THE DAILY WORKER

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THE DAILY WORKER
RAISES THE STANDARD
FOR A WORKERS' AND
FARMERS' GOVERNMENT

THE DAILY WORKER

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Workers! Farmers! Demand:
The Labor Party
Amalgamation
Organization of Unorganiz
The Land for the Users
The Industries for the Workers
Protection of the Foreign-Born
Recognition of Soviet Russia

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COAL MINERS BOO, HISS DAVIS

Senators Urge Impeachment of Denby and Daugherty

TITANIC LOOT BARED PERILS M. POINCARE

Communists Expose Theft of 25,000,000,000 Francs

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PARIS—Disclosures made in the Chamber of Deputies, yesterday, show that the Poincare administration must now face well-substantiated charges of allowing and participating in graft arising out of the reconstruction in the devastated regions variously estimated at from 18,000,000,000 to 25,000,000,000 francs.

According to figures which the minister for the "liberated" regions admitted yesterday, was correct, this is the graft paid to firms and persons engaged in reconstruction work. The Communist deputies, supported in their contention by the socialists and some of the radicals, claim to be able to prove that President Poincare is involved in the scandal personally as well as by reason of his official responsibility.

Expose Halts Tax Levy

More significant than the enormous total of the amount of graft itself is the fact that the disclosures came as a result of the attempt by the Poincare government to levy additional taxation of 2 per cent to cover the budget deficit.

The documentary evidence brought in to uphold the charges of widespread graft and curruption sustain the German contention that in order to bulwark its reparation claims the French government has been giving away billions of francs to supporters of its policies.

Poincare In Desperate Pass

It required all the parliamentary and oratorical skill of Premier Poincare to avert disaster for his government in the chamber yesterday, but he finally gained a breathing spell by promising that the government investigate and revise all reconstruction items in excess of 500,000,000 francs.

Opposition leaders declared that this would be accepted only as a temporary measure as greater portion of the enormous graft total is found in 446 gargantuan claims, all over 1,000,000 francs apiece.

Some idea of the gigantic frauds practised and condoned by the Poincare government is gained when it is known that a total of 3,000,000,000 claims have been granted 100,000,000,000 francs in damages.

The most savage attacks against Poincare since he broached the policy of the Ruhr occupation were launched yesterday.

The recent fall of the franc, in addition to the attempt increase taxation, was a contributing factor to the near debacle that overtook the Poincare government.

Angry deputies called attention to the fact that when these inflated damages were paid the franc was worth 7 and 8 cents, while today it hovers around 4¾ cents.

An Oil King's Sideline

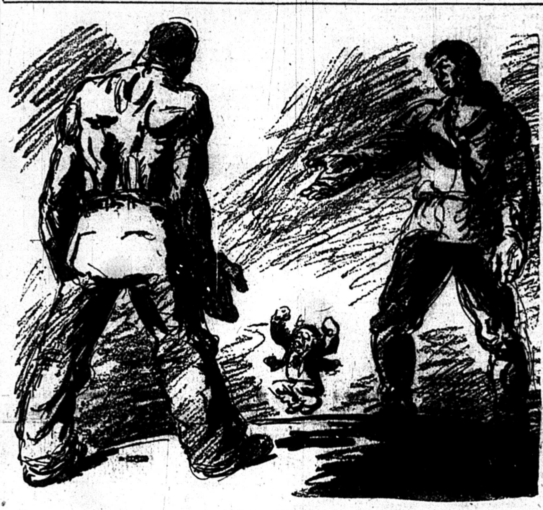
NEW YORK. — Harry Sinclair, oil operator of Tea Pot Dome fame, made $435,599 last year on his race horses. He raced forty horses and won seventy-four races. Zev, named after Zevely, Sinclair's attorney, won $272,000, which is a record for the American turf.

Now This Is Over.

BERLIN, Jan. 31.—Freed from the Mossbach jail, where he was serving sentence for the attempted kidnaping of Grover Cleveland Bergdoll, Lieut. Corliss Hooven Griffis, of Ohio, has gone to Hamburg, whence he planned to sail for New York today.

Work Daily for "The Daily!"

THE "DICTATOR"?



The A. F. of L.—Sam Gompers—Soviet Russia.

NEW YORK TO FILL MADISON SQUARE GARDEN MONDAY

Lenin Memorial Will Be Giant Affair

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK.—A special sounding board has been installed in Madison Square Garden so that the vast audience that will fill the floor of the arena and its lofty galleries will hear every word from the lips of the speakers who will tell of the life and works of Nicolai Lenin, Monday evening.

It will be an occasion unique in New York life. The death of no native of Manhattan Island has ever called forth such an outpouring of emotion as the passing of this quiet Russian, who lived and died thousands of miles away, but who was ever present in the hearts of his comrades in the world revolution, no matter where they were.

A galaxy of speakers will stand on the platform such as no New York radical demonstration has seen in a long time. William Z. Foster, C. E. Ruthenberg, Moissaye Olgin, Benjamin Gitlow and Ludwig Lore will be followed by other prominent men and women.

Fitting the mood of the evening the Russian Symphony orchestra of 50 pieces, will play the airs of revolutionary brotherhood that have inspired millions of workers in Russia and in all parts of the world.

Latest moving pictures showing Lenin in action will be shown.

Where Tickets Are Sold.

Tickets can be purchased, before the seating capacity of the Garden is exhausted, at the following offices: Manhattan: The Freiheit, 47 Chrystie street; The Volkzeitung, 15 Spruce street; Elore, 33 E. 1st street; Etoenpain Daily News, 502 E. 11th street; Russky Golos, 64 E. 7th street; Jimmie Higgins Bookshop, 127 University place; District No. 2 office, 208 E. 12th street; Harlem Section Workers Party, 143 E. 103d street. The Bronx: 1347 Boston road. Williamsburg: 46 Ten Eyck street and 715 Broadway. Brownsville: 1844 Pitkin avenue. Borough Park, 746 40th street.

All party headquarters will sell tickets. Prices, 25 and 50 cents.

Students of Workers College Ban Deserts

KATONAH, N. Y.—During a period of one month the community at Brookwood Labor college foreswore all desserts in order that it might send every penny saved in this way to the aid of hungry students in Germany. With the money thus garnered, Brookwood sent 270 pounds of wheat flour, 110 pounds rice, 55 pounds macaroni, about 3 pounds each of cinnamon and pepper, 22 pounds farina, 22 pounds starch, 22 pounds sweetened chocolate, 11 pounds cocoa, 11 pounds tea, 22 pounds coffee, and 110 pounds sugar.

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Read Lists of Meetings.

NOTE.—Additional news and lists of Lenin Memorial meetings on page four and five.

Favors "The Daily"

To the DAILY WORKER: Enclosed is a money order for $5 for six months' sub. for the DAILY WORKER. Sorry I can't make it larger. I am heartily in favor of a daily and glad you are putting one out. — Henry George Weiss, Oakland, Calif.

Bok Inquiry Loses Limelight.

WASHINGTON.—The senate inquiry into the Bok peace plan award was postponed today because the investigators think they cannot hold the limelight against the Fall scandal.

Amalgamation means strength!

MIKADO'S TROOPS PATROL TOKYO AS DIET DISSOLVES

Fall of Kiyoura Cabinet Is Expected

(Special to The Daily Worker)

TOKYO. — Thousands of the Mikados soldiers are patrolling Tokyo as the ruling class fears revolt. Parliamentary government has been brought to a standstill by the dissolution of the Imperial diet in a stormy session, where statesmen battled with their fists and shouted themselves hoarse.

Fall of the Kiyoura cabinet is imminent. The Kiyoura government is bitterly hated for the shooting of hundreds of labor unionists and radicals in the days that followed the earthquake disaster, and for ruthless measures it has been using against the parliamentary opposition.

An attempt to wreck a train carrying members of the parliamentary opposition is charged against the government by the opposition. The violent accusations of a murder plot which were hurled in the last diet sessions led to the riot which caused the diet to be dissolved.

Twenty-five of the opposition leaders were returning to Tokyo from a political meeting when the engineer noticed huge obstructions of timber and stones on the tracks. He barely put on the brakes as the train crashed into the pile, derailing itself. Lives of the passengers were saved narrowly.

Housing Articles Tomorrow.

The series of articles to appear in the DAILY WORKER on housing conditions will start in tomorrow's issue.

The Land for the Users!

SENATE FOR WIPING OUT OIL LEASES

Consider Resignation of Secretary of Navy

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 31.—The senate this afternoon adopted the Walsh resolution directing President Coolidge to begin court action thru special counsel to cancel the leases of naval oil reserves and to prosecute such other action, civil or criminal, as may be warranted.

The senate defeated the Howell amendment without a record vote. Howell was the only member that voted for it.

Take Up Denby Resignation.

After disposing of the Walsh resolution calling for the resignation of ceeded to consider the Robinson resolotion calling for the resignation of Secretary of the Navy Denby.

These are the oil leases granted to Harry F. Sinclair and E. L. Doheny thru former Secretary of the Interior Albert B. Fall, and which the resolution charged were "executed under circumstances indicating fraud and corruption."

Sinclair, Doheny Hit.

Action on the resolution followed two days of heated debate during which Democratic senators centered their fire on Secretary of the Navy Denby, seeking adoption of a resolution calling for his resignation.

The vote was reached today only after great pressure had been brought to bear to get the Democrats to delay their demand for a vote on Denby until the Walsh resolution could be put thru.

Senators Robinson and Trammell served notice that they would return to their fight on Denby immediately after the vote on Walsh's resolution was disposed of. The Walsh resolution now goes to the house.

See Fraud Indication.

Under its terms the president is instructed to select counsel for prosecution of litigation for recovery of the leases which former Secretary of Interior Fall is charged with having corruptly and fraudulently given to the Sinclair and Doheny oil leases.

It provides that the presidential nominations for counsel be confirmed by the senate before the litigation can be begun. Former Attorney General Gregory and Silas H. Strawn have been named by the president as counsel.

The resolution states that the leases to Sinclair and Doheny on the naval oil reserves, made by the government of the United States thru Albert B. Fall, secretary of interior, and Edwin Denby, secretary of the navy, as leasors, were "executed under circumstances indicating fraud and corruption."

It specifically charges that Fall and Denby had no authority to issue the leases and that the contracts were

(Continued on page 3)

DAUGHERTY ROMPING IN FLORIDA FAR FROM TEAPOT DOME WORRY

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MIAMI, Fla. — Attorney General Daugherty was too busy enjoying himself to be bothered about demands in congress for his resignation.

"That business of the Teapot Dome doesn't worry me in the least," said Daugherty. "I do not care to make any statement. I am never on the defensive."

Secretary of Labor Finds the Delegates Know All About His Slave Program

By JOHN FITZGERALD.
(Staff Correspondent of The Daily Worker)

TOMLINSON HALL, INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 31.—Booed and hissed by the delegates when he rose to address the United Mine Workers' Convention here, James L. Davis, secretary of labor, holding in his hand a copy of a circular exposing his anti-labor activities, distributed in the convention, made a speech characterized by hokum and bad grammar.

It was also notable for the viciousness of its attack on the foreign-born workers in the organized labor movement.

President Lewis, in introducing Davis, had asked "for a respectful hearing for a member of the President's cabinet."

The effect of the speech of the steel trust secretary of labor was considerably dulled by the fact that hundreds of his audience had already perused the leaflet which he accused the Progressive Miners Committee of circulating.

It contained a concise account of his efforts to secure the adoption of laws providing for the finger-printing and police registration of foreign-born workers and quoted from the proceedings of the Portland convention of the American Federation of Labor in which these proposals were denounced as a menace to organized labor and the A. F. of L. executive council instructed to do all in its power to frustrate the Davis scheme.

In addition to the leaflet mentioned, hundreds of copies of The DAILY WORKER carrying an exposure of his campaign for the vicious Sterling bill and other measures providing for a super-blacklist of foreign-born workers under government supervision, were said to convention delegates and spectators.

Audience Had His Number.

It is doubtful if Secretary of Labor Davis ever faced an audience that had more accurate information concerning his loyalty to and activities on behalf of employing corporations. He did not mention the Teapot Dome scandal which is rocking the Coolidge administration; he did not give his views on 100 per cent Americanism, the imported Welsh and Ku Klux variety and attempted to pour oil, perhaps from the Teapot, upon the troubled seas in which the Lewis dictatorship finds itself.

Fails to Reply.

He promised to reply to the charges in the leaflet accusing him of being an enemy of organized labor, but his only answer was a further denunciation of the foreign-born workers; he also spoke with pride of his birthplace on a Welsh hillside, his early poverty and his rise to fame and fortune via the dollar-per-member route in the Moose lodge.

For an hour and a half he gave an exhibition of a not too brainy politician in dire distress and as the delegates were on their feet ready to leave the hall a motion was made to give him a rising vote of thanks.

When today's session opened at 9 a. m., shouts of "Give us a roll-call" came from all over the hall. President Lewis did not dare to call for the report of the constitution committee which had been halted following the vote juggling of the previous session. He stalled until Secretary of Labor Davis arrived.

The Myerscough Case

THE appeal of Thomas Myerscough against his expulsion by the executive board of District No. 5 and its confirmation by the international executive board of the United Mine Workers is expected to come before the convention of that organization today.

Myerscough was expelled solely because of his affiliation with the Progressive Miners International Committee, the organization thru which the left wing in the United Mine Workers carries on its educational campaign.

The charges against him do not question his integrity as a union man but are based entirely on political and economic beliefs held by him.

It was not until Thomas Myerscough became well-known as a leader of the progressive miners during the 1921 strike, thru his activity in organizing strike relief and encouraging the miners in Western Pennsylvania to continue the strike after they had been left out of the Cleveland agreement, that he incurred the enmity of the district and international officials.

Even Phil Murray, Vice President of the United Mine Workers, did not disdain to accept Myerscough's support earlier in his career and Murray still has in his possession a letter given him by Myerscough showing that a supposed friend of Murray's was preparing to double-cross him in an election.

At this time Myerscough was persona grata with the administration of the United Mine Workers; he was then just a coal-digger who had not yet realized the close connection between the hardships of the coal diggers and the policies of reactionary labor politicians.

The Myerscough and Howat cases are almost identical. Both have been expelled because they placed the interest of the membership above that of the political fortunes of international officals. Both have fought the coal operators to the best of their ability and both may have made mistakes of the head; no one has yet accused them of making mistakes of the heart. If men with long records of loyalty to the United Mine Workers are to be expelled, either for mistakes or for political beliefs, then John L. Lewis merits expulsion for his publicity efforts in behalf of James J. Davis, avowed enemy of the foreign-born union miners, enemies of organized labor and the henchman of the oil patriots in the White House.

Whatever the result of the appeal of Thomas Myerscough to the convention may be, it is the duty of the left wing group to see that his expulsion is not ratified without a fight in which the real issues—freedom of speech and belief in the American labor movement—are made clear to everyone of the 1,800 delegates.

Myerscough will not be disgraced if he is denied reinstatement, but the progressive miners will be disgraced and the whole left wing movement as well if they do not rally to Myerscough and force the machine in its effort to expel him to resort to the same tactics that have shown it rules by force and trickery and not by consent of the membership.

Additional News of Convention on Page Four.

WORKERS! ATTEND

Our Greatest Lenin Memorial Meeting, Madison Square Garden New York City, Monday Night, Feb. 4. Speakers: Foster, Ruthenberg, Olgin, Lore, Gitlow and Others. Latest Lenin Pictures

BOR PREMIER SEALING RUSSIAN PACT NEXT WEEK

xpected to Oppose French in Ruhr

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON.—Ramsay MacDonald is pected to seal the pact for Russian ognition next week. The London ly Herald, official Labor Party an, denounces all reports to the trary, as misstatements of the ad- istration's policy.

cDonald is anxious to have the issue settled well before nt meets February 12. The g of the Labor Party is fight- inst all delay and there is no nding reason why the agree- t should be held up.

No Hitch.

Absolutely no hitch has developed the government's plan to recog- ize Russia, continues the Herald and eports to the contrary are efforts to misrepresent the labor government, charges the paper.

Matters of detail, such as the question of debts which the Lloyd George government alleged that Russia owed to England will be dealt with by a joint commission to be created as soon as ambassadors can be exchanged. This commission will also take up the issue of claims of British citizens against Russia for property expropriated during the revolution. But the claims will not be presented until recognition is an accomplished fact.

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Poincare To Meet MacDonald.

PARIS.—Ramsay MacDonald and Premier Poincare are expected to come together in person, at an early date, over the Ruhr occupation and the recognition of Russia.

The Labor government is tied by its campaign pledges to oppose Ruhr occupation. It has the power to bring enormous commercial pressure to bear against France and the capital is rife with rumors as to what the French will do if MacDonald should make the demand that he get out of the Ruhr.

On the Russian issue the two governments are diametrically opposed. There will be much to discuss when the two rulers meet.

Bankers Learn Dollars Cannot Create Livestock

FARGO, N. D., Jan. 31—"Legislation won't create livestock, and any fear that the $50,000,000 livestock loan bill will cause over-production are laboring under a fallacy," John Lee Coulter, president of the North Dakota Agricultural College, declared today.

"If the entire $50,000,000 were spent for dairy cattle at $100 per head, 500,000 dairy cattle could be purchased or a number about equal to the total of Dairy cattle in North Dakota today," he told members of the agricultural commission of the American Bankers' Association at a hearing here.

"Census figures show that one cow is required to supply the dairy products consumed by five people and that our population is increasing at the rate of 1,500,000 persons per year. In the three years during which the $50,000,000 will be made available, the population increase would require 900,000 more dairy cows or nearly double the number that could be purchased with the whole fund."

Pennsy Manager Admits Financing of Company Union

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PHILADELPHIA. — Delegates to the Pennsylvania Railroad company union conference had their railroad fare, hotel bills and wages paid out of the company's own treasury.

That is the admission made by Robert V. Massey, manager of the company's eastern division, while under cross examination in Federal court in the suit of System Federation No. 90 of the railroad shop crafts for the recovery of $15,000,000 back pay due the workers. The $15,000,000 represents the difference between the wages ordered by the Railroad Labor Board and the amount actually paid by the company, and assented to by the farcial company union.

The System Federation demands an injunction restraining the company union. Judge Dickenson will hear further evidence.

Work Daily for "The Daily!"

Many Greetings to
THE DAILY WORKER
from
The Radical Inn
The place where you can enjoy an interesting discussion while having a special Mrs. Smith's own cooked meal or drinking a Russian Tcheilick (pot) of tea with Mrs. Smith's own home made cake.
Arrangements for services for parties, organizations and private gatherings made at any time.
Mrs. Smith's Tea Room
1431 S. SAWYER AVENUE
Phone Rockwell 0202.

Farmer-Labor Leaders Fight Postponement of May 30th St. Paul, Minn., Conference

J. W. Anderson, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Farmer-Labor Party of Montana, and Alice Lorraine Daily, Secretary-Treasurer of the Farmer-Labor Party of South Dakota, in special statements to the DAILY WORKER put themselves unequivocally on record for holding the monster Farmer-Labor convention, as originally scheduled, on May 30th, and not waiting for the outcome of the Republican and Democratic conventions.

The move to postpone the holding of the Farmer-Labor convention in St. Paul arises from the belief some people have that there is a chance to win over one of these conventions to a genuine progressive program for the farmers and workers. Many adherents of LaFollette are especially burdened with illusions as to the great strength that can be coralled at these two conventions controlled by the reactionary machine politicians of Republican and Democratic stripe.

Some even go so far in their optimism as to believe that the holding of the Farmer-Labor Party convention after the two capitalist parties have held their conferences will enable the Farmer-Labor movement to poll 9,000,000 votes in the coming national elections.

How little one can expect from the "fighting" insurgents and the so-called progressives now slumbering in Congress can be seen from the activities of these legislators to date. The Old Guard has smashed whatever feeble opposition they have been able to put up and most of the time the insurgents could not even array more than a handful, at most, for a test of strength.

The statements of Mr. Anderson and Miss Daly establish very definitely, the fact that what is wanted most by the working and farming masses the country over, is not a third party consisting of all sorts of elements cast off from the Republican and Democratic parties, but a real Farmer-Labor Party organized on a national scale and solely representative of the class interests of the workers and farmers.

In view of the rapidly growing strength of the Montana and South Dakota Farmer-Labor Parties the following statements of their leaders are of special importance to the entire Farmer-Labor Party movement:

"DAILY WORKER, Chicago, Ill.:

"I am sure that every member of the executive committee of the Farmer-Labor Party in Montana would strongly oppose the attempt to change the present date for holding our national convention. Our people are not interested in the platforms or candidates of the old political parties, nor do we have any faith in the promises they might make for the sole purpose of capturing votes." J. W. Anderson, chairman, executive committee, Farmer-Labor Party of Montana."

The telegram received from Miss Daly was as follows:

"DAILY WORKER, Chicago, Ill.:

"The Farmer-Labor Party of South Dakota protests most vigorously against any attempt to postpone the national convention of the Farmer-Labor Party, scheduled for May 30. What the Democrats do at their national convention has no influence with us. We judge the Democrats by their record.

"In the southern states where the Democrats have been in power for more than half a century, the cotton farmers and tobacco raisers are worse off economically than are the wheat growers and cattle raisers of the north. An injunction issued under the regime of Palmer has an effect upon our workers identical with the one issued upon the order of Daugherty. We are against both the old capitalist parties, controlled alike from the top, by those who are anti-farmer, anti-labor, anti-constitutional rights for the workers and anti-a square deal for the immigrant. Both old parties are opposed to the recognition of the working class government of Russia.

"That pompous folly ought to be sufficient to make every farmer and industrial worker turn to the upbuilding of a party devoted to the advancement of the interests of those who do the useful work of the world and produce food for all.

"Anyone who wishes to delay the convention to suit the whim of a politician or small group of politicians has no conception of the thought and mood of the farmer at this time; is not thinking in terms of personalities but in terms of program. Petitions demnnding a five-year moratorium on all farm mortgage debts are pouring into the headquarters every day. The farmer demands land for the users, lower taxes, better prices, genuine relief.

"The farmer and industrial workers realize that the continuance of our present foreign policy means war and are determined to be in power before the next war breaks. To talk to the disinherited farmer of South Dakota about what the Democrats might do at their New York convention is mere folly.

"The workers of the United States have endured too much—low wages, bad living conditions, dearth of education, deprivation of their civil rights, injunctions, bayonets, jail and penitentiary sentences. The shame of the labor movement in the United States is its timidity, its lack of initiative. At last we are determined to dilly-dally no longer. The farmer in South Dakota, driven almost to desperation by continued low prices, by high interest rates and high taxes, by the bank failures occurring daily in every section of the state, is ready to join with the industrial worker in the immediate upbuilding of a militant, working class party, not Republican, not Democratic, but his own, and he will tolerate no further postponement. May 30 is "the day" to the farmer-labor forces of South Dakota.

"Alice Lorraine Daly, secretary-treasurer, Farmer-Labor Party of South Dakota."

Baby, Weight One Pound, Two Ounces, Fights for Life

FORT WORTH, Tex., Jan. 31—"Baby" Watson, weight one pound two ounces, fought a winning battle today for life, in the opinion of physicians.

The child weighed three-fourths of a pound at birth on Monday, but has being gaining weight daily in its incubator crib, heated to a temperature of 110 degrees. The baby sleeps between cotton pads and two hot water bottles for blankets

Twins were born to Mrs. Watson Monday, a boy weighing two pounds dying shortly after birth.

Heart Specialist Treats Venizelos as He Quits Job

ATHENS, Jan. 31.—The young wife of Eleutherios Venizelos and a heart specialist were hurriedly summoned from Paris today by telegraph.

Official announcement was made that Venizelos has definitely resigned the premiership. It was added he hopes to be sufficiently recovered to return to Paris by mid-February.

M. Gafantaris is considered the most likely successor to the premiership. The cabinet will not be changed for the present.

On Tuesday Venizelos suffered his second severe heart attack since his return to Greece.

Fight Children in Massachusetts.

BOSTON.—Big business in Massachusetts has started its drive in the state senate to repeal the 48-hour law protecting children in industry. If the attempted repeal is defeated, the manufacturers have another scheme. Sen. George A. Long of Boston has introduced a bill to suspend the law for a period of four years with the argument that this will enable Massachusetts to catch up with other states which are more prosperous.

"Drys" Flock to Anderson.

NEW YORK, Jan. 30.—Prominent "drys" and divines, reformers and rectors of leading New York churches and other supporters of the anti-saloon league flocked to the support of its state superintendent, William H. Anderson, convicted by a jury last night of forgery in the third degree.

Press Agent at Work.

Gilda Gray, skilled "shimmy" dancer for Ziegfeld Follies, will be married to Gil Boag, owner of a string of midnight dance halls in New York, Gilda's press department has announced.

Greetings to the Daily Worker from Communist Party of Roumania

We greet most heartily the publication of a new daily to fight for the revolutionary working masses. We are counting a great deal on this new champion of the workers and we wish it the greatest success.

Because of the great influence on the world revolution in general and on the fate of the smaller states in particular of so big a country as the United States, we are putting special hopes in your great success.

Comrades, to battle! Take your place in the front ranks of a world revolution so that we might find a new powerful ally in your support.

Long live the revolutionary working masses of America!

GHEEORGHE CRISTENSEN,
Secretary, Communist Party of Roumania.

FEDERATED PRESS BEGINS 5TH YEAR OF LABOR SERVICE

75 Paper Members In Co-operative Effort

By CARL HAESSLER

The Federated Press enters its fifth year of work as American labor's only daily news service with its membership numerically unimpaired and with its financial position as good as the year before, according to Sec.-Treasurer Carl Haessler, who transmitted the following annual report to the Jan. 31 meeting of the executive board, given here in part:

To the Executive Board, The Federated Press: The year 1923 demonstrated in a number of ways the prestige and vitality of The Federated Press. Not only was our daily labor news service, the only one in America, deemed influential enough to warrant attack by powerful enemies but we proved able to weather the storm at least for the time being. Our membership has not been scared away. Wherever we are known we are trusted. Financially we have pulled thru a hard year with our deficit $800 more than at its outset, but we wrote off $1,000 in bad debts. The deficit Jan. 1, 1924, was $45,672.68. We survived when two of the five English language labor dailies went under. We are now an internationally known labor institution.

Grown During Year.

Our membership was 75 papers in Jan. 30, 1924, compared with 73 papers Jan. 15, 1923, a gain of two. These represent all shades of labor thought, including A. F. of L. central bodies and international unions, unaffiliated unions like the Locomotive Engineers and Amalgamated Clothing Workers, the I. W. W., Socialist, Farmer-Labor, Workers, and Federated Farmer-Labor parties, and independent farmer and labor groups.

The American Fund for Public Service contributed $15,640 to assist in expanding and improving our service. Part of this has been definitely renewed for 1924 and negotiations are almost completed for a considerable portion of the remainder. Assessments from newspapers pay less than half the cost of producing the daily service. The difference is made up by donations and various auxiliary F. P. enterprises. Total expenditures for 1923, including bond accruals and writing off bad debts were $57,237.89. Both figures are more than 40% below budget estimates. If there had been more income we could have spent it to good advantage under the budget.

Expansion Urged.

Our domestic and foreign news gathering could be greatly expanded. Besides the Chicago, Washington, New York, and Australian bureaus with salaried staff, we rely on string correspondents in the United States, Canada and Mexico who receive little or no compensation. The European bureau at Berlin has maintained itself with practically no direct financial help from the F. P. during 1923. Volunteer correspondents serve in London and Moscow. I believe it is essential to F. P. prestige and service to provide for better financial support for the European bureau.

For 1924 I propose that our policy continue along the lines followed in the past as stated to the A. F. of L. investigating committee. This statement was stamped by the committee, after investigation, "to be an accurate presentation of Federated Press policy." It follows:

Important Policy.

"I shall work as managing editor of The Federated Press as long as I am permitted to carry out my conception of its proper function, which is, I believe, to be a cooperative labor news service catering impartially and cordially to every group in the labor movement. I have tried to cut out the factional news and reports of internal union strife that is of no concern to labor as a whole, tho wads of such news come to the desk. I have tried also to proportion the news so that all albor elements may have an opening in our columns if they wish it."—Carl Haessler, managing editor, quoted in executive council, A. F. of L., report, page 118, October, 1923.

Munsey Has Four Notches.

To the DAILY WORKER: Allow me to make a correction. Frank Munsey has four, not three, notches on his newspaper gun. When you listed the New York papers he has bought and killed, you neglected to mention the old New York Morning Sun, which he consolidated with the Herald. Altogether, he has slaughtered the old Sun, the Press, the Globe and the Evening Mail, besides others in other towns. Munsey paid more than $2,000,000 for the Evening Mail. T. A.

Wants to Get Defeated.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 31.—Franklin F. Ellsworth, Mankato, former congressman, twice defeated candidate for the Republican nomination for governor of Minnesota, became a candidate for governor again today. He filed for the Republican nomination with Secretary of State Holme at the closing hour last night. He made no statement.

Father Kills Daughter.

BRIDGETON, N. J., Jan. 31.—Charged with the murder of his daughter, Emma Dickson, 15 year old Millville high school student, whose mutilated body was found in a clump of woods near Port Elizabeth on Sept. 22, 1923, Thomas Dickson is in the county jail here today.

What Congress Wants to Do With Foreign-Born Workers

(Note—This is the fifth of the series of articles which The Daily Worker is publishing on the laws which are now pending before Congress, directed against foreign-born workers who wish to come to this country and those in this country.)

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THE LODGE BILL

By C. E. RUTHENBERG.

Bills directed against the foreign-born workers are not limited to the House of Representatives. The Senate also has its series of proposed new laws intended to shackle and make impotent any effort of foreign-born workers coming to this country to take part in the labor movement and win for themselves a higher standard of living.

Senator Lodge introduced in the Senate Bill No. 35 which is now pending before the Senate Immigration Committee. This bill limits the immigrants who may come to this country after July 1st of this year to 2% of the number of each respective nationality in this country, according to the census of 1890.

Senator Lodge is very specific about the information which is to be asked of each person who desires to emigrate to the United States. Under the rules laid down in his bill, the immigrant must answer questions which will give information—in addition to the name, age, sex, race, whether he can read and write—about his prison record if any, his military record, and "complete copies of all records concerning him required by the government to which he owes allegiance."

This inquisition, however, is not sufficient for Senator Lodge's purpose. After citing all the facts which he desires to have brought out in the investigation of the proposed immigrant he adds, and "such information as the secretary shall, by regulation, prescribe as necessary to the proper enforcement of the immigration laws and the naturalization laws."

This provision gives the Secretary of Labor the power to add any additional inquiry which he may deem "proper." Under the authority thus given, the Secretary of Labor can easily include questions as to the attitude of the proposed immigrant in regard to labor unions, and as to his political beliefs. In other words, Senator Lodge provides the machinery for carefully sifting the applicants who apply for permission to come to the United States, eliminating all who might prove dangerous to the employing class of this country.

Finger-Printing Proposed.

The Lodge bill is also unique in its provision for taking the finger-prints of every immigrant coming to this country as part of the record of the immigrant to be kept on file in Washington by the Department of Labor.

Under the provisions of the bill containing the finger-printing section, each immigrant when he arrives in the United States will turn over to the Department of Labor a copy of his immigration certificate, which will serve as an arrival certificate. On this arrival certificate, on which will appear a photograph of the immigrant, will be placed the finger-print of the immigrant. This certificate, thru which the immigrant can be kept track of and identified at all times, will be kept on file in Washington, D. C.

The Lodge bill requires each immigrant who makes application to come to this country to pay a fee of $1 and provides for other charges under special circumstances which immigrants will be obliged to pay.

The fact that there are also before the Senate proposed laws dove-tailing with those pending in the House of Representatives is evidence of the seriousness of the threat against the foreign-born workers who may come here in the future and those now in the United States. The bills before Congress and the Senate have been introduced by Republicans and Democrats alike. There will therefore be no partisan divisions on the question of making provision in the immigration laws which will put the foreign-born worker in this country under the thumb of the officials of the government of the United States and enable the government to prevent these workers from participating in any way in the labor struggles of this country.

Hearings are now going on in Washington before the Senate and House Immigration Committee on these bills, and it is probable that within a week or two one of these bills or some new bill including the outstanding provisions of the numerous bills now pending will be reported to the House and Senate.

If there is to be a movement of protest against these bills, it must be organized quickly or the exception laws against the foreign-born workers will be passed before the movement against these laws is crystallized in organized form.

Councils for the Protection of Foreign-Born Workers should be created in every industrial center of this country within the next week or ten days and a series of great mass-meetings arranged thru which the native and foreign-born workers can send the message to Washington that these slave laws will not go thru Congress without a mighty protest by the workers here.

The Miners Like the Daily

By ABRAM JAKIRA.

The officials of the United Mine Workers of America were surely surprised to find two "new girls" with a bundle of the DAILY WORKER at the doors of the Convention hall, the first day the convention opened in Indianapolis.

Both the paper and the two "newsies," as Comrades Natalie Gomez and Kittie Harris are called by the delegates, soon came to be an outstanding feature of the convention. Within one day the circulation of THE DAILY grew to about 400 with a steady increase in sales as the convention proceeded with its work.

The miners like the paper and every morning finds them anxiously looking for the "newsies" to show up. This is evident from the various remarks made by the delegates.

"This is a real Labor paper," is the general opinion of the delegation. "I misjudged the paper at first, but I have changed my mind about it," is the reamrk of a delegate who is now buying the paper regularly.

"This is the only paper I can get the truth from," is the remark of another delegate. "I never knew that there was such a paper," remarked a delegate while making his remittance for a yearly sub. Many delegates pay for the paper, five and ten cents, and even more, tho fully aware of the fact that the regular price of the paper at the convention is only three cents. One miner—who, by the way, is not connected with the Workers Party—paid up for seventeen weekly subs to be sent to his friends in his home town as a souvenir.

"Let them read the paper and get the real dope on things," he remarked while making his payment for the paper and postage. He was sure that many of his friends will subscribe to the paper once they get acquainted with it. This is not an exceptional case. Miner after miner follow the same example by ordering from the "newsies" sample copies to be sent to their friends.

It surely does not please Mr. Lewis and his "pay-roll" assistants to watch the two thousand delegates pouring out of the convention hall and one out of every four holding a copy of THE DAILY in his hands or pocket. But the miners like it. It is an open secret at the convention that THE DAILY has helped many a delegate "to change his mind a little"—lining up with the progressives after a two or three days support of the reactionary machine.

The Workers Party Literature Department, in charge of the same two "newsies," also made itself felt at the convention. Literature sales had to be limited to the various meetings held by the progressives during the convention on one occasion or another. Not a single one of these meetings was missed by our two "news-girls" with their rather fine selection of literature and the various publications—The Labor Herald, Liberator, Soviet Russia Pictorial and others. Distribution of Workers Party leaflets dealing with various problems is a regular feature at the convention and at the meetings of the progressives.

Several miners volunteered to help pack and carry the heavy bundles of literature to and from the meeting and to get subs for the DAILY WORKER, which they consider as the paper of their own. It is needless to say that the Workers Party is the only organization at the convention with its literature and its fighting organ.

The miners after all did not get scared by Lewis' red hysteria and are glad to see the DAILY WORKER and the Workers Party literature at their convention.

Don't be a "Yes, But," supporter of The Daily Worker. Send in your subscription at once.

Send in Your News

The Daily Worker urges all members of the party to send in the news of their various sections. Every Party Branch should appoint its own correspondent and make him responsible for the news that ought to be sent in to The Daily Worker. The Party Page should be the livest page in The Daily Worker. Help make it so. Address all mail to the Editor, The Daily Worker, 1640 N. Halsted St., Chicago, Ill.

HEBREW TRADES SABOTAGE FIGHT ON DAVIS' LAWS

But Left Wing Will Carry on Fight

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK.—Led by agents of the reationary Jewish Daily Forward, the movement for the protection of foreign born workers was sabotaged by the United Hebrew Trades' conference which was ostensibly called to combat Secretary Davis's anti-immigration laws.

The conference refused to seat Delegates Ludwig Lore, Margaret Undjus, Frank Bellanca and J. Luebkert, who had been credentialed by the Council for the Protection of Foreign Born Workers, representing thousands of active unionists of many nationalities in New York City.

In recommending the spurning of the aid of these workers the credentials' committee advised that all delegates be seated except those from the Workers Party and the Council for the Protection of the Foreign Born. The committee stated that there were credentials from the Workers Party—an invented pretext, for the Workers Party had credentialed no delegates.

A minority report in favor of a united front was nearly ruled out of order by Chairman Brownstein of the Furriers' union. Brownstein was opposed, but he railroaded thru the majority report favoring exclusion.

The conferences' action means that aid in fighting the immigration laws is rejected from the many thousands of German, Polish, Italian, Russian Ukranian and Lithuanian workers represented in the Council for the Protection of the Foreign Born Workers. Their aid is needed in the common fight against the vicious immigration and alien laws which would reduce the foreign born to the status of ticketed serfs.

B. Charney Vladeck of the Jewish Daily Forward, spoke before the report of the credentials' committee, lauding in convential style, the foreign born who labor had built this country but failing to offer any concrete proposals for defeating the opposition engineered by the Steel Trust and James J. Davis, Big Business's Secretary of Labor.

Congressman LaGuardia also took the floor, pointing out the joint needs of the Italian and Jewish immigrants but the conservative forces of the Unied Hebrew Trades decided to do it alone.

Left wing forces in the United Hebrew Trades are fighting for a reversal of the conferences action.

The United Front Provisional Committee, to fight the anti-immigration laws, held its first session, with Ludwig Lore, as chairman and Benj. Lifshitz, secretary, Saturday afternoon, at the Labor Temple, 243 E. 84th Street. The Committee is composed of Jewish, Hungarian, German, Russian, Esthonian, Ukrainian, Italian, Lithuanian and Finnish workers' organizations.

The Conference decided to start the fight against the proposed anti-immigration bills immediately.

The following were elected as members of the Executive Committee: Palweder, Saenger, Willer, Bellanca, Capraro, Balacus, Bittelman, Undjus, Bosky, Radzianowich, Nastasiewsky, Lifshitz, London, Luevker, and Lore.

Coca Cola King Has Love Affairs Aired in Atlanta Court

ATLANTA, Ga., Jan. 31—A new series of love letters, revealing the ardent wooing of Mrs. de Bouchel by Asa G. Candler, aged multi-millionaire Coca Cola manufacturer, was read in court today in the $500,000 heart balm suit of the New Orleans beauty.

The letters constituted the courtship of the 73 year old soft drink king and told a detailed story of the wrecking of the romance.

The missives, addressed to "my dear sweetheart," "my dear sweetie" and "my dear darling," told of efforts by Candler's family to prevent him from remarrying and described other obstacles which at times threatened the match.

The letters were a chronological review of the lovemaking of the enfeebled Lothario, who was assisted into court as the reading began and sat fidgeting in his chair until recess. Mrs. de Bouchel, smiling attractively, watched him inquiringly from across the room.

"Never!" Thirty Days.

DENVER, Jan. 31.—William Hull appeared before Magistrate Ora Hood here today charged with living illegally with Helen Fernandez.

"My client meant no harm," Hull's lawyer pleaded. "He will marry the girl."

"Fine, I'll marry them today," the judge said.

"But my client needs time," hedged the attorney.

"Now or never," the judge decreed.

"Never!" interrupted Hull, as he glanced at the girl.

"Thirty days," chimed the judge.

Poincare Gets Economical.

NEW YORK.—News dispatches from Paris state that the 100,000,000 franc loan by the French to the Roumanian government is now endangered as a result of Poincare's "economy mania." The loan was intended to cover the cost of military supplies, to be purchased in France for the Roumanian army.

SENATE VOTES TO WIPE OUT LEASES, ALSO TO IMPEACH

Denby and Daugherty Face Loss of Jobs

(Continued from page 1)

made "in defiance of the settled policy of the government."

Senator Howell, Nebraska, had introduced a last minute amendment which would authorize seizure of the naval oil reserves immediately and require the lessees to return to the government any oil extracted from them since the leases were entered into.

* * *

Talk Holds Up Action.

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON.—Action in the naval oil leasing scandal today was being held up by an apparently insurmountable barrier of senate talk.

Tho the votes to pass the Walsh resolution ordering court action to cancel the Doheny and Sinclair leases are available, the senate seemed unable to get to the point of voting.

Mr. Coolidge is a little annoyed at the senate's delay. He has appointed counsel, but the senate insists on the right to approve his selections before they can actually go to work. Indications are that it may be several days before the resolutions authorizing employment of these special counsel and providing funds to pay them and their staffs will emerge from the welter of talk and political wrangling in congress. Meantime three impartial medical experts of Washington—selected by the senate investigating committee, undertook today to determine just how sick Albert B. Fall is.

The physicians reported they believe Fall too ill to appear, but believed it would be advisable for the committee to go to his bedside.

Naval Inquiry Continues.

The house naval affairs committee continued its inquiry into the naval policy of exchanging oil drawn from the reserves for storage and the spending of money derived from the oil to build docks, pumping stations and other equipment at Pearl Harbor.

Silas H. Strawn, Chicago, Republican member of the special counsel appointed by the president, was studying today the evidence disclosed by the senate committee. He will confer with Thomas W. Gregory, the Democratic counsel, as soon as Gregory gets here from Texas.

The senate went on debating, hoping to adopt the Walsh resolution before night.

* * *

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, D. C.—With the growing demand for the dumping of Secretary of the Navy Denby and Attorney-General Daugherty in both houses, the senate today is preparing to pass the joint resolution canceling the oil leases secured by Fall and Doheny and demanding the prosecution of everyone found criminally connected with the scandal that has set the nation by the ears.

The administration now, advised by its pilots that the Teapot Dome exposures have aroused a storm of anti-administration sentiment, is trying to allay public resentment by promises of prosecution.

If this does not have the desired effect, and indications are that it will not, Denby and Daugherty will be forced out of office in the eleventh-hour effort to save the face of the Coolidge administration.

Coolidge will have to make a quick decision on this vital tactical question for the three roll calls taken on republican amendments to the restitution resolution show that the administration enemies have enough strength to pass the resolutions of Senators Wheeler, Mont., and Robinson, Ark., demanding the resignations of Daugherty and Denby.

There is every reason to believe that in the event of Denby and Daugherty refusing to resign a move will be made to impeach them and many senators are known to favor this method of removing them from office holding that this procedure would establish definitely their guilt in the public mind.

"Resigning is to easy a way out for men against whom there is much evidence tending to show a guilty knowledge of a crooked transaction," is the way one senator put it.

More Oil Found In Russia

CHITA. — An expert expedition returned from Kamtchatka reports the discovery of rich sources of oil. It has, so far, been ascertained that the mineral is pure, and of excellent quality.

The Industries for the workers!

Rebel Mayor in Cork.

CORK.—John French was elected Lord Mayor of Cork. French is a Republican who was released from prison not long ago.

Work Daily for "The Daily!"

BUSY TONIGHT?

Volunteer workers are needed at the office of

THE DAILY WORKER

Phone: Lincoln 7680

and say you'll be up tonight to help

THE DAILY WORKER
1640 N. Halsted St.

Morgan Man Visits Mr. Hughes and U. S. Warships Go to Mexico

(Special to the DAILY WORKER.)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—American warships today returned to "guard duty" off Vera Cruz, Mexico, as advices to the State Department indicated that American interests there may be jeopardized by fighting between the Obregon and De LaHuerta forces.

The fighting in Mexico, so far as advices received here indicate, has not yet threatened Vera Cruz, but reported intention of Obregon's army to move towards the city was believed to be the basis of the order to Admiral Magruder, commanding the American in Flotilla.

Gossip here today centered about the visit to Secretary Hughes yesterday of Thomas W. Lamont of J. P. Morgan and Company.

ROCKEFELLER IS REBUILDING PEKIN MURDER PLANT

Men Unionizing For Safer Conditions

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PEKIN, Ill.—The day after the last of the 42 victims of the Corn Products Co. explosion were buried the Rockefeller subsidiary started rebuilding the ruined dry starch department.

The company's anti-union policy, which is believed by workers to have been responsible for the disastrous blast, is showing itself again in the construction operations. Faced with a demand from 165 of the 200 men on the building job to unionize the work, the company replied that it had nothing to do with that since the insurance companies are in charge. At the same time the employes seem to be also on the plant payroll, as shown by the fact that the foremen can call men off the building job at any time to do work in the departments that are still running.

Few Accidents Under Unionism.

When the plant ran on a union basis accidents were few and not serious. Local 73, United Brewery, Flour, Cereal & Soft Drink Workers, saw to it then that safety precautions were rigorously carried out and that two men were kept constantly at work removing the explosive dust from the dry starch department. After Standard Oil succeeded in smashing the union, safety became a secondary matter until 42 lives were burned and smashed out in the Jan. 3 explosion.

Majority Joins Union.

The unionizing of the building job is in charge of the Int. Hod Carriers and Building Laborers' Union of America. At an open meeting in the Pekin Labor & Trades assembly hall over three-fourths of the 200 men signed up. A committee is presenting the union demands to the company. A rate of 67½ cents an hour is asked with double time for Saturday afternoon, Sundays, holidays and all time over eight hours. The present scale is 47½ cents and no increase in rate for overtime or Sundays. A 100% job is also demanded. The local is 231; Conrad Nannainga is president and Will Ingram secretary-treasurer.

MILITARISM RULES PUBLIC SCHOOLS SAYS SINCLAIR

Legion and Capitalists Dictate Education

(By The Federated Press)

MILWAUKEE.—Charges that the National Education Association, which dominates the public school system of the country, cooperates with the American legion and chambers of commerce in teaching public school children militarism and the divine right of capitalism were made to newspaper men by Upton Sinclair before his address at the Open Forum here.

Sinclair discussed The Goslings, the subject of his new book, which will be a companion volume to his book, The Goose Step. As The Goose Step shows up the power of private corporations over colleges, so The Goslings will prove that the same private interests also rule our public and private school system. The Goslings will also be in part devoted to the role of churches in our educational system. Sinclair will there discuss the doctrine of the churches, including those of the Catholic church, and their connection with the official school curricula.

Our public schools are run by men who hold a factory attitude toward the children, Sinclair continued. The modern educator who would gain the approval of the powers must run his schools as a manager of a large factory does his employes. The children are taught that being different from the desired standard is a vagary, a danger. They must acquire the mass mentality and conformity.

Smaller classes, more teachers, better salaries and more development of individual aptitudes are what all really competent educators regard as the ideal toward which education should thrive.

In the majority of cities the teachers' unions have been taken over by the satellites of the vested interests and used as adjuncts to the capitalist system. Among 500 to 600 delegates to a national convention there are hardly 50 independent teachers, but there is a closely functioning machine of at least 300 who run the association for the ruling class.

The remedy must come mainly from the teachers themselves, Sinclair concluded.

The Power Column

First consideration in to-day's installment of the Power Column is given to Comrades S. T. Hammersmark, the advertising manager of THE DAILY WORKER.

The advertising department of our paper is one of the most important departments, and on the success of this department depends, to a large extent, the ability of THE DAILY WORKER to expand in size and to increase its service to the American working class.

Every one who is familiar, even in a slight degree, with the problems of a daily newspaper, knows as a general rule the income from the sale of papers on the news stands and thru subscriptions is only a very small part of the general income of a newspaper. Unless THE DAILY WORKER can secure a considerable amount of paid advertising, it will be necessary to restrict the size to about that which is now being used. If thru advertising THE DAILY WORKER can increase its income, it will be able to print a larger paper, to extend its news gathering facilities, and to increase its attractiveness and value to the working class in every way.

There are hundreds of merchants and dealers all over the country who would be only too glad to use The DAILY WORKER as an advertising medium. If it can be brought to their notice and if it can be proved to them that The DAILY WORKER reaches potential customers of theirs, it will be easy to secure their ads.

We pass on Comrade Hammersmark's remarks with the hope that every reader and booster of The DAILY WORKER will give them their earnest attention and a quick response to the requests made.

"Advertising Pays," Says Hammersmark.

Advertising in The DAILY WORKER pays, no matter where or what—if it is a legitimate proposition DAILY WORKER readers will be interested.

Our paper has a national circulation—rapidly growing in influence and popularity and our readers are in earnest—they mean business. They all know the value of having a daily paper and know how important it is to have paying advertisements to help keep the paper going.

We look on every advertiser as a personal friend and you know what that means in business.

There is a mistaken idea that the advertiser will not put his advertisement in a radical paper. Nothing is further from the truth. What the average business man wants is more trade—and he does not care what the political color of his customer. What the advertiser does want to know is—will the money I spend for this advertisement come back to me in the shape of more business?

More and more the business man is learning that RADICALS are quite human and make money just like other folks—and making money, they have money to spend. The business man wants part of that money and to get it he will advertise anywhere, any time he can be assured that it will mean more business to him.

So you have a big field to cover—wherever The DAILY WORKER is read there are hundreds of prospective advertisers.

Considering the class nature of our publication our price for advertising is very reasonable.

Those who are interested in securing advertisements should write in for definite instructions and contracts as well as our rates.

Poverty Wrecks Homes.

Judge Morgan, who has just served 18 months on the bench of the domestic relations court of Chicago, says that poverty is the greatest cause of wrecked homes. Drink is only a minor cause of domestic tangles, the judge who has served longer than any other judge in the domestic relations, said.

The Land for the Users!

WORKERS LEAD IN PHILIPPINES IN LIBERTY FIGHT

Manila Cable Thanks Workers Party

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The campaign launched by the Workers Party against American imperialism is meeting with great response. The Philippine workers have been especially encouraged by the Workers Party activities to get into the fight against General Wood and the Republican administration, backing him in his policy of handing over the natural resources of the islands to the American capitalists.

Manuel Roxas, speaker of the House of Representatives of the Philippines and special Commissioner to the United States, has just notified the Workers Party of the resolution for independence adopted by the Convention of the Federated Labor Unions of the Philippines on Jan. 19. The resolution also thanked the Workers Party for its support of the fight against Wall Street domination. The demand is also made in this resolution that Samuel Gompers and the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor "support Philippine independence without dismemberment of the islands." It is particularly important to notice that the Philippine workers are beginning to give a class character to the independence movement by demanding that from now on the Philippine Independence Commission to the United States "include labor representatives."

Thanks Workers Party.

The letter from Speaker Roxas to the Workers Party and the resolution adopted by the convention of the Federated Labor Unions of the Philippines follow:

"Washington, D. C., Jan. 25, 1923.
Workers Party of America,
1009 No. State St.,
Chicago, Ill.

Sirs:—It is with great pleasure that I inform you that according to a cable I received from the Philippine Islands, the Federated Labor Unions of the Philippines have passed a resolution expressing their appreciation and acknowledgment to the Workers Party of America for their interest in the solution of the Philippine problem and for including Philippine independence in its platform.

With assurances of my highest esteem, I am,

Yours respectfully,
MANUEL ROXAS, Speaker
House of Representatives of the Philippine and Special Commissioner to the United States."

Labor Demands Independence

MANILA.—(By cable to the Philippine Press Bureau, Washington, D. C.)—Federated Labor Unions in convention yesterday resolved to inaugurate a vigorous campaign for Philippine independence. The following were adopted:

1. Resolution for the American Federation of Labor asking Samuel Gompers and the Executive Council of the Federation to support independence without dismemberment of the Islands.
2. Resolution thanking the Workers Party of America for including a plank in its platform favoring independence.
3. Resolution thanking Senators LaFollette and King and Representatives Rankin and Cooper for the resolutions they have presented in Congress for the granting of independence.
4. Resolution requesting the Philippine Independence Commission to include labor representatives in the next mission to the United States.
5. Resolution creating a National Labor Committee composed of the chairmen of the Printers' Union, Lithographers' Union, Cigarmakers' Union, Philippine Labor Congress, Farm Laborers' and Tenants' Union, and the Railway Workers' Union, to work for independence and raise additional funds for the campaign.

Workers Lead Movement.

Jacinto Manahan, president of the Federation of Tenants and Farm Laborers said in the opening speech of the convention: "The time has come when the workers and laborers of the Philippines should unequivocably express themselves on the question of independence. It has been charged time and again that only our politicians desire independence. It is time that we believe this assertion once and for all. I have traveled all over this archipelago, have reached the remotest corners of our provinces, and have fathomed the sentiment of our laboring class."

"The poorest among them and the most needy have often asked when our freedom is coming. They say they are already impatient and would like to see it come soon; while the aged, those who suffered in the wars of our past, those who have known what it is to fight for freedom; those who hardly move about now, have told me in pathetic terms they want to see their country free before they die. The truth is that even if we poor laborers are given nothing but rice and fish to eat and even if we are to live in the smallest hamlet, we would prefer to do so with our country free and independent rather than well to do and yet dependent. America's word is pledged. We await this freedom of ours at the earliest opportunity. We are with our leaders in this movement, each and all of us".

Watch the "Daily Worker" for the first installment of "A Week," the great epic of the Russian revolution, by the brilliant young Russian writer, Iury Libedinsky. It will start soon.

Daily Worker Uncovers More Firetraps As Farcical School Board Continues Whitewash

Disease-breeding, firetrap conditions are found by the DAILY WORKER in two more schools at the very time that Business Manager Burns of the school board is reporting that "nothing startling" has been discovered in the course of the board's own investigation of its buildings.

The school board's whitewashing investigation has been going on for a week without any results in spite of the appalling conditions in all the schools in working class neighborhoods or communities inhabited by foreigners. Inspectors who are conducting the investigation say they are authorized to close any schools, no matter what conditions they find. They will make no reports till they have finished their survey.

Foster School Firetrap

In both of the schools last visited by the DAILY WORKER, are the children of Italians, Jewish and negro workers. The two schools are the Foster School, at O'Brien and Union streets, with Italian and Negro pupils and the Skinner School at W. Jackson and Aberdeen streets with Jewish and Italian pupils.

No fire escapes were found at the Foster building. It has only 1,400 seats for 1,500 pupils. The original building was erected in 1857, with additions in 1890 and 1901. No water sprinkler system has been installed.

The toilet facilities are very bad. The floor of the boys toilet is wet most of the time in an unsuccessful attempt to keep down the smell.

Fire Hazards

In the basement in addition to the toilet there are the three lunch rooms which serves 900 lunches a day, the play room, the manual training room and a small print shop. The lumber for the manual training classes is kept near the print shop and is a big fire hazard. The kitchen for the lunch rooms is inadequate.

All the stairs and hall ways are of wood and the oldest building which is in the center has no exits of its own. Pupils in the class rooms in that building must enter and leave thru the two new wings.

The assembly room is on the third floor and is used as a gymnasium. When used as an assembly room common chairs are placed there. When the fire inspectors visited the school this week they said that the assembly room should be on the ground floor and the chairs fastened to the floor.

Bad As Dixie

The pupils who attend the Foster school are the children of the poorest sort of Italian and Negro families. Few of their parents have a vote and none have political influence. Many of the Negro families whose children attend the school are recent arrivals from the south. They say that the Foster school is little better than the rural schools that their children attended in the south.

The play room in the basement of the Foster school is the usual dirty, illy lit room found in schools in working class neighborhoods.

Skinner School Firetrap

The Skinner school at W. Jackson Blvd. and Aberdeen streets, altho better than most of the working class district schools has many objectional features. The most objectionable feature of the school is that there are so many very young children going there that the first two grades attend on the two shift plan. Educational authorities in the public schools of Chicago say that children for the first four grades at least should be permitted to go to school a full day. Under this two shift plan classes start very very early in the morning for some of the children. When very young children are forced to get up very early an unnecessary hardship is imposed on them, the educators say.

No Fire Sprinkler System

The toilets in the Skinner school are unclean and always wet. There is no sprinkler system as a safeguard against fires. The gymnasium is also used as an assembly room. The principal said that the gymnasium was used as an assembly room only about three times a year, and therefor it was not important to have a good one. When it was suggested to him that if they had a good assembly room which could be used often it would encourage community activities in the school and an interest on the part of the pupils families in the school, he replied that he had not thought of that. The school has about 1000 seats and 1100 pupils.

The stairs and entire interior is of wood and would burn like tinder in a fire.

The most glaring fault of the school however is the two shift system for the first two grades.

Most of the pupils at this school are the children of Jewish and Italian non-voting workers.

The investigator for the DAILY WORKER has been repeatedly impressed by the fact that the worst schools are in neighborhoods where foreign-born workers without a vote or other political influence live.

Interest Shown in Daily's Fight on Fire Trap Schools

Members of the Young Workers League, who are distributing the DAILY WORKER at and in the neighborhood of schools written up, report that people are receiving them with approval. In the neighborhood of the Ogden school, where a distribution was made yesterday, many persons who were given copies of the DAILY WORKER said that they had heard about the campaign against fire trap schools, and were glad to see that their school had received attention. Each time Sam Green, who is in charge of the distribution, goes out he takes a larger bundle of the DAILY WORKER, so as to have enough to give copies to all the people who are interested. So far, he has not taken enough. More than 1,500 papers have been given out by the Y. W. L. at various schools.

Prisoner Asks Aid

I. W. Powers, prisoner in Deer Lodge penitentiary, Montana, writes us wishing the DAILY WORKER success. He and his cellmate have subscribed. Powers asks us to assist him in selling a ladies' solid bead hand bag, made by himself. This paper is not in a position to undertake the task, but asks anyone who can do so to write to Powers at Deer Lodge. The money for the hand bag will go to the purchase of articles not included in the meager prison fare.

Bentall In Harlem, Feb. 14

NEW YORK. — J. O. Bentall will talk on the "Education of Revolutionists" at the next business meeting of the English Harlem Branch of the Workers Party, at 143 East 113th street. Comrade Frances Geddes, a well known soprano, will give a talk on "Voice and Tone Control and Modulation," which will be valuable to prospective speakers, at the following meeting, February 28.

The Harlem branch finds time for these educational programs by its policy of promptly disposing of the routine business which drags out so long unless handled in businesslike fashion.

Opium Seized.

DULUTH, Minn., Jan. 31.—Opium valued at $300,000 was seized by federal agents here last night. Important arrests are expected as a result, agents said.

Three Killed In Wreck.

FRANKLIN, Pa., Jan. 31.—Three were killed and six injured when the Pennsylvania's Buffalo to Pittsburgh express left the rails at St. George, 22 miles south of here, late yesterday.

Won't Use Scab Trains

LONDON. — Miss Dorothy Jewson, labor member of parliament, has started on a 115-mile hike, to fill her engagements, rather than ride on scab trains during the strike of enginemen.

Mr. Wilson Is Ill.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—Woodrow Wilson is ill and under the care of a physician who was called at noon yesterday to attend the former president. The physician, Dr. Sterling Ruffin, will see Mr. Wilson again today.

For Recognition of Soviet Russia!

RUSSIAN TR EXPERTS TO FRENCH CAP

Departure May Wh France Into Line

NEW YORK.—The semi-official Russian trade delegation in Paris is contemplating an abrupt departure from the French capital during the next few days, and its destination is reported to be London.

Skobelev, chief of the delegation, has told American newspapermen in Paris that he proposes "to quit Paris bag and baggage." The immediate reason given for this contemplated move is the failure of the French government to afford the Russian representatives adequate legal protection on French territory.

But the presence of the Labor government in London obviously lends special significance to the Russian delegates' imminent departure for the British capital. This episode may be interpreted as a demonstration of good will toward Premier Ramsay MacDonald by the Russians. Every opportunity will be given to the British labor party to carry out its avowed intention of improving Anglo-Russian relations, and little doubt exists that British friendliness toward Russia will soon bear tangible fruits.

It is considered likely that th French government, influenced by bankers and industrialists of th country, will not be slow in reali ing that it is to their advantage adopt a Russian policy similar that of the British Labor gover ment.

Episcopal Church Splits.

FT. WORTH, Texas, Jan. 31.— an aftermath of the recent fu mental-modernist row in the Ep copal church, a new Episcopal chur has been formed here by fundamentalists who withdrew from Trinity church, of which Rev. Lee W. Heaton is pastor. Rev. Heaton was the center of a controversy in the church because of his liberal views.

"From the tops of our heads to the very soles of our feet we are fundamentalists," the announcement of the seceded group said.

How They Do It In Turkey.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 31.— If you are a prospective bridegroom in Turkey you may not go swimming with more than three friend at a time, you may not send m than three carriages for your b and her relations on the happy and if there is to be music at wedding, you must pay the t crier $2.50 to announce the fa day in advance.

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LENIN MEMORIAL MEETING

TICKETS ON SALE AT THE FOLLOWING PLACES

MANHATTAN

Freiheit .... 47 Chrystie St.
Volkszeitung .... 15 Spruce St.
Elöre .... 33 East 1st St.
Eteenpain .... 2042 Fifth Ave.
Ukrainian Daily News .... 502 E. 11th St.
Russky Golos .... 64 E. 7th St.
Jimmie Higgins Bookshop .... 127 University Pl.
District 2 Office .... 208 E. 12th St.
Harlem Section W. P. .... 143 E. 103d St.

BRONX
1347 Boston Road
WILLIAMSBURG
Laisve .... 46 Ten Eyck St.
715 Broadway
BROWNSVILLE
1844 Pitkin Avenue
BORO PARK
764 40th Street
AND ALL OTHER PARTY HEADQUARTERS

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN
27th Street and Madison Avenue, New York City
Monday, Feb. 4th, 7 P. M.
MUSIC BY RUSSIAN SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA
MODEST ALTSCHULER CONDUCTING
SPEAKERS IN ALL LANGUAGES
Admission, 25c and 50c
AUSPICES LENIN MEMORIAL COMMITTEE

Correspondent at Coal iners' Convention Solves Riddle of the Ku Klux Klan

(Special to The Daily Worker)

TOMLINSON HALL, Indianapolis, Ind., Jan. 28—As the delegates to the Miners' convention were leaving Tomlinson Hall this evening several men were busy at the door passing out handbills announcing a mass meeting to which miners were invited in order that certain prejudices against a secret organization could be eliminated by an explanation of the principles upon which that organization was based.

Believing that it was a Ku Klux Klan meeting, several newspaper men, a Hebrew in disguise and an Irish Catholic attended the meeting to ascertain what, if any, were the objects to accomplish which this aggregation of mortals were gathered together.

The visitors, after listening carefully to a preacher from New Jersey and the local Klokard held a heated discussion one claiming that the Klan was a dry goods company primarily engaged in the business of selling underwear and specializing in night shirts, another claimed that it was a collection of morons managed by a few clever gold brick artists, while a third, who reads the Liberator, claimed that it represents an economic upsurge and was related, the somewhat distantly, to the third party sentiment that portion of it which was conducted into the White House by Henry Ford in return for a shot at Muscle Shoals.

Each Party Right; All Wrong

The writer claims that the three, like the nine blind men of Hindustan who went to see the elephant, were partly in the right and all were in he wrong:

Undoubtedly the Klan sells night shirts and night caps, hundreds of thousands of morons are in the organization and it represents a protest against the economic condition in which the middle class babbits of America, find themselves in. But that is not a 100% explanation.

On our arrival at the meeting hall, exactly 45 persons were there, including the speaker and the chairman. A large American flag hung back of the speaker's stand and several flags were furled in the corners of the hall. The chairman, or the Klokard turned out afterwards to be either a juggler or an animated flag pole. But this comes later on.

The Numbers Are Meager

The Klokard advised the audience hat owing to the antics of an "alien" (that is a non-member of the Klan) undreds of potential nightie wearers ere switched away from the hall, hence the meager numbers. Accord- g to description given of the cul- t, he must have been a member the Knights of Columbus or one the chosen people. Fortunately ever, by the time we arrived at meeting place, he was invisible in his place was a 100% Ameri- carrying an umbrella to protect elf from a hundred per cent erican drizzle which fell on subject, citizen and alien alike. Excuses such as were given by our friend the Klokard are used quite frequently even by radicals in explaining scanty audiences so we did not blame the poor fellow for it. In fact the representative of a great news gathering agency who accompanied me, rather sympathized with him.

After seven more persons had passed the prying eyes of Kluds, Koons and Kukoos that were stationed by the very dirty entrance, the Klokard summed up sufficient courage to open the meeting. Everybody was requested to stand and sing something or other which excited much enthusiasm in the Klokard. As the Irish penitent said, "I sang God forgive me; I sang like the rest." Prayer was also moderately indulged in after which dissipation the Klokard proceeded to address himself to the 52 subjects and the vast open spaces where men were not men.

He attacked the detractors of the Ku Klux Klan, declared that it was regrettable that a great organization like the United Mine Workers of America, should discriminate against them and that the Klan really thought as much of labor as it did of capital.

A short stocky, little gentleman with a spoted vest who was sitting in a corner was announced as the speaker of the evening. His name was kept a secret, but we were told he was from New Jersey, and I believe he is a colonel, whether in the American army or the army of the Lord, I do not know. However, he is a fighting man and will go to bat with the devil any time. He said so and we must take his word for it.

The Klan Has Four Planks

The Klan stands for four main propositions he declared: First for the Christian religion, second for the christian home, third for the public schools and last, but not least, for government.

What got this man of God's goat particularly, was the information given to him by a doctor in a New Jersey city, that 90 per cent of the girls going to school in that particular city were afflicted with a venereal disease. The unknown doctor heard this unknown speaker deliver a lecture in the unknown city and after the meeting was over he came up and grasped him by the hand, confessed he did not know the devil what he was talking about (quite possible) but said, that he talked like a man who would qualify for membership in the janitor's union. He had a job that required men of his type and it turned out to be cleaning up several houses of prostitution which flourished in the neighborhood. Now, the speaker has no prejudice whatsoever against Jews and Catholics; he absolutely admits that—but it happened that two Hebrews were the managers of one of these houses of shame and that Catholic policemen undoubtedly were patrolling the neighborhood. The speaker assured the venereal speialist that the Klan would relieve him of considerable practice and reduce the exigencies of his profession by closing down these social pest houses at the next election. The method is to threaten the politicians with any number of votes up to one hundred thousand and then watch their smoke.

New Jersey is unfortunate in being located near New York, which is called Jew York in the Invisible Realm. From there foreigners can enter New Jersey for a few pennies.

The Christian home must be maintained, he vociferated and according to the speaker, but for the Klan, virtue would be as rare in America, as an Indian on the banks of the Shannon. It is unnecessary to follow the Unknown Nightie into the realm of assininity into which he floated, suffice it to say that he raved like a regular preacher and talked about God as if he went to church with him.

When the unknown finished speaking, the Klokard got down to business. He confessed that he was an Irishman and as proof of that assertion he exhibited a green rag and cracked a joke about a bed bug. This was not very convincing to the lone Irish Catholic who never saw such a piece of cloth before, having the temerity to masquerade as an emblem of Ireland and the joke tho biting was of the kind that is not very welcome in polite society.

He evidently did not consider the fact of being born in Ireland, sufficient to prove that he was a human being so he insisted on selecting an English woman for a mother and taking unto himself a German woman for a wife. He also brought forth half a dozen children in America to prove that he was not a follower of Margaret Sanger and by a clever piece of sleight of hand turned several flags into one American flag. This was applauded; his jugglery making more of an impression on the audience than his speech.

He Grew Mysterious

Having said very little so far about labor in order to give some excuse for drawing the miners out on such a disagreeable evening, he grew mysterious and produced a document which was issued by the Grand Dragon of the Realm of Indiana last October, on the question of capital and labor. It urged the citizens of the Empire to maintain at all times the best of relations with their employers. They were urged to form a committee of five at the mines in order to co-operate with the boss. A coal operator from Indiana, testified according to the dragon that the Ku Klux Klan helped him to smash a strike which was called an "outlaw strike" and ever since the Klan became the dominating factor in his mines he never had any trouble with his help.

"Give unto Caesar that which is Caesar's" is the moto of the Klan, he said. In other words the capitalists and the workers should go out of each other's way to be generous in true Spanish fashion each one saying to the other "After you Alphonso."

After reading the document he boasted about the millions of members the Klan had enrolled. He was sorry the mysteries of the order did not permit him to divulge the number. He declared Congress was almost under the invisible thumb and the Senate ditto. The Klan would secure control of the mass vote in America, and run this country for the Americans.

The New Jersey man said that 15,000 school teachers were disloyal and the Klan was waiting patiently until it possessed sufficient power to tie a tin can to the teachers and turn them loose. The Klokard was equally in emphatic asserting that the Klan meant business. At the conclusion of the Klokard's speech he suddenly swung around and lo! another American flag, pole and all appeared from his hip pocket. There was wild applause again over this remarkable feat.

There Are Many Questions

Questions were called for. They came. Many of them were superfluous. Some of them intentionally so. One man made an intelligent speech, but it only brought looks of astonishment something like that on the face of a Chinaman, when asked to explain the signs on a laundry check. Questions such as "Can a Catholic join the Ku Klux?" or "Are Masons eligible?" were answered politely. Some expressed the opinion that the miners' union may some day ask to join the Ku Klux Klan. One member of the audience asked the speaker to explain why he was born in Ireland, another asked if God created the colored people. To the first he said he couldn't help it but left there as soon as he could and never went back, much to Ireland's advantage, I believe, and to the second he admitted that God created the negro, but did not have the slightest idea when he did so that the negro would come to America. But the English were responsible for that.

We left the meeting not sadder, but a little wiser. We continued the discussion as to whether the Klan was a phenomenon, a disease or a business. The debate is still raging as these lines are being writen, each one of the three appearing to the innocent bystanders to be absolutely right. The three disputants exceedingly regretted that a question which might throw much light on the why of the Ku Klux Klan was not asked. It is, "Is it possible to keep morons from joining the Ku Klux Klan?"

COAL MINERS! Talk To Your Convention Thru Daily Worker

Coal Miners! Your convention is on at Indianapolis, Ind. It will be responsive to your needs if you will talk to it, talk to it in loud and emphatic tones.

You can do this thru your paper, THE DAILY WORKER. You can do it every day. You can make yourself heard.

Every day THE DAILY WORKER goes to the convention at Tomlinson Hall, at Indianapolis. The miners' delegates are reading it, from first page, first column, to last page, last column.

If you will write to THE DAILY WORKER, telling your needs, the delegates will read your letter.

One of the big things you are interested in is unemployment. If you don't work there is no pay envelope. If you don't work, there is nothing with which to pay the landlord, the grocer, with which to buy the things your family needs. How do you get along? How do you make both ends meet? What do you demand?

Tell it to the delegates at Indianapolis. Tell it to your highly paid officials, whose salaries go on the whole year around.

Write about all the other great prbolems confronting the al miners of this country. Your letters will be published in HE DAILY WORKER and read by the delegates at your con- ention at Indianapolis. Write to the Editor, The Daily Worker, 40 N. Halsted St., Chicago, Ill.

FORD'S FRIEND OFFERS SELF AS SACRIFICE

New Michigan Plute Steps into the Arena

(Special to The Daily Worker)

OMAHA, Neb., Jan. 31.—R. R. Pointer, Fort Dearborn, Mich., millionaire, and original booster of Henry Ford for president, was the outstanding figure in the race for the presidential nomination of the Peoples' Progressive Party at the party's first annual convention today.

The convention had been called for the avowed purpose of nominating Ford.

Pointer told newspapermen that he "would be proud to be the new party's candidate." He declared that Ford is now "impossible," since he advocated the re-election of President Coolidge.

Speakers at last night's session denounced the federal reserve bank system. The principal plank in the platform, it was stated, will be demand for repeal of the federal reserve bank law and substitution of a government owned system by which currency may be issued directly by the government against the productive wealth of the country.

For Recognition of Soviet Russia!

The Lewis Bureaucracy Trembles Before Wrath of Rank and File

(Special to The Daily Worker)

INDIANAPOLIS.—For the first time since this turbulent convention opened John L. Lewis completely lost control today and left the hall at five o'clock unable to restore order.

The resounding voice that carried to the farthest recesses of the building when he was trouncing imprisoned Jim McLachlan of Nova Scotia for having called a strike to aid the steel workers was today unable to reach as far as the press table. For one hour he stood there smoking a cigar and surveying the result of his own insolence, occasionally attempting to bring the miners to order but each attempt ended in total failure.

Had Mr. Lewis cared less for maintaining his reputation as a "strong man", who will not bend to the coal miners, than for doing his dirty work against the delegates he could have restored order in five minutes by conceding the right of recount which is the privilege of any deliberative assembly when there is the slightest doubt of the accuracy of the count.

Lewis Abusive

"You can shout until you meet each other in hell" he shouted at more than fifty per cent of that great gathering which demanded a square deal. The delegates however were just as determined as he was and refused to allow any more use of the high handed methods that have enabled Mr. Lewis to pose as a victor in this convention until now.

There was considerable ill feeling at the end of the morning's session when the result of the roll call vote was declared. It was asserted that locals that exist only on paper had votes and that along with the payrollers, the wishes of the rank and file, the men who pay the dues, were ignored. But tho the rank and file may be inarticulate, they will not always tolerate the dictatorship of any one man, particularly a man who is more concerned with the observance of agreements with the boss than he is of the rights of the miners.

A Vital Issue

The question of election versus appointment of organizers is a vital one for the miners union. The miners feel keenly about this. They are determined that an ambitious president shall not have the facilities for building a machine to perpetuate himself in office, a machine built by the dollars of the miners.

After the official count was announced it was freely stated that the progressive elements were gypped out of a victory as Alex Howat was a few years ago. On reconvening in the afternoon session a delegate desired to lodge a protest against this kind of a roll call but Mr. Lewis ignored him.

The powerful Illinois district has always been a thorn in the side of the Lewis machine. Farrington and Lewis fought each other for years, now they have kissed and made up. But the district of which Farrington is president voted almost solidly against the appointive power and it is freely predicted by the Illinois delegates to this convention that Farrington is done for as president of District 12. He voted for the administration and so did his other executive officers.

"Progressive" Reps Shattered

The socalled progressives have shown up in their true colors at this convention. One could not expect very much from a man like Frank Farrington whose only association with anything of a progressive nature was his fight for Howat so long as the latter was useful to him in fighting the Lewis machine, but men like John Brophy, Thomas Kennedy, and C. F. Keeney who enjoyed a reputation for standing for something beyond "a fair day's work for a fair day's wage" have proven themselves to be lackeys of the capitalist system ready to do anything that would please the bosses. They have never uttered a peep at this convention when such questions as the labor party, nationalization, amalgamation and the recognition of Soviet Russia were assassinated by the reactionary labor lieutenants of capital who now control the official machinery of the miners' union.

Dove of Peace Was Hovering

The afternoon session proceeded smoothly with Van H. Bittner reporting for the resolutions committee until he got as far as section two of article ten. At the last international convention the constitution was amended to prohibit local unions with a membership of five hundred from sending over one delegate to the convention. As this would give tremendous convention power to small locals the large locals felt that it was a discriminatory clause and several resolutions were introduced calling for its amendment.

Hartness Opens Battle

Delegate William Hartness, president of the Peoria sub-district, took the platform and read a resolution adopted by that sub-district providing for the direct election of delegates from the local unions they represent, that each delegate shall have one vote for each one hundred members or less and an additional vote for each one hundred members or majority fraction thereof.

Delegate Hartness declared that the insertion of this clause was due to Lewis' fight on the Illinois district. This was not denied.

For the first time since the opening of this convention the officials of the Illinois district lined up against Lewis. George Mercer, statistician for the Illinois District, said that the present section was undemocratic.

Secretary Green, and one or two other delgates argued in behalf of the committee's report and the vote was taken. The count announced was 785 for and 692 against the commitee's report. This did not satisfy the opposition. They demanded a roll call. The roll call requires that 30 per cent of the delegates at the convention demand it. Thirty per cent of this convention of 1870 delegates is 561. William Green announced that 558 demanded it. Only three short of the necessary number!

Too Raw

This was too much for the delegates. On previous occasions the convention quieted down after incidents like this occurred but this time it did not do so. A seething mass of humanity milled around the floor, stood on chairs, sat down, got up again and continued in this fashion for one hour while the chairman looked on helplessly.

Alex Piazza, a delegate from Bairdford, Pa., was assaulted by one of the sergeants-at-arms. Piazza was demanding that they be given a square deal when this surly looking fellow took him by the arm as if to advise him to keep quiet and instead hit him. It was apparently the intention to precipitate a real fight but while the delegates were noisy and determined on having their rights, there was no violence with that exception.

Administration hacks were shouting that the opposition should be hanged, etc., but no effort was made to carry out these threats. Before this article appears in print Secretary of Labor Davis may or may not have spoken. January 31 may be a critical day for John L. Lewis.

Western Pennsy Miners Rely on "Daily Worker"

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—The coal miners of this section are relying solely on The DAILY WORKER for news of the Indianapolis convention and they have never been more interested in the debates and policy proposals at the national convention of their union.

The progressive miners here do not believe reports of the Indianapolis meeting carried by any other daily paper. Their attention is concentrated on the reinstatement of Alex Howat and Tom Myerscough and judging from many remarks heard here and there, delegates are going to encounter some biting criticism if the campaign for the reinstatement of these two militants fails.

This is not all the miners here expect from the convention, however. They know that Lewis has rounded up his machine men for an attack on the whole program of the Progressive Miners' Committee and they want their delegates to fight all the way.

They do not want any compromise on their basic wage scale and conditions and express themselves as ready to respond to a strike call if the operators follow their threats with an attack.

The Western Pennsylvania miners are against anything but full publicity in the coming negotiations, and want no mysterious agreements and compromises between officials and operators.

The appearance of The DAILY WORKER has greatly encouraged all progressive elements here, and they believe it marks a turning point not only in the affairs of the United Mine Workers but of the entire labor movement. Every day brings added proof of their earnest support of the paper.

Some Idle Thoughts

We have it upon reliable authority that the Republican Party is planning to Hughes an oil can as a party emblem during the next presidential campaign.

• • • •

We are confident, however, that none but cabinet officers, politicians and Ex-Senators Fall for that kind of stuff.

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With a Ford behind it the well-oiled Coolidge machine should run well.

• • • •

The ancient proverb "Oily to bed and oily to rise, makes a man healthy, wealthy and wise," should be very encouraging to the sick Mr. Fall.

• • • •

Mr. Fall is the only politician we know, who has developed a feeling of loneliness in Washington.

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It seems that Attorney-General Daugherty, Chief of the Department of Justice-to-Whom, in his hunt for traitors and enemies of the guv'ment has inadvertently overlooked certain gentlemen who have generously handed over the Naval Reserve oil lands to Sinclair, Doheny et al. No doubt these lands are now in safekeeping to be used in milking the government by the future dollar-a-year-men during the next war.

• • • •

No thank you, they did not come out of our own head, it all came out of that Teapot Dome.

Don't be a "Yes, But," supporter of The Daily Worker. Send in your subscription at once.

Some Job! Miners Got 543,300,000 Tons of Coal Out of Ground in 1923

Soft coal production in the United States last year totalled 543,300,000 tons compared with 422,268,000 tons in 1922, the seventh federal reserve district bank here reported today.

Sagging markets contributed to increased idleness in Illinois and Indiana mines during December, the report stated.

While the Illinois output for December was 17.5 per cent less than the preced g December, the annual production showed an increase of 42.7 per cent over 1922.

Nation's Workers Attend Lenin Memorial Meetings At Workers Party Call

Never in the history of the American labor movement has there been such an outpouring of grief and affection as the workers of America are now showing in the tremendous Lenin Memorial meetings being held everywhere over the country.

Halls in all parts of the nation are being filled by the workingmen and workingwomen who feel the loss of Nicolai Lenin as that of a comrade and leader who initiated a movement that is going to free them from the misery of capitalism.

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CROWDING MADISON SQUARE GARDEN

The reports coming from New York where the seating capacity for Madison Square Garden is rapidly being exhausted in the sale of tickets for Monday evening's memorial meeting show an outpouring of sentiment far in advance of anything the metropolis has seen in years for any cause.

All Workers Party headquarters are busy with the sale of tickets and the rehearsing of arrangements for the tremendous demonstration of Monday. Hundreds of ushers have been appointed to handle the crowd in the great amphitheatre.

As the crowd takes its seats Monday night strains of the Russian Symphony celloists and violinists will rise from the pit and singers of national fame will follow with the revolutionary hymns that Lenin loved so well. Between the speaking parts of the program the music will continue.

William Z. Foster and C. E. Ruthenberg will tell of the proletarian genius who has been taken from his comrades and they will be followed by noted New York party speakers.

Tickets can be had at 208 E. 12th St., New York City, and at all branch party headquarters, at 25 and 50 cents each.

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MEETINGS IN MANY CITIES

Other Lenin meetings will be held as follows:

PHILADELPHIA, Musical Fund Hall, 8th and Locust Sts., Saturday evening, Feb. 2.

BUFFALO, Jewish Labor Lyceum, 376 William street, Sunday, Feb. 3, 2:30 p. m., Frank Herzog, George R. Kirkpatrick, Patrick Quinlan and John Keracher, speaking.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Fraternal Hall, Sunday, Feb. 3, 8 p. m. Earl R. Browder, speaking.

MINNEAPOLIS, Richmond Halls, Sunday, Feb. 3, 2 p. m., with James P. Cannon, W. S. Wiggins, assistant county attorney; Norman H. Tallentire, speaking, and H. D. Kramer, editor of the Minneapolis Labor Review, presiding.

ST. PAUL, Labor Temple, Sunday, Feb. 3, at 8 p. m. James P. Cannon and Norman H. Tallentire, speaking.

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DETROIT MEETING AT ARENA GARDENS

DETROIT, Arena Gardens, 5810 Woodward Ave., Sunday, Feb. 3, at 2 p. m. Speakers: Dennis Batt and C. E. Ruthenberg. The Ukrainian and Russian choir will sing the Russian revolutionary funeral march.

WARREN, Ohio, Hippodrome, Sunday, Feb. 3, 7 p. m. Speakers in English, South Slavish, Polish and Finnish.

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, M. A. C. Hall, 338 West Federal street, Sunday, Feb. 3, 8 p. m. Max Lerner will speak in English followed by speakers in Jewish, Slavish and Hungarian.

CLEVELAND, Labor Temple, 2536 Euclid avenue, Sunday, Feb. 3, 2.30 p. m. Ben Gitlow, William White and Max Lerner, speaking.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Lyceum Theatre, Feb. 3, 2 P. M. Jay Lovestone, speaking.

GARY, Ind., Feb. 3, Croatian Hall, 23rd and Washington. 2:30 p. m. Robert Minor.

WAUKEGAN, Ill., Feb. 3, Workers' Hall, 517 Helmholtz Ave. Max Bedacht. 2 p. m.

BINGHAMPTON, N. Y., Feb. 3, Lithuanian Hall, 271 Clinton street. Rebecca Grecht. 7 p. m.

ROCHESTER N. Y., Feb. 3, Labor Lyceum, 580 St. Paul. Juliet Stuart Poyntz. 2 p. m.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Carpenters' Hall, Sunday, Feb. 3, at 3 p. m.

ANSONIA, Conn., City Hall, Sunday, Feb. 3, at 8 p. m.

HARTFORD, Conn., Sunday, Feb. 3, at 8 p. m.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Hermanson Hall, Feb. 6, at 8 p. m.

STAMFORD, Conn., Feb. 7, at 8 p. m.

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MANY MEETINGS IN MINE FIELDS

Lenin Memorial meetings in Missouri, Iowa and thru the great mining fields of southern Illinois will bring out many thousands of mourners for their beloved comrade who lies under the Kremlin walls.

ST. LOUIS, Musicians' Hall, 3535 Pine street, Sunday, Feb. 3, at 8 p. m. John Ballam, speaking.

MADISON, Ill., Sakes Hall, Sunday, Feb. 3, 10 a. m. John Ballam, speaking.

BELLEVILLE, Ill., Sunday, Feb. 3, 2 p. m.

ZIEGLER, Ill., Lithuanian Hall, Sunday, Feb. 3, at 2 p. m. Max Schachtman, speaking.

CHRISTOPHER, Ill., Miners' Hall, Sunday, Feb. 3, 7 p. m.

COLLINSVILLE, Ill., Sunday, Feb. 3, at 7 p. m. Local speakers.

JOHNSTON CITY, Ill., Sunday, Feb. 3, at 7 p. m. Local speakers.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Fraternal Hall, Sunday, Feb. 3, at 8 p. m. Earl R. Browder, speaking.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., Labor Lyceum, Feb. 3, at 8 p. m. Local speakers.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sunday, Feb. 3. Local speakers.

DOWELL, Ill., Sunday, Feb. 3. Local speakers.

WEST FRANKFORT, Ill., Sunday, Feb. 3. Local speakers.

BEULD, Ill., Monday, Feb. 4, at 7 p. m.

EAST ST. LOUIS, Ill., Tuesday, Feb. 5, at 8 p. m.

VALIER, Ill., Thursday, Feb. 7, at 7 p. m. T. R. Sullivan, speaker.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Miller Hall, State and Eighth streets, Sunday, 8. p. m., Manley and Loonin, speaking.

SOUTH BEND, Ind., Hungarian Hall, 316 S. Chapin street, Sunday, 2 p. m., E. E. Earley, speaking.

EAST CHICAGO, Ind., Columbia Hall, Vernon and McCook avenues, Sunday, 7:30 p. m.

CHICAGO, Bohemian Hall, Sunday, 2 p. m., Jay Lovestone, speaking.

CHICAGO, 3322 Douglas Boulevard, Monday, Feb. 4, 8 p. m., Max Bedacht, speaking.

BUFFALO UNITED FRONT FORMED FOR LENIN MEET

9 Organizations in Big Sunday Memorial

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BUFFALO.—All the radical movements in Buffalo have joined with the Workers Party in plans for the Lenin Memorial meeting Sunday afternoon at 2:30 in the Jewish Labor Lyceum, at 376 William street.

The joint committee arranging for the mass meeting represents the following organizations:

The Workers Party, the Socialist Party, Proletarian Party, Buffalo Labor Party, Buffalo Public Forum, Friends of Soviet Russia and Workers Germany, Italian-American Workers Club, Workmens Circle branches Nos. 52, 192 and 29, and Independent Workmens Circle No. 90.

The chairman of the meeting will be Eustace Reynolds, a Socialist attorney. The speakers will be George R. Kirkpatrick of Pittsburgh, former Socialist candidate for vice-president; John Keracher of Chicago, national secretary of the Proletarian Party; Frank Herzog of the Buffalo Workers Party; Rudolph Katz of the Socialist-Labor Party, and Patrick L. Quinlan, president of the Buffalo branch of the Amalgamated Iron, Steel and Tin Workers Association.

No admission will be charged. The collection will be donated to German relief work.

Writes on Social Conduct of Negro and White Workers

To the DAILY WORKER: The capitalist class and their agents do everything possible to prevent social contact between Negro and white workers. The whole jimcrow and segregation system of the southern states and the anti-intermarriage laws are the weapon by which the crafty southern capitalists keep the Negro and white workers hopelessly divided.

In no southern state can Negro and white workers legally meet together in the same hall, theatre or park, neither can they ride together on trains, street cars nor busses, and for a Negro and white person in the south to be legally married, is out of the question.

By the above methods and many others, the idea is conveyed to the southern white workers that all Negroes are their inferiors and are not fit to mix or associate with them.

The white southern workers believe every lie printed in the capitalist papers concerning the Negro, and will form into mobs and lynch Negroes for any imaginary crime.

The southern ruling class are tickled to death for this state of affairs, because they can rob and exploit both Negro and white workers to their hearts content, and know that a united front of the black and white workers is impossible.

However, the capitalist planter class of the south care no more for the ignorant white workers of the south than they do for the black. White unionists and labor organizers are also lynched, shot and terrorized by the hired thugs of the southern capitalists.

White children under 15 years of age, are forced to toil in the cotton mills at starvation wages. Altho the capitalist legislatures pass laws prohibiting blacks and whites from legally marrying, the so-called southern gentlemen have produced four million children by Negro women.

In spite of the present gloomy condition in the south, I truly believe that the southern white workers will soon come to their senses, and in place of forming mobs and lynching Negroes at the behest of their white exploiters, they will clasp the hand of their Negro brother workers and together fight their real enemy, the capitalist class.

When this condition comes about, the first nail will have been driven into the coffin, now prepared to receive the half dead body of capitalism.—Gordon W. Owens, Chicago.

Lenin Portraits

Show your loyalty, love and respect for the greatest leader of the revolutionary workers and adorn the walls of your room, clubs and meeting halls, with a portrait of Nikolai Lenin.

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THE PARTY AT WORK

Communist International Urges Unity of Armenian Workers in Workers Party

The situation which exists in the United States among the various groups of Armenian workers who are sympathetic to the Communist International, particularly in relation to the Armenian Workers Party and the former Social-Democratic Hunchakist Party was considered by the Executive Committee of the Communist International on December 27th.

After a full discussion of the whole problem of bringing these Armenian workers into the organized Communist movement of the Party, the Executive Committee of the Communist International adopted the following decision:

"To send a telegram to the American Workers Party demanding that Comrade Sunarin with the whole opposition group return into the ranks of the Workers Party and await the instructions of the E. C. C. I., which are being sent immediately.

"b) While approving the steps taken by the American Workers Party for the unification of the revolutionary Communist elements and for bringing them into the ranks of the Workers Patry, to insist that after the Congress of the Workers Party in December, 1923, an Armenian Conference be convened with the object of carrying out the recommendations of the E. C. C. I. laid down in the resolution of the Presidium in February, 1923. At this conference the title 'ARMENIAN SECTION OF THE WORKERS PARTY' must be definitely adopted.

"(c) Considering that the concessions made by the Workers Party in the question of the Armenian paper were intended to make the process of unification as smooth as possible, to emphasize the point that the management of this paper must be at present under the political control of the Workers Party and that only reliable comrades be admitted to the editorial staff of the paper."

The Convention of the Armenian section has been called by the C. E. C. of the Workers Party for endorsement of the Bureau of the Armenian Federation, for February 22, in Boston, and it is expected that at this Convention a solid united organization of Armenian Communists will be brought into existence as the ARMENIAN SECTION OF THE WORKERS PARTY.

WITH THE YOUNG WORKERS
CONDUCTED - BY THE YOUNG WORKERS LEAGUE

THE JUNIOR GROUPS AND THE CAPITALIST PUBLIC SCHOOL.

Article No. IX.

In the capitalist Public School the child is nothing, the teacher everything. The school is based upon the authority of the teacher. The child must remain silent until it is addressed; it must listen attentively while the teacher speaks; it must accept without protest every punishment and every task given it. In the capitalist school the teacher is a god, furnished at times with a rod and a note book, the embodiment of knowledge and power—and hence a tyrant. The teacher is under the control of the principal, the principal under the superintendent, the superintendent under the school board, and thus up to the Secretary of the Interior. A whole pyramid of gods and demi-gods towers over the child who naturally feels himself to be as insignificant and small as a grain of sand on the seashore. Woe to the child who has a strong will! Will is a sin against the holy order. Even tho the teacher may be wrong, the child dare not be right, because this would weaken the authority of the teacher. A systematized curriculum is impossible without authority. And it is just this authority that we seek and intend to undermine.

(Watch for Article No. 10, "Can a Child Be a Fighter?")

COMMUNIST-CHILDREN'S-COLUMN
$

BEDTIME STORY

By ROLAND QUILLAN.

Once upon a time, in fact dear children, the time of jazz hurry and banana songs, when the great democrat party was named after a donkey, a man stepped out from the wilds of the west to announce himself the champion of progressivism and humanity. He stood for every thing that was good, so he said, with special reference to the poor and downtrodden. He stood for these things vigorously every year before the election. When the election was over and he had a berth with a spittoon in congress—well, dear listeners, that was another story, not to be told before bedtime. But, little ones, do not be too hasty to judge. Always remember the motto of the politicians of "policy is the best policy," and, as nothing and nothing equal nothing, so politicians will always be politicians.

It was at this time, dear children, that the two great financial groups, the eastern bankers and the mid-western industrialists, had a mild controversy. The wicked bankers desired our country to get in the League of Nations to make good their loans, while the industrialists, my children, were not so much interested. Our hero politician from the golden west, with his old-fashioned glasses and ideas, belonged to the group of mid-western industrialists. He was a good agent and vigorously fought with weighty words the foreign entanglements of the League of Nations.

For this service, children, the papers of the industrialists gave him the title of "Progressive."

In modern slang, dear children, he got away with it until the working people, who hitherto had no means to give full expression to their views, started a daily paper of their own. Then it was, little ones, that the record of this western politician was examined, weighed, published and, in the opinion of the working people, was sadly found to be wanting. It is this that proves, dear children, that the greatest weapon the working people can have is their own working class daily paper. So, dear children, to be well informed, please subscribe to the Young Worker and the Young Comrade.

Get unity thru the Labor Party!

Nearly Starves to Death

NEW YORK. — Hannah Manley is in the Margaret Louise home here, recovering from hunger and exposure. Hannah was a domestic servant, but lost her job and home. She wandered the streets several days, looking for work, but could not find a job. Sunday she attended mass in St. Patrick's cathedral and, when she left, walked up Fifth avenue. At 53rd street she collapsed. She was taken to Roosevelt hospital, and from there to the Margaret Louise home.

Protect the Foreign Born!

'FREIHEIT' GRAND CONCERT
GIVEN BY THE
Russian Grand Opera Company
Friday, February 1, 1924
DOUGLAS PARK AUDITORIUM
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TICKETS ONLY 50 CENTS
With the Partaking of the Great Artists:
Vladimir Svettloff, tenor; Ina Dayen, lyric soprano; Gabriel Charsonovsky, baritone; Nita Abrashova, the Russian Galli-Curci, who has been taken as a star for the Chicago Civic Opera Co.
Acts from the great Russian operas: Yevgenie Aniega, Boris Godunov, Demon, Queen of Spades, Czar's Bride, and others.

GREAT ADVANCE BY T. U. E. L, IN YEAR JUST PASSED

Yearly Report Shows Big Press Increase

The regular yearly meeting of the Trade Union Educational League held last night heard a detailed report of the organization activities for the past year. The report showed splendid progress in every branch of the League's work.

The Building Trades section reported an increase in circulation of their paper—The Progressive Building Trades Worker—to approximately ten thousand copies.

The Metal Trades section reported a noticeable slackening in employment and union halls filled with jobless mechanics necessitating an appeal for financial assistance to the international offices and for an investigation into the serious situation in Chicago. A new group of Jewelry Workers has been added to the Metal Trades section.

The delegate from the Needle Trades section, I. Davidson, gave new information on the situation in the Ladies' Garment Workers' union and the fight against Sigman Perlstein and their expulsion program. The situation in the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, he said, is more favorable for the militants.

The success of the official organ of this group—The Needle Trades Worker—is testimony to the progress made in this industry.

Officers for Year.

Earl Browder, of the Labor Herald staff, was elected chairman for the ensuing term; Walt Carmon, secretary and literature agent; A. Overgaard, organizer. Phil Aronberg was elected to the executive board for the Needle Trades; D. E. Early for the Food Trades, with one other board member to be chosen from each of the Metal, Printing and Building Trade sections.

Earl Browder, in reviewing the work of the league, paid special attention to the work of the militants at the miners' convention. He said: "To me it means that the left wing has arrived. It is in the labor movement to stay and nothing can drive it out."

None of the Chicago militants should have missed this meeting.

Your Union Meeting

Every local listed in the official directory of the CHICAGO FEDERATION OF LABOR will be published under this head on day of meeting free of charge for the first month, afterwards our rate will be as follows:

Monthly meeting—$3 a year one line once a month, each additional line, 15c an issue.

Semi-monthly meetings — $5 a year one line published two times a month, each additional line 13c an issue.

Weekly meetings—$7.50 a year one line a week, each additional line 10c an issue.

FIRST FRIDAY, Feb. 1st, 1924

No.	Name of Local and Place of Meeting.
237	Bakers and Conf., 3420 W. Roosevelt.
5	Bookbinders, 175 W. Washington St., 6 p. m.
29	Broom Makers, 810 W. Harrison St.
	Building Trades Council, 180 W. Wash.
	Carpenters' Dis. Council, 505 S. State.
1	Carpenters, 175 W. Washington.
70	Carpenters, 2705 W. 38th St.
2200	Carpenters, 4339 S. Halsted St.
9	Electricians, 2901 W. Monroe St.
214	Electricians, 6142 W. Lake St.
779	Electricians, R. R., 5324 S. Halsted St.
564	Firemen and Enginemen, 5438 S. Halsted St.
84	Glass Workers, Emily and Marshfield.
225	Hod Carriers, Monroe and Peoria Sts.
	Ladies' Garment Workers, Joint Board, 328 W. Van Buren St.
83	Machinists, 113 S. Ashland Blvd.
113	Machinists, 113 S. Ashland Blvd.
273	Painters, 2432 S. Kedzie Ave.
637	Painters, School and Sheffield Ave.
863	Painters, Highwood, Ill.
1332	Painters, 3140 Indiana Ave.
	Pattern Makers, 119 S. Throop St.
612	Plumbers, 9251 S. Chicago Ave.
346	Railway Carmen, Village Hall, Kolzie, Ill.
376	Railway Carmen, Village Hall, Kelzie, Ill.
996	Railway Carmen, 5445 S. Ashland Ave.
328	Railway Clerks, 20 W. Randolph St.
679	Railway Clerks, 9 S. Clinton St.
1256	Railway Clerks, Ft. Dearborn Hotel.
4	Railroad Trainmen, 1526 E. 64th St.
119	Railroad Trainmen, 3139 Armitage Av.
196	Railroad Trainmen, 9120 Commercial Ave.
367	Sheet Metal Workers, Ashland and Van Buren.
	South Chi. Trades and Labor Assembly, 9139 Commercial Ave.
2	Stage Hands, 208 N. Wells St., 10:30 a. m.
13	Stove Mounters, 2600 Wolfram Ave.
	Telegraphers (Com.), 312 S. Clark St.
484	Waitresses, 19 W. Adams St., 3 p. m.
	Women's Union Label League, 220 S. Ashland Blvd.

(Note—Unless otherwise stated all meetings are at 8 p. m.)

The Daily Worker for a month free to the first member of any local union sending in change of date or place of meeting of locals listed here.

Please watch for your local and if not listed let us know, giving time and place of meeting so we can keep this daily announcement complete and up to date.

On Tuesday of every week we expect to print display announcements of local unions. Rates will be $1 an inch, 50c for half an inch card. Take this matter up in your next meeting. Your local should have a weekly display card as well as the running announcement under date of meeting.

They Won't Play Together.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31—All compromise plans were thrown away and open warfare was declared today between Republicans and Democrats in the house over tax reductions.

The Republicans barred Democrats from the ways and means committee and began to write their own bill.

Labor Editor Greets "The Daily"

Julius Zorn, the editor of the "Brewery Workers Journal", reads the DAILY WORKER, and thinks it is a fine paper. The brewery workers have a record as to one of the most militant unions in America. Zorn writes as follows:

* * * *

Cincinnati, Ohio, Jan. 28, 1924.

Mr. J. Louis Engdahl, Editor,
The Daily Worker, Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir and Brother: I herewith acknowledge receipt of your communication, asking our Headquarters to correct our mailing list so The Daily Worker will get our publication regularly every two weeks. We will certainly cheerfully comply with your request.

I take this opportunity to wish The Daily Worker all the success possible and hope that the circulation of your paper will be increased right along.

I consider The Daily Worker a very good publication, which was very much needed.

Fraternally yours,
Julius Zorn, Editor.

Philippine Leader and W. P. Members Speaking Tonight

The Workers Party will join with Pedro Guevara, resident commissioner of the Philippines to the United States, at a mass meeting at Schoenhofen's hall, Milwaukee and Ashland avenues tonight, protesting against American imperialism in the islands and United States betrayal of the promise for self-determination.

Guevara led the first strike in the Philippines in 1907, a strike of 5,000 sailors. He was the organizer of the Philippine Seamen's union.

C. E. Ruthenberg, James P. Cannon and Jay Lovestone will address the meeting, with Guevara. The Workers Party has been conducting an active agitation for the right of the Filipinos to conduct their own affairs without dictation by American militarists and trusts.

Only One Survives Blast.

Julius Krueger is the sole survivor of the family of five gassed Tuesday night. Mrs. Krueger and a 10 year old daughter died following discovery of the five unconscious victims in their gas-filled home. Elsie, four, and Edward, 12, died late yesterday. The father still is in a hospital, and is expected to recover. A break in a gas pipe was held responsible.

Studebaker Theater
418 S. Michigan Blvd., Chicago
This Sunday Morning, Feb. 3
Ten-thirty o'clock: Sharp
Great Public Debate
Between Professor
SCOTT NEARING
Formerly of the University of Pennsylvania, and
PERCY WARD
The Eminent Rationalist Orator
On the Question:
"Will the Mind of Man Outgrow Religion?"
Ward: "Yes" Nearing: "No"
Tickets selling rapidly. To ensure a seat, get your ticket early. Tickets on sale at the COVICI-McGEE BOOK SHOP, 158 W. Washington Street.

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The Daily Worker Will Start Publishing "A WEEK" ON FEB. 16

Read This Letter Carefully!

Chicago, Illinois, January 31, 1924

To the Readers of THE DAILY WORKER:-

Dear Reader:-THE DAILY WORKER has been advertising that the great Russian Novel A WEEK by Iury Libedinski will be published serially in the columns of THE DAILY WORKER. We are now happy to announce that this wonderful book which every worker in America will want to read will be published starting February 16. Whether the installments will be published weekly or daily will be for our readers to decide.

We know that every one of our readers are looking forward with a great deal of pleasurable anticipation to A WEEK. We know that none of the rapidly growing army of DAILY WORKER readers who already feel that no day is complete without THE DAILY WORKER, will now more than ever want to assure themselves that they will not miss a single issue.

But we wish to call to your attention that many who are now getting THE DAILY WORKER regularly are those whose subscriptions for the weekly WORKER were transferred over to the Daily. Most of these subscriptions will expire on February 14 and shortly thereafter. If the number of your address label is No. 352 or lower, or if the date on your address label is 3-1-24 or less, that means that your subscription will expire on or before March 1, 1924 and that you will not continue to receive THE DAILY WORKER after that date.

During the first few days of the publication of THE DAILY WORKER so many subscriptions came into our business office that not all of them could be placed on the mailing list at once, with the result that some subscribers were forced to undergo the hardship of doing without some of the issues of THE DAILY WORKER. Even now many subscriptions are still coming in with the request that "the subscription be started with the very first issue. I do not want to miss a single issue," write hundreds of subscribers.

We expect that the same thing will happen again; after A WEEK has begun in our columns, we will be deluged with hundreds of requests for back numbers, which we will be unable to fill. A word to the wise is sufficient. Order your DAILY WORKER NOW. If your subscription expires soon or if you are unfortunate enough not to be a subscriber, fill in the coupon below and send it in to assure yourself of receiving the first installment and every installment of A WEEK.

Fraternally yours,

THE DAILY WORKER,

J. Louis Engdahl
Editor

Bus. Mgr.

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J. LOUIS ENGDAHL....................Editor
WILLIAM F. DUNNE...........Labor Editor
MORITZ J. LOEB...........Business Manager

Entered as second-class mail Sept. 21, 1923 at the Post-Office at Chicago, Ill., under the act of March 3, 1879.

804 Advertising rates on application.

Lenin, Foster, Organization

Some remarkable speeches were made at the great Lenin memorial meeting last Tuesday night under the inspiration of the occasion and the enthusiasm of the vast gathering.

There was eloquence aplenty and the audience showed its appreciation, but it likewise gave its approval to something more than beautiful and stirring oratory.

The response of the crowd to what was really an organization speech by William Z. Foster, the response to what was not only an invitation to join the Workers (Communist) Party of America, but a reprimand for not doing so, must have been a source of pleasant surprise to party members. The audience was told without any mincing of words that the Communist movement is a movement of action and struggle and that in this it differs from every revolutionary movement that has preceded it. "No one is a Communist," said Foster, "who is outside of the Workers Party of America," and the audience roared its approval.

This is a significant incident. It shows that the left wing of the American working class in Chicago, at least, is awakening out of the apathy it has been sunk in for some considerable time. It is beginning to orient itself and to the evidently large group that wants to resume activity the Workers Party of America offers the only field for their efforts. Foster, like Lenin, is essentially an organizer and if at the Lenin Memorial meeting he was trying to sound working class sentiment for revolutionary education and action he received a response that should satisfy him that the time for organization work on a broad scale is ripe.

The Workers Party is carrying on campaigns that use up every ounce of the energy of the present membership. There is no active comrade that is not overworked and more members are needed. They are coming in but not fast enough to supply the demand for the workers the intensive activities of the party demand.

We believe that a new drive for membership would, if the response to Foster's speech is an indication, net greater results for the party than the one that ended with the convention, successful as it was.

Labor's Admiralty Lord

The first labor cabinet in England has four titled members—Viscounts Haldane and Chelmsford, Sir Sidney Olivier and Baron Parmoor.

These men are not now and never have been members of the English working class. They have never associated themselves with the big struggles of the working men for liberation from capitalist mastery. The appointment of one of these, Viscount Chelmsford, to First Lord of the Admiralty is particularly significant. This cabinet position corresponds to the secretaryship of the navy in the United States.

It is a political copy-book axiom that the British navy is the bulwark of English imperialism. MacDonald could not have chosen more conclusive proof of his intention to support the imperialistic empire than by the appointment of Chelmsford to this strategic post in the Cabinet. Viscount Chelmsford is a staunch reactionary. The Tories look upon him as the white hope of the present difficulty with which they are faced. They feel that with Lord Chelmsford at the helm of the navy the government will not move too quickly. Perhaps nothing terrified British capitalists more than the danger of the appointment of some workingman as Lord Admiral of the navy. With this danger definitely disposed of, the English capitalists and Tories are breathing more freely.

Lord Chelmsford is an iron man in politics. He has served the imperialists as Governor of Queensland, New South Wales, and Viceroy of India. It was he who foisted the tyrannic rule on India in the crucial period of 1916 to 1921. It was during his regime that the infamous Armitsar massacre occurred.

The English workers might well ask of MacDonald and his cabinet colleagues why they have had a change of heart since the Armitsar massacre. Why did MacDonald then denounce Chelmsford and demand his recall? Why does he now appoint him a member of the cabinet and particularly why has he given Chelmsford control of the most redoubtable outpost of British imperialism? Whom does MacDonald intend to serve as Premier?

Daugherty and the Klan

Lest some may be burdened with the fear that the epidemic of congressional investigations will reach the Ku Klux Klan, we point to an interesting disclosure just made in the February issue of the International Magazine.

When Congress opened, a good deal of noise was made about the case of Senator Mayfield of Texas. To the innocent public it appeared as if the Ku Klux Klan would surely be unmasked because the republican administration would welcome a chance to conduct at least one damaging investigation on its southern democratic opponents.

Not so. In the last of the International series on the Ku Klux Klan we have the following: "Congress started to investigate the Ku Klux Klan. The hearings were suddenly called off. People all over the country wondered why nothing came of it. The Klan used a pull on a government official. The government official saw Attorney General Daugherty. The investigation stopped."

The article quotes from a letter purporting to have been written by Harry B. Terrell, the Ku Klux attorney at the congressional hearings, to the effect that a certain Colonel Acuff, a personal friend of President Coolidge and Daugherty, had agreed to see the Attorney-General because it is generally conceded that the latter has more influence with the President and upon this administration than any other cabinet member.

This is an eye-opener. It shows conclusively that the employers' government, is tacitly supporting the Ku Klux Klan. It shows very clearly that the Ku Klux Klan is looked upon by the capitalist class as one of its most powerful allies. What is more, it completely establishes the fact that the government will not take any serious steps to punish those who have been defrauding the country's treasury and stealing our natural resources.

Out in the Open

Little effort is needed to convince the average worker that in American politics today money is king and corruption its prime minister.

But it is a somewhat difficult task to win over the average American worker and farmer to the belief that the present government is run by and for the capitalists' interests. It is true, one can point to the tariff which is an outright bonus of more than three billion dollars annually to the capitalists. Now and then, with increasing frequency to be sure, it can be shown that a Senator or Congressman is in the pay of some big private interests and is simply "doing time" on Capitol Hill in behalf of his corporation masters.

Yet, it is not often that Senators and Congressmen dare come into the open as servants of big capitalist interests. The case of ex-Senator McCumber of North Dakota, is an illuminating example of this type. McCumber is now appearing before the United States Tariff Commission in behalf of the southern sugar interests to demand that present tariff rates on sugar be not lowered.

Mr. McCumber was the father of the tariff act which costs the working masses approximately $90,000,000 a year in increased sugar prices arising from higher sugar import schedules. While in the Senate, Mr. McCumber did all he could to enact legislation which would levy this gigantic tribute on the workers and farmers. Now that he is out of the Senate, Mr. McCumber is rewarded by the sugar interests with a handsome fee for arguing their case before the Tariff Commission to perpetuate this tribute being paid them by the workers. Apparently experience is an asset of paramount value in our great national game of selling out those who work to those who own.

The Tribune

As Oswald Garrison Villard said in his recent book on newspapers and newspapermen, the Chicago Tribune, which lays claim to being "The World's Greatest Newspaper," would make a good bid for the position of worst. Its blindness to news values and its callous indifference to human lives was never more glaringly illustrated than in the recent murder of 33 union miners at Johnston City, Ill.

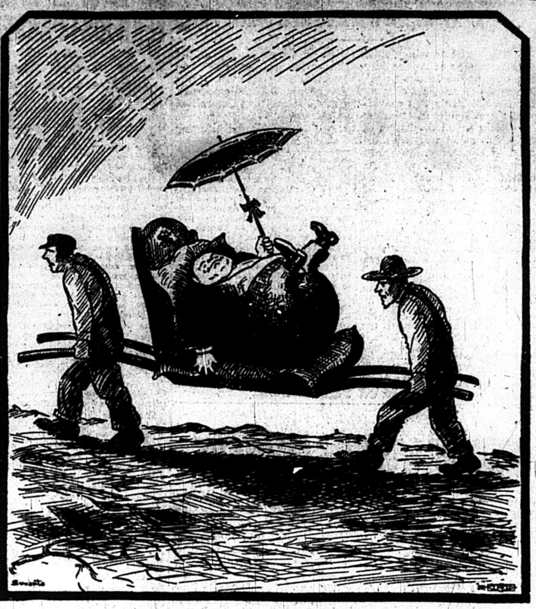
A tiny and obscure paragraph told of the findings of the coroner's jury, holding the Crerar-Clinch Coal Co. responsible for the deaths of the 33 workingmen who were caught in the blast. The company's guilt was established by its proven failure to put up danger signs around the workings whence came the deadly fire damp.

How the Tribune tore its hair and called for vengeance when a number of scabs and gunmen lost their lives in Williamson county in 1922! Hundreds of columns of ink were spilt in the effort to bring a number of union men to the gallows. But when a mine owner murders 33 union miners, just one meager item—glossing over the more vigorous parts of the coroner's verdict—is printed.

Could the class character of a bosses' propaganda sheet be more convincingly shown?

If a real test of the feasibility of the peace plan submitted by the Bok prize-winner is desired, why not turn him loose on the fundamentalist-modernist controversy now raging among the Christian soldiery?

100 PER CENT AMERICANISM IN PRACTICE



No Wonder the Workers and Farmers Are Protesting.

Murky Prosperity in the Building Trades

By HARRY GANNES.

BUILDING trades workers are apt to think their industry is unaffected by the general, depressive trend of business generally in the United States, and that unemployment is a remote possibility for them.

A glance at the facts in the building industry warn the building trades unions, however, to be on the guard. Envious and disgruntled at the comparatively high wages paid building trades workers, the master builders are straining at the leash for an opportunity to stamp into the dust the organization of the building workers.

Prices of building material is dropping, and the past four to five months shows a decline of from four to ten per cent. To the building capitalist this is a sure sign that wages must come down; and if strong organization is successful in maintaining wages or even increasing them, the conclusion is drawn by the building bosses that the organizations must come down with the wages.

How the master builders were training apprentices in every line of the building industry to frustrate strikes has been pointed out by Max Schachtman in the **Young Worker.** This is an important factor that cannot be overlooked.

Just the other day Earle Shultz, the president of the National Association of Building Owners and Managers (an organization representing $5,000,000,000 worth of property in the principal cities of the United States) announced that the putting up of skyscrapers was going to stop. He echoed the warning note that Babson initiated in a recent building trades survey: Too many office buildings went up in 1919; business is falling, the number of failures is increasing and available office space is greater than the demand. Shultz puts it this way:

"During the war years nearly every city was faced with an acute shortage of office building space. After the war there was such a strong demand for space that, regardless of construction costs, innumerable office buildings went up. But now that the demand has been largely filled we shall probably see building operations tapering off for some time to come.

"The new space that has been put on the market is necessarily high priced, because the cost of building material and the unprecedented wages paid to labor."

Babson declares that the present abnormal amount of building cannot continue, and states that "if costs should advance further we would experience a severe reduction in construction work."

The New York Building Trades Employers' Association had issued the announcement that if wages became higher they would decrease building work, and are already starting a campaign to lower wages. Since the Eastern district would be mainly hit by a stoppage of larger construction, the announcement by the president of the Owners and Managers Association that skyscraper construction would stop means a slackening in building activity in New York and vicinity.

Fifty per cent of present construction work is confined to residential properties, for the most part the smaller types. A gradual increase in unemployment is bound to affect this activity as the rents charged in the newer structures cannot be met by the workers.

United States Commerce reports for December 31, 1923, show a decrease in the activities of nearly all basic industries. Production of steel by independent steel mills totaled 188,144 tons in November of 1923, as against 225,714 in October. Plant capacity was decreased.

Building permits for 27 states showed a decrease from 319,860 in October to 289,263 in November. While it is true that this is somewhat due to weather conditions, the fact that the total building contracts in the Northeastern states dropped from $323,558,800 in June of 1923, to $274,205,100 in July of the same year, proves that the building industry is also capable of quick retreat.

On the whole no rapid unemployment can be expected in the building industry; tho no one will deny that all facts and statistics prove a gradual shutting down. How far this will go depends on the movement in the basic industries, which are anything but encouraging. With the coming depression there will be initiated a drive for lower wages. Concerted effort by the Builders' associations to install apprentice schools shows that they can foresee the time when they can materially weaken the strength of the building trade unions, while on the other hand the unions are following the ostrich-in-the-sand policy of excluding and limiting the number of apprentices, and keeping a good many of the young fellows who are bound to become building tradesmen out of the union.

The present breathing spell should be a time girding and strengthening the fighting capacities of the building trades unions in order to maintain the existing wage rates, especially, as was pointed out before when unemployment threatens the basic industries and there is a drop in prices of building material.

Negro Leadership

By LOVETT FORT-WHITEMAN

When the Negro in America became a freedman, the Negro preacher was at once recognized as the logical leader of the race. One explanation of this fact is that, during the generations of bondage, the Negro so-called preacher was the only source of moral strength and consolation for the slave. In secret spots deep in the woods, the slaves would gather in common prayer about the person of the slave-preacher, who believed himself ordained by God. This slave-preacher, at emancipation, being the most enlightened among his people, was the easily accepted leader.

They loved their people and sought help among the rich for funds to build schools and churches. The emancipation of the Negro having been simply a transformation from the status of a chattel to that of a wage-slave, the capitalist class found in the Negro preacher a potent instrument by which they could influence the Negro masses to their selfish interest. The ranks of Negro leadership have widened; today it is no longer confined wholly to the clergy. But an unwholesome practice set by the clergy has been kept up; and relationship between the two races for which it is responsible, and which cannot but encourage disrespect on the part of the employing class of the [illegible] and [illegible] animosity between the [illegible] of both races, has been maintained.

The money that has gone to build up Negro institutions of learning thruout the South has come largely from members of the capitalist class of the North; those, who at the same time, are the most relentless exploiters of Negro labor, whether their interests be established in the North or South. The popular Negro leader at this time cannot speak out in the full and true interest of his race. And this is because he draws his subsistence from the capitalist class who are daily exploiting the Negro in the mills, factories, mines, on the plantations, in the transport industries, etc. Consider such organizations as the National Association for the Advancement of the Colored People and the Urban League. Could one conceive of the Negro officials of either of these organizations advocating labor unionism among Negroes, knowing that their best contributors are the very persons who benefit most by the Negro's economic helplessness, his unorganized condition in the labor field?

It is pitiable how the Negro girl is overworked and underpaid in the meat packing industries and the garment factories! Yet, the Young Woman's Christian Associations and other female philanthropic organizations dare not advise the Negro girl on the necessity of unionizing in the shops and factories. Were any Negro officials of any one such institution [illegible]est as to advise the Negro girl to go into trade unions, he would at once be acting against the rich class that maintain these institutions. Such a person would forthwith lose his position.

No race of men is more appreciative of wholesome womanhood than the Negro. And yet, if prostitution is daily on the increase among Negro girls, we must look primarily to the conditions of insufficient wages as a cause. It is not the lack of religion that is responsible, but the lack of bread.

What girl can live on $12 a week and maintain her decency? There is an increasing number of shops since the war which are turning out white girls and putting in colored. The sickly sentimentalism of the Negro leader interprets these acts as an indication of a change of ethical conscience on the part of the white employing class. He would rather not see that the Negro girl is given preference in such cases because she is in no union, and such being the case, can be paid less and worked longer hours.

Present-day Negro leadership has no program or policy which can in any way approach even an amelioration of the miserable social conditions of the Negro. Each, from the grafting, hustling politician of the Second ward to the average Negro bishop is so bound up, part and parcel, with the capitalist class of the nation, which has its heel on the neck of the Negro, that to expect any general social benefit from them, would be to expect a man to go consciously [illegible]

Youth Views

By HARRY GANNES

Navy Desertions Are Large.

OFFICERS in the Kaisers and Czar's army were known for their brutality to the rank and file soldiers. It seems that the sphere of brutality has changed to the foremost imperialist nation, the United States. How else can be explained the wholesale desertions from that well-advertised "recreational" institution, the United States navy?

In the past five months, 4128 young fellows deserted the 12th naval district. Of these 1978 are still being looked for and a "chance to see the world," does not seem a sufficiently strong promise to impress their consciences to return.

There are officials reasons given for this vast number of unofficial leaves of absence, but in nine times out of ten, they are wrong or willfully misinterpreted. One rather frank reason is that declaring that a good many men desert because of "misrepresentation of navy life and insufficient cruising." From what we have heard of navy life, a punch in the jaw from an officer or the subjection of the men to inhuman treatment is not an attribute of only pre-war European military forces.

Increased desertions will mean stricter discipline in the military forces of this country, and with it the unsavoriness of the life of the soldiers and sailors. But the imperialists of this nation must have an army. They might have to invade the Mexican oil fields any moment, or the Philippines or some other of the exploited countries might at some time object to continued enslavement. Further expansion in the world market means a necessary growth in the military machine. The last report of the secretary of war shows that the United States armed forces have grown about 35 per cent in the last ten years.

Desertions are but a pitiable example of the militarization of the so-called democracy, the United States. Facts show that a growth in armaments (and recruiting of the naval and army forces) carries with it a more brutal army spirit; hence desertions.

Christmas Cheer

By HOMER CROSS

The Bessemer blows. Showers of burning sparks, plumes of vitrious yellow, the fan of light that cuts its edges through the black mist to play on the low clouds, proclaim the birth of steel.

Below these dark roofs, where the searing stream of molten light pours forth from the travail of the furnace, briefly to sink, in the grip of the rolls, through whiteness and glowing red to cold blue shapes of death, swarthy men, hard and grim from this fiery birth and cruel death, labor dully.

The slag, afterbirth of metal, moulders in the pits. A sweating hunky breaks it up with a bar and throws it out to be carried away. At his blow the largest mass viciously explodes and he falls screaming, chest torn open, eyes blinded, body burned. His pitmates, their faces twitching, help to lift him on the stretcher and the group watches while he is taken away to suffer the agony of slow death. The foreman tells the men to go back to their places.

For hours the work goes on, some men exposed to hotter than summer heat, some to winter cold, and some to both at once. At 6 they go out of the gates, while other men take up the work which they have left. On the way to their sooty, squalor-ridden homes, up on the hill beside the offices, they pass the "Works'" Christmas tree, symbol of happiness and good will. High above its red and white lights is a luminous cross. Beneath this is blazoned thru the smoke and fog the wish of industry—PROSPEROUS NEW YEAR.

"They put up a mighty fine tree this year," said the man beside me, "Best I've seen and I've been here twenty year."

Lenin Is Dead

The clearest beacon of our century
Is now extinguished—and the toilers mourn.
No shrewder surgeon for society,
The womb of modern history has borne.

Amid the turmoil of a crashing world,
With social suicide on every hand,
By him the future's banner was unfurled;
A wave of hope swept over every land.
His name became a hopeful symbol in the skies,
Toward which the conscious workers turned their eyes.

So sure in thought! so skilled to execute
Was he! He knew the forces he controlled!
He knew each throbbing string upon the lute
Of world affairs; so confident, his hold!

This man of steel, who bent to every need,
But never broke—at last, is broken by
The blow of death. With eagerness, we read
That those who followed him now will lift high
The flag he dropped—and carry on the fight
Until the [illegible]

THE DAILY WORKER RAISES THE STANDARD FOR A WORKERS' AND FARMERS' GOVERNMENT

THE DAILY WORKER

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MINERS CONDEMN KU KLUX KLAN

Progressives Crush Lewis Support of Masked Night Shirts

SOVIET RULE RECOGNIZED BY BRITISH

Action Held Up Until Now Thru Fear of Haste

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON, Feb. 1.—Great Britain today recognized the Soviet Government of Russia.

The MacDonald cabinet met today and after its conference, recognition of Russia was announced in a Foreign Office communique.

Feared to Be Hasty.

Before and since his accession to the office of Prime Minister, Ramsay MacDonald had consistently stood for early recognition by Great Britain of the present regime in Moscow. Action had been postponed for a time, however, due to the wish of the newly established labor government here not to appear hasty.

The foreign office communique said that the Moscow government had been notified that De Jure recognition had been accorded Russia.

O'Grady Goes to Moscow

James O'Grady, who was in charge of negotiations at Copenhagen, with Maxim Litvinoff, assistant commissar of foreign affairs in the Russian government in 1920, regarding an exchange of war prisoners, and subsequently went to Russia with an English relief force, will be the first British ambassador to Moscow.

M. Rakovsky, now in London, is the Soviet ambassador to the Court of St. James.

Simultaneously, it said, the British government will be glad to receive a Russian charge d' affaires in London.

SERIOUS HOUSING SHORTAGE FACING NATION'S LABOR

Growing Home Dearth Since War Started

Here is the first of a series of articles on the growing problem of housing facing the nation's workers. This series will take up all the varying phases of this knotty question and present the program for the way out of this capitalist chaos. Contributions from our readers on this question are invited. Send in your views, the local conditions you are facing. Write plainly. Address: The DAILY WORKER, 1640 N. Halsted St., Chicago, Ill.

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By JAY LOVESTONE

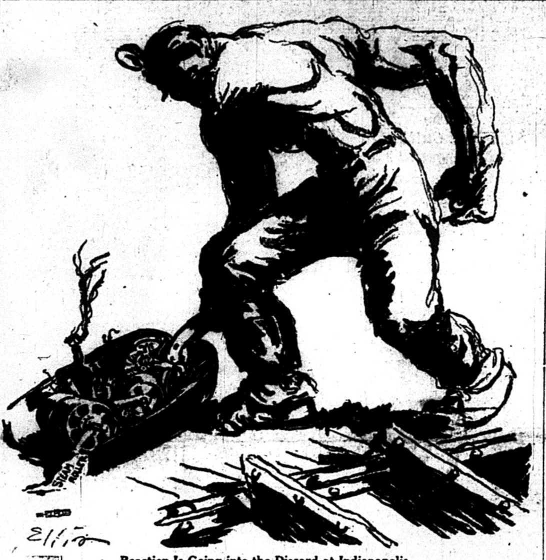
Perhaps no other problem confronting the working masses today involves as many difficulties as does the housing question.

In no other difficulty faced by the workingman are there so many hardships involved. All the ills of low wages, unspeakable living conditions, complications of race and nationality, child labor and lack of education manifest themselves in ugly relief as the background of the terrible conditions arising from capitalist control of the houses of the working class.

Since the declaration of war, in 1914, there has been developing a great dearth of homes for the working masses. Taking fifty of our largest cities, we find that the housing shortage is so great that it would take at least ten consecutive years of building, at about 25 per cent above the normal rate of construction, to make up the serious deficit. It is estimated that at least a million and a quarter new building operations will have to be launched in order to check the shortage in these fifty cities. For the entire country, at least five million new building operations are needed, since these fifty cities con-

(Continued on page 4.)

SCRAPPING "THE MACHINE"



Reaction Is Going into the Discard at Indianapolis.

Wilson Cabinet Bogged In Oil Mess: $250,000 to McAdoo; Gregory, too

(Special to the DAILY WORKER.)

WASHINGTON.—Cancellation of the stolen oil reserves of Teapot Dome and California is ordered by a 120 to 4 vote in the house on the Walsh resolution already approved by the Senate.

The quagmire of the Doheny oil scandal, which has wrecked the reputations of the Coolidge and Harding cabinets, rose about the feet of leaders of the Wilson administration in the sensational hearings before the senate oil committee this afternoon.

William G. McAdoo, son-in-law of Woodrow Wilson and Secretary of the Treasury in the Wilson cabinet and Thomas W. Gregory, former attorney general, and the **man selected by Coolidge to follow the present graft trail, altho Coolidge knew of his oil connections,** were publicly named by Edward L. Doheny as paid retainers of his corporation.

Doheny Gave $250,000 to McAdoo.

Two hundred and fifty thousand dollars was the price McAdoo received, "all told from our company," declared the multi-millionarie freebooter to the senate committeemen.

The quarter of a million was paid for services alleged to have been rendered shortly after McAdo left the cabinet.

"He still represents us in Mexico," said Doheny.

As for Wilson's attorney general, Doheny said that "our company and a half dozen others employed Mr. Gregory to represent them before the president in regard to getting permits to drill oil wells in Mexico."

Coolidge Ditches Gregory.

These revelations showing that Coolidge selected a Doheny man to investigate Doheny graft amazed even some of the more hardboiled senators in the committee. Reports at the White House were that Gregory would be withdrawn as special government oil council.

The disclosure of the rewards heaped on McAdoo so quickly after he left Wilson's cabinet come at the moment Rear Admiral Grayson is denying visitors to his father-in-law and late chief, who is said to be dying.

With the Party of Lenin

By C. E. RUTHENBERG

THE scores of Lenin Memorial meetings, which are being held under the auspices of the Workers Party, and the great audiences of workers who are attending these meetings, prove the wide influence which the great leader of the world proletarian revolution had won even in the United States. Hundreds of thousands of workers, who, even tho not sufficiently conscious of the class struggle to fight with the Communists as yet, instinctively feel that the Russian Revolution stands for a new and better life for the workers. These workers, who are today paying tribute to the memory of Lenin, will tomorrow be in the ranks of the party of Lenin in the United States—the Workers Party. The great audiences at the Lenin meetings are the best evidence of the future triumph of Leninism.

PLAN AFOOT TO GET OBREGON TO DESERT CALLES

U. S. Oil Interests Seek Split in Mexico

(By The Federated Press)

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Discovery that Obregon is handicapped by his support of Calles, who is "an extreme radical, literally a bolshevist," is made by the Washington Post, organ of the administration and the Sinclair oil interests, in an editorial printed Jan. 30. Despite the stand taken by Hughes in defense of Obregon, this editorial seems to threaten a reversal of policy unless Obregon shall disown Calles and the policies for which the Obregon government stands.

"Calles," says the Post, "has made mischief sufficient to condemn him in the eyes of natives and foreigners alike. The governments of Yucatan and other native states have been made practically communistic by Calles, and the confiscation of property is one of the basic features of those governments.

"Gen. Estrada, de la Huerta's chief lieutenant in the field, has a large following, and is strongly opposed to the agrarian policy of the Obregon administration. He has taken the field against the policy of confiscation without compensation.

"If the revolutionists under de la Huerta are fighting bolshevism, and if foreign-owned property in Mexico, is still being confiscated, the people of this country will not regret the passing of Obregon, if he should be overthrown."

The immediate occasion for this feeling is found in the fact that the Mexican minister of agriculture has recently declared null and void the titles of some millions of acres of properties forcibly taken from their owners by Porfirio Diaz and given to favorites or foreigners.

Russ-Roumanian Conference

MOSCOW.—The Russ-Roumanian Conference for the conclusion of a trade agreement has been inaugurated at Odessa.

For Recognition of Soviet Russia!

BACKERS OF LASH SUFFER BIG DEFEAT

Negro Delegates on Floor in Fight Against Reaction

By JOHN FITZGERALD
(Staff Correspondent of The Daily Worker)

TOMLINSON HALL, INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 1.—With a thundering chorus of Ayes the convention voted its condemnation of the Ku Klux Klan as an enemy of organized labor and voted down the proposal of the President John L. Lewis machine to permit members of the United Mine Workers to belong to the hooded order, whose purpose is the subjection of the foreign-born and the flogging of radical workingmen.

The fight on the Klan was led by the progressives, as they have led every other forward looking measure since the convention doors swung open. And the fight for the Klan was led by Van H. Bittner, Lewis' right hand man, whom he used in the breaking of the miners' union in Kansas, Alberta, and in Nova Scotia, and in the disruption of the strike in the coke regions.

Bittner presented the report of the resolutions committee which recommended that the convention cancel the clause in the constitution forbidding members of the United Mine Workers from belonging to the K. K. K. His speech was calculated to placate the enemies of this anti-foreigner organization and at the same time to reverse the anti-Klan policy of the union.

Colored Delegates Defend Race.

Several colored delegates took the floor in fiery opposition to the night riding enemies of their race who are denying all rights to human beings with black skins, wherever they have the power.

There were encouraging shouts from the delegation. The United Mine Workers has led the American labor movement in the program of equality to all workers in the mines, regardless of the color of their skins and the heroism of black men in the West Virginia marches were fresh in the minds of many in Tomlinson Hall.

Hessler Speaks in Vain.

A voice for the Klan tried in vain to turn the tide against the brotherhood of the lash. The voice was from John Hessler, one of the lieutenants in the Lewis army.

His speech had all the earmarks of a Klansman's, tho he would not affirm or deny the suspicion as to his own membership in the terror society. But a skeptical murmur arose when he tried to tell the convention that several thousand members in his district were Klansmen.

Hessler was a member of the resolutions committee that sought to save the Klan. By his speech was in vain.

The sentiments of the convention were expressed when John Hindmarsh of Illinois rose and shouted:

Denounced as Strike Breakers.

"The Klan is a strikebreaking institution!"

"When the Ku Klux Klan wants to take off its mask and work in the open, then it will be time to change our constitution and let the miners join," declared John Bates, of Williamston, Pa., leading the anti-Klan forces.

Hearty cheers greeted every denunciation of the Koo Koos and cries of protest or ominous silence was the delegates' answer to every attempt of Van H. Bittner and John Hessler to legitimatize the hated order. The United Mine Workers of America is vigorously on record against the Ku Klux Klan, in spite of the Lewis machine.

The resolutions committee is the creature of the administration. The resolutions it brings are those the administration wants. And the selection of Van H. Bittner to present the resolution shows how John L.

(Continued on page 3)

The Miners Must Save Themselves

THE coal miners of this country are facing a desperate struggle.

Tens of thousands of miners are out of work. Other tens of thousands are working only part time. In many coal fields the miners and their families are already suffering great hardships because the mines do not give the miners regular work or are closed down altogether.

Twice in five years the half-million coal miners have had to strike—and suffer all that a strike means—in order to defend themselves against attacks on their standard of living and the working conditions they have won. Each time the government has been against them.

Another great strike threatens April 1st. The miners will have to fight again for a wage scale that will give them a decent living and to safeguard their union.

The bad conditions in the mining industry are not the resu of a temporary situation. Unemployment, short pay check fights over wages, fights against the attempt of the operat to destroy the union, will be part of the life of the miners long as present conditions continue in the coal industry.

The situation in the mines is due to the greedy struggle profits by the coal operators. It is due to management w aims first to make profits for the bosses and doesn't care w happens to the workers in the mines. One hundred miners wer killed by the operators while the convention was in session.

The coal industry was overdeveloped during the war. It because of this fact that unemployment and short time for t miners—which mean less for the miner and his family to li upon—are now the order of the day in the coal industry.

The coal operators will not remedy the conditions th created in the coal industry thru mismanagement. They ca not, without sacrifice of profits. They will never do that. would rather sacrifice the miners.

The Lewis machine refuses to face the situation and t make the fight which will save the miners. It would rathe expel individuals who propose progressive measures and ev whole districts from the organization. It spends the money the miners for the benefit of the machine rather than for org izing the unorganized territory.

The miners themselves must take up the job. They m adopt a program and fight for a program that will solve t immediate problem of unemployment and solve the whole problem of the bad conditions of the mining industry.

The following program will save the miners from the hardships of unemployment; it will change the conditions of the mining industry:

1. Immediate legislation by Congress to compel the coal operators to pay regular wages to unemployed out of their profits.
2. Immediate legislation by Congress establishing the six-hour day and five-day week in the coal industry.
3. Immediate nationalization of the mines.
4. Sending of a delegation by the Convention to Congres to make these demands and fight for them and a fight of th whole miners' organization for this program.

The passage of a law compelling operators to pay wages to unemployed will immediately relieve the suffering now existing in the coal industry. The six-hour day and five-day week will help solve the unemployed problem and standardize productio in the coal fields. Only nationalization of the mines will bring a permanent solution of the problem of over-development and mismanagement by the operators.

Miners! This is a real program for the coal industry. Thi is a real program for the coal miners.

Nationalization! The six-hour day and five-day week! Immediate unemployment relief from the coal operators! A delegation to Congress to demand passage of these laws! This is your program. Make the fight in your Convention. Get something real out of the Convention for the miners.

The miners must save themselves.

Daily Worker Exposes Crime of Seating Delegate From One-Member Miner's Local

(Special Correspondence to the DAILY WORKER.)

TOMLINSON HALL, INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 1.—One of the many diabolical schemes used by the President John L Lewis machine to defeat the progressive element in conventio is to seat delegates from one-member locals, William Feene Secretary-Treasurer of Provisional District No. 4 (Fayet County, Pennsylvania, coke region) is such a delegate. "represents" Local 849, Albany mine, near Brownsville, Pa.

Feeney used to belong to Local 593, Charleroi, but it said that several years ago he circulated false statements cerning William Guiler, one of the members, and transferred his membership to Local 849 for fear of being expelled from Local 593.

This action was certainly a good thing for Local 849 for without Feeney it would be a dead one. Secretary Green's

reports show that Local paid as International ta the ten months ending 1923, the sum of $5.00 w exactly the amount from one member at 5 per month. It is sai Feeney claims to have exonerated members

(Continued on

HICAGO CLOTHING INDUSTRY KEEPS ITS OWN JOBLESS

Unemployment Prevention, Not Insurance

Unemployment prevention and not unemployment insurance is set up by the recent agreement in the Chicago men's clothing industry, according to John R. Commons, University of Wisconsin, in an address to the Chicago City Club forum. Commons is chairman of the board of trustees of the unemployment funds established jointly by the organized employers and the Amalgamated Clothing Workers.

Commons emphasized the fact that there are as many unemployment reserves as there are individual firms of employers. The only exception is the provision in the agreement for pooling the unemployment funds in the case of a hundred or so small contractors in the industry. Each clothing concern sets up its unemployment reserve as a liability on its s exactly as it would set up a re e for dividends. There is no ling of funds whatever as there ld be in a mutual insurance scheme. This is the case also with the employes of each firm. Their contributions which are exactly equal to those of their employer, namely, 1½% of their wages, are merged into the house fund so that those employes who may have steady work in a certain house contribute toward benefits going to those who do not have steady work in that house.

Unlike British Plan.

This principle of unemployment reserves instead of unemployment insurance is the peculiarity of all American plans as distinguished from European plans, Commons stated. Under the British compulsory system which now covers 12,000,000 workers the employers contribute to a common fund which is then distributed to the unemployeyd in any t of the country with the result that the employer who furnishes steady employment is taxed for the fits going to employes of firms ch do not give steady employ- t.

mployment Penalizes Boss.

all the American plans where one employer contributes to any other employer's funds each employer can keep his reserve intact by furnishing steady employment and d not contribute to any reserve all if he has no unemployment. ce, said Commons, the American ns should properly be named unemployment prevention rather than mployment insurance. This idea appears in the Chicago agreement in the provision that when a house fund reaches a certain amount the premiums cease both for the employe and employer. The idea, he asserted, to furnish an inducement toward ablishing employment rather than ef for unemployment.

Lewis Machine Fights Against Six Hour Day More Vigorously Than the Trained Corporation Lawyers

(Special Correspondence to the Daily Worker)

TOMLINSON HALL, INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 31.—The official family of the United Mine Workers of America today threw the six-hour day to the winds and went to bat like loyal lieutenants of the coal operators to wage war against the efforts of the representatives of the rank and file on the floor of the convention to insert a clause in the proposed wage scale providing for a shorter workday.

The coal operators need not worry so long as John L. Lewis and the present officialdom control the destinies of the organized miners of America. What care they for shorter hours? Their hours of labor are not set by the constitution.

Unemployment means nothing to them. While the coal-diggers toil in the mines and worry about the security of their means of livelihood, the officials are enjoying life and making hay while the sun shines.

At the previous convention of the organization the delegates by an overwhelming vote instructed the scale committee to fight for the six hour day, but not one official whisper has been heard about it since. This time the six hour day will not even be used as a trading point. It is ditched in advance. The officials want nothing but retention of the present wage scale and the concurrent termination of all contracts in the bituminous fields.

A referendum joker is inserted whereby any agreement secured shall be submitted to the rank and file for ratification. If the steam roller methods of John L. Lewis during this convention are a criterion of his treatment of the referendum it is only an insult to the intelligence of the union members.

The stage was set for the report of the scale committee after listening to James J. (Babbit) Davis preaching co-operation between coal miners and operators at the morning session. Mr. Davis claimed that there were 244,000 men too many employed now in the coal industry. Not the shortening of the workday but the elimination of these men from the industry was the solution of Mr. Davis for the problem of unemployment and the chaos which exists. And that is also Mr. Lewis' solution. Where are these coal miners to go to? Have they no right to a living? One would not think so judging by the speeches made by the members of the scale committee, who defended the report.

Frank Farrington, the new found friend of John L. Lewis, when called on to report for the scale committee warned the delegates that the report would not satisfy those who held "extreme and impossible" views. After preparing the ground for disappointment he submitted the following document:

Report of Scale Committee.

To the Twenty-ninth Consecutive and Sixth Biennial Convention of the United Mine Workers of America, Greetings:

We, your Scale Committee, to whom has been delegated the duty of drafting a proposed wage scale, herewith submit for your consideration and acceptance the following report:

1. We recommend to the convention, in lieu of all resolutions relating to wages and working conditions that have been presented, that the properly accredited representatives of the organization be authorized and instructed to secure the best agreement obtainable from the operators in the Central Competitive Field on the basis of no reduction in wages and that any agreement so secured be submitted to a referendum vote of the membership for ratification.

2. We recommend that the next wage scale cover a period of four years, beginning April 1, 1924 and ending March 31, 1928.

Policy.

1. For the purpose of meeting in a practical and constructive way all unforseen emergencies which may arise a Policy Committee composed of the Scale Committee of the Central Competitive Field, three representatives from each outlying district, the members of the International Executive Board and the International Officers, be authorized to take such action for the protection of our best interests as circumstances may require and to advise the membership on unexpected developments which may arise and which cannot now be foreseen.

2. The Committee recommends that the outlying districts be authorized to enter into wage scale negotiations with their respective operators when the opportunity presents itself, it being understood, however, that no outlying district will conclude an agreement until after an agreement for the Central Competitive Field has been secured, or permission to do so has been granted by the Policy Committee.

3. The Committee recommends that all contracts in the bituminous districts run concurrently and expire on the same date.

Respectfully submitted: Frank Farrington, Chairman, District 12; John Hessler, Secretary, District 11; Rinaldo Cappellini, District 1; John Brophy, District 2; William Feeney, District 4; P. T. Fagan, District 5; Lee Hall, District 6; Thomas Kennedy, District 7; James Foster, District 8; John J. Mates, District 9; Martin J. Flyzik, District 10; J. H. Morris, District 13; Wm. Bogartz, District 14; A. J. McGuire, District 15; Francis J. Drum, District 16; W. A. Sherman, District 18; Wm. Turnblazer, District 19; Geo. Hargrove, District 20; Andrew McGarry, District 21; Martin Cahill, District 22; Lonnie Jackson, District 23; George B. Toskey, District 24; Arch Helm, District 25; Joe Bosone, District 27; Samuel Pascoe, District 30.

Delegate Hindmarsh demanded the right to move an amendment including the six hour day but the chair denied him that right. Hindmarsh then spoke in opposition to the committee's report. He declared that in England where nature did not shower so many favors on the country as in America the miners in Northumberland thirty years ago won the seven hour day. The miners were interested in better conditions and shorter hours as well as more pay. One would imagine from the speeches made by the officials defending the report that the workers who produce the wealth of America had no right to have a share in its bounty, that being the privilege of the capitalist class alone.

Vice-president Murray boasted of the aggressiveness of the officials of the United Mine Workers and declared that Frank Hodges, secretary of the British miners, in a speech delivered in England since his return from the A. F. of L. convention urged the miners of that country to follow the example of their brothers in the United States.

Perhaps, but the record of Frank Hodges is little better than that of Mr. Murray himself, with the exception that Frank Hodges knows something of economics and sociology and is thus able to pose as a revolutionist, while Murray glories in his reaction. If Murray was seriously intent on securing better working conditions for the American miners he would point to the shorter workday in England as a goal toward which the United States miners would strive. Mr. Murray pleaded for a system whereby intermittent strikes would be eliminated. Would you discard the strike weapon, Mr. Murray? Of course you do not say so in so many words but the implication is there. Why not abolish the class struggle, too? It would then be easy sailing for the Murrays and Lewises and Greens, but tho these gentlemen have made their peace with the capitalists the rank and file have not. The officials do not feel the pinch as the coal diggers do. They are not the ones who are exploited down in the bowels of the earth and the exactions of the capitalists in their drive for more and more profits will render null and void any scheme of Lewis and his henchmen to have the labor lamb lie down in peace with the capitalist lion.

Delegate Freeman Thompson pointed out that so long as the present economic system prevailed there would be unemployment and even the shorter workday was not a complete solution for it, but it was the best temporary solution short of the abolition of the capitalist mode of production and the substitution of workers control and ownership of the means of wealth production. The officials of the miners union have no sympathy for this kind of language. It means the emancipation of the working class from labor fakers as well as from the capitalists and the labor fakers are well off under this system.

Secretary Green, the wheel horse of the administration, wound up the discussion as usual by playing on the emotions of the audience, appealing for brotherly love and then threatening the opposition with punishment if they did not stop that opposition. The vote was taken, the Green oratory had its effect, the report of the scale committee was carried, the six hour day was buried and another day of the convention of the United Mine Workers of America came to an end.

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Greedy Sharks Fight Bill Cutting Employment Fee

By MIRIAM ALLEN DE FORD.

(By The Federated Press)

SAN FRANCISCO.—At the last session of the state assembly the Fellom law was passed limiting the fees of private employment agencies to 10% of the first month's pay. The agencies, which had fought the bill hard, have now attacked its constitutionality, and a test case is pending before the state supreme court. Meanwhile the employment sharks are making hay while the sun shines.

A recent case of extortion was revealed by an ex-service man, Marion J. Noble, who secured from the Business Men's Clearing House, a private agency, a job paying $125 a month. He had signed what he thought was a registration card, only to discover that it was a contract to pay from 30% to 35% of his first month's salary, according to promptness of payment. Learning of the Fellom law, he paid the agency instead $12.50, or 10%. The agency is now bringing suit against him for the difference, $31.25. Noble says he took his case to the state labor bureau, and was advised to pay the difference and take a chance on its being refunded if the law is upheld by the supreme court.

Unemployment is rife in California, and the employment agencies are reaping a harvest. The test case in question was decided against them in the lower court, and then appealed by them. A former law limiting agencies' fees was declared invalid.

Sidney Hillman, Sick in Chicago, Tells of Lockout

Sidney Hillman, president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, is sick at the Morrison hotel here. Hillman came to Chicago to confer with local officers of the union on various organization matters and became sick Tuesday; since then he has been confined to bed.

Hillman told a reporter for the DAILY WORKER of the lockout of 25,000 clothing workers in New York City. The clothing manufacturers have reduced the prices they paid to contractors for work, and the contractors in turn tried to shift the cut in prices to the workers. When the workers refused to take the cut, the contractors locked them out. Since Hillman came to Chicago, about 10,000 men were locked out by the coat contractors.

"The lockout is both against the manufacturers and the workers," Hillman said. "The workers have shown that they will not take a cut in wages and the contractors will be forced to either do the work for the new prices or deal with the manufacturers."

"Until the contractors decide to center their attention on the manufacturers, it is a waiting fight for the workers."

Call Ex-Giants and Wizards of Ku Klux Klan to Testify

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 1.—Luther Nickels and Scott Woodward, counsel for George Peddy, Republican contestant of the seat of Senator Earle B. Mayfield of Texas, today asked the senate committee investigating Mayfield's election to subpoena a number of present and former officials of the Atlanta Palace of the Ku Klux Klan to testify to alleged Klan contributions sent into Texas to aid in Mayfield's election.

Those for whom subpoenaes were asked by Nickels and Woodward, follow: E. Y. Clarke, former Imperial Giant; E. J. Simmons, former Imperial Wizard; N. N. Furney, described as "Cashier of the Imperial Palace," at Atlanta, and E. J. Jones, an official at the Atlanta Palace.

Daily Worker Presents the Facts in the Howat Case

(Special to The Daily Worker)

TOMLINSON HALL, INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 1.—The attempt of President John L. Lewis of the United Mine Workers to destroy Alexander Howat was ably seconded by Governor Allen, of Kansas, father of the Industrial Court Law, which was passed early in 1920, with the object of destroying the power of Unionism in Kansas.

This Law gave to a so-called "Court," appointed by the Governor, the authority to change and fix up the miners' wage agreements to suit itself. Officers and members of a union engaging in a strike were made liable to fine and imprisonment. An injunction was also issued prohibiting strikes.

The Kansas miners fought the Industrial Court Law in the 1920 election campaign, and engaged attorneys to try to get it declared unconstitutional by the courts. But shortly after the passage of the Law in 1920, the Convention of District 14 adopted as a policy, in reference to this law, that if it became necessary to strike in violation of this law, as many strikes should be called as necessary to protect the interests of the miners, and the Convention pledged the full support of the Kansas miners to their officials in case the latter should be prosecuted under the Industrial Court Law for carrying out this policy.

Howat for Rank and File.

After the passage of the Industrial Court Law, there were several strikes of the miners but the Law was not invoked against them for nearly a year and a half, until May, 1921. At that time, Howat had ordered a strike against a coal company which failed to pay to one Carl Michmash, some $200 claimed by him on the grounds that he had attained the age of nineteen and was entitled to a man's pay. The company disputed the young man's age and the case has been in controversy prior to the passage of the Industrial Court Law. The case had already been settled according to contract procedure and young Michmash had won his case but the company would not pay the money claiming it had new evidence to show that he was younger than he claimed. But the company failed to present this evidence and Howat finally in May, 1921, called a strike which soon resulted in the money being paid to Michmash.

Allen now got busy with his Industrial Court Law and the anti-strike injunction issued as a part of the same policy. Howat was sentenced to jail on various counts and on Sept. 30, 1921, began to do his time, which totaled up to sixteen months before he was finally released in January, 1923. Vice-President Dorchy was a fellow prisoner of Howat's.

Howat Kills Slave Law.

The day that Howat went to jail, the Kansas miners went on strike for the purpose of proving that altho their leaders could be sent to jail, strikes could not be prevented by legislation or injunction.

After some four months, the strike on the advice of Howat, was discontinued, its purpose having been accomplished. Not a single arrest under the Industrial Court Law after the jailing of Howat was made because of this strike and since the day of its inception the Industrial Court Law in Kansas has been a dead letter and all efforts to imitate it in other states have failed because of its total defeat at the hands of the Kansas miners.

At the time that Governor Allen prosecuted Howat under his Industrial Court policy, the latter was involved in a controversy with President Lewis. On March 26, 1921, a dispute arose at the Dean strip mine. The pit was not loading any coal and the company wanted some dirt moved to make a track. They wanted the coal-loading shovels to do this work with four men. The men demanded that the laboring gang be given work also, claiming that the custom at the mine was to employ the laborers when the coal-loading shovel was used on such a job. The company claimed that the custom at the mine allowed them to use the shovel for this work without the laborers being called out.

According to the proceedings of the International Convention, Howat's statement shows that the coal-loading shovel broke down while being moved to the place where the company wanted the work done. Howat also claimed that the big excavating shovel was laid idle shortly afterwards because of the company's endeavor to violate the contract, and their action in sending the crew home when they requested that the contract be lived up to.

Company at Fault.

Thruout the whole discussion of his case, Howat has consistently maintained that the mine was laid idle thru the fault of the company, which endeavored to introduce new customs at this mine, and which allowed this broken-down shovel to remain unrepaired for months while at the same time it was endeavoring to fix responsibility upon Howat for keeping the men idle.

International Board Members Dalrymple and Steele, sent by Lewis to investigate the complaint of the Operators' Association that Howat had called and was supporting a strike in violation of contract, did not in their official report adduce evidence to support the contention that there was a strike at the mine. The company called the situation a strike; Howat called it a shut-down; Steele and Dalrymple expressed not even an opinion as to which was right. Nevertheless, their report recommended that "district officers should order men to return to work at once," in order that the dispute might be taken up according to contract. The contract stated, "No strike or stoppage of work shall occur at any strip mine until the question in dispute shall have been considered and finally disposed of by the joint board of operators and miners."

Lewis Upholds Operators.

The recommendation of Steele and Dalrymple was in effect repeated by the Administration in the September 1921 International Convention, where the matter was discussed. In this discussion Howat endeavored to secure a definite statement from Lewis on a second important phase of this dispute. If the men were to be ordered to return to work, the question was, under what conditions?

Howat asked Lewis, whether the recommendation should be understood to "mean that the Executive Board of District 14 is to advise the men to return to work under the new conditions laid down by the operators."

Lewis stated in reply, "The national organization will oppose any new conditions being enforced upon them" (meaning the men.)

Howat in the 1923 convention stated that in accord with these instructions, he instructed, thru a board member, the men to return to work under the old conditions, and that the company refused to resume operations on these terms. Howat left the convention in order to report to jail for the commencement of his sentence, received because of the Michmash strike.

Miners Strike for Rights.

The day that Howat went to jail, the strike against the Industrial Court Law began, and twelve days later, Lewis revoked the charter of District 14, and appointed provisional district officers to administer the affairs. His telegram revoking the charter said in part, "I am compelled to take official cognizance of the present extraordinary situation existing in District Fourteen. The laws of the United Mine Workers are being flagrantly disregarded and the ruling of an International Convention is being deliberately flaunted." Later, Lewis claimed that the strike was not in reality against the Industrial Court but in reality to support what Lewis claimed was defiance on the part of Howat of the instructions of the Convention to order that the men return to work.

When the Kansas miners did not abandon their strike against the Industrial Court, the charters of most of the locals were later revoked, and Howat and his fellow-officers were expelled for life. District 14 was "reorganized" under the direction of International Organizer Van Bitner. Some five thousand members of that district did not get back in time to vote in the 1922 District elections, where officers were elected to take charge of the District which received back its autonomy Jan. 1, 1923.

After Howat's final release from jail early in 1923, he went on a speaking trip in the Pittsburgh coal district, the anthracite region, and the mining sections of northern West Virginia and eastern Ohio. A proposed visit to Nova Scotia was stopped by action of the Canadian authorities who refused to allow Howat to enter Canada on the grounds that he was a dangerous agitator. Several meetings in various sections were broken up either by the Lewis machine, or by the authorities or by both in conjunction. On the whole, however, the trip was highly successful, and thousands of miners heard Howat speak, receiving him with great interest and enthusiasm.

The progressive element in the Labor movement give Howat and his fellow-officers and the Kansas miners credit for killing the Kansas Industrial Court Law, and for preventing the introduction of similar laws in other states. Lewis' attack on Howat while he was being persecuted by Governor Allen of the infamous Industrial Court Law fame is one of the blackest marks ever placed on the name of a labor organization. The progressive element maintain that in the controversy with Lewis, Howat was right, and that there was no excuse whatever for the action of Lewis under the circumstances.

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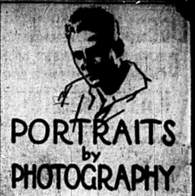

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LIBERTIES UNION DARES MAYOR TO HALT MEETING

Coming to Wilkesbarre to Defy Fascism

The forcible breaking up of a Lenin Memorial meeting at Wilkes-Barre, Pa., by a local post of the American Legion, brought a protest yesterday from the American Civil Liberties Union, wired to Mayor Dan E. Hart, and the announcement that another meeting would be held in the same hall on Feb. 10 "to test the right of free speech." The Union called upon Mayor Hart to furnish police protection. Otherwise attorneys for the Union "will endeavor to secure it from the courts or from Governor Pinchot."

The Union's attorneys are contemplating damage suits against the officers of the Legion post and also starting proceedings for criminal assault. The telegram asked Mayor Hart to confirm or deny press dispatches which quoted him as inciting the raid.

In a statement to the Civil Liberties Union, Harry Winitsky, business manager of the "Freiheit," a radical New York Jewish daily newspaper, who was the speaker forced out of Concordia Hall "at the point of rifles," denied that he said anything against the American government or the Constitution, as reported.

"In fact, I did not speak at all," Winitsky said. "The meeting had just begun, and the chairman was introducing me, when a dozen Legion men, armed with rifles and led by a police sergeant, marched into the hall. The sergeant demanded to see a permit for the meeting. When I told him a permit was not necessary, he said he would disperse the meeting anyhow to avoid a riot.

"The armed Legion men then drove the audience into the street, where about seventy-five other Legionaires, many of them armed, forced the people at the points of their guns to take their hats off to the flag."

Winitsky refused to salute the flag under compulsion. When the Legion man in charge of him put down his rifle, Winitsky removed his hat. He had police protection to the railway station. According to Winitsky's statement, Mayor Hart told him he did not incite the raid or approve of it.

Fifteen Hundred Garment Workers Out in Montreal

(By The Federated Press)

MONTREAL.—There is a lockout in force in the clothing trade here. About 1,500 men's clothing workers are affected. The Clothing Contractors' Association gave notice of a cut in wages, and when this was refused by the union, the employers closed their shops. Some 90 contract shops and 35 to 40 smaller inside shops are said to be involved. The lockout affects both men and women workers, comprising coat, vest, pants and button hole workers.

Conferences are now in progress between the union and the employers. Lazarus Marcovitz, member, general executive board, Amalgamated Clothing Workers, and manager of the Montreal board, is in charge of negotiations on the union side.

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Left Wing Was Bulwark of Union, Say Expelled Members, Replying To Attacks of Perlstein's Machine

The International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union is now reaping the bitter fruit of the disruption carried on by the General Executive Board, headed by Sigman and Perlstein, in their campaign of expulsions, disfranchisements, and discriminations against the left-wing members.

Emphatic protests from the membership have been going in almost every day to the officials. These officials are now trying to justify the expulsions by renewing the absurd charge that the left wing interfered with organization work. In Justice of Jan. 25th, they say:

> "Had the organizing work among the dressmakers of Chicago proceeded along regular and normal lines, we are confident that by this time there would be but few of them outside the union."

But every member of the union knows that the "regular and normal" lines were broken up in Chicago by Perlstein, under orders from the G. E. B. Not alone were expulsions resorted to, but even the shameful expedient of co-operating with the employers in getting members thrown out of the shops, deprived of their jobs, denied the right to make a living!

Charge Yanofsky Lied

Attempting to justify themselves before the protesting membership, the officials bring slanderous charges against their victims. In Gerechtikeit of January 25th, Editor Yanofsky says:

> "They (the expelled) were detrimental in the shops where they were allowed by the union to work. They undermined the prestige and authority of the union. . . . What could the union then do but take them off the job? Now they are raising the cry that the union left them without bread . . . . People who cannot see the thing a little deeper may really think that the union here committed a terrible crime. What, to deprive people from making a living? And this has caused a good bit of restlessness among the members who cannot understand that if these people would not have been taken out of the shops these shops would have become non-union."

This charge against the left-wing workers is a vile slander, and the Chicago membership will all know that it is not true. Perlstein himself would never dare to make such statements in Chicago. The truth, well known in Chicago and which should be known thruout the country, is that those workers taken from their jobs were not only among the best workers in the union, but **were also leading fighters for the union in the shops.** Some of them were shop-chairmen or served on price committees until taken from their job, and they maintained union conditions, held the organization together, and supported the authority and prestige of the union. Not one single act can be cited by Yanofsky or anyone else to prove otherwise.

Reaction Failed.

The fact is that the reactionary officials have failed dismally in their duty of building up the union and making it a powerful weapon for the membership, to improve working conditions, and Yanofsky and those who tell him what to say are merely adding another shameful act to their long record in an attempt to shift their own responsibility onto the shoulders of the left-wing members. The present deplorable condition in the ladies garment trades is the direct fruit of the policy of the General Executive Board in destroying the rights of the membership, in expulsions, disfranchisements, and discriminations in the shops. Those responsible for that policy are responsible for its results. The membership of the I. L. G. W. U. will not allow them to evade this responsibility.

If the officials really want to organize the industry why do they carry on their disruptive campaign? The left-wing members expelled in Chicago were the very men and women who, in the past, have been the most active organizers and strike leaders and who, at the very time they were expelled, were carrying on the organization campaign. Perlstein himself is on record to that effect and the entire Chicago membership knows that it is so. It was the left-wing members who assumed the most responsible work in the last organization campaign and carried it out, not hesitating before hardships and arrests. The results were good and promised to organize the entire industry in Chicago. But the expulsion campaign, inaugurated and carried out by Sigman, Perlstein & Co., put a stop to it all.

Militants Want United Front.

The left-wing militants appealed for peace for the sake of the organization campaign. They had given the officials loyal co-operation. They declared themselves ready to go to any lengths to preserve and strengthen the union. But the only answer they received was that the officials will carry out their expulsions even if they will remain with but seven members in a local union.

Convincing proof that full and complete responsibility for the whole situation rests upon the officials, and that the left-wing elements have always been ready to do everything possible to settle all controversies, is contained in a statement recently issued by a group of union cloak makers. Those are not radicals or left-wingers, they are just honest union members who want peace in the union. The statement follows:

Rank-and-File Tell Facts.

We, the undersigned, have formed ourselves into a committee to attempt to bring about a settlement of the controversy between the officials of our union and the expelled members. This committee was formed at the request of Vice-President Meyer Perlstein who made the statement at the meeting of Local 5 that those who are speaking for the expelled should go to them and make them give up issuing the circulars that they have issued lately, and that he would reinstate them back on their jobs, and if he won't do it he will have Biallis do it. He further agreed that a conference should be arranged by the undersigned, including the expelled and Perlstein for the purpose of establishing peace in the union.

This conference was agreed to by the expelled members and the conference was called for Dec. 11th. Perlstein left for New York two days before the conference without making arrangements for the reinstatement of those expelled from the shops. This conference was delayed owing to Perlstein's absence until Dec. 28th. In the meantime, we prevailed upon the expelled not to issue any circulars in the hopes that Perlstein would carry out the statement he made to Local 5, namely, that he would reinstate these men back on their jobs.

We have approached Biallis and called his attention to the statement made by Perlstein that if he won't reinstate them, he would have Biallis do it. And he refused to act on the argument that this is an International case and he does not want to interfere with it. We have appeared before the Joint Board and were not admitted.

The committee composed of the undersigned and formed upon Perlstein's suggestion at the meeting of Local 5 met with Perlstein previous to a joint conference. We reminded him of his promise to reinstate the expelled back on the job. His answer was to order us out of the office and threatened us with the same punishment as he inflicted upon the expelled.

The expelled members agreed to Perlstein's offer of peace made by him at the meeting of Local 5 and it is no fault of theirs that this promise was not carried out.

We make this statement for the sake of bringing about peace and harmony in our union. We give this statement without drawing our own conclusions and leave it to the judgment of the rank and file.

Fraternally submitted,
The Expelled.

For United Front.

The officials of the I. L. G. W. U. know, just a severy member of the union in Chicago knows, that we, the expelled members and all of our sympathizers, are ready at all times to put aside all differences in order to form a solid front in the fight against the bosses. They know that we are ready to do everything in our power to make the fight a success. They also know that one of the essential steps toward making a real fight against the bosses in Chicago is to reinstate all of the expelled members immediately into their full union rights.

If the International officials are in earnest when they say they want peace, if they really mean their declarations that they want to organize the industry, let them prove it by their actions. Let them restore the rights of the membership thruout the country. And then let all of us, with complete unity of forces, make a real and successful fight against the employers.

* * *

Concert for Expelled Members.

A concert in behalf of the unionists expelled by the Perlstein machine will be held in Ashland Auditorium, February 10th.

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LOCHRAY TELLS ABOUT NEBRASKA FARMER POLITICS

Party Like Minnesota's Planned, He Says

While in Chicago attending the annual meeting of the Federated Press, William Lochray, editor of the Mid-West Labor News, of Omaha, stopped in the DAILY WORKER'S office, and talked about the plans of the Progressive Party of Nebraska for the special convention, which it is calling February 22, at Grand Island.

The call was sent out by the executive committee of the party, said Mr. Lochray, and the purpose of the convention is to nominate a full ticket for the political campaign of 1924, and, if possible, the formation of a Farmer-Labor Party, after the structural model of Minnesota's.

Mr. Lochray believes that the Farmer-Labor movement has an excellent future in Nebraska. The working farmers, who raise the wheat that has made the state famous, are in great distress. Many are being driven from the land and their failures are finding their reflex in the crashing of Nebraska banks.

Lochray said that he, personally, and many of his colleagues are in accord with the program for a moratorium on the mortgage debts of all working farmers which the Federated Farmer-Labor Party is promulgating. The need for this was never greater in Nebraska.

The editor of the Omaha labor paper said that the "Progressive People's Party," which has been meeting at that city, was not to be taken seriously. He called it the property of Roy Harrop, a Ford booster, who had been organizing Ford clubs thruout Nebraska, and he said that, since Ford's support of Coolidge compelled the party to scrap the automobile manufacturer, it no longer had much excuse for existence. In fact, he declared, the Progressive People's Party did not even have the status of an officially recognized party under Nebraska laws, because of its insignificance.

GARMENT WORKERS LAUD DAILY WORKER'S FIGHT ON FIRETRAPS

"I am sure that the DAILY WORKER, in its fight against firetrap public schools, and efforts to get 'a seat in a safe school for every school child', has the hearty approval of every member of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of Chicago," said Hyman Schneid, general organizer of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of Ameica.

One-Man Locals Exposed

(Continued from page 1.)

cal. But such a claim does not agree with the facts.

The Albany mine has long been operating non-union. Albany is on the edge of the great non-union coke region. A year ago the coke region strike was called off by the International Union, even tho there were some seventy local unions, and—by the International's own admission—nearly three thousand men are still out; the coke region men claimed that many more were still on strike. Certainly a strike of only eleven men is not being continued. If these mysterious eleven men are on strike in Feeney's local, are they getting relief? If they are not on strike, why should they be completely exonerated month after month?

The rank and file have the right to know who elected Feeney a delegate, and who is paying his expenses. A local which can pay per capita on only one member can certainly not pay a delegate's expenses. Is the International standing the expense? Do the miners wish their funds to be used to bring delegates from one-man locals, to vote with the machine and defeat the wishes of the real rank and file delegates?

Feeney, the Prize Straddler

The coke region, a former stronghold of non-unionism, came out practicilly solid in April, 1922, and remained so until after the Cleveland Agreement. The coke region operators refused to recognize the union and the strike was continued until called off, January 18, 1922. The coke region is now in the same old unorganized condition.

Feeney's efforts thus came to naught. In fairness, it must be said that this does not prove that Feeney cannot organize. One of the chief reasons for losing these regions was the Cleveland Agreement, which took away from these sections the powerful backing of a nation-wide signing of contracts with the Consolidation Coal Company, the Hillman Company, and other companies, of some of their mines, without compelling them to sign at the same time for their mines in the coke region, or in other non-union territories. The neglect of relief in the coke region was also a great blow to the strike.

After the Cleveland Agreement, the International and District No. 5 organizations failed to furnish adequate relief, and Feeney went on the war-path. He helped to organize two outlaw mass meetings of miners to raise relief. He proposed to run for President of District No. 5 against the Administration candidate, Fagan.

But Feeney's rebellion soon subsided. He withdrew from the race for President, and spoke for Fagan. He is now a staunch supporter of the machine, which belongs to the coke region workers he helped to organize.

Feeney—Expense Account Artist

In the twenty-two months period—from February 1, 1922, to December 1, 1923, Feeney has drawn from the International treasury, according to Secretary Green's reports, $5,280 salary and $5,868.72 expenses, or a total of $11,148.72. This is at the rate of $506.76 per month. He lives in Charleroi, where he usually gets his breakfast and supper at home, and travels by train to Brownsville, where his office is. The round trip fare is $1.60. Feeney has done very little traveling thru the coke region, either during or after the strike. Fayette County, in which most of the coke region lies, is well supplied with railroads and trolley lines. You can go from one end to the other for a couple of dollars. To make an expense account of some ten dollars per day under these conditions requires therefore no small degree of imagination. In the six months, February 1, 1922, to August 1, 1922 (the strike began April 1), Feeney received $900 salary. This seems strange, in view of the general understanding that the coke region organizers were working during the strike only for their expenses. In this six months Feeney's expenses were the liberal sum of $1,362.45.

Feeney likes to refer in his speeches to his poverty, but it is said that some ten months ago, shortly after the coke region strike was called off, he made a cash purchase of a $6,300 house in Charleroi. It would certainly be surprising if, out of $500 per month, one could not purchase a house as well as a few other conveniences.

Feeney is also able to "pass prosperity around" to the members of his family. His son, Frank, to whom he referred in the convention with the utmost feeling as his "boy," but who is a full-grown man, has long been assisting him in the office. In the convention, International Board Member O'Leary admitted that he had appointed Frank, but where Frank gets his salary of $200 per month does not appear.

Crawfish Organizer

Feeney's disappointment at not being able to make the race for President of District No. 5 has been softened by an appointment (not election, by rank and file) as Secretary-Treasury of Provisional District No. 4. Feeney has been drawing, on the average, $506.76 per month.

But, if organizing results are what Feeney wishes, the situation is not so satisfactory. Secretary Green's report shows that in this report. In the next four months, since August, the number of tax-paying locals decreased from thirty-three, in the preceeding six month's perior, to fourteen. The amount of tax decreased, from one report to the next, from an average of $146.15 per month, to an average of $100.25 per month. At this rate, how long will it take Feeney to disorganize the coke region?

Henry Ford Wins

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1. — The house naval affairs committee today favorably reported Henry Ford's offer for Muscle Shoals.

ALL AGREEMENTS IN BITUMINOUS FIELDS TO EXPIRE TOGETHER

TOMLINSON HALL, INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 1.—The convention of the United Mine Workers adopted the report of the scales committee authorizing a new contract at a wage not less than that now prevailing. Agreements in all bituminous districts must run concurrently, and expire at the same date, the report declares. No outlying district will be allowed to conclude an agreement till after the Central Competitive field has concluded its agreement.

The six-hour day program was abandoned in the committee's report. Frank Farrington, president of the Illinois miners, arguing that if costs were increased in union fields the trade would go to the non-union fields. The alternative idea of organizing the non-union fields was not considered by the machine.

Conservatives engineered the scale committee report but the clause making agreements expire concurrently was a concession to the progressives' strength.

(More Scale Committee News on Page 2.)

Backers of Lash Suffer Defeat in Miners' Meet

(Continued from Page 1)

Lewis stands on the subject of the Ku Klux Klan.

After the report was voted down the convention went officially on record in favor of retaining the anti-Klan section of the constitution.

Lewis Owes Much to Klan.

The Lewis machine owes much to the Klan for the Klan is co-operating in the program of crucifying the radicals which is one of the main businesses of the United Mine Workers' officialdom.

The Ku Klux Klan has done all in its power to injure the progressive delegates who are fighting the reactionary machine in the miners' organization. Like Mussolini's Fascisti the Ku Klux Klan takes the official stand that it is friendly to conservative unionism but violently opposed to radical unionism, which in the case of the miners means to all efforts to improve working conditions and link up the miners' union with the rest of the labor movement.

New York Gets Ready for Huge Lenin Meeting

New York's monster meeting in Madison Square Garden Monday evening will be the climax of the series of Lenin Memorial meetings which have brought out scores of thousands of workers in the greatest series of demonstrations the labor movement of this country has ever seen.

Speakers will come from a thousand miles to testify to the surpassing greatness of the departed proletarian leader. C. E. Ruthenberg and William Z. Foster will be followed by Moissaye Olgin, Ludwig Lore, Benjamin Gitlow and others. The Russian Symphony orchestra will play revolutionary airs and the latest moving pictures of Lenin in action will be shown.

Sunday's meetings in many cities were announced in yesterday's issue of the DAILY WORKSR. Meetings held Monday and later are as follows:

New Haven, Conn., Hermanson Hall, Feb. 6, at 8 p. m.

Stamford, Conn., Feb. 7, at 8 p. m.

East St. Louis, Ill., Tuesday, Feb. 5, at 8 p. m.

Valier, Ill., Thursday, Feb. 7, at 7 p. m., T. R. Sullivan, speaker.

The OPEN FORUM, meeting every Sunday night in the Corinthian Hall, 17th floor Capitol Building, 159 N. State St., announces the speaker for Sunday, Feb. 3rd, to be **Manuel Gomez**, a well known writer and lecturer on Mexico.

The subject will be "The Revolution in Mexico."

Freiheit Dance Tonight

A dance will be given by the Freiheit Singing Society and Mandolin Orchestra tonight at the Roosevelt Hall, 3437 West Roosevelt Road. Everybody welcome.

Our branch asembled at a special meeting expresses its unbounded grief and sorrow at the death of the greatest of all leaders LENIN.

Let his spirit and his ideal life be a guiding light of the all-world proletarian in their struggle for emancipation from the capitalist yoke.

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Assembly Hall.

Pittsburgh, Pa.
Feb. 7, Thursday, 8 P. M.,
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The Russian Investigation

The Senate investigation of alleged Soviet Government activities in the United States against the government seems to have lost fire. For a few days it appeared that the sub-committee presided over by Borah would really get down to the bottom of things and present a comprehensive report to the Senate in order to enable it to debate the Borah Russian Recognition Resolution with some degree of intelligence.

It appears now that there is a danger of the country being spared the pleasure of a near-intelligent debate in Congress on the Russian question. There is an attempt being made to have the committee discontinue its hearings. There can be only one reason for the effort to stop the sessions of Borah's sub-committee. The State Department has presented its case and it is the concensus of opinion amongst the members of the sub-committee and the interested observers that the evidence submitted by Hughes was very weak. The documents and neral material presented by the State De- rtment's agents were handled much more orly than by some second-class city attor- ys in their prosecution of Communists. This questionably will be the decisive reason for iscontinuing the hearings if the committee decides to do so.

Samuel Gompers has made a formal request upon the sub-committee to be permitted to state his case against the Communists. Some committee members were at first reluctant to accede to Gompers' request for fear that it would become too evident that the decisive reason for the administration's refusal to resume friendly relations with Russia was its fear of the effect a new Russian policy would have on the American labor movement. The government is particularly interested in perpetuating Gompers' control of the American Federation of Labor, and many of its leading figures dread Russian recognition because they feel that it would hurt the prestige and domination of the labor lieutenants of capital in the organized working class movement.

Compers, however, was granted permission to appear before the committee. Should hearings be resumed the capitalist press will, without doubt, give the widest publicity to Gompers' counterfeit charges against the Communists in America and against the Soviet Government. It will then be pertinent to ask whether the Senate sub-committee in its desire to get the fullest information about the horrible crimes that are supposedly committed by American Communists, at the behest of the Soviet Government, will agree to allow representatives of the Workers Party to state the Communist case at the hearings.

If the Senate is to be given all the facts obtainable then the Communists will have to be heard. Otherwise, the charge of bias against the sub-committee will be irrefutable, especially in view of the fact that Gompers, Lewis, and others, will have had the opportunity to misrepresent the Communist program and activities.

Democracy From the Inside

Millions of workers and farmers who for- erly were subjected to the blessings of Capitalist Democracy are now living under the pall of open, brutal capitalist dictatorships—Fascist governments.

Within the last two years the tendency to discard the mask of fraudulent democracy has been so greatly enhanced that the official pologists of the capitalist order have had the devil's own time trying to build up a philosophy of excuses for the rousing welcome the big employers have accorded the new Fascist overnments.

Perusing some of the most inspired apologetic literature we came across a rather instructive and somewhat unusually honest explanation. In its last Monthly Bulletin, the National City Bank gives the real why and wherefore of government to-day and of capitalist democracy. To quote in part: "Democracy had run itself into the ground, and in heer desperation the public welcomed any uthority that promised to be strong enough nd patriotic enough to give good government. fter all, the most important service of gov- ment is that of maintaining order and pro- ting industry and private business. If emocracies will learn this lesson they will be reatly benefited by the experience."

Here we are told the real function of gov- ernment today by those who are on the inside. We are indebted to the National City Bank or its frank statement of what capitalist mocracy really is. No Communist could r put the issue more squarely and define rol [illegible] government today more clearly.

Any working man knows precisely what "protecting" industry and private business" means to him in his every-day life and work. Injunctions, severe prison sentences, low wages, intolerable working conditions, smashed labor organizations and broken strikes are the only fruits the workers have gathered under the rule of capitalist democracy.

Poor Team Work

There is a sad lack of co-operation between Brother Meyer Perlstein and S. Vanofsky, editor of Justice, official organ of the International Ladies Garment Workers.

Perlstein has been weeping all over the pages of the Chicago Tribune because of the disruptive work of certain sheiks, he alleges, are employed by bosses and to the activities of these persons he ascribes the failure of the organization campaign here.

Comes now Brother Yanofsky, ex-anarchist, and a recent convert to Gompersism, and lays the blame for the organization debacle on the radical elements, thus giving the lie direct to his payroll colleague.

In this difference of opinion between two alibi artists we take a neutral position, i. e., we consider both of them very clumsy liars.

The truth of the matter is that following the expulsion of the left wing elements the Ladies' Garment Workers' Union in Chicago has lost its fighting spirit.

Of this invaluable asset of a union the left wingers had a monopoly.

Deprived of their activities, aid and advice the Ladies' Garment Workers Union is becoming a typical Gompers union—devoid of initiative, destitute of leadership, with its officials blaming everything but their own reaction and inefficiency for the failure to accomplish the primary function of any union-organization of the industry over which it claims jurisdiction.

The left wingers, the most active ones at least, have been deprived of membership in the union and we await with considerable curiosity the next Sigman-Perlstein-Yanofsky alibi for the continuation of the retreat the Ladies' Garment Workers will be forced to make until the officialdom recognizes the fact that functioning unions are not built up by high-salaried incompetents but by militant workers whose devotion to revolutionary theory and practice is the best index of their loyalty to the working class.

The Profits of Prohibition

In the little side show of an investigation now going on in New York, the investigation of the Anti-Saloon League, much light is being shed on prohibition as an industry. We have long known that the enforcement of the prohibition law has been the butt of politics and has enabled the present capitalist administration to build up its machine thru the disposal of handsome patronage. We have long suspected that our most strenuous prohibition advocates were giving vent too lightly to moral indignation over the ravages of liquor. We have often wondered how much they were paid by those who had the price and the desire to pay for these moral outbursts.

The New York investigation of William H. Anderson, the cyclops of the National Prohibition movement, has fortunately let us in a bit on this secret. We now have a confession, and it must be a true confession, since Mr. Anderson has always advertised his high regard for morals, from this leader of the Prohibition league that some mysterious stranger gave him $20,000 in cash. Mr. Anderson grudgingly further confessed that he was operating his prohibition campaign on a basis of splitting commissions. Of course, the reason for his being so well treated is to be found in the fact that his work was satisfactory.

These are but a few of the myriad of facts yet to be disclosed proving that prohibition under capitalism, like most of the other movements for the uplift of the working men, is run on the basis of making profits. Most of the professional prohibition agents are engaged in their game in order to amass the profits formerly secured by the manufacturers of sundry liquors. There is only one way of removing the many evils of the use of liquor to which the workers are subjected. That way is to take the profit out of prohibition and not the present capitalist method of transferring the liquor profits to the field of our new and flourishing indusry—the industry of prohibition enforcement.

Soviet Russia has shown the way. In Soviet Russia the profits have been taken out of the manufacture of liquor and the enforcement of prohibition. In Soviet Russia there are no professional prohibition agents. In Soviet Russia the bootlegging industry is at its lowest ebb and does not flourish, as in the United States.

Let no one be disturbed. Anderson and his tribe will continue preying upon the gullible. It is in the interest of the capitalist class and its guardian angel, the government, to have such professional fakers draw the red herring of morality, decency and other vagaries, across the trail of the class conflicts in order to mislead the workers.

The Leland case will undoubtedly make Hollywood more amenable to suggestions from the Christian persons who are worrying themselves sick over the open immorality said to flourish in the [illegible] Angeles suburb. Testimony in the Lela[illegible]ould indicate that it is the lack of c[illegible]at is objected to.

Serious Housing Shortage Menaces Workers

(Continued from page 1)

tain only a quarter of our total population.

The Bigger the City, the Worse the Suffering

Mr. George Gove was the Director of Investigations of the New Work State Housing and Regional Planning Commission, which has just completed a thorogoing survey of the housing crisis in the Empire State. In discussing the housing shortage with the writer, Mr. Gove said that his commissions investigation definitely indicated "that the larger the city, the more serious is its housing problem, and the more difficult is it to meet the housing demands of the great mass of people." High rents, taxes, and transportation all play their part in aggravating the housing difficulties here.

Thus the best picture of the housing crisis, which is national, the best view of the shortage of homes from all important angles, can be obtained from a review of the conditions in New York.

Millions of Workers Not Provided For

According to the latest official census figures, there are 6,566,636 people living in New York City. Last June there were, in New York City, 103,387 tenement houses, having 1,036,870 apartments. These apartments house 4,353,520 people. If one should entirely disregard the fitness of the houses inhabited by the mass of workers, and even assume that the shanties in the squallid alleys and the wretched hovels now inhabited by the workingmen, are satisfactory homes, then there would be still a lack of housing facilities for at least 2,213,116 people.

At the hearings, conducted by the New York Housing Commission, it was shown that these figures translated themselves into a lack of homes for no less than 165,903 families. One of the most experienced social investigators in New York, who has had many years of contact with the working class districts, and who has appeared before the Housing Commission, told me that the situation was really much worse. Said Miss B——: "At least five times this number of people are today compelled to live in houses whose conditions cannot be endured for a long time. Many families are forced to double up in apartments built for half the number of people, because they cannot find rooms that they can afford to pay for."

In many sections of the city the housing conditions remind one of the miserable shacks that crowd the raw mining camps and the congested steel and oil communities. Testifying before the commission, President Harry R. Ely, of the Federation of Tenants' Associations, cited a case where no less than forty-two tenants occupied one tenement in three eight hour shifts for sleeping.

Vacancies Decrease Steadily

The number of houses available for occupation by the mass of workers is decreasing steadily. At the same time the population of New York City is increasing at the rate of about 250,000 a year.

One of the most comprehensive investigations of the rising shortage of homes for the great mass of workers was made by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York. This institution, which is one of the strongest champions of the big interests, and whose service to the employing class no one can question, made its report public last November, to the effect that: "Inquiry among apartment house renting agencies in this city, as to rents following October 1, indicated a continued shortage of medium and low priced apartments, and no reduction in rents, which generally average 9 per cent higher than a year ago."

The additional construction in the last few years was admitted by Dr. Lindsay, representing the wealthiest New York landlords before the Housing Commission to be of no benefit to the average worker who could never attempt to pay more than $10 to $12 for a room. Besides, the Commission looked into the character of about 200 of these vacancies and found that "most of the tenements visited had been vacant for a long period and were either abandoned as unfit for use, or held for higher rental than prevailed in the neighborhood for similar apartments."

Interviewing several worker-tenants in the Bronx, Harlem, Chelsea and East Side districts, I proposed the following questions and met with replies which shed startling information on the critical stage the housing shortage has assumed for the working people in the metropolis:

Q.—How many vacancies are there in your section today?

A. (Mrs. G—y, Bronx).—"I don't know of a single one. For some time I have been looking out for a friend of mine to get new rooms for her family. The other day I saw a room-to-let sign and tried to get the flat. The janitor told me that he has already promised about twenty other people a chance to look it over."

Mr. T——h, a worker having a family of seven, and occupying a four room apartment on the East Side, told me: "I haven't seen a new house built in my neighborhood for at least ten years. I would like to move into larger quarters, but I can't afford to spend car fare to ride to work, and it is next to impossible to find anything better in the neighborhood. Besides, as a new tenant, I would have to pay more for the same number of rooms. I am already paying the limit."

That this condition prevails thruout the city was established by the testimony of Tenement House Commissioner Frank Mann, before the Housing Commission, as shown below:

"Q.—Now take Manhattan. 972 vacancies in the old law tenements, as of March, 1923, compared with 2,883 vacancies in the old law tenements, as of April, 1920; is that right?

"A.—April, 1922, yes; 2,883.

"Q.—Showing a much more serious condition, so far as vacancies for moderate priced apartments in Manhattan is concerned, in March, 1923, than in April, 1920; is that right?

"A.—Undoubtedly; so far as lower rental apartments are concerned, there are practically none to be had. They are practically all occupied.

"Q.—These vacancies, in old law tenements, as a matter of fact, are the least desirable, are they not?

"A.—Of course, they are the least desirable. I am under the impression, and I maintained years ago, that, if normal conditions had continued to prevail, the time would come when nobody would live in the old law tenements."

Mass Dearth of Houses for the Workers

Tho there has been going on a good deal of building construction in the last two or three years in New York, the shortage of houses from which the great mass of wage earners is suffering is increasing.

It has long been the concensus of opinion amongst the most competent social investigators that the maximum the average family can expend for rent is 20 per cent of its total income. Analyzing the effect of new construction on the housing situation in New York State, the Commission concluded that: "Only a few instances were reported of rents in new construction at less than $15 per room, or $45 for a three room apartment. Assuming 20 per cent of the income for rent, and also on the basis of average rentals paid, construction at this minimum rental is beyond the means of most of the 69 per cent of the population with family incomes below $2,500 a year."

The new construction is helpful and available only to about 8 per cent of the population whose income is $5,000 or more. The Brooklyn Chamber of Commerce found from an investigation of the rent situation confronting 500 families of the workers in the eight leading industries of the Borough that less than 3 per cent of the newly built houses is "within the renting power of persons earning up to $60 a week, and that there was none available in Brooklyn in 1922 for a person earning less than $45 a week."

Why the Shortage?

The fundamental cause of the housing shortage in New York and in the other centers of the country is to be found in the private capitalist control of the housing facilities of the great masses of workers.

The capitalists find it necessary to maintain a huge army of unemployed workers, an industrial reserve army, in order to maintain what their defenders have chosen to call "an economic equilibrium in wages," in reality, the lowest wages workers can possibly be compelled to accept. Likewise, the capitalist landlords are now bent on maintaining a huge reserve army of tenants, of workers being forced to pay the highest, outrageous rents for houses that should long ago have been condemned as unfit for habitation. The profit hungry landlords are not willing to invest money in building homes which the workers can afford to pay for from their low wages.

Director of Investigations Gove summed up the whole situation very well to me when he said: "We must supply three-fourths of our families with homes at $500 a year or less. This can't be done under speculative enterprise. The landlords haven't done it and won't do it. Speculative enterprise is filled with waste. The whole competitive system is filled with waste. This present system has given rise to the fly-by-night speculator, who is out only for enough money to swing a deal, buy and transfer houses, boost the rent, raise the prices, and quit."

(The second article will deal with the terrible effects of the living crisis on the workers' families.)

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DEC. 31, 1921 - $651,418.32
DEC. 31, 1922 - $1,418,733.14
DEC. 31, 1923 - $1,756,387.75

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Resources Over $2,000,000.00

OUR ATTITUDE TOWARDS THE THIRD PARTY

(Continued from page 5)

tity of the Workers Party? Not only was such a proposal never made, but the so greatly disgraced old majority of the Executive combatted energetically even the desire of the close allies of Comrade Lore to give up the identity of the Federated Farmer-Labor Party within a greater Labor Party. It declared again and again that the Labor Party in itself is not our aim, but that it must simply create more favorable conditions for the organization of the proletariat as a class. And for this reason our task after the founding of the Labor Party is not solved. And an organized left wing in this Labor Party will make our task considerably lighter. This left wing is the Federated Farmer-Labor Party.

If at any time the Executive or any one of its members made a proposal such as the one intimated by you, it would have been your urgent duty, Comrade Lore, at the deciding session of the Executive not simply to give a few shabby moments to the whole object of discussion, as you did, but you should have sounded the alarm, by immediately bringing up accusation against the treacherous Executive before the Communist International. You did not do that, because no such proposal or similar proposal was ever made by anyone at any time. To make this assertion however, at this time in the debate, to say the least, is not a wholly irreproachable tactic for a guardian of pure Communist principles.

The Compromise Bugaboo.

In the discussion there is constant talk of compromise with the lower middle class. Who has ever made such a proposal? Concessions are proposed. But not concessions to the lower middle class; only concessions to the working class whose minds are unfortunately still filled with lower middle class illusions.

No compromise with the lower middle class is proposed. But also no flight from the great mass of workers and poor farmers, simply because they have not yet freed themselves from all capitalist ideology.

Furthermore, we should do everything, to snatch the workers and poor farmers from the leadership of the lower middle class and to separate them from the lower middle class. If we do not succeed in doing this we will at least not permit the lower middle class to separate us from the laboring masses thru our own free and voluntary abdication.

And finally we should warn the workers in this case of the results of their submission to the leadership of lower middle class politicians. We should prophesy the unavoidable deception, which such a leadership must result in for the masses of workers and poor farmers. But we should not be merely prophets; we must in the first place have a policy. Thus, we must do everything that is necessary, in order to convert our momentary defeat into a later victory, but we must not flee. To flee would mean that we give up the fight for the leadership of these masses and that we surrender these masses to the lower middle class leadership for better or for worse.

In fighting for the souls of the laboring masses and revolutionary farmers we can not expect to be victorious immediately in the first encounter. Therefore, after we have shown up the lower middle class sufficiently, we will declare that we will not desert the laboring masses despite their mistake which in our opinion they have made. We will support their candidates and so prepare the school of experience for the workers, which will complete what our propaganda has not completed, the destruction of lower middle class illusions of the laboring masses. We will therefore support the lower middle class politicians, in the words of Lenin, as a rope supports a hanged man.

To see a compromise with the lower middle class in the proposed tactics of the Executive, or even an attempt to dissolve our party in a lower middle class party shows a great lack of understanding of the problems before us or it shows an opposition to the united front tactic. Nobody wants a compromise with the lower middle class. But in the interest of the successful achievement of the united front tactics we must make concession to the petty bourgeois ideology of the laboring masses. Only in this way can we hope to overcome this ideology in common action.

The tactics of the united front have their dangers, especially for such comrades who fear too strong a test of their Communist fundamentals. Such comrades at times convince themselves, that their stand is more radical, more pure in principle than that of the opponents of concrete united front tactics. But the characterization of the right elements of the Communist Party of France, which was hostile to the united front, the characterization made by Comrade Zinoviev at the Enlarged Executive of the Communist International in February applies to these comrades in our Party. Zinoviev said there that the right wing of the French Party fought against the united front ostensibly to prove the purity of their principles. In reality, however, these comrades had so little confidence in this purity that they feared to appear in a united front with non-Communist workers, because they were not certain that these workers will not be able to distinguish them from non-Communists.

The problem before us is not a compromise with the lower middle class, but the question of how we Communists can free the masses of workers and poor farmers from the influence of lower middle class ideology and leadership. Our answer is, thru political action. This answer of the supposed "Lefts" is, thru political "propaganda." It is not very hard to decide.

But until this decision has been definitely made, we should confine the discussion to party comrades. We should guard against sowing mistrust outside against our party and our movement. Have those who with such self confidence have raised the accusation of reformism stopped to consider what they would do if the decision goes against them? By what means will they restore the confidence in the Party among those outside of the party, the confidence which they now destroy with such a light heart, so as not to miss the opportunity to score a run in the race, and not because they want to find the right thing for the Party, but to be "right" in any case.

PARLIAMENTARISM

(Continued from Page 1)

talists; the I. W. W. sets all its hopes on the direct economic revolutionary action of the industrial unions in the struggle against the capitalists.

Against this counter-revolutionary and revolutionary anti-political attitude of the American Federation of Labor and the I. W. W. the Socialist Party never opposed a consistent revolutionary political tactic. The right wing of the Socialist Party (the Victor Bergers, Morris Hillquits and Meyer Londons) have degraded and narrowed political activity into election campaigns and into parliamentary activity. The election campaigns were not utilized by them, to mobilize the masses, but as a means to grab seats in Congress. The proletarian participation in Congress they did not use for revolutionary propaganda or for awakening the class consciousness of the working class, but as a means to secure small, insignificant patchwork reforms within the capitalist system.

The left wing of the Socialist Party was justly disgusted with the shallow opportunist tactics of the right wing, but out of its disgust it did not develop the correct tactic of revolutionary parliamentarism, only an anti-parliamentarism on principle. The right wing Socialists have replaced the direct action of the masses by miserable opportunist action of individual members of Congress. The left wing of the Socialist Party did not adduce the correct lessons namely, that direct mass action in the factories, in the unions, on the streets, must be combined with a revolutionary stand in Congress and in the various state legislatures, but it rejected parliamentarism entirely without criticism, and it ridiculed all election campaigns.

The Communist Party in America, has arisen out of three elements: the American Federation of Labor trade unionists, I. W. W.'s and left wing Socialists. All these three groups were opponents of political action altogether, or were against parliamentarism. It is therefore no wonder that the young Communist Party became a prey to anti-parliamentary cretinism and rejected all parliamentary activity.

The Workers Party of today, has theoretically correctly solved the question of political action and has also allotted to election campaigns and participation in parliament their proper place within general political activity, at least in theory. But in our practice the Party is still suffering from the old American anti-political traditions of the working class. In theory our party is for election campaigns, but in practice we have not had until now a single election campaign in which the Party on a national scale or the various party organizations on a local scale really whole-heartedly participated. The recent attempts in New York and Cleveland, have shown that we could not mobilize the Party membership for an election campaign. Our Party in this respect is like the newly-baptized Jew who carries a cross about his neck but still cannot eat pork. Our Party carries the theoretical cross of participation in election campaigns, but its anti-political instincts still reject real participation in election campaigns. The atavistic anti-political inclinations still live too strongly in our Party. It is our duty to fight against these inclinations. We hope that thru the Labor Party campaign and especially thru the thoro going mobilization of the Party for the presidential and Congressional elections of 1924, we can uproot the last vestiges of the freakish mixture of anti-political opportunism and anti-political revolutionary phrase from our party.

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CHAPLIN'S PRISON SONGS HEARD IN CHICAGO THEATRE

Set to Music by Max Oberndorfer

By ALFRED V. FRANKENSTEIN

Ralph Chaplin's "Night in the Cell House," "Prison Reveille," and "Prison Nocturne," set to music by Marx E. Obendorfer, were sung by Raymund Koch, baritone, at the first concert of the Chicago Solo orchestra at the Blackstone theatre on January 31. The poems are cleverly set. The words are chanted, rather than sung, and the orchestral accompaniment reflects skilfully the poignant protest of the working class poet against his iron cage.

Mr. Koch, one felt, was not sincere in his interpretation. He seems never to have felt the revolutionary fire of Ralph Chaplin, never to have felt his dreams and desires broken on the wheel of greed. And so the poems lost some of their meaning and effect.

A Symphony Departure

The Chicago Solo orchestra consists of twenty five instrumentalists, conducted by Eric De Lamarter. Small concert orchestras are no new thing in Chicago, for the Little Symphony, George Dasch, director, has existed here for several years. The difference is that Mr. Dasch's orchestra plays standard symphonic music, cut down for small orchestras, while De Lamarter's will play only music written for small instrumental combinations.

The orchestra played, for the first time on any concert platform, a "Symphony in Miniature," by David Stanley Smith, dean of the Yale music school. What little we heard of it sounded like a good modernist string quartet, amplified by the addition of a few wind instruments.

New Rhapsody Heard

Another brand new composition was Leo Sowerby's rhapsody for small orchestras. This is a singularly beautiful work, a study in musical dusk and mystery.

The program ended with a serenade and a waltz by d'Indy. They are both small, light, and lively things.

Someone has suggested that small orchestras of this kind will supplant large symphony orchestras. Perish the thought! The Solo orchestra is an organization capable of producing worth while and valuable effects, but the sonority and the fire of a full orchestra are lacking. A sort of glorified chamber music is its field, and outside of this graceful and delicate form of art, it has no business to go.

And the Thief Escaped.

OTTAWA, Feb. 1.—Prof. John Sharp saw a chicken thief prowling about his barn early today. Garbed in his night gown and armed with a lantern, he gave chase. Up into the haymow of the barn ran the thief, the professor with his lantern in pursuit. Finally Sharp got close enough to hurl his lantern at the intruder. The hay caught fire, burning the barn, causing a $10,000 loss—and the thief escaped.

Get unity thru the Labor Party!

"The idea becomes power when it penetrates the masses.—Karl Marx.

Special Magazine Supplement
THE DAILY WORKER

SECOND SECTION
February 2, 1924. This magazine supplement will appear every Saturday in The Daily Worker.

PARLIAMENTARISM - - -

By JOHN PEPPER

THE Communist Party of Italy called upon the Communist deputy Bombacci to resign his place, and declared that Bombacci is no longer worthy of the confidence of the Party and of the working class.

The Communist Party of Bulgaria expelled the Communist deputy, Dr. Nikola Sakaroff from the Party and called upon him to resign his place.

These two recent events within the Comunist International bring up again the question of Parliamentarism. The opponents of participation in the bourgeois parliaments will try again to find arguments against the tactics of the Communist International. They will tell how Bombacci behaved as a lackey in parliament and not as a revolutionary, that at the occasion of the discussion on trade relations between Italy and Russia, he praised Mussolini and forgot all proletarian pride. The opponents of participation in parliaments will tell with anger how Nikola Sakaroff in the parliament of the counter revolution in Bulgaria showed himself a renegade, that he slandered shamefully the heroic September uprising of the Bulgarian workers and peasants.

One swallow doesn't make a summer. One or two renegades do not make a winter, do not necessitate the revision of the tactics of the Communist International.

New Communist Experiences

The Communist International has always made a sharp division between opportunist parliamentarism and revolutionary parliamentarism. It criticized the opportunist parliamentarism of the Social Democrats and at the same time it built up the tactic of revolutionary parliamentarism. Lenin and the Russian Bolsheviki were the first party which exposed and showed their contempt for the practice of opportunist parliamentarism, but at the same time they waged the first fight against all Syndicalist, I. W. W. and so-called left Communist elements which rejected parliamentarism as a matter of principle.

The situation in the Communist International today is such that all the great Communist parties participate in the various election fights and in the various parliaments. The German, the French, the Cheko-Slovak, the Italian, the Bulgarian, the Polish Communist Parties—legal or illegal, and the countries which are at greatly varying stages of development all have their Communist fractions in parliament. The French Communists have proven that they have understood how to use their places in parliament against imperialism and the Ruhr invasion for practical anti-militarism. The Polish Communist fraction in parliament has become one of tht most important legal expressions of the illegal party. The German Communist fraction of Parliament at the moment of dissolution of the Communist Party issued its declaration in the Reichstag, the real revolutionary slogan: "The Communist Reichstag fraction calls upon the workers to prepare for the decisive struggle. The uprising of the working class is the only deed that can save the German people. In the struggle against military dictatorship we will prepare the armed uprising, and the victory of the proletarian dictatorship."

The various Congresses of the Communist International and the implacable fight of Lenin in his various writings against revolutionary phrase and for revolutionary realism have clarified theoretically the question of parliamentarism. The practice of the various Communist parties proves that a revolutionary parliamentarism is possible and that Dombal in Poland, Paul Froelich in Germany, Marcel Cachin in France, in their fight in parliament have become the real followers of the parliamentary activity of Karl Liebknecht and the Bolsheviki fraction in the Russian Duma. Individual comrades such as Bombacci in Italy or Sakaroff in Bulgaria can fall victims to parliamentary cretinism. But the Communist International and its most important parties are today free from both, from parliamentary cretinism and anti-parliamentary cretinism.

The Historical Role of Parliament.

What is the Communist conception on parliamentarism?

We all know today that the parliament in all lands is a tool of the capitalist class. The parliaments were revolutionary institutions as long as the bourgeoisie itself was revolutionary. Cromwell's parliament, the Federal Congress and Constitutional Convention of the American revolution, the French Convention, were institutions of the young, revolutionary bourgeoisie against feudalism and monarchy. The capitalist development itself has turned the bourgeoisie from a revolutionary class to a reactionary class and has thereby transformed the bourgeois parliaments from tools of suppression of feudalism into tools of oppression of the working class.

Professor Charles A. Beard in his historical studies denounces the "Fathers of the American Constitution" because there was no worker or poor farmer among them, but they were the representatives of the rich and the capitalists. Professor Beard is right. But he is wrong when he does not understand that in the period of the American revolution it was not the working class which had not yet come into existence or the backward provincial farmers, but the capitalists, who economically and politically represented the real revolutionary class.

In our present period, in the period of the decay of capitalism turned into imperialism, the parliaments are everywhere the outspoken tools of the worst counter-revolution. The English House of Commons, the French Chamber of Deputies, the German Reichstag and the American Congress are in equal measure nothing else than enemies of the workers and working farmers. All these parliaments are so much the more dangerous enemies of the oppressed and exploited because they appear in the mask of democracy, universal suffrage and they awaken in this way the deceitful illusion among the workers and farmers that they represent the instrument of the rule of the masses. We Communists must therefore combat all these "democratic" parliaments, as the worst and most dangerous enemies of the workers. We must expose universal suffrage and democracy as being in reality only the cloak which hides the rule of the finance oligarchy.

We must make it clear to the masses that when they elect the Senators democratically they put the power into the hands of the trusts, that when they elect Coolidge president thru universal suffrage they only set up the dictatorship of J. Pierpont Morgan.

But it is not enough to show the masses that Congresses and parliaments are nothing but tools of mass oppression and mass deceit, but we must also show that the workers and working farmers can never attain to rulership thru parliamentary struggles, and that the rule of the laboring masses must construct new political institutions. The political form of rule of the workers and farmers is not Congress, but workers' and farmers' councils. The bourgeois method is elections based upon geographical divisions; the proletarian method of election has its basis in economic organization, the factories, mines, mills and farms.

The historical task of the Communists is to help to destroy the political tool of the capitalists, the parliament, and to build up the political tool of the workers, the Soviets.

Anti-Parliamentary and Parliamentary Cretinism

The question now is, how can we attain this aim?

We find two great obstacles before us. First the government organization of the capitalist class, which defends parliamentarism with force of arms. Second the illusion of the masses which consider parliaments as organs of democracy.

In the working out of the correct proletarian tactic on the attitude toward parliamentarism two mistakes are possible. The first mistake (and this mistake has been made by the leftist Communists and the I. W. W.) is that we do not reckon with the illusions of the masses and we boycott the parliaments because they are capitalist institutions. The second mistake is (and this mistake was made and is made today by the Socialists) that we share the illusions of the masses, that we consider the parliaments as tools of real democracy and we content ourselves with working in the parliaments for reforms within capitalism. As the Communist International was not born complete and thru one act, but as it is a product of historical development, and as it was built up on the one hand by Socialist elements which abandoned the Second International and on the other hand by former Syndicalists, I. W. W's. and anarchists it was inevitable that both mi takes, the leftist and opportunist ar again being committed within the Communist International. Against anti-parliamentary as well as against parliamentary cretinism, the only weapon is revolutionary Marxism, which reckons with the illusions of the masses, but does not become a victim of the illusions of the masses. Revolutionary Marxism has established the tactic that we must participate in parliaments because that is the best method to expose the parliaments and to destroy the illusions of the masses concerning them. This Marxist, realistic method has separated the small leftist groups of revolutionary phrase in Germany, England, Holland, Bulgaria, from the Communist International. But, the same ruthless Marxian method elimininated the opportunists of parliamentarism from the Com International, those who adapt themselves to their c colleagues, as for instance F in France, Bombacci in Italy, Sakaroff in Bulgaria.

Anti-Political Tradition in the United States

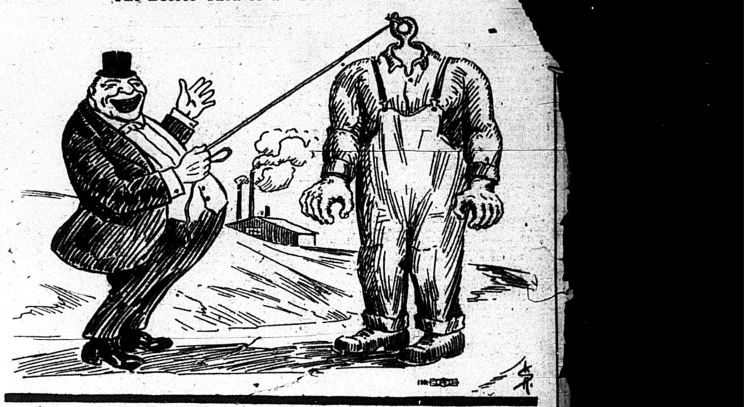
Here in the United States we are facing a more complicated and difficult situation in the question of parliamentarism than in the other countries.

The greatest mass organization of the workers, the American Federation of Labor has been preaching for forty years an anti-political ideology to the masses. Its slogan is that Congress and the government should not interfere in the affairs of the workers and the workers shall take part as little as possible in politics. The American Federation of Labor is an opponent in principle of every independent Labor Party because it claims that the Labor Party would subdue the trade unions.

The I. W. W. has in fact the same attitude towards politics as the American Federation of Labor, except that it translates Gompers' words into a revolutionary language. Gompers sets all his hopes on the direct economic opportunist action of the trade unions in collaboration with the capi-

(Continued on page 8.)

The Bosses' Idea of a "Good American"



The Kind of Worker Who Is Never Called "A Red."

Political Activity in the Trade Unions

By WILLIAM F. DUNNE

THE lack of a working class political viewpoint apparent in the American trade union movement, to say nothing of revolutionary political vision and tactics, is a source of great concern to everyone who realizes the important part the trade unions must play in the tremendous changes that are taking place in the capitalist world.

Disgusted with the reactionary character of official trade union policies, the belief has gained ground among the revolutionary elements that the American trade union movement is generally anti-political, and that where it is not, its activities serve only to strengthen the hold of the capitalist class on industry and government.

Two Points

In this article, I want to prove two things.

First, that the American trade union movement, as represented by the American Federation of Labor, instead of being anti-political, or even non-political, conducts intensive and very complicated political activities.

Second, that, while judged by revolutionary standards, these activities are either of a mild reformist or positively reactionary nature, they are not entirely the result of the conspiratorial machinations of evil geniuses in the form of trade union bureaucrats, but are also conditioned by the social, economic and political milieu in which the trade unions have developed.

rly Political Thinking

liest protest movements of erican history advises us, by the feeble trade unions day, were against executive dicial tyranny, and took on a al form. The right, first to ne for protection and then to ke, was gained by the early un- only thru political agitation and tion, as McMaster clearly shows.

The campaign for free and compulsory education resulting in the establishment of our public school system was an early movement in which the trade unions of that time formed the most active section.

The Owenite agitation again attracted the support of the trade unions and it was these organizations that furnished the nucleus of the movement. The Knights of Labor was more a political than an industrial organization and in every wave of protest that has swept the nation since that time the trade unions have taken a leading part.

No Anti-Political Tradition

There is, therefore, no anti-political tradition so far as the trade unions of the United States are concerned. There is a plentitude of confusion of thought and a disposition to follow what appears to be the line of least resistance, such as the support of liberal candidates on the capitalist party tickets, but this is no evidence of any anti-political bias.

Reasons for Present Methods

It seems to me that one of the principal reasons for the ineffective and non-working class character of the present political activity of the trade unions is to be found in the fact that in the United States, owing to conditions which can not be detailed in an article of this length, the trade unions never have been able to convince the ruling class that they have a right to exist; that they are a permanent part of our social structure, and must be recognized as such: this fact is made clear during every period of stagnation in industry bringing widespread unemployment. The national associations of employers no sooner see an overstocked labor market than the cry of "wipe out the unions" is raised. In no other great capitalist nation is this condition found. The recent open shop drive is only the most recent evidence of this attitude.

It is a little too much to expect that such an extremely feeble trade union movement should develop a powerful political movement.

American Ideology

Altho a very large percentage of the union membership is of foreign birth and extraction, not citizens of the United States, the ideological basis of trades union organization is American citizenship. The right of franchise is considered the guarantee of political and economic equality and, in practice, this becomes for the trade unions, a hostility to any form of political activity based on the class struggle.

Effect of Weakness

The weakness of the trade union movement and the constant and bitter struggle that even the most conservative unions are forced to conduct, combined with this typical American viewpoint, makes the leadership hesitate to place in the hands of the employers what they, the leaders, believe to be an effective weapon—ability to charge and prove radical tendencies.

Demanding, as American citizens, a mythical, but, to them, very real thing known as the American standard of living, these officials view with a holy horror, absolutely incomprehensible to the average revolutionist, any act or utterance that would make it difficult to defend their loyalty to American institutions.

Concrete Rewards

In many sections of the trade union movement favorable working conditions, high wages and job control are obtained quite as often by political deals and trades as they are by the economic strength of the unions.

To the building trades in many cities the appointment of building, plumbing, electrical and health inspectors favorable to the unions is a matter of vital importance. In municipal elections such issues as these will arouse the greatest interest in the unions and any form of political activity that would alienate the union's friends in either the democrat or republican parties is frowned upon.

The labor union government of San Francisco, under Abe Ruef and P. H. McCarthy, is a case in point.

Defensive Activity

There is again the necessity for securing neutrality from the police force during strikes, the ability to "spring" arrested strikers, immunity from prosecution from various necessary activities a hostile administration could make much of, etc.

Much of the political activity that secures the privileges mentioned is altogether valueless, much of it positively harmful, but political activity it is, none the less.

Organs of Political Expression

The state federations of labor and the central labor bodies—city central councils—are the political organs of the American Federation of Labor. They have no executive power under the laws of the A. F. of L., but in political matters they are allowed considerable latitude. They are the only bodies thru which the labor unions, as such, find organized political expression and are important because of this fact.

Constant Activity

In many cities the political activities of these two bodies are of an intensive nature. The state federation of labor watches all legislation proposed at the state capitals, keeps the union membership informed of favorable or hostile measures, and many times finds it necessary to secure the passage of resolutions for or against certain measures and even to organize demonstrations against them. Last year in New York the labor unions sent a veritable army of representatives to Albany to protest against the enactment of bills menacing labor organizations.

Ease of Betrayal

The officials entrusted with the responsibility of passing on laws or candidates for labor to oppose or support develop a high degree of skill in political maneuvering; they often betray the interests of the labor movement and certainly nothing could be easier with the present level of political consciousness among the rank and file; the wonder is that it does not occur more often.

Progress

To one familiar with the lack of cohesion and common program in trade union political activities, the organization of the Conference for Progressive Political Action, was an advance step for the trade union movement.

It has no class character—quite the reverse—its program is hopelessly inadequate, but for the first time thousands of local unions, scores of central bodies and dozens of state federations of labor, found themselves uniting on a program that gave them a national political viewpoint and a common program, mild and ineffective as it was and is.

Effects Apparent

The burden of carrying out this program falls upon the most advanced groups in the American Federation of Labor—delegates to the central bodies and state federations of labor—who are always the most active and the best informed of the union membership. Because of the disillusionment brought by the war, the bankruptcy of the farmers, with whom most state federations are in close touch, the evident failure of the local "reward and punish" policy in national politics, the idea of divorce from the capitalist parties is sympathetically entertained by central bodies and state federations, nor has the Gompers' machine been signally successful in sabotaging this new development. Political consciousness is growing in the trade unions and the idea of their non-political character—never entirely true—must be revised.

Important Development

For Communists this is an interesting and important development. No working class movement without clear political vision and understanding ever can become a menace to the capitalist class, and there is no more important task for the Communists in the trade unions than to assist this development by activity based on knowledge of the strength and weaknesses, the ignorances and prejudices of the membership of the American labor movement.

Of Strategic Importance

There is no better starting point than propaganda for a wholesale desertion of the parties of the employers, based on a wealth of concrete instances of betrayal, both by candidates and labor officials, for a farmer-labor party controlled by the unions and farmer organizations.

With this idea of a class party every honest unionist is in sympathy, altho he may be held from work for it and participation in it by fear of losing some immediate advantage.

In addition to these fears he must reckon with the bureaucracy which now has abandoned all pretense of ruling by consent of the rank and file. Control of the unions today is a machine-like process comparable only to the manner in which the capitalist state maintains power. The bureaucracy in no way expresses the desire of the membership for expansion of political activity, but opposes it.

Great Opportunities

With this as a beginning, however, and with the growth of the movement itself, the bars are down for political agitation of a far more fundamental character—for Communist propaganda—impossible when the only political issue discussed is the extent of the friendship of republican or democrat candidates

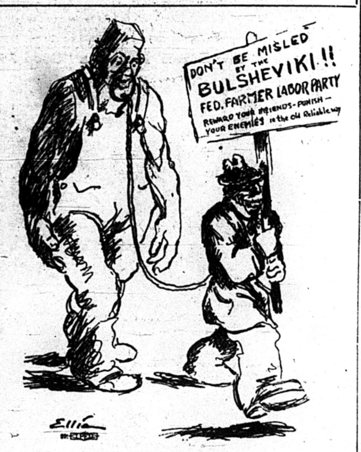
Extension of Party Activity

Party activity in the trade unions from now on must take on more of a Communist character—it must be more political. We have won the sympathy of the left wing with our slogan of amalgamation and the work for this objective now is largely of an organizational character—the mobilization of our sympathizers in the fights against the sabotage and terror of the bureaucracy.

Our Task

The defeats of the railway men in particular, on the industrial field, has given impetus to political thinking. The shopmen know that it was the capitalist government that beat them. To drive this lesson home with all its corollaries is the task of the Communists, and a task that our previous campaigns have made not easy, but possible.

A GOMPERS' DREAM


DON'T BE MISLED BY THE BULSHEVIKI!!
FED. FARMER LABOR PARTY
REWARD YOUR FRIENDS—PUNISH—YOUR ENEMIES in the old Reliable way
Ellis

Wait Until He Wakes Up.

Lenin and American Films

"The art of the cinema is the most important of all arts for the Russian people," wrote Premier Lenin not long before his death. So great was the value he placed on the film as a direct appeal and an education for Russia's backward masses that at one end of his work room was given up to a white screen flanked on both sides by big long book shelves, with the projecting apparatus in the opposite corner. In a box beside the machine were three of the latest films, in the showing of which he delighted.

It is interesting to note that two of the films were American. The first was a detailed picture of Henry Ford's Detroit factory, showing the most modern time and labor saving methods. The second was entitled "Ivan in America," and pictured an ignorant Russian immigrant gazing from between the decks at the Statue of Liberty and New York's towering battlements of steel and stone. Then Ivan goes to Niagara, which introduces scenes from the electric power houses, such as Lenin wished to install in Russia, and on thru the Pittsburgh steel mills and the Pennsylvania coal mines to Washington, where Ivan stands awestruck before the capitol and White House. Then he goes West to Montana's copper mines and on to California, with all its oil fields and water power plants. There are scenes too of Minnesota's grain fields with the very latest agricultural machinery, and grain elevators and scenes of fruit growing in Washington and Oregon and of cattle raising and horse ranches and sheep, poultry and cotton. The latter series Lenin liked especially, saying "Russia is still a land of peasants; it is from the land we must live; mining and electrification and factories must come later."

The third film was a historical presentation of the chief events of the Bolshevist revolution.

THE PANAMA CANAL - - - -

By IVAN GOLL

(Ivan Goll is one of the most brilliant writers of the younger school in Europe. Born in Alsace-Lorraine he had two mother tongues, German and French. He uses both languages like an artist. As a matter of fact he is both of the German expressionist school and the French futurist tendency. He has written poetry, literary and art criticism, plays. He has even written one playlet about Charlie Chaplin. Ivan Goll is one of the few expressionists who did not abandon revolutionary ideas once the war was over. He has been very active in the Clartè group in Paris and helped the magazine Clartè a great deal. We are glad to introduce him to our readers.)

• • • •

THE centuries of the primeval forest still lay in the middle between the seas. The gulfs and inlets, cut out with golden prongs. With adamant hammer the waterfall shattered the resistant rocks.

The trees swelled into the sensual noon. They had the red flower stains of lust. Hemlock shimmered and hissed on high stalks. And the slender grape-vine danced with wide-open hair.

Like green and blue lanterns the parrots scurried thru the night of bushes. Deep in the slimy underbush a rhinoceros burrowed. The tiger came toward him in a brotherly manner from the stream.

The sun circled fiery in the golden sky like a merry-go-round. Life was a thousandfold and eternal. And where death came to putrify: new life sprouted with double brightness.

The old century still lay among the people of the earth.

II.

Hereupon came the long, slow worker troops. The emigrants and the exiles. They came with struggle and with need.

With trembling torments men came and struck the booming bells of metal.

They lifted their arms as for a curse and rent the heavens in anger about their naked shoulders.

Their blood perspired in the earth. How many lean children, how many nights of anguish were squandered on such days!

The fists were uplifted like torches. Bent bodies. There was work. There was misery. There was hate.

Thus Spaniards turned once at the martyr's stake. Thus negroes once cringed on their knees, bound.

But these were the modern worker troops. Here were the holy, suffering proletarians.

They lived in barracks and huts of laths. Smell of fried fish and unsavoriness of spirits overflowed. The wooden beds struck against the coffins in the graveyard.

On Sunday an accordion longed for Italy or for Capeland. Some sick heart sighed for the thousand others.

They danced together with heavy, slow foot. They wanted to stroke the earth, the morning was forced to cry out under the axe. Then they sipped raspberry ices for five cents.

And again came the hundred days of work.

III.

They turned the earth into a sick-bed. Red fevers spread out of the air. And the clouds of mosquitos whirled about the sun.

No tree rustled more. No flower-star bloomed more in this clay hell. No bird vaulted into the lost heavens.

It was all pain. It was all refuse and sulphur. It was all cry and abuse.

The hills tore their breast open in a dynamite-cramp. Out of dripping clefts howled the wolves of the steam whistles. Dredgers and cranes scratched up the lakes.

People died in this endless graveyard. They died everywhere with the same torment.

Out of the men escaped the mad cry to God, and they reared themselves like golden pillars. Out of the women were precipitated pitiful, pale children, as if they wanted to punish the earth with so much misery.

They had come from the whole earth to serve as slaves. All the dreamers of golden rivers. All the desperate from a life of hunger.

The righteous and the truthful were there, those who still believed in the sympathy of fate. And the dark clumsy ones and the criminals, those sunk deep in the blight of their shame.

But the work was only a subterfuge. That one had twenty embittered generations in his heart to avenge. This one had to strangle the syphilis mother in his blood.

They all cried in struggle with the earth.

IV.

But they knew nothing of the Panama Canal. Nothing of the endless fraternization. Nothing of the great gate of love.

They knew nothing of the spanning of oceans and of mankind. Nothing of the radiant revolt of the spirit.

Each one saw a swamp drying up. A forest burning down. A lake boiling up of a sudden. A mountain kneeling down into dust.

But how should he believe in the greatness of mankind! He did not mark how the cradle of a new sea arose.

One day however the locks opened like the wings of an angel. Thereupon the earth groaned no more.

It lay with open breast just like a mother. It lay chained in the will of man.

On the wave-steps of the ocean the white ships clambered down. The thousand sister ships out of the thousand harbors.

These with singing sails. Those with smoking funnels. The pennants chirped like captured birds.

A new primeval forest of masts rustled. From ropes and cables crept festoons of vines.

And the Pacific Ocean and the Atlantic stood joined in a holy kiss. Oh wedding of the white East and the Western evening star. Peace, peace, was between the brothers and sisters.

Now mankind stood astounded at the center of the earth. From the seething cities, from the buried deserts, from the glowing glaciers arose the salute.

The world squadron came steaming up. The blue sailor bands played. Joyous flags from all countries fluttered.

Forgotten was the sodden work. The spades of the proletarians were buried. The brick barracks were torn down.

Over the black worker troops the waves of freedom struck together. For one day they also were mankind.

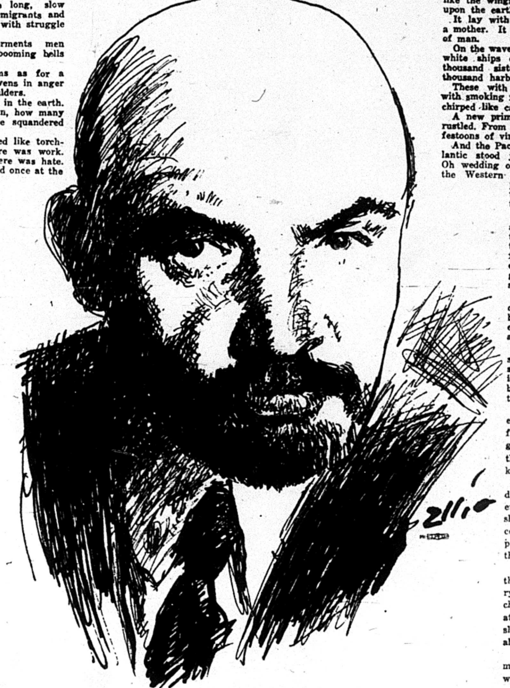
But on the very next day new need threatened. The merchant ships with heavy corn and oil left their poverty standing at the water-side.

On the next day there was again misery and hate. New chiefs shouted to them at new work. New slaves damned their abysmal fate.

On the next day mankind strove again with the old earth.

(Translated from the German.)

Nicolai Lenin



Founder of the First Soviet Republic.

THE POOR

By Carl Sandburg.)

Among the mountains I wandered and saw the blue haze and red crag and was amazed;

On the beach where the long push under the endless tide maneuvers, I stood silent:

Under the stars on the prairie watching the Dipper slant over the horizon's grass, I was full of thoughts.

Great men, pageants of war and labor, soldiers and workers, mothers lifting their children—these all I touched, and felt the solemn thrill of them.

And then one day I got a true look at the Poor, millions of the Poor, patient and toiling: more patient than crags, tides, and stars; innumerable, patient as the darkness of night—all broken, humble ruins of nations.

PICCADILY

(By Ezra Pound.)

Beautiful, tragical faces—
Ye that were whole, and are so sunken;
And, O ye vile, ye that might have been loved,
That are so sodden and drunken,
Who hath forgotten you?
O wistful, fragile faces, few out of many!
The crass, the coarse, the brazen
God knows I cannot pity them, perhaps, as I should do;
But oh, ye delicate, wistful faces,
Who hath forgotten you?

Don't be a "Yes, But," supporter of The Daily Worker. Send in your subscription at once.

The Land for the Users!

JOHN M. CHURCH

(By Edgar Lee Masters.)

I was attorney for the "Q"
And the Indemnity Company which insured
The owners of the mine.
I pulled the wires with judge and jury,
And the upper courts, to beat the claims
Of the crippled, the widow and orphan,
And made a fortune thereat.
The bar association sang my praises
In a highflown resolution.
And the floral tributes were many—
But the rats devoured my heart
And a snake made a nest in my skull!

Watch the "Daily Worker" for the first instalment of "A Week", the great epic of the Russian revolution, by the brilliant young Russian writer, Iury Libedinsky. It will start soon.

Jitneys at Akron.

AKRON, O., Feb. 1.—Jitney buses replaced street cars in Akron today. T. J. Savage, city "bus boss," directed the first fleet of 126 jitneys.

Akron's 25-year traction line franchise providing a five-cent fare expired at midnight. The railway company refused to renew the agreement, holding out for a new franchise which would provide a seven-cent fare.

Amalgamation means strength!

Form Military Alliance

PARIS.—A treaty between France and Checko-Slovakia was signed here by Poincare and the Checko-Slovakian foreign minister. The treaty guarantees an "understanding" between the military general staffs of both countries.

Work Daily for "The D

THE CLARA ZETKIN FACTORY

By JESSICA SMITH

BEFORE the war, the only factories in Russia that made clothing were military, and in all Russia there were only a few of these. I have seen in Moscow a number of clothing factories for civil work, organized since the revolution, and found them modern, well-equipped buildings, fitted out with electric cutting and pressing machine equipment from America and Germany, and employing the most up-to-date production plans. I was anxious to compare with these one of the old factories that had existed before the war. Thru the All-Russian Clothing Syndicate, I secured permission and a guide to visit the "Clara Zetkin" factory, a private factory of the Mande-Raits firm, founded some twenty years before the revolution, and called in those days the "Mars" factory. The son of the old owner, by the way, is now one of the financial experts in the State Clothing Syndicate, has worked with them faithfully for two years, and is one of the most valuable members of the staff.

The factory is on the outskirts of Moscow, a large group of buildings standing together and making a whole community in themselves. Inside the big gates we found the yard clean and well swept. The group of buildings looked a bit weather beaten, but in good repair. In the first was the manager's office. Here were remnants of bygone splendor—a large, cracked peerglass faced the top of the stairs, with an ornate gilt frame in a rather disreputable state. I noticed, however, that everything necessary for practical use—windows, stairways, etc.—had been kept repaired, even tho the decorations had been sadly neglected. In the office of the manager the same thing was noticeable. The former director had evidently been a man of elegant, if not artistic tastes. There were remnants of it in the wall decorations, an absurd chandelier and several luxurious, but delapidated, chairs pushed back against the wall. In contrast, the present director's desk, a simple wooden affair, and a few ordinary office chairs, stood by the window, bearing witness to the Spartan simplicity of the new regime.

The director himself we found to be a plain, friendly man in the prevalent well-worn black leather suit of the Soviet worker. He formerly had been a skilled craftsman in the clothing trade, and was well acquainted with the practical end of the business. He had come straight from his work bench to the directorship without any special training except the work he had done with his hands, but it was evident that he made a good administrator.

During the course of the conversation, the director had occasion to send out for some production and wage figures we had requested. The man who brought them was an aristocratic-looking old fellow in a brown suit, with a black ribbon on his glasses. He came in with a big ledger containing the wage records. We discussed wage scales with him and learned that the workers at that time were receiving on an average of 22.50 tavarne rubles (a ruble based on purchasing power and worth somewhat more than the old ruble—50 cents) to which was added 25 per cent or more every month, according to the amount of piece-work done above the required minimum. The man in the brown suit assured us that this came to more than before the war, when from 12 to 15 gold rubles a month was the average on military uniform work. This is in addition to the benefits in the way of medical care, cheap living accommodations, etc., now received by all organized workers in Russia. The increase of wages in this factory during the past year, he informed us, had been about 200 per cent. Later, we learned that our informant was the former director of the factory. When it was first nationalized, he had fled with the rest of the management, but, as he had applied to return to Russia, and was willing to work, they had taken him back as assistant director. He and the new director had now worked together without any friction for over a year.

In pre-war times 2,000 workers were employed in this factory. During the war 5,000 toiled on uniforms, working in two shifts. Later, when the factory was nationalized, they had cut down to 2,000. Recently, with the reduction in military work, only 1,200 workers are employed full time, 950 in the clothing department, the remainder at shoemaking. In spite of this cut, there is very little unemployment in the clothing industry, as many of the emergency workers were unskilled and have gone into other industries. Indeed, in the last month, the applicants for new workers have exceeded the number of applications for work.

Formerly the working day was 10 and 12 hours. With the present 8-hour day and the smaller number of workers, total output runs under the pre-war figure. However, they produced in those days a lower quality of goods. Now their uniforms are of a more complex pattern, to secure greater durability. Altho total production is less, invividual productivity has more than doubled over pre-war.

This has been due chiefly to the introduction of the American system of dividing work into a great many separate processes, which has been substituted for the old method of each worker tailoring a whole garment.

The director himself took us thru the various departments of the factory. It was not as light and airy or well constructed as the factories for civil clothing which I have visited, and they are still using the same clumsy machinery used in the old days, for they have not been able, as yet, to replace it with new. An interesting department of the plant was a machine shop, where a number of mechanics are constantly at work repairing machinery in order to keep it working at capacity. They have found this much more satisfactory than sending out for extra parts, or for outside mechanics, especially since the old machines are in such frequent need of repair.

The general atmosphere was not as efficient and "American" as in the Comintern factory, or the Moscow Experimental, which have the advantage of comparatively new buildings, fresh machinery and a fair number of American trained workers. Still they have done remarkably well at the Clara Zetkin. The workers seem a happy lot and turn out a high grade of work.

The director told us that when he had first tried to introduce the American mass production methods some of the workers had cursed and raged at him. In fact, a meeting was held to protest against giving up their old slow, wasteful, but familiar, process. At last, however, he convinced them, and now they are proud of their new way of work.

We were particularly interested in one room, where only women worked, all engaged in specially light work. "These," said the forewoman of the department, "are our mothers." This special department is reserved for nursing mothers when they come back to work after the four months' leave of absense allowed for child-birth. These mothers, for nine months thereafter, work only six hours a day, (at full pay) and may go home to nurse their babies three times a day. The special department was organized for them in order not to interfere with the other work of the factory. They work on the very lightest operations.

"And these are our factory children, they told us, as we came upon some young operators at work. These were orphans the factory had adopted at the time of the famine. The workers had fed them and housed them out of their own slender means, and now they had become skilled workers, employed four hours a day, and studying the remainder of the time in the factory school.

Most of the workers seemed to enjoy their work, and several of the older ones who operated special machines, stopped their work to explain the operations to us with parental detail. Several of the workers engaged on the more noisy and difficult machines were required to work only six hours a day.

One of the most interesting aspects of a Soviet factory is always the community life of the workers springing up around it. Near the factory one finds the community house, where living accommodations are secured at a very low rate, varied according to the salary. The Clara Zetkin has an unusually fine home, divided into small apartments, where most of its workers live. Here I found a fine day nursery, full of the younger children, who are kept while their mothers work, and are returned to them at night, fed, bathed and happy. Nearby was a workers' club, formerly an officers' club, run jointly by the workers of several factories in the district. Here there is a library, classrooms, and a large auditorium, where plays and entertainments are given every week.

From the living conditions of the workers, it may be seen how the new regime, thru all its difficutlies and struggles, tries always to adhere to the principle of giving the workers the product of their work.

While the clothing plants might develop faster and state industry grow richer if they kept wages lower and reduced the worker's health, cultural and living advantages, the first call on the industry beyond the fundamental needs of production is always the welfare of the workers. It is not always possible to raise wages fast enough to keep pace with all the workers' needs, but it is a rule never to lower wages, and a standard once attained is adhered to. In the clothing industry, in spite of its comparatively recent development, the management is able to look after the needs of the workers, pay them comparatively good wages, and still run at a fair profit. As capital accumulates, or is received from the American workers thru the Russian-American Industrial Corporation, all the clothing industry employes in Russia will benefit by the improved standards which will then be possible.

The Bankruptcy of Germany Told in Figures

Germany is bankrupt. The capitalist state is impotent, and cannot maintain any system. Recently the state was not in a position to pay its officials their salaries. They received only half of their pay with the promise that the remaining half would be paid later. The state railways, which have recently been separated financially from the German state, are equally bankrupt. The bankruptcy is not limited to the Reich and the business enterprises of the Reich: every individual state and every town is likewise bankrupt.

Production itself is involved in a most severe crisis. The number of unemployed among the six most important trade unions, according to the returns of the skilled trade unions, is as follows:

UNIONS	Membership in 1000	Entirely Unemployed (percentage)	Part time (percentage)	Total	Percent
Building workers	487	25.8		126	25.8
Wood workers	394	18.5	33.3	204	51.9
Metal workers	1152	18.9	77.1	1106	96.0
Textile workers	685	10.6	58.3	472	68.9
Factory workers	676	11.0	22.0	223	33.0
Printers	68	18.2	50.0	46	68.1
Total	3462	17.2%	41.6%	2177	57.3%

According to these figures, there are in the most important branches of production, already 57.3 per cent of the workers either unemployed or on part time. Production in Germany is laboring under the most severe crisis which can be imagined. This crisis is bound up in the closest manner with the bankruptcy of the state.

The present bankruptcy of the German state finances, which is becoming plainly apparent, is no new phenomenon. The German state was already financially bankrupt two years ago. But this fact was concealed by the continually increased output of paper money. In the autumn of 1923, all possibility of further concealment came to an end as the landowners and peasants refused to sell their products in exchange for paper money. As a result, it became impossible to supply the towns with food, and the imperative necessity arose of creating a new currency which would be accepted by the peasants. This led to the creation of the Rent Mark, and put a check to the further covering of the deficit, and thereby to the concealment of bankruptcy by the unlimited issue of paper money.

The cause of the bankruptcy of the German Reich—apart from the foreign political and social relations into which we will not go further in this connection—lies before all in the absolute taxation sabotage of the German capitalist class. The total taxation paid by the German people reckoned in gold marks at the official course amounted:

In the year 1922	1,178.2
In the year 1923	
January	57.2
February	43.3
March	54.8
April	85.8
May	122.6
June	48.3
July	48.3
August	13.0
September	1.4
Total	474.7

Of these amounts the greater portion was derived from taxes on the working class (wage tax reductions) and on the "consumers" — (which, likewise, means in an overwhelming measure, the working class) in the form of taxes on the turnover of business houses and taxes on articles of consumption. The taxes paid by the German capitalist class and German landowners together has not amounted this year, at the very highest estimate, to more than 200 million gold marks. It must also be remembered in this connection that, under the new regulations of the finance system of Erzberger, the greater portion of the expenditure of the various states and municipalities had likewise to be met out of the revenues of the Reich, so that the capitalist class has paid no state or municipal taxation worth mentioning.

How trifling the amount of this taxation is, can be seen by a comparison with the state income of France or England. The state income of France amounted in the years 1922 and 1923 to over twenty milliard paper francs, equal to about six or seven milliard gold marks; that of England to 900 to 1,000 million pounds sterling, equal to seventeen to eighteen milliard gold marks. After making the fullest allowance for the impoverishment of Germany, it is still inconceivable that the German people, numbering sixty million, could only raise taxes amounting to one fifth to one tenth of the sum raised by the people of France, numbering about one third less.

(From "Stupidity Street," By Ralph Hodgson)

The worm in the wheat,
I saw in vision
And in the shops nothing
For people to eat;
Nothing for sale in
Stupidity Street.

Watch the "Daily Worker" for the first installment of "A Week," the great epic of the Russian revolution, by the brilliant young Russian writer, Iury Libedinsky. It will start soon.

THE PRESENT ECONOMIC SITUATION

By JAY LOVESTONE

IN THE great emphasis that many are now putting on the acuteness of the agricultural situation there is a danger that the developing industrial crisis may be overlooked.

It is true the collapse of agriculture has been so phenomenal and on such a mass scale that one naturally tends to fall into the groove of forgetfulness and disregard, momentarily of course, the growing depression enveloping our basic industries, other than agriculture.

Our Cloudy Business Skies

Business is begining to taper off. Our business horizon is far from being cloudless. Slowly but surely, a thickly-gathered storm is threatening to swoop down upon the millions of industrial working masses.

The latest summary of the general business and financial conditions in the country made by the Federal Reserve Board is a veritable eye-opener. It once and for all dispells the myriad of fake prosperity rumors and optimistic outbursts that the bankers have so assiduously spread in the last six months.

In December, the production of basic commodities has shown a further decline. The index of production in the basic industries has reached the low point of the year, declining as much as four per cent within the month. Operations were greatly reduced in the cotton, woolen, lumber, petroleum and sugar industries. The consumption of cotton by textile mills, according to the latest figures of the Department of Commerce, fell by almost 75,000 bales in one month. Relative to 1913, the production of bituminous coal fell from 117 in December, 1922, to 101 in the corresponding month of 1923.

The production of merchant pig iron, the unfilled iron and steel orders, the production of lead, and the manufacture of leather have all shown a marked decrease in December.

Increasing Unemployment and Depression

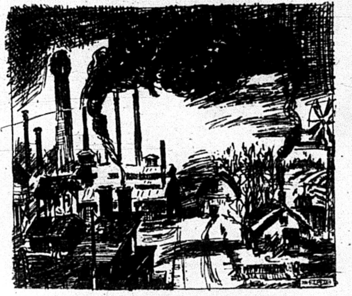
The Federal Reserve's index of employment also showed a decrease in December. The fall in the number of workers employed indicated a further decline of one per cent in the month and was four per cent lower than in the Spring. The workingmen engaged in the manufacture of food products and railway equipment were the heaviest sufferers. In the month of December, the Pennsylvania Railroad discharged 7,360 shop craft workers alone. Today, this railroad has approxixmately 25,000 of these workers less than it did a year ago. The building contracts awarded in December, were also smaller than in November.

Railroad shipments continued to fall in December and reached a point slightly lower than in December, 1922. The loadings of coal and grain were also smaller than last year. This Federal Reserve Board Report goes on to say: "The volume of wholesale trade showed more than the usual seasonal decrease and was at about the same level as a year ago." This is a significant conclusion, for it indicates that business is definitely tightening up and that caution and preparedness are getting the better of unfounded optimism. The sale of shoes and dry goods went down badly in December. The retail trade which usually shows a large increase in the Christmas season did not show so big a rise this year.

In the four weeks following Christmas, the earning assets of the various Federal Reserve Banks declined by $360,000,000. This fall was greater by about $150,000,000 than in the between December 12th, and January 16th, "to a point $264,000,000 lower than at the peak in October."

These facts are very plain. They tell a stirring tale. They indicate that our much-heralded prosperity has long ago turned corner and is now swiftly heading for oblivion. When the basic industries of the country and agriculture suffer a continuous condition of decline for some time, the banks react, the trade situation reacts, the workers are discharged from their jobs. The cold figures of corresponding period of the preceding year. This fall is still continuing. By the middle of January, "the volume of reserve bank credit outstanding was below one billion dollars for the first time since early in 1918." The loans made by the Federal Reserve Banks in the leading cities fell falling production and exchange translate themselves into the cold stare of starvation. Millions of workers and farmers then live in the bondage of misery, debt and disemployment.

The Smoke of Depression



Stifling the Workers and Farmers.

Great Political Significance

These straws on the back of our paralyzed Mr. Prosperity bear a political significance of the first magnitude. Because of our inability to export our surplus produce at prices sufficiently profitable to our capitalists, our industry is more and more becoming dependent on domestic demand. This demand is less than our producing power. Hence the general realization amongst our business men that hard times are on the way. Attempts are therefore being made to force business. Typical examples of such artificial methods to delay a serious depression overwhelming the country are the strained investments in the railway and building industries now being made by certain capitalists.

The reactionary Coolidge administration will do everything possible to avoid the country's being thrown into economic crisis before the November elections. Coolidge is continually conferring with the leaders of Employers' Associations and Chamber of Commerce to impress upon them the importance of their being lenient with creditors and of their continuing heavy investments. The recently announced program of new railway construction totaling nearly $2,000,000,000 was inspired by White House influence. The same may be said for the last extra dividend of the United States Steel Corporation. The eleventh hour attempt now being made to prop up certain second class banks in the agricultural areas of the Northwest also falls in this category of artificial attempts to give new blood to our respiratory organs of our system of production and exchange.

The great depression of 1921, has taught the capitalist governing agents a great lesson. The serious rift in their fold growing out of the last economic depression has brought untold political losses to them. Their overwhelming majority in the Senate and House has been reduced to practical insignificance. Another wave of economic difficulties would in all likelihood widen the breach now menacing their party and would tend to disrupt their firm political hold on some key positions in the government.

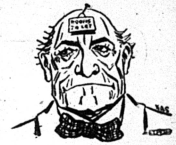
With the agricultural crisis steadily becoming worse and an industrial crisis looming up on the horizon many reactionary political leaders are becoming panic stricken. There is no more powerful force making for unity between rural producers and city workers than a simultaneous acute economic crisis. It is the developing unemployment and slowing up of trade and the accelerated pace of economic disruption in the agricultural districts that are driving the city and country workers to political unity. The men at the helm of the government in Washington, do not feel sure of themselves. They do not know whether they will be able to ward off a serious halt in production before the end of the year. This is the real motive for their redoubled efforts to win over some of the so-called farm leaders like Frazier and Ladd. On this basis we may also look forward to some half-hearted remedial measures being considered by Congress in behalf of a small section of the working class that is the highly skilled layer of the masses. As a matter of fact, the present flood of immigration legislation arises from the plan of the reactionary Republicans to utilize the fraudulent cry of the protection of American labor as one of their main campaign slogans. In this fashion the big capitalists hope to sow dissension in the ranks of the industrial workers and prevent effective political co-operation between the farmers and the workers.

Trouble Impends

Whether the employing class can muster sufficient strength to delay a general economic depression for the whole year is questionable. At this date no one can definitely answer this problem. But there are sufficient fundamental facts and data at hand indicating that the capitalists are confronted by an almost hopeless task.

The conditions in Europe are showing no signs of improvement for American business. Our exports for the last fiscal year are less than those of the preceding year. Our farmers are meeting with more serious competition in the world market than they have ever faced since the declaration of the war. At home, agriculture is falling behind in the development of more efficient productive methods. Our efficiency and skill in industrial production and the development of improved machinery in manufacturing, are outstripping the improvement in agricultural production at an ever increasing pace.

Under these conditions our capitalists can at best only hope to delay for a short period the serious economic troubles that are impending for the country. These economic troubles are pregnant with fundamental political changes. The employers realize this and they are working overtime preparing to meet the crisis.



Wm. J. Bryan Cursing Evolution

Lenin on the Labor Aristocracy

"It is true that the jingoist and chauvinist-minded labor aristocracy in England and America constitutes the greatest danger for Socialism, the greatest support of the Second International, and the leaders and workers who belong to such a bourgeois International are guilty of the greatest betrayal."

Liebknecht and Luxembourg

Five years have passed. The smold'ring memory,
Which they, our martyred leaders, left to us,
Has burst into a flame, tempestuous—
A mental flame that crosses every sea.

These valiant strugglers in a foredoomed fight
Have seared their mark on every rebel mind.
A restless heritage they left behind,
That fires our brains and gives our muscles might.

In every land, the folk of toil revere
The names of these, who paid the total price...
For striking at the ruthless ones, who steer
The world and crush the toilers in their vise. . . .
To us, their failure is a lesson, clear;
An inspiration is their sacrifice. . .

From "Smoke and Steel"

By Carl Sandburg

A bar of steel—it is only
Smoke at the heart of it, smoke and the blood of a man.
A runner of fire ran in it, ran out, ran somewhere else,
And left—smoke and the blood of a man
And the finished steel, chill and blue.

So fire runs in, runs out, runs somewhere else again,
And the bar of steel is a gun, a wheel, a nail, a shovel,
A rudder under the sea, a steering-gear in the sky;
And always dark in the heart and through it,
Smoke and the blood of a man.
Pittsburgh, Youngstown, Gary—they make their steel with men.

In the blood of men and the ink of chimneys
The smoke nights write oaths:
Smoke into steel and blood into steel;
Homestead, Braddock, Birmingham, they make their steel with men.
Smoke and blood is the mix of steel.

THE RUSSIAN IN LENIN

By LEON TROTSKY.

THE internationalism of Nicolai Lenin needs no special recommendation. It is best revealed by the irreconcilable break in the first days of the world war with that immitation of internationalism which reigned in the Second International. Upon the rostrum of parliament the official leaders of "Socialism" endeavored, thru abstract explanations in the spirit of the old universalists, to reconcile the interests of mankind. In practice this led, as we know, to the support of the rapacious fatherland by the working class.

The internationalism of Lenin from first to last, is no formula of reconciliation of national and international in words, but the formula rather of international action. This internationalism considers the territory of the world inhabited by so-called civilized mankind as a single, continuous field of battle upon which the individual nations and their classes wage a gigantic struggle against one another. According to this internationalism not a single question of importance permits of being forced within the national limit. Visible and invisible threads in fact connect this question with dozens of phenomena in all corners of the earth. In the estimation of international factors and forces Lenin was more than anyone else free of national prejudices.

It was the view of Marx that the philosophers had explained the world sufficiently, and he perceived his task to be that of reshaping this world. He himself, this inspired prophet, did not live to see it. The reshaping of the old world is at present in full swing and the one who has more to do with it than anyone is Lenin. His internationalism consists of estimating historical events practically, and intervening practically in their process upon a world-wide scale for purposes which effect the whole world. Russia and its fate represents only one element in this contest upon whose outcome the fate of mankind depends.

The Internationalism of Lenin needs no special recommendation. And yet Lenin himself is withal national in a high degree. He is deeply rooted in the new Russian history, absorbs it, in himself, gives it the most pregnant expression; and it is just in this way that he reaches the peak of international potency and influence.

At first sight this characteristic of Lenin as "national" may be a surprise, and yet, at bottom it is something very obvious. To be able to lead such a revolution, unprecedented in the history of the nations, as the one taking place in Russia, it is obviously necessary to have an unseverable connection with the basic forces of the people's life, a bond which springs from the deepest roots.

Lenin embodies the Russian working class, the young class, which politically is perhaps, not older than Lenin himself, a deeply national class, for it comprises the whole of the preceding development of Russia; it holds in its hand Russia's future; with it stands or falls the Russian nation. The absence of strict routine and conformity, or of falseness and convention, a decisiveness in thinking, daring in action, a daring which never degenerates into indiscretion—all this marks the Russian working class and Lenin as well.

The nature of the Russian working class which has made it at present the most significant force in the international revolution has been prepared thru the process of Russian national history, thru the barbaric cruelty of the absolute government, the insignificance of its privileged classes, the feverish developments of capitalism upon the dregs of the world stock exchange, thru the degeneracy of the Russian capitalist class and its ideology, the cheapness of its policy. Our "third estate" did not know these. The revolutionary tasks of the Russian working class acquired an all-embracing character, which included these. Our history in the past has had neither a Luther nor a Thomas Munzer, neither a Danton or a Robespierre. Just on that account the Russian working class has its Lenin. What was lacking in tradition was made up for in revolutionary spirit.

Lenin reflects the Russian working class, not only in its proletarian present, but also in its peasant past which is still so fresh. This man whose leadership is least disputed in the working class, does not only outwardly resemble the peasant, but also has a good deal of the peasant about him.

In front of Smolny Institute stands the monument of another great man of the world proletariat: Marx, in black frock-coat, on a rock. Certainly that is a trifle, but it would be impossible for a moment to imagine Lenin in a frock-coat. In a few portraits Marx is pictured in a broad, stiff shirt-front upon which dangles a sort of monocle. That Marx did not incline to vanity is clear to all those who have some concepion of the spirit of Marx. But Marx grew up on a different soil of national culture, lived in another atmosphere. In the same way, the leading personalities of the German working class have their roots extending back, not into the village, but into handicraft and the complicated city culture of the Middle Ages.

Even the style of Marx, which is rich and beautiful, in which force and flexibility, wrath and irony, ruggedness and elegance go hand in hand, reveals the literary and ethical stratification of the whole preceding social-political German literature since the Reformation and extending even farther back. The literary and oratorical style of Lenin is amazingly simple, ascetic like his whole life. But this powerful asceticism has not even the shadow of moral preaching about it. It is not a principle, not a calculated system, and certainly not decoration, but simply the outward expression of an intensified **concentration of the forces leading to action.**

It is a frugal objectivity peculiar to the peasant, but on a gigantic scale.

All of Marx is contained in the "Communist Manifesto," in the foreword to his "Critique" and in "Capital." Even if he had not been the founder of the First International, he would have always remained what he is. Lenin on the contrary lives entirely in revolutionary action. Had he not published a single book in the past, he would nonetheless appear in history as that which he is now, as the leader of the proletarian revolution, as the founder of the Third International.

A clear scientific system—materialist dialectic—is necessary for the execution of actions of such historical dimension, as Lenin had to perform. This materialist dialectic is necessary, but not sufficient. What is still needed is that secret creative force, which we call intuition, the capacity immediately to grasp a situation correctly, to separate the essential and important from the inessential and insignificant, to be able to imagine the missing parts of the picture, to follow up thoughts of others to their conclusion and principally those of the enemy, to weld all this to a uniform whole, and to strike the blow the moment that the "formula of attack" springs up in the mind. That is **the intuition for action.** In one way it is synonymous with what we call acumen.

When Lenin, his left eye narrowed, receives a wireless which contains the speech made in parliament by one of the shapers of imperialist history or a diplomatic note requiring an answer—a mixture of blood-thirsty slyness and polished hypocrisy—he resembles a devilishly clever peasant who does not let himself be confused by any words or deluded by any phrases. That is highly intensified peasant shrewdness, lifted to the point of inspiration, and fitted out with the last word in scientific thought.

The young Russian working-class was capable of accomplishing that which the peasant class desires to accomplish, that class which cultivates the hard, untouched clod of earth. Our whole national past served to prepare this very thing. But it is precisely because the working class acquired power thru the course of events that our Revolution has been able at one bound to overcome radically the national narrowness and provincial backwardness. Soviet Russia is not only the shelter of the Communist International, but also the living embodiment of its program and its methods.

In that unknown way in which the personality of a man is formed, which has not as yet been investigated by science, Lenin took from the national that which we needed for the most tremendous revolutionary action in the history of the world. It is precisely because the social revolution which for a long time past already had its international theoretical expression, now for the first time finds in Lenin its national embodiment, it is for this reason that he became in the real sense of the word the revolutionary leader of the world proletariat.

The Christening of "Hull 18"

"Hull 18," we called her in the "ways—"
Ten thousand tons of labor-cemented steel.
Oh, how we loved her, from the very days
When first we laid her resolute keel.

And now she is finished, and leaves our hands
To be fitted out for the challenging sea;
Soon, ready to meet the severe demands,
Which she will answer, we'll guarantee.

Three shifts a day we sweated and toiled—
We wrestled and fought with the trembling steel;
In garments, ragged and burnt and soiled;
'Mid heat and noise that made us reel.

And many were injured and two were killed,
But this we couldn't heed,
Because an ambitious master willed
To sate his giant greed.

And now, she is ready to slide from the ways,
And, into the water—splash;
Soon, ready to thread the ocean's maze,
Without any fear of its lash. . . .

The day's first shift is over now,
And the sun is in the west;
And strangers stand on the haughty prow,
In lordly raiment, dressed.

They are friends of the master;—this we hear—
They have come to christen the ship;
To break a bottle and gaily cheer
As into the water she takes the dip.

The bottle is broken by a maid—
It is the master's daughter;
The ship is skidding the greasy grade,
And into the startled water.

I stare at my mates, who, on every side,
Toward the time-houses crush and press;
In some, I notice a glow of pride,
In others, scowls of bitterness.

Resentment burns in many a breast
As we punch the accursed clocks;
And the sun, descending in the west,
Our barren impotence mocks. . . '

OUR ATTITUDE TOWARDS THE THIRD PART

By MAX BEDACHT.

THE radical comrades won a great victory at the Convention of the Workers Party, was the joyful report made by the "Volkszeitung" to its readers on New Year's day. And a few days later a leading article crowned the brow of Comrade Lore with a laurel crown for this "victory" and added that the victory is still not complete and that difficult struggles are ahead.

And the discussion thus far in the "Volkszeitung" seems to represent the heavy blows of the opponent in this hard struggle against the theses of the Central Executive Committee.

May I remark that something more than an assertion of a report in the "Volkszeitung" is needed to make the world believe that the Finnish language group in alliance with Comrades Lore, Trachtenberg, Poyntz etc. are all at once promoted to custodians of radicalism in the Party. Particularly Comrade Poyntz who every time she regards her callous laborer's fists can suppress only with difficulty a fit of rage against the wicked intellectuals and "non-workers" in the Party.

The manner in which the discussion has been carried on up to now is not calculated to clarify the question. It creates confusion rather, and tends to discredit our Party in the eyes of the non-members.

The very least that can be expected of those taking part in the debate is that they shall get clear on the object of the debate. Comrade Berner is the only one who has done that. He comes to the conclusion that the majority of the previous Executive was in the right. Nevertheless, strangely enough, he is against their proposal.

A few of the participants in the debate, as for instance "Marius", formulate the sins of the Executive out of the inexhaustible realm of their imagination, and then, with a grand gesture they refuse absolution for these sins. Besides, the discussion is no "free for all fight", but an earnest Party discussion, and Party comrades cannot and should not hide behind pseudonyms in such discussions.

The Problem Before Us

What is the problem?

The November theses of the Party Executive are under discussion. Not only those paragraphs which specify the attitude of the Party towards an eventual Third Party, but also the analysis of the present political situation laid down in the theses. The conclusions of the author and exponent of the theses are built upon this analysis. Either the opponents of these theses have something to advance against this analysis. In that case where is their own analysis? Or they accept this analysis and in that case they must admit that we have a difficult problem to solve. The authors and exponents of the November theses propose a solution. The opponents condemn this solution. But the problem remains. Where is the solution which the opponents of the November theses propose? Either one has sufficient understanding of the problem so as to be able to solve it in a better way than the one proposed, and if so well and good, out with it. Or perhaps one has no such understanding and thereby one forfeits the right of criticism.

Here is the situation:

During the start of the forward development of capitalism in the United States in the exploitation of the natural resources and markets of the country there were always enough crumbs which fell for the pigmies from the tables of the giants of the capitalist class, so that the pigmies submitted more or less willingly to the political leadership of the giants. But the giants have now reached the peak of imperialist development and their group interests collide more and more with the group interests of the pigmies. This period of capitalist development gives rise to independent political movements of the various lower strata of the capitalist class. These movements are produced from very real special interests of capitalist groups, special interets which in the political program of the imperialists, not only find no provision for themselves, but are even directly disregarded for the sake of the imperialist group interests. No one of us claims that these small capitalist special interests can be the ground for a real, advanced political party. On the contrary. But the vehemence with which these political special interests seek to assert themselves is a proof of the incipient inner decay of the ruling, the capitalist class.

This decay in turn is the prerequisite for the assumption of political power in society by the working class. We are therefor interested in this decay not only as complacent onlookers but we must help to hasten the process of decay. We should not confine ourselves to interpreting history, but our task is to make history. Wherever there is a possibility of furthering the inner process of decay, yes, the inner dissolution of the ruling class, it is our duty to take a hand at it. Naturally none of us has the illusion that the ruling class will of itself collapse from this decay. But the continuation of this decay brings the development of the deciding factors of the social revolution, "the formation of the proletariat into a class" which stands up independently and in the end fights the class struggle inexorably to its logical conclusion under the leadership of a Marxian, revolutionary party.

Thus the growth of the political self-consciousness of the workers goes hand in hand with this inner dissolution of the ruling class. The process of dissolution within the capitalist class of the United States mainifests itself concretely, partly in the stubborn movement which aims at the founding of a Third Party, while the political awakening of the working class finds its expression in the movement for a working class party in alliance with the poor farmers.

These two phenomena appear in parallel lines. No, parallel is not exact. Yes, simultaneously, but not beside each other. Rather with each other and in each other. That makes our task harder. But then, politics is not so simple. It's all very well to sit home and lay out the formula: Here the working class—there the capitalist class. But in actual reality it is absolutely impossible to find a solution of the political problems of the class struggle on the basis of this formula.

It shows a very praiseworthy instinct for antiquities when our comrades dig up again the Lassalean formula discarded and buried fifty years ago, of "one reactionary mass".

And so we have two simultaneous tendencies before us. The tendency of the lower middle class to emancipate itself from big capital. And the tendency of the working class to emancipate itself politically from the whole capitalist class. These tendencies seem to run into each other inextricably. There may be difference of opinion among us over the question of whether it is part of our task to further the first tendency and assist at the formation of a Third Party. But, with the exception of a few incurable "lefts", we are unanimous on this, that it is our task to further the tendency of the working class to emancipate itself from the leadership of the capitalist class. But when the ugly reality insists stubbornly in presenting the working class to us, not as a pure, filtered and crystallized group with which and in which we can maneuver without having to come near any impure lower middle class person; and on the contrary, the working class and its tendency is permeated with the lower middle class and its tendency, what ought we to do? That is our problem. And here Comrade Wenderich lays down our duty categorically: Hic Rhodus, Hic Salta. Yes, we must do our part. But not like the cat before the hot porridge, to slink off finally because we don't like to risk burning our mouth. No, the porridge must be eaten. The question is not whether we should eat it, but how can we eat it without spoiling our stomach.

I don't want to dispute with Comrade Wenderich over his characterization of the great Peasants' Revolt when he off-handedly turns that heroic peasant movement against serfdom into a reactionary movement against the rising power of industry (power of industry in the Sixteenth Century???)

Nor do I want to dispute with him when he makes out the fight of the Boer Republic against the aggression of English imperialism to be simply a reactionary movement against a modern industrial state. (This conception certainly gives a wonderful argument for Noske's "Socialist colonial policy".) But I must advise him earnestly to read the theses of the Second Congress of the Third International over the agrarian question. I want to remind him and other "radicals" in this question that Serrati and other "lefts" in that Congress made an opposition of principle against the intended "betrayal" by the Third International of the pure Marxian principles.

What is a Reactionary Movement?

What then is all this outcry over the inherent reactionary character of all farmer movements? Have we really learned nothing from the Second International?

No class is reactionary in "principle" on the ground of its ideological stand, but only as a result of its class interests. Either the farmers are reactionary to the marrow because their class interests demand it—in this case what becomes of the advice that their salvation lies in solidarity with the working class? Or perhaps there is a community of interest between sections of the farming class and the working class. In that case what becomes of the talk of farmers being reactionary under all circumstances? How can you say, Comrade Lore, that sections of farmers are sympathetic towards our movement if there is no community of interest of some kind between sections of farmers and of the working class? But if there is such community of interests why could we not win over such strata to our movement? The essence of our attitude towards the farmers is not that they are reactionary under all circumstances, but that historically they are a class of the past and not like the working class, the class of the future. For this reason even with a revolutionary stand against the existing system, they could never assume the leadership and initiative of the revolutionary movement. The leadership belongs to the working class. But the revolutionary farmer groups must be won over to this leadership.

In this connection every comrade should read the excellent article of Comrade Pepper "The Farmers and the American Revolution" published in the supplement of the DAILY WORKER of January 19, as well as the article of Comrade Zinoviev for the "Daily Worker" published in the "Worker" of January 21.

And so the working class presents itself to us as an object for operation which is not clearly separated from all non-proletarian elements, but is pervaded with lower middle class politicians, and controlled by a capitalist ideology. **The class separation, altho a social fact, is not a prerequisite of our operation, but should be its result. This separation must be first created politically.**

What Shall We Do?

How can we accomplish this titanic task? Quite simply the opponents of the theses say: We must agitate; we must educate the working class. We must make the farmers sympathetic. Correct. But how? Our party is no workers' educational society which "educates" the working class thru courses on national economy, but a political party which engages in political action. It is our task to teach the working class the art of swimming the waves of the sea of political class struggle. That does not mean, to introduce the workers to this sport theoretically, but we must throw ourselves into the waves before their eyes, and we must get them to jump in with us, we must put at the disposal of the working class our capabilities, our experiences, our energy, our fearlessness. And who will propose that we should leave the swimmer in the lurch in that very moment when he is in danger of sinking in the whirlpool of his petty bourgeois ideology? The working class in its mass does not learn thru theoretical propaganda, but in the school of experience. Either we are present where the school is and thru our activity as teaching fellow-combatants make it easier for the working class to assimilate its own experiences, or we resign as proletarian political leaders and Marxians.

The political situation presents us therefore with a concrete problem. Two simultaneous tendencies: A Third Party tendency under the lower middle class and a class party under the workers and farmers. And before us an election year which stimulates these tendencies immensely. At the extreme right of this group we find the lower middle class political leaders of a Third Party. At the extreme left are the Communists, the eventual leaders of the working class. And between the two, the unclear and confused mass.

The lower middle class politicians aim to drive the working class from its political wagon. The capitalist ideology which controls the laboring masses favors them in this venture. The Communists must therefore fight against the lower middle class politicians for the souls of the workers and poor farmers in this mass which is not exactly definable. They therefore throw themselves into this mass and recruit their forces. They attempt to crystallize the workers' class party tendency, before it is drowned even if only temporarily, in a Third Party. The founding of the Federated Farmer-Labor party is the immediate result of this effort. This Party is only the beginning of this process of crystallization. The Federated Farmer-Labor Party does not solve the problem. It only creates a more advantageous basis of operation for the solution. It has put the whole left wing of the class party movement among the workers and poor farmers under the influence and leadership of the Communists and has thus multiplied its force in the campaign for a class party.

This also determines the role of the Federated Farmer-Labor Party. We cannot remain standing with it. In the Federated Farmer-Labor Party and thru it we increased our basis of operation by a great deal. New attempts must be made to crystallize into organization the class party tendencies among the workers and poor farmers. Not abstractly on the ground of theories and empty resolutions, but on the ground of real and true political group organization for the coming elections.

The St. Paul Conference

Thus we come to the Conference in St. Paul on May 30. For our purposes it is unnecessary to speculate as to whether the Conference really takes place. There may be another Conference, or even a series of similar conferences.

As the two tendencies described are not exactly marked off and separated, both tendencies will find expression at every such conference. And the struggle at any such conference will take place between the Communists and the lower middle class politicians, the Communists as the conscious fighters for the working class party on one side, and the lower middle class politicians as the clearest representative of the Third Party on the other side, and the workers and poor farmers represented at the Conference form the object of the struggle. The Communists want a clear separation of workers and poor farmers from the Third Party, and in this way from the political leadership of the lower middle class. The lower middle class politicians in turn want a separation of workers from the Communists. The Communists are the only ones who exert themselves seriously to withdraw the working class from the political influence of all strata of the capitalist class and with time to make it impossible for the capitalist class to utilize the political power of the working class for its own purposes.

If we should be victorious in this fight at the Conference, because we succeed in consolidating the workers and poor farmers represented into a political united front on a class basis with a realistic class program, our problem is solved. But if the laboring masses and poor farmers there represented are still so much dominated by capitalist ideology that their indefinite longing for a class party is satisfied in the Third Party, if they therefore accept the political leadership of the lower middle class even if temporarily, what should we do in that case? Here begins our problem.

In a leading article of the "Volkszeitung" of January 17 we find that the writer of the article, Comrade Lore, without a doubt, is not opposed to having the lower middle class farmers and the city population made sympathetic thru the propaganda of the Communist movement. But that does not mean that we should enter together with them into a party organization, there to lose our identity. Comrade Lore, we do not discuss in order to force thru our views under all circumstances, but to draw out the best for our Party and for the movement. For this reason it should be the first comradely duty not to twist consciously and to represent falsely. I ask you what member of the Executive has made a proposal inside or outside this body, which even with biased interpretation could be made to seem that it called for our entering a lower middle class party, and within it to give up finally th

(Continued

THE DAILY WORKER RAISES THE STANDARD FOR A WORKERS' AND FARMERS' GOVERNMENT

THE DAILY WORKER

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Workers! Farmers! Demand:
The Labor Party
Amalgamation
Organization of Unorganized
The Land for the Users
The Industries for the Workers
Protection of the Foreign-Born
Recognition of Soviet Russia

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1,187 Miner Delegates Plan Recall of Lewis; Big Steal Aids Swing to Farmer-Labor Party

This Week to See McAdoo, Pet of Labor Bureaucracy, on Grill for Getting $250,000 from Doheny

New Significance to May 30th Conference

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Unexpected and unwelcome to the republican and democratic party leaders is the news from the country at large of the great swing towards the Farmer-Labor movement as a result of both parties being involved in the Teapot Dome steal.

Democrats are no longer wearing a jubilant smile, for the Doheny revelations as to the connections of McAdoo and other prominent democrats with the oil interests have, according to those who, with that remarkable agility found only in politicians, keep both ears to the ground, suffered more than have the republicans. The May 30 Farmer-Labor conference called for St. Paul is now attracting the undivided interest of both republican and democratic leaders.

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Doheny's story of wholesale hiring of prominent men, including McAdoo, Thomas W. Gregory, formerly United States Attorney-General, Lindley M. Garrison, former secretary of war, and the late Franklin K. Lane, former secretary of the interior, has rocked congress and official Washington to its heels.

It was a political bombshell, exploding with tremendous force in the camp of McAdoo's supporters for the Democratic nomination for president; upsetting President Coolidge's selection of Gregory as one of the special counsel to prosecute the leasing cases and opening a new and startling chapter in the amazing story of how men high in the government were involved with Doheny, lessee of naval oil reserves and generous lender of money to Fall and other friends.

McAdoo Called.

William G. McAdoo will be invited to tell the senate oil lease investigating committee exactly what services he rendered E. L. Doheny, California oil magnate, for which Doheny paid him $250,000.

He is understood to desire the opportunity to explain publicly that his services to Doheny as a lawyer had nothing to do with the naval reserve oil leases which Doheny got from former Secretary of Interior Fall.

When McAdoo tells his story, he will be subjected to severe cross-examination intended to disclose whether he knew anything of Doheny's dealings with Fall in the naval leases.

This phase of the inquiry today quite overshadowed Fall's scheduled appearance before the committee, under a peremptory subpoenae issued after three doctors hired by the committee reported Fall was not too ill to go to the capitol to testify.

The committee wants to examine Fall under oath regarding the money he borrowed from Doheny, J. W. Zevely, agent of Harry F. Sinclair, Teapot Dome lessee, and any others from whom Fall may have obtained funds.

Gregory Dumped.

President Coolidge continued conferences today with Senators on selection of counsel to replace Gregory, whom he discarded yesterday after Doheny revealed that he had hired Gregory in oil matters. Mr. Coolidge had Senators Curtis and Lenroot at the White house last night discussing selection of counsel.

The resolution directing the president to take court action for cancellation of the naval reserve leases was due to be sent to the White House today, having passed both senate and house.

Fall Will Not Talk.

Albert B. Fall, former Secretary of Interior, has declined to answer any questions put to him by the senate public lands committee regarding the naval oil reserve scandal or Fall's borrowing of money from E. L. Doheny, Harry Sinclair, or others.

Shrunken and nervous, Fall tottered into the crowded committee chamber, leaning heavily on a cane.

He sat pawing with his hand at the arm of the witness chair and stared with deep sunk eyes at his

(Continued on page 2)

FRIENDS OF SOVIET RUSSIA SEND FIRST AID TO GERMANY

Five hundred dollars has just been cabled to Germany by the Friends of Soviet Russia and Workers' Germany as an earnest of the larger support which is on the way. The wire, which was sent to the Ausland Kommittee, Berlin, is as follows:

"Cabled five hundred dollars cash. Sending shipment bacon and beans. New York held a German relief conference of two hundred and sixty delegates from trade unions, fraternal and political organizations. Collected two thousand dollars; pledged one hundred thousand. American workers everywhere are rallying to German Workers' aid.

(Signed): "Friends of Soviet Russia."

See Collapse of De La Huerta in Taking Vera Cruz

WASHINGTON.—Occupation of Vera Cruz, stronghold of the Mexican fascisti, early this week with the ensuing collapse of the whole de la Huerta counter-revolution, was forecast by the Mexican embassy here tonight, after receipt of official dispatches from the Mexican foreign office.

De LaHuerta on the Run.

LAREDO, Tex.—Unconfirmed advices received here late Friday night from the interior, stated Adolfo De LaHuerta, Fascisti chieftain, has fled from Vera Cruz.

Generals Sanchez and Lagrens are reported to have taken to the mountains with De LaHuerta.

Federal troops marching on Vera Cruz have occupied Orzaba, capturing large supplies of ammunition, according to the reports.

Glenn Young Back; Leading K. K. K. Williamson County

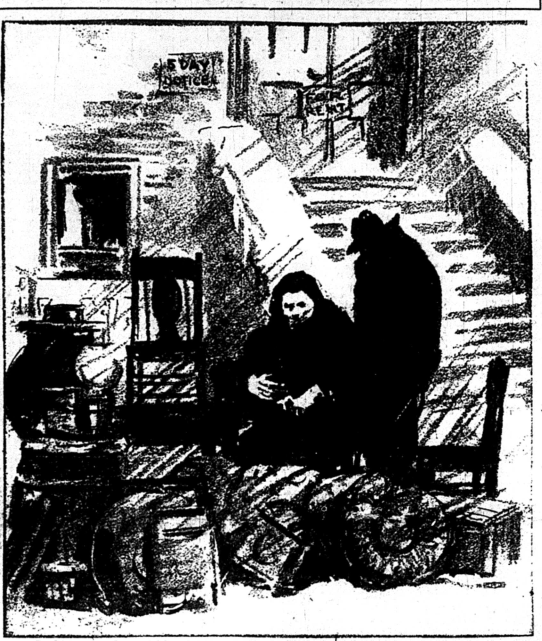
MARION, Ill.—Under the leadership of S. Glenn Young, the Ku Klux Klan has resumed its anti-booze campaign in Williamson County.

One hundred seventeen persons, arrested at Johnston City, scene of the recent mine disaster, by twelve hundred of Young's' raiders on federal warrants last night, were taken to Benton and jailed today. Most of the prisoners gave bond and were released.

Strawn Oil Tips Pay Very Well

For over a year the law office of Silas H. Strawn, appointed by President Coolidge as the Republican counsel in the bipartisan investigation of the Teapot Dome and Doheny oil scandal, has been the source of profitable tips to local oil gamblers, according to inside information obtained by The Federated Press. Employes in the Strawn office have been given tips that resulted in substantial winnings for those who took flyers on the Strawn whispers. Whether higher-ups in Chicago's business, professional and political world also profited from the oil tip dispensary in the Strawn office has not yet been ascertained.

A LABOR PROBLEM



Perhaps no other problem confronting the working masses today involves as many difficulties as does the housing question."—From series of articles on Housing now appearing in The DAILY WORKER.

The Kept Government of the United States

JOHN PEPPER

THE Teapot Dome oil scandal began as a modest case of individual corruption. It has grown and today it looms up as the most frightful exposure of the whole government of our country. What until now only the Communists denounced clearly and boldly—that the "most democratic government of the world" is only the rule of finance capital—has become now a common possession of millions and millions of the common people. Masses learn political wisdom, not thru text books, but thru experience. The Teapot Dome oil shame is the greatest mass experience imaginable on the essence, system and methods of American democracy. The shrapnel of the Teapot Dome oil scandal has cut a horrible wound in the body of the United States governmental system, has ripped open its abdomen, has torn out its intestines, has covered it with its own tainted blood and excretion. It stinks. The odor nauseates not only the 110,000,000 people of the United States, but it spreads from Alaska to Mexico, it fills the entire Western Hemisphere. Karl Marx said once of young capitalism that capital was born with blood and dirt sweating out of all its pores from head to toe. We can say of aged capitalism turned into imperialism that its loathsome body is sweating blood and dirt and oil out of all its pores from head to toe.

The capitalist press speaks of individual kept politicians and government officials, but it is silent on the fundamental truth. It is not a case of kept persons, but of a kept government.

Everybody and everything is involved in the Teapot Dome oil shame. The Republican Party as well as the Democratic. The Harding administration as well as the Wilson and Coolidge administration. All "leaders" of the nation are guilty. With combined forces they did their utmost to hand over the treasures of the nation, worth hundreds of millions, into the hands of the oil magnates. They are all patriots; but all—Republicans and Democrats vying with one another— have broken the Constitution, have destroyed the laws, to give the gigantic oil fields of the United States navy into the hands of the Sinclairs, the Dohenys, into the hands of the Standard Oil. They made the nation poorer by hundreds of millions. They have well-nigh destroyed the power of resistance of the navy in case of war, and at the same time they have stirred up dangers of war and intervention in Mexico in order to defend the oil interests of the same Dohenys and Sinclairs.

Who of all the powerful ones of the White House and capital is not guilty?

President Harding knew that the government has no right

(Continued on page 2.)

LONDON TIMES HITS RECOGNITION OF SOVIET RULE

See Conservatives in Blow at Labor

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON.—The Times, in a leading editorial today, bitterly attacked the government's grant of diplomatic recognition to Russia.

Recognition, altho accepted as inevitable ever since the labor government headed by Prime Minister MacDonald assumed power, caused a considerable impression when announced by the foreign office.

The editorial in the Times was interpreted as the opening gun in a conservative attack on MacDonald's action. It was the more surprising in that the newspaper recently has been broadly pro-government in its foreign affairs attitude.

Liberal newspapers, led by the Express, praised recognition as a great step forward in the British program for restoration of the political and economic equilibrium of Europe.

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Mussolini Seeks Soviet Trade

ROME.—In a hurried scramble to get in on the Russian trade which will be directed to England, in greater volume as the result of MacDonald's treaty, Signor Mussolini is seeking to arange a treaty with Moscow himself.

The Italian is believed to have been caught napping by the British Labor Party's prompt consummation of recognition proposals. He is now asking the Soviet government for the guarantee of large grain shipments from Black Sea ports. The Russians are also asked to lower their tariff rates on Italian products. A commission would have charge of trade arrangements.

Mussolini's soviet proposal is dictated by Italy's economic crisis. Political observers say it will cause a new political allignment, that if the fascist chief wants to continue in power, he must bid for liberal support at the coming election.

The Industries for the workers!

Strong Arm Squads Help Lewis Fight Progressive Aid Given to Howat and Myerscough Appeals

Falling Out Among the Machine Following

(Special to The Daily Worker)

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—The adminstration forces of the United Mine Workers are claiming complete victory today but without any enthusiasm. They know better than any one else that their handling of the Howat case by refusal to allow him to defend himself on the floor, the ratification of the adverse committee report without a count of the vote, has strengthened Howat and the progressive element that support him. Not only is the Howat case still a source of irritation but the radical and progressive forces have now a live issue—the violation of the constitution in the Howat case and in the vote on the representation resolution—an issue that the rank and file can easily understand and on which they will fight. There is, among the machine following, much mutual criticism for giving the radical element a chance to start the Lewis impeachment proceedings with delegates who were at the convention and altogether too familiar with what happened there.

(Special to The Daily Worker)

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—A total of 1,187 delgates out of 1,800 remained in Tomlinson Hall after President John L. Lewis left the platform Saturday morning without adjourning the convention, heard Alex Howat state his case and adopted a motion calling for a special convention to impeach Lewis.

Afraid to allow Howat to state his case before the convention, the committee on grievances and appeals recommended that his petition for reinstatement be denied.

A roar of shouts for Howat came immediately from the floor and gallery. Lewis called for the vote on the committee report, declared it carried without the formality of a count, and then tried to stem the greatest storm of protest yet seen in the convention.

It was evident that only the payroll followers of the Lewis machine had voted for the report and roar became a steady shout of "Take the platform, Alex."

Howat walked down the aisle and his appearance stilled the noise somewhat.

"For what purpose do you appear, Alexander Howat?" said Lewis.

Howat replied, "To get justice from this convention."

"Your case is not before the convention," replied Lewis, and again came the shouts of "Platform, Alex."

Howat walked onto the platform and stood for a few moments by the president's chair. Then he was seized by some of the strong-arm squad, a gun was drawn by one of the crowd, and Howat was almost thrown down the flight of steps leading to the platform.

Impeachment Proceedings Begun

A crowd of delegates rushed for the platform, Lewis broke his gavel pounding for order and left the chair, the floor leaders of the administration started a rush for the door in an effort to stampede the convention but failed. The disorder continued for a time, but finally quieted when Howat began to speak to the crowd of more than a thousand delegates that had remained, as was announced by Delegate John Watt, who mounted a chair, to take action for the calling of a special convention to impeach Lewis for his violation of the constitution in the Howat and other cases.

The motion adopted by the 1187 delegates reads as follows:

"That we organize to call a special convention for considering the wage-scale, giving Alexander Howat a fair hearing, considering violations of the constitution by President John L. Lewis and taking such action on them as may be necessary."

The constitutional sections of which violations are claimed were also cited in the motion which was adopted unanimously. A committee was elected to organize the impeachment proceedings.

National Program

The following demands were also adopted by the meeting as a basis for a national campaign thruout the United Mine Workers:

1. **Immediate legislation by Congress to compel the coal operators to pay regular wages to unemployed miners out of their profits.**
2. **Immediate legislation by Congress establishing the six-hour day and the five-day week in the coal industry.**
3. **Immediate nationalization of the mines.**
4. **Sending of a delegation to Congress to make these demands and fight for them and a fight of the United Mine Workers for this program.**

For the purpose of solidifying the sentiment and maintaining connections in the fight for a special convention [illegible] names of the 1187 dele-

[illegible]ued on page 2.)

MEXICANS PUT FLAGS AT HALF MAST FOR LENIN

Cubans Plant Olive Tree to His Memory

By BERTRAM D. WOLFE
(Special to The Daily Worker)

MEXICO CITY.—All the flags on public buildings thruout the State of San Luis Potosi were flying at half mast on the day Lenin was buried and for the two days following. The new governor of the state, Jorge Manrique, is a member of the Agrarista Party (peasant Agrarians). He was elected by a united front of the Agrarista, Laborista and Communista parties of the state.

His opponent was Prieto Laurens, leader of the Cooperatista party, and the latter, having the control of the metropolitan press, the press of the capital of the state, the old state government, the outgoing legislature, the electoral commissions and the national and state courts and the federal congress, declared himself elected and took office.

Then the old peasant bands of the Cedillo brothers who had been demobilized onto public lands in San Luis Potosi, mobilized their followers and proceeded to recapture the state for the small farmers and workers. They were well on their way when the rebellion of De la Huerta and Prieto Laurens broke out. With the aid of Federal troops they quickly finished the job.

It was known that the new governor was radical, for he began by distributing more lands, pushing irrigation projects to give free water to the peasants and small farmers and abolishing bull fights. But the announcement of three days of public mourning for the death of the great Russian statesman and Communist leader came as a distinct shock to the conservative press of the capital. With their usual dignity (?) they expressed their amazement.

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HAVANA, Cuba.—The Communist Party of Cuba observed the day of Lenin's burial by planting an olive tree in the public square. Many unions and the student's federation attended the ceremony.

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Pledged to Lenin's Work.

"We hereby pledge ourselves to carry on unceasingly the work in behalf of the workers' revolution to which Lenin gave his life," says a resolution of the Workers Party branch in Minneapolis. "We hail the workers everywhere and pledge them to continue unflinchingly the work for which our leader has laid down his life."

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Many Lenin Meetings Sun[illegible]

Lenin memorial meetings we[illegible] ing held thruout the country [illegible] Detailed report of the [illegible]

TEAPOT TIPS ON ELEPHANT AND DONKEY

Doheny Dumps Dems. In Domes Black Mess

(Continued from page 1)

former senate colleague.

Fall was sworn.

Senator Walsh asked him if he wished to make any further statement.

"I decline to answer any questions," Fall answered in a steady voice.

Fall Gets Tough.

Fall then challenged the authority of the committee to quiz him.

He said the resolution passed by the senate providing for the present investigation was not in force now, since other resolutions of condemnation of oil leases had since been passed.

"I also decline to answer on the ground it may incriminate me," Fall said.

Chairman Lenroot of the committee ordered the chamber closed after Fall had concluded and the committee went into executive session to decide what should be done.

One point Fall raised was that the present investigating committee was appointed during the last congress and that it had no power in the present congress.

To meet this objection the committee will ask adoption in the senate Monday of a resolution giving power under the present congress. This action was unanimously decided upon motion of Senator Walsh, Montana democrat.

Fall's counsel maintains the federal grand jury would have to indict Fall for contempt before he would be required to answer.

"I have looked up the matter and I find that the committee must report, if it wishes, to the president of the senate that a witness has refused to answer questions," Cook said. "The president of the senate then hands the matter to the federal district attorney who presents the facts to the grand jury. The grand jury may then indict the witness for refusing to answer."

In executive session, the committee discussed holding Fall in contempt. The senate could try him, on recommendation of the committee in contempt proceedings and Fall would be sent to jail if found guilty and if he still declined to answer.

Fall appeared on the verge of collapse at first, but after reading his statement, he walked firmly—without use of his cane—into an ante chamber to await action of the committee.

Grief for Lenin's Death Shown by Bonnaz Workers

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK.—Expressing their grief for the death of Nicolai Lenin, the following resolution was adopted by the Bonnaz, Singer and Hand Embroiders' Union, local 66, International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union:

The Bonnaz Embroiders' Union, Local No. 66, I. L. G. W. U., expresses profound regret over the death of Comrade Nicolai Lenin.

The International Labor Movement and the Workers of Soviet Russia have lost a great leader and devoted and untiring fighter for the workers' cause. We, together with the workers of all countries, mourn the irreparable loss and send message of condolence to the workers government of Russia in this hour of great sorrow.

Executive Board, Bonnaz Embroiderers' Union, Local No. 66, Z. L. Freedman, president.

Signs of Spring.

WILKESBARRE, Pa.—The ground hog saw his shadow here today but it don't mean anything, according to Uncle Joe Chambers, who drove into town today to invite his friends to a "groundhog dinner."

"I've seen two caterpillars in the yard; a robin has been singing near my window for a week; bulbs are sprouting and the animals are stirring, all signs of an early spring," Uncle Joe said.

Uncle Joe killed a venturesome groundhog which came out a day early, and intends to have a feast. That's what he thinks of superstition.

Correction on "Expelled" Story

The signature "The Expelled" did not belong in the cloak makers' statement, which was incorporated by the expelled Ladies' Garment Union members in their protest against the Perlstein machine published in Saturday's Daily Worker. The cloak makers' statement was from a group within the union which is urging the reinstatement of the expelled members. The erroneous signature was an editorial error.

Spending More Money.

WASHINGTON.—President Coolidge today sent to congress a request for an immediate appropriation of $13,853,989 for modernization and expansion of the coast guard to enable it more adequately with rum running.

ord Overlooked This.

YORK.—Henry Ford meant r his plan in the Bok contest motion of international peace [illegible]

The Kept Government of the United States

(Continued from Page 1)

to give the naval oil fields into the hands of private capitalists, but he tolerated this dirty business.

Denby, Secretary of the Navy of Harding's and Coolidge's cabinet, signed the order which transferred the valuable oil reserves from the Navy Department to the Interior Department in spite of the opposition of all navy officers. Fall, Secretary of the Interior of the Harding administration, signed the leases which gave the naval oil fields to the oil magnates Sinclair and Doheny.

The investigation up to now has not shown whether Secretary of the Navy Denby and Assistant Secretary of the Navy Roosevelt have or have not received money from the oil magnates, but it is clear that the brother of the Assistant Secretary of the Navy, Archie Roosevelt, was a paid employe of the oil magnate Sinclair. And the investigation has shown clearly that Senator Fall, former Secretary of the Interior, received from Doheny $100,000 and other big sums from Sinclair. Doheny was forced to say in his testimony that he gave the money to Fall not only out of old friendship but out of gratitude for valuable services with the government rendered him by Fall.

Daugherty, Attorney-General in Harding's and Coolidge's cabinet, knew everything about the shameful corruption, the dissipation of national wealth and the weakening of the navy, but he was so occupied with the prosecution of Communists that he did not prosecute the guilty oil magnates and cabinet ministers.

Who is not guilty in the Coolidge administration, and who dares to say that Coolidge himself is not guilty? Who is so naive as to believe that it was only by chance that the cunning, calculating Coolidge selected Silas H. Strawn and T. W. Gregory as his counsel to prosecute impartially those guilty in the oil corruption? And who believes that Coolidge did not know that Gregory, former Attorney-General of the United States, has been in the employ of the source of corruption itself, the Doheny corporation, and that Silas Strawn is counsel for the Texas Oil Company?

Who of the whole Coolidge administration is innocent?

Who of the Harding administration is innocent?

And who of the Wilson administration was not corrupt? Can it be simply chance that Doheny the oil magnate in his testimony was forced to admit that almost all the members of the Wilson cabinet were also employes of his oil corporation?

Secretary of the Interior Lane of the Wilson cabinet was Doheny's personal assistant in the dirt and oil business. Doheny hired him for $50,000 a year and Doheny stated: "I made the agreement with him before he left office as Secretary of the Interior."

J. J. Cotter, assistant to Secretary Lane, also became a hireling of Doheny. He is now vice-president of Doheny's corporation.

Lindley M. Garrison, Wilson's Secretary of War, is the employe of a big banking firm which is the property of Doheny.

George Creel, head of President Wilson's Bureau of Propaganda, got money from Doheny to "propagandize" Secretary of the Navy Daniels to grant to Doheny the Teapot Dome lease. But Daniels could not be bought because—as Doheny stated—Daniels was an advocate of the interests of the competing Standard Oil Campany.

And the most outstanding figure, McAdoo, former Secretary of the Treasury, son-in-law of the late Ex-President Wilson, the present "progressive" presidential candidate of the Democratic Party? Doheny testified that he retained him for five years and paid him $250,000; and the oil magnate stated that he paid McAdoo this immense sum in order that he represent his oil interests in the Washington cabinet, especially to win the support of the government for his capitalist interests against Mexico. And we should not forget that this happened shortly after McAdoo left the office of Secretary of the Treasury, but retained his other office of being son-in-law of Woodrow Wilson. And we should not forget that all this happened during the time that President Wilson had unlimited dictatorial power over the nation and was the uncrowned monarch of the United States.

The whole cabinet of Wilson later simply became the cabinet of Doheny. But that is only the appearance. The reality is that Wilson's cabinet even earlier, before it became Wilson's cabinet—was Doheny's cabinet. Who dares to deny that the cabinet of Harding and Coolidge is anything but the cabinet of Doheny, Sinclair, Rockefeller, Gary and J. P. Morgan? All of these cabinets carry on the affairs of the government in behalf of the big capitalists, make peace or declare war in the interest of the magnates of finance capital. A few months ago cable dispatches reported that Sinclair received a proposal to become king of Albania. But he would have been a fool to accept this proposal when he can be the real king of such a mighty country as the United States. Doheny has a private car and he named it "Patriot." That is an appropriate symbol. Doheny and the other big robbers ride in the private car "Patriotism" rough-shod over the whole nation, and they defraud and rule 110,000,000 people in the name of nationalism and jingoism.

Not only individuals are guilty, but the whole system is guilty. The government of the United States is a kept government. It is the mistress of big capital.

The Senate is investigating today the oil corruption—but the Republican and Democratic Parties which form Congress are born of the same money which they pretend to investigate today.

Coolidge is investigating the oil corruption—but who does not know that Coolidge and Harding and Wilson and every president was elected by the same money which Coolidge finds is stinking today?

The capitalist press in the whole country is howling today against the corruption—but the truth is that the kept press is worthy of the kept government, that it is financed by the same government as are all the great statesmen, leaders, presidents and secretaries of the nation.

The masses of workers and farmers must know that every administration of the United States was and is the government of the capitalists. Not only because the individual members of the various cabinets were bought up by individual capitalists, but because the whole government system is nothing but the political rule of the capitalist system. Our task is to utilize the dramatic effect of the gigantic scandal for a giant campaign, so that every worker and exploited farmer shall understand this simple and great truth. And our slogan in this campaign for which we must mobilize all the forces of our Party and the whole working class must be:

"The Republican and Democratic Parties are corrupt, and they ruin the nation because they are the parties of the capitalists.

"Only an independent party of workers and exploited farmers can protect the interests of the laboring masses, can purify the nation of its capitalist corruption, and can prevent wars, conducted for the interests of finance capital.

"Down with the kept government of the capitalist parties! Long live the workers' and farmers' government!"

WILSON, MORGAN WAR MAKER, IS TAKEN BY DEATH

Struck Down in Kansas with Workers in Prison

WASHINGTON.—Woodrow Wilson, wartime president, is dead. Death ended four years' of chronic invalidism that began four years' ago while on his League of Nations' tour thru the west. He took to his bed as the presidential train was passing thru the Kansas city of Wichita where more than 30 oil workers were rounding out their second year of imprisonment, without trial, on espionage indictments prepared by his attorney general.

The final chapter of the late president's illness began with an attack of indigestion, which rapidly took a severe and fatal turn. Hope was soon abandoned.

The Wilson Legend Exploded.

Wilson's death came five years too late for him to pass into history with the aura of legend that has attached to other stricken rulers and ex-rulers.

His physical death comes just five years after the death of the Wilson legend at the time of the Versailles conference when he abandoned the fourteen points that spread his name thru European peoples as the apostle of liberalism.

The Anti-Morgan Candidate.

True to the irony with which political history is written the anti-Morgan candidate was the war president under whom Morgan's son doubled and trebled his fortune in the greatest orgy of profiteering the country has ever known.

Wilson's election came in the three-cornered fight between the G. O. P., the Bull Moose and his party, in which the winning democrats had a plurality but no majority. In neither presidential election did Wilson ever have a majority of the total national vote.

The doctrine of the "New Freedom," with its vague radical phraseology led well meaning liberals to believe he would try to restore a condition of Jeffersonian democracy.

Wilson's Imperialism.

Followed a foreign imperialistic policy in which the oil interests were assisted in their grab of Mexican oil; American sugar lords were strengthened in their domination of Cuba; Haiti and Santo Domingo were conquered and 3,000 Haitians slain, by an American invasion ordered without sanction of Congress and capitalistic revolutions were engineered in Central American republics.

Diplomatic assistance was given to the Allies in their blockade of Germany while newspaper tom toms began arousing the war psychology for later use.

"He Kept Us Out of War."

Liberals still clung to the president, however, as he went into the 1916 campaign against Charles Evans Hughes, with the Democratic slogan, "He Kept Us Out of War."

Quickly came breaking of diplomatic negotiations and a full-speed-ahead course towards war. Then war, conscription of men but no conscription of profits, and the trampling under foot of all civil rights by wholesale raids and indictments and trials under anti-free speech laws.

"Force Without Stint or Limit," become the announced motto of the late pacifist.

The Fourteen Points.

Liberals still had faith in him, however, for he announced that the war was being carried on for the liberation of the people of Germany and promulgated the 14 points pledging the German people that if they overthrew their autocratic government and surrendered that they would be dealt with in kindly fashion and assisted back into the family of nations.

The Germans took Wilson at his word and surrendered on the basis of the 14 points.

The Failure at Versailles.

At once came the allied blockade which murdered tens of thousands of German children. Then came the Versailles peace conference which riveted the chains of the allies about the neck of the Germans in direct contravention of the 14 points.

Wilson returned home but the temper of the people had changed. When he reached Seattle where organized labor had supported him before, he was met with a cold request from the trade unions that he free the political prisoners still languishing in U. S. penitentiaries. By the time he reached Kansas he collapsed.

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In the Chicago Federation.

While several delegates were on their feet to oppose a motion instructing the president of the Chicago Federation of Labor to send a letter to Mrs. Woodrow Wilson, expressing the sorrow of the labor movement of Chicago over the death of the former president of the United States, John Fitzpatrick, at yesterday's meeting of the Federation, shut off discussion and put the question to a vote, and it was carried.

The motion was introduced by Delegate Ed Wright, one of the most reactionary members of the federation. Woodrow Wilson, the political mountebank, who secured the public's ear thru his advocacy of social reforms, was perhaps the bitterest enemy of the working class that ever sat in the White House.

In 1918 when the miners in the anthracite region went on strike he warned them by telegram that unless they went back to work he would send in the militia. Again in 1919 when the bituminous miners went on strike his attorney general issued an injunction prohibiting the miners' officials from carrying on the strike.

1,187 Coal Miners' Delegates Plan Recall of Lewis

(Continued from Page 1)

gates were registered with the committee and a collection taken up to defray the expense of issuing a bulletin on the convention proceedings.

Meeting Is Orderly

The meeting was probably the most orderly of all the Indianapolis sessions.

Tom Myerscough, secretary of the Progressive Miners' International Committee, whose case was reported just before Howat's, was also refused a chance to make a defense. When he rose to speak he was grabbed by two sergeants-at-arms and forced back into his seat. There was plenty of protest but it was evident that his supporters were waiting to make the Howat case the start of the real fight that came later.

No more arbitrary action than that of Lewis on both the Myerscough and Howat cases has ever been seen at a convention of the United Mine Workers and Lewis had to rule both cases out of order to save his administration from defeat. It is a foregone conclusion that had the vote on the committee report been counted, or a roll call taken that Howat would have been reinstated and the administration repudiated.

It was a knowledge of this that prompted Lewis to deny a hearing to Howat and the other Kansas officials who have been out of the organization for 28 months without a trial.

The Farrington-Lewis alliance did not swing District No. 12, (Illinois) to the Lewis machine and this, the largest district in the United Mine Workers left the convention solidly against the administration. The defeat of the Farrington's district administration is freely predicted. Subdistrict No. 4, of District No. 12, announced thru its delegates that they were going to take a leading part in the organization for the special convention to impeach Lewis.

Blackjacks For Machine

The concensus of opinion among the delegates as they were preparing to leave Saturday evening, for their homes, was that the Lewis administration from now on will meet the strongest opposition it has yet encountered and an opposition that has been solidified by the utter disregard of the wishes of the majority at the convention.

"Lewis will have to rule by force and nothing else from now on," said a delegate from a district, formerly known as Lewis territory.

That the machine was prepared to crush opposition at all costs is shown by the purchase of 120 blackjacks by its strong-arm squad during the two days before the end of the convention. This is vouched for by the hardware man who sold them and who was much elated over the rushing business he had been doing.

Review of Howat Case

The appeal of Alex Howat for reinstatement in the United Mine Workers of America has been pending for more than two years.

Howat, president of the Kansas district of coal miners, led a strike against the Kansas Industrial Court law which attracted nation-wide attention and resulted in the law being nullified. Differences with the Lewis administration, growing out of a campaign against Lewis, led by Robert Harlin and Howat, led to his expulsion by Lewis, together with the entire Kansas district while Howat was serving a jail sentence for his fight against the Industrial Court.

Howat was pardoned by the newly elected governor of Kansas after an election campaign in which the Industrial Court was one of the principal issues. Since that time Howard has been carrying on a campaign for his reinstatement and has the support of all the progressive elements.

Labor Plans Big Fight Against Job Going to Christian

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Organized labor has opened a fight on the nomination of George B. Christian, secretary to the late President Harding, to be a member of the Federal Trade Commission.

Twenty railroad labor organizations, thru W. S. Stone, President of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, sent a letter to President Coolidge, asking him to withdraw Christian's nomination, declaring he "does not possess the qualifications demanded" in a member of the commission.

A letter was also sent to Senator Smith, South Carolina, chairman of the senate interstate commerce committee, before which the nomination is pending, asking the committee to report it unfavorably.

The railroad bodies urged the president to appoint a man of high character and broad public experience, who will be acceptable to the agricultural interests of the nation "because of important cases involving agriculture pending before the commission."

"The Federal Trade Commission exercises functions of the very greatest importance to the people of the United States and has come to be regarded as an institution which serves the public," Stone wrote the president, disapproving Christian's appointment.

"We regret to find it necessary to state, most respectfully, that in our judgment, Mr. George B. Christian, whose name has been sent to the senate, does not possess the qualifications demanded in a member of the Federal Trade Commission."

Yield to Strike Threat

BUENOS AIRES.—Yielding to the workers' threat of an immediate general strike, the government has nullified the workers' pension. Labor objected to the clause compelling the workers to contribute excessively to their own relief.

DAILY WORKER STARTS BIG DRIVE FOR CHICAGO SUBS

Boosters Are Meeting on February 7

While militants all over the country are putting in strenuous efforts to build up the already rapidly growing circulation of The DAILY WORKER, a special campaign is being started which is calculated to add at least 1,000 new DAILY WORKER readers to the thousands now reading The DAILY WORKER in Chicago. Under the direction of City DAILY WORKER Agent G. A. Schulenberg and District Organizer Arne Swabeck assisted by all of the DAILY WORKER branch agents, this campaign is catching the imagination of hundreds of DAILY WORKER boosters in Chicago.

After a preliminary conference of the campaign managers, details of the drive have been announced. Comrades in Chicago are enthusiastic over the prospects and the prediction has been made by many that a great deal more than 1,000 new subscriptions will be secured.

Campaign Meeting Feb. 7.

While the campaign proper will not be started until Feb. 10, first steps will be taken on Feb. 7 at a special meeting which has been called on that date at the headquarters of the Russian Technical School at 1902 W. Division St. Every DAILY WORKER branch agent, together with their assistants, will be in attendance. The meeting which will commence promptly at 8:15 p. m., will be open to all the live wires in Chicago who wish to participate in the campaign. Complete details regarding the conduct of the drive will be worked out at that time and everything set in readiness to start the campaign with a rush on Feb. 10.

The general outline of the campaign has already been worked out, but it has been decided to allow those who participate in the campaign to determine the rules under which the drive will be conducted. Those who will be able to attend the preliminary meeting on February 7 are requested to come prepared to offer their suggestions. For those who will be unable to attend the first campaign meeting but who desire to take part in the campaign, the columns of The DAILY WORKER will be open on Feb. 8, 9 and 10 and suggestions addressed to the Chicago Campaign Manager, care of The DAILY WORKER, will be printed in these issues.

Prizes to Boosters.

During the campaign, by special arrangement with The DAILY WORKER business office, the regular 20 per cent commission allowed to branch agents for subscriptions turned in, will be given to all those who are accepted as entrants in the drive. In addition to this prizes will be given to those who turn in the most subscriptions. The committee in charge of the arrangements makes the following suggestions for rules to govern the campaign:

1. The campaign will begin on Feb. 10 and continue until 1,000 new subscribers are secured in Chicago. "ONE THOUSAND NEW SUBSCRIBERS IN CHICAGO BY MARCH TENTH" is the slogan.
2. Prizes will be given to the individuals who turn in the most subscriptions.
3. Prizes will be given to the Federation branch of the W. P. which turns in the most subs in proportion to its membership.
4. Prizes will be given to the English W. P. branch which turns in the most subs in proportion to its membership.
5. Branches will be credited only with subs which its members sell. Individuals will be credited only with subs they themselves secure.

For full information regarding the drive, come to the meeting, on Thursday, Feb. 7th, at 8:15 p. m., in the headquarters of the Russian Technical School, 1902 W. Division St.

Milk Producers' Election

The milk producers of the Chicago district, who recently conducted a strike against the Milk Trust, will meet today at the Hotel La Salle to elect officers for the year.

The two candidates for the presidency are Frank T. Holt of Kenosha, Wisconsin, the present incumbent, and Mayor Frank Green of Woodstock.

It is expected that 1,500 milk producers will participate in the election. Mayor Green claims to have the backing of McHenry county. E. C. Rockwell, secretary of the organization, is unopposed.

Thompson On Super-Power

Carl D. Thompson, secretary of the Public Ownership League, spoke on the super-power system at the Chicago Federation of Labor meeting, Sunday, showing that electricity would do most of the work that human beings are doing today. Delegates Niels Kjar and Arne Swebeck declared that the workers should secure control of the government else industrial progress would mean nothing to them.

Circulate Paper "Free."

MANCHESTER, Iowa.—In an effort to have the commission form of government carry at a special election to be held here Feb. 19, "The Friday Evening Post," whose ownership is not disclosed, made its initial appearance here and is being circulated free to residents.

RYKOV, ENGINEER, SUCCEEDS LENIN AS SOVIET CHIEF

Escaped from Siberia Under Czarism

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MOSCOW.—Alexis Ivanovich Rykov, the first engineer to head a great nation, has been unanimously chosen by the central executive committee to take the post vacated by the death of Nicolai Lenin as president of the Council of Peoples' Commissars. The committee's action ratifies the decision of the Soviet congress.

Associated with Rykov will be the quartette of brilliant proletariat leaders: Kameneff, Tsuriupa, Chubar and Alashvelli.

Trotzky Remains Commissar.

Rumors of internal strife regarding Trotzky are set naught by the announcement that Trotzky will be retained as commissar of military affairs.

This closing of the ranks around Rykov means that Russian government forces will present a united front to the world during a period when unity is essential.

Leader In Economic Field.

Rykoff has held many important positions in the Soviet government, principally in the field of economic administration. With Stalin and Kameneff, he was one of the vice-chairmen of the council of peoples' commissars appointed at the time when Lenin's illness removed the premier from all political activity.

For a long time Rykoff was president of the supreme economic council, one of the most important departments of the Soviet government, having general supervision of the economic reconstruction of Russia. He is a distinguished linguist.

He is generally regarded in Russia as a man of wide political experience and a talented administrator.

Rykov escaped from Siberia, a year before the Great War, after a three years' exile for his revolutionary activities in the Bolshevik movement. Arrested again in Moscow and sent under guard to the arctic he escaped for a second time.

Since 1906 he has been a member of the party's executive committee. He had the utmost confidence of Lenin. He was born of peasant parentage in 1881.

Goose-Stepping Will Be Rapped at School Meet

Resentment against "goose-step" educational methods will be aired when 12,000 public school superintendents convene in Chicago, February 23 to 28, at the annual conclave of the Department of Superintendence of the National Education Association in the Auditorium theatre.

Censonship of educational methods by school boards composed of small business men connected with the American Legion, the Ku Klux Klan and similar organizations, is expected to come in for castigation by the minority. One phase of this censorship which will probably be assailed is the casting out, in some schools, of all American histories which have abandoned the romantic lies about the founding of the republic on which hundred-percentism is fed.

The left swing group among the superintendents is relatively small, however. The demand for freer methods of education is largely limited to rank and file teachers, especially to those organized in the teachers' union.

Blame the Firemen.

ST. LOUIS.—Stationary firemen and engineers here are opposing a pending city ordinance which would impose fines and jail terms on firemen in cases where smoke was permitted to emit for longer than a fixed period at a time from the establishment in which they were employed. The measure is proposed as a smoke abatement act. Five minutes' time would be allowed for fire attending periods, after which the fireman would be arrested, fined or jailed if the stack emitted dense smoke.

Waymen Take Strike Vote.

OTTAWA.—No immediate action is expected in labor circles here as a result of the strike vote of the Canadian members of the United Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employes and Railway Shop Laborers. The expectation is that the result will be communicated by the union officers to the Canadian railways with a view to the reopening of wage negotiations before there is a question of actually declaring a strike.

Ladd for Russ Recognition.

WASHINGTON.—Senator Ladd of North Dakota, speaking on Russia to school teachers at their union meeting here, declared for recognition of the Russian republic, and said that his tour of Russia last summer convinced him that Russia desired peace and the friendship of the people of the United States. He did not believe that any change in policy would result from the death of Lenin.

OMAHA.—Farmers from Saunders county drove forty miles to Omaha, the county seat of Douglas county, to attend a Lenin memorial meeting here. Rev. J. L. Beebe, Evangelical church, was the principal speaker.

COAL DIGGERS IN NEW STRUGGLE IN NOVA SCOTIA

Battling 20 Per Cent Cut by Steel Company

By JOHN A. McRURY
(Staff Correspondent of the Federated Press)

GLACE BAY, Nova Scotia.—The miners of Nova Scotia are again battling for their livelihood against the British Empire Steel Corporation. After many weeks of negotiations between the provisional district executive, U. M. W. A., and the corporation, the conference ended abruptly within ten hours of the expiration of the contract.

As the miners were leaving the pits on January 15, they were attracted by large notices displaying the new wage scale, which would go into effect the following day. This was a heavy blow to the miners, as no news had been given to the press regarding the wage controversy.

Twenty Per Cent Cut.

The new wage scale contained a 20 per cent reduction in Cape Breton, from December to April, and for the remainder of the year the 1923 rate of wages would be paid. Coal is increased to $4 a ton. Collieries on the mainland are not affected by the wage cut, altho the price of coal is increased. By only reducing the wages in one section of the district, it was thought that a wedge could be driven into the ranks of the miners and a split caused. But the training the Nova Scotia miners of since the days of 1909 prevented this.

All mines in the district were ordered to "suspend operations" pending a satisfactory settlement.

Bosses Offer $2.60 a Day.

The demands of the union were for the resumption of the 1921 rates, or a 20 per cent increase over the expiring wage schedule. This would increase the pay of the datal men from $3.25 to $3.80 a day, and contract men in ratio. The rate offered by the company to affect only the Cape Breton coal fields, until May 1, when the 1923 rate would be paid, was $2.60 a day, the rate paid in 1916. The corporation guarantees five days and four days' work a week to the collieries, thus the miners would be earning $13 and $10.30. The union stated that it considered this a starvation wage and it would be better to see the men stay home and starve, than starve while working.

"Go to Work," Says Premier.

Andrew Steele, U. M. W. A. representative in the district, later dispatched a telegram to the premier of the province, who replied suggesting that the men go back to the pits for fifteen days, pending a settlement. This was accepted by the corporation, but rejected by the union.

With 5,000 tons of coal on its sidings, the corporation gave orders that no more coal would be sold. In any effort to secure coal for heating the most daring of the miners dig coal from the surface mines on the outskirts of the town, while others resort to oil. Orders for food supplies are being issued to the most needy cases by the local union.

Negotiations have been resumed.

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Fabulous Steel Profits Nail Gary's Lie About Cost of Shorter Workday Which Credulous Cal Swallowed

By LELAND OLDS
(Federated Press Industrial Editor)

Did Gary lie when he told President Coolidge that abolition of the 12-hour day increased production costs by 10%? Record profits and an extra dividend just announced by the steel corporation for the last quarter of 1923 appear to show that Gary was using the president of the United States as a vehicle for dishonest propaganda of big business against the shorter working day.

The total profits for $49,958,980 taken by U. S. Steel in the last three months of the year are the largest of the year. They set a record for any three months in the peacetime history of the trust. And they were earned during a period when the shorter working day was in full swing. How about that, Mr. Gary?

Profit Rises, Hours Fall.

Profits of $18,600,197 for October were the largest of the year, and exceeded those of July when steel workers were producing approximately the same amount of steel on the 12-hour day by nearly $3,000,000. Even the financial column lackeys of the metropolitan press are finding it difficult to harmonize this fact with Gary's statement about the 10% increase in cost due to the shorter working day.

They will find it somewhat harder to apologize for Gary when they glance at the following figures taken from the U. S. department of commerce monthly revue showing that taking the steel industry as a whole no increase in wage bills was necessary to maintain production on the shorter work day basis.

1923—	No. of employes	Tons produc'n steel ingots
June	521,991	3,748,890
July	524,321	3,515,966
August	528,321	3,677,771
September	521,075	3,316,166
October	521,244	3,547,966
November	506,351	3,144,000

According to these government reports 524,321 steel workers working under the 12-hour day regime at an average weekly wage of approximately $30 produced 3,515,966 tons of steel ingots in July. During October after the 12-hour day had been abolished 521,244 steel workers produced 3,547,966 tons working for approximately the same weekly wage. The total weekly payroll in October was not more than 1 1-2 per cent higher than in July when the longer day prevailed.

Such figures merely reinforce the evidence of huge profits to prove that steel workers are not getting their share of the value which they are creating.

$179,650,000 in Year.

The total profits of the steel corporation for 1923 amounted to $179,650,000. After paying all income and corporation taxes, setting aside depreciation and sinking fund reserves and paying bond interest there remained $108,493,271 for stockholders, or more than twice the regular dividend requirements. After paying dividends on preferred stock $16.42 of the profits remained over for each share of common stock.

Take a look at that last figure. The profits accruing to the absentee owner of 100 shares of U. S. Steel common stock exceed a whole year's wages paid by the corporation to the average worker sweating in the mills. How about the few like Gary whose holdings run into the tens of thousands of shares?

Extra Dividend Doubled

Such record breaking profits encouraged Gary and the directors to double the extra dividend paid out of the abundant profits of the third quarter. This put an extra $2,541,512 in cash into the pockets of the stockholders and brought the extra cash disbursements for the year to $3,812,268. Altogether stockholders have received $54,447,068 in cash as their share of 1923 profits and total disbursements to absentee owners, including bondholders, have amounted to $74,151,713.

But Gary's misstatement has a more sinister significance than would appear. Big business is determined to block the spread of the idea that the great productivity of modern industry should result in a steady shortening of the work day. If the increasing overhead of private capital is to escape bankruptcy, absentee owners must draw all the benefits of increased productivity. The tendency in Europe is all toward longer hours. It will spread to the United States. Already our business men are hailing it with satisfaction. This is the background of Gary's attempt to make the country believe that the shorter work day really increased costs.

Farmers! Capper Voted in Defense of Teapot Graft

(By The Federated Press)

WASHINGTON.—Senators who voted to strike out of the Walsh resolution calling for cancellation of the naval oil leases the clause in the preamble which directly charges illegality, voted in effect to give the Doheny and Sinclair interests an advantage in the courts, as against the government, in the contest for possession of these oil reserves.

The senators who thus lined up behind the Lenroot amendment were Ball, Brandegee, Bursum, Cameron, Capper, Couzens, Cummins, Curtis, Dale, Edge, Elkins, Ernst, Fernald, Gooding, Greene, Hale, Harreld, Howell, Jones (Washington), Keyes, Lenroot, Lodge, McKinley, McLean, McNary, Moses, Oddie, Pepper, Phipps, Reed (Pennsylvania), Shortridge, Smoot, Spencer, Stanfield, Sterling, Wadsworth, Warren and Watson. Of the 12 who did not vote, those supposed to be paired in favor of Lenroot's amendment, were Bruce, Colt, Fess, McCormick, Weller and Willis.

Bruce is the Maryland "B. and O" Democrat who voted for Cummins, and Howell and Couzens are Republicans formerly listed as progressives.

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Charge Gompers with Sabotaging Child Laborers

By J. W. LEIGH
(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW ORLEANS.—Miss Alice Odenheimer in an address before a representative gathering of women said Samuel Gompers showed he had not the welfare of humanity at heart when he deliberately gave the child labor amendment entrusted to his care to an indifferent senator who deliberately pigeonholed it, which statement was loudly applauded.

The occasion was the annual meeting of the local consumers league at which it was stated that manufacturers in the north and east were preparing to descend on the south where even the pretext of protection for children of tender age and women was a mockery as compared with manufacturing sections in other parts of the United States.

Isaac Heller, prominent in Jewish circles was another speaker who said it was necessary that another amendment to replace the one nullified by the supreme court be passed to protect children and women, and advised all to speak to their congressmen and senators in the only language they could understand—votes.

Start Open Shop Association in Big Southern City

By J. W. LEIGH
(Staff Correspondent of the Federated Press)

NEW ORLEANS.—The Mechanics' Cooperative Association is the deceptive name of a new open shop outfit here which has filed its charter with the secretary of state and is inviting carpenters and other craftsmen to join. The organization proposes to classify workmen into grades according to "skill and ability," wage scales to vary according to grade.

The charter provides for the establishment of a training school for apprentices and mechanics desiring to increase their skill. In addition to this sick benefits will be arranged, but no life insurance. The president of the organization is Benj. Jackson, who says that the association is not a labor union, far from it, but a close alliance between contractors and workers for "mutual benefits."

One of the features which appeals to the contractors is a declaration against the strike as a means of settling disputes. Nor is arbitration allowed. The boss sets the price, and you take it or starve.

Jury Hits Syndicalism Law.

SACRAMENTO, Calif.—The last stronghold of the criminal syndicalism law was weakened today when a jury acquitted Ed Higgins, E. McCrae and Sam Oberman of criminal syndicalism. The trial had lasted 36 days, and all the stock professional witnesses were brought in, but the jury acquitted after four hours. Sacramento is the only county now actively prosecuting under this law.

VIVID PICTURE OF RUSSIAN PRESS BY MISS STRONG

Workers' Papers Throb with Interest

Anna Louise Strong painted a picture of Russian newspapers that throbbed with vital human interest, at the annual banquet of the Federated Press at King's restaurant.

It was her first appearance in Chicago after years spent in the land of the Soviets and those who were fortunate enough to hear her wish only that thousands had been present.

Miss Strong reads Russian and did not depend on translators. The papers of Moscow and other cities she visited are as different from the bloated monstrosities of American newspaperdom as day is from night. Instead of a glorification of the virtues and follies of the private life of the wealthy such as fill the columns of the American press there are full and dramatic accounts of the deeds which advance the interests of the workers.

No Plute Social Chatter.

Let a scientific explorer find new oil fields, mica or iron mines and the papers give glowing and informative accounts. Profiteers are dismissed with sarcastic paragraphs and the papers carry no social chatter of the doings of their wives such as encourages American people to profiteer so that they can emulate such a life.

The only time the profiteer gets more space is when evidence is found against him. Much of this evidence appears in the newspapers for the first time. Workers are encouraged to write to the paper and to tell what they wish, let the chips fall where they will.

"Workers' Life" Department.

The "Workers' Life" department of the Communist papers is composed of letters from factory workers. Here facts are presented about efficiency or inefficiency in the factories, for above all other public questions the workers are interested in successful production. Startling revelations are often made on graft, leading to prosecutions. Let favoritism be shown in the distribution of products, such as shoes, or let milk intended for the tubercular be given to the healthy and the readers of the "Workers' Life" department are likely to hear of it.

Albert Coyle, editor of the Locomotive Engineers' Journal, followed Miss Strong with a speech on the need for extension of the workers' press in America and a presentation of the financial problems labor publishers face.

All Factions Represented.

Carl Haessler, managing editor of the Federated Press, expressed his pleasure at speaking to such a representative labor gathering as included conservative A. F. of L. editors, a communist advertising manager, an I. W. W. poet, an anarchist statistician, and others. This varied clientele of the Federated Press, which aroused the hostility of the A. F. of L. administration that wished to restrict labor news service to one faction of the labor movement, was the strength of the service, he declared.

Robert Morse Lovett called the Federated Press a great agency for free speech and fact-giving.

• • •

CHICAGO.—Reaffirmation of its traditional policy of fair and cordial service to every group and wing in the labor movement was voted by the Federated Press, assembled in fourth annual meeting in Chicago, Feb. 1.

By unanimous vote the labor editors declared that the association, now comprising 76 member papers, will continue to welcome all genuine labor papers into its membership and will continue to gather and distribute news of interest to them all without discrimination.

The meeting followed established custom by re-electing to the executive board all three of the directors whose terms expired this year. Those re-elected were E. B. Ault, editor, Seattle Union Record; Wm. Z. Foster, editor, Labor Herald, Chicago; R. D. Cramer, editor, Labor Review, Minneapolis. At the meeting of the new executive board following the annual meeting the old officers of the board were unanimously re-elected.

The 1924 minimum budget as approved by the board was adopted by the annual meeting with minor changes. It provides for an estimated year's income from sales and donations of $43,411.68, and for expenditures to an equal amount.

Progressive People Nominate

OMAHA.—The Progressive People's Party, which was left in the lurch by Henry Ford, is bravely carrying on at its convention here and has named a presidential ticket. The men who will try to sweep the country without Ford's millions are Robert R. Pointer of Dearborn, Mich., for president and Roy M. Harrop, for vice president. E. M. Price will probably take over the national chairmanship from Harrop. The Soldiers' bonus and abolition of the electoral college are leading planks in the platform.

Lovestone Meetings.

Jay Lovestone will address two meetings in Detroit on Sunday, Feb. 10. At 3 p. m. he will speak at the House of the Masses on the subject: "Who Owns Congress"; at 8 p. m. he will speak at the East Ferry Street Hall at a mass meeting under the auspices of the South Slavish, Polish and English Branches, W. P.

South Dakota Dirt Farmers Fight For Political Power As Crashing Banks Show Ruin of Present System

(Special Correspondence to the DAILY WORKER.)

SIOUX FALLS, S. D.—South Dakota continues to be the most interesting spot on the map of the northwest. Just now it is the financial storm center. During the last ten days thirty banks have blown up.

For a year the dinky country shave shops have been quietly dropping like autumn leaves, but the big show began in Mitchell two months ago, when the First National Bank, the oldest institution in the town, closed its doors. Tied to this bank was the First Trust Company, organized under the state law, to take up the musty paper that had been accumulated thru years of bad loans by the First National.

Fresh deposits were desired for the First National, and the only way these could be got was by the organization of the subsidiary company. One of the devices of the First Trust to coax new deposits, was to send out several hundred pass books to people of small means, inviting their deposits. A credit of one dollar was written in the pass book, providing the recipient of the book became a depositor of the bank. This pass book credit "come-on" system worked with a great many, with the result that a large number of people are now patiently awaiting the promised re-opening of the bank. The First National Bank was a favorite of the officers of the State Rural Credits Board. One of the members of the Rural Credits Board, Albert Zosky, was a director of the bank. How much Rural Credits funds, borrowed by the State on bonds sold to furnish loans on land to farmers, are tied up in the failure, nobody but the insiders know. The Rural Credits Board is a closed corporation, divulging nothing it can conveniently keep from the public.

Panic Grips Sioux Falls.

The acute stage of the panic which has been approaching for months, broke in Sioux Falls, with the failure of the Sioux Falls National Bank on the 10th of January. This bank had deposits of two and a half million dollars, and with it went a number of its satellite banks in the smaller towns. This failure was followed two days later by the failure of the Sioux Falls Trust & Savings Bank, with deposits of between four and five million dollars, and with this institution also went a number of its country correspondents. In the interim, other smaller banks in the State, having no relations with these banks, "went South."

These huge failures startled the big boys at Washington, and last week we were informed that Coolidge—quick to come to the aid of the banks—but slow to recognize the farmer distress as the cause of the trouble—had instructed the War Finance Corporation to come to the rescue of the banks of North and South Dakota and Minnesota, with a thirty million slice of War Finance Corporation funds. Eugene Meyer is now on the ground with the alleged purpose of plugging the financial storm sewer with public money, one third of which is to go to this State, and the balance to North Dakota and Minnesota.

Coolidge Didn't Save Them.

This promise of the administration to come to the rescue could not been taken seriously, however, for on Monday the Western National Bank of Mitchell, with deposits of nearly a million dollars and five branch banks, closed its doors. This bank is headed by W. S. Hill, who was formerly president of the South Dakota Farm Bureau Federation. He was a prospective "dirt" farmer choice for member of the Federal Reserve Board and later for an appointment to the Shipping Board. On the same day the International State Bank of Sioux Falls, with deposits of $1,300,000 turned the key in its doors. This makes the third big failure in Sioux Falls within ten days. The combined deposit obligations of the three failed Sioux Falls banks amounts to over eight million dollars, which makes the Coolidge donation of ten million dollars for South Dakota look like a drop in the bucket to the distressed bankers who are not yet closed, but are shivering on the brink.

Banks Failed Monday.

The daily press of this section is running a "closed shop" on news of bank failures generally, but from current information available at this writing, eleven banks closed their doors in this State on Monday. It was Black Monday for South Dakota's financiers. Nobody can tell how many more banks will tumble within the next few days or weeks. Depositors are quietly withdrawing their funds from all the banks now open, so that a continuation of the bank explosions may be expected. Nobody, not even the bankers themselves, appear to believe that the dumping of thirty or even fifty million dollars into the banks of the northwest to take up the bad paper of the banks, would now do any good. It is too late.

Millions of dollars of state, county and road funds are swamped in the crash. Unless the panic ends abruptly, it is probable the legislature may have to be called in extra session to provide funds to pay the running expenses of the public institutions and the various political divisions of the state. The governor has power to issue "emergency" warrants to meet unlooked for contingencies, and he may avail himself of that power—doubtful tho it may appear in the circumstances—to avoid a legislative session, which, if held, might develop investigation of public finances which would result in a political cyclone. The governor, who is a candidate for United States Senator, may not care to invite the cyclone.

Advanced Political Spirit.

Not only is South Dakota a financial storm center, but it has a stormy political future. In this respect it is likely to outrank Minnesota before the end of the 1924 campaign. In contrast with North Dakota, whose Nonpartisan League elements have not yet discovered that the League is dead, and who are still enmeshed in the sticky fly paper of the republican organization, the South Dakota Nonpartisan League began its career as an independent political party and went thru the campaign of 1918 labeled as a "farmer-labor" element.

It had a distinctive national viewpoint in 1920, as contrasted with other League states. It sent a delegation of forty people to Chicago that year to participate in the deliberations of the gathering where the Farmer-Labor Party was organized. The influence of this delegation turned the tide in favor of the Fitzpatrick group as against the Committee of Forty-eight during that convention. In the first deliberations of this convention the advanced viewpoint of the South Dakotans was well shown. When asked what they thought about platform, the South Dakota delegation unanimously submitted one plank: "Proportional, Occupational Representation." This knocked the Chicago trade unionists off their pins. They could not take the rough fodder of the South Dakota farmers. The Leaguers, however, stuck to their plank, inserted it in their platform that year and have kept it there. They have advocated it persistently in their publications and on the stump. It is a part of their faith.

"Land for the Users."

The quick transformation of this group of fifty thousand farmers and workers into a Farmer-Labor Party at their convention last December, and the unanimous adoption of the leading planks of the Federated Farmer-Labor Party, "land for the users," and a "five-year moratorium for working farmers on their farm mortgage debts" shows the flexibility of this group, its alertness to changing conditions and its grasp of the cold fact that the time is close at hand when class lines in politics will be strictly observed. This places the South Dakota radicals in the lead of the political thought and action of the northwestern states. It is safe to predict that within the next year the struggle in this state will be between the radicals and reactionaries, wiping out old party alignments. It is certain that 1926 will witness this if it does not come this year.

Couzens Dines with Denby, Then Comes Out in His Defense

(By The Federated Press)

WASHINGTON.—After-dinner government scores again.

Item in society column, Washington Star, Jan. 30: "The Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Denby entertained at dinner last evening, when their guests included the Minister of China, Dr. Alfred Sze, . . . Senator and Mrs. James Couzens, . . . Mr. and Mrs. Frank W. Stearns," etc.

Item in the Senate, Jan. 30: "Senator Couzens—I did not attempt to determine the exact acts of the Secretary of the Navy. I desired to point out that there was some justification for proceeding along the line on which the Secretary proceeded, but whether to the extent to which he proceeded I have not gone into the testimony sufficiently to determine. What I desired to point out was that, while this campaign of recrimination is going on, Congress itself might take some notice of the manner in which it passed the act."

Couzens is comparatively liberal, but is many times a millionaire. He accepted Denby's hospitality in the midst of the airing by the Senate, which is sitting virtually as a court, of the oil scandal in which Denby is among the men accused of law-breaking. Stearns, his fellow-guest, is the financial backer of President Coolidge, who has been trying to protect Denby and Roosevelt. After dining with these men, Couzens for the first time gets into the debate, and says that Denby may merely have misunderstood the law, and Congress is to blame for not having been more definite in saying what it meant.

And that same day, on the first three roll calls in the Senate's trial of the case, Juror Couzens voted twice with the administration, to weaken the terms of the sentence passed on the acts of Fall and Denby and Roosevelt.

Two Dunne Meetings in Detroit.

William F. Dunne will speak at two meetings in Detroit on Saturday and Sunday, Feb. 16 and 17. The Saturday night meeting will be a Press Banquet. Sunday afternoon comrade Dunne will speak at the Workers Party Open Forum on "Labor and the Ku Klux Klan."

COST OF LIVING AT DIZZY HEIGHT, SURVEY SHOWS

Workers Need $1,450 for Barest Existence

By LELAND OLDS
(Federated Press Industrial Editor.)

The upward course of the cost of living has not been checked, according to the December survey of the U. S. bureau of labor statistics. Only the lowest subsistence can be purchased by the average wage earner's family with the present so-called high wages. Health and comfort are beyond the reach of all but a minority even among the better paid mechanics. Hundreds of thousands of unskilled workers cannot hope to provide even bare necessities for a family.

The cost of a wage earner's family budget is today 4 per cent above the level of September, 1922, and 73 per cent above the average of 1913, the bureau's figures show. In many industrial centers the cost of living has increased more rapidly than the average for the country as a whole. Compared with the low point of 1922, wage earners are paying 5 per cent more to meet living expenses in Boston and Detroit, 6 1-2 per cent more in Philadelphia and Scranton, 6 per cent more in Buffalo, 6 1-2 per cent more in Chicago, and 7 per cent more in Cleveland. Such increases are more than enough to cancel apparent increases in wages secured by many groups of workers.

Landlords' Greed Grows.

Increases in rents have been an important factor in the slow but steady encroachment of living costs upon the wage earner's purchasing power. As already pointed out by the Federated Press the government figures are based on average rents paid thruout the country rather than on changes in the cost of such housing as the American worker can afford. These figures show average rents up to 67 per cent since 1913. But other figures also originating in the bureau of labor statistics show that working class rents have increased at least 100 per cent during the ten-year period.

Correction of the increase for the entire budget on the basis of this rent figure would show the cost of living today to be approximately 78 per cent above the pre-war level.

Need $1,450 To Even Exist

With living costs at this level the minimum family budget of the New York factory commission will demand at least $1,450 a year. And experts declare that this budget is low in its provision for food. It makes no pretense at providing comforts. But to provide this low minimum a worker must be assured of 52 weeks steady work at $27.90, or just the average wage of all New York factory employes in December. To provide the minimum comforts of the U. S. department of labor health and decency standard it would be necessary for the annual pay envelope to contain $2,290. And that means steady earnings of $43 a week thruout the year.

Puzzle—Find the industries that pay workers enough so that, in this rich land, their families can enjoy the ordinary comforts of life, not to mention decency and health. And the result—employment of mothers, infant mortality, child labor, the development of a class of physically unfit.

Offer Johnston Seat on Platform with Ruthenberg

(Special to The Daily Worker)

ST. LOUIS.—C. E. Ruthenberg, executive secretary, Workers Party, will address a public mass meeting here Feb. 10, at 8 p. m., Eagles' hall, Jefferson and Lafayette streets. His subject will be "Independent Political Action vs. Rewarding the Friend and Punishing the Enemies of Labor."

The meeting will be on the eve of the opening of the National Conference for Progressive Political Action, which will convene here. William H. Johnston, president, Internationol Association of Machinists, and chairman, N. C. P. P. A., has been invited to share the platform with Ruthenberg.

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FREE FILIPINOS MEETING HELD HERE FIRST TIME

Rousing Rally for Philippine Freedom

The first mass meeting in the United States for Philippine freedom was held under the auspices of the Workers Party and proved to be an impressive demonstration.

C. E. Ruthenberg, executive secretary of the Workers Party, Jose Topacio Nueno, a representative of the farm tenants in the Philippine legislature, and Jay Lovestone, addressed the meeting. Robert Minor, editor of the Liberator, presided.

One of the contracts granting Colonel Procter a cocoanut oil concession in the Philippines was made public for the first time by Jay Lovestone. The meeting unanimously adopted resolutions for Philippine independence from American imperialist domination. At the close of the meeting Mr. Nueno proclaimed his solidarity with the American working men by formally announcing his joining the Workers Party of America.

End Bondage of 11 Million.

Ruthenberg aroused the audience to great enthusiasm when he declared, "The Workers Party of America will do all in its power to end the bondage in which the eleven million Filipinos are now being held by the American capitalist government." Ruthenberg said: "The only way in which the Filipino masses can secure their freedom lies in their allying themselves with the American workers, struggling against the same American imperialists.

"We know that our interests as workers are identical with the interests of the working masses of the Philippines who are the overwhelming majority in the islands. We will make common cause with the Filipino people to win our freedom here in the United States and in the Philippines. As followers of Lenin we are enthusiastically joining in this struggle for the liberation of the Filipinos from the imperialist tyranny now oppressing them."

Mr. Nueno drew great applause when he said that the bulwark of Communism was in his province. Mr. Nueno's eloquence, met with a tremmendous response from his listeners when he declared: "We have revolted against Spanish tyranny and we shall fight all oppression. America has bought the Philippine Islands for twenty million dollars from Spain. Spain had no right to sell a free country. The only way for the United States to redeem itself is to carry out its pledge and give the Filipino people complete freedom. America has proclaimed to the world that she entered the War to fight for the self-determination of nations. Let America now show to the world that she meant what she said and grant us our freedom. The last resort for the Filipino people, before we rise again to fight for our right to exist, is to appeal to the workers of America.

"Your pains are our pains; your sufferings are our sufferings. We have no grievance against the American people but the desire for human liberty is innate in every self-respecting nation. America to-day is on trial; the America of 1776 is no longer today. The world is beginning to believe that the United States is turning imperialistic. Let America free all her colonies, and restore herself.

"The Workers Party of America is helping to free all the people of the world when it fights for Filipino freedom. The America of 1776 was not what the American capitalists and profiteers of today are making of it. The workers of my country still believe that the United States meant what she said when she promised us our freedom. We appeal to the American working masses. We know they alone can compel the politicians in Washington to free us. The Workers Party of America will merit the eternal remembrance and gratitude of the Filipino people."

Hits at Leonard Wood.

Lovestone stated that the Philippines were the gate-way to American Imperialist supremacy in the Far East. He showed that the whole Philippine question was a class question involving the most desperate attempts of American imperialism to dominate the world. Lovestone declared that General Wood, who is the most notorious labor-hater and strikebreaker in the country, was deliberately chosen by the capitalists to govern the Islands, because of his long black record of unfailing service to Wall Street. Wood's attempt to hand over the wealth of the Philippine Islands to American oil, coal and railway magnates was denounced scathingly by Lovestone. He showed that Procter, who had invested $741,000 in Woods' 1920 Presidential Primary campaign was awarded on March 3rd, 1922, the right to organize a huge vegetable oil corporation in the Philippines and that there was organized then a corporation called "The Procter and Gamble Trading Co."

Resolutions Are Adopted.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted by the audience:

"We, the working men and working women of Chicago, in mass meeting assembled, under the auspices of the Workers Party of America, hereby declare ourselves unequivocally for the complete independence of the "We assure the working masses of Filipino people from the American imperialists. the Philippines of our fullest support in their struggle for National freedom and we call upon Congress to grant the Filipino nation freedom without delay and without dismemberment.

"We demand that Samuel Gompers and the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor call upon congress to grant the Filipino people National freedom without dismembering the islands in any way.

"We urge all the organizations of the working and farming masses in the United States to rally to the cause of freedom of the Filipinos and all other oppressed nationalities."

At the close of the meeting Mr. Nueno proclaimed his solidarity with the American workers, by joining the Workers Party and offering a special resolution endorsing the speech of Commissioner Guevara on the floor of congress and the "Filipino Appeal for Freedom" issued by the Philippine Independence Commission in the United States. This resolution, proposed by the Honorable Nueno; was adopted by acclamation.

THE PARTY AT WORK

Workers Party Begins Campaign for Farmer-Labor Party Convention

Instructions have been sent to all District Organizers, City Central Committees, Language Section Secretaries and Branches of the Workers Party by C. E. Ruthenberg, executive secretary of the Party, to immediately begin work to build up sentiment for the holding of a National Convention, on May 30th, for nomination of Farmer-Labor Party candidates, and the adoption of a national platform.

The Workers Party has expressed itself very definitely as being opposed to the proposal made by William Mahoney, one of the leaders of the Farmer-Labor Party of Minnesota, to postpone the May 30th Convention until after the conventions of the old parties.

The letter of instructions to units of the Workers Party reads in part as follows:

"You have undoubtedly observed from the Party press than an attempt has been made by the Organization Committee of the Minnesota Farmer-Labor Party, in charge of the calling of the May 30th Convention, to delay this Convention until after the conventions of the Republican and Democratic parties.

"This proposal was made by William Mahoney, one of the leaders of the Farmer-Labor Party of Minnesota, and a member of the Organization Committee, after conferences in Washington with Senators La Follette, Shipstead, Johnson, and others. The fact that this proposal comes after such conferences is an indication of the danger to the farmer-labor movement in postponement of the May 30th Convention.

"Our Party, as well as the Federated Farmer-Labor Party, stands for the organization at the May 30th Convention of a class Farmer-Labor Party. The forces which are behind the proposal for delaying the May 30th Convention are groups which stand for the formation of a Third Party, which will represent the middle class, well-to-do farmers, professional interests, and not the class interests of the exploited farmers and industrial workers.

"Our Party has taken a firm stand against any delay in holding the May 30th Convention, in order to give the leaders of the petty bourgeoisie in Congress an opportunity to decide whether they will support the Farmer-Labor Party or not. These petty bourgeois leaders want to wait till they see what the Republican and Democratic parties do before deciding whether they shall go with a Third party movement.

"Our Party and the Federated Farmer-Labor Party are for the formation of a mass class Farmer-Labor Party on May 30th. We are for the May 30th Convention, whether the petty bourgeois leaders, such as La Follette, Shipstead and Johnson, go with this movement, or remain in the old parties in the national campaign. The workers and exploited farmers have no reason why they should wait for the decisions of the old party convention. Those decisions will be against the workers and exploited farmers, and for the capitalists and employers, irrespective of what particular man is named to head the ticket, or what program is adopted as to the platform of these parties.

"It is our immediate duty to begin a campaign among the workers and exploited farmers for the May 30th Convention, for a class farmer-labor party, and against the leadership of the La Follettes, Johnsons and Shipsteads. We must stir up the labor movement to an understanding of the issues involved in the question of delaying the May 30th Convention.

"The Party units and Party membership are instructed to at once intensify the agitation in favor of a Farmer-Labor Party. In addition to the campaign of endorsement of the May 30th Convention and against delay, all Party units and Party members are instructed to intensify their agitation in favor of a mass Farmer-Labor Party. In carrying this agitation, the difference between a Third Party, representing the interests of the middle class and well-to-do farmers, and a class Farmer-Labor Party must be explained. The campaign for the Farmer-Labor Party is the greatest issue of our Party. All our forces must be thrown into this compaign at once, or there is danger that the work which we have done thus far for the formation of a mass Farmer-Labor Party will be dissipated. Our slogans should be: "FOR THE MAY 30TH CONVENTION" and "FOR A CLASS FARMER-LABOR PARTY."

"The Federated Farmer-Labor Party today is the nucleus of a class Farmer-Labor Party. The work of building up and strengthening the Federated Farmer-Labor Party as a party will materially aid in the fight to bring out of the May 30th Convention a class Farmer-Labor Party in place of a Third party. All Party units are directed to survey the possibilities in their territory of assisting in the organization of branches.

Trachtenberg Lecture Tour

The National Office of the Workers Party is arranging a lecture tour in the eastern and middle western states for Alexander Trachtenberg who has just returned to this country after a fourteen months' trip to Europe.

Comrade Trachtenberg was one of the delegates of the Workers Party to the Fourth Congress of the Communist International. He spent five months in Russia and had an exceptional opportunity while there to come into closest contact with the activities of the Soviet Government and the Communist Party. Besides attending the Fourth Congress of the Communist International, he was also present at the meeting of the Enlarged Executive Committee of the Communist International, the Twelfth Congress of the Communist Party of Russia, the Constituent Meeting of the Central Executive Committees of the various Soviet Governments which formed the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, and the Congresses of various Russian Labor Unions.

Comrade Trachtenberg also visited Checho-Slovakia, Germany, France and Austria, and came into intimate contact with the Communist Parties and labor movements in these countries. He was in Saxony during the existence of the Socialist-Communist Coalition Government. He also had the opportunity of attending the enlarged sessions of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Germany and kept in touch with the German Party thruout the stormy days of October and November, when the Party was driven underground.

The subject of Comrade Trachtenberg's lecture will be "The International Communist Movement" and his tour is a part of the comprehensive educational program which the Central Executive Committee will undertake to put into operation during the year 1924. Comrade Trachtenberg is an excellent speaker and it is expected that his tour will be a success from every standpoint.

Comrade Trachtenberg's dates are now being assigned. All Party units desiring to have the lecture by him should notify the National Office without delay.

BILL POSTERS STRIKE.

SAN FRANCISCO. — Encouragement was given the bill posters here, striking against Foster & Kleiser, by assurances from Seattle that the firm has been put on the unfair list, and that the strike there also is 100 per cent strong. Foster & Kleiser are still advertising here for strikebreakers, but the striking union men claim that the firm is badly crippled and will soon have to capitulate.

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FIGHT HOLD-UP OF JOB HUNTERS IN WISCONSIN

Employment Shark Is Fought Successfully

By LELAND OLDS
(Federated Press Industrial Editor)

Exploitation of job seekers by private employment agencies doesn't go in Wisconsin, according to the December report of the state industrial commission. The private employment agency law discourages the harpies of the industrial world from establishing offices in the state and the public employment offices make their service unnecessary.

Last year the public employment offices placed 123,269 applicants at a total cost of $59,653. For placing the same number of applicants in similar positions private agencies would have charged fees totaling $404,770 or nearly seven times as much. The average cost of placing applicants on the free public agency basis was therefore only 48.4 cents in place of the $3.28 average fee which would have been exacted by the private agencies.

Exorbitant Fees Evil

The time was, says the report, when private employment agencies required endless correction by the state. The private employment agency law of 1913 and the rules applying to licensed employment agencies cover abuses such as these: (a) misrepresentation of employment offered, (b) agencies splitting fees with employers or shop foreman to whom labor is furnished, (c) applicants sent to places of bad repute and (d) exorbitant fees.

During the past three and a half years the industrial commission has received 37 requests for private employment agency licenses. But upon being furnished with information as to the conditions of the law to which they would be forced to conform all but three of the applicants dropped their applications. Two of the remaining three withdrew before the findings of the commission were announced and the other was denied a license.

Wisconsin considers an employment agency as an enterprise of a public utility nature. It puts upon the applicant for a license the burden of proving that the existing employment office services are not adequate to meet the needs of employes and employers. To quote the report of the commission: "Much as a city finds no advantage in being served by two telephone systems instead of by one, so a multiplicity of private employment agencies could not benefit communities or the state."

Tool of Scab Employers

Private employment agencies have always been a tool of the anti-union employer. They have been a means to discrimination and the recruiting of strikebreakers.

The free employment offices established by the U. S. department of labor during the war were resented by employers as hindering their war on organized labor and were knifed as soon as possible after the armistice.

The experience in Wisconsin in more recent years indicates that in this field private initiative and protection of the worker looking for a job are not compatible.

With the Labor Editors

(NOTE—Under this head the DAILY WORKER will publish from time to time editorials and articles from the labor press of the world. The publication of such articles and editorials does not mean, necessarily, that the DAILY WORKER is in entire agreement with the sentiments expressed. The articles will be selected for forcefulness of expression, literary style and information contained therein, as well as for agreement with the DAILY WORKER policy.)

Lenin Is Dead

By R. D. Cramer, in The Minneapolis Labor Review.

LENIN is dead.

Not since the passing of Abraham Lincoln has sorrow come to so many humble homes in so many lands as the news that death at last has brought down this mighty figure whom all the desperate forces of world capitalism had failed to conquer.

In Lincoln the toilers saw the emancipator of the chattel slaves. In Lenin they beheld the man who most successfully led the way along the rough and trying road toward the freeing of all from the slavery of capitalism.

He was loved and admired by the workers of Russia and the class conscious workers of all the world. For him the peasants of Russia, their lives for the first time brightened by the opportunity of education, felt an affection and admiration which found expression in the name by which they called him, Papa Lenin.

In the trying days of establishing the Soviet government, when he worked in cold rooms and lived on scanty food, they trudged miles thru the deep snows to bring him wood and food. They did not want Lenin to be cold or hungry.

And when things sometimes went amiss in governmental affairs, the peasants always said, "Lenin will straighten it out."

And now Lenin is dead. A worker and a teacher he has done his work well.

Russia rising out of the perplexities of reconstruction strong and sturdy, while other nations that denied the soundness of his doctrine, sink deeper and deeper into the mire of their contradictions until their civilization is on the verge of dissolution bear witness that Lenin, cursed and berated by the seers and philosophers of capitalism, was fundamentally right.

Today because of the movement in which he played so prominent a part, despite the fact that he is dead, there is more of security and hope for the masses of Russia than they have known for centuries.

Lenin was a fighter, a destroyer. Also he was a constructor and an advocate of world peace. He saw the way to the end and did not hesitate to follow it, to the overthrow of capitalism.

But he was also an interpreter of Marxian socialism. Events in Russia have proven his interpretation correct.

He differed with those socialist savants who from their easy chairs led the workers of many lands to believe that it was the teaching of Marx that the ballot box alone would suffice for the complete emancipation and salvation of the workers. He taught the true Marxian doctrine that the workers must ever be ready to defend the conquests by the ballot against the armed attacks of a politically defeated, armed capitalist minority.

Events in Finland, Germany, the Mexican revolt and the reported assassination of the socialist governor of Yucatan, Felippe Carrillo, affirm the correctness of his contention.

Lenin not only stated the solution of the problem. He demonstrated it.

He pointed out the way clear and distinct to the masses who had become confused and discouraged thru the false interpretation of Marx.

Soviet Russia does not die with Lenin. It is not impossible that his passing may cause some confusion. But so well has he taught, and organized and demonstrated that Soviet Russia will meet and conquer the crisis of his death as it overcame the famine and the counter-revolution.

From his hands other leaders, and the loyal organization which he inspired and thrilled, will take the burden of continuing the progress of the workers and peasants. Following the course he has charted they will sweep on to new victories and new accomplishments.

On the stock exchanges, in the offices of international financing corporations, and the inner chambers of great industrial corporations there will be that rejoicing that comes to the leaders of an army when a brave and brilliant spirit in command of the opposing forces dies or is killed.

But in the homes of the peasants along the steppes and prairies of Russia, out into Siberia, in the working class quarters of far away Japan and China, among the oppressed toilers of India, among the boatmen on the Nile, down in the coal mines where the miners toil, wherever men and women work there will be a sadness that comes only when death claims one whom they have felt always has had the hand of friendship on their shoulder, encouraging and urging them to end forever the oppression and misery of exploitation.

Lenin is dead.

Jap Government Faces Defeat in New Elections

TOKIO, Feb. 1.—A general election in which the government faces almost certain defeat was made necessary by yesterday's dissolution of the diet.

Further serious disturbances are feared by politicians at Tokio.

Dissolution of the diet had been expected for tomorrow, when the three opposition parties were to demand a vote of lack of confidence in Premier Kiyoura and his ministry. But it came suddenly Thursday afternoon. The government, fearing that the high tension would cause more serious disturbances.

Amalgamation means strength!

"RED" IS COLOR OF LIFE, WATT TELLS MINERS

Only the "Reds" Give Hope for Future

By ANTONIO PRESI
(Editor, Alba Nuova.)

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—The eighteen hundred delegates attending the convention of the United Mine Workers of America here represent a tremendous power—a half million workers in the great coal industry. The miners are the granite columns upon which the modern world stands. They are the giants of this epoch. They supply the basic energy and force for this machine age.

The miners of America are brilliant and courageous fighters, men who can resist and fight harder than any other group of workers. They are men who can, and do, abandon their homes and take to the hills for weeks and months while on strike.

The men here from the mines can speak. They can tell of their struggles, and they do. One of the delegates, Watt, a miner from Illinois, told the convention that they should prepare for greater things. "Do not be afraid if they call you 'red.' Red is a beautiful color, it is an inspiring color. It is a color that suggests life, hope," he said. "History remembers the 'reds,' it forgets the 'yellows.'"

John L. Lewis is a defender and friend of the "yellows." Poor John L. he hates, but it is the fighters he hates. John is like a mad turkey or bull; he hates red. It is too bad, for John.

The red roses will not stop their blooming at the bark of this great man. It is a pity.

Miners! do not be afraid of the "reds"; the yellows are the ones to watch. They who are friendly to our enemies, the bosses. They hate the workers who went to jail for their defense of their class. They are the friends of the plutes.

Miners! do not be afraid of the future.

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RISTOCRAT SEES STARVATION AS ERMAN MENACE

Wants American Gold to Save System

"We preferred a depreciated currency to a Bolshevist Germany," a high official of the German bourgeois republic told Count Harry Kessler, who in this way explained the present collapse of capitalist Germany at a lecture delivered at the Chicago Young Men's Christian Association dining room.

The German count, former ambassador to Poland, recommended the establishment of a gold bank and is confident that if three hundred to five hundred million gold marks can be obtained by Germany as a loan from abroad, that the German bourgeois can be induced to dig out of hiding a like amount and deposit it in the proposed gold bank, which could then issue a gold based currency for three times the amount of gold on hand.

"But," the Count said, "the plan depends on balancing the German budget before the gold bank is established. Further inflation may make impossible the establishment of the gold bank.

Employes Dismissed.

"Heroic measures have been made to balance the budget. Great numbers of employes have been dismissed and salaries have been cut to the point of starvation. Railroad workers now get wages amounting to $120 a year. And expenses are as great in Germany as in America. A cabinet minister gets 12,000 gold marks per year, which is about—something less than $3,000 for a cabinet minister to live on.

"The condition of the working people is simply terrible, of course. Four million are totally unemployed, besides many partially employed. This is a terrible state of affairs as far as the working class is concerned. They get, you know, 25 or 30 cents a day and can't live on it. They starve on it. This is of course extremely dangerous socially. We must allow German industry to get on another basis.

"In Germany all working capital has simply disappeared. Of course the plant remained, and has even been increased."

Count Kessler went on to criticise in very mild and polite terms the cynical and deliberate efforts of Poincare to destroy Germany economically. To the evident astonishment of the audience he said, "I believe it is necessary for Germany to pay reparations,"—a statement which brought out a reply from a member of the audience who asked why Germany should pay reparations in a war that was totally imperialistic on both sides.

Stock Presents His Favorite Composer at Orchestra Hall

By ALFRED V. FRANKENSTEIN.

Anton Bruckner's ninth symphony was played at the sixteenth concert of the Chicago Symphony orchestra at Orchestra Hall last Friday and Saturday. Frederick Stock once declared that Bruckner is his favorite composer, and so, when Stock's orchestra plays Bruckner, as it does most infrequently, we sit up and take especial notice.

There is much resemblance between the lives of Anton Bruckner and Cesar Franck, whose symphony was played last week. Both were religious mystics, both were medieval god lovers transplanted to a modern age, and living in a modern metropolitan city. But here the resemblance ends. Franck's music is intensely subjective, the subdued sorrows of a gentle man. Bruckner, on the other hand, judging by his ninth symphony, was markedly and unmistakably influenced by Wagner, and, Wagner-like, his music is planned on a vast scale, suggestive of gods and heroes, and the making of worlds.

The program opened with two works of Bach, the third Brandenburg concerto for string orchestra, and an arrangement of a chorale from his "St. Matthew Passion" for the same instruments. These are among the least poisonous of the rotated monstrosities of this musical mathematician. The concerto sounds like a series of meaningless technical exercises, but the chorale is a real inspiration. It is slow and quiet, like the peace of some great landscape.

Carl Friedberg was the soloist, and he played the Beethoven fifth concerto for piano. Friedberg is a small, elderly man, possessed of all the technical brilliance desirable, with the addition of the mellow warmth of his age. The concerto consists of musical pinwheels and Roman candles, contrasted with a calm, meditative slow movement.

Next week a most interesting program is scheduled. Sophie Braslau, the contralto, will sing a group of songs by Mousorgski, an aria from Wagner's "Rienzi," and the vocal part of the Dante symphony of Granados. Another piece of music inspired by Dante, Chaykovski's fantasia "Francesca da Rimini," will be played, and an Indian rhapsody by Carl Busch and an overture by Gluck.

St. Louis Typos Get Increase.

ST. LOUIS.—Approximately 1,800 printers, members of Typographical Union No. 8, will benefit by a 5 per cent increase of wages negotiated with the St. Louis employers. The original demand was for a 10 per cent raise, but a compromise was accepted and ratified by the membership.

Idaho Federation of Labor Gets on the Militant Map

Written for The Daily Worker by WILLIAM ALLEN.

The Idaho State Federation of Labor held its ninth yearly convention in Pocatello, Jan. 14-15-16.

After the convention had been formally opened, Mayor C. B. Ross, in a speech in which he pointed out the need for the workers to stick together, bid the delegates welcome. He showed statistics that the farmers are exploited just as much as the industrial workers and that these two groups therefore ought to cooperate. Only by intelligent actions of the workers and farmers can anything be gained.

R. H. Park, Boise, Idaho was elected as chairman for the convention. About twenty motions of varying degrees of importance had been submitted to the convention. The most important of these were adopted as follows:

Government ownership of railroads, repeal of the Federal Reserve Bank law, recall of judicial decisions, recognition of Soviet Russia, amalgamation of trade unions, for a Labor Party, against the Idaho Criminal Syndicalism law.

Recognition of Soviet Russia.

The resolutions asking that the United States recognize Soviet Russia, organization of all the unorganized and for the repeal of the Idaho Anti-Syndicalist law were adopted unanimously.

Government ownership of railroads was endorsed.

Therefore, Be it resolved that the Idaho State Federation of Labor in Convention assembled pledge all of its influence and power to the end that the people may recover the instruments of Government and apply said Government to the well being of all the one hundred and ten million citizens.

And, Be it further resolved, that we, the Delegates to the Ninth Annual Convention assembled, do reaffirm our belief in the Government ownership of all railways within the borders of the United States, and that we will use every opportunity for the furtherance of that idea.

And, Be it further resolved, that the legislative committee be instructed to pledge all nominees for congress; and the Federation report to all affiliated bodies the results of such action.

Amalgamation.

This resolution was reported by the organization committee who recommended that it be tabled. The committee consisted of Wm. Allen, Pressmen's Union No. 230, Boise; L. R. Harper, Cooks and Waiters Union No. 510, Pocatello, and Wm. Harr, Labor Union, Pocatello.

Delegates Parson tried with the largest possible number of words to say as little as possible and declared that he was opposed to amalgamation. If Gompers had been present and heard his meaningless expressions he would have felt ashamed of his lieutenant.

A. Rosquist, C. I. Card and C. F. W. Donicht from Pocatello, who during the whole convention were at the extreme left, did not have much trouble in killing the arguments of brother Parson. The motion was adopted by a large majority.

Open the Prison Doors.

The following letter was adopted to be sent to Governor C. C. Moore and to the Pardon Board:

We, the Idaho State Federation of Labor, assembled in convention on this 16th day of January, 1924, most respectfully apply to your honorable body to favorably consider the release from the Idaho State Penitentiary of the following men convicted under the Criminal Syndicalist Law:

A. S. Embree,
H. F. Herd,
R. Quackenbush.

These men have already served long sentences for acts, the criminality of which has often been disputed by some of the brightest minds and the most true citizens of this country.

Permit us to quote here from the Congressional Records of the United States, part of a speech delivered before the House of Representatives on the 11th day of December, 1922, by Representative George Huddleston of Alabama.

Let us say at this point it is no crime under the laws of the United States for a man to be an I. W. W., a communist, an atheist, or to hold to any other belief, no matter how wild and subversive it may be, nor is it a crime for men to belong to an organization no matter what purpose it may have. Our laws are aimed at men's actions, not at a frame of mind, or a belief. Men may be convicted as criminals only for deeds and not for thoughts. It is no more a crime to be a communist than to be a Mormon or an agnostic. It is only when a man is guilty of some overt act or of conspiracy coupled with an overt act that he violates the law.

The Idaho State Federation of Labor has nothing to say in approval of the methods or ideals of the Industrial Workers of the World, nor do we in any sense condone any such acts of individuals of that organization, which are contrary to the laws of the State of Idaho or in any way detrimental to the best interest of our State or Federal Government.

When we, this convention of the most representative organized labor body of your State, most respectfully come before your honorable body to plead for the freedom of A. S. Embree, H. E. Herd and R. Quackenbush, each one of whom has already served his minimum sentence, we do so only because we feel that the solution of the great problem of our age might better be served in a spirit of forgiveness; because we feel now that peace reigns in our land, that the great principles for which our fathers so heroically fought would only be strengthened by the release of these men.

Labor Party.

This motion gave rise to a prolonged discussion. President Park, who at the opening of the convention had extended personal thanks to the Mayor for his excellent speech, stating as follows:

"As presiding officer of the Convention, I thank you for your kindly welcome and interesting talk. As presiding officer of several previous Conventions it has never been my pleasure to hear a more instructive and comprehensive address from a public official."

Park is a member of the Typographical Union in Boise—in this organization half of the members are democrats and the other half Republican.

The delegate from the Pocatello Labor Union, which has gone on record in favor of a Labor Party, tried to kill it with the remark that it was not worth a cent. He preferred the statements of Park instead of a Labor Party.

A resolution was adopted pledging support to Union Restaurants. A resolution of sympathy with the Burke Miners Union No. 10 was carried unanimously. The following was adopted to be sent to all labor organizations and publications in Idaho:

Defeat the Governor.

"The Governor, C. C. Moore, in his remarks delivered at Haily last Armistice Day as set forth in the Idaho Daily Statesman of Nov. 12, 1923, which statements were never publicly denied by him, the Governor, and are therefore assumed to be correct, did express himself as being opposed to the afore mentioned measures and thereby indirectly gave the inference that the people of the various states and the nation were incompetent to manage their own affairs and that such affairs should be left to the management of the corporate interests, that Idaho senators to the U. S. senate should be appointed from the Owyhee hotel instead of being elected by the people; that the people should have no right to say what laws they desired and in general declared himself as being ultra reactionary, and

Whereas, this is the age of progress and not ancestor worship;

Now, Be it resolved that the Idaho State Federation of Labor in convention assembled that should Mr. C. C. Moore announce himself as a candidate for re-election at the next general election that his election be opposed by organized labor and all honorable means be used to secure his defeat."

T. W. Parson has felt very much offended since the convention; it did not help him to try and scare the delegates with the bolshevist ghost, and he was off in his calculations when he tried it in Pocatello.

Thanks to the propaganda that has been carried on here during the last year, and thanks to the reactionary stand taken by Mr. Gompers in Portland, Oregon, and not the least on account of the clear understanding and presentation of proofs this convention and its decisions stand out as the most important Labor Convention in Idaho for many years.

If we look backward to the past few years we have no reason to feel despondent. But if we look forward and notice how much is yet left to be done, then it becomes treason against the present and the future if we do not set every ounce of our energy in motion to win a human existence for the working class.

BUSY TONIGHT?

Volunteer workers are needed at the office of

THE DAILY WORKER

Phone: Lincoln 7680

and say you'll be up tonight to help

THE DAILY WORKER
1640 N. Halsted St.

Newspapers to Be Given Same Service as First-Class Mail

As a result of several months of investigation and study by experts of the Post Office Department, Postmaster General New has issued the first definite, concise and complete program that has ever been put out by the department for the mailing, transmission and delivery of newspapers.

This order is most important and far reaching in its effect. It gives the same expedition to newspapers as is accorded to first-class mail and specifically states that newspapers, as interpreted by the order, are publication which are commonly and popularly understood to be newspapers of which the leading and major feature is the dissemination of timely news of interest to the general public, whether published daily or weekly.

Disagree In Erickson Trial.

UKIAH, Calif.—For the second time a jury has disagreed and been dismissed in the criminal syndicalism case against Oscar Erickson. His second trial has resulted in dismissal of the jury after 32 hours. It is unlikely that he will be tried again.

BRITISH SUCCESS BOOMS PLAN FOR CANADIAN PARTY

Labor Visions Self in Power at Ottawa

(Special to The Daily Worker)

OTTAWA. — The British Labor Party's rise to power has stiffened the sentiment for independent political action by Canadian labor. Unionists, who have been imitating the Gomper's policy of playing with the old parties, are talking of forming a unified labor party, for the purpose of seizing the reins of government in the dominion.

Canadian labor has officially declared for the labor party idea—several years ago at the sessions of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, which gave its official consent to the formation of a labor party under its auspices.

It was hoped by the labor party advocates at that time that a movement would gather in the political movements in the labor and radical movement, but success did not come as expected. Several provinces had an Independent Labor party, similar to that which Ramsay MacDonald has been connected with in England, but the movement was not of a national character.

More recently the Workers Party of Canada has been carrying on an active campaign for a united political front, and the formation of a labor party. The success of the British Labor Party has tremendously strengthened the movement for unity.

Tom Moore, president of the Dominion Trades and Labor congress, a labor leader generally regarded as conservative, said, regarding the effect of the British Labor Party success on Canadian labor affairs:

"The workers here will realize that, in a labor government the expression of opinion of organized labor in Canada will naturally receive much more consideration than with any other government in matters of empire policy, such as emigration from Great Britain."

Says Daily Worker Reports on Miners' Convention Valuable

To the DAILY WORKER: The reports carried by the DAILY WORKER on the proceedings of the convention of the U. M. W. A. are indeed a valuable contribution to the enlightenment of the members of that organization.

I noted with interest the complaint made by John L. Lewis, that labor papers oftentimes attack him more severely than do the capitalist papers. To some delegates this may appear to be a serious indictment of these labor papers. I am confident tho that the number of such delegates is not larger than the number of those who are on the payroll of the union by grace of John Lewis.

I had occasion several days ago to discuss this question with an official of a local union in this region. This man was on a balloting committee at the time of the recent election for District President, and relates the following interesting story:

"When the ballots had all been cast in my local union, I proceeded to a tabulation of the vote. Immediately one of the men on the committee told me not to bother about making a count, but to throw the entire vote to Brennan. This I refused to do. In the face of this refusal, the other members of the committee were compelled to go thru with the count, and we found an overwhelming majority for Cappellini.

"I had no sooner arrived home, after filling out my report, when I heard a knock at my door, and when I opened it, was much surprised to find the late visitor (it was then after 12 a. m.) to be no other than the superintendent of the mine in which I am employed.

"The superintendent lost no time in making his mission known. He had heard that our local had given a majority to Cappellini and insisted that I revise my report so that it would favor Brennan. To my argument that it would not do to change my report, as the other members of the committee had a similar report made, and that having but one report blank, there was no way in which I could hide erasures. He assured me that the other members of the committee were "all right," and produced from his pocket a number of blank reports.

"Under the circumstances, I had no alternative—if I wished to keep my job—but to sign the report he made out. Knowing that he could have obtained the blank reports only by the consent of Brennan, I realized how foolish it would be to seek redress from the district officers of my union. I therefore signed the report and notified Enoch Williams on the following day."

"Now," my informant concluded, "if capitalists will get out in the middle of the night, to steal votes for labor leaders who serve them and betray the workers, is it any wonder if their press lends itself to the same kind of 'Labor Leaders.'"

Perhaps the above will help to explain why the press that honestly serves the interests of the workers, wages war against the labor leaders who are so praised in the capitalist press.—Herbert Benjamin, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

Protect the Foreign Born!

Charge the I. W. W. Packed Audience at College Debate

By CARL BRANNIN
(Staff Correspondent of the Federated Press)

BERKELEY, Cal.—Radicals of the Bay district are having a good laugh over the report in local newspapers that the "I. W. W. vote in the audience was responsible for the defeat of the negative" in the inter-collegiate debate here on the question, "Resolved that the criminal syndicalist law should be repealed." The vote, as announced by the chairman at the conclusion of the contest between the University of California (affirmative) and the University of Southern California (negative) was 300 for the affirmative and 345 for the negative. The papers reversed the figures. There were about 500 present who did not vote at all. Since a majority of those present were either professors and instructors (with jobs at stake) or students (with class fees or tuition paid in advance) the verdict is understandable.

One explanation advanced for the "boner" pulled by the press was that the reporters assigned to the job were so nauseated by the buncombe presented by the negative as argument that they could not stay until the finish, and left, assuming that the verdict would be for the affirmative. Another is that the press was so anxious to make out a case against the I. W. W. on the charge of "tampering with the jury," because a number of "wobblies" handed literature to people as they came to the debate, that it was not deemed necessary for the reporters to stay for the discussion. They already had a "good story."

The decision was in contrast to the San Francisco inter-high school debate, which resulted in a victory for the team advocating the repeal of the criminal syndicalism act. The team from the University of Southern California, which is located in Los Angeles, was supplied with "information" from the Better America Federation, and several of its members were said to be members of the B. A. F.

* * * *

Colleges Debate Syndicalism Law.

By MIRIAM ALLEN deFORD
(Staff Correspondent of the Federated Press)

PALO ALTO, Cal.—The second of the triangular debates between the University of Southern California, with the repeal of the criminal syndicalism law as their topic, resulted in a victory for Stanford, which took the positive side of the debate, advocating the law's repeal. The first debate gave a decision for U. S. C., opposing the repeal. The two victorious teams will now meet at Los Angeles for the final debate. Each university has one team on each side of the question.

"The law is discriminatory," said Thomas Bailey, opening for Stanford, "because it singles out political opinion in its attempts at suppression. Jefferson, Lincoln and Wilson could be sent to prison under this law for their public statements."

That the debaters do not express a general liberal attitude at Standford, however, is evinced by the recent founding there of a unit of the Ku Klux Klan, 35 strong, established by an engineering student from Texas. President Wilbur says the kluxers will not be interfered with "as long as they do not violate any of the university's traditions."

Boston Runs Relief Meeting.

BOSTON, Mass.—An enthusiastic meeting was held in Tremont Temple as the opening of the campaign for German relief conducted by the Friends of Soviet Russia and Workers' Germany. Two reels of motion pictures showed the contrasting conditions in the two countries.

The views of Russia's reconstruction were greeted with great applause while the pictures of German misery resulted in a collection of $103.85. William F. Kruse, who took the pictures, gave an interesting lecture loaded with facts on Germany's misery and Russia's rebuilding.

A meeting for Russian Recognition was to be held in the same hall, Feb. 3. At a recent Lenin memorial meeting there was an attendance of 1200 with several hundred more turned away.

Richmond Goes to Vera Cruz.

WASHINGTON. — The cruiser Richmond has been ordered from Galveston to Vera Cruz to relieve the Omaha and six destroyers sent there when de la Huerta Fascisti blockaded the port, the state department has announced.

The Richmond will serve as a refuge for Americans driven out by the fighting between Obregon and de la Huerta, which is reported nearing Vera Cruz. It will also look after the American interests menaced in the conflict.

Moonshine Is Blamed.

Temporary insanity brought on by moonshine liquor was given by police today as the cause for a double killing at the home of Herman Rentsch.

In the presence of their two children Rentsch shot his wife and turned the weapon on himself.

The children told police Rentsch apparently intended to kill them for he searched for them after they hid under a bed following the death of their mother.

BIRTHDAY GREETINGS
FROM
ORR, MINN., W. P. BRANCH

Maat Sooger
James Saatela
Leonard Nelson
William Nelson
Sulo Ollila
John Ollila
William Laakkonen
Andrew Laakkonen
Jack Laakkonen
Oscar Sipola

Your Union Meeting

Every local listed in the official directory of the CHICAGO FEDERATION OF LABOR will be published under this head on day of meeting free of charge for the first month, afterwards our rate will be as follows:

Monthly meeting—$3 a year one line once a month, each additional line, 15c an issue.

Semi-monthly meetings — $5 a year one line published two times a month, each additional line 13c an issue.

Weekly meetings—$7.50 a year one line a week, each additional line 10c an issue.

FIRST MONDAY, Feb. 4th, 1924

No.	Name of Local and Place of Meeting.
89	Bartenders, 123 N. Clark St., 8:30 p. m.
	Boiler Makers' District Council, 624 and Halsted Sts.
626	Boiler Makers, 624 and Halsted Sts.
94	Boot and Shoe, 1939 Milwaukee Ave.
1	Bridge ad Structural Iron Workers, 910 W. Monroe St.
593	Butchers, Hebrew, 3420 W. Roosevelt.
638	Butchers, Bohemian, 1870 Blue Island Ave.
	Cap Makers, 4003 W. Roosevelt Road.
70	Carpenters, 2705 W. 38th St.
80	Carpenters, 4039 W. Madison St.
181	Carpenters, 2040 W. North Ave.
199	Carpenters, S. C., 9139 Commercial Ave.
416	Carpenters, S. C., 505 S. State St.
419	Carpenters, S. C., 1457 Clybourn Ave.
448	Carpenters, 222 N. West St., Waukegan
1367	Carpenters, 2040 W. North Ave.
1307	Carpenters, 1850 Sherman Av., Evan.
2505	Carpenters, 180 W. Washington St.
14	Cigar Makers, Executive Board, 166 W. Washington St., 7:30 p. m.
713	Electricians, 119 S. Throop St.
394	Engineers (Loc.), 7532 S. Union Ave. 7:30 p. m.
400	Engineers, 4643 S. Halsted St.
401	Engineers, 311 S. Ashland Ave.
569	Engineers, 180 W. Washigton St.
	Federated Crafts, 33 E. 111th St.
196	Firemen and Enginemen, 2431 Roosevelt Road, 9:30 a. m. Last meeting 7:30 p. m.
237	Firemen and Enginemen, 4126 W. Lake
535	Firemen and Enginemen, 5438 S. Halsted St.
608	Firemen and Enginemen, Madison and Sacramento.
331	Firemen and Enginemen, 64th and Ashland Ave.
10615	Gardeners and Florists, North and Western Aves.
18	Glove Operators, 1710 N. Winchester.
76	Hod Carriers, 814 W. Harrison St.
59	Ladies' Garment, 328 W. Van Buren.
74	Lathers, 725 S. Western Ave.
374	Longshoremen, Tug. 355 N. Clark St.
265	Machinists, 75th and Dobson Blvd.
337	Machinists, 1638 N. Halsted St.
378	Maint. of Way, 1543 W. 103d St.
722	Maint. of Way, 202 W. 47th St.
638	Meat Cutters, 1870 Blue Island Ave.
15916	Nurses (County), Sacramento and Madison St.
27	Painters, 175 W. Washington St.
101	Painters, 2316 W. North Ave.
194	Painters, Madison and 5th Ave.
265	Painters, 111th and Michigan Ave.
273	Painters, 2432 S. Kedzie Ave.
41	Park Attendants, Halsted and Harrison
833	Plumbers, 535 N. Cicero Ave.
7	Printing Pressmen, 179 W. Wash.
855	Railway Clerks, 6236 Princeton Ave.
2064	Railway Clerks, 159 N. State St.
241	Railway Employes of America (Surface Lines), Van Buren and Ashland.
	Sailors' Union of Great Lakes, 355 N. Clark St.
70	Signalmen, 901 E. 75th St.
51	Sheet Metal Workers, 1638 N. Halsted.
4	Steel and Copper Engravers, Morrison Hotel.
5	Tailors, 180 W. Washington, 7:30 p. m.
721	Teamsters, 11524 Michigan Ave.
739	Teamsters, 2500 S. Halsted St.
758	Teamsters, 220 S. Ashland Blvd., 3 p. m
772	Teamsters, 220 S. Ashland Blvd.
9	Typographical (German), 1457 Clybourn Ave., 5 p. m.

(Note—Unless otherwise stated all meetings are at 8 p. m.)

The Daily Worker for a month free to the first member of any local union sending in change of date or place of meeting of locals listed here.

Please watch for your local and if not listed let us know, giving time and place of meeting so we can keep this daily announcement complete and up to date.

On Tuesday of every week we expect to print display announcements of local unions. Rates will be $1 an inch, 50c for half an inch card. Take this matter up in your next meeting. Your local should have a weekly display card as well as the running announcement under date of meeting.

LUMBER LORDS URGE CANADA TO OUTLAW STRIKE

30-Day Walkout Hurting B. C. Companies

(Special to The Daily Worker)

CALGARY, Alberta.—The strike of loggers which has tied up the lumber industry of the eastern district of British Columbia for a month was almost the sole topic of discussion at the two days' meet of the Rocky Mountain Lumber Men's Association in Calgary. Appeals have been sent to the prime minister of Canada and to the ministers of justice and labor to enact special legislation outlawing the Lumber Workers' Industrial Union, associated with the Industrial Workers of the World, which is conducting the strike for the 8-hour day.

The greatest employers' distress is found among the small operators, who must get their timber out over the frozen roads before the thaw or wait another year. These smaller operators are pressing for quick settlement. It is the larger concerns, that have their own logging railroads, who are demanding continuance of the fight.

* * *

Minister Visits Strike Zone.

CRANBROOK, B. C.—The Minister of Labor of the Province of British Columbia visited the strike zone and urged operators to settle the strike which promises to continue for a long time. One thousand men are now taking their subsistence from the strike committee and thousands of others are being supported from their own savings or by friends.

Twenty-eight strike breakers stopped by pickets turned out to be aliens picked up from a Winnipeg bread line by authorities there and threatened with deportation unless they scabbed.

Pickets of the One Big Union in Winnipeg are now preventing shipment of strikebreakers.

Raises Bugaboo of Invasion.

WASHINGTON.—The oil storage construction at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, resulting from the oil reserve leases relieved the Pacific Coast from the threat of invasion, Rear Admiral J. K. Robinson testified before the house naval affairs committee today.

Robinson said the war plans of the navy depended on oil reserves at Honolulu and that without such reserves the Pacific Coast was open to invasion.

For Recognition of Soviet Russia!

Send in Your News

The Daily Worker urges all members of the party to send in the news of their various sections. Every Party Branch should appoint its own correspondent and make him responsible for the news that ought to be sent in to The Daily Worker. The Party Page should be the livest page in The Daily Worker. Help make it so. Address all mail to the Editor, The Daily Worker, 1640 N. Halsted St., Chicago, Ill.

A SIXTEEN PAGE PAPER

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Cut out this coupon and hand it to the salesman when you buy a hat, shoes, clothes, furniture, etc.

I would like to see your advertisement in THE DAILY WORKER.

Customer's name..............................

Address..............................

Will the salesman kindly hand this request to the proprietor or the advertising manager.

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THE DAILY WORKER
1640 N. Halsted Street Chicago, Illinois

J. LOUIS ENGDAHL..................Editor
WILLIAM F. DUNNE..........Labor Editor
MORITZ J. LOEB.........Business Manager

Entered as second-class mail Sept. 21, 1923 at the Post-Office at Chicago, Ill., under the act of March 3, 1879.

Advertising rates on application.

Where Brother Lewis Failed

Said John L. Lewis to an Associated Press correspondent after the United Mine Workers' convention:

> **"The complete rout of the radical influence demonstrates that the overwhelming majority of the membership of the United Mine Workers organization believe in constructive progress thru the instrumentality of orderly procedure."**

Leaving for a moment the debatable question of the "complete rout of the radical influence" we wish to call attention to the monumental gall of Brother Lewis. It is quite probable that the majority of the miners do believe in "constructive progress thru the instrumentality of orderly procedure" but that is the one thing they do not get from the Lewis administration and did not get at the Indianapolis convention.

The actions of Lewis and his henchmen at Indianapolis demonstrated—to use a favorite word of John L.—that the machine is absolutely unable to lead the membership of the United Mine Workers but has to depend for its lease on power upon the most open and shameless violation of every democratic principle in the organization.

Even with the army of paid organizers, its control of the organization press, the economic pressure it can put upon those who challenged it, the Lewis machine could not muster a majority vote on matters on which the membership were thoroly informed such as the Howat case, the basis of representation of local unions to the convention, etc.

Had the Lewis machine not arbitrarily disregarded majority votes on these questions it would not be in control of the organization today.

Constructive progress? Orderly procedure? These terms, coming from the lips of Brother Lewis will sound a little queer to the majority of the delgates who know that on the Howat case none but the payrollites voted for the machine and that Lewis, despite his strong-arm squad and his dozens of able speakers did not dare let Howat have a fair hearing.

If one thing is certain it is that if Lewis had had to depend on orderly procedure in Indianapolis the radicals would have captured the convention with very little trouble. The majority of delegates were not with the machine, the majority of delegates voted against the machine and the "orderly procedure" of Brother Lewis consisted of ignoring this fact in a manner that astonished and disgusted even the cynical capitalist press correspondents.

As far as the Progressive Miners International Committee in concerned Brother Lewis played right into their hands.

Whenever any privileged regime is forced, under the pressure of those whom it rules, to abandon openly all pretense of adherence to lemocratic principles, that regime is doomed. The length of the period for which it will con- inue to hold power is conditioned only upon he extent to which the rank and file take ad- ntage of the new situation and organize the rces of discontent that the tyranny of the lers have let loose.

Lewis is a demagogue and for a while he led because of his ability to play upon the rejudices of the membership. The difference between a demagogue and a tyrant is slight nd Lewis soon was forced to become a tyrant. a tyrant over his little domain he ruled at dianapolis but the weakness of his position ced him to go to lengths that have brought revolt.

The rank and file of the delegates understand etter than ever before the necessity of organ- ation and thanks to Brother Lewis the left ing in the United Mine Workers is now some- ing more than a nucleus.

It now is a broad movement embracing all e honest, militant and intelligent delegates— me 1187 according to the post-convenion re- istration—and the thousands of the rank and who have confidence in them.

Brother Lewis is not a clever labor politician. A good one suppresses the membership and ill keeps it satisfied, prevents any organized content.

The failure of Brother Lewis to do this at ianapolis can be taken as indicating that onstructive progress" will take place in the nited Mine Workers "thru the instrumentality orderly procedure" but that in two or three ars—perhaps in less time—it will not be rother Lewis who will be its director.

If anyone in the good old U. S. A. has use for complaint it is the oil company pro- ters who were sentenced to prison for stock e frauds before the Teapot scandal broke. ir more resourceful competitors in the binet are still at large.

Join the Workers Party.

Wilson, Morgan's War Lord

Death was not kind to Woodrow Wilson. It waited until the respect of millions had turned to hatred, until his fame had become infamy, until the brilliant, altho superficial mind, had become only a reservoir of personal hates and perjudices.

Woodrow Wilson perpetrated the greatest betrayal of the American people for which one man could be held responsible. He plunged this nation into a war that had not even the nationalistic justification of acquiring more territory for expansion. He did this horrible thing four months after he had been elected on a pacifist platform and he did it because he had become the abject tool of the finance-capitalists—the House of Morgan and its allies and subsidiaries.

Elected because he was thought to be a liberal—the liberals still think so—he and his administration abrogated every hard-won privilege of the American people; free speech, free press and free assembly became a myth.

He seduced and subsidized, terrorized and coerced, into the service of American capitalism, every weakling in the liberal and labor ranks. He turned the American trade union movement into a gigantic heresy hunting organization and made it an instrument for the support of the greedy and murderous militarists and profit-mongers.

He and his administration gave the United States conscription for foreign aggression, food-restrictions for the benefit of food profiteers, an army of spies and agent-provocateurs to prey upon the working-class and political prisoners to fill the jails and penitentiaries.

He could make war but he could not make peace—because his masters did not want peace without profit. He left America in triumph and returned in disgrace—a babbling fool with feeble excuses on his lips.

He made war on the Russian people without scruple and under the guise of friendship.

He sent more than one worker's son to death in Siberia that the Czar's loans might be saved for Wall Street.

Woodrow Wilson's venomous sputterings diverted the populace for a while and then he was forgotten until death, tired of the cruel game it had played, stretched out its hand and took him.

Wilson will sleep in the same clay that clasps the bodies of the thousands of workers who died for lies he told, for the high-sounding slogans he voiced with his tongue in his cheek, and he will be mourned less than the most humble of them.

If Woodrow Wilson is buried by those whom he served, his coffin will be furnished by the House of Morgan and on its lid should be the dollar sign with a vulture tearing at the body of an American worker in the uniform of the national army that made the world safe for the blackest section of the American capitalist class.

We doubt if even those who owned him will mourn him.

Our Aristocratic Navy

Much capital has been made by the defenders of pure American democracy of the supposed fact that in the United States there is no military caste.

Recent events in the development of American militarism have been knocking the bottom out of this supposition. But the most damaging blow yet struck at this unfounded contention has been delivered by the state of affairs in the navy.

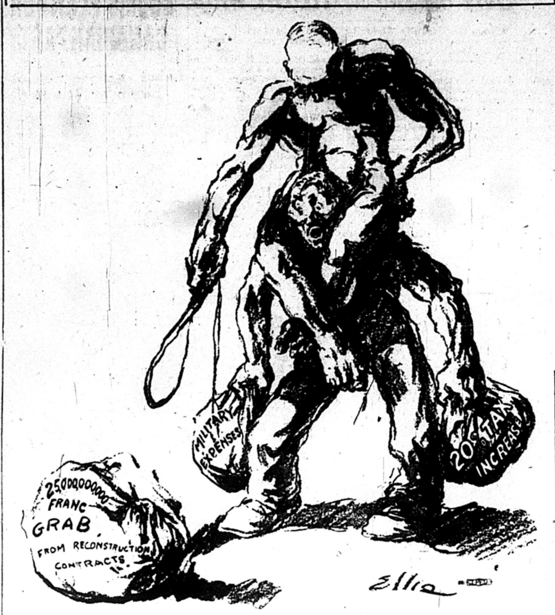
An analysis of desertions from the navy in the period of July 1, 1922, to November 30, 1923, shows that more than 80 per cent of the deserters are from the enlisted men constituting the rank and file of the navy. It is a well known fact that many workers and farmers were talked into joining the navy as a means of helping themselves out of their daily grind. The fact that less than 10 per cent of the deserters are from the petty officer class and their superiors and almost 90 per cent from the rank and file affords indisputable proof that the United States Navy, like all other navies, controlled by capitalist governments, is organized along lines definitely calculated to cater to and develop an employing class ruling personnel. These figures bring out in bold relief the fact that the workers joining the navy are given poorer treatment than the members of the employing class. In this fashion a definite aristocratic capitalist naval clique is being built up.

No one need be astounded at this condition. The present condition in the United States Army and Navy flows out of the class relationships existing in the country. It is distinctly to the interests of the employing class to build up a militarist and navalist caste. The navy desertion figures prove beyond a doubt that the American capitalists are successfully building up such a caste against the workers.

Assistant Secretary of the Navy Theodore Roosevelt, speaking in Kansas City the other night, stated that his brother Quentin had "probably been killed because his airplane was a bad airplane" and advanced this as an argument for preparedness.

Whatever the faults of the Roosevelt tribe may be superfluous modesty is evidently not one of them. Most Americans will, we believe, feel somewhat coldly toward the Roosevelt demand that we should have the most up-to-date fighting machinery available for the protection of that office-holding family.

THE LOAD ON FRENCH LABOR'S SHOULDERS


MILITARY EXPENSES
20% TAX INCREASE
25,000,000,000 FRANC GRAB FROM RECONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS
Ellis

Looks Just Like the Burden of America's Workers.

Righteous Indigantion

By J. O. BENTALL

A wave of righteous indignation such as has not rolled forth upon the shores of sinful civilization since the days of the proposed stoning of the woman brought before Jesus charged with allowing degraded men to defile her body, is whipped against the rocks of respectability by the tempestuous New York press, with the dignified hypocrisy of a fundamentalist bishop or the injured innocence of the infuriated High Priest Kaiphas.

The "Times" is wounded.

"The World" is grieved.

The "Globe and Sun" is hiding in the shadows of shame and disgrace.

The "Journal" and "American" go limping about with a broken heart.

"The public morals of it!" mourns the "Times" above a cluster of editorial penitences.

All because the thieves in high places in our glorious government plundered the people by giving away the Tea Pot Dome to the Sinclair Oil Company for a song—that turned into a howl.

Because the thieves did this ugly job? Not at all. But because they were found out—or rather because they fell out.

It is a sorry tale. Not that it is unlike other tales of pirates, except that it has been told, as most tales are not.

Secretary of the Interior Arthur B. Fall, while in the Harding cabinet simply gave away one of the richest oil lands in the country to a fellow by the name of Harry F. Sinclair. In return for the favor Sinclair gave Fall some hundred thousand dollars, which was cheap. Pinhead members of the capitalist game would not keep their mouths shut about this particular piece of plunder, or nothing would have been said. The whole transaction was in keeping with the entire program of the officials at Washington, and in no way unusual. In fact, it is a very small matter when looked upon in the light of other doings at the Capital.

For instance:

When the sanctimonious Congress gave Woodrow Wilson $150,000,000 to use as he pleased, and which he pleased to use in riotous brawls in Paris, where hotel damages in one night of Wilsonian hilarity reached over $275,000; which he pleased to use for the purpose of sending an army of American soldiers to the borders of the new-born Soviet Government of Russia, in violation of all law and decency.

For instance:

When the sanctimonious Congress "gave" orders to the shipping trust to make a couple of billion dollars worth of wooden battle ships and other useless hulks, that were sold later on for less than an Indian's rat skin.

When Congress sponsored the air craft swindle, whereby private interests made fraudulent planes that caused the death of every aviator that ventured up in them, the whole sorry affair costing the people billions of dollars, and costing hundreds of men their lives.

Swindles, concessions, "gifts," frauds, grafts, intrigues, thievery, public looting, treasury raids, oppressive legislation for the workers, ironclad protection for the masters—all in one long infamous series of acts of officials in high places.

And whenever did the sanctified press come out in protest against it? Where have our editors and preachers and university presidents been all this time? Why have not our "best people" raised their voice and cried for a cleansing?

Oh, "The Public Morals of It!"

Why this late lamentation? Does it take so many years for the news to reach the editorial desk of our metropolitan papers? Slow service, we say.

Or shall we go back to the stoning story again? Pharisees were there. Priests and high priests were there. Lawyers and lawgivers were there. "The best people" were there. Their sense of purity and high morality had been outraged. This woman had been caught in adultery. The law was clear. She must be stoned. These innocent accusers demand her removal from their holy environs. Also they demand revenge. Also they want to trap a man who mixed with publicans and sinners. There was dignity in that crowd. Much righteous indignation oozed forth from that crowd. Who shall dare to dodge the issue? "We got you this time—both of you," they sneered. Jesus was either to condemn or defend her. He did neither. He knew that the stoning was not demanded because she was a "sinful woman," but because she had refused her body to some of these refined hypocrites. That peeved them and they wanted her stoned.

There is something that peeves the wailing and self-righteous press besides the sinfulness of the common grafters at Washington.

Here it is:

"They will see the danger of unsettling confidence in the integrity of public men."

Imagine what would happen if the people should find out the truth about these "public men." As far as the press is concerned, it will be a long time till the people find out. The whole mess is well smeared over.

For Recognition of Soviet Russia!

NEW LIGHTS ON RECOGNITION

The oil scandal has various angles that are not unrelated to the question of the recognition of Soviet Russia.

Sinclair only quite recently made a trip to Russia and Chas. E. Hughes has been called "Standard Oil Secretary of State Hughes" by Jay Lovestone in a startling article "Soviet Russia in the Headlines" in the new issue of SOVIET RUSSIA PICTORIAL.

The facts of a new agreement, are mentioned in this article, between Russia and the Sinclair Oil Company, whose head has chosen this as the most suitable occasion for a vacation in Europe.

Comments of the author on Senator Borah's answer to Senator Lodge in their recent debate on Russian Recognition and the unexpected progress and soundness of the present Russian economic position answer the lies of the daily press on these questions.

All phases of the subject of Russian recognition have been touched on in this many sided and interesting article.

One reading this article is touched by another note concerning the magazine in which it is published. Plenty of photographs dot a series of other articles from one by that most whole-hearted advocate of Russian recognition, Paxton Hibben, to another by Jessica Smith, a delightful picture of a visit to a Russian children's home.

SOVIET RUSSIA PICTORIAL justly merits the praise it receives.

Work Daily for "The Daily!"

Even the Dead Lenin Increases the Party

The correspondent of the New York Times reports from Moscow: One of the first notable effects of Premier Lenin's death has been a flood of applications from the principal urban centres, Moscow, Petrograd, Kharkov, Kief, Odessa and Siberian cities from groups of workers to be allowed to enter the Communist Party. This will doubtless be permitted in many cases. It is even reported that the party membership will likely be increased from below 400,000 to upward of 750,000. It is already certain that the sorrow of Lenin's loss will be utilized as the foundation of a revival campaign to infuse new energy, enthusiasm, unity and discipline in the Communist Party.

Here and There

VULTURES

With chilly eye and open beak,
The vultures wait.
"Lenin is dead," they shriek,
Dumbly elate.

"Lenin is dead," they cry,
Or anyway,
"He's sick, and soon will die,"
And then, "Hooray!"

They wait not till the corpse is cold
Trese scavengers,
But pick it's eyes for gold
While it demurs.

"Lenin is dead," they shout,
Nor know not why
They can, but Lenin cannot,
Cannot die.

—L. C. M.

"Strange as such a statement ma seem at this writing, the America people do not get their gasoline fr teapots."—Chicago Tribune.

Maybe not. But they have it ta en away from them by the oil can

And now Mr. Fall announces h is thru with politics. Ah, so h found it out at last!

CURRENT FICTION
(The Week's Best Smeller.)

"American labor does not favo entrance into the League as a pan acea" but "as the most promisin means hitherto provided" for puttin the relations between nations on democratic and scientific foundatio for lessening the probability o war."—Samuel Gompers.

The RED REVEL is on February 16.

The way some of these supposed progressive senators are now voting this is a good time to remind you about "the chips off the old bloc."

Not to be outdone by The DAILY WORKER we have our own two special correspondents at the miners convention—selling literature as sideline.

We have already received important bulletins. The first reads:

"So far we got into the papers only once and even then without having our names mentioned. Hope to do better."

Another special over our private wire proves the mettle of our correspondents:

"We are resting up after a hard day's work. One look at Lewis and his gang and we worked like hell."—Nat and Kitty.

The success of our correspondents has moved Earl Browder to thi touching bit of verse:

Two young champ. lit. agents from Cheigh
Went to Indianapolis, I.
And sold papers enuf
To astound Myerscuf
And give Lewis a pain in the eigh.

With all the dirt in the oil, the Republican machine has some trouble in running.—The Pen Pusher.

Send in your contributions.

Secretary Denby, concerning th leasing of the oil lands belongin to the navy, says: "I would do it all over again tomorrow."

That's no bull!—And it's worth a herd of full blooded cows. Mr. Sinclair please take notice!

The Chicago Tribune is given to the rankest errors. For those deceived we print the original statement and correction. As was:

"Samuel Gompers, who labors for the workers, was 74 years old today." (Jan. 27).

As is: Samuel Gompers, for whom the workers labor, was 74 years old today.

And despite his age Sam says: "I could not keep still if I wanted to."

This is a crime! To think a man of his age must always be on the jump. Those Reds are heartless! And the worst of the lot is this moving DAILY WORKER.

AGITATOR.

COMMUNIST-CHILDREN'S-COLUMN
$

CAN A CHILD BE A FIGHTER?

Article No. 10

The international communist children's movement has already obtained a quantity of valuable material dealing with the military abilities of the children. This is especially true in Germany, where more than thirty thousand children are organized in the Communist Children's Groups. In many schools there have been conflicts between our young comrades and the teachers who attempted to prevent the children from distributing their papers and from wearing the badges with the Soviet stars.

The children understood, however, how to maintain their rights and to defend themselves. They declared that they had a right to distribute their papers as long as nationalist, religious and other literature was being distributed in the schools. When prohibited from wearing the Soviet stars they replied that they would wear badges as long patriotic badges were worn in the schools. Where the teachers proceeded to use disciplinary measures to enforce their decisions the children declared a school strike.

Other conflicts resulted (we speak again of experience in Germany) from the refusal of our young comrades to attend nationalist school celebrations and to sing nationalist songs. On the occassion of the Ruhr occupation, "memorial services" were arranged in the German schools by the Social Democratic Minister of Education. The Young Communist League of Germany organized a counter campaign and the children refused to sing nationalist songs. In many places the memorial service celebrations were completely boycotted.

The school struggle consists first in protests and manifestations of individual children. It is true that many of our young comrades have been severely punished for this. Eventually, however, they win over larger masses of children—as in cases just mentioned—to united action. By such united mass action the class consciousness of the children, their solidarity, their knowledge of the political relations of the ruling class, are made deeper and wider. The school is for the children, what the shop is for the adult workers. It is their field of action, the place where they form a united front.

(Watch for Article No. 11, "The child as agitator and propagandist.")

Rich Loot Returned.

NEW YORK—Following the amazing return of 237 pearls estimated to be worth as high as $120,000 stolen from Mrs. C. P. Hugo Schoellkopf, Buffalo manufacturer's wife, at a new year's eve party here over a year ago, police investigators believed today all of the $300,000 loot was about to be recovered.

Work Daily for "The Daily

THE DAILY WORKER
RAISES THE STANDARD
FOR A WORKERS' AND
FARMERS' GOVERNMENT

THE DAILY WORKER

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Workers! Farmers! Demand
The Labor Party
Amalgamation
Organization of Unorgani
The Land for the Users
The Industries for the W
Protection of the Foreign
Recognition of Soviet R

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WILSON'S DEATH CAN'T SAVE MCADO

Coolidge in Frantic Effort to Appease Rural Unrest

RELIEF FOR BANKERS NOT FOR FARMERS

No Enthusiasm for Latest White House Proposal

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON.—Relief for bankers but nothing for the farmers, is the way in which representatives of various farmers' organizations here characterize the latest proposals of President Coolidge, made to the northwestern conference on agriculture.

The proof that the measures proposed are not intended to relieve poverty-stricken farmers is found in one sentence of the president's address, which says:

"It will serve no useful purpose to lend money to a farmer who is in such a position that an any moment mortgage holders and general creditors can fall upon him, sell his lands and seize his property."

It is the evident intention to loan the funds which will be furnished to banks only to farmers who are "good risks" at present. The diversification of farming recommendation is laughed at by farmers who point out, that one or two years must elapse before dairy and poultry farming begin to bring in any income and that both are highly speculative ventures.

They point out that in dairy and poultry sections the farmers are just as much at the mercy of dairy and commission houses as are wheat farmers at the mercy of elevator and milling combines.

What the farmers need, say their representatives, is not more credit, but a cancellation in some form of the existing indebtedness. The Coolidge proposals make no mention of this condition.

Specifically the President proposed, for the government's part:

1.—Enactment of the Norbeck-Burtness bill providing a $50,000,000 appropriation for promoting diversification of agriculture in the wheat states.

2.—Extension of the life of the war finance corporation to permit it to aid distressed banks until Dec. 31, 1924.

For the part of the business interests of that region, welfare is linked with that of the farmer the President suggested:

3.—Co-operation with the Department of Agriculture in promoting diversification.

4.—Arrangement of a general refunding and extension of existing indebtedness of farmers, their voluntary agreements with their creditors.

"This conference has been called to consider the pressing agricultural needs for the northwest," Mr. Coolidge explained.

"Difficulties exist there among some of the banks and on farmers for which I wish to propose certain remedies. I do not intend to exclude other remedies nor am I undertaking to consider agriculture as a whole.

"The object should be reconstruction, not charity, whether it is charity for the weak or for the strong.

"It must be recognized that all the banking difficulties are by no means

(Continued on page 2.)

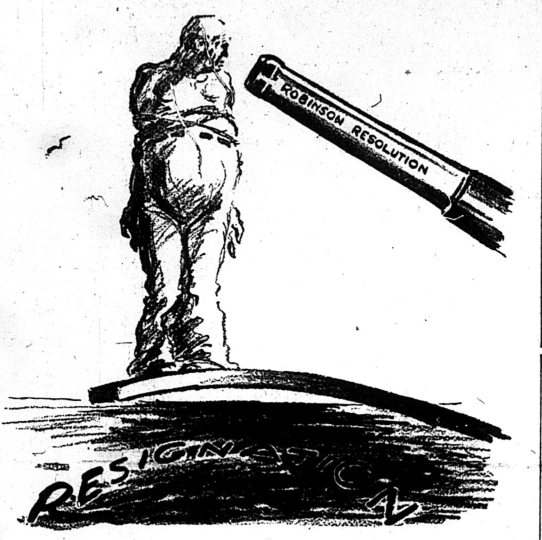
MCADOO BOOSTER WOULD HIT BOTTOM IN THE OIL MESS

(By The Federated Press)

WASHINGTON.—Senator Dill of Washington announced, after McAdoo's $250,000 of retainers from Doheny had been revealed, that it was time that the "lid be torn off, and congress go to the very bottom of all this use of money in influencing public policy at Washington in recent years."

The stigma of oil was as poisonous as the shade of the fabled upas tree. Public men should remove it at once, from its evil effect upon government. Dill has been a McAdoo supporter.

TEAPOT DOME PREPARED PLANK FOR DENBY



Secretary of the Navy Faces Drop into an Oily Sea.

VILE KLAN FILM SHOWING DESPITE ARRESTS OF TWO

Police Fear Outbreak of Race Battles

Managers of the Auditorium Theatre will continue to show "The Birth of a Nation," David W. Griffith's race hatred picture, until a jury passes on the case of Jay Weber and Nathaniel Galben, the two operators arrested by the police while the picture was being shown Sunday night. The men demanded a jury trial when arraigned before a judge in the South Clark street station.

Police stopped the show under a statute forbidding pictures which tend to engender race hatred. They said they feared a revival of the race riots in which scores lost their lives in 1919.

Ku Klux Klansmen are ardent boosters for the picture which represents the hooded order as the savior of the South from the emancipated slaves. The Griffith production is based on Thomas Dixon's novel, The Klansman, which seeks to justify the violent methods by which Southern black men have been disfranchised and frequently murdered.

Police say the showing of the picture is far more dangerous now than when an injunction was obtained against an earlier showing in 1915. Negroes are in a more aggressive mood. Many of them are armed and prepared to fight to the limit against lynch gangs.

It is pointed out that the success which white thugs had in slaughtering so many blacks in the riots of 1919 was not due to superior marksmanship of the whites but to their more fiendish methods of fighting. Negroes' homes were burned and they were shot down as they fled from the flames.

Since then thousands of negroes are declared to have resolved that they will punish the next wholesale murder attempt so thoroly that it will not be repeated.

HOT ON TRAIL OF DAUGHERTY AND WAR GRAFTERS

Att'y General Asked to Disclose Facts

(By The Federated Press)

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Senator Norris has introduced a resolution in the Senate, directing Attorney-General Daugherty to give information. (1) Whether, in prosecuting war grafters, Daugherty has settled on a basis of civil suit, and has failed to bring criminal action; (2) Detailed list of such cases, including the nature of the fraudulent act charged, the date of settlement, the amount claimed and the amount secured in settlement in each case, name and address of each defendant, and the fact as to whether an immunity bath was given each or any of them.

Senator King, of Utah, offered a supplementary resolution, asking Daugherty what use he has made of the $1,000,000 given him by Congress two years ago, for prosecution of war contract frauds, the status of all prosecutions, and especially the status of the Wright-Martin aircraft fraud case, submitted to Daugherty by Secretary Weeks in October, 1921.

These resolutions are intended to lead up to an exposure of the suppression of the war graft scandal which led the New York Tribune, two years ago, to demand that Daugherty resign.

Standard Oil Co. Boosts Prices; Must Have Coin to Buy Statesmen

Standard Oil Company of Indiana has announced an advance of two cents a gallon on gasoline, effective today in eleven western states.

Present prices are: Tank wagon, 16 cents; filling stations, 18 cents. The states affected are: Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, North Dakota, South Dakota and a portion of Oklahoma.

FORD'S MUSCLE SHOALS OFFER STRIKES SNAG

Rep. Hull, of Iowa, Raises Opposition

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—Henry Ford's offer for Muscle Shoals today struck the first snag in its passage thru Congress when Representative Hull, Iowa, leading opponent of the Ford offer, announced that he would oppose immediate consideration of the bid in the House.

A special rule to give the McKenzie Bill, providing for acceptance of the Ford offer, the right of way, was presented last Friday by Representative McKenzie, Illinois, and is now pending before the House Rules Committee.

NEW YORK.—A pro-klan bill introduced into the state legislature at Albany, seeks the repeal of the Walker law enacted last year to curb the lawless activities of the Ku Klux Klan. It is considered certain that the repeal will be defeated and the anti-klan statute upheld.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Speakers in six languages will address the Lenin Memorial meeting at A. C. A. Hall, 1753 Westminster St., next Sunday at 2:30 p. m.

FORBES SOUGHT TO MAKE REAL CLEAN-UP AS OIL OFFICIAL

(By The Federated Press)

WASHINGTON. — When the witness Mortimer was before the Senate committee investigating the notorious Forbes administration of the Veterans' Bureau, he testified that Forbes, just before Fall retired from the Harding cabinet, boasted that he, Forbes, expected to get the secretaryship of the interior, "and then I'll make a real cleanup."

Handling a few hundreds of millions in the Veterans' Bureau did not offer sufficient scope for the president's chum.

MILLIONAIRES PALLBEARERS FOR WILSON

Magnates Lead Mourning For War President

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON.—A cortege of multi-millionaires will carry the body of Woodrow Wilson, late war president, to its final resting place in a Washington cemetery.

Among the pall-bearers will be his warm personal friend, Bernard Baruch, Wall Street financier, who netted a fortune at the time of the leak of the Wilson peace note, in December, 1916, and who afterwards was dictator of war contracts as head of the War Industries Board; Cleveland H. Dodge, copper magnate who doubled his fortune during the war; Vance McCormick and Cyrus McCormick are members of the late president's war cabinet.

Hundreds of messages of sorrow have been received from European potentates, American financiers and politicians, who unite in attributing to the war president every imaginable virtue.

The Wilson legend, which died so violently at the Versailles conference, is arising again in the flood of myth making, now going on.

The only barren field for Wilson eulogies is found in the labor movement which remembers that the late president attacked conservative labor, after the war, as persistenly as he had attacked radical labor during the war.

Gompers and Gary Mourn.

Samuel Gompers, almost a lone admirer in the ranks of organized labor, however, comes forward with a laudation in which he compares Wilson to Washington and Lincoln. Gompers has always been an ardent supporter of Wilson. His loyalty did not flag even when Wilson was using all the forces of government to crush the strike of the steel workers for semi-human conditions of labor and the strike of coal miners to protect their standard of living against rising costs in 1919.

Gompers' grief is equally shared by Judge Elbert H. Gary, chairman of the board of directors of the United States Steel Corporation, who had Wilson's aid in fighting the great steel strike. The administration's aid was given thru the department of justice which, working hand in hand with Gary's under cover men, arrested scores of active strikers on deportation warrants. Wilson directly intervened in behalf of the 12-hour-a-day autocrats—who refused to meet union leaders—by sending Major-General Wood to the steel town of Gary with orders to use any methods necessary to crush the strike.

Says Gary's tribute:

"The death of Mr. Wilson will cause a shock of grief thruout the whole universe. Mr. Wilson was a great man, a profound scholar, a statesman of high rank, an orator equal to the best. His knowledge, his wisdom, his keen perception and his influences were practically dedicated to the cause of justice, and what he did for the protection of civilization will never be forgotten."

Even Liberals Don't Weep.

Little contribution to the Wilson symposium has come from the ranks of the liberals who found in the libertarian phraseology of his earlier speeches an object for their admiration. Their disillusionment was completed after the peace conference when the war president abandoned

(Continued on page 2.)

McAdoo Paid for His "Pull"

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON.—"Coolidge is thru." This is the statement made openly in Washington today by men who were his strongest supporters a few weeks ago. The Coolidge kite has flopped into oil.

McAdoo is also thru, but his boosters acknowledge that Doheny stopped the McAdoo drive for the presidency when he testified before the senate committee that his firm had employed McAdoo while the Wilson administration was still in power.

Here is the testimony that sounded the death knell of the McAdoo cohorts:

The Chairman—And how long did Mr. McAdoo continue to represent you?

Doheny—Mr. McAdoo continued to represent us in that regard until the Mexican situation was practically completed; that is, until the administration changed.

The Chairman—That is, he continued to represent you so long as Mr. Wilson's administration remained?

Doheny—So long as he was president, yes sir, and after that he didn't represent us in Washington any longer.

The Chairman—And does he still represent you?

Doheny—And he still represents us.

The Chairman—Will you tell us how much you paid Mr. McAdoo?

Doheny—All told, I think about $250,000.

Put in newspaper English this testimony means that McAdoo was paid by the Doheny interests, not for legal ability, but for the fact that he was Wilson's son-in-law and had a "pull" with the administration.

The McAdoo boom will be buried under a flood of oil and friends are asked to omit flowers.

McAdoo and Coolidge, Caught in Oil Scandal, Out of This Year's Presidential Race for White House

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON.—William Gibbs McAdoo will not be nominated for the presidency of the United States, and no longer has a claim on the political support of organized labor.

Calvin Coolidge will not be re-elected to the presidency, and henceforth can exert no moral leadership among even the reactionaries in his party.

This is the crux of the situation, revealed in the pitiless spotlight of the oil scandal inquiry by Edward L. Doheny's testimony that he had employed McAdoo at $50,000 a year and had likewise employed former Attorney-General Gregory, to represent him in influencing the policy of the State Department, under the Wilson administration, in connection with Mexican policy.

Doheny Bought McAdoo.

From a date about a year after McAdoo left the cabinet, Doheny testified, he had employed McAdoo to act as his agent in dealing with Mexican matters in Washington. After the Republican regime came in, McAdoo continued to represent the Doheny interests here, going before the Shipping Board and various departments either in person or by proxy. To date McAdoo is still drawing Doheny's $50,000 salary or retainer, and he has not seen fit to tell the public about it. He has received $250,000.

As to Gregory, whom President Coolidge picked—much to the amazement of everyone in Washington, who knew him as an oil attorney—to represent the public in prosecuting the oil lease frauds, Doheny testified that Gregory, soon after leaving the cabinet, took $2,000 of the easy Doheny money to "go before the State Department, to gain entree there for us in connection with Mexican oil lease permit matters, to get the State Department to adopt a certain policy toward Mexico."

Coolidge was inviting the Senate to take Doheny's own former lobbyist before the State Department as its vigilance officer in recovering loot from Doheny and the men he had corrupted. Of course, as soon as the White House received news of Doheny's confession, Gregory was thrown overboard. But even the most hard-boiled Republicans now shake their heads over the Coolidge "innocence," and say that his political future is as flat as McAdoo's.

Pay For Political Pull

Senator Norris declared that it was obvious that McAdoo and Fall and the other big fellows were not employed by Doheny for legal ability, but to influence government action. These retainers were just a form of corruption.

But not only was the American policy toward Mexico warped by Doheny's purchase of the services of Gregory and McAdoo, when they were lately out of the cabinet; Doheny bought the "personal advice" of Secretary Lane at about $50,000 a year as soon as Lane resigned. And Lindley M. Garrison, ex-secretary of war under Wilson, was counsel for Doheny's bank, known as Blair & Co. To these four was added George Creel, who, Doheny said, got $5,000 from him for trying to induce Secretary of the Navy Daniels to lease Teapot Dome.

This rotten mess was aired while William Hibbs, a wealthy stockbroker who is prominent in official social circles here, was waiting his turn on the stand, and while Albert Fall himself was being summoned back to explain his perjuries after his "nervous breakdown."

* * * *

Sinclair Says He's Returning.

PARIS, FEB. 4.—Harry F. Sinclair, millionaire oil promoter and lessee of the Teapot Dome naval reserves, announced today that he is returning to the United States aboard the Cunard Liner Berengaria, sailing from Cherbourg Wednesday.

* * * *

Read the DAILY WORKER.

NOTE.—Additional news of the Teapot Dome oil scandal will be found on pages two and three, with an editorial on the last page. The correspondents of the DAILY WORKER, in Washington, are on the job gathering all the facts in this damning indictment of American capitalism. Our editorial writers will interpret the facts as they develop from day to day.

Waterpower Grabs Expected to Offer New Opportunities for Big Scandal

(By The Federated Press)

WASHINGTON.—One of the next scandals to be charged to Coolidge and the "millionaire-class" regime now in office will be the attempt on the part of Secretaries Hoover and Weeks to commit the United States, at an "international" waterpower conference in London soon, to opposition to public devlopment and ownership of superpower.

Secretary Merrill of the Federal Power Commission, agent for Hoover and Weeks in giving out power-site leases in this country, is to go to London to join in a protest against public ownership and even public development of hydro-electric resources. That is to say, he will go unless protest in Congress shall stop him.

The new government in Britain will give no countenance to this gathering of resource-grabbers. It smells much like an oil conference.

SS AND BRITISH MMISSIONERS O FRAME PACT

bor Party Debt Action May Irk France

(Special to The Daily Worker)

ONDON.—Announcement of the es of the Soviet government missioners who will negotiate the treaty following recognition by Labor Party government is ex-ected here daily.

The unconditional recognition accorded the Soviet government leaves the question of treaties and agreements to be settled by a joint commission and the note sent to Moscow by the Labor Party government contains an invitation to the Soviet government to send such a commission. The full text of the note is delivered to the Kremlin by the British charge d'affaires is as follows:

Text of Note.

"I have the honor, by direction of my government, to inform your excellency that they recognize the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics as de jure rulers of those territories of the old Russian Empire which acknowledge their authority.

"In order, however, to create the normal conditions of complete friendly relations and full commercial intercourse it will be necessary to conclude definite practical agreements on a variety of matters, some of which have no direct connection with the question of recognition and some of which, on the other hand, are intimately bound up with the fact of recognition.

"In the latter category may be cited the question of existing treaties. His Majesty's Government is advised that recognition of the Soviet Government of Russia will, according to the accepted principles of international law, automatically bring into force all the treaties concluded between the two countries previous to the Russian revolution, except where these have been denounced or have otherwise juridicially lapsed. It is obviously to the advantage of both countries that the position as regards these treaties should be regularized simultaneously with recognition.

"Technically unconnected with recognition, but clearly of utmost importance, are the problems of settlement of the existing claims by the Government and nationals of one party against the other and the restoration of Russia's credit.

"It is also manifest that genuinely friendly relations cannot be said to be completely established so long as either party has reason to suspect the other of carrying on propaganda against its interests and directed to overthrow its institutions.

"In these circumstances his Majesty's Government invites the Russian Government to send to London at the earliest possible date representatives armed with full powers to discuss these matters and draw the preliminary bases of a complete treaty to settle all the questions outstanding between the two countries.

"Meantime, I have been given the status of charge d'affaires pending the appointment of an ambassador, and am to state that his Majesty's Government will be glad similarly to receive a Russian charge representing the Government of the Union at the Court of St. James."

It is said here that no single member of the government believes that the Soviet government will ever pay the old Russian debt amounting to $2,838,000,000 but it is thought that some sort of a compromise connected with trade agreements or something of the sort will be arrived.

The Labor Party government has urged and granted the recognition of Russia for the reason that it will tend to enhance trade relations and thus relieve unemployment at home.

The foreign office now has under advisement a request from the Association of British Creditors of Russia asking the government to refuse to release the deposits in British banks to the credit of Russian banks and cooperatives until the Soviet government promises to make good the claims of British citizens.

Senator Norris On Recognition.

WASHINGTON.—British recognition of Russia sets a good example for all other nations, says Senator Norris of Nebraska. He wonders whether, in view of the working-class character of the British government which has done this service to the peace of the world, there is not in the fact a rebuke to employer-class governments.

"In Britain," he told The Federated Press, "a peaceful political revolution has brought the Labor Party into power, after that party has withstood for many years the same general line of alarm at the hands of its critics as the Russian soviets have withstood. And the first thing it does upon taking office is to recognize the Soviet government of Russia, which the old money power government of Britain refused to recognize.

"Here is a Russian government that the other governments don't like because they are down in the rut of mental habit that is more concerned with money than with humanity. The Russian government seems to be concerned with humanity and its rights. I recognize that this is a new type of government, and that until modified by the younger generation now growing up under it in Russia it is likely to persist. All other nations should recognize Russia as the British have done, and join in establishing peace for the general welfare."

Sure Enough! McAdoo and Creel Opposed "Immoral" Soviet Rule

(By The Federated Press)

WASHINGTON.—Word that a Labor government in Great Britain had formally recognized the Union of Soviet Republics was received in Washington on the day that former President Wilson lay dying, and on the day that the wholesale "retaining" of Wilson's political associates and former cabinet heads was being revealed by the oil magnate who paid them the money.

Private control of the Mexican policy of the State department thru the lavish use of money was disclosed to have been attempted, at least, while George Creel, who sent Sisson to Russia and published his anti-Russian forgeries at public expense when Sisson returned, was found taking a pitiful $5,000 from this same oil magnate in an attempt to grab the naval oil lands under a lease which later was secretly given to his rival, Sinclair.

McAdoo and Creel were staunch opponents of recognition of the "immoral" Soviet government.

INDICT KISSANE FOR SHOOTING AT TEAMSTER DANCE

Gunman Was Not Union Member

Anthony Kissane was indicted yesterday for the murder of William Newman, who was killed at a dance of the Chicago Teamsters' Union held in Ashland Auditorium, Saturday night. Six others were wounded in the same affray. Kissane's indictment followed an inquest held at 1820 W. Harrison St., where police failed to connect the shooting with differences between the Chicago Teamsters' Union and the International organization, as newspapers had alleged.

From the testimony of witnesses it appears that Kissane, said to be a well known beer runner and police character, came to the dance as a guest and was asked to leave and later came back to "shoot up the works." He and two other men, according to William Etchingham who was at the dance, came thru a window on the north side of the hall and started shooting. Etchingham knocked Kissane down and held him till police arrived. Kissane's two companions escaped.

The shooting nearly caused a riot. Kissane was severely beaten and kicked while being held by Etchingham before the arrival of the police. Kissane is said to have carried two guns when he came into the hall thru a window and began shooting. Behind him was an unknown man with an automatic pistol and a third man followed with a sawed off shot gun. As soon as they got into the hall they opened fire, wounding six men.

The wounded were: Maurice Annenberg, 2645 Augusta Ave.; Oliver Vanderpool, 207 Throop St.; Charles Nacey, Maywood, Ill.; William Barry, 8 E. Pearson St.; George Smallex, 2435 S. Avers Ave., and John Keating, 1156 W. Harrison St.

At the inquest the police were unable to prove that Kissane has now or ever had connection with any labor union.

Court Sustains Lee's Expulsion of Rail Strikers

(Special to The Daily Worker)

CLEVELAND.—W. G. Lee, President of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, has just been upheld by the Circuit Court of Appeals in ousting 881 members of the brotherhood for taking part in the outlaw strike of 1920. The court's decision came in a suit presented against Lee and other officers by suspended members, asking for the appointment of a receiver, to take over the property and beneficiary funds of the brotherhood, totaling more than $5,000,000.

During the strike, Lee had withdrawn charters of all locals participating in the strike. Members who did not strike were admitted to other locals.

Lee, besides being president of the labor organization, is an official of a $10,000,000 corporation. He is the most conservative leader in the brotherhoods.

Minneapolis Trades Council Is After Daugherty's Scalp

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MINNEAPOLIS. — Immediate resignation of Atty. Gen. Harry M. Daugherty is asked by the Minneapolis Trades and Labor assembly. The resolution, which was passed without a dissenting vote, requests President Coolidge to ask for the immediate resignation of Daugherty. It recites the alleged connection the attorney general had with the Teapot Dome oil lease scandal, his failure to prosecute war-time profiteers, his disregard for constitutional guarantees of free speech and assemblage during the 1922 railroad strike, and his appointment of William J. Burns to head the department of justice.

Labor Wants Radio Station

The Chicago Federation of Labor placed itself on record in favor of the installation of a radio broadcasting station at the weekly meeting and referred the proposition to the executive board. The radio, it was pointed out, would assist in prompt communication with affiliated unionists in Chicago, and with organized labor in other cities.

DUSSELDORF, Germany. — Failure of the allied railway administration to furnish enough cars has caused the suspension of mining work two days a week in the Bochum and Essen region.

Missouri Labor Wages Campaign on New Constitution

ST. LOUIS.—R. T. Wood, president Missouri State Federation of Labor, is touring the state labor organizations against the proposed new state constitution, on which the people will vote in a special election, Feb. 26th.

The labor federation is bitterly against the proposed amendment to Article 1, which would abrogate a citizen's right to a trial by jury in a case of libel. Labor opposes amendment No. 7, which would establish a "judicial council," with unlimited power to abolish established courts and create new courts. The council would be empowered to set up an industrial court.

Wood says the hostility to the constitutional amendments is not confined to organized labor. About 20 delegates to the constitutional convention have announced they are opposed. Wood has characterized the new constitution as "a thousand times more vicious than the one which was rejected in Illinois."

British Railway Men Pledge Aid to Dockers' Strike

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON. — Promise of support from the National Union of Railway Men has made the British dockers more aggressive in their threats of a national strike February 16th, unless their demands for a two shilling a day increase and guarantee of employment or maintenance are met.

The railway workers' solidarity is pledged in a letter given out by the Transport and General Workers' Union, which states that all members coming under the Shaw agreement shall cease work with the dockers and that any cases of blacklegging will be punished.

The Shaw agreement related to all workers on and about the docks, including railway men employed into shunting freight cars on and off the docks. Walkout of these railway workers will effectually paralyse freight movements, even tho some blacklegs are obtained on the docks.

Sixteen shillings a day was the wage fixed under the Shaw agreement in 1920, but this has since been cut to 9 and 10 shillings. The men now demand an advance of two shillings.

Dockers are refusing to load German ships whose crews numbering more than 1,500 men, are on strike.

War Mothers Ask That All Military Prisoners Be Freed

ST. LOUIS. — Release of soldiers sent to prison by court martial for various alleged infractions during the war, will be sought by the National War Mothers, according to its executive committee, which is meeting here.

"The wartime sentences in military cases were abnormal," says Mrs. H. H. McClure, president. "These prisoners have served four to five years, and we war mothers believe many of them have served long enough. We hold that the men who went to prison when they were in the service of their country should receive some consideration, particularly when conscientious objectors, Wobblies, and the like have been let out."

The war mothers endorse the resolution adopted by the recent convention, Veterans of Foreign Wars. The vetrans telegraphed a request to President Coolidge that cases of service men sent to prison by court martial be reviewed. The war mothers have examined the cases of fifty military prisoners at Leavenworth, and they will appeal to the president and the secretary of state, Mrs. McClure says.

"A discharged prisoner receives an outfit from underwear to hat and shoes, that costs $12, besides $5 and railroad fare to the place from which he was sent," Mrs. McClure continues. "Every thug and every policeman knows that outfit. In Kansas City we have provided new overcoats for several [illegible] military prisoners, so they would not be so unmistakably labeled."

Fight Fake Trade Schools.

SAN FRANCISCO. — The San Francisco Labor council will co-operate with the labor commissioner in investigating and exposing fake trade schools here. It is claimed that these schools accept contracts and send inexperienced students to do the work of full-fledged mechanics on scab jobs.

Held Joins Amalgamated Bank

NEW YORK. — Adolph Held, formerly European commissioner of the Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society, has been appointed vice president of the Amalgamated Bank of New York.

Get unity thru the Labor Party!

TYRANNICAL RULE IN BAVARIA LED TO SLAYING OF HEINZ

Workers' Liberties Had Been Trampled Down

By PAUL HOYER
(Staff Correspondent of The Federated Press)

SPEYER, Palatinate, Germany.—The murder of the German separatist leader, Heinz, by a German compatriot, is an act of despair which surprises nobody who has had an opportunity to look into conditions in the Palatinate.

For months a reign of terror has obtained there, almost worse than in the Ruhr and lower Rhine regions. The men who assumed power there under the protection of French bayonets were not men who believed that the Palatinate would be better off as a separate state, but hoodlums and criminals of the worst type.

Shortly before the murder, the German trade unions in the Palatinate, the works councils and a number of municipalities had joined in sending a deputation of 15 men to the Interallied Rhineland commission at Coblenz to describe the anarchial conditions obtaining in the Palatinate and to express the protest of the population against these conditions.

The deputation also presented a series of demands, including the following: Restoration of conditions by which the regularly elected and appointed authorities may be able to fulfill their functions unhindered; freedom of press and assembly; inviolability of personal liberty and of private personal property in accordance with German laws and the agreement with the Rhineland commission; cancellation of the deportations, arrests and confiscations made by the separatists; disarmament of the separatists and restoration of the German police.

As a result both of this protest of the workers of the Palatinate and of the tragic excess of the murder of Heinz, the British government has sent consul-general Clive of Munich to investigate conditions personally. The results of his investigations are not yet known at this writing, but it is known that he was told frankly by the spokesmen for the organized workers that 99% of the population of the Palatinate have no use for the separatist movement or its leaders.

Millionaires to Act as Pall-Bearers at Funeral of Wilson

(Continued from page 1.)

the 14 points which furnished the propaganda fuel that warmed the hearts of millions to the war for democracy.

Wilson's ability to please the liberals with phrases while winning the plutocratic forces with license to loot was strikingly illustrated by his method, thru A. Mitchel Palmer, of handling alien property. While the president was expressing his love for the German people and his purpose in going to war to save them from their rulers hundreds of millions of dollars were being swagged by those on the inside thru the good offices of the Alien Property Custodian.

And while waging a war for "democracy" his Attorney-General, Thomas W. Gregory, was putting hundreds of workingmen into penitentiaries for long terms under the espionage law which flagrantly violated the plain terms of the Bill of Rights.

Many Jobless in Denmark.

COPENHAGEN, Denmark. — Almost 8% of the workers of Denmark are unemployed. This is about twice as many as were normally unemployed in pre-war times.

As compared with normal pre-war conditions, 8.9% of the workers, namely, those belonging to the building, barbers, hat makers and shoe workers' trades, are enjoying a greater percentage of employment now than before the war. On the other hand, the brewery workers, rope makers, glove makers, glass workers, copper smiths and electrical workers have five times as much unemployment as during the last year before the war. With the workers in the iron industry, the typographers and the book binders, unemployment is three times as high as before the war. The smiths have been especially hard hit, and unemployment among them is greater than ever before, largely due to the fact that the docks of Koege have been closed and all work there suspended.

Y. W. L. to Organize in Cicero.

A long contemplated undertaking of the Chicago League to organize a branch in Cicero, will be realized Wednesday eve, Feb. 6th, in the formation of the Austin Branch, Y. W. L., at Seick's Hall, 731 N. Cicero Ave., where it will meet every first and second Wednesday of the month. The feature of this first meeting will be an address by J. L. Engdahl, on "Militant Youth Organization." The Chicago Organization Committee urges all readers of that district to attend this meeting.

Amalgamated Aids Unemployed

NEW YORK. — Members of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers Union who are at work will contribute 5 per cent of their weekly wages to a special fund for the relief of fellow-members who are out of work. Officers of the union will contribute 10 per cent of their salaries to the same purpose. This decision was reached by the New York Joint Board and the Executive Boards of the Union at a conference this week.

The Industries for the workers!

Imperialist Fist of United States Busy Thruout This Western World

(By The Federated Press)

NEW YORK.—In view of the government's repeated declarations of a policy of non-intervention, recently supported by Hughes' soft words as to the Monroe Doctrine, the following list of events occurring during the last few weeks, compiled by a New York publicist, acquires special interest:

The American admiral, Vogelsang, has been sent to Brazil to improve the Brazilian naval and military establishments, which are engaged in bitter rivalry with those of Argentina.

Another American Admiral, Woodward, is at the head of a U. S. naval mission in Peru, occupied in brushing up the Peruvian fighting forces.

The American government is selling thousands of rifles and millions of rounds of amunition to Obregon, now busied with a civil war. One hundred American warships have been maneuvering in the Panama canal.

Eight vessels have been hurried to Vera Cruz. The U. S. government has taken diplomatic steps to thwart revolutionary movements in Honduras and four other Central American republics. Meanwhile, the senate tries in vain to prove some sort of Russian intervention in America.

What Happened in Last Moments of the Coal Miners' Convention

By THOMAS J. O'FLAHERTY.
(Special to The Daily Worker)

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—John L. Lewis is not a deep thinker but he is a deep schemer. He knows how to dodge trouble, temporarily at least. One of the severest tests of his dictatorship at the convention was the Howat case. He feared it. He knew that Howat had a strong personal following—a following that would not stand any nonsense when the question came up for discussion.

How he would handle the Howat case was the subject for much discussion since the convention opened. Some were of the opinion that a recommendation would be made by the committee on appeals and grievances that would look to the delegates like a reinstatement. Lewis might do something that would draw the fangs of the opposition so that he could leave the convention a victor, after having successfully violated the constitution in previous tests of strength.

Another view which was shared by the DAILY WORKER correspondent and published in one of our issues was that Lewis would hold over the Howat case until the last moment and declare the convention adjourned as soon as the committee made its report. That is just what happened.

On the last day of the convention the delegates generally lose interest in the proceedings. They are in a hurry to get home. The bait of an early adjournment was dangled before them by the administration leaders during the two preceding days. This was for the purpose of putting the opposition in the unfavorable position of dragging out the convention.

Usually the last act of a convention of the United Mine Workers is to set the time and place for the next convention. It cannot legally adjourn until this is done. The suspicion that Howat was going to be flimflammed was apparent when on Saturday morning, after Secretary Green made some announcements Lewis brought up the question of setting the date for the next convention. This business was purposely dragged out by the administration to take up as much time as possible, the only other business before the delegates being the report of the committee on appeals and grievances. This committee was originally scheduled to make its report ahead of the scale committee but for obvious reasons it was placed at the bottom of the list.

After Indianapolis was selected as the meeting place of the next convention and Lewis made a threat that "any organized attempt to obstruct the business of this morning's session would be dealt with" the grievance committee began to make its report. It was twenty minutes of ten and the administration had stated that the convention should adjourn at twelve o'clock, thus allowing less than two hours for this very important report with the Myerscough and Howat cases likely to bring into play many of the best speakers on both sides.

Delegate G. W. Savage, secretary of District No. 6 and as reactionary a tool as ever led a battalion of payrollers made the report for the grievance committee. Several petty grievances were disposed off, the recommendations of the committee to refer to the International Executive Board being concurred with.

Tom Myerscough's appeal was reached. There was a noticeable stir among the delegates. Myerscough's appeal was a dignified statement of the position of a militant miner who announced his communist position without apology and signified his intention to continue his work in behalf of the revolutionary working class movement as long as life remained in his body.

Myerscough denied the charge that he was a disruptionist or a dual unionist. He stated, however, that he was in favor of dethroning the reactionary fakers who now dominated the union. Hundreds of militants applauded the reading of the report particularly the sections that breathed the class struggle.

With an air of judicial poise Delegate Savage read the committee's decision. They found that Myerscough did attend a meeting under the auspices of the Progressive Miners in Pittsburg, that he was expelled by the District 5 executive board, that he circulated attacks on John L. Lewis, William Green et al and that his announced determination to continue the work that he was engaged in rendered him undesirable as a member of the United Mine Workers in the eyes of John L. Lewis and his henchmen.

Free Speech Taboo.

When Tom Myerscough tried to get the floor to speak on his appeal Lewis in a voice like that of a criminal judge delivering a death sentence said, "Thomas Myerscough, the committee has renderd its report that your so-called appeal has no standing before the convention. The convention has no authority to further consider your appeal. You cannot be heard on this question on the floor of this convention." He put the question on the committee's report which was carried against a heavy opposition vote.

The delegates were anxious to get to the Howat case. Delegate Savage read Howat's appeal. Then the committee's decision. Howat had not complied with the requirements of the constitution, he had caused the international losses of funds in going to the courts for redress and so on. The decision of the committee was that until Howat complied with sundry imaginary constitutional requirements his case was not properly before the convention.

Lewis Becomes Mute.

At this point three fourths of the delegates were on their feet cheering for Howat. The motion to accept the committee's report was put, the tellers counted the votes for and against but the tabulation was never announced. That the committee's report was defeated was so obvious that even the monumental gall of John L. Lewis deserted him and his lips were sealed. The reporters at the press table felt that had the vote been counted Howat would be restored to membership with all rights and privileges in the union.

Lewis threw the constitution to the winds and turned the platform over to his gunmen. While the payrollers and his other lickspittles passed by and shook hands with him after that disgraceful scene the militant miners were meeting in the center of the hall organizing the forces that will bring about the downfall of reaction in the miners union. Had this been done when the Cleveland convention broke up in a similar manner two years ago, John L. Lewis would not have gone away from Tomlinson Hall crowing about his illegal victory.

Nearing Declares France Has Reached End of Her Rope

"Surprise has been expressed in many quarters at the stability of the Russian government," writes Scott Nearing in the February Liberator. "No student of the economic basis on which the soviet government is founded will feel any such surprise—quite the reverse. He will regard it as the most natural thing in the world.

"Take the new Russian currency as an example. The Russian State (government) bank has adopted as the currency unit, the chervonetz, a 10-ruble piece. The chervonetz was quoted in New York, Jan. 17, 1924, at $4.58. On the same day the pound sterling was quoted at $4.26, which means that while the pound sterling stood at 88 per cent of par, the chervonetz stood at 89 per cent of par. In the estimate of New York bankers on Jan. 17, 1924, the promise to pay of the soviet republic was sounder than the promise of the British empire."

"France has reached the end of her rope," Nearing declares in the same issue of The Liberator. "When she passes over the brink, pulling Belgium and perhaps Britain after her, the keystone of European capitalism will have fallen. After that the arch will crumble rapidly."

California Prison Overcrowded.

SAN QUENTIN, Cal.—San Quentin prison has now reached its absolute limit of capacity. There are 2,603 prisoners inside the walls and 278 out on road work. If any more are received before any of these are discharged, emergency measures will have to be taken to accommodate them. As it is, two men are sleeping in one-man cells and three men in two-men cells.

Nearly 100 of these prisoners are victims of the criminal syndicalism law, and six more are on trial at this writing and from all indications will be the first subjects of the warden's emergency measures.

The Land for the Users!

NO TEARS FLOW FOR WILSON AT LEGION'S ORDER

Mourn Only for Lenin in Pittsburgh Meeting

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—More than a thousand workers jammed the Lyceum Theatre today to honor the memory of Nicolai Lenin, resisted the efforts of American Legionaires to swing it into an occasion of mourning for Wilson. The meeting was addressed by Fred Merrick, the District Organizer, and Jay Lovestone.

Despite repeated advanced warnings thru the press from the American Legion that the meeting would be broken up, as it was in Monessen, the workers flocked en masse and turned the gathering into one of the most successful meetings ever held by workingmen in Pittsburgh.

Merrick and Lovestone brought the enthusiastic audience to repeated applause when they told of Lenin's great services in uniting the workers of the world against the imperialists, in building the Communist International, and in organizing the most constructive movement the world has yet seen—the international Communist movement. An appeal for membership in the Workers Party as the Party of Lenin in America was made.

At the close of the meeting the American Legionaries,, Department of Justice Agents and all sorts of non-descript secret service men, who turned out in large numbers and occupied the front seats, attempted to raise a turmoil. One of their crew got up and asked the audience to rise and bow their heads in reverence to Wilson whose death he announced. It was only the tactfulness of Merrick and the skill with which he handled the request that prevented a riot as the audience refused to comply with this show of pseudo patriotism. Department of Justice Agent Lennon was seen in the box coaching the Legionaire.

The attempt of the disturbers to force the audience to sing "America" also failed and the meeting adjourned peacefully.

A collection of about $250 was made. The net proceeds will go towards the relief of the starving German workers.

Employers Quit When Lockout Is Found a Failure

(By The Federated Press)

NEW YORK.—A crisis in the New York garment industries has been averted and only a minor aftermath remains after an abrupt, two-day stoppage which tied up 75% of the industry here.

Owing largely to a conflict between the contractors and manufacturers in the clothing trades, a lockout was proclaimed, affecting more than 20,000 organized garment workers. Simultaneously, 5000 workers, employed in 150 New York firms, went on strike to enforce existing union agreements. After its second day, the lockout was abandoned and the men returned to the shops. The 5000 strikers are still out. It is stated at the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' headquarters that the spirit of the striking men is determined and that their fight for the defense of union standards enjoys every prospect of success.

Coolidge Relief for the Bankers, Not for Farmers

(Continued from Page 1)

due to unfortunate agricultural conditions," he said.

"There is every indication that in the case of some of the institutions which have been compelled to close their doors during the past year, the difficulties have been due essentially to poor banking rather than to distressed agriculture.

"The principal purpose of this conference is to secure cooperation. Agriculture cannot stand alone. The banks cannot stand alone. A great amount of money has been spent to establish the population in the area affected.

"It represents some of the best elements of our citizenship. In this day of distress and adversity, it ought to be saved because it is worth saving. It can be saved if all of you are interested and are willing to do what you can do.

"Without you the government can do practically nothing. With you the government can save the situation."

Secretary Hoover was appointed chairman of the conference by President Coolidge.

Work Daily for "The Daily!"

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History of the American Trade Union Movement.....Solon de Leon
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American Imperialism since 1860...............Dr. Chas. Brower
COURSES CONTINUED—Marxism, Economics, Evolution, Literature, English.—NEW TERM begins Feb. 5, 1924.—Register at 127 University Place.

WILKES-BARRE'S MEETING BUSTERS GET IN TROUBLE

Hart and His Gunmen Sued for Assault

(By The Federated Press)

NEW YORK. — Dan Hart, mayor of Wilkes-Barre, Pa., has bitten off more than he can chew, and put his foot in it, mixed metaphorically speaking. It appears that Dan Hart has been trying to transform Wilkes-Barre into a hard-boiled, heartless, Bret Harte town, with himself in a William S. Hart role.

Anyway, Dan Hart is now being sued for felonious assault, along with over-zealous members of the local post of the American Legion. These proceedings were instituted by the American Civil Liberties Union upon the receipt of a telegram from Mayor Hart, stating that he "would not tolerate any organization holding meetings in Wilkes-Barre which is opposed by the American Legion."

Broke Up Lenin Meeting

Dan Hart's difficulties spring from his endorsement of the Legion's action in breaking up a Lenin meeting, held under the auspices of the Workers Party a few days ago.

"I shall not allow any meetings of anarchists and communists to be held in this city," telegraphs this Daniel-about-to-come-to-judgment. "Freedom of speech . . . under the red flag of anarchy will never be tolerated."

In his reference to the flags of anarchy and communism, Mayor Hart obviously confuses the red and the black. This might be merely awkward at roulette; but it is a more serious blunder in politics.

"All meetings of this character in the future," wires the palpitant Hart, "will be submitted to the Legion committees for approval before they are permitted."

Free Speech Test Coming

Preparatory to the free speech test meeting, on February 10, the Civil Liberties Union is seeking a court order, compelling Mayor Hart to provide police protection. Meanwhile, the Union has also informed Governor Gifford Pinchot of the facts and requested his co-operation, should the courts fail to act. World war veterans, an Episcopal church bishop and a distinguished lawyer will be among the speakers at the February 10 meeting.

Mayor Hart's star-spangled telegram has been sent to Governor Pinchot, with the remark that it is "one of the most extraordinary examples of official lawlessness which has come to the attention of the Civil Liberties Union."

Kidnaped Baby Recovered

HOUSTON, Texas, Feb. 4.—A baby, kidnaped from its sick mother, eight months ago and sold to passing tourists for $100, was recovered here today by Prohibition Officer James M. Gillam, of Kansas City.

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LOST.—New Galosh for right foot at Ashland Auditorium Sunday night. Party making mistake kindly see Lydia Beidel at Lenin Memorial Tuesday night, the 29th, in same hall.

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"A Week" Draws Hundreds or New Readers to Daily Worker

How many of the present regular readers of the DAILY WORKER are particularly interested in the forthcoming serial publication of "A Week," by Iury Libedinski? Hundreds, if not thousands of them, if the number of letters written to the editor is any indication.

Whether this great novel will be run daily or as a special feature of the Saturday Magazine is still a matter for our readers to decide. So far the vote seems to be strongly in favor of daily instalments, but if the adherents of that plan do not make their wishes felt, it may be that before Feb. 16th, the date now set for the publication of the first instalment, the votes for weekly instalments will have piled up to such an extent that the score will have been reversed.

The DAILY WORKER business office is particularly interested in the attitude which American workers are taking to the serial publication of this story of the Russian Revolution.

The business manager admitted that a part of that interest had been aroused because of the many workers who had taken out new subscriptions because of having first been attracted to the DAILY WORKER because of this new venture in working-class journalism.

"The business office is also interested," said the manager, "in the number of subscribers to the weekly Worker who, having been receiving the DAILY WORKER by reason of their unexpired subs, will be wise enough to renew in time to prevent their missing the first instalments of Libedinski's novel."

Renew Subs Now to Get First Instalment of "A Week".

A fairly heavy proportion of the subscriptions which have been carried over to the Daily from the weekly Worker have not yet been renewed. Those whose address label bears the number "338" or "352" should take note that their subscriptions expire on February 14th and March 1st, respectively. Similarly those whose address labels bear the date "2-14-24" or any date between that and "3-1-24" should note that their sub expires within the same period.

Readers of the DAILY WORKER are advised to inspect the address label on their paper and if their sub expires, to send in their renewal at once.

Workers' School in New York City Opens Second Term

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK CITY.—The SECOND TERM of the WORKERS' SCHOOL, 127 University Place, began Tuesday, Feb. 5.

The first term has proven that the desire and need for truly proletarian education are great. Especially necessary is systematic proletarian education that should help the workers meet the political and industrial emergencies that face them in the struggle with the ruling classes.

Education has so far been monopolized by the master class to maintain the working class in subjection. It is the duty of the Working Class to break the wall of darkness with which the capitalist class has surrounded them. WE MUST USE THE WEAPON OF EDUCATION TO HELP US ACHIEVE THE LIBERATION OF THE WORKING CLASS.

The task that the Workers' School has set before it is huge, but important. For its aim is to make the school a force in American life. Considering its limited resources, it must be said that the school has been a great success, both morally and educationally.

The second term begins with a continuation of many of the courses of the first term, as MARXISM, HISTORY, EVOLUTION, PUBLIC SPEAKING, LITERATURE, ENGLISH, advanced intermediate and elementary. The following courses have been added so far:

Modern European History, J. S. Poyntz.

History of the American Trade Union Movement, Solon de Leon.

History of the Three Internationales, Ludwig Lore.

Imperialism since 1860 in the United States, Charles Brower.

The Syndicalist Movement in Europe, Arnold Roller.

The week commencing Feb. 5 will be registration and visiting week. Tell your friends about it. Write or call for further information.

HELP TO BUILD A MUCH NEEDED WORKERS' SCHOOL.

Every Sunday night, OPEN FORUM and Social. Admission free.

Shows Unemployment Growing in Hungary at an Alarming Rate

By FRITZ KREJCSI

(Staff Correspondent of The Federated Press)

BUDAPEST. — Unemployment in Hungary is rising at an alarming pace, and the country is confronted with a serious economic crisis. Altho Hungary is an overwhelmingly agrarian nation, the number of workless industrial laborers has mounted 25 per cent since October. Meanwhile, several vital industries are about to shift from a full-time to a part-time basis, and thousands more workmen will be thrown to the street pavements.

The Magyar trade unions are paying out enormous sums in unemployment allowance, and their treasuries are nearly drained. In certain industries, the number of workers dismissed amounts to two-thirds of all those employed. The trade unions demand state help for the unemployed and a constructive building program as a necessary alternative to relief for the unemployed. Labor is also advocating a bill which shall make it illegal for employers arbitrarily to shut down their plants.

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Cost of Living Goes Up.

BUDAPEST.—The cost of living in Hungary increased by 12 per cent in December, and is still ascending. The official minimum wage has been raised from $11 to $12 a week.

Since 1914, the cost of necessities in Hungary has increased 5,741 times, while wages have increased only 3,559 times. A suit of clothes costs 9,348 times more than during the war.

Watch the "Daily Worker" for the first instalment of "A Week", the great epic of the Russian revolution, by the brilliant young Russian writer, Iury Libedinsky. It will start soon.

Middle West Is Hit by the Worst Storm of Winter

Many cities west and north of Chicago, were isolated yesterday from telegraph and telephone communication by the worst snow and windstorm of the winter.

Minnesota, Wisconsin, the Dakotas, Iowa and Nebraska, were the worst sufferers. Minneapolis, St. Paul and other cities in Minnesota, were completely cut off. Lincoln, Hastings, Fremont and other Nebraska cities also were cut off. Milwaukee received an interrupted service, but the rest of the state received little or no service. The Dakotas appeared to be cut off. Des Moines, Iowa, was isolated.

Rain and sleet were responsible for most of the trouble. Wires sagged and many broke under the weight of the ice and pressure of the gale.

Many of the cities were in total darkness during the night as electric light wires collapsed. Electric wire poles gave way in many places.

Railroad service was demoralized in some portions of the storm area. Trains were many hours late.

In Nebraska, the wind reached a velocity of 50 miles an hour. Huge snow drifts are piling up and unless the storm abates shortly, rail traffic will be blocked. The storm is sweeping eastward.

• • •

Winter Rages In Southwest.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 4.—The worst blizzard of the winter raged over the southwest and west today.

Sweeping eastward from the Rocky mountains, the storm demoralized rail and wire communications and caused heavy loss to livestock.

Following a spring-like day, the mercury took a sudden tumble Sunday night.

Heavy wet snow started falling, accompanied by a gale.

Trains were running hours behind time, having great difficulty in fighting their way against the drifting snow and heavy wind.

Heavy demands for relief were made upon all charitable agencies by the poor and indigent in Kansas City. Fuel and food were needed for relief.

• • •

Collision in Blizzard.

HILLSDALE, Wyo., Feb. 4.—In a blizzard here Sunday the eastbound Overland Limited train collided with the Portland limited Sunday morning, but no one was injured.

Both trains were eastbound. The engineer on the Overland, knowing the Portland train was in the vicinity, was running under control, not to exceed ten miles an hour, officials said.

The engine of the Overland and the observation car of the Portland were somewhat damaged. Passengers were only slightly shaken up.

L. A. Times' Bubble About Trotzky's Fall Shattered

More details of the successful Lenin Memorial meetings in Los Angeles have come by mail. In spite of rain Symphony Hall and a hall at the building for disabled veterans were jammed to the doors.

Ella Reeves Bloor spoke on the need of educating our children to the ideals of Nicolai Lenin. Russian, Yiddish, German and Spanish speakers followed, giving the meetings the international character, linguistically, and every other way.

Every mention of the name of Lenin was applauded. The vicious Los Angeles Times, commenting on the death of Lenin, took comfort in the Petrograd dispatches telling of the "fall" of Trotzky. Unfortunately for the comfort of the Times Trotzky's position as military commissar has just been confirmed by the Russian government and the unity of the administration under Rykov guarantees a continuation of proletarian power.

NEW YORK. — Meetings of the French branch of the Workers Party are held Tuesday evening, each week, at 8:30, at 143 East 103d street.

EXPERTS HUNT OIL PROFITS IN BROKERS' BOOKS

Look for Speculations by High Officials

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—Federal trade commission experts have been turned loose on books of Washington brokers, hunting for huge profits believed made by governmnet officials thru trading in oil stock just before the Teapot Dome lease became public.

Members of the senate committee investigating Teapot Dome called in the trade commission's experts to go thru brokers' records when the brokers objected to submitting their books to the committee on the ground that they were too voluminous to be taken to the capital.

Senator Walsh, chief investigator on the senate public lands committee, which is in charge of the inquiry into the naval oil leasing scandal, has been trying for months to trace down rumors that there was big speculation by officials before the lease was announced.

Chairman Lenroot announced that hearings of the committee have been postponed for several days out of respect to the memory of ex-President Wilson. Lenroot made no effort to have passed today a resolution continuing the powers of the committee.

This was planned to meet objection of former Secretary of the Interior Fall, charged with improper actions in connection with the leases. Fall refused to testify before the committee Saturday and passage of a new empowering resolution is necessary for the committee to compel him to tell his story.

Meantime Atlee Pomerene, the new Democratic counsel selected by President Coolidge to aid in court action for cancellation of the leases, held a series of conferences with senators. He began an immediate study of the evidence and suit is expected to be filed possibly within the week.

Letters to 'The Daily'

Against the Color Line.

To The DAILY WORKER: In the January 29 issue of The DAILY WORKER there appeared an article by Lovett-Fort-Whiteman, entitled, "The Negro in the Industries," where he charges that the white worker excludes the negro from his unions. Enclosed you will find a clipping from the International Molders' Journal, where it shows that the Molders' Union takes in any worker regardless of his race, color or religion, providing he served four years as an apprentice at the trade, or if he works at a machine takes him in sooner, but as a machine operator. The United Mine Workers takes in colored folks, too. So if you would rectify that statement by Lovett-Fort-Whiteman, in regard to this matter, it would clarify the issue considerably in regard to the white and colored workers.—JOHN TOMASI.

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(The color line is gradually disappearing in the American labor movement but some unions still bar their colored fellow workers. It is the duty of every class conscious trade unionist to work for the speedy elimination of this barrier to solidarity.—Editor, The DAILY WORKER.)

Venizelos Offers Resignation as New Cabinet Forms

(Special to The Daily Worker)

ATHENS, Feb. 4.—Premier Venizelos today presented his formal resignation to the regent, who will ask M. Cafantaris to form a cabinet.

Chicago Branch Meetings.

Chicago Mid-City branch of the Workers Party is meeting twice a month, at Emanuel Memorial Hall, Taylor and Ogden avenues. The meetings are on the first Wednesday of the month, for members, and the third Wednesday when friends and sympathizers are invited to be present.

All members of the branch are urged to attend the meeting of DAILY WORKER agents and active comrades Thursday evening, Feb. 7, at the Technical School, 1902 W. Division street, Chicago.

Police Fight Demented Man

CLEVELAND, O., Feb. 4.—Police today stormed a rooming house here, with tear bombs and shot and wounded a demented man who has terrorized neighbors and held four squads of officers at bay since 7:30 P. M. Sunday. The wounded man was captured and rushed to a hospital.

BUSY TONIGHT?

Volunteer workers are needed at the office of

THE DAILY WORKER

Phone: Lincoln 7680

and say you'll be up tonight to help

THE DAILY WORKER
1640 N. Halsted St.

With the Labor Editors

(NOTE—Under this head the DAILY WORKER will publish from time to time editorials and articles from the labor press of the world. The publication of such articles and editorials does not mean, necessarily, that the DAILY WORKER is in entire agreement with the sentiments expressed. The articles will be selected for forcefulness of expression, literary style and information contained therein, as well as for agreement with the DAILY WORKER policy.)

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From the Mid-West Labor News, official organ of the Omaha Central Labor Council, J. A. Lochray, editor.

St. Paul or Bust!

The professional politicians, the pussyfooters, the gum-shoers, the office-seekers, and political traders in general are moving heaven and earth in an effort to "kill" the May 30th unity meet to be held at St. Paul.

A little handful of their tribe met at Washington the other day. After carefully examining the premises to see that no "comoonists" were lurking about, they went on record for "postponement of the May 30th convention until after the Democrat and Republican conventions." Such a proposal is nothing more than the vilest treason to the interests of the wage-workers and farmers, and must not be given consideration, if the farmer-labor movement is to succeed.

Certain followers of this aggregation attempted to put across a similar measure at the Denver farmer-labor convention, but were howled out of court. "Exclude the reds" was the slogan of this element at Denver, but they found that the real dirt farmers and wage-earners would tolerate no such disruptive efforts when the conference went on record as opposed to the barring of any progressive elements from the St. Paul convention.

The May 30th convention is an attempt on the part of the workers and farmers to do something for themselves. They are not going to St. Paul to establish a party of professional office seekers. The political job-hunters who go to St. Paul will get further if they conduct themselves accordingly.

The Lewis Convention

By THOMAS MYERSCOUGH.

(Special to The Daily Worker)

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—"For WHAT PURPOSE does the delegate arise?" is a phrase that is familiar to the ears of any miner or other person that has sat in a miners' convention since the one in 1919 at Cleveland, O.

Those are the words that must be answered by every delegate to a miners' convention since John L. Lewis began to ACT as President of the United Mine Workers of America in 1919.

Not only must that query be answered, but the answer must meet the approval of Lewis before the delegate is accorded the privilege of speaking, for Lewis rules with an iron heel. Just as familiar as the query is his stereotyped answer for when one mingles with a group of men who have attended conventions of this numerically strong union, he often hears the remarks of Lewis used in a jocular way, and so much so that many miners who have never been to a convention, and who have never seen or heard Lewis in action, will answer to that query the words "SIT DOWN, THE DELEGATE IS NOT IN ORDER".

Those are the familiar words of Lewis and he uses them so often that it would not be surprising if he disturbs his slumber during the night by thinking he is presiding over a miners convention.

To call him a DEMAGOGUE or a TYRANT would be putting it mildly, and I doubt seriously if one possessing a vocabulary the equal of Lewis' own could find words sufficiently strong to properly classify him.

Lewis has done more than any other one person to bring about the present state of affairs in the miners union, and it is only a matter of time until he will pass into oblivion, as far as the miners union is concerned.

The "wonderful victory" he is claiming over the rank and file, is not a victory, it was a slaughter, and he knows better than any other person that as soon as the delegates return home and report, that the reaction will be such as to rock the very foundation of the miners union. In that convention on every issue he took the same identical position that one would expect an agent of WALL STREET to take, and his action on the Ku Klux Klan when he made his voice conspicuous by its silence, he showed conclusively that he was either in favor of it or else he is afraid of the "NIGHTY" gang, whichever guess is right is sufficient proof that he is not a fit person to lead a labor organization.

The same goes for Murray and Green. By their acts they shall be known. The beginning of the end of that regime has begun, and when, and not until the end of the tyrant reign is passed, the old United Mine Workers of America will be able to march to greater glories for the men who pay the DUES.

"Sub" Campaign Is Catching the Imagination of Chicago Militants

"Why wait until February 10?" seems to be the only complaint concerning the great DAILY WORKER subscription campaign which was announced for Chicago in yesterday's issue of THE DAILY WORKER. Otherwise the news of the campaign has been received with universal satisfaction.

"One thousand new readers by March 10" has caught the imagination of the present readers of the only militant daily in America and scores of them are "set to go" as soon as the word is given.

The managers of the campaign advise those who are impatient to get started, not to wait but to get some good practice for the campaign proper by collecting subs in the meantime.

A considerable difference of opinion has been created over the matter of prizes for the winners of the campaign. It is argued that no matter who gets the most subs, the working-class is the winner if the campaign goes over big, which seems to be taken for granted. However, THE DAILY WORKER has resolved to give prizes of material worth to those who make the best record during the subscription drive and the vote falls on the determination of what the prize shall be. One ambitious comrade who expects to be a contender for first prize suggests that be a portable typewriter. The campaign managers are open to other suggestions. Bring them to the campaign meeting which will be held at the Russian Technical School, 1902 W. Division Ct., Thursday evening, Feb. 7, at 8:15 P. M. Every militant in Chicago who wants to help THE DAILY WORKER grow will be there.

LETTISH WORK DEMAND AMER RECOGNIZE RUS

Tell How Riga M factures Lies

Smith Hall, Hamlin and Madi St., Chicago, was crowded to capac with Lettish workers from Chic and vicinity, where a mass meeti was held to discuss the question o recognition of the Russian Soviet government and opening of trade relations between this country and th government of the Russian people Many of those present were new arrivals from Latvia, the neighboring country of Russia.

Speakers told how in Riga, the capital city of Latvia, lies and slanders were fabricated and propagated for the purpose to poison the minds of the Latvian workers against the Soviet Government. Having come to the United States, they find that the same lies are circulated here and many these lies given official recognition.

At the end of the meeting, following resolution was read and adopted by acclamation:

RESOLVED, by a mass meeting of several hundred Letts, originally from Latvia, assembled in Smith Hall, Chicago, Ill., Saturday, Feb. 2, 1924, that we are in favor of full recognition of the Russian Soviet Government by the Government of the United States and that diplomatic and trade relations between these two countries be established without further delay, for the benefit of the people of these United States and the people of Soviet Russia.

RESOLVED to declare our conviction and belief, that the allegations against the Russian Soviet Government and is nothing short of czarist propaganda, carried on by czarist elements in Europe and in this country or in their behalf, by the paid agents, and be it further

RESOLVED that a copy of the resolution be sent to Senator Borah, Washington, D. C., and copies given to the press.

Tribune, Leading Faker, Squeals at Russ Censor

The Chicago Tribune, which been caught red handed in the gr est lies against the Soviet Republ now finds its correspondent forbi den in Russia unless he complies wi certain censorship provisions.

The Tribune's correspondent pu his refusal to accept the Russi conditions on the basis of a devotion to the principles of free press and untrammelled correspondence.

One of the worst instances of Tribune news faking on Russia was its publication in 1921 of a street-fighting picture alleged to have been taken during certain made-out-of-whole-cloth 1921 riots. The picture was actually dug out of Tribune files. It first appeared in 1917.

The Tribune will be little perturbed by the absence of a Russian correspondent. It can lie just as well from the outside. Furthermore the Tribune has such a provincial news policy, that the loss of some Russian news will make little difference in view of its sewer flood of Chicago scandal and crime news.

Bandits Get Big Sum.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Feb. 4.—Between $10,000 and $15,000 was obtained by bandits in daylight holdup followed by a revolver battle here today.

The money was the Saturday and Sunday receipts of the Finkelstein and Ruben Theatres in St. Paul.

The bandits, believed to be at least five in number, apparently had been waiting for the bank messengers to leave the movie offices.

Protect the Foreign Born!

UNINVITED GUESTS AT MINERS' CONVENTION

By NATALIE GOMEZ and KITTY HARRIS.

"DAILY WORKER, 3 cents a copy," was the first sound that greeted the miners at the opening of the Miners' Convention in Tomlinson Hall, Indianapolis, Ind. The sight of two girls with bundles of THE DAILY was very unusual among a crowd of sturdy, hard-handed coal-diggers. Many of them stopped and, after eying us curiously, bought the paper. Most of them did not even know that it was a labor paper and we had to answer all sorts of questions about it. It was not long tho before they found out that the DAILY WORKER was not just a labor paper but, as many remarked, "the best labor paper they have ever seen."

At first our sales were limited to the group of so-called reds, most of whom, with the exception of the Workers Party members, saw the paper for the first time. Steadily our sales began to increase. Even those who did not boast any radical sympathies, bought the paper regularly, because, as they themselves said, "it was the only paper that gave a detailed and correct report of the convention and news of the labor world." After three days we were able to sell from 450 to 500 copies a day and many of the delegates gave us 5, 10 and even 25 cents for a copy. They regarded the paper as an absolute necessity. If we happened to be a few minutes later than usual, we would find a crowd anxiously waiting for us on the street. Praises and compliments were showered on the paper—too many to quote here. A large number of miners asked us to send the paper home every day during the convention, assuring us that once their friends get to know "The Daily" they will be sure to subscribe.

The DAILY WORKER was not the only thing we sold. At every meeting held by the progressives and the Workers Party we had a table with a selection of all the latest magazines, party pamphlets, books and a few of Upton Sinclair's novels. It was all very new to the miners and they bought freely, fascinated by the range of subjects dealt with in the pamphlets and books.

It was the unanimous opinion of the comrades in Indianapolis that The DAILY WORKER had a very significant effect on the convention. It helped the progressives to shape their minds and the influence was evident that a mere handful of about 25 or 30 party members had solidified a group of hundreds who voted with them on every issue. The propaganda value of "The Daily" was not confined to the convention. Many of the miners coming from districts where there is no Party organization realized the necessity of forming it and were discussing ways and means of circulating The DAILY WORKER in their locality as a start in this work. We expect that the results of getting this large body of miners, coming from every mining district of the country, acquainted with The DAILY WORKER, will be felt in the near future. As one of the comrades said, "the advertising value cannot be figured in dollars and cents." (Speaking of dollars and cents, the total amount of literature sold was $340.00.)

In closing, we want to extend ou appreciations to the miners wh supported The DAILY WORKE and the splendid attitude that they displayed to us personally. With the exception of a few rather nasty remarks from the officials we have never received anything but the most cordial and comradely treatment from the rank and file of the delegation. And their farewell words were: "Hope to see you at the next convention!"

Milan Post Office Looted.

Burglars some time during t night looted the post office at Mila Illinois, and escaped with $647 cash and 1,000 money order blan the Post Office Department was n fied here today.

Amalgamation means strength!

Killed by Auto Thieves.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 4.—As his sweetheart sat close by, Gordo W. Swettart, 23, local police offic was shot and instantly killed by a thieves on the Hard Road sout here.

Don't be a "Yes, But," supp The Daily Worker. Send in y scription at once.

TON CULTURE HAST AT RISE F RED ACTIVITY

shevism Is Winning in the U. S. A.

By H. M. WICKS

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BOSTON, Mass.—Staid and conser-ative Boston, always alert to add to s laurels as defender of that meta-hysical entity called "Americanism" as made the startling discovery that he Department of Commerce at Washington is under the domination of a Bolshevik sympathizer, Mr. Herbert Hoover. This was revealed to the writer and William Simons, organizer of District 1, Workers Party of America, by an elegant lady acting as a guide at an anti-Red display, held at 280 Dartmouth Street, this city. Before visiting this address, we had been under the impression that Bolshevism was gaining in the United States, but we never before had the slightest inkling of the number of people that had been affected by this revolutionary propaganda.

Displays Weekly Worker

A full page article in the BOSTON TRANSCRIPT of January 24, dealing with the Red menace to the United States and containing a reproduction of the first page of the Weekly Worker containing the proclamation of the Workers Party regarding the Hughes forgery against Soviet Russia, concluded with the information that an exhibit of Revolutionary literature and other forms of propaganda was being held at the Dartmouth Street address which was open to the public.

We decided to investigate, so we started out the next morning in quest of the place which we located in the aristocratic Back Bay district of Boston. Upon entering the room we were greeted by a middle aged lady who informed us that an admission price of fifty cents was required. We invested the required amount and entered a room with walls profusely decorated with newspapers, posters, proclamations, etc. Four large tables contained pamphlets, books and leaflets alleged to have emanated from Red sources. A sec-nd lady somewhat more aged than e first escorted us around the room xplaining the sinister machinations f those horrible Bolsheviks who are t to wreck our sublime government.

"Young Comrade" Exhibited

he lady asked us precisely what were interested in and we said othing in particular, but we were urious to see the whole display. Not nowing where to start her expose we ggested that propaganda in the hools was rather interesting, so she rst selected a pamphlet issued by the Workers Educational Bureau, an institution founded by Matthew Woll of the Gompers dynasty. This she informed us was one of the most diabolical conspiracies for the propagation of Bolshevism under the guise of education that is known. Nearby were copies of the "Young Comrade" with heavy underscoring in pencil of a paragraph dealing with young workers ignoring gods in the sky and concentrating upon the problems of their every-day life here.

The inconsistency of the display and the simple naivete of the lady was revealed when she next showed us an hysterical folder issued by the A. F. of L. containing all the banalities of the Chester Wright-William English Walling libels against Soviet Russia and the Communist International. When informed that the Workers Educational folder was issued by the A. F. of L. the lady merely muttered an inaudible sentence and hastened to show us the rest of the exhibit. Next we were shown a page of the New York Times, containing an article by the notorious renegade Socialist and preverter of Marx, John Spargo, wherein he reviled the Soviet regime and hailed American democracy as the protector of humanity.

Hoover a Bolshevik

Mr. Herbert Hoover, we were informed is a dangerous Red sympathizer and succeeded in obtaining an appropriation of "taxpayers money" for the famine in Russia. She also related how Hoover and the big packers, principally Armour & Co., are in a conspiracy to repeat the performance with the German famine as an excuse. According to our hysterical guide the packers have a large surplus of meat they want to get rid of and Hoover is trying to assist them rob the government by purchasing this surplus at "government prices"—hatever those are. This so astonished us that we remained speechless on the subject.

Next the lady assailed the Rev. L. O. Hartmann, editor of Zion Herald, and amidst many innuendos and suspicious gestures conveyed the information that Rev. Hartmann was seriously suspected of radical connections too horrible to mention.

Again she turned to the Young Workers League and displayed a copy of the Young Worker, a weekly publication of the League. She expressed grave forebodings over the future of the youth of the country if such propaganda were permitted. Asked if she thought this was also from foreign sources, she surprised us by saying, "Well, it is hard to tell, but you Americans can realize what this means." Evidently she thought us safe with her confidences, so she said she was a Canadian, but that she had been here since she was very young—obviously a long time ago. She implied that she considered herself still a Canadian by referring to us as "you Americans."

Exhibits Daily Worker

On one table was a complete file of the Daily Worker and the lady said this was a particularly ominous development—a Communist Daily paper. The Federated Press bulletin was also prominently displayed.

Another table contained a display of Communist literature, Communist Party membership cards, stamps, buttons, etc. A copy of Bishop Brown's "Communism and Christianism" was displayed and the guide almost forgot she was an elegant lady in heaping vituperation upon the Bishop. He had disgraced "the cloth" and as an Episcopalean, she resented such impudence. When she showed us a display of literature under the head of "Feminism" we were regaled with the sinister machinations of Miss Alice Paul of the Woman's Party who is endeavoring to destroy the American home. The elegant guide had much to say derogatory to "these maiden ladies" who talk about how to run a home; the implication being that the conduct of homes is the exclusive prerogative of New England ladies of the Back Bay district. A peculiar twist of the lady's particular form of reaction was exhibited in her denunciation of the Woman's Party effort to introduce an "equal rights" bill in various state legislatures on the ground that such a bill would destroy the protection of women in the home. In her opposition to that bill she was unconsciously supporting the agitation of the Women's Trade Union League, which is fighting the bill as a reactionary measure because it would take away the protective legislation for women in industry. Altho this bill of the Woman's Party was viciously reactionary, she imagined it contained a threat of Bolshevism.

Anti-religious posters next incited her fury. There were a group of posters from the Communist Party of Russia depicting the tributes paid by the peasantry to the priests on the occasions of birth, baptism, marriage, and death. On another poster which she exhibited and which was mentioned in the Transcript the day before was a cartoon depicting a workman with a large hammer climbing up the stairs of heaven menacing a row of grotesque figures with flowing beards that could be seen shrinking back from the top of the ladder. The figures were labelled God, St. Peter, Gabriel, etc. The lady fairly gasped and for a time it seemed she would collapse of apoplexy trying to describe her fear of such propaganda.

Promised Expose a Fraud

The article in the Transcript the evening before conveyed the notion that proof of Secretary of State Hughes charges against Soviet Russia, could be obtained at this "exhibit," but when we asked to see them we were told they were not there, but that they had evidence that they existed in Washington, D. C. Of course we considered it useless to tell the lady that her wonderful "exhibit" was merely a collection of well known publications, issued openy and that they could be obtained anywhere. A few foreign language pamphlets had been contributed by Boris Brasol and by the pen prostitute R. M. Whitney, who recently peddled some stale documents to the Transcript for pelf.

Our guide told us that another woman, a Mrs. Frothingham, one of the Back Bay residents who moves in the most ancient circles in Boston, really knew all about this thing and that she was sorry she was absent, as we could get a great real of startling information from her.

If Mrs. Frothingham is more naive than our guide, she must be totally bereft of what passes for human intelligence. The husbands of such women must find it very easy to concoct fairy tales that are acceptable when they decide to enjoy some of their nights away from home.

Such people are hang-overs from the old days of Boston, when the detestible textile bourgeois originated their "culture" based upon the unrequited slavery of men, women and children in the mills of New England. They still strive to preserve the shell of their former cultural surroundings and resent alike the intrusion of heavy industry and the revolt of the proletariat that accompanies it. Hence they direct their attacks upon both. Tho today most of the husbands of such women have abandoned the control of textile mills and devote their time to clipping coupons, the women cling to the old textile psychology.

When not engaged in conducting rummage sales and other "charitable" work they have heretofore spent their time gossiping about their married companions who have been seduced by the husbands of their set. The Red expose has given them a new thrill and now these elegant Bostonians spend their time repeating every idle tale, every libel concocted by the swinish inebriates serving as foreign correspondents in the counter-revolutionary cess-pools of Old Europe and enlarging upon the plagiarisms of Walling, Wright and Spargo, creatures who are incapable of concocting their own lies.

The Power Column

The Bulwark of THE DAILY WORKER.

"I want to help make THE DAILY WORKER grow." That is the slogan that is being adopted by hundreds of the livest militants in the country, adopted and put into practice to such an extent that in the three weeks of its existence, the circulation of THE DAILY WORKER has been increased more than 50 per cent.

As the army of DAILY WORKER agents increases in numbers and in efficiency the circulation of THE DAILY WORKER also increases and becomes solidified. The bulwark of THE DAILY WORKER is "The-I-want-to-help-THE DAILY WORKER-grow" battalion.

Just what impetus is given to the circulation increase in those localities where THE DAILY WORKER agents are best organized and on the job has already been shown in the comparison between the new subscribers secured in "organized" and "unorganized" territory. In Detroit, in Cleveland, Toledo, in far away Los Angeles where The DAILY WORKER agents have really been organized and are functioning in an organized manner, the circulation has already reached more than double the figure which had been reached by the Weekly Worker circulation. In small cities, particularly those in which there are strong Finnish Workers Party branches whose organization had been perfected in behalf of the Finnish dailies, The DAILY WORKER circulation has increased five and in some cases tenfold. And unfortunately in other localities, some of them where the militant movement is in other respects strong and thriving, The DAILY WORKER circulation has hardly increased at all, simply because no organized effort has been made to bring The DAILY WORKER to the notice of the working class.

Recruits for the "I want to make The DAILY WORKER grow" battalion are wanted in every city and town. Every militant man or woman, boy or girl, who carries within him the flame of rebellion and the desire for working class progress is eligible for membership in its ranks. Those who really do want to participate in the building of the strength of the working class thru the extension of the circulation and influence of The DAILY WORKER will write to The DAILY WORKER business manager and ask, "Tell me how I can help."

Kansas City Has Suggestion.

Nelson Sorenson, city agent for The DAILY WORKER in Kansas City, Mo., makes an excellent suggestion. "In looking over the list of DAILY WORKER subscribers in Kansas City," writes Comrade Sorenson, "I note a number of names and addresses which are incorrect. Please make the changes as noted. We can build our circulation more rapidly and on a firmer foundation on the basis of 100 per cent service to our subscribers."

Nothing can be more important for the welfare of The DAILY WORKER than such service as Comrade Sorenson suggests. We want to be sure that every subscriber receives his paper promptly and regularly. An accredited city agent can secure at any time a list of The DAILY WORKER subscribers in his city. With this in his possession he will not only be able to assure first-rate service for all subscribers but also he will be able to know what subscriptions are expiring and thus be able to secure the renewals.

* * *

What suggestions have you to make for the betterment of The DAILY WORKER administration? What methods have you found work best in building The DAILY WORKER circulation. Send them to THE POWER COLUMN and give the rest of The DAILY WORKER boosters the benefit of your experience.

1,000 NEW CHICAGO SUBSCRIBERS BY MARCH 10!!

That will be the minimum results of the great subscription campaign to be carried on by Chicago militants starting February 10.

On February 7 the DAILY WORKER Boosters in Chicago will meet to lay out plans for the campaign. Every militant in Chicago should be there.

COME

Thursday, February 7, at 8 P. M.

RUSSIAN TECHNICAL SCHOOL

1902 W. DIVISION STREET

Everyone in Chicago who has the welfare of THE DAILY WORKER at heart will be there.

1,000 New Chicago Subscribers by Mar. 10!!

Valuable Prizes Will Be Given to the Individuals and Branches Who Secure the Greatest Number of New Subscribers.

LIBERTIES' UNION DEFIES LEGION TO WRECK MEETINGS

Threatens Court Action Against Vandals

Court action against the American Legion if it interferes with Lenin memorial meetings scheduled in various parts of the country was forecast in a protest wired to John R. Quinn, national commander of the American Legion, by the American Civil Liberties Union today claiming that "the rights of free speech and peaceful assemblage are at stake."

Protests against threatened Legion interference were also wired to the mayors of Ansonia, Bridgeport, New Haven, Hartford and Stamford, Conn., and Springfield, Mass.

The protests were sent following the breaking up by armed members of the Legion of a Lenin memorial meeting in Wilkes-Barre, Pa., on Sunday, and after press dispatches indicated that local Legion posts contemplated action in Connecticut and Massachusetts.

In reply to one of the Union's telegrams, Mayor John C. Mead of Ansonia has promised that the Lenin memorial meeting scheduled for Sunday at the city hall under the auspices of the Workers Party "will be permitted to go on despite opposition," if conducted in a lawful manner.

The attention of the Legion commandant was called to the resolution adopted by the Legion's San Francisco convention, aimed at the Ku Klux Klan, which characterized as "un-American, a menace to our liberties, and destructive of our fundamental law any group of individuals, or organization, which creates or fosters radical, religious, or class strife among our people; or which takes into its own hands the enforcement of the law, determination of guilt, or infliction of punishment."

Suits for felonious assaults are already being filed by attorneys for the Civil Liberties Union against members of the American Legion in Wilkes-Barre, as well as against Mayor Daniel L. Hart of that city, who is alleged to have furnished the raiders with police assistance.

In a telegram to the Union Mayor Hart declared he would not tolerate "any organization meeting in Wilkes Barre which is opposed by the American Legion. All meetings of this character in the future will be submitted to the Legion committees for approval before they are permitted."

Prof. Harry F. Ward, chairman of the Civil Liberties Union, issued a statement in which he said: "No more dangerous precedent can be set than to turn over the regulation of free speech and assembly to a military organization. The meetings in question are within the law. No statute prohibits American citizens from meeting to mourn the death of any person."

Home Rule Gives Mayor Czar's Power, Says N. Y. Labor

By FREDERICK KUH

(Staff Correspondent of The Federated Press)

NEW YORK—Vigorous opposition developed against the proposed Home Rule Enabling Act during a hearing before the special commission of the state assembly. In general, the bill envisages a large transfer of power from the state to city and town governments.

While the bill will probably be overhauled and greatly modified, its ultimate passage is considered certain. The hearings at Albany, however, have evoked hostile criticism of the bill from important labor groups.

The substance of this criticism is that it would grant mayors "czaristic" power, that it would enable municipal governments to perpetuate their rule indefinitely, and that taxpayers would be unable to stem the spendthrift habits of prodigal local legislatures.

Speaking before the assemblymen, John M. O'Hanlon, chief of the State Federation of Labor, warned them that the bill, as now drafted, neglects the referendum as a method of popular government. The Labor spokesman insisted that all charter amendments be submitted to the voters by referendum. He demanded emphatically that legislative power in New York City be vested in the Board of Aldermen.

Klan, Not Russia, Menaces America, Says Arbitrator

The Arbitrator, a monthly liberal publication, sees more likelihood of the Ku Klux Klan taking over the American government than the Soviets and says:

"Even now senators are afraid to come out openly against the invisible empire, altho they speak all they know and more about Russia."

America's refusal to discuss Russia's invitation to a claim conference that would bring acknowledgement, not only of America's claims against Russia but Russia's claims against America creates the suspicion in the Arbitrator's mind that America did send troops to Russia and did lend money to be used against the Soviets and did propagandize for the violent overthrow of the Russian government.

Watch the "Daily Worker" for the first installment of "A Week," the great epic of the Russian revolution, by the brilliant young Russian writer, Iury Libedinsky. It will

Death of Lenin Brings a Rush to Communist Party

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MOSCOW. — Thousands of workers have applied for admission to the ranks of the Communist Party since the passing of its great leader. Lenin's death has aroused a tremendous sympathetic response from the peasants and industrial workers and brought home to them the role of the organization in the salvation of Russia during the days of the revolution and counter revolution and recent changing economic conditions.

News of the recognition of the Soviet Government by the British labor administration was received quietly in Moscow, as something expected. It is felt to show that the international position of Russia is stronger than ever—in spite of the death of Lenin.

The Soviet Congress passed a resolution in reply extending a fraternal greeting to British labor.

Press comment is that America must speed up recognition or it will be left far behind in the race for trade.

For Recognition of Soviet Russia!

NEW YORK. — As the result of a recent referendum, the May convention of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' union will be held in Boston. The returns showed Baltimore limping in a lame second. President Sigman has appointed a committee to complete arrangements for the convention.

Don't be a "Yes, But," supporter of The Daily Worker. Send in your subscription at once.

Where to Go to Join the Workers Party

Below is a list of the English speaking branches of the Workers Party in Chicago, and the date and place of meeting. It is the duty of every class conscious worker to get in touch with the branch nearest his residence and join the only political party in the United States that is actively engaged in organizing the workers, to bring about their emancipation from wage slavery. Come in and help!

Some Branch Meetings

Following are the meeting places of Chicago English Branches:

South Side Branch, every first and third Thursday, 8 P. M., at Community Center, 3201 S. Wabash Ave.

Irving Park Branch, every first and third Monday at 4021 N. Drake Ave. Monday, Jan. 21, lecture by Max Bedacht, subject, "The Present Situation in Germany."

Mid-City Branch, every first and third Wednesday, at Emmet Memorial Hall, Taylor and Ogden Ave.

Bridgeport Branch, every second and fourth Wednesday at 3600 S. Union Ave.

Cicero Branch, meets on call at Italian Hall, 1402 S. 51st Ct.

North Side Branch, every first and third Monday, at Imperial Hall, 2409 N. Halsted St.

North West Side Branch, every second and fourth Tuesday at Workers Lyceum, 2733 Hirsch Boul.

Douglas Park Branch, every first and third Monday, at 2733 Douglas Boul.

Englewood Branch, every fourth Wednesday, at Carpenters Hall, 6414 S. Halsted St.

Amalgamation Is Making Progress in Shoe Industry

(Special to The Daily Worker)

HAVERHILL, Mass.—The agitation for amalgamation in the shoe industry has resulted in a referendum vote in the United Shoe Workers of America, favoring amalgamation with the Shoe Workers Protective Union.

The amalgamation will give the enlarged Shoe Workers Union a membership estimated at 27,000; headquarters of the enlarged union will be located in Boston, where the officials of the two organizations met today to make the final canvass of the vote.

The United Shoe Workers of America has locals in Lynn, Rochester, N. Y., Brockton, Chicago, Cincinnati and St. Louis.

The Brockton District Shoe Workers Union, which was the outcome of the boot and shoe autocracy, has made every effort to bring about amalgamation of the numerous independent shoe unions and deserves the credit of the present "merger" of two of the unions, which will follow the Amalgamated and the Brockton District following suit of the United and combining the membership of all four.

It is believed by active members who have carried on the work for amalgamation under severe handicaps that a campaign for the organization of the shoe industry can now be launched with good prospects of success.

Get unity thru the Labor Party!

The Daily Worker Will Start Publishing "A WEEK" ON FEB. 16

Read This Letter Carefully!

Chicago, Illinois, February 4, 1924

To the Readers of THE DAILY WORKER:-

Dear Reader:-THE DAILY WORKER has been advertising that the great Russian Novel A WEEK by Iury Libedinski will be published serially in the columns of THE DAILY WORKER. We are now happy to announce that this wonderful book which every worker in America will want to read will be published starting February 16. Whether the installments will be published weekly or daily will be for our readers to decide.

We know that every one of our readers are looking forward with a great deal of pleasurable anticipation to A WEEK. We know that none of the rapidly growing army of DAILY WORKER readers who already feel that no day is complete without THE DAILY WORKER, will now more than ever want to assure themselves that they will not miss a single issue.

But we wish to call to your attention that many who are now getting THE DAILY WORKER regularly are those whose subscriptions for the weekly WORKER were transferred over to the Daily. Most of these subscriptions will expire on February 14 and shortly thereafter. If the number of your address label is No. 352 or lower, or if the date on your address label is 3-1-24 or less, that means that your subscription will expire on or before March 1, 1924 and that you will not continue to receive THE DAILY WORKER after that date.

During the first few days of the publication of THE DAILY WORKER so many subscriptions came into our business office that not all of them could be placed on the mailing list at once, with the result that some subscribers were forced to undergo the hardship of doing without some of the issues of THE DAILY WORKER. Even now many subscriptions are still coming in with the request that "the subscription be started with the very first issue. I do not want to miss a single issue," write hundreds of subscribers.

We expect that the same thing will happen again; after A WEEK has begun in our columns, we will be deluged with hundreds of requests for back numbers, which we will be unable to fill. A word to the wise is sufficient. Order your DAILY WORKER NOW. If your subscription expires soon or if you are unfortunate enough not to be a subscriber, fill in the coupon below and send it in to assure yourself of receiving the first installment and every installment of A WEEK.

Fraternally yours,

THE DAILY WORKER,

J. Louis Engdahl
Editor

Bus. Mgr.

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FORWARD'S LIES AGAINST RUSSIAN RELIEF NAILED

Repetition of Stale Slander Gets Reply

(By F. S. R. Press Service)

The Jewish Daily Forward has again opened fire against the Friends of Soviet Russia, singing the same old song.

On January 28, 1924, they say: "The Friends of Soviet Russia pretended they were collecting for Russia, but in reality they used the money for Communist propaganda."

That's nothing new. The British ex-spy said it in a speech before the Chicago Chamber of Commerce. The American Legion has said it. The Department of Justice said it. The Jewish Daily Forward said it many times last year, and says it again today. The secretary of the Civic Federation said it, and finally convinced the district attorney of New York to subpoenae our books, and office staff. We were summoned to the office of the district attorney, questioned and released—but the books were kept.

Charges Found False.

A committee of five nationally known men investigates these charges made by this same paper a year ago, and exonerated us. Their findings were printed in leaflet form both in English and in Jewish. The committee consisted of Robert Morse Lovett of the New Republic and the University of Chicago; Timothy Healy of the Stationery Firemen and Engineers' Union; Norman Thomas of the League for Industrial Democracy and member of the Socialist Party and Roger N. Baldwin of the Civil Liberties Union.

Our books were at the office of the district attorney of New York for six months where expert accountants were at work on them, trying to find some reason for justifying these charges. They were returned to our office on November 20, 1923, WITHOUT ANY CHARGES.

We have published regularly financial statements of our accounts in our official organ.

Accounts Were Published.

In the issue of September 1, 1922 (end of the first fiscal year), we published a detailed account of the 17 shiploads of food, medicine, machinery and clothing sent to Russia, which totalled $725,000. In the issue of September, 1923, end of the second fiscal year, we published detailed account of the 16 shiploads totalling $50,000. In addition to this, cash has been remitted as per our printed reports.

The Jewish Daily Forward, on the other hand, has sponsored and helped a Jewish People's Relief Committee, which has never been officially investigated.

Challenge Forward.

We chalelnge the Forward to open the books of this relief committee to the same investigating committee.

We challenge the Forward to publish audited financial reports of their relief committee.

We challenge the Forward to explain to the public why it accepted advertisements from the Russian Relief Forwarders.

This company took money from hundreds of Jewish workers and promised to send their packages, duty-free, to their relatives in Russia. Instead, the packages were left to rot on the docks and the senders were never reimbursed. We have been informed that the responsible people of this company are being prosecuted. But the Forward has said nothing about this scandal, tho it was responsible, since it was upon their recommendation that these workers were swindled.

We challenge the Jewish Daily Forward to explain why they do not tell their readers about these "Relief Forwarders."

Work Daily for "The Daily!"

Fight to Release Communists In Pa. State Prisons

Repeal of the Flynn Anti-Sedition Law, the release of four men serving long terms under the statute, and the curbing of local police power to choke off meetings are aimed at in a campaign to "establish the right to think and speak" in Pennsylvania, Roger N. Baldwin, director of the American Civil Liberties Union, told an audience at the Open Forum of Harrisburg, state capitol.

The Civil Liberties Union, Baldwin announced, will file petitions this month for the pardon of the four men, all of whom are in Western Penitentiary. Joseph Martinowich and Israel Blankstein, communists, and Charles Spinack and Steve Zonoff, members of the Union of Russian Workers, are the men involved, serving terms up to five years.

Ordinary civil rights, Baldwin stated, are trodden under foot by the industrial interests of Pennsylvania. The situation has brought the union, he said, into a series of fights for the rights of free speech and assemblage.

"The closed soft coal mining districts dominated by the coal companies," he declared, "together with the steel towns of Western Pennsylvania, are places where ordinary civil rights are so difficult of exercise that the issue crops out time and again. We have sent our lawyers and speakers into these districts on several occasions to aid the workers in testing their rights against privately-controlled authorities."

The Land for the Users!

Secret Diplomacy Hides Facts in Big Loans to Mexicans

By BERTRAM D. WOLFE

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MEXICO CITY.—Two hundred million pesos ($100,000,000) are to be loaned to Mexico if the plans of American bankers and the federal government here are carried thru.

For more than two weeks, Franklin Helm, banking agent, and for more than a week, J. M. Buckner, a "higher up," have been hanging around the Hotel Regis here, tighter than clams to interviewers.

But I have learned that they are negotiating the above loan, that they do not want to pay the first 5,000,000 pesos in almighty dollars but in the form of 100,000 rifles and abundant ammunition for the same (incidentally, the rifles coming here require American bullets).

Then they are planning to deliver 45,000,000 pesos in dollars to make up the first quarter of the total. But what I cannot find out is what strings are to be tied to the spending of that 45,000,000, nor what "effective guarantees" are to be made for the collecting of the loan and what concessions of Mexican sovereignty the bankers are fishing for.

The state department of the United States has full knowledge of the projected loan, its prospective terms and the state of negotiations. A full agreement has not yet been reached here.

WASHINGTON. — A model workmen's compensation bill with state insurance fund features is proposed for the District of Columbia by the legislative council of the labor forces here. It is likely to pass the house with progressive and Democratic support, and to have at least a chance of passage in the senate before the national election.

Watch the "Daily Worker" for the first installment of "A Week," the great epic of the Russian revolution, by the brilliant young Russian writer, Iury Libedinsky. It will start soon.

Your Union Meeting

Every local listed in the official directory of the CHICAGO FEDERATION OF LABOR will be published under this head on day of meeting free of charge for the first month, afterwards our rate will be as follows:

Monthly meeting—$3 a year one line once a month, each additional line, 15c an issue.

Semi-monthly meetings — $5 a year one line published two times a month, each additional line 13c an issue.

Weekly meetings—$7.50 a year one line a week, each additional line 10c an issue.

FIRST TUESDAY, Feb. 5th, 1924

No.	Name of Local and Place of Meeting.
39	Amalgamated Clothing Workers, Douglas Park Auditorium.
61	Amalgamated Clothing Workers, 175 W. Washington St.
144	Amalgamated Clothing Workers, 409 S. Halsted St., 7:30 p. m.
152	Amalgamted Clothing Workers, 1564 N. Robey St.
270	Amalgamated Clothing Workers, 409 S. Halsted St.
17	Asbestos Wkrs., 180 W. Washington St.
30	Bindery Workers, 19 W. Adams St., 6:30 p. m.
588	Boiler Makers, Chicago and Western.
298	Boot and Shoe Wkrs., 1939 Milwaukee.
49	Brick and Clay Workers, Clark and Devon.
21	Bricklayers, 912 W. Monroe St.
136	B. S. I. W., 738 W. Madison St.
376	B. S. I. W., 113 S. Ashland Ave.
58	Carpenters, Diversey and Sheffield.
141	Carpenters, 1023 E. 75th St.
271	Carpenters, 9442 Cottage Grove Ave.
272	Carpenters, Moose Hall, Chi. Heights.
1128	Carpenters, Moose Hall, La Grange, Ill.
1727	Carpenters, 14th St. Hall, North Chicago.
1786	Carpenters, Springfield and 26th.
15	Coopers, 2525 S. Halsted St.
885	Electricians, Armitage and Crawford.
2	Elevator Constructors, 2901 W. Monroe Street.
402	Engineers, 180 W. Washington St.
188	Firemen and Enginemen, Lake and Francisco Street.
22	Hatters, 166 W. Washington St.
5	Hod Carriers, 225 E. 15th St., Chicago Heights, Ill.
6	Hod Carriers, 814 W. Harrison St.
81	Ladies' Garment Workers, 328 W. Van Buren St.
390	Machinists, 3257 Sheffield Ave.
562	Machinists, 7414 Wentworth Ave.
446	Maintenance of Way, 5445 Ashland Ave.
1072	Maintenance of Way, 3127 W. 38th St.
	Marine Fire and Oilers, 357 N. Clark.
320	Meat Cutters, 11408 Michigan Ave.
16	Painters, 35th and Wood.
147	Painters, 20 W. Randolph St.
180	Painters, N. E. cor. California and Madison.
184	Painters, 6414 S. Halsted St.
191	Painters, N. W. cor. State and 55th.
225	Painters, 9202 S. Chicago Ave.
275	PAINTERS, 220 W. OAK STREET.
371	Painters, Chicago Heights, Carpenters' Hall.
396	Painters, 810 W. Harrison.
531	Painters, Trumbull and Ogden Ave.
502	Plasterers, Monroe and Peoria Sts.
700	Railway Carmen, 2345 S. Kedzie Ave.
1010	Railway Carmen, 1126 W. 18th St.
333	Railway Clerks, 11411 Michigan Ave.
1505	Railway Clerks, 5436 Wentworth Ave.
2219	Railway Clerks, 509 W. Washington Street.
223	Railroad Trainmen, 20 W. Randolph Street.
60	Signalmen, 426 W. 63d St.
17183	Stereopticon Slide Wkrs, Great Northern Hotel.
63	Switchmen, 901 E. 75th St.
712	Teamsters, Laundry, 220 S. Ashland Blvd.
13757	Tent and Sail Makers, Washtenaw and Wabansia Ave.
17352	Theatre Wardrobe Attendants, 912 Capitol Bldg., 2 p. m.
7	Waiters, 234 W. Randolph St.
16171	Ward Superintendents, Palmer House, 2:30 p. m.

(Note—Unless otherwise stated all meetings are at 8 p. m.)

The Daily Worker for a month free to the first member of any local union sending in change of date or place of meeting of locals listed here.

Please watch for your local and if not listed let us know, giving time and place of meeting so we can keep this daily announcement complete and up to date.

On Tuesday of every week we expect to print display announcements of local unions. Rates will be $1 an inch, 50c for half an inch card. Take this matter up in your next meeting. Your local should have a weekly display card as well as the running announcement under date of meeting.

QUAINT SIDE SHOW CONVENTION HELD BY EX-FORD MEN

To Fight Money Devil Without Hen's Dough

(Special to The Daily Worker)

By TOM MATTHEWS

OMAHA, Neb.—The citizens of Omaha and adjacent territories were treated to an amusement festival last week, when the national convention of the combined Independent Progressive Party, American Economic League, Peoples' Progressive Party, and Ford-for-President Clubs held forth at Hotel Castle.

After solemnly deciding that Henry Ford could not be their candidate for the Presidency (Henry having slammed the door in their face) this aggregation of side-show artists came to the conclusion that they would have to choose from their own ranks Messiahs who would buckle on the armor of Righteousness, and go forth to do battle with the horrid "Money Power."

Roy Harrop to Rescue

Roy M. Harrop, of the big words and long promises held the center of the stage as is his usual custom. After flaying the Shylocks who "strangle the life blood from the nation thru their control of the currency" the valiant Roy proceeded to advise his flock that "all the banks were certain to fail, from the Big Banks in Omaha, to the bank in Podunk Center." He did not say that far-sighted progressives should withdraw their money and entrust it to the tender care of Genius Harrop, but who would dare to question the motives of such a sterling champion of the "people?"

Every One Does Stunt

After the "delegates" had exhibited their particular stunts in turn, the National Convention gravely proceeded to choose Presidential nominees. They themselves being the "real progressives" they could not aFord to wait for the St. Paul meet on May 30th, that being only a Red Plot anyway.

Robert R. Pointer of Detroit, a self-confessed friend of Henry Ford, modestly offered himself as a sacrifice for the cause, and received the Presidential nomination. Roy Harrop could not be left out in the cold, cruel world, so he was rewarded for his manly attempts to "do good" by being made the party nominee for vice-president.

To Invade Wall Street

Meantime, Harrop announces that the headquarters of the "party" will be removed to New York City, where the fight will be carried directly to the door of the "Money Power." Just who will be the goat for the expenses is not as yet quite clear. If the faithful can be frightened into withdrawing their shekels from the "banks of the money kings" mere matters of expense should present no obstacles, at least not to the undaunted Harrop.

Vigorous, Virile Viking Music at Popular Concert

By ALFRED V. FRANKENSTEIN

Dazzling brilliance and honeyed sentimentality characterized the popular concert of the Chicago Symphony orchestra at Orchestra Hall Thursday evening. Mr. Stock's conducting arm has been injured, and so Mr. DeLamarter directed most of the program.

The major composition was Mendelssohn's Italian symphony. It is a cheerful, refined work, but rather spineless in melody and development, and not in the least suggestive of Italian music, or of things Italian.

As an encore to this DeLamarter played Godard's "Adagio Pathetique," which turns the ninety men of the orchestra into one great, singing, lyrical voice, and building up into a climax of powerful tone.

Then came some vigorous, virile Viking music in the Sigurd Jorsalfar suite of Grieg, and the same master's Solveig's song, in the Peer Gynt music. Two movements of the Sigurd were played, the prelude, and the pompous march.

Mr. Stock, himself, directed the second half of the program, with his left hand, because his right was in a sling. The orchestra played the suite of Spanish dances from Massenet's opera "Le Cid." This is a veritable musical hot tamale, with excited Spaniards in red costume dancing furiously all the way thru it.

As an encore we were treated to one of the worst things in the repertory, the love scene from Glazounov's "Ruses d' Amour." This gives a cello and a violin the chance to wail at each other most sickeningly.

The concert closed with the finale of "Das Rheingold," by Wagner. The music depicts, as only Wagner could make music depict, the grand and solemn entry of the gods into Valhalla. It contains Wagner's most lamentable failure. As the gods are passing in stately fashion over the rainbow bridge into the castle, they are supposed to hear the Rhinemaidens weeping over their lost gold. Now, these Rhinemaidens have a most operatic habit of weeping in three-part harmony. All the dramatic value of their part in the story of "Das Rheingold" is thus lost thru the stupidity of the music which they sing. In the concert version, played by the orchestra, their cries of harmonic anguish are given to three violins.

Work Daily for "The Daily!"

Ashleigh Writes About Strike of British Railroad Workers

By CHARLES ASHLEIGH.

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON.—I am writing this in London, on the first day of the strike of the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen, a strike on a national scale, which was called last night, at the stroke of twelve. To-day is the 21st of January.

And it is tonight that the vote of "No Confidence" in the Baldwin Government will be carried in the House of Commons, and tomorrow Ramsay MacDonald, leader of the Labor Party, will be invited by the king to form a Labor government. Events are moving fast in Britain now.

The dispute had its origin in 1922, when the railway employers stated that they desired certain alterations made in the wage agreement existing between the companies and the unions. This agreement was made after the great strike of September, 1919. It provided certain basic rates of pay for the various grades, and also allowed for a sliding scale, computed according to the cost of living, for additional wages above the basic rates. According to this sliding scale, the wages on the railroads are now almost at the basic rate figures.

Three Railroad Unions.

There are three unions operating in the railway industry: the National Union of Railwaymen, which also includes some firemen and engineers, and is an industrial union; the Railway Clerks' Association, which, as the name implies, is confined to the clerical workers on the railroads; and the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen.

In 1922, the employers' demands for a reduction of wages were opposed by the three unions, and the companies did not press their demands. They bided their time. About six months ago, they resumed their offensive on the standard of living of the railway workers.

The matter came up before the Central Wages Board, upon which the unions and the employers are equally represented. It resulted in a disagreement. The matter was then referred to the National Wages Board. This board, which was created by the Railway Act of 1921, is composed of six representatives of the employers. Six representatives of the unions (two representatives from each of the three unions), four representatives of the users of the railroads (our old friends, the "public"), and an "independent" chairman, who is at present Sir William Mackenzie. The chairman is, however, a member of the employing class. Thus, the union representatives are in a minority of six to eleven. It is the old, old story.

Board Purely Consultative.

The National Wages Board has no power to enforce its decisions. It is a purely consultative body, formed in the hope that the differences between the employers and workers, on the railways, may be settled there, thru negotiations, and thus strikes may be avoided. Its decisions are, however, by no means binding. It may be compared to the adjustment machinery set up in the United States before the mining strike, except that it has a more official status.

The board issued a decision which was adverse to certain grades of the railroad workers. The National Union of Railway men accepted the decisions, thru its delegate conference, a body which has been criticised by some of the N. U. R. membership as being unrepresentative and reactionary. This conference accepted the board's findings by 59 votes to 20. The Railway Clerks' executive also accepted the award after a "canvass of feeling" among its members. The Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen took a ballot of its members, which resulted in a majority of 23,919 for the rejection of the award. This was an overwhelming majority. It should be noted that the A. S. L. E. F. was the only one of the three unions which took a real ballot of its membership on the matter.

The A. S. L. E. F. claims that the award would mean a loss to firemen on mileage trains of from nine to eighteen shillings a week, and that the wages of engineers would be reduced by eleven to twenty-two shillings weekly.

Face Loss In Wages.

Other drivers, not on mileage rates, would lose about six shillings a week. The award would also cause reductions in Sunday and overtime rates.

When the ballot against the award was returned, the A. S. L. E. F. tried, in every possible way, to avoid a strike. The employers were asked, again and again, to reopen negotiations. This they refused to do, and the railroad companies stated definitely that the new rates would be enforced on Sunday, Jan. 20. After repeated efforts to come to a settlement, on the part of the union, a strike was ordered.

In the meantime, the conduct of the reactionary leaders of the other railway union, the National Union of Railwaymen (N. U. R.) has caused great dissatisfaction and protest among their own members, as well as among the organized workers generally. In the great railway strike of 1919, when the N. U. R. came out against the employers, the A. S. L. E. F. had had its demands settled satisfactorily. Nevertheless, the A. S. L. E. F. also struck, out of sympathy with the N. U. R. men. But now the N. U. R. leaders have done their utmost to discredit the strike.

Thomas Plays His Role.

J. H. Thomas, of some notoriety as an arrant reactionary, has issued statements regarding the strike which are hardly credible, as coming from a leader of labor. In today's newspapers, he is credited with having said that "the strike is a complete fiasco." He, together with Cramp, industrial secretary of the N. U. R., has issued a manifesto to the N. U. R. membership stating that every member of the N. U. R. is expected to remain at work during the strike. Bromley, the leader of the A. S. L. E. F., has replied with spirit to the statements of Thomas, and has stated that all N. U. R. engineers and firemen who join the strike will receive strike benefits from the A. S. L. E. F.

The Labor Party executive has shown its distaste for the strike, which will, it evidently considers, embarrass the incoming Labor government. The "Daily Herald," in its editorial article today, adopts a most lukewarm tone. The strike is characterized as "regrettable," and it is hinted that the representatives of the A. S. L. E. F. did not sufficiently stress the men's grievance before the Wages Board. It also mentions the difference of opinion on the strike among the leaders of the various railway unions, and also states that these differences exist among the rank and file. The leader is mainly devoted to showing that the findings of the Wages Board are not binding, and that the men on strike, therefore, are not acting constitutionally. So far, so good. But the whole tone of the article is that of a prim parent chiding an erratic child.

The article opens with the statement: "We regard strikes as regrettable necessities at certain junctures so long as our present system endures. Not all are necessary; not all are prudent." Such a statement might be perfectly correct, in principle, but to print it at the very time that thousands of exploited workers are going into a desperate struggle to preserve their meager standard of living, is to affect the morale of the strikers most adversely. The "Daily Herald" is the official organ of the labor movement, political and industrial. It should have supported whole-heartedly the efforts of the members of the A. S. L. E. F. once they had decided to strike. The men are up against the tremendous forces of British capitalism, and the "Daily Herald" issues no call for their support, no ringing appeal for solidarity!

Support Their Own Ambitions.

Already the reformists and careerists of the Labor Party are showing their colors. They are rendering the task of the Communists easy by already exposing themselves as men who would subordinate the industrial movement of the workers, the mass action of the workers, to their parliamentary ambitions.

At present, despite Thomas's base statement to the contrary, the strike is succeeding. Reports, in the capitalist press, already show that the service on the railroads has been crippled. Bromley states that the strike will not reach its peak until Thursday. But already the country is witnessing the beginning of a great industrial struggle.

And, despite the treachery of Thomas, the membership of the N. U. R. is showing itself sound and wholesome. News is already coming in, from various localities, of engineers and firemen, who are members of the N. U. R., joining the strike. Protests against Thomas's action are arriving daily from N. U. R. branches.

The Communist Party of Great Britain, and the British Bureau of the Red International of Labour Unions, are in the fight to the finish, in support of the striking workers. The policy of the Party and the Bureau is as follows:

1. The immediate extension of the strike to all engineers and firemen who are members of the N. U. R., and to all other grades of railway workers. A general strike of all workers in the railroad transportation industry, is the slogan of the Party.

2. The further extension of the strike to road transport workers. This is to affect the thousands of workers in the motor road transport service. Already arrangements have been made by the state and the capitalists to replace railroad transport as much as possible by automobile transport. This puts the automobile transport workers in an excellent strategic position to force a betterment of their own conditions, as well as to show solidarity with the railroad workers, by striking.

3. Trades and Labor Councils in all localities are called upon by the Communist Party and the R. I. L. U. immediately to set up councils of action to co-ordinate all strike activities, and to bring together the workers of the various railway unions, as well as workers in other industries, in order to extend and support the strike. This will be the machinery for expressing the will of the masses for solidaric action, and for exerting rank-and-file pressure upon various leaders, and also to broaden the present strike out into a great mass movement.

Not an Isolated Strike.

This railway strike is no isolated event. Britain is approaching a period of tremendous working-class activity. It is the second wave, after the apathy and discouragement which came after the tragic betrayal of Black Friday in 1921.

Predicts Dockers' Strike.

A dock workers' nation-wide strike may be expected in the beginning of February. The miners have voted by a huge majority for the termination of their agreement with the bosses. A miners' strike appears inevitable in the near future.

Thus the great masses of the British workers, in the key industries of railroad and marine transportation, and of mining, are moving, are preparing for gigantic struggles with the master class.

The Labor government will have a difficult road to travel. It will soon be seen just how loyal to the workers' interests are the labor leaders who will form the new cabinet.

Shows the Fight Is On.

The second wave, of which Comrade Zinovieff has written, is beginning to touch Britain. The forces of the British proletariat are preparing for Titanic struggles, of which the present strike is the first.

The Communist Party and the Red International of Labor Unions are facing tremendous tasks in Britain, to win the workers to the adoption of a militant policy, to tear down the barriers of craft-union isolation, and to mobilize the workers for the impending battles with one of the strongest sections of the capitalist class in the world.

The fight is on; on with the fight!

Shipstead Shows Bank Failures and Number of Bankrupt Farmers Grow

(By The Federated Press)

WASHINGTON.—Senator Shipstead of Minnesota, in his maiden speech on the floor, declared that the western banks are being forced to close their doors, and the number of bankrupt farmers is being rapidly increased, by the government's policy of raising the rate it pays for money.

Under direction of Secretary Mellon, the interest rate of 4½ per cent, compounded semi-annually, is offered with Treasury savings certificates payable in five years. This has forced up the rate charged by banks to borrowers, and the farmers are less able than before to pay interest on loans.

He pointed out that a high interest rate is now being paid by the Treasury on $5,000,000,000 of floating and unfounding debt, and that there seems to be a concerted effort on the part of the Treasury and the federal reserve banks to maintain high rates.

Youth Views

By HARRY GANNES

Lack of School Space Encourages Industrial Home-Work

With the increasing number of child workers, the educational departments of state and federal government combine in urging a better school attendance of the children. The U. S. government issues special leaflets telling the parents to let their children stay in school despite unemployment.

The futility of such appeals, of course, is striking, when it is remembered that a child cannot go to school barefooted in winter, and that a breakfastless youngster makes a backward pupil, not to say a sick one.

But what amount of argument can cover up the fact that there are not enough seats for the children who are sent to school? In New York all sorts of makeshifts are adopted to crowd in a few hours of worthless study each day for thousands of children for whom no proper schooling provisions were made.

In Chicago the good news is handed out that now only 53,000 out of 312,000 public school children are not cared for properly. This means that more than one quarter of the children do not receive full school time, and many of them get only a half-day's attendance.

The conditions prevailing in the public schools in the large industrial centers of the United States encourage intensified exploitation of the children. In the poorer workers' homes, the parents utilize the time the children are home by keeping them busy at work at the many forms of industrial home-work doled out by nearly all of the smaller manufacturing establishments.

Exploit Mere Babies

What excuse has capitalism for existing in this country, when two year old children are forced to work? That mere babies help eke out a miserable existence was brought out in testimony before the New York Welfare Commission.

Of 2,000 families investigated, most of them did not have more than from $300 to $400 a year to maintain life.

The degradation of home work in the tenements, not only in New York, but thruout all the eastern manufacturing states, has been pointed out again and again by the Young Workers' League of America. The boss's political machinery does not even make a pretence of looking into such things.

We thought that American capitalism was at its worst in exploiting five and six year old kiddies for ten and twelve hours a day, but when we hear that two year old babies help make profits, we are sure that American capitalism, tho it has outlived its usefulness from an economic and political point of view, can still afford abundant surprises in new forms of brutalities.

FEWER JOBS AND LOWER WAGES IN WISCONSIN

122 Seek Every 100 Jobs Offered

By LELAND OLDS

(Federated Press Industrial Editor.)

Fewer jobs and lower earnings characterize the December report of the Wisconsin industrial commission. The number of employes on factory payrolls fell 1.3 per cent between November and December and reached a point 7 per cent below the high point of July. At the same time the number of applicants for each 100 jobs offered rose to 122. This means idle men looking for work.

Large reductions, says the report, are especially noted in building, highway and railroad construction work, while the whole list of industrial classifications is marked by declining employment except in the case of industries that are in season at this time of the year.

The total number of workers reported on factory payrolls in December was 79,757 as compared with 85,479 in July and 77,999 a year ago.

The sharp drop in employment in certain industries such as canning and preserving is seasonal. But in other important industries the number employed is very considerably below that in December, 1922. Thus manufacturers of brick, tile and cement blocks are employing 29 per cent fewer men than a year ago. Iron and steel plants report a drop of 23 per cent in the number of employes as compared with December, 1922. Decreases of 7 per cent were reported by foundries and machine shops, automobile plants and furniture makers. The tanning industry has 12 per cent and the boot and shoe industry 21 per cent fewer workers. While flour mills and railroad construction work are employing respectively 32 per cent and 25 per cent fewer men than a ye ago.

During December, 1923, the erage weekly pay envelope amou ed to $24.30, a decrease of 2.6 p cent from November and of 3 p cent from the high point of th year. The amount is still approxi mately 4 per cent higher than in December, 1922. The sharpest fall ing off in average earnings is foun among the metal trades with a decline from $29.40 to $27.80, or 5½ per cent. Workers in the automobile industry suffered a drop of over 27 per cent, their average pay fal ing from $28.75 to $20.86.

Police Caucus on Shoe Strikers' Brockton Tri

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BROCKTON, Mass. — The polic department has had a special me ing called by City Marshal Cha consider the 167 cases of me of the Brockton District Sho ers Union who were arrested the strike last summer.

These cases are to come u February term of the superio The police officers discussed w means of handling the cases a timony each officer was to give.

One hundred and forty-three of the defendants are charged with misdemeanors, the other 24 with disturbance. Much ill-feeling w aroused among the workers of th vicinity by the mass arrests, wh were the outcome of a drive agai the strike made by the authoritie co-operation with the shoe manu turers.

John J. Geogan, attorney for th union, has not yet announced wh procedure the defense will fo ow.

House Progressives in New Alliance with Democrats

(By The Federated Press)

WASHINGTON.—Progressives in the House have given formal notice that they will join with the democrats in defeating the Mellon plan of reduction of taxes on the rich.

Longworth, Gillett and their associates in the Old Guard in the House, are facing the same stone wall they faced in the rules fight—they cannot muster enough votes to carry any measure on which the Progressives can induce the democrats to take the opposition.

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The Tribune and Wilson

The Chicago Tribune editorial on the death of Wilson is an illuminating screed. It is almost two columns long but it can be summarized in 13 words:

The Chicago Tribune liked Wilson, the war-maker, but it hated Wilson, the peace-maker. It says:

> Our chief admiration for Mr. Wilson is for the manner in which he drove the war activities once we were committed. That determination was evolved from his character. He used conscription. He furnished the allies with what they needed—men, money, and materials in the amounts needed.
>
> Weakness at this time might have ruined us. A man less determined to have his own way, less impervious to what was said of him, might have flinched at conscripting soldiers. He might have tried to fight the war with volunteers. He might even have tried to fight it with money and materials. He might have tried to spare the nation human sacrifices or to limit the expenditure of human life.
>
> Then we should have entered a losing war and have been among the losers, just in time to be in the wreckage. Conscription was his big decision and, whether he realized it or not, was his most dangerous one. Hughes might have had serious draft riots. From Wilson the people took the draft with hardly a murmur, and the war was won right then.

We call particular attention to the last sentence, quoted. This is the tribute paid by merican industrial capitalism to the liberal liberals who betrayed the confused masses hat saw in him an apostle of peace. It is damning testimony added to much already at hand to show the treacherous role played by middle-class liberals in times of great crisis.

It is in the fact that Wilson cajoled the masses into acting as docile cannon-fodder that The Tribune finds something admirable and its approval begins and ends with this shameful and bloody achievement of the Wilson administration.

The Mexican and domestic policies of Wilson bring editorial curses from The Tribune as es the internationalism of the House of organ that the Wilson mind rationalized as e league of nations.

We cannot understand the bitter hatred of pokesmen of industrial capital like the McCormick owned Tribune unless we are cogizant of the division on the question of for- policy in the ranks of the industrial and cial overlords.

e group, industrial capitalists, wants to e the American adventures in imperial- o the Western hemisphere; the other, e capitalists, see in Europe the most fer- field for investment and exploitation. There is much overlapping and interlocking of interest in these two groups but not enough to erase entirely this division.

Wilson, middle-class liberal, was elected as e advocate of a return to competition in dustry; his book, "The New Freedom," is e last wail of an expiring middle class altho discontented and unclear working class ccepted it as a defense of them.

Wilson soon found that the middle class does ot and cannot rule this nation. He had to choose between imperialism in Europe and the home-grown variety. He chose the former and ended by earning the undying enmity of both groups.

The liberals of the middle class in high office, or out of office for that matter, make their peace with heavy industry and finance-capital only when they are the smoke-screen behind which imperialism hides its mailed fist until such time as war comes as the inevitable result of the conflict of nations arising from the rivalry for new areas to loot.

Oil On Troubled Waters

The more the Senate looks into the now famous Teapot Oil Dome Leases the more men of high political prominence are involved.

The Teapot Oil scandal is an event of inestimable political importance. Now we are told that McAdoo, the white hope of the Democrats for the coming campaign and the presidential choice of many a reactionary labor leader, has also come in on about a quarter of a million dollars of Doheny's oil money. It has already been established that the Harding regime was not the only one involved in the deal. The trail of oil has been traced by some of our senatorial bloodhounds to several administrations preceding the Coolidge ascension. No one delights in talking ill of the memory of the dead, or saying harsh words about the dying, but the fact of the matter is that the Wilson administration and the Harding and Coolidge regimes have been thrown into this political oil well and have hit bottom. Secretaries of the Navy, Secretaries of War, nd Cabinet officers have already had their st political clothes damaged, if not alto- ther destroyed. Garrison, Gregory, McAdoo, Daugherty, Denby, and Fall are as all-clusive a galaxy of democratic and republican capitalist political handmaids as can be corralled in the country at any moment. These are only a few of the unmasked agents of the employing class to date. Should the investigation really proceed with seriousness and thoroness many senators, congressmen, and more cabinet officers will be involved. The fact that Secretary of State Hughes has rushed into print to proclaim that no oil has been splashed on his whiskers, coupled with the excited repetition of the Hughes disclaimor by the present incumbent of Fall's portfolio of the Secretaryship of the Interior, Mr. Work, shows very plainly that more than two cabinet officers are involved in the corrupt transaction.

We are especially concerned with the arrival on the oil scene of that excessively advertised fake progressive, McAdoo, loyal lackey of Doheny, servant of the biggest San Francisco bankers and guardian of the country's treasury at the time when hundreds of millions of dollars were spent to organize counter-revolutions and pogroms in Soviet Russia.

The McAdoo boom is doomed. We have no doubt that many wavering worshippers of McAdoo will now drop in disgust their illusions as to his being the standard-bearer of liberalism in November. No matter how McAdoo pulls out of this mess, it is obvious that his political goose has already been cooked in the boiling oil of the teapot. As far as McAdoo's chance of getting the democratic nomination is concerned, one can safely prepare to plant an iron cross on the grave of the Californian's presidential aspirations. This should increase the likelihood of an organizational split in the republican party and a substantial desertion from the democratic party to a new group arising from the rift in the two dominant capitalist organizations.

What the final outcome of the Teapot affair will be, is yet too early to say. One fact has already been definitely established: Overwhelming evidence has been presented proving beyond refutation that both the democratic and the republican parties are the menial servants of the employing class. When four presidential administrations are involved in so titanic a scandal as this Teapot Oil Dome steal, it is plain to everybody that our government agents are only merchandise in the capitalist market. The disclosures in the Teapot affair have already convicted the United States government of being owned outright, whether democrats or republicans, reactionaries or constructive progressives are at its helm, by the Big Business interests,—the ruling capitalist class.

Poor Davis Publicity

The capitalist press is worried about the exposure of Secretary of Labor Davis as labor's enemy at the U. M. W. of A. convention by the Progressive Miners International Committee.

It will be recalled that a leaflet calling attention to the blacklist and fingerprint laws against foreign-born workers advocated by Davis was distributed in the convention and that when Davis rose to speak he was hissed and booed.

The employers' press hastened to explain that the secretary of labor has been misunderstood by the coal miners, the inference being that the miners were too ignorant to appreciate what the moosehearted secretary of labor was trying to do for them.

An Indianapolis paper carried a particularly ingenuous explanation of the unfortunate situation that had arisen. It states that Davis has only "suggested that in the event of economic necessity foreign laborers above the quotas for their respective countries be admitted **under bond,** their employers to provide them with passage money back home when their employment was ended. Such persons would be **required to report to government officials at intervals. Foreigners have to do this in nearly all European countries.** What Davis suggested is now being done to a large extent, but it does not have the sanction of the law."

The emphasis is ours.

This inspired explanation of the Davis proposals will bring little comfort to the person it is supposed to whitewash. It sustains every contention made by the Workers Party of America relative to the slave character of the legislation sponsored by Davis.

What would be the status of foreign-born workers admitted under bond? They would be serfs who would have to do anything the employers or the government ordered them to do—robotised strikebreakers.

They would report to government officials at regular intervals—that is, they would be constantly terrorized.

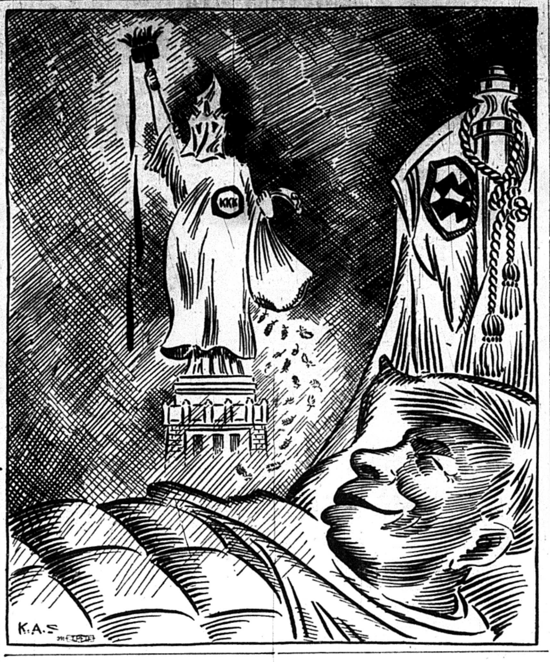
The Davis proposals go farther than this, however, and urge the same provision for foreign-born workers already in America.

That these serfs are being imported into this country in violation of law is a fact and almost a matter of public knowledge. What Davis proposes to do is to legalize a traffic in human flesh that is prohibited not only by the constitution of the United States, but by federal and state laws. He wants to establish, because he is carrying out the orders of his steel trust masters, a nation-wide contract labor and slave system similar to the redemptioner and bond slave system that makes such a black blot on the pages of early American history and which the labor movement of this country succeeded in abolishing after a long struggle.

Secretary of Labor Davis had better consult with his press agents before they do any more explaining.

The latest Teapot Dome disclosures tend to show that the favorite song of cabinet officials, during their sessions for the last five years, has been "Cheer, Cheer, The Gang's Oil Here."

A DREAM OF THE KU KLUX KLAN



Peace Time Health Protection in Russia

By N. SEMASHKO

IT was not only during the civil war that the Russian People's Commissariat for Health was faced with extraordinary "military" duties, for after its conclusion, epidemic disease, as a result of war, famine and blockade, was widely prevalent thruout the country, and considerable resources and concentrated medical effort was demanded to combat it.

During the present year, thanks to the consolidation of the Soviet system and the suppression of epidemic diseases, the People's Commissariat for Health has been able for the first time to proceed to systematic peace-time work.

There is still one widely prevalent disease which menaces the population of Russia—malaria. Malaria, which was very rife in certain parts of Russia in pre-war days (the Caucausus, Turkestan, and the Volga region, for instance) has since the war become still more widespread—a phenomenon to be observed in the majority of the European countries. According to the incomplete statistics, based on registered cases alone, (the registration of malaria has been declared compulsory by the Soviet Government) 3 million instances of malaria occur every year. The Soviet Government set up three new Institutes for Tropical Diseases (in Moscow, Kharkov, and Erivain) to conduct the fight against malaria and about 100 malaria stations in various parts of the country are engaged in the practical work.

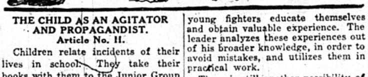
Apart from malaria and the ordinary infectious diseases of children, the situation of the Soviet Union, as far as epidemic disease is concerned, may at present be regarded as satisfactory. But the People's Commissariat for Health is not resting on its laurels it has decided to take advantage of the lull in epidemic disease, in order to proceed to the improvement of the general health conditions of the workers of the Republic.

Among the most important measures of a general sanitary character adopted are the improvement of workshop and housing sanitation, town planning, and better water supply and drainage (Petrograd has now for the first time a rational water supply system).

Next comes the campaign against social diseases, e. g., tuberculosis and syphilis. Both these diseases are a little more prevalent since the war, altho, thanks to the agricultural character of Russia, not to such an extent as in other countries. A net work of anti-tuberculosis and anti-venereal disease clinics, the first of their kind in Russia, have been organized, and there is not now a provincial capital town where clinics of both types are not to be found.

The third group of measures concerns the future generation. It embraces the protection of the mother, the infant and the child, and, in particular, the protection of the health of the factory and workshop apprentice. For the protection of the health of the mother and the infant, a net work of creches, consulting clinics, milk stations, and mothers' and children's homes has been set up. One or the other of these institutions is to be found in every large factory and workshop. A special decree of the Council of People's Commissaries provides for the annual medical inspection of juveniles occupied in school or in factories and workshops; weak or invalid juveniles are either transferred to other employment or are sent for treatment to rest homes or sanatoria. Great attention is paid to the development of physical culture; a Supreme Council for Physical Culture of the People's Commissariat for Health has been set up in connection with the Presidium of the All-Russian Central Executive Committee in order to direct and control this work. Physical exercises are becoming extremely popular in the country, especially among the young people.

Such in brief are the ordinary tasks which the People's Commissariat for Health has set itself at the present moment.



THE CHILD AS AN AGITATOR AND PROPAGANDIST.

Article No. 11.

Children relate incidents of their lives in school. They take their books with them to the Junior Group meetings, and there the leaders explain to them a story from history—even from the Bible—from the communist point of view. Later the children rise in school and ask the teacher pertinent questions, thus transforming the usual class methods of instruction into a discussion. When the teacher speaks of Julius Caesar and the mighty Roman empire the children mention Spartacus and the fight of the gladiators against Rome. They thus do not only confuse the teacher—who often has forgotten what he knew on these subjects—but, more important, they arouse the interest of the other children who will ask from whence this knowledge was derived. Thus these children hear of the Junior Groups and what is being done there. The Young Comrades are distributed, and new members recruited.

The conflicts that arise in the schools are the most difficult but at the same time the most important features of the work of the Junior Groups. It is the task of the communist educators and leaders to help the children—not to give them orders, but to help them—in the sharp collisions that will arise with teachers and principals. The first beginning is with propaganda work—the distribution of the Young Comrade and agitation for the Junior Groups. Reactionary instruction, incitement against the unemployed, against strikers and communists, glorification of war, often provoke those children who have already a communist conception and will arouse vehement discussions. They ask the teachers questions and will utter their protests. In some cases the majority of the pupils will revolt against reactionary or brutal teachers. In other cases a solitary little rebel may be defeated and forced to submit to the power of the teacher. In such a case the group supports the child and helps him thru his difficult time. But he is not allowed to believe or feel that he is acting according to someone's command. Everything that he does is done on his own initiative, done for himself and his playmate. A feeling of responsibility in the struggle is of the utmost importance for a militant education.

There are many ways in which the young fighters educate themselves and obtain valuable experience. The leader analyzes these experiences out of his broader knowledge, in order to avoid mistakes, and utilizes them in practical work.

There is still another possibility of the children's participation in the class struggle, and that is when a teacher is locked out or dismissed on account of his sympathy for the workers. Such cases have occurred in England, France and even in our "own free democratic" America. The children are enlightened on these state of affairs and encouraged to support these teachers.

(Watch for Article No. 12, "The Junior Groups as a center of energy.")

AS WE SEE IT

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY.

IT was rather significant that the last act of John L. Lewis at the 29th consecutive and 6th biennial convention of the United Mine Workers of America was to break his gavel. The convention did not adjourn. It simply came to an end. The broken gavel played such a conspicuous if inglorious part during the convention that it did not care to continue even a mute existence, when its master's action brought a riot instead of adjournment.

• • • •

It seems that the more a person knows about a constitution the easier he finds violating it. There is not a paragraph in the miners' little book of laws that John L. Lewis cannot quote on the slightest provocation and woe unto the miner who in his zeal in behalf of his fellow workers hurts the boss's feelings or steps on the corns of the "sacred contract." There is nothing in the constitution that prohibits a president from submitting to a majority vote. Lewis announces the vote when his tellers do not make any miscalculation. But when they make a mistake and tell the truth, John remains dumb.

• • • •

The Nation regrets the demise of the Freeman, which is scheduled to take place on March 5. One of the most noteworthy contributions made by the Freeman to the American working class movement was its tribute to The DAILY WORKER, published in a recent issue. Liberals are continually regretting that this world is older than it is. A paper that wastes its time in being merely brilliant without having a constructive policy to reshape this world can expect no better fate than an early grave.

• • •

Arthur Brisbane is disgusted with Ramsay MacDonald because the latter announced that the British government would call off its airplanes that have hitherto been whiling away the weary hours dropping bombs on villages somewhere in India. Brisbane thinks this shows lack of governing ability on the part of MacDonald. The Hearst scribbler, press agent of John D. Rockefeller, is of the opinion that the only way to convince savages that law and order was made for them is to make rebellion costly. They cannot be convinced by argument so they must be massacred. Here we have an example of a pen prostitute who poses as a progressive but is actually one of the most dangerous enemies of human freedom. He is akin to the so-called progressives in the labor movement who mouth the phrases of reform but are actually tarred with the same brush as the reactionaries.

• • • •

The Nation finds solace in the thought that Ramsay MacDonald's cabinet is a pacifist one. How a government can hold down the rebellious subjects of the British Empire by moral suasion will test the alleged pacifism of Ramsay MacDonald. All governments—even that of Ramsay MacDonald—are maintained by force and whether they like it or not, if they desire to exist they must use force. So long as society is based on the rule of one class by another the ruling class will hold its place in the saddle with guns and bayonets and more modern weapons of destruction. The liberals are not angry over class rule. What they kick against is the machinery that all governments must use to a more or less degree in order to prevent the oppressed class from dropping them into the nearest sewer. What concerns us is not exactly the size of the army but who controls it. If the labor party government now existing on the sufferance of the liberal party in England really represented the workers it would not be finicky about the use of force. It would be more concerned with abolishing the robber system of capitalism which could not hold its power twenty-four hours without armies and navies.

Is MacDonald Already Betraying?

Remarkable reports come from England which show that the Labor cabinet headed by MacDonald, is already beginning to pursue the way of betrayal.

One of the most important points of the program of the Labor Party, was the immediate and unconditional recognition of Soviet Russia, as long as it was still "the Opposition of His Majesty." But now that it has become the "government of His Majesty" the recognition of Soviet Russia is no longer so pressing. It is beginning to discover hardships. The Daily Mail writes the following about that matter:

"It is unikely that Mr. MacDonald will take any precipitate action toward recognition, permanent officials of the foreign office and an examination of documents on file there having convinced him such a step would not be in the best interests of the country. He is anxious for recognition as soon as possible and is engaged in making the necessary preliminary inquiries."

This hesitancy of the Labor government has immediately produced discontent in the Labor Party. Neil MacLean, who is M. P. from Glasgow writes the following outburst against the Labor government in the official organ of the Labor Party, in the Labor Herald:

"What is this nonsense about inevitable delays and preliminary formalities before the Russian government can be recognized? Five days sufficed to recognize Greece after Venizelos took office. What could be done in the case of Greece could be done in the case of Russia. If the permanent officials pretend otherwise they are sabotaging, and their sabotage must be stopped swiftly and ruthlessly or this government is damned."

The conservative bureaucracy of the English government is sabotaging recognition of Soviet Russia and MacDonald, instead of destroying the old bureaucracy, submits to it. It is not likely that the Labor government can definitely postpone the recognition of Soviet Russia. The pressure of the laboring masses is too great. The promises of the Labor Party while it was the opposition were too clear and definite, and even one part of the English capitalists is in favor of recognition of Soviet Russia by England. But that MacDonald hesitates and investigates, shows clearly the true reactionary spirit of the leader of the Labor Party. And the fact that MacDonald is already beginning to fall under the influence of the old bureaucracy of the state shows clearly that a real Labor government is not possible without the destruction of the capitalist state apparatus and the setting up of a new proletarian state.

MONTREAL. — The Canadian Pacific railway is now concerned in the negotiations looking to an increase of 12 1-2 per cent in the pay of railway clerks, freight shed, station and roundhouse men. Negotiations are in progress with the Canadian National railways on the same subject

THE DAILY WORKER
RAISES THE STANDARD
FOR A WORKERS' AND
FARMERS' GOVERNMENT

THE DAILY WORKER

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Organization of Unorganized
The Land for the Users
The Industries for the Workers
Protection of the Foreign-Born
Recognition of Soviet Russia

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DIRT FARMERS BOLT COOLIDGE'S CONFERENCE

Irate Tillers of Soil in March on the White House

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—Dissatisfied with President Coolidge's conference to devise methods of relieving distressed agriculture and banking in the Northwest, which they bolted yesterday, "dirt farmer" members of the conference today appealed directly to the President. The dirt farmers charge that the Coolidge scheme is planned to offer relief to the bankers but not for the bankrupt farmers. The statement of President Coolidge, that has aroused the ire of the dirt farmers, was as follows: "It will serve no useful purpose to lend money to a farmer who is in such a position that at any moment mortgage holders and general creditors can fall upon him, sell his lands and seize his property."

SEEKING NEW WITNESSES IN TEAPOT PROBE

Senator Among Those Who Were in on Clean-Up

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5—John F. King, former republican national committeeman from Connecticut today was subpoenaed by the senate committee investigating the Teapot Dome oil leases.

At the same time subpoenaes were issued for Guy Stevens and Thomas Lee of New York. These men will be asked to throw some light on former Secretary Fall's dealings with the Teapot Dome and other oil leasing matters which resulted in large profits by persons close to the government.

White House Officials.

The senate committee today was engaged in checking over the list of names of government officials who are said to have "cleaned up" oil stock transactions. The list includes former White House officials, a senator, and at least two men high in government departments.

This latest move, Senator Walsh believes, is the most important phase of the case he has yet brought up.

No subpoena has yet been issued for the senator whose name is said to appear on the list, it was announced at Walsh's office today. There is some uncertainty whether one will be accused, it was said, due to specifications of the law on "senatorial immunity."

Order Fall to Appear.

Albert B. Fall, it was announced, has been ordered to appear again before the senate committee on Friday. If he still refuses to tell his story of his connections with the naval oil leases, steps will be taken immediately to have him held in contempt.

Harry Sinclair will be subpoenaed before the committee as soon as his boat from Europe docks, it was said today.

* * *

Hunt for Pipe Line

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 5.—Government officials investigating the Teapot Dome scandal will make an effort to find the source of the so-called Wall Street Pipe Line into Washington, which has enabled many persons to make a fortune on the stock exchange.

In the meantime, the senate committee investigating the Teapot Dome lease has subpoenaed Carl G. Biggerman, assistant cashier of the Chase National Bank of New York, in an effort to trace the persons who profited by the rise in the value of Sinclair Oil stock. The rise occurred after the Teapot Dome lease was secured by Harry Sinclair, of the Sinclair Oil Company.

Biggerman has been directed to appear Thursday with bank records of credits made to Sinclair and his attorney, Col. J. W. Zevely. The records wanted by the committee date from Sept. 1, 1921, to June 7, 1923. The lease was signed April 7, 1922.

These records, the committee believes, will show what money, if any, was transferred to Washington for

(Continued on page 2)

Workers Compelled to Live in Dark, Stuffy Rooms and Suffer Dangerous Congestion

By JAY LOVESTONE.

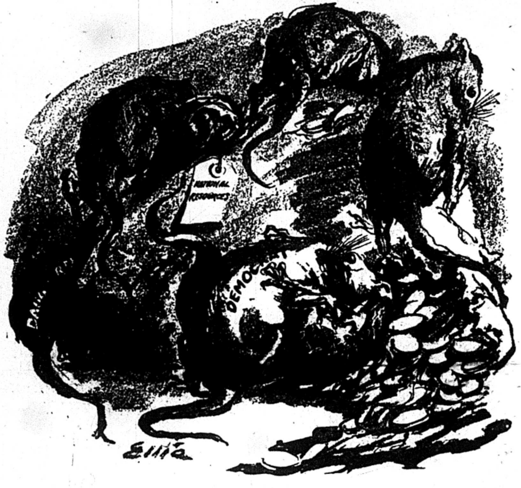
It would require the most unbelievable feats of an overworked imagination to give an even half-adequate picture of the wretched housing conditions in which the mass of workers find themselves in New York today.

The last three years have witnessed a steady degradation of an increasing number of people—a degradation which defies description.

The findings of the New York State Housing Committee investigating the housing conditions of 8,500 representative

(Continued on page 3)

THE PARASITES AT WORK



Under the Present Social System.

De La Huerta and Staff Is in Flight; Destination Unknown

NEW ORLEANS, La., Feb. 5.—General Adolf de la Huerta, commander-in-chief of the Mexican counter-revolution, and his entire staff of officers have fled from Vera Cruz, according to advices here today. De la Huerta's destination is unknown, the advices stated.

Women Attack Poor Farm Head

VALPARAISO, Ind., Feb. 5.—Eugene Funk, accused of improper conduct as superintendent of Porter County Poor Farm, was attacked today in a petition signed by over 1,200 women voters in the county.

Funk, who is under indictment on charges of misconduct with inmates of the farm, will be tried before the county commissioners Feb. 12.

Escaped Convict Taken.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Feb. 5.—"Diamond Joe" Sullivan, one of the desperadoes sentenced to be electrocuted, who escaped from the state prison, was captured near Redfield today. A posse of citizens made the capture.

Negroes Mourn for Lenin.

NEW YORK.—Soviet Russia was lauded and the death of Lenin mourned at Liberty Hall, headquarters of the Universal Negro Improvement Association.

FRANCE FACES BOOST IN TAXES OR BANKRUPTCY

Communist Hits Fascist Methods of Poincare

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PARIS, Feb. 5.—Altho facing a general election, the Poincare administration has been forced to admit that increased taxation is the only actual resource of the French government.

What Germany owes on the reparations account will no longer be listed on paper as a national asset.

Poincare, who has placed his increased tax measure before the French chamber, is meeting strenuous opposition. The program was declared unconstitutional by Deputy Laffont, Communist member. He said it resembled Fascist methods.

"We know how Fascism started in other countries—beginning by decreeing special laws and ending by seizing dictatorial powers," Laffont declared in the midst of a heated debate in the chamber.

Poincare, it is generally believed, has decided on the new program because of broad hints from American statesmen that France must begin at once to consider means of paying her own debts. His action is also inspired in part by the meeting of the international experts to study the programs of reparations.

Above all these factors, however, is the sensational drop in the value of the French franc at the outset of the new year. Poincare is anxious that there be no repetition of this decline.

The annual return from taxable sources will be increased approximately one billion francs by the program suggested by Poincare.

Ben Hecht Fined $1,000.

One thousand dollars each is the fine Ben Hecht and Wallace Smith must pay for offending prudish sentiment in writing and illustrating "Fantazius Mallare." Pascal Covici and William F. McGee, publishers, are to be sentenced today or tomorrow.

Klan Propaganda Film Is Stopped Again by Police

The Ku Klux Klan lost a round in its fight for disseminating race hatred from the screen when police again stopped the performance of "The Birth of a Nation."

Chief Collins was then haled before Judge Denis Sullivan, in Superior Court, on a charge of contempt, on the theory that the chief's act violated an injunction granted the Enoch Film company restraining the city with interfering with showing of the film.

Hundreds of persons have written to the police chief, complaining of the hate-breeding qualities of the film, Corporation Counsel Busch declared.

And the War Goes On.

Rejection of the Christian faith is "one sign among others of the intellectual decadence of the age," Prof. J. Gresham Machem, Princeton Theological Seminary, asserted today in a speech at the Founders' Week conference of Moody Bible institute.

Professor Machem, a recognized "Fundamentalist," attacked the so-called "Modernist" element in the church.

Cyclone In Alabama.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Feb. 5.—Three were killed and four injured when a cyclone wrecked the home of Rev. Wallace Carpenter here last night.

The whirlwind swept thru the state leaving a marked path of devastation. Property damage will amount to thousands of dollars, officials said today.

Work Daily for "The Daily!"

Farmers! Workers! Organize Your Party

Statement by the Federated Farmer-Labor Party

On May 30th there will be held in the Twin Cities, a convention of farmers and industrial workers for the purpose of nominating a farmer-labor presidential ticket and adopting a national platform.

We believe it is our duty, in entering into the campaign, to make the May 30th convention a great gathering of represen-

(Continued on page 4.)

N. P. LEAGUE OPENS MEET IN NO. DAK.

Militants Will Fight for Class Political Action

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BISMARCK, No. Dak., Feb. 5—The convention of the Nonpartisan League of North Dakota opens here tomorrow. This without question will prove the most important convention ever held by the Nonpartisan League, and the eyes of the farmers thruout the great Northwest will be on Bismarck while the convention is in session.

Facing a condition which daily grows worse and with no hope of salvation extended by the two parties of capitalism the exploited farmers of North Dakota are looking to a political alliance between industrial and rural workers as the only solution of the problems that confront them today.

Promises Betrayed.

The farm value of the leading crops have fallen by almost $75,000,000 from the low point reached in 1922. Seven thousand farms foreclosed last year. This in the state of North Dakota alone.

Desperate efforts will be made at this convention by the old guard of the Nonpartisan League to block the formation of a Farmer-Labor Party, the demand for which has become overwhelming in North Dakota particularly since Calvin Coolidge took their two senators Ladd and Frazier for a trip on the Mayflower. These two senators have proven themselves broken reeds in Washington. They were responsible to nobody but themselves. The looseness of the Nonpartisan League allows no effective control over those who are elected on its slogans. What the farmers now need is a party that will have the political death warrant of its representatives signed just as soon as they betray their constituents and desert to the enemy camp.

"Mayflower" Farmers Taboo.

It has often been stated that nobody came out of Buckingham Palace, London as pure as when he entered. And it can also be said without fear of contradiction that farmer representatives who spend much time in the company of Calvin Coolidge, the money trust president, cannot at the same time show much energy in fighting the battles of the farmers whose enemies the Wall Street capitalists are.

The candidates for office on the capitalist ticket are now expressing much concern over the farmers' woes. They are leaving a trail of promises behind them as they go on one spellbinding campaign after another.

The farmers who are meeting in Bismarck are not lacking in reasons sufficiently convincing to warrant a complete repudiation of the suicidal policy of entering into deals with the republican and democrat parties, the parties of Big Business, the parties of Wall Street, of Teapot Dome and Standard Oil. With the present lack of political machinery the North Dakota farmers are powerless in the grasp of the capitalist politicians who can play ducks and drakes with their hopes and desires because they have no effective political club to bring them to terms.

Heed Militant Organization.

Like buzzards flying over a battlefield ready to feast on the corpses of the slain the political vultures of the capitalist parties are prowling among the wreckage of bankrupt farms ready to make whatever capital they

(Continued on page 2.)

FARMERS! JOIN THE FIGHT AGAINST ALL YOUR ENEMIES

To the Delegates of the North Dakota Non-Partisan League Convention:

You are gathered in the most important convention that your organization has ever held.

The eyes of the farmers of your state, of the farmers of the entire Northwest, of the farming masses of the whole country are on you.

The condition of the farmers thruout the country, and especially the farmers of your state, are critical and steadily getting worse. The farm value of your leading crops has fallen by almost $75,000,000 from the low point reached in 1922. The last year has seen about 7,000 farms foreclosed in your state. One out of every ten North Dakota farmers has been driven off the farms by the high tribute levied on them by the big bankers, railway magnates, and burdensome taxes.

Serious dangers are besetting you from many sides. After Roy W. Frazier, Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee, returned from Washington he called a meeting of his Committee and brought about that "shamful and scandal transaction" resulting in the indorsement of Coolidge—the same President Coolidge who has told the farmers to go shuffling for themselves, and has done everything in his power to help the big bankers, manufacturers and railway magnates, who are responsible for the hopeless conditions in which millions of rural and city workers now find themselves.

President Coolidge may be a good Teapot politician but he is not a friend of the farmers, who are today in desperate straits. This crime is all the more shameful and scandalous in view of Chairman Frazier's statement that the League members were a majority and had control of the actions of the committee.

Your two senators, Ladd and Frazier, have also been flirting with Coolidge, who is too busy protecting himself and his Cabinet members involved in the Teapot Dome scandal to think of effective farm relief.

Senators Ladd and Frazier have taken too many trips on the President's peace ship, the Mayflower, to be able to wage an aggressive fight against Coolidge's policy of letting the farmer go shuffling for himself.

In Congress you have today such representatives as Burtness, who is an out and out reactionary, who has fought you consistently and bitterly, and is closely associated thru his own banks with such sworn enemies of the farmers as the National City Bank of New York, the Continental and Commercial Bank of Chicago, and the Minneapolis and St. Paul bankers playing the game of the big grain gamblers.

Your Governor today, Mr. Nestos, is a lackey of the big industrial and financial interests of the East and is an uncompromising foe of the farmers. You recall how he was wined and dined by Wall Street and the New York Chamber of Commerce last November. You know how this Governor Nestos with the help of the majority of your state, house and senate, has robbed the public school districts of your state of hundreds of thousands of dollars.

This critical situation, in which you find yourself toda beset by dangers and enemies, is due to the fact that you a not organized well enough to fight your enemies.

It's high time that you drop forever that suicidal policy of entering into deals with the republican and democratic parties—the parties of Coolidge and Fall, McAdoo and Gregory, Denby and Doheny, Sinclair and Daugherty. These two parties are the agencies of the big business interests that have for years been exploiting and oppressing the country and city working masses and robbing the country's wealth for the grain gamblers, railway, steel, and oil kings, as shown in the Teapot Dome steal.

It's high time that you supplant your present weak Non-Partisan League machinery with a strong unified political party of the rural and industrial working masses. It is high time that you farmers of North Dakota get together and organize yourselves into a virile political party, completely apart and independent of the republican and democratic parties of Wall St.

Delegates! Farmers! Don't be misled by any false cries of unity! Don't fall for Roy Frazier's fake slogan of "harmony of all factions" and thus fall for Coolidge. This is a most dangerous policy and will mean only more misery, more degradation, more bankruptcies, for you. Supporting Coolidge, no matter what trick is employed to get you into this trap, means more power to the bankers and railway capitalists.

Get together at this convention into a real fighting party! Adopt a program of action; a program solely in the interests of those who have to work for a living! Demand the five-year moratorium on all farm-mortgages. Repudiate the fraudulent farm-relief program drawn up by Coolidge and Mellon after a conference with your senators and congressmen and Eastern bankers. Beware of this new attempt to give the mighty industrial and financial overlords a strangle-hold on your farms, on your lives.

Delegates! Farmers! Workers! Turn your present shadow of an organization into a fighting political party that shall take its place in the monster national Farmer-Labor Convention of the farmers and workers of the whole country, to be held in St. Paul, Minnesota, on May 30th, for the purpose of building a mighty national political party of the farmers and workers give battle to your common enemies—the capitalist exploit and their puppet government.

U. S. PLUTES CINCH HOLD ON FAR EAST

House of Morgan Loans Japs Huge Sum

By FREDERICK KUH
(Staff Correspondent of The Federated Press)

NEW YORK. — The American empire is having another twinge of growing pains. The Federated Press learns on excellent Wall Street authority that arrangements are virtually completed for an American banking syndicate loan to Japan, the reported sum ranging from $50,000,000 to $70,000,000. J. P. Morgan & Co. will head the bankers' consortium which is to execute the deal with the Japanese government.

The loan will be consummated in the form of credits for reconstruction purposes to repair the damage in the wake of the catastrophic earthquake. It will be stipulated that a large proportion, if not the total amount of the loan, must be expended upon materials purchased in the United States. It is understood that certain great American industrial groups will participate in the loan on condition that their industries are favored with fat contracts.

Government Backs Pact

Negotiations for the loan have been going on secretely for several months. At the outset of this year, it was reported that a Japanese financier had arrived in New York, entrusted with an official mission from the Tokio government. Interviewed, the Japanese banker denied the official purpose attributed to his voyage and blandly remarked that his visit was simply that of a tourist. The disclosure that he was engaging in conferences with members of the Morgan firm soon put an end to this canard.

This weeks visit of Thomas W. Lamont, chief of the Morgan concern, to Washington, where he consulted with Hughes and other cabinet members, is believed to have sealed the Japanese bargain and secured the approval of the Coolidge administration for the transaction.

The conclusion, towards which these symptoms pointed, was confirmed a few days ago, when the Japanese yen, which was tumbling on the money market, suddenly regained its stability, and has remained stationary since.

Japs Forced to Yield.

The allotment of the loan to Morgan puts an end to the bitter rivalry of five international money-lending syndicates, which were competing for the Japanese loan. The Japanese government is known to have been unwilling to accept the Morgan proposal and to guarantee it, as long as Morgan insisted upon concluding the loan with cities damaged or destroyed by earthquake. It is believed, however, that the Tokio government yielded on this point, and that the loan will assume the form desired by Morgan.

It is premature to state the political effects of the loan. Some time ago, the Moscow daily, "Isvestia," anticipated this deal, and expressed the conviction that the price of an American loan would be a Japanese pledge to abstain from recognizing the Soviets. It may be held that the concurrence of Hughes substantiates that theory.

Concessions In China?

It is both more actual and more likely that the political and economic prize which is to fall to the American government and to Wall Street, will be Japanese concessions to American private interests in China. Details of these aspects of the loan are, of course, being withheld from the American public.

Coming close upon the heels of the dispatch of American naval missions to Central and South America, American intervention in the Mexican civil struggle, U. S. naval maneuvers in the Panama Canal, the appointment of an American controller of Hungary's financial and economic fate, and reported negotiations for a Wall Street credit to Germany, this latest emergence of American imperialism in the Far East suggests the flying start obtained by America's empire-builders during the brief days of 1924.

Whither this index points is amply illustrated in the history of all great empires from the Roman to the British, with their stories of oppression and wars, invariably culminating in an era of misery and disintegration at home. Will American Labor learn this lesson before it is too late?

Film Censorship to Be Knifed by New York Senate

(By The Federated Press)

NEW YORK. — It is considered certain that a bill to repeal the state motion picture censorship law, introduced into the upper house at Albany yesterday, will be passed by the senate. In all likelihood, however, the anti-censorship measure will encounter grave obstacles in the assembly. Opponents of the repeal bill insist that censorship is essential to prevent the "glorification of vice" in the films. The same state senators have remained silent as to the "glorification of vice" by the U. S. Navy and Interior Departments.

How many of your shop-mates read DAILY WORKER. Get one of subscribe today.

ALL RED REVELERS WILL REVEL FEB. 16, ASHLAND AUDITORIUM

Have you bought your ticket for the Red Revel?

Get ready for the Red Revel, Feb. 16.

Are you preparing your costume for the Red Revel?

Fun unique and galore, Feb. 16.

The Red Revel offers you a good time by which you help The DAILY WORKER and the Labor Defense.

Attend the Red Revel at Ashland Auditorium, Van Buren and Ashland, Chicago, Ill.

RUM FLOWS FREE AS RICH REVEL AT PALM BEACH

Plutes Guzzle Only Best Stuff

PALM BEACH, Fla.—The idle rich who make Palm Beach their winter headquarters will spend about $50,000,000 this winter seeking pleasure and excitement. This is a conservative estimate of the amount that will be spent here.

Hotels and bootleggers will get most of the money. A lot of it will be lost in gambling. Clothes and the upkeep of yachts will get more of it.

One of the hotels here is the largest resort hotel in the world and charges about $20 a day for a room. The people who really spend the money are the ones who have "cottages" here. One family consisting of two decrepit old persons have a magnificent palace with scores of servants. They have four Rolls-Royces, and a yacht.

This is the heaven of the bootleggers. They run their "stuff" direct from the British West Indies and sell it at enormous prices. Nothing but the best is drunk here.

No one has been able to figure out the number of workers slaving in the north it takes to create the wealth that is spent here in a few weeks during the winter. It is well that the idle rich who spend their time and the workers wealth here are well out of sight of the workers or there would be a social explosion.

N. D. Non-Partisan Leaguers Open Big Meet at Bismarck

(Continued from page 1.)

can out of the misery created by the class they serve.

The traitors to the exploited farmers in the Nonpartisan League will attempt to sell out their class to the highest capitalist bidder. Trips on the Mayflower, entertainments at fashionable homes where the wives and daughters of senatorial "dirt"-farmers will rub elbows and swap pleasant nothings with the women parasites who neither weave nor spin but live in luxury on the labor of the farmers' wives and the women who work in the city mills, milking contests and other innocent forms of recreation will soon "milk" the farmers' representatives of the principles which they once held unless the farmers have a political organization strong and disciplined that will give orders to its elected servants and not take orders from them.

On to May 30th!

This is the message that the Federated Farmer-Labor Party brings to the exploited farmers who are meeting in Bismarck. Organize a political party, join with similar parties in other states, link your efforts with the workers in the cities and participate in the great national convention that will be held in St. Paul, Minnesota on May 30th, to create a political farmer-labor alliance on a national scale that will prove invincible, that will be the first ambitious forward move on the part of the farmers and industrial workers of the United States to take the government into their own hands and prepare the ground for the emancipation of the exploited farmers and workers from farm foreclosures, unemployment and poverty.

* * *

N. M. Bank Crashes.

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M. — Heavy withdrawals of deposits in the last few days caused directors of the Citizens' National Bank to close its doors. The bank has a capital of only $100,000 but its deposits, December 31, at the time of the last statement, were $837,193.

Lewis Too Much For Mother Jones; Missed Convention

(By The Federated Press)

INDIANAPOLIS. — Mother Jones was not in attendance at the 29th convention of the miners' union, which adjourned here February 2. It is probably the first national meeting of the miners that has not heard an address from their most beloved leader. "Her boys," as she always called them, expected her to show up at some unexpected moment, as is usually her custom. Illness prevented her from making the long trip from Washington, D. C., where she is completing a book on her experinces in the labor movement.

How many of your shop-mates read THE DAILY WORKER. Get one of them to subscribe today.

TRACHTENBERG, LORE, ARRESTED AT LENIN MEETING

Newark Police Seize Communist Speakers

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEWARK, N. J.—In high handed fashion Newark police officials broke up an open air meeting in Lenin's honor and arrested Ludwig Lore, Alexander Trachtenberg and Comrade Epstein. The speakers were later released on $50 bail each, but the Workers Party does not regard the incident as closed and will test the right of the police to stop workers' meetings.

Suits for damages aggregating $30,000 are now pending in the Essex County Circuit Court against Police Captain Ebert for similar action Jan. 11, when he broke up a meeting at which William Z. Foster and Bishop Paul Jones were to speak. That case is being handled by the American Civil Liberties' Union.

Praise of Lenin Angers Police

The Lenin meeting, just interrupted, was held under the auspices of the Workers Party. The crowd was assembled outside of the Labor Lyceum, in consequence of the refusal of authorities to grant permission for a meeting inside. Lore had just concluded a eulogy of the proletarian regime in Russia, where the workers were behind the government, as was the case in no other country, when a police detective interrupted and said the meeting must stop because no permit had been given for it.

Insisting on the right of free speech, Lore continued, pointing out that the police ukase represented the same kind of reactionary powers that Lenin had fought.

Haul Down Speakers

Captain Seabold came down on the detectives S. O. S. and Lore was again ordered to stop speaking and again refused. The police took him from the stand and thrust him into the patrol wagon.

Trachtenberg began to speak, was likewise arrested. Epstein took the speaker's stand, but was hauled down before he could begin.

The arbitrary action of the police achieved a result they had not expected; it brought greater publicity for the Lenin Memorial meeting and the Workers Party and has stirred up thousands of additional sympathizers.

* * *

Legion Balked at Kansas City.

(Special to The Daily Worker)

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—The Kansas City branch of the Workers Party held a very successful Lenin Memorial meeting in Musicians Hall here. Earl Browder, editor of the Labor Herald, Louise Byers and John Mihelic spoke.

The American Legion threatened to break up the meeting when it was announced, but must have thought better of it since nothing was either seen or heard of them at the meeting.

The Lenin Memorial meeting was supported and attended by so many local unionists that the Legion seemed to be willing to let it proceed in order not to antagonize the unionists any more than they have been antagonized.

Virginia Bray Is Dead; Supported Many Famous Stars

FREEPORT, Ill., Feb. 5.—Virginia Bray, 68, who died late yesterday at her home here, was an actress for more than forty years, having supported many old time stars, including Booth, Barrett, Joseph Jefferson, Denman Thompson and Sol Smith Russell.

She began her stage career at 16, as a member of the McVicker Theatre Stock Company, Chicago, playing for three years in Shakespearian drama. Later she played in stock companies in Boston, Pittsburgh, New York, Washington and other cities.

She was a member of the Sol Smith Russell Company, which, it is believed, was first dramatic company to travel to the Pacific coast over the then new Northern Pacific railroad, the final 120 miles of the journey to Portland, Ore., having been made by stage coach.

Inquisition Turns Screws Tighter at the Folsom Prison

(By The Federated Press)

REPRESA, Cal.—A new rule has been made at Folsom prison that no books, magazines or newspapers may be sent to prisoners from the outside, even from the publishers. The only gift allowed is money, and the warden will then "use his own discretion" as to what reading matter may be purchased.

This is obviously a retaliation by Warden Smith on the criminal syndicalism and other labor prisoners, because of the charges preferred against him for the beating of Louis Allen. Smith is a close adherent of Governor Richardson, and since the accusations of ill treatment were made the governor has brought about changes in the prison board which gives him a majority, which is favorable to the warden.

Many Miners Killed.

LONDON, Feb. 5—Many miners were killed in a cave in of a coal mine today in Silesia, according to an Exchange telegram from Berlin. Details of the disaster were lacking.

Subpoena Servers Hunting Witnesses in Teapot Probe

(Continued from page 1)

the account of anyone there who may have profited from the transaction.

Senator Walsh was instrumental in having the subpoenae issued expects to uncover the persons, if any, who were paid sums of money by Sinclair. Walsh also is anxious to know whether any government officials were "in" on the rise in the Sinclair stocks.

* * *

Sinclair to Sail Feb. 12.

PARIS, Feb. 5—Harry F. Sinclair, wealthy oil magnate to whom Teapot Dome and other naval oil reserves were leased by government officials, left Paris today for Brussels.

Sinclair said he intended to sail for America on February 12.

U. S. PLUTES WILL SAVE MILLIONS BY MELLON TAX PLAN

25 Per Cent Reduction Is Approved

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5th. — The Coolidge administration today pushed thru the ways and means committee its plan for a twenty-five per cent tax reduction and made it retroactive to include 1923 incomes.

This bill, framed by Mellon, secretary of the treasury, relieves twenty-one millionaires including Mellon, of $12,000,000 in taxes and throws the burden on the small taxpayers.

When Mellon desired President Harding to veto the soldiers bonus, he estimated there would be a deficit of $700,000,000 for the first fiscal year, but within a year his report showed a surplus of $320,000,000 only a smal error of $1,000,000,000, but it answered his purpose.

Dough to Buy Solons.

Mellon fought like a wild cat against a higher tax rate on the swollen fortunes of the millionaire supporters of the Coolidge administration. Millions come in handy during political campaigns and the wealthy patrons of strike breaker Coolidge may hope to be in a position to eliminate the grease from their hero's political garments which splashed out of the open Teapot.

Can Pay Bootleg Bills.

The secretary of the treasury contends that a reduction of taxes on the incomes of millionaires will make these gentleman feel more comfortable, will raise the morale of investors, reduce the cost of living and contribute to the general well-being of society. In Mellon's opinion the only class that counts for anything in society is the capitalists class. That is the class that Mellon, Coolidge and Hughes represent and it is to their credit that they commit their robbery in a thoroly class conscious manner.

How the cost of living will be reduced for anybody except Mellon and his twenty fellow plutes by his tax-bill is not evident.

Milk Producers Elect President on Fighting Platform

Plans for another clash with Chicago milk dealers were made at a meeting of the Chicago Milk Producers' Association, held at the La Salle Hotel. The milk producers, who recently conducted a fifteen-day strike, intend to go to the mat with the dealers April 1st, when the present contract covering winter deliveries, expires.

Plans were also made to organize the truck drivers who haul the milk from the country creameries to the city.

The association will study plans for keeping the milk supply uniform both summer and winter.

Frank S. Green, mayor of Woodstock, Ill., was elected president for the year on a platform of fighting leadership, defeating Frank Holt, who was said to be ultra conservative.

How Do You Want It?

To The DAILY WORKER: I would suggest that the Russian novel, "A Week," be published in the weekly magazine section.—Jos. Ozanich, Centerville, Iowa.

* * *

To The DAILY WORKER: I favor the daily installment of "A Week."—Joe Rataiczak, Bellaire, Ohio.

* * *

To The DAILY WORKER: Daily installment of "A Week" is my suggestion. I surely am proud of our DAILY WORKER.—Robt. Long, Kansas City, Mo.

* * *

To The DAILY WORKER: Long life for the first militant daily newspaper, The DAILY WORKER. — Workers Party of America, English Branch, Linden, N. J.

N. Y. Iron Workers Get Increase.

NEW YORK. — Structural iron workers here were granted a wage increase of 50 cents a day. Five thousand men are affected by the increase. The men had asked for a raise of $1 but compromised on 50 cents.

S. D. Bank Fails.

ESSINGTON SPRINGS, S. D.—Bad loans of ruined wheat farmers caused the crashing of the Farmers' Savings Bank here, with deposits of $505,000. The bank closed its doors when a heavy run began.

The Land for the Users!

NO OIL ON HIM HIRAM WILL TELL DAKOTA FARMERS

Forgets His Assent to Doheny Steal

(Special to The Daily Worker)

FARGO, N. D.—Hiram Johnson is coming to the Dakotas to tell the busted wheat farmers that every one is an oil crook but himself.

Says his North Dakota manager, Usher L. Burdick, a Fargo attorney:

"And now with Teapot Dome spreading the oil smear over our great statesmen, North Dakota is read to join in the fight to scotch the 'invisible government.'"

Burdick's words fall cold on busted wheat farmers who remind each other that the invisible government of oil in California was so invisible that Edward L. Doheny took over the 300,000,000 barrel naval oil reserve, No. 1, of California without Bull Moose Hiram making any protest.

The California knight will heal the ills of the farmers, says Mr. Burdick, who then proceeds to give a harrowing picture of these ills: "In McKenzie county, west of the Missouri river," says Burdick, "mortgages have been foreclosed this year on 39 per cent of all farms," and a lot more of the same tenor.

Farmer sentiment, however, is largely centering around the more definite program of the left wingers who demand a five-year moratorium on all mortgage debts of working farmers as an alternative to the rhetorical progressivism of Hiram Johnson, which has no definite proposals for freeing them from the bankers' grip.

* * *

Labor Bank Bans S. D. Items.

CHICAGO. — Workers depositing their funds in the Amalgamated Trust & Savings Bank, a financial institution managed by the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, are being protected against bank failures in the wheat belt.

A letter sent to the DAILY WORKER by R. S. Davis, cashier of the bank, says:

Please be advised that this bank will not assume any responsibility in taking for deposit and collection items drawn on South Dakota banks. Until further notice these items are taken at the risk of the depositor.

Kanuck War Vets Keep Toe at Rear of Dilatory Pols

TORONTO. — Unemployed war veterans of this town, strongly requesting financial help, presented their views thru a delegation to the Minister of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment and the Prime Minister in Ottawa. Especially the disabled, who are not in receipt of pensions, it was claimed, are suffering under the present economic distress. Altho the government officials promises serious consideration of the claims laid before them, the organized ex-service men of this town will not willingly allow the matter to be handled in a dilatory manner by the government, and two members of the delegation remained in Ottawa to bring about as much pressure as possible.

Abie Cahan's Daily Rag Refused An Ad For Lenin Meeting

NEW YORK CITY. — The New York Forward, the yellowest of yellow Socialist sheets, had the affrontery to refuse to accept a paid advertisement announcing the Lenin memorial meeting of February 4 at the Madison Square Garden. And this paper dares to call itself a workingmen's paper. The committee of arrangements for the meeting pleaded with the gang which runs the paper, but the death of the greatly beloved leader, Lenin, doesn't mean anything to these revolution-hating yellows. The Forward could not sink any lower. All honest workingmen realize the perfidy of this labor-hating sheet.

Cutters Will Not Cut Cloth Until Bosses Raise Pay

NEW YORK. — Cloak cutters of Local No. 10 of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union have been leaving the shops on a "vacation" until their wages would be raised. The Cloak Manufacturers' Protective Association has appealed to the union against this action on the part of the cutters, but the union replied that no strike has been officially called, but that the cutters have a right to take a "vacation," if their wages are too low.

A number of bosses have already settled with their cutters, and it is expected that others will follow.

War Vet Kills Two

ROCKFORD, Ill., Feb. 5th.—Angered over a shattered love affair and blinded by jealous rage, Jacob A. Maher, 26, Chicago war veteran, shot and killed Miss Mary Ostrowski, 16, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Ostrowski of this city, last night, half a block from her home.

Maher than turned the gun on himself and sent one bullet thru his brain. Both were dead when found, a few minutes later by neighbors.

GHANDI, GREAT HINDOO LEADER IS FREED BY BRITISH LABOR REGIME

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BOMBAY, India. — Mohanda Ghandi has been freed by the British Labor Government after nearly two years' penal servitude for his leadership of the great non co-operationist movement.

Ghandi was sentenced to six years in March, 1922, on a charge of sedition after the non co-operationists had caused the virtual break down of British authority in many parts of India. British officials were barred from delivery of food by Hindoos and from other services; natives were quitting transportation and other industries on which British rule descended and taxes were not paid.

CITIES LINKED BY RADIO AS STORM RAGES THRU LAND

Ill Wind Blows Good to Unemployed

Radio was the voice in the storm that raged so furiously thru the country yesterday. But for the new invention towns would have been isolated from each other as telegraph wires went down in the blizzard.

Squads of telephone and telegraph repair men fought their way thru snow drifts ranging in depth up to ten feet to the foundered wires in a desperate effort to link scores of cities which had lost touch with Chicago and surrounding towns.

Word from Milwaukee tells of an impending milk famine as trucks gave up the attempt to progress along the highways blocked with snow. In Chicago two persons were killed and 25 seriously injured when a locomotive hit a street car at West 49th street and South Kedzie avenue in the midst of driving sleet.

One good thing the storm has done is to furnish employment for penniless workers who were putting in a wretched winter in Chicago without work.

Thousands of snow shovelers were hired to clear the tracks for street cars and other vehicles and by business houses to clear off their front pavements.

So the storm was an ill wind that blew some people some good.

Great Social Drama, "R. U. R." to Be Staged by Defense Council

"R. U. R.", the powerful social drama by Karel Capek, is coming to Chicago again. This time, however, it will be given in its proper setting. Instead of being presented as just another ordinary theatrical venture, with the ring of its appeal smothered in the indolent atmosphere of the bourgeois playhouse, "R. U. R." will be put on in a huge labor hall before masses of working men and women.

With the two-fold motive of stimulating proletarian culture and raising some of the funds needed for the Michigan defense, the Labor Defense Council recently secured from the Theater Guild of New York, the right to produce "R. U. R." in Chicago. The Theater Guild showed a fine willingness to co-operate and even agreed to give up its usual royalties, in view of the purpose for which the play is to be given. Several days ago, the original manuscript arrived at the Labor Defense Council office, together with stage-directions and actors' parts. Present plans contemplate the giving of three performances in various parts of the city, during the month of April.

The production as planned will be complete in every detail. Every attempt will be made to give just such a performance as the author would wish. Arrangements have been made with the Studio Players, 826 N. Clark St., who will direct the production and furnish the leading players. Rehearsals are to begin at once.

"R. U. R.", was first presented in Prague, Checho-Slovakia, some years ago, where it created an immediate sensation. Critics were unanimous in recognizing the dramatic power of the play as well as its marked originality of treatment, but the monarchist press declared that "the effect on the workers might be bad." Unfortunately the workers have never had a favorable opportunity of seeing it, as it has never been presented under working class auspices (at least not so far as we know.)

The Theater Guild, an organization which in the brief period of its existence has made many noteworthy contributions to the American stage, brought "R. U. R." to this country somewhat over a year ago. The play ran for many months in New York and was looked upon as both a dramatic and financial success. The bourgeois theater-going gentry did not appreciate the grim significance of "R. U. R."; as a matter of fact, they did not understand the drama at all. Perhaps that is why it was such a success. The play was brought to Chicago last winter, repeating the success of its New York engagement.

Plan Revolutionary Museum.

LENINGRAD.—Pursuing the enlargement of the Petrograd Museum of the Revolution, the committee in charge of it has inaugurated a large section dealing with the October Revolution. There will be exhibited materials relating to the revolutionary events of the time, not only in Leningrad, but all over the country.

WALL STREET'S GAMBLERS HONOR WOODROW WILSO

Tickers Stilled as H Is Buried

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK.—Silence will rule Broad and Main this afterno while Wall street gamblers do hon to the war president whose body being lowered into the vault Bethlehem Chapel near the Potoma

The New York Stock Exchan will shut down on the first unof cial holiday since the death of Har ing and the buzz of a thousand ti ers in the financial district will stilled.

The "Street" will be represente at the final obsequies by Bernar Baruch, that brilliant raider o securities whose successful coup have so often been the marvel o his associates. Fellow pall-bearer with Baruch will include Cyrus Mc Cormick, the harvester king, an Cleveland H. Dodge, the copper multi-millionaire.

Genuine regret is felt for the passing of Wilson in the inner financial circles, for, tho his first nomination came when Bryan demanded a standard bearer who would oppose the rule that Morgan, Belmont and Ryan were maintaining over the Democratic Party the war president's later career won the approval of speculative finance, particularly in the open handed letting of war contracts which enabled many pure and simple Wall Street gamblers to obtain contracts which they farmed out to the actual manufacturing concerns at a handsome rake-off.

* * *

Germans Don't Mourn.

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON. — No crocodile tears for Woodrow Wilson are being shed by the German embassy. By order of the Berlin government the embassy officials are displaying no flags at half mast nor any other signs of mourning for the war lord who broke his promises to the German people by abandoning the 14 points on the basis of which they had laid down their arms after overthrowing the kaiser.

"The betrayer of Germany" is the title given Wilson in German newspapers, according to cables from Berlin.

The Germans' resolute defiance of hypocritical conventions occasioned dissatisfaction on the part of those who expected a unanimous appearance of grief from the diplomatic corps, but plaudits from Americans who were disgusted with all the furor over the return to clay of the man who sent hundreds of thousands there before him.

One American mayor has refused to join in the volume of official sobbing that is coming from office holders thruout the land.

This was Mayor Daniel Hoan of Milwaukee who refused to send any telegram of condolence for the los of Wilson. The Milwaukee American Legion has declared that it will pass a vote of condemnation but the dispatches do not indicate that the mayor is troubled by their attitude.

The feeling of many Americans was expressed by a newspaperman here who pointed out that no one but his family and a few friends mourn when a citizen who has played square with his fellows dies and there is no reason for extr tears when a fellow of another kind dies.

Drake Hotel May Figure in Veteran Bureau Graft Probe

The investigation of graft in the Veterans Bureau has shifted to Chicago, it became known yesterday. Subpoenas were issued for various persons to appear before the federal grand jury today and tell what they know about the way Col. Forbes former head of the Bureau conducted its business.

Tracy B. Drake, manager of the Drake hotel where Col. Forbes made his Chicago headquarters and gave many wild parties, is one of the persons called before the grand jury. Sensational developments are expected.

Packers Bleed Employes

Wilson & Company employes will have to finance a new capital stock issue of the packing company, if recommendations of the directors go thru the next stockholders' meeting. The money for the stock purchases will be requisitioned from employes' wages.

Karl Marx Club Meets.

J. Louis Engdahl, editor of the DAILY WORKER, will speak on Thursday evening, Feb. 7th, at a meeting of the Karl Marx Club, in the Workingmen's Lyceum, 2733 Hirsch Blvd.

Wants "A Week" Daily.

To the DAILY WORKER: Publish "A Week" daily, not weekly. Fiction is fine propaganda. Some young workers I know ignore all the poison in the kept press except the slime of Zane Grey, Gene Straton Porter, Roberts Reinhart, et al. They read that stuff regularly.—George Meyler.

New Cabinet In Greece.

ATHENS, Feb. 5.—M. Cafantaris today informed the regents that he had succeeded in forming a cabinet to succeed the Venizelos cabinet. Venizelos resigned Monday.

The Industries for the workers!

DETROIT HOLDS HUGE MEETING IN HONOR OF LENIN

6,000 Workers in Big Demonstration

By STANLEY BOONE
(Special to The Daily Worker)

DETROIT.—Detroit workers, with great songs and great words, gathered in the largest auditorium in Detroit to pay a special tribute to Lenin, 6,000 men, women and children assembling in Arena Gardens behind the combined Russian and Ukranian choruses in a memorial service without precedent here. Hundreds were turned away.

C. E. Ruthenberg, secretary of the Workers Party of America, and Dennis E. Batt, editor of the Detroit Labor News, organ of the Detroit Federation of Labor, were the speakers. On one side of the platform light played on a portrait of the dead leader, draped in red and black. Outward from the platform stretched the deep rectangle of unquiet faces, rising at last where the gallery cut upward to the roof.

Ruthenberg followed Batt on the program and was greeted with three successive choruses of applause that he had difficulty in quieting. Outbursts of emotion came again and again when the speakers were telling of Lenin and his place in history.

Former Revolts Were Blind.

Ruthenberg traced the efforts of the world's exploited millions, since the ancient Greek slave state, to cast off oppression and achieve freedom, first pointing out that a knowledge of this background was essential to an understanding of Lenin's life. Previous revolts had been emotional and blind, he said. Slave and serf revolted when their suffering grew unbearable. It was Lenin's work to adjust revolutionary effort not only to desire and principle but scientific plan.

The point was stressed by Batt that, whereas Lenin saw effects take place in his own life-time at least equal to those seen by Napoleon, Washington, Caesar and Alexander, the effects with which he had to do were not dependent on the presence of his own personality. Lenin, the Marxian, could not give his life to a plan which he did not believe would survive him.

Need of Communist Vanguard.

Tho his immediate revolutionary tactic was hinted in the slogan that swept Russia, "All Power to the Soviets", Lenin saw that there must also be developed a revolutionary vanguard in a Communist Party, a body of the most enlightened men and women of the movement, to advise and to guide and to lead and to carry their discipline to the point of facing imprisonment or death if so ordered, Ruthenberg said. And now we could turn to any country of Europe or Asia and find there, whether in England or Bulgaria, the party of Lenin leading the struggle of the workers toward the ideal of freedom. It was so in Japan and China.

"And we must not forget that here in America we have a Communist Party, the Workers Party, the party of Lenin . . ."

Join Workers Party!

Those present who felt deeply the significance of the gathering, the purpose and the admiration and the hope which had brought them together, could do no better in passing out the door to their homes than apply for membership in the Workers Party, by filling out an application that they might obtain there, Ruthenberg added. He defined also the purpose of the Communist International and its relationship, in Lenin's mind, with the Russian Revolution and the revolution of the workers everywhere against capitalist exploitation by imperial states.

As Comrade Batt explained, Ruthenberg concluded, Lenin began early in his life to plan and work for the revolution. To this ideal and this plan he gave his great intelligence, his great courage. He was always a soldier on its fighting front, demanding, planning and looking toward the dictatorship of the proletariat. Let the thousands who were present follow in his footsteps.

A Finnish band played intermittently, sometimes an accompaniment to the voices of the magnificent choirs. Full throated human voices and sounded brass opened and closed the services with The International and the Funeral March of the Russian Revolution.

"Long Live The Revolution".

A resolution, read by Edgar Owens, district organizer of the Workers Party, chairman of the meeting, written by the Detroit Lenin Memorial Committee and adopted with a crash of hand clapping, conveyed to the Central Executive Committees of the Communist International and the Communist Party of Russia the following condolence "in the loss of our beloved leader":

"We, the workers of Detroit, do on this solemn occasion offer our heartfelt tribute to the memory of the great leader of the international working class, Vladimir Ilyitch Ulianov,—Lenin. In accord with the conscious workers of the world we express our sorrow for the loss of our beloved and incomparable leader and pledge ourselves to struggle unceasingly for the victory of the workers' revolution. Comrade Lenin is dead. But his ideas, as expressed in the Communist International, live and are leading the toiling masses of the world to freedom from the yoke of capitalist slavery. Eternal glory to the memory of Lenin! Long live the workers' revolution!"

Work Daily for "The Daily!"

World Farmers' Council Sends Greeting to the Daily Worker

General Secretary Dombal, on behalf of the International Farmers' Council, has sent the greeting of the world's farmers to THE DAILY WORKER. It is in full as follows:

Farmers and Workers of All Countries, Unite!

INTERNATIONAL FARMERS' COUNCIL
General Secretariat.
Moscow, Staraya Ploschad, Boyarsky Dvor
3rd Floor, Room 69
No. 43
December 10, 1923

To The Daily Worker:

Comrades and Brothers: The International Farmers' Council is the first in the history of international farmers' organization. The aim of this "Farmers' International" is to fight for the emancipation of the millions of people working on the land from the yoke of capitalism. The peasantry, altho they represent a great force, comprising hundreds of millions in all parts of the world, are unable to bring about their own emancipation, because they are not in a position to capture the industrial centers and manage industry, on which primarily depends the existence and development of modern society. Only in union with the working class, which alone is capable of taking possession of the cities, centres of culture and the administration of industry, can the peasantry secure the satisfaction of all their just demands and requirements. Therefore, the representatives of the farming classes of forty nationalities of various countries, assembled in October 1923 at the first International Farmers' Conference in Moscow, adopted the following chief slogan of our organization: "Peasants and Workers of all countries, unite!", and passed a resolution to fight the capitalists and landowners in fraternal union with the working class for the establishment all over the world of Workers' and Peasants' Governments and an international union of workers' and peasants' republics. Only in common efforts can the toiling classes of town and country throw off the yoke of the capitalist parasites. Only in collaboration can the workers and farmers guarantee to mankind peaceful labor and prosperity.

We greet your labor organ in the name of millions of organized farmers in various parts of the world, and hope it will help bring about a union between the workers and the farming classes in the interest of common victory.

With fraternal greetings,
GENERAL SECRETARIAT.
DOMBAL.

Polish Communist Party Greets "The Daily"

To THE DAILY WORKER:

Comrades: The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Poland has instructed me to congratulate you heartily on the acquisition of a new and powerful weapon in the struggle for Communism and revolution in America—the establishment of the first communist daily in the Anglo-Saxon world.

For the last few years we have been following your struggle with the greatest attention. This was due, not only to ordinary international solidarity, because you are a section of our common international front, but also to the fact that, in spite of the enormous difference between Poland and America, a number of questions which occupy you are also playing an important role in our revolutionary work.

We are, since the establishment of the United Polish Republic in November 1918, an ILLEGAL party. But altho our enemies have CONDEMNED US to illegality, we are taking advantage of every opportunity to act PUBLICLY and to PROPAGATE AMONG THE MASSES THE IDEAS OF COMMUNISM wherever workers congregate—in trade unions, in co-operatives and in educational organizations. After a period of forced illegality, you have succeeded in establishing a legal Communist Party in the form of the "WORKERS PARTY." Our enemies have hitherto prevented us to follow your example—we must therefore continue the struggle FOR THE WORKERS' RIGHT TO HAVE A LEGAL COMMUNIST PARTY. In this struggle we take advantage of the experience gained in the prolonged struggle against czarism. Two figures will perhaps give you a clear idea of our present position: 2,000 Communists are incarcerated in Polish Republican prisons. At the recent parliamentary election 126 thousand votes were given for the Communist candidates in the few constituencies where the Communist lists were not annulled. Two Communists were elected to the Seim.

Another question, in which we are as much interested as you, is—THE CONQUEST OF THE TRADE UNIONS which are under the leadership of reformists and of traitors to the working class. On this field too, we have profited by the experiences you have acquired under the leadership of comrade FOSTER.

In spite of a considerable industrial development, Poland is an agrarian country, most of its 30 million inhabitants being peasants. We have brought forward the slogans of SOLIDARITY BETWEEN THE URBAN PROLETARIAT AND THE POOR PEASANTRY and of the WORKERS' AND PEASANTS' GOVERNMENT. Therefore, we follow with the greatest interest your struggle for the establishment and development of a mass party destined to unify MILLIONS OF WORKERS AND FARMERS.

Poland is an imperialist country which contains, beside the purely Polish population, a number of national minorities annexed by force—Ukrainians, White Russians, Lithuanians, Jews and Germans who are partly scattered thruout Poland and partly inhabit territories according to separate nationalities. On behalf of these nationalities we have brought forward, not only a demand for full NATIONAL EQUALITY on all the fields of social life, but also a demand for their full RIGHT TO SELF-DETERMINATION including separation from the Polish State, especially for Ukrainians, White Russians and Lithuanians. But our Party, which organizes in its own ranks, workers belonging to all these nationalities, has also adopted the slogan of WORKERS' SOLIDARITY REGARDLESS OF NATIONALITY. Our Party advocates the establishment of an IRON PHALANX AGAINST THE COMMON ENEMY—the Polish bourgeoisie and the Polish junkers. We strongly recommend our compatriots who have emigrated to America to adopt this slogan.

We have also another and a considerable grievance in common with you: we too are as yet without a DAILY and have a strong desire to have such an organ. But our difficulties are not the same as yours. Our movement, in spite of all persecutions, is strong enough to maintain not only one but several dailies in the main proletarian centres. But our enemy, the Polish government of capitalists and junkers, has prohibited all Communist publications. The Government knows full well that if we had a legal press, this would spell ruin to the entire social-democratic press and to the treacherous social democracy altogether, on which the bourgeoisie places all its hopes in the struggle with the working class.

Thus, comrades, you can see that altho physically the whole of capitalist Central and Western Europe, separates us, we are after all members of one family. We assure you that every success of yours gives joy to us in this country.

THEREFORE, I EXPRESS ONCE MORE OUR HEARTY CONGRATULATIONS ON THE APPEARANCE OF THE FIRST NUMBER OF YOUR "WORKERS' DAILY!"

H. WALECKI,
On Behalf of the Central Committee of the Polish Communist Party.

Labor Federation Directory Work of Hammersmark

The Labor Union Directory and Buyers' Guide, edited by Sam Hammersmark for the Chicago Federation of Labor, is now available, and contains a mass of information for those who want to patronize merchants who sell union label goods. Hammersmark, who is now the advertising manager of the DAILY WORKER, has made many additions to the directory issued last year.

The unions are listed in alphabetical order, under the title of the national and international unions, except in cases of labor and federal unions not connected with international unions, which are listed alphabetically under locals affiliated directly with the American Federation of Labor.

The local unions of international unions are arranged in numerical order. Unions not affiliated with the American Federation of Labor are listed in the same order, but in a separate section.

The directory is complete and exact and is the only official directory of the Chicago labor movement.

The directory is of 136 pages and contains information every active trade unionist needs and can secure from no other source.

Farmers Pledge Themselves to Work of Lenin

MT. VERNON, Wash. — The untimely death of labor's greatest champion must spur us on in his work, says the Skagit County unit of the Western Progressive Farmers in the following resolution:

WHEREAS, The best way to honor those who have given their lives for the emancipation of labor is to continue the struggle for freedom with increased vigor, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That we, members of Skagit County Unit, Western Progressive Farmers of Washington, in session hereby express our sorrow at the untimely death of labor's greatest champion, and we pledge ourselves anew to the great task before the producers of America, the abolition of all forms of exploitation, and the establishment of a workers' and farmers' republic.

(Signed),
JOHN H. WEPPLER,
President.
MRS. FRED D. WOOD,
Secretary.

CANADIANS CRY TO GOVERNMENT IN BANK CRISIS

Ask New Laws to Protect Deposits

By JOHN ROBUR
(Staff Correspondent of The Federated Press)

OTTAWA.—The pressure on the Canadian government to take some steps to give small depositors security in the banks is increasing. A deputation representing the depositors of the Home Bank, which failed, waited on the cabinet and, not receiving an assurance of action to satisfy them, left with a promise to renew the campaign in parliament. The deputation asked the government to pay the losses itself, or loan the banks as a whole $17,000,000—half to be used to pay the depositors and the other half to be invested to earn a fund to repay the government loan.

A $12,000,000 Failure.

The Home Bank's $12,000,000 failure, involving heavy losses of savings to people of small means, has brought to a head an agitation for banking reform which has been in progress for some years in Canada. In the last couple of years other banks have had to accept heavy losses to their shareholders and one large bank had to merge with another to prevent catastrophe.

There are two main complaints against the Canadian banking system; that it does not provide safety for savings, and that it has monopoly tendencies. In 1917 there were 21 chartered banks in Canada, each having branches thruout the dominion. Today, allowing for mergers authorized but not completed, there are only 14.

Proposals for reform include guarantee of deposits and establishment of an independent board to control banks' loan policy.

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Higher Tariff Asked.

OTTAWA. — The manufacturers of Canada are in no way disposed to yield their vested rights to protection by tariff duties.

Last session the Canadian parliament reduced the duties slightly on goods coming direct to Canada from Great Britain, and already the Canadian shoe manufacturers are crying out against the invasion of their market by English shoes. The bogey of the Canadian shoe men used to be American footwear, but now the English maker is the enemy. A speaker at a shoe trade convention in Montreal the other day demanded that the government put up the duty on shoes.

Your Union Meeting

Every local listed in the official directory of the CHICAGO FEDERATION OF LABOR will be published under this head on day of meeting free of charge for the first month, afterwards our rate will be as follows:

Monthly meeting—$3 a year one line once a month, each additional line, 15c an issue.

Semi-monthly meetings — $5 a year one line published two times a month, each additional line 13c an issue.

Weekly meetings—$7.50 a year one line a week, each additional line 10c an issue.

FIRST WEDNESDAY, Feb. 6th

No.	Name of Local and Place of Meeting.
38	Amalgamated Clothing Workers, 1564 N. Robey St.
179	B. & S. I. W., Stone Derrick, 180 W. Washington St.
131	Belt Line Federation, 82d and Halsted.
2	Brick and Clay, Village Hall, Lansing.
10	Carpenters, 12 Garfield Blvd.
21	Carpenters, Western and Lexington.
242	Carpenters, 5443 S. Ashland Ave.
250	Carpenters, Blacker's Hall, Lake Forest
643	Carpenters, 180 W. Washington St.
1693	Carpenters, 505 S. State St.
1784	Carpenters, 1638 N. Halsted St.
1922	Carpenters, 6414 S. Halsted St.
2289	Carpenters, 113 S. Ashland Blvd.
	Carvers (Wood), 1619 N. California.
293	Conductors (R. R.), 127 N. Francisco Ave., 7 p. m.
798	Electricians, 127 N. Francisco Ave.
85	Engineers, So. Chi., 11405 Michigan Av.
47	Firemen and Enginemen, 7439 S. Chicago Ave., 9:30 a. m.
275	Firemen and Enginemen, Lake and Francisco, 9:30 a. m.
	Hod Carriers District Council, 814 W. Harrison St.
10	Janitors (Mun.), Kedzie and Belmont.
5	Ladies' Garment Workers, 328 W. Van Buren St.
366	Machinists, 818 W. 55th St.
478	Machinists, 3802 W. Madison St.
830	Machinists, 1182 Milwaukee Ave.
515	Maintenance of Way, 5324 S. Halsted.
	Marine Cooks, 357 N. Clark St.
23	Moulders, 2800 W. Madison St.
54	Painters, Sherman and Main Sts., Evanston, Ill.
624	Painters, 180 W. Washington St.
893	Painters, Moose Hall, La Grange.
972	Painters, Odd Fellows Hall, Blue Island
5	Plasterers, 910 W. Monroe St.
16653	Poultry and Game, 200 Water St.
220	Railway Clerks, 549 W. Washington.
225	Railroad Trainmen, 812 W. 59th St.
900	Railroad Trainmen, 64th and University
73	Sheet Metal, 714 W. Harrison St.
723	Teamsters (Soda), 220 S. Ashland Blvd.
733	Teamsters, 220 S. Ashland Blvd.
769	Teamsters, 6359 S. Ashland Ave.
247	Typographical, 5015 N. Clark St.
8	Wall Paper Crafts, Chicago and Western Aves.

(Note—Unless otherwise stated all meetings are at 8 p. m.)

The Daily Worker for a month free to the first member of any local union sending in change of date or place of meeting of locals listed here.

Please watch for your local and if not listed let us know, giving time and place of meeting so we can keep this daily announcement complete and up to date.

On Tuesday of every week we expect to print display announcements of local unions. Rates will be $1 an inch, 50c for half an inch card. Take this matter up in your next meeting. Your local should have a weekly display card as well as the running announcement under date of meeting.

Join the "I want to make THE DAILY WORKER grow" club.

Owens Writes on Question of Social Equality and Negro

To The DAILY WORKER: The capitalist newspapers of the United States constantly state that Negroes must not be accorded social equality. Whenever Negroes make a stand for civil rights and equal accommodations in places of amusement, hotels, restaurants and on public conveyances the capitalist papers, such as the Chicago Tribune, assert that Negroes are fighting for social equality.

The bugaboo of social equality is always mentioned by the southern capitalists as the one condition that must not exist between Negroes and whites. (They mean Negro, and white workers, however.)

The late President Harding said in his Birmingham speech on the Negro problem, that there must not be and cannot be any social equality between Negroes and whites.

Social equality does not exist among all white people nor all Negroes. Neither does it exist between Negroes and whites. Every person, regardless of race or color, is free to choose his own friends. The son of J. P. Morgan will not marry the daughter of his father's butler, despite the fact that all are white; neither will Mr. Rockefeller's daughter marry her father's chauffeur.

The white teamsters or street car employes of Chicago do not and had better not attend the social functions of the Chicago capitalists at the LaSalle and Blackstone hotels. A white worker cannot even enter by the front door at the Hotel LaSalle.

Negro stock yard workers do not fraternize or associate with the Negro bankers, realtors or professional men.

A Negro worker would be unanimously black-balled if he would have the audacity to try to join the Appotomax Club composed of Negro business men, real estate sharks and would-be capitalists.

People in a restaurant, on a street car or attending a theater do not engage in conversations with each other if they are not acquainted, regardless of race or color.

Men are often arrested for speaking to women whom they have never been introduced to. No one except a fool will go to another person's private party or residence unless he or she has received an invitation.

Social equality is used like the mythical "public," by the capitalists and their lackeys to confuse and obscure the real issue.

Negroes, however, must demand every right enjoyed by every other citizen, including their constitutional right and also their natural right in public life to go, eat, sleep wherever they please and above all, to to love or marry whomsoever they please, regardless of race or color.

In private life of course, Negroes should go, eat, and sleep wherever they are invited.

If it is all right for a southern white man to associate with Negro women and young ladies, in my opinion it is doubly O. K. for Negro men to associate with white women and young ladies. What is good for the goose is still better for the gander.—GORDON OWENS, Chicago.

New York Pledged to Raise $100,000 for German Relief

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK.—The drive for German relief under the direction of the New York branch of the Friends of Soviet Russia and Workers Germany is meeting with great success in the various local unions.

At a recent conference of the F. S. R. and W. G. delegates from more than two hundred unions, fraternal groups and political organizatons pledged to raise $100,000. Already the New York branch is well in its way to raise that sum.

One of the most successful means for raising funds for the German workers it has been found since the campaign for $100,000 was started is shop collection. The workers in the shops and factories are always willing to help their comrades in other countries.

It is planned to have a house to house collection carried on very soon by which means the F. S. R. and W. G. hope to raise considerable money and acquaint the workers with the plight of their fellows in Germany.

This King Offered to Sleep on Cot on Her Front Porch

ATLANTA, Ga., Feb. 5.—Asa G. Candler, millionaire Coca Cola king, would have been willing to sleep on the sleeping porch of Mrs. Onezima de Bouchel, according to a letter read in court here during Mrs. de Bouchel's breach of promise suit.

The letter, Mrs. de Bouchel said, was written by Candler while she was in Reno, Nev., obtaining a divorce, in June, 1922. He was planning to visit her, she said, and declared if the hotels were crowded he would be satisfied to sleep on her porch.

"I love you better than all the world," Candler declared in another letter read in behalf of Mrs. de Bouchel.

Submission of evidence was completed Monday.

Mrs. de Bouchel is suing on the grounds Candler promised to marry her and then withdrew after the wedding invitations had been mailed.

Watch the "Daily Worker" for the first instalment of "A Week", the great epic of the Russian revolution, by the brilliant young Russian writer, Iury Libedinsky. It will start soon.

Tributes to the Daily Worker

The DAILY WORKER has received a letter as follows:

Endicott, N. Y., Jan. 31, 1924.

To The DAILY WORKER: Again I notify you to discontinue The DAILY WORKER paper to my address. I feel it is a disgrace to any home to have it found there. Such hideous pictures and reading matter in nothing but fault finding and advocating something to create dissatisfaction among the workers.

You might give that stuff to foreigners and other ignorant class of people of which you should be ashamed but the world in general laugh you to scorn.

And we must all put up with the many disagreeable things you bring to pass thru the labor union.

Yours truly,
R. C. MAXWELL.

• • • •

(EDITOR'S NOTE: We quite agree with the writer that to send such an individual a publication that appeals to reason comes under the heading of "cruel and unusual punishment." We have heard from this person before. He lives in the company-owned shoe town of Endicott, N. Y., where everything from the grocery store to the church is owned by the great shoe producing firm of Endicott-Johnson

Some radical who knows what kind of a mental bankrupt R. C. Maxwell is, and who is not burdened with a tender conscience that rebels at causing pain to low forms of animal life, evidently has placed the gentleman on the mailing list of The DAILY WORKER.

Owned body and soul by the corporation that owns the town in which he lives, Mr. Maxwell in his ignorance resents the efforts of The DAILY WORKER to make this world a better place to live even if in doing so creatures of his type will be automatically benefited. The DAILY WORKER is under no necessity to creating dissatisfaction among the workers.

The dissatisfaction is created by the capitalist system and we simply direct it along lines that will produce the best results and bring about a condition where dissatisfaction will be eliminated with the elimination of the capitalist system which, along with other evils, produces such types as Mr. Maxwell.)

• • • •

No Embalming Fluid for Daily Worker.

Comrade Michael T. Berry, of Lynn, Mass., an active participant in the revolutionary working class movement in America for over thirty years, and still active in struggles, likes The DAILY WORKER. He writes: "Congratulations on The DAILY WORKER. It is a fine contribution to the cause of the proletariat. Long may it live and prosper is my wishes. It has the spirit; it talks in a way that leads one to believe that it is in no way connected with the coffin trust. It has a spirit and a vim and may it never tire until its mission is realized."

Watch the "Daily Worker" for the first installment of "A Week," the great epic of the Russian revolution, by the brilliant young Russian writer, Iury Libedinsky. It will start soon.

For Recognition of Soviet Russia!

Jews Are Urged to Colonize in Soviet Russia

(By The Federated Press)

NEW YORK.—Colonization of Jews in Soviet Russia is to be encouraged by an organization of Jewish labor and relief organizations in America. At the head of this movement are the "Ort"—a group devoted to furthering manual and agricultural labor among Jews in Russia—and the All-Russian Jewish Public committee.

An attempt will be made to raise a Russian Jewish loan to finance the colonization of Jews on free land offered by the Soviet government for this purpose. It is proposed that the loan be guaranteed by products of the agricultural communities.

Work Daily for "The Daily!"

Night Work for Women, Goal of N. Y. Lawmaker

NEW YORK.—Assemblyman Stanley of Geneseo, N. Y., has introduced a bill into the state legislature to nullify the laws protecting women from night work in industry.

Stanley would like to see women laborers work after 10 p. m. He wishes to see New York revert to the days when nighthood was in flower. Another Stanley once wrote a distinguished book called "In Darkest Africa." The Stanley from Geneseo apparently wishes to write a sequel, entitled "In Darkest Albany." The State Federation of Labor is taking measures to see that Stanley's intention is thwarted.

Watch the "Daily Worker" for the first installment of "A Week," the great epic of the Russian revolution, by the brilliant young Russian writer, Iury Libedinsky. It will start soon.

Lenin Portraits

Show your loyalty, love and respect for the greatest leader of the revolutionary workers and adorn the walls of your room, clubs and meeting halls, with a portrait of Nikolai Lenin.

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Nita Abrastzova . . . . . . Soprano

Speakers:
Alexander Bittelman, Sec. Jewish Federation of the W. P.
Earl Browder, Chairman, Managing Editor of The Labor Herald.

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J. LOUIS ENGDAHL....................Editor
WILLIAM F. DUNNE............Labor Editor
MORITZ J. LOEB............Business Manager

Entered as second-class mail Sept. 21, 1923 at the Post-Office at Chicago, Ill., under the act of March 3, 1879.

804 Advertising rates on application.

"Sane" Lewis Policies

"The American Coal Miner" is an Indianapolis monthly magazine, published by one K. C. Adams, whose columns, as well as a careful survey can establish, are devoted to promoting the personal fortunes of John L. Lewis.

The January number carries a full page picture of Brother Lewis on the front cover and several articles fulsomely praising Brother Lewis and his policies.

Printed on an excellent grade of calendered paper, the magazine is attractive typographically and evidently is an expensive undertaking. The most interesting part of the magazine, however, is the large number of large advertisements of coal companies—companies who employ the miners Brother Lewis is supposed to represent.

The Pittsburgh Coal Company, one of the largest in America, has a full page advertisement on the reverse of the cover that carries the picture of Brother Lewis.

The Valley Camp Coal Company, Cleveland, Ohio, has all of Page 4.

Foundry and furnace coke companies are represented by W. H. Warner and Company who have all of Page 6.

Peale, Peacock and Keer, who advertise "Thirty-one Miles," have all of Page 48, the outside cover-page.

M. A. Hanna and Company have Page 47, the inside cover page, all to themselves.

The United States Coal Company and the Crowe Coal Company divide Page 45.

Walter Bledsoe and Company have half of Page 44.

The Youghiogheny and Ohio Coal Company, the Maynard Coal Company, the J. H. Weaver Coal Company, the Claycraft Mining and Brick Company, divide Page 43 with the Birmingham Trust and Savings Company.

Page 42 is split between the Pursglove Coal Mining Company and the Maher Collieries Company.

Page 41 carries two small advertisements of coal companies.

The first article in the January issue of the American Coal Miner is entitled:

Lewis Administration Wins Miners' Approval. Sane Wage Policy Adopted by Committee.

Further comment would be superfluous.

"In the Public Interest"

The record of the class struggle in the United States is replete with instances in which the capitalists committed their most outrageous crimes against the oppressed workers and farmers and hid them behind a smoke screen of "public interest." The policy pursued by the oil-spotless Hughes in the Department of State campaign against Russian recognition is a rare example of this hypocritical policy.

When Hughes' agent was asked by Senator Borah during one of the sessions of the Senate sub-committee hearings for information regarding the expenditure of Russian money on Communist propaganda in the United States, he replied that he could not release this information to the public "in the public interest." This reply met with laughter from the committee and the audience. It was an old, hackneyed bluff and was accepted as such by everybody present.

Now the Senate Committee wants the letters on Soviet Russia sent the State Department by Governor Goodrich of Indiana. The answer of the State Department is again a blunt refusal to give the information. Mr. Hughes again says that the publication of this letter "would be incompatible with the public interest." As to other letters requested by Borah, Hughes passes the buck to the War Department. This is a stupid way of attempting to pull out of a difficulty. Everybody knows that the War Department will follow the example set by Hughes. It will refuse to make public war "secrets."

It is plain to every one that if the letters in question contained information justifying the Hughes policy they would have been made public long ago. Obviously, the letters contain damning evidence concerning the policy of the State Department. Mr. Hughes as the spokesman of the Standard Oil interests in the Teapot Dome Cabinet, is arrogating to himself the the position of guardian of the public welfare only to hide his sordid services to the capitalists of this country in their hostile policy towards Soviet Russia.

One of the chief mourners at the bier of Wilson is Brother Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor. He never wavered in his loyalty even when secret service agents of the Wilsonian department of justice were breaking the steel strike.

Where Is LaFollette?

Senator LaFollette symbolizes the hopelessness and helplessness of the middle class. The senator from Wisconsin personifies the inaction, hesitancy, indecision and lack of political initiative which are so characteristic of the petty capitalist owners whose champion he is.

Never in his long career has LaFollette had such a splendid chance to strike telling blows against all the powerful interests he has for many years denounced in the bitterest words. Yet, how has LaFollette availed himself of his opportunities to do what he has been saying he wants to do? He has thrown away practically every chance that came begging at his political door.

It was LaFollette who really started the whole Tea Pot Dome Oil affair. It was La Follette's resolution in the last Congress that set fire to the oil edifice of Fall and Denby. But today LaFollette has lost the initiative and is no longer the leading character in this most important political drama. Except for his demand to probe the stock profits of the oil companies involved in the scandal, LaFollette has not fired a single barrage into the camp of Coolidge, Lodge and Smoot.

In the debate on the question of Soviet Russia, Senator LaFollette again threw over the brink an opportunity to hit his enemies very hard. Even in the all-important tax issue La Follette has not measured up to the situation. His lieutenant Frear, in the house, has done much more in driving back Mellon than the whole flock of "radical" Senators has done to date.

"Fighting Bob" has made a cardinal mistake in the present fight. LaFollette has put all his eggs in one basket. He has staked his all on the railroad question. Under the present circumstances with Teapot oil spattering every corner of the United States and with the tax question begging for action, there is very little likelihood of getting any decision on the railroad problem, important as it may be.

All LaFollette has done to date on this hobby of his is to give more power to the Democrats. Even if the strenuously objectionable Section 15-a of the Esch-Cummins Act should be repealed that will not automatically bring about a reduction in freight rates. But no one would seriously consider for a moment that Coolidge will permit the repeal of this section. Senator Robinson, the democratic whip, has publicly announced his opposition to LaFollette's railroad program and railway evaluation scheme. Senator Smith, the Chairman of the Commerce Committee, whom LaFollette has put on the map of politics, has declared privately that tho he is opposed to certain features of the Transportation Act of 1920, he is not prepared to go along with LaFollette and is not ready to make a vigorous attack on the Esch-Cummins law.

The outstanding weakness of LaFollette's failure to date was well summed up by one of the leading spirits of the insurgents when he said: "The whole trouble is that we haven't yet been able to map out a definite program."

These are significant words. They tell the reason for LaFollette's not measuring up to the numerous opportunities that have presented themselves to him in recent months. If there are any workers and farmers who are anxious to put their faith in LaFollette leadership in the coming election struggles against the big bankers and industrialists, they would do well first to examine LaFollette's repeated throwing away of chances to strike their enemies; LaFollette's complete inability to take the initiative and wage an offensive struggle against the reactionaries.

The Blood In Steel

The United States Steel Corporation has announced the payment of an extra half per cent dividend on its common stock for the fourth quarter of the business year.

This is significant in view of the introduction of the eight-hour working day in most of the Steel Trust's mills. Last Spring Gary and his handpicked impartial experts whined over the proposal to abolish the 12-hour day and proclaimed far and wide that the shorter workday would ruin all chances of the "brains" of the industry being duly rewarded. Indeed, no one took Gary and his satellites seriously. Least of all did they take themselves seriously, for these "experts" knew they were outraging the truth.

It is obvious that the steel workers have been producing such fabulous profits for their masters that not even a reduction in the working period can materially dent the capitalist profits. But the Steel Barons refused to take any chances on declaring vacations in the industry of extra-dividends. When the intolerable working hours were cut, they slashed wages. Hence, it is no surprise to find that the United States Steel Corporation increased its net profits last year by more than seventy million dollars, or an increase of 70% over 1922 and a grand total of $179,650,910. This is the banner year in the history of the Steel Trust, except for the War years.

The story of the rise of the Steel Empire reads like the story of the rise of a kingdom of pirates. The Steel edifice rests on the crushed bodies of the hundreds of thousands of overworked and underpaid workingmen toiling in the hell-holes of the mills. The titanic profits amassed by the steel capitalists, are only the congealed sweat and blood of the workers ground in their deadening daily toil.

Brotherly co-operation unmarred by partisan prejudices marks the manner in which prominent democrats and republicans have worked for the oil interests, according to Mr. Doheny's recent interesting revelations.

Legion Commander Learns Limitations of Free Speech

THE practical limitations of our so-called democratic rights were vividly presented in a row between the managers of the radio broadcasting station at Albany, N. Y., and a speaker, who made use of their apparatus, to express his views on a vital public question.

He was told that when he reached a certain portion of his speech he was to signal the attendant, and that he would be cut off, while the attendant announced that the speech was completed. In the words of Hindenburg: "Schluss."

Had it been a representative of a workers' organization, he would never even have been allowed to come near the transmitter. Certainly his protest would not have been carried by the big daily press. But this speaker happened to be J. R. Quinn, National Commander of the American Legion. He was broadcasting a speech, setting forth the Legion's present position in favor of the bonus, and the "objectionable" part of his speech was a criticism of Secretary Mellon. He protested, but his speech was censored just the same. Officials of the Radio Corporation of America announced that musical programs were never interfered with, but that all speeches were subject to control. We should like to see someone try to broadcast "The Internationale."

Commander Quinn has received an important lesson in the limitations of the democratic process for which he, presumably, stands very strongly. This belief in no way interferes with his local posts when they disrupt workers' memorial meetings in honor of the greatest international figure of our day. But he has learned from experience that the ownership and control of the means of disseminating opinion very effectively chokes that free expression upon which alone democratic processes can be based. The radio is an effective propaganda medium. Thanks to private ownership, it can now be used for Mellon, but not against him. For Big Business, but not against it. And, within these limitations, for the Legion, and not against it. Mr. Quinn, hot under the collar at the curtailment of his own "right of free speech," would not lift a finger to help permit the broadcasting of an opinion that he did not share.

But the discomfiture of the Legionaire should help awaken the workers to a realization of what they are up against. Thanks to high cost of broadcasting apparatus, and legal restrictions, the workers have not yet been able to use the radio to spread the truth about their cause. The cheap receiving apparatus is within their means—with it, they get the other fellow's dope, which they are unable to answer. The labor movement will have to find some way to use the radio in self defense.

What is true of the radio is also true of the big printing press. Its cost is prohibitive to the mass of the workers, only by the greatest sacrifices can they keep their weekly, and now their first daily paper alive. The existence of this mouthpiece of their cause is their only defense against the avalanche of falsehood poured upon them daily by their capitalist opponents.

One of the fundamental Workers Party tenets, which the Legion tries to choke off from utterance, is that the private ownership and control of the means of production and distribution of news is incompatible with the existence of democracy. Will Commander Quinn agree to this on the basis of his radio experience in Albany? Well, what applies to news, applies also to bread and to jobs.

Workers, get wise to yourselves. Support your press and make conquest of the radio.

Unemployment and Child Welfare

By JOHN HARVEY

During the industrial depression of 1921-'22, the children's bureau of the United States Department of Labor collected some very interesting statistics regarding the effect of unemployment on the welfare of the children.

In transmitting the report to Secretary of Labor Davis, Grace Abbott, chief of the children's bureau, said:

"Large groups of children suffer, not from temporary, but permanent losses, as a result of a period of industrial depression. Those who are interested in raising the standard of our citizenship thru better care of the children of the country cannot regard as outside the field of their concern proposals for preventing unemployment and, failing in a program of prevention, measures which are necessary for safeguarding the children during a period of unemployment."

Now, that we are fast approaching a new period of industrial depression, it would be interesting to make inquiries as to the fate of this report, which Secretary Davis filed away when it was forwarded to him some time ago, and the existence of which he has undoubtedly forgotten by now.

That Secretary of Labor Davis could consider such a report seriously for a moment, would be both a contradiction and an impossibility. Firstly: He is one of the staunchest and most reactionary supporters of the capitalist system. As such, unless entirely ignorant of the system which he supports, he must know that unemployment is a phenomenon of capitalism that is inseparable from it. Secondly. As a member of the cabinet, headed by our strike-breaker president, he cannot be entirely ignorant of the strike-breaking and labor-humbling aspect of the 1921-'22 industrial depression. He will remember that in all those journals which express the will of the industrialists, there appeared again and again orders to take advantage of this period of industrial depression to smash the gains that labor had made during the period of war-time prosperity. To make this union-breaking, wage-reducing drive reach the maximum of success, the artificial creation of unemployment was at many times necessary. Thus the capitalists, including Mr. Davis, aggravated the already serious unemployment which Mr. Davis in the future is requested to prevent.

This report, tho prepared under Mr. Davis' department during the very same year he and his friends were increasing the amount of unemployment and smashing the unions, contains some valuable data. Racine, Wisconsin, and Springfield, Massachusetts, in different sections of the country, with different industrial backgrounds, were the cities chosen for the investigation.

The report shows clearly what a hard year it was, even for the families of fairly prosperous, skilled workers. What the condition was of the unskilled laborer can be imagined. A representative case among those investigated was that of a worker and family which, at the beginning of this year owned their house and had a thousand dollars in the bank. The father, who had been getting as high as $175 a month, lost his job. At the end of the year the same family had no money in the bank, and a mortgage which they had taken out on the house during the year, was about to be foreclosed.

Of course, for a time, unemployment was so bad there were not even jobs for children, but during this period children were usually given the preference for any jobs that were open. On this point the report says: "some children, during all the time when men and women were so desperately in need of employment, left school and secured work."

But the report fails to touch upon a serious consequence of this year of unemployment—a condition directly affecting the youth. When there was a shortage of labor the industrialists were not in a position to differentiate much between workers. But, with this period of unemployment; both thru the selective discharging of workers at the first of the year and selective hiring when the period of depression was ending, they were able to greatly increase the proportion of young workers. In this way, aside from the dealing of an effective blow at the unions, a new wage standard was established for the unskilled workers, and those old workers who returned to work found themselves being paid a wage which formerly had been the pay of a young worker only. Also, as a result of the added chance, the employer now had to choose his workers, the number of women and girls in the industries was greatly increased.

So we see that this period of unemployment has had a more permanent effect on the welfare of the children thru the greatly decreased income of the working-class family—which will leave a mark manifesting itself in the health and education of the working-class children for some time to come—probably as long as Mr. Davis and his like continue to "prevent unemployment" while upholding the capitalist system.

Now, that we are already arriving at another period of what may be, perhaps, even more serious unemployment, we can fairly ask, altho the department of labor has no solutions for the unemployment problem, that they, at least, get ready their investigators for a new undertaking.

LENIN

Rest, Comrade, rest! Thy long day's work is o'er;
Lay down the torch thy hand has borne so long.
Close now thine eyes, and let thy spirit soar
Thru the wide Earth, borne on our funeral song.

Toward that cold grave beneath the Kremlin's wall
The thoughts of millions of the workers turn.
Thy silent tongue still sounds it's clarion call;
And in their souls the answering pulses burn.

Hunted, maligned, a fugitive on earth;
Fighting the workers' battle to the end;
Thru wars, thru plots, thru Famine's grisly dearth;
Faithful to death, thy spirit did not bend.

A hired assassin dealt the coward's blow
That robbed us of thee, Comrade — that removed
Thee from our ranks, and laid thy body low;
But left thy mem'ry ten times more beloved.

What fools they be who think that by such deed
They stem the Revolution's mighty flood.
Let them beware! For he who runs may read
The answer to their holocaust of blood.

Sleep, Comrade, sleep! Nor fear the Work was vain
In which thy life was spent for others' sake;
The torch from thy dead hand we raise again;
And carry onward—till the full Day break.

S. MAJOR.

Youth Views

By HARRY GANNES

Laying the Foundation for Militarism

Oh, no, America is not a militarist country.

But, anyway, if you are one in about a thousand and get a chance to go to high school or college, they hand you this pleasant note:

"Have you been told that you must take this two year basic course in the Reserve Officers Training Corps, either in high school or college, if you expect to to graduate from any recognized college or university?"

This is taken from an actual notice that was passed out in one of the Chicago high schools. One thing is certain in high school or college, you must become a reserve officer.

If the War Department learned nothing from the war it discovered that so highly developed an imperialist nation as the United States might be plunged into war without much warning and that a trained officer body is necessary, especially in a country that does not have compulsory, general military training. The plans now resting in the desks of the General Staff are framed to facilitate quick mobilization. From the factories and mines, from the mills and farms would come the millions of overworked, exploited youth as soldiers; from the colleges and high schools would come a ready-made officer corps to lead the machine-made soldiers to slaughter.

Everything but outright compulsory military training for a period of years is on the program of the United States War Department. The American financiers and big capitalists are frantic in their appeal for a large and efficient fighting force. One of the vital problems they have to face is military man power. A swollen military budget has not yet affected this country to the extent that this disease has spread is slow poison thru France, but if certain generals who have the backing of most of the big industrialists and financeers were to have their way, the United States would have an available military force of from 5 to 6 million.

The groundwork of the future American super-army and navy is already laid in the educational institutions. The Citizen's Military Training Camps is but one of the supporting beams; and the rest of the structure is in the building.

* * * *

THE JUNIOR GROUP AS A CENTER OF ENERGY

Article No. 12.

The child is even less able than the adult worker to conduct an individual struggle. It is useless to speak to him, as an individual, of courage and daring. The conditions under which he can fight must be created. He must realize that he is not alone, but that he is supported by his organization, the Junior Group, and that back of this stand the adult organizations—the Young Workers League, the Workers Party, the trades unions, the parents' conferences, and others. Only as a part of such an organization, only with the confidence that the solidarity that all his comrades give him, can he be expected to use his natural courage and self confidence and profess communism on all occasions, in spite of mockery or force.

Only thru this sense of solidarity will the children be enabled to use what they observe in the streets and in the schools and what they learn in the Junior Groups. Only thus will they become active and militant instead of submissive. Then their questions become, not "What can I do?" or "What shall I do?" but instead, "What can we do?" "Where shall we begin the struggle?" The children are ready for action. The Junior Groups indicate the route to be followed. To learn and to act—knowledge and struggle—these are the two factors that are amalgamated into one in the minds of the children.

(Watch for Article No. 13, "The demands of the children.")

* * * *

TO THE CHILD EXPLOITERS

"No fledgling feeds the father bird,
No chicken feeds the hen.
No kitten mouses for the cat,
This glory is for men.

We are the wisest, strongest, race,
Loud may our praise be sung!
The only animal alive
That lives upon its young."

AS WE SEE IT

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY.

The impudence of the British Labor Party in forming a government against the wishes of Samuel Gompers is now overshadowed by their still more henious crime of recognizing the Soviet Government. Will Chester Wright and the other journalist stool-pigeons of the Gompers political hosehold who act as liason officers between the Department of Justice and the public, begin a series of exposures, showing the British Labor Party and the Russian Communist Party working hand in hand to bring about the downfall of the tottering throne of the Gompers royal family in the American labor movement?

* * * *

Had John L. Lewis known that the British Labor Party would recognize Soviet Russia unconditionally, without insisting that the workers of Russia pay the debts loaned by English plutes to the Czar to keep the Russian workers in subjection, would he send a cable to the British Labor Party congratulating them on assuming direction of the government?

* * * *

The British Labor Party is—also responsible for a number of European nations of more or less independence—considerably less—scurrying to tip their hats to the respresentatives of the Soviet Republic. Austria turned over the old Russian embassy to the new rulers of Russia. Norway is getting ready to sign on the dotted line. While Mussolini, the Italian Fascist chief was going over the treaty he was preparing to sign with the Soviet envoy in Rome, a message arrived from Moscow, ordering the Soviet representative there to send the treaty to the Kremlin for revision. Poincare is liable to be dropped in a few weeks which may place France on the list of governments that have recognized the Soviet government. How long can the fossilized Gompers and his capitalistic allies in America prevent the White House from withholding Russian recognition?

* * * *

Dr. Case, one of the many alleged amorous preachers serving the Lord in Chicago, is now in Buffalo, ready to star in the second act of the stirring human interest drama with Mrs. Leland, playing opposite. The holy man regrets that God is not his judge. He might allow him to put on the Holy Ghost as a star witness for the defense.

* * * *

The Lettish workers who recently met in Chicago and exposed Riga, the capital of that country, as a capitalist press cess-pool, have performed a public duty as our liberal contemporaries would put it. Many of the workers who took part in the meeting are recent arrivals from Latvia, and were able to tell from experience the conditions under which the workers of that country live and th efforts made by the bourgeois flunkeys who rule Latvia, to poison the minds of the workers against the Soviet Republic. American worker are confronted with the same pro blem as are the workers of Latvia.

* * * *

The workers of Belfast, Ireland, the chief stronghold of reaction in Ireland, have organized a real live labor party and promise to give the overlords of shipbuilding, linen and whiskey something to ponder over in the near future. The rise to power of the British Labor Party has encouraged labor everywhere in the British Isles to make more serious efforts to achieve ultimate emancipation. The bogey of "Home Rule" can no longer work in Belfast, an now that the Orangemen are politically separated from the Catholics o the South, some other red herring must be discovered to lead the workers off on a wrong track. The workers in the south of Ireland are also learning that the so-called Free State did not bring them freedom. They are now more persecuted than ever, the Irish army being used to break strikes, something that was never even attempted in the south of Ireland by the British army. Labor in Ireland is learning from a dearly bought experience, and the day is approaching when labor on both banks of the Boyne,—long the Mason and Dixie line of Ireland—will join hands, bury their religious differences and establish a United Workers Republi on the ruins of capitalism.

* * * *

Indianapolis, is the principal stronghold of the Ku Klux Klan in the United States. The Klan broadcas the information that it is a vigorou protector of "pure womanhood." But Indianapolis has the reputatio of being a wide open city. Wh does not the Klan clean up its hom town? Perhaps too many Klansm object to a moral bath.

* * * *

The term "progressive" does n seem to convey and meaning in this country any more. In England, many Lords and Sirs are more advanced in their views than allege progressives. Here in America the labor movement is infested with hordes of leaders who have until now proudly flaunted the progressive banner. There is an old saying, something to the effect that at one touch of sorrow all the world is akin. can be said with more truth at on touch of "red", progressives and reactionaries are akin. The Workers Party will either smoke the progressives out or smoke them in.

For Weekly Installments

To THE DAILY WORKER: Alth many workers want "A Wee printed daily, I prefer it in week installments, because I believe would reach more workers.—Geor Rupert, Salt Lake City, Utah.

How many of your shop-mates re THE DAILY WORKER. Get one them to subscribe today.

SOUTH ILLINOIS DELEGATES FOR LEWIS RECALL

Plan to Keep Up Fight to Reinstate Howat

By MAX SHACHTMAN
(Special to The Daily Worker)

CHRISTOPHER, Ill.—The impeachment of John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America and the reinstatement of Alexander Howat into the union by the calling of a special international convention will soon be the primary issue in the locals of the United Mine Workers, according to statements made to me by returned delegates to the convention of the union which has just been adjourned at Indianapolis.

Richard Swift, delegate from Local 3613, Valier, Ill., and executive committee member of the Federated Farmer-Labor Party, declared that Lewis had refused to give Howat a hearing to which any expelled member of the union is entitled.

"The convention was a step forward only in the sense that President Lewis showed himself up by not allowing the men who had grievances to give their views and side of the case to the real pick men, the miners. Especially is this true on the Howat case. I believe that my local will be for this special convention which was the demand of the more than 1,100 delegates who remained after Lewis had arbitrarily adjourned the convention."

Milton Cochran, a young delegate from Local 1782, Royalton, Ill., also stated that he was in favor of a special convention.

"Howat was not dealt fairly with," he said, "and I'm for a convention to take up his case fairly."

Similar opinions were expressed by delegates Hisaih Winn and A. Parker, both of Valier, Ill., and by "Baldy" Jim Myrick of Royalton.

Swift, speaking on the convention action with regard to allowing Lewis to continue with his power of appointing organizers, said:

"We had the majority vote on that question against leaving the appointive power to Lewis, but they refused to recognize us as a majority. While the roll call was being taken, Savage, district president of Ohio, caucused with his delegates and instructed them to vote with the administration. This was done in the face of the union rule that no convention delegate is to be intimidated into voting one way or the other on any question. The same thing, however, was done with the delegates from West Virginia, Oklahoma, Maryland, Iowa, district One of Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Kentucky, Texas, Arkansas and Missouri. Oklahoma was divided on the question."

It was the general opinion among the delegates interviewed and the miners of Ziegler, Christopher, West Frankfort and other southern Illinois camps, that Illinois would line up solidly for the special international convention.

As Arley Staples, president of the United Mine Workers of America local at Christopher, Ill., assured me, "You can count on Christopher."

"Real Journalism," Is Commendation for Wilson Story

To THE DAILY WORKER: I wish to give the highest commendation to your masterly handling of the Woodrow Wilson Death Episode, both editorially and in the news columns. This is real American Daily Journalism as it should be without fear or favor.

I wish to suggest a new Special Department in the "Worker" that will do more to crystallize a **sound viewpoint** in the minds of your readers than all the abstract economic and political philosophy that has ever been written, viz: a daily department headlined, "Capitalist Wreckage," wherein the real life stories in short outline shall be given of the workers whose careers are ending daily in the Coroner's Office, Police Stations, Morgue, Jails, Courts, Prosecuting Attorneys office, etc., where the "harpies of the capitalist press" daily congregate to find "gruesome entertainment" for their depraved and perverted readers who are taught to see nothing more than "news exploitation" in this daily grind of capitalist wreckage.—J. H. Ellis, Association for the Suppression of Newspaper Abuses, 1521 W. Adams Street, Chicago, Illinois.

Join the "I want to make THE DAILY WORKER grow" club.

SECOND ANNUAL
RED REVEL
FEB. 16, 8 O'CLOCK

ASHLAND AUDITORIUM
Van Buren and Ashland

Farmers! Workers! Organize Your Party

(Continued from Page 1)

tatives of industrial workers and farmers, to state clearly what the farmers and workers would seek to achieve in this convention and the principles which would guide them.

Need for Farmer-Labor Party

That the city workers and the farmers must organize and enter the political arena thru a party which will fight their political struggles has become so clear in recent years that it seems almost impossible that there is still a single industrial worker or farmer who does not know that the rotten, corrupt Republican and Democraticic parties will never do anything in their interest. Both old parties represent the interests of the big employer, the banks, the marketing organizations—in a word, the capitalists—who are robbing the industrial workers and farmers alike.

The two old parties use the government against the industrial workers, against the farmers and for the capitalists.

When the industrial workers strike for higher wages, the government helps the big employers put down the strike thru injunctions, courts and soldiers. In 1922, the mines and railroad centers were filled with soldiers by the government, to help the coal operators and railroad owners whip the miners and railroad shopmen, who were striking for a decent standard of living. The government used its railroad board against the railroad workers. It secured the Daugherty injunction, taking from the shopmen every right given them under the constitution, cancelling at one stroke of a pen the right to assemble, to speak, to write, to organize and to use their own money for strike purposes.

The farmers felt the power of the government during the period of deflation, to such an extent that hundreds of thousands of farmers, yes millions, were driven from the land and into bankruptcy. The farmers know that all the laws passed by Congress about the railroads, marketing facilities and banking are drawn so as to help the railroads, the grain elevator owners and other marketing organizations, and the bankers, but no help comes from the government for the millions of suffering, bankrupt farmers and those who are on the verge of bankruptcy.

The capitalists do not only use the government against the industrial workers and farmers, they use the government for themselves. Just now they are trying to escape the taxes they must pay on their big incomes and load these taxes on the backs of the workers and farmers thru the Mellon plan. The shocking, shameful exposure of the looting of the country thru bribery of Republican and Democratic office holders alike, by the big oil interests, maed public in the Teapot Dome scandal, show clearly what use the capitalists make of the government.

Movement for Farmer-Labor Party

It is the facts and experiences stated above which have developed the ever-growing movement for a farmer-labor party, thru which the farmers and city workers can fight their political battles against the capitalistic parties.

This movement found its first great nation-wide expression in the July 3d convention of last year, in which the Federated Farmer-Labor Party was organized. Since that time the Federated Farmer-Labor Party has carried on a campaign for even a greater convention and a stronger party for the presidential election this year.

There must be a farmer-labor ticket in the election this year. The farmers and city workers must nominate candidates and adopt a platform representing their interests. There must be great campaigns against the old parties, against their policies and their candidates, and for the farmers and industrial workers.

In the endeavor to achieve this end the Federated Farmer-Labor Party established connections with all the existing farmer-labor parties in an effort to bring them together in one great nation-wide farmer-labor party. When the Minnesota Farmer-Labor Party called a conference in November, the Federated Farmer-Labor Party immediately responded and entered into an agreement with the Farmer-Labor Party of Washington, The Farmer-Labor Party of Montana, the Farmer-Labor Party of South Dakota, the Committee of 48, the Progressive Party of Idaho, and the Farmer-Labor Party of Minnesota, to call the May 30th Convention.

The Federated Farmer-Labor Party believes that, in the May 30th Convention, the farmers and industrial workers have the opportunity to unite all the units of the farmer-labor party movement in one great, nation-wide Farmer-Labor Party.

What Kind of Party?

What kind of a party is to be organized May 30th? This is an important question for the industrial workers and farmers. We believe that it is our duty to make clear the two forces which will struggle for supremacy in the May 30th Convention.

Not only the workers in the industries and the exploited farmers are discontented with the rule of the capitalists thru the old parties. The small business men, professional men and the rich, well-to-do farmers are also dissatisfied with the way the government is used by the big capitalists. Every industrial worker and exploited farmer must understand that there is a difference between the movement against the old parties by the small business men and well-to-do farmers and the movement for a party to represent the interests of the workers and poorer farmers.

The Federated Farmer-Labor Party fights in the interest of the industrial workers and the poorer, exploited farmers. Magnus Johnson, Shipstead, Frazier, Brookhart, La Follette, and other so-called progressives, represent the small business men and well-to-do farmers. The platform of the Federated Farmer-Labor Party stands for the interests of the indutrial workers and poorer-exploited farmers. The measures proposed by the so-called progressives are measures in the interests of the small busines men and well-to-do farmers.

Both the progressives who want a Third Party, which will be a small business man's and well-to-do farmers' party, and the industrial workers and poorer, exploited farmers, will come to the May 30th Convention. The Federated Farmer-Labor Party will stand for the interests of the industrial workers and exploited farmers in the convention. It will carry on a campaign to win the support for the convention by the industrial workers and poorer, exploited farmers, so that the candidates and platform will represent the interests of this group, and not the small business men and well-to-do farmers.

Shall Convention Be Delayed?

A proposal has been made by Wm. Mahoney, chairman of the Working People's Non-Partisan League of Minnesota, after conferences with La Follette, Magnus Johnson, Shipstead, and others of the progressives, that the May 30th Convention be postponed until after the old party conventions.

The Federated Farmer-Labor Party is unalterably opposed to such a delay. The only reason for such a delay is to give the La Follette, Frazier, Brookhart, Magnus Johnson and Shipstead group an opportunity to see which way the cat will jump in the old party conventions.

The industrial workers and exploited farmers have no interest in waiting for the old party conventions. No matter who is nominated in these conventions and what platforms are adopted, the candidates and platforms will be for the capitalists and against the workers and farmers.

If La Follette and other so-called progressives are for the workers, let them prove it by cutting loose from the old parties and aligning themselves with the Farmer-Labor Party NOW. The workers and farmers have nothing to gain from backstairs political deals. The road lies clear before them.—TO ORGANIZE A CLASS FARMER-LABOR PARTY.

Forward to the Class Party.

The Federated Farmer-Labor Party calls upon all workers organizations, all organizations of farmers, to join in the struggle for a farmer-labor party representing the interests of the industrial workers and exploited farmers.

It urges that every organization of workers and farmers now begin the work in support of the May 30th Convention, and to make that convention a great gathering of the exploited groups who suffer under the rule of the big capitalists and their government.

Forward to May 30th and a class Farmer-Labor Party! Forward in the struggle which will bring the Workers and Farmers Government of the United States!

Federated Farmer-Labor Party,
JOSEPH MANLEY,
National Secretary.

Irish Radical Labor Has Mass Meeting in Cleveland Sunday

Albert F. Coyle, editor of the Locomotive Engineers' Journal, and Thomas J. O'Flaherty, editor of the Irish People, and member of the editorial staff of the DAILY WORKER will be the principal speaker at a mass meeting in Cleveland, Ohio, Sunday evening, Feb. 10, at 8:00 P. M. The meeting will be held in the Labor Temple, 2536 Euclid Avenue. The object will be to bring the Irish workers in Cleveland, in touch with the progressive wing of the labor movement and to organize them so that they may participate actively in the class struggle in this country.

Employed Aid Jobless

NEW YORK.—Members of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' union who are at work will contribute 5% of their weekly wages to a special fund for the relief of fellow members who are out of work. Officers of the union will contribute 10% of their salaries to the same purpose. This decision was reached by the New York joint board and the executive boards of the union.

How many of your shop-mates read THE DAILY WORKER. Get one of them to subscribe today.

LEWIS MACHINE IGNORED VITAL JOB QUESTIONS

Passed Buck on Car Pushing and Slate

By PAT H. TUOHY
(Special to The Daily Worker)

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—There was great dissatisfaction among the miners' delegates over the lack of consideration given by the administration to job grievances, chief among which are the pushing of mine cars and the payment for removing slate and other "dead work."

These are generally passed over by the scale committee, by referring them back to the districts—as internal grievances. Yet the fact that these job questions are matters of national interest is shown by the resolutions coming from practically all districts.

The pushing of cars by the unions has been an issue in previous conventions and will continue to be so, as long as the buck can be passed. It is a vital issue that cannot be ignored.

Miners Permanently Injured

From Wyoming, most bitter complaints have come about the pushing of cars, not only as to the danger to life but because it so frequently reduces the earning power. Illinois District No. 12, voices the same complaint. With the installation of large cars, men are unable to handle them and many men have been permanently injured and wages have been reduced because of it. From numerous other districts we have had the same complaint.

The slate issue is a sore grievance. From Districts No. 5, and No. 6, especially, come bitter complaints because miners must remove slate to a thickness of one foot before receiving any pay. That is because the payment, on a tonnage basis for coal loaded, does not make provision for this "dead work" which is a necessary part of the miner's labor. This is a crying shame. Many times men are compelled to work all day for nothing.

Not "District Grievances"

These matters are not merely "district grievances" and should not be passed over so lightly by the board as such. I as a miner have no particular district in which to work. I may be working at one time in a district where none of these grievances exist and may lose my job, the mine may shut down, and I may be forced to go into another district where the slate issue is a serious matter. Then the fact that I am compelled to seek employment where these conditions prevail makes me realize that **these co-called "district grievances" are national problems** and that the national scale committee should be instructed to handle them as such.

How long shall these vital problems be side-tracked as minor internal grievances, merely to escape responsibility and to rid the scale committee of a vexing problem.

Make Poland Dry, Says Sokolowski; Had Fine Cellar

(By The Federated Press)

NEW YORK. — The sad, sad story of how prohibition agents raided the Washington apartment of Dr. V. Sokolowski, secretary of the Polish Legation to the United States, has experienced an amazing turn.

Sokolowski was caught with the goods. His apartment was found to resemble the wine cellars of the Polish nobility. Row upon row of liquor-filled bottles were discovered. It was whispered abroad that Sokolowski's supply was not entirely for home consumption. It was even alleged that Sokolowski was engaged in a prosperous avocation to diplomacy. Sokolowski left the country under a moist cloud of suspicion.

And now one of his friends, Congressman William D. Upshaw, has written Sokolowski a well-meaning letter. Congressman Upshaw expresses "his great pleasure" at having known Sokolowski. One wonders just what stimulated Upshaw to pen this appreciation. Anyway, he refers to Sokolowski as a "high-toned gentleman." One can fairly hear the high tones emanating from clinking glasses. Upshaw ends his letter with a "God-bless-you" flourish, reminiscent of toasts delivered in pro-Volstead days.

Dr. Sokolowski has returned to Poland. He is stated to have announced that he will be a total abstainer. He intends to devote himself to furthering the prohibition movement in Poland.

We would like to offer an award of one quart of the finest Polish liquor to any reader who can solve this riddle: What volume of business must a bootlegger do before he can afford to become a devout prohibition leader?

Co-op Pays 16% Dividend

KINCAID, Ill.—While the big corporations of the country were dividing their profit plums the first of the year, miners of this village were receiving a 16% dividend of their own. And that 16% was not capitalist toll taken from their fellow workers. It was their reward for membership in the local Workmen's Co-operative Association, which runs the Rochdale stores here.

Each member received dividends according to the amount of his purchases. Members had already made a great saving by trading at the co-operative stores where prices are lower than in other stores of the community.

Summary of Coal Miners' Convention

The convention was called to order at 10 o'clock, Jan. 22nd, in Tomlinson Hall, Indianapolis, Ind., John Smith, president, Indianapolis Central Labor union presiding. Corporation Counsel Taylor Groniger and Taylor president Indiana F. of L. greeted the delegates.

John L. Lewis read this report and announced the names of several committee appointments. Vice President Murray and Secretary Green read their reports which were referred to the committee of officers reports.

The reports of the officers consisted mainly in tirades against the radicals, boosts for long term contracts and harmony between miners and operators. The committee on officers reports eulogised the executive officers. About one hour was devoted to a mutual admiration act.

The report of the resolutions committee was the most hotly contested of any that came before the convention. The first of importance was the one dealing with Soviet Russia. Twelve resolutions were received on this question from local unions thruout the country. The committee substituted for these a hodge podge which started out by declaring for the principle of self determination, that the Russian people had a right to determine their own form of government provided they pay what the Czar owed to Pierpont Morgan. The resolution ended with a wail—very likely written by the Socialist Kennedy—that "self-appointed leaders" were striking at the foundations of "our government" and spreading the same doctrines that helped render impotent the Socialist Party, etc.

Eighteen resolutions were submitted demanding the formation of a labor party. The committee substituted an emaciated caricature which admitted that the labor party idea has passed the visionary stage and can be made a reality, but in doing so they did not believe in antagonizing the Republican and Democrat parties which are their friends. Efforts to form "legitimate" labor parties should not be discouraged but it was considered unwise to affiliate the miners' union with any political organization at this time. The members of the miners' union are granted under the constitution, civil, religious and political liberties of opinion which the resolutions committee did not want to see abridged.

We should, however, be ready, the report continued, to unite our political strength just as has been done in other countries, therefore it was recommended that the executive officers of the United Mine Workers of America be instructed to continue their efforts and co-operate with such other organizations composing the American Federation of Labor, farmers organizations and other unaffiliated organizations "constructive in character" for the purpose of bringing about a cohesive political movement. The report wound up by recommending the secretary to send a cablegram to Ramsay MacDonald congratulating British labor on their success.

The committee congratulated the British workers on their success in accomplishing something the miners were not allowed to do by their officials, that is, make a real move to organize a labor party in the U. S.

On the question of the nationalization of mines the committee introduced a substitute which merely urged a continuation of research work. John Brophy, whose report on the nationalization of mines was so severely criticized by John L. Lewis, never opened his mouth in support of real nationalization.

The Lewis administration was successful by a liberal use of red paint in having its action on the Nova Scotia case sustained. The lifting of that district's autonomy and the expulsion of its officers was an act of treachery hardly without parallel in the history of organized labor.

Referred the question of a cessation of work in case of war to the International Mining Congress for universal action. So far as it lies in the power of the officials of the United Mine Workers this means universal inaction.

The convention passed a resolution restricting alien immigration and a strict enforcement of the laws on the Pacific Coast against the smuggling of aliens.

The convention endorsed the industrial form of organization as opposed to craft unionism but did not recommend any active steps toward this end merely hoping for its "orderly introduction into other industries of the country under the banner of the American Federation of Labor."

Voted to urge the release of all political prisoners. The committee did not know that there were any still in prison.

The resolutions committee brought in a resolution denouncing both the Amsterdam and Red Trade Union Internationals, claiming both were critical of the American labor movement. The report was adopted.

Passed a resolution demanding the repeal of all criminal syndicalist laws.

The convention listened to former president John P. White sing his own praises.

Voted to continue the appointive power after a roll call vote.

Voted down the recommendation of the Lewis machine to eliminate the clause from the constitution prohibiting membership in the union to a member of the Ku Klux Klan.

Voted one thousand dollars to the Tom Mooney Defense Fund. An amendment to increase the sum to $2,000 was ruled out of order by Chairman Lewis.

Delegates hissed and booed secretary of Labor Davis and distributed circulars exposing his anti-labor record.

Adopted the report of the scale committee giving power to the representatives of the union to secure the best possible agreement on the basis of no reduction in wages, a four year contract, the concurrent termination of all contracts in the bituminous fields and the submission of any agreement reached with the operators to a referendum vote of the membership for ratification.

Elected Thomas Kennedy of District 7 and Walter Nesbit District 12, delegates to International Mining Congress.

Decided to hold the next convention on third Tuesday in January, 1926.

Ended in uproar and disorder when Lewis refused to announce vote on Howat appeal.

CANADA TO GET RUSSIAN TRADE AS U. S. DELAYS

Dominion Is Eager for Soviet Commerce

By F. W. GERRISH
(Special to The Daily Worker)

MONTREAL, Canada.—It has been recently announced that the Soviet Republic Trade Delegation to Canada is now in London arranging to sail for Canada. The significance of this is very great as it means that the workers of Russia will ignore the Capitalists of the United States and will concentrate their efforts for placing Russia in the highest possible state of material efficiency in Canada.

From the propaganda carried on in the Press, some individuals have the idea that Russia is a wild and woolly wilderness sparsely peopled by ferocious savages wearing luxuriant whiskers accompanied by a corresponding absence of soap. The real fact is that the Soviet Republic represents the one hundred and thirty million peasants and workers organized under a political and economic system that is destined to spread all over the world within a few years.

The trade delegation from the Soviet Republic which is supposed to have destroyed the resources of Russia is actually preparing to purchase large quantities of Canadian commodities for the people of Russia and to pay for them in a way that most of the Capitalist States of the world cannot do. In addition these purchases will go a long way towards the alleviation of unemployment in Canada.

These facts are well-known to the big business firms in Canada, who will hasten to make friends with the Mammon of unrighteousness but, thru the columns of THE DAILY WORKER, these facts can be made known to a wider circle. Your readers in their respective localities have opportunities of spreading this information both for the encouragement of their principles and also for the reason of putting the Trade Delegation in touch with the greatest possible variety of suppliers of the commodities they are buying.

I would therefore suggest that THE DAILY WORKER, publish all possible information in advance of sailing as to the movements of the Trade Delegation, as service in aid of the Soviet Republic is one of the greatest possible means of helping the Communist Cause. In April, 1918, I was connected with the "Beaver" which was the first newspaper in Canada, to support the Soviet Republic. On August 11th, 1920, in the Montreal Labour Temple, I presided over the first public meeting in Canada, to protest against Canadian and British assistance to Poland. To me the moral aspect of the Russian Revolution is and always will be, more than the fluctuating measure of material success it reaches, but at the same time we should always be ready to broadcast the great material achievements of the workers of Russia, in the face of hardships paralleled in the history of the world.

Join the "I want to make THE DAILY WORKER grow" club.

Do American Workers Know a Good Thing When They See It?

WE SAY THEY DO AND CITE A RECORD OF A 50 PER CENT INCREASE IN THE DAILY WORKER CIRCULATION DURING THE LAST TWO WEEKS TO PROVE IT.

Cynics and pessimists and renegades excuse their impotency by bewailing the lack of intelligence and class-consciousness of American workers. The reception which THE DAILY WORKER has received everywhere it has appeared, disproves this conception once and for all.

There are hundreds of thousands of American workers, rebels at heart, who have been looking for a daily newspaper just like THE DAILY WORKER.

How to notify these thousands that THE DAILY WORKER is here, how to make them aware that at last there IS a daily labor paper that supplies all the newspaper needs of the working-class is the big problem which THE DAILY WORKER must solve.

Those who now read THE DAILY WORKER are the ones who can reach these thousands for us.

If every reader of THE DAILY WORKER will make it his business to distribute copies of the paper among the workers he meets, will advertise THE DAILY WORKER everywhere as

the Militant Organ of the Advancing Working Class

the problem will be solved and for every thousand workers now participating in the struggles for working class emancipation there will be TENS OF THOUSANDS, each of them a militant fighter in labor's cause.

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SOLONS SHIVER AS EX-SLEUTH SLOAN SOUGHT IN PROBE

List of Stock Sales to Politicians Wanted

By LAURENCE TODD

(Staff Correspondent of the Federated Press)

WASHINGTON. — Class government, exploiting the many for the corrupt enrichment of the few, is on the defensive in Washington at last, and, as it retreats, step by step, before the enraged public opinion that is sweeping in from every quarter of the country, leaders of the two capitalist party organizations are in a state closely resembling panic. The oil scandal has engulfed so many of the political marionettes of Big Business that they are terrified for the result next November. Hardened old cynics concede that "Something must be done, and done quick."

Fall Fools Nobody

Nobody is fooled by Albert Fall's refusal, on the day following the exposure of McAdoo's oil connection, to testify before the Senate committee. Official Washington has heard that Fall has been threatening to "tell everything," and before the inquiry gets off the front pages of the daily press, he will probably follow that impulse. In the meantime, the committee has prepared to tap the richest vein of evidence yet opened—the books of stock brokers in Washington, for the period just preceding and following the grant of the naval oil lease.

If the truth is secured from these brokers' records, the country will learn whether a ring of "insiders" got a lot of the $100,000,000 of Mammoth Oil stock, and whether they made big money by selling it to the public at 60—before it dropped to around 40. Also, whether they manipulated the market, and with what result. There is a general suspicion that the names of senators and members of Congress will be found on the books of the stockbrokers, not only for that particular period, but later.

Sleuth Sells Stocks.

Samuel Ungeleider, of Ohio, who opened a brokerage office here at the beginning of the Harding administration, and placed James Sloane, former secret-service guard to presidents, in charge, has been summoned to bring his books here. Sloane, last seen in Ohio, has also been subpoenaed. It is forecast that their testimony will prove as sensational as that of Doheny or Fall or Roosevelt, in disclosing the leaders of national political life, behind the scenes, gambling on the stock market, with the aid of gigantic private interests, whose ends they were serving while under salary from the nation.

"I wish I knew how to re-draw and political map for the 1924 campaign, so that it would stay put for a week or two," said a veteran political writer, after the McAdoo sensation was sprung.

"Wait until Fall has pulled the hypocrites into the oil tank with him, and wait until the stock brokers' books are examined," was the reply of a still older and more experienced writer. "This thing may simply force the creation of a new party in the United States within a few months."

Populace Aroused

Letters pouring in from California, Arizona, Colorado, Washington, Texas, Iowa, South Dakota, Illinois—all tell the same story—the country is not merely shocked, it is distrustful of congressmen and senators who have slept happily above this stink of corruption and crime in the federal government, heedless of La Follette's warning of its peril to the national welfare. They are angry, and they threaten to leave the old parties.

Facing these dangers, the party leaders may be expected to try to reach an agreement to quietly reduce the scope of the investigation, and to discover that the Senate should get back to regular legislative activities. But any such attempts will be resisted by the progressive group in both parties, and will be defeated. Something approaching a revolution in public feeling toward thefts of public property has been started, and it will not be stopped half way.

"You know, the worst thing about this oil probe," said a former Taft lieutenant, now serving as a reactionary adviser at the capitol, "is that it makes the people lose all faith in their government."

He recalled that the Ballinger affair was enough to make anyone anxious; the affair of Lorimer's purchased election shook the Republican machine; Newberry was all they could stand, even on the heels of the 7,000,000 majority in 1920. Now, they had just got off the Ferbes scandal in the Veterans' Bureau to plunge head-foremost into Teapot Dome and the wrecking of reputations of "big men" in both old parties.

Something should be done! The people might lose confidence in their government!

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Wooden Fire Escapes Threaten Chicago School Children's Lives; 700 "Portable" Schools Big Peril

The lives of Chicago school children unfortunate enough to be alloted to the 120 "branch school" buildings in use here are in peril. These "branch schools" are frame affairs that constitute a constant and a grave fire hazard. There are 700 "portable" school buildings in use. More than 20,000 children attend classes in these portable and branch school buildings.

Those are facts established by the DAILY WORKER yesterday. The name portable applied to the buildings used as schools by the board of education is a misnomer. They are not portable and only in limited sense buildings. Shack would be a better word to apply to them.

Schools Like Hovels.

They are one story metal affairs looking and built like small garages. In winter they are very cold because they are not built to be permanent. They are for the most part heated by coal stoves in the middle of the one room. They can seat fifty children. Often more are crowded in. They have no toilet facilities, the pupils are forced to go out into the yard and into the main school building.

The board of education has said that portable buildings are only temporary makeshifts. Yet in many places they have been in use for years. The board of education will not make additions or alterations on any school building which is not able to prove its need by the use of portables.

Many of the so-called branch schools are even worse than portables as far as sanitary arrangements and heating are concerned. Some are heated by furnaces—theoretically. Almost all have in the various rooms large coal stoves to act as auxilliary heating plants.

Wooden Fire Escape.

A branch school that is in many ways better than most is Branch No. 1 of the Mayfair school at 4353 Lawrence avenue. It has three rooms and 132 pupils. The building is of brick and was erected in 1899. It has a **wooden fire escape** for the one room on the second floor. The boys' toilet in the basement is even worse than most such toilets. It is dark, dirty and ill-smelling.

The building stands in the center of a large vacant block and when cold north winds blow, such as were blowing yesterday, it is impossible to keep the place heated.

Branch No. 1 of the McPherson school at N. Robey street and Winnemac avenue is a more typical example of the branch school. Altho it has six rooms only two of them are in use. They are used by the two lowest grades.

The building is frame and has **wooden fire escapes.** The main floor is well above the street level. The fact that only two rooms are used increases the heating problem. All the rooms and the large halls must be heated if the two rooms used and the halls are to be made warm enough to be habitable. Here, too, there are stoves in each room to back up the furnaces. It has been found necessary to use the stoves often this winter in spite of the fact that there are three furnaces kept going.

The entire basement is damp and ill-smelling as are the usual run of school toilets.

Wooden Fire Escapes Again.

The danger from fire is increased in this building by the fact that there are three and often five separate fires going at the same time. Then the pupils are very young childern and the **"fire escapes" are wood.**

The building was erected in 1893 and is as dry as timber. There are only two teachers to 90 children.

Fire Inspectors from the board of education were at this school last week and said that it passed their tests. They said in fact that it was one of the safest branches in the city.

The DAILY WORKER will report on some of the branches that the fire inspectors think are worse than the McPherson branch school and which hey still pass.

Must Have the Women

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 5.—Declaring the grand jury which indicted Warren T. McCray, was improperly drawn because women were not allowed to serve, attorneys for the Indiana governor, charged with embezzlement and forgery filed a plea in abatement today.

Jugoslav Branch Meets.

NEW YORK.—The Jugoslav Branch of the Workers Party held a successful mass meeting in Unity Hall, 341 W. 47th street, Joseph Berg, speaking on the aims of the Workers Party, and Charles Novak, on the political situation in Jugoslavia.

CALIFORNIA AND IDAHO BACK DOWN ON PERSECUTIONS

Syndicalism Prisoners Winning Cases

(By The Federated Press)

NEW YORK. — News issued by the Civil Liberties Union here describes the ups and downs of political inquisition during the past few days.

What is termed a "concession to good sense" is cited in a recent decision of the Idaho Supreme Court in a criminal syndicalist case. Considering Richard Moore's application for a writ of habeas corpus, the Idaho bench held that the word "sabotage" in the state criminal syndicalist code does not include "striking on the job."

Meanwhile, the first unreserved acquital of I. W. W.'s in Sacramento occurred lately, when Sam Oberman, Ed Higgins and E. McRae were found not guilty of criminal syndicalism in the Superior Court of Sacramento county.

The seamy side of political justice is shown in the case of Louis J. Morris and Bocho Kojuharoff, arrested last summer for selling I. W. W. papers on the streets of Los Angeles in violation of an injunction. They have just been sentenced to fines of $250 each, or ninety-day jail terms. Similar reports arrive from Shreveport, La., where E. L. Connelly and Joe Cherry, both I. W. W.'s, lost their appeal of a vagrancy conviction. The men, who claimed they were merely traveling to New Orleans, were sentenced to ninety days on the parish farm. From Wisconsin comes news that Bronislaw Synzmaniak, a Russian communist, who has been fighting deportation since his arrest in the 1920 "Red raids," was deported a few days ago.

Couldn't Find Good Landlord with Microscope

NEW YORK. — In a show, now being produced here, one of the wags makes the following announcement:

"A meeting of all the New York landlords, who have lowered rents during the past year, will be held tomorrow, at the Hotel Blank in the third telephone booth.

Chicago's Sub Campaign for Daily Real Communist Contest

The subscription campaign to secure one thousand new readers for THE DAILY WORKER in Chicago is rapidly developing into a veritable contest among all of the Chicago militants.

Apart from the general interest that has been aroused amongst those who "want to make THE DAILY WORKER grow" a real competitive spirit has been created and the drive will be a test to determine which among the Chicago militants can perform the greatest service to THE DAILY WORKER and to the militant labor movement.

The working class will be the recipient of the real first prize in the strength which it will draw to itself as a result of the increment to the already rapidly growing DAILY WORKER circulation.

However, those who participate in the campaign will have material rewards in store for them in the shape of commissions, for the subs they secure and valuable prizes for those who make the best record.

The suggestion as reported in yesterday's DAILY WORKER that the first prize for the individual turning in the greatest number of subs be a portable typewriter has been receiving considerable support. It seems that there are many live wires who are confidently expecting to carry off first honors and many of these have stated that they would value a typewriter above any other prize of similar material worth.

Tomorrow night, Feb. 7, in the headquarters of the Russian Technical School, 1902 W. Division St., the campaign will really get under way, with a meeting of all of the Chicago DAILY WORKER agents and those who wish to participate in the campaign. At this meeting, detailed and definite plans and rules for the campaign will be decided upon.

Governor Says Politicians Spend Hours with Eels

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK. — Notwithstanding the fact that financial affairs are doubtless the more slippery of the two, and the hardest to grasp, New York legislators devote more attention to eels and how to catch 'em than to the state's budget. This is the burden of the caustic remarks delivered by Governor Smith in a speech before the Albany chamber of commerce.

"The members of the legislature," declared the governor, "will spend two hours in debating a bill regulating the taking of eels from some river, while they give the annual appropriation bill but a moment's notice."

Apparently, it did not occur to the governor that the intense concern manifested for the eel is due to the fellow-feeling of certain legislators for that fish.

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Lenin Memorial, in Gary, Steel City, Crowds Big Hall

(Special to The Daily Worker)

GARY, Ind. — Robert Minor spoke in honor of Nicolai Lenin at a meeting that crowded Croatian Hall. Revolutionary airs were played by the orchestra of the Young Workers' League of Chicago.

Minor drew the contrast between Lenin, who represented the vigorous, rising proletarian movement and the late war president, who represented the decadent capitalist class. The crowd responded with emotion to every mention of Lenin.

The Workers Party is developing a vigorous movement in the steel city.

Y. W. L. to Organize in Cicero.

A long contemplated undertaking of the Chicago League to organize a branch in Cicero, will be realized Wednesday eve, Feb. 6th, in the formation of the Austin Branch, Y. W. L., at Seick's Hall, 731 N. Cicero Ave., where it will meet every first and second Wednesday of the month. The feature of this first meeting will be an address by J. L. Engdahl, on "Militant Youth Organization." The Chicago Organization Committee urges all readers of that district to attend this meeting.

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Dark Rooms To Live In; Lot of Many Workers, Facts Show

(Continued from Page 1)

families unfold a picture of misery, congestion, denial of the most elementary needs to the children of the working class, disease-breeding conditions, and a break-down of the general standards of living.

My own investigation only adds evidence of an unspeakable environment which must be abolished without delay if a disastrous calamity is to be avoided for the working masses of America's greatest city.

Conditions Horrify Investigators.

If one should walk thru a typical hall of the apartment houses inhabitated by the majority of the workingmen or even lower middle class and "white-collar slaves" he is greeted by grime and soot. The halls are dark; the paper is hanging off the walls. Clogged dumbwaiters, garbage piled deep in the cellars, and unbearable stench are common in the houses inhabited by the workers in the East Side, Harlem, Chelsea, Lenox, and many Bronx sections. Baby carriages, broken furniture, and old clothes are very often stored under the hall stairways.

I took a ride on the Second Avenue Elevated railroad and noted the tenements occupied by the workers. The fire escapes gave the impression of hailing scales of rust. They were all loaded with the belongings of the people who could not find sufficient room in their flats. It seemed almost unbelievable how many human beings could occupy such abominable shacks, such firetraps. Yet a vacant flat is at a premium even in this section of the city.

What They Call Homes.

The writer visited a worker's home at 193 Orchard street, in the heart of the working class section of the Lower East Side. Entering Mrs. B—n's house, I found a dark, stuffy, uncomfortable two-room flat. The ceilings were cracked. The holes in the walls were stuffed with rags to keep the draught out. The windows had no weather strips and their ropes were broken. The bedroom floors were full of holes.

Going over to a tenement, 294-300 Cherry Street, I entered a building which gave one the impression of being a big abandoned armory. Here I interviewed another tenant who had made repeated vain efforts to have the Tenement House Department compel the landlord to end the abominable conditions. The Hudson Guild is now intervening in the tenant's behalf. I found that the ceilings were filthy and the walls had not been painted for years. In the toilets the ceilings not only had their plaster off but their boards were coming down. There was no water in the toilets.

Father Ottavio Sylvester of the Parish of the Lady of Pompeii and St. Joseph's Chapel, testifying before the Housing Commission, told of the situation amongst the Italian workers in Brooklyn in these words: "The conditions are abominable, without light, without air, without anything; very small rooms where there are four, five, and six children some times, something terrible. The condition of Johnson Avenue, all of the rear houses in the same condition, toilets in yards, no baths, no heat."

In picturing the housing conditions in Harlem, one social investigator cited the following typical household 52 W. 112th Street): "When the tenant cooks, the pipes in the house are so bad that when the burner in the gas range is burning, she cannot have the other one. When the party on the first floor is getting water, she has to wait until they are all thru washing and doing their work before she can get water."

And Miss Blackman of the United Hebrew Charities, narrating her experiences before the State Commission said, in part: "Mrs. K. lived in an apartment where the chief amusement of the two younger children, aged 10 and two and a half years, was to crawl thru the holes in the wall; Mrs. P. lived in an apartment where the gas jet fell every once in a while and had to be dodged by members of the household."

Landlords Stop Repairs.

Since the housing shortage has become acute the landlords have begun to take advantage of the tenants and have stopped practically all repairing of the dilapidated houses in which hundreds of thousands of workers are compelled to live.

"The present investigation reports with monotonous regularity that absolutely no repairing is done by the landlords; tenants in all the blocks have to do their own repairing and renovating, and have spent from $25.00 to $150.00, and in a few instances even more, to make their apartments habitable." The Housing Commission report then quotes a tenant: "We expect nothing from the landlord; not even a door-knob." Continuing its summary of the situation the Housing Commission pointed out: "When the plumbing is out of order, when the sink is broken, when the window panes are broken, when the plaster on the ceiling falls, when the roof leaks so that it is impossible to live in the room, the condition either remains or the tenant repairs it at his own expense. Even new tenants have had to move into an apartment which the landlord promised to clean up, but refuses to do so now that the tenant is in. 'We could not wait for the landlord and so did our own painting. We removed eight layers of paper from the walls.' In some instances the tenants repair upon promises of refund from landlord, but instead of refund they are asked for increase of rent. In general, no repairs have been made for three years."

In the preliminary report Director of Investigations Gove brings the intolerable situation home very effectively when he says: "The present investigation shows that houses and apartments in bad repair are not limited to the poorest blocks or to the old law tenements. From all blocks come reports of the landlords' refusal to repair falling plaster and broken ceilings, bad plumbing, leaking pipes, floors rotting from leaks, broken windowpanes, walls and ceilings excessively dirty, leaking roofs.

"The 1919-1920 report stated that the then existing emergency was only partially responsible for the bad housing conditions. The 1922 investigation shows that a progressive aggravation of these conditions has been going on. The apartments are in a state of worse repair than they were in 1920. It is easy to trace the connection between the increase of bad housing conditions and the housing emergency."

Dangerous Congestion.

The extent of congestion from which the workers are suffering is inestimable. Before the housing crisis grew to its serious present proportions, when Dr. Royal C. Copeland, now United States senator, was commissioner of health, there were, according to the latter's estimate, at least 100,000 families that had been forced to double up. Dr. Copeland then said: "We have one square mile in the city where live 500,000 people, in the Lower East Side. There are thousands of families living there, twelve persons in three rooms, and four sleeping in the kitchen; and in hundreds of these homes they live in inside rooms without any light or ventilation."

The present health commissioner, Dr. Frank G. Monaghan, told the Housing Commission at its hearings last October that the survey of congestion made by his department "showed conclusively that homes had been broken up, doubling up of families had resulted, the lodger evil had increased by leaps and bounds, vacancies were few and far between, and the rent demanded for these vacant apartments was beyond the reach of those requiring homes, or a considerable portion of the vacancies were in a state of disrepair, making their use as habitations almost impossible."

Miss Ethel Ader of the Fairplay Rent Association told the Commission of a case where three related families lived in six rooms because "they could not any of them alone afford to pay the increase which the landlords demanded."

Mr. Bailey Burritt, the general director of the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, told the State commission that his wide experience led him to believe that at least 40 per cent of the families were living in overcrowded conditions." Mr. Burrit further said: "The overcrowding of tenement houses has been accentuated. Many families have been obliged to go to the small homes of their relatives, already overcrowded by the original tenants. Among our allowance families occupying three-room apartments, 20 per cent of those families number seven or more individuals living in three rooms." Mr. Burret told of many instances where eight, nine, ten, and even twelve people were living in three rooms.

The Amalagamated Clothing Workers made a survey of the housing conditions among 320 of its members. Mr. Harry K. Herwitz told the Commission that his investigation showed 35 per cent of the clothing workers living in two and three rooms. In one case there were persons in three rooms and in two other cases there were six persons in two rooms.

Crowding Widespread.

A popular verse in New York runs:

"The trouble with this town is that
There's too much family to a flat."

The survey made by the State Commission covered not only the poorest sections but also those blocks consisting of new law tenements in which the better paid workers were living. Yet the commission stated: "More than cold statistics confront the investigator as he opens the door of an apartment. Here is a four-room flat at one end of which is a front room, getting dim light from a narrow street, at the other end a kitchen with one window getting light from a court. In between are two small dark compartments called bedrooms. The rooms run consecutively, access from the front room to the rear being only thru the middle rooms, and in this amount of space covering approximately 250 square feet, lived ten people—four adults (two boarders) and six children."

Eat In Shifts.

Director Gove thus completes the picture of life in this apartment: "They eat in the kitchen—in shifts. They sleep—father, mother and the baby under three years of age in the front room, the baby sharing their bed. There are two bedrooms left for five children and two boarders. The boarders demand a room for themselves. They pay $8.00 a month, hence the two boys and their little sister of five sleep in one bedroom; and the two elder girls of 14 and 12 must sleep in the kitchen. The washing facilities for the whole family is the kitchen sink."

The Report describes the intolerable conditions of another apartment in this fashion: "The narration of the details of the wretched conditions under which this family is perforce living indicates not only a violation of all the principles of decency and sanitation, but challenges the very principle of the law of Archimedes. Of course all rooms are filled with beds, folded, unfolded or makeshift. In the small dark bedroom, lighted and ventilated by a small opening in the wall, is a three-quarter bed in which sleep two boys of fourteen and ten and a girl of thirteen. To describe these conditions as 'detrimental to the public health and morals' is no idle phrase. These conditions mean being cramped in body and soul, they mean irritation and racked nerves, they mean contagion and infection. The indiscriminate sharing of rooms by both sexes and all ages, and the lack of privacy—these results of overcrowding are a menace to morality. It is true they existed in 1920; they are aggravated today."

But perhaps the most complete picture of the dangerous housing situation confronting the working people of New York was made by Dr. Haven Emerson in the Department of Health survey of congestion. Said Dr. Emerson:

"Thousands and thousands of people in the city are sleeping and living in apartments so dark that gaslight must be burned all day; so airless that in summer the families are forced to sleep on the roofs; so foul-smelling because of garbage in the hallways, in courts and streets, and because of adjoining stables or factories, that one of the only two windows in the whole flat has to be kept shut. The tenants must climb five or six flights of stairs to dispose of garbage, for the dumbwaiters are seldom in repair. Toilets for two to five families are in the halls or in the yards. The sanitary condition of the toilet is indescribable. There is insufficient water, neglected plumbing, no ventilation or light—these tell the condition without further description."

(The Third Article will deal with the harmful effects the present housing difficulties have had on the children, the families, the social life, the health and the general standards of living of the workers.)

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SOUTH ILLINOIS DELEGATES FOR LEWIS RECALL

Plan to Keep Up Fight to Reinstate Howat

By MAX SHACHTMAN
(Special to The Daily Worker)

CHRISTOPHER, Ill.—The impeachment of John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America and the reinstatement of Alexander Howat into the union by the calling of a special international convention will soon be the primary issue in the locals of the United Mine Workers, according to statements made to me by returned delegates to the convention of the union which has just been adjourned at Indianapolis.

Richard Swift, delegate from Local 3613, Valier, Ill., and executive committee member of the Federated Farmer-Labor Party, declared that Lewis had refused to give Howat a hearing to which any expelled member of the union is entitled.

"The convention was a step forward only in the sense that President Lewis showed himself up by not allowing the men who had grievances to give their views and side of the case to the real pick men, the miners. Especially is this true on the Howat case. I believe that any local will be for this special convention which was the demand of the more than 1,100 delegates who remained after Lewis had arbitrarily adjourned the convention."

Milton Cochran, a young delegate from Local 1782, Royalton, Ill., also stated that he was in favor of a special convention.

"Howat was not dealt fairly with," he said, "and I'm for a convention to take up his case fairly."

Similar opinions were expressed by delegates Hisaih Winn and A. Parker, both of Valier, Ill., and by "Baldy" Jim Myrick of Royalton.

Swift, speaking on the convention action with regard to allowing Lewis to continue with his power of appointing organizers, said:

"We had the majority vote on that question against leaving the appointive power to Lewis, but they refused to recognize us as a majority. While the roll call was being taken, Savage, district president of Ohio, caucused with his delegates and instructed them to vote with the administration. This was done in the face of the union rule that no convention delegate is to be intimidated into voting one way or the other on any question. The same thing, however, was done with the delegates from West Virginia, Oklahoma, Maryland, Iowa, district One of Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Kentucky, Texas, Arkansas and Missouri. Oklahoma was divided on the question."

It was the general opinion among the delegates interviewed and the miners of Ziegler, Christopher, West Frankfort and other southern Illinois camps, that Illinois would line up solidly for the special international convention.

As Arley Staples, president of the United Mine Workers of America local at Christopher, Ill., assured me, "You can count on Christopher."

"Real Journalism," Is Commendation for Wilson Story

To THE DAILY WORKER: I wish to give the highest commendation to your masterly handling of the Woodrow Wilson Death Episode, both editorially and in the news columns. This is real American Daily Journalism as it should be without fear or favor.

I wish to suggest a new Special Department in the "Worker" that will do more to crystallize a sound viewpoint in the minds of your readers than all the abstract economic and political philosophy that has ever been written, viz: a daily department headlined, "Capitalist Wreckage," wherein the real life stories in short outline shall be given of the workers whose careers are ending daily in the Coroner's Office, Police Stations, Morgue, Jails, Courts, Prosecuting Attorneys office, etc., where the "harpies of the capitalist press" daily congregate to find "gruesome entertainment" for their depraved and perverted readers who are taught to see nothing more than "news exploitation" in this daily grind of capitalist wreckage.—J. H. Ellis, Association for the Suppression of Newspaper Abuses, 1521 W. Adams Street, Chicago, Illinois.

Join the "I want to make THE DAILY WORKER grow" club.

SECOND ANNUAL
RED REVEL
FEB. 16, 8 O'CLOCK

ASHLAND AUDITORIUM
Van Buren and Ashland

Farmers! Workers! Organize Your Party

(Continued from Page 1)

tatives of industrial workers and farmers, to state clearly what the farmers and workers would seek to achieve in this convention and the principles which would guide them.

Need for Farmer-Labor Party

That the city workers and the farmers must organize and enter the political arena thru a party which will fight their political struggles has become so clear in recent years that it seems almost impossible that there is still a single industrial worker or farmer who does not know that the rotten, corrupt Republican and Democraticle parties will never do anything in their interest. Both old parties represent the interests of the big employer, the banks, the marketing organizations—in a word, the capitalists—who are robbing the industrial workers and farmers alike.

The two old parties use the government against the industrial workers, against the farmers and for the capitalists.

When the industrial workers strike for higher wages, the government helps the big employers put down the strike thru injunctions, courts and soldiers. In 1922, the mines and railroad centers were filled with soldiers by the government, to help the coal operators and railroad owners whip the miners and railroad shopmen, who were striking for a decent standard of living. The government used its railroad board against the railroad workers. It secured the Daugherty injunction, taking from the shopmen every right given them under the constitution, cancelling at one stroke of a pen the right to assemble, to speak, to write, to organize and to use their own money for strike purposes.

The farmers felt the power of the government during the period of deflation, to such an extent that hundreds of thousands of farmers, yes millions, were driven from the land and into bankruptcy. The farmers know that all the laws passed by Congress about the railroads, marketing facilities and banking are drawn so as to help the railroads, the grain elevator owners and other marketing organizations, and the bankers, but no help comes from the government for the millions of suffering, bankrupt farmers and those who are on the verge of bankruptcy.

The capitalists do not only use the government against the industrial workers and farmers, they use the government for themselves. Just now they are trying to escape the taxes they must pay on their big incomes and load these taxes on the backs of the workers and farmers thru the Mellon plan. The shocking, shameful exposure of the looting of the country thru bribery of Republican and Democratic office holders alike, by the big oil interests, maed public in the Teapot Dome scandal, show clearly what use the capitalists make of the government.

Movement for Farmer-Labor Party

It is the facts and experiences stated above which have developed the ever-growing movement for a farmer-labor party, thru which the farmers and city workers can fight their political battles against the capitalistic parties.

This movement found its first great nation-wide expression in the July 3d convention of last year, in which the Federated Farmer-Labor Party was organized. Since that time the Federated Farmer-Labor Party has carried on a campaign for even a greater convention and a stronger party for the presidential election this year.

There must be a farmer-labor ticket in the election this year. The farmers and city workers must nominate candidates and adopt a platform representing their interests. There must be great campaigns against the old parties, against their policies and their candidates, and for the farmers and industrial workers.

In the endeavor to achieve this end the Federated Farmer-Labor Party established connections with all the existing farmer-labor parties in an effort to bring them together in one great nation-wide farmer-labor party. When the Minnesota Farmer-Labor Party called a conference in November, the Federated Farmer-Labor Party immediately responded and entered into an agreement with the Farmer-Labor Party of Washington, The Farmer-Labor Party of Montana, the Farmer-Labor Party of South Dakota, the Committee of 48, the Progressive Party of Idaho, and the Farmer-Labor Party of Minnesota, to call the May 30th Convention.

The Federated Farmer-Labor Party believes that, in the May 30th Convention, the farmers and industrial workers have the opportunity to unite all the units of the farmer-**labor party movement in one great, nation-wide Farmer-Labor Party.**

What Kind of Party?

What kind of a party is to be organized May 30th? This is an important question for the industrial workers and farmers. We believe that it is our duty to make clear the two forces which will struggle for supremacy in the May 30th Convention.

Not only the workers in the industries and the exploited farmers are discontented with the rule of the capitalists thru the old parties. The small business men, professional men and the rich, well-to-do farmers are also dissatisfied with the way the government is used by the big capitalists. Every industrial worker and exploited farmer must understand that there is a difference between the movement against the old parties by the small business men and well-to-do farmers and the movement for a party to represent the interests of the workers and poorer farmers.

The Federated Farmer-Labor Party fights in the interest of the industrial workers and the poorer, exploited farmers. Magnus Johnson, Shipstead, Frazier, Brookhart, La Follette, and other so-called progressives, represent the small business men and well-to-do farmers. The platform of the Federated Farmer-Labor Party stands for the interests of the indutrial workers and poorer-exploited farmers. The measures proposed by the so-called progressives are measures in the interests of the small busines men and well-to-do farmers.

Both the progressives who want a Third Party, which will be a small business man's and well-to-do farmers' party, and the industrial workers and poorer, exploited farmers, will come to the May 30th Convention. The Federated Farmer-Labor Party will stand for the interests of the industrial workers and exploited farmers in the convention. It will carry on a campaign to win the support for the convention by the industrial workers and poorer, exploited farmers, so that the candidates and platform will represent the interests of this group, and not the small business men and well-to-do farmers.

Shall Convention Be Delayed?

A proposal has been made by Wm. Mahoney, chairman of the Working People's Non-Partisan League of Minnesota, after conferences with La Follette, Magnus Johnson, Shipstead, and others of the progressives, that the May 30th Convention be postponed until after the old party conventions.

The Federated Farmer-Labor Party is unalterably opposed to such a delay. The only reason for such a delay is to give the La Follette, Frazier, Brookhart, Magnus Johnson and Shipstead group an opportunity to see which way the cat will jump in the old party conventions.

The industrial workers and exploited farmers have no interest in waiting for the old party conventions. No matter who is nominated in these conventions and what platforms are adopted, the candidates and platforms will be for the capitalists and against the workers and farmers.

If La Follette and other so-called progressives are for the workers, let them prove it by cutting loose from the old parties and aligning themselves with the Farmer-Labor Party NOW. The workers and farmers have nothing to gain from backstairs political deals. The road lies clear before them.—TO ORGANIZE A CLASS FARMER-LABOR PARTY.

Forward to the Class Party.

The Federated Farmer-Labor Party calls upon all workers organizations, all organizations of farmers, to join in the struggle for a farmer-labor party representing the interests of the industrial workers and exploited farmers.

It urges that every organization of workers and farmers now begin the work in support of the May 30th Convention, and to make that convention a great gathering of the exploited groups who suffer under the rule of the big capitalists and their government.

Forward to May 30th and a class Farmer-Labor Party! Forward in the struggle which will bring the Workers and Farmers Government of the United States!

Federated Farmer-Labor Party,
JOSEPH MANLEY,
National Secretary.

Irish Radical Labor Has Mass Meeting in Cleveland Sunday

Albert F. Coyle, editor of the Locomotive Engineers' Journal, and Thomas J. O'Flaherty, editor of the Irish People, and member of the editorial staff of the DAILY WORKER will be the principal speaker at a mass meeting in Cleveland, Ohio, Sunday evening, Feb. 10, at 8:00 P. M. The meeting will be held in the Labor Temple, 2536 Euclid Avenue. The object will be to bring the Irish workers in Cleveland, in touch with the progressive wing of the labor movement and to organize them so that they may participate actively in the class struggle in this country.

Employed Aid Jobless

NEW YORK.—Members of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' union who are at work will contribute 5% of their weekly wages to a special fund for the relief of fellow members who are out of work. Officers of the union will contribute 10% of their salaries to the same purpose. This decision was reached by the New York joint board and the executive boards of the union.

How many of your shop-mates read THE DAILY WORKER. Get one of them to subscribe today.

LEWIS MACHINE IGNORED VITAL JOB QUESTIONS

Passed Buck on Car Pushing and Slate

By PAT H. TUOHY
(Special to The Daily Worker)

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—There was great dissatisfaction among the miners' delegates over the lack of consideration given by the administration to job grievances, chief among which are the pushing of mine cars and the payment for removing slate and other "dead work."

These are generally passed over by the scale committee, by referring them back to the districts—as internal grievances. Yet the fact that these job questions are matters of national interest is shown by the resolutions coming from practically all districts.

The pushing of cars by the unions has been an issue in previous conventions and will continue to be so, as long as the buck can be passed. It is a vital issue that cannot be ignored.

Miners Permanently Injured

From Wyoming, most bitter complaints have come about the pushing of cars, not only as to the danger to life but because it so frequently reduces the earning power. Illinois District No. 12, voices the same complaint. With the installation of large cars, men are unable to handle them and many men have been permanently injured and wages have been reduced because of it. From numerous other districts we have had the same complaint.

The slate issue is a sore grievance. From Districts No. 5, and No. 6, especially, come bitter complaints because miners must remove slate to a thickness of one foot before receiving any pay. That is because the payment, on a tonnage basis for coal loaded, does not make provision for this "dead work" which is a necessary part of the miner's labor. This is a crying shame. Many times men are compelled to work all day for nothing.

Not "District Grievances"

These matters are not merely "district grievances" and should not be passed over so lightly by the board as such. I as a miner have no particular district in which to work. I may be working at one time in a district where none of these grievances exist and may lose my job, the mine may shut down, and I may be forced to go into another district where the slate issue is a serious matter. Then the fact that I am compelled to seek employment where these conditions prevail makes me realize that **these co-called "district grievances" are national problems** and that the national scale committee should be instructed to handle them as such.

How long shall these vital problems be side-tracked as minor internal grievances, merely to escape responsibility and to rid the scale committee of a vexing problem.

Make Poland Dry, Says Sokolowski; Had Fine Cellar

(By The Federated Press)

NEW YORK. — The sad, sad story of how prohibition agents raided the Washington apartment of Dr. V. Sokolowski, secretary of the Polish Legation to the United States, has experienced an amazing turn.

Sokolowski was caught with the goods. His apartment was found to resemble the wine cellars of the Polish nobility. Row upon row of liquor-filled bottles were discovered. It was whispered abroad that Sokolowski's supply was not entirely for home consumption. It was even alleged that Sokolowski was engaged in a prosperous avocation to diplomacy. Sokolowski left the country under a moist cloud of suspicion.

And now one of his friends, Congressman William D. Upshaw, has written Sokolowski a well-meaning letter. Congressman Upshaw expresses "his great pleasure" at having known Sokolowski. One wonders just what stimulated Upshaw to pen this appreciation. Anyway, he refers to Sokolowski as a "high-toned gentleman." One can fairly hear the high tones emanating from clinking glasses. Upshaw ends his letter with a "God-bless-you" flourish, reminiscent of toasts delivered in pro-Volstead days.

Dr. Sokolowski has returned to Poland. He is stated to have announced that he will be a total abstainer. He intends to devote himself to furthering the prohibition movement in Poland.

We would like to offer an award of one quart of the finest Polish liquor to any reader who can solve this riddle: What volume of business must a bootlegger do before he can afford to become a devout prohibition leader?

Co-op Pays 16% Dividend

KINCAID, Ill.—While the big corporations of the country were dividing their profit plums the first of the year, miners of this village were receiving a 16% dividend of their own. And that 16% was not capitalist toll taken from their fellow workers. It was their reward for membership in the local Workmen's Co-operative Association, which runs the Rochdale stores here.

Each member received dividends according to the amount of his purchases. Members had already made a great saving by trading at the cooperative stores where prices are lower than in other stores of the community.

Summary of Coal Miners' Convention

The convention was called to order at 10 o'clock, Jan. 22nd, in Tomlinson Hall, Indianapolis, Ind., John Smith, president, Indianapolis Central Labor union presiding. Corporation Counsel Taylor Groniger and Taylor president Indiana F. of L. greeted the delegates.

John L. Lewis read this report and announced the names of several committee appointments. Vice President Murray and Secretary Green read their reports which were referred to the committee of officers reports.

The reports of the officers consisted mainly in tirades against the radicals, boosts for long term contracts and harmony between miners and operators. The committee on officers reports eulogised the executive officers. About one hour was devoted to a mutual admiration act.

The report of the resolutions committee was the most hotly contested of any that came before the convention. The first of importance was the one dealing with Soviet Russia. Twelve resolutions were received on this question from local unions thruout the country. The committee substituted for these a hodge podge which started out by declaring for the principle of self determination, that the Russian people had a right to determine their own form of government provided they pay what the Czar owed to Pierpont Morgan. The resolution ended with a wail—very likely written by the Socialist Kennedy—that "self-appointed leaders" were striking at the foundations of "our government" and spreading the same doctrines that helped render impotent the Socialist Party, etc.

Eighteen resolutions were submitted demanding the formation of a labor party. The committee substituted an emaciated caricature which admitted that the labor party idea has passed the visionary stage and can be made a reality, but in doing so they did not believe in antagonizing the Republican and Democrat parties which are their friends. Efforts to form "legitimate" labor parties should not be discouraged but it was considered unwise to affiliate the miners' union with any political organization at this time. The members of the miners' union are granted under the constitution, civil, religious and political liberties of opinion which the resolutions committee did not want to see abridged.

We should, however, be ready, the report continued, to unite our political strength just as has been done in other countries, therefore it was recommended that the executive officers of the United Mine Workers of America be instructed to continue their efforts and co-operate with such other organizations composing the American Federation of Labor, farmers organizations and other unaffiliated organizations "constructive in character" for the purpose of bringing about a cohesive political movement. The report wound up by recommending the secretary to send a cablegram to Ramsay MacDonald congratulating British labor on their success.

The committee congratulated the British workers on their success in accomplishing something the miners were not allowed to do by their officials, that is, make a real move to organize a labor party in the U. S.

On the question of the nationalization of mines the committee introduced a substitute which merely urged a continuation of research work. John Brophy, whose report **on the nationalization of mines was so severely criticized by John L. Lewis, never opened his mouth in support of real nationalization.**

The Lewis administration was successful by a liberal use of red paint in having its action on the Nova Scotia case sustained. The lifting of that district's autonomy and the expulsion of its officers was an act of treachery hardly without parallel in the history of organized labor.

Referred the question of a cessation of work in case of war to the International Mining Congress for universal action. So far as it lies in the power of the officials of the United Mine Workers this means universal inaction.

The convention passed a resolution restricting alien immigration and a strict enforcement of the laws on the Pacific Coast against the smuggling of aliens.

The convention endorsed the industrial form of organization as opposed to craft unionism but did not recommend any active steps toward this end merely hoping for its "orderly introduction into other industries of the country under the banner of the American Federation of Labor."

Voted to urge the release of all political prisoners. The committee did not know that there were any still in prison.

The resolutions committee brought in a resolution denouncing both the Amsterdam and Red Trade Union Internationals, claiming both were critical of the American labor movement. The report was adopted.

Passed a resolution demanding the repeal of all criminal syndicalist laws.

The convention listened to former president John P. White sing his own praises.

Voted to continue the appointive power after a roll call vote.

Voted down the recommendation of the Lewis machine to eliminate the clause from the constitution prohibiting membership in the union to a member of the Ku Klux Klan.

Voted one thousand dollars to the Tom Mooney Defense Fund. An amendment to increase the sum to $2,000 was ruled out of order by Chairman Lewis.

Delegates hissed and booed secretary of Labor Davis and distributed circulars exposing his anti-labor record.

Adopted the report of the scale committee giving power to the representatives of the union to secure the best possible agreement on the basis of no reduction in wages, a four year contract, the concurrent termination of all contracts in the bituminous fields and the submission of any agreement reached with the operators to a referendum vote of the membership for ratification.

Elected Thomas Kennedy of District 7 and Walter Nesbit District 12, delegates to International Mining Congress.

Decided to hold the next convention on third Tuesday in January, 1926.

Ended in uproar and disorder when Lewis refused to announce vote on Howat appeal.

CANADA TO GET RUSSIAN TRADE AS U. S. DELAYS

Dominion Is Eager for Soviet Commerce

By F. W. GERRISH
(Special to The Daily Worker)

MONTREAL, Canada.—It has been recently announced that the Soviet Republic Trade Delegation to Canada is now in London arranging to sail for Canada. The significance of this is very great as it means that the workers of Russia will ignore the Capitalists of the United States and will concentrate their efforts for placing Russia in the highest possible state of material efficiency in Canada.

From the propaganda carried on in the Press, some individuals have the idea that Russia is a wild and woolly wilderness sparsely peopled by ferocious savages wearing luxuriant whiskers accompanied by a corresponding absence of soap. The real fact is that the Soviet Republic represents the one hundred and thirty million peasants and workers organized under a political and economic system that is destined to spread all over the world within a few years.

The trade delegation from the Soviet Republic which is supposed to have destroyed the resources of Russia is actually preparing to purchase large quantities of Canadian commodities for the people of Russia and to pay for them in a way that most of the Capitalist States of the world cannot do. In addition these purchases will go a long way towards the alleviation of unemployment in Canada.

These facts are well-known to the big business firms in Canada, who will hasten to make friends with the Mammon of unrighteousness but, thru the columns of THE DAILY WORKER, these facts can be made known to a wider circle. Your readers in their respective localities have opportunities of spreading this information both for the encouragement of their principles and also for the reason of putting the Trade Delegation in touch with the greatest possible variety of suppliers of the commodities they are buying.

I would therefore suggest that THE DAILY WORKER, publish all possible information in advance of sailing as to the movements of the Trade Delegation, as service in aid of the Soviet Republic is one of the greatest possible means of helping the Communist Cause. In April, 1918, I was connected with the "Beaver", which was the first newspaper in Canada, to support the Soviet Republic. On August 11th, 1920, in the Montreal Labour Temple, I presided over the first public meeting in Canada, to protest against Canadian and British assistance to Poland. To me the moral aspect of the Russian Revolution is and always will be, more than the fluctuating measure of material success it reaches, but at the same time we should always be ready to broadcast the great material achievements of the workers of Russia, in the face of hardships paralleled in the history of the world.

Join the "I want to make THE DAILY WORKER grow" club.

Do American Workers Know a Good Thing When They See It?

WE SAY THEY DO AND CITE A RECORD OF A 50 PER CENT INCREASE IN THE DAILY WORKER CIRCULATION DURING THE LAST TWO WEEKS TO PROVE IT.

Cynics and pessimists and renegades excuse their impotency by bewailing the lack of intelligence and class-consciousness of American workers. The reception which THE DAILY WORKER has received everywhere it has appeared, disproves this conception once and for all.

There are hundreds of thousands of American workers, rebels at heart, who have been looking for a daily newspaper just like THE DAILY WORKER.

How to notify these thousands that THE DAILY WORKER is here, how to make them aware that at last there IS a daily labor paper that supplies all the newspaper needs of the working-class is the big problem which THE DAILY WORKER must solve.

Those who now read THE DAILY WORKER are the ones who can reach these thousands for us.

If every reader of THE DAILY WORKER will make it his business to distribute copies of the paper among the workers he meets, will advertise THE DAILY WORKER everywhere as

the Militant Organ of the Advancing Working Class

the problem will be solved and for every thousand workers now participating in the struggles for working class emancipation there will be TENS OF THOUSANDS, each of them a militant fighter in labor's cause.

For a limited time THE DAILY WORKER will send FREE to anyone making the request, a bundle of sample copies of THE DAILY WORKER for free distribution.

USE THE COUPON BELOW IN ORDERING

THE DAILY WORKER,
1640 N. Halsted St., Chicago, Ill.

Please send me..................copies of THE DAILY WORKER. I promise to give them distribution among workers with whom I meet and to attempt to secure subscriptions from those to whom I give the paper.

NAME: .... STREET: ....
CITY: .... STATE: ....

THE DAILY WORKER RAISES THE STANDARD FOR A WORKERS' AND FARMERS' GOVERNMENT

THE DAILY WORKER

Entered as Second-class matter September 21, 1923, at the Post Office at Chicago, Illinois, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

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- The Labor Party
- Amalgamation
- Organization of Unorganized
- The Land for the Users
- The Industries for the Workers
- Protection of the Foreign-Born
- Recognition of Soviet Russia

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25,000 TOILERS IN NEW YORK LENIN MEMORIAL

43 Lives Lost as Lake Floods Minnesota Mine

LONG LIVE LENINISM, CRY NEW YORKERS

Greatest Revolutionary Meeting Overflows Garden

By NORMAN SMITH.

(Staff Correspondent of The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK.—The greatest revolutionary demonstration in the history of New York took place here, at Madison Square Garden, when 15,000 workers pledged themselves to carry on the work of Nicolai Lenin, in whose honor they had gathered.

Ten thousand men and women were turned away from the doors, full to overflowing an hour before the meeting began. Police reserves on the job said they had never seen anything like it in all their experience. The overflow crowd was gathered up by WoWrkers Party ushers and assembled in Central Opera House which was hastily engaged.

Solemnity Gives Way to Cheers

Inside the mighty Garden, the masses filled every available bit of space in the great arena and in the galleries which rise tier after tier along the walls.

They sat down in an atmosphere of solemn emotion that was deepened by the strains of the Russian funeral march played by the Russian Symphony Orchestra, but before the meeting was over their enthusiasm for Lenin's cause overcame their original grief and they were cheering the call of the Russian workers to carry on the fight for world revolution to which Lenin had dedicated his life.

Proletarian Unity, Says Radiogram

The message from the executive of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics was read by Chairman Benjamin Gitlow in an interval in the speaking program:

"We have lost in Lenin the captain of our vessel," began the Moscow radiogram. "That loss is irreplaceable, because in all the world there never was such luminous pain, such mighty effort, such inflexible will as that of Lenin who led our government safely thru its worst dangers. Henceforth his work is set on the right road.

"Hundreds of thousands of comrades of Vladimir Ilyitch, firmly support the mighty banner. Already it is transfiguring the whole world. Proletariat of all lands unite!

"Comrades and brothers raise higher our red flag. Know no hesitation in the struggle for liberty. The proletariat never can lose.

"Proletariat of all lands unite!"

Calls to Battle, Not Mourn

Gitlow, as he opened the meeting, was quick to change the emotional tone from the solemn one of mourning to the fervency of struggle and triumph.

Begining with the announcement that 10,000 people had been unable to find room in the overflowing arena he declared that was proof positive that Lenin was not only the leader of the Russian masses but of the masses thruout the world.

"Lenin was head of our international revolutionary movement," continued Gitlow, "yet the movement instead of being weakened, has taken on new life and ever greater

(Continued on page 2.)

Degrading Housing Conditions Endanger Health of Children and Working Class Grown-Ups

The degrading housing conditions and the high rents have left a shamefully indellible imprint on the development of the children, their education, the home life, the health, and the general standard of living of the working class families.

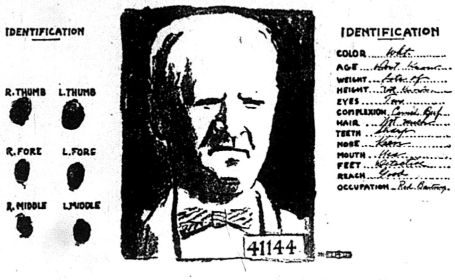
These miserable conditions are growing worse. There is no immediate sign of even the faintest relief. The crisis is drifting towards a calamity.

With exceptions of extreme rarity no constructive measures to alleviate the acute situation have been suggested to date. What we have had so far is mainly a flood of talk and attempts by the very governmental agents of the employing class largely

(Continued on page 2.)

WANTED!

For Oil and War Graft!



Attorney-General Harry M. Daugherty

ALIAS

Sherlocko—Hawkshaw—Deadeye—Slewfoot, etc.

Last Seen Heading South, Florida Probable Destination

Communicate with Chairman Walsh, Oil Probing Committee, United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

Long List of New Sensations Is Promised in Oil Probe Renewal

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON.—New evidence, indicating huge expenditures by oil interests to influence government officials, is claimed by a senate investigator.

More names today were about to be involved in the ever widening whirlpool of oil that threatens the political lives of men high in both major parties.

So far is the new evidence extending that pressure is being brought upon the Senate Investigating Committee to "ease up" in its relentless inquiry before it goes too far.

Developments today included:

1.—Announcement that William G. McAdoo, a democratic president candidate, former Secretary of the Navy Daniels, and George Creel, Chairman of the Bureau of Public Information during the war, would appear Friday, if possible, to explain the connection of their names in the inquiry.

2.—Decision of the Progressive group to oppose the selection of Atlee Pomerene and Silas Strawn as special presidential counsel to bring court action.

3.—Planning of a renewed attack upon Secretary of the Navy Denby as soon as the Senate reconvenes tomorrow.

4.—Summoning of John T. King for a time head of the presidential campaign of General Leonard Wood, in connection with expenditures of money to influence government oil policy.

The next step in the scandai will be adoption of a resolution in the Senate tomorrow continuing the power of the oil committee.

JUDGE DECLARES COOLIDGE CAN'T HALT GRAFT QUIZ

Amazing Revelations as Thieves Quarrel

"If charges of misconduct in connection with the operation of the United States Veterans' Bureau are supported, it is your duty to indict, no matter who is hit. The president himself cannot stop you in your deliberations." With this charge, Judge George A. Carpenter today opened the special grand jury investigation here of the Veterans' Bureau, under the administration of Col. Charles R. Forbes.

In instructing the jury, Judge Carpenter said that "this is the most important case which has been presented to a grand jury in 100 years."

"If you find that any officials of the Veterans' Bureau received any money outside their salaries, they are guilty of bribery and it is your duty to indict them," the jury was told.

In his charge, Judge Carpenter read the Langley act of 1922, appropriating $17,000,000 for construction of Veterans' Hospitals. The state charges graft and corruption accompanied distribution of the Langley act fund.

The special grand jury investigation, under Special Assistant Attorney General Crim, is the outgrowth of a senate committee investigation last summer, in which evidence to support charges of corruption involving Forbes, former director, and others, was unearthed.

Every new DAILY WORKER reader means a new recruit in the ranks of militant labor.

Work Daily for "The Daily!"

STATES ATTORNEY CROWE BACKED BY OPEN SHOPPERS

Landis Award Ring Praise Their Lackey

Robert Crowe, States Attorney, tool of the open shoppers of Chicago and professional Irish patriot, is a candidate for re-election. He is backed by the executive committee of the Employers' Association of Chicago as crooked an aggregation of exploiters as ever hoisted the banner of legalized burglary over their executive desks.

Darling of Landis' Ring.

Mr. Crowe is the darling of the Landis' award ring of this city, chief among his supporters being T. E. Donnelly, chairman of the committee to enforce the Landis' award, James A. Patten, the dealer in imaginary wheat and Erza Warner of Sprague, Warner and Company.

The prosecutor was entertained a few days ago at the Union League Club. The president of the Illinois Bell Telephone company, was chairman and in glowing terms he eulogized Crowe as a man who rendered great service to the business elements of Chicago in fighting the unions in the building trades and prosecuting labor leaders.

The employing class of Chicago and Illinois have used their judges to good advantage in the big fights against labor for the past two years particularly. All capitalist judges serve the class that pays their campaign bills and grooms them for office. They realize the importance of controlling the judiciary and they work hard to secure that control. Injunctions are very valuable during strikes and when the bosses cannot beat the workers directly in open battle they can defeat them by bringing the arm of the government into action on their side by way of the judicial chamber.

A Hopeless Policy.

The labor fakers, instead of calling on the workers to vote as they strike and place a labor judicial ticket in the field, drool like dotards about the merits of the non-partisan method of voting for "the best man" on the capitalist ticket. This was the burden of a speech delivered by John L. Walker at the Chicago Federation of Labor last Sunday. This policy is hopeless and will benefit nobody but individual labor fakers and the employers.

PANICKY OIL CROOKS TRY TO HALT QUIZ

Say Teapot Probe is Merely Aiding Radicals

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON.—While the Teapot Dome investigation halts for the funeral of Woodrow Wilson frantic efforts are being made by powerful interests and individuals involved by the disclosures to prevent further probing. The fact that both democrats and republicans are now known to be threatened by additional and sensational evidence has given new hope to the "hush" brigade.

The argument is used that no good purpose can be served by adding to the public unrest caused by the disclosures. "The respect for our government is being shaken and a continuation would simply play into the hands of the radicals who have already made great capital out of this unfortunate affair," said one ex-newspaperman who is known to be on the payroll of the oil interests as a publicity man.

If the efforts of the lobbyists to suspend the hearings is unsuccessful, when the committee resumes its session on Friday, Washington is due for the most sensational developments of the scandal.

Four well-known senators, William G. McAdoo, former secretary of the treasury; John T. King, former national republican committeeman and manager of General Wood's campaign; Carl K. Biggerman of the Chase National Bank, ex-Secretary of the Navy Josephus Daniels, George Creel, publicity man for the Wilson administration, and Samuel Ungerleider, who ran a brokerage office in the Willard Hotel, will all be called before the committee.

A public statement issued by Senator Norris, which is taken here as the reply of the investigating committee to the "hush" brigade, has thrown additional consternation into the ranks of senators and congressmen known to be friendly to the oil interests. The Nebraska senator urges that the officers of the New York Stock Exchange be subpoenaed and forced to produce the books showing the number of shares dealt in from day to day. If these books do not show the names of the officials who bought or sold the stocks in question Senator Norris suggests that the Washington stock brokers be likewise subpoenaed and made to divulge the names of their clients.

The testimony of John T. King is expected to show that the Association for the Protection of American Rights in Mexico was a Doheny organization, with King as its head, which by the payments of large sums to government officials influenced the government's policy. King is to be asked whether officials and former officials of the government were on the payroll of the association.

Meanwhile, Coolidge is wrestling with the knotty problems raised by Denby's admission that he knew nothing of the California naval oil reserve leases. The retention or the resignation of Denby is said to have split the cabinet.

The friends of William McAdoo are to hold a conference here today to determine whether in the light of his admitted connection with the Doheny affair, after his resignation from the Wilson cabinet, he shall stay in the presidential race.

Poincare Gets Vote of Confidence from Chamber of Deputies

PARIS, Feb. 6.—Chamber of deputies today gave Premier Poincare vote of confidence, indicating it will accept the decrees he has asked, giving his government practically dictatorial power to effect fiscal economies. The vote was 327 to 240.

Fast Milk Service

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 6. — A truck, carrying 1,500 gallons of milk, was fourteen hours making a mile trip, which usually takes forty minutes. The milk was frozen on arrival. Drifts fifteen feet high were encountered.

Join the "I want to make THE DA[illegible] WORKER grow" club.

PACIFIST OF 1916 BURIED AS THE WAR DRUMS BEAT

Mob Forces Germans To Lower Flag

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON. — The unknown soldier will not have to lie thru eternity side by side with the war maker who sent him to his death. The government's invitation to entomb Woodrow Wilson side by side with the anonymous casualty of his great war was rejected and the late president was interred on the other side of the Potomac River.

Woodrow Wilson's body was lowered into a vault in Bethlehem Chapel in the uncompleted Cathedral of St. Peter and St. Paul, where dignitaries of the Episcopal Church are sleeping. He was buried shortly after noon, while government offices closed in Washington; the New York Stock Exchange and the Chicago Board of Trade were shut down for the afternoon and millions of workers thruout the country were ordered to stop their industrial activities for one minute—during the lunch hour period—in homage to the dust that was returning to dust.

Threats Lower German Flag

Flags were half masted on all the embassies in Washington. The German diplomatic corps yielded to the threats of a mob of "hundred percenters" that gathered in front of the embassy and to the attacks in American newspapers, and drooped the German flag against the earlier orders of their home government, which had forbidden homage to their nation's enemy.

At the last moment came word that the huge form of Chief Justice Taft would not be seen among the honorary pallbearers. The only surviving ex-president was assailed with indigestion and unable to go thru with his duties in the services. Deep regret was felt by Wilson's friends, because of the bond of sympathy that was known to exist between the two men, in spite of party lines. Taft, a conservative republican, was placed in the highest judician post in the nation by Wilson because of his policies, and Wilson is said never to have breathed a word of regret against the Chief Justice's adjudication of the issues that came before him.

Senator Lodge was also excluded by illness.

Atmosphere of War!

It was a private funeral, with only a selected list of several hundred persons admitted to the inner sanctuary, but all the atmosphere of war hovered over the occasion.

The very bible which Bishop Freeman used was redolent of militarism. It was a khaki covered volume sent him from France by one of his "buddies," as the late president called the warriors.

Altho the multimillionaires composed the cortege of honorary pallbearers, the actual carriers of the late president's body were soldiers, sailors and marines, chosen from the troops Wilson was lord over during wartime.

Following closely behind the body on the way to the hearse came the honorary pallbearers themselves —

(Continued on Page 3)

43 MINERS DROWNED IN HUGE FLOOD

Powder Blast Blows Bottom Out of Adjoining Lake

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BRAINERD, Minn., Feb. 6. —A powder blast blew the bottom out of a lake and let it flow into the Milford mine, causing the death of 43 miners, officials believed today.

Working in the 165 foot level of the shaft mine, the men had only brief warning of the oncoming flood.

Matt Kangas, one who escaped, said a sudden rush of wind blew off his cap and blew out his miner's lamp. Then he heard a sickening rush of water and muck that sounded like a battery of "a hundred flivvers," Kangas said.

"I replaced my cap, and as the suction stopped re-lit my lamp," he said.

The Lake Is Coming In.

"Young Frank Hvratin rushed by and shouted: 'The lake is coming in.'

"Another gust of air blew out my lamp again and I made a dash for the ladder. At my heels came the slimy, oozing muck.

"On the ladder ahead of me were Emil Keino, Jack Ravanich, Mike Rusovich and young Hvratin. Ahead of him was a Brainerd man.

"Bringing up the rear was Garry Hosford."

Hope of Rescue Abandoned.

All hope for the rescue of any of the 43 men buried in the Milford mine near here was abandoned today.

Trapped far down in the workings when a nearby lake emptied its water into the pit, only six of the 49 workers escaped death. The survivors reached the top in a skip which started its ascent just before the water started into the mine.

Thirty Days to Empty Mine.

Pumping equipment, manned by a score of rescue workers, started work during the night to pump the water from the pit. It will take 30 days, officials estimated, before the mine is emptied.

The mine, operated by the White Marsh Mining company, was a shaft working. Nearby was a small lake, whose bottom was within a few feet of one of the deep horizontal tunnels. When the lake's bottom gave way, the water rushed in upon the workers, filling the mine before they had an opportunity to escape. Within a few minutes the water filled the pit to its mouth.

The disaster occurred at 3:30 yesterday afternoon, just as the miners were about to go off duty. When word of the cave-in reached Crosby, all work in the little mining town was halted as its inhabitants hurried to the scene to assist in the

(Continued on page 3)

Chicago Sub Campaign Starts Feb. 10, Meeting of All Participants Tonight

Tonight, at the Russian Technical School, 1902 W. Division St., the meeting which is to put the finishing touches on the plan for the Chicago DAILY WORKER subscription campaign, will be held.

Whether this campaign with its slogan of "1000 New Chicago Subscribers By March 10", will develop into a veritable DAILY WORKER landslide, which will give THE DAILY WORKER a circulation larger than that ever had by any labor paper in Chicago, will depend on the response the militants give to the invitation to be present at this meeting.

The Chicago campaign is of the greatest importance to the welfare of the labor movement in Chicago. The knowledge that the welfare of the labor movement depends tremendously on the DAILY WORKER circulation is becoming more and more evident. Where there is a large group of DAILY WORKER readers, there is a strong militant labor movement, has been evidenced by the showing made by progressives at the United Mine Workers' convention where 500 papers were sold and nearly all the delegates were reading THE DAILY WORKER every day.

The subscription campaign in Chicago has far more than local significance. The "I-want-to-make-THE DAILY WORKER-grow" battalions all over the country are watching with keen interest the outcome of the Chicago drive with a view of putting into practice everywhere the plans worked out in Chicago. What value successful activities in one locality have in stimulating activities in another district is already shown by the fact that the Chicago campaign itself is profiting from the example and experiences of the Detroit Boost Our Press campaign which is being waged so successfully at the present time.

Tonight at the Russian Technical School, 1902 W. Division St., the militant class conscious workers will assemble in the knowledge that THE DAILY WORKER subscription campaign in Chicago is one of the most important ventures in which they could participate.

COOLIDGE MOVED IN RURAL CRISIS TO AID STERLING

Senator Threatened by Bank Failures

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON. — Senator Sterling, sponsor of one of the most vicious of the anti-alien bills and an old guard republican like Kellogg of Minnesota, comes up for reelection this year. This is held to be the real motive for the hurried conference called by the president but there is no evidence as yet that the administration measures have so stemmed the rising tide of rural discontent as to have saved Sterling.

President Coolidge did not move for relief of the critical condition in the western states arising out of the long series of bank failures until an ultimatum had been sent by administration supporters, it was learned today.

The flood of messages that overwhelmed senators and congressmen and which caused a near-panic in the White House left no doubt as to the desperate character of the situation in the agricultural states. In Sioux Falls, S. D., for instance, a businessman's association sent the following wire: "This is no time for dilly-dallying. South Dakota needs aid instantly. A delay of even a few hours might result in further disaster and calamity. If complete financial ruin is to be avoided, there must be immediate relief from federal or other outside soufces."

Not even the Teapot Dome scandal outweighs in importance the situation in the western states aggravated by bank failures but directly due to the fact that farmers were forced to sell their wheat and other produce at less than it cost them to raise it; 75 and 80 cents is said to be the average price obtained at the elevator.

The farmers are worse than broke and as they are the basis of the economic structure in these states everyone else is broke. They are unable to pay taxes, their notes at the banks or their bills at the merchants. There have been thousands of foreclosures for taxes alone and formerly populous farming sections are now deserted; the land on which money has been loaned as improved property is worthless because it is not being tilled.

In North Dakota, according to Senator Ladd, in eighteen months preceding Dec. 1, 1923, two hundred banks failed. In Montana, according to Senator Wheeler, of [illegible] banks in existence on Jan. 1, 192[illegible]0 per cent are no longer in business and not 10 per cent of these could be open if the bank examiners forced them to comply with the banking laws. All told, there has been a total of something like 500 bank failures in the last few months in Montana, North and South Dakota and Minnesota.

It is not the plight of the farmers, however, dangerous as it is, that shoved the administration into action. It is the fact that many administration supporters are stockholders in national banks that have failed in this section and can be held under the banking law for "double liability."

They are saying unkind things about the Coolidge administration. With the farmers hostile, the future for Sterling, whom the republicans need badly, is not any too bright.

How many of your shop-mates read THE DAILY WORKER. Get one of them to subscribe today.

Sears-Roebuck Foundation's Job Is Bared; It Counts the Chickens

If all the chickens raised in the United States last year were lined up tail to tail they would reach around the world six times, with 182 full grown hens left over, the Sears-Roebuck Foundation estimated today.

If the eggs laid by this flock last year were gathered into cases and packed for shipping they would make a train of 170,070 cars reaching from Chicago to New York City and back again as far as Pittsburg, the statistician stated.

All of which means that the chicken industry has reached the stage of a billion dollar industry, the Foundation stated.

"Long Live Leninism"

(Continued from Page 1)

masses are inspired. This is symbolic of the fact that the revolutionary movement can never be destroyed in the future by anything that may happen.

Ruthenberg Speaks

C. E. Ruthenberg, secretary of the Workers Party, was given a great ovation as he arose:

"Since the first written record, men have sacrificed that people might be free," he began. "If you go back to Greece, you find slaves revolting so they could play a part in a free society. If you read history thru the thousand years of feudalism, you will find an exploited class struggling to be free. At all times there have been dreams in men's hearts that oppressed and oppressor would be no more.

"When future historians write the record of these years, they will write Nicolai Lenin down as leader of that movement that led the workers into the struggle to abolish capitalism from the face of the earth.

"Lenin fought for the workers everywhere; other statesmen fought for the right of individuals. Lenin gave the workers' world his life. He gave his life organizing the working class into a party that could fight for soviet republics in every country upon principles followed by the Communist Party.

Sees Soviet America Coming

"The German Workers Republic will be followed by the Workers Party of America, establishing a soviet United States.

"It was Lenin, who in the early days of the Russian revolution recognized that the bourgeois state must be replaced by soviets."

Concluding Ruthenberg said, that workers' America will struggle with the Philippines against American imperialists, and will fight everywhere to abolish American capitalism and build a communist society.

Beethoven's music filled the interim until Ludwig Lore, editor of the Volkeszeitung, German communist daily of New York, arose, saying:

Lore, On Lenin the Statesman

"Today we pay homage to Nicolai Lenin, the greatest statesman of the age. Lloyd George, Bethmann Hollweg, Clemenceau and Asquith were merely politicians. They live just for today and make decisions for the momentary interests their class represents.

"Nicolai Lenin was not only the greatest of statesmen, but the great proletarian statesman. Everything he did was determined by the interests of the working class of the world over. If we can point to the greatest concrete achievement of Lenin, it is that he turned the concept for working class solidarity into a living, pulsing reality.

"In Lenin's memory the world's workers will stand together thru good fortune and bad, in war, in peace, in joy, in sorrow. In his memory the last vestige of national hatreds will disappear. In his memory, the working class of the world will pledge its support to Soviet Russia as the first great exponent of the oppressed rising to power and determining their own destinies."

Numerous Telegrams Read.

Here followed reading of numerous telegrams from locals of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union and other labor organizations and workmen's circles, expressing their sorrow at Lenin's loss and their determination to carry on his work.

Then the chairmen called for a cessation of the cheering and began to read the call to world solidarity that had been radiogrammed by the workers of Russia. The air was charged with the electricity of repressed emotion as the audience listened breathlessly, then the huge shouting as 15,000 voices acclaimed the slogan, "The Proletariat Never Never Can Lose. Proletariat of All Lands Unite."

Chopin's funeral march again set the solemn note and then the chairman sent the battalion of collectors thru the crowd. The sum of $1,500 was raised.

"Long Live the International!"

With unanimous vote the assemblage then decided to send the following respones to the Soviet Republic, promising anew their fealty to the communist international:

"In monster mass memorial meeting 20,000 New York workers expressed their sorrow at the death of the greatest proletarian revolutionist, Nicolai Lenin. They pledge their support to the Soviet Republic in its valiant struggle against world imperialist capitalism and they resolve to do their full duty in bringing about the world revolution which will emancipate the international working class.

"Long live the communist international!

"Long live Soviet Russia."

"Long Live Leninism!"

Lenin's portrait, with the inscription, "Lenin is Dead, Long Live Leninism," which stood on the platform expressed the sentiments of the audience by this time. The genuine grief they felt at the loss of their leader was submerged in the ecstacy of determination to carry on his work and they joined in crying out the slogan.

Moissaye Olgin, the next speaker, talked in Jewish, and exhorted the thousands present to engrave this motto on their hearts.

"Join Lenin's Party," Says Foster.

William Z. Foster followed with an appeal for membership in the Workers Party that crystallized the feeling of the sympathizers present.

He first paid a tribute to Lenin's great revolutionary brain.

"Lenin was not only a great thinker: he was also a great strategist. I have no hesitation in saying that Lenin's action at Brest-Litovsk saved the Russian revolution. Lenin was brave enough to go to the workers and appeal that they allow a certain percentage of capitalism to return to Russia. It required a courageous man to do that. Lenin by that piece of strategy saved Russia.

"The Workers Party is the party of Lenin. If you believe in what Lenin taught, in what he did, you can express it, if it amounts to anything, only by joining the Workers Party. The Workers Party follows out the principles of Lenin's strategy. It is the only party in America, both in the political and industrial fields, with a correct policy for the workers."

Gompers Is Booed.

The enthusiasm that greeted the name of Lenin suddenly turned to boos as Foster introduced the name of Gompers, with the remark:

"Russia has its Lenin; America its Gompers.

"Gompers has not changed his mind in forty years," went on Foster. "Under Gompers' political zero policy not enough political influence has been developed to elect a dog catcher.

"If you have come here in the spirit of emulation of Lenin's work you will join the Workers Party. I hope that this, the greatest meeting ever held in New York, will triple the membership of the Workers Party. Join the party of Lenin and help forward the revolutionary movement."

Forward Boycotts Lenin News.

The gigantic Garden demonstration evoked news stories and comment in all New York's papers, except the Jewish Daily Forward, which completely ignored the affair.

The New York Times declared that Foster urged 15,000 people to join the party of Lenin and further the work of revolution in the United States. And the New York World reported that Madison Square Garden glowed red. Packed to limit it echoed shouts of thousands who arose to their feet to cheer Chairman Benjamin Gitlow and the slogan. "Lenin is Dead: Long Live Leninism!"

NO STRINGS TO RUSS RECOGNITION, SAYS MAC DONALD

LONDON. — "Recognition of Russia by Britain is absolute," said Premier Ramsay MacDonald in an interview today. "There is no string to it. We have given Russia our formal recognition. Personally I object to the use of language which cannot be understood by the men in the street, but I understand that the soviet attaches some importance to the use of the phrase 'de jure' and for that reason I am willing to subscribe to it." He says he wants to make the league of nations a living force, with Russia and Germany as members.

Aid to Starving Germans Brought by Shop Chairman

The campaign of the Jewish Daily Forward against the Friends of Soviet Russia and Workers Germany, does not seem to be producing any results. That was indicated at the office of the F. S. R., when Freda Reicher, shop chairman in the Lowenthal dress shop, brought in a contribution of $15. She had read the Forward but she was anxious to help the starving workers in Germany that she took up a collection in her shop for the F. S. R. and decided to inquire if the charges of the Forward were true. When she was told the facts she said that she intended to do all she could to help them in their work of assisting the German workers.

The F. S. R. is continually receiving letters and contributions from workers who have collected money from their friends. Many of them are not affiliated with any organization working for German relief. They received yesterday a contribution of $5 from Mr. A. Hanna of Cleveland, Ohio, who also sent a contribution of $5 from Mr. Albina Smreker also of Cleveland.

Jay Lovestone will address two meetings in Detroit on Sunday, Feb. 10. At 3 p. m. he will speak at the House of the Masses on the subject: "Who Owns Congress"; at 8 p. m. he will speak at the East Ferry Street Hall at a mass meeting under the auspices of the South Slavish, Polish and English Branches.

Daugherty's Special Assistant Feared Attorney-General Would Suppress Duplication of Bonds

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—Wholesale duplication of liberty bonds of every issue since 1918 in the National Bureau of Printing and Engraving and the implication of many treasury officials are included in startling charges made by Charles B. Brewer, special assistant to Attorney-General Harry M. Daugherty, in a suit filed in District of Columbia Supreme Court.

Brewer sued after he had charged the Department of Justice with attempting to seize evidence he had collected at personal request of President Coolidge and the late President Harding.

Feared Suppression.

He declared he had refused to surrender the documents to the Department of Justice because he feared they would be suppressed and he would be discredited.

Brewer, in his suit, asked for an injunction restraining Secretary of the Treasury Mellon, Attorney-General Daugherty, Under-Secretary of the Treasury Winston, and acting Attorney-General Seymour from destroying nearly $1,000,000 in duplicate bonds which, he says, he collected in his hunt for evidence.

Representative King, Illinois, today announced he will become a party to the suit. Evidence has been turned over to King which he says supports Brewers' charges that:

"Conditions at the bureau of engraving in March, 1922, are well nigh appalling.

All Knowledge Suppressed.

"Knowledge of duplicate bonds was suppressed by treasury officials and the secret service.

"Half of the surrendered bonds were destroyed when known to be duplicates.

"Between June 27, 1921, and May 22, 1922, forty-five million bonds, face value of over $10,000,000,000, were destroyed, hundreds of which were recorded as duplicates.

"Bonds issued in packages from the treasury have been found to be spurious.

"The president was defied and this investigation has been thwarted and nearly blocked by the treasury department."

Workers Will Run Paper that Boss Drove on Rocks

MEXICO CITY.—A new experiment in newspaper publishing is being tried here with El Mundo, the only afternoon daily with the exception of an illustrated paper. It is to be run as a cooperative by the workers who have so far been employed by it.

The paper began as an anti-labor sheet, paying reduced wages. It gradually drifted toward the rocks. As it was going under, the workers unionized from the editor to the errand boy, took it over as a cooperative enterprise. Its present circulation is only 10,000. The workers are highly enthusiastic about the opportunity.

Dakota Banker Suicide.

RAPID CITY, S. D. — Harry Wentz, former president of the South Dakota Bankers' Association, committed suicide at his home late yesterday.

Wentz had been suffering from a nervous breakdown for the past year.

Six South Dakota banks of which he was president were reported in good condition by examiners today.

Wentz carried $100,000 life insurance, police were informed.

An increased DAILY WORKER circulation means a stronger labor movement.

Argentine Jews in Sharp Line-up on Class Issues

(By The Federated Press)

BUENOS AIRES.—Class divisions in the big Jewish population of Argentina have become so acute that the organizations of Jewish workers are calling for a boycott upon all so-called philanthropic organizations of Argentinian Jewish business men. The latter, according to the proletarian Jews, have been used to sabotage Russian relief, to smash Hebrew trades unions and to fight the battles of the employers generally under the guise of philanthrophy.

In a manifesto issued by the workers the Zionist central committee and the Right Poale Zion have been particularly singled out for boycott. The workers charge that the Zionist central committee collected funds for relief of the flood of Jewish immigrants to Argentina, and then used the funds to recruit such immigrants as strikebreakers in struck factories; that the committee secured funds from the Jewish Cabinet Makers' union under promise that all immigrant cabinet makers would be put in touch with the union for jobs and then sent such cabinet makers to the bosses' open shop employment agency.

The manifesto continues with an attack on the Jewish bourgeois press, and more particularly the daily, Die Yidische Zeitung, charged with publishing false reports on the Jewish workers movement and appealing to the police to raid union and party halls.

Yucatan Fascist Rulers Bar All Radical Parties

MEXICO CITY.—The aims of the counter-revolution in Yucatan are well illustrated by a decree passed by the rebel government there on Dec. 24. The decree renders illegal and prohibits all meetings of Socialist or Communist organizations thruout the state.

Five hundred thousand hectares of land distributed to the peasants of Yucatan, peonage abolished, the hennequin commission (an enterprise in state capitalism with socialistic coloring), a law limiting rentals to 6 per cent of the proved value of the real estate, the vote of the formerly disfranchised Indian made effective, a divorce law with divorce at the desire of either party without the slandering and defaming of the other—such is the answer of the Mexican daily, "El Diario," to the question: "Why did they kill Felipe Carrillo?"

Minnesota National Bank Closes.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Feb. 6.—The First National Bank of Warroad, Minn., closed today, it was announced here at the national bank examiners' office.

Work Daily for "The Daily!"

40-HOUR WEEK OR STRIKE, GARMENT WORKERS VOTE

Feb. 15 Is Date Set fo Walk-Out

The International Ladies Garmen Workers' Union will demand a five day 40-hour week and continuanc of the present 44-hour wage scale an unemployment insurance pla and a union controlled employmen bureau when the present agreemen with the dress manufacturers of Chicago expires Feb. 15th.

These demands were voted on a a meeting of the International hel at Schoenhofen Hall, Milwaukee an Ashland avenues, Monday night More than a thousand members o the union attended the meeting an the demands which are to be presented to the bosses by the joint boar of the union were adopted. The join board of the union was authorized t call a strike if they are unable t get the manufacturers to agree t the demands. About 5,000 worker and 200 manufacturers will be affected by the new agreement.

International union officials sai yesterday that they expected th manufacturers to sign the ne agreement without the necessity o calling a strike.

The unemployment insuranc scheme which the union wants, wil differ from the scheme now in forc in the mens' clothing industry in tha only the bosses will pay into th fund. The bosses will be expecte to assure the union and the worker that they will furnish a give amount of work a year. They wil pay a given amount in to the unemployment fund each week and i they fail to give the workers in thei shop the amount of work they agree to they will be forced to pay the from this fund. If they do give th workers the amount of work the agreed to give, the money they pa into the insurance fund will be returned to them.

Negotiations were begun betwee union officials and the Chicago Dres Manufacturers yesterday looking t a settlement on the basis of the ne demands.

With a 40-hour week on the pa basis of 44 hours work the hourl wage rate will be increased about 15 per cent.

Rank and File for Expelled.

The rank and file of the unionists at the meeting expressed their desire that the members of the union who have been expelled for their militant attitude, against the union officials, be reinstated before any strike was called.

The people who had been expelled were permitted to atend the meeting. This was the first time that expelled members were permitted to attend any union mass meeting.

Low Prices, High Profits, Record of People's Mine

BRISBANE, Queensland.—Despite the fact that it sold its output at $5 per ton below the price charged by the private coal barons, the Queensland state owned coal mine at Bowen made a profit of $26,850 for the last fiscal year. At another state owned coal mine at Styx river, the output was sold at $8 a ton cheaper than the price previously charged by private coal operators.

The Queensland labor government is developing other coal mines in the state, and aims at supplying the state's entire needs from the state owned mines at less than half the price previously charged by private enterprise.

Degrading Housing Conditions Endanger Health of Children and Working-Class Grown-Ups

(Continued from page 1.)

responsible for the tragic state of affairs to twist the sufferings of the masses into capitalist political campaign material.

Children Undernourished.

United States Senator Copeland presented the State Housing Commission of New York with some dismal statistics on the havoc wrought with the development of the children of the working class by the high rents and unspeakable housing conditions.

According to Dr. Copeland there are at least 200,000 undernourished children in the public schools of New York City. In Public School No. 73 on Lafayette Street, which is an "average" school attended by workers' children, at least 70% of the children are undernourished.

That the plight of the children of the wage earners is becoming ever more grave was made plain to the Commission by Dr. J. L. Blumenthal of the Department of Health. This investigator showed that the malnutrition of the children has been increasing continually since 1916 and has already reached menacing dimensions. Dr. Blumenthal emphasized the fact that when people are compelled to pay rents beyond their income and are thus driven to cut down on their food budget or live in uninhabitable rooms there are bound to arise malnutrition and all the dangerous after-effects of crowded sleeping.

Mona Caruso, a social worker of the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities, told the Commission that: "The children in most cases are undernourished. The families are not able to buy the proper food." Sophie Irene Loeb, President of the Board of Child Welfare of New York City, laid special stress on this phase of the sufferings of the working class when she declared before the State investigators: "I believe that in most of our families there is malnutrition because they have to pay the terrific rent. The rent has got to be paid because they know that if they do not pay the rent they will be evicted. The children do not get enough proper food. They do not get enough nourishment because of these high rents."

The writer visited one of the New York Public Schools in the Chelsea district to find out what effect the malnutrition had on the pupils. The Principal of Public School Number — in telling me of the harmful effects of undernourishment on the children said: "The high rents have a detrimental influence on the children in many ways. When the child is not withdrawn from school because of economic pressure aggravated by the excessive rent bills his scholarship is very often handicapped by malnutrition. An underfed child cannot be expected to have proper interest in and pay sufficient attention to studies. There is no denial to the fact that a sickly child can't make a good pupil despite the fact that the natural abilities may be of a high order."

Overcrowding Disastrous to Children

The extreme congestion prevailing in the working class districts is especially disastrous to the welfare of the children. Miss Edith B. Coff, social worker at the Madison House, testified before the Housing Commission about the effects of overcrowding on child life. "We find that the children do not sleep. There is no privacy, the gas is burning until twelve and one o'clock. Everyone is talking; everyone is walking. The street is noisy, and the child does not fall asleep until twelve, half-past twelve and one. I have gone up time and again to my families and helped put a child to sleep and then I knew how little really I can expect of the mother who has three or four other children, to put that child to sleep at eight o'clock. They sleep there together, four in the back bedroom, with one window, and they are naturally restless. When they get up in the morning they are not able to eat their breakfast because they did not sleep. They did not have any air. They get up tired and nervous and disturbed."

Miss Coff went on to tell the Commission that in the investigation made of the physical conditions of 400 children in the neighborhood of the Madison House, 102 children, aged 5 to 12, were under weight from 5 to 17 pounds. Miss Coff said that for an East side child to be under weight five or six pounds is quite normal.

Dr. Bosky of the Beth Israel Hospital on the East side declared that the housing conditions and not actual neglect is the main cause for this tragic condition in which the children of the workers find themselves.

Dr. Haven Emerson, professor of public health at Columbia University, stated to the Commission that if New York City had had the same favorable conditions of occupancy as the cities of the Pacific coast have, there would have been no increase in infant mortality.

Juvenile Delinquency Aggravated.

The miserable neighborhood environment to which many of the workers' children are subject has had a most harmful influence on the bringing up of the boys and girls in the working class districts.

Judge Edward F. Boyle of the Children's Court submitted startling evidence to State Industrial Commissioner Bernard L. Shientag on the manner in which the welfare of the children of the workers in the congested sections of the city is being imperiled because of the housing crisis. We cite two cases of the twenty set forth by the Judge. They are typical.

"Girl 13 years old alleged to have had improper relations with a male boarder in the home. The family conduct a small candy store and live in three rooms in the rear of it. The family consist of parents and six children, all living in the overcrowded quarters indicated and in addition for a time they had a male boarder. The adult went scot free because of lack of proof. The parents insist that they cannot afford to obtain another home and it was necessary to commit the girl to an institution."

"Boy 14 years old brought to court by his mother for staying out at night and for being a truant. The mother blames it on unwholesome neighborhood companions. The father earns about $25.00 per week. Nothing very bad about the boy, his sole trouble seems to be a disposition to 'play hookey' from school, and he was placed on probation. The family consists of parents and 12 children, all living in three small rooms in the rear of a tenement; poorly ventilated and dark. All fourteen sleep in two rooms, both parents are decent and respectable but they cannot possibly change home conditions because they cannot afford any higher rent."

Family Life at Low Ebb.

Because of the housing shortage and the high rents, the extent to which families are forced to take in lodgers to make ends meet has increased tremendously.

Miss Bromley, an experienced social worker of the Hudson Guild, described the evils of "boarders" for me in these words: "Many homes have been further destroyed in this section (Chelsea) by rooming houses and roomers. To the landlords it is often a paying proposition to turn their buildings into rooming houses. But these tendencies have further destroyed family life. When a home is converted into a lodging place it interferes not only with the home so changed but also with other peoples' homes. The neighboring mothers don't want their daughters accosted and approached by strange men."

Miss Davidson of the same institution told me another disruptive influence on the workingmen's family life arising directly out of the housing difficulties: "Often houses are being turned into rendezvous for hootch in order to meet the rent expenses. On —— West 28th Street there is a house where the present rental is $30; in 1919 it was $18. Now there are roomers in this home. The neighbors say that hootch is being made there. The children are being accosted. Strange people come around to ask all sorts of questions. The parents are alarmed."

The seriousness of the deplorable conditions is well summed up by Judge Boyle in his letter to the Housing Cimmission. We quote in part: "Nowadays the prospect of re-establishing a home in New York for people of small means, especially where there are children, is so remote as to be almost negligible. Rents are either too high or the sort of place that may be obtained is generally so deplorably bad that there is practically no choice remaining.

"Families are 'doubled up' in small apartments to such an extent which was never before experienced in this city. Some of the results of this practice are too shocking to describe.

"Girls more and more and in proportion as the home space is preempted, because of the existing congestion in housing, are substituting hallways for the old fashioned parlor or living room in which to find place for the entertainment of their companions—male and female.

"In greater numbers than ever, there will be found in the small apartments of the poor, the male lodger or lodgers (always a menace). As a rule the best room in the home is his, while the family itself is relegated to the meagre quarters remaining; too often only a kitchen, but usually a bedroom or two, invariably overcrowded. One cannot in decency here specify some of the results of this kind of living, if it may be described as such."

Standards of Living Lowered.

Low as the standard of living of the average workingman may be, the intolerable housing conditions tend to make it still lower. Evidence of such a lowering of the workers' standards was submitted to the Commission by Miss Sophie Irene Loeb in her testimony showing that the elementary practice of taking a bath is often entirely dropped "not only because there are no bathrooms, but because of the utter lack of privacy. The kitchen is the only room warm enough for the purpose, and the only room with runing water, and it is difficult to find time when it is not occupied by the family."

What this degradaiion of the workers means in their every-day life is vividly illustrated by the following case pictured to me by Miss Bromley of the Hudson Guild: "The mother is working in a paper box factory. She has four daughters and three sons. In addition to these she takes care of an orphan boy and takes in washing to get along. We called her "Swedish Nightingale." Recently we had the mother move her family to a new apartment. When we showed her little boy Eddie the bathtub, we said to him: 'Guess you'll have to sleep here.' Eddie immediately asked: 'Who with?'"

Grave Menace to Health.

There is a superabundance of authoritative statistical and medical information showing that amongst families living under bad housing conditions the general mortality and sickness are very high and costly.

"The Italians in our neighborhood are doubling up in cellars and are living under conditions which are absolutely a menace to health and safety," said Miss Manning of the Housing Committee of the Women's City Club to the Commission.

Overcrowding brings on exhaustion. Insufficient rest for the breadwinners unavoidably brings on sickness, colds, and infectious diseases, according to Mr. Burrit, a prominent social investigator.

Dr. Emerson, formerly New York Health Commissioner, has found that "room crowding is probably the most important factor in the spread of those diseases—of the respiratory tract, notably pneumonia, bronchitis, influenza and tuberculosis."

Dr. Watson F. Walker, former Deputy Health Commissioner of Detroit, supports this conclusion of Dr. Emerson, and says further that the lack of light, the human organism is subjected to in poor housing and environment has a harmful effect on the development of the human body. This is plainly shown in the recent investigations of the problem of rickets.

The significance of these dangers is brought to the fore very effectively by J. Byron Deacon, Director of the New York Tuberculosis Association, in his letter to the State Housing Commission, when he says: "When to the burden of overcrowding is added that of high rents, the deleterious effects are intensified. High rents decrease the moneys available for food and clothing, and by consequence the health level of the population must be lowered."

(The next article will deal with the exorbitant rents, the workers are fored to pay.)

OBREGON PARTY FACES SPLIT OVER ASSASSINATION

Labor Leader Charged with Act

By BERTRAM D. WOLFE
(Staff Correspondent of the Federated Press)

MEXICO CITY.—A split is threatening in the civil forces of the federal government where a serious difference of opinion has arisen over the poorly named question of "direct action." The rumors to that effect took open form a few days ago when Vitto Alesio Robles, staunch government supporter, ex-minister of labor, and senator with socialistic tendencies, offered a motion to impeach Luis N. Morones, deputy and leader of the Laborista party, so that his dismissal from the chamber might deprive him of his parliamentary privilege of exemption from arrest. He might then be called to account for the murder of another senator for which Robles declared Morones responsible.

The break became more open when Jose Vasconcelos, minister of education in the cabinet, tendered his resignation by telegraph to President Obregon. He refused to make a statement, but it is well understood that the same question is involved.

The senator who was murdered outside the senate chambers a few days previously, was Field Jurado, Cooperatista. It is generally felt, that the assassination was political and his opponents charge Morones with the moral responsibility. They base their charge on a chain of circumstantial evidence beginning with the murder of Felipe Carrillo by the facsisti in Yucatan, followed by threats of vengeance on the part of Morones and other prominent labor leaders.

These threats gradually took the form of a punitive expedition to Yucatan on the one hand, and of using "direct action" against the senators and representatives who, altho partisans of the counter-revolution, remained in the national congress to block legislation and particularly to block the ratification of the claims convention between Mexico and the United States. These senators could not legally be touched because of their parliamentary exemption.

Leaders of the Mexican Federation of Labor gave notice publicly that if these friends of the counter-revolution did not cease their obstruction they would be made to. The federation leaders telegraphed to the president on the western front, asking him to furnish train facilities to the parliamentary fascisti so that they might go and join the counter-revolution "where they belonged."

Senator Field Jurado then wrote a letter to Morones which is reported to declare that he would be in the senate on such a day and every day thereafter and that he would do his utmost to block the work of the government till de LaHuerta should become president of Mexico. He was there at the appointed hour and time and so was an automobile with armed men. When he left the senate house shots fired from the auto ended his life. The auto disappeared.

Immediately there was strong difference of opinion expressed on the matter. One faction of the civil government declared that such vengeance degraded the supporters of the government to the same level as the murderers of Felipe Carrillo. These included such men as Vasconcelos, Alesio Robles and others. The president from the battlefield issued a statement condemning the murder and requesting that every effort be made to apprehend and punish the responsible parties. Vasconcelos resigned when more than a week had passed and no arrests had been made. The text of his resignation is not yet public but I have reason to believe that it refers specifically to the murder of Senator Field and protests absolute loyalty to General Obregon.

Enemies of the growing domination of the Laborista party within the central government are working the opportunity for all it's worth trying to force the government to repudiate Morones.

Rum Runner Takes Chances

DETROIT, Feb. 6.—A rum runner, fleeing from the police today, dived into the icy waters of the Detroit river. The man was drowned, it is believed.

How many new readers have you secured for THE DAILY WORKER? Get another today.

Get unity thru the Labor Party!

"A Week" Every Day

THE decision has been made. The world-famous story of Russian life since the great revolution of November, 1917, will appear DAILY in the DAILY WORKER. The first installment of "A Week" will appear Saturday, Feb. 16.

The daily installments were decided upon so that the DAILY WORKER will live up to its best traditions as "A DAILY." Our paper is a DAILY. It is in the fight from day to day. It wants its readers to realize this fact. It wants everyone to feel it. Publishing only weekly installments of this great novel would still perpetuate the idea that we are working on a weekly basis. This must be swept away forever.

But this means that all our readers, and thousands more, must get on the mailing list and stay there from now on. Get others to subscribe. See that your own subscription is renewed. There will be no chance to get back numbers once this serial has got under way. Send your subscriptions and renewals to The DAILY WORKER, 1640 N. Halsted St., Chicago, Ill.

CANADIAN LABOR IN DEMAND FOR EIGHT-HOUR DAY

Nation-wide Campaign Is Launched

(By The Federated Press)

TORONTO. — The eight hour day, a general minimum wage law, and unemployment insurance were the main demands presented here to the Provincial government by the Trades and Labor Council, as a part of a Dominion-wide campaign of organized labor, for those achievements.

In agreement with the plan mapped out in last September's union conferences in Vancouver, B. C., as to what demands should be made additional to the three aforementioned points, the legislature requests included amendments to the various labor effecting laws, as for instance, to the Ontario Workers' Compensation Act, extending the operation of that law to all workers irrespective of who their employer may be; to the Mothers' Allowance Act, so as to include widows with one child; to the Minimum Wage Act, as to include all young persons of both sexes, and to the Municipal Act, so that municipalities would be unable to compete for industries by offering reduced or fixed assessments.

Beside smaller matters, as sanitary measures in barber shops, forbidding of the operation of one-hand street cars, the request was made for at least one labor representative in the Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Commission.

Women's Peace Union Asks Amendment to Stop Waging of War

(By The Federated Press)

WASHINGTON. — Proposing a constitutional amendment which would forbid the making or carrying on of war, either by the federal government or by any of the state governments, the Women's Peace Union has sent a delegation to Washington to start its campaign. One senator, whose name was not disclosed, promptly endorsed the idea.

Miss Elihor Byrns, lawyer, of New York City, directed the drafting of the measure. It provides that "War for any purpose shall be illegal, and neither the United States nor any state shall prepare for, declare, engage in, carry on, or in any way sanction war or other armed conflict, expedition, invasion or undertaking within or without the United States or any state."

Moreover it forbids the governments, both federal, state and subdivisional, and corporations, associations and persons within the United States jurisdiction to train, maintain, hire, manufacture, use, or authorize the use of an army, militia or other armed force, or of armed ships, machines, or other armaments; nor shall taxes be levied for any such purpose, nor shall arms or munitions be transported.

This measure is the expression of the "absolutist" opposition to war. The Woman's Peace Union was formed two and a half years ago in Canada, and has a membership pledge which debars its members from taking any part, direct or indirect, in supporting or sanctioning any war, international or civil, or in supporting relief organizations that condone war.

How Lewis Henchmen Terrorized Delegates at Miners' Convention

To THE DAILY WORKER: As a duly elected delegate I believe the Daily Worker will give me space to explain something that went on at our convention.

After the report of the committee on Constitution was defeated and the delegates by a majority voted against the appointive power from the International President the payrollers put thru a vote for a roll call.

As secretary Green proceeded to call the names the President of District six (Ohio) called a special meeting of the delegates from that district in the rear of the hall. William Roy, Vice-president of that district, took the floor and began to speak for the machine by telling the men that if they were against the committee's report they were not voting for their union. Anybody voting against the committee was a "red". If the committee's report was voted down on the roll call it would be a menace to the organization, Roy declared.

Delegate Watkins, another one of John L. Lewis' tools, took the floor and flayed the "reds" but never mentioned the "yellows". When one of the delegates called a halt on the flow of hot air, Watkins proceeded to curse him fluently and vigorously and threatened to beat him. The other thugs then surrounedd the progressive who wanted each delegate to have the privilege of voting as he pleased. But he was not intimidated and voted "no" which was in his opinion for the best interests of the United Mine Workers of America.—A Delegate, Indianapolis, Ind.

Propaganda of the Kept Press Fans Race Riot Danger

To The DAILY WORKER: Never in the history of Chicago has such a vicious anti-Negro propaganda been propagated, as that which is being at present conducted by the terror-stricken, frantic, exploiting capitalists and their lackeys. It is an established fact that ever-dying organism puts up its greatest fight to continue to live just before death comes. Quite so with the capitalists.

The gutter sheet, the Herald and Examiner, heralds every crime that a Negro commits, in big, black letters, always having the word Negro in headline. The Daily News tells how vicious Negroes are holding pretty young white girls in slavery, forcing them to cater to Negro men for a price. The unspeakable Chicago Tribune in reporting an affair in which a Negro defending himself from white ruffians shoots one of them, headlines the news item, "Negro shoots rich man's son."

The filthy, weak lies of the Ku Klux Klan "Dawn" and "The Star" descend to the lowest possible depths in creating prejudice against Negroes, by continually playing upon the delicate strings of sex, telling of the increase of Negro men and white women associations.

This deadly poison gas of the concubine kept press of the capitalists is being inhaled by white workers. Within the space of a few weeks Negro men escorting their light skinned Negro wives have been set upon by whites, who thought that the Negroes were with white women.

If the Kluxers really desire to keep the white women pure, as they say they do, let them start a campaign for living wages and cheap room rent for white girls and women workers. Prostitutes, regardless of their color, are in the game for money and all money looks alike to them, whether a Negro or white person possesses it.

The writer, who lives near 43rd street and Grand boulevard, is often approached on the boulevard at night by cute little bobbed hair pink things inviting me to go with them and enjoy myself. One even gave me advance notice that her price was five dollars.

In view of the above facts it is imperative that Negro and white class conscious workers do all in their power to increase the circulation of The DAILY WORKER among the black and white workers of Chicago and thereby prevent the capitalist press from starting another race riot which would cause both groups of workers to suffer terribly.—Gordon W. Owens, Chicago.

Cachin and French Capitalism.

Marcel Cachin, leader of the French Communist Party is again the object of an attempt by the French government to strangle Communist propaganda. He is charged by the government with inciting the military to disobedience by means of articles published in the Communist press during December. Once before the government attempted to prosecute Marcel Cachin, when he returned from the Conference of Essen where German Communists met together with French Communists to devise a program of action against the imperialist French government and its invasion of the Ruhr. At that time Poincare failed to get action against Cachin, and so he is trying again.

FIVE AND FIFTY.

If fifty men did all the work,
And gave the price to five,
And let those five make all the rules,
You'd say the fifty men were fools—
Unfit to be alive.

And if you heard complaining cries
From fifty brawny men,
Blaming the five for graft and greed,
Injustice, cruelty indeed—
What would you call them then?

Not by their own superior force
Do five on fifty live,
But by election and assent,
And privilege and government—
Powers that the fifty give.

If fifty men are really fools,
And five have all the brains,
The five must rule as we now find;
But if the fifty have the mind—
Why don't they take the reins?
—"The Forerunner."

The DAILY WORKER serves you EVERY DAY. How have you served the DAILY WORKER today?

RAGING STORM IS BOON TO JOBLESS; SHOVELERS BUSY

But Many Workers Suffer Without Coal

With the assistance of hundreds of extra snow shovelers from the ranks of the unemployed, Chicago is well on its way today toward digging itself out of the first serious snow storm that has hit the city this winter. The two day blizzard which has just passed was welcomed by the hundreds of migratory workers along Madison St. who were on the job ready to go to work for the city shovelling snow. This is the first time this winter that the street cleaning department has been compelled to hire many extra workers.

Suffering was generally thruout the poorer districts of the city. The stockyards and steel district charity organizations received scores of calls for coal and food. As has happened during every cold spell this winter the charity organizations were not able to fill all the requests for coal. Many families were unable to send their children to school thru the snow because they did not have decent shoes.

Two people were killed and many others injured when a train hit a street car at a grade crossing at west 49th St. and Kedzie Ave.

Railroad, telegraph and telephone service thruout the Middle west was almost brought to a standstill by the storm. Telegraph and telephone wires were reported down all along the line. Both the United Press and the Associated Press were compelled to use radio to get news dispatches to their client papers. Dozens of trains were stalled, in the snow drifts.

The weather bureau reports that the storm has passed.

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DETROIT, Mich.—Two women and one man were killed in accidents due to the sleet storm in northern Michigan.

• • •

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Altho the storm has abated and very little snow is falling, Milwaukee is digging out from under the blanket of twenty inches of snow which fell during the most disastrous blizzard in years, taking a toll of three lives and causing damage estimated at more than $1,000,000.

43 Miners Lose Lives When Lake Floods Deep Pit

(Continued from Page 1)

long work of recovering the bodies of the dead.

Many Hopelessly Trapped.

When the wall of water first hissed its way into the working, those who managed to escape climbed along seven feet of vertical wall to the skip and started the ascent.

As they moved slowly to the top and safety, they heard below them the frantic shouts of their comrades, hopelessly trapped in the pit. The water came in so rapidly, however, that the last cries from the drowning men had ceased before the survivors reached the top.

Most of the victims were young married men, according to officials of the mining company.

When the townspeople arrived, they looked helplessly at the mouth of the shaft. Just below the top was the murky water that had enveloped its victims. There was nothing to do. From the first moment no hope was entertained that any would be saved.

While friends and relatives of the victims looked on today, two giant pumps were taking out the water, 6,000 gallons a minute. It will be a week, officials said, before the water is taken from the principal shaft and much longer before the mine is completely emptied.

• • •

Chicago Gets Plea for Help.

Orders to rush relief supplies to the scene of the mine disaster in Crow County, Minnesota, were broadcast by radio from central headquarters of the American Red Cross here today.

Mrs. Marjorie Bell, Red Cross Liason representative at the United States Veteran Bureau, Minneapolis, was directed to take charge of the relief work.

J. A. O. Preus, governor of Minnesota, was notified of the action by the Red Cross.

Pacifist of 1916 Is Buried to Beating of Drums of War

(Continued from page 1.)

Cleveland H. Dodge, copper magnate; Cyrus H. McCormick, of Chicago, harvester king, and the rest of the cortege.

Gregory and Burleson There

Thomas W. Gregory, attorney general under Wilson, who conducted the prosecutions against free speech, so essential to the conduct of an unpopular war, came in the throng, and Albert S. Burleson, former postmaster general, and censor of newspapers and magazines, followed in close succession.

President and Mrs. Coolidge were there.

Cannons roared as the late war chief was laid away, and it was over. Wilson had passed from the earthly stage, just a few years after the multitudes who perished on the battlefield at his bidding in the "war for democracy."

Protect the Foreign Born!

$4,000,000 Voted School Board Yet Firetraps Still Stand While Fake Cry of "Poverty" Is Raised

The last legitimate excuse the members of the school board might have against abolishing the present firetraps that imperil the lives of thousands of working class children and building fireproof and hygienic structures was stripped from them when the people of Chicago voted them millions of additional revenues at the last election.

By a vote of the people the tax rate was increased from 75 cents to $1.00 on each $100 of taxable property, for the express purpose of providing for new and safer school buildings. The new tax rate provides for something like $4,000,000 additional revenue—yet nothing is done.

Fake Cry of Poverty.

Cries of "economy" and "save money" are the answers of the Chicago board of education to pleas of parents in the firetrap school neighborhoods. They justified their refusal to build by saying that they had no money. They sang this song of poverty before the new tax rate went thru and they still continue to sing the same song—while the parents who have protested see the lives of their sons and daughters endangered and know that if they fail to send their little ones into the firetraps that the truant officer may come and they may themselves be arrested, instead of the authorities who are to blame.

The DAILY WORKER in exposing this firetrap condition is exposing nothing new. The schools of Chicago have not become unsanitary, dangerous firetraps overnight. For more than 30 years the city's growth has been outstripping the school system. The school board continues to do nothing now as it has done nothing in the past, but its culpability is all the greater since the additional source of revenue was voted the school board for a construction program.

Mayor Hazards Kids Lives.

The only statement of a city official on the condition of the public schools was the recent message of the mayor to the city council in which he said that he realized the seriousness of the situation but that he would not close any of the schools. He hoped that until next vacation tragedy might be averted and then he would advocate emergency action. In two months he proposed to remedy a situation that has been growing on the city for more than 30 years.

The plans of the present board of education to meet the situation facing them in the public schools is to have a white washing investigation conducted and to assure the workers that there is nothing to be alarmed about.

50 Firetraps, Admits Engineer.

The chief engineer of the board of education has warned the people of Chicago that there is something to be alarmed about. The bureau of fire prevention says the same thing. They say that more than fifty of the buildings used as schools are a menace to life.

The attitude of the present board of education on the building crisis in the schools is expressed in the program advanced by the superintendent of schools regarding additions and repairs on old buildings. According to this program only such changes as will be needed at once will be made. Additions will be made only where proof exists of the need for additional space. The measure of proof being the use of portable buildings or the double shift system in schools asking additional space.

Millions To Spend; Do Nothing.

At the present time the school board gets $12,000,000. Under the new tax they will get $16,000,000. They have not outlined a plan for spending either amount.

School districts that can show political influence to the city officials and politicians can get things from the board of education. Working class districts that cannot muster the politicians go without.

To replace the present old school buildings with new, decent and adequate structures it is essential that a complete building program be made out. A program that will have no place for political influence but will consider only the needs of the working class districts.

To build new schools the board of education has at its disposal tens of millions of dollars and yet it has no plan on which it works in spending this money.

Whitewashing Continues

The whitewashing investigation of public schools being conducted by the board of education into the fire hazards of school buildings continues. The same reports are being made. "Nothing startling" has been discovered. The three fire inspectors who are conducting the investigation under the direction of Daniel Burns, business manager of the board, are busy visiting schools and whitewashing the board of education. More than fifty schools have been "inspected" yet nothing has been found wrong and indications are that the inspectors do not intend to find anything wrong, or if they do it will not be made public.

While the board of education can find nothing wrong with the public schools the DAILY WORKER'S investigation bares conditions showing that the bureau of fire prevention of the fire department spoke mildly in stating that when they reported to the mayor that more than fifty public school buildings are fire traps.

An 1880 Firetrap.

Yesterday the investigator of the DAILY WORKER visited the Stanley branch of Lane Technical High school at Huron and Franklin Sts. This building was erected in 1880 and is as bad from the point of fire hazards as any building visited by the DAILY WORKER investigator. It is three stories high with old fashioned fire escapes of the tube slide style.

The school is used only by boys and has 12 rooms and 400 pupils. The neighborhood is a factory district and fires in the district are frequent.

Wooden Stairways.

The halls and stairs are dark and all wood. There are many small halls between rooms and wooden lockers are crowded into most of them. The boys who go to the school are mostly around fourteen or fifteen years old. That is just the age when many boys begin to smoke a little and carry matches.

The toilets are in the basement. They are as dark, as damp and as illy ventilated as any such place could be.

The entire building from basement to roof is of the poorly designed ramblingly constructed type of building usual in 1880 and unsuited to any sort of public use. There seems to be no way of remodeling such buildings to make them safe and fire proof short of tearing them down, and building over again.

The elevated railroad passes the school on one side and its noise must interfere with classes. If the school were a few blocks east it would be in an ideal location for a school building. This would not be a hardship for the present pupils as many of them already live some distance from the school.

The school building is a fire trap and is located in a neighborhood not suitable for a school. It is overcrowded and the sanitary conditions are rotten.

Wires Down in North Dakota Delays News of N. P. Convention

Owing to the sever snow storm which has swept with particular severity thru the North West, Joseph Manley, representative of the Federated Farmer Labor Party and correspondent of the DAILY WORKER at the Bismark, North Dakota convention of the Non-Partisan League, was unable to communicate by telegram with the office, the wires being down. As we go to press the Western Union advises us that heroic efforts are being made to put up the wires and they expect by tomorrow to have the lines between Chicago and North Dakota open.

Convict Killed

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Feb. 6. — Euloz Sullivan made good his boast that he would never be electrocuted in the state penitentiary here. Sullivan and Emory Connell were shot down from a treetop near Redfield by posses which had hunted them since their bold escape from the death house last night.

Amalgamated Opens Forum

Jay Lovestone will speak on the subject "The New America" at the open forum of Local No. 39, Amalgamated Clothing Workers, Friday evening, Feb. 8, at Room 237, Ashland Auditorium, Ashland Blvd. and Van Buren St. Admission is free.

The Land for the Users!

LEWIS ORDERS HI TOOL BARRETT TO MEET WITH BESCO

British Empire Steel C Now Defiant

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MONTREAL. — Following " master's voice"—in this case a te gram from Indianapolis—Silby Ba rett, provisional president of Distri 26 of the United Mine Workers, a rived here today, heading a delega tion of three, to re-new negotiation with the British Empire Steel Corpo ration as to the ending of the strike in the Nova Scotia coal pits.

Roy Wolvin and other High Priests already have been in session here for a few days, issuing statements to the press, lying as to what wages the miners are getting. The course things are going to take now seems quite clear when learning that the board of directors of Besco had "thoroly considered the Cape Breton coal situation and regretted that the miners of district 26 had rejected the offer to restore the 1923 rates, under which they were working when operations were suspended." It "concurred in President Wolvin's view that the limit of generosity had been reached and there is no prospect of any further concessions."

However, doesn't it seem a remarkable coincidence that as often as Besco is in danger to get beaten by the Nova Scotia rank and file, John L. Lewis promptly saves the day.

"If it can be done by education THE DAILY WORKER can do it".

Fur Bosses Yield Concessions to Workers in N. Y.

NEW YORK. — Negotiations between the International Fur Workers' Union and the Manufacturers' Association in New York, after two months, culminated in a settlement which offers concessions to the union. The terms include:

Twelve and a half per cent increases on all minimum wage scales; establishment of an unemployment fund; regulations for contracting shops; establishment of apprenticeship system and limitation of learners.

In view of the seasonal nature of this industry, a special clause is introduced into the agreement, stipulating that, in addition to the three months' provision for division of work, the conference committee in the fur industry is to devise means, in an emergency situation in the trade to mitigate or reduce unemployment. The importance of this latter arrangement becomes clear when coupled with the fact that, at the present moment, three-fourths of the workers engaged in the fur trade here are out of work.

The agreement, which immediately affects about [illegible] workers in New York, will be submitted to a referendum of the workers without delay. Its acceptance is considered probable. In this case, about 7,500 fur workers, now unemployed, will return to the shops. Rejection of the scheme would entail a strike.

In a statement to the Federated Press, Morris Kaufman, president of the union, characterizes the settlement as a "splendid victory for the union." He adds that "the membership is overjoyed at the successful outcome of the negotiations."

How many of your shop-mates read THE DAILY WORKER. Get one of them to subscribe today.

COMMUNIST·CHILDREN'S·COLUMN
$

THE DEMANDS OF THE CHILDREN

Article No. 13

The most important struggle of the Junior Groups is against the tyranny of school discipline. Now and then we hear tales of how the children were beaten in the schools, or that they were punished by being given special work to be done, or by being prevented from speaking. The child is hurt not only by the suppression of his own personality but he feels as well the injustice when a school-mate is punished. This is especially strong when a child is punished for being backward in his classes. The children revolt against this and hate the teacher who torments a child for this reason.

The Junior Groups show the children how to convert this secret hatred and pent-up anger into a conscious struggle against corporal punishment; against the assumed right of a teacher to beat a child; against punishment by an overdose of home work; against military school discipline; and for democracy in the school; for pupils' councils; for the right of the children to establish their own system of discipline, for the abolition of a rigid curriculum.

We are not giving the child new and strange terms. We only help to formulate what the child itself thinks and wills, and we do not formulate what the child itself thinks and wills, and we do not formulate for him but with him, by discussing these matters openly and frankly and leading him to the correct conclusions.

The communist children will always demand. They demand from the bourgeois authorities and from the school bureaucracy, as well as from the organizations and institutions of the working class itself—the Party, the trade unions, the cooperatives. Of the former they demand the fulfilment of their wishes; of the latter they demand help in the struggle. They will demand not what they are told by adults, but what arises from their own experience, what they realize to be their own needs—and some of the demands that arise out of their inner consciousness will be startlingly clear.

Pedagogs and petty bourgeoisie and reformist socialists assert: "Children have nothing to demand. They have to ask for what they want, and to be grateful for what they receive. They have not yet done anything. It is their job to become something, somebodies. It is the duty of the adults to care for the children. Adults know much better what children need. The adults have the power, and hence the wisdom. How can children make political and social demands?"

How these poor hysterical people lament over the abuse of the children; over the way in which children are being taught to become "phrasemongers, talking machines, party soldiers."

We do not invent children's demands. We merely help the children to do it—to help the children in the formulation of their wishes and demands and in the struggle to obtain them.

(Watch for Article No. 14: "The struggle against child misery.")

BUFFALO LABOR CLOSES RANKS AT LENIN MEETING

ll Factions Unite in Leader's Honor

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BUFFALO, N. Y.—The Workers arty, Socialist Party, Proletarian arty, Buffalo Labor Party, and orkmen's Circle groups joined anks here in Memorial for Lenin, ringing out an audience that crowded the auditorium of the Labor Lyceum. Orators representing various shades of political opinion put aside their differences. All spoke in praise of the great revolutionary leader, and the audience sang the "Red Flag" enthusiastically.

Eustace Reynolds spoke briefly on the deep impression Lenin's death had made on the world.

C. M. O'Brien of Rochester followed, declaring: "The men who conceived and brought to fruitition the Russian revolution were gifted with the highest standard of intelligence known to have been possessed by any set of men in similar position." Of these men, according to the speaker, "Lenin was the most brilliant and the most astute."

Pat Quinlan, editor of The New Age of Buffalo, spokesman for the Socialist Party, described Lenin in action as he had seen him in Russia.

Kirkpatrick Indicts Capitalists

A powerful indictment of the capitalist governments of the world in their persecution of the workmen's republic of Russia, was made by George R. Kirkpatrick, vice presidential candidate of the Socialist Party in 1916. He expressed his admiration of the splendid proletarian leadership of Lenin, and said: "Up to date, Lenin and his co-operators have accomplished the biggest single job in the political affairs of mankind."

Rudolph Katz of Buffalo, speaking for the Workers' Party, said: "We are not here to mourn, but to gather new courage and inspiration to carry on the great work for which Lenin lived, and for which he died. Lenin was of the working class, and, tho men of great intellectual capacity have appeared before among the workers, they have nearly always used their powers to further the interests of the oppressors. We are not hero worshippers, but we recognize that men like Lenin are entitled to the respect and admiration of mankind. During the life of Lenin the capitalist press maligned him, but now they fill their columns with belated praise.

Quotes From Lenin

"As Lenin himself wrote in 'The State of Revolution,' 'During the lifetime of great revolutionaries, the oppressing classes invariably have meted out to them relentless persecution, and have received their teachings with the most savage hostility, with most furious hatred, and with a ruthless campaign of lies and slanders. After their death, however, attempts are usually made to turn them into harmless saints, canonizing them, as it were, investing their names with a certain halo by way of 'consolation' to the oppressed classes, with the object of duping them; while at the same time emasculating and degrading the real essence of their revolutionary theories, blunting their revolutionary edge.'"

Appeal for funds to feed the starving children of Germany was made by Frank Herzog of Buffalo, and met with generous response.

How many of your shop-mates read THE DAILY WORKER. Get one of hem to subscribe today.

THE DAILY WORKER ON NORTH AVENUE

Discussion in the Scandinavian

Karl Marx Branch

Thursday, Feb. 7th, 8 P. M.

at FOLKETS HUS,
2733 Hirsch Boulevard.

Comrade Engdahl, Editor of the Daily Worker will speak.

German Seamen Continue Strike in Ports of British Isles with 75 Ships and 1,200 Men Idle

(Special to The Daily Worker)

By GEORGE HARDY.

LONDON.—German seamen are still on strike in the ports of the British Isles. Over 75 ships are tied up, involving, according to latest reports, 1,200 men. The strike is now in its third week and the seamen are as firm as ever in their stand for a wage commensurate with the necessities of life.

They are asking for British rates of pay. They are determined to save their wives and families from the starvation and misery now prevailing at home.

In order to understand this strike we must know something of the struggle of the workers since the Armistice.

It was the seamen who contributed marvelously to the German revolution in 1918. The sailors of Kiel revolted and in all the ports they were in the forefront, which made the Weimer constitution possible. But since then they have always been betrayed by the Social Democrats. Noske at the very start established his policy which has characterized the rule of Social Democracy and the bureaucracy of central trade unions ever since.

He congratulated them at Kiel upon their achievements in saving the revolution, which kept him and his colleagues in power during the Kapp Putsch, but when they continued to fight to make a complete working class revolution, he replied with machine guns the very next day.

The history of the last five years is one of bloody suppression.

Last Year the Worst.

The last year has been the worst for the German seamen since they helped to dethrone the Kaiser. The rapid decline of the mark has affected seamen most, as they received their wages upon returning to the home port. Sailors who were away on a three months' voyage had not enough to even buy one loaf of bread.

And even with the established rate at the time of signing, their wages were below that of the Chinese many times. Despite these facts, the leaders of the reactionary unions refused to make common cause when the Deutsche Shiffahrtsbund—the German Seamen's Union—of the R. I. L. U. went on strike, and the seamen were beaten back to their ships.

Exasperated and desperate, in August they again revolted. The dockers and seamen struck. The roll of dead after three days struggle left its mark upon the memories of starving women and consumptive children. The Hamburg State in control of Social Democrats; and their blood-thirsty chief of police was responsible for the death of our German fellow workers. A slight increase in wages was given, but the continued fall of the mark had taken it away in a few days. Then the sailors' wives must stand around the shops with empty baskets. Prices had risen, their money was valueless. Again the familiar phrases were heard everywhere: "Keine Brot! Keine Kartoffel!" (No bread! No potatoes!) The union offices invaded by sobbing women asking for aid for their children.

Again Forced to Revolt.

This went on and on. Until again in October the workers were forced to revolt. Cuno's government had fallen in August and Stresseman's rule had produced nothing better. The vacillating policy of the Social Democrats had paved the way for ultimately, their complete elimination from the government. The suffering was unendurable and bread prices rose in one day from 35 to 450 millard marks. The last week in October, a culmination to their suffering, found the workers of Hamburg behind the barricades fighting a desperate battle for bread. They lost the battle physically with 67 dead and many wounded, but not until they had inflicted great losses upon the forces of Capital.

The outcome of all this is: the seamen have been forced to take action outside of Germany. The white guards of Noske are impotent when the sailors take international action. They have found another place to strike in, where the bullets of the Reichwehr and Green Police cannot be used against them.

Contrary to the statements made that British shipowners are supporting the strike and that the National Sailors' and Firemen's Union called the men out, the sailors arrived at their decision thru circumstances entirely German. They contemplated intermittently striking at foreign ports, to escape the conditions cited. And the British shipping Federation indicates clearly that they regard the strike as a dangerous precedent. In this method of striking, they see a danger, that will probably lead to similar action on the part of British seamen. It is against all maritime law internationally, and, as they say: "involves a repudiation of legally binding contracts." They were willing to harass German shipping, but now the strike assumes larger proportions they line up on the side of the German shipowners—they are internationalists when dealing with labor.

Try to Cut Wages.

Everywhere the shipowners are attempting to nibble down wages. And Inchape Ellermann and Pirries, etc., use the fact that German wages are only 2 pounds 18 shillings a month to justify another slash into British seamen's rates. "We cannot compete internationally" is their cry. Recently, Lord Inchape said, "If we are to keep our ships at sea and cover our working expenses, it may be necessary to make further reductions." But he also stated to the shareholders' meeting, "We are able to suggest a payment of 12 per cent free of income tax, as we did a year ago." They will fight the seamen and dockers because they are not satisfied making millions of pounds. They desire to have us work under similar conditions to the Germans.

But there is an indication that class consciousness is on the increase. The dockers at the Victoria and Surrey commercial docks struck in aid of the German seamen. They resumed work on condition that the consul and the brokers summon the German owners to negotiate. The owners refused. But the representatives of the strikers, who were sent for from Hamburg, after touring British ports, report that the men are standing firm and are determined to win. Their demands for 9 pounds per month should insure the support of all the workers of Britain. The internationalization of seamen's wages has long engaged the attention of progressive seamen. And because both the International Transport Workers Federation and the Red International of Labor Unions have decided upon this in international congress, the strikers have their support. Also, this is an international class fight with the shipowners.

British Arrange Meetings.

The British Bureau of the Red International Labor Unions is arranging meetings in aid of the strikers, families, and all workers everywhere should rally and give their whole-hearted support. The principle of international solidarity, for once should be realized among seamen. Not only because British rates are menaced as long as the slave conditions remain, in German ships, but as a signal for an international union among seamen. Just as the strikers in Britain are always called traitors, etc., the ironical German press states that the seamen after being starved and murdered, with their sisters driven to the streets in despair, are now called "traitors" and "disloyalists" and "tools in the hands of an enemy." At the same time the Fascist dictator raids the offices of the Deutsche Schiffahrtsbund and renders this seamen's union illegal because of its international principles and international action.

Strikes are on in American, Chilian and Australian ports. The Australian Seamen's Union affiliated to the R. I. L. U., is supporting the strikers. British workers, especially seamen and dock workers, aid your struggling fellow workers, lest Lord Inchape makes good his threats.

Stand solid for international solidarity.

MINING HAZARD GREATER IN U. S. THAN IN ENGLAND

Profits More Concern Here Than Life

That the work of a coal miner in America is considerably more dangerous than similar work in England is the conclusion reached by J. T. Ryan, vice president of the Mine Safety Appliance Company of Pittsburgh, who has recently made a study of mining conditions in the British Isles.

The inspection department of the English mines is composed of efficient and well paid men with power to enforce its decrees. The salary of British mine inspectors is double that of American mining inspectors. Such tragedies as the mine fatality in Johnston City, would result in a summary chopping of political heads should the negligence that was displayed in the Illinois mine be proved against a British coal mining company.

Indianapolis Neglected Miners

At the miners'' convention in Indianapolis which just terminated the officials of that organization devoted much time to denouncing the radicals and very little to the important question of working conditions under which heading the most important is the question of safety.

The following is an excerpt from a statement made by Mr. Ryan:

"During 1921 there were employed at the mines in Great Britain and Ireland, 1,156,938 men. Of this number, 924,629 worked underground. Their underground accidents were:

	Killed	Injured
Explosions of fire-damp or coal dust.	19	50
Falls of ground.....	383	31,047
Shaft accidents	26	590
Haulage accidents ..	170	17,524
Miscellaneous	84	29,471

"In 1921 only nineteen men were killed by explosion of firedamp and coal dust. Ten deaths were caused by naked lights, five by matches or smoking, one by shot-firing (flame of explosive), one by safety lamp in defective condition and four by miscellaneous and unknown causes. The same difficulty in determining what is a gaseous mine is encountered there as here.

Davy Safety Lamp Scrapped

"The result of permitting the use of mixed light mines is shown by the above table, in which ten of the nineteen explosion fatalities were electric—is much higher than in America. In 1920 there were 924,629 workers undergroud, and of these 635,127 were equipped with flame safety lamps and 245,900 with electric safety lamps, or a total of 881,027 protected with closed lights. The electric lamps is replacing the flame lamp at the rate of about 30,000 per year, and the Davy safety lamp, still looked upon by some mining men in this country as a safe and efficient lamp, is no longer permitted in Great Britain, its native home. There are about 10,000 still in use in this country.

"The first definite regulations covering rescue work were made in 1913, amended in 1914 and extended by general regulation in 1920.

Approved Rescue Apparatus.

"Briefly, the requirements are that all coal mines and all oil shale mines shall have the protection of approved rescue apparatus and trained brigades. Each mine may have its own individual rescue station; the number of brigades is regulated by the number of employes. Or a group of companies may combine to form a central rescue station, the requirements being that the central rescue station must maintain a permanent rescue corps to serve all the mines within a radius of ten miles from the station. The central rescue station idea is a popular one, and the great majority of the mines operate under such protection. This central rescue station idea is worked out to greater advantage in Great Britain than in this country, as there are usually a greater number of mines in a given area, all connected by fine, level roads.

"These central rescue stations are manned with from two to sixteen permanent employes, depending upon the number of brigades which come to the station for training. The stations having sixteen permanent employes are combination rescue and fire stations and are located in the fields where there is considerable trouble with underground fires. In these districts they have found it worth while to have a crew of at least eight men immediately available to answer fire calls. The stations are also equipped to take care of surface fires; this protection makes possible a material reduction in fire insurance premiums.

Fire Hazard Greatest

"There are comparatively few explosions; the majority of the calls on rescue stations are for mine fires, most of which are caused by spontaneous combustion. In some areas this danger of spontaneous fire is so great that a single stick of timber left in the goaf may start a fire, so that all timber must be removed regardless of cost. Underground fires in general are quite different from those in the United States. Active, fierce-burning fires such as occur in our mines, worked on the room and pillar system, are infrequent. Consequently methods of fighting and controlling are different."

Watch the "Daily Worker" for the first installment of "A Week," the great epic of the Russian revolution, by the brilliant young Russian writer, Iury Libedinsky. It will start soo

Your Union Meeting

Every local listed in the official directory of the CHICAGO FEDERATION OF LABOR will be published under this head on day of meeting free of charge for the first month, afterwards our rate will be as follows:

Monthly meeting—$3 a year one line once a month, each additional line, 15c an issue.

Semi-monthly meetings — $5 a year one line published two times a month, each additional line 13c an issue.

Weekly meetings—$7.50 a year one line a week, each additional line 10c an issue.

FIRST THURSDAY, Feb. 7th

No.	Name of Local and Place of Meeting.
	Allied Printing Trades Council, 59 E. Van Buren St., 6:30 p. m.
271	Amal. Clothing Workers, 409 S. Halsted St.
227	Boiler Makers, 2040 W. North Ave.
93	Boot and Shoe, 1939 Milwaukee Ave.
499	Boot and Shoe Wkrs., 10258 Michigan.
14	Brick and Clay, Shermanville, Ill.
186	Brick and Clay, Glenview, Ill.
	Bridge and Struct. Iron Wkrs., District Council, 738 W. Madison St.
13	Carpenters, 113 S. Ashland Blvd.
62	Carpenters, 6416 S. Halsted St.
341	Carpenters, 1440 Emma St.
434	Carpenters, South Chi., 11037 Michigan Ave.
504	Carpenters, Ogden and Kedzie.
2103	Carpenters, 758 W. North Ave.
180	Drug Clerks, 431 S. Dearborn St., Room 1327.
134	Electricians, 1507 Ogden Ave.
795	Electricians, 7475 Dante Ave.
115	Engineers, 9223 Houston Ave.
16432	Field Assessors, Victoria Hotel.
429	Firemen and Enginemen, 38th and Campbell Sts., 7:45 p. m.
269	Hod Carriers, South Chi., 2101 E. 92d St.
25	Janitors, 59 E. Van Buren St.
60	Janitresses, City Hall, Hearing Room.
18	Ladies' Garment Workers, 328 W. Van Buren St.
54	Ladies Garment Wkrs., 1214 N. Ashland Ave.
100	Ladies' Garment Workers, 328 W. Van Buren St.
12	Leather Workers, 810 W. Harrison St.
233	Moulders, 119 S. Throop St.
	Painters' District Council, 1446 W. Adams St.
871	Painters, Dutt's Hall, Chicago Heights.
2	Piano & Organ Wkrs., 180 W. Wash.
281	Plumbers (Railway), Monroe and Peoria
640	Plumbers, Monroe and Peoria Sts.
515	Railway Carmen, 1259 Cornell St.
724	Railway Carmen, 75th and Drexel Ave.
1082	Railway Carmen, 1900 W. 17th St.
278	Railway Clerks, 549 W. Washington.
504	Railway Clerks, 8138 Commercial Ave.
38	Signalmen, 6236 Princeton Ave.
14872	Sign Hangers, 810 W. Harrison St.
12	Slate, Tile Roofers, 1224 Milwaukee.
110	Stage Employes, Masonic Temple, 10:30 a. m.
	Stone Cutters, 180 W. Washington St.
742	Teamsters, 9206 Houston Ave.
754	Teamsters (Dairy), 220 S. Ashland.
755	Teamsters, 30 E. 8th St.
110	Upholsterers, 180 W. Washington St.
17616	Warehouse Emp., 166 W. Washington.

(Note—Unless otherwise stated all meetings are at 8 p. m.)

The Daily Worker for a month free to the first member of any local union sending in change of date or place of meeting of locals listed here.

Please watch for your local and if not listed let us know, giving time and place of meeting so we can keep this daily announcement complete and up to date.

On Tuesday of every week we expect to print display announcements of local unions. Rates will be $1 an inch, 50c for half an inch card. Take this matter up in your next meeting. Your local should have a weekly display card as well as the running announcement under date of meeting.

Secretary of Postal Clerks Says He Wants to Get into Congress

(By The Federated Press)

WASHINGTON. — Thomas F. Flaherty, secretary-treasurer of the National Federation of Postoffice Clerks, who came here 10 years ago from San Francisco to work for legislative measures to help the postal workers, is among the labor men who are candidates for the seat in Congress occupied from 1912 to 1922 by John I. Nolan and now held by Mrs. Nolan.

He proposes that a conference of all candidates be held, with representatives of the entire labor movement of the San Francisco district, to select one of them to make the race against the business candidate. Labor controls the district when it is not divided.

Lawrence Flaherty, head of the Building Trades Council, and James Mullen, editor of the Labor Clarion, are also running.

Watch the "Daily Worker" for the first instalment of "A Week", the great epic of the Russian revolution, by the brilliant young Russian writer, Iury Libedinsky. It will start soon.

POLICEMAN TURNS TABLES ON LEGION AT NIAGARA FALLS

Cop They Called Puts Them Out

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NIAGARA FALLS. — Legionaires failed to break up the Lenin Memorial meeting here because of the tact and courage of the chairman who took them on in debate, instead of rough and tumble, and completely routed them. And the cop they called to close the meeting chased them out instead.

The ex-service disrupters, a dozen strong, attended the Hippodrome Hall memorial meeting, which the Workers Party had organized and sat down together, with two secret service men at their sides, whispering advice in their ears. A resolution for the recognition of Soviet Russia brought them into action.

Legionaires Oppose Russ Recognition

When the ex-service men voted against the resolution vociferously, the speaker, Louis Slotkin, thought there might be some misunderstanding, knowing that there were many foreign-speaking Socialists and Communists in the hall, so he called for a count of the vote. This same group voted in the negative again, whereupon they were challenged by the chairman, Peter Hansen, of Buffalo, to give a reason for their opposition. They at first refused, but after Slotkin made a second speech explaining the reasons why the United States should recognize Soviet Russia, a hostile speaker of their number arose and hurled a rapid fire of questions, grounded on the flimsy lies of the capitalist press about the working class government of Russia. The spokesman was evidently quite sincere. He had simply swallowed that bait of the capitalists, hook, line and sinker, and after his questions had warmed him up a bit, he delivered himself of an impassioned speech of appeal to the audience to convince it of the errors of its ways. The audience laughed at him but Slotkin took the questions, one by one, and answered them out of his fund of knowledge of the meaning of Communism, and its beginnings in Russia, so that the Legionaires had not a word of come-back to offer. Their spokesman, in his Henry Dubb-like way, contented himself with invectives about the wrong-doing of the "Reds" in trying to "undermine the government." It was pointed out to him that ex-service men had very little for which to thank a government that had sent them to France to lay down their lives, while at home it permitted Big Business to rob the nation wholesale, and when the soldiers returned, jobless and penniless, had not one cent to spend on a soldiers' bonus.

Out In the Open.

"We are not out to 'undermine' the government," said the chairman, "for we work in the open. But we agree with the Declaration of Independence—a document in whose principles even you 100-per Americans profess to believe—when it says that whenever any form of government becomes destructive of the life, liberty and happiness of men, it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it, and to institute a new government which shall function in its interest. And for my part, I prefer a workers and farmers' government operating in the interests of the great mass of the population, the working class, than a political government corrupt to the core, which serves only the interests of a small group who own everything, and do nothing." The audience applauded.

Cop Chases Disturbers Out.

He was followed by Joseph Sgovio of Buffalo, who took the floor in defense of the resolution to recognize Soviet Russia, but about this time the ex-service men, who had already risen to leave the hall, began passing personal remarks to embarrass the speaker, and a policeman who had been summoned by the Legionaires, dispersed the crowd.

For a wonder, the bluecoat took the part of those holding the meeting, radicals tho they were, and the defenders of capitalist reaction were the first to have their oratory nipped in the bud, and hustled out of the hall.

Pomerene, Trust Tool, Is Coolidge Choice as Prober

(By The Federated Press)

CLEVELAND.—Former Sen. Atlee Pomerene of Ohio, appointed by President Coolidge as special counsel for the investigation of the Teapot Dome and Elk Hills oil lease, is a tool of big business and an enemy of the workers, according to labor spokesmen here.

As the "liberal" lieutenant governor of Ohio in 1910, he secured his election by the state legislature to the senate with professions of love for the common people. Once in the senate, he served the big corporations so well that he was defeated for re-election in the last election, largely by an appeal sent out to the railway workers of the state by the transportation brotherhods urging his defeat because of his anti-labor record and his advocay of the Esch-Cummins law.

In a statement recently filed with trust companies in the country, and the interstate commerce commission, he admitted that he is now the attorney for 15 railroad companies. He is also a director and attorney for one of the largest banking and trust companies in the country, and connected with a host of lesser corporate interests closely enmeshed with the big banking powers.

Watch the "Daily Worker" for the first installment of "A Week," the great epic of the Russian revolution, by the brilliant young Russian writer, Iury Libedinsky. It will start soon.

For Recognition of Soviet Russia!

To the Workers Party
of America

The
Jewish Socialist
Party
(Left Poale Zion)

congratulates you on your
splendid paper,

THE
DAILY WORKER.

We wish the DAILY the success it deserves and hope that it will carry the gospel of True Communism to the laboring masses of this country.

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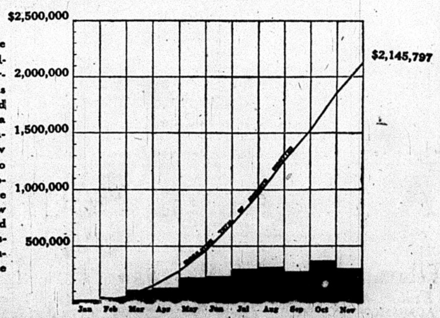
CHART SHOWING VOLUME OF MONEY SENT TO RUSSIA THRU THE AMALGAMATED BANKS OF CHICAGO AND NEW YORK

The chart to the right shows the volume of money forwarded by Americans to relatives and friends in Russia through the Amalgamated Banks of New York and Chicago from January to November, 1923. The solid blocks show amounts remitted each month. The rising line shows cumulative total to date (November 30th).



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Participate and Help Plan the Great Chicago Daily Worker Sub-Campaign—Valuable Prizes for the Individuals and Branches Who Secure the Greatest Number of New Subscriptions.

UNION WITH LONG NAME GETS SHORT PAY FOR MEMBERS

Canadian Pacific Ry. Rejects Wage Demand

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MONTREAL. — After having negotiations with the "International Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employes" delayed from last October until now, the Canadian Pacific Railway finally admitted its poor white collar slaves a few revisions of certain rules and working conditions, not even granting them the slight general wage increase, originally demanded.

Officials Betray Workers.

It is, however, worth while to observe that the agreement, signed between the management of the Eastern lines of the C. P. R. and the Brotherhood was not reached until the convention of the organization, which was held here recently, gave the newly elected officers a free hand "to bring about such terms as in their opinion seemed justified."

Thus, with sacrifixion of their main requests, they agreed upon minor points as, for instance, overtime payment after the eighth hour instead of after nine hours; changes in rules, including those in connection with the basis of overtime payment for Sunday and holiday work; revision of seniority clauses, etc.

Company Gains Time

The only success for the men, so far, is that the new agreement covers additional staffs and employes who have not been included in previous contracts. But even here matters, as re-classifications of certain positions, wage revisions effecting those positions, etc., have been left for further discussions, the policy followed by the C. R. P. being quite clear as gaining time in delaying negotiations as long as possible.

The Brotherhood, not being a subject to the conciliation board, known as "Board of Adjustment No. 1," the request was made during the process of negotiations by the union to establish a paritatic Board of Appeal, who had to dispose of differences and grievances which should arise out of the new agreement. The company promised consideration of this plan, restraining it by a clause commanding intervention by the government if a mutual understanding should not be achieved.

Clerks, Not Carriers, Affiliate with the Postal International

(By The Federated Press)

WASHINGTON. — Affiliation of the National Federation of Postoffice Clerks with the Postal, Telegraph and Telephone Workers' International Secretariat at Vienna has been announced to the other affiliated members thruout the world, according to a notice received at the Postoffice Clerks' national office here.

The secretariat states that the National Association of Letter Carriers have failed to affiliate, but that another effort to persuade them to do so will be made when President E. J. Gainor visits the British Trade Union Congress next September.

Teamsters On Strike

BELLEVILLE, Ill.—Union teamsters, numbering more than 300, are on strike here for an increase of wages and a reduction of working hours. The strike was called when the employers refused to sign the new agreement. The old scale was 60 to 65 cents an hour, the men working ten hours a day. The new agreement provides a nine-hour day and a pay rate of 70 to 75 cents an hour, with time and a half for overtime. The employers' side was weakened when some of the number broke ranks, settled with the strikers, sending about 75 drivers back to work.

Work Daily for "The Daily!"

With the Labor Editors

(NOTE—Under this head the DAILY WORKER will publish from time to time editorials and articles from the labor press of the world. The publication of such articles and editorials does not mean, necessarily, that the DAILY WORKER is in entire agreement with the sentiments expressed. The articles will be selected for forcefulness of expression, literary style and information contained therein, as well as for agreement with the DAILY WORKER policy.)

* * * *

(The following editorial is from "The Auto Worker", official organ of the United Automobile, Aircraft and Vehicle Workers of America, W. A. Logan, Editor.)

The Daily Worker

Another attempt to publish a daily paper dedicated solely to the working class is being made in Chicago with the launching of The Daily Worker.

The Daily Worker will be the mouthpiece of the Communists in this country and, as such, will not get and does not expect to get any support from any other source than the workers.

The advertising revenue will be nothing, except as it is derived from sources in sympathy with the radical wing of the Labor movement.

Those who have launched this venture, do so with their eyes open and with no illusions. They realize that the success of The Daily Worker depends upon the support it will get from the rank and file.

The rank and file of the Communists and all those who are in sympathy with them must be made to understand that this daily venture will stand or fall according to the financial and moral support that they give it.

Up to the present time, no English speaking class-conscious daily has been able to survive as such. Most of them have sunk. The one or two that have survived have been forced to trim their sails or sink, because of the lack of support from the workers.

The radical workers in this country and especially in Chicago, now have an opportunity to demonstrate their real strength and intelligence.

A lot of noise has been made. The success of The Daily Worker will show whether or not there is anything back of the noise.

Can't Blame Carmen for Defective Cars on Surface Lines

To the DAILY WORKER: It has been my experience during the last few days to witness some of the bad rolling stock that the Chicago Surface Lines have put on the Halsted Street line during this small snowstorm.

Monday night, as I was on my way towards home from work, I was delayed by several hours. One of the cars on Route No. 18—from Halsted-26th to Halsted-Broadway—had left the track and was at right angles to the North-bound and South-bound tracks.

Tuesday night, at the corner of Halsted and 31st St., a south-bound, 111th-Sacramento, car left the tracks and impeded traffic for a number of hours.

Wednesday morning, at the corner of Van Buren and Halsted St., a south-bound car, Route No. 18, car No. 825, left the tracks and again I suffered the humiliating experience of sitting in a poorly-heated car.

In speaking to some of the motormen and conductors on the cars, I learned that the Chicago Surface Lines had placed on many defective cars.

"The motorman should not be blamed for the accidents or delays on any of these lines. The cars are damned rotten, the switches aren't cleaned. We haven't a decent rag to clean our windows with. How in Hell can we avoid accidents?" said one of the motormen.

I believe the DAILY WORKER should conduct an expose of the condition and shape of the rolling stock that the company has placed on the lines where the workers must go to and from work. In the three cases mentioned above I found defective flanges on the wheels of the cars. I have worked for the New York Central and the New York, New Haven and Hartford railroads in their round-houses and know what I am talking about.

The DAILY WORKER should expose the traction company, just as it exposed the Public School System of Chicago.—John Victor Ellis, Chicago.

Lenin Film at Minneapolis

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—The film "Lenin at Work" will be shown by the Workers Party at Finnish Hall, next Sunday evening, with a dance following. A successful affair, with dancing and speaking was held at the same place by the organization on Jan. 27, with 400 attending. The Workers' Band was a popular feature.

Hunts for His Bonds

C. A. Runyan, president of the Chicago and South Haven Steamship Company, asked for a warrant today, for Walter Henderson, in connection with disappearance of $100,000 bonds stolen from Runyan's bag while he was riding on a Michigan Central train four months ago.

AUSTRIANS SEAL PACT RECOGNIZING SOVIET RUSSIA

Norway and Italy Are Coming Next

(Special to The Daily Worker)

VIENNA. — Austria's recognition of Russia, announced today, indicates a change in the allied front towards the Soviet Republic. The Austrian government is a creature of the League of Nations which dictates its policies. The new Russian diplomatic corps will be installed in the buildings once used by the Russian Imperial embassy. Reports from Roumania indicate an early alliance between that country and Russia.

* * *

(Special to The Daily Worker)

CHRISTIANA. — Recognition of Russia by Norway is looked for in one or two days. Practically all barriers have been broken down in negotiations between the two governments. The Norwegians have long resented their failure to obtain a suitable share in the Russian trade passing out thru the Baltic.

* * * *

Mussolini Eager for Treaty

(Special to The Daily Worker)

ROME.—Italian government and commercial circles are impatiently waiting for the revised text of the Italian-Russian treaty which will come from Moscow. Just as Mussolini had finished drafting a pact with the Soviets Premier Rykov demanded that the treaty should be sent to him for revision.

As prepared by Mussolini the treaty carried substantial oil concessions to Italy and it is believed that the Soviets will pare down Rome's demands in this particular.

Mussolini is anxious to establish relations with Moscow as soon as possible. Russian trade is a necessity to the commercial solvency of Italy and Black Sea wheat is imperatively needed by the peole of this peninsula.

The Fascist chief's hostility to communism which for a long time caused him to resist the economic trend towards Soviet recognition has been overborne by the economic necessities. His eagerness is sharpened by Britain's recognition of Russia.

Air Adventurers Safe

Jack Speed, wealthy Minneapolis flyer and Jack Cope, Chicago pilot, who left Chicago Monday in an airplaine, were located yesterday at Dolloe, Ill., about 40 miles from here. The flyers became lost in the snow and fog and landed on a farm near Dolloe.

Fight Fake Co-ops

SYDNEY, N. S. W. — Following the example set by Queensland, the state government of New South Wales has now taken steps to see that no corporation or company will be allowed to function as a co-operative association, unless such company conforms to the strict understanding of the co-operative society.

Know a worker who needs a working class education? Get him to read THE DAILY WORKER.

Our Advertisers help make this Paper possible. Patronize our Advertisers and tell them you saw their Ad in The Daily Worker.

WORKERS' RULE IS CRUSHED BY A SAXON YELLOW

Socialist Premier Destroys Labor Unions

By LOUIS P. LOCHNER.
(Staff Correspondent of The Federated Press)

DRESDEN, Saxony. — "Law and order" have been re-established in Saxony, next to the Rhine and Ruhr regions, the most important industrial areas in Germany. Capitalist law and order, of course. We were assured of this again and again during a three-day visit arranged by the Foreign Press Club of Berlin. The Saxon premier, Heldt, a right wing Socialist, Military Commander Mueller, the president of the Saxony Manufacturers' Association, and numerous other men in the industrial and commercial and governmental life of Saxony made it a point to assure us that the last vestiges of the "Zeigner era," when Socialists and Communists formed a coalition government, have disappeared.

C. P. Illegal.

The radical workers' government has been crushed. The Communist party as such is illegal. A new coalition government has been formed, made up of Socialists, Centrists, Democrats, and the Volkspartei, party of big business. The unheard of situation has developed that the Socialist deputies in the state assembly have undertaken to form and sanction this coalition despite the fact that a state party convention a few days previously specificlly instructed them not to do so. They took orders from Berlin, however, from the national executive, in preference to orders from their own rank and file assembled in convention.

At social gatherings—and we were showered with attentions by the hospitable Saxon folk—the uniform was much in evidence, as were also decorations and iron crosses and other insignia of military glory. One felt that these festivities were possible only because they rested upon bayonets.

Yellows Lose Seats

During the last day of our stay municipal elections took place thruout Saxony. Everything was orderly and quiet. The military saw to that. But the result was a total upsetting of the political apple cart. Dresden Socialists, thus far represented by 30 out of the 72 members of the city council, have lost 11 seats—2 to the Communists, 2 to the Independent Socialists, and 1 to the Democrats. The German Nationalists, formerly represented by 30, have lost 7 seats to the Deutschvoelkisch party of extreme nationalists.

In other words, the real winners in the election have been the two parties that have been declared illegal—the Communists and the "Voelkische." One may conjecture what might have been the result had these two parties been able to put their whole propaganda apparatus into play.

In other cities the Socialists lost heavily, while the gain for the Communists was not sufficient to assure a working class majority. All in all, there has been enough of a swing to the right to make possible a non-working class majority in almost every city council in Saxony.

On the surface, therefore, everything seems to be headed in the direction of intrenching an era of capitalist law and order. But the military commander, General Mueller, is not as confident as he seems to be. It so chanced that I was seated opposite him at one of the informal gatherings, and that a Dresden textile manufacturer next to me suggested to him that it was high time he "clean up" the industrial town of Chemnitz.

Fears Propaganda.

"That's a very red nest," the general replied, "and I don't think it would be very wise to quarter our troops there. The contact with the poulation might weaken the discipline in the army."

On another occasion General Meuller admitted that military force, while capable of restoring law and order, is unable to bring peace and bread. At a reception to the foreign newspaper men, General Mueller, after sounding the praises of the troops in establishing a normalcy, declared:

"There remains for me one enemy whom I cannot fight with guns and cannon—it is distress. There is terrible distress thruout Saxony." He then proceeded to give a catalog of facts and figures regarding conditions in Saxony that left no doubt as to the appalling nature of the catastrophe that has overtaken the workers.

Keep Up the Fight

ATLANTA, Ga., Feb. 6. — New legal steps were discussed today by Mrs. Onezima de Bouchei and her attorneys, following a jury verdict in favor of Asa G. Candler, 72, millionaire, whom she sued for $500,000 for breach of promise. The jury sided with the Coca Cola King after less than a half hour of deliberation.

Movie Heroine Dies.

Lillian Drew, one of the earliest heroines of the movies, died at a local hospital Monday from an overdose of veronal, it was learned last night. News of the former movie star's death was delayed due to the fact she was registered at the hospital as Helen Calvert, her name in private life.

Long Live The Daily.

To The DAILY WORKER: Long live the Daily. Couldn't be without it. As for the "A Week," by all means have it in daily. Here is for a success.—George Burness, Los Angeles.

Porto Ricans Fight Absentee Ownership, Need School Funds

(By The Federated Press)

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Santiago Iglesias, head of the Free Federation of Workers in Porto Rico, now here with the official commission asking Congress to permit Porto Rico to elect its own governor and make a new constitution, will also ask Congress to provide a loan of $50,000,000 to Porto Rico for a term of 50 years.

"Two-thirds of the wealth produced in our island is sent out to the absentee land-owners," says Iglesias, "and we cannot, under present conditions, maintain a civilized standard of living. Either we must have this help, and rid ourselves of absentee holdings, or we must sink still lower in the scale of misery. We need the money for schools, public health, sanitation, housing improvements, woman and child welfare, and other similar things."

A bill which Iglesias will have introduced in Congress provides for the enforcement of the law of 1900, forbidding absentee ownership of lands, but raising the amount of exemption from 500 to 1,000 acres. It would impose additional and progressive taxation on all lands over 500 acres in extent held by outside interests and corporations. It would empower the Porto Rican legislature to lay double taxes on the property and incomes of non-residents.

The Unionist and Republican party members of the commission have refused to join Iglesias in this measure.

Demand It.

To The DAILY WORKER: The DAILY WORKER is just what the workers need. No further proof is needed than that the New Bedford News Co., 967 Purchase St., New Bedford, refuses to sell it. There is quite a demand for it but in the words of the storekeeper "it is too socialistic. The New York Call was all right but this paper is too red."

New Bedford readers are urged to demand The DAILY WORKER from the New Bedford News Co.

Blizzard Aids Bandits

DES MOINES, Ia., Feb. 6.—Working under cover of the worst blizzard in years, bandits here yesterday, robbed the University State Bank of $20,000.

Miss Elizabeth Tipton, assistant cashier and three other employes were forced into the bank vault at the point of revolvers. No trace of the robbers has been found.

Girl Goes On Trip

ROCKFORD, Ill., Feb. 6. — Miss Emma Bennett, pretty 18 year old daughter of Hubert J. Bennett, who mysteriously disappeared from her home on rural route number 2, during Monday night's blizzard, has been traced as far as Beloit, Wis., police announced today.

Send in Your News

The Daily Worker urges a members of the party to send in the news of their various sections. Every Party Branch should appoint its own correspondent and make him responsible for the news that ought to be sent in to The Daily Worker. The Party P should be the livest page in Daily Worker. Help make Address all mail to the Editor, The Daily Worker, 1640 N. Halsted St., Chicago, Ill.

UNTRAINED SCABS ON DOCKS CAUSE FATAL ACCIDENTS

Many Dockers Hurt Since Strike Defeat

By SYDNEY WARREN.
(Staff Correspondent of the Federated Press)

VANCOUVER, B. C.—This port is working its record number of ships and the longshore workers, disrupted by the defeat of the recent strike are being mercilessly speeded up without regard to life or limb.

There have been more accidents on the waterfront in the last three months than in practically the whole existence of this place as a deep sea port, which dates back some 20 years. To such an extent have waterfront fatalities increased that the Compensation Board of British Columbia has increased the compensation assessment on longshore workers from 5% to 6% and if the present rate of accidents keeps up there is every indication of a further increase in the rate.

Under the union waterfront the men were able to take such precautions as experience had taught them were necessary for their safety, but now that inexperienced scabs are allowed to work with them they are unable to observe these rules as the scab speeds up regardless of his own safety or that of his fellow workers. No sooner has a sling-load of cargo been raised from the wharf when an empty sling is being filled underneath. The hatch tenders who give the signals to the winch drivers for the lowering or raising of the cargo-sling are in many instances inexperienced and the lives of the men in the hold of the ship are at the mercy of their ignorance.

A short time ago two men were killed outright and two others seriously injured due to the inefficiency of scab hatch tenders who are attempting to place the blame on the stevedore foreman, the only union man engaged on this vessel. This man has been remanded for trial.

Unemployment Causes Suicide

EAST ST. LOUIS, Ill.—Ray Kimble, 24 years old, had been out of employment for some time. The head of a family, his misfortune weighted heavily on his mind. After a futile all-day search for a job, Kimble came home, entered his room and swallowed poison. He was dead before medical aid could reach him.

COME To The COME

GRAND CONCERT

For Defense and Relief of Those Expelled by the Perlstein and Sigman Machine

— AT THE —

ASHLAND AUDITORIUM

ASHLAND AND VAN BUREN ST.

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 10TH, 8 P. M.

Solos by
Minna Isaeva . . . . Soprano
Sam Amtek . . . . Violinist
Nita Abrastzova . . . . Soprano

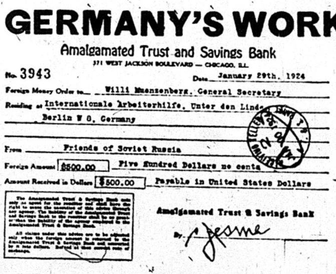
Speakers:
Alexander Bittelman, Sec. Jewish Federation of the W. P.
Earl Browder, Chairman, Managing Editor of The Labor Herald.

Freiheit Singing Society

Auspices of the Needle Trades Section of the T. U. E. L.

Everybody Welcome—DON'T MISS IT—Admission 25c

GERMANY'S WORKERS CALL



Amalgamated Trust and Savings Bank
371 WEST JACKSON BOULEVARD — CHICAGO, ILL.

No. 3943
Date January 29th, 1924
Foreign Money Order to Willi Muenzenberg, General Secretary
Residing at Internationale Arbeiterhilfe, Unter den Linden
Berlin W 8, Germany
From Friends of Soviet Russia
Foreign Amount $500.00 Five Hundred Dollars no cents
Amount Received in Dollars $500.00 Payable in United States Dollars

Amalgamated Trust & Savings Bank
By Jesme

BREAD! BREAD! GIVE US BREAD!

And the powers-that-be Answer

With Machine Guns
With Diplomatic Notes
With Huge Loans
With Military Occupation

WITH RELIEF BASED ON CONDITIONS that the German workers agree to accept the form of government chosen for them by the bankers who are willing to make the loans.

WITH RELIEF BASED ON POLITICAL DISCRIMINATION which will assure the distribution of funds to those trade unions which agree "to help fight Bolshevism" in Germany.

Soviet Russia Sends Grain

AMERICAN WORKERS AND FARMERS

Answer quick! What is in YOUR heart today?

How much is your feeling of

INTERNATIONAL SOLIDARITY

with Germany's workers worth?

Based on

Famine Relief WITHOUT Conditions-WITHOUT Political Discrimination

$500 initial outlay and $2000 monthly will open and maintain an American Soup Kitchen in Germany.

WE CABLED

$500 on January 29th and $2000 on February 2nd.

HOW MUCH WILL YOU GIVE TOWARD THE $2000 FOR MARCH?

Friends of Soviet Russia and Workers' Germany.
32 So. Wabash Ave., Chicago, Illinois.

Enclosed find $.............. as my contribution to the support of the American Soup Kitchen. I pledge to send $.............. monthly for this purpose as a concrete expression of my feeling of solidarity with Germany's starving workers and their families.

NAME..
ADDRESS...
Trade or Profession..D. W.

Committee for International Workers' Aid

WORKERS' SCHOOL

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NEW YORK CITY

"Proletarian education is a formidable weapon to help achieve the liberation of the working class."

NEW COURSES beginning week of FEB. 5, 1924

History of the American Trade Union Movement.......Solon de Leon
History of Revolutions (1789-1918)............Juliet Stuart Poyntz
History of the 3 Internationales..................Ludwig Lore
American Imperialism since 1860................Dr. Chas. Brower

COURSES CONTINUED—Marxism, Economics, Evolution, Literature, English.—NEW TERM begins Feb. 5, 1924.—Register at 127 University Place.

A Night in Scotland

With the Chicago Highlanders' Pipe Band, Pupils of the Minnie Dalgleish School of Dancing and the Scottish Entertainers

February 8th, at 8 P. M. Wicker Park Hall, 2040 West North Ave.

Under the Auspices of The Progressive Building Trades Worker

ADMISSION 50 CENTS DANCE UNTIL 1 A. M.

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WILLIAM F. DUNNE...........Labor Editor
MORITZ J. LOEB...........Business Manager

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Gompers In Panama

Brother Samuel Gompers has wanted to visit the Canal Zone for a long time and the Portland convention of the American Federation of Labor gave him the opportunity to do it in an official capacity.

Brother Gompers journeyed to the Canal Zone and made a speech to the assembled government employees. We are certain of some things that were said by Brother Gompers because they were given much approving comment by labor journals which are his staunch supporters. Otherwise we would have picked them as utterances of the unctuous Mr. Hughes, our well-known secretary of state. For the edification of our readers we reproduce one of these Gompersian gems:

> **I suggest this thought to you—be well prepared physically to protect the canal against any enemy. The greatest danger is not from without, the greatest menace is that of a discontent within. What is an essential requisite is that the men and women working and living in this Zone shall be so thoroly devoted to the spirit of the canal, the purpose of the canal—not merely its commercial value, but its value as an outpost and protector of our institutions and our civilization and anything and everything that contributes toward the acceleration of that spirit, the exuberance of that spirit should be done to inspire a devotion to these ideals and purposes, making permanent forever and ever the advance of the American ideals of civilization.**

We defy anyone to show any difference in thought in this rhetorical Koh-i-Noor from the public pronouncements of Otto Kahn, Elbert H. Gary, Charles Schwab, Senator Henry Cabot Lodge or any of our vociferous imperialists.

Such sentiments are merely our old friend Deutschland ueber Alles, translated into Americanese for more palatable consumption by the populace. In practice they provide a General Wood in the Philippines, a General Smedley Butler in Haiti—the instruments by which is made "permanent forever and ever the advance of the American ideals of civilization."

Millions of bankrupt farmers, child labor, injunctions, soaring prices, unemployment, a Teapot Dome scandal, are sufficient proof that American ideals—which can be nothing else than the ideals of the ruling class—are something that are brought out for those special occasions when a great skepticism is abroad in the land and the rulers feel a little uneasy.

It is no accident that Samuel Gompers at such a time voices the catch-phrases of American imperialism in one of its most important outposts.

Profits and Human Life

Forty-three miners were trapped and drowned when the bottom fell out of a pond and flooded a mine in Crosby, Minnesota, adding another tragedy to the many resulting from criminal negligence of American mine owners and of the government, whose duty it is to see that the necessary precautions are taken to safeguard the lives of the workers.

Under the profit system hundreds of thousands are needlessly sacrificed every year to Mammon. The capitalists care little for the lives of workers who roll up their profits. The wage-slave does not cost the employer anything in the form of an investment. The worker comes to the boss and offers his labor-power for sale. The boss purchases it and at the end of the day or the week pays back that slave in wages a portion of the value he created for his master. This enables the slave to go to the nearest hot-dog emporium and secure some fodder that will give him back some of the energy he expended in enriching the boss. If the slave swallows a pup's tooth or a cat's claw, treacherously hidden under the skin of a frankfort and goes to the happy hunting ground, five or six perfectly sound wage-slaves will be fighting for the job he left after him on the following day.

Wage-slaves being cheap the boss does not feel much concern over their tenure of life or the conditions under which they work, unless forced to do so by the organized power of the workers. He resists to the last any effort on the part of the workers to make their wishes count in the manner of their employment. He calls it "interfering with his right to run his property as he sees fit." In his opinion the workers should have nothing at all to say as to how they should be employed. Wherever the workers are not organized their wages are lower and their work performed under greater hazard than where they are organized. Even where unions are recognized conditions are [illegible]d enough.

In Crosby, Minn., the men had no union. While in that section last summer the writer investigated the conditions under which the miners worked and found them deplorable. They were completely at the mercy of the boss. Any miner who showed a desire to form a union, if discovered, was summarily discharged. We now see the result. The miners without organization were not able to compel the employer to protect them against the danger which rested overhead and the inevitable happened.

There may be another investigation. Somebody wlil be blamed and the incident will be soon forgotten. But so long as the capitalist system exists human life—that of the workers—will be held cheap, because the capitalist system is concerned alone with profit. The workers must organize in order to protect their lives now against the criminal greed of the bosses and to ultimately abolish the capitalist system and establish workers' rule in its stead.

A Slimy Turncoat

One of the slickest political vaudeville artists now doing big time on the Gompers circuit, is John L. Walker, president of the Illinois Federation of Labor and former socialist and farmer laborite. For long a believer in independent working class political action he had the honor and esteem of the class conscious workers of the state of Illinois and of thousands thruout the country who looked on him as one of those who would bring the labor movement out of the political quicksands into which the fatal policy of Samuel Gompers has led it.

But Walker's conversion is now complete. No reformed roue, has ever thumped his craw in repentance for his past sins with more mock sincerity than his political pulpit pounder who now wears sack cloth and ashes for the sin of having ever aided and abetted in inducing the wage slaves to rise to their feet, stand erect and tell the political parties of capitalism to go to hell.

At the last meeting of the Chicago Federation of Labor, Walker bleated loud and long, and the burden of his effort was that the workers should vote for the best man no matter on what ticket he ran, ad nauseam. John Fitzpatrick, one of the parents of the Farmer-Labor movemet, sat silently by while his political baby was being assassinated.

The only vigorous defenders of the labor party movement today are the communists. The workers will soon learn that shysters like Walker have given up the fight, not because they have changed their opinions, but because they have followed the line of least resistance into the camp of the capitalists and their labor lieutenants. The labor party movement is marching on and the ranting of turncoats of the Walker type will not stop it.

Barometer of Politics

It's an old story that there is a mighty close connection between the ballot box and the balance sheet. The energetic campaigns waged by our legislative wizards prove that. But the most eloquent proof of the unity of the Stock Exchange and the White House is afforded by several angles of the Teapot Dome Steal:

When Fall was negotiating the deal with his generous friend, Harry Sinclair, the Harding administration and its millionaire cabinet were in their glory. The Stock Exchange was a most accurate barometer of the progress of the negotiations and reflected the politics of the affair very vividly.

In checking up the transactions in Sinclair Oil stocks on the New York Exchange between January 1st, 1922, and April 18th of that year, one finds that the 4,491,000 shares of capital common stock outstanding in this period increased about $16 a piece or a total of about $71,000,000. The lease was drawn up in Sinclair's New York office on April 3rd and signed in Washington on April 7th, 1922. On April 18th, the Department of Interior publicly admitted that the lease was consummated. An analysis shows that between these two dates the Sinclair stock advanced about nine points or about $40,000,000 for the entire capital stock.

While the secret negotiations were going on, trading in Sinclair Oil stock was unsteady and moderate. Once the lease was signed Sinclair shares were at a premium on the Exchange. An examination of the New York Stock Exchange records discloses the most instructive information on this point. In January, 1923, only 193,800 shares changed hands; but in April the total sales reached the dizzy height of 1,203,800. This high point was 25 per cent above the total capitalization of the company. From April 1st to June 1st of 1922, the shares rose from $24 to $38.75 a piece.

These cold figures may yet tell a hot story of the dealings of many prominent Congressmen, Senators and Cabinet officers. Of course, there is a likelihood that many of our Washington heroes had their friends, office boys and other unknown people buy Sinclair stock for them in order to avoid detection in a possible investigation. This is an old trick. But the above figures alone are irrefutable evidence that the Stock Exchange is the best barometer of our national politics today.

The recognition of Soviet Russia by the Labor Party government of Great Britain will undoubtedly be taken by Brother Gompers as additional proof of the unmitigated evil of independent working class political action.

"To Make Mexico Civilized"

By CONRAD LUIS GRASS
(A Veteran of the Spanish-American War)

THE menace of United States intervention in Mexico is close, very close.

And this intervention is not aimed solely at Mexico, but has the other aim, of distracting the workers of this country and keeping them befuddled concerning their own welfare and interest.

Our government's intervention in the Philippines reeks of blood, murder, torture, rape, treachery, and all the crimes the Kaiser and his clique of militarists were accused of by our respectable financeers, war mongers and gullible citizens. The intervention in the Philippines has almost evaporated from the minds of the American people, and those who are planning to garrison the Mexican republic with American soldiers, would rather let it evaporate entirely.

Let us read some of the pages which tell of that imperialist adventure in the Philippines. Here is the testimony of Richard O'Brien, formerly of Company M., 26th Volunteers:

"It was the 27th of December, 1901, the anniversary of my birth and I shall never forget the scenes I witnessed that day as long as I live and even beyond, into eternity.

"As we approached the town, the word was passed along the line that there would be no prisoners taken. We were told to shoot every living thing in sight.

"The noise of our firing brought the villagers of their doors. They made no hostile move, they had no weapons in their hands, they made no offensive show, but they were shot down like so many dogs.

"We used dum-dum bullets. They are split at the nose and when they come in contact with anything, they flatten out and wherever a Filipino was hit, you could shove your fist thru the wound.

"A mother with her babe at her side, pleaded for mercy. She stood in the doorway of her burning home which was fired. It was sure death to come out, it was sure death to remain.

"She faced the flames and entered that burning house with her children and, not a hand of 'our boys in blue' was raised to save her. The flames enveloped her and her babies, consumed them and turned them into a charred mass. She feared the soldiers in blue more than she did the devouring flames.

"For twenty miles around that section and district, the order was to devastate, destroy and kill every man, woman and child; and it was done.

"The commander of that district boasted of it and the words, 'and it was done' are his."

How human and gallant!

Here is another page:

Sergeant Edward and Private Wier go on record and narrate that in April, 1909, they were ordered by the commanding officer, Lieutenant Arnold, to torture the prisoners:

"We placed the prisoners on their backs and poured ice water down their throat until the body is so distended to cause great suffering, which is intensified by the fear of the victims that their stomach will burst. Pressure then is applied to the pit of the stomach until the water is forced out and expelled thru the mouth, then more water is forced down.

"The victims either give up the desired information or die."

These massacres, these murders, these human beings tortured to death, were done for military purposes by "our boys in blue" and the army of occupation, to get information, or guns from the Filipinos. These atrocities were excused by the executives then in office, and countenanced by the United States senate who made the bluff to investigate and punish the guilty.

Perhaps the Mexicans will resent our gentle method of civilization and perhaps they are not as docile as the Filipinos and maybe they have civilization methods more horrible then we used in the Philippines.

They, the executive of this, my country are still civilizing the Philippines. There are nasty reports about Governor Wood, that he carries affairs with arrogant and despotic hand. This is being hushed and the word has gone out to "soft-pedal it."

The Filipinos were promised independence long, long ago. It is still a promise.

But the Mexican, the soldiers in the field, who are but the citizens, will not be fooled by the extended velvet paw of the United States capitalists. They saw that paw turned into a mailed fist in the Philippines and they, the Mexicans are wary.

These editors who prate intervention, know that it will take 500,000 American soldiers to subjugate the Mexican.

They term it Intervention, these gentlemen of the associated press, but they mean—war! bloody war!

They mouth, beautiful phrases for "humanity's sake," knowing that the sword will spill innocent blood, not only of the Mexican, but the gullible American youth, who will be tricked in the fray, that it will be a great adventure.

The Mexican is determined to be free, independent and work out his own salvation. In that determination, he is ready to give up his life.

When the invaders again plant their feet on Mexican soil, they will meet a united front, revolutionists and Federals will appear and all that the invaders will meet will be, the united forces of the Mexican people who will fight to the last man for their Independence and Freedom.

The Bloody Regime in Bulgaria

A GOOD picture can be formed of the unspeakable atrocities against revolting workers and peasants committed by the Fascist Tsankoff government in Bulgaria, from letters sent to Bulgarian workers living in this country.

One letter reads: "You know already that on the 9th day of June, 1923, thru a coup d'etat of the military clique and the mercenary Macedonians, the government fell into the hands of the bankrupt capitalist parties which in the past, thru their nationalist policies, ruined the Bulgarian nation and burdened the people with heavy and impossible taxes and reparation debts. The same marauders put the Bulgarian people in an unspeakable condition, they forced them to live in the mountains, filled up the prisons and created military courts to prosecute and persecute them, believing that, by this means, they can destroy the Bulgarian National Peasants' Federation—a powerful national unit which has under its flag one-half of the Bulgarian people—and, after that, undertook to destroy the Communist Party by mass arrests of all their most prominent members and by killing others without warning, all of which started on September 12, 1923, at 6 p. m.

"This action of the government deeply provoked the Bulgarian people, and it forced the peasants and the Communists into revolt. On September 12, 1923, the Communist press was suppressed, the party's property confiscated. General freedom of the press had ceased to exist on June 9, 1923, and together with it also freedom of speech, organization and assemblage. All these rights of the people had been suppressed. The people from the villages and the cities revolted, but the government, with volunteers—Macedonian irregulars, some traitors, supporters of reaction and corruption in Bulgaria—together with General Wrangel's bandits, armed with cannons, machine guns and modern war equipment, met us in the battleleld, and we were defeated. Many of us were saved by crossing the boundary line into Serbia. But what happened the next day? Terror, murder, pillaging and bloodshed! They got all that were left alive in our village; took eleven of them and shot them without trial. The next day, in the same way, they shot twelve men. In the same way, in the village of Sotochino, they killed sixteen men. Bulgaria is a real hell now."

And this is from another letter: "In the City of Lom and the districts of Ferdinand and Bercovica, more than 3,000 people were executed without trial. Many villages were wiped out. With machine guns they are shooting people in the villages in groups of 40 to 50, people from 15 to 60 years of age. Some of them were burned alive, as in the case of the revolutionist Kuncheff, from the village of Jelezna, district of Bercovica; others were skinned alive, as in the case of the teacher, Bobanoff, from the village of Provala, district of Ferdinand; some were beheaded with saws, as in the case of the member of our parliament, Goron Botota, from the village of Ljuta, district of Ferdinand. But the City of Lom has the highest record of all this vandalism. Lom is the grave of the revolution. More than 2,000 people were packed on a barge and hauled into the middle of the River Danube and thrown into the water, and there was a committee of military and civil representatives who pulled them out in groups of ten persons, and then shot them with machine guns and threw them back into the river."

Hold Workers as Hostages in Arkansas

THE latest way by which the government coerces workingmen is by keeping a number of them hostages. Gov. Thomas C. McRae, of Arkansas, granted "furloughs" to Vurlen Orr and Luther Wise, railway strikers serving terms in the Arkansas state penitentiary for alleged sabotage, but the two men released on "furlough" will not get full pardons unless the terms of an agreement reached between striking shopmen and the Missouri and Northern Arkansas Railroad are kept by the union.

This means that their freedom has been made dependent on the carrying out of a strike agreement. And if the agreement is not adhered to Governor McRae would then jail two innocent men. This means that a governor has been given the right to barter with the freedom of human beings to force settlement of a strike.

Orr and Wise are innocent of the action charged against them. The reason they pleaded guilty was because a mob—the same mob which had lynched E. C. Gregor the night before—was waiting outside the courthouse. Their sentences of 7 to 10 years was not cut short by Governor McRae because the governor has made himself virtually an agent of the railroad by condoning for months a shocking state of violence because it was organized in the railroad's interest.

New York Is Shellshocked

By J. O. BENTALL.

AFTER the scare headlines in the daily papers here, over the story of a Bolshevik revolution and a new Wall Street Red Plot, we settled down to the usual humdrum of daily toil and struggle. We figured that, for some time to come, we might be let alone to have our nerves rested a bit.

But, no.

The entire police department and the whole army of secret service men are still popping up everywhere and stare at each other like shellshocked soldiers of the Argonne.

All because one night several weeks ago the Junior Section of the Young Workers' League let one of its members go home after a meeting with some revolutionary literature in his pockets.

It was a boy, and he was 11 years old. He had taken part in a dramatic production at the meeting and now, at 11 o'clock, he was on his way home. The police spied him. Stopped him. Who are you? Where did you come from? Where are you going? What have you in your pockets? What have you in your head?

All these questions come as a result of a bearing that indicated that the boy was not worried about anything the police wanted to know, and because he had replied he had more dangerous stuff in his that he had more dangerous stuff in his head than in his pockets.

Then it was that the whistle blew for more police. Three burly cops came—all puffing and scared as jackrabbits.

They made a thoro search of the prisoner. Horrors! See what he has! A copy of "The Red Flag" and one of "The International." Also a membership card in the Junior section of the Young Workers' League. More horrors!

A call for the patrol. Get him to the Tombs. Quick. Now we know that he is dangerous, a hardened criminal. Five cops guarded the fellow so he might not make his get-away.

He was landed in the hole and kept there all night. A "dick" stayed with him all the time. He asked all sorts of questions and got as fine answers as he never expected. The trouble with the affair was that the cop was just about a normal Bolshevik by the following morning.

Then the judge said:

"Why were you out so late in the night?"

"Why don't you worry about the children in the factories who have to work all night?" came the pert reply from the youngster.

"Are you not thankful that you live in such a grand and glorious country?" asked the judge. "As far as I know, there is no such a thing as the land of the free and the home of the brave anywhere near this old town," argued the young fellow.

This lad of 11, Leo Granoff by name, got into a very deep dispute with the judge—much too deep for the puzzled judge. The child talked about the repeal of the child labor law by the Supreme Court, and wanted to know who was to protect the kids when the courts wouldn't. Which the judge could not answer.

The judge tried to show how every boy could become a millionaire, if he only let the Bolshevik idea alone and worked faithfully for a good boss. To which Leo shot the final shot: "Well, when I get to be a millionaire, I will buy you a pair of skates." And everybody in the court room agreed that they would enjoy to see the skids put under the old judge.

At a Liebknecht memorial meeting, Leo was the star orator, and made a great speech. This young rebel is an example of the Junior Section, membership which promises some opposition to the present system, all right. As a result, Leo needs never to go home alone any more, for three to six policemen are always on his trail. And will be until the workers put the skids under the whole cowardly system.

Don't be a "Yes, But," supporter of The Daily Worker. Send in your subscription at once.

When you have finished reading this paper, give it to another worker. Let him read your copy for a few days. Then get him to subscribe.

A thousand new members wanted for the "I-want-to-make-THE DAILY WORKER-grow" club. Write for particulars.

AS WE SEE IT

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY.

The World's Greatest Liar alias the Chicago Tribune during the intervals between its campaigns for an invasion of Mexico and the featuring of salacious clerical scandals, features yarns about Soviet Russia furnished by one of its paid liars stationed at Riga. This prevaricator is particularly angry these days because of the refusal of the Soviet embassy at Berlin to vise the passport of the Tribune correspondent unless he gave a guarantee that he would not act the part of a stool pigeon as his predecessor had done. Unwilling to give such a written statement he was refused admittance.

• • • •

The Tribune in a great spasm of frankness declared that the Tribune correspondent refused to go to Russia unless he was granted freedom to write the truth. As a matter of fact the correspondent of the Chicago Daily News in a statement to his paper when another Tribune correspondent was kicked out of Russia declared that the Soviet authorities allowed him the fullest freedom in writing and sending his despatches, a privilege he used to the fullest extent. The Tribune correspondent was expelled because he acted as paid liar of the enemies of Soviet Russia.

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In connection with this it is pertinent to call attention to the fact that France was and is conducting anti-Soviet propaganda and also has formed a ring of enemies around the Russian republic. The French government pays its agents with money and honors and Paul Williams, one of the European correspondents of the Tribune, was given the much coveted decoration of the Legion of Honor in return for his French propaganda.

• • • •

In yesterday's issue the Chicago Tribune carried a six column head entitled "Russian Army in Revolt; Moscow Threatened." The dispatch carries a London date line in order to give it more authority and is signed by John Steele. But the yarn emanated from Riga and was conceived in the mental cess pool of the London Daily Mail's Riga correspondent. That city has been exposed so often as a rendezvous for journalistic prostitutes that the Tribune changed the date line to London.

• • • •

Now about the "revolt!" The Red Army that is planning to seize Moscow is biding its time until the spring thaw sets in and will march on the city early in April, perhaps on April Fools' day. The Soviet government is rushing "Tartar and Mongolian" hordes toward Moscow in preparation for the grand revolt. Czarist officers have almost gained control of the Red Army. The rebellious troops are preparing for a campaign of slaughtering Jews, risings are planned in Kronstad. And so on ad nauseum.

• • • •

The Tribune does not expect any intelligent person to believe this bunk. It is published for the benefit of these readers who never dig below the headline and also as balm for the wounded feelings of the rabid anti-Soviet elements who are grinding their teeth with rage over the recognition of Russia by the British government. Let them lie and rage. The product of the superheated imaginations of underworld characters and unemployed stool pigeons will not convince the working class that the Soviet Republic of Russia which has successfully battled against the capitalist class of the world and beat them to a standstill will now surrender their liberties into the hands of the degenerate human wreckage which has escaped the fate of the Czar and now floats on the troubled political waters of Europe like sewage from a sunken ship.

• • • •

"Organized labor in America is getting wiser," says Scrutator in the February 6, issue of the Chicago Tribune, "when an organization containing such untamed and unassimilated elements as the miners' union can come to a realization that labor's pay is limited by what the traffic will bear." John L. Lewis endeared himself to every enemy of the working class when at the Indianapolis convention he crusaded against the militant elements in the miners' union who thought more of the welfare of the union members than of the employers. So long as our labor leaders think of the interests of the employers first and those of the workers last they will receive the plaudits of the press agents of capitalism. Is not the support of Lewis by the capitalist press the best possible evidence in support of the charges made against him by the communists? Daniel O'Connel, the great Irish orator, once said that when he was complimented by the British government he went home that evening and examined his conscience. If John L. Lewis followed O'Connel's example he would be continually examining what passes with him for a conscience.

• • • •

William Gibbs McAdoo, once the Crown Prince of Woodrow Wilson, is now an empty political oil can. Not because he committed any serious crime under the capitalist system, but because he got so much money for being Wilson's son-in-law that the other disappointed suitors got jealous and went after his scalp. Doheny paid him $250,000 for being Miss Wilson's husband and what other emoluments came his way have not yet reached the public ear. The American voters show no mercy to a politician who is discovered in the act of receiving money for assisting a helpless trust in distress.

THE DAILY WORKER
RAISES THE STANDARD
FOR A WORKERS' AND
FARMERS' GOVERNMENT

THE DAILY WORKER

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The Labor Party
Amalgamation
Organization of Unorganized
The Land for the Users
The Industries for the Workers
Protection of the Foreign-Born
Recognition of Soviet Russia

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Wilson Bared As Backer of Ruhr Invasion; Oil Scandal Has Rival in Treasury Exposure

NEW EXPOSE HITS LOOTING OF TREASURY

Gigantic Liberty Bond Frauds Stuns Even Washington

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON.—A gigantic bond fraud involving high government and treasury officials threw Washington into another fit of political delirium tremens when Charles B. Brewer, special assistant attorney-general, uncovered evidence of duplication of liberty bonds unning into millions of dollars.

"Where will the graft orgy stop it? is the question now asked in the hotel lobbies at Washington. Almost the entire Coolidge cabinet is involved already in the War Veteran's Bureau and Teapot Dome scandals. Now the probers have reached the treasury.

Consternation reigns in official circles. Nobody knows where the next bomb is going to fall.

Evidence of a duplication of Liberty bonds was examined by a congressional committee yesterday. The committee will decide:

1.—Whether Brewer's evidence should be presented to a grand jury at once, or

2.—Whether a congressional investigation will precede court action.

Those who have followed Brewer's investigation for more than a year opposed to a Congressional investigation. They say it is more likely to end in a white wash and a covering-up process than getting at the facts. A close guard is kept on the treasury vaults where the evidence is stored.

Senator King, after a preliminary inspection of the evidence presented by Brewer declared that he was convinced there was something rotten in the treasury and the bureau of printing and engraving. He favored immediate grand jury action, else the constant flow of corruption in Washington would sap the confidence of the people of this country in the government.

Demand Mellon Reveal Facts.

Demand that Secretary Mellon reveal facts on duplication of millions dollars worth of government bonds was made in the House today by Representative La Guardia of New York.

La Guardia, who yesterday examined the spurious bonds collected by Charles B. Brewer, Department of Justice investigator, introduced two resolutions designed to force Secretary Mellon to reveal the alleged duplicate bonds to Congress.

The resolutions called on Mellon to report to the House the number, amount and serial numbers of all government bonds and treasury certificates issued since 1917 and the number of bonds redeemed and destroyed.

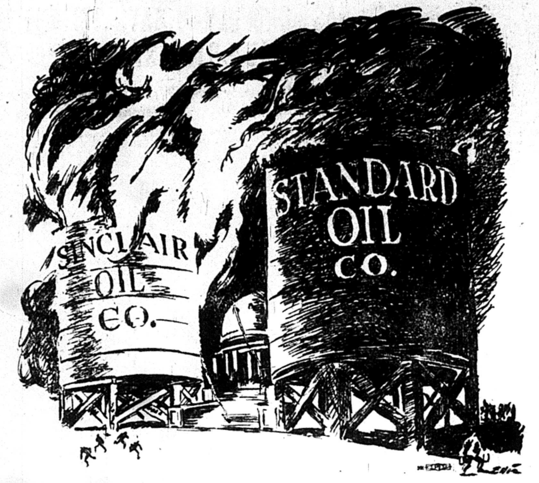
This information, La Guardia intends to check against the evidence collected by Brewer. Brewer's evidence is now in the hands of Representative King, Illinois.

Supreme Court Denies Rehearing to Janitors' Heads

SPRINGFIELD, Ill.—William F. Queese and his associate member officers of the Flat Janitor's Union, of Chicago, who were convicted on a charge of conspiracy to boycott during the strike of the janitors some time ago, were refused a rehearing by the supreme court of Illinois. The case will be carried to the supreme court of the United States. In the meantime an effort will be made to have Governor Small pardon the labor leaders.

How many of your shop-mates read THE DAILY WORKER. Get one of them to subscribe today.

WHAT IS NEXT?


SINCLAIR OIL CO.
STANDARD OIL CO.

OUR DEAD IN MINNESOTA DISASTER

CROSBY, Minn., Feb. 7.—Of the forty-eight men on the day shift at the Milford mine, forty-one were drowned, seven managing to escape by climbing the ladders in the main shaft. Thirty-four of the men were married and leave more than sixty children. The ages of the men drowned in the mine range from 23 to 55.

The men drowned follow:

Capt. Evan Crellin, 42.
Clyde Revord, 45.
John Minrch, 28.
Mike Bizal, 55.
Mike Tomac, 43.
Nick Radich, 34.
Martin Valencich, 27.
Henry Maki, 38.
Harvey Lehti, 31.
George Butkovich, 30.
Peter Magdich, 40.
Arthur Meyhers, 26.
Alex Jyhla, 45.
Jerome Ryan, 23.
Emil Carlson, 32.
Victor Ketola, 39.
George Hochevar, 36.
John Yaklich, 36.
John Hlatcher, 46.
John Marich, 39.
Oliver Burns, 38.
William Johnson, 36.
Ronald McDonald, 32.
Nels Ritali, 40.
Roy Cunningham, 36.
Joseph Snider, 29.
Frank Zeitz, 34.
L. J. Labrash, 35.
Earl Bedard, 28.
C. A. Harris, 36.
Tony Slack, 33.
Herman Hohm, 40.
G. H. Revord, 35.
Minor Graves, 30.
John Hendrickson, 41.
Valentine Cole, 31.
Marko Toljan, 39.
Elmer Howg, 30.
Frank Hrvatun, Sr., 47.
Fred Harte, 37.
A. E. Wolford, 35.

The men saved were: Emil Kairin, Harry Hosford, Matt Kangas, Jacob Ravonich, Frank Hrvatun, Jr., Carl Franls and Maike Zakattik.

WIDOWS STAY AT FLOODED GRAVE OF IRON WORKERS

Survivors in Disaster Suffer in Bitter Cold

(Special to The Daily Worker)

CROSBY, Minn.—While the pumps which have been working ever since the Milford mine was flooded, when the bottom of Foley lake dropped into the mine were keeping up their steady pumping to drain the flooded galleries, the wives and families of the miners who were killed kept a vigil in the next shafthead. Thirty-four widows and more than 100 orphans have been standing at the mine head waiting.

They are keeping a hopeless watch. It is estimated that it will take at least three weeks for the two electric pumps, which are at work to pump the mine dry and transfer the water almost a mile to another lake.

But nothing can convince the wives of the men who were killed to leave the scene of the disaster. The women stand silent except when they must hush the cries of the children.

Keep Vigil In Cold.

A driving north wind and a blinding sleet snow clouded the bare hills near the Milford mine. The mercury is below zero but the women and children continue to stand and watch the water being pumped from the mine.

The homes of the miners are as cheerless and bare as the cold hills. Many of them have little food and less coal. The homes are mere shanties covered with tar paper.

The men who tend the pumps work in short shifts because of the bitter cold. When they pass the women who stand at the shaft house they ask them to go to their homes, but are greeted with silence. The seven men who escaped death in the mine are the hardest workers at the pumps.

Gave Life For Fellows.

They remember the heroic action of Clinton Harris, shipman of the mine, who was working on the lowest level of the mine when the flood broke. He stood at his post sounding the bell which warned the others of danger and called to them to run till the slime and water had engulfed him. Everybody "on the range" is talking today of but one thing—the heroism of Harris, when they talk at all.

When representatives of the mining company, who operate the mine, went among the families of the miners who were killed and assured them that they would be taken care of financially by the state workmen's compensation law, they turned away with out a word, the bitterness they felt plainly visible on their faces.

For the most part, the families of the dead will have to depend on charity for food and coal. The slim wages of the iron miners did not permit any saving.

No Sleep Since Disaster

Mrs. Valentine Cole, whose husband was one of the miners killed, is typical of how the families of the men killed were affected. Mrs. Cole sits with her seven months old baby on her lap, and her four year old son standing beside her. She sits and moans and rocks her body back and forth. She has not slept since the disaster. She goes to the little two-room shanty that is her home and prepares food for her two children. Then she comes back to the shafthead and sits. At night she puts the children to bed and comes to sit and wait.

Carl Ravord, 14, was made an orphan when his father was killed in the mine. His mother has been dead more than ten years. He wanders about on the mine workings with a set face, saying an occasional word to the men working the pumps, and asking the women who stand at the shafthead to go home. Carl's uncle, Gasper Revord, was also drowned.

HERE IS STATEMENT OF LLOYD GEORGE THAT STARTED THE STORM

Here is the statement made by Lloyd George in an interview which has aroused statesmen in England, France and the United States:

"There was the proposal for 15 years military occupation of the Rhine frontier by the allies. I was opposed to it. I was called away to London. When I returned I found that Wilson had surrendered to Clemenceau and thus the French gained that right to occupy the Rhine country. I have only quite recently discovered that during my absence in London, Clemenceau and Wilson signed a secret compact on this question."

DENBY'S PICNIC SPOILED

WASHINGTON.—The Teapot Dome scandal has called off Secretary of the Navy Denby's proposed trip to Cuba to watch fleet maneuvers.

A large company of American newspaper editors, invited by Denby to be his guests on the trip, will sail Sunday from Charleston, S. C., without their host.

Denby's office announced he had decided to remain in Washington because of the Senate investigation. The editors will be gone three weeks.

"BIG THREE" SECRET PACT STIRS WORLD

Wilson, Lloyd George Agreed to Ruhr Drive

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON.—A tremendous furor swept the British Isles and the continent today, on the heels of a charge by ex-premier Lloyd George that Woodrow Wilson and Clemenceau, during peace conference days, fixed up a secret pact behind his back whereby the American president agreed to occupation of the Rhineland by French troops for 15 years.

A sensation such as the Teapot Dome oil scandal created in the United States involved one after another of the prominent figures, who helped make the Versailles treaty.

Busy As Bee-Hives

The French and British foreign offices were busy as beehives; the former issued a flat denial of Lloyd George's charge; the latter put the matter up to the former prime minister for further explanation.

From Paris came an interview with "The Tiger," Clemenceau, denying Llody George's assertion; Andre Tardieu, who played a prominent part in peace conference proceedings, did not know of the pact.

The British press today printed at length everything Washington, New York, Paris and London had to say in conection with the alleged secret pact.

Meanwhile Lloyd George was pressed to produce the pact, or at least to answer the indignant denial of the French foreign office. He promised a statement later today.

What happened, in a nut shell, was this:

The French foreign offiice intends to publish a series of "yellow book," dealing with the making of the Peace of Versailles and sent Great Britain proofs, asking permission to publish them. These were sent on to Lloyd George, "out of courtesy, because in conjunction with President Wilson and Premier Clemenceau, he had been concerned in a discussion of the matter."

The "Yellow Book," presumably was to be France's apologia for occupation of the Rhineland and Ruhr. It was to show that Wilson and Lloyd George agreed.

Whether or not this is what the "Yellow Book" proofs contained, Lloyd George, upon receiving them, coincident with the death of Wilson, stated to newspaper correspondents that the secret pact agreeing to ocupation of the Rhine had been made while he was away from Paris.

The British foreign office has asked Lloyd George to reply to the French denials of his charge and announced it will probably get consent of the MacDonald government to publication of the "Yellow Book."

* * * *

Clemenceau Denies Story

PARIS.—Bristling savagely one minute, gruffly good-natured the next, Georges Clemenceau gave the lie direct to a statement credited to Lloyd George in an interview in the London Chronicle to the effect that "The Tiger" and Woodrow Wilson signed a secret pact during Versailles days.

"I never signed a secret treaty with anybody. I cannot understand Lloyd George's object is saying so," Clemenceau growled.

* * * *

Hunt In Wilson's Files.

Woodrow Wilson's private files may yield up an answer to the controversy now raging between London and Paris over Lloyd George's charge that Wilson and Clemenceau arranged a secret pact on the Rhineland occupation, while Lloyd George's back was turned.

What will now be done with those letters depends upon Mrs. Wilson's wishes. No decision will be reached for the present, it was indicated today.

Ford Needs 2,000,000 Tons Steel.

DETROIT, Mich.—Henry Ford will need 2,000,000 tons of steel in 1924, it is estimated by his statisticians, if the proposed schedule of 10,000 cars a day is carried thru. This means that the Ford factories will consume about 5 per cent of the total steel production of the United States, during the coming year.

Work Daily for "The Daily!"

"The Big Three"—Liars

Wilson, Lloyd George, Clemenceau—Betrayers of the Peace.

NOT the death of Woodrow Wilson, but the intended publication by the French government of a "Yellow Book" is responsible for the flood of charges, counter-charges and denials by capitalism's statesmen that now fill the press of the world and give additional insight into the workings of the international system of oppression and plunder.

The French government intended to show by documentary evidence that both Lloyd George and Woodrow Wilson agreed to the military guarantees for the payment of reparations that resulted in the occupation of the Ruhr and Rhineland, that disrupted the industrial and financial machinery of the capitalist world and that brought unimaginable misery, disease and starvation to millions of men, women and children in and out of Germany long after the war was ended and a peace treaty signed.

* * * *

Lloyd George has denounced the Ruhr invasion. He toured the United States to arouse sentiment against it and he made it an issue in the election campaign just fought in Great Britain.

Woodrow Wilson, the apostle of "a peace of understanding and not of vengeance," who posed as a friend of the German people, is now seen to have been not, as many thought, a weak opponent of French capitalism's bloody program, but one of the sponsors of that program.

We care not at all whether Woodrow Wilson and Clemenceau hatched this devilish scheme without consulting the slimy little spokesman of British imperialism; we do not care by what back-stairs maneuvering and bed-room diplomacy the plan of murdering untold numbers of workingmen and women and their children was brought into being so that the patriots of the stock markets and the exchanges could collect their interest and dividends.

We are not interested in knowing whether Lloyd George or his secretary were present when the lives of millions of workers and their children were weighed against the fortunes of the class that made the war but did not fight it. Nor are we interested in knowing whether the three men, Clemenceau, Wilson and Lloyd George, representing the great capitalist powers, had breakfasted well that morning and appeared with smiling faces and a white carnation in the buttonholes of their frock-coats.

* * * *

What we are interested in knowing, and it is well for the masses in England and America to know, is that during and for a long time after the war, they had at the head of their governments men who posed as humanitarian liberals, who denounced the bloodthirstyness of Clemenceau, who appealed to the peoples of the world in the name of justice and brotherhood, who stood forth as the champions of oppressed nationalities and who all the time were arranging, consulting upon and agreeing to a program of mass starvation and murder, enforced by bayonets and machine-guns, without parallel in the world's bloody history.

What was the object of this program, providing for the invasion and occupation of a conquered country which had acknowledged its defeat, overthrown the monarchy which had driven them to the shambles and set up the kind of government which the Wilsons and Lloyd Georges favored?

Its sole object, after the amount of reparations had been set at an impossible figure, the German people disarmed and back at work, was to enslave them to the Franco-German industrialists and financiers, to make them work at the point of the bayonet for the rest of their lives for their own and foreign masters.

Conceived in infamy, this scheme has all but brought France and England to bankruptcy, in the United States has ruined hundreds of thousands of farmers by demoralizing currency system and destroying markets.

Woodrow Wilson is dead and every effort is being made to enshrine him in the national sanctuary; Clemenceau and Lloyd George still live to curse their countries, but no maudlin regard for the memory of the dead or respect for the living should prevent the workers and farmers of the world from learning the lessons taught by the controversial deluge that floods the embassies of capitalist government the world over as one cornered diplomat tries to clear his skirts by laying the blame on a dead man and another, just as guilty, but more honest, involves both the dead and the living in the responsibility for the plot against the workers of all the world.

* * * *

The Teapot Dome scandal shows us our rulers participating in an outright theft of the nation's wealth. The governmental machinery of capitalism no longer works smoothly at home and the masses get a peep at their rulers without their robes of state.

The governmental machinery of capitalism no longer works smoothly in international affairs and the masses have an opportunity of seeing how their rulers have, as a political gesture—a "compromise," if you please—sold into slavery millions of workers and farmers of other lands while at home they voiced noble sentiments and called upon God to testify to their utter righteousness.

Let the good work go on. It began when the halo of divine right was torn from the brow of a king and the rising capitalist class came into its own.

It will end when, tired of the exploitation and wars carried on under the pretense of doing the people's will, fooled no longer by the lies of capitalism's hypocritical spokesmen, the working class dethrones its present rulers and puts them to work.

If they won't work—

"You talk too much and tell too many lies," said Friar T to the monk, "therefore, go and swim"

Mexican Huertista Troops Quit Puerto Mexico, Important Center

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW ORLEANS, La., Feb. 7.—It was learned from a reliable source this afternoon that the Mexican Huertista Fascisti troops are rapidly evacuating Puerto Mexico.

This is one of the most important strategic points in the territory recently occupied by the revolutionists and its evacuation is interpreted here as further evidence of the complete collapse of the Huertista counter-revolution

M. POINCARE SEES DEFEAT ON TAX BILL

Holds Power Only by Use of Trickery

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PARIS.—Premier Poincare remains in office today solely by virtue of a technicality and without the support of the majority of the deputies.

In a session of the chamber, the most stormy in recent years, Premier Poincare, after the debate on his new taxation bill, was saved by the fact that signers of the petition for a public vote on the question refrained from voting and thus left a quorum.

M. Poincare received 253 votes for his measure, the smallest number since he took the premiership two years ago. The whole left block in the chamber, 220 deputies, refrained from voting with the hope that a quorum would not be had. The leaders of the center parties, including Louis Loucheur, Andre Tardieu, Aristide Briand, the Marquis de Chambrun and M. Koltz voted against the government.

The fact that the rules of the chamber require that fifty signers of the petition must vote and automatically make a quorum is all that stands between Poincare and defeat.

Had all the deputies voted the premier would have had a majority of from three to five votes—a margin so small that his resignation would have been necessary.

The measure which passed by the technicality gives the government the right to institute certain economies and financial reforms by decree without appealing to the chamber of deputies.

There are 10 more clauses to be passed upon and after what was to all intents and purposes a defeat it is doubtful if Poincare will be able to secure approval for them.

The belief is growing here and has been immensely strengthened by the recent narrow escape of Poincare that his ship of state is due to founder soon upon the rock of the taxation question.

Kilts Will Whirl, War Pipes Shirl, at Scotch Ball

"Did you ever see a Scotchman without kilts?" asked our inquiring reporter.

"Thank the Lord, no," I replied, being of a very modest and retiring disposition, if you wish to put it that way. "I have seen them with kilts and camouflaged in more modern styles of haberdashery but my curiosity never prompted me to get beyond that."

"Oh, you somewhat exaggerated what I am trying to get to your comprehension," retorted our inquiring reporter, who is somewhat of a highbrow along with being inquisitive. "What I want to drive home is, that a Scotchman in his kilts and in something else are two entirely different propositions."

"Go ahead," I declared, being somewhat puzzled.

"Now, listen. A Scotch friend of mine, a carpenter by trade—never mind his name, invited me last year to a concert and dance given by his union. Such a night of fun I never enjoyed. Without the aid of even the tiniest morsel of liquid Scotch I laughed as never Harry Lauder giggled at his own jokes.

"The title of the affair was 'A Night in Scotland.' I left wishing that I could spend my lifetime there. Topping the list of entertainers was the Chicago Highlanders' Pipe Band. How they could play! Then came the pupils of the Minnie Dalgleish school of dancing and the Scottish entertainers. They danced Irish jigs, Scotch reels and sword dances and English clog dances. It was one exciting night."

Again this year the same friend accosted me somewhat abruptly and asked, "How would you like another night in Scotland?" "Lead me to it," I replied. Whereupon he sold me two tickets to a concert, which will be held in Wicker Park Hall, 2040 North Ave., tonight at 8 in behalf of the Progressive Building Trades Worker.

Juggling Muscle Shoals.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—The entire Muscle Shoals project would be turned over to a special governmental corporation, termed the Federal Chemical Corporation, by a bill introduced in the senate by Senator Norris, Nebraska, today. Under the terms of the bill the government would complete the construction of dams one and two. The corporation would take over the nitrate plants and the dams and sell fertilizer and power.

How many new readers have you secured for THE DAILY WORKER? Get another today.

U. S. Senator Couzens Shows Mellon, Treasury Head, Is Corporation Tool

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7—Charging Secretary of the Treasury Mellon with "playing directly into the hands of the corporations," Senator Couzens, Michigan, in another tax letter today said Mellon's laxity in enforcing the law is costing the government much revenue.

"It is the administrative provisions of the law and the lax enforcement which is cutting down the revenues, if they are being cut, as you claim," Couzens stated.

"You are directing no effort to get the corporations, but rather are playing directly into their hands. For example, you are selling billions of dollars of government securities at unreasonably high interest rates.

"It is estimated that you have paid the banks over one hundred million dollars in excessive interest rates and you did this even tho the banks pay no income or corporation taxes on government securities.

How Mellon Bank Escapes

"Your own bank, the Mellon National of Pittsburgh, holds nearly forty millions on which it pays no taxes whatsoever."

Couzens submitted two tax reduction proposals to Mellon:

1.—Tax all dividends and interest of personal holding companies on the same basis as individuals, or

2.—Raise corporation taxes from 12½ to 25 per cent if Congress reduces the maximum surtax to 25 per cent.

Rich Avoid Taxes.

Couzens cited Teapot Dome testimony to prove that rich individuals are avoiding the tax laws in various ways, especially by the formation of personal holding corporations, for their own personal stocks and bonds.

"The greatest loophole for avoiding surtaxes is the formation of holding companies in addition to the large number already in existence," Couzens wrote. "Will you tell me if there is any reason why they should not be taxed, or in other words, why corporations receive all the preference?"

TWO WISCONSIN CITIES IN SNOW FACING FAMINE

Rotary Plows in Battle with Big Drifts

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Feb. 7.—At least two Wisconsin cities isolated by the recent blizzard are reported facing food famine, according to meager reports trickling into Milwaukee with the partial resumption of crippled wire service.

These reports indicate that both Reedsville and Two Rivers are completely shut off from the outside world following the most severe blizzard in years, and have about exhausted certain necessary supplies and are in danger of a food shortage. Rotary snow plows today were attempting to crash thru the huge drifts in an effort to carry food and supplies to the inhabitants of the isolated cities.

Tugs with supplies were being sent from Manitowoc to Two Rivers in an effort to relieve the situation there. Trains running north out of Milwaukee have been at a standstill and due to the huge drifts have been unable to make any headway. Conditions unparalleled in almost half a century are reported in a blizzard-swept area.

Snow fell here again last night and with a good stiff northwest wind. railroad and interurban tracks which had been cleared of snow the night before, were again covered by new drifts today. The sky was leaden this morning and clouds were hanging low, giving indication of more snow during the day.

The DAILY WORKER serves you EVERY DAY. How have you served the DAILY WORKER today?

Bankers Alarmed as Pound Rises on Russ Recognition

NEW YORK.—According to information, communicated to The Federated Press from New York financial quarters, both the London City and Wall Street are contemplating an offensive against the pound sterling on the international money market. The recent sudden rise in sterling after the advent of a Labor government in Britain is looked upon with dismay by those New York bankers who are opposed to Russian recognition.

Coming immediately subsequent to the recognition of the Moscow regime by Britain, the rise in sterling is branded as "calculated to heighten not only British Labor, but also Soviet Russia's prestige."

Don't be a "Yes, But," supporter of The Daily Worker. Send in your subscription at once.

ANNA FRANCIS SLATER

The Daily Worker regrets to announce the death of Anna Francis Slater, head teacher of the United Workers' Sunday Schools and active worker in the revolutionary movement. She passed away after a brief illness. Her many friends extend their condolences to the bereaved husband, Thomas Slater, and her daughters, Alice, Dorothy, Isabel and Jean. She will be buried in Elmwood Cemetery, Saturday, 2 P. M., from her late residence, 648 North Leamington Avenue.

ROBBERS OF VETS FACING QUIZZERS ANOTHER MONTH

Wild Parties Will Be Investigated

The federal grand jury, which is investigating graft in the veterans' bureau of the government, will spend a month or more hearing witnesses and taking testimony, it was indicated yesterday. The investigation will be conducted along the same lines as was the investigation of the the bureau and its affairs while Charles A. Forbes was director.

"Witnesses from all parts of the United States have been subpoenaed to appear. The hearings are being conducted with unusual secrecy.

One of the first witnesses who was called was Elias Mortimer, who testified before the senate committee that he had given Forbes a bribe of $5,000 in the Drake hotel in Chicago, in order to get certain contracts.

The managers and owners of the Drake hotel are also called before the grand jury to testify concerning certain wild drunken parties Forbes gave at the Drake hotel.

The veterans' bureau handled $17,000,000, which was appropriated for the building of hospitals and to provide additional medical care for disabled world war veterans. Forbes is accused of getting away with a good part of the money, and of receiving bribes from contractors to whom he awarded jobs.

Forbes bragged that he would be made secretary of the interior after Albert Fall resigned. The exposure of the senate committee came just a little too early to permit him to get that job from his friend Harding, who was then president.

Public Ownership Peril Horrifies Plute Statesmen

(By The Federated Press)

WASHINGTON.—In reporting favorably to the house a proposed constitutional amendment forbidding the issuance of tax-exempt securities, the majority of the ways and means committee, led by Chairman Green, gives away their most significant motive in these words:

"It (exemption of public bonds from taxation) also operates as an inducement to every municipality to have all kinds of public utilities owned and operated by the municipality itself, . . . It is obvious that this condition of affairs makes it difficult for public utilities privately conducted to maintain their financial condition, for just in proportion as the money can be obtained cheaper on bonds that are tax exempt, the rate becomes higher on those which are subject to levy."

In other words, abolish tax exempt securities, and kill this dangerous movement for public ownership of public utilities!

Russia Won the War, Admits the Chicago Tribune

Asking the question, Who Won the War, the Chicago Tribune, the loudest jingo in the middle west during hostilities, declares editorially (Feb. 6, 1924):

Our own modest opinion, ripened by observation of events since Nov. 11, 1918, is that nobody won the war. The war, it seems to us, was not won, but lost, and the loss is pretty widely distributed among all concerned. We might make an exception in the case of the bolshevik party in Russia. As for the rest of us it seems to us extremely desirable to rid ourselves of the victory delusion.

Now Heads Bank.

ST. LOUIS.—Edward J. Manion, president, Order Railroad Telegraphers, has been re-elected president of the Telegraphers' National Bank, Leonard J. Ross, grand secretary, O. R. T., will serve another term as vice. president and cashier of the labor bank. The bank showed deposits of $3[illegible]69,177.08 on Dec. 31.

"Bill the Fat," Supreme Court Head, Goes to Bed After Eating Too Much

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7—William H. Taft, former President and now Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court, will be required to rest for a period as the result of an attack of indigestion.

Mr. Taft today was reported at his home to be about the same as terday when he was too ill to attend the funeral of the late President lson.

SOLONS FREE FALL TO GET HIM LATER

Doheny Registers One More Memory Lapse

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON.—Albert B. Fall, former secretary of the interior, was released today from his subpoena by the senate committee investigating the naval oil reserve scandal.

The committee decided not to try to question Fall further, because it thought that, if he was compelled to testify, he might claim immunity from prosecution in court.

The action of the committee was taken on advice of Atlee Pomerene and Silas Strawn, the special counsel selected by President Coolidge, but not yet confirmed by the senate.

One ground on which Fall last week refused to answer the committee's questions was that he might incriminate himself.

Acting upon the advice of Pomerene and Strawn, Senator Walsh of Montana, chief investigator, proposed a motion to the committee in executive session, stating that, as there was a chance of Fall escaping legal prosecution, the subpoena which would have required his presence before the committee tomorrow morning, be vacated. This motion was adopted without objection.

Exchange of Compliments

Debate started in the senate today when Walsh had an editorial read into the record. The editorial accused the Republicans of "playing politics in Teapot Dome."

Senator Willis, Ohio, Republican, answered this by reading a speech at the last Democratic convention, nominating Doheny as a vice presidential candidate. The speech lauded Doheny.

"I am glad to say that the Democratic convention almost unanimously rejected that nomination," Senator Ashurst, Arizona, Democrat, declared.

"I state it as a fact that Mr. Doheny turned against the Democratic party in the last campaign and voted for Mr. Harding," Senator Harrison, Mississippi, said.

"I would like to inquire if there was any reference in that nominating speech to the skill of the proposed candidate in bribing Republican cabinet officers?" Senator Glass, Virginia, Democrat, asked.

The Walsh resolution, calling upon the interior department to bring court proceedings to determine legal title of sections 16 and 36 of Naval Reserve No. 1 in California, was then adopted without objection.

It has been claimed that these two sections were being drained, and that this caused Fall to lease the entire reserve to Doheny.

Reed Unloads

Senator Reed, Missouri, Democrat, made a fiery speech denouncing the leases.

"We are about to decide whether oil kings and cabinet officers are immune from the laws that govern the common people," Reed said. "This is one of the most gigantic steals of history."

Doheny's Poor Memory

Edward L. Doheny, lessee of two naval reserves, today corrected his testimony regarding the amount of committee, stated he had paid McAdoo, as a legal retainer.

Doheny, in a letter to Senator Lenroot, chairman of the senate money he has paid William G. McAdoo $150,000, instead of $250,000, as he previously testified.

McAdoo's yearly retainer is $25,000, instead of $50,000, Doheny wrote.

The senate today, without debate, adopted a resolution by Senator La Follette, continuing thru the present congress the power of the senate public lands committee to investigate the oil scandal.

No Ban on Conference.

WASHINGTON.—Fear that the government might block the wage scale conference scheduled to take place in Florida on Feb. 11th between representatives of the coal operators and the United Mine Workers of America were dispelled when Secretary of Commerce Hoover announced that the administration had approved the conference.

Noted Economist Dies.

NEW LONDON, Conn., Feb. 7—Dr. Henry Crosby Emery, internationally known economist, died of pneumonia aboard the steamship President Lincoln, enroute from Shanghai to San Francisco, according to a radio forwarded his sister, Mrs. Francis G. Allison, in Providence, R. I., today. The body was buried at sea.

Russian Trade Delegation Coming

NEW YORK.—The Federated Press is informed that a Russian Trade delegation, headed by A. A. Yazikov, is on its way to Canada. The delegation includes two representatives of the Russian department for foreign trade, as well as a secretary. It is believed that the mission's departure from England has been delayed, owing to the illness of one of the members.

Doesn't Need Money Now.

MIDDLESBORO, Ky., Feb. 7.—Gustave Salomez refused to leave the poor house today to claim $1,000,000 estate he has inherited.

"I don't want the money—I've been dodging it for thirty years," said Salomez, who went to th[illegible] house when he was unable to earn a living by painting houses.

Cold Eyes of Witnesses Watch Pussy Choke in Lethal Chamber Where Human Beings Perish Today

(Special to The Daily Worker)

CARSON CITY, Nev.—A "rehearsal of death" was held at the Nevada State Penitentiary here today to assure officials in charge of the Lethal gas execution of Gee Jon, Chinese, and Thomas Russell, Mexican, condemned murderers, that there will be no hitch in the grim business set for tomorrow morning.

All preparations so far as E. B. Walker, cyanic fumigation operator, could determine, were completed.

He tested the hydro-cyanic gas tanks which will force the gas into the death chamber in a fine spray to deal death to the two men, went over every inch of the cell surface to find leaks and made sure that the door would seal promptly.

A cat was placed in the death cell, the gas turned on and thru the glass windows, where witnesses will watch the passing of the two murderers, they observed the passing of the cat.

STANDARD OIL HAS MONOPOLY ON CRUDE OIL

So. Dak. Governor Asks Coolidge to Act

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PIERRE, S. D., Feb. 7—Gov. W. H. McMaster has demanded that President Coolidge act to smash the alleged corner of the crude oil market by Standard Oil.

In a telegram to the Chief Executive the South Dakota gasoline "trust buster," asserted it was the duty of the federal government to protect the interests of the public.

"August 7, 1923, as Governor of the State of South Dakota I started a fight against excess profiteering in the sale of gasoline with the result that the price was reduced in this state from 26.6 cents to 16 cents a gallon," he wired President Coolidge.

"If a state government has performed its duty in preventing excess profiteering in the distribution of gasoline within the state shall not the federal government likewise perform its duty and prevent excess profiteering in the refining of gasoline? This is a commodity which is a daily necessity in the lives of the American people.

"It affects 90 per cent of our homes.

"Will you not make a reality of your statement to the effect that the people are supreme?"

Mr. Coolidge will notify Governor McMasters that a searching inquiry will be made without delay.

* * * *

Another "Thoro Investigation".

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7—President Coolidge today directed the federal trade commission and the Department of Justice to make a thoro investigation immediately of charges that the Standard Oil Company has raised the price of gasoline at the refineries 130 per cent. The charges were made in a telegram sent the President by Governor McMasters, South Dakota.

GERMANS' LACK OF GRIEF BRINGS RAGE OF LEGION

Fire Envoy; Starve Country, Is Cry

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON.—Smarting under the German ambassador's refusal to take any official part in the earlier mourning demonstrations for the 14-point betrayer of his country, Washington is considering the most severe retaliatory measures, it was learned today.

Pressure is being brought to bear on cabinet members to cancel all German relief plans as a punishment on the nation whose government failed to fall in with the public display of grief for the death of the man who symbolized America at war. The American Legion is urging that Ambassador Wiedfeldt be given his passports at once.

Wiedfeldt's attitude was in obedience to the express commands of the Berlin government, which forbids him to take any official part in the Wilson mourning. The German finally yielded to the threats of a mob, which had gathered in front of his embassy building, and to the frowns of his diplomatic colleagues sufficiently to half mast the flag the noon Wilson was buried, and he had a florist charge a wreath to his personal expenses.

The outcry against the ambassador is said to have been encouraged by Attorney General Daugherty's jackals, who are anxious to distract attention from the scandal which is engulfing their paymaster.

It is the old way of the politician-grafter: Howl patriotism so loud that the tones of the graft indictments will be drowned.

PAINTERS' UNION SAYS TRIBUNE'S STORY IS FALSE

Was Attempt to Force Demand Withdrawal

Statements appearing in yesterday's Chicago Tribune saying that the Painters Union of Chicago, will demand $1.50 an hour and that the Chicago locals of the International Brotherhood of Painters, Paperhangers and Decorators will break from the A. F. of L. unless the question of the rival building trades councils in Chicago is settled to their satisfaction were branded as "lying propaganda" by officials of the Painters Union yesterday.

The union wage scale committee is still meeting with the bosses and has not yet settled with them on any question and have not made recomendations to the various locals of the Painters District Council. The question of the dual building trades council has just been taken up with the International officers of the Painters union at Lafayette, Ind. The painters district council belongs to the anti-Landis award council and are demanding that the question of the two building trades councils be settled by the building trades department of the A. F. of L.

The lying statement that the painters would demand $1.50 an hour was used as an excuse in the Tribune to say that "such an increase would stop the larger part of construction (of building) overnight."

Emile Arnold, business agent of local No. 275 of the Painters, said that the statements appearing in the Tribune were intended to lead the painters to drop any demands they might intend to make for an increase in wages by saying all building construction would stop if the increase was granted.

The Tribune quotes Arthur Wallace who they say is of the "Carpenters" district council as authority for the statement the painters will demand $1.50 an hour. Wallace is an official of the Painters' district council, not the carpenters, and he said that he was not quoted correctly in the statements attributed to him.

At present not all the painters' local unions have voted on the question of the wages to be asked under the agreement now pending between the painters and the bosses. The wage scale committee will make certain recommendations to the local unions shortly and the district council of the union will conduct a referendum on the recommendations of the scale committee and then instruct them accordingly.

Preachers Speak Their Minds.

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—The Rev. Baxter Waters, a local parson, was haled before Circuit Judge Landon a few days ago and rebuked for alleged criticism of the courts from his pulpit. Now the whole Kansas City clergy is up in arms and declares discussion of civic affairs from the pulpits will continue. Backed by several attorneys who hold that Waters did not libel the judiciary, the preachers are speaking their minds.

"If it can be done by education THE DAILY WORKER can do it".

DIRT FARMERS ABSENT AT N. D. N.P. LEAGUE MEET

Only Four Delegate from Trade Unions

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BISMARCK, N. D.—The state convention of the Non-Partisan Leagu of North Dakota is in session her with 97 delegates representing mos of the 53 counties in the state present.

Only four of the delegation ar trade union members sent by th labor organizations, which are ver weak in North Dakota. Many o the delegates give the impression o hopelessly milling around the ol Nonpartisan League program whic has become a dead letter. Thes delegates are still clinging to ol hopes and plans and are in despai

Dirt Farmers Not There.

On the whole the delegation doe not represent the dirt farmers o the state who perhaps, have been hi harder by the farm depression tha the farmers of any other state. Mos of the delegates gathered at Bismarck don't speak for the mass o dirt farmers.

Many delegates have inflated political ambitions of their own. The seem to be more concerned wit their own immediate political ambitions than with the critical condition of the poor farmers of thei state.

Many of them are looking for way out of their own economic hardships and are planning to use th convention in order to get themselve elected to political office and thu free themselves from their presen farm troubles. Hence these del gates are not showing much inte est in the urgent problems confron ing the farmers of the state.

But this very bankruptcy of th League program and some of it old standbys is creating a stron sentiment for the organization of State Farmer-Labor Party at thi convention. Those delegates wh represent the dirt farmers are hopeful that the obvious failures of th office seekers will make it impossible for them to hold back the convention from taking this step towards effective Farmer-Labor unity

Coolidge Endorsement Up.

A sharp fight is also looked fo by everybody on the situation created by the Coolidge endorsemen at the meeting of the Republica State Central Committee in this cit last December.

There is no doubt that this actio of the State Central Committee wil bring on a real fight. All the delegates feel that this fight cannot b avoided. Many are preparing t jump hard on Mr. Roy Frazier, th chairman of the State Committe and his lieutenants who were responsible for spreading the false notio that the farmers of North Dakot are for Coolidge.

Myerscough Will Speak Tonight at Amalgamated Forun

Thomas Myerscough, militant mine who was expelled by the Lewis machine for opposing corruption in th Pittsburgh district, speaks before th open forum of Amalgamated Lo No. 39 at Ashland Auditorium night at 8 o'clock.

Myerscough will talk on the "Left Wing at the Miners' Convention", a subject he knows thoroly. The ope forums of Local No. 39 have been very successful this year, hundreds of workers attending. Discussion follows the addresses of invited speakers.

Strike Against Short Weights.

MURPHYSBORO, Ill. — When a checkweighman employed by the Western Coal and Mining Company short weighed the employes of that company working at the Bush Mine No., 2 the miners demanded his discharge by the company and on their refusal to do so 700 miners quit work.

The dispute was referred to the executive board of District 12 for settlement.

DOUGLAS DAY CELEBRATION
The Liberal Culture Society
At the
Wendell Phillips High School Auditorium
Prairie Ave. (Pershing Road) and 39th Street
SUNDAY NIGHT, FEBRUARY 10TH, 1924
At 7:30 o'clock
ROBERT MINOR, Editor of the Liberator, Orator of day
Miss CORNELIA LAMPTON, Piano Soloist;
Mme. ETHYLE GUEVARA, Soprano;
Mr. McKINLEY WHITE, Baritone.

A Night in Scotland
With the Chicago Highlanders' Pipe Band, Pupils of the Minnie Dalgleish School of Dancing and the Scottish Entertainers
February 8tb, at 8 P. M. Wicker Park Hall, 2040 West North Ave.
Under the Auspices of The Progressive Building Trades Worker
ADMISSION 50 CENTS
DANCE UNTIL 1 A. M.

TEAPOT OILMAN TELLS HOW TO PURCHASE PRESS

Buy Advertising and Get News, He Says

(By The Federated Press)

MINNEAPOLIS.—"The co-operation between the news and advertising departments of our newspapers is surprising."

The above statement sounds as if it might have emanated from some radical soapboxer whose oratory is to overthrow the republic before breakfast, doesn't it? And yet it isn't. On the contrary it is the carefully prepared statement of one of Minneapolis' most respected business men.

It is the statement of Paul E. Hadlick, secretary, Minnesota Petroleum Association, a branch of the organization controlled by the so-called independent oil men, who recently have been figuring in the Teapot Dome scandal in congress. Hadlick is one of their most influential officials, and he knows all there is to know about American daily newspapers. So he goes a bit farther and declares that when the advertising contract is safely in the business office of the newspaper, the editors very readily accept publicity articles submitted by the paying advertiser.

Hadlick has just sent out the monthly bulletin of the Minnesota Petroleum Association. It goes to all the members, who are expected to follow its suggestions and avail themselves of Hadlick's services. The bulletin is dated Jan. 28, and is No. 2.

"Unodubtedly you will do some advertising in the near future," suggests Hadlick. "The co-operation between the news and advertising departments of our newspapers is surprising. The secretary will be glad to help any member in the preparation of publicity articles about the industry generally. Newspapers readily accept such articles when advertising contracts are signed."

* * *

Oil Fights Workmen's Compensation

MINNEAPOLIS. — The Minnesota Petroleum Association, composed of powerful oil men of the state, is preparing to join in the attack upon the Minnesota workmen's compensation law. A circular which has been sent to members from the association headquarters, 638 Builders' Exchange here, includes a questionnaire designed to help Secretary Paul E. Hadlick conduct the fight.

"The workmen's compensation law in Minnesota," he says, "is about as hard on the employer as any in the union. A recent amendment at the last legislature increases the employers' liability so that with the revision in rates now being made, the present rate of $1.50 per hundred for oil jobbers is apt to be increased. The secretary desires actual facts and experiences with which to make a fight not only against a higher rate but, if possible, for a lower rate. Please co-operate by answering all questions and sending them to the secretary. Your individual replies will be treated confidentially."

Hadlick wants statements for the years 1918, 1919, 1920, 1921, 1922 and 1923, showing the payrolls of oil men, premiums they have paid on workmen's compensation insurance and losses paid by insurance companies.

Middle-West Gives Stirring Greeting to "Fifth Year" Film

"The Fifth Year," a motion picture of conditions in Russia since the famine which is being put out by the Friends of Soviet Russia and Workers Germany, is meeting with general approval all thru the middle west where it is being shown now.

Showings of the picture have been arranged by Fred Biedenkapp in places as far apart as Louisville, Ky., and Duluth, Minn. Biedenkapp has had the co-operation of all sorts of organizations of workers in the various cities he visited to arrange showings.

Feb. 14, the "Fifth Year" will be shown in Muncie, Ind., under the auspices of the local F. S. R.

In Dayton, Ohio, on Feb. 15, the picture will be shown under the joint auspices of the F. S. R. and various local Socialists.

In Louisville, Ky., arrangements were first made to show the picture in a Unitarian Church, but the church backed down and the Y. M. H. A. hall was secured and the "Fifth Year" will be shown there, Feb. 18.

Governor Len Small has expressed his intention of seeing the picture when it is shown in Springfield, Ill., on Feb. 22. The Chatterton Theater, the largest in the city has been rented for this showing. Gov. Small said that he wants to get a real idea of conditions in Russia, and is going to see if the "Fifth Year" will help him form one.

Other dates are: Feb. 24, Duluth, Minn.; Feb. 25, Madison, Wis., where many students at the University of Wisconsin are helping to make the showing a success; Feb. 26, Ironwood, Wis.; Feb. 27, Superior, Wis.; Feb. 29, Ely, Minn.

The Finnish workers in Wisconsin end Minnesota, are working hard to put the picture across and make all the showings a success.

How many of your shop-mates read THE DAILY WORKER. Get one of them to subscribe today.

$1,100,000,000 Luxuries Imported in 1923 by U. S. Ruling Class; Have Half the Diamonds of the World

By LELAND OLDS.

(Federated Press Industrial Editor)

Diamonds, pearls, jewelry of all kinds, precious metals and silks in quantities undreamed of by Aladdin are pouring into the United States to deck the women of American men of wealth who have attained world power on the basis of exploited American labor.

These vast importations of luxuries reached a total of $1,100,000,000 in 1923. Such tribute does not differ a particle from the precious stones, silks, ostrich plumes and sweet smelling ointments that came in tribute to the kings of Babylon, Thebes or to the imperial oligarchy of Rome centuries ago.

Half the World's Diamonds

The enormous wealth of the upper classes in America today is indicated by the possession of one-half of all the diamonds in the world. Women of the leisure class can sparkle of an evening with approximately $2,000,000,000 worth of diamonds if they deck themselves at one time with all these jewels that repose in safes, strong boxes and safe deposit valts.

Today American wealth is importing from 80 to 90% of the world's annual diamond output, according to figures made public by the U. S. department of commerce. Diamonds imported in 1922, were valued at $52,000,000 while for 1923, the figure will reach $65,000,000.

Perhaps nothing more clearly reflects the rapid rise of American capital to a position of dominance in the economic imperialism which today shapes the destiries of all peoples than the rapid growth in the importation of precious stones. Figures compiled by the National City Bank of New York show that imports of precious stones have grown from $15,000,000 for the year 1900, to $105,000,000 in 1919. The depression of 1921, brought some falling off but with the revival of 1922-23 the tribute in precious stones is again mounting.

"Pearls, too," says the bank, "have greatly increased in popularity since 1914." In fact since that date which marks the beginning of the rise of our financial dynasty to world leadership this country has imported $70,000,000 worth of genuine pearls.

$2,000,000,000 In Two Years

Precious metals, other jewelries, costly feathers, furs, silks, works of art and perfumes are also shown in the statements issued by the department of commerce bringing the imports of luxuries during the last two years to a total value of $2,000,000,000.

These luxuries are either purchased in exchange for the products of American labor which have been invested overseas. The surplus incomes which enable the well-to-do to purchase these luxuries tend directly to the impoverishment of the wage earners who cannot afford to purchase jewels and silks and furs and ostrich plumes. For the demand for luxuries diverts labor and capital from the production of necessities to the production of luxuries. As a result the supply of necessities is reduced, the prices charged for necessities rise, and the average wage will not provide as good a living. This is the conclusion of Prof. N. H. Comish of the Oregon Agricultural college in his book on the Standard of Living. He adds that at present the poor have barely sufficient funds to purchase the necessities of life.

As in the past a leisure class with plenty of income to permit of luxury and display is balanced by a working class which can scarcely command the bare necessities of a frugal existence.

Ohio Coal Miners Join in Fight Back of Michigan Case

Ohio coal miners have entered the fight against the persecution of militant labor leaders under the so-called "criminal syndicalism" laws. Local Union No. 5497, of the United Mine Workers of America, Powhatan Pt., Ohio, has pledged its full support to William Z. Foster, C. E. Ruthenberg and the 30 other Communists arrested by the Burns-Daugherty stool-pigeons in Michigan.

Moreover, the union has given concrete evidence of that support in the form of a check for $119 mailed to the office of the Labor Defense Council, 166 W. Washington St., Chicago, to be used in the defense of the Michigan cases.

At the last meeting of the local, Richard Brown delivered a warm address to the members, after which they voted to check off one dollar from each man's pay and contribute it to the Labor Defense Council. Nate Vanaman, financial secretary of the Powhatan Pt. organization, forwarded the money, together with a letter of encouragement.

* * * *

Hear Ruthenberg Appeal March 1st

Because of the congested condition of the court calendar, the appeal of C. E. Ruthenberg in the Michigan Supreme Court, will be held over until March 1. The hearing was scheduled for this month, but it has been postponed with the assent of both sides. That the prosecution intends to jail all the 32 defendants in the "Michigan cases" if it possibly can, is illustrated by the care which the prosecuting attorneys are taking in the preparation of their brief. I. E. Ferguson, one of the lawyers for the defense, reports that the prosecution's brief has not yet been presented. He adds that the State atorneys are determined to press the Ruthenberg case to its conclusion, irrespective of delays.

Amalgamated Local No. 39 Plans Big Support for 'Daily'

Local 39, of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, is squarely behind the DAILY WORKER and mean to see that all the workers in their local buy and read it daily. This is the largest local in the Amalgamated in Chicago.

At the last regular meeting it was decided to set aside 15 minutes at each meeting for the discussion of plans for increasing the circulation of the DAILY WORKER among the clothing workers of Chicago. The time set aside for the DAILY WORKER at the first meeting was taken up by the distribution of subscription books to the active members of the local.

The executive committee of the local was instructed to call a meeting of all the shop chairmen of the local and have them plan ways of pushing the sale of the DAILY WORKER in the shops.

The local also voted solidly to have the next national convention of the Amalgamated held in Philadelphia.

Changes His Confession.

CANTON, O., Feb. 7.—A man giving his name as Joseph Pierce, 31, brought here from Wooster after admitting a part in the slaying on Jan. 30 of Miss Florence Nitzman, late last night changed his original confession made to police at Wooster, and implicated a companion who, he says, actually committed the crime.

A thousand new members wanted for the "I-want-to-make-THE DAILY WORKER-grow" club. Write for

Carrillo's Death to Bring Reprisal by Mexican Labor

By BERTRAM D. WOLFE.

(Staff Correspondent of The Federated Press)

MEXICO CITY.—Felipe Carrillo is dead. Heron Proal is living. Unquestioned testimony of eye-witnesses removes all doubt in both cases. The details are only too well verified of how Felipe was tried in the morning and shot in the afternoon. With him were shot three of his brothers and many other Yucatan labor leaders. The Confederation of Labor is planning a punitive expedition into Yucatan.

Heron Proal is alive. That is equally certain. He remains in Vera Cruz, having recently left jail on bail after being thrown into prison on a trumped-up charge. The bail is guaranteed by the printing press belonging to "El Frente Unico," Communist daily of Vera Cruz.

Informants that seem to me entirely credible, being enemies of the rebel government, assure me that no labor leaders were killed in the port of Vera Cruz, tho many were jailed.

The well-beloved Felipe Carrillo has already been paid the highest honors that the Mexican folk can pay to one of their heroes. He has been made the subject of a Corrido or Mexican popular broadsheet ballad. These ballads are the newspapers, magazines, histories, poetry and music of the Mexican popular classes. All of their "valientes" (brave men) have many such ballads dedicated to them. Pancho Villa comes first in the number of contemporary penny ballads dealing with his exploits. Zapata comes second. Now Felipe Carrillo, martyr governor of Yucatan, enters the hall of fame and secures a place in the memories of the simple folk whose whole literature is found in corridos with "La Muerte de Felipe Carrillo."

German Bosses Stabilize Mark; Enslave Workers

(By The Federated Press)

BERLIN.—The invisible empire of finance in Germany has found a useful tool for the advancement of its interests in the new Rentenbank created by the government and secured by mortgages upon industry and agriculture. It is the Rentenbank which made possible the stabilization of the German mark.

The price of this stabilization, however, is the enslavement of Germany to industrial and agricultural barons. The directors of the Rentenbank, recruited from the ranks, chiefly, of these two powerful groups, are assuming more and more to dictate government policies. At present their slogan is "reduction of the number of government employes," and as a supplementary slogan they add, "removal of officials with party leanings."

In practice this means the removal of Socialist, Communist and liberal officials who have believed it their duty in the new republican state to be active politically as citizens. The reactionary bureaucrat of former times has refrained from political participation largely because he was waiting for the swing to the right that has now come.

Cleveland Labor Fights Dope.

CLEVELAND, O., Feb. 7.—Cleveland Federation of Labor will attempt to line up Ohio labor to urge congress to enact the proposed Porter anti-narcotic resolution, providing for an international conference to check the "dope" traffic and to restrict the manufacture of narcotics. Resolution favoring the bill was adopted here last night.

Get unity thru the Labor Party!

FREE PRESS IN MEXICO WHILE CIVIL WAR RAGES

Obregon Gives Rein to Hostile Papers

By BERTRAM D. WOLFE.

(Staff Correspondent of The Federated Press)

MEXICO CITY.—At the outbreak of the revolution here, the president asked the chamber of deputies for the suspension of civil guarantees. When opposition was manifested, he withdrew the request. Shortly after he issued a statement to press correspondents that the freedom of the press would be completely respected. In so far as has been in his power, he has made good his word.

The result is that a half dozen scandal sheets of ephemeral existence subsist in the capital on the doubtful trade of rumor mongering. Daily they appear, "El Manana," "El Omega," "La Epoca," "La Revolucion" and a half dozen more, with startling headlines of new rebellions, of assassinations, of tremendous defeats for the government forces, of 30,000 fascists being at the gates of the city, of the governments moving to Queretero—but nobody pays much attention to them. In addition, big dailies like "El Universal" pursue a scarcely veiled policy none too friendly toward the government, nevertheless with scrupulous attention to accuracy.

There have been a few attacks on the liberty of the press but never by the authorities of the central government. "El Manana" being only a block away from the headquarters of the Mexican Federation of Labor, was the victim of "direct action" as they call it here, its machinery being smashed by an incognito band at night. The band is not making great efforts to preserve its incognito. However, the paper is out again. In Tampico the commanding officer of the garrison closed up a big daily and carried off part of its machinery. This was reported to the Union of Newspapermen here and they adopted a unanimous protest which they ordered published in all dailies in the capital and which they also sent by telegraph to the president.

Federated Press Accuracy Stands Up Under Test

By CARL HAESSLER

(Federated Press Industrial Editor)

CHICAGO. — Two recent attempts to impeach the accuracy of Federated Press news reporting have failed to register. One met defeat at the United Mine Workers' Convention at Indianapolis and the other was officially scotched by the secretary of the Vancouver Trades and Labor council.

The Indianapolis attempt was staged by Ben Williams, an international organizer, who tried to convict Tom Tippett, F. P. staff correspondent, of false reporting when he covered the Taylorville, Ill., subdistrict convention. Williams cited an anti-administration story about the Tennessee district in a non-labor paper and said the editor had told him that Tippett wrote it. Tippett immediately told Williams that he had not written such a story and also that there had been no anti-administration resolution on the subject by the subdistrict convention at Taylorville. Williams stuck to his version.

On wiring to the editor of the paper in question, the Taylorville Courier, Tippett received the following telegram from him:

"Taylorville, Ill., 1924, Jan. 25, P. M., 4:46.

Tom Tippett, Federated Press Representative, Indianapolis, Ind.

Article in question was clipped from the Springfield, Ill., Register and was not given nor authorized by you or anyone else. No such resolution was passed by the subdistrict convention. Did not tell Williams that article was written or inspired by you.

LON E. MARTIN,
Editor Courier."

In addition, William Daech, Taylorville subdistrict president, stated on the Indianapolis convention floor that Tippett's reporting had been perfectly fair and above criticism. Allen Haywood, District No. 12 executive board members from the Taylorville field, and Herman Vonderlack, Taylorville delegate, supported Daech's position. Daech attempted to read the telegram into the Indianapolis convention record, but was ruled out of order.

The Vancouver episode dealt with the withdrawal of the indorsement from the British Columbia Federationist, formerly the official organ of the Vancouver Trades and Labor council. The F. P. carried the story of the withdrawal which was subsequently denied in the columns of a daily labor paper on the Pacific coast. The question of fact was settled in favor of the Federated Press by the following letter from Secy. P. R. Bengough, Vancouver Trades and Labor council:

"The report appearing in the Federated Press stating that the Vancouver Trades and Labor council had withdrawn its indorsement from the British Columbia Federationist is correct in every detail."

The original story had been sent in from Vancouver by Sydney Warren, F. P. staff correspondent.

Watch the "Daily Worker" for the first instalment of "A Week", the great epic of the Russian revolution, by the brilliant young Russian writer, Iury Libedinsky. It will start soon.

Machinists Join in Fight to Rid the City of Dangerous Firetrap Schools

Labor unions are becoming interested in the fire-trap schools of Chicago. They are not reassured by the whitewashing investigation being conducted by the board of education. The DAILY WORKER has been read by unionists and they know that the board of education is trying to dodge and continue its policy of economy at the risk of the lives of the children of the workers.

Lodge 478, of the International Association of Machinists, adopted the following resolution without a dissenting vote:

"Whereas, the chief engineer of the Board of Education and the bureau of fire prevention of the fire department have both repeatedly said that more than fifty public school buildings in Chicago are firetraps and unfit for use as schools, and

"Whereas, most of the unsafe unsanitary firetrap school buildings are in working class neighborhoods and are attended by the children of workers,

"Therefore be it Resolved that we, the members of Lodge 478, of the International Association of Machinists, protest against the continued use of such school buildings and the placing of the children of the workers in constant danger of their lives, and be it

"Further Resolved, that we demand that a bond issue be authorized and floated large enough to furnish a fund sufficient to replace all unsafe, and firetrap schools by new, modern and fireproof buildings."

Copies of the resolution were sent to the City council of Chicago and the President of the Board of Education.

Negro Organizations Forming United Front Against Lynchers and Klan at All-Race Assembly Next Week

The eyes of millions of Negroes will be on Chicago all thru the coming week while the first "All-Race Assembly," or Sanhedrin, will hold its sessions and seek to build a united front of all Negro organizations against the bitter persecution now being carried on against the still enslaved race.

More than a hundred delegates are expected from the organizations that are coming together for the first time in a common defense grouping. Colored delegates from the Workers Party will be there; delegates from the African Blood Brotherhood; from the Friends of Negro Freedom, the International Uplift League, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the National Equal Rights League, the National Race Congress and other organizations.

Day sessions will be held thru the week at the Wabash Avenue branch of the Y. M. C. A., at 3763 South Wabash avenue; evening sessions open to the public, at Wendell Phillips High School, 39th St., and Prairie Ave. Kelly Miller of Howard University, Washington, D. C., will preside.

The entire week will be known as "Negro Week" by the hosts of colored people, who are behind this effort to unite and organize their forces against murder, disfranchisement and peonage. Thruout the large Chicago area on the south side, referred to by capitalist newspapers as the "Black Belt" meetings will be held to further the unity program of the Sanhedrin.

Minor, Fort-Whiteman, Speak

Robert Minor and Lovett Fort-Whiteman will speak to a mass meeting of Negroes and Whites in Wendell Phillips High School, this Sunday evening. The mass meeting is being called in honor of Frederick Douglas, that great negro who worked so effectively for abolition long before Lincoln penned his document. Minor and Lovett Fort-Whiteman will tell of Douglas's daring escape across tne Mason and Dixon line and the brilliant services he rendered in organizing the forces of abolition and the retaliatory efforts of the slave owners to have him returned under the Fugitive Slave Law.

Lynching, Ku Kluxism, segregation, disfranchisement, unequal enforcement of the law and peonage are cited as evils against which the All Race Assembly must fight in the original call sent out for the Sanhedrin. The fight for industrial betterment will be equally emphasized. The call, which is signed by representatives of the organizations listed above, read in part:

For Emancipation, Says Call

"The world today has come to a critical period of its existence. Our race likewise has reached a crucial situation. The promises of amelioration and of full citizenship so easily made during the critical period of the Great World War have failed of fulfillment. In this time of readjustment there is growing a very menacing spirit of animosity against the Race and a determination to thrust the Negro down into the most servile and degrading status and to maintain him there forever.

"Now while world readjustment is in progress and when every other oppressed group is exerting itself to the utmost to gain its rights and liberties, the Negro Race must bestir itself, must concentrate its best thought and energy to withstand the terrible onslaughts made against it and secure its due and right-status: equal manhood rights and opportunities in every department of life. The Race must be stimulated to utilize all available opportunities for constructive endeavor and must be brought into harmonious working relationships with the white race.

"The need is urgent, nay imperative, then, for the assembling of a national All-Race Assembly to consider the present position of the Race, to ferret out and unmask the hostile forces arrayed against it, to formulate a plan of defence and protection, to discover the forces, agencies and organizations which may be utilized in that defence, to effect a United Front of the Race, and to devise ways and means for full and compete emancipation.

ROCKEFELLER TO BUILD TENEMENTS FOR OIL SLAVES

Wants Bayonne Workers under Company Eye

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BAYONNE, N. J. — This squalid oil refining city, where Rockefeller's gunmen butchered eight workers at one volley in the 1915 strike, is to enjoy a little charity from the petroleum king. The Standard Oil company, faced with resentment at wretched living conditions, has announced, thru John D. Rockefeller, Jr., a program for the erection of model tenements for the employes of that concern.

Besides being slightly more sanitary than the quarters now furnished by independent landlords, it is believed by the personell department of the corporation that the new tenements will make for better company morale, and will enable the employers to maintain better supervision over their hands during the off-duty period when union agitators are likely to be most busy.

The present plans call for the erection of about 150 apartments of five and six rooms each. The tenements will be erected by the Bayonne Housing Corporation. The buildings will not be erected until certain changes are made in the building laws.

All Companies Behind Program

Behind the Bayonne Housing Corporation are the Bayonne Chamber of Commerce and a group of industries including the Standard Oil Company, the Tide Water Oil Company, the Vacuum Oil Company, the Pacific Coast Borax Company, the International Nickel Company, the Babcock & Wilcox Company, and the Americal Radiator Company.

The 1915 strike will go down in history as illustrating the brutality of the Standard Oil labor policy more effectually than any incident outside the Ludlow burnings. Strikers from the oil refineries of the Standard and Tidewater and other concerns were demonstrating on the street when the gunmen fired into them, from behind the twelve-foot stockade that encircled the refining properties.

Murders Were Unprovoked

Files of the New York Evening Sun and other capitalist papers admit that the shooting was unprovoked by any shooting on the part of the strikers, but following the murderous volley, which slew eight workingmen, strikers hunted up guns and fought back the gunmen. The 200 hired thugs had to keep close behind their bulwarks thereafter.

Wages, at the time of the 1915 strike, ranged from $6 to $9 a week.

2 Dead, 1 Hurt in Political Feud at Palmetto, La.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Feb. 7.—Louis Meyer, merchant, was dead today, the second victim of a gun battle resulting from a political feud in Palmetto.

Mrs. Roland Clark, candidate for Mayor of Palmetto, was killed, her daughter seriously wounded and Meyer fatally hurt in a fight Tuesday.

Meyer, wounded by a son of his two victims, was rushed here for medical treatment, but died from an operation last night.

Join the "I want to make THE DAILY WORKER grow" club.

MINES CLOSE AS SCAB SHOPMEN CRIPPLE PENNSY

Transportation Break-down Lays Off 4,000

By LELAND OLDS

(Federated Press Industrial Editor)

The Pennsylvania railroad has again fallen down on its job as a result of the bitter open shop policy which it has followed in defiance of the U. S. railroad labor board and the will of congress. The breakdown of its service to the Bicknel Ind., coal district forced the closing of all mines in the district and threw 4,000 miners out of work.

This debacle occurred when interstate commerce commission inspectors found ten locomotives operating in the district unsafe and ordered them out of service. It follows closely on the heels of train delays thruout the Indianapolis region where fifty engines were ordered out of service and of a serious wreck on the road in which both engineer and fireman were killed. Engine crews operating locomotives conditioned under the open shop regime on this railroad are forced to face an unnecessary risk.

Pennsy 100 Per Cent Unsafe

Coal producers in the Bicknel district are reported to be begging the railroad to bring its service to a par with that in other coal fields. Secy. W. M. Zelle, Knox Consolidated Coal Co., of this district, thinks "there is something very decidedly wrong" when Pennsylvania equipment is found to be 100 per cent unsafe, while other roads in the country are declared safe.

Yes, Mr. Zelle, and if you will call on the officers of the shop craft unions, they will tell you what is decidedly wrong. Not the government inspectors, but the determination of the management to crush independent labor organization among its shop employes and to substitute a servile shop force organized as a company union. The Pennsylvania has locked out its experienced shop employes and destroyed the morale which is nine-tenths of efficiency.

Zelle complains "our mines depend upon the Pennsylvania for car supply and have only been able to operate three days a week for the last two weeks." Twice the miners have had to walk home because there were not fit locomotives to pull the miners' train. On one day work was stopped at 11 a. m. for lack of cars. This is a sample of Pennsylvania "service."

Thousands Laid Off

Following a policy which considers profits of absentee owners more important than steady wages to the men who keep the road in condition the Pennsylvania recently laid off tens of thousands of employes shutting down at least 25 per cent of its equipment repair work. It took the lead in a similar fashion in 1920-21 when railroad executives were ordered to administer the "unemployment cure" to their employes as a means to wage deflation. This open shop attitude means that a faithful worker can count on no security of job other than such as the interests of the profit makers dictate.

The results appear clearly in the present predicament of important shippers. The business of coal operators has been severely hampered to permit an unwarranted saving in wages coupled with a willingness to add to the present margin of unemployment.

Big Australian Steal Exposed by Labor Members

(By The Federated Press)

MELBOURNE. — Labor members in the federal parliament are demanding an inquiry into the sale of saw mills purchased by the federal government some time ago for providing timber for the construction of homes for returned soldiers.

The mills were purchased in January, 1921, for $1,230,000 and have now been sold back to the original owners for $580,000—less than half the purchase price. Labor members contended that either too high a price was paid to the private owners in the first place, or the mills nave been sold back again to the former owners at less than half price.

Australian Unions Oppose Flooding of Labor Market

(By The Federated Press)

SYDNEY, New South Wales.—Trade unions are protesting against the move being made by employers to bring skilled immigrants into Australia from other countries, and the announcement by the employers that they have plenty of work waiting for such workers immediately when they land.

The union heads point out that if the employers can find work for skilled immigrants from overseas they can also find work for the thousands of jobless skilled workers already in the country. It is estimated that there are at least 30,000 skilled workers unemployed in Australia at the present time, while the number of unskilled workers who are unemployed is much greater than that figure.

Don't be a "Yes, But," supporter of The Daily Worker. Send in your subscription at once.

THE CHEWING GUM CANDIDATE MAY STICK TO SENATE

Wrigley, Jr., Said to Be Gumming the Works

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON.—If Hiram Johnson ever lands in the White House he will not have to thank spearmint gum for his victory. The DAILY WORKER correspondent was informed that the financial backers of the Californian political white hope, chief among them being the Chicago millionaire who made his fortune by giving the people something to chew on, are considering tightening up their wads and letting Hiram paddle his own canoe.

There are other ways of enjoying life besides betting one's money on a political dark horse. A candidate for the presidency nowadays is in constant danger of having oil squirted on him, and the millionaires do not like to handle an inflammable proposition. They do not want to risk burning their fingers.

So far Johnson has escaped the storm in a teapot, which is now whirling thru the closets of the Washington statesmen and throwing open the skeletons therein to public view. But nobody can tell when he may get hit by a stray oil can. Today every candidate for the presidency is guilty until he is proven innocent.

If the California senator quits the race and leaves the country to its fate and in danger of entering blindfolded into foreign entanglements, who will be the jockey to drive the unwieldly hulk of the Republican elephant to victory? Always a hard animal to manage, it is now expected that the sight of a gasoline station will throw him into a frenzy during the coming campaign. Before the automobile came into such general use, his trainers might be able to sneak him across the country in the presidential race without falling into an oil well, but one can hardly cover a block nowadays without running into some animated hunk of tin that gets its motive power from the Teapot Dome.

Not that the Democrat jackass is any better off. He was laughing and wagging his ears at the predicament in which his more clumsy brother was in, but when a gusher gushed in the vicinity of William Gibbs McAdoo, the Democrats began to look around for a candidate among the celebrities in the comic strips of the Sunday supplements. Barney Google, or Jiggs, may be selected. They cannot be any funnier than the gentlemen that have already made laughing stocks of themselves.

Calvin Coolidge's presidential bug is not biting any more. While he has escaped a frontal squirt from the petroleum fusilade, most of his cabinet are now busy trying to explain why they were working twenty four hours a day auctioning off the United States of America to the highest bidders. His intention to hide his intellectual bankruptcy behind a mantle of silence until the voters returned him to his present residence is now broken and he is giving long statements daily of his intention to punish the guilty.

While the capitalist parties are grovelling in filth and political corruption, the movement for a real farmer-labor party is growing by leaps and bounds. The opinion in Washington is that the Teapot Dome scandal and the assumption of the powers of government on the part of the British Labor Party will give a great impetus to this movement. The Coolidge machine which spent a good deal of time staging milking contests and staging other contests to seduce the progressive senators are too busy painting signs reading "Handle with care; this is inflammable" on the superstructure of their presidential platform. It is soaked with oil and it requires only a spark to burst it into flame.

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"A Week" Every Day

THE decision has been made. The world-famous story of Russian life since the great revolution of November, 1917, will appear DAILY in the DAILY WORKER. The first installment of "A Week" will appear Saturday, Feb. 16.

The daily installments were decided upon so that the DAILY WORKER will live up to its best traditions as "A DAILY." Our paper is a DAILY. It is in the fight from day to day. It wants its readers to realize this fact. It wants everyone to feel it. Publishing only weekly installments of this great novel would still perpetuate the idea that we are working on a weekly basis. This must be swept away forever.

But this means that all our readers, and thousands more, must get on the mailing list and stay there from now on. Get others to subscribe. See that your own subscription is renewed. There will be no chance to get back numbers once this serial has got under way. Send your subscriptions and renewals to The DAILY WORKER, 1640 N. Halsted St., Chicago, Ill.

The Power Column

The Bulwark of THE DAILY WORKER.

There has been some lack of understanding regarding the 20 per cent commission which THE DAILY WORKER allows to branch agents, for all subscriptions secured by them.

In some instances objection has been made to the granting of commissions on the grounds that class conscious workers will serve their paper, without having to be "bribed" by the offer of commissions. Others hold that the commission system is too capitalistic a way for a working class organization to do business.

It is unfortunate that so many good workers for the militant labor press are accepting these false ideas. We do not bribe anyone by the offer of commissions; rather we realize that many militants, as much as they would like to spend time and money in building the labor press, find it impossible to do so, but with the small commission which THE DAILY WORKER offers it does become possible to devote the necessary time and energy to the circulation work. While working to destroy capitalism, we still are willing to learn from the capitalists, and if the commission system for building up a DAILY WORKER circulation works, we are for that system. By giving commissions to branch agents THE DAILY WORKER can assume that the agents are responsible for the carrying out of the work assigned to them and that the necessary work will be done more surely and more quickly because of the small remuneration given.

Some of the branch agents find that they can devote themselves to the task of making THE DAILY WORKER grow, on a voluntary basis, and many of these are remitting the full amounts for the subs they sell without deducting the commissions. That is all the better and in some instances some of the very best DAILY WORKER boosters are those who do not deduct for their commisions. At the same time it should be pointed out that those who do accept the commissions are following their instructions and their services are valued just as highly as those of the volunteer agents.

It has been brought to our notice that some Workers Party branches have decided that the commissions should be turned in to the branch or to some other labor organization. Of course THE DAILY WORKER does not presume to tell the branch agents what to do with the commissions they earn, and we certainly would not discourage financial support to the various militant organizations of labor. At the same time it should be understood that Workers Party branches have no right to legislate for THE DAILY WORKER and therefore no right to decide what their agent shall do with the payment he receives from the DAILY WORKER. That is a matter for each agent to decide for himself. To place that decision in the hands of anyone else is to destroy the value of the granting of the commissions altogether.

* * * *

New and good suggestions for securing new DAILY WORKER readers continue to come in to us. Comrade P. Smernoff, city agent for the DAILY WORKER in New Haven, Conn., has the latest one and we pass it along to all DAILY WORKER boosters to try it out if they believe it will work. It seems to us that particularly in the smaller cities the idea is practicable. Here is Comrade Smernoff's suggestion:

"We will send you names and addresses of those who wish to receive the DAILY WORKER but who can't afford the whole subscription price at one time. The DAILY WORKER will then be mailed to each of them every day, just as if they had subscribed and we will collect from them every two weeks and send you the money.

"For instance, if we get 100 subscribers here on this basis, you (The DAILY WORKER) would send these subscriptions by mail and we would collect from the 100 subscribers every two weeks at the rate of 18 cents per week or 36 cents for two weeks. Out of this amount we might have to pay a boy for making the collections but you would still get more than $6.00 a year from each of this kind of subscriber."

* * * *

We would be glad to co-operate with any city or branch agent who wishes to try this experiment. We would also like to hear from others who have other suggestions to make which will help to make The DAILY WORKER grow.

The Land for the Users!

Spanish Dictator Likely to Tumble from High Horse

(By The Federated Press)

MADRID. — Primo de Rivera, military dictator of Spain; after completing the ninety days of dictatorship, authorized for cleaning up Spain, now talks of the necessity of six or seven years of dictatorship. He no longer talks of resigning, but the growing chorus of his opponents is beginning to talk quite energetically of it. The republican movement is growing and there is a schism in the army itself, the basis of the dictator's power.

When Rivera exiled the powerful Marquis of Cortina for mere criticism of him in the press, the conservatives charged that he did not have the courage to try the marquis for more serious ministerial crimes. Significantly enough important members of the high military command went to see the marquis off, a direct political manifestation against the dictator.

Liberal and even conservative political leaders have issued statements to the effect that the king so insulted them by giving over the power to the military directorate on the ground that "the political parties are all too corrupt for the parliamentary system to continue," that if the directorate should fall they will refuse to honor the request of the king to form a new civil government. The king in that event would be forced to abdicate and either a new sovereign or a republic would result.

Rivera, to save the situation, has granted various reforms, including a dummy civil government that represents nobody. He is on the defensive against powerful papers not easily censored. The conservative foreign press associations predict his downfall and that of the king as well. Rumor says that the French government has a hand in the affair in an effort to protect itself from the isolation resulting from the alliance of Italy and Spain. Powerful Franco-American financial interests are opposing this new line-up, it is said.

Hillman Still Sick

Sidney Hillman, president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, is still sick at the Hotel Morrison here. He was confined to his bed early last week with the grippe and has not been out of his room since then. Altho not seriously ill, he is unable either to work or to return to New York, and said yesterday, that he is getting the first rest that he has had for several years.

Hillman's doctor hopes to have him able to get back to work by the end of this week.

Watch the "Daily Worker" for the first installment of "A Week," the great epic of the Russian revolution, by the brilliant young Russian writer, Iury Libedinsky. It will start soon.

COME *To The* COME
GRAND CONCERT
For Defense and Relief of Those Expelled by the Perlstein and Sigman Machine
— AT THE —
ASHLAND AUDITORIUM
ASHLAND AND VAN BUREN ST.
SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 10TH, 8 P. M.
Solos by
Minna Isaeva . . ..Soprano
Sam Amtek . . ..Violinist
Nita Abrastzova . ...Soprano
Speakers:
Alexander Bittelman, Sec. Jewish Federation of the W. P.
Earl Browder, Chairman, Managing Editor of The Labor Herald.
Freiheit Singing Society
Auspices of the Needle Trades Section of the T. U. E. L.
Everybody Welcome—DON'T MISS IT—Admission 25c

WORKERS' CITY EXPELS IDLERS AND PARASITES

Moscow Gives Bums Rush to Social Lice

By GERTRUDE HAESSLER.
(Staff Correspondent of The Federated Press)

MOSCOW.—For some time the municipal authorities in Moscow have been struggling with the housing problem. A vigorous campaign has recently been initiated to expel from Moscow all "undesirable" and "socially dangerous" elements, and those not engaged in socially necessary labor. In connection with this campaign, the following notice appeared in all the daily papers in Moscow:

To All Citizens of Moscow

The acute housing crisis and the fact that Moscow is being filled with socially dangerous elements, has led the State Political Department (G. P. U.) to undertake the clearing of Moscow and the other large centers of the R. S. F. S. R. from the dregs of nepism, which, instead of taking part in normal trade and production, are exploiting the New Economic Policy for the purpose of leading a parastic existence.

In fulfillment of the instructions of the Government and of the newly elected Moscow Soviet regarding the clearing of Moscow of persons not engaged in socially necessary labor, the G. P. U. has for the last few days carried out the arrest and expulsion of socially dangerous persons.

Parasites Classified.

So far 960 people have been arrested, of which 532 have been expelled from Moscow. The others will also be expelled shortly. The arrested and expelled persons are as follows:

(1) Traders in illicit spirits, 110.
(2) Swindlers and sharpers, 156.
(3) Smugglers of precious stones and valuta, 120.
(4) Persons with no definite occupation and living in luxury, 453.
(5) Cocaine dealers, 24.
(6) Keepers of houses of ill fame, 53.

Total, 916.

The G. P. U. announces that similar arrests and expulsions to outlying districts of the R. S. F. S. R. of persons without definite occupation and living a parasitic existence in Russia will be continued in future and the only way to avoid arrest is for such persons to leave Moscow and the Moscow Province voluntarily.

The G. P. U., however, desires to announce that persons engaged in normal trade and industry, paying the required duties, and conforming to the laws of the U. S. S. R. may continue their occupations in security, since they are not liable to arrest and expulsion.

Chairman of the O. G. P. U.
F. DZHERZHINSKI,
Moscow, Dec. 24, 1923.

Contrast with America.

The conception which the G. P. U. has of "socially dangerous" persons brings to mind the case of old Tom McDermott, who was a staunch wobbly. In 1920, in San Francisco, he was arrested under the criminal syndicalism law and after his jury disagreed, he was dismissed by the court. Immediately after he shipped out for Australia on a windjammer. In Australia he visited wobbly headquarters and he agitated among the sailors on his boat. When he came back to San Francisco seven months later, with all his pay in his pocket, he was arrested as he stepped off the boat on the charge of vagrancy—"no visible means of support." He was convicted to six months in the County Jail.

Tom was out of work at the moment, it is true, and the authorities wanted to "get him." But the G. P. U. does not consider as "socially dangerous elements" the workers who are unemployed—unless they have a mysterious source of income which permits them to live in luxury.

Political Con Men In Workmen's Circle Terrorize Members

The reactionary machine of the Workmen's Circle, which is an organization of 80,000 members, is using every means to terrorize the membership into re-electing it to office, thus perpetuating the rule of a clique of unscrupulous, dishonest politicians of the blackest stripe.

A regular drive has been started against the left wing of the Workmen's Circle, against all those who dare to criticize the shady dealings of the backstairs politicians.

In line with this policy of terrorization two of the most active members of the Workmen's Circle, Abe Epstein and David Siegal have been made members at large, which deprives them of the right of being active in the branches.

Besides, the machine has committed all kinds of frauds in elections in various branches. The membership of the Workmen's Circle is being propagandized by the reactionary machine against the radicals in the organization, and the money to defray the expenses of this campaign of propaganda and abuse is being taken from the treasury of the Workmen's Circle.

It is obvious that the yellows at the head of the Workmen's Circle will stop at nothing in order to perpetuate themselves and their vicious rule. All methods are good enough for fighting the honest militant elements in the organization who are seeking the welfare of the membership of the Workmen's Circle and of the radical labor movement in general.

COMMUNIST-CHILDREN'S-COLUMN

THE ROSE BUSH

By HERMINIA ZUR MUHLEN

The Rose-Bush did not know where she was born, and where she spent her early days—it is a well known fact that flowers have a bad memory, but, to make up for that, they can seen into the future. When she first became conscious of herself, she stood in the middle of a magnificent green lawn. To one side of her she saw a great white stone house, that gleamed thru the branches of a linden tree, to the other side stood a high trellised gate, thru which she could see the street.

A thin, tall man carefully tended the Rose-bush; he brought manure, bound the drooping twigs of the Rose-bush together with bark, brought water for the thirsty roots of the Rose-bush to drink. The Rose-bush was grateful to the man and, as the buds she was covered with, opened into the dainty roses, she said to her friend, "You have taken care of me, it is on account of you that I have become so beautiful. Take some of my loveliest blossoms in return."

The man shook his head. "You mean well, dear Rose-bush, and I would gladly take some of your beautiful blossoms for my sick wife. But I dare not do it. You don't belong to me."

"I don't belong to you!" exclaimed the Rose-bush. "Don't I belong to the person who has taken care of me and troubled himself about me? Then to whom do I belong?"

The man pointed with his hand to the gleaming white house among the trees, and replied, "To the gracious lady who lives there."

"That can't be," replied the Rose-bush. "I have never seen this lady. It is not she who has sprinkled water on me, loosened the earth at my roots, bound together my twigs. Then how can I belong to her?"

"She has bought you."

"That is something different. Then the poor woman must have worked hard to save so much money. Good! Half of my blossoms shall belong to her."

The man laughed a little sadly, saying, "Oh, beloved Rose-bush, you don't yet know the world, I can see that. The lady did not lift a finger to earn the money."

"Then how did she get it?"

"She owns a great factory in which countless workers drudge; from these comes her wealth."

The Rose-bush became angry, lifted a bough up high, threatened the man with her thorn-claws, shouting, "I see you enjoy yourself at my expense, because I am still young and inexperienced, telling me untruths about the world of men. Still I am not so stupid, have observed ants and bees, and know that to each belongs the things for which he has worked."

"That may be so among bees and ants," the man sighed, deeply, "yet among men it is different. There the people receive just enough to keep them from starving—all else belongs to the master. The master builds splendid mansions, plants lovely gardens, buys flowers."

"Is that really true?"

"Yes."

The man went back to his work and the Rose-bush began to meditate. Yet, the longer she thought, the worse her temper grew. Yes, even tho she usually had very fine manners, she spoke roughly to a bee who wished to visit her. The bee was still young and timid, and flew off in fright as fast as his wings could carry him. Then the Rose-bush was sorry for her rough behavior, because she was naturally friendly, and also because she might have asked the bee whether the man had spoken the truth.

While she was so engrossed in thought, suddenly someone shook her and a mischievious voice asked, "Well, my friend, what are you dreaming about?"

The Rose-bush looked up with her countless eyes and recognized the Wind, that stood laughing before her, shaking his head so that his long hair flew about.

"Wind, beloved Wind!" joyfully exclaimed the Rose-bush, "You come as tho you had been called. Tell me whether the man has spoken the truth." And she repeated everything the man had said to her.

The Wind suddenly became serious, and whistled thru his teeth so violently that the branches of the Rose-bush began to tremble.

"Yes," declared he, "All this is true, and even worse. I came here from all over the whole world, and see everything. Often I am so seized with anger that I begin to rage; then the stupid people say, 'My! what a storm.'"

"And the rich people can really buy everything?"

"Yes," growled the wind. Then suddenly he laughed. "Not me. They can't capture and imprison me. I am the friend of the poor. I fly to all lands. In big cities, I station myself before ill-smelling cellars and roar into them, 'Freedom! Justice!' To tired, overworked people, I sing a lullaby, 'Be courageous, keep together, fight, you will conquer!' Then they feel new strength, they know a comrade has spoken to them." He tittered, and all the leaves in the garden stirred. "The rich would like to imprison me, because I carry the message, but I whistle at them. At night I rattle their windows, so that they become frightened in their soft beds, and then I cry, 'Hoho, you idlers, your time is coming. Make room for the workers of the world!' At that they are frightened, draw the silken covers over their ears, try to comfort themselves: 'It was only the wind!'"

(To be continued Tomorrow.)

Send in Your News

The Daily Worker urges all members of the party to send in the news of their various sections. Every Party Branch should appoint its own correspondent and make him responsible for the news that ought to be sent in to The Daily Worker. The Party Page should be the livest page in The Daily Worker. Help make it so. Address all mail to the Editor, The Daily Worker, 1640 N. Halsted St., Chicago, Ill.

RUSSIAN TEXTILE INDUSTRY TRIPLES ITS PRODUCTION

Nogin Describes Methods of State "Trusts"

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK. — Production has tripled in the textile industry of Russia since 1918, says Victor P. Nogin, President of the All-Russian Textile Syndicate, who is making a survey of the textile industry in America.

The Soviet republic does not have to import any cotton goods, declared Nogin. She produces all that she uses under the direction of the state "trusts" in which the labor unions participate.

The earlier nationalization method, with the old owners as lessees, did not give good results, said Nogin. Nor was the plan for centralizing the industry in a special textile "department," which ruled from December, 1918 until 1921 and 1922 satisfactory.

Tell of "State Trusts."

"Since then," he continued, "the various textile enterprises were grouped into industrial units, which were formed on the following basis: Geographical and industrial. By industrial we mean plants which had in common, raw materials, spinning, weaving and finishing. These groups were united into units which are popularly called in Russia 'trusts.' These trusts have the rights of a legal person.

"The capital of a trust is based on the property of the enterprise. By property is meant buildings, raw materials, goods, but not the land, because in Russia there is no private ownership of land, the land all belonging to the national government.

"Many of these trusts have received from the government the privilege of using the forests and the peat deposits. Peat is known in Russia as the special textile fuel. There is a special decree issued by the national government regarding these trusts. The management of the trusts is appointed by the Supreme Council of National Economy.

Labor Unions Participate.

"Each industrial unit or trust is governed by a committee of from five to ten individuals appointed from Moscow by the government after consultation with the labor unions.

If there is a dispute in any trust the workers apply to their local delegate, who, in turn, takes it up with a committee. If they cannot come to an agreement they go to the local council. In case they are unable to come to a decision the matter is taken to Moscow, where the headquarters of all the unions are located, and the representatives of the textile union take the discussions of the matter to the Executive Committee of the Supreme Council of National Economy. This council is appointed in the same manner as the National Cabinet of the Soviet Government."

Nogin has worked in the textile industry for 30 years. He was a leading official in the first central textile administration of the textile industry after the revolution.

Do American Workers Know a Good Thing When They See It?

WE SAY THEY DO AND CITE A RECORD OF A 50 PER CENT INCREASE IN THE DAILY WORKER CIRCULATION DURING THE LAST TWO WEEKS TO PROVE IT.

Cynics and pessimists and renegades excuse their impotency by bewailing the lack of intelligence and class-consciousness of American workers. The reception which THE DAILY WORKER has received everywhere it has appeared, disproves this conception once and for all.

There are hundreds of thousands of American workers, rebels at heart, who have been looking for a daily newspaper just like THE DAILY WORKER.

How to notify these thousands that THE DAILY WORKER is here, how to make them aware that at last there IS a daily labor paper that supplies all the newspaper needs of the working class is the big problem which THE DAILY WORKER must solve.

Those who now read THE DAILY WORKER are the ones who can reach these thousands for us.

If every reader of THE DAILY WORKER will make it his business to distribute copies of the paper among the workers he meets, will advertise THE DAILY WORKER everywhere as

the Militant Organ of the Advancing Working Class

the problem will be solved and for every thousand workers now participating in the struggles for working class emancipation there will be TENS OF THOUSANDS, each of them a militant fighter in labor's cause.

For a limited time THE DAILY WORKER will send FREE to anyone making the request, a bundle of sample copies of THE DAILY WORKER for free distribution.

USE THE COUPON BELOW IN ORDERING

THE DAILY WORKER,
1640 N. Halsted St., Chicago, Ill.

Please send me..................copies of THE DAILY WORKER. I promise to give them distribution among workers with whom I meet and to attempt to secure subscriptions from those to whom I give the paper.

NAME: .... STREET: ....

CITY: .... STATE: ....

PHILADELPHIANS HOLD OVERFLOW LENIN MEETING

Many Become Members of Workers Party

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—The Lenin Memorial Meeting held here will long be remembered by the 2,000 people who jammed the Musical Fund Hall. An overflow meeting had to be started, but even that could not accomodate the hundreds who came too late and were turned away by the police.

The Memorial Meeting was one of the most impressive that Philadelphia ever saw. When the chairman uncovered a huge portrait of Lenin at the opening of the meeting and the Orchestra began to play Chopin's Funeral March, the whole audience rose as one man to give last honors to their dead leader. Even the police were impressed by this demonstration. There was many a workman's hand that wiped away tears that could not be suppressed.

The chairman read the proclamation of the All-Russian Congress of Soviets and then introduced the speakers. The meeting was addressed by Feinstone in Russian, Ludwig Lore and W. F. Kruse in English and Shachno Epstein in Jewish. Not a single person left the hall until the orchestra ended the International and the chairman declared the meeting adjourned.

An appeal for funds, to aid in the Defense of the Communists who were in jails because they propagate the ideas for which Lenin worked, netted $177.

Many people approached members of the arrangement committee and filled out application cards to join the Workers Party, the party that propagates the ideas for which Lenin stood.

The meeting was a grand tribute to the man who has become an inspiration to all true revolutionists.

Letters to 'The Daily'

What He Thinks of Us.

To the DAILY WORKER: It's damn little radical literature I read—I'll buy it but I'll be damned if I'll read it—but while laying around wondering whether or not I'll have to have my appendix chopped out, I happened to start to read your article "Our Party—Three Tendencies"—and hadn't got very far before said, "What the hell!" for it was the first time I had ever run against anything as easily understod and comprehensive. But alas, and also alack, I commenced to flounder at the top of the third column and from there on muffed about half of it, and my idea that it would make one fine and dandy circular went glimmering. You had ought to do something about it for the first half of the article is the very thing that is needed to enlighten the workers as to what the Party is—I never knew before—it's been a mystery to me. And, as I am above the average of intellifence, it's hardly to be expected that the ordinary run of humanity would know either. And you sure need some such circular—not for the mut element—you can hardly get it down to their intellectual level and at the same time say anything, but for us—well, what I call "minor intellectuals." Also I don't think it should be an obvious propaganda circular if that point can be avoided.

But here I am again trying to tell the untellable radicals something! I am an optimist all right. Still you fellows seem to be a damn unusual sort of an outfit—I was remarking today a friend to whom I handed my copy of the DAILY WORKER that it was the first radical paper I had ever seen that printed interesting news items in Americaneese. You are unusual all right!—J. A. N., Los Angeles, Cal.

Still In the Ring.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—Hiram Johnson today announced definitely that he will not withdraw from the presidential race.

"I consider it a contemptible trick that statements are issued every few days from Coolidge headquarters intimating that I will withdraw from the race," said Johnson. "I want to say once and for all that I am going to put up a brave fight and am going to stay in until the end."

Lenin Portraits

Show your loyalty, love and respect for the greatest leader of the revolutionary workers and adorn the walls of your room, clubs and meeting halls, with a portrait of Nikolai Lenin.

The price is within anyone's reach:

Single copy, 8 x 11 inches
25 cents.

Single copy, 14 x 17 inches
65 cents.

Radical discount for quantity orders. Agents wanted.

Literature Dept.
Workers Party of America
1009 N. State St., Chicago, Ill.

Children of Worker's Family Bring Home Undesirable Picture

To THE DAILY WORKER: I am writing this letter to you with the request that you answer it in the columns of the Daily Worker.

I have been a workingman all my life and am convinced that the only remedy for present evils is communism, the cause to which I am devoting my life. Regardless of the fact that I did not have the advantage of an education, I have done everything else within my power to help the great movement.

Now, my only wish was to have my children share my ideas. For this reason I sent them to the Socialist Sunday School, but to my great sorrow their friends had more influence over them than I did.

Recently something occured that strongly convinced me that I could no longer endure the animosity of my children. On coming home from work one night, I found a picture of Harding on the wall. "What's that?" I asked. "How does his picture happen to be in my house?" In reply my son told me that he and his friends had organized a Harding Club, and that he wanted the honor of having Harding's picture on the wall. I cannot describe in words the anger this answer provoked in me. "Are there no greater characters that have done more for humanity than Harding? Have my feelings no value to you?" My children, as usual, started to ridicule me. I could no longer control my anger, I pulled down the picture and tore it. My children reproached me for the action, which they said was one of a tyrant and despot. My wife sides with them.

Now, I want you to answer the question I will put to you, the answer to which my children will read:

Are the feelings and thoughts of my children so superior to mine that they could heartlessly do everything in the attempt to shatter my ideals, while I am not allowed to do anything?—A Disappointed Father.

• • • •

Problem Deserves Attention.

Our Answer—The above letter touches a problem which deserves attention. It has been the experience of many radicals to see their children spurn the ideals for which their parents sacrificed so much and become active or passive supporters of the capitalist system and all its works and pomps.

The reasons for this are many. Most radicals endure hardships which are shared by their families owing to their opposition to the capitalist system and their children who come under the influence of capitalist schools, read capitalist papers and associate with children of capitalistically minded parents. Capitalist papers judge the radical philosophy on the basis of its effect on their conditions and not being sustained by idealism prefer to follow the line of least resistance and place personal gain ahead of the collective good.

Radicals as a rule do not take the necessary steps to see that their children are acquainted with the philosophy of socialism or communism. The children are generally left in the care of the mother whose duties are of such a nature that she has little time to devote to public questions. Her environment is narrow and her outlook is limited. Her experience and her struggles with life do not tend to give her a more generous point of view. Her influence on the children is reactionary. They are urged to look out for their own personal interests and let the rest of the world do likewise.

The leaders of bourgeois society take every precaution to psychologize the minds of the children in favor of the present system. They have preachers, teachers and a multitude of organizations with bands, gymnasiums which offer attractions to the children of the working class not to be found in the homes. They have publications which teach that boys and girls with ambition can rise to high positions provided they are ambitious, go to church, shun radicalism, work hard and practice thrift. Under such conditions it is not surprising that our comrade's children should bring in the picture of one who showed less brain capacity than perhaps any other man who ever sat in the White House chair. The children are not taught that the development of the mind is important except in so far as it aids in the main consideration of bourgeois society, that is, the accumulation of wealth.

Our correspondent may tear Harding's picture and tear his own hair if he has any, but that is only a despairing indication of impotence.

Children spend more of their time outside of the home than in it. Communists should take care that the environment of their children should not be anti-radical. The Workers Party of America thru the Young Workers League and the Junior Section of that organization offers a solution of this problem. Radicals should have their children join these organizations, attend the classes, athletic groups, socials and other functions under their direction.

The children will grow up in an environment that will help to develop their intellectual faculties. They will be able to meet the jibes and sneers of the putty-headed productions of the bourgeois schools and if they bring home any picture to hang on the wall it will be that of some intellectual giant like Lenin and not a mental nonentity like Harding.

GERMAN CENSUS GIVES 26,000,000 ADULT WORKERS

Proletarian Elements in Vast Majority

By LOUIS P. LOCHNER
(Staff Correspondent of The Federated Press)

BERLIN, Germany. — Interesting statistics have been produced by the "Annual for Economics, Politics, and the Labor Movement," published by Carl Hoyn, Hamburg. In the year 1920 Germany had a total of 59.4 million inhabitants. The adult population included in this total fell under the following categories:

Agriculture and Forestry	9,825,000
Mining and Industry	14,510,000
Trade, Traffic and Hotel Keeping	5,000,000
Personal Service	330,000
Public Service and Free Professions	2,440,000
Without Profession	1,700,000
Total	33,865,000

• The term "without profession" includes people living on their incomes.

In the above classification, bosses and workers are thrown together, so that it is not clear how many people belong to the possessing and how many to the working class. This relation becomes evident from the following classification.

In the same annual, Prof. E. Varga, a noted Russian economist now living in Berlin, groups the population of Germany as follows:

Ruling class	4,400,000
Semi-proletarian elements	3,500,000
Workers and proletarian employes	26,000,000

When you have finished reading this paper, give it to another worker. Let him read your copy for a few days. Then get him to subscribe.

Many Greetings to
THE DAILY WORKER
from
The Radical Inn

The place where you can enjoy an interesting discussion while having a special Mrs. Smith's own cooked meal or drinking a Russian Tcheinick (pot) of tea with Mrs. Smith's own home made cake.

Arrangements for services for parties, organizations and private gatherings made at any time.

Mrs. Smith's Tea Room
1431 S. SAWYER AVENUE
Phone Rockwell 0202.

Your Union Meeting

Every local listed in the official directory of the CHICAGO FEDERATION OF LABOR will be published under this head on day of meeting free of charge for the first month, afterwards our rate will be as follows:

Monthly meeting—$3 a year one line once a month, each additional line, 15c an issue.

Semi-monthly meetings — $5 a year one line published two times a month, each additional line 13c an issue.

Weekly meetings—$7.50 a year one line a week, each additional line 10c an issue.

SECOND FRIDAY, Feb. 8th

No.	Name of Local and Place of Meeting.
237	Bakers and Confectioners, 3420 W. Roosevelt Road.
122	Blacksmiths, 64th and S. Ashland Ave.
429	Boiler Makers, 105th and Avenue M.
434	Boiler Makers, 55th and Halsted.
533	Boiler Makers, 62d and Halsted.
	Building Trades Council, 180 W. Wash.
	Carpenters' District Council, 505 S. State St.
2200	Carpenters, 4339 S. Halsted St.
14286	Commercial Portrait Artists, 19 W. Adams St.
9	Electricians, 2901 W. Monroe St.
182	Electricians, 19 W. Adams St.
683	Engineers (Loc.), Madison and Sacramento.
845	Engineers, 180 W. Washington St.
674	Firemen and Enginemen, 5428 Wentworth Ave.
45	Fur Workers.
17117	Gardeners and Florists, Village Hall, Morton Grove.
21	Garment Workers, 175 W. Washington St., 6 p. m.
84	Glass Workers, Emily and Marshfield.
118	Hod Carriers, 1850 Sherman St., Evanston.
7	Janitors, 166 W. Washington St.
	Ladies' Garment Workers, Joint Board, 328 W. Van Buren St.
4	Lithographers, 639 S. Ashland Blvd.
113	Machinists, 113 S. Ashland Blvd.
199	Machinists, 113 S. Ashland Ave.
429	Machinists, 55th and Halsted Sts.
746	Machinists, S. E. cor. Lexington and Western.
1225	Machinists, 53d Pl. and Halsted St.
6	Metal Polishers, 119 S. Throop St.
637	Painters, School and Sheffield Ave.
73	Pattern Makers, 119 S. Throop St.
5	Photo Engravers, 814 W. Harrison St., 6:30 p. m.
310	Plasterers, 180 W. Washington St.
563	Plumbers, 5212 S. Halsted St.
612	Plumbers, 9251 S. Chicago Ave.
297	Railway Carmen, 59th and Halsted Sts.
1268	Railway Carmen, Blue Island, Ill.
1307	Railway Carmen, 52d and Robey.
863	Railway Clerks, 9 S. Clinton St.
16857	Rope Splicers, 5508 Milwaukee Ave.
2	Teachers (Men), 315 Plymouth Ct., 7:30 p. m.
	Telegraphers, O. R. T. Cort Club, Atlantic Hotel.
111	Upholsterers, 159 N. State St.
301	Watchmen (Stock Yards), 3749 S. Halsted St., 9 a. m.

(Note—Unless otherwise stated all meetings are at 8 p. m.)

The Daily Worker for a month free to the first member of any local union sending in change of date or place of meeting of locals listed here.

Please watch for your local and if not listed let us know, giving time and place of meeting so we can keep this daily announcement complete and up to date.

On Tuesday of every week we expect to print display announcements of local unions. Rates will be $1 an inch, 50c for half an inch card. Take this matter up in your next meeting. Your local should have a weekly display card as well as the running announcement under date of meeting.

UNIVERSITY RUN BY JUDGE GARY BARS NEARING

Northwestern Cancels Invitation to Economist

By CARL HAESSLER
(Staff Correspondent of The Federated Press)

EVANSTON, Ill. — Pres. Walter Dill Scott, the advertising expert who heads Northwestern university, has banned Scott Nearing, radical economist and lecturer, from the campus platforms. Neither in classroom nor in university meeting hall may Nearing lift his voice to uphold the newer economics and the newer sociology against the doctrines sanctioned by University Trustee Elbert H. Gary or University Trustee R. W. Campbell, Gary's son-in-law, the president of the Northwestern board.

The steel dictator's son-in-law signalized his accession to the head of the board table by announcing that the Northwestern campaign committee engaged in getting donations from the big fellows in industry and business had obtained so far the sum of $7,217,470.71.

After the Dough

With Gary and Gary's son-in-law on the university board, a begging campaign for big money in progress and Scott Nearing wanting to talk at the invitation of the College Liberal club, Advertising Expert Walter Dill Scott saw his way without any difficulty or hesitation. Let a radical spouter spoil the golden harvest by giving the Northwestern undesirable advertising among the conservative and affluent alumni? Not while Expert Scott knows his duty to Gary and the board.

So the Northwestern Liberal club did not hear Nearing on the campus.

Nearing Spoke Anyhow

But he talked in Evanston just the same. The Garrett Biblican Institute Discussion group had arranged a meeting for the unorthodox economist, and there he spoke, listened to by many Northwestern students with the added zest of enjoying forbidden fruit.

Scott of Northwestern knew that this might happen. He took steps to prevent it. He wanted the Garrett Biblical meeting stopped. Evidently they have no Garys on the Garrett board and no son-in-law of Gary and no advertising expert as president of the institution.

Nearing talked and the next meeting of the Garrett group will listen to a radical with a prison record, no matter what the effect on the Northwestern campaign for millions.

BIRTH OF NATION, K. K. K. PICTURE, STILL ON SCREEN

Judge Gives Verdict on Case Today

The anti-negro, pro-Ku Klux Klan motion picture, "The Birth of a Nation," will continue to be shown here until after today, when further argument on a motion to hold Chief of Police Collins in contempt of court will be heard before Judge Sullivan. Yesterday the judge spent the entire day hearing arguments on the law involved in the case and continued the hearings till today.

Negroes in Chicago are indignant at the delays in stopping the picture. They say that the picture plainly violates a law passed in 1917 and aimed at the "Birth of a Nation," which says that any picture inciting to race hatred cannot be shown.

"The Klan is behind this picture," said Lovett Fort-Whiteman of the staff of the Chicago Defend[illegible] negro newspaper, "and they are trying to find loop holes in the law that will permit them to show the picture as long as they can. They know that they will finally lose out in this fight, but they are trying to delay. The picture ridicules and defames the negro. It should be stopped at once."

Chief Collins ordered the picture stopped because he held that it violated the law of 1917. The exhibitors went to court and asked that he be cited in contempt because he had violated an injunction obtained in 1915, forbidding interference with showings of the picture. The legal argument was all concerned with the issue whether the law passed in 1917 set aside the injunction. Judge Sullivan yesterday held that it did and said the only question was whether or not the picture violated the law by inciting to race hatred.

Monday night police stopped the picture for the second time. After the stopping of the picture the first time Sunday night the management of the Auditorium theater announced that they would continue to show it till their case was decided in court. Monday afternoon the picture was shown, but the police stopped the evening showing. Yesterday for the third time they defied the police by running the picture. The police have indicated that they will permit the picture to continue till they get a ruling from the corporation counsel on the law as it stands since Judge Sullivan's decision.

Watch the "Daily Worker" for the first installment of "A Week," the great epic of the Russian revolution, by the brilliant young Russian writer, Iury Libedinsky. It will start soon.

Youth Views

By HARRY GANNES

Crime and the Working Youth.

Fat widows of dead business men, retired churchmen and professional capitalist social workers and reformers find common employment in protecting the youth and children from lives of crime. This is the safest kind of diversion.

At the twenty-second annual meeting of the Illinois Juvenile Protective Association, a prize collection of old maids, pepless preachers and paid social workers, the growth of crime among the youth and children was discussed from the point of view of sex and religion. The proposed remedy for the advance in the number of youth criminals was—recreation!

On thing is positive in crime: the lower the wages of the parents, the more apt are the children to become criminals. Is the remedy for this recreation? When a bunch of kids are forced to live together like a herd of cattle because their father does not get enough even to buy them enough to eat, or because the father has been killed by the industrial machine, what mockery it is to invite the children to recreation as a panacea for their affliction.

Every child in the juvenile detention homes in the city of Chicago is the child of a wage worker. To find a pretty bourgeois kid in a penal institution is as rare as discovering a Lenin among the social democrats. Juvenile institutions were built for the workers' children. That is why they are so rotten; that is why they are schools of crime and perversion.

With overcrowded schools, increased employment of children and young workers, lowering of wages, a jump in the number of young criminals is inevitable. The Juvenile Protective Association reported 3,060 complaints last year, with all their "recreational" remedies we predict about a 25 per cent increase in business in the next year for them.

The standard of living of the parents is an accurate index to the amount of crime among the youth. To decrease crime, increase wages, strengthen the organization of the workers; to eradicate crime, destroy the capitalist system which looks at everything thru the spectacles of profit. Recreation and social activities are important problems for the youth, but to try to solve them within the capitalist system is like operating around the region of the heart with a rusty saw.

The tragedy of criminality among the youth is that after the young have fallen into the hands of the authorities once, for some real or fancied misdemeanor, their career of crime is assured. They are thrown into some juvenile home with expert teachers of crime, not only among the inmates, but among the "guards."

WITH THE JUNIOR SECTION

Information for Parents and Children's Leaders.

Juniors Tell It To the World

The Communist Children's Movement thruout the world has established a system of International Correspondence between the children's groups of the various countries. Thru this medium the Juniors of America are telling the world of their rapid progress. The following communication should prove of interest to our readers:

"Children of the Proletariat of America:

Dear Comrades: We, the children of the proletariat of Soviet Russia, are sending you this letter with the greatest joy. In the name of the group of the (Young Spartacus) we are sending you our heartiest greetings. In this letter we wish to inform you about everything that is going on here. How we live, how we work, and how our group is getting along.

We live in the Ukraine, in the City of Kherson, in the children's home No. 7.

We are living pretty well. We are being clothed and fed and educated. Our teachers are treating us very nice. We all live like one united family.

We would like, comrades, to acquaint you with the life of our group, how we are being educated in the Communist spirit. The leader of our group is a member of the Young Communist League. We are having gatherings, readings, and discussions on revolutionary subjects. We are also having excursions and 'Poster Newspapers.' (Note: The poster newspapers are written by the children. They also draw cartoons for it, and then paste them on the walls in the city.)

We would appreciate if you would write us about yourself and your life. What are the relations of the elder comrades towards you? How are you being educated? How are your Communist Children's Groups? How are you spending your time?...

We must correspond more frequently, in order to establish closer contact between us. Frequent correspondence between the children of all countries unites us in one strong family.

Long live the close contact between the children of the world!

Long live the children of the Proletariat and the Communist Groups of America!

City of Kherson, Odeskaia Gubernia.

Young Pioneers Children's Home, No. 7."

• • •

For all information on the Junior Section of the Young Workers League and its official organ, "The Young Comrade," address: JUNIOR SECTION, Young Workers League, 1009 N. State St., Room 214.

Lodge Launches Frail Craft to Salvage Denby

(By The Federated Press)

By LAURENCE TODD

WASHINGTON.—"It's lynch law, that's what it is," cried Senator Lodge, furiously, protesting in the senate against the resolution demanding the resignation of Secretary Denby. "It is an outrage on every principle of justice and fair play. It is a proposal to deprive this official of the right to be heard; it would strip him of all the ordinary means of defense; it gives him no opportunity to avail himself of the rights that are granted the meanest skulking thief."

Nobody had called Denby a mean, skulking thief. He had merely been charged, and proven by much testimony, reviewed for the senate by many of its prominent members, to have known the unanimous protest of the naval officers against his giving away control of the naval fuel supply to Fall. He had been shown to have taken part in this lawless and indefensible betrayal of public interest, and to have testified afterward to abyssmal ignorance, and finally to have written a letter saying that if he had the chance he would do it all over again. Then the Robinson resolution had called for his resignation. Trammell had offered the same resolution, as an amendment, to the Walsh resolution ordering suit to recover the oil lands, and declaring their transfer from the navy illegal.

Admits Denby Wrong

Lodge admitted, with much reluctance, that Denby had been in the wrong all the way thru, but argued that there was no "proof that he is not an honest man." Maybe he had shown incompetence. But that was the worst that could be said of him.

On the other hand, Lodge begged the senators to remember, this demand for resignation of a cabinet member was a direct invasion of the prerogative of the executive head of the government. It violated the plan laid down in the constitution. It is a dangerous move.

Borah indicated that he, too, thought congress had no right to dictate resignations from federal office—it could only impeach.

Pittman asked why the senate, which had exercised its constitutional power in confirming Denby's nomination to the office he holds, was not equally entitled to notify the president that it had changed its judgment as to Denby's fitness to hold public office. He agreed with Borah, however, in asking Trammell to withdraw the Denby resignation measure as an amendment to the oil lease cancellation resolution, and to let the senate deal separately with it. Trammell consented.

More Raw Justice Wanted

"Let's have less of refined justice and a little raw justice right here," was Senator Howell's proposal. He offered a substitute resolution on the lease cancellation issue, whereby the government would proceed to seize the naval oil lands, expel the Sinclair and Doheny companies, on the ground that they are trespassers, and then bring suit to recover the price of all oil thus far taken from these reserves. The senate defeated this plan without a roll call, just before it adopted, unanimously, the Walsh resolution.

During the morning of this final day of debate on the cancellation measure, President Coolidge had, for the first time, called to his office, any of the Democratic senators. Walsh, with Robinson, the minority leaders, saw Coolidge for a few minutes, and talked over the prosecutions which congress is now compelling him to begin. Republican leaders were also consulted by the president, separately from the Democrats. The game seemed to be one of sidetracking the resolutions demanding that Denby resign. The town was full of reports that Coolidge had arranged for "voluntary patriotic" resignation by Denby and Daugherty, but had found them disinclined to get out unless he should publicly guarantee their characters.

A. F. of L. Hits Daugherty

The A. F. of L. News Letter has come to the support of the movement aimed at forcing Daugherty out of the cabinet. It contrasts his haste in attacking the railroad shopmen, thru injunctions, with his utter disregard of his duty of law-enforcement in the Teapot Dome case. There is now no press statement from Daugherty, such as he frequently gave out during the shopmen's strike, as to how he would protect "government by law." The suggestion is made that a few individuals in this case may be made scapegoats, but that the higher-ups will go free and keep the swag they have hidden.

Know a worker who needs a working class education? Get him to read THE DAILY WORKER.

FIGHT FOR ALIEN WORKERS WAGED BY JEWISH REBELS

Yellow Labor Lead[illegible] Spurn United Front

The movement initiated by [illegible] Jewish Federation of the Wor[illegible] Party in New York City for the protection of the foreign born against discriminatory laws is spreading with great success. At the conference held on Saturday, Jan. 26, to plan a campaign, committees were present representing the Jewish Federation, and workers of the following nationalities: German, Russian, Lithuanian, Ukrainian, Finnish and Polish. The invitation to this conference was also accepted by the left Poale Zion, but was rejected by the right Poale Zion and the Jewish Socialist Federation.

The United Hebrew Trades held their own conference on Sunday, Jan. 27, with the purpose of starting a similar campaign, altho it was known that thousands of workers were entering into the united front movement initiated by the Jewish Federation. But Max Pine of the United Hebrew Trades and his cronies in that organization don't believe in a real organized fight for the protection of workingmen. A committee representing the united front movement proposed to the conference of the United Hebrew Trades to enter into the united front of thousands of workers who are intent upon starting a tremendous campaign against the exception laws being planned by the government.

But Max Pine delivered a lengthy speech the long and short of which was that the United Hebrew Trades is the whole universe and can go it alone, that it doesn't want to go into partnership with anyone. And the conference of the United Hebrew Trades sustained its hero, Max Pine, by voting down the proposal to really do something.

Frozen Anti-Toxin Makes 25 Students Ill in Massachusetts

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 7.—Twenty-five students at the McElwain school, Bridgewater, inoculated with frozen "toxin anti-toxin," have become infected and are ill at their home, it was learned today.

With 19 students already ill at Concord Academy, Concord, the treatments appeared rapidly assuming the proportions of a scandal.

Doctors were making a feverish investigation as reports of additional cases came in.

Get unity thru the Labor Party!

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Fruits of Imperialism

Attentive observers of current politics know that trade follows the flag. It is also gradually becoming a commonplace that the flag follows the dollar.

The why and wherefore of the United States spending more than three million dollars annually on maintaining a fleet of battleships and torpedo boats, called the "banana boats," in the Caribbean in order to help certain American capitalists exploit the weaker Latin republics are put in the bold relief of the dollar sign in the latest reports of the Cuba Company and the United Fruit Company

These corporations are amongst the greatest beneficiaries of the imperialist policy the United States is now pursuing in Central and South America. Their last financial reports disclose some facts that are never told the working masses when they are called upon to finance punitive naval and military expeditions to these countries in order "to save civilization." It is also rather instructive coincidence that the two corporations were born in the very years in which America launched its offensive imperialist campaign.

Since 1900 the United Fruit Company, operating in these Latin republics, has already paid out nearly $150,000,000 in dividends alone. In the last seven years alone it has almost doubled its assets. Last year it made a net profit of more than 23 per cent, or $23,097,330.

The story of the Cuba Company, which owns many miles of Cuban railroads and sugar-fields, is no different. This corporation has recently come under the thumb of the New York Central Railroad. Last year the Cuba Company's railroad profits alone exceeded the 1922 figures by more than five million dollars.

These are some of the sweet fruits of imperialism garnered by our capitalist class. Our school teachers never tell our children about these cold dollar and cents advantages of imperialism to the empoying class. Our dollar democrats and dollar diplomats are usually silent about this side of our "civilizing" activities in the Latin countries. But every one of these dollars has come into the world "sweating blood and dirt from its pores," as Marx would say. Every one of these dollars of titanic profits pocketed by our leading citizens is only the congealed sweat and blood of the exploited and suppressed masses in these so-called backward countries.

More than that. The sweet fruits of imperialism are the fruits of death to the American working and farming masses. The continuation of this system of capitalist imperialist plunder is dependent on the maintenance of huge armies and giant battle-fleets. These sweet fruits of imperialism have within them the germs of war and all the fiendish destruction of working class life that war entails.

Honoring an Enemy of Labor

The Chicago Federation of Labor at its last meeting passed a motion expressing the sorrow of the organization over the death of Thomas Woodrow Wilson, the champion political mountebank of the world and the grave digger of what little freedom escaped the attention of the capitalist class before this country entered the world war in 1917, to serve the interests of the American plunderbund.

The motion might not have passed had not John Fitzpatrick, former "progressive," shut off discussion before the class conscious delegates could take the floor and expose this charlatan Wilson as an enemy of labor.

Fitzpatrick has not alone brazenly taken his place with the lackeys of Gompersism but he has not even the courage to allow those who oppose his backward crawl, the right to express their views on questions involving the honor of the labor movement.

The Chicago Federation of Labor expressed no regret over the death of Nicolai Lenin, the leader of world labor; a man whose name will stand out on the pages of history when Wilson's will be lost in the abyss of oblivion. Lenin, the foe of oppression and the brilliant strategist whose every thought was for the emancipation of his class, passed away with the Chicago Federation of Labor as silent as the Chicago Chamber of Commerce.

Woodrow Wilson, the double crosser, the intellectual tin can, the man who violated every principle he ever stood for, the man who issued injunctions against the workers, loosed a horde of stool pigeons among the American workers, invaded Russia without authorization of Congress and committeed other crimes too numerous to mention, is honored in death by the representatives of the workers he crucified when living. The twenty-three delegates who voted against the motion deserve the thanks of all honest workers.

Klan Democracy

Amongst the most vehement and raving defenders of pure American democracy, as enjoyed by the employers, is the hooded horde of Kleagles and Cyclops of the Ku Klux Klan.

The principles of this pure democracy and hundred per cent Americanism are supposed to be founded on the bed-rock of the inviolability of the ballot box. It is customary for the Klan hooligans and gangsters to parade about the country as the defenders of this sacred American institution of peace and civilization against the force and violence of the wild-eyed labor agitators, "reds," and foreigners.

Fortunately the great mass of workingmen and farmers has not fallen for this hypocritical talk of the masked maniacs of capitalist reaction. But perhaps the most damning evidence yet offered to unmask the dangerous pretensions of the Klan is the survey sent to the United States Senate by Hume Graves, the Texas Senate Deputy Sergeant-at-Arms, on the election of the Klan Senator Earl R. Mayfield. The findings show that the Klan was able to send its agent to the Senate oniy thru committing the worst frauds and outrages against the very ballot box institution they have been defending so vociferously in the open. Ballot boxes were found unopened. Only ten of the 165 precincts checked up so far have been found to be within the law. Many election officials have admitted that they wrote in Mayfield's name before handing out ballots. In one county the ardent democrats even went so far as to burn the ballots.

This conduct of the Klan is typical of all the loud-mouthed capitalist enemies of the working class. The fraud and violence committed by the Klan in the Texas election of Mayfield to the Senate show that all the blatant talk by the employing class agents about the blessings of democracy and the dangers of proletarian rule is merely a smoke-screen of poison gas behind which is hidden the iron rule of the capitalist dictatorship over the working and farming masses.

Salvaging the Farm Bankers

In an eleventh hour, desperate attempts to stem the tide of dissatisfaction amongst the farmers of the Northwest, Coolidge called a "relief" conference. At this conference there were gathered God's and the President's chosen noblemen of finance and industry.

An examination of the specific measures proposed by the Coolidge agents convinces one that this is merely an effort to save the farm bankers who have been hit hard by the depression in which the farming masses now find themselves.

The spirit of this conference was manifested in the President's declaration that to help the farmer, who was helpless before the mortgage sharks and credit Shylocks, would be bad business and therefore useless. This is the fundamental feature of all capitalist relief plans. They are all calculated to help those who need help least and to neglect those who need help most.

Diversified farming, that hackneyed hoax the repetition of which tends to make one's nerves raw, was blazoned on high as the prime panacea. But not a word was said to show that this exalted remedy cannot offer immediate relief because it would take several years to develop new farm enterprises. One might add that this proposal is also an immediate relief measure only for the bankers, to whom Coolidge proposes to lend fifty million dollars in order to help start the new farm enterprises. Not a word was said by Coolidge and his aids about the fact that this diversified farming would in effect mean, for the farmers, only a transfer from their present bondage to grain and stock gamblers, to the milk trust and commission merchants.

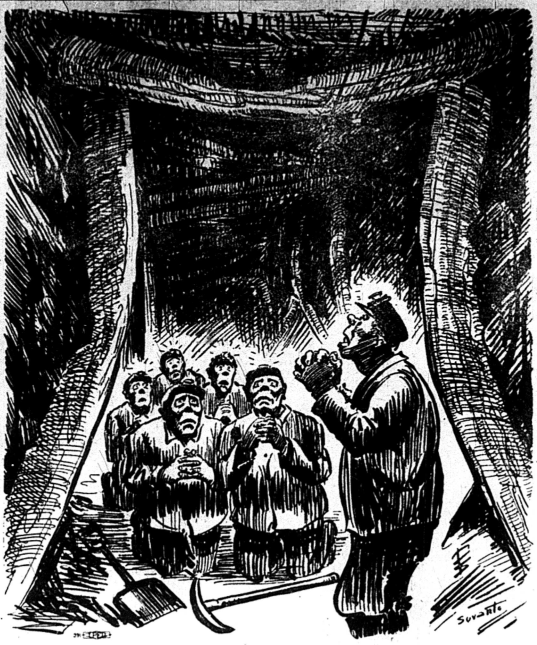
Then the President's much-vaunted War Finance Corporation was put forward. This institution's record to date shows that at least 75 per cent of the funds it has expended have gone to powerful capitalist organizations and not towards the relief of farmers and workers in distress.

Finally the utter lack of sincerity characterizing the whole Coolidge fit of charity is most clearly evidenced by his offer to extend the period of existing indebtedness of the farmers. The President well knows that a creditor can get as much money from a bankrupt farmer as he can get blood from a stone. More than 15 per cent of the farm owners, and more than 120 per cent of the farm tenants in 15 northwestern states have already been granted such an extension of credit by their creditors and saved from formal bankruptcy simply because the money lenders could do nothing else. Economic necessity settled this policy of leniency for these creditors.

The farmers will not be fooled by the Coolidge maneuvers. The farmers' strong protest of disapproval of this program at the conference is the best sign of the fact that Coolidge can't pull the wool over their eyes. The farm relief program proposed by Coolidge is only an attempt to salvage some of the bankers who have been drawn into the slough of economic depression that has overwhelmed the farmers.

If Florida wants to become really popular as a health resort for cabinet officials it will have to secede so that warrants can't be served there.

'TIS SAID, "PRAYERS WILL BE ANSWERED"



The Prayer, "Permit the Timbers to Stand So We May Make More Money for the Boss."

THE UNITY OF THE LAMB AND THE LION

By MARTIN ABERN

In the January issue of the Labor Herald, Earl R. Browder, writes of the recent moves of the yellow leadership of the trade unions to get together with the bankers, industrialists, and other capitalists in a policy of pulling the wool over the eyes of the working sheep. He points out some of the features of class unity, such as Johnston's "co-operation" scheme for making the unions into efficiency bureaus for capitalist production, and the "Industrial democracy" program of Gompers and Berry at the Portland convention of the American Federation of Labor.

The sell-out of the worker by the bureaucratic machine of the American Federation of Labor seems almost complete. The capitalists themselves feel quite confident that thru these lap-dogs employed by Labor but serving capitalism, that everything will be lovely, and that they need expect no real fuss or disturbance from Brother Johnston, or Gompers, or Berry, or any other of their ilk.

The January bulletin of the National City Bank of New York, one of the most influential banking institutions, not only in the United States, but in the world, speaks quite warmly and reassuringly of their alliance with the reactionary trade union leadership. Here is what this influential organ of capitalist America has to say: "The labor situation is more encouraging than it has been. The prospects are regarded favorable for the maintenance of good relationship between the railroad companies and their employes. **WITHOUT MATERIAL ADVANCE UPON PRESENT WAGES.** (The emphasis is ours). The most serious wage disputes in prospect is that in the bituminous coal industry, which is the natural result of the settlement of the anthracite strike. Labor in this country, however, shows a growing sense of social responsibility and in the past year has been vigorously rooting out the radical elements from its councils. It has a growing appreciation for the fact that the real gains for the wage earning class do not come from mere wage advances—which come back severely upon the wage earning class in the cost of living, but is in improvements in production which increase the supply of comforts for distribution. Once this truth is fully comprehended industry will go forward with great strides."

The meaning of this passage is quite plain. Evidently the capitalists feel quite safe that the trade union leaders will deliver their trade unions bound hand and foot and gagged, to them. "Prospects are regarded favorable for the maintenance of good relationship between the railroad companies and their employes, without material advance upon present wages." This, no doubt, is the kind of service Mr. Johnston, president of the International Association of Machinists, had in mind when he spoke of his scheme of "co-operation" between the railroads and the unions.

Mr. Johnston's scheme plainly intends to deliver the union men to the railroads at the lowest possible price, even as others deliver "arch brick, super heaters, stokers, or lubricating oils" at the lowest possible price. Of such is the service of the Johnstons and the Gompers to the labor movement.

"Labor in this country, however, shows a growing sense of social responsibility, and in the past year has been vigorously rooting out the radical elements from its councils." A growing sense of social responsibilities of labor, eh? What is meant, rather, is the service, of the labor lieutenants of capitalism, Johnston, Gompers, Berry and Co., to the capitalist class.

The National City Bank statement is clear. Capital and labor leaders have united firmly, closely, aye, organically, it might be said, against the workers and those striving to better the conditions of the workers. This is the new "industrial democracy" that the comrades-in-arms of the Civic federation, the National City Bank and the like, Mr. Berry of the Pressmen's Union, John L. Lewis and Samuel Gompers, etc., so loudly proclaim.

"That all workers, including managers, get proper compensation for what they put into industry," is one of the principals governing industries," says Major Berry.

This means "without material advances upon the present wages," as the National City Bank of New York puts it, else how could there be, as Mr. Berry has it, "adequate compensation on investments, for the employes?" There is no need for Mr. Woll, speaking before the City Club of Chicago, to say "It is labors' hope that there will come into existence an economic and industrial chamber in which all factors of industry shall be fairly represented to determine rules and regulations, shall impose upon themselves and confine political government for the functions which it is best qualified and best suited." Mr. Woll and his comapny have joined the economic and industrial chamber of capitalism, in which it can be surely stated, they are fairly represented, but certainly not the workers, whom they supposedly represent. If this is the "economic and industrial Chamber" and the new "industrial democracy" which these labor leaders would give us, then, indeed, must the workers call "God help us and save us from our friends."

Yet, this is not so humorous, as it all might appear. The fact remains that these lackeys of Wall Street, in the ranks, and, most unfortunately, at the head of the trade unions in America, are going ahead holdly and swiftly with their plans for "class collaboration" or tying the labor unions to the boot of capitalism. This can only mean to the working class lower wages, longer hours, harder working conditions, lower standard of living. Surely the workers can appreciate that or do they think too, as Johnston of the Machinists, Woll, Gompers, Lewis, and the National City Bank? The National City Bank has this to say about wages: "It (labor) has a growing appreciation of the fact that the real gains for the wage earning class do not come from mere wage advances, which come back heavily upon the wage earning class, in the cost of living, but from improvements in production which improves the supply of comforts for distribution. "Surely not the National City Bank, nor even Samuel Gompers, can kid the working class with such stupid economics. The worker knows quite well that if wages fall, profits will rise, and if wages rise, profits will fall, and, further, that for the most part, improvements in production, instead of bringing more comforts and a higher standard of living, have only brought lower wages relatively and absolutely, and a lower standard of living for the wage earning class. Only under Communism can an improvement in the means of production mean a real advance for the good of the working class. Whenever the workers insist upon a raise in wages, whether they know it or not, they are only making an attempt to get value for the increased value of their efforts, or labor power. If they did not get this raise, their standard of living would sink at once.

All the "co-operation" schemes of Johnston for capital and labor, and the "Industrial democracy" of Gompers and Berry, the banking schemes of Sigman, cannot blind the workers to the fact that the only way they ever get anything from their employers is thru fighting. They never got anything handed to them on a platter, and they never will. Recognizing it or not, they engage in a class struggle with the employing class whether it be for an increase in wages, shorter working hours, or for the abolition of the capitalist system of society itself. They know that every time they "co-operate and collaborate" with the employers, they find themselves getting the dirty end of the stick. It is the co-operation of the shearer and the shorn that Brother Johnston proposes, which is all right for Mr. Johnston who has joined the side of the shearers, but this is not for the fighting trade unionists or for any class conscious worker. Their's is to battle. The moves of the American Federation of Labor bureaucrats, for unity with Wall Street and Big Business, or in other words, the sale of the merchandise, the laboring class, to the capitalists, must be combatted to the limit or very vestige of working class independence and strength in the United States will be destroyed. Not class collaboration, but class struggle, not unity with capitalists, but struggle for the overthrow of the capitalist system must be the answer of the militant rank and file in the American Federation of Labor and all the workers to the pernicious schemes of their yellow leadership.

No worker, young or old, can fall for this cheap gaff. So far as the Young workers are concerned, they will raise the cry of greater organization of the workers; not unity with the bosses, but unity collaboration of all workers, young and old, in the unions, and on the political field against the capitalists is the answer of the young workers and the Young Workers League to Gompers and the National City Bank.

AS WE SEE IT

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY.

Samuel Gompers believes that some day machinery will do all the heavy, laborious work now performed by human beings, according to a feature story in a recent issue of the Boston Globe. The labor leader declared that the world has not yet produced one tenth of what it is able to produce. When machinery comes into its own, people will not starve even tho they may have to do very little work, Mr. Gompers says.

* * *

Gompers decided to devote his life to the service of labor we are told after he witnessed a parade of starving silkweavers in his native land, England. The introduction of machinery threw them out of work. Gompers does not say how those who are thrown out of industry thru the speeding up of the productive power of machinery are going to be provided for. Will the capitalists provide for them?

* * *

Gompers believes, according to the Globe writer, that there is enough for every one and then some, and that each receives what he deserves. J. P. Morgan once declared that the longshoreman who worked for $10.00 a week, was not entitled to any more if he was satisfied with that meagor wage. Will Mr. Gompers say that the workers who produce all the wealth of society and receive back in wages only a small portion of it get what they are entitled to or deserve? If Mr. Gompers is as he claimed, devoting his life to the workers, it would be a happy day for the latter if he got disgusted with their ingratitude and joined the nearest Chamber of Commerce. Sam has no solution for the problems that face the workers today. The development of the machine surely will relieve mankind of the drudgery involved in producing the necessities of life but only when that machine is owned and controlled by the workers themselves and not used to swell up the profits of individual owners will the machine be a real blessing to humanity. This is communism; the ownership of the wealth producing machinery by the producers and the control of society by the workers. Gompers does not like this because it makes no provision for labor fakers or labor lieutenants of capitalism as the late and unlamented Mark Hanna called them.

* * *

The $15,000,000 suit brought by the shopmen's organization against the Pennsylvania railroad system was dismissed today by the federal district court on the ground that the United States courts had no power to enforce the decisions of the United States Railroad Labor Board. It appears the only function this fake board served was to fool the workers into the belief that it could serve them. Whenever the board rules against the workers the latter must obey its decisions else injunctions followed by armed troops will be hurled against them, but when the railroads defy the Board's decisions the courts are powerless. Yet we are told all are equal under our laws.

* * *

An English worker may now go to sleep just a common piece of clay and wake up an aristocrat with a string of titles and the privilege of wearing a garter and taking a bath. Since Ramsay MacDonald became prime minister he and the king have been busy manufacturing peers of the realm. Under the British constitution certain offices cannot be filled except by peers, so instead of looking around for a peer who might be 100 per cent regular, they simply turn out a brand new one. Thus it happens that Thomas Griffiths, a former tin plate slave who worked for eight cents a day, is now treasurer of the king's household; John Parkinson, a coal digger, is now controller of the royal household, while John Davidson, whose career started in a bootshop, is His Majesty's Vice Chamberlain. The duties of Vice Chamberlain are said to lack dignity tho it is possible the newly created aristocrat, who must see to George's personal requirements, may have an assistant to do the dirty work.

* * *

It would be interesting to know how the king feels when his three labor attendants sing the Red Flag. He will probably thank his stars that the leaders of the British Labor party don't take revolution as seriously as they do in Russia, for instance. The English may try to free the workers by elevating them to the peerage. The Russians abolished all titles and hereditary distinctions and made the title of "worker" the most honored in the land. And we believe that the British workers have their toughest fight ahead of them while the Russians are over theirs.

How many of your shop-mates read THE DAILY WORKER. Get one of them to subscribe today.

The Poor Fish says: This man Doheny must be a real Christian. He certainly was kind to Fall-in angels.

THE DAILY WORKER
RAISES THE STANDARD
FOR A WORKERS' AND
FARMERS' GOVERNMENT

THE DAILY WORKER

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SINCLAIR PAID DENVER POST FOR ITS SILENCE

Mine Owners Knew of Danger From Flood

ITALY YIELDS RECOGNITION TO SOVIETS

Holland And Norway Are Next In Line

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MOSCOW.—The Italian government yields full diplomatic recognition to Soviet Russia today, following the example set last week by Great Britain.

The Italian diplomatic representative has informed Foreign Secretary Chicherin that his nation recognizes the present government of Russia without qualifications.

Rome is prepared to appoint an ambassador to Moscow immediately and request the Russian government to dispatch a duly appointed ambassador to the Italian capital.

At the same time the Russian foreign offices announced that the Russian diplomatic representative in Rome has received similar notification of the formal recognition of his government.

Further Russian diplomatic victories are looked for along the line. Holland and Norway are expected to follow the example of England and Italy quickly. The need of Russian trade and the established power of the workers' government has shown the futility of the policy of isolation which European nations have followed until now.

* * * *

Mussolini Forced by Crisis.

(Special to The Daily Worker)

ROME.—Mussolini's act in recognizing Russia is a turn-about-face from the policy he has pursued since he first made war upon labor and seized power as an exponent of reaction. Political observers explain his act as one dictated by the economic exigencies of Italy and say that in recognizing Russia for the sake of the Russian trade Italy needs he is taking the only course open to Italy, if she would avoid going down in the economic debacle that has engulfed other parts of Europe.

The act of recognition raises a new issue in the April elections when Fascismo goes before the voters for the first time. Mussolini will now attempt to gain the suffrage of liberals on the basis of the recognition pact and at the same time will continue to bid for the support of reaction on the basis of his domestic policies.

* * * *

Holland to Follow.

(Special to The Daily Worker)

THE HAGUE.—Recognition of the de jure Russian government by Holland is a matter of a very short time, it is believed. Since Britain and Italy have yielded recognition this busy little republic of manufacturers and traders can do naught but follow suit unless is is prepared to lose the commerce with the great nation of eastern Europe that is finding its outlet thru the west.

The offer of Soviet representatives is to make Rotterdam one of the chief importing and exporting centers for Russia and thus put on its feet this Dutch port which is so paralyzed by the strangling of the Ruhr district.

* * * *

Japan Fears Recognition.

(Special to The Daily Worker)

TOKYO.—The Japanese cabinet is seeking ways of resuming trade with Russia short of actual recognition, which it is felt, would encourage the communist and trade union movement in Japan.

* * * *

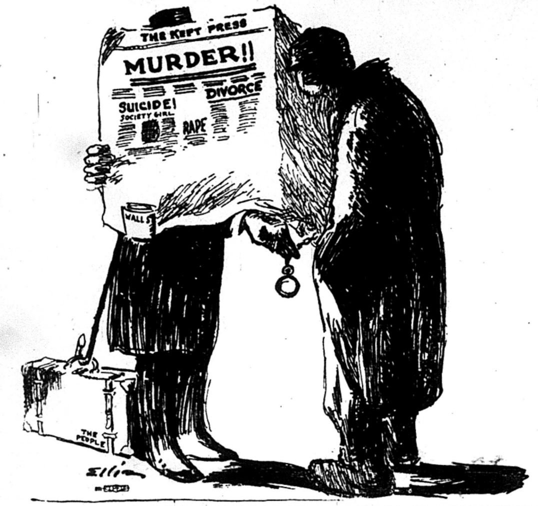
France Still Flinty.

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PARIS.—The Poincare government, alone in Europe, is turning a flinty face towards Moscow and the statement is given out from official circles that France will not follow the example of England and Italy and recognize the Soviet Republic.

Trade reasons would dictate recognition if they were the only reasons to be considered but the enormous Russian bonded debt which French investors hold make the attitude of French rulers different from that of the merchant nations. These huge Russian bonds were sold by the Czar's government largely to finance his war with Japan and the costly repressions of the Russian revolutionary movement in which he indulged and the Soviet government has not considered the obligations incurred by the overthrown tyrant as something demanding early consideration.

THE OLD STORY



Chicago Workers Get Big Start In Daily Workers Sub Campaign

The active DAILY WORKER boosters' meeting, Thursday night, agreed unanimously that the goal set for the present subscription drive, of 1,000 new readers, is an object easily within our reach for the period set of one month.

The campaign will begin definitely Sunday, Feb. 10th, and terminate March 10th.

All branch DAILY WORKER Agents received an adequate supply of subscription books and took upon themselves to make sure that in each case their whole membership would do active work.

Those present at the meeting organized themselves as a vanguard of the drive ready to take the lead.

Each party branch will cover particularly the immediate territory in which it is located, and every workman's home will be visited. Our comrades will approach their shop mates and union members. When this campaign gets well under way, Chicago will know that the DAILY WORKER is in existence, and our comrades promised that they would see to it that the natives sit up and take notice of this fact.

Each branch DAILY WORKER Agent has a big task in organizing their membership for the campaign, and the meeting advised that wherever possible they secure a committee to assist in the work. A thousand new subscribers by March 10th is the slogan and an extra prize will eventually be provided for anybody who can give a good and sufficient reason why this number cannot be reached.

Anyone who wishes to participate in the campaign but who was unable to attend the meeting, may secure supplies and register for the drive at the office of the Workers Party, Room 307, 166 W. Washington St., or at the DAILY WORKER, 1640 N. Halsted St. Members of the Workers Party are urged to get into touch with their DAILY WORKER branch agent immediately so as to become informed of the duties and privileges of all participants in the campaign.

Watch the "Daily Worker" for the first installment of "A Week," the great epic of the Russian revolution, by the brilliant young Russian writer, Iury Libedinsky. It will start soon.

Fort-Whiteman and Minor to Tell About Negro Hero

The first mass meeting of "Negro Week" will be held tomorrow night when Robert Minor, editor of the Liberator, and Lovett Fort-Whiteman of the Chicago Labor Defender, speak on Frederick Douglass, the great negro abolitionist, at Wendell Phillips High School, 39th street and Prairie avenue.

Minor and his colleague believe that Douglass' work was far more effective in shaping the abolition movement than the work of the men who are more generally lauded in the pages of history. And his career was colored with more of the light of adventure; made up as it was of hair-breath escapes and marvelous heroism.

Fort-Whitemen is a delegate to the All-Race Assembly sitting thru next week.

Relief Drive In Los Angeles.

LOS ANGELES, Calif.—The Los Angeles conference for German relief, which has been organized under the auspices of the Friends of Soviet Russia and Workers Germany, will hold a mass meeting Sunday, Feb. 17th, at 2 p. m., in Blanchard hall, 233 S. Broadway. There will be prominent speakers and good music.

The Land for the Users!

House Committee Disavows Scheme to Force Aliens to Become U. S. Citizens

(By The Federated Press)

WASHINGTON.—Members of the House committee on immigration hasten to disavow the Davis alien registration measure, H. R. 691, and to declare that no scheme for forcing aliens to become citizens will be favored by that committee.

Citizenship or deportation are the alternatives placed before the immigrant by the Davis bill, and under pretext of enforcing this rule the immigrant is to be kept continually under espionage. If he violates a strike injunction—out he may be thrown.

LAUNCH FARMER-LABOR PARTY IN BISMARCK, N. D.

Endorse May 30 Meet; Adopt Program

BULLETIN.

BISMARK, N. D.—Nothing shows better the temper of the conference that launched the North Dakota Farmer-Labor Party here than the following telegram sent to Senators LaFollette, Frazier, Shipstead, Johnson and Sinclair:

At a conference composed of some of the most representative old time leaguers, in the state, the Farmer-Labor Party of No. Dakota was formed. We are in favor of the May 30th convention at the twin cities and opposed to its postponement.

Signed: WALKER, Chairman, and MARTINSON, Secretary.

* * * *

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BISMARCK, N. D.—D. H. Hamilton, an old nonpartisan league member of the state senate, said last night after the convention: "The non-partisan league has been stolen from the people of North Dakota by a bunch of tin-horn politicians; they have made it a smoothly running machine."

As a result of this situation, R. H. Walker announced to the non-partisan league convention that immediately following adjournment a conference would be called for the purpose of organizing a state Farmer-Labor party.

At the all night conference which took place as the result of this announcement, attended by forty delegates and many sympathizers, the Farmer-Labor party was launched and [illegible]national and state program adopted.

Resolutions were passed calling upon LaFollette to leave the Republican party and help lead the movement. A resolution was also adopted endorsing the May 30 conference and against its postponement.

The Federated United front campaign was endorsed and the Farmer-Labor Voice made the official organ of the North Dakota Farmer-Labor party.

R. H. Walker was elected State Chairman; H. R. Martinson, secretary of the Fargo Trades and Labor Assembly, was chosen state secretary; an executive committee of five which includes the chairman and secretary and one member from

(Continued on page 2)

DRIVE DENBY OUT, SOLONS' NEW SLOGAN

Navy Head's Conduct Too "Flagrant Faithlessness"

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON.—Secretary of the Navy Denby should be driven out of office "with all the odium that can possibly attach to his going," Senator Walsh, the Montana investigator who unearthed the Teapot Dome scandal, told the Senate today.

Walsh's attack on Denby followed testimony before the Senate Teapot Dome Committee by F. G. Bonfils, publisher of the Denver Post, which revealed:

That Bonfils, with Leo Stack, a Denver politician, had a contract with Harry Sinclair, Teapot Dome lessee, under which Sinclair has already paid $25,000 and must pay $1,000,000 more if he wants to drill certain acreage in Teapot Dome.

That Stack at one time tried to get Teapot Dome for E. L. Doheny, lessee of the California reserves.

That there apparently was a compromise between Sinclair and Doheny by which one was to take Teapot Dome, the other the California reserves.

Bonfils "Kept Quiet."

Bonfils' testimony today was a voluntary statement by him, given principally to explain the suppression of facts gathered by his brother, Stackelback, in New Mexico, with relation to Fall. These facts, not published by Bonfils' paper, were furnished to Senator Walsh of the Senate Committee.

Bonfils told the committee he suppressed the story because it was libelous. His testimony regarding his contract with Sinclair was regarded by the committee as interesting but not particularly significant or as having any bearing upon the question of illegality or corruption in the making of the Teapot Dome lease.

It was an interesting sidelight, Senators on the committee said, on Sinclair's willingness to spend large sums to get Teapot Dome, indicating that he expected to make huge profits out of it.

Bitter Attack on Denby.

Walsh's attack on Denby, delivered soon after the Senate met, was the bitterest yet heard since the Senate began considering the Robinson resolution demanding Denby be called on to resign.

Walsh expresses doubt that Denby could be impeached.

"Stupidity," he said, "is not a ground for impeachment. I do believe Mr. Denby guilty of treason. I know of no evidence upon which he could be convicted of bribery or any other high crime or misdemeanor.

"But this is no time to stand up on fine spun theories concerning the exact line dividing the domain of the executive from that of the legislative branch of the government.

Charges Crime.

"A great crime has been committed. The very structure of our government rocks upon its foundation in consequence of the revelations made in connection with it. There is but one way to restore to it that confidence which is indispensible to its stability and perpetuity, namely, to visit upon the perpetrators the extremest rigor of the law and to drive from the public service every one thru whose connivance or supineness it became possible.

"Are you willing, my colleagues, to turn back these great properties into the keeping of Edwin Denby? I am not.

Drive Denby From Office.

"Are you willing to condone the flagrant faithlessness which has characterized his administration of his great office as revealed by his own testimony before you? I am not.

"Are you content to let him down easy lest sensibilities be offended or political prospects be affected? I am not.

"I want to see him driven from office with all the odium that can possibly attach to his going, that his fate may serve for all time as a warning to those who might other-

(Continued on page 2)

Workers Protested Against Death That Lurked in Lake Over Mine

(Special to The Daily Worker)

CROSBY, Minn.—Refusal to drain Rabbit lake because it furnished ice to the town in the vicinity of the Milford mine is responsible for the death of the 42 miners caught and drowned when it broke into the drift which followed the vein of manganese iron ore.

The DAILY WORKER correspondent learned today that as long ago as last August the miners had discussed the danger from the lake and had asked that it be drained. They were unorganized and no attention was paid to their protest altho it is impossible that the Milford mine engineers could not have known of the increasing danger as the working-face was driven on a slant up toward the bottom of Rabbit lake.

Absolutely no precautions had been taken against such a catastrophe as occurred altho it was an imminent danger for the last three or four months, as is shown by the fact that the drowned miners were standing about the bottom of the shaft at the close of the shift when overwhelmed by the flood of mud and water.

Death by Few Minutes.

The few minutes spent awaiting the cage to take them up cost them their lives.

The Milford mining company is protected by liability insurance.

The pumps that have been installed are lowering the water level in the mine but the swamp mud is believed to have filled most of the drifts and stopes and it will take weeks and maybe months to remove the bodies.

A 15-year-old boy, Frank Hvratin, is credited with saving the lives of the seven miners that escaped. He was some distance from the main shaft, heard the rush of the water and ran to the mouth of the level telling the men to "get on top."

So close was the water to the men who escaped that Harvey Hosford, the last of the seven to reach the collar of the shaft, was wet to the waist.

Superintendent H. T. Middlebrook did not go below Tuesday, altho it is said that it was his custom to make one trip down every day.

Science With Cold Cruelty Watches Law's New Death Mode

(Special to The Daily Worker)

CARSON CITY, Nev., Feb. 8.—A civilization which was horrified as Germany introduced poison gas as a weapon of war, today seized upon that same weapon as its legal means of taking the law's toll of "A life for a life."

Once regarded too horrible for war, hydro-cyanic acid gas this morning was used to bring "a kindly sleeping death" to a man condemned to die for murder.

Gee Jon, Chinese, representative of the world's oldest civilization, is the man who was recorded as the first to die by this new means of inflicting capital punishment. He died in a little cell house of stone; ten by ten feet square, sitting apart from all else in the prison yard of the Nevada State Penitentiary here.

For two years he has waited, while courts, prison boards, politicians and finally "experts" on poisons and deadly gasses, debated first one phase and then another of his fate.

Finally, the highest tribunals available to him put the stamp of the law's approval—the stamp which meant at least legal acceptance by society—on lethal gas as a more humane method of taking human life than the firing squad or the hangman's noose.

Today was appointed as the day for the great experiment—the official test on a human subject of science's newest development.

The condemned man faced death as he awakened this morning with only a little more certainty than might a man desperately ill. He knew the day on which he was to die but not the hour. That detail, under the law, was withheld from him.

At 9:37 a. m. three guards marched with the Chinaman from the condemned row of the state penitentiary here, forty yards across the prison yard to the lethal chamber. He walked quietly, with practically no sign of nervousness.

The door was closed behind him and he was bound hand and foot to a heavy metal cot.

The process, all of which had been thoroly rehearsed, required but a moment.

Immediately when the death chamber door was closed, three guards spun wheels which turned the valves.

There was a hiss of the poison gas rushing under pressure thru the conduits and into the cell.

Watchers at the death house window saw only a slight tremor of the body and then the man's head fell suddenly to the right side and the doctors declared that he was dead.

Three minutes elapsed between the time the gas was introduced into the death chamber and the time the physicians made their preliminary announcement of death. It is believed that death came even more quickly than that.

Thirty persons, mostly newspapermen, watched the execution thru the little window in the death chamber.

Immediately after physicians said they believed Gee Jon dead, a current of fresh air was forced into the death chamber and later guards entered and brought out the body.

Doctors, while waiting for the cell to be cleared of gas, estimated that but 10 seconds elapsed between the time the valve was turned and the time Gee Jon was entirely unconscious.

They said they believed he was dead six minutes later.

It usually requires from 10 to 17 minutes to bring death by hanging.

Witnesses agreed that the chief sign of approaching death which they saw was a slight twitching of the body.

Thomas Russell, an American born Mexican, who killed his Indian bride, was to have died with Gee Jon, by the same experiment. But his sentence was commuted late Thursday afternoon to life imprisonment.

FRENCH COMMUNISTS GET THE GOAT OF PREMIER POINCARE

PARIS.—"I've stood enough, I'm going," shouted Premier Poincare in the Chamber of Deputies this afternoon after some particularly bitter and personal heckling by Communist members.

Poincare stalked out of the chamber, followed by his cabinet and the session was suspended by the president.

There was an uproar in the chamber.

Finally, the premier returned and the session was resumed.

Deputy Peret pleaded with the Communists to cease personal invectives.

Still Chasing "Nicky."

CLEVELAND, O., Feb. 8.—A nation-wide hunt was on today for Jules P. (Nicky) Arnstein, central figure in the $5,000,000 bond theft investigation in New York four years ago, and now sought on a warrant charging him with obtaining $48,000 in a wire tapping swindle in Youngstown, Ohio, in July, 1922.

Stomach Ache Is Over.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—Former President Taft is now considered virtually to have recovered from the attack of indigestion which sent him to bed on Wednesday, his doctor said today.

No Lives Lost.

QUEBEC, Feb. 8.—Breaking of a natural ice bridge and the sweeping away down the raging St. Lawrence of nine persons proved upon investigation today to have resulted in no casualties.

BREWER EXPOSES BOND THIEVES; OFFICE RAIDED

William J. Burns Breaks into Attorney's Rooms

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON.—Department of Justice agents broke into the office of Charles B. Brewer, special assistant attorney general, and attempted to steal evidence involving high government officials in one of the greatest scandals in the history of the American government.

The raid occurred after Mr. Brewer refused to turn over the evidence to Under Secretary of the Treasury Winton on the request of Assistant Attorney General Hollander.

Interest in the discharge of 28 employes of the Bureau of Engraving by the Harding administration is revived by the latest scandal.

Brewer fearing that desperate measures would be used by William J. Burns to steal the evidence asked for an injunction of the Columbia Supreme Court to prevent this evidence from being taken away from him by government officials.

He also took the precaution of turning over the key of his safety deposit vault to Senator King of Illinois for safe keeping.

Attorney General Daugherty twice discharged Brewer and the latter was reinstated by the late President Harding and again by President Coolidge. The Treasury Department and the Department of Justice refused to co-operate with him in making public the duplication of liberty bonds which has caused the government a loss of millions.

It was presentation of this evidence to President Harding that caused the latter to discharge the Bureau of Engraving employees.

Brewer had a conference with President Harding in December, 1922, during which the president in the presence of Daugherty, Under Secretary Gilbert, Commissioner of Public Debt Houghton and Chief Moran of the Treasury Secret Service, discussed the duplication of government bonds. Harding afterwards declared in the presence of Mellon that: "They call this man a 'nut.' It takes a 'nut' to bring me such things as you see here. They are after this man good and hard and I don't intend to let anything happen to him."

Since then the destruction of duplicate bonds has been going on in spite of the warning of President Harding that the administration would need the evidence to clear itself. But the Coolidge administration is now desperate and its slogan "Spurlos Versenkt." But there is so much graft wreckage lying around that a tidal wave could not dispose of it.

The workers of America are now having an excellent object lesson in the putridity of capitalist politics. The so-called upholders of "law and order" who spend most of the time—when they are not busy looting the public resources—jailing radicals, are now exposed in their true colors.

Among the conclusions arrived at by Brewer after his investigation, the most outstanding are the following:

There are about 3,000 known pairs of duplicate bonds and 4,000 pairs of duplicate coupons. Duplicates are still pouring in. Treasury officials have made no real effort to trace cause of duplication and duplicates are being held by guilty parties waiting for destruction of the bonds which would prove their guilt.

Denials of guilt continue to come from the Treasury Department but the probers continue to probe. A non-partisan committee is drafting a resolution ordering an investigation of Brewer's charges of a $1,000,000 bond fraud. The members of this committee are La Guardia, New York; Woodruff, Michigan, and Jeffers, Alabama.

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The Tempest Bursts Out of the Teapot

By JOHN PEPPER.

THE political significance of the Teapot Dome scandal is growing ever bigger.

The indignation of the masses against the corruption of the highest government officials is growing more and more bitter. The investigation is in fact only beginning, but already voices arise everywhere in the capitalist camp for closing the investigation.

Washington is panic-stricken. Everybody is suspected and justly so. Nobody knows today who will be involved in the scandal tomorrow. Democratic politicians began the investigation with the intent of having a good election issue against the corrupt Republican leaders. But the second step of the investigation followed quickly after. The Republican politicians in their turn exposed the Democratic leaders. Today we have the unprecedented situation where both Republican and Democratic "leaders of the nation" at once, stand before the nation with their clothing of patriotism and respectability torn off and the masses see with horror their naked ugliness and shame.

It is an unexampled political schooling for the masses.

The scandal is too big. The masses are beginning to realize that it is not an accidental corruption of kept men in the government, but that the sickness is in the system itself, and that the United States has a kept government. The New York Times spoke in the name of the whole capitalist class when it declared that the Madison Square Garden mass demonstration of tens of thousands of Communist workers is not dangerous in itself, but becomes dangerous thru the occurrences in Washington, that the real danger lies in the fact that the great masses are losing their faith in the present system of government.

And the New York Times is right. The happenings in Washington, the disintegration of the old capitalist parties, the disillusionment of the workers and farmers over sacred American democracy gives significance to the Communist demonstration, joins the Communist vanguard of the working class with the hitherto backward masses of the working class.

The Teapot Dome scandal will advance and hasten the disintegration process of the old capitalist parties. The Third Party movement has received a new impetus. The spokesmen of the lower middle class utilize the discrediting of the political leaders of the big capitalists to snatch the farmers, small business men and workers away from the old party politicians and to unite them in a Third Party. Hearst's New York American writes in connection with the oil scandal: "In fact the public mind is in such a temper that if the predatory financial interests played their old game and captured both party conventions for 'safe' candidates, NOTHING WOULD STOP THE POPULAR REVOLT AND THE ELECTION OF AN INSURGENT THIRD PARTY CANDIDATE." Victor Berger, the petty bourgeois Socialist, has made a public appeal to LaFollette calling upon him to form a Third Party, promising that Victor Berger and all other petty bourgeois elements would follow him.

It is an undisputed fact that millions of farmers and lower middle class elements today no longer belong to the old capitalist parties. If the consolidation of these elements into a Third Party advances so slowly, the chief cause for it, apart from inertia, is the betrayal of the "progressive" politicians in Congress who are still sticking to the old capitalist parties. We must not forget that as long as these so-called "progressives" remain in the old capitalist parties, they help to maintain the unity of the capitalist class against the workers, they assure for the capitalists the necessary mass support by keeping in the camp of the old capitalist parties, not only millions of farmers but also millions of workers. We must, therefore, utilize the Teapot Dome scandal to denounce all these "progressive" senators and representatives before the masses as traitors and as indirect accomplices of the corrupt capitalist politicians, as long as they remain in the Republican and Democratic parties. We must help to stir up a mass indignation which will force the La Follettes and Wheelers to step out of the Republican and Democratic parties.

But our main task—as I stated in my previous article on the Teapot Dome scandal—is to deepen the wrath of the workers and exploited farmers and to turn it into an opposition to the capitalist governmental system.

We must show the workers and farmers that our democracy is nothing but the rule of finance capital.

We must prove that this scandal is not an accident, but is of the essence of the present governmental system owned by capitalism. We must show that it is no remedy to drive out the corrupt "statesmen" and to elect "honest" statesmen, because it is impossible to separate corruption and exploitation of the masses from the capitalist governmental system.

A great opportunity presents itself for showing the masses the only remedy—their own rule, the workers' and farmers' government. Never yet was there such a fine chance before us for fashioning the instrument to this goal—the independent class party of farmers and workers. WE MUST TIE UP THE LESSONS OF THE TEAPOT DOME SCANDAL WITH OUR CAMPAIGN FOR THE CONVENTION OF THE FARMER-LABOR MOVEMENT ON MAY 30, IN ST. PAUL.

An active political mass party of the workers and farmers is possible only if we succeed in focusing the eyes and interests of the workers and farmers upon government and Congress. It is the most important Communist duty to do that; and to that end, we must utilize every event of political life, every industrial struggle of workers, every strike movement of unions, every misfortune of bankrupt farmers. Seldom before did political history offer a better opportunity for doing this.

Senator Reed characterized the Sinclair and Doheny leases as "The most gigantic steal of history." And he cried out with fear: "The federal government has often faced great dangers. It has not hitherto experienced so great a national shame." We must utilize the most gigantic steal of history to set in motion the most gigantic workers' and farmers' movement of our history. The great indignation of the masses against the great national shame must be converted into solid organization. We must do our utmost to have the capitalist federal government really face the greatest danger. We must stake everything upon making the demand of workers' and farmers' government the irresistible demand of the masses.

Fur Workers' Union Wins Two-Year Agreement Approved by Rank and File

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK.—A new agreement between the Associated Fur Manufacturers, Inc., and the International Fur Workers' Union, replacing one which expired Jan. 31, has been ratified by the rank and file of both sides.

The agreement covers a period of two years and grants the union a few concessions. Ratification was delayed on account of hostility towards it by certain manufacturers. Union officials claim that in a referendum vote 92 per cent of the membership voted for ratification.

BLACKMAILED SINCLAIR FOR COLD MILLION

Denver Post Editor Gives Probers Thrill

(Continued from page 1.)

wise fail the republic as he has failed it."

Walsh attacked Senator Lenroot, chairman of the committee, for attempting to draw McAdoo into the controversy, saying:

"It was reserved to the chairman of the committee who has repeatedly from the floor lectured other members for giving to the investigation a political color, to travel outside the realm of examination into the leases of the naval oil reserves, by the resolution to inquire into the employment by Mr. Doheny of counsel in matters unrelated thereto for the perfectly obvious possibility of ruining the prospects of the leading candidate for the Democratic nomination for president.

Harsh Words, Senator.

"Mr. Denby says the wool was pulled over his eyes. His testimony discloses that it wasn't much of a trick; that he is one of those who, having eyes, see not and, having ears, hear not the things that concern their temporal, however it may be with their eternal salvation."

Resolutions calling upon the State Department for all available information concerning oil leases made by nine nations was introduced in the Senate today by Senator Dill, Washington, Democrat.

One resolution calling for correspondence concerning leases made by England, Holland, Portugal, Persia, Venezuela, Cheko-Slovakia and Mexico, and data concerning Russian oil activities.

A second resolution calling for information concerning Colombian leases.

• • •

WASHINGTON.—Fred G. Bonfils, publisher of the Denver Post, told the Senate Committee investigating the oil scandal today that he has a secret Teapot Dome contract with Harry F. Sinclair, lessee of that naval reserve. Sinclair already has paid him $250,000, Bonfils said.

Under the contract Sinclair must soon pay $1,000,000 if he wishes to drill certain acreage in Teapot Dome.

"Some time after the Teapot Dome lease was signed an acquaintance of mine, Leo Stack, showed me a contract he had," Bonfils said. "He claimed it was a prior contract and that the Sinclair lease had been granted over his head.

"I had my attorney look over Stack's contract and thought it legal.

"So I entered into a contract with Stack under which we were to give him the first $50,000 and we would divide the remainder between my partner and my attorney.

Story Never Published.

"I heard a good many rumors so I concluded to send a man to New Mexico to investigate.

"I sent Mr. Stackelback (a reporter) and he came back with an astounding story. He was cautioned especially not to disclose his identity or to quote those from whom he obtained the story.

"The managing editor, Mr. Sheppard, and I talked it over with Mr. Bottoms, my counsel. We decided the articles should not be printed because they were libelous.

"We then ran a long article attacking the Sinclair lease under the most conspicuous caption we had.

"Mr. Zevely (Sinclair's attorney) came out to see us and invited us to New York to see Mr. Sinclair. It was about July 4, 1922, when we went to see Mr. Sinclair.

"Mr. Sinclair told us brusquely, 'I don't know why you came here,' so we went back to Colorado.

"In the meantime we had brought suit against the Midwest Oil Company and other companies to carry out our contract with Stack.

"Later we met Sinclair in Oklahoma City and made a contract by which he was to pay us $250,000 and give us 320 acres of land in the Teapot Dome. This was because of our claim thru the Stack contract.

$1,000,000 Deal.

"Sinclair said later he would operate our acreage because he didn't want anyone else beside himself drilling there. We refused to do that.

"So finally we decided to let him have 18 months to decide whether he wanted to pay $1,000,000 to us for our share.

"He paid us the original $250,000 of which $50,000 went to Stack. I got $43,000 and my partner got $43,000. Mr. Schwartz, our attorney, got about $15,000. Then Stack got $43,000 more for his pro rata share."

Bonfil's statement accounted for $194,000. He did not say where the remainder of the $250,000 went.

"The 18 months will expire March 15th, this year," he continued.

The Stack contract with Edward L. Doheny, by which Stack claimed priority, was read.

Then the Stack contract with the Pioneer Oil company, releasing Doheny from the first contract, was read. Under its provisions the Pioneer Oil company was to be given some privilege to drill offset wells.

"If it can be done by education THE DAILY WORKER can do it".

STRONG DRIFT TO F.-L. PARTY IN N. P. CONVENTION

Big Minority for Moratorium in League Meet

(Continued from page 1)

each congressional district was also elected.

There is tremendous enthusiasm for the new party and all the sincere members of the non-partisan league are getting in. The Federated land program adopted pleases the delegates and they feel that it will be a real foundation on which to build an organization that cannot be stolen by self-seeking politicians who prate of political expediency.

Present at the conference that formed the Farmer-Labor party were members of the state senate and former members of the non-partisan league state executive committee.

The best fighting material in the old league is either in the new party or has signified their intention of joining.

See Hand of Coolidge.

The hand of the Coolidge Administration and the influence of the powerful Republican machine were plainly visible in the first sessions of the State Convention of the Nonpartisan League of North Dakota.

An attempt was made to have the convention indorse the nomination of Senator LaFollette for the presidency. After a spirited debate the delegates adopted the majority report of the committee on this question. The majority report did not propose the endorsement of Coolidge. No delegate here would dare to ask that openly at this convention. But the report recommended that no action be taken at this time by the Nonpartisan League on the question of presidential nominees.

Seek LaFollette Indorsement.

The minority report was presented to the Convention with the reading of two letters to the delegates from Congressman Sinclair and United States Senator Lynn W. Frazier. Sinclair, who has for a long time been closely associated with LaFollette in Washington and who is considered as the Wisconsin Senator's right hand man in the state, specifically asked endorsement for LaFollette's candidacy.

In view of the conference held last Saturday in Washington by many active Democratic and Republican progressives, and its decision to urge LaFollette to accept the nomination of the Presidency on a third party ticket, this open appeal for the presidential nomination of the Wisconsin Senator is significant. It is the most open bid LaFollette has yet made for the nomination.

Dirt Farmers Welcome Ayres.

Tom Ayres, of the Farmer-Labor Party of South Dakota, was given round after round of applause when he appealed to the Convention to line up with the great national farmer-labor movement to build a big political party of the workers and farmers, independent of the present republican and democratic parties, of the bankers and railroad magnates.

Ayres made an eloquent speech to the delegates to take the first step in this direction by organizing a strong State Farmer-Labor Party with a real program, the five-year moratorium on farm mortgages, and the land to the users of the land. The dirt farmers gave Ayres' speech a great reception, while the bankers and office seekers who were delegates sat in marked silence.

The Executive Committee of the Farmer-Labor Party of Montana wired to the Convention to take action similar to the program outlined by Ayres.

Strong Sentiment for Class Party.

After a vigorous debate on the question, the convention defeated the minority report of the committee advocating a five-year moratorium by a vote of 43 to 25.

The strong showing made by the advocates of the moratorium and independent farmer-labor political action was unexpected and lent great encouragement to the radical delegates. Many militant farmers and old league members watching the proceedings were much heartened by the great strength rolled up by the insurgent farmer-labor elements and saw in the result of the vote a positive evidence that the petty factionalism and fights among the would-be old party office holders now strangling the League are approaching their end very rapidly.

Delegates May Act.

Present developments tend to indicate that there is little likelihood of the convention being swung over to the immediate organization of a State Farmer-Labor Party.

"No Firetraps," Says Brazen Report of Board of Education

Statements made in the DAILY WORKER that the inspection made by the board of education of fire-trap school buildings was a fake-whitewashing affair were true when the inspectors made their report to the building and grounds committee of the board yesterday. They reported that in their opinion there were no such things as fire trap schools.

They did not make a single recommendation that would cost the board of education any money which is what the board wants, it was indicated. The complete details of the inspection were not made public. More than thirty schools were visited by the inspectors.

Myerscough Is Speaker.

First-hand information of the stormy sessions of the big miners, convention held recently in Indianapolis, will be given in Chicago Sunday evening by Thomas Myerscough, national secretary of the Progressive Miners' committee, who will speak at the Workers Party Open Forum, Capitol Bldg., 159 N. State St., (17th floor).

Myerscough was present at every session of the Indianapolis convention—one of the most important conventions in the history of the United Mine Workers of America. Myerscough was there, not as an idly curious spectator, but as one vitally interested in the outcome of the debates.

Dunne Speaks for Sunday Class.

William F. Dunne will give an estimate of "The Revolutionary Outlook in America," Sunday morning, at the weekly class conducted by the Workers Party, Local Chicago. The class meets every Sunday at 10:15 a. m., at 1902 W. Division St. Previous instructors included James P. Cannon and Max Bedacht. The subject for the Feb. 17 session will be "The War and the Second International."

Racine Dance For Daily Worker.

RACINE, Wis.—Robert Minor will speak at a grand concert and dance at National Hall, Racine and 18th St., Sunday afternoon.

The program starts at 2:30 p. m., and dancing will continue until midnight. Four orchestras will unite in furnishing the music. Half the proceeds will go to the DAILY WORKER.

Shoe Bosses Choose Saviour

HAVERHILL, Mass.—The Haverhill Shoe Manufacturers' Association and the Shoe Workers' Protective Union have signed an agreement creating a position similar to that held by Landis in the baseball world. Edwin Newdick, industrial engineer, has been appointed to the position at a salary of $10,000 a year.

Just Solid Ivory Domes

BOSTON, Mass.—"Speaking of Teapot Dome," states the Boston Transcript, "it looks as if some of the other domes in this oil business were largely composed of solid ivory."

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BRIT LABORITES SAY HOUSING IS MAJOR PROBLEM

Plan to Erect 200,000 Dwellings Yearly

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON.—Following a conference on housing held yesterday at the ministry of labor at which representatives of the building unions and building trades employers were present, the Labor Party government is prepared to go before Parliament next week with its program on this important domestic question. The government was represented by Tom Shaw, minister of labor; Margaret Bonfield, parliamentary secretary; John Wheatley, minister of health, and D. Adamson, secretary for Scotland.

One of the difficulties that the Labor Party government must meet in its proposal for relieving the housing situation and at the same time cutting down unemployment, is contained in its endeavor to get the building trades union to relax their rules and take in workers with little building trades experience.

Unions Want Guarantee.

The unions are said to be agreeable to this proposal if the government will in turn guarantee a building program that will employ their members for a period of fifteen or twenty years. The Labor Party government is apparently willing to enter into this understanding with the unions if financial arrangements can be made. The need for workers' dwellings is so great that this length of time will be needed to carry out the program as outlined.

200,000 Homes Yearly.

It is estimated that 200,000 new homes per year are needed and some idea of the immensity of the proposal is gathered when it is known that estimates already prepared show that the existing brick plants are unable to supply the required amount of materia..

The ministry of health has let it be known that any attempt on the part of building material concerns to take advantage of the new demand for their wares will be met by drastic measures.

What Workers Expect.

Among the masses of workers, organized and unorganized, who supported the Labor Party, it is expected that the government in addition to the immediately moving to relieve the housing and unemployment situation, will make substantial reductions in the taxes on sugar, tea and the cheaper forms of entertainment, encourage agriculture, which is in a bad way, and increase the payments to the blind, war victims, war widows and widowed mothers.

A cut is also expected in the naval, military and air budgets but not in the pay of the army and navy personnel.

While the Labor Party government is known to intend to devote most of its attention to domestic probler / now that Soviet Russia has been r gnized there is much speculation as to the attitude the government will adopt towards France.

It is known that Premier MacDonald intends to visit France in May, when the French elections will be over and the view is expressed here that with firmness in the government's attitude on French policy the new Chamber of Deputies may be disposed to incline a more sympathetic ear to the British reparation proposals.

Firm With France.

In an interview published today by the Manchester Daily Dispatch, the Labor Party premier says that the hesitant attitude of the late government was largely responsible for the misunderstandings with France. He says: "All that is gone. Great Britain will no longer be content to sit and watch events, and the result of this new attitude seems to be succeeding beyond expectations."

The dockers are threatening to strike but are still conducting negotiations with their employers. The strike has been set for a week from today and may create a serious problem for the government exceeding that of the railway stoppage.

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Proof Accumulates That Oil Shaped Hughes Russ Policy

By LAURENCE TODD.

(Staff Correspondent of The Federated Press)

WASHINGTON, D. C.—How far has the foreign policy of the United States been dictated in recent years by the oil crowd?

Does the struggle for oil and the use of oil lobbyists here explain American refusal to recognize Russia?

Was it at the instance of Doheny and Sinclair and Standard Oil that recognition of the Obregon government of Mexico was withheld for years?

Questions Await Answer.

These are questions awaiting answer from the witness chair at the Senate's investigation of the naval oil leasing scandal, since Doheny has confessed that he employed former Attorney-General Gregory and former Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo to assist him in molding the Mexican policy of the Wilson and Harding administrations.

Doheny testified that he paid Gregory $2,000 to "secure for us an entree before the State Department" under the Wilson administration, in getting the Department to protect Doheny's interests in Mexico. He testified that he paid McAdoo $250,000 to "represent us in Mexican and other matters," and that McAdoo did represent him before the State Department when Bainbridge Colby was secretary and McAdoo's own father-in-law was president of the United States.

Fall's Services Priceless.

Nor is this all. Doheny told the Senate committee, in his latest explanation of the $100,000 "loan" to Fall, that Fall, when chairman of the senate sub-committee investigating losses suffered by American property owners in Mexico during the revolutions had rendered services to Doheny which were beyond price. Fall, it will be remembered, was the most stubborn and bitter opponent of recognition of the Obregon government, just as he had been violently hostile to the Madero and Carranza revolutions. He stood out for better terms from the Mexican government to American oil and mining interests.

Oil In Russ Policy.

Again, Fall was chosen by Sinclair to accompany the latter and young Roosevelt, brother of the assistant secretary of the navy, to Russia to seek a big oil concession in the Baku field. This concession was drawn, according to the testimony of Fall himself, subject to American recognition of Russia. Fall then came home and gave a press interview, in which he opposed immediate recognition, but suggested that Russia might soon make further concessions to capitalism such as would warrant the United States in finally dealing with the Russian government.

Whose Lawyer Is Hughes?

Since Gregory and McAdoo were employed by Doheny in dealing with a Democratic regime in the State Department, curiosity is aroused as to who were Doheny's and Sinclair's "lawyers" who dealt with the department after Colby gave way to Hughes. Or was Hughes so fully in touch and sympathy with the foreign policies of the oil crowd that they did not have to spend a fortune on political "lawyers" who had the entree to his office? Were any Republican "lawyers" paid $250,000 to raise the moral issue of our need to pay $25,000,000 to Colombia for the theft of Panama? Did any Republican "lawyers" discuss with the department the sending of notes to Britain and Holland about the restriction of the Burma oil field to British development, and the fields in the Dutch East Indies to European exploitation?

The answers may be demanded, when senators realize the meaning of the Doheny testimony as to McAdoo's fee.

Panic in Old Party Ranks As Oil Quiz Bares Leader's Graft

(Staff Correspondent of The Federated Press)

WASHINGTON.—All efforts on the part of ring politicians, backed by the military-naval-diplomatic-social lobby, to stop the investigation of the oil scandal will be in vain.

This unmasking of the sinister truth of private ownership of the government at Washington has set going a political revolution thruout the United States. Tens of thousands of letters are arriving at the offices of public men who are thought to be liberal or progressive, demanding that the inquiry be developed thru every possible vein of evidence, no matter what the effect may be upon either or both of the old party organizations.

If the shame of bribery, fraud, theft of public property and wholesale pollution of the springs of public action by the oil millionaires shall wreck the Republican and Democratic parties—well and good. The voters who are now taking up the issue in letters and resolutions ask only that the country be given the facts as to what kind of government actually exists. If there is no self-government by the people, if the representative form is but a mockery, then the sooner that fact is established, the sooner the mistake can be repaired.

$70,000,000 of Loot

Stockbrokers have been summoned to produce their books, which already are being experted by government accountants, to show whether certain senators or congressmen or administration people have made fortunes secretly from private tips as to oil leases. Rumors that the "gang" has made millions—some say $70,000,000—from trading on the stock market in Sinclair oil, will be run down.

John T. King, former Republican national committeeman from Connecticut, organizer of the Wood presidential boom, and head of the Association for Protection of American Rights in Mexico, has been summoned. This Association was created four years ago by the Doheny, Sinclair, Standard Oil and other oil interests, to resist Section 27 of the new constitution of Mexico which seemed to threaten their profits from Mexican oil operations. When Carranza yielded to their pressure, exerted thru the State Department, and was overthrown, they resisted recognition of the Obregon government. Fall, as senator and later in the Harding cabinet, was their spokesman against recognition of Obregon. Finally, last summer, they got a compromise with Obregon, and recognition was given.

Hughes on Grill

King is supposed to know how the oil crowd influenced the State Department under Hughes, with reference to Mexico. A resolution soon to be offered in the Senate will ask Hughes to furnish to the Senate all correspondence and records showing his oil diplomacy toward Mexico, Colombia, Britain, Holland, Persia and any other government in which American oil kings have sought concessions. From this data the Senate committee will proceed to inquire into the means by which Hughes was induced to beg for American oil privileges in Mesopotamia, Burmah, Colombia, the Dutch East Indies and Persia.

Under a separate line of inquiry will be taken up the question as to whether recognition of Russia has been delayed until the utmost possible concessions are made to Sinclair or Standard Oil by Moscow.

King Helped Pick Harding

King was one of the group that decided the nomination of Harding, and he was one of the Penrose conference at Atlantic City which determined that Mellon should be secretary of the treasury. Mellon and Hughes then promptly "put across" the Colombia treaty, paying $25,000,000 in "satisfaction of Colombian honor" in the matter of the stealing of Panama by Roosevelt, and getting in return, for Mellon and other oil operators, a lot of oil concessions in Colombia.

Senator Reed, a Democratic presidential candidate, is blamed by politicians for the discovery that McAdoo, his rival, was paid $250,000 by Doheny for influencing the State Department and the Mexican government in Doheny's interest. Reed is now in turn revealed as chief counsel for a big oil concern headed by J. Ogden Armour, which is suing Standard and other oil companies for $500,000,000 or more in royalties for the illegal use of a patented method of breaking up petroleum into gasoline and other products. If he wins his suit, Reed stands to make something near a million. So he, too, is "in oil".

A prominent Californian presidential candidate's painful silence as to the whole scandal, except for one general statement, has aroused much speculation as to whether he, too, has engaged in this line of law practice.

Both old parties are in agony, but they see no way of escape.

New York Is Busy in Drive for Relief to Fight German Hunger

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK.—All working class New York is busy collecting money and food for the hungry workers of Germany. The New Yorker Volkszeitung is appealing to its readers to come to the aid of their countrymen and the first week they appealed more than $500 was collected. The weekly, Obrana, is asking its readers to help the German workers and are meeting with success.

Local unions all over the city are sending contributions to the $100,000 fund for German relief being raised by the New York branch of the Friends of Soviet Russia and Workers Germany.

• • •

Tag Day In Washington.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The local branch of the Friends of Soviet Russia and Workers' Germany will hold a tag day for German relief Tuesday, Feb. 12.

Get unity thru the Labor Party!

GHANDI TOO ILL YET TO ENGINEER BRITISH BOYCOTT

Many Non-Cooperationists Still Imprisoned

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BOMBAY, India.—Like some of the class war prisoners freed by Presidents Coolidge and Harding after prison life had ruined their health "Mahatma" Mohandas Ghandi, leader of the great movement which shook British rule in India has come out of prison an invalid.

Ghandi is now lying in a hospital and his enemies are gloating in the hope that his prison life has incapacitated him from non-cooperationist activities for months to come.

Release a "Sop."

The British Labor Party government's amnesty to Ghandi still leaves many other advocates of freedom for India in prison and an aggressive agitation will be kept up for their release. Ghandi's release is considered as a "sop" to the non-cooperationist movement much as the meager first amnesty by Harding which released Eugene V. Debs and a few others but left the vast majority of the politicals still incarcerated.

Ghandi's release was not announced by the British authorities as the correction of an act of injustice, but for "medical" reasons. Thus the government has avoided setting a precedent which would have compelled the liberation of the other objectors to imperialism.

• • •

London Guesses About Ghandi.

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON.—What will Ghandi do with his freedom? That is the question that is going the rounds of Downing street. Nothing in his record indicates that he will abandon his movement of India for the Indians when he regains his health.

In fact it seems probable that the Hindoo nationalist movement will swing back to the left, with Ghandi's reappearance on the scene. A second tremendous movement for the economic boycott of all British functionaries is feared.

On the other hand the release of Ghandi is regarded as on the whole a statesmanlike act, aside from the humanity involved. It is believed that the danger to British rule from Ghandi's presence on the outside may be more than offset by the conciliatory effect of his prompt release by the Labor Party so soon after taking power.

Your Union Meeting

Every local listed in the official directory of the CHICAGO FEDERATION OF LABOR will be published under this head on day of meeting free of charge for the first month, afterwards our rate will be as follows:

Monthly meeting—$3 a year one line once a month, each additional line, 15c an issue.

Semi-monthly meetings — $5 a year one line published two times a month, each additional line 13c an issue.

Weekly meetings—$7.50 a year one line a week, each additional line 10c an issue.

SECOND SATURDAY, Feb. 9th

No.	Name of Local and Place of Meeting.
49	Bakers, 1024 Noble St., 2 p. m.
62	Bakers, 2401 W. North Ave., 5 p. m.
2a	Bakery Workers, 218 W. Oak St., 6 p. m.
80	Blacksmiths, 4122 W. Lake St.
122	Blacksmiths, 426 W. 63rd St.
290	Blacksmiths, 5428 Wentworth Ave.
325	Blacksmiths, 810 W. Harrison St.
470	Blacksmiths, 180 W. Washington St.
3	Brick and Clay, Blue Island, Jewel Hall.
1	Coopers, 5443 S. Ashland Ave.
519	Engineers (Loc.), 9138 Commercial Ave.
818	Firemen and Enginemen, 426 W. 63rd.
7	Janitors (School), 166 W. Washington.
11	Letter Carriers, 19 W. Adams St.
275	Moulders, 92d and S. Chicago.
4	Pressmen, Peoria and Monroe Sts.
3	Printing Pressmen, 175 W. Washington
346	Railway Carmen, 39th Pl. and Kedzie.
308	Street Car Employees (Elevated), Ashland Ave. and Van Buren St.
710	Teamsters, 302 W. 47th St.
17214	Transportation Inspectors, 308 S. Kildare Ave.

(Note—Unless otherwise stated all meetings are at 8 p. m.)

The Daily Worker for a month free to the first member of any local union sending in change of date or place of meeting of locals listed here.

Please watch for your local and if not listed let us know, giving time and place of meeting so we can keep this daily announcement complete and up to date.

On Tuesday of every week we expect to print display announcements of local unions. Rates will be $1 an inch, 50c for half an inch card. Take this matter up in your next meeting. Your local should have a weekly display card as well as the running announcement under date of meeting.

Bakers Cut Off Bread Supply as Military Rages

(By The Federated Press)

MEXICO CITY.—The bakers of Mazatlan, always militant, are on strike once more against the equally militant bosses. As on former occasions, the local military commander is hostile and threatens them with arrest, in spite of the fact that his predecessor was removed for trying the same tactics. They have protested to the Confederation General de Trabajadores and to the government.

The confederation threatens a general strike if necessary to protect them from the local military. Mazatlan is completely without bread.

Maybe Magnus, the Trick Milker, Can Explain This

To the DAILY WORKER: The nine unapproachable Senators (led by LaFollette, have sent out a joint letter of inquiry to the baffled farmers and grain raisers of the Northwest, urging them to write and tell them what they want done to relieve their known desperate situation.

Were it not for the tragedy of the situation of the farmer, this appeal would be looked upon as real pathos, and the tempting flattery of it may elicit many replies with which to fill the waste baskets of the aforesaid Senators, and thereby fill the janitors of their office building with awe, at their ability to receive mail.

Who that has read the speeches of Senator Ladd on finance, and the machinations of the Federal Reserve Board in deflating the farmer, would have the temerity to make a suggestion to him that reform was needed in finance?

Who that has heard Lynn Frazier speak, or has followed his checkered and harassed career as Governor of North Dakota, from which position he was deposed by the combined efforts of the banks, the milling trust and the transportation monopoly, would not know—would have to inquire?

Who that has even casually followed the career of Robert M. LaFollette, read even odd copies of his magazine, or his long and exhaustive speeches in Congress, but knows that he, of all men in public life, is fully aware of the evils resulting from watered stock and over capitalization of transportation companies?

Then why this hurried inquiry, this truculent request for information?

Can it be to furnish them an excuse for dealing with price-fixing of farm products, or even of delay, instead of making a combined attack on the fundamental issues? Or is it to obtain a postponement of the date —May 30th—by thus pretending they are still solicitous of the condition of the oppressed (by the robber) farmer?

Magnus, the Trick Milker, could answer this question.

George Foster, Spokane, Wash.

De La Huerta Gold Is Making Trouble in Railway Unions

By BERTRAM D. WOLFE.

(Staff Correspondent of The Federated Press)

MEXICO CITY.—A split is reported in the Federation of Railway Workers here as a by-product of the revolutionary situation in the country. The railway federation is the most powerful organization in the country in point of ability to support itself, most of the unions subsisting directly or indirectly on government subsidies (the exceptions being the railwaymen, the anarcho-syndicalist Confederation General and various autonomous unions).

The revelations following the rebellion in Vera Cruz revealed that certain leaders of the railwaymen, and of the anarcho-syndicalist unions, were also accepting money from the public treasury, de la Huerta having paid large sums for the founding of the National Railway party and the Partido Socialista Mayoritaria, dummy organizations which were to give his candidacy a labor coloring. All such leaders either left to join the fascists or were expelled. Nevertheless, Branch E of the railway men, consisting of express workers, has just seceded because of "politics within the organization."

The officials of the railway federation declare that the so-called yellows or Confederation Regional Obrera Mexicana who have long been hostile to the railwaymen, are back of the new move. The section split-off is insignificant in comparison with the total membership of the railway federation consisting only of some of the express workers of Mexico City.

'Bolshevism,' 'Red Flag,' Is Shriek of Wheat Gambler

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON. — A bill introduced here by representatives McNary and Haugen to create a $50,000,000 fund for handling the wheat crop thru an export corporation was dubbed communistic by L. F. Gates, former president of the Chicago Board of Trade.

"This is a monopoly in the interests of the producers," declared Mr. Gates, "and leads directly toward the nationalization of industry. It is paternalism run wild and presents as menacing a development to the American public as the Bolshevism, which openly parades under the Red Flag of Communism. It would result in bureaucracy, extravagance and the crushing of individual initiative and take out of our public life that freedom to trade which to our industrial pioneers is the breath of their nostrils."

The bill which has aroused the wrath of the die hard Gates proposes to fix ratio prices on surplus farm products and set up the export corporation to buy wheat at some fixed price and sell it abroad at world market figures.

What would Mr. Gates say if somebody introduces a bill to give the land to the users of the land?

3,400 Married Men Jobless.

TORONTO.—Married men to the number of 3,400 were reported to be unemployed here, according to city officials at a conference to provide work for the jobless. Provision has already been made for unemployment for 500 of these by the city. It is proposed to carry out all possible civic work by day labor between now and May 1, next.

SABOTAGE WITHIN LAW SOMETIMES, SAYS IDAHO COURT

Going Slow to Punish Boss No Crime

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BOISE, Idaho. — Sabotage, the dread word that war profiteers and attorney generals used to invoke against radical labor, is given a respectable hue in the decision just handed down by the Supreme Court of Idaho, freeing three members of the Industrial Workers of the World held under criminal syndicalism charges for alleged advocacy of sabotage. The decision is a victory for the General Defense Committee which took the appeal.

The men had been held at Bonners' Ferry, Idaho, for months, for distributing copies of a lumber workers' leaflet that urged the "strike on the job," known in England as "ca canny," which lower courts in Idaho have ruled is in violation of the syndicalism act.

Legal Sabotage.

The decision freeing them cites the various acts defined in dictionaries and encyclopedias as sabotage, among which are listed "slack work" and the "publication of trade secrets."

"Slack work" or the strike on the job the court throws out as not of itself criminal, ruling that the syndicalism act does not declare against it specifically. The court then goes on to show that all forms of sabotage are not illegal per se, and makes the following comment regarding the publication of trade secrets (a form of sabotage that European workers have frequently used against oppressive and dishonest employers):

Where Sabotage Is Virtue.

"Publication of trade secrets may be to the disadvantage or injury of the employer, but to the advantage or benefit of his customers, and it is hardly conceivable that the legislature had any intention whatever to make such an act criminal. Suppose an employe of a manufacturer discloses the methods by which such employer evades the provisions of the pure food law and sells to the public food products, so called, that are utterly unfit for human consumption, or makes known other pernicious practices that we have reason to believe are sometimes resorted to by the employers, can we say that the legislature intended to include such disclosures, however much they might injure the employer, in the meaning of the word sabotage? We think not. And yet, if we adopt the most comprehensive definitions of this word that have been given by the writers of greater or less note, we shall be led to the necessity of declaring such acts criminal." Two judges dissented.

The three lumber workers released by the decisions are Richard Moore, Bates and Perring. The reversal of their case is believed to mark the ending of persecution under the criminal syndicalism law in Idaho where courts were rendering their verdicts on the basis of forms of peaceful sabotage now found to be legal. Four other workers are still in Boise penitentiary from earlier syndicalism convictions.

Scott Nearing Thinks Daily Is Very Promising

"The DAILY WORKER is the most promising thing I have seen in the radical movement in the United States," said Scott Nearing, who has just finished a speaking tour of the middle west. Nearing was leaving Chicago to go to Pittsburgh.

"Next to the DAILY WORKER in importance is the May 30th conference of Farmer-Labor parties in St. Paul. I intend to be in St. Paul in May and see what happens. It is of the utmost importance.

"I was particularly glad to see the good work the DAILY WORKER did at the miners' convention. It was great."

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Americanizing Foreigners

Official List of Dead.

Arthur Meyers, Frank Zietz, Joseph Snyder, Alex. Jylha, Jerome Ryan, Emil Carlson, George Hochevar, Nels Ritala, John Yakalich, John Slacker, John Murovich, Roland McDonald of Duluth, Clyde Revord, G. H. Revord, John Minerich, Fred Hart, Frank Hravatin, Elmer Hoag, Frank Tomac, Marko Toljan, Nick Radich, Martin Valenich, Henry Maki, Henry Lahtl, George Butkovich, Tony Flack, Peter Magvich, Earl Bedard, L. J. LaBrash, C. Harris, Victor Kattola, Roy Cunningham, Captain Evan Crellin, William Johnson, Mike Bazal, A. E. Wolford, Valentine Cole, John Hendrickson, Minor Grove, Herman Hohm, Oliver Burns, and Harry Hosford.

• • •

Scan the list of the dead in the Milford mine disaster—or in any other great disaster that takes bloody toll of the lives of the workers in a basic industry.

Foreign names predominate—in the Milford death list they are Finnish and South-Slav names.

Citizens? Probably not, but good enough for the Milford mining company to employ in work of the most dangerous character and to sacrifice to its desire for large profits from which no expenditure for safety measures had to be subtracted.

One does not have to be a mining expert to know that these foreign-born workers were murdered in a far more deliberate and cold-blooded manner than if the stockholders of the Milford mining company had taken them one by one and hurled them down the shaft that marks their tomb.

The miners themselves knew of the danger and had protested and in all probability the mine foreman had reported that "those damned foreigners are making trouble again."

Someone will ask why they did not quit. Well, they were almost all married, they had families, they had to work somewhere and one mine is much like another; miners are that way; they have to be if they are going to get work. They had no union, thanks to the steel trust and the steel trust owned officials of Minnesota, who have hunted the foreign-born miners on the iron range like wild animals whenever they have tried to organize. They were at the mercy of the mining company except for three alternatives—work, move or starve.

Secretary of Labor Davis is much incensed at the foreign-born workers. He says they are not good material with which to build America and he wants to finger-print them and have them report to the police.

In the drifts and stopes of the Milford mine there are a large number of foreign-born miners who will never be finger-printed and who never will have to report to the police.

Their dead hands, with the calloused palms washed a sickly white, still clasp the tools with which they were building America. Their reward is a grave in the slimy swamp-mud; the reward of their families will be long years of poverty in dreary mining camps.

Let us hope that such occurrences as the Milford mine disaster, with the mute testimony of the names of the dead, will arouse the workers of America to the real meaning of the horrible proposals put forward by Secretary of Labor Davis in their name and that they will let the mining, steel, textile and packing companies, in whose name he really speaks, know that while liability insurance is cheaper than safety measures they shall not be allowed to hound and humiliate by legislative enactment the foreign-born workers whom they send to their deaths as a first lesson in Americanism.

We shudder to think of the wave of righteous indignation that would have arisen in Washington over the Teapot scandal if about 97 per cent of congress, senate and the cabinet hadn't quietly cleaned up in Sinclair oil.

All that was lacking to make the Teapot Dome scandal comply with the best capitalist ethics was a touch of blackmail, and the Denver Post, a rabid anti-labor sheet, has supplied it.

The democrats rally for the struggle with the battle-cry of "Down with Denby and Daugherty!" The republicans answer with "Massacre McAdoo." Meanwhile the Farmer-Labor movement makes both capitalist parties not only alliterative but anxious.

The Telepathic Tribune

The Russian correspondent of the Chicago Tribune has refused to abide by the rules accepted by the representatives of the rest of the foreign press and has been refused admission to Russia by the Soviet government.

The effects of this are seen in the tremendous upheavals taking place all over Russia—in the columns of the Tribune.

From Riga and London the Tribune correspondent is conducting revolts of the Red Army, flights of Trotzky, peasant uprisings; the Mongolian hordes have been resurrected to hold the Red Army in check and the complete overthrow of the Soviet government has been set for some time in April—when, says the Tribune correspondent in London, with a passion for detail, the advent of spring will permit an advance on Moscow.

As is quite fitting, seeing that it admits that it is the world's greatest newspaper, the Tribune has this advance information all to itself. A careful scrutiny of the other capitalist papers discloses the fact that they have not the slightest knowledge of these horrendous occurrences, altho their correspondents are right on the ground.

They are either very poor newsgatherers or else have succumbed to the insidious effects of Soviet propaganda and are telling the truth.

The Tribune long ago developed a newsgathering method that excels the marvels of the telegraph and radio; it used it to the limit in the good old days when anti-Soviet propaganda was the chief business of the capitalist press and since its Russian correspondent so nobly defended the right to lie against the painfully truthful Soviet spokesmen, it has revived it.

It is a combination of telepathy and crystal-gazing and excellent results can be obtained without even leaving Chicago. All that is needed is a map of Russia, a writer who hates the workers' and farmers' government of that country and who will write down under a Riga, Warsaw, Berlin or London date-line the things he would like to have occur to the hated Communists.

The only drawback so far as the Tribune is concerned is that the resulting stories have no perceptible effect on the Soviet government except to convince it that "Tribune correspondent" and "liar" are synonomous terms.

In the United States its Russian correspondence rivals its comic features as a source of amusement with the additional advantage that they are on the first page and easily accessible.

A Dangerous Epidemic

The whole American working class is menaced by a devastating epidemic of Congressional proposals to cripple its effectiveness as a fighting force against unutterable conditions of work and life.

There are today before Congress 43 bills dealing with immigration. The house has been burdened with 36 of these bills and the senate with seven. Practically all of these bills, if enacted into law, would tend to uproot even the most elementary vestige of labor organization.

In December there were introduced eight bills in the house and one in the senate, by Lodge, providing for each immigrant securing a certificate of admission from an American consul before being permitted to land on American soil. This will empower the American consuls, who are usually business men utilizing the cloak of government protection for economic interests, to decide the fate of millions of workers and their relatives here. If any of these bills is enacted it will mean the death blow to the last semblance of America's traditional role of serving as a haven for those oppressed for political opinions.

One of these bills, the Raker Resolution (H. R. 5), aims to exclude all immigrants from a country whose government is not recognized by the United States. Another Congressman, whose name curiously happens to be Vestal, is so anxious to maintain the purity of American capitalism, and is so zealous a watchman of the sacred fires of dollar patriotism that he would register all foreign-born workers biennially upon penalty of deportation. This is the boldest strikebreaking measure ever proposed in Washington, and thousands of anti-labor bills have been introduced in congress in the last decade.

Twelve bills provide for deportation of workingmen for some pretense or other. Two measures are calculated to secure the examination of workers in their home countries by immigration inspectors before departure. Five bills call for the immediate and complete suspension of immigration. Then there are other resolutions which are distinctly adverse to the best interests of the workers.

All of these measures should be fought by the workers to the last ounce of their energy. All of these bills are drawn up with the intention of dividing the workers along the artificial lines of nationality and of enabling the biggest employers of labor to get a firmer grip on their workers. Every one of these measures strengthens the strikebreaking powers of the government, which is already the most dangerous strikebreaking agency in the world.

Every union man, every worker, every poor farmer, regardless of political creed, regardless of nationality, must get into the fight to wipe out this epidemic of anti-labor legislation that is threatening to swoop down upon the working masses and paralyze the labor movement for years.

Two of the world's most skillful liars—Lloyd George and Clemenceau—are contending for the championship since death has removed their most formidable rival.

KOO KOO BOOSTER FILM HAS NEW LEASE OF LIFE

Birth of Nation May Get Axe Monday

The case of the exhibitors of the "Birth of a Nation," against Chief of Police Collins, was continued till next Monday when it came up before Judge Denis Sullivan yesterday. The exhibitors of the "Birth of a Nation" are trying to have Chief Collins cited in contempt of court for stopping showings of their picture on the ground that he violated an injunction obtained by them in 1915 prohibiting interference with its showing. The chief of police holds that a law passed in 1917 prohibiting the showing of any picture that would incite to race hatred wiped out the injunction.

The court has decided that the chief of police is correct in his stand by his holding hearings to determine if the picture comes within the perview of the law.

Negroes of Chicago are indignant at the delay the city is having in closing the picture, which they say is likely to lead to serious trouble between the two races. The picture is being shown pending decision by the court.

"The Chicago Tribune and many people say that the showing of 'The Birth of a Nation' is not being made in order to cause trouble, therefore it should be permitted to continue," said Gordon Owens, a prominent Chicago negro. "The fact is that the showing of this film does cause trouble to both whites and blacks. This infamous 'Birth of a Nation' picture is negro baiting propaganda of those masked skunks, the unspeakable Ku Klux Klan."

AS WE SEE IT

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY.

SECRETARY of the Navy Denby invited a group of newspaper editors to Cuba to watch the fleet maneuver. In the meantime the senate became so interested in the disappearance of the oil that helps to make the fleet travel, that the secretary was detained in Washington. Now, the editors do not know whether they are going to see the fleet or look for it. In view of the generosity of the members of the present cabinet skeptical editors would not be surprised to find on their arrival at Havana that Mr. Denby gave the fleet away as a gift to one of his school day friends.

• • • •

If the coat of arms of Magnus Johnson should be a milch cow rampant on a field of green, that of the Coolidge administration should be a satchel, filled, double crossed with an empty oil can hanging on the spout of a golden teapot.

• • • •

Because President Harding's death was caused by an overdose of poisoned crabs and Wilson bit off more than he could chew, the secretary of "The Society for the Protection of the Suffering Stomach" sent a letter to the editor of The DAILY WORKER demanding that a bill be introduced in congress making it a criminal offense to feed "Bill" Taft oftener than five times a day.

• • • •

According to the two that still live one of the three biggest liars of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries passed away last week. The two living specimens are Clemenceau and Lloyd George.

• • • •

President Coolidge's name goes on the ballot in the state of Illinois. He remains neutral in the fight of the Chicago Tribune against Governor Small. The New England sphinx, the alleged pillar of justice and uncompromising champion of right regardless of consequences is exposed as the most unscrupulous office seeker that ever darkened the door of the White House.

• • • •

The Red Army forgot to march on Moscow today. One Bolshevik chief forgot to slap another commissar on the cheek. The Cheka forgot to arrest Trotzky. Trotzky forgot to get a divorce from the Russian princess he married at 1 p. m. yesterday. A Russian czarist general forgot to predict that the Grand Duke Nicholas would begin his march on Moscow next week. What is the matter with the liars who used to add so much to the gaiety of nations? Are they knocked speechless with envy by the achievements of the Coolidge cabinet in explaining away the Teapot Dome?

• • • •

Whenever anything unusual happens in France the French police look for the woman in the case. William Gibbs McAdoo might be riding the Democratic Jackass to the nomination for the presidency on his party's ticket but for the wiles of one John (Doe) Cupid. It happened this way. A young man who helped the Democrat party prepare the federal reserve act for passage was in love with a beautiful society girl who refused to return his love until he secured an appointment to office which in her opinion would make him a suitable object for her affections. The lovelorn swain sought the aid of William G. McAdoo. The latter did not assist and the society beauty married another office. When the oil wells began to gush in Washington the disappointed suitor learned that McAdoo was connected with Doheny. He carried the information to Senator Reed. The Kansas fire eater did the rest.

Arrant Jingo Won Bok Peace Prize; Fake Is Exposed

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK.—Comment in labor circles here upon the selection of Dr. Charles Herbert Levermore as recipient of the $50,000 prize and as candidate for the remaining $50,000, should the plan gain "popular support," ranged from indifference to the Bok propaganda scheme to condemnation of the "deception latent in this league advertising campaign."

Active labor and pacifist opposition to the Bok fever showed itself in charges that Levermore is a "pacifist for revenue only." Pacifists suggested that there is irony in the choice of a man who identified himself with anti-militarism before the war and stepped forward as a militant advocate of war as soon as hostilities opened. They point out that Levermore was instrumental in changing the name of the New York Peace society, of which he was secretary, to to the non-committal Union for International Justice.

Labor men, communists and socialists here are virtually unanimous in dismissing the Bok campaign as a hollow farce, which does not even pretend to attack imperialism, economic exploitation and other root causes of war. Sardonic labor observers propose that, as a tribute to consistency, Levermore invest his first $50,000 in a prosperous American munitions industry.

Join the "I want to make THE DAILY WORKER grow" club.

CLEVELAND

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Twenty Million Starving German Workers

with a meeting in the

GERMAN TURN-VEREIN VORWAERTS HALL
HARLEM AVE. & E. 55th STREET, CLEVELAND, OHIO
TUESDAY EVENING, FEB. 12, 1924, 8 P. M.

Speakers: **WILLIAM KRUSE**, just returned from Germany, and others
Also movies of Russia and Germany
Auspices: Friends of Soviet Russia and Workers' Germany

TOM MYERSCOUGH,

Secretary, Progressive Miners Committee, Will Tell the Story of

John L. Lewis and the Miners' Convention

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 8 P. M.
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The Daily Worker Will Start Publishing "A WEEK" ON FEB. 16

Read This Letter Carefully!

Chicago, Illinois, February 8, 1924

To the Readers of THE DAILY WORKER:-

Dear Reader:-THE DAILY WORKER has been advertising that the great Russian Novel A WEEK by Iury Libedinski will be published serially in the columns of THE DAILY WORKER. We are now happy to announce that this wonderful book which every worker in America will want to read will be published starting February 16. Whether the installments will be published weekly or daily will be for our readers to decide.

We know that every one of our readers are looking forward with a great deal of pleasurable anticipation to A WEEK. We know that none of the rapidly growing army of DAILY WORKER readers who already feel that no day is complete without THE DAILY WORKER, will now more than ever want to assure themselves that they will not miss a single issue.

But we wish to call to your attention that many who are now getting THE DAILY WORKER regularly are those whose subscriptions for the weekly WORKER were transferred over to the Daily. Most of these subscriptions will expire on February 14 and shortly thereafter. If the number of your address label is No. 352 or lower, or if the date on your address label is 3-1-24 or less, that means that your subscription will expire on or before March 1, 1924 and that you will not continue to receive THE DAILY WORKER after that date.

During the first few days of the publication of THE DAILY WORKER so many subscriptions came into our business office that not all of them could be placed on the mailing list at once, with the result that some subscribers were forced to undergo the hardship of doing without some of the issues of THE DAILY WORKER. Even now many subscriptions are still coming in with the request that "the subscription be started with the very first issue. I do not want to miss a single issue," write hundreds of subscribers.

We expect that the same thing will happen again; after A WEEK has begun in our columns, we will be deluged with hundreds of requests for back numbers, which we will be unable to fill. A word to the wise is sufficient. Order your DAILY WORKER NOW. If your subscription expires soon or if you are unfortunate enough not to be a subscriber, fill in the coupon below and send it in to assure yourself of receiving the first installment and every installment of A WEEK.

Fraternally yours,

THE DAILY WORKER,

J. Louis Engdahl
Editor

Bus. Mgr.

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THE FARM CRISIS - - By ANALYST

THERE is perhaps more muddled thinking on the farmer question in the United States than on any other economic problem. And such thinking is particularly muddled among the groups that are trying to bring about a working farmer-labor combination for political purposes.

This goes for the proletarian element in the farmer-labor movement, as well as for the Non-Partisan League and the Farmers' union and other organizations that think they see an identity of interest between the farmer and the wage-earner. Such an identity of interest in part exists—but not where these groups think it does. It does not consist, for example, in any supposed common motive for reducing the toll of the middleman.

Where most thinking on the farmer question goes wrong is in the assumption generally made that, somehow or other, the farmer does not get a fair price for what he sells. Wheat is worth so much on the farm, and considerably more when it is sold to the consumer in the form of bread. The spread is widely supposed to represent sheer graft—an unjust exaction from the farmer on the one hand and the consumer on the other.

It is easy to show, without going into abstruse mathematical calculations, that there is little basis for this easy assumption. For twenty years before the war, the prices of farm products rose faster than the prices of other goods, and there was a tremendous development of agriculture. These facts cannot possibly be made to square with the theory that farming was unprofitable because of low prices for farm products at the farm. Even if that assumption were not sufficiently disproved by the greater pre-war rise of farm products than of other goods, it would be knocked out by the record of agricultural expansion. No industry grows unless there is money in it.

But the present agricultural emergency is supposed to have grown out of the war and its aftermath. It may be said that if the position of the farmer was all right in regard to the prices obtainable for his products in the twenty years before the war, it isn't all right now. That, in fact, is the diagnosis most commonly made of the agricultural trouble. Farmers are going bankrupt by the thousand, it is said, because there is a disparity between the prices of what they have to sell and the prices of what they have to buy which puts them at a disadvantage to other economic groups all along the line.

If you take the situation as it stands at this moment, there seems to be some truth in this statement. But it is impossible to know the position of an industry by looking only at the prices of its products for a single day, or for a single year. Prices are always fluctuating in response to changes in supply and demand. The only way to find out how one enterprise stands in relation to another, or to industry and trade generally, is to consider the average prices paid for its products over a term of years.

When we apply this test to agriculture, what do we find? We find that farm products bring their natural price in the market the same as other goods. Farm products are low now; but they were high during the war. Index numbers published by the U. S. Department of Agriculture show that in 1914 the purchasing power of agricultural commodities was 12 per cent above the level of the preceding year, which is usually taken as normal in index number calculations. In 1915 the farm purchasing power index was 6 per cent above the 1913 level; in 1918, 12 per cent; in 1919, 11 per cent.

There has been a slump since. But the average from 1913 to 1924 is only slightly below the par of 1913. All last year the farm purchasing power index was rising. Indications are that it will continue to rise for some time. Over a period of years, the ups and down in farm commodity prices cancel out, and an average is struck that represents a fair exchange, value for value, between agriculture and other groups.

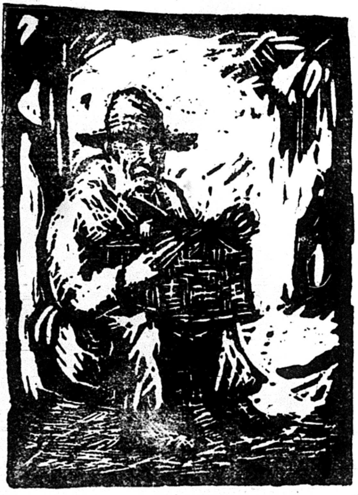
Economic science, as well as statistics, enforces this conclusion. One of the most solidly established laws of economics is the law of equal profits. This is the truth that, in the long run, capital and labor invested in one line of production will earn profits at the same rate as equal amounts invested in other lines, a result brought about by the ebb and flow of capital and labor in pursuit of gain. Since profits can only be realized by the exchange of goods, it follows that no class of goods can permanently sell on the bargain counter.

Does that seem a pretty big dose to swallow? Try to imagine the opposite. Suppose some industry to be earning fabulous profits. Will not capital and labor be drawn into it until competition brings the rate down? Or, on the other hand, can you conceive of capital and labor being continuously poured into an enterprise yielding a lower return than is obtainable elsewhere? You cannot. You cannot explain the tremendous flow of capital and labor into agriculture in this country in the last few decades, except on the assumption that the operation has been profitable to someone.

Profitable, yes. But for whom? That is the whole question. When it is answered, we shall have arrived at the true basis for farmer-cooperation, and shall have done with the false basis that is generally adopted now. The farmers of the United States are not prosperous as a class, and have not been prosperous as a class for a long time. How this fact can be reconciled with the assertion already made that Agriculture has been prosperous. The explanation is the same as the one that applies to the position of the wage-earner. The wage-earner is not prosperous because he does not own industry, and the farmer is not prosperous because he does not own agriculture.

There is plenty of evidence that the farmers are not prosperous. According to the census, farm mortgage debt increased from $6,330,236,951 in 1910 to $13,775,550,013, or 117.6 per cent; in the period from 1890 to 1910 it increased from $3,064,923,165 to $6,330,236,951. Doubtless much of this money was borrowed for investment purposes; but that it did not produce much profit for the farmer is shown by the fact, as reported by the secretary of agriculture, that in the fifteen wheat states alone more than 108,000 farmers have since 1920 lost their farms or other property thru foreclosure or bankruptcy, while more than 122,000 have lost their property without legal proceedings and nearly 373,000 are retained in nominal possession only by the sufferance of their creditors.

The Farmer and His Troubles



A Hornet's Nest.

Forty per cent of the farmers of South Dakota are bankrupt, according to the secretary of agriculture; and 42 per cent in Colorado, 50 per cent in North Dakota, 51 per cent in Wyoming, and 62 per cent in Montana. Farm values dropped $13,000,000,000 from Jan. 1, 1922, to March 1, 1922, and in 1922 more than 2,000,000 persons moved from the farms to the cities.

But we must distinguish between the farmer as an individual, and the economic enterprise which he works. It does not follow, because the farmers have not prospered, that agriculture has been unprofitable, any more than the existence of slums in a big city proves that the industries of that city are losing money. The truth is that the capital invested in agriculture has been well paid. On the $13,775,500,013 of mortgage debt reported by the census in 1920, the average interest return was 6.1 per cent; and the return was considerably higher on the vast unreported volume of chattel and crop mortgages and collateral and personal security. Probably the borrowed capital invested in farming has regularly paid upward of 10 per cent. Considering the security, that is a handsome return.

Farmers are unprosperous as a class because they do not own the capital used in agricultural production. As agriculture grows more and more complex, it takes more and more capital to run it. This necessity steadily weakens the farmer's position as an independent producer, as a member of the petty bourgeoisie, and forces him down to a peasant status. He is a victim of the same process by which small capital generally has to make way in production for large capital. Always going on, this process is speeded up in times of crisis.

It is common knowledge that the principal cause of failure in business is insufficient capital. Thus in the week ended Jan. 17, 1924, according to Bradstreet's, out of 525 business failures in the United States, 379 involved concerns having less than $5,000 capital, 81 were failures of concerns with less than $20,000 capital, 28 of the defunct enterprises had less than $50,000 capital, 33 had less than $100,000, and only 4 had less than $500,000. That has been the story of business failures for years.

It is also the story of agriculture failure,—for the individual farmer. Agriculture, capitalized by the mortgage corporation, the banker, and the lender of personal credit, rolls up big profits for the owners of the money invested; it tends to show diminishing returns year by year for the actual producer. It may be well to emphasize again what has already been shown, that the cause of this unequal division of rewards is not fundamentally a question of prices for commodities. The fundamental trouble is that our whole economic system is organized, not for the benefit of the producer, but for the benefit of the man that supplies the capital.

Keeping this fact in mind should save the farmer-labor movement from serious mistakes. One error it should guard against is the effort, growing naturally out of the price-theory of farm depression, to unite all farmers with the wage-earners in a political movement. Farmers do not fall into a single economic class. They are divided among themselves into groups according to their command of capital.

In many states a large proportion of the farmers are true entrepreneurs. They own their farms and their machinery of production, largely because they or their forbears were on the ground before the present era of large scale capitalist production developed.

In other states, where the lure of cheap land induced thousands of men to start farming on a shoe-string, not ten per cent of the so-called rarmers are free from the domination of outside capital. They are victims of the fact that the growth and concentration of capital is making independent production as difficult in agriculture as in industry. Their place, if they only knew it, is with the true proletarians.

These men can be logically united with labor in an attack on the capitalist system. But a blanket appeal to all farmers, which ignores the fundamental economic distinctions among them, and attempts to base a farmer-labor struggle on the myth that exploitation takes place thru manipulation of commodity prices, is useless because unsound in principle, and dangerous because it tends to hide the true cause of both agricultural and industrial poverty.

MICKEY M'GREW

By EDGAR LEE MASTERS

It was like everything in life:
Something outside myself drew me down,
My own strength never failed me.
Why, there was the time I earned money
With which to go away to school,
And my father suddenly needed help
And I had to give him all of it.
Just so it went till I ended up
A man-of-all-work in Spoon River.
Thus when I got the water-tower cleaned,
And they hauled me up the seventy feet,
I unhooked the rope from my waist,
And laughingly flung my giant arms
Over the smooth steel lips of the top of the tower—
But they slipped from the treacherous slime,
And down, down, down, I plunged
Thru bellowing darkness.

"Revolution in itself is no abstract principle, but a material historical fact, growing out of class antagonism, out of the violent subjection of one class by another."

The Farmer

Tells His Tale of Woe.

JOHN PEPPER: "FOR A LABOR PARTY" - By AUGUST THALHEIMER, BERLIN

(The review of the pamphlet by John Pepper is written by one of the best Marxists in the International. August Thalheimer is also the intellectual leader of the German Communist Party.)

COMRADE John Pepper has recently published, thru the Workers Party of America, a booklet which is intended to prepare the ground for the formation of a labor party in America, which will embrace all the elements of the labor movement which stand for an independent proletarian class party, and which shall also rope in the proletarian and semi-proletarian farmer elements. The booklet has already run into a second edition, the first edition having been published in October of last year in anticipation of the Cleveland Conference on the 11th of December, 1922, on the agenda of which there also stood the question of the formation of a labor party. The present edition was issued in view of the new conference of the 3rd of July, last.

This booklet by Comrade Pepper, while serving the immediate purpose of facilitating the formation of a labor party as mentioned above, at the same time provides a very clear and thoro analysis of the relationships of the classes in America, which is of very great interest to the European working class. America is a country where the capitalist system stands on the most solid basis and still, apparently, possesses unlimited possibilities. In the course of the World Revolution, America will certainly form the strongest bulwark of counter-revolution. Finally, America is the country which is on the way to becoming the strongest imperialist power, and which already, in spite of her official policy of non-intervention in European affairs, has cast her net over all lands and seas. For the foregoing reasons it is of the utmost importance that the working class acquires an exact knowledge of the class relationships and of the tendencies in the development of the classes in this capitalist Colossus. Such a knowledge reveals to us that this Colossus by no means consists of one compact mass, as is generally assumed in the west, but that already, elements of social disintegration are to be seen. Americans like to prate of gigantic figures and huge standards generally. As a matter of fact, things in America are on a far vaster scale and proceed at a much faster rate than we are accustomed to in our narrow and Balkanized Europe, and we should be committing a great error were we to estimate the pace and the extent of social movements in America by the diminutive European standards. This is not only on account of the extent of the country, but as due before all to her relative freedom from those traditions which check and hamper the broad masses in Europe. America is a young nation with a working class which is still in the early stage of development.

The writer examines in the first place the question as to how it is that, hitherto, all "Third Parties" which have arisen in addition to the two old parties the democratic and the republican party after a short time, during which they grew into more or less great mass parties, have, in one way or another, only disappeared. Comrade Pepper gives a short, but nevertheless, a most striking analysis of these parties, which serves to fully explain why this is bound to be the case. Viewed outwardly, we see that all these Third Parties have arisen in a period of economic depression, have reached their culminating point during the recurrence of the economic crisis, only to disintegrate with the return of a period of prosperity. This is the historical law which has hitherto governed these third parties.

The first of this series of third parties was the Greenback party (Greenback is a popular name for the dollar note), so called because it fought for a reform of the currency which should bring about a reduction of the farmers' debts. The party united the petty bourgeoisie and farmers, while later on workers joined it. The party was formed during the economic crisis of 1873, which, as is known, extended to 1880. The party gained about 82,000 votes in 1876, and in 1878 one million votes; but the prosperity which set in in 1880 destroyod it. In 1884 it could only command 175,000 votes.

There followed the "Knights of Labor." This party appeared in 1880 as a sect of no importance, but in 1884, a year of economic panic, it rose to more than 60,000 members, reaching its culmination in 1886 with more than 700,000 members, and about 6,000 local groups. The period of prosperity, beginning in 1887, led to the decline of the party, which in 1889 had only 220,000 members.

Thirdly, there appeared the People's Party. It traces its birth to the economic depression arising in 1890, reaching its highest strength in the year 1894, when it received more than one million and a half votes. The period of prosperity following destroyed its independence, and it joined the democratic party as its left wing. In the year 1900, when "prosperity was in full swing," this party had disappeared entirely, even as the left wing of the Democratic Party.

Pittsburgh

By Louis Lozowick.

The Progressive Party dates back to the crisis of 1907-1908. In 1909, the "National Progressive Republican League" was formed. A similar movement manifested itself in the democratic party as the "Democratic Federation." In 1912 an independent "Progressive Party" was founded, which immediately grew to a great mass party. It received four million votes from farmers, lower middle class, and workers, while at the same time the Socialist Party gained nearly a million votes. In 1916, during the great prosperity engendered by the war, the progressive party again disappeared.

The writer reveals quite correctly the causes of this phenomenon. All these parties were essentially petty bourgeois parties. Hence their vacillating and ambiguous character, their rapid rise in the periods of crisis, and equally rapid absorption by the great capitalist parties in the period of prosperity. The enormously rapid rate in the development and downfall of these parties seems to depend not only on their petty bourgeois character in general, but on the specifically American character of the petty bourgeoisie, i. e., the tremendous class fluctuations within the American petty bourgeoisie. The American petty bourgeoisie, the principal masses of which are small and middling farmers, are changing at an immensely rapid rate in their personal composition, owing to emigration, changing from farming to industry, from industry to farming, thru rising into the large bourgeois class or sinking down to the proletariat or down to the slum proletariat, etc. Special causes for the rapid decay of these petty bourgeois parties are, beside the looseness of organization, the want of a fixed economic orginizatory basis, and the utopian, confused and contradictory character of their programs. Hence with all these parties, the time arrived when they were taken in tow by the capitalist leaders ruling both the old parties. Either their leaders were bought, or their programs were annexed.

The author has shown by this analysis that the mistrust of the American workers in the existence of Third Parties is quite justified in regard to the former petty bourgeois parties. He shows, however, that all the causes which were responsible for the rapid disorganization of the petty bourgeois parties, would not apply to a worker's party, to a party relying upon the working class and including the small tenant farmers and the mortgage farmers and in which the working class has the lead. The writer considers that the trade-unions should be the organizatory foundation of this party. He declares the present moment of transition from the period of crisis to that of prosperity, to be especially favorable for the formation of a workers' party.

The writer then proceeds to the pre-requisites for the formation of a workers' party in the foregoing sense. Two underlying facts are to be noticed which are highly important for the further development of the class struggle in America.

The first is the development of a centralized governmental power, an extensive state bureaucracy. America has been, up to now, and remains even so today, for Karl Kautsky, the example of a democracy without autonomy. Kautsky has been dozing during the development of America in the last few years. The non-bureaucratic, decentralized American democracy is already a thing of the past. It was, before all, the world war which swept away this old idyllic democracy and created the modern, centralized state, administered in a bureaucratic manner and protected by militarism. The great war brought about an enormous extension of the presidential power, a centralized government control of the whole industrial life (shipbuilding, manufacture of munitions, coal, raw products of all kinds), the centralized governmental administration of railways and telegraphs, enforced labor in the war industries, the espionage act, the censor, a gigantic army and an equally gigantic bureaucracy.

The figures relating to the number of government employees are especially interesting. In 1884, the state bureaucracy had only 13,780 officials, but 278,000 in 1912, 440,000 in 1916 and 918,000 in 1918. At the end of the war, bureaucracy was again reduced to about 600,000 members, but its nature remained; the bureaucratic centralization has remained; the railroads have been given back to their private owners, but state control has been retained. At present we have the interference of the capitalized Government as arbitrator in workers' quarrels and as fighter for the interests of the employers in strikes.

The formation of a centralized state power in opposition to the working class is one of the conditions for the formation of a centralized proletarian class party. A second fact is the levelling down of the American working class. The differences between skilled and unskilled, between American and immigrant workers are being obliterated. Of special importance in America up till now was the difference between the native American workers and the immigrant European workers, which often coincided with the difference between skilled and unskilled workers. The war has enabled the great masses, especially the unskilled immigrant workers employed in the metal industry, to approximate their standard of life to that of the old workers' aristocracy. There is no longer any question of these masses going into agriculture. The land is already occupied. These masses, coming for the greater part from the East and South of Europe, descendants of peasants, half-peasants or petty bourgeoisie, are crowded together in enormous factories, transplanted into completely new conditions, and form the soil of the revolutionary development in America.

Further, the writer points out that, under the pressure of capitalist concentration on the one hand, and of the social pressure of the working class and petty bourgeoisie on the other, the old capitalist parties are decaying and the soil is being prepared for the formation of parties according to the altered social structure, i. e., a conservative reactionary capitalist party, including the reactionary elements of the democratic and republican party, a petty bourgeois radical party and finally a labor party. The writer considers that the conference of the 3rd of July will provide half a million of members at the very start. If this should be the case, it would betoken an immense progress, the beginning of independent action within the American working class. The American development is of special interest to the European workers. With the rapidly increasing capitalist concentration, with the growth of American forms of capitalism in Western Europe, there develops at the same time the American form of the class struggle: before all in the economic field, as recent strike movements have already shown.

We recommend this excellent booklet to the thoro study of all comrades.

"The opposition between theory and practice vanishes, for theory is nothing else than correctly considered and generalized practice."

"Leninism is the highest embodiment and condensation of Marxism for direct revolutionary action in the epoch of the imperialist death agony of capitalist society."

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THE MINERS' CONVENTION

(Continued from page 1)

and, instead of throwing a single miner out of employment, let us shorten the work day and divide what work there is equally among us."

The miners have no love for the coal operators, but have been taught that without them there would be no coal mined, therefore, no work, and no food, clothing and shelter. The radicals are teaching the miners that coal operators do not dig coal, that they do not even manage the coal mines, this being done in the great majority of cases by hired men, and that the elimination of the coal operator from the mining industry would mean that those who dig the coal and manage the mines would receive, in addition to what they get now, that part of the production which goes to the absent coal operator in profits.

When these facts sink into the heads of the active minority in the miners' union they will rally to the leaders who are now being crucified by John L. Lewis, because they are fighting for their class. The radical leadership that is now developing in the United Mine Workers of America will not, as in other years when the socialists occupied that position, waste their time in desultory tirading against the machine on the platform of "Democracy versus Autocracy," but will fight for immediate demands that offer a better solution of the problems of the miners than what Lewis can offer, show them that they can, by a fighting policy, secure more from the bosses than by sitting around a table in the agreeable climate of Palm Beach and point to a way out of the cul-de-sac into which the rapid introduction of new machinery is leading the coal industry.

Machine Not Impregnable

The old machine is vulnerable because it has no policy for the future. Its strength lies in its power to purchase the salable ability in the union and the fact that it has yet the ideological leadership of the majority of the miners. This must be admitted until contrary evidence that can stand on its feet is brought forward. On the appointive power, representation from large locals, the Howat case—questions not involving abstract theories, but matters of administration and internal policies—Lewis' machine was tipped over, but because there was no leadership that could rally the delegates ideologically, the machine simply waited until the fury aroused over these issues subsided and in the Howat case at the end of the convention, put on its hat and coat and went home.

The miners' union is the most powerful workingclass organization in America, and the most militant. It is a fighting organization, and is permeated with radicalism. The communists have a splendid opportunity to secure the leadership of that great fighting aggregation. The groundwork was laid for future activity at the Indianapolis convention. And that really was the only worth while accomplishment during the two weeks that the delegates were in session. The radicals left with a practical program for immediate action and the machinery necessary to put that program into effect.

The activity of the Workers Party at the convention, its generalship, the amount of literature it distributed, the meetings it arranged, and, most important of all, the part played by the DAILY WORKER, is a testimony to the virility of the only communist party in America, and its complete hegemony of the left wing working class political movement in the United States.

HOLIDAY - -

By WALDO FRANK

Published by Bori and Liveright, New York City; $2.00 Net.

A book aflame with the South. Dark passion throbs in it. The color of the South is in the book, the South where the songs of our land are born and flourish, where suffering bears songs, where the color of life is black and a deep red. Waldo Frank is a poet, he reaches the heights of poetry in his prose, he has caught the warmth of the place he describes, he has woven about it a beautiful story that hardly seems like a story, that is a poem and that is living. This book of Waldo Frank's is a living thing.

It isn't as if you took the book up and read it thru and said to yourself, "Oh, just another story, just another novel." It is not like other books, for there is nothing artificial about it, it is a live thing, it lives with you. There is the feel of the South in it, and not simply a study of dialect and curious customs, for the passion throbbing in it transcends these things.

A white woman is drawn to a Negro, and the Negro feels the white beauty of the woman upon him. The white woman is to blame if there is any blame. But she refuses to take the blame, she refuses to intercede for the Negro. In a moment of unguardedness when she was her real self on that Holiday, she was drawn to the Negro irresistibly, but later she has collected herself, her face is drawn again, her lips are tight, and the Negro, John Cloud, dangles from a rope.

John Cloud crushes a boll-weevil between his fingers, and even so the white man crushes the Negro. A black man falls into the water, and no white man jumps in to fetch him out, to save him from drowning. They let him drown because his skin is black. This is the hatred that exists down in the South, a hatred that breeds hatred, that ends with lynching. "John moves. In the silent gap between the passing black man and the whites, lives a red sore that thought and time must swell." Why this hatred? It is not natural, at bottom there is love between black and white. At bottom there is love between Virginia Hade and John Cloud, but the hatred is the only thing one can see on the surface. This hatred that is only on the surface must disappear some day and give way to the real thing underneath, but while it exists there are lynchings.

Judge Hade says this to his daughter, Virginia: "Daughter, you're smart. Smart enough to run this business by yourself. That I allow. But you-all ain't smart enough to run the South." That's at the bottom of it, the white men, or a clique of them, the rich white men, want to run the South. And the millions of Negroes don't count. They must work, they must pick the cotton and the fruit, they must amass the wealth for the rich white man, and the rich white man gets the poor white to help him keep the Negro down by breeding hatred in him. But the hatred will disappear, and then no innocent black men will be lynched, no, nor will guilty black men be lynched, there will be no lynching.

May a Negro love a white woman? Instincts say yes, traditions say no. "I've watched you, nigger, I've watched you lookin' at my daughter. How dare you look at my daughter? Nigger, that look in yo' eyes means murder in our land. How dare you, nigger, look so hard at my daughter that you forget to salute the white man at yo' side?" There you have it. It is forbidden for a Negro to look at a white woman, but Bob Hade, Virginia's brother, does permit himself to hunt for black women and to satisfy his lust upon them. The white man is privileged in this land.

Waldo Frank has felt the beauty of those millions of beings living down in the South, the black folk living in their communities, slaving away, and singing their beautiful songs, the life that springs out of the soil, that flickers bright against the darkness of misery. "—O you have so much! Low down. . . . You dumb and dull, we talk like you. And we sing your songs. And wherever we look, be it at Christ himself, your color's in our eye. Low down. In the quiet of our evenings at home, you are there. My feet wander in pain, toward you they wander. Pity for me. Low down. . . . Pity for me! I'll not feel sorry for you blazing niggers. You grow out of the soil. Your flesh stays sweet in the dark flames of the South. We wage a pallid fight, an ugly—there you are, blazing in ease, in truth, against our lies. Pity for me!" Those are the thoughts that course thru the white woman's mind.

Waldo Frank's style is the finest thing about the book. He does not use old, decayed methods, that were good at one time but are no longer. He seeks new paths, to fit his new materials. He has imagery, he creates, he invents, he breaks away from the traditional, he uses his fantasy, to weave new forms, to strike new phrases, he finds new paths. And all this is felt, not simply thought out, both thought out and felt, there you have a wonderful amalgamation which produces a great writer, one of our greatest, perhaps the greatest, Waldo Frank.

—SIMON FELSHIN.

Labor Conventions--1924

April 1-11, Pittsburgh, Pa., Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel, and Tin Workers of North America.

April ——, Washington, D. C., International Federation of Technical Engineers, Architects and Draftsmen's Unions.

May 5-15, ———, International Association of Oil Field, Gas Well, and Refinery Workers of America.

May 12-24, Cleveland, Ohio, Hotel Hollenden, The Order of Railroad Telegraphers.

May 12-17, Colorado Springs, Colo., Antlers Hotel, American Federation of Musicians.

May 26-31, ———, International Alliance Theatrical Stage Employes of the United States and Canada.

May 21-June 4, New York City, Hotel Imperial, United Wall Paper Crafts of North America.

June 4, New York City, Hotel Astor, Actors' Equity Association (Annual meeting).

July ——, Chicago, Ill., International Broom and Whisk Makers' Union.

July ——, ———, American Federation of Teachers.

July 1-10, Atlantic City, N. J., Continental Hotel, National Brotherhood of Operative Potters.

July 8-15, Atlantic City, N. J., Glass Bottle Blowers' Association.

July 14-21, New York City, Piano, Organ and Musical Instrument Workers' International Union of America.

July 15-20, ———, Retail Clerks International Protective Association.

July 21-27, Boston, Mass., International Plate Printers' and Die Stampers' Union of North America.

July 21-26, Atlanta, Ga., International Stereotypers' and Electrotypers' Union.

August 6-11, Chicago, Ill., International Brotherhood of Foundry Employes.

August 11-16, Toronto, Ontario, Canada, International Typographical Union.

August 18-23, Los Angeles, Calif., International Photo-Engravers' Union.

August 25-30, Pressmens' Home, Tenn., International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union.

September 1-14, Saratoga Springs, N. Y., Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union.

September 8, Kansas City, Mo., International Brotherhood of Boilermakers, Iron Ship Builders and Helpers of America.

September 8-15, New York City, United Textile Workers of America.

September 8-18, Indianapolis, Ind., United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

September 8-13, Detroit, Mich., International Union of Steam and Operating Engineers.

September 8-15, St. Louis, Mo., Brotherhood of Railroad Signalmen of America.

September 8-18, Montreal, Canada, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes of America.

September 8-18, Kansas City, Mo., International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers and Helpers.

September 9-19, Indianapolis, Ind., Journeymen Barbers' International Union of North America.

September 12-16, Kansas City, Mo., International Association of Fire Fighters.

September 15-22, ———, United Brick and Clay Workers of America.

October 7-10, ———, International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers.

Fear Display of Wealth

Chancellor Marx, of Germany, has sent out word that no attempt is to be made at propaganda to influence the decision of the Reparations' Commission. At the "Esplanade," the Stinnes hotel, where Charley Dawes and the rest are stopping, a "Charity Ball," with tickets at $7.50 per, has been cancelled, because the display of wealth might unfavorably impress the visitors.

The "Esplanade" is the site of a soup kitchen, Stinnes' sole contribution to the "relief" of German hunger. The kitchen is supplied with the garbage from the hotel dining room. Thus, every time Banker Dawes eats a meal, he contributes to German relief.

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"The idea becomes power when it penetrates the masses.—Karl Marx.

Special Magazine Supplement
THE DAILY WORKER

SECOND SECTION
February 9, 1924. This magazine supplement will appear every Saturday in The Daily Worker.

THE MINERS' CONVENTION

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

AFTER the smoke of battle and the fumes of bunk-laden oratory cleared away from Tomlinson hall, Indianapolis, where the 29th consecutive and 60th biennial convention of the United Mine Workers of America was held, John L. Lewis, representing the reactionary leadership in the organization, still held his place in the saddle, tho his position was considerably more precarious than when the convention opened.

The fight at this convention was not, as in former years, between the controlling machine and the old progressives, but between the reactionary machine, which has assimilated or amalgamated the old progressives, and the rising radical wing, led by the communists.

The outstanding feature of this convention was that the radicals for the first time in the history of the organization, showed that they knew that it is not only necessary to fight, but to prepare this fight. As the convention progressed, this element was gaining in militancy and self confidence, and tho John L. Lewis may claim a victory, it was truly a Pyhrric one, because his Nemesis was born when he deliberately stole the vote on Alexander Howat and literally told the delegates to "go to hell."

With the radicals entering the next convention as well organized, disciplined and enthusiastic as when they left this one, John L. Lewis may have a different story to tell.

There is a greater number of capable machine lieutenants in the United Mine Workers of America than in any other industrial working class organization in the United States. It was said of the French army under Napoleon "that every soldier of France carried a Marshall's baton in his knapsack," and it can (also) be said that every member of the United Mine Workers who can use his tongue carries an organizer's commission in his portfolio. The Lewis machine is built on patronage. Whenever a promising member of the union shows his head above the common level, he is gobbled up by the administration forces, placed on the payroll if he is for sale, and if not, war is declared against him.

The political generalship of the miners' union is in the hands of John L. Lewis and William Green, assisted by Thomas Kennedy and Philip Murray. The first three named are clever, know the miners and can appeal effectively to their emotions. They are definitely committed to the policy of class collaboration, have no vision beyond an occasional increase of wages and improvement of working conditions. In this respect, they mirror the views of the majority of the miners—payroll brigade included—at the present time. They have the ideological leadership of the membership as was demonstrated whenever questions other than those relating particularly to the miners' organization, came up for consideration. That, together with a liberal show of force, determination—and the payroll—enables them to hold their seats.

On organization questions, however, their hold on the membership is precarious, only a refusal to recognize an adverse majority vote enabled them to retain power.

The Old Progressives

In other days the miners' union was the happy hunting ground for progressives. It was the nest where the industrial chickens of the socialist party were hatched. What a brood there was! Thomas Kennedy, Charles Keeney, John Brophy, Chris Golden, John Hessler, Otto Gunner, and hundreds of lesser lights. Where are they today? So indissolubly bound with the most reactionary machine that ever controlled the United Mine Workers of America that at the last convention there was only one old progressive deflection from the administration, and that was in the case of John Hessler of Indiana, whose Ku Klux Klan constituency obviously instructed him to vote against Lewis, on the issue of appointive power versus election by referendum.

The Klan, which is doing considerable "boring from within" in the miners' union, practically controls the organization in Indiana, and the power of election would mean to them the placing in the field of Klan organizers, getting paid by the miners' union, and organizing workers into the Invisible Empire under the direction of the Dragon of Indiana.

On every other issue that rocked the convention the old progressives never kicked over the traces or expressed the slightest disagreement with the reactionary machine. They can be put down as hopeless and the radicals must not count on them in any way. In fact, their acquaintance with the radical movement makes them dangerous enemies, much more so than the consistent conservatives.

The Radicals

The opposition to Lewis at the convention comes under three general headings. First were the communists, who fought Lewis on principle, because of his social outlook, plus his general conduct. Next came the radicals, or militants, who believe in fighting the coal operators, and who are disgusted with the subservient and complacent attitude of Lewis toward the bosses as against his ruthless persecution of the fighter in the union. This element is sympathetic to the communist message and is excellent fighting material. Last come those who, for various reasons, are anti-Lewis for other reasons, generally of a local character.

The militants lacked sufficient floor material, with the result that the few speakers they had spoke oftener than would be desirable were it possible to do otherwise. These few had to take the floor on every question where the radical point of view was at stake. The great majority of the communist delegates, owing to difficulties with the English language, or lack of experience in speaking, were unable to make themselves heard, and yet they were the backbone of the opposition and the nucleus of what will grow into the near future into the most formidable machine that ever challenged reaction in the United Mine Workers of America.

The non-communist radicals represented the largest opposition in the convention. This group was gradually learning to fight with the communists and, at the close of the convention, the voting strength of this element numbered around 450. This was demonstrated in the voting on the election of international delegates to the Mining Congress when John Hindmarsh, who fought with the communists on practically every issue that came before the convention, received 449 votes.

It is from this fighting element that the bulk of the organized opposition must come. Under communist leadership and discipline it is even now numerically strong enough to overthrow the present autocratic administration, but until the masses of the membership are ideologically in harmony with it, and a sufficiently large number of lieutenants are trained to man the union, such a victory would not be lasting, and might be disastrous.

The Fight for Leadership

The administration leaders understand the miners. The miners are intensely loyal to the organization. It is the big thing in their lives. It gives them whatever protection they have. They have sacrificed much for it, and without it they know from experience that their conditions of work would be almost unbearable.

The reactionary leaders take advantage of this fact and endeavor to picture every opposition leader as an open or secret enemy of the miners' union, whose actions are inspired by a desire to bring about the destruction of the United Mine Workers of America. Such a charge, delivered in deep sepulchral tones, to the nineteen hundred delegates, has a telling effect. No argument or evidence is needed.

The miners will not tolerate any leader who accepts a cut in wages. Therefore Lewis and his gang meet every attack on their leadership with an array of figures, tending to show that they have been instrumental in securing more wage advances than any other leaders in the history of the union. While, during the fight against the Nova Scotia miners, he waves the red flag and sounded the charges on the Third International, Lewis emphasized still more strongly the discrepancy between the wages of the Nova Scotia miners and that of their American fellow workers. He accused the radical leaders of the Nova Scotia miners with having accepted wage reductions, while he brought into the pockets of the anthracite miners the large sum of $44,000,000 a year in wage increases.

That the Nova Scotia miners looked beyond wage increases to the ultimate emancipation of the entire workingclass, where the producers could determine their own wages, while struggling for improved conditions in the meantime, was lost sight of in face of the fact that they receive less wages now than the miners of America under the leadership of John L. Lewis.

The delegates were in ideological accord with Mr. Lewis. They were not concerned with their emancipation from wage slavery; they only thought of selling their labor power for the highest possible price.

The point Lewis stressed most in dealing with the violation of the agreement between the British Empire Coal Company and the District 26, was that a violation of an agreement between the coal operaters and any section of the union weakens the confidence of the coal operators in the integrity of the union, thus rendering the making of contracts more difficult and the periods of unemployment thru strikes more frequent.

In the fight against Howat Lewis did not over stress the fight against the Industrial Court Law, but laid heavy emphasis on the lack of friendly relations between the coal operators and deposed Kansas officials for which he blamed the miners' leaders.

So far as Lewis is concerned, the miners' union is a business, of which he is manager. His commodity is the labor power of the members. Any department head who antagonizes the buyers of that commodity commits a crime that merits the severest punishment. The manager's job is to keep the miners satisfied so that they will give maximum service to the buyer.

The Artillery Preparation

The coal diggers are not afraid of radicalism as such, therefore the old leaders picture to them a broken and demoralized union with reduced wages the result if ever the radicals gain control. The first two days of the convention were practically consumed in psychologizing the delegates against the radicals, and the radical leaders who took the floor to stem this torrent of red phobia somehow got confused in the minds of the less mentally alert with the destructive bogey man, which was manufactured by Mr. Lewis. Immediately after he laid down the psychological barrage he sent forward his shock troops with the most dangerous resolutions and passed them safely thru the enemy lines while the latter were still groggy from the effects of the poison gas.

Being successful in his first brush with the progressive foe, Mr. Lewis oozed confidence, which resulted in giving him the support of the neutral mass, which always belongs to the strongest.

His Vulnerable Point

John L. Lewis stands brazenly on a platform, the only plank in which is the alleged ability to sell the miners' labor power to the coal operators at the best possible price. But he has no solution of the problems that confront the miners in the introduction of new machinery in the mines, which is increasing the production of coal per man to an unprecedented degree, thus throwing hundreds of thousands of miners out of work.

That is the big problem for the miners, the problem of unemployment.

Here the radicals hammer with effectiveness. They have a program. They come forward with the immediate demand of a six hour day and the nationalization of the mines. While Lewis claims there are over 200,000 men too many in the coal industry, the radicals say "No, there are too many coal miners outside the union. Let us bring them in

(Continued on page 8)

Where Is Our Prosperity?

THE official propagandists of the employers are overworking themselves spreading the illusion amongst the workers that we are on the threshold of a new era of prosperity. In many ways the publicity smacks of being an organized effort to befuddle the minds of the working men. One cannot pick up a newspaper or financial journal of any standing and fail to find columns stuffed with the great prosperity predictions.

But when one discards these romances of finance and examines the official reports of the Government and the authoritative statements of leading banks and manufacturing corporations he is confronted with a different story. He is then face to face with grim realities that the mass of workers must put up with.

The latest report on employment issued by the Department of Labor indicates that there has been a continuous decline in the number of workers employed since last June. The month of December which has been painted as a month of extraordinary prosperity in the daily press shows a decline of 1.5% of workers employed. Payrolls thruout the country have decreased 1.7%, the sugar refining industry and the steam railroad car building are the heaviest sufferers.

The daily record of pig iron production in December as well as the value of building permits shows a substantial decrease in December from the preceding month. The number of commercial failures increased from 1653 in November to 1862 in December. The same holds true for the value of the liabilities incurred thru these failures.

The situation in Illinois is particularly acute. The official statement of the Illinois Department of Labor speaks of the blight of winter having fallen rather heavily on the labor market. It goes on to say: "Unemployment of considerable proportions has made its appearance in several localities and is at its worst in Chicago, where the market is already glutted, from the migration of workers from the farms, from the South, and from down State mining towns, where operations have been suspended, has had to bear the strain". In the State the building industry has suffered a decline during December. Six of the largest producers of iron and steel, employing about 20,000 workers have dismissed 30% of their force in the last 30 day period. Automobile production was at low ebb during the month. At the same time the number of workers placed in industry by the State Employment Bureau fell by about 4,000.

These are the cold, dismal statistics that face the worker in his every day life. These are the facts of industry that give the lie to the prosperity propaganda being spread so assiduously by our employing class press.

THE THIRD PARTY QUESTION - -

By GEORGE HALONEN

WHEN the last party convention decided to withdraw from the Labor-Party thesis the part relating to the Third Party, it was distinctly understood that the question would be discussed in the party press. However, fundamental discussion has been carried on only in the language press. Comrades John Pepper, C. E. Ruthenberg and Max Bedacht, from whom we would have expected analytical ability and theoretical knowledge, have dealt with this question mostly polemically and so that they have erroneously "analyzed" more or less imaginary "groupings" in the convention and, instead of fundamental discussion of the Farmer-Labor movement, we have had assertions that the "majority" do not "love" farmers so ardently as the "minority," that the "majority" is formed from "sectarians," "propagandists," etc., that "something more than an assertion of a report in the Volkszeitung is needed to make the wo[illegible] believe that the Finnish language group in alliance with Comrade Ludwig Lore, Alexander Trachtenberg, Juliet S. Poyntz, etc., are all at once promoted to custodians of radicalism in the party," and other such nonsense.

Without troubling myself to answer these silly "analyses" and "polemics," which, I must confess, have in my mind minimized the analytical ability of these comrades in other respects, I wish to say that the majority of the delegates from the Ninth district considered the Third Party thesis, not only untimely but of such nature that, published as the resolution of the Communist convention, it would have created confusion and mistrust not only among our own members, but also among other sections of the Labor movement, and so, instead of clarifying our position and guiding us, the real work for a Farmer-Labor class party would have been weakened and confused.

The question of forming an alliance with a bourgeois Third Party, depends wholly upon a given situation, on actual conditions and the stage of development of the class struggle. Therefore, it was tactically wrong to state in the Third Party thesis: **"Where the Farmer-Labor party candidates have no chance to win and the Third Party unquestionably can win against the capitalist parties with our support we will vote for the third party candidates."**

Suppose, that the May 30th convention be so successful that a national Farmer-Labor party is formed, fundamentally based on the plan of federating at least many of the different workers' and farmers' organizations? Naturally, the Workers Party would be with this movement. Even if LaFollette were named as the presidential candidate, our position would not be different, if the **party were fundamentally** based on workers' and farmers' organizations and not on artificial territorial, political lines.

Let us then assume that LaFollette did not join this Farmer-Labor party, but instead, after the old party conventions, being defeated there, with the other "radical" politicians and in conjunction with the Railroad Brotherhoods, would launch a Third Party regardless of the Farmer-Labor party established on May 30th, then we would have the Farmer-Labor Party and the Third Party. How to solve this question? It would be clear that the requirement of our thesis, "where the Farmer-Labor candidates have no chance to win," was self-evident and many of our party members would speculate that "the third party can unquestionably win" and therefore, according to our thesis, "we will vote for the third party candidates."

Would that be the right position, altho it were according to our thesis? Of course, the solving of a situation like that would require, not a speculative thesis, but a careful analysis of the actual situation. It might be possible that the Farmer-Labor party, in spite of the LaFollette Third party, would be real enough, strong enough, to get a vote of a million or two. That after all would clearly indicate that at least the **real beginning** of a large **class party** had been achieved. But we, with our thesis, might be adventuring with the "winners" and instead of profit we would have to record a big deficit, by losing the faith of those labor elements which remained in the Farmer-Labor party and whom we betrayed with our thesis.

This simple example is sufficient to show that the thesis was untactical, giving weapons unnecessarily into the hands of our "yellow" as well as "leftist" opponents, creating confusion in our own ranks and making us, in the eyes of many workers and farmers, just the same as bourgeois politicians, because without actual happenings, real facts before their eyes, they could not understand our tactics otherwise than that they were based on the same "dealings" with the "winners" as they have seen in the other parties.

The communist tactics are so well defined that details how to vote and whom to vote for, do not need to be given before the situation requires it. The Central Executive Committee of the Communist party is well qualified (especially when of such quality as the majority of the present C. E. C. of the W. P.) to decide questions of this nature when the **actual struggle** with its experiences can convince us of the real necessity and benefit of such steps.

THEY WILL TELL THIS TALE

By IDA DAILES

MANY years from now, when the united human race is living the world over under the administration of things, the adults, after a full happy day of work and study, will gather their children around them and tell them this tale:

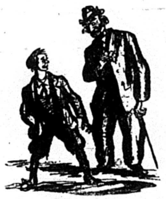
"Long years ago, when the world was divided into states, there was a section of the world that you learn about in your histories, called the United States. This state was established by means of a revolution, and those who were instrumental in establishing it called it a Democracy. Democracy in those days was a skeleton and the statesmen and politicians of that state saw that a skeleton could not rule over millions of people, so they sought to clothe it in flesh and blood.

"But they could not make a real, living thing out of a skeleton, so before they proceeded to compound the clay with which they intended to cover the skeleton, they told the people that those who would not believe in the Democracy were unpatriotic, traitors, and many other ugly but meaningless things.

"You see, these statesmen were the servants of a rich and powerful class of people called capitalists. Capitalists were men who, by some accident of birth or fortune, had come into possession of land or machinery, and allowed others to use these instruments of production for the purposes of earning a bare livelihood, in exchange for which the Capitalists received what they called Profit. Thus the Capitalists did little or no work and lived in ease and luxury, while great masses of people toiled many hours each day, scarcely earning enough to obtain the necessities of life.

"So you can see that the great majority of the members of the human race were slaves to land and machinery, and also to the owners of this land and machinery. The Capitalists devised many ways of keeping them enslaved, such as encouraging them to hate people who lived in other sections of the world and spoke different languages, or had skins of different color, magnifying their religious differences, and teaching them to hate those whose opinions differed from their own.

The Young Comrade



Come on to the Meeting.

"The servants of the capitalists compounded their clay of many substances, such as 'Freedom of Religious Worship,' 'Equality Before the Law,' 'The Right to Life, Liberty and the Pursuit of Happiness,' 'Government of the People, and By the People,' and similar phrases.

"As the country grew, it came into conflict with other nations and engaged in wars, when the servants mixed some new clay, made of some now phrases, and renewed in the minds of the people the illusion that they were governed by Democracy. When the United States entered the great World War of 1914, for example, the statesmen told the people that this was a 'War for Democracy,' a 'War to End All Wars,' and so on. And countless numbers of workers died fighting for this sham Democracy, this lifeless thing of clay.

"By this time there were people who realized that Democracy was but a skeleton dressed up in phrases that meant nothing but that were intended to keep the workers in bondage. You see, the workers used up so much of their time and energy in producing profits, that they had very little opportunity to learn the truths of history and science, so that most of them did not know what was wrong with the world they lived in, and thought that things always had been and always would be as they were then. They therefore, believed everything the capitalists told them thru their statesmen, their newspapers, their schools, churches and motion pictures.

"So when these few wise people tried to show the workers that Democracy was only a lifeless figure, all the mouth-pieces of the Capitalists said to the workers: 'These people are traitors, anarchists, horrible Bolsheviks. They are 'interfering with our sacred War to 'Make the World Safe for Democracy.' And the workers, because they were too tired and uneducated to do their own thinking, silently permitted things to go the Capitalists' way. The servants of the Capitalists passed laws which permitted them to put some of these wiser ones among the workers in a place where they could not talk to other workers, called a prison, and kept others quiet by threatening them with punishment, but they could not suppress this new message altogether, and a brave few, inspired by the successful establishment of the First Workers' Government, at that time called Soviet Russia, kept up their work.

"As you all know, they were finally successful, after many hard struggles, in exposing Democracy. When the workers finally came to examine Democracy, and pulled off the painted and perfumed clay, what do you suppose they found? Not even a solid skeleton, for in the course of times the bones had crumbled and now, at the touch of the workers, they fell into a little heap of ill smelling dust, which the workers buried deep underground."

The Structural Iron Worker.

A VISIT TO MAX HOLZ

By DR. FELIX HALLE, Berlin

THE main entrance to the prison where Max Holz lies, opens on a quiet suburban street in the north of Breslau. It is a modern institution. The officials live in separate houses near the street. Four security police patrol the street. The sign "police station" at the main entrance shows that the bourgeoisie deems it necessary to guard the dangerous revolutionary with special police as well as with prison officials.

I ring at the main entrance. The gate is noisily opened. I show my credentials, am permitted to enter, and led across two courtyards with accompanying unlocking and locking of doors to the main building for men. The secretary informs me that the director ordered that I am to go to him immediately. The director, a Roman Catholic priest, receives me in his office. After greeting me, he assures me that Holz has all the privileges that can be granted in a prison. He orders Holz brought in. Comrade Holz enters. I have often had the opportunity, professionally, to see prisoners, especially those who have been sentenced to long terms in prison. I was shocked. Holz has been in prison since April, 1921—barely two years. The last time I saw him was in Moabit, the day he was sentenced. What inroads these two years have made on him! His face is marked with the inexpressible suffering caused by deprivation of liberty. Max Holz is a man of action. The mass influences him and he influences the mass. His strength lies in his temperament. He called out the uprising of the slaves and will continue to do so, and his whole soul yearns for freedom. His will and his health are being broken against the walls of the prison. On the basis of the impression I received during my conversation with Holz, for several hours, I can testify that Max Holz must be pronounced unfit for imprisonment. He is troubled with nervous and rheumatic pains. He suffers from lack of sleep and appetite. He eats no bread, but lives only on nutritives, nerve foods, etc. He has frequently collapsed. He hurt himself in a fall in which he suffered must loss of blood. It is possible, even probable, that with continued imprisonment, Comrade Holz may reach such a stage of despair that in a moment of sudden abberation he may lay violent hands upon himself.

The cell in which Holz, with the exception of the brief interval of exercise, must spend his days and nights, is 25 cubic meters in size, with a floor space of 8.4 square meters. Even for a normal person, a long residence in so small a space, results in an impairment of health. But for so high-strung a person as Holz, a long residence in this cramped space, is absolutely unbearable. Disregarding his rheumatism, a heritage of the war, the bourgeoisie condemns him to languish in a cold cell on a stone floor, and gives him only a paltry straw mat which Holz sent back because of its musty odor. The little light that enters the high window is merely a continual torture to a nervous person. But one must not imagine the prison to be a dark dungeon of the middle ages. The prison is a modern institution, and it should be emphasized that it is very clean. But that very fact is the most provoking—modern means are being applied in an absolutely senseless way, not to help people, but to torture them.

The Workers must not remain in ignorance of the gravity of Comrade Holz's situation. They must do everything possible to help Holz and free him from his miserable condition.

Before the Parliamentary Election in France

(Note: A declaration by the Communist Party of France giving a very good picture of the political struggles in France.)

Against the Bourgeoisie Bloc, for the Bloc of the Workers and Peasants.

THE majority of the Parliament has rejected the principle of proportional representation, as it would have made all parties in the electoral contest in the spring, appear under their proper colors. It has retained an election procedure, that falsifies the representation of the parties, and compels them to form coalitions, that is, to an inevitable confusion of programs.

The Communist Party is of opinion, that the elections of 1924 have a significance far surpassing all previous elections.

The country will be able to judge even better than in 1919 the policy of the war, and of those who brought it about. The Peace of Versailles marked the triumph of French imperialism, whose policy, since the end of the war, has led the world to destruction, France to bankruptcy, and has created prospects of a new war.

Within the country itself, this imperialist policy of the bourgeoisie is essentially anti-labor.

The electoral contest must bring into the field against those responsible for this policy, the mass of their victims—workers, officials and small peasants, tenants and consumers with small incomes. The country must sweep away those responsible for this policy of bankruptcy, famine and war.

The party alignments are already becoming apparent. The bloc of the left is setting itself in opposition to the National Bloc which since 1919 was the support of French imperialism and which is directly responsible for the present state of affairs. The left, if not yet officially, contains the leaders of the so-called Left-bourgeoisie and the leaders of the Socialist and Socialist-Communist parties.

The Communist Party has refused to enter into such a bloc, and has persistently warned the workers and peasants against such a trap . . . The division of the bourgeosie into a "Right" bourgeoisie and a "Left" bourgeoisie is but a superficial one. In reality, all the capitalists have common class interests. The employers of the Right and of the Left have the same interest in exploiting their workers, the property-owners of the Left and of the Right have the same intention of plundering their tenants, the dealers and speculators of the Left bring about increase of prices in the same way as those of the Right.

This struggle between the Left and Right bourgeoisie, is simply a superficial political struggle for the privileges of power. At bottom the bourgeoisie class is always prepared to defend its prerogatives against the worker and peasant classes whom it exploits. This superficial division was only set up in order to conceal the real class division, and to prevent the struggle next spring from assuming its true character, the character of a class struggle between all the exploited and their exploiters.

Great masses of workers, employees, peasants, clerks and small men are dissatisfied with the regime that continually renders their lives more insecure, and are prepared to resist, not only the national bloc, but the very capitalist regime—the thing which is really responsible.

The Bloc of the Left.

The bloc of the "Left" is only a maneuver of one section of the bourgeoisie to prevent the expression of this justifiable discontent from injuring the vital interests of the bourgeoisie, and under the mask of the "Left," still to keep the discontented to serve the profit of the capitalist system, as dividend earners and cannon-fodder. The proletarian parties which join in this movement, hand over a section of the proletariat to the capitalist class, and betray the working class.

It is an absolute fact, that the bourgeoisie of the "Left" does not differ from the government of the National bloc, that it has not ceased to support the imperialist foreign policy of Poincare, that, immediately after the strike of 1920, it concurred in the anti-labor policy of the National bloc, and that it still today helps to support the ministry by means of three radical members. The Senate, which has a left majority, has recently agreed to a scandalous increase in rents of 104 per cent. Renauld Jean has exposed the details of this out and out capitalistic and anti-labor policy from the tribune of the Chamber.

The antagonism between the right and left is so artificial, that their dividing lines are still very indefinite and they move more to the right every day. This goes so far that finally even Poincare will be regarded as an element of the "Left." An editorial note, which the Ere Nouvelle recently made on the occasion of a speech by M. Chaumet, contained the following significant lines: "As soon as Poincare places himself on the side of the Republic against reaction, he will meet with no more opposition from us."

And that is the extreme "Left" of the Radical-Socialist Party, the "socialist" wing, which issues such declarations! It is not the bloc of the "Left," which will defend the interests of the workers in town and country against those who enslave them.

The Workers and Peasants Have Their Own Demands.

The workers and the peasants have their own demands for which they can unite on the firm ground of the class war against the whole bourgeoisie.

Together they must:

1. Set themselves against an adventurous foreign policy, which brings destruction in the world, and bankruptcy in public finances.

2. Fight for the annulment of the Treaty of Versailles and its disastrous results.

3. Strengthen the solidarity and the will to peace of the workers.

4. Demand the official recognition of the Soviet Republic.

5. Defend the working class, officials, clerks and small farmers against speculation, increase of prices, high rents, and against attacks upon the eight-hour day.

6. Demand for civil servants freedom of opinion and right of organization, and the 1,800 francs bonus.

7. Demand a system of social insurance, under which there can be no fraud or theft.

8. Demand a financial policy which abolishes wage taxes and indirect taxation, and which takes from the huge capital of the war-profiteers, dealers and speculators.

9. Strive for equality of political and economic rights for working men and women.

The Workers' and Peasants' Bloc.

As against the formation of a bloc of the left, the Communist Party is setting up the idea of the creation of a workers' and peasants' bloc. The bloc of the left necessarily signifies the collaboration and blending of classes, the workers' and peasants' bloc on the contrary, means the clear and irreconcilable class war.

The Communist Party demands from the other two proletarian parties, the setting up of a united front of all workers against the bourgeoisie, which is artificially divided into a right and a left.

Profound differences of opinion divide us on the questions of defense of native country, the Dictatorship of the Proletariat, and revolutionary methods. They render a unity of organization of the political parties of the proletariat impossible. But for a definitely circumscribed and important action, in which it is a question of bringing the whole of the proletariat into the struggle against the bourgeoisie, the Communist Party is ready to set aside the questions which divide us, to set up the unity of the proletarian forces for a minimal program of struggle. In making this sacrifice, it proves its will to see the unity of the forces of labor realized on the solid foundation of the class war.

The Communist Party, therefore, suggests to all proletarian organizations, a Central Conference, to examine the platform to be set up and the practical problems which will arise in the formation of a workers' and peasants' bloc.

This general discussion and the formation of a class bloc of the workers and the peasants, necessarily presumes two elementary conditions:

1. United tactics thruout the country. It would be making a farce of the working class bloc, if it were only partly carried thru in certain localities, while in others the bloc of the "Left" was formed. The workers' and peasants' bloc must at the next election evoke the class war on a national scale.

2. A practice of real class war involving the absolute break with the bourgeois left parties. A certain number of socialist and socialist-communist federations have already created, with the radical party, the bloc of the left in their districts. Altho the two parties have not officially defined their attitude their most eminent leaders are daily working at the creation of the bloc of the left, together with the leaders of the radicals, both in meetings and at public demonstrations, as well as in the special press of the "Left" Bloc, Ere Nouvelle, Quotidien, Paris Soir, etc.

One cannot maintain at one and the same time, the left bloc, and the workers' and peasants' bloc, the collaboration of and the struggle between the classes. Therefore, the Communist Party by suggesting to the other proletarian parties the formation of the workers' and peasants' bloc, places before these parties the unavoidable alternatives: with the Communist Party, to create the unity of the struggle of the working class against the bourgeoisie of the left and of the right; or, with the Radical Party against the Communist Party, which latter absolutely refuses to take part in the collaboration of the classes.

The Communist Party is prepared to make the necessary sacrifice for the formation of the workers' and peasants' bloc, whose task it will be to arraign the whole capitalist regime.

THE NEGRO AND AMERICAN RACE PREJUDICE

By LOVETT FORT-WHITEMAN

THE student of social problems may easily discover, after but little investigation, that race prejudice, almost all cases, has its roots in some form of economic or industrial competition. Race prejudice is not something inherited—transmitted thru the blood from one individual to another. Thus, despite the fact that probably most persons believe such to be the case. One may see in any place in the South, black and white children playing together, even in sections where the greatest degree of animosity exists between the races. Nor is the Negro regarded in any of the European countries as a peculiar object of hatred or prejudice such as in the United States.

No social bitterness greeted the Negro at his advent on American shores from Africa. His enslavement was a matter simply of meeting the need of a labor supply in the colonies. Further, it is a well-known fact that there was much intermixing of white women and male Negro slaves before slavery became a definite and recognized institution in the country; that is before the greater value of the Negro as a slave was appreciated.

With the growth of the tobacco and cotton interests, there was an ever-increasing legislation restricting and defining the social status of the Negro. And the ruling or slave-owning class, in order to give its position some sort of moral justification, claimed that slavery brought the Negro in touch with civilization a higher plane of existence. This slave-owning class, controlling the and christianity and elevated him to agencies of public opinion, preached the inherent inferiority of the Negro.

It should be easy to understand that a public opinion wholly shaped by a slave-owning class, the belief of the inherent inferiority of the Negro and his social unfitness, after a time, became thoroly established, and part and parcel of the American social consciousness.

Even after the emancipation of the Negro from chattel slavery, it has remained to the interest of an exploiting class, to maintain a popular opinion of the social inferiority of the Negro. Today, the Lords of Industry, thru a servile press, the school, the church, and other agencies of public opinion, are able to keep the ranks of the working class divided on sentiment of race differences. Some of the unions bar Negroes from membership. And this is greatly to the interest of the capitalist class. This permits of a sort of a reserve army of Negro workers that may be employed to break strikes. And to enumerate the most out-standing manifestations of this sickly sentiment of American race prejudice as it effects the Negro, as follows: in the South, the latter is compelled to ride in rear seats in street cars, he is politically disfranchised, lynched and burned at the stake and in the North as well suffers industrial discrimination, residential segregation, and often denial of public accomodation. There may be such a thing as one race having a natural antipathy for another, but this does not imply hostility. Strife between races is based on some economic condition. And a struggle for economic and industrial advantages reflects itself in mutual hatred and groundless prejudice.

The Negro worker is unorganized and everything possible is done to keep him thus. We even find such organizations among Negroes as the Urban League, which is maintained by the capitalist class, and which functions as a nation-wide labor agency, supplying the Northern industries with raw cheap Negro labor from the South. And this has been a leading circumstance in the development of race riots in our Northern cities. When unionized white labor finds itself confronted in the labor market with the Negro who is willing to do the same work for much less money, the natural reaction is one of hostility toward the Negro. And the willingness of the Negro to work for less money than the white man is rather a necessity—as has been shown.

Bitterness between the Negro and the white man in America, is stimulated and promoted by the capitalist class who necessarily resort to such a method in order to split the ranks of the working-class as a whole and to thus better affect its exploitation. It is simply a case of "divide and rule." But the practice having become deep-seated in our social organism, it has colored the social mind and the unthinking person regards prejudice against the Negro as a natural inheritable mental condition.

Yet this principle in the art of subjecting one race or class to another is a world-wide practice and as old as the institution of private property. When England entered India, she found the caste system which had been created by a previous conquering race, yet at the time was in a state of rapid dissolution. It has been of paramount advantage to England to keep this social system alive. Thus rendering joint action against her rule impossible. In the British West Indies, she establishes a social cleavage between the mulatto and pure-blooded Negro. But, in Ireland, where there is but one race, she resorts to the religious sentiment. Protestants and Catholics are inspired to hate one another and even abetted to a state of civil war.

The working-class in America, shall succeed only after the workers have laid aside all racial bitterness and shall have recognized the fact that class interest far transcends race interest; that as long as the workers fight among themselves and remain disunited, just so long will they be exploited, robbed and plundered by the employing class.

Likes Bedacht Article

To the DAILY WORKER. Please congratulate Max Bedacht on his "Our Attitude Towards the Third Party" in the Saturday magazine section of February 2nd. It is the most precise, concise, lucid explanation of the party analysis as of the last party convention and stand for the party as well, that I have read. It is as if I were at the convention myself, not thru the direct description of externals, but the abstract stand of the whole party.—Lewis Mikelberg, Colorado.

THE CITY OF DREADFUL NIGHT - - -

By O. HENRY

"DURING the recent warmed-over spell," said my friend, Carney, driver of express wagon No. 8,606, "a good many opportunities was had of observing human nature thru peekaboo waists.

"The Park Commissioner and Commissioner of Polis and the Forestry Commission gets together and agrees to let the people sleep in the parks until the Weather Bureau gets the thermometer down again to a living basis. So they draws up open-air resolutions and has them O. K.'d by the Secretary of Agriculture, Mr. Comstock and the Village Improvement Mosquito Exterminating Society of South Orange, N. J.

"When the proclamation was made opening up to the people by special grant, the public parks that belong to 'em, there was a general exodus into Central Park by the communities existing along its borders. In ten minutes after sun-down you'd have thought that there was an undress rehearsal of a potato famine in Ireland and a Kishineff massacre. They come by families, gangs, clambake societies, clans, clubs, and tribes from all sides to enjoy a cool sleep on the grass. Them that didn't have oil stoves, brought along plenty of blankets, so as not to be upset with the cold and discomforts of sleeping outdoors. By building fires of the shade trees and huddling together in the bridle paths, and burrowing under the grass where the ground was soft enough, the likes of 5,000 head of people successfully battled against the night air in Central Park alone.

"You know I live in the elegant furnished apartment house called the Beersheba Flats, over against the elevated portion of the New York Central Railroad.

"When the order come to the flats that all hands must turn out and sleep in the park, according to the instructions of the consulting committee of the City Club and the Murphy Draying, Returfing and Sodding Company, there was a look of a couple of fires and an eviction all over the place.

"The tenants began to pack up feather beds, rubber boots, strings of garlic, hot-water bags, portable canoes and scuttles of coal to take along for the sake of comfort. The sidewalk looked like a Russian camp in Oyama's line of march. There was wailing and lamenting up and down stairs from Danny Geoghegan's flat on the top floor to the apartments of Misses Goldsteinupski on the first.

"'For why,' says Danny, coming down and raging in his blue yarn socks to the janitor, 'should I be turned out of me comfortable apartmints to lay in the dirty grass like a rabbit? 'Tis like Jerome to stir up trouble wid small matters like this instead of—'

"'Whist!' says Officer Reagan on the sidewalk, rapping with his club. 'Tis not Jerome. 'Tis by order of the Polis Commissioner. Turn out every one of yez and hike yerselves to the park.'

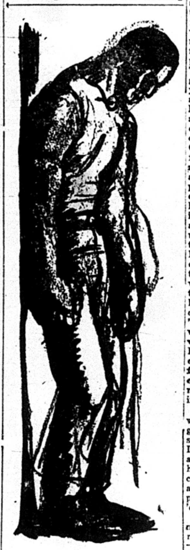
"Now, 'twas a peaceful and happy home that all of us had in them same Beersheba Flats. The O'Dowds and Steinowitzes and the Callahans and the Cohens and the Spizzinellis and the McManuses and the Spiegelmayers and the Joneses—all the nation of us, we lived like one big family together. And when the hot nights come along we kept a line of childher reaching from the front door to Kelly's on the corner, passing along the cans of beer from one to another without the trouble of running after it. And with no more clothing on than is provided for in the statutes, sitting in all the windies, with a cool growler in every one, and your feet out in the air, and the Rosenstein girls singing on the fire escape of the sixth floor, and Patsy Rourke's flute going in the eighth, and the ladies calling each other synonyms out of the windies, and now and then a breeze sailing in over Mister Depew's Central—I tell you the Beersheba Flats was a summer resort that made the Catskills look like a hole in the ground. With his person full of beer and his feet out the windy and his old woman frying pork chops over a charcoal furnace and the childher dancing in cotton slips on the sidewalk around the organ-grinder and the rent paid for a week—what does a man want better on a hot night than that? And then comes this ruling of the polis driving people out o' their comfortable homes to sleep in parks— 'twas for all the world like a ukase of them Russians— 'twill be heard from again at the next election time.

"Well, then, Officer Reagan drives the whole lot of us to the park and turns us in the nearest gate. 'Tis dark under the trees, and all the childher sets up to howling that they want to go home.

"'Ye'll pass the night in this stretch of woods and scenery,' says Officer Reagan. ''Twill be fine and imprisonment for insoolting the Park Commissioner and the Chief of the Weather Bureau if ye refuse. I'm in charge of thirty acres between here and the Agyptian Monument, and I advise ye to give no trouble. 'Tis sleeping on the grass yez all have been condemned to by the authorities. Yez'll be permitted to leave in the morning, but ye must retoorn be night. Me orders was silent on the subject of bail, but I'll find out if 'tis required and there'll be bondsmen at the gate.'

"There being no lights except along the automobile drives, us 179 tenants of the Beersheba Flats prepared to spend the night as best we could in the raging forest. Them that brought blankets and kindling wood was best off. They got fires started and wrapped the blankets round their heads and laid down, cursing, in the grass. There was nothing to see, nothing to drink, nothing to do. In the dark we had no way of telling friend or foe, except by feeling the nose of 'em. I brought along me last winter overcoat, me tooth-brush, some quinine pills and the red quilt off the bed in me flat. Three times during the night somebody rolled on me quilt and struck his knees against the Adam's apple of me. And three times I judged his character by running me hand over his face, and three time I rose up and kicked the intruder down the hill to the gravelly walk below. And then some one with a flavor of Kelly's whiskey snuggled up to me, and I found his nose turned up the right way, and I says: 'Is that you, then, Patsey?' and he says, 'It is, Carney. How long do you think it'll last?'

"'I'm no weather-prophet,' says I, 'but if they bring out a strong anti-Tammany ticket next fall it ought to get us home in time to sleep on a bed once or twice before they line us up at the polls.



Discouragement.

"'A-playing of my flute into the airshaft,' says Patsey Rourke, 'and a-perspiring in me own windy to the joyful noise of the passing trains and the smell of liver and onions and a-reading of the latest murder in the smoke of the cooking is well enough for me,' says he. 'What is this herding us in the grass for, not to mention the crawling things with legs that walk up the trousers of us, and the Jersey snipes that peck at us, masquerading under the name and denomination of mosquitos. What is it all for, Carney, and the rint going on just the same over at the flats?'

"''Tis the great annual Municipal Free Night Outing Lawn Party,' says I, 'given by the polis, Hetty Green and the Drug Trust. During the heated season they hold a week of it in the principal parks. 'Tis a scheme to reach that portion of the people that's not worth taking up to North Beach for a fish fry.'

"'I can't sleep on the ground,' says Patsey, 'wid any benefit. I have the hay fever and the rheumatism, and me ear is full of ants.'

"Well, the night goes on, and the ex-tenants of the Flats groans and stumbles around in the dark, trying to find rest and recreation in the forest. The childher is screaming with the coldness, and the janitor makes hot tea for 'em and keeps the fires going with the signboards that point to the Tavern and the Casino. The tenants try to lay down on the grass by families in the dark, but you're lucky if you can sleep next to a man from the same floor or believing in the same religion. Now and then a Murphy, accidental, rolls over on the grass of a Rosenstein, or a Cohen tries to crawl under the O'Grady bush, and then there's a feeling of noses and somebody is rolled down the hill to the driveway and stays there. There is some hair-pulling among the women folks, and everybody spanks the nearest howling kid to him by the sense of feeling only, regardless of its parentage and ownership. 'Tis hard to keep up the social distinctions in the dark that flourish by daylight in the Beersheba Flats. Mrs. Rafferty, that despises the asphalt that a Dago treads on, wakes up in the morning with her feet in the bosom of Antonio Spizzinelli. And Mike O'Dowd, that always threw peddlers downstairs as fast as he came upon 'em, has to unwind old Isaacstein's whiskers from around his neck, and wake up the whole gang at daylight. But here and there some few got acquainted and overlooked the discomforts of the elements. There was five engagements to be married announced at the flats the next morning.

"About midnight I gets up and wrings the dew out of my hair, and goes to the side of the driveway and sits down. At one side of the park I could see the lights in the streets and houses; and I was thinking how happy them folks was, who could chase the duck and smoke their pipes at their windows, and keep cool and pleasant like, nature intended for 'em to.

"Just then an automobile stops by me, and a fine-looking, well-dressed man steps out.

"'Me man,' says he, 'can you tell me why all these people are lying around on the grass in the park. I thought it was against the rules.'

"''Twas an ordinance,' says I, 'just passed by the Polis Department and ratified by the Turf Cutters' Association, providing that all persons not carrying license number on their rear axles shall keep in the nubile parks until further notice. Fortunately, the orders comes this year, during a spell of fine weather, and the mortality, except on the borders of the lake and along the automobile drives, will not be any greater than usual.'

"'Who are these people on the side of the hill?' asks the man.

"'Sure,' says I, 'none others than the tenants of the Beersheba Flats—a fine home for any man, especially on a hot night. May daylight come soon!'

"'They come here be night,' says he, 'and breathe in the pure air and the fragrance of the flowers and trees. They do that,' says he, 'coming every night from the burning heat of dwellings of brick and stone.'

"'And wood,' says I, 'And marble and plaster and iron.'

"'The matter will be attended to at once,' says the man, putting up his book.

"'I own the Beersheba Flats,' says he. 'God bless the grass and the trees that give extra benefits to a man's tenants. The rents shall be raised fifteen per cent tomorrow. Good-night,' says he."

DAISY FRASER

By EDGAR LEE MASTERS

Did you ever hear of Editor Whedon
Giving to the public treasury of the money he received
For supporting candidates for office?
Or for writing up the canning factory
To get people to invest?
Or for suppressing the facts about the bank,
When it was rotten and ready to break?
Did you ever hear of the Circuit Judge
Helping anyone except the "Q" railroad,
Or the bankers? Or did Rev. Peet or Rev. Sibley
Give any part of their salary, earned by keeping still,
Or speaking out as the leaders wished them to do
To the building of the water works?
But I—Daisy Fraser, who always passed
Along the streets thru rows of nods and smiles,
And coughs and words such as "there she goes",
Never was taken before Justice Arnett
Without contributing ten dollars and costs
To the school fund of Spoon River!

"By means of our work we are creating the conditions of a social order in which no class antagonisms will exist, no revolutions, and thus no revolutionists."

"The revolutionist knows only external obstacles to his activity, no internal ones."

The Fate of the Farmers

THE more one looks into the conditions in which the farmers find themselves today, the more one becomes convinced that two of the most ardently advocated relief proposals of the capitalists—the cutting of wheat acreage and diversified production—are utterly worthless.

Many farm experts of Wall Street have been yelling for a cut in the acreage of seeding wheat. The fact that our wheat exports fell 40% in 1923 has caused some to be misled by this propaganda. It is interesting to note what the application of this remedy means to the farmers. Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota and Montana show a decrease of 600,000 acres seeded to wheat. Yet, it is these very states that have applied the wheat acreage cut that are today suffering most from the acute farm depression.

The self-appointed saviors of the farmers who are doing the bidding of their Wall Street masters are also trying to convert the wheat farmers to the idea of livestock raising. The latest figures of the Department of Agriculture estimate the value of all farm and range livestock on January the 1st as much lower than that of the corresponding date of last year. Since January 1st, 1923 the estimated value of farm animals has decreased more than a quarter of a billion dollars. The value per head of milk cows, horses, swine, and cattle shows a substantial decline since the depression of 1921 set in on the farms.

The fate of the farmer is hopelessly bound up with the difficulties confronting world capitalism today. The fate of the farmer depends on the world economic conditions and on the status of our own industry. As long as these two factors make for farm depression, the farmers will be unable to get out of their present serious conditions. Under these circumstances, all remedies of the capitalists, regardless how extensively they may be advertised, are not worth an iota to the farming masses.

THE CRUX OF THE PHILIPPINE CONFLICT

By JAY LOVESTONE

ONE of the most pressing questions confronting the Sixty-Eighth Congress is the problem of Philippine independence. There are several bills dealing with the American occupation of the Philippine Islands before the senate and house.

Were it not for the practically undivided attention the Teapot Dome affair is now receiving, the Philippine crisis would today have been in the forefront of our national political arena. Just now the Teapot politics eclipse everything else. But the Philippine question has its own little scandal, and its a mighty big one at that. And there is oil in it, too. It is very likely that the next scandal congress will tackle will be the General Wood family oil splash. No less noted an investigator than Samuel Untermeyer will probably step in to this exposure, which will be of first rate importance. Besides, startling evidence is promised by an investigation of the peculiar way in which General Wood has permitted concessions to be handed out to some of his political friends in the Archipelago.

To the American workers and farmers the Filipino problem is a matter of serious and far-reaching dimensions. Today the Philippines are the key to American imperialist supremacy in the Pacific—the theatre of the next great capitalist world conflagration. The very pith of the increasingly serious problem of militarism is today bound up with the acute crisis in the Philippines. No one can deny that militarism and imperialism in all their numerous dangerous ramifications are taking on ever-more threatening proportions, involving the life and security of the exploited workers and dispossessed farmers. To the extent that our working masses have a vital interest in this growing menace to their very existence, to that very extent are they drawn into the Philippine maelstrom.

Strategic Importance of Philippines

The Philippine Islands are the economic and military gateway to the Far East. From the naval and commercial point of view, the harbor of Manila and the Islands are the key to economic and naval supremacy in the entire Pacific. Kobe, Osaka, and Yokahama, the flourishing business cities of Japan; the Chinest coast from Shanghai to Hongkong, and the ports of North China Dairen and Tientsin; Singapore, the British Gibraltar of the Far East guarding the treasures of India; the Dutch East Indies, and the route southward to Australia—all lie within a steaming radius of 2,500 miles from Manila as a center. In this sphere of influence encircling Vladivostok, the Pacific gateway to Siberia, "India to the Arabian Sea, and Oceanica to Perth and Brisbane in Australia" there live and work close to eight million people—the prize labor market of the world.

The overshadowing importance of this strategic location of the Philippine Islands has won for the Archipelago the covetous role of being at "the cross-roads of the greatest trade routes of the future." Manila can well serve as a convenient distributing center for merchandise in this most densely populated section of the world.

Tremendous Natural Wealth

The Philippines are still a virgin field for economic development. Of the total area of 115,000 square miles, equivalent to the combined areas of the States of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Delaware, only about 11,500 square miles are under cultivation today. This 10 per cent of the total area is worth close to a quarter of a billion dollars.

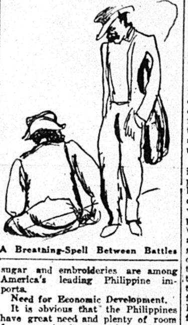
This American dependency has close to 65,000 square miles of commercial forest land The islands can support a population at least three times their present number. The Philippines afford unbounded commercial opportunities. The field in sugar refining is practically untouched. The same holds true for fishing, canning and fruit and vegetable raising. Wide areas of grassy lands and hillsides are available for livestock raising. The mountains are teeming with such mineral wealth as coal, iron, silver, gold and other precious metals. Rubber, cocoanut oil and hemp afford inviting investments. The islands are rich in petroleum, and are said to fall in the Borneo Oil field section, one of the six greatest oil areas of the world. With all its undevelopment, the Archipelago's total wealth today is estimated at about $6,000,000,000.

The Philippines are making great headway in economic development. The value of their six leading agricultural products—rice, corn, sugar, hemp, cocoanut, and tobacco has increased almost 300 per cent, from $122,000,000 to $343,500,000 in the period 1917-1920.

From 1903 to 1918 the number of manufacturing plants increased 156 per cent and the value of their products rose 754 per cent. The cocoanut oil factories, sawmills, sugar and rice industries have been making especially noteworthy progress. The Atlantic, Gulf & Pacific Co. and the Earnshaws Slipways and Co. have built modern iron and steel foundry plants and ship construction yards.

In the period 1917-1920 the total annual foreign trade of the Philippines practically doubled, rising from about 160 million dollars to more than three hundred million dollars. In the 25-year period of American domination, Philippine trade with the United States has risen from the meager share of 11 per cent in 1900 to 65 per cent for the first ten months of 1923. Cotton and cotton goods, iron and steel, machinery, automobiles, wheat, flour, meats and dairy products chemicals, dyes and drugs are among the leading articles exported by America to the Philippines. Hemp, cigars, leaf tobacco, cocoanut oil, hats, lumber, sugar and embroideries are among America's leading Philippine imports.

IN WEST VIRGINIA



A Breathing-Spell Between Battles

Need for Economic Development.

It is obvious that the Philippines have great need and plenty of room for economic development. And here is where we come to the crux of the whole Filipino independence question. The pivotal point of this problem like all other colonial questions of imperialist exploitation, lies in the investment of foreign capital by the financiers and industrialists of the more developed capitalist countries. The movement of the Filipino people for national independence is inextricably tied up with the titanic struggle now being waged by the dominant capitalist powers for raw material and new spheres of influence.

The Filipinos want capital. They need capital. But they do not want to give themselves away in bondage to foreign capitalist masters, they do not want to surrender their national independence in order to secure this capital. The Filipino people would like to have the foreign capitalist come in, invest his capital, get his profit, big as it might be, and then get out of the country. The Filipinos, however, are determined not to barter away their nationality for the capitalist mess of pottage, for the help that the foreign banker or manufacturer might give them.

On the other hand, the foreign capitalist, whether he be American or English, Italian or French or Japanese, just can't see how it can pay him to sink his capital into the development of railways, harbors, public utilities, the drilling of oil wells, the opening up of coal and iron areas, and the expoitation of the other natural resources unless he himself, thru his government, has undisputed charge or outright ownership of these territories so that he might be assured of the security of his original capital and in addition be guaranteed a handsome profit.

A Capitalist Dilemma.

Herein lies the dilemma confronting the colonial peoples struggling for national freedom, for complete independence from the big imperialistic capitalist powers. The imperialist colonial problem presents another one of the many insolvable contradictions inherent in the capitalist system of production and exchange. Economically the Philippines, like all other industrially undeveloped countries, need the capital now controlled by the foreign capitalists of the highly developed industrial countries; politically, this very much needed capital is a millstone around the neck of the less industrially developed nation, a dagger at the heart of the nation, a menace to the very existence and independence of the people.

The Filipinos thus find themselves between the devil and the deep blue sea, between Scylla and Charybdis. The capital they would welcome economically strikes terror into their national hearts politically. There is no way out of the terrible difficulty for the colonial peoples as long as capital which is social in use remains private in ownership. The Filipinos can as much hope to make the economically welcome capital of the American banker and manufacturer politically palatable as they can hope to change the leopard's spots. Hence the utter impossibility of complete genuine national independence ever being voluntarily granted by the United States capitalist government to the Philippines.

The Government In Business.

Aware of the difficulties and dangers that accompany the investment of foreign capital, the native Filipino government attempted to meet the situation by getting into business itself, by taking over the role of the foreign capitalist itself. The development of the Islands' natural resources, banking, transportation, the sugar and coal industries were some of the enterprises embarked upon by the Filipino government.

In 1916, while American capitalists were busy piling up fabulous profits thru their supplying the belligerents with the means of life and death, the needs of industry and war, the Philippine Legislature passed Act 2,596 to encourage the organization of various industries along the Japanese lines thru the guarantee of a 5 per cent dividend on stocks of certain kinds of industries for a period of five years. In the same year Act 2,612 was passed to provide the proper fiscal agency for these native developments. The Philippine National Bank was thus founded on Feb. 4, 1916. Then there were formed in quick succession, the National Coal Co. under Act 2,705 on March 10, 1917, to develop the coal resources; the National Petroleum Co. under Act 2,814 on March 4, 1919 to develop the Filipino oil fields; the National Development Co. under Act 2,849 on March 10, 1919 to help the Philippines become self-subsisting thru the financing of isolated enterprises; the National Cement Co. on March 12, 1919 under Act 2,855, to meet the great demand for cement in the Islands. In the meanwhile the Manila Railroad was taken over by the government from British capitalists.

All of these corporations were organized on the basis of the native government owning at least 51 per cent of the stock so that foreign capitalists could not sneak in thru some financial back door and stifle the Filipino people.

General Wood Butts In.

For a few years the situation was developing rather favorably. Then the great economic depression of 1920-1921 that swept the world set in and set its heavy foot on the throat of the rising enterprises of the native government. Of course, these government industries, like all industries everywhere suffered and suffered severely thru the acute economic crisis.

Here the American capitalists saw their chance, who the precise extent to which their observation was conscious cannot be guaged accurately, to throttle these dangerous attempts at what is often called State Socialism. Our capitalist government seized upon the losses suffered by the new native state industries thru the depression as an excuse to drive the Filipinos out of national business. The utterly fraudulent intentions and the brazen arrogance of this anti-native policy adopted by Harding are exposed in all their naked ugliness and dishonesty by the fact that in the depression of 1921 Philippine commerce fell only 32 per cent while American commerce dropped 48 per cent.

The first bombshell fired into the camp of the Filipinos was the report of the Wood-Forbes mission denouncing "the dangerous way in which the Filipinos had involved the State in business." Then General Wood's entire policy to date has been resolute and aggressive, highhanded and militarist, with the object of driving the Philippine Government out of business and having it stay out of business for good.

The choice of Wood as Filipino Governor General is in itself the best indication of the economic and naval importance attached to the Islands by the American imperialists and of the serious concern with which our capitalists viewed the entry of the native government into national business. General Leonard Wood has the unenviable record of being the most tyrannical and efficient servant of our employing class. The strikebreaker, General Wood has left his bloody imprint on the struggles of the West Virginia miners, on the 1919 steel strike in Gary, on the race troubles in Omaha, and on the Cuban people.

Governor General Wood's imperialist policy is aggravated by his being in a position to hand out valuable concessions to some of the tobacco, railroad, and oil millionaires who invested $2,000,000 in his disastrous 1920 presidential primary campaign. In April, 1923 Colonel Procter, who spent close to $750,000 on Wood in 1920, organized in the Islands a special corporation called the "Procter and Gamble Trading Co.," to exploit the cocoanut oil possibilities of the Philippines.

Here we have the conflict of imperialist capitalist interests with the needs and demands, and with the welfare and existence, of the Filipino nation. Here we have the lie given to all the sham pretenses at the self-determination of nations so grandiloquently mouthed by our ruling class in the last world war slaughter. In the case of the American imperialist attempt to uproot the most substantial basis for Philippine national freedom, the economic basis, the workers and farmers of the United States and the world are presented with a view of what our capitalism really is—stripped to the skeleton in all its naked brutality.

Salvation Lies in Unity of Oppressed

It is plain therefore that the very economic conditions of capitalist imperialism militate against the Filipino people being given freedom from our employing class exploitation and oppression.

It is likewise clear that because twice as much British capital is today still invested in the Philippines, the American imperialists will not dare to throw away the inestimable political advantages at their disposal thru the present political domination of the archipelago by Wall Street. The spectre of Anglo-Japanese unity in the Pacific still haunts our imperialists.

The inestimable value of the Philippines as a source of new raw materials, as a naval base, as the commercial gateway to the Far East, is uppermost in the minds of our capitalist rulers.

Consequently the Philippine crisis is bound to develop and grow ever more acute. Our exploiters will never surrender the bargain they got from the decrepit Spanish government when they paid $20,000,000 for these treasure islands. The best that can be forced out of our employing class, the most the Filipinos can hope for as long as the capitalists dominate our political and economic life, is some incomplete, limited national autonomy of some form or other.

The salvation of the Filipino people lies only in their union with the oppressed of the world, under Communist leadership and for Communism.

Complete economic and political freedom for the Philippines, genuine national freedom without strings attached to it, can and will be secured by the Filipino people and by all other oppressed nationalities only when capitalist imperialism is abolished, only when the rule of the exploiters is ended, only when the Workers and Farmers Republic is established.

THE DAILY WORKER RAISES THE STANDARD FOR A WORKERS' AND FARMERS' GOVERNMENT

THE DAILY WORKER

Entered as Second-class matter September 21, 1923, at the Post Office at Chicago, Illinois, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Workers! Farmers! Demand:
The Labor Party
Amalgamation
Organization of Unorganized
The Land for the Users
The Industries for the Workers
Protection of the Foreign-Born
Recognition of Soviet Russia

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Fight for Farmer-Labor Party at St. Louis

Negroes Seek United Action at Big Assembly

COAL DIGGERS CALL STRIKE ON THE KLAN

Mines Close As State Troops Reach Herrin, Illinois

(Special to The Daily Worker)

HERRIN, Ill.—Twelve mines are already shut down and a general strike of all the coal diggers in Williamson county is expected in labor's defensive fight against K. K. K. usurpers who have taken over the government of the county and arrested Hugh Willis, state official of the United Mine Workers of America, Mayor Anderson and Sheriff Galligan, on framed-up charges of murder.

The strike comes as hundreds of militiamen, members of the 132nd Infantry, arrived as reinforcements to S. Glenn Young and his policemen, who have lawlessly taken possession of the city.

Veteran of Herrin Case.

Willis' arrest on the charge of murdering Constable Cagle, is the second attempt of operators' forces to frame him. The first was at the famous Herrin trial where he was completely vindicated by a jury.

Arrested with Willis by the Klan police under S. Glenn Young, is the mayor of Herrin, an anti-Klansman, C. E. Anderson. Other defendants are Hezzie Byrn and M. J. Trout, deputy sheriffs; Jim Davis, John Murray, J. W. Brown, Alvin Thomas, Pete Smith, James Johnson and Ora Thomas. All are held in the basement of the Elks' Club headquarters, where Klansmen foregather.

Klan Arrests Sheriff.

Sheriff George Galligan, who sought to restrain the terroristic policies of the Klan, is lodged a prisoner in the city jail, also charged with murder. No direct evidence supports the Klan's charge.

S. Glenn Young, whom the United States invested with the authority of a federal "prohibition enforcement" agent as he directed the Ku Klux Klan raids on the foreign born miners of Williamson county, is in control of the local police forces in Herrin and working hand in hand with the guardsmen.

Soldiers Save Klan.

The military forces of the State of Illinois came while Mayor Anderson's men were fighting gallantly against a mob that was trying to break into the hospital to lynch Deputy Sheriff Layman who had been shot by Ford, the Klan police chief, who preceded Young. The soldiers' arrival at double quick with fixed bayonets, saved the Klan gunmen from the anti-Klansmen who were coming in response to a hurry call.

The Klan dictatorship of the new chief of police, S. Glenn Young, sworn in by the assistant chief irregularly, is shown by his failure to make arrests for the shooting of Deputy Sheriff Layman by Chief John Ford. Witnesses saw Ford fire.

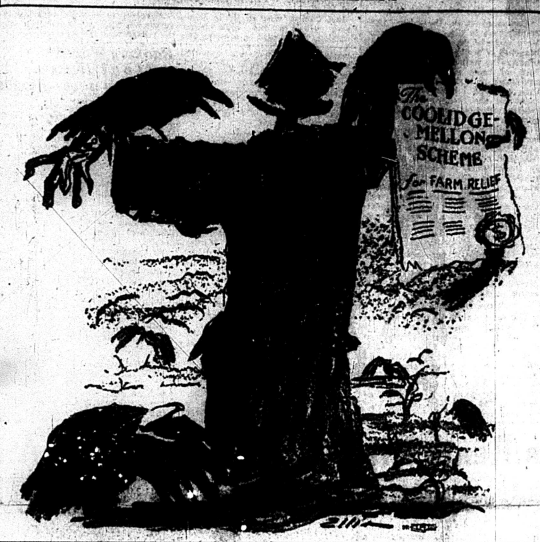
(Continued on page 4.)

Klan Password Required Under Military Regime

HERRIN, Ill., Feb. 11th.—With troops patrolling Herrin the Klan password is required from all persons who would enter or quit the town limits.

Young, the Klansmen, rules the town, guarded by Illinois soldiery. Soldiers' fixed bayonets surround him, and a machine gun is mounted on his desk. There is talk of a friendly arrest by the military to allay the resentment with which the town is seething.

ABSOLUTELY USELESS


The COOLIDGE-MELLON SCHEME for FARM RELIEF

Great All-Race Negro Congress Opening Today Seeks to Weld Oppressed Against Oppressors

All previous attempts to bring American Negroes together will be overshadowed by the All-Race Assembly or Sanhedrin, which opens its doors in the Wabash avenue branch of the Chicago Y. M. C. A., today, for a week's deliberations.

That is indicated by the large advance guard of delegates from the 41 registered organizations. There is now assurance that several hundred colored men and women will participate in the United Front congress which seeks to weld the Race together against the lynching, disfranchisement, peonage and Jim Crowism that is going on in full blast today in violation of the ordinary criminal laws, the 14th and 15th amendments and all principles of human justice.

Minor, Fort-Whiteman Speaking.

Speaking on a theme which is near to the hearts of negroes thruout America, Robert Minor, editor of the Liberator, and Lovett Fort-Whiteman, of the Chicago Defender, spoke last night at the Wendell Phillips High School, 39th St. and Prairie Ave., of the heroism and genius of Frederick Douglass, the colored fugitive who helped to organize the forces of abolition north of the Mason and Dixon line.

The Minor-Fort-Whiteman meeting was the first of several supplementary mass meetings during the progress of "Negro Week."

Some of the most distinguished negro leaders in America will be present at the congress and there will be a full sized delegation of colored men from the Workers Party and the African Blood Brotherhood. The five Workers Party delegates are Lovett Fort-Whiteman, Gordon O. Owens, P. Eugene Burton, Ethel Hall and C. Phillips.

Asking Recognition of Russia.

The congress will put itself on record in favor of the recognition of Soviet Russia, if the program of the worker element goes thru. Recognition will be urged because Russia is the only powerful nation that puts theories of racial equality into practice and that is carrying on an active campaign thruout the world for the equality of the darker peoples.

Fearing that the convention might neglect the fundamental economic issues which underlies the persecution of the black race a strong group of delegates will do all they can to keep these issues to the fore and will strive for the adoption of a vigorous program for industrial freedom of the negro in northern industries as well as on southern plantations.

Prominent Negroes Attending.

William B. Dubios, editor of "The Crisis"; Alain Lock, philosopher from Howard University; Jessie Fausset, literary critic; William H. Moore, poet and critic; Mrs. Ida B. Well, known far and wide among the members of her race for her agitation against race discrimination in the south; Monrose Trotter, editor of the "Guardian," of Boston, and president of the Equal Rights League; William Braithewaite, poet and critic, of the staff of the Boston Transcript;" Bishop Jones and Bishop Hurst, of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, are among the prominent Negroes who will take part in the deliberations in the day sessions at the Wabash Avenue Y. M. C. A. and speak to mixed audiences at the Wendell Phillips High School, 39th and Prairie, in the evenings.

No representatives will be present from the Garvey movement. The United Negro Improvement Association holds to its African nationalistic policy and refuses to take part in a movement that is concerned primarily with winning rights for Negroes where they live. The Garvey movement urges the return to Africa as the objective of the Negroes.

Bank Broke; Took Money.

EDWARDSVILLE, Ill.—Three officers of the defunct First State and Savings Bank of Wood River were found guilty in circuit court today of receiving deposits while the bank was insolvent.

Workers Standard of Living Falls As Rents Rise; Worst Victims Are the Negroes, Daily Worker Reveals

By JAY LOVESTONE.

Not only are the workers compelled to live under the most deplorable conditions of sanitation and congestion, but they are also being forced to pay exorbitant rents—rents far beyond the reach of their scanty budget allowances for housing.

More and more the workingmen and working women of New York are being driven to cut down on their food, clothing and education in order to be able to pay the high rents that are

(Continued on page 2)

FILIPINOS CABLE THANKS TO THE WORKERS PARTY

Greeting by Philippine Labor Confederation

(Special Cable to the Daily Worker)

MANILA.—The Philippine Labor Confederation has just passed a resolution thanking the Workers Party of America for the declaration recently made in the form of a resolution adopted by the labor elements of Chicago, demanding that congress and the government of the United States vote and act immediately to grant the Filipino people complete independence from the rule of American imperialism.

The resolution in question, was unanimously adopted by the workers attending the massmeeting for Filipino national freedom held under the auspices of the Workers Party in Chicago, Feb. 1st.

This is the second time in recent weeks that the workingmen of the Philippine Islands have expressed their gratitude to the Workers Party for its campaign to unite the American and Filipino workers in a common struggle against their common capitalist imperialist enemies. At the last national convention of the Philippine Federation of Labor, held in January, similar action was taken in the unanimous adoption of a resolution of thanks to the Workers Party for its help in the campaign to liberate the Filipinos.

Newsboys In Truck Killed.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Feb. 10.—Six newsboys and a man were killed near here early today when the truck in which they were returning from a party was struck by a Northwestern railroad train.

TWO DESERT FROM U. S. COAST GUARDS AND FACE 20 YEARS IN PRISON

John Lewis and Charles Zort, alleged deserters from the United States Coast Guard service, were arrested here and will be taken to Milwaukee for trial by court martial. Desertions from the coast guard is punishable by 20 years' imprisonment The men are said to have deserted from the coast guard several weeks ago in Florida

C.P.P.A. WILL MISS McADOO, LOST LEADER

Farmer-Laborites Strong At Third Conference

(Special to The Daily Worker)

ST. LOUIS.—The Conference for Progressive Political Action opened its sessions here today with the greatest uncertainty for future plans prevailing among all except the left wing delegates, such as William Mahoney, of St. Paul, Robley D. Cramer, of Minneapolis, and others, who came here definitely committed to the formation of a Farmer-Labor party as opposed to the Conference's present program of non-partisan action.

Chester Pratt, Wisconsin Non-Partisan, who opposed the Farmer-Labor party movement at the Chicago, July 3, Conference was heard from the rank and file thru a referendum on the question and is instructed to try and swing the conference for independent workingclass political action; ninety per cent of the Wisconsin league farmers were for a Farmer-Labor party.

Others Have Change of Heart.

There are other delegates here who have had a change of heart and are ready to desert the capitalist parties under pressure from the rank and file, but what their voting is will not be known until the conference gets down to business.

Close observers of labor's political activities know that the Conference for Political Action has been built up around the McAdoo for President idea and everything looked good until McAdoo was caught in the flood of oil that rolled out of the teapot.

The officialdom of the conference, William H. Johnston of the International Association of Machinists the officers of the Railway Brotherhoods, controlling the voting strength of previous gatherings, are now without a candidate unless a deal has been made with Senator LaFollette. What these labor officials will do in the present difficulty will be interesting to watch.

One thing is certain. Recent developments, the Teapot Dome scandal involving both old parties, and the continued depression in the agricultural sections has strenghtened immeasurably the elements who want to cut loose from the old parties and begin to build a solid political party of workers and farmers with the economic organizations of these groups as its foundation.

May Do the Foolish Thing.

It may be that the cautious leadership of the Conference for Progressive Political Action may be foolish enough to try and put the oil-spattered McAdoo over; again they may endorse LaFollette either as a potential republican party candidate or a a "third party" candidate.

Both of these proposals if made will be fought strenuously by the strengthened left wing who will endeavor to get the Conference, if outright endorsement of the Farmer Labor party movement is impossible, to postpone any action and endorse and send delegates to the May 30th convention in St. Paul.

Teachers Strike, 200 Strong, When Pay Is Held Back

(By The Federated Press)

MEXICO CITY.—When 200 teachers were fired in Ueuvo Lareda after the teaching staff had waited over a month for pay, the whole teaching body went on strike. They are still out, and one of them, a principal, is in jail for refusing to give up the keys of his school. The schools are now locked but the teachers and pupils are planning open them by force.

A conciliatory commission is at work on the matter.

Milwaukee Goes to Honduras.

SAN DIEGO, Calif., Feb. 10.—The scout cruiser Milwaukee today received radio orders to proceed at full speed to Amapala, Honduras, to protect American lives, said to be endangered in the revolution of the Central American republic.

The Industries for the workers!

Forward to the Farmer-Labor Party

To the Delegates to the Conference for Progressive Political Action.

THE Republican and Democratic parties are discredited as never before in the history of this country. It has been generally known that these parties are the parties of Wall Street and the privileged class but the Teapot Dome looting of the nation has made this clearer than ever before. Senators, cabinet officers and even presidents of both political parties are exposed as the agents of big capitalists struggling for greater profits and looting the nation in the process.

On the other hand, the farmers and workers of this country are more determined than ever to create a political party which will represent their interests. The May 30th Convention of the Farmer-Labor forces at St. Paul in this country will bring into existence a great Farmer-Labor party which will fight the political battles of the workers on the land and the workers in the industries.

Will the Conference for Progressive Political Action in the face of these events continue its bankrupt policies of trying to pick out republicans and democrats, and vote for these on the old party tickets, or will it align itself with the forces of the militant workers and farmers who are struggling forward to a Workers' and Farmers' Government of the United States? This is the question which the Conference at St. Paul will decide.

The reactionary leaders of the Conference, who are pledged to old party candidates, who want to make the farmers and workers again vote for a McAdoo, or some other so-called "good man," will do their utmost to continue the old policies.

These delegates in the Conference who really represent the interests of farmers and industrial workers will fight for the adoption of a new policy and the endorsement of the great Farmer-Labor Convention on May 30th.

The policy of the Conference for Progressive Political Action thus far has been a betrayal of the farmers and industrial workers whose desire for independent political action brought about the original conference.

The first conference in Chicago in February, 1922, sprung out of the desire in working and farming masses for a political party, separate and distinct from the old parties, which would fight their battles.

The industrial workers of the city had learned during the experiences in the years since the war that the existing government, whether a republican or democratic administration was in power, whether a good or bad republican or democrat was elected to office, was always on the side of the special privileged class and Wall Street.

The farmers have had the same lesson taught to them. They have seen the government use its power thru the Federal Reserve Board to bankrupt the farmers of the United States. They have seen the government use its power in the support of the railroads that robbed the farmers thru high freight rates. They have seen the government use its power to help the bankers to hold the mortgages on their land while refusing assistance to them. They have learned their lesson in the fact that millions of farmers have been driven from the land because they could not gain even a living under the conditions which Wall Street and the exploiters forced them to submit to.

These industrial workers and farmers express their discontent with the acts of the government in the demand for the organization of a political party which would fight their political battles.

They had high hopes when the first conference of farmers' and workers' representatives was called in Chicago. They still had high hopes after that conference, that the representatives who had gathered in Chicago would in the Cleveland conference adopt the program which they had refused to adopt in Chicago.

The action of the first conference at Chicago was a betrayal of the farmers and workers. The action of the second conference in Cleveland was an even greater betrayal.

Will the St. Louis Conference answer the demands of the industrial workers and farmers or will it again follow the wishes of a few reactionary leaders, like Johnston and Keating, who have their own political game to play?

The Conference will be asked to endorse the May 30th Convention of farmers and workers. It will also be asked to endorse the Republican or Democratic candidates who have betrayed the farmers and workers many times. Will the Conference again take its stand with the agents of Wall Street or will it align itself with the farmers and workers?

Those delegates in the Conference who really represent industrial workers and farmers—and there are many such—will not again support the agents of the republicans and democrats in the Conference in betraying the Farmer-Labor movement.

The May 30th Convention is the hope of the farmers and workers of this country. In the Twin Cities, on May 30th, there will come into existence that organization which the farmers and workers desired to create when they forced their representatives to go to the first Conference in Chicago.

The May 30th Convention will nominate a Farmer-Labor candidate for president. It will adopt a platform representing the interests of the farmers and industrial workers of this country. The St. Louis Conference is the last opportunity of the Conference for Progressive Political Action to show that it really represents the workers and farmers. If it holds to its policy of endorsing republican and democratic candidates, it aligns itself with Wall Street no matter what it endorses. If it gives its support to the May 30th Convention it will align itself with the workers and farmers and show that it really has an interest in their struggle for a better life.

THE TIME FOR DECISION IS AT HAND. IS THE CONFERENCE FOR PROGRESSIVE POLITICAL ACTION FOR WALL STREET, OR FOR A WORKERS' AND FARMERS' GOVERNMENT IN THE UNITED STATES?

Central Executive Committee,
Workers Party of America,
C. E. RUTHENBERG,
Executive Secretary.

RADICAL NEGRO SEES SANHEDRIN AS EPOCH MAKING

Race Congress Hailed by Fort-Whiteman

By LOVETT FORT-WHITEMAN.

The Negro has always been perfectly conscious of the injustices attending his social existence in American life. And his organizations for securing and safeguarding his civil and political rights are numerous and daily on the increase. This fact that each organization has its distinct methods and program for attaining a common goal, thus causing a waste of much vital social energy, has given rise to a desire to make some attempt at a confederation.

The Sanhedrin Conference was organized a year ago by Prof. Kelly Miller, of the Department of Mathematics in Howard University, Washington, D. C. He is regarded by all Negroes as one of the most eminent scholars of the race. He is best known to the white race by his two books, "Race Adjustment" and "Out of Bondage." Kelly Miller is endeavoring by means of the Sanhedrin Conference to bring all Negro organizations together on a common program of action in the general work of race adjustment in American life.

The Sanhedrin Conference begins its sittings Monday noon, Feb. 11, in the auditorium of the Y. M. C. A., Wabash Ave. and 37th St. Its evening sessions, thruout the week, will be held in the auditorium of Wendell Phillips High School, Prairie Ave. and 39th St. Only the evening sessions are open to the public. The conference will continue thru the entire week, and it goes without saying that it will be epoch-making in its new social attitude and its resultant decisions.

There will be several hundred delegates, coming from all parts of the country, and representing many organizations. The Workers Party of America is sending five delegates, the African Blood Brotherhood is sending two. These two organizations being wholly class conscious shall no doubt find it to their mutual interests to consolidate many times thruout the conference.

For Recognition of Soviet Russia!

Car Crew in 13-Hour Shift When Indiana Traction Wreck Killed 19

(Special to The Daily Worker)

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—The crew of the eastbound Union Traction car which was in the collision at Fortville a week ago today was required to work 13 hours on the day of the accident, it was revealed today.

Rollin Flynn, motorman, and Sidney Sawyer, conductor, of the eastbound car are held on a charge of involuntary manslaughter as the result of the death of 19 persons in the wreck.

Under a new schedule adopted by the company, all motormen and conductors on the Anderson division were required to work a 13-hour day alternatively with an eight-hour day.

On the day of the accident, Flynn and Sawyer began their run at 4:30 A. M., it has been learned. They were required to report at the station at Indianapolis at 4:15 A. M.

Both men had been working approximately 12 hours when the accident happened at 4:30 o'clock in the afternoon.

Women Are Taboo in Rep. Party Councils, Says Mrs. McBride

(Special to The Daily Worker)

CLEVELAND, Ohio.—That the Republican party bosses do not care a rap for the opinions of the women whose support they seek in drumming up votes for them was the charge made by Mrs. McBride is a fiery speech to a meeting of the Republican Women's council.

The occasion for the outburst was a "pep" meeting called to jazz up the waning enthusiasm of the women. Mrs. McBride resented the lack of consideration shown the women who do the hard work. She said she was thru with partisan organizations and wasting her time supplying the mantle of feminine delicacy to the putrid cesspool of republican party politics.

Mrs. Nettie Clapp, another member of the committee said the best policy was to play with the men and work into gradually into the inner circles, and not seek to burst in suddenly into their political sanctums.

Intelligent women are beginning to rebel against being compelled to play the part of hewers of wood and drawers of water in the politicacl camps of the capitalist parties.

WEATHER FOR THE WEEK

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 10,—Weather outlook for period February 11 to 16 inclusive:

Region Great Lakes: Considerable cloudiness, probably occasional snows over north and rains or snows over south portion. Frequent alterations in temperature.

New Culture to Come from Russia, Declares Composer

(Special to The Daily Worker)

CLEVELAND, Ohio.—The great art of the future will come from the east, said Ernst Von Dohnanyi, pianist, composer and conductor of the Philharmatic orchestra of Budapest, as he wrested with a menu that contaned the names of innumberable pies, from which he was trying to select one for dessert.

"And by the east I don't mean Japan—bring me a cherry tart—I mean Russia," went on the famous conductor between frowns and gestures of exasperation as he looked in vain for a strawberry shortcake. "Russia is a country that has not yet had its say. It has had its culture, but it was a European culture imposed from the top as a thin veneer, true culture must grow out of the hearts of the people."

A capitalist reporter asked Mr. Dohnanyi, what he thought of American women. This stupid question almost threw his temperament out of gear but he rallied nobly and said that he had not yet got into the heart of America and therefore could not speak with authority.

Communists the Issue.

SYDNEY, N. S. W.—The annual conference of the Australian Labor party will meet at Sydney during Easter week of 1924. The biggest question to be decided is whether the motion carried at last conference to admit Communists to the Labor party will be ratified.

Get unity thru the Labor Party!

BOSSES LAY OFF 500,000 WORKERS LAST DECEMBER

Railroads, Mines, Factories, Slowing Down

Over half a million workers were laid off by American employers during the last six months of 1923, according to figures in the December employment report of the United States bureau of labor statistics.

Railroad lay-offs totaling 73,960 and tens of thousands of miners idle in Illinois and Indiana brings the number turned off by industry above the half million mark without any attempt to include farm workers and men engaged in highway construction who have been laid off since the summer months.

Still Better Than Last Year.

Compared with December, 1922, employment is 3.1 per cent higher. Very material decreases in nearly all branches of textile and clothing manufacture as well as in the manufacture of boots and shoes, railroad equipment and auto tires are more than balanced by increased employment in the food, iron and steel, lumber, automobile and electrical industries.

In addition to the decrease in number employed between November and December the percentage of full time operation fell 4 per cent. In December 23 per cent of the establishments reported part time operation and 2 per cent were entirely closed down. Approximately one-third of the establishments reporting full time operation were operating below capacity. Less than capacity operation was especially characteristic of the steel industry in which only 57 per cent of the establishments were operating full time and only a third of these reported that they were utilizing their entire capacity.

Wage Increases Cease.

The development of unemployment has brought wage increases to a standstill. The report shows that during the preceding 11 months 4,373 wage increases were recorded. In May the peak of wage increases was reached with a total of 1,279 reported during the month. By November the number of increases had fallen to 113 while in December only 21 were reported. And during December 17 establishments reported that wage rates were decreased. More employes were affected by the decrease than by the increases.

Average weekly earnings during December amounted to $26.73 or approximately 7.3 per cent higher than in December a year ago.

Drive for Movie Machine.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—The Boro Park group, who recently changed their name to the "Lenin Group", will start the drive for a motion picture machine with an entertainment and dance Friday evening, Feb. 15th, at the Finnish Hall, 764 40th St., Brooklyn.

A program arranged by the Juniors shows that the Young Workers League, when organizing the children on the basis of self-activity, has not been building castles in the air as some comrades held.

Appeasing the Jobless

BERLIN—About 60 per cent of the industrial workers registered in the Ruhr district are unemployed. Emergency work is being undertaken by the government, costing 250,000 gold marks per day, to avoid complete idleness and militant action on the part of those unemployed.

How many new readers have you secured for THE DAILY WORKER?

Famous Criminal's Escape South Inflames Minneapolis Populace

(Special to The Daily Worker)

By "BILL" SANDBERG.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Feb. 10.—Straying down Fourth Street, the DAILY WORKER special correspondent spied a crowd of men and women in front of a book store, jesticulating and peering in thru the window. Curious to know the cause of the commotion, the reporter skirted around the young, but steadily growing crowd, all set for a revelation.

An excited voice from near the window could be heard piping, "And he beat it—Can you beat it—He beat it." "He ought to be hamstrung," grunted a husky voice. "Yes, lynched," supported another, evidently a kluxer.

The straying reporter was at a loss. If the Bolshevik proprieter of the book store, who many times in the capitalist press has been reputed to be a nuisance, had closed up shop and beat it, it would to the hundred per centers be good riddance; and the straying reporter could not fathom this inordinate desire to hamstring and lynch.

Just then a "Hay Seed" in Uncle Sam's whiskers and high boots, chuckled, "He should be sentenced to a farm for the rest of his life," and then gloated in the sweetness of the thought of revenge.

To the wondering reporter the mystery was becoming more mysterious—and he would have died with a wondering mind had not the man with the piping voice come to his rescue, by nabbing him by the elbow an pointing to a Feb. 7th issue of the DAILY WORKER and calling attention to Attorney General Daugherty's picture—then piped again—"He beat it—can you beat it—he beat it."

Needless to say the straying reporter has smilingly strayed all over the village with the strange news.

Bankers Would Float Immense Loan to Mexico

(By The Federated Press.)

MEXICO CITY.—American bankers are negotiating for a possible loan of 200,000,000 pesos ($10,000,000) to Mexico. J. M. Buckner and Franklin Helm have been hanging around the Hotel Regis here for over a week, refusing to make any statement whatsoever, but it is gradually leaking out that they are here with the knowledge of the U. S. state department to negotiate a loan, that the amount has been fixed and the conditions of guarantee fairly well settled.

It appears that they wish to make the first delivery in arms and ammunition, the figure being fixed at some 100,000 rifles and the corresponding ammunition to cost about 5,000,000 pesos. This is to be followed with a second delivery of 45,000,000 pesos to make up the first quarter of the total loan. The final agreement has not yet been arrived at.

Missing—Dead Two Weeks

OXFORD, Mich., Feb. 10.—Oscar Ley, 58, and his wife, 55, who had not been seen for nearly two weeks, were found dead in bed in their home here today.

DOUGLASS, NEGRO LEADER AGAINST SLAVERY, LAUDED

Speakers Honor Great Colored American

The memory of Frederick Douglass, the great Negro abolitionist, was honored at a big mass meeting in Wendell Phillips High School, last night, under the auspices of the Liberal Culture Society.

"A great American," was Robert Minor's characterization of the colored libertarian. Minor dealt at length with the numerous Negro slave uprisings prior to the rise of Frederick Douglass and pointed out with great clarity the economic roots of the slave system and the class relationships which gave rise to race hatred in American life. He continued with a scientific analysis of the social forces of the future which alone will give the Negro race its new emancipation.

Lovett Fort-Whiteman spoke on the "Aim and Purpose" of the Liberal Culture Society. He gave a clear description of the economic condition of the Negro in America and logically discussed the impossibility of any great Negro cultural achievement within the present social order.

"There is no racial group in American life," said Fort-Whiteman, "better endowed by nature to give America a distinct music, art and poetry than the Negro race. His imagination is rich and colorful; his feeling deep and universal. The Negro is spiritual, as his love for religion attests. Yet at present the Negro is giving almost nothing to the art life of America. And why? Because the present sociological and economic condition of the Negro is direfully miserable. His best energies must go to maintain his head above water. The higher artistic expression of the Negro cannot be achieved in the present capitalist society.

The Liberal Culture Society is endeavoring to promote a proletarian culture among Negroes.

There was an excellent musical program, by eminent Negro artists.

Watch the "Daily Worker" for the first installment of "A Week," the great epic of the Russian revolution, by the brilliant young Russian writer, Iury Libedinsky. It will start soon.

Workers Standard of Living Falls as Rents Rise; The Worst Victims Are the Negroes

(Continued from page 1)

steadily soaring away above their low wages.

In the great increase of rents in the last three years the poor have been hit much harder than the rich. The rents of the cheaper apartments have risen much more than the rents of the expensive ones.

300 Per Cent Rent Increase.

The rents have increased by leaps and bounds was made clear beyond challenge by the Housing Commission's survey of the average monthly payments for rooms by workers living in eight typical city blocks. In the Commission's preliminary report we find that:

"Instance after instance is recorded where the new tenant pays fifty per cent to 300 per cent increase over the rental of the old tenants. Little wonder that the old tenants hold on to what they have, bad or good."

It is a practice among New York landlords to charge new tenants much more than the old ones.

Likewise, Miss Lillie Grant, Acting Chairman of the Mayor's Rent Committee, testified that rents were being increased in Manhattan, Bronx and Brooklyn between 100 and 300 per cent.

The huge rent increases shown block by block in the table below are the result of the survey conducted by the State Housing and Regional Planning Commission of the conditions prevailing in eight typical city blocks. The Commission emphatically points out that "in reading the rent figures it should be borne in mind that nearly half of the apartments were not heated; in some instances it cost the families an additional $19.00 a month to keep the apartments comfortably warm."

A Sunday Off

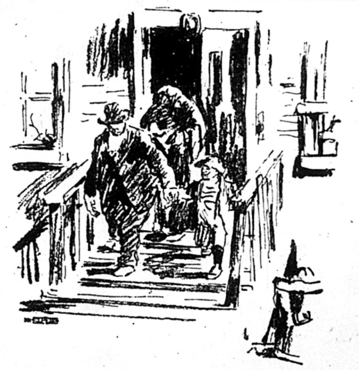


Table Showing Hugely Increased Rents in Blocks Largely Inhabited by Workers

	Average monthly rent 1920	1923	Percentage increase
Block 1—Cherry, Pike, Monroe, Rutgers	$13.63	$19.06	40
Block 2—28th, 29th Sts., 9th, 10th Aves.	15.70	22.81	45
Block 3—66th, 67th Sts., 9th, 10th Aves.	17.12	24.24	42
Block 4—66th, 68th Sts., 2d, 3d Aves.	19.35	28.63	47
Block 5—61st, 62d Sts., 1st, 2d Aves.	12.66	18.98	50
Block 6—103d, 104th, Sts., 2d, 3d Aves.	15.09	21.41	42
Block 7—133d, 134th Sts., Lenox, 5th Aves.	21.97	37.70	72
Block 8—Liberty, Glenmore Aves, Thatford, Osborne Sts.	15.15	29.39	93

For the mass of workers the conditions are much worse than the above table would tend to indicate. These blocks are typical and not merely the blocks occupied by the poor people. Besides, the figures cited here do not include the money many workers' families are compelled to spend for repairs in order to be able to stay in their homes.

"A Bunch of Bolsheviks."

How the workers react to this high tribute levied on them by their landlords for the right to live in abominable houses and what it means to their lives are well represented in the following instances:

"I must pay $35 now for three smaller rooms, and when I lived before I was there for nine years, and that house when I came in I paid $15, and the $15 he raised me $17. After he raised me to $19. and then sold the house maybe for $15,000. That house, old tenants was in there; they paid only $13. Now they pay $60, and the landlord—maybe tenants he don't want to give so much raise. He bring me $17. After he raised me to $19, bring others half a dozen times. Leave it to the Magistrates' Courts to come down there with a summation in the neighborhood. We have this movement few years ago, and I think all the people we know are mentioned by the Bronx League three years ago. We was all a bunch of Bolsheviks. Now I would think everybody start to be a Bolshevik, because Bolshevik mean honest people. Bolshevik don't mean crooked."

This was the way Pancrazio Genonese spoke before State Industrial Commissioner Bernard L. Shientag at the hearings of the Housing Commission.

Children Overworked and Underfed.

After visiting the home of Mr. Gerson, a father of six children and employed at sewing burlap bags, at —— East 113th St., I was given the following shocking picture of the housing crisis:

"We have five rooms here. We don't get our steam regular. Three years we live here and the landlord raised us rent from $19 to $60. I cannot move. There are no rooms here in the neighborhood and new tenants pay more anyhow. My two girls work and I to pay landlord every month or we get put out on the sidewalk. We keep a boarder and have my son work after school and in night so we can send him thru high school. We are all very stingy with our eats, even the two youngest, Mollie and Sam, so we can pay rent regular and have clean house and so have my daughters have company come up to the home. It's very hard for us and we are crowded, but what can I do."

The findings of the State Commission abound with examples of such and much worse hardships being inflicted on the worker's family by the terrific rent bills that must be met regularly.

Negroes Victimized.

That particularly high rents were being imposed on the Negroes and that colored families suffered considerably from the exorbitant rentals were revealed in testimony before the State Commissioner, Mr. Frederick Q. Morton, Municipal Civil Service Commissioner, declared:

"There are in Harlem upwards of 200,000 Negroes. Nearly half the residents of the community are lodgers. This in itself constitutes a great menace to public morals and also gives deepest concern to the thoughtful leaders of my race as to the welfare of our coming generations in this city.

"The average respectable Harlem family cannot, without taking lodgers, pay rent in Harlem. Rentals average from $12 to $14 a room and in some instances go as high as $18 and $20. The monthly income of the average Harlem family of good standing is about $125. It is obvious that the great need of our community, therefore, is small apartments which could be procured at rentals commensurate with the average income of the ordinary family. . . .

"In many cases, colored tenants pay double, or nearly double the rents paid by the last white tenants of property vacated by white tenants.

"Banks and other financial institutions controlling real estate capital have always discrimintedagainst Negro property. It is a fact that when an owner of Negro property desires to refinance it he must pay exorbitant bonuses and rarely ever obtains new capital from the large financial institutions controlling such capital."

And Mrs. Eddie Aspinwall told of a house on West 140th St. where a Negro occupant paid $70 for a four-room railroad flat having no improvements and having no light for four weeks. The tenant was compelled to give $15 for an electricity installment deposit. This apartment once rented for $25. The white tenants had been paying $22 and $24. Mr. Aspinall then went on:

"I can take you to a school in the winter time where the children have no more soles on the bottom of their feet than if they hadn't anything because the parents have to spend all of the money to pay the landlord. . . . Those people are more afraid of the landlord than the Fifteenth was in No Man's Land, where they were fighting, standing behind the machine guns."

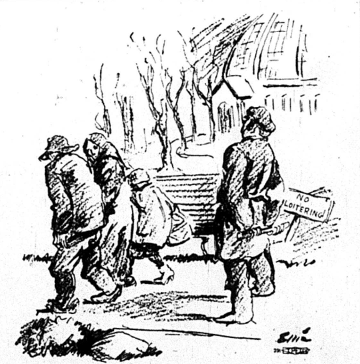
To find Negro children unclothed, sometimes with no underclothes, with sleeves out of coats, with no overcoats is a very easy matter.

RENTS NOW 80 PER CENT HIGHER THAN BEFORE THE WAR IN NEW YORK CITY

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK.—Rents are 80 per cent higher then before the war, says a statement issued by the National Industrial Conference Board. During 1923 rents increased 8 per cent. The estimates are based on figures gathered in 181 cities thruout the United States. The board sees no hope for a reduction in rents.

The Workers Enjoy Their Park



Workers' Income Very Low.

No analysis of the housing crisis can be complete unless the income of the tenants as well as the rent they pay is considered. No housing conditions can be satisfactory, even if the apartments are habitable, unless there are rooms available at the rentals which the working masses can afford to pay.

Turning to the latest, 1920, figures on the estimated distribution of families in the sundry income groups of New York State we find the following startling disclosures about the poverty of the families of the workers in the wealthiest state, in the Empire State of the Union, brought forward in the Report of the State Housing Commission:

About three-fourth (73.4 per cent) of the families in New York State have annual incomes of less than $2,500.

Only about one-fifth (22.1) of the New York State families have a total income of $2,500 to $5,000 a year.

Less than onetenth of the families of New York State have annual incomes in excess of $5,000.

In New York City more than two-thirds of the families receive total incomes of less than $2,500 a year; about one-fourth have annual incomes between $2,500 and $5,000; and less than one out of every ten families has an annual income of more than $5,000.

Rent Burdens Stagger Poor.

Under these circumstances it is obvious that the high rents are a staggering burden to the great mass of New York workers. All budget studies made to date establish the fact "that the smaller the income and the smaller the family, the larger is the proportion used for rent. . . The proportion decreases rather rapidly as the income becomes more adequate."

Thus the Housing Commission found in its survey of 3,841 families in New York State (1923) that families having an annual income of less than one thousand dollars spent 28.4 per cent of their total earnings for rent; those having $1,000-$1,500 every year spent only 15.4 per cent for rent.

Assuming even that the average working class family spends only about 20 per cent of its total annual income for rent we find that about seventy per cent of the families in New York City and about seventy-five whose income was $2,500 or more spent 23.0 per cent for rent; those per cent in New York State cannot afford to rent apartments costing more than $500 a year. Consequently the families of the workers are the hardest hit by the enormous rise in rent.

How Longshoremen Suffer.

What agony and suffering these high, unbearable rents bring to the workers of New York cannot be measured adequately in dollars and cents.

Speaking for the 30,000 longshoremen in the port of New York, Vice-President John P. Ryan, of the International Association, minced no words on the troubles of the workers engaged in this extra-hazardous occupation, whose weekly wage is $27 to $30 and who must often pay rent as high as $40 a month.

"The homes for the longshoremen in the Chelsea, South Street, Red Hook and Bush Terminal districts have no modern conveniences. The tenants must paint the places themselves and clean the halls," Ryan further testified.

Tenement Babies Work for Fifth Avenue.

The high rents have also greatly increased the number of children forced to work in the homes of the poor. In the survey of 2,000 working class families made by George A. Hall, of the New York State Child Welfare Commission, it was found that economic pressure compelled tenement babies to work for Fifth Avenue trade. Seventy-nine per cent of the children thus employed were under fourteen. Thirty-five per cent were under ten years of age.

Describing this desperate ecomonic want that prevails among the families of the workers in the Harlem district, Miss Margaret M. McGroarty, a school teacher, called this section "the forsaken spot" and went on to tell of this heart-rending condition:

"Children as young as three were put to work on artificial flowers. With their tiny fingers they apply paste to the bowl of the flower so that the mother or the older sister may apply the petals.

"The wages are deplorable. Crochet dresses which sell for $49.50 are finished for $1. Conditions in East Harlem are simply appalling. Personal articles of apparel are made in homes where disease is prevalent. The children come home from school, don't wash their hands but go right to work during the noon intermission, and eat when they can."

Rents Drive Poor Insane.

The boundary lines of the extreme sufferings of the workers because of the enormous rents they have to pay doesn't stop at child labor and a general lower standard of living. Insanity and death also claim the poverty-stricken worker compelled to pay a rental beyond his means for a house that is unfit for habitation.

One woman told the Commission how her husband was driven insane by the repeated increases in rents. Since 1919 the landlords have raised the rent of his little photographic shop from $75 to $175 and his apartment from $33 to $58. At the demand for the last increase the husband collapsed. He is now in the Bloomingdale Asylum—a State ward. Today, the wife is forced to go to work, and to leave a ten-year-old girl in the apartment alone all day.

Finally, Mrs. Aspinall told the State investigators of the case of a Negro woman whose husband died because he was forced to live in an abominable flat which was all he could afford to pay for. For three years the landlord of this apartment wouldn't fix the roof. The husband was taken sick because water was running down the bed. The dampness in the room brought pneumonia. Death soon followed.

POINCARE DEPUTY IS PELTED WITH RED PROPAGANDA

Debate Assumes Novel Form in Chamber

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PARIS.—While a regiment of cavalry cleared the street outside the French chamber of workers engaged in a demonstration against the new tax proposal of the Poincare government the opposition on the inside under the leadership of the communists and the radical socialist, Edouard Herriot, hurled everything from Billingsgate to movable furniture at the government benches.

Andrew Maginot, minister of war in a rage that left him shrieking like a whirling dervish, picked up a copy of L'Humanite, crumpled it into a ball and hurled in at Marcel Cachin communist deputy. He only succeeded in hitting a neighbor in the eye. Cachin a more experienced sharpshooter managed to land a copy of the Temps, rolled into a ball between the optics of the minister of war. Howling with rage the latter attempted to make an assault on the nearest radical deputy, but was held down by friends.

A scandal resembling the Teapot Dome affair was the cause of the first assault on the premier a few days ago. Frauds in the payment of indemnities to certain individuals were discussed, but the battle shifted to the issue of giving the government authority to immediately take whatever measures of economy it considers advisable.

New Labor-Saving Cars Opposed by Ontario Workers

TORONTO.—Legislation to prohibit the use of one-man cars on street railways was asked by a deputation representing labor, which waited upon the government of the province of Ontario.

The deputation asked further for: an eight-hour day bill; relief of unemployment; regulation of the barber trade to require all barbers to undergo an apprenticeship; continuation of the provincial savings banks; inclusion of all workers, irrespective of age, under the workmen's compensation laws; extension of mothers' allowance act to include widows with one child; and the appointment of a representative of labor on the Ontario Hydro-Electric commission.

Police Union to Enter Elections; Asks Labor's Aid

MONTREAL.—The local policemen's union is carrying its fight with the city council into municipal politics. It proposes to place two candidates of the union in the field at the coming city elections. Application for approval of this step has been made to the Montreal assembly of the Canadian Labor party, the political body associated with the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada. The assembly has referred the request to its executive for examination, as the Policemen's Federal Labor union is not affiliated with the party. The Montreal assembly of the Canadian Labor party itself has already nominated one candidate for the municipal council.

Co-operatives in Flourishing State Down in Mexico

(By The Federated Press)

MEXICO CITY. — Thirteen new peasants' co-operatives were founded in the state of Guanajuato alone during the last six months with the aid of the federal department of agriculture. The co-operatives have not only received government credits but free legal service, machinery at cost and other facilities. Previously they were given land and free water and timber rights as a basis for their co-operatives.

Such facts explain why the peasants are rallying to the defense of the present government.

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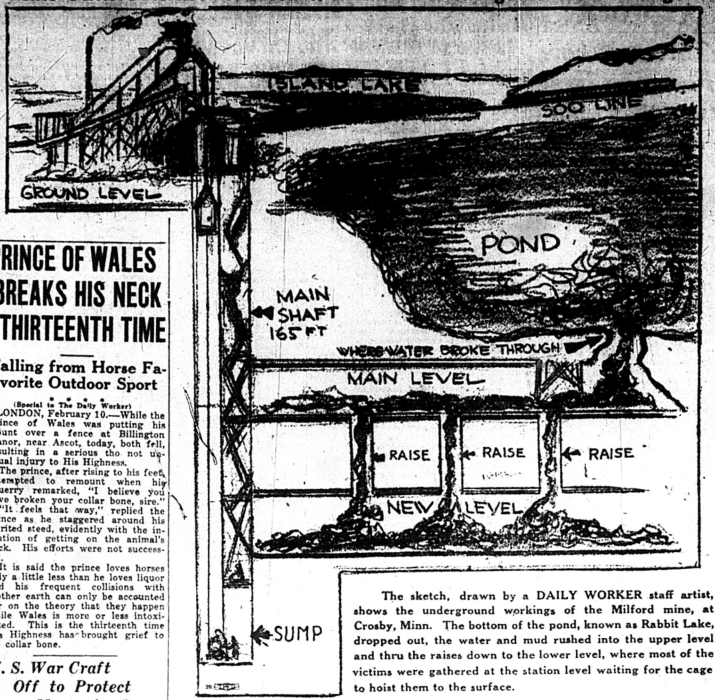
Mine Owners Refused to Heed Workers' Protest Against Death Danger



The sketch, drawn by a DAILY WORKER staff artist, shows the underground workings of the Milford mine, at Crosby, Minn. The bottom of the pond, known as Rabbit Lake, dropped out, the water and mud rushed into the upper level and thru the raises down to the lower level, where most of the victims were gathered at the station level waiting for the cage to hoist them to the surface.

PRINCE OF WALES BREAKS HIS NECK THIRTEENTH TIME

Falling from Horse Favorite Outdoor Sport

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON, February 10.—While the Prince of Wales was putting his mount over a fence at Billington Manor, near Ascot, today, both fell, resulting in a serious tho not unusual injury to His Highness.

The prince, after rising to his feet, attempted to remount when his equerry remarked, "I believe you have broken your collar bone, sire."

"It feels that way," replied the prince as he staggered around his spirited steed, evidently with the intention of getting on the animal's back. His efforts were not successful.

It is said the prince loves horses only a little less than he loves liquor and his frequent collisions with mother earth can only be accounted for on the theory that they happen while Wales is more or less intoxicated. This is the thirteenth time His Highness has brought grief to his collar bone.

U. S. War Craft Off to Protect Morgan's Loans

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON. — The American cruiser Rochester has again been dispatched to Honduras to protect the dollars of the American bankers invested in that country.

The State Department announced today that a civil war is imminent in Honduras and that American interests are endangered. This means, of course, the interests of Wall Street.

Many an old tar is today shedding salt tears over the degeneration of the U. S. navy into a collecting machine for the millionaires of America. Besides a knowledge of geography and the laws of navigation, candidates for captaincies in the navy may in the future be selected from the staffs of the dollar-a-week credit houses. The ancient mariner is being pushed off the map by the bill collector.

Jobless Fighting on New Orleans Docks for Work

By J. W. LEIGH
(Staff Correspondent of The Federated Press)

NEW ORLEANS.—Conditions in this city from the standpoint of the workers are deplorable. Despite official reports unemployment is on the increase. Every week hundreds are added to the already long list of those who are seeking a job of any kind in order to live. The influx of scabs brought here by the shipping interests to replace the 2,000 white and colored longshoremen, the hundreds of strikebreaking electricians, the northern tourists who come to escape the winter, added to the citizens out of work and on part time, increase the unemployment evil.

The other day 500 able bodied men were waiting on the fruit docks, fighting for the opportunity of carrying bananas at 25 cents an hour. An installment house advertised for salesmen and out of 68 who applied when told that the average earnings would not exceed 50 cents a day, 60 clamored for the jobs. Only five men were selected.

Mid-City Branch Discusses Tactics of Workers Party

Harrison George was the principal speaker at the regular meeting of the Mid City Branch of the Workers Party held on Feb. 6.

He explained the Communist position and the attitude of the party toward the I. W. W. Citing the movements in Italy and Germany as examples he brought out the folly of isolated abortive movements and the necessity for concerted action.

Discussion was participated in by the members. The next meeting of the branch will be held Feb. 20. Enthusiasm for The DAILY WORKER must be translated into action and every member of the branch must do his duty in the circulation drive for The DAILY WORKER.—Dan Horsley, Branch Secretary.

Don't be a "Yes, But," supporter of The Daily Worker. Send in your subscription at once.

TEAPOT SCANDAL SPLITS TWO OLD PARTIES ASUNDER

Factionalism Grows as the Leaders Fall

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON. — The Ford-for-President movement showed signs of reviving today as the smell of oil grew heavier on the political air. There was talk among Ford's friends here of drafting him to run, in spite of his announced support of President Coolidge.

This was but one manifestation of several, amid the oily reek from Teapot Dome, of the squirming of politicians who are mightily concerned about the public's reaction to the evidence which has connected men of both parties, in some degree, either with the oil scandals themselves, or with the men who are principals in the scandals.

As for McAdoo, his opponents were busy today writing him off as a possibility, while he and his friends vigorously refused to be written off. McAdoo will go before the senate Teapot Dome committee tomorrow to make the effort on which his political future probably depends.

The McAdoo clan is not indignant at the dragging of McAdoo's name into the oil scandal, thru E. L. Doheny's testimony that McAdoo has been and is one of his lawyers. The clan is not indignant—it is filled with murderous fury at what is termed a stab in the dark. McAdoo's speech to the senate committee tomorrow will be as forceful as he can make it.

In Republican ranks, Hiram Johnson serves notice he will not be "run out" of the race. Johnson says the Coolidge forces spread the story he would withdraw because they are afraid of the use he will make of the oil scandal issue against the administration. These tactics, he says, will prove a boomerang.

The Denby question is bothering the Coolidge leaders, because they say, there is no effective way to fight back. The demand for Denby's summary dismissal they regard as pure politics. A leading member of the Coolidge organization said today the president will not fire Denby without a hearing, even if that course should cost him the presidency.

* * * *

Oil Mess Breeds Factionalism.

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON.—Bitter factional hatred grips the senate in the oil scandal dispute as the committee of inquiry delves further in its investigation.

There were signs of an impending split in Democratic ranks on the Robinson resolution calling for the resignation of Secretary of the Navy Denby.

To such proportion has the breach widened that one or two votes may result in victory or defeat for those attempting to oust the navy secretary.

Encouraged by this turn of affairs Republicans were rallying a strong defense of Denby's action in signing the leases which the senate formally declared were "without authority of law and against the expressed will of congress."

McAdoo Quits Doheny.

As the investigation got under way today developments included:

Senator Lenroot, chairman of the senate public lands committee, had a letter from William G. McAdoo, stating he had left the employ of E. L. Doheny, who holds the leases on naval oil reserves No. One and Two in California.

Lenroot said McAdoo will be permitted to testify almost at once before the committee to explain his exact connection with Doheny.

Criminal prosecution of former Secretary of the Interior Fall, who received a $100,000 "loan" from Doheny, appeared possible following the investigating committee's decision not to call him as a witness.

The public lands committee reopened hearings to trace the reports that government officials "cleaned up" in stock speculations in connection with the leases.

Seymour Cromwell, president of the New York stock exchange, was expected as the first witness before the committee.

McAdoo, candidate for the Democratic presidential nomination, sent a long letter to Lenroot demanding an immediate hearing to dispel what he said were unfair impressions created by Doheny's testimony that McAdoo had some connection with the leases, which the senate has ordered cancelled as illegal and corrupt.

McAdoo said that it was important that he testify at once, in spite of Doheny's correction of figures on the money he has paid McAdoo as his lawyer.

When Laws Are Blue

CONCORD, Mich., Feb. 10.—Sideburns on Sheiks, mean short shrift in Concord—scene of a bitter fight between blue law advocates and movie fans.

Lake That Drowned Milford Miners to be Drained Now; 41 Deaths Prove Necessity

(Special to The Daily Worker)

CROSBY, Minn.—Engineers here stated that before the Milford mine, in which 41 miners were drowned, can resume operations, the Whitmarsh mining company will have to drain Lake Foley, the body of water of which Rabbit Lake, whose bottom the Milford drift penetrated, is a part.

George H. Crosby, president of the Whitmarsh mining company, has indicated that the Milford mine will be reopened; before that can be done, say the engineering experts, the lake must be drained or a dam built that will keep its waters from the ground above the mine.

The restoration of the damaged workings will cost between $50,000 and $150,000 depending upon the amount of silt that has flowed into the workings and the damage done to the timbering.

The value of the ore blocked out and known to be in the property is around $1,000,000. It is pointed out here that the Whitmarsh mining company will incur little financial loss except that due to the interruption of operations as it carried liability insurance while the cost to the state in workmens compensation will come close to $400,000 it is believed.

Pipes are now laid at Lake Foley to carry the water into Island Lake on the other side of the mine.

It is this scheme that the miners urged as far back as last August and which if carried out would have saved their lives.

COOLIDGE BOOST WRECKS LEAGUE IN NORTH DAKOTA

Farmers Quit Committee that Names "Cal."

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BISMARCK, N. D.—The Nonpartisan league controlled republican state central committee in session here has refused to rescind its former action endorsing the Coolidge candidacy.

The motion to rescind was made by "Dad" Walker who mercilessly flayed the action of the committee.

Committee Chairman Ray Frazier, burst into tears when trying to defend his and the committee's recommendation, after J. E. Engel of Maddock had accused him of "carrying around a package to be christened in the historic Potomac".

Frazier said he wanted to fight but the meeting broke up with mutual recriminations coming thick and fast altho no blows were struck.

This meeting is taken by the forty league delegates who formed the North Dakota Farmer-Labor Party as complete proof of their contention that the league has degenerated into a catspaw of the republican machine and has driven the last nail in the political coffin of that once militant farmers' organization.

Negroes First Victims.

HUNTSVILLE, Texas, Feb. 10.—Five Negro murderers were electrocuted at the state prison here today as the state inaugurated electrocution as its means of legal execution in place of hanging.

Every new DAILY WORKER reader means a new recruit in the ranks of militant labor.

DAILY WORKER'S Fears Realized in Brazen Whitewashing Report of School Board Denying 'Firetraps'

In one of the most brazen reports ever made in a whitewashing probe the Chicago School Board asserts that "there is no such thing as a firetrap school."

This absurd falsehood is in flat violation of the report of the fire department and the board's own engineer and there were 50 firetraps and it is in still more glaring contradiction with the facts established by the investigators for the DAILY WORKER.

The DAILY WORKER's prediction that the school board's report would be a slick coat of whitewash for its own criminal negligence and indifference to the lives of the hosts of little ones entrusted to its care has been abundantly brought out.

Wooden Fire Escapes Ingnored

Such murderous devices as wooden fire escapes, wooden stairways, antique buildings, either without any fire escapes or with these refuge places difficult of access were quietly and completely ignored in the board's report.

None of the "minor recommendations" which they made involve the spending of more than the meagerest sum, in spite of the $4,000,000 additional revenues that have been voted by the tax payers when they raised the school tax from $.75 to $1.00 on each $100 of taxable property, at the last election.

Only 30 Schools Visited

Only 30 schools were visited, or 20 less than the minimum number of fire traps admitted by the fire department. They said they were ready to make only minor recommendations.

The investigators were Frank McAuliffe, of the bureau of fire prevention, William Bending, inspector for the city building department and Cornelius J. Lamb, in charge of the bureau of repairs of the board of education.

The statement of one of the inspectors that many children are safer in school than they are at home, brought only a smile to persons who know the condition of some of the schools. "It sounds nice, but doesn't mean anything. To say that the public schools are safer than many tenements is not saying that they are safe or fit for use," is the way one person put it.

Must a Tragedy Come?

When Lamb tried to excuse the report of the inspectors by saying that he did not know of a fire in any public school during the last thirty years, people who are interested in the school building problem pointed out that it would only take one fire to make a tragedy in most of the schools of the city.

The recommendations of the inspectors consisted in such suggestions as that wooden partitions should be removed in certain schools. None of the suggestions made would cost the board of education any money which is taken as an indication that the report was practially dictated by board of education employees.

Among the schools visited, the J. N. Thorp school at 8915 Burley Ave., the inspectors reported that this school has "one of the best fire escapes" in the city. The fact that the fire escapes are extremely difficult of access was ignored as the Thorp school is, was not made plain. They said that the sanitary conditions "would stand improvement." The DAILY WORKER found when investigating the Thorp school that the sanitary arrangements were absolutely rotten.

Principal Is Aghast

At the Brown school on Warren Ave., the inspector said, they found "conditions very satisfactory." They recommended that the enclosed spiral fire escapes should be used in fire drills. The principal at the Brown school was informed the superintendent of schools that he would not take the responsibility of using these fire escapes because he considers them dangerous. He has told the board of education and the fire inspectors that he thinks that if the doors at the bottom of the fire escapes do not open, children would be sure to be smothered to death. This is the oldest school in the city.

At Branch No. 1, of the Mayfair school, which is a two story affair built in 1880, and which has wooden fire escapes, the inspectors recommended that a fire alarm box be put in front of the building.

They said that the Foster school on O'Brein St., should have several wooden partitions removed in the basement. This is one of the worst fire trap schools seen by the investigator for the DAILY WORKER.

At the Fallon school for crippled children at Wallace and 42nd Sts., the inspectors found that moving pictures were being shown and inflammable film being used. They recommended that the movies be discontinued. To recommend that noninflammable film be used, would cost the board of education money and would run counter to their policy of economy. Many of the crippled kids at the Fallon school never see movies except at school.

Daugherty Asked To Report Upon Packer Friends

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON. — Attorney General Daugherty would be required to report to the Senate what steps have been taken to break up "the Big Five packer combine," under a resolution introduced in the Senate by Senator Ladd, North Dakota Republican.

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WILSON SEEN IN IMMORTAL LIGHT BY BISHOP BROWN

But Immortal Only for Lies and Crime

By BISHOP WILLIAM M. BROWN

Whether at Babylon or Washington,"
Whether the Cup with sweet or bitter run,
The Wine of Life keeps oozing drop by drop,
The leaves of Life keep falling one by one.—Omar.

Wilson is dead, yet he lives, both because he left undone those things, which he ought to have done, and did those things which he ought not to have done.

Wilson still lives, and his immortality is secure, because he did not do what he ought to have done: (1) Keep his promise to save this country from the war,—he did not attempt to do it; (2) Keep his promise, after taking us into it, to make it a war to end wars by forcing a peace upon fourteen points which would make future ones unnecessary and indeed impossible;—he did not even present them to the Versailles conference, and (3) Keep his promise to have the war make the world safe for democracy—he did not add one item to our liberties, but took many away.

Wilson, still lives, and his immortality is secure, because he did what ought not to have been done: (1) He created and operated the largest and most efficient lying, coercing and robbing machinery in the interest of the owing class and against the working class that any nation has ever possessed; (2) He crowned money as our king and influenced his majesty to appoint corruption as the prime minister, and (3) He placed the name of our country above that of every other as a symbol of gold, graft and crime—the triune divinity in which his 100% Americanism lives, moves and has its being, and to which divinity he sacrificed thousands of young men and billions of wealth, helping mightily to flood the world with blood and tears.

New Immigration Bill Puts Bars on Political Refugees

(By The Federated Press)

WASHINGTON. — Irish republicans and other immigrants who have done time for political offenses at home will be interested in Par. c, Sec. 6, of the new immigration bill accepted by the house committee and soon to be reported to the house for passage. It reads:

"The immigrant shall furnish to the consular officer, with his application, copies of his 'dossier' and prison record and military record, if any, a certified copy of his birth certificate if required by the country of his birth, and copies of all available public records concerning him kept by the government to which he owes allegiance. The documents so furnished shall be permanently attached to the application and become a part thereof."

Armed with this information, plus the secret reports which the police of each country will furnish to the consular officer in his character as judge of the fitness of the alien to come to the United States, the consular officer will determine whether the alien is safe for American industry. If the police record, the prison record and the military record indicate that the applicant has made trouble for bosses and dictators in Europe, his chances with the consular officer will be poor. The new system, as approved by the house committee, is designed to exclude "dangerous" persons—the type of Karl Schurz, Eamon de Valera and Ramsay MacDonald.

Fake Eight-Hour Day, Liberal Bait for Labor's Vote

(By The Federated Press)

VICTORIA, B. C.—There is now further proof of the falsity of the proposed Eight-hour Day bill which the present Liberal provincial government proposes to enact to enable it to make a bid for votes. When the bill was being considered the lumber interests were consulted frequently but when the Vancouver Trades and Labor council made a similar request it was put off with an evasive answer.

The measure as framed will not benefit the workers. There is strong likelihood that the bill may be repealed before it comes into operation. The provincial election is held this year and the Eight-hour Day bill does not go into effect until 1925 so that once the votes are secured the present provincial government may have the effrontery to annul the measure. Many believe that this will be done.

"The Utopian and humanitarian psychological viewpoint is, that the new man must first be formed, and that he will then create the new conditions"

STATES ATTORNEY SEEKS TO FRAME LABOR IN CAB WAR

But Get No Evidence Against Teamsters

States Attorney Robert E. Crowe has vainly thrown the entire force of his newly organized homicide squad behind an effort to connect the officers and members of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters and Chauffeurs with the killing of two men and the serious wounding of one other in a gun fight at the offices of the Checker Taxi Cab company, at 4462 West Madison St. late Saturday. So far the effort has failed.

There has been keen rivalry between the Checker Cab company and rival concerns for years and the Checker outfit has just completed plans to put out a large number of new cabs seriously threatening the prestige and business of its rivals. The rivalry between the various cab companies is responsible for the outbreak Saturday, union men believe.

Auto Gunmen Did Job.

The gun battle ocurred when an auto load of men drove up to the office of the cab company and several men jumped out and began shooting. They ascended to the second floor where they killed Israel Rappart and Leo Gistenson and wounded John Madsen. The men their escape in the auto in which they came. It was found that Rappart had been hired as a guard by the Checker Company to defend the officers in just such an emergency. He had started work only a few hours before he was killed.

Officers of the company believe that the gunmen were after Emanuel Goldstein, president. At the time of the shooting Goldstein was at the office of chief of police trying to arrange to have a detail of police stationed at the offices of the company to guard the officers.

All Night Grilling.

The police took several wagon loads of witnesses of the shooting to the office of the states attorney where they were questioned and cross-questioned till early Sunday morning.

Police were ordered to find and arrest Daniel Stanton, Dave Ostran, Martin Foley, John Sherbo, James Mogley and his brother Sydney as the men who did the killing. None of these men are known to have any connection with any union.

Coolidge Crowd Is Surely Rich on Conferences

(By The Federated Press)

WASHINGTON.—President Coolidge's special conference of business men, including Thomas Fortunatus Ryan and Julius Barnes, summoned here to settle the farmers' financial difficulties, met, listened to hard luck speeches by farmer representatives, and then went home. They adopted a resolution referring all remedial plans to the farmers.

The next administration conference is one to discuss co-operative marketing as an immediate remedy, and to oppose the Norris-Sinclair bill creating a government marketing corporation to handle both the domestic and the export crop without paying a toll to grain gamblers.

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THE PARTY AT WORK

Workers Party Throws Whole Strength into Focusing Eyes of Labor on Teapot Scandal

The Workers Party has addressed the following communication to all Party Units:

Comrades: Following you will find a copy of a resolution adopted by the Central Executive Committee of the Party in regard to a campaign to be initiated by the Party AT ONCE.

1. The Teapot Dome scandal offers the best opportunity for focusing the eyes of the workers and farmers upon the government and Congress. The tremendous publicity, the new exposures daily, have created a rare, a great and deep, resentment in the worker and farmer masses. We must utilize this anger and indignation for the political education of the masses, and at the same time lead the masses to political action.

2. Our propaganda must make it clear that the Teapot Dome scandal is not a case of individual corruption, that it is inseparably bound with the essence of the capitalist government. We must explain that it is not a case of kept men in the government, but that the United States has a kept government. We must utilize the Teapot Dome scandal to expose the connection between finance capital and government. We must make every effort to destroy the democratic illusions of the masses.

3. The fortunate circumstance that the Republican and Democratic parties are at the same time equally involved in the scandal, as being bought by the oil magnates, gives us the best opportunity to make it clear to the masses that the Republican and Democratic parties in equal measure are the parties of big capital. This situation gives us the best and the unexampled opportunity to increase and broaden the propaganda for a class party of workers and farmers. We must take the Teapot Dome scandal as material for a gigantic, nation-wide and continued political campaign, and we must tie up this campaign with the May 30 Farmer-Labor convention. Our slogan of workers' and farmers' government must now be pushed into the forefront of our daily fight. We have treated this slogan too abstractedly until now. The Teapot Dome scandal gives us the opportunity to set it up as a concrete and immediate demand. The aroused masses will not only understand this slogan, but it is certain that they will take it up with enthusiasm.

4. The Teapot Dome scandal and the tremendous disillusionment of the masses over the capitalist parties and politicians will give a new impetus not only to the movement of farmers and workers but also will strengthen the sentiment for a Third Party. We must intensify our campaign to force LaFollette and other so-called progressives to split from the old parties.

5. The Teapot Dome scandal has shown clearly that the oil magnates have held the Wilson, Harding and Coolidge cabinet in their pay in order to force the United States government to sharp measures against Mexico. That gives us the best opportunity to make our campaign against imperialism concrete and understandable to the great masses. We must tie up the revelations of Doheny with the United States intervention in Mexico in 1916 and 1924, and with the intrigues centering about the recognition of Mexico.

6. The leasing out of the oil fields of the navy to private capitalists, the squandering of the oil reserves of the navy show openly how the biggest capitalists and the government conspired to weaken the armed strength of the country at the same time that they stirred up war dangers repeatedly. We must utilize these facts to give our campaign an anti-militarist edge, and to expose the patriotism of the ruling class.

7. The naval reserve oil fields were the property of the nation and they were given thru the government to private capitalists who openly boasted that they made hundreds of millions of dollars profit out of them. That gives us the best opportunity to inject into our campaign the question of private ownership versus public ownership. We must utilize the indignation of the masses, in order to make the nationalization of railroads, mines, etc., an immediate demand. It is very important to make it clear to the masses that the nationalization of public utilities, etc., is possible only if a workers' and farmers' government is set up, and that such a government is possible only thru the organization of a national Farmer-Labor Party.

8. We must make this campaign the central campaign of our party and we must mobilize the whole party for carrying it out. We must employ the following measures:

(a) The Party shall issue at once a manifesto which shall contain all the above mentioned phases of the Teapot Dome scandal.

(b) We shall instruct all Party units at once about the importance of the campaign. Party membership meetings shall be called at once in every city to discuss the matter thoroly. The discussion shall be considered in the branches, in such places where there is no city organization. After the general membership meeting every branch shall take up the matter. The district committees and city central committees shall elect special sub-committees to study the local situation from the viewpoint of how to apply the general policies of the campaign.

(c) We shall arrange as soon as possible mass meetings in every big city and industrial center. We must prepare the mass meetings so carefully that they shall be real mass meetings. We must show that what we did in the Lenin memorial meetings we can also do against the American government. These mass meetings shall invite all labor organizations and working class political parties, but they shall be held under the auspices of the Workers Party. At each meeting one speaker shall devote himself to showing the importance of The DAILY WORKER as the only paper which will tell the whole truth about the existing government.

(d) The DAILY WORKER must print as much as possible about the Teapot Dome scandal and about our campaign.

(e) We should immediately bring in resolutions in all labor and farmer organizations which will tie up the matter of the Teapot Dome scandal with the May 30 convention of the Farmer Labor Party, and with the slogan of farmers' and workers' government.

(f) A pamphlet on the Teapot Dome scandal shall be published immediately.

(g) The article, "The Kept Government of the United States," shall be printed as a mass leaflet at once.

(h) A special leaflet to the sailors shall be written and printed at once.

(i) The Young Workers League shall enter into the campaign with the special task of anti-militarist propaganda.

Every Party Unit must immediately begin work to put the instructions in regard to this campaign into effect. The first steps is the calling of membership meetings in all cities where there are central committees for discussion of this resolution and to familiarize every Party member with the part he must play in this campaign.

City Central Committees and District Executive Committees must also immediately appoint special campaign committees who are to proceed with the preparations for mass meetings. These meetings should be held the first week in March. Sufficient time for proper preparation should be allowed so that we can make them real mass meetings equaling, if possible, the great meetings held everywhere in the country as Lenin Memorial meetings.

Editors of all Party papers must give the widest possible publicity to the exposures in Washington and comment upon them editorially linking up the Party campaign with them in accordance with this resolution.

All Party papers must give the widest publicity to the mass meetings to be arranged by the Party.

A form resolution is attached to this letter which should be introduced by Party members who are members of workers and farmers organizations such as trade unions, fraternal organizations, cooperatives and any other kind of workers or farmers organization.

The National Office will have printed immediately, the leaflet "The Kept Government of the United States," and will circularize all Party units, sending them sample copies and informing them of the price at which these leaflets can be purchased. Other instructions will be sent to the Party units from time to time. This letter is intended to begin the campaign.

Comrades, the opportunity which lies before us in this campaign is one of the greatest our Party has had offered it. If we take full part in the present situation we can build a great mass movement and make the May 30 Farmer-Labor convention a great demonstration against the capitalist government of the United States and for a Workers' and Farmers' Government.

Every Party unit must mobilize its whole strength for this campaign.

Fraternally yours,
C. E. RUTHENBERG,
Executive Secretary,
Workers Party of America.

DON'T FORGET THE
SECOND ANNUAL
RED REVEL
FEB. 16, 8 O'CLOCK
BENEFIT OF
DAILY WORKER and LABOR DEFENSE

RESOLUTION THAT WILL BE PRESENTED TO ALL WORKERS' ORGANIZATIONS

The Senate Investigation of the Teapot Dome oil leases show that the Government of the United States under both Republican and Democratic administrations serves the capitalists as an instrument for looting the nation. Senators, cabinet officers have been shown to be the paid men of big capitalists' oil interests and even presidents are not immune from their influence. Fall, Denby, McAdoo, Daugherty, Lane, Roosevelt: these are the names which the workers and farmers of this country have been asked to honor, but now they are all covered with the slime of corruption and graft.

The Teapot Dome exposures only prove again on a large scale what has been proven in this country hundreds of times; that the government of the United States serves the interests of a privileged class and is the enemy of the workers and farmers who produce the wealth of the country. It proves again that not one among the high and mighty of the old parties is immune from the corruption, grafting and looting thru which the capitalists take for themselves the wealth of the nation. It proves again that the existing system of industry and government is part of one system of special privilege and exploitation thru which the workers and farmers are robbed of what they produce.

There is only one answer to Teapot Dome and whole system of Teapot Domes which is capitalism—the organization of a Farmer-Labor Party and the struggle for a Workers and Farmers Government. Only the Workers and Farmers government will end the looting of the nation by the capitalists. A great, mass Farmer-Labor Party must carry on the struggle to establish that Workers and Farmers Government.

Whereas, a Convention has been called for May 30th at St. Paul, by the Farmer-Labor Party of Minnesota, the Federated Farmer-Labor Party, the Farmer-Labor Party of Washington, Montana, and South Dakota, and other organizations, for the nomination of a Farmer-Labor candidate for president and the adoption of a national platform and this convention gives the opportunity to create the mass farmer-labor party which will carry on the fight for a Workers and Farmers Government.

BE IT RESOLVED, that we endorse the May 30th Convention and pledge ourselves to send delegates to this convention, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that a copy of this resolution be sent to the labor press and to the representatives in Congress and the Senate from this territory.

Red Revel Will Be Brilliant Success; Everyone Welcome

The biggest social affair in Chicago promises this year to overshadow last year's success.

The RED REVEL, drawing every element of Labor-Reds, Pinks (real and Parlor), Trade Unionists and sympathizers—thru the increased number of Revelers has made necessary the transfer of it's operations to a larger hall, and on February 16, this second great social event will take place at the Ashland Auditorium.

Groups in national costumes will add to the color of the original and artistic costumes that have made last year's affair talked of for months. Advance notices of competitors for the $100 in cash prizes to be awarded predict a battle of beauty and originality in costumes that will test the wisdom of the wisest judge.

For music, the famous Husk O'Hare's Ten Wooden Soldiers will delight the heart of all who love to trip the light fantastic.

Food for the Gods!—prepared by specialists will add to the fame of this yearly classic.

The sale of tickets is going on at a rate unheard of in the history of social gatherings of Labor. The benefits of this affair go to the fighting DAILY WORKER and the Labor Defense. These reasons are enough to draw out on the night of Feb. 16. every single fighting militant in and around Chicago. The gayety, color, music and food will well repay coming from as far as China.

There are surprises in store for even those who have seen the RED REVEL.

Bring your union brother, your shop-mate, your friends, this affair will convince and please them.

The Red Revel will be radically different!

Work Daily for "The Daily!"

SIGMAN STALLS THO EXPULSIONS RUINING UNION

Local 100 Committee Submits Statement

Following the meeting of a committee appointed by Local 100 of the International Ladies Garment Workers to take up the cases of the expelled members with President Sigman and the failure to come to any understanding, the same committee met with the expelled members and the following statement was forwarded on their behalf to President Sigman in compliance with his request that such a statement be made.

Expelled Members' Statement.

Chicago, Ill., Feb. 7, 1924.

Mr. M. Sigman, President,
International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union,
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir and Brother:

We have been informed by the Committee from Local No. 100, which visited you for the purpose of restoring unity in the unions of Chicago, that you stated that this could be accomplished only if the expelled members made a statement that they accept the policies laid down by the present officials. We desire to state our position.

It is our profound desire to cure the demoralization now existing in our union. We wish to do everything in our power to strengthen our union against the employers who are trying to take advantage of this demoralized condition. We want to see every worker in our industry solidly united in a great movement to improve our conditions and wages. We are ready to go to great lengths to accomplish these things. But we are not so simple, nor is the membership of our union so childish, as to believe that these things can be brought about thru our surrender of the inalienable rights of the rank and file membership to propagandize for amalgamation, for the labor party, for the shop delegate system, and the other measures associated with the left-wing. It is not thru abandonment of these fundamental rights that unity is to be achieved. Rather it is thru bringing our officialdom to respect them and thru reinstatement of the expelled members that our union will be restored in strength and solidarity.

We are forced to the conclusion, that the demands made upon us are demands that we change our opinions, that we abandon our right to speak for policies which we believe to be necessary for the best interests of our organization, that we surrender the rights of free speech and criticism within our organization. For us to agree to any such demand would be treason to the labor movement. We will never agree to any proposal that involves such a violation of the fundamental principles of unionism.

The actions taken against us were not based upon charges of any specific actions on our part. It is impossible, therefore, for us to make any agreement to cease particular kinds of activities that may be displeasing to the General Executive Board, because no specific charges have ever been made. We were expelled because we advocated the program of the left-wing. While methods of advocating this program may be made a matter of discussion, we feel that it is useless to further discuss our right to advocate the policies in which we believe.

We are ready at all times to meet with you, with any members of the General Executive Board, or with committees from any part of our union, to work out ways and means of restoring unity in the organization upon this basis. Whatever may be your action in the matter, we will continue to fight for the interests of the workers in the shops, and we confidently expect to retain the esteem of these workers in the future as we have in the past.

Fraternally yours,
Dora Lipschutz,
Authorized by the
Expelled Members.

Sigman had stated that before the expelled members could be reinstated they would have to quit the Trade Union Educational League and the above letter is in answer to this ultimatum.

The committee of Local 100 gave Sigman the answer of the expelled members and a meeting was arranged in which Sigman reiterated his statements concerning the duality of the Trade Union Educational league. Seemingly the only reason he consented to meet the expelled members was to get rid of the committee from Local 100.

Other unofficial committees of members have waited upon Sigman to press the question of reinstatement but to all he gives the same answer or evades the question entirely altho admitting that in expelling the left wingers the international officials had gone too far.

Nothing is being done by President Sigman to remedy the deplorable state of disorganization that now prevails in the ladies garment industry in Chicago that has followed the expulsion of the most active union workers.

MUSIC HATH CHARMS

MEXICO CITY.—Angel Gonzales owns a local shoe factory where profits are extracted from the hides of cattle—and workers. When two of his employers forgot for a moment their low wages and hard conditions and whistled at their toil, he fired them.

But when the labor commission heard about it, he paid them three months' wages for firing then without sufficient cause. Now, if you want to make Angel Gonzales feel like taking wings, whistle under his window any night. Musically, he is more sensitive than ever.

Bursom Would Turn Over U. S. Doughbag to Needy Bankers

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—The Federal Reserve board would be required to bolster credit of failing banks, under a bill introduced in the senate by Senator Bursum, New Mexico, Republican.

The bill instructs the board to turn over $50,000 to the comptroller of currency to loan to any needy banks.

U. S. LEADERSHIP OF KLAN RAIDERS BRINGS PROTEST

French and Italian Embassies See Hughes

(Continued from page 1)

The crime occurred as Sheriff Galligan and Layman were arresting Ford and two other Klansmen as they were leading a mob that was storming the hall where the Knights of the Flaming Circle, an anti-Ku Klux society, was meeting.

One of Galligan's last official acts before arrest was to save Ford and the two other Klansmen from a crowd of men who wanted to roughhandle the prisoners as they were being taken away by the Sheriff. Ford and two colleagues were taken to the county seat, Marion. Young then took over the post of chief of police.

Against Foreign Born Miners.

Klan raids in Williamson county have been under the guise of "prohibition" measures but they have been used to terrorize the militant foreign-born miners the companies fear. So extreme has been the house wrecking and physical violence that both the French and Italian consuls in Chicago have appealed to their ambassadors in Washington to protest to the state department. The Klan raiders even went so far as to raid Johnston City while that town was in the midst of mourning for the 38 miners slain in the gas blast for which the coal company has been proved responsible by a coroner's jury.

Protests against the violent treatment of foreign-born workers in Williamson County, Illinois, where United State prohibition enforcement officers S. Glenn Young and his Ku Klux Klan raiders are spreading devastation, are rolling into the office of Secretary of State Hughes from the other members of the diplomatic corps.

Diplomatic intervention against the federal agents' program was first asked by the French consul in an urgent message to M. Jusserand, French ambassador, outlining to him the treatment French citizens had received in Williamson County, and asking him to take the matter up with the State department.

The French consul is protesting against the treatment of more than a hundred French citizens in Johnson City, Ill., where in the guise of "dry" raiders, their homes were raided and looted. In more than one case religious objects were desecrated and French citizens beaten. The raids, French people wrote the consul, were really holdups. They are doubly vicious coming while the town is still overwhelmed in the grief of the great mine blast.

Italian Consul Aroused.

While the French consul here is taking up the treatment of French citizens with the French embassy, Giovanni Pico, Italian consul at Springfield, is forwarding to the Italian embassador in Washington scores of affidavits made by Italians in and around Herrin, telling of the treatment they received at the hands of the Ku Klux Klan.

How many of your shop-mates read THE DAILY WORKER. Get one of them to subscribe today.

Do American Workers Know a Good Thing When They See It?

WE SAY THEY DO AND CITE A RECORD OF A 50 PER CENT INCREASE IN THE DAILY WORKER CIRCULATION DURING THE LAST TWO WEEKS TO PROVE IT.

Cynics and pessimists and renegades excuse their impotency by bewailing the lack of intelligence and class-consciousness of American workers. The reception which THE DAILY WORKER has received everywhere it has appeared, disproves this conception once and for all.

There are hundreds of thousands of American workers, rebels at heart, who have been looking for a daily newspaper just like THE DAILY WORKER.

How to notify these thousands that THE DAILY WORKER is here, how to make them aware that at last there IS a daily labor paper that supplies all the newspaper needs of the working class is the big problem which THE DAILY WORKER must solve.

Those who now read THE DAILY WORKER are the ones who can reach these thousands for us.

If every reader of THE DAILY WORKER will make it his business to distribute copies of the paper among the workers he meets, will advertise THE DAILY WORKER everywhere as

the Militant Organ of the Advancing Working Class

the problem will be solved and for every thousand workers now participating in the struggles for working class emancipation there will be TENS OF THOUSANDS, each of them a militant fighter in labor's cause.

For a limited time THE DAILY WORKER will send FREE to anyone making the request, a bundle of sample copies of THE DAILY WORKER for free distribution.

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THE DAILY WORKER,
1640 N. Halsted St., Chicago, Ill.

Please send me..................copies of THE DAILY WORKER. I promise to give them distribution among workers with whom I meet and to attempt to secure subscriptions from those to whom I give the paper.

NAME: .... STREET: ....

CITY: .... STATE: ....

33 SHIPMENTS OF SUPPLIES SENT TO RUSSIA BY F. S. R.

Splendid Relief Work Shown by Report

Thirty-three shiploads of supplies were sent to relief agencies and famine sufferers in Soviet Russia during the two years the Friends of Soviet Russia were devoting themselves exclusively to that cause, says a statement issued by that organization.

The two year period closed with the fiscal year, July 31, 1923, shows $1,182,000 was raised at a cost of $63,000 for office expenses, or 7 per cent of the total, and $199,000 for literature advertising and speakers.

In the first fiscal year a total of $725,000 was sent in 17 shipments. In the second year a total of $49,000. A direct transmission of $96,000 in cash was made and about $50,000 was spent in Russia in a number of ways, such as conducting a package service, sending relief investigators into the famine region who returned and reported, etc. This makes a total of $920,000.

Of this total we spent $199,000 as cost of gathering the funds, advertising, literature, speakers, etc., and $63,000 which is about 7 per cent) for office (administration) expenses.

This accounts for a gross total of $1,182,000. A tabulated form of this report would be as follows:

Summary for two fiscal years of FSR activities:

33 shiploads, totalling 393,544 lbs.— Clothing	$250,000
Food, medicine, tractors, machinery, etc.	524,000
For Soviet Russia	50,000
Direct transmission of cash.	96,000
Cost of gathering thru literature, advertising, speakers	199,000
Office expenses (7 per cent of actual cash gathered, exclusive of clothing)	63,000
Total	$1,182,000

This fact statement is effective refutation of the slanders of the Jewish Daily Forward, which has been endeavoring to knife relief for Russian sufferers from the first.

Cost of Living in Canada Puts K. O. on "Higher" Wage

OTTAWA.—Altho wages in six skilled trades in Canada are 77 per cent higher now than in the pre-war year, according to a bulletin of the Dominion department of labor, increased living costs cancel the wage gain. The six trades included are building, metal, printing, electric railway, steam railways and coal mining. The statement of the department also sets forth that there have been similar or greater increases in the wages of common factory labor, miscellaneous factory trades and lumbering.

For the six trades mentioned the report covers the last 23 years. Taking the average wages in 1913 as 100, it shows a value of 67.8 as the average in 1901 and of 178.4 in 1923. Wages in the building trades in 1923, on a similar scale, are given as 166.4; in the metal trades 174; in the printing trades 188.9; in electric railway trades 186.2; steam railways 157.4; coal mining 197.8; common factory labor 181.7; miscellaneous factory trades 196.1; lumbering 170.4.

The last issue of the Dominion Labor Gazette gives three different measures of the increase in the cost of living since 1913. According to these figures the cost of living in Canada in 1923 varied from 151% to 162% of its cost in 1923. So on this basis wages have only a little more than held their own.

Don't be a "Yes, But," supporter of The Daily Worker. Send in your subscription at once.

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A. R.,
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THE DAILY WORKER.

::

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::

L. Rubenstein, Secretary,
Branch No. 519,
W. C.

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With the Labor Editors

(NOTE—Under this head the DAILY WORKER will publish from time to time editorials and articles from the labor press of the world. The publication of such articles and editorials does not mean, necessarily, that the DAILY WORKER is in entire agreement with the sentiments expressed. The articles will be selected for forcefulness of expression, literary style and information contained therein, as well as for agreement with the DAILY WORKER policy.)

• • • •

(The following editorial is from The Wyoming Labor Journal, James Buckley, editor.)

Aftermath

Nicolai Lenin, the premier of Russia, is "at last" dead, and has gone to his reward whatever that may be thought, according to the viewpoint of the average citizen. Whatever criticism can be made of his administration in over six years of counter-revolution, attempted assassination, famine and drouth, one thing stands out as the white light of his regime, and that is, his entire lack of self interest, and his refusal to exploit his people. Therein, lay his tower of strength. He received no more salary than what is the equivalent in American money, of thirty-six hundred dollars yearly, and in times of shortage of provisions, he took the common rations. He may have been a fanatic, but he certainly was honest, and his fanaticism and devotion to what he conceived to be the common good, might be copied, with benefit to the people in this country.

• • • •

Other men, who have "stood in the fierce light that beats against the throne," have enriched themselves, their relatives and their political friends. Napoleon made his brothers kings and viceroys, and made all things bend to his ambition for a dynasty. General Grant had a tender regard for his companions in arms, and was betrayed by some of his friends. Washington charged only for his expenses during the war of the American Revolution and secured land bonuses for his soldiers. Jackson believed in the doctrine which he promulgated: "To the victors belong the spoils," but Lenin, like Lincoln, was just to his enemies if they would not approve his ideas, altho he was a bitter foe to the enemies of Bolshevism. His disinterestedness in everything will be his lasting monument.

• • • •

As David said of the death of Abner: "Know ye not that there is a prince and a great man fallen this day in Israel?" Like Napoleon, Lenin was a man without a model and without a shadow. His life was too strenuous, like that of Theodore Roosevelt, who died, like Lenin, in his later prime. Senator Dolliver, of Iowa, died prematurely owing to incessant overwork and thus perished the well grounded belief of his admirers that he would be president some day. President Harding exhibited the marks of the daily conflict, before he died so suddenly.

• • • •

While it is better to rub out than to rust out, yet too much is demanded by the pressure of these vigorous days of public men. One lesson learned of Lenin's death is that "the strenuous life" is not good for the statesman and for his constituents. Overwork is as disastrous as laziness, and the golden mean lies between the two extremes, ever and everywhere. The time will come when long trips and platitudinous speeches and tedious handshakings, will not be demanded of public men, but will be avoided. Labor, in order to conserve energies and preserve life, has demanded an eight-hour day, and is willing to concede that to all officials, some of whom, tho, perhaps, too insignificant in numbers have burned their midnight oil, and thereby consumed their vitality. One of the rudiments of long life is easy labor, little care.

• • • •

But the other lesson of Lenin's life is the more important, and that is, in a profligate age, saturated with cunning and graft, he never lusted for wealth. Whatever may be said of the cruelties of the Soviet administration, he was never selfish or ignoble, but had ever before his eyes a triumphant proletariat, where caste, cunning and cupidity had no lodgement. This is conceded to him by his enemies, who denounced him as a fanatic, but expressed their admiration of his blazing zeal for communism and his impeccability. After all, the old lady was right when her grandchildren asked her is honesty is the best policy, and her answer was: "Bless you, children, it is the only policy."

Your Union Meeting

Every local listed in the official directory of the CHICAGO FEDERATION OF LABOR will be published under this head on day of meeting free of charge for the first month, afterwards our rate will be as follows:

Monthly meeting—$3 a year one line once a month, each additional line, 15c an issue.

Semi-monthly meetings — $5 a year one line published two times a month, each additional line 13c an issue.

Weekly meetings—$7.50 a year one line a week, each additional line 10c an issue.

SECOND MONDAY, Feb. 11th.

No.	Name of Local and Place of Meeting.
625	Boiler Makers, 5324 S. Halsted St.
14	Boot and Shoe Workers' Joint Council, 1939 Milwaukee Ave.
	Brewery Workers' Joint Ex. Board, 1700 W. 21st St.
1	Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, 919 W. Monroe St.
598	Butchers, Hebrew, 3420 W. Roosevelt Road.
	Cap Makers, 4003 Roosevelt Road.
70	Carpenters, 2705 W. 38th St.
80	Carpenters, 4039 W. Madison St.
181	Carpenters, 2040 W. North Ave.
199	Carpenters, S. C., 9139 Commercial Av.
416	Carpenters, S. C., 505 S. State St.
419	Carpenters, S. C., 1457 Clybourn Ave.
448	Carpenters, 222 N. West St., Waukegan.
1367	Carpenters, 2040 W. North Ave.
2506	Carpenters, 6654 S. Halsted St.
14	Cigar Markers' Ex. Bd., 166 W. Washington St., 7:30 p. m.
4	Engineers (Marine), 601 Capitol Bldg.
400	Engineers, 4643 S. Halsted St.
401	Engineers, 311 S. Ashland Ave.
569	Engineers, 180 W. Washington St.
629	Engineers, 180 W. Washington St.
790	Engineers (Loc.), 3900 W. North Ave., 7 p. m.
50	Firemen and Enginemen, 5058 Wentworth Ave.
7	Firemen and Oilers, 175 W. Wash.
17144	Gardeners and Florists, Neidog's Hall, Hinsdale, Ill.
	Hotel and Restaurant Empl.'s Joint E. Bd., 166 W. Washington, 3 p. m.
59	Ladies' Garment, 328 W. Van Buren St.
74	Lathers, 725 S. Western Ave.
444	Longshoremen, 355 N. Clark St.
	Machinists' Dis. Council, 113 S. Ashland
	Moulders Conf. Bd., 119 S. Throop St.
101	Painters, 3316 W. North Ave.
194	Painters, Madison and 5th Ave.
265	Painters, 111th and Michigan Ave.
273	Painters, 2432 S. Kedzie Ave.
830	Painters, 20 W. Randolph St.
227	Railway Carmen, Cicero and Superior.
453	Railway Carmen, 5252 S. Ashland.
1062	Railway Carmen, 88th and Commercial.
1162	Railway Carmen, 92d and Baltimore.
342	Railway Clerks, 165 W. Madison St.
549	Railway Clerks, Madison and Sacramento.
195	Retail Clerks, Van Buren and Ashland.
	Sailors' Union of Great Lakes, 355 N. Clark St.
143	Signalmen, 2100 W. 51st St.
3	Switchmen, 323 Collins St., Joliet, Ill.
706	Teamsters, 220 S. Ashland Blvd.
	Trade Union Label League, 166 W. Washington St., 7:30 p. m.
330	Typographical, 180 W. Washington St.
112	Upholsterers, 175 W. Washington St.

(Note—Unless otherwise stated all meetings are at 8 p. m.)

The Daily Worker for a month free to the first member of any local union sending in change of date or place of meeting of locals listed here.

Please watch for your local and if not listed let us know, giving time and place of meeting so we can keep this daily announcement complete and up to date.

On Tuesday of every week we expect to print display announcements of local unions. Rates will be $1 an inch, 50c for half an inch card. Take this matter up in your next meeting. Your local should have a weekly display card as well as the running announcement under date of meeting.

Callous Doctors Let Poor Die in Frisco Hospital

(By The Federated Press)

SAN FRANCISCO.—Charges of ill treatment of the indigent sick continue to pile up against the County hospital. They include allowing a boy, delirious after an operation, to lie unconscious on the floor for four hours, with his consequent death from exposure; the turning away of a number of patients when it is claimed there was room in the hospital; neglect, lack of food, and constant upbraiding by the attendants. "The physician in charge constantly screamed at patients for being in the hospital," said one tubercular patient. "If we are to die, why can't we die in peace?"

A widow, the mother of three children, says she was denied treatment for a broken leg; another San Francisco mother, a paralytic, was turned away from the hospital; a woman long resident in San Francisco, was turned way on a technicality and shipped out of the city in a baggage car.

The board of supervisors is investigating the charge and has summoned before it the city health officer, Dr. Wm. Hassler, and Mrs. Clara B. Tyler, chief of the social service branch, who has the power of saying who shall and who shall not enter the hospital.

Steam Shovelers Report Increase in Membership

(By The Federated Press)

WASHINGTON. — At least one trade union has gained in membership since the war peak, according to the latest report of F. E. Langdon, general secretary, Steam Shovel and Dredgemen, whose headquarters are here. They had only 10,000 men in 1918-19, while now they have only 11,500. In three of the seven districts into which they are divided—eastern Canada, western Canada and the Pacific coast of the United States —they claim 100% organization of the men in their industry. The continent over, they are 60% organized.

Steam shovel and dredge engineers get $250 a month, cranemen $200 and firemen $150, on the basis of the eight-hour day with time and a half for overtime and double time for Sundays and holidays. They report no unemployment.

"Sillinsky Club" Is Organized in Kansas City, Mo.

(Special to The Daily Worker)

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Local No. 64, of the Journeymen Tailors' Union of America, has organized a "Max Sillinsky for Secretary Club," to work for the election of Max Sillinsky as secretary-treasurer of the Tailors' Union. The club has called on all locals of the Tailors' Union to work for the election of Sillinsky. They say that his record for efficiency and progressiveness is the best possible endorsement he could have.

KLAN FIGHTS FOR THE PAPER TRUST IN BANGOR, ME.

Deports Members of I. W. W.

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BANGOR, Me.—The Ku Klux Klan deported five organizers of Lumbers Workers Industrial Union from Greeneville Junction, a center for pulp wood operations, last night, and now it has its work to do over again for the union is back in the town in greater numbers.

The Koo Koo intervention on the side of the paper trust came unheralded: ninety members of the order marching into the union headquarters and ordering the delegates to quit the town. The loggers refused, and the Klan, after consultation, forcibly escorted them to the railroad station and put them on a train bound for Bangor, after paying their fares.

Next day Greeneville Junction had more than a hundred union loggers and sympathizers and the town is awaiting the next move of the Klan which says that no member of the labor organization dare stay.

Klansmen deny that they are employed by the paper trust and declare that they are seeking to purge the community of radicals and catholics. They declare that many members of the union, which is affiliated with the Industrial Workers of the World, are French-Canadian Catholics. In reply, Bob Pease, member of the general organization committee of the union says that his delegates are not concerned with the religion of the loggers and that the union will continue to organize men without regard to race or creed.

The lumber workers' union began organizing last July and has met with considerable success because of the sunlight-to-dark conditions of labor in the pulp wood forests.

Melbourne Cops' Wages Higher as Result of Strike

(By The Federated Press)

MELBOURNE, Australia. — Altho the policemen who went on strike at Melbourne as a protest against espionage in the service, were not reinstated in their former positions they forced the state government of Victoria to abolish spying and grant better conditions and wages.

The government has introduced legislation granting the policemen pensions on a liberal scale, increased privileges, no espionage, higher wages, and special allowance for conspicuous services.

Most of the policemen who went on strike have been given jobs in other government departments, mainly on the government street cars. The government found them the jobs because of the strong public opinion behind the men, but refused to reinstate them as policemen because of a former proclamation announcing that they would not be reinstated

One gratifying result of the strike is that the ex-policemen are now all good unionists and in their new jobs are getting better wages and working conditions than they were in the police service.

Australian Court Fixes Wages in Garment Trades

(By The Federated Press)

MELBOURNE, Australia. — The minimum basic wage for clothing trades workers has been fixed by the federal arbitration court at $20.76 a week for men and $11.40 for women. A bonus for skill is fixed above the basic rate, but nobody is allowed to be employed in the trade, no matter how unskilled, below the minimum basis rates.

Some idea of the wages paid to skilled workers—that is basic rate plus bonus—can be gathered from the following: Factory cutters get $27.48; coat hands, trimmers, fitters machinists, pressers, $25.08. These rates are paid irrespective of sex.

Women coat and skirt machinists get $13.80, while vest and trouser machinists get $12.55. Other rates are in proportion. Dyeing, cleaning and repair workers get $26.76; machine dry cleaners, $23.16; hot blockers, $22.92. All rates are adjustable every three months to the rise or fall in the cost of living.

Jim Crow Schools Against Kansas Law, Rules Court

(Special to The Daily Worker)

TOPEKA, Kan.—Race segregation in high schools of this state is illegal, according to an opinion handed down by the Kansas supreme court. The court granted a writ of mandamus against the Coffeyville board of education to admit Victoria Thurman, a 16-year-old negro, to the Roosevelt junior high school.

"Discrimination on account of race or color is forbidden by statute in all high schools of the state, except the high schools of a single city (Kansas City)," the supreme court holds. "Neither the board of education nor the superintendent has the authority to separate pupils of the negro race from those of the white race on account of color or race."

State statutes permit city boards of education to segregate negro children in the elementary grades.

The Land for the Users!

Section Hands Get $69 Per Month As Davis Gasses About "Saving Wage" and other Bunkshooters Shoot

If a man can save $75 a year on a $1500 income how much ought he to save on an $850 income when he isn't sure of that? There's a conundrum for you presented each month by the interstate commerce commission wage report and you'll have to go to the railroads for an answer.

During November, the report shows, 210,071 section hands averaged $69 for the entire month with all overtime included. Another 62,056 classified as extra gang and work train laborers averaged $75. The straight time earnings of these men averaged 35¼ cents an hour which makes it about $850 for the full working year if they are among the lucky ones who are not laid off as winter approaches.

Lay-offs In Swing.

The winter lay-offs were in full swing by November, the report shows. The number of full-time jobs available for section and track labor had fallen off 15% in a single month dropping from 282,973 in October to 249,655 in November. From the peak of the season in August when the railroads offered 309,159 jobs to this class of labor the jobs available had declined by 59,504 or approximately 25%.

In other words railroad management not only feels no obligation to pay these adult workers a living wage while it employs them but also feels that its responsibility to pay any wage at all terminates when the seasonal demand for such labor passes. The possible $850 a year which such labor might earn shrinks in the face of this uncertainty.

In terms of the "saving wage" advocated by Secretary of Labor Davis how much ought these men to save?

Need $1,500, Says Babson.

A recent report by Babson's statistical organization which set out to determine how much a man ought to save might have answered the question if it had attempted to sound the depths of pauperism which underlie the deceptive average American wage. According to this report average savings should vary from $300 out of an income of $10,000 down to $75 out of an income of $1500. As the report does not go below this level it is probable that in the lower scales the savings indicator began to show negative results—either increasing debts or the sacrifice of necessaries of life.

Such figures turn a glaring spotlight on the report of the New York Federal Reserve Bank which describes the present period as the peak of prosperity for wage earners. For these quarter of a million unskilled employes of the railroads are representative of the great masses on which modern industry rests.

Australians Are Exploited Less Than U. S. Workers

(By The Federated Press)

SYDNEY, N. S. W.—A comparison of the statistics of manufacturing in Australia, Canada and United States shows that the average wage paid to employes in factories in Australia is roughly about $500 a year less than in the United States and Canada. This, however, is counterbalanced by the higher cost of living in the latter two countries.

When allowance is made for the higher rate of wages and superior plants of Australian manufacturing is satisfactory. For every $5,000 expended in salaries and wages in factories, $9,545 is produced in Australia, $9,325 in the United States, and $11,235 in Canada, while $3,410 is added to every 5,000 worth of raw materials in Australia, compared with $3,350 in the United States and $4,180 in Canada.

The return from capital is remarkably close in the three countries, the percentages of added value to capital invested in Australia, Canada, and the United States being 56 per cent, 53 per cent and 56 per cent respectively. The percentage of factory employes to total population is 7 per cent in Australia, 8 per cent in Canada, and 10 per cent in the United States.

Use of 1890 Census for Immigration Quotas Discriminates

(By The Federated Press)

WASHINGTON.—How the use of the 1890 census as the basis for calculating the immigration quota for various countries, under the proposed new immigration law, discriminates against the Baltic and Balkan and Mediterranean countries, is shown by a chart furnished by the Immigration Bureau to the House committee on immigration.

The two per cent quota, established in the bill, would give Finland, for example, the right to send 3,213 immigrants annually if the 1920 census were used, or 2,814 under the 1910 census, or 1,465 under the census of 1900. But under the 1890 census only 345 Finns will be admitted.

A comparison of the admissable quota under the 1920 and the 1890 census, for the various countries, follows:

Austria, 11,610 and 1,190; Belgium, 1,456 and 709; Bulgaria, 411 and 200; Cheko-Slovakia, 7,450 and 2,073; Denmark, 3,944 and 2,982; Esthonia, 1,584 and 302; France, 3,277 and 4,078; Germany, 33,805 and 50,329; Great Britain, North Ireland and Irish Free State 43,729 and 62,658; Greece, 3,725 and 235; Hungary, 8,147 and 688; Italy, 32,415 and 4,089; Latvia, 1,781 and 317; Lithuania, 2,901 and 502; Poland, 23,002 and 9,072; Roumania, 2,267 and 831; Russia, 25,261 and 1,992; Sweden, 12,749 and 9,761; Yugoslavia, 3,600 and 935.

It will be observed that the final figures, which are the ones proposed in the pending bill, are in all cases much less than those for 1920 which are first set down—except in the case of Germany, Britain and France. Two per cent quotas, on the basis of the 1920 census, would total, from all countries, 249,867 immigrants; on the 1890 basis the total would be only 169,083.

Queensland Best Labor State.

BRISBANE, Queensland. — After nearly nine years continuous Labor rule in Queensland, wages are higher and the working hours are less than in any other state in Australia. The cost of living is lowest in Queensland. Further than this, the balance of trade is in favor of Queensland, and is more favorable to Queensland than any other part of the commonwealth.

Australian Labor for Peace.

MELBOURNE, Australia. — The Australian Labor party intends to give the people of Australia an opportunity of deciding where they stand in the matter of wars in the future. Labor will enter the next federal election on this issue: "Is Australia necessarily at war when war is declared by Great Britain?"

Work Daily for "The Daily!"

Wefald Charges Mellon Plan Will Break More Banks

(By The Federated Press)

WASHINGTON. — Representative Knud Wefald, of Minnesota, sole Farmer-Labor Party member of the House, has protested to Secretary Mellon against the campaign conducted in the farming towns of his state by the treasury for the sale of treasury savings certificates. Wefald told Mellon that if he kept on, he would break the rest of the small banks in the northwest.

It appeared that one bank reported $100,000 drawn out by depositors and invested in these treasury certificates, which pay nearly 6 per cent, just before the bank was forced to quit. Another bank was crippled by the withdrawal of $65,000 of deposits for the same purpose. The depositors had a perfect right to entrust their money to the government at a higher rate of interest than the bank gave them, but the banks could not stand the shock, and the community suffered from the bank failures.

Wefald believes that Mellon has deliberately boosted the rate of interest paid by the government, knowing that this would lay a further burden on small banks and on the farmers who must borrow or go to the wall.

Mellon announces that sale of these certificates has been stopped in 17 agricultural states.

Senator Shipstead's speech of Feb. 1, assailing the certificate sale, is said to have "leaked" thru a press reporter, to Mellon's office before it was delivered, and to have hastened Mellon's retreat.

London Laughs at Chicago Tribune's Soviet Strife Yarns

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON.—The Soviet Government has replied to Ramsay MacDonald's note offering de jure recognition and immediate steps are being taken by both governments to appoint commissions to look into every phase of their past and present relations.

Stories published in the Chicago Tribune relating to internal strife and incipient civil war in Russia are laughed at here. The yarns originate in quarters unfriendly to Russia and the Tribune is petulently giving them extra space since their correspondent was barred from Russia for his papers' lies. The Chicago Tribune is considered here to be one of the most unreliable papers in America.

Holland is expected to follow England in recognizing the Soviet Republic. Considerable pressure is being brought to bear on Foreign Minister Van Karnebeek by commercial interests who fear Britain's start may leave the Dutch with little chance of success in securing Russian trade.

A former Dutch consul in Bern and one of the Dutch delegates to the Bern conference is preparing to leave for Moscow as soon as diplomatic relations are established.

"He who believes in another world is not capable of concentrating all his passion on the transformation of this one."

DAVIS PUSHES HIS BILL TO ENSLAVE FOREIGN WORKERS

Alien Registration Act Ready for Congress

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON. — Secretary of Labor Davis has prepared, for introduction in congress and for report by the house committee on immigration, his notorious "alien registration" bill.

This measure would require every immigrant, 16 years of age or older, when he arrives at a port of entry to the United States, to make a sworn statement that he intends to become an American citizen, learn the English language, become acquainted with our governmental scheme and institutions, and obey the laws. He must also make affidavit that he will follow up all the steps to becoming a citizen, or accept the penalty of deportation within six months after his three-year period is up. The bill seeks to be retroactive upon all aliens living in this country six months after its passage.

The social action department, Natl. Catholic Welfare council, after a study of Davis' bill, remarks that "apparently this astonishing bill had its origin in the same anti-alien hysteria and fear which was responsible for the infamous Palmer raids in 1919 and 1920. . . . Of the 10,000 persons arrested, less than 800 were found to be legally subject to deportation. Of those deported, all but an insignificant number were found guilty of nothing worse than membership in an organization which professed the creed of violent revolution. The illegality, the injustices and stupidities of the Palmer raids have recently been set forth in a book by Louis F. Post. . . . The will for the registration of aliens would make a repetition of that outrage simple and easy. . . The bill should be opposed by all genuine lovers of liverty and all lovers of genuine Americanism."

Hoan Not Bluffed by Legion's Rage at His Dry Eyes

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MILWAUKEE.—Talk of impeaching Mayor Hoan for refusing to shed crocodile tears for Woodrow Wilson was characterized as pure bluff in municipal circles today.

That Mayor Hoan's action has the support of most of his fellow citizens is the concensus of opinion. The town is sick of the hypocritical mourning that certain so-called leaders are indulging in for a man whose libertarian words were continually denied by his reactionary deeds.

Opposition to the mayor's resolute stand is chiefly confined to the local Kiwanis and rotary movements, to the Ku Klux-Klan and the American Legion. Mrs. Earl Norcross, of the American war mothers, attempted to put a resolution thru her organization censoring the mayor but vote was put off. She charged that Hoan let the soldiers go away in 1917 without an official farewell and that he gave them no welcome when they returned two years later.

Hoan, who has received at least one threatening letter signed "K. K. K." seems to consider the whole resolutionary program of the opposition a tempest in a teapot.

Promise "Immediate Investigation" of the Standard Oil Trust

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—The federal trade commission promises an investigation of high gasoline prices, which President Coolidge ordered.

Houston Thompson, chairman of the commission, notified Mr. Coolidge that "the commission will make an immediate investigation of the conditions described by Governor McMasters."

McMasters, governor of South Dakota, told the president in a telegram that the Standard Oil company and its allies had raised the price of gas 130 per cent at refineries. McMasters demanded federal action to protect the gas users of South Dakota against profiteering, which he said had been stamped out so far as it originated within the state.

If the commission finds McMaster's charges are true a complaint will be filed against the offending oil companies and they will be summoned before the commission.

Protect the Foreign Born!

The Workers Party Grows

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK CITY.—The Lenin Memorial Meeting, held under the auspices of the Workers Party, was the greatest mass demonstration that the workers of this city have ever held.

Twenty-five thousand workers came to pay their tribute to their departed leader, and convince the enemies of the workers that Lenin lives in the hearts of the workers and that Leninism is the weapon the proletariat the world over will use to destroy the present system of society.

Early in the evening it became evident that the huge Madison Square Garden could not hold all the workers who were anxious to join in the mass demonstration, and the committee in charge engaged the Central Opera House, where an overflow meeting was held with many still unable to gain admission.

The demonstration has proven beyond doubt that the influence of the Workers Party has increased tremendously, and that there are thousands of workers in this city still outside our ranks, who must be brought into our Party. It has also shown that there exists in the Workers Party a spirit of cooperation and sacrifice, as shown by the willingness of our comrades to perform any assigned task, that will make for a great strong communist Party that will lead the workers to victory.

We are certain that the comrades, who, having bought their tickets in advance, were unable to gain admission will take it in the proper spirit, and consider the price of the ticket as a contribution to further the work of the man they came to pay tribute to

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The Daily Worker Greets All-Race Negro Congress

The DAILY WORKER, as the official organ of the Workers Party of America, extends its greetings to the great conference of American Negroes—The All-Race Assembly—that meets today in Chicago.

The overwhelming majority of the American Negroes are workers and no section of the American working class has so many urgent reasons for unity, so many grievances to protest, is so bitterly persecuted and exploited.

Other nations oppress subject races in their colonial possessions. The American ruling class brought the Negroes to America so that the oppression could be more efficient and profitable. The wrongs of 12,000,000 American Negroes give mass testimony to the brutal and callous character of American capitalism.

All over the world, since the Russian revolution with its working-class interpretation of the policy of self-determination for races and nationalities brought new hope to the subject peoples, their voices have been heard with increasing clearness.

In the Philippines, in Cuba and in Haiti, the American imperialists see the native peoples preparing to throw off their yoke.

Great Britain finds India and Egypt restive under her rule. Arbitrary restrictions of the franchise have not prevented the returning of anti-imperialist majorities in the colonial parliaments, nor have the machine-guns and the airplane bombs prevented great mass-uprisings that bring the people of these ancient nations a little closer to national independence.

The path of the American Negroes is beset with dangers and difficulties. As workers their problems will be solved only as part of the problem that the working class as a whole has to solve.

We hope that the All-Race Congress of the American Negroes will recognize this, organize with the left wing of the American labor movement and give added strength to the revolutionary forces, which are striving to unite the workers of America, regardless of color or creed, into one gigantic and closely-knit organization for the overthrow of American capitalism—the common enemy of white and colored workers.

We join with the All-Race Congress of American Negroes in sending fraternal greetings to the oppressed races and nationalities the world over.

In the Light of Facts

Dr. C. H. Levermore has been declared the winner of the Bok Peace Prize Contest. This declaration and the incidental handing-over of $50,000 as a reward of services rendered to the League of Nations have created somewhat of a stir on Capitol Hill, in Washington.

Were it not for the fact that the Teapot affair has not yet been liquidated the country would undoubtedly been treated to another regular congressional investigation of the "interests" behind the peace plan. Of course, this investigation would be simply an attempt on the part of the Old Guard and last-ditchers in the Republican machine to strike a blow at the League of Nation advocates.

Primarily, the workers are not interested in mud-slinging contests amongst the capitalist politicians who inhabit the congressional cesspools. But the workingmen are interested in getting at the bottom of the real character of this newly-proclaimed "inventor" (Mr. Levermore has made no discovery) of a new universal "peace" panacea.

The facts of the story weave a rather interesting tale about Dr. Levermore. It may be the irony of history, but it is the truth all the same, that Dr. Levermore, while president of Adelphi College of Brooklyn, was conducting a campaign of vigorous persecution of students, who held anti-militarist opinions. While president of this college, Dr. Levermore fought all efforts to prevent this country from being hurled into the world war. The students who were opposed to the American workers and farmers fighting for "dollar democracy" were faced with expulsion from the institution.

This apparently contradictory phase of the peace contest should not stir anyone to sinister doubts. It is perfectly normal for capitalists to pick as their peace prize winners men who have been steadfast servants of militarism. As long as the employing class maintains its hold on the system of production and exchange the best peace that can be obtained will be the truce between wars. Under these conditions it is evident that the most efficient peacemakers of capitalism are those who can chocolate-cover best the bitter pill of militarism with the high-flowing hypocritical phrases of capitalist idealism. At this game Dr. Levermore, who is under his skin a thoro-going militarist, is an expert. Like almost all experts under capitalism he has his price.

One might even ask Dr. Levermore whether his next step will be to invest his $50,000 in Victory Bonds. Wouldn't that be an effective step to help the League of Nations today? What is more, weren't these very Victory Bonds issued in order to plunge America into the League of Nations?

The whole affair would be too ludicrous to deserve serious attention were it not for the fact that this choice of a militarist as peace prize winner brings home to the workers very painfully the menace of wars and rips the cloak of hypocrisy off the capitalist peacemakers.

Loyalties

Lloyd George has not added any luster to the Wilsonian halo by his reluctant admission—which has all the earmarks of being forced from him—that Clemenceau and Woodrow Wilson fixed up the matter of the Rhineland occupation while he was unavoidably absent.

In our comment on the Lloyd George disclosure we said that we were not interested in anything but the admitted fact that both Wilson and Loyd George had agreed to the military program of the French imperialists while posing as friends of the German and all other peoples.

We are not astonished at the repudiation of the interview by Lloyd George in which he accused Clemenceau and Wilson of having made a secret agreement on the Rhineland occupation; it serves only to confirm his reputation for slipperiness but does not alter the fact that an agreement was made between these two capitalist statesmen concerning possibilities which later became actualities in the shape of a French army of occupation and untold misery for millions of workers and their families.

Listen to the smug manner in which Lloyd George makes peace with the Wilson and Clemenceau admirers who had been shocked by the possibility that the arrangements for bringing terror and death to the masses had not been made "honorably":

> **"Mr. Wilson, I need hardly say, acted in perfect loyalty," and it cannot be imputed as blame of either Wilson or Clemenceau that I was called to England when these grave matters were under discussion. The fact that Wilson and Clemenceau had to come to an agreement during my absence was communicated to me on my return."**

It will be a source of immense consolation to the families who were driven from their homes, who had their belongings confiscated, to the workers who were imprisoned, to the families of those who were bayonetted and shot in the name of the Versailles peace, to know that the feelings of Lloyd George were not hurt and that only pressing business prevented his presence when this glorious plan was outlined.

"The Big Three" were loyal to one another and after all that is what matters to the capitalists of the world and their lackeys.

The Venality of the Press

Tomes could be written and libraries filled with evidence of the role played by the kept press in keeping the workers in capitalist subjection.

There is at hand a shocking disclosure of the venality of the employers' press that reveals a situation which, if brought home to the laboring and farming masses, will go a long way towards disillusioning and enlightening the working class.

The noted French Communist, Boris Souvarine, has made an analysis of Czarist-Kerlusky documents that fell into the hands of the Soviet Government showing how the French and some leading British newspapers and journalists were bought outright by the imperialist governments of Czar Nicholas and Kerensky.

Souvarine has examined the documents proving that for thirteen years the Russian governments spent close to fifteen billion francs lining up about twenty of the leading French papers and such British papers as the London Times and the Daily Telegraph for counter-revolutionary, imperialist policies. In 1905 alone the Czar spent nearly four billion francs to help it float a loan of billions of francs for the purpose of financing the forces of reaction in strangling the revolution.

It is especially significant that Kerensky continued this costly banality of prostituting the French press in the interests of the Russian imperialists. It was only the victory of the Communists, the organization of the Soviet Government, that ended this abominable curse.

This affair bristles with painful lessons for our workers. Corruption and graft, a "Brass Check" press, social imperialist lackeys, are not the peculiar affliction of any one government. These diseases are as international in scope as capitalism itself and are inherent in the capitalist organism. Special conditions may only color the appearance of these evils in one country differently from another.

In this French edition of Teapot politics we have another very powerful argument for the need of a strong Communist party with a mighty fighting Communist press, speaking solely for the interests of the workers and farmers against the capitalist class.

Join the Workers Party.

Capitalist Press Is Frightened at Our Tremendous Memorial Demonstration for Lenin in New York City

15,000 REDS CHEER TRIBUTE TO LENINE AT MEETINGS HERE

Nearly 500 Police Keep Order in Garden, but Disturbance Fails to Materialize.

(N.Y. Herald February 5)

SMALL U. S. FLAGS ON STAND

Quick Removal of Heckler When He Denounces Soviet Chief Prevents Any Clash.

With a fervor that strikingly recalls the cabled descriptions of the great Russian tribute to Nikolai Lenine at the funeral of the Soviet leader in Moscow, fifteen thousand Communists, Socialists, and in between admirers of the Soviet system filled Madison Square Garden last night at the memorial meeting of the Workers Party of America. The crowd overflowed the Garden and filled a second meeting at the Central Opera House. It was notable for the intensity of its admiration for the dead leader and the orderly conduct of the meeting, despite the evident emotion of the throng.

Four hundred patrolmen, fifty sergeants and five captains of police under Inspector William Coleman were gathered in and around the Garden, keeping order and prepared for any emergency. Despite the fact that an admission charge ranging from twenty-five cents to a dollar was made and that a collection was taken, a crowd from all quarters of the city pressed forward and tried to get in.

Women in Red Shirts.

Red flags and bunting were barred for a decorative scheme by a city ordinance, but many young women wore flaming red shirts, and the ushers wore red brassards.

REDS FILL GARDEN, CHEER SOVIET, AT LENIN MEMORIAL

(N.Y. World - Feb. 5)

Thousands Outside Hold Overflow Meeting After Being Chased Away by the Police.

Madison Square Garden glowed red last night. Packed to the limit of the fire laws with persons gathered under the auspices of the Workers' Party to honor the memory of Nicolai Lenin, Soviet leader, it echoed the shouts of thousands who arose to their feet to cheer Chairman Benjamin Gitlow's:

"Lenin is dead—long live Leninism!"

Outside other thousands, unable to enter, talked of "crashing" in, but perfect police arrangements kept them moving, and they were soon en route to an overflow meeting in Central Opera House in East 67th Street, which also overflowed. At Madison Square Garden 460 policemen were on duty aided by 100 detectives and twenty Secret Service men.

14,000 Cheer "Leninism" at Garden Meeting

(N.Y. Tribune - February 5)

Applaud as Gitlow Predicts Overthrow of All Governments and Setting Up of Soviet Republics

Hundreds Turned Away

W. Z. Foster and Chief of Workers' Party Speak; Cable Report Sent Moscow

Fourteen thousand men and women who paid their way into Madison Square Garden to honor the memory of Nicolai Lenine, cheered the prediction of speakers last night that the present form of government in the United States and in all countries of the world would be replaced by Soviet republics, and dictatorships of the proletariat established everywhere.

URGES REVOLUTION AT A MEETING HERE

(N.Y. Times - February 5)

W. Z. Foster Addresses 15,000 at Lenin Memorial Gathering, at the Garden.

SAMUEL GOMPERS IS BOOED

Women Weep and Are Led From the Hall When the Audience Rises and Sings the International.

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Professional Revolutionists

(N. Y. Times Editorial, Feb. 6)

The Workers Party of America may be against capital, but it has no objection to capitalizing. Its expertness in that was again shown when it sought to capitalize for its own purposes the Lenin memorial meeting on Monday night. Being a workers' party, it naturally spent most of its oratory in denouncing workers. It attacked "renegades" like Abraham Cahan in this country and Kautsky and Scheidemann in Germany, for refusing to identify themselves with the Communists. It also assailed Mr. Gompers and the Federation of Labor, which numbers in its ranks at least a thousand times more actual workers than the American Communists can muster. They are but a feeble folk, but as each one of them is a sort of professional revolutionist, they can make a great deal of noise and sometimes frighten timid people.

They apparently have learned something from experience, and took pains to avoid anything like the open advocacy of violence or sedition. At least, nothing of the kind was reported, and the police authorities had detectives present to take note of any violation of the law. Jack London used to sign his letters "Yours for the revolution," and there is nothing criminal in that, so long as there is no specification of the ways and means by which the revolution is to be made. The word has, in fact, come to be in the mouths of many merely a mystic thing, empty of concrete meaning. Yet those of our Communists who can speak English roll it from their lips with all the unction of that other "blessed word," Mesopotamia.

Their demonstration Monday night was little more than a sort of self-glorification, more annoying than harmful. Not to this little group of sworn upsetters need the country look for the danger of a political upheaval in the United States. **What is going on in Washington is much more significant, and may become much more ominous,** than anything which happens in a meeting of Communists at Madison Square Garden. **If it shall appear that the taint of corruption has deeply penetrated both political parties, a great impetus will be given to discontent. Should Congress fail to show itself absolutely determined and fearless in cleansing our public life, the effect would be most unsettling in many sections of the nation.** Congress may also work much more mischief than the Communists, if it proves to be so torn by petty and partisan motives that it cannot dispatch the public business efficiently, and cannot respond promptly and intelligently to the demand of the country for legislation imperatively needed. "Revolution" will remain an idle phrase in the United States unless men in responsible position at Washington and in the conduct of large affairs so bear themselves as to stir popular impatience, exasperation, and revolutionary impulses.

Chileans Send Russia Message of Sorrow for Death of Lenin; Steel Trust Stops Meeting in U. S.

(Special to The Daily Worker)

SANTIAGO, Chili.—The shock which Nicolai Lenin's death has given the entire world was recorded in the Chilean chamber of deputies when a resolution went thru for a message to the Soviet government expressing the official condolences of the Chilean people.

The measure was taken on the demand of the left wing elements who said that the death of the Russian premier must bring forward the same homage accorded Wilson.

Reactionary deputies fought the proposal but were overwhelmed in the final vote. At the last moment the government threw in its vote with the proponents of the resolution fearing to lose support for certain domestic measures it was attempting to put thru.

The Chilean chamber today has a large bloc that is resisting the efforts of the old guard of deputies who represent the mining, shipping and nitrate interests.

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Big Washington Meeting.

WASHINGTON.—The workers of Washington mourned the loss of Nicolai Lenin at an overflowing meeting held at Pythian Temple.

Police sought to stop the meeting, but their plans were foiled by Senator Wheeler's declaration that if the meeting were interfered with he would make a public issue of the affair.

Ben Gitlow spoke and Western Starr, a Washington liberal, presided. At the rear of the platform was an artistic portrait of Lenin, draped with red and black silk. The meeting was held under the auspices of the Workers Party and a Workmen's Circle branch.

Lenin's work in shaping the program of world revolution left a debt to the working class which they can only pay by carrying on the movement to final success, declared Gitlow. He appealed to the men and women present who had not already done so to join the party of Lenin, the Workers Party, which was functioning in Washington as in the other proletarian centers of America.

"Lenin was the pilot of the Soviet ship, which weathered all the storms that threatened to destroy the proletarian revolution which gave it birth," said a resolution adopted at the meeting, which will be forwarded to the Council of People's Commissars at Moscow.

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Steel Trust Stops Meeting

MONESSEN, Pa.—True to the reactionary record of this steel city, where the murders committed by employers' agents during the steel strike are still fresh in the memory, the Lenin Memorial meeting was prevented by the American Legion and the police.

Threats of violence had been made by the Legion should any meeting for the departed Soviet leader be held and police had announced that the Legion would be protected in stopping the meeting.

The night of the meeting, two auto-loads of Legionaires rolled up to the hall intent on trouble, but they found the hall dark with a squad of police about it. The police had come on the same errand as the Legion.

Workers in Monessen had called off the meeting, feeling that useless bloodshed would flow, but they are continuing with their work of organizing the radical forces so that such tyrannical procedure can be prevented in future.

The Steel Trust owns the jobs and the government of Monessen. During the great steel strike scabs imprisoned within the mills revolted, and more than a dozen were slain by the trust's gunmen. The matter was carefully kept out of the news agencies at the time and officially hushed up.

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Italians Hold Lenin Meeting

BALTIMORE, Md.—The Italian Educational Club gave a memorial meeting in honor of Lenin at their headquarters at 829 E. Pratt street.

The meeting was well attended. Comrade T. Owerking, local organizer of the Workers Party, spoke in English and Vincent Betros in Italian, on Lenin's life. Nick Ciatte was chairman.

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Syracuse Lenin Meeting.

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—The doctrines of Nicolai Lenin will be universally accepted by the working class of the world in the not distant future.

This was the thing that speakers at the Lenin Memorial meeting at Labor Hall impressed on the eager audience that filled the auditorium. There were speakers in English, Jewish, Russian, German and other languages.

A portrait of Lenin, draped in mourning, was exhibited from the platform and the Russian funeral march for fallen heroes was rendered. Boris Vodneff presided.

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Lenin Memorial at Glace Bay.

GLACE BAY Nova Scotia.—A huge Lenin memorial meeting was held here under the auspices of the Glace Bay branch of the Workers Party at the Russell Theater. In spite of the bitter cold weather and the poverty under which the miners are suffering owing to the unemployment and the present strike since Jan. 16, the theater was jammed.

The meeting opened by the singing of the Internationale and the Red Flag. The chairman, Alfred Nash, called the attention of the meeting to the fact that all over the continent the workers were holding similar meetings to show their devotion to the greatest revolutionary leaders the workers ever had. The other speakers were Alex. A. McKay and Tom Bell. They dealt with the life of Lenin and the development of the Bolsheviki party from obscure groups of workers leading an "underground" existence to the ruling party in Russia. The struggles of the Russian workers and peasants during the revolutionary struggle against the whole capitalist world, and the magnificent role which the Communist Party, the party of Lenin, played in these struggles, were spoken of and evoked cheers and applause from the workers present.

Moving pictures taken during the second congress of the Communist International in Moscow and Petrograd were shown. The pictures of the leaders of the revolution the workers' demonstrations, the Red Army and Fleet, were greeted with great enthusiasm.

During the meeting the following message was ordered sent to Moscow on behalf of the meeting:

"Gregory Zinoviev, President Third International, Moscow, Russia: Glace Bay workers in mass meeting, express sorrow at loss of leader, Comrade Lenin. Long live the Communist International!"

Poor Bill—Musn't Work.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—Former President Taft has recovered from the digestive attack (stomach ache), which sent him to bed on Wednesday.

He expects to go out Monday for a walk, but has been ordered by his doctor not to go to work or resume his engagements for a couple of weeks.

Amalgamation means strength!

Here and There

LINES TO ALBERT B. FALL,
(Ex-Senator, Ex-Secretary of the Interior.)

Dignified Ex-Secretary,
Famed payee of divers checks,
You are surely very, very
"Ex."

And . . . fond friend of Ed. Doheny,
Well-beloved of H. Sinclair—
We don't give a teeny weeny
Care.

Time was when you bored the senate,
Ranting like a drunken priest.
You were tolerated then at
Least.

Nay, Men said: "He's just the man for
Moral raids on Mex-i-co;
He'll do anything he can for
Dough."

And you "viewed with apprehension"
Mexico's oil laws; and vowed
Death. You yelled for "intervention"
Loud.

Oh you were a pampered nepot,
Gloating in your terraced home!
Then—before the days of Teapot
Dome.

Filching oil from foreign nations
Paid. You erred when one fine year
You transferred your operations
Here.

You're a novice, greatly slandered.
Knew you not that on this soil
Everything belongs to Standard
Oil?

Innocent Ex-Secretary!
Lucky that you cashed those checks!
Certainly you're very, very
"Ex."

J. RAMIREZ.

The delegates at the miners' convention in Indianapolis received souvenir belt buckles.

They will come mighty useful to the miners to tighten in their belts in the lean summer days of unemployment. NAT.

NAT is a lady. She could hardly say that something to hold up their pants was the only support that Lewis gave the rank and file.

RED REVEL—Ashland Auditorium—Feb. 16.

With all these investigations and everything, one can't be too careful these days!

William Randolph Hearst was in Washington to confer with President Coolidge and Secretary Mellon.

What's the idea of spending all that railroad fare? Can't he get his instructions by mail?

RED'S WIFE.

In Stockholm they are building houses out of waste paper.

And here we can't even build one out of wages.

We'll Be There With Bells On!

Oh, Reds, come and Revel,
As angel or devil,
Feb. 16th—that Saturday night.
You're presence we're asking,
To join in the masking,
And help win our Michigan fight.

RUBY.

Current Fiction.

(The week's Best Smeller.)

A comparatively few years ago the church began to be something else. It's members began to think it as an organization of folks put together for practical purposes. It began to think more of life here and less of life hereafter. The emphasis on theology was lessened. It began to function for human betterment.—John Carlyle in the Daily News.

See the Red Revel and die happy.

The difficulty in turning immigrants into good Americans is to find a model to work by.—Wheeling Intelligencer.

A Chicago Tribune editorial headline asks: "Who Won the War?"

If the investigations of the Veterans' Bureau included war contracts we could probably find out. Any worker can tell you who lost it!

Must Be a Gown Easy to Slip On!

And now in Paris it's the "banana gown": "A wonderful clinging, sinuous yellow plaited evening gown with short skirt, tapering and revealing every line of the figure," reports a local paper.

There will be banana gowns, and wedding gowns, and night gowns—and—and—everything—at The Red Revel.

AGITATOR.

The Poor Fish says: All this fuss over the Teapot Dome and other robberies committed by the Republican administration is inspired by jealousy on the part of the Democrats who fear nothing will be left for them to steal when they get into office. Its cheap partisan politics. 100% Americans are ready to give a man credit for getting away with it. I am for a square deal for all.

THE DAILY WORKER
RAISES THE STANDARD
FOR A WORKERS' AND
FARMERS' GOVERNMENT

THE DAILY WORKER

Entered as Second-class matter September 21, 1923, at the Post Office at Chicago, Illinois, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Workers! Farmers! Demand:
The Labor Party
Amalgamation
Organization of Unorganized
The Land for the Users
The Industries for the Workers
Protection of the Foreign-Born
Recognition of Soviet Russia

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MCADOO HELD JOB TILL DOHENY CONFESSED

Strike of Miners at Herrin To Oust the Klan

SCAB HOTEL HOLDS LAST OF C. P. P. A.

St. Louis Conference Is Small Gloomy Gathering

(Special to The Daily Worker)

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 11.—R. D. Cramer, editor of the Minneapolis Labor Review, and a delegate to the Conference for Progressive Political Action here, caused a sensation just before the noon adjournment when he asked:

"Why is this conference meeting in a scab hotel?"

Convening its first session in a parlor of the Hotel Statler here with scarcely one hundred delegates present, the Conference for Progressive Political Action, which last year filled the auditorium of the Engineers building in Cleveland, opened with a dismal atmosphere prevailing. Most of the delegates present are from railway unions.

Chairman William H. Johnston did nothing to relieve the general appearance of discouragement when he opened his speech with an apology for not having prepared a longer report, pleading pressure of other duties.

A reading of the report soon showed, however, that its brevity was due to the fact that nothing had been done since the Cleveland session except the collection of $16,000 and the expenditure of $15,000. The conference also needed money, said Johnston.

Same Old Stuff.

In the name of the national committee a recommendation to the conference was read proposing work for the election to public office of men pledged to a program of public ownership of railroads, the abolition of the use of injunction in labor disputes and the punishment for contempt without a jury trial, etc.

The recommendation indicates that the standpat leaders of the organization intend to stick to the old "reward and punish" non-partisan policy and are against the farmer-labor party movement.

Congressman Sinclair of North Dakota, addressed the conference on the Sinclair-Norris marketing bill. He said:

Sinclair Pessimistic.

"Democratic government is on trial in the United States and I doubt whether democratic government will survive. The farmers are the most downtrodden group in the country. Fifty per cent of the North Dakota farmers are reported bankrupt.

"Revised figures will show that even more than fifty per cent are totally ruined. The farmers are so badly off that many creditors are not foreclosing because they can get nothing by foreclosures.

"In the country as a whole, at least twenty-five per cent of the farmers produced goods sold to the consumers for $22,000,000,000 but received for their product but $7,000,000,000. The profiteers took the remainder."

Sinclair caused a laugh when he suddenly announced: "I farm by proxy." Continuing he said: "I do not know whether the Sinclair-Norris bill will solve the problem. I am inclined to believe that nothing will be accomplished until the farmers and workers take control of the government."

Historic Negro All-Race Congress Makes Unity Its Watchword and Sees Labor as Big, Dominant Issue

Visitors to the great Negro All-Race Assembly, or Sanhedrin, which began its sessions at Wabash avenue Y. M. C. A., Wabash avenue and 38th street, Chicago, yesterday, could not fail to be impressed with the zeal for unity, which prevailed among the delegates.

Unity was the watchword of all, from Dean Kelly Miller, of Howard University, the presiding officer, down to the various representatives of the 61 national Negro organizations present.

Labor Issue Recognized.

Most encouraging of all, there is recognition that the dominant question before the Negro Race is that of Labor.

As Dean Miller said:

"The Negro group is essentially a labor group, therefore the labor issue is the most important issue before the Race."

Dean Miller said this to a labor reporter before the first session, held yesterday afternoon, and he said it again when a delegate from the Workers Party, Lovett Fort-Whiteman, arose and asked him whether Labor would be discussed.

Daily Worker An Issue.

An implied objection to recognition of the international character of the labor movement came from the conservative wing at the afternoon session when a representative from a Louisville theological seminary asked rather sharply if the DAILY WORKER's report that the convention would adopt a resolution for the recognition of Soviet Russia was true. He was promptly corrected by Mr. Johnson, National Odd Fellows Secretary, who said that he had read the DAILY WORKER'S story and that it did not state that such a resolution was going thru but only that it would go thru if the labor element's program was adopted. Copies of the DAILY WORKER, the only Chicago daily to report this important convention, were bought eagerly by delegates.

Dean Miller, in conversation with newspapermen, showed himself sympathetic to Russian recognition. He went further. Tho not classed as a radical he is a sociologist, and very frankly declared that it was only common sense that labor should receive all it produced, and that it produced all.

The real test of the convention will begin this morning. Most of yesterday was taken up with the appointment of committees and other preliminary work and the evening was given over to a public reception at the Vincennes Hotel.

Committees Will Be Permanent.

On the wisdom shown in selecting committeemen will depend the value of the united front congress, for it is very probable that the convention will decide to continue the committees as permanent committees or commissions to function for the Negro race until the next congress.

These standing committees for Labor, Education, the Negro Press,

(Continued on page 2.)

OBREGON SENT CONDOLENCE ON LENIN'S DEATH

Only Head of Capitalist Government to Act

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MEXICO CITY, Feb. 11.—Alvaro Obregon, president of Mexico, was the only head of a government to send condolences to Russia on the death of Lenin, according to advices received here from Mexico. His telegram read:

"The death of Lenin, chief of the international workers' movements, causes us profound sorrow. A. Obregon."

The Communist Party of Mexico, on learning of this, sent the president a telegram to army headquarters on the Western front, where he is directing operations. The telegram read:

"In the name of the workers and peasants of Mexico, the Communist Party thanks you for your cable of condolence on the death of Lenin."

The State of San Luis Potosi, under its new governor, Aurelio Manrique, member of the Agrarista (Farmer-Peasant) Party, who was supported in his campaign by the Laborista and Communista Parties, declared a three days' mourning for the death of Lenin, and much to the indignation of the conservative press of this city and of the state in question, all flags flew at half mast for the period designated. The Communist Party also sent a telegram of thanks and congratulations to Manrique.

The Agrarista and Communista Parties held a joint ceremony of mourning for the death of Lenin, Feb. 8, in one of the largest theaters of Mexico. The theater was decorated by the Union of Communist Painters, including such prominent artists as Diego Rivera. He and a peasant member of the Agrarista Party made brief speeches. The funeral march and two minutes of silence followed. The singing of the International terminated the ceremony. Diego Rivera painted a big picture of Lenin for the occasion.

How many new readers have you secured for THE DAILY WORKER?

Locomotive Engineers Quit Their Affiliation With the C. P. P. A.

(Special to The Daily Worker)

CLEVELAND, O., Feb. 11.—The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers has sent no delegates to the St. Louis meeting of the Conference for Progressive Political Action and has decided definitely to sever its connection with that organization.

Warren Stone, head of the Brotherhood, has characterized the future of the C. P. P. A. as "hopeless" and the decision to send no delegates to St. Louis is the official notification to that organization that the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers has withdrawn its support. Intimation of this action was given by the Locomotive Engineers Journal for February when the official organ of the Brotherhood, edited by Albert Coyle, gave not one line of publicity to the St. Louis conference.

Whirlwind Start Made in Chicago Sub Campaign

An avalanche of new subscriptions taken on the first day of the Chicago subscription competition, has made it impossible to give tabulated reports of the standing of the contestants as this issue of The DAILY WORKER goes to press. From the returns turned in thus far it has become apparent that instead of the thousand new subscribers by March 10, the goal set for the campaign, the figure will be doubled at the very least before the campaign is over.

Live wires were busy in every part of the city Sunday visiting prospective subscribers. Contestants in the campaign have reported that they are surprised at the extreme ease with which they are able to sell subscriptions. There are few English speaking workers in the city, they say, who are not somewhat familiar with The DAILY WORKER, and it requires but little salesmanship to get half year and one year subs.

The DAILY WORKER business office promises that from tomorrow on statements will be printed showing the standing of the competition as the campaign progresses from day to day. Those who have not registered for the campaign should do so at once, as the drive will terminate promptly on March 10 and the way matters have started every day will be of great importance to busy militants who are ambitious to gain the honor and rewards which go to the winner of the contest. New registrations are being taken at the office of The DAILY WORKER and at the city office of the Workers Party, 166 W. Washington St., Room 307.

WAS DOHENY ADVISER TILL FEBRUARY 2

As Legal Mentor Was Innocently Ignorant

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—Two political careers teetered in the balance today as William Gibbs McAdoo went before the Senate Teapot Dome Committee and Secretary of the Navy Denby faced a vote of condemnation in the Senate.

McAdoo appeared to explain his relations as attorney for Edward L. Doheny, lessee of two California naval reserves.

The candidate for the democratic presidential nomination has already denied any connection with the leases and has said his association with Doheny was merely as legal adviser in connection with Doheny's Mexican oil affairs.

As the senate prepared to vote on the Denby ouster resolutions, rumors were set afloat that Denby had resigned. The secretary answered these, telling the Daily Worker, "I have no intention whatever of resigning and you can make that just as strong as you please."

Tones Down Resolution.

Simultaneously word came from Capitol Hill to President Coolidge and other cabinet officials that "the Robinson resolution will not pass." This sentiment in the senate is said to have been wrought by introduction of Senator Jones, Washington, of a "softening" resolution which does not flatly demand Denby resign but says public welfare would be preserved if he would quit.

It appeared certain however, that a resolution in condemnation of Denby's action in the oil leases would pass not later than five p. m. Under an agreement debate is limited to two hours before that time and the voting upon amendements must begin before five.

McAdoo on Defensive.

McAdoo went before the committee to eradicate any taint of oil that might have been smeared upon his presidential campaign by Doheny, who testified that McAdoo had been paid $150,000 retainer fees in the last four years.

McAdoo prepared an elaboration of his recent letter to the committee in which he protested against inferences that he was implicated in any way with Doheny's leases.

A score of witnesses are under subpoena to appear before the public lands investigating committee. J. Leo Stack, Denver oil man, who with associates obtained promise of $1,000,000 from Harry F. Sinclair for claims to Teapot Dome, is scheduled to take the stand tomorrow.

McAdoo's Oil Patriotism.

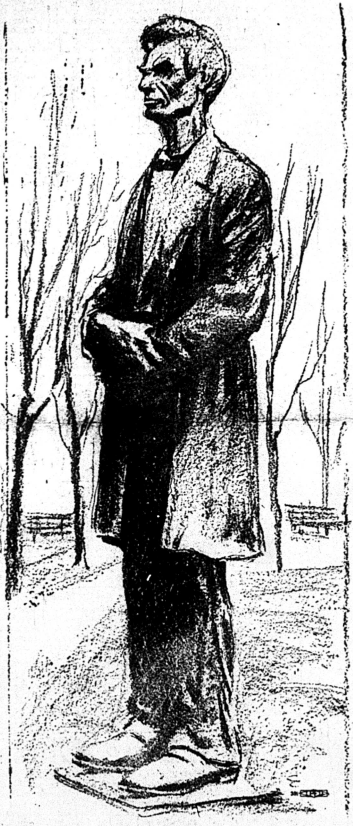
In a statement to the senate Teapot Dome committee, McAdoo said it already has been shown clearly that neither he nor members of the law firm of McAdoo, Cotton and Franklin, with which he formerly was connected "have had any relations whatever to the leases made of Teapot Dome and naval oil reserve. There is, therefore, nothing more to be said on that score."

McAdoo accompanied his unqualified denial of any connection with the leasing of the naval reserves with an intimation that his name had been drawn into the case for political purposes and with a scathing denunciation of any who are guilty in connection with the leases.

He said that as director general of railroads he realized the importance of fuel oil from Mexico. Preservation of "our internal economy" depends on this oil supply, he said. "Not alone is this true but the question of an adequate oil supply and of an adequate oil reserve is one of the most important for any nation under conditions of modern warfare. In fact, the crucial test in the next war, if one should come, is going to be

(Continued on page 2)

Abraham Lincoln
His Birthday Today, February 12th



Abraham Lincoln said: "The strongest bond of human sympathy, outside of the family relation, should be the one uniting all working people of all nations, and tongues and kindreds."—Before the New York Republican Workingmen's Association. (Article on Lincoln on Page 2.)

* * *

In place of the daily cartoon today we reproduce above a picture of the only statue of Lincoln which gives a working class conception of the great leader. The statue is the work of George Gray Barnard. It was made to be sent to Manchester, England. When it was completed the plutes and big wigs protested against it because Lincoln's pants weren't pressed and in general he didn't look like a great man.

When the statue was unveiled in Manchester the cotton workers, who were the children of the cotton workers who, under the leadership of Karl Marx had kept England out of the American Civil War on the side of the South, gave the statue their approval by attending the unveiling by the tens of thousands.

How many of your shop-mates read the DAILY WORKER? Get one of them to subscribe today.

COCA COLA GETS MORE ADVERTISING WITH ONE BOTTLE IN THE CASE

ATLANTA, Ga., Feb. 11.—Society was startled today as news spread that a woman, said by Chief of Police Beavers, to be Mrs. Asa Candler, pretty wife of the aged multi-millionaire soft drink manufacturer, had been arrested in an apartment with two men.

The news came to Atlanta, thru out-of-town newspapers which rushed hundreds of extra copies here for sale. Enterprising newsboys posted themselves in front of the 13-story Candler Building and sold papers at 25 cents a copy as long as the supply lasted.

HERRIN UNDER MARTIAL LAW, YOUNG IS OUT

Troops and Klan Are Patrolling the Streets

(Special to The Daily Worker)

HERRIN, Ill., Feb. 11.—Fear of a strike of several thousand coal miners further complicated the situation today. Members of the United Mine Workers of America declared they would not tolerate klansmen in their ranks. Many of the miners are klansmen and the bulk of the miners are said to be ready to strike until the klansmen are ousted.

Adjutant General Carlos Black is determined there shall be no repetition of the massacre of June, 1922, when 25 union and non-union miners were slain.

Herrin is under "military law," which differs from martial law in that the military is not in absolute control of the town. Under military rule the troops are technically subordinate to the civil authorities.

Limited military rule was extended to Marion and Johnson City.

Three companies, two of them cavalry, were quartered in Johnson City, and four are held at Marion, where an armed guard was stationed over the county jail where Mayor A. C. Anderson of Herrin, and 14 known anti-Klansmen are held on charges of complicity in the murder of Caesar Cagle, Klan leader, Friday night.

Sheriff George Galligan, who called the troops here following the slaying of Cagle and the shooting of Deputy Sheriff John Layman, was held captive in the city hall here by the followers of S. Glenn Young, dictator of Herrin. Galligan was arrested for the murder. Young has taken over the office of chief of police here.

Military Deposes Young.

S. Glenn Young, "prohibition czar of Williamson County," and acting chief of police of Herrin, today was deposed by the military.

Major General Milton Foreman, arriving here with 1,000 state militiamen from Chicago, notified the former prohibition agent he was ousted.

Two automatics strapped about his waist and several hundred Ku Klux Klansmen under his orders, S. Glenn Young, dominated Herrin today.

Two Klansmen with machine guns were stationed in front of the city hall, where Young established himself after usurping the job of chief of police.

Sheriff A Prisoner.

Sheriff George Galligan, arrested on Young's orders, was held a prisoner in the basement of the same building. Young refused to turn him over to the acting sheriff, Coroner William McCown.

Young's Klansmen and the seven companies of state troops quartered here are patrolling the city separately without recognizing each other.

Many miners were loafing about the streets today. They were talking mostly about Young. The troops have been called out by violence six times in the last fifty years, but only once has there been a Glenn Young.

Miners Are Idle.

All of the coal mines in "Little Egypt" reported "work today," but many of the miners didn't work. They came to Herrin to see what was doing.

Adjutant General Carlos Black is here, but no action to establish complete martial law has been taken.

General Milton Foreman, arriving here this afternoon with the 132nd Infantry Regiment of Chicago, will take charge of all troops, and probably will take positive action to quiet the bitter hatred between drys and wets, Klans and anti-Klans, that broke out Friday night in a half dozen gun battles, the death of Constable Caesar Cagle, Klan leader, and the critical wounding of Deputy Sheriff John Layman, anti-Klan chief.

Brigadier General Milton J. Foreman arrived today with 1,000 men of

(Continued on page 2.)

"A WEEK", The Famous Russian Novel, Starts Saturday in THE DAILY WORKER

JOBLESS RELIEF IN GREAT BRITAIN IS C.P. CONTRIBUTION

Plan of Communists Gets Congress O. K.

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON, Feb. 11—The Unemployed Workers Committee, representing the 2,000,000 jobless wage-earners in England, and the Council of the Trade Union Congress is initiating a great national campaign for relief of the critical unemployment situation.

"The Unempoyed Workers Charter", consisting of the minimum demands of the unemployed and the Trades Union Congress, will be made the issue in the national drive and the campaign intended to have these demands embodied in legislation that will become part of the British legal code. The demands are:

First—Work or effective maintenance for all unemployed and increased Government assistance, to be provided thru the trade unions, all relief being completely dissociated from the poor law administration.

Second—Immediate development of Government schemes for employment to absorb the unemployed in their own trades at trade union wages.

Third—Establishment of State workshops to supply the necessary service or commodities to meet the requirements of the governmental departments.

Fourth—Reduction in the hours of labor sufficiently to absorb the unemployed workers, the normal working day or week to be regulated by the requirements of industry.

Fifth—Establishment of occupational training centers for unemployed workers, with effective maintenance.

Sixth—Provision for suitable housing accomodation at rents within the means of the wage earners.

These demands originating with the Communist elements in the British labor movement and given much publicity thru the unemployed committees have heretofore been regarded as impossible of realization but their endorsement by the Trade Union Congress and the launching of the national campaign for their initiation brings them into the field of practical political questions.

The Daily Herald characterizes the campaign as an indication of the increasing co-operation between the Trade Union Congress and the organized unemployed.

The Communist Party of Great Britain for the last two years has been devoting much of its efforts to the organization of the unemployed and a network of unemployed committees has been established all over Great Britain.

Frisco Waiters for Obregon and Against Huerta

(Special to The Daily Worker)

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 11.—The San Francisco Waiters' union has telegraphed President Obregon of Mexico expressing its sympathy with him in the counter-revolution and denouncing de la Huerta. "We realize," the telegram reads, "that your efforts in behalf of the workers of Mexico are largely responsible for this capitalist inspired revolt, but we are satisfied that right will triumph over night and freedom over slavery."

LOST—A bill fold containing $40.00 approximately at Ashland Auditorium, Sunday evening. Finder return to Daily Worker office and receive good reward.

No Workers Spending Money at Miami, Fla.; Parasite Rich Talk of Weather, Bathing Suits and Dogs

(NOTE—The winter season is on full blast in Florida as northern states are now devoting themselves to digging out of snow and sleet. Following is the first of a series of stories giving a picture of what's going on in the winter retreats of the parasite millionaires.)

• • • •

MIAMI, Fla., Feb. 11.—Aside from the storms and cold weather back home, the chief topic of conversation in the warm and sunny parts down here is the appearance of the new stream-line body feminine bathing suit, finished in bright yellow, no upholstering and known as the "Florida Special."

Making its first appearance on the white sands today, the new "Special" attracted added interest, universal approval and might well be classed a knock-out.

The skirt consists of a ruffle around the waist, a sort of abbreviated coping for cute little pantalets and a base for a decollette Jersey—this is all; there isn't any more.

To set it off properly it appears necessary that a naked little dog, preferably a Mexican hairless on the leash, shall accompany the fair bather, the dog also wearing a bathing suit, which, be it said, covers more of its shape than the Florida Special does that of the lady.

With the tremendous influx of tourists from all over the country, this seaside resort has been turned into a winter version of Newport, Atlantic City, Long Beach and a dash of Coney Island. Thousands of people swarm the beaches. Colors of costumes dazzle the eye.

All clothes are summery—filmy and vari-colored. At the height of the bathing hour the beach resembles a carnival. Prevailing styles for men are white flannel trousers, soft shirts and sport coats. Straw hats and caps are worn. Any one appearing in a fedora is suspected of taking a nasty crack at the climate.

The streets of Miami are so crowded it's hard to get around, and not only the leisure class are favoring the resort this year. Thousands of so-called middle class folks are spending their vacations and money among the millionaires. But their are no workers here with money to spend.

Women Workers Are Waging War on the Rent Profiteers

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Feb. 11.—An organization called the United Council of Working Class Women, with the object of protecting the interests of the workers, was formed here recently. Forty-six working men's and working women's organizations are affiliated with the council, with many more offiliations and promises of support forthcoming.

The first problem to which the new organization devoted itself is that of housing. The rents in New York and other cities are exorbitant and tenants have no protection against gouging landlords except thru their organizations.

In an appeal sent out by Mrs. Kate Gitlow, secretary-treasurer, from the offices of the organization at 137 University Place, New York City, declares "it is the duty of organized labor and all other working men's and working women's organizations and all friends of the workers to support morally and financially the United Council of Working Class Women."

Not Like the Movies.

As George Dodd, manager of the Valentino Inn, cabaret in the center of the downtown district, prepared to deposit Saturday and Sunday's receipts in the bank today, three bandits entered the place, took $2,000, and escaped. Dodd and four employes were bound and gagged by the bandits. The money was in Dodd's inside pocket.

CANNON LAUDS HERRIN MINERS' STRIKE AT KLAN

Calls K. K. K. Enemy of the Foreign-Born

"I am glad to see that the miners of Williamson county are striking as a protest against the treatment the foreign-born workers of Williamson county are receiving at the hands of the Ku Klux Klan," James Cannon, chairman of the Workers Party of America, said in a statement made yesterday.

"When the native born American workers stand shoulder to shoulder with the foreign-born workers to protest effectively against the anti-foreign-born and anti-union activities of the Ku Klux Klan the K. K. K. will soon be forced to stop.

"The lawless activities of the K. K. K. are but another expression of the same attitude that tries to have all foreign-born workers registered and made safe for the bosses. The workers who protest against the treatment accorded foreign-born workers by the K. K. K. should remember this and fight all attempts to coerce and intimidate foreign-born workers whether made by the K. K. K. or discriminatory laws."

Newdick Is Shoe Arbitrator.

NEW YORK, Feb. 11—The Shoe-workers' Protective union at Haverhill, Mass., has concluded a two-year agreement with the Shoe Manufacturers' Association, providing for a permanent committee of arbitration. Edwin Newdick, New England representative of the Labor Bureau, Inc., was selected to head the arbitration board at a $10,000 annual salary.

Bedacht at Workers Lyceum.

Nicolai Lenin, His Life and Work, is the subject of the lecture to be delivered by Max Bedacht to the open meeting of the Northwest branch of the Workers Party at the Workers Lyceum, 2733 Hirsch Boulevard, tonight (Tuesday).

The meeting is open to all who care to come.

Homeless From Flood.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Feb. 11.—Thirty thousand people are homeless from the flood of the river Parahyba which yesterday inundated the city of Campos, in the state of Rio de Janeiro, according to advices here today. Floods also are reported from many parts of North Brazil, owing to recent heavy rains.

How Did It Happen?

MADRID, Feb. 11.—A number of women and girls from some of Madrid's most aristocratic families were caught when police raided a secret gambling club—for women only.

Boost for 8-Hour Day.

The United States Railroad Labor Board has again upheld the 8-hour day and time and one-half for over time in a decision just issued. The decision will affect 60,000 workers of the American Express company.

Lincoln and the Working Class

By JAY LOVESTONE

OF ALL our presidents to date Lincoln has been the one most entangled in a maze of mythical traditions.

At this moment when a strike-breaker is at the head of the government and when the country is in the midst of the unfolding of the worst tale of plunder in its odious annals of the looting of its wealth by the capitalists, it was not our task to unravel these mythical mysteries. A few words about Lincoln's relationship with the working class in the struggle to abolish chattel slavery in the United States will be appropriate.

All ideals, social attitudes, political and economic rights, take root in the material conditions at hand and transmitted. In these material conditions the economic conditions are the dynamic force, the changing influence. Lincoln spoke and reflected the ideals of the lower middle class who with the farmers made up the decisive majority of the population of the United States in 1860. It was in this role that Lincoln was at the helm in the fight against cotton culture.

The weakness and the wavering of this social class, in so far as they manifested themselves in Lincoln, counteracted by the strengthening influences of the working class and the enslaved class of Negroes. In the story of the Civil War the part played by these factors cannot be over-estimated. We recall how Frederick Douglass, the Negro advisor to Lincoln, sized up the early phases against chattel slavery in these words: "I reproached the North that they fought with one hand, while they might strike more effectively with two; that they fought with the soft white hand, while they kept the black iron hand chained and helpless behind hem; that they fought the effect while they protected that cause; and said that the Union cause would never prosper until the war assumed an anti-slavery attitude and the Negro was enlisted on the side of the Union."

Lincoln was very well aware of the fact that the heart of the English popular sentiment for the North was the working class of England. Lincoln called the conduct and the attitude of the suffering textile workers of Manchester towards the North whose blockade of the Southern ports was responsible for the shutting down of the British mills "an act of sublime Christian heroism which has not been surpassed in any age or any country."

Charles Francis Adams then in charge of the American legation in London replying for Lincoln to the address of the General Council of the International Workingmen's Association of which Karl Marx was at the head declared: "They (the United States) derived new encouragement to preserve from the testimony of the workingmen of Europe."

The United States would never have been able to pull thru the revolutionary crisis of the Civil War if the workingmen of Europe had not rallied whole heartedly to the fight against Negro slavery, tho the immediate economic advantages dictated them to favor the Southern cotton barons.

It was only the heavy hand of the International Workingmen's Association that stopped the British capitalists and their government from lining up with the South in order to have the South independent with tariff regulations of its own enabling England to have "undisputed free trade." Famine fever, as Marx called the hunger typhus, starvation, wage cuts, jails, and poor houses were the lot of the English workingmen who did so much to make possible Lincoln's victory over chattel slavery. The suffering of the English workingmen was so deplorable that committees were formed in New York "for the purpose of collecting money for the starving weavers in the North of England and thus alleviating their misery."

This far-sightedness of Lincoln in appreciating the decisive importance of the working class in the struggle was crystallized in his address to the New York Republican Workingmen's Association in which he said: "None are so deeply interested to resist the present rebellion as the working people. Let them beware of prejudice, working division and hostility among themselves. The most notable feature of a disturbance in your city last summer was the hanging of some working people. It should never be so. The strongest bond of human sympathy outside of the family relation, should be the one uniting all working people of all nations, and tongues and kindreds."

The splendid international solidarity and sacrifices of the English working class in the Civil War and these memorable words of Lincoln take on redoubled significance for the American workers today. These heroic deeds and true words should remind our working men of their great need for solidarity at home against their common capitalist enemy and for international unity with the workers of the other countries in the fight against world imperialism and fascist reaction.

HISTORIC NEGRO ALL-RACE MEET SEEKING UNITY

Labor Seen as Big, Dominant Issue

(Continued from Page 1)

the African-American's Relation to Worldwide Race Movements, Fraternal and Benevolent Organizations of the Race, the Religious Question, Inter-Racial Co-operation, Agitation against Lynching, Segregation, Disfranchisement, Peonage and other racial abuses, will act as advisory bodies striving to unite the efforts of the various organizations attempting to handle these issues and undertaking special jobs at the request of the affiliated organizations.

The tremendous problem created by the migration of a million Negroes into northern industrial life in the last few years will form the basis for a large part of the work of the committee on labor. The convention is greatly interested in finding who will go on this committee; which will play an important part in Negro life after the convention.

Middle Class In Majority.

The majority of the delegates are from the middle class and include editors, small business men, clergymen and others, but there is a considerable proletarian element also. Even the middle class representatives are far more cognizant of the labor question than a similar representation from the white race, for the persecution of the Negroes from the days of slavery to the present policy of maintaining the Negroes as a voteless, unskilled labor force has so obviously its roots in the industrial system.

Informal discussion among the delegates reveals a more aggressive attitude than that likely to be expressed on the floor. This from a Negro lawyer from Washington, D. C.:

"When they started killing Negroes in Washington a few years ago the Negroes fought back better than our enemies. That's why they haven't tried wholesale lynching again. If the Negroes of America hadn't resisted in Washington and other places there would have been massacres all over the country."

Saving the Race.

"The Basic Importance of the Physical Stamina of the Race" will be the subject for speakers at tomorrow mornings session and will furnish much opportunity for scoring the industrial conditions responsible for the diseases that are racking the poorly paid workers. The long work day in the steel industry where so many Negroes are employed; the adulterated food, sold to industrial workers and the lack of medical attention given to the producers on southern plantations; all these will be dealt with by able speakers; including Dr. A. M. Curtis, ex-president of the National Medical Association; Dr. Algernon L. Jackson, director School of Public Health and Hygiene, Howard University, Washington, D. C.; Dr. A. Wilberforce Williams, Chicago and Dr. U. G. Dailey, Chicago.

The Fight For Education.

"Our Educational Program" will be the topic for the afternoon, and the bitter truth of the southern educational systems, which allow Negro schools only a fraction of the funds provided for whites will be exposed. This southern educational policy makes a mockery of the American boast that there is equal opportunity for all, and is but part of the systematic policy of maintaining the Negro as an unskilled worker. The educational efforts of racially conscious Negroes will be explained in answer. Speakers will include:

Prof. Gilbert H. Jones, Dean, Wilberforce University, presiding.

Prof. Garnet C. Wilkinson, Assistant Superintendent, Public Schools, Washington, D. C.

Prof. John M. Gandy, Principal, Normal and Industrial School, Petersburg, Va.

Prof. John Hope, President, Morehouse College, Atlanta, Ga.

Rev. R. C. Woods, President, Virginia Seminary and College, Lynchburg, Va.

Combating Race Hate.

The Negro Press, which is resisting the vicious propaganda of race hate of the American capitalist dailies will be dealt with at the evening sessions at Wendell Phillips High School, 39th street and Prairie avenue.

Speakers include Mr. Robert L. Vann, Editor, Pittsburgh Courier, Pittsburgh, Pa., presiding; Mr. R. S. Abbott, Editor, Chicago Defender; Mr. Carl J. Murphy, Editor, Afro-American, Baltimore Md.; Mr. Claude A. Barnett, Director, Associated Negro Press, Chicago, Ill.; Rev. W. J. Walls, Editor, Star of Zion, Charlotte, N. C.

Discussion will follow all talks. A full list of organizations participating in the congress will be given in tomorrow's paper.

Rum Runners Take Coast Guards?

NEW YORK, Feb. 11.—Five men of the United States coast guard service are believed today to have been captured by rum runners operating off the Long Beach section of "Rum Row."

Worried About Gold Fish.

Gold fish and alligators, frogs and monkeys and canaries and sea lions led a tough life in Chicago last year, the Illinois Humane Society reported in its annual statement.

Amalgamation means strength!

McAdoo Held Job Until He Was Smoked Out by Doheny

(Continued from page 1)

control of an adequate supply of petroleum.

Doheny Then Respectable.

"Mr. Doheny's companies, as well as Mr. Doheny, enjoyed an enviable reputation when he called on me in 1919.

"His companies were the outstanding independent oil companies furnishing the required supply of Mexican fuel oil to our industries along the Atlantic seaboard. They were also the only strong companies offering competition with the so-called "oil trust" in the United States.

"When Mr. Doheny therefore, asked my firm to act for him professionally in trying to prevent the confiscation of his valuable petroleum properties in Mexico—representing several hundred million dollars—it appealed to me because of my general knowledge of the oil industry and of Mexican and Latin-American relations and because it was in line with the declared policy of the administrations to protect American properties against confiscation in Mexico.

"Public Service".

"I believe the opportunity was presented to render a genuine service, outside of my professional work, in promoting Latin-American commerce and was particularly interested in the protection of all American rights in Mexico from retroactive and confiscatory effect to Article 27 of the Mexican constitution."

President Wilson filed a strong protest against Article 27 in 1918, he pointed out. The Harding administration also opposed it.

There were more than 500 spectators packed into the room as McAdoo took the oath and began reading his statement.

Senator Walsh, Montana, brought out that McAdoo quit as secretary of the treasury Dec. 6, 1918, as director general of railroads Jan. 11, 1919, and entered the law business in April, 1919.

"When did you first become attorney for Doheny?"

"I think it was Nov. 30, 1919."

"Did you have anything to do with him before that?"

"I had met him but once before that."

McAdoo was asked explicitly what duties he had performed for Doheny.

"I was merely his special counsel," McAdoo said. "I think I may say that if he had sought my advice about this matter he would not be in his present difficulty."

McAdoo went to Mexico for Doheny in January, 1921, remaining ten days or two weeks. He gripped both sides of the witness table as he answered Senator Lenroot.

Fall "Not Equally Guilty."

"If it be true that an ex-cabinet member has betrayed a public trust do you consider Mr. Doheny equally guilty?"

"Not equally—but it appears he is guilty of a very grave matter. Of course I don't intend to pass judgment upon anyone before you complete your investigation."

Senator Dill, Washington Democrat, questioned McAdoo as to the money he had received. McAdoo said he himself got $50,000 in two annual retainers of $25,000 each and that his firm got $190,000.

"Did Doheny deliver it in a satchel?" Dill asked.

"He did not, sir. It came in the form of checks."

Chairman Lenroot then ordered the committee into executive session. The nominations of Silas Strawn and Atlee Pomerene as special presidential counsel were brought up for discussion behind closed doors.

After being in session two hours the committee adjourned without taking any action on the nominations. They will be considered again tomorrow, altho no additional witnesses are expected.

Three railroad brotherhood representatives appeared in opposition to Pomerene.

Weeks Is Hardboiled.

"I do not expect any resignations from the cabinet today—or soon," Secretary of War Weeks said today, on leaving the White House after an extended conference with the president.

Weeks said adoption by the senate of a resolution calling for Secretary of Navy Denby's resignation "would make no difference, as the senate has no jurisdiction over the cabinet except to confirm it."

At Denby's office it was said today he had no intention of resigning, no matter what action the senate took.

LaFollette Warns G. O. P.

Forecasting "defeat and possibly ruin for the Republican party" as a result of the naval oil reserve scandal, Senator LaFollette today declared in a speech in the senate that President Coolidge was in part responsible.

LaFollette declared "the administration of President Coolidge is employing the same tactics in this case that the administration of President Taft employed in the Ballinger case."

He asserted the Ballinger case brought about Republican defeat and prophesied the same fate for the Coolidge administration if it continued "hiding behind a paper barricade of legal technicalities."

LaFollette demanded the resignation of Secretary of the Navy Denby and scouted all arguments that it was not within the proper province of the senate to ask for it.

"Albert B. Fall must bear the responsibility for his conduct, but he must not be made the scape-goat so that others may be allowed to evade responsibility for what they have done," said LaFollette.

Denby Strictly Accountable.

"Mr. Denby must be held to strict responsibility and accountability. He knew Fall well. He knows the latter's record with regard to conservation. Fall's record in the senate was one of consistent opposition to and contempt for all conservation legislation.

"It will be recalled that Denby in addition to turning over the naval oil reserves to Fall also turned over to him the naval coal reserves in Alaska. When he did this he knew and must have known that was Fall's purpose and desire immediately to transfer these reserves to private interests for private exploitation.

"So, although, the President must bear his full measure of responsibility. He was aware of the policy of both Denby and Fall in dealing with the naval oil reserves and other public property long before the present investigation called public attention to their conduct.

Shows Coolidge Connection.

"When I introduced the senate resolution authorizing and directing the investigation upon which the public lands committee is now conducting into the subject of leases upon naval oil reserves, the vice president, now the president, was then in the chair. This was on April 21, 1922. When that resolution was called up for discussion and the whole subject thoroly gone into on April 28, 1922, the vice-president, Mr. Coolidge, now the president, was then in the chair and heard the discussion. At that time the revelations were foreshadowed which have since been publicly made.

"So, altho the President must cial bear his own responsibility. Let there be no whitewashing, no vicarious atmosphere.

Says Denby "Morally Abnormal."

"I say it with shame and mortification, but it is unfortunately true that the political party of which I am a member, as represented by those in control of the machinery of the party, has played as sorry a part in this investigation as it did in the Ballinger investigation. The action of the leaders of the Republican party in the Ballinger case as much as any other one thing discredited the Taft administration and drove the Republican party from power.

"It would seem as tho the Ballinger case should have taught us a lesson, but apparently it has not done so."

LaFollette termed Secretary Denby "intellectually and morally abnormal" and "not fit and trustworthy man for the office."

MINERS WAGE SCALE PARLEY OPENS IN FLA.

Lewis Wants Easy Sailing for Four Years

(Special to The Daily Worker)

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Feb. 11.—The wage scale parley between the coal operators of the central competitive field, comprising Ohio, Illinois, eastern Pennsylvania and Indiana and the representatives of the United Mine Workers of America opened this morning at 10 a. m.

The present agreement expires on March 31 of this year. Unless an agreement is reached that is satisfactory to the members of the union a shut down may take place on April 1.

Nine delegatets from the Pittsburgh Coal Producers Association are here. This group broke away from the Cleveland agreement which was signed in 1922.

The conference is expected to last for two weeks. The Lewis administration is understood to be satisfied with the present wage scale but insists on a four year contract. The scale now in the bituminous mines is 94 cents a ton for machine mining and $7.25 to $7.50 for day labor.

The mines in the four states produce 36 per cent of the 500,000,000 annual tonnage of bituminous coal.

That the coal operators are gleeful over the manner in which John L. Lewis held his power at the Indianapolis convention by riding rough shod over the rights of the progressives is demonstrated in the current issue of Coal Age, considered the most representative and authoritative magazine of the coal industry from the operators' standpoint.

It states that Mr. Lewis and his supporters are taking the right stand. It pleads with the coal operators not to attempt a reduction in wages, fearing that the government might step in and take over the coal industry. "Let us keep the hands of Congress off the industry by going quietly about our business, lest the public try to make it their's," an editorial in the Coal Age says.

The Coal Age also gives Secretary of Labor Davis' anti-alien speech in full and tells of the handshaking incident when Davis called Lewis "the greatest president the United Mine Workers ever had."

Children Burn to Death.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Feb. 11.—Two small children of C. E. Brown, a carriage worker, were burned to death and their mother fataly injured in a fire which destroyed their home here today.

Tories Re-elect Baldwin.

LONDON, Feb. 11.—Former Premier Stanley Baldwin has been unanimously re-elected leader of the Tory party.

MINERS STRIKE AT HERRIN TO OUST THE KLAN

Troops and Klan Are Patrolling the Streets

(Continued from Page 1)

the Illinois Militia, and promptly took over command of the situation, just as a coroner's jury began an inquest into the death of Constable Cagle.

Adjutant General Carlos Black indicated just before the arrival of the Chicago troops, that Young would be ousted from control of the city very soon.

The coroner's inquest, held on the second floor of the city hall, was closed to all save jury men, witnesses and newspapermen.

The stairways to the room and all doors of the building, were guarded by soldiers. All who were authorized to enter the jury room, even the jurors, were searched for concealed weapons.

Arrest Former Mayor.

A. T. Pace, former mayor of Herrin, was arrested on a charge of complicity in connection with the murder of Cagle. The warrant, sworn out by Young, was served on Pace just as he was being sworn in as foreman of the coroner's jury.

Jack Rowse, 23, one of the witnesses at the inquest, described the attack upon Cagle. He said he met a group of men in the downtown district Friday night. They were all brandishing guns, he said.

"Get out of the way," the men shouted.

Rowse got out, he said, then followed the men to the Jefferson Hotel, where they commenced to shout, "There he is," and surrounded a man.

The man, who was Cagle, a member of the Herrin police force, reached under his armpit as if for the revolver that the participants in the Klan and booze war all carry.

A man in the mob hit Cagle on the head with a shotgun.

Cagle dropped, Rowse said, and three men stepped forward with drawn revolvers and fired. Cagle was instantly killed.

"I knew two of the three men," Rowse said. "One was Ora Thomas, and another was one of the three Shelton brothers. I can point him out if you bring him here."

Thomas is said to be a leader of the anti-Klan forces.

QUAKER PRISON SEES CONVICTS IN LIBERTY FIGHT

Gas Explosions Precede Freedom Dash

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Feb. 11—Two prison officials were killed today when 100 convicts at the Western Penitentiary made a dash for liberty following two gas explosions in the lower end of the institution.

The dead are: John A. Pieper, assitant deputy warden of Beechview, and John T. Coax, yard sergeant of North side, Pittsburgh.

Rioting broke out in the Western Penitentiary today and all available police and detectives and deputy sheriffs were rushed to the prison.

Crowds gathered outside the penitentiary walls and saw windows being broken by stones hurled by rebellious prisoners. Hoarse cries and yells mingled with intermittent firing.

The last outbreak at the penitentiary occured about three years ago when several of the rioters were killed and many wounded. About five hundred prisoners are lodged in the penitentiary at the present time.

First reports said two of the prisoners were shot and killed.

About 100 of the prisoners were running loose in the penitentiary yard attacking the guards and policemen with clubs, picks and stones.

The battle had reached a terrific stage at 10:30 a. m. and all police were called from their beats and rushed to the prison in taxicabs.

A call was sent to the central police station for more guns and ammunition and these were sent in a patrol wagon.

Like the riot of three years ago, the fighting today broke out following outbreak of fire in the main prison building. The convicts, many of whom were reported armed, dashed into the yard, fighting madly in an effort to escape.

Superintendent of police John Brophy led a second squad to the prison, armed with tear gas bombs.

The fire department was called out and streams of water were played on the rioters.

Leaking gas mains caused the explosions, and officials of the prison said there was no evidence that any of the convicts was responsible or that the explosions were a part of a plan of the prisoners to escape.

Teamsters May Strike.

A strike of 8,000 teamsters will begin this morning, officials of Local 731, of the Teamsters' Union, announced last night. The teamsters want an increase in pay of $1 a day and an 8-hour day. The teamsters affected haul building material, asphalt, and garbage.

"He who believes in another world is not capable of concentrating all his passion on the transformation of this on

STUDENTS RESENT HUGE BEQUESTS BY MILLIONAIRES

Goose-Step Broken by Northwestern Lads

By CARL HAESSLER.
(Staff Correspondent of The Federated Press)

EVANSTON, Ill., Feb. 11.—Student rumblings against Northwestern university's alliance with big business are being heard in unexpected quarters. Money obtained for the institution from socially questionable sources failed to receive the indorsement of a majority of students meeting in an "echo conference" in the First Methodist church of Evanston following the recent Student Volunteer quadrennial convention in Indianapolis. The uniformity of the goose-step is being demoralized.

The gift of over $4,000,000 from the widow of Montgomery Ward, late mail order magnate, drew the fire of the conference in a resolution that did not name the donor of the amount but said:

"We protest against endowment by great accumulations of capital, when such accumulations have resulted from exploitation of wage workers." This was passed by a vote of 56 to 40, with several faculty members sitting tense and anxious as they realized the meaning of this slap at rich friends of the university.

Mayer Money Tainted.

Another bequeathal that is exciting antagonism is the gift of $250,000 from the widow of Attorney Levy Mayer. The money is to go to the new law school of Northwestern. Mayer drew huge fees from the liquor interests and spent considerable effort in a vain attempt to break down the university's four-mile dry zone in the days before national prohibition. He failed, but it is regarded by critics of the gift that a Methodist institution like Northwestern should not take money gathered in part from sources that bent every effort to corrupt its campus life from the standards set by the university authorities.

Trustee control of faculty opinion, particularly by such trustees as Northwestern has gathered unto itself, draws further student fire. Not only are Elbert H. Gary of the U. S. Steel Corporation, and Robert W. Campbell, Gary's son-in-law, on the board, but there are three or four other men identified by retainer or otherwise with the steel trust. Both sides of controversial subjects are not freely handled in the classrooms, students charge. A resolution dealing with academic freedom was passed by 82 votes to 6, declaring:

Against Trustee Rule.

"We protest against trustee control that says what a student may or may not study."

Honorary degrees have become a private joke at Northwestern that sometimes bubbles over merrily into classroom discussion. The cream of the jest was the voting by the university's board of trustees of an honorary degree to Trustee Elbert H. Gary in 1922. It is not recorded that Gary or any of the Gary gang on the board voted against this self-starter degree.

Royal Bank Seeks to Rob Miners of Nova Scotia

(By The Federated Press)

HALIFAX, N. S., Feb. 11.—An attack on the fighting Nova Scotia rank and file of the U. M. W. is planned by the Royal Bank of Canada. When during the steelworkers and miners' strike in Sydney last July, the then rightly and legally elected executive of District 26, Dan Livingston, president, Alec S. McIntyre, vice president, and "Old J. B." McLachlan, secretary-treasurer, were disposed of by John L. Lewis and Silby Barrett, known as a labor fakir far beyond the district boundary, appointed provisional president, the Royal Bank held as an account some $6,500 to the credit of District 26.

The supreme Court of Nova Scotia then decided against a claim of Silby Barrett to the ownership of said amount, which, as was pointed out in the sentence, legally belonged to the district. But as the district, according to the constitution of the United Mine Workers, had complete autonomy within the organization, the appointment of Barrett by John L. Lewis did not give Barrett the right to dispose of the money altho the old executive had been disregarded.

Now the Royal Bank has again brought about action in the supreme court of Nova Scotia to determine the ownership of the money. The hearing, in which the old executive inclusive James M. McLachlan, who at present serves a two years' term for seditious libel, as well as the present provisional president of the district are supposed to appear will be held here on the 15th of February.

Protect the Foreign Born!

Seek to Free Houston Negroes Doing Life in Leavenworth Prison

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Feb. 11.—A delegation of Negroes, representing colored citizens thruout the country and led by the secretary of the Association for the Advancement of Colored People, called upon President Coolidge to submit a petition, containing 120,000 signatures, requesting presidential pardon for 54 members of the 24th infantry still serving sentences at Leavenworth for their alleged share in the Houston, Texas, riot of 1917.

The spokesman of the delegation, James Weldon Johnson, put forward the following reasons for a pardon: The acknowledged excellent conduct of the 24th infantry; the provocation of the imprisoned men because of their color; the excessive punishment inflicted upon "incriminated" members of the 24th infantry, of whom 19 were hanged—all but six without privilege of appeal; and the exemplary behavior of the sentenced men as prisoners.

Johnson declared that the Houston riot was incited when the 24th infantry provost guard had been disarmed and a colored soldier and a corporal brutally beaten and fired upon by white Texas policemen for remonstrating at the maltreatment of a colored woman.

Signatures on the petition included those of civic, fraternal, educational, religious and journalistic spokesmen of the Negro race in the United States.

Church leaders and editors, acting on behalf of hundreds of thousands of followers, supported the petition.

City Denies Aid to Nurses Succoring Mothers in Agony

(By The Federated Press)

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 11.—This city has a child welfare association, which devotes its services free to the poor, employing four nurses whose time for the past few years has been limited to maternity cases. Many a life, both of the infant and the mother has been saved. A few months ago funds were practically depleted and in order to carry on the work Miss Mary Raily, secretary of the association, requested the New Orleans Public Service, Inc., to allow the nurses free transportation while on an errand of mercy. This corporation, which is employing uniformed policemen at $7.25 a day to guard their imported scabs from the wrath of an offended public, refused the request.

Scab taxicab companies which not so long ago demanded and received free police protection at the expense of the taxpayers also refused the request. In order to carry on this humane work four nurses have purchased Ford cars on the deferred payment plan out of their slender incomes. The great city of New Orleans furnishes armed police to guard imported scabs, at the expense of hundreds of dollars a day, but has no money to relieve the wants of the poor and children in distress.

Open Shoppers in New Orleans Try to Frame-up Workers

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 11.—Adherents of the open shop, backed by capitalist newspapers are endeavoring to send four union linemen to the electric chair on the unsupported "confession" of Thomas Pickleheimer, a chauffeur.

His confession implicates others in the murder of Fred Bentley, a private detective, who while holding a union card, was reporting union strike activities to the Pendleton detective agency which employed him.

Pickleheimer claims that he and Bentley were invited to a party in which wine, women and cards were to be the attraction; that later he changed his mind and lured Bentley to a stable where he was nearly killed, the job being finished outside the city.

There is no evidence to confirm this confession save the word of a man who was either under the influence of the third degree or himself a dick employed by a rival agency. Those implicated deny the statement of Pickleheimer.

Workers Protest Blanket "Equal Rights" Proposal

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—Spokesmen of many important women's organizations, interested in the advancement of the industrial and social welfare of women, joined in a protest against the National Woman's party proposal of a blanket "equal rights" amendment, before the senate judiciary committee on Feb. 7.

Their argument was in substance that any constitutional change which undertook to remove "discriminations against" women in the law would be used by reactionary courts to nullify all of the industrial welfare legislation for women which has been so painfully won in past years.

Spokesmen for the Woman's Party declined to accept a hearing on the day of Woodrow Wilson's funeral, and asked for another chance to present their case. Senator Ernst, in the chair, announced that they had "failed to appear." They will insist that they be given a hearing.

Standard Joins Anglo-Persian in Looting Asia

By FREDERICK KUH.
(Staff Correspondent of the Federated Press)

NEW YORK.—Reports that the Standard Oil Co. has struck a secret bargain with the Anglo-Persian Oil group to thwart the Sinclair Oil in Persia, have obliged Standard Oil officials to attempt a denial in the current issue of The Lamp, their official organ. This statement is illuminating both in its confused shiftiness and its eloquent ommissions.

Standard Oil makes a denial, then explains that denial, and finally denies its explanation. In one breath, the Standard statement says that it is untrue that it has become associated with a British syndicate for the purpose of excluding "an American company"—meaning Sinclair, of course—from procuring the North Persian concessions. In a second, rather subdued breath, the statement recalls its "fifty-fifty" agreement with Anglo-Persian Oil in 1921. It is admitted that this agreement, in part at least, is still valid.

This denial is a confirmation. It substantiates the reported relations between Standard Oil and Anglo-Persian and asserts that the Persian government had previously conceded the northern oil fields to Anglo-Persian, so that the Sinclair grants are ineffective. This, obviously, is an issue to be decided by the Persian parliament and courts.

In any case, it serves as a timely reminder of the foreign alliance and counter-alliance being formed by American private interests, in which the American government, openly or secretly concurs. It is such commitments which lead to wars of "self defense."

Connors, Loyal Labor Fighter, Gets Five Years

By MIRIAM ALLEN deFORD.
(Staff Correspondent of the Federated Press)

SACRAMENTO, Cal.—After months of postponed trail, Tom Connors, secretary California General Defense committee, has been convicted of "jury tampering" and sentenced to five years in prison. The charge arose from the trial of ten men in Sacramento for criminal syndicalism last spring. At this time a bill was before the California assembly to abolish the criminal syndicalism law. Connors, as part of his official duties, circularized California on behalf of this bill, some of his printed appeals being distributed in Sacramento. One of these fell into the hands of a juryman, who promptly turned it over to the prosecution, and Connors was arrested for attempting to influence the jury in the criminal syndicalism case. The conviction will be appealed.

A criminal syndicalism charge placed against Connors at the same time resulted in an acquittal—another illustration of the erratic manner in which the law is administered, for Connors made no pretence of not being a member of the I. W. W., and that is the only ground on which over a hundred convictions have been brought about. The present trial took place in the court of Judge C. C. Busick, author of the anti-I. W. W. injunction, who has tried nearly all criminal syndicalism trials here, and has repeatedly been accused of violent prejudice.

Australian Union Men Hired First on Jobs at Docks

(By The Federated Press)

SYDNEY, N. S. W.—Members of the Waterside Workers' federation, have succeeded in securing preference for unionists in all work along the waterfront at the various Australian ports. The federation enjoyed preference until the general strike of 1917, when preference was withdrawn and given to a non-union body recruited by the employers.

In restoring the preference to unionists, the president of the federal arbitration court said it was an anomaly for the arbitration court to continue to deprive members of a registered union of rights for more than a reasonable time in favor of members of an organization not subject to the court. He did not think such action was ever intended under the arbitration act, when it authorized the registration of unions, and granted privileges to and imposed liabilities on members of registered unions.

The Land for the Users!

PHILADELPHIA
Russian-American Pedagogic Society
Will Hold a
CONCERT AND BALL
on FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 15TH, 8 P. M.
at STANTON HALL, Cor. 4th and Snyder Ave.
PHILADELPHIA.
Partial Program—VIOLIN SOLOS by Shumsky and A. Siden;
SOLO SINGERS: Mme. Gershberg and Mme. Safyan.
:: :: First-Class Orchestra :: ::
DANCING 10:30 to 1 REFRESHMENTS
ADMISION 50 CENTS——WARDROBE 15 CENTS

"BIG FOUR" RAIL UNIONS PRESS FOR ALASKA CLEAN-UP

Say Conspiracy Rival to Teapot Scandal

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—Representatives of the "Big Four" Railroad Labor Unions are preparing to press President Coolidge for action on their request for a "clean up" in Alaska.

In a letter to Mr. Coolidge, the labor men said, that such an investigation "will reveal conspiracy of magnitude and ramifications more serious and baneful by far than the disclosures resulting from the naval oil investigation.

Road Victim of Intrigue.

"Our investigation convinces us that the Alaskan railroad is a victim of deliberate intrigue and conspiracy, carried on over a long period, directed by influences hostile to it, which are determined to destroy it as a government-owned railroad and to exploit Alaska for their exclusive benefit.

"After forcing its construction cost to excessive figures, they have prevented tonnage development for it, making it a financial failure," the letter added.

The investigation called for by the labor leaders would center on the Alaskan railroad but would include also steamship lines and other industries.

Mine Ordered Closed.

Several years ago an appropriation of $1,000,000 was obtained from Congress for development of the Matanuska coal field, which if developed, would constitute an important factor in obtaining increased freight tonnage on the railroad.

Former Secretary of Interior Fall, in May, 1922, obtained the transfer of this mine, which was a naval reserve, from the navy department to the department of the interior, by the signing of an order by Secretary Denby.

Immediately after the transfer, Fall ordered all operations in the mine stopped. Meantime a special board of the navy department conducted tests of the Matanuska coal to determine if it could be used for naval fuel.

Alaska Coal More Efficient.

At this time the navy was using coal from West Virginia, so the tests were made in comparison with the West Virginia fuel.

In its report, the special board said, that the Alaskan coal was 15 per cent more efficient than the West Virginia fuel; that the Alaskan coal developed more horsepower, despite a lesser tonnage.

Despite this report, the Alaskan coal was held unsuited for navy purposes.

Textile Mills on Part Time While 1,500 Are Jobless

MONTREAL, Feb. 11. — Textile workers in the province of Quebec are now on short time, a 40-hour week having been announced by the plants of the Dominion Textile Co. in order to avoid laying off men. In spite of this union officers state that there are only about 4,500 textile workers of the National and Catholic unions at work at present as compared with a normal roll of about 6,000.

A petition asking for an increase in the tariff on English cottons into Canada, in view of short time now being worked in the Montreal mills, is being organized by the unions in the city. The petitioners claim that English cottons were imported into Canada in October and November in sufficient quantities to have kept busy, had Canadian cottons been used, ten big textile plants all the year round, employing about 10,000.

Leiserson Sees Big Unemployment Crisis with Ending of 1924

(Special to The Daily Worker)

TOLEDO.—The end of 1924 will probably see a grave unemployment problem, according to Dr. W. M. Leiserson, impartial arbitrator chairman of the arbitration boards in the clothing industry in the various markets of the country.

"Three types of fluctuations affect industry," he declared. "The seasonal fluctuation in demand, which is noticeable particularly in the building industry and the clothing trade; the irregular fluctuations caused by the introduction of labor-saving machinery; and the four and five-year periods of prosperity and depression which are noted in the iron and steel industry."

Dr. Leiserson urged unemployment insurance and the holding off of public work until slack periods.

Austria to Recognize Soviets.

VIENNA, Feb. 11.—Austrian recognition of Soviet Russia is being considered by the Austrian cabinet, Chancellor Seipel stated at Budapest. "We are waiting the decision of the great powers on this subject," said the Chancellor. "Austrian Russian relations are already well developed by two treaties, one dealing with commercial relations and the other with transportation."

Maniac Shoots Conductor.

SAN BERNARDINO, Calif., Feb. 11.—Gripped by a sudden manacial insanity, W. H. Barnett, 53, a passenger on a westbound Southern Pacific train, shot and killed Conductor Norton, as the train was pulling out of Barstow, Calif.

Economist Exposes Mellon As Friend of Tax-Dodgers: Tells How Vast Sums Are Kept From U. S. Treasury

Multi-millionaires are revealed as a bunch of common sneaks by Mellon's tax reduction campaign. Shamelessly this rich man's secretary of the treasury publishes the fact that they are slinking tax dodgers and evaders of the law.

Of course he points out that it's perfectly legal evasion. Trust their legal retainers for that. So is the Pennsylvania railroad's evasion of the Transportation act judged perfectly legal by the supreme court. Can it be that laws are framed to allow a loop-hole for the rich?

Mellon does not propose to stop up these loop-holes and make the rich pay their share. He proposes merely to legalize their evasion. In other words he says law or no law the rich won't pay a cent more than they think is right so you might as well make the law conform to what they are willing to pay. Mellon is one of the richest men in the country and he ought to know.

Decrease Is Fake

Mellon frankly admits that the decrease since 1919 in the number of incomes reported as over $300,000 is largely due to such evasion and this is demonstration by the following figures which show side by side an increase in the total income from property and a decrease in the number of persons declaring large incomes which are more than 75% derived from this source.

	Income from property	No. if incomes over $300,000
1916	$3,861,150,687	1,296
1917	4,469,901,354	1,015
1918	4,847,914,601	627
1919	4,937,648,190	679
1920	5,492,568,961	395
1921	5,345,249,176	246

Note the rapid drop in the number of very large incomes following the establishment of high sur-taxes in 1917 and this in spite of the fact that the chief sources far from drying up actually increased. The surtaxes collected from these very wealthy men fell from $243,601,410 or 30% of the total surtax in 1919 to $134,709,112 or 23% of the total in 1920 and to $84,797,344 or 21% of the total collected in 1921. These men of great wealth were evading their share of the country's total tax bill, chiefly by dividing up their estates among members of their families but also by reporting excessive capital losses and in small measure by investment in tax free securities.

Tax Free Securities Shown

Senator Couzens has pointed out the relative unimportance of the tax free security as a means of tax evasion. He shows that there are only $11,000,000,000 worth of tax exempt securities or approximately 8% of the $136,000,000,000 worth of American securities outstanding. At least $4,442,000,000 of these tax exempt securities are in the hands of banks, life insurance companies, etc., which pay no income tax. So total tax exempt income can not amount to more than $278,715,000 and, according to Couzens, the latest income tax statistics dealing with this point show that only $53,062,000 of this was received by persons reporting incomes over $50,000. Which means that tax evasion from this source would involve less than $16,000,000 of a total surtax of $596,803,000.

The method of dividing up or turning a large income into a number of smaller incomes to avoid high surtax is too simple to require description. But the capital losses stunt is worth a word. About the end of the year worthless stocks and bonds with high face value are sold in bundles for a song in order to establish losses which may be deducted from income when making out tax reports. These are known to the financial world as "cats and dogs." According to the report of this year's transaction bundles of securities with a face value as high as $100,000 brought only a few dollars. The list includes $46,000 worth of Turman Louisiana Oil stock sold for $35 and 3000 shares of Confidence Gold Mining Co., stock sold for $1. Such losses, largely fictitious, run into the millions of dollars.

All of which proves that the real income tax problem is similar to the problem of enforcing the 18th amendment. But a special army and navy won't be provided to enforce either against the rich.

Unemployment in Europe

STOCKHOLM, Sweden.—For the first time since February, 1923, the number of Sweden's unemployed showed an increase. This is said to be largely due to unemployment in building construction work, 80 per cent of which has been adversely affected by the cold weather. The total quoted by the Unemployment Commission at the close of the year 1923 was 13,800.

* * * *

Resume 10-Hour Day.

ESSEN, Germany.—Iron and steel industries in the Ruhr section and copper and coal mining industries in the Altenburg, Borna and Leipsiz districts have resumed the ten-hour working day, whereby a new scale of wages will become effective and the margin between the wages for productive and unproductive work widened.

On Jan. 4, 1924, the number of persons seeking employment in the Breslau district increased from 113,000 to 118,000, and the number receiving public aid rose from 88,000 to 94,000. Dismissals from the sugar factories are said to be the principal cause of the increase.

* * * *

Increase In Denmark.

COPENHAGEN, Denmark.—Official statistics of the Danish Government, released Jan. 8, 1924, show that the unemployment total increased by 17,000 persons during the last half of December, 1923. The total of 49,022, however, is considerably under the 56,900 and 82,000 idle people in Denmark as of Jan. 1, 1923, and Jan. 1, 1922, respectively.

According to the results of a survey of the fifty principal towns of Denmark, excluding Copenhagen, recently made public by the Statistical Department of the Government, there were, on the October "moving day" of 1923, 1,675 homeless families consisting of 8,971 individuals, of whom 3,792 were adults and 5,179 were children. Copenhagen's 2,801 homeless families consisted of 11,117 individuals, and the grand total for the entire country is a large increase over figures for the two previous years.

Daily Worker Opens Contribution List for Crosby Mine Victims

We print below a letter sent to the DAILY WORKER, accompanied by a check for One Dollar, to aid the dependents of the victims of the mining tragedy in Crosby, Minn. The DAILY WORKER will be glad to receive contributions for the **Crosby Miners' Dependents Fund** and will acknowledge receipt of all money received, daily in its columns:

Kansas City Mo., Feb. 9, 1924

THE DAILY WORKER: I am enclosing $1.00 for the benefit of the dependents, our unfortunate brothers and comrades who lost their lives in the mine disaster at Crosby, Minn. I wish to express my sorrow for them and wish that all the workers and all the rank and file would do the same and am sorry that I am not able to help them one thousand times more than this.

But I hope with your help and our free minded communists that everything possible will be done for those miners' families and that the readers of the DAILY WORKER will show their solidarity by helping out our brothers and sisters in their distress.

Fraternally yours,
K. L. BOWERS

K. L. Bowers................$1.00

Novelist Suicides: No Ideas.

WHITLEY BAY, England, Feb. 11.—The celebrated English novelist, Queenie Scott Hooper, committed suicide here today by slashing her throat with a razor, because she was unable "to think up any new ideas for stories."

For Recognition of Soviet Russia!

DAILY WORKER NEED CHEER OF BASTILLE VICTIMS

Remember They Are Inside for You

"Good deportment will entitle each inmate to write two letters at the expense of the institution, subject to the approval of the officer who censors the mail. Inmates in good standing may write additional letters at their own expense and subject to the approval of the censor. Writing material and postage will be furnished at cost price and may be purchased from the inmates' stores. All letters must be devoted to members of immediate family of inmates, or for legitimate business purposes. No books, magazines or newspapers will be admitted save those sent direct from the publisher. Inmates are allowed a regular visit 30 days after admission and once every two months thereafter. Special visits may be granted upon written application to any member of the Board of Trustees and the Warden or Deputy Warden. No visitors will be admitted on Saturdays, Sundays or holidays. Visiting hours, 8:30 to 11:30 A. M. and 1:30 to 4 P. M.. No letters will be mailed to General Delivery in large cities.

"No fruit shall be delivered by visitors or sent by Post or Express to inmates. Money should be sent by Post Office Money Order, Registered Letter or by Express when possible. Apparel including hankderchiefs, hosiery, underwear, shoes, plain stockings, gloves, sweaters, suspenders and belts may be sent to inmates by immediate relatives only."

How would you like to have all those rules stand between you and the outside world? Three hundred and sixty-five days a year and the prospect of about ten such years.

If some one sent you the DAILY WORKER for a year and you could look forward to spending a couple of hours a day reading it and forgetting that you were in prison you would certainly be a happy guy.

There are scores of political and class war prisoners in the prisons of the country who would be pleased as Punch to receive the DAILY WORKER regularly so that they might keep in touch with the outside world.

The DAILY WORKER will be sent to any political prisoner in the country for $3 a year. That is half the regular price. All you have to is to send us the $3 and the name of a political prisoner and we will see that he gets the paper for a year.

If you want to send the DAILY WORKER to a political prisoner and and are willing that we should judge where to send it, all right, send us $3 and say, "To a prisoner for a year." We will put a prisoner's name on our list and let you know who it is. By doing it that way we will be able to see to it that every prison that has a political prisoner is receiving the DAILY WORKER.

When one political in a prison gets a radical or labor paper they all read it while it holds together.

Have you got $3 worth of consideration for the political prisoners? Express it by sending the DAILY WORKER to at least one prisoner.

Ancient Babylon Couldn't Rival the Charity Ball

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK.—New York society blazed with opulence at the 70th annual charity ball at the Waldorf Astoria last night. Hundreds of millions of wealth were represented in the grand march and $15,000 was raised for the New York Nursery and Child's Hospital by the 3,500 society leaders present.

Mrs. William Fellowes Morgan, Ogden L. Mills, Mrs. Edward R. Stettinius, Mrs. August Belmont, Countess de Rodellec du Porzig, were star paraders in the line of march.

Mrs. Thomas Fortune Ryan and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Frank Munsey and Mrs. James W. Gerard, were other worthies, subscribing to boxes. A good time was had by all.

Work Daily for "The Daily!"

"A Week" Starts Saturday!

WE want to put on at least 10,000 new subscribers this week. They should be on our list by Saturday, for that is the day that The DAILY WORKER will start the serial publication—an installment every day—of the world-famous Russian novel, "A Week." Let everyone reading this notice get a new subscriber. Let all our present subscribers see that their subscriptions are properly renewed so they will be sure to get the paper. Act before it is too late. Here is the blank:

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ALL CONNECTICUT LENIN MEETINGS HUGE SUCCESSES

Workers Party Expects Big Accessions

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 11.—The Lenin Memorial meetings held in Connecticut have been the best attended mass meetings held in this state for several years.

The meeting at Hartford last Sunday filled the large hall of the Labor Educational Alliance to overflowing. Alexander Trachtenberg was the speaker, and his activity in the Socialist movement in this city years ago brought to the meeting many radicals. It is expected that a goodly number of these will again join the movement and help form the basis for a strong English branch in Hartford.

The Bridgeport meeting, held in Carpenters' Hall, was also well attended. Here Jos. Brahdy and Alfred Wagenknecht spoke in English and A. Chunak in Ukrainian. Many Lenin pictures were sold. The Hungarian chorus, joined by the audience, sang the Internationale.

The Ansonia comrades secured the city hall for their meeting. H. S. Bloomfield and A. Radzidovitch were the speakers. Many comrades and sympathizers from Seymour and other surrounding cities attended.

The most successful meeting since the organization of the Workers Party was held in New Haven Wednesday night. The Arbeiter Mannerchor and Mixed Chorus assisted in the program by singing the Internationale, "Ein Sohn des Volkes," and other appropriate songs. The Russian comrades sang their native funeral march.

Alexander Trachtenberg, A. Chumak, in Ukrainian, and Alfred Wagenknecht were the speakers. A large collection was taken for the purpose of building a monument to Lenin in this country, namely, a mass Workers Party.

The audience voted that the following cable be sent to Moscow: "We grieve with you in the loss of Lenin, but with you we have resolved that the greatest monument we can build in his honor is a strong revolutionary party of workers and farmers. This we shall do."

The threat of the American Legion to break up our meetings has remained a threat. Even in Springfield where both the Legion and the mayor had forbidden the meeting, the mayor changed his mind and has decided to allow the meeting to proceed ||providing it is lawful and the red flag is not waved."

William Simons will speak in Springfield and Rebecca Grecht in Stamford.

Starving German Kids a Challenge to Christianity

(By The Federated Press)

NEW YORK.—In what is termed a "challenge to the churches of America," the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ, issues another appeal for relief to German children. The appeal, which is part of an expansive publicity campaign inaugurated by the council, replies to objections from anti-German citizens by dwelling upon the plight of children in Germany and by asserting that the issue at stake is not anti-anything, but pro-children.

Too Tall To Hang

PONTIAC, Mich., Feb. 11.—Because James Peterson was six and a half feet tall, his attempt to hang himself in the Pontiac jail proved a flivver.

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"A Week" Every Day

THE decision has been made. The world-famous story of Russian life since the great revolution of November, 1917, will appear DAILY in the DAILY WORKER. The first installment of "A Week" will appear Saturday, Feb. 16.

The daily installments were decided upon so that the DAILY WORKER will live up to its best traditions as "A DAILY." Our paper is a DAILY. It is in the fight from day to day. It wants its readers to realize this fact. It wants everyone to feel it. Publishing only weekly installments of this great novel would still perpetuate the idea that we are working on a weekly basis. This must be swept away forever.

But this means that all our readers, and thousands more, must get on the mailing list and stay there from now on. Get others to subscribe. See that your own subscription is renewed. There will be no chance to get back numbers once this serial has got under way. Send your subscriptions and renewals to The DAILY WORKER, 1640 N. Halsted St., Chicago, Ill.

Urge the Five-Day Week to Help Save Lives of Painters

By MARTIN A. DILLMON
(Staff Correspondent of The Federated Press)

ST. LOUIS.—The five-day week which is being sought by union painters here, will mean improved health for the workers, the unionists point out. Painters suffer greatly from lead poisoning. An extra day in the open air each week will reduce the danger of contracting the complaint. Many employers are said to favor the five-day week, claiming that the four hours now worked on Saturdays are not worth the expense incurred.

By doing away with Saturday work, the union hopes to spread employment more evenly over the entire year, thus giving the men steadier work. There will be room for more men under the five-day week system.

In addition to the shorter week, the painters will demand increases of wages ranging from 12½ cents to 52½ cents an hour, establishing a minimum scale of $1.50 an hour, with double time for work performed on Saturdays. Painters and paperhangers now recive $1.12½ an hour. Fifteen cents an hour extra will be asked for outside work where the painters work on swinging scaffolds more than five stories above the ground. The new scale for decorators (fresco painters) when doing artistic work, is to be $1.65 an hour. The present scale is $1.12½ an hour.

Ornamental glass workers, lead glaziers, etc., now receive rates varying from 82½ cents to 95 cents an hour, and will demand a flat minimum scale of $1 an hour.

When the wage slashing campaign was being conducted against the St. Louis building trades two years ago, the painters were the only craft in the building trades council to voluntarily accept a cut in pay, being reduced to $1 an hour from $1.25. A two-year agreement was entered into, but last year the union succeeded in opening the agreement and negotiating an increase of 12½ cents an hour. The two-year agreement will expire this spring. If the painters are successful in establishing the new scale this year, it will benefit more than 2600 workers affiliated with the district council.

Fuel Shortage Aids Nova Scotia Miners' Struggle

(Special to The Daily Worker)

HALIFAX, N. S., Feb. 11.—A change has come over the British Empire Steel Corporation as regards its attitude toward the strikers' demands for a continuance of the 1923 rates.

The fuel shortage is responsible for their present conciliatory mood. Some time ago they declared that 65,000,000 tons of coal were on hand in the United States which could be shipped to Nova Scotia if the miners there refused to produce. But the execution of this plan was not so easy as was the talk about it. And in consequence a general fuel shortage is noticeable over the whole of Nova Scotia, especially in Halifax. The few steamer cargoes of Virginia coal, arriving here recently, have been merely drops of water on a hot stone.

Not only Nova Scotia, but New Brunswick, too, is affected, a great need of bunker coal being noticed in the N. B. winterport of St. John.

"Right on the spot," too, the shortage is experienced. In Sydney, Besco officials admitted recently that the supply on hand was entirely exhausted, the shortage causing the closing of the company's steelworks in Sydney, which not long ago received an order from the Canadian National Railway for 56,000 tons of rails. The car works at Trenton have indefinitely discontinued operations and the steelworks at New Glasgow also have partly closed, both firms being subsidiaries of Besco.

All signs indicate that "good old Besco" is in a pretty fix.

Cut Out Middleman.

PERTH, Western Australia.—The Housewives' Assn. of Western Australia has put into operation at Perth a scheme for reducing the price of milk from 18 cents to 14 cents a quart. The producer is the distributer, instead of the milk passing from the producers to the wholesaler and to the retailer as in the past.

Under contract, the producer is guaranteed 36 cents a gallon for 12 months, and he provides the means of delivery.

Every new DAILY WORKER reader means a new recruit in the ranks of militant labor.

Widows Left by Hamburg Revolt in Desperate Need

(Special to The Daily Worker)

HAMBURG, Germany, Feb. 11.—The fighting in Hamburg, conducted with so much heroic courage by the workers, demanded many victims. A great number of workers fell on the barricades, many were arrested, and many of them are in flight. The families of these workers are all in great need. They have absolutely no claim on the state for support. Neither do they get any unemployment benefit, since the men lost their work "thru their own fault." The authorities say that the workers "wantonly" laid down their work in order to go to the barricades.

The children suffer most of all. In Hamburg today there are 400 children whose fathers participated in the recent barricade fighting. There are families with two, three, four and even seven children to support, who are in the greatest need. The women can do next to nothing to support these children. They can get no work anywhere. Everywhere they are marked as wives of "plunderers" or "criminals," with whom an honorable employer will have nothing to do. These women are filled with despair; they live in continual worry about their husbands who are in the clutches of reaction, and they have no way of caring for their sick and starving children.

The families of revolutionary fighters must not be abandoned to such an uncertain fate. The 400 children in Hamburg must immediately be given the required care and assistance.

Red Aid has, of course, taken steps in this direction. For this purpose great sums of money are needed. The workers of all countries must try to do everything possible to alleviate this terrible suffering. Children's homes must be established or the children must be taken into families. We must not leave the children of the courageous Hamburg fighters in the lurch.

Overtime Pay Is Won by Canadian Railroad Workers

(By The Federated Press)

MONTREAL, Feb. 11.—An agreement has been reached between the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employes and the Canadian Pacific Railway in regard to the revision of the rules but the increase in pay of 12½ per cent asked for has been postponed. The chief gain made by the men, who are chiefly clerks and station employes, is that overtime will hereafter be paid after the eighth instead of after the tenth hour. A number of other changes in the rules, beneficial to the men, have also been secured. The new agreement is now in effect.

Among the proposals made to the C. P. R. by the C. B. R. E. was the establishment of a board of adjustment to settle disputes in regard to the interpretation of agreements. A body of this kind is now functioning between the railways and six of the big international unions. This matter was held over for further consideration.

Negotiations for a revision of pay and rules are also in progress with the Canadian National Railways, but no agreement has been announced.

Women Boycott Profiteers.

SIDNEY, N. S. W.—Thru a well organized boycott, the Housewives' Assn, at Sydney succeeded in reducing the price of potatoes from $120 a ton to between $20 and $25. When the prices were high, they asked all householders to refrain from buying, with the result that huge quantities of potatoes were allowed to rot, at great loss to the profiteers. When the price was hammered down to bedrock, the association lifted the boycott.

Don't be a "Yes, But," supporter of The Daily Worker. Send in your subscription at once.

BUSY TONIGHT?
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HUDSON COUNTY, N.J., SHOWS BIG PARTY GROWTH

Socialist Party Again Rejects United Front

(Special to The Daily Worker)

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Feb. 11.—The Workers Party organization in Hudson county, New Jersey, is a living factor. They now have 14 branches including a very active English branch, all of them eager to carry on the task of the advanced guard of the exploited workers.

They are about to send out a call for a conference for "protection of foreign born" and another conference for relief of the starving German workers. The Executive Secretary, Chris Blohm, was instructed to seek participation of the Socialist Party and other political and economic organizations. Valentine Bausch, Secretary of the Socialist Party, who was approached by Blohm, was in favor of the proposition. The Workers Party, altho much stronger numerically, agreed to limit their delegation to the number sent by the Socialist Party.

In their desire to bring about a united front they made every concession asked for. Bausch promised to bring the matter up in the state committee of the Socialist Party and promised to use his influence to convince his comrades as to the necessity of a combined effort to fight dangerous bills from incoming laws, which would not only degrade foreign-born workers to a state of peons, but also would be extremely dangerous to other workers.

Comrade Blohm later received the following letter from Bausch:

Comrade: I did just as I pledged you I would, and advanced your proposal from the Workers Party. I presented it in detail and after considerable discussion the county committee decided to reject the proposal.

They decided that the only cooperative action that can be brought about is when these comrades once again join the ranks of the Socialist Party.

With best wishes and hopes for the future, I remain,
VALENTINE BAUSCH,
Executive Secretary.

Poor Socialist Party. Let us pity them. Numerically they have vanished to almost nothing. Their influence among the workers is down to zero. And yet they are arrogant.

Y. M. C. A. Is Labor Feeder to Alaska Cannery Sharks

By SYDNEY WARREN,
(Staff Correspondent of the Federated Press)

VANCOUVER, B. C., Feb. 11.—The Y. M. C. A. is running true to form. Young men returning from the Alaskan fish canneries tell stories of how they were sent up there thru the Y's employment service in Seattle. One reports that in order to get a job in the canneries up north the applicant had to be first a member of the Y. M. C. A. and then preferably a university boy anxious for a vacation job. Before he was given a card for a job he was induced to part with $10 as the year's membership fee for the Y. The boys were sent up steerage. Food conditions in the cannery camps where the university boys were employed were fair but the big stakes promised did not materialize to the extent expected. Anyway the Y got its membership fee and the cannery bosses got cheap high-power labor, so who should kick.

Old cannery workers here declare that the Alaska cannery bosses have found it more profitable to employ university and high school boys for cannery work during the rush season because the boys can be speeded up, paid lower wages and there is practically no danger of any strikes for better conditions or pay. Moreover, the boys going north change each season and consequently there is little danger of any organization being formed among them.

Speaker Before Boss Painters Bemoans Women in Industry

(Special to The Daily Worker)

ALBANY.—The increase of women in industry will break down the home and destroy the institution of marriage, according to E. C. Beck, of Boston, speaking before the International Association of Master House Painters and Decorators, in convention here.

"The employment of women," he said, "has three effects: It makes them economically independent of men so that they cease to be subject to their husbands. It makes it difficult for them to bring up their children themselves and it reduces the number of children. This is destroying the economic unit of the family and probably will be fatal eventually."

The speaker went on to say that, "It seems that men no longer exist to be happy, but worship the machine and make it more efficient."

Eat Uncooked Pork—Die.

STEUBENVILLE, Ohio, Feb. 11.—A strange malady, diagnosed by physicians as "trichinosis," has caused the death of one man and five others are in a dangerous condition.

The malady, physicians said, proves fatal in almost every instance. The victims, all Italians, contracted the malady thru eating uncooked pork at a supper at the home of the dead man.

THE POWER COLUMN

Marianna, Pa., Feb. 9, 1924.

THE DAILY WORKER,

Dear Comrades: I have been elected DAILY WORKER agent for Marianna, Pa. In the first week, I secured seven subscribers for THE DAILY WORKER, eight for The Young Worker, and one for Soviet Russia Pictorial.

Everybody likes THE DAILY WORKER and I mean to make this territory one of the most successful ones.

Everybody must read THE DAILY WORKER to help better the conditions of the working-class people. I would like to hear what other DAILY WORKER agents are doing and what they have to say.

Comradely yours,
Mrs. Mike Gergitch, Marianna, Pa.

South Chicago, Ill., Feb. 9, 1924.

* * * *

THE DAILY WORKER,

Dear Comrades: Being unable to attend the first campaign meeting for the DAILY WORKER, I am sending in my suggestions for the coming campaign.

Every branch of the Workers Party should get enough sales books so that every one of its members will have one. Members of each branch should attend the meetings of their unions, fraternal and political organizations and solicit subscriptions. When unions or other labor organizations are giving dances and entertainments, party members should go there and approach the militant workers who are not subscribers. Send in bundle orders and take them with you.

Every member of the Workers Party should read THE DAILY WORKER. Members of the Federation branches should do likewise, if you can't read the English Daily, as good as American comrades, you will learn in the course of time. Don't buy the capitalist papers when going to or coming from work, take THE DAILY WORKER with you, you will find all you want to read in it, and all that's of good and interest to you and all of the working class.

Place THE DAILY WORKER on every news stand in your locality, if branch agent cannot get news agent to handle THE DAILY WORKER, every member of the branches should inquire for it daily until it is placed on the stand. Many young boys would be glad to make a little money after school and why not give them a chance, order in bundles daily, boys will sell them where workers are coming out from factories and mills, also from house to house.

Let's make the campaign successful.

Victor Sarich,
South Slavic Branch, South Chicago.

* * * *

COMRADE LOEB: I have another suggestion for the Power Column, namely:—All city agents when obtaining a bundle order, from a newsdealer, should suggest to the dealer that he solicit monthly subscriptions from the people to whom he sells single copies. The city agents should point out to the news dealer that he can make as much profit on obtaining one regular subscription as he could by selling a large bundle by the copy for an entire week.

I know that the dealers will take subscriptions because I will allow them the regular news dealers' commission and I should think that there are a great many other news dealers thruout the country who would also find it profitable to follow the same procedure.

Workers on State-Owned Railways to Get Pensions

By JOHN ROBUR
(Staff Correspondent of the Federated Press)

MONTREAL, Feb. 11.—The provisions of the Grand Trunk pension fund have been temporarily extended to all employes of the Canadian National Railways, which comprise the government roads of Canada. A committee has been appointed by the management to supervise the grant of pension to employes on lines on which pensions do not now exist. This is a temporary measure to be kept in operation pending the establishment of a general pension fund for the entire Canadian National railway system.

The old Grand Trunk pension system was the subject of a big fight between the unions and the company some ten years or more ago. After a strike in 1910 a large number of employes were excluded from its benefits. The unions carried the fight into parliament, and after the Grand Trunk was taken over by the government, these G. T. R. employes had their pension rights restored to them by the present King cabinet.

Under the existing G. T. R. pension rules it is provided that any employes may be retired at the age of 65, or in some special circumstances earlier. Any employe after ten years' service, who is incapacitated by injuries in the company's service, is eligible for pension. The pension payable is based on length of service, being 1 per cent a year of service calculated on the basis of the highest average rate of pay during any ten consecutive years. The minimum pension payable for a full time employe is $200.

Bosses' Sheet Says Employers' Gold Cause of Some Labor Troubles

The Employers' News may have shed some light on the prevalence of shooting fatalities among certain labor unions in this city. Commenting on the recent outbreak in which several labor leaders were killed or wounded the February issue of the above paper says:

"These incidents are only additions to the many of like character that have punctuated the history of unionism in Chicago. Why do such things occur? Is it because the type of men who make up the rank and file of labor unions are criminally inclined? Is it because there is honor and glory in being the leader of the union? Is it because the salary consideration that goes with the presidency of any union is so great that it excites the murderous tendencies of rivals for that distinction? We think not. **Unfortunately, there are other and monetary considerations inherent in these positions in most unions, that employers themselves have created. Remove these factors and there will be less violence in union elections.**" (Emphasis ours.)

It is as plain as the nose on one's face that what the employers' organ means is that it is the graft which the bosses grease the palms of purchasable labor leaders that attracts men of the type who use firearms to determine election results.

Countess In Alienation Suit.

NEW YORK, Feb. 11.—An alienation suit for $500,000 filed against Countess Margaret Thaw Carnegie de Perigny by Frank P. Walsh, prominent Kansas City and Denver attorney, on behalf of Mrs. Madeline Helen Modica, came to light here today, with application for an order requiring an immediate deposition by the countess, who is sailing for Europe Feb. 14.

Polish Federation of Workers Party Meets in Detroit

(Special to The Daily Worker)

DETROIT, Mich., Feb. 11.—The Polish Federation of the Workers Party opened its convention here with delegates representing 31 branches in 18 cities. All the principal industrial centers and coal fields from the Atlantic coast to Illinois were represented.

A cable to the Communist International expressing sorrow on the death of Lenin and pledging the Federation to carry on his work was one of the first acts of the gathering. Greetings were extended from the Polish Farmers' and Peasants' Alliance to the Convention by I. Lensky, representing that organization in America. Report from the Central Executive of the Workers Party was delivered by Earl R. Browder. Greetings were extended by representatives of the Jewish, Russian and Ukrainian Federations and by the District Committee of District No. 7, Detroit.

The convention overwhelmingly approves of the policy of the Party on relations to the Polish paper, Glos Robotniczy, of Detroit, with which the Federation has had difficulties. The former editor of the paper, Comrade Gebert, was elected chairman of the convention. The convention is a unit in demanding that the Polish section of the Workers Party must have a party-controlled organ.

The convention is expected to last for two more days, and the convention agenda promises, in conjunction with the completely unified party behind its decisions, to make the Polish Federation one of the strongest in the Party before the end of 1924.

Relief Conference in Boston.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 11.—The Boston branch of the Friends of Soviet Russia and Workers Germany will hold a second conference of labor unions, fraternal bodies and working class political organizations at 62 Chambers St., Sunday, Feb. 24th, at 2:30 P. M. The first meeting of the conference was a great success and it is hoped that this meeting will be able to push the work of collecting for German relief along in a big way.

LABOR COUNCIL'S TALK SHOWS NEED FOR LEFT WING

Vital Issues Ignored in Addresses

By CYRIL LAMBKIN
(Special to The Daily Worker)

DETROIT, Mich.—The meeting of the Detroit Federation of Labor Wednesday night presented an excellent opportunity for appraising the fitness of the general organized labor movement in the present serious period. Communications from several labor bodies and addresses by a number of trade union officials indicated no new vision and showed the need for the left wing movement.

One of the communications read was from the Seattle Central Labor Council, which urged the Detroit Federation of Labor to petition the Government for the limitation of production of narcotics by agreement with other powers. In the face of the marked decline, both in numbers and in power, of the organized labor movement, and in the face of an impending industrial depression, one would have expected the Seattle Central Labor Council to call attention to the far greater dangers confronting the workers than the production of narcotics.

To Organize With Tips.

The President of the International Hotel and Restaurant Workers' Union, in an address to the delegates, appealed to them, and thru them to the rest of the organized workers in Detroit, to help organize the food workers by promising tips to waiters and waitresses who join the union. A novel plan, indeed, but one demonstrating little conception of modern problems of organization. He further suggested a revised interpretation of the Volstead Act.

Eugene Brock, district representative of the International Association of Machinists, extolled Johnston's plan for converting the unions into agencies fur supplying willing slaves to the employers. His eulogy of the contract in force between his organization and the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, which provides for a minimum number of employment days and for sharing equally with the company whatever profit accrues as a result of the elimination of waste, failed to arouse the enthusiasm of the delegates, many of whom have had experiences with promises of employers and whose conception of the labor movement goes beyond a mere day's wage when there is work to be had.

Supporting a Republican.

The course which the leaders of the Detroit Federation intend to pursue in the fall elections as far as State officials are concerned was indicated in their request to approve a telegram sent by President Taylor to Herbert Baker, a leader in the farmer movement, who is seeking the nomination for Governor on the republican ticket, informing him that the Detroit Federation would support him in his quest. This telegram was sent to counteract a statement of the Big Four Railroad Brotherhoods of the state, which was unfavorable to Baker's support. Far be it from us to suspect the Big Four leaders of an intention to support a candidate on a Farmer-Labor ticket. Their intention is simply to support a regular machine republican.

The only note of political maturity was sounded by Delegate Mollenhauer of the Musicians Union in speaking on a motion to demand of the Land Committee of the Senate and of the Michigan senators, the continuation of the investigation of the Teapot Dome scandal until everything connected therewith was brought to light and the culprits punished. Mollenhauer called attention to the slackening efforts of the committee, and predicted that the investigation now threatening to unmask both the republican and democratic parties as the tools of the big capitalists, it will soon be cleverly relegated to the rear, and the thoughts of the people turned to the baseball contests.

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WOODEN SOLDIERS

NEW HAMPSHIRE TELLS OF GRAFT AND MILITARISM

Big Textile Concern Avoiding Taxes

(Special to The Daily Worker)

CONCORD, N. H., Feb. 11.—A report to be published shortly on the agricultural and forestry resources of the state, by a commission under the leadership of the State Commissioner of Agriculture, will bring out the unjust exemption from taxation of certain interests, especially the Amoskeag Manufacturing Corporation, with the consequent additional burdens on the farmers. It will explain why 24 per cent of all farms were withdrawn from cultivation from 1910 to 1920, according to census figures.

The preservation of the military caste is evidenced by a get-together to be held this week by all the officers in Concord, of the regular army, national guard and officers' reserve, of whom there are fifty in the city. Down with Militarism! Long Live the Army! So cry the backbone of the American Legion and the Coo Coo Clucks.

H. L. Trumbull of the Bureau for the Promotion of State Police of New York City, was in New Hampshire to interest in his plans the Farm Bureau Federation, and the New Hampshire Manufacturing Association. It is not certain whether his efforts will be successful at this time, because of the extra tax burden on the farmers, alread victimized by the textile interests who dominate state politics. It is interesting to note that there is a special bureau in New York, propagandizing for the state police, who act as a strike breaking agency in every state where they exist.

The foolishness of our statesmanship is shown by the answer of Senator George H. Moses to the Financial Digest question on general business conditions: "Any opinion I might express in answer to your question would be of little value because I am not at all a business man." Such refreshing ignorance! But Gary and Morgan should not permit leading politicians to flaunt their ignorance, for if Moses isn't wise enough to know anything about business, how the devil can he legislate about business?

And if Moses knows nothing about business, why is he such a staunch upholder of the Mellon plan to reduce the taxation burden of the rich? So far the workers of New Hampshire have given little thought to these questions.

CONTINUED SWEEP OF VICTORY FOR OBREGON FORCES

Final Defeat of Fascisti in Mexico Is Seen

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11—Official advices today reported a continued sweep of victory for the Obregon forces in their campaign against the de La Huerta counter-revolutionists.

Puerto, Mexico has been evacuated by the Fascisti and federal troops are expected to arrive at Vera Cruz today, American consul Wood at Vera Cruz reported to the state department.

The victorious battle of Obregon forces with the Fascisti on the Jalisco front which began Saturday morning, lasting eleven hours "means the final defeat of the Jalisco enemy, who are now retreating towards Michoacan," the Mexican embassy said.

* * * *

Federals Enter Vera Cruz.

MEXICO CITY, Feb. 11—Mexican federal troops entered Vera Cruz at 10:45 a. m. today, according to information here.

The last of the de la Huerta fascisti have been driven from the Vera Cruz district.

Morale of Dry Forces Hurt.

NEW YORK, Feb. 11.—A new organization to replace the Anti-Saloon League, whose morale it is believed, has been affected by the recent conviction and imprisonment of former State Superintendent William H. Anderson, is considered by many protestant clergymen here, according to Rev. Dr. F. S. Idleman, prominent in the cause of prohibition here.

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Get unity thru the Labor Party!

United Front of Progressives Will Carry Northwest For New Party, Said Mahoney--Last Month

This Is the Case of Mahoney vs. Mahoney.

William Mahoney, chairman of the Workingmen's Political Non-Partisan League of Minnesota, who recently published a statement recommending that the Farmer-Labor Convention called for May 30th be postponed, in the January, 1924, issue of the "Labor Age," writes as follows, answering his own proposal:

"No New Party at First."

"The plan is not to organize a new party. It is to unify all progressives in a great campaign for joint candidates for President and Vice-President. If, after the close of the contest, conditions are favorable, it may be possible to form a united Farmer-Labor-Progressive Party. If this program can be put across, it will mean that all the Northwest states can be carried for the New Party.

"Some little difficulty will be encountered from those in the movement who still like to flirt with the old parties. Here in Minnesota a few of the old-time Democrats oppose a national party as it clashes with their allegiance. But these do not belong with us and will have to be laid aside. The movement calls for fundamental changes, and there is nothing in common between the purposes of the new movement and other dominant parties.

"The general sentiment is unanimously for Robert LaFollette for President. It is felt that he will accept the nomination if it is clear that there is unity and harmony. The representatives from all the Northwest border states, which have Farmer-Labor movements developed about the same as Minnesota, were and are solid for LaFollette.

"Some advance the argument that the convention should be held after the old party conventions. This proposition was rejected with vigor by the conferees as implying that there were no principles at stake and it was just a case of getting a sop. It is now argued by the opportunists in the movement that we should wait and see if a progressive is selected by the Democrats or the Republicans. If so, they declare, no other nominations should be made.

"The same argument was encountered in the development of our state movement. It was disregarded, and it is now felt that it should be ignored in the national situation. It is pretty well assured, however, that neither of the old capitalist parties will nominate a progressive. There will be just that much time saved in the campaign, if the convention is held in May."

IRISH RADICALS HOLD MEETING IN CLEVELAND

Organize Connolly Club Boost Daily Worker

CLEVELAND, O., Feb. 11.—Albert F. Coyle, editor of the Locomotive Engineers' Journal, and Thomas J. O'Flaherty, of the editorial staff of The DAILY WORKER, were the principal speakers at a meeting of Irish radicals held here Sunday.

At the close of the meeting a club was organized to carry the Communist message to the Irish workers in Cleveland, working in co-operation with the local section of the Workers Party of America.

T. J. O'Flaherty spoke on the life work of James Connolly and his influence on the labor movement in Ireland and the correctness of his tactics. In leading the Irish nationalists against the British government in 1916, he did not betray his communist principles, but was putting his Marxian knowledge to good advantage. Connolly was a man of action as well as a theorist. He was misunderstood at the time by the petrified dogmatists, who in parrot fashion quoted Marx page by page without understanding him, but could not link up the essense of Marxism—which is revolution—with the situation that confronted them in 1914 when the world war broke out.

Albert F. Coyle, spoke on the communal system in ancient Ireland and the contribution the Irish workers can make to humanity, once they are freed from political and economic slavery. He appealed strongly for the formation of a labor party and urged his audience to leave the parties of capitalism that are serving the money power and not the producers. Mr. Coyle was made a decided hit and was applauded at the conclusion of his speech.

The DAILY WORKER was sold at the meeting as well as several copies of James Connolly's Labor in Irish History and the The Irish People, the official organ of the Irish American Labor League.

There is a large Irish population in Cleveland, and the James Connolly Literary Society has set itself the task of bringing Connolly's message—the communist message—to those workers and making them a part of the revolutionary army of labor in the United States.

Bentall Speaks In Harlem.

NEW YORK.—J. O. Bentall, editor of "Truth," a Duluth, Minn., labor paper and ex-political prisoner recently pardoned by President Coolidge, will speak at a meeting of the English Harlem branch of the Workers Party, Thursday, Feb. 14, at 143 E. 103d St. His subject will be "Education of Revolutionists."

After Bentall's talk there will be discussion and questions. The branch, which is one of the livest in New York City, holds its meetings on the second and fourth Thursday of each month.

Join the "I want to make THE DAILY WORKER grow" club.

An "Ad" Is Always Welcome

The February issue of the Employers' News followed the example of the Journal of Commerce in giving the DAILY WORKER a little free publicity. It is welcome:

"The Daily Worker"

"On January 13th appeared the first issue of "The Daily Worker," which is published in this city by the Workers Party, the American branch of the Communist International. This publication consists of six full sized pages filled with labor news as interpreted by those seeking to establish a new social order. Any thinking man will find his time well spent in securing a copy of this paper, and in seriously reflecting upon its effect upon those readers who are not informed in relation to the underlying principles which form the basis of this nation's political and economic growth and prosperity."

Your Union Meeting

Every local listed in the official directory of the CHICAGO FEDERATION OF LABOR will be published under this head on day of meeting free of charge for the first month, afterwards our rate will be as follows:

Monthly meeting—$3 a year one line once a month, each additional line, 15c an issue.

Semi-monthly meetings — $5 a year one line published two times a month, each additional line 13c an issue.

Weekly meetings—$7.50 a year one line a week, each additional line 10c an issue.

SECOND TUESDAY, Feb. 12th

No.	Name of Local and Place of Meeting.
133	Boot and Shoe Workers, 1939 Milwaukee Ave.
21	Bricklayers, 912 W. Monroe St.
378	Brick and Clay Wkrs. Paving Inspectors 166 W. Washington St.
	Calumet Joint Council, 514 W. 117th St.
58	Carpenters, Diversey and Sheffield.
141	Carpenters, 1023 E. 75th St.
272	Carpenters, Moose Hall, Chicago Heights
461	Carpenters, Witten's Hall, Highland Park, Ill.
1786	Carpenters, Springfield and 26th.
	Clerks, Grocery, 59 W. Van Buren St.
15	Conductors (Sleeping Car), Capitol Bldg., 10 a. m.
381	Electricians, 505 S. State St.
1030	Electricians, 741 S. Western Ave.
302	Engineers (Loc.), 5058 Wentworth Av.
402	Engineers, 180 W. Washington St.
645	Engineers (Loc.), 2433 W. Roosevelt Road.
826	Engineers (Loc.), 2647 W. 35th St.
8705	Egg Inspectors, 418 N. Clark St.
27	Federal Employes, 64 W. Randolph St.
15441	Federal Union, 3046 W. 26th St.
715	Firemen and Enginemen, Ogden and Taylor.
20	Hatters (Trimmers), 166 W. Washington St.
5	Hod Carriers, 225 E. 15th St., Chicago Heights, Ill.
6	Hod Carriers, 814 W. Harrison St.
27	Hod Carriers, 62d and La Vergne Ave.
715	Hod Carriers, 814 W. Harrison St.
81	Ladies' Gar. Wkrs., 328 W. Van Buren.
12	Leather Workers, 777 W. Adams St.
17	Leather Workers, 777 W. Adams St.
84	Machinists, 2548 S. Homan Ave.
915	Machinists, 4126 W. Lake St.
1494	Machinists, 6234 Princeton Ave.
546	Meat Cutters, 175 W. Washington St.
571	Meat Cutters, 9206 Houston Ave.
	Marine Fire and Oilers, 357 N. Clark.
10	Musicians, 175 W. Washington St., 2 p. m.
17358	Nurses, Funk's Hall, Oak Park.
147	Painters, 20 W. Randolph St.
180	Painters, N. E. cor. California and Madison.
184	Painters, 6414 S. Halsted St.
191	Painters, N. W. cor. State and 55th.
275	PAINTERS, 220 W. OAK STREET.
521	Painters, Trumbull and Ogden Ave.
502	Plasterers, Monroe and Peoria Sts.
130	Plumbers, 1507 Ogden Ave.
250	Plumbers, 180 W. Washington St.
402	Plumbers, 4111 W. Madison St.
415	Railway Carmen, Odd Fellows' Hall, Blue Island, Ill., 7:30 p. m.
1170	Railway Carmen, 11037 Michigan Ave.
1257	Railway Carmen, 5324 S. Halsted St.
352	Railway Clerks, 549 W. Washington St.
739	Railway Clerks, Moose Hall, Chicago Heights.
906	Railway Clerks, 5438 S. Halsted St.
2219	Railway Clerks, 509 W. Washington St.
375	Railroad Trainmen, 3359 W. Madison.
	Teamsters' Dis. Council, 220 S. Ashland Blvd.
727	Teamsters (Auto), 220 S. Ashland Blvd.
67	Tile Layers, 180 W. Washington St.
7	Waiters, 234 W. Randolph St.

(Note—Unless otherwise stated all meetings are at 8 p. m.)

The Daily Worker for a month free to the first member of any local union sending in change of date or place of meeting of locals listed here.

Please watch for your local and if not listed let us know, giving time and place of meeting so we can keep this daily announcement complete and up to date.

On Tuesday of every week we expect to print display announcements of local unions. Rates will be $1 an inch, 50c for half an inch card. Take this matter up in your next meeting. Your local should have a weekly display card as well as the running announcement under date of meeting.

Warning to Russians.

WASHINGTON. — Former czarist consuls in the United States are absolutely without authority to certify documents for persons applying to official Russian government agencies in the United States, says a warning notice made public by the Russian information bureau here. Moreover, the fact that an applicant has dealt with former czarist officials will seriously injure his standing with the Russian government and prevent his return to Russia.

KEEP UP FIGHT FOR FREE SPEECH AT NEWARK, N. J.

Foster Will Make New Attempt to Speak

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Feb. 11.—Charging Director Brennan and Deputy Director O'Leary with "using their public office in Newark to play labor politics on behalf of the officialdom of the American Federation of Labor," of which they are members. Dr. Harry F. Ward, chairman of the Civil Liberties Union, announced today that William Z. Foster would speak in Newark, Friday night, and that the fight for free speech in that city would be carried on "until that right can be assured without police censorship."

Foster, it was announced, would speak at eight o'clock under the auspices of the Civil Liberties Union and the Labor Defense Council at Broad and Market streets, where the Jan. 11th meeting was broken up.

William Z. Foster, on whose behalf the American Civil Liberties Union thru its Newark attorney, John Larkin Hughes, is suing Captain Ebert of the Newark police for false arrest, was denied a permit to hold another meeting either in a hall or on a street corner by the Board of Public Safety this morning.

Foster appeared in person to ask for the permit at the request of Deputy Commissioner of Public Safety O'Leary. In reply to a question by the Civil Liberties attorney, Mr. Hughes, as to whether the board would take any steps to interfere with a hall or street meeting, Deputy O'Leary said: "I refuse to answer."

A representative of the Civil Liberties Union present at the conference stated that the bulk of the brief conversation consisted of personal abuse of Foster by O'Leary without any reference to the specific request for a permit.

Foster stated after the conference that he did not wish to indulge in personal altercations but merely wished to obtain his rights as a citizen to free speech and peaceful assembly. In reply to a question by Deputy O'Leary as to the purpose of the meeting he wished to hold, Foster stated that its sole purpose was to raise money for the Labor Defense Council.

The suits for false arrest of Foster and Bishop Paul Jones, of the Episcopal church, in connection with the breaking up by the police of a meeting on Jan. 11, ask for $30,000 in each case. The Civil Liberties Union has announced its intention of fighting the issue of free speech thru to the highest court of the state if necessary.

Capitalist Solons Grease Chutes for Mellon Tax Bill

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON.—The Mellon tax reduction bill was ordered favorably reported to the house by the ways and means committee on a strict party vote. Formal report will be made Monday.

The bill contains Chairman Green's provision for a 25 per cent reduction on personal income taxes that are payable this year.

While the Democrats voted against the bill, they made no attempt to block the report.

Chairman Green and at least three Republicans voting to report the measure reserve the right to oppose the 25 per cent surtax maximum on the house floor.

Deportation of California Labor Captives Feared

(By The Federated Press)

SAN QUENTIN, Calif. — A new attempt to deport a criminal syndicalism prisoner is launched in the deportation proceedings brought against James Olson. Olson's term is nearing its end; he was one of the men sent up from Oakland early in the history of the criminal syndicalism law.

An attempt to deport Jack Gaveel, another criminal syndicalism victim, was unsuccessful. If the authorities succeed in securing federal deportation action against any of these men, a precedent will be established which will be used against every political prisoner of foreign birth.

Another Home Destroyed.

DANVILLE, Ill., Feb. 11.—Judge Walter Brewer, of the Circuit Court here, has declared null and void the marriage of William M. Harris, 16, son of the late B. Frank Harris, millionaire banker, and Ethel May Hawkins, high school girl. The boy's home is in Champaign and the girl lives here.

Dry Chief Quits

NEW YORK, Feb. 11.—The board of directors of the New York Anti-Saloon League has accepted the resignation of William H. Anderson, state superintendent of the league, and under sentence for forgery, it was admitted today.

Rank and File for Russia.

SAN FRANCISCO. — The Rank and File unit of the O. B. U. has passed a resolution favoring immediate recognition of the government of Russia. Copies have been sent to all California legislators in Washington.

The Industries for the workers!

Chicago Foreign-Born Workers Unite to Fight Davis' Laws to Thumbprint Them Like Convicts

Protests against the proposed laws for "selective immigration" and "registration of foreign-born workers" are growing in volume in Chicago. More workers are joining daily in voicing their opposition to these proposed vicious measures.

Under the leadership of the Workers Party units, several Lithuanian co-operative, political and fraternal organizations and trade unions composed of Lithuanian workers, have formed an alliance, including over 5,000 workers. This alliance is now actively engaging in the campaign for the protection of the foreign-born workers in America.

It has already published leaflets on the subject and the whole Lithuanian working class population is aroused to danger, even including those belonging to organizations of nationalistic tendencies. The Lithuanian nationalistic papers have definitely voiced their opposition to the proposed repression of the foreign-born workers. The scope of the alliance has become extended by inviting these nationalistic organizations to participate in the campaign, and a mass protest meeting is being planned for Feb. 24th.

Jews and Slaves Lead.

Under the leadership of our Party units the various South Slavic workers' organizations in Chicago, comprising several thousand members, are establishing a united front for the protection of foreign-born workers against the proposed finger print laws. A like movement is taking place amongst the Italian workers in Chicago.

The Jewish Workers Party branches in Chicago have taken the initiative to form a united front of all Jewish workers' organizations to participate in this campaign. The Jewish Daily Forward, fearing that such a united front should be accomplished, countered with a call for another conference, at which among other things one item way down on the agenda referred to the question of the foreign-born workers.

The Jewish workers, being interested in the establishment of a united front on questions of common concern to all of them, no matter who takes the initiative in the city. However, the Daily Forward crowd again showed that it did not want a united front. The steerers of the conference refused to seat the delegates from the left wing Workmens' Circle branches. This traitorous act resulted in the delegates from the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, Local No. 39, from the Cap Makers local and from the branches of the Left Poale Zion walking out and leaving the conference with the unseated delegates. Since then many of the Workmen's Circle branches which are considered right wing, have protested against the disruption tactics.

A provisional committee of Jewish workers' organizations, including the organizations whose delegates left the Daily Forward conference and the Workers Party branches, has now been formed. This committee has called a conference to prepare to arouse all the Jewish workers to active opposition to the proposed restriction laws.

Steel Workers Join Move.

That the proposed restriction laws against the foreign-born workers are an equal dangerous threat to the native-born American workers is keenly recognized by the local trade unions in the Lake County, Ind., steel region. Here an overwhelming proportion of the workers engaged in the dangerous racking toil of the steel mills, car shops and oil refineries are of foreign birth. Some of these local unions are alive to the fact that the further enslavement of any part of the workers engaged in these plants would be the best weapon in the hands of the bosses to beat down the standard of the workers generally.

The Machinists local union of Hammond, Ind., a few days ago took the initiative to swing into line in the united front campaign by electing a committee with full power to invite other unions and workers' organizations to participate in the campaign. Two carpenters' unions from two of the small cities and several fraternal organizations responded immediately, and joined in a preliminary committee, which is now calling a conference to form a united front for the protection of the foreign-born workers.

CHICAGO FORMING COUNCIL TO GUARD THE FOREIGN-BORN

Will Fight Davis' Registration Bills

Preliminary steps towards the formation of a Chicago Council for the Protection of the Foreign Born were taken at the conference of the Czecho-Slovakian Workers' Council yesterday, when the council decided to call upon the entire labor movement of the city to send delegates from every local union to come together with representatives of the Czecho-Slovakian workers for the purpose of forming the protective organization.

Danger threatening the foreign born from the Davis bills for selective immigration on a contract basis and for the registering, photographing and finger-printing of the foreign born are forcing unity in self defense, the members of the council declared in the discussions that preceded the resolution for a big delegate conference.

Czecho-Slovaks Issue Call.

The Czecho-Slovakian Workers' Council is composed of six local trade unions, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, several local educational societies, athletic clubs and the branches of the Czecho-Slovakian Federation (Workers Party).

It has always taken an advanced militant position in the struggles of the workers. By this last action it has also gone on record to take a militant lead in this vital issue, which as clearly pointed out at the yesterday's conference, concerns the native born workers to exactly the same degree as the foreign born workers. The resolution adopted follows:

WHEREAS, proposals are now pending before Congress to enact two laws, one providing for selective immigration on a contract basis, and the other providing for the registering, photographing and finger printing of foreign-born workers, like criminals, and

Both of these proposed laws represent a serious danger to the American foreign-born workers and the native born workers as well, because of the fact that selective immigration of workers to be brought here under contract to work for certain industries is intended only for the purpose of forcing such workers to be strikebreakers when needed. And also because of the fact that the registration and finger printing of foreign-born workers are intended to enslave these workers in an effort to hammer down the standard of living of both native and foreign-born workers, and

In an effort to defeat both these proposed measures so detrimental to the working class it is necessary to engage in an active campaign to arouse all workers, both native and foreign-born to a mass protest against their adoption, therefore be it

RESOLVED, that we the Checho-Slovak Workers Council go on record to further the campaign of opposition to the proposed laws already initiated by various labor organizations, and that we invite all local trade unions, labor political parties and workers organizations to send delegates to a conference to be held not later than March 2nd at a place to be designated, for the purpose of forming a joint council for the protection of foreign-born workers, and to enter an active campaign to defeat these proposed measures.

Work Daily for "The Daily!"

Call Out 7,500 Men to Battle Snowstorm in New York City

NEW YORK, Feb. 11.—Thousands of New York and suburban dwellers are suffering from backaches today, a reminder that the heaviest show fall of the season blanketed this section Sunday to a depth of 2.7 inches.

Accompanied by a high wind which at times gave the storm some of the aspects of a mild blizzard, the fall brought out 7,500 men of the city's street cleaning forces, 400 plows and several hundred carts for the first time this winter. The entire downtown section of the city was swept clean by midnight.

Haven't Forgotten About Repeal of Esch-Cummins Law

(By The Federated Press)

WASHINGTON.—Repeal or drastic amendment of the Esch-Cummins transportation act has not been forgotten, Chairman Smith of the Senate interstate commerce committee tells The Federated Press.

Smith feels that the subject is one of "overtowering importance", and must be studied with extreme care, and at great length, before any action is taken. However, he hopes to be able to announce hearings on the matter before the end of this month.

De La Huerta Is Blamed.

MEXICO CITY.—The murder of Felipe Carrillo, Socialist governor of the state of Yucatan, is openly laid at the door of de la Huerta, in a manifesto by the Mexican Labor party. The manifesto is signed by Luis N. Morones and Juan Rico. The Labor party calls upon the Mexican workers to bring the criminals to justice.

Public Slow to Respond.

NEW YORK, Feb. 11.—Finding the public slow in responding to appeals for funds to finance the American Expedition to the Paris Olympic Games, the American committee may ask Congress for an appropriation.

CAME TO SCOFF, BUT REMAINED TO GET EDUCATION

Little New England Town Is Waking Up

By WILLIAM SIMONS.

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LANESVILLE, Mass., Feb. 11.—Many speakers from the Workers Party had been in Lanesville, had had their say, but still the town slept on, except for the Finnish comrades of the Workers Party. But this day the whole town was in a whirl. Signs were put up, announcing that Max Salzman, National Organizer for the Young Workers League, would speak on "Youth in Industry"; and, horror of horrors, "Children, come and hear of the lies that your teachers tell you."

Shades of our revolutionary fathers! Their memory must be revered. And so they gathered, these town folk, near the cart of the voluntary firemen, near the Finnish Hall—and like true patriots, they vowed to stop the meeting. They appealed to the police, who tore down the few typewritten posters, and who flocked to the meeting, five weak, with the people following them, as tho they were followers of the Pied Piper of Hamlin.

Lanesville is a granite town, where a year ago, practically all the crafts in that line struck and stuck together to resist a wage cut, the Finnish workers giving a splendid example of solidarity, even as the West Concord, N. H., Finnish workers did in their quarry strike. But the unions are generally weak, and are permeated with the idea of class collaboration, especially the leadership which is native to Lanesville. At present there is universal unemployment, and the men have had to leave for the woods in search of a job.

Like all provincial towns, Lanesville, or rather the 100 percenters pride themselves on their patriotism, and the fact that neither they nor their ancestors had the daring to leave for more thriving parts. A recent candidate for mayor, who showed some sympathy for the workers during the last strike, when he was mayor, appealed to them for their support, extolling the natural beauty of their city, which compared favorably, he said, with the middle west, which he had traversed by auto. He dragged in his ancestors who had been born, had lived and died near Cape Ann, evidently a glorious accomplishment. And into this blissfully dead spot, there fell the ad depicting the schools of democracy as factories of fabrications, like a match in an oil vat.

The cops were there, together with an official stenographer. And the town was there, in greater numbers than ever before to a radical meeting. For an hour they listened to an analysis of capitalist society, and the reason for unemployment; to the role of the youth in industry, and especially child labor in the state of Massachusetts. The meeting was a great success.

Chicago Employers' Association Out in Defense of Finks

A movement has been initiated by Chicago aldermen to compel detective agencies having offices in this city to file with the City Clerk duplicate records concerning their employes. This would destroy the secret character of the work of the dick agencies in the opinion of the Employer's News, the official organ of the Employers' Association of Chicago and render the detection "of those trying to destroy the existing order more difficult." Perhaps, but it would also aid in solving 99 per cent of the unsolved burglaries that have made life in this city the most insecure in the U. S. if not in the world.

Poincare Rests After Big Excitement in Chamber of Deputies

PARIS, Feb. 11.—Premier Poincare is slightly indisposed, his secretary announced today, and remained at home yesterday and this morning.

"M. Poincare's indisposition is not serious," his secretary said. "He is only tired after the severe strain he was under during the recent debate in the Chamber."

Don't be a "Yes, But," supporter of The Daily Worker. Send in your subscription at once.

Communist Musicians Wanted-- By Chicago Young Workers League

Englewood branch of the Young Workers League of Chicago has founded a concert orchestra with a present membership of ten. The Chicago League, co-operating with the Workers Party, desires to build up this organization into a large orchestra, and urges all comrades, who play orchestra instruments, however skillfully, to join with them.

Comrades interested in founding a workers' orchestra in Chicago will fill out the coupon below and send it to Alfred V. Frankenstein, 4501 Ellis avenue.

Name..

Address ....Telephone ....

Instrument played........................Convenient nights........................

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Mussolini in Herrin

Stripped of its designedly theatrical character the recent outrages on the civil liberties of the citizens and residents of Williamson county appear to be nothing else than a brazen conspiracy entered into by the Illinois Chamber of Commerce, the Ku Klux Klan and the prohibition enforcement authorities to terrorize the union miners and their sympathizers in Herrin and the surrounding country, break up the United Mine Workers in that territory and establish an armed dictatorship over the workers of that vicinity.

Swashbuckler Young quite evidently has the assurance of powerful backing for any crimes against persons and property that he may commit. We are somewhat familiar with this type of individual and it has been our experience that they do not go into action unless they have about one thousand per cent the best of it. Machine-guns cost money and Young seems to have about as many of these as the average gunman has automatics.

Homes of miners have been invaded without warrant or any pretense of due process of law simply on the pretext that they had liquor of one kind or another on their premises; it is significant that the names of the victims have a foreign sound and that they are members of the United Mine Workers of America.

The reactionary interests of Illinois have never forgiven the citizens of Williamson county because they refused to hang wholesale the workers who took part in the battle at the Lester strip mine in which the scabs and gunmen got the worst of it. An enormous sum was raised by the Illinois chamber of commerce for the prosecution of the miners and it is extremely probable that what remains of the fund is now financing Glenn Young and his 100 per cent American cohorts in their assaults on the lives and liberties of the workers of Williamson county.

The sympathetic statements concerning the activities of Young and his Klan forces emanating from prohibition enforcement headquarters in Washington, D. C., lend color to the belief that this governmental agency with its new appropriation of $50,000,000 is the latest recruit to the anti-labor legal instruments that the United States government has placed at the disposal of the employers. With its thousands of operatives responsible to no one, apparently able to escape the consequences of their illegal acts because of assumption that they are enforcing the law of the land, the prohibition enforcement branch of the federal government becomes a valuable ally to the department of justice and other anti-labor agencies.

Why Williamson county should be selected for a law-enforcing campaign when in Chicago there is an almost virgin field for this form of activity can be explained only by the theory that enforcement of the prohibition law is merely the legal veil for an orgy of terrorism directed against the miners.

From the news dispatches it seems quite clear that the national guard units now in Williamson county are co-operating with the Klan forces and that a considerable number of them are acting as a bodyguard for Young, who has taken over the Herrin city hall, sits at a desk, on which a machine-gun is mounted, and issues orders to his underlings. The Klan password, according to the dispatches, is just as effective in getting thru the military cordons as is the military countersign.

All of which indicates that the employers of this country are organizing here and there skeleton detachments, military and semi-military forces, that can be linked up with government agencies for purposes of suppression.

The Herrin episode has all of the braggadocio and opera bouffe characteristics that were to be remarked in the early exploits of the fascist movement in Italy. It combines all the motives of puritanical morality, revenge for the shattered prestige of employers and hatred of organized workers, native and foreign-born, that distinguishes fascism the world over.

Hired mercenaries, aided by the ignorant and servile element of the population in an offensive against workers in strikes, is no new phenomenon in the United States.

An open declaration of war against the workers of an entire community during a period of industrial peace, so far as we know, is without precedent in the United States and can be taken only as an indication of the ruthless character of the new tactics, which the rulers of this country are preparing to adopt in the war on labor.

There will be many Herrins in America unless American labor awakens to its danger before the movement gains impetus.

LaFollette's Game

Senator Robert M. LaFollette is playing a double game and a dangerous one—as all double games are.

He is gambling for the republican nomination while whispering words of sympathy to workers and farmers, who want him to break clean with his party of reaction and head a national Farmer-Labor party.

In Illinois such notorious labor fakers as John H. Walker are endeavoring to organize a movement to place him on the ticket in the presidential primary, and the son of the senator, Philip LaFollette, is to speak at the meeting where the project will be broached as proof that the scheme has Senator LaFollette's endorsement.

That LaFollette has not done his best to tear the last rags of respectability from the quivering form of the republican party is shown by his surrender of the leadership in the Teapot Dome expose to Senator Walsh, a reactionary democrat, after LaFollette had started the investigation; he has taken no prominent part in the proceedings, but has profited from the exposure of his rivals in both parties.

If LaFollette does not intend to attempt to salvage the wreckage of the republican party by driving for the presidency as its candidate, why has he not taken the greatest opportunity ever presented to a man in public life and with the proof of the bi-partisan corruption of American capitalist government at hand in the oil graft exposures, called upon the masses to desert the stinking carcasses of elephant and donkey?

The explanation is to be found, we believe, in the self-evident fact that LaFollette wants to be president and is more than willing to sabotage the mass movement of the workers and farmers for political independence to satisfy his personal ambitions. He would much prefer to be a republican president, owing a certain amount of allegiance to the respectable middle-class elements in the republican party and a certain amount to the capitalists of America than to be elected president by a Farmer-Labor party, warring upon all the privileged elements in American economic and political life.

LaFollette is no leader of the masses. He is a middle-class politician with all the weaknesses and vacillation of his class and in our opinion is the ideal type for the reactionaries to use in overcoming the discredit brought upon the republican party by their kept politicians.

LaFollette in the presidential chair as the spokesman of a political party of workers and farmers might give the working masses an opportunity to organize their forces for a stronger assault of American capitalism.

LaFollette elected to the presidency on the republican ticket would be another Wilson—or worse. His fighting qualities—considerably overestimated, in our opinion—would be used in behalf of the employers and not of the workers and farmers.

Senator LaFollette would do well to consider another aspect of the situation that arises from the interest in which the workers and farmers are watching his maneuvers. He may not get the republican nomination after all and he may have some difficulty then in convincing the militant farmers and workers of his desirability as their candidate on a Farmer-Labor ticket.

It is quite possible that Senator LaFollette is making the mistake so often made by those who profess great concern over the wrongs of the masses, but who are careful never to attack these evils at their root—the mistake of believing that the masses can be fooled forever by phrases, when they want action.

Poor Mr. Mellon!

That stalwart guardian of our national treasury, Mr. Andrew Mellon, of Pittsburgh, has let out a wail unto the heavens against the attempt of the democrats and insurgent republicans to inject politics into the tax question.

If ever the old adage, that "People who live in glass houses should not throw stones," was true, it is infinitely truer in this instance. Mr. Mellon has all too often used his office to help politically and financially the powerful manufacturing and banking interests supporting his party. Besides, Mr. Mellon has, with increasing frequency, more than made up for the sacrifice he incurred when he took this "poor man's" job in Washington by his sundry rulings on tax payments and amortization in the cases of the Gulf Oil Corporation, the Standard Steel Car Company, and the Aluminum Trust. Mr. Mellon is personally and directly interested in these three gigantic concerns.

But the most timely blow yet struck at Mellon's hypocritical cry for non-partisanship in the tax question is that delivered by the report of the Bureau of Internal revenue for 1921. This report shows that one person in Pennsylvania made a return of net income of between two and three million dollars. Another return of net income of between one and one and one and a half million dollars was filed in Pennsylvania. The wealthier of these persons was undoubtedly Mr. Mellon who had a net income of $2,223,058.00. On a net income of two million dollars, Mr. Mellon would be saving under his "non-partisan tax scheme" approximately $503,406.00.

When these figures are compared with the fact that in 1921 there were 47,646 persons in Pennsylvania who made returns on incomes between three and four thousand dollars the glaring hypocrisy of Mr. Mellon comes into painful clarity. As a matter of fact, Mr. Mellon alone would save more under his plan than all these small tax-payers put together.

Workers Party in Action at Coal Miners' Convention

By J. W. JOHNSTONE.

THE coal miners' convention, held in Indianapolis, Ind., which ended in a near riot, brought out more clearly the new turn which the American labor movement has been slowly taking, swinging it more consciously into the world labor movement, than any previous convention.

To the casual observer, and the chronic pessimist, the surface indications were that John L. Lewis retained his control over the organization, by the will of the majority, in spite of the Communist faction and the progressive delegates in the convention.

The convention can be summarized as follows:

(1). Convention opens with John L. Lewis seemingly in complete control.

(2). In spite of the terrific red baiting, the Communist faction is recognized by the progressive element as the leaders of the opposition.

(3) Majority of delegates in open revolt against the administration.

(4). The progressives determined to reconsider all progressive measures that had been railroaded thru in early days of the convention.

(5). Lewis loses his control completely, ending the convention, without finishing the work of the convention and without the consent of the delegates.

(6). A post-convention meeting, with 1,187 delegates participating, decides to call a special convention for the purpose of impeaching the Lewis administration, to give Howat a fair hearing and for the reconsideration of the political and trade union measures that Lewis railroaded.

This, however, does not give a real living picture of the convention. To get the proper focus, one must know the conditions under which the battle was fought, the arena where it was fought as well as the combatants, the principles involved, the future potentialities and the actual results of the convention.

Power of Machine.

The Lewis machine is without doubt the most powerful reactionary combination in the world trade union movement. They have an annual income of a million dollars with which to perpetuate their power. Lewis' constitutional authority over the membership is greater than any ruling monarch in the world.

Even the names and addresses of local union secretaries are known only to the administration. When the A. F. of L. wishes to circularize the miners' unions, it is done by the Lewis machine—they trust nobody.

The appointive power of Lewis puts the convention from an organizational point of view completely under his control. All officer's reports are printed and in such a way as to purposely confuse the delegates, and are only given to them during the report.

The resolutions, of which there were 728, are thrown together in book form, with no index and are numbered. Related resolutions are purposely scattered and are only referred to in the report and by the committee by their number. Substitutes covering numerous resolutions are carefully prepared by the Lewis hand picked committee, worded to confuse the delegates and camouflage the issue.

Machine Preparations.

With machine delegates ready to make the proper motion, speakers galore prepare to talk on the reports as instructed, tellers who count "one for you and two for me," with a payroll vote of around five hundred who vote for the machine on every question, Lewis, the most unscrupulous labor official in the American labor movement, in the chair. Tomlinson Hall, a huge auditorium, with a special sounding apparatus, specially tuned so that the officials on the stage are clearly heard, while the voice of the delegate in the body of the hall sounds like a whisper, with a huge gathering of 1,800 delegates, that is more like a mass meeting than a convention, the militants had some work cut out for them.

Arrayed against this formidable army were forty-five Communists and about 120 progressives, very few of them having had previous convention experience, with only a corporal's guard that could be termed capable floormen. This determined little group, fighting with their backs to the wall, under the leadership of the Comunists, finally broke thru this seemingly impregnable fortress, won the majority of the delegates, forcing Lewis, in order to temporarily save the situation, to prematurely end the convention in confusion at a time when hundreds of delegates were demanding the floor.

Issue Always Clear.

It was a remarkable achievement, and will go down in labor history as the first really intelligent attempt to wrest the leadership from the reactionaries. The issue at all times was clear, no matter what the question was, the reds were on trial.

In the Lewis report it was Soviet Russia and Communism that were on trial. Amalgamation, the appointive power, the labor party, Nova Scotia, constitutional changes, no matter what it was the vote occurred on the question: Are you with the reds or are you with the yellows?

For a time the Lewis-Green combination psychologized the delegates with one of the most terrific barrages of anti-red ammunition ever laid down in a labor convention, but this dogged few who never accepted defeat, who waged their fight with a Communist understanding and with a perseverance that was admirable, finally convinced the majority of the delegates, that the Communists and progressives were the only ones who had a constructive program and the courage to fight for it.

Communists Without Rivals.

One thing that became very noticeable as the convention went on, was how the ever-growing anti-administration forces, from the pure and simple trade unionists who wanted an honest administration to the party sympathizers, looked to the Communists for leadership. There was no competition in that field; the socialists had completely disappeared.

The value to our party of the work at the miners' convention can only be measured by the way in which we take advantage of it; our program has gone into every district of the miners' union, the Workers Party is now a recognized factor in the political as well as the everyday struggles of the miners, we must be alert enough to capitalize this situation by organizational measures.

Out of this convention has come a powerful left wing movement, some hundreds of delegates actually giving their names and addresses so that they can organize their forces against the reactionaries. These hundreds of leaders, in their local unions, will carry the fight back to the membership. They are determined to first get rid of Lewis. To do so they are going to call a special convention to impeach the administration. Lewis is not resting easily since the convention.

The Result.

All in all, the results of our activity were splendid; Lewis' machine is badly damaged, his throne is undermined, a strong left wing movement has been organized, with the Workers Party political leadership as a recognized fact. We cannot rest on our laurels, however. The militant forces in the miners' union must be thoroly solidified.

The sting of defeat of Indianapolis must be wiped out, and that can only be done by the impeachment of the Lewis administration, their removal from office and the election of a leadership that has a fundamental understanding of the class struggle and will fight on that basis.

This is the immediate objective and it will be reached.

North Dakota

The Convention of the Non-Partisan League of North Dakota that has just closed with the organization of a state Farmer-Labor party, arising out of the bankruptcy of the republican politicians in the League, is an historic event of paramount importance to the working masses of this country.

North Dakota has for many years been the pivotal, keystone state in guaging the political temper and conduct of the agricultural masses of the Northwest. It was North Dakota that first gave us the revolt against the grain gamblers and the Supreme Court's high-handed decision supporting these plunderers of the farmers. The Non-Partisan League of North Dakota was the banner organization as well as the first of its kind.

The most important points brought home by what happened at this gathering are the following: First of all, the convention threw the last spadeful of earth on the false report spread by the administration press that Coolidge was gaining in popularity in the Northwest. Except from the professional political job seekers, and those who either had been or were still seeking to be baptized in the unholy waters of the Potomac, Coolidge met with no favor and received no support at this convention.

The organization of a state Farmer-Labor Party by forty delegates representing at least 20 of the most densely populated counties of the State is particularly significant because this act can only be interpreted as a challenge to LaFollette. The farmers have made up their minds that LaFollette must either break with the republican party and bid it good-bye forever or else drop all his pretenses of being the leader of the attack against the Old Guard corruptionists and reactionaries. The organization of a state Farmer-Labor Party in North Dakota is a warning to LaFollette that the farming masses of the Northwest are not going to wait for him and again be left in the rut and slough of economic bankruptcy and political impotency. LaFollette must get out or he is thru.

Above all, this convention shows the urgency of cementing the solidarity between the dispossessed rural masses and the exploited city workers. It is the workingmen massed in the big industries of the big cities that have had the most experience in the struggle against the overlords of our economic life. The experience of these city workers is essential to a successful fight against the common enemy of the farmers and the industrial masses.

The unity between the workers of Pittsburgh, Chicago, and New York and the farmers of Minnesota, North Dakota, and Nebraska is drawing nearer.. The recent events in North Dakota will go a long way towards securing this unity and the victory of the workers and farmers in their struggle to establish a workers' and farmers' government in the United States.

Cal's Campaign Managers

The administration has let loose a flood of words appealing to the Democrats and insurgent Republicans not to make a partisan issue out of the Teapot Dome scandal. Naturally, Coolidge, being at the head of the government, has been the most eloquent pleader for non-partisanship and disinterestedness in the grave disaster that has befallen his party thru Fall being caught red-handed.

How empty all these stressed words of the President are is known to almost everybody. But the death blow to these Puritanic confessions of "Silent Cal" is struck by the present political situation in California where Coolidge is in a desperate fight to win the State from Hiram Johnson. Two of the President's five campaign managers are oil men in California. One of these managers, Mark L. Requa, was once vice president of the Sinclair Consolidated Oil Corporation of which Harry F. Sinclair was at the same time president. Another Coolidge angel in California is Ralph Arnold, a geologist and engineer who was in the employ of Trinidad Lake Petroleum Company.

These oil experts were chosen as campaign managers by William Butler, the Boston millionaire adviser of Coolidge, in a special message on the occasion of the choice of this committee. Mr. Stearns declared: "I heartily approve the names suggested."

This California situation gives the lie to the noise being made by Coolidge and his clique that they intend to prosecute the oil thieves. When the President appointed Attalee Pomerene, who, after being decisively repudiated in the Ohio Senatorial elections, was awarded the lucrative job of being counsel for fifteen railroad corporations whom he served in the Senate by helping to put over the Esch-Cummins Railroad Act, he showed his ugly hand in the whole oil steal. When Coolidge appointed oil men, particularly a Sinclair oil official, to run his campaign in so important a State as California, he drove the last nail into the lid of the coffin in which all his innocent pleas for political disinterestedness now lie dead.

New York Rent Relief

In view of the New York State Assembly's voting to extend the present emergency rent laws to 1926, the workers of the metropolis may consider government action in the housing crisis closed.

The extension of the emergency rent laws enacted in 1920 for two years will be hailed by many liberals as the cure-all for the deplorable housing conditions of the working masses. Nothing of the kind is true. At best the emergency rent laws only limit the speed with which the landlords are permitted to boost the rents skyward.

The rent laws haven't helped an iota to save the workers from oppressive rents. These laws have not been of the slightest service in improving the sanitary conditions, the dreadful congestion, and the general filthy, delapidated state of affairs in the working class districts.

The report of the New York State Commission on Housing and Regional Planning is in itself a monument to the failure of these emergency laws to relieve the acuteness of the crisis. The report states very definitely that since 1920 the housing conditions have become steadily more miserable, bordering on disaster.

The only reason for the Legislature's quick action in adopting unanimously the bill to extend the emergency rent laws two years is the desire of the government to circumscribe the landlord's policy of rule and ruin in such a way as merely to avoid a social explosion on the part of the suffering tenants against the disgraceful living conditions.

These laws were not re-enacted to help the tenants. They don't strike at the huge profits of the landlord class. These laws don't even pretend to check the persistent vicious malpractice of the landlords in refusing repairs and in forcing calamitous unsanitary conditions on the houses occupied by the workers.

These laws will not help the workers because they deliberately do not strike at the root of the housing evil—the control of this most vital necessity of the working masses—their homes—by the capitalist class for private profits.

AS WE SEE IT

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY.

A gentleman by the names of Weil who became known to fame and penitentiaries thru his ability to accumulate money outside the sacred circles of capitalist legality, was pardoned last year by Governor Small. Mr. Weil is also known in his favorite haunts as the "Yellow Kid."

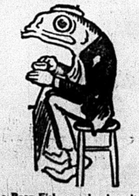
On his release he acted very much like a reformed Socialist. He mourned over his life of sin and promised to walk the straight and narrow path in the future, conform to the rules of capitalist society and serve as a beacon light to guide other sinners along the righteous road.

A real estate shark, probably hoping that the "yellow kid's" experience in the gentle art of separating gullible citizens from their cash, would place his experience and his conversion at his disposal employed him as a salesman. Mr. Weil, with a keen eye to the advertising value of a Bible took the Lord's book with him and returned to Joliet to give his late associates a word of cheer and encouragement. The capitalist press wrote long and solemn editorials on the curative power of prayer and the business value of clergymen.

But it seems that it is almost as hard to reform a confirmed capitalist as a confirmed drunkard. Mr. Weil found no romance in selling house lots. About this time Coolidge's cabinet was turning over the oil supply of the U. S. to their friends for satchels—not empty ones. Oil therefore intrigued the "Yellow Kid."

He is again in the toils of the law, for committing the crime of robbing the robbers. There is a legal way to do most anything. Even murder can be committed with impunity under sanction of government. Robbing can also be committed legally. The capitalist system itself is legalized robbery. The "Yellow Kid," however, went outside the sacred circle and fleeced a millionaire. He committed an unforgivable crime, and the penitentiary is yawning for him. Mr. Weil may soon have the pleasure of listening to some preacher advising him to reform.

The United Mine Workers Journal is not blessed with a sense of humor else it would expire with laughter at the cartoon that appears on the cover of the current issue. An automobile loaded with coal operators and a coal truck filled with miners are on the way to Jacksonville, Fla. The vehicles with their human freight approach the point where the two roads converge. Jacksonville can be seen in the distance. Both groups hail each other. But the amusing part is that the vehicle in which the miners are approaching the scene of the conference is drawn by a jackass.



The Poor Fish says he doesn't approve of violating the constitution but that he believes the foreigners in Herrin ought to be shown an example of Americanism.

THE DAILY WORKER RAISES THE STANDARD FOR A WORKERS' AND FARMERS' GOVERNMENT

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- Amalgamation
- Organization of Unorganized
- The Land for the Users
- The Industries for the Workers
- Protection of the Foreign-Born
- Recognition of Soviet Russia

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St. Louis Battle Raged on F.-L.P. Issue; Klan Chief Too Crooked As U. S. Dry Sleuth

CPPA HANGS ON TAILS OF BOSS PARTIES

Hold Cleveland Meet After Dems, and G. O. P.

(Special to The Daily Worker)

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 12.—A convention of political parties and the railway unions will be held in Cleveland on July 4, "to discuss the merits of the presidential nominees" as a result of the decision of the Conference for Progressive Political Action here today. The call is to include farmer-labor, socialist and affiliated parties.

The motion to adopt the resolution providing for the conference after the democratic and republican conventions was seconded by Morris Hillquit. Attempts to have the call read that the purpose of the proposed conference was to "select a candidate" failed after a bitter fight.

The real fight of the conference came this morning when the organization committee brought in its report providing for a convention on July fourth in Cleveland "to take action of nominating candidates for president and vice president and such other questions as may come before the convention."

For two hours the advocates of the May thirtieth convention and Farmer-Labor Party battled to amend the report to put the conference on record for independent political action and an earlier convention.

The report was so drawn as to leave open the question whether the Cleveland convention would nominate its own presidential ticket or endorse one of the old party tickets. When the question was raised as to which it meant, Chairman Johnston ruled: "It is broad enough for us to either endorse or to nominate."

Morris Hillquit followed with a speech in which he said: "This call does not commit us to any course of action. You may say at Cleveland we will not have anything to do with the old party candidates, or you may say endorse the candidates of one of the old parties."

These statements showing that the conference was to once more straddle the big question which has aroused the workers and farmers of this country stirred the fighting spirit of the delegates who want a Farmer-Labor Party.

Delegate Sullivan was on the floor with the following resolution putting the conference on record for the May thirtieth convention:

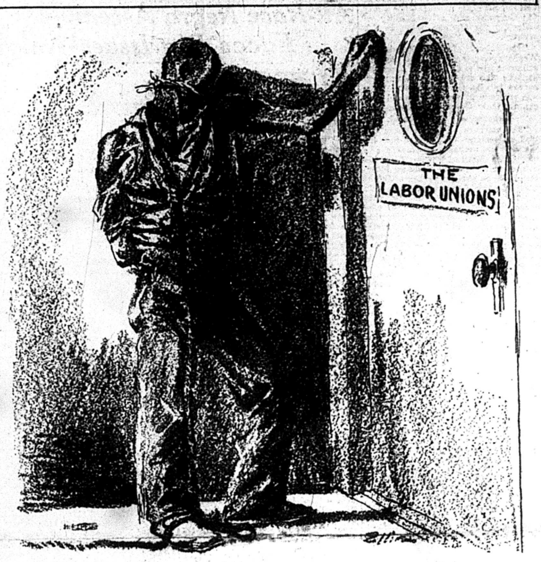
Whereas, all the actions of the government during recent years have shown that under the Republican and Democratic administration alike the existing government is the agency of Wall Street and the specially privileged class, using its power to aid in the exploitation of the farmers and industrial workers by his privileged class, and,

Whereas, the exposures in connection with the Teapot Dome naval reserve oil leases have again proven that both the Republican and Democratic parties are but tools of the privileged interests for the looting of the nation, and these exposures have involved men of both parties including so-called "good men" and "bad men," thus proving the utter hopelessness of the workers and farmers achieving anything for themselves by voting for candidates on the old party tickets, and

Whereas, the only means thru which the exploited farmers and industrial workers can secure relief from the evil conditions which

(Continued on page 2)

A BROTHER IN DISTRESS



The Common Enemy of the Negro and White Workers is Capitalism.

Negroes at All-Race Congress Are Called to Join Foreign Born in Resisting Common Enemy, the Klan

The great Negro All-Race Assembly, or Sanhedrin, meeting in the Wabash avenue Y. M. C. A., 38th street and Wabash avenue, faces its supreme test, tomorrow or Friday, by which it will be judged by the workingclass of the Negro and white races.

The Sanhedrin's test will come when the resolutions for aggressive action against lynching, disfranchisement, peonage, segregation and Jim Crowism come on the floor at the hall of the labor representation at the congress.

K. K. K. Common Enemy.

The Negroes will be called upon in ringing resolutions proposed by the Negro delegates from the Workers Party to unite with foreign-born workers against their common enemy, the Ku Klux Klan, which is hunting, torturing and burning the workers in the industries in this country, whether they are Negroes or men born in other countries.

Alliance with labor organizations regardless of color is proposed in the resolution against lynching. Local councils composed of representatives of union labor and members of the persecuted race would be formed for taking action to end the evil which is disgracing America.

Negroes and Labor Party.

Organized labor and the Negro race would further be united thru the proposal submitted by the Workers Party for the Sanhedrin to send delegates to any national convention that may be held for the formation of a Farmer-Labor party.

Refusal of the Democratic and Republican parties to enforce the 14th and 15th amendments and protect the Negro in the rights guaranteed to him after the Civil War, call for the formation of a Third Party of Labor, that will enforce these pro-

(Continued on page 2.)

Farrell Raid on W. P. May Start Klan Bank Run

(Special to The Daily Worker)

FARRELL, Pa., Feb. 12.—Police here raided the hall of the Workers Party branch and confiscated $176 worth of literature, $1.50 in cash and a box of cigars.

While the hall was vacant the police invaded it and after reading a search warrant to unknown parties confiscated the property in the name of the law.

No one has been arrested as yet but the local law and order league has called in department of justice agent Lennon from Pittsburgh; he claims to have the revolution well in hand and has promised to deport the workers whose names were turned over to him by the police.

Local representatives of the Civil Liberties Union are on the job and a fight will be made for the return of the confiscated property.

This town is like all other steel towns in this section. It is klan-ridden and all officials were backed for election by the klan.

The burgess is also the town banker and a campaign is now starting for the withdrawal of workers' funds from his bank for deposit in banks advertising in The DAILY WORKER.

Selling Milton's Hair.

NEW YORK, Feb. 12.—A lock of John Milton's hair is being sold in London for $900. The Daily Herald reminds its readers that Milton received $45 for writing "Paradise Lost."

Celebrate Lincoln's Birth

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 12.—All Springfield united today in celebrating the 115th anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln.

Relief for the Farmers at Last; Call Conference on Nuts and Bolts

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12—Relief for the farmer at last!

While legislators wrangle over farm panaceas, the Department of Commerce has taken definite action.

It has called a conference here on February 19 to discuss standardization of nuts and bolts used on farm implements and machinery.

"To help the farmer," it says.

JOHN L. LEWIS' SPEECH PLEASES MINE OWNERS

Big Operators Said to Favor Lewis' Plan

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Feb. 12.—A subcommittee of the joint wage scale committee was appointed today by operators and miners to consider a tentative offer of a one to three year working agreement at the present scale for the central competitive field.

The commitee will consist of John L. Lewis and William Green for the miners; Phil H. Penna and Michael Gallagher for the operators.

Lewis stated that he would not compromise in the demand for a four-year agreement, claiming that the coming election was a point in his favor.

Mr. Lewis' speech on the opening of the conference in presenting the miners' terms to the oprators was highly praised by the coal barons. They said it was a masterpiece of diplomacy and conciliation and the most rabid anti-union operator could not but be impressed with the desire of the mine union chief to avoid a conflict with the bosses.

Whether the rank and file of the miners like it so well is another question. The operators are aware that Lewis' hold on the union is precarious and one of his strongest arguments here in making his deal is that unless the bosses agree to a settlement that will enable him to go before the members of the union and boast of getting a good bargain that they will have to deal with radicals.

Strike of 10,000 Anthracite Miners Is Set for Monday

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Feb. 12.—An ultimatum was delivered to officials of the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company today that unless they adjusted all existing grievances by Monday night, all of the 10,000 miners at their colleries would strike.

The strike order was decided on at a meeting of the union general grievance committee here last night.

CREEL ADMITS APPROACHING 'THE EXPERTS'

Admits He Helped Put Over Blackmail Plot

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—George Creel, head of the government publicity during the war, told the committee at the afternoon session that he approached naval experts to induce them to advocate leasing of the oil reserves.

Creel said he was employed by J. Leo Stack, of Denver, who was associated with F. G. Bonfils of the Denver Post in dealings with Harry Sinclair regarding Teapot Dome.

The Virtuous Creel.

Creel said he did not know Doheny was behind the effort to have the reserve lease.

He said he met Doheny one day in a Washington hotel.

"When he told me I was working for him I immediately resigned," said Creel.

Creel told the committee his testimony was in reply to the statement that he had hired Creel because of the latter's influence with the Secretary of the Navy Daniels.

"There was never any question of influence," Creel declared. "As a matter of fact I don't believe I had any.

"I knew then that I had just as much a chance to change Daniels as a Missouri mule. I thought my friendship for Secretary Daniels would be a hindrance rather than a help."

Consider Appointees.

Creel testified he received $5,000 from Stack for his part in the matter. He said the reason he quit was not because he thought there was anything crooked about the deal but because he didn't like Doheny.

After a short hearing the committee went into executive session on the nominations of Strawn and Atlee Pomerene, but recessed without making a decision.

Strawn's connection with the Standard Oil bank in Chicago was discussed and some Democratic members of the committee indicated they might oppose his confirmation on that ground.

Strawn Under Fire.

Silas Strawn is understood to have been summoned to appear before the committee again as a result of his testimony given by Melvin Traylor,

(Continued on Page 3)

TWO-THIRDS SENATE VOTE LACKING FOR DENBY IMPEACHMENT

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—Impeachment of Secretary of Navy Denby at this time is unlikely because of inability to get a two-thirds vote of the Senate to oust him.

This was the conclusion today of senators canvassing the situation to see whether impeachment would succeed in forcing Denby from the cabinet, after President Coolidge last night in defiance of a senate resolution calling for Denby's resignation said he would not ask Denby to quit.

Final decision regarding impeachment proceedings will not be made, however, until further conferences.

STRAWN, COOLIDGE'S "SPECIAL COUNSEL" IS ROCKEFELLER BANK HEAD

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—The Senate Teapot Dome committee today got evidence connecting Silas H. Strawn, Chicago, one of President Coolidge's "special counsel," to prosecute the oil leasing cases with a Standard Oil bank.

Edward E. Brown, vice-president of the bank, today told the committee his bank handled finances of the Standard Oil Company of Indiana and was in fact known as "The Standard Oil Bank."

Brown's testimony came while the committee was trying to establish some connection between Albert B. Fall, the Standard Oi' [illegible] and the sale in May, 1922, of the Albuquerque, N. M., [illegible] involving $200,000, was financed thru the Chicago bank.

WORLD MEET TO BE CALLED BY BRITISH REGIME

Want Parley on World Reconstruction

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON, Feb. 12—Premier Ramsay MacDonald announced in the House of Commons today that one of the first international proposals of the new labor government will be a world conference on reconstruction.

In response to a question, the premier said that details of a memorial, appealing for such a conference, were now being considered by the cabinet and "I am glad to report that the prospects are bright."

Replying to another question, MacDonald expressed hope that the Anglo-French negotations in regard to the separatist movement in Germany would soon be satisfactorily concluded.

House Crowded

The House of Commons was crowded when the labor ministers began handling routine questions fired from the floor. Among other interesting disclosures made by MacDonald was that the government would save the salary of 5,000 pounds sterling paid to the foreign secretary so long as he combined this portfolio with his premiership as now.

Parliament reassembled today after the change of ministry and prime minister Ramsay MacDonald and his followers took over the "government side" of the House for the first time in British labor's history. The liberals took seats in a lower row, on the government side.

Members began assembling early to get good seats. Viscount Curzon was the first seated. Ben Smith was second and Viscountess Astor third.

MacDonald was scheduled to speak at 3:30 p. m. Loud cheers greeted his arrival.

Ex-premier Baldwin and members of the late conservative cabinet occupied the opposition front benches.

In making his first formal speech as directing chief of parliament, the premier made it clear that labor would maintain its control until ejected by positive and direct action of a majority in commons.

"The labor government," he said, "will go out only when the responsible members of either party or any party move a direct vote of lack of confidence and that vote carries this body.

"We are going to pursue a policy of confidence on the part of the whole nation," MacDonald continued.

The government's aim, he said, in meeting the housing problem, is building houses costing 500 pounds sterling, with an average rental of nine shillings a week.

Heretofore, he said there has been mere nibbling at the problem of unemployment.

Chief of Police Gets Sick and Coca Cola Queen Doesn't Go to Court

ATLANTA, Ga., Feb. 12—Mrs. Asa G. Candler, pretty young wife of the 73 year old coca-cola king, went to police court today to defend her reputation and save her home.

But the ordeal was postponed indefinitely when the city asked a continuance because of the illness of chief of police Beavers who in a "raid" on an apartment in a fashionable residential section Saturday arrested the multi-millionaire's bride and W. J. Stoddard and G. W. Keeling, prominent business men.

'GRAND JURY FOR YOUNG' MINERS' CRY

Coal Diggers Incensed By Lawless Raids

(Special to The Daily Worker)

HERRIN, Ill., Feb. 12—"A grand jury investigation of S. Glenn Young and the Ku Klux Klan" is the demand of the miners here since Young has been deposed and some semblance of civil liberty restored with the reinstatement of Chief of Police Ford known to be friendly to labor. A grand jury may be convened.

The Klan booze raids under the leadership of Young who admits receiving $5000 from the Klan have been a thinly camouflaged attack on the foreign-born miners of this vicinity. The dethronement of Young and his klansmen is the direct result of the miners' threat to strike if the terrorism of the klan was not stopped by state authority. Most of the miners are hostile to the klan.

The militiamen from Carbondale and the surrounding territory were friendly to the klan and tolerated its dictatorship. Before the arrival of General Foreman from Chicago the national guardsmen were intolerably insolent to the miners.

S. Glenn Young, Klan-appointed dictator at "Bloody Herrin," was dismissed from the prohibition enforcemen service in December, 1920, for "acts unbecoming an officer," records at prohibition headquarters in Washington disclosed today.

Young was a prohibition agent from January to December, 1920. He was attached to the supervising prohibition agents office for the central department, including Wisconsin, Illinois and Indiana.

Young, the records show, is a native of North Carolina. Officials here would not reveal what acts caused Young's dismissal from service. He never served in Washington, but had headquarters in Chicago.

* * * *

This Mussolini Abdicates.

(Special to The Daily Worker)

HERRIN, Ill., Feb. 12.—S. Glenn Young abdicated from the dictatorship of "Bloody Herrin" today and civil authorities are again in power.

On Saturday, Young, gun-toting Klan employe, declared himself ruler of Herrin, taking the place of the chief of police.

Major-General Foreman, in a public proclamation, announced the civil authorities of the county would be allowed to continue but that the troops would remain to assist them.

Danger of further immediate outbreaks in the war between Ku Klux Klan forces and anti-Klansmen seemed averted.

Young left his barricaded and fortified headquarters in the city hall, where he has been chief of police, judge and jury, and returned to his home in Marion, as General Foreman today posted a proclamation saying:

"Hereafter, wearing or carrying of firearms or other weapons by any but duly authorized officers of the law is prohibited, and troops are instructed to confiscate all firearms and weapons so carried and to hold the offenders for appropriate action."

Threat of a miners' strike against the Klan dictatorship is believed responsible for the speedy disarming of Young's forces.

Young Without Authority.

Without mentioning Glenn Young, the order laid down the law against the man who became dictator by virtue of the backing of several hundred armed deputies, Klansmen, after arresting the sheriff, the mayor of Herrin, and most of the sheriff's deputies:

"Only such persons as are legally elected or appointed will be permitted to exercise the functions of deputy sheriff, police officer or other peace officer, and all appointments for special deputy sheriffs and special police officers heretofore made are hereby revoked and annulled."

Adjutant General Carlos Blac told General Foreman he knew o

(Continued on page 2.)

WATCH FOR IT! "A WEEK", The Famous, New Russian Novel, Starts Saturday!

BUSINESS MEN WOULD PAY LOT FOR THIS BOOK

Thackeray's 'The Snob' Brought Only $1,650

By NORMAN SMYTH

NEW YORK, Feb. 12.—"The Snob," written by William M. Thackeray, the famous English novelist, brought $1,650 at a sale of first editions held here. There is a first edition, consisting of one volume, that quite a few prominent Chicago business men who would willingly give ten times $1,650 for it. It is a small innocent-looking memorandum book that was found in the apartment of Louise Lawson.

You can buy this book for a trifling amount. Not this one, but one exactly like it. This particular one is not for sale. It contains the names of rich Chicagoans who made frequent "business" trips to this city. Louise Lawson knew life and she also knew her admirers. She knew how unstable these "leading" citizens are and so she did not depend upon one—not Louise. Millionaires vied with each other to pay her attention. And Louise kept their names and telephone numbers in her little book.

The Transcript Inactive.

The "Boston Transcript" has not made any attempt, as yet, to secure the contents of the book. And it is hardly likely that they would dare to print them if they could. They printed the minutes of the Michigan convention—but not the contents of this book. How are our "leading" citizens of Chicago, whose names are in this book, going to put across another foul lie like the one on the nationalization of women, if it becomes known that they had respectable homes in Chicago and "love nests" in New York?

"I am sorry that Louise is dead," said the slim young waitress who serves us our morning "coffee an'," but I don't blame her for the life she led. Last week a guy gave her an ermine cape that cost $1,500. I've gotta work nearly eighteen months for that and by the time I have finished a sixty year old iceman will look like Rudolph Valentino to me."

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Don't Want to Lose Votes.

NEW YORK, Feb. 12.—Congressman H. LaGuardia warns the government that if it persists in pushing thru its proposed alien legislation that it will mean the loss of over a half million votes in this city at the next election.

The Republican delegation are united in their opposition to the Johnson Bill, which contains the vicious proposals of Secretary Davis. The steering committee of the Republican party in congress is endeavoring to meet the wishes of the Republican congressmen from this State.

* * * *

Women Protest Gas Execution.

NEW YORK, Feb. 12.—Declaring their opposition to capital punishment the Women's Peace Union wired Governor Scrugham of Nevada protesting against the execution of Gee Jon, a Chinese worker, who was recently executed. "We expressly protest against this experiment being tried upon a defenseless Chinese," the telegram read.

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The Haves and Have Nots.

NEW YORK, Feb. 12.—As the metropolitan press was announcing that William Rockefeller had died, leaving over eight million dollars, Fred Werner, 30 years old, was picked up on Broadway in an unconscious condition. He was found to be suffering from complete exhaustion, due to his being without food for over six days.

Building Trades in N. Y. Sign up with the Employers' Trust

NEW YORK, Feb. 12.—Practically all the unions in the building trades here have signed an agreement with the Building Trades Employers Association. Only two unions are still negotiating for a settlement, these being the composition roofers and the waterproofers, who are asking for an advance of 50 cents a day, to $9.50, and the stonecutters, who have been offered $10.50 from Jan. 1, but who insist that this wage be made retroactive from Dec. 1, 1923.

The steamfitters have signed to work for $10.50 a day from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1925; the housesmiths' rates were increased to $10.50 from Feb. 1. The duration of the agreement with the structural ironworkers is indefinite, while that with the finishers and ornamental bronze workers runs into Dec. 31, 1925.

The elevator constructors have signed for $10.50 a day up to Dec. 31, 1925, dating from Jan. 1. All of these trades received an increase of 50 cents a day.

Workers! The Parasite Profiteers Expect to Make Good Business Out of the Next World Conflict

By FREDERICK KUH.

(Staff Correspondent of The Federated Press)

NEW YORK, Feb. 12.—On the eve of the death of Woodrow Wilson, once hailed as the apostle of peace, a group of American heavy industrialists and high military officers foregathered at the groaning feast boards of a New York City hotel to rejoice that the United States has the inside track in the international armaments race.

The guests, assembled under the auspices of the Army Ordnance Association, included Elbert H. Gary, Col. James L. Walsh, chief, New York ordnance district; Gen. J. J. Carty, vice-president, American Telephone and Telegaph Co., and Dwight F. Davis, assistant secretary of war.

You may believe the assurances of these gentlemen that the next war is not going to be any little semi-pro affair as the last one. In their remarks delivered at this festive dinner, the speakers left no doubt that the coming unpleasantness would be a good business propostion.

Inventions for destruction, which were considered epochal until 1918, are now antiquated. Colonel Walsh announced, with ill-concealed pride, that his own department has perfected a 75 milimeter cannon which can carry twice as far as the most powerful French cannon in the world war. Aerial bombs are now constructed in this country, which destroy whole towns and, upon striking their mark, rip open craters 150 feet wide and 50 feet deep. These harbingers of democracy contain 2000 pounds of explosives. Tanks which hitherto could move only at the rate of 12 miles an hour will hereafter tear across land and water and up 45 degree grades at 30 miles an hour. The latest American model of machine guns shoot projectiles weighing four times as much as their predecessors, while carrying three times as far.

You may take it from Gary and his military friends, when you volunteer or register in the next draft, you can be fairly certain of not returning disappointed. Of not returning in fact. For the delight of its illustrious guests, the Ordnance Association exhibited a few of the modern war machines in the banquet hall. Obviously, to whet the diners' appetite.

The quests generally agreed that they enjoyed a pleasant evening. A message of cordial greeting from President Coolidge was read amid happy applause. The announcement of each new contraption of death and destruction brought cheerful smiles and approval and encouragement. The hard-faced men who got rich out of the last war were in accord that the next session would afford them incomparably greater prosperity.

The concensus of the diners was the Bok and Levermore and similar pessimists need not be taken too seriously; for the prospects are, indeed, rosy. The conversation at the banquet table showed unreserved confidence in the government at Washington.

Big Battle Raged Over the F.-L. P. Issue at St. Louis

(Continued from page 1.)

they are subjected to by the capitalists exploiters is thru organizing their political power in a farmer-labor party and fighting their own political battles thru such a party. Therefore, be it,

Resolved, That this Conference declares itself in favor of the organization of a Farmer-Labor Party and independent political action by the industrial workers and farmers, and be it further

Resolved, That this Conference endorses the convention called for May 30th in the Twin Cities to nominate a Farmer-Labor candidate for president and vice-president and adopt a national program, which convention is called by the Farmer-Labor Party of Minnesota, the Federated Farmer-Labor Party, the Farmer-Labor Parties of Washington, Montana, South Dakota, the Progressive Party of Idaho and the Committee of 48, and urges each organization represented in this Conference to send delegates to the May 30th Convention.

He had hardly finished reading when Chairman Johnston declared the resolution out of order because "it is contrary to principles of this conference." Delegate Cramer, of Minneapolis, thereupon moved as an amendment, "That the convention shall nominate a candidate for president and vice-president on a Farmer-Labor Party."

One of the railroad delegates was quickly on the floor to move to table the amendment and this was carried, cutting Cramer off from debate. The first section of the call was thereupon adopted. The next section provided for the date of the convention and delegate Cramer was again on his feet with the amendment "that the convention be held in St. Paul on May 30th."

Another railroad delegate quickly moved to table the amendment, attempting to cut off Cramer again. This was too raw and the chairman was forced to hold the motion in abeyance while Cramer spoke. Cramer said, "The workers and farmers of the Northwest are thru with the old parties. They have called their convention for may 30th to nominate on a Farmer-Labor Party ticket. They are suspicious of this conference. They have no faith in it. If you don't want a dual movement and two parties you should change the date to May 30th when the farmers and workers have already determined to hold their convention."

Cramer's speech made a strong impression but the machine quickly railroaded thru the motion to table his amendment.

Another fight was precipitated when Cramer amended the report to provide for representation in the Cleveland convention from local unions. Delegates Sullivan and Strong of Canonsburg ably supported his amendment, but the effort to give the rank and file some voice in the Cleveland affair was lost in the same manner as other amendments offered.

The Second Battle.

Another struggle was precipitated when Delegate Mahoney of St. Paul offered a motion adding to the call that all other organizations joining in the call should be given two representatives on the national committee. Supporting his motion Mahoney said, "The workers and farmers of the Northwest are for immediate action. They have called their convention for May 30th. They look upon this organization with suspicion because of its hesitation and vacillation in the past, or as John Fitzpatrick called it 'A dual organization to the A. F. of L.' If you want to unite them and have one movement you must give them representation on the arrangements' committee." Objection was raised to the fact that the vagueness of the motion would leave in any one who would come.

Delegate Sullivan immediately moved the following amendment to clarify the proposal: "That in addition to the national committee elected by this convention each of the organizations which participated in the November 15th conference at St. Paul and who authorized the call for the May 30th Farmer-Labor convention shall be invited to send a representative into the national committee with the same rights as members elected by this convention provided the organizations in question endorse the call for the convention issued by this conference." Sullivan made a powerful speech in support of his amendment. Hillquit proposed that the representatives should be subject to the approval of the national committee. Delegate Starkey of St. Paul declared, "The representation must be made definite. The workers and farmers out our way or skeptical of this conference. They have been trimmed too often. They will tell Mahoney that this conference has stolen his thunder if he comes back with such vague proposition."

Delegate McGowan moved that the whole matter go back to the organization committee for a recomendation and this motion carried just before the noon recess. At the opening of the session a bitter controversy between Delegate Ryan, of the New York Railroad Union, and Hillquit, of the Socialist Party, was aired, because as Hillquit complained, "We were compelled to cool our heels on the sidewalk for two hours at Albany."

Wreck at Davenport, Ia.

DAVENPORT, Ia., Feb. 12.—Five persons are in a local hospital suffering from injuries received when a Milwaukee freight train and a Burlington passenger train collided in the yards here early today.

Shafir Leading Chicago Sub Campaign

FIRST honors in the campaign to secure 1000 new subscribers by March 10, and incidentally to determine who among the Chicago live wires is the best and most successful booster for THE DAILY WORKER, go to Comrade J. Shafir of the South Side English Branch. Shafir scored 21 points by securing five new subscriptions and goes into the lead for the time being. Other live wires are hot on his trail however, and while Shafir has shown a speed which will make it necessary for others, ambitious for the Remington typewriter which goes as the first prize to get busy. Comrade O. Niklochuk of the North West Side Russian Banch holds down second place at this writing with a score of ten points. Following close are seven or eight comrades whose scores run from six to nine points.

Scores are computed from total number of months in the subscriptions turned in, one point being credited for every month's subscription, a one year's sub counting 12 points, a six month's sub counting 6, etc. Branches are credited for the campaign by the number of points scored in proportion to the number of members in the branch. The standing of the branches cannot yet be reported because of the fact that records concerning branch membership records are not at hand.

Those who are expecting to enter into the contest should register at once at the office of THE DAILY WORKER or at the City Workers Party office, 166 W. Washington St., Room 307. At the rate in which the drive has commenced, anyone who wants to have an equal opportunity to win one of the prizes is advised to register at once so as to have al: of the time yet remaining to the campaign in which to secure the subscriptions.

GERMAN DRY EYES FOR WILSON DON'T TROUBLE F.S.R.

Aid to Starving Kids Will Continue

Reports that the refusal of the German ambassador to half mast the flag at the German embassy on account of the death of Wilson will seriously interfere with collections for German relief were branded as "nonsense" by Rose Karsner, national secretary of the Friends of Soviet Russia and Workers' Germany yesterday. Dispatches from Washington have quoted various bankers and big business men as saying that the action of the German ambassador will kill all chances of floating a loan for Germany and all possibility of collecting for German relief in this country.

"The Friends of Soviet Russia and Workers' Germany will not pay any attention to the talk of the American bankers who are willing to use any excuse to stop German relief. They will continue to send all the aid they can to their German brothers.

Ambassador's Act Natural.

"The workers of this country can well understand the motives that led the German ambassador to refuse to mourn the death of Wilson. That his refusal to mourn will seriously interfere with collecting for the relief of the starving German workers and their children is the sheerest nonsense. The bankers and others who hope that this incident will interfere with German relief have not themselves been helping the German workers and their children. They are afraid of the spirit that is manifest when American workers give for German relief. They would like to see it killed," the secretary's statement said.

"The bankers know that the workers of Germany who are starving today are the very German workers who were opposed to the war and were forced into it against their will. The bankers who made fortunes out of the war welcomed it. The Hohenzollerns were closer to them than the workers who fought the war that made their fortunes.

"As long as the German workers are starving they are willing to work for almost nothing. That forces the wages of the workers of all other countries down.

Bankers Welcome German Want.

"The bankers and big business men are glad to see the German workers starving. When they were hungry they were rebellious. When they are starving they are meek.

"The workers of the world thru the International Workers' Relief Committee are running 55 soup kitchens in Germany. Thru these soup kitchens they try to keep alive the German workers and their spirit of rebellion. A total of 15,000 meals are served in these soup kitchens daily. That is annoying to the bankers. When they know that these soup kitchens are kept going by the workers in every country they become really angry."

"We want the American workers to show how much they think of the best efforts of the American bankers, so we ask them to send a contribution for German relief to the Friends of Soviet Russia and Workers' Germany, 32 S. Wabash avenue, Chicago, Ill."

New Fire at "Penn" Prison, But Convicts Cause No Excitement

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Feb. 12—A small fire today in the laundry at the Western Penitentiary, scene of rioting yesterday which caused two deaths, brought every available policeman to the prison.

The police were called out as a precautionary measure, it was said at the warden's office. The fire, caused by crossed wires, was extinguished without much damage. There was no excitement among the 1,100 prisoners.

Worst Prison in Country.

The Western Pennsylvania Penitentiary, where the revolt of prisoners occurred, is probably the worst prison in the country. Years ago it was decided to abandon the use of this prison and use a prison farm to be built in Center County; as a result no repairs were made in the prison, which went from bad to worse. When the prison farm was completed it was found that the number of prisoners in Pennsylvania had increased so that it was impossible to abandon the use of the Western Penitentiary. Nothing has been done to improve conditions that had been growing worse for years. There have been several revolts of prisoners here during the last several years. After each revolt the prison authorities have "put on the screws" instead of trying to improve conditions.

There are three political prisoners in the Western Penitentiary. They were all convicted of violations of the state criminal syndicalism laws.

One of Five or Six.

Mrs. Ralph Marks, bride of a few weeks, who thought she was "the only one" now finds she is only one of five or six. Today police are looking for her husband, Ralph Marks, on charges of neglect. Bigamy also may be charged.

Lincoln's Son Arrested.

AURORA, Ill., Feb. 12.—Mystery was injected today into the murder of Mrs. Warren J. Lincoln and her brother, Byron Shoup, with the arrest of John Lincoln, 21, son of the slain woman. The boy's father is already under arrest for the crime.

The Land for the Users!

Observe Great Ceremony in Hunt for Mummies in Egypt's Tombs

LUXOR, Feb. 12.—The huge stone slab which forms the lid of the sarcophagus of the emperor Tut-Ankh-Amen was lifted this afternoon.

Only a small group of scientists headed by director Howard Carter and officials of the Egyptian government were present, but it was understood the body of the dead pharaoh was found as had been expected..

Disappointed archeologists gathered gloomily around king Tut's tomb, as officials announced that only Director Howard Carter and his staff and a small group of dignitaries will witness removal of the lid from King Tut-Ankh-Amen's tomb today.

This removal was without ceremony and its sole purpose, officials said, will be to ascertain the condition of the mummy and contents of the tomb. If the preliminary observation indicates a "good find" ceremonies will be conducted later, at which the Egyptologists and archaelogists, who have gathered here from many places, will be admitted.

The lid of the coffin, a huge stone affair of great weight, was lifted a few inches yesterday, with block and tackle, as a test of the apparatus. The coffin is supposed to contain three mummy cases, with the actual remains of the long-dead Pharaoh enclosed within the last one.

All-Race Negro Assembly Faces Big Issues Today

(Continued from Page 1)

visions. This is all the more necessary for the Negro because his race is composed of farmer and laborer in larger proportion than any other race.

Resolution Assails Strike-Breaking.

Employers are fiercely assailed in another resolution, for trying to stir up race prejudice by attempting to use whites against Negroes and Negroes against whites, during strikes.

Other resolutions denouncing high rent discriminations against Negroes, white juries for Negroes, Jim Crowism in the army and navy, denial of liberty to the colored peoples of America's West Indian possessions, may go thru without any opposition. It is those resolutions which plan for aggressive action of the Negroes as workers against the tyranny of white capitalists that will show the temper of the congress—as a group organizing for effective resistance against oppression, or not.

The K. K. K. Terror.

The terror society that masks itself under the cabalistic letters, "K. K. K.," is a vital issue for the delegates from the southern states where this terror rides by night.

There are southern delegates who say that if they speak their mind about the order they will face the lash and tar and feather pot and very likely the rope when they return home. But the hatred which they all feel towards the hooded order that the white capitalists are using is evident.

Klan Murdered His Father.

One case where the Ku Klux Klan took a hand in heightening the high Negro death rate was told by Dr. A. Wilberforce Williams, of Chicago, who addressed the delegates on the health issue yesterday morning.

Denying the fiction that the Negro was congenitally weak or short lived, he declared:

"My father, born a slave, lived until he was 76—when he was killed by the Ku Klux Klan."

Negro mortality from disease is high, however, said the speaker. Insurance statistics give the death rate of babies under one year as 50 per cent. But this is not because of the inherent qualities of the individual or the Race but because of the conditions under which Negroes are forced to live, he declared.

Lovett Fort-Whiteman, taking the floor, showed that the negro death rate is high because they are the poorest paid industrial workers and have to pay the highest rents. The death rate is not a matter of race, he asserted, but of living conditions. As the wages go down the death rate goes up, therefore to lower the Negro death rate his industrial conditions must be improved.

Fort-Whiteman, Labor Committeeman.

Fort-Whiteman is a member of the Labor Commission appointed by Dean Kelly Miller which will make recommendations for action to the convention, Mr. Eugene Jones is chairtinue to function until the next convention, M.r Eugene Jones is chairman of the commission, and associated with them are Messrs. T. Arnold Hill, Morris Lewis, J. H. Jones, and Perry Park. Another delegate from the Workers Party, besides Fort-Whiteman, will probably be appointed, Dean Kelly Miller feeling the need of additional labor representation on this important commission.

The congress, made up as it is largely of men and women from the professional classes, is making use of the proletarian elements from the Workers

Organizations Represented.

Participating organizations include The Workers Party, the National Baptist Convention, Inc.; National Baptist Convention, Uninc.; G. U. O. of Odd Fellows; A. M. E. Church; A. M. E. Z. Church; C. M. E. Church; Associated Negro Press; American Woodmen; National Negro Press Association; I. B. P. O. E. of the World; Woodmen of Union; Association of College Presidents; Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity; Omega Psi Phi Fraternity; National Association of Negro Musicians; Young Men's Christian Association; Lott Carey Convention; National Grand Lodge of the United Brothers of Friendship; Sisters of the Mysterious Ten of the World; National Association for the Advancement of Colored People; Equal Rights League; African Blood Brotherhood; International Uplift League; Friends of Negro Freedom; National Race Congress; National Association of Railway Mechanics; National Medical Association; Supreme Circle of Benevolence; American Negro Academy; National Brotherhood Workers of America; National University of Music; the Knights of Pythias of North America, South America, Europe, Asia, Africa and Australia; Ancient Egyptian Arabic Order of the Mystic Shrine; Deacons Club of Prince Hall Masons; Colored Actors' Union; Kappa Alpha Psi Fraternity; Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority; National Negro Business League; Ancient United Knights and Daughters of Africa; National Negro Funeral Directors; Methodist Episcopal Church; Grand United Order Sons and Daughters of Peace; Chi Delta Mu Fraternity; National Urban League; Delta Sigma Theta Sorority; Grand United Order of Locomotive Firemen of America; National Association of Colored Women; National Alliance of Postal Employees; Royal Circle of Friends; National Convention of Congregational Workers Among Colored People; Committee for Advancement of Colored Catholics; Omega Psi Phi Fraternity; Association of Colored Railway Trainmen; American Federation of Negro Students; Knights of Pythias, Eastern and Western Hemispheres.

Coal Miners Demand Grand Jury for Herrin Klan Leader

(Continued from Page 1)

no official authority possessed by Young.

"I do not understand that Young occupies any official part in the government of Williamson county, and we have determined on one thing, that is, that no government shall prevail that is solely by consent of an individual."

Troops patrolled the streets and searched suspicious looking men for guns, disarming them.

"Tomato Can" Deputies.

The tin stars carved with pocket knives out of tin cans, that served his deputies as badges of authority for the three days he controlled the town, have disappeared.

No Martial Law.

Herrin has military law, but not "martial law" in the legal sense. Governor Len Small refused to proclaim absolute military control after Adjutant General Black had recommended it.

Young's "authority" during the three months in which he "cleaned up" the county, has been the six shooter, altho he claimed to have back of it federal deputization to carry out the liquor raids in which he and the Ku Klux Klansmen who hired him, have arrested approximately 1,200 men. Federal agents aided him in many of the wholesale raids.

Young a Killer.

Young is credited with having killed from 12 to 27 men in his activities as internal revenue agent, Department of Justice deserter-hunter during the war, and federal prohibition agent since. He lost his job as dry agent a year ago after he was tried for murder of a raid victim in Madison.

Young was hired by the Klan six months ago, ostensibly to clean up bootleggers in Williamson county. Actually he has been warring upon foreign-born miners and anti-Klan elements.

The "dictator" jumped into the Herrin fights Friday night as soon as he heard of the killing here of Caesar Cagle, Herrin policeman, klan leader, and Young's first raid-lieutenant. He dashed in an automobile to Herrin and swore out warrants for Mayor A. C. Anderson, Sheriff Galligan and a dozen of the sheriff's deputies, served them after shooting up the Herrin hospital, and took over the police power of the town under the nose of the first companies of troops.

For the $5,000 salary the klan has paid him so far, Young has 500 cases charging violation of the Volstead Act to come before the March term of the federal court at Danville.

Big Price for Firpo.

NEW YORK, Feb. 12.—Lew Raymond, New York matchmaker, announced last night that Luis Firpo had accepted his offer of $250,000 in cash and 25 per cent of the motion picture rights to meet Harry Wills, negro heavyweight.

For Recognition of Soviet Russia!

GERMAN MARK SUFFERS NEW FAINTING FIT

French, British Money in Sympathetic Tumble

The German mark, which is no longer useful even as a vaudeville joke, revived sufficiently to take another dive into the abyss into which it has been rapidly sinking after Woodrow Wilson's death last week. Some financial observers are of the opinion that the demise of the former American president merely coincided with the further downward progress of the mark while there are others who attribute its relapse—if the death wiggle can be termed such—to the rumors floating around Berlin that Hell and Maria Dawes, the Chicago banking and obscenity expert, is not having pleasant sailing in the German capital and is threatening to quit.

This is more likely to be the cause of the mark's new spasm of financial depravity than any feeling of indignation on the part of the American Legion over the refusal of the German embassy in Washington to honor the memory of Germany's most bitter enemy.

Figures mean very little to the average person in relation to the mark. One American dollar can buy so many of them that a good sized forest must be turned into pulp whenever a citizen of the United States asks for the change of a one dollar bill in paper marks.

Until the last flurry it took 4,348,000,000,000 to exchange for a dollar. After Dawes cursed for a quarter of an hour the mark dropped to five trillions. Fear is expressed that Mr. Dawes may deliver a speech which may necessitate the calling in of Arthur Conan Doyle or some one who is on speaking terms with the spirit world. The mark is becoming a metaphysical problem.

The mark, however, is not the only currency to hit the toboggan. The French franc, Belgian franc, the British pound and even the Italian lire moved downward in harmony. The French franc, formerly worth 20 cents in American money, is now worth only 4½ cents and the British pound is down to $4.29. The Italian lire slid 1¼ points and the Belgian franc tumbled 10½ points. The Soviet chevronetz on the contrary is going up and quoted on the New York exchange above the British pound sterling.

General Dawes has threatened to abandon his work on the reparations commission. Hope was expressed that the American bankers would grant a generous loan to the German capitalists in return for a first mortgage on the economic life of Germany, but evidently there is a hitch somewhere and the American money lords will not "save" that country unless the wealth producing machinery is handed over to them.

The capitalists are caught in the revolving wheels of evolution and cannot save themselves. A revolution that will sweep them from power is the only salvation for the world which has outgrown the capitalist system. That is the explanation of the falling currency.

INDIAN TROOPS WIN DECISIVE MEXICAN BATTLE

Backbone of Fascisti Broken at Octlan

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MEXICO CITY, Feb. 12.—"We broke the backbone of the counter-revolution at Octlan," General Obregon wired here today from the front.

"The fascists lost 3,000 in casualties in the 11 hours fighting there and already have been forced to evacuate Guwdalajara, in addition to Vera Cruz."

With a graphic description of the Octlan battle, Obregon described it as a "strenuous combat unprecedented in my experience. It stands alone in Mexican military history."

Describing the battle itself, Obregon wired:

"The enemy had built modern entrenchments, carefully camouflaged, and it was only with the greatest difficulty that our aeroplane scouts ferreted out their positions.

"In spite of this, after a heavy bombardment, our loyal Indian troops, for whom I have only the greatest praise, crossed the Lerma river under a terrific fire from machine guns and rifles.

"For 11 hours the battle raged. The enemy lost 3,000 casualties to perhaps 350 on our side, altho it is impossible yet to make accurate estimates.

"The final splitting up of Fascisti activity will come not later than a few days more. This rebellion will end counter-revolutions in Mexico."

Scarlet Fever at Springfield.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 12.—A total of 3,308 cases of scarlet fever were reported to the State Department of Public Health last week. Of this number 165 were in Cook County.

Flora Finch Lowly Extra.

NEW YORK, Feb. 12.—Flora Finch, once the greatest screen comedienne in American filmdom, is working as a lowly extra in a Long Island stu

SINCLAIR GETTING PERSIAN OIL, BUT BRIBE IS DENIED

John D. in Background, Is Suspicion

(By The Federated Press)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—Hussein Khan Alai, Persian minister to the United States, tells The Federated Press that there is no truth in the story published in the Hearst papers, to the effect that a bribe of $100,000 to $200,000 was received by the Persian foreign minister in connection with the Sinclair oil concession in north Persia.

According to a statement prepared by the minister, the Sinclair deal is still before the Persian parliament, which meets this month to determine whether the Sinclair bid conforms to the oil concession law adopted last June. Under this law, he says, it was provided that concessions might be given, with the consent of parliament, for 40 to 50 years, provided a loan of at least $10,000,000 was arranged by the concessionaire thru reputable American banks. Twenty per cent of the net profits in any case, and as high as 28 per cent if the profits run beyond a certain level, will go to the Persian government.

It seems that Standard Oil was about to get the concession for exploitation of oil in the five northern provinces of Persia, in November, 1921, when the Anglo-Persian Oil Co., controlled by the British government, blocked the agreement. It claimed rights under a previous concession, which had been cancelled on the ground that none of the conditions had been performed by the company. But the Anglo-Persian, according to Hussein Khan Alai, was able to force the Standard Oil to give it a half interest in the deal. The Persians refused to accept the British partnerships, and in the summer of 1922 entered into discussions with Sinclair's agent who had reached Teheran.

Standard Oil then made a bid, on an all-American basis, but the Persian government favored a wholly independent concern, and enacted the new law in order that everything should be open for competition. Standard was asked, along with Sinclair, to bid under the new law, but failed to do so.

This is Persia's official version of the deal on which Sinclair is understood to be staking his fortune in Asia. The failure of the Standard Oil to bid against Sinclair excites no surprise in Washington, where they are commonly understood to be in agreement if not in formal alliance. Anglo-Persian Oil is kicked out of Persia, but comes back as a silent partner of Standard Oil. This combination is kicked out, and Standard steps aside from independent bidding to give the "truly American" Sinclair concern the field. No one need be surprised if, when the deal is consummated, Sinclair will confess that Standard Oil is to share the venture with him.

MENTIONING THE MOVIES

By PROJECTOR.

Uncensored Movies.

Will Rogers in this Pathe comedy uses the film to satirize the films, just as he used the after-dinner speech to poke fun at after-dinner speeches. Actors, censors, reformers, directors, continuity men and even the "dear public" itself comes in for some of the sharp barbs of his wit. He plays the part of a film reformer who presents "Uncensored Movies" to a select and high-minded audience gathered (in the interests of reform) to test the perils of the screen even at the risk of their own purity. Then each of the prevailing types of program pictures are burlesqued, and directors, stars, and even the lowly title writer come in for their share of attention. A half-hour of fun that cuts like a razor.

* * * *

Enemies of Children.

Program picture that leaves the working class alone for a change. All the villains are distributed among the underworld and the upper crust. And even Chinatown is used as a background without villifying the yellow man. The picture is more remarkable for its omissions than for its commissions. The title is obviously intended to snare those looking for "birth control" thrills but it's not that kind of a picture, kidnapping, burglary, and embezzlement are the limit of its crimes.

Story? Rich crook parks baby heir in the slums where she is raised as a boy. Fate makes her the ward of her wealthy and unsuspecting grandfather. When she reaches marriageable age her life is devoted to the search for her parents' marriage license. In the end she finds it. And they live happy ever after.

TO THE DAILY WORKER

We who are dumb with toil
We who are weary with work
Call upon you, our voice,
To give our misery words.
Take up your mighty pen,
Dip it deep in our lives,
Find what is hidden there—
Our pain, our dreams and our hopes—
Our murmurs, indistinct,
Have menaced the silence of years,
But now you shall be our voice
And our words will ring sharp and
clear.

IDA DAILES.

McAdoo's Oily Political Ghost Hovers Over Halting Conference For "Progress" at St. Louis, Mo.

By C. E. RUTHENBERG.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 12.—The third convention of the Conference for Progressive Political Action finds this body reaping the results of its betrayal of the demand of the workers and farmers of this country for a Farmer-Labor Party and independent political action.

The first convention in Chicago, in February, 1922, expressed a great mass demand by the workers and farmers for a party of workers and farmers. At the second convention in Cleveland, in December, 1922, there were representatives present of many of the great industrial unions, central labor bodies, state federations of labor and a score of farmers' organizations. The convention which is in session here is little more than a convention of representatives of the railroad unions.

Only 106 Delegates Present.

Only 106 delegates were reported present by the credentials committee. Of these 44 are delegates from the sixteen standard railroad unions and 24 others represent state organizations of the Conference for Progressive Political Action. As these state organizations are made up almost entirely of railroad men these twenty-four delegates can be counted as coming from the same unions, making a total of 68 delegates representing those unions.

The only international unions represented outside of the railroad unions are the Amalgamated Clothing Workers and the Fur Workers. The miners, the printers, and other international unions, who sent delegates to the Cleveland conference, are absent.

Besides the above there are about twenty-five delegates from miscellaneous organizations such as the League for Industrial Democracy, American Labor Party, Non-Partisan League, co-operatives, etc., including seven delegates from the Socialist Party. The credentials committee report included only two delegates from farmers' organizations. There were only six representatives from central labor unions and five from state federations of labor. Local unions are barred.

Workers and Farmers Lose Hope In Conference.

The only conclusion which can be drawn by a person who saw the gathering which assembled in Cleveland, who analyzes the make-up of this convention and watches it at work is that the farmers and workers have lost faith in anything of interest to them ever coming out of it, and have directed their effort to secure representation upon the political field into other channels.

Compared to the great gathering of rank and file delegates who formed the Federated Farmer-Labor Party on July 3, this convention is a dismal affair. Here sit the conservative leaders of the railroad unions, all of them big prosperous looking men, together with the representatives of the dying Socialist Party. They indulge in formally eloquent words, but there is no life nor spirit in the whole convention. They applaud references to a Workers' and Farmers' government, but no movement which will win the goal of a Workers' and Farmers' government can come out of the dismal, deathly atmosphere of this gathering.

While the Conference for Progressive Political Action has been conducting its work to organize local and state organizations to reward the friends and punish the enemies of labor, it seems the rank and file movement has been crystallizing in local and state labor parties, which have turned their back upon the Conference as hopeless as an instrument thru which the national crystallization of the movement is to come. The facts that the actual existing farmer-labor organizations have practically boycotted this convention is a good omen for the May 30th Farmer-Labor Convention. The hopes of the farmers and workers are not upon the convention. They have turned their backs upon and are looking elsewhere.

Another Convention Proposed.

It is rumored around "Parlor A" of the Statler Hotel, in which the convention is being held, that the leaders of the organization are very much at sea as to how to proceed. Their pretty little scheme for endorsement of McAdoo as the candidate for president on the Democratic ticket has gone awry. McAdoo is dear to the hearts of the railroad unions. But they are afraid to give the endorsement now that he has been splattered with the oil from Teapot Dome. So the proposal seems to be to wait and call another convention after the national conventions of the old parties. Maybe McAdoo may still run. Maybe some other good man will be nominated by one of the old parties. We'll wait and see what the republicans and democrats have to offer and then we'll decide what to do. Thus seem to run the intentions of the Hillquit-Johnston machine which is running the convention.

Afternoon Devoted to Instruction.

The first afternoon session lasted about two hours. Chairman William H. Johnston appointed a committee on resolution and program, a committee on organization and a committee on nomination of officers. Among the members of committee on organization, which will handle the question of what the conference will do politically in the immediate future is William Mahoney, chairman of the Minnesota Working People's Non-Partisan League, and one of the leaders in the movement for the May 30th Farmer-Labor Convention.

With the committee appointments out of the way, the rest of the session was devoted to what Chairman Johnston called "instruction." Donal Richberg, an expert on railroads, rehashed the story told by Charles Edward Russell in his "Story of the Railroads," and Gustavus Meyer in his "History of Great American Fortunes," about the looting of the nation by the early builders of the railroads. He said the history of the railroads could be divided into three periods, those of "gifts, graft and guarantee." We were now in the period in which the railroads were trying to secure a governmental guarantee of interests on a twenty-five billion mortgage which they hold against the peoples of this country in the form of the securities issued against the railroads of the country.

Richberg was followed by Carl D. Thompson, formerly of Socialist Party fame, but now devoting himsefl to telling the people of this country all about the beauties of public ownership. Thompson "instructed" the delegates for an hour and a half, many of them asleep, about the super-power movement thru which all the ills of our social order are to be ended.

The delegates are promised more instruction by various judges, etc. The plan of the official machine seems to be to keep the delegates interested in something else than the real business of the convention, until little time is left and then rush thru its program, whatever it may be, without much discussion, with the plea that there is no time.

PENNSY SLAPPED GENTLY ON WRIST BY LABOR BOARD

Mildly Reproved for Company Unionism

By LELAND OLDS,
(Federated Press Industrial Editor.)

Forcible domination and control of the election of employe representatives is the condemnation passed upon the Pennsylvania railroad by the U. S. railroad labor board in a case presented by the Order of Railroad Telegraphers. According to the board the carrier by absolute compulsion prevented the telegraphers from exercising their right to select their organization to represent them in negotiations. This adds one more to the long list of "uninforcible" decisions condemning the Pennsylvania for violation of the Transportation act.

"The statute," says the board, "never contemplated such an absurdity as the carrier naming the representatives of the employes who were to sit on the opposite side of the bargaining table from the management, neither did it contemplate that this anomalous situation might be effectuated by indirect methods which would permit the carrier forcibly to dominate and control the election of representatives of the employes."

Rebukes Tyrannical Rule.

The board's brief description of the lawless action of this leading anti-union corporation is probably the only service which such decisions render. It says:

"The carrier assumed charge and control of the employes' election, formulated the ballot and the accompanying instructions over the protest of the employes' representatives and proceeded to hold the election in accordance with its own arbitrary policy. The employes were left no choice but to participate in the election and forego their right to vote for their organization. They knew that if they wrote the name of their own organization on the ballots they would be thrown out by the carrier and not counted and that a rump comittee would be set up by the carrier to represent the employes, altho such a committee may have received but a small fraction of the eligible vote. This was what happened to the shop crafts under identical conditions when approximately 10 per cent of the eligible to vote was permitted to name the representatives of the shopmen by throwing out the ballots of all who voted for the Federated Shopcrafts."

Demoralize Paternalism.

This government appraisal of the Pennsylvania's boasted representation system shows that it is nothing more than the most demoralizing sort of paternalism. There is nothing of industrial democracy and nothing of real protection for the employes contained in it.

The board says that a protest of such a grave character affecting the rights of such a large number of employes cannot be strangled by a technicality and proceeds to order the carrier to cancel its notice of an illegal election and prepare to cooperate in an election by secret ballot in accord with previous decisions. But with the backing of the courts the Pennsylvania will undoubtedly pay little attention to this body which appears to be given teeth only when enforcement against employes is in order.

The Land for the Users!

CREEL ADMITS HE APPROACHED NAVAL EXPERTS

He Helped Put Over Blackmail Plot

(Continued from page 1)

president of the First Trust and Savings Bank of Chicago, in executive session.

Traylor, it is said, related some details of a big bond issue said to have been floated by his bank for the Sinclair Consolidated Oil Company.

Traylor is also reported to have told the committee that Strawn was a member of the board of directors of his bank.

Newspaper Deal Aired.

The Senate investigating committee today made an effort to learn if former Secretary of the Interior Fall was behind the purchase of the Albuquerque, N. M., Journal, in May, 1922.

Melvin A. Traylor president of the First Trust and Savings Bank of Chicago was the first witness. He told of financing in connection with the sale of the Journal by Carl C. Magee. The purchase was made for $200,000 in the name of Sidney M. Weil, citizen of Albuquerque.

Paper Attacked Fall.

Magee, as editor, had been attacking Fall prior to the sale, Magee previously testified.

Weil testified that Magee had encountered editorial difficulties in the operation of the Journal.

"Mr. Magee told me he was prepared to sell the publication," Weil said. "He said he thought perhaps Mr. Fall might be interested in the purchase.

"I drove up to see Mr. Fall and he assured me he had no desire to buy the Journal. He said he was completely out of politics."

Weil said he got the $200,000 for the purchase, "by a loan." The money was given thru the First National Bank of Albuquerque, but there was no separate security. He said he believed the money may have been advanced personally by A. B. McMillan, vice-president of the bank.

He turned the paper over to McMillan after 30 days for $190,000, he said, and deducted $10,000 "for a commission."

Carl C. Magee from whom the Journal was purchased, took the stand. Magee said he did not know who furnished the $200,000 for the purchase of the paper. "I don't think the paper was bought for any other purpose than to eliminate me from the newspaper business in New Mexico," he said, explaining that before the sale the Journal had consistently attacked Fall. Since the sale, he said, it has been friendly to Fall.

Magee is now editor of the New Mexico State Tribune of Albuquerque.

"How to Make Real Money."

Magee testified that the Barham brothers, publishers of the Los Angeles Herald, and later H. H. Tamman and Fred G. Bonfils, publishers of the Denver Post, desired to buy the Albuquerque Journal with the provision that he accept employment with them, but that he had refused.

Magee declared a representative of Tamman and Bonfils told him: "You're a fool if you don't come in with us. We will show you how to make real money out of a newspaper."

It was Magee's testimony before the committee in a previous appearance that gave the committee its first clue to alleged fraud and corruption in the execution of the oil leases between Fall and Doheny and Sinclair.

Magee at that time told the committee of Fall's ranch purchases and the extensive improvements he had made on his New Mexico properties about the time the leases were executed.

Following this lead, the committee inquired into Fall's personal finances and disclosed the $100,000 loan he received from Doheny and the $25,000 lent him by Sinclair.

After Magee's testimony the committee went into executive session to consider the nomination of Strawn and Pomerene.

Four hours later Mr. Coolidge in a statement defied the upper house and refused emphatically to pay any attention to the Senate demand. He said the Senate had no right to make it.

Denby himself had nothing to say when he was told of the Senate's vote, but previously he had stated he would not resign.

The best legal minds in the House and Senate will now consider whether impeachment proceedings against Denby would be likely to succeed. If there is a probability that Denby would beat the impeachment court, the action probably will not be taken.

There was tremendous indignation in the Senate against Mr. Coolidge for his refusal to heed the demand contained in the Robinson resolution.

Coolidge's Statement.

Mr. Coolidge, in his formal statement defying the Senate, said:

"No official recognition can be given to the passage of the Senate resolution relative to their opinion concerning members of the cabinet or other officers under executive control.

"As soon as the special counsel can advise me as to the legality of the leases and assemble for me the pertinent facts in the various transactions, I shall take such action as seems essential for the full protection of public interests.

"I shall not hesitate to call for the resignation of any official whose conduct in this matter in any way warrants such action upon my part. The dismissal of an officer of the government such as involved in this case, other than by impeachment, is exclusively an executive function.

Quotes Madison.

"I regard this as a vital principle of our government. In discussing this principle, Mr. Madison has well said:

"'It is laid down in most of the constitutions or bills of rights in the republics of America; it is to be found in the political writings of the most celebrated civilians and is everywhere held as essential to the preservation of liberty, that the three great departments of government be kept separate and distinct.'

"President Cleveland likewise stated the correct principle in discussing requests and demands made by the Senate upon him and upon different departments of the government, in which he said:

"'They assume the right of the Senate to sit in the judgment upon the exercise of my exclusive discretion and the executive function for which I am solely responsible to the people from whom I have so lately received the sacred trust of office.

"'My oath to support and defend the constitution and my duty to the chief magistracy which I must preserve unimpaired in all its dignity and vigor, compel me to refuse compliance with these demands.'"

Mr. Coolidge concluded declaring he is responsible to the people for his conduct in retention or dismissal of public officials and assumes full responsibility.

"I do not propose to sacrifice any innocent man for my own welfare," the President said.

* * *

Tough Days for Standard.

By LAURENCE TODD.
(Staff Correspondent of the Federated Press)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 12.—Without one word of debate, without even a question from any of the corporation bellboys on either side, the Senate adopted without a dissenting vote, on Jan. 7, Senator Walsh's resolution directing the Secretary of the Interior to proceed to cancel the Standard Oil titles on Sections 16 and 36 in Naval Reserve No. 1 in California. The fraud involved was shown during the Teapot Dome inquiry.

It was on the pretext that the naval oil was being pumped away, thru Standard Oil wells located on these sections, that Secretary Fall gave Reserve No. 1, to Doheny on lease, and Doheny jauntily predicted that his profits would be $100,000,000.

Ancient Fraud.

F. C. Dezendorf, field agent for the General Land Office, who was stationed in California in 1913, testified before the Senate committee on Jan. 25 that he investigated the claims to these two sections, and made an adverse report in April, 1913, showing that these were oil lands and as such were reserved by the government. That report was "misplaced" in the San Francisco office for some months, and then Dezendorf was transferred to Washington. For seven years his report was buried in the files here, while Standard Oil held the disputed land and pumped steadily from the petroleum deposit beneath. And at last, after a vain attempt had been made to hold Atty. Gen. Palmer responsible for surrendering these oil lands to Standard Oil, the fact of that surrender was used as Fall's excuse for surrendering the richest oil reserve that remained in public hands, to his personal friend, Doheny.

Shows Political Trend.

This incident of seven-years-too-late enforcement of law by the Senate is another straw in the political wind. It shows to what extent panic has seized upon the hard-boiled cynics who make up the majority of both the Republican and Democratic membership of Congress. It is what visitors to the Senate gallery read in the faces of the supposed leaders on the floor, as these senators sit, twisting nervous hands, listening to some new chapter of infamy in oil. The fight has gone out of them. They dare not resist new proposals of investigation of corruption in high offices of the nation. They read the daily press, they listen to chance conversations in the restaurants, on the street, in the theatre lobby, and they are afraid. The public has lost all faith in the integrity of its federal machinery. Too many hypocrites in patriotic guise have been exposed. The bluster and brag of "business in government" has been dropped. Old party politicians have lost their nerve.

Want Real Prosecution.

That is why Pomerene and Strawn are being challenged, as suitable counsel to prosecute the lawbreakers disclosed in this inquiry. Pomerene is the attorney of a big railroad group, and is known as almost a fanatic in his big-business partisanship. Strawn's law firm includes the father of one of Mellon's chief assistants, and is counsel for a Mellon oil concern. A month ago such selections by Mr. Coolidge would not have been seriously opposed; today they are protested. Keen politicians in Congress know that the people want men of the type of Francis J. Heney and Frank P. Walsh to handle the public's interest in this oil mess. Pomerene and Strawn are prejudiced by their whole business environment and personal sympathies. They don't look good to the millions of voters who will bring in the verdict on this case in November.

Money! Money! Money! Money! That Is All the Talk at Miami, Fla.

(NOTE—Following is our second article on the southern playground of the rich in winter.)

* * * *

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MIAMI, Fla., Feb. 12—Miami is as full of pep as an oil camp just after a gusher has come in.

All the hotels are jammed and the talk in the lobbies is mostly about money that is being made, is to be made, or has been made in and about this section.

There are more expensive automobiles on the causeway to Miami beach than are seen in an ordinary afternoon on Fifth avenue in New York. And the licenses are from every state in the union, including California.

Natives are fond of saying Californians come here for the climate and to make them feel perfectly at home. Miami is advertised as the "Los Angeles of Florida." One of the nearby real estate tracts has been named "Hollywood."

Because of the proximity of the British West Indies, liquid delicacies are available at low rates and of course, reputed to be the imported varieties rather than the home-grown which dominate the markets of the north.

As yet no workers have arrived with their families.

WASHINGTON GOSSIP

By LAURENCE TODD.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—"Did the other papers in CoClorado ever charge you with blackmail in connection with this deal?" Senator Dill of Washington asked of Fred G. Bonfils, publisher of the Denver Post, after Bonfils had tried in vain for three hours to find justification for the million dollar "settlement" he secured from Harry Sinclair and the sudden stopping of the Post's attacks on the Teapot Dome lease when that "settlement" had meen made.

Bonfils airily brushed the ugly word aside.

"Oh no, not at all, so far as I am aware," he said. The crowd in the Senate committee room, listening to his defense, grinned skeptically.

Bonfils had come forward, with a bale of contracts and complaints which seemed never to have been filed in court, to show that his little transaction in Teapot Dome was pure as the Denver Post itself. He frankly admitted that he had been "loyal to the common people all my life, fighting against every kind of wrong and corruption, attacking predatory wealth and serving the public good" for some 30 years at that one stand.

Senator Lenroot, who defended Albert Fall during the earlier stages of the oil scandal, and who now is trying to defend his own political situation, dug into Bonfils' past. He showed that Bonfils once testified in court in Kansas City, Kans., with running a lottery. Bonfils replied that "that was just as legitimate a business at that time, in that city, as banking," and counter-charged that Lenroot was "representing one Tom O'Donnell of Colorado in this line of questions." He claimed that O'Donnell had once tried to assassinate him, Bonfils, but that Bonfils had disarmed the man and had actually refrained from killing him.

Lenroot went back to the Sinclair squeeze, showing over and over that the Interior Department had disallowed the claims on which Bonfils and his associate, J. Leo Stack of Denver, had hoped to get a "cut" from Teapot Dome. He read Denver Post headlines and editorials, showing that that paper assailed the Sinclair deal with Fall, and denounced it as a "crooked, corrupt deal," prior to Sinclair's decision to pay them the $250,000 cash and give them a $750,000 interest in the lease. Then the paper ceased to thunder. Its reporter who had gathered the story of Fall's sudden wealth, was not sent to Washington to testify; the committee had to send a subpoena to fetch him.

But the publisher, at intervals bragging of his wealth and of the power of his paper, insisted that he had never quit fighting the lease, even after he had taken a $750,000 interest in it. He said, quite coolly, that he felt sure Sinclair had compelled the Midwest (Standard Oil) crowd to contribute half of the million. His partner, Stack, had told him that there was "a conspiracy and agreement" between Doheny, Sinclair and the Standard Oil crowd, whereby Sinclair got Teapot Dome, Doheny got the California naval reserves, and Standard Oil got $1,000,000 from Sinclair for its worthless claim based on three wells in the Teapot field. That might explain why Doheny had backed out of his first venture, which was the financing of Stack in the attempt to get Teapot Dome or a share of the Dome oil.

Lenroot hung to the subject of Sinclairs giving up that million to the publisher of the thunderous Denver Post. Finally he asked whether Sinclair had not been driven to "purchase your silence" in regard to the "crooked, corrupt deal."

Bonfils, looking pained and surprised, but intensely virtuous, denied it. Why, he had rather that a man with a dinner pail in his hand came into his office, than the owner of 40 banks.

This is the Bonfils who defended the Ludlow massacre, and whose premises were stormed and wrecked by thousands of irate citizens during the last street railway strike in Denver. He is a large owner of those street railways, and he is an expert on the employment of gunmen.

Senator Adams of Colorado, listened to Bonfils' defense in silence. He knew the futility of questioning that species of honest philanthropist.

WHEN McADOO QUIT

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—Questioning by Senator Lenroot after McAdoo had finished his prepared statement, brought out that McAdoo severed his connection with Doheny, Feb. 2, the day after Doheny testified he had given Albert B. Fall, $100,000.

Criminal Lionized by "Best People" of Patriotic New York

NEW YORK, Feb. 12.—Another lion has come to New York to be dined and wined by the "best people" until they want another diversion. The new hero is Corliss Hooven Griffis, in the three-name class since he tried to kidnap Grover Cleveland Bergdoll, wealthy draft avoider still enjoying the beer gardens of Germany.

Mayor Hylan headed an official committee to meet the steamship, Albert Ballin bringing the unsuccessful criminal, who was arrested when he fell down in his plot against the elusive exile.

Seek Fake Doctor.

NEW YORK, Feb. 12.—A fake doctor, with a prison record for three jewel robberies perpetrated upon his patients, is being sought by police todoy in their chase thru the murky ways of the underworld for the murderer of pretty Louise Lawson.

Work Daily for "The Daily!"

IT STARTS SATURDAY!

THE Business Manager reports that the subs are rolling in by hundreds in every mail. Many of them are renewals. The great majority are new subs, however. Everyone is getting ready to start reading the world-famous Russian Bolshevik Novel, "A Week," the first installment of which appears in Saturday's issue. Thereafter it will appear every day until it has been completed. You cannot afford to miss this international literary sensation of the year 1924. Send in your renewal now. SUBSCRIBE TODAY.

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BIGGEST MEET HONORS LENIN AT ROCHESTER

Workers Pledge Selves to Fight for Leninism

(Special to The Daily Worker)

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Feb. 12.—Juliet Stuart Poyntz was the principal speaker at the Lenin Memorial meeting here. It was the largest and most enthusiastic meeting held in Rochester, for a long time. The meeting adopted resolutions pledging itself to follow in the footsteps of the great leader of the working class and to exert all its efforts in the building up of the Communist movement as the best monument to his memory.

The resolutions adopted were as follows:

"WHEREAS our Comrade Vladimir Ulianoff Lenin has finally fallen a victim of his own heroic efforts and over-exertion in behalf of the Revolution in Russia and thruout the world, and

"WHEREAS our leader Lenin dedicated his life to the emancipation of the working class and to organizing the workers to seize the power of the state and establish their own dictatorship as the only means to organize a Communist society, therefore

"BE IT RESOLVED that we hereby express our limitless sorrow over the death of our belover leader and our intention to give expression to our grief by following in his footsteps and exerting all our efforts to build up the International Communist Movement. Joint meeting, Workers Party and the Labor Open Forum."

Recognition Is Urged.

"WHEREAS, Soviet Russia is a country of 150 million people, a country with great natural resources and great promise for the future, and has thus far received no official recognition from the government of the United States, and

"WHEREAS, Soviet Russia has shown herself to be fully capable of maintaining herself under the most trying circumstances, such as war, famine and pestilence, and

"WHEREAS, recognition by this government would help the Soviet Republic of Russia to further improve the condition of the people of that great country and

"WHEREAS such recognition would in no way harm the people of the United States, but on the contrary, would be of great benefit to them, and

"WHEREAS Soviet Russia has been recognized by other great nations, such as Italy, Spain, Germany and England, showing that these nations have no fear of any of the so-called destructive propaganda which the government of Soviet Russia is charged with spreading in other countries,

"THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that this meeting of working people of the City of Rochester, N. Y., urge the United States Government to recognize without delay the government chosen by the people of Soviet Russia.

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North Dakota Blazing New Trails in Big Struggle for Class Political Action of Workers and Farmers

By JOSEPH MANLEY.
(Secretary, Federated Farmer-Labor Party)

North Dakota, in the days when its Non-Partisan League was a militant fighting organization, was much in the public eye. The conservatives denounced it, while the radicals praised it. But lately North Dakota lost its leading position in the political revolt of the Northwest.

The causes for this were plainly evident in the recent convention of the Non-Partisan League at Bismarck. The mental bankruptcy of that convention was so evident that all delegates, who were real representatives of the farmers—together with many of the old "wheel-horses" of the Non-Partisan League—called a conference immediately after adjournment of the League convention, and organized the Farmer-Labor Party of North Dakota.

This new organization, which thus joins North Dakota with the other states forming the farmer-labor movement of the Northwest, crystallizes the militant movement which is so widespread within that state. It will place North Dakota once more in the lead of the Farmer-Labor movement away from the old dominant capitalist political parties, and toward independent political action.

To understand the situation in North Dakota, it is necessary to recall the action of the Republican State Central Committee, in its meeting of Dec. 28th, last year, when it endorsed President Coolidge for reelection. This action aroused a storm of protest, thruout the state of North Dakota. And because the State Central Committee is under the control of the Nonpartisan League, this was "the last straw", and destroyed all remaining faith in the old league.

When the convention went into session, with 97 delegates—only four of them representing labor—it was quite plain to be seen that there was absolutely no hope for any progressive measures to be adopted there.

Three Big Measures

The following were the three measures of most importance which came befor[illegible]tion:

A re[illegible] Congress-man [illegible] J. Fr[illegible] m[illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] state Cen[illegible] eague-contr[illegible] ent of Coolidge

Small Bankers There

This convention was composed of a majority of small bankers, business men, office-holders and office-seekers, with general farmer representation in a very small minority.

And the principal controversies were with regard to which particular choice for office should be nominated by the convention. There were many factions in the convention.

And these consisted of the retainers of various office-seekers.

Ayres Makes Eloquent Plea

An eloquent plea to the convention was made by Tom Ayres, Chairman of the South Dakota Farmer-Labor Party, asking that it cast aside the old Nonpartisan policy, organize a State Farmer-Labor Party, and thus come into the ranks of the national farmer-labor movement.

Ayres' speech was applauded to the echo—but only by the few delegates who were not bound, body and soul, to the interests of the office-seekers. And when it seemed that Ayres might make some impression upon the other portion of the convention a political henchman of one of the principal office-seekers (not a delegate to the convention), called "time" upon the speaker. The effect of all this was to clearly demonstrate that the Nonpartisan League is now nothing more or less than an adjunct of the national Republican Party.

Delegate J. W. Hempel read several long letters from Congressman Sinclair and Senator Frazier, asking endorsement of Robt. M. LaFollette for President. Delegate Hempel made a forceful argument. Most of the delegates admitted that LaFollette was far superior to Coolidge as a Presidential candidate. But the political machine carried, with but few dissenting votes, a motion that the convention do not endorse any candidate for President.

Much Time in Wrangling

The rest of the convention's time was spent in wranglings between adherents of the rival office-seekers. There was much vague talk about the "program" of the League—but not the slightest hint of anything constructive, with the single exception of the Fedje bill. This bill proposes the extension of the mechanics' lien so as to include the farmer (under the Farm-Labor Lien) and give him the right of first claim upon his mortgaged crop.

In the midst of this welter of confusion and reactionary tactics, petitions were circulated advocating the formation of a State-Farmer Labor Party immediately. And many signers were obtained, to this petition. With result that, immediately following the adjournment of convention—altho the delegates were wearied with the ceaseless bickerings of the rival politicians and their henchmen—an all-night conference was held, with over forty delegates present. Twenty-five of these were delegates to the Nonpartisan League convention. The rest,—men like "Dave" Hamilton and R. H. Walker,—all among the old stalwarts of the old Nonpartisan League when in its prime.

Farmer-Labor Party Organized

In this conference was organized the Farmer-Labor Party of North Dakota. And for it there was adopted a constitution and a national and state program. Farmer-Labor Voice was made the official organ of the new party. Officers for the new organization were elected. Some resolutions were passed—one of them calling upon LaFollette to get out of the Republican Party; another endorsing the United Front campaign of the Federated Farmer-Labor Party; and one approving the May 30th convention in St. Paul and protesting against any attempt toward its postponement.

The officers elected by this conference were as follows:

R. H. Walker, Chairman, who is one of the best known real farmers in North Dakota and was formerly an organizer for the Nonpartisan League;

H. R. Martinson, Secretary-Treasurer, who is President of the Central Labor Union at Fargo and is well-known thruout the state.

An Executive-Committeeman from each of the three Congressional Districts was also elected, as follows:

First district: Alfred Knutson, formerly of the Nonpartisan League;

Second district: Herman Hardt, well-known as a member of the State Legislature and as the popular representative of more than 20,000 Russian-German farmers in that district;

Third district: H. B. French, editor of an influential farmers' newspaper in the state.

A most interesting discussion took place on the question of the national and state program. Of special interest was clause one, of the national program, which reads as follows:

"Land was created for all the people, and we demand a system of land tenure that will eliminate landlordism and tenantry, and will secure the land for the users of the land."

And also clause 5, reading:

"A moratorium for all working farmers, on their farm-mortgage debts, for a period of five years."

The discussion also demonstrated that the farmers and industrial workers of North Dakota are swiftly developing a clear understanding of the economic basis underlying their present critical situation and the great need for such fundamenatl relief measures as the two above quoted. And these two measures are stated, word for word, as in the program of the Federated Farmer-Labor program—which was adopted, in its entirety, by the conference.

The need for a state program became apparent during the discussion when the fact was brought out that the old Nonpartisan League program, most of which had been incorporated into the laws of the state, had never been permitted to really function, to any extent; and that this fact was due to the sabotage of old-line party politicians. The state program adopted in this conference goes much farther than anything ever proposed by the old League. It reads as follows:

STATE PROGRAM:

1. We demand the retention and faithful administration of the state industries, especially the building of terminal-elevators and flour mills.
2. We demand that all public funds be deposited in the Bank of North Dakota, and that branch banks be established, one in each county of the state.
3. We favor the enactment of the farm-crop lien law, known as the Fedje Bill No. 164.
4. We demand that all tax titles revert to the state.
5. We demand the re-enactment of the tax-exemption law repealed by the 1923 Legislature.

The whole situation in North Dakota can be summarized by citing, first the action of the Republican State Central Committee—controlled by the Nonpartisan League—endorsing Coolidge for President, at its meeting last December; the action of this League convention in side-stepping a motion to rescind that action; and its point-blank refusal to endorse LaFollette.

On the day following adjournment of the convention, the State Central Committee met and practically reaffirmed their endorsement of Coolidge, by refusing to entertain any motion on the subject.

All of which proves that the Nonpartisan League has been sold out to the most reactionary wing of the Republican Party, and that the only hope for progress must be in the newly-organized Farmer-Labor Party.

BUFFALO
Will Get a Chance to Hear
WHY
The German Workers Are Starving
FROHSINN HALL, Genessee and Spring Streets
BUFFALO, N. Y.
SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1924, 8 P. M.
Speakers: WILLIAM WEINSTONE, of New York, and others.
Auspices:
Friends of Soviet Russia and Workers' Germany.

MILL OWNERS ATTACK MASS. 48-HOUR LAW

Gompers' Spokesmen Crawl Before Masters

By H. M. WICKS.
(Special to The Daily Worker)

BOSTON, Mass.—The textile mill owners of Fall River and New Bedford have started a drive against the 48-hour law in the state of Massachusetts. One Richard Long, a tool of the mill owners, introduced a bill in the legislature to repeal the law. A joint committee of the Senate and Legislature was appointed and held public hearings this week.

As is usual in such hearings the "legislative agents" of the American Federation of Labor were on the job crawling before the legislative flunkeys of capitalism in the most servile manner.

Wednesday's session was particularly interesting. The case for the mill owners had been presented by a drooling individual, an attorney named Dreiser, representing the Associated Industries. This porzon talked at length about the destructive inroads of Southern competition upon the industries of "our commonwealth."

"Labor" Crawls.

A Mr. Charles Hodgson of the A. F. of L. legislative committee arose and attempted to defend the law against repeal. He opened his address with humanitarian sentimentalism and declared that he does not believe in placing the dollar sign above a humanitarian law. In a feeble attempt at convincing argument he said the proposed repeal was a blow at women and children in the industries of the state. Then he had a brilliant inspiration as he remembered that the bill was passed under the Coolidge administration. He switched his argument from the women and children to a eulogy of the wisdom of the scab-herding, strike-breaking midget politican who now sits in the White House at Washington. In the city of Boston, the identical city in which Coolidge first gained notoriety as a strike breaker and enemy of the working class, this alleged representative of labor, fawning before the republicans on the legislative committee, indulged in a crude, disgustingly sychophantic exhibition of grovelling by asserting that since the law was signed by Coolidge it must have been a good law. "He (Coolidge) never made many unwise moves, otherwise he would not be where he is."

Praise of Coolidge failed to impress the committee, so the legislative agent began to squirm, adjusted the big Elk's tooth dangling from a large chain on a green vest, and emitted this grammatical gem: "Natural conditions (in the South, presumably) doesn't allow the efficiency as exists in the North." It reminded one of Hinky Dink's famous saying, "Them as has shiners, wears 'em!"

Argues Both Ways.

In trying to meet the attacks of the corporation lawyers and appear eminently respectable before the committee, Mr. Hodgson endeavored to reply to the charge that organized labor would force the mills to leave the state with the assertion that: "It would be useless for me to answer that if the industries isn't here there won't be any work."

Then in the next sentence he claimed that even tho the industries did leave it would be better than sacrificing the women and children and that other industries would take their places. The legislative agent of the decrepit State Federation of Labor was not able to perceive his own contradiction after one of the flunkeys of the shoe workers had openly laughed at this blunder. To a mind capable of eternally crawling before the employers in the alleged interest of labor nothing could possibly strike him as inconsistent. Instead of devoting their time to strengthening the political power of the working class, these agents of the Gompers machine take part of the dues paid by the members of organized labor in order to persuade the capitalist class that the labor movement is respectable and the defender of civilization.

In conclusion Mr. Hodgson declared that labor needs no defense as it has proved to be beneficial to both employer/and employee in the past and that it would continue to so function.

The only worth-while point brought out during the whole proceedings was the fact that the talk of Southern competition is baseless, because the same capitalists that control textile mills in the North also control most of the mills of the South, therefore they are only competing with themselves.

It is unlikely that the 48-hour law will be repealed, as the peanut politicians are afraid of the voters and from the presentation of the mill owners it is doubtful if they are making a serious effort to defeat it.

The efforts of the representatives of the labor unions trying to prove to the committee how respectable they are could be utilized to better advantage by exposing the class character of the government in order to develop independent political action on the part of the organized workers of the state.

NEW YORK, Feb. 12.—Bradstreet's Food Index Number, based upon the wholesale price of thirty-one articles used as food, is $3.38 compared with $3.30 a week ago. This is an increase of 2.4% over the preceding week.

How many of your shop-mates read THE DAILY WORKER. Get one of them to subscribe today.

Switzerland to Have Referendum on the 48-Hour Week, Feb. 17

(By The Federated Press)

BERNE, Switzerland, Feb. 12.—On February 17 a referendum is to be held in Switzerland to decide whether the present 48-hour week established by law shall be exchanged for a 54-hour week. The whole country is stirred up about it, and the employers and a large part of the peasantry are ranging themselves on one side of the question, favoring the extension of working hours, while hand and brain workers of all grades are unanimous in agitating against the proposal.

The law establishing the 48-hour week was passed in June, 1919. Up to then a 59-hour week had been in force. The law applied, however, only to factory workers, and not to workers engaged in trade, transport, the hotel industry, and the building industry. The next year it was proposed that a second law should be passed extending the shorter hours to railwaymen, and to postal and telegraph employes. The reactionaries then insisted upon a public referendum on the question. They were beaten, for the law was approved by a majority of about 100,000.

George L. Siegel Gets League's Endorsement for Mayor of St. Paul

ST. PAUL, Minn., Feb. 12.—The Workingmen's Non-partisan Political League endorsed George L. Siegal, local attorney as their candidate for Mayor in the forthcoming primaries after Coroner C. A. Ingerson of Ramsey county had declined the nomination.

The primary elections will take place on March 18th and the election on May 6th. Mr. Siegel was missing when the nomination was made but William Mahoney assured the delegation appointed to wait on him that he would be a candidate.

In the forthcoming elections the voters of St. Paul are to elect a mayor, a controller, six members at large to the common council, a municipal judge, two justices at large, two constables at large and justices in two wards.

Trachtenberg, Lore Trial at Newark, Comes up Feb. 14

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Feb. 12.—The four members of the Workers Party, Lore, Trachtenberg, Kaplan and Chriss, arrested on charges of disorderly conduct in Newark, N. J., last week, will be tried Feb. 14. The defendants will attempt to summon Commissioner of Safety Brennan, of Newark, to testify. In view of the impending trial and the settlement of the free speech issue in Newark, the scheduled meeting, at which William Z. Foster was to speak, was postponed at the last moment.

Your Union Meeting

Every local listed in the official directory of the CHICAGO FEDERATION OF LABOR will be published under this head on day of meeting free of charge for the first month, afterwards our rate will be as follows:

Monthly meeting—$3 a year one line once a month, each additional line, 15c an issue.

Semi-monthly meetings — $5 a year one line published two times a month, each additional line 13c an issue.

Weekly meetings—$7.50 a year one line a week, each additional line 10c an issue.

SECOND WEDNESDAY, Feb. 13th

No.	Name of Local and Place of Meeting.
1	Boiler Makers, Monroe and Racine. Blacksmiths' District Council, 119 S. Throop St.
10	Carpenters, 12 Garfield Blvd.
21	Carpenters, Western and Lexington.
242	Carpenters, 5443 S. Ashland Ave.
1693	Carpenters, 505 S. State St.
1784	Carpenters, 1638 N. Halsted St. H. Fehling, Rec. Sec'y., 2253 Grace St. Irving 7597.
1922	Carpenters, 6414 S. Halsted St.
2507	Carpenters, 1581 Maple Ave., Evanston, Ill.
181	Coopers, 8901 Escanaba Ave.
3	Hod Carriers, 1352 W. Division St.
542	Hod Carriers, 810 W. Harrison St.
4	Jewelry Workers, 19 W. Adams St.
104	Ladies' Garment Workers, 328 W. Van Buren St.
126	Machinists, 113 S. Ashland Blvd.
524	Machinists, 735 N. Cicero Ave.
375	Maintenance of Way, 426 W. 63d St. Marine Cooks, 357 N. Clark St.
54	Painters, Sherman and Main Sts., Evanston, Ill.
5	Plasterers, 910 W. Monroe St. Railway Carmen Dist. Council, 5445 S. Ashland Ave.
697	Railway Carmen, 5444 Wentworth Ave.
1340	Railway Carmen, 5445 Ashland Ave.
219	Railway Trainmen, 426 W. 63d St., 7:30 p. m.
11	Roofers, 777 W. Adams St.
73	Sheet Metal, 714 W. Harrison St.
485	Sheet Metal, 5324 S. Halsted St.
753	Teamsters, 175 W. Washington St.
759	Teamsters (Meat), 220 S. Ashland Blvd.
769	Teamsters (Bone), 6959 S. Halsted St.
13046	Tuckpainters, 810 W. Harrison St.
924	Tunnel and Subway Workers, 914 W. Harrison St.

(Note—Unless otherwise stated all meetings are at 8 p. m.)

The Daily Worker for a month free to the first member of any local union sending in change of date or place of meeting of locals listed here.

Please watch for your local and if not listed let us know, giving time and place of meeting so we can keep this daily announcement complete and up to date.

On Tuesday of every week we expect to print display announcements of local unions. Rates will be $1 an inch, 50c for half an inch card. Take this matter up in your next meeting. Your local should have a weekly display card as well as the running announcement under date of meeting.

Get unity thru the Labor Party!

FIRST SHIPMENT OF U. S. COTTON GOES TO RUSSIA

American Business Is After Soviet Trade

By FREDERICK KUH.
(Staff Correspondent of The Federated Press)

NEW YORK, Feb. 12.—While Secretary of State Hughes is cursing the Russian government from beneath his nicely clipped beard, unofficial recognition of the Moscow regime is making notable headway in American quarters which are no less powerful than Washington officialdom.

Ten thousand bales of American cotton valued at $2,000,000, left New Orleans, Feb. 3rd on the S. S. Aetna, bound for Murmansk. This is the first direct shipment of cotton from the United States to Russia since the revolution.

Huge Trade Coming.

This shipment is merely the forerunner of a series of similar transactions on a large scale. In 1923, the All-Russian Textile syndicate purchased foreign cotton thru the Liverpool and Bremen markets, worth more than $40,000,000. It is likely that the bulk of this trade will henceforth be carried on by direct imports from America. That will depend, of course, upon the attitude of cotton producing combines and upon the terms of credit available thru American banks. There is every reason for believing that both cotton exporters and bankers will do their utmost to encourage the resumption of trade relations.

The extent to which the American markets will be called upon to meet Russia's demands hinges upon the U. S. government's policy. A pursuance of the state department's offensive attitude might conceivably oblige the Russian government to seek markets elsewhere.

It may be asserted, however, that this shipment of the first cotton cargo marks a milestone in the relations of the two countries.

Banks Coming to Terms.

It is not even two months since the All-Russian Textile syndicate opened its office in New York City. The president of that organization, Nogin, who visited this country recently, found American cotton growers eager to transact business with Russia, while powerful American financial groups, notable the Chase National bank, were quick to show their readiness to come to terms in negotiating a credit agreement.

Aside from the 10,000 cotton bales shipped on the S. S. Aetna, the cargo included 500 tons of cottonseed, destined for Turkestan, where the Moscow government is embarking upon an ambitious scheme for cotton cultivation. It has been intimated to certain American groups that concessions might be available in Turkestan, both for cotton growing land and for the establishment of textile industries.

Purchases made thru the Russian syndicate also included textile machinery, mill supplies and textile fibers. Tests will be made of American dye-stuffs, and proving satisfactory, these, too, will be bought on an ample scale.

Southern States Eager.

Prior to his departure, Nogin traveled thru the southern states, where he found the liveliest interest manifested in the Textile syndicate's activities. His dealings during that excursion resulted in tentative arrangements with the South Carolina Co-operative Cotton-Growers' Association and with the Georgia Growers' Co-operatives.

While most of the credits hitherto granted to the Russian syndicate by American banks were of a short term nature, the stability of the Russian chervonetz, coupled with the rapid improvement of Russia's whole economic organism, presages the availability of American credits on more favorable terms soon.

It is understood, in this connection, that a high official of a New York financial institution is contemplating a journey to Russia for the purpose of ascertaining more precisely the assurances which the Russian government and its subsidiary institutions can offer for future credits.

MOUSORGSKI'S RUSSIAN MUSIC STIRS AUDIENCE

Miss Breslau Gives Vital Interpretation

By ALFRED V. FRANKENSTEIN.

Russian music at its best, and a splendid artist of Russian descent featured the concert of the Chicago Symphony orchestra last Friday and Saturday. Sophie Breslau, the contralto, was the soloist and she sang a group of songs by Mousorgski.

Modest Mousorgski, more than any other composer, got close to the great pounding peasant heart of Russia that bled once, and will bleed no more. The five songs that Miss Breslau sang express different phases of life. Those entitled "Pain" and "Death's Serenade" are conceived in the spirit of grim, bitter pessimism that pervaded the art of old Tsarist Russia, and which found literary expression in Dostoievski and Andreyev. "The Banks of the Don" paints a different picture, one of a people that sings and dances, a people revelling in brilliant colors and laughter. "On the Dneiper" is a Cossack song, a song of a gaunt, determined race, bloody and unafraid. "The Classicist" is a satire, written to work off a personal grudge, and it is the refinement of sarcasm to the nth degree.

Miss Breslau is rich, warm, vital in voice, a truly great singer, possessing unusual dramatic ability.

"Nutcracker" Suite.

The other Russian work was Chaykovski's "Nutcracker" suite. This is a series of dances composed for toys made of tinsel and sugar. But the toys that can dance to the trepak in the suite must be phenomenally vigorous dolls.

The program opened with Gluck's overture to "Iphigenia." The work is not as simple minded as a Gluck composition usually is, but it is fiery and powerful, and big in outline, like the Greek tragedy to which it is a prelude.

Following this was an aria from Wagner's "Rienzi." "Rienzi," like the romantic German music it copies, is good opera, but bad drama. The aria is full of pompous grandeur, and Miss Breslau sang it superbly.

Then came the "Dante" symphony of Granados. This is a most mediocre composition, modern in technic, and embalmed in spirit. It is in two movements, one with a vocal part, but even Sophie Breslau could not save it from deadly dullness and boredom. The work does succeed in suggesting one line of the Italian poet, "Abandon all hope, ye who enter here."

"Indian Rhapsody."

Carl Busch of Kansas City directed the first Chicago performance of his "Indian Rhapsody." The composition suggests a series of disconnected episodes, ending with an elaborate student's exercise, rather than a continuous piece of music. It is skillfully orchestrated. Busch's Indian is a half breed in a dress suit, who belongs to "The Minute Men of the Constitution."

For next week three piano soloists are promised. Maier and Pattison, the musical Gold Dust twins, and Arthur Shattuck, who has played once before at the symphony concerts this season. There will be two concertos by both Bachs, one for two pianos, one for three. A ballade for two pianos and orchestra, by Sowerby, our most important native son, a sinfonietta by Schumann, an overture by Handel, and the tone poem "Don Juan," by Strauss, will round out the program. This might be a good concert to stay away from.

She Is Going Home.

NEW YORK, Feb. 12.—The body of pretty Louise Lawson, Texas church organist who came to New York aspiring to bigger things, and left mysteriously murdered, is en route home to Walnut Springs.

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TEN
WOODEN SOLDIERS

SINCLAIR GETTING PERSIAN OIL, BUT BRIBE IS DENIED

John D. in Background, Is Suspicion

(By The Federated Press)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—Hussein Khan Alai, Persian minister to the United States, tells The Federated Press that there is no truth in the story published in the Hearst papers, to the effect that a bribe of $100,000 to $200,000 was received by the Persian foreign minister in connection with the Sinclair oil concession in north Persia.

According to a statement prepared by the minister, the Sinclair deal is still before the Persian parliament, which meets this month to determine whether the Sinclair bid conforms to the oil concession law adopted last June. Under this law, he says, it was provided that concessions might be given, with the consent of parliament, for 40 to 50 years, provided a loan of at least $10,000,000 was arranged by the concessionaire thru reputable American banks. Twenty per cent of the net profits in any case, and as high as 28 per cent if the profits run beyond a certain level, will go to the Persian government.

It seems that Standard Oil was about to get the concession for exploitation of oil in the five northern provinces of Persia, in November, 1921, when the Anglo-Persian Oil Co., controlled by the British government, blocked the agreement. It claimed rights under a previous concession, which had been cancelled on the ground that none of the conditions had been performed by the company. But the Anglo-Persian, according to Hussein Khan Alai, was able to force the Standard Oil to give it a half interest in the deal. The Persians refused to accept the British partnerships, and in the summer of 1922 entered into discussions with Sinclair's agent who had reached Teheran.

Standard Oil then made a bid on an all-American basis, but the Persian government favored a wholly independent concern, and enacted the new law in order that everything should be open for competition. Standard was asked, along with Sinclair, to bid under the new law, but failed to do so.

This is Persia's official version of the deal on which Sinclair is understood to be staking his fortune in Asia. The failure of the Standard Oil to bid against Sinclair excites no surprise in Washington, where they are commonly understood to be in agreement if not in formal alliance. Anglo-Persian Oil is kicked out of Persia, but comes back as a silent partner of Standard Oil. This combination is kicked out, and Standard steps aside from independent bidding to give the "truly American" Sinclair concern the field. No one need be surprised if, when the deal is consummated, Sinclair will confess that Standard Oil is to share the venture with him.

MENTIONING THE MOVIES

By PROJECTOR.

Uncensored Movies.

Will Rogers in this Pathe comedy uses the film to satirize the films, just as he used the after-dinner speech to poke fun at after-dinner speeches. Actors, censors, reformers, directors, continuity men and even the "dear public" itself comes in for some of the sharp barbs of his wit. He plays the part of a film reformer who presents "Uncensored Movies" to a select and high-minded audience gathered (in the interests of reform) to test the perils of the screen even at the risk of their own purity. Then each of the prevailing types of program pictures are burlesqued, and directors, stars, and even the lowly title writer come in for their share of attention. A half-hour of fun that cuts like a razor.

* * * *

Enemies of Children.

Program picture that leaves the working class alone for a change. All the villains are distributed among the underworld and the upper crust. And even Chinatown is used as a background without villifying the yellow man. The picture is more remarkable for its omissions than for its commissions. The title is obviously intended to snare those looking for "birth control" thrills but it's not that kind of a picture, kidnapping, burglary, and embezzlement are the limit of its crimes.

Story? Rich crook parks baby heir in the slums where she is raised as a boy. Fate makes her the ward of her wealthy and unsuspecting grandfather. When she reaches marriageable age her life is devoted to the search for her parents' marriage license. In the end she finds it. And they live happy ever after.

TO THE DAILY WORKER

We who are dumb with toil
We who are weary with work
Call upon you, our voice,
To give our misery words.
Take up your mighty pen,
Dip it deep in our lives,
Find what is hidden there—
Our pain, our dreams and our hopes—
Our murmurs, indistinct,
Have menaced the silence of years,
But now you shall be our voice
And our words will ring sharp and clear.

IDA DAILES.

McAdoo's Oily Political Ghost Hovers Over Halting Conference For "Progress" at St. Louis, Mo.

By C. E. RUTHENBERG.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 12.—The third convention of the Conference for Progressive Political Action finds this body reaping the results of its betrayal of the demand of the workers and farmers of this country for a Farmer-Labor Party and independent political action.

The first convention in Chicago, in February, 1922, expressed a great mass demand by the workers and farmers for a party of workers and farmers. At the second convention in Cleveland, in December, 1922, there were representatives present of many of the great industrial unions, central labor bodies, state federations of labor and a score of farmers' organizations. The convention which is in session here is little more than a convention of representatives of the railroad unions.

Only 106 Delegates Present.

Only 106 delegates were reported present by the credentials committee. Of these 44 are delegates from the sixteen standard railroad unions and 24 others represent state organizations of the Conference for Progressive Political Action. As these state organizations are made up almost entirely of railroad men these twenty-four delegates can be counted as coming from the same unions, making a total of 68 delegates representing those unions.

The only international unions represented outside of the railroad unions are the Amalgamated Clothing Workers and the Fur Workers. The miners, the printers, and other international unions, who sent delegates to the Cleveland conference, are absent.

Besides the above there are about twenty-five delegates from miscellaneous organizations such as the League for Industrial Democracy, American Labor Party, Non-Partisan League, co-operatives, etc., including seven delegates from the Socialist Party. The credentials committee report included only two delegates from farmers' organizations. There were only six representatives from central labor unions and five from state federations of labor. Local unions are barred.

Workers and Farmers Lose Hope In Conference.

The only conclusion which can be drawn by a person who saw the gathering which assembled in Cleveland, who analyzes the make-up of this convention and watches it at work is that the farmers and workers have lost faith in anything of interest to them ever coming out of it, and have directed their effort to secure representation upon the political field into other channels.

Compared to the great gathering of rank and file delegates who formed the Federated Farmer-Labor Party on July 3, this convention is a dismal affair. Here sit the conservative leaders of the railroad unions, all of them big prosperous looking men, together with the representatives of the dying Socialist Party. They indulge in formally eloquent words, but there is no life nor spirit in the whole convention. They applaud references to a Workers' and Farmers' government, but no movement which will win the goal of a Workers' and Farmers' government can come out of the dismal, deathly atmosphere of this gathering.

While the Conference for Progressive Political Action has been conducting its work to organize local and state organizations to reward the friends and punish the enemies of labor, it seems the rank and file movement has been crystallizing in local and state labor parties, which have turned their back upon the Conference as hopeless as an instrument thru which the national crystallization of the movement is to come. The facts that the actual existing farmer-labor organizations have practically boycotted this convention is a good omen for the May 30th Farmer-Labor Convention. The hopes of the farmers and workers are not upon the convention. They have turned their backs upon and are looking elsewhere.

Another Convention Proposed.

It is rumored around "Parlor A" of the Statler Hotel, in which the convention is being held, that the leaders of the organization are very much at sea as to how to proceed. Their pretty little scheme for endorsement of McAdoo as the candidate for president on the Democratic ticket has gone awry. McAdoo is dear to the hearts of the railroad unions. But they are afraid to give the endorsement now that he has been splattered with the oil from Teapot Dome. So the proposal seems to be to wait and call another convention after the national conventions of the old parties. Maybe McAdoo may still run. Maybe some other good man will be nominated by one of the old parties. We'll wait and see what the republicans and democrats have to offer and then we'll decide what to do. Thus seem to run the intentions of the Hillquit-Johnston machine which is running the convention.

Afternoon Devoted to Instruction.

The first afternoon session lasted about two hours. Chairman William H. Johnston appointed a committee on resolution and program, a committee on organization and a committee on nomination of officers. Among the members of committee on organization, which will handle the question of what the conference will do politically in the immediate future is William Mahoney, chairman of the Minnesota Working People's Non-Partisan League, and one of the leaders in the movement for the May 30th Farmer-Labor Convention.

With the committee appointments out of the way, the rest of the session was devoted to what Chairman Johnston called "instruction." Donal Richberg, an expert on railroads, rehashed the story told by Charles Edward Russell in his "Story of the Railroads," and Gustavus Meyer in his "History of Great American Fortunes," about the looting of the nation by the early builders of the railroads. He said the history of the railroads could be divided into three periods, those of "gifts, graft and guarantee." We were now in the period in which the railroads were trying to secure a governmental guarantee of interests on a twenty-five billion mortgage which they hold against the peoples of this country in the form of the securities issued against the railroads of the country.

Richberg was followed by Carl D. Thompson, formerly of Socialist Party fame, but now devoting himsefl to telling the people of this country all about the beauties of public ownership. Thompson "instructed" the delegates for an hour and a half, many of them asleep, about the super-power movement thru which all the ills of our social order are to be ended.

The delegates are promised more instruction by various judges, etc. The plan of the official machine seems to be to keep the delegates interested in something else than the real business of the convention, until little time is left and then rush thru its program, whatever it may be, without much discussion, with the plea that there is no time.

PENNSY SLAPPED GENTLY ON WRIST BY LABOR BOARD

Mildly Reproved for Company Unionism

By LELAND OLDS,
(Federated Press Industrial Editor.)

Forcible domination and control of the election of employe representatives is the condemnation passed upon the Pennsylvania railroad by the U. S. railroad labor board in a case presented by the Order of Railroad Telegraphers. According to the board the carrier by absolute compulsion prevented the telegraphers from exercising their right to select their organization to represent them in negotiations. This adds one more to the long list of uninforcible decisions condemning the Pennsylvania for violation of the Transportation act.

"The statute," says the board, "never contemplated such an absurdity as the carrier naming the representatives of the employes who were to sit on the opposite side of the bargaining table from the management, neither did it contemplate that this anomalous situation might be effectuated by indirect methods which would permit the carrier forcibly to dominate and control the election of representatives of the employes."

Rebukes Tyrannical Rule.

The board's brief description of the lawless action of this leading anti-union corporation is probably the only service which such decisions render. It says:

"The carrier assumed charge and control of the employes' election, formulated the ballot and the accompanying instructions over the protest of the employes' representatives and proceeded to hold the election in accordance with its own arbitrary policy. The employes were left no choice but to participate in the election and forego their right to vote for their organization. They knew that if they wrote the name of their own organization on the ballots they would be thrown out by the carrier and not counted and that a rump comittee would be set up by the carrier to represent the employes, altho such a committee may have received but a small fraction of the eligible vote. This was what happened to the shop crafts under identical conditions when approximately 10 per cent of the eligible to vote was permitted to name the representatives of the shopmen by throwing out the ballots of all who voted for the Federated Shopcrafts."

Demoralize Paternalism.

This government appraisal of the Pennsylvania's boasted representation system shows that it is nothing more than the most demoralizing sort of paternalism. There is nothing of industrial democracy and nothing of real protection for the employes contained in it.

The board says that a protest of such a grave character affecting the rights of such a arge number of employes cannot be strangled by a technicality and proceeds to order the carrier to cancel its notice of an illegal election and prepare to cooperate in an election by secret ballot in accord with previous decisions. But with the backing of the courts the Pennsylvania will undoubtedly pay little attention to this body which appears to be given teeth only when enforcement against employes is in order.

The Land for the Users!

CREEL ADMITS HE APPROACHED NAVAL EXPERTS

He Helped Put Over Blackmail Plot

(Continued from page 1)

president of the First Trust and Savings Bank of Chicago, in executive session.

Traylor, it is said, related some details of a big bond issue said to have been floated by his bank for the Sinclair Consolidated Oil Company.

Traylor is also reported to have told the committee that Strawn was a member of the board of directors of his bank.

Newspaper Deal Aired.

The Senate investigating committee today made an effort to learn if former Secretary of the Interior Fall was behind the purchase of the Albuquerque, N. M., Journal, in May, 1922.

Melvin A. Traylor president of the First Trust and Savings Bank of Chicago was the first witness. He told of financing in connection with the sale of the Journal by Carl C. Magee. The purchase was made for $200,000 in the name of Sidney M. Weil, citizen of Albuquerque.

Paper Attacked Fall.

Magee, as editor, had been attacking Fall prior to the sale, Magee previously testified.

Weil testified that Magee had encountered editorial difficulties in the operation of the Journal.

"Mr. Magee told me he was prepared to sell the publication," Weil said. "He said he thought perhaps Mr. Fall might be interested in the purchase.

"I drove up to see Mr. Fall and he assured me he had no desire to buy the Journal. He said he was completely out of politics."

Weil said he got the $200,000 for the purchase, "by a loan." The money was given thru the First National Bank of Albuquerque, but there was no separate security. He said he believed the money may have been advanced personally by A. B. McMillan, vice-president of the bank.

He turned the paper over to McMillan after 30 days for $190,000, he said, and deducted $10,000 "for a commission."

Carl C. Magee from whom the Journal was purchased, took the stand. Magee said he did not know who furnished the $200,000 for the purchase of the paper. "I don't think the paper was bought for any other purpose than to eliminate me from the newspaper business in New Mexico," he said, explaining that before the sale the Journal had consistently attacked Fall. Since the sale, he said, it has been friendly to Fall.

Magee is now editor of the New Mexico State Tribune of Albuquerque.

"How to Make Real Money."

Magee testified that the Barham brothers, publishers of the Los Angeles Herald, and later H. H. Tamman and Fred G. Bonfils, publishers of the Denver Post, desired to buy the Albuquerque Journal with the provision that he accept employment with them, but that he had refused.

Magee declared a representative of Tamman and Bonfils told him: "You're a fool if you don't come in with us. We will show you how to make real money out of a newspaper."

It was Magee's testimony before the committee in a previous appearance that gave the committee its first clue to alleged fraud and corruption in the execution of the oil leases between Fall and Doheny and Sinclair.

Magee at that time told the committee of Fall's ranch purchases and the extensive improvements he had made on his New Mexico properties about the time the leases were executed.

Following this lead, the committee inquired into Fall's personal finances and disclosed the $100,000 loan he received from Doheny and the $25,000 lent him by Sinclair.

After Magee's testimony the committee went into executive session to consider the nomination of Strawn and Pomerene.

Four hours later Mr. Coolidge in a statement defied the upper house and refused emphatically to pay any attention to the Senate demand. He said the Senate had no right to make it.

Denby himself had nothing to say when he was told of the Senate's vote, but previously he had stated he would not resign.

The best legal minds in the House and Senate will now consider whether impeachment proceedings against Denby would be likely to succeed. If there is a probability that Denby would beat the impeachment court, the action probably will not be taken.

There was tremendous indignation in the Senate against Mr. Coolidge for his refusal to heed the demand contained in the Robinson resolution.

Coolidge's Statement.

Mr. Coolidge, in his formal statement defying the Senate, said:

"No official recognition can be given to the passage of the Senate resolution relative to their opinion concerning members of the cabinet or other officers under executive control.

"As soon as the special counsel can advise me as to the legality of the leases and assemble for me the pertinent facts in the various transactions, I shall take such action as seems essential for the full protection of public interests.

"I shall not hesitate to call for the resignation of any official whose conduct in this matter in any way warrants such action upon my part. The dismissal of an officer of the government such as involved in this case, other than by impeachment, is exclusively an executive function.

Quotes Madison.

"I regard this as a vital principle of our government. In discussing this principle, Mr. Madison has well said:

"'It is laid down in most of the constitutions or bills of rights in the republics of America; it is to be found in the political writings of the most celebrated civilians and is everywhere held as essential to the preservation of liberty, that the three great departments of government be kept separate and distinct.'

"President Cleveland likewise stated the correct principle in discussing requests and demands made by the Senate upon him and upon different departments of the government, in which he said:

"'They assume the right of the Senate to sit in the judgment upon the exercise of my exclusive discretion and the executive function for which I am solely responsible to the people from whom I have so lately received the sacred trust of office.

"'My oath to support and defend the constitution and my duty to the chief magistracy which I must preserve unimpaired in all its dignity and vigor, compel me to refuse compliance with these demands.'"

Mr. Coolidge concluded declaring he is responsible to the people for his conduct in retention or dismissal of public officials and assumes full responsibility.

"I do not propose to sacrifice any innocent man for my own welfare," the President said.

* * *

Tough Days for Standard.

By LAURENCE TODD.
(Staff Correspondent of the Federated Press)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 12.—Without one word of debate, without even a question from any of the corporation bellboys on either side, the Senate adopted without a dissenting vote, on Jan. 7, Senator Walsh's resolution directing the Secretary of the Interior to proceed to cancel the Standard Oil titles on Sections 16 and 36 in Naval Reserve No. 1 in California. The fraud involved was shown during the Teapot Dome inquiry.

It was on the pretext that the naval oil was being pumped away, thru Standard Oil wells located on these sections, that Secretary Fall gave Reserve No. 1, to Doheny on lease, and Doheny jauntily predicted that his profits would be $100,000,000.

Ancient Fraud.

F. C. Dezendorf, field agent for the General Land Office, who was stationed in California in 1913, testified before the Senate committee on Jan. 25 that he investigated the claims to these two sections, and made an adverse report in April, 1913, showing that these were oil lands and as such were reserved by the government. That report was "misplaced" in the San Francisco office for some months, and then Dezendorf was transferred to Washington. For seven years his report was buried in the files here, while Standard Oil held the disputed land and pumped steadily from the petroleum deposit beneath. And at last, after a vain attempt had been made to hold Atty. Gen. Palmer responsible for surrendering these oil lands to Standard Oil, the fact of that surrender was used as Fall's excuse for surrendering the richest oil reserve that remained in public hands, to his personal friend, Doheny.

Shows Political Trend.

This incident of seven-years-too-late enforcement of law by the Senate is another straw in the political wind. It shows to what extent panic has seized upon the hard-boiled cynics who make up the majority of both the Republican and Democratic membership of Congress. It is what visitors to the Senate gallery read in the faces of the supposed leaders on the floor, as these senators sit, twisting nervous hands, listening to some new chapter of infamy in oil. The fight has gone out of them. They dare not resist new proposals of investigation of corruption in high offices of the nation. They read the daily press, they listen to chance conversations in the restaurants, on the street, in the theatre lobby, and they are afraid. The public has lost all faith in the integrity of its federal machinery. Too many hypocrites in patriotic guise have been exposed. The bluster and brag of "business in government" has been dropped. Old party politicians have lost their nerve.

Want Real Prosecution.

That is why Pomerene and Strawn are being challenged, as suitable counsel to prosecute the lawbreakers disclosed in this inquiry. Pomerene is the attorney of a big railroad group, and is known as almost a fanatic in his big-business partisanship. Strawn's law firm includes the father of one of Mellon's chief assistants, and is counsel for a Mellon oil concern. A month ago such selections by Mr. Coolidge would not have been seriously opposed; today they are protested. Keen politicians in Congress know that the people want men of the type of Francis J. Heney and Frank P. Walsh to handle the public's interest in this oil mess. Pomerene and Strawn are prejudiced by their whole business environment and personal sympathies. They don't look good to the millions of voters who will bring in the verdict on this case in November.

Money! Money! Money! Money! That Is All the Talk at Miami, Fla.

(NOTE—Following is our second article on the southern playground of the rich in winter.)

* * *

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MIAMI, Fla., Feb. 12—Miami is as full of pep as an oil camp just after a gusher has come in.

All the hotels are jammed and the talk in the lobbies is mostly about money that is being made, is to be made, or has been made in and about this section.

There are more expensive automobiles on the causeway to Miami beach than are seen in an ordinary afternoon on Fifth avenue in New York. And the licenses are from every state in the union, including California.

Natives are fond of saying Californians come here for the climate and to make them feel perfectly at home. Miami is advertised as the "Los Angeles of Florida." One of the nearby real estate tracts has been named "Hollywood."

Because of the proximity of the British West Indies, liquid delicacies are available at low rates and of course, reputed to be the imported varieties rather than the home-grown which dominate the markets of the north.

As yet no workers have arrived with their families.

WASHINGTON GOSSIP

By LAURENCE TODD.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—"Did the other papers in CoClorado ever charge you with blackmail in connection with this deal?" Senator Dill of Washington asked of Fred G. Bonfils, publisher of the Denver Post, after Bonfils had tried in vain for three hours to find justification for the million dollar "settlement" he secured from Harry Sinclair and the sudden stopping of the Post's attacks on the Teapot Dome lease when that "settlement" had meen made.

Bonfils airily brushed the ugly word aside.

"Oh no, not at all, so far as I am aware," he said. The crowd in the Senate committee room, listening to his defense, grinned skeptically.

Bonfils had come forward, with a bale of contracts and complaints which seemed never to have been filed in court, to show that his little transaction in Teapot Dome was pure as the Denver Post itself. He frankly admitted that he had been "loyal to the common people all my life, fighting against every kind of wrong and corruption, attacking predatory wealth and serving the public good" for some 30 years at that one stand.

Senator Lenroot, who defended Albert Fall during the earlier stages of the oil scandal, and who now is trying to defend his own political situation, dug into Bonfils' past. He showed that Bonfils once testified in court in Kansas City, Kans., with running a lottery. Bonfils replied that "that was just as legitimate a business at that time, in that city, as banking," and counter-charged that Lenroot was "representing one Tom O'Donnell of Colorado in this line of questions." He claimed that O'Donnell had once tried to assassinate him, Bonfils, but that Bonfils had disarmed the man and had actually refrained from killing him.

Lenroot went back to the Sinclair squeeze, showing over and over that the Interior Department had disallowed the claims on which Bonfils and his associate, J. Leo Stack of Denver, had hoped to get a "cut" from Teapot Dome. He read Denver Post headlines and editorials, showing that that paper assailed the Sinclair deal with Fall, and denounced it as a "crooked, corrupt deal," prior to Sinclair's decision to pay them the $250,000 cash and give them a $750,000 interest in the lease. Then the paper ceased to thunder. Its reporter who had gathered the story of Fall's sudden wealth, was not sent to Washington to testify; the committee had to send a subpoena to fetch him.

But the publisher, at intervals bragging of his wealth and of the power of his paper, insisted that he had never quit fighting the lease, even after he had taken a $750,000 interest in it. He said, quite coolly, that he felt sure Sinclair had compelled the Midwest (Standard Oil) crowd to contribute half of the million. His partner, Stack, had told him that there was "a conspiracy and agreement" between Doheny, Sinclair and the Standard Oil crowd, whereby Sinclair got Teapot Dome, Doheny got the California naval reserves, and Standard Oil got $1,000,000 from Sinclair for its worthless claim based on three wells in the Teapot field. That might explain why Doheny had backed out of his first venture, which was the financing of Stack in the attempt to get Teapot Dome or a share of the Dome oil.

Lenroot hung to the subject of Sinclairs giving up that million to the publisher of the thunderous Denver Post. Finally he asked whether Sinclair had not been driven to "purchase your silence" in regard to the "crooked, corrupt deal."

Bonfils, looking pained and surprised, but intensely virtuous, denied it. Why, he had rather that a man with a dinner pail in his hand came into his office, than the owner of 40 banks.

This is the Bonfils who defended the Ludlow massacre, and whose premises were stormed and wrecked by thousands of irate citizens during the last street railway strike in Denver. He is a large owner of those street railways, and he is an expert on the employment of gunmen.

Senator Adams of Colorado, listened to Bonfils' defense in silence. He knew the futility of questioning that species of honest philanthropist.

WHEN McADOO QUIT

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—Questioning by Senator Lenroot after McAdoo had finished his prepared statement, brought out that McAdoo severed his connection with Doheny, Feb. 2, the day after Doheny testified he had given Albert B. Fall, $100,000.

Criminal Lionized by "Best People" of Patriotic New York

NEW YORK, Feb. 12.—Another lion has come to New York to be dined and wined by the "best people" until they want another diversion. The new hero is Corliss Hooven Griffis, in the three-name class since he tried to kidnap Grover Cleveland Bergdoll, wealthy draft avoider still enjoying the beer gardens of Germany.

Mayor Hylan headed an official committee to meet the steamship, Albert Ballin bringing the unsuccessful criminal, who was arrested when he fell down in his plot against the elusive exile.

Seek Fake Doctor.

NEW YORK, Feb. 12.—A fake doctor, with a prison record for three jewel robberies perpetrated upon his patients, is being sought by police today in their chase thru the murky ways of the underworld for the murderer of pretty Louise Lawson.

Work Daily for "The Daily!"

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THE Business Manager reports that the subs are rolling in by hundreds in every mail. Many of them are renewals. The great majority are new subs, however. Everyone is getting ready to start reading the world-famous Russian Bolshevik Novel, "A Week," the first installment of which appears in Saturday's issue. Thereafter it will appear every day until it has been completed. You cannot afford to miss this international literary sensation of the year 1924. Send in your renewal now. SUBSCRIBE TODAY.

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BIGGEST MEET HONORS LENIN AT ROCHESTER

Workers Pledge Selves to Fight for Leninism

(Special to The Daily Worker)

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Feb. 12.—Juliet Stuart Poyntz was the principal speaker at the Lenin Memorial meeting here. It was the largest and most enthusiastic meeting held in Rochester, for a long time. The meeting adopted resolutions pledging itself to follow in the footsteps of the great leader of the working class and to exert all its efforts in the building up of the Communist movement as the best monument to his memory.

The resolutions adopted were as follows:

"WHEREAS our Comrade Vladimir Ulianoff Lenin has finally fallen a victim of his own heroic efforts and over-exertion in behalf of the Revolution in Russia and thruout the world, and

"WHEREAS our leader Lenin dedicated his life to the emancipation of the working class and to organizing the workers to seize the power of the state and establish their own dictatorship as the only means to organize a Communist society, therefore

"BE IT RESOLVED that we hereby express our limitless sorrow over the death of our belover leader and our intention to give expression to our grief by following in his footsteps and exerting all our efforts to build up the International Communist Movement. Joint meeting, Workers Party and the Labor Open Forum."

Recognition Is Urged.

"WHEREAS, Soviet Russia is a country of 150 million people, a country with great natural resources and great promise for the future, and has thus far received no official recognition from the government of the United States, and

"WHEREAS, Soviet Russia has shown herself to be fully capable of maintaining herself under the most trying circumstances, such as war, famine and pestilence, and

"WHEREAS, recognition by this government would help the Soviet Republic of Russia to further improve the condition of the people of that great country and

"WHEREAS such recognition would in no way harm the people of the United States, but on the contrary, would be of great benefit to them, and

"WHEREAS Soviet Russia has been recognized by other great nations, such as Italy, Spain, Germany and England, showing that these nations have no fear of any of the so-called destructive propaganda which the government of Soviet Russia is charged with spreading in other countries,

"THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that this meeting of working people of the City of Rochester, N. Y., urge the United States Government to recognize without delay the government chosen by the people of Soviet Russia.

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North Dakota Blazing New Trails in Big Struggle for Class Political Action of Workers and Farmers

By JOSEPH MANLEY.
(Secretary, Federated Farmer-Labor Party)

North Dakota, in the days when its Non-Partisan League was a militant fighting organization, was much in the public eye. The conservatives denounced it, while the radicals praised it. But lately North Dakota lost its leading position in the political revolt of the Northwest.

The causes for this were plainly evident in the recent convention of the Non-Partisan League at Bismarck. The mental bankruptcy of that convention was so evident that all delegates, who were real representatives of the farmers—together with many of the old "wheel-horses" of the Non-Partisan League—called a conference immediately after adjournment of the League convention, and organized the Farmer-Labor Party of North Dakota.

This new organization, which thus joins North Dakota with the other states forming the farmer-labor movement of the Northwest, crystallizes the militant movement which is so widespread within that state. It will place North Dakota once more in the lead of the Farmer-Labor movement away from the old dominant capitalist political parties, and toward independent political action.

To understand the situation in North Dakota, it is necessary to recall the action of the Republican State Central Committee, in its meeting of Dec. 28th, last year, when it endorsed President Coolidge for reelection. This action aroused a storm of protest, thruout the state of North Dakota. And because the State Central Committee is under the control of the Nonpartisan League, this was "the last straw", and destroyed all remaining faith in the old league.

When the convention went into session, with 97 delegates—only four of them representing labor—it was quite plain to be seen that there was absolutely no hope for any progressive measures to be adopted there.

Three Big Measures

The following were the three measures of most importance which came before the convention:

A request coming from Congressman J. H. Sinclair, Senator Lynn J. Frazier, and others, asking endorsement of LaFollette for President.

The question of whether the League would accept the legal status given to it by the State's Attorney's ruling that the Nonpartisan League had become the Nonpartisan political party;

And the question whether the convention would or would not rescind the action of the Republican State Central Committee—which is League-controlled—in its endorsement of Coolidge for President.

Small Bankers There

This convention was composed of a majority of small bankers, business men, office-holders and office-seekers, with general farmer representation in a very small minority.

And the principal controversies were with regard to which particular choice for office should be nominated by the convention. There were many factions in the convention.

And these consisted of the retainers of various office-seekers.

Ayres Makes Eloquent Plea

An eloquent plea to the convention was made by Tom Ayres, Chairman of the South Dakota Farmer-Labor Party, asking that it cast aside the old Nonpartisan policy, organize a State Farmer-Labor Party, and thus come into the ranks of the national farmer-labor movement.

Ayres' speech was applauded to the echo—but only by the few delegates who were not bound, body and soul, to the interests of the office-seekers. And when it seemed that Ayres might make some impression upon the other portion of the convention a political henchman of one of the principal office-seekers (not a delegate to the convention), called "time" upon the speaker. The effect of all this was to clearly demonstrate that the Nonpartisan League is now nothing more or less than an adjunct of the national Republican Party.

Delegate J. W. Hempel read several long letters from Congressman Sinclair and Senator Frazier, asking endorsement of Robt. M. LaFollette for President. Delegate Hempel made a forceful argument. Most of the delegates admitted that LaFollette was far superior to Coolidge as a Presidential candidate. But the political machine carried, with but few dissenting votes, a motion that the convention do not endorse any candidate for President.

Much Time in Wrangling

The rest of the convention's time was spent in wranglings between adherents of the rival office-seekers. There was much vague talk about the "program" of the League—but not the slightest hint of anything constructive, with the single exception of the Fedje bill. This bill proposes the extension of the mechanics' lien so as to include the farmer (under the Farm-Labor Lien) and give him the right of first claim upon his mortgaged crop.

In the midst of this welter of confusion and reactionary tactics, petitions were circulated advocating the formation of a State-Farmer Labor Party immediately. And many signers were obtained, to this petition. With result that, immediately following the adjournment of convention—altho the delegates were wearied with the ceaseless bickerings of the rival politicians and their henchmen—an all-night conference was held, with over forty delegates present. Twenty-five of these were delegates to the Nonpartisan League convention. The rest,—men like "Dave" Hamilton and R. H. Walker,—all among the old stalwarts of the old Nonpartisan League when in its prime.

Farmer-Labor Party Organized

In this conference was organized the Farmer-Labor Party of North Dakota. And for it there was adopted a constitution and a national and state program. Farmer-Labor Voice was made the official organ of the new party. Officers for the new organization were elected. Some resolutions were passed—one of them calling upon LaFollette to get out of the Republican Party; another endorsing the United Front campaign of the Federated Farmer-Labor Party; and one approving the May 30th convention in St. Paul and protesting against any attempt toward its postponement.

The officers elected by this conference were as follows:

R. H. Walker, Chairman, who is one of the best known real farmers in North Dakota and was formerly an organizer for the Nonpartisan League;

H. R. Martinson, Secretary-Treasurer, who is President of the Central Labor Union at Fargo and is well-known thruout the state.

An Executive-Committeeman from each of the three Congressional Districts was also elected, as follows:

First district: Alfred Knutson, formerly of the Nonpartisan League;

Second district: Herman Hardt, well-known as a member of the State Legislature and as the popular representative of more than 20,000 Russian-German farmers in that district;

Third district: H. B. French, editor of an influential farmers' newspaper in the state.

A most interesting discussion took place on the question of the national and state program. Of special interest was clause one, of the national program, which reads as follows:

"Land was created for all the people, and we demand a system of land tenure that will eliminate landlordism and tenantry, and will secure the land for the users of the land."

And also clause 5, reading:

"A moratorium for all working farmers, on their farm-mortgage debts, for a period of five years."

The discussion also demonstrated that the farmers and industrial workers of North Dakota are swiftly developing a clear understanding of the economic basis underlying their present critical situation and the great need for such fundamenatl relief measures as the two above quoted. And these two measures are stated, word for word, as in the program of the Federated Farmer-Labor program—which was adopted, in its entirety, by the conference.

The need for a state program became apparent during the discussion when the fact was brought out that the old Nonpartisan League program, most of which had been incorporated into the laws of the state, had never been permitted to really function, to any extent; and that this fact was due to the sabotage of old-line party politicians. The state program adopted in this conference goes much farther than anything ever proposed by the old League. It reads as follows:

STATE PROGRAM:

1. We demand the retention and faithful administration of the state industries, especially the building of terminal elevators and flour mills.
2. We demand that all public funds be deposited in the Bank of North Dakota, and that branch banks be established, one in each county of the state.
3. We favor the enactment of the farm-crop lien law, known as the Fedje Bill No. 164.
4. We demand that all tax titles revert to the state.
5. We demand the re-enactment of the tax-exemption law repealed by the 1923 Legislature.

The whole situation in North Dakota can be summarized by citing, first the action of the Republican State Central Committee—controlled by the Nonpartisan League—endorsing Coolidge for President, at its meeting last December; the action of this League convention in side-stepping a motion to rescind that action; and its point-blank refusal to endorse LaFollette.

On the day following adjournment of the convention, the State Central Committee met and practically reaffirmed their endorsement of Coolidge, by refusing to entertain any motion on the subject.

All of which proves that the Nonpartisan League has been sold out to the most reactionary wing of the Republican Party, and that the only hope for progress must be in the newly-organized Farmer-Labor Party.

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Auspices:
Friends of Soviet Russia and Workers' Germany.

MILL OWNERS ATTACK MASS. 48-HOUR LAW

Gompers' Spokesmen Crawl Before Masters

By H. M. WICKS.
(Special to The Daily Worker)

BOSTON, Mass.—The textile mill owners of Fall River and New Bedford have started a drive against the 48-hour law in the state of Massachusetts. One Richard Long, a tool of the mill owners, introduced a bill in the legislature to repeal the law. A joint committee of the Senate and Legislature was appointed and held public hearings this week.

As is usual in such hearings the "legislative agents" of the American Federation of Labor were on the job crawling before the legislative flunkeys of capitalism in the most servile manner.

Wednesday's session was particularly interesting. The case for the mill owners had been presented by a drooling individual, an attorney named Dreiser, representing the Associated Industries. This person talked at length about the destructive inroads of Southern competition upon the industries of "our commonwealth."

"Labor" Crawls.

A Mr. Charles Hodgson of the A. F. of L. legislative committee arose and attempted to defend the law against repeal. He opened his address with humanitarian sentimentalism and declared that he does not believe in placing the dollar sign above a humanitarian law. In a feeble attempt at convincing argument he said the proposed repeal was a blow at women and children in the industries of the state. Then he had a brilliant inspiration as he remembered that the bill was passed under the Coolidge administration. He switched his argument from the women and children to a eulogy of the wisdom of the scab-herding, strike-breaking midget politican who now sits in the White House at Washington. In the city of Boston, the identical city in which Coolidge first gained notoriety as a strike breaker and enemy of the working class, this alleged representative of labor, fawning before the republicans on the legislative committee, indulged in a crude, disgustingly sychophantic exhibition of grovelling by asserting that since the law was signed by Coolidge it must have been a good law. "He (Coolidge) never made many unwise moves, otherwise he would not be where he is."

Praise of Coolidge failed to impress the committee, so the legislative agent began to squirm, adjusted the big Elk's tooth dangling from a large chain on a green vest, and emitted this grammatical gem: "Natural conditions (in the South, presumably) doesn't allow the efficiency as exists in the North." It reminded one of Hinky Dink's famous saying, "Them as has shiners, wears 'em!"

Argues Both Ways.

In trying to meet the attacks of the corporation lawyers and appear eminently respectable before the committee, Mr. Hodgson endeavored to reply to the charge that organized labor would force the mills to leave the state with the assertion that: "It would be useless for me to answer that if the industries isn't here there won't be any work."

Then in the next sentence he claimed that even tho the industries did leave it would be better than sacrificing the women and children and that other industries would take their places. The legislative agent of the decrepit State Federation of Labor was not able to perceive his own contradiction after one of the flunkeys of the shoe workers had openly laughed at this blunder. To a mind capable of eternally crawling before the employers in the alleged interest of labor nothing could possibly strike him as inconsistent. Instead of devoting their time to strengthening the political power of the working class, these agents of the Gompers machine take part of the dues paid by the members of organized labor in order to persuade the capitalist class that the labor movement is respectable and the defender of civilization.

In conclusion Mr. Hodgson declared that labor needs no defense as it has proved to be beneficial to both employer and employee in the past and that it would continue to so function.

The only worth-while point brought out during the whole proceedings was the fact that the talk of Southern competition is baseless, because the same capitalists that control textile mills in the North also control most of the mills of the South, therefore they are only competing with themselves.

It is unlikely that the 48-hour law will be repealed, as the peanut politicians are afraid of the voters and from the presentation of the mill owners it is doubtful if they are making a serious effort to defeat it.

The efforts of the representatives of the labor unions trying to prove to the committee how respectable they are could be utilized to better advantage by exposing the class character of the government in order to develop independent political action on the part of the organized workers of the state.

NEW YORK, Feb. 12.—Bradstreet's Food Index Number, based upon the wholesale price of thirty-one articles used as food, is $3.38 compared with $3.30 a week ago. This is an increase of 2.4% over the preceding week.

How many of your shop-mates read THE DAILY WORKER. Get one of them to subscribe today.

Switzerland to Have Referendum on the 48-Hour Week, Feb. 17

(By The Federated Press)

BERNE, Switzerland, Feb. 12.—On February 17 a referendum is to be held in Switzerland to decide whether the present 48-hour week established by law shall be exchanged for a 54-hour week. The whole country is stirred up about it, and the employers and a large part of the peasantry are ranging themselves on one side of the question, favoring the extension of working hours, while hand and brain workers of all grades are unanimous in agitating against the proposal.

The law establishing the 48-hour week was passed in June, 1919. Up to then a 59-hour week had been in force. The law applied, however, only to factory workers, and not to workers engaged in trade, transport, the hotel industry, and the building industry. The next year it was proposed that a second law should be passed extending the shorter hours to railwaymen, and to postal and telegraph employes. The reactionaries then insisted upon a public referendum on the question. They were beaten, for the law was approved by a majority of about 100,000.

George L. Siegel Gets League's Endorsement for Mayor of St. Paul

ST. PAUL, Minn., Feb. 12.—The Workingmen's Non-partisan Political League endorsed George L. Siegal, local attorney as their candidate for Mayor in the forthcoming primaries after Coroner C. A. Ingerson of Ramsey county had declined the nomination.

The primary elections will take place on March 18th and the election on May 6th. Mr. Siegel was missing when the nomination was made but William Mahoney assured the delegation appointed to wait on him that he would be a candidate.

In the forthcoming elections the voters of St. Paul are to elect a mayor, a controller, six members at large to the common council, a municipal judge, two justices at large, two constables at large and justices in two wards.

Trachtenberg, Lore Trial at Newark, Comes up Feb. 14

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Feb. 12.—The four members of the Workers Party, Lore, Trachtenberg, Kaplan and Chriss, arrested on charges of disorderly conduct in Newark, N. J., last week, will be tried Feb. 14. The defendants will attempt to summon Commissioner of Safety Brennan, of Newark, to testify. In view of the impending trial and the settlement of the free speech issue in Newark, the scheduled meeting, at which William Z. Foster was to speak, was postponed at the last moment.

Your Union Meeting

Every local listed in the official directory of the CHICAGO FEDERATION OF LABOR will be published under this head on day of meeting free of charge for the first month, afterwards our rate will be as follows:

Monthly meeting—$3 a year one line once a month, each additional line, 15c an issue.

Semi-monthly meetings — $5 a year one line published two times a month, each additional line 13c an issue.

Weekly meetings—$7.50 a year one line a week, each additional line 10c an issue.

SECOND WEDNESDAY, Feb. 13th

No.	Name of Local and Place of Meeting.
1	Boiler Makers, Monroe and Racine.
	Blacksmiths' District Council, 119 S. Throop St.
10	Carpenters, 12 Garfield Blvd.
21	Carpenters, Western and Lexington.
242	Carpenters, 5443 S. Ashland Ave.
1693	Carpenters, 505 S. State St.
1784	Carpenters, 1638 N. Halsted St. H. Fehling, Rec. Sec'y., 2253 Grace St. Irving 7597.
1922	Carpenters, 6414 S. Halsted St.
2507	Carpenters, 1581 Maple Ave., Evanston, Ill.
181	Coopers, 8901 Escanaba Ave.
3	Hod Carriers, 1352 W. Division St.
562	Hod Carriers, 810 W. Harrison St.
4	Jewelry Workers, 19 W. Adams St.
104	Ladies' Garment Workers, 328 W. Van Buren St.
126	Machinists, 113 S. Ashland Blvd.
524	Machinists, 735 N. Cicero Ave.
375	Maintenance of Way, 426 W. 63d St.
	Marine Cooks, 357 N. Clark St.
54	Painters, Sherman and Main Sts., Evanston, Ill.
5	Plasterers, 910 W. Monroe St.
	Railway Carmen Dist. Council, 5445 S. Ashland Ave.
697	Railway Carmen, 5444 Wentworth Ave.
1340	Railway Carmen, 5445 Ashland Ave.
219	Railway Trainmen, 426 W. 63d St., 7:30 p. m.
11	Roofers, 777 W. Adams St.
73	Sheet Metal, 714 W. Harrison St.
485	Sheet Metal, 5324 S. Halsted St.
753	Teamsters, 175 W. Washington St.
759	Teamsters (Meat), 220 S. Ashland Blvd.
769	Teamsters (Bone), 6959 S. Halsted St.
13046	Tuckpainters, 810 W. Harrison St.
924	Tunnel and Subway Workers, 914 W. Harrison St.

(Note—Unless otherwise stated all meetings are at 8 p. m.)

The Daily Worker for a month free to the first member of any local union sending in change of date or place of meeting of locals listed here.

Please watch for your local and if not listed let us know, giving time and place of meeting so we can keep this daily announcement complete and up to date.

On Tuesday of every week we expect to print display announcements of local unions. Rates will be $1 an inch, 50c for half an inch card. Take this matter up in your next meeting. Your local should have a weekly display card as well as the running announcement under date of meeting.

Get unity thru the Labor Party!

FIRST SHIPMENT OF U. S. COTTON GOES TO RUSSIA

American Business Is After Soviet Trade

By FREDERICK KUH.
(Staff Correspondent of The Federated Press)

NEW YORK, Feb. 12.—While Secretary of State Hughes is cursing the Russian government from beneath his nicely clipped beard, unofficial recognition of the Moscow regime is making notable headway in American quarters which are no less powerful than Washington officialdom.

Ten thousand bales of American cotton valued at $2,000,000, left New Orleans, Feb. 3rd on the S. S. Aetna, bound for Murmansk. This is the first direct shipment of cotton from the United States to Russia since the revolution.

Huge Trade Coming.

This shipment is merely the forerunner of a series of similar transactions on a large scale. In 1923, the All-Russian Textile syndicate purchased foreign cotton thru the Liverpool and Bremen markets, worth more than $40,000,000. It is likely that the bulk of this trade will henceforth be carried on by direct imports from America. That will depend, of course, upon the attitude of cotton producing combines and upon the terms of credit available thru American banks. There is every reason for believing that both cotton exporters and bankers will do their utmost to encourage the resumption of trade relations.

The extent to which the American markets will be called upon to meet Russia's demands hinges upon the U. S. government's policy. A pursuance of the state department's offensive attitude might conceivably oblige the Russian government to seek markets elsewhere.

It may be asserted, however, that this shipment of the first cotton cargo marks a milestone in the relations of the two countries.

Banks Coming to Terms.

It is not even two months since the All-Russian Textile syndicate opened its office in New York City. The president of that organization, Nogin, who visited this country recently, found American cotton growers eager to transact business with Russia, while powerful American financial groups, notable, the Chase National bank, were quick to show their readiness to come to terms in negotiating a credit agreement.

Aside from the 10,000 cotton bales shipped on the S. S. Aetna, the cargo included 500 tons of cottonseed, destined for Turkestan, where the Moscow government is embarking upon an ambitious scheme for cotton cultivation. It has been intimated to certain American groups that concessions might be available in Turkestan, both for cotton growing land and for the establishment of textile industries.

Purchases made thru the Russian syndicate also included textile machinery, mill supplies and textile fibers. Tests will be made of American dye-stuffs, and proving satisfactory, these, too, will be bought on an ample scale.

Southern States Eager.

Prior to his departure, Nogin traveled thru the southern states, where he found the liveliest interest manifested in the Textile syndicate's activities. His dealings during that excursion resulted in tentative arrangements with the South Carolina Co-operative Cotton-Growers' Association and with the Georgia Growers' Co-operatives.

While most of the credits hitherto granted to the Russian syndicate by American banks were of a short term nature, the stability of the Russian chervonetz, coupled with the rapid improvement of Russia's whole economic organism, presages the availability of American credits on more favorable terms soon.

It is understood, in this connection, that a high official of a New York financial institution is contemplating a journey to Russia for the purpose of ascertaining more precisely the assurances which the Russian government and its subsidiary institutions can offer for future credits.

MOUSORGSKI'S RUSSIAN MUSIC STIRS AUDIENCE

Miss Breslau Gives Vital Interpretation

By ALFRED V. FRANKENSTEIN.

Russian music at its best, and a splendid artist of Russian descent featured the concert of the Chicago Symphony orchestra last Friday and Saturday. Sophie Breslau, the contralto, was the soloist and she sang a group of songs by Mousorgski.

Modest Mousorgski, more than any other composer, got close to the great pounding peasant heart of Russia that bled once, and will bleed no more. The five songs that Miss Breslau sang express different phases of life. Those entitled "Pain" and "Death's Serenade" are conceived in the spirit of grim, bitter pessimism that pervaded the art of old Tsarist Russia, and which found literary expression in Dostoievski and Andreyev. "The Banks of the Don" paints a different picture, one of a people that sings and dances, a people revelling in brilliant colors and laughter. "On the Dneiper" is a Cossack song, a song of a gaunt, determined race, bloody and unafraid. "The Classicist" is a satire, written to work off a personal grudge, and it is the refinement of sarcasm to the nth degree.

Miss Breslau is rich, warm, vital in voice, a truly great singer, possessing unusual dramatic ability.

"Nutcracker" Suite.

The other Russian work was Chaykovski's "Nutcracker" suite. This is a series of dances composed for toys made of tinsel and sugar. But the toys that can dance to the trepak in the suite must be phenomenally vigorous dolls.

The program opened with Gluck's overture to "Iphigenia." The work is not as simple minded as a Gluck composition usually is, but it is fiery and powerful, and big in outline, like the Greek tragedy to which it is a prelude.

Following this was an aria from Wagner's "Rienzi." "Rienzi," like the romantic German music it copies, is good opera, but bad drama. The aria is full of pompous grandeur, and Miss Breslau sang it superbly.

Then came the "Dante" symphony of Granados. This is a most mediocre composition, modern in technic, and embalmed in spirit. It is in two movements, one with a vocal part, but even Sophie Breslau could not save it from deadly dullness and boredom. The work does succeed in suggesting one line of the Italian poet, "Abandon all hope, ye who enter here."

"Indian Rhapsody."

Carl Busch of Kansas City directed the first Chicago performance of his "Indian Rhapsody." The composition suggests a series of disconnected episodes, ending with an elaborate student's exercise, rather than a continuous piece of music. It is skillfully orchestrated. Busch's Indian is a half breed in a dress suit, who belongs to "The Minute Men of the Constitution."

For next week three piano soloists are promised. Maier and Pattison, the musical Gold Dust twins, and Arthur Shattuck, who has played once before at the symphony concerts this season. There will be two concertos by both Bachs, one for two pianos, one for three. A ballade for two pianos and orchestra, by Sowerby, our most important native son, a sinfonietta by Schumann, an overture by Handel, and the tone poem "Don Juan," by Strauss, will round out the program. This might be a good concert to stay away from.

She Is Going Home.

NEW YORK, Feb. 12.—The body of pretty Louise Lawson, Texas church organist who came to New York aspiring to bigger things, and left mysteriously murdered, is en route home to Walnut Springs.

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Music
HUSK O'HARE'S
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MEXICANS KNOW HOW TO TALK TO SUPREME COURT

Then Frightened Judges Reverse Decision

(By The Federated Press)

MEXICO CITY, Feb. 12.—The peasants here know something about handling a supreme court. Over three hundred militant peasants from a little town in the state of Tlaxcala, came down last week to interview the supreme court of the nation here in the capital, when said court decided that they would have to return the communal lands which had been granted to them a couple of years back by the agrarian commission for the redistribution of land.

This commission declared that the lands had been stolen by a big landowner from the common lands of the peasants. After they had taken possession again and were preparing to harvest their second crop, the "owners" who had been fighting them with injunctions and other legal chicanery, got a favorable decision from the supreme court. (Aren't they all alike, tho?)

When the peasants came to town to "see about" the eviction order, they marched three hundred strong together with their wives and children and arrived late at night after tramping all day. Early next morning, in a drizzling rain, they went to the supreme court. All day they picketed the place till the court closed. Then they marched down the fashionable Avenina Juarez and Avenida Madero to the central plaza, shouting "Death to the supreme court," and alternating with "Death to the magistrates." Next day the supreme court "discovered" new technicalities, and reversed its decision. The peasants are now harvesting their crops.

* * *

Five peasant leaders and the wife of one of them, were framed up on a fake murder charge over six months ago, when they became too active in the Agrarista movement in Zamora. The labor and peasant forces of the country blocked their execution up till the outbreak of the counter-revolution. But when Enrique Estrada and Salvador Alvarado took possession of Zamora in the name of the fascisti, the six were taken out into the courtyard of the prison and shot, after which their bodies were hung from the prison walls. The peasants in question are Ascensio, Cervantes, Herrera, Reyes, and Alvarado and his wife, Teresa.

* * *

The Villistas are on the warpath in the north under the lead of Hipolito Villa brother of the famous Pancho. The first sign of their uprising came in the form of the successful robbing of the train from Laredo. They got away with 21,000 pesos but did not harm the passengers. The train then proceeded on its way. A detachment has been sent out after them from the nearest garrison.

* * *

Daniel B. Gish, member of the International Association of Machinists, local 1657 (Mexico City), is the most active aviator on the western front, operating against the rebel forces of Enrique Estrada. So far he has received two telegrams of congratulation from President Obregon and a broken rib, from running his plane into an army mule. But he is again in active service.

German Bosses Hate Workers' Relief Society

BERLIN, Feb. 12.—The International Workers' Relief Committee is thoroly hated by the big German industrialists. Here is an example of the work of I. W. R. C. that rouses the bosses' ire. In Weisswasser the glass blowers were locked out because they would not accept a reduction in wages. They sent a delegation to Berlin to ask the I. W. R. C. for help. They were supplied with 2,000 rations daily. When the lockout ends a soup kitchen will be established in Weisswasser. The action of the I. W. R. C. in helping the locked out workers brought universal condemnation from the industrialist press.

Flivver Magnate's Wealth Will Pile Sky High This Year

BOSTON, MASS., Feb. 12.—Henry Ford sees 1923 as a banner business year.

"We plan an increase of 15 to 20 per cent in our output of Ford cars, Lincoln's and tractors," the manufacturer said today in an interview with the Boston News Bureau.

"As against an output of 2,200,000 of these units in 1923," Ford said, "I am confident we will manufacture 2,500,000 and 2,600,000 units this year.

"This will include the output of all our plants in Detroit, England and Canada."

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Kids Denounce the Lies About Lenin and Soviet Russia

The children of the United Workers Sunday schools are always on the lookout for the propaganda of the bosses. Recently Current Events, a publication claiming to be nonpartisan, published an article on "The Red Radicals Mourning for Lenin." The Workers Sunday school children who saw the article were quick to disagree with it and sent the following letter to the editor of Current Events. So far they have received no reply.

Gentlemen:—

Regarding your article entitled "Red Radicals Are Mourning for Lenin" in a recent number of Current Events, we quote as follows:

"Lenin accepted German money and carried out the German plans, not because he had any love for Germany, but because he hoped to bring on a revolution that would establish Communism thruout the world."

What do you mean by this statement? Did he get the money from the Kaiser or from the workers? Please let us know where, when, and from whom you got this statement. Prove that this is true.

You say, "Taking the French Revolution as an example, he established the 'terror' and ruthlessly killed scores of thousands who dared to oppose Communism."

You make the appearance of being a nonpartisan paper, yet all your news is written deliberately from the viewpoint of and for the benefit of the bosses of society, the Rockefellers, Morgans, etc. . . .

For the last six years, Russia was establishing herself by developing its industries and strengthening its "Workers' Government." It had to do this while fighting against world capitalism, the armies of Kolchak, Denikin, etc., besides fighting against the foreign invaders, including the armies of the United States when they tried to intervene in Siberia. Today Russia is the strongest of European nations.

Recognizing this, we demand the proof of your statements, which says that Lenin and Trotzky were instrumental in murdering thousands of non-believers in Communism.

We ask you to print this in the next issue of the Current Events, and thereby prove to us, your readers, that you are just a pure news-spreading agency, and not a deliberate distorter of facts for the interest of the capitalists and their fat-belly politicians in Washington.

Yours very truly,
The Children of the North-West
Branch of the United Workers
Sunday Schools.
2733 W. Hirsch Blvd.

Sancho Panza Is Rich Satire for Workers to Enjoy

By A. L. CARPENTER,
(Staff Correspondent of the Federated Press)

Altho produced as a fantastic comedy, Sancho Panza, which has been playing in Boston, Mass., for some time is unique in its message to the onlookers. The play is a satire on romance, a satire on government, a satire on life. Its humor, its vitality, its philosophy, has made for it a play that will be looked upon by the working class as a lesson that will not hurt anyone to learn.

The play itself is taken from Cervantes' story, Don Quixote de la Mancha. It was originally written in the year 1605. A short synopsis of the play is here given.

Sancho Panza, the great popular character of Spanish literature, was first introduced to the reading world in 1605, but the play as it has been written for the stage does credit to any modern story. Don Quixote went about trying to restore the world to chivalry. He was accompanied by the rotund Sancho and the latter's donkey, Dapple. Don Quixote had promised Sancho the governorship of an island as soon as he should "conquer a kingdom." The incident most familiar to English readers is the adventure of the windmills immortalized by the artist Dorr.

His philosophy is evident during the entire play. Such saying as, "If the kings and dukes, the governors and all connected with the direction of governments instead of fighting each other, would get together around a table on which was plenty of good food and wine and would inject a little common sense into their meals there would be no wars." "Between the man who produces and the man who purchases there shall be no interference."

The play was well received here. The producers circularized every labor union in the city for support.

Doctors Framing Helper of Poor, Declare Friends

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 12.—Dr. H. B. McCall was arraigned yesterday before the United States Commissioner charged with selling narcotics illegally. Dr. McCall said the narcotics were used in a cough medicine which he gave his patients as part of his treatment of them.

Dr. McCall is a well known physician and is very popular with the poor of the city whom he has been treating in many cases without charge. His friends declare the charge is a frame-up engineered by other doctors.

Get unity thru the Labor Party!

DARING GRAFTER AND DESERTER IS PAL OF HARDING

Forbes Rose from Ranks to $225,000,000

Col. Charles R. Forbes, former head of the Veterans Bureau, whose conduct of that office a United States grand jury is investigating here, is as picturesque a grafter as ever got his hand in the public till.

In addition to being picturesque he was efficient; $225,000,000 is the boodle that did not go for the benefit of soldiers who were disabled in the world war.

Drummer Boy to Grafter.

Forbes began his career at the age of 12 when he joined the Marine corps as a drummer. He was with the marines two years. From then till he was 22 he wandered over the country doing anything he could. At the age of 22 he joined the army and deserted after a few months. For four years he managed to dodge the authorities and when he was caught he agreed to finish the term of his enlistment and thus escaped prison for desertion.

He went to the Philippines and rose to the rank of sergeant and was discharged.

Discharged from the army at the age of 31 he settled in the Pacific Northwest. Here he became an active politician of sorts. From the Northwest he drifted to Honolulu and island politics. His rise was rapid and he soon became Commissioner of Public Works.

While holding this job he met President Harding, then a Senator on tour of the Philippines. He made a hit at once with the Senator. Forbes was a man after Harding's own heart. He was jolly, easy-going, good natured.

Decorated, By Gad.

America entered the war and at once Forbes applied for a commission as an officer in the army. The War department didn't bother to look up his record. He was a somebody now and O. K. He got the commission and was sent to France. He received a couple of decorations.

After Forbes was mustered out of the army and Harding was nominated for president, Forbes rushed to Marion where he became a fixture on the Harding front porch.

After the election and before Harding assumed office, Forbes cooly asked for the job of running the shipping board. Harding would have given it to him but other men had to get jobs so he was given something "just as good."

Spent Only $447,000,000.

Forbes was made head of the Veterans Bureau. As soon as he took over the office he managed to make it the most expensive branch of the government; spending $447,000,000. A great deal of this money went into giving wild parties to his friends and political bootlickers. His parties are still remembered.

At the White House he was a familiar figure. While politicians waited to see Harding, Forbes walked into the presidential office. He was not averse to using the prestige the general knowledge of his friendship with the president gave him. He used it in every way he could.

When Secretary Fall resigned, Forbes bragged that the job was his for the asking. But, the Senate investigation of his conduct of the Veterans Bureau started and his little world came tumbling down. He resigned as director of the Bureau and today he expects to be indicted and maybe be sent to prison for the most colossal piece of graft ever pulled off in this country.

"Power from Sun" When Coal Goes, Declares Edison

WEST ORANGE, N. J., Feb. 12.—Thomas A. Edison started out his seventy-eighth year today by arriving at his office before any of his employes and punching the time clock as usual, the electrical wizard finally was persuaded to give his views after another year of maturity on current subjects of interest.

In response to questions, he said:

"Man has not yet reached, but is approaching, physical perfection.

"When coal and crude petroleum resources are exhausted, power will be extracted from the sun, the wind, the tides and vegetable growth.

"The controversy between fundamentalists and modernists in religion is the result of an attempt to make facts out of myths.

"Death of criminals by lethal gas is more human than by electrocution.

"Radio is the greatest recent invention but it will never supplant the newspapers as a means of disseminating information.

"During the last year I have devoted a major portion of my time to perfecting various kinds of labor saving machinery. I believe that electricity will stand many new uses on the farms."

Oppose MacDonald's Appointment.

LONDON, Feb. 12.—Scottish Labor members of parliament are up in arms at the action of Ramsay MacDonald in appointing H. P. MacMillan, an avowed Conservative, to the position of Advocate-General of Scotland.

"This appointment is enough to make Keir Hardie turn over in his grave," declared Neil MacLean, labor M. P. for Glasgow.

Every new DAILY WORKER reader means a new recruit in the ranks of militant labor

Youth Views

By HARRY GANNES

Youth Begins Trade Union Activities.

Karl Liebknecht who built the foundation of the present German Communist Party from the young revolutionists he had won to his side before and during the dark days of the war would be proud of our young American rebels. The first big work undertaken by the revolutionary youth in the trade unions in this country was that conducted at the United Mine Workers Convention.

Reports from many present, show an amazing ability on behalf of the young miner delegates, many of them around 20, and some even younger. It is incongruous to think that with so many jazz hounds in this country, with the octupus-like Y. M. C. A., deeply sunk boy scout movement and a host of other anti-working class organizations that a band of determined revolutionary youth can flourish and show its metal. Extremes breed extremes.

On the one hand there is a mass of indifferent working youth, made so by years of distorted teaching; on the other hand, a small but growing revolutionary youth movement beginning to take an active part in the real struggles of the working class.

The United Mine Workers Convention example was just a definite, out-and-out beginning of the Young Workers League of America. There was demonstrated that years are not required to make one a progressive trade unionist, one who understood the needs, not only of his fellow trade unionists, but the working class generally.

When Old Gompers lies rotting amid affectionate worms, the young fellows now beginning their work in the worker's organizations, will be the most energetic in cleaning up the dirty mess he has been creating in the organized labor movement for these many years.

Gompers' attitude reminds us of the old social-democrats who detested the growth of the youth movement in Germany and actually prohibited it in its early stages, and later, when it grew in spite of official edict, they sanctioned but sought to control it. But the difference in the rise of the American young workers in the American trade union movement is this: Gompers will never sanction them; neither shall he ever control them.

Doheny Steal Is Unchallenged; City Considers Effect

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Feb. 12.—The entire city administration of Los Angeles is still trying to avoid an investigation of the manner in which Edward L. Doheny, oil operator, got a thiry-years lease on a pier in Los Angeles harbor from the city at $6,813.34 a year after the city spent $1,722,000 to improve the land surrounding it. The lease was granted after Doheny took the president of the harbor commission, Edgar McKee to Honolulu for a little trip on Doheney's yacht.

A few days after Doheny rented his pier the Harbor Commission raised the rents on all public lands in the district. This increase cannot affect Doheny for ten years. Had the increase been applied to the Doheny pier he would have had to pay $130,000 a year more than he is doing now.

All the politicians are eager to hush up the whole matter in order that the fair name of Southern California may not be touched by a scandal like the one in which Doheny is already involved in in Washington. So far indications are that Doheny and his friends on the Harbor Commission will be able to get away with their deal in order to save the climate and name of Los Angeles.

Taxi Men Slain by Rivals, Not Labor, New Clue Reveals

Assistant State's Attorney Gorman was busy up till a late hour last night questioning Tim Neary, secretary of the Teamsters' union about the killing of two Checker Taxi company employes Friday which he is trying to pin on labor. Gorman refused to say if he intended to hold Neary or what he asked Neary or what Neary said.

While the states attorney was questioning Neary it was indicated that the officials of the Checker Company really knew that the shooting was done by agents of rival taxi companies. They petitioned the mayor to remove a certain police lieutenant who they say discriminated against the Checker company in favor of rival concerns.

The executive board also announced that they would ask states attorney Crowe to investigate charges that Chief of Police Collins and Sheriff Hoffman had been negligent in failing to provide the company officials with protection against the gunmen's attack.

So far all attempts of the states attorney's office to attach the killing to a war between rival labor factions has failed.

League Convention Called.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Feb. 12.—The official call for the state convention of the Non-Partisan League was issued today. The place of the convention, which will be held on March 13th, has not been decided. County conventions to elect delegates to the state convention and endorse candidates for the legislature will be held March 1st.

LENIN MEETING STOPPED AGAIN AT WILKES-BARRE

Bulls Bar Workers from the Hall

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WILKES-BARRE, Pa., Feb. 12.—Obeying the orders of the American Legion, Mayor Hart's police stopped the Lenin memorial meeting which was to have taken place here yesterday. The police surrounded the meeting and prevented anyone entering. Rose Pastor Stokes, who was to have spoken, tried to reason with the chief of police who was in charge of the heavily armed guard that surrounded the meeting place, but he refused to discuss the matter merely saying "Get out 'o here, lady. Beat it."

Rose Pastor Stokes and officials of the Workers Party here will confer with the American Civil Liberties Union to decide on what legal action should be taken in the matter.

Dan Hart, mayor of Wilkes-Barre, had promised to permit the meeting to proceed without police interference, but when the American Legion who prevented the first meeting objected he backed down on his promise and ordered the chief of police to prevent the meeting.

It is expected that the Workers Party and the American Civil Liberties Union will make another attempt to hold a meeting in the near future.

Mayor Hart told Rose Pastor Stokes and others that if the Workers Party asked for a permit to hold a meeting, gave him a list of the speakers and the nature of the topics to be discussed, he would consult with a committee from the Black Diamond Post of the American Legion, and if the legionnaires found no objection, the meeting would be allowed. His offer was ignored.

Straight Talk from Queensland to John Bull on War Loan

BRISBANE, Queensland, Feb. 12.—Something in the nature of straight talk is likely to take place when Labor Premier Theodore of Queensland reaches London to discuss the question of loan conversions for $125,000,000 of loan money to Queensland which falls due this year and in 1925.

In 1920, when Premier Theodore last went to London to secure loan money, the money kings of London demanded that he should repeal certain labor legislation that affected them financially—particularly the taxation of large estates owned by absentee landlords. Theodore refused to do so, and secured his loan in the United States on better terms than those offered him in London.

Now the money kings in England are again demanding that Theodore repeal the legislation objected to as the price of his securing the conversion of the loans now due. He has stated definitely that as the legislation in question has been indorsed by the people of Queensland by general election he does not purpose to alter one letter of it.

Theodore states that should they refuse to reconvert the loans he will go to the United States again. Theodore's action in refusing the demands of the London money kings is applauded by the Australian people.

Russian Farmers Getting Machinery from United States

(By The Federated Press)

MOSCOW, Feb. 12.—As a part of the general campaign to furnish the peasants with agricultural machinery on easy terms, Selskosoyuz (All-Russian Union of Agricultural Co-operatives) is organizing stations to lend out the machinery to the peasants. The number of stations set up in the various localities will depend on the number of primary agricultural co-operatives there, on the extent of cultivable land, and on the needs of the local peasant population.

For the purpose of lowering the price of machinery, Selskosoyuz has arranged with the government authorities for lowering the transport rates for agricultural machines by 50 per cent and also the storage charges. The greatest demand at present is for tractors, binders, steam-driven threshing machines and grain polishing machines.

Centrosoyuz (All-Russian Union of Consumers' Co-operatives) has adopted the system of selling machinery for its equivalent in grain on long-term credit and is also instituting lending stations. In order to widen the scope of this work, Centrosoyuz has presented a petition to the state planning department for the granting of a five to six-year credit especially for this purpose. The prices of the machinery are to be kept down to the pre-war level if possible.

Centrosoyuz has ordered a large amount of agricultural machinery from America.

East Liverpool Honors Lenin.

EAST LIVERPOOL, Ohio, Feb. 12.—The Workers Party of East Liverpool held an inspiring Lenin memorial meeting here last Sunday. Talks were given on the life and work of Lenin and the effect of his leadership on the labor unions, and the Communist Party both in Russia and other countries. There was a fine musical program given by local comrades. The meeting ended with the singing of the International.

THE THEATRE

By D. FERRIER

The "Ziegfeld Follies," which arrived out here in the provinces just a year late due to its immense popularity in the more appreciative East, is not nearly so good a show as several of its predecessors. This may or may not be due to the fact that most of the original group of entertainers in the present edition of the show have long been missing from its scenes.

In the first place, $4.40 is too high a price to pay for the best seats of a far better show than this "Follies." That being off our chest, let use see what the current edition of the "national institution" has to offer.

The feminine dancing in the show, handled best by Evelyn Law, Gilda Gray and Martha Lorber, is up to the usual "Follies" standard. Each does notably in her own particular style, and the specialties by the Tiller girls from London are syncronized motion at its best.

The pleasing voices of Elsa Peterson, Alexander Gray and the "Follies" quartette are wasted on the songs, which are mostly unnoteworthy.

Willie Collier and Sam Bernard, two generally capable comedians, have probably the most banal and tiresome lines of their careers, and Jimmy Hussey is impossible in trying to imitate Eddie Cantor, an asinine ambition in the first place.

The Fokine ballet is nicely arranged, altho most of the "frolicking gods" fail entirely to get the spirit of the thing. Joseph Urban contributes various particularly uninspired settings to the show, which are in part offset by two or three Ben Ali Haggin tableaus made appealing by the nude bodies of beautiful girls.

Simeon Karavaeff and the Kelo brothers are excellent in the limited moments alloted to their dances.

The "Follies" is being presented at the Colonial theater.

* * *

"Jig Time" at the Olympic.

Many rare and colorful stage pictures and musical numbers are magnificently presented in "Jig Time," the mammoth revue at the Olympic Theater. In two acts and seventeen scenes, it is one of the most pretentious offerings in Columbia burlesque. A talented company has won approval in musical comedy, vaudeville and the cabarets, and furnishes the entertainment of the piece.

* * *

Theatre Guild to Give Repertoire of Plays Here, Feb. 17

The repertoire for the first week of the New York Theatre Guild's Repertory Company's engagement at the Great Northern Theatre, beginning Sunday night, Feb. 17, is: Sunday, "Peer Gynt"; Monday, "The Devil's Disciple"; Tuesday, "The Devil's Disciple"; Wednesday matinee and night, "He Who Gets Slapped"; Thursday, "Peer Gynt"; Friday, "Peer Gynt"; Saturday matinee and night, "Peer Gynt."

The company is under the direction of Joseph M. Gaites and has come to the Great Northern for an indefinite stay.

Salzman Tours the New England States for Young Workers

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 12.—Max Salzman, organizer for the Young Workers League, is on an organizing tour of New England for the Y. W. L. He will spend several days in various New England cities organizing new branches of the Y. W. L. He will be in Boston till Feb. 19th when he will go to Norwood, Mass., for two days and then go to Quincy, Mass., for two days. He will be in Brockton, Mass., on the 24th and return to Boston for the general membership meeting of the Y. W. L. of Boston on the 25th. On Feb. 26th and 27th he will be in Providence, R. I.

Another S. D. Bank Goes Broke.

BROOKINGS, S. D., Feb. 12.—The Brookings State Bank here was ordered closed by the board of directors and the state banking department was placed in charge. The bank was capitalized at $150,000 and is said to have had deposits totaling more than a million.

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Dictatorship in America

The Senate, provided by the framers of the constitution as a check upon the House of Representatives, composed of the most conservative types in American political life, demands that President Coolidge force Secretary of the Navy Denby to resign.

The president cooly tells the senators and the people of the United States who elected them that the senate has not the power to make such a demand and that he will ignore it.

Representative government?

Responsibility of elected officials to the electorate?

The president the servant of the people?

President Coolidge is right. The senate has no such power because the framers of the constitution saw to it that the executive alone enjoys it.

The democratic character of the United States government is a myth. It is not responsive to the will of the people as expressed thru the franchise and was not intended to be.

Our form of government was planned by individuals who represented the privileged classes of the period in which they lived and who made the most careful arrangements to prevent any wave of popular protest being reflected in the government itself until time had tempered mass resentment.

Congressmen are elected for two years, senators for six and the president for four. Above all stands the supreme court appointed for life—the highest tribunal in the land, combining thru both law and custom, executive, legislative and judicial authority.

The American form of government is the most inflexible and irresponsible, barring absolute monarchy, ever devised by man because its mandate is always conditioned upon issues that have lapsed before it takes office. Its personnel cannot be changed by the popular representatives during the term of the president—appointees are HIS and not the people's. Impeachment of the president—to all intents and purposes impossible—is the only recourse.

In any other country in the world having the pretense of democratic government, such a scandal as the Teapot Dome steal would have forced the resignation of the executive wing—the prime minister and his cabinet. President Coolidge and his official family would have been kicked out—he and they could not have defied the demands of elected representatives.

Never in the history of American government has a similar situation arisen and this of course is taken as proof by the unthinking that it is an unfortunate affair that will never occur again. The contrary is true.

The United States has left behind the period in which government could afford to make some show of representing the popular will—the competitive period of American capitalism. The United States is now a world power. It conducts adventures abroad of which the American people, badly informed as they are, do not approve.

It wages ruthless war on native peoples in its colonies on behalf of financial institutions that choose and dominate the government. It presents an unyielding front to labor at home and it finds it ever harder, in the face of popular discontent, to protect those who have stolen the natural resources of the nation.

It is natural that the dictatorial possibilities latent in the American form of government should have been utilized first to force the populace in 1917 into an imperialist war against which its opposition had just been expressed in a popular election—in 1916.

It is just as natural that the inflexible character of American government should find its second expression in the use of its dictatorial power by President Coolidge to protect his administration from the righteous wrath of a people aroused by proof of the corrupt class nature of American government indisputably shown by the Teapot Dome revelations.

It is in such times as these, when the nation is seething with unrest that reaches up from the working and farming masses and involves large sections of the middle class, with American capitalism in danger—not of revolution but of far-reaching social and political changes that would make its task of exploitation more difficult by weakening its hold on the mass mind—that the capitalists give thanks for "the farsightedness of the founders"—the farsightedness that was shown by James Madison when he told his fellow-exploiters at the Constitutional Convention:

> In future time, a great majority of the people will be without landed or any other sort of property. These will combine, under the influence of their common situation—in which case the rights of property and the public liberty will not be secure in their hands.******** There will be, particularly, the distinction between the rich and the poor*****. An increase in population will of necessity increase the proportion of those who will labor under all the hardships of life, and secretly sigh for a more equal distribution of its blessings.

The Workers Party contends that the American government is a dictatorship of the capitalist class, that it was intended to be such by its founders and that the sops thrown to the democratic leanings of the masses have not weakened but have strengthened this dictatorship by concealing its real nature.

Woodrow Wilson did much to shatter the myth of government "of, for and by the people".

Calvin Coolidge has continued the good work under the pressure of the forces that are working for uprooting of capitalism.

Appealing to the power granted him as president by the constitution President Coolidge today is carrying out the historic task of American capitalist government—protecting the despoilers of the people from the consequences of their dishonest and tyrannical acts.

To say that such use of governmental power was not within the ken of the delegates to the Constitutional Convention is to admit ignorance of American history. Not only did they contemplate this possibility but they recognized the necessity for it by a system of checks and balances and division of authority which placed the American government beyond the reach of the people at the only times great masses are aroused to action—when corruption, inefficiency and tyranny have discredited completely the people's rulers.

The Workers Party of America calls attention of the workers and farmers to the proof furnished by President Coolidge of the dictatorial class character of the United States government and urges them to organize for the establishment of a workers' and farmers' government that will use its power, not to protect and advance the interests of the capitalists but in the interests of the working and farming masses.

A New "Hero"

Maudlin sentimentality has found an opportunity for expression in the welcome accorded Lieutenant Griffis—the would-be kidnaper of Grover Cleveland Bergdoll.

The whimperings of this formerly doughty and self-appointed avenger of America's honor have cluttered up the pages of the capitalist press ever since his appeal for aid was broadcasted.

He and some others of the American military caste violated just about all the laws that Germany has in the endeavor to capture and bring back for punishment a young man whose only crime was evasion of military service in a war that even children now know was a crime against humanity.

Lieutenant Griffis seems to have reasoned that so cowardly a person as Bergdoll would be easy to handle, but Bergdoll's pacifism apparently is confined only to imperialist military adventures, as he killed one of his attackers and wounded another.

We have little sympathy for pacifists and none at all for Bergdoll, but Griffis and his companions, the type of militarist that is terrorizing the workers in Italy, Greece, Spain and only a short while ago composed the Black and Tans in Ireland, are deserving of nothing but contempt.

No sooner was Griffis sentenced than he whined like a spoiled child—which is what he is. Lionized on his return, the demonstration in New York is ample proof that the ruling-class of America and its dupes look upon this country as a sort of international bully, who needs to pay no attention to the laws of any country, not even its own.

It is little wonder that Europeans of all classes look upon Americans as uncouth savages when a Griffis gets the front page and a Steinmetz a meager obituary notice.

The Negro Assembly

Desire for unity of action for all Negro organizations, an intense interest in all labor problems and a very evident desire to co-operate to the fullest extent possible with labor organizations of white workers are the outstanding characteristics of the All-Race Assembly, which began its session yesterday, at Wabash avenue and 38th street.

Some idea of the scope of the assembly agenda is given by the following impressive list of questions to be discussed: Labor, Education, the Negro Press, the African-American's Relation to Worldwide Race Movements, Fraternal and Benevolent Organizations of the Race, Religion, Inter-Racial Co-operation, Agitation Against Lynching, Segregation, Disfranchisement, and Peonage.

It is no tribute to American civilization that the lynching question will occupy a large part of the assembly's time.

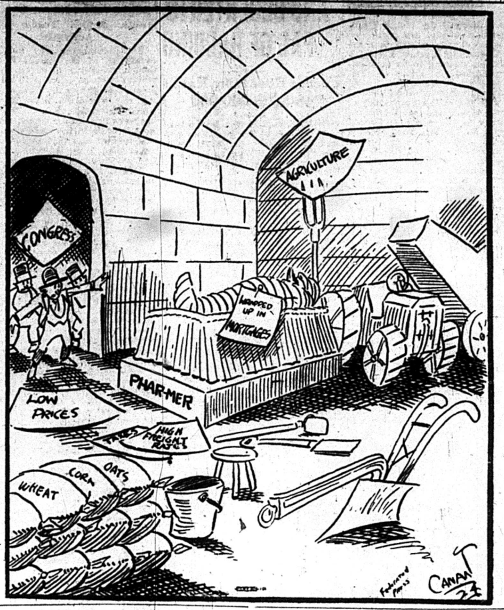
Of all committees appointed by the assembly the most important is the Committee on Labor.

This body will have to consider the all-important issues raised by the entry of more than a million southern Negroes into industry during the last few years and upon the satisfactory solution of this problem depends much of the success of the movement for racial emancipation.

The future of the 12,000,000 Negroes in America, most of them wage-earners and dependents of wage-earners, is indissolubly linked with that of the white workers and those who have the interests of the American labor movement at heart will await with interest the program which the committee on labor will propose for the endorsement of the assembly and the action of the assembly upon it.

The political and oil activities of Coolidge and McAdoo have made it proper to refer to them as the two leasing candidates.

THE AMERICAN TUT-ANKH-AMEN



When Comrade Lenin Spoke

By CHARLES ASHLEIGH.

(This impression of Lenin's last speech is written by the English poet and journalist, who served two and a half years' imprisonment in Leavenworth Penitentiary, for I. W. W. activity, and was deported to England.)

IT was during the Fourth World Congress of the Communist International.

The Congress was held in the Nikolaevsky Palace—the Moscow residence of the Czars—in the Kremlin. It is a huge place, with great halls and corridors, with something of grandeur about them despite the glaring vulgarity of their marble, gilt and mirrored decorations.

We knew that Lenin was to speak at the Congress, and that the time for his address was nearing. We knew, too, all of us, that Vladimir Ilyitch's health was none too good.

In the corridor outside the Congress rooms, and in the great hall—where once Court Levees were held—where we used to promenade between sessions, the question was continually being asked, "When is Lenin going to speak?" In all languages we could hear it as we surged up and down the hall, taking our brief exercise. Big blond Scandinavians, animated Italians, loose-gaited Americans, Englishmen—looking intensely and rather self-consciously English amid this motly gathering—Frenchmen, Turks, Bulgars and a score of other nationalities; revolutionists from every corner of the world, hard-bitten, class-war veterans from almost every prison in the world, they were eager, like simple children, to see and hear Lenin. It was not just curiosity however; it was not alone their respect for a man who had contributed so much new thought to revolutionary history; it was also affection.

For Lenin was loved; and loved by millions of plain simple people, as well as by revolutionaries. I have seen old peasant women, in Russian country towns, gathered round the bulletin which announced the state of Lenin's health, listening to some one reading it aloud to them. And I have seen the tears streaming down the faces of these old women, as they crossed themselves, over and over again, crying, "God help our Vladimir Ilyitch." "Christ restore him to health again!" They knew nothing of the theories of Communism, these simple people, but they loved Lenin, and trusted him. They loved him as one of themselves, with a sort of brotherly familiarity, entirely untouched by all.

And so we waited to hear this man who had our respect and our love.

I remember that I was in the press bureau that day, in the great hall of palace where scores of typewriters were clicking out the news of the Congress, in many languages, so that the workers, the world over, might know what was taking place.

Some one came hurrying in. "The Old Man is going to speak!" It was in these familiar terms that Lenin was affectionately known to us of the English-speaking nationalities.

We hurried into the Congress hall. The platform was overcrowded. At the long scarlet-covered table of the Presidium sat Zinoviev, Radek, Bucharin, and others, still and intent.

Suddenly the delegates arose. A rather short, stocky man had walked briskly onto the platform. Yes, he had walked briskly enough, but there was a doctor and a nurse with him. We stood, all of us, and we cheered, in heaven knows how many languages; and we sang the "Internationale," and then cheered again. It was a perfectly spontaneous tribute from this World Congress of seasoned revolutionists to that man, with the keen humorous eyes, who stood quietly, absolutely without pose, waiting for us to finish.

Then he spoke. He was dealing with the question of the New Economic Policy. But, instead of going into its many details, as he intended, he could only speak to us for a couple of hours. His health would not permit the great effort he had wished to make.

Lenin's manner was not oratorical. He spoke in a conversational tone, rather as tho he were endeavoring to convince an intelligent opponent in a discussion. He was perfectly distinct; his voice carried, apparently without effort, to the farthest corners of the long and accoustically very unfavorable, hall.

He had none of the flamboyant gestures of the platform. As he approached a crucial point in his argument, he would make a sort of little lunge forward. His right hand moved constantly in short, incisive, crisp gestures, emphasizing, confirming.

It was the tremendous earnestness and mastery of the man which impressed one. Thru his coolness, the unstudied carriage, the pleasant voice which he went on, reasoning, convincing, was shining, an intense fire and impeccable will. And it was not the fire, the will of an individual; it seemed as tho the aspirations and determination of a class were in Lenin. It was as tho he had been made the vehicle for the driving will of the awakened workers. Thru him spoke Revolution.

He had that incommunicable quality which is genius, had Lenin. He had that which we call greatness. But he was a new kind of great man. His greatness was part, not just of himself, but of a class, the workers; it was part of the revolution. He did not, "give" his greatness to the people, as did the great saints, the great humanitarians, for instance. It was not his to give; it was already the people's. He was an organic expression of the revolutionary working class; and he knew it, down to the deepest places of his consciousness, and acted instinctively always according to this knowledge. His form of greatness could never have existed in a previous historical period. He was the product of the modern proletariat, the mass become conscious. He was the Mass Man.

Comrade Lenin had finished. He was tired, you could see that. As he turned away from the tribune, the doctor and nurse came anxiously forward; and he left, rather slowly, leaning on an arm.

And there were some around me, who had noted this, who were sobbing. They were men who had been imprisoned and tortured by the master class, and who, dry-eyed and grim had defied their captives. Yet now they wept. After years of exile, of poverty, of austere devotion to the cause; and after the five long years of struggle, when Socialist Russia was combating, with every sinew, the enemies within and without; and now, when more light began to shine on the way, now when the roads became easier, our Comrade Lenin was ill. We feared he might not see the glorious New Russia, which was now beginning to be built up. Those faithful, fearless eyes had seen the dawn, but they were not to see the full and beautiful effulgence of the day. Our soldier was tired, and his old wounds were bleeding, and he was not to hear the happy songs of children, crowning his victory, in a new world.

We took Lenin to our hearts that day—our comrade, loyal and unsparing of himself, who had so well fought the fight of our class. And we walked from the Congress Hall, re-consecrated, strengthened and steeled to carry on the work he loved so well, hoping only that we, too, might be fortunate enough to have the chance of giving all our strength, all our blood to the struggle which would one day, make the old earth blossom with a new and radiant life.

Loggers Walk Streets as Bosses Luxuriously Winter in Sunny South

By SYDNEY WARREN.

(Staff Correspondent of The Federated Press)

VANCOUVER, B. C., Feb 12.—While hundreds of lumberjacks are walking the streets of Vancouver waiting for the camps to open for the spring and drawing up their belts a notch each day, the lumber bosses are wintering in California and looking forward to another boom year in the industry.

The first nine months' export lumber shipments by mills belonging to the B. C. Lumber and Shingle Manufacturers' Association exceeded the whole export shipment of 1922 by over 34,000,000 feet board measure. The lumber shipments from this port to Japan alone have increased during the past three years as follows: 1921, 52,000,000 board feet; 1922, 72,000,000, and for the first nine months of 1923, 54,000,000.

The last three months of 1923 received some of the biggest Japanese orders which will in all probability bring up the year's total to nearly 100,000,000 board feet.

So intensified has been the speeding up process in the logging industry that it is now admitted that the 1923 total scale will exceed that of 1922 when, according to the government's figure the total of logs scaled was 1,899,158,273 board feet. The value of lumber products for last year is estimated at nearly $81,000,000. In contrast to these figures there has been no increase in the wages paid to loggers. Sawmill workers thruout the province are paid an average wage of from 30 cents to 35 cents an hour for a nine-hour day and in some places ten hours are worked. In the logging camps where the speeding up and piece work system has been in force most the increase in output has been accomplished by but a fractiona increase in the number of men employed.

AS WE SEE IT

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY.

THE rabbis have declared for a five-day week for labor, not it seems because they are very much concerned with the welfare of the workers but for theological reasons. It hurts the religious sensibilities of the whiskered divines to see the Lord's Saturday defiled on the Rialtos of America but the greed of the capitalists and the prejudices of the Christians offer no balm to the wounded souls of the Talmudians. The God of the Christians insists on being honored by idleness on Sunday—capitalism and other circumstances permitting—but his double, Jehovah, has selected Saturday. The division in the ranks of the followers of Jehovah and God was the cause of much shedding of blood in ancient times but in these days of civilization religious folk take it out in cursing and prayer rather than in military combat.

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The rabbis are peaceful people and they have learned the manly art of compromise. Instead of raising a fund of several millions of dollars to shift the legal Lord's day from Sunday to Saturday and thus bring joy to the troubled countenance of Jehovah they offer a compromise of a five-day week. Let the Gods be propitiated! Give the workers a five-day week. We join in a united front with the rabbis. Let us have more Gods, that stand for progress.

• • •

One of our readers of this paper resolved on the 13th day of January, 1924, never again to purchase a copy of the capitalist press so long as he found instruction, information and consolation in the columns of The DAILY WORKER. But alas, many a good resolution dies in its cradle and before our comrade had time to recover from the effects of the capitalist dope to which he was addicted for years he was tempted on the corner of Madison and Clark by a journalistic harlot in the form of the Daily News. Like a reformed inebriate on his good behavior who succumbs to the urging of a friend to "take just one little nip" but nevertheless tries to hide his shame from the public our comrade sneaked over to the news stand and purchased a copy of the reptile press.

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He was duly punished for his sin. In the privacy of his attic chamber he turned over the pages of the Daily News and read in succession a report of a lecture delivered by Pitirim A. Sorokine, formerly of Petrograd, and an article by one Gregor A. Alexinsky, now in Paris. In atonement for his sin he sent the clippings to THE DAILY WORKER so that we could apply the rod of castigation to the political hides of the Russian perverts above mentioned.

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Dr. Sorokine predicts the rise of Russian democracy and the downfall of Communism. He pictured a state of lawlessness in Russia that can be compared only with that of Chicago or the average American city. All the "real scholars" of Russia have either committed suicide or were banished. We are sorry Dr. Sorokine was banished. Lenin, he says, was the only real Russian among the Bolsheviki; all the others are considered foreigners. And so on. Soviet downfall sure to come, etc. Of course the Dr. is not as big a fool as he is liar and does not believe a word of this but an ex-bootlicker to the Czar who is now compelled to shine shoes or clean cuspidors in an American hotel for a living likes to make a little easy money once in a while by tickling the ears of the American capitalists who frequent the City Clubs and Rotary Clubs and other Babbit institutions where such lectures are welcome. Lenin's death furnished the occasion for another deluge of filth from these counter-revolutionary sewer-rats.

• • •

The Parisian emigre gives Lenin credit for much honesty but diagnoses his illness as insanity. His main ambition was to slaughter his foes. So intent was he on glutting his desire for gore that he once made the declaration, according to this disciple of Ananias. "We must shoot our enemies on the spot without counting them; without making an arrest." Evidently he did not succeed. Alexinsky winds up his column and a half of fiction with the wish, "Now the sick man is no more. The razor has fallen from his hand. And the friends of Russia are asking if the time has not come for them to act to prevent some other from recovering this terrible instrument of destruction and death." Alexinsky and his fellow panhandlers will stay in Paris rather than face the vengeance of the Russian workers they have betrayed. The death of Lenin brings them no consolation. The Communist Party of Russia remains and woe unto the counter-revolutionary reptile who attempts to crawl back and undo the work of the revolution.

• • •

Lenin's death was not the signal for a counter-revolution as it might have been had he died a few years ago. On the contrary it was the signal for the recognition of the Soviet Republic by the powerful British Empire and by Italy, action soon to be followed by other important European countries. These are dark days for Russian stool pigeons of the Czar's regime.

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THE DAILY WORKER
RAISES THE STANDARD
FOR A WORKERS' AND
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THE DAILY WORKER

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Amalgamation
Organization of Unorganized
The Land for the Users
The Industries for the Workers
Protection of the Foreign-Born
Recognition of Soviet Russia

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TEAPOT OIL TRICKLES INTO HARDING TOMB

Senate Probe Sinks Deeper Into Putrid Mess

LANDIS MEN IN THREAT TO FIGHT STRIKE

Plan To Engage Scabs To Man Struck Trucks

Infuriated over the success of the strike called by the Excavating, Grading and Asphalt Teamsters' and Chauffeurs' Union, Local 731, against the Chicago Contracting Team Owners' Association, the Committee to Enforce the Landis Award in a public statement threatened to organize a fleet of trucks and smash the strike, which at present has brought building operations in Chicago to a standstill.

The union men demanded one dollar a day increase and an additional fifty cents if they are required to help load their trucks or wagons. The existing scale is $6.50 a day for truck drivers and $5.50 for wagon drivers on the basis of a nine hour day. The strikers are also fighting for the 8-hour workday.

Boasts of Its Success.

The strikebreaking agency known as the Landis Award committee openly boasts of its success in furthering the open shop in Chicago.

In letters to Landis Award contractors officials of the committee say:

"The citizens committee takes the stand that nothing shall interfere with construction in Chicago. If your work is being delayed by the tieup the committee intends to take the same action that it took last spring when the teamsters refused to haul structural steel to the Cub's ball park and the committee organized trucks and men to do this work."

The contractors fear that acceptance of the offer of the Landis Award strike breakers to introduce scabs into the situation will bring about sympathetic strikes. The haulers are determined to fight for victory.

Several big building projects among them the new Union station and the Balaban & Katz theater at Lawrence avenue are at a standstill.

Collins Offers Services of Police.

Barely had the men quit their trucks than Chief of Police Collins offered his services to the contractors in case the latter attempted to break the strike. The police under the instructions of Collins would protect the strikebreakers. The strikers would thus be given an example of the benevolence of a Democratic administration which was elected to office on the ground that it was friendly to organized labor.

John Flynn, president of the Excavating, Grading and Asphalt Teamsters' and Chauffeurs' Union which is conducting the strike has charge of strike operations and is busy out in the field.

He declares that his men are out to win the fight. The plea of the Chicago sociation that the business cannot afford an increase does not hold water in the opinion of labor men conversant with the situation. The work performed by the haulers is laborious and dirty and the increase demanded by them is extremely moderate.

Profits Are Big.

The contractors make big profits and can easily afford to grant the strikers demands. Talk of sympathetic strikes are in the air but whether the bosses will hold out until this sentiment crystallizes into action is doubtful.

Landlords Piling up Ever Greater Profits As Suffering of the City Workers Becomes Ever More Acute

By JAY LOVESTONE.

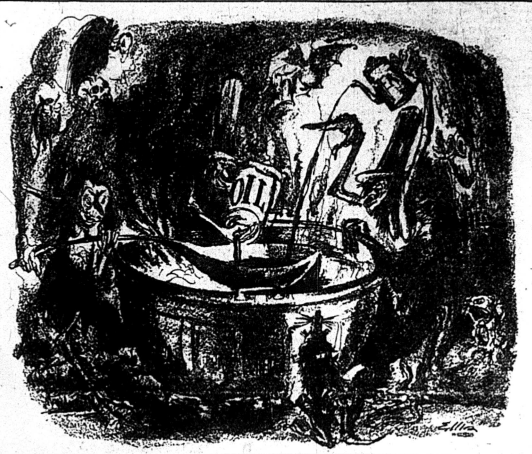
The New York landlords, like the landlords everywhere else, are not distinguished by altruism as a class.

New York is known as the landlords' paradise. Tenement House Commissioner Mann emphasized to the State Housing investigators that the landlords in New York City are better off than they are anywhere else in the whole world.

The landlord does not care a cent-piece for the welfare of the tenants. All he is out for is the biggest possible profit on

(Continued on page 3)

BUBBLE, BUBBLE, OIL AND TROUBLE



Negro Workingmen Are Urging All Race Assembly To Lead Fight For Open Door Into the Labor Unions

The labor program of the great Negro All-Race Assembly or Sanhedrin is being worked out in an executive session of the labor committee, at the Wabash avenue branch of the Y. M. C. A., as this is being written.

Sitting with the original committee, appointed by Dean Kelly Miller, which contains only one actual representative from labor, are a half dozen others from the Workers Party and the African Blood Brotherhood. These members of the workingclass will fight for a genuine labor program that will mean actual progress towards the industrial emancipation of the workers of the darker race.

Ask Equality in labor Unions.

The open door into the labor unions is one of the important issues before the labor committee. More and more labor unions have been dropping the color barrier but there are still leading industrial occupations from which the Negro is shut by conservative unionism. The real labor elements of the labor committee want the Sahedrin to throw all its influence behind the program of equality in every labor union in America. They believe that if the standing labor commission that will sit after the conference closes, will constantly agitate this question and make an issue of every instance where the color line is drawn that progress towards racial equality thruout the labor movement will be greatly hastened.

Migration of a million southern Negroes into northern industries has made the labor union program more important than ever..

Organization of the southern tenant farmers now held in peonage or semi-peonage is another vital issue before the labor committee. Fresh in their minds is the massacre of more than a hundred Negro cotton farmers in Elaine county, Arkansas, October, 1919, after they had organized a tenant farmers' union. Organization on a national, not a local scale, is the answer.

Recognition of Russia.

The international aspect of the labor movement will be considered tomorow or Friday when the resolution from the Workers Party colored delegation urging the Sanhedrin to endorse the demand to recognize the Russian Republic comes on the floor. There is considerable sentiment in favor of Russian recognition on behalf of the delegates because Russia is the only great power in the world which **practices as well as preaches** the theory of race equality. There is little doubt that the Russian recogntion resolution will go thru with enthusiasm unless the conservatives block it in committee.

Sympathy With Russia.

Sympathy with the struggles of Russian workers towards freedom, was expresed by one of the leading speakers at yesterday morning's session, Dr. C. S. Brown, president of Lott Crey Convention, and chairman at the Sanhedrin of the committee dealing with the "African-American's relation to world-wide race movements."

The American Negro has suffered so much from oppression himself that he can sympathize with the struggles of oppressed peoples in all parts of the world, declared Dr. Brown. The Russian soil was drenched with blood that the peasants might be free, he declared, and struggles for freedom are going on in India, Spain, Greece and numerous other countries, and to all these peoples goes the sympathy of the black race in America.

Friendly to Garvey.

Both Dr. Brown and Prof. Alain Leroy Locke, of Howard University, who preceded him, held out the hand of fellowship towards the two Negro movements which emphasize the world-wide bond between the peoples of the African race—the movement headed by Mr. Marcus Garvey, which aims at the return of all Ne-

(Continued on page 2.)

MINES CONTRACT IS REFERRED TO SUB-COMMITTEE

Three or Four-Year Pact Expected

(Special to The Daily Worker)

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Feb. 13.—The coal miners' wage-scale and contract question was yesterday referred to a sub-committee and negotiations are in progress today between the operators and miners representatives of the reduced body.

Two miners' representatives from each of the four competitive fields and two representing the operators compose the sub-committee. Attending all sessions and acting in an advisory capacity for their organizations are John L. Lewis, Philip Murray and William Green for the United Mine Workers; Michael Gallagher and Ezra Vanhorn for the coal operators' association.

John L. Lewis has announced that the miners will hold out for a four-year contract and no reduction in wages. The operators appear to favor conceding the wage question altho a strong minority is apparently willing to fight it out.

Among the operators the view is freely expressed that the presidential year gives the United Mine Workers a decided advantage and about the only objection to a four-year contract so far expressed is that it would bring the next negotiation period into an election year.

The settlement that is expected here is a three-year contract without a wage reduction, altho there may be a readjustment of working schedules.

Hindmarsh Opposes Sub-Committee.

John Hindmarsh of Riverton, Ill., who fought for the six-hour day at the Indianapolis convention, was one of the wage-scale committee who objected to referring the wage-scale and contract question to the sub-committee. It was announced, as a result of the objections, that the report of the sub-committee would be subject to thoro review by the entire conference before acceptance. No announcement was made of the possibility of amendments.

Phil H. Penna and other active members of the coal operators association have moved from the Mason hotel to the Seminole hotel, where Lewis and other miners' officials are quartered. Informal conferences are being held in addition to the regular sessions.

CREEL GIVEN $5000 FOR HIS OFFICIAL PULL

Strawn Opposed; More Fall Frauds Rumored

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—Steadily growing opposition to the appointments made by President Coolidge gained such headway today that rejection of the nomination of Silas H. Strawn as one of the presidential oil counsel nominations seemed inevitable.

When President Coolidge came back from New York this morning the situation was placed before him by administration senators, who advised him to withdraw Strawn's nomination.

Strawn's connection as a director of the First National and First Trust and Savings Banks of Chicago—admittedly Standard oil banks—is the basis for opposition to him.

Congress will fight it out with the president on the nominations and let the move for impeachment proceedings against Secretary of the Navy Denby rest for the time being at least.

Senator Walsh, Montana, who dominates the oil scandal inquiry, has been designated to survey the record for specific charges that might warrant charges of impeachment against the secretary.

The public lands committee today proceeded with cross examination of Leo Stack, Denver oil man. Stack charged that the Standard Oil of Indiana "entered a conspiracy" with Harry Sinclair to put over the lease of Teapot Dome.

New Sensation Promised.

Senator Walsh received a telegram from D. F. Stackelbach, Denver newspaperman, stating he believed Karl C. Schuyler, Denver attorney, had "some sensational correspondence" relating to the Teapot Dome lease.

Walsh also received a telegram from Schuyler in which he stated he acted as attorney for Stack.

He said, "I have in my possession certain correspondence which I believe your committee should see and hereby request opportunity to

(Continued on page 2)

Ask Illinois Coal Miners to Demand Howat Convention

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PEORIA, Ill., Feb. 13.—A resolution calling upon the convention of Dist. 12, United Mine Workers of America, to be held in Peoria the second week of March, to demand a special international convention of mine workers to settle the Howat case is now being read in Illinois locals. The resolution in part reads:

"Alex Howat has been refused the floor of our last international convention, and by such refusal the demands of the many local unions that the Kansas issue be brought out on the floor on the international convention and settled once and for all time have also been refused, and

"Whereas: Repeated demands have been made upon the international executive board the last two years past, that the Kansas Issue be settled and this has not been granted the rank and file, therefore we believe that the only way this issue can be rightfully settled is by the calling of a special international convention to give Alex Howat and all other Kansas mine workers who have been expelled from our union a fair and impartial trial and a decision rendered that shall be final and binding by the delegates present."

The law governing special international conventions requires the consent of five district organizations before such a meeting can be held.

VANDERLIP TELLS A LOT OF POLITICIANS THEIR RIGHT NAMES

NEW YORK, Feb. 13.—In Frank A. Vanderlip's speech, as published here today, the financier's utterances constituted the climax of an impassioned plea for a general house cleaning by President Coolidge in Washington.

"The last administration," he said, "stands challenged. We cannot wait for Congress or the courts, especially when we remember that Mr. Daugherty is attorney-general. Lack of courage and leadership is the underlying evil in American life today. Coolidge has a great opportunity, but he needs sufficient courage to go to the bottom regardless of which party he hits."

Striking out at different individuals who have figured in the teapot dome probe, Vanderlip said William G. McAdoo, "Like any boy with stolen jam, dropped his client immediately after the client had testified before the investigating committee."

Of the committee itself he said "The associates of Senator Walsh are very improper investigators of any moral question. 'Jim Reed'," he declared, "is a political skunk and if he were dusted with asafetida, it would perfume him."

"The Senate," he charged, "did not go further in investigating Secretary Fall because Fall was ready to 'peach' and what he would have said would have gone into a high place They didn't dare."

Mr. Vanderlip then swept into charges against the veterans bureau, the shipping board and "the sinister activity of Attorney-General Daugherty."

"All these things," he said, "are going to be scrutinized closely and coldly sooner or later. What was Ned McLean's relations with the government? Let us know."

KING MORGAN GRANTS BIG LOAN TO JAPS

Money Will Be Spent in U. S.

NEW YORK, Feb. 13.—A $150,000,000 loan, one of the greatest if not a record peace-time international financial issue, has just been completed between the Japanese Government and a group of American financiers, headed by J. P. Morgan.

The transaction, completed at the Morgan home Monday night means that Japanese Government bonds in this sum will be floated in the United States and certain European continental countries. The money advanced to Japan will, for the most part, return to the United States thru direct trade channels.

U. S. Beats England.

Simultaneously with the completion of the loan transaction in New York, a similar loan of 23,000,000 pounds sterling was arranged in England between the Japanese Government and a British group of financiers.

Under conditions of the loan, a bulk of Japan's expenditures for her reconstruction program will be made in the United States. An interesting feature of the transaction is that the United States receive a larger share of the business than England, which, before the war, always had what appeared to be first call on new international business.

High Priestess Robbed.

Three bandits, one of them a "fat little man who cussed horribly" were hunted by police today for taking jewels valued up to $150,000 and $2,000 in cash from Gilda Gray, high priestess of the shimmy.

VANDERLIP IN SPEECH ASKS STAR INQUIRY

Purchase Price Too Large, Says Banker

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Feb. 13.—Frank A. Vanderlip, New York financier, today indirectly demanded an inquiry into the conditions of sale of "a certain Marion newspaper, which sold for $550,000, when it was well known to everyone that it was not worth half that sum."

Vanderlip today was subpoenaed by the Senate Teapot Dome Committee to appear before it tomorrow morning.

Chairman Lenroot called Vanderlip because of the latter's statements regarding need for congressional investigation of the sale of the Marion Star, owned by the late President Harding.

Explaining the summons of Vanderlip, Senator Lenroot said:

"Certain insinuations have been made by Mr. Vanderlip against the late President Harding. The committee desires to know what he meant. We want to know what reason he had for making such a statement. The committee has no information touching on this subject, but we desire to know all the facts."

Vanderlip Only Has Thoughts.

Vanderlip in New York today said he had no personal knowledge of the matter, but thought there should be a congressional inquiry to clear President Harding's good name of Washington rumors regarding the sale of his newspaper.

Behind the scenes here, there has been private comment about the amount of money received in the sale of the Star. It sold for $550,000.

Louis Brush of Marion, purchaser of the Marion Star from the late President Harding, will not be subpoened to tell about the sale of the Star until after Vanderlip has testified, Senator Walsh announced.

"We want to hear all that Mr. Vanderlip has to say before we call other witnesses," Walsh said.

Vanderlip Wants Investigation.

A congressional investigation to clear President Harding's good name of Washington rumors regarding the sale of his newspaper, The Marion Star, was urged today by Frank A. Vanderlip, in an interview with newapapermen at his office here.

Vanderlip thus explained his speech on the same subject delivered last night before the Ossining Rotary Club, during a banquet at Briarcliff Lodge.

He delivered any personal knowledge of the facts in "The Kettle of Washington Gossip," but added that "this gossip outrages the name of the dead President and should be cleared up."

Vanderlip emphasized that all he knew about the sale of the Marion Star is "that it was sold for over $550,000, when it was not worth half of that," and, therefore, that President Harding's name is "floating round in the kettle of scandal simmering at Washington."

"There seems to be a policy of silence on the part of the press with regard to using President Harding's name in connection with the Washington scandals," said Vanderlip. "The newspapers do not want to look under the shroud, out of respect to the

(Continued on page 2.)

Illinois Chamber of Commerce in New Drive for State Cossacks

EAST ST. LOUIS, Feb. 13.—A renewed effort to jam a state police bill thru the next Illinois state legislature was forecast in a meeting here of the first district conference, Illinois Chamber of Commerce. About 250 members attended. Outworn propaganda tending to emphasize the alleged blessings of the state cossack system was revamped. T. R. Moss, Chicago, secretary, says the organization wants one member of each district in the senate and the house in favor of state police. Candidates for the legislature will be questioned in reference to their attitude on the state police question. Those who favor the measure will receive the support of organized business.

DON'T MISS IT! "A WEEK", The Famous, New Russian Novel, Starts Saturday!

KLUX EMPEROR SELLS HIS CROWN FOR $146,000

Gives up Title to Klan and Kamelia

ATLANTA, Ga., Feb. 13.—Colonel William J. Simmons, founder of the Ku Klux Klan is willing to let 100 per cent Americanism run the risk of getting drowned in the Anglo-Saxon stream in return for enough money to soothe his patriotic conscience.

According to reports circulated here he has buried the hatchet for the consideration of $146,000, giving all his rights in the Klan and Kamella to Imperial Wizard Dr. H. W. Evans who will henceforth run the morons without competition from Simmons, if reports are authentic.

Call Meeting For Feb. 26th.

A meeting of Klansmen is called for Feb. 26 to "kill or cure" the hooded order it was was announced at the office of E. Y. Clarke, former Imperial Wizard.

At a meeting of the Simmons followers now held in Jacksonville, it was stated that Simmons plans to promulgate a new order to be called the "Knights of the Flaming Sword" and will be organized along the line of the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan.

Thus the battle rages between rival groups of grafters for the control of the biggest aggregation of suckers in the history of America.

* * * *

Departed From "His Ideals."

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Feb. 13.—William J. Simmons, "Father of the Ku Klux Klan, renounced his brain child because it departed from its ideals.

This, it was learned today was Simmons' reason for making "peace" with the rival faction of the "hooded order," headed by Dr. W. H. Evans, whereby he was paid $100,000 for his rights and interests in the organization agreed to retire.

Simmons, in a speech to the Klansmen here, related the fight he made for the life of the Klan, explained in detail a compromise agreement with the Evans faction and then proclaimed a new sect society, the "Knights of the Flaming Sword."

The conference has been in session here for two days and is attended by representatives from Ohio, Alabama, Georgia, Kansas, Missouri, Colorado and Florida. The 500 delegates voted to go with Simmons in forming the new organization which the former Klan leader declared would pursue his original principles and ideals. The new order will be launched immediately with Simmons at the head.

New Name is Necessary.

He served notice he would continue to preach his doctrines but that it had become necessary to proclaim them under a new name. He then reviewed in detail the long bitter struggle between his forces and those of Dr. Evans for control and charged the latter with departing from the original purposes of the order.

Explaining his compromise agreement, he said he received $90,000 for his copyrights and rituals and had agreed to resign as a Klansman and would never become affiliated with the order again. He invited those who had followed his paths to travel the same way with him again and said if they wanted him as the leader he would accept the post.

Orders for the organization of the Knights of the Flaming Sword were then drawn and probably will be made public later this week.

Coke Workers Strike.

SYDNEY, N. S. W., Feb. 13.—Coke workers in New South Wales, are striking for shorter hours. The men asked for a 46-hour week, to include a daily half-hour for meals, in place of the present 48-hour week, This the employers refused to grant.

How many of your shop-mates read the DAILY WORKER? Get one of them to subscribe today.

Vanderlip Asks Inquiry Into Sale of The Marion Star

(Continued from page 1)

dead. I want to look under the shroud for that very reason and to protect the name of a dead president."

Star Subject of Gossip.

Rumors concerning the sale of the Marion Star, the late President Harding's newspaper, came to the attention of the Senate Teapot Dome Committee some time ago, it was learned today.

The committee has not investigated them, members said, because there is no definite information to go on.

When shown Frank A. Vanderlip's speech suggesting inquiry into the sale of the Star, members of the committee said they did not feel warranted in investigating it unless some "substantial and definite information" was furnished.

The Senate today broadened its oil investigation to cover international dealings of big American oil interests.

The resolution of Senator Dill, Washington, was adopted, calling on the State Department for information concerning international activities of American oil men.

It is aimed particularly at Harry F. Sinclair, lessee of teapot dome, who recently made oil leases in Persia and who is reported to have been negotiating with German and Russian interests, and Edward L. Doheny, who has Mexican oil.

Wheeler After Daugherty.

Simultaneously Senator Wheeler, Montana, Democrat, introduced a revised resolution calling for investigation of the activities of Attorney-General Daugherty in connection with the oil leases, war frauds prosecutions and other matters.

This was a substitute for the original Wheeler resolution expressing the sense of the Senate that Daugherty should resign.

Dill Wants Oil Dope.

Dill's resolution covers the entire oil world. It requires the State Department to submit all correspondence in its files relating to oil.

Dill wants to find out, he said, "How much of our foreign policy is an oil policy."

In a statement today, commenting on President Coolidge's stand on the Denby ouster resolution, Senator Robinson said, "Retention in office of Secretary Denby means that the President for all practical purposes supports the Secretary's policies and approves or acquiesces in his actions."

"Notwithstanding his defiant statement, it is respectfully suggested that the President soon may be forced by public opinion to turn out of office every one including Secretary Denby, who encouraged or participated in making the secret leases," said Senator Robinson, democratic leader in the Senate.

Fight Strawn, Bought Lawyer, as Prober of Oil Scandal

(Continued from Page 1)

appear at the earliest possible time."

Arrangements will be made to have Schuyler testify in a few days.

Investigation of public lands by former Secretary Fall has been broadened to include his leasing of certain Indian lands.

Fall ruled that unallotted Indian lands could be leased if the administration saw fit. The legality of this ruling was questioned by the sub-committee of the House Indian affairs committee, which yesterday reported unfavorably a bill to pay the Indians royalties accruing from such leases.

Says Creel Lied.

When the senate committee resumed its hearings today, J. Leo Stack, Denver, repudiated the testimony of George Creel. Creel yesterday said he didn't know E. L. Doheny was behind Stack in an effort to get Teapot Dome.

"Mr. Creel knew that Mr. Doheny was the man behind our project," Stack said, "even tho he told me he didn't."

Stack and Creel were associated during the last administration in attempting to get the Teapot lease for Doheny.

Stack said he got $5,000 from Doheny and gave it to Creel.

"I wanted Mr. Creel to introduce me to the officials in the various government departments," Stack said.

Stack said Creel introduced him to Secretary of the Navy Daniels. Stack tried to prevail on Daniels to lease the naval reserves, but Daniels flatly refused.

Stack said his plan was not abandoned, however, because "the incoming administration of President Harding was practically committed to leasing the lands."

Stack Collected.

The Pioneer Oil company has been secretly pressing to get the leases. Pioneer had the advantage, Stack said, because of certain warranted claims to sections in the Dome.

Doheny became disheartened then and withdrew.

But in order to reward Stack for his work Doheny had the Pioneer—a Standard Oil subsidiary—give Stack a contract. This contract gave Stack 5 per cent of any profits if the leases were obtained. As a preliminary advance to Stack for his work, the Pioneer gave him $14,000, he said.

Lenroot questioned Stack about the settlement he and Fred G. Bonfils, publisher of the Denver Post, made with Sinclair by which Sinclair promised to pay them $1,000,000.

"The only claim you had was based on a charge of fraud against the Pioneer, wasn't it?"

"Well, yes."

Asked by Lenroot about this charge that there was conspiracy in connection with the lease to Sinclair, Stack said:

"I thought that the Pioneer conspired with Sinclair to 'gyp' me out of my interest. The Pioneer said they got $1,000,000 in oil from Sinclair for the claims but I don't know whether they did or not. They just wanted me to get out of it."

Fight On Strawn.

Reports that Silas H. Strawn, Chicago, had withdrawn as one of the president's special counsel in the oil leasing cases, were prevalent today after Strawn conferred with President Coolidge.

It was stated at the White House, however, that "nothing was decided" at the conference. This was taken to indicate that Strawn's withdrawal was under consideration.

Concerning a report that James A. Garfield, Ohio, was to be named one of the special counsel, a White House official said that "it would not be well to go too strong on that." Garfield called on the president today.

Strawn was reported to have offered to withdraw if President Coolidge thought his membership on the directorates of two Chicago banks known as "Standard Oil banks" rendered him less available as a prosecutor in the oil cases.

Strawn's connection with the two banks was revealed to the Senate Teapot Dome committee by officials of the banks yesterday, and was confirmed to the committee by Strawn himself.

Industrial Organizers in Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, O., Feb.13—A meeting of all the industrial organizers of the Workers Party, in Cleveland, will be held Friday, Feb. 15th, at the Labor Temple, 2536 Euclid Ave., at 7:30 p. m. where plans will be made for getting all the members of the Workers Party who are eligible to join labor unions to do so. It will be urged that all members of the party join actively in the industrial work of the organization. Every industrial branch organizer is urged to attend this meeting.

Herrin, the Klan and the Miners

By THOMAS MYERSCOUGH.

IT APPEARS that there are some people who are determined to keep the town of Herrin on the map, even at the expense of advertising for the merchants who deal in pillow cases and bed sheets. If, after the recent episodes in Herrin, there are any who still doubt that the Klan is a business organization, they should be treated to an examination by a competent phrenologist, so as to determine the reason for such doubt.

Under the cloak of a "Law and Order" campaign, and under the personal direction of a paid agent of the Ku Klux Klan, the otherwise peaceful mining community, located in what is known as "Little Egypt," was invaded and its inhabitants brutally assaulted. The gang led by S. Glenn Young will find that they are not dealing with a lot of scissorbills, for the miners of America, and especially the ones in "Little Egypt" have demonstrated before that they will tolerate no invasion.

The strike that has just been declared is only a natural conclusion to the events that led up to it, for there is one thing that is sure, that the miners there, as in any other union field, will refuse to work under armed guard, and it makes no difference whether they come as bums to work as coal and iron police, or as wearers of the K. K. K. hoods or tin badges, or even as the wearers of the khaki uniform. In the eyes and minds of the miners all three are analogous as far as they are concerned; and those who have undertaken to usurp the right to rule that community against the wishes of the people there, might just as well come to an understanding of that fact now, for if they don't it will come to them later.

It is quite possible and even probable that there are men in the ranks of the miners, who because of racial or religious prejudices, have joined forces with the Koo Koo's, but that should not deter action on the part of the others to put them where they belong, outside of the union. At the convention recently held in the city of Indianapolis, the miners of the country declared in no uncertain tone, that the United Mine Workers could not harbor both union men and the K.K.K., Fascist wearers of the Nightie, and decided that inasmuch as the Miners Union was organized primarily for the purpose of protecting the members, it could not tolerate the agents of the business interests on the inside, and that they had to "get out."

Now it is time for the officials of the miners' union to get busy, and even tho there are many who do not admit to membership in the Klan we think that on an occasion of this kind they can be best judged by their actions. Let those who proclaim that the law of the United Mine Workers of America shall be obeyed by its members, not fail to act in the interest of the union, by applying Article 14, Section 2, to those who belong to the Klan, admittedly, and also to those who, by their action, have shown that they belong to it, even tho they do not possess the courage to publicly declare that they do.

The only sure way to cure an ill, whether it be social or otherwise, is to remove the cause, and the cause of the trouble at Herrin is in our mind, the desire to avenge the deaths of the "scab-herders" who were loaded up with death-dealing armament and sent into Herrin to help break the strike of 1922. To do this dirty job, the Klan-paid usurper, S. Glenn Young has injected himself, armed to the teeth, and the disorder and chaos that now prevails there is a direct result. He is the cause of all the trouble and should be summarily punished for his acts.

Young boldly declares that the law will be administered and that a "speedy justice" will be meted out, and now that he has made such a declaration, he should be given a dose of his own medicine. There should be no hesitancy about placing the responsibility for the Herrin outrages on the shoulders of the Ku Klux Klan and its agent, S. Glenn Young. They are without a doubt the cause, and the cause should be speedily removed, so that the poor innocents who have been detailed to Herrin as National Guardsmen, under orders from the state, can return to their families and peaceful pursuits, and allow the people of Herrin to do likewise.

ASK ALL-NEGRO ASSEMBLY TO LEAD THE FIGHT

Strive for Open Door to Trade Unions

(Continued from page 1.)

groes to Africa and the building of a great African republic and the Pan-African congresses of Dr. Dubois which aim rather at the spiritual kinship of the members of the Race.

The purpose of the Sanhedrin is to bring what unity is possible between these two movements. Tho Mr. Garvey has failed to send representatives to the Sanhedrin the leaders here are hopeful of winning him over to the united front idea at a later date. Garvey has many friends at the convention.

An ardent appeal to all Negroes to support the Liberian people and all Back-to-African movements, was made by Dr. Jay Peters, a young Negro from Chicago. He pictured an America where the lot of the black man would get worse and worse and warned his hearers that when the struggle for jobs becomes more tense as times become harder the white man would get the preference and the Negro would be scrapped.

"Liberia has not failed," he declared: "the hard times she has had are due to the interference of foreign imperialism."

Both Haiti and Liberia have been injured by imperialism and Negroes must support these Negro republics warmly, he cried.

An appeal for literary sincerity was made by Miss Jessie Faucett, a nationally known literary critic of the race, in her talk on "The Importance of Culture in Race Betterment."

Literature and Lynching.

There is power in the truth, she pleaded, urging that the race gains nothing by the attempts of Negro writers to describe Negro life, not as it is but as the whites will admire it.

Never be afraid of the charge of "propaganda," she said, citing the fact that so-called cultured people cry out against unpleasant facts by labelling them "propaganda." The wrongs of the race, such as lynching, must be told. The injury to art, from "propaganda" is as nothing compared with the injury to life from lynching. However, she insisted, truth itself it art, if told with the emotional power inherent in the facts, as in the case of Dubois' "Dark Water."

Negro Literature Needed.

Mr. W. H. Moore, of Chicago, followed Miss Faucett and urged the creation of a Negro literature that would acquaint the race with itself as the literature of Synge, Lady Gregory and other Irish writers acquainted the Irish people with themselves during the Gaelic Renascence.

Prof. Monroe N. Work, director of the department of records and research at Tuskegee Institute, urged the need of more race knowledge—knowledge about the past achievements of the race and its present status.

The Rape Lie.

Value of research data was shown at the senate hearings on the Dyer anti-lynching bill when none of the opposition attempted to repeat he old charge hat lynchings were made necessary by rape. That charge had beben exploded by Tuskegee's research, which showed that only 20 per cent of lynchings were traceable to rape charges—charges which were usually unfounded.

Need of a better organized Negro press to cement the race together and expose the atrocities committed against the Negro was emphasized by Mr. Robert L. Vann, editor of the Pittsburgh Courier and chairman of the Negro Press Committee at the Sanhedrin, before the session.

Los Angeles Labor Party Opposed to Delay from May 30

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Feb. 13.—Opposition to any move to postpone the date of the May 30, political meeting of workers in St. Paul was voted by the local Farmer-Labor party in a recent meeting.

The local party will celebrate its first birthday anniversary with a mass meeting March 9.

Plans are under way to make a place for the party ticket on the spring election ballot by having a sufficient number of votes register Farmer-Labor party or, that failing, by petition. The recent meeting voiced a protest against the action of persons employed to register voters in a house to house canvass who insist that one can register for only the Republican, Democratic, Socialist or Prohibition parties.

Small Says Money Attacks Him.

Moneyed interests are behind attacks on him, Governor Len Small, holds. In a Lincoln Day speech here last night Small declared that certain newspapers attacking him have taken the side of wealth, aristocracy and financial and commercial power while the Governor has taken his stand on "the side of the people."

Race For Attorney-General.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 13.—Stephen A. Day of Evanston today filed a petition as a candidate for Attorney-General on the Republican ticket. Attorney-General Edward J. Brundage, Walter Provine of Taylorville, and Oscar Carlstrom of Aledo, already have filed for this place.

St. Louis Gathering of C. P. P. A. Makes Slogan of "On to St. Paul"! of Greater Importance Than Ever

By C. E. RUTHENBERG.

The developments in relation to the St. Louis Conference for Progressive Political Action, Feb. 12, were well summarized in a statement by one of the delegates, who said, "At least we have made some progress. We have submitted the possibility of organizing a party and adopting independent political action at the Cleveland Convention, July 4th."

In order to understand the significance of the third conference, at St. Louis, and the decisions it adopted, an analysis of the makeup of the conference is vital. The credentials committee of the conference reported that such organizations as the Amalgamated Clothing Workers and the Furriers' Union had sent in credentials, but the fact was that there were no delegates from any international organization of labor except the 16 standard railroad unions in the conference.

The representatives of these unions, together with a fringe of farmer and labor political organizations, which have sprung up in various parts of the country, composed this conference.

The Socialist Party was represented by seven delegates, but its only influence is the influence which its leader, Morris Hillquit, wields, in conferences, upon the leaders of the railroad unions. As an organization, the Socialist Party means nothing in the conference.

Why Railroad Workers Are In Politics.

It is not at all surprising that the railroad unions, as organizations, should be the first to enter into the political arena in order to make their political power felt. It is the experience of the workers in the industries where there is governmental interference which develops their political consciousness. The railroad workers are just those who have had to meet government action most often in the industries in which they are working.

During the war period the railroads were government controlled and these workers again and again felt the power of the government affecting their wages and working conditions. Since the end of the war they have had to deal with the legislation of the Railway Labor Board, a government institution controlling wages and working conditions on the railroads. The fact that the sixteen standard railroad unions are engaged in politics and are drifting toward the organization of a political party is the best proof of the correctness of the Communist viewpoint that it is the development of capitalism in the form of governmental interference in industry which develops the mass political movement of labor.

These railroad unions, however, express an attitude of what is close to contempt so far as other organizations of workers and farmers are concerned. At the St. Louis conference they refused to consider the great mass movement for a farmer-labor party expressing itself in the call for the May 30th Convention. Their attitude was that their conference was the only thing worth while or which mattered in relation to political action by farmers and workers and they were going to run the thing as they saw fit, regardless of the desires of any other group working toward the organization of the farmers and workers for political action.

They made their control absolutely secure by re-adopting and also making part of the call for the Convention which they have set for July 4th at Cleveland, the provision that upon roll call each organization represented shall have one vote for each 10.000 members. This means, under existing circumstances, that the million and a half organized railroad workers will absolutely dominate any conference in which they take part.

The observer at the third conference could not help but be impressed by the fact that the organization had made some progress since the Cleveland conference. They were not yet ready to commit themselves to independent political action but they were drifting in that direction even against their will. The fact that the hero of the railroad brotherhoods, McAdoo, had been splattered with Teapot Dome oil was a big feature in developing the tendency toward independent political action.

Socialists Support Anderson.

In connection with the decision of the conference as to what is to be done at the July 4th convention, the part played by the Socialists cannot be ignored. In the Organization Committee, which drafted the plan for the July 4th Convention, the decision was that the convention be called for the purpose of nominating a candidate for president and vice-president on a new party ticket. When this report came before the conference and the question was raised as to whether it committed the conference to independent political action, it was Morris Hillquit, leader of the Socialist Party, who was the first on his feet to deny that the conference was committed by the report and to interpret it to mean that the conference could endorse an old party candidate on July 4th or nominate independently, as the circumstances warranted. Thus the Socialist leader, Hillquit, played the part of preventing a clear-cut decision and leaving the way open for the endorsement of a McAdoo, Smith or some other old party candidate on July 4th. This action by Hillquit again puts the Socialists in the position of holding up the development of a mass farmer-labor party and betraying the farmers and workers to whom they have said that they are for independent political action.

When the sprinkling of delegates representing the groups which have called the May 30th Convention made the fight to definitely commit the conference to independent nominations and a new party, the railroad machine easily voted it down; in fact, practically cut off all discussion of their proposals. The determination of the railroad machine to maintain its iron-clad control was also evident in its turning down of the amendment to the convention call which provided for representation from local unions.

The Statement of Principles.

Contrasting to this vacillating and indecision on the question of how to carry on the fight against the old parties and their domination of the government, is the statement of principles adopted by the conference. The preamble to the concrete proposals to which the conference committed itself is as bitter a denunciation of the old parties and their use of governmental power to aid in the looting of the nation by the capitalists as could be written. True, the statement of principles does not touch the fundamental point in the exploitation of the workers. It never attacks the capitalist system but it shows to what extent the governmental power is used by the capitalists for their own enrichment at the expense of the workers and farmers.

One of the interesting discussions on the program took place around the question whether the conference should demand the right to strike for the industrial and farm workers. There were on the floor of the convention delegates who cried out against the word "strike" urging that it would frighten the farmers and drive them away from supporting the conference. They were ably answered by W. W. Fitzwater, president of the Farmer-Labor Union of Texas, who showed that the farmers of the South-West had learned to use the strike as well as the industrial workers and after his speech the problem was solved by demanding the right to strike for the farm workers as well as for the industrial workers.

The railroad character of the conference again comes out in the statement of principles in the fact that the only industry which the conference wants the government to own is the railroad industry. The railroad workers are concerned with their own affairs. They do not trouble themselves about the miners, or the steel workers, or workers in other basic industries who have had the same experiences which they have had, but try only to solve their own special problem—that of the oppression and exploitation of railroad workers.

This plank of the program illustrates well the narrow, self-centered ideas of the aristocrats of labor dominating the conference.

What Does Conference Mean to Workers and Farmers?

The question which presents itself to the workers and farmers of this country with this third conference for Progressive Political Action passing into history is: What relationship has the July 4th Convention to the great mass movement for a farmer-labor party which has been crystallized in the call for the May 30th Convention?

Can the workers and farmers, the rank and file organized and unorganized among the worst exploited of the industrial workers and farmers of this country, leave their fate in the hands of the aristocrats of labor who dominated the Third Conference for Progressive Political Action? Can they depend upon this conference organizing a political party and entering into the presidential campaign on the basis of independent political action? Can they take the chance of calling off the May 30th Convention and going along with the Conference for Progressive Political Action in the hope that on July 4th it will finally crystallize into a farmer-labor party?

The answer to these questions is an emphatic "No!" Any one who represents the mass movement for a farmer-labor party who makes such a proposal, is proposing the betrayal of this movement.

The Conference for Progressive Political Action is not committed to independent political action. At the Cleveland convention, after the old party conventions, the leaders of this conference may decide that one of the candidates nominated by the old parties will represent their special interests. These railroad organization leaders will sacrifice the interests of the great mass of farmers and workers for their peculiar group interests at Cleveland as they have done in the past if they find it to their interests. They would endorse a McAdoo or a Smith, or some other so-called progressive, if his platform is right on the railroad question, and leaving the farming and working masses in the lurch.

The Third Conference for Progressive Political Action has not made less important the slogan, "On to St. Paul for the May 30th Convention." It has made this slogan of greater importance to the farmers and workers of this country.

BRITISH PLUTES BREATHE EASY; PREMIER SPEAKS

No Trace of Socialism in MacDonald's Speech

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON, Feb. 13—Whatever fears were slumbering in the breasts of the capitalist class of England that the British Labor Party would make things hot for them on coming into office were dissipated when Premier Ramsay MacDonald, in the House of Commons, and Viscount Haldane, in the House of Lords, spoke on the policy of the so-called labor government.

Even Lord Curzon, notorious reactionary, in a speech following Haldane admitted that there was no trace of Socialism in the policy of the British Labor Party and said that the apprehension with which he viewed the formation of a Labor government had been sensibly relieved.

The government's program as outlined by MacDonald was one that would appear quite in place in the platform of the most reactionary Tory government. The most important statement of the new premier was his appeal for a world conference on reconstruction. This means capitalist reconstruction of course.

MacDonald thought that America might be willing to assume an active interest in European affairs if the European nations spent less for armaments. This was a slap at France, tho the British government is not far behind in warlike preparations. The British flag flies over one sixth of the earth's surface and the millions of colonials who are enjoying the doubtful blessings of British rule must be guarded by a liberal supply of bayonets in order to save them from themselves. The British Labor Party under the leadership of the yellow socialist will continue to "carry the white man's burden."

Like his predecessors, the former pacifist, MacDonald, declared that until other nations disarmed England could not put herself in a weak position by reducing her military and naval power. Of course, England must protect her loot. The peoples she has robbed must be prevented from regaining their property.

The following synopsis of MacDonald's speech summarizes the British Labor Party's policy:

Britain will seek a world conference with the object of restoring order in Europe; will except American co-operation as soon as United States bankers feel that their investments will pay interest; favors co-operation with France, open diplomacy, expansion of British trade and commerce; has not thought of a capital levy. This was the main plank in the British Labor Party's program before the election.

MacDonald has in mind three world conferences to discuss a special meeting of the League of Nations to admit Germany to membership, to discuss the findings of the commission on reparations, and a disarmament conference after sounding America first.

ANTI-KU KLUXER TELLS OF THREE DAY KIDNAPING

Klan Disarmed, Peace Returns at Herrin

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MARION, Ill., Feb. 13.—Williamson county was quiet today under a disarmed peace, with state militiamen pacing scenes of trouble in Herrin, and others quartered here and at Johnston City.

Major General Milton Foreman today traveled over the county, urging the business men to lend their aid in keeping the district peaceful.

Sheriff George Galligan, Anti-Ku-Klux Klan leader, arrested on orders of Glenn Young, for three days dictator of the county under the guns of his liquor raiders, was brought back to Williamson county jail, where he was taken by Young's followers.

Galligan, charged by Young with a dozen other anti-klansmen with complicity in the murder of Caesar Cagle, of Herrin, which precipitated the strife that resulted in the 1800 state guardsmen being sent here, today told a thrilling story of a three-day kidnaping.

A prisoner in the county jail which he has occupied the last two years as sheriff; Galligan said he had been subjected to abuse and threats of death during the ride 150 miles north by automobile to Urbana.

After being held 24 hours in the Herrin jail, which was filled to overflowing with prisoners arrested by the "Tin Star Policemen" of Young, the sheriff with four others were put into automobiles and placed in the procession of the funeral of Cagle, which five thousand klansmen attended Sunday afternoon, Galligan said.

"We had no rest, no sleep, and were subjected to physical and mental abuse," he said.

The funeral procession drove from Herrin to Carterville.

"I figured we were to be bumped off in the Carterville cemetery," Galligan said.

"I told them if they couldn't find a place to do it, to give me a gun and I would save them the trouble. I was in misery with a high fever."

The four other prisoners were Jim Davis, Johnston City; John Garvaglis, health officer of Herrin; John Murray, and Jim McCanna, a special deputy sheriff.

GOD, NOT LABOR, OWNS THE WORLD, THINKS Y. M. C. A.

Chamber of Commerce Says Amen

By STANLEY BOONE
(Staff Correspondent of The Federated Press)

DETROIT, Feb. 13.—The gospel according to the Y. M. C. A. and the board of commerce—in which God is banker and landlord to whom we humans must pay rent, with no mincing of words or dollars—is given in the Budget Book With a Conscience, which is the Bible in the annual thrift week campaign this year.

"Certain cardinal principles are required to guide the conscience in God's Ownership," the preface of the little pamphlet says. "God, having created the earth and all that it contains, naturally owns it. In recognition of His rights as owner, conscientious believers in His goodness usually give a definite proportion of their resources to help establish His kingdom on earth."

"Partners" With God.

"God has made every person a partner with Himself in administering His estate for the benefit of the whole human family," the preface continues. "God's obligation to provide has its corollary in man's privilege to work. The earth yields its treasures to all who work and each should account for the portion received. This involves a separation of income into distinct compartments of which there are three: Giving, Saving, and Spending."

The workers on God's railroads and in God's factories, if they would be prosperous, should hurry to the nearest preacher or missionary as soon as they get their pay envelope and give away a large part of their wages before they go home to the wife and children. The minimum, by the way, is 10 per cent. This curious budget book goes on, "Under the Christian dispensation . . . not only is the giving portion set apart in a peculiar sense, but all the rest, whether it be saved or spent, is likewise used as a sacred trust. In the same way the acquiring of the whole income, as the disposing of it, is accomplished under a conscious sense of partnerhip with God."

Boost Real Estate Sharks.

On the opposite page of this introductory gospel an equal space is given to boosting the game of the insurance company, the banking house, the bond broker, the real estate dealer, the building and loan association and the retail merchant all in the name of "Pay Your Bills Promptly," "Work and Earn," "Make a Budget."

This budget, which was sold here for 10 cents, is the handiwork of the United Stewardship Council of Churches in the U. S. and Canada and the National Thrift Committee of the Y. M. C. A.

On the back cover is the further disclosure that, "If you have personal or family problems you would like to talk over with someone of experience, speak about them to a Y. M. C. A. secretary. He may be able to arrange for an interview with lawyer, banker, real estate dealer, building and loan association, priest, rabbi, minister, as you desire."

In a supplementary pamphlet entitled "Christianized Dollars" testimonials on the subject are given by A. R. Nicol, retired president of the Atlantic, Gulf & West Indies Steamship Co.; Henry P. Crowell, former president of the Quaker Oats Co.; John Z. Miller, head of the Mutual Telephone Co., Erie, Pa.; Robert Quinn, syndicate newspaperman, and F. Willis Jenks, a "well known and successful commercial traveler of the middle west."

Daily Worker Makes Big Hit With North Dakota Farmers

By JOSEPH MANLEY.
Secretary, Federated Farmer-Labor Party

AT the Bismarck, N. D., convention of the North Dakota Non-Partisan League the DAILY WORKER created little short of a sensation. The issue of Wednesday, Feb. 6, which featured a front page analysis of the North Dakota situation and appealed to the delegates, acted as a real stimulant to the few militants in the convention. The general comment was: "The paper that publishes that kind of stuff knows what it is talking about."

It was interesting and instructive to note the enthusiasm of the farmers for the account of the big New York Lenin meeting, carried in another issue that reached them. They were overjoyed to learn that such a tremendous demonstration of city workers could take place. It may be a surprise to many, to quote one six-footer: "I've had enough damn democracy, I was three years in the army fighting for it, now I am bankrupt, without a home, I've even lost my wife. I'm ready to fight, yes fight for the dictatorship of the proletariat."

A few more stunts like this on the part of the DAILY WORKER and it will be on the map in North Dakota. The farmers, particularly the bankrupts, are ready to accept in increasing numbers the Communist analysis of their condtions and the leadership that it entails.

School Teachers Get Interested In Our Fight on the Firetraps

School children and their parents and labor unions have all expressed interest in the campaign of the DAILY WORKER against the firetrap schools of Chicago. Now public school teachers are becoming interested.

Yesterday a public school teacher, who has been following the campaign of the DAILY WORKER against firetrap schools, came into the office of the DAILY WORKER to deliver in person a letter, which she did not wish to sign because it would endanger her job.

Her letter follows:

To The DAILY WORKER: I have been following with interest the investigation of the fire-trap schools in Chicago made by your enquiring reporter.

I have been teaching in the Chicago schools for 15 years and know that everything your reporter says about our dirty old school buildings is true.

But what are we going to do about it? It is true that $4,000,000 in increased taxation was voted at our late election, but that is only a drop in the bucket. Chicago grows by leaps and bounds. It grows so fast that 100 new school children must be taken care of, and two new teachers provided every day of the school year. That means 400 new rooms must be built every year at a cost of $8,000 per room. At the present building cost the $4,000,0000 is spent on this one item of new buildings for elementary schools. The schools cannot be completed for two years. The building program was stopped entirely during the war, so it is away behind now. In September this year, 75,000 children were without seats. These children are on half-time, that is, they are on the street half the time.

One might ask, "Is Chicago so poor that its school children must suffer this poverty and need?" The answer would be, "No! Chicago is wealthy." Illinois is a wealthy state. But those who own the wealth of our city, the great corporations, the public utilities, the Big Business interests have no interest in the schools and public welfare.

The Chicago Teacher' Federation has been working on the school problem for 20 years. They have figures to show that the Big Interests of Chicago escape fully nine-tenths of their legitimate taxation. This is done thru the Board of Review of Cook County, which can be seen almost any day, at its pleasant task of cutting approximately $1,000,000 per day from the taxes of the rich. The burden of taxation is borne by the little fellow, who cannot hide his home or real estate.

Please have your enquiring reporter call upon the board of review. I believe that Mayor Dever has been asked to do so, by enforcing the tax laws, but he is not in a position to act. It is reported on good authority that the campaign contributions of both the Democratic and Republican parties are deducted by the obliging board of review from assessed taxes. While the Mayor is personally honest, it would be difficult for him to change this happy custom.

ELEMENTARY TEACHER.

Labor Takes Over National Bank at Bakersfield, Calif.

BAKERSFIELD, Calif., Feb. 13.—The Bakersfield National Bank closed its doors as a capitalistic institution at noon Feb. 2, and opened again at 2 p. m. as a labor controlled bank.

The change was made by the purchase by workers of 700 shares of bank stock which represented over two-thirds of the total and thus gave the control of the bank into the hands of organized labor. The legal transfer was made on Jan. 26 and was furthered by the efforts of Dr. Walter F. McCaleb, organizer of several labor banks thruout the country. The bank will open Saturday afternoons and evenings to accommodate workers.

The change of control of the bank was celebrated by a reception in the bank Saturday afternoon and a banquet at night.

Kate O'Hare to Talk Here.

Kate Richards O'Hare will deliver a lecture on her prison experiences at the Studebaker theater here next Sunday morning, at 10 o'clock. This will be Mrs. O'Hare's only lecture in Chicago.

BROTHER CHARLIE FINDS OIL TRUST IS VERY WICKED

Wants (Oil) Government to Seize Oil

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LINCOLN, Neb., Feb. 13.—Governor Charles W. Bryan of Nebraska, brother of William Jennings Bryan, and Governor W. H. McMaster of South Dakota, today joined forces in what they declared will be "a relentless war against a nation-wide oil combine that is gouging the public out of millions of dollars."

Both governors have appealed to the federal government for relief from "unconscionable and unjust oil and gasoline prices," the Nebraska governor demanding federal control and regulation of the oil industry.

In an exchange of telegrams today, the executives pledged the support of their respective states to "an uncompromising" oil price fight and assailed what they termed "a universal policy of highway robbery."

McMaster, in his message to Bryan, said in part:

"Never in the history of the country has the oil combine so flagrantly and defiantly set out upon a policy of highway robbery.

"The hour is not far distant when the people will demand that Standard Oil and her allied interests observe the rules of fair play or the American people will destroy Standard Oil and nationalize the industry."

Governor Bryan replied with:

"The oil combine has defied the government, state and national, and has outraged all decency in its audacious corrupting of public officials to do its bidding.

"The confidence of the public in their government is shaken. Investigations do not stop the robbery of the public and threats of prosecution have ceased to scare the oil combine.

"It continues to tie up the oil producing agencies in one gigantic combination and to continue its strangle hold on the consumers of gasoline.

"The government should act by taking over the oil industry and regulate the prices and protect the public."

Relief Conference Organized at New Haven After Meeting

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 13—Following a mass meeting at which William F. Kruse told of his experiences and impressions of Russia and Germany, and of the help extended to the hungry German masses by their Russian fellow workers, a German Relief Conference was organized under the auspices of the F. S. R. of New Haven. Eighteen delegates represented three local unions, five fraternal organizations and eight other labor groups.

An executive committee was elected with instructions to canvass all local organizations in the interest of an enlarged conference to be held in three weeks. Contribution lists are to be circulated and a meeting and social affair is to be arranged in the heart of a strong German settlement just west of the city. Plans were also projected for a tag day.

Lathers Compromise Demands.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 13.—Union lathers here have compromised their original demand for wages of $1.87½ an hour and settled for $1.50 an hour. The hourly scale affects only metal lathers. Wood lathers will receive $8.75 per thousand laths applied instead of the old rate of $8. Metal lathers formerly received $1.25 an hour.

Cotton Kings Build More Mills In South Where 60-Hour Week Rules; Would Kill 48-Hour Week In North

By LELAND OLDS.
(Federated Press Industrial Editor).

Demand that women and children be sacrificed to the god of the profiteer underlies the present move of Massachusetts mill owners to secure the repeal of the 48-hour law in that state.

For months the big cotton mill interests of the north have been building duplicate plants in the south where wages are low and the 60-hour week for women and children is legal. They have given New England labor a long dose of unemployment and part time. Now they say this will continue to grow worse unless a reduction in working standards is accepted.

If present conditions continue, say the mill owners thru their chief counsel, W. F. Garcelon, wages must be reduced. They hold it unfair for one state to be saddled with a 48-hour week while competing states have anywhere from 54 to 60 hours. And then as a sop to the sentimental they add that they would have no objection to a national 48-hour law which would put all manufacturers on the same footing.

Latest reports show Massachusetts mills operating thruout December at only 69% of single shift capacity while mills in South Carolina were operating enough overtime to bring their average to 6% over single shift capacity. Southern states with 16,747,046 spindles reported over four million spindle hours while New England 18,862,001 spindles only reported two and three-quarters billions hours of activity during the month.

From all parts of Massachusetts come reports of increasing curtailment. Fall River reported decreased output for the first week in February. Mills at Saundersville and L'wood have reduced activity from 40 hours a week to 24 hours. Similar reductions are reported at Winchenden Springs and Glen Aldne. Meanwhile investment of New England capital in the south continues. Remarking on it the National Bank of Commerce said:

Bankers Tell Why.

"Recent purchases of southern mills by New England interests and more especially the actual transfer of complete mill equipment from the north to the south have emphasized the acceleration of a movement which has been under way since at least the beginning of the century. The tendency for cotton manufacturing to make larger gains in the cotton growing states than elsewhere in the United States is partially due to greater accessibility of the raw material but more important than this has been lower taxation and cheaper labor costs. Not only are the wage scales lower in the south but the working hours are longer. The change may in fact be identified as part of the world-wide movement of the cotton textile industry to seek locations where lower labor costs prevail."

The world-wide movement here referred to includes the investment of British and American capital in the growing textile industry of China and India where workers toil for 10 or 15 cents a day and where 16 hours a day is not uncommon.

Silent About Oil, Noisy About 'Reds'; Is Defense Society

NEW YORK, Feb. 13.—Following the issuance of blue, white, green, yellow, pink, and other motley books by the prolific governments of Europe, the American Defense Society is about to publish a little Red Book of its own. It will be called, picturesquely, "Reds in America." This 400-page volume, which you will scarcely have time to read, will tell what every good American fascist should know. It will consist of documents, published in part by the Boston Transcript and placed at the disposition of the Defense Society by the U. S. secret service. Many of the documents may be classified as light summer fiction, tho more colorfully imaginative.

The society has declined to state the source of the money employed in the publication of the Red Book.

Detroit Press Banquet Postponed to Mar. 15; Dunne Will Speak

(Special to The Daily Worker)

DETROIT, Mich., Feb. 13—On account of the full meeting on Feb. 15th and 16th, of the Central Executive Committee of the Workers Party, of which Comrade Wm. F. Dunne is a member, the "Boost Our Press" Banquet that had been arranged for Saturday evening, Feb. 16th will be postponed until Saturday, March 15. Tickets already purchased for Feb. 16th should be exchanged for March 15th tickets at the District Office in the House of the Masses, 2101 Gratiot Avenue, Detroit.—(Signed) Edgar Owens, District Organizer. District No. 7.

Amalgamation means strength!

Calendar of the New Time Is Issued by Italian Federation

The Italian Federation of the Workers Party has just issued a beautifully illustrated calendar for 1924. The calendar is called the "Calendar of the New Time."

A page is devoted to each month and each page has two or three well chosen illustrations that try to tell a connected story for the month. Altho the Italians are serious revolutionists they find a place for a few humorous pictures.

Soviet Delegate Will Participate in Naval Parley

ROME, Feb. 13.—A sequel to the naval parley held in Washington will take place here next Thursday at which a representative of Soviet Russia will be present. The conference was not held in Switzerland owing to the boycott of that country by the Russian government in reprisal for the assassination of Vorovsky, Soviet envoy to Lausanne.

The plans are at present for a secret conference tho the Russians will fight for open sessions. Besides the big European powers, leading South American nations will be represented as well as the Scandinavian kingdoms, Jugoslavia, Greece and the Netherlands.

The United States will not be represented even by an observer.

Greek Labor Protests.

ATHENS, Feb. 13.—The Greek Confederation of Labor is appealing to the Government to repeal all laws directed against trade unions. They also demand an eight hour day, increases in wages and better conditions in the mercantile service.

CANADIAN APPLE GROWERS GOING INTO BANKRUPTCY

Bankers Stop Loans to Ruined Farmers

By SYDNEY WARREN,
(Staff Correspondent of The Federated Press)

KELOWNA, B. C., Feb. 13.—Like the raisin growers of California, the fruit growers of the Okanogan valley, British Columbia's famous apple growing region, are being driven to the wall despite their co-operative organizations.

Last year's fruit crop was one of the biggest in the history of the valley but the growers will receive on an average only 40 cents a box for their trouble in cultivating, picking and packing a box of apples. Deduct from this sum the actual cost of putting a box of apples on the market, which is 80 cents, and it does not take a reparations committee to determine the financial status of the Okanogan fruit grower.

Just because the grower only gets 40 cents a box for his apples does not mean that the consumer buys his fruit proportionately cheaper, for this year he is paying from $1.75 to $2.50 for a box of good apples.

Play English for Suckers.

The price of orchard land was inflated by real estate operators during the war years when fruit prices were mounting skywards. Rough land barely set out with trees was unloaded on discharged soldiers, middle class English immigrants seeking to maintain their economic position "in the colonies" and that class of small business men, thrifty mechanics and the gullible who visualize an apple orchard with a bungalow and a modest share of prosperity. These were all good prospects and many of them bought orchard land for from $1,000 an acre upward.

Now since the bottom has dropped from the fruit market they are ready to dispose of their holdings for as little as one-third of what they originally paid for them in order to escape complete ruin. One man in Okanogan valley, who two years ago sold a house and an orchard of ten bearing acres for $16,000 now offers ten acres of bearing fruit land for $5,000.

Bankers Stop Loans.

The policy of the banks is not to lend any money to fruit growers already indebted to them for previous advances on their crops. This year they are refusing to advance any money on last year's crop as they have been advised that freight bills for the most part will be all the returns that the growers will get for their fruit. Stores in the valley that have been compelled to extend credit to the growers are also facing a crisis as wholesale houses are pressing them for settlement of their invoices.

Early last year the Okanogan growers brought Aaron Sapiro, co-operative expert, to the valley and he proposed a reorganization of the whole fruit industry. His proposals were adopted and 83 per cent of the growers signed under the new co-operative scheme, but despite elaborate co-operatives, the employing of high-salaried experts to handle the fruit crop, the fruit growers find themselves in the present hopeless situation.

Two Labor Papers Suspend.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 13.—The Maryland Worker a labor weekly has discontinued publication.

* * *

CRESSON, Pa., Feb. 13.—The Penn-Central News, a labor weekly, has suspended publication because of an injunction procured against it by the opposing group in a miners' dispute in which it was involved.

Get unity thru the Labor Party!

Landlords Piling up Ever Greater Profits As Suffering of City Workers Become More Acute

(Continued from Page 1)

his investment. Mr. Stewart Browne, President of the United Real Estate Owners' Association, made this confession before the Housing Commission: "I don't care whether they (the landlords) are Jew or Gentile, or whether they are rich or poor, but they are all more or less out to make a large profit, potential profiteers. . ."

The landlords and the builders have limited their construction work in New York State and in every other section of the country principally to the setting up of apartments which will give them the greatest profits. The findings of the New York investigators have led them to the conclusion "that most of the new construction is available only for one-tenth of the population with incomes of $5,000 a year or more. Even with the large amount of construction now under way, the Commission finds that it has brought but little relief in the housing shortage effecting the masses of the population."

Judge Edward F. Boyle, of the New York Children's Court, told the Commission that in the last three years there was just one house built in New York which would provide housing at $10 a room.

What this means to the workers is obvious. The landlords are out to make the biggest profits possible and they will build only houses that will net them the greatest return on their investments. Nowadays it doesn't pay the landlord class to put up houses for which the workers can afford to pay. Thus the new construction has solved the housing problem only for the wealthy class which never had a housing problem. The working class, having the greatest need for homes, was left in the lurch.

Profiteering Rampant.

There is no way of arriving at an accurate estimate of the mass of profits piled up by the landlord class. Two things are certain, however, First of all, the landlords have been taking advantage of the housing shortage to charge the most exorbitant rentals for apartments that are unfit to live in. Second, the rate of profit has been increasing in direct proportion to the increase of rent paid by the working class and the distress in which the mass of people find themselves because of the acute critical housing conditions.

The law that was enacted in New York to aid the construction of more houses by making new residential buildings tax exempt, has not helped the working class at all. This law has been used by the landlords to increase their own profits. Mr. Arthur J. W. Hilly, Acting Corporation Counsel and formerly chairman of the Mayor's Rent Committee, pointed out before the Housing Commission that there was great profiteering in such tax exempt houses. Mr. Hilly emphasized the fact that this profiteering was especially hard on the "white-collar" group of clerks and on other workers whose wages have not kept pace with the increased cost of living.

Appearing before the State Commission, a builder, Mr. John T. Campbell, testified that landlords could charge only $10 a room and yet make big profits. He estimated that at this charge the average landlord would make a net profit of 8%.

Mr. Campbell impressed the Commission with the fact that he had just completed a $288,000 tenement at 162nd Second Street and Woodycrest Avenue, which could be rented at a maximum of $100 a room and yet net 8% profit. He declared that he does not control the property and the rent for the apartment in this house had already been fixed at $20 a room.

Mr. Matthewr, another builder, told Industrial Commissioner Shientag, that many of the individuals who bought low priced houses, immediately raised rents. He said that in these old type houses the courts allowed $6 a room. On the basis the owners were receiving 30% on the money invested or 14% gross return on the rental value. These properties have gone up 100% in market price When Mr. Shientag was asked whether these landlords were getting a generous return, Mr. Matthews was quick to reply: **"landlords today get what they have the nerve to ask for."**

Ingenious Tricks of Landlords.

The landlord class has been very ingenious in devising ways and means of increasing rents, evading the laws and evicting the tenants who refuse to pay high rentals. One of the means employed by the landlords is to have the old tenant move out and then charge the new tenant a higher rental. In this fashion great impetus has been lent to the increase of rent in New York. Investigators have reported thousands of such contrived evictions. The preliminary report of the Block Survey conducted in Manhattan and Brooklyn in November, 1923, by the Housing Commission, cites the following illuminating evidence on this vicious practice of the landlords: "From one of the blocks came several reports of what they termed 'plagueing.' The landlord had installed electricity after imposing a raise of from 8 to 17 dollars per apartment. The poorer tenants who were unable to pay this increase were subject to coercion—the gas fixtures were torn out but electrical appliances were not installed so that the tenants had to remain in the dark."

Another trick employed by the landlords to boost profits is to play upon the race prejudice that exists in New York against Negroes amongst some people. Mr. Joseph S. Flynn, a member of the West Harlem Tenants Association, summed up this phase of the profiteering game as follows: "When a landlord does not succeed in getting higher rents, the first thing he does is put in a colored agent. After he puts a colored agent in the tenants become panicky and frightened and think the house is going to be sold to a colored man and then if the landlord does not succeed in getting an increase in rent, very possibly the house will be sold to a colored man. They eventually get more money."

One of the state investigators told me of another clever trick resorted to by the landlords to boost rents. "Take the four story house where I live on West 71st Street. The house was sold at $26,000. It then passed thru probably ten hands. Most of these sales were fake. Finally it was sold by the present owner for $45,000. Four of the ten transfers were in the same realty office. The bookkeeper, stenographer, and office boy were each involved in these purchases and the use of their names as agents brought a net profit of from $5,000 to $8,000 to the landlords."

Whenever a tenant seeks repairs or improvement in his house, the landlord utilizes this request for raising the rental. On this point the preliminary report of the Housing Commission declared: "When improvements or repairs are made by the landlord there is always an increase in rent. The landlord wants a $14 increase in rent on a $26 apartment if he is to paint and paper, is the report from two houses. A white sink was put in and a new stove, and the rent was doubled. Installing electricity or renovating the apartment was the occasion for a rent raise of 200%. More frequently no improvements are made even after an increase."

Testifying before the State Commission, Mr. Pancrazio Genonese, a mechanic, thus described this condition: "One landlord sells to another and says I am a new landlord and you have to give me a raise for painting. But they don't even after they promise and then another landlord comes and says I am a new landlord and want to put in electric lights, and you have to pay for electric lights and they don't get electric lights ever, but we have to pay the $50."

Mrs. Coff of the Madison House cited the following rather painful illustration of the cruelty and greed of the landlords. She told how a landlord had said to a widow with four children in a three room apartment: "Now you can open the electric light or not. If you open it and use my improvement you will have to pay $3 a month more. If you do not open you will remain in the dark." This tenant was forced to live by candle light to save the $3 a month increase. The only condition under which the widow could pay for the improvement was to cut down on her food which was already reduced to a minimum.

The landlords even stoop to fooling many a tenant into the belief that they are planning to occupy these abominable homes themselves. They thus succeed in having the poor move out and are consequently enabled to increase the rents for the new tenant.

Miss Blackman of the United Hebrew Charities told of this practice to the Commission, when she said: "In several instances which I cannot recall specifically, the landlords have tried to force the removal of a tenant on the technical ground that he wished the apartment for his own use. In all these cases our worker was able to prove to the satisfaction of the court that the landlord was using unscrupulous means in getting rid of his tenants so that he might increase his rentals considerably."

Have Iron-Clad Leases.

The landlords have devised a lease known as the iron-clad contract by means of which they bind the tenant to the most oppressive conditions and have them at their mercy. This device is, of course, against every principle of the law of contracts, but the government to date has not taken any steps to stop the landlords from enforcing this arrangement.

Even so conservative a magazine and authoritative a spokesman for the Wall Street bankers as the Commercial and Financial Chronicle has been compelled to describe this iron-clad lease in denunciatory terms. We quote in part: "An ordinary reading almost fails to show that the landlord is bound to do anything, unless to collect rent, but the most marvelous stipulation is that he may make 'rules and regulations' which he may add or alter from time to time, and the tenant agrees in advance to accept and be bound by requirements made and subject to revision thus."

Profit System At Fault.

The intolerable conditions to which the working masses are subject in the housing crisis are not due to the fact that the landlords are bad as individuals, nor is this sad state of affairs to be accounted for by blaming the landlords for their being afflicted with rapacious greed.

The crisis arises from the fact that industry and exchange are today conducted on a profit basis. The houses are manufactured for sale as commodities and not for use. Commodities are distributed to net the maximum profit possible. An analysis of the rise in the rentals of the homes of the workers involves an analysis of numerous other manufacturing processes conducted on a capitalist basis.

Thus the prices of building materials, according to the latest figures of the Department of Commerce, have gone up 106% since 1914. Out of each dollar that the home-owner pays for his house, the workers receive $.25, according to the information of Dr. John M. Gries, chief of the Division of Housing of the Department of Commerce. The other $.75 is divided among the manufacturers of building materials, contractors, speculative builders and salesmen as profits and overhead.

How hard this capitalist method of housing has been on the working masses is brought home very forcefully in the conclusion of the New York State Housing Commission in this statement: "This report clearly shows that family incomes in this state have become steadily more disproportionate to rents and costs of houses. Even the large amount of construction which has taken place during the last ten years has affected only the well-to-do and will not for a long time help that three-quarters of the population of the state with less than $2,500 a year."

RUBBER CENTER OF FACTIONAL WAR IN AKRON

Street Cars or Jitneys Is Big Question

(Special to The Daily Worker)

AKRON, O., Feb. 13.—Rubber, the stuff auto tires are made of, has become the center of the most unique factional contest in the history of municipal government.

Rival merchants protested against Mayor D. C. Rybolt's attempt to carry the city's transportation on rubber tires, after the street cars had been ousted. A resolution from the Chamber of Commerce demanded that Rybolt give up and restore street car service at once.

Fight for Five-Cent Fare.

Mayor Rybolt has reaffirmed his determination to hold Akron transportation fares down to five cents.

Simultaneously he has revealed that rubber, which made Akron, is one of the principal factors in his vision of city-wide motorization.

"The Northern Ohio Traction Company's refusal to accept a five cent fare franchise gave Akron a wonderful opportunity to do what any self respecting city should do," Rybolt said. "It was our chance to boost a big home town industry—rubber."

For 25 years Akron rode street cars at five cents. February 1 the franchise expired. The street car company demanded a seven cent fare; Rybolt asked sixty days in which "to think it over."

Service Is Suspended.

The street car company refused to extend the franchise and Mayor Rybolt ordered car service suspended. The company now has five months in which to rip out its tracks. The mayor says he is "thru forever" with the street car company.

The Chamber of Commerce complaint said the inadequate bus system—138 busses carrying from 14 to 60 passengers, and more than 200 autos rushed here by Henry Ford at the request of Harvey Firestone—is keeping shoppers away from the business district and that the merchants are losing business.

"Bus Boss" Talks.

M. P. Tucker, city "bus boss," loaned to the cause by the water department, estimated that in three weeks everything will be running smoothly.

"The bus system has relieved rather than congested traffic down town," said Tucker. "Accidents are fewer because passengers are discharged at the curb instead of in the middle of the street."

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R. A. I. C. Dividend Is Reminder of Visit to Clothing Factory

To The Daily Worker:—The announcement that the Russian-American Industrial Corporation has declared a dividend has reminded me of a visit last spring to one of the clothing factories in Moscow which have been helped by capital from the RAIC. As we were going thru our guide stopped us and pointed with pride to an electric machine which cut many layers of cloth at one time. The workers saw us watching its operation and crowded around eager and smiling, pointing to the machine and saying, "Amerikanski." There are two or three of these machines in this factory. Its production ranks among the highest of the clothing factories.

I remember, too, another factory which I visited in Moscow. This was a textile factory and one not receiving outside help. It was as clean and well run as the other, with its childrens' home, school, nursery and communal house. In the factory I noticed a number of idle machines and men working on others which had just broken down. The manager explained that many machines were out of use because of parts worn which they could not replace and that they were continually having trouble with even the machines that were running. He said that one of their chief reasons for their low production was lack of good machinery.

And then I remember distributions of old American clothing to the peasants way out in the provinces of Russia and how precious the most shoddy, worn and ill fitting garment was to them because they had hardly any clothing of their own. But how much more precious to them would be good clothing made according to Russian styles! As it is at present clothing is scarce and the 35 factories of the Clothing Syndicate can't make enough to meet the demand. But with more capital from America they will be able to expand and fill the orders.

All of which is by way of saying that I hope The Daily Worker will continue to invite its readers to buy and keep on buying stock in the Russian-American Industrial Corporation and help clothe these millions of Russian peasants and workers.—Hannah Pickering, New York City.

Dispatchers Win 8-Hour Day After Four-Year Struggle

"A four-year fight on the part of the American Train Dispatchers Association for an eight-hour day and a six-day week for all chief and assistant chief train wispatchers on the railroads of this country has been won, I believe, by a decision of the interstate commerce commission which has just reached me," said J. G. Luhrsen, president, American Train Dispatchers Association, whose national headquarters are in Chicago. "There are about 1,100 of the most skilled transportation workers in this class and a large part of them are still employed 12 hours a day and every day in the week," according to Luhrsen.

The new I. C. C. regulation follows:

"Train dispatchers. This class shall include chief, assistant chief, trick, relief and extra dispatchers, excepting only such chief dispatchers as are actually in charge of dispatchers and telegraphers and in actual control over the movement of trains and related matters and have substantially the authority of a superintendent with respect to those and other activities. This exception shall apply to not more than one chief dispatcher on any division."

Many carriers have been insisting that all train dispatchers are officials and therefore not within the provisions of the labor sections of the transportation act of 1920, and these men could therefore be employed as many hours a day as the employers saw fit and every day in the week.

With the new definition Luhrsen anticipates that agreements will be reached with many carriers that have heretofore disputed the union's interpretation of the previous I. C. C. regulation.

How many new readers have you secured for THE DAILY WORKER?

RADICALLY DIFFERENT!
SECOND ANNUAL
Red Revel
SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 16
ASHLAND AUDITORIUM
Van Buren and Ashland
$100 in Cash Prizes for Costumes
Benefit
DAILY WORKER
LABOR DEFENSE
Music
HUSK O'HARE'S
TEN
WOODEN SOLDIERS

DAILY WORKER GETTING BOOSTS IN EVERY MAIL

Pickle Is Only Man to Cancel Sub

To really find out what the readers of The DAILY WORKER think about it, it is necessary to see the hundreds of letters received by the business office every day from people who are renewing their subscriptions. Many people sent in subs before the paper started for short periods. Now they are rushing to renew them so that they might not miss a copy.

One man in Cleveland now unemployed subscribed because he found that the copy of The DAILY WORKER in the Cleveland Public Library is worn out every day before he is able to go there to see it after looking for a job.

Aged Farmer Subscribes.

A letter came from a farmer 70 years old who said that he was subscribing more to give the paper to his neighbors than to read himself. He said that his eyes were too poor to read very much but when he has a chance he gets some one to read it to him.

• • •

"For a week I will go on one meal a day to insure getting The DAILY WORKER. If I didn't I could not afford to subscribe."—Mark Kaurlots, Providence, R. I.

• • •

"I am sorry I wrote to you raising Cain about not getting my copy of The DAILY WORKER regularly. I find that the janitor here has been throwing it out. There will be a new janitor soon."—Ed Peltets, Pittsburgh, Pa.

• • •

"I am not in very good standing financially but I will subscribe for a year and make the sacrifices necessary to pay for it."—W. S. B., Massillon, Ohio.

• • •

"Greatest Voice Ever."

"I wish to announce my opinion that The DAILY WORKER is the greatest voice ever raised advocating the emancipation of the working class."—J. G. Z., Saginaw, Mich.

• • •

"Your paper is the hardest hitter in America."—A. Krou, Chicago.

• • •

"I renew my subscription to The DAILY. It would be a crime not to get it regularly."—Robert Funk, Detroit.

• • •

"I can only send you my renewal for two months because I am in the army of the unemployed."—C. Koros, St. Paul, Minn.

• • •

"I subscribe because you handled the miners' convention in such a masterly fashion in your news columns."—J. T. Powell, Ill.

• • •

For Sociology Classes.

"I hope to be able to use your paper in my current events and sociology classes," writes a school teacher.

• • •

"I leave The DAILY WORKER in my waiting room," writes a doctor.

• • •

"Some son of discontent sent me a sample of The DAILY WORKER. As a sample it was O. K. but a man needs more than samples to live by; send me the paper for a year."—J. J., Ford City, Pa.

• • •

"Your paper is a little bit of all right. Put me down for a year."—K. T., Kittanning, Pa.

• • •

"The DAILY WORKER fills the bill O. K."

• • •

"Please send me the paper. Don't stop a single issue. I will send you the price of a year's sub Saturday, which is pay day. Trust me till then if necessary."—W. E. L., Cleveland, Ohio.

• • •

"Your fearless advocacy of the truth and wonderful articles in the magazine make The DAILY WORKER indispensable."—B. C., Hartford, Conn.

• • •

"You addressed me as 'Friend' in your last letter. I would like to be called comrade of the people who are getting out The DAILY WORKER."—G. F. W., Walden, Mass.

Dare Not Miss an Issue.

"I think that if I missed a single copy of The DAILY WORKER I would be missing a great deal. Enclosed is my renewal."—C. Scheffler, St. Louis.

• • •

"I missed getting a copy of the Feb. 1 issue. Enclosed find $6.10 for that back number and a year's subscription. I don't want to take chances of missing a copy as I do when buying The DAILY WORKER on the news stands."—M. Kotman, Philadelphia.

• • •

"My subscription expires with this issue. In order to assure the peace of mind of several consumptive patients here I am renewing at once. The poor people who are sick would be at a great loss if they didn't get The DAILY WORKER regularly."—A. P., Denver.

• • •

All these extracts are from letters received in one mail by the business office. They are only a few of the comments that are made. It would take a page of The DAILY WORKER to print all letters that come to the office in a day.

A cancellation order came from one man—his name is Pickle.

Soviet Commercial Mission Leaving Russia for Canada

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, Feb. 13.—A commercial mission has just left Russia for Canada. In addition to trying to facilitate trading between Russia and Canada the mission will attempt to restore relations between the scientists of the two countries.

The mission is headed by Mr. Yazikoff, formerly of the trade delegation of the Far Eastern Republic in Washington. He outlined his plans as follows:

"There are several ponts in which the commercial interests of Russia and Canada touch. For instance, last year it was found that it was cheaper to import grain from western Canada into the Russian Far East than to bring the grain by the long overland route from European Russia or western Siberia. Canadian business firms have also shown an interest in the products of the Russian peasant hand industry. The Canadian Pacific Railroad is a large shareholder in a Russian-Canadian transportation company. The Cunard line and the Russian state fleet also participate in this enterprise.

"One of the incidental purposes of our mission is to restore relations between Russian and Canadian natural scientists. The Academy of Science is sending a large number of its publications thru the mission, and is endeavoring to enter into communication with various Canadian scientific bodies.

"We are going to Canada under an extension of the Russo-British trade agreement, and we are strictly limited to Canadian affairs in our business activities. At the same time, our mission may be of service in spreading correct information about Russian economic conditions in all parts of America."

Capitalist Class Profits by Keeping up Race Prejudice

To the DAILY WORKER: The failure of the Chicago officials to stop the showing of the anti-Negro film, "The Birth of a Nation," ought to plainly shown to Negroes the hopelessness of expecting officials elected on the capitalist republican and democratic parties to enforce the laws enacted for the Negroes protection or benefit.

A law on the Illinois statute books prohibits the showing of "The Birth of a Nation," and yet it is shown. No doubt that the weak-kneed attempt of the police department to prevent the showing of this film was done so in order to fool and humbug the Negroes.

The capitalist class desire that this race prejudice producing picture be shown, because it is to their interests to have white workers prejudiced against and hating black workers. Capitalism in order to continue to exist must constantly create wars, race riots and animosities. They are the very life blood of the system, so why expect the capitalist tools, the courts and city governments to stop something which is of such vital importance to the capitalists to keep going.

Negro Communist agitators have in this instance a fine example to point out to the republican and democratic voting deluded Negro masses, in urging their joining the Workers (Communist) Party, because communists not only by words, but by deeds as well, prove that they are the only ones who believe in and fight for the same rights and liberties for black workers the same as they do for white workers.—GORDON W. OWENS, Chicago.

U. S. Bankers Put Golden Chains on South America

NEW YORK Feb. 13.—To the growing list of recent American investments in Asiatic and European fields must now be added another imperial venture—this time in South America. A syndicate of U. S. bankers has just floated a $20,000,000 loan to the Argentine government. Kuhn, Loeb & Co. are the backers of this latest venture. This transaction completes the financing essential to the payment of $55,000,000, due in Argentine notes on March 1 and previously advanced to the government at Buenos Aires by American financiers.

The significance of these moves is two-fold: While the destiny of this South American republic is being mortgaged to Wall Street, the extent of "America's vested rights" in Argentina is growing and the day when those rights may be asserted by force of arms approaching. Moreover, while the American press abounds in news of the "flight of capital" from Germany, nothing is mentioned of the immense export of American capital which would otherwise be employed to develop American industry and agriculture and would serve to stave off unemployment if invested at home.

Plan Unity of Koreans.

PEKING, Feb. 13.—The Korean movement for independance has received a big push from the action of the Japanese government in ordering Koreans in Japan shot, following the excitement of the earthquake period. A movement to unite the various Korean factions is on foot. They have decided to form a revolutionary army and it is reported that they will approach Chinese rebels for aid.

Every new DAILY WORKER reader means a new recruit in the ranks of militant labor.

BELIEVES IN DIRECT ACTION A LA MUSSOLINI

Employers' Association in Membership Drive

The activities of our enemies should be of interest to the readers to the DAILY WORKER. You find in the kept press outbursts of moral indignation over the alleged theories of violence and physical force held by the radical workers but not having access to the official publication that circulates among the sacred circles of capitalism you have no opportunity to learn what the boss class believe in and how little they really care for orderly procedure thru the machinery of the law.

The following excerpts from a letter sent out by Edward L. Ryerson, president of the Employers' Association of Chicago might lead one to believe as so far as terminology is concerned that it came from the headquarters of some organization on the index purgatorious of the American Defense Society. In calling the virtues of the Association to the attention of prospective members, it says:

"It is a direct action body.

"It protects the employer against the illegal and uneconomic practices of organized labor by furnishing him the machinery with which to fight.

"It provides free legal service to its members in injunction suits, etc.

"It places behind the employer the might of a vast central body of employers.

"It carries on a comprehensive and intelligent educational program against those forces that would destroy existing institutions.

"Its achievements in the direction of protecting the economic interests of the city are profoundly beneficial to all employers whether members or not.

"Its work must be continuously broadened and its membership widened."

The class conscious capitalists and employers believe in organizing to fight their enemy, the working class. They will use "direct action" against them and get away with it because they own the government, the courts and all the law-enforcing bodies. But let a labor union use a little "direct action" and you will find these hypocrites howling with rage and demanding summary punishment for the workers.

Watch the "Daily Worker" for the first installment of "A Week," the great epic of the Russian revolution, by the brilliant young Russian writer, Iury Libedinsky. It will start soon.

Work Daily for "The Daily!"

Your Union Meeting

Every local listed in the official directory of the CHICAGO FEDERATION OF LABOR will be published under this head on day of meeting free of charge for the first month, afterwards our rate will be as follows:

Monthly meeting—$3 a year one line once a month, each additional line, 15c an issue.

Semi-monthly meetings — $5 a year one line published two times a month, each additional line 13c an issue.

Weekly meetings—$7.50 a year one line a week, each additional line 10c an issue.

SECOND THURSDAY, Feb. 14th

No.	Name of Local and Place of Meeting.
5	Brick and Clay, A. O. U. W. Hall, Dolton, Ill.
12	Carpenters, 113 S. Ashland Blvd.
62	Carpenters, 6416 S. Halsted St.
341	Carpenters, 1440 Emma St.
434	Carpenters, South Chicago, 11037 Michigan Ave.
504	Carpenters, Ogden and Kedzie.
115	Engineers, 9223 Houston Ave.
16838	Federal Labor Union, 2110 N. Robey.
499	Firemen and Enginemen, Springfield and North Aves.
348	Hod Carriers, Harrison and Green Sts.
18	Ladies' Garment Workers, 328 W. Van Buren St.
2	Marble Polishers, 810 W. Harrison St.
17220	Nurses, 771 Gilpin Ave.
	Painters' District Council, 1446 W. Adams St.
271	Painters, Dutt's Hall, Chicago Heights.
26	Paper Rulers, 59 E. Van Buren St., 6:30 p. m.
17301	Park Employes, 810 W. Harrison St.
774	Railway Clerks, 58th and Blackstone.
1269	Railway Clerks, 2124 S. Halsted St.
1344	Railway Clerks, Harrison and Green.
877	Railway Trainmen, 64th and University, 8:15 p. m.
139	Signalmen, 180 W. Washington St.
742	Teamsters, 9206 Houston Ave.

(Note—Unless otherwise stated all meetings are at 8 p. m.)

The Daily Worker for a month free to the first member of any local union sending in change of date or place of meeting of locals listed here.

Please watch for your local and if not listed let us know, giving time and place of meeting so we can keep this daily announcement complete and up to date.

On Tuesday of every week we expect to print display announcements of local unions. Rates will be $1 an inch, 50c for half an inch card. Take this matter up in your next meeting. Your local should have a weekly display card as well as the running announcement under date of meeting.

Train Dispatchers Increase Assets.

The American Train Dispatchers' Association has $2,209.46 more in its treasury as a result of 1923 operations than it had at the end of 1922, Secretary-Treasurer C. L. Darling reports. This gain was made despite the expenses of the biennial convention paid in 1923 and despite the efforts of many railroads abetted by the majority of the U. S. rail labor board to set up company unions in place of the bona fide organizations. The total assets are $176,042.89.

SOVIETS DEMAND ENGLAND SCRAP CZAR'S TREATIES

Will Present Bills for Invasion Damage

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON, Feb. 13.—All Russian-British treaties dating from the old regime that no longer apply to the new conditions created by the war and the revolution should be scrapped, declares the Soviet government in a reply to the British notification of recognition of the Moscow government. Russia further declares that she is ready to send representatives to London with full powers to arrange an agreement for settling outstanding claims and obligations of each party against the other.

England Covets Oil.

Russia takes issue with the British note acknowledging Russian rule only over those countries which recognize the authority of the Soviet Republic. The Soviet government claims that Russian territory is all of the former empire except what has been renounced by treaty. Britain does not recognize the Caucusus as part of the Soviet Republic, the reason being the rich oil wells in that section.

Russia intends to ask compensation for damages by the White Guard invasions financed by the British government and instead of "restoring" treaties which previously existed between Britain and the Czar's government they want them "replaced" which means drafting entirely new ones.

Ask England to Pay.

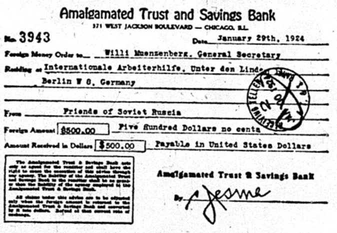
An organization known as the British Creditors' Association has been formed here to present claims at the forthcoming Anglo-Russian conference in behalf of British businessmen who claim to have sustained losses in Russia.

But the British are not going to have it entirely their own way in this respect. A similar organization is formed in Moscow to protect and represent the "victims of illegal foreign intervention on Russian soil." Ten noted economists head this organization. They have spent eighteen months collecting data on injuries sustained by persons and the destruction of property during the many civil wars and interventions.

The bill of damages which this society will present to the British government is expected to prove an effective counter balance to the fanciful claims of British capitalists who were mainly responsible for the great loss of life and property suffered by the Russian people since they overthrew the Czar's regime in 1917.

The Land for the Users!

GERMANY'S WORKERS CALL



Amalgamated Trust and Savings Bank
371 WEST JACKSON BOULEVARD — CHICAGO, ILL.
No. 3943
Date January 29th, 1924
Foreign Money Order to Willi Muenzenberg, General Secretary
Residing at Internationale Arbeiterhilfe, Unter den Linden
Berlin W 8, Germany
From Friends of Soviet Russia
Foreign Amount $500.00 Five Hundred Dollars no cents
Amount Received in Dollars $500.00 Payable in United States Dollars
Amalgamated Trust & Savings Bank
By Jesme

BREAD! BREAD! GIVE US BREAD!

And the powers-that-be Answer

With Machine Guns
With Diplomatic Notes
With Huge Loans
With Military Occupation

WITH RELIEF BASED ON CONDITIONS that the German workers agree to accept the form of government chosen for them by the bankers who are willing to make the loans.

WITH RELIEF BASED ON POLITICAL DISCRIMINATION which will assure the distribution of funds to those trade unions which agree "to help fight Bolshevism" in Germany.

Soviet Russia Sends Grain

AMERICAN WORKERS AND FARMERS

Answer quick! What is in YOUR heart today?

How much is your feeling of

INTERNATIONAL SOLIDARITY

with Germany's workers worth?

Based on

Famine Relief WITHOUT Conditions-WITHOUT Political Discrimination

$500 initial outlay and $2000 monthly will open and maintain an American Soup Kitchen in Germany.

WE CABLED

$500 on January 29th and $2000 on February 2nd.

HOW MUCH WILL YOU GIVE TOWARD THE $2000 FOR MARCH?

Friends of Soviet Russia and Workers' Germany.
32 So. Wabash Ave., Chicago, Illinois.

Enclosed find $.............. as my contribution to the support of the American Soup Kitchen. I pledge to send $.............. monthly for this purpose as a concrete expression of my feeling of solidarity with Germany's starving workers and their families.

NAME..............................
ADDRESS..............................
Trade or Profession.............................. D. W.

Committee for International Workers' Aid

CAPITAL RULES CHURCHES, SAYS BISHOP BROWN

Charged with Heresy by Fellow Bishops

GALLION, Ohio, Feb. 13.—"The world, including the churches, is really under control of big business and there is little that can be done to break it.

"This big business control results in a subsidized religion and one who attempts to preach a doctrine opposing it is classed as a bolshevik and radical."

Such were the statements today of the Rt. Rev. William Montgomery Brown, bishop in the Episcopal church, who is to stand trial before the house of bishops on charges of heresy.

The bishop admits that he is a "Communist and a radical." He expounded his doctrines in a book, "Communism and Christianism," and heresy charges followed.

Had No Chance to Study.

"When I was actively engaged in the ministry, I didn't have much time to study anything only my pastoral duties," he said, "but after retiring I had opportunity to study every side of political and religious questions. It was then that I became converted to the cause of Communism and became a 'radical' in the church.

"I became disgusted with the part I took in the war and came to the conclusion that the gospel as I had been preaching it was wrong."

Away with the Gods!

The statements from his book: "Banish the gods from the skies and capital from the earth," was mentioned specifically in the charges presented by the house of bishops.

Rev. Brown answered the presentation of charges with the request that owing to bad health, he would like the trial to be held at his home here. The answer was sent to Bishop Garrett of Dallas, Texas. The house of bishops has not yet acted upon his request.

Tut's Tomb Opened, Then Closed as Ghouls Quarrel

LUXOR, Egypt, Feb. 13.—Howard Carter, head of the expedition conducting explorations into the tomb of Tut-Ankh-Amen, has closed the tomb and abandoned the work.

Carter's decision came after numerous conflicts with the Egyptian authorities, but his announcement left tourists, workers and others interested in the expedition thunderstruck with amazement.

"Owing to the impossible restrictions and discourtesies on the part of the Public Works Department," Carter's statement read, "all my collaborators have signed a protest and refuse to work any longer in the tomb."

The dispute with the government is understood to be due to Carter's attempt to maintain his new copyright agreement with the London Times, an agreement to which both the Egyptian press and the government strongly objected. This morning Carter took about 100 visitors into the tomb for a last look, including members of the press—then closed the tomb.

'Dotey' Teacher Wants Berenberg Canned for Views

NEW YORK, Feb. 13.—At a recent meeting of the Federation of Women's Clubs here, Aaron I. Dotey, a New York high school teacher who is making a strong bid for notoriety, engineered a motion from the floor that the state superintendent of education revoke the license possessed by David P. Berenberg, a Socialist school teacher. The basis of this attack on Berenberg was simply his association with the labor movement. The Women's Clubs' delegates passed the anti-Socialist resolution unanimously. Dotey's campaign against Berenberg is regarded as a wholly political issue and is being fought as such by the Socialist party.

Recognition of Honduras Head Withdrawn by U. S.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—The American government has withdrawn recognition of President Gutierrez of Honduras, it was learned at the state department.

Secretary of State Hughes has sent a dispatch to the American minister in Honduras stating that henceforth he is to deal only informally with the present Honduras government and this government no longer recognizes President Gutierrez.

Jap Government Protests Bill Before U.S. Congress

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—Secretary of State Hughes today wrote Representative Johnson, chairman of the House Immigrant Committee, regarding provisions in the Immigration bill pending in Congress which would prohibit Japanese immigration to this country.

Hughes letter was based on the recent protest by the Japanese government.

Protect the Foreign Born!

Schipa Lacking in Sincerity with His Lights and Grease

By ALFRED V. FRANKENSTEIN

Singers of two different kinds filled the Auditorium theater last Sunday. In the afternoon Tito Schipa, popular Italian tenor of the Chicago opera, gave a recital. We heard him sing a number of songs in sentimental style. He made a manful attempt to sing English, and, falling entirely, devoted the rest of his program to foreign languages. Schipa possesses a perfect tone, probably the most perfect tone of any tenor before the public today, and he handles his voice masterfully. But he lacks, as at least half of the "stars" of the Chicago Civic Opera lack, sincerity and depth of interpretation. One felt that he never could forget the footlights and the grease paint and mummery of opera. He never forgot his frock coat and solidified hair, never projected himself into the spirit of what he was singing.

Feodor Chaliapin sang in the evening. Chaliapin is more than a great singer, he is a great actor. When he sings the "Song of the Boatman of the Volga" he is no longer a big singer on a concert platform, he is a laborer, pulling a towrope along the banks of the river. When he sings Rimsky-Korsakoff's "Prophet" he is the inspired leader of a new and beautiful creed. Compared to Feodor Chaliapin all other musicians and sweet singers fade away, and the memory of the great Russian alone remains.

* * * *

Emil Telmanyi, a new Hungarian violinist, played at the Blackstone theater on the same day. We heard him play the Mendelssohn concerto, and one encore. He is a splendid performer, with more fire and vigor than many another popular violinist. Perhaps he is too inclined to technical brilliance, forgetting the more quiet and lyric side of his art, but, with the proper press-agenting he will take his place as one of the big talents of the time.

IRISH MARTYR'S WIDOW SEEKS WORKERS' AID

Irish Communists Aid Republicans

"If the Irish Labor Party and the labor movement of Ireland would line up with the Republicans it would be the greatest thing that has happened for the Republican cause in recent years," said Mrs. Tom Clarke, Irish Republican and widow of one of the signers of the Irish Declaration of Independence, who is in this country trying to get the aid of Irish-Americans for the Republic of Ireland. "James Connolly worked for a republic with the republicans. He thought that the greatest thing that could happen would be to free Ireland from England."

Irish Labor False to Ideals.

"Since Connolly was killed the leaders of the Irish labor movement who came into power urging a following of the policy of Connolly have belied their words by their acts. They have taken their places in the Irish Free State government and they will have nothing to do with the republicans. The Communists while maintaining their organization have worked with the republicans.

"If the Labor Party would line up with the republicans they could seriously hamper the Free State government. The rank and file of the trade unionists are behind the republicans in sentiment but are helplessly tied up by the officials of the Labor Party."

Mrs. Clarke said that the Republicans expect nothing from the present British Labor Party government because they hold power by grace of Liberal tolerance. "The British Labor Party if it grants anything to the republicans of Ireland will merely be carrying out the wishes of the Liberals who have taken a 'hard boiled' attitude and don't want to back down now."

Larkin Disappointment.

"Jim Larkin was a very real disappointment to the republicans. We were waiting anxiously for his return. One of the first things he did did was to call on the Irish republicans to give up their arms. By that he alienated the sympathies of all the republicans in the labor movement. Since returning to Ireland Jim's name has been associated with a series of failures. He tried to oust the present officials of one of the Irish unions and failed. No matter what he turned his hand to he failed and so he has lost his leadership.

"The foreign policy of the Republic of Ireland will always be to line up with the enemies of England."

Catholic Church Menace.

"The Catholic church in Ireland is pro-Free State. It controls the entire educational system of Ireland and has always lined up with the rulers of Ireland whether they were Free Staters or English. The control of education gives the church a powerful grip on the people. They have a terrific machine and they will try to crush any person who stands out for a republic.

"The greatest menace to Republican Ireland is the Catholic church and their control of education."

Mrs. Clarke will speak at a big mass meeting of Irish Republicans at Turner Hall, 820 N. Clark St., tonight at 8:00 o'clock. This will be Mrs. Clarke's last speech in Chicago before leaving to continue her tour of the country.

WHITEWASHER IS PROMOTED BY SCHOOL BOARD

While Kids Risk Lives In Fire Traps

John E. Byrnes, who whitewashed the firetrap public schools which the DAILY WORKER exposed, is rewarded for his deft use of the whitewash brush by appointment to the post of permanent business manager of the board of education. Until now he has been merely acting business manager.

Byrnes engineered the sham investigation of fire hazards in the schools and the investigating committee's report shows absolute unfitness for public office of everyone connected with it. The investigators looked at 30 schools tho there are admittedly 50 firetraps, according to the fire department, and they found that there was "no cause for alarm."

Kids Still Face Death.

Meanwhile children continue to run the risk of perishing in these firetraps with their wooden fire escapes and antiquated wooden stairways, and the school board does worse than nothing. It not only refuses to build new, fireproof schools, but it puts John E. Byrnes into a post where he can continue to imperil their lives.

The board also decided to reconsider the appointment of Edgar A. Martin as supervising architect of the board. At the last meeting of the board Martin was appointed to the position which was then created at a salary of $10,000 a year. Supporters of Martin said that they expected to save several millions a year by having the engineers' office and the bureau of repairs and the architects' office under the direction of one head.

Tribune Did It.

It is generally understood that the motion to reconsider the appointment of Martin was instigated by people on the board friendly to the Chicago Tribune which has been against him because he served as state architect under Governor Small.

The matter of Martin's appointment was referred to the building and grounds committee with instructions to investigate his record. The committee will report its findings to the next meeting of the board of education.

SEPARATISTS ARE LYNCHED BY FURIOUS MOBS

City Hall Becomes a Funeral Pyre

BERLIN, Feb. 13.—Bloody fighting has broken out between separatists and Germans loyal to the Reich in Pirmasens, Bavarian Palatinate, according to dispatches here today.

Herr Schwab, Separatist leader, was lynched by a mob of infuriated Germans.

Twenty of Schwab's followers were burned to death in the city hall.

Dispatches received here up to noon said a total of 49 were known to be dead at that hour. The Separatists had lost 28 killed and the citizens 21.

Separatists Open Fire.

Maddened mobs of infuriated citizens continued to hunt down Separatists thruout Pirmasens today.

Trouble began late yesterday when citizens of Pirmasens, reinforced by the fire department, started a concerted attack upon the Separatists. Provided with plentiful supplies of ammunition, the Separatists rallied and fired heavy volleys, wounding many of the attackers, who were armed with rifles, picks, shovels and axes.

Firemen flung ladders against the city hall and climbed up in the face of the Separatist fire, fighting as they mounted. The attackers could make little progress against the almost impregnable position. Therefore they set fire to the entire building. As the dense smoke clouds settled smotheringly thru the building, many of the Separatists fled from the death trap but twenty, remaining inside, were burned to death.

Leader Dies in Flames.

While the Separatist funeral pyre that had been a city hall was still flaming the mob, now lost to bloodlust, launched a city-wide hunt for Separatists—rooting them out of beds and houses to meet sharp punishment or death wherever found.

Later reports from Pirmasens said Schwab, after being beaten almost to death by the mob "died in the flames."

Evidently the government commissar, who fell into the hands of the mob during the murderous orgy, was man-handled fearfully and then driven back into the furnace-like city hall, where his comrades had taken refuge and were roasting, there to die himself.

Pass Buck to Stupidity.

It was stupidity and not discourtesy that caused ambassador Otto Wiedfeldt, German ambassador in Washington to refuse to half-mast the embassy flag in honor of Woodrow Wilson, Frau Adele Schrieber, member of the Reichstag declared today. Frau Schriéber is here for a lecture.

"No words of praise I can write can express the admiration I feel for The DAILY WORKER."—I. J. Tracy, Calif.

THE THEATRE

By D'FERRIER

II.

Judged strictly as an entertainment, "Topsy and Eva", the Duncan Sisters' musical version of "Uncle Tom's Cabin", must be ranked higher than any other attraction now playing in a Chicago theatre. The story of the play, which of course is given minor consideration, is a simple little tale of the love of the angelic Eva St. Clare for the impish little colored girl, Topsy; and the fight of George Shelby to win back his mother's plantation, along with the three love plots, is the background, until the finalè. The author knew everyone would anticipate seeing Simon Legree, so he was put in the first act and then eliminated for the rest of the evening. There are no bloodhounds and Eliza does not cross any ice, the unpleasant portions of the old play being absent to make room for new incidents of more humorous intent.

Rosetta Duncan, as Topsy, proves to be an inexhaustible source of humor in both action and talk, and her sister, Vivian, as Eva St. Clare, is beautiful both to look at and to hear. She is an excellent foil for the deviltries of her playmate. When these two are on the stage, they set a pace hard for the others to follow and it is to the credit of the other members of the cast that there few let-downs in the performance. But when "the Duncs" sing! Songs as trivial as "Do-Re-Mi", or as meritorious as "Remembrin'"—it makes no difference. They are superb doing either. Few, if any, other toilers in musical shows have as vivid and charming personalities and as delightful accomplishments as the sisters from San Francisco.

"Topsy and Eva" has the best looking chorus seen in these parts in many months, and in Harriet Hoctor, has a danseuse premiere as graceful as the bird she imitates in one of her dances. Nana Bryant, playing the jolly Northern girl who "gets" her Southern man, George Shelby, has that rare combination: good looks and a most pleasing voice. The whole cast, for that matter, is unique in its members having better-than-average voices.

The show, which is presented at the Selwyn theatre, had a run on the coast longer than many musical attractions achieve in the more populous district of Manhattan, and is playing Chicago previous to its invasion of the east, where, in comparison to most eastern shows of its kind, it is good enough to last forever.

Huerta Tool of Exploiters.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 13.—The San Francisco Waiters' union has received a wire from President Obregon of Mexco in answer to its telegram of sympathy and support in the de la Huerta counter-revolution. Obregon's message reads: "I am happy that the workers of San Francisco thoroly understand that Adolfo de la Huerta, betraying the confidence placed in him by the Mexican people, has become the tool of their age-old exploiters."

OBREGON CHASES REMNANTS OF THE COUNTER-REBELS

Spanish Fascist Writer May Lose Head

El Paso, Tex., Feb. 13.—The Mexican federals under the direction of General Obregon are scattering the demoralized forces of the counter-revolutionists by strong, swift strokes.

Yaqui Indians under the command of Col. Anselmo Armon have captured one of the strongholds of Hipolito Villa, a hacienda, the home of a Spaniard, which was well fortified and surrounded by natural defenses. The bandit forces of De La Huerta are in full retreat.

The Obregon forces have captured Manuel Aznar, one of the best known writers in Spain. He is secretary to De La Huerta. The Spanish embassy in Mexico has received instructions from Madrid to keep a close watch on Aznar's case, as it is feared the Mexican government may execute him. The Spanish government under the dictatorship of Rivera is supposed to have been in sympathy with the counter-revolutionists and this fact may not add to the logevity of the captured fictionist.

De La Huerta fled and is still going so far as Mexico City is aware of. The farther he keeps away from the industrial centers the better for him. Obregon has immensely strengthened his position with the workers and agrarians since the attempt on the part of the reactionaries to overthrow the republic.

Move to Uncover Treasury Grafters Made in Congress

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—Congressional investigation of the alleged duplication of government bonds in the treasury and the bureau of engraving and printing was demanded in a resolution introduced in the house today by Representative King of Illinois.

King's resolution is aimed to probe the charges made by Charles B. Brewer, department of justice investigator, that he has uncovered over $1,000,000 worth of duplicated Liberty bonds.

JOHNSON HOPES FOR PARDON OF TEXAS NEGROES

Brings Glad News to All-Race Assembly

Hope for a pardon or commutation of the sentences of the Negro military prisoners at Leavenworth penitentiary was expressed by Mr. James Weldon Johnson, secretary of the National Association For the Advancement of Colored People, after the morning session of the Sanhedrin yesterday.

Mr. Johnson has just returned from Washington where he headed a delegation of 20 prominent Negroes who presented a petition of 200,000 names to President Coolidge, asking him to pardon the prisoners against whom such discrimination had been shown.

President Coolidge made no definite promise but said that he would free them if he could do so. Mr. Johnson is very hopeful of favorable action.

More and more organized protests against the continued jailing of these unfortunate soldiers will come as the Negro race organizes more and more efficiently. Their court martial was conducted with ruthless disregard of the evidence in their favor. Nineteen were summarily hanged and 54 given life sentences.

The so-called Houston "riot" followed violence by Texas policemen who fired at Negro soldiers and beat two of them, when they remonstrated at the maltreatment of a colored woman.

Fascisti Start Hot Campaign; Use Firearms

ROME, Feb. 13.—That the forthcoming election campaign will not lack color and thrills is indicated by the number of challenges to shoot it out that have already resulted tho the political fight is only in its infancy.

Francesco Giunta, general secretary of the Fascist party, had a battle with a socialist editor whom he accused of writing "injurious phrases" about him, and the editor of the Roma Tribuna and a corporation head exchanged rapier thrusts without, however, suffering any injury except the loss of a little blood.

Younger Generation Disgusted.

BERKELEY, Calif., Feb. 13.—"Think of the world we old fools created for our offspring, and you will realize that war, capitalism and strife are the predominating features. No wonder the younger generation is disgusted with the disorderly confusion in the world." Thus spoke Dr. Henry R. Hatfield, professor of accounting, University of California, on his return from a students' conference in Indianapolis. This decidedly un-goose-step-like statement has created something of a sensation in the university.

Watch the "Daily Worker" for the first instalment of "A Week", the great epic of the Russian revolution, by the brilliant young Russian writer, Iury Libedinsky. It will start soon.

DAUGHERTY MUST HAVE HIS LITTLE JOKE ABOUT ABSENCE OF WAR FRAUDS

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—No person involved in war frauds against the government has escaped criminal prosecution thru an agreement with the department of justice, Attorney General Daugherty asserted today in a reply to a Senate resolution demanding information on this point.

On the contrary, Daugherty said, "in each instance in negotiations for settlement of civil liabilities, the defendants were warned that no settlement of any possible criminal liability was involved or contemplated by such civil settlement."

Find Human Skull.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., Feb. 13.—A human skull, encased in a decaying, half buried gunny sack, was discovered at Chula Vista, near here, today by Deputy Sheriff William Buck, in charge of the search for remains of George E. Schick, missing Bellaire, Ohio, capitalist.

Know a worker who needs a working class education? Get him to read THE DAILY WORKER.

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NEW SCANDALS IN LAND GRANTS TO RAILROADS

Three Million Acres of Land Stolen

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 13.—Congressional investigation of forest land grants to the transcontinental railroads will be asked today in a joint letter from Secretary of Agriculture Wallace and Secretary of Interior Work. The two officials will inform Congress that one railroad company has obtained 3,000,000 acres of forest land more than it is entitled to and will ask that issuance of further patents to such lands cease pending the congressional inquiry.

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MORITZ J. LOEB..........Business Manager

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The Starvation Cure

Clad in a palm beach suit, in sunny Jacksonville, Florida, John L. Lewis yesterday told the committee of coal operators that there were too many mines and too many miners; that many mines must close and thousands of miners leave the industry before it could "get back to normal."

In other words, the work of the coal miners is so productive that thousands of them are no longer necessary.

Apply this Lewis solution to industry as a whole and it means that increased production on the part of the workers condemns some millions of them to death by starvation.

This is the carefully considered plan for relief of unemployment in the coal mining industry put forward by the leader lauded by the employers as "sane and constructive." Is it any wonder they approve of the acts and utterances of a labor official, who endorses their own method of ridding themselves of the surplus workers?

John L. Lewis has been instructed by convention after convention to work for the nationalization of the mines, the six-hour day and the five-day week.

The adoption of these proposals would put the unemployed miners to work and open up the idle mines, but it would cost the coal operators something and so John L. Lewis has sabotaged this program.

The four year agreement, advocated by Lewis, and which the operators will probably accept, is intended to result in a weeding-out of 150,000 to 200,000 miners. They will go to swell the ranks of the unemployed or compete with other workers in other industries.

The Workers Party members in the United Mine Workers are going to continue the fight for nationalization, the six-hour day and the five-day week. In this fight every intelligent and honest coal miner is with them and John L. Lewis and his payrollers will find that the approval of the operators for his proposal to drive one-third of the union men out of the industry will not help him a great deal.

Crime and Punishment

Addressing the National Republican Club, in the sumptuous palace room of the Waldorf Astoria in New York, "Silent Cal" burst into eloquence, bordering on tears, in an impassioned confession that he will do everything to punish those guilty in the Teapot holdup of the country's oil resources.

Every single step taken by Coolidge and his closest advisers as official and unofficial members of the Government gives the lie to this empty boast of the President.

Mr. Coolidge was a member of the Cabinet when the lease was put over to give away the invaluable reserves to Sinclair. He kept silent. Mr. Coolidge was chairman of the senate when LaFollette first introduced his resolution for an investigation of the whole affair. He kept silent. More than that. Mr. Coolidge had his close friend and adviser, that most cultured ignoramus of the senate, Lodge, of Massachusetts, call on LaFollette and implore him to withdraw the resolution.

When investigators were to be chosen to prosecute the guilty he picked such corporation tools as Gregory, Pomerene and Strawn to act as attorneys for the government. Gregory has already been thrown overboard because he had too much oil in his system, and the other two are being stripped to the skeleton and exposed as servants of the railway and oil interests.

After the senate voted to ask him to remove Denby, Mr. Coolidge calmly told the upper house to keep its heavy hands off the gentleman from Michigan, whose whole record bristles with manipulation after manipulation, to hand over the country's resources to the capitalists. Mr. Denby was one of the leading figures in the notorious Ballinger raid on the nation's wealth. In his plea to the New York bankers not to punish the innocent along with the guilty Mr. Coolidge referred to Denby, whom he intends to defend to the last ditch as innocent, altho he knows better than anyone else does that Mr. Denby is as much responsible as Fall for the crime perpetrated against the country.

We know Coolidge by his deeds as well as his words. We know that his secretary of the treasury has for some time been permitting the wealthy millionaire tax dodgers to plunder the national treasury of billions of dollars. We know that Mr. Coolidge, as the head of the government, has actively aided and abetted these highwaymen of finance and industry and has not sought to punish these guilty men, while poor workers have been jailed for daring to strike for the right to the barest existence.

Collecting the War Debts

The government is at last making a half-hearted effort to secure the payment of some of the gigantic war debts due this country from the imperialists of France and Italy.

We do not put any stock in this request of our Treasury Department. The imperialist governments of Europe owe this country more than $7,000,000,000. It was only after pressure was brought to bear on the Administration in the Senate that this empty gesture at collecting these billions paid by the working class of this country to enable the European imperialists to wage the world war was made.

This attempt at reminding the European capitalist governments of their debt to this country is very instructive to the workers. These governments have never made any effort to repay this debt. At the same time they have paid their debts to private American capitalists, squandered hundreds of millions of dollars on the maintenance of huge armies and navies and spent fabulous sums in suppressing the workers and farmers of their countries. Tho they did not pay this debt owed the United States our government has recognized them and accorded them every privilege that complete diplomatic recognition involves.

With Russia, however, the situation was totally different. All in all, Russia owes the United States about $250,000,000. A good deal of this debt was contracted by the Kerensky government and his imperialist agents to finance counter-revolutionary wars, campaigns of assassination and sabotage against the Russian masses. One of the supposed reasons for the Administration's failure to recognize Russia has been the fact that Russia has done precisely what other European countries have been doing—it has not paid the American government's claims.

Why the United States recognizes France when it refused to pay its debt and at the same time denies recognition to Soviet Russia when it seeks to negotiate about paying debts which it never even contracted, is no mystery to us. France is an imperialist government, serving the capitalist class. The United States is the same sort of a government. Soviet Russia is governed by the workers and farmers and has definitely decided to uproot capitalism. It is only in this difference of class control of the governments and industries of these countries that the difference in politics pursued by the United States towards the Soviet Republic and France lies.

The reminder of the State Department regarding the payment of debt just sent to France and Italy is only a reminder of the dishonest, hypocritical employing class policy pursued by the United States government towards Soviet Russia.

McAdoo's Innocence

Mr. McAdoo made a desperate attempt before the Senate committee to save his face and political future. The very case put in by Mr. McAdoo for himself is the best evidence that he is done for in so far as the working and farming masses in this country are concerned.

Mr. McAdoo innocently pretended to boast about his connections with Doheny before the oil exposure. Everyone will take this plea of McAdoo with a grain of salt. Mr. McAdoo has been long enough in politics and has been associated in big business to know a good deal of Doheny's relations with the government, even before Senator Walsh revealed them. The fact that McAdoo told the Senate Committee that Doheny's reputation was once enviable, condemns this white hope of the democratic party in the eyes of the masses. Doheny has for many years been instrumental in machinations to throw this country into war with Mexico in order to enable the oil capitalists and the other big American investors to pile up fabulous profits.

Mr. McAdoo's dealings with Doheny and his services to the Oil Barons, were a closed book to the great mass of voters to whom McAdoo has continually appealed for support. Not until he was caught red handed serving Doheny in these imperialistic ventures and not until his political career was endangered did Mr. McAdoo even hint of receiving any money from Doheny for miscellaneous services rendered.

The protestations of McAdoo and his desperate empty boasts regarding Doheny's erstwhile record are the best proof of the dollar and cents service engaged in by the capitalist politicians of all stripes. McAdoo's innocence never was. His political career and the last vestige of his pretense at such political purity have been buried by his own testimony to the Senate Committee.

Cash Value of the Uplift

The recent sale of all his rights and titles by William Joseph Simmons, emperor of the Ku Klux Klan, for $145,000, leads one to believe that the only reason stock in the organization has not been sold on the curb is because it is a closed corporation.

The enterprising Simmons was drawing a salary of $1,000 per month, so there must be a lot of money in the uplift as practiced by the kluxers. News dispatches also indicate that all of the morons are not yet enrolled in the klan, as previous to the sale of his right to levy tribute Simmons had gone to Jacksonville, Fla., and organized the "Knights of the Flaming Sword."

If the knight-gowns of these two organizations will only begin a war of extermination against each other now the average intelligence of the populace will be increased greatly.

COUNT MASONI LEAVES ROME ON TRIP TO MOSCOW

Soviets Call Recognition Great Victory

(Special to The Daily Worker)

ROME, Feb. 13.—The Russian Soviet government has notified Italy that Count Gaetano Masoni, newly appointed Italian ambassador to Moscow, is persona grata to the Soviet government.

The Count departs for Moscow tonight. The Russian Soviet government announced that it ratified with solemn ceremony the recent Italo-Russian treaty of commerce.

Great Diplomatic Victory.

Soviet chiefs look on the consummation of the negotiations with Italy as the greatest diplomatic victory so far achieved by the Workers' Republic.

Italy and Britain are now debating which was the first to recognize Moscow, Mussolini claiming that his speech in the Italian parliament last month was tantamount to recognition. Diplomats, however, say that the honors and perhaps more material advantages are on the side of the British government.

• • •

Recognition Creates Talk.

The importance of the latest development in the rise of the Soviet government to power and influence is the subject of comment in all the capitals of Europe. Ex-Senator France, of Maryland, in a statement issued in Moscow when news of the signing of the treaty reached that city declared:

"The turning point in Russian-American relations has now arrived. Recognition by England and Italy will vitally affect American interests, transforming the entire European situation.

"Already Britain is reaping advantages here at the expense of the United States. Since recognition was granted Russian eyes turn to England, America retiring to the background.

Urges U. S. to Act Now.

"Shrewd British merchants regard with quiet amusement and inner satisfaction the Russian policy of our State Department. Practical, conservative business men are unable to comprehend Secretary Hughes' irreconcilable policy when Fascist Mussolini has recognized the Soviet.

"This is a moment when American statesmen must change their opinions regarding Russia, protect American interests and act according to American traditions. The least we can do, and it must be done at once, is to express a readiness to discuss the question of Russian-American relations.

Fear British Policy.

"Such discussion is inevitable sooner or later, but the present is the psychological moment as the Russians still display the highest appreciation of America. If we maintain our impractical attitude Britain will quickly secure a commanding position as a middleman, handling all financitl and commercial transactions between the United States and Russia."

The Italian-Russian pact provides a most-favored clause for Russian imports into Russia and among other reciprocal benefits the surrender by Italy of property in Italy belonging to the former Russian Empire.

A treaty between the Vatican and Moscow is now expected within a very short time. The pope has expressed himself as pleased with the treaty and a resumption of the conversations between Vatican agents and Soviet representatives at Genoa are looked for in the near future.

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Austria Next to Act.

VIENNA, Feb. 13.—A speech announcing de jure recognition of the Russian Soviet government will be delivered tomorrow in the Austrian parliament by the foreign minister.

The recognition of the Soviet Republic by Austria is expected to be accomplished before the Roumanian-Russian conference which is scheduled to meet in Vienna early in March under the auspices of the Austrian chancellor.

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Rockefeller Gold and American Guns Are Paving Way For Great New York-Buenos Aires Railroad

By BERTRAM D. WOLFE.
(Federated Press Staff Correspondent).

A grandiose scheme for Yankee imperialist hegemony over the two Americas paralleled only by the Berlin to Bagdad railroal dream, will be within sight of completion on Jan. 1, 1925, when the Buenos Aires to La Paz (Bolivia) railroad is opened to operation.

This will signify the completion of more than three-fifths of the New York to Beunos Aires pan-American railroad which will tie up Wall Street with the whole vast hinterland which the National City bank (Rockefeller) is opening to "civilization," investment, the U. S. marines, naval experts and several hundred per cent Americanism in the form of incredible profits.

War Gave Bankers Power.

It was not so long ago that this new dream of empire richer than the vision of "Cairo to the Cape," and without the opposition which blocked the dream of "Berlin to Bagdad" was a mere paper scheme of the U. S. controlled Pan-American Federation. But with the gaining of exclusive domination over two continents as a result of the world war, American bankers set to work in earnest to build from both ends toward the middle the Beunos Aires to New York master work.

The section from New York to Guatemala has already been completed. Jan. 1, 1925, will see the completion of the Buenos Aires to La Paz section. That means the termination of 6,696 miles of the 10,116-miles total of this magnificent "Roman" road of an empire destined to put old Rome into the shade.

Plans are already being laid for the remaining difficult section of 3,420 miles of Central America and the north of South America. One of the two plans now being considered by engineers and financial exports is thru Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama, Colombia, Peru and thus into Bolivia. The difficulties are high mountains.

Under American Guns.

There are no political obstacles, for every one of the countries in question is under American domination. Guatemala and Honduras have the U. S. battleship Rochester "protecting" them. The U. S. government by a series of ultimatums, cajoleries, bribes, and persuasions of the marines, is determined whom Honduras shall elect as president to succeed Rafael Lopez Gutierrez, whose term expired Feb. 1. Gutierrez has assumed a temporary dictatorship with the support of Secretary of State Hughes until the most useful of the three dead-locked candidates can be chosen by the Honduras congress aided by representatives of the U. S. state department and the commander of the battleship Rochester.

Nicaragua and Costa Rica, have known the blessings of the marines. Panama was created by Roosevelt because Colombia wanted too big a price for the canal zone, and was actually recognized thru a miscarriage of plans or a mixing of signals, ten days before the imaginary revolution of Yankee dollars broke out there. Colombia was mollified by a handsome gift of the Wilson administration by way of compensation for the Panama affair. Ecuador, Peru and Bolivia are run in part by the National City bank and for the rest give off the international smell of Standard Oil.

Brazil In U. S. Toils.

The alternative line being debated would be more central, running thru Brazil to Bolivia in place of running thru Ecuador and Peru. Politically it presents no more difficulties than the preceding plan, for Brazil also yields international dividends to the National City bank and the aforesaid international smell. Brazil's navy is being run by a U. S. naval commission.

To the ignorant the Central American portion of the Buenos Aires to New York line would look like a losing proposition financially because the traffic is light. But these "favorable" presidents that the United States is helping to maintain in power will grant valuable mineral, oil, land and other concessions and direct subsidies to the railroad-building, investing bankers. Some of these countries are planning to build the lines themselves, directly thru the National City bank and its interlocking construction companies.

It is hard to decide which is the more alluring of the two plans.

The completion of the vast nerve center of the two continents will be supplemented by the net-work of railroads that connect Buenos Aires with other South American countries not mentioned above and that connect New York with the western United States and Canada. The railroad will serve for the easy sending of U. S. troops and manufactured products to South and Central America, of minerals and petroleum from Latin America to the United States. This is the plan of the American empire builders.

Amalgamated Issues Calendar for 1924; It Is the Best Yet

The new Amalgamated Clothing Workers Calendar for 1924 has just been issued. This year the calendar is devoted to illustrated sketches of American Industrial history.

It tries to present general study of the realities of American life and the place of the Amalgamated in that life. On each page there is a short story telling the history of the Amalgamated in the making.

The calendar is well illustrated and a sucessful attempt has been made to choose illustrations that tell their story with as little text as possible.

This calendar the idea of which has been taken from the Italian radical movement is a novel and effective departure in American labor education.

The calendar is given to active members of the Amalgamated. It is by far the best calendar that has ever been issued by any American labor union.

Lansdowne Commands Shenandoah.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—Lieut. Commander Zachary Lansdowne today was designated commanding officer of the U. S. Shenandoah, the navy's giant dirigible.

For Recognition of Soviet Russia!

Proud of The Daily Worker; He Offers Some Suggestions

To The Daily Worker:—The Daily is a paper for us to be proud of. I have interrogated scores of comrades and sympathizers, and they all have nothing but praise and commendation. And what is encouraging, is that it is improving all the time.

I like especially the way in which it keeps up to the latest items of interest. Theoretical, and purely party items tend to discourage the interest of the "casual reader". It may even pay, do you not think, to have more local news, even of a non-political nature. Say a page, or a half-page for an exclusive Chicago news section. After all our support has its roots in Chicago, and our main field of circulation is in Chicago. And so it may be tactical to devote special space to this section.

Also a special column should be instituted, same to be dedicated to serving "Anti-toxin for capitalist lies"—particularly the Tribune. These refutations should at least have the prominence and the positiveness of their false antecedents in the capitalist sheets. This should by all means be a Daily feature.—A Chicago Comrade.

The DAILY WORKER serves you EVERY DAY. How have you served the DAILY WORKER today?

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AS WE SEE IT

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY.

The lid of Tutankhamen's tomb was opened at a very appropriate moment. Just as the old Egyptian awoke from his long slumber the Conference for Progressive Political Action was shedding every legitimate reason for existence at St. Louis. A move to replace King Tut—who is a live wire compared to some of our labor politicians—with the corpse of the C. P. P. A. would, we believe, meet with general approval.

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The "gallant hero" who attempted to kidnap Grover Cleveland Bergdoll in Germany has returned to America, accompanied by a European representative of that prince of yellow journalism, William Randolph Hearst. Bergdoll, the millionaire draft dodger, angered the American war lords because he set a very bad example to the Germans of this country who comprise quite a large part of our population. It is a well known fact that Hearst was opposed to the war but sensation monger that he is, once the United States went over to the allies he howled with the pack. When this thug, Griffis, attempted the kidnaping of Bergdoll and failed miserably, Hearst saw an opportunity to increase the circulation of his papers by undertaking to secure his release. While the Chicago Tribune's efforts consisted of calling on the public to raise funds to bribe the German government and thus open the prison doors for Griffis, Hearst cabled his Berlin correspondent to put up the "necessary" to free the American legionnaire. Griffis violated the laws of Germany and is honored by the upholders of law and order in America!

• • • •

The capitalist press of Chicago is not near so excited over the depradations committed by the Ku Klux Klan in Herrin as it was over the riot which took place there, when in 1922 a few degenerates employed as scabs came to an untimely end. At that time the Illinois Chamber of Commerce raised a fund to bring the union miners of Williamson county to the gallows if possible. They failed because of the determined solidarity of the miners. This time, lives have been lost, property has been destroyed, and women have been abused by the Ku Klux Klan backed by the United States government, yet our capitalist papers have barely uttered a peep in opposition. There is a reason. The type represented by the Ku Klux Klan is good material for the Fascisti that will some day—perhaps not far distant—be fostered by the capitalist class of America to smash every form of protection built up for itself by labor and establish the naked dictatorship of the employing class.

• • • •

Stanley Baldwin was re-elected head of the British Tory Party. The Tories are either bankrupt in leadership or else the recent appeal to the country resulting in their party's defeat was merely a trick to throw the responsibility of getting Britain out of the tight fix in which she was placed on the shoulders of the labor party or getting the Labor Party in a mess. It is rather surprising that Stanley Baldwin would be re-elected as head of his party after committing what was generally considered a party blunder, if the tories took the defeat so seriously.

• • • •

At a large meeting held in Glasgow James Maxton, one of the Clyde representatives in the House of Commons declared he was not very enthusiastic over the attempt to govern with 192 members against 400 opponents. However, the radicals will support the Labor Party, at the same time reserving the right to criticize and will seek to drive it farther to the left.

• • • •

There is almost as much rejoicing in Moscow over the Soviet recognition by Italy as there was when England granted recognition, according to Moscow dispatches. It appears that the French ambassador at Rome strenuously opposed Italian recognition and used all the diplomatic tricks in his bag to block it. France now is the only strong power in Europe that has not recognized the Soviet government. The treaty with Italy places Russia in a strong position in Europe and makes France feel quite lonely.

• • • •

Ramsay MacDonald was considerably embarrassed when Commander Kenworthy, a liberal, rose in the House of Commons and inquired if the condolences of the British government were forwarded to Moscow on the death of Lenin, the head of the Soviet government. Jeers came from the conservative benches as the pillar of the second international refused to answer.

• • • •

J. P. Morgan is willing to raise $500,000 to help the farmers provided the balance of ten millions is raised by others. Now the farmers will learn that Wall Street is not so bad after all. We are waiting to know what security Mr. Good Samaritan Morgan wants for his cash. Perhaps everything on the farm from the soil to the crickets in the chimney corners.

Watch the "Daily Worker" for the first installment of "A Week," the great epic of the Russian revolution, by the brilliant young Russian writer, Iury Libedinsky. It will start soon.

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THE DAILY WORKER
RAISES THE STANDARD
FOR A WORKERS' AND
FARMERS' GOVERNMENT

THE DAILY WORKER

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The Labor Party
Amalgamation
Organization of Unorganized
The Land for the Users
The Industries for the Workers
Protection of the Foreign-Born
Recognition of Soviet Russia

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WASHINGTON IS IN THROES OF OIL PANIC

Bread Should Sell At Five Cents Per Loaf

U. S. FLOUR IN BRITISH 4-CT. BREAD

Charge Millers and Bakers Making Huge Profits

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—A colossal "Bread Trust" is robbing American homes of $1,000,000 a day, Basil Manly, well known economist and statistician, declared, in a demand for a congressional action against the "combine."

Bread should be selling at five cents for a pound loaf, instead of for nine cents, Manly said, basing his statement on the present price of wheat.

Manly's report was based on an investigation made at the request of congressmen who desired to know why bread prices remained virtually at the war level while wheat went back below prewar prices.

Bread made from American flour is today being sold in England at four cents a pound, Manly reported. He charged that millers, bakers and retailers are making enormous profits on flour and bread.

Manly cited the General Baking Company, which he declared in 1922 made 117 per cent on each share of stock, before the declaration of two stock dividends of 100 and 300 per cent in the same year. Profits for 1923 were even greater, he asserted.

Bread Trust Profits

As result of these alleged profits and stock dividends, one dollar invested in General Baking company stocks in 1916 is now worth $309, Manly said.

Bread prices in American cities were declared by Manly to be "arbitrary and artificial," and violating all economic laws. Bread costs two cents less a pound in New Orleans and Houston, far away from the wheat and flour milling states, than in Chicago, Omaha, Butte and St. Paul, all in the heart of the wheat belt, he said.

Wheat Belt Cities Suffer

Boston, Bridgeport, New Haven and other New England cities pay less for bread than any city in the grain belt, except Kansas City, Manly reported.

These "artificial and excessive prices" are fixed and maintained by retailers supported by the large wholesale bakers either voluntarily or under threat of boycott, the report charged.

Duluth Labor in Demand for Probe of Crosby Disaster

(Special to The Daily Worker)

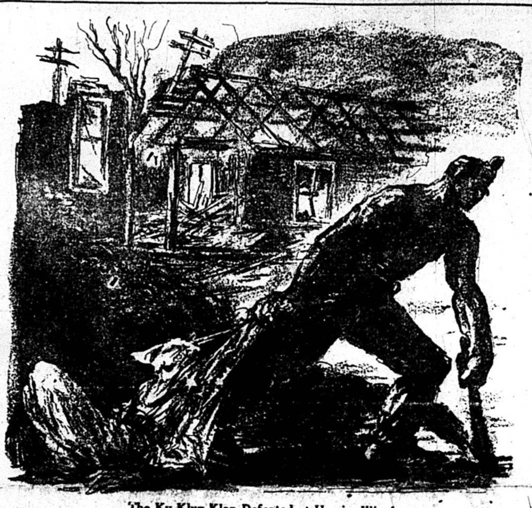
DULUTH, Feb. 14.—A resolution petitioning Gov. J. A. O. Preus to appoint a commission of five citizens to investigate the Milford mine disaster Tuesday at Crosby, was adopted at a meeting of the Federated Trades assembly of Duluth. The petition requests that one member of the commission be a mining engineer and another a representative of organized labor.

The Duluth group will seek the cooperation of the Minnesota State Federation of Labor and trade and labor unions thruout the state, in securing the appointment of the commission.

French Franc Falls.

PARIS, Feb. 14—The French franc was weaker today, being quoted at 22.40 to the dollar and 96.40 to the pound sterling.

ANOTHER VICTORY FOR THE MINERS



The Ku Klux Klan Defeated at Herrin, Illinois.

Labor, Lynching, Disfranchisement, Segregation, Are Issues Testing the Sanhedrin at Final Session Today

Whether the hopes that Negro labor has had in the great All-Race Assembly or Sanhedrin are justified or not depends on what decisions are made for a united front plan of action against oppression at the closing sessions today, in the Wabash avenue Y. M. C. A., Wabash avenue and 38th street, Chicago.

The Negro workers, who supported the original call for the Sanhedrin, had reason to expect that the result of the conference would be an aggressive and united campaign for equality in the labor unions and disfranchisement, segregation, peonage, inadequate public schools and lynching.

At the opening of the conference the leaders—altho these leaders are not workingmen—professed themselves in sympathy with a labor program. Today comes the test, for the decisions of the conference are made today.

Labor Issue Side-Tracked.

Until the present the regular sessions of the Sanhedrin have been taken up with speeches delivered by speakers selected by the chairman. And, unfortunately, labor, which Chairman Kelly Miller declared at the outset, was the most important issue before the Sanhedrin, has not had a full half-day alloted to it, as have other less important subjects.

While the speeches were going on the important work of the Sanhedrin was being done in committees, or commissions, by commission members appointed by the chairman, altho the chairman later allowed certain additions to be made on request. These commissions for Labor, Agitation, Education, and other subjects have been working out programs which will be presented today to a super committee, or commission "For Permanent Results," which will sift out what it wants to present to the Sanhedrin for its approval.

There is a serious danger that the Sanhedrin will adjourn today without having adopted any definite program of action around which the oppressed members of the race can rally. This danger comes from the fact that such a large proportion of the appointed committeemen represent interests that conflict with the interests of labor. If a do-nothing policy is adopted it will be on the

(Continued on page 3)

LABOR FIGHTS MACHINE RULE AT SANHEDRIN

Denounces Efforts to Ignore Great Issue

Labor rose in revolt at the Sanhedrin late yesterday afternoon against the machine rule that has been denying expression to the workers' cause.

Tremendous applause came from the delegation and Labor is likely to win its point to have the entire morning's session devoted to the most important issue before the race which has been ignored until now.

Labor Ignored.

The revolt led by members of the Workers Party and the African Blood Brotherhood came at the close of an afternoon of speeches on inter-

(Continued on page 3)

Does General Foreman Want Big Business Dictatorship?

(Special to The Daily Worker)

HERRIN, Ill., Feb. 14.—What is looked upon as an appeal for a dictatorship of business men with Fascisti tendencies over Herrin was sent to Illinois senators and congressmen by Dr. J. T. Black, superintendent of the Herrin hospital, which was shot up by a mob of Kluxers a few days ago.

While the responsibility of the Klan for the hospital shooting is not questioned, Dr. Black, in appealing for open hangings openly arrived at, as a cure for the violence that now disturbs the peace of Williamson County, harks back to the killing of the imported strikebreakers, in 1922, and regrets that those who were indicted for that affair were not executed. "Let us hang someone for murder here and we will have law and order," said Dr. Black.

A conference of "influential citizens" met at two o'clock this morning and listened to Major General Milton J. Foreman tell them that they must "establish a stable government here while the troops are on the spot," else it cannot be accomplished when the soldiers are withdrawn.

But the citizens of Williamson County elected their officials in the last elections. What does General Foreman want? We thought the ballot was more sacred in the eyes of 100 per cent Americans than the bullet. Is a dictatorship of Big Business the General's solution of the Herrin muddle?

Klan's Imperial Wizard Mouths More "Pay-triotism" Against Aliens

(Special to The Daily Worker)

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 14—An "embargo" on every alien not in harmony with the national ideals of the United States was urged by Dr. H. W. Evans, imperial wizard of the Ku Klux Klan, in a speech to a gathering of klansmen in Cadle Tabernacle here last night.

"Let immigration of every undesirable type be completely stopped," he said, "until our illiteracy and internal strife can be superseded by unselfish patriotism."

PROBE TRAILS $1,000,000 SLUSH FUND

Proved Daugherty O. K'ed Fall Leases

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—Washington is rumor mad and politicians are literally hysterical with fright.

Every man in public life, who ever bought a share of oil stock is afraid his name will be dragged into the Teapot Dome scandal.

Men who had more damaging connections with the leading figures in the case are waiting in a sort of numb terror for the blow to fall on them.

Frank Vanderlip, former head of the National City Bank, a Standard Oil institution, has given the capital its greatest thrill.

Administration officials today are like men walking thru no man's land under heavy enemy fire. No one knows when he is going to be hit and the possibilities are that the entire force may be wiped out.

In addition to the Vanderlip bombshell more high explosive in the shape of information that men still higher up in the nation's government are involved by evidence to be laid before the senate committee has official Washington in a state of extreme tension. Nerves are unstrung, eyes are red and tempers are raw.

$1,000,000 Slush Fund.

Reports of a $1,000,000 "slush fund," raised by oil interests provided the senate oil scandal investigation with another startling "lead" today, as they prepared to run down gossip which has dragged the name of the late President Harding into the affair.

Frank A. Vanderlip faced stern examination by the committee this morning on his statement that sale of the Marion Star by the late President Harding should be investigated. The committee will call on Vanderlip to tell whether this statement was based on information indicating some connection between sale of the Star and the oil leasing scandal, or merely upon rumor and gossip.

Vanderlip in a speech at Ossining, N. Y., not only drew Mr. Harding's name into the inquiry, but assailed Attorney General Daugherty, Senator Reed of Missouri, and others, and said there should be a wholesale house cleaning in Washington.

While Vanderlip was scheduled to be the day's "star" in the scandal inquiry, other developments were impending that threatened to carry the investigation into new fields and to smirch other names in addition to the long list of those already involved.

Used to Bribe Officials.

The $1,000,000 "slush fund," according to gossip about the committee room, was provided by oil men interested in the leases, for the use of government officials. A man close to the Harding administration, tho not officially connected with it, was reported to the committee to have drawn more than $200,000 from the fund at one time.

Harry F. Sinclair, now on his way home from Europe, will be subpoenaed the minute he lands and will

(Continued from page 1.)

OIL SCANDAL IN ITALY

ROME, Feb. 14—The Rome press scents a "teapot" in Italy's oil leases and is demanding that the Mussolini government publish the full text of the convention by which Harry F. Sinclair obtained a monopoly in the survey and exploitation of Italian oil resources.

Thus far, the agreement with the Sinclair company has been kept secret.

DAILY WORKER ALONE SEES BIG STORY IN THE ALL-RACE CONGRESS

If you depended for your news on the capitalist dailies of Chicago you would not know that the most important congress in the history of an important American Race was being held in Chicago this week.

Yet the great Negro All-Race Assembly, or Sanhedrin, is news—BIG NEWS. No newspaperman can see the representatives of 61 national organizations coming together for the first time for the purpose of uniting twelve million people without knowing that a vital news happening is at hand.

All this is true but the capitalist dailies are maintaining a conspiracy of silence against this splendid effort of the Negro Race broken only by the most meager mention. Only the DAILY WORKER is reporting this convention,—giving two colums a day to the news.

The capitalist press maintains a conspiracy of silence against all constructive efforts of the Negro Race, which their big advertisers want to see kept as a disunited voteless lot of men whom they can exploit the more effectively on the industrial field.

How different are these same vicious papers when a Negro is unfortunate enough to get into the toils of the law—whether innocent or guilty. Then the pages flare with lurid headlines. It is a standing rule in capitalist dailies to give no space to a Negro story unless it is a crime story. It is an unwritten rule but one that is followed rigidly. The exception of the old New York Evening Post, before Oswald Garrison Villard sold it, was an exception that merely proved the rule.

On the other hand the publications of the advance guard of the working class rejoice at every effort of their colored comrades to unite against the oppressor—even tho this unity is not on as proletarian a basis as they would wish. And so for the DAILY WORKER the All-Race Congress is a big story.

Georgia Bank Closes.

ALBANY, Ga., Feb. 14.—The Citizens First National Bank, which for many years has been considered one of the city's strongest financial institutions, closed its doors today. The bank was capitalized at $200,000, had deposits of $500,000, and a surplus of $40,000. Officers of the bank said the closing was caused by overextension of credit and a shrinkage in deposits.

Join the "I want to make THE DAILY WORKER grow" club.

GLENN YOUNG KLAN LEADER IS INDICTE

Gun-toter Is Disarme Charged With Theft

(Special to The Daily Worker)

HERRIN, Ill., Feb. 14.—S Glenn Young, the gun-toting leader of the Ku Klux Klan, who has terrorized Williamson County for weeks, is now under indictment, charged with malicious injury to property.

Young cut quite a figure here until the arrival of the militia from Chicago, when he was stripped of his artillery and told bluntly to "take off his guns and keep them off."

The situation in Herrin, is calm o the surface but there is a volcan of hate slumbering underneath.

The coroner's jury investigating the death of Constable Cagle returned a verdict implicating thre men, but made no recommendation that they be arrested. All those arrested in connection with the death of the Klansman Cagle have been released including; Sheriff Georg Galligan, C. E. Anderson, mayor of Herrin, Ora Thomas and Hugh Willis, mine union official.

Try to Rouse Prejudice.

Rumors of men being seen tearing the American flag, are spread by Klansmen in an effort to arouse the passions of the people here. The "culprits" of course are anti-Klan.

On information supplied by Klansman Young the United States government had a party of injunction experts working secretly in Chicago for a week, preparing a campaign against the anti-Klan element in Herrin. That Young wields tremendou influence in the Washington government is now generally admitted th he has not yet explained his exac status. The presence of criminal in high government posts in Washington, as revealed in the Veterans' Bureau exposure tends to arouse suspicion that Young may be an underworld character who has appealed to the narrow puritanical New England conscience of Calvin Coolidge and thus secured unlimited powers to go on a booze hunting expedition ostensibly, but what is now clearly

(Continued on page 2)

The Great Political Crisis

By JOHN PEPPER

WE are passing thru one of the deepest and most important political crises of the United States. The politicians and the press of the capitalists themselves are forced to admit it. Indeed, not only do they admit the crisis, but they proclaim it, they cry it out, wailing and in despair. And to prove that this crisis is actually present, and does not exist only in our Communist wishes, we here give a few of the most important remarks of the politicians and newspapers of both big parties:

"The people of this country are profoundly shocked. Popular confidence in public men is badly shaken. All of us, irrespective of party, seem to the people more or less bespattered. Something like an explosion has occurred perilously near the foundations of the Republic."

—Senator Pepper, Republican, in the Senate, Feb. 7.

* * * *

"The gravity of the situation can hardly be exaggerated. If the confidence of the people in our Government is to be maintained—nay, if it is to be deserved—all officers who have betrayed their trusts must be brought to the bar of the courts."

—Senator Reed, Democrat, in the Senate, Feb. 7.

* * * *

"No situation more humiliating, more demoralizing, and to some extent, more discouraging, has ever been heretofore for our consideration or the consideration of those who have gone before."

—Senator Borah, Republican, in the Senate, Feb. 8.

* * * *

"The structure of our government rocks upon its very foundations. The only way to restore to the government the confidence of the people—confidence so essential to its perpetuity—is to follow every guilty man with the utmost rigor of the law and to drive from public office every man who by connivance or supineness allowed this crime to be committed."

—Senator Walsh, Democrat, in the Senate, Feb. 8.

* * * *

"What is going on in Washington is much more significant and may become much more ominous, than anything which happens in a meeting of Communists at Madison Square Garden. If it shall appear that the taint of corruption has deeply penetrated both political parties, a great impetus will be given to discontent. Should Congress fail to show itself absolutely

(Continued on page 2.)

A BIG DAY! "A WEEK", The Famous, New Russian Novel Starts Tomorrow!

ELEPHANT AND JACKASS PARTIES HUSHED FRAUD

Brewer Exposure Not News in N. D.

(Special to The Daily Worker)

ABERDEEN, S. D., Feb. 14.—The exposure of the bold duplications made by Brewer at Washington s not new in this part of the United States. Four years ago the coming ummer an exposure of this matter was made in the Square Deal, a Non-Partisan League and Labor daily paper, published in this city.

Judge Speaks: Is Canned.

The authority for the facts was given by Judge McCarter, auditor of the treasurer department at Washington, during the Wilson administration. McCarter, according to his own statement, had made a noise about the fraud in Washington, for which he was let out of office. He claimed to have taken the matter to Royal C. Johnson, republican member of congress from the second South Dakota district. Johnson refused to move. He went to Sterling, publican senator and Johnson, democratic senator. He went from place placee trying to get assistance to ing the bond swindlers to account, t he could get no help from either publican or democrats.

Honesty Labelled Insanity.

The matter was passed off in this tate by those "in the know" with the tatement that McCarter was "nutty." The acts as given by him were printed in the Square Deal paper, and also in the South Dakota Leader, official weekly of the Non-Partisan League. None of the republican or democratic politicians whimpered, and the press of the State was as silent as the tomb.

The fact that Mellon and his friends are trying to hush the matter up, indicates what was then supposed: that the duplicate bonds, in billions of dollars, were in the hands of the big financiers of the country to such an extent that both political parties were unwilling to expose the criminals and cancel the bonds.

DAWES EXPERTS CLAIM GERMAN PROBLEM SOLVED

Says World Must Absorb German Products

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BERLIN, Feb. 14.—Gen. Charles G. Dawes and his committee of international experts were on their way to Paris today, convinced they have found a plan whereby the allies can collect reparations and Germany can be rehabilitated financially.

The plan, Dawes believes, will be satisfactory to both France and Germany if viewed from a strictly business viewpoint. It will enable the allies to get reparations, presupposing that Germany is allowed economic control of the Ruhr and Rhineland.

Under the plan outlined by Dawes' committee, the maximum amount obtainable as reparations will depend upon the extent to which the world absorbs German products.

Before his departure, General Dawes visited Chancellor Marx and thanked him for Germany's cooperation in providing material necessary to the committee's investigations. Marx replied that he was glad the experts had had the opportunity for thoro study of the German financial situation.

Full details of the plan were not available before the committee left Berlin, but some of the features were made known. They include:

1. New gold backed currency, supplanting land mortgages now backed by the rentenmark must be introduced in Germany.
2. A total circulation of five billions of marks must be provided, altho temporarily a smaller sum, possibly three billion, will suffice.
3. This currency must be backed by 50 per cent gold, or the equivalent.
4. The German budget must be balanced; according to the experts this should not prove difficult. Germany probably can manage it herself thru readjusted taxation, but if she doesn't she must be helped by outside loans. It is believed a large part of the stock of the new bank could be subscribed in America.
5. Germany must be freed of restrictions now hampering production and export.

Iowa Democrats Discard McAdoo in 3-Day Meet

DES MOINES, Ia., Feb. 14—Iowa democrats yesterday decided to withdraw their support from William G. McAdoo because of the oil exposures and to support E. T. Meredith, former secretary of agriculture.

The vote to dump McAdoo came after a three day session of leading democrats in which his connection with the Teapot scandal was thoroly reviewed.

Every new DAILY WORKER reader means a new recruit in the ranks of militant labor.

Washington Is in Throes of Panic Over Oil Disclosures

(Continued on page 2.)

be questioned about the "slush fund."

Edward L. Doheny, lessee of the California reserves, will be recalled for further questioning concerning "influence" wielded with government officials in connection with oil deals.

Oscar Sutro, counsel for the Standard Oil company of California, will be summoned for questioning concerning some phases of the oil negotiations. Sutro's evidence, committee members predicted, will have a direct bearing upon the charges of fraud and corruption.

An important cabinet member of the Wilson administration was mentioned to the committee today as recipient of hundreds of thousands of Doheny money.

Meantime the committee gave strong intimations that it would reject both the president's special counsel before the end of the day if they were not withdrawn earlier.

Daugherty Gave O. K.

Attorney General Daugherty gave "an informal verbal opinion" that contracts for exchange of naval reserve oil for tank storage were legal, the files of the interior department revealed to the senate Teapot Dome committee today.

John Holland, secretary to Senator Walsh, Montana, read to the committee a letter from H. Foster Bain, director of the bureau of mines, to former Secretary Fall in May, 1922.

Daugherty's opinion was given in the face of an opinion by a Standard Oil attorney that the proposed contracts constituted "an absurdity" under the law and were utterly illegal.

In his letter to Fall, Bain suggested that Fall try to have Daugherty put his opinion in writing, to meet protests of Oscar Sutro, counsel for the Standard Oil Company of California, that the contracts were illegal.

These contracts form the strongest part of the senate investigators' "case" against Daugherty and Secretary of the Navy Denby.

John C. Shaffer, publisher of a string of newspapers, told the committee today he received $92,000 "for services" in connection with Harry F. Sinclair's payment to the Pioneer Oil company of $1,000,000 for claims to Teapot Dome.

Shaffer said he had one-eighth interest in the Pioneer but had performed no services and had put up no money.

Fall Knew Lease Illegal.

Former Secretary Fall knew the proposed payment of naval oil in return for storage tank construction had been held illegal when he made the arrangement with E. L. Doheny, Oscar Sutro, attorney for the Standard Oil Company of California, told the committee today.

Sutro, in an opinion to his company, a copy of which was found in the interior department files, ruled the proposed exchange of oil for storage was an absurdity, under the law, and that the act of 1920 gave the secretary of the navy no power to do this.

He said Assistant Secretary of the Interior Finney told him Fall did not consider it necessary to get a ruling from Attorney General Daugherty on this point.

Sutro asked permission to produce a transcript of hearings conducted by Fall regarding legality of the leases.

The transcript showed five government officials took part in the discussion and knew all about the leases "notwithstanding contrary testimony given to this committee," Sutro said.

John Holland, secretary to Senator Walsh, who has been making an investigation of records in the interior department, produced correspondence showing Fall knew of Sutro's opinion and disregarded it.

Johnson Raps Coolidge.

Refusal of President Coolidge to oust Secretary of the Navy Denby from his cabinet is in effect presidential approval of Denby's Teapot Dome dealings, Senator Hiram Johnson, California, candidate for nomination for president, on the Republican ticket, declared in a speech in Danville, Ill.

The senate was entirely within its rights when it voted "no confidence" in Denby and asked for his removal, Johnson declared.

Mr. Coolidge personally cast a "no confidence" vote in Attorney General Daugherty when he turned away from the department of justice and appointed private attorneys to investigate the Teapot Dome scandal, Johnson said.

Harding's Friend Subpoenaed.

The senate oil committee decided this afternoon to investigate immediately reports that big oil interests circulated a $1,000,000 "slush fund" among Washington officials.

Edward B. McLean, publisher and intimate friend of the late President Harding, has been subpoenaed as the first witness.

Senator Walsh, Montana, who ordered the subpoena, said he also wished to question McLean further in connection with his "loan" of $100,000 to former Secretary of the Interior Fall.

The subpoena is returnable immediately. McLean is in Palm Beach, Fla.

The subpoena is expected to bring McLean to the stand before the end of the week.

This summons is the first step taken by the committee to trace the origin and disposition of the "slush fund" which is said to have been provided by oil men to influence governmental action.

E. L. Doheny, California oil magnate, also will be asked to return to the stand to tell what he knows about the supposed fund. Harry F. Sinclair, lessee of Teapot Dome, will be required to appear as soon as he lands from Europe.

It was investigation of McLean's loan to Fall which opened up the sensational phases of the oil inquiry. McLean, under questioning by Walsh at Palm Beach some weeks ago, said Fall got checks for $100,000 from him but returned them uncashed three days later.

Daugherty Cinched.

Postponing until tomorrow the questioning of Frank A. Vanderlip, New York financier, regarding his statement that the late President Harding's sale of the Marion Star ought to be investigated, the senate Teapot Dome committee today got testimony which showed:

That Attorney General Daugherty gave "informal and verbal" approval to the naval oil leases and contracts for exchanging oil for storage, under which Doheny and Sinclair got the oil leases.

That Daugherty's opinion was given in the face of a written opinion from a Standard Oil lawyer that the proposed leasing plan was "absurd" and illegal.

That Fall knew of the Standard Oil lawyer's opinion, but did not think it necessary to ask a formal opinion from Daugherty.

That under instructions from former Secretary Fall, the leasing of Teapot Dome was kept secret, orders being issued to all in the interior department to give out no information.

Bain in his letter to Fall stated:

"None of us want Mr. Doheny to get into trouble and I take it we all want to do anything we can to make it easy for him.

"Out of all this (dispute about the legality of the leases) has come the suggestions repeatedly that the opinion of the attorney general be obtained.

"I realize the objections to asking such an opinion but I have thought it proper to let you know the difficulties . . . . that you might decide as to whether you might not properly ask the attorney general to put in writing what I have understood was his informal and verbal expression of opinion favorable to the action the department has taken."

That Fall promised to see that Sinclair "took care of" John Shaffer, owner of several newspapers, who claimed an interest in the Pioneer Oil company's rights to Teapot Dome.

That Shaffer has obtained $92,000 from Sinclair under an agreement growing out of his claim.

Standard Oil Influence.

Assistant Secretary of the Interior Finney testified that he was present when arguments were heard by Fall concerning dismissal of a suit against the Standard Oil of California, relating to the title of Section 36, rich section of naval reserve Number One.

Finney said no one was heard by Fall except Oscar Sutro, Standard Oil attorney, and that Fall thereupon dismissed the government proceedings and permitted the Standard to retain the section.

Finney said he now disagrees with the ruling of Fall, but that he put forward no protest when the decision was made.

Finney's testimony was marked by the suggestion from Senator Walsh, Montana, that Finney was not telling the committee all he knew.

"I want the record to show," said Finney as he concluded his testimony, "that I am not consciously concealing anything from this committee."

Walsh repeated that he could not "resist the conclusion that Mr. Finney has not done all he could to help the committee get at the facts."

Walsh's statement was caused by Finney's inability to explain definitely why a formal opinion was not obtained from Daugherty and his statement that he could not remember sending out the order for secrecy regarding the Teapot Dome lease.

Fall's Secrecy.

Senator Kendrick, Wyoming, asked Finney why he had denied the Teapot Dome contract had been signed for nearly two weeks after the contract was signed.

"I acted under instructions from Secretary Fall," Finney answered. "He told me to give out no information."

Finney said his instructions were that information concerning the Sinclair lease must be withheld until the Doheny lease was signed.

"What reason do you believe actuated Fall to keep the Sinclair lease quiet?"

"I don't know. I surmise he wanted to make them both public at once."

Walsh read a memorandum to bureau chiefs about that time which advised the bureaus that all information concerning the leases must be kept quiet.

Finney could not identify the memorandum.

Advance Information.

Senator Adams, Colorado, democrat, brought out that Shaffer was guaranteed $125,000 for the one-eighth interest. The $92,000 was a part of that.

Shaffer said Fall had told him of negotiations to lease Teapot Dome before the lease was signed.

Lenroot then brought out that while Shaffer has no formal contract with Sinclair, an oral agreement exists whereby Shaffer is to get half the profits from 420 acres.

"So then you still are to get half the profits from 420 acres despite the fact no contract has been signed?"

"Yes."

"Sinclair was willing to give you that half interest merely because Fall told him to?"

"Yes, sir."

"What has been the attitude of your newspapers toward Fall since the leases were made?" Senator Dill, Washington, Democrat, asked.

"We have taken the position that if Mr. Fall negotiated an illegal lease he should be criminally prosecuted."

210 Acres His Share.

Fall assured him he would get 200 acres out of the Sinclair lease, Shaffer said, but he never got the land. Sinclair then agreed to set aside 420 acres and give Shaffer half the profits.

"This would have given me 210 acres," Shaffer said. "But Sinclair wanted to develop all the land himself and so I never signed the contract with him. I have no contract with Sinclair now."

Under questioning by Chairman Lenroot, Shaffer said the Pioneer gave the one eighth interest—which yielded him $9[illegible],000—"for $1 and other valuable services."

"What were the other valuable services?" Lenroot asked.

Shaffer said he was to help the Pioneer in an attempt to get the Teapot Dome lease. He did not say in what way he was to help.

John C. Shaffer owns the Chicago Evening Post, the Rocky Mountain News, of Denver, and a number of other western papers.

A "Present."

Walsh read minutes of the Pioneer company showing that Shaffer was given one-eighth interest. Shaffer said he never saw the minutes and did not attend the meeting of the Pioneer directors.

"They simply made you a present of your one-eighth interest?" Walsh asked.

"Yes, sir."

"What did you give up to get this interest?"

"Nothing."

Walsh produced a letter written by Shaffer to Judge Finney, assistant secretary of the interior.

"Mr. Fall had arranged with Mr. Sinclair for some acreage in Teapot Dome for me personally," the letter said.

Shaffer said he had a claim because he had spent $115,000 in developing land adjacent to Teapot Dome.

"Was it your opinion that anybody who spent any money was privileged to get part of the Sinclair Lease from Fall?"

"I think any one was privileged to ask for it."

We're For This!

ROME, Feb. 14—A strong faction in Albania insists that the Albanian crown must go to Harry F. Sinclair, American oil promoter.

Reports from Tirana tell of a lively struggle going on in the Albanian parliament over the form of government to be adopted and a choice of ruler.

Republicans and monarchists apparently are about deadlocked. The later have several candidates for the throne, most prominent among them being Sinclair, prince Nicholas of Roumania, prince Charles Karageorgevitch of Jugo-Slavia and prince Sixtus of Parma.

Painters' Local 631 Donates $430 for Workers Germany Aid

The members of Local 631 of the painters union after hearing Comrade John Ballam of the Workers Party speak on the conditions in Germany and the necessity of coming to the aid of the workers there voted to assess themselves 50 cents each and take the money at once out of the treasury to be forwarded to the Friends of Soviet Russia and Workers Germany for the benefit of the starving German workers.

The local had previously purchased 100 tickets for the mass meeting which was held in the Ashland Auditorium for the same purpose.

The Local is holding a banquet tonight for the benefit of its members and friends in the Viking Temple on Sheffield Avenue.

Mrs. Pulitzer Wants Divorce.

PARIS, Feb. 14—Mrs. Ralph Pulitzer, wife of the president of the Press Publishing Company, which publishes the New York Morning and Evening World, has filed an application for divorce here.

METHODISTS DENY THE NEGRO PROBLEM; DISGUST DEAN MILLER

"Words, nothing but words," commented Dean Kelly Miller of Howard university when shown the Methodist church publicity on the Negro problem issued for Lincoln's birthday. Miller is the moving spirit in the Negro Sanhedrin, the national gathering in Chicago of over 60 colored organizations.

The Methodist committee had released a statement by Dr. I. Garland Penn to the newspapers asserting "There is no Negro problem today," and giving reasons why he tought so. Penn is secretary of the churchs' board of education for Negroes.

Said Miller in reply:

"We would not be meeting here to discuss protection from lynching and from abuse and discrimination in education, business, government and recreation if there were no Negro problem. Dr. Penn's statement has no basis. It is words, nothing but words."

The Great Political Crisis

(Continued from Page 1)

determined and fearless in cleansing our public life, the effect would be most unsettling in many sections of the nation."

—New York Times editorial, Feb. 6.

* * * *

"The federal government has often faced great danger. It has not hitherto experienced so great a national shame."

—Senator James A. Reed, Democrat, in the Senate, Feb. 7.

* * * *

"It was not because Denby and Fall, or Doheny and Sinclair, are bad men that the navy's oil reserves were fraudulently transferred from public to private hands. No, it is because a huge and sinister system of private monopoly and corrupt business has been built in this country which sought and to a large measure gained control of the government and by extorting for itself special privileges of all kinds is destroying the incentive for honest enterprise."

—Senator LaFollette, Republican, in the Senate, Feb. 11.

* * * *

"The faith of the people in their own government is shaken and the damaging effects upon public morale are so grave that the security of democratic institutions is seriously imperiled."

—McAdoo, Democrat, before the Senate Investigation Committee, Feb. 10.

* * * *

"The Senate's action today creates one of the most extraordinary situations in the history of the country. Never before has either branch of Congress taken action to cause the dismissal by the President of one of his cabinet officers. The Senate votes to confirm removals but never before has voted to remove one."

—James R. Nourse, correspondent of the Herald and Examiner, Feb. 12.

* * * *

"We must go to the root of this gigantic evil, and the root of it is the plain fact that government has drifted out of the hands of the citizenship and into the hands of the powerful financial cliques.

"The United States is not a democracy today.

"It is not a republic today."

—Herald and Examiner, editorial, Feb. 2.

* * * *

"In fact, the public mind is in such a temper that if the predatory financial interests played their old game and captured both party conventions for 'safe' candidates, nothing would stop the popular revolt and the election of an insurgent third party candidate."

—New York American, editorial, Feb. 6, entitled "Some Results of Oil Scandal You Can See with Half an Eye".

* * * *

"Frederick Landis sums up the disgraceful selling out of the people and the navy in a few energetic words, 'None can measure the moral detriment of this greasy mess at Washington. It casts off fumes of disgust, suspicion, communism, and assures the common crook that his is a noble profession.'"

—Arthur Brisbane in the Hearst papers of Jan. 27.

* * * *

"The appalling conditions prevailing in Washington today—corruption, graft, incompetence—have created a situation more dangerous to government than Bolshevism itself."

—Letter by McAdoo to his campaign manager, Feb. 12.

* * * *

The capitalist class must be in a very desperate situation if it is forced to speak in such tones of itself.

An explosion endangers the foundations of the Republic!

The gravity of the situation can hardly be exaggerated!

The structure of our government rocks upon its very foundations!

Private monopoly gained control of the government!

The faith of the people in their own government is shaken!

The security of democratic institutions is imperilled!

The United States is not a democracy today! It is not a republic today!

The popular revolt will elect an insurgent Third Party candidate!

The corruption of Washington casts off fumes of disgust, suspicion, communism!

The conditions in Washington are more dangerous to government than Bolshevism itself!

And we can affirm with glee that the ruling capitalist class and its government are indeed in the greatest danger. They are in danger of completely losing the confidence of the great masses. And that is a mortal danger for the capitalist government. The capitalist government is the government of a small minority, but it can exist only if it can rely on the confidence of the great non-capitalistic masses. The rule of every capitalist government is based on two factors: on the one hand physical force, the power of the state machine, and on the other hand, the confidence of the masses. It is, therefore, naive and one-sided for many to believe that for the overthrow of the capitalist government, force alone is sufficient. And it is equally naive and one-sided of many to believe that pure propaganda, which wins the masses, is alone, sufficient. It is no accident that lost wars are the best occasions for revolution because a lost war destroys the army, the tool of physical force of the government, and destroys at the same time the confidence of the masses in the capacity of the government to conduct the affairs of the nation.

The Teapot Dome scandal is less than a lost war for the American capitalist class; but it is a thousand times more than an ordinary case of political corruption. The Teapot Dome scandal will not shake the structure of the army, and the bureaucracy, but it has shaken and will shake still further the other pillar of the power of the ruling class: the confidence of the masses.

But we should not overestimate the significance of the Teapot Dome scandal as an isolated, single factor. Of course it is unique, in that all the important leaders of both political parties of capitalism are at once so thoroly compromised. But we must see clearly that a whole series of important and deep political factors operated simultaneously to make possible the effect of the tremendous Teapot Dome scandal.

The process of the loss of confidence of the non-capitalist masses in the leadership of the capitalist class did not begin with the Teapot Dome scandal, but on the contrary it reached its present high point with the Teapot Dome scandal. The suppressing monopoly of trusts was the first great factor which affected the masses.

Our participation in the world war was the second factor which filled the non-capitalist masses with discontent.

The great economic crisis of 1921-22 with its five and a half million unemployed workers exercised a deep and bitter effect.

The frightful crisis of agriculture which hurls millions of farmers into misery and bankruptcy is another important revolutionizing factor.

The present economic depression which started in the second half of 1923 is again an ingredient in evoking and deepening the general discontent.

All these factors have been operating together for years to sharpen the class conflicts, to undermine the confidence of the non-capitalist elements towards capitalist rule and to help to disintegrate the two-party system, to make the system of checks and balances of the American constitution more and more unworkable. The Teapot Dome scandal did not create the great political crisis of our country; the Teapot Dome scandal has only made this crisis more conscious, has deepened and accelerated it.

Great social forces must work in the deeps of society in order to make political scandals, such as the Rasputin scandal in Russia, the Dreyfus affair in France, the Teapot Dome scandal in the United States into political events of prime importance.

LEGIONAIRES AS INTELLECTUAL 'TONY COMSTOCKS

Sit on Committees and Spread Scab Views

By J. E. SNYDER
(Special to The Daily Worker)

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., Feb. 14—The teachers of Oklahoma are compelled to attend the state teachers' association.

The American Legion was in evidence at the Association meeting this year. Members of the Legion were on most all programs that pertained to citizenship, the elimination of illiteracy, physical training and the general sessions where all the teachers assembled together.

Chamber of Commerce Represented.

There were no labor representatives of any kind on the program. Our schools therefore are completely in the hands of the academic psychology and allowed to be so by the indifference of the labor unions of the state. Naturally therefore the Chamber of Commerce which had the teachers entertainment in hand was able to form the programs so that all suggestions for their open shop program could be injected without the teachers being aware that propaganda was rampant in their many sessions.

When you realize that this same Chamber of Commerce of Oklahoma is backing schools for the training of open shop bricklayers and other building trades mechanics it is easy to surmise that they will never miss opportunities of this kind to put their propaganda across.

Fights Agents of Darkness.

In other lines, however, the association does splendid work. The departments of science, geography, history offer opportunities for professors to meet and compare notes and to devise ways and means to defeat the aims of those who would darken the mental horizon with the inquisition against science.

It is high time that labor awakens to the insinuating religious freaks that are rising, in this country, to fight science. Every labor movement should organize to combat those who would stamp out the progress that has been made in the public school and colleges for the advancement of science. The public school belongs to the working people. Let it not be stolen from us.

INDICT YOUNG, KLAN LEADER, AS PLAIN THIEF

Gun-Toter of Ku Kluxers Finally Disarmed

(Continued from page 1)

shown to be an open-shop anti-labor campaign.

Election Results Started Trouble.

In labor union quarters the entire trouble in Herrin, is looked at from that angle. The trouble started at the last election which resulted in the victory of the labor candidates. The defeated group, now identified as the Klan faction immediately after the election began to sabotage the elected officials. It was this group which instigated the coup d'etat of Glenn Young who has bible-thumped and flag-waved this community into a state of political and religious hysteria. While the war ostensibly raged against bootleg joints and houses where virtue is conspicuous by its absence, the center of gravity shifted to a fight for the control of the miners union.

The Klan has a nucleus in the miners organization and Klansmen are under instructions from the Klan leaders to secure control of the union, eliminate strikes and establish committees to bring about co-operation between employers and employes. It was recognition of this menace that brought about the threat of a general strike in Williamson County.

William J. Sneed, president of the United Miners sub-district in Herrin, said that had the Klan remained in power, civil war would result and a general strike.

Ridicule Tin Plate Heroes

The people here ridicule the tin plate starred heroes of the Ku Klux Klan. Tho the Indianapolis convention of the U.M.W. of A. went on record overwhelmingly against Ku Klux membership in the union, officials of the organization here seem very hesitant to take any action.

Young's chief activities were directed against union men. William Ruff, a miner was held four days without legal process on a complaint signed by Young. It was also revealed that F. A. Day an officer of the Ku Klux Klan had posed illegally as assistant to the magistrate in Judge Hick's office.

The Klan has violated every law that crossed its path but no punishment is expected. "Invisible government" is no longer a phantom and class conscious workers see in the Ku Klux Klan the germ of the coming American Fascisti.

Priest Slays Housekeeper.

PITTSBURGH, PA., Feb. 14.—Rev. J. J. Grady, 60, pastor of St. Francis Xavier Roman Catholic church, was turned over to the coroner today on a formal charge of murder in connection with the slaying of Anna McDonough, 40, his housekeeper.

BIG ISSUES TO TEST SANHEDRIN AT TODAY'S MEET

Lynching, Segregation, Disfranchisement, Up

(Continued from page 1.)

pretext that that Sanhedrin is merely a get-together affair.

Equality in Labor Unions.

Fortunately it seems likely that a declaration will be made against the color line in labor unions, but there are fears that conservative forces will prevent the adoption of a definite program for eliminating this color line. Such a program has been presented by Workers Party delegates; it calls for the Sanhedrin to circularize all labor unions still discriminating against the black workers with the appeal and demand for the elimination of the color line which prevents the worker who is good enough for the employer to hire from getting into the union. This program also calls for an intensive propaganda by the Negro press urging all Negro workers to join unions wherever they can do so on a basis of equality.

The value of equality in the labor unions is seen by the workers' representatives because they realize the necessity for the uniting of all workers in a common brotherhood but it is not seen clearly by men who are associated with the real estate game and chambers of commerce, to say nothing of other interests.

The "Black Belt" Evil.

Segregation into "Black Belt" districts is one of the most vital issues before the race at the Sanhedrin. Negroes are crowded into the worst parts of cities and they are compelled to pay exhorbitant rents—above the rates charged whites. The poor people who are gouged by the rent hogs are crying out against the policy of segregation. But there are real estate men among the Negroes and other business men who gain by this policy. Their voice is not raised against this iniquity in compelling tones.

Two effective methods of remedying the housing evil are proposed by resolutions presented by the Workers Party delegates:

Colored tenant unions, to refuse to pay exorbitant rents or to live in inferior buildings or segregated districts, is one remedy. The other is a demand for legislation making housing a public utility and compelling landlords to let their places to the first comer, regardless of race or color.

Unless the Sanhedrin urges definite action of some kind against the housing evil, say the workers, it will have accomplished nothing in this direction. Its opportunity for leadership is before it.

Rights of Citizenship.

Disfranchisement is as vital an issue as inequality in the labor unions and there is little doubt that the Sanhedrin will condemn the system that denies the black citizen the right to exercise his citizenship and allows the 14th and 15th amendments to be ignored.

But mere appeals for the franchise to the republican and democratic parties which have ignored the rights of the Negro voters thru the years are of no value, say the workers' representatives. The republican party is equally guilty for republican presidents refuse to spend one cent for the enforcement of the 14th and 15th amendments for which 800,000 soldiers died in 1861-65, tho they are willing to spend millions for the 18th amendment.

For Farmer-Labor Party.

Both the Workers Party, and the African Blood Brotherhood, and different organizations, demand that the Sanhedrin send delegates to the farmer-labor convention that may be called. Seeing no hope in the two capitalistic parties they demand that the Negroes, who are nearly all workers or farmers unite with white workers and farmers in a common movement.

Yet some Negro republicans, political leaders, throw cold water on the farmer-labor movement. It endangers the party that helps them, tho it does nothing for the Race. The same interests throw cold water on tenant farmers' unions.

Douglas Park Br. Busy.

The Douglas Park branch of the Workers Party, in Chicago, is working hard to make the drive for 10,000 new subscribers for the DAILY WORKER a success. At the last meeting the DAILY WORKER branch agent got all the members of the branch to promise to work hard on the drive.

The entire membership of the branch also decided to take part in the house to house collection for German relief Feb. 24th.

The Goat Must Go.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14—Dr. Otto Wiedfeldt, the German ambassador here, will end his diplomatic career in Washington in the near future, according to indications today.

Negro Workers Have Program to End Race Discrimination

Discrimination against the Negro is practiced by some labor unions, which draw the color line; by municipalities and landlords, who segregate the Negroes into "Black Belts" and charge them excessive rents, and by boards of education, which allow Negro schools only a fraction of the funds accorded white schools.

Following is the Negro workers program for dealing with these evils, as proposed by Negro delegates from the Workers Party in resolutions at the Sanhedrin:

The Segregation Evil

THE SANHEDRIN Conference declares itself unalterably opposed to the segregation of Negroes into "black belt" residence districts. We declare the discrimination against Negroes in regard to which part of a city they may live in and which part they may not live in, is a political question, and must be dealt with just as we deal with discrimination in voting. The time has come when the living accommodations of the public cannot be left to the private control of a few wealthy parasites who decide where the colored man may live and where he may not live.

We demand legislation by which all tenements, apartment houses and homes to let shall be subject to the claim of the first comer, regardless of race or color or the will of the landlord.

Whereas, it is common knowledge that Negroes are customarily charged rent at a rate of 20 per cent to 100 per cent higher than is charged for the same apartments rented to white people, we demand legislation for a fixed rental for all places to be let, with heavy penalties and damages whenever a landlord charges higher rents for one race than would be charged another race for similar accommodations.

We declare that any Negro real estate agent who connives in charging more rent to his own color than would be paid by whites, is a renegade and a traitor to his own people.

In advocating the foregoing measures of relief, we do not regard them as being permanently effective. This conference advocates taking the whole housing question out of the hands of private individuals, and advocates the taking over of all rented residences by the public, to be rented without discrimination of color to the people at a fixed low rental.

Whereas, it is a custom of large employers of colored and white labor, such as mine operators and mill owners, to house their employes in "company houses" and thereby to control the lives of the workers, being able to throw them out of house and home whenever the bosses please and wherever there is a disagreement about wages or working conditions, we demand any legal measure that may be necessary to prevent any employer of industrial labor owning or controlling the homes rented to his employes.

Pending legislative relief, and during the present period when the Negro's rights are ignored by governmental agencies, we call upon the residents of all Negro communities to organize colored tenants' unions so as to be able in an organized way to refuse to pay exorbitant rents, or to consent to live in inferior buildings or segregated districts.

Discrimination in Schools

OUR RACE in its struggle to complete its racial, political, economical and social emancipations, is hampered and cruelly retarded by laws and customs of Southern states in the matter of education. The Negro men and women who will finally realize complete emancipation and equality are those children and those young men and young women who are today of school age. Their schooling or their lack of schooling is their preparation for future citizenship. In all parts of the South, as well as a large part of the North, they are more or less discriminated against; for we declare that any involuntary separation of the children of the two races in schools is but preparation for a future "Jim-Crow" life. Enforced segregation in schools is a necessary preliminary to segregation in street cars, railroad cars, restaurants, residence districts, hotels and theaters, and create a ground of race distinction which leads to continued disfranchisement at the ballot box.

As long as local and state authorities are permitted to put colored children in one school and white children in another they will give the biggest part of their support to the white schools and will let the Negro schools lie in neglect and stagnation for lack of funds and attention. It is often the case that for each dollar spent on the education of a white child, ten cents is spent on the "education" of a Negro child. Such brutal treatment is the direct inheritance of slavery, in which the Negro was forbidden to have any education at all. It is a continuation of the tradition of deliberate degradation of the Negro.

This conference declares that the American Negro cannot continue to leave the shaping of the minds of his children in the hands of localities where all institutions are dedicated to the principle of "white supremacy," that is, Negro inferiority. We protest against unequal appropriations as between the schools of the two races; but in doing so we do not consent to school segregation. We declare that white and black children who are expected to share citizenship in the future must begin that common citizenship in common schools together. Segregation in schools is as injurious to whites as to Negroes, teaching snobbishness to the whites and race hatred to both races alike; it prevents for all afterlife any understanding between the races; it is the seed of future race riots, bloodshed and tyranny.

We therefore demand:

1. A national constitutional amendment placing the entire public educational system in the hands of the federal government, and taking it out of the hands of local, municipal and state authorities.

2. That such constitutional amendment shall forbid any segregation or separation of races or creeds in any public school, and forbidding any recognition by law of any distinction of race or creed in public schools.

Color Line in Labor Unions

WE DECLARE the interests of the white workers and the Negro workers to be the same, and call for unity and harmony between them. Large industrial employers often stir up friction between the workers of the two races for the sake of dividing the workers along a convenient line, and thus keeping the workers of both races in weakness and subjection.

We call upon the labor unions to let down all remaining bars to membership in their organizations by colored people, and all discriminations and distinctions of color within them. We are not blind to the fact that the American labor movement is in a bad condition today, is getting weaker in some instances, and altogether has organized only a small fraction of the working class. The Negro is a large part of the working class of this country, and we declare that the labor unions owe their present weakness in a large part to their neglect of the Negro worker. Hundreds of thousands of Negroes are flooding into the field of industrial labor. We demand of the American Federation of Labor, of the Railroad Brotherhoods and other independent unions, that these Negroes be welcomed into all unions on a basis of equality, and point out that it is for the sake of the white worker as well as the black worker.

We demand:

1. That the American Federation of Labor (and all other bodies of organized labor) make an intensive drive in the immediate future to organize Negro workers wherever found, on a basis of equality in the same unions with the whites.

2. That all such labor organizations be fraternally addressed by this body, with the request that such labor bodies shall immediately conduct among their members an official propaganda against discrimination of color and against racial snobbishness in the labor unions and in favor of enrolling all Negro workers into the unions. Further, that such campaign be carried on in collaboration with representatives of the Negro Sanhedrin.

3. That all Negro papers be requested to carry on an intensive propaganda among the race for the joining of labor unions on the basis of equality.

4. In view of the fact that the Negro in industry is as yet an unskilled laborer as a rule, and as the industrial form of union and the breaking down of craft aristocracy in the unions are in the interest of the Negro as an unskilled worker, we therefore favor the transformation of all craft unions into industrial unions. However, we are opposed to dual unionism, as well as "Jim-Crow" unionism, and favor the Negro joining everywhere the main body of labor organization.

LABOR FIGHTS MACHINE RULE AT SANHEDRIN

Denounces Efforts to Ignore Great Issue

(Continued from Page 1)

racial relationships that followed a morning of speeches on religion. The problem of inter-racial co-operation was discussed from the standpoint of the Y. M. C. A. and the church and every other point of view but that of Labor—altho the Negro race is pre-eminently a labor group and its industrial welfare is bound up with the inter-racial co-operation with white workers.

Four days had gone by and labor had been ignored.

Chairman Against Labor.

Lovett Fort-Whiteman, of the Workers Party, rose and demanded that the greatest of all issues before the Negro race be given attention, declaring there were eighteen representatives of labor whose rights must be respected.

He was ruled out of order by the chairman.

Otto E. Housiwould arose demanding attention. The chairman tried vainly to shut him up but Housiwould could not be halted and cried out:

"I see that labor is an outcast here as it is outside."

Audience With Labor.

The audience applauded with more enthusiasm than it has anything that had been said so far in the convention.

Housiwould denounced the conspiracy to keep Labor from being heard at this great gathering of the race. He censured the leaders of the convention for providing no place for labor on the program.

At Housiwould's insistence that Labor be discussed Friday morning the audience again applauded. Fort-Whiteman and other speakers took the floor on the same demand. The chairman could not halt the tide of protest.

Against Lynching.

Lynching is a subject which arouses the just anger of the Negro race. The African Blood Brotherhood has a workable program against this crime of the ages. It is for the Sanhedrin to invite all labor bodies to form joint councils with Negroes to take action to stop lynching. Only interests that are opposed to labor unions can oppose such a program for effective action.

The program for equal support from public school funds for the Negro schools now so grossly discriminated against, sometimes to the extent of providing for the Negro pupil at only one tenth the rate at which the white child is provided is another essential part of the remedial program. The only opposition that has shown its head is from teachers who think their jobs down South might be affected if they fight this system now.

K. K. K., the Common Enemy.

A resolute stand against the Ku Klux Klan, calling for an alliance with the foreign-born against the common enemy, is demanded by the African Blood Brotherhood. All classes of the race hate the murderous Klan, tho some delegates from the South fear to voice their enmity, fearing vengeance when they return home.

Friendship With Russia.

Two proposals for clasping the hand of the Russian workers are presented: one by the Workers Party delegates, urging the Sanhedrin to support the movement for the recognition of Russia and the other from the African Blood Brotherhood asking the Sanhedrin to elect a delegation to visit Russia for the purpose of making an impartial study of the situation there.

The African Blood Brotherhood's resolution declares that the Russian revolution is the most drastic social change that has taken place since the American Civil War, which was also a revolution in as much as it abolished slavery. It cites further the fact that the Russian people have welcomed all visiting Negroes with open arms and that the Negro visitors found themselves for the first time of their lives in a country where they enjoyed complete equality and respect.

An apostle of Russia, as a friend of the colored people, is found in Dr. C. S. Brown, president of Lott Carey Convention and head of the Sanhedrin's commission on world-wide race movements.

Dr. Brown visited Russia last year on a tour of inspection with a Baptist delegation and he declares that he and another Negro member of the delegation were received with even greater cordiality than their white brothers by the representatives of the Soviet government whom he met. They found the Baptist missions thriving.

Today is the day that tests the convention—as a mere getting together affair or as the founding of a great movement for the emancipation of the race.

Norway Recognizes Soviet Rule

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, Feb. 14.—The Government of Norway has granted recognition to the present government in Moscow, as the "De Jure" Government of Russia, it was said here tonight.

Husk O'Hare's Wooden Soldiers Even Urge Wooden Legs to Action

There will be knocking on wood in the Ashland Auditorium next Saturday evening, when Messrs. Husk O'Hare and Company will present their ten wooden soldiers of syncopation for the consideration of the frolic seekers, revolutionists and ordinary citizens who will crowd into the famous home of conventions and labor entertainments to reveal in the joy of living and giving for and to the revolutionary press of the Workers Party and the Labor Defense Council.

It's Hard to Believe.

Press agents are a notoriously unreliable and their promises on ordinary occasions are only entitled to a little more credence than the blandishments of an oil stock salesman, but our social experts who have on other occasions participated in a Chicago Red Revel are willing to wager that the forthcoming affair will have all those who went before "backed off the boards" if a Shakespearean quotation is permissible in the vicinity of the stockyards.

The Costumes.

Prizes for the most artistic and bizarre costumes will be distributed and the parade of entrants before the judicial eyes of the committee which is to pass out the cash will, it is confidently predicted, rival anything in that line on this side of Palm Beach.

A United Front.

The difficulties experienced in bringing about a united front of labor politically will not hold good next Saturday night. Under the inspiration of the O'Hare boys a tendency to get together will be evident and if the revellers are not willing to get together shoulder to shoulder on the political field it is a foregone conclusion that they will see eye to eye at the Red Revel. Political distinctions, sects, tendencies and divisions will have a tendency to vanish into thin air on Saturday night.

Enough But—Yet.

There is more to come. Those who care to eat can do so. Viands such as tables never groaned under since the feudal days will entice the revellers to spend some of their money at the banqueting board. Cooks with unions labels carved on their political anatomies will send up a savory odor from the kitchen; waitresses of Ziegfield calibre will exchange dough for dough.

Last But Not Least.

For those who cannot be moved by an appeal to their sociability we will conclude this clever piece of publicity by stating that the purpose of the Red Revel is not merely to give the workers of Chicago the opportunity to laugh and make merry but also to help the DAILY WORKER and raise funds for the Labor Defense Council which is waging a campaign against the oil-smeared attorney-general Daugherty and his agents in Michigan who are making an attempt to send C. E. Ruthenberg, William Z. Foster and many other leading members of the Workers Party to the penitentiary.

DAILY WORKER BUSINESS HEAD QUIZZES OWENS

How Does He Get All Those Subs?

Edgar Owens, district organizer of the Workers Party in Detroit, will not be popular with the business office of the DAILY WORKER very long unless he writes in and tells them the recipe he uses for getting subscriptions totaling $51.60. The business office is darn glad to get the subs but wants to know how Owens does it so they can tell the DAILY WORKER boosters in other places.

Tom O'Flaherty, of the editorial staff, says that it should not be hard to boost the DAILY WORKER. He points out that the editorial office is turning out a fine paper and workers realize it.

The workers do seem to appreciate that the DAILY is a fine paper. Every mail continues to bring in letters by the score that praise it in no uncertain terms.

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"The DAILY WORKER is the best paper that ever came out in English," writes L. J. of Orient, Ill.

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"I suppose my sub for the DAILY WORKER will run out soon. I don't want to be without it so I renew without waiting for a notice."—Geo. Prodanich, Milwaukee, Wis.

• • • •

"I was out of work and could not renew before so please send me all the back numbers I missed."—Ed. Grossen, Philadelphia, Pa.

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"Another fellow and I are both interested in the DAILY WORKER but are only working part time. We have pooled our available funds and will both read the one paper till we are working steady."—W. M. R., Niles, Mich.

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"I am sending you $1. Send me as many papers as that will pay for and I will see that some workers get what all the workers need; a chance to read the DAILY WORKER."—Mrs. L. K., Jacksonville, Ohio.

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When the people who get out the DAILY WORKER read scores of such letters every day they cannot help but resolve to do their best to get out a fine paper for the workers who believe in it so much. You can join the bunch that is making the DAILY WORKER possible and better by getting a sub from someone for it. Do it today.

Have One Suspect, Anyway.

One suspect is in custody today in the hunt for the three bandits who stripped Gilda Gray, shimmy dancer, of jewels she values at $150,000. The man, Robert Viovanani, 35, was partially identified by Gilda, her chauffeur, and the elevator man in the dancer's apartment who witnessed the holdup.

WORKERS PARTY WILKES-BARRE MEETING HELD

Police and Legion Do Not Interfere

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WILKES-BARRE, Pa., Feb. 14.—Reports that the Workers Party did not hold their Lenin memorial meeting here last Sunday are not true. The meeting was held but not in the place originally planned. The police prevented the use of the hall where the meeting was advertised but the people in charge of the meeting after consulting with the speakers merely moved to another place and proceeded with their meeting.

All the news agencies and newspaper correspondents ignored the meeting that was held and concentrated their attention on the fact that the meeting did not take place where it was advertised to have taken place.

The Police Are Notified.

The Workers Party and the speakers at the Lenin memorial meeting felt that it was important to hold a meeting and force the police to make arrests and thus bring the whole question of free speech into the court. The police were notified that a Lenin memorial meeting was in progress 10 minutes after it had started but they did nothing about it.

The speakers at the meeting and the audience were in the hall where the meeting took place about two hours but nothing unusual happened.

Police, and American Legion members drove up to the hall in autos and stopped a few minutes and then drove away.

Double the Party Membership.

Since the free speech fight started here the membership of the Workers Party has doubled.

Alvin Olmstead a member of the American Legion in Philadelphia was a speaker at the meeting and after the meeting went to the American Legion hall and told the Legionaries what he thought of them and their brand of Americanism. He was roughly handled and escorted to the station and put aboard a train. Olmstead is not a radical or even a liberal but he came to protest against the violation of the Workers Party's constitutional rights.

Another mass meeting will be held in the near future and the fight for free speech will go on in spite of the American Legion.

Rose Pastor Stokes who was one of the speakers particularly objected to by the Legion read her speech so as to be able to nail any misquotation of her speech that might be made in the capitalist press.

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Binghamton Memorial Meeting.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Feb. 14.—Binghamton local of the Workers Party held a Lenin Memorial mass meeting with Rebecca Grecht of New York City as the principal speaker.

She spoke on the subject of "Lenin and the Role of the Communist Party in the Proletarian Revolution" and showed how his greatest service to the toiling masses of the world was in founding a centralized world party and formulating for it the realistic tactics by which the workers will conquer.

How many of your shop-mates read THE DAILY WORKER. Get one of them to subscribe today.

The Daily Worker and the Party Campaigns

THE SLOGAN of the Workers Party—"A Workers' and Farmers' Government"—receives new impetus and real significance thru the exposure of the gigantic thievery, bribery and graft in connection with the Teapot Dome Oil Scandal. That the government is but an instrument of the financial interests of the country, that—in fact—it is but the Executive Department of this group, is shown more clearly than ever before. And at the same time it proves conclusively that the governmental functions are administered in direct contrast to the welfare of the city workers and working farmers of the United States. It further shows the most urgent need for a mass Labor Party, based on class interests, opposed to the financial interests and their representatives.

The broadcasting of the facts of the Teapot Dome mess, pointing out the political meaning to the farm and city workers, becomes the immediate duty of the Workers Party. And how can this be done better than thru the columns of the DAILY WORKER, whose interests are none other than those of the working class? Robbed of the really vital news of the capitalist press, who are either on the democratic or republican fence—or astraddle on both—the workers are ready to listen to what the DAILY WORKER has to say. With this fact in mind, it becomes clear that the logical conclusion is to reach these masses with the messages of the DAILY WORKER each and every day.

The greatest possible number of readers is the objective of the Workers Party. Local Chicago has entered this campaign with the slogan "One Thousand New Subscribers by March 10th" as a minimum, a figure which with every member on the job can easily be doubled or tripled.

The Boosters' Contest.

The spirit of the campaign in Chicago has been greatly enlivened thru the friendly competition among branches and individual members to be at the head of the list for securing the largest number of subscriptions and getting, in appreciation for their efforts, the prizes offered by the DAILY WORKER for highest scoring contestants. A life-size, framed photograph of Nicolai Lenin is the prize offered to each of the leading English and Language branches; and a small framed picture for the second highest Language branch. The Young Workers League branches have also entered the contest and the highest scoring branch will receive a similar prize as the leading English branch and Language branch of the Party. The prizes to be given to individuals are: 1st, a Remington portable typewriter; 2nd, either a gold-filled watch or a library; 3rd, a fountain pen. Members of the Young Workers League have the same chance for individual prizes as the members of the Party.

Englewood to the Front.

With a smile that signified "this in next Monday's issue. Speculation is rife as to the leading Branch.

Let's Not Talk!

One of the "active" members in the "One Thousand New Subscriptions by March 10th" campaign, upon hearing that a city, with half of Chicago's membership, is making a will hold him for a day" (meaning J. Shafir, who topped the individual point score yesterday with a score of 21 points.) Comrade John Heinrichson of the Englewood English branch entered the office and handed in subscriptions entitling him to 49 points, the Englewood branch, by the way, has been only recently organized. With the campaign gaining momentum and more and more members entering the contest, it is not the question now as to how many subs an individual member can secure, but rather how many branches will really be in the contest for leadership. With even one or two members falling down on the job, the chances for a branch may be very much decreased.

It is expected that everyone will send in all the subs possible this week, so that the results of the first lap of the campaign can be published campaign for 3,000 new subscribers, remarked, "Well, our best wishes to them" and, reflectively, "But as for Chicago, while we say '1000,' let us make it 3000, or, let's not talk about it, but Get Busy and Do It!" With the membership imbued with this spirit, the success of the campaign is assured.

Don't forget to register at once, either at the DAILY WORKER office or at Room 307, 166 W. Washington Street. Now is none too soon, with the contest progressing, any further delay will diminish the chances for the individual prizes and the branch represented.

ASHLAND AUDITORIUM
So Radically Different!
The Red Revel
Saturday Eve.
February 16th
HUSK O'HARE'S TEN WOODEN SOLDIERS

DAWES' BANK INVOLVED IN FORBES FRAUD

Grand Jury Wants to See Books

The special federal grand jury investigating the $225,000,000 graft in the Veterans' Bureau yesterday subpoenaed books of the Central Trust company. The books are wanted to prove what was done with a special fund placed with the bank by the Thompson Black construction company, one of the firms involved in the graft charges.

The investigation conducted by the special grand jury is extremely secret. Every precaution is being taken to prevent anything becoming public. At all times during sessions of the grand jury there are from two to four secret service men in the corridor of the federal building which leads to the grand jury room. No one is permitted to come near the grand jury room or so much as enter the corridor leading to it. If someone tries to wander in the direction of the grand jurors, a secret service man or two will direct him in another direction in no uncertain terms.

Coolidge Wants Silence.

All this is carrying out the wishes of President Coolidge, who had the senate investigation into the affairs of the Veterans' Bureau stopped because it was becoming a scandal and for political reasons he did not care to face it.

Last November Coolidge sent for Senator Reed, chairman of the committee investigating the bureau, and asked him to clean up the mess as soon as possible. At that time, the investigators were hardly under way with their work, but had already uncovered facts that smelled to high heaven.

Became Efficiency Fiends.

On November 8th, the senate committee announced that they would not hold any further public hearings and would confine their efforts to attempting to show how efficiency could be introduced into the business offices of the bureau.

On December 1st, Daugherty announced that his office had decided to begin investigation of the charges of graft that were made in connection with the Veterans' Bureau affairs.

In making the statement the Attorney-General was careful to announce that he did not intend to give any publicity to the investigation. He said that in the interests of fair play all fact hunting would be done in secret.

Marvel at Daugherty's Caution.

In view of the attorney-general's record of rushing to the newspapers with denunciations of radicals before and after trial his announcement of a policy of secrecy was surprising.

Since then every effort has been made, to not only keep the facts the department of justice got secret but also to hush up and minimize the facts that were brought out at the public hearings of the senate committee.

A Feather-tickling Probe.

On Jan. 7th the report of the committee of investigators was made public. The Associated Press sent out abstracts of that report and the attorney for the committee, General O'Ryan said that the final report would be "very extensively changed." He asked the senate to pay no attention to the newspaper extracts.

The final report of Gen. O'Ryan is considerably softer in spots than the first report of the committee.

E. L. Morse a republican politician of Missouri sold the Veterans' Bureau his homestead for a hospital site.

In the original draft of the report it said:

"This project (referring to the Morse homestead purchase) furnished a striking example of the manner in which the interests of the Government and of the disabled were prostituted in order that a high Government official might generously satisfy the demands of a prominent political leader who claimed no knowledge of the needs of the disabled and whose interests were obviously selfish."

This has been changed to:

"This project furnishes a striking example of the manner in which the interests of the Government and of the disabled were subordinated to individual interests."

Amalgamation means strength!

Beer and the Class War.

VANCOUVER, B. C.—The Provincial government of British Columbia has drawn the class lines on beer and beer clubs and has announced that from Feb. 1 no uncouth proletarian imbibing establishment can function as such without running foul of the law and further that only the leading business men's clubs will be permitted to be oases, less than a dozen in Vancouver and four in Victoria.

ILLINOIS BOSSES LAY OFF 14,000 SINCE DECEMBER

Many Southern Negroes Seek Work

"Illinois manufacturers began the new year by laying off a substantial number of their workers," says the report on the employment situation for January just issued by the Illinois department of labor. "Industrial operations appear to have fallen 1.8 per cent during the month."

Five thousand five hundred workers were laid off by 1,192 employers who co-operate with the department in gathering statistics. If this report may be taken as typical 14,000 factory workers have lost their jobs since December. "The decline is quite general applying to the great majority of industries, and affecting the employment of both sexes."

Chicago Hard Hit.

"In Chicago 607 manufacturers reported that they had 3,000 fewer employes than in December, or about 2 per cent."

"Declines were recorded during January in 33 out of 55 manufacturing industries included in the survey. Declines are seen to be general in the food and metal industries. Probably the most important change during the thirty days has been the collapse of car building." Only about three-fourths of the workers in this industry are working.

"The drop of 4.5 per cent in the slaughtering and meat packing industry was but little more than the average for all food industries."

Pay rolls for the week of the middle of January show a reduction of 4.1 per cent from the same week in December.

Worst In Years.

"In the offices of the Illinois Free Employment Service in 13 principal cities in the state the excess labor supply in January was the largest that has been reported since early in 1922. Places could not be found for 10,000 applicants for jobs. There were in the state as a whole 166 applicants for each 100 jobs. This was measurably worse than at any time in 1923.

"Coal mines in Illinois and adjoining states have closed down throwing hundreds out of work."

The employment offices located in negro districts have been swamped by incoming southern Negroes.

California Again Flares Up Against Organized Labor

(By The Federated Press)

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 14—After a lull in the persecution of the I. W. W., the California branch, General Defense committee, reports a sudden flareup thruout the state. Clarence Greer and Harry Willis have been arrested and charged with criminal syndicalism at El Centro, where Rosche Thurman is being held for re-trial; and at the other end of the state, in Redding, George Brown and Ed Harris are bing held under the Busick anti-I. W. W. injunction.

It has been proved by a test case in Los Angeles, however, that this injunction is invalid outside of Judge Busick's jurisdiction, and the men will probably be released unless held for criminal syndicalism. At the same time Charles Anderson, Charles Baker and Thomas Campbell were arrested in Marysville for vagrancy and their delegates' supplies confiscated. After a week in jail the judge ordered the cases dismissed.

Protect the Foreign Born!

A Magazine Extra!

THE DAILY WORKER Magazine Supplement for this Saturday, Feb. 16, will be an extra good number.

Among the features of the coming magazine supplement are a story by Donald Stuart on Hiram Johnson. Mr. Stuart is a California newspaper man of many years' standing and has seen Hiram at close quarters serving the open-shoppers of the Pacific Coast.

A most lucid analysis of what the Communists stand for will be presented in the article written by Gregory Zinoviev on "What Is Bolshevism?" The situation in Germany brought up to the last moment is described by August Thalheimer, one of the leading figures of the German Communist Party.

J. T. Murphy, who has been prominent in the British trade union movement for a long time, has contributed an article written especially for the magazine section on the present political situation in England and the rise of the Labor Party.

Victor Serge has written a critique of "Boris Pilniak," one of the most promising young Russian writers. There will also appear a number of excellent poems, the usual good cartoons and sketches, and several articles, dealing with current economic and political problems confronting the workers.

AMALGAMATION BRINGS NEW HOPE TO SHOE WORKERS

Recent Merger Held Aid to Organization

By A. L. CARPENTER
(Staff Correspondent of The Federated Press)

BOSTON.—Negotations have been under way for some time, which, if successful, will result in making for the shoe workers of the United States an organization equal in strength to the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America. Already agreements have been reached whereby the United Shoe Workers of America will be absorbed by the Shoe Workers' Protective union. The former is a union having branches thruout the eastern part of the country and the latter is the strongest union in New England. The final draft whereby this will become an accomplished fact will be decided by the unions within a short time.

Ryan Optimistic.

William J. Ryan, secretary-treasurer, Shoe Workers' Protective union describes the situation clearly. He says, "I can see no reason why this should not be accomplished soon. The situation in the shoe industry is such that the workers seem to have no choice in the matter. The workers who have been organized in the Boot and Shoe Workers' union have left that union with alarming rapidity and have gone into various other organizations. The Amalgamated Shoe Workers of America have an estimated membership of 20,000; the Brockton District Shoe Workers' union, an estimated membership of 5000; the United Shoe Workers of America, an estimated membership of 8000. There are various other smaller organizations. Our own union is an outgrowth of the conditions existing, in the past, in the Boot and Shoe Workers' union and while we enjoy, as a whole, the best conditions in the industry, still we can see the fallacy of unions in the same industry being formed as they are at the present time. Two large shoe factories, the Endicott-Johnson Co. of Johnstown, N. Y., and the International Shoe Mfg. Co. of St. Louis make approximately one-fifth of all of the shoes made in this country. They make practically all of the staple shoes and what are known as fancy shoes are left to the smaller shops. These two large factories are not organized. Thus they stand out as a menace to the organized shops."

Basis of Monopoly.

The two large factories mentioned by Ryan are in a position eventually to form themselves into a monopoly. They have installed the most modern machinery which is so perfect that nearly all of the skill of the mechanic has gone into the machine. The smaller factories find it almost impossible to compete with them. Nearly all of the smaller factories are now organized into some union. This means they are paying higher wages. In the larger factories is found a social welfare system, whereby the workers are forced into a condition of benevolent feudalism. The company builds houses upon company property, then sells them to the workers and takes so much each month or week out of the pay envelope. The land is never sold. The string to the contract is that it is impossible for the workers to go out on strike. If they do, they are immediately discharged and the property reverts back thru a system of red tape to the company.

The Amalgamated Shoe Workers of America, with offices in Lynn, Mass., is a new organization which was formed by local people. It is second in size in the shoe industry, and composed of workers in every branch of the industry. It is a militant body of class conscious workers. They see the necessity for amalgamation, and have been working toward this end.

Employers Force Unity.

The strongest argument advanced for an organization of all the workers in the industry into one national organization comes from the manufacturers themselves. Almost daily they are notifying the unions of their intention to move to some more favorable city where wages are lower. A manufacturer in Lynn closed his shop and notified his employes that he was going to Cambridge if they would not accept a 25% wage reduction. He meant to say he was moving out of the jurisdiction of the union. With the present plan of organization this is possible.

This brings us back to the problem to be solved regarding the two large firms mentioned in the early part of this article. The problem will never be solved by the workers if the industry remains divided. There seems to be a choice between three things—amalgamation, benevolent feudalism and total destruction.

Get unity thru the Labor Party!

New York Labor Learns Egyptian Prisoners Released

NEW YORK, Feb. 14.—News that the British labor government has agreed to amnesty prisoners sentenced by military courts in Egypt was received with enthusiasm in labor circles here. It is expected that 145 political prisoners will be released at once as a result of this measure. American progressive and labor groups have sent messages of approval to both MacDonald and Zaghloul governments.

How many of your shop-mates read the DAILY WORKER? Get one of them to subscribe today.

THE POWER COLUMN

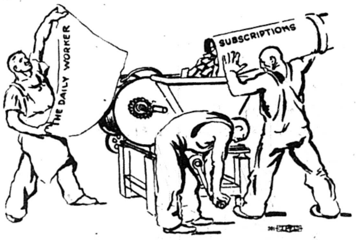
THE DAILY WORKER MACHINE

IN this machinery age, literally and figuratively, The Machine is a great ogre which the enemies of labor use in the oppression of the working class. In the life of industrial workers, The Machine is the ruler, the driver and the master. In political life, The Machine, this time a political machine, used by unscrupulous politicians doing the bidding of the owners of the United States, again is used for the enslavement of the workers. Even in the trade unions, wherever the rank and file attempts to carry out progressive measures looking toward the emancipation of labor, again it is The Machine, in the hands of crooked labor politicians, which again blocks the road and drives the toilers back.

The Machine, whether it is the result of human organization of human invention, instead of fulfilling its purpose in delivering the human race from degrading and exhausting toil, ever has been used further to enslave and degrade the working class.

Against the human greed of the exploiters, with their political machines, against the treachery of the labor fakers maintaining their mastery with their "official Machines," and against the driving, grinding greed of industrial machinery, THE DAILY WORKER has been brought into existence in order to help in the education and organization of the rank and file workers, whose life and death are in the hands of the ruthless machinery of capitalism. How well THE DAILY WORKER is fulfilling its missions is testified by the thousands of militant workers, to whom THE DAILY WORKER has brought new hope and new strength to wage the struggle against the employing class. How THE DALIY WORKER is building and strengthening the militant movement is shown by the hundreds of workers who are recruited to the ranks of militant labor every week, by reason of their subscription to THE DAILY WORKER and the inspiration and stimulation which they receive from its columns every day.

With the birth of THE DAILY WORKER there has been born a new machine, this time a machine which will take its place as one of the few that fight on the side of the working class. Composed of the militant live wires, who are making THE DAILY WORKER grow, we call it THE DAILY WORKER Machine. Dedicated to the successful functioning of this machine is **"The Power Column."**



THE DAILY WORKER artist has conceived a drawing of THE DAILY WORKER Machine which expresses better than words can do, just what the machine is and what its function is. A newspaper like THE DAILY WORKER does not live from the income it receives from advertising. Neither do multi-millionaire oil robbers contribute a million-or-so-every-once-in-a-while. THE DAILY WORKER lives and grows out of the income it receives from subscriptions and it is the live DAILY WORKER boosters, the members of the "I-want-to-make-THE DAILY WORKER-grow" club, who are the life-blood of our paper. They are the ones who make THE DAILY WORKER possible and they are the ones who are making THE DAILY WORKER powerful and influential. There are several hundreds of these live wires, working in every part of the country, but there is work to do and plenty of it for at least a thousand more.

Those who want to become a part of THE DAILY WORKER machine should write their name and address on a post card; say "I want to help make THE DAILY WORKER grow," and mail it in. There are material rewards in the way of commissions to those who can spend time and energy for the benefit of our labor press, and there are greater rewards out of the building of the militant labor movement.

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There are dozens of ways to advertise and to increase the circulation of THE DAILY WORKER. We have printed some of them in The Power Column and cite a few more below. DAILY WORKER branch and city agents are urged to consider these ideas and to employ them where local conditions are favorable.

From Paterson, N. J., Comrade William Glanz of the Workers Party English Branch writes that he has made arrangements with a news dealer to handle 100 copies of THE DAILY WORKER to distribute to Patterson news stands. The arrangement costs THE DAILY WORKER ½ cent a copy for the distribution of the papers and the collection of money and unsold copies each week. THE DAILY WORKER will be glad to make similar arrangements in other cities, either thru branch or city agents or directly with reputable dealers.

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Comrade Nelson Sorenson, City agent for Kansas City, is one of the busiest and most successful DAILY WORKER agents. We print a recent letter from Comrade Sorenson which contains an excellent idea which we recommend to other agents.

"One comrade here cannot read English; he subscribes to "The Freiheit". I convinced him that it was his duty to support our English paper just as well as his and he agreed to pay for a three months sub to be sent to one of the labor unions in Kansas City to be kept in their club rooms. I am planning to send the DAILY into all labor unions in Kansas City and I may use my commissions to pay for them."

Justice Fails To Get Justice

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 13.—Laurence Justice believes his name does not fit the treatment of American veterans of the late war. Justice is the head of a family of a wife and three small children. Injured in the war, he is unable to obtain steady employment. The family is destitute and the district police are providing temporary relief. The family was found to be without fuel or adequate clothing, while rent in arrears laid the family liable to eviction from the home. Justice was wounded and gassed in France.

THE DAILY STAR STOCKHOLDERS OUST VAN LEAR

Paper Now in Hands of Receiver

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Feb. 14.—The Minnesota Daily Star, organized three years ago to serve the interests of the workers and farmers, is today in the hands of a receiver after being wrecked by the treachery and greed of Thomas Van Lear and the grafting politicians he associated himself with. Van Lear was formerly socialist mayor of Minneapolis.

Judge Baldwin set the data of the hearing for the petition for permanent receiver for Thursday. In the meantime John Thompson, business manager of the Star, a Van Lear henchman, is temporary receiver.

Refused to Recognize Majority.

By a vote of 3,402 to 102 the paper's stockholders at a special meeting ousted Van Lear and Thompson from the management of the Star, but the latter refused to recognize the ouster as legal, altho the number of stockholders present was a representative one, casting 4,300 shares of the issue of 6,600. Two-thirds of those present were farmers.

After the motion ousting Van Lear and Thompson was passed, a resolution was introduced demanding that the Star support the state Farmer-Labor Party and the formation of a national farmer-labor party.

The resolution was introduced by Robly D. Cramer and ably supported by William Mahoney, J. F. Emme and Richard Wiggins. The chairman declared himself in doubt when a vive voce vote was taken and when a roll call was demanded a sleek parliamentarian arose and moved adjournment, which the chair declared carried. Cramer challenged the count on the vote but was not recognized.

Farmer-Labor Motion Carried.

Cramer's motion was then put against the chair's decision that the meeting had adjourned and it was carried unanimously.

Patriotism may be the last refuge of most scoundrels but the law is the refuge of others, among them Van Lear. Too hypocritical even for the Socialist Party he was expelled from it in 1919 and then consorted with the politicians of the non-partisan league, but the rank and file of that organization want a party of their own and recently took the league into their own hands.

The Star was Van Lear's last stand. With it he fought desperately to maintain some hold on the workers but he has now lost his last stronghold. The stockholders have repudiated him as a faithless servant, so he has repaired to the courts in his last extremity.

Offer of Labor Defense Council Based on 'A Week'

The Labor Defense Council seeing the great interest the readers of the DAILY WORKER have shown in the proposal to publish the new Russian novel, "A Week," serially have decided to give a copy of the book to any supporter of the council who will sell a complete $6.00 sheet of Ruthenberg appeal coupons.

The money realized from this sale of Ruthenberg Appeal Coupons will be devoted to financing the appeal of C. E. Ruthenberg, against his conviction for violations of the Michigan criminal syndicalism laws. Ruthenberg's case comes up before the Michigan Supreme court, March 1.

The attorneys prosecuting the Michigan cases make no secret of the fact that if this appeal can be won by the defense the cases against the 31 other Communists indicted in Michigan and now awaiting trial will go to pieces.

Any worker who wants to get behind the fight against the Michigan criminal syndicalism laws can get sheets of Ruthenberg appeal coupons from the Labor Defense Council, 166 W. Washington St., Chicago, and as soon as he has sold them will get a copy of "A Week."

Takes This Worker Two Days to Read One Copy of Daily

William F. Kruse, who has just completed a tour of the east for the Friends of Soviet Russia and Workers Germany, reports that the DAILY WORKER is being very well received all over the country. One man in Washington told him that when he first saw the paper he thought that it was rather small. It didn't compare with the large capitalist dailies in size he thought. There couldn't be much in it.

"But then I got to reading it and I'll be darned if there wasn't more in that paper that a worker would want to read than in a couple of capitalist dailies. No funnies, no silly serial stories, all straight news that a man wants to read. It takes me two days to finish a copy. There is so much good stuff in it that you have to read everything. I don't know if I will subscribe or not. The wife says I spend too much time reading it."

Our Advertisers help make this Paper possible. Patronize our Advertisers and tell them you saw their Ad in The Daily Worker.

Youth Views

By HARRY GANNES

Playing with the Child Labor Problem

Coolidge talked about child labor. Several dozen amendments to the constitution have been handed in to Congress and the Senate. About a dozen petty bourgeois organizations are prancing hither and thither raving about the "poor children." Yet nothing is done. Experience tells us that nothing will be done.

The whole matter is a joke in the hands of the capitalist government. Two laws have been passed. The United States Supreme Court declared both unconstitutional for specific reasons. The first was thrown out because it was direct, interstate regulation. That, said the venerable, if somewhat foolish judges, interferes with the rights and sovereignty of the states. Well, congress is obliging (if not exactly careful of the interest of the American working children) and they passed another law providing for taxation on all products manufactured with the aid of child labor. Of course, any sensible worker knows how ridiculous such action is. It would require a veritable army to put such a law into effect, even if the United States Supreme Court didn't settle that matter for them. That law too was thrown onto the scrap heap which is symbolic of the monument of mildly pro-labor legislation.

In order to get around this move of the Supreme Court, the conglomeration of apologists for the medieval action of the American government has offered various amendment to the constitution. Some of them really are funny. One provides that child labor shall be abolished, but that the carrying out of the matter should be left to the state governments. Not one of the amendments is a clear negation of the exploitation of children. Gompers supports the mildest of them all, that offered by Senator McCormick, of Illinois.

After wading thru the gnarled mess of anti-labor and pro-corporation senators and congressmen, if the weak excuse for the exploitation of 2,500,000 children passes, it must go to the states for ratification. There are enough of them without any child labor laws at the present time to defeat the constitutional amendment, however mild and however ineffectual of the purpose for which is is intended, Just to think of the many years all this is going to take. The children still continue to slave—yes, their numbers grow and their wages decrease.

There are real remedies. But these are solely in the hands of the American working class. First, the mass farmer-labor party could carry on a far-reaching campaign against the murder of little children. The fight could be carried into the unions and put into every agreement signed by the unions—no children to be permitted to work in any industry in which union labor is employed. Equal pay for young and adult. A higher standard of living for the parents of the child laborers. A persistent campaign by every trade union paper against child labor, not on the basis of the sentimental slop handed out by Gompers, who is co-operating with those responsible for child labor, but on the basis of a clear expose of this horror of American child life.

The slogan of every workers' organization should be: No work for children under 18 years of age; vocational training for workers' children, under the direction of the unions. Then would begin a solution of the child labor problem.

Daugherty May Get Chance to Explain His Scabbing Policy

(By The Federated Press)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—Harry M. Daugherty will have a chance to explain to the country his activities against railroad shop strikers, coal miners and other workers, since he entered the Harding-Coolidge cabinet, and to explain his failure to act when naval oil reserves were being given away and scores of millions of dollars of war graft were being concealed.

Senator Wheeler of Montana has accepted Daugherty's offer to come before the Senate judiciary committee and be investigated. Wheeler will substitute an investigation resolution, which will pass the Senate, for his resolution demanding that Daugherty resign forthwith.

Wheeler will go before the committee as special examiner of the witness, and he will have the support of those who tried a year ago to have Daugherty impeached.

Assures Coolidge Vet Bonus Will Not Wreck the Treasury

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 14.—Passage of a bonus bill for former service men will not jeopardize the financial welfare of the nation, according to John R. Quinn, national commander of the American Legion.

In a telegram to President Coolidge, Quinn took issue with the president's stand and declared "the payment of this just obligation would be but a minor item in the nation's budget."

"The man who came to the rescue of his country in time of danger resents the insinuation that he would endanger his country in time of peace," Quinn said.

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JOBS FEWER IN NEW YORK STATE REPORT SHOWS

Fall Continuous Over Three-Month Period

(Special to The Daily Worker)

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 14.—According to the statement issued today by Industrial Commissioner Bernard L. Shientag of the State Department of Labor, "employment went down about one per cent in New York factories in January. The three successive decreases in November, December, and January have now brought the level of employment somewhat lower than it was in January of last year."

The report noted a drop in the metals, especially the heating apparatus, the railroad equipment factories, and the railway repair shops up-state.

"The decline in the metal industries in January was almost two per cent. In addition to the railway equipment plants, there were smaller decreases in some of the steel and architectural iron mills and in cutlery.

"The textile mills went lower in January. The silk and ribbon mills, the cotton mills and the knitting mills all reduced operations. The woolen mills showed varying tendencies but there were some large increases.

"A heavy seasonal decrease in the food manufactures affected chiefly the candy and cocoa plants. The canneries and fruit-pressing plants made further seasonal reductions. The flour and feed mills and the meat packing plants were somewhat more active."

Decline In Capital District.

There were also noted decreases in employment in paper box factories and in plants making soaps and perfumes.

"The Capitol district (Albany, Troy, Schenectady) showed the largest relative decline in employment of any of the industrial districts of the State. It was severely affected by the decrease in the railroad equipment factories and in the railway repair shops. The reduced activity in the shirt and collar factories also had its effect, and some of the knitting mills went lower. The only industries to show an upward tendency in the Capitol district were the automobile industry and printing.

"In the Buffalo district, also, the decreases in employment outweighed the increases but there were some important gains. The big decrease came, here also, in the metals because of the sharp reductions in the railway equipment factories and the railway repair shops. The State Employment Bureau reports many skilled mechanics and helpers are unemployed, and there is a surplus of unskilled labor.

Reductions in Rochester District.

"In the Rochester district the decrease in January was slight, but employment has been reduced recently in this section. The most important decrease was in shoes and that was not general. The wood manufactures went down a little and the usual seasonal decreases were evident in the food products group."

Syracuse witnessed some reductions in the steel mills, pottery plants, and food industries. The latter were also less active in the Yonkers district. There was little change in the Utica district.

In New York City employment reports indicated a slight improvement over the preceding month because of the marked advance in the men's and women's clothing industries. There were also seasonal decreases in the jewelry, men's neckwear, women's underwear, furs, leather bags, and similar industries in New York City.

"Binghampton was the only upstate district to show an increase in January. Several of the factories making photographic products and instruments added more employees."

Decrease In Good Months.

The continued decrease in employment in the last three months, which are supposed to be good business months, is causing much concern to many observers of industry in New York State. The Empire State has often been looked upon as an index to the general trend of business and manufacturing thruout the country. In this light, the three successive decreases in employment coupled with the fact that less are today employed in New York than there were in the corresponding period of last year before the height of 1923 prosperity was reached, are especially important.

Italy Sends Soviet Ambassador Over French Protests

ROME, Feb. 14.—Despite the strenuous efforts of the French ambassador, M. Barrere, to prevent the final sealing of the Russian treaty, the new Italian ambassador to Russia, Count Masoni, and the commercial representative, Commendator Marriani, are on their way to Moscow.

The treaty itself is a slap in the face to France and it is stated here in official circles that even after the signatures were attached to the treaty the French government made an effort to have Italy send only a charge d'affaires without plenipotentiary powers.

The fact that the British Labor Party government had recognized the Soviet government outweighed the protestations of the French.

Ask Equality in Labor Unions.

Your Union Meeting

Every local listed in the official directory of the CHICAGO FEDERATION OF LABOR will be published under this head on day of meeting free of charge for the first month afterwards our rate will be as follows:

Monthly meeting—$3 a year one line once a month, each additional line, 15c an issue.

Semi-monthly meetings — $5 a year one line published two times a month, each additional line 13c an issue.

Weekly meetings—$7.50 a year one line a week, each additional line 10c an issue.

THIRD FRIDAY, Feb. 15th

No.	Name of Local and Place of Meeting.
237	Bakers and Conf., 3420 W. Roosevelt.
8	Bookbinders, 175 W. Washington St., 6 p. m.
29	Broom Makers, 810 W. Harrison St.
	Building Trades Council, 180 W. Wash.
	Carpenters' Dis. Council, 505 S. State.
2200	Carpenters, 4339 S. Halsted St.
9	Electricians, 2901 W. Monroe St.
214	Electricians, 4142 W. Lake St.
779	Electricians, R. R., 5324 S. Halsted St.
564	Firemen and Enginemen, 5438 S. Halsted St.
84	Glass Workers, Emily and Marshfield.
13013	Gold Beaters, 1056 N. Leavitt St.
225	Hod Carriers, Monroe and Peoria Sts.
	Ladies' Garment Workers, Joint Board, 328 W. Van Buren St.
83	Machinists, 113 S. Ashland Blvd.
113	Machinists, 113 S. Ashland Blvd.
175	Metal Polishers, 33 E. 111th St.
273	Painters, 2432 S. Kedzie Ave.
637	Painters, School and Sheffield Ave.
863	Painters, Highwood, Ill.
1332	Painters, 3140 Indiana Ave.
	Pattern Makers, 119 S. Throop St.
612	Plumbers, 9251 S. Chicago Ave.
376	Railway Carmen, Village Hall, Kolzie, Ill.
998	Railway Carmen, 5445 S. Ashland Ave.
328	Railway Clerks, 20 W. Randolph St.
421	Railway Clerks, 19 W. Randolph St.
679	Railway Clerks, 9 S. Clinton St.
4	Railroad Trainmen, 1536 E. 64th St.
119	Railroad Trainmen, 3349 North Ave.
198	Railroad Trainmen, 9120 Commercial Ave.
367	Sheet Metal Workers, Ashland and Van Buren.
	South Chi. Trades and Labor Assembly, 9139 Commercial Ave.
2	Stage Hands, 412 Capitol Bldg.
12	Stove Mounters, 360e Wolfram Ave.
3	Teachers (Women), Women's City Club Rooms, 4:30 p. m.
	Telegraphers (Com.), 312 S. Clark St.
434	Waitresses, 19 W. Adams St., 3 p. m.
	Women's Union Label League, 220 S. Ashland Blvd.

(Note—Unless otherwise stated all meetings are at 8 p. m.)

The Daily Worker for a month free to the first member of any local union sending in change of date or place of meeting of locals listed here.

Please watch for your local and if not listed let us know, giving time and place of meeting so we can keep this daily announcement complete and up to date.

On Tuesday of every week we expect to print display announcements of local unions. Rates will be $1 an inch, 50c for half an inch card. Take this matter up in your next meeting. Your local should have a weekly display card as well as the running announcement under date of meeting.

Jacobson to Talk on "A Week" at N. Y. School for Workers

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Feb. 14.—All comrades and sympathizers are advised to register in the Workers' School. Especially important is the announcement that Comrade Solon De Leon is beginning his course on the "History of the American Trade Union Movement". This course begins on Feb. 13th. All those who are active in the trade unions and who desire to be enlightened on the historic causes underlying the present condition in which organized labor finds itself ought not to miss this excellent opportunity of obtaining this necessary information.

Friday, Feb. 15, Comrade E. B. Jacobson will lecture on the latest Russian novel, dealing with present day Bolshevik Russia, "A Week" by Iury Libedinsky. This is of his series on Modern Literature which is treated from an economic and social viewpoint.

The following courses will begin on or about March first:

History of Modern Europe, by Juliet Stuart Poyntz;

Syndicalist Movement in Europe, by Arnold Roller;

History of the three Internationales, by Ludwig Lore;

Concepts of the State, by M. J. Olgin.

On Sunday, Feb. 17th, at the regular open forum Arnold Roller will speak on "Love among the Utopians". Admission is free.

Union Miners Have Undertaken to Run Mine at Equality, Ill.

BENTON, Ill., Feb. 14.— Union miners here have undertaken an experiment in cooperative production, operating the mine of the Gallatin Coal & Coke Co., Equality, Ill. The private owners were unable to make the mine pay, and it had not been operated for some time, being in the hands of a receiver. Water had flooded the mine, threatening damage beyond repair.

The local miners' union went into the mine, pumped out the water and repaired the damage. Then they went to the receiver and entered into an agreement to operate the mine, pay operating expenses and a fixed amount on each ton hoisted, in return for the sale price of the coal. The contract was approved by the receiver and ratified by the union. The agreement will expire April 1. The mine employs 115 men. These union miners are convinced of their ability to demonstrate the success of the workers' management and cooperative production.

Watch the "Daily Worker" for the first installment of "A Week," the great epic of the Russian revolution, by the brilliant young Russian writer, Iury Libedinsky. It will start soon.

RAILROAD JOBS GROWING FEWER, MONTH BY MONTH

73,760 Men Discharged Since Last August

By LELAND OLDS
(Federated Press Industrial Editor)

The railroads of the country continued to reduce their forces in November, according to the monthly wage report of the interstate commerce commission. The total number of workers on the payrolls of all roads fell from 1,936,494 in October to 1,899,545 in November, a decrease of 2 per cent.

At the same time total wage payments declined from $271,005,542 to $249,686,024, or by nearly 8 per cent. The resulting decline in average per capita earnings from $140 to $132 is due largely to the fact that there were less working days in the latter month.

Steady Job Decline.

Since the peak month of August, when 1,973,505 workers were employed the carriers have reduced forces by 73,760 or nearly 4 per cent. But of ever greater significance to the wage earners of the country is the reduction in the number of full-time jobs on the railroads during the period for this is the real index of the general wage situation. On November 15 there were 81,246 fewer full time jobs for hourly paid workers on the railroads of the United States than there were on August 15. This means a reduction of nearly 5 per cent in the opportunity to earn wages on the railroads.

The following table shows the fluctuation in number of full time jobs for an average monthly compensation during the last six months:

	Full-time Jobs.	Average Pay.
June	1,689,506	$128.70
July	1,711,379	128.60
August	1,713,099	131.80
September	1,697,851	125.60
October	1,600,581	135.00
November	1,631,843	128.10

Maintenance Men Hit.

Employes of the maintenance of way and maintenance of equipment forces have been chiefly affected by the lay-offs of the last few months. This follows the regular precedent by which railroads manipulate their net profits as the occasion seems to require. Between August and November the number of full time jobs paid for in the shops has decreased by 21,136 and the number of full time jobs is the maintenance of way department by 66,584.

Altho the average wage paid to workers paid on the hourly basis amounted to $128.10 in November, this included a considerable amount of overtime. Straight time earnings averaged only $110.70 for the month or at an hourly rate of 57.2 cents.

Plan German Relief Day for Sunday, Feb. 24, in Chicago

To alleviate to some degree the ever-growing worse condition of the German proletariat by establishing another Soup Kitchen in Berlin as soon as possible, the Chicago Division of the Friends of Soviet Russia and Workers Germany with all its affiliated organizations, is arranging a city-wide canvass to raise funds for German Relief. This German Relief Day will be held on Sunday, Feb. 24.

Headquarters are being established all over the city where volunteers may enroll and where they will be furnished with supplies on the German Relief Day.

All working men, women and children of Chicago, who consider every struggle of workers their own struggle, will file out on Sunday, Feb. 24, rain or shine, bringing before the workers of Chicago the importance of immediate relief for Germany's workers, and soliciting their aid.

The committee in charge of the German Relief Day is confident that the workers of Chicago will give one day of their busy city life, entirely to work for relief of those who are struggling to wrest themselves from the desperate clutches of the dying capitalist order.

All those who have not yet volunteered should immediately send their names and addresses to the office of **The Friends of Soviet Russia and Workers Germany**, Room 307, 166 W. Washington Street, or to the office of The DAILY WORKER.

The Land for the Users!

"Non-Cooperation" Philippine Rule Towards Wood

MANILA, P. I., Feb. 14.— The Philippine legislature adjourned yesterday. The most notable thing about the session of the legislature just closed was its notable drift toward a policy of non-co-operation on the part of the native law makers.

It is rumored that General Wood will veto the appropriation bills which have made serious cuts in the appropriations for his department in order that the administration might continue operation on last year's budget. This would be permitted by the organic laws under which the Philippine law makers legislate.

Land law amendments that would have turned public lands over to the rubber interests were part of the legislation proposed by Wood which was defeated by the legislature.

Work Daily for "The Daily!"

Queensland Free from Interference by Old John Bull

(By The Federated Press)

BRISBANE, Queensland, Feb. 14.—The Labor State of Queensland is well ahead of all the other Australian states in the matter of constitutional legislation. The Queensland people have complete self-government without any interference by the British government in any local question. Foreign questions do not come within the province of the state legislatures but are federal matters.

There is no upper house in the legislature to revise or nullify the legislation of the popular chamber. The upper house has been abolished by the simple procedure of swamping it with Labor members and voting it out of existence. There can be no further grant to Queenslanders of imperial honors, more especially those which confer titles upon the recipients.

The governor can only act upon the advice of responsible Queens and people, while they retain the confidence of parliament. The Labor government is now moving to secure the abolition of imperially appointed governors and the substitution therefor of local Australian-born governors, who shall be appointed on the nomination of the government, elected by the people.

Carpenters Split into Dual Unions in Canadian Town

(By The Federated Press)

OTTAWA, Feb. 14.—There is a split in the ranks of the carpenters here, the majority of the old union going over to the international (U.S.) while a minority is retaining the charter from the British headquarters. This split is an outcropping of the long fight between the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters, a British organization, and the United Brotherhood, which has its head office in Indianapolis.

Ten years ago a working agreement was made between the two parent bodies, by which Canadian branches of the Amalgamated might affiliate for trade purposes with the United Brotherhood. There has been some friction over the working of this agreement, however, and recently the Ottawa lodge of the Amalgamated applied for full membership in the United. The Canadian organizer of the Amalgamated, John Doggett, has succeeded in getting some 20 or 30 of the old members to retain their British charter.

Legal action is being threatened over the ownership of the property of the Amalgamated union.

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OTTAWA, Feb. 14.—The city of Ottawa has decided to apply to the Ontario legislature for power to set up a group insurance scheme for civic employes.

Sees Slaughter of Civilians Behind Lines in Next War

(By The Federated Press)

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 14.—"The next war is rapidly approaching," said Benedict Crowell, assistant secretary of war in Wilson's was cabinet, in addressing an assembly of collegians here. The league of nations is failing, and France, with the largest standing army in the history of the world, dominates a Europe seething with cupidity, envy, and hatreds enough to make half a dozen wars.

Civilians will be fair game in the approaching war, says Crowell. "Airplanes will jump over armies and attack the directing brains behind. I believe that combing of cities is not only justifiable, but will be carried out in the next war. Supply depots and junction points behind the lines will have to be destroyed, and this necessarily means killing civilians as well as soldiers.

"Indeed, the quickest way to end the next war will be to destroy the morale of the civilians behind the lines with all the means of destruction at your command."

Labor Faker Is Leading Fight for Insurance Sharks

(By The Federated Press)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—Ernest Greenwood, former American representative of the international labor office of the league of nations, and promoter of "safe" labor news, has been charged by Representative Fitzgerald of Ohio with being a lobbyist for the insurance combine which is bitterly opposing the passage of the Fitzgerald workmen's compensation bill for the District of Columbia. This bill includes the state insurance fund feature, which excludes private insurance companies from the profits of this industrial accident business. Greenwood is vice president of the local board of education, and represents a group of insurance concerns.

Trade union legislative agents support Fitzgerald, and claim that the insurance ring is spending thousands of dollars to defeat the state insurance fund plan.

Louise Buried in Texas.

ALVARADO, Tex., Feb. 14—The body of Louise Lawson, 24 year old Texas girl, murdered in her apartment in New York last Friday, lay at the home of Louise's uncle, Will Norman, here today. The casket arrived in Cleburne yesterday and was brought to Alvarado for the funeral this afternoon. Delay in arrival of the body caused postponement of the services from Wednesday until today.

Know a worker who needs a working class education? Get him to read THE DAILY WORKER.

RAILROAD OWNED COURT DISMISSES SHOP CRAFTS CASE

$15,000,000 Back Pay Stays with Pennsy

By FREDERICK KUH.
(Staff Correspondent of the Federated Press)

NEW YORK.—The legal action for injunction, brought by six important shopcrafts against the Pennsylvania railroad, has been dismissed in court by Federal Judge Dickinson. This decision, if upheld, will mean the plunder of $15,000,000 back pay, which the railroad company is refusing to deliver to the 60,000 workers who belong to System Federation No. 90.

The trial, which has terminated in Philadelphia, grew out of the federation's application for mandatory injunctions to force the railroad to comply with orders issued by the U. S. railroad labor board. The board had fixed wage rates for the various crafts and granted the workers the privilege of designating their own organization to represent them in dealings with the employers.

Obeys As It Pleases

Previously, the company had shown readiness to obey the decisions of the labor board. That was when the board had ordered wage reductions. The railroad officials had also recognized the authority of the board in removing the national agreement, negotiated between the labor unions and the U. S. railroad administration during the period of federal control. That agreement had regulated wages, hours of labor and working conditions on the railroads.

But when the decisions of the board imperilled the open shop movement on the railroads, the companies no longer considered the government body competent.

The Pennsylvania immediately set out to create fake labor organizations, officered by its own agents, which agreed to accept wage rates far below those fixed by the board. The employers then staged supposed negotiations with their company unions and agreed upon working conditions which were also in violation of the board's verdict.

60,000 Workers Affected

The System Federation holds that these actions constitute a conspiracy to deprive federation members of legal rights, granted to them under the transportation act. The federation embraces the machinists, electricians, boilermakers, blacksmiths, sheet metal workers and carmen—more than 60,000 strong.

The suit for $15,000,000 was based upon a modification of the national agreement between the railway administration and unions during the war. The agreement set up a uniform wage for shopcraft employes. Under pressure from the companies, the board later reduced the scale. But not content with this reduction, the railroad employers lowered wages still further. It is the difference between these two rates which comprises the $15,000,000, claimed by the organized workers.

Judge Dickinson stated that the federal courts are not empowered to enforce decisions of the railroad labor board.

The Federated Press is informed that the suit will be carried by the shopcrafts to the circuit court of appeals, and will be heard there in March. Should this court, too, render an anti-labor decision, the unions will appeal to the U. S. supreme court.

Open Bank In Los Angeles.

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 14.—Local labor unions are coming to the support of The Peoples Bank of Los Angeles which will open on or about March 10. It will have the prestige and backing of the three branch banks, San Bernardino Valley bank, Needles bank, and Bakersfield National bank, according to announcement by President Walter F. McCaleb of the local institution. Control of the Bakersfield bank was secured by the purchase of McCaleb and his associates of $50,000 worth of stock.

Carpenters' unions number 158 and 426 purchased $6,500 worth of stock in the bank here each. The Plasterers' union bought $10,000 and the Culinary Workers' Alliance of San Pedro, $6,000. The sale of stock will close March 1.

Join the "I want to make THE DAILY WORKER grow" club.

MENTIONING THE MOVIES

By PROJECTOR.

"The Ten Commandments."

"The Ten Commandments," the name of the production, suggests somewhat the character of the new movie at the Woods Theatre. The first part of this picture, is a masterful interpretation of the historic sections of the Bible. It is one of the most magnificent pieces of work ever undertaken on the screen. Especially beautiful and impressive are the scenes which describe Moses leading the children of Israel out of the land of Egypt, and the one in which Moses receives his "God's message—The Ten Commandments.

The second and third part of the picture reverts back to this 20th century civilization and undertakes to prove the misfortunes that beset people who violate the law of God. The hero, or villain, I have not yet been able to make out which character he interprets, is a man of brains who insists upon thinking he is wiser than God and starts on his career of making money thru breaking the ten commandments. Of course in the end he is punished by God. And of course his brother who was an honest hard working carpenter, who religiously stuck to the Bible and remained a poor workingman, is rewarded with a happy existence ever after. Too bad that such a wonderful production should be spoiled with such piffle.

This picture will be accepted by the "pillars of capitalist society" and so its financial success is assured so far as big money loans and donations go. But the worker will not be fooled one bit. The worker understands that the idea propagated in this picture is the oldest and poorest attempt at keeping the minds of the workers doped.

Taken as a work of art, apart from the moral tone and the cheap propaganda of the production, it is truly exquisite. There are several big scenes that give opportunity for masterful acting and the actors do a good piece of work.

Congressmen Admit Move Is Attack on Public Ownership

(By The Federated Press)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—In reporting favorably to the House a proposed constitutional amendment, forbidding the issuance of tax-exempt securities, the majority of the Ways and Means Committee, led by Chairman Green, give away their most significant motive in these words:

"It (exemption of public bonds from taxation) also operates as an inducement to every municipality to have all kinds of public utilites owned and operated by the municipality itself,.... It is obvious that this condition of affairs makes it difficult for public utilities privately conducted to maintain their financial condition, for just in proportion as the money can be obtained cheaper on bonds that are tax exempt, the rate becomes higher on those which are subject to levy."

In other words, abolish tax exempt public securities, and kill this dangerous movement for public ownership of public utilities.

The African Blood Brotherhood Cables Sorrow for Lenin

The grief which colored workers feel for the death of Nicolai Lenin, was expressed in the following cable which the African Blood Brotherhood sent to the president of the Russian Republic:

"Representing advanced Negro workers of America, we mourn with the toilers of Soviet Russia and the world the loss of the greatest liberator of our age—Nicolai Lenin."

The African Blood Brotherhood is represented at the Negro All Race Assembly or Sanhedrin, now sitting in Chicago, by seven delegates. All are supporting the resolution for the recognition of the Russian Republic.

Still Use War Substitutes.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 14—"In some cases I believe war substitutes are still being used in bread," Mrs. W. H. Hart, president of the Indianapolis housewives' league, declared in commenting in charges made in Washington that a bread trust is robbing American homes of $1,000,000 a day.

"Maybe an investigation will help, but it looks like the trust organization is air tight."

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On Top of the World

So far westward that it is traveling east again, the course of American imperialism wends its way.

J. P. Morgan and Company are floating a bond issue of $150,000,000 for the Japanese government. They are 6 per cent bonds, sold at 92½ and will therefore yield about 7½ per cent to investors—a rate of interest that will ruin any government.

This is the largest foreign loan negotiated in the United States since the $500,000,000 Anglo-French financing in 1915 and in respect to the length of time the loan is to run—thirty years—is the only one of its kind handled by American financiers. The Dutch and Swiss issues of the same loan are to be paid in American dollars.

This event marks the consolidation of American financiers' world supremacy and as the bulk of the proceeds of the loan will be spent in the United States, little of the liquid capital required will actually leave the country.

Japan is in a bad way. To the reconstruction problems and expense caused by the earthquake there is added the growing unrest among the industrial workers. Her imperialistic adventures in China have not been of the most successful character and undoubtedly one of the unmentioned concessions made by Japan in return for the much-needed loan is relinquishment of part of her gains in China to American interests.

General Dawes is slated for head of the new international bank that is designed to put Germany on her feet with—actually at the feet of—American capital.

W. P. G. Harding, former head of the federal reserve bank is to take over the financial management of Hungary.

Mexico's government bonds are held by Wall Street financiers.

All these ventures, say the capitalist press, are aids to American prosperity. Certainly they indicate that the American wage-earners toil hard and fast when the rulers allow them to work or such huge surpluses could not be piled up.

They are made freely because back of them stands the army and navy and the will to plunge the nation into war to collect from a defaulting debtor. These loans force whole peoples to pay tribute to American finance-capital, they strengthen the exploiters in the war against the workers at home while from their overflowing treasuries comes the golden flood that debauches the labor leaders, publicists and public officials.

The American capitalist class sits on the top of the world.

Triumphantly the Chicago Tribune proclaims:

> **"Jap Loan Puts U. S. on Top in World Finance."**

The heads of the American labor movement, blind to the dangers that their followers face, conduct a war against the workers and farmers government of Soviet Russia—the only powerful enemy of capitalist imperialism.

Brisbanism

Arthur Brisbane says :

> **Mr. Mellon is working for the people for nothing. He can make at his own business in two days or two hours what the people pay him in a year.**

We do not disagree with any part of this statement except that which says he is working for the people for nothing.

Mr. Andrew Mellon, as secretary of the treasury, is not working for anyone but himself and a few of his class. He could not make, or save, as much money as a private individual as he can as secretary of the treasury or he would not be in office.

The truth of the matter is that Andrew Mellon, like Daugherty, Fall and other cabinet crooks, is using his office to advance his personal fortunes and doing it in a far more brazen manner than either of these two discredited servants of the oil interests.

No one knows just how much the tax measure proposed by Mellon will save him because no one knows exactly what his income is.

The amount admittedly runs into the millions and if Mellon makes more than this in "two days or two hours" he is much wealthier than we thought he was.

As the Whitewasher Extraordinary to His Majesty, King Capital, Arthur Brisbane has his work cut out for him these days.

King Tut is not resting very peaceably, but it is a safe bet that he is envied by a lot of Washington politicians caught in the Teapot Dome exposures.

Oily to bed and oily to rise makes a man stealthy, wealthy and then it had to happen in a presidential year.

There Are No Classes---?

This is a lively season at Palm Beach. Very lively! The picture of Colonel Dupont, powder millionaire, with silk stockings and knickers, conversing with Mr. Moore, Ambassador to Spain, in straw hat and white pants, promenading in the bright sunlight of that blessed climate, appears on the pictorial pages of our large capitalist dailies.

Mrs. William Randolph Hearst, accompanied by another millionaire's wife, can be seen reclining on the sands in the cool shade of a fancy parasol, watching the females of the Smart Set display as much of the "female form divine" as the environment permits.

The correspondent of the Daily Worker tells us that the chief topic of conversation in Florida—where the millionaires gather, is not the housing problem, unemployment or reduction in wages—but—the latest wrinkle in bathing suits. According to the description given of this article of wear it is principally conspicuous by its absence.

Hairless poodles are in great demand to go with the almost invisible bathing suit. Our young bloods are enjoying life in the sunny climate of the South. Even Attorney-General Daugherty, fleeing from the burning oil-can, found peace and comfort there.

But all the people in America are not at Palm Beach. While the idle rich revel in seminudity and inebriety in the playgrounds of the nation the slaves, who produce the wealth, which they squander, are confined to dreary tenements in the large cities, or on bankrupt farms in the county, using up their energies in the ceaseless struggle to make ends meet. Their wives cannot afford to wear excusably inadequate finery; they are lucky to get sufficient clothes of any sort to protect themselves from the cold. Their husbands do not wear silk stockings and knickers; they are more concerned with holding their jobs than with setting the fashion.

We are told there are no classes in America. Of course not. Anybody who can accumulate a few millions can go to Palm Beach and promenade with the Duponts, Moores, Hearsts, wear "Florida Special" bathing suits, tote hairless pups around and forget about the wicked class struggle. There are no classes in America, except in the imagination of communists and other evil-minded people, who are jealous of our millionaires. Of course we have rich and poor, but are we not told that the poor "we shall always have with us?"

The proper course for our millions of wage slaves to follow is to practice thrift, save at least one dime a day and, if they live long enough to save a million, they can rise into the smart set, go to Palm Beach and do everything our favored few are allowed to do. It is quite simple.

Lots of Opportunity

Pessimists keep croaking that this is no longer a land of opportunity, in spite of evidence to the contrary. In fact, our opinion is that opportunity never knocked at the doors of wide-awake American citizens with more persistence than it does today. Let us give you a few examples:

Albert B. Fall was a poor man only a few years ago. By persistent effort he worked his way up in politics, got landed in Harding's cabinet as Secretary of the Interior and by a judicious use of his office accumulated enough wealth to enable him to quit a paltry $12,000 a year job and live like a real fellow. Why, money was coming his way in satchelfuls.

Charles P. Forbes had a checkered career. He experienced the ups and downs that any fullblooded 100 per cent American goes thru before success crowns his efforts, but he finally got there. Persistence is the key to success. What he did in order to reach the summit need not be recorded here. Our readers are referred to the investigation of the graft in the Veterans' bureau for the details. Mr. Forbes shoulder-slapped, glad-handed and smiled his way up to the White House and was placed in charge of the work of disposing of hundreds of millions of dollars yearly. This Mr. Forbes did in a highly efficient manner to his own satisfaction at least, if not to that of the veterans, who won the war. Self-interest is the great motive-power of human progress, say our teachers. Mr. Forbes developed the idea one hundred per cent.

There are others, from William Gibbs McAdoo, who followed the circuitious route of marrying a president's daughter, accepting a cabinet job and finally striking oil, Leo Koretz, who cleaned up several millions of dollars on an oil well located in the Chicago Loop, to the lowly "Yellow Kid" Weil, who a few weeks ago transferred $30,000 from the pockets of a Detroit millionaire to Mr. Weil's bank account.

Is this not sufficient to convince the most skeptical that opportunity has not fled this country? Financial success can be achieved in the United States provided one does not make the mistake of working for a living.

The beauties of Ku Klux Klan law and order were unveiled in Herrin day before yesterday when a hospital, filled with patients, was riddled with bullets by the valiant forces of law enforcement under the leadership of Glenn Young.

There will be peace in Herrin—and other places—when not one, but several hospitals are filled with these bravos.

Anyone interested in knowing where the economic interests of the legal profession are can learn something from the difficulty encountered by Coolidge in finding a lawyer of any prominence who is not an attorney for some branch of the oil business.

START FIGHT TO FREE CONNORS, LABOR DEFENDER

Opposed Syndicalism Act; Got Five Years

SACRAMENTO, Calif., Feb. 14.—Judge C. O. Busick, author of the anti-I. W. W. injunction, has sentenced Tom Connors, secretary, California branch General Defense committee, to one to five years in San Quentin for "jury tampering"—which consisted of circularizing Sacramento with the rest of the state in favor of a bill to repeal the criminal syndicalism act. The case will be appealed and Connors is expected to be set free very soon on appeal bond.

Meanwhile Ed Delaney, formerly secretary at Centralia, Wash., is acting as secretary of the defense committee.

* * * *

Persecutors Are Defied.

CHICAGO, Feb. 14.—"The conviction of Tom Connors in Sacramento on a charge of 'corruptly attempting to influence a juror' is one of the most serious things which has happened for some time," declared Harry Feinberg, secretary, General Defense committee, here. "It seems that the instructions of the judge, utterly disregarding the specific offense charged in the indictment, were responsible for the verdict."

Feinberg has wired a protest to the district attorney of San Francisco, as follows:

"Be advised that the General Defense committee will continue to circularize the citizens of California who are potential jurors in whatever manner it deems best. The latest action of the Sacramento court can only be compared with the old czaristic government that has reaped what it has sowed. Your boast that this is the first conviction of its kind in this country shows that anything is possible under Judge Busick's court."

Connors Circularized State.

In March, 1923, Connors, acting as head of the California committee, conducted a campaign to have the criminal syndicalism law of California repealed, mailed 20,000 multigraphed copies of a letter claiming that it was a product of war hysteria, and violated constitutional rights. One of these letters fell into the hands of H. D. Arnold, one of a panel of jurors drawn soon afterward to try a criminal syndicalism case. Connors was indicted April 2, 1923, on two counts: criminal syndicalism and corruptly attempting to influence a juror.

The criminal syndicalism charge was dropped. The first trial, July, 1923, ended in a disagreement. Before the second trial, which began Jan. 28, 1924, counsel for Connors filed affidavits of prejudice against Judge Busick and argued for a change of venue. Busick denied his prejudice, even tho he had been but a few days before reprimanded by the California district court of appeals for wrongful instruction of a jury, to the prejudice of the accused, in a criminal syndicalism trial. He is also the judge who granted, a short time ago, the blanket injunction against the I. W. W.

On Feb. 1, Connors was convicted and on Feb. 5 was sentenced by Judge Busick to five years in the state penitentiary, and bail pending appeal was denied.

* * * *

Liberties Union Protests.

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 14.—Declaring the conviction of Tom Connors, secretary, California branch, General Defense committee, under the anti-criminal syndicalism law "an outrage and a disgrace," the Los Angeles Civil Liberties union adopted a resolution condemning the action of the Sacramento county superior court.

Continued support of the movement for the repeal of the criminal syndicalism law was pledged.

RED REVEL, FEB. 16.

See the RED REVEL and Die Happy. Be sure to Revel, Feb. 16. Treat yourself! Come to the RED REVEL. Something different—The RED REVEL!

The Land for the Users!

Oil Trust Outrages All Decency, Cries Nebraska Governor, Loudly Bewailing Coolidge's Inactivity

LINCOLN, Neb., Feb. 14.—"Lower the price of gasoline or we'll fight to nationalize the oil industry," was the ultimatum delivered today by Governor Charles W. Bryan, of Nebraska.

Bryan joined Governor W. H. McMaster of South Dakota in a campaign against what they termed "a nation-wide oil trust composed of the Standard Oil Company, independent concerns and allied interests."

"We're going to bust this trust wide open," Bryan declared, "prices are increased at will. Last week's increase was unjust. The public is being robbed of millions of dollars and Nebraskans are going to have protection."

Both governors have appealed to President Coolidge for federal action.

"If the government won't act, we will campaign to arouse public sentiment," Bryan said emphatically "There can be but one result—abolition of private oil interests and consequent government regulation and price fixing."

When gasoline prices were hoisted last summer Bryan and McMasters bought carload lots and sold it at cost.

"We can't do that now," Bryan declared. "Oil producing agencies have combined outside the state. They regulate the price of oil shipments to Nebraska and begin with increases at the refineries.

"We cannot compete with them because we have no private source from which to purchase.

"If we bought and sold at cost now we would lose by virtue of increases at the refineries. The increase was caused by a combination of retailers. Now all oil producing agencies seem to have combined and are forcing the price upward and gouging the public.

"This oil combine has outraged all decency. The confidence of the public in the government is shaken. Senatorial inquiries have ceased to frighten the oil concerns who continue to tie up the producing agencies in one gigantic combination with a strangle hold on the consumer."

Tin Workers Demand Release of McLachlan

The Irondale Lodge No. 9, of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers of Hamilton, Ontario, passed a resolution calling on the Canadian government to release James B. McLachlan, deposed president of the Nova Scotia miners who received a two years sentence as a result of the strike against the British Empire Steel Company in which the miners became involved.

The resolution is as follows:

(1) We, the members of Irondale Lodge No. 9 of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers of North America, petition the Federal Government and the Provincial Government of Nova Scotia to release from prison the men that were arrested during the steel strike of July and August of 1923, believing that was a frame-up on the part of someone to break the morale of the strikers and to drive the men into submission and break Organized Labor in Sydney.

(2) We, as loyal Canadian citizens demand the release of J. B. McLachlan and other members of Organized Labor, and in doing so, base our demands on evidence given. We believe it is a gross injustice to the workers of Canada and call upon the several Governments to rectify the wrong done.

Eight-Hour Day in Finland Shown to Be Myth Same as Here

HELSINGFORS, Finland, Feb. 14.—The eight-hour day is still upon the statute books of Finland, but in reality it is a myth.

The government has annulled the law by the simple trick of granting more and more exemptions to it. Among the industries in which exemptions are granted are the following: building industry in rural districts, repair work on railways, docks, and bridges; forestry and lumber work; railways, postoffice and telegraph offices, the customs department, hospitals and prisons.

The trade unions have entered vigorous protest, thus far without success.

Refuse Equal Pay.

MELBOURNE, Australia, Feb. 14.—The federal government has refused to grant a claim for equal pay for the sexes employed in the federal civil service. The claim was refused on the ground that the wage fixed for a man had to be adequate to maintain himself, a wife, and two or three children, while that fixed for a woman was simply to provide normal necessities for a single woman living away from home.

Normal In Australia.

SYDNEY, N. S. W., Feb. 14.—Save for a few sectional disputes, the coal mining industry in Australia is now about normal, and at most of the mines there is little or no unemployment.

Capital Centralizes on Clothing Industry, Says Sidney Hillman

Concentration of capital in the clothing industry is continuing, says Sidney Hillman, president, Amalgamated Clothing Workers, who discussed union conditions with The Federated Press here.

"Instead of the drift into the smaller towns away from the strongly unionized centers, we find that capital in the clothing industry is largely found in the larger communities and tends to increase in amount and concentration there," Hillman said. "A few manufacturers each year attempt to set up plants in out of the way localities but the stream flows in the other direction.

"When an employer goes elsewhere the union follows him and gets a cordial reception from organized labor in the new district."

The so-called Golden Rule non-union clothing shop in Cincinnati, run by an employer named Nash who gets the platform for his goods at religious conferences on the strength of his "golden rule," was condemned by Hillman. It pays lower wages and enforces worse conditions than any union shop, he said, while the alleged co-operative features are a delusion.

The Russian-American Industrial corporation, organized by the Amalgamated and now an integral part of the Russian clothing industry, is preparing to issue another dividend to its stockholders, Hillman said.

Solon Upshaw, of Georgia, Ku Kluxer, Judging by Speech

CLEVELAND, Feb. 14.—Congressman W. D. Upshaw, speaking at the Euclid Avenue Baptist Church recently indicated that he was a member of the Ku Klux Klan when he boasted of having blocked a resolution to investigate the hooded order by moving an amendment to investigate all secret or limited organizations. This was a rap at the Catholic church and its various secret societies.

Besides his avowed sympathy with the Klan the ranting of Upshaw against the aliens and his general lack of intelligence placed him in that intellectual class from which the Klan is largely recruited.

He decared there were 39,000,000 in the United States who are dominated by foreign beliefs. They should be Americanized or sent back to where they came from.

To prove that he was a typical Babbit Upshaw sang three songs to the assembled worshippers of Jehovah. One of them, entitled "Turning Down the Kaiser's Mustache," the followers of Jesus applauded vigorously. The few intelligent people in the audience summed up the value of the lecture in the word "Pshaw."

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AS WE SEE IT

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY.

Harry Davis, former mayor of Cleveland is sentimental. Commenting on the riot which occured in that city on May day, 1919, when rowdies armed with clubs and policemen on boot and on horseback broke up a socialist parade, expressed his desire to buy two of the old horses the city is planning to sell. "I guess there is a bit of sentiment behind my wanting the horses," said Davis, "most of the served when I was Mayor here and several of them were used to quell the memorable May Day riot."

The local Scripps-Howard paper has the following comment on this statement: "If Mr. Davis wishes a real souvenir of the so-called riot, he should buy one of the motor trucks that was stationed in East 9th Street, hours before the 'riot' filled with rowdies armed with bricks and clubs and driven by chaffeurs who were instructed to charge into the marchers and break up the parade at any cost." The workers of Cleveland who were peacefully celebrating the international day of jubilation of the working class of the world had received a permit from Mayor Davis to march, but, lick-spittle that he is, he obeyed the orders of the capitalists and sent his police to smash the heads of the people it was his duty to protect.

* * * *

Is France willing to trade the Virgin Islands to the United States for the French debt? According to a statement published in a Paris paper recently, the subject has been discussed in Washington, tho U. S. officials have denied there is any truth in the report. The alleged French proposition would turn over the West India Islands to the United States, while the latter would wipe off its slate the French debt and assume the responsibility of the French debt to France.

* * * *

American imperialists are of the opinion that their government should own more islands in the West Indies for strategic reasons. This was really the motive behind the purchase of the Danish islands during the war which cost the government $25,000,000. The French debt however, is three billions and the administration does not value the French island possessions at anything near that figure. Perhaps the United States government will eventually accept the islands or anything else the French may offer in lieu of the three billion loan which will never in all probability be paid.

* * * *

The Chicago Tribune has added another liar to its list of foreign correspondents. He is stationed at Berlin. The Riga prevaricator was growing stale, and he needed a rest. The new man is giving a good account of himself and may deserve the iron cross if the Kaiser ever gets back to the throne. The Tribune is very anxious to see Trotsky fill a neat fitting overcoat of cold clay and as the possibility of Leon's departure to the world from which sinners never return is only equal to that of any other mortal, the correspondents of the World's Greatest Liar in Riga and Berlin, weave imaginary yarns with Trotzky playing the role of applicant for speedy interment. The latest act of this imaginary Trotzky was to hurl a defy at the Third Internationale and challenge the Cheka. Moscow is getting each day its daily thrill and life is perking up noticeably around the Kremlin.

* * * *

Bolshevism faces France, declared M. Tardieu in attacking the Poincare financial bill which contains a provision for a 20 per cent tax increase. The Clemenceau supporter is not far wrong. The rule of the workers hovers like a Damocles sword over all the capitalist governments in the world and the French government being one of the most reactionary is liable to go thru the experience before very long.

* * * *

Bishop William Montgomery Brown is at last liable to have the opportunity of facing his accusers in the house of bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church. Since he wrote "Communism and Christianism" the revolutionary bishop has been under constant fire but his enemies did not dare bring the case into the clerical court. The charges were filed by Bishops A. C. A. Hall of Vermont, Joseph M. Francis of Indianapolis and Warren L. Gravett of West Virginia. Bishop Brown is charged with "holding and distributing thru a book 'Communism and Christianism' certain doctrines contrary to those held by the Protestant Episcopal Church of America." The Bishop will fight.

* * * *

An epidemic of bank failures is sweeping the country but the public is getting rather used to it and bank crashes are no longer played up on the front pages. Banks in rural sections of the country are shutting their doors daily. Here in Chicago during the past year many of them have given up the ghost. The latest to come in for undesirable publicity is the State Commercial and Savings bank, located at 1935 Milwaukee Avenue. The bank faces a receivership after it has closed its doors by order of state bank examiners. The great majority of the deposits in the bank were the savings of workers. The poor wage slave is fleeced in the shop and if he does manage to save a little and puts it in the bank for a rainy day, he stands a good chance of seeing some grafter running away with it.

Watch the "Daily Worker" for the first installment of "A Week," the great epic of the Russian revolution, by the brilliant young Russian writer, Iury Libedinsky. It will start soon.

THE DAILY WORKER RAISES THE STANDARD FOR A WORKERS' AND FARMERS' GOVERNMENT

THE DAILY WORKER

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OIL MEN PAID STOCK LOSSES OF OFFICIALS

U. S. Scandal Makes Britons Forget Troubles

BRITAIN IS FACED BY GIANT TIEUP

One Million Dockers Threaten Strike Today

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON, Feb. 15.—One million dock workers prepared today to quit work tomorrow and tie up every port in the United Kingdom unless a last minute settlement cancels the strike order.

Scenes at the huge docks of the port of London at daybreak were of unprecedented activity, as shipping companies speeded efforts to clear cargoes before the impending paralysis of transports should set in.

Seek to Break Deadlock.

Dock workers executives and employers were in conference seeking to break the deadlock that has existed since Feb. 1[illegible]

The threatened strike is national in scope. It was voted at a meeting of national delegates representing the Transport and General Workers' Union, (300,000 members) the National Union of General Workers (443,000), the National Amalgamated Union of Labor (170,000), United Order of General Laborers, (150,000), Amalgamated Society of Enginemen, Motormen, Electricians, etc., (40,000) and other similar organizations.

Demand Wages Restored.

The men's complaint is that wages, since 1920, have fallen from 16 shillings a day in the large ports and 15 shillings a day in the small ports, to 10 shillings and 9 shillings respectively.

They ask reversion to the former rates and a guaranteed week.

In the larger British ports today there are more workers than jobs. Consequently the men line up at dawn and a foreman picks in order the number he needs for the day.

LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS GETTING READY TO STRIKE

"Take Back Expelled Membership," Demand

A strike committee of seven has been elected by local 100, comprising the Dress and Skirt Makers' of the International Ladies Garment Workers' Union, to set a date for a walkout in Chicago, if the final overtures made by the union to the bosses are rejected.

Strike talk along Market Street had filled Wicker Park Hall, with local 100 members who manifested an intense interest in the possible battle against the arrogance of the employers who have flatly refused to discuss any change in the present unsatisfactory agreement which expires on Monday, February 18.

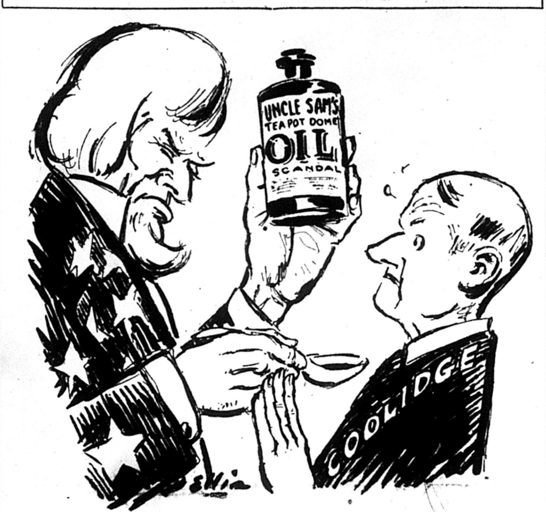
Report was made upon efforts to secure additional concessions from the organized employers, who are only a small section of the trade. Employers are to be classified in three groups; firstly, eleven large firms that organized in an association which had signed the expiring agreement; secondly, forty or fifty firms which had signed agreements individually with the union and thirdly, the non-union shops.

Union Overtures Rejected.

After letters warning of the expiring agreement had been sent to the first and second groups, the first group's association representatives and attorney had held two conferences with the International Ladies' Garment Workers representatives on Feb. 8 and 13, both without results owing to the overbearing attitude of the association's spokesmen, particularly its lawyer, in refusing even

(Continued on page 2.)

DEADLY MEDICINE


UNCLE SAM'S TEAPOT DOME OIL SCANDAL
COOLIDGE

They Say the Teapot Oil Dope Has Killed the Republican Party.

ARMY TURNS HERRIN OVER TO BIG BIZ

Rotarians, Babbits and Legion to Rule

HERRIN, Ill., Feb. 15.—Herrin is no longer ruled by the Ku Klux Klan. That task is now assumed by the Chamber of Commerce. Major General Milton Foreman went to Herrin ostensibly to restore law and order.

What he actually accomplished was to organize the bankers and business men and some labor officials, whose names are kept a secret for obvious reasons with a view to deposing the regularly elected officials of Williamson County, and establish a dictatorship of the so-called "non-partisan" elements under the leadership of the American Legion.

The work of the Ku Klux Klan was too crude. The new regime is expected to function more smoothly and effectively but more detrimental to the interests of organized labor.

Young Not Arrested.

The militia took no action against the Ku Klux Klan which violated the law in assuming dictatorial power in Herrin, and threw its officials in jail. S. Glenn Young, Klan brigand, was disarmed. He still remains in Williamson County and tho he is indicted his arrest is not yet reported.

Only one battalion of troops is now left on the scene. The Chicago militia men left today.

Klan Volunteer Law Upholders!

The decision to withdraw the troops was arrived at after Judge E. N. Bowed announced that on his own initiative he had decided to call a special grand jury on March 3rd, to fix culpability for the riots. The American Legion, **Klansmen and anti-Klansmen alike, agreed to offer themselves as deputy bailiffs to the court.** The business elements are stepping on each other's heels in their hurry to get on the Chamber of Commerce bandwagon.

Negro Workers Get Cause Before Race Congress Despite Miller; Demand Unions Drop Color Line

The Negro All-Race Assembly, or Sanhedrin, closed late last night with the Workers Party representatives winning thru a declaration of a campaign for removing the color line in the labor unions still discriminating against the Negro.

This labor program calls for "An appeal to the American Federation of Labor for the fullest and equal recognition of Negro workers, in practice as well, as in theory," and it demands that the Negro press give its full co-operation in educating Negro workers to the need of organization.

Machine Revising Labor Report.

At the last moment, before The DAILY WORKER went to press, it was discovered that Dean Kelly Miller's appointed committee on "Permanent Results," was attempting to revise the labor program and that its revision would not be submitted to the Sanhedrin.

It is not believed, however, that the most important feature will be stricken out.

The Workers Party educational program calling for a constitutional amendment forbidding any segregation of races will be accepted in modified form by the education committee, but its findings will also go before the committee for Permanent Results.

Real Estate Sharks Oppose.

Influence of real estate sharks of the Negro race appears to have killed the most vital clause in the workers report on housing which attacks the segregation evil by demanding that all landlords be compelled to let their houses to the first comer, regardless of race, at listed prices. Final copies of the resolutions as modified by the Committee on Permanent Results, will be printed in the next issue of The DAILY WORKER if they are ready then.

Labor Will Force Issue.

Negro labor will continue to function in the All Race movement to force thru more and more of its program for the betterment of the workers and farmers who represent 98 per cent of the Race—however much this labor program is opposed by Dean Miller and the business men of the Race working with him.

Permanent organization of the Sanhedrin is being effected as this is being written. Seven men will be selected by the committee for permanent results and these seven men will run the organization until the next Congress.

Miller Represents Government.

Dean Miller will sit on the temporary governing body of seven, so the too-respectable, negative policy is in danger of continuing until the next congress which may not be called for a year. Dean Miller's policy is one that reflects the Negro policy of the government. He is professor of sociology at Howard University, a government subsidized institution at Washington, D. C. Working with him are the most conservative elements in the Race—exploiters of labor and professional men who cater to white capitalists or gain by the maintenance of the policy of segregation.

The committee of seven will function until the next congress which will be elected by all Negro organizations that wish to join. Each national organization will be allowed five delegates, with an additional one for every 50,000 members; and state organizations will be represented at a decreased rate. The final shape of the new constitution is being worked out in committee and will be

(Continued on page 2.)

OIL SCANDAL ALTERS ELECTION LINE-UP, SAYS LONDON DAILY EXPRESS

LONDON, Feb. 16—The Teapot Dome disclosures have altered the whole course of the forthcoming presidential elections in the United States, the Daily Express said today. "The situation created by the Washington scandal may have a world wide effect."

The British press today featured on front pages the situation in Washington, temporarily sidetracking the labor government and its troubles, the impending dock strike, reparations, etc.

$1,000,000 SLUSH FUND AIDED LOSERS

New Investigations Start; McLean Summoned

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—Officials high in the government lost heavily in stock market plunges a year or more ago and a $1,000,000 "slush fund" was used to cover their losses, according to private information given today as a tip to the Senate committee investigating the oil reserves scandal.

When the plight of the officials became known to some of their friends in Wall Street, $1,000,000 is said to have been raised and transferred from a New York to a Washington bank.

Relation of the $1,000,000 fund to the oil scandal is expected to be established by disclosures showing that big oil men subscribed the money.

This million was used purely as a loan, according to the story told the committee and all of it was repaid but $200,000.

A dispute over the $200,000 which still is believed unsettled caused hard feeling between the Wall Street men who raised the money and at least one who was involved as a borrower from the fund. Thru this hard feeling the senate committee hopes to ferret out the truth about the transaction.

McLean to Be Grilled

Edward B. McLean, millionaire Washington publisher, is reported hurrying north from Palm Beach to tell the committee whether he knows anything about the fund. A subpoena was issued for McLean and he wired his newspaper in Washington he was leaving immediately.

Some prominent New York financiers, supposed to be "in to know" on everything in the street, are to be called to see if they can advance any information.

Senator Walsh, leading investigator, announced Otto H. Kahn and Benjamin F. Yoakum, former railroad president, would be subpoenaed.

Calling of McLean created a new sensation. It was his testimony regarding a $100,000 "loan" to Albert B. Fall which really opened up the present startling scope of the inquiry. This testimony was given at Palm Beach some weeks ago when McLean told Senator Walsh that Fall borrowed $100,000 in checks to buy a ranch, but three days later returned the checks uncashed and said he had arranged to get the money elsewhere.

Fall previously had said he got the purchase price of the ranch from McLean. McLean's story started a whole train of disclosures, including E. L. Doheny's story of a $100,000 loan to Fall and J. W. Zevely's story of a $25,000 Sinclair loan and gave the committee many new leads bearing on the leasing of the naval reserves.

Vanderlip Present

Frank A. Vanderlip, New York financier, was scheduled as the first witness before the senate Teapot Dome committee today, to tell whether information or rumor led him to say that the sale of the Marion Star by the late President Harding ought to be investigated.

While the committee was questioning Vanderlip, President Coolidge was expected to select another lawyer to succeed Silas H. Strawn, Chicago, whose nomination as "presidential counsel" to prosecute the oil lease cases was withdrawn late Thursday. Strawn's nomination was withdrawn after the senate Teapot Dome committee notified the president that Strawn's connection with two Chicago "Standard Oil Banks" made his confirmation impossible.

Atlee Pomerene, Ohio, the other lawyer nominated, was not withdrawn, in spite of objections to him and indications from the White House

(Continued on page 3)

"A WEEK"

By IURY LIBEDINSKY

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CHAPTER I.

IN THE spaces of mother-of-pearl, between the piles of grey motionless clouds, the joyful sky was turning a dark blue. For three days the Spring had been sunny, the streamlets had broken thru the snowdrifts and were beginning to carry them out of the town, to the river, and the streets had become noisy and dirty. But on the fourth day the Spring dozed again, laid her head on her knees and went to sleep, sitting somewhere in a distant forest glade; and only once, before noon, the sun smiled on the earth and then went off again behind the motionless clouds. But the joyfulness of Spring remained; only it was behind everything, just as the sun was behind the grey, blue and pallid lilac clouds which, for hours, hung over the earth like grey wet stones.

If you were to climb past the railings and little houses of the outskirts, slipping in the sticky mud, to the hillock which the sun had already cleared of snow, where there is a solitary weather-beaten rock, and were then to look back, you would see below you the little town lying under the hillock, stretching all the way to the river, with its blocks of grey wooden houses. There are few people to be seen; probably all asleep; dogs bark, and with the Spring the cocks are crowing loudly. On the broad streets and in the narrow lanes glimmer the remnants of the last snow. There are few big two-storied houses, but many churches. Solitary factory chimneys pour into the sky endless ribbons of black smoke, and, far beyond the town, the ash falls on the snowdrifts.

The sturdy, dust-gray watch-tower sent out, cracked and regular, one after another, five even blows into the dim silence, and, after two quiet minutes, in reply, singing sounds flew from the belfries, lingered in the air, and fell, far beyond the town in the grey mist of the villages.

At this so quiet hour, when the sun, a dull-white spot, had long passed noon, people were coming together to the Circus building on the broad square. They were walking by the low railings, on the scattered snow-tracks, across the waste spaces where last year's withered thistles stick up thru the snowdrifts, they were stepping across the street, full of the mud of Spring, and walking along the footways cut in the earth. They were hurrying, met each other, greeted each other sometimes, smiled at each other, men and women, more often young than old, in grey coats, in worn out blue and black overcoats. Different smiles, eyes, gait, manners, and yet there was something common to all of them, as if one and the same distant morning sun were lighting them all.

In the Circus it is quiet all day and the big grey rats slip noiselessly about the yellow twilit arena. But now the double doors, on which hung tatters of old bills and announcements, were opened wide; the mutilated words and sentences cut off short, spoke of something past and gone. It was lighter now in the Circus, and the people poured into their places, rising higher and higher round the arena, and filled the huge building with a suppressed noise of step and voices.

Two persons appeared at the round table standing in the middle of the arena. Single voices from all parts of the Circus threw names to them, and then, by the will of hundreds of lifted hands, Comrade Klimin, a man in a soldier's coat, whose features, but for his fine, quietly observant eyes, were indistinct in the half light of the Circus, announced from the middle of the arena:

"Comrades, I declare the meeting of the Town District of the R. C. P. (Russian Communist Party) open. On the agenda list is a report of the President of the Soviet of Public Economy on the economic situation of the district. No objections? . . . I call upon Comrade Ziman."

The Circus grew quieter and quieter, and the assembly of people, like a huge, grey, affectionate beast lay at the feet of the President, and its many-eyed stare was fixed upon that other, the one who was also standing in the middle of the arena, and with a nervous hand was crumpling scraps of paper.

Inaudibly, dully raising his voice, on figures, poods of corn, sazhins of wood, the number of locomotives, huge sums of money, numbers of days and weeks, Ziman made his report. But all listened greedily, and all understood—the talk was of house-keeping, goods, fuel, food, and question after question, conveys of little scraps of paper, flew on to the table of the Praesidium.

Ziman told how the town was far from the big main railways and connected with the rest of Russia only by a 500-verst branch line. The district was almost without forests, it had very little coal of its own, and the railway had almost ceased working. And it had been a bad harvest, the corn-collection had taken the last, and if no seed were forthcoming at sowing time, there would be famine in town and country.

Every one knew what those words meant; hunger would urge the peasantry to senseless, violent revolt, the factories would cease working, the workmen would scatter, and the robber bands who wander far off in the steppes would grow bold, approach the railway and spoil the track. To bring seed, fuel

(Continued on Page 4)

Get Someone Else To Start Reading "A WEEK" In Today's Issue

BRITISH WHITE GUARDS ORGANIZE AGAINST LABOR

Out in the Open as Workers Rule Threatens

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON, Feb. 15.—British aristocrats and sons of the bourgeoisie met last night at the famous Cecil Hotel, in black shirts to sound a warning against the possibility of British labor expecting to gain power by peaceful methods.

From all over the British Isles came delegates of the Fascisti to the first open function held under the auspices of the English section of the Fascisti. Mussolini's agents were there in great number, headed by the Italian ambassador. The leading Italian families were represented.

The British Fascisti admit that there is no danger of the present British Labor Party endangering capitalist rule at present but should they gain a majority, the Black Shirt brigade would go into action and establish an open dictatorship. The moth-eaten constitutional tradition of peaceful transition will be given a rude jolt by the British 100 per centers.

German Strikers Battle with the Police in Stettin

STETTIN, Feb. 15.—Police fired on rioting dock strikers today, killing one and wounding seven. One policeman was wounded.

* * *

BERLIN, Feb. 15.—The national state of emergency in Germany, proclaimed when the nationalist movement in Bavaria threatened dissolution of the confederation, will be abolished March 1.

General von Seeckt, commander of the Reichswehr, and nominal dictator, wrote to President Ebert suggesting the state of emergency be rescinded.

President Ebert thanked the commander, and added: "I agree to the abolition of the state of emergency beginning March 1."

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Ladies' Garment Workers Get Ready for Big Strike

(Continued from page 1.)

to discuss some improvement [illegible] conditions and a slight change in wages which would better even a little the miserable earnings now being paid the girls who turn out the expensive dresses for the "better classes."

Demands had been made for discussion upon an increase from the scale which now leaves many girls dependent on their own earnings, or even with loved ones to support, only $16, $18 or $20 a week on which to eke out an existence. The association scorned the plea that workng girls needed more than the minimum necessary to avoid starvation which is euphemistically called "a living wage," and one fat-necked boss whose appetite for the higher things of life never ranges above "Getting Gertie's Garter," indignantly protested the suggestion that working girls might like to attend the opera. "Why, I never go to the opery," he had grunted.

New Bosses' Associations.

Negotiations being broken with the association, warnings had been sent to the individual members of it that the union may be forced to strike. These individual bosses had in two cases broken from the old association and informed the union that they were organizing a new association of the manufacturers in the trade on the Northwest Side, and that another association was in process of forming. The letter of warning as to impending strike which was sent to the non-union shops had gone unanswered.

The possibility of the union reaching an agreement with the newly organized and reorganized association members complicated conditions so that it is yet impossible to say whether or not the strike will be forced upon the union, but as every agreement expires on Monday, Vice-President Pertstein demanded that a strike committee be elected at once, and he specified that such committee would alone decide the date of the strike.

"Take Back Expelled Before Strike" Plea From Floor.

At this point the destructive effects of Perlstein's expulsion of the most active and devoted members of the union for connection with the Trade Union Educational League became manifest. Member after member took the floor in passionate plea that the expelled members be taken back into full union membership before a battle against the bosses be engaged.

"How can the International officers expect the union to win in a fight with the bosses when these officers have destroyed the fighting spirit of our union by expelling its most active members? What are we going to do without Dora Lipshitz, who in strike after strike has given every ounce of energy and every minute of time to leadership in the strike—and who now is expelled and is not even allowed in this hall? Can we who know how much the union has been weakened by expulsion of our best members undertake responsibility of accepting on the strike committee? And can we accept knowing that after the strike is over, maybe we, too, shall be expelled, like Dora Lipshitz was?" Such were the questions put by the first girl who got the floor, and she continued with the demand that before strike action was taken that the expelled members be re-instated. This brought the first exhibition of real enthusiasm shown at the meeting; members rose to their feet and strained their ears to hear the protest, and applauded it wildly at the close.

Unanimous For Re-instatement.

"Unity in our own ranks," "reinstatement of the expelled members before the strike," were demands of member after member demanding the floor—not one dissenting voice to this came from the floor, until the chair-lady cut off discussion, but not before a girl who delivered the best speech of the evening had cast a note of serious warning. She had been on the committee from the local, which had visited President Sigman with the request that the expelled members be reinstated. Sigman had refused to consider the request, unless the expelled members surrendered what, to the speaker, was the right of free thinking, the right to belong or have connection with the Trade Union Educational League.

"Unity Before the Battle"—Membership.

This girl asserted that she was in violent disagreement with Sigman and looked with dismay on the prospect of the union going into the strike with the feeling of demoralization among the members which was shown by every rank and file member which took the floor. She had been, also, on the committee of members which had met the insulting spokesmen of the association of employers and had felt outraged at the scorn with which they treated the vital needs of the workers in the shops, who create fortunes for them. Nevertheless, in spite of the resentment this engendered, she realized that a strike was a serious matter, that the livelihood of thousands directly and of others thousands indirectly was in the balance, that a strike was no plaything and embraced issues too grave to be made a gamble of; therefore, she felt that if the membership lacked the spirit and leadership of the expelled members as much as their speeches showed, the union was in no condition to strike in her opinion and should recognize realities, continue the present agreement, unsatisfactory and humiliating as it is, until the expelled members are taken back and the union re-inspirited.

"Unity After the Battle"—Perlstein.

Perlstein replied weakly, that the matter of the expelled members was "in the hands of the International"—somewhat like "in the hands of God," as tho he had no control over it and could not get them re-instated at once if he really valued the interests of the union above his vanity and pride. His egoism would, it is evident, be hurt if he had to take back the members he expelled and thus admit his mistake. So he added that, "We must stand together now against the enemy. After we are thru fighting him, after the strike, some other time, we can settle our family quarrels so we can stand together against the enemy." He never seemed to notice that this circular argument was broken by the gap of absence left by the expelled members.

Tho many members were on the floor, Perlstein and the chair-lady cut them off and made the election of the strike committee the next order of business.

John Fitzpatrick of the Chicago Federation of Labor delivered an unusally bad speech, his one good point being that the bosses, by use of all their injunctions, detectives and sluggers, had gained nothing over the union. This was remarked by a member present to be true, that the most vicious tactics of the bosses only strengthened the union, and only the disruptive tactics of Perlstein could have brought the union to its present condition of timidity and helplessness.

Expelled Members to Help Strikers

When asked her opinion as to the possibility of strike, Dora Lipshitz said to the DAILY WORKER: "The expelled members of the International Ladies' Garment Workers are first and last union men and women. The interests of the membership is ours and, if a strike is declared, the expelled members will give every effort physically possible to make a victory for the Dressmakers a possibility. However, the possibility of victory is clearly made uncertain when the union is weakened and discouraged by Perlstein's expulsions of its most active members."

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Negro Workers Speak Despite Sanhedrin Head

(Continued from page 1)

reported in the next issue of The DAILY WORKER.

Labor Seizes Convention.

The indignation which the delegates have been feeling against the machine control of the convention showed in the tumult of applause that came when Labor took the floor in spite of Dean Miller yesterday noon.

The chairman was announcing that those interested in labor could talk in a small side room while the convention continued in session in the main auditorium on other subjects.

He didn't get away with it. Otto Housewoud, a union printer from New York and representative of the African Blood Brotherhood, called out:

Labor Sabotaged.

"Dean Miller, you have been sabotaging this convention from the first day. You promised labor a hearing before the convention because it was the most important issue. We demand a hearing. Ninety-five per cent of the members of our Race are workingmen."

There was a burst of handclapping and an elderly clergyman cried out: "Ninety-five per cent—better say ninetyeight."

Miller gaveled and said Housewoud was out of order but members of the audience whose labor sympathies had not been known before began popping up demanding the right of Labor to be heard.

Labor Defeats Chairman.

The chairman's opposition was in vain. Speaker after speaker began taking the floor and the audience applauded every attack on the chairman's policy of barring the labor issue.

Miller gave in and turned the meeting over to a labor discussion—first taking pains to have T. Arnold Hill, of the Urban League, a conservative he had appointed to the labor committee, in the chair.

Lovett Fort-Whiteman showed the vital need of unionism among the Negroes:

Negro girls are being accepted in the garment industries in place of white girls, he said, not because they employer is favoring the race, but because they are unorganized and can be exploited more.

JAY LOVESTONE

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Chicago Firemen Expect City Council Will Grant Raise

George L. Frank, president of the Firemen's Association of Chicago, said yesterday that the prospects of the firemen of Chicago getting a raise of $500 a year from the city are bright. If any compromise of less is offered they will continue to fight for the original demand of $500, he said.

The firemen presented to the city council at their last meeting a petition containing 450,000 names asking for a raise at once.

At the present time firemen are working for wages ranging from $1,640 a year to $2,000 a year. They work for 24 hours and are off duty but subject to call for 24 hours. The raise of $500 a year will apply to all firemen from class D men to captains.

Cleveland Window Cleaners Strike for More Wages

CLEVELAND, Feb. 15.—Window cleaners of Local Union 110 went on strike here yesterday. The Cleveland Federation of Labor is backing them up due to the company's refusal to recognize our local and sign a new agreement which calls for a closed shop, a 44-hour week and $1 an hour for experienced window cleaners.

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$1,000,000 Slush Fund Aids Losers

(Continued from Page 1)

were that Mr. Coolidge considered the fight on Pomerene merely political and would insist upon his confirmation.

New Investigations

The senate committee was preparing to pursue several lines of inquiry. Testimony of John C. Shaffer, Denver, and Chicago newspaper owner yesterday, indicating that Fall began negotations with Harry F. Sinclair for leasing Teapot Dome soon after Fall took office in 1921, will be followed up, because at the time the naval reserves were not even in Fall's jurisdiction and the committee wants to know whether he had some understanding when he entered the cabinet that the reserves would be transferred from the navy to the interior department. Such evidence would clinch the evidence of fraud and corruption in making the leases and would make certain their annulment by the courts, committee members believe.

Investigation of the $1,000,000 "slush fund" reported loaned to government officials by oil men went ahead quietly as E. B. McLean, Washington publisher, sped to Washington to be the first witness concerning the funds.

Senator Wheeler, Montana, author of a resolution for investigation of Attorney-General Daugherty, decided today to let his measure lie on the table for a few days so as not to conflict with the Teapot Dome inquiry proper.

Cross Examine Vanderlip

Frank A. Vanderlip, New York financier, who dragged the late President Harding's name into the oil inquiry by saying the sale of the Marion Star, the President's newspaper, ought to be investigated, faced the senate Teapot Dome committee today.

Examination of Vanderlip was begun by Senator Lenroot, who at once asked about Vanderlip's speech, near Ossining on Lincoln's birthday.

"On the evening of February 12 did you make a speech at Ossining?"

"No, at Briar Cliff, near Ossining. The subject was 'Courage in Leadership'."

"You are credited in the newspapers as having said at that time that there was something wrong with the sale of the Marion Star by the late President Harding?"

"What I said, was that there are rumors in Washington and current thruout the United States and among the rumors this story. That is substantially what I said the rumor was. I said the rumor rose far above gossip.

Rumor From Responsible People.

"It was something like the whispering campaign that was heard in the month before Mr. Harding's election. I believed out of respect for memory of Mr. Harding that these scandalous rumors should be downed."

"What information did you have?" Lenroot asked.

"Only of having heard this story from responsible people."

"And you thought it your duty to give it publicity?"

"I thought it my particular duty."

Senator Walsh called attention as the hearing started to a newspaper story which stated the subpoena for Vanderlip was issued at request of democrats."

"I desire to say that if any democrats conferred about the matter I did not know of it and I do not believe it," Walsh said.

Walsh then told of how the subpoena was issued. He said he met Senator Lenroot privately and they agreed Vanderlip should be subpoenaed.

No Legal Evidence.

Lenroot then made a statement concurring.

"I regret that so inaccurate a statement should be made in this connection," Walsh said.

Continuing his statement Vanderlip said:

"As the rumor was known in every newspaper office it seemed to me about time for it to be brought to the surface and the scandal stopped."

"Did you say that in your speech?" asked Lenroot.

"I did."

"Then you cannot give this committee any information?"

"I have no legal information. I have heard some reports about the price of the transaction. What was bought, as I understand it, was only a part interest. I do not even know of my own knowledge the exact price paid.

"The current story was $550,000. I've heard it was $600 a share. I don't know how many shares were involved.

"I have heard that a payment of $10,000 a year was to be made for a contributing editor but that it was to go to Mrs. Harding in the event of Mr. Harding's death.

"I had sufficient facts to base the statement that I made—that is, that these rumors had come to me. That is all I said—and that it should be traced."

"Why didn't you communicate with the committee?"

"I have no connection with the committee. I didn't know there was any connection between public lands and the sale of an Ohio newspaper."

Thought It Duty.

"You thought that these rumors were broadcast thruout the country and they ought to be stopped?" asked Lenroot.

"I did."

"Do you think it is the duty of a man of public standing in a public speech to assist in circulating rumors of that kind?"

"That wasn't the purpose in any way. The purpose was to bring these rumors to public attention that they might be killed."

"What do you mean by responsible quarters? Do you mean they knew what they were talking about?"

"No, I never heard anyone say they professed to know the facts—merely that they have heard rumors."

Clear Harding's Name.

"And your only purpose was to clear Mr. Harding's name?"

"It certainly was."

"What did you mean by your statement about the committee being afraid to question former Secretary of the Interior Fall?"

"I gave that from my personal inference. It wasn't altogether personal, for I had heard it stated."

"Did you know that his counsel advised him that he couldn't be compelled to testify?"

"No."

"Where did you get any information about this?"

"Oh, well, I can't say where I got it. I am familiar with the powers of senate committees and I didn't believe that the committee could be stopped from questioning a witness."

Vanderlip Kids Solons.

"You now think you are performing a public duty in making a statement of that kind without one basis of fact whatever?"

"Well, that is your opinion," said Vanderlip, not answering the question.

"You charged this committee with neglect in a public speech without taking the trouble to ascertain the facts?"

"If you tell me you had legal reason to take the course you did, I'll say your action was warranted. But I still think you could have passed legislation in the senate compelling Fall to testify without immunity," Vanderlip insisted.

"Do you think we can pass laws violating the constitution?"

"I don't know—you do sometimes."

SAYS SECRETARY OF TREASURY IS MORE GUILTY THEN DOHENY

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—Senator Reed of Missouri, in a Senate speech, discussing the wholesale corruption of the federal government since the beginning of the war, said of Secretary Mellon:

"I submit that Andrew Mellon holds his office of secretary of the treasury in violation of the law which prohibits men engaged in trade from holding that high position. At the time he assumed his seat he was a director in 68 great banks and industrial corporations, and was the chief owner of one of the greatest trusts on earth. He, too, is heavily interested in oil. There is scarcely anything the earth produces or man creates that does not pay its tribute to this secretary. He writes the tax laws and he sought in that last congress to reduce the income taxes of 12,000 millionaires by the sum of $90,000,000. The saving to himself and his associates would have run into the millions, but this does not seem to shock the public conscience.

"What is the difference between Mellon's attitude and that of Doheny. If Mellon can write the tax laws, why should not Doheny write the oil laws? Poor Doheny had to act indirectly thru a cabinet officer. Mellon acts directly and is paid for acting as a cabinet officer."

Fire Takes 11 Lives.

MONTPELIER, Vt., Feb. 15—Eleven persons are believed to have lost their lives in a fire here today. Early reports said the damage would reach $200,000.

Here and There

WEATHER FORECAST.

(For Saturday, February 16.)

For Chicago generally uncertain. Fair and bright sunshine around Ashland Auditorium.

• • •

THE FOUR-BIT MYSTERY.

Chapter 1.

Join the joyous movement (Continued).

• • •

In a speech at a meeting of the Daughters of 1812, the Rev. Dr. Grant said: "True they say that Mr. Lincoln swore, but who didn't in those days, especially if he was connected with politics or the army."

And who wouldn't today—if he was connected or not!

• • •

Chapter 2.

At the Red Revel on (Cont.).

• • •

CURRENT FICTION.

(The Week's Best Smeller.)

"The industrial struggle which came, lasting up to the days of the world war, for increased compensation to wage earners, for the bettering of their condition, while it has never been fully settled, does not appear at present to be acute. The rewards of labor engaged in commerce, transportation and industry are now such as to afford the most liberal participation in all the essentials of life."—President Coolidge.

• • •

Chapter 3.

Saturday, February 16 (Cont.).

• • •

Pres. Coolidge made another speech. Ho-Hum!—Now what's next? But These Investigations Must Stop Some Place!

The Chicago Tribune reports charges that Forbes sold pajamas badly needed by the veterans.

Bare the facts. Let the public see what's in the army!

BRICK LAYER.

Chapter 4.

At the Ashland Auditorium (Cont.).

Chapter 5.

You'll help the Labor movement (Cont.).

Chapter 6—The End. (Thank God!).

And you'll have a helluva fine time!

WALT CARMON.

Promise Probe of the High Price of Bread in U. S. A.

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 15.—Federal investigation of charges that a "bread trust" is robbing American consumers of nearly $500,000,000 annually is promised here today.

Minor to Speak In Milwaukee and Waukegan.

With the great Teapot Dome scandal stirring the country, the lecture to be given by Robert Minor Sunday, Feb. 17, both at Waukegan, Ill., and Milwaukee, Wis., on the subject of "Who Owns Congress?" should attract particular interest. In Milwaukee the lectures will be given at Miller Hall, State and Eighth Sts., at 8 p. m.; in Waukegan at Workers Hall, 517 Helmholtz Ave., at 2:30 p. m.

Irish Meeting Sunday Night.

Sam Hammersmark, advertising manager of THE DAILY WORKER will be the main speaker at an Irish meeting Sunday night in Emmet Memorial Hall at 8 p. m. His subject will be "The Effect of the British Labor Party Government on the Irish Republican Movement".

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This Coupon Pays A Premium

Copies of 'A Week' Free!

NOTICE

Beginning Feb. 14, the Labor Defense Council will give away a copy of Iury Libedinsky's vivid novel of revolutionary Russia for every sheet of Ruthenberg Appeal Coupons.

WE MUST NOT LET RUTHENBERG AND FOSTER GO TO JAIL FOR LACK OF SUPPORT

By selling Ruthenberg Appeal Coupons you will do your bit for the Michigan Defense and at the same time build up your library.

THE DEFENSE NEEDS $15,000 BY MARCH 1ST!

Buy and Sell Ruthenberg Appeal Coupons!

GET BEHIND THE RUTHENBERG APPEAL!

Coupons Sell for 10c, 25c, 50c and $1. A Full Sheet Sells for $6.

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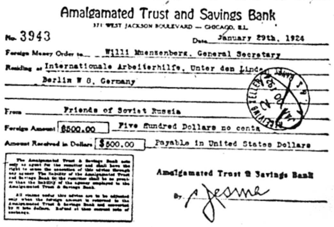
GERMANY'S WORKERS CALL



Amalgamated Trust and Savings Bank
371 WEST JACKSON BOULEVARD — CHICAGO, ILL.
No. 3943
Date January 29th, 1924
Foreign Money Order to Willi Muenzenberg, General Secretary
Residing at Internationale Arbeiterhilfe, Unter den Linden
Berlin W 8, Germany
From Friends of Soviet Russia
Foreign Amount $500.00 Five Hundred Dollars no cents
Amount Received in Dollars $500.00 Payable in United States Dollars
Amalgamated Trust & Savings Bank
By Jesme

BREAD! BREAD! GIVE US BREAD!

And the powers-that-be Answer

With Machine Guns
With Diplomatic Notes
With Huge Loans
With Military Occupation

WITH RELIEF BASED ON CONDITIONS that the German workers agree to accept the form of government chosen for them by the bankers who are willing to make the loans.

WITH RELIEF BASED ON POLITICAL DISCRIMINATION which will assure the distribution of funds to those trade unions which agree "to help fight Bolshevism" in Germany.

Soviet Russia Sends Grain

AMERICAN WORKERS AND FARMERS

Answer quick! What is in YOUR heart today?

How much is your feeling of
INTERNATIONAL SOLIDARITY
with Germany's workers worth?

Based on

Famine Relief WITHOUT Conditions-WITHOUT Political Discrimination

$500 initial outlay and $2000 monthly will open and maintain an American Soup Kitchen in Germany.

WE CABLED

$500 on January 29th and $2000 on February 2nd.

HOW MUCH WILL YOU GIVE TOWARD THE $2000 FOR MARCH?

Friends of Soviet Russia and Workers' Germany.
32 So. Wabash Ave., Chicago, Illinois.

Enclosed find $............ as my contribution to the support of the American Soup Kitchen. I pledge to send $............ monthly for this purpose as a concrete expression of my feeling of solidarity with Germany's starving workers and their families.

NAME...
ADDRESS...
Trade or Profession.................................D. W.

Committee for International Workers' Aid

ASHLAND AUDITORIUM

So Radically Different!

The Red Revel

Saturday Eve.
February 16th

HUSK O'HARE'S TEN WOODEN SOLDIERS

THE DAILY WORKER

Published by the DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO.,
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1640 N. Halsted Street Chicago, Illinois

J. LOUIS ENGDAHL....................Editor
WILLIAM F. DUNNE............Labor Editor
MORITZ J. LOEB...........Business Manager

Entered as second-class mail Sept. 21, 1923 at the Post-Office at Chicago, Ill., under the act of March 3, 1879.

304 Advertising rates on application.

MacDonald's Government

Premier MacDonald's opening speech, followed by that of Clynes, in which the house of commons was told that the Labor Party government had abandoned the capital levy, that it would not attempt it "without national approval," has been accorded a much more favorable reception from the capitalist press and the opposition in the house than from the labor members and the rank and file of the Labor Party.

According to London dispatches, there is much disappointment in labor ranks and most of the applause following the outline of the government's policy came from the conservatives.

The labor men sat "glum and silent" says one correspondent.

The mass of the British workers have builded high hopes on the accession of the Labor Party to power. It is going to manifest more and more impatience as the MacDonald government increases, as it will, its efforts to conciliate the middle classes and to convince the tories that their privileges and surpluses are in no serious danger.

The money for the housing campaign, for construction projects of other kinds to relieve unemployment, cannot come from the impoverished workers.

Two million unemployed brought the Labor Party to power and it must solve this problem.

The kind words of the spokesmen of the British capitalists mean nothing. There will be sabotage aplenty when loans are needed to carry out the government program.

Only a capital levy will bring the needed funds, but to institute it and make it effective the Labor Party government will have to have more iron in its blood than it has yet shown.

No government can be fair to both classes in society and in its attempt to enact this role the MacDonald government will either fall or continue as did the social democracy of Germany—as the smoke screen of the big industrialists and financiers.

Boldness and resolution will rally the British workers to the Labor Party movement. A kindly regard for the feelings of the opposition will alienate the best elements of the British working class and leave MacDonald and his cabinet at the mercy of the cleverest ruling class the world has ever seen.

We wish the British Labor Party government well. It is the only bright spot in the darkness of western Europe. But we hope that British labor can and will learn the lessons of world history since 1917.

The Minnesota Daily Star

"Martial Law to Control Anti-Klan Mobs in Herrin District."

"Bayonet Rule to Keep Mine Mobs in Hand."

The above headlines, conveying very definitely the impression that it was the Klan that was persecuted in Herrin and that the miners were the creators of the disturbances, are from the Minnesota Daily Star—an alleged farmer-labor paper published in Minneapolis. Its farmer-labor character is due solely to the fact that thousands of farmers and workers gave up their hard-earned dollars to launch this sheet if the above treatment of news of lawless terrorism by anti-labor forces is a guide to the policy of the paper.

Starting with a policy of "fairness" and with one eye always on the advertising receipts, the Minnesota Daily Star is now merely a personal organ of yellow politicians who live in daily fear of the formation of a genuine Farmer-Labor party that will end their juggling with the fortunes of the men and women of labor who furnished the money for their publishing venture.

The policy of the Minnesota Daily Star today is less progressive than that of the Scripps and Hearst papers. It is purely a revenue-gathering proposition and not even successful in that as the fact that it has just gone into the hands of a receiver shows.

Its mental bankruptcy and intellectual dishonesty has evidently been of such a flagrant character that increased advertising revenue has not made up for the withdrawal of a support by its disillusioned farmer and labor readers.

The Star today is neither fish, flesh, fowl or good red herring in spite of the great numbers of the latter it has tried to drag across the trail left by the capitalist class in their mad rush for loot.

Its treatment of the outrages on the miners at Herrin is what passes for clever journalism with the management of a sheet that has lost all militant virtue and now is trying to crawl into bed with the hangers-on of American capitalism.

American Subtlety

After revealing in detail the corruption of the French press by the czar's gold, Lewis Gannett, in The Nation for February 6th, remarks:

> **American journalists are hardly subject to such crass corruption as these documents reveal in the French press.**

We hope that Comrade Gannett will not be offended when we ask how he gets that way.

Crass means gross, or stupid and unrefined, according to our dictionary. Perhaps the article was written before the extremely frank Mr. Bonfils of the Denver Post testified before the Senate Teapot Oil committee in great detail as to the black-jack methods employed by himself and henchmen to extract from Harry F. Sinclair juicy sums of the currency of the realm.

There is also the incident of the Albuquerque journal purchased to ensure its silence and it is here that we come upon the chief difference between the corruption of the French and American press. The French sheets were paid to boost long and loud the advantages of the Russian loan. American newspapers are paid generally for silence and lots of it.

Comrade Gannett's ideas of what constitutes crassness and ours differ slightly in relation to another field of American journalistic enterprise. Page advertisements of huge department stores employing thousands of underpaid girls, coupled with the fact that no adverse publicity affecting these concerns ever creeps into the news or editorial columns of the capitalist press as long as the advertisements are forthcoming, is a fairly obvious if not an actually crass method of the silent treatment for revenue purposes.

It might also be remarked in this connection that there is a great scarcity of unfavorable comment concerning the Standard Oil Company in the news of the Teapot Dome investigation nor has any capitalist editor seen fit to point out that the present scandals is only the culmination of years of governmental corruption fostered by the Standard Oil interests.

Full page advertisements of Socony gasoline, pyralin toilet articles, mineral oil laxatives and the thousand and one products of Standard Oil concerns carried by the metropolitan press may be a more gentlemanly means of ensuring silence on unfavorable developments, but certainly they are just as effective as other methods of subsidizing the press and just as easily detected.

In one respect the finance-capitalists of America have the advantage—they own outright many of the papers from which the American people get their information on public questions.

God Bless the Teapot

What is one man's loss is often another's gain. The shocking revelations in the Teapot Dome oil inquiry have hit hard many of the most prominent leaders of the democratic and republican parties.

This blow that has been struck at the so-called representative character of the government of this country should not blind the workers to the fact that while the Teapot scandal is being investigated and while McAdoo, Fall, Denby and others are being held up to the scorn of the public eye, there are many other cases of graft and corruption known to the Senate and the President, but not being investigated.

There is no use denying that many a capitalist politician and industrial magnate is now blessing the Teapot because they feel that the longer this investigation lasts and the more the Wyoming steal continues in the limelight, the less chance there is of their being investigated for lesser and greater crimes and the less likelihood will there be of their being caught.

The instances of capitalist spoilation of the country's wealth are legion. Just now the Senate itself is confronted with about a dozen cases of corruption involving some of the most responsible men of the government. Political expediency coupled with the lack of time have alone delayed the exposure of another oil scandal in California, the handing over of concessions by General Wood to some of his capitalist friends in the Philippines, the crimes perpetrated in the Veterans Bureau and Engraving Bureau, the wholesale robbery involved in the war frauds, the new million dollar bond duplication theft, the Bok peace prize, the Mellon scheme propaganda campaign and Mellon's protection of millionaire tax dodgers.

The Teapot affair and the above enumerated outrages committed against the working and farming masses of this country in the interest of the capitalist class, are only symptoms of the whole diseased condition of economic and political system. In all these steals, the good and the bad, the liberal and the reactionary, the democrat and the republican alike, have been drawn in. Party lines, personal character lines have vanished for the onslaughts of class lines—the principle of making the biggest profits possible and serving the class that rule society today thru its owners and control of the mean of production and exchange and the governmental apparatus.

Some time ago "Labor," the official organ of the sixteen standard railway unions, carried a four column cartoon depicting William G. McAdoo in the act of hanging a picture of a railway worker in the gallery of war heroes.

Latest reports from the editorial rooms of "Labor" are to the effect that oily finger-prints have been discovered on the frame of the picture.

Start Reading "A Week"--Here's First Installment

(Continued from Page 1)

would be necessary. Fuel was prepared in the district of Zizhni-Elansk, in the hill, 200 versts away by railway and could not be brought in a week. The collapse of the sowing campaign was almost inevitable. And the speaker called for stoicism, but his words were dry, did not sink into the meeting, and hung unwanted and homeless like little bits of paper in the wind.

Ziman ended, and a Red Army soldier with a browless, broad red face, opened discussion of his report. He said he had fought on the front for two years for the Soviet Government, and in the villages everything was getting worse and worse. They were injuring the villages by the corn-collection, there was a lot of scoundrelism in all these economy committees, food committees and soviets of public economy. It had become extremely hard for a poor man to live. We have cleaned the people out of corn and now we howl about it. Ah! He wrung his hands and returned to his place.

"What? Are we to be hungry again?" A second began tearfully from the middle of the arena. He was thin, with a scar on his neck, and he took a long time in telling how hard it was to live on a ration of forty pounds of flour a month, with a family. "There's thievery going on," he added viciously at the end of his speech.

But there were also other speeches and more of these than of the first kind. Workmen and Red Army soldiers walked excitedly into the middle of the arena and, hampered by the unaccustomed attention of the crowd, they made clumsy speeches, upbraided Ziman, but agreed that they ought to hold out stoically. To sit with folded hands, there was no stoicism in that, and they sought a way out, feeling for it, like blind men. But the meeting did not understand their disconnected words, and one orator disputed with the one who had spoken before him, tho both meant the same thing.

And Ziman in the end stopped making notes of criticisms for his concluding speech: small, wretched, he jerked his head with nervousness, listening to the reproachful, seeking speeches, and was worried precisely by those of the speakers who saw somewhere a way out. He did not see it, and muttered, angrily, "Demagogy. . . . Meeting stuff. . . ." And the orators went on spasmodically bumping into glass walls, and could not tell the meeting of their clear plans, but talked of some detail or other, of how, from somewhere, "It would be possible to get axes." The meeting grew excited, and people shouted from their places, regardless of the President's bell. And then a man above middle height, round-shouldered, came out, and took an old blue cap from his square head, disclosing a high forehead with a deep wrinkle in it.

"I call on Comrade Robeiko," said the President, and the meeting tried to be silent in order to hear a speech that would not be loud.

For Robeiko must not speak. He has consumption of the throat. He had not meant to speak, but had listened, and for a long time had been thinking, "Ziman is helpless and cannot see the way out which many of the speakers see but cannot put into words." He thought regretfully, Why had the Party Committee brought this report to a big meeting? And all the time he had waited for somebody to name the way out, to put it into words and save Robeiko from unnecessary suffering. . . . For Robeiko must not speak. Sounds tear his throat into rough red bleeding scraps. But he must say a little, just a few words, and the question will be clear, and all will have bright faces, for all will know how to name the road, the way out, that many dimly see.

He began to speak in a low voice, fearing to awake the pain which just then was slumbering deep in his throat. . . . But nothing could be heard, people stretched out their necks like martyrs, and Robeiko made up his mind . . . his voice, as it were, made a jump, and all heard every word, and all had grateful faces. But every word, like a sharp splinter of glass, rose to his larynx and tore into scraps its delicate fibre and it hurt him so that tears slipped from his eyes, the sweat stood on his forehead, and his voice clanged and broke.

He said that Ziman had told the meeting the truth and that they ought not to reproach him for this. For not Ziman had created this truth; he had told them of the danger, and for that they owed him thanks. Only there was no need to lose their heads; they needed only to look about them and somewhere a way out would be found. It was necessary quietly and calmly to look about them. Surely the party, in its day, had found the way out from worse holes than this. Their strength and wisdom lay in quiet investigation and determined action.

There was a way out. Many saw it but did not know how to talk of it. It was clear enough that the whole difficulty was fuel. If they could get a little fuel they could at once bring wood from Nizhni-Elansk. "And if we have the wood we can in a week bring the seed for the sowing. Everything depends on fuel, on a few hundred cubic sazhins of wood. . . . Where can we get them?"

Obviously, there were many gardens in the town, and twelve versts outside, at the monastery, there were big woods. There was wood for them and plenty of it. In a week the fuel from Nizhni-Elansk would be there and they could begin to bring the seed. But all must be done quickly and decisively; they must themselves take axes and saws, stand at the head, compel the slackers and the bourgeoisie, bring in the Red Army and all the workers. Only, they must hurry; if in two weeks the seed should be here, then in a month the fields would be sown.

But his speech was cut short by a dry, breaking cough. For a minute, for two, he coughed, and the crowd waited eagerly, many, many sympathetic faces gleamed before him, and he coughed on, twisted himself with coughing, and all saw it, were silent, and only took breath, first one and then another.

• • • •

The little town under the unchanging sky slept as it were with a heavy after-dinner sleep. In every house geraniums shone in the windows, and on their beggarly but pretentious leaves lay flowers like purple and red flies. Oh, how many of these ash-colored wooden boxes, street upon street of them, how stuffy and close in each one of them! Many grim ikons in the high corner and on little tables, covered with crocheted table-cloths, albums bound in velvet. Dirt in the kitchens, black-beetles running on the walls, and flies dismally buzzing on the window-panes.

The life of the people who live in these crowded houses is like a grey September day, when a drizzle of rain sounds monotonously on the window, and thru the panes, lined with the running drops, you can see a grey railing and a red calf wandering in the mud. So, year after year, this life goes on. Every day early in the morning elderly women milk cows, go to the market with baskets, and then in the kitchen after dinner wash the greasy dishes. And bald-headed men with dull eyes, in old patched breeches and mended boots, go to their work, buy and sell something or other, and work at some industry, each one alone in a dark room. On Sundays the women smooth their hair tightly down, put on purple, yellow or blue dresses, take the children to church, and in the evening gather together to drink tea while the men get drunk with vodka or beer and bump their foreheads on the table.

All of them, at that hour when, dismally drooping its wings, the sound of the bell calling to the Saturday evening services floated mournfully over the town, all of them hid dislike for those who were meeting in the Circus, and this timorous dislike united the whole town in a single black cloud invisible by men. . . .

At this hour Raphael Antonovitch Senator went for a walk, Raphael Antonovitch who lived in the two-storied stone house on the ground floor of which was a chemist's shop.

They had requisitioned the chemist's shop. . . . They had taken down the black board with its affectionately inviting gold letters, "The Rozhdestvensky Drug Store, R. A. Senator." And now, instead of that, insolently, from a red board, black letters were shouting, "Health Department, Communal Drug Store, No. 1."

Raphael Antonovitch stood on the sandy hillock, drank in all the hidden dumb dislike that poured out of the little houses, dissolved in it his own bitter resentment and hatred, and silently sent it all in the direction of the Circus where that incomprehensibly hostile life was going on. A little stout man in a grey coat and a worn hat (one of those hats nicknamed "Good Day and Goodbye") he stood for a long time on the hillock. Little malicious eyes glittered under the brim of his hat, and when he turned round and went slowly off a bit of fat red neck showed and on it a lot of short black and grey hairs.

He helped his wife in the housework, asthmatically cut wood, took the hogwash to the cow, and while his wife was milking it silently watched the white stream running from under her fingers into dark milky froth. . . . And the regular sound of milking, the peaceful grunting of the pigs behind the railing, the perfume of the cosy, twilit cowshed, all this comforted him and he told his wife:

"I had been at the Khanzhins! Their brother has come from Tula. He says that the end is soon coming. The people are revolting against the Bolsheviks, the Poles are wanting to fight again, and even the workmen in Moscow. . . ."

"God in His mercy grant it," murmured his wife, and Raphael Antonovitch walked up and down the yard with his hands behind his back, counting, as his custom was, the logs left over from the building of the house, for fear lest some should have been stolen.

But, when the grey cloudy day, hiding the joy of Spring so deeply that it was as if it did not exist, ended in a scarlet sunset, and the sun, melting the clouds, gave the earth the last gold of its slanting evening rays, and went off somewhere behind the houses, behind the woods, behind the fields, behind the yellow sandy hillock, and when the clouds hanging over the sunset rejoiced with nervous tenderness at something momentary and fugitive and accompanied the sun with a trembling of elusive singing tones, then by the dark staircase past the dirty water-closet and wash-tub, hurriedly, Raphael Antonovitch fled to his own room and groaned with his asthma.

For, at this scarlet hour of sunset, the "Internationale" proudly floated from the Circus, and, with the power of hundreds of voices was carried over the town to the evening sun, like a red avenging angel, and Robeiko would be coming home at once, for he had taken lodging in the house of Raphael Antonovitch, who did not like meeting Robeiko and was afraid of him.

CHAPTER TWO.

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MacDonald's Government

Premier MacDonald's opening speech, followed by that of Clynes, in which the house of commons was told that the Labor Party government had abandoned the capital levy, that it would not attempt it "without national approval," has been accorded a much more favorable reception from the capitalist press and the opposition in the house than from the labor members and the rank and file of the Labor Party.

According to London dispatches, there is much disappointment in labor ranks and most of the applause following the outline of the government's policy came from the conservatives.

The labor men sat "glum and silent" says one correspondent.

The mass of the British workers have builded high hopes on the accession of the Labor Party to power. It is going to manifest more and more impatience as the MacDonald government increases, as it will, its efforts to conciliate the middle classes and to convince the tories that their privileges and surpluses are in no serious danger.

The money for the housing campaign, for construction projects of other kinds to relieve unemployment, cannot come from the impoverished workers.

Two million unemployed brought the Labor Party to power and it must solve this problem.

The kind words of the spokesmen of the British capitalists mean nothing. There will be sabotage aplenty when loans are needed to carry out the government program.

Only a capital levy will bring the needed funds, but to institute it and make it effective the Labor Party government will have to have more iron in its blood than it has yet shown.

No government can be fair to both classes in society and in its attempt to enact this role the MacDonald government will either fall or continue as did the social democracy of Germany—as the smoke screen of the big industrialists and financiers.

Boldness and resolution will rally the British workers to the Labor Party movement. A kindly regard for the feelings of the opposition will alienate the best elements of the British working class and leave MacDonald and his cabinet at the mercy of the cleverest ruling class the world has ever seen.

We wish the British Labor Party government well. It is the only bright spot in the darkness of western Europe. But we hope that British labor can and will learn the lessons of world history since 1917.

The Minnesota Daily Star

"Martial Law to Control Anti-Klan Mobs in Herrin District."

"Bayonet Rule to Keep Mine Mobs in Hand."

The above headlines, conveying very definitely the impression that it was the Klan that was persecuted in Herrin and that the miners were the creators of the disturbances, are from the Minnesota Daily Star—an alleged farmer-labor paper published in Minneapolis. Its farmer-labor character is due solely to the fact that thousands of farmers and workers gave up their hard-earned dollars to launch this sheet if the above treatment of news of lawless terrorism by anti-labor forces is a guide to the policy of the paper.

Starting with a policy of "fairness" and with one eye always on the advertising receipts, the Minnesota Daily Star is now merely a personal organ of yellow politicians who live in daily fear of the formation of a genuine Farmer-Labor party that will end their juggling with the fortunes of the men and women of labor who furnished the money for their publishing venture.

The policy of the Minnesota Daily Star today is less progressive than that of the Scripps and Hearst papers. It is purely a revenue-gathering proposition and not even successful in that as the fact that it has just gone into the hands of a receiver shows.

Its mental bankruptcy and intellectual dishonesty has evidently been of such a flagrant character that increased advertising revenue has not made up for the withdrawal of a support by its disillusioned farmer and labor readers.

The Star today is neither fish, flesh, fowl or good red herring in spite of the great numbers of the latter it has tried to drag across the trail left by the capitalist class in their mad rush for loot.

Its treatment of the outrages on the miners at Herrin is what passes for clever journalism with the management of a sheet that has lost all militant virtue and now is trying to crawl into bed with the hangers-on of American capitalism.

American Subtlety

After revealing in detail the corruption of the French press by the czar's gold, Lewis Gannett, in The Nation for February 6th, remarks:

> **American journalists are hardly subject to such crass corruption as these documents reveal in the French press.**

We hope that Comrade Gannett will not be offended when we ask how he gets that way.

Crass means gross, or stupid and unrefined, according to our dictionary. Perhaps the article was written before the extremely frank Mr. Bonfils of the Denver Post testified before the Senate Teapot Oil committee in great detail as to the black-jack methods employed by himself and henchmen to extract from Harry F. Sinclair juicy sums of the currency of the realm.

There is also the incident of the Albuquerque journal purchased to ensure its silence and it is here that we come upon the chief difference between the corruption of the French and American press. The French sheets were paid to boost long and loud the advantages of the Russian loan. American newspapers are paid generally for silence and lots of it.

Comrade Gannett's ideas of what constitutes crassness and ours differ slightly in relation to another field of American journalistic enterprise. Page advertisements of huge department stores employing thousands of underpaid girls, coupled with the fact that no adverse publicity affecting these concerns ever creeps into the news or editorial columns of the capitalist press as long as the advertisements are forthcoming, is a fairly obvious if not an actually crass method of the silent treatment for revenue purposes.

It might also be remarked in this connection that there is a great scarcity of unfavorable comment concerning the Standard Oil Company in the news of the Teapot Dome investigation nor has any capitalist editor seen fit to point out that the present scandals is only the culmination of years of governmental corruption fostered by the Standard Oil interests.

Full page advertisements of Socony gasoline, pyralin toilet articles, mineral oil laxatives and the thousand and one products of Standard Oil concerns carried by the metropolitan press may be a more gentlemanly means of ensuring silence on unfavorable developments, but certainly they are just as effective as other methods of subsidizing the press and just as easily detected.

In one respect the finance-capitalists of America have the advantage—they own outright many of the papers from which the American people get their information on public questions.

God Bless the Teapot

What is one man's loss is often another's gain. The shocking revelations in the Teapot Dome oil inquiry have hit hard many of the most prominent leaders of the democratic and republican parties.

This blow that has been struck at the so-called representative character of the government of this country should not blind the workers to the fact that while the Teapot scandal is being investigated and while McAdoo, Fall, Denby and others are being held up to the scorn of the public eye, there are many other cases of graft and corruption known to the Senate and the President, but not being investigated.

There is no use denying that many a capitalist politician and industrial magnate is now blessing the Teapot because they feel that the longer this investigation lasts and the more the Wyoming steal continues in the limelight, the less chance there is of their being investigated for lesser and greater crimes and the less likelihood will there be of their being caught.

The instances of capitalist spoilation of the country's wealth are legion. Just now the Senate itself is confronted with about a dozen cases of corruption involving some of the most responsible men of the government. Political expediency coupled with the lack of time have alone delayed the exposure of another oil scandal in California, the handing over of concessions by General Wood to some of his capitalist friends in the Philippines, the crimes perpetrated in the Veterans Bureau and Engraving Bureau, the wholesale robbery involved in the war frauds, the new million dollar bond duplication theft, the Bok peace prize, the Mellon scheme propaganda campaign and Mellon's protection of millionaire tax dodgers.

The Teapot affair and the above enumerated outrages committed against the working and farming masses of this country in the interest of the capitalist class, are only symptoms of the whole diseased condition of economic and political system. In all these steals, the good and the bad, the liberal and the reactionary, the democrat and the republican alike, have been drawn in. Party lines, personal character lines have vanished for the onslaughts of class lines—the principle of making the biggest profits possible and serving the class that rule society today thru its owners and control of the mean of production and exchange and the governmental apparatus.

Some time ago "Labor," the official organ of the sixteen standard railway unions, carried a four column cartoon depicting William G. McAdoo in the act of hanging a picture of a railway worker in the gallery of war heroes.

Latest reports from the editorial rooms of "Labor" are to the effect that oily finger-prints have been discovered on the frame of the picture.

Start Reading "A Week"--Here's First Installment

(Continued from Page 1)

would be necessary. Fuel was prepared in the district of Zizhni-Elansk, in the hill, 200 versts away by railway and could not be brought in a week. The collapse of the sowing campaign was almost inevitable. And the speaker called for stoicism, but his words were dry, did not sink into the meeting, and hung unwanted and homeless like little bits of paper in the wind.

Ziman ended, and a Red Army soldier with a browless, broad red face, opened discussion of his report. He said he had fought on the front for two years for the Soviet Government, and in the villages everything was getting worse and worse. They were injuring the villages by the corn-collection, there was a lot of scoundrelism in all these economy committees, food committees and soviets of public economy. It had become extremely hard for a poor man to live. We have cleaned the people out of corn and now we howl about it. Ah! He wrung his hands and returned to his place.

"What? Are we to be hungry again?" A second began tearfully from the middle of the arena. He was thin, with a scar on his neck, and he took a long time in telling how hard it was to live on a ration of forty pounds of flour a month, with a family. "There's thievery going on," he added viciously at the end of his speech.

But there were also other speeches and more of these than of the first kind. Workmen and Red Army soldiers walked excitedly into the middle of the arena and, hampered by the unaccustomed attention of the crowd, they made clumsy speeches, upbraided Ziman, but agreed that they ought to hold out stoically. To sit with folded hands, there was no stoicism in that, and they sought a way out, feeling for it, like blind men. But the meeting did not understand their disconnected words, and one orator disputed with the one who had spoken before him, tho both meant the same thing.

And Ziman in the end stopped making notes of criticisms for his concluding speech: small, wretched, he jerked his head with nervousness, listening to the reproachful, seeking speeches, and was worried precisely by those of the speakers who saw somewhere a way out. He did not see it, and muttered, angrily, "Demagogy. . . . Meeting stuff. . . ." And the orators went on spasmodically bumping into glass walls, and could not tell the meeting of their clear plans, but talked of some detail or other, of how, from somewhere, "It would be possible to get axes." The meeting grew excited, and people shouted from their places, regardless of the President's bell. And then a man above middle height, round-shouldered, came out, and took an old blue cap from his square head, disclosing a high forehead with a deep wrinkle in it.

"I call on Comrade Robeiko," said the President, and the meeting tried to be silent in order to hear a speech that would not be loud.

For Robeiko must not speak. He has consumption of the throat. He had not meant to speak, but had listened, and for a long time had been thinking. "Ziman is helpless and cannot see the way out which many of the speakers see but cannot put into words." He thought regretfully, Why had the Party Committee brought this report to a big meeting? And all the time he had waited for somebody to name the way out, to put it into words and save Robeiko from unnecessary suffering. . . . For Robeiko must not speak. Sounds tear his throat into rough red bleeding scraps. But he must say a little, just a few words, and the question will be clear, and all will have bright faces, for all will know how to name the road, the way out, that many dimly see.

He began to speak in a low voice, fearing to awake the pain which just then was slumbering deep in his throat. . . . But nothing could be heard, people stretched out their necks like martyrs, and Robeiko made up his mind . . . his voice, as it were, made a jump, and all heard every word, and all had grateful faces. But, every word, like a sharp splinter of glass, rose to his larynx and tore into scraps its delicate fibre and it hurt him so that tears slipped from his eyes, the sweat stood on his forehead, and his voice clanged and broke.

He said that Ziman had told the meeting the truth and that they ought not to reproach him for this. For not Ziman had created this truth; he had told them of the danger, and for that they owed him thanks. Only there was no need to lose their heads; they needed only to look about them and somewhere a way out would be found. It was necessary quietly and calmly to look about them. Surely the party, in its day, had found the way out from worse holes than this. Their strength and wisdom lay in quiet investigation and determined action.

There was a way out. Many saw it but did not know how to talk of it. It was clear enough that the whole difficulty was fuel. If they could get a little fuel they could at once bring wood from Nizhni-Elansk. "And if we have the wood we can in a week bring the seed for the sowing. Everything depends on fuel, on a few hundred cubic sazhins of wood. . . . Where can we get them?"

Obviously, there were many gardens in the town, and twelve versts outside, at the monastery, there were big woods. There was wood for them and plenty of it. In a week the fuel from Nizhni-Elansk would be there and they could begin to bring the seed. But all must be done quickly and decisively; **they must themselves take axes and saws, stand at the head, compel the slackers and the bourgeoisie, bring in the Red Army and all the workers. Only, they must hurry; if in two weeks the seed should be here, then in a month the fields would be sown.**

But his speech was cut short by a dry, breaking cough. For a minute, for two, he coughed, and the crowd waited eagerly, many, many sympathetic faces gleamed before him, and he coughed on, twisted himself with coughing, and all saw it, were silent, and only took breath, first one and then another.

* * * *

The little town under the unchanging sky slept as it were with a heavy after-dinner sleep. In every house geraniums shone in the windows, and on their beggarly but pretentious leaves lay flowers like purple and red flies. Oh, how many of these ash-colored wooden boxes, street upon street of them, how stuffy and close in each one of them! Many grim ikons in the high corner and on little tables, covered with crocheted table-cloths, albums bound in velvet. Dirt in the kitchens, black-beetles running on the walls, and flies dismally buzzing on the window-panes.

The life of the people who live in these crowded houses is like a grey September day, when a drizzle of rain sounds monotonously on the window, and thru the panes, lined with the running drops, you can see a grey railing and a red calf wandering in the mud. So, year after year, this life goes on. Every day early in the morning elderly women milk cows, go to the market with baskets, and then in the kitchen after dinner wash the greasy dishes. And bald-headed men with dull eyes, in old patched breeches and mended boots, go to their work, buy and sell something or other, and work at some industry, each one alone in a dark room. On Sundays the women smooth their hair tightly down, put on purple, yellow or blue dresses, take the children to church, and in the evening gather together to drink tea while the men get drunk with vodka or beer and bump their foreheads on the table.

All of them, at that hour when, dismally drooping its wings, the sound of the bell calling to the Saturday evening services floated mournfully over the town, all of them hid dislike for those who were meeting in the Circus, and this timorous dislike united the whole town in a single black cloud invisible by men. . . .

At this hour Raphael Antonovitch Senator went for a walk, Raphael Antonovitch who lived in the two-storied stone house on the ground floor of which was a chemist's shop.

They had requisitioned the chemist's shop. . . . They had taken down the black board with its affectionately inviting gold letters, "The Rozhdestvensky Drug Store, R. A. Senator." And now, instead of that, insolently, from a red board, black letters were shouting, "Health Department, Communal Drug Store, No. 1."

Raphael Antonovitch stood on the sandy hillock, drank in all the hidden dumb dislike that poured out of the little houses, dissolved in it his own bitter resentment and hatred, and silently sent it all in the direction of the Circus where that incomprehensibly hostile life was going on. A little stout man in a grey coat and a worn hat (one of those hats nicknamed "Good Day and Goodbye") he stood for a long time on the hillock. Little malicious eyes glittered under the brim of his hat, and when he turned round and went slowly off a bit of fat red neck showed and on it a lot of short black and grey hairs.

He helped his wife in the housework, asthmatically cut wood, took the hogwash to the cow, and while his wife was milking it silently watched the white stream running from under her fingers into dark milky froth. . . . And the regular sound of milking, the peaceful grunting of the pigs behind the railing, the perfume of the cosy, twilit cowshed, all this comforted him and he told his wife:

"I had been at the Khanzhins! Their brother has come from Tula. He says that the end is soon coming. The people are revolting against the Bolsheviks, the Poles are wanting to fight again, and even the workmen in Moscow. . . ."

"God in His mercy grant it," murmured his wife, and Raphael Antonovitch walked up and down the yard with his hands behind his back, counting, as his custom was, the logs left over from the building of the house, for fear lest some should have been stolen.

But, when the grey cloudy day, hiding the joy of Spring so deeply that it was as if it did not exist, ended in a scarlet sunset, and the sun, melting the clouds, gave the earth the last gold of its slanting evening rays, and went off somewhere behind the houses, behind the woods, behind the fields, behind the yellow sandy hillock, and when the clouds hanging over the sunset rejoiced with nervous tenderness at something momentary and fugitive and accompanied the sun with a trembling of elusive singing tones, then by the dark staircase past the dirty water-closet and wash-tub, hurriedly, Raphael Antonovitch fled to his own room and groaned with his asthma.

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Boris Pilniak, the Greatest of Russian Writers

By VICTOR SERGE.

(Note: In a later issue of the Magazine Section of the Daily Worker we will print one of the most remarkable of the short stories by this young Russian whom Trotzky rates as the greatest of the writers produced by the revolution. The story has been translated by Louis Lozowick who is an authority on the latest art and literature of Soviet Russia and who will continue to translate and write for the Daily Worker.)

• • •

PILNIAK is decidedly the most characteristic and the most celebrated of the Russian authors. His first work appeared in 1920 in the Moscow state edition. He writes exclusively about the Revolution. He has written a novel, called, "The Bare Year," as well as a couple of volumes of short stories: "Tales from Petrograd," "Ivan and Maria," which embrace the whole of the Revolution.

Pilniak's manner seems strange at first. But it is in absolute harmony with the spirit of the time. He writes rather in the style of futurist painters. It would be utterly impossible to describe the Russian Revolution in the style of a Balzac describing the sordid and monotonous life of a father Grandet, as well as with the utter indifference, the finish and perfection of style, with the absolute harmony of the whole of the detail—which we witness in Anatole France's—"The Gods Athirst." It is only the writers of the time to come that will be able to describe the Revolution. We, as well as Pilniak, are incapable of doing so. The Revolution, which has done away with so many forms of the past, has alike cleared up many a literary prejudice of the past.

It is hopeless to look for a continuity of events in the work of this author. Intrigue (how pitiful this expression) does not exist. No chief and secondary figures either, in his work. The movement of masses in which every single figure is a world for himself, representing in himself completion. Events rushing in and overpowering one, numerous human lives intermingling, each of which always represents in itself an occasion never to be repeated. The whole of them, in the end, of not much importance on the background of "Russia," the snowdrift and Revolution, for the country, the snowdrift, and the masses, are the only things remaining and stable. The exterior aspect of Pilniak's work corresponds to the contents of it. The pages often wear a somewhat strange aspect. One page carries the description of an old priest among his ikons, breaking under the burdens of his sins. Suddenly the narration breaks up and one hears the people in the street passing by, talking; a new interruption, and in comes, tearing along, a hungry, howling wolf with bared teeth. This constant change of description and pictures requires, of course, different aspects of the page. The reading of this book is, in a certain sense, rather bewildering. But the final impression is strong and powerful. Pilniak is under the influence of the masters of later years, such as Andrei Biely and Alexei Remizov, but he resembles them in manner only, and not in contents.

He has such a lot to show and to describe, and to bring out in his book, that every manner and form is oppressive to him. He lets life drift where it will. Classicism is of value, but in shapes long existing. In the "Bare Year" we find eight beautifully treated subjects: the little bourgeois, the dying aristocracy, the sectarians, the anarchists, the monastery, the train number 57, the peasants, the bolsheviks. But the same stern unity reigns over all on account of a totality of the varying dynamics, as in some heroic symphony. In the course of the story "Ivan and Maria," the shouting of a tainer, who has nothing whatever to do with the story is repeated, a black slave of international metallurgy, who quite inert and apathetic from his work seeks his couch for his nightly rest. But what a number of idyllic and psychologically fine novels would require just such a refrain in order to bring them back to the actualities of life!

The LEITMOTIV of the whole of Pilniak's work is the snowdrift, the most Russian of things. Pilniak's style is often extremely musical.

The author leaves nothing unobserved, he is anxious to communicate and give back everything he sees, and everything that impresses him. In a word, dynamism, simultaneousness, absolute rythmical realism, these are the dominant features of his literary form. We must not forget to mention his love of exact detail, of the minutest description of customs, of the sentence caught up in the street, all of which are simply given back without any particular commentary, exactly as some historian would note it.

Pilniak's interest seems to concentrate itself chiefly on the manners and customs of the Revolution, and this chiefly in the country and the provinces. The general play of action of his stories, is the small town (Riasan the Apple, or Ordynin Town) in "The Bare Year," which he really does seem to thoroly know. What is the chief thing that he observes? The swamp of the past. In the small, provincial town the petty bourgeois leads a life not much better than that of a pig, between his counter, the well laid table, and the warm, sweaty, dirty bed under the saints' pictures. He is brutal towards the weak, hard and of unbending will towards the oppressed—servants, women and children; self-satisfied, egotistical, ignorant, heir of a thousand similar years.

War took the the young men out of the swamp of the small towns. "As Donat came back, he had learned nothing new, but the old was not forgotten, and he wanted to destroy the whole of it. He came in order to create." He hated the old. The dread of it occasioned by the mighty shock of Revolution is one of the chief reasons of Revolution.

In this stagnating swamp of the times gone by the former rulers are abandoned to ruin on account of their weakened spirit, and their poor blood. In a word, it is an historical judgment that weighs over them. The princes Ordynin (whose fathers once founded the town of Ordynin) are at present syphilitic and are approaching their end. The old father is waiting for it, surrounded by his ikons, and practicing self-castigation. Egon is a drunkard, stealing and selling his sister's last clothes in order to drink (this is the year 1919).

Chapter VII of the "Bare Year," called, "without a title," consists but of three words: "Russia, Revolution, and snow drift." The beauty of Russia's landscape blends with the drift of Revolution. One never knows how to discern them in Pilniak's stories. I do not think that it is even necessary to do so. Pilniak compares old Asiatic Russia to the Russia of today, which he sees rising out of the drift, and we must admit that he sees it extraordinarily well, and that is his chief merit.

Listen to this conversation taking place in a rolling train . . . "In a hundred years people will speak about the actual times as about the period of life when the human spirit rose to a glorious standard . . . well, but my shoes are very worn, I really would like to go on a trip abroad, to eat in some good restaurant and to drink a decent whisky." These are the terms in which a young engineer is thoughtfully speaking in Pilniak's book, quite like reality in new Russia; it is not the engineers that are life's masters. This leads us to the bolsheviks. Pilniak flatters the Revolution just as little as the revolutionaries. The gloomy pages as well as the nightmare ones are indeed not scarce in the course of his work. You see in his book peasant women paying with their own flesh and blood for a place in a filthy train full of bugs, a typhoid fever transport train, escaping out of the famine region. A little further a hysterical Chekist, shooting down her lover. Peasants are described buying coffins for the whole of their family in advance, as they are quite sure not to be spared either by famine or typhoid fever. The book contains pages full of terror, one is, however, not quite sure whether the accents of it are real or [illegible]. Western people are yet not fully aware of the martyrdom that Russia underwent. Pilniak seems to be quite well informed, and writes it down accordingly with the blood of his heart. His constant aim is to be as close to exact truth as possible.

In the drift there is but one kind of people that remains upright, and these are the Bolsheviks. In the morning they used to meet in the convent (strange times indeed!). Men not unlike leather, in leather jackets, almost all of them tall and manly looking, handsome and strong with hair curling out of their caps, pushed deep into their necks. Each of them had an excess of will in his tensed muscles, in the expression about the mouth and forehead, in the soft and decided movements of the lithe bodies, heaps of will and audacity. Here we are before the elite of the Russian people, one of the oldest in existence. And it really was a good thing that they used to wear leather, because thus the sweat lemonade psychology could not soften them. The whole of their bearing said "we know well what we are about, we have made up our minds." Here is one of them described more particularly: "Archip Archipov used to spend his days in the Executive, in writing, and the evenings about town, in the factories, lectures, and meetings. He used to write knitting his brows, holding his pen almost like an axe. In his speech he used to pronounce the foreign words incorrectly. He was an early riser, and in the morning he crammed and crammed as much as he could; algebra, political economy, geography, Russian history, Karl Marx's Capital, he had a German grammar, and a dictionary of Russianized foreign words by Gavkin.

Father Archip, on receiving the information of his having cancer, condemning him to awful sufferings and unavoidable death, goes to his son, and talks to him about it: "do you believe it to be a wise thing to make an end of it?" he asks him. An impressive scene follows. "I believe I'd do it if in your place, father, but of course you must act as you think best." "Live, my son, go on working, marry and bring up children." Not a word more is wasted on this occasion, both remain decided and sure as to the next thing to be done; the one for going on living, the other to blow his brains out.

Everything in Pilniak's works is tense and painful, except a lighter passage following this stark one. A couple appear in it. A Bolshevik couple, strong and simple, both of them, and of an extreme inner honesty. The man Archipov speaks to the girl called Natalia, whom he wants to have for his wife: "I am always in the factory, in the Executive, quite taken up by the revolution . . . as a young man I have had some love affairs, I have sinned with women. But it did not last. I have never been ill. We shall work together. We shall have handsome children. I want them to be sensible, well, you know, besides you are better educated than I am. But I won't give up studying. We are young and healthy." Archipov hung his head. She consents with no less simplicity. One might be inclined to think that these revolutionaries are afraid of, and trying to avoid the passionate impulses that burn in a couple who are about to mate . . . "Yes, children, that is the chief thing, but I am no longer a young girl. The man shrugs his shoulders. Chief thing is to be human." Cleanliness, reason! "Love or no love," she goes on speaking, "we will have an intimacy of our own and children, and then work, work, my love! There will be no lies betwen us, no suffering!" Archip turned silently back to his room. The word intimacy was not mentioned in Gavkin's dictionary of the Russianized foreign words. Has the author, perhaps, been trying to idealize the Bolsheviks? It does not room. The word intimacy was nat the will to establish a new form of life is their dominating trait.

Surely Boris Pilniak has seen other heroes than those during the revolution in Russia. But the Bolsheviks are the most deliberate ones, conquest is in them, simplicity, reason, conscience, will.

In the meantime the Russian anarchists are proclaiming a passionate philosophy of strength, "who are free under a black banner," working in the fields of a confiscated prince's estate, at the same time during which the Revolution was fighting on its whole front. They do not attempt to seize the leadership in Revolution, but they drift along, making use of it wherever they please. "Natalie had again a feeling of the Revolution carrying her off to some region of joy where, however, sorrow was always following every tempest of joy." . . . They work, work, love, dream and fight. And their adventures end, as has often been the case in the Ukraine. When the old emigree, Harry, asks for his share of money, which was seized in Ekaterinoslav, Youzik refuses to give it. Shots are fired in the night! Free people murder others no less free. They have murdered the handsome young woman because of money, they have murdered the woman who has tasted the violent joys of Revolution. And thus the black banner turns to be the shroud of the young dead thing. The Soviets send a troop of soldiers who occupy the forsaken commune. Somewhere Pilniak writes: "I remained in the free commune Peskis up to the day when the anarchists killed each other."

I wonder whether I have succeeded in pointing out the strong realism of this new author, the strength of which is sometimes so overpowering that the immediate impression of things and particulars stifles the totality of the impression. This realist has a cult of energy and strength of man, beast and even nature. "The strongest among men are the revolutionaries and among beasts of prey." Pilniak likes to introduce the life of wolves into the lives of men who are in a state of mutiny. "Thru wind and snowdrift in the sinking darkness, are the wolves trotting at the heels of each other a grey herd, males and females, the leaders ahead, and soon snow had covered their traces. (Ivan and Maria.)

Some of the stories of Pilniak from the years '18 and '19 are extremely remarkable on account of their being radically different from his new things. The oldest ones are exactly in the grey dull tones of Tshechov's worst period; the drama of the spleen in the utterly uninteresting life of a little bourgeois woman. The other ones, a shade better, describes the same sensations, as was usually done in the pre-revolutionary time. Life which had no issue on account of its utterly incurable mediocrity. Without the mighty uproar of revolution it is not at all unlikely that the author would have remained in the old current, and would not have added much to Russian literature. Boris Pilniak owes everything to the Russian Revolution, up to his style even; it was the revolution which gave him the originality of his talent, the insight in the development of things, the broad view with which he embraces boundless Russia, rich in suffering and struggle, the vision of surging strength, the whole of those things which were quite hidden to the authors of the old regime. That is one of the chief reasons why one is sorry to find in his writings only an intuitive perception and a primitive admiration of the revolution. What does this revolution want? A reader must be quite possessed and overcome by this idea on shutting this book.

What is the whole commotion about? Is the author capable of giving an answer to this? The lack of ideology, one might almost say, of convictions, deprives his work of a foundation. But it is precisely for this reason that it acquires in our eyes a quite particular value; because it is the best proof of his spontaneity, the frankness of his statements. This work shows both in form and subject, how deeply the author, who himself admits to being neither a communist nor a revolutionary, is fully permeated by the spirit of revolution.

After having finished a commercial school, Pilniak left the provincial nest, in which he spent the heroic years of 1917-1921, but to supply his need in potatoes and flour. The whole of Pilniak's interest is sacrificed to the social life interests. But our opinion is that he does not misunderstand the ideas, the influence of which, is but too well known to him. The totality of the ideas of a class of society that is struggling, carrying off victory and power, becomes an enormous factor in the renovating process of customs, this is the idea running thru all of his work. The new author is not yet in full possession of the whole of his strength. He is as yet not entirely clear, he is confused, hasty, bombastic, uneven, but despite all this, his work is today a beautiful grand song on the revolutionary energy of Soviet Russia.

(Translated from the French by H. Goering.)

"The idea becomes power when it penetrates the masses."
—Karl Marx.

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The Sickle, the Hammer--and Gompers

By WILLIAM F. DUNNE.

WE Communists contend that Samuel Gompers and the officialdom of the American Federation of Labor which he leads are part and parcel of the machinery of American imperialism.

We go farther than this and state than such policy as this officialdom has for its own guidance consists of aiding American imperialism in carying out its conquests abroad, in adopting the nationalistic viewpoint of American capitalism as its own and in attempting at all times to convince the masses of this country that American capitalism is a different and more altruistic brand than that in operation in other and less fortunate nations.

This means accepting American government as the beginning and end of all working class endeavor and it is on this premise that is based such programs as Samuel Gompers and his henchmen have. The truth of this assertion is altered not at all by the fact that from time to time Gompers refers to the fact that our institutions are not perfect; they are nearer to perfection than the institutions of other countries and that is enough for him. American institutions are the yardstick by which the achievements of the workingclass the world over are measured by American labor's leaders.

Weird Alliances.

This attitude naturally leads the American trade union movement into strange alliances—alliances entered into by its officials with very few sops to democracy thrown to the membership in the shape of information and discussion had thruout the movement itself.

Two events of world-wide importance have taken place recently. In the United States there has been a drive for recognition of Soviet Russia followed by the appointment of a Senate committee to investigate the charges and counter-charges made by friends and enemies of Soviet Russia.

In Great Britain the Labor Party has come to power and its first official act was to extend full recognition to Soviet Russia.

It is not surprising, therefore, to find that the American Federationist for February, edited by Samuel Gompers, devotes approximately eight pages to these two events.

Let us understand that in its loyalty to American capitalist institutions, the American Federation of Labor, as represented by Gompers, yields to no one. Since the Russian revolution, Gompers has even gone one step farther and now considers himself and the trade union movement the especially appointed guardian of American capitalist government.

The Great Defender.

The reputation for unthinking patriotism which he acquired as an important cog in the House of Morgan war machine has been considerably enhanced by his activities in his new role of defender of our steel, oil, copper, railroad, shipping and banking government against the attacks of the 25,000 Communists in America. This self-appointed savior of America has thus been able to pose before the Civic Federation and other organizations of employers as the knight in white armor repelling the red hordes of Soviet propagandists.

We find on page 45 of the American Federationist the Gompers credo—the ideological base on which has been erected a political structure in which are ensconced the high-salaried misleaders of the trade union movement.

The structure creaks and groans as the winds of capitalist bankruptcy and mass discontent assail it but to Gompers and his kind the storm is purely an artificial creation of a handful of vicious malcontents under the inspiration of Soviet Russia.

The Gompers Creed.

Here is Gompers' confession of faith in American capitalist institutions:

> America has established certain standards of life and living. America has established certain institutions and certain guarantees of freedom. America has established, above all, a certain rate of progress and is working out a certain definite philosophy in regard to her industry and the relation of human beings to industry.

It is just as well for Gompers that he does not try to be specific and tell us exactly what standards of living, what guarantees of freedom, what rate of progress and what definite philosophy America has established and is working out. We do not intend to ask him to be specific about these things and expose himself to ridicule but we do ask what and who he means by "America."

The Happy Family.

No other conclusion is possible than by "America" he means the whole social grouping and that he intends to convey the impression that Americans are one large family which collectively and individually is consciously striving to usher in an era of peace and plenty.

In other words, Gompers, as the official spokesman of the trade union movement, rejects entirely the idea that there are two classes in America. He tells us exactly what Elbert H. Gary, John D. Rockefeller, the plunderers of the natural resources and oppressors of the masses and their mouthpiece, like Coolidge and Hughes, tell us, that there is only one class—Americans.

When the admitted leader of the organized workers of this country promulgates this puerile 100 per cent Americanism we can begin to understand that almost anything can be expected when in his official position he comes in contact with a movement that laughs long and loud at a conception of modern society—European or American—that is at such obvious variance with the facts.

A Major Mistake.

Gompers is frightened by the strength of the movement for Soviet recognition in the United States; he has not been re-assured by the recent recognition of Soviet Russia by the Labor Party government now in power in the land of his birth. He has every reason to be alarmed.

Gompers has made a major tactical mistake in taking up the role of Soviet Russia's bitterest enemy, of leading the fight against recognition and of making that fight for the announced reason that recognition would be tantamount to ruin of the American trade union movement.

He has placed himself in a position from which there is no retreat but which is untenable and the recognition of Soviet Russia will in all probability mean the downfall of the Gompers machine.

Strange Bedfellows.

Labor officialdom, led by Gompers, has allied itself with the worst enemies of the labor movement. It is the boast of Gompers and John L. Lewis that their Russian policy is exactly the same as that of the state department; in their propaganda against Russian recognition they have not scrupled to use material furnished them by the worst labor-hating administration in American history.

The Senate has appointed a committee to investigate the whole question of Russian recognition, including the charges of anti-government propaganda which Gompers claims his efforts alone have made unsuccessful.

Since the investigation began the whole Gompers machine has been set in motion to disseminate the lies, half-truths and innuendos of Chester M. Wright and William English Walling, the anti-Russian experts of the Gompers administration.

Every labor paper in the country has been furnished with yards of anti-Soviet and anti-Communist material and many of them, particularly those that are privately owned and run in the interest of labor politicians, have printed it.

Recognition of First Importance.

Recognition of the workers' and farmers' government of Russia has been made the most important issue before the American trade union movement. Gompers says in the February Federationist:

> **There is no question in the whole field of international relations of more importance to American labor than the question of relations with the Soviet autocracy.**

Because the British Labor Party before it became the government announced that one of its first acts would be the recognition of Russia, the victory that followed brings no joy to Gompers. He speaks sneeringly of the tremendous achievements of the British workers.

He takes the opportunity to show again his belief that his policies need never change tho the world may and does. He says:

> **So there is in England a situation well worth watching. In what may develop the American Federation of Labor will be deeply interested, but it will find there no reason for abandonment or modification of the political program and political methods which have so long served admirably to cope with the situation in the United States.**

The same yesterday, today, and forever and ever, Amen!

It takes more than a Labor Party government in the British Empire or a workers' and farmers' government in one-sixth of the world's surface to convince the cautious Gompers that labor should have a political party of its own.

Not Real Reason.

But is the conservatism of the aged and the hatred of class conscious political action the only reason for the fury which the thought of Russian recognition arouses in the breast of Gompers?

We think not.

Is it a sincere belief that economic action is all-sufficing for the workers that is responsible for the Gompers criticism of the British Labor Party and his campaign against the formation of a Farmer-Labor party in the United States?

Again we think not.

The Communists have a clearly defined program which the experience of the last two years has shown makes a tremendous appeal to the organized workers and which includes amalgamation into industrial unions, a mass farmer-labor party and recognition of Soviet Russia.

Gompers has found it hard to fight against amalgamation and independent class political action by the organized workers; there are no arguments that can be brought successfully against the use of weapons so clearly necessary so the fight against amalgamation and a labor party has been carried on under the guise of a fight against the recognition of Soviet Russia.

Evading the Issue.

According to the Gompers propagandists, the Soviet government, the Third International, the Communist Party of Russia and the Workers (Communist) Party of America are striving to enslave the workers of the world and the American workers first of all.

The American Federation of Labor, says Gompers, is the only defense the workers have against the horrible tortures the Communists are preparing to inflict on them.

Amalgamation, class political action, are only devices to distract the attention of the workers until recognition of Soviet Russia is had when the bloody rule of Communism will crush the free-born American wage-earners.

The answer to the demand for amalgamation consists, then, of a recital and denunciation of the alleged atrocities of the Soviet government; the answer to the demand for a class farmer and labor party is the recital of more alleged atrocities—generally furnished by the accommodating department of justice.

The real issue has become the recognition of the Soviet government and upon this issue Gompers stands or falls.

Gompers himself knows this and this is the reason for the deluge of anti-Soviet and anti-Communist propaganda that has flooded the editorial desks of every labor paper in the United States reaching flood tide since the Borah committee began its sessions.

Laying the Ghost.

Once the Soviet government is recognized by the United States it emerges from the bloody mist with which it has been shrouded by the Gompers propagandists and becomes, for the organized workers of the United States, a reality which they can investigate at their leisure. It will no longer be a horrid mystery to which the Wolls and Wallings can refer in trembling tones and with which they can cause cold chills to chase one another up and down the back of the dues paying membership.

Amalgamation and the farmer-labor party movement then will have to be fought on their merits and not shoved into the background while the scarlet specter of Communism is paraded in front of the rank and file.

Gompers made one of the great blunders of his career when he carried the Wilson war against the workers' and farmers' government of Russia into the unions; he made another blunder when he used the ignorant fear of Communists and Communism to prevent action for amalgamation and a farmer-labor party and he made the blunder of blunders when he made the non-recognition of Soviet Russia a policy of officialdom of the American Federation of Labor.

Stronger Forces.

Gompers cannot prevent the recognition of Soviet Russia because powerful economic forces are making it inevitable. He has made a major mistake and he is going to suffer all the humiliation of defeat in his policy of enmity to the workers and peasants of Russia.

Recognition means the loss of his leadership and it also means that he will—if recognition does not actually kill him—live to see the American labor movement progressing steadily and rapidly towards industrial unionism and fighting its enemies on the political field with a mass party as its weapon. These are the terrible consequences that will result from Soviet recognition—they will hardly fulfill the Gompers prophecies of disaster.

The barrage of anti-Soviet and anti-Communist propaganda that the Wallings and Wrights are laying down at present is all the evidence needed to show that Gompers realizes—too late—the desperate situation is which he has placed himself.

Gompers has been hooked by the point of the Soviet sickle. The hammer is ready if needed.

My People

By CARL SANDBURG

My people are gray, pigeon gray, dawn gray, storm gray.
I call them beautiful
And I wonder where they are going.

A LENIN LIBRARY IN AMERICA - By JOHN PEPPER

THE Central Executive Committee of our Party made an important decision to publish a Lenin library.

The Lenin library will contain ten volumes, together about 1,600 pages, ten volumes of uniform size. Each volume will have an explanatory preface and notes. Seven of these volumes have never been published before in the English language, and three exist only in incomplete editions.

A Lenin library! Ten volumes of Lenin's writings! One hundred thousand copies of Lenin's works in English! A hundred thousand soldiers of Leninism! A hundred thousand Communist fighters in the United States—not native-born, but English speaking. It is a great, an enormous undertaking. It is the surest sign of the growth and strengthening of our Party, that we can venture it. It is a sign of strength and it will be a source of strength.

The ten volumes of the Lenin library will be the following:

1. Marx and Marxism.
2. Imperialism, the Final Stage of Capitalism.
3. The Agrarian Question in America.
4. State and Revolution.
5. The Shaping of Bolshevism.
6. The Struggle Against the Second International.
7. "Leftism"—An Infantile Malady of Communism.
8. The Organization of the Revolution.
9. The Working Class and the Farmers.
10. The Suppressed Peoples and the Social Revolution.

What was the governing principle in my selection (our Central Executive Committee has honored me with the editorship of the Lenin library) of precisely these writings of Lenin as his representative works?

Lenin's complete writings would make up, not 1,600 pages, but ten times as much. The task in the selection was a double one. On the one hand, to give a good picture of Leninism. On the other hand, to omit everything which would not be understandable to American workers.

The chief aim of the Lenin library is to give a complete picture of Leninism for intelligent workingmen. Lenin was not only the greatest statesman of our period, but at the same time the greatest scholar, in social science. Lenin was the only Marxist who added a new story to the magnificent edifice of Marxism. The guiding spirit of the working class in the Nineteenth Century was Marxism. In the Twentieth Century, Leninism. Leninism is Marxism applied to the present imperialistic period of capitalist society.

Lenin was an orthodox Marxist. During his whole life he fought against eclecticism which wanted to "complete" Marxism from various philosophical systems, such as Kantism, Machism, Dietzgenism (or in the latest period), Freudism. Lenin considered Marxism as a complete outlook on life. Marxism was for Lenin the method of analysis and interpretation of society. If we want to understand Leninism it is necessary to learn to know Lenin's interpretation of the Marxist method of inquiry. The volume "Marx and Marxism" of our library will complete Lenin's essays and articles on Marx and the Marxist method.

With the weapon of the Marxist method in his hand, Lenin carried out the fundamental task of Marxists, the concrete analysis of the concrete facts. Marx for the first time discovered the essence of capitalism. Lenin for the first time discovered the essence of imperialism, the final stage of capitalism. In "Capital," Marx analyzed for the first time the revolution of agriculture thru the capitalist method of production. Karl Kautsky in his "Agrarian Question" explained the revolutionary effect of American competition on European agriculture. But Lenin was the first who gave a concrete Marxist analysis of Russian and American agriculture in two of his works: "The Agrarian Question in America" and "Agriculture in Russia." Marx and Engels for the first time analyzed the role of state power in a class society, and showed that by the development of capitalist society, inevitable necessity goes thru the dictatorship of the proletariat to a class-less and state-less society. The decadents forgot and passed in silence over this basic fact. Lenin's inquiries then again brought the questions of state and dictatorship of the proletariat to the consciousness of the working class. Our Lenin library will have three volumes which give Lenin's concrete analysis of these basic facts of our period. The volume, "Imperialism, the Final Stage of Capitalism." This book of Lenin was never printed in English completely. Only the first half has appeared. The volume "The Agrarian Question in America" is especially timely for us today in the midst of the agricultural crisis in the United States. Lenin's analysis is based upon the 1910 census, but we will bring it up to date by using the 1920 census as well as the new congressional investigation and reports of the government. The volume, "State and Revolution," will comprise the most important studies of Lenin on this theme: "The State and Revolution; The Proletarian Revolution and the Renegade Kautsky; and Material on the Question of the Proletarian Dictatorship.

The concrete analysis of our imperialist period led Lenin to the conclusion that the working class must conduct the fight for the dictatorship of the proletariat. But at the same time Lenin recognized that the working class itself is not and cannot be entirely uniform, that imperialism itself has the tendency to divide the working class thru buying one part and suppressing the other. The fight for the dictatorship of the proletariat can be waged by the working class only if it is led by a revolutionary party which, against the sectional, regional, national and temporary interests of the working class represents the common, general, international and permanent interests of the working class as an entity. No one has had a clearer view of the role of the Communist Party in the revolution than Lenin. The book, "Shaping of Bolshevism," will present the writings of Lenin which crystallized and made conscious the Party of the Bolsheviki against the Mensheviki.

Lenin from the beginning saw clearly the two dangers which the revolutionary party of the proletarians faces: opportunism and sectarianism. The volume "The Struggle Against the Second International" will present selections from brilliant essays and articles of his which appeared under the title: "Against the Stream." (It is a pity that we cannot print in our Lenin library the masterly articles of Zinoviev which appeared in the same period and in the same book.) The volume of our library entitled "'Leftism,' An Infantile Malady of Communism" gives Lenin's ruthless struggle against revolutionary phrases and for revolutionary realism.

The party of the proletariat, cleansed of opportunism as well as of revolutionary phrase, must begin its difficult march towards seizure of power. The Party must in the first place win the confidence of the majority of the working class and then it must organize the armed revolution itself. The volume of our library, "The Organization of the Revolution," will give those writings of Lenin which he wrote during the period of masterly maneuvering from March to November, 1917, and his analysis of the lessons of the armed uprising in 1905.

But Lenin saw clearly that the revolution of the working class does not take place in a vacuum, that the revolution is never the achievement of a single class, but that it is always a mighty mass movement of the various classes of the suppressed and exploited. With wonderful clearness Lenin recognized—and this recognition is one of the chief pillars of Leninism—that the proletarian revolution in our imperialist period is accompanied by the revolt of the ruined lower middle class, the rebellion of exploited farmers as well as by uprisings of suppressed nations and oppressed colonies. Lenin again and again repeated—and that is another principal pillar of Leninism—that the victory of the social revolution is impossible if the proletariat does not form an alliance with all non-capitalist elements, especially farmers and with the masses of the oppressed nations and races. The volume "The Working Class and the Farmers," will give the most important writings of Lenin on this theme, such as; "The Attitude of the Communists to the Middle Farmers," "The Working Class and the Farmers," the "New Economic Policy in Soviet Russia (The Tax in Kind)." The volume "The Suppressed Peoples and the Social Revolution" will contain those pioneer essays of "Against the Stream" in the self-determination of nations, and Lenin's other studies on the question of nationalities.

That will be the contents of the Lenin library. It is only a part of the tremendous riches of Lenin. But we hope it is a picture of Leninism. It mirrors the train of thought of Leninism.

Our Party, the Workers Party, is today in the midst of the political struggle. We are forced to maneuver. We are forced again and again to give concessions to the great masses of workers and exploited farmers who today are not yet Communists. Our Party is facing great dangers in this maneuvering. One danger is that we see only the masses and forget the revolution: the danger of opportunism. The other danger is that we see only the idea of the dictatorship of the proletariat and dogmatically turn away from the masses: the danger of sectarianism. Only a Communist education can obviate these dangers for our Party. The Lenin library will be a means to this Communist education.

NEGRO WOMEN WORKERS - By JEANNETTE D. PEARL

NEGRO women who entered industry during the war are fast learning that their lot is still "the last to be hired and the first to be fired." According to a report just issued by the Woman's Bureau at Washington on the "Negro Women in Industry," a geat number of Negro women are being eliminated from industry and those remaining are most ruthlessly exploited. Their hours of toil range all the way from eight to sixteen hours a day and sometimes longer; their pay is miserably small and the conditions under which they work are most brutal.

The report covers a survey of 150 industries employing 11,860 Negro women. The purpose of the investigation was made in order to create a better understanding and greater sympathy among employers of Negro women with the aim of thereby raising the standard of living. This humanitarian aspiration is strongly coupled with repeated emphasis upon the fact that a higher standard of living will yield increased production.

Negro women found their OPPORTUNITY in industry during the world slaughter when the need for munitions of war created a labor shortage in the labor market. The five chief industries that women entered were textiles, clothing, food, tobacco and hand and footwear. The Negro women in the main filled the gap caused by the advancement of white women into newer and more skilled occupations.

Thirty-two and five-tenths per cent of the 11,860 Negro women investigated were working ten hours a day and over; 27.4 per cent were working nine hours a day, and 20.2 per cent were working eight hours a day. These figures do not tell all of the story. Overtime can and does follow the legal work day. Overtime "is permitted as much as desired." The report tells how workers boast of their thriftiness in beginning work, "before hours, after hours, and working during lunch hour." One worker puts it, "You just can't make ends meet unless you do extra work and often you are left in a hole even at that."

A typical case is cited indicating how these Negro women live for the most part. Rise at five, cook breakfast, dress children, prepare food and attend to things about the house, report for work at 7, leave at 5:30, resume housework on returning home, frequently continuing this work until midnight, dead tired as a result.

One woman worker states "I am so tired when I reach home I can scarcely stand up. My nerves are so bad, I jump in my sleep." Another woman complains, "I'd love to go to the Y. W. C. A., but I am so tired at night, I can scarcely go to bed. If I go out at night, I go where there is lots of life and lots of fun; I'd go to sleep at a lecture or club meeting." Another case cited, "I am so worried and worn in my strength that I feel at times as if I can stand it no longer. It is not alone the need of money but the responsibility of being nurse, housekeeper and wage earner at one time."

The average pay of the Negro women in industry is about ten dollars a week. The minimum wage is calculated at $16.50. When it is taken into consideration that many of these women have dependents and are sometimes the sole supporters of their families, one wonders whether slavery days before the civil war could have been much worse.

The frightful conditions under which most of the Negro women work add to the horror of their wretched pay. They are often segregated because of race prejudice, given inferior and harder work and because of their "ignorance" they are shamelessly cheated, false computation of wages, scales wrong, count wrong, etc. At the end of the week "you never know what you are going to get; you just take what they give you and go." The report points out that there is a strong feeling among Negro women workers that they are not getting a square deal.

Since the Negro women are unorganized they accept the most outrageous conditions of employment. They are not alone discriminated against because of their color and often segregated, but they are made to work amidst conditions the United States government would not permit its hogs to live under. Herded together in terrible congestion, in filth, feted dust-laden, poisonous air, poorly ventilated, still more poorly lighted, these women work and often have to eat in the same atmosphere.

The report points out, "Confronted with the need for food, clothing and shelter and placed in an environment which was unhealthful and sometimes even degrading, they were seen to have lost themselves in the struggle for bare existence."

The treatment accorded most of these workers is well expressed in the words of one of the managers, "They are terribly indolent, careless and stubborn, but we know HOW to handle them. We give them rough treatment and that quells them for a while." Yet another manager observes, "You never saw a group of people so responsive to kindness? In the main, these women are conscious of their industrial experience and showed timidity which was a drawback in acquiring assurance and speed so necessary in factory production. Their patient trust and belief in the better day that should come to them as workers is pathetic."

The report points out that bad working conditions and long hours are a serious menace to the state, that the prosperity of a nation is endangered when its workers are being crippled with exhaustive labor. Loss of human energy, due to excessive working hours becomes a national loss and is bound to lessen the nation's productive yield. The reporter, therefore, recommends legislation for a higher standard of living inasmuch as a higher standard of living will produce greater efficiency in production and greater profits.

The report would have self-enlightened employers and the State jointly work out an appropriate "award" as compensation for Negro women in the industries. It would be a sort of benevolent industrialism for greater efficiency and greater national progress—for the master class.

To that end is also recommended, "A more conscientious training for efficiency in public schools, thru fostering of pride in achievement, increasing personal and family thrift, and encouraging of constancy toward a given task, would ensure that 'preparation for life' which is the purpose of all education."

Against such "purposes" in education must be posed the Communist method of education, thru labor solidarity making for self-reliance and self-development. Not a "pathetic" longing for a better day, but a resolute expression in action for a better day will result from Communist education.

THE TRANSITION - - - By J. T. MURHPY

TRUE to the spirit of make-believe which characterizes parliamentarism the transition from the Baldwin Government to the MacDonald Government had to be carried thru with all the formalism and ceremonial associated with the change of Governments. The Baldwin Government made the King's speech as if it were going to carry on for generations. The King and his horses trotted up to the House of Lords to open the proceedings in all majesty as did the kings of old. Standing before his throne he read to his Lords and Commons the strange shopkeeper's document in all seriousness, asked God's blessing upon everybody and departed. The commoners ran back to their own little show where the king is not permitted to attend and began to repeat the performance in there own sweet way.

Two members of the Conservative Party dressed in the Court dress of centuries ago gravely attempted to represent no party, and read the speech to the House of Commons in the language of the age their dress represented thus:

"I beg to move: 'That an humble address be presented to His Majesty as followeth:

Most Gracious Sovereign,

We, Your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects in the United Kingdom of Great Britian, in Parliament assembled, beg leave to offer our humble thanks to Your Majesty for the Gracious Speech which your Majesty has addressed to both Houses of Parliament.'"

After this most moving resolution the mover proceeded, "Dressed as I must be in the mode of the age of Fontenoy and girt, as I am, with the weapon of that age, it is not my duty to commence the onslaught, but rather, having made a few observations on the Gracious Speech, to make what I believe has been called the gesture of Fontenoy and say to honorable Members opposite: 'Gentlemen of the Guard, fire first.'"

He then made references to the resolutions of the Imperial Conference and considered them binding upon the Parliament. Of course, he got disillusioned on that matter later, but observe the affectionate terms with which he spoke of the Dominions. "Of those Dominions we may well say: 'The lot is fallen unto us in a fair place; we have a goodly heritage.' What, one wonders, would any other nation in Europe, in these times of darkness and distress, give for those vast territories and varied resources which are at our command?"

And so the game went on and concluded with a final prayer that they would be worthy of "the blessing which His Majesty invokes upon them." Then followed another in court dress of the same period who also pleaded, "The main theme which runs thru the Gracious speech from the throne is the plea for stability. Without that neither our Imperial development nor our foreign relations, nor our home reforms can possibly proceed on their steady course of growth and improvement."

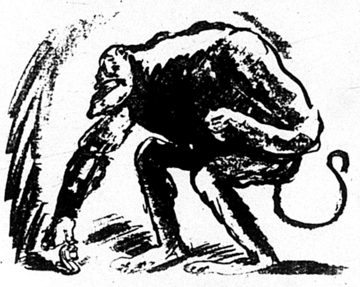
Then Mr. MacDonald continued the first act to its conclusion by flattering congratulations to the mover and seconder of the resolution for the admirable performance. He said, "Still, my function, my duty, in congratulating the mover and seconder of the address to his Gracious Majesty is most sincere, after listening to the two honorable members today."

Then the fun began on the twentieth century platform. MacDonald began at once to strip the address of what he called, "the stock in trade of a penny bazaar." This he did as effectively, say, as Mr. Lloyd George. But the most important statements for the workers are those relating to his new position in the Parliament and his disovowal of the class character of his position.

"No, I am not at all sure that I am sorry no party has a majority, because I think that if this House is to go on for a century or so, and always with a Government in it that has a majority of votes in its pocket, before the end of that century there will be no private members rights left. * * * I was thinking only of Parliament as a great national institution which I wish to leave behind more powerful, more respected, and with more authority than it has even in our own days."

Here at one stroke is the surrender of the Labour Party to Parliament, the affirmation of the individual against the party, and, the pledge to the strengthening of the Capitalist institutions which can only be done at the expense of the workers. But if anything more was wanted to complete the picture and to justify every criticism the Communists have made against the Labour Party leaders the following from the same speech fills the bill. When challenged as to his interpretation of "the Nation's Government," he replied, "I do not distinguish between the Nation's Government and the King's Government. The Nation's Government—the King's Government—must be carried on." The determination of MacDonald and his colleagues is thus clear—to demonstrate that they can run capitalism better than the capitalist parties.

A Guardian of Civilization



Reaction's Ambition.

But the Conservatives have a clearer conception of the significance of the advance of the Labour Party than have the Labour leaders themselves. They see beyond the intentions of MacDonald and his colleagues and recognize their leadership as a temporary thing. They see the rise of the working class and their bitterness even at this stage knows no bounds.

Both in the debate in the House of Commons and in the Press, they have bitterly criticised the Liberal Party and appealed to it to make a class alliancee against the Labour Party. Sir Frederick Banbury talked about the coming necessity to call in the Horse Guards to do what Cromwell did at an earlier period. The Christian Dean Inge talked of exterminating revolutionaries as the only means of exterminating the disease of revolution, as he was of the opinion that imprisonment was a more costly and uncertain way of sweeping away the disease. Mr. Churchhill got into a panic and tho soundly defeated in the elections of 1922 and 1923, he appealed to the Liberal Party to vote against the "Socialist Party" and has thus driven himself into the camp of the conservatives.

The leader of the Liberal Party disposed of the campaign as a whole and emphasised that the Labour Party would not be permitted to introduce any of their socialist nonsense. He said, "I have never come across more virulent manifestations of the epidemic of political hysteria. Notwithstanding my own compromising past—I am supposed to have been the associate of rebels, and worse than rebels, in days gone by—I have been in turn, during these weeks, cajoled, wheedled, almost caressed, taunted, threatened, brow-beaten, and all but blackmailed, to step in as the saviour of society."

"* * * What is the real situation. Nothing can be more absurd than the contention that, because by voting for this amendment, the House of Commons is giving a blank cheque, a free license, to the successors of the Government to do what they like with the interests and institutions of this country. * * * We of the Liberal Party are pledged to give no more countenance to Socialistic experiments than to a Protectionist policy."

There was really no need to be alarmed. The speech of MacDonald had nothing alarming in it, and by the time that Clynes and Thomas had given their quota every property owner in the country could breathe freely at least for a time. Mr. Clynes emphasised that the Empire should be dealt with in a non-Party spirit, as something above Party. Whilst Mr. Thomas amplified the power and dignity of the Empire. But Mr. Hodges, the ambitious young man of the Labour Party put the tin hat on the whole proceedings. After referring to the horror which characterised some of the honourable members speeches at the thought of a Labour Government he went on "What is more extraordinary is that there is a possibility of Labour coming to Government in the easy, quiet, non-revolutionary manner that it is coming to power. There might have been some occasion for horror if the democratic movement of Great Britian were coming to power as the democratic movements in other countries in other days. Then it came to power, perhaps temporarily, thru riot, revolution and bloodshed. Here it is coming to power by the constitutional genius of our people. * *" and so on until one gets tired.

The voting time came. The government fell. Mr. MacDonald was made Prime Minister and he changed his trilby for a top hat fitting "the traditions of his high office." Then came the new government. Of the Cabinet proper only nine are drawn from the trade unions. The remaining 17 are drawn either from the middle class or the aristocracy.

From the standpoint of Parliamentary democracy MacDonald has scored in the direction of blending the classes, the right, the centre and the left. Old Conservatives and Liberals are drawn in, in the persons of Lord Chelmsford and Lord Haldane. The former has been out of politics for twenty years. He was placed in charge of the admiralty and knows as much about ships and naval requirements as he does of the life of the workers. Apparently neither is essential in a Labour Government. But other anomolies are the appointment of F. Hodges to be his undersecretary. Hodges comes from the Miners. But Shinwell who is secretary of the Marine Workers Union is sent to look after the mines.

These are incidentals in the new arrangemnts. What is more disappointing is the acceptance of office by the leaders of the Clyde socialists whom we had hoped to be the rallying ground in the Labour Party itself, anticipating the maneuvers of MacDonald and drawing to itself, along with the Communist Party, all the results of the resentment which is bound to arise in the process of MacDonald's attempt to stabilize capitalism.

We are in the midst of big industrial disputes which are likely to expand during the coming months. The immediate policy of every member of the Government is in the direction of the strengthening of conciliation boards and compulsory arbitration, etc. The whole Labour Party leadership is now utterly bewitched with the Parliamentary success. Even Lansbury has gone off the handle and appealed to the industrial movement to have "patience," to look to the Labour Government first, etc. If it were not that Lansbury's actions are usually unconstitutional and contrary to his pacifism we should dispare of him. And now Wheatley, MacLean, Stewart, practically the leadership of the Left wing in the Labour Party are tied to the wheels of office and debarred from playing their true role as the rallying forces of the discontented in the Labour Party.

But their decision is the Communist Party's opportunity. It is now the only Party of the workers outside the Labour Government, the only centre to which the workers can turn for alternative leadership. For the Communist Party every moment is now rich with opportunity. The big increase in its vote during the elections and the important part we played in returning many Labour men to parliament will make the Labour Party leaders think twice before daring to renew the open attack upon the Party. The last eighteen months have demonstrated the futility of the policy. Hence whether the Labour Party now gives way and permits affiliation of the Party, or whether it continues the campaign against us, the Communist Party is forthwith the new centre of gravity for the discontented and disillusioned of the working class.

THE CROW AND THE GREAT MEN - By CHARLES ASHLEIGH

(Written on reading Mrs. Ethel Snowden's Article on Lenin in the London "Daily News," January 21st, 1924.)

ONCE there was a very great man. Like most really great men, he was quite simple in his personal life. He had hearty friendships, and he enjoyed a jest amid the hurry and turmoil of his labors.

A ragged little scavenging crow came flying over the plains to the city where the great man lived. She perched upon the walls, and watched him going about his daily business; and she was angered at the great love and respect shown by the people for this man.

The little carrion bird primped her ragged feathers, stretched her scraggy neck this way and that, and piped with a loud and rather hysterical shrillness.

"I also am great!" she cried. "Look upon me!"

And she began to twitter little songs, little songs about the great man and his comrades, and about the work upon which they were engaged. Rather base and dirty little songs, they were, and also they were not true; but they were of no great import. And the people were too intent on their great tasks to hear the little crow; and the few who did hear just shrugged or smiled as they passed by. And this made the little crow angrier and angrier, and she twitched and bridled more and more, under her absurd raggedly feathers, with outraged conceit. And she flew away, and no more was heard of her for many a day.

Then, one day, the great man died. He died in the midst of his work, and because of the great burden of his work, which is the noblest and most desirable death for all true men to die.

And, when the little crow heard of this, she came flying back again.

She came back to the place where the body of the man lay in sun. His limbs were at rest, at last. His strong, steady hand lay still. His face, rugged and powerful, and beautiful because of the love and intelligence of the man, was turned, in death, fearlessly to the sun. His eyes, those eyes in which once played the lights of understanding and of humor, and which had once shamed the little crow, were turned towards the sun. The warrier's battles were over; the worker's task was done.

Then the little scavenger fluttered excitedly down. She perched upon the dead man's white forehead. She began to peck at those fearless eyes.

"You see," she cried. "This man is nothing. I always said so. It is I alone who am great!"

WHAT IS BOLSHEVISM?

By GREGORY ZINOVIEV.

This is the Preface to the first volume of Comrade Zinoviev's work, "From the History of Bolshevism."

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APART from the history of Bolshevism in its earliest stages—the oldest of Lenin's works (The Task of Russian Social Democracy) some of Plechanov's works, the old "Iskra," and especially the struggle carried on by these against economism—it may be said that Bolshevism as a broad political current was born almost on the eve of the Revolution of 1905.

The 2nd Party Congress, held in the summer of 1903, merged in a mighty storm of revolutionary strike movements, which spread with ever-increasing violence over the whole of Russia. Bolshevism received its first baptism of blood during the first revolution in the year 1905.

But an ever more decisive trial followed. The Revolution of 1905 was suppressed, the working class thrown back. The tempo of political life slowed down. A stillness as of the graveyard reigned. Faint-heartedness and apostasy became everyday occurrences. Even the ranks of the workers were infected with the canker of bourgeois ideology.

The question as to whether Bolshevism would stand this trial, if it would withstand the fire of counter-revolution, was approximately decided during the five years between 1906 and 1912.

What new contribution was made by Bolshevism in the sphere of political ideology? What fresh paths were opened up by Bolshevism for international Socialism? Of what does Comrade Lenin's discovery consist?

If we had to furnish an answer to these questions in a few words, we should reply as follows:

1. Bolshevism, for the first time in the history of international class warfare, has taken the idea of the hegemony of the proletariat seriously, and has done this by leading into practice paths that which Marx and Engels had merely established theoretically.

2. It is precisely because Bolshevism has opened up the question of the proletarian dictatorship as a practical question of the day, that, for the first time in the history of International Socialism, it has sought an ally for the proletariat.

3. And here lies the highest merit of Bolshevism—it found this ally in the farmers.

4. In this sense it may be said, that Bolshevism "discovered" the role of the farmers, for it recognized that the farmers represent that power, the winning of which alone renders it possible for the proletariat to play its great part of emancipator in the world revolution.

Anyone who has followed the most important moments in the history of Bolshevism—from the first important actual political platform of Bolshevism in the year 1904-5 (Comrade Lenin's pamphlet on "Two Kinds of Tactics" dealing lucidly with the question of the "revolutionary democratic dictatorship of the proletariat and the peasantry"), to the idea of the "Smytschka," the alliance between workers and farmers, an idea which plays such a leading role at the present time—anyone who has followed all this will have arrived at the conviction that Bolshevism has spoken its decisive word precisely in this sphere.

With regard to the question of the reciprocal relations between the proletariat and the farmers, the contributions of Marx and Engels have only been of the most general nature, and they were not in a position to give more. It has been the task of Bolshevism to impart living flesh and blood to these general formulas furnished by Marx and Engels. The development of the political tactics of the proletariat in such a way as to create the possibility—along with the highest possible formal measures of "equal rights" between proletariat and farmers—of rendering the farmers in actuality the followers of the proletariat, and at the same time "inducing" the farmers to play the part of "reserve" for the proletariat engaged in fulfilling its great historical mission—this has been the great question which Bolshevism has been able to answer successfully. And today it is perfectly clear in all essentials that the most important problems of the proletarian revolution on an international scale tend to follow the same lines—with certain variations—as those which confronted Russia during the last two decisive decades. The tactics pursued by Bolshevism in this particular question of the reciprocal relations between working class and farmers, constitute a factor especially calculated to enhance the international and universal character of Bolshevist tactics.

The relations of the workers to the farmers—this is the most vital thing in Bolshevism. Those who are desirous of comprehending Bolshevism, and those who sincerely wish to become adherents of Bolshevism, must study this side of Bolshevism above all others, must grasp the fact that this is the factor determining the essential character of Bolshevism.

This is by no means asserting that Bolshevism has created, all at once, a complete and finished tactical formula on the relations between the workers and the farmers. Two decades of profound political significance passed between the issue of the slogan of the "dictatorship of the workers and farmers," formulated for the first time by Lenin in the year 1904-5, and the issue of the slogan of the workers' and farmers' government, realized in Russia, and now proclaimed for the whole Communist International by International Communism. But even at the very beginning of its political existence, Bolshevism represented a real approach to the solution of this problem—the problem that dominates all others. The first sign of life in Bolshevism may be said to have been expressed by this fact.

Bolshevism has developed in the highest organic manner in regard to the question of the estimate of the part played by the farmers. In the year 1905, Bolshevism regarded the farmers solely as possible "temporary allies for the proletariat in the bourgeois democratic revolution. The farmers were anvious to aid the proletariat in making a clean sweep of Czarist despotism, and in solving the agrarian question in a "plebeian fashion." They were anxious to release the productive forces of Russia from their restraining fetters, and to lead the country thru free class struggle to a democratic republic, which was again to serve as the arena in which the working class was to fight for socialism. By the year 1917, Bolshevism was already according a much more important role to the farmers, a role corresponding to the fact that social development as a whole had in the interim attained a much higher stage, and that the main class—the proletariat—was already at work on the immediate socialist revolution.

But if this be the case—many of our readers may retort—were not the adherents of the "permanent revolution" theory right with regard to the Bolsheviki in the year 1905?

By no means.

The theory of "permanent revolution" ignored the farmers. It failed to observe the enormous significance—in many respects the decisive significance—of the farmers in a country like Russia, and not only in Russia.

Yes, in the year 1905 the view held by Bolshevism was that the impending revolution would only be a bourgeois democratic revolution. Even as late as 1916 Bolshevism still held to this viewpoint to a great extent (see the well known theses issued by the central organ of our party, published in the collection "Against the Stream,") and in the year 1917, after the February revolution, Bolshevism took an abrupt turn towards the idea of immediate socialist revolution. The difficulties of the transition were exceedingly great. These difficulties caused the committal of many errors, and especially of errors made by the author of these lines in the autumn of 1917. But it is only phrasemongers and superficial observers who can maintain that this change took place "suddenly," and that it supplies a proof that Bolshevism was wrong in 1905. Those who so judge forget one thing: That 1905 and 1917 are divided by an epoch-making decade of decisive significance for the whole politics of the international proletariat—and forget that the two following "small" events took place during these twelve years, first, the first imperialist world war, which lasted four years, shook not only Russia, but the whole of Europe, to its foundations, demanded the sacrifice of 10 million human lives, rushed the world bourgeoisie into historical downfall with the rapidity of an express train; secondly, February, 1917, saw the overthrow of that Czarism which had been for so many decades the main obstacle in the way of any kind of movement for freedom, not only in Russia, but all over the world. Czarism fell. And the February revolution, closely bound up with the great war, called upon the scene such mighty forces from among the people (above all from among the farmers, as the army was a farmers' army) that the proletariat of the towns was enabled to undertake tasks of a far wider extent.

In the years 1905 and 1917 Bolshevism took the farmers as it found them. Neither in 1905 nor in 1917 did Bolshevism ignore the farmers. And precisely here lay the fundamental power of Bolshevism, imparting it an inexhaustible force. Any one who dreamed, in the year 1905, of setting before the Russian farmers those tasks which they were capable of coping with in the year 1917, after the imperialist world war and after the February revolution, would have been a Don Quixote.

Is it possible, for instance, to draw any comparison between even the French farmers of the pre-war period and the French farmers after the war? Even the French farmer changed entirely in many respects during the war years, 1914 to 1918. Had the slogan of the "workers' and farmers' government," for instance, been proclaimed in France in the year 1910, it would have been nothing but an empty phrase. And in the year 1923 it is an earnest revolutionary deed. And yet the transformation undergone by the French farmers in the period between 1914 and 1918 cannot be compared in the slightest degree with that undergone by the Russian farmers during the same time, for the simple reason that France's agrarian revolution had already taken place several generations before, and the agrarian question could not play such an important role in France, during the period from 1914 to 1918, as it did in Russia.

The farmer question has also been the main bone of contention between Bolshevism and the tendencies hostile to it. This question has been the cause of the profoundest differences of opinion. Menshevism adopted the line of the so-called "all-national opposition." Menshevism considered that the low grade of culture possessed by the farmers rendered them incapable of any historical act whatever. The Menshevist estimate of the farmers has in actual fact been highly counter-revolutionary and domineering.

The fights of 1905 suppressed the working class for a long period. The farmers continued their uninterrupted slumbers. The conclusion arrived at by the Mensheviki from these facts led them to a profoundly pessimistic view as to the possibility of any renewed revolution whatever; and having thus renounced all revolutionary prospects, Menshevism regarded it as its leading task to adapt itself to the limitations of Stollipin's legality, and to create a real "European" Social Democratic Party. This counter-revolutionary estimate of the role of the farmers gave rise to all that followed.

If the working class had been victorious in the year 1905, the Mensheviki would have been able to join forces with it for a time. The proletariat was defeated. And it is not agreeable to unite one's fate with the defeated. So thought and felt many Menshevist social democratic super-party and non-party groups of the intelligenzia.

In the year 1905, at the moment when the success of the revolutionary proletariat had reached its highest point, all of these intellectuals—from Minski to Toffi, from the Kuskova to the rich engineers of the "Union of Unions" attached themselves to the proletariat. But in a trice all these intelligenzia and would-be revolutionists forsook the proletarian emancipation movement.

The intelligenzia began to desert the party and the revolutionary movement wholesale, to boast of non-partisanship. It became the right thing to find fault with the party. The idea of a non-partisan "workers' congress," played off against an illegal revolutionary party, was objectively counter-revolutionary in character.

Disputes began on the fundamentals of the program and tactics, tho at first in the milder form of disagreements on questions of organization. The first contest between Bolshevism and Menshevism, in the year 1903, commenced in mere disputes over organization matters.

In the year 1908 the tendency towards liquidation became very evident. The tendency itself began to be felt in Petrograd as early as the beginning of 1908, if not at the end of 1907. But the expression, "liquidation"—as we clearly remember—first arose in the middle of 1908.

A serious struggle arose within the Bolshevist faction itself. The epoch of counter-revolution gave rise to "Otsovism," and to such excresences as the notorious "God's image" idea. Hatred of the opportunist tactics pursued by the minority of the Duma faction at first induced even a number of revolutionary Bolshevist workers to support Otsovism. Therefore, the first articles which we issued against Otsovism were of an exceedingly cautious didactic character. It was not until later on, when A. Bogdanov and Co. atempted to utilize the trend of feeling among the Bolshevist workers for the purpose of forming an Otsovist faction that we adopted a sharper tone. The victory of Otsovism would have signified in reality the destruction of Bolshevism. The cherished hope of the Mensheviki—that Bolshevism would degenerate into a mere sect, and cease to be a mass party—would have been best fulfilled by the Otsovist "tactics." It was not until Bolshevism had carried thru an additional campaign against the attempts at liquidation from the "left," that is, from Otsovism, rightly termed by us "Menshevism reversed," that Bolshevism was finally steeled and strengthened, and could demonstrate its right to existence.

Why did we devote so much attention, at that time, to fighting against the "conciliation" tendency? Why did we deal our heaviest blows against the "center"? All these tendencies were represented by numerically insignificant groups, incapable of exercising serious influence on the labor movement.

Where we differed in opinion from the "center," these differences of opinion were naturally of a productive character. We were divided from the Menshevist camp by differences of opinion in matters of principle. But the advocates of "conciliation," in supporting liquidatory Menshevism, in repeating its arguments, and even lending it cover by granting it an external appearance of allegiance to the party, were even more dangerous for a time than the liquidators themselves. I recollect that Rosa Luxembourg, when asked why she and her friends devoted so much attention to the fight against the German social democratic "center," instead of simply routing the revisionists, she replied: "If it is still worth while to rout the revisionists at all, it is only if the centrists are combatted at the same time." In Russia the state of affairs was similar. The openly expressed ideas of the adherents of liquidation, smacked so much of betrayal, that they at once aroused the antagonism of the revolutionary workers. But the treacherously veiled ideas of liquidation, improved by the idea of "unity," and associated with "party allegiance," were much more able to lead the workers astray.

The years 1909 to 1911 witnessed a rapprochement between the main core of the Bolsheviki and G. M. Plechanov. The old revolutionist reawakened in Plechanov during these years. He could not reconcile himself to the idea of liquidation.

"Martov proposes that we drop the designation of 'Party'"—thus wrote Plechanov to us—"and Martov ought to be hanged for making this proposal."

At the same time the orthodox Bolsheviki approached nearer to Plechanov in the course of their struggle against the philosophical revisionism of Bogdanov and Co. Our first attempts at the establishment of a legal Marxist press in Russia (the periodical Misl in Moscow, the newspaper Sviesda in Petrograd, etc.) met with appreciable support from Plechanov. It is much to be regretted that Plechanov took up with Menshevism again later, when a fresh revival in the labor movement took place, and the most important problems of revolution reappeared. And when the war began in 1914, Plechanov went over into the camp of social chauvinism. The main core of the Bolsheviki, headed by Comrade Lenin, gathered around it the whole elite of the Russian workers and piloted the party safely past all rocks and shoals.

Hiram Johnson---His Background

By DONALD STUART

HIRAM JOHNSON is interesting and significant as a demonstration of what happens when an expert, noisy, and resourceful politician has his full say and plays his whole string. It is just thirteen years since Hiram Johnson started out slaying dragons in California. He got a big cheer from the people then, nad no doubt he could defeat any other man for any California office today, but a census of dragons—a checking up of the quick and the dead—is perhaps more to the point.

Hiram has an oratorical punch—there's no doubt about that. He speaks with a sort of staccato yelp, with a voice yappant, even ululant, and his physical and muscular intensity endows the obvious and superficial with an entirely fictitious importance. Futhermore, he is happily free from any political convictions or moral scruples, and this, with great shrewdness in discovering and echoing the prevailing platitude, gives him a rare equipment for a statesman. Added to all this, he has one all-dominating personal trait. He has a vindictiveness, a capacity for hate, and a range of bitter memory which enable him to nourish more grudges and go to greater extremes in punishing his personal enemies than any other statesman of today. We may suppose that when Hiram Johnson was in the fifth grade at school another boy traded him a glassie which was supposed to be an agate. If this really happened, you may be sure Hiram has this boy somewhere in a card index, and he's going to get him some day. That's Hiram.

Hiram Gets Into Politics

Hiram was dug up, in 1910 by Bill Kent, Meyer Lissner, Marshall Stimson and a few other reformers who wanted someone to smash the Southern Pacific machine. Hiram was a natural-born prosecutor, who had made quite a stir in the San Francisco graft prosecution, after Heney was shot. He was brave as a lion, so they said, tho it was noticeable that he didn't come in until after the outbreak of public feeling over the shooting of Heney had made the graft prosecution comparatively safe and respectable.

"Kick the Southern Pacific out of politics" was his campaign slogan. California likes the noisy, bellicose, hell roaring type of politician. It was no trouble for Hiram to show goods. His heat, fervor, vehemence, sweat and black, macerating passion in assailing the railroad infamies were unparalleled and unsurpassed. He went around shadow-boxing with the Southern Pacific dragon all over the state. Whenever he drove his pudgy, clenched first into the jowl of the monster, he got a cheer which jarred loose all the shingles on the Southern Pacific roadhouse.

When the 1911 legislature convened, our great reform governor offered a prospectus of progressive legislation which actually included cetrain bills for ameliorating labor conditions—the full crew train bill, employers' liability, the industrial accident commission, etc. Hiram Johnson, during many years as a leading San Francisco attorney, had never shown the slightest interest in such matters. But now, all of a sudden, he was displaying a passionate devotion to them. How come?

Tom Finn can tell you how that came about. Tom is a plain, everyday San Francisco politician, and nothing if not direct. In 1911, he was a senator in the state legislature, with the San Francisco delegation in the hollow of his hand. Also, he was politically a creation of organized labor, which was then "in the ascendant" in the Sam Gompers fashion. Finn wanted a wish-washy "labor program" put thru the legislature; also he wanted the water-front patronage, which was a political dish he had been enjoying for years. And, on the other hand, Hiram Johnson wanted the balance of power in the legislature. If Tom handed over the San Francisco delegation, Hiram would have the balance of power. So they bargained. "Do I get my patronage?" said Tom to Hiram. "You do," said Hiram to Tom. "You get the San Francisco delegation," said Tom to Hiram. And the "labor program" was thrown into the bargain and remains as an asset to the doughty labor-politicians in the land where oranges grow on trees and honest workers go to jail.

Johnson At Work

Johnson's chief preoccupation, after taking office, was lambasting his enemies. He went down the line with one philippic after another. He worked a day and night shift denouncing Mike de Young, editor of the San Francisco Chronicle; William H. Crocker, the San Francisco banker; Harrison Grey Otis, publisher of the Los Angeles Times, and Sam Shortridge, a bombastic and rather ludicrous San Francisco lawyer whom he later helped to make United States Senator. "There isn't room enough in this town for Hiram Johnson and Mike de Young," he would yell, and he always got a big hand from his audience.

The years slipped by and organized labor thruout California was forced into the defensive. The Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association, of Los Angeles, and the allied Chambers of Commerce thruout the state were carrying on a smashing attack, and the game of political trading wasn't working out so well. It was true that there were plenty of labor leaders in the state government; it was true, also, that certain labor bills had been passed—but it was true, nevertheless, that labor was getting the stuffing knocked out of it, and neither Hiram nor the job-holding labor leaders seemed to be worrying any.

William D. Stephens was lieutenant governor. Stephens was a pious stuffed-shirt and a born labor-hater. Johnson went to the United States Senate and left Stephens to take his place. And, Stephens completed the ruin of "progressivism" in California.

And now, getting around to that census of dragons, we find that there are ten on the job where there was one when Hiram first set his lance against them. The Southern Pacific—which in truth never seemed greatly worried about Hiram's denunciations—is back in power. In Los Angeles, Leo Youngworth and Mott Flint, who used to be castigated by Hiram in the old days as "S. P. hirelings," are stalwarts of the Johnson organization. Eustace Cullinan, Johnson leader in San Francisco, and for years the champion of progressivism in northern California, is frankly and openly the hired man of the public corporations and is now attacking the initiative and referendum. Everywhere, in the villages and in the cities, the corporations are ruthless and rampant. The labor unions are hamstrung and impotent and San Francisco, once the citadel of unionism in California, is an open-shop town.

One can't help getting some cynical amusement out of the fact that these old-time political enemies have in later years become Johnson's friends and political allies and his financial backers. They contributed money to his campaign for the Republican nomination, and in return he sent his entire organization out against Bill Kent in the latter's run for the senatorial nomination against Sam Shortridge—Johnson's erstwhile enemy. Kent, you will recall, was one of a few men who started Johnson on his career; incidentally, he furnished the money to start the campaign, and, then and later, gave Johnson many thousands of dollars. But Johnson didn't hesitate a moment when it became advantageous to cut his benefactor's throat. Similarly, he assassinated Frank Heney, whose liberalism, like Bill Kent's, seemed to take on a serious character.

Everybody realizes now that the great Southern Pacific attack was a Weber and Fields performance; the S. P. had a pillow in its pants and it all ended happily. But what about the other big "infamies" which Johnson so gallantly assailed?

There is the whole matter of conservation of natural resources. California has fifteen to twenty million acres of arable land, and it has, flowing to waste, water enough to irrigate it; it has about eight million horse-power of undeveloped hydro-electric energy; it has vast areas of timber, oil and mineral land. As governor of California and as United States senator, Hiram Johnson has not lent the slightest assistance to the effort of the conservationists to save some of this heritage for the people. His acquiescence has allowed the looters to tie these resources up in such a fashion that no political action short of revolution can give the slightest hope of blasting them loose, and in all his entire public career he has never had a single word to say on the subject of conservation. He has left all this wealth to be grabbed, and grabbed it has been! The California Water and Power Act, an initiative measure, was the big issue of the California election last fall. It was a fundamental measure, proposing to vest ownership in the water and power resources in the people and to place state credit behind their development. Who was hired by the utility corporations to defeat this measure? Eustace Cullian, referred to above, who for years has been Johnson's intimate personal friend and who is his leading political representative in San Francisco. How much was he paid for this service? Twenty thousand dollars a year, according to his testimony before the California legislature. Johnson was cynically indifferent to the appeals of Bill Kent, and all the other old time progressives for assistance in the campaign to save the water and power. There's your great liberal statesman.

Johnson's labor record needs but slight comment for DAILY WORKER readers. When an appeal was made to him in Tom Mooney's behalf, he said Mooney ought to be tied up in a sack and dropped in the bay. The infamous frame-up of the strike-leaders, Ford and Suhr, was put over during his administration. The persecution of liberals, which eventuated in the vicious criminal syndicalism law, was well under way while Johnson was still governor.

What did Johnson ever do about the black tyranny of the Kern County Land Company? There is nowhere in America today any more brutal or savage gang, with more crimes recorded against it, than this Kern County gang. The only lawyer who ever dared attack them was shot, his body lacerated with knives and acid poured in the wounds. He was then turned loose on the desert, covered with a coat of tar-and-feathers. He is in an insane asylum. The Kern County Land Company has gone serenely on its way all thru the years of the Johnson ascendancy. Today, they are more strongly intrenched than ever, maintaining an absolutely lawless, criminal rule over a section as large as an eastern state. And they have never received so much as a word of gentle reproof from the dauntless Hiram.

The Miller and Lux interests, the interests of Harry Chandler, legatee of the ill-famed Los Angeles Times, and son-in-law of the old buccaneer, Otis, the great industrial and financial network of Herbert Fleishhacker, Gargantuan banker of San Francisco; the interests of the Hammond Lumber Company, and above all the allied hydro-electric interests, have enmeshed California in a tyranny worse than that found in any other state. And this is the state which has been "liberated" by this implacable foe of privilege, this champion of the common man, this valorous knight of democracy!

Labor crushed; spies, dicks, gumshoers everywhere; newspapers lying and pandering; free speech and free assemblage brutally suppressed; fixers, manipulators, corruptionists, lobbyists and corporation press agents swarming over the state, like an army of snails, leaving a trail of slime—and San Quentin prison crowded with men who have dared assert their constitutional rights of free speech and free assemblage!

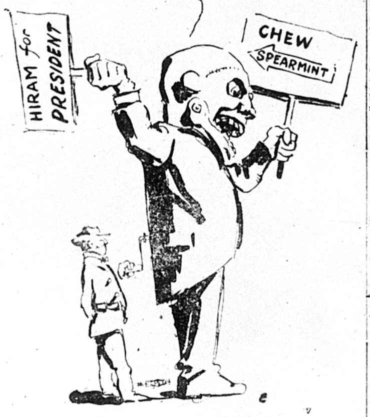
Liberated—like hell!

The present governor, Friend W. Richardson, provides just a touch of aesthetic completeness to the picture. He is an all but illiterate, untidy old man, with a walrus mustache and a bitter hostility toward education or literacy in any form. Since becoming governor he has maintained a steady drive against higher education and has all but wrecked the public school system. He has relentlessly attacked every left-over vestage of humanitarian legislation, and has made a complete job of it—without a word of protest from Hiram Johnson. He is owned and operated by the corporations.

The farmers are broke; the unions are smashed; the corporations are in absolute, unassailable control; California, today has sunk down more deeply into the mire of hopeless reaction than any other state in America.

That is the outcome of all the vociferations, all the high-keyed and valorous invective, all his dauntless defiance of the great Hiram Johnson, "progressive" candidate for president of these United States.

The Chewing Gum Candidate



Hiram Johnson---For President.

"My Country" with Many Variations

By ROBBIN DUNBAR.

My country, 'tis of the-e-e,
Sweet Dome of Doheny
And Harry Sinclair!
Land where 3 Prexies died,
Land of Wall Street's pride;
Oil gushing on ev'ry side,
Of thee I swear.

Wood, Warren and Silent Cal,
Got stuck on the same old gal,
Miss Red Light Oil!
They luv her fancy frills,
No accent of her chills,
Her satchel's full of bills,
Let Tea Pot boil.

"Our Father's God,"—is bunk,
"Our country's flag,"—is junk,
Don't givadam!
Let's loot the treasury
We own H. Daugherty,
Our flag floats o'er the free,—
T'ed wid U. Sam!

"We go peacefully towards our aims if possible; with force if necessary."—Karl Radek."

The Situation in Germany and the Communist Party

By AUGUST THALHEIMER (Berlin)

THE Dictatorship of Seeckt is, step by step, capturing new positions with the same bloodless methods with which it succeeded in obtaining power. It still considers it worth while to retain parliament and the remaining democratic lumber as a sort of screen, but only on condition that parliament, as well as the other so-called democratic institutions, shall be submissively subservient to the military Dictatorhip. The cabinet of Marx, which has succeeded to that of Stresemann, marks a great step in the degradation of parliament and of parliamentary government. It is not only that Marx before forming his cabinet, sought permission of the white General; the composition of the cabinet itself is in accordance with the considered wishes of the white General. Social Democracy was thrown overboard. Nevertheless, the strivings of the junkers to obtain possession of the Prussian administration, in consequence of the dissolution of the great coalition in Prussia were prevented by the General. The reason for this is obvious. It was not advisable having regard to the government of Poincare, and also the English cabinet to display, as it were, the coat of arms of the feudal junkers on the Reichstag buildings. At the same time the General did not deem it meet to present the bread profiteering junkers openly to the workers. In return for this piece of indulgence the General obtained the appropriate recompense: the Centre, Democrats and Social Democrats, who in Prussia have such and such a number of administrative posts and offices to defend against the Junkers and the old Wilhelm bureaucrats, now prove themselves to be so much the more accommodating flunkeys of the military Dictator. Severing and Brauns fall over one another in their eagerness to slander and persecute the Communist Party. In the Centre and with the Democrats, the right wings (large capitalist and large agrarian) have won the upper hand.

The effects of this were to be clearly seen in the discussion of the Special Powers Act. Not only the governing parties, but the Social Democratic so-called opposition hastened to secure the Special Powers Act for the cabinet of Marx. The mere threat of the dissolution of the Reichstag which, according to their own reckoning would cost the Social Democrats about two-thirds of their seats, and which would sweep away the old parliamentary leaders in favor of the so-called "left" leaders—this threat sufficed to bring the Social Democrats to heel and cause them obediently to pass the Special Powers Act, in spite of all the thousand oaths sworn against the state of siege. This means complete submission on the part of Social Democracy to the military Dictatorship. It is submission to victorious Fascism. It is characteristic that the so-called Social Democratic Lefts were, by the threat of expulsion from the party, induced on their part to submit to the right wing faction majority, and thereby also to the military Dictatorship.

Petty bourgeois Fascism is also being rendered incapable of doing any harm by the triumphant great capitalist Fascism of General Seeckt. A portion of this wing has, after the settlement of the Hitler-Ludendorf-Putch, completely capitulated to the dictatorship of General Seeckt. Another section is being rendered docile by the repressions which are bound up with the prohibition of the German People's Party. Seeckt has attached to himself the organizations grouped around the Bavarian dictator Kahr, by admitting representatives of the Bavarian reaction into the cabinet of Marx.

Meanwhile, General Seeckt is eagerly engaged in extending and completing his own political apparatus. He has brought together the old officers who served in the areas occupied by Germany in Belgium, France, Roumania, etc., in the war, and is using them to control the civil administration and to form the elements of an independent military Dictatorship. The prohibition of the Communist Party is also being taken advantage of by the military Dictatorship in order to still further complete its own political apparatus.

The military Dictatorship, which need no longer expect any resistance on the part of the former bourgeois democracy, is now making it its task to carry out the Fascist program of large capital.

What is this program? Its general features can be inferred from the situation of the German bourgeoisie. It is necessary to set up, if only for transitory period an economic equilibrium. In order to attain this end a dictatorship of great capital has to work in two directions. In the first place there has to be a retrenchment in expenditure by the cutting down of all the educational services of the state, and of the social and political services; secondly, there must be a raising of the capitalist profits and of the income of the state by means of increased exploitation of the working class and of the middle classes, by increasing exports—and by increasing the taxation of property owners. So far as the first is concerned, the discharge of officials and the prolongation of the working time is in full swing. These measures are at the same time being made use of in order to weed out the democratic and socialistically inclined younger sections of the officials, and to create places for the old reactionary bureaucracy as well as for the new adherents to Fascism. With regard to the second, the employers have, by means of ruthless lockouts and closing down of factories, practically made an end of the eight hour day and introduced the nine and ten hour day. The Trade Unions have neither the will, nor were they in a position to offer serious resistance. The unemployed maintenance is being cut down; the same is happening to the other social-political services. But all these measures are in vain if the bourgeoisie does not succeed in bringing in a sufficient amount of taxes in order to balance, if only for the time being, the national and state finances. These necessary sums are not to be extracted either from the working class or the middle class sections of the population. The state expenditure is still only covered to the extent of less than 1 per cent by state income. It is, however, improbable that the bourgeoisie will constitute itself as a Fascist Dictatorship in order merely, to compel itself to yield taxes. There still remain foreign credits. But from whence shall these come? The United States is, perhaps, inclined to grant credits for the purpose of obtaining corn, for which it will take a definite portion of the state property (Mines) as security. But these credits can in no wise be granted on such a scale, as will enable an economic equilibrium to be again set up in Germany. England, too, who also might be considered, does not appear to show any inclination to grant large credits. In a negative manner the attitude of the industrialists in the Rhine and Ruhr districts is a proof of how poor the prospects are considered of balancing German economics and finances. The agreement between the heavy industrialists of the Rhine and Ruhr areas and the Micum (the Belgium and French heavy industry), and the veiled constituting of a Rhineland state dependent upon France —all this proves that heavy industry is submitting to French imperialism and regards the rest of Germany merely as a hinterland.

The Communist Party is forbidden by General Seeckt, its press is suppressed, its printing establishments are conficated, etc. But it still continues to live. The Party of the Proletariat is showing itself to be the only power which is capable and willing to offer resistance to the white Dictatorship. In Berlin and a number of other towns it has succeeded in holding more or less large demonstrations in the streets. It is beginning to set up a resistance to the armed power of the military dictatorship and to school the proletarian advance guard for the deciding struggle.

The central task of the Communist Party in the present situation follows from the teachings of the October defeat. The October defeat of the German proletariat was not the result of "mistakes" on the part of the Communist Party. It arose from the relations of power in the working class existing at the given moment. It can finally be traced back to the fact that a great portion of the working class, under the paralyzing influence of the Right and Left Social Democracy, was no longer prepared to defend the November democracy against Fascism, that it is not yet prepared to fight for the proletarian dictatorship. Social Democracy, long since dead as an active force in the cause of the working class, has shown itself to be still an enormous hindering force, in other words, Communism has not yet succeeded in drawing the majority of the working class away from the influence of Social Democracy. If any fault was committed by the Communist Party it was in underestimating Social Democracy as a hindering force.

The central task of the Communist Party is therefore the complete political and organizatory liquidation of Social Democracy, and the seizure of the Trade Unions out of the hands of the Social Democratic leaders. Upon these tasks the Communist-Party will concentrate its entire force. And only when this task has been solved will the conditions be ripe for enforcing a decision. In this connection, it is quite clear that the chief attack must be directed against the so-called "Left" Social Democrats. With their radical phraseology, with their opposition to Fascism in words, and submission to it in deeds, with their strenuous clinging to the illusions of bourgeois democracy and Parliamentarianism they are helpers of the Fascist Dictatorship.

The struggle against Social Democracy and against Fascism will be conducted by the propaganda of proletarian dictatorship and of Socialism as opposed to the Fascist Dictatorship. The Party will continue to propagate with the greatest tenacity the idea of the armed uprising among the masses and to prepare for it by organization and technics. The Party now, after the victory of Fascism over the November Republic, has eliminated from its program the propaganda of those demands which are connected with the democratic institutions and which should lead to the proletarian dictatorship, such as the slogan of the Workers' and Peasants' Gov- the control of production. These de- ernment, the seizure of mines and the control of production. These demands have become irrelevant, for the democratic institutions no longer exist with which they were associated. The actions of the Party must, of course, be connected with the daily needs of the working class. With the present wholesale unemployment and short-time, strikes come little into consideration: so much the greater role therefore will mass demonstrations, party peaceful and party armed, play.

Under the existing strike illegality it is necessary for the Party to base its chief organization work in the workshops. In addition to this it must set up the closest connection between the workers still employed and the unemployed. Under the blows of the white counter-revolution the Party will become the iron cohort of the revolution, which it could not become during the time when it was legal.

The proletarian revolution in Germany has not taken the rapid course which many had expected. Instead of rising out of the ruins of the bourgeois democracy, like the Russian October Revolution, it finds itself in a position when it must organize its victory under the letters of Fascist dictatorship. Its victory, if it comes more slowly, will, therefore, be all the more complete. The great capitalist dictatorship is, so to speak, the last attempt to maintain the capitalist power. In Russia the October victory was, so to speak, the result of a surprise attack. The Russian bourgeoisie only mobilized its reserves after its October defeat. The German bourgeoisie, which is far better organized, is mobilizing its reserves before the defeat. What is now taking place in Germany, is the last round of that struggle between the bourgeoisie and the Communist Party for the reserves, for the indifferent and Social Democratic workers and for the middle class. This struggle for the reserves is the essential content of the political preparation for the proletarian revolution.

The foreign Communist Parties must not allow themselves to be discouraged by the October retreat, which was unavoidable, and was grounded in the total situation. The Communist Party of Germany has, after a short pause, undertaken the reordering of its ranks, and is preparing for a fresh struggle. The proletarian Revolution in Germany is on the march. None of the fundamental problems of the country can be solved by the military dictatorship. Our foreign brother parties must clearly understand, that if the Russian Revolution in the year 1917 took a quite unexpected course, which differed from all previous bourgeois revolutions, the proletarian revolution in Germany has its own course, its own tempo and its own methods.

Bolshevism

By EDWARD JAMES IRVINE.

The Earth was calmly shimmying on
its orbit
When the Bolsheviks came along and
pushed it off.
Old God, the most respectable citizen
of heaven,
Slept peacefully on a couch of rank
alfalfa
Till the Russian revolution killed Him
with heart failure.
Then the devil was found to be a
good scout after all
And was given a job training white
guard armies.

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CLASS CONSCIOUSNESS

By EDWARD JAMES IRVINE.

I chant no more of buttercup and daisy,
Or English sparrows twittering on a tree.
I am a bird whom capitalists call crazy,
I sing of war for human liberty.

WHAT ABOUT OBREGON AND THE MEXICAN TEAPOT?

By HARRISON GEORGE

THAT the depredation of petroleum imperialists are not confined to Wyoming and California fields is taken for granted by anyone cognizant with the nature of the animal. But as the U. S. Senate investigating committee has a few more shocks coming its way if it carries out the proposed widening of the investigation to include concessions granted American corporations in foreign countries—according to the resolution passed on February 13th—it may be well to break the news gradually and ease the shock.

With that humane consideration in mind, let us lay aside the current daily capitalist newspaper with its stage-thunderous indignation against the "guilty" as distinguished from the "innocent" plunderers of the national resources and its present efforts to check the oily flood before it seeps into the tombs of two dead presidents. Let us recall that Standard Oil was for many years waging a bitter struggle against British interests led by Lord Cowdray for control of Mexican oil resources.

Then, let us read between the lines of the following article referring to recognitions between Albert Fall, then U. S. Senator from New Mexico, and President Obregon of Mexico, as published in the London Daily Herald on Dec. 13, 1920:

> **"The plan provides for the prompt recognition of the Obregon regime by the republicans, for a large Mexican loan from American bankers and for the eventual appointment of Senator Fall to supervise the reorganization of the Mexican railways. . . . Passing thru Washington to lay details of the arrangements before Senator Harding at Marion, Senator Fall significantly praised Obregon as a man capable of safeguarding investments in Mexico. A similar unaccumstomed admiration of the Mexican regime is being voiced by the oil magnates and the Hearst newspapers, which have hitherto been notoriously belligerent. Mexico has paid the price for peace with North America.**

The confluence of both republican and democratic politics in the great oil stream will be noticed by the inclusion of Hearst with Fall and Harding. Perhaps this is why Hearst recently traveled a long way to have a little talk with Coolidge. Hearst papers have thus far been untouched by Teapot oil, but how about Mexican oil?

Fellow Crooks.

Besides, here is evidence that Fall, intriguer and crook for Standard Oil interests before he was appointed to Harding's cabinet, must have been known as such by Harding—indeed, Fall hurried to Harding as to an accomplice in putting a deal across whereby the Mexican people were ravaged of their oil resources by the same gang that later took the Teapot. Fall, the international shoplifter, seems to have a way with him that presidents cannot resist . . . !

To make it a bit more interesting, let us go back further. Fall, previous to his cabinet position, was U. S. senator from New Mexico. As such he was given the chairmanship of the Senate Committee on Public Lands (nice, cushy job!). All this time he had been connected with Doheny's Petroleum Producers' Association, which organization was leading a propaganda for armed intervention in Mexico, because the "dirty Greasers" had been inconsiderate to American oil and mining interests by writing in Article 27 of the Mexican constitution that subsoil rights should revert to the Mexican nation.

Wilson, Too.

John Kenneth Turner, in his book "Shall It Be Again?" states that, "As condition for the recognition of Obregon, Wilson accepted the terms of Albert B. Fall, which were also the terms of the great financial and industrial interests." Again another president succumbed to the wiles of Doheny's Man-Friday, Fall. But Obregon at that time was telling the seducer that he was not that kind of a girl.

The Plot Thickens.

Naturally, something had to be done about it. Fall, as chairman of the committee of the Senate on Public Lands, caused a sub-committee to be appointed with himself as chairman, empowered by some hocus-pocus with the investigation of Mexico. Fall had a girl secretary who seemed to be a pliable lassie. She was sent to Mexico and remained there for eight months, Doheny paying her salary and expenses! She came back like the dove to the ark, or better, like a stool-pigeon, with voluminous testimony to give before the fancy little sub-committee Fall was carrying around. She said that Mexicans were laying waste their native heath and massacring Americans right and left, that neither property nor life of foreigners was safe. And Fall's sub-committee promptly brought in a recommendation to the Senate demanding armed intervention in Mexico. The Senate rejected war, however, and Fall had to use other means.

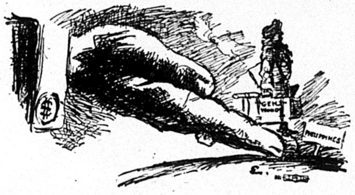
From the above quotation from the Daily Herald it is seen that as quickly as Harding was elected, Fall made his visit to Mexico City, saw Obregon and finally brought him "to reason" with a deal which would swap recognition by the republicans and a large loan by American bankers for "safeguarding investments in Mexico" and "reorganization of the Mexican railways."

Wall Street Gets Railways.

This "safeguarding of investments" was the revocation of the retroactive effect of Article 27—practically nullifying it, and the reorganization of the railways was a turning over of the nationally owned lines of Mexico to private capital—Wall Street. The whole barter and sale of Mexican resources in an itemized way, including this railway reorganization, was finally signed and sealed in New York in the spring of 1923, by Thomas W. Lamont, representing the committee of International Bankers, and Adolpho De La Huerta, then a cabinet officer under Obregon and now leading an abortive revolt.

A resolution was introduced February 13, in the Chamber of Deputies in Rome calling for an investigation of the concessions granted by Italy to Sinclair's oil interests. The Oil Scandal has become international. The American government is uncovered in its nakedness as a prostitute. How about its "sister republic" to the south? How about the Mexican teapot?

Wall Street's Helping Hand to the Philippines



The Strikebreaker-Governor General Wood.

AT TWO AND THREE YEARS - -

By MYRA MANN

TRUTH, it is said, is stranger than fiction. Strange as it may sound, infants, at the tender age of two and three years are actually producing marketable commodities. The sceptical attitude of some towards the expositions made by the "New York Welfare Commission" brings back to my mind a recollection of my own childhood; how every naturally children of the working class drift into work; how parents with even the warmest love for their children are forced to send them to work.

As I remember my environment at the age of three or thereabouts I was the eldest of three children. My father tho a barber was forced thru slackness in his trade to work as an unskilled laborer in a railway shop. To add to the meager, insufficient wages he did a little barbering in the evening.

My nursery, the one room we all lived in, was like a stage. Three times a day the scene changed. In the morning father could be seen disentangling himself slowly, tho not without impatience, from amongst the little arms and legs strewn over and around him in the family bed, swearing because it was cold, yet every now and then throwing out an angry, "Why didn't you wake me earlier, didn't I tell you cold or no cold I'll be sacked if I get to work late. . . . We haven't enough money yet to open up a regular barbershop. The wife, my mother, barefootedly running around preparing his breakfast, would silently gesture to him not to make so much noise lest the children wake up.

An hour or so later the scene would change. This same room would become a dressmaking establishment. Now, instead of the bed there was a huge closet with mirrored doors. In these my mother's customers would view themselves in the full glory of their Sunday best. Much bargaining would take place. Once while my mother was fitting a dress my little brother got his finger caught in the wheel of the sewing machine and it nearly drove my mother into hysterics.

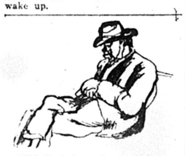
In the evening, right after supper, my father's barbershop would be flashed on the screen. The kitchen table placed before the grand mirrors and the red plush covered barber chair pushed up before it would be the signal for my little brother and sister to creep up to my mother to be lulled to sleep on a couple of chairs until the shop was closed and they could be put into bed.

I being considered "a big girl already" was allowed to come near the barbershop section. I was even given a job cutting up newspaper into squares for the soap of the razor to be wiped off on. In that way I made a number of friends amongst my father's customers. One evening one of them asked me with, as I imagine he must have done, a sly wink at my father, "Hey, there what do you want to sit and cut paper squares for a smart girl like you. Buy yourself a razor and a brush so we won't have to wait around so long. What! You are too small! Oh, we can fix that! You stand on a soap box. Just think, perhaps your mother won't have to sew dresses and your little brother will not get his finger caught in the machine because your mother isn't watching him." "Yes," I thought, taking myself very seriously, "I could too. Papa will you buy me the tools?" I asked. "Buy you the tools! That is no way to do business. Go out and work, save your money and then buy yourself tools. "Right again," I must have thought, because no sooner had he said that than I quietly put the papers down; got into my hat and coat and was on my way. Before any one realized what I was doing I was out on the street. No matter even if it was nine o'clock at night and mid-winter at that; my childish imagination was filled with the thought that I was old enough to work and I could see myself throwing hand-fulls of pennies into my mother's lap. A few doors down lived a printer, who like my father, was struggling to make ends meet. I had seen his children tying strings onto cardboard tags so I thought I would ask him for a job. Mother, fearful lest I should catch cold, ran after me but, seeing that I had my heart set on getting a job, she asked the printer to "play the game with me" and give me the job.

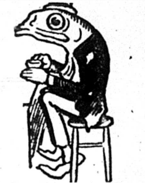
The first few days my working was taken as a joke but as the week advanced and the sum of my wages grew to almost the size of a fifty cent piece even my mother was forced to take it a little more seriously. By the time that the second week started tho my interest in the game of seeing who could tie the most strings onto tags was giving way to a desire to play [illegible] my little brother and sister [illegible] Fate had taken a hand in my [illegible] routine and I continued to work. My father was killed. In his zealousness to make a hit with the foreman he worked in the most dangerous places and met his death under the crushing weight of an overturned car.

So my career as a wage worker began. That a child of three can be taught a few motions necessary for the production of some commodities psychologists will agree. As for conditions making it necessary, one need only go down to the east side of New York City to see that what the New York Welfare Commission has reported is true.

"The defeated of today will be the victors of tomorrow."—Karl Liebknecht.

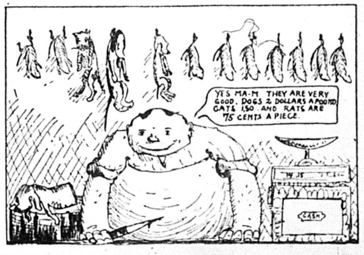


"Well, I don't have to worry about reporting my Income Tax anyway!"



The Poor Fish says he believes in the enforcement of the prohibition laws if it doesn't make it too hard to get a drink.

The High Cost of Living, 1930.


YES MA-M THEY ARE VERY GOOD. DOGS 2 DOLLARS A POUND CATS 1.50 AND RATS ARE 75 CENTS A PIECE.
CASH

THE DAILY WORKER RAISES THE STANDARD FOR A WORKERS' AND FARMERS' GOVERNMENT

THE DAILY WORKER

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- The Labor Party
- Amalgamation
- Organization of Unorganized
- The Land for the Users
- The Industries for the Workers
- Protection of the Foreign-Born
- Recognition of Soviet Russia

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WALL STREET ROCKS UNDER TEAPOT'S BLOWS

$250,000 Oil Baby in Chicago to Learn His Fate

WHITE HOUSE PROSPECTS OF MC ADOO UP

Wilson's Crown Prince Sees Hopes on Funeral Pyre

William Gibbs McAdoo, $250,000 oil baby of Edwin L. Doheny, purchaser of Naval Reserves and cabinets, will come to Chicago today to learn whether his connection with the Teapot Dome oil scandal has placed his presidential ambition on the funeral pyre.

Mr. McAdoo has done a rather unusual thing. He has placed his political fortunes in the hands of the "public," which means his campaign committee.

If they decide that a candidate can retain the purity necessary to lead the Democrat jackass to victory in the next election, even tho handicapped by 250,000 oil dollars, Woodrow Wilson's crown prince will humbly bow his head and mutter "Vox populi; vox Dei."

Presidential Timber Scarce.

It is rumored that McAdoo's supporters will do that very thing. Presidential timber is rather scarce in the donkey ranks and it is also the opinion of Democrat politicians that the Republicans are so submerged in the Teapot Dome that even an oil can on the Democrat ticket will bring home the bacon.

In an interview the press agent of the McAdoo headquarters in Chicago likened the enthusiasm of his supporters to the fervor of the crusaders who crossed two continents to rescue the Holy Sepulcher from the Mohammedans. The Infidels in this case are the Republicans and the Holy Tomb is the White House which the knight errants of democracy expect to rescue from the sacreligious hands of the enemy.

Today's conference was called at the suggestion of McAdoo. On the suggestion of McAdoo the conference will also do the following: Give McAdoo a clean bill of health; give him a vote of confidence; announce that he is politically as pure as the driven snow and attempt to prove that the linking of his name with the Teapot scandal is a red herring dragged across the path of the Democrat party by enemy Republicans.

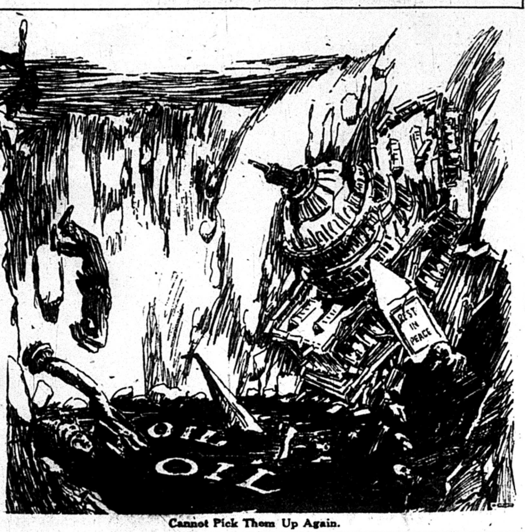
Scoff at McAdoo Claims.

The public generally scoffs at the alleged devotion of McAdoo to one of the fourteen points, namely "the right of self determination" for his campaign committee. The Washington expose having almost extinguished him as a candidate he is trying to crawl back by pulling off a novel publicity stunt.

Among those present at the McAdoo conference will be W. Jett Lauck, of Washington, who will represent the railway labor unions. At the St. Louis meeting of the Conference for Progressive Political Action,

(Continued on page 3)

ALL THE ALMIGHTY DOLLARS



Cannot Pick Them Up Again.

Sanhedrin Ends With Capitalist Negroes Leading Movement, But Workers' Issue Is Before the Race

The first great All-Race Congress in the history of Afro-Americans has adjourned its sessions at the Wabash avenue Y. M. C. A. and the 250 delegates have returned to their homes in the 20 states from which they were called by the 61 national organizations taking part in the congress. Labor scored an educational victory, but the conservative machine keeps itself in power.

Dean Kelly Miller, of Howard University, and the coterie of business men and conservative professional men associated with him, are in control of the temporary organization that will function until the next session of the Sanhedrin, in 1925.

No Workers Among Officeholders

Not a single representative of Labor or the Farm is found in the executive committee that will attempt to represent the Race which is composed 98 per cent of workers and farmers. Thus the carrying out of the Sanhedrin's program for the elimination of the color line in labor unions will be left to the representatives of business, religion and the capitalist government at Washington.

Miller Is President

Dean Kelly Miller is President. Dean Miller is professor of sociology at Howard University, which is supported by the United States government and the Presbyterian Church.

F. B. Ransom, of Indianapolis, is Vice-President. Ransom is manager of the prosperous hairdressing business of Madame C. J. Walker, at Indianapolis.

J. L. Neil, is Secretary. Neil represents the Equal Rights League which is working along conciliatory lines for the removal of race discrimination.

R. N. Hawkins, treasurer, represents the African Methodist Episcopal Church.

These four will select four others of like kind and the committee of eight will have charge of carrying out the mandates of the Sanhedrin until the next congress, which will take place at a time and place they will fix, in 1925.

Radicals Not Discouraged

Radical Negro labor is not discouraged. It forced this Sanhedrin to consider the labor question and thru the publicity gained at the Sanhedrin it brought before the Race the fact that the basis of race discrimination is an economic one, and that the only hope for the oppressed Negro workers and tenant farmers is thru solidarity with the oppressed workers and farmers of other races.

Radical Negro labor cannot be prevented from getting into this next congress,—and in larger numbers than at the one just over. According to the constitution accepted at the Sanhedrin each national organization will be allowed five delegates to the Sanhedrin congresses, with an additional delegate for every 50,000 members or fraction thereof. Each state and municipal organization will be allowed one delegate, with additional ones at the same rate. Congresses are to take place every two years.

Labor At Next Congress

At the next congress the church, fraternal and business organizations

(Continued on page 3)

Government Does Nothing to Help Workers During Housing Crisis;—Gives Full Support to Landlords

By JAY LOVESTONE.

We have seen that there is an acute shortage of homes for the workers. We have also seen that "the home is a less decent place to live in for the wage earner's family than it was two years ago; that there are families living in "holes"; that a great number of children are today being taken care of in the day nurseries, because mothers are compelled to leave their families and work outside in order to meet the high rent; that awful congestion is on the increase; that the standard of living and health of the worker are endangered and that tenement houses, vacated ten years ago and condemned as unfit, are now occupied; and that rents are steadily rising to heights which the mass of workers cannot hope to attain on the basis of the low wages being paid them.

In the face of this acute distress the government is doing nothing to help the working men. The government is not only not helping the workers in this severe crisis, but is actually

(Continued on page 2.)

STOCKS TUMBLING WHILE EXPOSURES HIT NEW TRAILS

Financial Capitol of Nation in Furore

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Feb. 17—Wall Street, the financial and commercial capital of the United States, is facing renewed panic conditions this week with more stocks under the hammer blows of the Teapot Dome exposure.

Not since the hysterical days of 1914 when the gray hosts of the Kaiser crossed the frontiers into Belgium was there such an orgy of selling.

"Stop the oil investigations or you will bring ruin tumbling about our ears," was the frenzied cry of Wall Street stock gamblers to their marionettes in Washington. A call for a congress of none but successful businessmen to congress was made by Jesse Livermore, noted stock gambler and employe of Harry Sinclair. The confidence in business is undermined by congressional investigations he declared. It was Livermore

(Continued on Page 3)

POMERENE, REACTIONARY, CHOSEN BY COOLIDGE TO PROBE THE OIL SCANDAL

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17—The senate confirmed Coolidge's appointment of Atlee Pomerene, Democrat and ultra-reactionary, as one of the two special oil-lease prosecutors selected by the president to smooth over the political disturbance caused by the exposure of the rotten mess underlying the leasing of the Teapot Dome and No. 1 naval oil reserves to Harry Sinclair and Edwin Doheny.

The progressive senators succeeded in blocking action on the appointment of Owen J. Roberts of Philadelphia, Republican until Monday. Against the strenuous opposition of Senator Lodge, the senate voted to hold the debate on Robert's qualification for the position in open session.

DOCK STRIKE IN ENGLAND HALTS FOOD

McDonald Government Seeks Compromise in Struggle

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON, Feb. 17.—More than 200,000 dock and transport workers are out on strike all over England and the prospects are they will continue on strike for some time. The strike of the dock workers ties up the food supply of the nation, as most of Britain's food is imported.

Negotiations between the employers and workers under the direction of Tom Shaw, minister of labor, have failed to bring any prospect of an immediate settlement.

Aided By Rail Workers.

The National Union of Railwaymen have expressed their intention of rendering the transport workers "every possible assistance," during the strike.

They will refuse to handle any shipments that have been unloaded by scab dock workers. In the event it becomes necessary they will go out on strike to help the dockers.

The N. U. R. only recently were on strike themselves tying up the entire railroad system of England.

Revive Triple Alliance.

The transport workers and the National Union of Railwaymen were both members of the Triple Alliance, which included the miners, and was broken up during the last miners' strike.

The decision to strike was reached by the dock workers on Jan. 29th, at the very moment the railway workers were reaching a settlement with the government and the railroads.

Since then negotiations have been going on constantly looking to a settlement, but the bosses would not consider the demands of the men and so the strike order was issued.

Wages Cut Since War.

The workers are demanding an increase of two shillings a day, and the guarantee of a full week's work. Before the strike the men were getting 10 shillings in the larger ports and 9 shillings a day in the smaller ports. Since the war the dockers have had their wages cut several times.

The shipping interests have been making enormous profits ever since the declaration of war and they are generally referred to as "the spoiled darlings of the war."

Food Profiteers Busy.

Already dealers in foodstuffs have begun holding out to wait for an increase in prices. Since the supply of stored food is small the speculators are a grave menace to the public.

No disorders have been reported. All ports report that there is a complete tieup. In Liverpool, which handles one-third of the nation's shipping, there is no activity at all in the port. Shipments of coal from Newcastle are at a standsill. Eighty ships are held at Hull by the strike and sixty at Glasgow.

No Substitute for Workers.

The dock workers' strike is generally considered more serious than the strike of the railwaymen was. The dockers handle nearly all the nation's food supply and there is no way of unloading ships while the dockers strike. The government could move food by motor transport during the railway strike but no such substitute for dock laborers exists.

There is no indication of just when the National Union of Railwaymen will strike or if they will strike to help the dockers.

Government Works for Compromise.

The government is working hard to get the dock workers to accept a compromise. So far they have not been successful.

CAIRO, Ill., Feb. 17.—One death and damage estimated at $1,000,000 was caused today by a fire which destroyed completely the Mengel box factory at Hickman, Ky., according to meager advices here.

"A WEEK"

By IURY LIBEDINSKY

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(WHAT HAS GONE BEFORE)—The Russian Communist Party is at grips with counter-revolution. The first installment told of the party meeting in the City Circus and the economic crisis. The farmers must have seed grain, but seed grain waits on railroad transportation and railroad transportation waits on fuel. If the Red Army is sent out for fuel bandits and counter-revolutionists may seize the town. The party decides to take the risk.—(NOW GO ON WITH THE STORY.)

• • • •

CHAPTER II.

OVER the town, over the endless white snowdrifts, over the hills, noiselessly passed the blue-eyed moonlit night. The evening was disturbed and windy, the clouds swept swiftly between stars and earth, the belt of sunset flamed scarlet. The wind shook the nameboard and it sang a squeaky song, while its black shadow swung to and fro on the footway. And then the wind drove off the clouds and dropped. It turned a little frosty. Empty streets; one could see from end to end of them; loud steps of chance passers-by; and the sky deep and starry as in winter.

Klimin went out into the open air and took a deep breath. He felt joyful, because one could smell the perfume of the sleepy breathing of the Spring, dozing in the distant glade, in the forest.

Where should he go? Dawn was close at hand, it was insensibly stealing from behind the high houses, and the night was slowly paling, as if some one were lighting the street with a big lantern far away. Soon it would be already morning and work would begin again. And with cheerful, youthful strides he went off thru the empty streets to the Cheka, to sleep till morning on the divan in his office, and, in the morning, once again set to work.

He wanted to eat, and still more he wanted to sleep, and scraps of sentences jingled in his heart, the voices of the comrades, their faces, the steady look of Robeiko, Ziman standing drawing on a scrap of paper and Karaulov with a smile tapping quietly on the floor with his huge foot, in a yellow military boot.

The town was in profound silence, and there were no lights visible at that late hour of the night. Only the two-story building of the Cheka threw light on the blue snowdrifts, and on the watchful sentinels on guard at the entrance. And inside the building, in the empty rooms, lit by the deathly clear electric light, were frozen chairs, tables, cupboards, and it seemed as if they were numb, in a light sleep from which they would easily awake.

The officer on duty at the Cheka, the Investigator, Gornuikh, was writing something, bending over the table. His face was dark, broad, with big cheek-bones and deep-set eyes, and a shaggy cap of hair hung over his forehead. At first sight he seemed elderly, but when you approached him from the side and observed the lines of his mouth, the soft oval of his face, it was clear that he was still quite young.

He wanted to sleep, to stretch his legs under the table, lay his head on the arm of the chair and drop into careless, pleasant sleep. But he must not sleep, for in the sleeping town, over the breadth of the sleeping country, in which are so many woods, ravines and dark unknown ways, Gornuikh alone was sleepless like a sentinel at his post. At any moment the telephone might ring, he might be called to the direct telegraph. . . . Sleep was not to be thought of.

But Gorniukh for two days and nights had not slept for a minute. There had been an operation last night, a whole series of searches, and, returning on horseback thru the empty streets, Gornuikh had breathed the frosty morning air, and had thought of how he would undress and lie down on his bed, but, at the Cheka they had stopped him unexpectedly, and he had had to remain on duty in the place of a comrade who had fallen ill. Swearing hard and with feeling, Gornuikh had taken on the duty and all night had not dozed for a moment. Several times the telephone had rung, and secret cipher telegrams had been brought from the telegraph. As the night wore on his weariness increased, the lines ran together in his eyes, and he stopped writing and listened to the regular noise of the ventilator, and watched the dark blue square of the window. His eyes closed of themselves, and from all sides a soft cloud of images, voices, rustlings, and noises enveloped him. The ventilator made a noise, and its noise was like the noise of the tall grass stirred by the wind, the tall green grass that crushes under the feet . . . a girl in white was walking in the grass and it rustled and murmured under her feet. Her face . . . he had seen it somewhere. . . . Still a child, he had seen her in a girl of the steppes, but how light her movements, how scarlet, how sweet her lips. . . .

The sound of an opening door reached his ears, and he suddenly awoke, cursed himself for dozing, and the young dream slipped tracelessly away and was instantly forgotten.

A knock at the door? A telegram? A summons?

No. It was Klimin. Gornuikh knew his step. They

(Continued on Page 6)

Get Others To Read "A WEEK"--Second Installment In Today's Issue

IRISH BOSSES IN BLACKLIST OF REBEL FIGHTERS

Irish Republicans Refused Employment

Thousands of former members of the Irish Republican Army, who fought against the Black and Tans and protected the property of Irish businessmen from destruction during the civil war, are now rewarded by being blacklisted by these employers and cannot get a job, according to Mrs. Kathleen Clarke, widow of Tom Clarke, one of the men who was executed with James Connolly in the 1916 Irish revolution.

Mrs. Clarke, a gray-haired rebel, is in America to tell the story of the present deplorable conditions in Ireland under the so-called Free State government. She spoke in North Side Turner Hall last Thursday night to a large audience, conspicuous by the absence of well-known politicians.

"The Free State loan issue," declared Mrs. Clarke, "was subsidized by the employing class, the Catholic and Protestant churches, the big insurance companies and other supporters of British imperialism in Ireland."

An instance of the brand of "Patriotism" the Free State has blessed the Irish workers with, can be judged from the fact that uniforms for the Free State army were bought in England because it would cost more to have them manufactured in Ireland.

The methods employed by the Free State government to deprive the Irish workers of the franchise were explained by Mrs. Clarke. "After the Republicans succeeded in electing 44 Republicans," she said, "in spite of all the obstructions the Free Staters could place in their way, the latter were afraid to allow the County Councils' elections to take place last fall. The Free State government realizing that the bulk of the republican vote came from the workers and the peasants, tried to pass a law which would give the property owner with a $10,000 valuation, four votes, one with a $5,000 valuation, two votes and one with $250 valuation one vote."

Speaking of the influence of British propaganda in the capitalist press of America, Mrs. Clarke said that the capitalist papers distorted the truth about the Irish movement or suppressed it. This remark was cheered by the audience, and when at the close of the meeting the chairman, Captain Denis Molloy, announced that the DAILY WORKER was for sale in the hall, hundreds of copies were sold.

In reply to questions from the floor, Mrs. Clarke stated that the rank and file of the labor unions in Ireland were in sympathy with the republican movement but that the leaders were reactionary.

Senator Couzens Lifts Veil on Mellon's Governmental Milking For the Benefit of Rich Trusts

By LELAND OLDS

(Federated Press Industrial Editor.)

Coolidge's multi-millionaire secretary of the treasury is revealed as milking the government for the benefit of banks and corporations which pay no income or corporation taxes.

The curtain man is Senator James Couzens of Michigan, whose series of letters on the proposed reduction in surtaxes have stumped Mellon of Pittsburgh.

Couzen's latest letter challenges Mellon's good faith all along the line. His promise to reduce the cost of living by reducing the taxes of the rich is characterized as a most stupendous attempt to mislead the people.

The letter charges that lax enforcement of the law is sparing the rich and cutting down the revenues and that the treasury is playing directly into the hands of the corporations.

If Mellon were really interested in preventing the diminution of government revenues, according to Couzens, he would be out stopping the holes which permit the rich to evade the surtax law. The greatest loophole for avoiding surtaxes is the formation of holding companies in addition to the large number already in existence. Sinclair's Hyva Corporation was shown in the Teapot Dome hearings to have been formed for this purpose. According to the testimony of General Counsel Standford of the Sinclair Consolidated Oil Co., it was created to hold Sinclair's interests and receive his income without necessitating the payment of surtaxes. For the only tax on the income of corporations no matter how derived is the regular 12½ per cent tax.

Here is a new method of evasion revealed by Couzens. A very rich man, who uses most of his money to extend his power over working men by reinvestment, can create a corporation to receive his investment income for him. This dummy does not have to pay the graduated income tax or the surtax, only the straight 12½ per cent corporation income tax. It can act as the rich man's second personality investing his huge income and extending his control over workers in various industries and in all parts of the world.

Challenging the good faith of Mellon's expressed desire to collect more revenue from these incomes which are now escaping the tax gatherer, Couzens asks: "Is there any reason why corporations should not pay the same income tax on their receipts from interest on bank balances, dividends on stocks and interest on bonds and securities as individuals do?"

Mellon has turned over to the banks more than $100,000,000 thru selling them billions of dollars of government securities bearing unreasonably excessive rates. According to Couzens: "The excessive interest you are paying is proved by the fact that every issue you put out is enormously oversubscribed. In fact you are paying higher rates than some states and cities are paying for their borrowing. Your own bank, the Mellon National of Pittsburgh, holds nearly forty millions on which it pays no taxes whatsoever. The Chase National of New York is reported to hold nearly eighty million. You know that individuals holding these securities would have to pay income taxes. Why do you not recommend a remedy for this discrimination? Your policy has made it more difficult for industry to get money at reasonable rates than all the state and municipal bonds in existence. Banks do not hold many state and municipal bonds because they are not liquid enough but your issuing short time securities makes a very splendid investment for these financial institutions and manufacturers who keep their reserve in them."

Dealing with Mellon's claim that reduction in the rich man's tax burden will reduce the cost of living, Couzens cites the unanimous opinion of conservative economists to the effect that surtaxes on high incomes and the excess profits tax are the hardest taxes to pass along. According to Prof. T. S. Adams of Yale: "Taxes were responsible only in minor degree for the high cost of living. The cost of living went up before tax rates were increased, it stayed up when tax rates were reduced, and it will come down in the future whether tax rates be inceased or reduced."

During the seven years 1916 to 1922, Couzens shows, corporations averaged nearly $3,000,000,000 a year available for dividends and surplus, or more than 12 per cent on all common and preferred stock outstanding in 1922. What I desire, he says, is that the government should obtain its share of these enormous profits. Why lose all this revenue from those well able to pay? And why, if no one is paying these surtaxes is there such a tremendous campaign of propaganda to secure their reduction?

Chicago Newspaper Scale.

The union committee and the publishers have agreed to the following scale for composing rooms of newspaper plants: Day men $58, night men $63; 7½-hour day or night. The contract is for three years dating from last May but effective Feb. 11, 1924. Unless Typographical Union No. 16 fails to ratify at its next meeting, the negotiations which have dragged on for eight months are now successfully concluded.

Amalgamation means strength!

FINANCIERS MEET TO SAVE SKINS OF BUSTED BANKERS

Fear Growing Revolt of Bankrupt Farmers

A committee of financiers, railroad presidents and business men with the American government represented by Herbert Hoover met here to save the bankers of the Northwest from bankruptcy and to keep the exploited farmers on the Coolidge bandwagon until the next election is over.

The assembled plutes announced that $100,000,000 were available for the relief of their fellow bankers. No time was wasted discussing the dire straits in which the farmers found themselve in; their troubles were of interest only because they had a direct connection with busted banks and bankrupt bankers.

They Form Pool.

Herbert Hoover, secretary of commerce, and Eugene Meyer, head of the War Finance Corporation, were present at the meeting and pledged the support of the government in the administration of the pool. If this pool is administered in the same highly efficient manner that the money appropriated for the disabled war veterans was handled by the republican administration, some of the farmers may come to the conclusion that it is not a pool but a bottomless pit.

It was announced at the meeting that $10,000,000 were immediately available for relief. The war finance corporation is good for ten times this amount.

How strange that relief is so hard to secure when the workers or farmers are in need of assistance but, let a banker send up a signal of distress and the government immediately places the United States treasury at his disposal.

Railroad Boss Farm Saviour!

C. T. Jaffray, Minneapolis, president of the "Soo" railroad, was elected chairman of the board of directors of the financing corporation which will start actual relief work within two or three weeks, it was announced. Jaffray will establish headquarters for the organization in Minneapolis.

The amounts pledged by districts are: New York and the eastern states, $5,000,000; Chicago, $2,000,000; the Twin Cities, $1,000,000; Detroit and Cleveland, $700,000 each, and Pittsburgh, $600,000.

Members of the executive committee of the corporation are: John McHugh, New York; G. H. Prince, St. Paul; E. W. Decker, C. C. Webber, and P. J. Leeman, Minneapolis; Ralph Van Vechten, Chicago; J. R. Howard, former president of the American Farm Bureau Federation; Ralph Budd, president of the Great Northern Railroad, and Charles Donnelly, president of the Northern Pacific.

Get unity thru the Labor Party!

Amalgamated Tells Workers Party of Steel Workers Fight Against Gunman Rule at Newport, Kentucky

(Special to The Daily Worker)

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 17.—The District Executive Committee of the Workers Party here recently asked the Central Committee of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers of North America, which has been carrying on the strike in the Newport Rolling Mills since July, 1921, for information in reference to the situation, sending at the same time a contribution to help the workers on strike.

In reply to this communication the following letter giving the history of the brave struggle of the workers at Newport was received from the Amalgamated's Central Committee, District No. 6, at Newport, Kentucky:

Workers Party of America,
Cleveland, Ohio.

Dear Sirs and Brothers: In reply to your request of Feb. 4 inst., in which you ask for publicity, about the Newport strike situation, I wish to say that in order to give the brothers a thoro understanding of the situation in Newport it will be necessary to start from the beginning of the strike, and to which I am willing to add reports from time to time, as I get the news. This may help in keeping away from Newport, persons who go there to get employment at the mills and steel plant.

In July, 1921, the Andrews Steel Co. and the Newport Rolling Mills Co. decided to run the plants on the open shop plan, and refused to sign the scales of the Amalgamated Association and the consequence was, that about 2,300 members of the A. A. were left to choose between the two: either to stay loyal to the A. A. or become outcasts or scabs.

The company, not being as successful as they thought they would be, hired a bunch of thugs and gunmen, and the consequence was that there was a lot of disorder and disruption in the city of Newport, Ky., and the wind-up of the affair was that the state militia was sent to Newport to preserve order. After the militia arrived they soon realized that their presence was not required and after a short stay, the militia returned to their respective homes.

It seems that this did not suit the rolling mill company, for no more than the militia left than disorder again began to reign in Newport. The company at this time had about 65 armed guards and four machine guns stationed inside of their plant, and in January, 1922, the state militia returned to Newport, accompanied by tanks that were used in France, also machine guns, under the command of Colonel Denhart, who is now lieutenant governor of Kentucky.

Shoot at Citizens; Insult Women.

The militia at once gave a military demonstration, to show their strength. Citizens were shot at, women insulted, and law abiding citizens were cast in the bull pens. (The bull pen was a sort of prison located inside the Newport Rolling Mills.) The militia began to raid private homes and the saloons looking for moonshine and home brew.

(Of course the striking steel workers got all the blame; they were the supposed cause of disorder.) A reign of terror remained in Newport, as only countries of Russia were used to seeing. After about four months of military regime, the Hon. Governor Morrow, then governor of Kentucky, was finally persuaded to withdraw the troops from Newport and peace once more began to reign, and I am pleased to say has remained so up to the present time. The Newport Rolling Mill and the Andrew Steel Company have had at least 5,000 men in their employ since the beginning of the strike, and have made no success.

Negroes Quit.

They have brought Negroes from the sunny South, promising them the land of Eden, but it has been to the sorrow of the unfortunate Negro, for he soon saw his mistake. He saw that the golden apple was only a gilded one and did not prove to be what it should be. The result was that as soon as the Negro got enough together he started back South. Unfortunately there are a good many who can't get enough together to pay their way back.

Because three of our brothers told a truck driver that there was a strike on in Newport, the federal judge sentenced them to serve eight months in Winchester, Ky. prison. Thank God their time will soon be up as they only have about thirty days to serve.

Traitors Canned.

We have had about 100 of our brothers who deserted the ranks of the A. A. and became traitors to their fellow workmen. I am proud to say that only a few of these deserters remain at the mills, as the company itself has no use for a traitor.

Hoping that this is what you want to know and intending to write from time to time as I receive the news, I am,

Fraternally ond sincerely yours,
GEO. H. LAMPE, Cor., Rep.
817 Isabella St., Newport, Ky.

The District Committee at Cleveland will endeavor to arouse the workers in neighboring cities in Ohio to give support for the steel workers at Newport so that they will be able to continue their splendid fight.

WILMINGTON, DEL., IS SCENE OF THE LATEST SCARE

Police Surely Had This Meeting Covered

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WILMINGTON, Del., Feb. 17.—Italian workers, who want to hold meetings for the Sacco-Vanzetti Defense committee, are told to go to Massachusetts to hold them, by local police. That organizations like the the Sons of Italy are willing to cooperate with the radical Italians makes no difference to the police. "Reds can't hold no meetings in this town," the police say.

The fear the police have of radical meetings goes rather far here. A Catholic priest, Rev. John S. Glucy, phoned the police recently that a meeting of reds would take place in a certain hall. Superintendent of police Black ordered more than a score of police to report to him in plain clothes. When they reported he ordered them to go to the hall where the meeting was to take place and scatter themselves in the audience.

The police were to arrest everybody in sight at a signal from the officer in charge.

The brave police went to the hall. They scattered. They tried to look desperate. They waited for the signal. The meeting opened.

The Rev. George Allison, pastor of the Second Baptist church, spoke and a number of children from his Sunday school sang.

"This is slick work on the part of the bloody reds," whispered the police. "We will give it to them when they show their colors."

Then the Rev. Mr. Allison gave a talk on "Italy, Its People, and Their Customs."

"The dirty bums," sighed the police. "They are the slick ones. They think we will leave and then they will overthrow the government of the country. Leave? Not us. We stay here and protect the government. We stay if it is all night."

There were more songs by the Sunday school children and then the meeting closed.

Feared There Was Mistake.

The policeman in charge of the detail at the meeting thought there might be some mistake. For all he knew the government was being overthrown in another hall. Maybe the police were in the wrong place. He spoke to the Rev. Mr. Allison.

Allison cleared the whole thing up. The meeting was being held for the benefit of a Polish Baptist church and apparently the Catholic priest who had called the police hoped to break up the meeting and so protect his flock from the ravages of hard-shelled Baptism.

After sending out a general alarm to all police stations to look out for red meetings and instructing them to protect and uphold the government of city, state and nation the police went back to headquarters to await developments.

Government Aids Landlords Fight Tenants in War Over Homes

(Continued from page 1)

aiding and abetting the perpetuation of these deplorable hardships which the workers are today enduring. The government is permitting the continuation of the worst evils of the housing crisis. An examination of the policy pursued by the government towards the workers and the capitalist landlords can yield only a scathing indictment of the government's inactivity in relieving the misery of the workers and of the energy it displays in protecting the landlord class.

Thousands of Tenement Houses Illegally Built.

At the hearings of the New York State Housing Commission it was testified that there were at present at least 5,000 illegally constructed tenement houses. Tenement House Commissioner Mann confessed that he was helpless in permitting the landlord to convert these houses illegally into tenements. He admitted that the people living in these buildings were under a heavy fire hazard. Under present conditions Commissioner Mann declared: "Public officials must close one eye and some times both." He went on to give an illustration of a tenement house in Bath Beach catching fire and taking the lives of six persons, despite the fact that violations had been pending against this fire trap for six months, the government did nothing to remove the defects.

False Economy at Workers Expense.

The government is pursuing a policy of criminal false economy at the expense of the workers. In New York orders have been issued from the city hall prohibiting any increase in appropriations for the different departments. In this way the Tenement House Department had its budget cut to a minimum and has been crippled thru a lack of sufficient inspectors.

Commissioner Mann told the Housing Commission that there are today at least 35,000 violations pending against landlords with 13,000 cancellations or compliances for the first half of the year (1923). It would be a physical impossibility for the 216 inspectors of the Tenement House Department to inspect every tenement house in the city even once a year. The Commission agreed that there should be regular inspection monthly if safety is to be considered. But the government, apparently, is not concerned with the safety of the workers for it is ready to throw away millions in graft to corporations and their tools while it is enforcing the minimum requirement and budget on a department so vital to the lives of the mass of people.

This tragic state of affairs and menace to the security of the working masses was emphasized by Captain Ely in his testimony before the housing commission when he declared: **"We have ample evidence of Commissioner Mann's neglect to perform his duty as required under the law. We called his case to the attention of acting Mayor Murray Hulbert two weeks ago when Mr. Hulbert assumed the duties of mayor but further than to merely acknowledge receipt of our communication, the acting mayor practically ignored our demand."**

Government Permits Landlord Holdups.

While the government is quick to enforce the contracts of the capitalists for big profits, it is doing nothing to help the workers who are at the mercy of the landlords demanding large securities from them on renting houses. The effects of this practice, which is a direct outgrowth of the housing shortage, was summed up to the state investigators by a witness, Agnes M. Craig, as follows: "Tenants pay security to one landlord and the house is turned rapidly over to a dozen and one landlords, and as the first landlord moves away, the tenant has no redress under the law but to go to the first landlord for the security. If they cannot find the original landlord, then they cannot find their security!"

Under the law the landlord cannot enforce this security holdup game which, in effect, is a severe penalty on the tenant. Yet, the government permits these landlords to take advantage of the poor working man who does not know the law. Very often workers make no attempt even to take such cases to court and thus lose their security because they do not understand court procedure.

Evidence presented to the Housing Commission shows conclusively that the government has done nothing to stop the landlords from obtaining in this manner large sums of money which were frequently lost to the tenant either thru the disappearance of the owner or thru the sale of the property. Of course, tho the government has always been ready to guarantee a certain rate of interest or profit to the capitalists, it has not done a thing in this case to compel the landlords to pay interest to the tenants on these securities.

Allows Iron Clad Leases.

Under the very eyes of government officials the United Real Estate Owners of New York City, an organization composed of about 11,000 real estate owners, has been violating every principle of contracts, the sanctity of which has always been preached by our capitalist defenders of the constitution and for the enforcement of which the workers have often had to pay with their jobs, their homes and their very lives.

Despite the enactment of the emergency rent laws the government has blinked at the fact that the provisions of the eleventh clause of the "Iron-Clad Lease" is a complete abrogation of the tenant's rights. According to this clause "a court decision fixing the amount of rental to be charged for the apartment is to be disregarded, providing the amount of rent fixed by the court is less than the amount reserved in the lease or the rent last paid if it exceeds that amount." Other burdensome requirements include new penalties in the form of threatened rental increase if the tenant accepts a lodger, or if the tenant remains as a hold-over under the rent laws and the landlord obtains an offer of higher rent for the apartment.

The State Housing Commission has frankly declared that **"such terms are obviously intended to subvert the purpose for which the rent laws were enacted and must be accepted as evidence of the disposition of the landlord to utilize the present emergency for the purpose of exacting the most oppressive and burdensome leasehold."** Since this conclusion of the State investigators was made public not a single landlord has been compelled to stop breaking the laws of the State.

Evictions Menace Thousands.

One of the worst hardships from which the working men are suffering today is the power of summary evictions by the courts. These summary proceedings have permited landlords to throw people into the streets. This has set up the landlord class as a most favored group even amongst the capitalists, for the butcher, the grocer, or the shoemaker does not have this right to interfere with the personal security of the debtor.

How harsh the courts have been to the working men under these proceedings was told to the commission by Captain Ely in citing the following typical case: A working woman went to the court. She had mailed a check to the landlord. While she was at work she was notified over the telephone that her things were on the sidewalk. She came back and found part of her possessions there. The neighbors had taken in her clothing and told her that her things were moved out and a padlock placed on the door of her apartment. The woman sought entry thru the window on the fire escape. She then broke the padlock and moved her things back into the house. She told the marshal that a check for the landlord was left on the chiffonier. Thereupon the marshal phoned the landlord who ordered her dispossessed at once. She then proceeded to sent a registered letter with a check to the landlord and told the judge about it. The letter was returned opened with the check not accepted. Yet, the judge immediately ordered the working woman dispossessed.

Municipal Court Judge Aaron J. Levy summarized the extent of these eviction proceedings in the last four years as follows: "In 1919, in the five boroughs constituting the City of New York we had instituted 96,623 landlord and tenant proceedings. In 1920, which, I believe, was the year in which the rent laws were passed, they went to 118,240, in spite of the rent laws, and in the succeeding year of 1921, after the rent laws were in effect for almost a year, they jumped to 125,656. So the gentlement owning real estate in New York were not respectors of the rent laws." In 1922 there were 85,826 eviction proceedings. In the first half of 1923 there were 65,000 cases of this sort on the calendar. In one district court, the Seventh District Court of Judge Crain, these attempts of the landlords to evict their tenants rose from 9,779 in 1919 before the rent laws were enacted to 19,941 in 1920, after the rent laws were passed.

Government Saves Profiteers.

While the government was helping the landlords in their cruel practice of summarily evicting the poor tenants, it was, at the same time doing its best to guarantee the property owners minimum ample profits and to aid and abet many landlords in forcing the most exorbitant rents on the workers.

In a case before Judge Spiegelberg the latter ruled on the basis of an Appelate Division decision that eight per cent was not too high in view of the fact that investments at the time were netting above this amount.

Many landlords have seized upon this decision to compel their tenants to pay rentals at a rate of about eleven per cent profit and often where the property was heavily mortgaged, at rates as high as 40 to 50 per cent.

The Federation of Tenants' Association of Greater New York presented data to the State Commission showing that in seven cases on Washington Heights the landlords were garnering profits ranging anywhere from 128 to 349 per cent; in 40 cases at about 100 per cent, and in 200 cases from 7 to 29 per cent.

While the workers were being robbed of their food and the opportunity to send their children to school, in order to meet these rentals, the government was allowing the landlord class to continue to fleece the tenants in this cold-blooded fashion.

The Courts—The Landlord's Stronghold.

In the housing crisis, like in all other difficulties in which the working men find themselves under capitalism, the courts are invariably on the side of the rich and against the poor. According to the Emergency Rent Relief Laws the tenant is allowed a trial by jury to determine the reasonableness of the increase in rent.

On Jan. 21st, 1924, Congressman Fiorello H. LaGuardia wrote a letter to Mr. Bernhard Shientag, chairman of the State Commission of Housing and Regional Planning, in which he cited his experience with the high-handed conduct of the courts "vitiating the very purpose of the law." The congressman pointed out that in this case involving the protest of twenty-six tenants in the Sixth District Municipal Court, against an increase in rent, the judge, at the end of the case, **"instead of permitting the jury to decide whether the rent was reasonable, or excessive, took that question away from the jury and submitted three questions for the jury to decide, instructing them to bring in replies to the three specified questions. The questions given to the jury were substantially as follows: 1. What is the present income derived from the property? 2. What are the operating expenses of the property? 3. What is the valuation of the property?**

"The case was the usual one of the typical landlord padding his bill of particulars with excessive operating costs and with the usual expert testimony on the valuation of the property. The jury brought in a verdict fixing the value of the property at the figure of the assessed valuation, refusing to believe, of course, the flimsy, groundless figures of the experts on valuation and also cut the operating expenses in accordance with the facts as they believed them, seeing right thru the padded list of the landlord. The court not satisfied with taking the fundamental question away from the jury, then set aside that portion of the jury's verdict as to the operating expenses and substituted other figures. With the instructions as given the jury, and the setting aside of the figures unsatisfactory to the landlord, the Court assumed the province of the jury and defeated the very purpose of the Emergency Rent Relief Law. Thus the tenants were deprived in every sense of the word a trial by jury."

We see that here as in every contest between the workers and their exploiters the courts lined up on the side of the propertied interests, the capitalists, against the expropriated masses, the workers. The Court, in this instance, did not instruct the jury to find out how much the workers were able to pay but propagandized the jury to fix a handsome profit for the landlord.

Rent Laws No Remedy.

The Emergency Rent Relief Laws were and are at best only a half-hearted attempt to show an interest on the part of the government in the deplorable housing conditions of the working class. Every one admits and overwhelming evidence has been presented to the State Housing Commission to show that since the enactment of these laws the rent situation has grown worse. What is more, we have seen that every supposed purpose of relief in these laws has been frustrated by the landlords with the tacit or with the open aid of the government itself.

These laws were enacted, to use the words of the Housing Commission, "to avoid that which in their absence would have been a calamity." The Wall Street Journal of Oct. 18, 1923, saw the full significance of this point of view in its statement that: **"The situation extends a grave warning to the whole class of New York realty owners. Indirectly all owners of private property must be condemned over a condition which makes for discontent, disrespect for existing social institutions and a dozen varieties of political radicalism."**

And Patrick J. Reville, Superintendent of Buildings, Borough of the Bronx, made it clear to the Housing Commission that "The rent laws were as much an advantage to the investor as they were to the tenant. It would have been absolutely impossible to collect the rents if they insisted going along in the rampant way they were of raising rents, property changing hands from week to week, getting in the hands of new operators and speculators. It would have created a condition that your Police Department and even your military could not take care of, because your laws were affecting your working class."

Mr. Charles Brady, the Superintendent of Buildings in the Borough of Manhattan, went so far as to tell the Housing Commission that if it were not for the rent laws **"we won't have enough marshals in the City of New York to put the tenants out."**

Dr. Frank J. Monaghan, Health Commissioner, proved that the rent laws were not to the disadvantage of the landlords by citing the small number of foreclosures of tenements since their enactment by the legislature.

Speaking for the extension of these laws in order to keep the lid on the protests of the workers suffering from these incalculable troubles, Lillie Grant of the Mayor's Committee, said: **"If these laws are not extended we are going to see bloodshed right in New York City, and riot."**

Landlords Well Organized.

The government is simply carrying out the dictates of the capitalists and serving the landlords. A powerful lobby is maintained by these interests to see that the legislators should not go wrong on housing matters.

Thus Captain Ely, of the Tenants' Federation, informed the state investigators that he **"was told by one of the members of the real estate trust that the slush fund which has been raised by real estate men to be used at Albany is so large that they are ashamed to look at it."** The landlords, thru the Real Estate Board, are also making an effort to put all rent cases into the hands of a special commission which will be entirely removed from popular influence and be appointed by the governor.

The facts of capitalist control of the governmental agencies in the housing crisis are as legion as in all other instances where the workers are subject to employing class domination.

The government is doing nothing for the working class in the acute housing crisis. The government has surrended lock, stock and barrel to the landlords.

ASPIRATIONS OF CROWN PRINCE UP FOR DECISION

McAdoo Faces His Backers Here Today

(Continued from Page 1)

William H. Johnston, president of the International Association of Machinists was quoted as saying that McAdoo's connection with the Teapot Dome rendered him unavailable as a candidate, but Mr. Johnston now comes forward with a denial. He states that McAdoo has the support of a considerable portion of organized labor and that he (Mr. Johnston) has high personal esteem for Doheny's legal errand boy and that nothing has happened in the Teapot or anywhere else that has caused him to doubt McAdoo's integrity.

The Plot Thickens.

The oil scandal has caused as much consternation in the ranks of the labor fakers as it has in the ranks of the capitalist parties. That section of organized labor which accepts the leadership of Samuel Gompers is back of Crown Prince McAdoo while the railroad brotherhoods led by Warren S. Stone look on Senator Robert Marion LaFollette as the Moses who will lead the American people out of the political Egypt.

Should the Republican party bosses invite LaFollette to take along his broom and clean out their Aegean stables the railroad brotherhoods or the officials thereof, might be content to rally behind the man LaFollette rather than the party.

This would be the excuse of course. How Gompers, a Democrat party fixture, would feel in such ungodly company can be better imagined than described, hence the strenuous efforts to preserve McAdoo's political virtue, on the part of the Gompers lieutenant.

More Skeletons In His Closet.

That Mr. McAdoo has more skeletons in his closet than were revealed to the public gaze when Doheny opened the door, was proved by Representative Foster of Ohio when he informed the congress that the firm of McAdoo, Cotton and Franklin received retainers tot/ling a million dollars that they never would have received but for McAdoo's White House connections from the motion picture industry and from the Charles W. Morse shipping interests. This is the Mr. Morse who was released from the penitentiary by Attorney General Daugherty during the Taft regime for the consideration of $25,000. Evidently Mr. Morse still knows the efficacy of dollars. He made millions out of the three billion dollars that were wasted by the government ship building during the war, was arrested on charges of defrauding the government but thanks to his able lawyers and his generous retainers he went off scot free.

During the Morse trial Mr. McAdoo testified that his law firm had a contract with Morse which provided for a payment of approximately $500,000 in commissions on shipments of coal to France. How can Mr. McAdoo explain his profitable connection with a man who was a self confessed crook when he entered his employment?

McAdoo resigned from the Wilson cabinet two years before the termination of that administration. While his father-in-law was still in the White House, McAdoo was in Mexico City as the paid agent of Doheny trying to influence the Mexican government to change the constitution in behalf of American oil interests. McAdoo had the prestige and the influence of his father-in-law's administration behind him and Doheny considered him worth $250,000.

Got Coal Contracts for Morse.

He secured coal contracts for Morse from the Italian and French governments thru their representatives in Washington, the same representatives he had negotiated loans with while he was secretary of the treasury. The money that was given to these governments out of the United States treasury by McAdoo, came mostly back to him in commissions after he had resigned that office.

The handpicked McAdoo campaign committee may express confidence in his candidacy but the American workers and farmers whose interests he promises to serve see in him only a political grafter and a tool of capitalism.

Rents in Working Class Districts to Go up on May 1st

Negroes on the south side are going to be hardest hit by rent increases that will be made May 1. Rents in all working class districts will be sent soaring above the present outrageous high levels, says the Tenants' Protective League.

The League estimates that flats renting for $60 a month in the near south side colored districts will be raised 100% May 1. Chicago as a whole will be asked to pay from 5% to 15% a month more after the first of May.

Apartments renting from $75 to $100 a month will be raised from $10 to $15 a month. The highest rates of increase will be put over on the south side. Speculation in property has been general in that district, because of the proposal to build a subway on the south side.

Renting agencies refuse to discuss the possibility of rent increases.

Work Daily for "The Daily!"

Teapot Dome Investigators Halt Probe to Examine Damage Done; Million Dollar Slush Fund Next

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—Teapot Dome investigators are pausing today to decide the reaction and scope of their future inquiry into the leasing of naval oil reserves.

Hearings have been adjourned until Feb. 25, when the $1,000,000 "slush fund," reported to have been used here, will be gone into.

Great Variety of Sensations.

No congressional investigating committee in many years has produced such a variety of sensations with such rapidity as this committee has. The evidence thus far presented makes a mountain of documents.

Even committee members are a little confused at times in trying to keep clear in their minds just what the committee has developed. In brief, here is what has been shown the sensational phases of the inquiry opened:

What the Inquiry Has Opened.

1. That Albert B. Fall, former secretary of the interior, obtained $1,000,000 from Edward L. Doheny, lessee of California Naval Reserves, and $25,000 from J. W. Zevely, representative of Harry F. Sinclair, lessee of Teapot Dome.

2. That Fall and Secretary of the Navy Denby were the two men primarily responsible for transfer from the navy to the interior department by President Harding of the naval oil reserves.

3. That Denby approved the terms of the leases and the contracts for exchanging oil from tank storage, over the vigorous protests of naval officers, who held the contracts illegal under the law of 1920.

4. That Fall was negotiating with Sinclair about Teapot Dome shortly after he took office in March, 1921, altho the reserves were not transferred to the interior department until June, 1921.

5. That first Doheny and then Sinclair had been trying for a long time to get Teapot Dome. Claims held by the Pioneer Oil Company had been held invalid by the government and this apparently caused Doheny to drop the matter.

6. That Sinclair bought off the holders of these prior claims, agreeing to pay $1,000,000 to the Pioneer Oil Company; $1,000,000 to F. G. Bonfils and Leo Stack of Denver, and various other sums to other claimants, to prevent interference with his negotiations with Fall for Teapot Dome.

7. That Fall, making the Teapot Dome lease, secretly ordered interior department officials not to give out any information regarding the lease.

8. That Fall thought it unnecessary to ask Attorney-General Daugherty's opinion regarding legality of the lease and that Daugherty had expressed, informally and verbally, a belief that the leases were valid.

9. That the whole question of the legality of the leases was discussed at least casually in the cabinet, tho individual cabinet officers, in separate statements, said they did not remember this and President Coolidge, who as vice-president, attended cabinet meetings could not recall it.

10. That Attorney-General Daugherty and Fall, both knew the proposed leasing plan had been held invalid by government legal experts, who advised his company not to bid on those terms.

Development of these facts by the committee has brought about this action:

Adoption by the senate of a resolution, demanding Denby resign, which President Coolidge has served notice he will ignore.

Adoption of a resolution for appointment of special counsel to prosecute the matter civilly and criminally.,

Appointment by Mr. Coolidge of Owen J. Roberts and Atlee Pomerene as counsel for this purpose.

Wall Street Rocks Under Heavy Blows From Teapot Oil Scandal

(Continued from page 1.)

who hired out to Sinclair for the purpose of "bulling" Mammoth Oil Company Stock, the company that leased the Teapot Dome.

The stock was placed on the market at $26 and boosted it to $60 before the transaction closed.

The British press sees far-reaching effects, which eventually may become international in their scope, growing out of the oil leasing scandals uncovered in Washington.

Newspapers devoted much space to what is declared as a "panic" in Wall Street as a result of the revelations.

Typical of the comment is that of the London Daily News, which says: "Deplorable affairs are shaking American politics to its foundations. Soon it will become difficult to find a politician who the public does not believe in some way implicated. When the facts are finally established, there may be so great an upheaval in the political parties that the reactions will affect American relations in Europe."

* * *

By LAURENCE TODD.

(Staff Correspondent of The Federated Press)

Coolidge Protects Denby.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—President Coolidge has defied the senate, and placed a protecting arm around Edwin Denby, his secretary of the navy, who gave away the naval oil reserves, in connivance with Albert Fall. He says he has appointed special counsel who will study the Teapot Dome situation and report the facts to him. After he has their report, he will act.

Coolidge Tempts Fate.

Mr. Coolidge is faced with a return of the contemptuous remarks he hurled at the senate when it voted by a decisive majority to demand that he kick Denby out. He has hastened to verify LaFollette's prediction that he would run the same course that Taft ran in the Ballinger affair. Possibly he has as good a chance of a worthless nomination as Taft had, after he had defended Ballinger in vain. Opinion in Washington is almost unanimous that Denby and young Roosevelt will go, and that Coolidge meanwhile will have involved himself in the sordid intrigue of oil-in-government so completely as to leave no chance that the voters will forgive him next November.

The "Hush" Brigade.

Just how sordid has been this nationwide conspiracy to throttle the truth about the oil graft was indicated when the purchase of Carl McGee's Morning Journal, at Albuquerque, N. M., by the "First National Bank crowd" was re-told before the senate committee on Feb. 12. McGee bought the paper in 1920 from Fall and his associates, who included John W. Weeks and William Coolidge of Boston, the Chino Copper Co., the El Paso & Southwestern Railway, and Price, Kenny & Co., of Cleveland. He was a liberal Democrat, and soon was in conflict with the Fall crowd. Then he started to investigate the Teapot Dome lease, and wired to the Denver Post to learn who had sent blooded stock to Fall's ranch, he discovered that a libel suit brought against him by the bank on another issue would become serious. Presently he was approached with offers of purchase of his property.

Open Blackmail.

First came Dr. Barham of the Los Angeles Herald, who admitted having borrowed $250,000 from Doheny, but said that he could give McGee a high-salaried job with Hearst. McGee concluded that Doheny was the real bidder. Then came Tammen and Bonfils of the Denver Post, who were preparing to squeeze Sinclair for their $1,000,000 and thereafter to stop their exposure of Teapot Dome. Their agent told McGee that if he would sell to them he would "make more money than you ever heard of." This was obviously oil money to be furnished by Sinclair. Finally McGee was induced to sell to Weil, a go-between for the bank, who made him go to Chicago "to avoid local gossip," and there handle the deal thru the First Trust and Savings Bank and the First National Bank. This latter is the bank of the Standard Oil Co. of Indiana.

Both Parties Guilty.

As tho to bind up all the elements with a firm band of oil, it was shown that one M. L. Fox, editor of this paper under Fall, and who received by mail, long in advance of its going to the president, Fall's whitewash report of June, 7, 1922, on Teapot Dome, has recently been one of the McAdoo headquarters staff in Chicago.

Edwin E. Brown, vice-president of the First National Bank of Chicago, testified that Jim McNary, who was nominated and rejected for comptroller of the currency last summer, was one of the crowd who bought McGee's paper—thru the First National Bank of Albuquerque—in competition with the bids from Los Angeles and the Denver Post, when McGee was beginning to show up the oil lease frauds.

Weil, the go-between, testified that criticism of Fall and the Fall policies stopped when McGee was eliminated.

Workers Party Role at Sanhedrin Related in Tomorrow's Issue

The only recognition of labor at the Negro All Race Congress or Sanhedrin came from the representatives of the Workers Party and other groups that worked in sympathy with them.

The story of the fight the Workers Party carried thru at the Sanhedrin will be described in the next issue of The DAILY WORKER. The story should be read by every class conscious worker of either race for few things are more significant in the American labor movement than the role of the colored race.

Convicts Burned to Death.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Feb. 17.—Four convicts were burned to death and damage estimated at from $80,000 to $100,000 was caused when fire completely destroyed the main prison building at Flat Top prison, about forty miles from here.

Get unity thru the Labor Party!

SANHEDRIN ENDS WITH MONEYED NEGROES AT HEAD

But Workers' Issue Is Before the Race

(Continued from page 1.)

will continue to have the majority of delegates but Labor will see to it that every possible workers' organization will be represented with a full quota of delegates.

The labor delegates will make themselves felt from the beginning because they will not be fooled by the promises of Dean Kelly Miller and his kind. At this last congress Dean Miller fooled the labor representatives the first day by assuring them that he regarded Labor as the most important issue before the Race and promising them that it would receive full consideration.

Miller Sabotaged Labor

Dean Miller sabotaged Labor from the beginning, as Otto E. Huiswoud, of the African Blood Brotherhood, charged. He sabotaged Labor by appointing chamber of commerce and company union men to the labor commission and by denying labor the floor, in spite of previous promises. Labor finally forced itself onto the floor only by overwhelming the chairman with the protests of the sympathizers present.

Labor shook up the Miller machine. Labor wakened up Negroes to the fact that the Race issue is a labor issue tho the final decisions of the Sanhedrin, as expressed by the report of the Committee on Permanent Results, which boiled down the reports of the various committees, would not give that impression.

The final report of the committee of permanent results, which is quoted in part elsewhere makes no specific reference to the color line in labor unions, only implying that issue by demanding "recognition of Negro workers in fields where labor is organized."

Dodging Klan Issue

The issue of white and black oppressed uniting their forces is ignored as far as possible in discussing interracial cooperation.

Entirely ignored is the ferocious Ku Klux Klan, which persecutes the Race so much, especially the workingclass elements of the Race. The Workers Party resolution calling for unity with the foreign-born against the "common enemy" the Klan, was the only anti-Klan resolution presented and was killed by the final committee.

Segregation is ignored: real estate dealers find the present policy more profitable than a policy of letting houses for the first comers.

Ignore Jim Crow Schools

The Jim Crow school issue is ignored. Instead a weak program calls for equal funds for Negro schools, not realizing that as long as the races are segregated that school boards will always discriminate against the black schools.

More government support is asked for Howard University insead of demanding that the other universities, which discriminate against the Negro, drop the color line.

Soviet Russia recognition, an issue displeasing to the government which subsidized Howard University, was kept from the floor.

Soviet Russia and the Klan were never presented to the floor for consideration. The work of the conference, as Dean Miller said, was done in committees—and committees appointed largely by himself.

46, But No Workers.

The reactionary policy of the commission of permanent results is easily explained. Of the 46 members not one is a workingman or farmer, tho workingmen and farmers compose 98 per cent of the Race. There are nearly a dozen clergymen, there are doctors, attorneys and business men and editors, chambers of commerce men and dealers in real estate.

Dean Miller comes from an institution subsidized by the republican administration;

The real estate men gain by the policy of segregation;

The business interests generally gain by the policy of segregation;

The chambers of commerce, which control the Urban League that acts as an open shop employment agency in large negro urban centers, are as reactionary as any white chamber of commerce. They are not only against labor organization but they are against aggressive racial action that might offend their white capitalistic friends;

The editors fall in line, for the most part.

The attorneys are attorneys and the preachers are preachers, tho some of the latter are more progressive than the others. The preachers are in closer touch with the workers of the Race.

Professors and Segregation.

The professors gain by the policy of segregation of the race in Negro schools. If the regular public schools admitted Negroes to the same classes as white children, sharing the same advantages, there would be little call for special endowed schools of the Race.

In short the hope of the oppressed Negro workers does not lie in the present set of Negro leaders. Marcus Garvey says they are too old. The workers say they are too bourgeois.

Noted Achitect Dies.

NEW YORK, Feb. 17.—Henry Bacon, 58, noted architect, died in the Post Graduate Hospital here today. Bacon designed the $2,500,000 Lincoln Memorial in Washington. He was born in Watseka, Ill., and was a graduate of the University of Illinois.

Join the "I want to make THE DAILY WORKER grow" club.

Sanhedrin Capitalists Denature Labor Report in Final Committee

How Dean Kelly Miller's machine took the starch out of the labor program at the All-Race Convention is illustrated in the three labor programs shown here. The first are the demands submitted by the Negro workers in the Workers Party delegation. It offers a definite method of campaigning for the removal of race distinctions in the American Federation of Labor.

The second is the labor program adopted by the Labor Committee. This is a modification of the Workers Party program, a modification caused by the fact that Dean Miller had packed non-labor and anti-union elements into the committee, such as Arnold T. Hill, of the Urban League, a chamber of commerce institution. Yet this labor committee program retains the basic idea of the appeal to the trade unions.

The third and last program is all that got thru the Committee for Permanent Results. It is intentionally weak and vague, avoiding use of the term "labor union." Elimination of the color line in labor unions is, however, implied in the line "recognition of Negro workers in fields where labor is organized," and radical Negroes will make an issue on this point and will make campaigns in the trade unions on this basis.

Workers Party Labor Demand

1. That the American Federation of Labor (and all other bodies of organized labor) make an intensive drive in the immediate future to organize Negro workers wherever found, on a basis of equality in the same unions with the whites.

2. That all such labor organizations be fraternally addressed by this body, with the request that such labor bodies shall immediately conduct among their members an official propaganda against discrimination of color and against racial snobbishness in the labor unions and in favor of enrolling all Negro workers into the unions. Further, that such campaign be carried on in collaboration with representatives of the Negro Sanhedrin.

3. That all Negro papers be requested to carry on an intensive propaganda among the race for the joining of labor unions on the basis of equality.

4. In view of the fact that the Negro in industry is as yet an unskilled laborer as a rule, and as the industrial form of union and the breaking down of craft aristocracy in the unions are in the interests of the Negro as an unskilled worker, we therefore favor the transformation of all craft unions into industrial unions. However, we are opposed to dual unionism, as well as "Jim-Crow" unionism, and favor the Negro joining everywhere the main body of labor organization.

As Modified by Labor Committee

1. The cessation of exploitation of Negro labor as a tool in the hands of capital.

2. An appeal to the A. F. of L. for the fullest and equal recognition of Negro workers in practice as well as in theory.

3. Securing of the support and cooperation of the Negro press in educating Negro workers to the value and need for organization and unity.

4. The promotion of an educational program for the conservation of abilities of Negro workers by aiding in adjusting workers in work for which they are best qualified.

5. A campaign for the increase of opportunities permitting of advancement for Negro workers.

6. An appeal to the Government for the removal of the discriminations and limitations placed upon Negro workers thruout the Civil Service, and for the securing of further recognition and opportunities for advancement for qualified Negro workers.

7. A program for the relief of Tenant Farmers and Share Farmers of the South.

8. The promotion of a nation-wide program of housing in industrial centers adequate to the needs of the increasing Negro population, in order to maintain workers in the best health and highest working efficiency.

9. The creation of a sentiment among white workers, both in and out of Trade Unions, for a fuller appreciation, recognition and support of Negro workers.

What Finally Got Thru

IT IS the sense of the Negro Sanhedrin that the exploitation of Negro labor in the conflict between capital and organized labor is unfair and detrimental and that the principle of equal pay, recognition of Negro workers in fields where labor is organized, and community assistance to Negro workers in industrial centers and organized financial relief in farming centers are all highly desirable.

SEE JAPS NEXT TO RECOGNIZE SOVIET RUSSIA

Idaho Senator Regrets U. S. Does Not Lead

(By The Federated Press)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—"I expect to see Japan shortly take up final negotiations for the recognition of Russia," said Senator Borah to The Federated Press.

"Not only am I led to this conclusion by what I see in the press, but by private information. I deeply regret that we are not in the lead, but am delighted nevertheless that the great Russian problem is being slowly but effectively solved.

"England, Italy, now Austria and Norway, and Japan seem to be closing up their affairs with Russia.

"It is a great move for economic rehabilitation, not only of Europe, but of the world.

"I should like very much if we were leading, but I am not at all doubtful as to what is finally going to be the result—and at no distant day."

* * * *

NEW YORK, Feb. 17.—Advices reaching New York from Rome state that the new Russo-Italian commercial treaty has met with enthusiastic reception thruout Italy. Both official comment and unofficial press opinion refer to the favorable results which will accrue to both countries.

Forget the Children.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—How to gain attention in Congress for the resolution proposing the child labor amendment to the federal constitution, is the chief topic under discussion at the quarterly meeting of the executive council of the A. F. of L. this week. It is anticipated, however, that the usual denunciation of the Russian republic will be proposed by President Gompers, and will be accepted by the council.

She Refused to Marry Him.

WESTVILLE, Ill., Feb. 17.—Joseph Kline, garage man, today shot and killed Anna Vedelsky, 20, drug store clerk, because she refused to marry him. Kline then shot himself thru the head and is in a dying condition in a Danville hospital.

NEGROES BARRED BY LABOR, JOINED COMPANY UNION

Sanhedrin Delegate in Talk on Topeka

Bar the Negro worker from the regular unions and you are likely to find him in a company union.

This is what happened at Topeka, Kansas, according to Mr. Frank W. Kirk, delegate to the Negro Sanhedrin and member of the Sanhedrin's labor commission.

Down in Topeka Mr. Kirk is president of the Negro lodge of the System Carmen's Association of the Sante Fe railroad. He organized the local himself at the call of his employers and there are 1,000 Negroes in the lodge, 1,700 being in a sister lodge of whites from the same shops.

Mr. Kirk blames the closed door policy of the regular labor unions for the Negro company union. He says he would welcome the right for his people to unite with the white workers in the recognized labor unions but says that the effort of the white unions to bar the Negro from employment in certain trades will never succeed. The Negro insists on his right to work and if he cannot work as a regular union man he will work anyhow.

Kirk has been asked by the Sante Fe system to go on an organizing tour thru all their shop centers where large numbers of Negroes are employed. These Negroes, for the most part, were brought in during the shopmen's strike of 1922. Their excuse was that the white men whose places they took had refused them the right to work.

It is a company union, that the Sante Fe supports in the belief that strikes will be prevented. As such it is obviously no instrument the workers can use to wrest better conditions from their employers.

Mr. Kirk says he will fight for the adoption of a program by the Sanhedrin that will work towards the elimination of the color line in the old unions.

He prefers regular labor unionism, controlled by the workers, to company unionism.

Join the "I want to make THE DAILY WORKER grow" club.

KLAN LEADER PLANS TO RAISE HELL IN HER

Young to Return fo More Bloodshed

CHICAGO, Feb. 17.—"Hell's going to break loose" in bloody Williamson county "as soon as the troops leave," S. Glenn Young, deposed "prohibition czar" of the Illinois badlands, predicted in an interview here today.

"I'm going back there next week and as sure as there's a God in heaven, someone's going to pay for the murder of Caesar Cagle," Young declared with spirit.

The slaying of Cagle, constable of Herrin, and chief assistant to Young in his spectacular booze raids, precipitated conditions of near-riot in Williamson county a week ago which made it necessary for 1,800 state militiamen to take charge of the situation. Most of the troops are now withdrawn and the remainder are expected to be recalled shortly.

* * *

Strike Fear Brings Action.

(Special to The Daily Worker)

HERRIN, Ill., Feb. 17.—The action of General Milton Foreman in turning over Herrin to the American Legion and the Rotary Club, which means the big business elements, is attributed to the defeat of S. Glenn Young and the Klan by the militant element in the miners. Fear of the strike compelled the militia or those behind the militia to go thru the farce of slapping Young on the wrist and taking his guns away, as if he were just a wayward boy who conld not be trusted with firearms. But they had no intention of allowing the miners to feel that they could rule Herrin so the "neutrals" were called upon to act.

If there are people who think that the trouble here is over the illegal sale of booze, they are poorly informed. During the height of Young's lawless raidings and burnings, hundreds of bootleggers plied their trade openly. The foreign vendors of moonshine alone were interfered with.

It is quite obvious that the business interests are only too willing to make use of the elements that compose the Ku Klux Klan tho at times the Klan, due to its lack of intelligence, indulges in horse play which brings odium on it and on its backers.

What the capitalists are now doing is to divert the lawless energies of the Klansmen into channels in the control of well disciplined organizations that do not divert their energies into many directions but concentrate on the labor question instead of antagonizing the Catholics, Jews and wealthy foreigners.

K. K. K. Warns Young Worker.

Barney Mass, an organizer for the Young Workers League, was notified by the Klan to leave the town of West Frankfort or be severely punished. The letter that accompanied the threat contained the words "K. K. K. will not permit radical speakers in West Frankfort." But the Y. W. L. organizer does not intend to be intimidated by the K. K. K. He will carry on his organizing campaign.

The Workers Party and the Young Workers League have taken steps to wage a fight for the protection of the foreign-born and civil liberties. They are seeking the co-operation of all workers regardless of political views.

The general belief here is that should Young return to re-open his reign of rape, murder and terrorism, a civil war would result.

A hero is usually manufactured out of every affair of this kind. The hero of this outbreak is Dr. J. T. Black, superintendent of the Herrin hospital. He has called for a business government and is applauded by all the organs of Big Business in Herrin and thruout the state.

Berlin Throwing City Employes on the Street

(By The Federated Press)

BERLIN, Feb. 17—Over 1500 municipal employes have been dismissed in Berlin alone as a result of the general policy of the governmental authorities in federal, state and city offices to economize by throwing workers upon the streets.

During the first two weeks of January 2500 city workers were dismissed. It is next to impossible for them to find work elsewhere. To make matters worse, Germany is hit by the severest winter in years.

Wreck Injures 25.

POWERS, Mich., Feb. 17.—A head-on collision between a passenger train and a freight on the Chicago and Northwestern railroad near here last night injured 25 persons and blocked rail traffic for several hours.

Murder On Increase.

NEW YORK.—Insurance statistics, compilation of which has just been completed, reveals American civilization as holding disease pretty much at bay during the past year, while the toll of murder and of industrial accidents mounted.

Fight for $15,000,000 Back Pay.

NEW YORK, Feb. 17.—System Federation 90, organization of the Pennsylvania railroad's 60,000 shopmen, has filed appeal from the decision of the United States district court in Philadelphia dismissing the workers' suit for $15,000,000 back pay.

TOO MANY MINERS SAY OPERATORS; LEWIS AGREES

Operators Disagree on Length of Contract

(Special to The Daily Worker)

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Feb. 17.—John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America and the coal operators now in session are in absolute agreement on the question of ridding the coal industry of 200,000 miners. Where these workers are to go was not indicated. Evidently it is not a serious problem for Lewis and his coal baron friends.

"The process of elimination has already commenced," declared a big coal operator. "One-half of the 700 bitumious shipping mines in the country must go with them 200,000 miners."

It never occurs to the miners leaders or to the operators that the men who dig the coal have any right to a voice in the disposition of coal mines. "There's not to reason why; there's but to work and die."

While John L. Lewis is talking about a four year contract it is not likely that the operators will submit to this. In election years the miners have the advantage of the delicacy of the political campaigns on their side. Administrations do not like to face the country and explain away a coal strike. Subtle pressure is therefore brought to bear on the operators to induce them to settle. The bosses are willing to sign up for one year, but the probability is that they may sign for two and that Lewis will agree. They do not want to negotiate again in 1928.

The big coal operators have accepted as settled an agreement without a reduction in wages, in the central competitive fields. The suggestion to return to the 1917 wage scale was not considered seriously.

The miners demanded the right to go into the different districts and make working and wage agreements tending to equalize the different conditions under which mines are operated. This the operators strenuously opposed.

Philip H. Penna, president of the Indiana Mine Operators Association predicted a settlement would be arrived at without passing thru a strike. Penna is considered one of the most authoritive spokesmen for the coal barons.

Prejudice Dying Out.

BERKELEY, Calif., Feb. 17.—Prejudice against things German is rapidly dying out, according to Prof. C. Paschall, head of the German department of the University of California. Since the removal of the ban against the teaching of German in high schools last summer its study is rapidly restored.

Labor Editors Tell Their Troubles in Engineer's Journal

CLEVELAND, Feb. 17.—"We dedicate this issue of the Journal to the cause of a labor press," declared the Locomotive Engineers Journal in an editorial in the February number. "We believe that it alone can safeguard democracy by insuring untrammeled and uncolored news. American labor must assume the responsibility of establishing a daily press."

Oscar Ameringer, editor, Oklahoma Leader and Illinois Miner, contributes an article, "How Labor Can Build a Daily Press." After detailing the almost insurmountable present obstacles he says, "If the international labor union would concentrate their work in say ten labor-owned plants, the legitimate earnings on this work would be sufficient to subsidize ten first class labor dailies. As it is, the labor press is starved to death by those it seeks to serve; and if the shortsighted policy is not changed the future of the American labor press is well nigh hopeless."

Norman Thomas, who was editor in chief of the short-lived New York Leader, recounts some problems of a labor editor. Half a dozen other labor journalists contribute to the issue.

Generals Holding Many Political Jobs in Germany

(By The Federated Press)

WEIMAR, Thuringia, Germany, Feb. 17.—Germany is raising a crop of generals that arrogate to themselves the right to manage everything from the formation of a political cabinet in a supposedly free state to the appointment of a theater manager.

In Thuringia, General von Hasse is dictator under the state of emergency law. Having successfully smashed the Proletarian Hundreds and after having brought about the arrest of the Socialist minister of the interior and established a united front of all nonworking class parties in the state, he looked about for new worlds to conquer. The realm of art attracted his imagination, and he proceeded forthwith to announce that the projected appointment of a certain Dr. Ulbrich of Meinengen as general manager of the State theater at Weimar must first have his indorsement.

This uncalled-for interference with a purely cultural question has created a wide stir thruout the nation. Even capitalist papers with more or less liberal tendencies are editorializing against it.

Ex-premier of Poland Coming.

NEW YORK, Feb. 17.—Interest has been aroused in Polish circles here and in other American cities by the announcement that former Premier Witos will leave Warsaw shortly to visit the United States.

COMMUNIST-CHILDREN'S-COLUMN

THE ROSE-BUSH

By HERMINIA ZUR MUHLEN

(Synopsis: A beautiful rose bush, owned by a rich lady, who lived in a beautiful white house, was speaking to her comrade, the Wind. The Wind was telling the Rose-bush how he fights against the people who are rich and do not work.)

The Wind lifted one of his legs high and pushed it with all his weight against the magnificent white house. The windows clattered, many things in the house were broken; a woman's voice shrieked. The Wind laughed, then drew his leg back and said to the Rose-bush: "You also can do something, you flowers. Do not bloom for the rich idlers, and the fruit trees should not bear fruit. But you are pleasure-loving and lazy creatures. Look at the tulips that stand up so sturdily all day, always saying nothing but 'How lovely we are! How lovely we are!' They have no other interests."

The petals of the Rose-bush became a deeper red, so ashamed was she of her sister-flower.

The Wind noticed this and tried to comfort her. "You appear to be a sensible, kind-hearted bush. I shall visit you more often. Give me one of your petals as a parting gift." He took a deep red petal from a full-blown rose. "Be happy—now I must leave."

At that moment two poorly-dressed, pale children came along the street. They stopped before the gate and cried as tho with one voice, "Oh, the beautiful roses!" The little girl stretched her hands longingly toward the blossoms.

"Wind, beloved Wind," called the Rose-bush, as loud as she could. "Before you fly away, break off two of my loveliest roses and throw them to the children. But be careful that the petals do not drop off."

"Do you think I am so clumsy?" grumbled the insulted Wind, as he broke off two handsome roses, and blew them lightly, gently to the children.

The children shouted joyfully, the Wind flew away, and the Rose-bush enjoyed the happiness of the children. His enjoyment did not last long. An angry voice scolded the children, "What impudence is this, to steal the flowers out of my garden?"

The Rose-bush saw a silk-clad lady threatening the children with fingers that were covered with rings. Her smooth face was red with anger. The children were frightened and ran off crying.

The Rose-bush breathed deep with indignation, and her breath blew sweeter perfume towards the lady's face. She stepped closer. "Ah, the beautiful roses. I had better pick them, otherwise the rabble from the streets steal them. And they are such an expensive kind."

At this the Rose-bush became enraged, so that her blossoms blazed a fiery red. "If I were only as strong as the wind," thought she, "I would get hold of this evil woman and shake her so that she would become deaf and blind. Such a common creature has a whole garden full of the most gorgeous flowers and begrudges the children two paltry roses. But you shall not have even one of my blossoms, you bad woman, just wait."

And the woman bent down to pick the flowers, the Rose-bush hit her in the face with a twig, stretching out all her thorns like a cat stretches out its claws, and scratched up the woman's face.

She screamed aloud. The woman did not want to cease from her task, but the Rose-bush was as willful as she; wherever the hand of the woman reached, a large thorn sprang out and scratched her hand till it bled.

At last, the woman, with torn clothes, with scratched, dirty hands, had to turn back home.

The Rose-bush was completely tired from the heated struggle. Her many green arms hung limply, her flowers were paler, she sighed softly. Yet she thought more deeply and arrived at a mighty resolution.

Late in the evening Wind came flying to bid the Rose-bush good-night, and the Rose-bush said to him solemnly, "Listen to me, Brother Wind, I will follow your advice, I will no longer bloom for the idlers."

The Wind caressed the leaves and flowers of the Rose-bush with gentle hands, saying earnestly, "Poor little Rose-bush, will you have the strength for that? You will have to suffer a great deal."

"Yes," replied the Rose-bush, "I know it. But I will have the strength. Only you must come every day and sing your song of freedom, so as always to renew my courage."

The Wind promised to do this.

(Continued Tomorrow.)

BOSSES' LAWYER FRAMES WORKERS IN STATE OFFICE

Upholsterers' Trial Today in Boycott Case

Collusion between the Illinois Employers' Association and the State Attorney's office was exposed in the Chicago Federation meeting yesterday afternoon when Oscar Nelson reported on the state's prosecution against the five unionists charged with violation of the anti-boycott statute, for activities in the upholsters' strike.

The five workers go on trial this morning before Judge Wells. They are M. J. McKenna, business agent of upholsterers' local No. 110; Thomas O'Shay, business agent of local No. 111; J. Bahl and William J. Reardon, two other members of the upholsterers' union, and a member of Painters local No. 637, named Julich.

The facts revealed at the federation show an appalling prostitution of the state attorney's office.

Usurps Prosecutor's Job.

Dudley Taylor, attorney for the Illinois Employers' Association, has been conducting the prosecution up to date. The only part States Attorney Robert E. Crowe and his assistants played up to date was in detailing their police to arrest the five unionists and bring them to the state attorney's office for cross examination. There they were cross examined by Dudley Taylor, not by the men elected and appointed by the people of the county.

All the evidence against the five unionists was obtained in cross examination by the employers' attorney, Oscar Nelson disclosed.

John Fitzpatrick, president of the Chicago Federation of Labor and Ed Nockles, secretary, went to Crowe's office to see about this vicious turning over of the government to the bosses and the facts were admitted by Assistant Attorney Gorman, who said "The courtesy of the office was extended to Dudley Taylor."

Labor men were never able to see Crowe himself.

Nelson reported:

"When He Is Sober."

"We had to talk to Gorman, who is assistant district attorney because Crowe is only in his office one or two days a month—when he is sober that often."

The Federation has received numerous complaints from workers summoned to the state's attorney's office and quizzed there by employers' representatives.

By vote of the Federation Secretary Nockles is instructed to write all unions warning men not to answer any questions if brought to the state's attorney's office on the ground that they might incriminate themselves.

Pictures of Crowe, the supposed state's attorney, and Dudley Taylor, the Illinois Employers' Association lawyer who is allowed to usurp his functions, are on the letter head of the warning and will be posted in local unions.

Wouldn't Work With Scabs.

Evidence against Julich, the painter, is solely that when he found he was working alongside non-union upholsterers he declared that either they must quit or he.

The charges against all the unionists in the case are summed up under these headings:

1. Attempting to induce men not to work;
2. Extorting money, thru dues and initiation fees;
3. Spreading and publishing stickers and other printed matter.

Forbidding such activities, declared the Federation, is forbidding legitimate trade union activity without which a union cannot be carried on. Support will be given the unionists' fight against convictions as felons.

Try to Split Farm Implement Trust Into Three Pieces

Action to split the $150,000,000 International Harvester Company of Chicago, into at least three independent parts was under way here today by the government.

Failure of the company to restore competition in the agricultural implement industry, as agreed upon five years ago in hearings in St. Paul, decided renewal of dissolution efforts.

Violation of the anti-trust law is charged by the government. The principal aim of the government is to separate the McCormick and Deering properties, Abram F. Myers, special assistant United States Attorney-General in charge of the prosecution, declared.

Strike in Linseed Mills When Bosses Demand More Work

(By The Federated Press)

SUPERIOR, Wis., Feb. 17.—The first strike for several years in a Superior shop or factory, excepting the railway shopmen's strike, is in progress here at the linseed crushing mill of Kellogg, Spencer & Co., a firm with branches in many cities. The cause of the walkout was the company's attempt to force each crew of three men to handle nine presses where they formerly handled eight. The strike was general, altho the men are not affiliated with any union.

None of those who quit have returned, but the company officials report that some presses are being operated by inexperienced men.

Work Daily for "The Daily!"

MENTIONING THE MOVIES

By PROJECTOR.

"Polikushka" Worthy of Moscow Art Theatre.

The Moscow Art Theatre is finishing its second year of sensational success upon the American stage. There is no reason why this motion picture, made by the same sterling artists from Tolstoy's immortal story, "Polikushka," should not meet with equal success.

Of course, the type of "critic" who predicted failure for the Russian artists because they offered neither bedroom farce nor leg show also hangs crepe on the reviews of this film. Thus one New York daily wrote, "Gripping Russian Film with a Kick for Highbrows, not for tired business man's evening nor the happy housewife's." And "Photoplay," one of the better grade of "fan" journals, calls it "A well made picture but morbid and sad. No chance of a pleasant evening of laughter here."

The assumption is that the American public is condemned forever to artistic diapers and that it can never hope to digest anything stronger than the "pap" of program pictures. The success of pictures like "Anna Christie" shows up this bunk and the same is true of "Polikushka" wherever it has been shown. In one of the five movie houses where it has been run the manager reported a thousand dollar jump in the week's receipts, directly attributable to the picture. Thus the "box office verdict" backs up the serious critics on Labor, Liberal, Daily, and Foreign Language Press in the praise of this Russian film.

This picture is conceived with wondrous realism. One is transported right back into the sad, sordid lives of the suffering Russian serf, one feels with Polikushka, the miserable stableman, the degradation and hopelessness of his lot.

The tragedy of Poli's life is the tragedy of the workers thruout the world, and working class audiences, as well as the art loving public generally will rally to the support of this film. When first shown in this country a leading commercial distributor asked for special showings to a selected audience of critics, but insisted it was much "too good for the mob." "The mob" are getting a chance at the picture which is being booked directly by the Russian Artfilms Company. Labor organizations in some cities are helping in getting the picture before the public. Bookings have already been made in Washington, Philadelphia, Boston and Cleveland. An attractive proposition is made to interested parties by the Russian Artfilm Co., 804 Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.

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When Law and Profits clash, Law takes a back seat with the minimum amount of grace needed to save its face. There is a Federal Law prohibiting the interstate transportation of prize fight films. It was passed to prevent the showing of the famous Jeffries-Johnson fight films on the theory that the sight of a black boxer beating a white one might result in stimulating the negro's sense of race dignity and at the same time incite hundreds of murders by the white savages which inhabit some parts of these United States. The law is still on the books but fight pictures are being shown every day in almost every state. The process is simple, the first man showing the film is arrested and fined. He pays the fine out of the proceeds of the picture and then keeps right on rolling in the coin.

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In Germany a novel principle in taxation on movies has been introduced. To encourage attendance at the showing of a certain film the government has made a great reduction in the amusement tax. The kind government "encourages" pictures that are "good for the people."

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The size of the movie business can be glimpsed when we read of a recent day's receipts on one single Los Angeles "nickel show"—$5,241. A Frisco house made a record of $4,513 the same day.

• • • •

Good thing this is not charged to Russia. The Second Presbyterian Church of Auburn, N. Y., has been bought by theatrical interests for $35,000. They will spend $200,000 into turning it into a vaudeville and picture house.

The theatrical union, "Actors' Equity Association," has started negotiations with the producers toward the end of establishing a closed shop and the 48-hour week in the film industry. Frank Gilmore, of the Equity, said that 2,000 out of the 3,000 principals playing important parts have been lined up in the union, and that these players were seeking some sort of standardized conditions. At present only a handful of stars were properly treated due to their position, while the lesser known principals were helpless before the producers.

Coolidge's Friend Will Go to Mexico if Senate Agrees

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—Calvin Coolidge has appointed Charles Beecher Warren to the post of Ambassador to Mexico. Mr. Beecher who was a personal friend of the late Mr. Harding and is considered one of the burdens that Coolidge assumed when he took over the White House.

The new appointee served as Ambassador to Japan during the first two years of the Harding administration and was one of the two successful diplomats who made a treaty with Mexico that satisfied Wall Street, and resulted in the recognition of the Obregon government.

DRESSMAKERS' STRIKE MAY BE CALLED TONIGHT

Bosses Given Last Day For Agreement

A strike of the 10,000 workers in the dressmaking industry in Chicago has not been called yet by the strike committee of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union.

One more day has been given the 200 employers to settle with the union. If no settlement is reached by tonight the strike committee will immediately fix the date for the walkout, the DAILY WORKER is informed.

That the strike will assume more of an industrial character than was first expected was indicated by the pledge of the cloakmakers' union here to go on sympathetic strike and act as pickets for the dressmakers. The international union will back the strike.

Leading the strike demands are the five-day week with recognition of the union and a variable raise in wages. Employers who have signed union agreements until now, demand the five and a half day week and reject the union's wage demand. Non-union employers continue to stand for the open shop.

This is the strategic time for a strike, in the opinion of veterans of the industry. It is the busy season of the year when the bosses need the workers most.

Expelled members of the union will support the strike to the limit in spite of the unfair treatment they have received from the Perlstein machine.

WORKERS BATTLE IN GERMAN CITIES; SEPARATISTS FLEE

COLOGNE, Feb. 17.—The specter of civil war raises its head in Germany as separatists secretly aided by the French engage German loyalists in bloody battles thruout the Bavarian Palatinate.

In a brush between security police and workers one of the former was killed and eight wounded. Workers to the number of 5,000 from Solingen and Bruhl attacked a detachment of safety police from the British zone in Cologne.

The British high commissioner is reported to have requested the French to prohibit a communist congress planned for this month.

Workers in Hamburg attempted to demonstrate but were prevented from doing so by troops.

Six separatists, including the leader Jager were killed today at Badduerkhelm.

Meanwhile, separatists are slipping quietly away from Palatinate towns, fearing to meet the fate suffered by Swab, separatist commissar, and his followers at Pirmasens, where many were hacked and burned to death by furious townsfolk.

Former German officers, nationalist partisans, are reported to have arrived in the Rhineland from Heidelberg, for the purpose of leading a campaign against the separatists. The German police are said to be not interfering.

Wonder Why Foster or Vind Do Not Head Organization Drive

Taking consolation from the Christian version of history, which enables a meek and lowly carpenter from Nazareth to go forth and conquering a spiritual world with twelve apostles, William Schoenberg, of the International Association of Machinists, informed an audience of 35 steel workers, most of them already organized, at a meeting held yesterday in South Chicago, that labor would win in the end even tho it may have to get its brains knocked out in the meantime.

The object of the meeting was to organize the steel workers. A representative of the Boilermakers felt quite optimistic.

"Labor will be in existence one thousand years from now," he declared. The few workers in the cold hall thought it was a rather long wait and wondered why a live organizer like William Z. Foster or Theodore Vind were not handling the steel organizing campaign instead of those fossils.

Mellon Tax Bill Scheduled for Rough Handling in Senate

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17—The real fight over the Mellon tax bill opens in the House today with a rough and tumble debate. It's outcome is still uncertain.

There is agreement, however, among all party and faction leaders that the Mellon bill as reported from the ways and means committee, with 25 per cent maximum surtax rates, cannot pass.

Republicans and democrats are split into three groups on maximum surtax rates—the key to the tax reduction situation.

While the democrats were bound by caucus action last night to vote for the 44 per cent rate in the Garner plan, democrats who pledged themselves to their constituents to vote for other rates will be free to do so. Seven democrats are pledged to vote for 50 per cent, the figure favored by the progressives.

Mexican Labor May Be Envoy to St. James Court

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MEXICO CITY, Feb. 17.—"Congratulations achieving premiership. Note recognition Russia. England only country has not recognized revolutionary Obregon government." Such is the text of a cable sent by J. W. Brown, of the British Labor Party, Secretary of the Amsterdam International and representative of that organization in Mexico, to Ramsay MacDonald on the entrance into power of the British Labor cabinet. Brown has received an offer of a cabinet post by cable from England, but replied that he could not decide until his arrival. He left for England on Tuesday, Feb. 5.

Morones Greets MacDonald.

The Confederacion Regional Obrera Mexicana has requested Brown to propose that a prominent member of the British Labor Party be sent here as ambassador upon recognition of Mexico by Great Britain. They urge this on the ground that the Mexican government is the nearest thing to a labor government on the American continent.

Luis N. Morones, according to well-founded rumors, may go to England as ambassador from Mexico. Morones is the leader of the Mexican Federation of Labor. When Ramsay MacDonald entered into power, he sent, on behalf of his organization, the following telegram of congratulations: "Mexican labor sends warmest greetings to first English labor government. We are assured that your government will bring justice to England and break continental reaction."

Martial Glory O. K. Until Hero Was Called to Herrin

Illinois national guardsmen who joined the organization just to have a good time and a place to hang out are discovering that martial law means business when labor struggles and other controversies are in question.

Henry Gatz, a guardsman who had protected strikebreakers at Joliet, Ill., was called out again last week to go with his regiment to Herrin, where the state wanted men in uniform to function with guns. He did not answer the call immediately.

A flying squad of police dashed down to his home at 6:30 Monday morning and got him out of bed under arrest. The newspapers were told about it and branded him as a deserter. His family has been bombarded by reporters. His telephone has been ringing constantly. The home reflects in its atmosphere the feeling of being under fire.

"Henry is not a deserter," says his brother. "Under military law he is carried as absent without leave for the first ten days. Some bunch of wise nuts in the national guard, I say. I wouldn't belong to the outfit." He thinks there are better hangouts than the West Madison street armory.

Argentina Navy Gets 31,500,000 Pesos for Expansion

(By The Federated Press)

BUENOS AIRES, Feb. 17.—Argentina has appropriated 9,500,000 pesos in gold for the modernizing of its fleet, followed immediately by 22,000,000 for the enlargement of the same. The workers' organizations of the country are forming anti-armament commitees to combat these expenditures.

Back of this big increase in armament may be seen the hand of the American armament companies and of the American state department. The next most powerful country to Argentina in Latin America is Brazil and there a commission of American naval experts is supervising Brazilian war preparedness, which means hefty sales there.

Argentina, to protect itself buys twice as much. Both countries borrow money from American bankers on condition that they spend it that way and give American financial experts the right to supervise their internal finances. At the same time, all this carefully promoted competition and suspicion prevents a Latin American unity for protection against the real enemy of every Latin American country, which is Yankee imperialism.

Carter Sulks: Tut Waits.

LUXOR, Feb. 17.—Guards paced the Valley of Kings today, guarding the silent tomb of Pharaoh Tut-Ankh-Amen. Howard Carter, co-discoverer with Lord Carnarvon of the ancient monarch's resting place, sulked in his house and refused to comment on his action in suddenly ceasing the work of excavation at a moment when the actual mummy case itself was disclosed.

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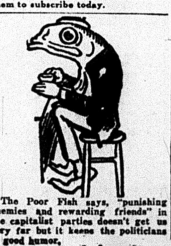

The Poor Fish says, "punishing enemies and rewarding friends" in the capitalist parties doesn't get us very far but it keeps the politicians in good humor.

UNION TEAMSTERS GET PAY RAISE; STRIKE IS OVER

Men Stood Solid; the Bosses Had to Settle

After a two day strike which tied up every construction job in Chicago, the contracting teamsters were obliged to settle with the members of the Excavating, Grading and Asphalt Teamsters' and Chaffeurs' Union granting them a wage increase of 50 cents a day.

The men originally demanded $1.00 and the eight-hour day. The new wage scale gives the teamsters $6 a day and the chaffeurs, $7. The eight hour day demand is held in abeyance.

The threat of the committee to enforce the Landis Award to organize a fleet of scab trucks was not calculated to inspire a feeling of security in the ranks of the contracting teamsters. They feared violence should the open shoppers attempt to break the strike by the use of scabs. The hurried settlement demonstrated the power of the workers to make the masters come to terms when real solidarity is displayed.

LEN SMALL MAY LET UNION RUN INDUSTRY BOARD

Favoritism to Employers Is Charged

(Special to The Daily Worker)

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 17—The governor of Illinois in the midst of a campaign for re-election with the opposition of the big interests in the republican machine lined up solidly against him has turned to the workers for consolation in his hour of stress.

The Illinois Industrial commission under his administration has a very bad record among the workers who had occasion to test its impartiality. Complaints hitherto fell on deaf ears but now as the election approaches the governor has evidently decided to make a last mad dash for the labor vote which is rapidly vanishing.

As a result of the advice of politicians closer to labor than the governor the Industrial commission board is to be shaken up or down and "friends of labor" substituted for those now on. It is stated that Frank Farrington, head of the Illinois miners, and A. W. Kerr, miners' attorney, had a conference with Small and William Hale Thompson of Chicago and on the latter's advice the changes in personnel on the industrial board were made.

Charges were made that during the Small administration awards to injured workers were reduced 25 per cent, that settlements were not expedited by the board, that employers were favored resulting in a loss to injured workers of over $1,000,000.

BRITISH LABOR PARTY WINS IN FIRST DIVISION

Baldwin Attacks Recognition of Russia

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON, Feb. 17.—In its first division in the House of Commons the British Labor Party won by a vote of 290 to 103. There were only less than half the members present. The liberals supported MacDonald.

Stanley Baldwin, the apostle of tranquility and business administration, attacked the Labor Party's policy on Soviet Russia. He expressed the view that unless the British government succeeded in collecting on the debts the Czar owed to England, every other country in Europe that owed England money would consider themselves under no further obligations to pay.

Former Prime Minister Asquith attacked the Labor Party for giving the Poplar Board of Guardians a free hand in the distribution of doles. This borough is dominated by radicals and under the Tory regime several guardians went to jail in a clash with the government over the distribution of doles to the unemployed.

Mr. Baldwin wished his successor well but expressed pessimism in the Labor Party's ability to achieve success.

It's Terrible—But a Chiropractor May Be Worse!

The cruelty in this Mexican war is becoming terrible. A local paper reports: "The president was expected to return to Mexico City in the next few days, but the move of the rebels to cut the communications in his rear may delay his return."

Man, if they cut them it might even prevent his return!

OFFICE BEANE.

BUENOS AIRES, Feb. 17.—The Metal Workers' Industrial Union of Argentina has voted by an overwhelming majority to abandon its policy of isolation and affiliate with the Union Sindical Argentina, the largest federation of unions in the republic.

WORKERS PARTY IN WILKES-BARRE FACES STIFF FIGHT

Mayor Is Encouraging Mob Violence

WILKES BARRE, Pa., Feb. 17.—"We will make every effort to hold our meetings in Wilkes Barre in spite of the efforts of the mayor and the American Legion to stop us," said Herbert Benjamin, organizer of the Workers Party in Wilkes Barre.

The Workers Party was prevented from holding one Lenin memorial meeting here recently by Mayor Hart and the American Legion, but another was successfully held despite the opposition of the mayor and the Legion. Plans to hold other meetings in the near future are being made by the Workers Party.

Cappellini Anxious.

Rinaldo Cappellini, president of District No. 1 of the United Mine Workers of America, is very much interested in the outcome of this fight. A victory for the Workers Party would seriously interfere with his efforts to perfect organization of the Lewis machine in this district. Cappellini is more responsible for the election of Dan Hart as mayor of Wilkes Barre than any other single individual.

Legionaires Active.

The American Legion is initiating a rule of mob violence and terror in this city in the hope of intimidating the workers into accepting without protest the deprivation of their fundamental right to meet and speak as they will. We will not be intimidated. On the contrary we have just begun to fight. It is the duty of the mayor to enforce order and to protect us in the exercise of our constitutional right, instead, he is encouraging mob rule and inciting to riot. The mayor has no power to issue or withhold permits for public meetings and we will set no precedent that will constitute the recognition of such a right. Not a permit but the police protection to which we are entitled, is our demand.

Party Making Progress.

Our party members have been making a fine showing during the entire period of the fight, they have not allowed the Legion to intimidate them in spite of the many threats and hints of violence which the press has been publishing almost daily since the fight began, and which are still appearing. The unusual expenses to which we have been subject are being met by voluntary contributions of the comrades in the entire sub-district.

Branches and individual members in the anthracite region as well as in other sections of the country can assist in waging this fight by sending contributions to the treasurer of the committee, J. Miller, 310 Barney St., Wilkes Barre.

Detectives from the Philadelphia office of the department of justice are here and are busy giving out interviews to the local papers in which they say the whole hard coal region is honey-combed with red organizers.

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Challenge From Reading

READING, Pa., Feb. 17.—"If the action of the mayor of Wilkes-Barre in stopping the Lenin memorial meeting at the behest of the American Legion is to go unchallenged the labor movement of Pennsylvania might as well go out of existence," says the Reading Labor Advocate, official organ of the Socialist Party of Pennsylvania and the Federated Trades council of Berks County. It says:

"If the American Legion and similar organizations are to be given the right to determine when working people can hold a meeting, it is certain that no Union meetings will be permitted in times of industrial strife. It is time for all those, who value the precious rights for which our forefathers sacrificed so much to make a final stand against this sort of official tyranny, which has gone unchallenged far too long.

"Such officials should be held liable in damages for all losses resulting from their refusal to obey the laws of the State. By united action we can soon build up a public opinion, that will compel the restoration of our rights. Let us do it now before it is too late."

Jewish Young Workers to Welcome English Organ "The Daily Worker"

The Jewish young workers of Chicago who have made heroic efforts and succeeded in materially benefiting the "Freiheit", which is the daily of the Jewish section of the Workers Party, are staging an affair to welcome THE DAILY WORKER.

Robert Minor, Editor, will speak at this celebration which will be held on Sunday, Feb. 24th, at 6 p. m., at 2733 Hirsch Blvd., Chicago. All proceeds will go directly to THE DAILY WORKER.

MINN. FARMERS DECLARE FOR MORATORIUM

Newton Township Meet Discusses Problems

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK MILLS, Minn., Feb. 17.—Over one hundred farmers met here recently and unanimously decided to organise farmers' clubs for a national campaign under the banner of the Farmer-Labor Party, and urged the farmers in the surrounding counties to follow their example.

In a statement issued over the signatures of Sam G. Wallace and K. E. Heikkinen, chairman and secretary of the meeting respectively, the assembled farmers went on record as opposed to the futile attempts of the Coolidge administration to tinker with the problems confronting the farmers by turning their salvation over to committees of Wall Street bankers. As well turn a hold-up victim over to the bandit who robbed him.

During the war, the statement says, the working farmers of this country sacrificed their sons for patriotism, as they were told. They purchased liberty bonds to free the world from German militarism but only succeeded in fastening the bonds of the mortgage sharks on their own limbs.

But since the termination of the war an increasing burden of debt, taxes and freight rates has mounted while the prices of farm products have been reduced to the pre-war level. The result is that bankruptcy stares millions of farmers in the face.

The only measure which would tend to give actual immediate relief to farming would be a moratorium for at least five years to come on all debentures of farmers, considerable reduction of taxes on farm properties, considerable reduction of freight rates on farm products, and stabilized prices for farm products, as well as the industrial magnates have received in various lines of their products backed by the national government or, if a moratorium will not be granted, we find ourselves to be entitled to substantial loans direct from national resources enjoying the same privileges of one-half of one per cent, and two per cent rate of interest, as the non-producing bankers' systems are enjoying, providing these loans will be used to pay off the present loans drawing interest from eight to 15 per cent.

ST. PAUL LABOR NAMES TICKET IN CITY ELECTION

F. F.-L. P. Secretary Addresses Convention

ST. PAUL, Feb. 17.—In a convention held at St. Paul attended by 400 representatives of trade unions and other working class organizations, it was unanimously decided to enter the city campaign. George L. Siegel, an attorney with a 100 per cent labor legislative record and a man who defended the persecuted Socialists during the war, was nominated for mayor.

J. F. Clancy of the plasterers' union, H. C. Wendell of the barbers', C. J. McGlogen of the electrical workers and J. E. Corcoran of the typographical union were nominated as candidates for councilmen. W. F. Scott, a former soldier and a member of the city and county employees' union, was nominated for city comptroller. A platform was drawn up declaring for public ownership of all public utilities.

For United Front.

Paul Blanschard, secretary of the League for Industrial Democracy, addressed the convention and told of the rise of the British Labor Party. "There is one logical basis for the Labor Party in this country," he declared, "and that is class consciousness." There is room in the labor political movement for every faction which is aware of the fact that there is a struggle of producers for a better society."

Theoretical differences should not separate us as long as we can agree on the next step. There is no reason why we should not have as successful a Labor Party as England has. Mr. Blanschard stated the cause of the unity of state socialists and Communists as well as trade unions in support of the British Labor Party. He advocated a party in this country constructed on a federation basis with unions and political locals affiliated in a body.

For Farmer-Labor Alliance.

Joseph Manley, secretary of the Federated Farmer-Labor Party, told of the developments of the farmer-labor movement in this country and the necessity for all of the workers and farmers getting together for the coming national election. He explained the development at the convention of the non-partisan league and Farmer-Labor Party in North Dakota. At the conclusion of his address, he was given an ovation by the audience.

High School Girl Wins First Place with Lenin Talk

The other day there was held a public speaking meeting in the Northwestern High School, Detroit, Michigan. The students were assigned to select their favorite great men and deliver eulogies of them.

Among the men chosen by the members of the class were Woodrow Wilson, Benjamin Franklin, etc. Ruth Reynolds, 17 years old, a member of the senior class at the high school and an active member of the Young Workers League selected Lenin as her favorite great man.

Comrade Reynold's eulogy was the only one to receive applause. Her speech was rated 95 by the teacher. Comrade Reynolds is also a member of the undefeated Champion Debating Team of the Detroit high schools.

NEW YORK, Feb. 17.—The New York state senate and assembly committees on labor and industry will meet on Feb. 19 to discuss the passage of bills, demanding a 48-hour working week and the establishment of minimum wage boards for employed women and minors.

Labor Official Is Tariff Booster; What Awful Stuff!

(By The Federated Press)

TORONTO, Feb. 17.—The campaign to raise the Canadian tariff has been joined by Gideon B. Robertson, Canadian vice-president, Order of Railroad Telegraphers. Robertson is a member of the Canadian senate and was minister of labor in the Conservative cabinet, which went out of office in 1921. The Conservative leader, Arthur Meighan, has been advocating an increase in the tariff, and Robertson's attitude is in line with his policy.

The Labor senator made his declaration on the subject in a speech here, advocating a higher tariff and a reduction in the sales tax as a means of attracting population to Canada. He predicted an increase of five million in the population of Canada within 15 years by these means.

MONTREAL, Feb. 17.—Canadian maintenance of way men will not strike until the joint board of adjustment which opens its seasonal sessions here soon has had its say on the wage dispute.

Competition Grows In Sub Contest

VERY often the method followed in contests for subscriptions, such as Local Chicago is carrying on for the DAILY WORKER, is to hold back until the campaign nears the end. This cannot be said, however, for the present "One Thousand New Subscribers by March 10th" campaign, judging by activities of the First South Slavic Branch and others. "There is no time like the present" seems to be their motto.

The South Slavic Branch did not even wait for the contest to begin, but had a house-to-house canvas on Feb. 3rd. Even tho the subscriptions secured did not count in the present contest, they are content to know that they have started the ball rolling and something has been accomplished. And another house-to-house canvas has been arranged for Sunday, Feb. 17th, in which all its members will participate.

"Rest assured that we of the South Slavic Branch will do all we can to make this drive for OUR DAILY a success" is the message of its branch agent, and if their good work in the campaign for shares is any criterion, this Branch has a splendid chance to win the prize for the leading Language Branch.

The Karl Marx Scandinavian Branch, the first to make good in its pledge in the campaign for DAILY WORKER shares, has sent in its first batch of subs. It is predicted by other Language Branches that the Karl Marx Branch will have to hustle to carry off the honors this time.

"We are not merely interested in the prize as a prize, altho we want the picture of Lenin in appreciation of his services to the movement and as a constant reminder of our pledge to carry on the work. But we feel that in boosting the DAILY, we are helping to do the very thing we have set out to do—to continue Lenin's work to the best of our ability." The branch of which the comrade who made this statement is a member must be reckoned with in the contest.

Nothing less than first prize, and no compromise in that, is what the Nicolai Lenin Branch of the Young Workers League has to say.

Nip-and-tuck is the best description of the race going on between A. Nickolchuk, of the North-West Russian, and C. Kratchovil, of the Czecho-Slovak Branch No. 1, who are tied for third place for individuals. Third place is not their goal, however. Inquiries are coming in constantly on the standing of John Heinrichson, the leading individual contestant. "Only a few today," are the words of the latter when handing in his subscriptions yesterday, "but more tomorrow. And I expect that the Englewood (English) Branch will continue in the lead."

Nearly all Branches have now appointed committees of three or five, who with the Branch Subscription Agent constitute the Branch DAILY WORKER Committee. The committees are busy carrying out the plans for covering their territory. Branch members are pledging Saturday afternoons and Sundays or at least two evenings a week to the Subscription Campaign, with every member an "active" DAILY WORKER agent. Sample copies can be gotten free for the asking at the DAILY WORKER office to help the agents in getting subs.

Just as we are going to press with the Editor calling on us to hurry up with this story, Comrade Heinrichson walks in with more subs, making his total 76 points. "Once inside the door, the subscription is mine," is his method, and there is no doubt that it "works."

SCANDINAVIAN SECTIONS OF C. I. FORM FEDERATION

Big Unemployment Is Found in Norway

By DR. K. M. LANDBERG

The Scandinavian sections of the C. I. have, at the request of the E. C., formed a federation with headquarters in Christiania. The secretariat consists of Scheflo and Stostad for Norway, Fr. Strom for Sweden and Ernst Christiansen for Denmark. Arvid Hansen, secretary.

The two factions of the party in Norway, the Norwegian Workers Party, which was expelled by the C. I. and the Norwegian Communist Party, the seceding faction of the former are both working hard to gather up the pieces of the old party and to gain new members, but in spite of the split, they are able to arrange Lenin memorial meetings together with speakers from both factions.

A Year of Struggle.

The president of the Norwegian F. of L. Ole O. Lian, gives a resume of the years work. The compulsory arbitration law expired in March, 1923, and was not renewed. The year has been one of constant fight, the employers starting with a general attack to force down wages and reduce conditions. It was met by a strong and stubborn defense all along the line and the final result has been that wages have been kept up and in some cases even increased; the membership has also been kept up and increased. At the end of 1922, there were 83,640 members in 32 national unions with 1449 locals. Nov. 30, 1923, there were 88,697 members. This however, is still far below the high figure of 143,926 in 1919.

Unemployment.

There is 18,750 unemployed, which is an improvement over 1922, when the number was 26,000.

10,000 are employed in "work for the needy," mostly by the state. The federation has definitely left the Amsterdam International and the question of joining another is coming up for a referendum of the membership.

Industrial Organization.

The change from craft to industrial organization is rapidly being carried out. Four large industrial organizations have already been perfected, the building trades, the chemical industries, the food workers and the communal workers, with a membership of 21,000. The paper industry, the textile industry and the hide, leather and shoe industry is nearing organization. At the same time local joint organizations of labor are being formed by districts, 20 such have been arranged and a few only remain to be formed.

Strikes.

Several strikes, some legal and some illegal, are taking place. That of the Ironworkers', has now been running 17 weeks. They made an agreement with their employers last spring for a certain scale, but with the reservation, that this might be reduced in case the expense index on Oct. 30, should go below 232. It went down to 230 and the employers immediately declared a cut; but expenses instead of having decreased actually having risen the workers, refused to accept the cut and struck. The courts are after them and two editors of workers papers have been indicted for "praising an illegal strike." But the workers, organized and unorganized, stand firm and united on their demands.

The strike of the rubber workers is also declared illegal; judgement has just fallen against them, ordering them to announce the illegality of their strike in Arbeiderbladet and Norges Kommunistblad.

The State employes have held a mass meeting and demand increase in wages. The purchasing value of their wages declining daily. But the most serious strike is the one of the transport workers, paralyzing the shipping, the most important industry of Norway. Ships cannot be loaded or unloaded. Teamsters and chaffeurs are refusing to haul goods to and from them. A few strikebreakers are working, but the International Transport Workers Union has been appealed to, members in other harbors are notified that it might be difficult to get scab cargoes unloaded at point of destination.

Other industries are suffering from the strike and may have to stop their activities. The government has forbidden the export of coal and coke, these articles having become scarce.

Norway's Financial Condition.

The low exchange value of the Norwegian kroner, 13.45 (regular valuation 27.00) is partly due to these strikes but mainly to the financial condition of the country, its indebtedness having increased 101½ million last year, reading the enormous sum of 1,503,160,000 kr. To balance the budget, the government proposes to make customers payable in gold and to remove the prohibition, estimating hereby a gain of 35 to 20 mil. respectively. The increase in custom duties naturally would increase the cost of living and the proposal has caused a general protest.

Frees Labor Editor.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 17.—Jacob Cohen, editor, Memphis Labor Review, was not guilty of contempt of court during the railroad shopmen's strike of 1922, the United States circuit court of appeals sitting in Cincinnati declares. The sentence of six months and $1,000 imposed by Ross, the Tennessee federal injunction judge, is reversed 18 months after the event.

Youth Views

By HARRY GANNES

Those Who Govern—Old and Young.

Men with one foot in the grave make the best legislators for capitalism. A picture of the United States Senate is like a group in an old man's home. The majority of presidents were so old they were becoming young. Even in the state legislatures, old men predominate. It is rare to find an elected official under 30; and all the important governmental jobs are given to greyheaded, tried and proven reactionaries. Capitalism requires years of servitude on its behalf before it can trust an individual as a law-maker. Old men do not seem to have so much sentiment about graft; youth is too idealistic, therefore too foolish to trust with the machinery of state. The average law-maker in the United States receives a long training in a law office; then he becomes a junior corporation attorney, and from that position he can hope to rise to the heights of some minor political job. The "babies" of congress compare to infants in that they are toothless and hairless.

But turn to a working-class movement—Russia—and see who are the leaders of the people. The recent Ekaterinislov election elected over 700 representatives to the district soviet and the majority of those chosen were under 40; 39 belonged to the Young Communist League of Russia, which means that these were under 18; and over 200 were under 25. These young fellows have had no training in the intricacies of diplomacy and precedent. They are nearly all workers, active in the Communist movement in the interest of the vast Russian masses. Their energies, their youth and enthusiasm, their abilities are all dedicated to the interests of the working class. Russia, with its workers' government, is the only nation in the world that trusts the future in the hands of those to whom it belongs—the youth—and they cannot fail.

Armed Workers Helped to Crush De La Huerta Revolt

(By The Federated Press)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—Brigades of armed workers have had a leading part in breaking the backbone of the fascist revolt in Mexico, says Canuto Vargas, secretary Pan-American Federation of Labor. The organized labor movement thruout the republic has enrolled its forces under Obregon, and in many places these contingents took part in the actual fighting.

"Celestino Gasca, member of the Shoemakers' union and former governor of the Federal district, collaborated with his Liberty Brigade in taking Pachuca, the capital of Hidalgo," Vargas told The Federated Press. "The Liberty Brigade is composed exclusively of organized workers, 1000 strong.

"In the state Puebla, Generals Jose Maria Sanchez and Heriberto Jara are commanding the C. R. O. M. brigade, composed of agricultural organized workers. The C. R. O. M. stands for Confederation Regional Obrera Mexicana, the Mexican Federation of Labor. Samuel Yudico, Fernando Rodarte, Juan Lozano and Ricardo Trevino, some of the most prominent leaders in the Mexican Federation of Labor, are all commanding battalions of trade unionists in San Luis Potosi and Coahuila, under the direct leadership of Gen. Plutarcho Elias Calles. The city of Aguas Calientes is garrisoned by 2000 well armed agricultural organized workers, and so on all down the line.

"There was never a time in Mexico when a government was so sympathetic with the masses of the people, with their problems and aspirations. This statement was made over two years ago by Luis Morones, head of the Mexican labor movement, and it holds good today. That is why Mexican labor is with Obregon. The Obregon administration has honestly and earnestly endeavored to translate into terms of reality the labor provisions of the Mexican constitution, which is the most progressive and liberal constitution in the western hemisphere.

"The precedent of the past 13 years that no Mexican government was safe against revolt has been broken. It was broken because in Mexico today there is an organization—the labor organization—that will defend the interests of the masses against any and all who dare attack them.

"De la Huerta may as well dive into the Atlantic."

Book Describing Filthy Military Jail Brings About Arrest

(By The Federated Press)

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 17.—Frederick Mott, author of a pamphlet denouncing conditions on Alcatraz island, the United States military prison in San Francisco bay, has been arrested by department of justice agents and is held here in $500 bail for "interfering with recruiting." If he is acquitted, he will be turned over to state officials for prosecution on a criminal syndicalism charge. Alcatraz was one of the prisons for war objectors and many cruelties, including confinement in an iron cage too small for movement, were perpetrated on them. A damp underground cell dating from Spanish times and infested with rodents was long used for solitary confinement.

Protect the Foreign Born!

CHILE CABINET CABLES SORROW ON LENIN'S DEATH

Forced to Do So by Radicals

By BERTRAM D. WOLFE
(Staff Correspondent of The Federated Press)

CHILE, Feb. 17.—By the uniting of Communist and Socialist deputies in the Chilean congress, the government was forced much against its will to send messages of condolence to Russia on the death of Lenin. This action was not forced upon the reluctant government until after the death of Wilson, when the cabinet, of its own accord, sent a cable expressing its sorrow to the United States. The socialists and even some radicals then joined the Communists in insisting that the death of Lenin be equally honored under threat of blocking all legislation until this was done. The government then yielded.

HONDURAS, Feb. 17.—On February 1, the legal presidential term of Gen. Lopez Gutierrez came to an end. On Feb. 5 a revolt broke out under candidate Cariaz who declared himself constitutional president and the continuance of Lopez Gutierrez in office after the end of his term as a violation of the constitution. On Feb. 6, the government of the United States recognized General Gutierrez as president of the government de facto of Honduras in spite of the fact that his term has expired and in spite of the previous declarations of Hughes that he would not permit a dictatorship to be set up in the country. Evidently, an agreement was arrived at in the recent conferences between Lopez and the commander of the U. S. battleship Rochester. The self-acclaimed dictator has given a shadow of legality to his actions by forming a new cabinent (in lieu of a new government) and by convoking a constituent assembly. The revolt cannot last long as the marines of the battleship Rochester will no doubt turn the trick in short order of making the recognized de facto government the only one.

CUBA, Feb. 17.—A series of persistent frameups that will make Bill Burns look to his laurels or teach him respect for the old adage, "If at first you don't succeed try, try again," have at last landed the three Cuban labor leaders, Angel Arias, Luiz Quiroz and Eduardo Rivera, behind the bars on the charge of poisoning beer in a factory in which they were not working.

Arias is easily the most framed-up man in the world, I guess, but a vigorous defense committee is so stirring up the workers of Cuba, that he will probably soon be at liberty again. About four years ago in utter defiance of the Cuban constitution which contains a clause forbidding the deportation or exile of citizens, he was suddenly deported on a ship bound for Fernando Poo, a lonely, sea locked island that Spain uses as a penal colony, somewhere off the Gold Coast of Africa. Spain was nothing loath to aid the Cuban government until Arias made himself so useful to the island's natives that he was deported back to Cuba on a Spanish ship after three years on the African island.

No sooner did Arias arrive in Cuba than he took part in the strike of the paper company there and the boycott of the Polar brewing company. The two companies joined hands and suddenly, bombs were exploded right in front of the speeding autos of the administrators of both companies and on the same day. No one was hurt. Arias, Quiroz, and Rivera were accused of planting the bombs. They had been so active in the strike meetings, that their alibi was complete and absolute with masses of witnesses. They were released.

The assistant chief of police then arranged a little private blowout exploding a bomb in his own home, again without killing a fly. This time the house of Arias was watched, it was believed that he was asleep in it and thus without witnesses to prove an alibi. But alas! It was the squad of watchers outside that were asleep and he went out to address a strike meeting while they were watching, not even knowing that he was thus honored. When they came to testify that they had been watching his house and had seen him enter at such and such time, he brought the entire strike meeting including several reluctant dicks who had acted as stool pigions there, to testify that he had been addressing the meeting at the hour stated.

Then poison was put into Polar beer and several drinkers poisoned. The district attorney, in place of prosecuting the Polar company, went into conference with its manager and then arrested Arias, Quiroz and Rivera. At the preliminary hearing, the judge admitted that no evidence had been introduced to connect them with the beer or the poison, but rejected a motion to dismiss the case. They are now in jail and a defense committee is active putting this astonishing array of facts before the Cuban workers. They are having such success that Arias and his two companions will soon be flying around again until the next trap is set.

Robbed According to Jazz Time.

CARLINVILLE, Ill., Feb. 17.—To the jazzy tune of "Mamma Goes Where Papa Goes," four bandits held up a local soft drink parlor and robbed 32 patrons of several hundred dollars.

Armour Sells Out in Omaha.

OMAHA, Neb., Feb. 17.—Sale of the Armour interests in the Union Stock Yards of Omaha, to a group of local men was announced here today. The deal involves more than $1,000,000 and means transfer of about 12,000 shares of stock, it was said.

Francs Slump Some More.

PARIS, Feb. 17.—Francs took other slump shortly after the opening of the exchange market here yesterday, reaching 22.70 to the dollar almost as low as the previous rec

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McAdoo's Last Stand

Mr. McAdoo, the discredited democratic white hope, recently issued an appeal for a conference of all democrats, "progressives," farmers, workers, and what not, who had been inspired at some time or other by his chances for the presidency and their chances for patronage as a result of his success.

We are asked to believe that this conference, to be held in Chicago today, is called for the purpose of enabling public opinion itself to decide whether Mr. McAdoo is to continue his drive for the White House. In the words of this Latter Day Saint of Wilsonian imperialism garbed in the cloak of hypocritical liberal cant, this conference is made imperative "by the appalling conditions prevailing in Washington today—corruption, graft, incompetence—have created a situation more dangerous to government than Bolshevism itself."

Even the most amateurish observer of the Teapot tragedy can detect the hollow sound in these ringing appeals to save the country emanating from the oily corporation lawyer of California and lower Broadway. We can see how Mr. McAdoo can become desperate, but we must confess that we are somwhat astounded at his developing a degree of desperation leading him to the unfounded belief that he can pull the wool over anybody's eyes today by the fraud of a hand-picked conference and an eleventh-hour appeal to "the index of public opinion" which he never consulted when his quarter of a million dollar fee was at stake.

If Mr. McAdoo and the big financial interests backing him had the slightest doubt as to their being able to organize and manipulate this conference in such a fashion as to secure his being implored and urged in the name of the most sacred duties to and crying needs of the country, to continue in the race and be the standard bearer of "progressivism," such a conference would never have been called. Mr. McAdoo would then discreetly, with perhaps less valor, have slowly and without much ado have withdrawn from the race and would have done some "watchful waiting" for a better day. If Mr. McAdoo had felt that there was any possibility of this conference telling him cold-bloodedly to quit, he would never take chances on dramatizing the disaster that has befallen him thru his contact with the oil prince, Doheny.

The McAdoo discovery of a greater menace than Bolshevism is especially significant. It shows that McAdoo is appealing to all elements of the capitalist class to rally to him as the least damaged in the calamity that threatens to overwhelm them.

Mr. McAdoo's latest maneuver is bound to fail. The working and farming masses have his number. This number is exactly the price Mr. Doheny paid him in dollars and cents for services rendered.

Two Remedies

Fifteen thousand tons of French and Belgian steel products have been sold recently on the Atlantic seaboard for from $8 to $10 under the prices of similar American products.

The Virginian Railway, managed by superpatriots, as the Locomotive Engineers Union can testify, has bought 4,000 tons of French steel for its electrification project.

Three thousand tons of cast-iron pipe has been sold by the French steel interests to Pacific coast concerns.

All of which shows that tariffs and restriction of immigration cannot and does not stop American labor competing with lower paid labor in other nations. No matter where a commodity that is needed in capitalist economy is produced, if it can undersell like commodities, it will find its way into the world markets and displace higher costing products.

American labor has viewed complaisantly the titanic struggle of the German, French and German workers to maintain their living standards. Its officialdom is today in full accord with the rape of the Ruhr and the impoverishment of the German workers.

No nation in the world can compete with the steel and iron mills of the Ruhr while the wages of the workers are at the present low level and it is on the steel industry that modern capitalism is based.

As soon as there is a comfortable surplus of labor the employers of America will forget their love for the highly paid American worker and endeavor to shove his living standard down near the level of the European workers; it will not go quite so low because the American worker is more efficient—he earns more for the boss in proportion to the wages paid—but a smash at living standards will be made.

The British employers, with 2,000,000 unemployed besieging the factory doors, have lowered the already low living standard of the British workers because British iron and steel have been driven off the markets by German competition. In no other way can even a substantial portion of the German reparations be paid. Our government and our labor leaders want them paid.

If the reparations are collected it will be not from the German workers alone.

Every working class in the world will pay—and is paying now—in poorer food, shoddier clothing, less comfortable dwellings.

The question of German reparations is an international question but not for capitalists alone. It is an international question for labor as well, but American labor speaks only thru American capitalist government with the exception of the Workers Party, which joins its voice with the other 42 parties of the Third International in protest and action against the exploitation and brutalities of capitalism the world over.

The Gompers remedy for foreign competition is restriction of immigration and isolation of the American working class from the international field of the class conflict.

The remedy of the Workers Party of America is unity of all labor movements in the Red International of Labor Unions, the raising of living standards in all countries and relentless struggle against capitalism everywhere.

Anticipated Pleasures

It was cold comfort that Senator Moses brought to the Coolidge cohorts in the rock-bound fastnesses of New Hampshire day before yesterday.

According to the senator the worst is yet to come. More and more prominent names are to be unearthed as parties to the greatest fraud for four decades.

"Those yet unnamed are greater in number and of more consequence than the ones already involved," declared the New Hampshire solon.

Only presidents are of greater importance than cabinet officials—who are already soaked in oil—and Senator Moses must have meant that the greasy trail leads straight to the White House.

As American citizens we are prepared. Nothing that can happen can lower our opinion of the present incumbent of the White House, either as a president or as a politician.

Why did he keep the gang of highbinders which composes the cabinet if he knew, as he must have known, that they were engaged in plundering the public domain without due process of law?

He is either the poorest politician since U. S. Grant or else he knew and they knew that he did not dare to ask for their resignations.

Let us say right here that we are indulging in no moral spasms over the Teapot Dome disclosures, nor will we, even tho the President himself is shown to have had a guilty connection with the Doheny's, Sinclairs and other small fry of capitalism.

If the whole administration is shown to have violated every law of the land we will be surprised—pleasantly—only because of this evidence of the weakness of the capitalist machine—its failure to conceal and protect its most ardent supporters in their speculations.

We hold that laws are made by and in behalf of the capitalist class. They are their laws and they have the power to evade or live up to them—as may be most profitable. They break a thousand laws every day but it is only in a situation such as exists at present—where the middle class is discontented and clamoring for relief—that any but the always victimized workers pay any attention to the fact.

We do not share the indignation of the fearless crusaders in the house and senate whose own records are just as spotty—with oil or steel or copper or coal—as the officials they are showing up. We recognize the value of their services, however, not to the cause of good government as understood by the morality squad of capitalism, but to the workers and farmers of the United States who are watching with intense interest the process of denuding American government of its respectability.

Senator Moses probably knows what he is talking about. We hope so because the higher the officials involved the more speedily will the knowledge be spread that capitalist government, like capitalist business enterprise, consists of trickery, fraud, chicanery—and force when these fail.

The Albanians want Harry F. Sinclair for king. We have no objection, but we suggest that they lock up the silverware and other valuables before he takes office.

If they need some cabinet officials to match the set we beg to be allowed to nominate Fall, Daugherty and Denby with the understanding that the Albanian babies will have their milk bottles fitted with burglar-proof locks.

Michigan friends of Senator Newberry, acting on the old golden rule that one good turn deserves another, engaged lawyers to go to Washington for the defense of Secretary of the Navy Denby. The naval chief was one of Newberry's staunchest friends when the latter was charged with buying his way into the senate.

Coolidge threatens to sift the "rape of Alaska." But while he holds on to Denby he is keeping the rapists in his cabinet.

Read "A Week"-Here Is the Second Installment

(Continued from page 1)

greeted each other. Klimin relit his cigarette that had gone out in the street.

And, following Klimin into the inner office, Gornuikh heard of the three meetings at which Kimin had been present, heard of Ziman's report, of Robeiko's speech, of the meeting of the Party Committee.

"And what did Karaulov say?" he asked anxiously.

And struggling in pleasant morning sleepiness, like a fly in scented jam, Klimin told his story, and ended it with a sleepy yawn. Gornuikh silently nodded his head. He went to his own room, took from the shelf a fat portfolio of current work, and began carefully to look thru several dossiers.

Two years had already gone by since the revolution had torn Gornuikh as a seventeen-year old lad from the dull factory, and the Party had sent him to work in the Cheka. He could beat a chisel with a hammer without looking at his hand and without fear of smashing it, and he had the same confidence in himself and in the results of his work. He never spoke at meetings, and very rarely in the gatherings of the Party Group.

Gornuikh was always full of wide-awake anxiety. He knew how to connect every crime with those disturbance unnoticeable by the majority, which, like deep submarine currents, are perpetually brewing in the people, toss themselves from village to village, thru markets and fairs, and stir the many thousands of the townsfolk. And sometimes it seemed to him that he himself and the thousands of the comrades were walking on a thin, fragile crust of ice, beneath which was surging angry water ready to carry away and drown everything. . . . And so, when Klimin told him of Karaulov's protests, he nodded his head with approval, and, looking thru the last cases and the bulletins of information, he said to himself, "Good fellow, Karaulov!"

Imperceptibly, delicately, but none the less with insistent force, the pale dawn took possession of the room and made unnecessary and pitiable the light of the electric lamp.

The sun rose, not hot, but scarlet and bright, and threw yellow patches on the floor of the room. Greedily pulling at his cigarette, which did not seem strong enough, Gornuikh swore angrily because his head ached after the sleepless night, and his weary body begged for rest. The working day in the Cheka was already beginning; typewriters were tapping alertly, chasing each other. And from outside, into the life of the Cheka, every minute, now in one room, now in another, broke the ringing of the telephone bells. . . .

Close by Klimin's ear the silver telephone bell rang, and, vexedly shaking his finger at Gornuikh, Klimin took down the instrument. From far, far away came words, incomprehensible, as if written on rough paper. And the voice, thru long inaudible, transformed by the telephone, became suddenly recognizable, familiar. . . .

And Gornuikh noticed how Klimin's face joyfully lightened, and how it grew clear that he was still young, tho the skin of his face was grey and there were many wrinkles under his eyes. But a smile of white teeth brought the dawn into his face, and suddenly he was young, and tenderly confused. "What is the matter with him?" thought Gornuikh.

"Good morning! Good morning! . . . Long from Moscow? At the railway station? Send horses? Good. . . . I'll come myself." He stood up from the table and hung up the instrument. "Comrade Gornuikh, here is Simkova come from Moscow, bringing literature. I have no time to spare for the moment. We'll talk later. . . ."

And he was already running down the staircase into the yard.

(To be Continued Tuesday.)

BOLD MUSICIANS EXHUME BACH AT ORCHESTRA HALL

Antiquities Featured by Symphony Orchestra

By ALFRED V. FRANKENSTEIN.

Antiquities of two very different kinds featured the concert of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra at Orchestra Hall last Friday and Saturday. The program opened with an overture by Handel in a modern setting. Like the Gluck overture of last week, this is a big, solid composition, composed of solid musical rock.

A concerto for two pianos and orchestra by Philip Emmanuel Bach followed. It was played by the inseparable Guy Maier and Lee Pattison. The younger Bach did not revere the stiff style of his famous father, as musicians of later date do, but wrote freer, more elastic music. This concerto shows nothing remarkable, it is a piece of pleasant stupidity.

The next number, a miniature symphony in three movements by Schumann, is a little more pleasant, but scarcely less stupid.

"King Estmere."

Leo Sowerby's ballad, "King Estmere," for two pianos and orchestra, played by Maier and Pattison, is by far the best work of its composer that we have heard. The ink on the score has not been dry for a year, but the poem from which the subject is taken is a very ancient English ballad. It tells the story of a king winning his bride by magic, and Sowerby has caught the spirit of it most marvelously. The music runs with a great, pulsating rush and spirit, with original and wonderful harmonies and instrumental combinations. Sowerby is the most important American composer, and if he continues to write works like "King Estmere" he will probably become the most important composer of the century.

Another modern work, "The Fountains of Rome," by the Italian, Respighi, was played. A most unique conception, this, of the varying moods expressed thru impressions of four fountains at different times of the day. Shadowy, mysterious, pastoral is the Valle Giula fountain at dawn, a dance of water nymphs in the Triton fountain in the morning sun, while more solemn and reflective music paints the Trevi fountain at mid-day. The poem ends in the mystery in which it began, with the playing water of the Villa Medici fountain at sunset.

Boring and Sleepy.

To conclude the program the corpse of old J. S. Bach was exhumed again. This time a concerto for three pianos, played by Maier, Pattison and Arthur Shattuck, was performed. The two fast movements could have been more boring, and the slow movement could have been more sleepy, but they were boring enough and sufficiently sleepy.

Next week Felix Salmond, cellist, will be the soloist. He will play a concerto by Lalo, and the orchestra wil play the Beethoven first symphony, a march by Debussy, Stravinsky's "Song of the Nightingale," and selections from Berlioz's "Damnation of Faust."

Bronx, N. Y., Branch, Announces Commune Celebration, Mar. 16

NEW YORK, Feb. 17.—The Bronx English branch of the Workers Party will hold a Paris Commune celebration and dance at Workers Hall, 1347 Boston Road, Saturday evening, March 16. A special surprise program has been arranged.

All sympathetic organizations are asked to help make the celebration and dance a success by not arranging any competing affairs on that date.

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Principal of Firetrap Thorp School Says School Board's Inspection Was a "Whitewash"

"The board of education resents the charge that their inspection of the fire hazards in some of the fire trap schools was a whitewash, but I think that is just what it was," said Henry D. Hatch, principal of the J. N. Thorp school in South Chicago.

Mr. Hatch was largely responsible for the exposure of the conditions in his and many other schools. For years he has been fighting for the improvement of conditions in his school which serves a large working-class district. He is thoroly disliked by the business officials of the board of education because of his fearless attitude and fighting spirit.

Inspector Admits Evil.

"When the inspectors were at my school one of them told me that if it was a private school he would order it closed and have a policeman placed at the door so as to prevent its use till it was fixed up properly."

The board of education in making public the report of the inspectors on the Thorp school said the inspectors found it all right and that it had one of the best fire escapes in the city.

"The men who do inspection work for the various departments of the city grow to have one track minds. They look for specific violations of specific city ordinances. When inspecting a city building they are well satisfied if the building meets the minimum requirements of the ordinances. They are not authorized nor do they think in inspecting a building, 'is this building the sort of place necessary and proper for serving the social purposes it was intended to serve?' They think only of the city ordinances.

"There is no agency in this city to pass on such a question. In erecting a school there is no one to ask: 'will this building be socially serviceable?'"

Demands "Social Architect."

"There should be such an agency. There should be a social architect connected with the board of education who would try to make the schools more effective instruments in society.

"I am glad to see your paper come out and fight for better schools. It is a fine work."

Mr. Hatch declared that he intended to continue to fight for a new school building for the Thorp school to replace the present unsafe and inadequate one.

Know a worker who needs a working class education? Get him to read THE DAILY WORKER.

United States Is Bar to Workers' Rule in Mexico

By BERTRAM D. WOLFE.

MEXICO CITY, Feb. 17.—A proposal for the government to hack its way thru the tangle of juridical obstacles to the pacifying of the country and the distribution of the land and seizure of wilfully closed factories by the establishment of a military social dictatorship under Obregon for the period of the civil war will be made by Dr. Siurob (pro-government) in the chamber of deputies.

The plan is for a constitutional dictatorship in the sense that it is to be voted by the national congress. This is to concede extraordinary faculties in all departments of government to President Obregon. These extraordinary powers are to last till the pacification of the country has been completed when he is to convoke a new constituent assembly to revise the constitution of 1917 ,which, however radical it may have seemed to American petroleum companies and big land owners and employers of labor, Siurob regards as antiquated and not in accord with the social tendencies of our times.

All states are to be put in charge for the time being of military governors. These are to use their extraordinary powers to begin in earnest the distribution of lands which has so long been blocked by court procedures, injunctions, hostility of state and local governments and legal tangles generally. Once for all the redivision is to be made thoro and complete. All industries that have been shut down without just cause (many owners are trying to embarrass the government or lower wage standards thru such maneuvers) shall be operated by their workers thru co-operatives or thru state controlled organizations.

All citizens are to be subject to possible draft until peace has been restored. A commission is to be named to consider compensation for seized property. It is doubtful whether the president will approve these measures out of fear of his "uncle"—Tio Sam—to the north.

AS WE SEE IT

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY.

We are informed that several hundred of foreign born residents of Chicago took out their final papers last week. The exercises were in charge of the American Legion. A person by the name of Shick made a speech after which a Mr. McCarthy prayed. The reporter who covered the meeting testified that McCarthy "prayed like the devil." Whether he read the gospel according to Billy Sunday or some of the more ancient reformed sinners is not what we are concerned with but why the services usually associated with introducing the foreign born into the mysteries of Americanism should be delegated to the American Legion.

* * * *

States Attorney Crowe has a rather peculiar conception of how to economize in public office. He generously offered to lop off $10,000 of his annual appropriation for office expenses other than salaries, but requested a special appropriation of $75,000 for a graft investigation. We suggest that another $75,000 be raised to investigate the first $75,000. The politicians in the city of Chicago like their brothers in Washington fight like Kilkenny cats over the division of the spoils and if they cannot agree they squeal on each other and the result is what always happens when thieves quarrel. We have a Teapot Dome in Washington and real estate graft probes, school graft probes and state treasury probes in Chicago and vicinity. The trouble does not lie in the individuals. It is in the system that breeds graft and corruption—the capitalist system. Before public life can be cleansed of grafters the robber system of capitalism must be abolished. A lily cannot flourish in a sewer, neither can honesty flourish under a state of society where the incentive to action is personal gain and not the communal good.

* * * *

The weekly edition of the moribund New York Call and its short lived successor, the New York Leader, is running true to form. Commenting on the miners' convention, an editorial attacks Alexander Howat viciously and charges him with associating with radicals, instead of relying on the fairness of John L. Lewis and the union constitution for a redress of his grievances. The editorial denounced the communists for endeavoring to give the policies of the miners' union a jolt forward and break the power of the bosses' friends who now control it. The paper in which the editorial appears is a socialist weekly organ of the Socialist Party—or what is left of it—of New York. It is edited by James Oneal.

* * * *

The executive board of the Illinois Federation of Labor endorsed Governor Small's record after examining it we are told. We are willing to bet a German mark that it did not take the labor fakers very long to peruse Mr. Small's record. Besides endorsing the governor, who is a "friend of labor" in the Gompers sense, the meeting also endorsed Newton Jenkins, endorsed by the Conference for Progressive Political Action. The endorsement of these labor skates are fast losing their value. The rank and file of the organized labor movement are losing faith in them. Men like John L. Walker, who change their political clothing so suddenly are justly suspected of ulterior motives. The suspicion is more than well founded.

* * * *

William Gibbs McAdoo will have a tough job trying to shake off the empty oil can that makes an irritating noise every time he moves his feet in the direction of the democratic nomination for the presidency. One of the refinements of cruelty practiced on criminals in the middle ages was to have them immersed in cauldrons of boiling oil. If they emerged unscathed from the ordeal their innocence was affirmed. If not—? With tears in his eyes "Mac" calls on his "progressive friends," among them the Ku Klux Klan, we believe, to decide in the interests of the nation whether he shall come forth untarnished from the seething oil tank. Vox Populi. Vox Dei.

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THE DAILY WORKER RAISES THE STANDARD A WORKERS' AND FARMERS' GOVERNMENT

THE DAILY WORKER

Entered as Second-class matter September 21, 1923, at the PostOffice at Chicago, Illinois, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Workers! Farmers! Demand:
The Labor Party
Amalgamation
Organization of Unorganized
The Land for the Users
The Industries for the Workers
Protection of the Foreign-Born
Recognition of Soviet Russia

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Doheny's Democrats Endorse McAdoo; Teapot Scandal Forces Navy Head Out

BRITISH DOCK STRIKE HALTS U. S. MAILS

Every Port In United Kingdom Is Tied Up

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PLYMOUTH, England, Feb. 18.—Five thousand bags of American mail were held up here today because of the national dock workers' strike.

Two thousand bags were landed from liners which arrived from the United States over the week end, but the striking dock workers refused to move the mail.

Labor Cabinet Discusses Strike.

LONDON, Feb. 18.—The labor cabinet met this afternoon to discuss the nation-wide strike of 110,000 workers which has tied up shipping and paralyzed transportation at every port in the United Kingdom with the exception of London.

It was understood the cabinet undoubtedly would approve immediate intervention by premier Ramsay MacDonald.

Strike Has Paralyzing Effect.

The paralyzing effect of the strike, which started at noon Saturday after final negotiations between union leaders and employers to reach a compromise of the men's demand for a two shilling a day increase failed, became apparent today.

Already there is a serious shortage of meat in the country. Meat porters, in sympathy with the dock workers who are holding up the unloading of beef ships by the strike, refused to handle cold storage stocks.

The London newspapers reduced their size, because of a threatened shortage in print paper.

Railwaymen Help Dockers.

John Bromley, head of the Society of Enginemen and Firemen, the organization which recently won its strike, has ordered those members employed in and around the docks to assist the dockers in every way.

In Liverpool, the warehousemen are out in sympathy with the dockers following the breaking off of their own wage negotiations. Dock railway workers in Liverpool also struck and the shipments of food from the warehouses are stopped completely.

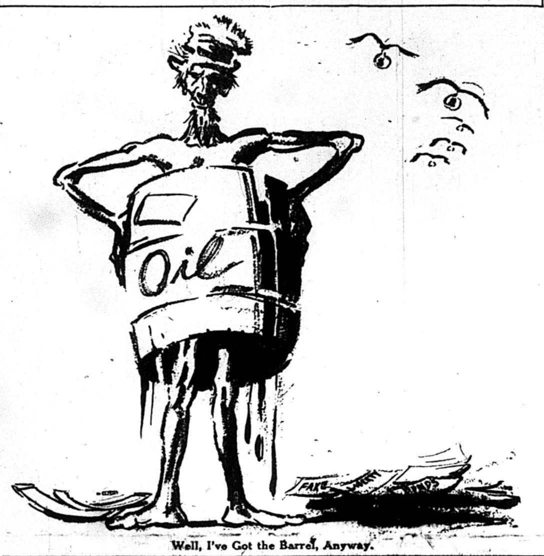
Prices have begun to rise thruout Great Britain as the prospects of an early shortage of foodstuffs increases. There is said to be but a weeks supply of meat and homegrown vegetables but much doubt is expressed as to whether the strike will be over in that length of time.

The dockers are affiliated with the transport workers in the largest union in the British labor movement. The union has nine members in parliament with Ben Tillet as their leader.

No move toward bringing the employers and dockers together has been made as yet but Frank Hodges, now civil head of the admiralty, has suggested that the dockers refer their demands to the council of the Trades Union Congress. Ben Tillet has made no answer to the suggestions yet.

The dockers union is in a strategic position and unless the Labor Party government interferes they will undoubtedly win their demands of two shillings per day increase.

THE OPTIMIST



Well, I've Got the Barrel, Anyway.

Mellon Juggled Treasury Accounts To Defeat Bonus, Is Soldiers' Charge

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—Soldier bonus advocates in congress will confer this week with Thomas W. Miller, alien property custodian, and Representative Fairchild, New York, regarding a possible congressional investigation of charges that Secretary of the Treasury Mellon misled President Harding and is misleading President Coolidge concerning the condition of the treasury, in order to defeat the bonus.

Miller and Fairchild made their charges in speeches at American Legion meetings in New York. They charged:

Miller and Fairchild made their charges in speeches at American Legion meetings in New York. They charged:

That each time a bonus estimate was asked for, treasury officials made their cost higher.

That figures were "juggled" so that Mr. Harding was led to believe there would be a treasury deficit whereas it turned out there was a $300,000,000 surplus.

That by the same sort of juggling, Mr. Coolidge is being led to oppose granting of a bonus.

When the charges were taken to Mellon, he said his denial of them could not be made too emphatic.

How many of your shop-mates read THE DAILY WORKER. Get one of them to subscribe today.

School Children Slain by Speeding Southern R. R. Train

(Special to The Daily Worker)

ATLANTA, Ga., Feb. 18. — Two children were killed and two others injured near here today when a school bus was hit by a speeding Southern Railway passenger train.

W. M. Harper, 16, was driving the bus. One of his sisters, Virginia Harper, 12, and Ruby Brown, 11, were killed. A heavy fog was blamed for the accident.

Many Die in Fires.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 18—Fires in Illinois cost 95 lives, 55 injuries and caused $4,462,332 damage, according to the monthly report of state fire marshal Gamber. Of the 95 deaths, 42 were victims of the fire and explosion at the Pekin plant of the Corn Products company.

DICTATORS IN BAVARIA QUIT; OUST LANDTAG

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BERLIN, Feb. 18—Dictator von Kahr and General Lossow, heads of the Bavarian government, resigned today.

The dictatorship powers held by the former were returned to the Bavarian state cabinet.

Retirement of von Kahr lightens the Marx government's ever-recurrent problem of adjusting controversies with Bavaria.

Von Kahr and General Lossow were known as "putschists"—conspirators against the republican government.

They had become extremely unpopular in Munich because of a story that the former broke his word of honor in connection with the recently frustrated "beer cellar putsch," a thing unbearable from an officer or government head.

Munich messages report that a plebiscite regarding dissolution of the landtag, or Bavarian parliament, has shown a majority in favor of dissolution.

Contrary to expectations, Colonel Seisser, head of the state police in Bavaria, who was supposed to be in the conspiracy with von Kahr and General Lossow, did not resign.

RAIL WING OF C. P. P. A. IS MC ADOO'S

Railway Union Leaders Give Confidence Vote

William Gibbs McAdoo will not withdraw as a candidate for the democratic presidential nomination, it was definitely decided yesterday at a meeting of 200 democrats, including representatives of the sixteen standard railway unions, held in the Crystal Room of the Great Northern Hotel.

Incidentally, the resolution of confidence in McAdoo, submitted by representatives of the railway unions, is a clear indication that the Cleveland convention of the Conference for Progressive Political Action will, in the event of McAdoo receiving the democratic nomination, be a mere ratification meeting, unless strife develops in the meantime.

The resolution submitted and signed by the railway representatives is as follows:

Chicago, Ill., Feb. 18, 1924.

WHEREAS, the propriety of Mr. William G. McAdoo's actions in connection with certain oil interests have been questioned and his availability as a candidate for President of the United States is now under consideration, and

WHEREAS, careful inquiry has failed to indicate that Mr. McAdoo has done anything improper or immoral,

THEREFORE, be it Resolved that we, as representatives of Railroad Labor assert our belief that his availability as a candidate has not been impaired and that there is no valid reason why any fair minded person should oppose Mr. McAdoo's nomination on account of the allegations made regarding his association as attorney for the Oil Company. REPRESENTING LABOR:

Signed: Timothy Shea, E. J. Ross, Thomas Clohessy, Frank M. Burns, J. A. Sylvester, J. A. Franklin, J. G. Luhrsen, E. J. Manion, E. H. Fitzgerald, Martin F. Ryan, T. H. Fjpsdale, L. S. Sheppard, A. O. Wharton, James J. Forester, B. M. Jewell, Timothy Healy.

Walsh for McAdoo.

A telegram from Senator Walsh of Montana, who has taken the leading part in the oil exposures, endorsing McAdoo was largely instrumental in swinging the conference to the son-in-law of Woodrow Wilson whose connection with the Doheny oil interests almost ruined his political career. The Walsh telegram expressed complete confidence in McAdoo and discounted any bad effect his employment as Doheny's attorney, for a $250,000 fee, might have had.

The telegram reads as follows:

"I am committed to the candidacy of William G. McAdoo, whose character is untouched by any revelation

(Continued on page 2)

WALSH BOOSTS THE MC ADOO CANDIDACY DESPITE OILY RECORD

McAdoo was not involved in oil corruption, Senator Walsh, Montana, chairman of the senate committee investigating the oil leases, declared in a telegram to the Chicago conference.

Walsh pledged his support to McAdoo's presidential candidacy.

"I am committed to the candidacy of William G. McAdoo," Walsh's telegram stated.

"I should regard any effort to place another progressive candidate in the field as serving the interests of the Republican party.

"I am most deeply appreciative that any citizen should deem me worthy of elevation to the presidency*** but I am unable to give countenance to any movement to that end."**

Walsh has been suggested as a possible candidate for the Democratic nomination in the event McAdoo's name was withdrawn.

PARLEYS HALT AS BOSSES WRANGLE OVER PACT PERIOD

Coal Wage Sessions Are Deadlocked

(Special to The Daily Worker)

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Feb. 18.—Miners and operators of the central competitive field, resumed the task today of trying to reach agreement on a new contract.

Operators during the week-end vacation sought to compose their internal differences over the question of a one or a three year agreement at the present wage scale.

The miners' delegates said they were simply marking time until the operators decided on the length of time of the agreement and then will open their fight for a four year contract.

The session, which has been deadlocked for a week, showed no indications of making any progress today.

The mine workers are holding out defiantly for a four-year agreement in the bituminous fields.

Operators opposed to the union program but willing to continue the present wage on a short term contract basis appeared to be having internal differences. One faction in the operators' ranks was in favor of attempting to compromise with the miners on a three-year basis while the opposition would listen to nothing but a year to year agreement.

The disagreement among the operators gave the miners renewed confidence and they were preparing to hold out indefinitely for their original demands. They were convinced that a settlement would be reached soon.

Phil H. Penna, Indiana operator, declared today that 65,000,000 tons of coal were mined as insurance against a strike.

Reject Longer Workday.

BERNE, Switzerland, Feb. 18. — Switzerland today, by referendum, rejected a proposal to increase the working hours in factories to fifty-four weekly. The vote was 433,000 against 316,000.

DENBY QUITS; OIL GRAFT IS REAL REASON

Pressure on President Cans Naval Head

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—Secretary of the Navy Denby today resigned from the cabinet. President Coolidge accepted the resignation.

Assistant Secretary Roosevel also offered his resignation and the President will decide within a short time whether to accept it.

Friends Couldn't Help Him.

Denby's decision to quit came jus as his friends were beginning a campaign here to "clear his name" from the criticism attaching to him o the oil leases.

Two Detroit lawyers, Hal H. Smith and George L. Canfield, sought mean of getting to the public what the called "the truth about Denby."

The two attorneys were sent her by Michigan friends of Denby. They said in a statement that Denby doe not want his friends to interfere, bu declared it was necessary that step be taken to "give Edwin Denby somehow, somewhere, a fair hearing."

"Lost" Coolidge's Confidence.

Denby has quit, it was indicated on high authority, because h feels he has lost President Coolidge's confidence and that he cannot therefore remain as a member of the cabinet.

Mr. Coolidge was in conference with Denby by telephone this morning and later Theodore Clark, the president's personal secretary, wen to Denby's office.

Denby left his office a short time later. He said he had "absolutely nothing to say" but would issue a statement at four o'clock. It was stated by an official close to the situation that Denby's decision was the result of his own "matured judgment" and not because of any suggestion from the White House.

Resignation Predicted.

The DAILY WORKER on Saturday told the imminence of Denby's withdrawal from the cabinet, because of the withdrawal of the president's support of the projected polar fligh

(Continued on page 2.)

SENATE COMMITTEE GETS NEW DOPE ON OFFICIALS' SPECULATION

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—A sensational "confession" has provided the senate oil investigators with new evidence relating to oil speculation, it was learned today.

Committee members declined to reveal who made the confession and were carefully guarding details of the new evidence. Several subpoenaes have been issued, however, for "important witnesses" whose names are being withheld for the present.

Are You Reading "A WEEK" by Libedinsky--Here's Third Installment

By IURY LIBEDINSKY

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* * * *

(WHAT HAS GONE BEFORE)

—The Russian Communist Party is at grips with counter-revolution. Earlier Installments told of the party meeting in the City Circus and the economic crisis. The farmers must have seed grain, but seed grain waits on railroad transportation and railroad transportation waits on fuel. If the Red Army is sent out for fuel and bandits and counter-revolutionists may seize the town. The party decides to take the risk.—(NOW GO ON WITH THE STORY).

* * * *

CHAPTER II, CONTINUED.

THE horse flung up the Spring mud from the road and people's voices sounded noisy and cheerful. . . . And Klimin, after long, long months was careless and happy, just as if some one had taken a dustcover from his soul. It had seemed that during these last months he had thought of nothing but work, that he had lived from day to day in its ceaseless rhythm, and only now he understood that all that time she had been present in the furthest corner of his mind.

He had met her first at a meeting of the Party Committee; she had golden hair carelessly wound into a lump, surrounding her head with a gold aureole, and falling over her eyes and her severe, serious forehead with its wrinkle in the middle. They met often in Party work and he knew that she was in the Political Department, and that before the revolution she had been a village schoolmistress, and had entered the Party in 1918. She had retained from her teaching the habit of speaking loudly, clearly, with affectionately persuasive, protective intonations, as if she were talking with her pupils. And during her reports, Klimin often ceased to understand the words, and only listened to the soft rise and fall of her voice and admired the joyful blue smile that lived in her eyes, a smile that did not harmonize with the severe expression of her mouth. And now and again he caught himself watching the movement of her strong little hand, that replied so firmly to a handshake, the mechanical movement of her long fingers, in the light touch of which was to be divined so much delicacy hidden from men. Catching himself, with slight annoyance, he had thown off these ideas.

But like this, rosy-cheeked, healthy, tall, carrying her gold-haired head on her well-knit body, he had not known her long. The typhus epidemic that seized the town laid her for six weeks in a hospital. And, swallowed up in a feverish struggle with plots, banditism and typhus, he almost forgot her, and, meeting her after her illness, had not known her at first. She had grown pale, literally bloodless, her cheeks and lips had faded, and her shaved head seemed naked and fragile. Her eyes had grown larger and more transparent, and weariness after her severe illness remained in them for a long time.

Often, Klimin noticed, she went to sleep during some report or other, laying her pink shaven head on her arm, and then started up, a weary smile lighting her eyes. Sometimes, after the meetings, they talked of politics, of the life of the Party, of current work, and soon adopted the comradely "thou" that joins the Communists of a huge country in a single united family. But not only had there been no words of love between them; there had been none of friendship even, and indeed there had been no time to think of personal experiences—work was too feverish and left too little leisure. Only, before her departure, in the moment of hurried leave-taking, a profound youthful desire had whispered to Klimin to kiss her lips.

She rarely smiled and her quiet laugh he heard for the first time now, in the midst of the bustle and hurry of the railway station, as he helped her to carry her bundles of literature. He saw her now quite different from what she had been: she had browned and grown thinner; her hair had grown again; her movements seemed quicker and she laughed with a quiet happy laugh. Hurriedly replying to her questions, he told her of the current work of the Party Committee, of the general state of affairs in the district, of the project for getting wood. . . . And, as they drove into the town along the road, silvery and glistening with snow and mud, Klimin caught himself feeling that there was something or other he had not told her, the most important of all.

In the crowd that pressed together on the narrow station platform, among the Red Army men on leave with their weather-beaten faces, and the peasants losing their heads in the unaccustomed bustle of the station, two other people also met, and after they had greeted each other, one of them said: "Look! The President of the Cheka . . . there, with a woman."

"And she?"

"Of the Party. . . ." The one who replaid was a fat mouzhik with a big red beard, in the long sheepskin coat of a sledge driver, with a whip in his hands and a worn fur cap on his head, from beneath which drops of sweat rolled on his forehead.

The other—well-built, in a short yellow fur coat tightly enclosing his strong body, and a black Red army helmet with a big red star. He had blue eyes and a handsome sensitive mouth. . . . On his sleeve were sewn a star and two chevrons—but in his walk, his carriage, in every turn of the head was the regular officer. He had just arrived and had a travelling bag in his hand. His eyes looked carefully and with enmity at Klimin and Simkova, observing and marking their every movement.

"Let's get along quickly. . . . I have found a room in the house of some one here . . . one of the Jews. But he helps us, gives money, and twice saved me and hid me. What sort of documents have you got?"

"I am travelling from the District Staff to be at the disposal of the local War Commissariat as a military specialist. . . . My name . . . Repin, Boris, and in my service record, two years of work in the Red Army. Officially thanked therefore. . . ."

They were already driving thru the streets and from time to time the red-haired one bent down from the driver's seat and talked to Repin:

"And we did not expect you. . . . As soon as I heard that they had destroyed your organization, I thought—that's the end, I shall not see you again. . . . Small military strength here now. . . . Scattered thru the villages and factories. . . . Now the peasantry are for us. . . . There is no seed in the villages. . . . With God's help we'll give them a thrashing. . . ."

(To Be Continued Wednesday)

LADIES GARMENT WORKERS READY FOR BIG STRIKE

Walkout Is Set For Secret Date

Failing to receive any reply from the employers in the ladies' garment industry to their repeated demands to affect a settlement with the union strike committee of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union has completed organization of machinery to carry on a strike. A strike has been decided on but is being kept secret. Not only the 10,000 girls and women in the dressmaking industry will be called out but the 3,000 men who are employed as cloak makers will also walk out, it was said at the union headquarters.

Cloakmakers to Fight Thugs.

The cloak makers will remain out on strike for a couple of days to organize for the protection of the women members of the union from the violence that is feared from the thugs and sluggers of the bosses. As soon as the cloak makers are sure they can protect the women members of the union they will return to work.

The strike committee at a meeting Sunday decided to give the bosses till Monday night to answer the demands of the union. Up to a late hour last night the union had received no answer.

Demand 5-Day Week.

The garment workers are demanding a five-day forty-hour week with pay for forty-four hours, unemployment insurance, and the setting up of machinery for settling disputes that arise between the workers and the bosses.

For the last nine months the union has been conducting an intensive organization campaign. In a letter to the dress manufacturers the union pointed out that since 1916 there has been a steady drift in the dress industry toward the return of the sweat shop conditions that existed before the coming of the union.

The only statement the union would make about the date of the strike was that "it will be called in the very near future."

McAdoo Gets the Railroad Wing of Cleveland Conference

(Continued from page 1)

made to the Senate committee investigating the naval oil leases.

"I should regard any effort to place another progressive candidacy in the field as an effort in the interests of the republican party to divert the public mind from the iniquities of the present administration and as a contribution to the plan of the great interests allied to defeat the former distinguished secretary of the treasury.

"I am most deeply appreciative that you or any other citizen should deem me worthy of elevation to the presidency. And I thank you and those associated with you most cordially, but am unable to give countenance to any movement to that end."

The name of B. M. Jewell, head of the Railway Department of the American Federation of Labor, signed to resolution of confidence, is believed to show that the executive council of the Federation approves of the McAdoo candidacy officially and a statement to this effect is expected soon from President Gompers.

Marsh Sounds Warning.

The only note of pessimism sounded at the conference came from Benjamin Marsh, national representative of the farmers' council, who declared that the farmers were disgusted with both old parties and were going to organize a farmer-labor party to contest the coming elections.

Now that the renovating of McAdoo has been accomplished to the satisfaction of his democratic supporters it is planned to intensify the work for his nomination that was halted by the Teapot Dome exposures.

Galloway Miners Aid Locked Out Men In Fennelton Field

GALLOWAY, W. Va., Feb. 18.—A $200 donation was forwarded by Galloway local of the United Mine Workers to their locked out brothers at Fennelton, W. Va., and a committee of two miners was selected to investigate conditions in that field.

The Fennelton miners have been locked out for three years. They are fighting one of the worst set of non-union operators in West Virginia.

At a mass meeting in Galloway, with 600 miners from three local unions present, resolutions were passed against the Davis bills that would enslave the foreign born workers in America.

U. S. Lieutenant Falls In Attack On Rebel Filipinos

MANILA, P. I., Feb. 18.—Filipino rebels accounted for nine members of General Wood's constabulary in a fight at Balete, Agusan province. Thirty-five natives were slain. The American constabulary were better armed but the Filipinos defended themselves with great bravery. Lieut. Eugenio Mendes was one of the American casualties.

Great unrest prevails at the overriding of tribal rule by American soldiery. Natives say conditions are worse than during the Spanish occupation.

Negro Race Movement Given Labor Vision Thru the Constructive Role of Workers Party at Sanhedrin

Growth of Workers Party influence among the Negroes is the certain result of the constructive work of its delegates at the big All Race Congress or Sanhedrin held here last week.

No one could follow the Sanhedrin without seeing that the only force fighting aggressively for the Negro race there was the force represented by the Workers Party delegates, the African Blood Brotherhood and several individual delegates from other organizations who rallied to their progam.

The labor delegates insisted that the only hope of the oppressed Negro Race was in lining up with the oppressed of other races: that the oppression of the Negro had an economic basis and was for the purpose of maintaining him as a voteless and unskilled worker in field and mill.

All Workers Party resolutions, incorporating their race program, had the unity of the black worker with the white worker, as the solution of the race problem.

Workers Party Demands.

This was shown in their vigorous demand for the elimination of the color line in the unions; in their insistence that the Ku Klux Klan could only be fought effectively in co-operation with the foreign-born workers; in their demand that the same schools must be open to blacks and whites because where the races were segregated the Negro always got less attention; in their solution of the residential segregation into "black belts" by the remedy of having all houses let to first comers at stipulated prices—regardless of the applicant's color, and in other resolutions.

Ninety-eight per cent of the Negroes are workers or farmers, and when farmers are almost invariably tenant farmers, in many cases in peonage or debt slavery.

Dean Miller—the Deceiver.

Dean Kelly Miller, chairman of the Sanhedrin, also declared at the outset of the congress that the Negro group was essentially a labor group, therefore the Negro problem was a labor problem.

This was said to members of the Workers Party and other radicals in the effort to throw dust in their eyes. It was said, with the promise that labor would receive full consideration in the sessions of the Sanhedrin.

Dean Miller never had any intention to give labor any consideration at the Sanhedrin. Nor did he intend to encourage any aggressive race attitude against lynching, disfranchisement, segregation in residential districts, schools and Jim Crow cars, against the race. Dean Miller and the organizers of the Congress wanted to do nothing that would offend the social welfare organizations, white chambers of commerce, Republican Party and any of the other institutions which supported the leaders—tho not the masses—of the race. Nor would he do anything which would offend any vested interests of the Race.

Labor knew the Congress would be controlled by conservatives but it was not prepared for the deceitful tactics of the leaders. So when Dean Miller explained that labor would be given a regular place on the program they gave him a chance to make good.

Force Labor Committees.

There would have been no labor committee at all if the radicals had not insisted. Then Dean Miller appointed a committee of six headed by Arnold T. Hill, an official of the Urban League, a chamber of commerce institution, and containing another Urban Leaguer. One Workers Party delegate, Lovett Fort-Whiteman got on the committee. Other Workers Party delegates and men from the African Blood Brotherhood insisted on getting onto the committee also. Miller evened it up by other conservative appointments.

However, the radicals had the only program to present to the labor committee and most of their program got thru, especially the part calling for the elimination of the color line in the unions and the solidarity of white and black workers.

Radicals Get Out Publicity.

To the alarm of the conservatives the clear cut resolutions of the two class conscious organizations—the Workers Party and the African Blood Brotherhood, were mimeographed by the hundreds and distributed to every delegate and to visitors, and mailed out.

The Workers Party labor program for the Negro race was thus spread far and wide.

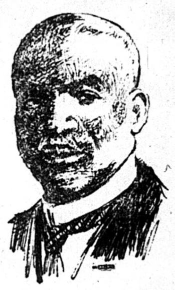
Aiding the work of the labor delegates was the Daily Worker, the only daily paper in Chicago to report the trial. An average of 200 copies a day was sold to the delegates. As the regular Negro press did not come out until the latter part of the week the DAILY WORKER, with the message it contained, was the daily reading of these delegates from the North and the South, the East and the West. It awakened a sympathetic response in many who were not workers but whose associations were with the poorly paid workers. This was the case with some of the clergymen present.

Daily Worker Gains.

Incidently, the DAILY WORKER gained considerable circulation in the Negro district in the South Side of Chicago, during the progress of the Sanhedrin—which means many more persons subjected to the Workers Party influence.

Suspicion was soon aroused that Dean Miller's strategy was to kid the working class element along until the close of the convention, and then adjourn without having done anything in their behalf. This suspicion proved to be correct.

Dean Kelly Miller.



Dean Miller, chairman of the Negro All-Race Congress, is professor of sociology at Howard University, Washington, D. C.

Radicals Revolt.

Thursday afternoon the radicals revolted openly. The revolt came at the end of a series of speeches on inter-racial relationships in which Labor, the one sure tie between the Races, had been ignored.

Applause which the audience gave Otto E. Huiswoud, of the African Blood Brotherhood, a union printer, when a charge that labor was an outcast at the Sanhedrin as it was outside showed the majority of the delegates did not agree with Dean Miller's conception of the Race Movement, as a gathering of business and professional men.

So hot was the discussion, by Houiswoud, Fort-Whiteman, and other delegates, the chairman was unable to stop, that the half promise was made that labor would be given attention the next morning.

Miller's Slick Move Fails.

Next morning it was shoved aside again. At noon when labor delegates took the floor Dean Miller smoothly announced that "those interested in labor" could adjourn to the assembly room while the main body continued in session to hear the report of the organization committee.

This slick move would have gotten rid of the radicals while the important report on the constitution was being adopted.

Here Miller lost control of the convention for 40 minutes. Speakers not affiliated with the Workers Party and the African Blood Brotherhood followed their delegates lead in pointing out that labor was the supreme issue before a Negro congress because the Negroes were workers and farmers basically, not preachers, bankers and lawyers.

Black Capitalists.

The auditorium rocked with applause when Gordon Owens of the Workers Party declared that a black capitalist was just as obnoxious as a white capitalist and a black real estate shark as dangerous as one of the other color.

Men in ministerial collars clapped their hands at this, but one brother of the cloth tried to rise "in defense of capital," to be greeted with the cry "Are you one of those black capitalists?"

S. V. Phillips and Lovett Fort-Whiteman of the Workers Party made telling speeches, and so did Otto E. Huiswoud. Miller squirmed under his charge that he had been sabotaging labor.

When Miller finally got back the floor the entire audience realized that there was a body of men there fighting for the 98 per cent of the Race who were toilers.

Solidarity With White Workers.

The Workers Party was seen as the movement fighting for solution of the Race Problem by organization of the black worker with his white brother, in contrast to the policy of begging from the white rulers that the leaders of the Sanhedrin stood for.

It will be impossible for the Negro bourgeoisie to develop a race movement that is isolated from the labor movement. The radical Negroes will not let them.

Coolidge Prodded to Action by Bullet that Plugged Greene

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—President Coolidge has taken personal charge of an investigation of the prohibition enforcement situation in Washington as a result of shooting of Senator Greene, Vermont, by a stray bullet fired in a battle between dry agents and bootleggers.

The President sent his secretary, C. Bascom Slemp, to Emergency Hospital to get from Mr. Green the circumstances of the shooting.

Join the Workers Party.

UPHOLSTERERS' TRIAL BEGINS IN BOYCOTT CASE

Bosses' Lawyer Handles Case for State

Dudley Taylor, lawyer for the Illinois Employers' Association, will be the captain and chief mate in the prosecution of five union workers before Judge Hosea Wells in county court, it was revealed yesterday when four members of the Upholsterers' union and one member of the Painters' union came up for trial for activities in the upholsterers' strike.

The five union men are Thomas O'Shea, business agent of local 111 of the Upholsterers' union; Michael J. McKenna, business agent for local 110 of the Upholsterers' union and secretary of Upholsterers' District Council; William Riordon and Gus J. Dahl, members of Upholsterers' union, and Fred Jurish, a member of local 637 of the Painters' union. They are all charged with "conspiricy to boycott" on an indictment of six counts. If found guilty they can be sentenced to from one to five years in prison on each count.

Taylor Is Real Prosecutor.

The evidence on which the indictments were based was gathered by Dudley Taylor. States Attorney Crowe "extended the courtesies of the office" and the assistance of special police to Taylor to enable him to gather the evidence.

Michael Romano, assistant states attorney, is nominally chief prosecutor, assisted by Assistant States Attorney Chervist, but it is well known that Dudley Taylor prepared the case for Romano and is instructing and assisting him in presenting it.

The defense attorneys are Oscar Nelson, one of the vice presidents of the Chicago Federation of Labor; Joseph Ricker and Robert Daniel.

Taylor Chief Witness Also.

Romano announced that Dudley Taylor would be the chief witness for the prosecution when the tentative jury had been sworn. The jury panel is composed largely of clerical workers and small business men who seem to have an open shop psychology. It looks as if it will take at least two days to get a jury that will satisfy both the defense and the prosecution.

Court sessions yesterday were taken up with the questioning of jurors. The defense and the prosecution both have ten peremptory challenges.

The questioning of the jurors revealed that the prosecution is anxious to get men who have never had any connection with labor organizations. The defense is anxious to get men of broad experience who are without prejudice against organized labor.

The indictment charges that the unionists "did wrongfully and maliciously conspire to injure, damage and destroy the business" of certain upholstery concerns by hindering them from execution of their contracts. They are charged with having done this by attempting to make the upholstery bosses employ only members of the union.

Trial Is Strikebreaking Plot.

Michael McKenna, one of the defendants, told a reporter for the DAILY WORKER that the prosecution of himself and the other defendants was the result of the failure of the boss upholsterer to break the strike of upholstery workers which began last May.

"The bosses failed to get any men who were mechanics to return to work. The men who did scab were anything but upholsterers they were hod carriers when it came to laying carpet. With the assistance of Dudley Taylor of the Employers Association they had us indicted. We are charged with conspiring together. We fellows who are upholsterers never saw or heard of Fred Jurish before we were all indicted. Yet we are charged with conspiring with a man we didn't know existed," McKenna said.

Jurish refused to work on the same job with scab upholsterers and because of that he was indicted and is being tried for attempting to damage and destroy the business of the upholstery bosses.

At the close of the court yesterday four jurors had been tentatively accepted by both sides. The prosecution had used 11 of their 50 peremptory challenges, challenging every juror who is now or ever was a member of a labor union.

A contractor who was not doing work under the Landis award was challenged by the prosecution. The defense has used only four of their challenges. Two other jurors were passed to the defense as acceptable to the prosecution when court closed.

Congress Killing Tax Program of Andrew Mellon

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—The administration's tax program seemed doomed today when a two-hour conference between house republican and progressive leaders failed to break the deadlock on income tax rates.

No further conference has been arranged and administration leaders concede defeat for their program unless a compromise is made before the vote.

Progressives stood pat for a 50 per cent cut in the normal income tax rates but republican leader Longworth refused to budge from his position that the lower rate would be a fundamental change in the Mellon program

Teapot Oil Scandal Forces Denby Into the Discard

(Continued from Page 1)

of the navy dirigible Shenandoah. When the president ordered plans for the flight stopped he struck at Denby's pet project and thus clearly indicated to the navy secretary that his usefulness as a cabinet member had been impaired by his connection with the leasing of the naval oil reserves and the consequent demand by the senate that he resign.

As he left the navy department shortly before 11 a. m. today, Denby said:

"This is my birthday. I am 54 years old today. I am going home. I have absolutely nothing to say. I won't say I have resigned or that I haven't or that I intend to. I hope you will let me alone on my birthday. If you see me at four o'clock I may have some statement to make."

Photographers snapped Denby as he was leaving the navy department. "What will the caption be over that picture?" Nobody replied.

"Well," said Denby, "don't use it right away if you are going to make it 'resigned'."

At the White House it was stated that there was no announcement forthcoming regarding Denby and that anything that was to be said would come from the navy department.

Denby Successor Unknown.

Secretary of the Navy Denby's successor will "not be a man from Michigan nor a man now connected with the navy," it was said by an official close to President Coolidge this afternoon.

This was taken as disposing of the possibility that Charles B. Warren, Detroit, would be appointed. Warren was believed to have the inside track as Denby's successor.

Denby Quits March 10th.

At the White House it was stated Denby's resignation probably would be effective March 10.

Denby first discussed his resignation with Mr. Coolidge on Sunday at the White House, it was learned. Nothing was decided then, however.

Denby then talked it over further with his friends, the understanding being that if he would quit the cabinet, his friends would organize an effort to vindicate him. It was suggested today that he might run for the senate.

Roosevelt May Also Go.

Denby this morning called up the President and told him he had decided to quit. Mr. Coolidge at once said he would accept the secretary's decision and release him.

Roosevelt, it was learned, offered his resignation but Mr. Coolidge told him the question need not be discussed at this time.

The assistant secretary is understood to have told the President he was ready to step out if his connection with the Denby regime in the navy department had hurt his continued usefulness.

Roberts Second Oil Broker.

Owen J. Roberts of Philadelphia, was confirmed as second oil counsel by the Senate today.

His confirmation, coming by an overwhelming majority, completed action of the Senate toward bringing the leases into the federal court.

Court Action In Scandal.

Court action in the Teapot Dome oil scandal is due within 48 hours.

If the senate today confirms Owen J. Roberts, Philadelphia, the republican member of the president's special counsel to prosecute the oil cases, nothing will then stand in the way of an immediate application for an injunction to stop Harry Sinclair and E. L. Doheny from withdrawing more oil from the government oil reserves.

That will be the first step to get back the oil leases and to punish any guilty of fraud or corruption in connection with the leasing.

Confirmation of Roberts by the senate was believed by administration leaders to be certain, after considerable criticism from Senator La Follette and others.

Additional counsel may be selected by the senate. Senator Pittman, member of the investigating committee, believes that Roberts and Pomerene ought to have some capable assistance. He wants to propose that a call of the nation's greatest legal authorities might offer their assistance.

Grand Jury to Convene.

Atlee Pomerene, Ohio, who was confirmed Saturday night by the senate, said today that as soon as Roberts is confirmed a statement will be issued, outlining the procedure the special counsel will follow.

Pomerene indicated this will consist, first, of the injunction suit to stop further pumping of oil from the reserves and application for receivers to take care of the interests of the government and the lessees until the cases are finally decided; second, suits to abrogate the cases, and finally, convening of a federal grand jury to return indictments against any deemed guilty of criminal acts in connection with the leasing.

Immediately after Roberts is confirmed, the senate is to dispose of the resolution appropriating $100,000 for court action. This already has passed the house and its adoption by the senate will provide funds for employment of assistants by Pomerene and Roberts.

With these steps taken, the Teapot Dome scandal will definitely pass from the realm of investigation into that of action. At the same time, however, the committee will keep close contact with the special counsel and new developments when the inquiry is resumed will be constantly communicated to the lawyers for such action as may be necessary.

Senator Walsh, Montana, chief investigator of the committee, left last night for Pinehurst for a brief rest and no more witnesses will be questioned until he returns.

Wheeler Replaces Walsh.

Senator Wheeler, Montana, democrat, who is not a member of the investigating committee, is leading the new trial during the absence of Senator Walsh of Montana.

Edward B. McLean, millionaire Washington publisher, who was subpoenaed from Palm Beach, Fla., has arrived in Washington. Senator Walsh previously said that McLean was called to tell what he knew of reports regarding existence of a so-called slush fund and other matters.

The books of the brokers are expected to be in Lenroot's hands by tomorrow at the latest.

Lenroot said no meeting of the committee had been called, but the matter will be placed informally before committee members.

Lenroot refused to confirm or deny that subpoenaes were issued for Harry Payne Whitney, associate of Harry F. Sinclair, Elmer Smathers, J. Philip Benkard, Harry B. Benkard and also the order clerk and office manager of J. P. Benkard and Company of New York.

* * * *

Calls McAdoo Jury Packed.

NEW YORK, Feb. 18.—"The vital point, which the American public mind has really grasped," says the Wall Street Journal, editorially dealing with the case of McAdoo, "is that Mr. McAdoo's connection with Mr. Doheny was not primarily legal, without prejudice to his abilities as a lawyer, or even as a financier on his record at the treasury.

"It was clearly and nakedly political, and the distinction is vital. He took to Mr. Doheny, some months after he relinquished office, experience and information which he could only have had as a consequence of his great position in the very inside of the Wilson cabinet."

Referring to McAdoo's call to his supporters to meet and discuss the situation the editorial states "that nothing that his packed jury could do would make any difference in the public view of his relations with Doheny."

* * * *

The Alaska Steal.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—John E. Ballaine of Seward, Alaska, and Seattle, has laid before President Coolidge his proofs that Secretaries Fall and Denby stopped the development of the great naval coal deposits in Alaska—the coal involved in the Ballinger scandal and other coal held for the use of the navy—since Denby turned these coal lands over to Fall at the time of the transfer of the naval oil reserves.

Railway Unions Aroused.

Ballaine has the support of the railroad brotherhoods in this matter, since he has convinced them that Fall-Denby policy has been one of deliberate sabotage of the government's railroad in Alaska and the discrediting of government ownership and operation of railroads. He has shown that the administration has cut Alaska off from the rest of the United States by refusing to furnish steamship connections between Seattle or San Francisco and the terminus of the railroad at Seward. The Guggenheims control the only shipping, and they charge freight rates several times as high as formerly were paid. The Guggenheims are slowly strangling Alaska. They hope to get hold of its best mineral deposits.

Conspiracy in 1921.

Ballaine says the records will show that as early as July, 1921, Fall began negotiations for the transfer of the Matanuska coal field to his control, and for a lease of this coal to private parties for 50 years. The lease never was made, but during the negotiations and since that time "misleading announcements, contrary to the official facts" as to the quality of the Matanuska coal have been given out by the offices controlled by Admiral Robinson and by Director Bain of the bureau of mines.

Another Ship Goes Down.

MARSHFIELD, Ore., Feb. 18.—The "graveyard of ships" claimed another gallant vessel, the liner Columbia, today. All aboard were saved.

Winter Wheat Damaged.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 18—Some damage to winter wheat in the north central and southeastern counties of the state are reported in the semi-monthly crop notes of the bureau of crop economics here.

CAPITAL RIFE WITH RUMORS LINKING THE WILSONITES WITH OIL

(By The Federated Press)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—In spite of Doheny's denial that Bainbridge Colby, the last secretary of state under the Wilson administration, got any of his money, the capitol is buzzing with rumors which link Colby with oil, and with the non-recognition of Mexico while he was at the head of the state department. Doheny's denial is understood to refer to the rumor that $500,000 was the price of protection of American oil interests against recognition of Obregon at that time.

Colby will be remembered as the secretary who excluded The Federated Press representatives from his "news" conferences, because they called attention to his attempts to irresponsibly color the press dispatches from Washington dealing with the Russo-Polish war and the chance of American aid to Poland, in the summer of 1920.

HERRIN WORKERS SAY "NEUTRALS" MASK K. K. K.'S

Vigilance Committees Are Part of Plan

(Special to The Daily Worker)

HERRIN, Ill., Feb. 18.—The statement made a day or two ago by Glenn Young, deposed dictator, that "someone would pay for the murder of Cagle" has been followed by a quarrel between the anti-klan elements headed by Ora Thomas and the klan forces now under the leadership of Chief of Police Ford.

The situation is tense.

The grand jury has returned ten counts charging larceny and robbery against Young and his bail has been fixed at $20,000. Klan leaders say they expect Young to return to Herrin about the middle of the week.

The plans of the citizens committee, alleged to be composed of individuals who remained neutral during the recent conflicts, includes the formation of local vigilance committees and the resignation of Sheriff Galligan, who is known to be sympathetic towards labor and the anti-klan forces.

Labor men charge that the citizens committee is merely a new camouflage for the klan elements and that impartiality is impossible in a situation in which the klan insists on violating all constitutional guarantees in its war on its opponents.

Four companies of militia are still quartered here and in Marion. It is believed that they will stay until Thursday when the county supervisors meet to consider the program mapped out by the citizens' committee.

Birth of a Nation Operators Will Be Tried Next Week

Having been accused of being both a Jew and a member of the Ku Klux Klan Judge Henry Walker announced in Municipal Court yesterday that he did not think he wanted to try the cases of two men arrested in connection with the showing of the "Birth of a Nation."

The cases of two movie operators who were arrested for showing the anti-Negro, pro Ku Klux Klan picture, the "Birth of a Nation," were then transferred to Judge J. J. Rooney who issued the warrants on which the movie operators were arrested. The case was set for trial a week from next Wednesday.

Big Anthracite Strikes Threatening.

WILKES BARRE, Pa., Feb. 18.—Two general strikes are threatened in this district which will involve over 40,000 miners unless a settlement is reached by next Monday. 1,800 men were called out today. In addition, eleven thousand miners threaten to quit unless grievances of long standing are speedily redressed.

The entire working force of the Glen Alden Company will quit next Monday unless their grievances are adjusted. A meeting of miners' representatives will be held Saturday night to determine whether the call will go out for a general strike.

On the same night representatives of the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre and Hudson coal companies numbering 25,000 miners will meet to receive reports from their grievance committees.

1,800 men at the Woodward Colliery of the Glen Alden Company went on strike on Feb. 14, because of the employment of a man who scabbed during the rail strike. Just as soon as he entered the mine the entire force walked out.

Cheats the Gallows.

NASHVILLE, Ill., Feb. 18.—An hour before the gallows trap was to have been sprung, Circuit Judge Louis Bernreuter granted a stay of execution to Walter C. Cochran, slayer of his wife and mother-in-law at Belleville.

Passenger Service to Russia.

THE HAGUE, Feb. 18.—A group of British, Canadian and Dutch shipping companies have entered into an agreement with the Soviet government for the development of passenger service to Russia, according to well-informed circles here.

Costly Procedure.

PARIS, Feb. 18.—The war on Soviet Russia has cost the French government nearly two billion francs. This does not include any expenses that the government may have personally incurred, but deals only with credits advanced to border states.

Farmers Meet at Dixon.

DIXON, Ill., Feb. 18.—Practically every phase of farm life will be discussed by prominent speakers at the twenty-ninth annual session of the Illinois Farmers Institute and Department of Household Science which opens here tomorrow.

Margaret Sanger Is Bride.

NEW YORK, Feb. 18—Margaret Sanger, world famous birth control advocate, has for the past 18 months been the bride of Noah H. Slee, millionaire president of the Three-In-One Oil company. News of Mrs. Sanger's second marriage came out only today.

New Headquarters in Philadelphia.

The District Office of District Three (Philadelphia) of the Workers Party has moved to new headquarters. All communications to the District Three, should be addressed to Abram A. Jakira, 521 York Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.

DE LA HUERTA'S LAST HOPE LIES IN ESTRADA'S ARMY

Fascisti Forces May Cut Railroad Lines

By BERTRAM D. WOLFE
(Staff Correspondent of The Federated Press)

MEXICO CITY, Feb. 18.—Exactly two months after de la Huerta and his associates raised the standard of revolt in Vera Cruz, they abandoned the city and fled by sea to the Yucatan peninsula.

They will make their last stand where they can easily cross the border into Guatemala. But this by no means indicates the end of the rebellion, for the strongest of the two revolting contingents, that of Enrique Estrada on the western front has not been beaten decisively.

However, the battle for Esperanza station on the Mexico City-Vera Cruz line was very important. The rebels were completely routed. They tried to reform for the defense of Cordoba, but after a day and a night of fighting retreated again. Cordoba is the last mountainous place between the capital and Vera Cruz, the last place where numbers do not count for much, the last possible ambuscade ground.

Mountain Campaign.

This terminates the mountain campaign in which the superior numbers of the federals were partially compensated by the rebels' superior knowledge of the difficult territory. From Cordoba to the sea, ground is comparatively level. Open country fighting means victory for the larger force. That is why the rebels abandoned Vera Cruz, several hundred miles away, when the federals took Cordoba.

The financial importance of Vera Cruz to the government is incalculable. The government owes its employes here 49-odd days of pay, but with the opening of the country's principal custom house and export center all that will change.

The battle on the other front between Obregon, who is personally leading his forces, and Estrada is not a battle—it is a race. Estrada, with his superior knowledge of his own territory, is racing northward at full speed, trying to give the enemy the slip and thus circle over to the railroad lines that connect the capital with Laredo and El Paso. To cut these lines only for a few days would be to cut off supplies and injure the prestige of the central government.

Obregon Commandeers Jitneys.

The rebels are at no time far from the great railroad lines. But the federals are still nearer and thus far have been able to keep between them and the rails, without being able to get close enough to force a battle. In order to increase his speed in the race, Obregon has commandeered vast numbers of cannons (jitney busses) in the capital and is transporting his troops in them.

The executive committee of the central labor council of Colombia has expressed sympathy with the Obregon government in the present rebellion.

See Breadline, as South Carolina Men Lose Jobs

By JACK METTE
(Staff Correspondent of the Federated Press)

CHARLESTON, S. C., Feb. 18.—Conditions continue to grow worse here as hundreds of workmen are laid off. The United States navy yard, which normally employs about 500, has cut its force down to nearly 150 men. Other large industries are following suit, among them being Standard Oil, which is running far below capacity.

Hundreds of workmen, failing to find work here, are leaving the city. Many of them go to northern industrial centers, ignorant of conditions there. The railroads have been taking on a few men for the fertilizer season which was supposed to open Feb. 1, but so far very little fertilizer has been shipped.

Despite a recent government report that unemployment in South Carolina is on the wane, many citizens here predict a breadline shortly if conditions do not improve.

Amalgamation means strength!

Less and Less For Education, Is Policy of Industrial Lords, Who Want Workers To Be Mere Cogs

By LELAND OLDS.
(Federated Press Industrial Editor)

An industrial order in the United States which sets a higher value on increase in manufactures than on providing adequate educational facilities for its children is revealed in the U. S. bureau of education report by Professor F. H. Swift, University of Minnesota.

Swift finds the inequalities in educational opportunity glaring and ominous. In nearly every section of the country he finds the same story, inadequate housing, inadequate teachers' salaries and inadequate revenues.

The tremendous increase in dollar expenditure for public education since prewar days has nevertheless been insufficient to keep pace with rising prices. The country has been ready to increase its expenditure for manufacture more rapidly than for the production of educated citizens.

Conditions Getting Worse.

Swift's figures show that considered as a whole the average child in attendance on public schools in 1920 was not as well provided for as the average child in the prewar period.

In 1913 the country spent approximately $522,000,000 for its schools; in 1918, $763,000,000; in 1920, $1,036,000,000 and in 1922 (estimated, $1,526,000,000. But based on the decline in the dollar's worth the country acutally spent $84,000,000 less on public schools in 1918 than in 1913 and $4,000,000 less in 1920 than in 1913.

"The inadequacy of the expenditure in 1918 and 1920 becomes even more evident," Swift says, "when we discover that there were nearly 2,000,000 more children in average daily attendance in the public schools in 1918 than in 1913 and more than 2,500,000 more in 1920 than in 1913."

The following table shows the increase in the number of children in average daily attendance on public schools in the United States and the total expenditures for this purpose since 1890.

	Attendance.	Expenditure.
1890	8,153,635	$140,506,715
1900	10,632,772	214,964,618
1910	12,827,307	426,250,434
1913	13,510,643	534,058,580
1918	15,548,914	763,678,089
1920	16,248,997	1,039,385,055

Between 1913 and 1920 the annual expenditure per child increased from $39.50 to $64 or by 62 per cent. During the same period the cost of living was increasing by more than 100 per cent.

Using such figures, according to Swift, scientific students are answering the cry that public education has exceeded all legitimate bounds and must be curtailed. He declares that school facilities must not be lessened but immeasurably increased. Basing his conclusion on a first hand study of nearly one-third of the United States he says that there is not a state in the union that is not financially able to place adequate educational facilities within the reach of every school child and to maintain a complete free system of public education from the kindergarten to the university.

Want Cogs, Not Thinkers.

Swift might have pointed out that the present public school system developed along side of modern commercialism and the factory system to provide workers with just enough education to become intelligent cogs in the machine. In spite of all the idealism which has been cast around it there has been no strong movement to extend education beyond the bounds necessary to develop an adequate supply of mechanics, clerks and technicians. And the reaction against the present public school expenditure of over $1,000,000,000 a year has come from the highest financial circles. Perhaps it means that the development of automatic machinery has gone so far that the need for intelligent human cogs is decreasing rather than increasing. As the country goes on toward highly organized mass production under the domination of absentee owners who govern thru trained technicians the propaganda against popular education may increase. A mere mechanical man is less likely to organize independently and declare a strike.

A thousand new members wanted for the "I-want-to-make-THE DAILY WORKER-grow" club. Write for DAILY WORKER grow" club.

Minneapolis Labor Mobilizes to Fight Anti-Foreign Born Laws

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Feb. 18.—The Council for Protection of Foreign-Born Workers was organized here and started a systematic campaign to arouse the labor and other organizations of Minneapolis against the laws now pending before Congress, directed at the enslavement of the foreign-born workers.

The Council has adopted a resolution which is also being sent to all other organizations for endorsement, which states that by the anti-foreign born legislation "the employers hope to cow into submission by the threat of deportation and separation from their families, the foreign-born workers, who are the majority in such basic industries as mining, textiles, leather and meat packing, and thus prevent their being organized into unions and going out on strike," and calls upon all organizations of workers to unite to fight against the anti-foreign born laws.

Organize in Cleveland

CLEVELAND, O., Feb. 18.—Representatives of sixty-three Jewish organizations in this city met here this week and formed a division of the Council for the Protection of Foreign-born workers which is fighting the laws against registration and finger-printing of foreign-born workers, who are in and come to the United States. The Jewish workers organizations will combine with others for the formation of a City Council for the Protection of Foreign-Born which will carry on an aggressive campaign against the proposed laws.

HOUSING BILL PUZZLES NEW YORK SOLONS

May Need Philadelphia Lawyer to Interpret It

(Special to The Daily Worker)

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 18.—The housing bill which was passed by the state legislature and is now awaiting the signature of the governor to make it law, leaves grave doubts in the minds of many assemblymen whether or not it applies to New York City. The language of the bill, which continues the present rent laws till June, 1926, is vague and many persons believe that it will be declared to be unconstitutional when brought into court.

All efforts of senators who wanted to amend the bill so as to make it apply specifically to New York city were defeated when debate was cut off and the bill put to a vote. The bill is so jumbled that it would be impossibe for a court to hold that part of the law was constitutional and others were not.

May Step on Hylan Corns.

In addition to not being clear about its application to New York city the bill may run counter to the Home Rule Amendment by specifying it applied to certain cities only.

The bill is so mixed, bungled, and jumbled that it will do nothing for the poor tenants of New York city who are hardest hit by the housing shortage, high rents and unsanitary conditions.

Princeton "Profs" View Censorship Barring Everything

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Feb. 18.—It was too raw for 'em, and the faculty of Princeton University have adopted resolutions of protest. It's a bill for censoring history and this is the gist of it: "No history or textbook or reference book shall be adopted for use or be used in any of the public and private schools located in the state of New Jersey, which ignores, omits, discounts or in any manner belittles, falsifies, misrepresents, distorts, doubts or denies the events leading up to the American Declaration of Independence or those conducted with the War for Independence or any other war in which the country has been engaged, or which ignores, omits, etc., etc., the deeds of the noted American patriots. . . . "The Princeton faculty protests that nearly every one (the "nearly" is pleasantly conservative) made mistakes and this bill would prevent the use in New Jersey's public and private schools of statements made by Washington, Jefferson, Lincoln—yes, and Roosevelt. The opinions of our Presidents of their contemporaries could not be quoted."

Oh, say, the professors in effect, "Oh, this is just too much."

Huertista Uprising in Mexico Cost the Federals 8 Millions

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MEXICO CITY, Feb. 18.—It has cost the Mexican government approximately $8,000,000 and some 2,500 men killed to put down the de la Huerta uprising.

While there is a wide divergence of opinion as to the drain of the Fascisti counter-revolution on national resources, it generally is estimated by experts that actual cash expenditures have approximated 14,000,000 pesos ($7,000,000) plus a paper indebtedness, contracted directly as a consequence of the counter-revolution, approximating $1,000,000.

These figures do not take into account the loss of revenue resulting from the fascisti occupation of Vera Cruz and other ports and their ensuing appropriation of the funds collected there.

Chicago Russians Plan Big Affair for the Novy Mir

Sunday afternoon and evening, March 23, at Schoenhofen's Hall, Milwaukee and Ashland Aves., Grand Concert and Ball will be given by the local Russian Branches, Workers Party, and Technical Aid Society for the benefit of their Russian daily—The Novy Mir.

Every Party organization in Chicago is requested to refrain from arranging any affair of their own on the above date, and thus extend their co-operation to the Russian comrades who with great sacrifices are trying to maintain their daily propaganda organ.

Work Daily for "The Daily!"

S. DAKOTA F.-L. P. CAN'T WAIT FOR THE C. P. P. A.

Urges Support of May 30 St. Paul Conference

(Special to The Daily Worker)

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., Feb. 18.—The South Dakota Farmer-Labor Leader, edited by Tom Ayres, Farmer-Labor candidate for United States Senator, in South Dakota, declares in an editorial in its Feb. 20th issue that the farmers and workers are going ahead in building for their own Farmer-Labor Party, in spite of the call for the July 4th gathering at Cleveland, issued by the conference for progressive political action.

The editorial is headed, "We Cannot Wait for You," and urges that workers and farmers send their delegates to the St. Paul conference, on May 30th. It reads as follows:

We Cannot Wait For You.

"The Conference for Progressive Political Action which met at St. Louis last week, decided to hold a national convention at Cleveland, Ohio, on July 4th, next to decide whether it would engage in a new political party enterprise.

"The inference, from the proceedings reported thru the press, is that if some person satisfactory to the sixteen standard railroad brotherhoods is nominated by one of the old parties, no new party candidate will be chosen. New party activity will be entertained only if a candidate on one of the old party tickets is nominated who is particularly objectionable to the railroad brotherhoods.

"This may be all right for the brotherhoods, but there are others interested in politics and these others will have something to say about the matter.

"Mr. McAdoo may be satisfactory to the brotherhoods, notwithstanding his oil smear, but Mr. McAdoo will not be agreeable to the farmers and other workers. The same may be said of Governor Smith of New York.

"The voters in the United States who have made the mark in politics are the fellows who began the organization of the Non-Partisan League in the Northwestern states, without consulting anybody but their own people. These voters are responsible for Shipstead, Johnson, Frazier, Ladd, Dill, Wheeler and Howell. The foundation for the election of these members of congress was laid before the railroad brotherhoods, thought it necessary for them to engage in politics. When they did go in they helped mightily, and it is to be hoped that they will look at the present situation in no narrow and selfish light.

Whatever they may conclude to do, however, the farmers and other workers are going to have a farmer-labor party, to which the brotherhoods will be welcome when they get ready to enter. On to St. Paul, May 30th!"

Workers' Education Is and Must Be Class Education

KATONAH, N. Y., Feb. 18.—"Workers' education is, and must be, class education, and its highest function is the emancipation of the class it serves," is the conclusion of the leading editorial in the current Brookwood Review, published by Brookwood labor college here. The Review explains its attitude by saying, "The employers may rant against talking in terms of classes. But let the workers consider the conditions of their lives, let them consider their submission to the whims of those who control their means of livelihood, let them consider the great gulf fixed between their own lives at the best and the lives of the parasites of modern society, and they can do nothing else but think in terms of classes."

Workers' Education.

NEW YORK, Feb. 18.—Widespread revival of interest in workers' education is reported by Spencer Miller, secretary Workers' Education bureau, who has returned here after a tour of the country.

Miller says that the state federations of labor in Pennsylania, Colorado, California, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, West Virginia, Wyoming, Oregon and other states either have, or plan to have, permanent state educational directors who cooperate with the Workers' Educational Bureau.

Many international unions have arrangements with the bureau for printing books and pamphlets, and for correspondence courses and other educational activities for their membership, according to Miller.

Baldwin Clips Payroll.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 18.—Despite the fact that last year was a record year, with gross sales approximating $102,700,000, Baldwin Locomotive works will work on a 25 per cent basis, employing only 7,000 men.

Nineteen twenty-three was the best year in its history, with the exception of 1918, which was a war year. Shares reached their highest at a value of $262.50 per share. After paying a 7 per cent dividend, over seven millions will be added to the surplus account.

Shareholders on the inside congratulate the company, while on the outside the unemployed hope for a return to "good times.'

Pot and Kettle, Eh!

NEW YORK, Feb. 18.—"Is our sense of humor so defective," writes the Wall Street Journal, "that we can see nothing funny in one demagogue denouncing grafting by another demagogue?"

Detroit Party Members Issue Challenge to their Chicago Comrades in Daily Sub Drive

The Workers Party of Detroit has challenged the Workers Party of Chicago to a contest to see which district can get the most subscribers for the DAILY WORKER by March 15th.

That is part of the answer of Edgar Owens to the inquiry of the business office of the DAILY WORKER about the method Owens used to get $65 worth of subs for the DAILY WORKER in a week.

The rest of the Detroit method consists in organization. There has been organized in Detroit a "Boost Our Press Club," which makes it its business to get subs to the DAILY WORKER. The drive for subscribers will go on till March 15th and then Detroit will give a banquet at the House of the Masses to their sub-getters. The branch of the party which gets the largest number of subs during the drive will be presented with a silk banner with the emblem of the party and the name of the branch on it. Bill Dunne, joint editor of the DAILY WORKER, will be the main speaker at this dinner and will present the banner to the hard working branch.

Branches and individuals are both considered members of the "Boost Our Press Club." For every sub secured and forwarded to the DAILY WORKER thru the Detroit district office will count a certain number of points. Subscriptions from members of the Workers Party will count one point for every $1 and subs from non-party members will count three points for every $1.

The individual who gets the greatest number of points will be given $10 in gold at the March 15th dinner, the second highest will receive $5 in gold. The five next highest will each get a book of their own selection. The worker in each branch of the party who gets the largest number of points will also be given a book that they are privileged to select themselves.

The second and third highest comrades in each branch will each be given a free ticket to the dinner.

William Reynolds now leads the DAILY WORKER boosters in Detroit with 200 points. J. Ferris is second with 166 points and a lot of determination. Next in order are D. Treschak, 141, O. Hanesiu, 101, M. Rapp, 88.

It is easily seen that Edgar Owens' method of getting subs for the DAILY WORKER consists in getting a bunch of live sub boosters on the job and encouraging them.

For several weeks he has had the business office of the DAILY WORKER under the impression that he was doing all the work himself.

"Without waiting to see if Chicago accepts, our challenge on DAILY WORKER subscriptions, we in Detroit will consider that the race is on," writes Owens. "Tell those people around 166 West Washington St., to get busy if they don't want to be disgraced. We mean business here."

New York Workers Party Develops the Membership Drive

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Feb. 18.—In the short period of its existence the Workers Party has proven itself to be a real living revolutionary organization participating in every struggle of the workers, educating and organizing the American working class for the final overthrow of the capitalist system of exploitation and the inauguration of a sane system of society.

Every working man who would not be a lackey of the present social order must become a member of the Workers Party and help free himself and his class from wage slavery by abolishing the wage system.

A special membership drive meeting has been arranged for Thursday, Feb. 14, at 8 p. m., at Stuyvesant Casino, 142 Second Ave., where prominent speakers will tell of the work of the Workers Party and explain why every worker should be a Communist and join the Workers Party.

Every class conscious worker in this vicinity must attend this meeting.

Working Class Women Open Fight in New York Against Rents

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK CITY, Feb. 18.—The United Council of Workingclass Women will open the campaign against high rents and better housing facilities at a concert and mass meeting, Wednesday, March 5th, 8 p. m., at Park Palace, 110th street and 5th avenue.

Working class women from various women's organizations will greet the united fight against high rents.

Change of Managers.

ROCHESTER, Feb. 18.—Hyman Blumberg is expected to assume temporary charge of the joint board of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers here, due to the resignation of Morris Kolchin.

The manufacturers are expected to file a demand for a change in the existing wage scale. While no definite step has been taken, it is understood to be imminent.

Fight Over Cohen.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—An extended fight over the nomination of Walter L. Cohen, negro, to be comptroller of customs at New Orleans, developed in an executive session of the Senate today.

Get unity thru the Labor Party!

LABOR PRISONERS ARE EAGER FOR DAILY WORKER

"Last Issue Worn Out," Says Correspondent

"I have seen the first issue of the DAILY WORKER and have been sighing ever since to see the other issues," writes a class war prisoner. "The issue I saw was not all there because the other labor prisoners here had worn it out almost, before I saw it. Is there no way we can receive it regularly here?"

The DAILY WORKER business office has been receiving dozens of such letters from almost every prison in the country. One prisoner in California writes that twenty men will read the DAILY WORKER if it is sent there.

The business office has finally worked out a plan whereby political and class war prisoners will receive the DAILY WORKER regularly, if the other readers of the paper will help. Here is the plan. If any reader of the DAILY WORKER will send $3 and the name of a political prisoner to whom he wishes to have the paper sent we will send it for one year. That is just dividing the cost between the readers and the business office of the DAILY WORKER.

Because we want to have the DAILY WORKER reach as many prisoners as possible we are anxious to send it to as many different prisons as possible. If you don't know any political prisoner to whom you particularly want the paper sent, send us $3 and we will see that one political prisoner is put on the mailing list and at least five others will be given a chance to keep in touch with what is happening outside.

We have a complete list of all the political and class war prisoners in the country and we know they will all be glad to see the DAILY WORKER and know that there are a few workers on the outside who still remember them.

Postal Wage Is $1,000 Shy; Raise Asked by Meeting

Two thousand postal service employes demand a raise in wages for the postoffice staffs thruout the country at a mass meeting held in a church building at the corner of 33d street and Indiana avenue Sunday.

The proposals for the increases are contained in the Kelly-Edge bill.

Clerks and carriers now receive a minimum of $1,400 and a maximum of $1,800 a year. They want a $2,000 minimum and a $2,400 maximum, with a provision authorizing payment of $2,500 to some special clerks and $2,600 to others.

Solomon Cohen, president of the Chicago union of the National Federation of Post Office Clerks, stated that more than 300,000 postal employees would receive the increases if the measure was passed by congress.

The average pay of the postoffice employees, said Cohen, is now about $1,000 under the amount indicated by labor bureau statistics as necessary to preserve a decent standard of living.

There are approximately 9,500 postal employees in the Chicago district.

The Truth About Russia.

Anna Louise Strong, noted author and poetess, will lecture on the above subject Saturday evening, March 1, in the Russian Technical School, 1902 W. Division St., at 7:30 o'clock.

Miss Strong is just returned from Soviet Russia, where she has been engaged during the past two years as a staff correspondent of the Federated Press.

Want Farmer-Labor Convention.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Feb. 18.—A bid for the Farmer-Labor state convention is made by Glencoe, Minn. Both Mayor A. W. Kreuger and H. W. Weckworth, president of the Glencoe Community club have written F. A. Pike, chairman of the state central committee of the party urging the city's facilities as a convention city.

FRENCH FRANC IS FALLING IN SPITE OF M. POINCARE

Premier's Plan Does Not Halt Panic

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PARIS, Feb. 18.—The French franc collapsed to a record low today, falling to 23.07 to the dollar shortly before noon.

When the bourse opened, amid scenes of tremendous excitement and activity in foreign exchanges and securities, the franc was within ten centimes of its previous low mark of 23.20.

Passes the Record Low.

Within a few minutes, further decline was in evidence and at 11:30, while traders struggled frantically in the corridors and on the steps of the bourse, the franc passed its record low and went to 23.07. The pound was at 95.50.

The new decline came in the face of Premier Poincare's strong program for strengthening of national finances and was attributed in part to opposition to the program.

The Socialists, in a meeting yesterday, condemned the 20 per cent increase in taxes before it became effective and outlined a series of measures of their own to rehabilitate the franc.

Senator Loucheur, leading industrialist and the man who has tried several times to solve the reparations question by direct negotiations with Hugo Stinnes and other German industrial leaders, addressed a meeting of the republican federation at Cambrai, pleading for drastic measures to uphold the franc.

Loucheur Has Hopes.

A new fall can be prevented by the government, Loucheur believed, favoring the appeal to French holders of thirty billion francs in foreign securities from whom he believed it is possible to obtain at least five billion francs for action in the leading exchange markets of the world.

In event the appeal does not bring results, Loucheur said, "the government could apply coercive measures.

"Moreover, it is certain that there are at least two billion francs gold hidden in France. The government should force disgorgement of this fund for use in defense of the franc.

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The New York Money Market.

NEW YORK, Feb. 18.—French franc closed at a new record low in the foreign exchange market after slumping all day. The final quotation was 0414 off 0023. Sterling demand closed at 42; lire 0428½ off 0005; Belgian francs 0356½ off 0017½ marks 4,650,000,000,000,000 to the dollar; Yokohama yen 45.125; Russian chernovetz 4.63.

Hesselberg Got Off Easy.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 18.—Held guilty of violation of a city ordinance which requires a certain minimum temperature in rented dwellings, Max Hesselbert, a landlord, received a gentle slap on the wrist in city court and was fined $5. According to Mrs. Clara Depew, the complaining tenant, she complained to Hesselberg "50 to 100 times" of the badly heated condition of her apartment but to no avail.

City health inspectors testified they found the temperature as low as 45 degrees in the apartment on various visits. The city ordinance requires a minimum heat of 70 degrees during the day and 60 at night. In imposing sentence the judge expressed the opinion that Hesselberg deserved a fine of $100 for freezing his tenant.

Long Live "The Daily"

Chicago, Ill., Feb. 11, 1924.

To the DAILY WORKER: Reading our DAILY WORKER, the Children's Communist Column, the very nice stories that makes me more lively and gives me more education. I don't know how to thank our comrades for giving us such a great DAILY WORKER. I give my stories over to the school children but they would like to have the funny jokes and that would make us children a little happier. I hope Comrades, that you success in his great work, long live THE DAILY, long live the Third International.

Wishing our DAILY WORKER a will carry thru our wish.—ETHEL JAFFEE.

The committee of Laborites chosen to reduce the King's household expenses—

Could cut down on doctor bills by teaching the Prince of Wales to fall on his head.

Ohio Farmers Dead Broke

TOLEDO, O., Feb. 17.—Farmers east of the Mississippi are as hard up as their western brethren. In Ohio where diversified farming as recommended by President Coolidge, is the rule, the average farmer is forced to sell his stock to keep alive until the next crop is harvested.

Scores of farmers near here are selling. The country papers are full of advertisements like the following taken from one of them:

HAY AND STOCK SALE

Tuesday, Jan. 29, 1924

80 Pigs and shoats; 8 sows and pigs; 3 milch cows,
2 fresh; 50 tons of hay, mostly alfalfa
Terms: 6 to 10 months at 6% on bankable note;
3% off for cash

The farmer who inserted this ad has been on the land all his life and has a well-located watered farm with fair crops last season. He says:

"We have had less than $10 in cash in ten weeks. The farmers cannot buy each other's stuff except thru these sales and by giving notes to each other which will mature when the next crop falls due. I have not seen a gold note or any bill larger than $5 for over a year and, of course, we [illegible] no gold at all."

GERMAN UNIONS FIGHT LUTHER'S WAGE CUT PLAN

Finance Minister Is Tool of Industrialists

By LOUIS P. LOCHNER.
(Staff Correspondent of The Federated Press)

BERLIN, Feb. 18.—German trade unionists of every political faith are up in arms over a letter written by Minister of Finance Luther, to the minister of labor, protesting against awards of the latter's arbitrators by which wages paid by private industry is higher than the wage paid for similar work in government services. Luther claims that this makes it difficult to proceed upon the program of economy upon which the government has embarked. He says:

"I would suggest that a decree be issued under the state-of-emergency act, by which the activities of the arbitrators are to be restricted in that they are not to make awards beyond the wage-and-salary scales paid by the federal government, except under certain specified conditions."

The workers are indignant that a department of the government should thus move to the assistance of the bosses, against whom, even without government interference, the trade unions are waging an almost superhuman struggle. Insolent and arrogant as never before since the revolution, employers have used every occasion and pretext for reducing wages, employing workers only part-time, and firing thousands of them. It has remained for the federal minister of finance, say the workers, to furnish a "patriotic" reason for paying the workers starvation wages.

Workers Angered.

In this connection it is recalled that Luther was chief mayor of the city of Essen, in the Ruhr valley, before he became cabinet minister, and that the big industrials of Essen openly boast that no city government can exist save by their grace.

Employers Harsh.

The industrials were quick to take the hint given by the minister of finance. The Association of German Employers' societies published a declaration indorsing the minister's point of view. "Private industry," says the psuedo-patriotic declaration, "must avoid everything that could depress the spirit of the state officials and employes, whose lot it already a difficult one." But the cat is let out of the bag when in the next sentence the declaration admits: "Private industry is, however, fully persuaded—and this finds expression in its wage policy—that the whole German nation is in a state of transition and that the last word regarding the conditions of work has not yet been spoken."

As the trade union leaders point out, this last sentence, taken in connection with the whole policy adopted by private industry in recent weeks, means that they are planning to reduce wages further.

Labor Minister Objects.

The finance minister's letter proved too strong medicine even for the conservative Minister of Labor Brauns who came from the Catholic trade union movement. He declines to follow Luther's suggestion, saying that the very thing that Luther professes to be after, namely that of getting German industry going again, would be defeated, because the purchasing power of the people would be immeasurably reduced by such a leveling downward of wages.

Imply Bankers Gave Aid to Big Gang of Check Forgers

Police here today were on the trail of a band of 50 check forgers, said to have fleeced Chicago banks of more than $200,000. Three men already are under arrest.

The band, headed by Aaron Moshiek, known by detective agencies as an expert penman, is said to have operated thru bootleggers' syndicates, their checks passing thru so many hands before they reached banks that it was difficult to run them down.

Several bank officials, police said, are under surveillance in connection with the band's operation. Mosheik has not been apprehended.

When you have finished reading this paper, give it to another worker. Let him read your copy for a few days. Then get him to subscribe.

Boston Baked

By WILLIAM SIMONS.

This is surely the era of revelations; how suddenly Mussolini has discovered that he was always sympathetic toward Russia.

* * *

The papers said that Coolidge would make a political speech on Feb. 12. But they didn't say, in what year.

* * *

New Hampshire is reported to be a state that is growing richer. The workers and farmers, it seems, are not in that state.

* * *

A tenant in Worcester was discharged for striking his landlord, after explaining that "every time I have an increase in my family, I have my rent increased." Strange that the landlord was not jailed for trying to limit the number of working stiffs.

* * *

Said Coo-Coo-Coolidge, when Governor of Massachusetts, "Have faith in Massachusetts;" when chance put him in the presidential chair: "Have faith in the United States." Faith? In Hell!

* * *

Sam Simp said he was amazed at the universal support of the Mellon taxation plan. Why, even the Jewelers Clubs were in favor.

Work for Jobless at Union Wage, Is Demand in Britain

(By The Federated Press)

LONDON, Feb. 18.—The growing protest against unemployment in Britain has centered in a campaign, supported by the council of the Trade Union Congress and the Unemployed Workers' committee, for immediate action on the "unemployed workers' charter." The six points of the charter follow:

First—Work of effective maintenance for all unemployed and increased government assistance, to be provided thru the trade unions, all relief being completely dissociated from the poor law administration.

Second—Immediate development of government schemes for employment to absorb the unemployed in their own trades as trade union wages.

Third—Establishment of state workshops to supply the necessary service or commodities to meet the requirements of the government departments.

Fourth—Reduction in the hours of labor sufficiently to absorb the unemployed workers, the normal working day or week to be regulated by the requirements of industry.

Fifth—Establishment of occupational training centers for unemployed workers, with effective maintenance.

Sixth—Provision for suitable housing accommodation at rents within the means of the wage earners.

Court Ruling May Wipe Out Bonuses for the Bricklayers

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Feb. 18.—Building contractors who pay bonuses in order to secure bricklayers during the busy season must continue to pay them during the period the building is in course of construction, ruled Supreme Court Justice Ford, arbitrator between the Mason Builders' Association and the executive committee of the New York Bricklayers' Union.

Under this decision builders who paid $14, $15 and $16 per day to get bricklayers when there was a scarcity of skilled labor, must continue to pay it. Ten large buildings now in construction must pay the extra wages until the building is completed.

The employers feel that the decision may have the effect of stopping the payment of bonuses, for the time being. They also state that the coming summer will find many employers eager to pay the bonus in order that they may have sufficient skilled labor to enable them to complete their contracts.

Who Won the War?

LONDON, Feb. 18.—British manufacturers are disturbed by the action of the Indian State railroad and the Egyptian State railroad in giving orders for locomotives to German and Italian firms. The Germans quoted at a price 40 per cent below the British.

It Admires Our Vigor

"The Nation's" Comment on the DAILY WORKER.

The Nation, the liberal weekly of New York City, carries an editorial in its Feb. 20th issue on The Daily Worker as follows:

"THE DAILY WORKER, born and published in Chicago, may live and prosper after many another paper is forgotten, for it has several sources of strength that many of its ill-fated contemporaries have lacked. It is the organ of a cohesive and highly disciplined organization, whose members will support it as a matter of party loyalty. It is a propaganda sheet; its news and its editorials are frankly "colored"—and their color is red. It makes no efforts to please various factions, no pretense at being a "general" newspaper. It is the voice of the members of the Workers Party, and its money and its readers will presumably be drawn from that group. Such are the sources of its weakness. In so far as it refuses to cater to the non-Communist workers, it will also fail to win them. We so need a labor daily in these days of high journalistic mortality and low journalistic standards that we welcome the existence of the DAILY WORKER and admire its straightforward vigor; but we hope that it will yield to the human demand for general and non-partisan news with propaganda relegated to the editorial pages."

SOVIET RUSSIA WILL WELCOME 9,000 DUKHOBORS

Members of Sect Quitting Canadian Farms

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WINNIPEG, Mant., Feb. 17.—Because "economic conditions here are not good for the farmer, and we are just making money for men who take advantage of the fact that we are simple people who keep our word and do not go to law," 9,000 Dukhobors are planning to leave Canada and go to Russia. They are selling over 200,000 acres of land to an American syndicate.

The Dukhobors, who are a religious sect that does not believe in war, came to Canada from Russia more than a quarter of a century ago. They came here to escape serving in the Czar's army. During the late war Canada forced many of them to serve in her army and the fact that Soviet Russia recognizes the right of religious sects to refuse military service is a strong factor in their decision to return to Russia.

The first party expects to leave a Canadian port shortly on a chartered ship for Odessa. The rest of the colony will follow later. They will take with them several million dollars in cash for the purchase of farm machinery. The Soviet government will give them all the land they can use for one-sixth of the crops. The emigrants will pay their own way to Russia.

The Dukhobors are a quiet, industrious people who are well liked all thru the Canadian northwest.

St. Louis Postal Workers Demand Boost in Wages

(By The Federated Press)

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 18.—Three thousand citizens met in public mass meeting here and adopted unanimously a resolution endorsing legislation for increased pay for postoffice employes. The resolution sets out that inadequate pay and unsatisfactory working conditions are lowering the efficiency and morale of the postal service.

"The salaries of the postal employes of the United States are inadequate to properly rear their families in accordance with the standards of American living," the resolution declares. "Conditions within the service are such that it is becoming increasingly difficult to retain an efficient personnel."

St. Louis' Postmaster Alt, favoring the resolution, said he is surprised that postal service is so good with existing meager salaries. He pledged his support to the move for improved wage rates. Former Congressman Bartholdt said if the public realized present conditions in the postal service it would force action by congress.

More than 3,000 employes are employed in the St. Louis postoffice. They are organized and affiliated with the Central Trades and Labor union. This effort for better pay has the undivided support of organized labor.

Senator Phipps Uses Job to Guard His Power Monopoly

(By The Federated Press)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—Senator Phipps, of Colorado, once treasurer of Carnegie Steel, is chief owner of the Southern Sierra Power Co.

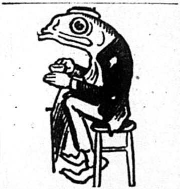
He is collecting extortionate rates for power and light from the people of the southwest.

The annual appropriation bill for the interior department, now in the senate, came over from the house with an item of $250,000, recommended by the reclamation service and the budget bureau, for construction of a hydro-electric power plant at the Yuma reclamation dam in Arizona. This project would smash Phipps' monopoly in that region. The bill went to a committee in which Phipps is a member, and when it emerged the item of $250,000 had been cut out. Another similar item, which would put a crimp in another private power monopoly in Idaho and eastern Washington, was likewise eliminated in that committee.

Democratic senators from the regions affected took the warpath. They declared that this was a bit too raw, even from Phipps, and they would tell the country about it.

Starting Union Drive.

ALLENTOWN, Pa., Feb. 18.—The Amalgamated Textile Workers are starting an organization drive among ribbon and broadsilk workers here, according to an announcement issued by Secretary Russell Palmer.



The Poor Fish says that industrial unionism is much better than craft unionism only it makes the bosses sore to have the workers talk about it.

SOVIET RECOGNITION MEANS TRADE REVIVAL SAYS SHIPPING HEAD

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—That the United States government may soon be compelled to follow the lead of Britain and Italy in recognizing Soviet Russia is the inference drawn from a statement made by Leigh C. Palmer, president of the fleet corporation of the shipping board. "Recognition of Russia by the powers will cause a distinct revival in world trade and put many languishing marine concerns on their feet" declared Mr. Palmer. American businessmen are already secretly cursing the folly of Charles Evans Hughes and his anti-Russian policy. Before long they will curse openly and a movement to force the whiskered secretary's hand is looked for.

Granite State R. R. Workers Still Out After 18 Months

(Special to The Daily Worker)

CONCORD, N. H., Feb. 18.—Nineteen months, a long weary strike, and not yet settled. Since July, 1921, when the shopmen struck against the union wrecking railroad companies, those in Concord have refused to go back. They stuck, ninety per cent of the seven hundred that went out. They got jobs at anything, stone cutting, quarrying, weaving. And others left the city.

Even a year after the strike began, the men had the never say die spirit. "We won't go back, until we can go back like men." And they didn't.

The Boston and Maine management told the men that they would not have anything to do with them; they would come back at the terms given to them, or not at all. But the leaders have been putting the men off with promises, of an early settlement and it looks as tho Godfrey Cass was talking about the Concord leaders, when he said: "Marner was in the right about a man's putting off a blessing; it falls to somebody else."

Many of the strikers feel that the strike has been a fizzle, due to the separation of the workers into too many unions; the betrayal by Grable, the capitalist lickspittle; and the pussyfooting of the railroad union officials. They point to the need for amalgamation of all the railroad unions, and show that now all the shopcrafts meet together in Concord every Sunday night. They claim that if they can meet together, they can decide together.

Even the scabs are being laid off; this is their reward for betrayal. The same thing is happening in the Bellerica shops, the main ones on the B. & M. line.

The courageous fighting spirit of the Concord railroad strikers is worthy of a better leadership and a better program.

Independent Union of Lumber Workers Seeks Affiliation

(By The Federated Press)

VANCOUVER, B. C., Feb. 18.—At the recent annual convention of the Lumber Workers' Industrial Union of Canada held here, the union voted for affiliation with the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada as a part of its united front program. The convention decided that the L. W. I. U. would adhere to its original policy for the organization of workers engaged in the timber industry thruout the dominion on an industrial basis without regard to race or color, skilled or unskilled.

The system of piece work and the contract system were condemned, but the union decided that so long as a worker is actually engaged in the lumber industry he is eligible for membership in the union regardless of whether or not he is compelled by the boss to work under the piece work system.

The convention voted to appoint a committee of three members to meet and interview the officials of the Vancouver branch of the I. W. W., No. 120, to reach an understanding as to organization activities among the lumber workers of this province and to provide a means for cohesion between the two unions.

Recognition Must Come Before Trade Pact, Says Litvinoff

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, Feb. 18.—In future Russia will not sign commercial treaties with countries prior to their de jure recognition of the Soviet government, declared Maxim Litvinoff, deputy minister of foreign affairs. Great Britain, Italy and Norway already have recognized the present government.

M. Litvinoff would not take a definite stand in connection with the United States, tho he was firm in his statement that European countries would have to accede to the terms. He drew a distinction between trade agreements implying de facto recognition and commercial treaties. He added also that the United States has not made an approach on the subject.

"Some countries go on muttering about old debts," M. Litvinoff said. "We refuse to consider any preliminary condition to commercial treaties. Countries first must recognize us de jure, then we will discuss matters with them."

For Recognition of Soviet Russia!

DAILY WORKER IS BARRED FROM FOLSOM PRISON

Heavy Censorship Over California Bastille

(Special to The Daily Worker)

REPRESA, Calif., Feb. 18.—A new rule has been made at Folsom prison that will make it impossible to send The DAILY WORKER to the fourteen political prisoners there. The new rule is that no books, magazines, or newspapers may be sent to the prisoners even tho they come directly from the publisher. The only gift allowed under the new rule will be money, and the warden will "use his judgment" in permitting the prisoners to spend that money.

This is obviously an act of revenge on the part of the warden, who has been charged with the unmerciful beating of a political prisoner, Louis Allen. In order to protect the warden, Governor Richardson has made some changes in the prison board that will give the warden a majority that will stick with him under any circumstances.

Folsom is the "hell hole" prison of California. When Hiram Johnson was governor of this state, he had Richard Ford and Herman Suhr, labor prisoners, who are serving life, sent to this prison so that their spirits might be broken.

The new rule about reading matter will affect the political and labor prisoners more than it will any other class as they were great readers.

* * *

Other Prisons Still Open.

The business offices of The DAILY WORKER want to make it plain that only Folsom prison has a rule that forbids the sending of newspapers to the prisoners and that there are over a hundred class war and political prisoners in other prisons. The business office will send The DAILY WORKER to any political prisoner for a year if a reader will send $3 for the sub; that is, just half the regular price.

If you know a political prisoner send him The DAILY WORKER for a year to keep him in touch with the outside world. If you don't know any politicals send the business office $3 and they will send a political prisoner the paper for a year and inform you to whom your gift was

To Provide the World's Workers with Common Tongue

In order to eliminate one of the main obstacles to the international solidarity of the working class an organization was formed to provide the workers with a common language for use in international relations without, however, abolishing the existing languages.

At its last international congress in Cassel, Germany, this organization called the International Communist Ido Federation adopted the following declaration of principles:

1. The International Language to be used exclusively for the international relations, without abolishing neither the nations or the national language, is a characteristic postulate of the proletarian society and movement. All efforts to materialize it in the capitalist bourgeois society is utopianism and abuts necessarily upon intellectual sport and sterile sectarianism.

2. The practical materialization of the International Language becomes possible in the same degree as the political power of the proletarian struggle for power increases in the world. Therefore, the proletarian movement for International Language must work and fight in the closest contact with the proletarian movement for the conquest and conservation of the political power, i. e., with the Third (Communist) International, on which it depends spiritually and politically.

3. The proletarian movement for the International Language has as its aim the realization and practical adoption of the International Language in society. It does not work for any certain system against another, and will practically propagate and practice the International Language such as it is and will be presented by its science. ("Mondolinguismo.")

4. Because among all existing systems of the International Language the language IDO today offers the greatest guarantees for constant and easy adaptness, at present and in future, to the progress of science the proletarian movement for the International Language takes as a base for its propaganda and tactics the international language IDO (scientifically perfected Esperanto) and constitutes its fighting organization under the name of the International Communist Ido Federation (Kifintern).

Crippled Soldiers Protest Plan to Reduce Pensions

(By The Federated Press)

VIENNA, Austria, Feb. 18.—An unusual spectacle was presented here recently when 300 wounded ex-soldiers entered the magnificent parliament building to protest against an order of the government by which the benefits paid to them by the government are reduced.

What lent color to the demonstration was the fact that among the invalids were cripples who had to be dragged into the building by their comrades, since they were unable to move alone, and that there were many ex-soldiers on crutches.

Police Frame-ups Hit Snag in Mo. Supreme Court Rule

By MARTIN A. DILLMON
(Staff Correspondent of the Federated Press)

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 18.—Police officials cannot break the law to enforce it, says a decision of the Missouri supreme court, handed down in three liquor cases. Convictions on evidence obtained by the police unlawfully will not be sustained by the high court, the opinion states.

In one of the cases the court orders the release of Alfred Owens, convicted in Stone county of possession of a bottle of whisky, because he was convicted on evidence obtained by officers searching without a warrant. Justice White wrote the opinion and reviewed several liquor cases in various parts of the country. The trend of argument, the judge says, in favor of admission of illegally obtained evidence of violation of the prohibition law is that it is necessary and the only way to enforce the law—that it is necessary to violate the law to enforce it.

"If peace officers are rewarded for breaking the peace, what more potent influence could induce people generally to hold law in contempt and to break thru legal barriers which stand across the path of their desires?" Judge White asks.

"If a rule obtains," the judge continues, "that an officer may enter any home and search any person or place without a warrant—if he, vaingloriously sensible of the little brief authority with which he is invested—is encouraged to arrest and search because he suspects someone of some unknown crime, and is rewarded according to his own success in discovery; if he is encouraged to hunt and ferret on a chance of hitting on something suspicious, a system of espionage would ensue characteristic of those countries where the sanctity of the home and inviolability of the citizen are unknown."

Anti-Militarist Play Is Latest Berlin Sensation

(By The Federated Press)

DRESDEN, Saxony, Germany, Feb. 18.—Ernst Töller's anti-militaristic play, Hinkemann (Limping Man), is the most talked about theme in Dresden today. After having proved a great success in Leipsic, where it first went over the boards, it was to be staged in the state theater at the capital, Dresden.

But in Dresden the reactionaries are in control. Dresden is the headquarters of the military dictator, General Mueller, and everything red is anathema to the powers here. Accordingly, when Hinkemann was announced a group of nationalists decided to break up the first performance and to make later performances impossible. They bought seats in various parts of the house and soon after the opening of the play hisses and cries of shame were heard, and the 100 per cent patriots started to sing nationalistic songs.

After breaking up the first performance, they next addressed letters to every member of the cast, threatening to shoot them on the open stage in case they continued to produce this searching denunciation by the noted revolutionary dramatist. The play has therefore been cancelled for the present.

Amoskeag Textile Barons Attempt Evidence Suppression

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MANCHESTER, N. H., Feb. 18.—The lawyers for the Amoskeag Manufacturing Co., textile barons, strove strenuously to keep out of the evidence damaging testimony to their propaganda. The Amoskeag is trying to have its taxes reduced, altho their present rates are low, and the farmers bear the brunt of the taxation. The main point stressed by the labor-hating Amoskeag has been the fear of southern competition.

But the lawyers do not want this question discussed; they objected to the introduction of evidence that not all textile interests fear southern competition. The evidence, however, was introduced; it was shown that Henry F. Lippit of Manville, R. I. and H. C. Meserve, president and secretary respectively, of the National Cotton Manufacturers' Association had testified at other hearings that they did not fear southern competition.

Not only southern competition but also the 48-hour week are brought into the hearing. Both issues were involved in the textile strike last year.

West Side Harlem, N. Y., Party Opens New Headquarters

The West Side Harlem English Branch, New York City, have recently opened new headquarters at 240 W. 136th Street, where it will in the future conduct its varied activity.

On each first and third Thursday evening there will be held the regular business meetings of the branch, and on each second and fourth Thursday evening an educational meeting. Every Wednesday evening there will be a general social gathering and on Saturday evenings dances will be held.

Every Sunday afternoon there will be a forum, when subjects of interest to the working class will be discussed.

This branch is located in the colored section of the city, where the most oppressed and degraded workers live. It therefore behooves all comrades who can to help the comrades in this branch to succeed in their work.—JOHN W. MARSHALL, Branch Organizer.

THE PRINCE IS LUCKY; HE HAS NO COUNTRY

All Locked up; No Place to Go

NEW YORK, Feb. 18.—Prince Michael Dmitri Obolenski—sometimes known as plain Harry Gerguson—self-styled scion of the Romanoffs and an enigma to police chiefs thruout the middle west, has become a man without a country.

Authorities at Ellis Island, where he is held, are unable to deport him because they haven't any place to send him.

The prince was arrested three months ago and sent to the island for deportation, because he entered this country without a passport, swimming ashore—or so he says—from Ellis Island one dark and stormy night. For a year previous he had roamed the United States, debonair, immaculate, with his tale of royal relationships disseminated in the cultured accents of Oxford and Eton and his too apparent poverty a merry jest for his friends, in whose polite amusement he never failed to share.

The department of labor at Washington directed that the prince be deported and the prince took out a writ of habeas corpus. Now, from his chilly confinement at Ellis Island whence, lacking $1,000 for bond, he cannot escape, Obolenski or Gerguson as they somehow prefer to call him there defies the authorities.

Not Prejudiced Against Truth.

Send him if they will, but where? He possesses no passport whatever. It will do no good to dump him upon the sunny shores of France, or of England, or even of far off Russia; in fact, the authorities admit it would be highly improper.

For the present, in answer to questions Obolenski says he is an American citizen. Nobody believes that; but then, nobody believes anything he says. In answer to questions, he admits he is not telling the truth, adding he would be pleased to do so if it would serve his interests.

Nova Scotia Coal Miners Return to Work, Strike Over

By JOHN ROBUR
(Staff Correspondent of the Federated Press)

MONTREAL, Feb. 18—After negotiations stretching over three months the Nova Scotia miners have secured an increase in wages over those in force last year. Work and negotiations went hand in hand from November till the middle of January, when the British Empire Steel Corp. locked out the men, and ordered a reduction of 20% in pay. Negotiations were renewed after a weeks' break, and later carried from Cape Breton to Montreal, where the head office of "Besco" is situated.

The new agreement which runs for one year provides for the following increases:

Datal men, underground, 30 cents a day; datal, surface men, 25 cents a day; shooters and loaders and contract men, including helpers, 7 cents a ton; local contracts, 6%; hand pick miners, 8 cents a ton. At the same time the price of domestic coal to the miners in increased from $2.25 to $3.60 a ton.

The final adjustment between the company and the men came about after intervention by a representative of the federal department of labor, E. McG. Quirk of Montreal.

Strike of Stage Hands Coming in San Francisco

(By The Federated Press)

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 18.—This city is faced by the probability of a strike of all stage hands, motion picture operators, theater musicians and other stage employes, unless the theaters grant a 14 per cent wage increase at once. By the rules of the Federated Stage Crafts, all allied trades must walk out if the stage hands quit, and the result will be the darkening of nearly every theater in San Francisco. A 5 per cent raise was offered and refused.

The managers are evidently preparing for a siege, as evidenced by the refusal of the owner of the Curran theater to allow the orchestra to play. "That was an experiment to prove that we can get along without an orchestra," he explained, "and if necessary we'll get along without stage hands." The musicians recently asked for a 11 per cent increase and accepted a compromise of 8 per cent.

How many of your shop-mates read the DAILY WORKER? Get one of them to subscribe today.

Send in Your News

The Daily Worker urges all members of the party to send in the news of their various sections. Every Party Branch should appoint its own correspondent and make him responsible for the news that ought to be sent in to The Daily Worker. The Party Page should be the livest page in The Daily Worker. Help make it so. Address all mail to the Editor, The Daily Worker, 1640 N. Halsted St., Chicago, Ill.

MANY FIRETRAP SCHOOLS FOUND IN NEW YORK CITY

Show Conditions Rotten in 40 Buildings

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Feb. 18.—New York, like Chicago, has scores of fire trap public schools. Sanitary conditions and fire hazards in many of the schools here are as bad as those described in the DAILY WORKER survey of Chicago schools.

The joint committee of education has just completed a survey of more than forty schools where they declare conditions are rotten. The report points out lack of fire prevention, bad lighting, overcrowding, and unsanitary conditions.

The survey completed is the fourth made by the committee. The committee was able by repeated check-ups to get needed repairs in some schools. In the fourth survey the same schools were visited but a new group of thirteen schools were added.

The survey indicated that while the forty schools which had been surveyed four times were getting repairs, the thirteen school buildings added in the last survey were in very bad condition. The committee said that this indicated that an effort had been made because of publicity but no real concern was manifested about the general condition of the schools.

"Schools surveyed for the first time this year where the committee feels there is urgent need for better condition are:

"Manhattan—P. S. 50: Menace to health, fire protection nil, sanitary conditions bad. P. S.—26: Sanitary facilities poor, everything in bad repair, factory next door a bad situation. P. S. 33: Shocking sanitary conditions, lighting bad, surrounding streets dangerous.

"Brooklyn—P. S. 23: Disastrously overcrowded, bad general repair. Annex to P. S. 17: Disreputable old ferry boat, in worst possible condition; sanitation especially bad. Annex to P. S. 33, formerly annex to P. S. 17: Old structure built around court, unsafe wooden balcony and shaky wooden stairs the only exit leading into court, which in turn has but one small exit—possible fire trap.

"Bronx—P. S. 14: Serious overcrowding, lighting bad, no play space. P. S. 18: Artificial lighting bad, lacks modern sanitation, garbage is dumped opposite school by neighbors and left several days at a time."

Catholics Fight Unions.

FULDA, Germany, Feb. 18.—At a meeting of Catholic bishops recently held here, the threat of excommunication was hurled at workers who dare join the free trade unions of Germany, which are frankly Communist or social-democratic.

"If Catholics, despite warning, and altho membership in another organization (i. e., a Catholic union) is possible for them, persist in remaining members of the free trade unions, they are to be barred from receiving the sacraments."

Youth Views

By HARRY GANNES

Coolidge Classes Child Labor with Booze.

Classing the exploitation of the 2,500,000 child workers in this country with dope and liquor, Strikebreaker Coolidge, completely dodged the issue of the abolition of child labor in his first message to congress.

He is for a "limitation of child labor," "for purposes of national uniformity." The fact that the millions of children are in jeopardy of life and limb in dangerous mines, shops and factories is of no concern to the anti-labor president.

Coolidge's recommendations to congress are entirely in harmony with the actions of the United States Supreme Court on the two occasions in which they threw out two national anti-child labor laws.

Anti-child labor legislation, declared the Supreme Court, was a matter for state action, and the federal government should not intervene in regulations affecting the life and limb of the children. Coolidge declares that the carrying out of any law would be a question for local consideration plus the "power of enforcement in the influence of public opinion."

Experience has shown that even with definite anti-child labor laws, in many states, providing for appropriations for factory inspectors, such laws were not carried out.

The first need as expressed by Coolidge for his magnanimous opinion that child labor should be treated as booze, is that it "would secure greater continuity of production." In other words, would benefit the factory owners.

Coolidge's message definitely proves that the oppressed children can expect nothing from the boss's government to relieve their aching backs from immature labor.

Samuel Gompers' agitation against child labor has resulted, not in getting the masses of workers themselves interested in the abolition of this admitted evil, but precisely in the statement of Coolidge.

More than ever, all working class organizations should intensify their activities against child labor, as no help can be expected from Washington. The present administration takes into account primarily the cost to the manufacturers and to the finance capitalists, and considers not at all the bitterness of the children laboring under the blistering sun in the South, or the unhealthy factories in the North.

Middle Class Wakes Up.

BERKELEY, Calif., Feb. 18.—The laboring and the middle classes of Germany feel that they are being exploited and that the government is nothing but a tool of the great industrialists, says Prof. C. Tolsman, psychology department, University of California, who has just returned from several months' study in Germany.

Schenectady Labor Hits Taxes.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Feb. 18.—The Schenectady Trades Assembly has gone on record in favor of the reduction of the income tax on small incomes and as opposed to the bills now before congress which would reduce the tax on huge incomes.

COMMUNIST·CHILDREN'S·COLUMN

THE ROSE-BUSH

By HERMINIA ZUR MUHLEN

(Synopsis: A beautiful rose bush, owned by a rich lady, in a big, white house, had talked with her friend, the Wind. The Wind had told her how the rich people own everything and never work. The rose bush had decided to go on strike and not look beautiful for the benefit of the rich lady.)

Then followed bad days for the Rose-bush, for she had decided not to drink any water, that she might cease blooming. When her friend came with the water-pot she drew her little roots close to herself, that no drops might touch them. Ah, how she suffered; she thought she would faint. In the day-time the sun shone, and she became more thirsty every hour, alwrys longing more for water. And, at last, at evening came the longed-for drink, but she dared not sip the full draught, she had to turn away from the cool pervious liquid, to thirst again. After a while she thought she could not endure it. But the Wind came flying, fanning her, comforting her, singing softly and gently, "Be brave, be brave! You will conquer!"

Day after day the Rose-bush gazed at the gleaming white house in which lived people who had everything they wanted, and then looked at the street, where others passed by with thin, pale faces that were tired and sad, and this brought new strength to her heart.

She became constantly more sick and more weak; her arms hung down feebly, her blossoms dropped their petals, her leaves became wrinkled and yellow. The man who tended her watched her sadly and asked, "What is wrong, my poor Rose-bush?" and he tried every remedy he knew of to help her. But all in vain. One morning, instead of a handsome, blooming Rose-bush, he found a miserable, withered, dead bush.

That could not remain there, the withered branches and flowers spoiled the handsome garden. The gracious lady commanded that the Rose-bush be thrown out. As the man dug her up, the Rose-bush gathered her remaining strength and whispered beseechingly, "Take me home, please, please take me home!"

The man fulfilled her wish. He planted the Rose-bush in a flower pot and took her to the poor, small room where he lived. His sick wife sat up in bed and said, "Ah, the poor Rose-bush, she is as sick as I am, but you will nurse us both back to health."

The withered leaves and twigs moaned, "water! water!" And the man understood them and brought in a jar of water. The Rose-bush drank. Oh! what delight it was! Eagerly her roots sucked up the water, the delicious moisture passing thru all her branches gave her new life. The next morning she could lift up her branches; the sick woman was as happy as a child and cried, "She will get well."

And the Rose-bush really got well. In a short while she again became so beautiful that the poor little room was as fragrant as a garden. The pale cheeks of the woman became rosier every day, her strength was returning. "The Rose-bush has made me well," said she, and all the flowers on the Rose-bush glowed deep red with joy when she heard these words.

The man and his wife were kind people. They gladly shared the little they had, and carefully broke off some roses to bring joy to tired people in other lonely rooms.

The roses had other magic powers; the rose-bush, in her days of struggle and suffering, had learned the songs of the wind. Now her flowers sang them very softly for their friends, "Keep together! Fight! You will conquer" Then the people said, "How strange! The perfume of the flowers brings us new strength. We will fight together for a better world."

But to the little children the roses sang in a tender, loving voice: "Little comrades, little children, when you are grown up, you will no longer stand sadly before the gate. The whole world will belong to those who work, the whole world!"

(Translated by I. D.)

THE END.

SAXONY TOILERS VOTE HEAVILY FOR COMMUNISM

Treachery of Socialists Defeats Workers

(Special to The Daily Worker)

DRESDEN, Feb. 18.—In the municipal elections which took place in Saxony last month the Communist Party doubled, and in some cases tripled, its votes of the last elections, and it made these tremendous gains under the sabre of General Seeckt's dictatorship, for the Communist Party has been officially "dissolved" by the military dictatorship now ruling Germany, and is an outlaw party.

The social-democratic party suffered a disastrous defeat in the elections, losing in many places as much as 50 per cent of its vote of the last elections. The capitalist parties won the elections with a combined vote that was greater than the total number of votes received by the Communists, the social-democrats and the independent socialists.

Socialists Lose.

In one sense these elections mean a reversal of the last elections, in that the capitalist parties have come out ahead. The treachery of the social-democrats in sabotaging the revolution, in playing into the hands of the capitalists, has discouraged many workers and especially the lower middle class elements and has thrown them into the arms of the capitalist parties. But on the other hand tens of thousands of workers have flocked to the Communists, they have given a clear answer to the provocative measures of the white dictatorship. The bayonets of the Reichswehr did not deter the workers of Saxony from piling up votes for the "dissolved" Communist Party.

In Dresden the Communists received 39,500 votes as against 27,000 in the year 1922. The social-democrats received 81,000 votes as against 93,000 in 1922. The gains for the Communists and the losses for the social-democrats are not so marked in Dresden as in other cities, such as Leipzig or Chemnitz which are more industrial. In Chemnitz, for instance, the votes of the Communists were almost equal to those received by the social-democrats, as the Communist Party received 31,000 votes and the social-democratic party, 35,000 votes. In Leipzig, the Communists received 69,000 votes, the social-democrats, 91,000. Of those elected, 24 are of the capitalist parties, 7 are democrats, 7 are of the German people's party, 19 social-democrats, 14 Communists and 2 independent socialists. In Zwickau, 8 Communists were elected, as against 3 in the last elections.

Last Capitalist Bulwark.

The social-democratic traitors have felt the wrath of the masses, for the masses realize that the social-democratic party is largely to blame for the military dictatorship now in Germany. The masses feel that the social-democratic party is the last bulwark of the capitalist class, blocking the proletarian revolution which will end the present misery in Germany. The social-democratic party has suffered a crushing defeat, and it is now well on the road to complete dissolution. The masses are leaving the once mighty social-democratic party and are flocking to the Communist party, tho many are still deluded and have thrown their support to the capitalists. However, there are signs that even the lower middle class elements are realizing that the only salvation is for all non-capitalist elements to accept the leadership of the Communists in the fight against capitalist rule, which is keeping Germany in the abyss of suffering. It is becoming clear to them that there is no middle ground.

Workers Gain Hope.

The situation in Germany is very discouraging when the Reichswehr entered Saxony and drove out the labor government. On top of that the Communist Party was officially "dissolved" all over Germany by the military dictatorship. The Communist Party was outlawed by the order of General von Seeckt. The German working class suffered a defeat in Germany. But the elections in Saxony bring back hope, give back courage to the Communists to lead the fight against the rule of the bayonet. The workers have shown that they have not lost confidence in the Communist Party, and that they are ready to give more than votes, that they are ready to give their blood in the proletarian revolution which is inevitable in Germany. The German workers are not crushed. The municipal elections in Saxony are an indication that the German working class still has the undying will for revolution.

Kansas Labor for Political Unity and Russian Recognition

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PITTSBURG, Kans., Feb. 18.—The Pittsburg United Trades and Labor Council passed a resolution at a recent meeting calling for a united labor front in the political field. The resolution favored immediate recognition of Russia.

The resolution said in part: "Be it resolved that this body go on record as favoring action on the part of labor toward forming a plan for a solid front on the political field. And that such action be extended to take in all parties and factions of farmers and labor organizations opposed to turning our government over to corporate interests."

Your Union Meeting

Every local listed in the official directory of the CHICAGO FEDERATION OF LABOR will be published under this head on day of meeting free of charge for the first month, afterwards our rate will be as follows:

Monthly meeting—$3 a year one line once a month, each additional line, 15c an issue.

Semi-monthly meetings — $5 a year one line published two times a month, each additional line 13c an issue.

Weekly meetings—$7.50 a year one line a week, each additional line 10c an issue.

THIRD TUESDAY, Feb. 19th

No.	Name of Local and Place of Meeting.
21	Bricklayers, 912 W. Monroe St.
58	Carpenters, Diversey and Sheffield.
141	Carpenters, 1022 E. 75th St.
272	Carpenters, Moose Hall, Chicago Heights
1786	Carpenters, Springfield and 26th.
402	Engineers, 180 W. Washington St.
535	Firemen and Enginemen, 5438 S. Halsted St.
542	Federal Employes, Great Northern Hotel
	Glove Workers' Joint Council, 1710 N. Winchester Ave., 5:30 p. m.
5	Hod Carriers, 225 E. 15th St., Chicago Heights, Ill.
6	Hod Carriers, 814 W. Harrison St.
81	Ladies' Garment Workers, 328 W. Van Buren St.
	Marine Fire and Oilers, 357 N. Clark
147	Painters, 20 W. Randolph St.
180	Painters, N. E. cor. California and Madison.
184	Painters, 6414 S. Halsted St.
191	Painters, N. W. cor. State and 55th.
275	Painters, 220 W. Oak St.
521	Painters, Trumbull and Ogden Ave.
502	Plasterers, Monroe and Peoria Sts.
4	Printers and Die Stampers, 19 W. Adams St.
724	Railway Carmen, 75th and Drexel Ave.
1047	Railway Clerks, 9 S. Clinton St.
2219	Railway Clerks, 509 W. Washington.
703	Teamsters, 159 N. State St.
7	Waiters, 234 W. Randolph St.

(Note—Unless otherwise stated all meetings are at 8 p. m.)

The Daily Worker for a month free to the first member of any local union sending in change of date or place of meeting of locals listed here.

Please watch for your local and if not listed let us know, giving time and place of meeting so we can keep this daily announcement complete and up to date.

On Tuesday of every week we expect to print display announcements of local unions. Rates will be $1 an inch, 50c for half an inch card. Take this matter up in your next meeting. Your local should have a weekly display card as well as the running announcement under date of meeting.

Japanese Loan May Reach the Figure of $250,000,000

By FREDERICK KUH

(Staff Correspondent of the Federated Press)

NEW YORK, Feb. 18.—The international loan to Japan, the bulk of which will be floated by Wall Street, as reported in The Federated Press, will be placed on the market this week and will probably total about $250,000,000. The deal is stated to be the largest venture in financing ever undertaken, beyond internal government loans.

The share of American banking houses will be divided between J. P. Morgan & Co., Kuhn, Loeb & Co., the National City bank, the First National bank, and lesser monopolists of credits. An agent of the Morgan group has been engaged in conversations with London financiers, with the result that seven British banking corporations have been enlisted in the enterprise. Kengo Mori, a financial delegate of the Tokio government, has been in New York, concluding the transaction which will recast international relations and transform the foreign policy of the United States government.

Informed observers here assert that this colossal investment of American private capital in Japan will cause a precautionary speeding up of construction in United States naval yards. It is thought likely, moreover, that America's naval and military contingents in China will be reinforced, as a hint of the government's determination to safeguard these augmented American investments in the far east.

It may be expected, then, that the ordinary American taxpayer will soon feel the effect of this loan in increased expenditures for the naval and military establishments. To this effect must be added the implication that the government at Washington is prepared to defend by armed force if the emergency arises, the privileges of Wall Street abroad.

It is generally believed that chances of a German loan here are diminished, now that the American market is to be saturated with the issue of Japanese bonds.

Kink in Judge's Brain Shown in Beanery Decision

(Special to The Daily Worker)

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 18.—Federal Judge Faris has just handed down an injunction against the local waitresses' union which follows a peculiar line of reasoning. In granting the writ the court held that altho there was no evidence to show that unlawful acts had been committed the union had no right to "disturb" the business of the petitioner, as no strike was in progress. The petitioner was the Benish Restaurant Co., Inc.

The company operates a notoriously non-union cafe downtown and recently opened another establishment in the west end, and the union girls have been picketing the latter place to advise the public that it is an open shop. The injunction restrains further picketing. Said the judge: "An injunction cannot be issued when a strike is in progress, but in this case the evidence shows there was no dispute between the employers and the employes."

Work Daily for "The Daily!"

UNEMPLOYMENT MOUNTING IN ILLINOIS STATE

Only Half Applicants Are Placed

By LELANDS OLDS

(Fed. Press Industrial Editor)

The extent to which irresponsible employers move tens of thousands of workers like pawns from one part of the world to another and then leave them stranded to look for jobs in an overstocked labor market, is revealed in the January employment report of the Illinois department of labor.

The labor surplus which has been developing in the state since last June jumped in January to the highest point since March, 1922. During the month more than 20,000 persons applied to the free employment offices for jobs while places could be found for less than 10,000. Officially the state as a whole showed 166 persons registered for each 100 jobs reported vacant. In December 146 persons applied for each 100 jobs.

Laid Off Workers.

At the same time the number of factory employes in the state fell 1½% below the level of the previous year. Reports from 1,192 employers with more than 40 per cent of the total factory workers of the state on their pay rolls show a decrease of 1.8 per cent in the total number of employes. Since the peak of employment in June these concerns have laid off 6½ per cent of their workers. If they are typical of Illinois industry as a whole this indicates that over 51,000 factory workers in the state have lost their jobs since the middle of 1923.

Probably the most important change during the 30-day period, says the report, has been the collapse of car building. On top of the break in December in this industry the decline of January left only about three-quarters of the workers on the pay rolls of 14 reporting employers.

Seasonal Employment.

Employment changes of a seasonal character include decreases of 4.3 per cent in the number employed by brick concerns and of 5 per cent in the furniture factories. Also increases of 4.2 per cent in the number of employes of millinery establishments and of 34.8 per cent in the women's coats, suit and skirt industry. In the men's clothing trades there was a slight increase following the 7.6 per cent increase during December.

Other important changes include reductions in force amounting to 3.4 per cent in the steel industry and 4.5 per cent in the slaughtering and meat packing industry contrasting with a 7 per cent increase in the number employed by automobile and accessory concerns.

Farmers Can't Compete.

The report warns against attributing too much importance to an employment decline and a glutted labor market in January. It points out that the overstocked labor market at a time when employment is still fairly high is due to an expanded supply coming from the following four sources: (1) Farmers have been financially unable to bid against industry for labor and as a result former farm hands have joined the ranks of unskilled labor in the cities; (2) coal mines in Illinois and adjacent states have shut down throwing hundreds out of work. Many miners have been driven to the extremity of seeking work in the large cities; (3) Negroes attracted north by improving industrial conditions are thronging free employment agencies in Chicago and East St. Louis which are the terminals of southern and southwestern railroads; (4) Mexican laborers have come in large numbers to Chicago and the vicinity where they are being used to do the unskilled labor in Chicago plants.

The migration during the year from these four sources, says the report, has so swelled the supply of labor that when industry contracted the visible extent of unemployment in some of the larger cities approached the condition that exists during a depression.

Teachers in High Schools Fight the Two-Shift System

The high school teachers are opposed to the shift system in the schools and the long day because both are detrimental to scholarship, Carl A. Hoffman, representing the high school teachers told the school plan commission.

He said the high school teachers are in favor of smaller high school classes where the pupils can get better attention from the teachers.

William McAndrews, new superintendent of schools, said he favored large high schools of from 2,500 to 3,000. His chief reason for favoring large schools seemed to be that he thought them cheaper to build.

Brockton Cases Coming Up.

NEW YORK, Feb. 18. — The cases of 170 strikers arrested and "convicted" of the crime of picketing in Brockton, Mass., are to come up on appeal the latter part of this month. If they will be good and plead guilty they have been assured that their fines and their imprisonment sentences will be halved. But they will not so plead because to do so would be in effect to admit that picketing is a crime.

How many of your shop-mates read THE DAILY WORKER. Get one of them to subscribe today.

Well! Well! Senate Will Probe Price of Bread! Oil Can

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18. — The Senate has instructed the Federal Trade Commission to investigate the price of bread and activities of the Bread Trust.

A resolution of Senator LaFollette, calling for a full inquiry, was adopted without a record vote.

In a preamble to the resolution LaFollette charged that "a huge merger of baking companies" had made a national monopoly of bread production.

"Prices are artifically maintained at excessive prices in many cities," the resolution said.

Senator Wadsworth (N. Y.) objected to the statements in the preamble and LaFollette agreed to strike them out so that the body of the resolution could go thru.

The resolution as passed authorizes the commission to go into the sale, production and distribution of bread and report fully its findings to the Senate. It also authorizes investigation of efforts at price fixing.

The resolution sets forth these charges:

The price of bread is being maintained at substantially the level of war prices, while wheat has declined to pre-war levels.

Bread made of American flour is seling in England at an average, retail price of 4 cents a pound, as compared with an average of 8.7 cents in the United States.

Excessive prices have caused a decrease in consumption of bread in the United States amounting to 44 loaves per capita annually.

Bill Haywood in Moscow Lectures on I. W. W. History

By GERTRUDE HAESSLER.

Staff Correspondent of the Federated Press

MOSCOW, Feb. 18.—With the object of drawing into Russian life the foreigners living in Russia, keeping them informed about events in Russia (few foreigners here can read the newspapers), and acquainting them with the revolutionary progress in their own countries, the Central Immigrants' club has been formed in Moscow. There are separate sections for the various languages.

The Anglo-Saxon section has been active for about three months conducting lectures and classes. The 70 English speaking immigrants at the Amo automobile factory in Moscow have had the opportunity of studying Russia under the auspices of the section. It is intended to hold classes in Marxian economics as soon as classrooms can be found.

Every Sunday night the Anglo-Saxon section holds a meeting which is addressed by a speaker in English. These lectures are open to the public and admittance is free. For instance, there are lectures on Russian industry and the crisis by the acting editor of Izvestia; by Stewart, delegate to the Third International from Great Britain; by Bill Haywood on the history of the I. W. W.; by Peluso on fascism in Italy.

Pension Scheme on Montreal Tramways to Start July 1st

(By The Federated Press)

MONTREAL, Feb. 18.—July first is the provisional date set for initiation of the pension scheme which has been under negotiation between the Montreal Tramways Co. and local officers of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes. The pension is to be based, not on the wage of the individual, but on the average wage paid to all employes.

On this average each pensioned employe will get 2 per cent for each year of his service. For example, if he has worked for 25 years and the average wage is $1,500, his pension will be $750 per annum. The age at which the pension begins has not been fixed; the company has proposed 60 years of age; while the men suggest any age after 20 years' service. The plan provides for half pay during sickness. If an employe dies, the widow is to get $500 if he has served three months, plus $100 for each year's employment up to a maximum of $2,500.

Hope for Roberts.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Feb. 18.—Theodore Roberts, the actor, passed a better night than for some time and hope that he may recover has revived, his physicians said today.

Franc Falls In London.

LONDON, Feb. 18.—The French franc fell to more than 100 to the pound this afternoon. Shortly before 1 p. m. the quotation on the London exchange was 100.25.

Know a worker who needs a working class education? Get him to read THE DAILY WORKER.

STEEL TRUST MAY BE POINCARE'S FRENCH TEAPOT

Radical Gives Reason for Sickly Franc

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PARIS, Feb. 18.—A miniature Teapot Dome squirted its political poison on Premier Poincare when a radical orator mounted the tribune in the chamber of deputies and waving a letter in his hand, revealed the reason for the tottering franc which is now giving Marxian shivers to French financiers.

The incriminating letter was from one of the branches of the Comite des Forges, the French steel trust, to its customers demanding payment in pounds sterling for orders.

Humbert de Wendel, the head of the trust that controls two-thirds of the steel production of Europe and is considered mainly responsible for the occupation of the Ruhr, rose to reply to the radical deputy. He explained that he did not keep the pounds sterling acquired by export, but sold them for francs with which to pay his workmen.

This statement infuriated the left side of the chamber and a rough house took place. It was pointed out that the French millionaires were following in the footsteps of the German magnates, Herren, Stinnes, Wolff and Thysen, in selling abroad at dollar and pound sterling prices.

As Poincare is as closely connected with Wendel as Calvin Coolidge is with Fall, Denby and Daugherty, this scandal will, it is believed, hasten the French premier's downfall. This is the first time a scandal of this kind occurred in French industry. It is not surprising that the franc should totter if those who own France show no confidence in the stability of their own currency.

If the premier succeeds in putting thru his taxation bill he may last until the elections in the spring, but it is the general opinion that as soon as the French workers and peasants get a chance to vote on his government they will hand him his hat.

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Advertising rates on application.

Industrial Democracy

We are indebted to the well-known organ of New York and New England financiers, Barron's Weekly, for telling us the whole truth and nothing but the truth about the sundry schemes of employe ownership and profit-sharing so vigorously advocated by the cultured and unlettered apologists of the capitalist system.

In a rather frank editorial discussing the fact that 65 per cent of the employes of the Columbia Gas & Electric Company own $36,-500 shares, Barron's Weekly points out a few of the incalcuable advantages to the employing class thru this clever arrangement.

The editor lets the cat out of the bag in this fashion. First of all these employes do not own "any such percentage (65%) of the capital stock." Translated into every day English this means that the majority of the employes are not permitted to own the majority of the stock. The advantage sought for by the capitalists in this deal is disclosed by Barron's Weekly in the frank confession that "the incentive to good service is obvious." This is a concise way of telling us that this fake stock ownership scheme pays the capitalists because it ties the workers more hopelessly to plants they do not own.

Especially illuminating is the statement: "it is clear that the remaining 35 per cent of employes represent the corporation's casual and unskilled labor." No doubt this is at least as true as the other evidence submitted by this financial expert. No one would expect the machine laborers, the least skilled workers who are invariably the lowest paid employes, to be able to put aside any money for investing in the stock of their bosses. These workers have the time of their life making both ends meet. It is plain that one of the outstanding advantages of "employe ownership" is the further intensification of the differences and conflicts arising between skilled and unskilled workers. In this respect all schemes of industrial democracy and profit-sharing tend to divide the workers and to increase dissension in their ranks.

Perhaps the best revelation yet of the fraudulent character of all industrial democracy schemes under capitalism is given by the editor in his statement that the workers investing in this stock "are connoisseurs of the product and would be the last people in the world to subscribe to a policy of counting noses. There is no better democracy than this, because it secures its true rights and recognizes its own limitations."

Barron's Weekly hails this adventure as the best solution for industrial conflicts and describes it as full proof so far as the demogogue is concerned. We welcome this conclusion. We are especially thankful to this oracle of high finance for unmasking this oft repeated attempt to blind the workers and condemn them to the present system of exploitation and degradation.

A Morgan Library

J. P. Morgan has made the announcement that he has turned over his father's library estimated at $7,000,000 to a board of trustees composed of his family and two others who are to maintain it for the use of scholars from all parts of the world. With the library goes an endowment of $1,500,000.

Use of the library will be limited to "scholars." The public cannot be trusted with the manuscripts on which the late financial agent of the British government and the Vatican and the overlord of American business spent part of the fortune wrung out of the sweat and blood of the American working class. Perhaps the workers might learn something detrimental to the system which enabled Mr. Morgan to accumulate priceless treasures while the millions starved mentally as well as physically.

Morgan will be extolled by the fuglemen of big business for his "public spirit" and "civic consciousness." But this gesture of generosity is only a sop to divert the attention of the workers in those days of glaring corruption from the big robbers in Wall Street to their errand boys in Washington.

Washington is not the safest place in the world today for a man without a coat of mail or a clean conscience. He is liable to run head foremost into a squirt of corrupt oil as in the case of Senator Greene, of Vermont, into a stray bullet from a bootlegger's gun. The accident may result in another investigation that will eclipse the Teapot Dome and send a few presidential aspirants into the discard.

JOIN THE WORKERS PARTY

Capitalism and the Home

Writing in the Berlin Mittagzeitung, one Fraulein Bittner points out that "matrimony in Germany has degenerated into a mere exchange of financial references and an inspection of the home the woman can offer." "The marrying game in Germany," the writer continues, "has become a parody on love, but it is a tragic parody after all. It is a pity to see the young man flee from his natural companion in life and rush into the arms of a woman with a furnished flat."

In England, with an estimated surplus of 2,000,000 women since the war thinned the ranks of the men, marriage is now undertaken by the male, as a rule, only when the bride-to-be can bring relief from the struggle for a livelihood.

In France marriages for convenience have been an established custom for a long time and the war has increased the predilection for these alliances.

The scarcity of eligible males and the severity of the economic struggle in the three countries mentioned is paralelled in every central and western European nation.

The one sure-fire method of arousing enmity towards the movement for the abolition of capitalism has been to picture capitalism as the founder and upholder of monogamous marriage based on love, as the defender of the sanctity of the home against the supporters of revolutionary programs, who have proved that marriage, like other institutions, adapts itself to the prevailing form of production and that monogamous marriage is private property's particular arrangement for the marital relationship.

No one will question the statement that in Europe—the birthplace of capitalism—the love motive as the basis of marriage has been almost eliminated.

Actual marriage—compliance with the religious or legal forms—is probably the exception rather than the rule in industrial centers unless one of the parties is economically independent. Home as a corollary of marriage has lost its meaning for millions and millions of workers.

In the examples cited above the males marry, not the females with whom they agree to live, but the property that the females possess.

In well-to-do circles this has long been the custom; a custom more or less ignored thru a conspiracy of the press and pulpit. The acknowledgement that it has now been recognized as a fact in the lives of masses, is causing widespread alarm among the self-appointed guardians of the morals of the poor, adds weighty proof to the contention of the Communists that capitalism, bankrupt economically and politically, is also bankrupt in all avenues of activity—legal, social, and ethical.

Join the Workers Party.

Black Shirt Democracy

Now and then the ruling class and its agents slip up and allow the mask to fall off their vain pretensions to democracy. Whenever the class conflicts become acute the employers frankly and openly throw overboard all their hypocritical prayers and paeans for rule by majority.

It appears that the rise of the British Labor Party, despite its program of caution and moderation, is causing some far-sighted English capitalists quite a bit of concern. Already we are face to face with plans for an organization of the British capitalists along the lines of Italian Fascism.

It is natural, of course, for the privileged classes of all countries to organize and fight for the defense of their vested interests and the perpetuation of their privileges. But what is especially important about the new maneuvers of the English Fascisti is their open, avowed intentions to crush the labor movement once any working class political party should win a majority of the working population to its program.

The English Fascisti are boasting that they do not worry about the present situation because the Labor Party is not yet a majority Party. At the same time they are blazoning on high that they will put the Labor Party in its place once the day arrives "when socialism may possess a working majority in parliament."

Anglo-Saxon democracy? What of the great inherent love for constitutional methods with which the English people are supposed to be born? What of the almost biological revulsion to violence that we have so often been told the Anglo-Saxons are blessed with by the heavenly powers above?

The threat of the English Fascisti to ride rough-shod over the working class once it becomes conscious of its being the majority and proceeds to act as such politically, reveals the whole truth about capitalist democracy. As long as the workers are blind to their role in society and millions of their class help support the capitalist control of government and industry, they will be let alone and the rule of such democracy will be holy. But once the workers become aware of their class interests and attempt to rid themselves of their exploiters, then rule by majority is no longer democratic, then all the empty pretences at peaceful methods are discarded, and the signal is given for an open assault on the workingmen along the whole front.

The program of the English capitalists is the program of the capitalist class the world over. Our own democracy-worshipping employers will pursue exactly the same policy that the English privileged class is resorting to.

THE THEATRE

By D'FERRIER

THE most disappointing thing about "We Moderns" is that there are no moderns in the play. While the young intellectuals, represented in the play, affect to despise even Bernard Shaw as being old-fashioned, in times of stress they are proved to be only parrots of radical thoughts which they have heard others voice and for which they are themselves unwilling to make any sacrifices. For letting these youngsters, who at first repudiate with scornful contempt the old moral, political and sociological conventions of their parents' generation, be illogically made, by artificial stage devices, to see the justification of the older beliefs, it is hard to forgive the playwright, Israel Zangwill. The ideas of a man, who believes to a certain extent that the great war was waged by the people to preserve the world for democracy, are made to triumph over those of his son, who, until his unexplicable change of heart, has laughed at the decadent creeds of the other. The ending is, of course, a sop to the smug, middle class audiences, to which a play must appeal in order to be a financial success. But, the aims and ideals of the youngsters, while in this case proven to be not sincere, are so brave and tender that it fills one with unholy rage to see them frustrated in so cheap a manner.

Zangwill has manufactured a villainous seducer, necessary to the outcome of the plot, put a few pseudo-intelligent phrases into his mouth, and then called him a modern. This is so obviously a dishonest stage trick to make the play popular, and so unfair, that it rankles.

But, despite the plot, the play is very worth-while. There is much cleverness in the dialogue, epigrammatic and punning, and the cast is most noteworthy, indeed. Helen Hayes, as Mary Sundale, the youthful, babbling daughter of the family, does nothing to destroy the suspicion that she is one of the most talented of the younger generation on the American stage—altho a more felicitous part than this could be found for her. In the scene where she is compelled, against her will, to have harsh words with her mother, whom she believes to have been stricken, she is most convincing, altho the scene itself is rather falsely written in that—played as it is—the mother could hardly have remained oblivious of the tension in the air. For this unreality we can, however, in no way blame Miss Hayes.

O. P. Heggie, Kenneth Mackenna, Isabel Irving, Mary Shaw—in fact everyone in the cast—are most praiseworthy, and the play has lost nothing in the manner in which it is staged. It is being presented at Cohan's Grand Opera House.

* * * *

Something Dangerous On Broadway.

NEW YORK, Feb. 18.—United States Attorney Daugherty is paying no attention to "Beggar on Horseback," a Broadway comedy that is turning 'em away. But he ought to.

Audiences of hardboiled eggs love it only because it makes 'em laugh at America and things American. They laugh a dangerous kind of laugh, deep and unreserved. The sound waves must be flowing all over the country from this unseemly laughing, and they must be doing incalculable damage.

"Beggar on Horseback" unmercifully kids the yellow press; it unmercifully satirizes the modern American attitude toward art, towards money, towards respectability. And, Oh Boy! how the tough Broadway eggs and the spectacled highbrows and everybody laugh!

And Sumner, and Nicholas Murray Butler and Bill Burns have done nothing to stop it.

Black Denver Post Pot Shocks the N. Y. Times Kettle

(By The Federated Press)

NEW YORK, Feb. 18.—The senate committee's exposure of the unsavory affairs of the Denver Post and its editor, Bonfils, connected with the oil scandal, has had a peculiar echo in New York journalism.

At a public meeting of the Foreign Policy Association here last week, the editor of the New York Times, Adolph Ochs, spoke effusively of the high moral standards maintained by the American, as contrasted with the European press. American newspapers, he declared, are immune to temptations of bribery, to which European journals frequently succumb.

The Denver Post disclosure, following upon the Times' editor's eulogy, placed this dignified New York organ in an uncomfortable position. The Times is now obliged to admit, editorially, that the senate revelations of corruption in a section of the American press, are "both plain and damaging."

It is interesting to observe the moral which the Times draws from this little experience. The great New York daily has nothing to say concerning the cesspool in which a "reputable" American paper is shown to have wallowed. The Times is shocked and pained at this "reflection upon the Denver editor's intelligence," meaning, of course, that Ochsian morality can overlook everything except the unpardonable sin of being caught with the goods.

NOW YOU STOP!—
Or We'll Tell Sam Hammersmark!

Despite all arguments against war I'm sure The DAILY WORKER is for preparedness.

Have you noticed that most of the DAILY ads are of restaurants and doctors?

Don't be a "Yes, But," supporter of The Daily Worker. Send in your subscription at once.

THE POWER COLUMN

Advertising THE DAILY WORKER

FOR the first time in America, the English speaking workers have a newspaper which is fulfilling all of the newspaper needs of the working class. During the month which has passed since THE DAILY WORKER was first issued, thousands of letters have come from our readers telling us how much they are enjoying the paper and how enthusiastically workers everywhere are receiving it. THE DAILY WORKER is just the kind of paper which workers have been looking for, and wherever there are intelligent workers who have an understanding of their own interests, THE DAILY WORKER is meeting with a hearty reception.

Making THE DAILY WORKER Known, Greatest Problem.

Because THE DAILY WORKER has merited the name of the greatest labor paper in America and because it is just the kind of newspaper which the workers need and desire, there ought to be at the very least a quarter of a million readers, getting THE DAILY WORKER every day. Of course THE DAILY WORKER is a long way from having such a circulation, but the only reason why THE DAILY WORKER hasn't a circulation running into the hundreds of thousands is that most of the workers in America don't know about it. Advertising our paper is the most important task which DAILY WORKER boosters and readers can perform. If that task is performed there is nothing in the world that can stop THE DAILY WORKER from increasing at an enormous rate and within a very short period, taking its place as the determining influence in the life of the American working class.

If THE DAILY WORKER had a million dollars to spend for advertising, that amount of money could be profitably spent in bringing it before the American workers. But of course THE DAILY WORKER has no such sum; in fact it can afford scarcely any expense for advertising at all. However, THE DAILY WORKER has an advertising asset which is potentially worth many times a million dollars; that is the advertising which THE DAILY WORKER readers and boosters can give if they understand the importance of the matter. To drive home this point, is the purpose of today's Power Column.

Talk it Up.

From time to time, we have carried an ad in our paper headed "Talk it Up". We hope every DAILY WORKER reader has carried out the requests which that advertisement made: to talk about THE DAILY WORKER everywhere, to neighbors and friends, shopmates and fellow unionists. Of tremendous importance is this "word of mouth" advertising. Thousands of workers can be reached by this method who can be reached in no other way. Those who are regular readers of THE DAILY WORKER, who find the paper a benefit to the working class have a duty to perform in informing others less fortunate than themselves about the daily newspaper which carries with it so much of the welfare of American workers. This form of advertising has more value than any other kind. Manufacturers and merchants would pay thousands of dollars to be able to secure it. We readers and boosters of THE DAILY WORKER need do nothing but make up our minds, need go to no trouble or expense, we have only to carry out an obvious and easy task and we have that which is of immeasurable value to any capitalist business undertaking. Talk up THE DAILY WORKER.

News Stands and Dealers.

Of course there are thousands of workers who seldom if ever come into contact with the militants. In the course of our activity in behalf of THE DAILY WORKER we must not forget these; they can be reached even if it is more difficult to get to them. One of the best methods in which this "untouched-by-radicalism" section of the working class can be reached is by placing THE DAILY WORKER on the news stands and in stores where newspapers are sold. To do this requires a little time and effort and in the larger cities some little organization. But it can be done as the results achieved by some of THE DAILY WORKER boosters in various sections of the country have shown. Those who would like to render a great service to THE DAILY WORKER and the working class are asked to write to the business office for details regarding this matter.

Y. W. L. and Junior Groups.

Another method which can be successfully used in bringing THE DAILY WORKER to the attention of the large masses of workers is by having the paper sold on the streets by newsboys. One boy calling out THE DAILY WORKER on the streets is worth a dozen news stands carrying the paper. Particularly the Young Workers League and its junior groups can co-operate most effectively with THE DAILY WORKER in this respect. One or two or three live young comrades in every city, selling THE DAILY WORKER on the streets can render a tremendous service to the labor movement and at the same time those who carry out the work can earn good money doing it. Militants who have sons in school can make them into splendid young rebels by encouraging such activity, to say nothing of the service they will be rendering THE DAILY WORKER and the movement. We particularly recommend this matter to the consideration of branches of the Workers Party, the Young Workers League, and City Central Committees. THE DAILY WORKER will be more than glad to render full co-operation and assistance to those who wish to carry on this kind of activity. A post card or letter requesting full details concerning this matter addressed to THE DAILY WORKER will bring an immediate response from us.

Bundle Orders.

During the time of the Weekly Worker, many of its readers were in the habit of ordering regular bundles for sale at union meetings, mass meetings etc. We want to encourage the continuance of this practice. Naturally most workers cannot take a daily bundle and dispose of the papers. But almost every worker, especially those who did take bundle orders of the Weekly can and should take a bundle of THE DAILY once a week. Selling these papers at union meetings and other places where workers meet is wonderful advertising for THE DAILY WORKER. We will be glad to accept orders for regular shipment every Saturday to all those who wish to handle them, to charge at the regular wholesale rate of 3½ cents per copy and to give credit to bundle order agents for all unsold copies.

Get Them to Read; Then to Subscribe.

We have set forth some of what we believe to be the best methods to use in giving publicity and advertising to THE DAILY WORKER. Of course such is not their only purpose. To get new readers for THE DAILY WORKER is in itself giving our paper the best opportunity to fulfill its mission. From the financial point of view however, as well as from the viewpoint of propaganda and education to have these new readers get THE DAILY WORKER only occasionally is not satisfactory. We want the workers to read the paper every day, to become themselves one of the army of DAILY WORKER boosters. First get workers interested in THE DAILY WORKER, then get them to read it, then get them to subscribe.

What methods do you think will best help make THE DAILY WORKER grow? What methods have you tried successfully? Write to the Power Column so that others can profit by your experiences.

AS WE SEE IT

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY.

There are so many scandals emerging from the Washington cess pool these days that it takes all one's time to keep track of them. A public robbery that in odinary times would draw a streamer headline is liable to find itself tucked away among the death notices. The looting of a million or so is considered small stuff. Such is the fate of the discovery of a nation-wide counterfeit plot involving officers of a large federal reserve bank allied with leaders of the Chicago and New York underworld. It was buried in an obscure corner of the Sunday papers. Only a few million dollars were involved. There is surely some incentive to make good under capitalism. Perhaps this is what the capitalist propagandists have in mind when they say Communism would take away our incentive.

* * * *

There are others who profess to believe in Communism but dread its coming. William Reynolds, of Detroit, member of the Workers Party, approached one Frank Seidel, a member of the Proletarian Party, for a subscription to the DAILY WORKER. Mr. Seidel declined, saying he got all the news of Russia he wanted from the capitalist press; he declared that he knew what to believe and what not to believe. He further stated that workers who become too interested in Communism were unhappy. Not wishing to lay himself open to an attack of revolutionary enthusiasm he refused to subscribe to the DAILY WORKER.

* * * *

If the war veterans demanded honors instead of a bonus, things would be so much easier for Calvin Coolidge and for the ex-soldiers. The easiest decoration to secure is a cross of some kind, from the Iron Cross to the Double Cross. If Sergeant Jake Ellex does not engage in the junk and pig iron to set himself up in business and supply the needs of a respectable trade for the first six months. Hardly a nation in Europe big or little but has kissed and decorated Jake. The following nations have added to his junk pile; France, Italy, Serbia, Montenegro, England and the United States. When this hero takes to the street with his jewelry on, he rattles like a two year old Ford on the way to a Hobo picnic.

* * * *

The official organ of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, also a socialist (yellow) paper, has a lengthy editoral on the Indianapolis convention, in which it competes with the slimy Oneal in heaping abuse on the radicals but regrets that the convention did not show the same spirit of toleration to Howat that Gompers showed William F. Dunne at the Portland convention. One of the biggest things, says this renegade socialist, ever done by the American Federation of Labor was to allow Dunne the floor at the convention in order to reply to charges that he was a rebel. Comment on the rantings of such a political pervert would be an insult to the intelligence of our readers and a waste of time.

* * * *

Louise Lawson, another "Broadway Butterfly," met her death under mysterious circumstances. The papers talk of "wealthy men" being involved. Millionaires perhaps! Some time ago another woman of easy virtue met her death in New York. It was learned that a man of millions, son-in-law of Plute Stotesbury of Pennsylvana fame, financial associate of J. P. Morgan, was in the habit of paying "Dot" King, the murdered girl, one thousand dollars a visit. The millionaire was not arrested. He was invited to walk into the office of the district attorney. The case is now forgotten. The millionaire is still at large. Other millionaires are spending the millions produced by the millions of workers in sweat and blood, on the White Ways of the great cities. Capitalist morality! The whole social system stinks in the nostrils of civilization and its hypocrisy is by no means the least obnoxious part of it. Detectives with the brain development of infants go around arresting young children who happen to become interested in the radical movement and the papers squawk about "the red menace" while murder, rape and vice flourish unpunished beneath their very noses.

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THE DAILY WORKER

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- Amalgamation
- Organization of Unorganized
- The Land for the Users
- The Industries for the Workers
- Protection of the Foreign-Born
- Recognition of Soviet Russia

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ROOSEVELT GUILTY AS DENBY

225,000 Workers Defy McDonald Regime

DOCK STRIKE SHUTS EVERY BRITISH PORT

225,000 Workers Quit Jobs, Want 50 Cent Raise

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON, Feb. 19.—Premier Ramsay MacDonald's reply to a question concerning the attitude of the government to the dockers' strike that has closed the ports of Great Britain is taken here to mean that the Labor Party government is no more sympathetic towards the strike weapon than governments that have preceded it.

Amid hearty cheers from the opposition benches the premier stated:

"The government will not fail to take such steps as are required to secure the transport necessary, and has already set up the nucleus of an organization. May I add an expression of hope that nothing be said or asked here to make difficult the only thing that really matters—a settlement of the dispute."

The skyrocket ascent of food prices has also brought action from the government in the form of an official cabinet communication which says:

"The cabinet has had information from various parts of the country that meat and other prices are being raised from 33 1-3 to 50 per cent. There is no reason for this increase except the power of profiteers to extract from the public unjust prices. The cabinet hopes this notice will have the effect of stopping these increases, but in the meantime it has asked that law officers consider the powers of the government in this matter and draft such emergency measures as may be necessary to prevent exploitation of the consumers owing to the present strike."

Despite this threat prices continue to rise and the Meat Traders Association has announced that "the retailers are compelled to charge the public more owing to the increase in wholesale prices.

Full force of the strike began to be felt today. Hundreds of ships from all quarters of the earth docked and lay idle, facing the prospects of seeing cargoes rot in their holds, unless the strike is settled. Outbound ships were unable to load cargoes and take on coal.

Labor Minister Shaw and his committee were to meet again today to consider the situation.

The stevedoring companies are recruiting blacklegs for the docks which the strikers are picketing. It is an almost foregone conclusion that the attempt to move cargo will result in violence as the population of the seaport cities is overwhelmingly in favor of the strike.

The government, nevertheless, is completing its preparations for cooperation with the stevedoring companies.

The tieup of shipping is complete and only about fifty per cent of the warehousemen's union reported for work yesterday. Their officers stated that a strike will be called Wednesday.

Reports from many ports are to the effect that the strike is growing and that workers in all trades are quitting in large numbers in support of the dockers. In Liverpool the tugboat men have struck.

It is estimated that more than 225,000 men are already on strike.

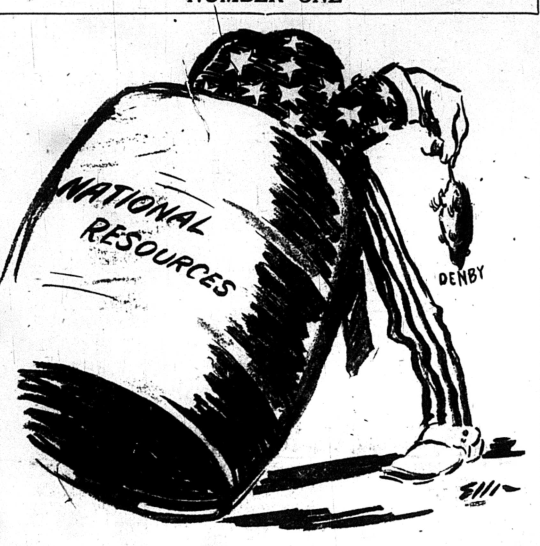
The dockworkers in Belfast are still at work but have refused to handle any freight for Great Britain and shippers in the other Irish ports have been compelled to refuse to accept consignments for British destinations.

* * * *

Strike Extends to Ulster.

BELFAST, Feb. 19.—The Ulster dock workers received orders today not to handle any more cargoes arriving from Great Britain, where the dockers are on strike.

NUMBER ONE



MEXICAN TEXTILE WORKERS DECIDE TO TAKE INDUSTRY

Give Bosses 20 Days to Yield Demands

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MEXICO CITY, Feb. 19.—Mexican textile workers have resolved to seize the textile industry of this country within 20 days if their demands are not met by the present owners.

This revolutionary program was decided upon by representatives of the textile workers in convention here, when the owners continued to refuse to obey the Mexican labor statute requiring three months' notice before the discharge of an employe.

Committee Works Out Plans.

Plans for occupation and management of the factories are being worked out by a committee appointed by the union.

Complaint is made by the union men and women that the Mexican government fails to enforce the labor law. Other unions having headquarters here are considering action similar to that of the textile workers. Labor has supported Obregon against de la Huerta and demands that its just demands be supported by the government.

Recently the Tampico street railway strikers took over the operation of municipal transportation without consulting their employers. The Tampico traction system is British owned.

* * *

Mayas Win Battle.

GUADALAJARA, Mexico, Feb. 19.—Maya Indians, fighting on Obregon's side, are responsible for President Obregon's victory over the Fascisti forces in western Mexico. The Mayas braved heavy machine gun fire in laying a pontoon bridge across the Lerma River, which enabled the troops to make a triumphant attack.

Obregon's entrance into Guadalajara was greeted with cheers by the people, who have found the de la Huerta forces particularly tyrannical.

Ladies' Garment Workers Renting Halls for Strike

The strike committee of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union is busy renting halls and making final arrangements to call the strike of 10,000 dress makers and cloak makers which has been decided on. The strike committee has not made the date of the strike public yet, but from the preparations being made it will probably be called some time this week.

While awaiting the strike order the rank and file members of the union are demanding that the union take back the members who were expelled for opposing the official bureaucrats of the union. They demand that the expelled members be brought back before any strike order is issued because the expelled workers were in the past the hardest fighters for the union and can be depended on to put spirit into the rank and file.

The strike committee is meeting every night at the union headquarters. So far there has been no statement from the union officials on the question of asking the expelled members of the union to return.

Plan to Use Radio to Establish Contact of Schools with Public

NEW YORK, Feb. 19—Radio to establish contact between the public and the public school system was introduced for the first time yesterday by William L. Ettinger, superintendent of schools. A broadcasting program included intimate bits of school policy and the work and aims of the pupils themselves.

"It is the woman in the house and the man in the street," said Ettinger, "who determine our fundamental educational policies. We believe that these radio lectures and entertainments will communicate immeasurably more to the parents of the actual school situation than any method devised in the past."

BELGRADE, Feb. 19.—Parliament today ratified the Italo-Jugo Slav treaties, re-establishing an accord on disputed points between the two countries and settling the long drawn out problem of the status of Fiume.

100 PER CENTERS CLAMORING FOR JOB DENBY HAD

Nice Long List for Coolidge's Consideration

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19th.—If President Coolidge takes the advice of "insiders" in the navy department, he will appoint an "iron man" to succeed Edwin Denby as Secretary of the Navy.

A man who will brutally wield a big stick inside the department and take effective measures to check a waning morale is the crying need of the navy today, these well-informed persons declare.

A enormous number of deserters, steady resignation of officers and an unprecedented run of disasters—at La Honda, Cal., where seven destroyers were lost; at Vera Cruz, where the Tacoma was wrecked and minor accidents elsewhere—are the fruits of conditions within the navy that require harsh measures for a cure, navy men say.

Discussion today of a successor to Denby brought out several names.

President Coolidge has blasted the hopes of some with an unofficial announcement from the White House that no naval officer will be named and nobody from Michigan.

This apparently eliminated Charles B. Warren of Detroit, who was at first believed to have the "inside track" for the position. Warren is now mentioned for Attorney General Daugherty's job should Daugherty quit.

Claim Sun Yat Sen for Soviet China, Just Like Russia

HONGKONG, Feb. 19.—The whole Chinese press today emphasised reports that Sun Yat Sen, South China dictator, has decided to adopt a Soviet form of government for Kwang-Tung province, nationalizing lands and big business.

OILY SECRETS IN BOOK OF N. Y. BROKERS

On the Trail of Big Game, the Experts Claim

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—Seeking evidence involving a cabinet member and a senator, the Teapot Dome Committee today opened the books of New York brokers.

Information which caused this step is a written report of "a responsible New York special investigator," a member of the committee said.

This information has already been partially told to President Coolidge and is expected to be placed fully before the cabinet today. The cabinet member himself has been apprised of some of the evidence.

Whitney Is Called.

Those involved in this new trend of the case are supposed to have dealt extensively in stocks since they took office.

If the books of the Benkard brokerage firm, which were subpoenaed for secret inspection at an executive meeting of the senate oil committee, do not corroborate the investigators' report, the inquirers will start upon a new task.

Those subpoenaed were Harry P. Whitney, closely associated with Harry F. Sinclair and officials of J. P. Benkard & Co., New York brokerage firm.

Edward B. McLean, publisher of the Washington Post, is under subpoena but was not expected to attend.

Impeachment Proceedings Halted.

Senator Lenroot, chairman of the committee, declared he would make no attempt to conduct a hearing behind closed doors today. He said the committee desires only to devise ways and means of getting at the evidence.

Congressional leaders today showed no disposition to take advantage of Denby's challenge to begin impeachment proceedings.

The reaction in congress to his resignation was one of satisfaction and now that he has removed himself from the situation, nothing is to be gained by seeking impeachment, leaders of the fight against him said.

Upholsterers on Trial Today Before a Non-Union Jury

The state will begin the presentation of evidence this morning before Judge Wells in the case of the five union men who are on trial, charged with conspiracy to boycott, for their part in the strike of upholstery workers.

After two days of examination of talesmen a jury satisfactory to both sides was completed yesterday and because the prosecutor was not willing to begin at once Judge Wells adjourned court till 10 o'clock this morning when the prosecution will open.

The state refused to accept as a juror any man who is now or ever was a union member. There is not a single union man on the jury. They are mostly clerical workers and small business men.

Bar Firearms, Too.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 19.—President Coolidge will insist on stricter enforcement of District of Columbia regulations regarding use of firearms, as a result of the wounding of Senator Greene, of Vermont, by a stray bullet fired in a battle between officers and bootleggers, a White House spokesman said today.

Know a worker who needs a working class education? Get him to read THE DAILY WORKER.

(Special to the DAILY WORKER.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 19.—Resignation of Theodore Roosevelt, assistant secretary of the navy, was demanded in the Senate by Senator Harrison, Mississippi, during a bitter debate on the oil scandals.

"Roosevelt is just as guilty as Secretary Deby," declared Harrison. "Yet he aspires to be governor of New York. He has let his friends believe that he is now the Secretary of the Navy in fact.

"If Denby gets out, Roosevelt should get out, too. Everyone connected with this damnable episode should be driven from the public service."

Harrison said he had read a statement in the newspapers yesterday quoting Roosevelt as saying "I am not resigning," as he left the White House following a conference with the President.

(Continued on Page 2)

Daugherty Next To Go

LOOKS AS THO DAUGHERTY IS AFRAID TO GO

Public Demand, President's Hint, No Avail

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—In the face of an open demand that he resign and what was regarded here as a broad hint from President Coolidge to the same effect, Attorney-General Daugherty today was clinging to his post in the cabinet.

A three hour conference last night, a cabinet discussion today and a brief conference with President Coolidge resulted in Daugherty deciding not to quit until he had been given a hearing and a chance to reply to his critics.

Daugherty remained with President Coolidge after the cabinet meeting broke up. When he came out again he refused to say anything.

"The only thing you can quote me on," said Daugherty, "is that I have nothing to say."

Other members of the cabinet were equally reticent, but indicated in a roundabout manner that they did not expect any development today in Daugherty's case.

It was stated on Daugherty's behalf that when he had anything to say, he would say it in a general public statement. No intimation was given as to when such a statement might be expected.

Sore at Borah.

Daugherty regards the demand of Senator Borah, Idaho, that he resign because he has lost the public confidence as unwarranted.

Borah, summoned to the White House by President Coolidge, made his demand to Daugherty's face and the president, who knew Borah would make it and summoned Daugherty to hear it, said nothing.

This was taken here to mean that Mr. Coolidge hoped Daugherty would accept the White House conference as a hint that his withdrawal would

(Continued on page 2.)

DAUGHERTY MUST QUIT SAY SOLONS

Borah Demands Coolidge Bounce Harry M.

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—The resignation of Attorney-General Harry M. Daugherty from President Coolidge's cabinet is expected.

Daugherty, "the man who made Harding president," it was freely forecast here, will follow Secretary of the Navy Denby as the second cabinet officer to leave public life as the result of the scandal over the investigation of the naval oil leases.

The attorney general is understood already to have virtually decided in his mind the action he will take, following a conference of several hours with friends in the senate. Those at the conference in Daugherty's suite at the Wardman Park hotel here included Senators Pepper and Reed, of Pennsylvania, Willis, of Ohio, and Moses, of New Hampshire.

Borah Demands Resignation.

Daugherty himself, however, today refused to answer questions. It was indicated by C. Bascom Slemp, secretary of President Coolidge, that the attorney general's resignation had not yet been actually received. The question is expected to come to a head at the meeting of Mr. Coolidge and his cabinet at the White House this morning.

The big factor in the expected resignation of Daugherty is a strong demand made by Senator Borah of Idaho, in a Sunday night conference at the White House that the attorney General retire immediately from public life.

While both Mr. Coolidge and Daugherty sat and listened, Borah dramatically urged that the attorney general resign. He gave as his reasons that the president had found it necessary to go outside the Department of Justice in arranging for the

(Continued on page 2)

"America Due For House Cleaning," Says London Press

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON, Feb. 19—The resignation of Edwin Denby as secretary of the navy was treated by English newspapers as the biggest story of the day.

Giving most of the front page to the story, the London Daily Express in an editorial, said "if only half of the charges against the Republican administration are proved to be true, the repercussion on the candidacy of President Coolidge in the approaching presidential election will be serious enough to defeat him.

"The Democrats are in no better shape.

"Every one who had hopes has seen them dashed to the ground and his chances of election drowned in oil.

"America is out for a house cleaning and the innocent as well as the guilty may be swept in the dust bin."

Today's Installment of "A Week" Appears on Page Two

FRANC DROPS; M. POINCARE MAY RESIGN

Brokers a Yelling Mob as Paris Bourse Opens

PARIS, Feb. 19.—The French Franc suffered a fresh collapse today, crashing from 23.80 to the dollar at the opening to 24.30 at 11:10 A. M.

Conditions in the money market were described as "panicky."

The Chamber of Deputies was in stormy session all night, until 5:30 in the morning, in frantic discussion of the situation.

Tax Increase Adopted.

The Chamber adopted Premier Poincare's proposal for a 20 per cent increase in taxes, chief measure in his financial reform program, at 3 a. m., after an uproarious debate.

This was followed by a vote of confidence in the premier.

The vote was 300 to 223, showing a marked break from Poincare. Communists led the opposition.

Poincare, worn out physically and harried continually by the opposition, faced another trial today when the senate reconvened to discuss electoral reform.

Premier May Resign.

Political wiseacres believed the situation in the senate might be dangerous, as Poincare already has said he intends to make the electoral reform project involve confidence in his cabinet and will resign if the proposal is adopted.

President Millerand also opposes the bill, declaring he will refuse to sign it if it is sent to him and will resign if it is passed over his veto.

The session of the Chamber ending in adoption of part of the government's financial program began yesterday afternoon and debate brought unrestrained verbal exchanges and even blows before it ended.

Deputy Bokanowski's announcement that quotations on the pound sterling had passed 100 francs, precipitated an uproar.

Communists Lead Opposition.

Bokanowski declared the crash of the franc was the fault of obstructionists in the Chamber, hindering the voting on the premier's financial projects.

At 7:30 p. m. it was evident Poincare was determined to have a showdown. He demanded the Chamber sit thruout the night, if necessary, to put over his proposal for the tax increase and the Chamber agreed.

The session dragged along, with Communists continually obstructing a vote on each amendment.

Brokers Act Like Maniacs.

There was intense excitement when the bourse opened at noon. The interior of the stock market was jammed with a yelling mass of brokers, swamped with orders for heavy selling of French securities and purchasing of foreign issues.

The rush of orders was so great that departments were swamped and no quotations were listed for several minutes after the opening.

Financial circles were in a near panic because of the sharp break in prices, as it had been expected the quick action of the Chamber of Deputies in voting the 20 per cent tax increase would exercise a stabilizing effect on the market.

The government was reported considering new measures to halt the slump.

* * *

Tax Increase Is Failure.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—Despite action of the Chamber of Deputies in adopting Premier Poincare's proposal for a 20 per cent increase in taxes, the franc declined steadily after the opening of the money market here.

Shortly after 10 a. m., quotations were 102.2 francs to the pound sterling, falling to 105.5 at 1:20 p. m.

Italian lire opened weak in sympathy with the franc. Quotations at the opening were 100 1-8 lire to the pound.

Will Stay On the Stage.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 19.—Because his wife refused to leave the state, Charles Anderson of Chicago, committed suicide in her presence.

Mrs. Kay Anderson is an actress with a burlesque company playing here and stated that her husband had threatened to take his life several times before if she did not quit.

Mrs. Anderson said she would keep on with her stage career. She has a child one year old.

Confesses To Murder.

After his arrest today on a charge of burglary, Harry B. Thomas, Chicago, confessed murdering William B. Krauter, Chicago business man, four years ago, police said.

Here's Another Installment of "A Week"

By IURY LIBEDINSKY

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* * * *

(WHAT HAS GONE BEFORE) —"A WEEK" is a thrilling narrative of war between the Russian Communist Party and counter-revolutionists in a frontier city. Earlier installments tell how the party decided to send the Red Army far away after fuel so that the trains can run and bring in seed grain for the peasants. Klimin, the president for the local branch of the Communist Party meets his sweetheart, a woman party worker who has just come from Moscow. A counter-revolutionary leader arrives on the same train.—(NOW GO ON WITH THE STORY.)

* * * *

CHAPTER THREE.

IT was still frosty in the streets as it is early morning in early Spring. The cool red sun hung low on the horizon; in western rooms, in dark corners, were lingering the remains of the night's darkness when the Secretary of the Politdep (Political Department) had already come to work and was writing down his name on the paper that lay before the sleepy man who was on duty . . . his name, "Matusenko." . . . Each letter of his signature was round, clear, finished, and only to the last Matusenko added a little thin, timorous tail.

Taking off his coat and hanging it up, Matusenko smoothed his hair with a comb and went into the office of the Chief; there stood his tidy little table, covered with pink blotting paper. Matusenko looked into the Chief's inkpot—was there plenty of ink? He tried the Chief's pen—a bad pen—Matusenko changed it, sorted the papers on the Chief's table, and looked at the minute shorthand of Martuinov, the assistant chief of the Politdep.

Matusenko was short, in bell trousers, carefully pressed, with fresh-complexioned face, on which a smile was always fading away, a smile like the little flourish that Matusenko added to his signature, artificial and timorous. On his clean tunic, of military pattern, was an enamelled Communist star. Today was Sunday, and the typists and shorthand-writers, a merry noisy lot of people, would come to the Politdep only at eleven. But Matusenko always held himself aloof from them, or rather, simply did not notice them, did not consider their existence, just as he did not consider the existence of objects and animals that did not concern him, or that of all the people whom he considered below him in rank, like the Red Army soldiers and the school-teachers who came to the Politdep.

But to make up for that, Matusenko thought a great deal about those who stood above him in the service, beginning with Golovlev, the Chief of the Politdep, and ending with Lenin and Trotsky. Chiefs also he estimated variously: some pleased him, others did not; some he feared and did not understand, others he understood and did not fear; but in general he thought a lot about his chiefs and followed them with his little eyes.

Matusenko did not like Golovlev, who was noisy, rough, with unshaven chin and untidy dress. On one occasion Matusenko was going to help Golovlev on with his coat, but he broke away from that affectionate embrace, looked round with amused surprise and spoke words in the highest degree offensive, unpleasant, and, worst of all, incomprehensible:

"Comrade Matusenko! Why are you doing this? Aren't you a Communist? Who asked you to be a lacquey?"

"Obviously," decided Matusenko, "Golovlev is a low fellow, a workman, makes grammatical mistakes in writing, and, when he gets angry, swears indelicately."

But, tho Matusenko disliked and feared Golovlev, Golovlev was the Chief, and that meant that one had to submit and with a smile listen to his coarse reproofs. . . . . Often Matusenko mused over this strange order of things as a result of which he, a well-brought-up educated man, having the title of military clerk, had to obey the uneducated hooligan, Golovlev.

It was true that the Republic was named "Workers' and Peasants'," and Golovlev was a worker, but in the bottom of his soul Matusenko thought that all these names, "Socialist Federated Republic," all these signs and watchwords, were the same sort of official things as the title of the Emperor, which Matusenko knew by heart.

The coming of Martuinov broke Matusenko's reveries, and he replied to Martuinov's polite greeting with a bow and sweet smile.

Martuinov was altogether different from Golovlev, gracious, neat, always shaved, badly dressed, it was true, but at that Matusenko was always surprised.

He never shouted, and indeed blushed when he had to give an order.

"Gentlemanly education, studied in the Gymnasium," thought Matusenko with respect. But Martuinov always felt uncomfortable when the officious Matusenko took it into his head to get his rations for him and to carry them himself to his lodgings.

But Martuinov was too much occupied in thinking about the revolution, Communism, his own life and that of mankind, and did not observe at all that of the officious and humble Matusenko had long ago studied Martuinov's whole, rings on his fingers, and a broad, being, had studied it and understood it after his fashion.

And behold Matusenko in a quiet, gentle voice, asking Martuinov "Why do people believe in God?" or "What is Imperialism?" or "When will there be a world-wide Communist Revolution?" And Martuinov would grow animated and begin to answer the questions, and thought of Matusenko, "a knowledge-seeking fellow . . . only without enough self-respect or self-confidence." He did not know that Matusenko had the utmost self-confidence, knew his own road thru life, and was watching everything attentively, like a wild animal, and did not listen at all to Martuinov's long explanations.

For Martuinov the days followed each other in a swift procession, and the long Winter of the Urals had passed without his knowing it.

In Autumn, on the threshold of the Winter, it had seemed to him that he would not live thru it and here it was, gone already and Martuinov was once more on the edge of existence. Spring had come, and with extraordinary joy he had felt, suddenly, that she was soothing him affectionately with tender hand, like an elder sister, and kissing him with a warm kiss.

Today as usual the military Commissars came to the Politdep (many had incorrectly understood that last circular letter) and the Commander of the battalion of the Cheka, a handsome young fellow, in red breeches and elegant tunic, who as his custom was, cavilled suspiciously over every detail, seeing in everything the bureaucratism of the Politdep, said with a good-humored laugh as he went off, "All right, Comrade Martuinov, yours to command—ours to obey, . . . but it's bureaucratism all the same." The officious Matusenko flashed across his eyes with papers for his signature; there was some schoolteacher standing there making a report and saying that he would not go to work—no boots—pointing to his wet snowboots.

But all this, once upon a time interesting even in its details, lit up by the revolution, today was dull and tedious. And Martiunov often went out on the stone steps, from which the snow was melting, and blinked blissfully in the sunlight.

After dinner in the noisy Soviet refectory came some free time, rare for Martuinov; there was no lecture or meeting. He walked slowly to his lodging thru the dirty, cheerful streets, and did not notice that he was getting his feet wet and that by his slow steps he was interfering with the boys who were playing at knucklebones on the drying pavements.

He walked and, as usual, thought. The houses he had known from his childhood, the tedious nameboards, and the grey railings of his native town waked memories of his past life, of his family who had fled to Siberia, of his schoolfellows, for the most part White Guards, and of the strange fate that had brought him, a "gentleman's son," brought up in the comfort of a bourgeois family, into the ranks of the Communist Party, whose outlook on the world had become his, and to whose great cause he was so warmly devoted, in spite of which it was as if glass walls separated him from the rest of the Party, and made him lonely and gave him much bitter suffering.

And he thought of her who lived here in the town, by the old town, by the old church, of her whom he loved and still passionately desired, tho she was far, far away, separated from him by the revolution.

(To Be Continued Thursday.)

What Do You Think of "A Week"

The DAILY WORKER wants to know what its readers think of the first serial novel it offers to its readers. We have already published three installments of this gripping story. Another appears today. What do you think of the story, its setting, its characters, as far as we have gone? We want our readers to let us know. Write down your views and send them in to the DAILY WORKER, 1640 N. Halsted St., Chicago, Ill. We will publish as many of these letters as we can find space for. Don't delay. Write today.

AMERICAN LOAN OR DISASTER, SAY FRENCH BROKERS

European Money Falling After German Mark

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PARIS, Feb. 19.—General Dawes and the other members of the committee of reparations experts, are the Saviors that optimistic French brokers hope will lead France out of its economic wilderness. The hope is that France will be given a five to ten year moratorium on her war debts and that Germany must be forced to pay reparations in kind—coal and other products—if she should be granted a cash moratorium.

Big Loan—or Disaster.

French financiers are also looking forward to an international loan of half a billion dollars. They declare it is inconceivable that America and Great Britain will let the franc sink further.

Fears of the financial collapse of all Europe are voiced by the most bearish elements on the bourse. They point to the most alarming news from Austria, Hungary, Belgium, Poland and other countries closely allied financially with France.

* * *

Crown 90,000 to Dollar.

BUDAPEST, Hungary, Feb. 19.—The Hungarian crown has fallen to 90,000 to the dollar, or 20 per cent below the Austrian crown. Simon Krausz, director of the Anglo-Austrian bank, brought cheer with the declaration that American, British and Italian banks would help float an international loan to Hungary. Unless the loan comes in haste the crown will hit the trail of the German mark.

* * *

VIENNA.—The Austrian crown is now selling at 70,000 to the dollar.

* * *

LONDON.—The Belgian franc now stands at 113 to the pound sterling.

Peculiar Accident Kills Three.

BERLIN, Feb. 19.—Three persons are known to be dead and many injured as result of a peculiar accident in the village of Ludwigstadt, near Probstzella.

A train of an engine and 21 cars plunged from elevated tracks, crashing down on the roofs of houses below. Three houses were smashed and one set on fire. Police and firemen are searching in the ruins for additional bodies.

Join the Workers Party.

And Oil Continues to Flow

HUTCHINSON, Kans., Feb. 18.—Wild excitement prevailed here today following the bringing in of an oil well on the Welch farm, 14 miles northeast of this city, marking the opening of a new field. Roads leading to the well were jammed with autos. Representatives of oil companies were working frantically to obtain leases on adjoining property.

Oil shot over the derrick when the well came in and it was believed to be a gusher but the spouting soon subsided and is now flowing about 360 barrels a day.

Geologists declare the well marks the opening of the largest pool in the state as drainage from both the eastern and western fields is declared to center near here.

Daugherty Must Quit, Say Solons

(Continued from Page 1)

prosecution in the oil lease cases, that the public had lost confidence in the administration of the Department of Justice, while Mr. Daugherty's department is the only branch of the government that the public can look to in the administration of justice.

24 Hour Reprieve.

Belief that Daugherty would get out was strengthened when it was learned today that Senator Wheeler, Montana, author of a resoluton proposing a senate investigation of Daugherty's administration, was asked by Senator Willis, a close friend of Daugherty, and one of those at last nights' conference, to "hold off for 24 hours."

Daugherty was expected to decide in that time what to do.

Assistant Secretary of the Navy Roosevelt has stated that he would not resign, but it has been freely predicted that he would take this step before long. It is expected that Roosevelt will remain at least until a new Secretary of the Navy is appointed.

Assistant Secretary of the Interior E. C. Finney also is believed to be in a difficult position, following his testimony before the senate committee of how he shielded the action of former Secretary Fall in leasing the oil reserves.

President Coolidge and his cabinet today met to consider the resignation of Attorney General Daugherty, under fire in connection with the oil leasing scandal and other matters.

As the cabinet met, Daugherty indicated thru his friends that he was disposed to fight efforts to get him out of the cabinet until he has had a chance to defend himself before a senatorial investigating committee.

Wants Resolution Amended.

Daugherty today urged friends in the senate to call up at once and have passed the Wheeler resolution for an investigation of his administration of the department of justice. Daugherty wants the resolution amended to eliminate a statement in the preamble that he has lost the confidence of the country.

At a conference with Senator Willis, Ohio; Pepper and Reed, Pennsylvania, and Moses, New Hampshire, Daugherty discussed in detail the handling of the resolution and requested the amendment be made.

At the conference, senators said, he gave the impression that he did not intend to resign unless asked to do so by President Cooldge, until he had been given an opportunity to reply to his critics. His resignation was discussed "only incidentally" at the conference, senators said.

Looks as Tho Daugherty Fears to Go

(Continued from page 1.)

not be displeasing to the administration.

Refusing to say anything publicly, Daugherty today created the impression that the harder his critics pound him, the tighter he will stick to his post, unless Mr. Coolidge directly asks him to resign.

At the White House today it was stated on behalf of President Coolidge that Daugherty had not resigned and that there had been no discussion of his case there. This was stated in the face of statements by cabinet members that Daugherty's case was discussed in the cabinet meeting, informally at least, and that Daugherty remained with Mr. Coolidge after the cabinet meeting ended.

It was apparent that Mr. Coolidge does not intend at this time to ask the attorney-general to step out.

Will Quiz Daugherty.

Agreement was reached this afternoon whereby the Senate will adopt a resolution to investigate Daugherty.

Senator Wheeler, Montana, democrat, and author of the first investigation resolution, conferred with Senator Willis, Ohio, republican, and friend of Daugherty.

Willis told Wheeler that his original resolution would be fought by republicans. Willis wanted the preamble modified so that it would not contain the allegation that the department of justice had lost the confidence of the people.

Wheeler agreed. The agreement assures adoption of the resolution.

The only point remaining to be decided is whether a special committee or the regular judiciary committee shall make the investigation.

Leland Divorce Suit Naming Clergyman Is Denied by Court

Superior Judge Foell this afternoon denied the suit for divorce by Albert C. Leland against Mrs. Charlotte Leland, who implicated Rev. Carl D. Case, pastor of the First Baptist Church of Oak Park, in her alleged indiscretions.

This in effect clears Rev. Case of the charges by Leland and his wife.

The court refused to make any comment on Rev. Case on the grounds that the "evidence had been too widely circulated already."

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Can't Fix Par Value.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 19.—The legislative act fixing $100 a share as the value of no par value stock upon which a corporation tax should be collected by the secretary of state is unconstitutional, the Supreme Court held in the case of Roberts vs. Schaefer Company of Chicago.

Bank Bandits Arrested.

Three of six bandits who robbed the Lansing, Ill., State Bank and the Brighton Park State Bank, Chicago, last month, were under arrest here today, police said. Their names were given as Robert Mattingly, William Black and Frank Pagel, all of Gary, Ind., officials of the two banks identified them, authorities said.

The Land for the Users!

WAR WRECK IS BLAMED FOR N. Y. TENEMENT FIRE

Two Families Nearly Wiped Out by Flames

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Feb. 19—A gibbering epileptic, an ex-soldier, is believed to be the firebug who set a crowded east side tenement in flames early today, snuffing out at least 13 lives.

The man was arrested as he was shuffling hurriedly from the building by a passing policeman. He was unable to give coherent answers to questions.

Flames were sweeping into the lower levels of the building when discovered by a policeman. Almost immediately afterward he saw the strange looking man emerging from the structure and placed him under arrest. The suspect gave his name as Lewis Schoenfeld, a news butcher, and his address in a street several blocks from where the fire occurred. He had army discharge papers and a small vial of white powder in his pockets.

"I haven't any matches; you can search me if you want," he said when seized by the policeman.

The policeman whistled for assistance and held his man until a detective arrived.

The policeman then dashed thru flames which already were roaring thru the lower hallways of the tenement and made his way to the upper floors, beating on doors to arouse the sleeping families.

The dead were suffocated in their beds as the flames mushroomed on the two upper floors, filling them with thick acrid smoke. Scores of the tenants saved their lives by jumping onto adjacent roofs.

Police believed the fire undoubtedly was incendiary and that the firebug started it by throwing lighted newspapers in a lower hallway. They believe the man who started it may be the same pyromaniac who started several fires on the lower east side last year. Schoenfeld, was held for investigation.

Two families were almost entirely wiped out. Bernard Barrett, a laborer, his wife and two children all perished, the only surviving member being a daughter, Margaret, who is in a hospital badly burned.

Alex Holqui lost his entire family —a wife and three sons—and he is in a hospital suffering from severe burns. Benjamin Berger, his wife and a young son and daughter all perished. A Mrs. Bessie Schmidt, 40, also is among the known dead.

BUSY TONIGHT?

Volunteer workers are needed at the office of

THE DAILY WORKER

Phone: Lincoln 7680

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THE DAILY WORKER
1640 N. Halsted St.

COOLIDGE MUFFLER PUT ON NEWSPAPER WRITERS IN CAPITAL

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19th.—President Coolidge today announced a policy of silence regarding the oil leasing scandal, effective at once.

It was stated on his behalf that the oil leasing cases would not in future be discussed at the White House conference with newspaper men on Tuesday and Friday.

The cases are now in the hands of counsel for presentation to the courts and for that reason the President believes, it was stated, that he must refrain from talking about them.

This was notice to the correspondents not to submit any more questions about the case.

2 Killed, 31 Injured in Rail and Trolley Chicago Accidents

Two railroad workers were killed and a third is expected to die as the result of two railroad accidents and thirty persons were injured in a street car crash in Chicago yesterday.

E. J. Eptinne, a fireman on the Pennsylvania railroad, was instantly killed when he stepped from the cab of his engine and was hit by another train at 103rd St. and the P. R. R. tracks. He leaves a widow and two children. James Flood, a track worker, was struck and killed, and Patrick McQuinn had his skull fractured by a south bound elevated train at 31st St.

More than thirty persons were injured when two overcrowded street cars carrying work-bound people crashed at Ashland and Chicago Aves. The failure of the street car company to clear the rails of ice was given as the cause of the accident. Three of the injured persons are in a serious condition.

The DAILY WORKER serves you EVERY DAY. How have you served the DAILY WORKER today?

ASK TEDDY JR TO TAKE THE DENBY CURE

Say He is Just as Guilty as Chief

(Continued from page 1)

"If the president refused to acce Roosevelt's resignation why did h accept Denby's?" demanded Harrison "Why make fish of one and fowl o the other?"

Harrison's attack on Roosevelt precipitated by an editorial in a cent issue in the National Republic a weekly newspaper published b George L. Lockwood, secretary of th Republican National committee, i which it was intimated that officials of the Wilson administration were responsible for the inception of the Teapot Dome leases.

Senator Moses, New Hampshire, asked Harrison why W. G. McAdoo resigned—as attorney for E. L. Doheny if "his employment was legitimate?" He further demanded to know "what a lawyer could do for a client that would warrant a fee of $25,000 a year."

Witnesses Ask Immunity.

Overtures of immunity have been made by the senate Teapot Dome committee, it was disclosed today, to induce reluctant witnesses to tell the facts about reported corruption of government officials in connection with the oil scandal.

The committee has been given new evidence but it cannot be disclosed unless certain witnesses will agree to testify, a committee member said. Negotiations are under way to bring this about.

S. D. Bowers, New York, of the law firm of Laughlin, Girard, Bowers & Halpin, personal attorneys for H. H. Benkard, appeared before the committee in executive session today. Later he made this statement:

"We were subpoenaed to produce records of certain stock transactions and these records were produced. We have no knowledge or information that these records in any way affect any one connected with the matter under investigation."

Benkard and H. A. Cook, office manager for the Benkard brokerage office, and Lewis H. Bond, investigator for the federal trade commission, were also before the committee.

Experts on Books.

Senator Lenroot, chairman of the committee, said no effort had been made this morning to make any complete scrutiny of the books. Accountants employed by the committee will do that in New York and report back to the committee.

The only statement Lenroot would make about the executive session of the committee was:

"We have consulted officials from the Benkard and Company stock brokerage firm of New York. They have produced certain books and expressed entire willingness to produce all that we desire. The records, however, are somewhat voluminous so we have appointed accountants to examine them."

Harry Payne Whitney, millionaire sportsman of New York, and Elmer E. Smathers, brokers, who were also subpoenaed, failed to appear. Smathers was said to be in Europe. All that Lenroot would say about Whitney was that "we have a subpoena out for him."

The matter of immunity was the first question brought up before the committee.

Senator Wheeler, colleague of Senator Walsh of Montana, is understood to have raised the question.

Later Atlee Pomerene and Owen J. Roberts, special counsel, were called in and a decision was reached to leave the question of immunity to them. The point was brought up that the commitee itself really had no power to grant anyone immunity and only the private word of the attorneys could be given.

The session adjourned subject to the call of the chairman and none of the members would indicate whether there would be any need for a call before the regular meeting of the committee, scheduled for next Monday.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 19.—Governor Len Small was within his rights when he vetoed the $5,000 appropriation to pay the salary of Leroy Millner, assistant attorney general in charge of inheritance tax cases in Cook County, the supreme court ruled today.

Borah Told Daugherty To Quit As Coolidge Listened

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19th.—The dramatic scene was staged at the White House Sunday night when Senator Borah, in the presence of President Coolidge, demanded that Attorney General Daugherty resign.

On Thursday or Friday last week, Senator Borah saw C. Bascom Slemp, Mr. Coolidge's secretary. To Slemp, Borah expressed the view that Daugherty ought to resign, because he had lost the confidence of the country, and that this loss of confidence had seriously affected the standing of the Department of Justice.

Slemp told Mr. Coolidge, on Sunday night, the President telephoned Senator Borah to come to the White House. He received Borah in his study, and told him that he desired him to state frankly his views about Daugherty. This, Borah did. Fifteen minutes later, Daugherty arrived and joined the conference.

"Now, Senator, I wish you would state your position again," the President suggested.

Hot Tiffs.

Borah thereupon told Daugherty he ought to resign. He stated the people did not believe in Daugherty, and that no man who had lost public confidence should remain at the head of a department on which the public depends for justice.

A hot discussion ensued between Daugherty and Borah. Daugherty resented Borah's attitude, and appeared to regard the suggestion, coming from Borah, as unwarranted meddling.

Thru it all, the President sat without saying a word. He let Borah and Daugherty talk it out.

The discussion lasted more than half an hour. Finally Daugherty said the matter of his resignation was one for the Cabinet, and not for the Senate or any senator to discuss.

At that Borah left, and Daugherty remained to talk further with the President.

BANKERS WORTH BILLIONS LOAN FARMER MILLIONS

"Generosity" Excites Praise of Plute Press

By NORMAN SMYTH
(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Feb. 19.—Mr. McHugh, representing various local banks, carried with him to Chicago five million dollars in subscriptions to the proposed loan of ten millions for the "relief of Northwestern farmers."

The banks participating in this "generous" act were Mechanics & Metals National, Chase National, Chemical National, Hanover National, the National Bank of Commerce and the Guaranty Trust Co. In addition to these banks several large industrial corporations are said to have subscribed.

Oil Magnate In It.

The metropolitan press praises this "generous" act of the Eastern financiers. How generous is it? The directors of the Mechanics & Metals National include among their number Colonel Rogers, whose daughter married Count Salm. He is worth over $75,000,000. In addition, he holds 16,200 shares in the Standard Oil worth around $45,000,000. John D. Ryan is also a director. The late William Rockefeller was a director. These "philanthropists" are worth over $220,000,000. On the directorate of the Chase National we have such men as George F. Baker, who is worth, according to government returns, $150,000,000.

Generous Jimmie Stillman.

Among the remaining bankers we find the name of James Stillman, who belongs to the "Love-birds' union." Poor Jimmie! He has a mere trifling $100,000,000 to get along with. There is also Robert Goelet with his trifling $200,000,000, and A. F. Vanderbilt, who has a share in a half billion dollars of the Vanderbilt estate.

Last, but not least, we have the Guaranty Trust Co. Noble and generous souls! Controlling this financial institution are Morgan, Ryan, Guggenheim, Duke, Berwind, Bedford, Harriman, the Morton estate, and Whitney. Their combined fortunes amount to over $3,750,000,000.

All of the above kind, noble and generous gentlemen agree to lend (emphasize that lend, printer) to the farmers. It looks as if there was a day's wage campaign among millionaires. Contrast the five millions lent to the farmers with the money given to Soviet Russia by American workers during the famine campaign!

5,000 "SHOPS" MAY OPEN AS BEER SALOONS

Court in Big Blow at Dry Campaign

Opening of the floodgates of beer was feared today as the courts knocked out the props from Mayor Dever's campaign against "soft drink parlors."

By a decision handed down in Municipal court, more than 5,000 coffee shops, saloons, and "soft drink" parlors, closed up in Dever's dry fight are allowed to reopen with no danger of city action against them.

Judge Harry M. Walker in his decision ruled that municipal soft drink parlor licenses—which were revoked by Mayor Dever, were themselves invalid, thus opening the way to operation of these shops.

In the wake of a "beer war" between rival beer running "syndicates," which claimed several lives in shootings, Mayor Dever revoked more than 2,000 municipal licenses for soft drink parlors. Other hundreds of places closed their doors in fear of court action.

Almost simultaneously, soft drink parlors, saloons, and roadhouses were given a new lease on existence when Chief Justice John R. Caverly in Criminal court ruled that issuance of "John Doe" warrants was illegal and unconstitutional.

In the face of the two court decisions, Chief of Police Morgan A. Collins announced a renewed drive on bootleggers and rum runners, declaring federal courts "are certain to aid in prosecution of law violators."

Miss Mac Swieney Says Ireland Is Mac Donald's Test

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON, Feb. 19.—Mary MacSwieney, Irish Republican, has written to Ramsay MacDonald, saying the Irish Republicans have watched the British labor party with great interest. She said that she doubts if the idealists in the Labor Party will stick to their ideals any stronger than did President Wilson.

Ireland will be the first test of the sincerity of the Labor government, she said. She wants to know if the prime minister will force the Free State to war on the Irish Republicans as did other English governments. Miss MacSwieney asks MacDonald to make an Irish peace on the basis of a free and independent Ireland.

How many of your shop-mates read the DAILY WORKER? Get one of them to subscribe today.

McAdoo--The Workers and Farmers Reject the Verdict of Your Handpicked Jury

MR. WILLIAM GIBBS McADOO.—Your conference of select lieutenants has decided that you are to stay in the Democratic Party race for the Presidency. To the workers and farmers, whose support you are seeking, it was a foregone conclusion that a gathering of those who are expecting to be rewarded with political jobs by you, as Chief Executive, could make no other decision.

Mr. McAdoo, for years you have paraded about the country as a friend of the men who work in the mills and mines and who toil on the land.

For years you have posed as the friend of the working masses and sought their support.

In preparation for the coming presidential elections you have thrown your hat into the ring and announced your plans to become the candidate of the Democratic party and the president of the United States.

You have been making a lot of noise about the purity of your Democratic party and yourself in particular in so far as its and your relations with the big business interests, with the capitalists, with the open-shoppers, with the enemies of labor of this country go.

For some time you succeeded in fooling some of the people. Then came the infamous Teapot Dome scandal. Your own Democratic colleague the international oil king Edward I. Doheny, who was among those nominated for the vice-presidency of the United States at the 1920 Convention of your pure Democratic party then let the cat out of the bag. Mr. Doheny, who was one of your own California delegation to this convention, struck the first damaging blow at you and your presidential aspirations.

You now stand before the masses of this country as a corporation tool of the most dangerous sort.. Long before the country was let in on the secret that your pockets were heavily lined with oil, you were in the service of some of the most gigantic corporations.. Long before you were exposed by your own friend Doheny as being on his payroll at the admitted sum of $50,000 a year and having cleaned up a quarter of a million dollars thru services rendered his oil interests in Mexico, you were pursuing the vicious, corrupt capitalist practice of selling your services to the highest bidder who sought your legal help because of your influential connections with the Government as a former member of the Cabinet.

You started off as a broker, became a contractor for the Hudson tunnel in New York, and then entered national politics. Since then every step you have taken has been a step in the interests of the big capitalists and against the workers and farmers of this country.

• • • • •

A FRIEND OF THE KLAN.

The workers and farmers haven't forgotten your letter of congratulation to Earl B. Mayfield, the Ku Klux Klan candidate, upon his being declared elected United States Senator from Texas.. Everybody knows that this open support you have tendered to Mayfield knocks the bottom out of all your democratic pretensions, for it has already been established beyond refutation that this Klan candidate was awarded the election in Texas only thru his having violated every principle of honesty in the campaign and after having outraged the very foundations of the constitution of the country to which you would have us believe you are so unswervingly dedicated.

Mr. McAdoo, today you are the only one of the outstanding Democratic presidential aspirants who has not dared to declare himself on the Klan issue. You have not the courage to tell the workers and farmers where you stand on the hooded order of American hooligans and strikebreakers because you are trying to fool these workers and farmers into voting you into the Presidency of this country.

• • • •

HELPED BLEED SOVIET RUSSIA.

Mr. McAdoo, your hands are not only spattered with the oil of Doheny, but they are stained with the blood of hundreds of thousands of poor Russian workers and farmers, whose only crime was that they rose in revolt against their barbaric, imperialist Czarist oppressors.

While you were Secretary of the Treasury, about two hundred million dollars of our workers' and farmers' money in the possession of the Government were given away to Kerensky, the agent of the Russian capitalists, in order to help him crush the suffering, struggling Russian workers and peasants. After the Russian masses got rid of Kerenky, despite your generous support to him, you continued to allow his agent in this country, Bakhmetieff, to squander millions of our money, as the represenTive of the bloody, gangster-governments and the counter-revolutionary armies of Kolchak and Wrangel, who slaughtered thousands of poor, helpless Russian men, women and children.

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WILLING TOOL OF BIG BUSINESS INTERESTS.

Mr. McAdoo, you have time and again boasted of your being the father of the Federal Reserve system. Under this system the biggest capitalist financiers have amassed fabulous profits at the expense of the poor farmers and workers.

Your effort to make the working people believe that your relations with the capitalists are pure and holy because you resigned from Doheny's payroll one day after the Senate Teapot Oil Committee uncovered you, will fool no one.

You have been rendering inestimable services to many other big corporations of this country besides the Doheny oil interests while your democratic Wilson administration was still in power.

• • • •

ENEMY OF WORKERS AND FARMERS.

Mr. McAdoo, the workers and farmers of this country know you. Your hollow, noisy pretensions at purity in politics will not mislead them. Your cries of innocence in the present oil scandal will not fool the working masses. Your whole record to date is one of unfailing loyalty to the capitalists, of uninterrupted services to the employing class at the expense of the working and farming classes. You are only a corporation lawyer of the most objectionable type.

The conference which you have called in Chicago to revive your punctured presidential boom was a fraud. It was only a desperate attempt on your part to be tried by a grand jury of your own picking, and secure much needed favorable publicity to offset the $250,000 Doheny retainer.

The workers and farmers will not accept the verdict rendered on you by this handpicked jury of democratic henchmen. The workers and farmers, judging you by your deeds and not by your blatant boasts and empty words, have already rendered their verdict.

You are guilty of being the most dangerous enemy of the working masses and a consistent, loyal friend and servant of the most powerful employing class interests.

COAL MINERS AND OPERATORS AGREE ON 3 YEAR PACT

Agreement Will Go to Union Referendum

(Special to The Daily Worker)

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Feb. 19—Unless unforseen circumstances intervene there will be peace between the coal barons and the miners who dig bituminous coal for the next three years, as a result of the agreement entered into between the representatives of the United Mine Workers of America and those of the coal barons.

Of course progressive miners say this only means that the coal operators will have plenty of opportunities to violate the agreement in spirit, if not in the letter and woe unto the rebel miners who resent such violation. Mr. Lewis will make short work of them.

It is no secret that one of the strongest arguments brought to bear on the operators by Lewis for a long term agreement was the threat that unless he was given such a pact with no reduction in wages that the union would fall into the hands of the radical elements who would throw down the gauntlet to the coal operators and fight it out on the industrial field rather than over a mahogany table in the pleasant climate of Palm Beach or a sumptous New York hotel.

The wage scale of the miners for the next three years will be $7.50 for datal men and corresponding rates for tonnage men. This agreement is expected to affect non-union mines. It is a well-known fact, however, that the non-union mines in Kentucky and elsewhere are operated by the same gentlemen who operate the union mines in other states. It is even hinted that there is a gentleman's agreement existing between Lewis and the coal barons whereby the former lays off organizing work in the non-union territory in return for boss support in his fight on the radicals in the union.

While a strike on a national scale is virtually out of the question, the settlement by no means guarantees against sporadic local and district strikes. Agreements are generally more honored by the bosses in the breach than the observance.

UNION TRAINMEN WESTERN ROADS WANT INCREASE

Trainmen, Conductors, in Session with Bosses

Representatives of the railroads west of Chicago and the Order of Railway Conductors and the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen met in Chicago yesterday to discuss the proposal of the union that a general committee of the railroads meet a committee of the unions to discuss a wage settlement.

So far the union representatives and the railroad representatives have not got down to considering the actual demands of the unions.

The demands of the men as formulated by the Order of Railway Conductors and the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen are substantially as follows: Conductors, $7 a day; assistant conductors, $5.80 a day; expressmen, $5.50 a day; baggagemen, $5.16 a day; brakemen, $5 a day.

In submitting their demands the unions asked for swift action. So far the attitude of the railroads has been indicated as willing to concede something but not all the demands of the unions.

It is believed that a fight will center around certain working rules which the unions now have in effect. Eastern railroads recently refused to negotiate with railroad unions thru a general committee representing more than one road, but the action of the New York Central in granting an increase is taken by the men as indicating that all the other roads will do the same.

Birth Control Ban to Continue in N. Y., State Senate Rules

(Special to The Daily Worker)

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 19.—The ban on birth control instruction will continue in New York state. The codes committee of the state senate, by a seven to one vote, refused today to introduce a bill that would make such instruction legal. This bill was proposed by the Birth Control League thru Mrs. Noah H. Slee, formerly Mrs. Margaret Sanger.

Advocates of birth control instruction point to the decision of a Chicago judge permitting a clinic to operate there. They declare that the present laws prevent working class women from getting such instruction while wealthy women get all the information they wish from their doctors.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—Chas. B. Warren, of Detroit, former ambassador to Japan, and Patrick H. Kelley, of Lansing, Mich., former representative, today were most prominently mentioned to succeed Edwin Denby as secretary of the navy.

A thousand new members wanted for the "I-want-to-make-THE DAILY WORKER-grow" club. Write for DAILY WORKER grow" club.

William Gibbs McAdoo Takes Strong Injection of Publicity to Purge His System of Oil

William Gibbs McAdoo, son-in-law of the late Woodrow Wilson, once favorite son of Edwin Doheny, is now the "political hero" of three hundred Wilson democrats, who gathered in the Crystal room of the Great Northern Hotel in this city to give his candidacy another push forward on its oily path to the White House.

If McAdoo does not win, his fault will not lie in not carrying enough arrows in his quiver. Declaring himself the distinguished and unextinguished friend of the four main elements in the community, women, farmers, railroad workers and war veterans, he appealed for assistance to rid Washington of the political rogues, who have stolen the nation's virtue, using the White House as an assignation rendezvous.

The women were there—a few dozen. They spoke for the several millions who could not pay their fares.

One farmer—minus dirt—spoke for himself. He is Benjamin Marsh. He declared the farmers want a third party but he will try to convince them that they need McAdoo.

The war veterans were there by proxy. Nearly every politician shed tears over the wounds suffered by his sons. It appears they all fought in the Argonne. It sounds good at the end of a phrase.

Labor was there—misrepresented by officials of the sixteen standard railroad organizations. They found him eminently available. McAdoo was given a clean bill of health.

Protected Oil Interests.

His enemies were denounced but his character remained unsullied. The Doheny dollars fell off his shoulders like water off a duck's back. In speech after speech his attempt to change the constitution of the Mexican republic thru the liberal use of American dollars, in behalf of American oil interests was characterized by his boosters as "a great service to the American people in protecting American interests from a government that was violating the sacred rights of private property."

Senator Reed Denounced.

McAdoo was referred to as "America's political hero" by Mrs. Anna D. Olson of Minnesota, but no epithet was too bitter for James Reed, senator from Missouri, who was cursed and denounced as a renegade, a viper and a traitor by the apostles of Wilsonism. Charles Hay of St. Louis brought the audience to its feet when he said "James Reed has the impudence to call himself the favorite son of Misouri but there are thousands of Missourians who look on him as Missouri's favorite son of—." The rest of the sentence was drowned in a volley of cheers in which men and women joined.

Tom Arthur of Montana boosted Senator T. J. Walsh and McAdoo. Mrs. Antonette Funk told intimate stories of her associations—in a business way—with Mr. McAdoo during the war. Boasts of his ability to float liberty loans which have since found their way out of the pockets of the workers who were compelled to purchase them and into the pockets of Wall Street were made. One orator delivered a eulogy of Woodrow Wilson, "the man who made the world safe for democracy and gave us peace." This bunk was applauded. Only the newspapermen smiled cynically.

Ward Heelers Catered To.

Every ward heeler who could swing a few votes was called upon to speak. The women were catered to. Most of the speakers were of inferior calibre. An old general from Tennessee who boasted of the spiritual pabulum that could be secured in that part of the country—and apparently he had good reasons to be just as proud of Chicago—cracked several jokes and qualified as a comedian and also as an entry for the vice presidency on the Democrat ticket.

There was no discussion at any time during the session. They were all McAdoo boosters and they came there for a single purpose. One state was conspicuous by its absence. The Empire State sent no delegates.

A big play was made to the farmer vote. Of the railroad labor vote they were assured so far as it was in the power of the labor fakers to deliver it. The farmers, however, were not yet in the grip of a bureaucracy and could not be so easily led around by the nose. Wall Street was denounced. Independent millionaires were all right—those who did not have the Wall Street taint.

The Gary "Labor" Vote.

Emmet White of Gary, Ind., claimed to have the labor vote of that section lined up for McAdoo. In a rambling and incoherent speech he declared that labor leaders in Gary had on more than one occasion cleaned out corruption. Well, they have never organized the workers in the steel mills. A labor faker from Oregon, by the name of Rhodes, a member of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers, told a story in which he compared socialists to "howling dogs."

A photograph was taken of the conference at the end of the morning session. The managers instructed the delegates to wave their hats and hold up their hands "so that enthusiasm would get into the picture."

Interest in the "progressive champion" was nourished while he was preparing his speech in the Blackstone Hotel. When he reached the crystal room of the Great Northern at 4 p. m. the paid campaign workers succeeded in making a lot of noise. The candidate smiled as he stepped to the platform. He is rather slight physically and does not seem to be what is called a "strong" man. He is Wilson's political heir. That was enough.

"Doheny Owes Me Nothing."

Chairman W. W. Howe of North Dakota, looking him straight in the eye, informed McAdoo that this conference commanded him to serve. McAdoo accepted the command. He read his speech which was a justification of his conduct in accepting $250,000 from Doheny. He did not mention the million received from Morse, the notorious crook, and from the motion picture interests. "Doheny owes me nothing," he shouted.

He declared for "economic and social justice" and said that his first act after his inauguration on March 4, 1925, would be to call a new international conference for promotion of peace and if an agreement was reached at that conference it would be referred to a national referendum for ratification.

This was his trick to satisfy the Wilsonian League of Nations' advocates and at the same time enable those politicians whose constituents are opposed to it to pose as regular democrats, who believe in the will of the people.

Long on Promises.

He promised to take the grip of Wall Street off the Treasury. He promised railroad reform, low freight and passenger rates and "justice" for railroad labor. The rest of the working class were not of any consequence! It was votes that counted. He promised to do "something besides talk" for the farmers. He did not say how. The prohibition law would be enforced and of course our old friend "corruption" cleaned out. The Veteran's Bureau would feel the effects of his broom and he would see that the war veterans had "a reasonable adjustment of compensation."

Taxi Strike Won by Milwaukee Men in Twenty-four Hours

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 19.—It took just one day of strike activity for 80 taxi drivers here to bring the Boynton Cab Co. to terms. The men have won every demand and are now behind the wheels again.

Under the new agreement drivers are to work under much the same arrangement in force before the Yellow Cab line was consolidated with the Red Top and Green some time ago. The agreement, which is being given a 60-day trial, provides that the drivers will receive 25 per cent of all meter receipts, and 50 per cent of all extras charged for extra passengers, waiting and baggage. The company is to pay for all gasoline.

When the consolidation went into effect meter rates to taxicab patrons were cut from 30 to 25 cents a mile. At the same time drivers' wages were cut from 25 per cent to 20 per cent of meter receipts, no commission on extras, and drivers to pay for all gas.

Wife Aids the Police Arrest Husband on Abduction Charge

KANSAS CITY, Feb. 19—Jack McEvers was arrested here on charges of abducting 14-year-old Margaret Keller of Ottawa, Ill., when his wife disclosed his whereabouts.

Mrs. McEvers received a letter from her husband in Chicago saying he was returning to Kansas City to make a new home for her and their two children. Shortly afterward she read of how the Keller girl had been induced to go to Chicago by McEvers and was then abandoned.

When the woman received a telephone call from her husband saying he had arrived here and wanted her to come right out and meet him, Mrs. McEvers called the police and accompanied them to the fugitive's hiding place. He is held here for Ottawa authorities.

Socialist Alias in St. Louis Stops in No Man's Land

(Special to The Daily Worker)

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 19—The American Labor Party of St. Louis will continue to exist as an independent political organization, it was decided at a recent meeting where the report of the delegate to the Conference for Progressive Political Action was made. They called on the C. P. P. A. to form a national political organization at the coming Cleveland convention.

The meeting of the American Labor Party was attended by 23 delegates nearly half of whom were from the Socialist Party and the Labor Publishing Company.

The meeting decided to ask the executive committee of the state C. P. P. A. to call a state conference. This will probably be done and the conference held at the same time as the convention of the state federation of labor which is scheduld for Hannibal, Mo., in May.

Get unity thru the Labor Party!

MELLON TAX PLA BEATEN IN HOU G. O. P. IS DIVIDE

Garner (Dem.) Pla Adopted, 213-188

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19th.—Th House today swept aside the Mell tax reductions plan and adopted th Garner Democratic substitute prov sions on normal and surtax rates o incomes by a standing vote of 213 188.

By a vote of 136 to 224 the Hous rejected a compromise proposal b Representative Madden, Illinois, to fi the maximum surtax rate at twenty six per cent.

Madden's amendment would hav left the normal income tax rates a they are in the Mellon plan.

A substitute proposing a 25 pe cent cut in both normal and surtax in come rates was offered by Republica Leader Longworth.

Longworth's substitute proposed normal income tax rate of three pe cent on $4,000 incomes and six pe cent on incomes above that amoun and fixed the maximum surtax rate a 37½ per cent on $100,000.

Calling on all Republicans t "stand together as Republicans" an vote down the Garner Democrati plan, Longworth declared his substi tute would raise more revenue tha any program thus far put forward.

About 40 Republicans, includin Chairman Green of the Ways an Means Committee, voted against Mad den's amendment which he called th Mellon-Coolidge plan.

45-Hour Week Won by Printers on Chicago Paper

The members of the Typographica Union No. 16 have begun work un der the terms of a new agreemen made with the newspaper publishe of Chicago. The settlement wa reached after a conference betwee the employers and President Charle P. Howard of the International Typo graphical Union. Negotiations hav been under way since last May, whe the old contract expired.

The new agreement raises the pa of all typos $3 a week. The wor week has been cut from 48 hours t 45 hours. The agreement is retroa tive to Feb. 11th.

The new contract will run for thre years. The scale of prices will b $58 a week on the day shift and $6 a week on the night side.

Negotiations in New York.

NEW YORK, Feb. 19.—Big Six o the Typographical Union will start n gotiations with local newspaper pub lishers looking to the settlement of new wage scale. The negotiation will be carried on by the union's con ference committee and the interna tional president.

Teachers Demand Freedom of State Class War Captives

NEW YORK, Feb. 19.—Release of all political and labor prisoners in state penitentiaries is demanded by the Eastern States Federation, American Federation of Teachers, in letters to the governors of California, Washington, Idaho, Pennsylvania, Oklahoma, Kansas and Illinois. The letters, signed by Henry R. Linville, president, state that such an amnesty appeal was voted unanimously by the annual conference of the federation here, Dec. 28-29.

"In view of the release of all federal prisoners by President Coolidge," the letters conclude, "it appears to us as organized teachers, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, that the tolerant spirit of the national government might well be manifested in your state."

Mexico or Navy Department for Warren of Detroit

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19—Charles B. Warren, of Detroit, who has been menioned as a possible successor to secretary of the navy Denby, is considered by the White House to have accepted the post of ambassador to Mexico, it was learned today.

Warren left for Detroit still declaring he had not made up his mind but officials at the White House today regarded the matter as settled.

Send in Your News

The Daily Worker urges all members of the party to send in the news of their various sections. Every Party Branch should appoint its own correspondent and make him responsible for the news that ought to be sent in to The Daily Worker. The Party Page should be the livest page in The Daily Worker. Help make it so. Address all mail to the Editor, The Daily Worker, 1640 N. Halsted St., Chicago, Ill.

Our Advertisers help make this Paper possible. Patronize our Advertisers and tell them you saw their Ad in The Daily Worker.

CALIFORNIA PAPER HAS COLUMN TALK ON DAILY WORKER

Finds It Hates Liberal Capitalism

There never was a paper started in America that attracted as much attention from as many different kinds of people as has the DAILY WORKER.

Here is what the San Jose, California, News has to say about us in a column editorial.

"A Communist Daily.

"A daily newspaper which is avowedly devoted to Communist principles was established in Chicago on January 13 of this year. It is called the DAILY WORKER, and it is edited by J. Louis Engdahl, one of the American Communists who has survived various prosecutions.

"The newspaper is financed by the Workers Party, which is the name of the Communist organization in America. This party has adopted tactics far different from those which have prevailed in radical organizations of the past in America.

"The Workers Party, the organization of the American Communists, has adopted a new method which is really a combination of all the other methods. This group goes in for that education of working people in the principles of "strict Marxian Socialism" which is the characteristic of the Socialist Labor party; for that political realism and dickering which is characteristic of the Socialist party; and for that strong emphasis on economic action thru industrial labor unions which is characteristic of the I. W. W. This determination to use any method that is convenient at the moment, this ability to "bore from within" any sort of organization, causes the members of this group to be active in labor unions, farmers' organizations, and radical political parties of all sorts. It also brings down on these men the charge that they are sneaks and traitors and so on. But the leaders of this party seem to be as hardheadedly realistic as oil magnates or Wall Street stock manipulators, and 'bringing home the bacon' is their one object.

"These tactics have obviously been learned from Russia, where the Communist party has long followed such methods, and where the actual control of government has taught them much practical shrewdness which they can pass on to their American fellow believers.

"Their new daily paper will, of course, have a hard time of it, but Communists seem to enjoy hard times.

Offers Liberalism as Remedy.

"Assuming, as most Californians do, that Communism is a wrong-headed political doctrine, or at the very least that it is a desperate remedy, what is the best way to head it off? Most newspapers and organizations in California seem to think that bitter denunciation and jailing of its leaders is the best way. We do not believe this. We believe that intelligent study of basic industrial and financial problems, coupled with a determined effort to improve the evil conditions to which the Communists noisily call attention, is the only sure way of meeting their propaganda. Liberal Capitalism, or Progressivism, is the only political doctrine which has any hope of meeting Communistic propaganda successfully. Pigheaded conservatism, standpatism, simply will not do the work. The Communists themselves realize this, and an examination of the DAILY WORKER shows that it hates and fears the Progressives more than it does the old-line standpatters."

Ever see any labor paper in any part of the country drive the capitalist press to devote a column to discussing it? There's a reason.

Silk Workers Get $8 a Week.

WILKES-BARRE, Pa., Feb. 19. — Girls employed in the silk mills in this 100 percent American town are getting as low as $7 and $8 a week. Mayor Hart and his friends, who attempted to suppress a Lenin memorial meeting, view without alarm American industrial conditions that afford a maximum of $13 a week to girl silk workers except for forewomen. Most of the girls get the $7-$8 weekly rate. The hours are long. Toilet facilities are in many cases too filthy for description except in a health inspector's report.

Work Daily for "The Daily!"

School Board Seeks To Sabotage Fire Bureau's Probe Into Firetraps

The board of education, after having whitewashed itself in the recent investigation it conducted into the fire hazards of the public schools, is now making every effort to stop the bureau of fire prevention from completing its independent report on firetrap schools.

As was told in the DAILY WORKER last Monday, the special investigation, under the direction of the business manager of the board of education, was announced as completed. It is now announced that the inspection will continue until all the schools in the city are visited.

In inspecting the schools, the board of education will use three men. One man will be from the bureau of buildings and one man from the bureau of fire prevention and one from the engineering department of the board of education.

The bureau of fire prevention is short handed and when one man is assigned to special duty such as school inspection there are not enough left to do the work of the regular work of the bureau. Frank McAuliffe who has been assigned to work for the board of education was in charge of all school inspection work for the bureau of fire prevention.

Recently the chief of the bureau in a letter to the mayor, said that his office was at work on a report of the fire trap schools in Chicago and as soon as it was completed he would make public the report and a list of the unsafe schools, together with recommendations. McAuliffe was in charge of this work.

The School Board's Trick.

Before this list was completed and made public the board of education had McAuliffe assigned to work with them on their white washing investigation of the schools. This effectively prevented the bureau of fire prevention from immediately completing its report on fire trap schools.

When the white washing investigation was announced as completed and McAuliffe went back to work on the independent report of the bureau of fire prevention, the board of education had him reassigned to work with them on this latest inspection. They are again preventing an official impartial report on fire trap schools being made public.

There are more than 375 buildings used as public schools in the city and if each of them is to be thoroly inspected it will be possible to keep the bureau of fire prevention from making its independant report for a long time.

31 Men to 450,000 Buildings.

The bureau of fire prevention has 450,000 buildings in Chicago to inspect with a force of 31 men. It is plain that with that force of men to do that amount of work, the desire of the board of education to delay their report on the schools can be accomplished by keeping the man who is their school expert busy at another job.

The inspection of the thirty schools that was completed shows plainly that the board has the ability to whitewash itself by that sort of an inspection and that they will do the same thing in this latest attempt.

Plainly it is the hope of the board of education to drag this latest inspection out over a long period of time and let the protests that have been piling up against fire trap conditions in the schools be forgotten.

In the meanwhile thousands of children in Chicago are daily attending schools where their lives are menaced and all efforts to get an impartial official report of the condition are being stopped by the board of education.

P. O. Department Sabotaging Wage Query of Congress

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19. — For more than a month the postoffice department has failed to comply with requests from the committees of congress for data on which to judge whether the postoffice wage scale is adequate. No explanation of a convincing kind has been given for this delay.

The administration is silently blocking every attempt to give the postal employes a wage scale in keeping with the advanced cost of living.

Cicero English Branch.

The Cicero, Ill., English branch of the Workers Party meets every third Sunday in the month at 2 p. m., at Lithuanian Liberty Hall, West 14th St. and 49th Court, Cicero, Ill.

THE THEATRE

By D'FERRIER

IV.

Lenore Ulric, as "Kiki," is ideal in a role, which at first appears to be actress-proof, but which effect, upon examination, is discovered to have been produced fully as much by the ability of the actress as by the good qualities of the part written for her by the playwright.

She is a disturbing and perplexing creature, the gamin who makes her living as a member of the chorus in the music halls; but, at the end, despite her excited career of unrestrained insurgency, we are inclined to believe that she is, as she tells us, "a good girl." She is, in a way, universal and not limited to one nation of city. She is the prototype of thousands of shop girls, chorus girls and other members of her sex, who have had to fight for their jobs, that they might be clothed and fed; their few tawdry pleasures, and even their characters. It is therefore perfectly logical that Kiki, used to making her own way, is willing to dare everything to win the mate of her choice—which is in brief the subject of the play in which she is presented.

"Kiki" is reported as having helped make theatrical history in France, from which country it was imported by David Belasco, one of the most sagacious of our own theatrical entrepeneurs, and it seems that its reputation is well deserved. True, fidelity to character delineation is sometimes sacrificed to produce humorous effects, but this tendency to burlesque is not overdone, and it remains a most live and moving story.

The pathetic little figure of Kiki, gaudily dressed, dishonest, undernourished and compelled to be continually wary of the rest of the world, is most human and appealing when, with nose and eyes red with bitter tears and clad unbecomingly in pink underclothing, she sobs desperately to the stage-doorkeeper her adoration of the unattainable theatre manager.

The staging of the play, which is presented at the Powers theatre is very well done, and the members of the cast, while none of great reputation, do well enough by their present parts to forestall adverse criticism.

"Kiki" is a play well worth seeing.

Kropotkin Museum Opened in Moscow with Many Exhibits

MOSCOW, Feb. 19—A museum of Peter Kropotkin has been opened here. The founders have contrived to give a complete picture of the famous Anarchist and writer's life. They have been greatly handicapped by the fact that most of the exhibits are still in London, where Kropotkin lived in exile, until the Russian Revolution enabled him to return home.

Translations of Kropotkin's works in all languages, including the Chinese and the Japanese are included in the Moscow exhibits. Besides numerous political works, there are also exhibited his geological and geographical works, which are well known in scientific circles thruout the world.

Plan Supply Co-operative.

When building material men try to boycott employers of union labor hereafter they are going to be met by a monster building supply cooperative controlled by the building unions and ready to supply fair employers with anything they need. That is the program launched by the Portland convention of the American Federation of Labor and now being developed by committee of international building unions.

Election in Louisiana.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Feb. 19—Louisiana voters went to the polls today to nominate a governor and other state officials who failed to secure a sufficiently large majority in the first primary held Jan. 15.

The governorship contest is between Henry L. Fuqua of Baton Rouge and Hewitt Bouanchaud, of Point Coupee, who has served as lieutenant governor during the John M. Parker administration.

Oil Has Right of Way.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—Standpatters and progressives are each trying to take comfort from the fact that the senate is doing almost nothing but investigate the oil lands scandal and deal with the disclosures. Measures for emergency relief of bankrupt farmers have had long discussion in committee, but are not near passage. Debate on taxation has not seriously begun. Railroad hearings are still in the future.

Against Labor for Young.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 19.—Senator Shortridge, of California, proposed an amendment to the constitution that would prohibit persons under 18 years of age from laboring and to regulate the conditions of such labor.

O'Henry's Partner Dies.

HOUSTON, Tex., Feb. 19—Dr. Dixie M. Daniels, 56, partner of O'Henry in the publication of the magazine "The Rolling Stone" at Austin, died at his home here today.

COMMUNIST·CHILDREN'S·COLUMN

Why and How I Became a Member of the Junior Section

By LEO GRANOFF, Age 11

I have a friend who works in a fur factory. He has to comb the camphored fur and gets sick from the smell. He has very little air and works under an electric light, slaving for $5 a week. This friend of mine is in my class in public school, and the teacher always tells us that this is a free country and that every man and woman has an opportunity to become rich and even become president of the United States.

I heard of a group called the Young Workers of America and I found out that the group was organizing the youth of the working class, to fight for better conditions for the workers, the abolishment of child labor, and of capitalism. I was in Pennsylvania for about four months, and I saw children from the ages of 10 to 12 years slaving in the mines as breaker boys for the simple reason that they had to help to keep up the family, because their parents did not make a living wage.

I tried to join this organization, but found out that I was too young. They informed me that I could join the Junior Group, but I found out that there was no such group in Harlem, the district in which I lived. So I made up my mind that I would form a branch. I got about eight members and I went down to the city office, Local New York, and gave in their names and addresses and they sent a comrade as director.

So a branch was formed.

RUSSIAN EXPORTS DOUBLED IN YEAR, KRASSIN REPORTS

Demand Elimination of Commission Agents

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, Feb. 19.—Much interest was attached to Mr. Krassin's report on Russian foreign trade in 1922-1923, delivered at the All-Union Conference of Russian Trade Representatives, now being held at Moscow. The People's Commisary of Foreign Trade accompanied his report with a statement of Russian foreign trade policy.

Exports from the Union of Soviet Republics reached 210,608,000 gold roubles in 1922-23, which is more than twice the value of the exports in the preceding year. As for the current season, there is ample ground to expect that Russian exports will amount to at least a half billion gold roubles. The scheme of exporting 220,000,000 poods of grain will be carried out in full.

Credit In Corn Exports.

The system of crediting operations in Soviet corn exports is being successfully developed: thus three contracts to this effect have been concluded with Russo-British Mixed Company for grain exports from Russia, as well as contracts with a large French concern, an Austrian and a Dutch firm—all of which have agreed to advance credits on security of breakstuffs in Russian ports. Considerable progress has likewise been achieved in the export of timber, flax, oil and fur.

While imports into Russia have decreased in quantity, they have gained in quality. The former circumstance —remarks Mr. Krassin—contributes to the trade balance being a favorable one, and this feature will further develop during the current year, while the latter circumstance, namely, the higher specification of goods imported, is occasioned by a substantial decrease of the imports of foodstuffs.

The main tasks facing the union in the field of its trade relations with foreign countries are: a broader attraction of foreign capital; the intensification and large variety of exports; the elimination of all intermediary and commission agents; the promoting of the organization of mixed companies.

Bar "Cheap Foreign Goods."

The Soviet Government, further declares the People's Commissary, will not allow "commercial intervention," nor can it, having in view the very interests of the peasantry, supply them with cheap foreign goods, in detriment to the resuscitation of Russia's own industries.

Concluding his speech by remarking that "the economic construction of all great countries had always been carried along the lines of the participation therein of foreign capital," Mr. Krassin states his belief, that "the day is not far off when we shall receive a loan by foreign capital. It is most probable that in this working year the Union of Soviet Republics will, on some conditions or other, receive necessary foreign credits."

Women March, No Queues Seen, at Chinese Funeral

NEW YORK, Feb. 19—When Chinatown was Chinatown they used to come to Chin Tong Way and ask his service according to the wisdom of their forefathers. That was before west clutched east and taught it to jazz and typewrite.

Chin Tong Way sat outside his general merchandise store puffing a mystically engraved pipe and sadly watched the passing of old Chinese customs.

They chided Chin Tong Way about keeping his queue but he would say "it has never been the custom for the fox to cut his own tail."

Now Chin Tong Way at 74 years of wisdom has passed to the land of gold poppies. Chinatown sent him to his ancestors with the most splendid funeral ever seen in oriental New York.

Eight hundred mourners marched in the procession with 100 automobiles. Cymbals, tom toms and stringed instruments played the "dragon's mourning song."

Contrary to custom, Chinese women were in the procession and there was not a queue to be seen.

Russia Will Spend 5,000,000 Roubles on Farm Machinery

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, Feb. 19.—According to the program of the Government Plan Committee five million rubles will be spent for building tractors and harvest machinery.

The money, which was assigned for the purpose of buying tractors abroad, will be spent in building up the production of tractors in Russia. Most of the money will be spent in organizing the building of tractors at the Charkoff Locomotive Works.

Experts Meet in Paris.

PARIS, Feb. 19.—Committee of experts number one, under chairmanship of General Charles G. Dawes, met today and discussed general principles upon which their forthcoming plan for settlement of the reparations impasse is to be based.

A thousand new members wanted for the "I-want-to-make-THE DAILY WORKER-grow" club. Write for DAILY WORKER grow" club.

ENSLAVING GERMANY

LITTLE by little we are being let in on the recommendations of "Hell-and-Maria" Dawes and the other American expert saviors of Germany.

What we expected to happen is about to be announced as the accepted road to salvation that is to be forced upon Germany by the big international business interests. It appears that the Dawes program will have two outstanding features. The first is, the payment of German reparations not thru the medium of direct gold marks but thru the medium of German goods put on the world market. In the everyday parlance of the factory workers this means that the Allied imperialists are to have the German workingmen pay the reparations by working overtime and turning out sufficient commodities which, when placed on the world market, will exchange for the gold that the French and Belgian imperialists have been seeking so covetously.

This plan will not only save German capitalism but will strengthen it. At the same time the Dawes scheme will satisfy the big interests of the victorious Allied countries. Should this program be put over, the German workingmen will be turned into coolies and capitalism will have a longer lease on the life of the vanquished and victors alike.

The other basic feature of the Dawes proposal is the establishment of a gigantic bank in Germany. This bank is to have foreign control, immediately issue gold currency to the amount of $750,000,000, and operate on an actual gold guarantee of 50%. Thru this arrangement Dawes hopes to have the Allied bankers be the dictators of German industry and control the very life-blood of the country, for under modern capitalist production the control of exchange and credit unavoidably means the control of the whole circulatory system of economic relationships. In view of the huge sum of money needed for the establishment of the bank, it is clear that American financiers will have to step in and be the real receivers of Germany. This banking plan ties the German workers hopelessly to the chariots of the international capitalist imperialists.

Every American worker and farmer and the working masses of every country in the world are menaced by this outrageous proposal to turn the great German working class into coolies. The enslavement of the German workers will tend to lower the living standards of the workers of every other country. Such a sweeping victory for the capitalist imperialists over Germany's toiling masses will make the employers of every country more arrogant in their dealings with the workers and will encourage the exploiters to force new harsh terms on their own laboring classes.

RUBBER AND OIL PREVENT FREEING OF PHILIPPINES

Financial Expert Frank About U. S. Game

By SCOTT NEARING

(Federated Press Staff Writer)

Under the assumption that "government should be the partner of capital," Charles Hodges, assistant director, division of Oriental Commerce and politics, New York university, writes of The Business Background of the Philippine Question, in the Annalist for Jan. 28, 1924.

The continued occupation of the Philippines is, Hodges declares "in dollar-and-cents terms a matter of investment." On the one hand, the islands occupy a strategic position in the east. On the other hand, there are very large American investments in all of the leading business activities of the archipelago.

Islands Worth $5,500,000,000.

The Philippines lie "at the crossroads of the greatest trade routes of the future." Consequently, they are exposed to "aggression from every corner of the earth." As yet, the land is largely uncultivated; forests reserves of 64,880 square miles belong, 99%, to the Philippine people; the total wealth of the islands, despite their underdevelopment, stands at $5,500,000,000.

"The crux of the situation," Hodges writes, "is the titanic struggle for raw material now being waged by the great industrial powers of the world. In it, the tropics have assumed a new significance. From the standpoint of the Americans on the firing line of this bitter competition in the orient for the essential products and strategic raw materials, the Philippines seem to mean much to the future of the United States.

"They see America virtually lacking tropical possessions—but 40% of the tropics are independent; the European powers have extended their tropical dominion to roundly 59% of the earth's 'heat belt,' and the United States has under its flag not even 1%. Rubber, cocoanut oil, hemp, sugar, petroleum, become investments in patriotism."

Or, would it be more correct to say that patriots invest in sugar, petroleum and rubber?

Why Independence Is Denied.

But, whatever the wording, the facts remain the same. The people of the Philippines demand the independence which has been promised them by the responsible officials of the United States during more than 20 years—promised them verbally and thru the legislative enactment of the Jones law.

The answer is simple and direct: the islands contain certain essential resources upon which the business prosperity of some of the most powerful economic interests in the United States must depend during the next 25 years.

Since these same interests are in control of the machinery of government and the decision of essential matters of public policy, it does not take any great imagination to predict that the Philippines will never get any important measure of self-government so long as rubber, oil and sugar continue to dominate American public life.

Bryan On Stump Again.

MIAMI, Fla., Feb. 19.—William Jennings Bryan went on the stump again today, campaigning for election as delegate at large to the National Democratic Convention.

Bryan, in a tour of the state, also will advocate the candidacy of Dr. A. Murphyree, president of the state university, suggested by Bryan as a candidate for the Democratic Presidential nomination.

Against Higher Taxes.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Feb. 19.—Taxes will not go any higher if he is elected, was the pledge of George L. Siegel, labor candidate for St. Paul's mayor, in a talk before the Twelfth Ward Farmer-Labor Club.

SAXONY IN THROES OF HUNGER AND "LAW AND ORDER"

Misery and Militarism Rule Together

By LOUIS P. LOCHNER

(Staff Correspondent of The Federated Press)

DRESDEN, Germany, Feb. 19.—While the military commander of Saxony, General Mueller, prides himself on the fact that "law and order have been re-established in Saxony," 40% of the population of this industrial state are dependent upon public charity, either governmental or private, for their sustenance.

Saxony is, next to the Ruhr valley, the most closely crowded area of Germany. Almost five million persons are crowded into an area of not quite 6000 square miles. One million are industrial workers, normally employed in 38,800 factories. Some 650,000 Saxon workers are employed in the smaller towns (when there is employment), and only 380,000 in the big centers like Dresden, Leipsic and Chemnitz.

Of the million or more Saxon workers, 308,685 are jobless and dependent upon meager government doles, added to which is the charity of organizations like the American Quakers. Some 295,368 are working only part time and must receive partial aid from the government; and 582,425 are part time workers who receive no doles.

I was told by the millitary commander that 157,000 families were looking for homes. Over 4000 families are confined to one room each; 36,423 families have had to take up quarters with relatives who themselves have but one bedroom.

The examining physicians for the public schools all sing the same tune: the children are badly undernourished. In Dresden 90% of the school children are undernourished.

When one considers this background of misery and of poverty, the handbills distributed by the League of Saxon Industrials strike one almost grotesque:

"Law, order and security have returned to Saxony. Acts of terrorization, plundering, forcible demands for higher wages, maltreatment of employers have fortunately stopped since the federal government has intervened."

Scientist Finds Active Intellectual Life at Moscow

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, Feb. 19—Sven Hedin, Swedish explorer and scientist, announces that he will do all he can to get the Swedish nation to recognize Russia as soon as he reaches Stockholm.

"We are neighbors"—he declared—"and we must live in good friendship. Besides, both our countries are in need of trade and other mutual relations established on a sound basis. Each of them is in a position to provide much of what the other needs."

The famous Swedish explorer said an indelible impression was made upon him by his weekly stay in Moscow. Life beats at a wonderful pulse in the Red Capital, he said, and as he inspected the city and visited various scientific institutions, museums, picture galleries, he deeply appreciated the fact that scientific life has not been discontinued in Moscow since the Revolution.

Speaking of the Nobel prize, Mr. Sven Hedin, who is one of the eighteen academicians—members of the jury which award the prize, remarked that it would be "a great joy to him to see one of the Nobel prizes awarded to a Russian scholar.

Greene's Condition Critical.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—The condition of Senator Frank L. Greene, of Vermont, seriously wounded Friday night by a stray bullet in a battle between prohibition agents and bootleggers, was "extremely critical" today, his physician, Dr. Daniel L. Borden, announced.

Get unity thru the Labor Party!

TRAITOR VARNEY'S PAL JOINS HIM IN ATTACKING LABOR

Minneapolis Workers Party Denounces Author

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Feb. 19—Following the publication of a pamphlet here by one John Gabriel Soltis containing an attack on all progressive and radical elements, including the Communists, in the labor movement, the District Executive Committee of the Workers Party of America has issued the following statement:

The attention of the Executive Committee of District No. 9 of the Workers Party of America has been called to a recent literary abortion of J. G. Soltis, in which he launches an attack against many of the most active and influential labor men of Minneapolis. It is not our desire in this statement to pass on the statements made in the pamphlet; the individuals concerned are well able to do that. But in as much as the name of our organization is used thruout the book, and in as much as he assumed to speak as a communist, we wish to emphatically deny that he has any connection with our movement.

We might also say that judging from his writings and speeches he has shown no understanding of the principles of tactics of communism.

The Workers Party of America is a constructive force adapting its tactics to the realities of the struggle for freedom from capitalist exploitation. We are working to amalgamate the trade unions into great industrial unions and to unite the workers into a class Farmer-Labor party.

We have worked in the past and will continue to work with all elements who will support this program in the interest of the working farmers and industrial workers of America.

(Signed)

District Executive Committee,
Workers Party of America,
District No. 9.

Soltis is an ex-member of the I. W. W., an ex-member of the Socialist Party, an ex-employe of the Nonpartisan League and was a close friend of Harold Lord Varney, the pseudo-intellectual member of the Industrial Workers of the World who became tired of contact with the workingclass and hired out as an employee of the department of justice some two years ago after launching attacks in the capitalist press on his former associates.

Amalgamation means strength!

Russian Labor Will Publish Lenin Book on Trades Unions

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, Feb. 19.—The Central Executive Committee of the Russian Trades Unions will publish a book, "Lenin and the Trades Unions." Lenin's writings on the trade unions and a complete explanation of his influence on them will be included.

Soviets Running First Street Cars in Big Oil Town

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BAKU, Feb. 19th.—The first street car system built under the Soviet regime began operations here on Jan. 20th. It took 11 months to build the system.

When you have finished reading this paper, give it to another worker. Let him read your copy for a few days. Then get him to subscribe.

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NEWFOUNDLAND PREMIER ACCUSED AS BRIBE TAKER

Steel Company Named as Paymaster

(Special to The Daily Worker)

ST. JOHN'S, Newfoundland, Feb. 19.—A Teapot Dome scandal in miniature is exposed here in the biggest legal case Newfoundland ever had, now up before the legislative council.

Sir Richard Squire, former premier of Newfoundland, is accused of taking money from various industrial corporations, in return of which he misused his official position in favor of those firms. Outstanding among the enterprises concerned is the British Empire Steel Corporation, or "Besco," well known all over the North American continent since last year's miners' and steel workers' strike in Nova Scotia and the railroading of their fighting leader, J. B. McLachlan.

The evidence was that the defendant, while in office, on various occasions had asked for and had received sums, all of which amount approximately to a quarter of a million dollars.

On one occasion, in December, 1921, Squire had sent a middleman to Montreal to obtain "campaign funds," to which the president of the British Empire Steel Corporation was invited to contribute the mere trifle of $100,000, in addition to $51,000 already paid to Squire on previous occasions. For those sums Squire pledged himself to bring about modifications of a contract of the Dominion Iron and Steel Company with the Newfoundland government, this firm being a subsidiary of Besco. The said contract called for the expenditure of $3,500,000 in Newfoundland in a specified period.

The same middleman testified that he was commissioned to negotiate with the Commercial Cable Company of New York "on matters affecting the company's cable system in Newfoundland," and that his "instructions included a request for a $15,000 fund which was to be used in connection with the Newfoundland election in 1923."

Books of the St. John's branch of the Bank of Nova Scotia and other bank records show evidently that large sums from the Dominion Iron and Steel Company and from other still unknown sources were advanced to the credit of Squire during the last three years.

Attack on Workers Party Blow at the Steel Workers' Union

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Feb. 19.—Charging that the raid on Workers Party headquarters by the police of Farrell, Pa., on Lincoln's birthday is part of the attempt to "stop organization among the steel workers," the American Civil Liberties Union has announced its intention of backing the fight to recover the property confiscated by the police. The confiscated property included $176 worth of literature.

"This raid," Prof. Harry F. Ward, chairman of the Civil Liberties Union declared, in a statement issued at the union offices, "is further evidence of the pressure brought to bear on local officials by the federal department of justice at the dictation of employers and other interests in West Pennsylvania to stop organization among the steel workers."

For Recognition of Soviet Russia!

Expose Fall-Denby Plot to Give Alaska to Guggenheims

(By The Federated Press)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—John E. Ballaine, of Seward, Alaska, and Seattle, has laid before President Coolidge his proofs that Secretaries Fall and Denby stopped the development of the great coal deposits in Alaska—the coal involved in the Ballinger scandal and other coal held for the use of the navy—since Denby turned these coal lands over to Fall at the time of the transfer of the naval oil reserves.

Ballaine has the support of the railroad brotherhoods in this matter, since he has convinced them that the Fall-Denby policy has been one of deliberate sabotage of the government's railroad in Alaska and the discrediting of government ownership and operation of railroads. He has shown that the administration has cut Alaska off from the rest of the United States by refusing to furnish steamship connections between Seattle and San Francisco and the terminus of the railroad at Seward. The Guggenheims control the only shipping, and they charge freight rates several times as high as formerly were paid. The Guggenheims are slowly strangling Alaska. They hope to get hold of its best mineral deposits.

Ballaine says the records will show that as early as July, 1921, Fall began negotiations for the transfer of the Matanuska coal field to his control, and for a lease of this coal to private parties for 50 years. The lease never was made, but during the negotiations and since that time "misleading announcements, contrary to the official facts" as to the quality of the Matanuska coal have been given out by the offices controlled by Admiral Robinson and by Director Bain of the Bureau of Mines.

Crusader Service Praises Reporting of Race Congress

Says the Crusader Service, Negro Press Service, of the DAILY WORKER'S reporting of the Sanhedrin:

"In contrast with the attitude of the bourgeois press in almost totally ignoring this important race conference, the attitude of the great labor daily of this city, the 'DAILY WORKER', is most encouraging. This powerful daily is reporting regularly and with the utmost fairness the sessions of the Conference. It has also given editorial welcome to the Sanhedrin, saying among other things:

"The DAILY WORKER, as the official organ of the Workers Party of America, extends its greetings to the great conference of American Negroes—the All-Race Assembly—that meets today in Chicago.

"'The overwhelming majority of of the American Negroes are workers and no section of the American working class has so many urgent reasons for unity, so many grievances to protest, is so bitterly persecuted and exploited.

"'All over the world, since the Russian Revolution with its working class interpretation of the policy of self-determination of races and nationalities brought new hope to the subject peoples, their voices have been heard with increasing clearness.'"

Must Explore Tut's Tomb.

CAIRO, Feb. 19.—The Egyptian government tonight issued an ultimatum to Howard Carter, giving the explorer 48 hours in which to resume work in the tomb of Tut-Ankh-Amen or abandon the project.

Join the "I want to make THE DAILY WORKER grow" club.

With the Labor Editors

(NOTE—Under this head the DAILY WORKER will publish from time to time editorials and articles from the labor press of the world. The publication of such articles and editorials does not mean, necessarily, that the DAILY WORKER is in entire agreement with the sentiments expressed. The articles will be selected for forcefulness of expression, literary style and information contained therein, as well as for agreement with the DAILY WORKER policy.)

• • • •

The following editorial is from "The East Bay Labor Journal", Oakland, Calif., the official organ of the Federation of Railway Brotherhoods and Allied Crafts of Alameda county, Joseph Bredsteen, editor.

The Tragedy of Woodrow Wilson

One would like to remember Woodrow Wilson only as the author of "The New Freedom." Had his career ended immediately after the publication of that stirring book, his place in the hearts of generations to come would be more certain. Had Wilson, the president, been guided by the sentiments of Wilson, the political campaigner, the world would be vastly better off today and would think vastly more of Wilson.

No man ever said more beautiful things about democracy than Woodrow Wilson. Liberals, even Socialists, hailed him as a deliverer. When the war-lords began their carefully planned campaign for preparedness and shouted for vengeance on Germany, Wilson still declared that there is such a thing as being "too proud to fight." Apostles of the "strenuous life," like Theodore Roosevelt, snorted at this doctrine of "mollycoddles." But Wilson held his ground and beat Hughes for the presidency on the slogan, "he kept us out of war."

Then the pressure from Wall Street and other sources became too strong. It was not long before Wilson kept us out of peace, and the great madness was on. But Wilson, the idealist, was still in evidence. He formulated the famous fourteen points to guarantee that the "world may be made safe for democracy." The world was thrilled with this inspiring program for a clean peace, and the Russian people, just freed of the yoke of Czardom, acclaimed the American president as the new hope of oppressed peoples.

Then came Versailles—and the crash. The fourteen points came out of the peace conference unrecognized. Self-determination of peoples, open covenants openly arrived at, no indemnities, no annexations—all this was bartered away for the League of Damnations—another name for the closed alliance of imperialistic powers originally responsible for the World War. Wilson, it is said in his defense, could make little impression on these cynical old-world diplomats with his irridescent idealism. But Wilson could flatly have refused to take part in a conference that meant the utter annihilation of every one of the fourteen points. Had he taken this position, historians would have judged him one of the world's greatest statesmen.

Wilson, the liberal, refused to pardon the political prisoners. Wilson, the liberal, permitted his attorney-general to hound thousands of innocent workingmen into prison during a wave of red hysteria. Verily, Woodrow Wilson could talk more liberally than any of our presidents.

We bear no ill-will toward the late ex-president. We feel that his life was one of the most poignant of tragedies—a record of frustrated idealism. We prefer to remember him only as the brilliant author of "The New Freedom."

DAUGHERTY PHIZ WAS 'PIP,' SAYS WORKER BOOSTER

Mail Is Filled with Letters of Praise

The business office says it will refuse to show the editorial staff any more letters from readers of the DAILY WORKER because it is likely to get swelled heads from reading so much praise. The letters containing praise for the DAILY WORKER and renewals of subscriptions certainly continue to pour in. Everybody seems to be pleased with it.

• • •

"Your front page cartoons are real thought stimulators, timely and well brought out. They give ideas and facts a more definite and forceful expression. The one on Daugherty in a recent issue was a pip, a regular sock at that bird. It served that rank stinking betrayer of public trust in the proper manner. It was done to a turn," writes E. Altwater, Pittsburgh, Pa.

• • •

"Out here we are more than pleased with the DAILY WORKER."—Mrs. C. M. M., Sylvan, Minn.

• • •

"That paper of yours is very good."—Kuzma Shopper, Bellaire, O.

"Everybody to whom I have spoken about the DAILY WORKER is well satisfied with it."—Walter Conradi, New Breman, Ohio.

• • •

The Jewish branch of the Young Workers League of Buffalo has sent in a subscription for the Buffalo Public Library. Here is an idea for other branches of the Workers Party and the Young Workers League to act on. Who will be the next one to get the DAILY WORKER into the hands of dozens of workers daily?

• • •

New York Times Subscribes.

The New York Times editorial writers want to know what the workers are thinking about so the New York Times has sent in a year's subscription. The men who write for the bosses know a good thing.

Alex Georgian who runs the Modern Book Store in Minneapolis is one of the best sub boosters in the Northwest. There is never a week goes by but what several subs come from the Modern Book Store.

• • •

The Finnish workers in New England who have a fine paper of their own are also getting in line and subscribing to the DAILY WORKER. The Eteenpain Co-operative Society is continually sending in new subs from Finnish workers.

• • •

The Rush Run Co-operative Society of Rayland, Ohio., recently declared a dividend of 12 per cent and put aside $475 for donations. They sent the DAILY WORKER $25, the Labor Defense Council $25, and the literature department of the Workers Party $25.

• • •

"I am very enthusiastic about the DAILY WORKER."—Mrs. S. M. Calkins, Deming, N. M.

• • •

"I always mail my old copies of the DAILY WORKER to workers who are not radicals. It knows how to get at them."—W. F., Roseburg, Ore.

• • •

"The farmers around here are living on their overhead. That means that they are spending the money that should go to building up their farms to live on. I think I can spare a little of my overhead to get the DAILY WORKER for the next three months," writes O. O. M., a Georgia cotton raiser.

• • •

"In this land of intellectual darkness and the K. K. K. the DAILY WORKER comes like a ray of sunshine."—W. P., Dallas, Tex.

• • •

What do you think of the DAILY WORKER? Write in and tell us. If you don't like something about it, say so.

Purchase Books in Leningrad for New York Public Library

LENINGRAD, Feb. 19.—A considerable number of books, edited by the State Editorial Office, Leningrad Branch, have been purchased by the representatives of the New York Public Library, during their stay here. These books are intended for the Slavonic section of the New York Library. Moreover, negotiations are under way for the purchase of second copies of scientific editions, kept in the Academy of Science and the Public Library, in Leningrad.

Just An Accident.

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., Feb. 19.—A verdict of accidental death was returned by the coroner's jury here today over the body of Frank V. Correa, prominent stock man and manager for the Morgan County Shippers' Association. Correa was killed instantly when the truck which he was driving was struck by a Chicago and Alton passenger train.

Russ-Persian Ship Line.

Petrograd, Feb. 19.—Thru water transport service between Petrograd and Persia, via Rybinsk and other Volga ports, has been established by the Russo-German mixed company, "Russ-transit." For this purpose, the company has built two steamers—the Ispahan and the Hamadan, specially adapted for navigation in river and sea.

MENTIONING THE MOVIES

By PROJECTOR.

"The Humming Bird" Is a Hummer.

Gloria Swanson at last has a part in which she can play to advantage despite the exaggerated contortions with which our movie directors invest all denizens of the Parisian underworld. She is a wild and woolly Apache, a daring and clever thief, who, in boy's clothing, is known to the police as "The Humming Bird." Gloriously immoral, she steals under the very nose of the Police Inspector, throws herself at the head of the handsome American reporter, and boasts of her booty to the Virgin Mary in the church which provides her favorite "get-away."

Along comes the "Great" War. It does not interest the "Humming Bird" very much until she finds that her reporter has enlisted in the Foreign Legion. Right then and there she gets a bad case of belated patriotism. She turns recruiting sergeant and lines up all the skulking "Wolves of Montmarte" to become dead heroes in defense of a land in which even this picture's titles admit them to be outcasts. The war scenes are not merely realistic, most of them are real. They are obviously duped from actual battle scenes but the audience is glad to forgive faulty film in exchange for a chance to see attacks with liquid fire, houses crumbling under real shell fire, artillery, cavalry and the whole works going into action. The staged scenes are equally good, especially when young Zi-Zi has his face blown into a pulp of mud and blood as he saves his whole trench from a bomb explosion.

Morality serves the Humming Bird very poorly. She wants to turn her loot over to the Virgin Mary for the relief of the soldiers and is arrested in the church, caught red-handed. She gets ten years but is liberated by a Zeppelin bomb just in time to save her dying wounded American lover and to get a pardon to the accompaniment of Zi-Zi's war medal. He was the last of the Wolves she had sent to death so she got the bounty.

A goodly part of this picture is plain, unadulterated, flag-waving hokum, French and American. There is much hands-across-the-sea stuff, and attention while the flag goes by. But it no longer registers—not with big town audiences at any rate. The boys who see themselves marching in uniform either in New York or Paree are too busy figuring how the bonus will help them get out of debt. So the house remained cold as almost every variety of sure-fire stuff was paraded. Three years ago it would have raised the roof.

But the other half of the picture is well worth sitting thru the bunk—especially when we know that many of our patriots feel that French payment of war loans would surely bring the bonus. So a worker's verdict on the Humming Bird would be fifty-fifty—and that's pretty good for a modern movie.

Soviet Exhibits Make Impression at Persian Fair

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, Feb. 19.—The Russian Plenipotentiary Mission in Persia, has received a large number of favorable comments on the Soviet exhibits at the Teheran natonal exhibition, according to an official message from the Persian capital.

Among others, the Afghan and Turkish Envoys have voiced their admiration for the order reigning in the Soviet pavilions, the excelent quality and, generally, the conspicuous progress achieved by the Soviet industries. Similar references have been received on the part of a great many leading Persian merchants.

The general conviction is being expressed by the fore-mentioned persons and circles, that Soviet Russia, recovered economically, will be a source of profitable commercial exchange for her Oriental neighbors.

A Million A Day.

A Million Francs A Day! That's the tune which the great French Co-operative Wholesale Society is playing these days.

The Magasin de Gros—which is the French name for this gigantic organization—has more than 1,400 affiliated societies, including a number of factories, which it serves as a central purchasing and distributing agent. Five years ago its annual turnover totalled only about 150 million francs a year; at the present rate of growth its annual turnover will be close to 400 million francs.

Gompers Boosts McCormick.

Senator Medill McCormick, Republician candidate for re-election from Illinois got a boost from Samuel Gompers yesterday. Enemies of McCormick, who is one of the chief stockholders in the Chicago Tribune, were accused of not supporting the efforts of the American Federation of Labor to have a child labor amendment to the constitution passed. Sammy wired McCormick's supporters that McCormick had supported such efforts and had introduced a proposed amendment.

Reorganize Fire Department.

Mayor Dever's plan to reorganize the fire department, putting the business end of the department in the hands of the fire commissioner and putting the fire marshal out on the street, in charge of fire fighting, is not popular with the men who will be subordinated. The plan also calls for the reorganization of the bureau of fire prevention under the direction of an engineer. The plan does not affect the ordinary fire fighters.

Don't be a "Yes, But," supporter of The Daily Worker. Send in your subscription at once.

LABOR DEFENSE COUNCIL PUTTING R. U. R. ON IN APRIL

Robot Play Will Be Brilliant Success

Fears that the Labor Defense Council would not carry thru its plans for producing the extraordinary play, R. U. R. (Rossum's Universal Robots), in Chicago, are groundless. The council announces definitely that a series of performances will be given during the month of April, in labor halls on the north, west and south sides.

Rehearsals have begun. The principal parts are being taken by actors and actresses of wide experience, who can be depended upon to put into the production all the force and fire and sarcasm and majesty that its Communist authors intended.

Woodson Is Director.

Guy Woodson, of the Studio Players, is directing the rehearsals. Prominent in the cast are Geraldine Udell, Mary Swett, Harry Pieres, Frank Lathrop and Jack Praither.

The Labor Defense Council considers R. U. R. not only as a great drama but as an extraordinary piece of propaganda, one which cannot fail to burn its lesson deep into the mind of every proletarian. Thousands of workers are expected to witness the performances. The whole enterprise will be on a larger scale than anything of its kind ever attempted. All available resources will be mobilized to make it something which will be long remembered in the Chicago labor movement.

Six Robots Wanted.

To complete the cast, the Labor Defense Council is on the lookout for six sturdy Robots, to personify the product turned out in Rossum's Universal Robot" factory. There is little or no speaking required of these "robots." A good robot—like a good wage slave—is one who does what he is told and says little. But in spite of the humbleness of their roles, the robots are as necessary to the cast of R. U. R. as the workers are to industry. The parts must be filled at once. Volunteers should get in touch with the office of the Labor Defense Council, 166 W. Washington St.

In the midst of the preparations for the staging of R. U. R., the Studio Players, who will be the backbone of the production, are continuing their own performances of out-of-the-ordinary plays in their little theatre back of the Radical Book Shop. Their next production will be Bernard Shaw's "Man and Superman."

Paterson, N. J., Is Busy in Drive for Relief in Germany

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PATERSON, N. J., Feb. 19.—A conference to organize relief for the starving German workers has been called by the International Workers Aid, to take place Wednesday, Feb. 27, at 8 P. M., at 3 Governors St., Paterson, N. J. All workers organizations of Paterson are invited to send at least two delegates.

The call sent out by the Paterson Committee for International Workers Aid, points out the distressful conditions of the German proletariat. Already the International Workers Aid is feeding more than 20,000 workers daily. This, however, by no means reaches the great number who are in need of assistance.

The International Workers Aid has been supporting the striking metal workers and also looking after the women and children of workers who fell in the street battles during the November food riots.

The workers of all cities in this country are organizing conferences and collecting funds. It is the duty of the Paterson workers as well to share in this campaign.

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Food Workers Active.

NEW YORK, Feb. 19.—At the second business meeting of the Bakers' Union of the Amalgamated Food Workers Local 164, again discussed acting upon the report of the conference of the International Workers Aid for German relief, unanimously voted another $1,000. At their first meeting they voted $200.

The members of the organization are still working for German relief and at the next meeting there will be further discussion of the starving German workers. This example of International solidarity of the Bakers Union should be followed by like action by other bakers' locals.

Independent Butchers Union, 174, has also been hard at work for German aid. It contributed $200 at their last meeting and also sent out 50 subscription lists to the shops with the instructions that they be returned quickly. The Executive Committee was informed that these lists are coming in, and that they hope to raise more than $1,000 in this way.

Ohio Farmers For Cooperatives.

Ohio farmers are planning big things for 1924 and they all revolve around one little word—Co-operation. Co-operative marketing organizations of dairy, live stock, wool, grain, poultry, and vegetable products are all on the program for development during the present year, according to the report sent the All-American Co-operative Commission by the Ohio Farm Bureau Federation.

Postpone Ludendorff's Trial.

MUNICH, Feb. 19.—Trial of General Ludendorff, German war lord, for participation in the "beer hall rebellion" of Nov. 8, has been postponed until Feb. 26.

Your Union Meeting

Every local listed in the official directory of the CHICAGO FEDERATION OF LABOR will be published under this head on day of meeting free of charge for the first month, afterwards our rate will be as follows:

Monthly meeting—$3 a year one line once a month, each additional line, 15c an issue.

Semi-monthly meetings — $5 a year one line published two times a month, each additional line 13c an issue.

Weekly meetings—$7.50 a year one line a week, each additional line 10c an issue.

THIRD WEDNESDAY, Feb. 20th

No.	Name of Local and Place of Meeting.
38	Amalgamated Clothing Workers, 1564 N. Robey St.
179	B. & S. I. W., Stone Derrick, 180 W. Washington St.
121	Belt Line Federation, 62d and Halsted.
2	Brick and Clay, Village Hall, Lansing.
10	Carpenters, 12 Garfield Blvd.
21	Carpenters, Western and Lexington.
242	Carpenters, 5443 S. Ashland Ave.
250	Carpenters, Blecker's Hall, Lake Forest.
643	Carpenters, 180 W. Washington St.
1693	Carpenters, 505 S. State St.
1784	Carpenters, 1638 N. Halsted St. H. Fehling, Rec. Sec'y., 2253 Grace St. Irving 7597.
1922	Carpenters, 6414 S. Halsted St.
2289	Carpenters, 113 S. Ashland Blvd.
	Carvers (Wood), 1619 N. California Av.
14	Cigar Makers, 215 S. Ashland Blvd., 7:30 p. m.
798	Electricians, 127 N. Francisco Ave.
85	Engineers, So. Chicago, 11405 Michigan.
2	Firemen's Assn., 159 N. State St., 2 p. m.
451	Firemen and Enginemen, 9118 Commercial Ave.
	Hod Carriers, District Council, 814 W. Harrison St.
10	Janitors (Mun.), Kedzie and Belmont.
5	Ladies' Garment Wkrs., 328 W. Van Buren St.
366	Machinists, 818 W. 55th St.
478	Machinists, 3802 W. Madison St.
830	Machinists, 1182 Milwaukee Ave.
515	Maintenance of Way, 5324 S. Halsted.
	Marine Cooks, 357 N. Clark St.
23	Moulders, 2800 W. Madison St.
54	Painters, Sherman and Main Sts., Evanston, Ill.
624	Painters, 180 W. Washington St.
893	Painters, Moose Hall, La Grange.
972	Painters, Odd Fellows Hall, Blue Island
5	Plasterers, 910 W. Monroe St.
16653	Poultry and Game, 200 Water St.
346	Railway Clerks, 165 N. Washington St.
225	Railroad Trainmen, 812 W. 59th St.
900	Railroad Trainmen, 64th and University
931	Railroad Trainmen, 159 N. State St., 1:30 p. m.
73	Sheet Metal, 714 W. Harrison St.
722	Teamsters (Soda), 220 S. Ashland Blvd.
733	Teamsters, 220 S. Ashland Blvd.
769	Teamsters, 6359 S. Ashland Ave.
8	Wall Paper Crafts, Chicago & Western Aves.

(Note—Unless otherwise stated all meetings are at 8 p. m.)

The Daily Worker for a month free to the first member of any local union sending in change of date or place of meeting of locals listed here.

Please watch for your local and if not listed let us know, giving time and place of meeting so we can keep this daily announcement complete and up to date.

On Tuesday of every week we expect to print display announcements of local unions. Rates will be $1 an inch, 50c for half an inch card. Take this matter up in your next meeting. Your local should have a weekly display card as well as the running announcement under date of meeting.

Co-operatives Revive In Italy.

Slowly and painfully the Italian co-operative movement which was all but annihilated six months ago by Fascist plunder, loot and arson, is recovering its strength. The last half year, reports the British Co-operation News to the All American Co-operative Commission, has seen a transformation of the Italian co-operative movement that nobody would have thought possible.

LENIN MEMORIAL MEETING
SUBJECT:
What Lenin Meant
the Darker Race
SPEAKERS:
Robt. Minor and Otto Huisw
HELD AT
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Friday, Feb. 22, 8 P. M.
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Playing Down Oil

Denby's resignation has plunged the capitalist press into a discussion of the legality of his part in the transfer of public oil lands to private hands.

We submit that this has little to do with the major issue which is that Secretary of the Navy Denby, an important cog in the machinery of American capitalist government, took part in the conspiracy for which all members of the Harding-Coolidge cabinet must be held responsible.

This conspiracy, entered into long before the Harding administration took office, and in which participation in the profits thereof was part of the reward for the support of Harding by various individuals, had as its object the theft of public property—if public property can be said to exist under capitalism.

Perhaps the steal had the sanction of law. Legal authorities appear to be divided on the matter—their opinion depending upon their professional connections. It will be discovered in all probability that the Denbys, Daughertys, Roosevelts and others are not legally guilty—that at the worst they were merely indiscreet. Senator Fall may be prosecuted if he does not save his former friends from embarrassment by dying. He is the scapegoat.

Denby is a 100 per cent American type. Below the average intelligence, even for an American business man, his career in the cabinet was the culmination of a life of publicity-seeking. Over fifty years of age when this country entered the war, with one eye on future political developments, he enlisted as a private and bravely aided in keeping the German army out of Detroit, Ypsilanti, Kalamazoo and other Michigan cities.

His appointment by Harding was in line with a policy which filled the cabinet with vicious mediocrities like Davis, Daugherty and himself combined with hardheaded financiers of the Mellon type and skillful corporation lawyers like Hughes. Considered from the standpoint of capitalist morality alone the Harding cabinet was little above the average of a convention of oil stock salesmen.

The 7,000,000 majority polled by the republicans made their capitalist backers a little careless. Neither did they take into account the discontent that has been growing thruout the nation since the war and which has been aggravated immensely by the bankruptcy of the farmers and middle class elements, living on the farmers, to whom the democrats make an appeal.

The theft of the Teapot Dome oil reserves was a little too raw; the masses had been waiting for some opportunity to express a hatred of capitalist normalcy that had been nurtured until it was lusty and vociferous.

The exposures of the robberies let loose a storm that has all but wrecked the republican party and that has involved the democrat opposition. The resignation of Denby, probably followed by Daugherty, is the first attempt to clean house. The feeling in Washington is that the exposures have gone too far and that in the interests of both capitalist parties a truce should be arranged.

The next few days will tell whether popular resentment is strong enough to prevent the playing down of the oil scandal investigations.

The endorsement of McAdoo by Senator Walsh of Montana shows that for a cabinet official to sell his influence to an oil corporation is not regarded as culpable, but in line with the best capitalist traditions. As chairman of the senate investigation committee, Walsh now is hardly in a position to demand the prosecution of republicans like Denby and Daugherty.

This will doubtless be a source of great relief, not only to the culprits, but to many of the babbittry, who were afraid that in the heat of a presidential year the rules of the game had been forgotten.

Liberal Lying

Norman Thomas, in an editorial service issued by the league for industrial democracy, writing on the miners' convention, repeats the canard that the radical opposition to Lewis combined with the klan elements in the convention.

We love our liberal friends, but when they descend to the same depths as the capitalist press we are forced to chide them and in this particular instance there is some evidence of conscious falsification. In support of this statement Norman Thomas quotes a female, whom he describes as "our own correspondent."

On one issue and on one issue alone did the radical and klan elements in the miners' convention find themselves voting alike. This was on the question of the basis of representation from unions to the convention and no one not consciously desiring to slander the radicals would attempt to make of this accidental but easily understandable incident an alliance between the klan and the radicals against Lewis.

The radicals wanted a larger representation from the local unions and so did the klan—but for obviously different reasons.

The klansmen in the convention supported the Lewis machine on every issue except this; seemingly this should be enough to convince the fair-minded liberal critics of the labor and radical movements that no alliance was possible between the two.

May we say here that the small but heroic band, who are striving to usher in industrial democracy without even knowing of what it consists, constantly furnishes incidents, such as the one cited, tending to show that they find it much easier to get along with reactionaries of the Lewis type than they do with the left wing elements like the communists, for instance.

We communists, of course, are uncharitable. We refuse to be fair to the enemies of the working class and that is an unpardonable sin in the eyes of liberals. They themselves are so fair that they never lie about the employers and their tools in the labor movement, but only about the radicals, who, as everyone knows, expect this kind of treatment from the liberals—and are seldom disappointed.

A New Capitalist Crisis

The French franc is again on the toboggan and dispatches yesterday tell of wild scenes on the bourse with brokers swamped by orders for the sale of French securities.

The stock exchange reflects the crisis in the French government. The scenes in the stock market are duplicated in the Chamber of Deputies where, with the Communists playing a leading role, an assault is being made on the Poincare policies that will lead to his resignation.

It had been believed that the action of the Chamber in voting, tho by a reduced majority, the Poincare 20 per cent tax measure, would tend to stabilize the franc; the debate, however, developed such strong opposition to the government that, altho the measure passed, the franc dropped to 24.30 to the dollar.

It is believed that Poincare will fall when he attempts to jam thru his electoral reform bill to which even President Millerand is opposed.

The cabinet and financial crisis in France is part of a general European crisis—one of a series that we predicted over a month ago; Hungarian, Austrian and Belgian currencies are also dropping and pioneering the path that the French currency will follow.

The British dock strike, the strike of thousands of French workers in many industries, renewed revolutionary activity in Germany, the cabinet crisis here and the near-panic in Wall Street last Friday, all bear witness to the fact that a tremendous new upheaval is taking place in the capitalist world.

The Poincare government is the leader of continental reaction and counter-revolution; even tho Poincare be succeeded by Clemenceau the unity of purpose of the French imperialists will have been broken and their hold upon the masses weakened.

A new wave of revolution is beating against that breakwater of capitalist society— the capitalist state.

Worried Wall Street

Says the New York Times, explaining the near-panic on the stock exchange last Friday, when the bears struck some fell blows that resulted in the Wall Street barometer of prosperity dropping to "stormy:"

> **It became evident, even before the beginning of last week, that something akin to hysteria was beginning to seize the public mind. The incident of Mr. Vanderlip was only one illustration of the way in which rumor, inference, prediction and insinuation, applied to all kinds of individuals and industries, were affecting excited imaginations.**

The Times goes on to say that the decline of the list under bear pressure was the result of a "tip," given by a professional operator, but this hardly accounts for the loss of from three to twelve points by well-known issues.

The truth of the matter is that confidence in government has been shaken to such an extent by the Teapot Dome exposures and the promise of further revelations, preceded by the widespread economic breakdown in the agricultural regions, engendering such a growing distrust in the stability of American capitalism, that it is forced to operate in what may be described as a chronic condition of nationwide skepticism.

It is not surprising that the stock exchange should reflect this national frame of mind. It is the most unstable part of the financial system and, while predictions in a period of rapid change are doubly dangerous, we venture the prophecy that from now on the stock market will be presented with one crisis after another.

We may witness a real "Black Friday" in Wall Street before the presidential elections in November despite the frantic efforts of the financiers to send out rescue expeditions into the stricken provinces.

JOIN THE WORKERS PARTY

"Stool" Reports Lenin Meeting To Patriots

By J. O. BENTALL

THE morning papers advertised that the monster Lenin memorial meeting held in the Madison Square Garden was to be reported to the Allied Patriotic Societies at a session in the Army ond Navy Club and that it was "open to the public."

Only a sensation like that could possibly have jerked me off my chair in my den where I was fighting with the heroine and the villain in a plot that I was just trying to finish.

Now since I was to ruin the afternoon I figured that I wanted to see the Wilson funeral service that was held where the Lenin meeting had taken place, in the Madison Square Garden, so I got an early start, vividly remembering that I had the time of my life to get into that huge place when the Bolsheviks stormed it on the previous Monday night to honor the memory of Lenin, tho I was there before seven o'clock. With all the screaming headlines of the entire metropolitan press calling frantically upon all the patriotic American citizens to gather in tribute to Wilson, the great war president, I had slight hopes of being able to get within a block or two of the place. But there was plenty of room. Big flanks of seats stood yawning for occupants and only few were in the galleries. It was fortunate, indeed, that the government had a lot of soldiers who could be drafted into the hall, and a bunch of preachers who wanted to see what a crowd looks like.

The whole meeting showed that Wilson is dead. So is all that Wilson stood for. He stood only for dead things. No workers were there to mourn him. Only a labor faker was there to say that Wilson stood for labor. Fosdick, the preacher said he stood for peace. Both lied, and they semed to know it. What a contrast to the Lenin meeting. It seemed a pity that the place should be allowed to be desecrated so soon after the soul of the working class had made it sacred at the Lenin meeting.

Then I hustled off to the Army and Navy Club. Preliminary reports were made. Among them one on illiteracy. "20,000,000 people in this country can neither read nor write," came the facts that seemed to astonish the two dozen ladies and gentlemen present. These are the "Allied Patriotic Societies," and they looked it.

It was a hard pill to swallow—this illiteracy report. An old man came to the rescue. He showed that "all these illiterates of the South had responded to the draft and had killed millions of Germans. The illiterates are loyal, and that's what counts." Applause. Then: "The question is not if they are illiterate, but are they loyal?"

Next came the question of "that song they sing, that 'International'." Could they get a translation of it? Could they find out if it had anything seditious in it? Would the committee try to report on it at the next meeting? Such singing they had never heard. The people all sing it, and they sing it as if they meant it. It must be red and seditious. Get a copy of it—in any language. The Allied Patriotic Societies must know about this song. Maybe it can be suppressed. The red flag was and this song should come before the legislature and Congress. If it is seditious.

The stool who had been at the Lenin meeting made many motions and showed great indignation. It was hard for him to speak, he said. It was an awful meeting. They charged 30 and 55 cents and, think of it, one dollar! And he could hardly get in at that. He had no ticket, and bluffed the cops and made them believe he belonged to the press, and got in free, he bragged. But how to get a seat. There was none, and he was there before seven. The crowd was just horrid. There was a bigger crowd on the outside, and he understood that the Central Opera House was also filled and thousands had to be turned away. No such meeting had he ever seen, and he was no newcomer.

He had gathered a lot of leaflets and programs, a copy of the Liberator, of the Daily Worker, of the Young Comrade. He slapped the package on the desk and sighed. "The editor of the Liberator, he is an American-born, Robert Minor, not a foreigner, no, a real American. Imagine."

See who spoke. Ruthenberg, he has been in jail. He was caught with barrels and barrels of red literature in "Brickman, Minnesota." He thot that was the place, was sure it was. He had been convicted and yet he was not in the pen. Our courts are no good, he felt. The lawyers try to get justice for these fellows—when they should get the rope for them. "There is too much of this justice talk," he meant, and an old lady with fur-trimmed cape and lip applauded.

The Chairman, that was a man by the name of Gitlow, a lawyer, and could not the bar association get his license away from him. It should try, it should. Such a voice he had. Everybody could hear him. He was "astute." Ruthenberg also was "astute." They are all "astute" fellows. "They have brains and play upon the foreigners—and upon [illegible] sent. Act at once! radicals, like Poyntz and other men of means." Gitlow, who was this Gitlow? He had been in the pen also. Smith had pardoned him. He has not repented, this man Gitlow. Now he was chairman of this horrible meeting, which shows how much good it does to put some men in jail. Put them in the chair next. He would, this stool who made the report.

And they took up a collection, too—after the people had paid to get in. They had the whole thing so well organized that they could do the job in no time. They had a lot of young people, girls in red waists, and fellows with red bands around their arms. Most of them from eighteen to twenty-two years of age. Husky young ones, maybe some of them are clerks and stenographers in respectable business houses. And they don't appreciate it. They talked to the police, too. He saw pretty young girls argue with the police, and the police took it all in and bowed and smiled, and he had heard one woman say to a policeman that he was also a member of the working class, and the fellow had agreed. It is hard to tell what influence meetings like this might have on our loyal police, and is it not a wise hint to look after that, too?

Lore, he was a German, but it is queer how these foreigners learn English. There he stood as if he had born right here in our own city and talked English like the rest, and the people applauded this German, an editor, he thought, of a German paper, oh yes, the Volkzeitung. And Olgin, he must be a prominent man. He also got an ovation. He is a writer and a lecturer, it seemed, and he spoke in Jewish. He must be watched.

Then there was that man Foster, William Z. Foster, who was also arrested in "Brickman." They had tried him and convicted him, too, almost. He had a very bad record, but is still at large. It was up to the Allied Patriotic Societies to get this man put where he cannot put over red propaganda like his. He told the people what a great strategist Lenin was and said the Workers Party is continuing the work of Lenin. And you should have seen how the crowd rose and yelled in response to this man. It was terrible. He and Ruthenberg are "astute men." They as much as said that we had to have a revolution in this country, but they were very "astute" and did not say it would be by force. They were shrewd. They would establish a soviet government here in America, but they used such guarded language that you could not catch them.

The big thing now before the Allied Patriotic Societies was to write Congress that it pass the fingerprint immigration law, or a law that will prohibit immigration entirely for at least five years, and also to get a translation of the "International." After which a motion was made to adjourn in honor of Woodrow Wilson, readily seconded by the old lady with fur-lined cape and lip.

Yes, Capitalists Have No Brains

By LELAND OLDS
(Federated Press Industrial Editor)

The hereditary owners of the country's productive resources are in a pretty tough fix. They need brains to run the enormously complicated industries which have come into their possession during the last half century and they just haven't got them. Lack of brains is the most serious problem facing industry today, according to President C. Philip Coleman of the Worthington Pump & Machinery corporation, one of the leaders in the open shop campaign. There is plenty of capital but a scarcity of persons to work with hands and brains.

"American industry," he says, "is faced today with a new problem, the magnitude and gravity of which is not nearly as widely recognized as it should be. It is not a problem of working capital, for the capital reserves of this country are now so well organized that few conservative and well managed enterprises have difficulty in finding investors. Neither is it a problem of labor supply, serious as that problem has become in recent years. The problem is simply one of brains. The industrial army like our military forces in 1917 is seriously short of officer material."

From this pea of an outstanding representative of the absentee owner class it apears that the captains of industry don't captain any more. The sons and grandsons of the business men who by hook or crook managed to squeeze out competitors and establish mighty corporations aren't fit to carry on the leadership. Or it may be that a hereditary genius for gambling and sharp practice, which enabled certain men to emerge victorious from the cut-throat competition of the latter part of the 19th century, is not the kind of ability needed for the efficient management of the great productive enterprises which resulted. Henceforth the wealthy owners will become more and more a leisure class without any function to perform and the actual captaincy of industry will pass to paid or mercenary officers, men technically trained for industrial leadership.

Coleman is talking to the wealthy classes whose future control of industry depends upon their ability to buy the administrative brains which they lack. He is asking them to contribute $4,000,000 to be added to the endowment of Lehigh university which is a technician factory in eastern Pennsylvania. He estimates that the wealthy leisure class must employ "at least 150,000 engineers in industry even without taking into account those whose work would be simply administrative."

Turning to the inadequacy of the present supply to meet this demand he says: "The progress of industry has . . . outstripped the progress of technical education and to meet the situation the technical schools must prepare to provide a better all-around training to a greater number of more carefully selected students."

Such remarks means that a revolution is in progress. Ownership will become more and more divorced from any active part in the business of society. The owners will cease to be necessary. They will be nothing but consumers who live in idleness and luxury on the basis of a vested right to the productive work of others. The business of producing and distributing the goods which people require will be carried on by the workers with hand and brain from the unskilled laborer up to the professional director. The absentee owners will have to justify their continuing to be a burden on the productive work of others by reference to some vague ability of an ancestor many generations back.

The Land for the Users!

AS WE SEE IT

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY.

Even Diogenes would take T Arthur from Montana for an hone man. After one look at this chu of protoplasm the old Greek wou drop his lantern and declare h quest ended. Tom Arthur is hones He admits it. He has not accept a couple of millions from Dohen Furthermore he is a "progressiv democrat" and supports McAdoo f the democrat nomination for pres dent. At the McAdoo conference the Crystal Room of the Great No thern Hotel, bluff old Tom shed of tears over the dereliction of th present republican administratio which was turning over the oil r sources of the country in gre squirts to the oil trust.

* * * *

But alas, tho Tom Arthur is ho est he is by no means pure. has oil in his system. It is true it not trustified oil. It maintains i independence and it has not yet be "caught." Tom is a friend of Senat Walsh, the nemesis of oil republican The senator from Montana sent To a telegram telling all and sundr how high Wilson's heir stood in th estimation of the Teapot prosecuto Tom de-oiled McAdoo. Then the r publician sleuths got busy and turne the hose on Tom. Now he is warne to keep away from fire. This the story:

* * * *

Tom is an employe of the Mutu and Continental oil companies. H was formerly an employe of th Mutual but when it was gobbled u by the Continental it took Tom int its system, so to speak. It look like an infant Trust. Perhaps Senator Walsh succeeds in killing th Sinclair and Doheny trusts the in fant might have a chance of reach ing man's estate. Now Tom admit that he is an employe of the o company. Ah, but there is a bi difference between being an employ and being a "pal" of an oil trus head. McAdoo, for instance, accepte $250,000 from Doheny for helping t purchase the salable part of th Mexican government. Fall took paltry $100,000 for leasing a Dom Fall lost his head. McAdoo may b our next president. McAdoo got hi by check. Fall took his compensa tion in a satchel. That is the bi difference.

* * * *

Tom Arthur no doubt does no carry his salary away every Sat urday evening in a barrel. He tuck it away in his vest pocket. He i an employe and not on intimat satchel footing with his boss. "Ou in Montana they call me a bolshe vik," says Honest Tom.

* * * *

Governor Dixon does not call hi a bolshevik, or even a militant dem ocrat. He calls him a militant o man. Listen:

"During the legislative session o 1921 Thomas Arthur was activel and personally in charge of th legislative oil lobby to defeat the ta on crude oil.

"During that session, following hi open boast at the Billings hotel tha he had manipulated and witnesse the votes of eight legislators, called the attention of the legislatur in a special message to his boaste declaration. A senate legislativ committee investigation followed, bu the majority committee report white washed him in spite of overwhelming testimony."

* * * *

Alvin York, the long-legged her of Tennessee who killed almost a many dead Germans as Micky O'Leary, went down in defeat a few years ago before a fire which burned $12,000 worth of his property. York was more fortunate than the averag returned war hero having a goo press agent and a lively imagination With an eye to future imbroglio where a few men like York woul make the necessity of organizing large army superfluous, militant an wealthy patriots raised a large sum of money to enable York to purchas a farm. It appears that the farm has now gone up in smoke, lik York's war record.

How many of your shop-mates rea THE DAILY WORKER. Get one of them to subscribe today.

East Meets West--Orient's Message to the Occident

Written Especially for The Daily Worker by Jack Armitage, Hongkong.

Capitalism's Hunt for Cheap Labor.

WITH Southern Europe and Great Britain rapidly approaching a state of economic chaos, coupled with a growing discontent among the workers; Germany fast heading towards Communism and the Soviet government insisting on a distinct limitation of profits by those capitalistic concerns which are allowed even the most precarious foothold in Russia, financiers and big industrialists are turning their attention to other and what they hope may prove more servile sources of labor.

What then more natural than that they should look to Asia? In this vast field of cheap labor, the European and American capitalist sees visions of amassing further wealth with, at the same time, an opportunity to apply sufficient economic pressure to smash Occidental Trades Unionism and every working class organization which dares to present a bold front in opposition to the depredations of "Fat."

The East Helps the West.

Two factors have been responsible for the partial disillusionment of foreign capitalists in China.

The first of these is the innate aversion on the part of China to foreign intervention in any shape or form. The second is the rapid growth of a virile labor movement.

That the feeling of opposition as regards exploitation of China's vast resources has been used by the Labor movement as a powerful weapon in their fight with foreign financiers has to be admitted, but this has never become the purely racial question which foreign capitalistic commentators would have the Western wage slave believe.

A Deliberate Lie.

Another deliberate and sinister lie which has been consistently circulated among Occidental workers thru the capitalistic press, is the assertion that there is practically no Labor movement in the East.

Only too well do foreign financial magnates realize that both China and Japan possess strong Labor parties which are rapidly winning to themselves not only the great mass of workers, but the intelligentsia also. Capitalism has already had one or two sharp lessons in this matter, but just so long as workers in other countries can be persuaded that the activities of a "weak" Labor movement in Asia are confined to anti-European propaganda, will the position remain dangerous and foreign exploiters manage to maintain a foothold in Asia, meanwhile praying to Mars and Mammon for an opportunity to finally enslave the proletariat of the whole world.

The Lie Refuted.

Both the contention that the Labor movement in Asia is weak and that its activities are confined to anti-foreign propaganda, have been discredited by the repeated actions of Chinese and Japanese labor organizations. Among these may be mentioned the message from the Chinese Seamen's Union to the workers of Australia, published in the Queensland "Worker"; but never has the lie received a more direct and incontrovertible refutation than by the following letter, sent by the Chinese Seamen's Union to Governor Richardson, Sacramento, California:

CHINESE SEAMEN'S UNION
88 Ching Hoi Road (Third Floor)
CANTON

Canton, December 15, 1923.

Hon. Governor Richardson,
State House,
Sacramento, California.

The members of the Chinese Seamen's Union have learned with no little astonishment and dismay that nearly one hundred American workingmen are in prison on account of the California Criminal Syndicalist Law and that the only evidence presented against them was membership in the organization known as the "Industrial Workers of the World." We of the Chinese Seamen's Union have always looked upon the United States as a free and desirable country, and we are very sorry to hear it alleged that our fellow workingmen are being subjected to such persecution, unparalleled even in the history of China.

If there is reason or justice for this state of affairs, please let us know so that we can present the case to our members. Unless a reply is received from you in a reasonable length of time the members of the Chinese Seamen's Union will understand that American workingmen are the subjects of a brutal and unjust persecution, and it is certain that our members will then demand that some economic action be taken which will bring your attention and also the attention of all American capitalists, to the fact that the working class of the world will no longer permit without protest the persecution and imprisonment of workingmen anywhere.

Yours for a better world,
CHINESE SEAMEN'S UNION.

It is quite possible that Governor Richardson will see fit to "overlook" such an "unimportant" document unless his memory is jogged. Herewith the necessary jog.

The Great Working Class Slogan.

In conclusion, let it be clearly understood that this great Labor movement, which ere long will be one of the principal factors in shaping the destinies of Asia, makes no appeal for financial aid. What is desired by those who walk daily under the assassin's knife and the headsman's sword in their fight for working class emancipation, is that Occidental workers should grasp the hand of fellowship which is being extended by the Orient, in the belief that Labor should know no race, no creed, other than the great working class slogan "Liberty and Equality."

THE DAILY WORKER RAISES THE STANDARD FOR A WORKERS' AND FARMERS' GOVERNMENT

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Amalgamation
Organization of Unorganized
The Land for the Users
The Industries for the Workers
Protection of the Foreign-Born
Recognition of Soviet Russia

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Wheeler Charges Daugherty Ally of Crooks; Ships Idle as Meat Famine Faces London

POINCARE AND BANKERS ARE FACING RUIN

Loans To Fascisti Nations Blamed For Franc's Fall

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PARIS, Feb. 20.—The franc opened today at 24.20 to the dollar—only a fraction more than four cents each, or one-fifth the pre-war rate—as the Poincare government reached frantically for some method of halting the monetary disaster that is overwhelming his cabinet.

A secret meeting of cabinet members and banking experts was called in the premier's home in the hope that a way might be found of arresting the slump which is leading to financial bankruptcy and which will destroy the Poinçare government's chances in the coming elections.

Look to Reparations Experts.

No official information was given out after the conference, but it was understood the premier demanded speedy action by the reparations experts now trying to solve the German reparations question, and immediate adoption by the Chamber of Deputies of the entire government financial program.

These measures, the premier believes, are the only ones that will prevent continuation of the monetary confusion and resultant fall of his cabinet.

Newspapers today admitted the fall of the franc is due primarily to selling by French interests in Paris, but generally said the collapse has been hastened by government blunders.

The textile industry, it was said, has been upset by the government's prohibition of wool exports and sellers of foodstuffs have been affected by the closing of the produce exchange.

Foreign Loans Blamed.

Pertinax, widely known political writer, blamed the extensive credits granted to foreign nations for the slump.

"The franc is falling because of loans launched outside of our budget necessities," he said in the Echo de Paris.

"Let France define clearly her budget balance for the coming year and the franc will rise again. Unless that is done financial resuscitation is a dream."

He referred to the huge loans to Poland and other Fascisti nations for military use against Russia.

POINCARE YIELDS TO DEMAND FOR GERMAN CASH MORATORIUM

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PARIS, Feb. 20.—Premier Poincare has approved in principle the main suggestions of experts committee number one for rehabilitation of Germany so that she can pay reparations, the Petit Journal declares today.

These suggestions show a remarkable series of backdowns. They include:

1.—A cash moratorium for Germany.

2.—Creation of a German gold bank.

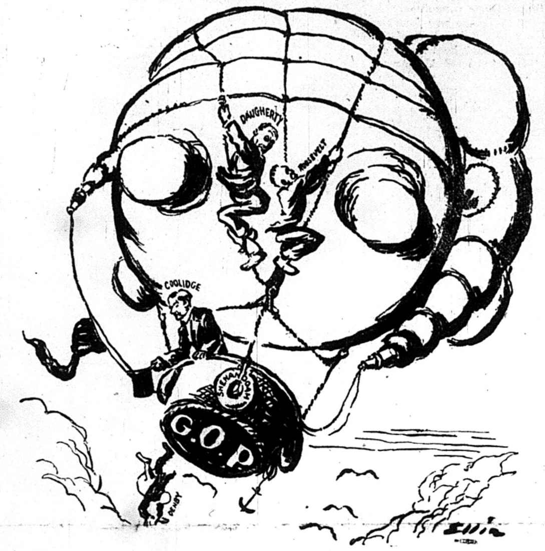
3.—Suppression of Franco-Belgian control of the Rhineland railways in order to permit an international society to take up the administration of all German railroads.

4.—Suppression of the Rhine custom barriers.

5.—An interior German loan in gold for the purpose of repatriating German capital.

SOUTH BEND, Ind., Feb. 20.—Parole officers went to Canadaigua, N. Y., today to take custody of Edward Thomas, 22, who escaped from a state reformatory parole officer last week and fled with his wife in a rented car.

DROPPING BALLAST



NEXT!

All Union Action Against Boss is Called 'Conspiracy' by Prosecutor in Chicago Upholsterers' Trial

The question whether it is possible for a labor union to carry on strike activities without running foul of the employers' laws is raised in the important trial, which began yesterday in Judge Wells' court room in Chicago, of the five union men, held on boycott charges as the result of the upholsterers' strike.

The right of a union man to refuse to work with scabs is also at issue. Fred Jurish, a member of the painters' union, is one of the five, held on boycott counts charging him with conspiracy to wreck the business of the firms against which the strike was being conducted.

May Bosses Usurp Government?

Another question which is raised is the right of employers' agents to take over the state attorneys' office for strike-breaking plots as Dudley Taylor, attorney for the Illinois Employers' Association was permitted to do in questioning the five men now held for conspiracy.

The first day of the trial in the circuit courtroom was featured by the statements to the jury of the state and defence attorneys.

Assistant States Attorney Romano, outlined the prosecution line of argument in bare faced fashion to the non-union jury.

Romano's Scab Philosophy.

Romano declared that the laws relating to "conspiracy" must be interpreted in the broadest possible fashion. He asserted that mere concerted action on the part of the defendants must be held as sufficient proof of "conspiracy" to ruin the business of the employers. Romano added that it would not be necessary to show that the defendants had ever met together to plan this concerted action. This, he said, because the

(Continued on page 2.)

Jackass Leader Visits Mule State on His Way West

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 20.—Three hundred persons gathered at the union station here today and greeted William G. McAdoo, candidate for the democratic presidential nomination, when he passed thru enroute to Los Angeles.

McAdoo left the train, mounted a baggage truck and spoke about ten minutes to the cheering crowd.

McAdoo declared the Teapot Dome disclosures "threaten American democracy."

"There can be no more serious menace to our country then when cabinet officers prostitute their trusts," he said.

"The oil investigation is a question of the life of the American nation itself."

Easy Money.

Authorities today sought two men, who, with the aid of a small stick and a wad of chewing gum, stole $50,000 worth of government bonds from the Peoples Trust and Savings Bank here yesterday. The bonds disappeared from a cashier's cage during the absence of a clerk.

It's Cruel World To Millionaire Kid With Doggie's Board So High

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Feb. 20.—The seventeen-year-old son of the late J. Arthur Hinckley, millionaire, has been getting $15,000 annually for his living expenses. He finds this inadequate, and asked the courts to help him get $5,000 more out of the estate.

His mama testified that some of his living expenses were as follows: Clothes and tailoring, $3,300; automobile, $3,500; chauffeur, $2,000; dog's board, $420; pocket money, $500; amusement and gifts, $1,000.

The poor kid pointed out that this represented sheer poverty.

RUSSIA ONLY LAND IN EUROPE WITH STABLE FINANCES

Soviets Now Calling in All Paper Money

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Feb. 20.—Two cables from Moscow received in New York tell of the great strides toward economic stability made by Russia in the past year.

The first received byb the Russian American Industrial Corp., from its representative in Moscow, states that the Russian Commercial and Industrial bank, which finances most of the state industries, including the textile syndicate, made a profit last year of two million gold rubles, the equivalent of about $1,060,000. A dividend of 8 per cent has been declared and the capital has been increased from 20 to 40 million gold rubles.

It is thru this bank that the Russian American Industrial Corp. has sent over $5,000,000 into Russia since January of last year. The bank's deposit operations have increased 50 times in the past year, and it now has a total of 36 branches.

The second cable came from George Wishniak, Moscow correspondent of the Freiheit, Jewish daily. Beginning Feb. 16, he cabled, Russia ceased to print paper money. The government plans to call in all its paper currency. This is not as difficult as it might sound as the total value is no more than $30,000,000, altho its face value could not be written with less than a half dozen lines of ciphers.

Russia has already gotten into circulation $150,000,000 worth of the chervonetz—10-ruble gold notes. These notes are already worth more than the English pound—which has the same face value. Gold and silver coins are also being poured into circulation.

This news of the stability of the finance system in the Workers Republic comes while the French franc is beginning to chase the German mark downhill and the currency system of other capitalist nations is depreciating.

ONE DROP OF OIL SETTLES DAUGHERTY

Fate Hangs In Balance As Probe Starts

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—Attorney-General Daugherty will be asked to resign from the cabinet if he is connected by one specific fact with the Teapot Dome oil scandal.

This was the information from reliably informed quarters today. At the same time it was indicated Daugherty was preparing a statement, replying to the sensational charges yesterday by Senator Wheeler, Montana, author of a resolution for a senate investigation of Daugherty's administration.

Wheeler charged that the department was protecting crooks; that Jesse Smith, a close friend of Daugherty who committed suicide here a few months ago, accepted money in connection with cases before the department of justice; that Daugherty was a friend of E. L. Doheny and Harry F. Sinclair, lessees of the naval oil reserves; that Daugherty and E. B. McLean, owner of the Washington Post, conferred here Sunday and before that at Palm Beach.

McLean has figured in the senate investigation and is now under subpoena to appear again.

Harry Payne Whitney, millionaire New York sportsman, who was associated with Harry F. Sinclair, testified before the committee in executive session this morning. He was accompanied by his lawyer.

Whitney was questioned by members of the committee as to his purchases and sales of mammoth oil stock. Whitney told the committee that he now owns more than 100,000 shares which he accumulated from various sources. He was before the committee half an hour.

Harding Secretary Quits Under Fire, For Federal Post

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—George B. Christian's nomination to be a member of the federal trade commission was withdrawn from the senate today by President Coolidge, C. Bascom Slemp, the president's secretary, announced.

Christian requested Mr. Coolidge to withdraw his name. His request for withdrawal followed testimony by Huston Thompson, chairman of the commission, that Christian tried to influence him with respect to a complaint against the Famous Players-Lasky moving picture concern. Christian was to have appeared late this week before the senate interstate commerce committee in connection with Thompson's testimony.

Christian was secretary to the late President Harding.

Dry Fight Continues.

NEW YORK, Feb. 20.—Arthur J. Davis, new superintendent of the New York State Anti-Saloon League, moved into the League's little office here today—and prepared to take up the fight to "dry up the greatest city in the world."

Know a worker who needs a working class education? Get him to read THE DAILY WORKER.

DAUGHERTY'S HEAD IS DEMANDED BY LODGE AND PEPPER

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—Senator Lodge told President Coolidge today in a hurried White House conference that Attorney-General Daugherty must resign.

Following Daugherty's public statement that he had no intention of quitting, Senators Lodge and Pepper rushed to the White House and went into all details of the matter with the president.

Lodge was extremely frank in informing the president of the decision of several republican caucuses that have been held in the last few hours which is that the president should get rid of all cabinet officials involved in the oil scandal.

White House officials would make no announcement, following the departure of the senators, as to what action President Coolidge would take or how soon his position would be made known.

DOHENY SAYS HIS FRIENDS "BARKED WITH WOLVES"

Is Bitter Against His Former Pals

NEW YORK, Feb. 20.—E. L. Doheny, in an interview here with C. W. Barron of the Dow-Jones financial news service, voiced bitter enmity toward the former friends who had run to cover when their connection with his enterprises was disclosed.

Speaking of his final impression of the investigation, Doheny said:

It reminded me of old times in the middle west when one of our dogs at the mating season joined the wolves. The wolves would surround our camp at night and I could hear my own dog barking among those wolves as they howled around us.

It seemed to me when I was on the stand in Washington that I could hear the bark of my own friends in the pack of political wolves.

Much significance is attached to the comparison of the dogs and wolves made by Doheny by close students of politics who have been estimating the effect of Doheny's attitude on the McAdoo candidacy. It is recalled in this connection that it was the custom of prospectors to make every effort to shoot the dogs who deserted them and joined the wolf packs.

"A lot of people in this country are trying to run the American people off their feet," said Doheny, referring to the investigation of the oil lease scandal.

Defends Lease.

He defended the lease he holds on naval oil reserves in California and explained his statement that his companies ought to make a profit of $100,000,000 from the reserve.

"Naval Reserve Number One consists of approximately 32,000 acres of land. Under the most advantageous conditions that could exist—if it were all loose sand, high gas pressure and light oil—it would take at least one well for every ten acres, that is 3200 wells for the 32,000 acres.

"Under conditions which have thus far existed and now exist, those wells will cost $30,000 to $40,000 to the well. Wells at Santa Fe, Signal Hill and Huntington Beach cost an average of over $100,000 to the well.

"Thirty two hundred wells at $35,000 to the well would represent an investment of more than $100,000,000 for the cost of the wells alone."

100 per cent profit is considered high even in the oil industry.

Warrior For Democracy Steals To Save Wife and Kids From Starving

(Special to The Daily Worker)

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 20.—George Blanford, a war veteran, was placed under arrest on a charge of stealing $7 in cash from the home of Miss Marie Lampke. He told the police he took the money because he had been out of employment two months, unable to find a job, and his wife and two children were hungry.

His story was investigated and found correct. Miss Lampke refused to prosecute. "Give the wife that $7," she told the young man. The district police captain says he will help Blanford find a job.

PLEDGE FULL AID TO BIG DOCK STRIKE

Trades Congress May Call Out Other Unions

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON, Feb. 20.—Shipping companies affiliated with the Federation of British Industries held a secret meeting today, it was learned. No public announcement of the proceedings has been made, but it is understood that great alarm was manifested at the successful efforts of striking dockers, not only in pulling out their own men, but in persuading other trades to quit.

The extremely small quantity of freight that is being handled is moved by the executives and clerical staffs of the shipping companies and the attitude of the strikers toward their admittedly feeble efforts is one of amused contempt.

U. S. Mail Halted.

More than 5,000 bags of American mail is held up at Plymouth and the British postoffice authorities, when interviewed by angry business men, disclaimed all responsibility as the mail was still on the steamship tenders and technically not in the custody of the postoffice.

There is no doubt that any attempt by the government to land the mail would occasion bitter resentment among its supporters.

The executive council of the Trades Union Congress has voted to give the striking dockers all the assistance in its power; it is believed that the assistance will take the form, first of financial aid, but there is little doubt but that the council will call out other unions if it appears necessary

Strikers Strengthened.

The strikers' position has been strengthened by the publication of the government cost of living figures showing that prices are higher now than when the two-shillings, for which the dockers are striking, were deducted from their pay. The admission of the shipping companies that their profits in 1923 averaged 7¼ per cent increased public sympathy for the strikers.

Ben Tillet, head of the Transport and General Workers' Union, has announced that there is "no likelihood of the strike ceasing for several weeks" unless the demands of the union are granted.

Seamen Rebellious.

The liners Doric and Tyrhennia were able to dock today only with the aid of the officers and employes of the purser's department.

The crew of the Orcoma has refused to sign on unless the provisions requiring them to work cargo are eliminated.

Danish, Dutch and Norwegian fishing vessels are not entering British ports both because their cargoes

(Continued on page 2)

Coolidge May Quiz Obregon on Art of Holding Power

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—President Coolidge today took under consideration an invitation to meet President Obregon of Mexico at Albuquerque, N. M., on March 28 at the annual convention of the United States Good Roads association and the Bankhead Highway Association.

The invitation was extended to the president by a delegation which called at the White House. The president said he would neither accept nor refuse it now, but would make every effort to accept it if official business permits.

President Obregon will shortly receive a similar invitation to be present at the convention.

Members of the delegation included Governor Larrazola of New Mexico, Senator Holm Bursum, New Mexico, and Congressmen Morrow, New Mexico; Bankhead and Jeffers, Alabama.

What Do You Think of "A Week"--Turn To Page Three

OIL MAGNATE MAY "PEACH" ON HIS PALS

Heads To Fall If Sinclair Squawks

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—Harry F. Sinclair will be called to the witness stand Monday in the oil scandal inquiry, Chairman Lenroot of the Teapot Dome Committee announced.

The committee believes Sinclair has "the whole story" and they intend to compel him to tell it.

Lenroot said he saw no reason for issuing an immediate subpoena for Sinclair, who arrives in New York today. The chairman has been informed that Sinclair will communicate immediately with the committee and agree to appear on Monday.

Senator Walsh of Montana, the chief investigator, has asked that Sinclair be met with an immediate subpoena as soon as he steps from the boat. Senator Adams, Colorado democrat, in Walsh's absence, agreed that the subpoena be issued.

Sinclair Still Busy.

"Mr. Sinclair says he is a busy man and I'm afraid he will think he is too busy to appear before the committee," Adams said.

Walsh will return for the resumption of hearings Monday.

Here is the evidence wanted from Sinclair:

1. Whether or not he loaned more than $25,000 to former Secretary of Interior Fall before or after he obtained the lease on Teapot Dome from Fall; whether he used money with any other person or persons for influence in connection with the leases.

2. What he knows about a $1,000,000 slush fund alleged to have been raised in New York thru "big oil interests" to cover stock losses of government officials.

3. Whether or not he was "blackmailed" by any one who has prior information regarding the sudden increase in wealth of Fall about the time the leases were made.

The testimony of Sinclair is regarded as the crux of the government case and may vitally affect the criminal prosecutions in contemplation.

Harry Payne Whitney, millionaire sportsman of New York, has informed Lenroot he will appear before the committee. Whitney owns a large block of shares of the Mammoth Oil company—the corporation under which Sinclair leased Teapot Dome. The committee has demanded production of certain of his books.

Elkins Uncovered.

Thru "leaks" from the committee room the name of Senator Elkins of West Virginia, alleged to have been found on the books of the Benkard brokerage concern in New York was disclosed. The senator himself remains in seclusion.

It is considered likely that he will soon ask permission to appear before the investigating committee and explain his speculations.

Activities of the committee today were again behind closed doors.

M. Poincare Again Threatens to Quit Post as Premier

PARIS, Feb. 20.—The position of the Poincare cabinet, already weakened by the collapse of the franc became more precarious this afternoon when the senate began debate on the electoral reform bill.

The premier appeared in person to oppose the measure and announced his government will resign if the senate refused to accede to his demands for rejection of objectionable features.

"I cannot accept the report of the senate commission on the law," Poincare said, "for it would be equal to restoration of the despisable 'scrutin d'arrondissement' (vote by mail districts)."

Senator Francois Albert led debate supporting the measure and attacked bitterly the general policies of the government. His remarks got considerable applause.

Meanwhile the collapse of the franc continued to absorb popular interest, altho there was a slight improvement in quotations during the day.

Quiz Over Solon's Shooting.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—Investigation of the circumstances surrounding the shooting of Senator Greene, Vermont, last Friday night was called for in a resolution introduced in the House district committee today by Representative Gibson, Vermont.

The Industries for the workers!

Pictures of Lenin Funeral!

THIS week's Magazine Section of the DAILY WORKER, appearing with Saturday's issue, will contain sketches of the funeral of Nikolai Lenin, in Moscow. These interesting pictures have just arrived. They show the house in which Lenin died, the throngs passing before Lenin's bier, as well as the Lenin bust made by a famous sculptor. There will also be an article on Lenin by Gregory Zinoviev, chairman of the Communist International, in addition to a host of excellent articles. Be sure to get this issue of the DAILY WORKER. Better become a regular subscriber. Send in your subscription to the DAILY WORKER, 1640 N. Halsted St., Chicago, Illinois.

Only 13 Senators Fought Pennsy Lawyer as Oil Fraud Investigator

By LAURENCE TODD.

(Staff Correspondent of the Federated Press)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—President Coolidge made a fatal mistake—beside registering once for all his moral stature—when he employed lame-duck senatorial "courtesy" and the dead weight of the administration control, to jam Atlee Pomerene, attorney for the Pennsylvania Railroad, down the lax throat of the Senate as "eminent special counsel" in the oil fraud cases.

The Senate vote on Pomerene showed exactly 13 senators willing to oppose Coolidge in this attempt to throw the cases into obviously incompetent and unsuitable hands.

Henchmen Sound Alarm.

On Sunday, Senator Lenroot and Pomerene were forced to rush to the White House with alarming news disclosures. Senator Wheeler of Montana, who has been trying to get Daugherty kicked out of the cabinet and who has fought Denby and the oil and railroad crowd on every point at issue, had set off a mine under their feet. Coolidge talked with Lenroot until late in the night.

Next morning Coolidge talked over the telephone with Denby, whereupon Denby suddenly announced his resignation, and the White House announced its acceptance. Coolidge had pledged himself against sacrificing Denby, a few days earlier, and Denby had sworn never to resign.

Five Bombshells.

Wheeler spent Monday morning in consultation with senate leaders on the Democratic side. It was soon reported around the capitol that:

1. A stock-broker firm in New York, would be found to have had huge dealings with certain persons in Washington in official life. These deals were in oil securities.

2. Harry Payne Whitney, who put $2,000,000 into the Teapot Dome deal, would be called back to testify again, on stock transactions.

3. Wilton J. Lambert, local attorney for Edw. B. McLean, publisher of the Washington Post, had given "important information." Lambert was the man who advised McLean to admit, in Palm Beach, that he had lied when he told the senate committee that he had lent $100,000 to Fall.

4. McLean would take the stand, and might create a bigger sensation than when he forced Doheny to confess his loan to Fall.

5. Interest in Wheeler's resolution demanding Daugherty's resignation went up, due to the fact that Daugherty has been a special pal of McLean, and even occupied McLean's "House of Mystery" near the Shoreham Hotel.

Had the selection of Pomerene, the hard-boiled railroad corporation servant, not been insisted upon by Coolidge, the suspicions of the progressives would not have been so keenly aroused, and it is possible that Wheeler's evidence might have secured less prominence. Now the issue is forced. The anti-corporation group led by Wheeler and LaFollette on the senate floor will drive the senate committee to act, even tho Senator Walsh may be too wearied to carry the burden of the work. Senator Dill and Senator Adams will help Walsh.

Daugherty's resignation is now thought to be inescapable.

Thirteen Solons Stick.

The Federated Press here makes permanent record of the names of the 13 senators who voted against Pomerene. All others either voted for his confirmation or were absent when they knew that this vote would be taken. The men who stood out against Pomerene were Ashurst, Adams, Brookhart, Dill, Frazier, Magnus Johnson, LaFollette, Norris, Sheppard, Shipstead, Stanley, Walsh of Montana and Wheeler.

Ladd had voted for Pomerene in committee, and was absent on this roll call. Borah, Capper, Hiram Johnson, Jones of Washington, Norbeck, and such democrats as Caraway, Heflin, Kendrick, Pittman, Reed of Missouri and Walsh of Massachusetts, thought a Pennsylvania railroad attorney was the man to handle the profits of the oil companies.

On the vote taken Monday, confirming Roberts, the other lawyer, Walsh of Montana was absent, while Dill and Norris, Stanley and Adams joined the majority. Norris did so after calling attention to a speech made a year ago by Roberts, attacking the senate's investigation into the profits of the oil companies.

The net result of the confirming of two pro-corporation attorneys to guard public property in this case is to arouse the fighting progressives to compel an answer on the evidence now to be dragged out into the light of day. Denby is only the first to go.

Labor Fights "Conspiracy" Charge

(Continued from Page 1)

state has no evidence that the painter defendant had ever met with the four members of the upholsterers' union.

Conspiracy between O'Shea and McKenna, the two business agents of the upholsterers' union could be shown, the ingenious states' attorney alleged, by the fact that both of them worked to win the $1.25 an hour demands of their union. This Romano said he regarded as proof of conspiracy in violation of law, to ruin the business of the boss upholsters by threatening to call a strike to enforce the damends for $1.25 an hour the business agents attempted to coerce the bosses and in that way violated the law. The demands of the men, if acceded to by the bosses, would have ruined their business he said.

After this unblushing introduction to his open shop philosophy the state's attorney declared that after the strike was called the union conspired to ruin the business of the bosses, by agreeing to picket, using stickers asking other building trades workers to ask the men laying carpets to show their union cards and in other ways.

He said in effect that all the efforts of the union to make their strike effective were attempts to ruin the business of the boss upholsters.

The state would attempt to prove by testimony that various employing upholsters were prevented from carrying out their contract by the strike activities of the union and, therefore, the union members on trial who took part in the activities of the strike are guilty of conspiracy.

Union Defense Statement.

The defense position was made clear by a brief statement made by Robert W. Daniels. The defense would depend on the testimony of many of the prosecution's own witnesses to prove that the union was engaged in legitimate trade union activities only.

If the employing upholsters were being interfered with in the carrying on of their business they could have hailed the union officials into court for violating an injunction obtained against the union in June. He pointed out that not one member of the union had been brought into court for violating the injunction which was very broad in its provisions.

The injunction was a perfect defense of the bosses against alleged interference with their business by the union. He also pointed out that the prosecutor had been compelled to admit that one of the defendants charged with attempting to wreck the business of the various firms mentioned in the indictment had on one occasion asked building trades workers who objected to working with scab upholsterers to return to work.

Bosses' Secretary Aids State.

As soon as the defense lawyers had finished their statement and before the prosecution began presenting testimony, Robert Bronson, secretary of the employing upholsters association, took a place at the counsel table with the states' attorneys. All during the court sessions he helped Assistant States Attorney Romano bring out the testimony from the state's witnesses.

William J. Dimmer, assistant general manager of Wynefort & Co., an upholstery firm named in the indictment, was the first witness called. He testified briefly that a strike was called by the union on May first and that his firm hired men later under open shop conditions. Under cross examination by Robert W. Daniels, he admitted that his firm had not been prevented from cacrrying out their contracts by the union or the defendants as has been charged in the indictment.

R. C. Haines, William Slater and George Webber, all boss upholsters, testified that on various occasions they had been delayed in the fulfilling of contracts by the refusal of union building trades workers to work with scab carpet layers.

Corbin Dunham, president of the Chicago Carpet Upholstery and Drapers association, testified that the employing upholsters refused to settle with the union, not because of the demand for $1.25 an hour, but because they would not agree to certain working rules the union wanted to put into effect. He said they objected chiefly to the introduction into each shop of a steward or stewardess to represent the workers in disputes between the workers and the bosses.

His statement that the bosses did not object particularly to the demand for $1.25 an hour was in direct contradiction to what Romano said to the jury in his opening statement. He told them that to pay $1.25 an hour would ruin the bosses.

The language of the indictment on which the men are being tried charges that they conspired with "certain persons to the grand jury unknown."

In attempting to get witnesses to testify concerning conversations between witnesses and persons who are not on trial the state's attorney insisted that the person with whom the conversation occurred was one of the "unknown conspirators."

So far there has been no indication when Dudley Taylor, attorney for the Illinois Employers association, who was the chief mover in having the indictments returned will testify.

ELKINS HELD 8,000 SHARES SINCLAIR OIL

Uncover Name on Books of Brokers

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—Senator Davis Elkins, West Virginia, today told the DAILY WORKER that he had dealt in Sinclair oil stocks thru Benkard and Company, the New York brokers, whose books were examined yesterday by the Senate Teapot Dome committee.

Elkins' name was found on the books, it has been stated.

Elkins said he bought and sold several hundred shares of Sinclair oil stock.

"Certainly I bought and sold Sinclair oil stocks," said Elkins. "I dealt in several hundred shares thru Benkard and company and I don't care who knows it. I buy and sell in any kind of stock I want. There is no law against it and my office does not prevent my dealing in stocks.

"I did not have any tip from any one on Sinclair oil and I did not go into any pool. If I had gone into a pool, I would probably have lost more money than I did.

"I have not the time nor the money to deal extensively in stocks, but I dealt far more extensively in Bethlehem Steel and Reading railroad stock than I did in Sinclair oil.

"If that is a crime, let them go holler their heads off. The public seems to have gone crazy and there is a lot of hot air in the senate about this oil thing, but it will not disturb me because my transactions were absolutely legitimate.

Elkins Is Hardboiled.

"If this hysteria continues the only thing to do is to close the stock exchange and halt all business. The whole thing is silly to me. How are we to have a liquid business unless we buy and sell things?"

Asked if he had dealt thru any other firm but Benkard and Company on Sinclair stock, Elkins said he had, but declined to name the firm or firms.

"That's for the committee to find out," he said, referring to the senate Teapot Dome committee.

Following Elkins' personal statement, the following was issued from his office here by his secretary, W.C. Fenton:

"Senator Elkins has, for the past 15 or 20 years been buying and selling stock thru various brokers in Washington, Philadelphia and New York. In many cases, he purchased on margin and in others bought stock outright, feeling he had a perfect right to do so, the same as if he bought an automobile or real estate and sold it.

"It is true that he purchased from time to time various shares of Sinclair oil stock, just as he did various other listed securities, particularly cotton.

"As soon as the price of oil dropped, like in other stocks, he sold out, but so far as Sinclair oil is concerned he did not make one penny profit.

"Senator Elkins has been confined to his bed for two weeks with grip. He has evaded no one. He is willing to have his stock transactions opened to everyone and he is willing to help prosecute anyone who conspired against the government.

Says It's a Joke.

"Senator Elkins feels that it is a big joke as far as his name is concerned."

It was said Elkins purchased probably between 8,000 and 10,000 shares of the Sinclair stock. His speculation during the year 1922 when the leases were granted, showed a profit.

It is the understanding among Elkins' friends here that he will not seek re-election to the senate next year. Guy D. Goff, now assistant attorney general, will make the race for the Republican senatorial nomination, and this, it is stated by Elkins' friends, is approved by Elkins.

Elkins is the son of former Senator Stephen B. Elkins of West Virginia, whom he succeeded in the senate in 1911 for the unexpired portion of a term. He was elected for a full term in 1918 while he was in France serving with the Seventh division.

His home is in Morgantown, W. Va., where on the death of his father he assumed charge of the Elkins coal and other interests, which are extensive. He is 48 years of age.

Chummy With Whitney.

Elkins appeared outside the senate Teapot Dome committee room during the executive session this morning. He sent word in that he would like to appear and the committee members notified him they would hear him later.

While he was waiting, Elkins went to his office for a conference with Harry Payne Whitney, New York sportsman, and Whitney's lawyer, Frank L. Crocker, who had just appeared before the committee.

Our Advertisers help make this Paper possible. Patronize our Advertisers and tell them you saw their Ad in The Daily Worker.

Local Chicago Accepts Detroit Challenge: Declares Home City of DAILY WORKER Will Lead

When the meeting of Branch Subscription Agents and "active" members of Local Chicago was held on February 7th and the campaign for "One Thousand NEW Subscribers by March 10th" took definite form, it was decided that subscriptions turned in prior to February 10th would not count in the present contest.

Some, who have very enviable records for number of subs turned in prior to the beginning of the contest, have since expressed their opinion that subs previously gotten should be credited to their account, with the understanding that the figure set for this contest should be increased. Chicago is not resting on past efforts, however, and is giving no consideration to results attained before February 10th.

Windy City Will Show Speed.

Detroit started its contest to boost the DAILY WORKER over a month ago and every sub obtained since that time is figured in the point score. But in spite of this fact, Chicago intends to outstrip them in the total by March 15th.

"The City of Chicago will not only do that, but will do its mightiest to get more subs during its special one month's campaign than the District of Detroit will have to its credit by March 15th, when the Detroit campaign will have been going for over two months. We know this is a lot to promise, and we know that our old friend, Edgar Owens, is not in the habit of making empty threats. But we also know what Chicago can do, and we are not in the least disturbed about Chicago being disgraced. — Yes, tell Edgar that his former associates will be on the job." This is the answer received from the City Subscription Agent of Local Chicago, who feels determined that Chicago must and will be the first under the wire when the "Detroit-Chicago" contest ends.

Englewood Leads.

Members of the English branches are at the head of the list at the close of the first week, with John Heinrichson (Englewood branch) first with 101 points. A. Valentine, of the Northwest English branch, has come along with a rush and is now second with 60 points, with J. Shafir (South Side English branch) third on the list with 34 points. It is remembered that the Northwest English branch stood in the front ranks in the campaign for shares, and there is no doubt that it will not bow to anyone in the present contest—if determination means anything at all.

South-Slavs Active.

Among the Language branches, the South-Slavic branches have taken the lead, followed closely by the First Cheko-Slovak, the German and the Northwest Russian branches. Some of the members of the Language branches are of the opinion that they have an even chance with the English-speaking branches and will be able to score as many points. The City Daily Worker Committee is impartial as to who will be "chief booster" and does not believe any branch will make a runaway race in the contest.

Many of the comrades are active in assisting the speakers at union and other meetings by getting subscriptions, as subs gotten in this way are credited to their branch account as well as their own. Young Workers League members are in the forefront in this phase of the work. An active campaign to reach the union members with the message of the DAILY WORKER has started. Every available speaker is being drafted and assigned to as many meetings as they can cover in an evening or during the week.

Much more is expected of Chicago, the "home" of the DAILY WORKER, than of any other city, and the local members are determined to do their best to meet this expectation.

OTHER WORKERS STRIKE IN AID OF BRITISH DOCKERS

Five Big Unions Are Now Involved

LONDON, Feb. 19.—With every port in England tied up by the strike of 225,000 dock workers for a wage increase of two shillings a day and maintenance when unemployed, sympathetic strikes are breaking out in other industries. The warehouse workers and dock train crews in Liverpool are out. Sympathetic action by deck and engine room crews aboard ships is threatened. With no coal moving out of the ports enforced idleness in many of the mine fields is resulting. The immediate effect of the dock walkout has been to shut off Britain's food supply, which comes chiefly from abroad. Anticipating a food shortage profiteers are boosting prices. The government is making plans for rationing supplies as in war days.

Glaring Grievances.

The grievances of the dock workers are so glaring that, despite the inconvenience to the general poulation caused by their action, the strike is a popular one. The country for the most part accepts the figures of the statisticians showing that less than 10 per cent of the dockers receive enough to support themselves much less their families. The strike, which began Feb. 16, came after long negotiations had failed and was ordered by the unanimous vote of the delegate conference of the unions. The unions involved are the Transport and General Workers' union, the National Union of General Workers, the National Amalgamated Union of Laborers, the United Order of General Laborers, and the Amalgamated Association of Electricians.

Bosses Force Strike.

The dispute arose out of the refusal of the employers to consider a revision of the terms of the Shaw award made in 1920, which provided, among other things for the decasualization of labor by establishing the guarantee week with maintenance. The Shaw agreement, fixed the minimum at 16 shillings a day in the larger ports and 15 shillings in the smaller. Periodical reductions since have brought the wage down to 10 shilling and 9 shillings a day. A reduction of 1 shilling a day last summer led to a number of strikes at London, Hull, and Liverpool.

Wanted Price Raise.

The employers offer to compromise on a shilling a day increase and maintain that any wage increase will have to be paid by the public. "If the 2s now demanded has to be paid by the public," replies Secretary Bevin, Transport and General Workers' union, "what happened to the 2s when it came off under the agreement of September, 1922? The cost of living now is higher than when that 2s was given up." He points out that real employers of the dockers are not the port authorities but the increasingly rich shipping companies, "the spoiled darlings of the war."

Railwaymen Shut Off Sea Food.

GRIMSBY, Eng., Feb. 20.—The fish trade of Grimsby, source of London's vast fish supply, has been brought to a standstill by a strike of the railwaymen belonging to the national union of railwaymen who are employed in checking consignments of fish into the railway cars for shipment into the metropolitan district. On learning of the strike the railway officials immediately notified the Grimsby shippers that no fish would be accepted for delivery. The effect of this will be to throw thousands of persons in the fishing industry out of work.

McADOO WILL USE OZONE IN EXPLAINING QUARTER MILLION FEE

Instead of the bedtime stories coming over the ether waves from stations WXZ or GBD, the radio fans of America may soon listen to explanations as to the why, what and wherefore of the famous retainer given by Edwin Doheny to a presidential candidate. The station will be a powerful one and will be erected at the Los Angeles home of William Gibbs McAdoo. The candidate applied to the secretary of commerce for permission to build the station. The attitude of Doheny towards McAdoo, which was formerly one of friendliness, has now turned to hate. A friend of the oil king composed a ballad which may be the slogan of the anti-McAdoo democrats. Its title is "He knocked the dough out of Doheny, so we'll knock the Mick out of McAdoo."

U. S.-Mexican Treaty Will Be Ratified Soon, Says Hughes

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—Formal ratifications of the special claims convention between the American and Mexican governments were exchanged yesterday noon in Mexico City, Secretary Hughes announced today.

The convention will be put in effect as soon as it is formally proclaimed here.

The general claims convention will be formally ratified in Washington when the documents arrive from Mexico.

For Recognition of Soviet Russia!

MacDONALD IN PROBE OF BIG DOCK STRIKE

But Officials of Strikers Show No Faith in Ramsay

(Continued from page 1)

cannot be unloaded and because their crews object.

The strikes are picketing all cold storage houses and great difficulty is encountered, despite the terrific unemployment, in getting workers willing to blackleg for the meat companies.

Moved by the steep increase in food prices the government has appointed Colonel Wedgewood as chief commissioner of the emergency committee created to handle matters arising out of the strike. This committee has power to fix all food prices.

* * * *

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON, Feb. 20.—The government of Premier Ramsay MacDonald opened its court inquiry into the strike of the dock workers today and there appeared to be some hope the action would hasten a settlement.

Executives of the dock men's union, however, were not optimistic, and said the strike had been intensified.

Ships Are Idle.

Scores of ships lay idle in harbors, unable to discharge their cargoes.

Food prices were mounting despite the government manifesto against gouging.

Fear Rank and File.

As the government opened its campaign, it was indicated the labor cabinet will move warily, realizing that any strong move against the dock men will provoke a general outburst of wrath from the rank and file of the labor party, making precarious its first experiment in government.

Prime minister MacDonald faced a critical situation. With discipline in his own party threatened, the premier had at once to keep the confidence of union labor and at the same time guarantee the rationing of the population.

Henderson for "The Peepul".

On behalf of the government, it was stated that the prime minister is keeping close personal watch on mounting food prices.

Arthur Henderson, in a speech, said:

"The government is determined the people shall be fed."

Henderson intimated an arrangement soon will be reached with the labor unions whereby necessary food supplies will be handled.

U. S. Government Inflates Railroads: Deflates Farmers

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—The federal government should shoulder losses of the farmers resulting from the deflation policy of the Federal Reserve Board in 1920, Senator Brookhart, Iowa, declared before the House agricultural committee today.

Brookhart suggested that restitution be made by the government purchasing surplus farm products at prices insuring a reasonable profit to the farmers.

The Iowa senator appeared in support of the Sinclair-Norris bill, providing for a direct appropriation of $200,000,000 for the purchase by the government of surplus farm products which would be marketed abroad thru federal agencies.

Klan Issue in Maine.

PORTLAND, Maine, Feb. 20.—The Ku Klux Klan has entered actively into the election campaign here and declares its intention to control the Republican party in the state. The Klan, if successful in securing a majority in the next legislature, will seek to have a law placed on the statute books forbidding the appropriation of public money to parochial schools.

Socialists Lose Votes With Principles.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 20.—Figures made public today by Secretary of State Hamilton shows that the Socialist party enrollment sustained a loss of 4,000 from the figure of 1922-1923.

How many of your shop-mates read the DAILY WORKER? Get one of them to subscribe today.

Don't Let Your Subscription Expire!

Readers of THE DAILY WORKER are cautioned to watch the expiration number which appears on the address label of their paper. This issue is number 345. Those whose address label number is lower than "353" should renew their subscriptions at once to avoid the disappointment of missing several numbers of the paper.

Since THE DAILY WORKER was started a different system of keeping track of expirations has been employed. The address label of those who have subscribed since January 13, bears the date of expiration. Those whose label date is prior to 3-1-24, or March 1, 1924 should also take note that their renewals must be sent in immediately.

Because of the admitted superiority of THE DAILY WORKER over all other daily papers, with the sensational developments of the Oil Scandal being unfolded daily and recounted accurately only in the columns of THE DAILY WORKER, with the daily accounts of the most vital news of the world reported more accurately in THE DAILY WORKER than in any other paper, no live worker can afford to miss a single issue.

Before you forget, send in your renewal NOW!

KEENEY GOES TO TRIAL IN COUNTY OPERATORS OWN

Venue Change Denied to Miners' Defense

FAYETTEVILLE, W. Va., Feb. 20.—Frank Keeney, president, District 17, United Mine Workers of America, is on trial here charged with the murder in connection with the so-called armed march of miners in the summer of 1921. The original plan of the prosecution was to try William Blizzard again, District 17 subdistrict president, whom they have failed to convict in the two previous trials. The reason for the change, according to the prosecution, is because already two terms of court have passed since Keeney was indicted.

McKell Owns County.

The defense moved for a change of venue. The motion was based on the belief of the miners' lawyers that William McKell, multi-millionaire non-union coal king and avowed enemy of organized labor, dominated the life and thought of Fayette county. McKell owns 25,000 acres of coal lands and is said to have 15,000 more under lease. Railroads and banks are also listed as his property. Ten thousand men are in his employ. His control of the local republican party is absolute. His field marshall is Osenton, a democrat and a national committeeman. Osenton's sway of the democrats equals McKell's republican influence. The change of venue was denied.

The Prosecutors.

In the courthouse here on Lincoln's birthday Frank Keeney made the following charges to show that the operators are the "state":

"Sitting there at the prosecuting attorney's table is Charles W. Osenton, chief counsel, William McKell coal interests, representing the state; with him is Alfred Belcher, hired by the Logan County Coal Operators' Association. There beside Belcher sits Emmett Keadle, employe of Don Chafin, sheriff of Logan county; at least until a few months ago he was drawing his pay from the Logan coal operators. At the same table is J. E. Thurman, millionaire coal operator of Logan county; S. A. Scott, president, New River Coal Operators' Association; M. L. Garvey, Maryland, New River Ass'n. Standing near the portals of the courthouse is William Gray, a Logan thug, who has been implicated in several disorders in Logan and Kanawha counties. And with Gray is James Scott. James Scott is the paymaster employed by the Logan coal operators. He is the man that went to the witness stand in Lewisburg, where Blizzard was tried several months ago, and admitted he paid state witnesses money to testify against Blizzard.

Steel Trust Stronghold.

"In McDowall county the steel corporation has several large operations. In Logan county the same organization has large holdings. Thru interlocking directorates the steel corporation and the Pennsylvania railroad control more than 40 per cent of the mines in the southern fields.

"The steel corporation," said Keeney, "hopes to dominate the coal markets of the nation by making West Virginia fields nonunion. That is why the fight is so bitter. It is not that the coal operators think I inspired the miners' uprising in 1921. They know that is ridiculous; that I was doing everything in my power to turn the men homeward.

"They have set out to crush the United Mine Workers, and I am simply incidental."

Friend of Ku Klux Klan Is Leading in Louisiana Poll

NEW ORLEANS, La., Feb. 20.—Henry L. Fuqua today piled up a heavy lead over Hewitt Bouanchaud in the race for nomination for governor in the count of ballots from Tuesday's primary. Returns from the entire city of New Orleans and 465 out of 1,082 county precincts gave a vote of, Fuqua 81,352; Bouanchaud 63,649.

Attorney General A. V. Coco, who prosecuted the famous Mer Rouge investigations of the murders of Watt Daniel and T. F. Richards, has apparently been defeated for re-election by Percy Saint.

Bouanchaud accused Fuqua of being friendly to the Ku Klux Klan.

Practically the entire Fuqua ticket was victorious with the exception of Justin F. Defechaud, candidate for state auditor, who is in a tight race with T. O. Harris.

Tuesday's election was a run-off primary.

Hines Is Called On Carpet In Probe of Vet's Bureau

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 20.—The senate investigation of the Veterans' Bureau which was stopped at the request of President Coolidge was unexpectedly reopened today when the investigating committee convened and called Frank L. Hines, director of the bureau before it.

Hines was called to explain "personal matters." He was also asked what steps the Veterans' Bureau has taken to remove hard boiled officials unfriendly to ex-service men from the bureau.

Here's Another Installment of "A Week"

By IURY LIBEDINSKY

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(WHAT HAS GONE BEFORE) The Russian Communist Party branch is governing this frontier city and fighting the counter-revolution. Earlier installments tell of the fuel shortage that prevents seed grain from being fetched on the railroad. The Party meeting decides to send the Red Army far away for fuel, at the risk of leaving the city open for bandits and counter-revolutionists. It also decides to conscript the local bourgeoisie for wood cutting in a near-by park. Varied types of party members are flashed on the screen: Klimin, the efficient president of the branch, who still finds time to have a sweetheart; Robeiko, the consumptive, whose devotion is killing him; Gornuikh, the brilliant youth of 19 on the Cheka, and now Matusenko, the luxury loving place hunter. (NOW GO ON WITH THE STORY.)

• • • •

What Do You Think of "A Week"

The DAILY WORKER wants to know what its readers think of the first serial novel it offers to its readers. We have already published three installments of this gripping story. Another appears today. What do you think of the story, its setting, its characters, as far as we have gone? We want our readers to let us know. Write down your views and send them in to the DAILY WORKER, 1640 N. Halsted St., Chicago, Ill. We will publish as many of these letters as we can find space for. Don't delay. Write today.

CHAPTER III. (Continued)

THE last time he had seen her was in the street in Winter. Out of the white, glittering curtain of falling snow, her trim figure had suddenly appeared; there, close, close to him was her face, snowflakes in her hair, her subtle almond-shaped black eyes. She had seen him: joy burned in her eyes, and then they clouded over with gloom, and she passed by, and in remembering her, loved and alone desired, he murmured words of affection, and these words, heard by no one, fell irrevocably, like pearls into the dark water of a deep well.

They had lived like this a whole year in the same town, separated by a few blocks of houses, near and at the same time far away . .

And now when he came to his lodging, he looked out of the window and tried to see, over there on the hill, where the bulk of the old church was clearly visible, the house in which she lived, and he imagined her cozy room, hung with beloved engravings, and, in the corner, in the old image-case, the dark, stern pictures of the saints.

Martuinov came home mechanically, threw off his coat, and, as if he were waking up, looked about him.

A bed, a bare table, with crumbs of bread on it. Books lying on the chair. and general emptiness and untidiness, as if in an uninhabited room. And for a whole year, immersed in his work, Martuinov had lived in this room.

The sight of the room was unpleasant to him. "Shall I go out somewhere?" he thought aloud, "but whither, and to visit whom?" For, in spite of his devotion to the revolution, in spite of his intimate work with them, he had no friends among the Communists.

Once only during the Winter, Martuinov had visited Matusenko, who had almost taken him home with him by force . . . Martuinov had spread yellow, creamy butter on white household bread, had greedily drunk perfumed, sweetened tea with cream—he had had nothing so tasty for a long time, and he was naively surprised: "How did Matusenko come to have these things?"

And round-faced, attentive Matusenko, had smiled affectionately, blinked his tiny little eyes and respectively, but all the same with a certain tone of house-keeping pride, had entertained Martuinov.

"Take a little honey, Comrade Martuinov. My wife works in the Food Committee, so they give her a very good ration. And do take some milk, from our own cow. . . . A family man can provide himself with everything. I am an economical fellow, and why should I kill myself with hunger? Nothing is said about that in our Programme. Ha, ha! isn't that so, Comrade Martuinov? Ha, ha! Why are you taking nothing? Grusha, entertain the Chief . . ." jokingly but sternly, he said to his wife.

Martuinov caught the eye of Matusenko's wife, a full-breasted, rosy blonde; he saw the gold lights in the blue depths of her pupils and those eyes of hers spoke of the sweetness of love, of the pleasures of the senses that Martuinov had not yet experienced. And showing her white teeth in a smile, Matusenko's wife pushed towards him white butter-cakes, spread with saccharine essence, and said, "Pray, help yourself. . . ."

And Matusenko, in his thin voice went on wheedingly dropping into Martuinov's ear mawkishly sweet, tidy words, like the butter-cakes spread with saccharine.

Martuinov had looked round Matusenko's room, curtains on the windows, little round tables, a Chinese screen, a divan, a carpet, and remembered the past, so recent, the well-fed life in the comfortable rooms of his own house, now occupied by a Children's Home, and it had been as if he were regretting all this. . . .

Martuinov knew that he had nowhere to go, and that even in the Politdep he would find no one, that there was nothing there but empty chairs and barefooted women cleaning up, washing the dusty linoleum. Martuinov lay down on his hard bed and stuck his face into the pillow, so as not to see his slovenly room.

And again he remembered his past life—not recent times, after the revolution, when political convictions had taken him and his family by different roads, but his childhood long ago, games of hide and seek in warm rooms, the affection of his dead mother, a Christmas tree, and all the endless stream of that quiet happy life, with its plentiful dinners, suppers and morning teas. . . .

Had there really been such a life?

And from under the pillow he pulled out a blue knitted waistcoat, the only thing left to him from his home, the waist-coat in which, jingling his skates, he used to run to the rink,—there, on the skating rink, he had made her acquaintance. . . . . O bitterness, "Pray, help yourself. . . ."

He put on his coat and went out into the street.

It had grown dark; a few stars were showing, and tho the air was keen, yet, for this night, the Spring had stayed in town; the freezing puddles glittered, but streams were bubbling in the dark gutters.

Martuinov walked with quick steps, and thought now of nothing at all, but heard all together, the bubbling of the streamlets, the dripping of water from the roofs, the rustling of the bare twigs, and the whistles of the locomotives in the station. But now all these sounds were covered by another, low, disturbing,—the siren was howling at the Power Station. Martuinov, not understanding was enjoying the lively music of these sounds. The streets were empty, the little houses were quiet, and only when he came to the Red Army Club, Martuinov met a man with a coat thrown on in a hurry.

The man came right up to Martuinov and looked him straight in the face. They recognized each other—they had often met at the meetings of the Party.

"Sounds like the alarm signal?" said the man.

"Alarm? Why?" Martuinov was surprised, but while he asked understood already the meaning of that roar, close by and loud, sent out from the Power Station. It was as if some one shouted, threatened, called for help. . . .

"Do you hear?" said the man, "Two breaks. . . . . Let's hurry along to the Communst Company."

For Martuinov the quiet comfort of the Spring evening had somewhere disappeared, and everything had become secret, dark and hostile. The hundreds of silent houses were like enemies hiding weapons the folds of their wide dark clouds. . . .

"Well, we are on a war-footing today" Martuinov thought aloud, and it occurred to him that at that moment beside this alien, taciturn man, he was going, with quick steps, to suffering, to death which was hanging over the silent little town and at any time was ready to submerge it.

The siren went on booming over the town; it was echoed from the railway station by the powerful chorus of the locomotives and the whistles at the Depot, and the summons of these inhuman voices rolled far beyond the town, over the speechless snow-covered fields, among the quiet villages and hamlets.

The summons was stronger than the fear of suffering and death and from all parts of the town, hundreds of people gathered towards the Communist Company, making their way thru the malicious winding lanes. And Martuinov also came into the broad lamp-lit courtyard of the Communist Company. Hurriedly, group after group, the Communists poured in, and formed quickly into platoons and so squads.

Martuinov also stood in the ranks and dressed by the right in his file.

There was no fear. It had remained outside this bustling courtyard, there, in the empty streets. And Martuinov was ready to kill himself for the ideas that had taken possession of him a few minutes before.

He stood on the left flank, near the gates, and those coming into the yard passed by him, and the lamp flung light on their faces.

Some of the faces were perplexed and intent, others quietly thoughtful, others unrestrainedly nervous, while in others burned the powerful splendid flame of enthusiasm, burned clearly, like a bonfire on a windless Summer night. Women and girls came too; some had not yet chased from their faces coquettishly sly amusement, others, forgetful of themselves earnestly sought some one with their eyes, others laughed, nervously and loudly.

(To Be Continued Friday)

Industrial Accidents Cause Loss of Four Times As Many Working Days As Strikes, Declares Olds

By LELAND OLDS.

(Staff Correspondent of The Federated Press)

The struggle between capital and labor has cost the American people $12,522,203,356 in the last eight years, according to exaggerated figures made public by Secretary Noel Sargent of the National Association of Manufacturers' Industrial Relations committee.

But this employers' one big union, representing billions of dollars of capital solidly lined up against the trade union movement, does not add that on their basis of calculation the cost of industrial accidents is more than four times as great. And if the unions could control conditions in industry these industrial accidents would be largely eliminated.

227,169,970 Days Yearly—Accidents.

Strikes and lockouts, Sargent states, have involved an average loss of approximately 53,000,000 working days a year since 1916. But the U. S. bureau of labor statistics computes the annual loss on account of industrial accidents at 227,169,970 working days not to mention the loss of 21,232 lives which can hardly be adequately valued.

Sargent's figures divide the total cost of the industrial conflict as follows: Cost to wage earners, $1,740,403,522 in lost wages; cost to employers, $478,610,969 in lost profits; and cost to the public, $10,303,188,865 in lost production.

The following table shows for each year the number of working days lost on account of strikes and lockouts and wages as computed by Sargent. He figures the loss to capital at 27½ per cent of the wage bill and the public's loss in terms of products worth six times the total loss in wages:

	Total days lost	Total wages lost
1916	37,431,818	$ 96,451,136
1917	30,817,626	67,083,820
1918	21,165,935	78,737,278
1919	141,747,366	598,173,885
1920	55,087,112	295,817,791
1921	55,107,658	236,411,831
1922	62,420,358	270,904,354
1923	20,551,140	97,823,417
Total ..	424,329,008	$1,740,403,522

1919 Strikes Hottest.

These statistics show 1919 as the year in which the conflict was hottest. This was the year in which tens of thousands of workers were struggling to bring their wages abreast of the cost of living which had run so far ahead in its upward swing that wages would purchase only about 80 per cent of the prewar standards. The total cost of strikes in that year as figured by Sargent was $4,303,861,102.

Between 1919 and 1922, the period in which the first campaign of the open shop forces developed the total cost of strikes and lockouts amounted to $10,082,410,058 or to 80 per cent of the cost of the entire eight-year period. This may be accounted the burden which according to their own estimate employers were willing to saddle upon the country in order to break the strength of organized labor.

During 1923 there was a comparative lull in the conflict. Sargent's figures show that strikes and lockouts cost only $703,839,575 during that year.

Bosses' Statistics Exaggerate.

The industrial conflict forced upon workers by injustices of the present industrial order is enormously costly but these figures of Sargent include at least one gross exaggeration. The actual value produced by the average wage earner does not represent six times the wages paid. Two and a half times the wage bill would be a fairer figure to use in estimating the actual loss to the public in terms of the value of the production withheld. On this basis the total cost of strikes during the six years amounted to approximately $6,000,000,000 or half Sargent's estimate. And a certain proportion of the loss computed on this basis is not real loss because days lost on account of a strike would in many instances have been lost otherwise on account of no market.

Taking this figure, however, it is evident that strikes and lockouts have occasioned an average annual loss of something under $1,000,000,000 as compared with an annual loss of approximately $4,300,000,000 on account of industrial accidents which can be traced in larger measure to the negligence or deliberate evasion of responsibility by employers.

Furuseth Officials Allowed on Boats of Shipping Board

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—Andrew Furuseth, for the International Seamen's Union of America, announces that Admiral Palmer, new president, Emergency Fleet Corp., has granted passes into the port premises of the government merchant marine for officers of the union.

This is a point over which the union and the shipping board fought for three years, and upon which turned the decision of the seamen to go into the great strike of 1921. At that time it appeared that the board was determined to cut off the ships' crews from all contact with their organization on shore and thereby break up the strength of the union.

A thousand new members wanted for the "I-want-to-make-THE DAILY WORKER-grow" club. Write for DAILY WORKER grow" club.

COOLIDGE FORCED COAL PEACE ON PA. MINE OWNERS

Fears Coal Strike During Presidential Fight

(Special to The Daily Worker)

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Feb. 20.—That the Coolidge administration had a direct hand in the signing of the three-year truce between the coal diggers and the mine owners was learned today by THE DAILY WORKER correspondent. The Pittsburgh coal barons came to Jacksonville with instructions from Washington that they must sign any sort of an agreement rather than add a coal strike to the oil troubles of the Coolidge administration.

It is an open secret that the cabinet officer who carried the White House instructions to the coal plutes from the smoky city is none other than Herbert Hoover. Another cabinet officer was appointed to keep in touch with Lewis. For racial and other reasons Mr. James J. Davis was considered the proper man to show John L. Lewis the advantage of being reasonable and not make wage demands which the operators would not grant.

Everything came off as planned. The Pittsburgh coal barons, until now the "die hards" among the mine owners, were quite tractable at Jacksonville, and signed on the dotted line after a little stage play to throw off suspicion that they came instructed by the Republican administration not to kick over the coal bin.

It should be remembered in connection with this that Lewis is a dyed-in-the-coal Republican even tho his organization has platonic connections with the Conference for Progressive Political Action, a non-partisan outfit.

The delegates to the Jacksonville conference who have been here since Feb. 11 have left for home to report the results of their work to the members of the union.

The agreement provides for a meeting in Miami, in 1927 to consider drafting of another contract. "No more strikes" is the new slogan of John L. Lewis. The agreement to meet in 1927 is mandatory.

Immediately following the signing of the agreement, unions in all districts outside the central competitive field, Illinois, Ohio, Indiana and Western Pennsylvania, were ordered to proceed at once to make new agreements on the basis of the old wage scale.

There is very little hope that agreements can be reached in parts of West Virginia, Eastern Kentucky or Tennessee. One hundred million tons of non-union bituminous coal are mined each year in West Virginia and with the non-union mines in operation in the other states this agreement can be laughed at by the operators who can shut down their union mines and open up the scab pits. There is no clause in the agreement to compel a coal operator to keep his mines working.

Ontario Labor Asks British Premier to Keep Jobless Home

By ROBERT SCRAEFTER.

(Staff Correspondent of the Federated Press)

TORONTO, Feb. 20.—The British policy of solving the unemployment menace in Great Britain by subsidizing emigration to the colonies, especially Canada, has aroused widespread protest on the part of Canadian labor faced by unemployment here.

Speaking for the organized labor movement of Ontario, the District Trades and Labor council has telegraphed to the new British Labor premier, Ramsey MacDonald, asking that "everything be done owing to prevailing unemployment here to counteract the immigration campaign of the Ontario government in Great Britain."

The unemployed workers in Toronto have organized and presented the following demands to the local authorities: "Relief work, a hall for meeting a letter protesting against further emigration to be sent to Premier Ramsay MacDonald, that the stigma of labeling material given for relief from the house of industry be stopped and that some place better than a police station be provided for the sleeping accommodation of the unemployed."

Mayor Hiltz agreed that immigration should be stopped until those out of work are absorbed in industry and pledged himself to take the necessary steps with the state authorities to accomplish those results. He promised relief whereby work shall be provided for at least 500 men until May.

The "right to work" was asked for by 300 unemployed assembled in an open meeting at Queen's park. Resolutions were passed demanding either work or full maintenance by the federal provincial and municipal governments on the basis of union wage rates. A parade to the Labor Temple was prohibited by the police.

Canadian Clergy Ask Meal Tickets for Unemployed

(Special to The Daily Worker)

HAMILTON, Ont., Feb. 20.—Aid for the unemployed and issue of meal tickets were the demands presented to the city's relief department by a deputation of clergymen here. Criticizing the treatment of the unemployed by the city authorities, the deputation suggested the recruiting of voluntary helpers to handle emergency cases.

The Hamilton Trades and Labor council recently sent a letter to the new British secretary of state for home affairs in the MacDonald cabinet, Arthur Henderson, asking him to check the flood of British immigrants expected here in the spring. The letter states that "it is absolutely hopeless for fitters, turners, millwrights, brass finishers, die sinkers, or tool and die makers, to come to this part of Canada expecting to get work at their trade," and that the unskilled and semi-skilled market is more crowded than the skilled.

FLAMES QUICKLY BURN CHEAPLY BUILT TENEMENT

13 Charred Bodies Are Laid Out in Morgue

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Feb. 20.—Thirteen charred bodies, victims of one of the worst tenement fires New York has experienced in years, have been laid side by side in the Twenty-sixth Street morgue here, while sorrowing relatives attempt to identify them.

After extensive investigation, police and the fire marshal's office abandoned their first theory that the fire which broke out early today and swept thru the tenement house with savage fury, was of incendiary origin.

War Vet Epileptic Released.

Lewis Schoenfeld, ex-soldier, an epileptic, arrested as he was fleeing from the blazing house, was released.

Patrolman Michael Huesline, who discovered the blaze, told a graphic story of the disaster.

"I saw smoke pouring out of the building," he said, "and then a man (Schoenfeld) running away. I caught the man and held him until help came and then rushed into the building.

"It was terrible. The flames were roaring up thru a sort of natural flue formed by the stairways of flimsy wood.

All Is Over Quickly.

"I managed to rouse some of the people and help them to safety.

"There was a little girl in a crib. I took her in one arm and carried her with me as I ran thru the halls beating on doors with my night stick and shouting. The girl's clothing caught fire and I had to stop once to beat out the flames."

Firemen said the flames burned themselves out in a few minutes, eating thru the cheaply built old house with lightning rapidity.

For Recognition of Soviet Russia!

Union Teachers Ask A. F. of L. to Visit May 30 Convention

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Feb. 20.—Union teachers in New York are favorable to Third Party action by labor. At the regular meeting of Local No. 5 of the American Federation of Teachers at the Ethical Culture School, 2 W. 64th street, the teachers voted to ask the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. to send an observer to the May 30th, Farmer-Labor convention.

Abraham Lefkowitz, leading member of the so-called "American Labor Party," raised the only voice in dissent.

How many of your shop-mates read the DAILY WORKER? Get one of them to subscribe today.

FARM-LABOR OF NEBRASKA HOLDS STATE MEETING

Widespread Discontent Making Itself Felt

(Special to The Daily Worker)

GRAND ISLAND, Neb., Feb. 20.—The widespread discontent amongst the farmers of the Northwest is making itself heavily felt in Nebraska.

The state is now in the throes of political developments of great dimensions and no one is ready to state definitely what new steps the farmers and workers are planning to take for the next campaign.

Call Gets Big Support.

A call for a state-wide mass convention of the farmers and workers to find ways and means of striking the heaviest blows at their political enemies in the coming elections has just been issued.

The call for this convention is indorsed by more than 75 active members of the Progressive Party and the former Non-partisan league. This group is representative of the most populated sections of the state.

It is the intention of those behind this call to get together on a program and to build a working political machinery to enable the farmers and workers of the state to agree upon, not only state candidates, but also national candidates.

Opens Washington's Birthday.

This convention will open on Washington's birthday, Feb. 22, at Grand Island, Neb.

It is significant that the call reads in part: "Certainly, a program for union with the Minnesota Farmer-Labor movement and similar groups elsewhere in a national movement should be adopted, and desirable presidential candidates considered and recommended."

Most of the Nebraska congressmen are lawyers or business men, not at all representatives of the dirt farmers of the state who have been hit hard by the economic depression that has struck the agricultural areas of the country.

This dissatisfaction with the elected officials of the state is hitting both the Democratic and Republican parties alike. The Democratic congressman, John Henry Morehead of Falls City, is a spokesman of the big farming, mercantile, banking and business interests of the state. Another Democratic congressman, Ashton C. Shallenberger, is the president of the Bank of Alma and is engaged in cattle raising. The Republican congressman, Willis G. Sears, is a prominent lawyer, and Mr. Robert E. Simmons, another Republican congressman, is the state commander of the American Legion.

Dirt Farmers Not Satisfied.

The dirt farmers of Nebraska feel that these men do not represent them in congress and are bent on organizing to change the present unsatisfactory conditions.

The dissatisfaction of the farmers and workers has been seriously aggravated by the attempt of the Democrats to swallow up the Progressive Party organization here. A traitor in the ranks, Mayor Ellsberry of Grand Island has been prevailed upon to start a movement in the ranks of the progressives to turn the tide to the Democratic fold. He has just filed a petition at Lincoln placing Governor Bryan's name on the Progressive primary ballot.

The farmers of the state are very sore over this maneuver because this is the second time that an attempt is being made to trick them out of their political games. In the 1922 gubernatorial campaign, the progressive candidate, Mr. Ray, was prevailed upon in the midst of the election contest to withdraw from the race in order to throw all the progressive strength to his Democratic opponent, the present incumbent of the Governor's office, Mr. Bryan. This betrayal had a demoralizing effect on the ranks of the dirt farmers and working men of Nebraska. They are now determined not to allow such a surrender to occur again.

The Progressive Party which has been able to gain considerable strength in the state, is an organization of the farmers and workers who after the breakdown of the Nonpartisan league, refused to accept Townley's balance of power scheme in politics.

Fight Democratic Steal.

The leaders and most active workers of the Progressive Party are now marshalling all their forces to prevent the Democratic clique from stealing their organization.

If the convention at Grand Island is sufficiently representative and strong enough, there is a likelihood of its even going to the length of organizing a state Farmer-Labor party in order to end the present political muddle and nullify the attempts of the Democrats to file candidates in every congressional district on the party ticket.

Among the most active workers behind this move to thwart the Democratic politicians from misleading the farmers and workers of Nebraska are Wm. Repley of Grand Island, D. A. Kircheck of Chapman, C. W. Wagner of Indianola, E. J. Desmond of Bartley, Belle Taylor of Merna, J. M. Paul of Harvard, Guy Farmer of Inland, Morris Burkhart of Clay Center, Wm. Lyman of North Platte, John O. Smith of Wahoo, J. W. Behrens of Yutan, Otto Ulric of Winside, John Havekost of Hooper, Fred Panko of Sterling, Perry J. Green of Tilden, L. A. Larson of Wellfleet, David Coutts, Tom Matthews, Maud L. Lechy of Omaha, and Edward Sughrue of Indianola.

MOREL SAYS U. S. AND ENGLAND CAN PREVENT WARS

Free Germany, Recognize Russia, He Urges

(By The Federated Press)

NEW YORK, Feb. 20.—E. D. Morel, England's famous peace propagandist and Labor M. P., was not an entrant in Mr. Bok's peace prize contest, perhaps because only American citizens were eligible and also perhaps he thought, in the words of the cartoonist, that the contest didn't mean anything anyway. But Mr. Morel has a plan. The text of it follows:

America can best help to save the world from further catastrophe by initiating, or co-operating with Great Britain in suggesting a world conference for the purpose of:

Seven Points of Peace.

1. Enabling the German people to resume a national life free from external interference, and to recover financially and economically.
2. Securing a wide measure of disarmament among all the nations in every branch of war organizations.
3. Abolishing the private manufacture of armaments.
4. Establishing a scientific rationing of the world's raw materials in order to prevent imperialist economies, especially in particularly weak or uncivilized communities.
5. Creating, either thru the existing League of Nations, strengthened and reformed, or thru some other medium, an international mechanism designed to be a substitution for the institution of war; and to examine with impartiality the economic, political and racial problem of all states with a view to providing for their respective needs without their being driven to war in the attempt to secure them.
6. Recognizing Russia.
7. Ensuring the neutralization, on some such plan as that laid down in "Africa and the Peace of Europe" and in "The Black Man's Burden," of the greater part of Africa including also the tropical regions; and abolishing the militarization of Africa.

Must Revise Peace Treaty.

No. 1, as Mr. Morel points out, involves the wide revision of the Versailles Treaty. No. 5 involves the reexamination of all the peace treaties of 1919 with a view to the protection of racial minorities.

"America," adds Mr. Morel, "can convince herself, if she chooses, that the British government now in power is not an imperialist government but is sincerely and deeply anxious to start a new chapter in the history of international relationships.

"Its capacity to do so depends in large measure upon American action, or inaction.

"The best in America and the best in Britain associated officially and unofficially in the unselfish task of preparing a new and better future for humanity can change the face of the world."

Now if some of our left wing agitators would speak up as to their opinion of this British legislator's suggestion the first steps toward such a conference would be accomplished.

"The "plan" as outlined above was sent to Julia Ellsworth Ford, American peace worker, by Mr. Morel at her request.

Youth Views

By HARRY GANNES

High School Students Forced to Quit.

More than half of the high school students are forced to quit before completing their courses is the latest information obtainable from the United States Department of the Interior, which is concerning itself with this phase of education in this country.

It is worthy of emphasis that the increase in the number of students leaving high school is coincident with the increase in unemployment and the epidemic of wage cuts now evident.

Most of these children that are forced to leave school before completing their meagre courses are sons and daughters of workers who have lost their jobs or have suffered a wage cut.

Not only is child labor increasing, but the legal exploitation of young, undeveloped boys and girls between 14 and 18 is a growing factor that must be faced by the labor movement precisely for this reason: These children are placed in jobs formerly occupied by adult workers in factories, shops and offices and do the work for less wages. Result: More unemployed workers or lowered wages for those older workers kept on the job.

Publishers Greedy for Wilson Matter, Since He Is Dead

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Feb. 20.—Publishers and editors of this city are hungry for Wilson material, acting on the "hunch" that the country wants and will pay a good price for a lot of it. We may therefor expect a veritable deluge of "intimate, outspoken" sketches and memoirs of the late president.

George Creel, so it is said, has a restless fountain pen; Josephus Daniels is already working on something. So is William C. Redfield, formerly secretary of commerce; Brand Whitlock, Colonel House, Jo Tumulty, Newton Baker are all said to be anxious to write books about the man who kept us out of war.

His daughters, his widow, his physicians and other intimates have, of course, been besieged by editors of newspaper syndicates, magazines and newspapers as well as book publishers.

Work Daily for "The Daily!"

Austrian Finances at Standstill from Bank Clerks' Strike

(Special to The Daily Worker)

VIENNA, Feb. 20. — Austrian banks are shut down by a walkout of the bank employes. The strikers refuse to increase their working week by two and a half hours.

It is impossible to replace the strikers. Austrian bank workers have to be accomplished statisticians to deal with the financial figures that run into the billions and trillions since the depreciation of the currency. Foreign exchange is particularly taxing.

So far the efforts of the capitalist papers to shame the bank clerks back with sob arguments about the hardships the government is suffering during these reconstruction times are dismal failures.

Don't be a "Yes, But," supporter of The Daily Worker. Send in your subscription at once.

COMMUNIST·CHILDREN'S·COLUMN

Frogs and Children.

By EDMUND R. BRUMBAUGH

2,014 frogs were unkindly treated last year in Illinois alone, according to a press dispatch from the DAILY WORKER'S own home city of Chicago. 15 ostriches and 95 monkeys were abused.. A cage of songsters were bothered by jazz music on a phonograph.

Chickens, alligators, dogs and gold-fish were also unkindly treated, according to the state humane society, which made public the report.

Also, as an afterthought, perhaps, we are informed that complaints of cruelty to children numbered 1,437.

* * * *

It may just have happened, or possibly the order of mention reflected a state of mind all too common under our grab-and-gulp social order. Looking out for frogs, alligators and gold-fish requires a brand of sympathy that is safely narrow and has nothing to do with serious, fundamental things like the industrial system and just distribution of wealth. Kindly and prosperous ladies and gentlemen, all on fire for unselfish service, can thus have an outlet for their impulses without having to let go of cherished privileges, and, what is more definite, without having to go to work.

* * * *

Now children happen to be different from dumb things. They are generally acknowledged to be human beings. All kinds of possibilities are wrapped up in them. All kinds of big and far-reaching changes are in prospect if their present is to be improved and their future made secure. If one honestly starts to help children, there is no telling in what radical surroundings he may land, for, quite plainly, such help cannot stop at seeing that children are not slapped too often or bathed too seldom or sent to school without any breakfast.

* * * *

Humane societies do good work, but their work is woefully circumscribed, and it may even mean a serious misdirection of energy. When the labor movement has found itself and has more fully justified itself, the cruelty to children which is deep and damning, the poverty and the suffering, the stifling of worthy ambition and the refusal of equal opportunity, will be ended, not all at once, but surely promptly and permanently.

In that hour, too, frogs, alligators and gold-fish will not be forgotten. A genuinely civilized human race will not allow cruelty anywhere at any time to anything.

* * *

The Young Comrade.

The March issue of the Young Comrade, official organ of the Junior section of the Young Workers League, is out. It contains articles on child labor, Lenin, a short story, and an appeal for help for the starving children of Germany. It is well illustrated. There is also a new song for rebel kids, news about the junior groups and many other interesting features.

BUSY TONIGHT?

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NICK LONGWORTH FIGHTING THAT 44 PER CENT TAX

Mellon Champ Leading Forelorn Hope

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—Having killed the Mellon plan and written the Garner income tax rates into the revenue bill the Democratic-Progressive coalition in the House today stood its ground against efforts of the administration forces to reverse this action.

Republican Leader Longworth today insists, however, that there is still a possibility of forcing the adoption of a compromise which would not destroy the Mellon program.

As a result of the vote of 222 to 196 in the House late yesterday, the income tax schedule now stands:

44% On Big Incomes.

1.—Normal taxes on incomes up to $5,000 are two per cent; four per cent between $5,000 and $8,000 and six per cent above $8,000.

2.—Surtaxes beginning at one per cent on $12,000 are graduated to 44 per cent on $92,000 incomes.

3.—Personal exemptions for single persons are $2,000 and for heads of families $3,000.

With the adoption of the Garner plan in the "committee of the whole house" the fight will lag until the bill gets into the House proper. Democrats intend to support most of the administrative features of the bill.

When the bill does come before the House proper, Longworth intends to force a record vote on his substitute for the Garner plan.

It provides for a 25 per cent cut in both normal and surtaxes. It proposes the Mellon normal rates of three and six per cent and a maximum surtax of 37½ per cent on incomes of $100,000.

* * * *

Melon Cutting to Be Taxed.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—Democrats scored their second victory in two days when the House this afternoon adopted the Garner stock dividend tax by a vote of 162 to 112.

Profits from the sale of stock dividends, regardless of when the stock is sold, would be subject to the regular income tax rates, under the amendment offered by Representative Garner, Texas.

Under the present law, profits from the sale of stock dividends more than two years after the dividends are issued are subject only to the capital assets tax of 2½ per cent.

Only 274 votes out of a total of 435 in the House were cast on the amendment and the Republican leaders hope to be able to reverse today's action when a record vote is taken in the House proper.

Willie Hearst Spurs on Cops to Pursue Gilda's Highwaymen

Two bombings, a little holdup that ended in the shooting of one holdup man, and the capture of six persons supposed to be connected with the holdup of Gilda Gray, friend of W. R. Hearst, shimmy dancer who was robbed of $150,000 worth of jewelry, disturbed the peace and quiet of the police of Chicago yesterday.

Unknown persons for unknown reasons placed a bomb under the porch of the home of Anthony Czarnecki, 6877 Hobart avenue, Norwood Park, a member of the board of election commissioners, and did about $1,000 damage. Fiore Lamonttagna, a grocer at 2327 W. Harrison street, failed to settle with black handers and as a result, yesterday his place of business was bombed. He was asked to give the black handers $2,000. He estimated that the bomb did about $1,000 damage.

Two men held up a drug store at 6260 Champlain avenue and tried to escape in a taxi. A policeman from the Woodlawn station commandeered a passing auto and gave chase. He caught the two men, who are said to be ex-convicts, and after a tussle shot one thru the chest and took them both to the station.

For the forty-eleventh time the police have captured the bad, bold bandits that robbed Gilda Gray. This time there are six of them in custody. Up till a late hour last night Gilda had not called at the detective bureau to identify them. The detective bureau promises that if Gilda feels she can't identify the men they now have they will get several more for her.

The Herald and Examiner men have been privately urging the police to get busy and recover Gilda's lost jewels, because of her friendship for William R. Hearst, it is believed.

Porters Win Increase.

An eight per cent wage increase for 10,000 Pullman porters was announced today by the Pullman company. The annual total will exceed $1,000,000 officials said. Conductors recently were given a six per cent increase.

German Socialists Hit Toboggan.

BERLIN, Feb. 20.—The Socialists lost out in the elections held in Mecklenburg-Schwerin on February 17, when the conservatives secured a majority of 21 in the State Assembly.

Polish War Head Quits.

WARSAW, Poland, Feb. 20.—Owing to dissatisfaction over the war ministry budget, General Sosnkowski, minister of war, resigned his portfolio. He will be replaced by General Sikorski, former premier and minister of the interior.

Heresy Trial of Bishop Brown, Communist, Is Put off Again; He Denies Belief In "Saviour Gods"

(Special to The Daily Worker)

GALION, O., Feb. 20.—The death in Dallas of Bishop Alexander L. Garrett, presiding bishop of the Episcopal Church in America, may delay the heresy trial of the Rev. William Montgomery Brown, who is to be tried by the House of Bishops because of statements contained in his book, "Communism and Christianism."

Altho no date for the trial has been set, it was expected the hearing would be held here early in the summer.

Secret Decision to Oust.

Bishop Brown intimated that the decision to try him was made in secret at the last meeting of the House of Bishops in the early Winter of 1923. He asserted that news of this leaked out thru remarks made by Bishop Thomas F. Gailor of the diocese of Tennessee in a sermon.

Bishop Brown said that even if the trial did take place it would affect his status in the church but little, since the "sacramental graces of baptism and ordination are indelible." He said that he could be as good a Christian on "atheistic and materialistic lines" as could any other member of the House of Bishops on "theistic and spiritistic lines."

Bishop Brown in the letter announced his willingness to resign if a committee of three named by the House of Bishops argue the matter out with him and still find him at fault. He also said he would resign if the House of Bishops placed itself on record that the recently promulgated declaration of orthodox faith by the House of Bishops at Dallas really was not such.

The "extreme heresy" charged against Bishop Brown consists of twenty-three quotations from "Communism and Christianism." Among them are:

Doubts Christ Lived.

"I doubt that Christ lived."

"The Holy Ghost sees to it that the slave class is kept in ignorance."

"The birth, death, resurrection, descension and ascension of all the Saviour-Gods not excepting Jesus, are versions of the sun-myth."

"There is no rational doubt about the fictitious character of the Divine Jesus."

Bishop Brown was accepted as a member of the Modern Churchmen's Union, even tho he took extreme pains to acquaint its leaders with his radical social ideas.

Evolution of Superstition.

The Bishop's views on the evolution of religious thought are given in the following excerpts from his public statement:

"The works of Frazer, Tylor and others have scientifically established the revolutionary fact that the history of religion is continuous from the savage upward, and that it is the history of an evolution. From the savage to ourselves there is no break, one phase of religious belief has given way to another, and there has been the same revolt and the same resistance to change at every step.

"The history of religion becomes more and more a question of phsychology. It is not a question of certain events having occurred at some particular date in history, and at some particular place, but one of what caused people to believe that these things have occurred.

"We have the same problem, in kind, presented to us by the growth of new religious beliefs among savage and civilized people. It is really a question of studying the culture stage at which a people are living and relating the beliefs in the supernatural to their existent stage of culture. The question no longer is, 'Did miracles occur?' The question now is, "What led people to believe they occurred?'

Witchcraft and Religion.

"In one direction the new viewpoint is quite openly adopted. We do not ask when did witchcraft cease to exist, for no one believes that it ever existed, but when did people cease to believe in witchcraft? This is a distinction of first-rate importance.

"The whole study of religion now consists in an investigation of man's intellectual evolution from the prescientific stage, where he believed in miracles, to the scientific one, where he ceased to believe in them. Miracles are left-offs from the age of traditionalism, and have no place in that of scientism as realities, but only as symbols.

Still Near Stone Age.

"Heresy charges are at this day almost enough to make one despair of human nature. They compel one to realize how near we are to the stone age, and how very thin is the veneer of civilization we have put on.

"The fact is that we are in for a wave of reaction toward tyranny all over the world. The United States is today at least fifty years behind what it was before the war, and our government can do with impunity tyrannous things it would not have dared to do twenty-five years ago. There are few, comparatively, today who have any real regard for freedom as such."

No Point of Agreement.

While Bishop Brown stands so far to the left in the opposition movement inside the Protestant Episcopal church, that it is quite difficult to see any point of agreement between him and the rest of the Modernists on the religious question, there is an ever widening split in the ranks of the Lord's army.

Dr. Percy Stickney Grant, the stormy petrel of New York, throws bomb after bomb into the camp of the Fundamentalists or those who take their religion raw. In a sermon delivered last Sunday in the Church of the Ascension, New York, he requested those of his congregation who could accept literally the Apostle's Creed to stand up. No one arose.

Brown Versus Grant.

Grant believes that superstition or religion can be reformed. Bishop Brown declares it must and will go the way of belief in witchcraft and other delusions of the past.

Dr. Grant is in favor of eliminating the more obviously out-of-date religious dogmas such as the Virgin birth theory. It is true this plank was an after thought on the part of the Catholic church and did not put it in their platform until several hundred years after the alleged date of Christ's birth.

Archbishop Hayes of the Catholic church has organized a mass meeting where special sacrifices will be offered to God for the pain caused him by the insinuations of moral turpitude against the Holy Ghost, his favorite field worker.

Christ a "Mad Artist."

Another New York divine declared that Christ was a "mad artist," meaning of course, that he was an idealist who would feel quite at home in Greenwich and very probably would not be able to pay his rent with any degree of regularity. This familiarity with Jesus is bringing the latter into general disfavor with respectable church patrons.

Not only was Christ a "mad artist" but he was also a poet, declares the same accuser, who evidently does not appreciate the seriousness of the last charge, else he is no friend of the meek and lowly Nazarene.

In the meantime the New York district of the Presbyterian church is proceeding in a normal manner and is demonstrating its regularity by putting on a drive for a million dollars. The motto of the Presbyterians is "O Lord, give us this day our daily pay."

William Z. Foster Will Speak at A. C. W. Open Forum, Feb. 22

William Z. Foster will speak on the Trade Union Educational League, and its program at the Open Forum, conducted by Local No. 39, of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, on Friday evening, Feb. 22, 1924, 8 o'clock, at the Ashland Auditorium, Room 237. All members of the Amalgamated are invited.

Bank Employes Dance Tonight.

The Chicago Bank Employes Association will give their first annual dance Thursday evening Feb. 21, at the Morrison Hotel, Cameo Room, Madison and Clark Sts.

This is the only bank employes' association in existence and all labor should support it, to help organize the hundreds of bank employes in this city.

Work Daily for "The Daily!"

Trotzky Recovering; Is Expected Back to Red Army by Spring

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, Feb. 20.—Trotzky's convalescence will be over by the beginning of spring, it is believed by his physicians. The military commissar is not confined to bed but he is leading a quiet life in the open air.

Trotzky is fortunate, say his friends, in that his breakdown did not come earlier. The Red Army is now in such well organized condition that he can be spared now far better than he could have been spared two years ago.

Butcher Kills Four.

HOMER, Ill., Feb. 20.—Louis Kuntz, 65, a butcher, exterminated a family of three nine miles from here following a family quarrel, according to a report made to the coroner today by Constable Elliot. Kuntz, using a rifle, shot and killed Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Whistle and their 18-year old daughter, and then killed himself.

Inventor Found Dead.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 20th.—Search for William J. Davis, inventor of dairy machinery, who has been missing since Feb. 1, ended when his body was found among the unidentified dead of the wreck of two Indiana Union Traction trains at Fortville, Ind., Feb. 2.

Cupid Loses Again.

EDWARDSVILLE, Ill., Feb. 20.—Joseph Lavora, 42, died in a hospital today of gunshot wounds, inflicted by himself in his attic yesterday after he had fired upon and slightly wounded Miss Frances Spindler, 30, who had repulsed his advances.

Rail Connections to Russia.

MOSCOW, Feb. 20.—At the international railway conference, recently held at Riga, with the object of coordinating the time-tables for thru communication with Russia, a satisfactory agreement was reached between the delegates of the Union of Soviet Republics, Germany and the Baltic States.

COAL MINER WHO DEFIED LEWIS IS FIRED; HAS 7 KIDS

Fakers Get Company to Do Dirty Work

(Special to The Daily Worker)

YUKON, Pa., Feb. 20.—Tactics of the Lewis machine in the coal mining district of western Pennsylvania, District 5, are illustrated in the case of Thomas Ray, a militant unionist who has just been discharged by the coal operator for whom he was working at Wyano, Pa., at the request of the officials of the district.

Bay was fired when he returned from the International convention. The reactionaries charged that he worked with the radicals there for the reinstatement of Howat and for other anti-Lewis measures.

This union man they have put out of a job is father of seven children, the oldest only 13. The machine has been trying to get him for a long time—even since he became identified with the Progressive Miners International Committee. They persuaded the company to fire him after they had failed to get his local union to expel him.

Earlier, when he was working near McDonald, and in a machine controlled local the district officials made a demand for his expulsion and Bay quit his job and went to work at Wyano where he had friends.

Tut's Nap Continues.

LUXOR, Feb. 20.—The Egyptian government today cancelled the license under which Howard Carter is excavating the tomb of the Pharaoh Tut-Ankh-Amen in the valley of kings.

Somebody'll Walk.

GREENWOOD, Ind., Feb. 20th.—Thirty automobiles and four busses were burned in a fire which destroyed the garage of the Greenwood Motor Transit Company early today.

THE VOLUNTEER FAMILY
OF THE
PURIM BAZAAR AND EXHIBITION
By the
Jewish Workers Relief Committee
Mar. 20, 21, 22 and 23, 1924, at the Ashland Auditorium
For the Orphan Homes in Russia and Ukraine
Will Come Together
At the
BANQUET AND CONCERT
Saturday Eve., February 23rd, 1924
At the
Beautiful ROOSEVELT HALL
3437 ROOSEVELT ROAD
PROGRAM
MISS IDA DIVINOFF, Violinist, of the Detroit Symphony Orchestra
MR. SWETLOFF, Tenor, Russian Grand Opera
MR. B. FISHBEIN, Our famous artist will recite.
A Good Supper Plate 40 Cents
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1924 CRISIS GIVES WORKERS PARTY ITS OPPORTUNITY

Ruthenberg Puts Situation Before Branches

The following appeal by C. E. Ruthenberg, executive secretary of the Workers Party, will be read at every Party Branch. It describes the magnificent opportunity before the organization that has come with the wrecking of the reputations of both old parties and asks for the fullest support at once:

"Our party has before it a great opportunity. During the past year we made great progress, as testified to by the letter to our convention from the Communist International. We have before us now the opportunity for even greater achievements.

"A crisis of major importance is shaking this country. For two years the farmers have suffered under conditions which have driven millions of them from the land. As a result there has developed a widespread movement among the farmers for a farmer-labor party and independent political action.

Oil Bespatters Both Parties.

"Now comes the Teapot Dome exposure—showing corruption and rottenness in high places unequalled in the previous history of this country. Both of the old parties are being splattered with the oil from Teapot Dome. They stand before the workers and farmers as the corrupt instruments of the exploiting class, using the power of the government to loot the nation in the interest of this class.

"The result of the Teapot Dome exposures has been a great impetus to both the movement for a third party and a Farmer-Labor Party. Literally millions of farmers and industrial workers are moving away from the old parties and are prepared for independent political action thru a Farmer-Labor Party.

We Must Lead Movement.

"It is our work to crystallize this movement. It is our work to give it definite form and to become the leaders in this movement. If we do not take the place in the forefront of this movement, these workers and farmers, who are moving toward independent political action will fall under the influence of petty bourgeoisie Third Party leadership. They will be misled and the class movement of workers and farmers will be delayed for years in its crystallization.

"Is our party equal to the opportunity which lies before it? Are we strong enough to win the farmers and industrial workers for the class movement in a struggle with the middle class leaders? The Central Executive Committee believes that our party is capable of undertaking this struggle and to win new successes for the Communist movement in the United States. Our successes during the last year prove our strength to go forward to new struggles and new victories.

"The Central Executive Committee has launched the campaign for class Farmer-Labor Party in connection with the Teapot Dome exposures as the medium thru which to build up our forces. Again we have taken the position of leadership. Now we must thru intensive work in this campaign prove our right to that position.

Need Funds to Build Movement.

"The immediate need of the National Office in order to take full advantage of the opportunity which lies before our party is financial assistance. For nearly a year the National Office has made no appeals to the membership for funds. It left the field clear for the DAILY WORKER campaign, to which the membership responded so splendidly. The result of the DAILY WORKER campaign, however, was that the National Office suffered financially. All its revenue was reduced by the fact that the membership were giving all they could to the DAILY WORKER.

"Now the national organization faces a great opportunity to build our movement with a depleted treasury. It must have funds for the Teapot Dome-class Farmer-Labor Party campaign. It must have funds for the many political conferences which are part of the maneuvers in this campaign. It must have funds for new literature, for speakers and organizers.

"The Central Executive Committee has, therefore, determined to ask the party membership for a Farmer-Labor Campaign Fund of $15,000. There will be no compulsory assessment, but the Central Executive Committee feels assured that every party member will realize the significance of the present situation and make his contribution.

$1.00 From Each Member.

"Attached are Farmer-Labor Campaign Fund emblems. We ask that every member of the party contribute $1.00 and put one of these emblems on his dues card. The payment is not compulsory. We ask that each party member assess himself voluntarily to enable the party to go forward to great achievement.

"Each branch of up to twenty-five members should be able to raise at least $10.00 thru these emblems and each branch of over 25 members at least $25.00. That is the standard.

"The money is needed quickly. Take the matter up at this branch meeting. Collect as many dollars for the emblems as possible and remit them to the National Office. We do not want a long, lingering campaign. Let us show that we can act quickly even in a financial campaign. Canvas every member during the next two weeks. Send in the remittance promptly.

"The National Office will transmit 25 per cent of the receipts from each district to the District Organizer to finance the work in the district.

"Comrades, we are going forward to greater struggles and greater victories. Your contribution to Farmer-Labor Party campaign fund will furnish the means for the biggest campaign the party has waged. Do your part—do it quickly and well.

Fraternally yours,
C. E. RUTHENBERG,
Executive Secretary."

Send in Your News

The Daily Worker urges all members of the party to send in the news of their various sections. Every Party Branch should appoint its own correspondent and make him responsible for the news that ought to be sent in to The Daily Worker. The Party Page should be the livest page in The Daily Worker. Help make it so. Address all mail to the Editor, The Daily Worker, 1640 N. Halsted St., Chicago, Ill.

From Austria to Spain Misery Rules Capitalist Europe

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Feb. 20th.—Dispatches to commercial institutions of New York in one day sketch a depressing picture of Europe as follows:

The bank employes of "reconstructed" Vienna went on strike for wage increases so that they may buy sufficient bread to keep them alive;

There was "some disturbance" reported in French industry because of rising living costs with little success reported for the governments' attempt to cope with the stiuation by means of restrictions on exportation of certain kinds of food stuffs, coal and leather;

Industrial disturbances in Norway;

Conditions in unoccupied Germany are "increasingly unsatisfactory" thanks to "a serious transportation breakdown and foreign competition."

Continued dullness in Spain;

Only "slight improvement" in occupied Germany due to the stabilization there of money.

Norway's strikes are of metal and dock workers. They are spreading. In France prices are rising rapidly as the franc drops, and buying for export is increasing at the expense of domestic busines. Unemployment is increasing. This is France's first taste of unemployment.

And — significant! — French commercial syndicates are advising members to calculate their selling prices on a dollar basis to avoid replacement losses!

Soviets Reject Jap Offer; Say Trade Awaits Recognition

(Special to The Daily Worker)

TOKYO, Feb. 20.—Japan's proposal for business relations with Russia have been turned down. Russian representatives say they will agree to no half-way measures, that Japan must grant diplomatic recognition or do without Soviet trade.

* * * *

PEKING, Feb. 20.—Full recognition of Russia is being urged on the Chinese government.

Farina Declared Guilty.

NEW YORK, Feb. 20.—John Farina, the third man to be convicted for the killing of two bank messengers in Brooklyn last November, was found guilty of first degree murder early today by a jury that deliberated more than four hours and a half.

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KLAN METHODS TOO CRUDE FOR NICHOLAS BUTLER

Goosestep President in War on Night-Gown

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Feb. 20—Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia university, has accepted the leadership of a movement to center a fight against the Ku Klux Klan by unseating Earl B. Mayfield as junior United States senator from Texas. Convinced that if the Klan is to be stamped out Mayfield must be unseated, fifty men of affairs in New York have been asked to grant moral and financial support to Texans now working in Washington to evict their junior senator.

Butler, in announcing the conference's purpose to obtain financial assistance for those prosecuting the Mayfield ouster, said:

"My interest in combating the Klan movement arises from its lawlessness. The Ku Klux Klan is one of the newest and most active forms of that lawlessness which surrounds us on every side and which threatens the foundations of our government and our social order.

"The very professions of the Ku Klux Klan, to say nothing of its acts, are in violation of our fundamental law. We guarantee to every man freedom of conscience, freedom of worship and equality before the law. The Ku Klux Klan denies and violates all of these principles.

"It is fundamentally un-American and un-Christian and it must be stamped out at all costs without delay. We serve this notice upon time-serving politicians and office seekers who expect to gain personal advantage by compromise with this evil thing.

"The attempt to keep Mayfield as senator from Texas is not an ordinary political enterprise. It is a declaration of war on the American government and it affects and challenges the whole nation, not merely the people of Texas."

* * * *

Another Juicy Scandal.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—Validity of the first ballots counted in the Mayfield election investigation was challenged today by opponents of Senator Earle B. Mayfield, Texas.

Returns from seven precincts in Anderson county were questioned on the ground that variation is shown in the handwriting purporting to be the signatures of the presiding election judges in those precincts.

The recount of the ballots was begun yesterday under orders from the senate committee which is investigating Mayfield's election.

Ballot Boxes Absent.

The committee has completed the recount of the first county but the totals were not made public.

Luther Nickels, attorney for George E. B. Peddy, the contestant, claimed that the differences in signatures may indicate some of the ballots were not signed by the presiding judges who have that exclusive power.

Several boxes from Anderson county—a strong Mayfield district—were said to be missing.

* * * *

Young Granted Injunctions.

EAST ST. LOUIS, Feb. 20th.—Forty-seven temporary injunctions closing as many saloons in Herrin and Marion, Williamson County, were issued today by Federal Judge English in Federal District Court here, on affidavits sworn out by S. Glenn Young, leader of Ku Klux Klan liquor raids in that county.

Fifty informations charging violation of the Volstead law were filed against Williamson County residents by Young and his assistants.

Both informations and injunctions, together with about eighty other liquor cases, already under prosecution by the Klan, are returnable at Federal Court in Danville, Ill., March 3rd.

* * * *

Young to Go.

HERRIN, Ill., Feb. 20.—A compromise between Sheriff George Galligan and the Ku Klux Klan, which provides for a cessation of "dry" raids by the klan, the removal of S. Glenn Young, paid employe of the organization, and two of Galligan's deputies, was announced today by a citizens' committee that brought about the compromise.

The Land for the Users!

New York Teachers' Union Starting Big Membership Drive

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Feb. 20.—The teacher's Union is preparing for a membership drive in March. The organization which has under 1,000 members, wants a big proportion of New York's total of 25,000 teachers.

The technic of the drive, as explained by Dr. Henry R. Linville, president of the union, is to include personal letters, personal interviews at homes of teachers as well as in schools, distribution of special literature explaining the aims of the union, and conferences in schools, a number of which have already been held.

At a preliminery meeting of organized teachers, John L. Tildsley, a divisional superintendent of schools declared that the union should have every one of the 25,000 teachers as members, and when it did have them all educational conditions might be transformed over night.

How many of your shop-mates read THE DAILY WORKER. Get one of them to subscribe today.

MENTIONING THE MOVIES

By PROJECTOR.

The Woman of Paris.

THIS first venture of Charley Chaplin into the admittedly serious is worth all the praise bestowed upon it by the critics—and then some. In taking the most tawdry and trite of dramatic material—the threadbare French "cabinet drama"—and thru sheer directorial skill making it the vehicle for supreme expression of almost every emotion known to man, Chaplin again proves himself the foremost genius of the film world. There have been other great actors who could move their audiences alternately to thought, to tears and to laughter, altho no one on the silver screen does it so well as this supremely human, lovable clown. Chaplin here proves that he can do the vastly more difficult job of making other actors, and by no means the best known of them either, do all the subtle thrilling little tricks that makes the screen illusions of life so real as to seem life itself.

This picture is an emotional field day. One sees the private property pride of the French father whose services in marriage agreement have been spurned by impetuous, callow young lovers, pride that sends one old man to death and the other to a lifetime of loneliness. One sees mother love in its true colors, gloriously selfish, meddling in the boy's love affairs "for his own good" even tho it brings him to a wretched death. In "The Woman" one sees love, pique, jealousy, vanity, and above all a trader's dissatisfaction with the deal no matter how profitable the commerce. One sees little old "Economic Determinism" make the fine dame ludicrous and the tramp a philosopher.

"Judge not that ye be not judged," is the underlying theme of the picture. A splendid antidote for an overdeveloped morality. A rap on the door at the wrong time by a doctor called to attend a corpse, busts up a village elopement and makes the country girl into the "Woman." A studio door left open by an indecisive boy breaks up the wedding a second time and results in the most artistic suicide ever screened. And the old mother is cheated of a violent revenge by her lack of a limousine.

This is truly an all-story picture, each player lives in his role and the result is perfect characterization. Edna Purviance is technically the star, she is regally beautiful most of the time, but the honors really go to the "Villain." His acting is flawless but then the part is the most sympathetic in the play. On the other hand the poor "Hero" is given a very rough deal by Charley. He is made a callow, narrow-minded, indecisive weakling whose one redeeming feature is that he made a beautiful corpse, especially with his face. This is just like Chaplin. The villain has been the under-dog in American movies too long, it is about time he came into his own.

Direction is perfect, one might almost say, inspired. It shows what we can hope for when changed social conditions permit production for art rather than for the box office. The aforementioned suicide, the arrival of the train portrayed by moving window lights, the mother cooking a frugal supper while her boy's body is being borne home on a police stretcher, the reporter breaking the news with the question, "How old was your son?" the wooden-faced message expert, all these are pure genius. The kitchen scene with the over-ripe wood-cocks approaches very, very close to the pie-slinging slapstick for which Charley is famous. I wonder tho if a man who shoots with his left hand really loads with his right, and if even the suavest villain would not have been just a little mussed up after a two-minute tussle with an infuriated lover fifty pounds and six inches the better man?

The end is bosh. A dozen pretty orphans and a rotund village priest are the woman's consolation for the loss of both love and luxury. And in company with her near-mother-in-law! As sticky-sweet and messy as the jam on the cherub's face. Typical American hokum. Hell, Charley, couldn't even you rise above that?

Strike of Filipino Sugar Workers in Hawaii Is Coming

(Special to The Daily Worker)

HONOLULU, Feb. 20.—Filipino laborers on the sugar plantations have voted a strike against the sunrise-to-dark hours of work. The strike will be sprung suddenly. No public announcement of the date has been made.

The Filipino workers are organized. The strike may spread to Japanese laborers who are separately organized.

Buses Win in Emporia.

EMPORIA, Kans., Feb. 20.—Voters of Emporia in a special election decided to abolish use of street cars in the city and substitute buses. The buses will be operated by the Kansas Electric Power company, which also had the franchise for street car service. The trolleys had been in operation fifteen years.

Claim Bandits Are Active.

PEKIN, Feb. 20.—Large forces of Thibetan bandits under the Nanka Lama have stormed Batang, murdering petty district officials and threatening the foreign population, M. Perone, French merchant in Atuntze, says in a telegram to the local officials.

2,000 Battle N. Y. Snow.

NEW YORK, Feb. 20.—An army of two thousand hastily recruited men today battled New York's first real blizzard of the year.

GERMAN RELIEF ISSUE IN BOSTON CENTRAL BODY

Progressives Won't Let Machine Shelve It

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BOSTON, Feb. 20.—The Boston Central Labor Union today referred to its executive board the question of sending two delegates to the second Conference for German relief called by the Boston organization of the Friends of Soviet Russia and of Workers Germany, George Kraska, secretary.

Accompanying the request was a statement describing how the F. S. R. has been thoroly investigated by an impartial committee of representative men from unions and political organizations; and by the district attorney of New York, who found no basis for charges.

An interesting discussion ensued after a motion was made by Delegate Simons to send the two delegates requested.

Conservative Machine Objects.

Members of the conservative machine objected on the grounds that the Central Labor Union had already appointed a committee, at the request of the A. F. of L. to help the German trade union movement.

Delegate Abrahams answered, showing the difference between the two plans. The A. F. of L. was trying to save the trade union machinery by providing funds for the salaries of officials and other administrative expenses. The proposed conference, however, was for the relief of the German workers who were suffering from low wages and undernourishment, and large numbers of them starving. He appealed to the delegates on behalf of the kiddies in need, and urged the sending of delegates.

Investigation Excuse.

Delegate Gillespie stated that he was not a Friend of Soviet Russia, and amended the motion to read to refer to the executive board for investigation. To this Simons replied that if investigations could have killed the beneficial work of the F. S. R., it would have been killed long ago. It was a legitimate organization for the gathering of relief funds and clothing, first for Russia and now for Germany. Action was imperative at this meeting. If any delegate who urged further investigation would state grounds for further investigation, very well, but this was not done. While the C. L. U. would be investigating thousands of German workers and children would be starving. What would you say, if under similar conditions in America, with hundreds of thousands starving, those in other countries would delay relief by carrying on interminable investigations?

The passage of the amendment referring the matter to the executive board made a poor impression on many delegates from organizations newly affiliated with the central body.

The question of relief raised at today's meeting will come up again before the Central Labor Union, and will not be downed. More and more delegates are now fighting the Gompers' policy that have been ruling in the Central Labor Union under the leadership of McCarthy, A. F. of L. organizer.

Stage Setting Helps Create Mysterious Air About Rachmaninoff

By ALFRED V. FRANKENSTEIN

Sergei Rachmaninoff gave a piano recital at the Auditorium Theater Sunday afternoon. There is always something mysterious about Rachmaninoff, caused by the tall and gaunt appearance of the man, and the stage setting in which he plays. The iron curtain is always lowered, and the piano is on the half-lighted proscenium. Rachmaninoff always surprises one with the genius of his playing. One moment we are borne by great, overwhelming billows of fiery tone, the next second all is soft and far away, like echoes from a great distance. His is the deep interpretation of a great and wonderful artist.

* * *

Georges Enesco, Roumanian violinist, played his first Chicago concert at the Studebaker on the same day. His stage was decorated with Christmas wreaths. These were not timely, but they were not out of place, for Enesco seemed a trifle out of date. He is not a young man, and his playing sounded logy and lifeless. This was contrary to expectations, because his symphony, played some weeks ago by Frederick Stock, is a most beautiful composition.

* * *

Carolyn Schuyler, a young pianiste, made her debut at the Playhouse the same afternoon. We heard her play an utterly useless work by Debussy, the title of which, flippantly and freely translated, is "The Song of the Goldfish." Her subsequent numbers revealed in her an excellent musician, and thoroly capable. Perhaps she is a little inclined towards an excess of sentiment, but this is not too great a fault.

* * *

Sigrid Onegin, the Swedish contralto, sang at Orchestra Hall, also on Sunday afternoon. We were able to hear her for only a moment, but that moment was thoroly charming. Her voice is of beautiful quailty, and her personality most pleasing and attractive. The program indicated an interesting afternoon of Swedish, German and American songs.

THE THEATRE

By D'FERRIER

V.

TO SAY that "Peer Gynt' is amusing nonsense might be construed as implying disrespect for one of the most austere masters of dramatic art; Henrik Ibsen. Nevertheless, such is the attitude towards this poetic fantasy that this department is prepared to maintain.

There is considerable discussion as to whether or not Ibsen ever intended "Peer Gynt" to have a stage presentation, but this question cannot be answered after viewing the altered version of the drama. Suffice to say that, in certain respects, the current presentation justifies its existence.

The play chronicles the adventurous life and imaginings of Peer Gynt, a turbulent yet jolly character as played by Basil Sydney. Sydney is at his best in the fourth act, wherein he undergoes various experiences on the continent of northern Africa.

The best bit of acting in "Peer Gynt" is contributed by Nannie Griffen, who makes of Ase, Peer's mother, a living and breathing creation.

Arthur Hughes, as the master of a Cairo madhouse, gives an enjoyable performance. This madhouse setting is a masterpiece of the grotesque.

Asya Kass, playing a wanton dancing girl who gyps the infatuated Peer of much worldly treasure, proves good enough to join the "Follies."

In the Norwegian trolls, the Guild has combined a slap-stick comedy with a fairy tale to achieve its effect.

There is little poetry in "Peer Gynt" as presented here, but this loss (if a loss) is more than made up for by the charmingly naive spirit injected by Mr. Sydney and his associates. There is also much delightful incidental music, composed by Grieg.

The play is in the repertoire of the Theatre Guild, a most estimable organization, who will also stage at the Great Northern theatre in this city, "He Who Gets Slapped" and Bernard Shaw's "The Devil's Disciple."

* * * *

Guild Produces "Fata Morgana."

NEW YORK, Feb. 20.—The Theatre Guild announces the complete cast of "Fata Morgana" by Ernst Vajda, opening March 3 at the Garrick with Emily Stevens, Morgan Farley, Helen Westley, Josephine Hull, William Ingersoll, Orlando Daly, Helen Sheridan, Armina Marshall, Edith Meiser, Charles Cheltenham, Patricia Barclay, Sterling Holloway, Aline Berry and Paul Martin. Philip Moeller is directing the production. Lee Simonson has designed the setting and costumes.

Jakira to Discuss Miners' Meet at Phila. Open Forum

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 20.—The Workers Party local is arranging for an Open Forum to be held every Sunday at 3 p. m. at 521 York Ave., corner Spring Garden and Fifth Sts. The Forum will open next Sunday, Feb. 24, with a lecture by A. Jakira, district organizer of District Three, on the "Lessons of the Indianapolis Convention of the Miners."

The Indianapolis convention represented a continuous battle between the famous steam roller of the reactionary officialdom and the rank and file delegation. It finally broke up amidst turmoil without having fully completed its regular order of business. The lessons of this convention, at which more than 1,800 delegates were represented, are of utmost importance not only to the miners but to the American labor movement as a whole and no one should miss the opportunity to hear the story told by one who attended all the sessions of the convention and who takes an active part in the American labor movement. Admission is free.

League Asks Russ Tariff Pact.

MOSCOW, Feb. 20.—Upon a report by Mr. Hannoteaux on the curtailment of customs formalities, the Council of the League of Nations has endorsed a proposition of Lord Robert Cecil to approach the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics with a request to sign the newly-drafted tariff convention.

LENIN MEMORIAL MEETING

SUBJECT:

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SPEAKERS:

Robt. Minor and Otto Huiswood

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The Dockers' Strike

Instead of greeting the strike of the dock workers as evidence of a revival of militancy among the workers of Great Britain, the MacDonald government announces in the House of Commons that "the government will not fail to take such steps as are required to secure the necessary transportation and has already set up the nucleus of an organization."

In plain English, the MacDonald government is preparing to break the strike.

It might be noted here that the theory of strike-action is that the cessation of work creates such a shortage of the commodities produced or transported by the particular industry involved that the concessions demanded by the workers become of less importance than the inconvenience their idleness causes.

It follows then that in arranging for the transport of foodstuffs the MacDonald government is actually taking the side of the private employers, who, rather than pay the two shillings per day increase demanded by the dockers, will witness nation-wide suffering.

Two shillings per day in England mean the difference between comparative comfort and poverty. That the employers could well afford the increase is unquestioned, but in no pronouncement of the MacDonald government is there found any threat of action against the employers.

The MacDonald government, the opposition and the capitalist press, are a unit against the dockers.

Perhaps the dockers believed that with socialists elected on the British Labor Party ticket holding the government positions a strike would be won easily; that if the government interfered it would be to aid the striking workers. Perhaps they wanted to settle this disputed question.

The answer has been given. It is that the MacDonald government is not even a labor government let alone a revolutionary one.

It is a government of the "people" and just as the interests of the capitalists are paramount in economic life so are their interests of first concern to any government that does not intend to abolish the foundation of their privileges—private ownership of the means of production and distribution.

If proof were wanting that the leadership of the British Labor Party has no wish to disturb the status quo it has been furnished by its action in the dockers' strike.

Instead of ordering the employers to grant the two-shilling increase as an alternative to the nationalization of their properties and enterprises, the MacDonald government does exactly what its predecessors have done—mobilizes the attaches of the government to do the work of the strikers and force them back to their jobs in the name of the good of the British Empire.

It is well that this early in its career the reformists of the second international, who rule in England, have shown their close kinship to the Kerenskys, Noskes and Pilsudskis the world over.

Parliamentarism as an end in itself leads to the same point in all countries—betrayal of the workers and support of the workers' enemies.

Business and Politics

Because of the shocking disclosures of abnormal graft and corruption in Washington many people have limited their consideration of the Teapot scandal to the political field. An important and seldom considered angle of the historic investigation, now besmirching the White House with oil is the business-side of the matter.

What effect does the revelation about sordidness in politics have on business? How do the big interests react to the examination? These questions are pertinent because if any pressure is to be brought to bear on Congress to drop the whole investigation, it will be big business that will do the pressing.

The black smoke of the oil conflagration is befogging many a hope of Wall Street. Big business is plainly worried where and when will the investigation stop. The reaction of the market to date spells only trouble. Said the authoritative Commercial and Financial Chronicle: "It would be useless to blink the fact that the oil scandals at Washington have had a more or less disturbing effect on all the markets, whether for securities or for commodities. To merchants, stock markets and its decline of late on enormous transactions, has been the subject of painful interest as reflecting the disturbance of business sentiment growing out of the fact that the more the Teapot Dome oil scandal is probed at Washington, the worse it looks, until men are beginning to ask, how far is the thing going? Whom is it going to smirch?"

On this basis, it is easy to understand why Jesse Livermore, the noted New York operator, has said that the confidence of business and the country were being undermined by Congressional investigations and therefore called for the election of "none but successful business men to Congress." This is the same Livermore, who was employed by Harry F. Sinclair to market stock of the Mammoth Oil Company, which leased the Teapot Dome area.

The above statements by men of such great prominence in the financial circles are of inestimable significance. They show very clearly that big business is planning to launch an offensive to put an end to the present investigation. The first step in this direction is the soft-pedaling of the investigation by Chairman Lenroot of the sub-committee in holding executive sessions during the absence of Senator Walsh.

The Teapot investigation must not be interfered with. The workers and farmers should make every effort to force the Senate to probe to the depths of the oil well.

The Fate of the Workers

We have shown how the workingmen of New York have been forced to live in abominable houses and dangerous congestion.

The loss of thirteen lives in a fire which swept a five-story tenement house on the East side, only brings into painful relief the findings of our investigation.

The bodies of seven children, two women and four men, removed from the burning tenement house are a ghastly warning to all the workers of New York and other cities, dangers that beset them in the present acute housing crisis.

The landlords and their government agents know that there are thousands of working men living in fire traps. The government is well aware of the fact that if it were to execute its own laws, it would condemn hundreds of tenements now occupied by working men who cannot afford to pay the exorbitant rents demanded by their profit-hungry landlords.

In the days of feudal oppression, the ruling class, now and then, burned their subjects at the stake. Capitalism is much more ingenious and complicated. The capitalist class does not resort to this crude method of murdering the helpless men, women and children of the laboring masses. What the ruling class of today does is somewhat more peaceful in appearance yet characterized by the same deadlines in effect.

The fatal blaze in New York, that destroyed the lives of thirteen people is to be attributed solely to the horrible system of housing that now prevails in the metropolis. The blood-guilt for this heinous crime is to be placed solely on the heads of the landlord class of New York.

Dollar Diplomacy

While the Interior, Navy and Justice Departments are being drained of Teapot oil, it might be well to pay a little attention to the State Department.

It is an open secret, in political circles, that the Department of State also reeks with oil corruption—the Standard Oil brand. The State Department is now in the midst of a controversy with the Government of Peru because of the attempt of a Standard Oil banking firm, the Guaranty Trust Co., to monopolize the field of Peruvian investments.

The president of Peru has just protested to Washington against the methods pursued by the Guaranty Trust Co. in Peru. It is charged that the New York bank has notified all financial institutions that it alone has the option on Peruvian financing. This group of Wall Street bankers proceeded to "warn all others off the field."

On the basis of the record of the State Department, the policy that our government will pursue is a foregone conclusion. There is no doubt that Secretary of State Hughes will run to the support of the Guaranty Trust Co. in the name of national honor and the country's security—in reality the banker's securities. Needless to say our ambassador at Lima, the lame-duck reactionary ex-Senator Poindexter, will do his best to defend "our interests" in the South American republic.

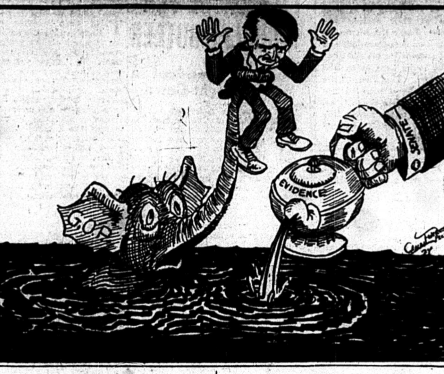
The mailed fist of dollar diplomacy will be swung in the face of the people of Peru who are dependent on American capital for the development of their natural resources. A smoke screen of the thinnest juridical abstractions will be raised to show that American property rights are being violated in the Latin republic.

Soft as these words may appear on the surface, they are in reality stern warnings to the English capitalists to keep out. They are a challenge to the safety of the Latin American republics in general and the national life of Peru in particular. The services rendered by Secretary Hughes to these bankers is a constantly recurring menace to the safety of the American workers as well as their southern brothers.

Dollar diplomacy is only another form of dollar democracy as enjoyed by the workers when they strike for the right to organize and against unbearable conditions of employment.

The British dock strike is holding up seven cargoes of bananas at Liverpool. Yes?

YELLING FOR HELP



Russia Leads the Way

With Germany on the eve of becoming a satrapy of the international financiers and France face to face with bankruptcy because of the collapse of the franc and burdensome taxation, Soviet Russia's great advance in reconstruction is the outstanding feature of the European politico-economic situation today.

M. Krassin, the Soviet Commissar for Foreign Trade, has just announced that the Soviet Republic, in the fiscal year 1922-23, exported goods to a total value of more than 210 billion gold rubles—an increase of more than 200% over the preceding year. According to Krassin the estimate of Russian export for the coming year already exceeds 500 billion gold rubles. The Soviet government is now winding up arrangements with French, Austrian and Dutch firms for credit on consignments of grain lying in Russian ports. Up to the end of 1923 close to 2 million tons of grain have been forwarded to Russian ports and 1,300,000 tons had been delivered abroad. This shows the great progress that the Russian railway system and shipping are making. The trade balance is now on the right side, imports having been reduced, those of food having practically ceased.

The recent recognition of Russia by England, Italy and Norway are of paramount political importance. The British government has laid special emphasis on its ambassador to Russia devoting his major attentions to securing agreements for English interests to counterbalance the close French control of nearly 70% of the iron and coal deposits of Central Europe by French capitalists.

The political side of these prospects for gigantic British development of the coal and iron wealth of Russia spells an attempt of England to co-operate with the Soviet government in order to counteract French policy in Central Europe.

To the workers and farmers of the world the great advance made by Soviet Russia, to date with practically very little outside help, is a victory of first rate importance. The Soviet government's tenacity and strength have forced the foreign capitalists to terms. Germany is making a strong demand for Russian rye and barley; Italy and France are competing for Russian wheat. While the currencies of practically every government in Europe are tumbling, Russia's financial condition is becoming more and more stable and sound.

Pollyanna at the Helm

President Coolidge, if one can judge by his most recent official statement, is an incurable optimist.

The governmental machinery, he says, has not been injured by the oil scandal.

The ship of state, says he, sails serenely on. New Hampshire's favorite and favored son is at the helm, a Jonah has been jettisoned, and all is well.

The agonized wails from amidships that split the air lead one to believe that the mates are not as enthusiastic as the skipper. In the forecastle mutinous curses are voiced by the ordinary seamen who complain of the smell of oil in their quarters. The ship itself reeks with the odor of disinfectants that, tho liberally used, may still not prevent quarantine officers refusing it permission to dock on November 7.

Tho jagged rocks shaped like teapots beset the course of the careening vessel, the pirate fleet of which it is a part continues to seize much rich loot.

"Business is good. Be of good cheer," says Captain Pollyanna Coolidge.

These be parlous times for American institutions and we are moved to inquire the whereabouts of their staunchest defender—one William J. Burns—who was wont to issue from time to time hair-raising statements dealing with the communist plans for seizing the White House.

Perhaps he has discovered that the White House is now so well oiled that the Communists could not hang on to it. Even his chief, the doughty Daugherty, seems to be having trouble maintaining his hold.

The Strikebreaking "Pennsy"

One of the bitterest, if not the most uncompromising, anti-labor corporations in this country is the Pennsylvania Railroad.

During the shopmen's strike of 1922 and since, the Pennsylvania Railroad set the pace in smashing the organizations of its workers. So tactless and arrogant have the officials of the Pennsylvania system been in their attack on the labor unions that now and then a government official was compelled to disapprove of the offensive open shop methods.

Now, the Interstate Commerce Commission has come forward with a report which shows that the Pennsylvania Railroad has been able to break up the railway workers organizations only at the expense of crippling its service. The war of the Pennsylvania on the union men has brought in its wake a serious danger to the people traveling on this railway system. The Pennsylvania Railroad which is the leader of the anti-union crusade also ranks first in faulty engines. The Interstate Commerce Commission has just found that the Pennsylvania Railroad has had the largest percentage of defective locomotives of the nine railroad systems selected by the Commission as representative of the railways of the United States.

Of the Pennsylvania locomotives examined for 1923 fiscal year, 76% were found defective or closely approaching violation of the law and actually committing the most flagrant disregard of all safety statutes.

Within the last six months of the calendar year 1923, all of the nine railroads except the Pennsylvania showed a decided improvement. The Pennsylvania alone which has been most violent in its campaign against organized labor, showed no signs of improvement.

The conditions on the Pennsylvania system are a menace to the safety of thousands of people traveling on its roads. The dangerous state of affairs arises directly from the war being waged on the workers by the labor-hating officers of this corporation. The government in not compelling the Pennsylvania to improve its system and in tolerating the continuation of this man-killing inefficiency is aiding and abetting the strikebreaking activities of the Pennsylvania railroad.

> **To a foreigner who saw Austria on the verge of chaos only eighteen months ago, the attitude of the bank employes and of the working class, who are constantly striking, appears to be grossly selfish while the Government is struggling to meet the obligations of the State and the interest on the international loan due in April.**
>
> **—Vienna correspondence of the N. Y. Times.**

We submit the above as evidence of the impartial character of the news carried by the capitalist press. No comment or editorializing is allowed in the news columns, is the claim of its apologists.

Sixteen million dollars in fines have been collected from bootleggers by the courts according to a government report. There are no statistics available as to the amounts collected by prohibition enforcement officers.

Brother Denby has gone to swell the ranks of the unemployed and the "Help Wanted" sign on the White House has brought scores of applicants.

Our conviction that the oil leases were entirely legal has been somewhat shaken by the insistence of prominent prospective witnesses upon immunity.

Clare Sheridan says the British aristocracy is looking for a savior of the Mussolini type. They probably do not recall that Clare does not approve of Mussolini.

The Hearst papers are disappointed by the developments in the Teapot Dome scandal. No sex angle has been found as yet.

The tie-up of shipping in England must be working awful hardships on the drove of lecturers who are headed this way.

If we were Attorney-General Daugherty we would begin to believe that the boss wanted us to quit.

AS WE SEE IT

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY.

A young girl, a foreigner who assimilated some of the Americanism that is floating around every large city, is on trial for her life in a Chicago court room. As the task of selecting a jury proceeds she reads a German bible. The poor unfortunate is a Christian. Perhaps she hopes the jurors are. So much the worse for her unless they have forgotten the Puritan brand of that creed.

• • • •

This girl came from Hungary nine years ago. She had dreams of a land where there were rich folks but no poor. It did not take her long to learn her mistakes. The first thing to do was to drop her old world customs and become Americanized. She had to quit school early and go to work. Her father was sick. She went to work in a mail order house. Only a few weeks ago the wife of a mail order king gave a few millions to a university. This girl who is now on trial for murder helped to pile up those millions. The blood of countless slaves is on every dollar of that gift.

• • • •

The girl could not live on the wages paid in the mail order house. She got a job in a restaurant. Long hours, seven in the evening to seven in the morning. No, the League for the Suppression of Vice took no interest. Neither did the Ku Klux Klan. She was just a victim of legitimate capitalism. She had to make a living. She refused to starve. Ignorant, untrained, without friends, there was only one way. She had a body that appealed.

• • • •

Christian ministers continued to rave about a just God, defended the virgin birth theory, while committees of pestiferous busybodies raided pool rooms, bootleg parlors and houses of infame. But the real houses of shame, the shops where girls were forced to work for a wage so low that they were forced to choose shame or death were not raided, the ostrich heads of the Christian crawthumpers were buried deep in the sand of hypocrisy—for a price.

• • • •

An unfortunate victim of capitalist society today sits in a capitalist court charged with murder. Ignorance, starvation wages, prostitution, robbery and a murder charge. Who is the criminal, that ignorant girl or the system that breeds the conditions that produce that type? We say the system. And the judge who presides over the trial and the prosecutors who will try to send her to the gallows—all staunch upholders of this immoral robber system—should be placed on trial and the victim who is in the dock sent to a hospital or a school.

• • • •

The workers of this city who suffer torture in riding to and from work in crowded, insanitary and crawling cars ask themselves the question: Why the political bosses of this growing community do not provide the people with adequate means of transportation? To anybody who does not know that democratic and republican politicians do not seek election to run cities but to ruin them the failure to build subways would be a mystery. The capitalist politicians take advantage of their terms of office to make money. They take advantage of the conflicting interests of rival capitalist groups. The big fellows are gobbling the little fellows and Sam Insull is probably gobbling them all. By the time that gentleman has dined on his competitors perhaps he may graciously give Chicago a subway. We will have a good deal more to say about the Traction gluttons later on.

• • • •

Modern politicians promise material consideration to those who can afford to back them in the race for office with cash. But the practice is by no means new even tho the considerations offered are different. As far back as the year 1455 a book was printed containing an indulgence issued by Pope Nicholas V, "to each person as should contribute money to aid the King of Cyprus against the Turks." An American millionaire, if living in those days, would have little difficulty in passing the pearly gates. Doheny could purchase several satchelsfull of indulgences for the cash he used in oiling the ways for the Teapot Dome.

• • • •

The writer noticed a deadly pallor overspread the countenances of the delegates to the McAdoo conference when the photographers set off their flashlights in the Crystal Room of the Great Northern Hotel. He could not understand the reason. He has an inkling of it now. They feared an explosion. Scratch a capitalist politician nowadays and you will touch an oil can.

Get unity thru the Labor Party!

The Poor Fish says that Chicago needs a subway because no one worth while wants to ride on street cars filled with workingmen in dirty clothes.

THE DAILY WORKER
RAISES THE STANDARD
FOR A WORKERS' AND
FARMERS' GOVERNMENT

THE DAILY WORKER

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Workers! Farmers! Demand:
The Labor Party
Amalgamation
Organization of Unorganized
The Land for the Users
The Industries for the Workers
Protection of the Foreign-Born
Recognition of Soviet Russia

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"HELP!" DAUGHERTY TO BURNS

BRITISH DOCK WORKERS WIN GREAT STRIKE

Prestige of Labor Movement Enormously Increased

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON, Feb. 21.—The end of the greatest dock strike in British history is scheduled for today. Employers have agreed to yield a two shilling increase, tho they are postponing the full-week work guarantee issue and maintenance of unemployed for later negotiations.

Representatives of the dock workers' unions reached the agreement with the employers after an all night session. The strike will end when the union delegates ratify the settlement.

The strike was practically 100 per cent effective in every British port,—the first time a great national movement of the dockers was ever carried out. More than 120,000 men were involved.

The nation's food supplies were reaching a low level.

Labor Movement Strengthened.

The success of the strike will enormously increase the prestige of the labor movement in England. The MacDonald government, also, will retain influence of workers who would have damned it forever if it had turned itself into a strike-breaking machine.

Official support, which the British Trade Union Congress gave the strike, is believed to have been the deciding factor that prevented the government from yielding to the demands of its anti-strike supporters in the ranks of the liberals.

Rail Men Gave Support.

Days will pass before the congestion caused by the strike can be cleared away. In Southampton thousands of sacks of American mail are lying in lighters. Railroad workers refused to touch any cars loaded by scab labor.

Employers lost sympathy of a large part of the middle class public even when it was learned that the average profits last year exceeded seven per cent. On the other hand the cost of living has advanced so that the workers, with the two shilling increase, will not be so well off as they were before the cut of two years ago.

Pious Pugs Stage Big Fistic Bout in Lord's Temple

DENVER, Colo., Feb. 21.—A church was used for prayer meeting and boxing bouts in the same evening here last night.

The Merritt Morrel Methodist Church staged a combination smoker and prayer meeting. Seven youths were awarded the palm of victory in as many boxing matches.

After the devotional services in the earlier part of the evening, led by the Rev. B. B. Kassler, the congregation made its way to the basement of the church where a ring was roped off for the matches.

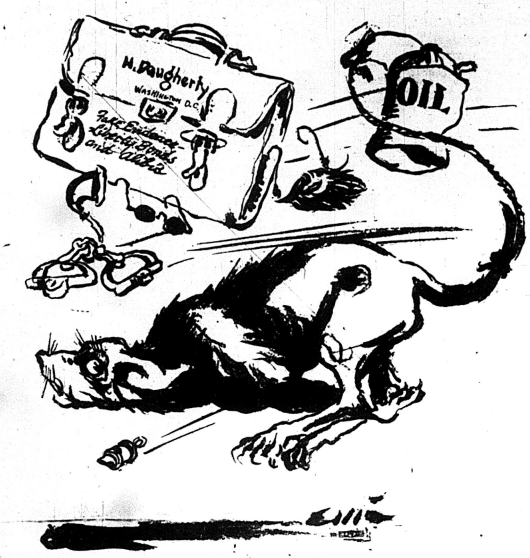
Church Row Brings Expulsion.

KANSAS CITY, Feb. 21.—Rev. E. H. Williamson, student pastor, was expelled from the Baptist Theological Seminary here today following a dispute with a member of the faculty over points reported to be involved in the Modernist-fundamentalist controversy.

Find $15,000 Missing.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Feb. 21.—Locksmiths today succeeded in opening the safe of the Broadway branch of the Commerce Union Bank which has been jammed for two days and found $15,000 in cash missing

EVERY DOG HAS HIS DAY--



Daug-Herty Had His.

POINCARE BARELY GETS CONFIDENCE VOTE IN SENATE

Exposed as Disburser of Czar's Bribes

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PARIS, Feb. 21.—With the franc still at worse than 24 to the dollar Poincare barely succeeded today in gaining a vote of confidence in the senate, by 150 to 134. The vote shows a decided break away from the strength he had recently.

The proposed election laws were adopted but it is not yet learned whether the features objectionable to the government were eliminated or not. Poincare has stated that he would resign if these features were not deleted from the bill.

The French premier has lost his popularity in Paris. The confusion in business circles since the crash of the franc is blamed on his international policy.

Exposures in L'Humanite of Poincare's role as disburser for the Russian subsidies to the venal French press in the years preceding the war have played a large part in destroying confidence. Poincare has not denied the exposes, which are supported by authentic documents from the Czar's archives, taken over by the Soviet government, and turned over to a member of the French communist paper's staff for investigation.

President Millerand has barred all foreigners from the Paris bourse—claiming that their speculations in French securities have contributed to the anarchial conditions there. The counter charge is made that Millerand does not want outsiders to see what is going on.

Aged Worker, Scrapped by Bosses, Gives Up Struggle and Ends Life

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MOBERLY, Mo., Feb. 21.—Henry Miller long had been out of employment and destitute. For the past several days he had been sleeping in the rear of a shoe shop here. In a fit of despondency over his circumstances, Miller hanged himself this week in his makeshift sleeping quarters. He was 60 years old, and he found his age against him whenever he applied for employment.

FIVE-CENT FARE HAS WON BIG PROFITS FOR N. J. TROLLEY SYSTEM

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Feb. 21—Five-cent fares, instituted by the Public Service Railway Co., after the strike last summer and early fall show a profit, according to the financial report for December of the company. A deficit of $30,000 in November was wiped out in December and a credit of $47,781 piled up. There were 8,000,000 more passengers in December, 1923, with the 5-cent fare in force than in December, 1922, before the rate was cut. The company operates in almost 150 Jersey cities and villages.

LADIES' TAILORS IN FIGHT TO ENFORCE RAISE

Demand Five Day Work Week; 8 Hours

Ten thousand local garment workers have made all preparations to strike to enforce their demands for an eight-hour day, a five day work week and an increase of 15 per cent over the wages now effective in the Chicago market.

In a statement to The DAILY WORKER the headquarters of the Chicago Joint Board of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union which is conducting the strike, declared that plans are now perfected and that leaflets will be distributed directing the strikers what halls to go to for instructions.

The manufacturers of ladies' garments in this city have declared their determination to resist the efforts of the union members to secure their demands. The various boss associations are joining together in order to more effectively resist the workers.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—President Coolidge today nominated Charles B. Warren, Detroit, Mich., to be ambassador to Mexico.

COX ASKS JOB AS JACKASS JOCKEY; NO PLATFORM YET

1920 Candidate Chief Rival to McAdoo

(Special to The Daily Worker)

CLEVELAND, O., Feb. 21.—Ohio today became a political battleground following announcement last night that James M. Cox, former Ohio governor and defeated candidate in the 1920 election, definitely had entered the lists as a candidate for the democratic nomination for president.

The battle is between Cox supporters and backers of Wm. G. McAdoo, California democratic presidential aspirant, who is admittedly popular in the state.

What the former Ohio governor does in the April primaries will have much weight with national bourbon leaders, local democrats believe.

McAdoo Headquarters, in charge of former Judge David L. Rockwell, here, was silent today as to what course will be followed.

Supporters of Cox believe that McAdoo adherents will not come out in the open in a primary fight but will name Cox in their delegate petitions.

This was seen in the filing yesterday at Columbus of declaration of candidacy as delegate of Harry H. Weiss, Canton. Weiss named Cox as first choice and James E. Campbell, former Ohio governor, as second choice. Cox's friends believe that Weiss is a McAdoo supporter in disguise.

Cox is in Miami, Fla.

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MIAMI, Fla., Feb. 21.—Former governor James M. Cox of Ohio, democratic standard bearer in 1920, is again a candidate for the presidency, but how far he will press his fight and what will be his major issues, he is not ready to say.

In his 1920 campaign Cox was a strong apostle of the league of nations and in his speeches during the last two years he has consistently held failure of the United States to enter the league as responsible for many of the current ills, both domestic and international.

The Industries for the workers!

GOVERNMENT IS CORRUPT, VANDERLIP

Banker, Sued For Libel, Hits "Wholesale Dishonesty"

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Feb. 21.—"Corruption has attacked the government at its heart," charges Frank L. Vanderlip in a statement following the $600,000 libel action brought against him by Louis H. Brush and Roy D. Moore, purchasers of the late President Harding's Marion Star.

The former head of the National City Bank called for a thoro house cleaning of the Washington government. He pointed his finger at the fact that there had been no court proceedings against the management of the Alien Property Administration and he denounced the failure to prosecute the "wholesale dishonesty" of the veterans' bureau.

Welcomes Court Proceedings.

"The courts are an effective means to bring out facts. I therefore welcome this court proceeding," Vanderlip's statement begins. "I hope that it is the forerunner of other court proceedings. There is nothing this country needs so much at the moment as some court proceedings initiated by grand juries and pressed by incorruptible prosecuting attorneys.

"Twenty-two months ago, in April, 1922, the senate by unanimous resolution, called for the facts in the Teapot Dome leases. That resolution was so framed that the red flag of suspicion was run up. For weeks no answer at all was received and none was urgently pressed for, and thereafter, until quite recently, the search for the facts was made without vigor. What were the newspapers doing for 22 months? What was Senator Walsh doing? It looks as if somebody had been asleep at the switch, or perhaps asphyxiated at the switch. At least no court proceedings have yet resulted from the Teapot Dome situation.

"Wholesale Dishonesty."

"Nor have there been, so far as I am aware, any court proceedings initiated as a result of the criminal mismanagement of the veterans' bureau. The wholesale dishonesty there is not a matter of rumor, it is a matter of official record in the committee proceedings and the proceedings of congress and Mr. Forbes and his friends have as yet encountered no court proceedings.

"There have been no court proceedings nor even a thoro investigation of the alien property administration. There are other directions in which court proceedings would be admirable.

"Congress today is spending its time solemnly and partisanly debating an income tax measure. It is like discussing the size of a faucet you would put in a barrel leaking between half the staves. If we can have honest administration of the taxes that are collected, the rate of income tax will take care of itself.

Worse Than Foreign Foe.

"If this country were invaded by an alien foe and I were a young man I believe I would offer myself for its defense. It has been attacked by something more dangerous than a military invasion by a foreign foe.

"Corruption has attacked the government at its heart.

"I believe that the facts are not fully presented to the country and even when presented are not being acted upon."

• • • •

Vanderlip Sued for $600,000.

NEW YORK, Feb. 21.—Louis H. Brush and Roy D. Moore, owners of the Marion, Ohio, Star, have brought suit for $600,000 against Frank A. Vanderlip, New York financier and former president of the National City Bank, charging his speech of February 11, in which he declared the Marion Star was purchased from President Harding at a figure twice its value, impugned not only their own character, but the character of the late president.

Hit as Gambler in Oil Stocks Calls in Aid of U. S. Sleuths

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—Attorney-General Daugherty today called in William J. Burns, head of the Department of Justice Secret Service, to help him prepare a counter-attack on his critics.

Burns and Rush Holland, assistant to Daugherty, who recently has been "sitting in" at hearings of the Senate Teapot Dome Committee, spent several hours in Daugherty's apartment.

It was intimated there might be a statement later replying to the attack on Daugherty by Senator Wheeler, Montana, author of a resolution for investigation of Daugherty's administration.

Show Daugherty Oil Speculator

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—Senator Burton K. Wheeler declared today that he had received a written report from a special investigator "indicating Attorney-General Daugherty had speculated in oil stocks." The evidence relates to the Sinclair company.

Wheeler's resolution will be taken up in the senate, White House officials said.

Wheeler obtained the report of the investigator last week. He was to have gone to the White House to see President Coolidge last Sunday, but a brother of Senator Walsh, Montana, was struck by an automobile and Wheeler took him to the hospital, making him late for his engagement to see the President.

Other senators who were at the White House are understood to have told Mr. Coolidge of the report. Senator Walsh also has a copy of the report.

The identity of the special investigator is not known. His report involved a cabinet official and a senator. He is considered by Wheeler to be a "responsible authority." The senator Davis Elkins, West Virginia, said yesterday he had speculated in Sinclair oil stock.

Probers Are Mum.

Members of the Teapot Dome committee today refused to affirm or deny reports that Daugherty's name was found on stock brokers books examined in connection with the commitee's inquiry.

The story circulated was that Daugherty had lost $11,000 in oil stock, not, however, stock connected in any way with the oil scandal.

Daugherty could not be reached for a statement on these reports. Chairman Lenroot of the committee, would give no information regarding them.

Coolidge Sticks by Daugherty.

Senators were slowly piecing together from fragments of information given them by Senators Lodge and Pepper, the story of what happened at the White House yesterday when Lodge and Pepper urged President Coolidge to dismiss Daugherty.

The President, it was said, indicated by questions he was reluctant to ask Daugherty's resignation, because there was no direct evidence connecting him with the oil scandal.

The senators told Mr. Coolidge it was not a time for sympathy, in the opinion of most republican senators.

McAdoo Enters Illinois Primary for Presidency

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 21.—William G. McAdoo today formally entered the Illinois presidential preferential primary as a Democratic candidate for president

The petition of the former secretary of the treasury was filed by W. J. Murphy and William Coleman of Chicago. The petition contained 4,971 signatures.

Petitions of Hiram Johnson and Calvin Coolidge as Republican candidate for president already are on file. McAdoo is the first Democratic candidate to enter the Illinois primary.

Plan Water Gas Plant.

Officers of the Illinois Power and Light Corporation today were considering plans for the construction of a $50,000 water gas plant at La Salle, Ill. The plant officials said, will be in operation by July 1. High pressure mains, costing $30,000, will be laid.

N. Y. Skates to Work.

NEW YORK, Feb. 21—New York skated to work on icy sidewalks today after the most disagreeable storm of the season, but brilliant sunshine and a favorable weather forecast cheered the commuters.

DAUGHERTY MUST QUIT TO SAVE G. O. P.

Solons Fear His Oil Spots Will Show Under Probe

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—Attorney-General Daugherty today was faced with the alternative of resigning from the cabinet "to relieve President Coolidge from an embarrassing position" or undergoing senate condemnation in a resolution similar to that adopted in the case of Secretary of the Navy Denby.

Daugherty has taken the attitude that his record is clean; that he doesn't care what the senate or, in fact, anyone else, thinks; that he knows what he's about; that he's ready to fight it out with his accusers, and that he won't resign unless the President asks him to.

Tell Cal to Can Him.

But Republican Senators are exerting pressure both on President Coolidge and Daugherty himself to create a vacancy in the attorney-generalship without further furore. Late yesterday Senators Lodge and Pepper called on Mr. Coolidge to this end and today other republican senators are getting into the play, mostly with Daugherty.

Since Mr. Coolidge, up to now, has let it be known he could not ask for Daugherty's resignation unless specific evidence finding Daugherty culpable in the oil or other scandals were produced, the line of argument directed at Daugherty is that he should resign to spare the party unnecessary additional trouble.

Wheeler Resolution Will Pass.

Unless the president or attorney-general acts very soon, administration leaders told the president, it will be impossible to delay senate action on the Wheeler resolution condemning Daugherty and providing for an investigation of his aministration. Lodge told the president that the resolution would pass by a large majority. But Lodge and other leaders want to avoid its adoption.

While Mr. Coolidge had refused, in the Denby case, to recognize the senate's right to dictate to him regarding cabinet officers, it was pointed out to him that the administration's standing with the country would be hurt by adoption of another resolution condemning a second cabinet member.

What Do You Think of "A Week"--Turn To Page Fou

STOCK DEALS WILL DAMN DAUGHERTY

Wheeler's Evidence Has Cal's Pals in a Panic

By LAURENCE TODD
(Staff Correspondent of The Federated Press)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—Wheeler has the Coolidge crowd and their oil-smeared allies frightened. They are ready now to throw Harry Daugherty overboard at the Montanan's demand, and they will yield others to public inquiry and exposure if he continues to gather the information that the government should have gathered six months ago.

Stock Gambling Leaks Out.

After Denby's resignation was made public Feb. 18, it was revealed that no less a personage than Senator Borah had learned of the case against Daugherty in connection with stock market deals and had gone to the White House and demanded that Coolidge compel Daugherty to get out of the cabinet.

He told the president bluntly that the country had no confidence in Daugherty, that such a man at the head of the department of justice would make victory in the coming election impossible, and that the hour for his going had arrived.

Coolidge presently called Daugherty into the room, confronted him with Borah, and asked the Idaho senator to repeat what he had said. Borah repeated. Daugherty became angry and ugly, defying the senate or any senator to tell him whether he should remain in the administration. Borah walked out.

Coolidge then talked with Old Guard chiefs, and a group of them went to see Daugherty at his home, and tried to persuade him to quit. He refused. They warned him that the party was in danger. He stood pat. They knew that he would be more dangerous, if he decided to fight them openly. So they went back to the capitol and kept their mouths shut.

Brokers Ready to Testify.

But Wheeler was prepared for this. He had himself "invited" into the first long secret session yet held by the probe committee, when the evidence he had secured with reference to stock deals handled by the Benkard firm in New York was laid before them.

Members of the Bonkard firm were kept waiting two hours in an anteroom while the committee debated the next moves with Wheeler, and while Pomerene and Roberts, the president's special counsel, were brought from a White House conference to advise the committee.

Harrison of Mississippi, in a bellowing indictment of the republican oil politicians, coupled with a whitewash of democratic oil servants, declared that Theodore Roosevelt, assistant secretary of the navy, was "just as guilty as Denby" and insisted that "every official implicated in this damnable incident" be removed Lenroot made no reply, and Smoot, who formerly thundered and browbeat the senate, sat limp and silent in his chair.

A cabinet meeting had taken place during the morning, and Daugherty had emerged in his ugliest and most defiant mood, showing signs of having been under high nervous strain.

Australian Farm Workers' Union Asks Higher Wage

SYDNEY, New South Wales, Feb. 21.—The Australian Workers union has lodged claims with the arbitration court, demanding decent wages and working conditions for workers engaged in the cotton growing and harvesting industry. To this, the corporation controlling the industry, has protested, indicating that it desires to run the industry on a low-wage basis.

The claims lodged by the union covering wages and accommodation for all workers engaged in clearing and preparing land for cotton cultivation or harvesting of cotton runs from $17.50 a week of 44 hours for youths under 18 years of age to $27.50 for adults, including keep, with preference to unionists.

Woman Gets 20-Year Sentence.

ELKHORN, Wis., Feb. 21.—Pleading guilty to first degree manslaughter in the death of her husband and attempted poisoning of her four children, Mrs. Myrtle Schaude, Whitewater "poison widow" today was under sentence of twenty years in the state prison. Mrs. Schaude collapsed as the sentence was read and had to be assisted from the courtroom.

Electrification of Don Basin.

BACHMUT, Russia, Feb. 21.—Out f the 85 mines 24 have been electri d in full and 24 partially. New chinery is being installed for the mation of electrification.

Probers Will Ask Sinclair Monday to Tell Whose Palms He Greased

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—The Senate Teapot Dome Committee today was preparing for two lines of inquiry when public hearings are resumed Monday. These are:

1.—Questioning of Harry F. Sinclair, lessee of Teapot Dome, concerning the making of that lease with Albert B. Fall, former secretary of the interior, and financial transactions with Fall and others growing out of the leasing.

2.—Investigation to disclose stock deals by other government officials besides Davis Elkins, senator from West Virginia, who admitted market operations in Sinclair oil, but said he had no tip and made no profit.

Seek Fraud In Lease.

Sinclair is now regarded by the committee as its star witness. Upon his testimony also the President's special counsel, Atlee Pomerene and Owen J. Roberts, are depending, it is said, for the clinching of their case showing fraud and corruption in connection with leasing of at least one of the oil reserves.

Whether Sinclair's testimony also will provide necessary evidence for criminal prosecutions.

Recent testimony before the committee has tended to show that Fall and Sinclair were negotiating for Teapot Dome even before the reserves had been transferred from the navy to the interior department and that to prevent the negotiations from being upset, Sinclair paid or agreed to pay more than $2,000,000 in all to other claimants.

Senator Lenroot, chairman of the committee, said Sinclair, who landed in New York yesterday from Europe, will be here Monday.

On Daugherty's Trail.

The inquiry into stock transactions is expected to disclose, thru the testimony of expert accountants who have examined brokers records, whether reports that attorney general Daugherty and other officials dealt in Sinclair oil are true.

The committee wants to know whether these dealings, if conducted, were based on advance tips regarding the Teapot Dome lease and if so, where those tips came from.

KLANSMEN MAY MARCH; MUST DROP NIGHT CAPS

Oklahoma Passes Law to Unmask Klan

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., Feb. 21—Ku Klux Klansmen parading here Friday night will be unmasked, following widespread protests against the paraders appearing in full regalia, according to reports today.

After a conference between high Klan officials, Governor Trapp and members of the Legislature, a resolution now pending before the Senate demanding the Governor halt the proposed masked parade, was withdrawn. It was understood an agreement had been reached for the unmasking, altho no official anouncement was made.

An anti-mask law passed by the Legislature does not become effective until next June

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Galligan to Quit?

MARION, Ill., Feb. 21.—An agreement to end the war between friends and foes of the Ku Klux Klan over booze law enforcement in Williamson County was reported to have been decided upon today.

One known feature of the pact, arrived at thru the conferences of about 30 leading bankers and miners, is that Sheriff George Galligan, leader of the anti-Klan elements, will take a "long vacation" from office. Galligan is reported to have agreed to this.

Glenn Young, leader of the Klan raids, is said to have been requested to leave the county, but the details of the concessions of the Klan were not made known.

All of Galligan's deputies except one desk man are to be discharged and a new set agreed upon by the citizens committee, will take over the duties of enforcing the law in the county.

These steps, the citizens committee hopes, will relieve it of the presence of five companies of the National Guard, quartered here and at Herrin since several gun battles, February 8 and 9, in which Constable Caesar Cagle was killed and Deputy Sheriff Layman was wounded.

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Emperor's Troubles Multiply.

ATLANTA, Ga., Feb. 21.—The troubles of William J. Simmons, founder of the Ku Klux Klan, were increased today as a result of his "peace" agreement with Dr. H. W. Evans, Imperial Wizard of the hooded order.

The Kamelia, the women's organisation founded by Simmons, which recently announced he would be "banished as a traitor," because of the peace pact, filed suit in superior court today for $25,000 damages from Simmons.

The suit saying that Simmons was to have been paid $500, for six months for writing rituals and making other preparations for the secret society, charges the founder failed to carry out his part of the contract. In addition an injunction to prevent Simmons seeking members of the Kamelia for his newly formed secret order was asked in the suit.

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Klan Uses Direct Action.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—Wholesale challenges developed today in the recount of the election poll of Senator Earle B. Mayfield, Texas, Democrat.

Luther Nickels attorney for the opponents of Mayfield, charged that fifteen ballots were signed in the same handwriting.

Other challenges were made on technical grounds.

Switchmen Get Raise on N. Y. C.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 21.—Wage increases of 5% have been won by the Switchmen's Union of North America in its new agreement with the New York Central lines west of Buffalo. The contract which is to be in force for one year is in line with the settlement arrived at with the other transportation brotherhoods and the New York Central road.

Yard foremen are increased from $6.32 a day to $6.64, yard helpers from $5.84 to $6.16, and switch tenders from $4.40 to $4.72.

STATE FEARS TO USE SCAB LAWYER IN BOYCOTT TRIAL

Taylor Not Called in Upholsterers' Case

Fire which the DAILY WORKER and the Chicago labor movement has directed against Dudley Taylor, attorney for the Illinois Employers' Association, caused the state to drop him as a witness in the trial for conspiracy to boycott, which Taylor initiated in Criminal Court before Judge Wells againt the Upholsterers' Union.

The prosecution closed its case against the five union men, held for their part in the upholsterer's strike, without calling the man who framed the case, altho Assistant States Attorney Romano had promised the jury that Taylor would be called.

Taylor Leader In Plot.

All the evidence which the state had against the four union upholsterers and Fred Jurish, the union painter who wouldn't work with scab upholsterers during the strike, had been procured by Taylor in cross examination of the unionists in the states attorney's office, that had been conveniently loaned him for his strikebreaking purposes. Therefore he was the most important witness in the case.

Robert Bronson, secretary of the Carpet, Upholstery and Drapers association, took Taylor's place and testified concerning the questioning of some of the defendants in the presence of assistant states' attorneys and Dudley Taylor and himself.

Bronson testified that he and Taylor had gone to the state's attorneys office and that Thomas O'Shea and Michael McKenna, business agents of the upholsterers' union, were brought in by police officers of the state's attorney's office. He testified that both Taylor and himself asked the defendants questions.

Bronson "Didn't Know."

Bronson said that he did not know if Taylor had asked the first Assistant States Attorney Jonas to send for the men. He denied that Taylor ordered the men to come to the office of the assistant states' attorney with the books of the union.

He said they were "asked" to return to the office of the states attorney the next day and bring the books of the union.

Worried by Sticker.

Bronson said, when questioned on direct examination by Assistant States Attorney Romano that he had called McKenna and O'Shea to his office and there warned them that their campaign of placing stickers on buildings in the course of construction, telling building trades workers to ask upholsterers, working on the same jobs with them for their union cards, was illegal. He said, however, that he had not given them his opinion that placing such stickers might leave them open to criminal prosecution. About a month after he had the conversation with O'Shea and McKenna, he said, he and Taylor went to the office of the states attorney to enlist his aid to stop the sticker campaign.

The state's attorneys, who questioned the members of the Upholsterers' union at their office later, sent Dudley Taylor a transcript of the questions and answers they, Taylor and Bronson asked, he said.

Bronson admitted that he had gone to a certain job on Mayfield avenue, Chicago, where Fred Jurish, one of the men on trial was working, to question him about his efforts to get non-union upholsterers to stop work. He said that he had been told that Jurish had stopped the non-union men from working by saying that he would either quit or the non-union men would have to quit.

Bronson said that he flashed the badge of a special deputy sheriff on Jurish before he questioned him. He had been sworn as a special deputy sheriff last December he said. He did not say what duties he has as a deputy sheriff aside from attempting to intimidate union men who objected to working with scabs.

Get unity thru the Labor Party!

Bill Thompson Will Hunt Poor Fish in His Native Haunts

William Hale Thompson, former mayor of Chicago, will leave here July 4 to photograph the singing, tree-climbing fish of the Malay archipelago. Thompson has indisputable evidence of the gifted fish's existence and he wants the picture.

"Wild animal pictures have made a mint of money during the last year or so, and I think a moving picture of a fish climbing a tree will do likewise," he said.

HIRAM OFFERS SELF AS PILL TO HEAL FARMERS

Broke Dakotans Hear Campaign Talk

By ALFRED KNUTSON
(Special to The Daily Worker)

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., Feb. 21.—Hiram Johnson, the chewing gum candidate for the republican nomination for president of the United States, spoke here to a crowded house.

Most of those who heard him were disappointed. It was expected that he would go somewhat into detail in discussing the agricultural situation, and at least make a little effort at offering a solution for the terrible distress the farmers of the Northwest are now in.

Instead he made long-winded, tiresome arguments about the apportionment of delegates to the national republican convention, the Mellon tax plan, the League of Nations and the World Court.

Just Tea Talk.

The Teapot Dome scandal, Hiram said, showed plainly that an "invisible" government was at work, but he failed to tell us how we were to rid ourselves of this menace, other than suggesting that the whole oily mess could be remedied by having the people select him to sit in the presidential chair.

His solution for the bankrupt condition of the farmers was the passage of the McNary-Haugen bill, a measure that even many conservative members of congress do not take seriously, and Hiram himself did not profess much faith in it because he told his audience that "it was at least worthy trying out."

Banker-Lawyer Audience.

The whole question of agriculture was passed over with but a very few remarks. It is a cinch that this much heralded "progressive" will not get much support from the farmers in the Northwest on the strength of the speeches he is now making. Very few farmers heard him here, his audience being made up almost entirely of bankers, business men, lawyers, store clerks, etc.

Tut's Bones Safe from Carter; His License Cancelled

LUXOR, Feb. 21.—The Egyptian director general of antiquities took steps today preliminary to reopening the tomb of Tut-Ankh-Amen and safeguarding the contents thereof.

Following cancellation of the license under which Howard Carter had been excavating, Egyptian authorities moved immediately to deal themselves with the tomb and mummy of their former ruler.

The license which was cancelled was granted to Lord Carnarvon when he took up the excavating in the Valley of Kings for his health. Came the discovery of the burial place of Tut-Ankh-Amen, unearthed in 1922, followed by the death of the earl in 1923. The license was transferred to Lord Carnarvon's widow, who since married a British officer, Colonel Dennistoun.

Carter had been carrying on, amid frequent altercations with the Egyptian government, principally over the matter of press reports of progress, which the explorer wished to reserve to a syndicate with which he has a contract. The government insisted upon equal rights for all press associations and when Carter proved adamant upon this point and on the matter of visitors to the tomb, which he came to treat as his private property, the ministry of public works took away his license.

Gary, Iron King, in South America Visiting Vassals

LIMA, Peru, Feb. 21.—Judge Elbert H. Gary is looking for iron in Peru.

The chairman of the board of directors of the United States Steel Corporation said as much in a speech during a reception at the foreign office, one of many accorded him since his arrival here Tuesday.

"If Peru contains iron, I want the opportunity to investigate," Gary said.

Judge Gary was accorded an official reception aboard ship before he landed, at the American embassy afterwards he was received by the Peruvian president and heads of other departments.

Gary left Lima last night for Santiago, Chile, where he will remain from Feb. 28 to March 4. He will be at Valparaiso from the sixth to the twelfth and at Montevideo March 13-14. He will spend 12 days in Brazil, during which time he will visit the United States Steel Corporation's big manganese mines in the famous iron mountains of Minas Geraes.

EDUCATION AND HEALTH, CONCERN MOSCOW MOST

17,887,220 for Schools in Local Soviet

MOSCOW, Feb. 21.—Education leads all other items in the appropriations passed by the Moscow Soviet for the year 1923-1924. The sum of 17,887,220 rubles will be spent this year for the school work of this soviet.

Public health is next, calling for an expenditure of 12,811,000 rubles.

The appropriations passed to date are:

For the Offices of—	Rubles.
Moscow Soviet	1,200,000
District Soviets	167,290
State Plan Committee	48,480
State Engineer	60,000
Biological Institute	31,150
State Keeper of Records	10,000
Statistical Branch	14,070
Militia	4,148,780
Jails	183,220
Fire Department	1,506,550
Moscow Zoo	75,570
Board of Education	17,887,220
Health Department	12,811,000
State Courts	946,690
Financial Department	60,000
Building Department	5,000,000

It is estimated that the budget will show a deficit of about a million rubles but none of the leading items can be pared down without endangering the well-being of the local soviet.

Jazzers Organize to Demand More Money and Dignity

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Feb. 21.—The writers of popular songs are meeting at a series of get-togethers under the auspices of the Society of American Composers, Authors and Publishers. There are no less than 500 song writers in New York's "Tin Pan Alley" engaged in the manufacture of jazz songs and ballad. ((They are not all rich, either).

What do they want? More wages (that is to say, more royalties), and they don't want to be known as workers in "Tin Pan Alley." They say the name is undignified. "We are writing music for the world. We are writing the universal music of the twentieth century," they say with heat and no little truth, "and 'Tin Pan Alley' fits no longer."

$55 Minimum Now for New York Cloak and Dress Cutters

NEW YORK, Feb. 21.—At the demand of Local No. 10 of the cloak and dress cutters in practically all New York shops have jumped the minimum up to $55 a week. The current issue of Justice says: "The movement was carried out in the course of a few weeks with astounding success, with the result that today there is hardly a shop in the industry where the cutters are working for less than $55 a week, while many others, of course, receive an even higher scale. Suffice it to say that in every one of its features this sporadic wage increase move bore the evidence of the excellent fighting spirit of the men of Local No. 10."

No 48-Hour Week for South Carolina Textile Workers

COLUMBIA, S. C., Feb. 21.—The 48-hour bill introduced in the South Carolina legislature by Senator R. Fant, Jr., went by the board after an unfavorable report by the committee on commerce and manufacturers. No fight was made. The unfavorable report was adopted and the bill was killed.

The bill would have affected the cotton mill workers the most. In its statement the committee claimed that the warehouses were full of cotton goods and that mills would have to shut down this summer for the lack of raw cotton. With the mills running only part time, no better time could have been picked for the passing of the bill.

The Situation in Azerbaijan.

BAKU, Feb. 21.—The economic situation of the city, which had been ruined during the war and revolution, is on the way to recovery. According to the census of 1920 the population of Baku was 255,000. The census of 1923 shows a population of 337,000, an increase of 82,000. New buildings are needed, but there are not enough funds in the local treasury; the government will have to help. Electric lights have been installed all over the city. The streets and sidewalks have been repaired. A few new parks have been built. An electric street car system has been built.

Amnesty for Socialist-Revolutionists.

MOSCOW, Feb. 21.—Amnesty for the convicted Socialist-Revolutionists was proclaimed by the Soviet government on January 14th. Those who originally were given a death sentence for participating in terrorist acts against the government, were commuted to five years imprisonment, the sentence of the others have been cut in half and more. A long explanation of the reason why they have been sentenced and why the government finds it now possible to grant amnesty to them, has been issued.

Don Coal Basin Runs 7 Per Cent Ahead of Production Program

BACHMUT, Feb. 21.—The Don Coal Basin during December exceeded its production program by 7 per cent, 44,500,000 poods of coal has been mined, including 20,000,000 poods of anthracite. For local needs 8,000,000 poods has been used, which is less than last month; 25,000,000 poods have been shipped. To Jan. 1 there were 102,000,000 poods in store.

SLAVES GLUTTED LABOR MARKET AT END OF 1923

Every State Showed Shortage of Jobs

The turn for the worse in the labor market during the last half of 1923 was more serious than can be accounted for in terms of the usual winter layoffs, according to the carefully prepared labor market index of the federal reserve board. After making every possible allowance for normal seasonal charges the board's statistician finds that jobs were much scarcer in December, 1923, than in any month since April, 1922.

The report is based upon records kept by free employment offices in New York, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Ohio, Illinois and Wisconsin. These records show the proportion of of jobs to applicants, that is, the number of positions offered per 100 applicants for positions. When carefully weighed in terms of the relative importance of each state in the industrial life of the country an index number based on these records shows the changes in the labor market, in other words how the law of supply and demand is hitting the man looking for a job.

In December every state showed a shortage of jobs and a surplus of idle labor. When the index number was computed by federal reserve statisticians it showed the condition of the labor market was far worse than the average for the years 1919 to 1922. In fact from the favorable situation which made possible several thousand wage increases during the first half of 1923 the number of jobs available for each 100 applicants has fallen nearly three-fifths of the way back to the lowest point of the depression of 1921.

Class War Captives Would Like Letters on March Birthdays

Birthdays in March of political prisoners confined in American state prisons, are announced by the Workers National Prison Comfort Club, 2923 Chestnut St., Milwaukee, Wis., as follows:

At Walla Walla, Wash., Box 520—March 2, Britt Smith, No. 9408; March 4, Ray Becker, No. 9413; March 16, O. C. Bland, No. 9409.

At San Quentin, Calif. (San Quentin Prison)—March 5, C. A. Drew, No. 37654; March 10, J. B. Childs, No. 38109; March 12, William Baker, No. 35718; March 17, Omar J. Eaton, No. 36627; March 18, Lauri Manni, No. 37704; March 25, Pierre Jans, No. 38117; March 27, Herbert W. White, No. 37909.

At County Jail, Sacramento, Calif. —March 20, D. C. Russel.

Cora Meyer, national secretary, invites friends and sympathizers to send birthday cards and letters to these political prisoners; money is advisable.

A political prisoner writes: "I take great pleasure in writing you these lines to thank you for the good work you are doing for the political prisoners. Correspondence is a great comfort."

The South Slavic Branches in Lead on Appeal Coupons

The South Slavic branches of the Workers Party are far in the lead of other sections in the sale of the Ruthenberg Appeal Coupons. These branches are sending in funds in greater amounts and larger numbers than any other language section. The Marianna, Pa., South Slavic branch writes as follows:

"Our branch (No. 80) has sold $60.00 worth of the Ruthenberg Appeal Coupons. Altho Marianna is not a big place, we managed to sell $60. Here are the names of the comrades who sold the stamps: Charles Pavich, Martin Pavich, Joe Shimrock, Dan Mover, Tom Perkovich, Radi Jakic each $6.00 worth; Mike Gergitch and Mrs. M. Gergitch, each $12.00 worth."

Fire Fighters in St. Louis Slated for $30 Increase

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 21.—A bill favoring a flat salary increase of $30 a month for the fire fighters here has been passed favorably by the public safety committee of the board of aldermen. The bill must first receive the approval of the board of estimates and apportionment before becoming a law. The increase would establish a scale of pay in the fire department of from $140 to $200 a month, governed by rank.

How many of your shop-mates read the DAILY WORKER? Get one of them to subscribe today.

GLENN YOUNG GOT $5,000 TO START WAR IN HERRIN

Rape and Robbery High Spots in Klan Activity

HERRIN, Ill., Feb. 21.—S. Glenn Young recently announced that he had severed his relations with Federal Prohibition forces when he came to Herrin and was given $5,000 by the Ku Klux Klan to clean up Williamson County. The boodle was raised by the wealthy business men and open shop elements of Herrin who could not smash the unions in any other way except thru a flank attack on the foreign-born workers under the white flag of prohibition.

It is now known that the Ku Klux Klan was secretly glad over the coming of the militia to Herrin to save them from the position into which it was forced by the lawless raids on the homes of foreign-born workers, their insults to the Catholic Italians and the rape of women into whose homes the hooded morons broke.

This gang appears to be possessed of the mentality of Cromwell's Covenanteers. Headed by clergymen they chant scriptures and then revel in debauchery that would shame the hardened habitues of the Chicago underworld in the days when vice flourished open and unabashed.

Caesar Cagle, the policeman who was killed as he drew his gun ready to shoot, is now the Klan martyr but Cagle was not distinguished for moral behavior and it is worthy of note that a sister of this shining light of Klandom was mixed up in a roadhouse affair which got her into Joliet penitentiary and while there received attentions from a deputy that resulted in his occupying a prison cell for several years.

The only armed opposition to the Klan here is an organization called by the name of the Knights of the Flaming Circle. It is pro-union and in direct opposition to the Klan on most everything. The first paragraph in its declaration of principles runs as follows: "The Knights of the Flaming Circle believes absolutely in organized labor and will aid and assist organized labor at any time in all worthy causes." The Klan on the contrary is an open shop organization.

The Knights of the Flaming Circle is not a class organization. It seeks to unite "the labor, business and professional elements" in the community. It however, prohibits membership to anybody who is opposed to organized labor. Membership is open to Christians only but differences of opinion as to the denomination is allowed provided the person "is a worshipper of the true God." There is the rub.

Unlike the Klan the Knights of the Flaming Circle is a democratic organization and holds elections every six months. Its head is Ora Thomas, who had a tussle with the Klan chief of police a few days ago. Both reached for their hips on sight and but for the presence of guardsmen it is probable that another Klan martyr might be by now a guest in the celestial kingdom.

At the moment Herrin is tranquil on the surface but two sets of hostile guns are itching to get into action and they may may begin to bark on the slightest provocation.

Even White House Janitor May Be Searched for Oil

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—Senator Frazier of North Dakota and Congressman Wefald of Minnesota, have introduced a joint resolution directing every member of the senate and house, and every federal employe receiving a salary of over $3,000, to file with the federal trade commission a sworn statement stating the amount of stocks or bonds held by him or his immediate family. Investments within ten years, in any banking, industrial, mining, railroad or other corporations or firms or partnerships must be declared. The same information with reference to any corporation, firm or partnership with which such member or employe has been connected as counsel or has served in any capacity during the past ten years is required.

The preamble states that members of congress and federal employes should be protected from the suspicion that they are influenced or swayed in their attitude on any pending legislation by their own financial interests.

Childbirth Made Easy by Potion with Queer Name

PARIS, Feb. 21.—Doctors Cleis and Perlis announce the conclusion of successful experiments in the use of a new anaesthetic guaranteeing painless child birth.

The anaesthetic is called Di-ethyl-di-allyl-barbiturate di-ethyl-amine. The doctors' statement says the anaesthetic has been used in 17 cases, producing practically painless child birth.

Kate O'Hare to Speak.

Mrs. Kate Richards O'Hare will deliver an address on Crime in the lecture room of the Lindlar Sanatarium, 528 S. Ashland Blvd at 7:30 Saturday evening, February 23. Admission free.

KLAN CYCLOPS SEEKS JOB OF HERRIN SHERIFF

Aims to Oust Galligan, Anti-Klan Chief

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MARION, Ill., Feb. 21.—Sam Sterns, exalted cyclops of the Ku Klux Klan and prominent business man, is seeking the position now filled by George Galligan, sheriff of Marion County. That his ambition has the approval of the Citizen's Committee, organized by General Milton Foreman is the general opinion around here.

Sheriff Galligan is lined up with the pro-union faction in the Williamson county fight. Sterns and the Klan are frankly lined up against the union.

Put On Clean Shirts.

The committee of "neutral citizens" is simply the Klan in a new disguise. The deeds of the Kluxers got them into disrepute so they must be fumigated and put in new uniforms. Their night shirts need a visit to the laundry. They may have to wear civilian clothes for a little while.

The official organ of the Klan of Illinois gives a list of the prominent citizens who favor the Klan and the formation of a Citizen's Committee. There is not a worker on the list. The same paper also published the names of the "criminals" allegedly responsible for the disorders. They are all workers and mostly union men.

The prohibition crusade was only an excuse to punish the miners for being members of the union. The repudiation of the Ku Klux at the Indianapolis convention of the U. M. W. of A. also rankled in the breasts of the bigots and they took it out on the members of the union in Herrin.

The anti-labor character of the Ku Klux Klan dry raids and reign of terror in Williamson county is attested by an official report of the Martin Leonard case prepared for The Daily Worker by local 3192, United Mine Workers of America. After describing Leonard as a miner, and a self-sacrificing parent of ten orphaned children, the local union describes the unwarranted raid and S. Glen Young. The report states:

Knocked Patriot Cold.

"While cooking breakfast for his family and preparing buckets for his two sons and himself to go to work at the mines (Feb. 2) Leonard answered the door and one of four men gave him a warrant demanding the right to search the house for intoxicating liquor. There were several men standing in the yard. Three of the men searched the barn and outbuildings. One man stayed in the house and talked with Leonard. Leonard was saying: 'Yes, I had two sons volunteer in the world war, and I have three more when Uncle Sam needs them,' when the three returned and one of them knocked him thru a window. Leonard's son, John, went to his father's rescue, but was clubbed on the head with the butt of a revolver by another raider.

"James, another son, and John took their buckets and went to work. Leonard was pretty badly cut across his nose and around his eyes. He intended to go to the doctor.

Young Curses in Court.

"Young and the raiders returned with warrants for Leonard and his sons, John, James and Joe, charging them with disturbing the peace, assault and resisting an officer. John and James were refused permission to change their pit clothes and wash at the mine and were paraded up and down Broadway so garbed. With their father they were landed in jail and held until $1,800 bail was arranged by the mine superintendent.

"In the courtroom S. Glenn Young cursed Leonard and told him, 'When I come back there will be less skin on your face then there is now, and I'm coming back. I'll teach you to be a Christian.'

"The next week when no witnesses appeared against Leonard on the first or second date set for the trial, the prosecuting attorney threw the case out of court.

Kluxers Rob Cripple.

"Another deplorable case here was that of Mrs. Morez, a French woman," the union's report continues. "Her husband is a cripple unable to work and she had saved up $125 to pay her taxes. The raiders looted her house and took the money. There was no liquor in the house and they were people never known to bootleg. Mrs. Morez has gone insane and is under the care of two physicians.

"There have been several other cases of unwarranted raiding and looting in this town by the Ku Klux Klan and their leader, S. Glenn Young," the report concludes.

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Cops and Firemen Got Jewelry, Says Chicago Burglar

Two policemen and one fireman are under investigation today following a confession from Harry C. Thomas, burglar, involving them. Thomas, whose amazing career of crime covers everything from larceny to murder, said he gave Sergeant George Garry some jewelry and money to return to victims. Garry kept the articles, he charged.

Thomas related a similar story about another policeman. A fireman was named as receiver of the stolen property. Since 1914 when he finished a jail sentence in a North Dakota penitentiary, Thomas is accused of having committed more than 300 robberies in and around Chicago.

NEW HAMPSHIRE TEXTILE WORKERS STRIKING BRAVELY

Pacific Mills Meeting Real Fight

(Special to The Daily Worker)

DOVER, N. H., Feb. 21.—Eighteen hundred textile workers are heroically continuing the strike they began last November, when the Pacific Mills attempted to speed them up by adding more looms and spindles to their tasks. Vainly is the superintendent attempting to drive them back to their jobs.

The strike was the workers' answer to the arrogant demand the company posted up in November that weavers were from then on to handle 40 cotton looms, instead of 20; spinners already handling 12 to 14 frames were to take two or more sides; carders were to add another frame to the two already handled.

Efficient Exploitation.

Greater efficiency, you say. And so said the efficienty expert, who had been holding a time clock as he watched like a hawk every movement of the mill workers. A worker in a single day walked to and from machines many miles, which would be raised additional miles by the extra frames. One handling 40 looms could not see from one end of the room to the other.

The effect of the contemplated change would be an early breakdown of the workers, to be replaced by a new batch of slaves, imported in mass at the demand of the mill sharks. The older workers would be banished from the factory, to die in their homes, or rather on the streets, for one must abandon one's home, if the owner is the mill company. They are skilled, with twenty or thirty years' experience and as one youthful worker would double his work, one of the older folks would be fired. Helping the old and infirm, sympathy for old age, reward for long years of service, which are extolled in textbooks as capitalist virtues, are revealed as hollow frauds.

Super From Dixie.

The workers are up against the Pacific Mills, a powerful company, with a large mill in Lawrence. They hoped to crush Dover, and then ride over to Lawrence, and repeat the business there. Unfortunately for the Pacific, the challenge was met by a strike by men and women who have shown themselves to be real fighters. To the Superintendent, a southerner who married his job, and knows nothing about the industry, they said, "You boast that you handled negroes in the South, whom you call niggers, and you hope to make us crawl before you. Before this fight is thru, you'll be back in the sunny south." The superintendent is a glowing tribute to the wonderful "managers" of present day industry.

Funds Are Needed.

The president of Local 27, William E. Hayward, now in Boston with a committee of strikers, collecting funds, calls it fortunate that when the men go on the picket line, the Mayor will be with them. It is to be hoped that the strikers do not get the same dose as the Brockton shoe workers, who took pride in their former fellow shoe worker, who allowed them to picket for the first eight weeks. But at the critical moment, when the manufacturers felt the pinch, the Mayor backed up the City Solicitor, outlawed the strike and arrested the pickets.

Funds for the relief of the scrappy Dover strikers are to be sent to the Financial Secretary of Local 27, of the United Textile Workers of America, Joseph St. Cyr, 36 Hanson St., Dover, New Hampshire.

CHICAGO, Feb. 21.—The Tragedy of the Railroad Workers is the title of a pamphlet issued by the American Federation of Railroad Workers. It opposes craft unionism and advocates independent industrial organization.

Know a worker who needs a working class education? Get him to read THE DAILY WORKER.

Pictures of Lenin Funeral!

THIS week's Magazine Section of the DAILY WORKER, appearing with Saturday's issue, will contain sketches of the funeral of Nikolai Lenin, in Moscow. These interesting pictures have just arrived. They show the house in which Lenin died, the throngs passing before Lenin's bier, as well as the Lenin bust made by a famous sculptor. There will also be an article on Lenin by Gregory Zinoviev, chairman of the Communist International, in addition to a host of excellent articles. Be sure to get this issue of the DAILY WORKER. Better become a regular subscriber. Send in your subscription to the DAILY WORKER, 1640 N. Halsted St., Chicago, Illinois.

SMITH SEES "RED MENACE" AS HIS LADDER TO FAME

Exploiting Prosecution of Foster-Ruthenberg

By CYRIL LAMBKIN.

(Special to The Daily Worker)

DETROIT, Mich., Feb. 21.—O. L. Smith, assistant attorney general of the state of Michigan, is a dapper young man of great ambition. He reached his present high office within ten years of his graduation from the law school of the University of Michigan. But the office of assistant attorney general of the state is after all a comparatively minor one, incapable of satisfying a great ambition. How is one to advance to a higher office? except when the name of a public official appears in a favorable light in connection with some public sensation.

Bridgman Raid His Chance.

When the raid was made on the Communist Party convention in Bridgman in August, 1922, hope sprang in the breast of probably more than one state official. Did not Coolidge achieve supreme political rank as a result of his fight against a strike? Were not the Communists the most militant section of the working class? So, altho, generally, alleged violations of state laws are taken care of by the officers of the county in which the alleged violations have taken place, in this instance, it was decided that the office of the attorney general of the state was to take over the case and that assistant attorney general Smith was to be in charge.

Mr. Smith unquestionably expected to secure a conviction against Foster. But fickle fortune withdrew her smile on that occasion, compelling Smith to woo her again in the Ruthenberg case. His victory in this case, however, was no longer a sensational one. It then became necessary for him to carry on a campaign to exploit the incident. And so Mr. Smith, who is quite a good conventional speaker has utilized gatherings of politicians to talk of the menace of Communism, incidentally leaving an impression of the importance of the St. Joseph prosecutions, in which he had the leading part.

Calls G. O. P. Rival a Bolshevik.

The latest occasion employed by Mr. Smith to further his ambition was the recent convention of the State Supervisors Association held in Lansing. At this convention he attacked Herbert Baker, a leader in the Farmer Movement of the state, who is seeking the gubernatorial nomination on the Republican ticket. Herbert Baker at the time of the Bridgman raid wrote a letter, which was read at a mass meeting in Grand Rapids, condemning the raid as well as the Criminal Syndicalism law. According to the report of the Detroit Free Press correspondent Smith's version of the incident of that letter was as follows: "Baker wrote a letter of indorsement (of the C. P. movement) which was intercepted by the department of justice officials. Either Baker did not know what he was indorsing or else he was in sympathy with the movement."

Mr. Smith also informed the State Supervisors that Borah and LaFollette have the indorsement of the Communist and Magnus Johnson is also acceptable to them. Ex-Governor Allen, of Kansas, and Ole Hanson, of Seattle, take the witness chair!

Sacco-Vanzetti Committee Calls Conference in N. Y.

(By The Federated Press)

NEW YORK, Feb. 21.—A conference of the Sacco-Vanzetti defense committee is to be held in Boston Saturday, February 23. It promises to be a most interesting meeting.

The two Italian radicals were convicted of the murder of a paymaster in Braintree, it will be remembered, and convicted on the assumption that Sacco's automatic pistol fired the fatal shoots . . . . But frame-ups, like murders, will out.

About two months ago defense attorney Fred H. Moore submitted five motions for a new trial, all five related to the fact that the bullets could not have come from Sacco's gun.

Now the District Attorney, Harold P. Williams, feels impelled to announce that at some time or other the barrel of Sacco's gun was removed and another substituted. Judge Webster Thayer has ordered an investigation.

To a great degree the case pivots upon this matter of the gun. Harold P. Williams, gun expert for the defense, and William H. Van Amburgh, a government expert are assisting in the investigation.

It is hoped that this startling revelation that the main defense "exhibit" has been tampered with will expedite the granting of a new trial to the accused men.

Several hundred invitations to the defense committee conference Saturday have been sent out to contributors, and prominent liberal and radical leaders. The purpose of the conference is to discuss policy and ways and means. The sudden discovery of the new evidence is likely to provide material for much of the discussion.

Moscow "Picks Up" New York.

The Moscow Izvestia of January 19 reports that the new Luberezk Radio Station of Moscow picked up New York, Bordeaux, Lyon, Saint Acisa (France), Kopvika, (Holland), Nauen, (Germany), and others.

With the new automatic typewriter attachment the Luberezk station is now able to pick up 250 characters per minute, instead of the usual 120 per minute.

Missouri Coal Men on Fraud Charge Plead Innocence

(By The Federated Press.)

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 21.—A general plea of not guilty is the only reply of the Missouri State Retail Coal Dealers' Assn., which has been charged with unfair trade practices by the federal trade commission. The organization comprises retail coal dealers in Missouri, Illinois and Arkansas.

The federal body charges that the respondents cooperated in preventing distribution of coal except thru "regular" dealers—members of the combine. The commission charges the coal ring with boycotting and intimidating independent dealers.

DAVIS STATUTES ROUSE WORKERS IN MINNEAPOLIS

Flay Plan to Thumbprint Foreign-Born

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Feb. 21.—The workers of Minneapolis will hold a mass meeting in the assembly hall of the court house here Saturday night, February 23rd, to protest against the proposal to register, index and finger-print all foreign-born workers.

The meeting is being called by the Minneapolis Council for the Protection of the Foreign-Born. The Council, which was recently organized, represents many local unions, fraternal organizations and labor political parties.

The Minneapolis Trades and Labor Assembly recently passed a resolution condemning all attempts to coerce the foreign-born by discriminating laws.

Labor Council's Stand.

The resolution follows:

Whereas, there is now pending in congress, bill No. 691, based upon the recommendations of President Coolidge in his message to congress which provides for the registering, photographing and finger-printing of the foreign-born workers, like criminals, and

Whereas, bill No. 2900 likewise pending before congress provides for the scrutiny by government agents of potential immigrants in their own countries before allowing them to enter this country, and

Whereas, this legislation would violate our American tradition of freedom of asylum to political refugees, and

Whereas, since the foreign-born workers now in this country were invited to come to this land and make their homes here under American conditions of equality and justice, it would be an unpardonable betrayal of trust to new create legislation that would make them a subject class, and

Whereas, this legislation would create a subject class differing but little from chattel slavery, a subjection, which, in the Civil war, thousands of men laid down their lives to abolish once and for all, and

Whereas, by means of this legislation, the employers hope to cow into submission by the threat of deportation and separation from their families, the foreign-born workers who are a majority in such basic industries such as mining, textiles, leather, and meat packing and thus prevent their being organized into unions and going out on strike, and

Laws Would Aid Bosses

Whereas, this legislation would enable the employers to pit the foreign-born workers against the organized native born, and thus lower the standard of living of all workers, therefore be it

Resolved, that the Minneapolis Trades and Labor assembly, do vigorously protest against this proposed un-American infringement upon the rights of millions of our population, who in their daily endeavors have become an inseparable part of our American life, and discrimination against whom will disastrously react upon the economic welfare of the common people as a whole, and be it further

Resolved, that we call upon our governmental representatives and officials to use their influence to defeat this vicious legislation.

Young German Artist Who Caricatured Rich Is Arrested

The authorities in Berlin have brought charges in court against the great artist, George Gross, and against the Malik publishing house for the folio of caricatures drawn by George Gross, entitled "Ecce-Homo," and printed by these publishers. The charges are of spreading printed matter of an immoral character among the public.

The real reason is that the caricatures drawn by George Gross are terrific satires against the crime, the shame, the cruelty of the present ruling class. These caricatures are the most powerful propaganda against the rich, and the books of drawings of George Gross are immensely popular and sell by the hundreds of thousands.

George Gross is considered one of the most eminent of the younger German artists—but that does not deter the authorities from prosecuting him.

For Recognition of Soviet Russia!

COMRADES HOLD FORT IN GERMANY DESPITE REACTION

Bismarck's Persecution Outdone Today

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Feb. 21.—In spite of brutal suppression on the part of the police, reichswehr and courts, in spite of the shutting down of the Communist press and the forbidding of meetings, the German Communists are true to the revolutionary cause and are keeping up the fight for the revolution.

That was the outstanding statement of Erich Kirchenknopf, who has just come from Germany, in the course of a speech at the Labor Temple here under the auspices of the German branch of the Workers Party.

Worse Than Bismarck.

"This fight is immeasureably harder than the struggle which the Socialists waged about forty years ago against the exception laws of Bismarck.

"This is explainable, for the political, social and economic conditions have undergone enormous changes since then, and since then the class conscious German workers went thru the world war and the revolution.

"And the Communists have had to contend not only against the capitalist class but also against the Social Democrats. The Social Democratic leaders are saying that the Communists will be forced to silence.

"But the Communists keep up their activity right along. They are holding meetings. January 13 they even held great memorial meetings for the leaders Liebknecht and Luxembourg.

Children Distribute Circulars.

"And the red press and illegal circulars are now as before being distributed secretly, for the most part by children, for the parents have to hide or are in prison."

The speaker went on to tell how the secret meetings are arranged. Then he described the shameful, criminal treatment of comrades. They are dragged out of bed in the middle of the night, and at the police stations they are mistreated and then thrown into prison, without any possibility of instituting any kind of legal proceedings for their freedom. Very often father and mother are arrested and the children are left helpless in the house.

But in spite of all this persecution by the ruling class the Communists are holding out, and are working for their aim, because they realize that if Communism is victorious in Germany the rest of the world will be conquered to Communism.

A very interesting discussion followed, in which it was brought out that the factory nuclei established by the Communist Party all over Germany have taken the place of the former legal party.

Union Labor Will Control College Started in Iowa

DES MOINES, Ia., Feb. 21.—Eight subjects running simultaneously for ten weeks each are the first offerings of the newly organized Des Moines Labor college. The school is controlled by delegates from the labor organizations with farm cooperative bodies, faculty, students and sympathizers also represented. It was formed after a visit to Des Moines by George S. Lackland, president of the successful Denver Labor college.

The courses are in public speaking, labor law, economics, English grammar, labor history, psychology, current events, practical arithmetic. Two sessions a week are held for each subject and on each evening all the classes are thrown together for a joint discussion period. The fee is $1 per subject to cover expenses. Neither officers nor instructors in the school receive compensation. Courses running thru the winter and spring are planned to begin next fall.

H. Thomas, secretary, Des Moines Trades and Labor assembly, 106 Sixth Ave., will furnish information to those interested.

Homeless Workers Allowed to Wash in Municipal Lodging

Registration files of the Chicago municipal lodging house, 162 N. Union ave., indicate that mine laborers from many camps are drifting to the industrial centers. Southern Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri and Arkansas and West Virginia were represented by recent arrivals without a job. From 1100 to 1200 men come to the house every week. They are given a chance for a bath and laundry facilities. A limited number of cots are available and coffee and rolls are served for breakfast.

"Most of the men state that they have no family connections or friends," Superintendent Thomas Allinson declares. "This is not true in a majority of cases. We know they are men who have not been out of work before and are too proud to let their relatives know about it. Over 80% are unskilled; 10% are Negroes. There is a flow of unemployed from the smaller industrial towns as well as from the mining camps."

Another Airplane Disaster.

BALBOA, C. Z., Feb. 21.—Private Edward Abernathy, U. S. A., was killed and three others were injured when their plane fell at Cristobal Wednesday.

THE POWER COLUMN

Something Big Coming

DETROIT has declared war on Chicago. The defy flung by Comrade Edgar Owens, challenging Chicago boosters to envy, but not equal the showing made by Detroit, has been accepted by Comrade Gus Schulenberg, city agent for Chicago, and the battle is on with heavy increases in the DAILY WORKER circulation expected on both sides.

In the meantime Comrade Harvitt, DAILY WORKER chief of Toledo, is not making hostile demonstrations but is quietly knocking off one subscriber after another. The most bitter suffering is being endured in THE DAILY WORKER business office, where overtime has become the generally accepted fate so that the new subscriptions may be entered on the mailing list promptly.

The worst of the whole matter is the hostility is spreading thru the entire country to such an extent that there is hardly a city in which the DAILY WORKER boosters are any longer attempting to maintain neutrality. It seems that it means civil war and bitter war. Under the conditions there is no longer any use in concealing the fact. Let there be war and new subscriptions without stint or limit. Only there ought to be some rules set so that the punishment which is now being centralized in the business office can be made as painless as possible.

Within the next few days definite plans will be made for a real national DAILY WORKER subscription campaign. Every reader of THE DAILY WORKER, every Workers Party branch and City Central Committee, every branch of the Young Workers League and its Junior Groups, in other words every militant thruout the length and breadth of the country will be drawn into the drive which adds at the very least ten thousand new readers to THE DAILY WORKER list. Watch THE POWER COLUMN for additional information regarding this **Ten Thousand New Readers Campaign.** No reader of our paper, no party unit can afford to be uninformed or late in getting into the drive from the very start.

* * *

THE name of Comrade Harvitt of Toledo cannot be kept out of THE POWER COLUMN, it seems. This comrade has ideas which are so good that they cannot be kept from the rest of the DAILY WORKER boosters. Harvitt reports that he is using his commissions to finance those who wish to subscribe to THE DAILY WORKER, but who do not have the ready cash to pay. Harvitt pays the subscription price for these loyal but broke DAILY WORKER readers and collects when their financial condition is improved. That is a good way for keeping up the circulation of our paper; everyone is benefited, THE DAILY WORKER, the agent and the reader. Comrade Leo Walewitch, one of the most successful branch agents of Minneapolis, Minn., has also employed the same plan and makes the further suggestion that branches which are financially able, set aside a small amount, say ten or twenty dollars, in addition to the funds which the branch agent can advance. In this way, suggests Comrade Walewitch, many comrades, especially those who subscribe to foreign language papers, but who would also like to have THE DAILY WORKER, can secure the paper and pay for it later.

* * *

A HIGHLY efficient, but modest Chicago comrade, who does not want his name published, has another excellent suggestion. Says this comrade, "It is easy to sell subscriptions to workers who are already sympathetic and who know about THE DAILY WORKER. But there are many whom I approach who have not been in any contact whatsoever with the militant labor movement and who are slow in appreciating the worth of our paper. With these people I have been employing a different method.

"Instead of showing them the paper and telling them how good it is, I pick out a particularly good news article or editorial, which contains information that no other papers ever print. Then I get my prospect to read that article. If then he is interested I tell him why it is that THE DAILY WORKER can print news and articles which no capitalist paper would dare to use because THE DAILY WORKER is published solely in the interests of the workers and has no interests of bankers, employers or advertisers to serve. Often a single article or editorial will sell a subscription to THE DAILY WORKER, when a sample copy of the paper is thrown away without having been read."

Hartford Workers Form Council to Aid Foreign-Born

(Special to The Daily Worker)

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 21.—A Council for the Protection of Foreign Born Workers has been organized here. Twenty organizations have sent delegates. Among them is the International Association of Machinists, Polish, Jewish, Lithuanian, Ukrainian, Finnish, Armenian and Russian national groups are represented.

A mass meeting of protest against the laws Secretary of Labor Davis is proposing against the foreign born was planned for early March at the first meeting of the council last Saturday. The council meets every Saturday evening at 8 at 287 Windsor avenue.

Scott Nearing will speak on "Recognition of Soviet Russia" at a mass meeting March 23, called by the City Central Committee of the Workers Party.

Join the Workers Party.

Soup Kitchens or Wage Cut? Banker Gives You Choice

Soup kitchens and flop houses will be the lot of American labor unless it decides to let the bosses cut wages, said Melvin A. Traylor, president of the First Trust and Savings bank, in a speech delivered before the Chicago Association of Credit Men at a dinner in the La Salle Hotel recently. High wages were forcing business to stop legitimate expansion, he said.

While Traylor was promising American labor the benefit of soup kitchens and flop houses thousands of men were tramping Madison street wishing for the price of either soup or a bed.

The dinner served the association of credit men was a real feast. The reporter for the DAILY WORKER would like to listen to predictions like that every day if he could get such a fine feed while doing it.

Don't be a "Yes, But," supporter of The Daily Worker. Send in your subscription at once.

Don't Let Your Subscription Expire!

Readers of THE DAILY WORKER are cautioned to watch the expiration number which appears on the address label of their paper. This issue is number 345. Those whose address label number is lower than "353" should renew their subscriptions at once to avoid the disappointment of missing several numbers of the paper.

Since THE DAILY WORKER was started a different system of keeping track of expirations has been employed. The address label of those who have subscribed since January 13, bears the date of expiration. Those whose label date is prior to 3-1-24, or March 1, 1924 should also take note that their renewals must be sent in immediately.

Because of the admitted superiority of THE DAILY WORKER over all other daily papers, with the sensational developments of the Oil Scandal being unfolded daily and recounted accurately only in the columns of THE DAILY WORKER, with the daily accounts of the most vital news of the world reported more accurately in THE DAILY WORKER than in any other paper, no live worker can afford to miss a single issue.

Before you forget, send in your renewal NOW!

S. D. FARMERS TURN THUMBS DOWN ON MC ADOO

Will Have Nothing to Do with Oil Man

(Special to The Daily Worker)

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., Feb. 21.—W. W. Howes, of Wolsey, South Dakota, chairman of the McAdoo delousing conference held in Chicago yesterday, did not speak for the dirt farmers of South Dakota but for the dirty capitalist politicians when he pledged his native state to the McAdoo boosters.

A political storm rivalling the tempest in the Teapot Dome broke here yesterday when the wires flashed the news that McAdoo was sufficiently recovered from his attack of oil fever to warrant the removal of the quarantine, and was fully qualified to carry the banner of Wilson democracy at the head of the hungry office hunters who now thirst for the spoils of office.

James F. Houlihan of Watertown, who has a bloc of his own, does not hold McAdoo's progressivism in high esteem. In fact, Houlihan, speaking of the group represented by Judge Howes, restrains himself with difficulty from laying himself open to the charge of being guilty of the use of "cruel and abusive language." The fact is that no candidate in this section of the country has the slightest chance of election unless he fools the farmers into the belief that he is a progressive. Houlihan is just as reactionary as Howes and his candidate for U. S. Senator, U. S. G. Cherry. Mark P. Bates is Houlihan's candidate.

Opposing Bates and Cherry is Thomas Ayres, chairman of the Farmer-Labor Party of South Dakota. Ayres is a well known political figure in the life of the state and is a candidate of the farmer-labor forces for state senator.

Houlihan and Howes are both united in their opposition to Ayres. They see in the organization which he leads a menace to their political rule.

Since the oil exposure, sentiment here has been rapidly crystallizing against McAdoo. The progressive farmers have now another argument in favor of an alliance with labor and for coming out boldly on a clear-cut issue severing connections with both capitalist parties and the political leeches who have fattened on the misery of the rural toilers.

Here's Another Installment of "A Week"

By IURY LIBEDINSKY

Published by THE DAILY WORKER thru special arrangement with B. W. Huebsch, Inc., of New York City. Coypyrighted, 1923, by B. W. Huebsch & Co.

* * * *

(WHAT HAS GONE BEFORE)

The Russian Communist Party branch is governing this frontier city and fighting the counter-revolution. Earlier installments tell of the fuel shortage that prevents seed grain from being fetched on the railroad. The Party meeting decides to send the Red Army far away for fuel, at the risk of leaving the city open for bandits and counter-revolutionists. It also decides to conscript the local bourgeoisie for wood cutting in a near-by park. Varied types of party members are flashed on the screen: Klimin, the efficient president of the branch, who still finds time to have a sweetheart; Robeiko, the consumptive, whose devotion is killing him; Gornulkh, the brilliant youth of 19 on the Cheka; Matusenko, the luxury-loving place hunter, and Martuinov, whose middle-class antecedants allow him to fit with some difficulty into the movement to which his idealism led him. In the last issue Martuinov has rushed to the court-yard of the Communist Company at the sound of the alarm siren which calls the party members to arms. (NOW GO ON WITH THE STORY.)

* * * *

What Do You Think of "A Week"

The DAILY WORKER wants to know what its readers think of the first serial novel it offers to its readers. We have already published three installments of this gripping story. Another appears today. What do you think of the story, its setting, its characters, as far as we have gone? We want our readers to let us know. Write down your views and send them in to the DAILY WORKER, 1640 N. Halsted St., Chicago, Ill. We will publish as many of these letters as we can find space for. Don't delay. Write today.

CHAPTER III (Continued)

THERE was one, still quite a boy, red-cheeked and beardless, with a healthy bare neck coming out of his short leather jacket and a careless smile on his face. He called out to a friend in a cheerful voice:

"Well, Mitka, are we going to smash the bandits?" and then disappeared in the dark ranks.

"Do you smoke, Comrade?" some one asked Martuinov, and beside him he saw a quiet simple face almost eaten up with thes marks of an ancient small-pox. He recognized him—from the Supply Committee, Stalmakhov.

And Stalmakhov was shaking hands and saying:

"Good day, Comrade Martuinov, I did not recognize you."

And instantly Martuinov covered over with a big grey veil the unquiet ideas, the anxiety, all that was tossing about in his soul. He entered quietly into conversation.

"I am no smoker, Comrade. . . . What is the alarm about? Do you know?"

Stalmakhov had not time to reply before Martuinov's other neighbor, a fat man in a civilian overcoat with a leather belt over it, broke into the talk.

"Probably the bandits have come . . . so I was told . . . bandits with machine-guns . . ." he hurriedly whispered.

"No, Comrade. Hardly likely to be bandits, and you should not spread unconfirmed rumors."

"I do not think I frightened any one," replied the fat man. "Bandits, what a prodigy!"

"Yes, I know that you are not afraid," said Stalmakhov quietly, "but all the same, why babble? Better say nothing." And he turned away.

People were noisy in the ranks. They were all, like Martuinov, hurriedly covering their doubts, fears and anxious thoughts with big grey veils.

"Dress! Attention!" was called along the ranks.

The ranks became silent, and stiffened, like fiddle-strings. A blow on them, and with strong enthusiasm, each heart would sing and pour itself into the general symphony of struggle. . . .

Every one listened and looked; three men were walking along the ranks; Karaulov, Klimin, Robeiko.

Klimin's voice rang out clear and sharp:

"Comrades, Communists! There is no need to say much about what you have all read today in the newspapers and yesterday heard at the meeting, namely that before us is the task of bringing seed for the sowing. To bring seed, we need fuel. To get fuel, we need working hands. You must now collect from all the town the hands of the slackers and parasites who are at present doing nothing. Their hands must become working hands. We must make a house to house search, and all who can be taken without loss for the life of the town, and made use of in getting of wood, all these we shall take for several days and, simultaneously shall be clearing the town of the counter-revolutionary element. Comrade Karaulov is appointed to direct the whole search, he will assign you your districts and give you instructions. Work in unison, be careful and vigilant! . . ."

With abrupt sentences, as if giving orders, Karaulov began to speak. Martuinov did not listen to him. The big courtyard of the Communist Company, the familiar faces of those who had gathered there, now seemed to him workaday and ordinary. After all there was no heroic action before him, neither death nor suffering, but simply a sleepless night.

Martuinov was one of a group of three appointed to visit dwellings, and with him were his stout neighbor and Stalmakhov. Stalmakhov went into the building and was allotted a district to be gone thru. When the three of them were walking down the empty street, Martuinov asked Stalmakhov:

"And where is our district? Far?"

"No. Not very. Another four blocks . . . You know, from the Rozhdestvensky Church to the Post Office."

And Martuinov knew that today he would be in the house in which Nadya Rostovtseva used to live, in which she was still living, the house in which he had spent the best days of his past life.

She had been his love, the love which one can be false to but never forget. Else why had he chosen her in particular from the crowd of merry children with whom he had grown up? For then she had not seemed pretty: a dark face, with high cheekbones, a rather snub nose; only her scarlet lips and those dark wide eyes, made her strangely attractive.

And then she had turned into a bewitching young girl who kept her smiles for him alone, and enchanted him with the wise and tender charm of her face, the severe and sober grace of her movements. . . . And he had known that he had no need of other love or other lips.

He did not like her family, her father, the Colonel bragging of his nobility, the sons who copied him, young elegant officers—and yet he spent his evenings at her house, listened to her unhurried sensible words, and read her his first poems, that he had written for her.

What a short time ago that was, and how irrevocably far it seemed! If there is such a thing as immortality, the soul of the man who died yesterday remembers so his past existence.

The Revolution had come between them. Nadya did not understand it, listened to his burning words, smiling and tearing up a scrap of paper or stuff in her delicate fingers—that was a habit she had—and replied: "All this has happened before, Volodya; every revolution begins with joy and the expectation of the Kingdom of Heaven upon earth, and the event brings so much suffering as to outweigh altogether its diminutive gains."

And each moment the development of the revolution took firmer hold on him, whereas she became religious, studied the Apocalypse, and expected the end of the world. They became more and more alien and incomprehensible for each other.

At the time of the October Revolution he was an opponent of the Bolsheviks, and was even arrested by them for two weeks. But this arrest did not draw them together but still further drove them apart.

When he came out of prison she met him as if he were a martyr. Whereas for him, all it amounted to was that he "had had some difference of opinion" with the Bolsheviks.

Soon after that he had stopped going to the house. He was pained by the blind hatred with which her whole family regarded the Soviet Government and the revolution.

The civil war separated them for a long time, and then when he, already a Communist, returned to the town with the victorious Red Army and learnt that her brother had been shot as a counter-revolutionary, he could not make up his mind to visit them, and, meeting only in the street, bowed to her who had grown handsomer tho always sad, and she soberly nodded her head in reply, and each meeting left its trace in his soul. . . . The comrades walked in silence, each one immersed in his own thoughts. . . . There was the railing of their garden, from which drooped the boughs of lilac and acacia.

"Well, let's begin with the corner one," Stalmakhov broke the silence.

With the corner one? There it stood, a red brick house, and thru the chinks of the closed shutters spirted thin welcoming rays of light, as in that time so long ago. . . .

"No, Comrade Stalmakhov, into that house I will not go. I beg you to go in by yourselves," and catching by the sleeves the coldly wondering Stalmakhov, he whispered to him, "You go in there, the two of you. . . . Acquaintances of mine live here . . . awkward for me . . . I am sorry, of course. . . ."

"All right then. . . . I had forgotten that you are from these parts," Stalmakhov murmured, attentively and humorously looking at Martuinov.

"Come on," said Stalmakhov to the third of them, and they began knocking loudly.

A swarm of thoughts, one after another, rushed thru Martuinov's mind, and when the wicket already creaked, and a frightened voice asked, "What is it? What do you want?" Martuinov, breathless from the beating of his heart, with the despair of a man resolved on suicide, went into the big courtyard. Stalmakhov glanced back at him.

They went thru the dark passage into the dining room Martuinov knew so well; there, under the bright circle of the lampshade, they were drinking tea. Martuinov knew so well everything in that dining room!

There was Colonel Rostovtsev himself, a little dried up old man, in a worn-out military tunic, the places on the shoulders where once had been stitched epaulettes showing green with new cloth. He was serving now in the Commissariat for War and, with trembling hands, hurried to get his certificate.

There was his wife, a tall, handsome woman with a pale face and eyes like Nadya's, who once upon a time had been so fond of Martuinov. Not raising her head, she went on cleaning the glasses.

And there, in the far corner, was Nadya. . . . It was so long since he had seen her in a simple indoor frock! She was getting up from her chair; she was disturbed and angry—for Martuinov knew every line, every movement of this face that even now was dear to him.

From under the lamp she tried to see those who had come in. . . . She was looking . . . straight into his eyes. She recognized him and turned pale.

(To Be Continued Saturday)

WORKERS PARTY WINS RIGHT TO MEET IN NEWARK

Attack on Lenin Meeting Was Boomerang

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Feb. 21.—When the police prevented the Workers Party from holding a Lenin memorial meeting in Newark they greatly assisted the cause of free speech in New Jersey, according to Atty. John Larkin Hughes, who represented the four speakers arrested at the meeting.

"Conditions relating to public meetings are better in New Jersey than in the past ten years," he declared. Ludwig Lore, Alexander Tractenberg, David Kaplan, and Constant Chriss were fined $20 each by Police Judge Grice of Newark; but the brief trial clarified the atmosphere.

Hall Owner Intimidated.

It was brought out by the defendants that the Workers Party had sought to secure the Labor Lyceum for a Lenin memorial meeting Feb. 1. The owner of the hall was intimidated by the police so that he refused to grant the party a permit. The meeting was therefore held in the street.

The prosecutor at the trial sought to "get" the men on the old familiar grounds. "Are you a citizen of the United States?" he asked. "Were you ever arrested for anti-government activities?" But the judge insisted that the men be tried on the crimes for which they were arrested.

"Right to Meet" Admitted.

"I think," he said, "that no one could deny them the right to meet in a hall. These men were arrested for obstructing traffic, not for attacking the government. The police have absolutely no right to prevent the Workers Party from holding a meeting in a hall. If they do so the party should take the matter to the chancery court." However, he found the defendants guilty of "loitering and obstructing traffic."

After the trial the prosecuting attorney, city counsel for Newark, suggested a conference between the defense attorney, representative of the American Civil Liberties union, and himself to "work out some plan" by which the Workers Party might meet in halls unmolested by police.

German Middle Class of Pre-War Days Is Almost Wiped Out

Herman Basler, the recently-arrived delegate from the International Workers Relief Committee, with headquarters in Berlin, spoke last night at the Imperial Hall, under the auspices of the N. S. English branch of the Workers Party.

The decline of the mark, "said Basler, has completely abolished the middle class that existed before the war. This middle class has gone over, part and parcel, either to the Fascist or the Communist movement.

Conditions are so frightful that statistics giving famine death rates have been suppressed. All thru the winter little children have been without food or clothing—forced to walk half-naked, unshod, thru snows as heavy as any we have in this city.

"A hungry man will fight," he said, "but a starved man cannot fight, will not fight—he will crawl on his knees for a piece of bread. We must feed them back to energy and strength."

Castor Oil Prince Dopes Pittsburgh School Children

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Feb. 21.—Prince Don Gelasio Caetani, royal ambassador from Italy to the United States, addressed the children of St. Peters School in Fernando Street a few days ago.

Rows and rows of the children were massed on the stage as an applause committee of the prince's fascist policies. One of the children assigned as a spokesman repeated a memorized phrase: "Viva for Mussolini." The prince concluded:

"As ambassador of Italy, I tell you to remember Italy, to love America and to serve God."

Thus the worker's child is tutored to remember Italy—a country ruled by fascismo and castor-oil; to love America, the country of the injunction, the child slave and the exploited workers and farmers, to serve God or his representatives on earth, the supporters of the big bankers.

We heartily invite our "fascist prince" to address the child laborers in the beet fields of Michigan or on the truck farms of Maryland. We wonder if their cry would be "Viva for Mussolini" or "Down with the child murderers"?

Rockford Comrade Gets Second Set of Appeal Coupons

A few days ago the Labor Defense Council announced the offer of a copy of Libedinsky's famous Russian novel, "A Week," to everyone who sells a $6.00 sheet of Ruthenberg Appeal Coupons.

Already copies are being mailed out—and comrades are asking for more sets of coupons. S. Saltys, of Rockford, Ill., responded to the offer in less than a week and he asked for another set of coupons. Perhaps he wants to give the book to a friend when he sells the second set of Appeal coupons.

MENSHEVIK HEAD EXPOSES TREASON PLOTS OF PARTY

Planned Official Murders and Train Wrecks

(Special to The Daily Worker)

TIFLIS, Feb. 21.—A former active member of the Menhsevik party, Chamladze, is printing in the local paper "Rabochaya Pravda" sensational revelations of the activities of the Mensheviks. According to his statements the C. E. C. of the Menshevik party organized bandit groups for the purpose of wrecking and robbing trains, killing officials of the Soviet government, etc. He is giving facts, names and places. As a responsible member of the Mensheviks he received orders from the C. E. C. to organize some of these criminal undertakings. As late as November, 1923, the Mensheviks in Georgia were busy preparing an armed insurrection against the government, but the arrest of the leaders cut short these activities.

The revelations made a deep impression on the population. 83 members of the Menshevik party sent a signed statement to the paper giving reasons why they are leaving the party. A few days later 280 followed suit. In their statement they are calling upon those who still remain with the Mensheviks to leave the party of the traitors and join the Communist party, as the only party that actually defends the interests of the workers and peasants.

For Recognition of Soviet Russia!

COMMUNIST·CHILDREN'S·COLUMN

The Children in the Reform Schools.

By MARTIN MIROFF, Age 10

A recent investigation gives us a mountain of facts about reform school conditions. We find in existence bull pens where a boy is locked up for many days on the sickly diet of bread and water. Sometimes a new boy is thrown in and is beaten by the inmates. Proof has been given that a weak boy had been beaten to death.

The boys are only from 6 to 16 years old. Some of the teachers use fists and rules on the bodies of the boys. The children are taken out all bruised. Most of the children are from working class parents who cannot pay to take them out. They have to remain in the house of torture.

Instead of knowledge he is treated with brutality and such things as solitary confinement, bread and water, and physical punishment. They are also forced to work eight to nine hours a day as gardeners and farmers, which we know is too much even for a grown up man.

Capitalism drags these boys into holes of torture, pain and brutality, where they are brought up until those that can stand it no longer, commit suicide.

These are the reform schools, the tool of the capitalist class. We will fight against this tool and system of capitalism until it is gone.

Liberal Quixotes Tilt Lances at Cleveland Plutes

(By The Federated Press)

CLEVELAND, Feb. 21.—Cleveland progressives are preparing to carry their fight against the Union Terminal grab to congress. They want to find out how the promoters were able to reverse a decision of the interstate commerce commission that the deal was "not in the interest of public necessity," and why the director of the I. C. C. bureau of finance, who put the deal thru for the promoters, immediately resigned as a government official to become vice president and chief counsel of Van Sweringen's Nickel Plate railroad at a reputed salary of $25,000 a year. Besides this high official, the terminal grab involves a former U. S. secretary of war, the president of a great railroad system, and several nationally known bankers in what a member of the inter-state commerce commission brands as "an indefensible scheme to capitalize millions of dollars of fictitious value at the expense of the American people."

Smoke Out A Plot.

The independent progressive city councillors elected by proportional representation last November scored a victory by forcing out into the open the plot to plunder the public by the erection of the "real estate" stub terminal station on Cleveland's public square. The corporation henchmen in the council had to listen to a recital of how the Van Sweringens, after a bad real estate gamble, had wrecked the city beautiful plan of former Mayor Tom L. Johnson in order to help the big bankers recover their loans and get an unconscionable profit themselves by erecting an inefficient stub station on the over-congested public square.

The stub station would accommodate but four out of the seven railroads entering Cleveland, at a cost of from $60,000,000 to $80,000,000 more than the great lake front terminal that would serve all seven roads as the crowning edifice on the new city mall.

By a vote of 14 to 11, the progressive councilmen succeeded in sending back to committee the motion recording the city's intention to turn its streets and property over to the stub station promoters, and further carried a motion requiring the Van Sweringens to appear before the city council and answer questions about their project.

60 Per Cent Increase.

ODESSA, Feb. 21.—During the year of 1923 the Odessa sea port handled 28 million poods of freight, which is a 60 per cent increase over 1922. During 1923 the export of foreign countries was 15,673,000 poods, while the import was 1,895,000 poods. In 1922 the export was 1,270,000, while the import was 7,948,000 poods. This shows how rapidly the export is growing over the impor

COMMUNISTS WIN UNION ELECTIONS IN SAXON CITIES

Movement Strongest in Coal Districts

(Special to The Daily Worker)

DRESDEN, Feb. 21.—The revolutionizing of the masses in Germany is proceeding rapidly. In Saxony, altho the Communist Party was not allowed to do any propaganda in connection with the elections, the masses voted nevertheless in great numbers for the Communist candidates. The municipal election in Saxony is only one indication of the way the masses are leaving the social-democratic party and are flocking to the side of the Communist Party. There are other examples of this process in other parts of Germany.

In Neumuenster the opposition captured the textile union. Those elected were four Communists, two sympathizing non-party workers and one social-democrat. The same thing happened in the leather workers' union, where four Communists and one social-democrat were elected.

In Elmshorn all elections in the trade unions so far have given majorities to the Communist Party, so that the district executive committee, in which up to now there have been 19 Communists and 26 social-democrats, will surely have an overwhelmingly Communist majority.

In the West Saxony district the various local groups of the social-democratic party have been reduced to 15 per cent of their strength. The same holds true of other districts, and many of the members who leave the social-democratic party enter the Communist Party.

In Schweinfurt the Communist list was elected in the full meeting of the factory councils.

In Meuselwitz-Rositz coal district 90 per cent of the trade unions are on the side of the Communists. The social-democratic party is trying to utilize the ban put on the Communist Party, and is arranging meetings everywhere. But it has not met with any success anywhere, and up to now it could not form a single new local branch.

In Wurttemberg six Communist local branches have been organized in the last few weeks.

Bulgarian Socialists Quit Fascist Government.

SOFIA, Bulgaria, Feb. 21.—The Socialist members of the Bulgarian Fascist government quit when Zankoff, prime minister, refused the Socialist demand for more "democracy." The Socialists recently aided in crushing the peasant government, and slaughtering the communists.

Hard to Surprise, Easy to Please, Blase Gothamites

By FREDERICK KUH.

(Staff Correspondent of The Federated Press)

NEW YORK, Feb. 21.—A European, visiting the latest crop of frothy musical comedies on Broadway, would blink in amazement at their mechanical adroitness. In Berlin, Moscow, Vienna or Prague, the magician who draws a rabbit and a canary from a derby hat is still the highest expression of mechanical genius. In middle-class America, scarcely a single polite "Ah" escapes from the spectator who sees a life-sized kitchenette apartment with occupants emerge on the stage from imperceptible regions below. They are resorting to new devices on Broadway now, each more ingeniuos than last year's. A soubrette in the "Music Box Revue" sings a sentimental, railroad-circular sort of ballad about orange groves in California—while, from some invisible source—a suspicion of faint orange perfume is wafted into the auditorium. For some, this suggested a barber shop and hot towels. For the majority, it heightened the picture of orange orchards.

There is subtlety and untold genius in the technical perfection of these productions. Artists, engineers, dramatists, producers and a staff of stage workers devote weeks and months to evolving an Oriental scene, in order to have a convincing background for the newest morsel of "Chinese" jazz melody. One may reasonably question whether this elaborate game is worth the spotlight; but the pleasure-bent theater-goer has no doubts. He comes; he sees; and is conquered. He will even applaud a variation on the mother-in-law joke, as long as the trappings afford him novelty.

The "Music Box Revue" is ingenious, not only in its lavish mechanisms, but in its wit, settings, costumes and tricky scenes.

"Andre Charlot's Revue of 1924" is no less rollicking, tho it lacks the spontaneity of its Music Box rival. If it omits the familiar Main Street touch, it offers a lively collection of London and Paris manners. For this very reason, it affords a stimulating contrast; it is a European show, dressed by American tailors. One occasionally feels that the garments are a loose fit. But the dancing and costuming speak an international language, and they speak with fluency and appeal. Whatever is American in Andre Charlot's show is of the slapstick school. One wonders why the producers thoughtlessly omitted the conventional custard pie, casually dropped down the back of a lady's evening gown. There is incongruity between this American pool room humor and the tasteful decorations and delicate trappings of the chorus. In the old, old struggle between artistry and box office, the former, as usual, has taken the count; but not without putting up a good display.

$15,000 DEFENSE FUND MUST BE RAISED QUICKLY

Appeal of Michigan Case Won't Wait

Every mail brings money to the office of the Labor Defense Council, 166 W. Washington St., Chicago, these days, but unless the contributions continue to improve, the $15,000 required for the defense right away will not be realized.

The January financial statement, just made public, shows total receipts for the month of $2,598, as against current expenses of $1,282. A distinct advance in receipts during the latter part of the month—and by the way, continued into the first part of February—points to the probability that the February statement will be more encouraging.

One $814 Check.

Of the January receipts $1,357 was sent in on contribution lists, the greatest single contribution being a check for $814 sent from the South Slavic Federation of the Workers Party. Ruthenberg Appeal Coupons began to be circulated during the month and the amount realized from this source was $238. Local councils of the Labor Defense Council sent in $698; unions $159, miscellaneous $41.

Contributions have recently been received from a number of benefit societies, workmen's clubs, etc. The Workmen's Fire Insurance Society, Inc., Elizabeth, N. J., branch has proved itself a good friend in this connection, as have the Tourist Club ("Naturfreunde") of San Francisco and the Jewish Public Library of Winnipeg, Canada.

Free Copies of "The Week"

Considerable interest has been aroused in the sale of Ruthenberg Appeal Coupons, due to the premium offer under which the Labor Defense Councils gives a free copy of the great Russian novel, "A Week," to every one selling a full $6 sheet of coupons. The first book went to Anton Bubanj, Christopher, Ill., who saw the announcement of the premium offer in The DAILY WORKER. The Labor Defense Council announces that "A Week" will be sent only to those who ask for it, when sending in money for coupons.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 21.—During 1923 the local bakers' union used 100,544,000 union labels in bakeries under its jurisdiction. This local union enjoys the distinction of using a larger number of union labels than any other local of the international union.

How many of your shop-mates read THE DAILY WORKER. Get one of them to subscribe today.

Will Can't Make Movies Behave, Churches Assert

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—Utter failure of Will Hays' "moral" dictatorship of the movies is declared, and the creation of a federal commission to "regulate at the source" is insisted upon, in resolutions adopted by the National Motion Picture conference of church workers here.

The resolution urges all church and civic groups to organize effectively to demand "the strictest supervision and control of the motion pictures which are cleverly constructed to prevent,, debase and corrupt public morals in our country thruout the world. . . . We declare it to be our conviction that the film industry's promise to reform itself, made two years ago, has failed as completely as did the other promises to reform, made in 1909 and 1921."

Star Spangled Banner Is Called "Barroom Music"

MADISON, Wis., Feb. 21.—An anonymous letter received by all Wisconsin legislators and many state officials today denounced the "Star Spangled Banner" as the song of the Irish to show hatred for protestant England.

The words of the song are termed "blood thirsty" and the music as "bar-room" music in the letters, which are signed "100 Per Cent American." The poem is essentially un-American and finds no response except among aliens, the letters state.

Roberts Sits Up.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Feb. 31.—Slowly recovering from the effects of a relapse last week, Theodore Roberts, the actor, was able to sit up in bed and smoke one of his long black cigars today.

HERMAN BASLER TELLS MISERY OF GERMAN WORKERS

50 Per Cent Jobless; Children Tubercular

Herman Basler, member of the Berlin Executive Committee of the International Workers' Aid, is in America for a series of conferences with the Friends of Soviet Russia and Workers' Germany, as well as with other American workers' organizations.

He was interviewed last night by a representative of the DAILY WORKER and gave a highly illuminating picture of the conditions under which the masses of the German people now live. He also brought with him motion pictures of German misery which will be incorporated in the coming F. S. R. film, to be called "Russia and Germany." Organizations desiring to book the picture can do so thru the National Office at 32 Wabash avenue, Chicago.

Millions Unemployed.

"When I left Germany more than half of the industrial workers were unemployed because of strikes, lockouts, or the general industrial depression. Unemployed benefits amounted to so little as to be meaningless. The benefit for an entire week, in many cases, would not buy a loaf of bread. The worst pictures of German hunger now entertained by the American public are 100 per cent underdrawn. Only the most energetic action on the part of the working classes of the whole world can save millions of German men, women and particularly children from a miserable death," he said.

He went on to tell of his work in investigating actual cases of misery that came before the workers' relief organization. "Statistics don't mean much to Germans who must figure the price of bread in trillions of marks and who have time after time met price increases of over a hundred per cent. But actual cases by the dozens were found that revealed misery beyond description. For instance, the only bread winner in a family of eight is a 16-year-old boy, employed as a messenger in the Reichsbank at a weekly wage of 2.59 marks, about 65 cents. In this family two of the children are invalids. Every morning the boy must travel on foot for three-quarters of an hour because he cannot afford carfare. His only food consists of a plate of soup at noon. Last Christmas their pitiful meal, bought at the Bank Co-operative, cost them three weeks' wages, so the following three weeks the whole family had to exist on the few pennies unemployment subridy granted the mother by the government.

Hide Their Poverty.

"This is just one case, and by no means the worst. The people go to any length to try to hide their poverty. We saved one little girl from starvation only because other children had heard her repeat to herself, over and over again, 'I wish I were dead.' Clothing is patched and darned until it cannot be any further, and even then I have seen little girls hold their hands over unmendable holes in their dresses to keep them from the eyes of their friends. A doctor in one of the schools reported that in the severest winter weather 16 per cent of the chillren had no shoes and 14 per cent were without underwear of any description. Is there any wonder that of 1,720 children examined by city doctors in Tegel-Berlin 27 per cent were found to be tubercular and 48 per cent suffering from acute under-nourishment?

"One of the doctors engaged in this work said to me: 'It is a singular and humiliating admission from a doctor, but I must say that 'Justice' is not the only authority that is blindfolded. The doctor who is instructed to pick out the worst cases for excursions to other countries should also be blindfolded when time comes to make the choice, for each and every one of the children deserves and needs support, vacations and help.'

15, Look Like 10.

"The youth who are leaving the schools all show the effects of years of malnutrition. Girls of fifteen have the retarded growth of children of ten. In Gelsenkirchen 58 per cent of the youth seeking work are certified only for 'qualified tasks' because of their weak physical condition. Of course, they accept any kind of work they can get. In Berlin alone 24,000 and in Munich 20,000 youth are unemployed. The results are easily imaginable. I recall the case of one girl. Kaethe F., 17 years old. She lived in miserable conditions in a poverty-stricken home, finally left to work as a servant. At the end of November she lost her place, failed to find another, slept in the Municipal Home where her clothes were stolen. In seeking work she took grippe from exposure, and in due time was discharged from the hospital with a certificate to the effect that she was in need of special care—but with nothing but the certificate. The doors of her home were closed against her, they had enough mouths to feed. She went to the streets as a last resort.

Warm Meal Each 2 Days.

"The International Arbeiterhilfe is unable to do all it would like to do to help these poor unfortunates but we are doing all we can. Not more than one warm meal a day can be given, and in most cases only one warm meal in two days. Yet the thousands who receive this help from their fellow workers are touchingly grateful. That this meagre help should be so important to the German workers shows more clearly than anything else the depth of their misery. Teachers, upon questioning the school children, declared that most of the youngsters could not remember when they had had their last warm meal.

"In addition to the food kitchen the I. A. H. has opened a number of play rooms and libraries to shelter children from cold and remove them from the worst influences of street life. We also distribute 'Liebesgaben' from the workers of Holland and Switzerland and needy families and the beginning to send groups of children out of the country for vacations."

Basler will speak at several meetings arranged by the Friends of Soviet Russia during his few weeks stay in this country.

Send in Your News

The Daily Worker urges all members of the party to send in the news of their various sections. Every Party Branch should appoint its own correspondent and make him responsible for the news that ought to be sent in to The Daily Worker. The Party Page should be the livest page in The Daily Worker. Help make it so. Address all mail to the Editor, The Daily Worker, 1640 N. Halsted St., Chicago, Ill.

REGISTER NOW

Workers Party Sunday Morning Class, in
History of American Labor and Socialist Movement
Class begins Sunday, March 2nd, 10:30 A. M. sharp, and continues for nine consecutive Sundays at
SOVIET TECHNICAL SCHOOL
1902 W. DIVISION St.
Enrollment Fee $1.00 for Full Nine Weeks' Course
CLASS OPEN TO ALL REGISTER NOW
Send names and addresses to Workers Party, Local Office,
166 W. Washington St., Room 307

Literary and Musical Entertainment

Given By the
JOHN REED BRANCH
of the Young Workers League
SUNDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 24
At the
WORKERS LYCEUM, 2733 Hirsch Boul.
Speaker: ROBERT MINOR
All Proceeds for THE DAILY WORKER
Admission 25 Cents Commencing 6 P. M.

TOLEDO, OHIO—NOTICE
THE LABOR DEFENSE COUNCIL
(Toledo Branch)
WILL HOLD A MASS MEETING
SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 8 P. M.
2004 CANTON AVENUE

RAILROADS GOUGE U. S. PUBLIC FOR BILLION IN 1924

Biggest Profits Since 1916 Banner Year

By LELAND OLDS
(Staff Correspondent of the Federated Press)

Railroad profits for the year 1923 amounted to approximately $1,000,000,000. The total figure given out for Class 1 carriers by the bureau of railway economics is $977,543,590. This represents a return of 5.75 per cent on a valuation of $17,000,000,000 which exceeds by several billion dollars the actual money invested by the owners.

Such profits mean that stockholders of 16 railroads operating 40 per cent of the mileage in the United States will net more than $10 profits on each $100 share of stock. While profits of more than 6 per cent will remain for stockholders operating over 52 per cent of the total Class 1 mileage of the country.

The profits of 1923 have been exceeded only once in the history of American railroads. That was in 1916 when the owners squeezed out $1,040,084,517 by holding down wages and neglecting upkeep. The breakdown of private management directly attributable to deterioration of roadbed and equipment which resulted made it necessary for the government to take over the roads in 1918.

$8,494,363,242 Is 10-Year Profit.

This year's profits bring the total for the last decade to approximately eight and a half billion dollars as shown in the following table:

Profits Available for Owners of Class 1 Carriers.

1914	$ 673,104,933
1915	854,825,430
1916	1,040,084,517
1917	934,068,770
1918	906,500,000
1919	906,500,000
1920	789,000,000
1921	615,945,600
1922	776,880,592
1923	997,543,500
Total	$8,494,363,242

The huge profits of 1923 were made in spite of an unfavorable turn at the end of the year due to the minor business depression which began in June. Net earnings at $69,580,967 in December were nearly $10,000,000 below those of a year ago.

The gross revenues for December showed a decline of $19,212,804 as compared with the carriers' receipts during December, 1922. The Commercial and Financial Chronicle considers this decline in gross as a clear indication of the extent to which business fell off during the last half of the year. It forecasts still further contraction of railroad revenues during the coming months.

Pennsy Made $45,000,000.

Railroads which have made big profits during the year include the Pennsylvania with $45,000,000, the New York Central with $46,180,000, the Southern Pacific with $40,628,000, the Atchison with $40,785,000, the Union Pacific with $38,503,000, the Baltimore & Ohio with $22,054,000, the Great Northern with $18,000,000, the Illinois Central with $15,485,000, the Burlington with $20,375,000, and the Southern with $15,000,000. These figures represent profits remaining after all the demands of bond holders and other money lenders for interest have been fully met.

19 Per Cent Profit.

The Atlantic Coast Line has done the best by its stockholders with profits equivalent to 19 per cent. Union Pacific and Atchison have earned approximately 15 per cent on their common stock. While reports from other important carriers show the following returns to their common stockholders: New York Central, 17.2 per cent; Nickel Plate, 16.6 per cent; Chesapeake & Ohio, 14.9 per cent; Baltimore & Ohio, 12.9 per cent; St. Louis Southwestern, 14.6 per cent; Illinois Central, 13.5 per cent; Reading, 11.9 per cent; Southern Pacific, 11.8 per cent; Burlington, 11.9 per cent; Louisville & Nashville, 11.7 per cent, and Pennsylvania, 9 per cent.

Railway Shopmen Meet in Montreal in 3 Conventions

(By The Federated Press)

MONTREAL, Feb. 21.—Three conventions of railway shopmen will meet here in March. Division 4, Railway Employes Department, American Federation of Labor, opens its convention on March 24. Some 200 delegates are expected to attend, and the meetings are expected to last about one week.

Immediately on the close of the Division 4 gathering there will be conventions of the Canadian National and the Canadian Pacific Railway federations. The C. P. R. body is holding its regular biennial meeting. In the case of the C. N. R. the federations of the constituent roads are only now being merged into one federation for the entire government system

Division 4 will have the wage schedule up for revision, and the general policy of the organization on this matter will be threshed out. The C. P. R. federation is expected to take up the question of short time. At present the Angus shops are distributing the work rather than laying off men, while in outside shops the practice of short time is in vogue. An effort may be made to have a uniform practice in this regard thruout the system.

Work Daily for "The Daily!"

BUSY TONIGHT?
Volunteer workers are needed at the office of
THE DAILY WORKER
Phone: Lincoln 7680
and say you'll be up tonight to help
THE DAILY WORKER
1640 N. Halsted St.

Landlords' Greed, Not House Lack, Will Raise Rents

When rents are raised in May it will not be because of a shortage of house; it will be because landlords think the tenants will pay the increase, said the Tenants Protective league. For three years, says the league, there has been going on the greatest building boom that Chicago has ever seen. Enough houses have been built in that time to more than take care of the increase in population There were 18,637 bungalows built during the last three years and 10,488 flats and apartments built during the same period.

New Indianapolis Paper Has Earmarks of the Ku Klux Klan

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 21.—The Daily American, a morning newspaper, will make its apearance on Indianapolis streets, about March 15, Milton Elrod, former editor of the Fiery-Cross, K. K. K. publication, announced today.

John Reed Branch, Young Workers League.

The John Reed Branch of the Young Workers League will hold a Literary Dramatic Evening on February 24, 1924. The following features will be presented to the audience.

Two acts of the play "About Children"—by the great Jewish writer, Peretz. Also musical numbers by the Young Workers League orchestra from Englewood. The following members of the Freiheit Dramatic League will make up the cast for the play: Comrade Nozchick, Comrade Clara Rubinstein, and Comrade Gorenstein. At the Workers Lyceum, 2733 West Hirsch Boulevard. Tickets 25c. The concert will begin at 6:00 o'clock. And don't forget,—the profit will go for the DAILY WORKER.

Power Plant In Fox River.

A $500,000 Hydro-Electric Generating Plant and Dam will be erected at Dayton, Ill., on Fox river, by Fred D. Breit, Ottawa, Ill., it was said here today. Power generated by the plant will be purchased by the Illinois Power and Light Company. Under an agreement with the concern, the plant and dam must be in operation April 1, 1925.

Baby Born in Snow Drift.

NEW YORK, Feb. 21.—A baby was born in a snow drift today after the sedan in which its father was hurrying its mother to a hospital had been hit by an express train.

Both mother and baby, the former with a dislocated right elbow sustained in the crash, were reported "doing splendidly."

Axman Is Killed.

DULUTH, Minn., Feb. 21.—James Bilinski, Aurora, Minn., who decapitated Emil Larson Cook Minn., lumberjack, with an axe, was shot and killed by a sheriff's posse following an argument. Bilinski mutilated Larson's body, then severed his head, authorities said.

Millionaries Stick Together.

NEW YORK, Feb. 21.—Frank Munsey, owner of the New York Herald, the Sun and the Globe and the Telegram and Mail has issued a statement calling upon the public to save the Mellon tax plan from defeat. He predicts President Coolidge will veto the Garner Bill.

Asks New Deal in Hollywood.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Feb. 21.—Herman L Roth, Hollywood attorney, convicted of extortion Monday, will appeal thru his attorney for a new trial, when he comes up for sentence before Judge Avery.

Keep Up Tax Debate.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—Prospects of tax reduction this year were more remote today as the house, after adopting the Garner democratic substitute for the Mellon plan continued its discussion of the tax bill.

Another Movie Tragedy.

Death by accident was the verdict of a coroner's jury today in the case of Mrs. Lillian H. Calvert, known to the motion picture world as Lillian Drew. The actress died from the effects of poison, swallowed in error, according to the jury.

The End of a Prodigy.

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla., Feb. 21.—A boy prodigy, the hope of a proud father and mother who revelled in his advanced thought on religion, sociology, was held in the Clearwater jail today charged with the murder of his parents and his two sisters.

Prohibition Hit Again.

Prohibition enforcement received another blow here today when for the third time the courts ruled that the city would not license and therefore control "soft drink" parlors.

Greene Slightly Improved.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—Senator Frank L. Greene, Vermont, fighting for life in Emergency hospital here, was "slightly improved" today.

CHICAGO WORKERS PARTY STARTING STUDY CLASSES

Course Gives 9 Lectures for $1.00

How the present-day labor and socialist movements in this country have developed out of native American conditions, will be taught to all who are interested to learn, in a study course to begin Sunday morning, March 2, under the direction of the Educational Department of the Workers Party, Local Chicago. Students will meet every Sunday morning at 10:30 sharp in the assembly room of the Soviet Technical School, 1902 W. Division St. The course will cover a period of nine consecutive weeks and will consist of a survey and interpretation of the history of the American Labor and Socialist Movement.

List of Lectures.

An outline of the lectures follows:

1. Class Structure of Early American Society and the Beginnings of a Labor Movement.
2. During and After the Civil War; the Knights of Labor and Its Predecessors.
3. Decline of the Knights of Labor and Rise of the A. F. of L.
4. Emergence of a Socialist Movement.
5. Western Federation of Miners and the I. W. W.
6. Evolution of the A. F. of L.
7. Labor, Socialism and the Imperialist War.
8. Socialist Party, Left Wing and the Formation of Communist Parties.
9. Development of the Communist Movement, and Contemporary Working Class Parties.

Register at Once.

In addition to the lectures, there will be systematic questions to the pupils. Tuition for the entire course of nine weeks is $1.00, paid in advance. Those who wish to register should send in their names and addresses at once, to the office of the Workers Party, 166 W. Washington St., Chicago. Classes are open to the general public as well as to members of the Workers Party.

The present course which the Party is conducting on "Revolutionary Tactics," concludes next Sunday. The final lecture entitled, "The Communist International," will be given by Arne Swabeck, district organizer of the Workers Party.

Boguslawski Soloist in Chicago Symphony at Special Concert

By ALFRED V. FRANKENSTEIN

Moissaya Boguslawski, pianist of the Chicago Musical College, was soloist with the Chicago Symphony orchestra at a special, extra-season concert on the evening of February 19.

The concert opened with Weber's overture to "Der Freischuetz". A good piece of romantic music is this, full of delightful sentimental tunes, and weird melodies, suggestive of the superstition with which the opera is concerned.

Following this was the third symphony of Hugo Alfven of Stockholm. This is one of the finest symphonies of recent years, full of a wild and rushing reckless joy. It has a beautiful slow movement of different character. It is a lyrical section, producing the mood of serene exaltation of a great and noble art work.

Then Mr. Boguslawski played with the orchestra a serenade and allegro by Mendelssohn. This is a nice enough composition, but it fares ill by comparison with the Alfven symphony. Where Alfven is great, Mendelssohn is merely pretty.

Felix Borowski, also of the Chicago Musical College, conducted the second performance this season of his symphonic poem "Youth", which won a prize at the Evanston music festival last spring. There seems much in common between the spirit of the Swedish symphony and Borowski's poem. The same joyous pulse of life animates both, but Borowski's work also has a beautiful lyric element.

Boguslawski concluded the program with Liszt's tremendous first concerto. Here he revealed himself as a thoro and musicianly pianist, tho his interpretation of the great and almost savage music of Liszt showed nothing impressively original. Boguslawski was called out many times, and played two encores. It is regrettable that local musicians of such ability as Boguslawski and Borowski appear seldom in public concerts.

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MILITANT MINERS PASS MOTIONS FOR UNION PROGRESS

Return of Howat and Dist. 26 Chiefs, Demand

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MEADOW LANDS, Pa., Feb. 21.—A huge mass meeting of miners, sponsored by Local 4917, U. M. W. of A., of Tylerdale, Pa.; and supported by the Progressives, was held here on Feb 17 for the purpose of getting the facts of the International Convention in true light before the rank and file of the U. M. W. of A. and to pass judgement on resolutions drawn up by progressive delegates to be presented at the next District 5 Convention.

About 350 miners, mainly Progressives were present. The "Nightgown artists" undaunted in their humiliating defeat at the International Convention, showed their sinister faces, hoping to cause disruption and ultimately breaking up the greatest assemblage of miners for a long time, witnessed in this section.

Fine spirit was displayed when young Pat Toohey flayed the Lewis machine for its hypocritical stand on the newly proposed Immigration Laws supported by Secretary of "Labor" James J. Davis. This was too much for the "100% patriotism" of the Klansmen present. They started to hoot and jeer and cause general disturbance. But they didn't get very far, for this time they were not parading in the dark with their fiery cross, but were at a mass meeting of infuriated miners who were ready to back up their hate for these tools of the bosses with strong fists, a thing the cowardly Kluxers profoundly respect.

Resolution presented by the Progressives ranging from appointive power of organizers, Nova Scotia, reinstatement of Alex. Howat, etc., were passed with a roar that surely must have reached Lewis no matter where he might have been.

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In Memory of Washington

There is no point in our writing about the role of hatchets and cherry trees in the life of the recognized father of our country. This task will be nobly handled by the official ink spillers of the big dailies, run for and by the employing class.

Today, when the very foundations of the Republic are menaced by the revelations regarding capitalist corruption, a brief statement of the outstanding facts regarding George Washington's role in the American revolution will be most appropriate.

Despite the myths and halo with which George Washington has been surrounded by historians, it is known today by many students of the development of our country that Washington was an aristocrat by origin and intention. He was a slaveholder. As the leader of the agricultural land-holding class and the rising mercantile class in America, Washington fought, and fought valiantly, against oppression of the American colonies and against English capitalist interference with the interests of his class.

Washington was always anxious to secure a compromise and reconciliation with the Mother country. Even on June 26th, 1775, after he became Commander of the American armies, Washington assured New Yorkers that he would do everything possible to establish "peace and harmony between the Mother country and the Colonies". And when the commercial and professional classes were busily at work robbing the masses of the victories of the revolution, George Washington in commenting on the critical conditions and the mass discontent confronting the country declared that such unrest exhibits "a melancholy proof . . . that mankind, when left to themselves, are unfit for their own government."

In practice this anti-democratic spirit of the Father of our country translated itself in Washington's buying enormous landholdings in Virginia, partly on military warrants secured from the soldiers. Speculators purchased the lands from the poor soldiers for a song. Poverty and starvation compelled the masses to surrender the land.

But there is one attitude and practice of George Washington that the working and farming masses of this country would do well to heed. He once said: "Government is not reason, it is not eloquence, it is force . . . never for a moment should it be left to irresponsible action."

Not Qualified!

Even if every admirer of William Gibbs McAdoo used a separate radio broadcaster to proclaim belief in his fitness for the presidency, the fact that he accepted a large fee from sinister oil interests renders him decidedly unavailable, in the editorial opinion of the New York World, friend of the Wilson family from the head of the house to the son-in-law's door-keeper.

The World has no hostility to McAdoo. This it admits. Yet it marvels exceedingly at the obtuseness of professional politicians who cannot read the signs on the heavens, but continue to run their heads into a hurricane of anti-oil opinion which will blow any politician tainted with its odor into at least temporary retirement.

The New York World sees nothing reprehensible in Mr. McAdoo's accepting a quarter million dollars retainer from Doheny to go into Mexico and endeavor to hog-tie the Mexican constitution so that American oil interests might rape the virgin wealth of the Mexican republic. The World's objection to McAdoo as a candidate is that as a result of his name being connected with the oil scandal the Democratic party cannot afford to have him as its standard bearer.

The New York World further believes that the group of McAdoo boosters who met in the Great Northern Hotel in Chicago had doubts of his availability and do not expect to "put him over" at the New York convention, but simply wanted to maintain an organization for bargaining purposes. Quite a plausible explanation!

The opposition of the New York World to McAdoo's candidacy is significant. It represents a powerful section of the Democratic party. The World is a consistent supporter of the Democratic party, nationally. With that opposition to contend with and the machine in New York, Illinois, Indiana and the Boston Post, with half a million circulation in New England, it looks as if Wilson's heir might need more than a radio station and a good publicity agent to bring him the nomination on July 4th.

What the railroad brotherhoods, who are backing his candidacy, may do in the event of their "favorite son" becoming "unavailable" **is an interesting subject for speculation.**

"Adjustment" in Coal

When the coal wage negotiations began in Jacksonville and the capitalist press manifested practically unanimous approval of the Lewis demand for a four-year contract, we ventured the assertion that a long term contract was but the first step in eliminating some 200,000 unemployed miners from the industry.

Our suspicions are confirmed. The negotiations have ended with the acceptance of a three-year contract by both sides ad from the operators come announcements that the elimination process is to begin immediately.

One metropolitan paper which covers labor news closely says: "Both operators and miners agree that one result will be the wiping out of many mines and mining communities."

Quoting an operator who took part in the negotiations the same article continues:

> **In my territory, where the veins are poor, some towns will pass out like the ghost mining cities of Colorado. Others will survive by going non-union and cutting prices.**

Please remember that the officialdom of the United Mine Workers of America has announced time and time again that it is its policy to co-operate with the larger operators in bringing the industry back to normalcy and we have now a perfect example of what that conception of normalcy is.

This is labor leadership that no employer will quarrel with and it is little wonder that the capitalist press and the rotary club platform performers are delirious with delight over this evidence that "labor is returning to sanity."

In England the dockers' union is confronted with exactly the same problem, but the dockers are on strike and there is no talk of the elimination of several thousand dockworkers because there is an oversupply of labor in the industry. Even the MacDonald government, with all its desire for respectability and its middle class leanings, dare not advocate such an infamous piece of business as the deliberate starvation of unemployed workers as a remedy for unemployment. This is what the Lewis proposal amounts to, this is what the three-year agreement is for and this is the reason why the Lewis program was seconded so enthusiastically by the operators and other employers.

We have here the spectacle of a head of one of the world's largest unions consciously encouraging and fomenting the struggle between the employed and unemployed workers in the union, a struggle whose existence is a constant menace to the solidarity of labor organization and which, when encouraged by officials, can end only in the destruction of the union.

We are going to venture one more prediction. It is that if an attempt is made to carry out this policy with the Lewis machine remaining in control of the union the end of the three-year contract period will see the United Mine Workers, not only weakened numerically, but with less mines under union control than they have today.

No other consequence can follow from a policy that is one of demoralization and not of organization.

Mellon's Allies

The power of great corporations to exert an undue influence on public policy comes to light in an issue of the weekly leaflet distributed to passengers via New York Central lines. Under the title "Food for Thought," this leaflet reproduces tables containing all the sugar coating by which Secretary of the Treasury Mellon hoped to win the support of the middle class for his scheme to reduce the high surtaxes on the idle rich.

According to this railroad's propaganda leaflet the greatest blessings a la Mellon tax cutting are to fall upon the incomes under $6,000. Next in order of magnitude are the blessings to be meted out to people with incomes between $7,000 and $10,000. While only after all lower incomes have been duly satisfied are the incomes over $50,000 to get what blessings are left.

Of course, the appearance of a bias in favor of lower incomes is created by a trick of statistical grouping. For all that the table shows, no one would guess that there are some incomes in the United States that run into the millions of dollars a year and that the savings to these incomes will be out of all proportion to the savings of the smaller fry. Nor is there particular mention of the fact that wage earners with family incomes under $3,000 a year, will receive no important benefits from this scheme. They will continue to bear the heaviest indirect tax burden in the high prices which they pay for the necessities of life purchased from protected industries.

No! The leaflet is obviously designed to win the support of the people of moderate means who predominate in Pullman traffic. It is skillfully designed to that end and it contains the suggestion that the reader write his congressman urging support of Mellon's program.

But when all is said the most significant point to note is the power which such a medium for reaching the public places in the hands of financiers. Thru their contact with the traveling public these few men of great wealth can weigh more heavily in determining national policy than hundreds of thousands of ordinary citizens. This shows just one of the many ways in which private ownership makes a farce of political democracy.

Join the Workers Party

Free the War Time Prisoners

By WILLIAM F. KRUSE.

THE Chicago Tribune has launched a campaign for the release of Federal prisoners now in jail for war-time offenses. This is not a joke—it is really so. The prisoners who have excited the Tribune's pity at this late day are not "conscientious objectors" or economic and political opponents of American militarism. The Tribune is aroused on behalf of the boys who have been committed for crimes ranging up to murder and rape. "Wobblies, traitors and slackers have been allowed to go while these poor boys, many of whom fought for their country, are still behind the bars," says the Trib, and even intimates that perhaps the Army courts-martial did not always do justice either. Such sedition!

We are surprised to find a question on which we can see eye to eye with this organ of reaction. But here it is. We see no justice whatever in teaching a man to kill in wholesale and then punishing him for applying his knowledge retail. If anything he should be commended for his restraint and finesse.

The soldier boys were taught the supremacy of the uniform over all things on this mundane sphere. We should not be too harsh with the poor privates who mistakenly applied this doctrine to attractive members of the civilian population—even when citizens of an allied and associated power.

A number of the prisoners are poor black boys who were imprisoned for life in connection with the race riots in a Texas army camp. They had been taught that Fritz Schmidts and Hans Schmals were human vermin even if they were white. They believed, because they had been told, that the Schmidts of Prussia were enemies of the black boys, but they knew for themselves that the land-lord-Schmidts of Texas were just that. It does not matter who started the Texas fracas, the black privates proved themselves efficient soldiers tho poor geographers.

Sure thing. Free the poor piker "criminals" of the late war. The big criminals, the fellows who started the wholesale murder have never been caught—yet. But free the heroes too—real heroes. It took no particular courage to follow the mob into the barracks when faced by the draft law, backed by every form of force known to the capitalist dictatorship. It did take "sand," however, to stand by opposition principles at that time and a goodly number of those who did so are still in the jails thruout this country. Those are the men that we want freed.

To the Tribune and its ilk murder and rape are childish pranks in comparison with the offense of fighting the sacred capitalist order. It's all in the point of view. But we are entirely willing to support the move for the freeing of the Tribune's brand of heroes. Will it support the move for liberating ours?

LEWIS MACHINE AGAIN BETRAYS NOVA SCOTIANS

Miners Get "Raise" that Is Really Cut

(Special to The Daily Worker)

GLACE BAY, N. S., Feb. 21.—The gang of Lewis appointees and international representatives who have been negotiating a new wage scale with the British Empire Steel Corporation has signed an agreement with the corporation which has met with the bitterest opposition from the miners who went on strike. The contract gives the following increases to the miners:

Underground day men—30 cents a day.

Surface day men—25 cents a day.

Shooters and loaders and contract men, including helpers—7 cents per ton.

This mean that the seven cents extra is to be split up among all of them.

Handpick miners—8 cents per ton.

Miners working on local contract—6 per cent.

The day men working on the surface received last year $3.25 and will now receive $3.50. The day men working underground received five cents a day more than this and under the new scale will receive $3.65.

Coal Costs Miners More.

To compensate itself for this "raise" the corporation has increased the price of coal to the miners from $2.25 to $3.60 a ton! Recently the corporation also announced its intention of raising the rents of the company houses! Thus the "increase" actually will be turned into a cut.

Negotiations with the corporation have been going on since last November. Last 15th of January the corporation broke off negotiations and posted notices of a 20 per cent cut in wages and the increase of coal to the miners to $4.75 a ton. Despite the fact that the provisional officers and the international representatives were so confused at the action of the corporation that they did not know what to do the miners struck as one man. It was some days after that the gang finally decided to declare a "suspension of work." Later on negotiations were again started but ended in no decision. The negotiations which have just ended started after Steel ("poisonal" representative of Lewis) had made a special trip to Indianapolis to drink at the fount of wisdom. These negotiations ended in the signing of the contract which the Lewis gang dares to call a victory for the miners.

Since last July this gang has been declaring to the miners that they would at least get the 1921 rates for the miners, and assured the miners that now that the "reds" were out of office the corporation would be forced to raise wages.

At Indianapolis Lewis declared that the international union was behind the miners of Nova Scotia in their strike. Today Lewis wired a local which asked him if he supported this contract, ordering it to follow the instructions of the provisional officers. Lewis incensed the miners here by calling them scabs because they worked in 1922 when Lewis knew that it was his own men who told the miners to work on and make the best bargain possible with the corporation. The miners now have Lewis on record as supporting this contract when the miners oppose it and wish to continue the struggle to secure the 1921 rates.

Will Expel Strikers.

The provisional officers have ordered the miners back to work. Relief has been cut off,—tho many of the miners around Glace Bay have worked only a few days since September last year. Silby Barrett, the provisional president, threatened expulsion if the miners do not return to work. The miners are solid in their opposition to the cut, and the contract will never be accepted in the referendum vote.

Conservative miners who followed Barrett and Co. are very disappointed with the result of the "leadership" of the Lewis appointees. Now they are advocating that the miners should quit the U. M. W. of A. But this is being fought by the radicals. The slogan of the majority of the miners of the district still remains: The 1921 rates, and the ousting of the Lewis appointees from the district offices. This contract has helped to stiffen the determination of the miners to get rid of the "provisional government" and put into office miners who will fight the corporation.

MENTIONING THE MOVIES

By PROJECTOR.

SCARAMOUCHE.

HERE is THE picture of the French Revolution. I thought that Pola Negri's "Passions" and Griffith's "Orphans" were worthy of that title. "Scaramouche" makes them look cheap little program pictures in comparison.

Here is Revolution with a capital "R." First the background, starving people more pathetically hideous than the famine victims in "Russia Thru the Shadows." And an arrogant, corrupt, cruel nobility, ruling brazenly with force and violence. Then the day of reckoning, the people unchained, wiping out the oppression of the centuries in a mad orgy of blood letting. The revolution is not a pretty thing. Revolutions are that way. Great bonfires are made of fine furniture, paintings are ripped from their frames, neither age nor sex is spared in the revenge upon the aristocrats, heads are carried around on pikes. Blood and dirt and rage! I wonder what the Pennsylvania censors did with some of these scenes—and with the fat priest?

The picture has an intensely interesting love theme as well as plenty of "action," both mob and individual. A beautiful heroine (Alice Terry), and a gloriously handsome revolutionist hero (Ramon Navarro). The women who pay their way in will rave as enthusiastically over him as did the paid extra girls in the mobs.

Direction is almost flawless, altho one does wonder how the windmill managed to turn so industriously without any sails on its wings. Suspense is kept up, not merely to the tenth scene from the last but actually until five seconds from "The End." One has the feeling that it must come out all right but just how is cleverly concealed.

To tell the story would take too much space—and be unfair to every WORKER reader who is going to see it. Suffice to say that I paid my way in and shall do so again—and again.

School Super Lets Chicago Plutocrats Hear His First Talk

William McAndrew, the new superintendent of schools, wants to know, "How the schools of the city can more directly serve the city, the state and the nation." So he went to a luncheon of the Chicago Association of Commerce in the Hotel La Salle recently and asked the assembled business men. Thru them he hopes the question will get to every citizen in Chicago.

His talk to the Association of Commerce was his first speech in Chicago since being appointed superintendent of schools.

"We want the schools to function for the good of all," he said. "We hope you will tell us how we can serve you. Write down your suggestions and send them to me. We want and need them."

The Chicago Association of Commerce thru its committee on education recently published a pamphlet on "Public Education Costs," in which they advise men of superior financial and executive ability (business men) to get themselves appointed to positions on the board of education so that they might help to keep the costs of education down.

SOVIET CO-OPS WILL BE PUT ON VOLUNTARY BASIS

Big Inducements Offered Workers to Join

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, Feb. 22.—Russian co-operatives, which have been one of the chief instruments in carrying out the New Economic Policy of the Soviet government are to become strictly voluntary organizations thru a decree that will shortly be issued.

Consumers will be free to withdraw from the great "Union of Consumers' Co-operatives" or to join it.

Formerly State Organs.

Before the New Economic Policy went into effect two years ago the co-operatives were merely the organ that carried out the instructions of the state and depended on the resources of the state for their work. With the introduction of the New Economic Policy co-operatives had to depend largely on themselves but every citizen was connected with the movement thru affiliation of unions or other governing bodies.

The decree now coming will do away with the last bit of compulsory affiliation but membership is encouraged by the advantages the co-operatives will offer. Workers and the poorer peasants will be provided with special exemptions, the details of which have not yet been announced. The number of shares any member may purchase is limited

Exploiters Given No Vote.

The dictatorship of the proletariat is preserved in the co-operatives, the report declares, by granting the vote in the organization only to those members who have the right to participate in the elections to the Soviets under the laws of the Soviet Republic. This bars employers of labor, and other non-proletarian elements from a voice in controlling the cooperatives.

What sums the co-operatives will receive from the government will be announced when the new decree is published. The organizations will be freed from the payment of industrial taxes.

Had Successful Year.

The co-operative societies had a successful year in 1923 but it is believed that the voluntary system will make for greater efficiency. Co-operatives' sales prices last year were well under regular market prices.

Flax, hides, fur, hair and hemp were among the articles exported thru the co-operatives. Cavaire was exported for the first time since the war.

Domestic trade in grain, textiles, meat, silk and silk cocoons, harvest machinery was carried on actively. Agricultural machinery is sold to the peasants in exchange for grain thru 400 stations, to which 600 more stations will be added this year.

They Get a Ford Without Duty.

MOSCOW, Feb. 21.—The Immigration Committee of STO (Council of Labor and Defense) has permitted the American Agricultural Commune, "Echo," to import from the U. S. a Ford duty free. The Ford has been donated to the Commune by American comrades.

A NEW FARM SAVIOR

NEWS of proposed measures to relieve the distress of the farmers is dinning our ears ever more oppressively.

A new Messiah has been born for the suffering farmers of the Northwest. This savior is none other than the unknown and unnoticed J. P. Morgan. We are now told that Mr. Morgan is ready to subscribe $500,000 to $10,000,000 to the corporation that Coolidge is planning to organize to relieve the difficulties of the farmers in the Northwest.

At this time, in view of Morgan's entry upon the scene, it would be especially appropriate to recite some of the outstanding hardships endured by the rural masses. Farmers were 47% of all the persons adjudged bankrupt in Idaho in 1922. In the states of Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, Colorado, North Dakota, South Dakota and Montana, the farmers were from 32% to 18½% of all the formal bankrupts. Secretary Wallace has found that "a preliminary report indicates that the bankruptcies of farmers for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1923, will materially exceed those of 1922." This report is not yet ready.

In 1922 the net shift from farms to cities and towns was 1,120,000, or approximately 4% of the rural population. The percentage of deserted, habitable farm houses almost doubled from 1920 to 1922. This abandonment of the land was observed in all sections of the country, but was greatest in the region west of the Missouri River and the Pacific northwest.

The latest reports of the Department of Commerce indicate a heavy loss to American agricultural exports. 80% of America's exports are agricultural. Of this amount 80% is taken by Europe.

Under these circumstances it is plain that the crisis in which our agricultural population finds itself today cannot be relieved even by the hurried arrival of Mr. Morgan to save some of the hard hit bankers of the Northwest at the cost of exorbitant interest rates which only the farmers will have to pay. Mr. Morgan is a false Messiah like all the other bankers and big business agents sent in to the Northwest by the Coolidge administration.

AS WE SEE IT

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY.

MRS. GANNA WALSKA McCORMICK does not appreciate the eternal fitness of things. She left for Paris to take the part of the Virgin in the "Miracle" about to be produced in the French capital. The Polish beauty's qualification for the virgin role is about as incomprehensible as the virgin birth theory to an atheist.

* * *

President M. L. Burton, of the University of Michigan, states that the four outstanding Americans of the twentieth century are Theodore Roosevelt; Henry Ford, Thomas Edison and Orville Wright. Teddy owes his leadership to his comprehension of the social problems of his time; Ford for his proficiency in turning out flivvers; Edison for his inventions, and Wright for his work in heavier than air flying. Dr. Burton could find no literary man to place on his list. What about Walt Mason or Calvin Coolidge? They turn out some funny stuff.

* * * *

Samuel Gompers is holding down his rising gorge. That portion of his anatomy experienced an upward trend when he learned that the German embassy in Washington failed to honor Woodrow Wilson by placing its flag at half mast. Sam had a good time while Wilson was in the White House. His son got a good job in one of the federal departments. Sam will not bite the hand that fed him even after it is cold.

* * * *

Gompers referred to the officials of Germany as "jackasses" because such an insult was offered to "our" people. There was no indication of national indignation except what was visible in the capitalist press and on the faces of the flunkeys who sold themselves for a consideration to the capitalist class of this country during the war. "The German workers thought I would not move to their aid because I fought them so vigorously during the war, but they forget that I am a trade unionist." That is just why the simple minded Germans cannot understand him. In Germany carrying a union card does not give a "brother" license to murder his fellow worker. No, Sam, they didn't forget. That's the cause of the misunderstanding.

* * * *

Samuel Gompers is not a columnist but he is a great help. But for people like Sam who say foolish things a columnist would be obliged to rack his brains for unusual incidents worthy of notice. As it is the speeches of Gompers, Coolidge, Beatrice Fairfax, Billy Sunday and William J. Burns are a constant source of inspiration to columnists, poets and cartoonists.

* * *

It is rumored in Washington that the Prohibition Department of the Treasury intends to issue a daily casualty list. This would have been done long ago but for the fear that a panic might seize the nation and the people of this country who have been celebrating the armistice might feel they were suffering from a terrible nightmare since 1918. The list of dead and wounded resulting from the efforts to make bootlegging a profitable tho hazardous business would if published make the European war look like a Finnish picnic.

* * * *

Since the shooting of Senator Frank L. Greene, of Vermont, while walking in the vicinity of the Capitol by a prohibition agent for no reason except perhaps that he did not appear to be under the influence of liquor, senators are talking quite seriously of purchasing coats of mail and wearing bullet proof helmets. Southern senators are talking of fortifying the senate chamber. Owing to the presence of oil, senators are not allowed to carry flame throwers else the upper house could beat off attacks with some degree of success.

* * *

The resignation of Otto Branstetter, former national secretary of the Socialist Party of America, has set the rumor mills going in the Windy City. It is reported in quarters generally considered authentic that Otto drew the last dime in the treasury and then handed in his resignation with a recital of his sacrifices for the cause. In departing from the office he filled so well, Mr. Branstetter declared that the illness of Eugene Debs rendered it almost impossible to keep the party in a functioning condition as Gene's unavailability for lecture tours robbed the organization of its only visible means of support. Branstetter distinguished himself during his term of office by giving the department of justice every possible assistance in discovering literature published by the American communists while they were living in a state of enforced illegality. Otto is a painter and succeeded admirably in changing the color of the S. P. from pale pink to deep yellow. The question now is, "Where does he go from here?"

The Poor Fish Says: I think we should aim for clean politics but a reasonable incentive should be offered to attract the services of our best minds.

THE DAILY WORKER
RAISES THE STANDARD
FOR A WORKERS' AND
FARMERS' GOVERNMENT

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REPUBLICAN MACHINE BACKS DAUGHERTY

DOCKER RANK AND FILE TO REJECT PACT

Port Strikers Rebel at Official Compromise

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON, Feb. 22.—Dockers' delegates who met here today to ratify the agreement ending the nation-wide strike that has paralyzed British ports adjourned today without deciding one way or the other.

They all meet again Monday. Meanwhile the strike continues.

The men's leaders and employers reached a settlement yesterday, but the delegates have to agree before the strike can be called off.

Between now and Monday the delegates will return to their home districts and put their terms before the members.

The latter are reported generally determined to insist upon obtaining the full two shilling increase immediately. The employers offered a shilling raise now and another next year.

The meeting yesterday showed that the rank and file of the strikers are in open revolt against their leaders and the compromise offer of a shilling raise now and another after a period to be settled by further negotiation.

Strikers Suspicious.

The rank and file delegates take the position that the present offer is for the purpose of getting them back to work and demoralizing the strike after they have demonstrated their power to tie up transportation completely.

The demand that the employers be required to furnish the men with a full week's work or pay the equivalent has not been agreed to by the stevedoring companies but has been referred to a commission to be appointed by the minister of labor.

Union members from London and the northern ports are strongly against any compromise whatever as their employers have signified their willingness to pay the two-shilling increase. The absolute tie-up and the feeling that the Labor Party government can interfere for the employers only at risk of losing its whole left wing labor support gives the dockers greater confidence in the strength of their position.

Government Makeshifts.

If the settlement is rejected by strikers, and this is regarded by those who attended the conference here as a foregone conclusion, the government will institute a permit system for the unloading and transportation of food. No food will be taken from warehouses except on permits that are ratified by the strike committees of the union. The cold storage warehouse owners have already agreed to this proposal. Prices will also be fixed by the government.

The employes of the cold storage houses in London and Liverpool struck yesterday, further increasing the difficulty of food deliveries. In Liverpool they returned to work after receiving an increase of 7½ shillings per week.

More Labor Trouble.

The entire labor situation is becoming more delicate as more agreements expire. The miners federation will meet the operators on March 6 and has called a delegate conference for March 12 to consider the offers made by the operators. It is agreed in all quarters here that unless the operators grant handsome concessions a strike will be called.

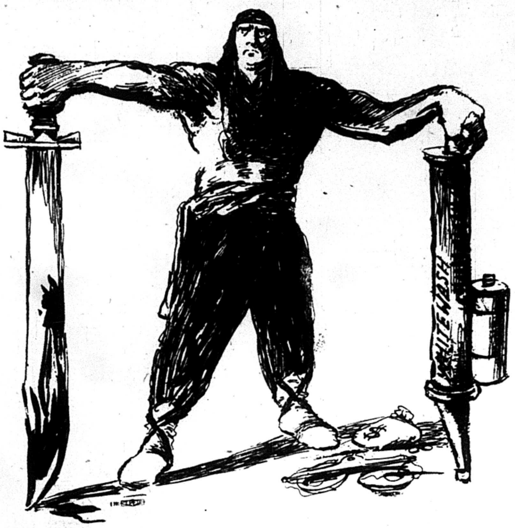
Winding Up the War.

PARIS, Feb. 22.—Austrian minister Eichhoff has returned to France the keys of the City of Lyons, seized by an Austrian army in 1815. The purpose of the affair is to demonstrate Austria's gratitude for financial assistance accorded her by the league of nations with France's permission.

Slayer Near Collapse.

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla., Feb. 22—Frank McDowell, 20 year old slayer, was near collapse today following confessions to the murders of his parents and his two sisters to atone for a "sin" of his own.

DAUGHERTY'S DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE



The Sword for Workers; Whitewash for Rich.

KIWANIANS SEE TWO CULTURES' SHARP CONTRAST

Army Instructor Insults Parsee Student

Delivering a Washington birthday speech before the Kiwanis club, at the Hotel Sherman, Colonel McCloskey, chief of staff of the sixth army corps area, exhibited several copies of The DAILY WORKER as examples of the subversive "pacifist and bolshevist" propaganda spread in the United States.

Speaks On "Patriotism."

The colonel spoke on "Practical Patriotism," and according to him this could only be exemplified by loud and insistent demands for the biggest and best army and navy in the world.

Following the meeting of which Captain Hopkins was chairman, Maneck K. Anklesaria, an Indian student at Northwestern, and formerly one of Mahatma Gandhi's active assistants, approached Colonel McCloskey and expressed a difference of opinion, announcing himself as opposed to militarism. Western culture was shown in its finest flower immediately. Captain Hopkins, in the best swashbuckler manner, declared that "you shall not have the honor of shaking hands with Colonel McCloskey." He denounced everyone from Lenin down to Jane Addams and told Anklesaria that he was not a citizen of this country and would never become one "because I shall send your name to the British Embassy and they will take care of you."

Anklesaria is a soft-spoken young Parsee, who participated in the great non-cooperation movement under the leadership of Gandhi which shook British rule in India to its foundations, and which culminated in Gandhi's arrest and sentence to six years' imprisonment.

His Pacifism Strained.

Anklesaria carries a scar under his chin caused by a British policeman's baton and according to his description of the incident his pacifist beliefs were strained almost to the breaking point. He is specializing in journalism at Northwestern and intends to start a national Indian newspaper on his return to his native land.

Get unity thru the Labor Party!

WALL STREET BOOKIES LAY EVEN MONEY ON SMITH AND McADOO

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Feb. 22.—The odds are even in Wall Street on the chances of ex-Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo and Governor Al Smith of New York, receiving the Democratic presidential nomination.

W. Darnell, betting commissioner, reported that wagers offered are 3 to 1 on both the candidates. They also report that even money is being bet on Coolidge being re-elected to the presidency.

PLUTES GO KLAN LEADER'S BAIL ON LARCENY CHARGE

Young's Trial Set for May Term

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MARION, Ill., Feb. 22.—Glenn Young, leader of Ku Klux Klan liquor raids and unofficial dictator of Herrin in the battles there Feb. 9 and 10, returned today to "Bloody Williamson" county and was placed under arrest.

Twenty prominent Marion business men gave bond of $20,000 on ten charges of larceny and assault against him in connection with the activities of the Klan liquor raids that brought state troops here.

Young's case was set for the May term of court.

Cornwall Is Urged.

The American Farm Bureau Federation today endorsed its president, Ellsworth B. Cornwall, Burlington, Vt., for membership on the federal trade commission.

Kiss Cost Him His Job.

KANSAS CITY, Kans., Feb. 22.—"A kiss in the dark" today cost the resignation of E. E. Damon, instructor in printing at the Kansas City, Kans., high school.

Haessler In Waukegan Sunday.

WAUKEGAN, Ill., Feb. 22.—Carl Haessler speaks on "The Stimulus In Radicalism" before the Workers Party Open Forum tomorrow at 2:30 p. m. at Workers Hall, 517 Helmholz ave.

TRIBUNE STORY OF DELAYED STRIKE BRANDED FALSE

Ladies' Garment Workers Ready for Action

The settled policy of the capitalist press to take liberties with the labor movement and falsify news with the obvious intention of injuring the workers in their efforts to secure better conditions was again demonstrated yesterday when the Chicago Tribune published a yarn to the effect that the threatened strike of the International Ladies' Garment Workers in Chicago was postponed for a week.

The DAILY WORKER was informed authoritatively by leaders of the union that all necessary steps had been taken to set the strike machinery in motion when the word to quit was given in the shops, but that the date for the strike, altho set, was kept secret for tactical reasons.

The DAILY WORKER reporter, after seeing the fable in the Tribune, immediately got in touch with the local office of the Ladies' Garment Workers and was informed by Manager M. Rappaport, of the Joint Board, that there was no truth whatever in the Tribune yarn, "but that nothing better can be expected from the capitalist press."

There is no let up on strike preparations according to information given to the DAILY WORKER. Halls are engaged for meetings, leaflets are ready for distribution, chairmen are appointed, but the date of the strike is known only to the strike leaders and the rumor appearing in the capitalist press that the strike will be called on such and such a date are only guesses. Of course, if they keep guessing long enough they may hit it right sometime.

The DAILY WORKER, however, is concerned with helping the union to make a success of the strike and not with competing with Old Moore's Almanac in prophecy or mind reading.

Some Movie Publicity.

HOLLYWOOD, Calif., Feb. 22.—Wholesome pictures with clean advertising is the 1924 program of Hollywood producers.

Modern stories, with as few characters as possible and told in six or seven reels is the present producing vogue.

Work Daily for "The Daily!"

Adams, G. O. P. Head, Says Its Absurd to Fire Oily Attorney

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—The Republican National Committee thru its chairman today came to the defense of Attorney-General Daugherty, whose resignation Senators Lodge and Pepper, administration leaders, and Senator Wheeler, Montana democrat, are seeking because of his connection with the oil scandal.

John T. Adams, chairman of the committee, in announcing that he would issue tonight a statement defending Daugherty, said:

"It is absurd to talk of dismissing a man who has not had a full hearing and an opportunity to defend himself."

Feel Whole G. O. P. Attacked

Adams was urged to issue the statement by George B. Lockwood, secretary of the National Committee, who in a recent editorial in the National Republican, a party paper, said the attacks on Daugherty were unfair and unjust.

Rallying of the party organization's spokesmen to Daugherty's support caused a great stir among politicians today for two reasons:

1.—Because it aligned Adams, as committee head, in opposition to Pepper and Lodge, two of the party's most influential senators.

2.—Because Daugherty in his letter to Pepper yesterday said the attacks were not directed at him alone but at the whole republican administration. Adams, it was pointed out, apparently agrees with Daugherty in this view of the matter.

Strolls Into Senate Chamber.

Attorney General Daugherty, who is at sword points with senators who are trying to oust him, strolled into the Senate Chamber shortly after the session opened today.

Sitting alone on a couch in the rear, he listened to the reading of Washington's farewell address by Senator Willis, Ohio, a friend.

"I promised a month ago to come up today to hear the reading," Daugherty explained. "I am not going to talk to anybody, see anybody or confer with anybody. I just came up for the reading of the address."

Wheeler Stares at Him.

Senator Wheeler, Montana, democrat, who bitterly denounced Daugherty in a speech and is author of a resolution to investigate the Justice Department, passed in front of the attorney general. They stared at each other but there was no sign of recognition.

Senator Elkins, West Virginia, who speculated in Teapot Dome stocks, came up after a bit and sat down with Daugherty, who is charged by Wheeler with oil stock speculations. They smiled and talked.

Office Issues Statement.

After Daugherty had left the capital, where he went to listen to the

(Continued on page 2.)

THIRST FOR OIL NOT ALLAYED BY TEAPOT SCANDAL

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—The Teapot Dome scandal has not hurt the demand for government oil leases.

Figures made public at the interior department today showed that the demand for government oil leases increased in January. There was 437 applications for oil and gas leases that month and 299 in December.

Permits were issued in 435 cases, 253 applications were rejected and 45 permits were cancelled.

IT'S TOUGH JOB OUSTING DAUGHERTY

LaFollette and Wheeler Join Forces for Monday's Fight

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—Senator LaFollette today took command of the Senate effort to oust Attorney General Daugherty from the cabinet.

At the same time, the belief grew in administration circles that if President Coolidge does not yield this week to the Senate's pressure on him to dismiss Daugherty, the President will stand by his attorney general until Daugherty has had a full hearing before the Senate committee.

LaFollette's first step was to arrange with Republican leaders for adoption on Monday of the Wheeler resolution to investigate Daugherty and for appointment of a committee to conduct the investigation.

Wheeler Writes to Pepper.

Senator Wheeler, Montana, author of the resolution and the others leading the investigation scoffed at the defi the attorney general issued yesterday in a letter to Senator Pepper, Pennsylvania. In that letter Daugherty said he would carry his case to the country in a speaking tour. LaFollette believes Daugherty will "not have much time for campaigning when the senate investigation gets under way the middle of next week."

Wheeler will present the report of the New York investigator who, he stated yesterday, discovered that Daugherty had speculated in oil stocks. The substance of this report has already been given President Coolidge.

The investigating committee will be headed by Senator Brookhart, Iowa, republican. Brookhart is chief aide to LaFollette.

Daugherty Pleads for Time.

When Daugherty was urged last Sunday by Senator Borah to resign at a conference in the White House with President Coolidge, he is reported to have taken the attitude that he desires to obtain the opinions of his colleagues in the cabinet. However, so far as is known, he never has consulted with the other cabinet members and the investigation was not discussed at the cabinet meeting last Tuesday.

Daugherty has made no statement concerning Senator Wheeler's charge that he speculated in oil stocks. Beyond his formal reply to Wheeler's charges and his letter to Pepper yesterday, he has said nothing.

In the Pepper letter, which was a reply to a note from Pepper urging Daugherty to resign because he was on the wrong side of the issue in the public mind, the attorney general said if he quit it would be a confession of baseless charges.

AIR PILOT GAINS NEW ALTITUDE

MacReady Climbs 41,000 Feet In Two Hours

(Special to The Daily Worker)

DAYTON, O., Feb. 22.—Lieutenant J. A. MacReady, army air pilot, today broke the world's altitude record by climbing 41,000 feet. His time was 2 hours and 3 minutes.

The previous record was 36,745 feet, set by Lecointe, French flyer, on October 30, 1923.

MacReady's record was unofficial, but the flight was held under the regulations of the Federated Aeronautic Internationale, with Orville Wright as chief observer.

In Spiral Climb.

MacReady used his famous Lepere plane for the flight, which started at 9:27 a. m.

When only nine seconds from the ground, the veteran pilot swung the nose of his ship upwards and started his spiral climb.

The weather was ideal for the test.

MacReady was dressed in a costume which left no part of his body exposed. He was covered from head to foot with a feather lined quilted flying suit, his regulation uniform, a heavy suit of woolen underwear and fur lined moccasins.

The big plane was equipped with special oxygen tanks and other special equipment to supply the pilot with life-giving air. He did not use the oxygen tank until 20,000 feet above earth.

Terribly Cold.

"I cannot tell how cold it was," MacReady said. "My thermometer broke with the mercury registering about 60 degrees below zero. It may have been much colder, for the instrument went to smash before I reached the height of my flight."

Engine Gave Trouble.

The small gathering that witnessed the start was increased to more than a thousand after the flyer had been in the air an hour.

"My engine started to giving me a little trouble, or I would still have been going upward," Macready said as soon as he could free himself to speak.

If the unofficial figure of 41,000 feet is unchanged after official calibration, MacReady will have attained his goal.

The bureau of standards in Washington will make the decision.

Victims of War Lords May Be Freed as Sop to the Jingoes

LEAVENWORTH, Kans., Feb. 22.—War department investigators today began hearing the stories of 177 men serving sentences in the federal prison here for war time offenses.

Major James Stanfield and Major Frank R. Ross, who are conducting the inquiry to determine if sentences passed on the men are too severe, said each of the prisoners sentenced for violation of regulations said that recommendations for leniency will be made in cases of men who may have been unjustly punished.

The investigation is expected to take a week.

Gives Excuse for Shooting.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 22.—Her husband started beating her two weeks after they were married last July and kept it up ever since, knocking her down and kicking her last night.

That was the explanation Mrs. Billie Wolcott, 31, gave to police today for shooting to death her husband, Frank B. Wolcott, 40.

Mexico Expelling Correspondent of Tribune--Worst Lying Paper

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MEXICO CITY, Feb. 22.—President Obregon today approved application of Article XXXIII of the Mexican constitution against John Frederick Wright, correspondent of the Chicago Tribune for sending out alleged false information.

An official bulletin issued by the secretary of the interior refers to Wright as an enemy of Mexico.

It is understood from the bulletin that the correspondent is to be expelled from the country.

Today's Installment of "A WEEK" Appears in the Magazine Section

SINCLAIR MAY NOT APPEAR AS WITNESS

Also Refuse to Give Fall Chance at Immunity

(Special to The Daily Worker)

THEY CHANGE THEIR MINDS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—The senate Teapot Dome probers today decided to issue subpoena at once for Harry F. Sinclair, lessee of Teapot Dome.

The decision was reached at a conference between Senator Lenroot, Wisconsin, chairman of the committee, and Senator Walsh, Montana, chief investigator for the committee, who returned to Washington today from a brief vacation.

IT OUGHT TO BE TAKEN.

Before the conference it was intimated Sinclair might not be permitted to testify, on advice of the President's special counsel, Atlee Pomerene, and Owen J. Roberts. Walsh and Lenroot said, however, that they agreed Sinclair's testimony ought to be taken.

"We will have Sinclair on the stand within a week," said Walsh.

A subpoena will be served on Sinclair in New York today calling for his appearance early next week when the committee resumes public hearings. He will be questioned regarding stock transactions in Sinclair oil and a reported $1,000,000 "slush fund" raised by oil interests for use in Washington.

DOCUMENTS NOT MISSING.

Committee members said they had not been advised about reports that Sinclair would decline to testify as did Albert B. Fall, former interior secretary, who leased Teapot Dome to Sinclair.

Senator Walsh today denied published reports that important documents bearing on the oil case prosecutions are missing. He said the committee had the original or a photostatic copy of every document that has figured in the investigation.

* * * *

EARLIER IN THE DAY.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—Harry F. Sinclair, lessee of Teapot Dome, may be excused from testifying before the Senate committee on advice of the President's special counsel in the oil leasing cases.

Tho Sinclair is tentatively scheduled to appear Monday, Senator Lenroot, chairman of the committee, said no subpoena has been issued for him. Lenroot has talked with Sinclair by telephone, but declined to say what arrangement was made with him.

Atlee Pomerene and Owen J. Roberts, the special counsel, are understood to have suggested it might be better not to permit Sinclair to testify. They advised the committee to excuse Albert B. Fall, former interior secretary, so he could not claim immunity in court.

Return to Washington of Senator Walsh, Montana, chief investigator of the committee, is expected to remove a lid of secrecy which has covered the committee's plans since he left Washington.

Senator Walsh returned today from his brief vacation in North Carolina and immediately went into conference with chairman Lenroot and other members of the committee.

It is expected that one of the first witnesses to be heard when public hearings are resumed Monday will be the New York investigator who reported on stock transactions by attorney general Daugherty. This investigator has other evidence also.

E. B. McLean, owner of the Washington Post, is under subpoena to tell more about the $100,000 Fall got from him and later returned. McLean also is to be asked whether he knew of a $1,000,000 "slush fund" reported to have been raised by oil interests for use in Washington.

* * * *

Sinclair Loses Italian Leases.

ROME, Feb. 22.—Harry F. Sinclair loses, for the time being at least, the Italian oil leases he sought here.

The Teapot Dome scandal found an echo in the Italian press, a strong section of which attacked Signor Corbone, minister of national economy for granting Sinclair's company a monopoly to drill for oil in all Italian possessions.

Signor Corbono accordingly decided not to sign the convention and to submit the matter to the personal consideration of Premier Mussolini, who is inclined to favor the Italian oil interests.

Report Wheeler Resolution.

The audit and control committee today decided to report favorably the Wheeler resolution calling for investigation of the administration of the Department of Justice.

Because of prior agreement by the Senate not to transact any business today, the resolution will be formally reported tomorrow and acted upon Monday.

Kate O'Hare to Speak.

Mrs. Kate Richards O'Hare will deliver an address on Crime in the lecture room of the Lindlar Sanatarium, 525 S. Ashland Blvd at 7:30 Saturday evening, February 23. Admission free.

MABEL COREY, STEEL KING'S DARLING, MAY BE BOURBON'S BRIDE

PARIS, Feb. 22.—"I admire Mrs. Corey greatly, but I appreciate my freedom, at least for the present," said Don Luis Ferdinand, bourbon prince and cousin of King Alfonso of Spain, referring to rumors that he is engaged to marry Mrs. Mabel Gilman Corey of New York.

Friends say the romance between the divorced wife of the former United States Steel head and the youthful prince has been ripening for 15 years, since they first met when Mrs. Corey came here on her honeymoon. Luis was but 19 in those days. He has paid discreet court to the former actress ever since, friends said, usually while dancing in Chic restaurants.

THE REPUBLICAN MACHINE BACKS OILY DAUGHERTY

Refuses to Desert the Attorney General

(Continued from page 1.)

reading of Washington's farewell address in the Senate, the following statement was given out at his office in the Department of Justice:

"The attorney general went to the Capitol today to hear Senator Willis, of his own state, read George Washington's farewell address. He had suggested, when it was some time ago, that Senator Willis was to read Washington's address, that he would come up and hear him.

"The attorney general occupied a seat in the Senate Chamber. He discussed nothing pertaining to the matter which constituted the basis of his letter to Senator Pepper which was published this morning. Immediately after Senator Willis has completed the reading of the Washington address, Mr. Daugherty left the Senate Chamber, shaking hands with Senator Fess on the way out and at once departed from the Capitol without "discussing any subject with anybody."

It was understood at the Department of Justice that the attorney general will remain at his hotel apartment the remainder of the day.

Wallace May Quit; Disagrees with Cal on Farmers' Relief

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—Secretary of Agriculture Wallace today refused confirmation or denial of reports that he was about to resign from the cabinet as a result of differences with President Coolidge over the administration's farm relief program. Wallace's only comment on the report was this statement:

"I have not resigned."

The reports grew out of a split which developed during the recent conference here of northwest bankers and farmers' representatives on relief measures for wheat farmers and for banks affected by depression in the wheat growing states.

President Coolidge endorsed the Norbeck-Burtness bill providing for a fund of $50,000,000 to lend to farmers to enable them to diversify crops. Wallace and some of the northwestern farmers thought he should also have approved the Norris-Sinclair bill creating an expert corporation to dispose of surplus farm products abroad. His failure to do so caused a "rump convention" of supporters of the Norris-Sinclair bill in which Wallace joined.

Philadelphia W. P. Holding Important Meeting Monday

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 22.—A general membership meeting of the Workers Party is called for Monday evening, Feb. 25, at the local headquarters, 521 York avenue, near Fifth and Spring Garden Sts.

The district executive committee held an important meeting at which plans for extensive work were outlined. It is absolutely essential that every member of the party of Local Philadelphia shall attend this meeting and hear the interesting report of the new district organizer.

Lecture On Russian Schools.

DETROIT, Mich., Feb. 22.—Prof. P. Tutyshkin, of the Medico-Pedological Institute of Moscow, will lecture Sunday at 8 p. m., in McCollister Hall, Forest at Cass avenues, on Russia's Educational System under the following general heads:

Mother and Child in Soviet Russia; New Horizons in Education; The Problem of the Rejuvenation of Mankind; The Problem of Religion; The Problem of the Family and Marriage; The Problem of the Eugenic School; New Problems of Psychology Applied to Education.

Swabeck Talks In Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 22.—Arne Swabeck will address the Open Forum of the Milwaukee branch of the Workers Party at 8 p. m. on Sunday on the subject "What is the Workers Party?" Discussion follows. The forum is held at Miller Hall, State & Avery sts. This is the last Open Forum meeting of the season.

Poincare Saved by Narrow Margin in French Senate Vote

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PARIS, Feb. 22.—By a bare majority of 16 votes, Premier Poincare has cleared the last dangerous hurdle which threatened to bring down his government. The cabinet is safe for the time being.

There was tense excitement in the senate chamber last night as the vote on electoral laws was carefully verified before being announced. Poincare was palpably nervous. He had staked the life of his cabinet on the issue that the senate must not change the electoral law as voted by the chamber of deputies.

The senate had been inclined to vote certain changes following a report of its committee. The Premier had said he would resign if the laws were not passed as they stood. By a vote of 150 to 134, the laws were passed.

What saved Poincare was the fact that the senate did not wish to precipitate a cabinet crisis at the present time, with the reparations situation at a delicate stage and renewed downfall of the franc threatened.

The vote leaves Poincare with free hands to push his financing projects and proceed with the reparations question after the experts report.

Texas Booze Agent Slain; Was Too Hot on Officials' Trail

GLENROSE, Texas, Feb. 22.—Richard Watson, prohibition enforcement officer and a star witness in the prosecution of 88 alleged liquor law violators here, was shot to death from ambush early today. Five men are held in jail in connection with the killing.

Watson had just returned from Cleburne where he had testified in the trial of E. L. Roark, former prosecutor of Somervell county.

The liquor cases were the most sensational in Texas, high officials, including a former sheriff, being accused of accepting bribes. Watson was the chief witness against the sheriff and others.

* * * *

The body of an unidentified man, his head crushed, was found on a lonely road near Chicago today by George Buckmeyer, former policeman. Police said they believed the man was a victim of beer runners. Apparently the body had been thrown from an automobile.

Portable Schools Must Go, Declares Chicago Council

With election time only a little way off the committee on schools of the city council of Chicago has decided to go on record as being against the use of portable schools. The board of education should also practice more economy and then they could build more schools by spending less money, say the aldermen.

"During the campaign we told the people every child should have a seat in a school house," said one alderman, with his eye on re-election. "We have not kept our promises. We have done nothing."

Alderman Lyle called the portable buildings being erected by the board of education "unsanitary makeshifts."

T. J. Bowler, alderman from the 41st Ward, was very much worried because the board of education had said that he requested that portables be erected in his district.

50 Cents a Vote, Is All Politicians Will Pay in Kansas City

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 22.—Price of votes in Kansas City has been cut 50 per cent, political workers charged today following registration for the city elections in April.

Police arrested a score of men who they charged with registering more than once under different names. Confessions of four of those arrested were made public. They said they had been paid 50 cents to register under assumed names and give fake addresses in "workers' hotels."

In former years the price paid by the underworld for fake registrations was $1, police said.

Poisonous Gas from Defective Furnace Causes Two Deaths

Carbon monoxide gas from a defective furnace, not ptomaine poisoning, caused the death of William I. Howland, 77, retired Chicago tea importer, and Mrs. Herta Orne, his sister-in-law, a postmortem examination today revealed.

Howland's wife and daughter, Virginia, found unconscious in another part of the Howland home, will recover, physicians said. Both were suffering from the effects of gas poisoning.

The bodies were found by Howland's son, William, Jr., on returning from a party. All four were stricken following the evening meal.

NEW YORK, Feb. 22—Twenty persons were injured slightly today when a westbound Long Island passenger train ran thru an open switch into a standing freight train near Huntington, Long Island.

Still Improving.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—Senator Frank L. Greene, Vermont, near death for several days, is slightly improved, it was announced today.

NEBRASKA C.P.P.A. WORKS TO HALT F.-L. P. TENDENCY

Dirt Farmers Are for May 30

(Special to The Daily Worker)

GRAND ISLAND, Neb. Feb. 22.—The small conference here of farmers and railway workers is a reflection of the political chaos that obtains in a state where Charlie Bryan, the governor and other democrats are filing in the coming primaries on both the democrat and progressive party tickets.

The state secretary of the Conference for Progressive Political Action and some of the railway union delegates are here to capture the meeting in the hope that they can hold a balance of power in the two old parties. They want to put it on record for a program of endorsing of candidates on the old party tickets.

The dirt farmers here are hostile to this attempt to steal a conference that was not called by the progressive party officially but by many individuals active in its ranks.

These delegates are heading now or in the immediate future for a farmer-labor party and participation in the May 30th conference.

This is understood by the C. P. P. A. crowd and it is making them all the more active in attempting to prevent the logical development of the Nebraska movement.

Germany Must Pay Millions in Awards for Lusitania Claims

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—Germany today faced a bill of $841,000 as part of the cost of sinking the Lusitania during the war.

In making the awards in 57 cases in the Lusitania group, Judge Edwin B. Parker, umpire of the German-American mixed claims commission, denied 40 claims.

The cases came to Judge Parker as a result of disagreement between Charles P. Anderson, American commissioner, and Wilhelm Kisselbach, the German commissioner. His decision followed the decision in the Lusitania cases handed down in November, 1923, when nearly $23,000,000 was awarded to 278 claimants.

You're Greater Man Than I Am, Says Calvin to Dempsey

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—President Coolidge today conceded the nation-wide popularity to Jack Dempsey, heavyweight champion.

Meeting Dempsey at the White House offices, by special arrangement, the president said he was pleased to greet a man probably more widely known than himself. The president added that Dempsey had been before the public longer.

Told by his secretary, C. Bascom Slemp, that Dempsey could knock a man out with a two-inch punch, the president remarked that was two inches more than he cared to experience.

Magnus Urges Prof. William Schaeper for Trade Commission

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—Candidates for the vacancy on the Federal Trade Commission, which President Coolidge must fill as result of his withdrawal of the nomination of George B. Christian, secretary to the late President Harding were being suggested today.

Senator Magnus Johnson, Minnesota, asked the President to appoint Professor William Schaefer, formerly of the University of Minnesota.

Albert J. Oerns, advertising man of Chicago, also was indorsed in messages received at the White House.

Snow Avalanche Buries Trolley Plow and Automobile

STROUDSBURG, Pa., Feb. 22.—An enormous avalanche of snow entirely buried a trolley snow plow, its two occupants and an automobile with Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Baird, of New York, while the automobile was following the plow along the road between Delaware Water Gap and Portland, according to word received here today.

A road gang saw the slide cover the trolley and machine and rushed to the rescue. Mr. and Mrs. Baird were nearly suffocated.

Dusky Namesakes of Country's Father Celebrate Birthday

HOUSTON, Tex., Feb. 22.—Twenty-one Houstonians today celebrated the anniversary of the birth of George Washington with more than patriotic pride:

They are all namesakes of the illustrious father of our country altho all of them have the complexion and ancestry of Booker T. Their occupations run all the way from laborer thru boilermaker and bricklayer to porter on a train.

Don't be a "Yes, But," supporter of The Daily Worker. Send in your subscription at once.

Mellon Hammered by Farmer-Labor Man in Congress

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—Representative Wefald, Farmer-Labor, of Minnesota, denouncing the Mellon tax plan during the house debate, said that only 131 taxpayers in Minnesota were rich enough to benefit more by Mellon's scheme than by the high surtax plan of the Democrats. Of the 124,501 income tax payers in his state in 1921, 124,370 would gain more by the Garner schedule of rates.

"Who is Secretary Mellon?" asked Wefald. "He is the man who fixes the rate of interest to be paid on government securities, of which there are outstanding $21,500,000,000. The law has given him the right to do this. By fixing the interest rate on the whole crushing burden of interest-bearing securities upon the backs of the American people. Interest is tax. He has the power to increase the tax load on the poor. If interest is placed one-half of 1% higher than it ought to be, that increases the interest load thruout the land more than $500,000,000.

"Mr. Mellon sits on the federal reserve board. They fix the discount rate and regulate credit.

"It is natural that one of the richest men in the world, having been placed in such a position of political and economic power, will try to conquer the one world that is yet left to be conquered . . . to lighten the load of the rich. That is what the Mellon bill intends to do, and nothing else."

Farrell, Pa., Police Loot W. P. Hall in Lawless Raid

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK.—Charging that the raid on Workers Party headquarters by the police of Farrell, Pa., is part of the attempt to "stop organization among the steel workers," the American Civil Liberties union announced its intention of backing the fight to recover the property confiscated by the police. The confiscated property included $176 worth of literature.

"This raid," Harry F. Ward, chairman, Civil Liberties union, declared, "is further evidence of the pressure brought to bear on local officials by the federal department of justice at the dictation of employers and other interests in West Pennsylvania to stop organization among the steel workers."

Longworth Hopes to Jockey Surtax Below 44 Per Cent

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—Negotiations on a new compromise were in progress today between House republicans and progressives in a final effort to reverse House action and defeat the Garner income tax plan in the new revenue bill.

Republican Leader Longworth has offered to accept a cut in normal income tax rates from three per cent to two per cent on incomes less than $4,000, if the progressives will accept the six per cent rate on incomes above that amount, as proposed in the Mellon plan. The maximum surtax rates would be fixed at 37½ per cent under the proposed compromise. The Garner plan as adopted fixes maximum surtaxes at 44 per cent.

Longworth conceded that the plan must win at least ten additional votes to put it over.

Bosses Attempt to Clean Up Laundry Drivers' Union

After locking out the laundry drivers, the laundry bosses in Brownsville, N. Y., are doing everything possible to force the laundry drivers to give up their fight for the right to form a union. The bosses are lowering the price for laundering, but the housewives, the wives of workers, are in sympathy with the laundry drivers, and are refusing to send their wash to the scab laundries. The bosses are having a hard time finding scabs, as the laundry drivers are noted for their fighting spirit and no "gorillas" can frighten them in the fight they are making against bosses and scabs.

One Figure Sometimes Causes a Good Deal of Needless Trouble

The DAILY WORKER carried a news item on February 15 giving Painters Local No. 631 credit for the donation of $430 to the relief of the German workers. Now it happens that no such local exists but the last figure in the local's number should be "7" instead of "1". The credit belongs to Local No. 637.

Russian Workers in Thousands to Join Communist Party

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, Feb. 19.—The drive for 100,000 new members of the Communist party has been responded to by applications from 150,000 workers and peasants. A campaign for 1,000,000 new members all to be recruited from the ranks of the workers and peasants may be undertaken.

PHILA. WORKERS MOVE TO RESTORE OUSTED MEMBERS

Call on Garment Officials to Stop Disruption

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Feb. 22.—Resolutions calling on the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union officials to reinstate without conditions the expelled members were passed here today at a conference of labor organizations presided over by Chairman Neistein of the Joint Board of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers. Sixty delegates representing twenty-eight unions and fraternal organizations were present.

A resolution was also passed calling upon Brothers Hirschberg and Birch, president and secretary respectively of the Central Labor Union and State Organizer Golden to act as a committee to help bring about the reinstatement of the expelled members.

The controversy in the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union affects the entire labor movement in Philadelphia and is leading it into a serious crisis.

An executive committee was elected to continue work of conference and carry on propaganda for reinstatement and the collection of funds.

Business As Usual.

SEATTLE, Feb. 22.—Failure to read Presidents Coolidge's latest statement that the country is in a prosperous condition may have been partly responsible for the death of W. C. Nogler here. Anyway Nogler got discouraged.

Penniless, out of work, and unable to borrow money, he ended his life by turning on three unlighted gas jets and going to bed.

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ASHLEIGH AGAIN DEPORTED; NOW FROM GERMANY

'Socialist' President Did Honors This Time

LONDON—(By mail)—Charles Ashleigh, who will be remembered by many American workers as the I. W. W. writer and speaker who served two and a half years in Leavenworth, and was subsequently deported, has arrived in London. He was deported by the German government from Berlin. I went to interview Ashleigh for the DAILY WORKER.

"Why did they deport you?" I asked.

"Because they did not relish having the truth written about Germany, I suppose," said Ashleigh. "I was living in Berlin, gathering material on the German situation, with the intention of compiling a series of articles for the working class press in America and Britain. I was in Germany ever since the abandonment of passive resistance in the Ruhr—I came there from Russia—and saw the swift growth of the capitalist dictatorship in Germany; and the intensification of the suffering and hunger of the workers. I had already begun to write some stuff about it, and I suppose they read it somewhere, and so swooped down on me."

It Was Quick Work.

"How did they treat you there?" I asked.

"Not particularly well. You see, they suddenly descended upon me, when I was with some friends, and packed us all into a motor truck. We were then driven, under guard, thru the daylit streets, to jail. It was an open truck, and we were in full view of the passers-by. It quite reminded me of the old Wobblie days, and made me homesick for the States!

"I was kept in jail five days—alone in a cell. They fed me a slice of black bread in the morning and another at night. For dinner I got a bowl of liquid ironically called soup by my captors. I was provided with no soap or comb, and had, of course, no change of clothing. So, when I got out, after the five days, I rather looked as if I had just made the trip from Denver to Frisco on the 'blind,' without a stop!

"They gave me a few days in which to make my preparations for leaving, and then I came to England, via Holland."

"You are used to being deported, aren't you?" I enquired.

"I ought to be!" said Comrade Ashleigh, with a laugh. "This is my third deportation. In February, 1922, I was deported from the United States. Then, in September, 1922, the authorities expelled me from India, whither I had gone to write about the native problems. And now from Germany. But I expect to go back to Germany pretty soon."

"But won't the government prevent you?" I asked.

"Not when I go back," said Ashleigh. "It will welcome me. Because it will then be the workers' Soviet Government of Germany!"

"And when are you coming back to the States?" I asked.

"Ah," said Ashleigh, "that will probably take a bit longer!"

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Jurors Trying Union Upholsterers Forbidden To Read Daily Worker; Labor Paper Had Romano's Goat

The DAILY WORKER has become a part of the impressive setting surrounding the important trial of the five workers now going on before Judge Hosea Wells, in the Cook County Criminal Court, as a result of the "conspiracy" charges hurled at the Upholsterers' Union by the bosses.

The jurors must not read the DAILY WORKER, for fear that they might become prejudiced on the side of the workers. The dignified court has so ordered them. The court had not previously considered that the jurors might read the yellow press of the bosses, and become prejudiced on their side.

It all happened at the end of the noon recess Thursday when the judge asked the defendants and the lawyers in the case to come to the bar and express any objections they might have to his permitting the jury to go to their homes until the case again came into court Monday.

Labor Paper Alarms Romano.

Assistant State's Attorney Michael Romano the chief prosecutor, certainly had some fears, if not objections, to register.

"I call upon your honor," began Romano, pulling a copy of The DAILY WORKER from his pocket, "to instruct the jurors not to read The DAILY WORKER during this trial. I do not know who is responsible for this paper, or what papers the jurors may read, but I feel that the jurors ought to be warned against reading The DAILY WORKER while they are serving in this trial."

"May I see your copy of The DAILY WORKER?" asked the court, and the prosecutor handed his copy to the judge, who perused it carefully.

Nelson Attacks Tribune.

Attorney Oscar Nelson urged for the defendants that the jury be instructed not to read the Chicago Tribune.

"I will instruct the jury to refrain from reading all papers till they come to this court again Monday morning," said the judge.

The bailiff was instructed to call the jury and the next witness and the case continued on its regular course.

Poor Scab—Couldn't Work.

Earl Harris, one of the state's witnesses, testified that he had been stopped from working by union men who objected to working with scab upholsterers. He said later that he had discussed the matter in the office of Dudley Taylor with Taylor. When asked if he knew what connection Taylor had with the case of the men on trial Harris said none that he knew of only Taylor was in charge of the case as he understood it.

Louise Bernhart, a carpet sewer, said that for 17 years she had worked for Marshall Field and Company and at the end of that time she was earning $12 a week. Then she joined the union about a year ago and is today earning $30 a week. She said that she had not been interfered with when she attempted to work during the strike.

Bosses Tale of Woe.

Stephan A. Mollato, the owner of a building at Catulpa avenue and Broadway, testified that while the building was in the course of construction union painters had refused to work on the job unless non-union upholsterers left and that McKenna, who is on trial charged with conspiring with the other defendants to ruin the business of the boss upholsterers, had asked the painters to return to work with the non-union upholsterers.

John Glyn, Harry Harvey, and Harry Achinkian, all testified that they had seen stickers which asked union building employes to ask upholstery workers to show their union cards. They all admitted under cross-examination that they had been to the office of Dudley Taylor and told him all about it.

E. A. Cummings, a carpet layer, testified that he had been brought here as the result of seeing an ad in a Denver paper asking for non-union carpet layers. He secured a job thru Bronson, he said. On one occasion he was prevented from working on a job by the refusal of union men to work with him as long as he did not have a union card and was guarded by two deputy sheriffs.

During the questioning of William Boelter by Romano the judge found it necessary to stop him from asking leading questions of the witness.

The history and philosophy of boycotts and boycotting is something that a jury charged with trying labor men indicted for conspiracy to boycott should know nothing about, according to Romano, who became angry with Defense Attorney Oscar Nelson who was cross-examining James Mulcahey.

Nelson asked Mulcahey if he knew what the defendants were charged with. He said that he did not. He was asked if he knew what a boycott was. He said that he did not. He was asked if he had ever heard of the famous English landlord in Ireland named Captain Boycott who treated his tenants so cruelly that they refused to speak to or work for him. He said that he had not. Romano jumped to his feet and asked Nelson if he wished to discuss the history of Captain Boycott any further with the witness. Nelson said that his examination had closed and Romano asked the witness if he had ever heard of Captain Kidd. He said that he had not.

Several of the state's witnesses admitted under questioning by the defense lawyers that they had been active in the early part of the upholsterers' strike and that they had done picket duty. They all said that they had not been indicted for their part in attempts to make the strike successful.

Rudolph and William Boelter who had been at the meeting immediately preceding the strike where the report of the wage scale committee was read said they did not know if they had or had not heard the report and did not know if they had voted to accept the report.

All the state's witnesses admitted that before they were given jobs by the employers' association they were asked if they intended to continue their membership in the union and were given jobs only after they said they did not.

Romano indicated that he did not consider the case he had made against the five unionists on trial a very good one when he asked one of the defense attorneys if he intended to put up a defense.

Embroidery Workers New York to Open Organizing Drive

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Feb. 22.—On Thursday, Feb. 28, there will be a mass meeting of embroidery workers in the Forward Hall, New York, as the first step in a big organization campaign which the Amalgamated Knit Goods Workers' Union has decided upon in order to organize the embroidery workers.

The conditions in the non-union shops where embroidery workers are employed have become unbearable, as the unorganized embroidery workers are working 50 hours a week, while their wages have been cut 50 per cent. The workers are living on a hunger-wage. They have appealed to the executive board of the embroidery union to take up the matter of organizing the non-union shops, and the campaign which is planned is in response to these appeals on the part of the unorganized.

Galli-Curci Makes Last Appearance in Chicago, Sunday

Galli-Curci's' last appearance in Chicago for the next two years will be Sunday evening, Feb. 24, at the Auditorium theatre, where she will give her farewell performances to the city in which she has scored such a success.

Following the close of her successful concert tour of the United States this season, Galli-Curci will sail for Europe and appear on the concert and operatic stage of the Old World for the next two years, returning to America again for further concert work.

Since her remarkable debut with the Chicago Opera Company in 1916, when she appeared as Gilda in "Rigoletto," Galli-Curci has won an enviable position in the hearts of the American people, and especially Chicago, for Chicago considers Galli-Curci as its own. No artistic success of the country has been so spectacular as the rise of the noted coloratura.

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FUR FLIES AT FURRIERS' MEET; FAKERS ADJOURN

Sluggers Attack Gold, Radical Worker

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Feb. 21.—At a meeting of Finishers' Local 15 of the Fur Workers' Union held recently in Manhattan Lyceum, New York, the workers present expressed their bitter indignation against the officers of the union who tried to whitewash the latest case of slugging. A few weeks ago the officials of Local 15 published a white-washing statement in the "Forward" and the "Fur Worker" concerning the murderous attack made by sluggers on B. Gold, a member of this local. Gold was beaten and stabbed by the sluggers. This is just another case of slugging in the Fur Workers' Union where Kaufman, the president of the union, has been making pogroms on radical members of the union.

This has been going on for a long time, and yet the criminal policy is allowed to continue. The gangsters in control of the Fur Workers' Union disregard the protests of the masses of fur workers and they are going right ahead in their assaults on those who show any kind of opposition to their terrorist rule.

The indignation at the meeting of Local 15 was so much the greater in view of the fact that those who signed the statement in the press were not present when the attack was made upon Gold.

When the chairman saw that the membership was in no peaceful mood, and when the indignation of those present grew to high tension, he declared the meeting adjourned, to save the officials from the ire of the workers.

German Fascisti Prohibit Workers' Relief Mass Meeting

The conference of the German section of the International Workers Aid that was to be held publicly in the city hall of Berlin, Germany, Jan. 27, was prohibited by the military authorities.

Frau Mathilde Wurm, Socialist member of the Reichstag, and one of the leaders of the relief work, took the matter up with the District Army Commander who finally agreed to allow the regular delegates to meet in the Berlin office of the International Workers Aid, but kept the ban on the public meeting.

Willi Munzenberg reported substantial progress in feeding hungry working class children and stated that contributions were coming in from England, France, America and other countries.

Frau Dr. Schumann who was a delegate to the conference of the International Workers Aid in England which was recently held, reported that 25 official representatives of the Labor Party took part in the conference. A resolution protesting against the police interference was adopted.

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DINNER PAIL EPICS

By BILL LLOYD

THERE seems to be a lotta news about the oil in Sinclair's cruse. It yusta be in Teapot Dome, before A. Fall improved his home and took an aim at the main chance by stocking up his cattle ranch. We've surely got, it seems to me, a awful dose of normalcy.

There's Denby, he has quit his post, well browned and scorched by senate's roast. And McAdoo, who took a fee that otta paid, it seems to me, for all the old and modern law that the supreme court ever saw, finds he is richer but much sadder, and hurries to kick down the ladder by which he climbed, and bolts away, but absent-mind'ly kept the pay. He's sorry for Doheny's sin but don't disgorge Doheny's tin.

There must be money in oil deals, especially when a feller steals what's in the ground for naval use, while Fall and Denby make excuse. There must be money in the pot when oil kings hand out such a lot. The Denver and Chicago Posts were lined up with the other hosts who didn't let their right hand know how full the left one wuz of dough. Of course they tell the guys what's dense it didn't buy their influence. It is a thing we've oftun told, that editors aint boug'ht with gold.

If I'd been justis of the piece, I might of got in on the lease. Like Creel, I am a writing guy, and yet somehow they passed me by.

The Lord regards each falling sparrow; I've oil enough for my wheel-barrow. If short of oil, why need be sore? Our army's rigged to fight for more.

Join the Workers Party.

JEWISH WORKERS HOLD BAZAAR FOR RUSSIAN ORPHANS

Half Million Orphans Left in Russia

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Our Railroad Empire

In the welter of political recriminations and charges now burdening the governmental structure of the country there is coming to the surface a great contest against powerful Western railroad interests that should receive the undivided attention of the workers and farmers of the country.

The Departments of Agriculture and Interior are challenging the right of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company to acquire approximately three million acres of Government land in Idaho, Montana, and Washington, claimed by the rail magnates under the provisions of the land grants made by Congress in 1864 and 1870. The demand of the company is further strengthened by a decision of the Supreme Court in 1921 that "the Government could not reserve as against the railway company any of the land" within certain specified limits. Much of the land in dispute is heavily forested and the Government has spent vast sums in protecting and administering it.

These lands were given away to the "builders of the continent" to help them construct railways. The Northern Pacific has received more than 136 million dollars from the sale of these lands, tho the cost of the road's construction has not exceeded seventy million dollars to date. Besides, the railroad has failed to build 1,507 miles of its line within the time specified by the grant. Thus, if the Government were really anxious to enforce its own law the granted lands would be subject to immediate forfeiture.

But let no one have any misgivings as to what the Government will do. The belated attempts of Wallace and Work to save this vast tract of land from the railway kings is in all likelihood an eleventh hour political gesture to help the Administration "make up its record" for the coming election campaign and counteract some of the oil stench.

The story of the development of American railways is a story of the government's giving away tremendous areas of land to the railroad capitalists. The free land gifts, thru Federal and Texas grants, total 312,000 square miles—an area in excess of the six New England States, the five Northern Atlantic States, the three Southern Atlantic States, and the District of Columbia. The land given away to the railway corporations by the Government is 100,000 square miles in excess of the area of Germany or France before the war.

Today, these gigantic empires of land are part of the investment of the railroad capitalists. Today, the workers have to pay the capitalists high tribute in low wages, huge dividends, intolerable working conditions in order to guarantee these captains of transportation a "fair" rate of profit. Today the farmers must pay exorbitant freight rates to save the capitalists from losses on their heavily inflated investments, a large portion of which is this very land belonging to the masses of the country and given away for nothing to the railway barons.

And today the Government of the United States is putting at the disposal of these capitalists who have looted the country as no other employers have in the history of the nation all its military, judicial, and financial power to guarantee fabulous profits to the rail corporations and to perpetuate unbearable freight rates for the farmers and open-shop conditions for the workers.

Revealed in the light of these facts the suit of the Departments of Agriculture and Interior against the Northern Pacific does not bring much hope to the working masses.

Church and Court

The church is one of the bulwarks of capitalist society. Another is the judiciary. Both are looked on with contempt by the class conscious elements among the workingclass, with suspicion mingled with awe by a still larger section and with awe mixed with terror by the great majority of the workers.

The confidence which the church and the courts once enjoyed among the workers is being constantly shaken by incidents in which both are shown up as hollow mockeries of religion and justice.

The church is ostensibly established and supported for the purpose of maintaining the spiritual atmosphere at the proper degree of temperature in order to render the people eligible for entry into the celestial kingdom when they depart from this mundane sphere.

The courts cloak themselves in the robes of respectability, claim they are above temptation and hold the scales of justice evenly, for rich and poor, clerical and lay.

As to the church and its piety. During the past decade clergymen have supplied the yellow press with the snappiest copy. These soldiers of the Lord have added hundreds of thousands of copies to the circulation of the salacious journals that specialize in news with a sex flavor.

It has not yet developed that they were urged on in their amorous adventures by circulation managers with a touch of originality, but certain it is that those gentlemen whose business it is to secure new readers have slept easier of nights thanks to the gay activities of the servants of Jehovah.

The case of a local clergyman with a wealthy congregation was one of the most enticing tid bits of scandal arising out of the sex relationship that the good citizens of this country had the pleasure of reading for many a day. The good preacher bears a saintly look. He also has a wife. So had a certain Mr. Leland. Mrs. Leland had Godly thoughts so she sallied forth to one of the Deity's lieutenants for consolation.

And this is where the party began to get rough if we are to believe the testimony of Mrs. Leland given in court before Judge Foell. She was definite about the history of the case, the details of which were given as much space in the capitalist press as the testimony of Edwin Doheny of Teapot Dome fame. The man of God was at least as human as any man could be and perhaps more so than many. Mr. Leland was justifiably angry when he heard of it and sued for divorce.

And here is where it resembled the oil inquiry in Washington. As soon as the first stone was cast at Dr. Case, the alleged culprit, outraged husbands began to appear with bricks which were hurled with vigor at the holy man. It looked like a clear case against him. There were plenty of bricks.

Yet, the judge, instead of granting the injured husband a divorce, got quite angry and threw the case out of court, exonerated Dr. Case, and declared that Mrs. Leland was suffering from delusions, or words to that effect.

The Chicago Tribune, organ of militant imperialism, congratulated Judge Foell on the decision. The reputation of the preacher could not survive an adverse decision and clergymen are too valuable to the capitalist system to allow half a dozen illicit love affairs to impair their usefulness. In this instance—and it is only one of many—the court and the church put up a united front against the common enemy. Capitalist courts and capitalist churches, both live on the system. They must hang together or hang separately.

The Roosevelt Name

Frantic efforts are being made by the Elder Statesmen of the Republican Party to salvage the name of Roosevelt from the wreckage of the present administration.

Old "Teddy" had a taking way with him. Perhaps no more ignorant mountebank ever appeared on the stage of American political life and succeeded in attaining the highest office in the power of the bourgeoisie to give, than Theodore Roosevelt, unless it might be the present president incumbent by the Grace of God and poisoned shell fish.

While Theodore Roosevelt was a dyed-in-the-wool faker and reactionary, but by the clever use of buncombe and the personality of a bartender he was able to fool a considerable portion of the American workingclass and that vague element known as the "people," that he was a progressive. He had even the bosses scared for a little while but not for long. He was their useful and willing tool.

Roosevelt is dead but his progressive reputation lives after him. The master class cleverly nourish it. Besides leaving a reputation as an asset to the Republican Party he also left a few sons, who appear just now to be more of a liability. On account of the name they have been taken care of by the G. O. P. Teddy's namesake, young Theodore was planted in the navy department as Assistant Secretary. He was groomed for a higher position and kept primed for use in the event of some great emergency.

But tho chance was kind to young Theodore nature was cruel. He is not gifted with brain or brawn and did not even have the sagacity to keep his skirts clear of the oil that has squirted its evil way over the White House and ruined several reputations, already rather shady it is true. Roosevelt had he been a chip of the old block could jump out of the Teapot, grind his teeth, wave his club and go after the evil doers like one of his jungle ancestors, scouting around for his breakfast.

Alas, instead of the Terrible Teddy, there comes forth from the pen of the political cartoonist the picture of a puny weakling, marching toward the cabinet exit in the protecting shadow of the towering and burly grafter Harry M. Daugherty.

It can be truthfully said that Theodore Roosevelt, Jr. had a bright future before him in the Republican party but he sold his birthright for a paltry oil can.

If the attempt of the British dockers' union officials to end the strike can be taken as evidence it appears that the motto of officialdom is: The more successful a strike the more reason we should compromise on demands. As in this country, the membership is having more trouble with their officers than with the employers.

It is an interesting commodity conflict that is presented by the spectacle of Lodge, senator for the textile interests, and Pepper, senator for the steel interests, demanding the resignation of Daugherty, attorney-general for the oil interests.

Why doesn't Attorney-General Daugherty get out an injunction restraining the senate from taking his job away from him?

A chilling wind from Wyoming has blighted the young Roosevelt boom for governor of New York.

CANDLING THE C. P. P. A.

By WILLIAM F. DUNNE

THE round of investigation halts for the week-end and as the dust settles and quiet impends it is possible to estimate the casualties suffered and the terrain lost or gained by the fire of charges, counter-charges, accusations and denials that the press reports to a palpitating public.

Outside the immediate zone of the struggle, a non-combatant within every meaning of the term, the Conference for Progressive Political Action has suffered vicariously but severely. Its spiritual leader, Wm. G. McAdoo, venturing into the combat area, received the fire of both forces and retired in great disorder, blood and oil dripping from a thousand wounds.

Gathered in St. Louis, to rally the faithful to the McAdoo standard, the Conference for Progressive Political Action found the name of its leader on the casualty list. Prepared to serve under no other banner, it met, mourned and went home after calling another meeting for Cleveland for lack of something better to do.

In the meantime, careful nursing had restored McAdoo to activity if not to health.

Hope Revives.

The more obvious oiliness of others whose love for lucre had brought them to the edge of the Teapot and into which they slipped, gave encouragement to the McAdoo clan. Perhaps the chieftain was not so badly wounded after all.

The spark of hope, almost extinguished, began to glow again in the breast of the Conference for Progressive Political Action. To what unkind critics referred to as the McAdoo candling conference in the Great Northern Hotel, came the still downcast but more hopeful spokesmen of the railway unions.

The candling completed, it was discovered that the McAdoo albuminous content was somewhat addled by oil; undeterred by this discovery leaders of the Conference for Progressive Political Action present made a few quick comparisons and announced that addled or not McAdoo was not addled to the extent that other candidates were.

It was a noble decision and tears were in the McAdoo voice as he referred to their loyalty in accepting the "command" to serve, delivered by leaders of organized workers, rallying to an open and avowed supporter of the blackest labor-hating interests in America.

McAdoo Messiahs.

What term is too approbrious to characterize labor officials like B. M. Jewell, head of the railway employes department of the A. F. of L., Ryan, head of the Railway Carmen, Franklin, head of the Boilermakers Union, Manion, head of the Railway Telegraphers, Sheppard of the Railway Conductors, Flojadal of the Maintenance of Way Brotherhood, Fitzgerald of the Railway Clerks, Healy of the Firemen and Oilers, Wharton of the International Association of Machinists and others who sign a resolution expressing confidence in McAdoo with the full knowledge gained from his own statement that he was employed by Doheny to foment a war against the workers and peasants of Mexico, so that his paymasters could seize the Mexican oil lands?

What of Wm. Johnson, head of the Machinists Union, who issues an apology because some newspapers quoted him as saying that McAdoo was unavailable as a candidate because of his oil connections?

What of this whole crew of labor officials who control the Conference for Progressive Political Action in the interest of the parties of American capitalism and who, when their chosen candidate in the democrat party is found to be on the payroll of oil companies in a particularly vile capacity, apologise for his actions, stall for time and finally end by endorsing him on behalf of the organized workers.

Some Illusions Shattered.

It has been said by persons more charitable than discerning that these labor officials were honest in their convictions; that in good time, when the opportunity presented itself, they would lead their followers into a political party independent of the capitalist parties; that they moved slowly because they felt the weight of great responsibilities. It was even said that these labor officials would themselves launch a great mass party of the workers and farmers of America.

They have been the petted darlings of American liberalism; the intelligentsia who hang about the fringe of labor movement and write their collected impressions have been greatly impressed of late with the new spirit that animates labor union officialdom.

The Chicago conference which renovated McAdoo gives the lie to all these statements.

The officialdom of the Conference for Progressive Political Action has been shown to belong to the right wing of the democrat party; its officialdom has announced to the world that its policy is the Gompers policy of getting something for labor officials in the shape of appointments to fat jobs while the rank and file fights injunctions issued and wars declared by the successful candidates whom their officials fawn upon.

The endorsement of McAdoo has shown the Conference for Progressive Political Action to be part and parcel of the Gompers machine, its progressivism to be a sham and its inner infamy to exceed anything hinted at by the most bitter critic of the American Federation of Labor.

Previous Servitude.

We say here and now that the crimes perpetrated upon the American workers during the world war by the Wilson administration of which labor union officialdom was a part were of such an atrocious character, their connivance in the gigantic looting schemes so flagrant, their betrayal of the active unionists in cooperation with the department of justice so infamous, that they dare not, unless confronted by a greater danger, desert the parties of the employers.

The Conference for Progressive Political Action since the McAdoo endorsement stands convicted before the American workers and farmers as an agency for sabotaging the farmer-labor party movement; an organization dominated by officials whose stomachs are so strong that the crudest of crude oil does not act as a purge; an organization whose mission is to confuse, demoralize and finally sell out to the lords of oil, steel, coal, transportation and credit, the men and women who pay their salaries.

The Conference for Progressive Political Action waits now for payment for its treason. It hopes that one or the other or perhaps both of the capitalist parties will incorporate planks in their platforms or nominate candidates that can be held up as concessions to labor.

They join with the employers and bankers in slandering the organizers of a farmer-labor party and in whitewashing the spokesmen of American capitalism at whose names the American people spit.

What Must Be Done.

There is one thing that may force these capitalist party politicians in the labor movement to acknowledge their attempts at betrayal and discontinue their efforts to sabotage the formation of a mass party of workers and farmers. If the May 30 Farmer-Labor convention in St. Paul is a great demonstration of the disgust with and distrust of the parties of American capitalism on the part of great sections of the workers and farmers the Cleveland meeting of the Conference for Progressive Political Action may be swung into the movement.

Only mass pressure can accomplish this.

For the organization of a great mass convention on May 30 that will launch a great party of workers and farmers every nerve must be strained by those who understand that the time for such a movement is here and is prevented only by the treason of ignorant and corrupt officials.

The Conference for Progressive Political Action must not be allowed to consummate its open and obvious plans for wrecking the May 30 convention and making the Cleveland conference a ratification meeting for McAdoo or some other representative of oil, steel, transportation and banking.

Original Director Uses His Hat as Well as His Head

By ALFRED V. FRANKENSTEIN.

Musical education of the finest sort is contained in the programs of the children's concerts of the Chicago Symphony orchestra, one of which was played on the afternoon of February 21, at Orchestra Hall. For these concerts a screen is erected in back of the orchestra, and pictures of the composers and notated excerpt of the music to be played are projected onto it. Mr. Stock acts as teacher and musical director and general factotum, saying a few words before the performance of each number, and making the children sing the musical phrases on the screen before them.

The concert last Thursday opened with the stirring rythym of Chopin's "Military Polonaise." Following this was the light-hearted and jovial overture to "The Magic Flute," by Mozart.

To acquaint the children with the more serious forms of orchestra music, Mr. Stock has been playing at each concert of past months one movement of Beethoven's fifth symphony. By February the joyous and triumphant last movement had been reached. Stock then threw on the screen the theme of the very first bars of the symphony and asked his audience if they recognized it. Immediately there chorused from all over the house the words "I lost my hat." The explanation is that, in order to enable the children to remember certain themes, the director frequently gives them a profoundly foolish verbal text with which to sing it. And with these texts they probably never will forget the phrases to which they are set.

Then came a bit of jingoism, when the orchestra played and the audience sang "Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean." One cannot help but think that "A better world's in birth" is a better line for children to sing than "The Army and Navy forever."

Two lighter works of modern composers, Grainger and Sowerby, followed, "Molly on the Shore" and "The Irish Washerwoman," and the concert closed with the tarentella from Rubinstein's suite, "The Costume Ball."

For the next children's concert, which will be played on March 6, and repeated on March 20, at Orchestra Hall, an all Saint-Saens program is announced. The French composer's "Carnival of Animals," a suite in fourteen movements, descriptive of all sorts of beasts from pianists and fossils to elephants and royal lions, will be played, and the march from his Algerian suite, and the tone poem "The Spinning Wheel of Omphale."

A thousand new members wanted for the "I-want-to-make-THE DAILY WORKER-grow" club. Write for DAILY WORKER grow" club.

FORGET THOSE DEBTS

By SCOTT NEARING
(Federated Press Staff Writer.)

Many an American farmer and worker worries about his debts. He cannot pay them. He cannot shake them off. They dog his steps and drive him mad. Is there no way out?

Yes, there is one perfectly simple way—the Russian way of 1917; the German way of 1923. He can forget them!

"Another matter of great significance is the disposition of Germany's debts," writes Nicholas Roosevelt in the Annalist for Feb. 4, 1924. "There appears to be no doubt that all government, state and municipal debts have been wiped out, thus leaving Germany free from bonded indebtedness. The small sums required to restore the nation's finances will, therefore, be the only debt charges on the government besides the reparations.

"There is obviously a great advantage for the Germans. There is also little doubt that the majority of private debts have been wiped out. . . . Debts, mortgages and loans of all kinds have been wiped off the slate, so that German corporations and individuals, like the German government, will be able to start work with a clean slate."

"This is obviously a great advantage for the Germans." And for the Americans?

What are debts, but the means whereby the owner of property is able to live, without work, on the labor of some fellow man?

In this respect, government bonds do not differ in any way from private mortgages. The bondholder draws his interest and lives on the fat of the land. The farmers and workers produce and pay.

Germany seems to be starting over again. The debts are forgotten. A new leaf is turned. Will it take another world war to teach equal wisdom to the people of the United States?

Workers Blown to Bits by Locomotive; Investigation Begun

MOROCCO, Ind., Feb. 22.—An investigation of the explosion of a locomotive on the Chicago & Eastern Illinois railroad near here yesterday, which cost two lives, was started today by Silverton Breed, a government inspector.

Frank Baker, of Hammond, engineer, and Jesse Meyer of Danville, Ill., fireman, were killed by the explosion. Their bodies were blown to bits.

"The workers' state is the organized struggle for civilization and culture."—Trotsky.

Work Daily for "The Daily!"

World Language Movement Injured by "Ido," He Says

To the DAILY WORKER:—The article in Tuesday's number of the DAILY WORKER, entitled "To Provide the World's Workers with Common Tongue," needs a little correction. In the first place there has as yet been no working class congress of Ido. The Ido congress at Cassel last August rallied all Idists, workers and capitalists, and numbered only 160 delegates. True enough, there were special sittings of the so-called Communist Ido Federation, but there were only 35 or 40 persons present, and many of them call themselves anarchists in their own country. The Communist Ido Federation exists mainly on paper.

The article ignores the fact that in the same city of Cassel was also held an exclusive workers' congress of Esperanto with 252 delegates present. This was the third official congress of the Proletarian Esperanto Association, called "Sennacieca Asocio Tutmonda" (Nationless World Association), having three thousand members and publishing the monthly 20-page magazine, "Sennacieca Revuo," with a circulation of 8,000. The Ido workers cannot show half as much.

In the second place, the statement that the Ido Federation does not work for any special system of language but only for the idea in general is false on the face of it. For the Idists are for their own language.

It is evident that we can have only one international language. Now we have at least half a dozen different schemes. How will the average worker know the difference? No, these rival schemes have no right at all to exist, unless they can prove two things: First, they must prove that a perfection of Esperanto is necessary; second, they must prove that Ido (or some other scheme) is such a perfected language, more perfect than Esperanto. The first will be impossible to prove in face of the great amount of literature we possess in Esperanto, of all kinds, even scientific, philosophical and poetry. The second will also be impossible to prove, for the same reason. The proof of the pudding is in the eating, there is no use of discussion.

KARL FRODING, Rockford, Ill.

Hungry German Workers Break Thru the Police

BERLIN, Feb. 22.—In a mass demonstration of unemployed in Halle-Merseburg recently the crowd succeeded in breaking thru the line of police who were thrown into the greatest confusion. With the cry of "Shoot us down! We are hungry!" the masses advanced against the police.

Protect the Foreign Born!

AS WE SEE IT

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY.

Doubts are expressed in England that the Prince of Wales will ever ascend the British throne. If the lad keeps on descending from his horse at the present rate it is only a question of time until he meets with an accident. Aside from that Miss Minnie Pallister, who was the election agent to Ramsay MacDonald in Aberavon in the recent general election, declares that the improbability of the Prince's filling his father's chair was not due to any hostile sentiment against him so much as to the fact that the country is growing up and sloughing off the old institutions, including the monarchy.

* * *

In the meantime Ramsay MacDonald dines with the king and queen to prove to the satisfaction of the royal family that yellow socialism does not eat its soup with a knife or wipe its nose with the tail of its coat. British yellow socialism is quite respectable. It believes in evolution. Perhaps King George may join the British Labor Party and turn over the palace to the labor ministers for use during week ends.

* * *

Japan is learning fast. Just as Harry M. Daugherty is getting ready to put on his hat and coat and go back to his wigwam the Daugherties of the Mikado's realm have discovered a Communist plot to overthrow the Empire. The "plotters" are a group of college professors. Perhaps a little more radical than Nicholas Murray Butler. The Japanese sleuths discovered that the young lad who made an attempt on the life of the Crown Prince was the dupe of those professors. They have not yet been accused of being responsible. No doubt that will be developed during the trial. As William J. Burns would say, "startling disclosures will be made, revealing underground plots, financed by——" That was a real underground plot. The plot was "nipped in the bud." Almost word for word the description given by the "Great Defective" of his squelching of several attempts to topple the White House before the republican administration had a chance to sell it out. They are learning in Japan. We may look forward to a Teapot Dome scandal in Nippon.

* * *

McAdoo will be held to a strict availability by his friends' general opinion to the contrary. Some of them still call him McAdoo, others McAdid and still others McAdone. Among the latter is Otto Branstetter, former secretary of the treasury in the bankrupt socialist party. This was his comment on McAdoo's connections with Doheny: "There seems to have been nothing illegal in McAdoo's service to the Doheny interests, but there is a question of the propriety of a former cabinet officer, after leaving his post accepting employment with such interests and then asking to be nominated for President." Well said, Otto! Just like a yellow socialist. There is nothing illegal in selling one's ability to bribe the Mexican government to violate the constitution in behalf of American oil interests! It seems the big blunder that McAdoo was guilty of is, that he did not make a donation of part of the Doheny dough to the socialist party.

* * *

Labor fakers are the same all the world over. When General Hell and Damnation Dawes, head of the Central Trust of Chicago, went to Germany to investigate the practicability of making a loan to the capitalists of that country he called into his presence Peter Grassman, vice-president of the German Federation of Trade Unions. He talked with the labor leader over the German workers attitude toward the eight-hour day. When the inquiry was over Dawes gave Grassman a hearty handshake. We wonder if anything stuck to the labor faker's mitt!

* * *

Grassman told Dawes that there was no chance for Communism in Germany as the rank and file rejected Sovietism. He believed that the existing vestiges of radicalism in Germany would disappear with the improvement of social conditions. How sweet this language must have sounded to the ears of the head of the Minute Men of the Constitution, the famous open-shop organization! Now, this man Grassman is of that political tribe known as socialist in Germany. Is it any wonder that the working class of Europe are losing faith in those traitors and are turning to the Communists for leadership? Grassman prefers the capitalist system that has brought the German workers to the brink of starvation, to Communism, because under the former he can sell the workers to the capitalists.

* * *

The Russian Soviet Republic is adopting new tactics, observes the Chicago Tribune in an editorial. The statement was elicited by the signing of the Italo-Russian treaty in Moscow under the watchful eye of a camera. The Russian Communists are charged with using the occasion for propaganda purposes. Well, what of it? The Tribune periodically publishes fifteen-year-old pictures of riots under new date lines and new titles showing that a revolution has broken out in Moscow and that the Red Army is shooting up the Kremlin. Why not tolerate a little truth once in a while, worthy organ of capitalism?

Discuss New Economic Policy.

W. H. Kingery, an engineer connected with the Kuzbas Colony for over a year, has just returned from Russia. He will speak on the "Practical Results of the New Economic Policy of Soviet Russia," at the Workers Party Open Forum Sunday Feb. 24, at 8 p. m., in the Capitol Bldg., 159 N. State St. (17th floor).

For Recognition of Soviet Russia!

The First Time In History

The First Time In History. Two Years of Russia's New Life. By Anna Louise Strong, with Introduction by Leon Trotzky; published by Boni & Liveright. $2.00.

* * * *

SO MANY books are being written and published about Soviet Russia and the Russian Revolution that one tends to pick up each new arrival on the book market with a sort of suspicion that this is merely another rehash of the same old stories, the same old yarns.

We must admit that we were pleasantly surprised in the book just written by Anna Louise Strong. "The First Time in History" is especially valuable because it is one of the few authentic analyses of the recent developments in Soviet Russia. Miss Strong mainly deals with Russia's efforts at reconstruction. The new economic policy, the numerous difficult problems of rebuilding the country after years of war and counter revolution, the complicated social issues arising from the Soviet government's inheritance of a people degraded and oppressed for centuries, these are the subjects which weave the story of "The First Time in History."

As Comrade Trotzky says in his preface to this book, "Under the prose of the Nep (New Economic Policy), as well as under the dramatic events of the civil war, she was able to see, or perhaps at the very beginning, merely to feel—the intense, stubborn, uncompromising struggle against age-long slavery, darkness, barbarism for new higher forms of life."

Anna Louise Strong deals with her difficult subject matter in an admirable way. The approach is most realistic. "In the nations of the West they speak of the new economic policy as Russia's return to capitalism. In Russia they call it 'the new road to Communism.' It is a road that they know will take them many years. Already in two years they have advanced farther than they hoped when they began." This is the spirit of Miss Strong in her treatment of the period of August, 1921-December, 1923—two of the most trying years in the life of the Soviet Republic of Russia.

Anna Louise Strong has had an opportunity to see Soviet Russia at first hand. Her findings and conclusions are based on her own careful observations.

Among the subjects dealt with in "The First Time in History," are the role of money in Russia, "The Story of Russian Oil," the housing and agricultural questions, "The War with Alcohol," "Do the Jews Rule Russia," "The Church Revolution," and "Education in Soviet Russia."

The significance of Soviet Russia's holding the balance of power in the present world struggle cannot be over-estimated and the author has fortunately taken full cognizance of it. The vital point of difference between the Soviet method of dealing with the oil situation and the imperialist capitalist method is made very clear by Miss Strong. The author shows how Soviet Russia has gotten out of the stage of stocks and bonds in oil and into the realm of workingmen and engineers.

The treatment of the agricultural situation in Russia is especially enlightening. The author presents a most interesting reaction of a group of American agriculturists led by Harold M. Ware to the effect that the farmers of Russia had the best chance of all the farmers to pull out of the great international agricultural crisis that has followed the war.

Soviet Russia's terrific struggle with illiteracy is treated in a very vivid manner and the incomparable difficulties confronting the first Workers' and Farmers' Republic are brought home in the citation of many facts about Russia's educational conditions. We need but mention the fact that schools in Russia are conducted in no less than sixty languages.

In closing, we present the author's fundamental attitude in order to give the reader the message of the book.

"There have been many revolutions in history, each with its tragic dignity, its cruelties, its power released. But never has there been a great organization, in control of the economic as well as of the political resources of a nation, planning steadily thru the prose of daily life a future embracing many lands and decades, learning from mistakes, changing methods but not aims, controlling press and education and law and industry as tools to its purpose. . . . This is the common consciousness in action, crude, half-organized and inefficient, but the first time in history."

Thruout her story Miss Strong maintains the reader's interest unflagging. The book is a worthwhile contribution to the literature on Soviet Russia. It is particularly valuable as bringing up to date the most recent phases of reconstruction in the Soviet Republic.

—JAY LOVESTONE.

From Preludes

By T. S. ELIOT.

The morning comes to consciousness
Of faint stale smells of beer
From sawdust-trampled street
With all its muddy feet that press
To early coffee-stands.
With other masquerades
That time resumes,
One thinks of all the hands
That are raising dingy shades
In a thousand furnished rooms.

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"The idea becomes power when it penetrates the masses."
—Karl Marx.

Special Magazine Supplement
THE DAILY WORKER

SECOND SECTION
February 23, 1924. This magazine supplement will appear every Saturday in The Daily Worker.

The Changing Political Situation in the U. S.

By EARL R. BROWDER

ALL political forces in the United States have been maneuvering for position in the coming presidential election. But within the past few weeks unforseen events have thrown confusion over the scene, bringing well-laid plans to grief and many hopeful candidates heartache. Graft exposures, with ramifications in the various departments of the government, including the Treasury and Cabinets of two administrations hitting republican and democratic parties almost equally, are having political effects that, without touching fundamental issues, are reaching wide and deep. Complicating the situation, a halt in the downward trend of industry of a more or less temporary nature, is definitely making itself felt.

The Economic Situation.

Without doubt the United States is headed towards a deep-going industrial crisis. The analysis upon which this judgment is based has been gone over many times and is doubtless correct. It would be a mistake, however, particularly in judging the effects of this trend upon the political events of this year, to conclude that it will be fully felt in the next few months. Statistics for December and January indicate that this development is being halted by a temporary counter-movement upward.

Evidence that the financial interests, with an eye to the political situation, are stimulating this upward tendency, is seen in the increase in the unfilled orders for steel reported in December and January, and in the production of pig iron, while the railroads are still undecided upon the proposed extension and replacement program of from $1,000,000,000 to $2,000,000,000. The Ford industry announces plant extensions for 1924 amounting to $150,000,000; building permits issued in January, according to a report of S. W. Straus & Co., of Chicago, authorities, show an advance of 10 per cent over a year ago, altho the forecast for the entire year is 10 per cent below 1923. The general trend is still downward, but at a decidedly slower pace, and in view of the development in steel and building may turn upward and stand at the present level until next fall and winter. The effect of the stimulation of the basic industries is to buoy up production of general consumption, check the threatening unemployment, slow down the wage-cutting campaign, and relieve the financial pressure upon the middle class (outside agriculture) which is an important factor in the "third party" movement in the present political struggle.

The Political Situation.

Thirty days ago the political line-up seemed to be crystallized in fairly definite directions. The republican party was tightly in the grip of finance capital, with Coolidge as the anointed standard bearer; the LaFollette group faced the alternative of complete submission or a split. Within the democratic party a labor-progressive group was campaigning for McAdoo, son-in-law of the late Woodrow Wilson, with hopes of capturing the democratic nomination. The Socialist party (or what is left of it) was in alliance with the Conference for Progressive Political Action, supporters of McAdoo, afraid to cut loose from this last port of refuge, and hoping against hope that the C. P. P. A. would break with the capitalist parties. The Farmer-Labor party forces, including its extreme left, the Communists in the Workers Party, and its right, the followers of LaFollette outside the republican ranks, had agreed upon a call for a national convention on May 30th.

Under pressure of the severe agricultural crisis and the threatening breakdown in industry, the likelihood was present of a serious split in the republican party, with LaFollette leading the discontented agrarians, petty bourgeoisie, and the Farmer-Labor Party mass movement, in a "third party." Should McAdoo then have been defeated in the democratic convention many of his followers would have swung over to the LaFollette movement, even including the C. P. P. A. (led by the railroad union officialdom) if the democratic nominees proved to be distinctly reactionary. LaFollette was playing very carefully, quite evidently with such a development in mind.

During the last half of 1923, and early in January, this was the trend of political development. The economic upturn, described above, was promising to slow it down a bit, but no major changes were in prospect, until the rapid succession of graft exposures broke in Washington. There were the disclosures of $800,000 "winnings" of General Leonard Wood's son on the stock exchange thru transactions carried on by cable from the Philippines; the uncovering of huge graft in the Veterans' Bureau; the partial disclosure of forgery of millions in Liberty Bonds in the Treasury Department; and the culmination, the Teapot Dome naval reserve oil scandals, with revelation of wholesale purchase of cabinet members and a thousand rumors of shady transactions in all parties and circles of the bourgeoisie. All political alignments were thrown into confusion and a mad scrambe began.

Political "prophets" in many camps, from the liberal Villard, and the socialists, Berger and Hillquit, to labor leaders in the Farmer-Labor movement, hailed the storm as a signal for the LaFollette split in the republican party. The "third party" was inevitable, so they thought; only a miracle could prevent it. One and all they put their hopes upon LaFollette leading all the forces of revolt to Armageddon in November.

But politics is not so simple, and the men who lead various sections of the labor and farmer forces are not so courageous, that a large breakaway from the republican and democratic parties can be prophesied safely. LaFollette did not announce his adhesion to the May 30th Convention in St. Paul; on the contrary he inspired a move to postpone that gathering. The Conference for Progressive Political Action did not endorse McAdoo, because of his newly acquired oil taint, but neither did it commit itself either to LaFollette or to May 30th, and its vague talk of a "third party" was evidently but a stop-gap to fill in a lack of any policy.

The net results of the Teapot bomb seem to be: McAdoo was seriously damaged, and his labor following is now wavering uncertainly between him and LaFollette; his chances of the democratic nomination are not so good as they were. LaFollette has received new hopes of becoming the republican nominee, and thus a republican president, thru the blow delivered Coolidge by the scandals; the chance of his splitting has been reduced to the extent that the republican machine has been demoralized by the shake-up. LaFollette is directing all his forces toward obtaining the republican nomination in June; or failing in this to get concessions in the shape of platform planks that will satisfy his followers, he is the one candidate in the capitalist parties that gained strength from the Teapot being spilled.

Within the Labor Movement.

Until February 12th, the Farmer-Labor Convention agreed upon for May 30th, at St. Paul, was the only rallying center for the organizations wishing to unite for the presidential election against the republican and democratic parties. The elimination of McAdoo, who was slated for the endorsement of the Conference for Progressive Political Action on that date in St. Louis, created the situation that forced the "progressive" leaders on February 12th, to talk of a "third party" and call a conference in Cleveland, for July 4th, "to consider the question of presidential candidates."

Critical Situation.

This has created a dangerous situation for the Farmer-Labor movement. Both the LaFollette and McAdoo forces are now out to knife the May 30th convention, wishing to use the threat of a later split to force consideration for their old-party conventions, and hoping to split the Farmer-Labor forces and drag away sections for the republican or democratic party if LaFollette or McAdoo obtain nomination. There is little guarantee that July 4th will be anything but another great betrayal of the farmers and workers, and there are many new reasons to expect that it will be such a betrayal.

Dangerous as the situation is for the Farmer-Labor movement, it forces one development that is favorable for the left-wing. All the class-conscious elements among the workers and farmers can be made to see the great danger and to fight for the holding of the May 30th convention as the only safeguard and guarantee of the Farmer-Labor movement against betrayal, while the door to July 4th can still be left open for the possibility of that gathering breaking with the old parties. Thus we are now witnessing, in the line-up for and against May 30th, the beginning of the true class division between the representatives of the Farmer-Labor class party on the one hand, and the petty-bourgeois and capitalist-lackey elements on the other.

The struggle for a class party of the farmers and workers in the United States has thus, due in large measure to the effects of the Teapot being upset and dripping oil over the political landscape, becomes a fight against postponement of the May 30th convention in St. Paul. The date, fortuitously selected last November, becomes a historic one in the political history of Labor.

THE VOICE OF TOIL

By WILLIAM MORRIS.

I heard men saying, Leave hope and praying,
All days shall be as all have been;
Today and tomorrow bring fear and sorrow,
The never ending toil between.

When Earth was younger mid toil and hunger,
In hope we strove, and our hands were strong;
Then great men led us, with words they fed us,
And bade us right the earthly wrong.

Go read in story their deeds and glory,
Their names amidst the nameless dead;
Turn then from lying to us slow-dying
In that good world to which they led;

Where fast and faster our iron master,
The thing we made, forever drives,
Bids us grind treasure and fashion pleasure
For other hopes and other lives.

Where home is a hovel and dull we grovel,
Forgetting that the world is fair.
Where no hate we cherish, lest its very soul perish;
Where mirth is crime, and love a snare.

Who now shall lead us, what god shall heed us
As we lie in the hell our hands have won,
For us are no rulers but fools and befoolers,
The great are fallen, the wise men are gone.

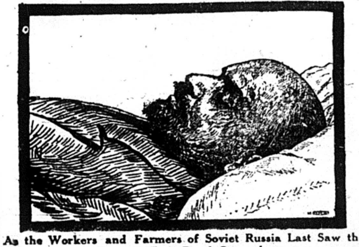
I heard men saying, Leave tears and praying,
The sharp knife heedeth not the sheep;
Are we not stronger than the rich and the wronger,
When day breaks over dreams and sleep?

Come, shoulder to shoulder, ere the world grows older!
Help lies in nought but thee and me;
Hope is before us, the long years that bore us
Bore leaders more than men may be.

Let dead hearts tarry and trade and marry,
And trembling nurse their dreams of mirth,
While we the living our lives are giving
To bring the bright new world to birth.

Come, shoulder to shoulder, ere earth grows older!
The Cause spreads over land and sea;
Now the world shaketh, and fear awaketh,
And joy at last for thee and me.

One Million Passed His Bier



As the Workers and Farmers of Soviet Russia Last Saw the Face of Their Dead Comrade.

Today's Installment of "A Week"

By IURY LIBEDINSKY

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(WHAT HAS GONE BEFORE) The Russian Communist Party branch is governing this frontier city and fighting the counter-revolution. Earlier installments tell of the fuel shortage that prevents seed grain from being fetched on the railroad. The Party meeting decides to send the Red Army far away for fuel, at the risk of leaving the city open for bandits and counter-revolutionists. It also decides to conscript the local bourgeoisie for wood cutting in a near-by park. Varied types of party members are flashed on the screen: Klimin, the efficient president of the branch, who still finds time to have a sweetheart; Robeiko, the consumptive, whose devotion is killing him; Gornuikh, the brilliant youth of 19 on the Cheka; Matusenko, the luxury-loving place hunter, and Martuinov, whose middle-class antecedants allow him to fit with some difficulty into the movement to which his idealism led him. In the last issue the comrades have been called to arms and sent thru the city to collect the bourgeoisie and idlers for the wood-getting expedition. It fell to Martuinov's lot to go into the aristocratic home of the girl he would have married if the revolution had not divided them. (NOW GO ON WITH THE STORY.)

• • • •

He bowed to her. . . . "What for? . . . there was no need to do that" something said in the bottom of his soul, but no, he had already bowed. She leant over her mother and whispered something in her ear and her mother also looked in his direction.

And who was that by her side, so tall, so good-looking, with a bold look in his clever grey eyes? Stalmakhov was carefully examining his documents. . . . Perhaps her betrothed? . . .

"What, Vladimir Sergeivitch, or do you not know us?" came the proud, slightly lisping voice of her mother. "See, Andriusha, here is Vladimir Sergeivitch," she turned to her husband.

Martuinov felt a sneer in these words. There was a mixture of annoyance and fear on Rostovtsev's face; surprise and amusement on those of the comrades. . . .

But he shook Rostovtsev's dry hot hand, and the passive fingers of his wife, and replied to their questions, what news from his relations, what news from Siberia, and he was holding out his hand to Nadya, raising his eyes to hers, meeting her burning glance. . . . A fugitive smile ran across her face, quickly replaced by a grimace of tears, and she went swiftly out of the room.

Martuinov heard at his ear the insistent voice of Stalmakhov. "Get done quickly . . . we are already going." And, leaving the house Martuinov confusedly explained that these were old acquaintances of his. . . . "A very reactionary family. . . ."

"Yes, I know," broke in Stalmakhov. "Last Spring a son of theirs was shot, Lieutenant Rostovtsev. A suspicious crowd. You saw just now some sort of Military Specialist was sitting with them. Repin was his name. But his papers were all in order . . . they had been countersigned by the Commandant of the town. And you had relations who ran off with Kolchak?"

Martuinov explained with discomfort. For he was of bourgeois family. His father was a capitalist, the owner of the local leather factories. His family was now in Kharbin, but he, of course, had broken all connection with them.

Stalmakhov said nothing and smoked. They went into the next house, and were met again with frightened questions, "What do you want?" And, mechanically examining greasy documents, Martuinov thought how now all was finished with Nadya, but that he had stood the test and was worthy to be a Communist. But why then should Stalmakhov be scornful of him.

And in the Rostovtsev's houses there was peace again, and all were sitting once more round the tea-table—all but Nadya—when Repin, handing an empty glass to the mistress of the house, asked:

"That Communist who was here do you know him?"

"Yes," she replied. "He is of good family, passed thru the Gymnasium, and often used to visit us formerly, but now, of course. . . ."

"A self-opinionated, bumptious fellow he always was," sharply replied Rostovtsev. "And now he has taken up with that filth. And to have the insolence to come to our house! For formerly he was not indifferent to Nadezhda . . . that's why she ran off. Nadezhda," he shouted loudly, "come here."

"Andriusha," said his wife reproachfully, "leave her alone."

Before she slept Nadya prayed for Volodya more fervently than ever—not for that Volodya who many years ago had kissed her lips on the skating rink, whose letters were even now lying in here jewel-box, not for the handsome lad with blue eyes, healthy red cheeks and a merry loud laugh, but for the present-day Volodya, somehow new, thinner, big-eyed, such as she had met one day in Winter at the entrance of one of the Soviet Institutions, when she had noticed that his boots were falling to pieces and the soles tied to the uppers with bits of new thread.

She prayed, remembered and wept. She wept because she loved him and did not understand that strange force that bewitched him and took him away from her. She wept because she wanted his love, wanted a real, young, joyous existence, but her eyes were bound and she could not enter the bright road by which he had gone away, and she prayed for the soul of the sinful Volodya, and prayed also, desperately, that his life might be spared.

In the sleeping town the merry work of several hundreds of Communists went on. Pickets stood in in the middle of the empty streets; the noise of horses' feet sounded thru the town, the directors of the search riding round the districts; everywhere comrades, three together were disappearing into the houses for ten minutes or a quarter of an hour, and then, as a result, were bringing out of the houses frightened men, and handing them over to the pickets, who convoyed them to the central staff of the searchers, where Gornuikh, who had not slept for three days and three nights, registered and questioned them, establishing their identity.

The young, cheerful sun was rising when Martuinov wearily walked home to his lodging. His head ached and it seemed to him that he had grown somehow dirty from plunging into other peoples' dwellings, and a kaleidoscope of the rooms he had visited during the night kept flashing in his eyes.

Close by his lodging he saw a poster: a Red Army soldier in a red shirt defending a mouzhik in bast shoes. The mouzhik was sowing an impossible green field, and Martuinov caught himself in a motion of disgust at the primitive picture, the coarse colors and vulgar drawing.

(To be continued Monday)

What Do You Think of "A Week"

The DAILY WORKER wants to know what its readers think of the first serial novel it offers to its readers. We have already published three installments of this gripping story. Another appears today. What do you think of the story, its setting, its characters, as far as we have gone? We want our readers to let us know. Write down your views and send them in to the DAILY WORKER, 1640 N. Halsted St., Chicago, Ill. We will publish as many of these letters as we can find space for. Don't delay. Write today.

In Prison

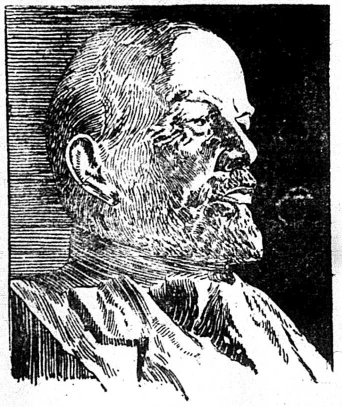
By WILLIAM MORRIS.

Wearily, drearily,
Half the day long,
Flap the great banners
High over stone;
Strangely and eerily,
Sounds the wind's song,
Bending the banner-poles.

While all alone
Watching the loophole's spark,
Lie I, with life all dark,
Feet tether'd, hands fetter'd
Fast to the stone.
The grim wall, square letter'd
With prison'd men's groan.

Still strain the banner-poles
Thru the wind's song,
Westward the banner rolls
Over my wrong.

Sketch of Bust of Lenin



Sketch of Bust of Nikolai Lenin, Made by the Celebrated Sculptor, G. Alexeef. It was purchased by the Central Executive Committee of the Russian Trade Unions to Be Placed Before the Palace of Labor.

Youth Views

By HARRY GANNES

Chicago Boy Scouts Hard Up.

Every once in a while the boy scouts all over the United States get hard up. But that state of affairs does not last long. Along comes a gang of Rotarians or some similar Babbits and shell out several hundred thousand dollars, and then the boy scout leaders are assured of a steady job organizing the young kids in the spirit of militarism and patriotism for capitalism and hatred for working class organizations.

Just now the Chicago boy scouts are broke. Nobody paid any particular attention to them for a while.

Despite the backing of all the church organizations, irrespective of denomination, the support of all the capitalist papers—even some trade union journals—even in spite of congressional sanction, only 10,000 boys were organized in Chicago out of a population of 3,000,000.

With the whole-hearted backing of the Chicago Federation of Labor, the Chicago Young Workers League could do better than that with all other forces against it.

Anyway, from Feb. 15 to 22 $150,000 was to be raised for the boy scouts. Here's the way these campaigns usually work. The misdirected kids are bamboozled from office to office, from shop to shop, and from store to store, collecting the lesser amounts, and then the petty business men donated a few more dollars; and when the campaign looks like a failure some big banker proves that the American people are behind these future soldiers by donating say $139,000 to make up the $150,000; and the scout leaders are secure in their jobs; and capitalism is assured of the proper kind of teaching that will be disseminated amongst 10,000 to 100,000 boys in this city, and from 500,000 to 1,000,000 all over the United States.

• • •

Horse Laugh Greets Legion Bonus Meet

WHEN the horse laughs greeted the officers of the American Legion who spoke at the bonus meeting at the Garrick Theater in Chicago recently there was more than comedy in the air. The ex-soldiers were visibly disgusted with the pussy-footing tactics pursued by the so-called world war vet leaders.

The soldiers know that Andy Mellon, secretary of the treasury, is not working for their interests. They know that there is nothing to be expected from the strike-breaker president. They know that they have been buncoed, and that the brazen attempts to stage a serious mass meeting to discuss the bonus question with speakers who are definitely lined up against the bonus was occasion for sardonic laughter.

You could hear some language at this meeting that wasn't printed in the daily papers and that wasn't exactly complimentary—language that questioned the ancestry of some of the Legion officers.

What could you expect of the soldier audience when the remedy given was: "Keep your eye on Washington!" It's enough to make the thousands of American graves in Flander's Field shake with devilish laughter.

Get unity thru the Labor Party!

YUCATAN--YESTERDAY AND TODAY - By ARNOLD ROLLER

YUCATAN, a peninsula situated on the extreme south of Mexico, inhabited by 350,000 Maya Indians, has been a thorn in the flesh of the reactionaries and capitalists of the world for the last ten years. It is not surprising, therefore, that they are unable to hide their satisfaction over the news that Yucatan has been conquered and subdued by the counter-revolutionary army of Adolfo de la Huerta. Its Governor, Felipe Carillo, was taken prisoner with thirteen of his friends and according to the latest fashion of all the reactionary powers all over the world, was shot when "trying to escape."

The Maya People.

With the murder of Filipe Carillo an important chapter of a little nation was closed,—of a whole people, because Yucatan is historically, racially, linguistically and geographically completely different and separated from the rest of Mexico. While the Indian population of the rest of Mexico descend from Aztecs, Yaquis, Zapotecas, etc., and crossing of these Indians with the whites, the inhabitants of Yucatan are, almost exclusively, pure Mayas, of whom very few understand Spanish. They speak a language which is quite dofferent from the languages spoken by the other Mexican Indians. Their civilization seems to have been much older and higher than that of the other Mexican aborigines.

Geographically, Yucatan is separated from the rest of Mexico by impassable jungles and swamps, so that it can only be reached by sea.

Slavery Legalized.

Here, the landed aristocracy succeeded in establishing complete slavery and perpetuating it legally. In spite of all decrees of the various older constitutions, which awarded land to the peasants and in spite of the former quite extensive communal lands (the "ejidas" which corresponds to the Russian "Mir") which were worked by the peasants in common, the whole land was up to ten years ago in the hands of a few families.

Even the Spanish Conquistadores confirmed by Royal Decree the title of the peasants to these communal lands. But under the rule of the landed aristocracy under the perpetual "president." Diaz, particularly, it was declared illegal to hold land in common ownership and the authorities proceeded to distribute the land to the peasants, out of these "ejidas." This "distribution," of course, was handled by the big land owners and their tools.

Mayas Tricked.

For awarding or registering the lots such fees were charged that very few of the Mayas were able to raise the required amounts—and consequently the land sharks bought the land from the state or the village authorities at a price of $2 to $3 per acre. Then they farmed out the land to the Indians on the terms of the old serfdom, or they employed them directly as hired laborers. But no laborer or tenant farmer was allowed to produce anything else on his land than the main product of the country, namely, henequen (sisal), a kind of hemp, used largely in the United States for the manufacture of binder twine cords. All foodstuffs were consequently imported by the big landowners and sold to the peasants and agricultural laborers "on credit" at fantastic prices.

Always In Debt.

Thus, the Indians remained permanently in the debt of their masters and another law declared it a crime to leave one's working place or village, before the debts were paid. At the death of the debtor, his family or nearest relatives were liable and the debt slavery was passed on from father to son. The whipping of men for insufficient production was a daily occurrence, but was, of course, no legal reason to leave the place. The whole district of 70,000 square miles, with its 350,000 inhabitants, was the private property of about 2,000 owners.

According to other estimates, 80 per cent of the soil belonged to twenty-seven families. And this whole district paid under Diaz only $50,000 in taxes to the Central Government. There were no schools in Yucatan and except for religious teaching, it was illegal to teach the Mayas Spanish.

Carrillo's Early Career.

This changed, however, around 1915. For many years Felipe Carrillo, at that time a railroad employe and a Maya by birth, started an energetic propaganda among the Mayas, whom he organized. The constitution, according to which slavery and every system of peonage was expressly prohibited, was translated by him into the Maya language in order to inform the slaves of their rights. For this Carrillo was arrested; he escaped, however, and continued his propaganda secretly. By prearranged signals and whistles he called the peons at night, first in small groups of from six to ten men, later however, rocket signals were given for larger meetings with arms.

Effect of Madero Victory.

Madero's successful revolution against the tyrant, Porfirio Diaz, and later the second victorious revolution of Pancho Villa and Carranza against the counter-revolution of Victoriano Huerta, had naturally an immense influence on the fortunes of Yucatan. Under the new constitution a socialist administration was elected, but another revolution again, this time a workmen's and peasants' revolution, against Carranza was necessary, in order to frustrate the reactionary plans of the "liberator" Carranza, who, tho being a liberal constitutionalist, could not suffer to see that the land of the big land owners, to which clan he belonged, was being subdivided, not only by decrees and in theory but also in fact, and that social reforms were being actually realized. In 1915 we see the socialist general Salvador Alvarado as governor of Yucatan, which he became after defeating in March of the same year the army of the governor appointed by Carranza. Peonage was finally actually abolished.

Debts Voided.

All debts of the peons were declared void. Everyone who wanted to work the land by himself received forty acres each, which were cut out from the properties of the big owners. This land was partly confiscated, wherever it could be proved that the "owners" or their ancestors appropriated it unduly from the communal lands, or the land was purchased forcibly from the big owners at the values given by them for income tax purposes, which, obviously, were none too high. The amounts due to them accordingly were paid in bonds, maturing in fifty years, and bearing 4 per cent interest.

Every big landowner was compelled to reserve on his property a building for a school, so that 2,000 schools were opened, where there were formerly almost none, and the teachers, mostly socialists, were imported from all parts of Mexico. Next Alvarado undertook an energetic struggle against the church. From the few schools which formerly existed all priests were expelled and instead of the religious slogans he placed everywhere revolutionary and atheistic mottos, such as, "Flee from religion as from the plague"; "Whether God wills it or not, the revolution shall go on"; "Without God or without masters, here is the supreme aspiration of free men."

The former marriage laws were abolished and marriage declared a private contract, entered into by the common wish of both parties and dissolved by the will of one party, after due provisions for the care of the children, if any.

Publishes Daily Paper.

One of the first things which Alvarado did was to take over the largest daily of Merida, the capital of Yucatan, which was the organ of the blackest reaction, renamed it the "Voice of the Revolution" and handed it over to the labor unions.

It is certainly tragic that this same Alvarado now turned traitor to the proletariat, as so many other ex-socialists. Mussolini, Noske e' tutti quanti—and he is now one of the generals fighting for De la Huerta.

During his administration, Felipe Carillo organized all over the country innumerable "Ligas de resistencia," which were at the same time a combination of co-operative, trade union, club, educational center and socialist and political organization.

Labor Laws.

Among the laws promulgated under Alvarado, for the protection of the workmen, article 79 provides that women are not allowed to work thirty days before and thirty days after confinement, but must receive their full salary during the entire time, and their jobs must be kept open for them. According to article 80, every establishment, in which women were employed, had to have a specially reserved room, in perfect sanitary condition, in which mothers could nurse their children, every two hours for fifteen minutes, without this time being deducted from their wages or rest periods. The eight-hour working day was introduced and whenever a workman was dismissed, the employer had to pay him three months' wages.

In the whole country, co-operative stores and co-operative purchasing organizations were established.

Co-operate For Markets.

In addition to the happy combination of co-operatives and trade unions, for the purpose of improving the living conditions of the people, another important economic institution must be mentioned, which was originally founded in 1912 by the big land owners. This is the "Comision Reguladora de Henequen" (the sisal regulating commission), the purpose of which was to prevent the underbidding of prices and to form a united front against American buyers. In other words, it was the Sisal Trust of Yucatan, formed to keep up the price of sisal against the American Harvester Corporation.

With the victory of the revolution, Alvarado became also president of the "Comision Reguladora," which was then organized on a co-operative basis and administered in the interests of the whole people.

Carillo Becomes President.

After the eliminating of Carranza in 1920, who, up to his very death, was fighting against rebellious Yucatan, Felipe Carillo was elected Governor in 1921 with the enormous majority of 60,765 votes against 4,085 for the reactionary candidate. He continued the social legislation started by Alvarado and proved himself an excellent administrator in every field. Rent laws promulgated by him limited the rent to 7 per cent of the declared value of the property. The taxes were such that the owner of one house, living in it, paid practically no taxes, the owner of five houses felt already the sting of the taxation, while the owners of more than twenty houses had to pay such taxes that they were in the greatest hurry to dispose of them at almost any price, which, consequently, considerably reduced rentals. All land kept out of use had also to pay taxes, which is one of the principal tenets of the single taxers.

Carillo the Financier.

When, by a capitalist conspiracy, in order to destroy Yucatan economically, the price of sisal was depressed from 18c per pound to 3c per pound, while the actual cost of production is 4c, Carillo borrowed from the Federal Government in Mexico enough money, to buy the floating supply of 800,000 bales of sisal in the United States, which was used for depressing the price. By limiting production and by organization of co-operative warehouses he succeeded in a short time in raising the price above the pre-war value. In this way the "uneducated railroad shop hand," Felipe Carillo, saved Yucatan from economic ruin, while a capitalist government did not succeed in a similar case—namely, at the time of the sugar crisis in Cuba, which sent Cuba into bankruptcy.

Carillo's Mistake.

Now Carillo and his work have been destroyed, but Carillo himself is not without blame. His mistake, for which he paid with his life, was his pacifism. In spite of the urgent request of many of his friends he refused to arm the Maya people against a possible counter-revolution and so he and his peacefully organized people fell victims to the first armed reactionary gang of murderers.

If Yucatan had had a red army, the red flag would still be flying from all trade union and government buildings of the country. But this reaction can only be temporary. The people, who have tasted freedom and the first beginnings of economic improvements, will not submit again meekly to the ancient slavery.

Tho all trade unions and co-operatives have been destroyed, and the the land given to the peons is being returned to the big landowners, this will not assure the continuation of the old slavery but will contribute to the success of the next revolution.

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Reflections on the Negro Sanhedrin

By W. H. A. MOORE

THE Negro Sanhedrin came, had its say, and time alone will be able to tell whether or not it has added anything to the sum total of human social knowledge. The forces which created it are easily seen; the elements that determined its character stand out in startling bold relief; and it must be acknowledged that the conclusions which it arrived at present an immaturity of thinking strikingly at variance with the importance of the social issues which it sought to discuss.

As I see it, it was not an impressively profound body. It may be its elements were too diverse to unite on a soundly constructed social program. This must not be construed to mean that nothing came out of the movement; that would be far from the truth. What it indicates to me is that the Negro of the Western Hemisphere has not yet waked to an appreciation of his present-day social duty.

No big central figure looms up in our consideration of the conference. The personality of Kelly Miller dominated the conference, it is true, but it was only in the alert, watchful way that so often characterizes the manner of the politicians. The delegates of the Workers Party, and the African Blood Brotherhood got a large dose of the watchfulness of this professor from the District of Columbia. But for friends at court their recommendations would have been buried as material destructive of what was at bottom the chief reason the leaders helped to promote the conference. It was not the justness of the position assumed by this particular set of delegates that was question by Dr. Miller. He followed a policy of expediency which demanded that radicalism of any sort should have little, if any, place in the social program that was to be laid down by the conference for the Negro race in America.

Chamber of Commerce Influence.

The executive secretary of the Negro employment bureau of the local Chamber of Commerce, the Chicago branch of the Urban League, was finally chosen as chairman of what Dr. Miller designated as the "Commission on Labor." Lovett Fort-Whiteman, the leader of the Workers Party delegation, protested with eloquent vehemence against what he asserted to be a deliberate endeavor to stifle the real voice of Negro Labor in the deliberations of the conference. But "Social Welfare" was in the saddle digging a sharpened spur and applying a cruel whip of disapproval whenever the conference showed even the slightest disposition to kick out of the traces. Hence the all-important issue of Labor was relegated far to the rear in the body's consideration of the big problems of the hour.

What were the big questions of the hour? "The Basic Importance of the Physical Stamina of the Race," discussed by the physicians; "Our Educational Program," discussed by a group of college officials; "The Function of the Negro Press," discussed by representative Negro newspaper men and women; "The Afro-American's Relation to the World-Wide Race Movements," discussed by a small group of writers; "The Function of Fraternal and Benevolent Organizations in Race Welfare," discussed by leading officials of secret and benevolent organizations; "The Religious Factor in Race Welfare," discussed by several Bishops of the several religious organizations; "The Effect of Religion on Race Relations," discussed by another group of distinguished religionists; "The International Co-operation in Civic and Social Betterment," discussed by welfare organization leaders; "The Function of Agitation in Race Betterment," discussed by leaders of organizations engaged in the work of procuring "Equal Rights" for the Negro; "The Woman's Part in the Race Problem," discussed by the women delegates; "The Part of the Young College-Bred Negro in Race Betterment," a discussion in which the college men and women showed off to rather good advantage; "The Place of Business in Race Betterment," discussed by several successful business men and women. Labor as a question of first rate importance has no place in this rather elaborate program. As I see it, it was a "Social Welfare" program designed to strengthen the already strong hold which the nation's Chambers of Commerce have on the economic strings of the American Negro's life.

Leaders in Panic at Labor.

I get my clue in this connection from what I saw of actual panic whenever there came a slip in the workings of the prepared program. Consternation reigned during the unforseen fight led by Comrade Fort-Whiteman for a place on the program for an unbiased discussion of the Labor problem as it affected the life of the Negro in this country. At one part of this discussion Leader Miller himself had to pledge the Workers Party delegation that Labor would be given a place in the official document that was being prepared by the several commissions as the statement of the Sanhedrin's position on all public questions affecting the life of the race. This was done by what was called the "Findings Commission," with the result that the Labor question got some consideration and position in the document given out as the general program of the Sanhedrin.

There were two odd slants given to the question of segregation at the conference. The northern elements wanted unqualified condemnation of the offenses committed in its name. The Southern elements, however, endeavored to prevent frank and open discussion of this issue. The contention of the Southerners was that an unbridled discussion of segregation on the floor of the Sanhedrin would hinder the inter-racial work that was now being done especially if the conference should take too decided a stand in this particular.

"There is no justness in pussy-footing and no common sense in side tracking this important matter," contended the Northern elements.

"Yes, we know," answered the Southerners, "but we have got to live in the South, which is a very different thing from toasting your shins up here in Chicago."

As a consequence a soft pedal was put on discussion altho there was a loud flourish of generalities in that part of the "big" documents offered for the general public's consumption.

Optimistic For Future.

I do not know what trend the next meeting of the Sanhedrin will take. I believe, however, that the outlook is upward. It must be admitted that at the conference just closed Chairman Miller's hands were held and directed by an invisible force of tremendous power—the sinister influences of capitalistic interests determined to maintain the inimical relations that have existed too long between the black and white proletariat in all the sections of the land. But the ground has been broken.

A distinct desire to break away from many of the older moorings has been shown. It was not a radical outbreak by any means. Yet it was clearly manifest that the old order of thinking and the old character of action is about to be laid aside by what, for the moment, can be named the "New Negro." Let there be no fear for the future, the Negro is now in the fight for Human Progress and will not turn back.

THEY MURDER OUR CHILDREN

SOME weeks ago a policeman told the following story whilst he was waiting in a queue for food in the north of Berlin. A boy had stolen some rolls from a bakery. He was caught and hauled before the police, and there he insisted that he had not stolen for himself but for his sick mother—"She cannot live on potato peelings alone." The policeman was instructed to verify the statements of the child. He did so and actually found a woman, thin, like a skeleton, unable to leave her bed, and apart from the arrested boy three other hungry children. It was proved that the whole five had actually been living from potato peelings.

This is a dry statement of the facts. One can imagine this woman and her children who starve even tho her boy steals. One wonders how it was possible that the woman allowed the thing to go so far, why no help came to her. Here is our mistake, this case was nothing exceptional, it was not caused by a chain of particularly unfortunate circumstances. It is one case amongst thousands of others, amongst hundreds of thousands of others. Think of the five, the eight starvation years thru which Germany has passed. Think of the horrible growth of the hunger illnesses which have weakened adults and children, think of the soldiers' widows who suffer with their orphan children and whose only consolation is a few shameful "pension" papers on which it is visibly written "you shall starve." Think of the prices. Think how the value of the money disappears whilst still in the hand. Think of the thousands of facts, each typical of this period—for instance, physicians suffer greatly from unemployment tho the whole population is sick. Think of all these things, and the individual case grows to gigantic proportions. It is the symbol for the death of an entire people!

An entire people! Everyone who works or wants to work is condemned to the ration of potato peels. If not today then tomorrow. Peels! not even potatoes. Where the starving have stretched out their hands to the potatoes, there the police have been mobilized to protect the fields. The man hunt has been re-established. They have shot into the crowds of starving people. Men and women have been murdered with the machine guns because they wanted potatoes to satisfy their hunger. They have—but let us read the police report:

"On the morning of October 25th at a quarter to seven, in the fields of the farmer Frede at Britz, rifle fire directed by the police at potato raiders resulted in the deaths of a boy of twelve years and a girl of sixteen, and in serious injury to a further girl of sixteen."

Two children are killed and one is badly wounded. Yes, but the potatoes are safe. Two children are completely and one partially satisfied, and all that was necessary—three small pieces of lead. The potatoes were saved, property protected from all damage and the basis of the Christian State remains intact, and all at a total cost of the torn bodies of three children.

Do not rail at the cruelty! The cost was not too high. For what was at stake? Is not the German economy in the greatest danger, is it not threatened by ruin? Is it not necessary to ruthlessly maintain what still stands? What would happen if the quiet enjoyment of property were no longer guaranteed? Think of the consequences! Today it is the potato fields of the big farmers and junkers, but tomorrow already it may be the gold of the citizens, the state bonds, shares, foreign currencies. Today they steal. Tomorrow they will expropriate. If property is not guaranteed what will become of trade and commerce?

Therefore, one must shoot! Up to the moment, in Britz alone two men, one woman, one boy and two girls have been shot. There are further victims in other places. Still more must be shot for the danger is great. Do you see those white hollow-cheeked faces with their sunken glowing eyes in line before the potato shops? They are an incitement by their very existence. Behind those bony foreheads there are thoughts of high treason. Nothing is sacred to these starved people. They have nothing to eat and they fill themselves with hatred against everybody who has, against everybody who amasses, bargains, speculates and plunders in the good old bourgeois manner. These starved people are capable of anything, they have nothing to lose. They are quite ready to throw away their lives, for even those no longer belong to them; they are in the hands of the Stock Exchange wolves and the barons of industry. Should they risk their lives in the last throw, they might win and there would be an end to the century old empire of capitalist happiness.

No! The rifles and machine-guns must rattle. The armed police must be mobilized everywhere. The army must be sent to Saxony to stifle the hunger there. Dead workers lie on any street in Saxony. More must join them. Men, women, boys and girls.

Yes! The starving must be murdered or capitalism will perish. Murder! The murder of men, women and children or—the victory of Communism!—J. LILBURNE.

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TOWARDS WORLD DOMINATION

By JAY LOVESTONE

AMERICAN imperialists are embarking on new ventures towards domination of the world market and the sources of raw material.

Our capitalists are beating new paths towards greater spheres of influence and financial and industrial world supremacy.

The recent loan to Japan, not so much because of its size, but rather on account of its terms and intent, is a milepost in the development of the American capitalist imperialist empire.

A Gigantic Loan.

When such guiding forces in American financial and industrial life as J. P. Morgan & Co., Kuhn, Loeb and Co., the National City Co., the First National Bank of New York, Brown Bros. & Co. of Philadelphia, Lee, Higginson & Co., the Mechanics & Metals National Bank, and the Bankers & Equitable Trust Companies of New York get together with more than a dozen other big banking firms to float a loan of $150,000,000 it is an event of extraordinary significance in the development of American commercial supremacy.

The new $150,000,000 Japanese government loan is the largest long term foreign loan floated in the United States since the Armistice. In view of the high credit of Japan, the general improvement in the field of investment, and the easier money tendency in the market, the price of these bonds is regarded in banking circles as a highly generous figure—a sure sign that original purchasers will profit by market appreciation.

Since the Armistice, November 11, 1918, European loans to the extent of $1,146,750,000 have been floated in the United States. Perhaps no better proof is to be offered of America's becoming the leading creditor nation of the world than that of this gigantic sum only $108,020,900 has been paid. The balance is still outstanding. An examination of the European government and municipal loans made by American bankers since the Armistice, shows that Austria, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Finland, France, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, and Great Britain have borrowed heavily during this period.

It is especially important to note that tho England gave the imperial Japanese government better terms, American bankers assumed $150,000,000 while British bankers lent only $107,000,000. The English bankers were allowed to draw 6% interest. The American bankers are to draw 6½% interest. At their respective maturities and terms the British financiers will receive 6.96% while the American bankers will draw 7.10%.

The money is to be spent mainly "to purchase materials and supplies for the reconstruction necessitated by the earthquake and fire of 1923" only a small portion of this big loan is to be employed to cover bonds about to mature. The government's reconstruction program provides for an expenditure of about $700,000,000. Of this sum, no less than $300,000,000 will be spent to purchase materials outside of Japan.

Significance of the Deal.

In a sense the terms of the loan indicate a highly important departure from the customary procedure characterizing American banking methods.

It has been the practice of England to make loans on the basis of the borrowed money being expended by the debtor nation in the purchase of commodities manufactured in British territory. By this method British bankers and industrialists have for a long time been tremendously aided in maintaining their role as the rulers of world finance and manufacturing.

Several months ago, there was a campaign to float an Indian loan in London. A motion was formally made in Parliament that at least 75 per cent of this loan is to be spent in England. The motion was defeated simply because it was pointed out that there is no need of such action since experience has shown that in the past at least 95 per cent of the money from British bankers borrowed by India was voluntarily spent in English markets.

America and Japan.

Not many people realize the extent to which Japan's economic relations are bound up with the United States. Forty-five per cent of the exports of Japan go to the United States. America is by far Japan's best customer. China, which is second, takes only 24 per cent of the Japanese exports. Great Britain takes only 3 per cent. Of the five commodities exported by Japan to the United States and accounting for sixty-six per cent of our imports from Japan, raw silk ranks first. Ninety per cent of Japanese raw silk is sold to the United States. This means that 36 per cent of the entire Japanese export trade is provided for by shipments of raw silk to American manufacturers. The United States purchases a third of Japanese pottery and 90 per cent of its tea. For the fiscal year ending June, 1923, we exported to Japan, commodities valued at $213,000,000 and imported from Japan commodities valued at $372,000,000. In the same period, we exported to Japan, 363,668 long tons of steel. The demand for steel by Japan will unquestionably increase steadily until the reconstruction requirements are met.

The United States supplies Japan commodities more than twice as much in value as any other country—31 per cent of Japan's 1922 imports were from the United States. Raw cotton, machinery, lumber, iron bars, rods and plates, kerosene and construction material were purchased by Japan in the last fiscal year to the extent of more than $200,000,000. Automobiles, leather, iron tubes, paper and paper pulp, railroad equipment, nails and lead, etc., were purchased by Japanese agencies in the United States last year to the extent of about $100,000,000.

American capitalists are also making heavy investments in Japan. At the close of last year, there was organized a powerful Japanese-American Construction Company of Tokio. This corporation, known as the "Japanese-American Engineers & Contracting Corporation," is capitalized at $50,000,000, is to be financed and controlled jointly by American and Japanese interests, and is to establish branches in other parts of Japan as conditions demand. Thru the organization of this company American capitalists have assured themselves the role of the dominant group in the reconstruction of Japan.

Recent months have also seen American electrical interests secure a strangle-hold on the Japanese electric industry. The Tokio Electric Company is the largest corporation of this character in Japan. It is capitalized at $111,000,000 and has recently absorbed nine competing companies. This concern has just formed a combination with the Westinghouse Electric Company of America. Likewise, the General Electric Company has concluded a combination with the Shibaura Electric Works; the Western Electric Company has formed a combination with the Nippon Dento Electric Works. The American interests are vitally concerned with the tremendous possibilities afforded them to reap fabulous profits in the electrification of Japanese railways.

The hand of American capital is also suspected in the recently announced union of flour mill companies in Japan. Thru this merger six of the biggest companies with a combined daily producing capacity of close to twenty thousand barrels united. This corporation is now planning to swallow up fifteen smaller companies and organize itself into a national federation.

Effect on Japan.

The steady encroachments of American capital on Japanese resources and the growing dependence of Japan on the American market spell events of intense complication and danger in the future relations between the two countries.

Japan is today in the throes of a serious political upheaval rocking the very foundations of the government. There is a gigantic struggle now going on in Japan for increased popular participation in the government. Besides, the country is involved in a severe economic crisis, because of the great losses suffered thru the earthquake and fire. The people are holding almost continuous mass meetings in the ruins of Tokio, demanding greater democratization of the government.

The Germs of New Wars.

The establishment of American imperialist hegemony in the Pacific is a menace to the peace and security of the working masses of the United States. The bonds bearing interest to be received by the bankers of Wall Street also bear the germs of new devastating wars.

American commerce with the Oriental countries is now three times what it was a decade ago. Our trade with the Far-East accounts for almost 25 per cent of our total foreign commerce. In the last year alone, we increased our trade with the countries of the Orient by 25 per cent.

But Europe is swiftly recovering its poise in the conflict for commercial supremacy in this theatre of world capitalism. According to the Department of Commerce reports of January 21, 1924, Europe is gradually regaining its trade with the Far-East. The government, in its anxiety to help American capitalists maintain their advantages they won during the war, is planning to organize a campaign of propaganda to win over the working masses of this country to the necessity of protecting the Far-Eastern markets against foreign competitors. The slogan of our imperialist government is "American must be supreme in the Pacific." Before the war, the German capitalists had as their battle cry, "We must drive to the Near East." Today the American imperialists have as their war cry, "We must drive to the Far-East." In view of the collapse of the European market American bankers and manufacturers are more and more concentrating their efforts at world supremacy in the Latin American and Far Eastern spheres of influence and markets.

The Struggle Against Fascism In America

By A. LOZOVSKY.

(General Secretary of the Red International of Labor Unions.)

ONE of the most important tasks of the Workers Party of America and of the Trade Union Educational League is the struggle against their own native Fascism. There are some people who think that Fascism in America is represented only by the Ku Klux Klan and the American Legion; in reality, however, American Fascism possesses something much more important—the Gompers machine.

Powerful American capitalism has in the official trade union machine the best weapon for their rule. The almighty dollar has long since subdued the labor bureaucracy, buying their various representatives just as pigs are bought in the Chicago stockyards. The tragedy is not in the fact that there are mercenary, thoroly corrupted leaders—the tragedy is that there are considerable masses of workers who still follow these defilers of the proletarian temple.

Jack London's Picture.

In the Iron Heel, Jack London gave a splendid picture of the corruptness and power of this labor bureaucracy, backed by the privileged groups of workers. However, Jack London over-estimated the power of capital, and its agents, and under-estimated the dormant forces of the working class. What transpires now in America is the emancipation from the ideology and practices of Gompers. The creation and consolidation of the Communist Party, the steady growth of the Trade Union Educational League, these are directly aimed against the demoralizing influence of the labor bureaucracy.

The American proletariat numbering many millions, is not yet sufficiently strong and class conscious to overthrow the mightiest capitalist system in the world and to drive out its agents; however, among the working class of America there is a sufficient number of class conscious men who took up the great historical cause, and this marks a tremendous forward step towards the emancipation of oppressed humanity.

An Advanced Step.

The revolutionary workers of America are now publishing a daily militant revolutionary organ—the DAILY WORKER. Heretofore the printing presses of the United States have been serving the interests of capital, filling the minds of the working masses with the capitalist opium. The press at the present time is one of the mightiest weapons for the enslavement of the working class. The contemporary capitalist press, like a street woman, sells herself at every street corner. The kept press of the United States, serving the financial and industrial sharks, is a model of corruption and graft. Our French comrades claim that the capitalist press of France is the most mercenary press in the world. The British Communists hold the same opinion of their capitalist press. No doubt the American Communists will claim priority for the press of their country, in the matter of corruption.

It is not easy to say which of the bourgeois press, the French, British, American, German or Italian is more corrupt, and has broken the world record. I think that the capitalist press of every country is entitled to the world record in this sphere. But can there be more than one champion in any one sphere? Apparently, yes. For each of the capitalist papers of the various countries is more mercenary, more corrupt, more bilious than the other.

You will raise the voice of the revolutionary proletariat against American capital used to enslave your class.

The Task of the Daily.

You will have to carry on from day to day a desperate struggle both against your direct class enemies and against the former members of the working class who sold their proletarian birthright for a mess of pottage. The struggle against capital, against Gompersism, against reformism, against the bourgeois reformist traditions, which demoralize the labor movement, the struggle to win over the many millions of the working masses, to create powerful revolutionary unions, the struggle against the corruption of the labor officials, the every day persistent struggle against the capitalist state, and for the creation of a mighty, mass Communist party—this will be the task of your daily.

Workers Watch America.

The revolutionary workers of all countries follow with profound interest the growth and development of the revolutionary labor movement in the United States. They are joyous over your victories and over your struggle to end the Gompers betrayal. Our faith in the ultimate victory of the revolutionary workers of America is unshakable. May your DAILY WORKER, which is the standard bearer of the revolutionary part of the American proletariat, become a ringing call for the battle to the mighty proletariat of the United States of America, which is still tied hand and foot. Let all the fakirs of the pen and the scoundrels of the press attack you, let all the Gompers valets viciously slander you, they cannot stop the approaching revolution any more than they can stop the earth from revolving around its axis. The social revolution is upon us and a few years sooner or a few years later, it will conquer the entire world.

Zinoviev, at the Congress of Scientific Workers of Russia.

At this Congress which, I am sure, will mark an important date in the history of our revolution and of our intellectual class, you will form your ranks in order to set yourselves with ardor and devotion to the task of reconstructing our country. We want to give a place of honor in the family of peoples to our Russia which has groaned for such a long time under the yoke of autocracy and which was ruined, set on fire, and its blood spilled under the rule of the capitalist class. We will see to it that there shall be no more illiterates; we will create a vast network of institutions of instruction; we will lead upon the broad road of the future our great people which was a century late in its bourgeois revolution, but which, by a combination of fortunate circumstances has been the first to make its proletarian revolution, and we will help it to occupy in the world the place which it deserves.

LENIN SEIZES POWER

By GREGORY ZINOVIEV

FOR Nicolai Lenin the question of the necessity of the seizure of power by the proletariat had been settled from the first moment of our present revolution and the question was only about the choice of a suitable opportunity. In the July days of 1917 our entire central committee was opposed to the immediate seizure of power. Lenin was of the same opinion. But when on July 16, the wave of popular revolt rose high, Lenin became alert, and here, upstairs, in the refreshment room of the Taurida Palance, a small conference took place at which Trotsky, Lenin, and myself were present. Lenin laughingly asked us, "Shall we not attempt now?" and he added: "No, it would not do to assume power now, as nothing will come out of it, the soldiers at the front being largely on the other side and would come and massacre the Petrograd workers." As a matter of fact, you will remember in those July days Kerensky did succeed in bringing over soldiers from the front against us. What became ripe two or three months later was still immature in July, and the capture of power at that time might have been fatal. At any rate, Lenin never hesitated for a moment on the question as to whether the proletariat, in our revolution, ought to seize the reins of power, or not. All his hesitations turned round the question as to whether it could not be done earlier.

You know how things developed subsequently. We passed thru a time when it seemed that everything was lost. Comrade Lenin for a moment even doubted whether the Soviets, corrupted by the compromise-mongers, could play a decisive part, and he gave out the watchword that we might perhaps have to seize power without the Soviets. But he never for a moment doubted that sooner or later the power would be in our hands, and that it was necessary to hurl the Mensheviks and the Socialist Revolutionaries to the ground.

At first, during the July days, we could not realize what was occurring. One night, on July 16th, Comrade Lenin alone came into the editorial offices of the "Pravda" to hand over a manuscript. Half an hour afterwards, ensigns were already sacking those offices. On the morning of July 16th Lieber took me to the military staff of the district to obtain redress in the matter of the sacking of the offices of the "Pravda." General Polovtseff, the head of the Staff, received me with great respect. He at that time did not know what to do with us. But an hour later the Bolsheviks were being arrested and massacred.

Then the persecutions started. Lenin and myself went into hiding. We had formerly decided to be arrested—such was still our faith in the Mensheviks and the Right Socialist Revolutionaries. But the party did not permit us to do so. We, therefore, decided to go in hiding ourselves. A week later Comrade Lenin told me: "How could we have been so silly as to think for one moment of trusting to this band and getting ourselves arrested? There is no other way but to fight this band ruthlessly."

In the same way as Comrade Lenin in July, 1917, wisely declared that there must be no attempt to seize power, so after the Korniloff rebellion—especially since the end of September, 1917, Lenin began urging the workers to seize power, or else it would be too late.

When, after that rebellion, the so-called Democratic Conference assembled at Petrograd, Lenin at first came out with an article on "Compromise." He invited for the last time the Mensheviks and Socialist Revolutionaries to break with the bourgeoisie, to renounce their policy of treason, and to come to a settlement with the working class with a view to action against the followers of Korniloff. But these two parties were rotten to the core. They had already sold their souls and could not accept Lenin's invitation. Thereupon Lenin sent a letter from his Finnish exile to the central committee of our party saying that the time had come to drop all procrastination, that it was necessary to surround the Alexandra Theatre (where the Democratic Conference was holding its session), to disperse all the scum there by force, and to seize power.

Our central committee at that time did not agree with Comrade Lenin. Almost everybody thought that it was too early, and that the Mensheviks and Socialist revolutionaries still had a large following. Lenin then, without hesitating long, left his asylum, and without consulting anybody, without considering the fears of his friends, came to Petrograd in order to preach an immediate rising. Kerensky and Avxentyeff were at that time issuing writs for the arrest of Lenin, while Lenin, from his underground hiding, was preparing a rebellion, arguing with those who hesitated, castigating those who were afraid, and writing and agitating for an early rising. And he succeeded.

At present everybody sees that Lenin was right. It was all a matter of touch and go. If we had not taken power into our hands, Savinkoff and Paltchinsky would have crushed us a month later. The question was raised by history in no ambiguous manner. Either we or they. Either the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie, mad with fear and hatred towards the workers, or the dictatorship of the proletariat mercilessly sweeping away the bourgeoisie.

Now, of course, it is all clear, but at the time, amidst the whirlpool of events it required the exact eye of Lenin, his genius or intuition, in order to declare: "Not a week later, now or never." And it also required the unbending strength of will of a Lenin to surmount all the obstacles and to start, at the appointed time the greatest revolution ever known in history. It is not that Comrade Lenin did not realize the tremendous difficulties with which the working class would be confronted after the conquest of power. Lenin knew all this to perfection. From the very first days of his arrival at Petrograd he had been carefully watching the progressive economic ruin. He valued the acquaintance of every bank clerk, trying to penetrate into the details of the bank business. He knew well the food and other difficulties. In one of his most remarkable books: "Will the Bolsheviks be Able to Keep the State Power?" Comrade Lenin dwelt in detail on these difficulties. It is true that the latter proved still more formidable than even Lenin anticipated.

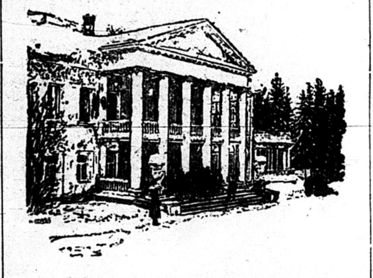
But no other way was open to the working class than the one trodden in November.

Both on the question of the nationalization of the banks and on that of our food policy, as well as military policy, the decisive word was said by Lenin. He alone drew up in all its details the scheme of practical measures in all these domains long before November 7th. Clearness, precision, concreteness—such are the chief features in Lenin's work, and he alone has generalized all these individual measures in his work of the "State," which, to my mind, is the most important one after Marx's "Capital." The Soviet State has found in Lenin not only its chief political leader, practical organizer, ardent propagandist, poet and singer, but also its principal theoretician, its Karl Marx. The November revolution—insofar as even in a revolution one may, and indeed must speak of the part played by the individual—as well as the part played in connection with it by our army—are to the extent of nine-tenths the work of Lenin. If anybody could bring into line all those who doubted or hesitated, it was Lenin.

I can say this for myself, that if I shall repent in my life of anything, it will not be of the fifteen years I have been working under the guidance of Comrade Lenin, but of those few November days when I thought that Lenin was too much in a hurry, was forcing events, was committing a mistake, and that I would have to oppose him. It is now as clear as noonday that if the working class, under the guidance of Lenin, had not seized power in time, we should, a few weeks later, have had the dictatorship of the most ruthless, most unscrupulous bourgeois rascals. It is known now that it had been decided to massacre us all by the time of the meeting of the Constituent Assembly, and if the generals had had more soldiers at their disposal, they would have done so. Even after November 7th the Right Socialist Revolutionaries intended to massacre us, and one of their members, Massloff, even recruited soldiers for the purpose. He admitted very recently himself, that he had succeeded in scraping together only 5,000 champions of a very doubtful quality. There was the will, but there was not the way.

Comrade Lenin calculated the moment to perfection. He did not want to delay even for a week, and knew how to raise the question to a direct issue. He wrote article after article, publicly, over his signature, in a paper everybody could read, openly appealing for an armed rising, and fixing a definite date. And all this, while Kerensky was still in power and seemed to many to be still very strong. Lenin challenged the entire bourgeoisie and all compromise-mongers, telling them that tomorrow he and his friends would overthrow them. And everybody knew that on the lips of Lenin this was not an empty threat, that it would be followed by deed. This could only have been done by Lenin.

Where Lenin Breathed His Last



The Villa at Gorky, Near Moscow, Where Nikolai Lenin Spent His Last Days. Died on Monday, Jan. 21, 1924.

Turkey-Trot From Texas to New York

By J. O. BENTALL.

A TEXAS turkey has just earned a four-story heading in the New York World—earned it.

An uncouth citizen of our metropolis has registered a kick at 45 cents a pound for an ordinary ten-pound turkey and stirred up a regular fight.

This champion kicker had listened to some irresponsible "hayseeds" from the South who said that their wives were selling turkeys for 14 cents a pound in Texas. He went to the World and the World thought the stuff was good enough for a sensation, but makes the following apology:

"A Texas ten-pound turkey at 14 cents a pound gave the farmer's wife $1.40. The huckster who bought the turkey charged 1 cent the pound for transportation and 2 cents for profit. The cost of dressing was 2 cents the pound, grading and packing 2 cents the pound. The shipper who purchased the turkey charged 5 cents the pound to meet overhead expenses. The freight to New York was 3½ cents the pound. The commission man charges 5 per cent. His charges bring the cost of the turkey up to 36.05 cents to the retailer. If the retailer adds 25 per cent he will charge the consumer 45 cents the pound, which is in line with The World Fair Price of 42 cents the pound."

The World forgets to multiply and give the consumer the total as it did to show the big $1.40 that the farmer's wife got. It tells you that the consumer pays only 45 cents a pound which looks much nicer than $4.50.

The difference between $1.40 and $4.50 is about $3.10, which is the gap between the producer and the consumer.

It is a big sum to throw away on only one turkey that weights ten pounds. A big working class family cannot get a good meal out of a turkey this size. It should be a fourteen-pound turkey at least. Then see how the gap spreads. In that case the farmer's wife gets $1.96, the retailer $6.30. The gap spreads to $4.34.

This gap is about the same on every article that the farmer produces and the worker in the city consumes. Take the matter of bread. It takes a little over two bushels of wheat to make 100 pounds of flour. To be exact, one bushel of wheat makes 47 pounds of flour so that two bushels make 94 pounds. The bran, shorts, middlings and other by-products more than pay for the grinding and packing so that the 47 pounds of flour are net from the bushel of wheat that weighs 60 pounds.

The farmer gets on an average less than 90 cents a bushel for his wheat. From this must be taken the dockage and grading which reduces that apparent price very materially. But we will say that for his two bushels he gets $1.80. And these two bushels make nearly 100 pounds of flour.

To furnish "capital" to the farmer is a mere mockery. It is merely a surer way to get his land away from him. Even at the lowest possible rate of interest it is impossible for the farmer to carry on his operations. Even if money were loaned to him free, with no interest, he would go under in the long run.

If the Farmer-Labor senators want to serve the farmers they must go deeper than to merely send money to the banks in the farming regions. The farmers do need money—not mortgages.

Moreover, that pay must not be followed by a higher price to the consumer. That pay must be taken out of that big figure that constitutes the profit of the useless middleman. To add to the burden of the consumer will not help. He is hard pressed already.

That one point to tackle is the capitalist. Not one of the senators or representatives dares to tackle him. In fact, these liberals and near liberals do not understand the situation. They flounder around with no clear knowledge of the problem.

It is the task of the Communists to explain this whole wasteful method of handling the necessities of life, and to show that the two main factors, waste and exploitation, must go before we can have a social order worthy of its name.

"We will make out of the Russian political revolution the prologue of the European socialist revolution."
—Lenin, in 1905.

Communist Education--A Pressing Need

By REBECCA GRECHT

RECENT discussions at party conventions and membership meetings have evidenced some differences of opinion as to the functions of a communist party; differences which express themselves primarily in the relative emphasis placed upon the organizational and political aspects of party work, and therefore has a special bearing upon the subject of this article.

On the one side we find a group of comrades who stress the need of building the party organization itself, maintaining that at the present stage in the development of the communist movement we should concern ourselves principally with methods of strengthening the existing forces of the party. Believing communist education to be by far the most important method, these comrades stand out as the chief agitators within the party for educational work amongst the membership. Before we engage ourselves in combat, they say, let us be sure our battalions have been given intensive training behind the trenches. It is therefore our first duty to furnish members of the party with that knowledge of communist principles and tactics without which we cannot develop efficient fighters and so assume leadership of the working class.

The Other Position.

Opposed to this point of view are those comrades who, in their eagerness to show that communists do not fear the realities of the class struggle, have become absorbed in the political problems of the party, and attach primary importance to the science of political tactics. To map out plans of strategy, to enter into large campaigns—these are aims and tasks besides which the problems of party organization are decidedly of secondary consequence. Such questions, therefore, as the intensification of educational work thruout our ranks, from the lowest to the highest units, are relegated to the background. For we do no want a party that spends its time discussing the theory of surplus value, and prides itself on educational forums and lectures; we want a party of action.

Now the impression has often been created by comrades arguing on one side or the other that these two views are mutually exclusive. And each group appears to be equally convinced that to follow the policies of the other means the deterioration of the party. The fact is, however, that the real growth of the movement depends not on either policy alone, or on a compromise between them, but upon an effective utilization of both.

Emphasis on Organization.

Those who harp constantly upon organization, who maintain that only a policy of systematic education of the party membership along the lines of Marxist science, can build the party, fail to grasp the significance of communist tactics—that "the development of the Communist parties can only be achieved thru a fighting policy." That is, not thru mere education and propaganda, but thru participation in the struggles of the masses, thru taking the lead in organizing them on the industrial and political field, thus gaining their confidence. Besides, soldiers become good fighters not alone thru training behind the trenches, but by actual combat—which for a communist movement means practical activity.

It is true, however, that the importance of educational work has been underestimated by some of those whose care is the formulation of political and industrial policies. Only a party sound in theory can be sound in action. We may not be afraid, as has been expressed, to venture out into the stormy sea of reality; but if we are to steer a straight course, then we "must be entirely certain of the way we are going and have a firm hand on the rudder." As concerns the party, this certainty, this firmness, can be acquired largely thru a knowledge of the principles underlying the movement, and an understanding of their concrete application. It must not be forgotten that a communist party is not an entity in itself, but is composed of individuals. Their job it is to put thru the party policies. Considering that, it is without question one of he main tasks of the party to see that the membership is trained to carry on the work of communist agitation and organization.

Need For Trained Workers.

Never in the history of the communist movement in this country has the need for such education been so apparent as now. The party has initiated and participated in campaigns which, during the last year, extended its influence considerably. The left wing movement in the trade unions has been appreciably strengthened thru our industrial policy. On the political field as well, thru our general labor party agitation, we have gained ground. But this very absorption in making the communist party of action has produced this situation—that we are not fully prepared to take control of the militant forces our work developed. We lack trained comrades to undertake executive offices. We lack even comrades who have a theoretical background sufficient to do the minimum of communist propaganda necessary amongst those whose sympathy we have aroused thru our campaigns.

A Concrete Situation.

This has been particularly evident in certain local unions in New York, where a left wing sentiment had developed strong enough to put us in power, but where we were unable to take advantage of this in several instances simply thru lack of trained comrades. The complaint is frequently heard that our comrades do not know how to take the floor at union meetings to discuss union problems; that they do not have even such elementary knowledge as is necessary for the taking of minutes. Undoubtedly a similar condition exists in other party centers, as is often impressed upon us when such centers as Boston, Cleveland, Philadelphia are compelled to turn to the National Office for speakers. In other words, we have not enough skilled party workers to consolidate our political gains by organization.

Such conditions hinder the growth of our movement, and must be remedied if we are to reap gains in membership and communist control. Communist educational work should be an integral part of the general activities of the party. The Central Committee of the party should adopt a clear-cut educational policy. It should recognize that to train comrades for special functions such as executives, organizers, speakers, etc., and to make the membership at large effective communist propagandists in their contact with other workers, is as much the task of a party of action as participation in the Labor Party campaign. To appreciate this task merely in theory, however, is not enough. The Central Executive Committee should give the problem practical consideration and, indeed, consider the furtherance of educational work an essential item in its budget. It should also actively support and encourage local educational ventures.

Beginning Made.

A few months ago there appeared in The Worker a plan for the establishment in Chicago of a Lenin College for the training of party members. Such a project, tho very desirable, is yet a scheme for the future. What we need is a plan that can be put into effect right now. And at the present time we must look to local centers to start educational work with the assistance of the national organization.

The New York District has already made a promising beginning. Early last fall a school was organized and several classs started in history, Marxism, English, etc. For a while these ran along with some degree of success, but to make the school more effective it was found necessary to reorganize it, systematizing its work and placing it more directly under the control of the District Executive Committee. This was done, and at the present writing a Board of Directors is working on the details of reorganization.

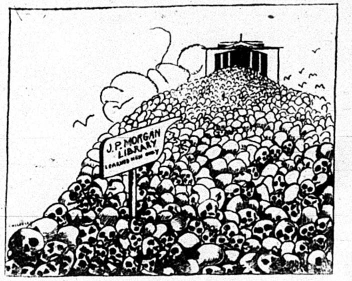
Must Be Centralized.

With all the enthusiasm and energy that the District itself may put into the venture, however, its success depends to quite an extent upon the support given by the Central Executive Committee. We must recognize that education is an essential phase of party organization and development. Intensive educational preparation of our members must therefore proceed concomitantly with the practical work of the party. One does not exclude but rather complements, reinforces, the other. We do not become a party of theory by emphasizing educational training. On the contrary, such emphasis increases the possibilities for activity because it puts more qualified comrades into the field. Having developed a left wing sentiment, we must train men and women to guide and organize it. To the extent that our movement is young and inexperienced, this task becomes more significant. We are confronted with its need at every step in our work. Every worker who is a member of the party is in a way a pioneer. He is blazing the trail that will lead ultimately to the seizure of power by an organized, class-conscious body of workers. To equip him, to arm him, is a pressing duty. And that must be the function of our educational efforts.

Education For Activity.

Let those comrades who dread a return to the old aimless, unproductive theoretical spouting lay aside their fears. We are not concerned with education for the sake of education. In recognizing the inter-dependence of educational training with practical activity we infuse life and purpose into the teaching of communist scence and world history. The party, it is true, cannot grow merely by establishing classes in historical materialism and the development of the American labor movement. But neither can it be built exclusively thru political manoevres unless those wth whom we carry on our work are able to plant the seeds of communist principles and aims in the ground we plough. In other words, education of the party membership must be made an instrument for increasing party activity and strengthening our influence as a party of deeds, not of words.

Morgan's Library



ROTTEN TO THE CORE

IF the bombardment of the Teapot investigation would only permit anything else to be heard, there would resound thruout the country a barrage about a scandal afflicting the President's Tariff Commission.

The Tariff Commission is now in the midst of a controversy among its own members. This row has reached a serious stage. The fear entertained by some of the personnel because of the recent disclosures in Washington, has inspired several members to insist that one of their number immediately quit "sitting in a hearing that relative to the sugar duties". The charge is made that this tariff expert's wife owns shares in a Louisiana sugar company.

President Coolidge who has been proclaiming so vociferously to punish the guilty wherever found, has not made a single move to force the resignation of Commissioner Glassie from the Tariff Board. Coolidge has not even found it advisable to urge Mr. Glassie to disqualify himself during the determination of the effect of the tariff on sugar. Mr. Glassie is showing no signs if willingness to withdraw and vigorously contends for his right to continue as an expert on sugar duties.

It is only the Senate's preoccupation with the Teapot steal that has prevented a sensational expose of this condition in the Tariff Commission. This incident reminds one of the fact that it was the sugar interests, led by Smoot in the Senate, that had secured a raise on the tariff on sugar from $1.60 to $1.84 a 100 pounds bectuse the Cuban growers refused to reduce their crops. The Fordney-McCumber Tariff Act thus enabled the sugar capitalists to clean up close to $100,000,000.

The principal significance of this conflict in the Tariff Board is simply another straw indicating that the whole capitalist system of government in the United States is rotten to the core and that the government in all its subdivisions is owned body and soul by the employing class.

Pastoral

By WILLIAM CARLOS WILLIAMS

When I was younger
It was plain to me
I must make something of myself.
Older now
I walk back streets
Admiring the houses
Of the very poor:
Roof out of line with sides,
The yards cluttered
With old chicken wire, ashes,
Furniture gone wrong:
The fences and outhouses
Built of barrel-staves
And parts of boxes, all,
If I am fortunate,
Smeared a bluish green
That properly weathered
Pleases me best
Of all colors.
No one
Will believe this
Of vast importance to the nation.

Street Windows

By CARL SANDBURG.

The pawn shop man knows hunger,
And how far hunger has eaten the heart
Of one who comes with an old keepsake.
Here are wedding rings and baby bracelets,
Scarf pins and shoe buckles, jeweled garters,
Old fashioned knives with inlaid handles,
Watches of old gold and silver,
Old coins worn with finger-marks.
They tell stories.

"It is self-evident that the basis of Marxist dialectic consists in this, that all boundaries in nature and in history are conditioned and mobile."
—Lenin.

"As long as the shame of war will remain, we will be forced to trace in blood the road of the future."—Trotsky.

THE DAILY WORKER RAISES THE STANDARD FOR A WORKERS' AND FARMERS' GOVERNMENT

THE DAILY WORKER

Entered as Second-class matter September 21, 1923, at the PostOffice at Chicago, Illinois, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

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- The Labor Party
- Amalgamation
- Organization of Unorganized
- The Land for the Users
- The Industries for the Workers
- Protection of the Foreign-Born
- Recognition of Soviet Russia

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DAUGHERTY-BURNS REGIME UNDER FIRE

CHARGES PLOT TO CUT FUNDS FOR SCHOOLS

N. E. A. Head Attacks Effort To Cripple Education

There is a national, organized campaign to cripple education in the United States thru cutting down funds for the public schools.

This charge has already been made by Prof. J. W. Crabtree, secretary of the National Education Association, meeting here this week. Plans for carrying on an organized fight against Anti-Education Propaganda will be taken up by the educators assembled here.

Just who is back of this campaign to cripple the public schools has not yet been revealed, but the facts will probably come out during the sessions of the N. E. A.

"America spends more for candy, soft drinks, and ice cream than for education," says Prof. Crabtree.

"It cost about $1,500,000,000 last year to have good schools," Crabtree estimated, and then compared this figure with the money spent for pleasure.

"How small that amount is compared to $2,111,000,000 for tobacco and $1,800,000,000 for candy, soft drinks, and ice cream!

"It cost only $1,500,000,000 for education for a year, but more than $3,000,000,000 for joy riding and pleasure."

Professor Crabtree said despite these startling figures, there was organized propaganda against spending so much money for schools.

The five-day convention of the N. E. A. opens this morning at the Auditorium Theater with an address of welcome by Mayor William E. Dever of Chicago.

The National Education Association is composed of about 125,000 members, most of whom are ordinary school teachers. A few years ago the superior superintendents formed a separate organization of all supervising officials of the schools and they are the people who really decide the questions that are of any importance.

Will Hold Separate Gathering.

The superintendents will discuss and make plans on such subjects as vocational and part time education, the education of the immigrant, the platoon system, shortening the elementary school course of study and other subjects that will touch the entire educational system of America.

The department of class room teachers who are the real backbone of the national education association and which contains the real teachers and the rebel elements will hold a conference during the course of the convention. They will maintain headquarters at the La Salle Hotel, far away from the main body of the convention.

Such "liberals" as John J. Tigert, commissioner of the United States government bureau of education of the department of the interior, who advocates the execution of all persons who are red enough to vote even the socialist ticket, will be among the speakers.

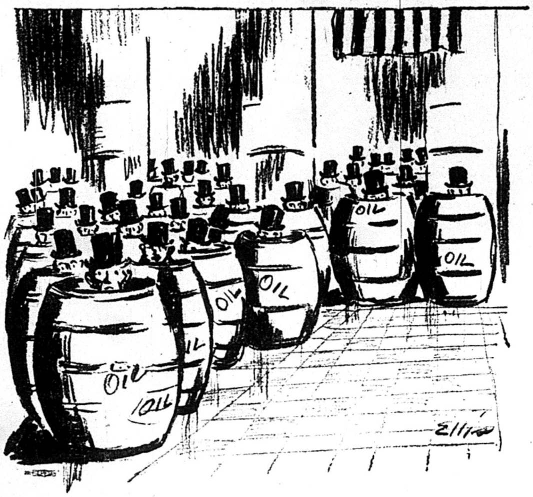
Fire First: Try Afterwards.

Fred. Hunter, superintendent of schools in Oakland, Calif., will speak on the "Major Objectives of Education." On the coast, Hunter is known as a reactionary of the deepest dye. He wanted to fire a school teacher because of liberal tendencies. She insisted on a trial. Hunter was willing that she be given a trial if she would consent to being fired first.

Carl Ormond Williams, of Tennessee, a democratic political leader among women and field secretary of the N. E. A., will speak on "School and Community Possibilities."

Josephine Corliss Preston, former president of the N. E. A. and state superintendent of public instruction in the state of Washington, will talk on "Teacher Training." In 1922 the friends of public education in Washington were trying to have a law passed that would make the big corporations in Washington pay their just share of the school taxes. Mrs. Preston lined up with the Seattle Chamber of Commerce, the central committee of the republican party, the kept newspapers and the lumber interests to defeat the bill.

THE FORTY THIEVES



The Senate In Session.

Workers Party In Call to All Sections of Party to Celebrate CI Anniversary

Hailing the organization of the Communist International as an event of the greatest significance to the workingclass movement of the world, C. E. Ruthenberg, National Secretary of the Workers Party of America, has sent a communication to all District organizers and City Central Committees urging them to arrange meetings on March 5th in honor of the fifth anniversary of the launching of the Communist International. The statement follows:

• • • •

February 21, 1924.

The fifth anniversary of the founding of the Communist International comes on March 5th of this year. The Communist International issued a manifesto urging all parties in sympathy with it and following the leadership of the Communist International to arrange anniversary meetings.

The founding of the Communist International is an event in the history of the working class movement of the greatest importance. With the coming into existence of the Communist International, the workers' organizations for the first time found a leadership which could apply Marxian principles in action in the struggle of the workers for freedom.

Since March 5th, 1919, when the Communist International was organized, it won the support of millions of workers scattered over the entire globe. Today the workers in every country where there is a revolutionary struggle, look for the guidance and leadership to the Communist International. Its program, its principles, are the hope of the workers winning the struggle against their oppressors and exploiters, and their own emancipation.

The fact that the Communist International has over 5 years held the place at the head of the revolutionary working class movement, and from year to year its supporters and power has increased is best guarantee that the revolutionary movement will go forward and win its goal—The World Proletariat Revolution.

Our party must on March 5th demonstrate its loyalty and support to the Communist International as will the Communist Parties all over the world. On that day every party organization in each city must arrange a great mass meeting to celebrate the anniversary. All our Party papers are instructed to issue special anniversary editions on March 5th.

The whole party must mobilize its strength at once for these anniversary meetings. The time is short, but we must make them a great demonstration of the American workers in support of the leading body of the world revolution—THE COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL.

(Signed) C. E. RUTHENBERG,
Executive Secretary, Workers Party.

OUSTED GARMENT UNIONISTS OFFER STRIKE SERVICES

With Fellow Workers Against Employers

Despite their expulsion from the International Ladies Garment Workers Union by Meyer Perlstein, self-appointed dictator, the sixteen expelled members of the Chicago locals have offered their services to the Joint Board in any task assigned to them during the threatened strike.

Holding the victory of the garment workers over the bosses as of greater import to them than their grievance against the autocratic methods of the reactionary union officialdom, the outlawed progressives yesterday sent the following letter to the local headquarters of the union:

Chicago, Feb. 22, 1924.
Joint Board of the I. L. G. W. U.,
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sirs and Brothers: In view of the impending strike action in the ladies' garment industry, we, the undersigned expelled members of the I. L. G. W. U., wish to state again our determination to do everything in our power to make the cause of the workers victorious over the employers, and to this end we again declare our willingness to undertake whatever tasks the organization may assign to us.

We state, at the same time, that the action which will do most to solidify and encourage the members of the union, and render the best fight possible, will be the complete reinstatement of the expelled members in full rights within the union.

Fraternally yours,
The Expelled Members.

TODAY'S INSTALLMENT OF "A WEEK" WILL BE FOUND ON PAGE FIVE; READ IT!

Are you reading "A Week?" It isn't too late to start. Read the synopsis of what has gone before and then continue the story as it is to be found on page five today. Better still, write in and tell us what you think of this internationally famous bit of fiction born out of the great upheaval in Russia. We want to know. Address all letters to the Daily Worker, 1640 N. Halsted St., Chicago, Ill.

Ugly Rumors Heard As Coolidge Aid To Daugherty Is Made Plain to All

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—Senator Robinson's charge that Attorney General Daugherty is remaining in office to use the machinery of the department of justice against the senators forcing the oil investigations and the probable effect of Senator Wheeler's resolution calling for an investigation of the department of justice are the two topics of conversation here today.

They overshadow even the new disclosures concerning the contingent fee of $1,000,000 that E. L. Doheny was to have paid the law firm with which McAdoo is connected in the event of their Mexican oil negotiations being successful.

It is hinted openly that "legal services" is a euphemism disguising the use of McAdoo's influence with Bainbridge Colby, the last Wilson secretary of state, to withhold recognition of the Mexican government until it had met the terms of Doheny and other oil operators.

The announcement of leading members of the senate investigating committee that they from now on will strive to lay the basis for criminal prosecutions has added to the tension in official circles as has the endorsement of Daugherty by Coolidge as delegate to the republican convention from Ohio.

The ugliest rumors yet heard in connection with the administration are now afloat as the result of the defiant attitude of Daugherty towards demands for his resignation.

"What has he got on them?" is the question asked and as yet unanswered in every center of political discussion in the capital.

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D. OF J. HEAD TO TERRORIZE QUIZ BACKERS

Says Senator Robinson; Sticks To Control Sleuths

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—Senator Robinson has charged that Daugherty is remaining in office over the protests of some of his own party leaders, in order to keep control of the investigating agencies of the government during the proposed investigation of his department.

W. J. Burns, head of the secret service, had been summoned to Washington to direct service agents in "investigation of the investigators," Robinson said.

"He has characterized those responsible for this investigation as 'blackguards and scandal mongers' while he holds up Secretary of the Navy Denby as a martyr."

Impeachment proceedings against Attorney General Daugherty were suggested by Senator Borah.

Borah said that "the only way this investigation can go forward is by impeachment."

"For my part I am willing to take my part in laying the foundation for such proceedings."

Borah asserted that present conditions in the government demanded above all else a man at the head of the department of justice who "had the full confidence and respect of the people."

"If the attorney-general remains in office, President Coolidge must accept the full responsibility and he must answer to the people for that responsibility," said Borah.

"The people have come to doubt the efficiency, competency and cleanness of the government at Washington."

Borah said he agreed with Robinson that it was not proper for a man to remain at the head of a great investigating agency of the government at the time his administration of that agency was to be investigated.

Coolidge Endorses Daugherty.

President Coolidge approved Attorney General Harry M. Daugherty as one of the Coolidge delegates to the Republican convention, the full slate of which will be submitted to the Ohio electorate in the April primaries.

The public endorsement of Daugherty, regarded at the White House as "perfunctory" caused a political stir, as it constitutes Mr. Coolidge's first open expression of his attitude towards Daugherty whose removal from the Cabinet leading Republican senators are seeking on the grounds that he has lost public confidence.

Mr. Coolidge personally signed a "consent slip" bearing Daugherty's name as a delegate. In the same manner he approved the entire slate

(Continued on page 2)

FARMER-LABORITES TO HOLD PRELIMINARY MEET ON MARCH 10

ST. PAUL, Minn., Feb. 24.—Conferees planning the organization of a National Party, have been summoned to meet in St. Paul again March 10 and 11.

They met here last November 15 when it was decided to issue a call for a national convention in the Twin Cities on May 30. Since then various developments have prevented issuance of the call.

William Mahoney was chairman of the November 15 Conference in St. Paul. He issued the call today for a second meeting of the conferees, who will decide what course to take in view of the calling of the Cleveland Convention.

Indications are that they will insist upon the convention in the Twin Cities being held as there is a fear that the Cleveland Convention may develop into a movement for the indorsement of W. G. McAdoo, should he get the Democratic nomination. This would have the effect of heading off a third party movement in the event an earlier convention was not held.

SMALL RECALLS STATE MILITIA FROM HERRIN

Klan Agrees to Bounce Glenn Young

(Special to The Daily Worker)

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 24.—Four of the five Illinois national guard companies on riot duty in Williamson county today were ordered to entrain immediately for their home stations.

Company I, Salem, will remain at Herrin for the time being.

The Mt. Vernon, Carbondale, Cairo and Paris companies were ordered home. They will leave tonight or early tomorrow.

Governor Len Small ordered the removal of the four companies at the suggestion of Sheriff George Galligan of Williamson county, who assured the state executive that plans have been made to prevent further trouble.

Klan and anti-klan leaders have agreed to park their artillery on condition that Glenn Young was fired and anti-klan deputies commissioned by Sheriff Galligan.

Join the Workers Party.

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DAUGHERTY FEARS BARING SPY SYSTEM

Wheeler Resolution Has Labor Baiters Scared

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—Determination on the part of Senator Wheeler to expose the alliance of the Daugherty regime in the department of justice with industrial thuggery and spies in the labor and radical movements, is one of the chief reasons why the old guard in the senate is fighting with its back to the wall to prevent Wheeler from getting a genuine investigation into the scandalous lawlessness of Daugherty's activities.

Skeletons in the administration closet will be dragged out into the daylight, if a fair hearing is given his evidence.

The country will learn how Daugherty happened to try to break the railway shopmen's strike by his injunctions and propaganda; why he threatened the coal miners when they went on strike in 1922; why his stool pigeons were discovered here and there and everywhere in American industry, plotting and intriguing with big corporations.

The gunmen in industry will be reviewed, and their relations with Daugherty's office will be traced.

Important to Labor.

This is only one of the many features of Daugherty's rule that must be examined if the public gets a square deal from the inquiry that Wheeler has demanded. It is not yet so sensationally appreciated as Daugherty's connection with the oil gang, or his failure to prosecute war frauds or criminals at the Veteran's bureau, or thieves pointed out by the federal trade commission. But it may prove more significant to the development of the American labor movement than any of these other offenses. The old guard senators know it; Coolidge and his panic-swept cabinet know it. They wish

(Continued on page 2.)

Food Prices Up 3 Per Cent Since Last Year, 52 Per Cent Since 1913

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—Lower food prices brought a decline of 1% in the cost of the wage earner's budget, according to the January report of the U. S. department of labor. But the cost still remains 3% above that in January, 1923, and 52% above January, 1913.

A seasonal drop in the prices of oranges, eggs, and dairy products was chiefly responsible for the lower cost in January as compared with December. Meats, vegetables and canned goods all increased in price.

In the course of the year the following cities, chiefly of the middle west, reported more than the average increase in the cost of a food budget: Springfield, Ill., 8%; Peoria, 7%; Cincinnati, Columbus, Milwaukee and Omaha, 6%; Chicago, Dallas, Denver, Louisville, Pittsburgh and St. Louis, 5%; Atlanta, Birmingham, Houston, Indianapolis, Jacksonville, Kansas City, Memphis, Mobile and San Francisco, 5%.

ALL EDUCATORS ATTENDING THE PRESENT CHICAGO GATHERING OF THE NATIONAL EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION SHOULD

Read About The World's Greatest Educator, Lunacharsky, In Tuesday's Daily Worker

VANDERLIP URGES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE PROBE

Hammers Failure to Prosecute Graft

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Feb. 24.—"The department of justice, itself, obviously now must be investigated," Frank A. Vanderlip told the Masonic Club in a speech at Ossining last night, continuing his campaign against corruption in the government.

Vanderlip said that "no such statements about the department of justice as have been made in the senate can be allowed to go unchallenged."

The banker, who last week brought the name of the late President Harding into the oil lease scandal by urging an investigation of rumors that the Marion Star had been sold for far more than it was worth, reviewed the whole series of investigations in Washington and declared the government is proceeding in the wrong way.

"The machinery of justice," he said, "not the courts but the machinery back of the courts, has failed to bring forward for trial men whose guilt appears clear from prima facie evidence."

Vanderlip described his taking a hand in bringing publicity to bear on the scandals as a "moral war." PIK UP

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VANDERLIP IN BAD.

By Laurence Todd

(Staff Correspondent of The Federated Press)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—Frank A. Vanderlip simply couldn't understand the short-range vision of the senate oil scandal investigating committee, when they called him down here from New York to ask him—a giant of finance and big business and war patriotism—what he had meant by making a "common rumor" speech of scandal and alarm to the Rotary Club of Briarcliff, near Sing Sing.

He Ought to Know.

Hadn't he, the great Vanderlip, been president of Standard Oil's National City bank, head of the American International Corporation, grand poo-bah of the crusade to make the world safe for democracy and foreign concessions, and general shining light of the high temple of the cult of gain?

These machine politicians, with a sprinkling of mild progressives, were calling him to account for having repeated, in a loud and fiery manner of complete righteousness, a grist of rumors involving the shipping board, the Veterans' bureau, the Alien Property Custodian, and the price paid for Present Harding's newspaper, out in Marion, O. And while most of them were ready to admit they had heard the rumors, many many more, they were shocked that Vanderlip had come forward in a public meeting and "broadcasted" the suggestion that Harding received for his newspaper twice what it was worth, from a mysterious source and for an unknown consideration. They demanded facts from Vanderlip, and he assured them that he had no facts. On the contrary, he said he had done a patriotic thing, in bringing "these scandalous rumors to light, so that the memory of my friend Mr. Harding may be cleared."

Vanderlip Juggled.

When he was questioned by Pittman as to what caused him to speak of the Harding newspaper deal and to ask "Where did the money come from?" and then to charge that the senate committee had let Fall go because it was afraid Fall would confess on higher-ups, the banker denied that he had had any thought of involving Harding in the oil scandal. He also admitted, when informed that the committee had let Fall go because his forced testimony would give him immunity from criminal prosecution, that he had been wrong in charging the committee with cowardice.'

But it was clear, nevertheless, that Vanderlip could not understand why he had been blamed for warning the country that the good old system of commercialism was in need of an inspection and repairs. What if he had been sensational? In his memory must have stirred a hundred after-dinner speeches by just such bankers as himself, and just such politicians as these who now glowered and shouted and hammered the table at him—speeches denouncing German atrocities in Belgium that never happened, and nationalization of women in Russia that never occurred, and over-throw of Porfirio Diaz "civilization" in Mexico that proved a blessing to mankind. Why had he never been called to book for lying about these more serious things?

Traitor to His Class.

He had no evidence; he had merely said that rumors were going around; those rumors would keep on going, unless somebody had "the courage to speak out."

And the senators, each in his own degree, showed disapproval of Vanderlip. He had turned on his class. He had spoken ill of Harding, in effect, and he had created a panic among the Standpatters.

A carbon copy of a telegram from one Mosely in Philadelphia to Senator Willis of Ohio was sent along the press tables. It charged that Vanderlip had "made addresses in support of the soviets"—a discovery that will much surprise the friends of Russia.

Firemen Caught in Blaze.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Feb. 24.—Five firemen are in the hospital, three more are believed to be trapped in smouldering ruins and the Marx Isaacs department store with three adjacent buildings is a total loss as a result of an early morning fire here.

Get unity thru the Labor Party!

Senator Davis Elkins of West Virginia--A Representative of "The Great American Pee-pul"

Senator Davis Elkins has admitted that he gambled in Sinclair oil. He not only admits but boasts of it.

Senator Elkins is among the five richest of the twenty-one millionaires in the senate.

He is a member of such aristocratic and plutocratic organizations as the Metropolitan Club of Washington, the Harvard Club and the Tennis and Racquet Club of New York.

He inherited immense business interests from his father from whom he also inherited a seat in the senate—the Elkins West Virginian dynasty.

He is president of the Farmers and Merchants Bank at Morgantown, W. Va., Vice-President of the American National Bank of Washington, and Vice-President of the West Virginia Central and Pittsburgh Railroad.

The principality of this oil-smeared potentate is the "sovereign" state of West Virginia, where the Guggenheims are overlords, anti-union coal magnates find a paradise, the Baldwin-Felts gunmen find steady employment and the workers are ruled by the Colt automatic and machine-guns.

Senator Elkins is one of the last of the old school of industrial lords who believe in doing the dirty work in Washington themselves instead of hiring lawyers for it.

Criminal Prosecution Is Now Objective of Senate Committee

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—"Get facts that will make legal cases for prosecution."

This is the purpose of Senator Walsh, as he completed today his program for next week's probings of the Teapot Dome Committee.

Walsh, who has just returned to Washington after a week's absence to study the scope of the inquiry, is bent upon getting the investigation out of realm of gossip and fancy and return it once more into channels that will dig at the fundamentals of the scandal.

After a series of conferences designed to develop a new line of inquiry in the oil investigation, Senator Thomas J. Walsh notified Bascom Slemp, secretary to President Coolidge, to appear before the investigating committee.

Slemp will be the first witness and strong indications were given that he will be questioned closely about certain stock transactions.

Walsh made this announcement after conferring with Senator Adams and Senator Kendrick, democratic members of the committee.

Criminal Cases Object.

First off, Walsh would turn the committee on the trail of the "inside story" of the entire deal for leasing the naval oil reserves. This story, it is said, will yield the grounds for criminal prosecutions, because it is claimed if it can be drawn out, it will show actual criminal intent.

The man who is said to know the story and to be willing to tell it if his own interests are protected, already is under a committee subpoena. He wants to protect himself, but the committee has met his advances to this end with no promises.

Under this new trend of the case, the plan for this week calls for a getting "back to basic facts." Walsh had a clearly defined program of procedure which got out of hand when extraneous matters began to be thrown into the hearings in order to confuse its operations. This reached a climax when Frank A. Vanderlip was called in to explain about rumors he had heard regarding the sale of President Harding's paper, the Marion Star.

Sabotage by Officials.

It was at this juncture that Walsh decided it would be a good time to suspend hearings so that he could revamp the program. That is what he has been doing during his absence this week.

Meantime he points out that it is a singular fact that the committee, of which he is the prime moving factor, is "going it alone."

No aid is being contributed by any of the government agencies which might well be expected to be functioning in cooperation with the committee—the department of justice, the navy department and the secret service. All these are leaving the whole probe to the senators.

Here is the schedule as desired by Senator Walsh:

1.—Call Edward McLean, Washington newspaper publisher, who was an intimate friend of President Harding, and other leaders in the administration, to learn what he knows or is willing to tell about the inception of the scheme to lease the naval oil reserves and who was in on the play.

2.—Call C. Bascom Slemp, secretary to President Coolidge, for questioning about conversations he is supposed to have had with McLean and certain government officials.

3.—Call Harry F. Sinclair, for questioning about various phases of this lease of Teapot Dome naval reserve in the hope that indirect evidence now before the committee may be obtained in form permitting its use in criminal prosecutions.

Fall Balks Committee.

The committee admittedly ran into a stone wall when former Secretary of Interior Fall refused to take the stand and tell his story. It is feared Sinclair and even Edward L. Doheny—the two lessees of the naval reserves—may now decline to testify further and that the only hope of tearing the lid off lies in obtaining the inside story from the source already mentioned.

Slemp was in Palm Beach, Fla., about the same time as Fall and McLean. It was at that time McLean said he had "loaned" $100,000 to Fall and later retracted his statement to the effect that the checks had never been cashd. Officials of local Washington banks are to be asked if they have any definite information regarding the transaction.

Connections Sought.

Walsh did not make clear what "stock transactions" Slemp might be questioned about. Other members of the committee are interested in asking the presidential secretary just what moved him to go to Palm Beach in December when former Secretary of Interior Fall and Edward B. McLean, purchaser of the Washington Post, were there.

They also desire to ask him about conferences he has had with Attorney General Daugherty, but Walsh indicated he has some questions to ask beyond these.

Chairman Lenroot of the Teapot Dome committee has conferred with an accounting expert who has been surveying books of Washington brokerage firms. The survey probably will be completed by the middle of the week, Lenroot said.

Denials were made by all members of the committee that the names of any additional officials had been found on the brokerage books.

Some results of the brokerage inspection may be made public when the committee resumes in open hearings on Monday.

Bank Official Summoned.

Milton Ailes, president of the Riggs National Bank of Washington, has been summoned to appear Monday in connection with the so-called million dollar slush fund which is rumored to have been sent down to Washington by New York financiers to cover stock losses of certain government officials.

Ailes will be asked if any such fund was deposited in his bank.

No communication has been received by Walsh or Lenroot from Harry F. Sinclair, who leased the Teapot Dome naval reserve from Fall. Walsh said a subpoena had not yet been issued for Sinclair because the committee had not yet decided the exact time when his appearance would be required.

After Slemp leaves the witness stand on Monday Walsh intends to call Ailes and other local bank officials.

McLean has not been requested to appear Monday because Walsh desires first to lay the basis for McLean's testimony by Slemp and other previous witnesses.

Doheny Is Wroth.

Lenroot announced he would lay before the committee Monday a letter from Edward L. Doheny, lessee of California naval reserves who loaned $100,000 to Fall on a personal note, the signature of which has not yet been produced before the inquiring committee.

Doheny in his letter suggested that Senator Wheeler be made to prove a charge that Daugherty, Doheny, Sinclair and McLean were intimate friends and often met in the apartments of the attorney general. Lenroot said he would leave to the committee as to whether Wheeler should be asked to appear. Wheeler laughed at the Doheny letter.

"Red Herring," Says Wheeler.

"Mr. Doheny is attempting to draw a red herring across the trail," Mr. Wheeler said.

"What the people want is an investigation of Attorney General Daugherty. That is the main issue. After that they can investigate me or anyone else."

Subpoenas for some additional witnesses may be issued later today.

No subpoena will be written for Slemp. Walsh notified him indirect late yesterday that his appearance was desired.

He called him on the phone and told him to be present.

A report also is expected from the accounting experts who have been running down the written report obtained by Senator Wheeler, Montana democrat, "indicating Attorney General Daugherty speculated in oil stocks."

Judge Defeats Woman's Effort to Escape Gallows

ATLANTA, Ga., Feb. 24.—Mrs. Ida May Hughes, sentenced to hang March 14 for the murder of her mother-in-law, lost a new fight for her life here today.

Judge G. H. Howard, in superior court, refused a motion setting aside the verdict and sentence on the grounds that the jury's decision was read while the defendant was absent from the court room.

The motion was designed to free Mrs. Hughes from prison and all charges in connection with the murder.

CHICAGO FOREIGN-BORN JOIN FIGHT ON DAVIS LAWS

March 2nd Meeting to Unite Nationalities

In an effort to centralize and make more powerful, the campaign protesting against the proposed oppressive laws to register and finger-print foreign-born workers, the Chekoslovak Workers Council has issued a call for a joint conference to be held March 2nd, 10:30 a. m., at Room 301, 180 W. Washington Street. Delegates are invited from all Chicago local unions, local labor political parties, and the various national councils which have already set up a machinery to take part in this campaign.

Meanwhile the Chekoslovak Workers' Council has arranged a protest mass meeting which will be held Thursday, Feb. 28, at Pilsen Park Auditorium, 26th and Albany Streets. Speakers of various nationalities will analyze the true character of the alien bills.

Lithuanians In Stock Yards.

The Lithuanian Workers' Alliance will hold a mass protest meeting Friday, Feb. 22, on this particular issue. The stock yards workers, of which a large percentage are of Lithuanian birth, are taking active part in the arrangements.

The Southslavic workers of Chicago, who have succeeded in uniting a total of some 25 organizations, comprising nearly 5,000 members on a united front for their mutual interests, have gone on record to do everything in their power to launch an effective protest against the proposed finger-print laws. Literature is being published to make clear to the workers just what these measures mean, and preparations are being made for mass protest meetings.

The provisional committee of Jewish workers established on the initiative of our Party units, to take part in this campaign, has now become definitely crystallized into a council for the protection of the foreign-born workers. Over twenty organizations were represented at the first conference held recently, inclusive of local unions of the Amalgamated Clothing workers, Cap Makers, Workmens' Circle, Branches of the Workers Party and others.

Those branches of the Workmens' Circle, who in the past have followed the general policies of the Jewish Daily Forward but became embittered at the action taken by the bureaucrats in control of this paper, in excluding the left-wing branches from a conference held nearly two weeks ago, have also joined in and became part of the present established council. Effective steps have been taken to bring all the Jewish workers of Chicago into the campaign for protection of the foreign-born workers.

Scandinavians Organizing.

The Scandinavian population, who furnish a great part of the industrial army of this city, are scattered in colonies mainly on the North, South and West sides. Upon the initiative of our Party units central organizations are being formed within each of these colonies to take up this vital issue. Even the churches have become interested, realizing that the workers following their particular creed are endangered.

The conference to be held on March 2 will unite the efforts of the many thousands of workers, no matter what other political differences may exist, in an effective protest against the endeavors to convert the foreign-born working class population of this country into available material for strike-breaking purposes and wipe out every vestige of labor organization.

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Davis Bills Issue In Kenosha.

Local Workers Party, Kenosha, Wis., has arranged a mass meeting in protest against the proposed anti-foreign-born workers legislation. Tom O'Flaherty, associate editor Daily Worker, will speak. The meeting is Thursday, Feb. 28th, at German-American Home, 665 Grand Ave. Admission is free.

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Chicago Meeting Tomorrow.

A general Party membership meeting has been called tomorrow at 7:30 p. m. at Imperial Hall, 2409 N. Halsted Street. In order to consider all the vital questions arising out of the Party campaign in connection with the Teapot Dome scandal. Leading these issues is the Labor Party movement, made more prominent by the St. Paul convention on May 30.

The campaign for protection of foreign-born workers, as well as the Daily Worker subscription drive will also be discussed at that meeting. Every member should be present. Membership book will admit.

Industrial Accidents Increase.

SEATTLE, Feb. 24.—A life a day is the toll of industry in the state of Washington, according to the state department of labor and industry. Industrial accidents during January mounted to 3,163.

Of 32 men fatally hurt in this state during the month of January, 20 were killed in the logging and lumbering business, four in general construction work, and two in coal mining. The total of injuries for the month of January exceeded the total of the same month last year by 39 per cent.

Troubles of France's Chaplin.

PARIS, Feb. 24.—Max Linder, France's Charlie Chaplin, and his wife have been found dying in a hotel in Vienna, a news agency dispatch said today.

The DAILY WORKER serves you EVERY DAY. How have you served the DAILY WORKER today?

Daugherty War Graft Report Kept From Public By Senator Friend

(By The Federated Press.)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—The American people must not be given too much light on these war fraud cases, all at once. It might hurt them—or somebody.

Senator King of Utah, rising in his place on Feb. 19, moved to rescind the order of the previous day under which Attorney General Daugherty's report on the war fraud litigation was to have been printed as a public document.

"My attention has been called", he said, "to some matters connected with the report, which, in my judgment, indicate that perhaps that order was improvidently issued."

Inasmuch as the report from Daugherty had been demanded at King's suggestion, his willingness to turn the material over to the Senate judiciary committee for its careful scrutiny was welcomed by Senator Willis, spokesman for Daugherty, and the Senate agreed to that course.

Terrorize Backers of Oil Quiz

(Continued from page 1)

of Ohio delegates submitted to him by George B. Harris of Cleveland. This step is required under Ohio law of a candidate in the primaries there in April, at which the delegates will be formally chosen.

Political Endorsement.

While the President's approval of Daugherty as a delegate has of itself nothing to do with his attitude towards Daugherty as attorney-general of the United States, such a political endorsement, in the face of the attacks upon Daugherty by three of the most influential Republican senators—Lodge, Pepper and Borah—held great significance for politicians here.

It was pointed out that if Mr. Coolidge had declined to approve Daugherty that would have been accepted at once as an indication he was no longer standing by the Attorney General. Conversely, the fact that he did accept Daugherty as one of his delegates was regarded as equally clear indication that he is standing by him.

President Coolidge is courting political ruin by keeping Attorney General Daugherty in the Cabinet, Senator Robinson, Arkansas, Democratic floor leader, said in a speech to the Senate.

Robinson's speech was delivered just after it had been announced at the White House that Mr. Coolidge had endorsed Daugherty as a "Coolidge delegate" from Ohio to the next Republican national convention. This step by the President followed within less than 24 hours a defense of Daugherty by John T. Adams, chairman of the Republican Committee, who said the assaults on Daugherty were being conducted by "political blackguards and scandal mongers."

"It must be clear to everybody," Robinson said, "that so long as the President retains as his intimate political adviser a man who has lost his confidence and the confidence of the people, it is calculated to work out the political ruin of the executive."

Fear Exposure of Spy System

(Continued from Page 1)

Wheeler would promise to let Daugherty's relations with industrial gunmen lie quiet.

To the Point.

Wheeler's speech in the senate on Feb. 19, demanding that Daugherty be forthwith put under examination before a special committee, was blunt and ominous. He had shown how Fall and Doheny and others had admitted their guilt in the oil deal sufficiently to warrant prosecution, and that Daugherty had done nothing.

"Thruout the entire investigation," he said, "not one scintilla of evidence has been offered to the senate committee by any of the investigators for the department of justice. Here the congress has appropriated a million dollars for the detection and prosecution of crime. We have employed the Burns detective agency, one of the most renowned detective agencies in the world, and we find that the department of justice, instead of trying to detect the greatest crooks and those guilty of the greatest crimes against the nation that have ever been perpetrated—we find the department of justice protecting them all during this time; we find them protecting them tonight, because I am reliably informed that only last Sunday that attorney general of the United States held a conference with Ed McLean.

Daugherty and McLean.

"Then what do we find? We find the attorney general going down to Palm Beach and there consulting with McLean. When the newspapers carried the story that McLean was about to testify as to his connection with the oil scandal, and that it would expose Mr. Daugherty, we find Mr. Daugherty immediately getting in touch with Mr. McLean again.

"This is only a small portion, an extremely small portion, of the testimony that will be produced before the committee, showing, beyond any question of doubt to my mind, that the attorney general of the United States, the highest law officer in the nation, instead of prosecuting crime has been protecting crime and criminals."

Blocks Doublecross.

Because he has made this charge, and because he knows that the majority of the old guard are alike afraid of keeping Daugherty and of seeming to join in kicking him overboard, Wheeler boldly blocked the trick of Willis of Ohio, messenger boy for Daugherty, who had slipped into the hand of Senator Cummins, presiding over the senate, a list of senators who should make up the special committee to try the case. Willis, as Wheeler promptly told the senate, had just come from a conference with Daugherty, and this list must have been suggested or approved by the accused.

Meanwhile everyone around the capitol had learned how "Cautious Cal" had staged Borah's visit to the White House; had dramatically summoned Daugherty into the room; had listened in silence for two hours while Borah told Daugherty that not even Coolidge had any confidence in him, and that he, Daugherty, ought to resign; how Coolidge had just twiddled his spectacles in both hands, and said nothing, even at the end, and how Daugherty stayed in the cabinet—for the perilous present.

The Machine Workers' Dreams Puzzle Dr. Read, and Others Too

NEW YORK, Feb. 24.—"What kind of a dream do you dream while you attend your machine—if you attend a machine—or while you do whatever mechanical work is required of you in this age of specialization?

"The machine is run to the accompaniment of human revery."

That is not a line from a modern poet, but a quotation from an address made by Dr. Thomas T. Read, Chief of the Bureau of Education of the Bureau of Mines, before the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers here.

The mental make-up of the individual, he said, is determined far more by this habitual reveries than his concentrated thinking. And . . . "by way of habitual revery comes scientific genius at one end of the scale and mental obsession of melancholia at the other.

"It is important therefore to discover what reveries habitually dominate the average individual and why. This is especially important, since in all machine operation, once the individual is habituated to his task, the mood of revery is necessarily dominant. The worker does not need to concentrate on his work, but he cannot concentrate on other things. The machine is therefore run to the accompaniment of human revery."

That is to say day-dreams. . . . What are the machine tenders dreaming about? A great many people in this big market town, besides scientists like Dr. Read, would give a lot to know.

A WORTHY STORY

To The DAILY WORKER: I would like to tell you my impressions of "A Week." It is a worthy story told in the right paper at the right time. Only a revolutionary turnover such as the one in Russia is capable of producing characters of such will power and endurance. It shows that not thru idealism and dreams alone can the world be changed. I am impatient for every installment.—F. REICHER, Chicago.

He'll Get Educated Now.

ASHTON, Idaho, Feb. 24.—Olcott Zarn, 16-year old high school junior, who started dog racing four years ago for his health and who emerged yesterday as an international champion, defeating veterans, will use his winnings for a college education and will defend his title again next year.

LEGION HEAD NOW ADMITS BIG BIZ GOT WAR PROFITS

Says Dough Was Used to Fight Bonus

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WINSTON-SALEM, N. C., Feb. 24.—Defeat of bonus legislation up to date has moved John R. Quinn, national commander of the American Legion, to launch an attack at Big Business for its opposition to the bonus.

In an address to American Legion representatives from Southern states he demanded that in the next war money and means must be drafted as well as men.

War profits were used to fight the bonus bill, he declared, and President Harding was led to veto it by an "astounding miscalculation" of treasury statistics by Secretary Mellon.

"And so it goes on; Mellon juggles figures and big business spends a few hoarded war profits to fight against the passage of obligations which are pledged to us by the republican party. I say that taxes can be reduced as much or even more than Secretary Mellon contemplates without hardship to any person, and you have heard the figures that prove it. I leave the issue to your conscience."

Teapot Was Losing Proposition, Says Harry, The Spoofer

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MEXICO CITY, Feb. 24.—Harry Sinclair is glad to get rid of Teapot Dome. All the scandals of the oil investigations in the U. S. Senate are part of a baleful, machiavellian, master-mind plot of Harry himself because he couldn't find any oil in the Teapot, didn't know how to get rid of it, and so hit upon the plan of investigating himself thru the Senate. He knew the psychology of the American people so well that he reckoned that they would cancel his worthless lease, if graft were hinted, and he would thus get rid of the burden.

Harry himself admits all of the above. At least, that's the kind of propaganda he sends down to Mexico. Read the stupendous confession word for word as it appeared in the English section of Excelsior down here. But take a sedative before you begin, 'cause it's exciting. All ready? Here goes:

Special Staff Telegram from Excelsior's Office.

OKLAHOMA CITY, Jan. 24. (Delayed.)—The Harry Sinclair teapot dome revelations are being read here with the greatest interest as Sinclair is well known here. There is more than a suspicion that Sinclair brought about the investigations himself in order to get the teapot dome leases cancelled and part of his expenditures returned

It is believed here that the government possibly made a good deal so that it would get fuel oil at a very low price and provided the teapot dome had been highly prolific Sinclair would have a made a good thing out of it in spite of the stiff terms, but it is a colossal failure as compared to the expectations. Sinclair has obligated himself to drill a certain number of wells and if he goes thru with his contract he will suffer a tremendous loss. It is now the logical conclusion that he is going to get out of the affair as best he can which is to have the government cancel the whole business and reimburse him for money already spent. He knows the public mind well enough to understand that the public will insist upon the cancellation.

Hard on St. Louis Judges,—They Must Pay Their Taxes

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 24.—Circuit judges in this state are not exempt for payment of income taxes, according to an opinion issued by Attorney-General Barrett. The St. Louis judges had asked for an opinion as to whether or not they were not tax exempt. The state income tax on the $8,500 a year salaries of the circuit judges will be on the same basis as that paid by all other Missouri residents—1 per cent after deductions allowed by law.

Do You Ever Wear Clothes?

What the Merchants Want to Know Is—

WILL IT PAY?

He wants trade and advertises where he will get results regardless of the creed or color of the paper.

When you buy anything—anywhere

YOU TELL THEM

that you have been looking for their advertisement in

THE DAILY WORKER.

BIG N. Y. COUNCIL FOR FOREIGN-BORN GETS UNDER WAY

Nationalities Unite to Fight Davis Laws

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Feb. 24.—The fight for the protection of the rights of foreign-born workers initiated by the Workers Party has resulted in a preliminary conference of the various language councils. On the initiative of the Workers Party all kinds of working class organizations had already been fused together into the various language councils for the protection of foreign-born workers.

By the action of the preliminary conference held here yesterday these councils of the various language groups are federated into a single organization. The following language councils were represented at this meeting: Jewish, German, Russian, Ukrainian, Esthonian and Hungarian. Ludwig Lore was elected chairman of the conference and Benjamin Lifshitz, secretary.

15 On Executive Committee.

After a general discussion a temporary executive committee of 15 was elected to lay all plans for the campaign against the Davis anti-force laws. This committee is authorized to organize a general council to include all the councils of the various nationalities and also the American unions and all other organizations that were not included in the councils of the various nationalities.

The executive committee consists of the following members: Nastasiewsky, Wheeler, Saenger, London, Faulwetter, Lore, Valakus, Undjus, Bashki, Radzianovich, Bellanca, Carpro and Luebkert.

A motion also carried to send a committee to the conference of the United Hebrew Trades with a proposal for a united front and ask them to elect a committee for joint action in the campaign for the protection of the foreign born. The following were selected as a committee to the conference of the United Hebrew Trades: Luebkert, Lore, Saenger, Bellanca and Radzianovich.

* * * *

BOSTON COUNCIL IN ACTION.

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BOSTON, Feb. 24.—A conference of 35 delegates representing approximately 8,000 members of various working class organizations met here today and organized as a Council for the Protection of Foreign-Born Workers. Robert Zelms was elected secretary of the council, and an executive committee of nine members was elected as follows: R. Zelms, A. Taraska, H. Toroyan, W. Chernow, H. Adler, A. Glickstein, M. Bottaldo and F. Carlson.

It was decided to hold an international mass meeting in the city of Boston in the near future with speakers in various languages and also a prominent speaker from New York.

Consumer Must Pay Thrice What Farmer Gets; Coolidge Told

By LELAND OLDS,
(Federated Press Industrial Editor)

Exploitation of farmers at the hands of modern commercialism again comes to light in the attempt of Railroad Financier B. F. Yoakum to educate President Coolidge to an understanding of the farm problem.

Yoakum pointed out to the president that the consumers are today paying $22,500,000,000 a year for food products for which the farmer gets only $7,500,000,000 out of which to pay all the expenses of producing the foods.

This leaves nearly $15,000,000,000 for the distributers or approximately twice the amount paid the farmer. Yoakum expressed his conviction that national prosperity will be restored only when the figures are reversed, the farmer getting the $15,000,000,000 and the middleman getting the $7,500,000,000.

But he is not reported to have called the president's attention to the fact that the problem can be solved only when distribution is under the joint control of the wage earner consumers and the farmer producers.

Banker, Grateful to Policeman: Will See That He Is Buried

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 24.—Glen Bond, slain police officer, will not be buried in a pauper's grave.

Bond, a new patrolman, was killed Wednesday by bandits attempting to rob the Merchant's National Bank branch, which he was guarding. Because he had not been on the force a year, his relatives are not entitled to the $1,000 paid following death in service. Neither he nor his cousin here possessed funds.

But the bank which the officer died protecting, will see that Bond is properly buried, officials of the institution have announced. The body will be placed in a fine casket and shipped to the family in Casey, Ill. for burial there.

A thousand new members wanted for the "I-want-to-make-THE DAILY WORKER-grow" club. Write for DAILY WORKER grow" club.

Our Advertisers help make this Paper possible. Patronize our Advertisers and tell them you saw their Ad in The Daily Worker.

United Council of Working Class Women Is Initiating Big Movement To End Housing Evils in Metropolis

By JAY LOVESTONE.

Because of the increasing cost of rent, the serious congestion and the do-nothing policy of the government in the acute housing crisis that prevails in New York and other industrial centers of the country, the masses, particularly the women of the working class, have begun to organize themselves to put an end to the present dangerous state of affairs.

Tenants' Associations

No sooner had the United States entered the World War than the landlords launched an organized campaign to raise rents. Soon the rentals became so oppressive that the tenants could no longer bear them.

Many rent strikes were organized by the women of the working class in order to stop the landlords from continuing their exorbitant rentals.

This discontent took on an organized form in various associations of tenants in the different sections of New York. Similar demonstrations were occasioned by the rent situation in other cities of the country.

Typical of such tenant organizations existing in the big cities are the following societies of Greater New York. The Audubon Community Council, the West Harlem Tenants' Association, The Washington Heights Tenants' Association, the Manhattanville Community Council, The Federation of Tenants' Association of Greater New York, the Mount Morris Community Council and Civic Organization, The Tremont Tenants' Civic League, the various Consumers' Leagues, the different Mothers' Leagues, and the United Council of Working Class Women.

Except for the United Council of Working Class Women these organizations are in the main controlled by small business men or local assembly district politicians of the Democratic and Republican parties or their agents. It was prior to the appointment of the New York State Housing Committee by the Governor in 1920, that the height of tenants' organizations was achieved by the working class in New York. Since then the organization amongst the most hard pressed, the poorest tenants, has been dwindling to insignificance.

The reason for the failure on the part of these tenant organizations to achieve strength is obvious. As soon as the various tenants' leagues stopped their vigorous fight against the landlords and against the government officials who were helping the landlords continue their policy of rule and ruin, the organizations simply died of doing nothing. They atrophied. Their program was based fundamentally on the continuation of the present system of landlord domination of the housing facilities of the country.

The United Council of Working Class Women

Recently there was an attempt made by women in the sections of the city occupied by working class tenants to revive the tenants' organization movement. It was natural for the women to assume the initiative in this field since they are the first to suffer the effects of high rents, poor housing and unsanitary living conditions.

On October 28th, 1923, at the call of the Consumers' League of the Bronx, there was held a conference in the Forward Hall. At this conference there gathered representatives of the Workmen's Tenants' Leagues, the United Hebrew Trades, the Socialist Consumers' League, the Socialist Party, and the Woman's Committee of the Local Workers Party. This conference constituted itself for further action and arranged to call a larger gathering on Dec. 23, 1923.

The December convention was attended by 78 delegates. Amongst the delegations represented were the following: Seven local trade unions, the Joint Board of the Socialist Consumers' League, the Workmen's' Tenants' Consumers' League, the Workers Party, the Lithuanian Women's Progressive Alliance, the committee of action of the Mother's League, the African Blood Brotherhood, and branches of the Socialist Consumers' League.

The conference elected an executive committee consisting of Kate Gitlow, Rose Barron, Mrs. Bourgin, Mrs. Yeshkevitz, Nevin, Citrin, Mintz, Pastor, Sonia Diamond and Mrs. Touroff. Mrs. Kate Gitlow is the secretary-treasurer, and the headquarters of the United Council of Working Class Women—for the protection of working class interests—has its office at 127 University Place. To date 46 working class bodies have endorsed the rent conference and elected a central committee with one representative from such body attending the conference.

Preparation are afoot to have another conference at an early date. Plans are also being developed to organize a big demonstration of working class women against the present unspeakable housing conditions from which the poor are now suffering in New York. Already four successful meetings have been held under the auspices of the Committee of Action.

First Real Mass Movement

The Committee of Action in charge of the work of this body has been given full power to take effective steps to bring together all working class organizations and especially the women of the working class regardless of what political or other organization they are members. A united fight against high rents and houses unfit for habitation is the objective of the organization.

The full significance of the United Council of Working Class Women lies in the fact that this is, practically speaking, the first and the most conscious effort on the part of the mass of tenants to approach the housing problem in a realistic manner. This organization properly views the housing question not as an isolated problem, the solution of which is possible by some peculiar brand of legislation or thru the good favor of some capitalist politician. This organization considers the housing crisis as one of the evils inherent in the whole system of present class capitalist property relationships. We quote in part from the official program of this League to show its practical character and the redeeming feature distinguishing it from most of its predecessors: "Tho we know that at present the rent problem is the burning question of the day for the workers and while we carry on the fight for lower rents and better conidtions now, we know that the workers in the future also have to face problems from time to time that vitally concern them. There are even more problems to combat at present, especially for the women, such as, better and more schools and playgrounds for the children, the open shop which is of great concern to the working class, and unemployment which is threatening the workers from time to time."

"Therefore in order to carry on an effective struggle at present and to take care of future problems concerning the workers, a united working class is needed."

This Organization Will Grow

The outlook for the future of this organization is good. With such virile constituent bodies as the Consumers' League of the Bronx, the the Consumers' League of Harlem, the Lithuanian Progressive Women's Alliance which alone has a membership of more than 2,000, the Socialist Consumers' League, and the Women's Circle, there is every reason to believe that this organization will grow.

Some of the immediate slogans of the United Council of Working Class Women have already met with a splendid response from the workers in New York. Among the practical proposals put forward by the Council we find a demand for an increase in taxes on costly private homes and apartments and that the city and state administrations build and rent apartments to them at cost in order to relieve the present unbearable housing conditions.

The housing crisis is not limited to New York. Every city and industrial community in the country faces difficulties in securing adequate housing facilities that the working class can afford to pay for. Essentially this problem is the same thruout the country except only for some variation in form.

What is necessary is a nation-wide organization of strong tenants' leagues of the working class on the basis of a practical program to end the present acute distress.

Mathematicians Get Busy.

DAYTON, Ohio, Feb. 24.—McCook field officials today are awaiting the result of the official calibration of Lieut. John A. MacReady's altitude flight, which terminated yesterday after his altimeter had recorded a height of 41,000 feet.

It is possible but unlikely that the bureau of standards will find an error in the veteran record-maker's favor.

Calibration made by local observers fixed his unofficial height at 34,893 feet. MacReady was out to beat the record of Sadi Lecointe which is 36,745 feet.

The Weather Outlook.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24. — Weather outlook for February 25 to March 1 inclusive:

Region of Great Lakes: Frequent snow over north and snow or rains over south portion.

Temperature, near normal, much of week.

SENATOR ANGRY WHEN HIS FOE IMPUGNS MOTIVE

Cynical Spectators in Spasms of Mirth

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 24.—Vaudeville houses are practically empty these days. Their patrons attend every session of the Senate and find that august chamber more exciting and interesting.

The efforts of pompous senators to explain actions that look suspiciously like good business, as being motivated by the highest considerations of patriotism, bring forth peals of laughter that would make Al Jolson turn pale with envy.

A few days ago a very interesting altercation took place between Senators Phipps and Ashurst, republican and democrat, respectively, of Colorado. The House committee appropriated the sum of $250,000 for an electric plant in which Senator Phipps is stockholder. The Senate committee voted to lop off the quarter million. Senator Phipps was the only member of the committee to non-concur. This was meat for his democrat opponent.

Let the gentlemen talk. This is what they say to each other:

"Here comes the Southern Sierra High Power Company and one of its stockholders sits on the committee. I want to ask him how he voted on this item."

"I voted to cut this item out," replied Senator Phipps.

"Voted Money in Pocket."

"That is what I thought, and thereby you put money into your own pocket," Ashurst replied in a loud voice.

"But——" interrupted Mr. Phipps.

"There is no 'but' about it," replied the Arizona senator. "When you voted to cut it out you voted to put money in your own pocket, and to deprive the farmers of the valley there of the right to have a high power plant. You should have said, 'I refuse to vote.'"

"I warn the senator not to impute motives," Mr. Phipps exclaimed.

"I care nothing about your warnings," was Mr. Ashurst's retort.

Phipps Promises Statement.

"I will in my own time," Senator Phipps interrupted, "make a full and complete statement."

"The senator had better make it a confession," Mr. Ashurst replied.

"It will be a statement I shall be proud to make on the floor of the Senate," Mr. Phipps declared.

"There is," Ashurst replied, "such a thing as being above pride and below pride."

Senator Phipps got the floor. He was deeply moved.

"I came to the senate," he said, "without one pledge or promise outstanding. I have held my place here, I believe, devoting my time to the service of my country. I have never been approached by any individual or company or the representative of a company, improperly, nor have I been asked at any time how I should vote."

These noble words should set at rest any suspicions rankling in the bosom of any but a case-hardened democrat. The Senate is known as the millionaire's club. The lower house is composed of senate candidates on probation. A worker is as scarce in either house as a snake in Ireland. When thieves fall out honest men do not always get their due but they get a lot of useful information. The democrats and republicans are now so anxious to gobble up all the graft to be had in the government that they are recklessly spilling the beans on each other. The workers are beginning to coin the slogan, "A plague on both your houses; it is time the workers should rule and let the capitalist grafters get out." Every little scandal helps.

Gompers Foisting Kolchak Socialist on Detroit Labor

By CYRIL LAMBKIN
(Special to The Daily Worker)

DETROIT, Feb. 24.—Delegates to the Detroit Federation of Labor and visitors who are familiar with the major events of the Russian Revolution regarded each other with amazement at the meeting of the Federation last night, when a letter was read from Samuel Gompers calling attention to a lecture to be delivered in Detroit on March 9, by Mr. Vladimir Zenzinoff.

Gompers also urged, if possible to arrange to have the same gentleman speak before a labor audience, and stated that the Central Labor Council of Washington, D. C., had heard Mr. Zenzinoff and was gratified with his message.

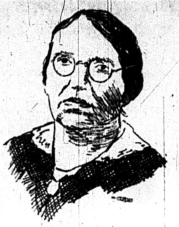
Vladimir Zenzinoff, they recalled instantly, was a Socialist-Revolutionary, who with other leaders of his party formed the Directory which put Kolchak into power. Kolchak, as soon as he felt sure of his power, arrested the members of his Directory and had them shot. A few, among them Zenzinoff, escaped. Supreme Ruler Kolchak, it will be remembered, was so liked by his people that he was bayonetted to death by his own soldiers.

The lecture tour is under the auspices of Mrs. Simeon Strunsky, a sister-in-law of the wife of William English Walling, who is Gompers' right hand man in his campaign against Russia.

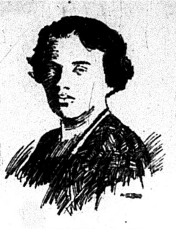
Klansman Gains.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 24.—Count of ballots from Tuesday's Louisiana primary today continued to swell the victory of Henry L. Fuqua, Klan sympathizer, candidate for governor.

LEADERS OF NEW YORK'S WORKING WOMEN



KATE GITLOW



ROSE BARRON

Visit to Fire Scene Reveals the Misery of N. Y. Tenement Dwellers

By ROSE PASTOR STOKES.

NEW YORK, Feb. 24.—Sent by the United Council of Workingclass Women, two women investigators went down to the five-story tenement house at 397 Madison street, New York, to learn what they could about the conditions under which thirteen people, workers and their wives and children, were burned to death early Tuesday morning.

The streets were almost impassible thru the heavy snow and the still heavier rain that followed. The two women trudged thru slush, icy and deep, arriving drenched and half frozen and exhausted at the tenement where the tragedy occurred. Police and fire inspectors before the door of the building refused to let any one pass. So, they decided to visit the people who lived in the houses to each side of the burned building.

Living In Wretchedness.

At 399 Madison St. they went up one flight of dark stairs, wooden and rotted with age, and knocked at a door. Here, the door opened upon a kitchen where the sick and well were huddled together in wretchedness. A woman, moaning with sciatica, sat on a chair beside a couch where a sick man lay asleep covered with the few poor rags that were not sufficient to keep him warm. A daughter, the only one able to do anything in the house, moved about the room. The father, out of work, came in from another room that looked like a cupboard.

They paid $22 a month rent for these wretched rooms. There were no bathing facilities and the outhouse was downstairs under the stairs adjacent to a junkshop. They confessed it was mental agony to them to use the place. But they seemed eager to stay there. They wouldn't kick to the landlord because they said "If we ask for anything, the landlord will ask us to move and where will we go? They will get more for these rooms than we pay and we will have to pay more wherever we go. Some places they won't take us at all, because they are afraid to let in sick people who may not always have the rent."

The girl talked. There were no tears. Her eyes were dry. But in her voice there was heartbreak.

"Don't say anything to the landlord," she pleaded, "we cant move, sick as we are."

When the little family was told that working class women were going to go out in a great demonstration to force the administration to start the building of homes for the workers that will be rented at cost, they were eager and offered to march.

"Living In Firetraps."

The house at 395 Madison St. was five stories and basement. The fire inspectors, after the horrible tragedy next door, came in to inspect this building. They told the tenants that they were living in a fire-trap. But the tenants knew that nothing will be done to interfere with the profits of the landlords. They expect no changes in the wooden tinder box they call home. Rot and dampness and rats are the dominant note in this profitable hovel—profitable to the lanlords. Four families to a floor, five floors, twenty families. Rooms that brought from $8 to $10 a month now bring from $15 to $24, and if the present tenants should move there will be more to pay by those who come after them. A kitchen and a front room and two blind bedrooms. Running water, nothing else. A mother and six children, babies. The mother ill in bed. . . . All of them in terror of fire.

"My walls were hot from the fire next door," the mother tells the visitors. "We thought we'd burn, too. Some day, I guess...." and a haunted look is in the mother's eyes, as she counts the six kiddies playing around her bed in the windowless room. Her face is that of a pale child wife of 17. She is small and slight and like a plant that has tried to be a flower, growing in a pot of sand in the corner of a damp dark cellar. She smiles, and her smile is more tragic and heartrending than the story of their struggle to live. She thinks the city should build houses and rent them at cost. She feels sure if only the working class women could get together, they could force thru many things that nobody will do for them now. "If we'd stand together and make a noise." Yes, she sees that organization is the best, the only way.

Ready to March.

She introduces the two "friends from a working women's organization" to Mrs. Flynn, "who has five little ones, lives in two rooms only and works, sometimes." Mrs. Flynn tells the visitors how kind Mrs. Connell (this little mother of six) takes care of her five when she has to go to work. Yes, the sick mother of six children, takes on the added burden of all her neighbor's children when necessary. Tragedy is mingled with love of neighbor and with heroic every day deeds among the poor! Mrs. Flynn, too, "sure, only when we stand together can we do things for ourselves. I'll join ye when ye're ready to march." The fire traps must go. We must get decent homes to live in. We don't want to be forced to move where we must pay still higher rents, but where the city can give us houses without profits to the landlords.

Not only the fire next door and the lives that were lost—the whole families that were wiped out—but also the rents and the housing conditions and the terrible struggle to live, keeps them awake nights.

And among them all, there are some that are timid, some whom life under capitalism has cowed and beaten, and some who are ready to join their sisters in a united effort to get something better than the misery that is theirs today.

The United Council of Working Class Women is holding a protest meeting in the neighborhood of the fire on Sunday of this week.

NEW YORK WOMEN OPEN RENT FIGHT AT BIG MASS MEETING

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Feb. 24.—The United Council of Workingclass Women will open a campaign against high rents and for better housing conditions at a mass meeting and concert on Wednesday evening, March 8, at Park View Palace, 3-5 West 110 Street.

Prominent speakers, as well as working class women from various women's organizations, will address the meeting on this vital question.

A musical program will be rendered.

Tickets are 25 cents, and can be obtained at the Freiheit, 47 Chrystie Street, Jimmie Higgins Bookstore, 127 University Place, and Mintz's Delicatessen Store, 442 Claremont Parkway, Bronx.

Men are invited to attend.

MacDonald May Send Tory Diplomat to Russ, Instead of O'Grady

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON, Feb. 24.—James O'Grady may not be the British ambassador to Moscow. It is reported that pressure is being brought to bear on MacDonald by the business interests who have claims against the Soviet government to appoint a man whose sympathies are not so strong for the workers of Russia as those of James O'Grady are known to be. O'Grady owing to his long connection to Soviet officials in conversations looking toward a resumption of diplomatic relations was considered the most available man for the position when the British Labor Party formed a government.

Since then and it is even rumored that the capitalist parties have promised him a reasonably long term of office with only slight opposition provided he does the right thing—as you say in the States—by the capitalist class.

This Mr. MacDonald appears willing to do. In fact only the right wing of the liberal party are pleased with his conduct so far. Political observers compare his position to that of Mr. Hughes of Australia who rose to power in that country on the labor party platform and wound up by being the most notorious jingo and anti-labor politician in Australia.

Besides James O'Grady's working class sympathies there is the further consideration that it will take the shrewdest and most experienced diplomats in London to match wits with Chicherin, Rykov, Krassin and Kamenev.

COUNTRY'S PAP CIRCULATION MA ON PLUTE ORGAN

Boss Tweed's Pict May Grace Windy C

If patriotism is the last refug a scoundrel it is the best bet circulation manager on a capit newspaper. Recently two Chi newspapers, the Tribune and Herald-Examiner, have comp with each other in grabbing "extras" from the capitalizatio the patriotic emotions of the zenry who have not yet taken S uel Johnson's gem seriously.

Reaped the Reward.

When the opportunity of releas the gentleman who attempted kidnapping of Grover Bergdoll f a German prison presented itself giving a few dollars in American rency to the president of the Ger republic, the Tribune and the ald-Examiner vied with each o in collecting the necessary cash. Tribune got the start but Hearst more generous; he did not wait the "masses" to do the donat He cabled the dough and the "do boy" was released. Still, both pers shared in the reward.

Another opportunity popped There is a splendid picture of Ge Washington in the Chicago Art stitute. It is the work of Gil Stuart. But it does not belong h It is the property of a New Y gallery.

Rivals in United Front.

Several days ago the Herald Examiner opened a subscription to buy this treasured work, wit donation of $1,000. Despite rivalry that exists between the papers, the Tribune volunteered chip in and send its check for $1 After all, George Washington national institution and must no allowed to give the Herald-Exam a monopoly on his services.

The cost of the picture will somewhere between $75,000 $125,000 depending on the tena of purpose of the present owner the generosity of the patriotic r ers of the capitalist press.

Tweed's Saving Grace.

It may interest those who wish to contribute a few thous dollars to the "Father's Pict Fund" that the masterpiece was the property of "Boss" Tweed Tammany Hall who was mixed u many a "Teapot" scandal in his His memory is now mellowed by t and only his good deeds are rem bered, not the least of which his fondness for art and his stirr patriotism which arose Phoenix-l from the ashes of every graft quiz which he was the central figu Patriotism covers a multitude sins; so does art.

Philadelphia Open Forum Is Discussin Tactics and Theo

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 24.—O Forum is held every Sunday af noon, 3 p. m., 521 York Ave., Fifth and Spring Garden Sts. following interesting lectures are nounced:

March 2—"Lessons of the Ind apolis Convention of the the ers," by Abram Jakira district ganizer of the Workers Party attended all sessions of the conv tion.

March 9—"A Proletarian Interp tation of American History," by Sklaroff, well-known Mar student.

March 16—"Art and Revoluti by R. Baker, of New York.

March 23—"Lenine's Contr tion," by M. Olken, Philadelp manager of Daily Freiheit.

Next series of lectures will be nounced later. Admission free.

Canada Labor Head Issues Governmen Organ Sans Lab

(By The Federated Press)

OTTAWA.—The labor Gazette, ficial organ of the dominion dep ment of labor, is now being iss without a union label. For s years the Gazette has been prin at a private job office in order to cure the union label. This year printing has been transferred to government printing bureau, therefore the union label does appear. Conditions in the gov ment bureau are settled by ag ment with the union but it is n label shop.

One of the chief officials of government printing bureau is P. Draper, secretary-treasurer, Tra and Labor Congress of Canada.

Syracuse Organizes Council to Protec Foreign-born Toile

(Special to The Daily Worker)

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Feb. 24.— workers of Syracuse will be about the proposed laws to sha foreign-born workers; the rece organized Syracuse Council for protection of the Foreign Born going to do the job.

The council was organized by representatives of 13 labor uni and working class political organi tions. More organizations are pected to join the Council. App have been sent out to all labor ganizations to send delegates to next meeting of the Council.

Join the "I want to make T DAILY WORKER grow" club.

BRITISH DOCKERS APT TO REJECT COMPROMISE

Majority of Bosses Ready to Pay

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON, Feb. 24.—As reports come in from districts outside London the chances of the dockers accepting the compromise offer of the employers appear smaller.

Latest figures indicate that something like 80 per cent of the employers are ready to pay the two-shilling increase demanded; most of those who insist on the compromise offer of one shilling are in the London district. With these exceptions the whole British population seems to be with the dockers.

The strikers know this and there is no reason to believe that the delegates will be able to induce them to abandon the strike on the compromise basis. Labor officials agree that the strike will probably continue for another fortnight.

One hundred thousand spinners are idle because supplies of cotton are held up at the docks and the hours in industry as a whole have been reduced to twenty-six instead of the usual fortyeight.

American mail has been loaded anc forwarded to London by volunteers without interference by the strikers at Plymouth but at Tilbury sixteen mail trucks were held up and the mail returned to the postoffice.

Meat prices dropped about 3 cents per pound at the earlier news of the prospects of a strike settlement but have risen again, altho 60 per cent of the usual meat supply was delivered at the London markets.

The first strike pay has been issued by the union and to many of those who received it, it was the first money they had had for a month due to unemployment.

First-class passengers from the Berengaria had to proceed to London without their baggage when the engineer at Southampton refused to run the train unless the baggagecars, which had been loaded by non-union labor, were detached.

New York Bakers Are Boosting for The Daily Worker

NEW YORK, Feb. 24.—Bakers' Local No. 1, of the Amalgamated Food Workers, is getting behind the DAILY WORKER. They want to see every member of their local subscribe to it. At their last meeting an appeal was made to the members to get new subscribers for the "DAILY" and it met with the promises of many members to help put the DAILY WORKER into the hands of every bakery worker that could be reached by the members of local No. 1.

The meeting also pledged to raise $1,400 for German relief, to be raised by assessing every member $1.

Bulgarian Government Has 5,000 Rebels In Jail; Demands Turkey Surrender Those Who Escaped

(By The Federated Press)

SOFIA, Feb. 24.—The Bulgarians who took part in the popular uprising against the autocratic military government of Bulgaria are between the devil and the deep blue sea.

Those who were caught on Bulgarian soil were either killed or imprisoned. Those who fled to Jugo-Slavia are destitute and homeless, and when they are able to find work, they are given such small wages and such bad living conditions that they are dying off from privation and disease.

Those who fled to Turkey are in imminent danger of being handed over by the Turkish government to the self-styled authorities in Bulgaria. Those who are still in Bulgaria and have not been arrested, are in continual danger of being tortured and killed.

Thousands Were Slain.

A member of the central committee, Bulgarian Communist party, has given the latest estimate of imprisoned insurgents at over 5,000, exclusive of those who have been released. Figures on the number of killed are incomplete, but run into the thousands.

Those who fled to Jugoslavia are engaged mostly on railroad construction on the piece work system, and are pitifully exploited, buying in company stores, living in company houses.

The Bulgarian government has demanded of the Turkish government that the refugees on Turkish soil be delivered up to Bulgarian justice on the ground that the refugees are not political refugees but common criminals. The Turkish government has been inclined to accede to the request.

Tells of Butchery.

What is going on in Bulgaria is illustrated by the following letter which was written by the priest; Athanas, in Kritschin to his student son in Austria:

"On Oct. 1 Boris Gentshev, student of medicine in Gratz (Austria) came to our village with his brother, Ivan Gentshev, an officer. Fifteen cutthroats from Philipopel met them here. All day long this gang drank with the Gentshev brothers in Felo Popov's house and continually threatened that when they were thru with drinking wine they would drink blood.

"Toward 7 p. m. they loaded 13 peasants, among them your brother Petko, upon a truck and drove them to Philipopel. We begged them to transport the men during the day but were ordered to be quiet at the points of bayonets. The commandant forbade anyone to leave the village and the truck drove off to the accompaniment of the screams and cries of the children. Days went by, and we knew nothing of the fate of the arrested men, until this terrible news came: when the truck arrived near the mill between Rurtev and Kara-Tai, the chauffeur said that there was something wrong with the motor; that he could not proceed. The ruffians cried out: 'That fat one should get off.'

Your brother was torn from the truck and tortured and maltreated in the most frightful manner. After they stabbed him 50 times with a knife, they crushed his head, and Nikola was killed in the same manner. The rest of them fled, but three of them were shot. This sad news soon spread and put the whole village into a state of agitation. At 7 p. m. the truck returned with the naked, mutilated corpses. The commandant ordered us to have them dressed by 8 o'clock the following morning. At 3 o'clock the funeral took place. The investigation committee we asked for did not materialize.

"When you get this letter, write immediately to your brother in America that he should give the facts to the newspapers. Do everything you can to give these facts the widest publicity in the German and English press. The whole world should know that Bulgaria is being ruled by beasts who drink human blood."

WITH THE YOUNG WORKERS
CONDUCTED - BY THE YOUNG WORKERS LEAGUE

America's Young "Lifers"

By J. O. BENTALL

"I sentence you to prison for life."

You may hear this in almost any court on any day in this great land. But I heard it in a much more heartless form the other day when I was talking to a fellow-passenger on a New York Central train.

He was from the South. He was a mill owner and proud of it. He was a millionaire, and boasted of it. He had been to Washington on the hearing of the child labor law, and had given expert advice to the Supreme Court, or, rather, to individuals thereof.

"That isn't it at all," he protested against my insinuation that child-labor was cheaper than that of adults.

Which made me prick up my ears like a dog hearing a new noise. And it was a new noise.

"Child labor is no cheaper than other labor," he declared definitely, as if that had been settled in his mind for a long time.

"We must hold our mill classes in our textile districts," he preached. "If you don't get them into the mills before they are fourteen or fifteen they will stray into other industries and be lost to us. We cannot bother about training old people to do this work and who leave us if they know other trades."

"Hold our mill classes" has been ringing in my ears ever since.

Many things rolled out of the mouth of the self assertive millionaire textile lord. He thought it as natural to talk about the children who worked in his mills as of the spindle or the cotton or the engine in the power house.

He made no secret of the fact that many thousands of children in the southern mills are under ten years of age. He defended the practice of getting them young in exactly the same way as the Sunday School missionary of the mountain states pleads for his cause. As the preacher in the big city calls upon the parents to baptize the little ones and get them into church early. As the evangelist calls upon the young to accept salvation before it is too late.

Otherwise they will leave. That is the nightmare that haunts the textile lord.

So that in many cases children are paid more than the natural rate in order to get them to stick till they are properly caught. When they have reached the age of twenty they are quite secure. They have then gotten rather nicely fitted into their niche. By that time their mind is narrowed along the line of every-day life and the outside has no fancy for them.

The young man edges up to one of the girls and the two get married. After that they have to stay. They dare not seek other and better jobs. Their offspring multiplies and in turn becomes baptized into the textile communion. Family after family in a long string of generations follows faithfully the beaten path.

The schools are under strict control of the textile industry. So-called manual training is highly developed, but only along lines that make the children acquainted with the machinery that they are to handle the rest of their life. Even the kindergarten has spindles and looms and spools. Here the little ones get their first lessons in the industry that is to become their prison.

A fixed population, "the mill classes," is the underlying cause of child labor. This fixed population seldom goes on strike. It knows not any other life and refuses to become organized. Its brain is of the "fundamentalist" kind that hangs to tradition and authority. There is not the slightest danger that this fixed population may come into contact with such strange things as thoughts. Thinking is declared altogether unconstitutional. Any child caught with it is tried for treason and shot.

I have seen many "lifers" in prison, who are condemned to an existence of monotony and confinement and hardship. But in no way are they more pitiable wrecks of capitalist destruction than the industrial "lifer" who begins his term at the cradle and ends it in the paupers' grave.

SOVIET RUSSIA SHOWS MERCY TO TERRORIST FOES

Wielders of Assassin's Dagger on Probation

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, Feb. 24.—The Soviet government issued a declaration giving the decision of the government to pardon the social-revolutionary leaders, most of whom were sentenced to death. They have all been in prison for some time, as they were reprieved, the carrying out of their death sentences being put off for an indefinite period of time. Now those sentenced to death have had their sentences commuted to five years' imprisonment, other to two and a half years' imprisonment, while still another group of prisoners was freed altogether, but they are to be placed on strict probation. The decision was made in view of the fact that the Soviet government is in a stronger position, and need not fear the terrorist conspiracies against it. But should this party once more lift its head within Soviet Russia, there will be no mercy shown as has been shown now. It was the socialist-revolutionary party which caused the assassination of Volodarski, which caused the wounding of Lenine, and which planned the assassination of Trotsky and other leaders of the Russian revolution.

The following have had their death sentences commuted to five years' imprisonment with solitary confinement: Gotz, Donsky, Gerstein, Gendelyman, Lichatch, Ivanov, Ratner, Timofeyev, Agapov, Altovsky and Ivanova.

The following had their long prison sentences commuted to five years: imprisonment without solitary confinement: Liberov, Artemyev, Rakov, Fedorovitch and Vedenyapin. The following had their sentences commuted to two and a half years' imprisonment: Utgoff, Berg and Lvov.

Still another group was freed altogether, but those composing this group are not allowed for the next three years to live in thickly populated localities, and are to be on strict probation. The Soviet government, tho it is merciful, will see to it that another campaign of terrorism never breaks out against the workers' republic.

Wealthy Ladies Fear Wine Cellars Make Poor Envious

NEW YORK, Feb. 24th.—Society women of New York are greatly concerned lest the working man gets it into his head that prohibition was a little bit of adroit class legislation. Two hundred of them have joined the Women's Committee for Law Enforcement which has for its purpose the spreading of propaganda among the upper class against too ostentatious serving of good wine and booze from cellars that were stocked before the dry law came into effect.

Mrs. Roswell Miller, daughter of the late Andrew Carnegie is chairman of the committte. She admits that her cellar is full of wine, but says she doesn't ever serve it. "I think," she said, "it is unfair to the poor who have no cellars."

Mrs. William Jay Schieffelin, granddaughter of Commodore Vanderbilt, who is another member of the committee, said she is a prohibitionist, and a Mrs. Frances McN. White declared that "legal drinking by the wealthy" is a "dangerous thing for the working classes." Two hundred of them are, in the phrase of one, in "favor of locking their cellars."

Ungrateful proletarians point out that they have always been in favor of locking those cellars, double locking—armor plating them, in some instances—as a matter of fact. However, the dear ladies feel they've done a lot to modify social unrest.

Work Daily for "The Daily!"

INDUSTRIAL CRISIS SPELLS DOOM OF SPANISH RULERS

So Says Besteiro, the Socialist Leader

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PARIS, Feb. 24.—The Spanish industrial crisis will destroy the Fascisti government there, declares Senor Besteiro, president of the Spanish socialist party, on his way thru Paris to London where he will meet Ramsay MacDonald, of the British Labor Party government.

"If the present government dissolves," he said, "the socialists might succeed to power in much the same way the Labor Party did in England, tho the Spanish socialists were not very strong at the present time.

"An industrial crisis reigns in Spain," declared Besteiro. "Everywhere there are jobless people. The military directorate is ridiculously incapable. It was formed by the military leaders responsible for the Moroccan debacle."

* * *

Censorship on Press.

(By The Federated Press)

MADRID, Feb. 24.—"Liberty but not license"—where have we heard that shibboleth before? After the military dictator of Spain, Primo de Rivera, had mastered the lesson of the value of comic opera red plots, he decided to tear another leaf from the Book of Acts of the American autocracy, and adopted the Creel slogan of press censorship. Translated into Spanish and adapted to the Spanish temperament, it sounds even better than in the original. Hence the press of the fascist kingdom ruled by the Marquis of Estella was treated a few days back to the slogan: "Libertad pero no libertinaje."

"Sedition" In Air.

"The directorate knows perfectly what it is that the country needs," confesses the message on freedom of the press. "For some time rumors of conspiracies and seditious maneuvers have been reaching our ears. However, we shall continue permitting everybody to express his opinion freely, always providing such opinion bases itself in loyal and honorable judgments and foundations. But we will not tolerate mendacious nor seditious campaigns which poison and disorientate public opinion . . . It is rebellion and insidious attacks that oblige us to act with rigor. . . .

"We who work in the name of and representative of the army and navy and of the whole Spanish people, would be unworthy of pity if out of weakness we exposed ourselves to public ridicule."

Egyptians Allow Public to See Tut's Tomb; Bar Carter

LUXOR, Feb. 24.—The public will be admitted to the tomb of Pharaoh Tut-Ankh-Amen this week, following forcible entrance into the excavations by authorities of the Egyptian government.

Meantime it was reported efforts are under way in Cairo to settle the dispute between the Carnarvon estate, which originally held the license for the excavations, and the Egyptian government.

According to these reports the government proposes to reissue a license to Lady Carnarvon, with additional clauses designed to avoid the difficulties of the past, but will ignore Howard Corter, who has been in charge of operations for the Carnarvons.

Pierre Lacau, director general of antiquities, superintended the forcing of barriers erected around the tomb by Carter, after the Egyptologist had refused to surrender the keys.

It was found that the heavy lid of the sarcophagus containing the body of the dead Pharaoh was still suspended in midair, as it had been left when Carter quit work because of his dispute with the government.

Coolidge Won't Chuck Wallace, Farm Secretary

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—President Coolidge will take steps within a day or two to dispel the impression that he desires Secretary of Agriculture Wallace to leave the cabinet, it was learned today.

Reports that the secretary of agriculture was about to step out surprised the president. Mr. Coolidge is said to regard as relatively trivial the differences between Wallace and himself over the farm relief program and Wallace's difference with Secretary of Commerce Hoover over foreign trade policies as they relate to agriculture. In any event, the president is understood to feel that these differences can be ironed out without causing Wallace to resign.

Wallace, one of his close friends said today, is ready to quit the cabinet if that would be conducive to harmony in the administration. Thus far he has not discussed with Mr. Coolidge the question of resigning, but it has been discussed among some of his close associates.

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Artificial Business Boom Due to Credit System Is Headed for a Smash---Unemployment Coming

By LELAND OLDS
(Federated Press Industrial Editor.)

Have you spent all your cash? Are you buying on next year's income? The National Association of Retail Clothiers says so and they ought to know for it is going to hit them in the order book.

They see in this tendency of consumers to mortgage their future as a definite threat to the future of business. While Secretary J. T. Tregoe of the National Association of Credit Men looks upon the extravagant use of credit as an attack upon our whole system of economy.

Installment Buying.

"Pay a little each pay day." "$5 starts buying a Ford," or "Furnish your home on easy payments." These slogans are leading people to buy clothing, furniture, automobiles, electric appliances and what not far beyond their current incomes and are therefore giving business an artificial stimulus. But when the majority have thoroly mortgaged their future this artificial boom will come to an end and industry will be found to be badly overexpanded.

The tendency of farmers and wage earners to make purchases on the time payment plan, say the retail clothiers, presages a serious problem with which all industry and business will soon be confronted.

Debt Is Increasing.

According to President A. H. Ham of the Provident Loan Society, "Debt is rapidly increasing in this country; by just how much nobody knows but there are signs of it everywhere." It is noteworthy that pawnshops report that their loans are today as heavy as in times of serious industrial depression.

The automobile ranks among the leading calls upon the future income of consumers. Approximately 75 per cent of all automobiles are sold on a time purchase basis and special finance companies have been organized to handle these credits.

$528,000,000 Fords On Time.

It is estimated in Detroit that total outstanding credits furnished to retail purchasers of automobiles during 1923 amounted to approximately $1,900,000,000. While the total credits granted on wholesale and retail purchases combined amounted to between $3,650,000,000 and $4,200,000,000. Credits granted on Fords alone during 1923 are estimated at $528,000,000.

Such facts must enter into any attempt to forecast the future of industrial activity in this country. They indicate that in the not far distant future the present demand of consumers will slump. Industries will be unable to continue full activity. And incidentally such facts forewarn of the eventual breakdown of the whole competitive system.

OILY PUBLISHER'S EMPLOYES DIED OF HOG CHOLERA

Well in Schaffer's Hog Yard Caused Deaths

(Special to The Daily Worker)

DENVER, Colo., Feb. 24.—People here are beginning to recall the old stories about John C. Schaffer, owner of the Chicago Evening Post, the Denver News-Times and other papers, who is one of the latest figures to get into the Teapot Dome oil scandal.

Because Schaffer was immensely rich and owned one of this city's principal newspapers, he has been able to keep the stories out of print. Employes of the board of health are beginning to talk again about the death of five employes of Schaffer who worked on his ranch and died of hog cholera in 1916.

Where Hogs Wallowed.

The five men who died were all working on Schaffer's Ken Karl ranch near here. They ate and slept on the ranch. The water supply for the ranch "help" came from a well in the middle of the hog yard where hundreds of hogs wallowed.

One day five of the men working for Schaffer were taken violently ill just after dinner. Four of the men died the same day. The fifth, Dan Mackey, lingered for two weeks.

No investigation was made into the cause of the death of the first four men. But Mackey's parents had the doctor attending him investigate. After his death the doctor succeeded in getting the board of health to go to the Ken Karl ranch and examine the water from the well. They ordered the well cleaned and in it was found, among other things, a drowned hog.

Schaffer Was Tight-Fisted.

The matter was hushed up. The parents of Mackey were compelled to pay $200 for the doctor and investigation. They never collected a penny in damages from Schaffer.

This story was sent to the Colorado Transcript at the time it happened but was not published.

U. S. Government Pays No Heed to Irish Free State

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—Reports that the Irish Free State had applied to the United States government for permission to send its own diplomatic representative to Washington were denied by the state department today.

The American government considers separate representation of Ireland in Washington a matter for settlement between Ireland and Great Britain.

CHICAGO
Party Membership Meeting
Tuesday, Feb. 26th, 8 P. M.
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Labor Party Movement
Campaign for Protection of Foreign-Born Workers
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UPHOLSTERERS FEEL CONFIDENT IN BOYCOTT CASE

Union Men's Case May Close Today

The five union men who are on trial in Judge Wells' court charged with conspiracy to boycott for their part in the strike of upholsterers feel so confident of victory that they may decide to let the case got to the jury without calling a single witness.

When the state closed its case on Thursday and the jury had been dismissed the lawyers for the defense asked if the state considered that it had made a good enough case to ask a jury to send five men to prison. Assistant State's Attorney Michael Romano said that he thought he had proven a "technical" case of boycott against the five unionists and that he would not nolle prosse the case.

If the men on trial do not put up a defense then the state and the defense will merely make closing statements to the jury and the case will close today. Whether or not the unionists make a defense they feel very confident that they will be acquitted by the jury.

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MILITARY STRIKE IS PLANNED BY NORWAY YOUTH

Militarists Get Excited; Workers Keep Shirts on

By DR. KARL F. M. SANDBERG

The Left Young Communist League of Norway, organized after the split, in connection with the expelled faction, has in its just adopted platform a plank calling for military strike. The Department of Defense has called the attention of the Department of Justice and Haakon Meyer, the president of the league, has been visited by the police to ascertain who proposed the resolution about military strike.

They were informed that it was a committeed elected by the league consisting of Aksel Zachariasen, Einar Gerhardsen, Rolf Hofmo, Severin Arnesen, Isak Lundsrud and Haakon Meyer.

The league does not seem very scared. Harald Eidsaune in an article in Arbeiderbladet for Feb. 1, writes: "It is the intention of the league to destroy this class weapon. It intends to organize the soldiers in open revolt against the officers of the army and navy. It intends to destroy all discipline in the army, fully convinced that this will cause its complete dissolution. The league in this way intends not only to disarm the overclass but also to arm the workers in order to overthrow the present social system by force. Its actions are well prepared and its plans well considered. It has several thousand members willing to sacrifice both time and work to carry out this plan, receives considerable sympathy and can figure on positive aid from 90 per cent of the soldiers.

"Indictments, sentences and imprisonment will not prevent it. On the contrary they will help to inform the young workers that there is an organization which carries on effective fight against the hated military system. The consequence will be that the league will grow and its ability to carry out its program will increase."

Haakon Meyer in an article in Arbeiderbladet for Feb. 2 states that the league, of course, is the one which is responsible for the platform, especially the delegates to the annual meeting and that the platform aims to draw clear lines for their activities. The league having been accused of pacifism, he states: "We do not expect any other than internal war.

"In nearly all countries the working class faces armed battles. We are willing to take part in such a war. But it becomes then a question about weakening our opponents and arming ourselves. We will military strike to destroy the army of our enemies. Nobody, and least of all the young, would understand us if we said that we would refuse to carry arms. It is not the world war which matured the revolutionary understanding of the youth, it is the Russian revolution, the red army and fascism with its means of violence.

"We have seen in several countries, where the heavy mechanism of the state is too slow for the activities of the reactionaries, military organizations have been created which boldly confess as their aim to fight the rising of the working class. These organizations have been victorious in some countries. This has taught us that if the state is not quick enough to furnish the physical force needed to down the workers, the reaction creates it own apparatus independent of the state.

"In other places such steps are necessary, the evolution goes safely in the direction desired by the reaction. We have general conscription, but during the general strike we saw organized labor and other unsafe ones weeded out to create safe companies. The state has its safe companies to be used against the internal enemy.

"We also see discrimination against non-commissioned officers who show any sympathy for organized labor. We do not think we can prevent the opposition arming for war, do not think we can stop the reaction creating fascist organizations or the state developing a class army. But we can undermine it, agitate in it, strike against it, try to make clear what its aim is and remind the working class that it can only rely upon itself.

Nothing can make this clearer than if the authorities will prevent us. And we believe that when the working class sees the army of its opponents develop, self-preservation will tell it that resistance is needed, and that it itself only can create the means of war, the means of resistance. Our active military line must build on the labor organizations. In them we must create a firm will for defense against any attack on organization, buildings, press or property created by a rising working class."

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By IURY LIBEDINSKY

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* * * *

(WHAT HAS GONE BEFORE)

The Russian Communist Party branch is governing this frontier city and fighting the counter-revolution. Earlier installments tell of the fuel shortage that prevents seed grain from being fetched on the railroad. The Party meeting decides to send the Red Army far away for fuel, at the risk of leaving the city open for bandits and counter-revolutionists. It also decides to conscript the local bourgeoisie for wood cutting in a near-by park. Varied types of party members are flashed on the screen: Klimin, the efficient president of the branch, who still finds time to have a sweetheart; Robeiko, the consumptive, whose devotion is killing him; Gornuikh, the brilliant youth of 19 on the Cheka; Matusenko, the luxury-loving place hunter, and Martuinov, whose middle-class antecedants allow him to fit with some difficulty into the movement to which his idealism led him. In the last issue the comrades have been called to arms and sent thru the city to collect the bourgeoisie and idlers for the wood-getting expedition. It fell to Martuinov's lot to go into the aristocratic home of the girl he would have married if the revolution had not divided them. (NOW GO ON WITH THE STORY.)

* * * *

CHAPTER IV.

Of the non-party employes in the Politdep, only Lisa Gratcheva, the Red Army school mistress, went to the Saturdaying. Afraid of being late, she ran thru the streets, regardless of the puddles, and was delighted when, coming round a corner, she saw the dark noisy crowd of comrades.

They noticed her coming at once. She was not tall; thin, always melancholy and silent. When sometimes her freckled face was lit up by a smile, like a sunbeam running over the grass, it was for a moment only, and then she would quietly and timorously look about her. She taught arithmetic to the Red Army soldiers, and her small ringing voice, that once enriched the choir of the Gymnasium in the distant city where she had studied, now sounded every day from behind the big looking-glass windows of a shop on the main street. That was where her school was.

She was afraid of everything on earth. Her parents had died long ago and she had grown up among strangers, where they reproached her with every crumb of bread. Fear became a habit for her; it caught her by the throat when she was talking to people, and every evening forced her to her knees to pray to the unknown, also terrible but all-seeing, all-forgiving and kind.

At first she had been afraid of the Red Army men also, blushed before them at lessons, and always expected some prank or other on their part. Her voice trembled and broke; she was afraid to question her pupils, and used to long with anguish for the end of the lesson.

But one day when she was carrying home her rations, with hands freezing in the February wind, two tall Red Army men came up to her—her pupils. As usual, she was terrified and blushed, but one of them, a blue-eyed giant, politely offered to help her, and, without waiting for permission, lightly tossed the bag over his shoulder.

From that time she had grown attached to her pupils, watched carefully over each one of them, and came to love her work, and tried to make her teaching simpler and easier for them.

She began to come to the gatherings of the Red Army units, and listened carefully to reports and speeches, tho there was much that she did not understand.

Formerly she had been afraid of the Revolution, as she was afraid of everything that was loud and strong and transfused everything with the bright colors of love and hate, but now, she came thru this love to the understanding of the Revolution. She understood in her own way. She made her own Revolution, her own Communism, and Christ, the son of the Carpenter of Nazareth, to Whom formerly she had prayed as to the King of Heaven, took for her a new significance;—he came down to earth nad became the protector of all revolutionaries, of all who were striving for the happiness of humanity.

She was now full of reverent respect for the Communists, and began to be more often in their company, tho now and then the things they did puzzled her exceedingly.

She was most of all disconcerted by the Commander of the battalion of the Cheka, where she worked in the school. "How can they keep such people in the Party," she thought, looking at his elegant boots, his red riding-breeches, and frequently hearing him using bad language.

Lisa lived in Senator's house, where she occupied a long narrow room shaped like a matchbox. There was no furniture in the room, only a bed—planks covered with a counterpane—oh yes, and there was also a tuya, a strange plant, like a fir-tree of capricious form. Madam Senator had tried to take it away, but the plant would not go thru the door and therefore was graciously left for Lisa. The tuya was withering from the frost, for in Winter it was very cold in the room, and when Lisa woke in the mornings she never knew what time it was; the light came dimly, dimly, thru the single frost-covered window-pane.

As a rule Lisa did not take tea in the morning. But today, before going to the Saturdaying, she wanted to drink something hot. In the kitchen the samovar had been set going, its chimney was murmuring, and butter was hissing on the saucepan. Madam Senator was making potato-cakes, and the smells from the kitchen came into Lisa's room.

She must ask for a little water, just a teapotful, but asking was a terror for her. . . .

For Mr. and Madam Senator could openly express all their hatred for the incomprehensible force, for the red flag, the posters, the strange names of the institutions, all the malice that they had to hide from the Communists, who were mercilessly strict, the malice that had to be hidden under the polite words, only to Lisa, defenseless and piteous, who by her very poverty inspired them with scorn.

"Always praying to God, too. Teaching that Red Army filth, that canaille. What does she teach them? Robbery?"

"And she still prays . . ." echoed Madam Senator. "Clear enough, she is living with a commissar."

They were talking so in the kitchen when Lisa, timorously opening the door, asked, "May I have a little boiling water?" Her teapot was shaking in her hands.

"We are bourgeois, and you are asking leave from bourgeois! Why ask? Steal, steal!" Madam Senator screamed at her in answer, and Raphael Antonovitch repeated in unison, "Steal it, of course, since you have taken up with those robbers. . . ."

Lisa almost wept at the insult, and ran hurriedly down the staircase, to get as soon as possible into the open air.

Lisa had scarcely taken her place in the ranks when the group from the Politdep moved off; they marched irregularly, laughing and talking, came out on the main street, and added their scarlet flag with its party slogan to the chain of other flags. There were the workmen from the Depot carrying their flag that they had preserved since 1917, "Peace to the cottage and war to the palace." There were the printers, with their grey faces and bent backs, and there the "Alliance of Youth" a small group of noisy lads and lasses under a huge flag on which was drawn a workman striking a blow on an anvil with a big unreal hammer.

They marched and sang, not in unison, revolutionary songs. In one place they were irregularly singing the "Internationale" while not far off the workmen from the Communal Refectory were screaming the "Varshavyanka."

The sun was shaded with clouds when the group from the Politdep together with the other groups of the town district came to the Public Gardens. Saws and axes gleamed dimly in peoples' hands; the Public Garden was like transparent lace-work; rooks were calling from the tall bare trees.

This disorderly, leafless mass of trees, most beautiful in its variety, was to be turned into regular stacks of wood.

Once upon a time in the Town Garden, over there, in the further shady alleys, Martuinov had walked with Nadya in the scented July evenings; with his eyes he found the tree in the bark of which, while still a schoolboy in the sixth form, he had cut her initials with a knife. Now he was to cut down that tree and turn it into firewood. And again there was a bitter joy in his heart.

The saws clanged and the trees trembled. When they cut them down, the trees fell heavily, breaking their own and their neighbors' boughs. Then they sawed up their bodies and carelessly and roughly split up the round logs. The stumps were covered with scented tears; in death the trees gave out their perfumes and the sharp smell of the poplar mingled with the fresh, sweet aroma of birch sap.

(To Be Continued Tuesday.)

NEGRO AND WHITE WOMAN PLAYING IN O'NEIL DRAMA

Provincetown Players Shock Old Fogies

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Feb. 24.—Art stepped across the color line today, and Mary Blair, white actress, agreed to play the lead in Eugene O'Neils' forthcoming play opposite Paul Robson, full blooded Negro.

Action of the piece calls for Miss Blair to kiss Robson, who is first her lover, then her husband, as the drama of mixed marriage. "All God's Chillun Got Wings," unfolds.

Squawk of Protest.

A storm of criticism has been evoked in conservative circles, by insistence of the producers the Provinceton players, upon casting the negro for the leading male part.

Several actresses refused to play opposite him. Miss Blair, who consented, is a northern girl.

The management, commenting upon the interest, protest and in some quarters, indignation, which the casting of the play has produced, said:

Robson Is Fine Actor.

"'Paul Robson, the negro actor, is a man of histrionic ability and a fine gentleman. We expect to open the play at our theatre shortly after March 10."

The story of the play is laid in New York, in the section known as the "black and tan belt." Eight children—four white and four black—play together and Jim, the negro boy, and Ella, the white girl, are childhood sweethearts. Later, she takes up with a prize fighter, then elopes with the negro lover of her youth and they go abroad.

It is after they return to New York, to the "black and tan" neighborhood where they live with Jim's mother and sister, that Ella gradually goes insane, brooding on the race problem. At the end, Jim, who has an inferiority complex, as they say in Greenwich Village, fails to pass his bar examinations. Ella is so happy that she falls to her knees, kissing her black husband's hand.

Roberts Out of Danger.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Feb. 24.—Theodore Roberts, the actor, ill here for two months, is out of danger, and it was expected that his condition will show slow but gradual improvement **from now on, Mrs Roberts said today.**

Your Union Meeting

FOURTH AND LAST MONDAY, Feb. 25th

No.	Name of Local and Place of Meeting.
14	Boot and Shoe Workers' Joint Council, 1939 Milwaukee Ave.
301	Brewery Workers, 1700 W. 21st St.
1	Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, 910 W. Monroe St.
598	Butchers, Hebrew, 3420 W. Roosevelt Road.
	Cap Makers, 4003 Roosevelt Road.
80	Carpenters, 4039 W. Madison St.
181	Carpenters, 2040 W. North Ave.
199	Carpenters, S. C., 9139 Commercial Av.
416	Carpenters, 505 S. State St.
419	Carpenters, 1457 Clybourn Ave.
448	Carpenters, 222 N. West St., Waukegan.
1367	Carpenters, 2040 W. North Ave.
2506	Carpenters, 6654 S. Halsted St.
14	Cigar Markers' Ex. Bd., 166 W. Washington St., 7:30 p. m.
	Coopers' Joint Ex. Bd., 2525 S. Halsted.
4	Engineers (Marine), 601 Capitol Bldg.
400	Engineers, 4643 S. Halsted St.
401	Engineers, 311 S. Ashland Ave.
569	Engineers, 180 W. Washington St.
629	Engineers, 180 W. Washington St.
645	Engineers, (R. R.), 2433 W. Roosevelt.
790	Engineers (Loc.), 3900 W. North Ave., 7 p. m.
50	Firemen and Enginemen, 5058 Wentworth Ave.
7	Firemen and Oilers, 175 W. Wash.
	Hotel and Restaurant Empl.'s Joint E. Bd., 166 W. Washington, 3 p. m.
59	Ladies' Garment, 328 W. Van Buren St.
74	Lathers, 725 S. Western Ave.
	Machinists' Dis. Council, 113 S. Ashland
	Moulders Conf. Bd., 119 S. Throop St.
101	Painters, 3316 W. North Ave.
194	Painters, Madison and 5th Ave.
265	Painters, 111th and Michigan Ave.
273	Painters, 2432 S. Kedzie Ave.
830	Painters, 20 W. Randolph St.
227	Railway Carmen, Cicero and Superior.
453	Railway Carmen, 5252 S. Ashland.
1062	Railway Carmen, 88th and Commercial.
1162	Railway Carmen, 92d and Baltimore.
	Railway Clerks' Dis. Council, 165 W. Madison St.
276	Railway Clerks, 549 W. Washington.
549	Railway Clerks, Madison and Sacramento.
695	Railway Clerks, 75th and Drexel.
781	Railway Clerks, 549 W. Washington.
877	Railway Trainmen, 2900 W. North Ave., 9:30 a. m.
195	Retail Clerks, Van Buren and Ashland.
	Sailors' Union of Great Lakes, 355 N. Clark St.
16986	Scientific Laboratory Workers, City Hall, Room 713.
706	Teamsters, 220 S. Ashland Blvd.
	Trade Union Label League, 166 W. Washington St., 7:30 p. m.

(Note—Unless otherwise stated all meetings are at 8 p. m.)

Girls Slugged in Strike of Cutters by Cops and Finks

There is a strike of cutters on at the shop of the Francine Frock Co., 206 Adams St. As usual the police were busy with their clubs backing up the terms of an injunction granted the clothing manufacturer on demand. Sluggers employed by the boss supplemented the efforts of the limbs of the law. Girl pickets were beaten when attempting to go near the shop.

The Land for the Users!

HAMMOND UNION MEN UNITING TO AID FOREIGN BORN

Machinists Organize the First Conference

(Special to The Daily Worker)

HAMMOND, Ind., Feb. 24.—A real Council for the Protection of Foreign-Born Workers has been organized here in Lake County with the co-operation of organized labor.

The movement was launched when Machinists' local No. 209 got the facts regarding the proposed bills for registering foreign-born workers. A committee of two to take action was promptly elected by the machinists' local and this committee visited other local unions and a workers' fraternal society, with the result that a joint committee conference was held in the Hammond Labor Temple.

2 From Each Organization.

Representation consisted of two members from the Machinists' local, two from Carpenters' local No. 163 of Whiting, Ind.; two from the South Slavic Beneficial and Educational Society of Hammond, and two from the local Labor Defense Council. A committee would have been present from the Hammond Carpenters' local but for a meeting elsewhere.

Harold Reynolds, Carpenters' local, and H. W. Garner, Machinists', were elected as chairman and secretary. The committee then got down to work and ordered the secretary to obtain copies of all pending legislation on the subject.

Bigger Conference Coming.

Another meeting is being arranged for the purpose of issuing a call for a conference of all trade unions and workers' fraternal and political organizations.

Organized labor in Lake County is much interested in this subject since its attention has been called to the anti-labor intent of such legislation as the proposed bills for registration and selective immigration. It is evident that many workers have so far been misinformed as to the intent of such legislation.

However, the local committee is on the job to show these laws as another attempt on the part of the capitalists and their government to further enslave the workers by rendering the large mass of foreign-born workers powerless to organize and fight for better conditions, increased pay and shorter hours.

Get unity thru the Labor Party!

$225,000,000 Vet Graft Probe Is Ending March 1st

The special federal grand jury investigating the little question of $225,000,000 graft in the Veterans' Bureau under the direction of Col. Charles R. Forbes will probably be finished by March 1. No indication has been made how many indictments will be returned.

About 30 witnesses have been heard by the grand jury, John W. Crimm, assistant to the attorney-general said. The testimony before the grand jury followed the same lines as did the hearings before the Senate committee which investigated the conduct of the Veterans' Bureau.

From the witnesses called it appears that the grand jury paid considerable attention to the cross-country joy ride Forbes took with representatives of contractors for the purpose of inspecting hospital sites and arranging the details of his rake off from the awarding of contracts for the erection of the hospitals.

Elias H. Mortimer, a representative of the Thompson Black Construction Company, went with Forbes and paid the bills on all the parties. In addition to letting Mortimer pay the bills for all the parties on this and other trips Forbes was kind enough to flirt with his wife and make trouble for Mortimer.

Chicago politicians who know the national situation feel that in all probability Forbes and any other persons who may be indicted by the federal grand jury will not be tried till after election. They say that President Coolidge stopped the Senate investigation of the Veterans' Bureau because it was getting too much publicity and that he will not permit the trial of the grafters to come up because the whole would defeat his purpose in stopping the senatorial investigation.

May 30 Convention Is Goal of Party Members in Boston

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 24.—All trade union members of the Boston Lettish branch of the Workers Party were instructed at a branch meeting, to do all they can to get their local unions to endorse the call for the May 30 convention. Good results are expected.

Funds from the dance held today in the Dudley street opera house, will be turned over to the Boston Labor Defense Council. Thirty dollars of Ruthenberg appeal coupons have already been sold by the branch members. This is just a beginning, say branch members.

GERMAN SOCIAL DEMOCRACY TORN BY INTERNAL WAR

Has Betrayed Workers, Says Reichstag Member

By LOUIS P. LOCHNER

(Staff Correspondent of The Federated Press)

BERLIN, Feb. 24.—The Socialist party of Germany is convulsed by a struggle within its ranks which may be of consequence to the whole future of Germany. An analysis of this conflict from the viewpoint of the party insurgents has been made by Toni Sender, member of the reichstag and editor of the Betriebsraetezeitung, (Works Councils' News.)

"The Soical-Democratic party is at the parting of the ways," says Toni Sender. "It is time openly to assert that a fundamentally wrong policy has led to a series of grevious mistakes and finally to a catastrophe of the movement. Let it be recalled that the German republic was created by the working class. There was no active republican bourgeoisie. To etablish this republic firmly, the following props were necessary: a reliable proletarian army, a bureaucracy that was entirely made over, and carefully planned socialization, beginning with the key industries, as a means of affording an economic basis for the whole structure.

Army to Monarchists.

"Instead of that, an army was created under the leadership of monarchistic generals who saw their chief task as that of fighting the revolutionary workers; the bureaucracy maintained the 'established rights' won under William II; and the demand for socialization was treated with the contemptuous rejoinder, 'what do you want to socialize—our debts?'

"Instead of using our strategic position and insuring our rights, and then later perpetuating them in the form of a constitution, we insisted at once upon the convening of the National Assembly, discussed the form to be given the state for months, and let the few concrete advantages gained by the revolution go by the board. Every sacrific was made for preserving the outward form of the state, even to the extent of trying to save this bourgeois-democratic republic by a coalition with the monarchial German People's party, the party of our sharpest opponents in the field of industry and finance. Even this positive aim of safeguarding the republic was transferred into the negative one of averting civil war.

Joined With Enemy.

"Neither aim was accomplished. Two warning signals remained unheeded: the Kapp rebellion and the murder of Rathenau. The coalition with capitalist parties was continued. The German People's party rewarded this action by tolerating the monarchist reaction in Bavaria and sending the army into the workers' state of Saxony.

"Thus civil war was actually started, as the corpses of workers killed by the invading reichswehr eloquently testify; and the republic has been seriously endangered by the declaration of a state-of-emergency.

"Those of us who realize this totally wrong policy of our party demand that the party go back to its historical mission—that of waging the class war. We must not rely upon parliamentary action alone, but engage in extra-parliamentary action as well."

Frau Sender then went into some detail to outline the demands of the radical wing of her party. These include: compelling the propertied classes of Germany to pay reparations to the allies; entering into close economic co-operation with Russia; removing all reactionary officials and officers; re-establishment of freedom of speech, press and assembly; heavy taxation of wealth and the participation of the nation in the profits of industry and of agriculture; socialization of the key industries; opposition to the abrogation of the eight hour day, and the further extension and development of the works councils law.

Greenstein Hits Snag When He Expels N. Y. Locals

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Feb. 24.—Local after local of the International Jewelry Union is leaving the International Union in New York, as a result of the dictatorial action of the secretary of the union, Greenstein who expelled Local No. 1 recently without any justification. Greenstein is practically destroying the union in order to assure himself of his job of secretary. The locals have stopped paying their dues, but Greenstein continues in his attitude of hostility towards the locals which show the slightest trace of radicalism.

One of his methods of avoiding an issue is by postponing the convention of the union, as he did when Local No. 1 and the other locals of New York stopped paying dues until all their complaints would be considered at the convention of the union which was to be held last July. Mr. Greenstein retorted by expelling Local No. 1 and the other New York locals of the International Jewelry Union, and by postponing the convention.

But the jewelry workers are intent on either forcing the arch-reactionary Greenstein out of office, or forming a new international.

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Birthday Greeting to The Daily Worker

THESE BELATED GREETINGS REACHED OUR OFFICE, JAN. 7, in plenty of time to have appeared in the first issue but were mislaid and our mistake has just been discovered.

We know the comrades from Superior and Waukegan whose names appear on these lists are more enthusiastic today than ever over the birth of THE DAILY WORKER and will overlook the delay in publishing their names.

GREETINGS FROM WAUKEGAN, ILL.

The following named persons send greetings to the DAILY WORKER on the occasion of its birth.

Albert Kokkinen
Waino Lehto
John Palo
Emil Helstrom
Anna Rouvari
Matti Lindros
Toivo Makela
Nick and Fanni Viljamaa
Vaino F. Lehto
Ilmar Erikson
Victor Hieta
John Kuusisto
Wm. Rintala
Fahle Burman
Wm. Lampi
Ropert Tuomi
Waino Hongisto
Emil Virtanen
Eli Simpson
Risto Johnson
Adolf Hannula
Martti Maki
Kalle Koski
John Mikkonen
Axel Kuoppala
Sanni and Nick Hautala
John Praski
John Virtanen
Anton Ihalainen
Leo. Alhfors
Apo Hamalainen
Emil Sihvola
Konsta Koski
Matt Harko
Waino Heinonen
John and Mary Huttunen
Hugo Paso
Ed. Saarela
Jack Koski
Emil Alto
Emil Makela
Karlo Nurminen
Waino Melin
Carlo Kulmala

Greetings from FINNISH LABOR SOCIETY SUPERIOR, WIS.

Tyyne Usenius
Ellen Lemponen
Mamie Wirtanen
Agnes Pyykola
Martin Mattila
John Luoma
Matt Peterson
Nanny Korolainen
Arvo Usenius
Jalmar Nukala
Kalle Aine
Henry Koski
Geo Laitinen
E. W. Bjorklund
Frank Merisuo
Axel A. Kantola
Joseph Merila
Ernest Junttila
Anna Mattila
Edwin Rasi
Victor Salmela
Gust. Savola
Aaro Nyy
Anna Herrala
Anna Pernu
Elsie Bistema
Sophie Lauren
Victor Sola
Geo. Halonen

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MORITZ J. LOEB............Business Manager

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"Holier Than Thou"

We are in receipt of some publicity from the democratic party national committee. It is especially interesting in view of the known penchant of Samuel Gompers for democrat administrations and the recent endorsement of McAdoo by railway officials of the Conference for Progressive Political Action.

The republican administration is called "the most scandalous in history"; it is stated that it "humiliated the best element in their party and have given new impetus to **extreme radicalism** which is antagonistic to our form of government and more or less antagonistic to all forms of government." (Emphasis ours.)

After citing a few more misdemeanors of their republican opponents, the democrat publicists conclude:

> **What a deplorable contrast to the eight years of Wilson's administrations which successfully conducted the greatest war in all history, and which, after searching investigation of Republican committees, was shown to have a record free from a single national scandal.**

Passing over the debatable statement that the Wilson administration was free from scandal, we call attention to the accomplishment with which the democrats point with pride—plunging the nation into a struggle which no sane statesman dare defend today.

The endorsement of McAdoo by the officials of the railway unions affiliated with the Conference for Progressive Political Action is evidence that these gentlemen are prepared to campaign for the Wilson son-in-law upon the war record of himself and his wife's father.

This would surely be a dainty dish to set before the American workers and farmers—especially the farmers who are now reaping their share of the harvest of misery that the war sowed in all countries.

With skepticism the primary requisite for progress the democrats regret exceedingly the distrust of government the Teapot Dome revelations have caused. This is an accurate guide to the amount of enmity existing between the democrat tweedle-dum and the republican tweedle-dee.

"His Side of the Story"

The threat of Attorney-General Daugherty in refusing the request of Senators Pepper and Lodge to resign from the attorney generalship is one of the most astounding developments in the whole Teapot explosion. Attorney General Daugherty, arch grafter and pace maker in corruption, has told the Old Guard of his party to keep their hands off his job on the pain of his taking "his side of the story" to the people.

There is no telling what Attorney-General Daugherty might say once he decided to take the lid off. This threat of the Attorney General may put the quietus on the belated efforts of his colleagues to force his resignation. Daugherty's oil deals may have struck the death blow to his tenure of office but the Attorney-General will go when the going suits him best and not when his friends demand his head in order to save their own skins.

We would like to hear "his side of the story." We believe that if Attorney-General Daugherty would come forward and tell only a small fraction of what he knows about the workings of the government that he would for the first time in his excessively prolonged political life, render a service of inestimable value to the working and farming people of this country. Daugherty could tell us something about Senator Pepper and his relations with the Pennsylvania Railroad and the United States Steel Corporation. The Attorney-General might even tell us about the great interest Lodge has in recent years been developing in the protection of the coal magnates.

Who is there who knows the government better than Attorney-General Daugherty, a past master in the art of prosecuting innocent working men and protecting criminal capitalists? The reactionary capitalists controlling the republican machine are up against it. When Fall threatened to expose some of the morally indignant gentlemen who were working overtime denouncing his political dishonesty, the Senate was quick to take him off the witness stand on the plea that further talking on his part before the investigation committee might endanger the government's case against him.

Much as we would like to hear the Attorney-General's side of the story, we know in advance, that we are doomed to disappointment because we are convinced that the political wizards running the governmental machinery of today, will resort to some ingenious subterfuge to stop Daugherty from telling "his side of the story."

JOIN THE WORKERS PARTY

The Joke of It All

It's no extraordinary event for the principal actors in the puppet show on Capitol Hill to lash themselves into fury over the sacredness of the interests of the people to whose service they tell the world they are dedicated.

But the joke of it all is that at the crucial moment, when their fury is about to break forth abate and the country is anxiously awaiting for deeds to put an end of the bedlam of words, we are treated to a complete right-about-face and a refusal to do anything at all.

The ruling clss of this country has set up innumerable devices to hide the class character of our much vaunted democracy. One of the tricks most frequently employed in the game of blurring the dictatorial nature of our Republic is the apparently innocent Senate rule that no senator is permitted to impugn the motives of his colleagues. In one of the vigorous debates agitating the Senate the other day, Mr. Ashurst of Arizona, implied that the gentleman from Colorado, Mr. Phipps, had voted on a certain measure with due consideration of his own interests involved in this particular piece of legislation. Immediately Mr. Ashurst was called to order and ruled off the floor for impugning the motives of his worthless colleague from Colorado.

Everybody knows that Senator Phipps is a member of the Phipps family, one of the biggest share holders of the United States Steel Corporation. Everybody knows, as well, that in the consideration of the Fordney-McCumber tariff steal, Mr. Phipps lined up with the reactionary regulars and thus did not forget his own economic interests—the shares he owned in the Steel Corporation. Yet, Senator Cummins, who has had years of experience in serving big business, particularly the railroads, in his capacity as Chairman of the Senate, believes that he can fool the masses about the functions of the Senate, by applying this technical rule to hide the motives animating the individual Senators.

The workers and farmers of this country are not especially concerned with the motives of any individual in the government apparatus that is now employed by the capitalist class to suppress them. The workers and farmers are primarily concerned with the conflict of economic class interests. The workers and farmers know that whether one senator is permitted to impugn the motives of another or not, the unchallengable fact remains that the government as a whole is dedicated to the protection of the class interests of the industrial and financial magnates against the class interests of the working and farming people.

The American Serf

Economists of the Department of Agriculture have just completed a survey of the conditions of the truck farming workers in New Jersey. Among the 683 interviewed by the government investigators, four-fifths did skilled work. Forty per cent of these workers had no other trade. The average earnings, from all sources, were slightly under $600 a year in 1921. In some cases many of these farm workers eke out their existence by managing to secure farm supplies and house room indirectly, that is thru special arrangements with their employers. "On such limited earnings the workers have to practice strict economy and have little to spend on recreation and advancement."

The seasonal character of farm labor tends to aggravate the unsatisfactory conditions. The increasing use of farm machinery and the growing need of skill in caring for the perishable products, make the lot of the mass of unskilled more miserable. Under these circumstances the low pay of the farm workers translates itself into their being denied the most elementary needs of education, home and social life. Thus, three-fifths of the workers under 16 years of age, who should have been attending at least continuation schools, were not making normal progress in their school work. Out of 140 children of the farm laborers only 58 were making normal progress. Thirty-seven per cent were two to six years behind in their normal grades. Very few of the adult workers have had the advantage of a high school education. Practically none of them has been to college. The foreign-born worker has received less education than the native-born.

Of this group investigated about two-thirds had no ambition to rent, own or operate a farm. Apparently the intense exploitation of these workers has stifled all hope in them. Nearly one-third of them did not know whether they would stick to agriculture or not. Almost as many had no savings whatever.

This is the condition confronting the workers in every industry operated on a capitalist basis. In the industries that are less developed, for instance the agricultural industry, the wage workers very often find themselves denied even the most elementary needs and as a rule have a lower standard of living than the average worker of the highly developed industry.

Progressive senators claim that the enterprising Mr. Burns has all their telephones tapped.

Senators may fiind it hard work under these conditions, but we Communists have been accustomed to it for some time.

Why not rename the president's residence "Heartbreak House" since James J. Davis, steel trust secretary of labor, has admitted that the cabinet is "heartbroken" over the oil graft scandal.

The laboring masses of all countries have nothing to fear from the Red Army's bayonets. Its force is only directed against oppressors and exploiters.—Leon Trotsky.

HE SOLVED "MYSTERY OF FAULTY COMPASS" AND DISCOVERED COLOSSAL IRON DEPOSITS

NEW YORK, Feb. 24.—He solved the "mystery of the crooked compass" and discovered what is believed to be the world's largest iron deposit.

Called in to help solve a problem that puzzled other scientists of the country, Dr. Peter Lasareff examined a compass in the province of Kursk, in Russia, that was being deviated by a mysterious cause, followed a trail that led several hundred miles, and found a whole mountain range of iron. The huge deposit had become magnetized and was disrupting the compass much like a "divining rod" might be expected to do.

Dr. Lasareff is now visiting the United States informally in the interest of scientific development in his revolutionary country. He brought with him from the land of the Soviets news of marvelous new achievements of science.

The doctor, who is director of the Russian National Physical Institute, in Moscow, is telling of the discovery of a method of keeping a man's severed hand alive and growing in nothing but pure air, and of researches in electrionic acitivity showing why and how man's nerves see and hear and feel and taste.

He says investigations of the operation of man's nerves indicated that the nerve centers, as the brain, for instance, in a state of activity, create waves in the surrounding ether.

Waves Measured.

He has gone so far as to determine the approximate length of these waves and says that such phenomena as mind reading, hypnotism and mental telepathy "will probably be explained thru these waves." His laboratory is now engaged in the task of investigating these waves, aiming to detect and study them.

Lasareff told how he happened to discover the gigantic iron deposits.

"It had been observed that in a certain section of the province of Kursk, in Russia, the magnetic needle was deflected from the normal. This mysterious action of the needle aroused much speculation. So an expedition was sent out. We found, 450 feet underground, the most colossal deposit of iron ore yet discovered in the world, a deposit vastly larger than any other.

Dr. Peter Lasareff.

"Some idea of the enormous size of the find may be gained by comparing it with the largest deposit hitherto discovered, that in Sweden, which is 10 kilometers long and two kilometers broad.

"Our newly-found deposit consists of two strips, 250 kilometers long and 2 to 40 kilometers broad. We have already bored down 170 meters into this iron ore and have not yet struck bottom. And our new ore is of fine quality, the top samples show 40 to 45 per cent pure iron."

Dead Hand "Lives."

Then he gave news of another world wonder.

"Russian scientific activity has recently produced another remarkable phenomenon—Dr. Kravnov has succeeded in keeping 'alive' for about one year, the severed hand of a man," said Lasareff.

"My friend, Dr. Alexis Carrel of the Rockefeller Medical Institute here, has, I know, kept a tiny piece of chicken heart alive for years, feeding it regularly with a nutritious solution. But Dr. Kravnov, of the Military Medical Academy, of Petrograd, has succeeded in an experiment that has quite different factors. He has kept this hand 'alive' and growing for about 12 months, now, without feeding. He has merely kept it in pure, germ-free air. The growth of the finger nails and the growth of the hair on the back of the hand is visible. If the hair is shaved it grows again."

Dr. Lasareff regards the three new giant Moscow radio towers as notable achievements in Russian engineering.

"There are two wooden masts 450 meters high and one steel tower of the same height," he said. "The steel tower is a sort of lattice work, and while it is half as high as the Eiffel tower in Paris, it has only one-tenth of the weight of Eiffel tower."

Dr. Lasareff himself drew the architectural plans for the institute, of which he is director. He did this before the revolution and work was commenced on the building in 1917.

"The new government permitted the work to go on and is supporting the institution," he said.

Japanese Girls Work Twelve Hours, Kept in Confinement, But Happy, Says Mikado Consul

By RITSUTARO INOUYE
(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Feb. 24.—On the eve of the Japanese imperialist government sending twenty-nine Communist leaders to prison for their intention to form a Communist government, Jeanette Pearl, American Communist speaker and labor educator, spoke before the Japanese-American Young Men's association from the same platform with Mr. Saito, imperial Consulate General of New York.

She spoke first of the attitude of the Communist International toward race problems, saying that the Communist International makes no racial discrimination within the laboring class, all races of whatever color or language being equal. "I am a member of the Communist International," she went on, "and have no race prejudices, so my criticisms of the Japanese government's policy toward the working class is not at all due to any prejudice against the Japanese people.

"Fifty years ago Japan was an unknown country on the map of the civilized world: today she is one of the most powerful nations from an industrial standpoint. This unprecedented rise in industrial importance is not, as in most countries, due to her natural resources, but rather to the low value of labor. In order to maintain Japan's industrial importance on a plane with that of England and America the Japanese Imperialist government has practically enslaved labor, and those who have endeavored to emancipate labor have been brutally persecuted."

She explained further what communism is and where the communist international stands and gave a vivid picture of the persecution of the twenty-nine communists before the Japanese earthquake. Among those twenty-nine communists were Comrades Sakai, Yamakawa, Inomata, Takatsu, and other young militant workers. Those comrades were arrested last June without having committed any crime but that of having tried to organize the communist party and kept in prison for six months without any trial.

Comrade Pearl then accused the Japanese government of having delayed the trial of these twenty-nine communists in order that there might be no sentence for which they might be pardoned at the time of the marriage of the Prince Regent when a general amnesty was declared and forty thousand prisoners (most of them robbers, murderers, and other criminals) were either released or relieved of the major burden of their sentence.

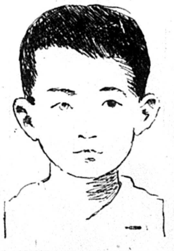
She then spoke of the Imperialist government's leniency with Captain Amakasu, who having killed Osugi the anarchist leader, his wife, and their seven year old nephew during the earthquake in September, was in the first place sentenced to only ten years, too short a term by many years for the killing of three people, and at the time of the Prince Regent's marriage reduced to seven and one-half years only and assured that he would not be treated as a criminal in prison, as are the communists who have committed no crime.

She spoke too of the nine communist and trade union leaders who were murdered by Japanese soldiers at Kameido police station during the earthquake for no other reason than that they were militant trade unionists and working class leaders. These soldiers burned the corpses of their victims in order to hide their crime, which was aggravated, so the report goes, by the fact that the working class leaders sang the Japanese revolutionary hymn in the police station. One of the other prisoners in the police station the same night with these victims, however, claims that no revolutionary hymn was sung or other disturbance caused by them. As for the five hundred Koreans who were cold-bloodedly murdered by Japanese imperial militarists during the earthquake, Comrade Pearl, said that these were victims of an imperialistic determination to suppress the movement in Korea to establish an independent government, a determination carried out by the scientific spreading of rumor, at a time when the mob was hysterically capable of believing anything, that the Koreans led by communists were marching toward the imperial palace to overthrow the government, and murdering innocent refugees and raping women and young girls on their way.

The result of this scientifically carried out determination was the murder of five hundred Koreans, but no one has ever heard whether the murderers were ever tried. Before the earthquake there was a liberal element in Japan which opposed the law the government introduced in the diet limiting freedom of the press and speech. During the earthquake this law was passed by the pronouncement of the Prince Regent. Therefore Japanese communists and trade unionists have no voice or power to organize labor. But so long as the capitalist system exists the communist movement will exist, whether or not the government tried to suppress it. The only task of the communists in Japan under the circumstances is to organize the revolutionary trade unions, to educate them politically and industrially to use their power of organization against capitalism.

Comrade Pearl was whole-heartedly greeted by the audience. Mr. Saito, representative of imperialist Japan answered very stupidly. For instance he said, "There are no two classes in Japan." A debate ensued between Comrade Pearl and Saito. The more Mr. Saito tried to explain about conditions in Japan, the more Comrade Pearl picked out the worse part of Japanese labor conidtions and when Comrade Pearl finally said that the Japanese working girls in spinning mills work ten or twelve hours a day and get very small amount of wages and are detained in the factory, having no freedom for social life except once a week, and added "Isn't that true, Mr. Saito?" Mr. Saito answered, "Yes, but they are very happy," laughter burst from the audience.

His Uncle Murdered



MANEKAZU TACHIBANA

A nephew of Osugi, Japanese radical, murdered by the Fascisti militarist, Captain Amakau, following the recent earthquake in Japan.

Lenin's Death Mourned By Almost Every Nation But U. S. and France

By ALEXANDER TRACHTENBERG.
(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Feb. 24.—Issues of Russian papers covering the first three days after Lenin's death show that condolences had already been received in Moscow from about twenty different governments.

These include England, Germany, Italy, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Austria, Cheko-Slovakia, Turkey, Persia, Afghanistan, China, Japan, Mongolia, Poland, Finland, Lithuania, Latvia, Esthonia.

The official condolences from the Mexican government, published in the DAILY WORKER, and those which the Chilean government was forced to send thru the insistence of the socialist members of parliament had not yet been recorded.

Among the important governments missing from the list are France and the United States. Poincare and Hughes are the two irreconcilables.

It is interesting to note that only the Communist and revolutionary groups but also the socialist and labor organizations thruout the world sent messages of grief to Russia. The British trade union congress sent a warm tribute to Lenin. Our own Sam Gompers, in common with his friend Hughes, was, of course, inconspicuous by his absence among the mourners of the Soviet leader.

From Rhapsody of a Windy Night

By T. S. ELIOT.

The street lamp said: "Regard that woman
Who hesitates towards you in the light of the door
Which opens on her like a grin.
You see the border of her dress
Is torn and stained with sand,
And you see the corner of her eye
Twists like a crooked pin."

Work Daily for "The Daily!"

AS WE SEE IT

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY.

SHERMAN Rogers, associate editor of the Outlook, has a happy way of looking at things. He does not see things as we see them. There is less radicalism in this country today than there was in 1922 he informed the National Republican Club, New York. He found a lot of confidence and cool headedness abroad, particularly among the farmers. Our readers may remember that Teddy Roosevelt once wrote for the Outlook and that Teddy discovered the River of Doubt. Mr. Rogers must have sat in the late Theodore's chair or in some way contracted the habit of observing imaginary phenomena. There may be confidence somewhere in the country but it is not wasted on the Republican administration or on the million dollar Democratic errand boys of the oil trust.

* * * *

Of course Mr. Rogers was wildly applauded when he finished his harangue. The bosses like to be told what they like to hear and their literary poodles pass them the honey. Why not? The latter have no scruples and they know the fat men are legalized robbers so why not rob the robbers? While Mr. Rogers was offering consolation to the supporters of the Teapot Dome administration, John N. Dyer, director of the American Farm Bureau was telling the Illinois Lumber Merchant's Association that agriculture was in a worse condition today than it has been any time in the last four years and that 625,000 farmers are bankrupt. This is what has made the workers and farmers so cool. Well, Well.

* * * *

Policemen are beginning to interpret duty in a manner that bodes ill to the citizen going about his business unprotected by armor plate or other safety devices. Fifteen persons were killed by New York policemen during the past year in the performance of duty. The number slaughtered by the Chicago police is not given. We understand that several adding machines are working day and night on the tally. 5,206 New Yorkers died of violence during the year 1923. That is quite a record for peaceful America.

* * * *

Ramsay MacDonald used a novel argument in supporting his order to begin the immediate construction of seven warships. He did not care a fig for the battleships, but the unemployed must be given work. They could be employed turning swords into pruning hooks or something like that, couldn't they? Ramsay is a pacifist. His coming to office gave Oswald Garrison Villard a happy week but we fear that gentleman will suffer a severe relapse when he reads that his hopeful fell by the wayside.

* * * *

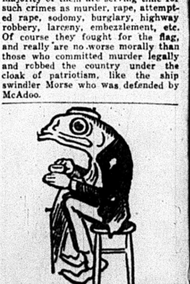
It should be distinctly understood that we do not criticise the British Labor Party government for building warships. We condemn them for building warships in order to uphold the capitalist system. The Soviet government of Russia also builds battleships and organizes a large army, but with a different purpose than which moves Ramsay MacDonald. The Russian workers build war machines to defend the revolution of the workers. MacDonald builds it to use against the workers and the exploited subject races that support the ruling class of Britain.

* * * *

Only a few days ago we read in the news dispatches that British troops in India shot down scores of rebel Hindus—under a British Labor Party government. This is bad news, not that we did not expect it, because we know our MacDonald, but the workers do not know him and his tribe and they will be discouraged for a while. But not for long. The conditions of life are getting harsher and harsher and they roll over and flatten out disappointments as a tank flattens out a toad that comes in its way. The workers of Russia were disappointed in the Kerensky socialists but they tried the communists and won with them. The British workers will do the same.

* * * *

It did not take Calvin Coolidge very long to set the machinery in motion for bringing about the release of the so-called "lost legion" now serving terms of imprisonment for various violations of the army regulations. The capitalist press is furious because the political prisoners were turned loose while men who wore the uniform are still in prison. Secretary of War Weeks issued a report giving a description of the various crimes committed by these "heroes" in whose behalf the Chicago Tribune is so interested. We find that the great majority of them are serving time for such crimes as murder, rape, attempted rape, sodomy, burglary, highway robbery, larceny, embezzlement, etc. Of course they fought for the flag, and really are no worse morally than those who committed murder legally and robbed the country under the cloak of patriotism, like the ship swindler Morse who was defended by McAdoo.



The Poor Fish—Temperance hath its dangers as well as Booze. If the Moonshiner's Hootch won't get you, the Prohibitionist's bullet will.

THE DAILY WORKER
RAISES THE STANDARD
FOR A WORKERS' AND
FARMERS' GOVERNMENT

THE DAILY WORKER

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Workers! Farmers! Demand:
The Labor Party
Amalgamation
Organization of Unorganized
The Land for the Users
The Industries for the Workers
Protection of the Foreign-Born
Recognition of Soviet Russia

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OIL SMEARS BOTH OLD PARTIES

U. S. Bureau of Education is Urging Educational Leaders to Platoonize School Kids

United States Commissioner of Education John J. Taggart has sent his secretary, Dr. Theodore Honour, to Chicago to propagandize for the platoon system of education during the week's sessions, in Chicago, of the superintendent's branch of the National Educational Association which is meeting at the Auditorium Theatre.

Working with Dr. Honour is Miss Alice Barrows, Taggart's field representative, who has been touring the country on Uncle Sam's pay, in behalf of this mechanized educational system. Miss Barrows was one of the pioneers for the Gary system in the New York schools where the attempt to introduce the system aroused such intense opposition from the teachers that their representatives at the N. E. A. conference will oppose it almost in a body.

Is Gary System.

The platoon system, as the "Gary" system is now more politely called, is the latest word in the goose-step process thru which public school education is now going. It leaves practically nothing to the initiative of the individual teacher, who teaches one subject over and over according to a prepared method as classes file in and out of the classroom.

Members of the American Federation of Teachers are against the platoon system for the reasons that the government and the interests it represents are for it. Among these reasons is its efficiency for propaganda purposes.

Thru the method of using the school auditorium intensively, groups of children filling it at successive half-hour periods thru the day, high power propagandists can operate on all the pupils in an entire building. Under the former system the propaganda had to be passed thru individual teachers, some of whom were not sympathetic.

Propaganda Poison.

The propaganda purpose of the platoon system is not denied by its advocates. One of its defenders, Superintendent Charles L. Spain, of Detroit, lists the Red Cross, Liberty Bonds, and Thrift stamps, among the varieties of "good propaganda" which could be put over more effectively thru the platoon system.

Class conscious workers have little use for some of the "good propaganda" which poisons their childrens' minds in the Garyized schools.

The platoon system, as its name implies, regiments the school children. They march into classrooms where they are taught to order by teachers who have no opportunity to become acquainted with them from the physical inability to become acquainted with the members of sets of classes she must teach. She—the teacher—becomes a drill master, hearing recitations from multitudes of little strangers.

New York school superintendents will lead the fight against the system but opposition will come from Chicago and other centers also.

The platoon system began in the Steel Trust city of Gary. Its name was changed, as its apologists at the National Association of Education convention admit, because the name "Gary" was a drawback.

It is now in use, in complete or modified form, in 50 cities. These include such obviously industrial centers as Detroit, Pittsburgh, Birmingham, Ala.; East Chicago, South Bend, Ind.; Newark, N. J.; Rochester, N. Y.; Port Arthur, Texas; Braddock, Pa.; Latrobe, Pa.; New Castle, Pa; Akron, Ohio; Monessen, Pa.

Want Robots From Schools.

In these industrial cities the platoon system has obvious advantages for the ruling class. From the workers' and teachers' standpoint the objections to the platoon are summed up in the evil uses to which it is put by industrial rulers who want robotized products from the schools. On the other hand if the control of education were vested in the working teachers and not in school boards subservient to the financial interests the more efficient use of school equipment would be welcome.

Superintendent E. C. Hartwell, of Buffalo, and O. L. Reid, of Youngstown, Ohio, will speak at this morning's session at the Auditorium Theatre.

JURY GETS CASE OF UPHOLSTERERS ON TRIAL HERE

Decide Labor's Rights During Strikes

The fate of four union upholsterers and Fred Jurish, member of the Painters' union, tried with them on boycott conspiracy charges, went to the jury in Judge Wells' criminal court last night.

Michael J. McKenna and Thomas O'Shea, business agents of Locals 110 and 111, and William Riordon and Gus J. Dahl are the four union upholsterers. On the turning of their cases rests the judicial precedent whether organized labor has any legal rights in taking action against an employer during a strike or not.

Tries to Clear Slate.

Both the state and the defense rested their case yesterday afternoon but Assistant States' Attorney Romano earlier in the day took occasion to reconsider a previous announcement that the state had closed its case by calling up Assistant States' Attorney John Sbarbaro.

Sbarbaro's job before the jury was to clear the state's attorney's office, if he could, of the stain that rested on it from the defense charges that the state had turned over its office to representatives of the bosses to grill the arrested union men.

The witness admitted that he had questioned O'Shea and McKenna in his office concerning the upholsterers' strike and said both men told him they had put up stickers in various buildings urging building tradesmen to ask upholsterers to show union cards.

Denies Taylor Grilled Men.

He said that Robert Bronson and Dudley Taylor, attornies for the Illinois Employers' Association, had been present when he questioned the men, but he denied that either Bronson or Taylor had asked the defendants any questions. Bronson had testified Thursday that he and Taylor had asked "a few questions of the defendants."

After the testimony of Sbarbaro the state rested its case and the defense without putting in any evidence also rested, the defense considering that the state has failed to make a case against the defendants.

Romano began the argument for the state and Oscar Nelson made the first statement for the defendants. Nelson was followed by Robert Daniels for all the defendants, and the state then had the last word to the

(Continued on page 5.)

5,000,000 ILLITERATE IN AMERICA DECLARES SOUTHERN EDUCATOR

Hundred per centers call this country the flower of civilization, but W. Abercrombie, state superintendent of education of Alabama, has some alarming figures about illiteracy in America, which he presented to the National Educational Association's convention at the Auditorium Theatre yesterday.

There are in the United States 5,000,000 persons 10 years of age and over who cannot read and write in any language, and almost 3,500,000 others who cannot speak, read or write English, Mr. Abercrombie declared in speaking on "National obligations in education."

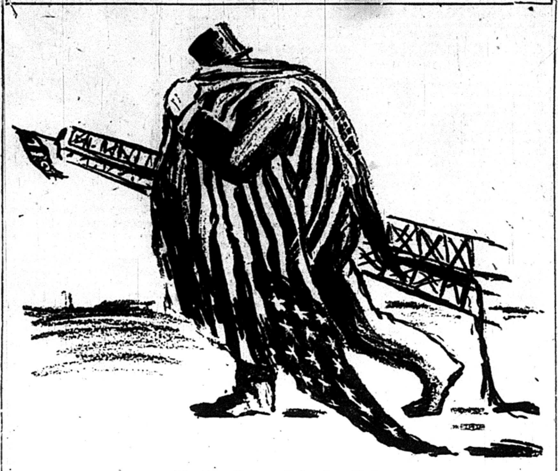
"There are millions more who can barely read and write and are therefore practically illiterate. This is a menace to American ideals and institutions."

Urge Phillips for Belgium.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—President Coolidge today sent to the senate the nomination of William Phillips, now under-secretary of state, to be American ambassador to Belgium.

For Recognition of Soviet Russia!

THE HIGHER-UP



The Last Resort of the Scoundrel.

LUDENDORFF, WAR LORD OF GERMANY, ON TRIAL TODAY

Faces Treason Charge with Hittler

MUNICH, Feb. 25.—General Eric Ludendorff, one of Germany's war lords, will be tried for treason tomorrow, together with Adolf Hittler and seven others.

Elaborate police precautions were taken today to prevent possibility of a monarchist coup. Special reinforcements of state police arrived at Munich, while the Central Government stands ready to lend any assistance the Bavarian authorities may require.

The trial, which will be conducted by a Bavarian court of seven judges, will be held at the War Academy. Here special fire fighting apparatus has been installed against the eventuality of fire panic and police have searched the building from roof to cellar.

Assemblage of more than two persons within three blocks of the War Academy is to be forbidden tonight and tomorrow.

The crime of which Ludendorff and Hittler were accused was of plotting against the state. They are charged with leading the ludicrous beer cellar "Putsch" of November 8, which dwindled into opera bouffe when differences arose among the leaders of the uprising.

The "beer patriots," as they came to be known, swore to march on Berlin. They declared they would rid the country of Marxism, Socialists and Jews and rebuild a better Vaterland.

On the night of the Putsch, ex-Dictator Von Kahr, who resigned last Friday, was named "National Administrator," and Ludendorff head of the army.

The Central government immediately laid an embargo against Bavaria and lack of unity among the beer cellar patriots did the rest.

Ludendorff was captured after a skirmish near one of the Munich state buildings. He was placed under "protective arrest" and gave his word not to engage in further treasonable activities. Hittler fled to the mountains and was captured he was jailed, while Ludendorff was made virtually a prisoner in his own villa.

Von Kahr, who with General Lossow, head of the Bavarian army, resigned last week, is generally credited with having been a party to the Putsch that failed. He evaded responsibility at the time, however, and remained dictator of Bavaria until Friday.

CHICAGO HIGH SCHOOL TEACHERS JOIN FIGHT ON PLATOON SYSTEM

Chicago high school teachers have joined the fight against the platoon or Gary system of education which Big Business and the United States Bureau of Education is boosting.

At the meeting of the high school teachers' council yesterday a resolution was passed against the new system and the council also declared itself in favor of smaller schools Schools with more than 2,000 pupils, it was pointed out, are cumbersome and inefficient.

Gambler and Two Women Die.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 25.—M. J. Connor, well known professional gambler, and two women were killed today when Connor drove his automobile into a Missouri Pacific freight train on a grade crossing just outside of the city limits. Connor and an unidentified young woman were killed instantly. Miss Selma Wander, 22, died in a hospital several hours later.

Fight Hoof and Mouth Disease.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 25.—Hoof and mouth disease, discovered the latter part of last week in cattle pens of central California, has resulted in widespread restrictions being placed on cattle shipments and shipments of feed, and absolute quarantine in several counties.

May Call Big Strike Tomorrow.

Date of the dressmakers' strike may be set today, it was learned at union headquarters. A last opportunity was given employers last night to concede the 40-hour week and other demands before the walkout.

It Sure Will.

The contest for the presidency will be a "real fight," Senator Hiram Johnson, candidate for the republican nomination for president, predicted here today following his return from a speaking tour of Illinois, Nebraska and the Dakotas.

Cuban Rail Strike May End.

HAVANA, Feb. 25.—The United Railway strike may be settled today in a conference between union officials and government men. The strike has brought distress to Havana business interests.

King of Greece Sick.

ATHENS, Feb. 25.—King George of Greece is reported to be seriously ill at Bucharest. The Greek sovereign, who was expelled from this country early this year, is suffering from double pneumonia.

EVERYBODY LIES EXCEPT DOHENY, SAYS DOHENY

Says There Is No Oil Scandal

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Feb. 25.—Edward L. Doheny, lessee of California naval reserves about whom the senatorial investigation has resolved, lashed back at his critics in an interview published today in the New York Tribune.

Flaying the foes of Attorney General Daugherty, Doheny called Senator Borah and Senator Wheeler liars, accused the democratic party of playing cheap politics at the expense of good men's characters.

Senator Walsh, democrat, Montana, who is leading the investigation, is trying to become president, Doheny said. "Senator Wheeler lied when he said Daugherty was a friend of mine," Doheny said in the interview. "I met him once only and that was three years ago next May at the Metropolitan club, with four other members of the cabinet.

McLean a Stranger.

"As for McLean I have never seen him in my life, regardless of what Senator Wheeler says. He remarked 'everybody knows' about four times in his speech. That's a good name for him—'Everybody Knows' Wheeler.

"Four years ago Borah said that I had contributed $50,000 to Major General Wood's campaign fund. I was a delegate to the democratic national convention and voted more than forty times for McAdoo at the time, so I wired him asking him to correct his statement. Altho the telegram was read on the floor of the senate he sat in his seat and made no reply. He stands convicted of lying."

Doheny decried the ousting of Secretary Denby "who had never been accused of wrongdoing," and said the democrats planned to bowl over one member of the cabinet after another like nine-pins and send them from office discredited men.

Calls Enemies Bolsheviks.

"These Bolsheviks," Doheny said, "are afraid of their constituents. They have chocolate eclair spines. What we need in this oil affair is some one to pin down the people who are talking recklessly and say, 'Who told you this? Where did you hear it?'

"I tell you there is no oil scandal.

"There never has been any oil scandal. No one has been corrupted. If any one got advantages out of these oil leases it was the United States government."

Expect Democrats to Daub Republican Candidate For President Not Yet Touched

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—Bitter partisan feeling growing out of the senate oil inquiry threatened today to bring forth new sensational evidence designed to smear the names of leaders in both parties.

The name of a republican presidential candidate, heretofore unmentioned in the scandal, may be drawn in by democrats. His son is reported to have been connected with the Doheny interests.

The democrats prepared to trace suspected "leaks" from republican members of the investigation committee itself. Republicans threatened to recall William G. McAdoo, democratic presidential candidate, who said Saturday in Los Angeles that his law firm would have been paid $1,000,000 by E. L. Doheny if they had succeeded in Mexican oil negotiations for Doheny.

These developments came as the investigating committee ended a week's recess and called to the stand C. Bascom Slemp, secretary to President Coolidge.

Look for Leaks.

Slemp was called by Senator Walsh, chief investigator, to tell what he knew of "leaks" from the committee. Democrats have a strong suspicion that private information of the committee has been secretly relayed to men who were to be called later to the witness stand.

If Slemp's testimony does not develop this fact, the next witnesses called will be local managers of the local Western Union and Postal Telegraph companies. They were subpoenaed to produce all telegrams addressed to Albert B. Fall, Edward B. McLean and two of McLean's intimate friends while they were all together in Palm Beach, Fla.

C. Bascom Slemp, secretary to President Coolidge, met both E. B. McLean, publisher of the Washington Post, and Albert B. Fall, former secretary of the interior, at Palm Beach, Fla. between Dec. 16 and Jan. 14, he told the senate oil investigating committee.

Slemp told the committee he advised Fall and McLean to "make a clean breast of everything" to the senate committee and straighten things out.

$98,000 Short.

Before Slemp testified, Charles P. Lyddane, vice president of the federal-American National Bank here, disclosed from bank records that McLean had a balance at that bank of $2,000 at the time when, according to McLean's testimony he loaned Albert B. Fall, former secretary of interior, $100,000, McLean said he wrote checks to that amount for Fall, who returned them uncashed later and they were destroyed.

Slemp was questioned by Senator Walsh, Montana.

"Were you at Palm Beach during December and January," asked Walsh.

"I went to Florida on December 16

(Continued on page 2.)

WASHINGTON RUMOR THAT COOLIDGE IS PREPARING TO TALK

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—A public statement of President Coolidge's attitude towards the efforts of both republican and democratic senators to force attorney general Daugherty out of the cabinet may be made following Tuesday's cabinet meeting, it was intimated today.

A secret conference was held at the White House Sunday between the President and Senator Borah, Idaho.

Borah, summoned to the conference by Mr. Coolidge, declined to make public its purpose, but quarters close to the President feel he is getting ready to tell the country just where he stands with relation to attack on his attorney-general.

All members of the cabinet have been notified to be present at Tuesday's session. Secretary of Labor Davis cancelled a trip to Florida to attend.

Borah and the President discussed impeachment proceedings against Daugherty, which Borah on Saturday suggested as the only practicable means of giving the attorney-general the full hearing he has demanded.

No decisions were reached at the conference, Borah said.

BRITISH DOCKERS MAKE PEACE ON ONE BOB RAISE

Wait Until Next Summer for the Other

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON, Feb. 25. — Delegates representing 100,000 dock workers today accepted the terms of a one shilling raise now and another shilling next summer offered by the employers. Work will be resumed tomorrow at 7 a. m.

The remarkable fact about the strike was the insistence of the striking leaders on having the men accept the compromise terms offered by the employers, tho it was well known that the bosses rather than prolong the strike would grant the two shillings demanded. Most of the London business men were in favor of the men's demands, considering them very reasonable in view of the cost of living and the heavy cuts in wages that the men were forced to accept.

One strong reason for the employers' move to postpone granting the second shilling increase until summer is the fact that this will have the effect of establishing a precedent for wage negotiations in other industries.

The use of sailors from the British navy to move mails has caused much resentment among the workers thruout Britain. Day by day the MacDonald regime is being shown up as a counterfeit labor party government with the result that a decided left wing is being formed inside the Independent Labor Party that tends more and more to move toward the communist position.

That capitalism has nothing to fear from the present government was made clear to the ship owners at a recent banquet which was addressed by Sydney Webb, socialist president of the board of trade. Mr. Webb sought to dispel the gloom that hovered over the festal board in the following words:

"If you could only forget for a moment what you have been taught by your favorite newspapers you might realize that the Labor members are of the same race as yourselves and if they are idealistic they are not idiots."

Edwin Bevin, known as the Dockers' K. C., won much praise from the employers owing to his handling of the strike situation. His popularity, however, has not increased with the workers. The almost incomprehensible action of Bevin in failing to insist on the two shillings increase while most of the ship owners were in favor of paying it has set the mills of speculation grinding out motives at a tremendous rate.

The government is breathing easier with the end of this strike. Business circles were demanding action and the use of force against the strikers. "What did we turn over the government to you for?" was the unspoken question asked by the bosses. The use of the army and navy by the Ramsay MacDonald government would not alone spell the government's doom but also the individual political careers of those who would be a party to it. Even the moving of the American mails by sailors may result in much trouble for Mr. MacDonald.

Other strikes are threatening. The prospect of a lockout in the cotton industry grows more menacing. The path of the Ramsay MacDonald government is not strewn with roses. A labor government that exists on sufferance and tries to please capital and labor must do some expert tight rope walking to exist.

ALL EDUCATORS ATTENDING THE PRESENT CHICAGO GATHERING OF THE NATIONAL EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION SHOULD

Read About The World's Greatest Educator, Anatole Lunacharsky, On Page Six Today

LADIES' TAILORS STRIKE IN HUB; 1,500 ARE OUT

Workers Refused to Arbitrate 40-hour Week

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 25.—Fifteen hundred dressmakers and pressers of Locals 49 and 12, respectively of the Ladies' Garment Workers International Union went on strike on Feb. 19.

The first strike meeting was called to order in Paine Memorial Hall, by Anna Thomas, the hall chairman, Vice-President Monosson, Manager Lewin of Local 49, and Zudikoff of the Joint Board pledged their full support of the various units but it was the speech of Arthur Giovanitti that swayed the strikers to an emotional outburst in harmony with the spirit of the "International," the revolutionary hymn sung by the workers before and after the meeting.

This is the fourth general strike in Boston and with the battle lines more extended than at any other time. Due to the influx of small contractors during and immediately after the war, the influence of the union was greatly diminished. Last February the successful strike organized the industry to a great extent and forced the manufacturers into an association of their own. This year the union, now a power, is making its influence count for a 40-hour week.

For six weeks a deadlock existed between the manufacturers and the union. Last year's agreement had expired Feb. 15. But the manufacturers proposed arbitration on the 40-hour week which the union refused asserting the right to enjoy life, to save one's self from exhaustion and breakdown, was not subject to the arbitration of a swivel chair artist with no experience in the shop. The manufacturers appealed to the infamous State Board of Arbitration which has never lost an opportunity to lick the boots of the bosses. The dressmakers and pressers were summoned by the lackeys of the employers. To the lament of the manufacturers they that could not compete with other places, it was pointed out that New York had the 40-hour week for a year and further that the Boston manufacturers produced for a local market. The union conceded that the 40-hour week should start as late as July. It was willing to forego five of the six holidays for which they were paid. But in vain. It was a fight based on organized might and the workers would not be fooled by smooth speakers around a conference table.

Local 49, is comprised of all those that have gone out. The most active among them are militants, members of the Trade Union Educational League and the Workers Party. Here as elsewhere they are bearing the brunt of the fight. The manufacturers sought an injunction the day before the strike was called. Despite this the strike is still on.

Russ Trade Envoys Arrive in Canada on Business Bent

ST. JOHNS, N. B., Feb. 25.—The steamer Montclair unloaded a cargo here today, part of which attracted widespread attention. When the vessel docked four Soviet emissaries stepped off the gang plank. They are D. Pavloff, A. Devilkovski and Mr. and Mrs. U. E. Koulik, of Moscow. The mission will make its headquarters in Montreal and carry on trade between Canada and Russia.

Walton Appeal Granted.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—The motion of former governor John C. Walton, of Oklahoma to advance the hearing of his appeal from the dismissal of his complaint in the United State district court for the western district of Oklahoma, was granted by the United States supreme court today.

Drinking Then Shooting.

FREEPORT, Ill., Feb. 25.—Mrs. Alphia Brown, 33, was shot and probably fatally wounded by her husband, T. W. Brown, 28, in their home here last night, following a quarrel. Mrs. Brown said her husband had been drinking. Brown was captured this morning near Pecatonica, and brought back. The Browns are colored.

Dixon to Take Denby's Job.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25—Governor Thomas Dixon of Montana, is being considered as successor to Edwin Denby, as secretary of the navy, according to information from sources close to President Coolidge. Dixon is known as a "strong navy" advocate.

The Land for the Users!

WORKERS' SCHOOL
127 University Place
(14th Street and Union Square)
NEW YORK CITY

History of the Three Internationals
Ludwig Lore
Begins THURSDAY, FEB. 28, 1924

Marxism .... Herman Simpson
History of the American Trade Union Movement .... Solon De Leon
Introduction to Political Theory .... Dr. I. Galdston
Literature, English, Evolution, Public Speaking, American History.

REGISTER NOW

OIL SMEARS BOTH OLD PARTIES

(Continued from Page 1)

and returned Jan. 16—half of that time in Palm Beach."

"Were you there when I questioned Mr. McLean?"

"Yes, sir."

"Where did McLean stay?"

"He was at his residence about three blocks from the hotel."

"And was Secretary Fall there at the same time?"

"Secretary Fall arrived there, I think on Dec. 31—I have checked this up since you called me."

"And remained there how long?"

"Until Jan. 14."

"Did you meet either of these gentlemen while there?"

Fall and McLean Together.

"I met both of them. I will say I was in Palm Beach about fifty per cent of the time. I would meet Mr. McLean occasionally, accidentally, sometimes on the golf course. I never met Fall at any place but at Mr. McLean's house for dinner."

"Do you know how long before I came to Palm Beach to question Mr. McLean, my coming was known?" Walsh asked.

"I really couldn't say," Slemp answered.

Walsh hoped to bring out that Slemp told McLean that Walsh was coming.

Another Health-Seeker.

"I've tried to place in my mind the dates I might have met either Fall or McLean, but I can't fix the date," Slemp continued. "I didn't keep any date book. I was there for health."

"It has occurred to me, my coming being a matter of talk, that it is quite likely you can give us the character of the talks you had with McLean and Fall?" Walsh asked.

"Our talks were generally such talks as would occur at dinners and luncheons. I thought Mr. Fall looked rather ill and I avoided the subject of this inquiry. I don't know whether I got the information that you were coming from the newspapers or some other way."

"You can't recall," insisted Walsh, "that you knew I was coming until I was there?"

"Well, I think the newspapers said you were coming. The conversation down there was generally—well, a good deal about the Volstead law, the Mellon tax bill and the weather. I came in for general conversation and for golf."

"I'll say this about my conversations with Fall or McLean. I had no personal privilege or confidential talks with either of those gentlemen and I was never an intimate of Fall's. I'd only met him once. I never sought any social intimacy because I'd never had it.

"I didn't get a chance to talk to Mr. McLean and Mr. Fall as much as the public might think."

Slemp rambled on without close questioning. He suggested that Walsh ask him about specific things instead of general conversations.

"I'll say and I know you'll be interested, Senator Walsh, that we played golf most of the time," he went on. "But McLean would not play with us because he was so much better than we were, he quit after one round. There was one conversation that I think of interest and it is this:

"After the testimony was given that McLean didn't furnish the $100,000, I was at McLean's dinner one night. Senator Fall said that he had been urged by his doctors to go to Bermuda but he decided he wouldn't—that he intended to straighten things out and see the facts were known. Fall said a man whom he had known for 30 years knew more about things than anyone else.

Talk After Dinner.

"I remember distinctly one talk after dinner when Senator Fall said the committee was not carrying on the investigation along the right lines," Slemp said.

"I asked Fall 'what are the facts, Senator?'

"'Young man, you read the record,' Fall told me.

"I can say I knew nothing about the $100,000. I was generally surprised when I learned that the money came from some one other than we supposed."

Advised Confession.

"I advised him to make a clean breast."

"Did you have any communication with anyone in Washington on the subject while in Palm Beach?" Walsh broke in.

"The only communications I had were with the White House, were personal ones."

"Did you have any communications about the remarkable things you heard about these matters?"

"Well, any I might have had were confidential and I wouldn't want them published. It was either on Jan. 12 or 13th that Mr. McLean told me he was going to straighten everything out. I advised him that was the only thing to do—tell the committee all the facts."

"You know that both of these gentlemen had misrepresented to this committee the facts about where Fall got $100,000?" Walsh asked.

"I take it you state that fact correctly."

Slemp offered some telegrams for Walsh to inspect.

"Do they relate to this inquiry?"

"No, sir, they don't."

"Then I don't want to see them," Walsh said.

"The communication I had with the White House was that I had a little trouble with my eyes that required an operation and that I would like to remain," Slemp said.

No Mixing.

"I want to state that I have never met Mr. Sinclair personally or Mr. Doheny personally. I have never received any communications from either of them. I've never talked with any members of the committee, the Cabinet or the Senate about this matter. I regard my position as being between the White House and the public and I did not want to mix in this matter."

Lenroot then questioned Slemp.

"You remember the night the president gave out his statement about the prosecution of these cases, I was at the White House. I want you to tell what you know about the preparations of that statement before I arrived," Lenroot said.

Slemp replied he believed Walsh referred to a statement made in the White House press conference on the day before (Friday).

Senator Dill, Washington, asked Slemp if Fall said anything at any of the dinners at McLean's about why he had deceived the committee about the source from which he obtained the $100,000.

"Did Mr. McLean explain what he meant when he said he was going to tell it?" Dill asked.

"No, sir."

Had Fall Entre.

"Senator Walsh couldn't get to Fall, but you could?" Dill asked.

"I don't know that Senator Walsh couldn't get to see Mr. Fall."

"Well, we know it," Dill declared. "Fall was in hiding and Mr. Walsh had to communicate with Fall thru McLean."

"I did not know Secretary Fall was going down there; in fact I didn't know he was there until two days after he got there," Slemp said.

Slemp's temper showed signs of giving away when Dill fired questions at him about why he did not show more interest in the disclosures Fall and McLean were making to him.

"You must remember I was there for my health. I've gone to Florida every year for seven years. I wasn't an investigator. I want you to get the right atmosphere about this."

Senator Adams, Colorado, democrat, asked Slemp if he had not been suspicious about the source of the $100,000.

Was Suspicious.

"I rather suspected how it was, but I knew the investigation was in worthy hands and I stepped out," Slemp answered. "I want to keep out of the investigating matter, so I avoided the whole thing."

"Have you been in communication with any members of the committee other than thru discussions at the White House?" Adams asked.

"No, sir. Some of you have called me on the telephone, of course."

"Didn't you know that you were going to be called to appear before the committee?"

"No, sir."

"You must have regarded it as interesting that a man of McLean's standing, and an ex-cabinet officer should misrepresent such an important matter to the committee," Walsh continued. "Didn't you think the occasion was one that called for action by the President of the United States?"

"Well, I wouldn't like to go into that."

"Well, I would. I want to know from you what you did about this matter?"

"I didn't do anything."

"Do you know whether anybody else saw McLean about it in Palm Beach? Didn't you know that the reporters were looking for Fall?"

"No, sir."

"Didn't the reporters come to ask you if you knew where Mr. Fall was?"

"They did not."

Dill asked if McLean explained why he had decided "to tell it all."

"He didn't tell me why," Slemp answered.

Slemp then was excused.

McLean's Steady Withdrawals.

James H. Baden, vice president and cashier of the Commercial National Bank here, produced the accounts of McLean during the months of November and December, 1921.

"I note from these statements that Mr. McLean's account dwindled steadily from $58,483 on November 1, to $2,1900.05 on December 1," Walsh said.

"Yes, sir."

Baden said McLean had made no arrangements to take care of a big check when he had insufficient funds.

H. Foster Bain, director of the Bureau of Mines, declared Fall had given him the impression that Attorney General Daugherty had tendered an informal verbal opinion that the leases were legal and that the matter was discussed at cabinet meetings or at the end of cabinet meetings.

Legal authorities in Congress now agree that the leases were illegal.

"We have here your letter to Secretary Fall, written May 12, 1922, in which you said that you thought the opinion of the attorney-general should be put in writing along the line that he had made verbally," said Walsh. "Now, from whom did the suggestion come that the attorney-general's opinion be sought?"

Standard Oilers Made Suggestion.

Bain replied that Oscar Sutra, of the Standard Oil Company, Mr. Wile, counsel of the General Petroleum Company and Wm. F. Herrin, counsel of the Standard Oil Company made the suggestion.

The only objection of getting the opinion of the attorney-general was put forward by Fall who thought it was not necessary, Bain said.

"We had begun work on this contract and we didn't want doubt thrown on the matter by possibly geting an adverse ruling from the attorney-general," Bain continued.

"If you believed the attorney-general would render an opinion that the contract was legal why did you hesitate to ask it?" asked Walsh.

"It was unnecessary in that case," said Bain.

"Now that means you preferred to go ahead with the contract without getting an opinion from the attorney-general," said Walsh.

Bain said he received the impression from Fall that Attorney-General Daugherty had informally expressed approval of the legality of the leases.

Daugherty Had No Objections.

"I think Fall told me that the general policy had been discussed informally after cabinet meetings with the attorney-general present, and that the attorney-general had thought the plan a good one and raised no objections to it," Bain said.

"My belief at that time was that the opinion was an informal one and did not go into detail."

"What did you mean when you wrote Fall about not wanting Doheny to get into any trouble? Did you want to make things easy for Mr. Doheny?" asked Lenroot.

"I understood Mr. Doheny had difficult technical problems to solve in connection with the disposal and shipment of oil and we were interested in not causing him more trouble. Such as might grow out of legal action," said Bain.

Walsh asked if any of the bidding companies were advised that the proposed contracts were legal.

Contradictory Testimony.

"The Doheny Company was so advised by a written opinion from some outside law firm, I believe and Mr. Sinclair had such an opinion from an outside firm—that of Paul Cravath, New York, I think—when Sinclair formed a syndicate to market the Mammoth Oil Company stock.

"Why, I thought that Sinclair told us he never had such an opinion," exclaimed Walsh.

"Well, I am pretty sure he did," Bain said. Do you want me to look for it?"

"I certainly do," Walsh said.

The committee then adjourned until tomorrow morning.

New Sensation Promised.

Karl C. Schuyler, attorney for J. Leo Stack of Denver, was present in the committee room. He is supposed to have been connected with the deal whereby Stack and Frederick G. Bonfils, publisher of the Denver Post held up Sinclair for some alleged "claims" on Teapot Dome.

Schuyler is said to have some "sensational correspondence" relating to the deal.

Schuyler will be questioned tomorrow along with officials of the Washington branches of the Western Union and Postal Telegraph Companies.

Prince Korsakoff, Wrangel Aide, Bests Boston Hotel Bill

(By The Federated Press.)

NEW YORK, Feb. 24.—Radical circles are deeply moved by the sad plight of Prince Simon Nicolas Korsakoff. The prince was an aid to General Wrangel, at one time New York Times' favorite defender of civilization. Prince Korsakoff did what he could to hamper the Russian workers in their effort to build a new government, and what he could to help starve the peasant. That done he got away and went to Monte Carlo.

What money he had left he spent there, and borrowed some more. Then he went to America. He knew that in this democracy, and only in this democracy do people crowd around the feet of titled loafers from the Old World. Counts and dukes and other princes wrote him that the going continued good in the land of the free, and he managed to get here. Luck brought up against a "friend" whom he had met in Monte Carlo; and this friend invited him for a visit in Boston. The prince went and ran up a hotel bill at the Copley Plaza Hotel, which is a toney one, and his next move was to a police station.

When he said he was a prince they treated him gently, and supplemented their respect with reverence when he said he had fought the Bolsheviks. His friend, he explained, had borrowed $200 and all the prince's nicest underwear, and then disappeared. He was released. Somebody paid his hotel bill. The prince says his brothers in arms were scattered over the world from Sofia to Peking and Chicago suburbs; and he says further that he thinks he may go to work. Some of the others have tried that, and told him it wasn't so bad.

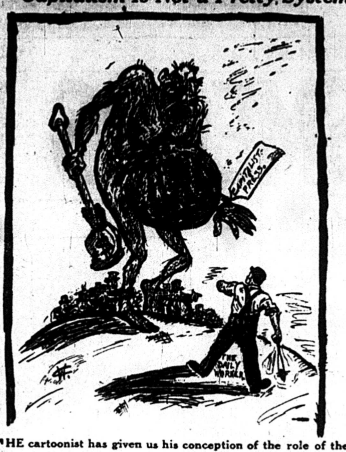
MOSCOW ANNOUNCES AUSTRIA GIVES SOVIET RUSSIA RECOGNITION

MOSCOW, Feb. 25.—Austria has given Soviet Russia recognition de jure, according to advices received by the foreign office here.

* * *

Recent advices from Vienna have indicated that Austria was on the eve of formal recognition of Soviet Russia, following the recognition given that government by Great Britain, Italy and Norway in the recent past.

This Is Not a Pretty Picture But Capitalism Is Not a Pretty System



THE cartoonist has given us his conception of the role of the capitalist press. We will admit right off the reel that the picture is not good to look at. At the same time it puts the message across.

The capitalist press is bound hand and foot to the employing class. It is the mouthpiece thru which they slander the workers and create opposition to their endeavors to better their conditions.

It is for sale to the highest bidder. The bosses have the money so the pens of the capitalist journalists are at their disposal. Note the money bag a the end of the club.

The personification of the capitalist press looks formidable in comparison to the worker who, with sling in hand, is preparing to strike a blow at the uncouth monster. But if you look at the monster again you will have no difficulty in seeing—perhaps you saw it the first time—a large swelling, like an inflated bladder. That is filled with lies. It is the monster's vulnerable spot. That is where the worker will land the contents of his sling. The workingclass David will slay the capitalist Goliath.

This sling represents the DAILY WORKER!

How the capitalists hate the DAILY WORKER. They have good reason to. It speaks boldly and rips the inflated bladders of lies their press pours out on the workers. Colonel McCloskey, chief of staff of the sixth military area, speaking at the Kiwanis Club a few days ago, denounced the DAILY WORKER as a "subversive, pacifist and Bolshevist sheet." During the trial of members of the Upholsterers' Union now taking place in this city the jurors are forbidden to read it. This proves it is hitting home.

With the DAILY WORKER, the only English Communist Daily in the United States, the workers are beginning to meet their enemy on more equal terms.

NEW YORK FIGHT ON DAVIS LAWS AT HIGHEST PITCH

Huge Conference Coming on March 2

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Feb. 24.—The Provisional Council for the Protection of Foreign-Born Workers, representing nine language councils, is calling a conference for Sunday afternoon, March 2, at 2 p. m., at Stuyvesant Casino. 142 Second avenue, New York City.

A call has been sent to every trade union, every labor political party, every fraternal organization and every organization of foreign-born workers to send delegates to this conference.

The call puts the issue clearly, explaining:

> The employers of this country are trying to forge a new weapon to aid them in destroying the unions, establishing the open shop and cutting down the standard of living of the workers.
>
> There are pending in Congress two laws, which propose, thru "selective immigration" and registration of foreign-born workers, to create for the capitalist employers an army of serfs who cannot organize or strike. These laws are backed by big employers of this country.
>
> These proposed laws are a menace to native and foreign-born workers alike. The carefully selected, registered, photographed, finger-printed foreign-born workers are to be the club thru which the big employers hope to beat down the standard of living of all the workers of this country.

If the big employers are permitted to create an army of workers such as these laws will bring into existence, they will have the weapon thru which they can smash the unions, establish the open shop, beat down wages, and create worse conditions of work for every worker in this country.

In order to carry on an effective fight against these bills it is necessary to unite all working class organizations against these vicious laws now pending in Congress.

Every reader who is a member of a union, a fraternal organization or an organization of foreign-born workers, must see to it that his organization is represented at this conference.

In the Year 2000

Minstrels have sung of the glories of the kings courts; reporters write of the glories of this capitalist system; but one of our comrades will now tell of the future society to come.

Sydney Borgeson, at a meeting of the North Side Branch of the Young Workers League, which will be held in their meeting room at Imperial Hall Wednesday evening, Feb. 27, will speak of the life to be lived in the year 2000.

You may or may not agree with him. But come and hear what he has to say and see if he has interpreted correctly your hopes for the society that is to come when Communism is finally attained and the workers hold their destiny in their own hands.

Don't forget. At the Imperial Hall, 2409 N. Halsted St. This applies especially to those who live in the vicinity of the hall and are young workers.

Claim Coolidge Gets Iowa Support.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Feb. 25.—President Coolidge will receive the support of Iowa for the republican presidential nomination, Coolidge supporters declared today on the basis of returns from county conventions.

Seed Corn Worthless.

URBANA, Ill., Feb. 25.—One-sixth of the seed corn for use in Illinois fields this spring is worthless, according to germination tests made at the college of agriculture, University of Illinois.

Every new DAILY WORKER reader means a new recruit in the ranks of militant labor.

PORTLAND, OREGON

Readers of the DAILY WORKER should hear the lecture Saturday, Mar. 1st, 8 P. M.,

by REV. SYDNEY STRONG

Pastor of Queen Anne Congregational Church of Seattle, Wash.

WORKERS PARTY HALL

227 Yamhill St. Admission Is Free

WHAT 3RD PARTY IS ALL ABOUT DISCUSSED IN N.Y.

Single Taxer Was Good He Made Them Laugh

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Feb. 25.—The subject, "What Should a Third Party Stand For?" was discussed at the Civic Club on Feb. 21.—Interest in the subject brought out a large audience despite the heavy slush that made the streets almost impassable. The speakers were Rose Pastor Stokes, member of the Workers Party; J. A. H. Hopkins, of the Committee of 48, and of the National Farmer-Labor Progressive Party; Algernon Lee, member of the Socialist Party; W. J. Wallace, Single-Taxer; Oswald Garrison Villard, editor of the "Nation," presided.

Mr. Hopkins spoke for the program of his party, which included "abolition of special privileges thru public ownership of the railroads, control of money and credit by the people thru government and co-operative banks, public control of natural resources, preservation of civil rights guaranteed by the constitution and, prevention of judicial abuses."

Lee Waved the Flag.

Mrs. Stokes outlined the series of conferences that had taken place to organize a real Farmer-Labor Party and the sabotaging position in these of the Socialist Party against the formation of a united front to the enemy, capitalism. Lee's speech was largely an apology for the Socialist Party's attitude. Algernon Lee, who assumed such gallant leadership after the armistice in the famous Liberty Arch affair which glorified the killing of workers in Russia by American troops, decried the proclivities for leadership among members in the Workers Party and confessed to retiring modesty on the part of socialists.

This he gave as a reason for the Socialists refusing to join with the Communists in the effort to create a class party of workers and farmers. Another reason was that "the farmers are sellers of goods, well off, and not ready." Here he gave the history of "the forty years' struggle of the British Labor Party" which "was justified by its present strength" and tho it "may not take us, in America, nearly so many years" he gave the impression that it would certainly be quite a few! He complained against the radical left wing in the labor movement and gave this as another reason for socialist opposition to a common effort with the communists toward the creation of a great class party of the workers and farmers.

Socialists Not Ready.

He said the socialists had learned how not to win the labor unions and had stopped doing it, while the communists went out to "capture" everybody and the socialists for one didn't want to get captured. No, they "preferred to efface themselves and let the workers, the rank and file, go toward a class party," slowly, slowly, slowly they will go toward it, and they, the socialists will follow meekly and uncomplainingly and oh, ever so slowly! in the rear.

He didn't explain why it was then, that they preferred to go, past the two old capitalist party conventions, to a conference dominated by reactionary officials and why they refused to join the May 30 Conference where the rank and file are represented. It was noticeable that Lee talked of the "public interest" and made a special bid for what he thought were bourgeois elements in this meeting.

The last speaker was Mr. Wallace, who is a candidate for president on the Single Tax ticket. He went into the principles of the single tax and created, apparently for no reason at all, a great deal of merriment in the audience.

San Carlo Grand Opera Coming to Chicago March 31

Fortune Gallo, the New York impresario, has decided to bring the San Carlo Grand Opera company to Chicago, and between March 31 and April 6, it will give nine performances at the Auditorium.

Mr. Gallo has been presenting the huge spectacle, "The Miracle," for five weeks at the Century Theatre, New York, and his opera company has appeared at Boston, Philadelphia, Washington, Detroit, San Francisco, Los Angeles and other large centers of population. Gallo says he is trying to popularize grand opera by bringing it within the means of the masses. He presents works from the standard repertory.

END OF PUBLIC RAIL OWNERSHIP, IS DAWES' PLAN

German Workers Fight U. S. 'Expert's' Scheme

By LOUIS P. LOCHNER.
(Staff Correspondent of The Federated Press)

BERLIN, Feb. 25.—There is great uneasiness in German labor circles over the announcement that the international conferences headed by Gen. Charles G. Dawes are considering the possibility of placing the railway system of Germany, now state-owned, under private management as security for an international loan. They point out that the thing for which the big industrials, headed by Hugo Stinnes, have been working for years, and which the German people have thus far resolutely set themselves against, is now in danger of becoming a reality.

Industrialists After Railroads.

The big industrialists have repeatedly tried to grab the railroads. When at various times during the recent inflation period, the government turned to its own rich men to consider the possibilities of their advancing a loan to the government, one of the stock answers was: "We'll furnish the cash if you'll let us have the railroads." Now international capitalism is singing the same song, "Give capitalism the government railroads and you'll get your loan."

The workers have a two-fold reason for opposing the delivery of the railways into private hands. They regard such a step as a first step backward in social development. Once the railways are turned back, there is reason to think that the postoffice, the telephone and telegraph may next go into private hands, and private monopoly become ever more dominant.

8-Hour Day Endangered.

Secondly, they know that the railway workers would be at the mercy of industrialists who are now showing their cruelty in their destruction of the eight-hour day principle and in the low wages paid. And the workers at large will feel the change from a system operated for the public good to one operated for private profit in increased costs of transportation and freight rates.

Elaborate essays, which purport to prove that government ownership is a failure because the state is too lenient about keeping too big a personnel. To this Heinrich Stroebel, one of the best known writers on economic problems in Germany, replies in effect as follows in the weekly Politik und Wirthschaft:

Public Ownership Sabotaged.

It is true that, following the war, the government had to provide for large numbers of soldiers who were jobless, and that a number of these were taken into the railway service. But the extra expense incurred thereby is negligible when one considers that at present wages and salaries make out only 16 per cent of the expenditures of the railways. The railway deficit at present is not the fault of public ownership and management. There is a deficit because of mismanagement during the war; and because private industry has outrageously overcharged the railway administration in furnishing supplies.

During the war, new construction stopped; copper parts were supplanted by baser materials, cheap substitutes for grease and lubricating oils and great damage resulted. On top of it all Germany had to deliver 5,000 locomotives, 10,000 coaches and 150,000 freight cars to the allies. All this is now being charged up against the government railway administration in the attempt to disprove its worth.

The workers are carrying on a systematic campaign of education among the masses to warn them of the dangers of "privatization" of the railways.

Mexican Bolshevik Tendencies Worry Reactionary Papers

(By The Federated Press)

MEXICO CITY, Feb. 25.—The reactionary organ, Excelsior, is greatly worried about the danger of a split between "such reactionaries and respectables as Coolidge, Hughes and Gompers, on the one hand, and such radicals and Bolsheviks as Obregon, Calles and Morones, on the other" if Dr. Siurob persists in his plan to convoke a new constituent assembly to modernize the Mexican constitution, already much too "Bolshevik" for Excelsior, by "bringing it into harmony with modern social tendencies."

"Hughes, Coolidge and Gompers will never let you do it," warns Excelsior. "It will mean withdrawal of recognition on the part of the United States, and severance of connection between the Mexican Federation of Labor and the American Federation Labor. It will mean new rebellion and new misery for Mexico."

All of which is unusually frank for the Excelsior, and nearer to the truth than most of its editorial elements, and rather quaint in its selection of Hughes, Coolidge and Gompers to form the trinity of bugaboos with which it tries to frighten the more radical elements here.

Join the Workers Party.

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Philadelphia Labor Movement Up In Arms Against Disruption Policy of Yellow I. L. G. W. U. Heads

By ABRAM JAKIRA.
(Special to The Daily Worker)

PHILADELPIA, Pa.—The conference of various Trade Union and Fraternal Organizations of Philadelphia called for the purpose of protesting against the wholesale expulsions of active and well-known members from the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union was a success, notwithstanding the fact that the conference was called on short notice, 28 organizations were represented. The Jewish Workmen's Circle was well represented despite the fact that the officials of that organization announced reprisals against all members who dared to participate in the conference.

Brother B. Neinstein, chairman of the Joint Board of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Union, presided. Esther Weissman and Max Levine, former chairman of the Joint Board of the Cloak Makers' Union, made a very interesting report on the controversy which aroused the indignation of all present against the reactionary machine of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union.

Expulsions Disrupt the Organization

With facts in their hands the two expelled veterans of the labor movement brought to light several illuminating facts exposing the tactics of the officialdom and the motives behind the expulsions. It was no concern of the officials that the expulsions, which were made contrary to the constitution of the union, led to a complete breakdown of the organization. The total membership of the union was reduced from 1800 to but 900, even according to the official reports. Since the expulsions took place the union completely lost its control over the shops which took the radical elements years of hard struggle to establish.

Against Dual Unions.

The expelled members were strong enough and had a sufficient following to organize a union of their own. The masses are with them. In fact, the officials were making every effort possible to provoke them to start a new union. But the expelled members are against dual unionism. Their determination is to fight their way back into the existing union which they themselves organized and built thru years of efforts and sacrifices.

League Not The Issue.

Membership in the Trade Union Educational League was the official reason for the wholesale expulsions. This was only a blind to cover up the real issues involved. The expelled members offered to withdraw from the League for the sake of preserving unity in the organization. But the officials even refused to listen to this proposal and put up new conditions to make it impossible for the expelled members to return. Reinstated members are subject to monetary fines, in many cases sufficiently high to make payment impossible. No office can be held by the reinstated for a period of one or two years. They must not read or support radical newspapers. They must not attend meetings addressed by radical speakers. They must not attend affairs arranged by radical organizations. One dress maker, who was not a member of the League and was in no way connected with it, was fined ten dollars for attending a Freiheit ball. She refused to pay as a matter of principle and was expelled from the Union. She is compelled to work in an Open Shop.

The Real Issue.

The expelled members were constantly fighting for constructive measures dealing with union affairs, with conditions in the shops. It was because of this that they gained the support of the rank and file of the union. This the officials feared. The radicals, for instance, were carrying on a bitter fight against the so-called "fish" elements in the union. There is a number of petty business men who join the union during the busy season by paying the required twenty-five dollars initiation fee. After the busy season is over these elements quit the union, "fish" themselves out of the union. (Hence the name "fish".) The bona fide garment workers who stick to the trade all year round, including the slack periods, were naturally supporting the radicals in their fight against the "fish" who as a rule are staunch supporters of the officialdom.

Expulsions Affect Other Trades.

Speaker after speaker, representatives of other trades, pointed out that the breakdown of the Ladies' Garment Workers Union is playing into the hands of the bosses and has already seriously affected many other trades in the city. The situation is especially critical in view of the urgent need at the present moment to solidify the ranks of labor in order to be able to withstand the onslaughts of the employers. The conference therefore determined to take a hand in the controversy and adopted the following resolution calling upon the leaders of the trade union movement of the city to bring pressure to bear on the officials of the International Ladies' Garment Workers Union to have the expelled members reinstated.

Resolution Adopted.

Considering that the critical situation of the expelled members of the International Ladies' Garment Workers Union has affected the general labor movement of Philadelphia and has created a serious crisis which may lead to far reaching results, and

Whereas, the attacks of the employers against organized labor demands unity of the various tendencies within the labor movement, and

Whereas, only thru united efforts will it be possible to fortify the positions of the unions, be it therefore

Resolved, that we, the Conference of labor organizations of Philadelphia call upon the President and Secretary of the Central Labor Union of Philadelphia—Brothers Hershberg and Birsch—who stand at the head of the labor movement of Philadelphia, and upon Brother Golden, State Organizer of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, our most powerful sister organization to the International, to act as a committee of three;

Be it further resolved, that this committee be urged upon consultation with the expelled members of the International Ladies' Garment Workers Union to get in touch with the officers of the Cloak and Dressmakers Union in order to bring about the reinstatement of the expelled members with full membership rights and without conditions.

We are firmly convinced that this will serve the best interests of the labor movement in general and of the needle trades in particular by uniting all the forces for practical organization work in the unions.

Permanent Committee Elected.

A permanent committee of nine was elected to continue the work of the conference—to canvass all labor organizations of Philadelphia and urge them to raise their voice of protest against the disruption of the labor movement by the officials of the International Ladies' Garment Workers Union, to collect funds for support of the families of the expelled who are deprived by the union officials of the oportunity to work and to call another conference to consider further steps to be taken to compell the reinstatement of the expelled members.

Whether the officials of the International Ladies' Garment Workers Union will dare fight the entire labor movement of Philadelphia remains to be seen.

Birth Control Is Issue in Syracuse Free Speech Fight

(By The Federated Press)

NEW YORK, Feb. 25.—Charging that the ordinance passed by the common council of Syracuse forbidding the discussion of birth control in that city "violates constitutional guarantees of free speech and would cause more trouble than it would prevent," the American Civil Liberties Union here wired a protest to Mayor Walrath urging him on "behalf of many citizens of New York state" to veto the ordinance.

The ordinance is designed particularly to prevent the holding of the State Birth Control conference, according to Mrs. Margaret Sanger's secretary in the American Birth Control League. The conference is scheduled for Feb. 28 and 29 in the Municipal auditorium of Syracuse. The telegram of protest sent to Mayor Walrath of Syracuse by the Civil Liberties Union follows:

"We understand the council has passed an ordinance forbidding discussion of birth control and that the bill is now before you. May we urge on behalf of many citizens of New York state that you do not give the bill your approval. It violates constitutional guarantees of free speech and would cause more trouble than it would prevent."

Negotiate Washington Scale.

SEATTLE, Feb. 25.—District No. 10, United Mine Workers, will negotiate a separate scale with operators in the state of Washington. Negotiations will begin March 1 following the district convention. No wage reduction will be taken.

A thousand new members wanted for the "I-want-to-make-THE DAILY WORKER-grow" club. Write for DAILY WORKER grow" club.

Philadelphia Mass Meeting Will Talk About Teapot Dome

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Feb. 25.—A huge mass meeting will be held, under the auspices of the Workers Party, Friday, Feb. 29, at 8 p. m., at the Machinists' Temple 1239 Spring Garden St., to tell the workers of Philadelphia who is who and what is what in the notorious Teapot Dome scandal and how the workers can make new Teapot Domes impossible. Speakers: William Weinstone of New York; S. Sklaroff of Philadelphia; R. Baker, member Machinists' union; A. Jakira, district organizer Workers Party.

Philadelphia labor still continues to support the two capitalist parties now in control of the government. The Teapot Dome scandal has shown clearly that the republican party is not alone responsible for the corrupt methods practiced in Washington. The democratic party is equally involved. It is high time for organized labor of Philadelphia to join hands with organized labor of the country and organize a party of its own, a real class labor party.

All Philadelphia workers must come to the Oil Mass Meeting to hear what workers of other cities are doing to make Teapot Domes in the future impossible.

Chicago Meeting Thursday.

In protest against the proposed oppressive laws to finger-print and register all foreign born workers, a mass meeting has been arranged at Pilsen Park Auditorium, 26th and Albany Ave. Speakers of various nationalities will analyze these proposed laws. The meeting will be held Thursday, Feb. 28, at 8 p. m., and admission is free.

Work Daily for "The Daily!"

TAMAULIPAS OIL FIELD STILL HELD BY DE LA HUERTA

Backbone of Fascisti Revolt Is Broken

By BERTRAM D. WOLFE
(By The Federated Press)

MEXICO CITY, Feb. 25.—The backbone of the counter-revolt is broken and the question of punishment or amnesty has become the order of the day.

The forces of Enrique Estrada on the western front, tho recently defeated in a sensational battle won by the heroism of a Yaqui Indian regiment which crossed a river under fire, have not been demoralized or scattered. Nor for that matter has the eastern army of the fascisti ceased to exist tho it is disorganized.

Nevertheless the backbone of the counter-revolution is broken and both Vera Cruz and Guadalajara, the two former fascist centers, have been occupied and normal train service is running to both.

Vera Cruz, Key Point.

The strategic importance of Vera Cruz as a custom center and consequent source of revenue, and as the principal port of the republic, cannot be overemphasized. The taking of Guadalajara is not important strategically, but the victory accompanying it, for the time, protected the railways to the north.

One more strategic center remains to the hazards of combat—the oil fields of Tamaulipas. When the fascisti were beaten at Esperanza and Cordoba, they withdrew in fair degree of intactness toward Tuxpan, the fascist military center in the oil district. This is the next federal objective and oil gives it a tremendous importance.

On the other hand, the objective of the fascisti is Tampico. A successful occupation of the region from Tuxpan to Tampico would oil the bearings of the fascisti machinery considerably. But it is not likely.

Ham Lewis After Concessions.

Even the friends of the rebellion here are beginning to admit that the revolt will gradually be reduced to civilization-destroying guerilla warfare. The government has begun paying its employes again, the American concession hunters, headed this time by ex-Senator J. Hamilton Lewis, are back in the Hotel Regis, the broken economic life of the country is slowly being repaired, and the big conservative dailies in the capital are writing editorials in favor of amnesty to the fascisti and magnanimity in the treatment of their leaders.

Amnesty is the topic of the day. The pro-government organ, El Democrata, has declared against it. "We must set such an example," they declare, "that military elements will never again attempt a coup d'etat." The secretary of Gobernacion (secretary of state) has issued a declaration in similar vein.

Constitution, as It Is, Suits Old Guard Down to the Ground

(By The Federated Press)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—Senator Norris' resolution proposing a constitutional amendment under which the congress shall assemble and begin work on the first Monday in January after its election, and that the president and vicepresident of the United States shall take office on the third Monday in January following their election, is promised an early and favorable report from the judiciary committee of the senate.

This report was due long ago, but the old guard membership has insisted that the Wadsworth resolution shall be first reported, thereby giving it priority on the calendar.

This Wadsworth resolution proposes a constitutional amendment making more difficult the process of changing the constitution. It provides that the members of at least one house in each of the legislatures that may ratify a proposed amendment must be elected after such amendment has been proposed by congress or the states; also, that any state may require that ratification by its legislature shall be subject to confirmation by popular vote. Still more remarkable, it provides that ratification may be withdrawn by any state during the process of getting the necessary 36 states to ratify.

Court Sides with Union Czars Against Expelled Pressmen

NEW YORK, Feb. 25.—The courts have backed up the International Pressmen's Union in its refusal to reinstate David Simons. Simons led the strike of Web pressmen that stopped the printing of New York's multitudinous daily newspapers last October.

Upon the calling of the strike the charter of Local No. 25, was revoked by the International. Simons in bringing suit demanding reinstatement declared that he had been unable to get employment since. Judge Delehanty held the Supreme Court had not authority to issue a mandamus of the kind asked for by Simons, and pointed out that he could still appeal his case at the next general convention of the union.

The DAILY WORKER serves you EVERY DAY. How have you served the DAILY WORKER today?

THE POWER COLUMN

Prepare for the "Sub Campaign"

AS was announced in The Power Column last week, THE DAILY WORKER will carry on a campaign for 10,000 new subscribers by June 15. That is to say, the hundreds of members of the "I-want-to-make-THE DAILY WORKER-grow" club, ever increasing in numbers and in organization will carry on the campaign which is destined to establish once and for all THE DAILY WORKER as a going institution in the life of the American wage-workers.

Briefly stated, the features of the campaign will be the offer of special rates for trial subscriptions to new readers, premiums in the shape of free subscriptions to leading militant labor monthlies to present readers of THE DAILY WORKER who sell year's subscriptions to their fellow workers, and a national competition between all industrial centers to determine where are the livest DAILY WORKER boosters and the strongest militant labor movement.

Branch and City Agents Needed Everywhere.

FROM the basis of the present degree of organization which has been effected for THE DAILY WORKER it would be easy to guess in advance which cities will make the best record in the coming campaign. Those who have been making it a habit to read The Power Column will know that wherever there has been established a working system of branch and city DAILY WORKER agents, there have been the places where THE DAILY WORKER has had the most rapid and steady growth.

Every member of a labor organization will appreciate the value of proper organization to accomplish a desired end. The desired end in the case of THE DAILY WORKER is to secure an ever larger number of workers as steady readers, subscribers for what is commonly admitted to be the best labor daily ever published in America. The means to that end is the organization of the branch agency system by which THE DAILY WORKER may have accredited representatives everywhere who will make their business to increase the power and influence of our paper in their locality by securing new readers. There is no guessing about the matter at all—once THE DAILY WORKER agency system is established in every working class center, the steady continuous growth of THE DAILY WORKER is permanently assured.

This fact was appreciated by THE DAILY WORKER business office even before our paper was published and a series of letters have been written to every Workers Party branch and every City Central committee, requesting that DAILY WORKER representatives be named for every Party unit. Up until now, not every unit has complied with this request. Even in some of the larger cities no city agent has been elected and in many Party branches there is no DAILY WORKER agent. We know that if the membership of the Workers Party all realize the tremendous importance of organization for the work of THE DAILY WORKER, that inside of two weeks there would be practically a 100% organization with a resultant tremendous increase of THE DAILY WORKER circulation everywhere.

Subscription Campaign to Start March 15
Complete Your Organization at Once.

THE big Subscription Drive will start March 15. We know that the campaign will be highly successful in those places where organization is effected. Those cities and Workers Party branches where no agents have yet been named, should see to it that during the next two weeks organization is effected.

Members of the Workers Party should find out if their branch has a DAILY WORKER representative. If one has not yet been elected they should demand that this be done at the very next meeting and the name and address of the agent so named forwarded to THE DAILY WORKER. Delegates to City Central Committees should demand a report of THE DAILY WORKER activities in their city and if no one person has been put in charge, should see to it that a city agent is elected.

The campaign starts March Fifteenth.

Thoro organization means a successful campaign.

A successful campaign means at least 10,000 new DAILY WORKER readers by June Fifteenth.

Ten thousand new readers means a bigger and better DAILY WORKER, a stronger and more solidified militant labor movement, another big step towards the emancipation of the working class.

Start organizing now!

Public Rotten-Egged by Packers, Morris, Armour, Cudahy

(By The Federated Press)

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 25.—How long the people of this city have been fed rotten eggs is not known. But three large packing concerns and several commission merchants have been caught by pure food and drug inspectors, who have been investigating conditions locally. The Armour, Cudahy, and Morris packing companies, with a number of smaller concerns, are charged with possession and sale of eggs unfit for human consumption. A large pie concern is charged with having used bad eggs in its product.

Booze Trial Set for March 3.

DANVILLE, Ill., Feb. 25—Lawrence T. Allen, assistant United States district attorney, Danville, today was appointed to prosecute the Williamson county liquor law violation cases.

All the defendants will be arraigned March 3, before federal judge Walter C. Lindley at Danville, Allen said following his appointment.

A special train will carry the defendants, their attorneys, bondsmen and witnesses from Herrin to Danville.

United States deputy marshals were in Williamson county yesterday to serve 42 temporary federal injunctions on soft drink parlors and saloons.

Join the "I want to make THE DAILY WORKER grow" club.

Indiana Governor Surrenders.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 25.—Warren T. McCray, governor of Indiana, voluntarily appeared at the office of United States Marshal Meredith today and surrendered to two indictments returned by the federal grand jury Saturday.

Get unity thru the Labor Party!

Famous Soviet Medical Scientist Talks in Chicago

Every one who understands Russian should not fail to attend the lectures given by Professor Tutyshkin, M. D., director of Moscow Medico-Pedological Institute, who a short time ago arrived from Russia. The following lectures in Chicago and Milwaukee have been arranged by the Russian district committee of District No. 8, Workers Party:

Monday evening, Feb. 25, 8 p. m. at Northwestern Hall, corner of North and Western Avenues, Chicago; subject, "The New System of Education in Soviet Russia."

Wednesday evening, Feb. 27, 8 p. m., at Russian Technical School Auditorium, 1902 W. Division St., Chicago; subject, "Family and marriage Problems in Soviet Russia."

Thursday evening, Feb. 28, 7:30 p. m., at Liberty Hall, corner 8th and Walnut Sts., Milwaukee; subject, "The New System of Education in Soviet Russia."

Sunday afternoon March 2, 2 p. m., at Russian Technical School Auditorium, 1902 W. Division St., Chicago; subject, "Rejuvenation of Humanity."

Professor Tutyshkin spoke last night at Northwestern Hall Chicago, on "The New System of Education in Soviet Russia." Twenty-five cents admission is charged to all lectures.

Wilson's Widow Gets Estate.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 25.—Woodrow Wilson left virtually his entire estate to his wife during her life time, under terms of his will filed for probate here.

A. WHITEMAN
Suits Cleaned and Pressed
Repairing and Alterations
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ROCHESTER HEARS RINGING PROTEST AT DAVIS LAWS

Party Leads Move for Foreign-Born

(Special to The Daily Worker)

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Feb. 25.—In protest against the legislation pending in Congress against the foreign born population of this country a rousing mass meeting was held in Lithuanian Hall, under the auspices of the Ukranian branch of the Workers Party.

A resolution denouncing the Davis laws was unanimously adopted and forwarded to Congressman Meyer Jaconstein of the district. A series of other protest meetings will be held and plans are on foot for the formation of an effective council for the Protection of the Foreign Born.

The meeting was addressed by three speakers, one in English and two in Hugarian. They pointed out how the immigration policy of America has changed.

In the early days of the country American capitalists by deceit, lying and kidnapping colonized the country. They kidnapped Negroes in Africa and whites in England. Thus it was that the constantly increasing tide of immigrants that actually built up American civilization were obtained. While American industry was expanding immigrants were welcome, the speakers explained—especially if they were not of a progressive or revolutionary character.

The attitude towards immigration has changed now, declared the speakers. With European labor becoming ever more revolutionary the capitalist class is mustering its weapons to guard against any progressive moves by American labor.

Selected immigrants registered, finger-printed and photographed, are considered not only as an assurance against radical movements by the foreign born, but as a club with which American workers can be beaten into line. Thus the Davis laws threaten the very existence of organized labor.

Wages Rising in Russia as They Are Sinking Elsewhere

MOSCOW, Feb. 25.—The Council of People's Economy of Moscow has given out some statistics concerning present salaries of Russian workers, which show the great improvement of labor in Russia as compared to other places. The average salary of a Moscow worker is equivalent to 22.5 rubles of merchandise a week (the same as before the war). Workers in the book publishing trade earn the highest salary, 32 rubles, and textile workers the lowest, 16 rubles (this means standard rubles).

Compared to the pre-war salaries the present salaries stand at 80 per cent in Moscow, 64.7 per cent at Petrograd and 54.8 per cent in the province, where the cost of living is considerably lower.

While in other countries, under the capitalist regime, there is a constant decrease of wages, as for instance in Germany, where wages are 20 per cent of pre-war rates, there is a continual increase in the workers' republic of Russia. What is more, the purchase power of Russian money is going up, while that of other countries is going down.

Teapot Dome Scandal Will Be Discussed at Membership Meeting

The Teapot Dome scandal is stirring the country. It helps expose the corruption of the capitalist parties and capitalist politics in general. This is one more reason for our party initiating a powerful campaign for a genuine labor party.

Further plans of this campaign to be discussed at Chicago's General Membership Meeting, Tuesday, Feb. 26, at Imperial Hall, 2409 N. Halsted St.

Campaign for Protection of Foreign Born Workers and Daily Worker Drive as well will be discussed.

All members must attend. Membership card will admit you.—Arne Swabeck, City Organizer.

Scandinavians Are Not So Keen About Coming to America

(By The Federated Press)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—Norway, Sweden, Denmark and France are the only European countries having more than 1,000 of their immigration quota unfilled, for the period ending July 1, next, when the count was taken on Feb. 13, at the ports of entry. Great Britain and Germany, for the first time in many years, have used up their quota, Britain sending 77,342 immigrants and Germany 67,587 to the United States.

Denmark can still send 1,528, Sweden, 1,082, Norway, 1,291, France, 1,180, Esthonia, 799, Austria, 334, Hungary, 325 and Yugoslavia, 254.

SEATTLE, Feb. 25.—Hundreds of labor men and women honored "Mother" Hattie W. Titus on her 65th anniversary here in an entertainment and dance in the Labor Temple. Mrs. Titus was prominent in the socialist movement of pre-war days.

For Recognition of Soviet Russia!

REBEL MINERS BETRAYED BY LABOR RENEGADES

West Va. Victims Declared "Guilty"

By THOMAS MYERSCOUGH.
(Special to The Daily Worker)

The delegates to the recent miners' convention had to wait till they got home and back to the picks before they knew what business was transacted during the two hours of the last day's session. Not only did they fail to hear any ruling made on the vote on the Howat case, but they also failed to hear the reading of the most brazen document of all that were read into the records of that ne'er to be forgotten convention.

This document, labeled resolution No. 734 and signed by P. T. Fagan, Wm. Patton, Wm. Hargest and Carl Wolcutt, all of District No. 5, Pittsburgh, is the rankest kind of betrayal of the men who led the struggle for the preservation of their union in the little isolated mining town of Cliftonville, W. Va., during the 1922 strike. This is another sample of the begging that makes it impossible for workers to do anything besides beg.

Here is the resolution addressed to Gov. Morgan:

"WHEREAS, There are forty-two men incarcerated in the Moundsville, W. Va., penitentiary charged with complicity in the march of the miners in Brooke County, West Virginia, and

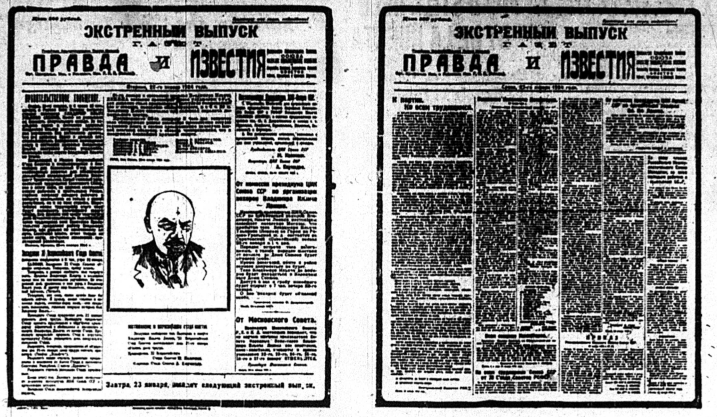
"WHEREAS, These men have now been in prison for many months leaving their families and dependents in want and destitution; therefore be it

"RESOLVED, That we petition the Honorable E. P. Morgan, Governor of West Virginia, to pardon these men so that they may take care of their families, and can again mingle with their fellow men, as we believe they have been sufficienly punished, as they were victims of communistic and anarchistic propaganda. Hence, we appeal to you to temper justice with mercy, and liberate these brothers now in the penitentiary at Moundsville, in your state."

It is hard to understand the acts of men whose duty it is to protect our membership, yet who, in a document like the resolution addressed to Gov. Morgan, of West Virginia, admit that the men were guilty when they ask that "justice be tempered with mercy." What do they mean by justice? What do they mean by mercy? The Cossacks of Pennsylvania collaborated with their like from West Virginia, they hounded the miners on both sides of the border, the Pennsy Cossacks in West Virginia and the West Virginians in Pennsylvania, and it made no difference to them, they took all the miners who didn't look good to them regardless of whether they took part in the riot or not.

They picked them up on the Pennsylvania side of the border, drove them to the line and pushed them into the waiting arms of the West Virginia authorities. It wouldn't be so bad if the men who signed the resolution were ignorant of the facts in the case, but it appears that it suddenly dawned on them that they were in a red baiting society and that they could put it over. They didn't even think of the poor prisoners before they left their homes, else the resolution would have come up when the committee was making its report.

How Moscow Dailies Told of the Death of Nikolai Lenin



ЭКСТРЕННЫЙ ВЫПУСК
ГАЗЕТ
ПРАВДА И ИЗВЕСТИЯ

От Московского Совета.

Завтра, 23 января, выйдет следующий экстренный вып. ск.

ЭКСТРЕННЫЙ ВЫПУСК
ГАЗЕТ
ПРАВДА И ИЗВЕСТИЯ

THE above are the reproductions of the first pages of the combined "extra" editions of the Moscow "Pravda" and "Isvestia", the two Moscow Communist dailies, containing the first news of Nikolai Lenin's death. Copies of these issues have just been received by the DAILY WORKER. These issues are dated Tuesday, Jan. 22, and Wednesday, Jan. 23, 1924. Lenin died on Jan. 21st, at 6:50 p. m. These were two-page editions, the Jan. 22nd issue appearing with the second page blank. The Jan. 22nd issue merely carries the short official communique announcing to the people the sudden death of Comrade Lenin. It also publishes the terse remarks of President Kalinin on the death of Lenin.

The full report of the physicians who attended Lenin are also published, together with the proclamation of the 11th All Russian Congress of Soviets declaring Jan. 21st a day of mourning, and the announcement of the Moscow Soviet closing all places of amusement for one week. The appointment of a committee for the organization of the funeral was first announced in this issue.

The second extra was a combined edition of Pravda and Isvestia and was dated Jan. 23rd. This was a two page edition. The first page is taken up with appeals to the members of the Communist Party and all workers signed by the central executive committee of the Russian Communist Party. The executive committee of the Communist International also has an appeal to the workers of the world. The 11th congress of Soviets appeals to all the toilers of the Union of Soviet Republics to stand by the revolution. The Communist Youth of Russia are appealed to by the central committee of their organization.

The Red soldiers and sailors are asked to observe revolutionary discipline and keep the mighty spirit of the Red army alive. The second page is taken up with announcements of the arrangements for the funeral.

Free Lance Writers Declare War on Moron Scenarios

Charging that closed monopoly exists in the scenario field, which operates in favor of a few authors who are supplying 90 per cent of the screen stories that are produced, one hundred free lance authors have joined in the incorporation of the "American League of Freelance Authors," which will have its national headquarters in Chicago, in the Capitol building.

Short story and scenario writers all over the country will be asked to co-operate in a national campaign to break the alleged monopoly which is declared to be keeping the names of new writers off the screen, and which is also accused of being responsible for "an epidemic of immoral, censorable, and mediocre films which have aroused the antagonism of movie patrons everywhere."

It is understood that an organized drive will be made on film producers who are said to have permitted an association of "professional" scenario writers to establish an "open shop" which closes the big studios to new writers.

DETROIT, Feb. 25.—Edgar Owens and Max Sillinsky spoke at a tailors' organization meeting in the Labor Temple here. The union is conducting a drive for 100 per cent organization in this town.

COMMUNIST·CHILDREN'S·COLUMN

GREAT MEN.

By IDA DAILES

When we hear about great men, what do we think of? Most of us think of the great men our teachers tell us about in school, and we believe that these men are great because our teachers tell us about them in such a wonderful way. These great men that we learn about are usually great soldiers, generals and colonels. Let us think hard and try to find out whether these men really are great.

George Washington, General Lee, General Grant, General Sherman, Napoleon, and such men are the ones we hear most about. Do you know what it means to be a great man like this? It means to be a great killer to know how to kill more men than others know how to kill. That may be terrible, but our teachers tell us that these men killed because, at that time, it was right to kill. Was it? Yes, it was right for them to kill because they killed for their country, our teachers say.

What was their country? Usually their country was either a king or a group of rich people who wanted to become more powerful or more rich. So they gave these killers a lot of money and praised them very much, and made great men of them.

But there are other great men that our teachers don't speak about. There are great men who are very poor while they live and who work hard helping other men, like themselves, to make the world a better place to live in for those who work in the factories and on the farms.

One of these great men was Karl Marx. He was never very rich, and he did not care to make a billion dollars and have all the teachers in his country talking to the children about him as they talk about kings and generals. He saw that the workers of the world are the ones who work hard to make all the good things, and that they, themselves, have very little, and sometimes even starve or die young because they live in such poor homes and work in factories where they get all sorts of diseases. So Karl Marx thought of a way that the poor people could take the factories and farms for themselves and not let one man be the boss over many workers, while he does nothing but enjoy himself. He thought of a way that all the good things in the world could belong to the workers who make them, so that their children would not have to go to work while they are very young, but could go to school and grow up to be clever and educated and healthy men and women. And Karl Marx wrote about these things in books so that workers could read about them and learn how they themselves can make this world a better world. I hope that each one of us, when we grow up, will read these books and teach our comrades, the other workers, to read them.

Another great man was Nicolai Lenin. No doubt you have all heard about him. Millions of workers in Russia are mourning for him as they would for a father, for it was he who taught them how to make Russia their very own land. Many workers in other countries of the world are also very sad because this great man died.

Lenin was the head of the Russian government—and, guess how much pay he got? Just $50 a week. Do you know that President Coolidge gets about $2,000 a week? Lenin was great because he did not care to get things only for himself. He wanted all the workers of Russia and all the workers of the world to get the good things, and he did not care if he had to die to help them.

We should learn all about the lives of these great heroes of the working class and try to grow up to be more like them, and not like the great man who killed for money or power.

Send The Daily Worker To Victims of Capitalist Law Now In United States Prisons

If you are one of those persons who would like to boost the DAILY WORKER, but think that all the people you know would be against it, here is a chance to get a subscriber for the DAILY WORKER at bargain rates. We will send the DAILY WORKER to any political prisoner in the United States for one year for $3. You send us $3 and we see to it that one political prisoner gets the DAILY WORKER for a year.

The men who are in prison for their activities on behalf of the workers deserve your consideration. You can help them by keeping them informed of what is happening in the world thru the DAILY WORKER.

Here is a complete list of all the political prisoners in this country. Select a name and send us $3, and tell us to whom you want the paper sent. We will do the rest.

AT 818 JEFFERSON AVE., MOUNDSVILLE, W. VA.

George Barret, No. 12768
Toney Stafford, No. 12126
J. C. McCoy, No. 11623
John Collins, No. 11928
John Caudill, No. 11929
John C. McCoy, No. 12334
Lige Cline, No. 12332
Steve Collins, No. 12331
Willis Christen, No. —
Bill Estep, No. 12335

AT MASSACHUSETTS STATE PRISON, CHARLESTOWN, MASS.

Bartholomew Vanzetti

AT NORFOLK COUNTY JAIL, VEDHAM, MASS.

Nicola Sacco

AT WESTERN STATE PENITENTIARY, PITTSBURGH, PA., BOX "A"

Jos. Martinovich, "A" 11387
Israel Blankenstein, "A" 12662
Jacob Dolla, "A" 12891

AT SIOUX FALLS, BOX 911, SO. DAKOTA

Frank Godlasky

AT BLUE RIDGE STATE FARM, HOBBY, TEXAS

Pedro Perales

AT SENIOR STATE FARM, HOBBY, TEXAS

Jesus Gonzales, No. 36458
Leonardo Vasquez, No. 37245

AT BOX 1, R. 1, WYNNE STATE FARM, HUNTSVILLE, TEXAS

Abraham Cisneros, No. 37486

AT HUNTSVILLE, TEXAS, BOX 32

Chas. M. Cline
J. M. Rangel

AT BOISE, IDAHO, BOX 58

Reynard Quackenbush
A. S. Embree
H. E. Herd
Jos. Doyle

BOX 500, McNEILS ISLAND, WASH.

Antoni Karachun

WASHINGTON STATE PENITENTIARY, BOX 520, WALLA WALLA, WASH.

Eugene Barnett, No. 9414
Ray Becker, No. 9413
Bert Bland, No. 9411
C. C. Bland, No. 9409
F. A. Brown, No. 9290
Dan Curtin, 9434
John Lamb, No. 9412
John McDonald, No. 9332
James McInery, No. 9410
W. F. Mondy, No. 9432
Frank Nash, No. 9516
Loren Roberts, No. 9100
Britt Smith, No. 9408
Tom Nash, No. 9431
H. M. Edwards, No. 38292
A. Erickson, No. 38223
Tom O'Mara, No. 38293
John Nash, No. 38294
Bert Kyler, No. 38307
Wm. Rutherford, No. 38308
Arthur G. Ross, No. 38361
Allen Brantland, No. 38363
B. Johanson, No. 38364
Robert Woods, No. 38362
Chris. Pederson, No. 38360
W. E. Anderson, No. 38376
Ivan Barnes, No. 38530
Fred Bamman, No. 38531
Harold Bird, No. 38532
Roy Carter, No. 38533
Chas. Crowley, No. 38534
Roy House, No. 38535
E. D. McNasser, No. 38536
W. H. Wright, No. 38537
Ed. Dawe, No. 38578
F. W. Thompson, No. 38579

AT CALIFORNIA STATE PRISON, SAN QUENTIN, CALIF.

J. B. McNamara, No. 25314
Tom Mooney, No. 31921
Math. Schmidt, No. 30704
John Golden, No. 33375
Harry Williams, No. 33441
Jack Gaveel, No. 34989
Pat Casey, No. 35563
Mikey J. Dunn, No. 35564
John Hannon, No. 35565
Geo. Ryan, No. 35567
Wm. Baker, No. 35713
Henry Matlin, No. 35717
James Olson, No. 35718
Frank Sherman, No. 35768
Jim Roe, No. 35785
Ramon J. Sanchez, No. 35891
W. I. Fruit, No. 35715
Ben Whittling, No. 35721
Omar J. Eaton, No. 36627
R. W. Minton, No. 37493
C. A. Drew, No. 37654
C. F. McGrath, No. 37702
R. Kuilmen, No. 37763
Frank Cox, No. 37701
Laurri Mammi, No. 37704
F. Franklin, No. 37635
James Martin, No. 37636
P. Mellman, No. 37637
Frank Bailey, No. 37647
R. A. Gibson, No. 37648
Wm. Joosdeff, No. 37649
John Orlando, No. 37650
Joe Varga, No. 37752
Claude Erwin, No. 37882
Roy Leonard, No. 37824
Lawrence Gross, No. 37828
Wm. Flanagan, No. 37897
John Nolan, No. 37907
Paul Ware, No. 37908
Herbert C. White, No. 37909
Charles Andrews, No. 38107
H. Cederholm, No. 38108
J. B. Childs, No. 38110
H. R. Hanson, No. 38114
Francis Hart, 38115
J. C. Hollis, No. 38116
Pierre Jans, No. 38117
J. J. Johnson, No. 38118
J. J. Kleiberg, No. 38119
Walter Kohrs, No. 38120
Tom Lyons, No. 38121
Jas. LaLonde, No. 38122
G. Lindafors, No. 38123
Wm. Minton, No. 38124
F. McClennigan, No. 38125
J. Pugh, No. 38126
J. C. Robinson, No. 38127
Geo. Roeschlau, No. 38128
Chas. J. Smith, No. 38131
G. J. Terrill, No. 38132
Fox Varella, No. 38133

AT REQUA, CALIF., ROAD CAMP "A"

Edw. R. Peters

AT FOLSOM PRISON, REPRESA, CALIF.

James McLaughlin
James Price
Louis Allen
Earl Firey
Richard Ford
Herman Suhr
John Hiza
Joe Wagner
Joe Clohessy
Albert Stangeland
C. J. Sullivan
H. C. Duke
Leo Stark
P. J. Gordon

This list includes the boys who were sent to prison in California for violation of the criminal syndicalism law, the men who were in the armed march into Logan County, West Virginia and were sent to prison as a result, it includes the boys from Centralia who by defending their union hall against the American Legion once for all stopped the American Legion from raiding union and radical halls, and beating up the workers they found there.

Don't forget the workers in prison! Send them the DAILY WORKER for a year. Do it now.

Marries While "Dead".

EAST ST. LOUIS, Ill., Feb. 25.—John P. Adams, who left a suicide note in 1915 following an alleged shortage in his accounts with the Century Boat Club where he was a bookkeeper, was home today. He returned just in time to prevent Mrs. Cora Adams, whom he divorced two years before he disappeared, from collecting on a $1,000 life insurance policy she still held on his life.

Work Daily for "The Daily!"

BRITISH RULE IN INDIA FACES SERIOUS CRISIS

Government Defeated on Important Measure

(Special to The Daily Worker)

CALCUTTA, India, Feb. 25.—A crisis that may shake British rule in India to its foundations has broken here on the morning of the British Labor Party's coming into office. The political future of Ramsay MacDonald and the conservative wing of the British Labor Party depends to a great degree on the way in which he handles this powder magazine.

The Government of India was defeated in the Imperial Assembly of Delhi on the Home Rule issue. The Swarjists or Dominion Home Rule Party introduced a resolution calling upon the viceroy to initiate a round table conference representing all Indian political parties and the Indian government. This would draft a constitution to be submitted for approval to the newly elected Indian Parliament and to the British Parliament.

The British government opposed this and were aided by conservative Swarjists. The progressives won by a vote of 76 to 48. The British government as usual offered a milk and water sop in the form of a fake inquiry to determine whether the present constitution was working allright or not and to learn whether it was possible to amend it or not. This was similar to MacDonald's proposition.

European papers favoring the British government predict a complete breakdown of the present administration.

The bill which brought about the defeat of the government provided for the immediate transfer of all departments of government to the control of the Indian legislature. Foreign affairs and defense were excepted, the former being delayed pending reconstruction of the British Empire and the latter for a period of ten years.

Sir Malcolm Hailey, representing the British Government was the chief spokesman against the resolution for more freedom for the Hindus. He read a statement from Ramsay MacDonald which shows conclusively that colonial subjects of Great Britain can expect no alleviation of their conditions from that imperialistically-minded capitalist lackey. The statement is as follows:

"The British Government notes with great concern the distrust shown by advocates of constitutional reform regarding the good faith of the British Government and its attitude toward constitutional progress. The British Government associates itself with Indian constitutionalists toward responsible government, but that aim can only be realized by co-operation in enabling the act to be administered as efficiently as possible in the interests of good government."

In other word Mr. MacDonald is strong for Hindoo patriots so long as they assist the British capitalists in robbing their countrymen.

"Married" Again.

Jessie Reed, Flo Ziegfeld's million-dollar maniquin, is married again. Altho regarded as a conisseur of millionaires Jessie's husband is William F. Young, a copy reader with an advertising agency here.

How many of your shop-mates read THE DAILY WORKER. Get one of them to subscribe today.

THE THEATRE

By D'FERRIER

The Freiheit Workers' Art Theater of Chicago produced its first play, "Menschen," by Sholom Aleichem. The production was a great success.

Those who took part in the play are all devoted comrades, workers who have to labor hard during the day for their existence and that of their families, active union workers, members of the Arbeiter Ring (Workmen's Circle), all of them Workers Party comrades. And with all these activities they find time to devote themselves to culture, to drama. It is hard work preparing plays and producing them, but these workers do it all with enthusiasm, because in this way they can dispel the black-yellow Socialist "Forward" atmosphere which hovers so thickly about the Jewish workers.

After the highly successful production of the first play, the "Freiheit Workers' Art Theatre" is preparing to produce the newest revolutionary drama, and those taking part will go into the work with the same devotion, energy and idealism as they did for the first play.

Feathery Robot Comes Near Singing Swan Song of Pekin Ruler

By ALFRED V. FRANKENSTEIN.

Igor Stravinski's symphonic poem, "The Song of the Nightingale," was played for the first time in Chicago at the concert of the Chicago Symphony orchestra, at Orchestra Hall last Friday and Saturday. The program of the work is almost as beautiful as the music. It tells how the emperor of China holds audience with a nightingale, and is charmed by his music. But when the emperor of Japan sends the Chinese ruler a mechanical nightingale, the living bird is discarded. But the potentate falls on evil days, and death sits on his pillow, while phantoms haunt his room. He calls for music, but the mechanical song bird is broken. Suddenly appears the banished singer, who charms Death and his evil spirits away, and revives the life of the emperor. The courtiers come to bury him, but remain to celebrate his recovery, while from far away comes the song of a fisherman, welcoming home his nightingale.

Now the remarkable thing is that Stravinski tells this story, considerably in detail, in his music, so that it is a marvel of modernism. Weird and peculiar harmonic progressions, new and wonderful, but terrifically difficult instrumental effects abound, while the Chinese scale is frequently used. The whole effect is that of a whimsical tale, told by figures cut out of green jade.

Big Man—Much Sound.

The soloist of the day was Felix Salmond, a British cellist, and a newcomer to Chicago. Salmond is a big man, tho probably not more than seven feet tall. His musicianship is as big as his physical makeup, for he possesses a tone huge in volume, and exceptionally fine and clear in quality. His execution, as he leans way over the big sound box of his instrument and seems to embrace it, is brilliant and perfect. Salmond played a concerto by Lado. It is dark, soothing and restful music, tho not particularly great.

The concert opened with a Scotch march by Debussy. It is attractive music, spirited yet delicate. Rather than a piece of Scotch music, it is the impression of an exceedingly refined Frenchman of the coarse tunes of the bagpipes.

Got His Germans Mixed.

Following was Beethoven's first symphony. Had this not been labeled Beethoven on the program, it would not have been recognized as such. It is perfectly good Mozart, and, like Mozart, it is light hearted, joyous music, and delightfully old fashioned and out of date. Here is not a trace of the sombre and passionate soul that was the mature Beethoven.

The concert closed with excerpts from "The Damnation of Faust," by Hector Berlioz. The unimpressive invocation of Mephistopheles, two graceful and pleasant little dances, and the tremendous, fiery, Rakoczy march constituted this number.

Next week Claire Dux will be the soloist. She will sing arias by Mozart and Bizet. The orchestra will play Mahler's fourth symphony, excerpts from Schrecker's opera "The Treasure Hunters," in which Miss Dux will assist, and small works by Mozart, Satie, and Schillings.

Ukrainians Will Start Tri-Weekly Paper in Canada

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WINNIPEG, Man., Feb. 25.—The Ukrainian workers and farmers of Canada are going to have a tri-weekly newspaper beginning March 1. It was decided at the convention of the Ukrainian Labor Temple Association here recently to issue the "Ukrainian Labor News," which has been published since 1919 as a semi-weekly, three times a week. This paper serves the third largest national group in Canada.

The convention also adopted resolutions protesting against the treatment of Ukrainian populations of western Ukrainia which is under the domination of reactionary Poland and Roumania. In these districts the Ukrainian workers and peasants are being oppressed by the reactionary governments.

The resolutions were addressed to J. Ramsay MacDonald, premier of England, and the workers of the world, asking them to protest against the treatment of the Ukrainian workers and farmers in Poland and Roumania.

BRITISH RADICAL ENTHUSIASTIC FOR DAILY WORKER

Ashleigh Sends Praise Across Atlantic

"The first numbers of the DAILY WORKER have just arrived in England. The paper is splendid. May it grow in power and circulation. The British militants show great interest in the DAILY and wish you all success." Charles Ashleigh, ex-political prisoner and deportee, writes from London, England.

Enthusiastic words are coming from all sides, and with them subscriptions to the DAILY WORKER are arriving so fast that they are swamping the business office. This is being written at 8:30 p. m., and the girl who makes out the addresses that gets your paper to you has been working since 9:00 this morning and yet is behind, because so many subs come in in every mail. The sub boosters in Detroit are keeping her busy. They don't seem to care how much work they cause as long as they get the subs.

Wilson Editorial Rang Bell.

"Your editorial 'Wilson, Morgan's War Lord,' brings you a new subscriber for six months," writes C. R. Hiblund of Minneapolis. "The new subscriber is a machinist on one of the railroads here. On my way to work I showed him the editorial and he gave me the money for a six month's sub at once."

"The DAILY WORKER," continues Hiblund, "is performing an incalculable service to the American working class, by spreading, instead of manipulating true information. Your editorial writers not only show a great background of fundamental knowledge, but they are also craftsmen in the art of word-building. The DAILY WORKER fulfills my every expectation, and receives my unqualified support and endorsement at every opportunity. May the DAILY WORKER never swerve from its true course, but serve as a beacon light to guide an exploited working class safely into the harbor of communism."

* * * *

What Sub Booster Says.

"I have been very busy so I could only get $13 worth of subs since the DAILY WORKER started. I will do better in future because the DAILY WORKER is getting better with every issue."—E. H. K., Crafton, Pa.

* * * *

"The DAILY WORKER is one of the best written papers in this country. It is not verbose, it is not obscure. It is clean, clear-cut and every word hits the mark for which it was aimed. I am sharing my paper with three other people who do not feel they can afford to pay for it just now."—Elsiephene Merriam, Denver, Colo.

Old Guard Gloomy at Mellon Bill's Defeat in House

(By The Federated Press)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 25.—Deep despondency has settled upon Gillett, Longworth and the Old Guard hierarchy in the House, at their defeat on every outstanding issue of the tax bill by the combined progressives and democrats. The vote of 221 to 196 by which the Mellon surtax rates were rejected in favor of the 44 per cent proposed by the Democrats, was a fatal blow to the morale of the administration crowd. This was followed by a vote of 162 to 112, by which the progressives and democrats made the income tax rates apply to profits from the sale of stock dividends, regardless of when sold. Then they whipped the administration a third time, by extending the benefits of the 25 per cent reduction on earned income to farmers and small business men. The vote was 141 to 134.

A feature of the tax debate has been the frank discussion of the Big Business character of Secretary Mellon, the extent of his bank and oil and rail holdings, and the enormous profits he has recently received from ventures that depend upon favorable legislation. Frear of Wisconsin explained how Mellon's Gulf Oil Co., for example, had paid a stock dividend of 200 per cent, and that the value of the stock then jumped from $400 to $800 per share. Rainey of Illinois pointed out that $2,100,000,000 of stock dividends were distributed in 1922, following the leadership of Mellon in his oil company inflation.

Greeks Report Effort to Rid Bulgaria of Rule of King Boris

ATHENS, Feb. 25.—The Greek general staff at Salonica has received reports of a serious communist revolt in Bulgaria, designed to overthrow King Boris and establish a republic. The revolt was said to have started in the northern districts of Bulgaria.

Many supporters of the present government are reported to have been arrested and shot by the revolutionists. The government is reported to have sent troops to the north to put down the revolt.

* * * *

LONDON, Feb. 25.—The Bulgarian legation issued a statement today to the effect that reports of a revolution, emanating from Athens, probably are untrue.

The Land for the Users!

GETS CASE OF UPHOLSTERERS ON TRIAL HERE

Decide Labor's Rights During Strikes

(Continued from Page 1)

jury before it retired to consider a verdict.

Romano began his statement to the jury by telling them that the prosecution had not tried to prove that any violence occurred during the strike. "But just the same these men are guilty of breaking the law." He said that "Unfortunately there has been brought into this case Fred Jurish." No case against Jurish had been proven he indicated by this. During the course of his argument he referred to Robert Bronson, secretary of the employing upholsterers, as "my associate."

Nelson Flays Bosses' Plot.

"These men on trial here are charged with conspiracy. There is a conspiracy and the conspirators are the state attorney, Robert E. Crowe, and Dudley Taylor, the lawyer for the employers' association, and not the men on trial. Dudley Taylor has placed these men on trial," said Oscar Nelson, lawyer for the five men on trial, in beginning his statement to the jury.

"You have been told by the state's attorney that this case is an important one. With that we of the defense fully agree.

"This case will decide whether or not a trade union can carry on its regular activities without being interfered with by the employers thru the state's attorney's office.

Couldn't Use Injunction.

"These men have been charged with the crime of trying to ruin the business of the upholstery employers. The upholstery employers thru the best lawyer they could get, Dudley Taylor, went to a court of equity and obtained an injunction to protect them against just such a possibility.

"The defendants were not taken into court charged with violating this injunction. If they had been called into court they would not be in the position they are now. They would have had to prove themselves innocent. The state would have said that they were guilty and then they would have had to convince the court that they were not guilty.

"Dudley Taylor knew that he did not have a good enough case against these men to ask a court to fine them five dollars. So Dudley Taylor went to the state's attorney, Robert E. Crowe, who was his friend, and asked him to have these men indicted and brought here for trial. These men were indicted and there was nothing this court could do but try the case.

Feared to Use Taylor.

"On this indictment Dudley Taylor is named as the first witness that appeared before the grand jury. He has not been called by the state to testify on the witness stand. The defendants want to know why. If the state wanted to use him to get these men brought here to be tried why didn't they want to bring him here to testify? Is it because they didn't want him to be opened to cross-examination by the defense?

"Who is this man Dudley Taylor who can go to the office of the state's attorney and demand that working men be brought to the state's attorney's office and questioned?

"I will tell you. He is the legislative representative of the employers' association. He goes to Springfield to appear before the legislature to ask them to annul laws against child labor. He is opposed to every sort of protection for the workers by the state. Yet he can go to the office of Robert E. Crowe and ask him to bring workers to his office. He can have workers indicted by the grand jury and force them to defend themselves.

Planned Death of Union.

"After months of striking the Upholsterers' union was weak financially. Dudley Taylor wanted to give that union the death blow. By having the officers of the union indicted he thought that he could discourage these men and the other members of the union and finally break it.

"That is why he had an indictment returned and did not have the officers of the union cited for contempt of court.

"If you gentlemen of the jury return a verdict of not guilty without leaving the jury box then Dudley Taylor will still have done something for the money he was paid by the employers' association. He has kept these men here worrying about their cases. They could not be as efficient as they otherwise be. He did his job.

Crime Against Jurish.

"There has not been a single bit of evidence brought into this court to show that the defendant, Fred Jurish, ever saw the other defendants let alone that he conspired with them. Yet you are asked by the state's attorney to send him to prison.

"The state's attorney has talked about 'business agents.'

"He talked about them as if they were terrible persons who ran the union for themselves instead of being elected to their jobs. He did not talk about the business agent of the employing upholsterers, Mr. Bronson.

"Here is Mr. Bronson taking his place beside the state's attorney, helping and assisting him to prepare and present this case. Mr. Bronson on the stand said that he never worked at the upholstering business, that he knew nothing of the trade. Yet he is elected as the secretary and business representative of the upholstery association.

Bronson's Scab Specialty.

"Now Mr. Bronson must have had a specialty. He must have been able to do some job well. He testified that he was formerly employed by the Citizens Committee for the Enforcement of the Landis Award. His specialty, which he learned from Dudley Taylor, was union breaking.

"Mr. Bronson testified that he went to a job on Mayfield avenue with an employer and talked with the defendant, Fred Jurish. He admitted that he pulled back his coat and flashed a star. The star of a deputy sheriff. He admitted that he told Jurish he was an officer. Here we have a business agent of the employers' association carrying a star and a gun and being made a deputy sheriff so that he might brow beat and intimidate workers who refused to work with scabs."

BUSY TONIGHT?

Volunteer workers are needed at the office of

THE DAILY WORKER

Phone: Lincoln 7680

and say you'll be up tonight to help

THE DAILY WORKER
1640 N. Halsted St.

Cox Throws Hat in Ring.

COLUMBUS, O., Feb. 25.—Former Governor James M. Cox, Dayton, democratic nominee for President in 1920, filed his candidacy for the 1924 nomination in the Ohio primaries today.

Join the "I want to make THE DAILY WORKER grow" club.

Today's Installment of "A Week"

What Do You Think of "A Week"

The DAILY WORKER wants to know what its readers think of the first serial novel it offers to its readers. We have already published three installments of this gripping story. Another appears today. What do you think of the story, its setting, its characters, as far as we have gone? We want our readers to let us know. Write down your views and send them in to the DAILY WORKER, 1640 N. Halsted St., Chicago, Ill. We will publish as many of these letters as we can find space for. Don't delay. Write today.

By IURY LIBEDINSKY

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* * * *

(WHAT HAS GONE BEFORE)

The Russian Communist Party branch is governing this frontier city and fighting the counter-revolution. Earlier installments tell of the fuel shortage that prevents seed grain from being fetched on the railroad. The Party meeting decides to send the Red Army far away for fuel, at the risk of leaving the city open for bandits and counter-revolutionists. It also decides to conscript the local bourgeoisie for wood cutting in a near-by park. Varied types of party members are flashed on the screen: Klimin, the efficient president of the branch, who still finds time to have a sweetheart; Robeiko, the consumptive, whose devotion is killing him; Gornuikh, the brilliant youth of 19 on the Cheka; Matusenko, the luxury-loving place hunter, and Martuinov, whose middle-class antecedants allow him to fit with some difficulty into the movement to which his idealism led him. In the last issue the party has organized a Saturdaying expedition into the Public Gardens for firewood. (NOW GO ON WITH THE STORY.)

* * * *

CHAPTER V.

"HAVE a smoke!" Stalmakhov's loud voice rang out. "We have earned a rest. It's past midday."

One team of three after another stopped working, and the garden was full of laughter and jokes.

Martuinov looked about him . . . the unbroken, translucent curtain of the Spring garden was no more. The trees that had survived stood orphaned and solitary. The sky had only been visible thru chinks among their interlacing branches and now great windows had been opened to it, thru which the sun shone joyfully.

Martuinov looked at the sun, blinked and heard how the cocks were crowing somewhere in the black mass of yards and houses, and how the waves of their calling faintly splashed and echoed somewhere at the other end of the town.

And, looking round the garden, printing on his mind the rows of whitening, fresh-cut stumps and the groups of comrades, Martuinov felt again as in the morning that he was taking part in a tremendous task and struggle, and found that he too was part of the rhythym of a great symphony.

Stalmakhov, with a seven-foot staff in his hand (a sazhin, the Russian measure, is seven feet), which he had made himself from a slim young birch tree, walked from stack to stack and made notes of the work done on a bit of paper.

"Stalmakhov, come over here, I think we have cut a cubic sazhin, but Martuinov says not."

Simkova dragged Stalmakhov by the coat sleeve towards a group of women workers who were piling up a narrowish, long stack.

Simkova was red from working, and from under her kerchief, which had slipped on one side, curly locks of hair fell on her face. It was hard to recognize in her reserved and strict Simkova, the member of the Party Committee, the director of Culteduc (abbreviation for Culture and Education).

"There's not a cubic sazhin," said Stalmakhov, measuring. "Two and a half sazhins . . . well done all the same. Nine cubes set up already, taking all together," said he sitting down on a stump and taking out a little box of Mahorka tobacco and some thin cigarette paper.

"Have a smoke, Simkova," he offered the tobacco to her, "and tell us what fine things you saw in Moscow."

"Again . . ." Simkova laughed. "I have already told all about it five times today. And on Saturday I shall be making a report to the Party meeting."

"Oh, well, but tell us all the same . . . your impressions."

"Impressions? . . ." her fingers rolled the cigarette paper and carefully poured the Mchorka into it; she delicately licked the paper and made a cigarette. Her forehead wrinkled. "A bad impression; I like things better here. I have the impression that the Moscow Communists, and especially the average ones, not leaders, nor yet the mass, are not conscious of, do not feel, this whole huge peasant Russia which is now surging about us and helping the ruin. Of course Lenin understands, and understands perhaps better than we do, and, besides him, a small group understand, but the majority of responsible workers have grown terribly indifferent in attitude. . . . Their attitude towards work, even towards party work, is official, defined by hours. Freed from worry about food and heating, and that means a lot, they not consciously—no, unconsciously—have the feeling that with us, in Russia, things are not so bad.

"Take for example the Moscow newspapers and reviews," she grew animated. "In them everything is so fine and grand. . . . Proletariat and Communist Revolution. . . . And have we got much Communism just now, or proletariat? Fine clubs set up with rich furniture and red flags. Only, these magnificent clubs are not heated, scarcely any one goes into them only small groups do any work.

"No. I like things better here; for we, in the provincial towns, live as it were on the front. The front of the class struggle lies with us here. . . ."

And she looked thoughtfully towards the distant purple fields, visible thru the glades of the garden.

"Do you mean by that that there is no need for Moscow?" Stalmakhov interrupted with curiosity.

"No. I know we need Moscow. It's necessary as a General Staff as a directive center. And a tremendous work is being done there. Moscow is the heart, the chief cistern of the state mechanism, bad as it may be. . . . All the same . . . I'm happier here."

They listened to her attentively. Lisa also did not miss a single word, tho there was much that she did not understand. Why, here, in this peaceful, quiet town, was it as if on the front? A front against the peasants? But surely the Bolsheviks were on the side of the people?

Matusenko it appeared, was entirely wrapped up in attention, and when Lisa accidently knocked over a log, he angrily frowned at her.

He held his hand to his ear. The star on his coat, the buttons, all were glittering. Matusenko did not know what was the good of Saturdaying, or why these clever educated people, like Simkova and Martuinov, had to do rough work, or why he, Matusenko, had to do it, but none the less he worked honestly all the time and had arrived punctually at nine o'clock, just as, formerly, he had never been late in the days when he used to go to church service, stand where his Chief could see him, and cross himself, elegantly crooking fingers, tho he had not liked kneeling, because it was bad for his trousers.

"Look, there's Klimin coming, and Ziman too," said Stalmakhov.

Klimin approached them, looking for some one with his eyes, and saw Stalmakhov and the others. "Well, district organizer, how are things with you?" he called from some way off, and came nearer and nearer himself. . . . Stalmakhov presented arms with his measuring rod: "Nine cubes we've stocked, your honor." (He was parodying the form of address of a solider to an officer under the Old Regime.) "And what about the other districts?" Klimin smiled and, as always, when he smiled, his face grew several years younger.

"The Red Army men in the Monastery Garden stacked thirty-four cubes today. Good lads! I'm afraid I forgot to praise them but the captive bourgeoisie is working with them too," he laughed. "Yes, and the Saturdaying will help a lot. If things go on like this, in three days we shall be sending off the first lots. . . ."

As he ended the sentence his voice shook. He was happy, and could hardly believe in the nearness of victory.

Even the cold-blooded Ziman is in high spirits today," cried Simkova, laughing.

Ziman stood on a stump, wiped his glasses, and, in his speaky voice, announced to some of the comrades that the economic situation of the district was going to be splendid. . . .

"Not at once; in twenty years, of course," he added. "For we have a seam of peat. And now when I ask for a few score cubes of wood, and that without knowing whether the wood will burn or not, the wood is so damp. . . . Yes, Klimin, damp . . . at that very moment before my eyes glisten the thought that here, under the ground, is dozing such a quantity of calorific energy. . . . Only five versts from the town. . . . Survey already made. . . . If we get a good harvest this year, we shall begin the peat cutting. Excavators we have; I got hold of them at Nizhni-Elansk. We will mend them. . . ." He turned with a mysterious, cunning look, in the direction of Lisa Gratcheva, tho his eyes, blind without their glasses, did not see her, but only the white patch of her face and the blue of her dress.

Simkova touched Klimin's sleeve.

"Come and see me today," she said, and added hurriedly, "after work of course, in the evening." He shook her hand.

The Saturdaying finished. Again they formed in ranks, again marched thru the streets and sang. Lisa Gratcheva's boots were wet thru, but all the same she marched in the ranks and sang with them, "Boldly, Comrades, keeping time." . . . Simkova was walking beside her. Lisa had known Simkova before, as the director of the Cultedec, as the "Chief"; on two occasions she had gone to her in the office, on business, timorously, and, under the big portrait of Trotsky, at the wide writing table Simkova had seemed to her very unapproachable and severe.

And now Lisa saw beside her a young girl with flaxen curly hair escaping from under her kerchief, and fresh, rosy cheeks. Simkova liked Lisa too, and knew her for one who worked whole-heartedly. Besides Lisa was the only one of the non-party employes of the Politdep who had come to the Saturdaying.

They took each other's hands. Lisa talked of the school, her pupils and her troubles. . . .

Then Lisa went thru the square to the Senator's house; from a long way off one could see the big two-storied building, with the soviet sign board amid the grey mass of little houses. From far away she saw some one come out of the gate in a Red Army helmet with a big Red Army star, and instantly recognized Repin.

She had become acquainted with him on the first day of his appearance at Senator's house. Senator was abusing the Soviet government in Lisa's presence, and Lisa was standing red and troubled, ready to weep and not knowing what to reply—when suddenly the door opened and Repin appeared together with the red-haired man.

Senator became solicitous:

"Your room, Comrade Repin, is ready," he said, obligingly; "would you care to go to it at once?"

But Repin decided to join in the conversation, the last words of which he had heard.

"The Soviet government wishes well to all the people," shouted Senator. "But am I, if you please, not one of the people? Is he not one of the people?" And Senator pointed with his finger at the red-haired man, who roared in approval.

"And good have they done to us? Fleeced us, that's all. . . ."

And Repin, in reply, had talked for a long time of how among the Communists were many shirkers, of how the Communists often made mistakes, but that after all they were working for an ideal. . . ." And he looked at Lisa, as if to say with his eyes, "You see, you and I am are of the same opinion!"

In general he was so handsome and kindly, and now he warmly shook Lisa by the hand, and his thick strong voice was touched with caressing intonations.

"Good day, Comrade Gratcheva. . . . I was going to ask you, how do I get to the Town Garden? . . ."

"The Town Garden? I have just come from it. There was a Saturdaying there . . . for getting wood. We cut down almost the whole garden."

"No. But non-party people can go to the Saturdayings. And I think one ought to help the Communists. Isn't it so?"

Of course. Of course. I would have gone too, if I had known of the Saturdaying before. Well, and did you do much?"

"Yes. A lot. I forget how many cubes, but we cut down nearly all the garden. . . . Even the most responsible workers were working there, and I worked together with Comrade Martuinov. And Klimin was there, the President of the Cheka."

She told Repin exactly how to get to the Town Garden.

(To be Continued Wednesday)

Innocent Negroes Beaten To Pulp In Third Degree; Torturers Flee When Grand Jury Takes Action

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 25.—Newman, a city detective, wanted by the grand jury for torturing prisoners, sent in his resignation today, by mail.

The torturing resulted from the frantic efforts of police to make innocent men confess to the crime of January 19 when the cashier of the Irving Pitt Manufacturing company was high-jacked, the police guard disarmed and $13,000 taken by three men supposed to have been Negroes.

January 23 the police grabbed three convenient Negroes, named Ramsay, Jones, and Johnson, and began to "sweat" them. After ten hours they claimed they had obtained detailed (tho contradictory) confessions from all three.

Beaten to a Pulp.

John L. Kirkpatrick, their attorney, that evening swore out habeas corpus writs and after some delay the three were surrendered. They were in terrible shape. All three had been pulped and kicked, their ears torn, their bodies marked from shoulders to knees by the rubber hose. They were examined by the doctor, who at once ordered Ramsay to the hospital. Ramsay's scalp had been cut to shreds, his hands had been burned, and more than two-fifths of the skin beaten off his body. He contracted pneumonia next day and is still in a critical condition.

The obscene levity of the local prostitute press is disgusting.

The Kansas City Star discussed **the best way to scorch a prisoner—with hot iron, or a candle flame.**

However, the judge called the situation to the attention of the grand jury.

One police commissioner resigned, the other fled to Porto Rico, and when the grand jury sought Newman, the city torturer, the detective force could not "find" him. Today he resigned—by mail.

Real Criminal Confesses.

The cruel clowns of police were speedily shown up. The East Chicago, Ind., police wired to Kansas City that they had arrested two Negroes in a shooting scrape who had a revolver with "K. C. Police Dept." on it.

These men, Grant and Bass, had volunteered the story of the Irvin Pitt hold-up, of which their captors had no knowledge. On being brought to Kansas City they told their whole story and denied that Jones, Johnson or Ramsay (the tortured trio) had had any share in the crime. The gun was the one taken on Jan. 19.

The guard who two weeks before had positively identified Jones and Ramsay now coolly said: "I was mistaken. I am now just as positive it was Grant and Bass."

Our asinine police chief, Wooley, said in an interview: "An innocent man, if he were any sort of a sport, would be willing to suffer that punishment of the guilty might be rendered easy."

Y. W. L. Soccer Team Opens Spring Season with 3-0 Victory

On a field covered with snow and ice, the Chicago Young Workers League soccer team scored a victory in its first game of the spring series Sunday, after a layoff of over two months.

Playing against the Victoria Seconds and starting with only seven men, things looked bad when the whistle blew for play. However, substitutes were rushed into the fray and the Red sweaters were soon in evidence. Pressing continuously it was apparent that the Young Workers would seize the lead and this opportunity was afforded when the Victoria's were penalized for an infringment of the rules. From the resultant penalty kick Horchick scored the first goal for the Young Workers League. Fast end to end play followed with half time arriving without any further scoring.

After changing ends the Young Workers had things pretty much their own way and two more goals were scored by Horchick and Henry.

It would be hard to single out any individual stars because all were out doing their best to put the first game, after the winter layoff, into the win column, and as one player aptly put it. "We are playing on ice, so we will put the game on ice."

Things look good for a successful season for the Young Workers League and any worker interested in soccer as a spectator or player will do well to get in touch with the Young Workers League at 1009 N. State St.

How many of your shop-mates read the DAILY WORKER? Get one of them to subscribe today.

NOVA SCOTIA'S 2-SHIFT SYSTEM HIT BY PROBERS

Steel Lords' Policy Is Attacked

By RICHARD A. SCHAEFTER
(Special to The Daily Worker)

OTTAWA, Canada, Feb. 25.—Even the "good citizens" in Canada were shocked when during last year's miners' and steel workers' strike the facts came out about working conditions still in vogue in the pits and plants of the British Empire Steel Corporation. A royal commission was formed under the presidency of Dr. J. W. Robertson, to investigate the "industrial unrest" in Cape Breton and to propose such changes as would be sufficient "to establish a mutual understanding between employes and employers." The report of the commission is just published and is a condemnation of the British Empire Steel's treatment of the workers.

Condemns 2-Shift System.

Last year's strike action of the steel workers was mainly directed against the slow death system which under the heading of "13 light, 11 night," became famous all over the world since Bethlehem Steel invented the modern kind of medieval dungeon.

The commission in its report demands:

1. Elimination of the 24-hour change-over period and the abolition of the seven-day week.
2. Adoption of the three-shift plan (eight hours per shift) in the departments of continuous process and a maximum of a ten-hour day for other workmen.

The usual custom of Besco as well as of other corporations big and small to keep the wages as low as possible, even in fat years, and to attempt new cuts in periods of trade depression, thus trying to keep up the profits for the shareholders by piling the burden of lean times on the weaker shoulders of the workers, was criticized in the report. It recommended that a surplus fund should be established to tide the workers over when changes in wage rates are unavoidable and when no prospect of further employment exists. For the enforcement of this point a certain civil authority should be nominated and empowered to investigate the business conditions.

Too Much Militia.

There was no disturbance of "law and order" in the Cape Breton strike last year until provincial police and troops were shipped to the strike region. And the only cases of "the rule of the mob" were created by the provocations of those governmental thugs. Evidently the commission held the opinion that in the shipping of militia the provincial government overdrew its account of civil power. A change of the Canadian militia act is suggested to such an extent that henceforth only a judge and the attorney-general of a province jointly should be allowed to call out the militia and that one week thereafter an inquiry may be made into the circumstances which caused the use of troops.

Altogether the report, tho far from suggesting a real solution of the problems in question, which, of course, cannot be settled by way of reports and negotiations and talk, it is at least an attempt to approach the Cape Breton labor situation from another point of view than that of Besco and its paid henchmen.

Breaks from Czar's Prisons Featured Career of Rykov

MOSCOW, Feb. 25.—The new President of the Council of People's Commissars, Rykov, was born in 1381 at Saratov, of a peasant family. He entered the University of Kazan in 1898. In 1899 he became a member of the Russian Social Democratic Party, Kazan section. In 1901 he was arrested, and was kept in prison for nine months, then deported to Saratov, and there he was expelled from the university for his revolutionary activity in Saratov.

With the split of the Social Democratic Party of Russia in 1905, Rykov joined the Bolshevist faction and was elected to the Central Executive Committee of the Bolshevik Party at its third convention. He was re-elected in 1906 at the Congress of the Party held in Stockholm.

In 1907 he was arrested again and deported to Samara for two years; in 1919 he was arrested and deported to Archangel for three years. He succeeded in escaping and fleeing from Russia, but he soon returned to Russia, and took part in the Conference of the Party, and was again arrested and exiled to the Narim region (Siberia) for four years.

The February Revolution freed him. Altogether he was in prison for seven years and a half. In 1917, elected to the Bolshevik Central Committee he became president of the Moscow Soviet. After the November revolution he was elected Commissary of the People for the Interior, then member of Food Collegium.

From 1918 on save for a few interruptions he was president of the Council of National Economy. Starting with 1920, he was continually member of the Central Committee of the Russian Communist Party, and of the presidium of executives of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics and of the Russian Socialist Federated Soviet Republic, vice-president of the Council of Work and Defense and vice-president of the Council of People's Commissars.

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More Charters May Be Revoked in Nova Scotia

(Special to The Daily Worker)

SYDNEY, N. S., Feb. 25.—John L. Lewis threatens to revoke a few local charters if the members of these locals should not resume work immediately. The trouble stated when Silby Barrett, Lewis's appointee, came back from Montreal, where he had been negotiating with the executives of the British Empire Steel Corporation, with a new wage agreement in his pocket. But the slight wage increase provided for in the new contract is actually re-paid by the miners in the higher price on coal for their own use. Besides that, the whole district feels tricked by Barrett. He gave out no information while the negotiations went on and the new wage scale is far below the 1921 rates. It took Barrett considerable time to persuade the ranks to go back to work, but the locals of Stellarton, Springhill and Thorburn still remained out altho Barrett coaxed and threatened them until he was blue in the face. It is, however, an interesting fact that just these locals were formerly considered to be the very stronghold of Lewis' support on the Nova Scotian mainland.

All three locals, when left out in the cold by the district executive, applied for assistance to **Premier** MacDonald, the Miners' Federation and other labor organizations in Great Britain. The Stellarton local, however, resumed work a few days ago.

It may be doubtful how long the miners can keep up their heroic fight against the reactionary apparatus which runs the destiny of the United Mine Workers. But their example shows very plainly the Nova Scotia rank and file cannot be tricked out of their stand for a real fighting miners' organization.

Work Daily for "The Daily!"

Arbeiter Ring Gives Large Opportunity to Workers Party

The members of the Workers Party who are active in the Arbeiter Ring (Workmen's Circle) which has a membership of about 81,000, find in that organization an immense field of activity. The Workmen's Circle, it is true, is not an organization thru which the economic or political struggle can be fought out, it is simply a mutual aid organization, but on the other hand it offers immense possibilities for conducting extensive propaganda and work of enlightenment on both economic and political fields.

It is not true, as many comrades think, that the Workmen's Circle is composed mainly of lower middle class elements. Only the leadership is lower middle class, and that is so much the more reason why Workers Party members can do good work in counteracting the lower middle class influence which is exercised from the top upon a membership consisting mainly of real workers.

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Why Daugherty Sticks

Time brings many changes and we find now staid and conservative senators making exactly the same charges against Attorney-General Daugherty that the Communists and other working class elements made many months ago.

Senator Robinson on the floor of the senate, has accused Daugherty of sticking in office in order to use the machinery of the department of justice, under the efficient management of William J. Burns, for protecting the oil crooks and hampering and terrorizing those senators who are demanding a show-down. No intelligent person reading the news stories of Daugherty's antics can come to any other conclusion than that reached by the Arkansas senator.

There is more than oil graft involved in the attitude of the attorney-general. The real danger to him and his backers is in the resolution calling for an investigation of private detective agencies, introduced by Senator Wheeler of Montana.

With Daugherty out of office a change would doubtless be made in the executive of the bureau of investigation, the post now held by William J. Burns, and we know just enough about this labor-baiter to feel reasonably certain that once the records of the bureau of investigation and of the department of justice meet the light of day a sensation will result that will drive the Teapot Dome scandal off the front page of every newspaper in America.

The department of justice has been at the disposal of every labor-hating corporation before and since Daugherty took office.

William J. Burns operates the largest private detective agency in the United States; it is today an auxiliary of the department of justice and so intricately interlocked with this wing of the government that it is impossible to tell where the private agency ends and the government department begins.

It is the most gigantic blackmail system ever organized and its connection with the department of justice gives it a semi-official character. Its machinations prevented the impeachment proceedings brought against Daugherty in the house ever being seriously considered. It is unquestionable that the same methods will be used to squash the threatened investigation if Daugherty remains in office.

It is not too much to say that Daugherty is today holding the threat of public exposure and political ruin over the head of more than one government official and that the support of him by the president, certain senators and the national chairman of the republican party is a support obtained by fear.

In all the hidden cesspools of Washington society and political life the ferret-like nose of William J. Burns has been sniffing ever since he was appointed. The darker incidents in the lives of all the Sunday supplement heroes are known to the attorney-general.

No one who knows him will believe that he will hesitate to use the knowledge that is his unless immunity is promised.

The Wheeler resolution, if complied with, will wreck more political careers and give the American workers more insight into the inner workings of the government than all the oil scandals.

It is little wonder, that with this sword of Damocles hanging over his head the moment he leaves office the attorney-general wants to stick it out.

He is afraid to quit and a lot of other people are afraid to have him quit.

Two Tribune Mishaps

The Mexican government has given the correspondent of the Chicago Tribune his walking papers for deliberately lying about Mexican affairs. A short time ago the correspondent of the Tribune was denied admission to Russia for the same kind of slander.

There is little doubt that the "World's Greatest Newspaper" will consider these two rebukes as merely further proof that the Russian and Mexican workers and peasants are entirely unable to appreciate the blessings of American newspaper enterprise and American democracy that the Tribune wishes to confer upon them.

Saturday evening the Tribune carried a story from its correspondent under a Berlin date-line announcing that a gigantic white slave ring had been uncovered in Europe of which Zinoviev's mistress was the head.

The Tribune's correspondent in El Paso will in due course, discover that President Obregon is the Mexican representative of this same concern.

When it comes to news of events that never happened, the Tribune is certainly the world's greatest newspaper.

Vice-President Duncan of the American Federation of Labor, says that McAdoo is a "dry."

"No wine but plenty of oil" seems to be the McAdoo recipe.

Bread and Profits

Many have often asked why it is that the right to breathe nature's free air has not yet been turned into a commodity and monopolized by some capitalist clique to sell at exorbitant prices.

A condition approaching such an outright levying of capitalist tribute on the workers for the right to breathe even impure air already exists in the deplorable housing situation prevailing in the industrial centers. Here the landlord class charges outrageous rentals for so many and so few cubic feet of air. However, we suppose that not until someone invents a machine which will be too costly for the average worker or farmer to purchase, will the capitalist class be able to organize gigantic bread trusts and turn the right to breathe air into a commodity exchanged on the market and bringing fabulous profits into the coffers of the owning class.

At any rate, let no one fool himself into the erroneous notion that it is the fundamental unselfishness and humanitarianism of the capitalist class that has saved the masses from the clutches of a powerful air monopoly. Bread is the staff of life. Yet the profits of bread are being piled up by our employing class thru its ownership and control of the bread-making industry. The gigantic profits in bread garnered by the capitalists give the lie to all pleas of idealism that the kept apologists might make for the master class.

The masses of this country are paying more than a million dollars too much for bread daily, as a "result of the outrageous profiteering"—that is because the capitalists are taking profits above the so-called normal and fair rate. At the same time the wheat farmers are down and out in the slough of a most distressing economic crisis. Since 1917 the price of wheat has fallen 55 per cent, or to about 90 cents a bushel, while the price of bread has declined only about 5 per cent. In short, the price received by the farmer for his wheat has been reduced more than ten times as much as the price paid by the city workers in purchasing their bread from the capitalists owning this industry. It is only the system permitting the capitalists to hit the city and country masses simultaneously that has enabled one of the big baking companies to achieve a condition whereby $1 invested in its common stock in 1916 represents today a market price of $309.

These bread profits are only the congealed misery and suffering of the bankrupt farmers and the exploited workers. These profits in bread teach the workers and farmers a great lesson. These profits are the stern schoolmaster telling the industrial and rural working masses that they must get together against their common enemy—the capitalist class—if they are to save themselves from abject social degradation.

Our Urgent Duty

Flushed with their victory in the imperialist war and enraged to the point of desperation by the rising tide of Communism menacing their chimeric schemes of oppression and plunder, our capitalist exploiters enacted a raft of syndicalist and anarchy laws in 1919 to stifle even the faintest voice of working class protest. In preparation for the frontal country-wide attack on the workers, thru the open shop drive of 1920-21, the bosses first struck at the weakest section of the proletarian lines. Thus, hundreds of foreign-born workers were thrown into jail. In this period the country was afflicted with a mania of laws suppressing anti-capitalist opinion and organization. Today, there are thirty-four states and four territories or dependencies with criminal syndicalist laws, sedition laws, or anti-anarchy statutes. Twenty-nine states have enacted laws making it a crime to exhibit the red flag in public. Twenty of these states and territories have, under these laws, resorted to criminal persecutions for expression of opinion or for membership in a working class organization.

At this moment there are 114 workers serving from one to twenty years in the prisons of seven states. California, the political satrapy of the fake progressive Hiram Johnson, tops the shameful list with 97 prisoners. Washington, Idaho, Pennsylvania, Oklahoma, Kansas and Illinois trail. Thirty-five workers are now awaiting trial in California, thirty-two in Michigan, fourteen in Idaho, and twelve in Pennsylvania, a state governed by another fraudulent liberal, Gifford Pinchot. The Communists and the Industrial Workers of the World have been the worst sufferers from these persecutions.

This is an outrageous state of affairs. Every worker knows that these laws have been used by the bosses and their government to disable the fearless fighters and the most militant organizations of the working class. As long as a single one of these criminal anarchy and syndicalist laws remains on the statute books of any state, the freedom of opinion, speech, press, assembly, and the right to organize of the workers and dispossessed farmers in the entire country are in danger. These laws are a dagger at the very heart of the whole labor movement.

Let none hesitate. It is the urgent duty of all those who work in the factory or on the farm, regardless of political opinion, to join in one mighty united effort to wipe all these vicious laws against the working masses off the statute books.

The official wing of the British Labor party and the Tories unite on a vote for seven new battleships. The groans heard are from Oscar Garrison Villard, editor of The Nation, who hailed MacDonald as the first pacifist premier.

McAdoo says his million dollar oil fee was no secret. It is to be remarked, however, that it was not used in any of his campaign publicity.

Lunacharsky-World's Greatest Educator

By Louise Bryant, in "Mirrors of Moscow," Publisher, Thomas Seltzer.

"Oh, happy earth! Out of the blood
of generations
Life yet will blossom, innocent
and wise,
And thou, my planet, shall be
cleansed of lamentations,
A jade-green star in the moon-
silvered skies."

THUS wrote the Soviet Minister of Education, Anatol Lunacharsky, in those remote days when a revolution was only a vague goal and when he could not believe that in his own lifetime a day would come when he would be torn from his quiet study and forced to put his dreams into practice, or as near into practice as dreams ever reach.

Reality is revolting and disappointing to any artist, but Lunacharsky possesses enough recuperative powers to overcome his artistic sensitiveness. If he had not had enough also of that saving grace of fanaticism which marks all leaders, he would have lacked the enthusiasm which has carried him thru every battle for culture which he has had to wage since the dramatic crash of Czardom. Only once did he actually lose heart and Lenin overcame that attack of panic by showering responsibility upon him. Given responsibility he showed more courage than men of coarser grain.

Lunacharsky's battles in the five years he has been in office have not been concerned with bullets. "Illiteracy," he told me once, "is the great curse of Russia; we must fight illiteracy like the plague. This delicate poet, who in appearance is more like a scholarly Frenchman than a Russian, who has the manners and elegance of another age, has left off composing sonnets to fight ignorance, superstition, drunkenness, prejudice, disease, dirt. . . . And he has been more bitterly attacked than any other official of the new Russian government.

With practically nothing at his disposal he had to plan and execute a vast educational campaign. That is why his achievements are so extraordinary. When Feodore Chaliapin was here last winter, winning the hearts of America by his sweet and wonderful voice, he and I talked a good deal about Lunacharsky and the difficulties which confronted him. "Remember, said Chaliapin, "if you have no pens and no paper and no ink, you cannot write; if you have no wood you cannot make a fire—in Russia all these things were literally true. Under such circumstances, no matter how willing the government might be, art and education must suffer with the rest."

Eliminated Illiteracy.

I will not go into figures here, but one can get an idea of what Lunacharsky has done. He has practically eliminated adult illiteracy from the cities, he has established thousands of schools. Only a very few of them, to be sure, are up to the required mark, but every school opened is an achievement. And there is not a single part of Russia, however, remote or however dark, where a school has not been started.

But establishing and maintaining schools and universities was only a part of the work allotted to Lunacharsky. He had to build new theaters, keep up the standard of the old and show himself worthy of that great responsibility Lenin bestowed upon him when he made him guardian of all the art treasures of Russia.

If Nikolai Lenin had been a mediocrity, he would never have appointed Lunacharsky guardian of the art of Russia, and Russian art would now be scattered to the four winds, swallowed up in private collections or enriching the pockets of speculators. A mediocrity will not admit his limitations even if he is aware of them, but Lenin somehow understands that a man cannot spend his life studying political economy and carrying on revolutionary propaganda, and at the same time be an art connoisseur. What is more remarkable is that he allowed Lunacharsky to tell him so.

When the Red and White forces were struggling for the possession of the Kremlin in 1917, a wire to Petrograd announced that the beautiful and fantastic church of Vassili Blazhinie on the Red Square had been razed to the ground. Lunacharsky, poet, scholar, playwright and revolutionist, as well as friend and follower of Lenin, wrote an open letter to the press in which he gave vent to his horror. He stated: "What is taking place in Moscow is a horrible and irreparable misfortune!" He wrote another letter to Lenin, renouncing all connection with the revolution. And he took to his bed, ill with shock and disappointment.

Lenin did not accept his resignation. Lenin never accepts resignations from men who are valuable to the state. Instead, he went to call on Lunacharsky, and an amazing conversation took place which was reported to me by a friend of both men.

Preserves Art Works.

Lenin, with his usual directness, said to Lunacharsky, "Do not be overcome by this calamity. If this church is destroyed, let us biuld a bigger and a better one."

Lunacharsky, in tears of anguish, explained to Lenin that such a thing was not possible; such a lovely, imaginative piece of architecture might never again be created. Lenin listened and went thoughtfully away. A few days later Lunacharsky was given charge of the entire art of Russia.

Up to that time, the valuable collections, as well as the buildings, had been in the hands of a revolutionary committee which also might very well have been of the opinion that art could be replaced by "bigger and better" things.

Lunacharsky did not take his task lightly. He issued another public declaration asking for the solemn co-operation of all loyal Russians. "Upon me rests the responsibility of protecting the entire artistic wealth of the people," he said, "and I cannot fulfill my duty without your help."

It will not be known for a long time against what strong and subtle forces he had to battle to guard that trust. There was movement after movement to sell such treasures as the Rembrandt Collection in the Hermitage at Petrograd or the historic paintings and tapestries in Moscow. But Lunacharsky, ever on the alert, defeated every one of these attempts. He often fought bitterly battles in his own party. Every possible sort of intrigue was manufactured against him. I remember times when he had to appear in public and defend himself against atrocious slander. Yet up to the present day he has saved absolutely everything except the pearls and diamonds of the royal family which, after all, were never of any particular artistic value. He saved even the Czarist statues from the mobs that would have destroyed them, and stored them away in buildings for a calmer moment. He never lost his artistic perspective, art was always art and he "could look with a just regard upon the shattered corpse of a shattered king" provided that the monument was executed by a talented artist.

Fights False Accusations.

Nikolai Lenin has the genius to read men well; he recognized instantly that a man who could be so affected by the rumored loss of a single historic building that he could scarcely bear to face life, would be the very man to defend passionately the art of the nation. And Lenin has continued to defend Lunacharsky against every charge brought by his enemies. These charges have often been serious because they were brought by revolutionists who claimed that Lunacharsky was partial to the bourgeoisie in his efforts to get extra rates for scientists and artists; that he was not a real Communist because he put art before political propaganda. There was a terrible period when the loyalty of all men was questioned whose allegiance was not wholly given to the defense from military attack at whatever cost to art or personal life. It was thru that period that Lunacharsky had to guide Russian culture.

"Think what vitality the theater had to possess," said Chaliapin, "to maintain itself thru the revolution." "Think what hunger the Russian masses had for learning," said Madame Lenin, "that they could grasp even this hard moment to learn to read and study." Both these assertions are true, but in spite of that hunger and that vitality both forces might have gone down for some years, had it not been for the splendid leadership of Lunacharsky.

Even those ardent revolutionists who could see no further than the immediate moment are beginning to realize that the very fact that the Soviets have kept intact their national art gives them a prestige which money could never buy; it is an indisputable evidence of their faith in civilization. And it is Lunacharsky who has managed to save for them this evidence of faith when hotheads would have cast it aside.

It always seems a pity that we are aware now of only the prominent political figures in Russia. If we can think back on the French guillotine days and the burning of libraries, the mad destruction of art, the sacking of palaces by angry mobs, we can understand that if there had been men in France in those days who could have held those mobs in check and made them want to read the books they were burning, made them turn the palaces into museums, Napoleon might never have worn a crown. In Russia the influence of the men who hold the political reins would be so much slighter and so much less significant if they were not backed up by men like Lunacharsky.

Creates Revolutionary Museum.

He had the art galleries heated in the most bitter of the fuel famine days and the immense crowds going in partly to keep warm strolled all day under historical canvases and came to know all the great pictures of Russia. The Winter Palace became a Revolutionary Museum, one of the most unique museums in the whole world, the Palace of Nicholas II at Tsarkoe Selo became a Children's Home, as did every great estate in the provinces threatened with destruction by quarreling peasants.

It is interesting to note that the wives of three prominent revolutionists rendered Lunarchsky valuable aid in his difficult work, the wife of Trotsky, the wife of Gorky, and the wife of Leo Kaminev.

Madame Trotsky has under her direction all private art collections and all the small palaces; she hands a monthly inventory of these places over to Lunacharsky. In the last three years she has been very gradually and systematically removing the most valuable objects in the collections to the museums.

Madame Kaminev, Trotsky's sister, is the head of Prolocult, a movement, which aims at a new culture, especially in the theatre, which is free from Greek or other influences. It is Madame Kaminev's theory that such a culture, springing from the workers and peasants and unspoiled by the imperfections and influences of former civilizations, will do much to stimulate and renew art in general, which she believes has become decadent.

Marie Andreeva (Madame Gorky), who is herself an actress of note and was at one time a star in the famous Art Theatre in Moscow, had charge of Narodny Dom, a people's theatre, which was started under the Tsar and is continued under the Soviets. Marie Andreeva recently made a tour of Europe to study the theatres.

Theatres Maintained.

But it is Stanislavsky, the director of the Moscow Art Theatre, who has rendered Lunacharsky the greatest assistance. Stanislavsky is conceded to be the greatest stage director in the world. Under his guidance, all the great Russian playwrights for the last generation have blossomed. It was Stanislav's firm conviction that the Russian people must maintain the theatres, hundreds of theatres, during the revolution, in order that they might not find a life of hunger and cold too monotonous for a desire to live. With his brave little company he has managed to keep his theatre in the capital at the very highest pitch. He established and kept under his direction three other theatres in Moscow and he has put on a number of new operas. Absolutely nothing seems to discourage him. The loss of his personal fortune, which had been very great, and even the loss of his beloved workshop which was turned into a Chauffeurs' Club did not destroy his calm. "It is never Lenin or Lunacharsky, big men, who are to blame for these mistakes of the Soviet Government," he told me. "It is always the little, foolish frantic men. When they took my workshop, I wrote to Lenin. He did everything he could and when he was outvoted by Kaminev and the Moscow Soviet, he managed to get me another place, really just as good but lacking the old atmosphere."

Hermitage Collection Preserved.

When the Germans were knocking at the gates of Petrograd in 1917 the historic tapestries in the Winter Palace and the entire Hermitage collection were sent by dead of night to Moscow and stored in the Kremlin. One day in the winter of 1921 I called at Lunacharsky's office. He was in a fine state of happiness. "I have great news for you," he exclaimed. "Today we sent the Hermitage collection back to Petrograd—intact! I wonder if you can realize what that means? I wonder if the world will know how nearly those precious things came to destruction? How wonderful it is, after all, that in another month one can go to Petrograd and behold everything arranged as it has been for centuries.

"Yes, there have been times when I did not think it possible to save the collection, not because there were reckless revolutionists who always brought up movements to sell one part or another, but by a much worse destruction. Can you imagine my anxiety when fighting, actual fighting, was going on in palaces where the old porcelains were stored? We had put the Rembrandts and other canvases in the Kremlin cellars, and I was in constant terror that rats would gnaw them. Sometimes I was afraid to go down and look. But I feel that the worst days of such struggles are over, for us. I am happy that Russia has demonstrated to the world that Russians are not barbarians. We have saved our art in spite of hunger and disease and death."

A Devout Revolutionist.

Lunacharsky has a rare grace of spirit and while he is himself a modernist and wants to bring art as close to the people as bread, he never allowed his own feelings to intrude on the feelings of his fellow artists. Himself a writer of note, he has sacrificed his own writing to save art and the creators of art. A devout revolutionist, he can allow the intricate designs of the Tsardom, the great black eagles, insolent against the sky over the turrets of the Kremlin, to remain, because they are part of the original designs of the old palaces. He can bring himself to regild the church roofs from his scanty funds altho he is not at all religious, and he could faithfully gather old ikons and make of them a marvelous little collection in one of the new museums. Only such a man could have held together the temperamental army composed of the artists of Russia. Such men as Lunacharsky give the revolution the balance which prevents its collapse.

Periods of transition are always bitter and more than bitter for delicate creative souls. Once I mentioned Lunarcharsky's tact in handling artists to Helena Soochachova, the young and beautiful star of the Moscow Art Theatre. She smiled and thus characterized him: "Ah, Lunacharsky," she said, "he is a great gentleman, he is, no doubt, the great gentleman of the revolution. That is the secret of his success and the reason his political enemies cannot defeat him and we artists cannot desert him—because he struggles so magnificently and is a man sans peur et sans reproche."

AS WE SEE

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY.

JUST as William Gibbs McAdoo wa getting his second wind in orde to explain another million doll Doheny fee contingent on his success in overthrowing the Mexica government, Barney Baruch, a frien of the Wilson family, expresse doubts as to the "availability" c Mr. McAdoo. By the way this wor "availability" promises to become a famous as either "accountability, "camouflage" or "normalcy." Th first two can be claimed by the democrats as the outstanding achievement of the Wilson administration, but n political thief can take away th credit for normalcy from the lat President Harding. Baruch is somewhat shaken in his confidence in M McAdoo but he has not yet hear the Crown Prince over the radi It is reported "Mac" throws a wicked ether wave.

• • • •

You can't keep a good man dow Clarence Saunders of Piggly Wiggl fame owes several million dollar but so does the British governmen There is no reason why Saunder should quit getting rich merely because he is bankrupt. Saunder started out in life with an idea. Tha was to organize a chain of self service stores. Just walk in and hel yourself, not forgetting to pay th cashier on the way out. It is jus like going into a cafeteria. A fellow never knows what he is doin until he sees the check. Sometime he doesn't see afterwards. He faint In spite of the casualties the Saunders idea made good. Clarence go rich and then went broke. Howeve he has a million dollar home, h is not in jail and he remembers wha Barnum knew. So he is going t start again. Everything pays unde capitalism but working for a boss.

• • • •

Paul Williams, London correspondent of the Chicago Tribune, we fea is another candidate for deportation The Tribune boys are daring rascals They lie just for the thrill. Russi kicks them out because of chroni and incurable prevarication. Mexic does the same. Pretty soon a Tribune correspondent will not be a insurance risk. The London representative of the World's greates liar is under instructions to send i all the lies fit to print about Russia. "Bring them in dead or alive are his instructions. He does. Leo Trotsky is again getting ready t march on Moscow. The liars ar undecided whether it will please th master liar on the Tribune bette to assassinate Trotsky, have him di of heart trouble, get him mixed u in an oil scandal, or merely marc on Moscow and invite the Kaiser t mount the Romanoff throne. At th present time they have him organizing the Cossacks in the Don Basi for a march on the Kremlin. Thi must be true because "it was confirmed here (London) in Russian circles in continuous secret communications with friends in the home land. In the meantime European governments are stepping on each other' heels recognizing this governmen whose minister of war is in insurrection against it! How is that fo capitalist lying? And yet some liberal sapheads say the communist are not concerned with facts a much as with propaganda.

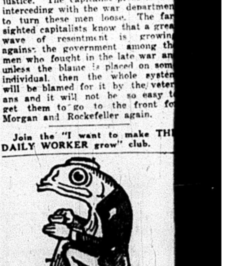
• • • •

Donald Fischer, a molder, servin with the 35th infantry and statione on the Mexican border, went absen without leave on his twenty-firs birthday, walked into Mexico, swipe two pies and then called it a day He was courtmartialed and dre ten years in Leavenworth. That wa about the time Fall, Denby and th rest of them were busy disposing o the Teapot Dome. The theft o two pieces of pie wounded the hono of the United States to such an extent that the poor victim must exp ate his crime with ten of the bes years of his life. What would ha pen to him if he stole an oil field He undoubtedly would be offered seat in the cabinet.

• • • •

That was not the end. Fishe while in the penitentiary was amon a crowd that got mixed up in scrap. A guard came along an grabbed Fischer. The latter pushe the guard away, saying, "Let g of me, you fool; I am not in thi fight." The guard fell, hit his hea against a sharp corner and die Fischer is now serving a life sentence for murder. This is militar justice. The capitalist press is no interceding with the war departmen to turn these men loose. The far sighted capitalists know that a grea wave of resentment is growin against the government among th men who fought in the late war an unless the blame is placed on som individual, then the whole syste will be blamed for it by the veterans and it will not be so easy t get them to go to the front fo Morgan and Rockefeller again.

Join the "I want to make TH DAILY WORKER grow" club.



The Poor Fish—I am supposed t be a Dub but when the best mind fail to save the country every Du must do his duty.

THE DAILY WORKER RAISES THE STANDARD FOR A WORKERS' AND FARMERS' GOVERNMENT

THE DAILY WORKER

Workers! Farmers! Demand:
The Labor Party
Amalgamation
Organization of Unorganized
The Land for the Users
The Industries for the Workers
Protection of the Foreign-Born
Recognition of Soviet Russia

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Price 3 Cents

10,000 NEEDLE WORKERS STRIKE

Leased Wire Gave McLean Dope On Probers

150 SHOPS HIT BY GENERAL STRIKE HERE

Ladies' Garment Workers Announce Big Walk Out

It is planned to have the general strike of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union called this morning. The strike, when called, will affect 10,000 workers, most of them girls and women, working in the dress and waist shops of Chicago.

Ever since it was decided to call a strike unless the bosses conceded the demands of the union the workers have been impatiently awaiting the word that would mean that they would walk out of the shops.

The strike will also involve 3,000 cloak makers, all of whom are men. They will go on strike in order to protect the women strikers against the violence of the bosses' hired thugs. They have already been organized into committees who will protect the pickets and see to it that no violence occurs. They will remain on strike only long enough to assure themselves and the women workers that no trouble will be sought by the bosses.

All arrangements have been made to take care of the strikers. Halls have been rented in the various districts in which the waist and dress shops are located.

In the downtown district six halls have been rented at 180 W. Washington St. and three halls at 20 W. Randolph St.

Workers in the Northwest section of the city will meet at Schoenhofen's Hall, Milwaukee Ave. and Division St. Workers on the West Side will meet at the West Side Auditorium at Racine Ave. and Taylor St.

Leaflets giving the details of the strike arrangements have been printed and will be put in the hands of the shop chairmen of the various shops to give out when the strike is called. All workers will be instructed to go at once to the nearest hall and register.

The strike will be called after more than a month's unsuccessful negotiations between some of the bosses and the union. Most of the bosses have refused to take any part in the negotiations. The shops that have union help want to continue the agreement that is now in force for another year but the union demands a new agreement.

The union is demanding the five-day 40-hour work week on the basis of 44 hours. They also demand unemployment insurance.

The Chicago garment workers will have the backing of the International union in their strike. The strike will be in charge of a strike committee recently elected to carry on negotiations with the bosses and call a strike if the negotiations fail.

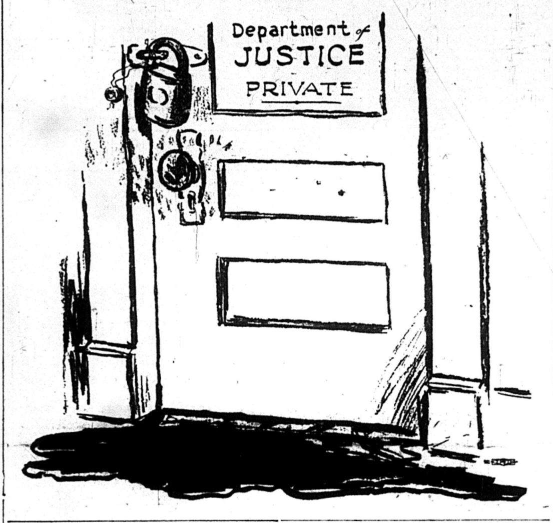
The strike when it is called will be the biggest thing that has happened to the union here since the general strike in the industry in 1917. The 1917 strike was called because the conditions in the industry had become intolerable for the workers. Union officials say the same conditions exist today.

The union has not the industry organized thoroly, they admit but they are confident that they will be able to get all the workers in the trade to respond to the strike call.

One of the main concerns of the union will be to protect the work-

(Continued on page 2.)

DAUGHERTY ON THE JOB



CONGRESS MAY REDUCE J. D.'S GIFT BOODLE

Tax Escaping Millions Are Due for Cut

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—A gift tax to end evasions of the inheritance tax probably will be written into the new revenue bill today by the Democratic-Progressive coalition in the House.

Republican leader Longworth said that it is well known that John D. Rockefeller, Jr., now holds $600,000,000 in Standard Oil and other securities, presumably gifts from his father. This is the situation the coalition wants to reach by the new tax.

At the request of Representative Garner, Texas, ranking Democrat on the Ways and Means Committee, Chairman Green will revise his gift tax amendment, providing the same rates as the inheritance tax adopted yesterday.

Green's amendment provides a one per cent levy on gifts between $10,000 and $14,000 graduated to 10 per cent on amounts over $46,000. Garner proposes to start the tax at one per cent on $10,000, increasing to 40 per cent on $10,000,000.

If the gift tax can be disposed of today, the excise taxes will be taken up. A bitter fight impends over the amendment of Representative Clancy, Michigan, to cut in half the five per cent levy on auto trucks and accessories.

How many of your shop-mates read the DAILY WORKER? Get one of them to subscribe today.

Women Deans—The School Spies Who Investigate Radicals—Are Assembled At N. E. A. Convention

Hundreds of well-dressed women, master spies by occupation, are gathered in the ballroom of the Blackstone hotel this week, to discuss their problems. They constitute the division of deans of women in the National Education Assn., whose department of superintendence is holding its annual meet in Chicago.

"The National Education Association," says Upton Sinclair, "is a political machine, maintained by big business to do a certain job in the interest of big business."

Spy Out Radicalism.

A very special part of this certain job is performed by the deans of women in the schools. (The art of deaning is spreading to factories employing women workers.) They keep watch over the girls. They are on the lookout for all sorts of things that may make the college unpopular with the public.

A girl with radical opinions may make herself too notorious thereby. She gets a talk on good form from the dean. Perhaps that does not squelch the young agitator. Then the dean may be able to fasten some sex scandal or rumor of scandal upon her and force her into silence or out of school. Two girl students, one at Wisconsin, were recently expelled for marrying while still in school. "Not because they married, but because they eloped, which we do not approve of," one dean explains.

Deans Use Stoolpigeons.

How the deans get hold of their information was a secret jealously guarded at the convention. At last a former dean at Northwestern University broke the ice by admitting that she used all information brought to her by volunteer spies among the students. It was freely admitted that the dean of men at Pennsylvania

(Continued on page 2.)

Burns Assistant Too Ill for Trial as Crook, He Says

NEW YORK, Feb. 26.—If Gaston B. Means, former right hand man of William J. Burns, and special agent of the department of justice, is really too sick to appear for trial before Judge Learned N. Hand in federal court on four counts for using the mails to defraud he will have to convince physicians whom Hand will send of his disability.

Means' attorney says he is positively too sick to appear but government counsel charges that he has been walking the streets.

The erstwhile sleuth has had a checkered career, spotted with his early activity as a Burns executive and his relationship to the propaganda of the imperial German government.

Girl Convict Strangles Matron.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 26.—Gladys Ellis, 26, an inmate of the Indiana woman's prison here, early today strangled and beat Mrs. Louise Richards, 10, matron, to death and escaped from the prison, police announced.

Urge Daniels for President.

RALEIGH, N. C., Feb. 26.—The state democratic executive committee meeting here is expected to endorse former Secretary of the Navy Josephus Daniels for the presidential nomination at the coming democratic national convention.

Blaze Origin Is Mystery.

DECATUR, Ill., Feb. 26.—Officials are still at a loss to determine the origin of the $750,000 blaze which gutted the Wabash shops here early today.

Wild Flurry in Senate as Teapot Dome Probers in Secret Session Peruse 100 Wires Sent Fall and McLean in Florida

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—A hundred telegrams sent to former Secretary of the Interior Fall and Edward B. McLean, publisher of the Washington Post, during their December stay in Palm Beach, Fla., were presented to the Senate Teapot Dome Committee today.

H. T. Taff, general superintendent, Western Union Telegraph Company of Washington, gave the committee a bundle of records from files in his office and the committee immediately went into secret session.

The telegrams were called for in the committees efforts to learn the source of suspected "leaks" to persons involved in the oil scandal.

Taff protested against submitting the telegrams on the ground that they were confidential communications and that his company had no right to make them public without consent of the persons who sent them. The committee, however, decided unanimously to go into all records and Taff agreed under protest.

In executive session the committee then began perusal of the messages to determine if any government officials had advised Fall or McLean as to what course they should pursue.

Reason for Executive Session.

Before the committee went into session, Chairman Lenroot made the following statement:

"The chair will state that the session is to enable the committee to determine which of these telegrams are relevant and which are not. Those which are found to be relevant will be read in public session later."

Before the meeting Walsh said he had no present intention of summoning Attorney-General Daugherty for questioning about his dealings in Sinclair oil stocks.

Lenroot indicated no move would be made in this direction until after the examination of brokers' books had been completed.

Walsh also announced he had no intention of subpoenaing Will H. Hays, former postmaster general. Walsh said he had told his clerk to issue a subpoena for G. D. Wahlberg, former private secretary to Harry F. Sinclair and that he expected Wahlberg to appear tomorrow.

Wahlberg will be questioned about references he made in previous testimony to a "Mr. Hayes." The committee took it that the "Mr. Hayes" was an employe in the Sinclair office but because of recent developments they wished to make certain of his identity.

Wilton J. Lambert, attorney for McLean, appeared at the committee room, saying he intended later to confer with Walsh.

Senators Frightened.

Action of the committee in examining the telegrams behind closed doors caused excited comment among the hundred or more spectators crowded in the hall outside, because of recent reports that two members of the committee might have been authors of some of the big stack of messages to Fall and McLean.

All Wire Records Asked.

In a further effort to trace reports that government officials guided the course of former Secretary Fall after the "scandal" disclosures, the Senate Teapot Dome committee called for all telegraph and telephone records.

Senator Thomas J. Walsh took this step when informed Fall had received advice from men high in the government and even, perhaps, some members of the investigating committee.

Strong indications were given that some definite information along this line had been discovered in the files of telegraph companies.

The committee wants every telegram addresed from Washington to Fall and Edward B. McLean, his host—or to any of McLean's attaches—during their sojourn in Palm Beach in December and January. General managers of the local telegraph companies were summoned for this purpose.

Additional subpoenaes were served today upon telephone officials for records of long distance telephone calls from Washington to Palm Beach to Fall or later while he was in New Orleans. These subpoenaes are returnable tomorrow.

To Quiz McLean, Sinclair.

A subpoena also was issued for service upon G. D. Wahlberg, former secretary to Harry F. Sinclair. When Wahlberg was last on the stand he mentioned something about giving bonds to "Mr. Hayes." The committee thought at the time "Mr. Hayes" was probably an attache in the Sincair New York office, but Wahlberg will be asked about it when he returns.

Demands have been made upon the committee from certain sources to have Will H. Hays, former postmaster general, summoned to tell what he knows of the charges made by Senator Heflin of Alabama that the leasing of the naval reserves was the result of "a deal" made in the Blacktone Hotel, Chicago, before the late Preident Harding was nominated as presidential candidate.

Subpoenas probably will be issued today or tomorrow to bring Sinclah and McLean to the stand later in the week. This move is Walsh's final trump card and he does not wish to play it, until all other "leads" have been followed to the end.

The survey of brokerage books for records of stock transactions may open up the way for renewed inquiry. A report from the experts who have been conducting the examination is expected to be completed by tomorrow.

Karl G. Schuyler, Denver attorney, who represented J. Leo Stack in the Denver Post, who obtained $1,000,000 for claims to Teapot Dome, is to take the stand. Schuyler is reported to have some "sensational correspondence" relating to the deal.

Daugherty Saved Again.

For the second time in two days Republican Senate leaders this afternoon thwarted Democratic aims to begin a probe of Attorney-General Daugherty's administration, while President Coolidge and his cabinet advisers sought vainly for a solution of the curious situation, during several conferences at the White House.

Immediately upon the opening of the Senate session, Senator Robinson, Democratic leader, asked for unanimous consent to take up immediately the Wheeler resolution authorizing a special committee to investigate Daugherty's conduct of the justice department. Senator Lodge, Republican leader, promptly objected, so consideration of the resolution which was reported favorable from the Senate contingent expenses committee today goes over until tomorrow.

No Coolidge Statement.

While this action was taking place in the Senate, President Coolidge, after the regular cabinet meeting, conferred first with Daugherty, Senator Weeks, Postmaster-General New and Secretary of Labor Davis. Daugherty was the first to leave this session, declaring there was nothing to be said on the subject of his remaining in the cabinet.

Later, Weeks, who was the last to leave the White House, indicated no new development in the situation would occur immediately.

This was confirmed when it was officially stated at the White House on behalf of President Coolidge that there would be no statement from the president on the Daugherty case today.

Secret Sessions Till Thursday.

Tomorrow the committee will examine files of the Postal Telegraph Company.

Open hearings will not be resumed until Thursday when all the telegrams relating to the inquiry will be made public.

Some of the telegrams to McLean were in code but these related especially to McLean's finances and business. The committee does not intend to go into McLean's finances except that evidence which might tend to indicate he did not have $100,000 at the time he said he wrote checks in that amount for Fall.

"There is a difference of opinion as to whether the telegrams could be considered 'sensational,'" Senator Adams, Colo., Democrat, who sat in the hearing, said.

Colima State, Mexico, Again Open for Trade with Outside

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MEXICO CITY, Feb. 26.—The state of Colima will be reopened for trade on Wednesday, Feb. 27, according to a statement made today by a government official. In this district the Obregon forces are proceeding without a hitch to clear out the counter-revolutionists, who are everywhere in a state of demoralization.

DAILY WORKER Greets the Striking Garment Workers

THE DAILY WORKER, on behalf of the Workers Party, expresses its solidarity with the 10,000 striking members of the International Garment Workers Union and pledges its aid in bringing the strike to a speedy and successful conclusion.

Nothing will please the DAILY WORKER better than to be able to record in the near future the complete defeat of the bosses, the organization of the open shops and a 100 per cent victory for the union.

Two-thirds McLean Messages Related to Oil Mess; Had Leased Wire Installed Day Walsh Went to Quiz Him; New Story of Crooked Intrigue Bared

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—The name of a big politician—not an official of the government—was drawn into the oil lease scandal when the Teapot Dome Committee delved today into telegrams of Edward B. McLean, publisher of the Washington Post.

The identity of the politician was not definitely established in the telegrams, but if he is the man the committee thinks he is, a new sensational story of official intrigue is expected to be revealed.

One member of the committee considered the evidence might prove sufficient to "wreck another political career."

Telegrams were examined by the committee in executive session to trace connections between high officials and former Secretary of Interior Fall, who was a guest of McLean in Palm Beach when the lid was first torn off the scandal surrounding the leasing of naval oil reserves.

Startling Disclosures.

Perusal of the telegrams by the committee also revealed:

1.—That Fall, thru McLean, was in intimate touch with every thought and action of the investigating committee which was sitting in Washington.

2.—That the day Senator Walsh, leading investigator, arrived in Palm Beach, to seek evidence from McLean and Fall, the former put in a leased wire from Washington to Palm Beach.

3.—That of the hundred or more telegrams sent to McLean and Fall, two-thirds of them were considered "pertinent" to the oil scandal investigation and will be made public later.

4.—That no member of the investigating committee comunicated by Western Union with Fall or McLean.

ALL EDUCATORS ATTENDING THE PRESENT CHICAGO GATHERING OF THE NATIONAL EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION SHOULD

Read What World's Greatest Educator, Lunacharsky, Has to Say On Page Six Today

CAL ASKS AID FOR OUSTING OF DAUGHERTY

Attorney-General On Trial By Wheeler Resolution

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—President Coolidge today asked his cabinet to help him decide what to do about Daugherty.

The President was to place before a meeting of his advisers these alternatives, respecting the attorney general:

1.—That he be permitted to remain in the cabinet pending a senate hearing of the charges against him. Under this arrangement, it would be understood that Daugherty would place his resignation in the President's hands at once to be accepted after the senate inquiry was ended. If the senate "acquitted" him, Daugherty then could resign without "quitting under fire." If it "convicted" him he would have to resign.

2.—That Daugherty be asked to resign at once. This would put the President in direct opposition to John T. Adams, chairman of the republican national committee, and other political leaders but would find him in agreement with senatorial leaders like Lodge, Pepper and Borah.

Because of the belief that some action regarding Daugherty was impending at the White House, senators backing the Wheeler resolution for investigation of the Department of Justice indicated they might not attempt to pass the measure today. It is to come up and debate on it will constitute in a sense a preliminary trial of Daugherty, as the charges made by Senator Wheeler and others are to be thoroly discussed.

Its adoption, however, may go over until tomorrow, unless the expected announcement from the White House decides senators to put it thru at once.

Daugherty Has Defense.

Daugherty wants the investigation started without delay and is ready to meet it with a partial defense which he has placed in the hands of Senator Willis, Ohio.

The attorney-general in a letter to Willis admitted he speculated in Sinclair oil stock. He bought it before he became attorney-general, he said, and six months after Teapot Dome was leased to Sinclair, Daugherty sold some of his stock in an effort to recoup losses. Then he bought it back again. Finally in the Fall of 1923 he sold all his Sinclair holdings, taking a loss of about $28 a share.

He denied that in his stock dealings he had any "tip" or that he ever used any information that came to him as a government official.

No opinion was ever asked of him regarding the leasing of the naval reserves, Daugherty wrote, and he never gave one. He said he had no connection whatsoever with the leasing.

Hits Reed's Candidacy.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 26.—Senator James A. Reed of Missouri is not a bona fide candidate for the presidency, but is furthering a scheme of "Hearst and Murphy and Brennan" to prevent the nomination of McAdoo at the national convention, Breckenridge Long, assistant secretary of state under Wilson, charged today in a letter to Green Terrill of Moberly, Mo., a member of the state democratic committee.

Hurt by Falling Timber.

Several persons were injured, some fatally, when a load of timber fell 22 floors from the Straus building to the street here today. The timbers slipped from a hoist and fell within a few feet of crowded Michigan Boulevard. Huge splinters struck pedestrians and one timber bounced into an automobile, injuring the driver.

Invoke Quarantine.

OMAHA, Neb., Feb. 26.—Because of foot and mouth disease outbreaks in California resulting in quarantine of Fresno and San Luis Obispo and all counties north, shipments of live stock originating in or passing thru California will not be received or unloaded at the Omaha yards, according to an embargo issued today by the local stock yards company.

Another Movie Report Denied.

PARIS, Feb. 26.—Madame Peters, mother of the wife of Max Linder, French film star, announced today receipt of a telegram from her daughter, who is in Vienna, denying reports that Linder and his bride had taken veronal and were dying. The rumor, which reached here Saturday is believed a hoax.

Painful But Worth While.

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 26.—Helen Ferguson, screen actress, today displayed to friends a "worked over" nose of which she is very proud. It is minus a "bump" that was the bane of her existence because she had to dodge all profiles. The operation was painful but worth while, she declares.

Bandits Busy In St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 26.—Six bandits today herded employes of the Citizens Bank of Maplewood, a suburb, into a back room and escaped with $8,500 in a hail of shots from a watchman. Payroll bandits yesterday netted $4,600 here in three successful holdups.

Chicago Dressmakers Striking Today to Eliminate Sweatshops and Unionize the Entire Industry

Chicago's biggest labor struggle for 1924 begins this morning when thousands of dressmakers leave their plants for the 40-hour week and the union shop.

The workers in this terribly sweated industry will have the whole-hearted support of the DAILY WORKER and of the entire labor movement of Chicago. The very life of organized labor in the dressmaking industry is at stake.

Union and Non-Union Out.

Union and non-union dressmakers are going on strike together. The unionists are fighting to save themselves from the open shop fate that their employers ordained for them and the workers from the non-union shops are taking this general strike opportunity to end the miserable conditions under which they have been toiling in the scab plants.

The following strike call has been sent to every shop by the General Strike Committee of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, which is managing the walkout:

General Strike Order

General Strike in the Dress Industry Declared

Today, Wednesday, February 27, 1924

AT 10:30 A. M. SHARP

All workers in the dress industry, cutters, operators, finishers, pressers, drapers, beaders, examiners, etc., are hereby ordered to cease work at

10:30 A. M. SHARP

and report immediately at the headquarters of the strikers.

Leave your shop in an orderly manner. Take your tools with you. Avoid having any arguments with your employers. On another page of this strike order you will find the place where the workers of every shop will meet. When you leave the shop, proceed to the meeting place designated for your shop.

The workers did their utmost to avoid this strike. It was forced upon us by the employers, and the time has come when the men and women in the dress industry will make their employers realize that the Union cannot be destroyed. That the working conditions and wages of the workers must be improved and that the workers will not return to work until their just and reasonable demands will be granted to them.

Long Live the Unity of the Workers!

By Order of the General Strike Committee of the Chicago Locals,

INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION.

Meeting Places in the Loop

ALL WORKERS OF THE LOOP DISTRICT WILL MEET IN THE FOLLOWING HALLS:

The Workers of the Following Shops Will Meet at 180 W. Washington St.

Room 400, 180 W. Washington St.
Arnold & Lams Co.
Famous Dress Co.
Gross & Wasserman.
B. Karp & Co.
Paul Kiran.
Mutual Dress Co.
R. & D. Dress Co.
Sylvan Garment Co.
Broadway Dress Co.
Freeman & Feinberg
Heller & Son.
Fuchs & Geller.
Gilbert & Zechman.
Libby Dress Co.
Samuel Cohen.
Perlstein & Weiss.
Moll & Kupersmith.
Kupersmith & Sholder.
M. Slakoff & Co.
Ess & Ess Dress Co.
Klafter & Sobel.
Julian Dress Co.
Trieman Brothers.
Agnew Wrighte & Co.
Francine Frock Co.
Arthur Weis.
Lipson Brothers.
Block & Baranowsky.
Ferguson, Weinberg & Rose.
A. Larner.
Stein & Seiden.
Mitchell Brothers.
Sherman & Berman.
Katz & Dolinsky.
Room 301, 180 W. Washington St.
Berkson Mfg. Co.
Alport & Cutler.
Adolph Hass.
Room 401, 180 W. Washington St.
Seiden Brothers.
Nat Stein.
Elias Mann.
Max Groner.
Pavo & Wasserman.
David Perlman.
Windsor Dress Co.
Gray Garment Co.
Jack Shure.
Greenstein & Co.
Room 300, 180 W. Washington St.
Arnold & Nudelman.
Hymen Brothers.
N. Amsterdam.
DuFine & Kralstein.
Pierce Dress Co.
Einstein & Co.
Lieberman & Co.
Frank Kaplan & Brothers.
Deitch & Miller.
Berge Garment Co.
Elaine Dress Co.
Godett & Gross.
Ellis Bernard.
Milady Dress Co.
Liedtke, G. W.
Hugo DuBrock & Co.
Rubloff, S. W.
Slotnick & Schwartz.
Room 201, 180 W. Washington St.
Eisenberg & Sons.
Brounsky Dress Co.
Pimstone Dress Co.
Harrison-Eintracht Co.
Witkowsky & Co.
Wholesale Dress Co.
Empire Dress Co.
Sunshine Dress Co.
Franklin Dress Co.
Rosenthal & Liss.
All workers who are unemployed will meet at 20 W. Randolph Street in meeting room on the 4th floor.

All Other Shops in the Loop District that Are Not Mentioned Here Will Meet at 180 W. Washington St.

• • • •

The workers of the following shops will meet at 20 W. Randolph St
Main Large Hall, 20 W. Randolph St. 3rd Floor
Apfelbaum & Stern.
Novelty Garment Co.
Rubback & Lozins.
Paul Wachtel.
C. H. Lowenthal.
Nat Cohen.
M. Goldstein.
H Spivack.
Manhattan Dress Co.
Nat Sloan.
J. F Gawel.
Apple Dress Co.
Colonial Frock Co.
Hirsch & Feldman.
B. M. Michel.
Florentine Dress Co.
Glassgold, D. & Co.
Maryland Costume Co.
Raymond Dress Co.
Blum & Templer.
Bell Dress Co.
Illinois Dress Co.
Knee Brothers.
Langman & Welkowitz.
G. & S. Dress Co.
Weigel Dress Co.
Wolman Dress Co.
Eisenberg Mfg. Co.
J. D. Herman.
Goldrich & Franklin.
Sobel Garment Co.
Ball Room, 4th Fl., 20 W. Randolph Street.
J. Reinhardt
Nat Ribback.
Gavlin & Kovler.
N. H. Fried.
Roth-Worsky
Weiss & Stein.
Alveen Dress Co.
Cohen & Saunch.
Wm. Goldstein.
Mouloff Dress Co.
Jeanette Frock Co.
University Frock Co.
Silverstone & Golden.
R. & H. Dress Co.
Singer & Noodelman.
Karlin & Munvis.
Graceline Dress Co.
Garfinkel Dress Co.
Weiss Dress Co.
Queen Dress Co.

TEACHERS FIGHT PLATOON SCHOOL AS ROBOT MAKER

National Educational Ass'n Boosts It

The people who are advocating the platoon system for the public schools before the department of superintendence of the National Education Association are all neglecting to tell the teachers and superintendents just how the platoonizing of the schools affect the teachers.

Rose Phillips, the director of platoon schools in Detroit, in speaking before the department of elementary school principals yesterday, urged its financial economy, its effect on the normal life of the school children, its effect on the teaching of the three R's and on social relationships, but did not say anything about the effect of the platoon system on the teachers.

The Chicago school teachers who are opposed to the platoon system are opposed because of its effect on the teacher and teaching.

Teacher Becomes Machine.

In the perfect platoon school system all lessons on all subjects are prepared by one person who supervises the teaching of each subject. That means that one person would prepare the lessons, for instance, on history for all the children attending school in Chicago. At the same time in all the schools in Chicago, if it were run under the platoon system, history would be taught. At the same moment in all the schools history would cease to be taught and the next subject on the program taken up.

The real danger of the platoon system rests in the fact that a person who does not come in contact with children prepares the lessons and the teachers merely repeat like parrots what has been prepared for them.

Standardized Education.

No provision is made for the exceptional class or child. Everything is standardized to the last degree. The teacher is told what to teach and is assigned so much time in which to teach it. A given amount of ground must be covered in a given amount of time.

A supervisor who had any prejudices or ideas would undoubtedly work them into the preparation of lessons. The teachers would be bound to teach these ideas whether or not she agreed with them.

Much has been made by advocates of the advantages of the use that the school auditorium could be put to carry on certain kinds of propaganda. The teachers who oppose the standardized lessons could and no doubt would be used to spread propaganda.

Away From Freedom.

The teachers are made mere parrots under the platoon system the teachers say. They point out that the modern trend in education is all toward freedom in the schools and classes and away from fixed standards. More reliance is placed on the individual pupil and less and less on the prepared lessons under all plans advocated by real educators. The platoon system leaves no place for individuality of any sort. The lessons and schedules are prepared and teachers and pupils alike are made to fit into this schedule.

The U. S. Bureau of Education in conference on platoon schols begins in the Hotel Sherman tomorrow. The conference on platoon schools begins dreds of school superintendents and principals who are in Chicago attending the convention of the National Education Association.

This conference is the big bid of the Bureau of Education for the platoonizing of the schools and the robotizing of both the teachers and the pupils.

School Spies Are Attending Sessions of the N. E. A. Here

(Continued from page 1.)

State and the dean of men at Illinois (T. A. Clark) resorted to a great deal of spy work.

The industrial angle of this spy work is just beginning to be apparent. Employers are fishing around for some way to control the "morale" of their girl workers, to keep them away from unions, to keep them satisfied with low wages and long hours and no hope of advancement. The girl agitators in the department stores must be spotted and weeded out, the wage grumblers must be silenced.

Industrial "Deans" Are Spies.

The bosses are beginning to appoint their own deans of women to do the job. Sometimes they call them personnel directors; sometimes, like People's Gas Co. of Chicago, they call them deans of women.

College girls looking around for a future job see this new industrial opening. They ask their deans of women for advice on how to prepare for the work. And they get the advice. They learn that capital and labor have identical interests. They learn that "even a millionaire is discontented with his income." And so on.

Last summer a course specially for deans of women was given at Teachers' College, Columbia University, New York. The woman professor who gave the course was asked point blank:

"Did you teach them about running spy systems?"

"Yes, but we didn't call it that," she replied. "We called it personnel."

The regular program of the deans of women at the Blackstone this week says nothing about espionage. There are speeches on mental hygiene, on social and moral problems, on patriotism. All are uttered in modulated, disciplined, authoritative and insinuating voices. The real works of the dean business are discussed outside of convention sessions.

Dicks in Big Business.

Then the deans reveal themselves as the academic dicks for big business, keeping the college name unblemished by economic or other heresy so that these well oiled propaganda plants can function for the existing order at their highest efficiency.

Industrial espionage is an established department in the American economic scheme. The special job of the college end is taken care of by the deans of men and women. The factory and department store deans are their understudies.

10,00 Needle Workers Strike

(Continued from page 1)

violence of the hired thugs of the bosses. During past strikes here the bosses have hired sluggers to beat up the workers and try to intimidate them.

The action of the sixteen expelled members of the union in offering their services to the joint board to help win the strike for the workers has aroused the sympathy of the members of the union and scores of them are demanding that the expelled members be taken back into the union without delay.

Headquarters for the strike have been established in the Hotel Atlantic, 316 S. Clark St., where the strike committee will direct the strike activities and settle with the bosses who want to open their shops under union conditions.

The Northwest Side Shops

The Workers of the Following Shops Will Meet at Schoenhofen's Hall, 1214 N. Ashland Ave.

H. Alexander.
American Stile Garment Co.
Becker & Weiner.
Cohen & Resnikoff.
Doctor & Radman.
Justromb, Samuel.
Savitt, D.
Weiss, Samuel.
Viola Dress Co.
Novack Garment Co.
Jay Dee Garment Co.
Camille Garment Co.
Goldstein, Samuel.
Meyer, H.
Ferdinand, J.
Groner & Fingerhut.
G. & S. Dress Co.
Greenberg & Co.
Arthur Lang.
Terry & Greeman.
Weinberg & Brandon.
Levy, J.
New York Dress Co.
Phillip Gauss.
Sopkin Dress Shop.
Sobie & Davis.
Vogue Dress Co.
Fagenhols & Co.
Continental Dress Co.
Welkowitz Dress.
Cohen, Alexander.
Dandyline Dress Co.
Goldfinger Bros.
Kahn & Rosenthal.
Brown Dress.
Walter Mfg. Co.
Sam Sobel.
Mitteldorf Dress Co.
P. Lyons.
1300-1500 Milwaukee Ave.
And all workers from Grand Ave., Ashland Ave., Division St., Chicago Ave., Broadway, Ellen St., Paulina St. and Seeley Ave.

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ALL UNEMPLOYED.
All those who are unemployed will meet at 20 W. Randolph Street in the meeting room on the 4th floor.

The West Side Shops

The Workers of the Following Shops Will Meet at the West Side Auditorium, corner Taylor St. and Racine Ave.

Washington Dress Co.
Miller Brothers.
Young Dress Co.
Reliance Cloak & Dress Co.
Active Dress Co.
Standard Dress Co.
J. O'Brien Dress Co.
Horberg Dress Co.
Model Dress Co.
Schwartz, J.

• • • •

All shops from 18th St. to Grand Ave., and from Crawford to Canal streets, to the West Side Auditorium.

LUDENDORFF ON TRIAL FOR BEER CELLAR PUTSCH

Pressmen and Witnesses at the Opening

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MUNICH, Feb. 26.—In the gloomy chambers of the old war academy, all entrances to which were protected by barbed wire and armed soldiery General Ludendorff, his step-son, Lieut. Heinz Pernet, Adolf Hittler and seven former army officers and doctors were tried today for treason.

Ludendorff stalked at the head of the little procession of prisoners as they were marched into the dock.

Hittler, notorious monarchist agitator, brought up the rear, lugging a huge portfolio of defense documents under an arm.

Ludendorff and Hittler entered the trial chamber where sixty newspapermen and fifty witnesses were the only ones besides judges and guards admitted.

Of the prisoners, only Lieut. Robert Wagner was in uniform.

Ludendorff's bearing was proud and sneering, as tho he ignored the somewhat ignominous position with which he was confronted.

The crime with which the prisoners were charged was of plotting against the state in that they led the ludicrous beer cellar putsch that failed so completely Nov. 8, 1923.

The trial opened at 8:30 a. m. The complete list of prisoners included: General Ludendorff, Adolf Hittler, Lieut. Heinz Pernet, Ernst Poehner, Dr. Wilhelm Frick, Dr. Friedrich Weber, Capt. Ernst Rohem, Lieut. Wilhelm Nrueckner, Lieut. Robert Wagner.

Colonel Hermann Kriebel and Chief Judge Ladgericht presided.

Altho it was understood that the defense of the accused was to have involved throwing most of the blame for the putsch that failed upon General von Kahr and General Lossow, plans were changed by defense counsel at the last minute.

Von Kahr, dictator of Bavaria, and Lossow, head of the army, resigned last week. The defense will insist they co-operated in the putsch plans.

The defendants planned to claim they were not guilty of treason since they did not aim to separate Bavaria from the reich, but to establish a new form of government, namely a monarchy.

The trial began after the judges had filed solemnly into the chamber. District Attorney Stenglein read the indictment, which was a lengthy recital of events on that fateful beer cellar night.

ANTI-LANDIS MEN NOT INFORMED OF CONFAB, THEY SAY

Conference on Chicago Issue, March 17

Representatives of those building trades unions which refused to recognize the Landis Award and have a separate building trades council charge that they were not notified about an important conference to be held March 17 for the purpose of determining which is the authorized building trades council.

Yesterday it was announced that the conference is to take place with the members of the executive council of the building trades department of the American Federation of Labor and international officers participating.

Landis Crux of Trouble.

The situation which finds Chicago with two rival building trades councils grew out of the arbitration award of 1921. Some of the building trades unions agreed to arbitrate their demands with Landis as arbitrator while some of the unions, notably the carpenters and the painters, refused to arbitrate. Landis handed down a decision adversely affecting not only the men who had agreed to accept him as arbitrator but also affecting all trades which had not agreed to arbitrate. As a result of the refusal of most of the unions to accept the award rival building trades were set up.

The split in the ranks of the building trades workers was the signal for the open shoppers, under the leadership of T. E. Donnelly to try to force the employment of non-union workers in all the trades which refused to agree to the terms of Judge Landis.

Meeting Just Held In New York.

The painters have been demanding that the building trades unions be brought together in one council. At the Portland convention of the building trades department of the American Federation of Labor the executive council was instructed to meet with the international officers of the unions and straighten out the matter. As a result the executive council called a meeting which was held in New York City last Monday. The building trades department of the American Federation of Labor refused to recognize either of the Chicago building trades councils.

At the New York meeting all the building trades unions with the exception of the carpenters were represented by their international officers. The carpenters are not a part of the building trades department. Their president, James Hutchason, was invited but declined to attend the meeting.

HAVANA, Feb. 26.—The United Railway and Dock Workers' strike ended, with the workers winning concessions.

UPHOLSTERERS IN APPEAL FROM AN UNJUST VERDICT

Amazed at Decision for Scab Employers

The upholsterers' union ask for a new trial for the four members of their union and Fred Jurish, a member of the painters' union, who were convicted of conspiracy to boycott in Judge Wells' court.

The verdict of guilty came as a complete surprise to the men on trial who felt confident that they would be acquitted. The jury was out several hours before it brought in its verdict. The jury not only found the defendants guilty but fixed the punishment. Thomas O'Shea and William Riordon were fined $100 and Gus Dahl, Michael J. McKenna, and Fred Jurish were fined $50 each.

A Compromise Verdict.

The verdict was evidently a compromise one reached by the jury after it had deliberated some time.

The men on trial were indicted last December following unsuccessful efforts of the employing upholsterers' association to break a strike which had lasted since May first. Dudley Taylor, attorney for the upholstery bosses, was the prime mover in having the men indicted and brought to trial.

The entire case, boiled down, consisted of the charge that the men on trial had pasted stickers appealing to building trades workers to ask upholstery workers with whom they came in contact to show their union cards.

So flimsy was the case against the defendants that they did not put up a defense, considering that the state had not proven that a conspiracy existed.

Life of Unionism at Stake.

The men who were on trial have repeatedly said that conviction would be a court declaration to the labor movement in Chicago that union activities were illegal "If we are convicted it may be legal to strike but it will not be legal to tell anyone about the strike. When a strike is called it will have to be kept a secret" is the way one of the men put it.

As soon as the jury had returned its verdict the lawyers for the defense notified the court that they would make motions for a new trial. The court has set March 8th as the date on which the motions will be heard.

The fines will not be collected until after the motions for a new trial have been heard.

Foster to Speak Tonight on Lessons of Miners' Convention

"The Lessons of the Miners' Convention" and the effects of the decisions of this body on the labor movement in general will be the subject of a lecture by William Z. Foster on Wednesday, Feb. 27, at the Northwest Hall, at the next regular monthly meeting of the Trade Union Educational League.

To militants coming to hear William Z. Foster, the program assures additional features.

Earl Browder, editor of the Labor Herald, will review the new labor developments in England in his talk on "The Strike and the Labor Government in Great Britain."

This review of the most interesting developments in the field of labor from the view of the militant is, according to a new decision of the local board, Trade Union Educational League, to become a feature of every monthly meeting.

Besides these two features, enough to insure the success of any meeting there is another of great interest to the large group of needle trades workers, as well as to all militants—a report on the recently held national trades conference by Phil Aronberg.

The meeting, beginning promptly at 8:15, promises to be the most successful held in months.

Two Mexican Bulls Drive Away Whole Herd of Fascisti

(By The Federated Press)

MEXICO CITY, Feb. 26.—Altho there has been more real fighting in this rebellion than in previous Mexican revolutions, the whole affair is not devoid of its comic opera side. Today's newspapers gravely announce a victory in Saltillo. A band of fascisti (size not given) under ex-Col. Jimenez, attacked Saltillo in order to replenish their supplies. Two policemen, whose names should be cited for heroism, were on the outskirts of the town and when the fascisti arrived began firing at them. After a brief exchange of shots, the fascisti fled in confusion and Saltillo was saved.

GOOD CLOTHES
for Men and Boys
Shoes -- Furnishings -- Hats
Lincoln CLOTHING CO.
—Two stores—
Lincoln & Wrightwood Avenues
Lincoln Ave. & Irving Park Blvd.
Open Thursday and Saturday Evenings.

INDIANA KLAN IN SPLIT FROM NATIONAL BODY

Declare Leaders Used Klux for Personal Gain

MUNCIE, Ind., Feb. 26.—A meeting to consider breaking away from the present Ku Klux Klan organization and the formation of a Klan of the North will be held here on March 24, Klan No. 4, Delaware county, announced today.

Klansmen from Illinois, Ohio, Michigan and other states are expected to attend the meeting.

The announcemnt states that free speech has been suppressed and other rights have been taken away by leaders of the present organization.

* * * *

May Bore From Within!

ATLANTA, Ga., Feb. 26.—Ku Klux Klan malcontents from many sections of the country gathered here today with the expressed intention of "curing or killing" the secret order.

E. Y. Clarke, former imperial wizard of the organization who issued the call for the gathering, declared he would oppose any effort to organize an order to oppose the Klan.

New York Labor in Big Drive for German Workers Aid

NEW YORK, Feb. 26.—The local drive to aid the famished workers of Germany is proceeding with enthusiasm and success. Volunteer workers are covering local unions every night, committees are organized in outlying sections, house to house canvasses are arranged and mass meetings are being arranged to spur up interest in the work of saving the workers of Germany from the capitalist-created famine.

The labor unions are responding magnificently to the appeals for funds. Bankers' Local No. 1 donated $1,400, and Bakers' Local Executive Board No. 3 voted $1,000 to be approved by the union later on.

The executive board of the Painters' union gave $25.00. The unions are cordially receiving speakers from the New York local of the Friends of Soviet Russia and Workers' Germany, under whose auspices the drive is organized.

A mass meeting held in Linden, New Jersey, netted $150.00. A mass meeting will be held in Hungarian Home, New York, on March 15.

Headquarters for the drive will be organized in the following places: Williamsburg, 715 Broadway; Brownsville, 1844 Pitkin Ave.; Downtown, 208 E. 12th St.; Yorkville Labor Temple; Harlem, 143 E. 103rd St.; Bronx, 1347 Boston Road; Queens Labor Lyceum, 785 Forest Ave.; Boro Park and Bath Beach at 40th St. Club House.

The proposal to start a drive for clothing was held in abeyance pending communfcation with the national office in Chicago.

Hughes Will Not Say Whether Russia Balks U. S. Internationalism

(By The Federated Press)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—Secretary Hughes declines to "speculate" with regard to future decisions as to calling or taking part in international conferences. He will not say whether the presence of Russia in an international conference will keep the United States out.

This response was given when he was questioned as to his attitude on the appeal sent him by the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, which quoted President Coolidge's peace talks and asked him to invite the president to call a "conference of the debtor and creditor nations." This proposed conference would "make definite settlement, in concrete terms, of reparations, interallied debts and disarmament, in order to achieve a new peace."

Mr. Hughes points out that he has recently explained, in a letter to Representative Hamilton Fish, of New York, that he cannot approve any of the disarmament conference plans now suggested. As for the war debts, they are in the hands of a debt commission created by Congress. And the reparations matter is being dealt with, at present, by the Dawes committee of experts. In short, he will not move.

Chicago Papers Lied in Stating Labor Endorsed Small

(By The Federated Press)

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 26.—The Illinois joint labor legislative board has not indorsed Len Small, republican, for re-election as governor of Illinois. Neither at its Chicago meeting Feb. 8 and 9, nor at any other meeting has it done so. Chicago and down-state papers gave wide circulation to a story saying that the joint labor legislative board had given Small an indorsement.

Guy Young and Irvine D. Strain, United Mine Worker members of the joint board, has requested The Federated Press to say that "at no time during the recent meeting of the Illinois joint labor legislative board was the name of Len Small mentioned for indorsement."

How many of your shop-mates read THE DAILY WORKER. Get one of them to subscribe today.

Farmers and Trade Unionists of Nebraska in Progressive Party Vote to Go to St. Paul May 30th

By JOSEPH MANLEY.

Secretary of the Federated Farmer-Labor Party

Altho the Nebraska Conference for Progressive Political Action was not "thrown over a transom"—as one disgruntled democrat expressed it—its delegates were by an overwhelming vote refused seats in the conference of the Progressive Party, held at Grand Island, Neb., on February 22nd.

Following this action, the conference unanimously endorsed the May 30th convention to be held in St. Paul, and elected 49 delegates to attend.

A resolution was then unanimously adopted demanding withdrawal of the democrats, headed by Governor Charles Bryan, filed for the coming primaries, on the Progressive party ticket.

The state law of Nebraska provides that a legal political party such as the Progressive Party shall hold its regular annual convention in the month of April. But because of the mixed political situation in the state, due to the fusion efforts of the democrats and the confusion tactics of the recently organized Conference for Progressive Political Action, prominent members of the Nebraska Progressive Party felt obliged to call this February conference.

C. P. P. A. Gets the Gate.

The Grand Island conference was attended by over one hundred delegates from various counties. These for the most part represented the poorer farmers, with a small sprinkling of rank and file trade unionists. The element which had tried to break into the conference, headed by the State Conference for Progressive Political Action, was composed mostly of trade union officials, rich farmers and professional politicians—appointees of Gov. Bryan. The purpose of this group—an effort to capture the conference—was so apparent that even prior to the opening of the conference great indignation was shown amongst the dirt farmers and the rank and file trade unionists. And as soon as the conference opened, the fight was on.

The Credentials Committee recommended that only those belonging to or affiliated with the Progressive Party, and who intended to support its candidates, should be admitted to the conference. A substitute to this motion was proposed by Joseph Gilbert, late of Minnesota and the Non-Partisan League, now editor of a newspaper at North Platte. This substitute motion said that the only qualifications for participating delegates should be that they believed in maintaining a third party movement in Nebraska. There was bitter and prolonged debate on this point—Gilbert and Orton, State Chairman of the Conference for Progressive Political Action, taking prominent part in the discussion. In the course of the debate it was argued that if the original motion were adopted this would prevent members of the Progressive Party from supporting "good men" in the old political parties, if they might desire to. And that argument seemed to "settle the hash" of the Conference for Progressive Political Action group—with the farmers, particularly—because when the vote was taken, shortly afterward, only nine delegates supported the substitute motion. The original motion carried, with Gilbert, Orton and several others voting against it. Following which, these members withdrew from the conference; and with their withdrawal went the only note of disharmony that had been heard there.

Thruout all the discussions that followed, on the various matters brought before the conference, there was apparent the finest spirit of friendship and co-operation between the remaining delegates, of the dirt-farmer and rank and file trade unionist constituencies. The two exceptions to these classifications consisted of Delegates Bigelow and Paul, the first a lawyer from Omaha, whose practice is mostly amongst the trade unionists; and the second a farmer who is now practicing law, among the farmers locally.

Brother of Darwin's Foe Banned.

William H. Green, of Omaha, Executive Secretary of the Progressive Party, was chairman of the committee that brought in the resolution demanding withdrawal of the names of Bryan and the other Democrats as candidates of the Progressive Party. In supporting this demand, speaker after speaker vigorously denounced the attempts at fusion. One of these—a farmer, 82 years of age—recalled the old Populist Party, which had been "swallowed" in a similar manner by the Democrats. All were strongly for getting the Democrats off the Progressive Party ticket, at all costs. All the committee's recommendations were unanimously adopted.

Great enthusiasm was shown for the May 30th convention, and the growing farmer-labor movement. The writer, as National Secretary of the Federated Farmer-Labor Party, addressed the conference and appealed for support of the St. Paul convention on May 30th. The conference elected eight delegates from each of the six Congressional districts to attend that convention and elected Rev. J. L. Beebe, State Chairman of the Progressive Party, as a delegate at large—thus completing the delegation of forty-nine.

In addition, a resolution was passed providing that upon return to their homes the delegates to this conference should make every endeavor to influence all trade unions and farmers' organizations, to have them send delegates to the St. Paul convention on May 30th.

The conference continued along into the night, and a full slate for the various state offices was nominated on the Progressive Party ticket.

Demand LaFollette Quit Teapot Party

The candidate nominated for United State Senator was W. J. Taylor, a well-known Nebraska farmer and a popular champion of the cause of the poorer farmers, especially. Mr. Taylor was easily the best orator present in the conference, and his speeches were filled with illuminating facts in connection with the growing bankruptcy situation of the farmers whose interests he spoke for. He was the author of the motion which decided the fate of the Conference for Progressive Political Action, in this conference, and his right to make the closing address on this measure he cannily took advantage of. Mr. Taylor is more than 60 years of age; but he is in vigorous health, and will no doubt become a prominent figure in the growing farmer-labor movement.

A resolution was also unanimously endorsed in this conference calling upon Robert M. LaFollette to get out of the Republican Party and help lead the farmer-labor movement.

Althogether, this conference of members of the Progressive Party of Nebraska has gone a long way toward "cleaning house," of those elements which have been seeking to destroy it. Their regular State Convention will be held in April. And it is almost certain that, if legal technicalities will allow—and the champions of the Conference for Progressive Political Action, do not prevent it—the Progressive Party of Nebraska will become tht State Farmer-Labor Party. And the conference will have the direct effect of organizing a large delegation, truly representative of the real farmers and industrial workers of the state, to attend the May 30th convention. It will also be committed to the policy of joining hands with sister states, for the organization of a great national Farmer-Labor Party.

Mexican Governor Cuts Expenses by Opening Prisons

By BERTRAM D. WOLFE

(Staff Correspondent of the Federated Press)

MEXICO CITY, Feb. 26.—Amid groans and jeers on the part of the capitalist press, Jorge Manrique, Agraristo governor of San Luis Potosi, is pushing a big program of social reconstruction in the state of which he has recently become governor.

Finding a pilfered treasury and no money to feed the prisoners, he investigated their cases, talked to them individually and then opened the door to almost all of them. He thinks petty theft is a result of poverty, exploitation and starvation and not of human cussedness, so those charged with petty thefts were the first to go.

Then to prevent the repopulation of the jails, he shut down all the cantinas (saloons) on Sundays and holidays. There is nothing of the Puritan blue laws about this measure, nor of hypocrisy either. His very enemies admit that the saloons have closed and stay closed. At the same time he cut out bull fights. Then he summoned the state teachers before him and told them that their rigorous, military discipline, imposed upon the school children, was antiquated and they would have to abandon it.

The new municipal president of the state capital, inspired by the example of his superior, called a meeting of the workers of the city and told them that they were entitled to go home at the end of eight hours of work, and that he wanted them to stop at the end of eight hours and he would personally see to it that they suffered no evil consequences. Now the eight-hour law is being enforced.

Strike of Linseed Mill Workers Is Won at Superior

(By The Federated Press)

SUPERIOR, Wis., Feb. 26.—The strike of the linseed mill workers at the plant of Spencer Kellogg & Sons here, came to an end after the company's unsuccessful attempt to operate under the new regulations against which the men were striking. The rule was that each crew of three should operate nine linseed presses, instead of eight. The men quit in a body, and only two of the strikers returned under the new conditions, one of whom subsequently resigned because of the added burden.

The officials recruited inexperienced and casual help which was available in quantities insufficient to produce one-fourth the usual output. After a week the company conceded the demands of the men for the old conditions. The mill has resumed full operations.

Re-Christen Mid-West Labor News.

OMAHA, Neb., Feb. 26.—The Mid-West Labor News, official organ, Nebraska State Federation of Labor, is now appearing under the new name Mid-West News. The change was made to emphasize the close relations between labor and farmer forces in Nebraska. J. A. Lochray, a board member of The Federated Press, is editor.

Work Daily for "The Daily!"

OLD WOMAN WHO WITNESSED FIRE MOVES AUDIENCE

N. Y. Women Organize to Fight Fire-traps

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Feb. 26.—A meeting for working class women was held here under the auspices of the United Council of Working class women, to protest against the housing conditions on the East Side which make dangerous fire-traps of the tenements. About fifty women were present. There were eight women speakers, among them an old women who lives across the street from the place that had burned down and destroyed thirteen workers lives last week.

Her simple story (she had never been on a platform before) which she told while she wailed as one wails for the dead, made the audience weep so loudly, it seemed as if the meeting itself was turned into a funeral service. At the end, an appeal was made to the women to organize themselves into a Neighborhood Council. Thirty-three women enrolled and promised to get their neighbors to join. They will be given an organizer familiar with organization work.

A resolution was adopted demanding that the city abolish the fire-traps and build houses for the workers, to rent at cost. The women were eager for organization. Even the children seemed to understand. One kiddie kept saying to his mother, "Mama, mama, did you give your name. Go on, hurry up! give your name." Several young girls enrolled with the idea that it would be a good thing to form a junior group. They are the daughters of women who enrolled.

A couple of capitalist party politicians came in, but were ignored. Congressman Dickstein of the 12th District and a local assemblyman. The keynote of the speeches was: The working class, if strongly organized can do anything for themselves. The working class women, as part of the working class must stand together to make a better life for the workers and their families.

Olgin and Epstein Speakers at N. Y. W. C. Protest Meet

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Feb. 26.—A big mass meeting of Arbeiter Ring (Workmen's Circle) members was held tonight in Clinton Hall here to protest against the action of the reactionary machine of the organization in depriving two members, Abe Epstein and D. Siegal, of their full rights, by making them members at large, and to protest against the campaign of terror instituted by the reactionary officials against the Left Committee of Action and the revolutionary party of the Workmen's Circle membership.

This meeting was the outcome of an immense wave of protest thruout the organization, twenty branches thus far having passed resolutions of protest.

The meeting was addressed by Comrades Olgin, Bourgin, and by Comrade Abe Epstein, who is one of the two above-mentioned members of the Workmen's Circle.

Comrade Epstein was received with great applause. In his speech he said: "This is not a question of the expulsion of myself or of Siegel. We have come not merely to protest. We have come to build a movement which will restore the Workmen's Circle to its former position: a non-partisan progressive workmen's organization."

Comrade Olgin in his speech said that in his tour over the country he found everywhere that the progressive workers are bitter against the bureaucratic methods of the present leadership in the Workmen's Circle.

Warns Against Too Much Optimism Based on Labor Party Victory

(By The Federated Press)

NEW YORK, Feb. 26.—A London trade unionist contributes a long letter to the current number of Advance, organ of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, in which he tells of shocking conditions in clothing sweatshops working in competition with American shops, and ends with a warning against a too great optimism based on the political victories of the English workers.

The real reason for these, he writes, "is the fact that the mass of the workers, seeing our most powerful unions suffering defeat after defeat, have lost faith in the industrial organization as a force for their betterment. As a result of their despair, they have used the ballot box to a greater degree. But we must not, comrade, exaggerate the victory. . . . The mass of the workers are apathetic, indifferent. Their support of the Labor Party is more like a man in despair groping in the dark, than a class conscious effort. Still our one ray of hope in the coming year, is that when the next general election comes labor will be powerful enough to bring relief from the present slavery by appropriate legislative measures."

Kisser Comes Back.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 26.—E. E Damon, who resigned as printing instructor in the Kansas City, Kansas high school after the had kissed Margarette Pratt, 18 year old senior, returned to his job today. His letter of resignation was withdrawn at a meeting of the board of education.

Detroit, in Big Come-Back in Daily Worker "Sub" Drive, Says Chicago Has Got a "Fat Chance"

To THE DAILY WORKER.—We in Detroit read with a lot of amusement the boasts of the Chicago "DAILY WORKER Booster" outfit. Our amusement springs from our knowledge that Chicago has earned the name of "Windy City" because its people are past masters of the Art of Blow. We accept the handicap of a double population. We accept the handicap of Chicago being the home city of the DAILY WORKER. We accept these handicaps because we can say, with commendable modesty, that when it comes to the "go-getter stuff" Detroit can run circles around Chicago.

The Campaign for the DAILY WORKER is going forward with such gratifying results that we are putting on a full time City DAILY WORKER Representative. Bud Reynolds, king of the go-getters, will devote his boundless energy and incomparable ability to making Detroit the first DAILY WORKER city in the country. And with our DAILY WORKER organization hitting on all cylinders, supervised by the irrepressible Bud, Chicago has a fat chance.

Gladys Cable Sings Silly Song So Well It Sounds Good

By ALFRED V. FRANKENSTEIN.

Mabel Lyons, a young Chicago pianiste, was soloist with the Civic orchestra on Sunday, February 24, playing the MacDowell second concerto. Miss Lyons is a thoro musician of unusual gifts, and she played in a way that showed excellent musicianship at its best.

The Civic orchestra is a symphonic organization founded by the Civic Music Association for the development of players for established symphony orchestras. Most of its eighty odd players are young musicians, and the results they obtain under the leadership of Mr. Stock and Mr. DeLamarter make them not a student orchestra, but a serious and worth-while alternate for the Chicago Symphony.

* * * *

Other local musicians played in other halls on the same day. Robert MacDonald, well known as an accompanist, and a young violinist, Aldo Del Missier, not so widely known, gave a joint recital at the Playhouse. We heard them play a sonata by Sjogren for violin and piano, in a thoughtful and studious, if not very brilliant manner. Del Missier possesses a beautiful tone, tho his interpretation lacks somewhat in depth and feeling. It is rather unusual for MacDonald to play solo, but his performance of the first movement of a sonata by Glazunoff showed his remarkable capabilities in this field.

* * * *

Goldie Gross, cellist, and Gladys Cable, soprano, also gave a joint recital at the Studebaker. Miss Cable has a small voice, incapable of any very big effects, but she showed ability to take some most idiotic sentimental songs and make them sound like real music. Where a less skilful singer would have only bored one with a song like Reichardt's "When the Roses Bloom", Miss Cable made of it a really enjoyable performance.

Miss Gross made an equally delightful impression. Hers is the soft and feminine tone that a woman's touch generally imparts to an instrument. Her performance of a composition by Jensen called "Murmeludes Lueftchen" demonstrated an enviable technic.

* * * *

The Chicago Business Men's Orchestra, the finest amateur orchestra in the city, played a concert at the Edgewater Beach hotel. It is not entirely composed of business men, for there are a good many professional men and workers in it as well. This is about the only amateur orchestra in these parts that maintains a full symphonic instrumentation without the assistance of a single hired professional. We were able to hear a movement of a Bruch concerto played by Carleton Kaumeyer, the concertmaster of the orchestra, and the finale of Chaykovski's fourth symphony, both played with a surprisingly good ensemble, tone quality, and vigor.

The director, Clarence Evans, viola player in the Chicago Symphony orchestra and in the Gordon quartet, has done wonders with the men under him, and too much credit can not be given him. His orchestra is worthy of better things than a free concert to a perhaps not over-attentive audience in a swell hotel, and Mr. Evans should lose no time in advancing it.

* * * *

CONCERTS OF THE WEEK.

Thursday—Lotta Chatroon, soprano, and Mae Doelling Schmidt, joint recital, at Kimball Hall, 8:15.

Henry Cowell, composer-pianist, lecture recital, at Fine Arts Recital hall, 8:15.

Chicago Symphony orchestra, popular concert, soloists J. Henry Welton, tenor, and Harvey Noack, flute, at Orchestra Hall, 8:15.

Friday—Chicago Symphony orchestra, regular subscription concert, Claire Dux, soprano, soloist, at Orchestra Hall, 2:15.

Saturday—Chicago Symphony orchesra, repitition of Friday's concert, 8:15.

Sunday—at 3:30, Fritz Kreisler, violinist, recital at the Auditorium.

Frederick Lamond, pianist, recital at the Studebaker theatre.

Marie Sundelius Zendt, soprano, recital at the Playhouse.

Ernestine Schumann-Heink, contralto, recital at Orchestra Hall.

Art Institute ensemble, orchestra concert, Art Institute, at 3:00 and 4:15.

Monday—Anna Pavlowa and company, Russian dancers, opening performance of a two week run of ballet dancing, Auditorium, 8:15.

A thousand new members wanted for the "I-want-to-make-THE DAILY WORKER-grow" club. Write for DAILY WORKER grow" club.

Here and There

HOW MANY, PLEASE?

(Elevated Ad:—"Funerals as low or as high as you want.")

* * * *

Chanty in Purple.

I.

Oh, order them high, oh, order them low
Oh, order them simple without any show—
Forty-eight carriages, flowers and music
Fifty bucks down and the rest in installments.

II.

Oh, order a plain one and order it quick
There ain't any flowers or plumes waving slow
Next stop is Potters Field—ashes to ashes,
Twenty-seven dollars and a faint Amen.

INSOMNIA.

* * * *

The papers report Gifford Pinchot is having trouble with his ears.

Probably strained them listening for the call to the presidency.

* * * *

Get wiser daily—read the Daily.

* * * *

CURRENT FICTION.

(The Week's Best Smeller.)

"Let us from this time forth fight until the stars fall for honest government, for world peace, for economic and social justice, and for the undying principles of Democracy."—Wm. McAdoo.

* * * *

"Some are bent with toil, and some get crooked trying to avoid it"—Lincoln Star.

* * * *

"We'll never have a Labor government in this country unless we jack up Cabinet salaries to compete with union wages."—Brooklyn Eagle.

And to get a Cabinet, will we have to jack up union wages to compete with oil "loans" and "retainers?"

* * * *

Don't wait until you are dead to prove you need a living wage—join THE WORKERS PARTY and demand it.

* * * *

"Tact as well as a sense of propriety, as well as a personal loyalty to President Coolidge, obviously prompted Edwin Denby to resign as secretary of the navy."—Chicago Daily News.

That—and a little indiscretion in oil.

* * * *

NOW YOU'RE BROADCASTING!!

A loud speaker has been installed in the White House. Now if we can only get a sensible one.

BRICK LAYER.

* * * *

Dear Here and There:

i am a subscription to the daly wurker & saw a ad for robots. Wish to say did not git my paper for 2 days perhaps Gomez could get robots in business office.

Yours truly,

A WURKER.

* * * *

The Forbes testimony in the investigation of the Veteran's Bureau has shown that altho wild life is disappearing in the open spaces—

It is increasing under cover.

* * * *

Get wiser daily—thru the DAILY.

* * * *

Ellis Island immigrants are confined in wire cages during the night.

That won't make them sing praises of our country.

* * * *

MacDonald is the leader of His Majesty's government. And if he favors Royalty too much, Labor will have to crown him.

* * * *

Reading poems, articles, comments and editorials on Washington's birthday, we are convinced of one thing George is responsible for—

A helluva lot of liars.

WALT CARMON.

How many of your shop-mates read THE DAILY WORKER. Get one of them to subscribe today.

SAYS CANADIAN R. R. UNIONS AND BOSSES AGRE

Joint Adjustment Boar Issues Reports

By JOHN ROBUR

(Staff Correspondent of the Federated Pr

MONTREAL, Feb. 26.—For ov five years now the chief Canadi railways and six of the leading ra way unions have successfully opera ed a joint board for the settlem of differences, apart from the gener wage agreements which have be arranged by negotiation.

The second report of this join board, which is known as Canadia Railway Board of Adjustment No. is now issued. The board was estab lished Aug. 7, 1918, and the first re port covered the period up to Au 31, 1920. The present report dea with events since that date up to th end of last September.

Leading Unions Included.

The six railway unions which ar members of the board are the Broth erhood of Locomotive Engineer Brotherhood of Locomotive Engine men and Firemen, Order of Railwa Conductors, Brotherhood of Railroa Trainmen, Order of Railroad Teleg raphers, and the United Brotherhoo of Maintenance of Way Employe and Railway Shop Laborers.

The railways are the Canadian Na tional, the Grand Trunk, the Gran Trunk Pacific, the Canadian Pacific the Dominion Atlantic, the Edmon ton, Dunvegan and British Columbia the Esquimalt and Nanaimo, th Temiskaming and Northern Ontario the Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo the New Brunswick Coal and Rail way, and the Quebec Central.

Equal Representation.

The board consists of 12 members six from the unions and six from th railways. The members of the boar vote individually and a majority vot is necessary to reach a decision Before the board deals with a dis pute it has already passed thru th stage of direct negotiation betwee the union and the railway officials so that only the more troublesom cases reach the board at all. In th five years of the existence of th board, up to Sept. 30, 1923, 180 de cisions had been given by the boar and all of them were unanimous.

Street Carmen Win Legal Battle with Cleveland Employer

(By The Federated Press)

CLEVELAND, Feb. 26.—The le gality of union contracts is upheld i a decision handed down by Judg Fred L. Hay of this city.

Backed by the united power of th open shop Chamber of Commerc and the American Plan Associatio John S. Baker brought suit agains the Cleveland local of the Amalga mated Association of Street an Electric Railway Employes of Amer ica, claiming damages for the lo of his job as motorman because h refused to join the union within 9 days prescribed in the union sho agreement.

The union based its case upon th validity of a legally made contrac which it held should be enforced b the courts in the interests of publi policy as a long step toward indus trial peace. The court upheld th contention of the union and directe a verdict against the plaintiff wit costs.

will waste any more of its money i

The open shop Chamber of Com merce is now considering whether appealing the case to a higher cour

Bandits Carry Away Safe.

MORRIS, Ill., Feb. 26.—Five ban dits burned their way into the Stat Bank of Kinsman, sometime durin the night and carted away a 2,80 pound safe containing $15,000.

BUY YOUR DRUGS AT LO PRIC

$1.00	Mavis Perfume	7
$1.00	Mavis Toilet Waters	7
$ .25	Mavis Talcum	1
$ .50	Day Dream Face Powder	3
$1.00	Nujol Laxative	7
$ .35	Sloan's Liniment	2

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VOLUNTEERS
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GERMAN RELIEF DAY
SUNDAY, MARCH 9TH, 1924
SIGN UP!
Fill out the blank below and mail immediately

To FRIENDS OF SOVIET RUSSIA (Chicago Branch)
106 No. La Salle St., Room 41
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PHILADELPHIA IS MAKING BIG FIGHT ON DAVIS LAWS

All-City Conference Is Coming March 10

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 25.—The Council for Protection of Foreign-Born Workers, organized here several months ago, is urging all labor organizations of this city to send delegates, Monday, March 10 at 8 p. m., to a Philadelphia conference at 521 York avenue for the purpose of planning definite action against the alien slave acts.

The coming conference is expected to be still bigger than the original organization conference several months ago at which 50 organizations were represented.

Reasons for organized action by labor is given in the following letter of invitation to labor bodies sent by the council:

25 Anti-Labor Laws.

There are now pending in Congress not less than twenty-five bills which propose, thru "Selective Immigration, registering and finger printing of all foreign-born workers, to create for the employers an army of serfs who cannot organize or strike. Thru these laws the big employers hope to smash the unions and reduce the standard of living of native and foreign-born alike.

The American Federation of Labor at its Portland convention, adopted a resolution vigorously denouncing these laws as strike-breaking measures intended to provide the employers with a slave army of workers. The Portland convention of the A. F. of L. pledged itself to combat these attempts of the employers with all means at its disposal.

Council To Resist.

It was because of the urgent need to carry on an effective struggle against the attempts of Congress to pass these strike-breaking laws that the Council for Protection of Foreign-Born Workers was organized in this city. A conference of all labor organizations of Philadelphia is called by the Council for Monday, March 10, 8 p. m., at 521 York avenue, near 5th and Spring Garden streets. The conference will work out ways and means how best to fight the slave laws which are a menace to the entire working class of this country.

Brother workers, the interests of labor and of your own organization make it imperative for you to send delegates to that conference without fail. Let us act before it is too late.

Send in Your News

The Daily Worker urges all members of the party to send in the news of their various sections. Every Party Branch should appoint its own correspondent and make him responsible for the news that ought to be sent in to The Daily Worker. The Party Page should be the livest page in The Daily Worker. Help make it so. Address all mail to the Editor, The Daily Worker, 1640 N. Halsted St., Chicago, Ill.

Wall Street Nervous Over Results Oil Probe Revelations

(By The Federated Press)

NEW YORK, Feb. 26.—Wall Street is more than concerned by the oil scandal. It had hoped, and its representative men are frank to say so, that the year would be politically quiet—that the country would sit back and accept Cal Coolidge without a thought

One industrial banker is quoted as follows: "The blowing of the dome off the Teapot means more than just a scandal of political interest only. It means, for one thing, that the country is in for a 'political year,' and it is this phase of the question that is disturbing to capital. Until the Washington scandal broke, everyone had settled back in anticipation of an orderly and easy election campaign; now there is doubt in some minds as to whether this will be the case; in fact, it looks as if it would be the reverse. As every observer knows, a strenuous and bitter election campaign always has the effect of making business nervous."

COMMUNIST-CHILDREN'S-COLUMN

THE LITTLE GREY DOG.

By Herminia Zur Muhlen.

HE WAS an ugly little grey dog with long silken-soft ears and a bushy tail. He was born in a splendid stable that belonged to a rich man. This rich man lived on a large estate in which were many fields and meadows. And in these fields grew sugarcane, in great quantities, great, round, smooth canes that contained the sweet sugar. On the sugar plantation worked hundreds of Negroes, men and women, and all the Negroes belonged to the rich man who had bought them in the market as he would buy cattle, for this story happened long ago, in those days when slavery existed in America. The rich man could do anything he wished with his slaves. If he was in a bad mood he would permit them to be whipped; if they dared to protest against this cruel treatment they were more cruelly punished—they were stripped naked, smeared with honey, and tied to a tree. The smell of the honey attracted the bees that came in large swarms, settled on the body of the slave sucked the honey and stung the bound man till he collapsed with pain. Also, the master could sell his slave, did this frequently, without the least consideration tearing mother from child, separating man and wife, sister and brother. The poor Negroes were entirely helpless, they had to work all day long in the hot sun, received very poor food, lived in wretched huts, separated from the house of the rich man, near a mighty river. Here lived the Negroes, crowded together; the children played about in front of these huts, played happily, because they did not yet know that they were slaves and that a hard, difficult life awaited them.

In one of the Negro huts arrived the little grey dog who had been born in the splendid stable, and this is how it happened.

Once when the rich man walked thru the stable, he noticed the little grey dog who was playing in the straw. He looked at the little dog, and said angrily to the coachman, "What is this ugly little creature doing here in my beautiful stable? Take it out; drown it in the river."

The coachman promised to do this; indeed he pitied the lively little animal, but the master was strict and he did not dare to disobey the command. He called the little dog, who came running joyously, and started toward the river. As he came near the homes of the slaves, a little black boy ran out of one of the huts and cried, "O, the lovely little animal! Where are you taking it?" And he ran quite close to them and patted the dog, who mischieviously jumped at him, barking.

"I must drown the dog," answered the coachman.

At that the eyes of the little boy filled with tears, he took the dog in his arms, held him close, and begged "Don't do it, just see how darling [illegible] is."

[illegible] must do it, Benjamin. The master has commanded me. If I don't obey him he will punish me severely."

The little grey dog licked Benjamin's face, looked at him with his large eyes that seemed to implore him, "Save me, save me."

"Give me the dog," pleaded Benjamin. "I will hide him carefully so that the master will not see him."

The coachman thought for a moment, then replied, "Good, you may hide him. But," he said warningly, "you must not betray the fact that I have given him to you. If the master should ever see him you must say that you saved him from the river. Then he will give you a bad beating. . . ."

"That doesn't matter," cried Benjamin eagerly. "As long as the little dog is allowed to live."

The coachman laughed, removed the string from the neck of the dog, and Benjamin ran to the hut with him, patting him, kissing him, full of joy. At evening when Benjamin's parents came home, he showed them the dog, and the parents also were happy because they had to be away from home all day and always feared that the little boy might go to the river, fall in and be drowned. But now he would stay near the huts with his playfellow, so that he might hide himself quickly in case the rich man might pass by.

It was as tho the little grey dog knew that Benjamin had saved his life. He did not leave the side of the little boy, obeyed him, and showed himself to be quite intelligent. Benjamin spoke to him as to a person, and the dog looked at him as wisely as tho he understood every word.

Benjamin's parents were young and strong, the best workers on the sugar plantation. Therefore the severe overseer was satisfied with them and beat them less than he did the other slaves. On that account they were both, in spite of their hard life, satisfied, and in the evenings when they returned to their hut and their little Benjamin, all three of them were gay and happy.

Benjamin's mother, Hannah, was also an excellent seamstress. She knew how to weave pretty baskets from reeds and rushes, and was a very good cook.

One day the eldest daughter of the rich man, who lived with her husband in the north, came to visit her father. She was glad to see her old home again and everything seemed to her more beautiful than in the north. She complained of the trouble she had in getting servants in the city. "These whites are not nearly as desirable as the blacks," said she. "They cannot be driven to work with whips. You should present me with a good slave, father, so that life will be more comfortable for me. My husband will be quite angry about it, for the people in the north are crazy; they claim that the blacks are also human beings, and that slavery must be abolished. But he loves me very dearly, and will be glad if he sees me happy."

(To be continued tomorrow)

WORK SLACKENS AS CAL DENIES UNEMPLOYMENT

500,000 More Jobless Since June

By LELAND OLDS.

(Staff Correspondent of The Federated Press)

Yes, we have no unemployment today, is the latest song hit jointly produced by the president's accomplished cabinet and officially okayed by Coolidge himself.

Will it be popular among the tens of thousands hanging around the employment agencies where there are reported to be 166 applicants for each 100 jobs?

500,000 More Jobless.

Evidently the cabinet members leave the hard facts behind when they go to confer with the chief executive, for the most recent report of the U. S. department of labor indicates that at least 500,000 workers who had work in June, 1923, are out of a job. And that takes no account of the steady increase of the population which would normally add at least that many more. In Illinois and Indiana there are tens of thousands of coal miners out of a job or working only two or three days each week.

Then there's the scientific labor market indicator of the federal reserve board which shows a steady decline in the number of jobs available for each hundred applicants. Since the high point in 1923 this barometer has fallen more than half way back to the depression level of 1921. That means unemployment, but somehow the president and his cabinet can't see it anywhere. Perhaps they are looking too high, over the heads of the workers, at the senate. There's full employment there, at least in the Teapot committee.

White House Bunk.

This official White House utterance goes on to assert that everything that can be manufactured in the country seems to be finding a ready market. That's putting it a little strong. How about the great locomotive concerns, Baldwin and American, working only 25 per cent of capacity because they can't get orders? Baldwin laid off more than 14,000 workers during the last months of the year.

How about the car building plants that laid off more than 36,000 workers between October and December so that the Illinois department of labor refers to the collapse of the car building industry?

Shoe Industry Down.

When, however, this White House utterance turns to individual industries it is most unfortunate in its choices. The boot and shoe industry, it says, is active and able to dispose of products as fast as they can be made. How about it? According to the Feb. 12 statement of the U. S. department of commerce production of shoe factories fell off 8,000,000 pairs between October and December and reached a point 5,000,000 pairs below production of the same month a year ago.

And incidentally in January the boot and shoe industry was employing 8 1-2 per cent fewer men than in the preceding year. Hoover's engineers' committee reported this industry badly overexpanded.

Textiles Worse.

The textile industry is an even more unfortunate choice. All reports show that the textile industry has been unable to dispose of all its products for many months with the situation growing worse. As a whole it has laid off one-tenth of its employes since March, 1923. During December woolen mills consumed about one-fifth less wool than in the preceding December.

While the cotton mills are averaging less than 86 per cent of single shift capacity with most northern mills operating only two or three days a week. Some have shut down altogether.

Business will probably pick up somewhat as the spring approaches. But not enough to absorb all the unemployed workers. And for an official utterance from the chief executive of the nation to blink the existence of very considerable unemployment today suggests that he is supposed to be either an official ostrich trying to avoid the sight of danger ahead by burying his head in the sand, or a dispenser of false optimism to the people.

Russ Co-operatives Taking Charge of Silk Cocoon Industry

By GERTRUDE HAESSLER

(Staff Correspondent of the Federated Press)

MOSCOW, Feb. 26—The All-Russian Union of Consumers' Co-operative Societies (Centrosoyuz) entered on an entirely new field during 1923. In the south of Russia the silk worm industry is just beginning to recover from the disorganization it suffered during the civil war. Centrosoyuz organized the sale of silk cocoons last year, taking over the raw cocoons from the peasants to sell them on a commission basis. Centrosoyuz pays the peasants a large part of the sale price on the spot in cash or goods.

The population of South Russia has become greatly interested in this organized marketing of the silk cocoons as a result of which, during the year, the raising of silk worms and the planting of mulberry trees developed rapidly. Centrosoyuz purchased over 17,000 poods of silk cocoons for export, representing about 40 per cent of the total export of Russia's silk cocoons. Twelve thousand pools, valued at $193,500, were exported to France.

Your Union Meeting

Fourth Wednesday, Feb. 27th

No.	Name of Local and Place of Meeting.
1	Boiler Makers, Monroe and Racine.
	Blacksmiths' District Council, 119 S. Throop St.
10	Carpenters, 12 Garfield Blvd.
21	Carpenters, Western and Lexington.
242	Carpenters, 5443 S. Ashland Ave.
1693	Carpenters, 505 S. State St.
1784	Carpenters, 1638 N. Halsted St. H. Fehling, Rec. Sec'y., 2253 Grace St. Irving 7597.
1922	Carpenters, 6414 S. Halsted St.
2507	Carpenters, 1581 Maple Ave., Evanston, Ill.
181	Coopers, 8901 Escanaba Ave.
707	Firemen and Enginemen, 3811 Archer Ave.
10399	Hair Spinners, 5445 S. Ashland Ave.
	Metal Trades Council, 119 S. Throop St.
3	Hod Carriers, 1352 W. Division St.
362	Hod Carriers, 810 W. Harrison St.
11	Janitors, 23rd and 49th Aves., Cicero.
34	Janitors (Window Workers), 180 W. Washington St.
4	Jewelry Workers, 19 W. Adams St.
104	Ladies' Garment Workers, 328 W. Van Buren St.
126	Machinists, 113 S. Ashland Blvd.
524	Machinists, 735 N. Cicero Ave.
375	Maintenance of Way, 426 W. 63d St.
	Marine Cooks, 357 N. Clark St.
54	Painters, Sherman and Main Sts., Evanston, Ill.
5	Plasterers, 910 W. Monroe St.
	Railway Carmen Dist. Council, 5445 S. Ashland Ave.
697	Railway Carmen, 5444 Wentworth Ave.
1340	Railway Carmen, 5445 Ashland Ave.
219	Railway Trainmen, 426 W. 63d St., 7:30 p. m.
11	Roofers, 777 W. Adams St.
73	Sheet Metal, 714 W. Harrison St.
485	Sheet Metal, 5324 S. Halsted St.
753	Teamsters, 175 W. Washington St.
759	Teamsters (Meat), 220 S. Ashland Blvd.
769	Teamsters (Bone), 6959 S. Halsted St.
13046	Tuckpointers, 810 W. Harrison St.
924	Tunnel and Subway Workers, 914 W. Harrison St.

(Note—Unless otherwise stated all meetings are at 8 p. m.)

B. V. D.'less Russian Prince Says He May Get Job

(By The Federated Press)

NEW YORK, Feb. 26.—This is the sad, sad story of Prince Simon Nicolas Korsakov. The prince was an aide to General Wrangel, at one time the New York Times' favorite defender of civilization. Prince Korsakov did what he could to hamper the Russian workers in their effort to build a new government, and what he could to help starve the peasant. That done, he got away and went to Monte Carlo.

What money he had left he spent there, and borrowed some more. Then he came to America. He knew that in this democracy, and only in this democracy, do people crowd around the feet of titled loafers from the old world. Counts and dukes and princes wrote him that the going continued good in the land of the free, and he managed to get here. Luck brought him up against a "friend" whom he had met in Monte Carlo; and this friend invited him for a visit in Boston. The prince went and ran up a hotel bill at the Copley-Plaza Hotel, which is a toney one, and his next move was to a police station.

When he said he was a prince they treated him gently, and supplemented their respect with reverence when he said he had fought the Bolsheviks. His friend, he explained, had $200 and all the prince's nicest underwear, and then disappeared. He was released. Somebody paid his hotel bill. The prince says his brothers in arms are scattered over the world from Sofia to Peking and Chicago suburbs; and he says further that he thinks he may go to work. Some of the others have tried that, and told him it wasn't so had.

Kaufman Betrays Militant into Hands of Canadian Officials

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Feb. 26.—Morris Kaufman, president of the Fur Workers' Union, added another shameful deed to his black record when he betrayed Fanny Warshafsky, a member of Local 15, of the Fur Workers' union, to the Canadian authorities when she was on her way to Canada to make a tour on behalf of our Jewish organ, the Freiheit.

Morris Kaufman was on the same train with Warshafsky, and there is every likelihood that he took this train on purpose, as the tour of Fanny Warshafsky was announced a number of times in the Freiheit. When the authorities tried to send Comrade Warshafsky back she demanded to know more particulars. Thereupon she was led to another car of the train and was shown the president of the union who had given the government authorities information that she was a Communist, and that she was going to Canada to make tour in behalf of a newspaper that was in the pay of the Russian Soviet government.

One reason why Morris Kaufman attempted to render this little service to the Canadian government is that Fanny Warshafsky is one of the most active militants of the Fur Workers' union, which this same Kaufman rules with a "strong arm squad."

This time Kaufman failed, for the Canadian authorities permitted Comrade Warshafsky to proceed. Morris Kaufman will most likely console himself for his failure by having some more dastardly assaults made upon members of the Fur Worker' union by the gangsters in his pay.

World Women to Gather.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—Delegates from 20 foreign countries will attend the fourth international congress of the Women's International League, to be held here May 1-7. Miss Jane Addams, international president, will preside over all the sessions, which will deal with after-war problems in all countries, leading up to a world reconstruction and reconciliation program.

STEEL PRESIDENT LAUDS FRAMING OF MACLACHLAN

Pats Prosecutor of Miner on Back

By RICHARD A. SCHAEFTER.

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MONTREAL, Feb. 26.—In the Nova Scotia Legislature, Foreman Waye, labor member of Cape Breton county, took up the fight for "old J. B." MacLachlan, who was expelled by John J. Lewis from membership in the United Mine Workers for his firm stand in behalf of the Nova Scotia rank and file, and later on prosecuted and sentenced to a two years' term for seditious libel. Waye stated that the Attorney-General received a telegram from Roy Wolvin, the president of the British Empire Steel corporation, on the plants and pits of which the strike took place. The telegram congratulated the Attorney-General for his success in railroading MacLachlan. Waye asked the house if it was "not peculiar that Mr. Wolvin the head of the corporation that was squeezing the life blood out of the province could be so interested in the persecution of MacLachlan that he should have something in common with the Nova Scotia government to the extent of sending a congratulatory telegram."

We should say so.

Canadian "High Standard."

"Canada is a high standard country as regards labor, and full advantage should be taken to advertise this fact" was stated to press representatives by Dr. W. A. Ridell, former deputy minister of labor in the Ontario government and now in the International labor office of the League of Nations, when he arrived in Halifax to tour Canada on "league and labor."

Well, we don't know where the gentleman got his information from but the only high standard as far as we can see is the number of unemployed. Neither do the wages of those who are still employed look like a very high standard.

Spurn $15 Month Wage.

"We are very much disappointed with the failure of the organized British harvesters to accept the farm positions we have secured for them," said the superintendent of the government employment bureau in Toronto the other day.

Several hundred British harvesters, once lured over here by conscienceless immigration agents with fairy tales of steady employment and high wages, are now stranded, jobless and on loose ends in Toronto and provided for only by organized labor and the municipal authorities of this town while the government, provincial as well as federal, refused strictly to do anything to aid the poor devils. But that they refused in a body to accept the farmhand jobs offered them for the sky-high wages of $15 a month caused the officials go up on their hindpaws and claw the air.

"They refused to adapt themselves to Canadian conditions" the aforementioned governmental chairwarmer ended his story to press representatives when the expected rush for those eminently favorable jobs did not occur.

"Canadian conditions" that's the high standard.

An anti-labor legislation campaign is launched by The Employers Association of Manitoba demands that the provincial cabinet work for the abolition of all labor laws, including the workmen's compensation act, proposes laws prohibiting strikes on public utilities, protecting of employment contracts, forbidding affiliation of provincial and municipal employes with industrial trade unions, and the repealing of the Fair Wage Act.

Villard to Talk on Europe.

Oswald Garrison Villard, editor of the Nation, will be the guest of honor at a dinner prepared by his friends at the Auditorium Hotel, March 6. He will tell of European conditions as he observed them in the Rhineland, the Ruhr and the Palatinate.

Every new DAILY WORKER reader means a new recruit in the ranks of militant labor.

Mexican Labor Notes

MEXICO CITY, Feb. 26.—One thousand railroad workers are threatened with the loss of their jobs here for alleged voluntary aid to the fascisti during the period that the latter controlled the railroads from Puebla to Vera Cruz and from La Barca to Guadalajara. A careful investigation will be made in each case, the government promises, before action is taken.

* * *

A strike of nurses and doctors of the state hospital of Puebla has broken out. The strike is due to the fact that it is almost two months since the institutional pay roll was met.

* * *

A textile convention of the Confederacion General de Trabajodores (anarcho-syndicalist) is meeting in the capital. It is to take up the problem of preventing wage reductions, partial or complete shut downs in the textile factories, avoiding appearance before the arbitration and conciliation commissions in the federal district because they are under control of the Laboristas, a labor political party controlled by the rival Mexican Federation of Labor. Freeing class war prisoners thruout the world is another subject up for discussion.

Striking Garment Workers Hear T. U. E. L. Speaker

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BOSTON, Feb. 26.—The second day of the Garment Workers' strike in Boston finds the workers in fine spirit. The previous day, five manufacturers were ready to sign up. The snow storm did not keep the men from the picket line. Another injunction has been applied for, which will be heard in the supreme court today.

The mass meeting held this afternoon listened to speakers from the Cigarmakers' union, and the New England organizer of the A. F. of L., who spoke along the usual lines of solidarity during the strike. The exception was Ida Rothstein, member of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, prominent member of the Needle Trades Section of the T. U. E. L. who last spring made a tour of needle trade centers in the United States and Canada on behalf of amalgamation. She pointed out the need of greater interest in the union, not only at strike times but during normal periods. If the union is not what it ought to be, it is our own fault, because of our own lack of interest. The forty-hour week was not the ultimate goal in the needle trades industry; in Russia, they became the arbiters of their own destiny. The workers responded warmly.

McAdoo's Dryness, Not His Oiliness, Angers Jim Duncan

(By The Federated Press)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—James Duncan, of Quincy, Mass., first vice-president, American Federation of Labor has passed the black spot to W. G. McAdoo.

From offices just established in the Willard Hotel here, a press statement has been issued by Duncan, as chairman of the "Joint Legislative Committee of the American Federation of Labor, National Association Against the Prohibition Amendment, Constitutional Liberty League of Massachusetts, Moderation League, Inc.," in which it is bleakly set forth that McAdoo, the presidential candidate, is a dry.

There seems to be nothing that McAdoo can do about it now. They went to his hotel here, when he came to explain his Doheny money to the senate committee, on Feb. 13, and they asked him where he stood. He said: "I'm dry. There's no use in discussing the subject. That's all there is to be said. I'm dry."

Duncan, for the A. F. of L. and its wet allies, says: "We represent a voting membership of over 5,000,000 members, comprising the A. F. of L. . . . etc." And "We present the facts to the people for their information on the attitude of Mr. McAdoo with respect to the modification of the Volstead Act."

MUSCULAR PARTY OF ATHLETES, IS CONFERENCE AIM

N. Y. Communists Start Sport Movement

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Feb. 26.—The revolutionary youth of America must have sound bodies, declares the Athletic League of the Finnish Federation of the Workers Party which is calling an athletic conference at the Finnish headquarters in New York, 2042 Fifth Ave., for 11 a. m., March 23, with the co-operation of the district office and the Jugo-Slav and Cheko-Slovak Sport Clubs.

All branches of the Workers Party and the Young Workers League are urged to send delegates to work out plans for a vigorous athletic movement among the young people of the party.

Muscular Communism.

Urging the importance of muscular communism the Athletic League points to the fact that the capitalist class spends millions of dollars for the bourgeois sport movement in order to bring the young men and women where it can preach patriotism and hatred of the revolutionary movement to them.

On the other hand in Russia, it declares, the workers government is building up the sport movement among the workers and peasants.

Red Sport International.

An international working class sport and athletic movement is in existence with two international organizations, one of which has been organized by the communists of Europe. This is the Red Sport International of Moscow; it works in harmony with the Comintern and the Young Communist International which have discussed the sport problem and have told their sections in different countries to build rival sport organizations to the bourgeois sport organizations, to draw the young workers to them and propagate the principles of communism among them.

Outside of Russia there is strong working class sport movements in Germany, Cheko-Slovakia, Finland and many other countries embracing hundreds of thousands of members.

Athletes On Barricades.

In America it is our duty to start organization of a Workers Athletic League that is controlled by our party and the Young Workers League. Some comrades might think that when we organize an athletic club into our midst our activities in the class struggle cease. But experience shows us different. For instance in the civil war in Finland in 1918 the membership of the workers' sport clubs were among the first to step to the workers' side of the barricades to fight for the rights of the working class. And in the Workers Party branches where there already is a sport club the members of the sport clubs are just as active in the party work generally as are those comrades who do not belong to a sport club.

U. S. Is Railroading Speaker for Soviet Russia to Prison

Workers and Friends of Labor:—Help raise five hundred dollars and give John L. Cooper, formerly business manager of the Novy Mir, a fighting chance.

He was arrested after speaking at a Soviet Russia recognition meeting, Feb. 3, at Bayonne, N. J., and was held on the federal charge of conspiracy to overthrow the government of the United States. He will be railroaded to jail unless a fight is put up.

Five hundred dollars must be raised instantly—more money will be needed.

Will you be one of five hundred comrades to donate a dollar or more and keep him out of jail

Send contributions to National Defense Committee, New York Division, 208 E. 12th St., New York City.

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SCAB COMPANY HAS HUGE PROFIT DEBAUCH IN 1923

Baldwin Makes Over $40 a Share

By LELAND OLDS
(Federated Press Industrial Editor)

Baldwin Locomotive Company was forced to resort to obvious accounting tricks to tone down the outrageous profits made at the expense of the railroads during 1923. Profits of $25.58 on each share of common stock were reported by the company. These are large enough. But an examination of the annual income statement shows that before the juggling of figures profits actually stood at $40.59 on each $100 share. Among other things a reserve of $2,800,000 was set aside to cover the full 1924 dividends on both preferred and common stock.

Milking the Public.

Such looting of railroad treasuries will go on as long as the continuance of private ownership maintains the fiction that the railroads and their supply corporations are separate interests rather than two parts of the same combine out to milk the public.

The actual manufacturing profit on $102,762,075 worth of business was $10,184,755. Profits from the Standard Steel Works together with other income brought the gross profit of the owners to $13,867,922. After paying $2,348,147 interest, $1,400,000 taxes and setting aside $600,000 for depreciation there remained $9,519,775 for the holders of preferred and common stock or enough to pay their annual dividends three times over.

Reserves Set Aside.

But before showing such profits for the stockholders the corporation arbitrarily set aside two unusual reserves, one of $3,000,000 for removals and one of $2,800,000 for dividends in 1924. In other words dividends are assured for the coming year whether the corporation gets profitable business or whether it is altogether idle.

This illustrates the striking fact about modern industry that all the reserves piled up in years of activity go to protect the absentee owners during periods when orders fall off. No reserve is created to feed and clothe the families of the men who actually produce the goods. Today when $2,800,000 stands to keep the owners in cash during 1924 it is also published that over 14,000 wage earners have been totally cut off from the pay roll of the company on account of lack of business.

Buy From Themselves.

The excessive profits of Baldwin Locomotive like those of the other great railroad equipment and supply corporations are a result of the fact that financiers of the railroad combine are dealing with members of their own group when they determine the prices which the railroads are to pay for the product purchased. Thru J. P. Morgan & Co., the directorate of Baldwin interlocks with the executives of the great railroad systems of the country. It also interlocks with such corporations as Midvale Steel, Haskell & Barker, Wasston Piston Ring and other corporations forming the manufacturing end of the railroad business. Because of such connections Baldwin was able to get such profitable contracts during the period of business depression that in spite of only operating about 35 per cent of capacity it was able to show a very respectable profit.

$60,000,000 Graft.

In 1923 Balwin could have charged the railroads some $6,000,000 less for the goods furnished and still have secured profits sufficient to provide interest, dividends and normal depreciation reserves. Baldwin's business appears to have amounted to about one-tenth of the billion dollar railroad betterment expenditure which guaranteed prosperity to these interests. It is fair to assume that the carriers could have saved at least $60,000,000 if these allied corporations had not overcharged. But of course this is just one of the ways that railroad financiers are able to get around the limitations of railroad profits to a mere $1,000,000,000 by public rate making.

Altogether Baldwin has on hand $21,528,885 in undivided profits or more than the entire par value of the common stock. It has additional reserves deducted from profits amounting to $12,613,684. While its total working capital amounts to $43,871,835 or more than the entire value of its common and preferred stock combined.

Out In Englewood.

The Englewood Branch of the Young Workers League announce good speaking and a social and dance Thursday night, Feb. 28, in their new headquarters, 6357 South Ashland Ave. Everybody welcome.

WORKERS' SCHOOL
127 University Place
(14th Street and Union Square)
NEW YORK CITY

History of the Three Internationals
Ludwig Lore

Begins THURSDAY, FEB. 28, 1924

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Literature, English, Evolution, Public Speaking, American History.

REGISTER NOW

Today's Installment of "A Week"

By IURY LIBEDINSKY

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* * * *

What Do You Think of "A Week"

The DAILY WORKER wants to know what its readers think of the first serial novel it offers to its readers. We have already published three installments of this gripping story. Another appears today. What do you think of the story, its setting, its characters, as far as we have gone? We want our readers to let us know. Write down your views and send them in to the DAILY WORKER, 1640 N. Halsted St., Chicago, Ill. We will publish as many of these letters as we can find space for. Don't delay. Write today.

(WHAT HAS GONE BEFORE) The Russian Communist Party branch is governing this frontier city and fighting the counter-revolution. Earlier installments tell of the fuel shortage that prevents seed grain from being fetched on the railroad. The Party meeting decides to send the Red Army far away for fuel, at the risk of leaving the city open for bandits and counter-revolutionists. It also decides to conscript the local bourgeoisie for wood cutting in a near-by park. Varied types of party members are flashed on the screen: Klimin, the efficient president of the branch, who still finds time to have a sweetheart; Robeiko, the consumptive, whose devotion is killing him; Gornuikh, the brilliant youth of 19 on the Cheka; Matusenko, the luxury-loving place hunter, and Martuinov, whose middle-class antecedents allow him to fit with some difficulty into the movement to which his idealism led him. In the last issue the party has organized a Saturdaying expedition into the Public Gardens for firewood. Lisa, a school teacher in the Red Army, goes, glowing with ardor for the work. She returns to her rooming house where she finds Repin, the counter-revolutionists who is posing as a revolutionary "military observer."—(NOW GO ON WITH THE STORY.)

* * * *

CHAPTER VI.

A FROSTY wind had been blowing, but the sky had remained blue and the colors of everything were sharp and bright. Now, high up, blue-white clouds were floating and the wind with unseen hands carried them across the sky till they covered the sun, when everything became gloomy and dull. Stalmakhov walked hurriedly from his office thru the big square where the market was spread out.

Suddenly his attention was caught by a young fellow shrinking with cold, in a tattered jacket. Stalmakhov noticed the strong hands, dark with dirt and cold, the sack on his shoulders . . . probably a workman from the Depot who had stolen some tools from hunger and was exchanging them for bread.

But that forehead, that shaggy head of hair protruding from under his cap, seemed to Stalmakhov strangely familiar, and an irresistible impulse made him hurry after the fellow, lay his hand on his shoulder, and ask, "Comrade, what have you got for sale?" And the other turned, winked, looked round, and said in a dull, gloomy voice:

"Good day, Comrade Stalmakhov."

"Gornuikh! You? What are you doing here?" But Gornuikh already had Stalmakhov by the sleeve, and was pulling him out of the crowd. . . .

"Yes. Yes. I. . . . But you, don't you shout so loud. . . . Come along quickly."

They went to the wooden boarded-up booths, the remains of the old bazaar—nowadays used as a latrine by the market folk. They came there, and, looking round, Gornuikh said in his deep bass voice:

"And what are you doing here, eh? Walking about? Watching? Just so. There is work for us all here. It's a pity that you called attention to me. Today I had worked most carefully over my costume and face. In Winter, no one would have known. True, we met today. . . . Find Klimin at once and tell him. . . ."

Gornuikh looked round. He looked with his eyes only, not turning his head.

"Tell him that I waited for him two hours today in the Commission. And don't you look for him in the Commission. He does not go there in the evenings. Probably in the Party Committee. He got mixed up in this business of getting wood, and chucked his work in the Cheka. Altho, to tell the truth, there is nothing to be done there without him. He is a good organizer and more energetic than any of them. All the same it's a pity that nowadays he is so seldom in in the Cheka. Well, find him. He is either in the Executive Committee, or in the Party Committee, or with Karaulov in the Commissariat for War. Look for him all thru the town."

"But what are you so excited about?" Stalmakhov interrupted him; "he is sure to be in the Commission tomorrow. You will see him there, and can tell him yourself everything you want to."

Gornuikh gripped Stalmakhov firmly by the arm. In his made-up face there was an unaccustomed anxiety.

"Listen to me, Stalmakhov, and do as I tell you. . . . I fear tomorrow will be too late. . .. There is to be a revolt today. . . . Almost for certain."

"Revolt?" said Stalmakhov amazedly. "But what grounds have you got for thinking that?"

"Grounds for thinking it? There are and there aren't. See what a lot of carts from N—— Government on the market. I can always tell an N—— peasant from one of our own. I think they have got weapons hidden in them. But how am I to find them? A search would have to be made and the whole market surrounded, and now it's already late. Yes, and you can tell by the general feeling. Here they are always longing to see the end of us. . . . But today the market women are saying with such confidence that today, precisely, not tomorrow, will be the end of the servants of Anti-Christ . . . that's us, of course." Stalmakhov laughed. Gornuikh continued:

"You think it funny that Gorniukh should be listening to the babbling of women. But I know that sometimes it's well enough for a Chekist to pay attention to women's babble. You can always tell if, under the babble, there is the seed of a plot, or if it is simply hostile feeling towards us. . . . In general the mouzhiks need understanding. They do not see far, but what is before their eyes they examine and turn to account better than you or I. Well then, find Klimin, tell him, stir him up, and at least let him take some precautions. The rest of our Chekists are a useless crowd. Today I quarrelled with the whole lot of them. I tell them that we must be on our guard, and they make a joke of it. It's true, I've got no sort of clues. If there was anything to get hold of, I'd had it already. There's nothing; but I feel it in everything, in the last bulletins, in the answers of prisoners, in trivialities that you can't call proofs, but enough to make me anxious. They've just killed one Chekist, two hundred versts from here, and it seems to me that all this taken together speaks only one thing, and that is of revolt in the near future. . . ."

"Killed? What was his name?" Stalmakhov asked in agitation. "Not Surikov?"

"Surikov. . . . He probably got nervous, made a mess of the business and did for himself. A good fellow, but a bad Chekist. But did you know him?"

"We lived together. . . . Tell me more about his death. . . . Perhaps it's only rumor."

"No. Not rumor. Information from agents. . . . They buried him alive in the ground. . . . But that is beside the point. You go and find Klimin, without fail, do you hear? It's too late to declare a state of war, but at least let them get the Communist Company under arms. . . . Or they will cut the whole lot to pieces like chickens. Well, off with you."

He shook Stalmakov's hand firmly.

"Then it's true about Surikov?"

"Of course, true! There's nothing to be done; our work is like that, one must be ready for anything, and probably it was his own fault. . . ." And Gorniukh, bent and ragged, with a sack on his back, went off and disappeared in the crowd.

Stalmakhov walked home by the uneven, half-frozen road. His mind was empty, and thoughts ran thru it like mice thru a cold, bright room.

Killed him. . . . And in a moment he would be home, and on the threshold of the house door, the orphaned mother would ask for news of him, of Sergei. And hard tho it would be he would have to lie to her. He would have to, for in his pocket lay a note from Serezha (affectionate diminutive of Sergei) Surikov, written at the last station before he had gone off there into the blue steppe:

> Dear Stalmakhov, if I am killed, tell Mother that I have gone off for some years on a distant mission. To Germany or America. That will be my last request. In memory of our friendship, take my photograph. It is fastened to my old certificate, which is lying on the upper shelf of the what-not.
>
> Live and work well.
>
> SERGEI SURIKOV.
>
> P. S. In case of my death give the letter enclosed with this to the President of the Cheka, Comrade Klimin.

And when in answer to his emphatic knock the door opened, Stalmakhov saw her, just as he had expected to see her, a little thin old woman with a wrinkled face, and her kind blue eyes, over her spectacles in their tarnished copper frames, looked enquiringly up at him.

And he heard the question:

"Nothing has happened to Serezha? You do not know if there is a letter from him?"

Stalmakhov thought how Sergei, her beloved Serezha, the thread of silver light that held her joyless old age to joyful life, had died a terrible lonely death in the endless steppes away there to the south-east. Unaccustomed pity stirred in his heart.

"I know nothing fresh, Anna Petrovna," he replied, not looking her in the eyes. She stood on one side and let him go past her, and he went into his room where two beds stood, his and Serezha's, Serezha who had been killed in the far blue steppes.

"Do you not need a samovar, Andre Vasilievitch?" she asked, following him into the room. She sighed and sat down on a chair by the door.

(To be Continued Wednesday.)

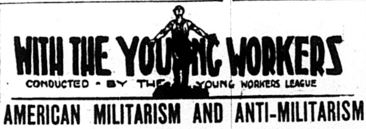
Only Revolution Can Bring Republic to Fascisti Spain

MADRID, Feb. 26.—There will be no republic in Spain without social revolution. The "I'm mad at you" attitude of the liberal politicians here toward the king has ended in a sort of "Let's kiss and make up" affair on the occasion of his nibs' birthday.

When his high-and-mightiness declared on the occasion of signing the decree granting dictatorial powers to Prima de Rivera that the parliamentary ministers and parties were too corrupt for any of them to continue in charge of "his" government, the liberal leaders and, in fact, the heads of all parties, being thus insulted, loudly declared, "I won't play with you any more. The next time you send for me, I won't come. When the Marquis of Estella fails, you'll fall with him, and no matter how much you cry, we won't come to pick you up. We'll have a republic, so there."

But when the king heard them say, "Never, no more," he imagined that maybe they had added under their breath, "till next time," or being politicians, "till we get the chance." So, on the occasion of his serenity's most exalted birthday, he invited the Senors Maura and Sanches de Toca, the Count of Romanones and other political leaders to come and kiss the hand that had slapped them. They came—all except the Marquis de Alhucemas, who said he was in mourning, tho he had been seen in the box of a theater here the night before. He will probably be coaxed out of his sulk soon, too.

The republic, like everything else of importance, will be left to the revolutionary proletariat.



WITH THE YOUNG WORKERS

CONDUCTED - BY THE YOUNG WORKERS LEAGUE

AMERICAN MILITARISM AND ANTI-MILITARISM

By HARRY GANNES.

WITH the United States assuming the foremost imperialist-capitalist role, the imperative necessity of increasing its military machine becomes a vital problem of the day. There is, in this country, a growing and active group of capitalists who recognize that if the United States is to maintain its position as an oppressor and exploiter nation, a large and well equipped army, navy and air force are absolutely essential.

"A war for democracy and to end all wars," was the slogan which baited the youth during 1917-1918. That an end to war is not yet is admitted even by those who most sublimely believed in the slogan advanced during the hysterical days of the conflict. The world war settled for the American imperialists the fact that to rely upon voluntary recruiting for military forces in a nation so capitalistically advanced as the United States, or to depend upon the quick training of the youth mobilized at the outbreak of the war, is disadvantageous if not disastrous in the face of the more drastic measures resorted to by most of the European and Eastern powers.

The youth movement in this country faces precisely the situation that confronted the youth of Germany in 1908-14 when Karl Liebknecht took up the cudgel against the German junkers and militarists who were building up a powerful military machine, on the one hand, to protect the established predominance of German imperialism, and on the other hand, to wrest, by force, the much needed world markets.

The United States, on a larger scale, is just in that situation today. Industrially and financially this country developed tremendously during and following the world war. America's formidable position in the world market is daily being questioned and contested by British, French and Japanese imperialism. The struggle for oil sharpens the competition. If this country is to maintain its imperialist predominance, as well as, (by the dint of necessity) double its role as oppressor in Mexico, South America and China, it must build and maintain a greater and more efficient military organization than it now possesses. This fact is known and propagated by the general staff of the United States Army, and is seconded by the foremost financiers of the United States, in an organized form, thru the National Security League.

The United States government spends more than 83 per cent of its total budget for military purposes (past and future wars)—more than junker Germany expended before the fatal days of 1914, and when Karl Liebknecht's anti-military activities were most energetic.

Just as the traitorous Social-Democratic Party of Germany, not only overlooked, but discouraged and sabotaged anti-military work and rebuked Karl Liebknecht for his fearless campaign against the growing military octopus, so in this country the official labor movement shields its gaze at the attempts of Pershing and his cohorts in their attempt to militarize the entire working class of this country.

Every revolutionary youth movement, per se, is an anti-military organization, not in the pacifist sense, but from the class, the communist point of view. In France today the major activities of the Young Communist League centers about anti-military work.

In the United States a struggle against increased armaments and the pernicious schemes to militarize the American working class must become one of the vital problems of the American Communist youth organization, the Young Workers League of America.

Every day vast numbers of the American youth are permeated with militarist propaganda, most particularly in the secondary schools, the high schools, and colleges. Experience has taught the American militarists that what is needed for effective warfare is a large and well trained group of officers. Devious plans have and are being prepared by the United States Army Department to be able to put into action millions of men under the leadership of the reserve officers being trained from day to day in all high schools and colleges in this country. Also, the standing armed forces have doubled in the last few years.

Practical plans of universal military training receive the serious attention of all legislative bodies, state and national. The citizens' military training camps are only an apetizer to the big meal for the military gormands that is to follow.

How completely the entire capitalist press is behind the scheme of citizen's military training camps and any other form of universal military training emphasizes the determination of American capitalism to create a monstrous and effective military force.

In this country the development of aircraft is solely a military monopoly.

Even the mildest of pacifist agitation is met with vigorous assaults as, for instance, the plethora of abuse that greeted the spineless action of the Wisconsin socialists in voting for the reduction of the state militia.

The whole weight of these facts rests on the shoulders of the Young Workers League of America, small as it is, since no other working class organization has a well-defined, workingclass anti-militarist program.

Anti-military activities in this country must assume special and varied forms due to the manifold make-up of the military forces. The American working class does not relish militarism, as many of them have had a taste of its blessings in the recent world war; and the stink of shattered putrid carcasses is as much a part of militarism in the mind of the ex-soldiers, as are the polished boots and shining sabres of the strutting and pompous officers.

For information concerning the Young Workers League of America, address Y. W. L., 1009 N. State St., Chicago, Ill.

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'JIM THE TRUSTY' TOURING COUNTRY FOR BIG BUSINESS

Crook Talks to Boys' Clubs on Morality

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Feb. 26.—New England has for the past few months been the scene of a tour by "Jimmy the Trusty," who has appeared in movie houses as the "reformed convict," has spoken to Boys' Clubs, and has shaken the hand of mayors of the provincial towns, including Springfield, and of business men. His picture is featured in the local press of most cities; his views on crime are considered good copy.

A career of crime, and the confidence man reforms, but instead of getting to work, he conceives the brilliant idea of redeeming mankind. He would preach to boys, paint the danger in such lurid colors that they would thru fear, tread the straight and narrow path. Easy graft he had for many years. In one of the pens where he did a bit, he was an untrustworthy cuss, chumming with the screws (guards), long before he reached his present exalted line, thru mounting from the lower forms of crime to the confidence game. Even before he became a trusty, he was a miserable, slimy creature, with his eye on the Warden's office, looking for favors.

He may have played the confidence game of late, but only as a step to some bigger graft. And playing up his attempt to fleece a leading society woman gives him that society finish before which we must inevitably bow.

Under Wing of Big Biz.

Jimmy is taken under the wing of big business, because of the slop he hands out. "If you're on the level with mother, you'll never go wrong; don't shoot craps, don't be dishonest—it's only the sucker who commits crime; do you realize, your honor (speaking to the mayor of Springfield), the moral message that the newspapers are going to carry to the men in gray behind these bleak walls." And after reciting his life history, he ended with an original poem, entitled "If Everyone Was Only on the Square."

Big business can use anyone who blames himself for not enjoying the good things of life; who proclaims that conditions in the country are all right, and that anyone who wants to make good can do so. The reds are continually hammering at the system of capitalist production, sweatshops, child labor, poor pay, unemployment, are hammered at; and child labor laws, a joke both in their text and their enforcement, the hollow mockery of the workers' safeguards, the blind alley jobs—these facts tend to grip the imagination of the workers. But it would not do to have the masses get the idea that economic inequalities form the mold for shaping criminals.

Never Blames the Rich.

Just as preachers tell us that we are poor sinners, and responsible for our misfortunes, so they have preachers like Jimmy the Trusty, to keep those from rebelling who are downtrodden victims of capitalist oppression. Just as preachers paint the horrors of hell, so Jimmy the Trusty of capitalism, warns against jail. Instead of condemning the rich, who are responsible for crime, he puts the blame on the individual. Crafty, treacherous Jimmy! Respectable munition makers and hell roarers get away with their graft. Why should we condemn a poor fish like you?

Wickersham to the Front.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—George W. Wickersham, head of the Japanese-American Relations Association, has come to the support of Secretary Hughes in demanding that the House immigration committee strike out of the pending immigration bill the clause excluding Japanese because of their membership in the yellow race. He is counsel for Japanese corporations in America.

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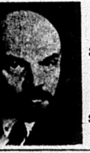

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Teapot Dome and Gompers

The Teapot Dome scandal is the topic of discussion in every city and hamlet in the United States. Farmers lean across the fences and cite the latest revelation to their neighbors; wage-earners on their way to and from work and during lunch hour in the shop talk of little else. In other nations the scandal that has ripped American political life wide open is of major importance and its effect on the coming presidential campaign is made the subject of comment by scores of writers.

The headquarters of the American Federation of Labor in Washington is silent as the tomb. Not a single official pronouncement on the most important national event since the declaration of war in 1917 has been issued for the guidance of the organized workers, no word has been uttered or written that would give the membership any idea that the shattering of political reputations and the panic in the ranks of the capitalist parties is anything out of the ordinary.

Surely this is a remarkable circumstance and one that should occasion serious thought on the part of organized workers. Here is an administration that broke the shopmen's strike by mobilizing the full power of the government against it; involved in the scandal is the attorney-general, who secured the issuance of a nation-wide injunction that made the strike illegal and who used the bureau of investigation with its thousands of employes to frame evidence against the strikers, yet no word of condemnation has passed the lips of Samuel Gompers.

On the other hand, the acknowledged leader of the democrat party and a candidate for the presidency has publicly told that in return for a fee he attempted to prevent the recognition of the republic of Mexico until it had come to terms with his oil company employers.

The American Federation of Labor was in favor of the recognition of Mexico at the time these attempts were made—successful attempts, by the way—but no condemnation of these nefarious acts has been made by Samuel Gompers.

Here, then, is a situation in which both parties of American capitalism have furnished indisputable evidence of opposition to the most ordinary demands of labor—political and economic. He who runs may read but Samuel Gompers is as silent as the sphinx.

There are times, and this is one of them, when to remain silent is to condone great abuses; Samuel Gompers must know that here is an opportunity for organized labor that may come but once in a life time, an opportunity to hold the enemies of labor in both capitalist parties up to public scorn, to strengthen immensely the position of organized labor.

He will do nothing, as usual, except to cast around for some "friend" in one or the other of the capitalist parties to whom labor support can be thrown. He is opposed to independent working class political action and he prefers to, continue the policy of trading and truckling for petty favors rather than boldly explore the vast fertile spaces in which a class political party can grow like the green bay tree.

The comment in the official labor press on the Teapot Dome scandal differs not at all from that in the capitalist press. Both regret the impetus it has given to radical criticism of the government and both deplore the blight upon the fair name of America.

Here is the key to the Gompers position. He does not want the people to lose faith in "their" government and far from welcoming the scandal as revealing the inner corruption of capitalist rule he worries over it because it confirms the statements made by the Communists whom he fears. Only individuals like Fall for whom no one has a good word will incur the Gompersian displeasure—no criticism of the government as the instrument of oppression will fall from his lips.

Truly the American labor movement is well led—for the capitalists.

Military Prisoners

Since the release from a German prison of the American Legion thug who tried to kidnap Grover Cleveland Bergdoll, the draft evader, a movement has sprung up here in Chicago to bring about the release of those victims of militarism who are serving terms of imprisonment in Leavenworth federal prison from a few years to life.

Far be it from us to favor the incarceration of these unfortunate victims of capitalism who were seduced into the service of their masters and for a slight infraction of the rules perhaps, or in some cases for a serious crime, were condemned to a life of isolation, but we protest against the hypocrisy of the Chicago Tribune and other organs of the very interests in whose behalf these hapless creatures shouldered the rifle and risked their lives only to be rewarded by a punishment worse than death.

The organs of plutocracy regret that conscientious objectors have been released while those who have worn the uniform have not. Why no voice has been raised in their behalf is incomprehensible to them. The answer is obvious. Those who campaigned to force the government to release the war objectors did so because they were of the opinion that these men were impelled by worthy motives in declining to participate in the work of slaughtering their fellow workers in other countries.

On the other hand the unfortunate victims of court martial committed the very serious crime of violating military discipline and must be offered on the altar of patriotism as examples to others. The reactionaries who put them in jail are now of the opinion that enough dissatisfaction already has been created by the refusal to grant the returned soldiers a bonus so they try to win back the good will of the veterans by a belated attempt to secure the release of those serving time for infractions of the military code.

Another war will surely come if capitalism is to live for some time. Soldiers will be needed. It would never do to release the conscientious objectors and keep those who wore the uniform in prison even if some of them committed henious crimes. It will not do to completely eliminate the "pay" in patriotism.

More Liberal Criticism

We pointed out the other day that Norman Thomas, in the press service of the league for industrial democracy, had falsely accused the radicals at the miners' convention of joining forces with the Klan.

Mr. Thomas, in the latest issue of the service, corrects himself as follows:

> **One of our correspondents writes regarding our editorial about the Mine Workers' Convention (Service No. 5): "The miner radicals did not ally themselves with the Klan. A number of radicals were the only ones that attended the small Klan meeting and asked heckling questions. However, the radicals seemed glad to have the Klan issue come up because it helped put Lewis in a hole no matter which way he jumped."**
>
> **We are glad to circulate this point of view as we would any other sincerely presented. From this long range it seemed to us that the trouble with the radicals or progressives was that they were more anxious to put Lewis in a hole than to get the miners out of one. And we say this with no love for the spirit and methods revealed by President Lewis and his journalistic errand boy, Ellis Searles.**

Might we point out to Mr. Thomas that the only way yet found to get any group of workers out of a hole is to put their misleaders into one?

This, of course, is a somewhat different method than the liberal-pacifist one of appealing to the humanitarian sentiments of reactionary blackguards, but the record to date shows that it is the more effective. It necessitates much unpleasantness, however, and makes absolutely impossible any fraternization with the enemy, the one thing that our liberal brethern cannot bear to sacrifice.

Radicals make many mistakes; sometimes they make the mistake of thinking a friend is an enemy, but they never make the habitual liberal mistake of mistaking an enemy for a friend.

The class struggle is not fought over the teacups and toasted marshmallows at the Civic club and as far as we are concerned we lean strongly towards the point of view expressed by John S. Clarke:

> **You've got to stick a mental pin in this:**
> **The warfare of the classes**
> **Isn't honey or molasses,**
> **And you'll need a sharper weapon than a kiss.**

Handing it to the Boy Scouts

Washington dispatches carry the news that Assistant Secretary of the Navy Theodore Roosevelt is about to withdraw from political activity and take up some other line of endeavor on which the white light of publicity does not beat so fiercely.

His friends are suggesting, according to one news item, that he "engage in some big constructive enterprise of a philanthropic nature." The idea is, we are justified in supposing, that charity will serve to cover up some of the Roosevelt-Sinclair sins.

It is also suggested that he become the national head of the Boy Scouts and we rise with alacrity to second the motion.

Young Roosevelt is so besmirched with oil that he is undesirable in politics and is therefore eminently fitted for the post of guardian of the boys who are being taught that George Washington never told a lie, to believe that "Black Jack" Pershing is the finest flower of Americanism.

We heard Teddy, Jr., speak once and at that time cudgeled our brains for some role in public life that he could fill and we feel moved to say that the suggestion that he become national commander of the Boy Scouts is a stroke of genius.

The Scouts need not feel at all embarassed in his presence because he is a child like themselves—mentally.

If the Teapot Dome scandal does nothing else than reduce the crown prince of the Roosevelt dynasty to the status of a Y. M. C. A. secretary. it will have been worth while.

The foisting of a discredited politician upon the youth of the land as a leader in ethics is something we leave for bourgeois moralists to ponder over.

JOIN THE WORKERS PARTY

The Destiny of Public Education in Soviet Russia

By A. W. LUNACHARSKY.

FROM the beginning the Soviet Government was filled with the consciousness that the only real supplement to the conquests of the proletariat and the peasants, can be the mastery of science. . . . It is necessary that the proletariat forms from out of its ranks a wide section of various specialists, who will replace the old semi-bourgeois intelligentsia in the ideological and technical leadership of the political and social life. It is also absolutely necessary to raise the level of the whole of the people, in the field of general culture as well as in the field of political self-consciousness.

Now, on the fifth anniversary of our Revolution, we hear many authorative declarations which deal with the relations of the Communist Party to the problems of Public education.

Leaders Put Education First.

Comrade Bucharin declared at the trial of the S. R.'s that the question whether the new economic policy will end with the victory of Communism or the reappearance of the bourgeoisie depended upon how quickly and to what extent the proletariat can provide its own specialists.

Comrade Trotzky at the Youth Congress described the question of the education of the youth as a vital question of the revolution.

Comrade Rykov, pointed out at the Trade Union Congress that the third front, i. e., the cultural front, (the first being the military and the second the economic), was the most important.

We must divide the history of public education during the Revolution into two parts: the years 1918 and 1919 were the period of revolutionary enthusiasm; the years 1920, 1921 and 1922 the years of clear reckoning. Our heritage from the first period are: our Declaration, our fundamental ordinances regarding the Unified Polytechnic Workers' School, the work of political exposition and its methods, a correct formulation of general vocational education, the properly formulated methods for the capture of the higher educational institutions thru the most intelligent forces of the proletariat.

Workers Increased Schools.

But these first years of enthusiasm created much more. They created almost out of nothing a network of primary institutions for children below school age which embrace more than 200,000 children. They raised the number of schools in Russia to 60—70,000. They created a whole series of educational institutions in the provinces. Unfortunately these real successes, which arose during the severe war, have proved to be unstable or at least for the time being,—untimely. The desolation which the war wrought in Russia has also affected public education. All means which remained in the country after the war had to be used to heal those wounded organs of the republic, without whose restoration nothing can live: the heavy industry and transport. Public education can only receive the crumbs.

Poverty Handicaps Schools.

We have to effect a great reduction in the number of the pre school establishments and a great reduction in the elementary schools; in addition to this, the second grade schools are also in poor condition. In a word: the foundation of the Russian people's education is in a greatly shaken position. The ideal Socialist school which we had in view, has not only been retained but in some of the better schools we even see an exemplary extension of many of its main features. For the realization of this plan we simply and solely lack the funds.

What else could we expect? The richest countries, America not excepted, maintain their schools out of municipal funds and out of private means, and only a relatively small percentage is defrayed out of the national treasury. In Russia the conditions during the revolution were quite otherwise. There were no private means available for the maintenance of the schools, there were no municipal budgets, and the central material resources rested entirely on the requisitioning of grain in the village and the printing of bank notes.

Educational System Improves.

On the other hand the results achieved by public education are somewhat comforting. Altho the equipment of the higher institutions has suffered greatly thru poverty, energetic measures have been recently adopted to raise the standard of living of the teachers. The formation of Workers' Faculties, i. e., preparatory schools thru which the most capable proletarians can pass directly into the universities, have almost entirely won the sympathy of the students.

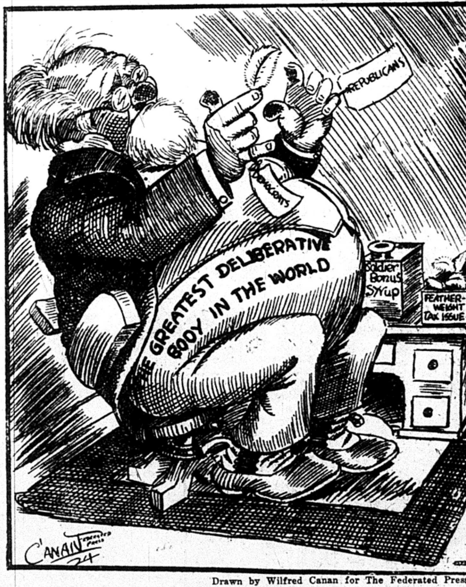
The last elections to the Petrograd Soviet and the elections to the students' councils in Moscow proved that the real leaders of the student body are Communists. We cannot boast that our universities are in good condition, but we can at least say that they are living.

Support Scientific Centres.

Up to now the People's Commissariat for Education has succeeded in supporting the chief centre of scientific and artistic life and almost entirely to maintain it and to collect great treasures which had been stored up by the Czar's aristocrats and monasteries. The enormous work in this field will one day be adequately appreciated. Russian art and science constitutes an important element of human culture, in the sense of preserving the old traditions as well as in the sense of the new discoveries evoked by the revolution.

Taken altogether we may say: all roads that the revolution has taken are right. We know what we have to do and how it must be done. The ideal machine must only be set into movement by steam power and for this we must obtain the necessary fuel in the form of material resources. The country is for the time being frightfully poor, but a better future awaits it. Therefore we can look with confidence into the future of the Russian people's education.

TWEEDLEDUM OR TWEEDLEDEE



Drawn by Wilfred Canan for The Federated Press.

MADE TO LOOK BIG

By J. O. BENTALL

THE announcement that the Pullman Co., has increased the wages of its porters an annual total amount of $1,000,000 looks mighty big.

You would almost get down on your knees in adoration of that great corporation that has as bloody a history of starvation wages and company tenements as the steel strust itself if you did not stop to figure out that when divided among the 10,000 porters it amounts to only about $100 a year for each.

But let us thank the newspapers for laying stress on the million. It gave us a moment of faith in the good old promise our young schoolmaams always give us that we may some day become president of the United States or a millionaire or both.

Our disappointment at the actual figure is lessened by the thought that the income tax will be smaller and that the porters do not have to make up as many "uppers" as during the war.

The average wage of the porters was about $1,200 a year. The addition of another hundred dollars will help some, but no one needs to figure that the porters are in a position to buy out the company—not yet.

The capitalist press always presents the most favorable figure in reporting the wages of the workers or the increase that the bosses may grant. This same press tells us that the miners get $7.50 per day which looks big to the casual reader. It does not tell you that the miners work less than 200 days in the year and that no work means no pay.

It is interesting to watch the capitalist press and see how consistent it is in always showing the most adgantageous angle to the class it represents.

How many of your shop-mates read the DAILY WORKER? Get one of them to subscribe today.

The Poor Fish says the way our rich statesmen are panned nowadays is something awful. Lookit the way Mellon is treated. Pretty soon we will get no rich man to sacrifice himself for us.

A FENCE

By CARL SANDBURG.

Now the stone house on the lake front is finished and the workmen are beginning the fence.
The palings are made of iron bars with steel points that can stab the life out of any man who falls on them.
As a fence, it is a masterpiece, and will shut off the rabble and all vagabonds and hungry men and all wandering children looking for a place to play.
Passing thru the bars and over the steel points will go nothing except death and the Rain and Tomorrow.

AS WE SEE IT

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE cannot understand why those organizations that actively or passively favored the release of the class war prisoners and conscientious objectors show no concern for the fate of the soldier convicts who are serving terms of imprisonment for such crimes as rape, murder, sodomy and burglary. It is quite possible that many of those now suffering in the United States prisons are only guilty of trivial offenses against the military code, as in the case of the young lad Fischer, mentioned in this column yesterday. But the machinery that sent these men to prison is the military arm of the system that represents the Tribune and is supported by the Tribune. It is the power with which the capitalist class of which the Tribune is an important unit suppresses the workers who are exploited by that class.

• • • •

When the war to "end war" was declared by Woodrow Wilson, agent of the American capitalist class, a small minority among the workers looked upon that war as a crime against the workers and against humanity. Rather than participate in such a crime they refused war service and expressed their opinions on the question. For being true to their ideals they were given long prison terms by the agents of the political mountebank, Woodrow Wilson. The Chicago Tribune applauded the sentences. It never raised a voice for the release of those men and women.

• • • •

It was no uncommon sight during the war to see soldiers and sailors led by members of the bourgeoisie raiding headquarters of workers organizations, destroying their property and assaulting those found on the premises. The writer witnessed such an event in Boston, Mass., on May 1, 1919, during which women were beaten by young thugs in the uniform of the United States navy. Many of those thugs were afterwards jailed for crimes of various kinds, principally for sex perversion. At the moment they were hailed as heroes, and got their pictures in the press, the same pictures could be seen in the rogues' gallery.

• • • •

Radical and progressive organizations exerted themselves to secure the release of those prisoners who were imprisoned for holding political views in opposition to those held by the administration of the moment. The prisoners were not criminals. Intellectually and morally they were of the highest type. They believed the war was a crime. They had the courage then to say what ninety per cent of the people of this country now openly admit.

• • • •

The men in whose behalf the Tribune is exerting so much energy are not in prison because they stood for their convictions. At best they are the victims of a society which breeds criminals. They did not attempt to improve their environment. They followed the line of least resitance and willingly aided the master class in perpetuating the system. Because they, at a critical time violated discipline in their masters' army they were punished by the servants of the Chicago Tribune, the democratic and republican administrations. Why does the Tribune wail because the radical, progressive, liberal and labor movements take little interest in its efforts to get a little publicity out of a movement to free its own pimps, rapists, panderers, sodomists and murderers? We suggest that the Tribune simply call on Calvin Coolidge, unless he is too busy clearing his skirts of the oil bubbles and say, "'Cal', old top. It seems to us that our lads who slipped a little bit have now been sufficiently punished. After all we may need them again, and a rapist, sodomist or pimp can fight just as valiantly for capitalism as a church deacon. Suppose we turn them loose now." There is hardly a doubt but 'Cal' would call up Secretary of War Weeks unless he is driven out by the fumes from the Teapot Dome investigation and advise him to open the gates of the Leavenworth penitentiary and free the military offenders. Why call on the radical organizations who have no friends in the White House?

• • • •

The Reverend Norman Thomas felt quite uncomfortable while attending the St. Louis session of the Cleveland Conference for Rewarding Our Friends and Punishing Our Enemies because of the presence of C. E. Ruthenberg, executive secretary of the Workers Party. In an article in the Nation the progressive divine tells us that the C. P. P. A. shortly before that meeting showed indications of desiring to lay down and die after making a final wiggle by endorsing William Gibbs McAdoo. But one squirt of oil made all sections of the Conference akin, Socialists, Democrats and Republicans put up a united front against any motion that looked as if it originated in the brain of a communist. Under the influence of Liquor people are known to have lurched back and forth and show signs of activity, not generally associated with progress, but the unsteady behavior of the progressive inactionists at St. Louis, warmed up Mr. Thomas and even "Socialist war horses" were getting fidgety fearing that Ruthenberg from his seat in the gallery had bedevilled the delegates which was perhaps responsible for passing such "progressive resolutions" as favoring trial by jury for contempt of court cases and the elimmation of graft from capitalist politics. "We must hold these fellows back," said one Socialist war horse to Dr. Thomas

THE DAILY WORKER RAISES THE STANDARD FOR A WORKERS' AND FARMERS' GOVERNMENT

THE DAILY WORKER

Entered as Second-class matter September 21, 1923, at the PostOffice at Chicago, Illinois, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Workers! Farmers! Demand:
The Labor Party
Amalgamation
Organization of Unorganized
The Land for the Users
The Industries for the Workers
Protection of the Foreign-Born
Recognition of Soviet Russia

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Name McAdoo, Underwood in Secret Wires

Big Strike Hits Sweatshops; 13 Workers Arrested When Bosses Call Willing Police

The struggle the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union is waging against the sweatshops in Chicago opened with a bang today when 85 per cent of the dressmaking plants were shut down by the workers. Three thousand union cloakmakers came out with them for a half-day as a demonstration of solidarity and will furnish a quota of pickets thruout the strike.

Angered by the success of the walkout which exceeded their expectations the bosses struck back thru the police and 13 workingmen were thrown into a patrol wagon and rushed to the La Salle street police station.

Union Prompt in Defense.

All the workers were bailed out promptly by the union and they will have the services of Attorney Oscar Nelson and associate counsel in the fight to defeat the employers' conspiracy.

Nine of the workers were arrested in Blum and Kempler's plant on S. Market street. Pickets were inviting the sweated employes of this notorious anti-labor concern to join the big walkout and men and women were beginning to come out.

Jack Blum, brother of the proprietor, used foul language at them, the strikers say, and with some followers, attacked them. An army of police came in response to a hurry call and commenced rounding up the pickets and strikers.

Blum Arrested Too.

Blum went with them to the police station but found himself held there on a felonious assault charge, preferred by Abraham Abronitz, a striker whom he had charged first with the same offense. The other eight, whose names are printed elsewhere in the DAILY WORKER, are charged with disorderly conduct and all will be arraigned in Harrison street court this morning.

Four others were arrested in the Alvin Dress company's plant on S. Market street at the call of the proprietor.

Strike in "The Loop"

ACKSON and Market streets, the heart of the dressmaking industry in Chicago, was a scene of surging crowds from 10:30 to 11 yesterday morning as thousand of garment workers left their machines in a great movement for the 40-hour week, more wages, sanitary conditions in the shops and maintenance of the unemployed.

Union and non-union alike were in the masses of men and women workers who filled the pavement and began marching towards the halls at 20 W. Randolph St. and 180 W. Washington St., where they would be mobilized into picket squads.

"Whole Shop Out!"

"My whole shop came out with me," a bright eyed Jewish girl said.

"There are only two scabs left in mine," answered another girl who said she worked in Fried's, on Market street.

This conversation the reporter heard was paralelled in front of almost every door in the congested industry area between Van Buren and Adams streets. There are some big scab shops still running but the union expects to get them out before the week is over.

Pickets Force Them Out.

The strike moment was 10:30 but it was not for another fifteen minutes that the streets were jammed. Many of the workers in non-union shops were hesitant. Their bosses were cajoling and threatening by turns. Girl's heads popped out of the windows, tho, and the sight of the crowds outside encouraged them. Pickets forced their way past the guards posted at shop doors, in many cases, and cried to the timid to join their fellows in the great strike—volunteer pickets these, expelled militants among them.

The sight of the enthusiastic crowds on the street was discouraging to the boses. I saw one bosses' face, a fat picture of woe, looking out of a window lettered with the signs "Stylish Stout"—referring to the goods, not their owner.

Cops and More Cops.

Police were there, trying to move on the crowds—police on foot and police mounted on their brown charges. But there were not enough cops on hand to suit the bosses: the crowd wasn't moving on fast enough and more workers, encouraged by the sight of the masses outside, were coming down the long stairs of the lofty buildings and adding to the crowds.

So one boss sent in a riot call. Came a rattling patrol wagon. A

(Continued on page 3)

FIRST ARRESTS IN BIG STRUGGLE FOR BETTER DAY IN NEEDLE TRADE

The following strikers were arrested on the first day of the dressmakers' struggle as they were taking part in the strike at Blum & Kempler, 170 W. Adams street.

Charged with assault:
ABRAHAM ABRONITZ.

Charged with disorderly conduct:
HYMAN GOLDMAN.
SAM ROSE.
CHARLES KOFF.
LOUIS ISMAN.
HARRY MATTEN.
JOSEPH GALLER.
DAVID KLESMAN.
BORNEY BORNATSKY.

Amalgamated Will Support Strike of I. L. G. Workers

"The great strike of the dressmakers of Chicago has the support of every member of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Union," said A. S. Fisch, secretary of the Chicago Joint Board of the Amalgamated, last night.

Fisch said he was speaking as a union member, not an official. The Joint Board meets tomorrow and will discuss ways and means of assisting their comrades of the ladies' garment industry.

A closer feeling of sympathy will come between the two unions as a result of the strike, Fisch said he felt certain. In New York relations between the two organizations are excellent as an effect of the support they have given each other in struggles.

Expelled Left Wing Unionists Aid Strike Against Sweatshops

Evidence of a desire for harmony with the left wing expelled members during the strike was shown yesterday afternoon when Dora Lipshutz was invited by Harry Rose, who is in charge of the strikers' halls at No. 180 W. Washington street, to assist the strike committee.

Miss Lipshutz was an active union member who was expelled for her affiliation with the Trade Union Educational League, which is working for progressive policies within the union.

Expelled members gave valuable aid in picket work yesterday. Clara Gabin, Israel Litwinsky and Jack Perry were among those who were on the front of the picket line.

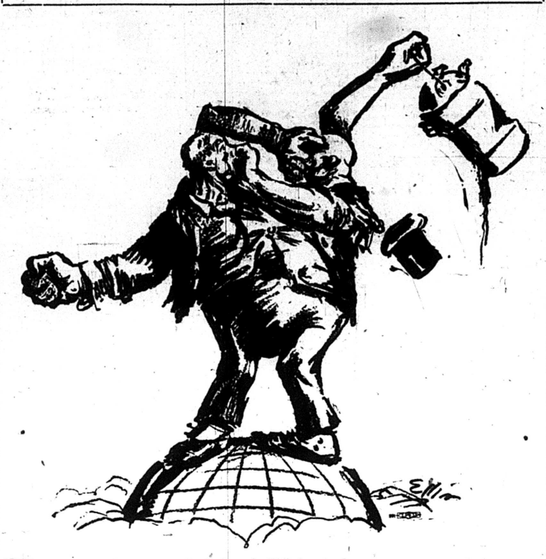
WAR GRAFT PROBE IN SIX DEPARTMENTS ORDERED BY SENATE

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 27.—The treasury, war, state, interior and navy departments of the government as well as the shipping board will be investigated by the senate committees as the result of six resolutions that were passed by the senate today.

The investigators will try to find if it is true that a person with political influence could collect huge sums from the government by filing a claim for imaginary damages.

The claims, most of which grew out of alleged violation of war contracts by the government involve scores of million of dollars. Sensational revelations are sure as a result of the investigations.

TO THE FINISH



Capitalism Is Fighting It Out.

Employers Dictate To Teachers Thru National Educational Ass'n, Sinclair Tells In Series of Articles

Big Business does not only control the education of the workers' children thru the local boards of education. Big Business also controls education thru the professional organization of teachers, known as the National Education Association, or "N. E. A." This is not a teachers' union—far from it. It is against the things a union is for.

Read what Upton Sinclair, author of the celebrated book on American education, the "Goose Step," has to say of the "N. E. A.," which is now having a convention of its superintendents' organization in Chicago. The chapter here given, and the ones to follow, are taken from Sinclair's latest book the "The Goslings."

* * * *

By UPTON SINCLAIR
Author of "The Goslings."

WE now ascend to the top of our great school pyramid, the National Education Association. This is the professional organization of the educators of the United States, and as such it possesses tremendous prestige and power in the educational world. You probably know very little about it, and may think that it has nothing to do with your local schools; but in this you will be deceiving yourself, for its influence is none the less strong because indirect.

What the N. E. A. does is to set the standards of the school world; in its councils, open or secret, the thing called educational greatness is determined.

Who are the "great" educators of America? Who are the ones that really know how children should be taught and what they should be taught? Do you know who they are? Manifestly you do not; you have to be told who they are, and the function of the N. E. A. is to tell you. It is the dispenser of educational prominence and applause. The final test of greatness in the school world is to be invited to deliver one of the addresses before its annual convention; while to have your name added to the list of presidents of the organization is in the school world the same thing as it is in public life to have your name added to the list of presidents of the United States, which every school child has to learn by heart. You step out before this vast assemblage, amid a flutter of applause, and tens of thousands of teachers and sympathizers absorb your utterances, and carry them away to the farthest hamlets—this is what is known in America as "inspiration." The local newspapers print your address in full, and the Associated Press sends a summary of it to its thirteen hundred leading newspapers. Thus, if you are a reactionary, you help to set backward the clock of American history, and to render the position of your capitalist employers secure. If you are not a reactionary, then you do not get within many feet of the platform at the N. E. A. convention.

There are at the present time a hundred and twenty-five thousand members of the N. E. A., and they pay dues at the rate of two dollars per member. More than 80 per cent of them are the plain, ordinary, humble, rank and file class room teachers, whose function is that of the day laborer in the great corporation—to produce the wealth, while their superiors spend it. You will be told that the N. E. A. is a democratic organization, and you will understand what this means when I tell you that Tammany Hall also is a "democratic" organization. New members are welcome, in fact, they are eagerly sought—"drives" are carried on, and the prestige of schools is established by the fact that they have one hundred per cent membership in the N. E. A. Some school systems are even going so far as to make membership in the N. E. A. compulsory to all applicants for

(Continued on page 6.)

MORE MINING FATALITIES IN ILLINOIS STATE

Brother of Union Secretary Dies in Belleville

(Special to The Daily Worker)

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 27—Bodies of two men, killed in a dust explosion late yesterday in Citizens' Coal Mine, west of here, were recovered early today by a mine rescue crew.

The men were shot firers and were the only workers in the mine when the blast occurred.

A mule tender, who sought to rescue the mules after the explosion, was gassed but will recover.

* * * *

Union Leader's Brother Killed.

BELLEVILLE, Ill., Feb. 27.—Edw. Nesbit, 42, was killed yesterday in a fall of slate in the St. Louis and O'Fallon mine number 2 here. Another miner was crushed badly in a previous accident the same day.

Nesbit was a brother of Walter Nesbit, secretary of the Illinois Mine Workers' Union.

Rumor Several Hurt in Big Accident at Fair on State Street

The Fair, one of the largest downtown department stores on State Street, was closed today.

Officials of the store announced that a large electric cable had been broken in the boiler plant, putting lights and elevators out of commission.

A report that several persons were injured was denied.

Workers Elect Spokesmen to Apply for Membership in Russian Party

(By The Federated Press)

MOSCOW, Feb. 27.—Applications for membership in the Communist Party of Russia have flooded the party offices. This in the face of the stringent test one must undergo to enter, in face of the onerous duties imposed upon party members, in face of the control the party exercises over its members, and in face of the tremendous deductions made from the salaries of party members for unemployment and for party work.

Groups of working men have elected men from among their number who are politcally most active and most likely to get into the party, to act as their representatives within the party. Thus a curious phenomenon has developed—men and women are being elected for the purpose of applying for membership.

Tried to Work on Walsh to Save McLean From Telling About $100,000 Given Fall

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—The names of Oscar Underwood and William G. McAdoo, both candidates for the democratic nomination for president, have been found in telegrams submitted to the Senate Oil Investigating Committee in secret, and which will be made public tomorrow, a committee member told the DAILY WORKER correspondent this afternoon.

Underwood, the committee member said the telegrams disclosed, was to be approached by A. Mitchell Palmer, former attorney general and counsel for E. B. McLean, Washington Post publisher, to "work on Senator Walsh in an effort to have him refrain from questioning McLean regarding a loan of $100,000 to Albert B. Fall."

McAdoo and his son, Francis H. McAdoo, a New York lawyer, were named in a telegram sent by McLean from Palm Beach to one of his employes in Washington. In this telegram, the Senate committee member said, McLean told his man here to go to New York and "see McAdoo. You can trust him. Either he or his father has been my personal attorney for seven years."

Apparently the efforts to get Underwood and others to "work on" Walsh were unavailing, for according to the committee member who told of the as yet undisclosed messages one of McLean's men wired him a little later that "We are helpless. It's no use to do anything more. Walsh is in a fighting mood and has set his jaw."

Some of the telegrams which will be read tomorrow are understood to be in code, the word "apple" designating one man and "cherry" another.

Committee members indicated today that Francis H. McAdoo, A. Mitchell Palmer, "Doc" Smithers, White House telegrapher; John Major, employe of McLean, and possibly others mentioned would be subpoenaed.

Smoot and Lenroot Admit Warning Fall of His Danger

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—Senator Lenroot, chairman of the Teapot Dome Committee, revealed today that he and Senator Smoot had a heretofore secret conference with former Secretary of Interior Fall, just before Fall told his first story as to where he got the $100,000 for his ranch improvements.

The significance of this revelation lies in the open charge of Senator Walsh of Montana that republican members of the investigating committee attempted to hinder his inquiry until "the scandal" was really brought to light.

Lenroot and Smoot went to Fall's apartment at the Wardman Park hotel during Christmas week.

The complete story of the Wardman Park conference was told to the DAILY WORKER today by Senator Smoot.

"Lenroot and I went out to see Fall at Wardman Park. We told him everything in the record had been explained except where he got the money for the improvement of his ranch," said Smoot.

"He told us he borrowed it from an old friend.

"'I'm not a pauper; I can get money when I want it,' Fall said.

"'Well, Albert, why don't you tell the committee where you got it?' we asked him.

"'It's a private matter,' Fall answered.

"He was a sick man then. He was lying on a couch and perspiration was streaming from his face."

Poor Hearing.

Lenroot says that Fall said, as we were leaving, that he got the money from Edward B. McLean, but I did not hear that.

"We went there as friends to get him to clear the matter up for his sake, the committee's sake and the sake of the public. This was a few days before he sent the letter to the committee that he got it from McLean.

"I have never sent a telegram to Fall or received one from him since then.

"The only communication I have had with him was when J. W. Zevely (Harry Sinclair's Washington attorney) called me on the telephone from New Orleans and told me Doheny was coming to Washington and tell it all. He then said 'Albert Fall is here and wants to talk to you.'

"Fall told me that he would arrange to come up later, that both of his daughters were ill and that he could not come at that time.

"It was two or three days before Senator Fall wrote his first letter to the committee," Lenroot told the DAILY WORKER. "Both Senator Smoot and myself insisted that he come before the committee and tell the whole truth.

"He made us a definite promise that he would and told us that he had obtained the money from an old friend here in Washington. I am sure he said he obtained the sum from Edward B. McLean."

Admit Lies.

Both Fall and McLean later admitted that this story was untrue. McLean said that he had given checks for $100,000 to Fall but that Fall had returned them and they were destroyed without being cashed. Washington bankers, however, testified McLean's checking accounts were as low as $4,950 around this time and at no time within a year had they totaled anywhere near $100,000.

The fact that Lenroot and Smoot, ranking republican members of the investigating committee had gone secretly to see Fall was never revealed to the Fall committee.

"That is the only conversation I had with Senator Fall since the matter of the $100,000 was first brought up," Lenroot said.

These reports prompted Walsh to investigate the files of the Western Union and Postal Telegraph companies for records of all messages sent from Washington to Fall or McLean at Palm Beach or New Orleans.

Secret Hearing Continues.

This examination was resumed today by the committee in executive session.

Files of the Postal were submitted today. After all the messages have been examined those which are believed to be pertinent to the oil investigation will be made public.

The name of a "Francis McAdoo" was found in one telegram sent to McLean, committee members said. In others the name "McAdoo" was discovered. Members of the committee are attempting to identify "Francis McAdoo." The telegrams did not make clear his connection with

(Continued on page 2.)

REED HINTS BRIBERY OF OFFICIALS FROM THE PRESIDENT DOWN

HANNIBAL, Mo., Feb. 27.—"If the Cabinet is not purged soon, President Coolidge should resign," was the message Senator James A. Reed carried in his campaign for the endorsement of his home state for the Democratic presidential nomination today.

In a speech here last night, Reed said he believed "bribery was not confined to Fall."

"After the war, word got out of Washington that you had to get a man with a pull instead of a lawyer, to do your busines.

"Doheny bribed Fall. He also hired McAdoo to work with the Wilson administration of which he had just been a part."

Reed charged McAdoo sold his influence to the movies, under the guise of "legal ability."

"All he did was don a cowboy hat and hair leggings and have his picture taken with movie stars."

ALL EDUCATORS ATTENDING THE PRESENT CHICAGO GATHERING OF THE NATIONAL EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION SHOULD

Read About the Great Work for Education in Soviet Russia--Look On Page Six Today

OIL SKIDS FOR DESCENT OF DAUGHERTY

Hectic Secret Session Says He Must Co

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—Attorney General Daugherty will leave the cabinet; the only question remaining to be decided is when and how he shall go, it was learned today on the authority of those close to President Coolidge. An announcement will be made within 48 hours.

Conferences scheduled for today between Mr. Coolidge and his advisors and with representatives of the Attorney General are expected to crystalize an understanding on the date and manner of Daugherty's withdrawal from public life.

The attorney general is understood to be holding out determinedly for postponement of his resignation until after the senate committee to be named under the Wheeler resolution has given him a public hearing and an opportunity to defend himself against charges that he has not vigorously prosecuted offenders and that his conduct of the department of justice has weakened public confidence.

Daugherty Stubborn.

Conferences which lasted until late last night failed to bring the attorney general around to the view of those who feel he should get out now. It was suggested that Daugherty agree to withdraw if Senator Wheeler would drop his resolution for a senate investigation. This suggestion, it was understood, did not get far.

The utmost secrecy was maintained at the White House and among Daugherty's advisers regarding the White House conferences yesterday. First Paul Howland of Cleveland, Daugherty's personal counsel, saw President Coolidge.

Then Daugherty, Secretary of War Weeks and Postmaster General New talked for more than an hour with Mr. Coolidge. Howland went back to the White House in the afternoon and last night Daugherty was in consultation with the president for nearly two hours. He left that conference worried and curtly refused to discuss what went on.

Senator Curtis, republican whip of the senate, also was called on by Mr. Coolidge during the day. Curtis explained the parliamentary situation regarding the Wheeler resolution which has been reported from committee and is ready for action.

Slemp In Sessions.

With the unexpected summoning to the White House last night of C. Bascom Slemp, secretary to President Coolidge, it was thought for a while that Daugherty's resignation would be announced then. Slemp conferred with the president, William M. Butler, manager of Mr. Coolidge's campaign for the presidency, and Frank W. Stearns, close personal friend and adviser of the president.

The dating of Daugherty's resignation sufficiently ahead to give him time to meet the charges against his administration of the department of justice, still seemed today to be one of the most likely solutions.

* * * * *

Emporia Paper Makes Statement.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 27.—William Allen White of Emporia, Kansas, here on a brief visit, gave out the following statement on the oil scandal yesterday:

> If I were a republican in the senate, I should offer an amendment to the Wheeler resolution calling for the investigation of Daugherty, and in the amendment I should add the name of A. Mitchell Palmer to the resolution.
>
> If the democrats did not vote for the amendment their refusal would put the hand of insincerity on them. If they did vote for the amendment it would keep the democrats busy explaining in the campaign and prove that it is not one party or the other that is crooked but the loose and disillusioned times.

Johnstone Speaks at Detroit Open Forum on Sunday, March 2

DETROIT, Mich., Feb. 27.—Jack Johnstone, of Chicago, will be the speaker of the Labor Forum in the House of the Masses, 2101 Gratiot Ave., Detroit, Sunday, March 2nd, at 3 p. m. His topic will be "The Role of the Trade Union Educational League in the Labor Movement."

The T. U. E. L. has come in for a great deal of attention in the Trade Union Movement. It is "sworn by" by its friends, and "sworn at" by its enemies.

From the Five and Ten.

MT. VERNON, N. Y., Feb. 27.—"Smuggled in from King Tut's tomb," said two suave men in fur lined overcoats, peddling pearl necklaces from a limousine. Stanley Robinson took his string to a jeweler for inspection and learned it came from a five and ten cent shop.

Daugherty and Burns Desperate As Investigation Heads Their Way

By JAY LOVESTONE

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—Everything in Washington is done in oil today. You can't talk to anybody for even a few minutes without stepping into some oil cesspool.

The scent of oil is everywhere and it has irritated and made raw the nostrils of many an old political war horse.

Daugherty Center of Attack.

Just now Daugherty is the high light of the republican tragedy that is being enacted here in countless scenes and indefinite acts. Yet, the attentive observer feels that at any moment something bigger might break, new oil deposits might be discovered, and new Teapot Cabinet heroes or presidential secretaries might be uncovered.

The leadership in the present fight on Daugherty has fallen on the shoulders of the junior senator from Montana, Burton K. Wheeler. In launching the attack on Daugherty Mr. Wheeler has picked for himself the job of cracking the hardest and toughest nut in Coolidge's whole hard-boiled Cabinet. The attorney-general knows the rules and ruses of the political jungle perhaps better than any man in the wild thickets of politics today. Wheeler knows what he is up against, but he is determined to go thru with the fight.

One of the senators who has been in the thick and thin of the present oil fight told me: "This time Wheeler is going to get him. This is a finish fight on Daugherty. And, by God, I know there is nobody and nothing that can stop this from being a finished fight, with Daugherty being counted out. Wheeler won't stop even if he has to draw Daugherty into all the prohibition scandals which may pull Mellon and others along with the attorney general into even worse messes."

Strikebreaker-General Fights Back.

The attorney-general has already marshalled his force for a fierce counter-attack. **I have learned from most reliable sources that William J. Burns, at the express orders of Daugherty, has wired his numerous agents in Montana to rush Wheeler's war record and everything else they have on him to Washington.** Daugherty has sent out his entire squad of Burns bomb agents with strict orders to shoot to kill the truth about Wheeler in order to rattle a few skeletons in the Senators face. It's plain that Daugherty hopes thus to draw away from himself some of the scorching publicity.

The Attorney-General is now making full use of the elaborate, detailed card-index system that his bureau of investigation headed by William J. Burns has compiled on every "dangerous" progressive Senator and Congressman. Daugherty's first denunciation of Wheeler's resolution was vociferous but undamaging. It was the hackneyed, old, thread-bare attack of Burns that Wheeler was a Bolshevik and was once the I. W. W. candidate for office in Montana.

Crime For Wheeler to Know Dunne.

Daugherty is planning to brand Wheeler as a pro-German and to lash him for his alleged failure to prosecute certain cases during the war while he was Federal District Attorney. **One of the worst crimes charged to Wheeler by the Burns blast is that he was "a firm friend of William F. Dunne, a publisher at Butte, who is known to have exceedingly radical tendencies" and now is serving as one of the editors of the DAILY WORKER.**

People here don't take the Burns-Daugherty counter-offensive seriously. Everybody knows that Daugherty should be the last one to say a single word about not trying sufficient war cases. The Attorney-General's own record in the war fraud cases, for instance, has, to date, been of not trying cases often enough and failing all too often when he did attempt to try such war fraud cases. And as to Burns, it is common knowledge here that his detective agency was extensively employed by the Imperial German Government during the war.

To Be Forced Out.

"And what about Daugherty's threat to take his case to the people?" I asked the Senator. "That's all bunk. It's rot. Daugherty once tried one of his cases before the people in his own state of Ohio when his record wasn't half as notorious as today and he was licked to a frazzle by an opponent, who was practically unknown, for the office of delegate to the Republican conventions. Daugherty of course, dare not go out to tell all he knows about almost everyone of his colleagues. His quitting is only a matter of days. We will force him out and rid the country of his baneful presence in the high post which he now holds in the government."

WASHINGTON GOSSIP

By LAURENCE TODD.

(Staff Correspondent of The Federated Press)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—From coast to coast, and from centre to circumference of the nation, said Borah in an impassioned talk to the Senate on the Daugherty scandal, the people are distrustful of the head of the Department of Justice.

They have no confidence in either the competence or the cleanliness of method of some of the highest officials in their government. For the continuance of this situation only Calvin Coolidge can be held responsible. As president of the United States he has sole responsibility for Daugherty's continuing, from hour to hour, at the head of that vital department—the most important of all the executive departments of the government—when the country is aghast at wholesale violations of law.

There is a lot of senatorial courtesy and dodging of hard words, in any discussion of a cabinet member by a prominent leader of the same party, even when that cabinet member is Harry Daugherty and that leader is Borah. But the meaning of the Idaho senator's talk was quite clear; he was warning Coolidge that Coolidge himself would soon be considered to be "oiled" and politically ruined if he did not kick Daugherty out and put a responsible and capable man into his place.

National Chairman Adams might try to bolster up Daugherty with what Senator Robinson called "a wild cry of rage" at Lodge and Pepper and the republican membership of the senate, who had asked Coolidge to get rid of the attorney general. Adams might claim that "blackguards and scandal-mongers" in the senate had conspired to ruin Harding's friend. Yet, Robinson said, the country was aware that the only activity to which the agencies and resources of the department had yet been devoted in this gravest of all national scandals was to organize for defense of Daugherty. This fact of stubborn failure to uphold the law against lawbreakers, known to the people, would amply justify the instant removal of such an officer while official inquiry into the details of his official conduct was being arranged. Daugherty was entitled to a fair trial, but he was not entitled to the privilege of blocking the enforcement of law while this inquiry into his past offense should be in progress.

Editors all over the country who have hastily guessed that the oil scandal is dying out, merely because it is embarrassing to Calvin Coolidge, must revise their opinions. Denunciations of Senator Wheeler and crocodile tears for the physical collapse of Senator Walsh are premature. The two senators from Montana are getting at the stock gamblers names, and winnings or losses are being uncovered, and every day further names are being added to the list of politicians or public officials here who have been parties to the oil graft orgy. Doheny is just now attacking Wheeler for saying that Doheny went to Daugherty's apartment, but he is not saying that Daugherty did not visit Doheny's apartment in the Wardman Park hotel here. The half of the intrigue has not been told.

Cabinet changes are rumored so frequently that it seems certain that a number of resignations will soon be filed. Hughes is said to have been ready to quit, for a month past. He wants to get back into the profitable practice of law. Unlike James M. Beck, solicitor general and chief defender of Daugherty, who formerly was one of Standard Oil's lawyers and attorney for the sugar trust, Hughes has not yet made a fortune.

Hoover has recently found desirable jobs, in private business, for a number of his friends in the department of commerce—the kind of protection that a man generally tries to give his friends when he is leaving a big public job. Hoover has quarrelled with Wallace, head of the department of agriculture, and he has disliked the association with Daugherty in the cabinet. With Daugherty gone, he might take Hughes' job if the latter quit.

Wallace is ready to resign, because he no longer agrees with the president or with Secretary Mellon or Hoover as to help for the farmers. He has been driven to endorse the McNary farm export credit bill, which is to be substituted in congress for the more radical Sinclair-Norris bill for federal control of farm marketing at home and abroad.

Friends of Borah wonder whether he will be a stampede candidate against Coolidge, in the Cleveland convention. A book of his speeches, just published, shows that he has drawn a sharp line between himself and Coolidge, on the Russian question, freedom of speech, constitutional guarantees of liberty, imperialism, and many other issues. He will be a factor in the Cleveland convention. He may even become a sort of salvage contractor to gather up the wreckage after the oil scandal has battered the administration to bits. The Old Guard is afraid of him, yet dare not read him out of its inner councils. He will probably make the one notable speech of the entire convention.

Only a Barber Shop Fire.

PEWAUKEE, Wis., Feb. 27—Fire which started from an unknown cause in the Christofferson barber shop here late yesterday, destroyed three buildings in the heart of the downtown district here and seriously imperiled other business structures. **The loss is estimated at $10,000.**

LENROOT ADMITS WARNING FALL OF HIS DANGER

Smoot Also Joined in Yelling "Beware"

(Continued from page 1.)

the case. William McAdoo's son is named Francis.

Open hearings will be resumed tomorrow.

McLean Informed On Oil.

Francis H. McAdoo, son of Wm. G. McAdoo, democratic candidate for president, has been definitely identified by the senate oil committee as the "McAdoo" mentioned in different telegrams sent E. B. McLean, Washington publisher, during his recent sojourn in Palm Beach.

Official announcement that the mysterious "McAdoo" was the son of the democratic leader was made by Chairman Lenroot of the committee after the telegrams had been read today.

All the messages made public showed how closely McLean, publisher of the Washington Post, was kept informed of Washington developments regarding the naval oil scandal.

Names of many persons who have figured in the inquiry were mentioned in them.

Signed by Major.

John K. Major, one of McLean's employes, signed many of them. They disclosed:

That Major advised McLean to install a leased wire between Washington and the McLean cottage in Palm Beach, Fla., "to provide easy and quick access to the White House," and also because "of the congressional situation."

That Major had talked with "Smithers at the White House." Smithers is chief White House telegrapher.

That Major was in communication with Albert B. Fall, who was in Washington at the time.

Major referred to Fall as "the man at Wardman Park hotel." He also stated he was in close touch with J. W. Zevely, attorney for Harry F. Sinclair, who leased Teapot Dome.

Matter Very Important.

Fred Starek, of the war finance corporation, was anxious to get in touch with McLean "on what he says is an important matter," Major wired on one occasion, adding he did not believe it was about "the main issue," but about "a New York transaction."

Starek, Major said, thought, the matter important enough to make a trip south to see McLean about it, but as he was ill, Starek asked McLean to call him on the long distance telephone.

Major was also in communication with McLean, the telegram shows, over the departure of Wilton Lambert, McLean's attorney, for New York and the delivery of a message from McLean to Lambert there.

Another telegram mentioned the name "McAdoo," saying Major would "deliver message re McAdoo." Another said, "Talked over long distance with McAdoo."

A message from Major dated Dec. 25 stated:

"After talking with Dunphy over the telephone tonight I again talked with J. W. Zevely. He said that the matter would be attended to in a manner which would meet with your approval.

(Signed) "MAJOR."

Telegram dated December 26 and signed by Major follows:

"Palmer and his associate named Zevely told me tonight that under no circumstances should you send a message to the chairman of the committee. They both said to assure you that your interests would be fully taken care of and at this time the chances of you being called were very slight. Both declared that after the man at Wardman Park Hotel testified that if the committee showed any indication that you were to be summoned that they could take care of it. From the present outlook I personally believe that everything is well in hand from your standpoint. Sinclair is to testify tomorrow. He is going to issue a statement to the committee before he goes on the stand. The high spots in it are that he is going to refuse to discuss his private affairs concerning his friends who are not in any way connected with the transaction. I will have the statement in full on the wire to you before noon Thursday. Fred Starek is anxious to get in touch with you on what he says is important. I do not believe that it is in connection with the main issue on this wire, but believe that it has something to do with a New York transaction. He said that it was important enough for him to take a trip South to see you, but on account of not being well, requested that you telephone him.

(Signed) "Major."

Another message to McLean was dated "The White House." It said:

"Telegram received. Have wired Wilkens at Hopkinsville, Ky.

(Signed) "E. W. STARLING."

Starling is a White House secret service man.

Make Wires Public Thursday.

"I saw the secretary and he said the whole matter would be dropped after Sinclair had been questioned perfunctorily," another message to McLean from Major said.

On January 2 Major wired McLean that Palmer said he had "other people working on Walsh."

The committee adjourned until tomorrow when the remainder of the telegrams will be read. They will not be made public until then.

Scab Coal Baron, Slemp, Private Secretary to Coolidge, Makes Pitiful Witness in Oil Scandal

By LAURENCE TODD

(Staff Correspondent of The Federated Press)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—President Coolidge's private secretary, Bascom Slemp, a millionaire non-union coal operator, was a pitifully evasive witness when he came before the committee investigating the oil scandal, on Feb. 26, to explain his meetings with Edward B. McLean, Albert B. Fall and Fall's lawyer, Glasgow, at Palm Beach in December and January. He could remember that McLean, walking with him on the sand, had said "I'm going to tell 'em all," but he had not asked any questions.

He remembered that Fall, after a dinner at McLean's house, where they all met daily, said that he, also, was going to tell the whole truth. Still the secretary to the President asked no questions. And he did not report to Mr. Coolidge on the confessions of the former cabinet member and the owner of the Washington Post that they had deliberately lied to the Senate committee.

The Innocent Slemp.

He was just an innocent tourist, and an old friend of McLean!

Word had run about the capitol that the foxy Slemp was to be questioned as to certain telegrams of warning, from leading Republican senators on the committee, to prospective witnesses. There had been a "leak" of information that subpoenas were to be issued, and the men wanted had had private information that they would be summoned. Slemp was not asked directly as to whether he had heard of these private tips to witnesses, but Sen. Walsh did ask him how long before Walsh arrived in Palm Beach the McLean-Fall house-party had been informed of his coming. Slemp thought they learned it first from the newspapers. Really, they had been thinking of other things, talking about the Volstead law and the weather, senators, and the oil case had not been much discussed!

Worthless Checks.

When Mr. Coolidge's confidential man was asked how it happened that he could meet and talk with Fall in Palm Beach, while Senator Walsh, representing the committee, could not get at the ex-cabinet member, Slemp replied that he was "not Mr. Fall's or Mr. McLean's keeper". He had never had anything to do with the oil leases, and did not care to ask questions.

In the hope of locating the hidden funds against which McLean drew the alleged checks for $100,000 which he claims in his last story he gave to Fall—and then received back and destroyed—the committee questioned officers of the three local banks in which McLean had funds in October and November, 1921. He never had more than $41,000 in any of these banks in that period, and most of this time his balance was below $5,000 in any of them. The checks he says he gave seem to have been worthless if they ever existed.

Doheny New Leader.

At the White House, the flag of loyalty to Daugherty still flew, and much satisfaction was taken in the fact that Doheny had come to the political support of the president and Daugherty and Denby. But on the Senate floor the daily offering of attacks on the Senate committee and on the Wheeler resolution aimed at Daugherty's misuse of the Department of Justice, in McLean's newspaper, was torn to tatters by Walsh and by Heflin of Alabama.

Heflin pointed to Doheny's "new leadership of the Republican party", and to Doheny's admission that he talked European oil, at the millionaire Metropolitan Club here, with five members of the Harding-Coolidge cabinet. He remarked that Doheny could not be expected to see anything but prosperity under Republican rule, since "he has got his, at the hands of this party", and the bankruptcy and despair of the farmers and small business men does not touch him.

The Ghost at the Feast.

Walsh of Massachusetts interrupted him by reading a telegram from Fall River, begging for federal aid because the cotton mills are all closed down, and suffering has followed general unemployment.

H. Foster Bain, chief of the Bureau of Mines by appointment under Fall, was grilled by the committee as to the meaning of his letter, previously put in evidence, urging that Daugherty be asked to give a favorable opinion on the tankage contract deals, since Standard Oil and other big interests had refused to bid because they were illegal. Walsh asked him why he had not insisted on getting the opinion before the contracts were let, and why he had considered it unwise to seek an opinion afterward.

Bain, who proved adroit, stubborn and ingenious in protecting the game of Fall and Doheny and Sinclair, admitted at last that he did not—altho a federal officer sworn to protect public interests—want to run the risk of getting an adverse opinion on the secret oil tankage "a very grave matter". Hence he helped to cover it up.

Pinchot Says Palmer Aided S. P. in $500,000,000 Steal

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Feb. 27.—The name of former attorney general A. Mitchell Palmer has been brought into the naval oil lease reserve controversy by Governor Gifford Pinchot of Pennsylvania.

Pinchot, speaking before the Survey Associates, Inc., here last night, said that "in 1920 Attorney General A. Mitchell Palmer, without a fight, turned over $500,000,000 of oil lands from our public domain to the Southern Pacific railroad.

"Palmer refused to appeal to the United States Supreme Court from the decision of a lower federal court favorable to the Southern Pacific."

Former Secretary of the Interior Fall, chief figure in the oil lease investigation, "was also involved in the last and most dangerous attack on the national forests," Pinchot said.

"He tried to get them transferred from the department of agriculture to the department of the interior so that he could give them away to private interests, as he did the oil lands."

Injunction Suits Will Decide Government Right to Own Oil

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—The government's case for cancellation of the oil leases granted by former Secretary of Interior Fall and Secretary of the Navy Denby to Edward L. Doheny and Harry F. Sinclair will virtually stand or fall by the outcome of injunction suits shortly to be instituted to halt withdrawal of oil from the reserves.

Because of this, Atlee Pomerene and Owen J. Roberts, special presidential counsel, in whose hands President Coolidge has placed prosecution of the cases, were taking "exceptional pains," it was stated, to be ready to fight out the major issues of the case at an early stage of the battle. This, it was said at their offices, explains the delay in taking definite action.

Pomerene and Roberts believe that the defendant oil companies will force the government to show its hand almost immediately after suit is filed to check further oil losses from the reserves. As soon as temporary injunctions are asked, the counsel anticipate that Sinclair and Doheny will ask the courts for immediate hearings on making the injunctions permanent, forcing the government into the open.

Criminal Action Later.

This applies only to civil suits. Whatever criminal action may be contemplated will be taken later, with the convening of a special grand jury.

The task of Pomerene and Roberts, it was explained today, is difficult because of mountains of documents and testimony to be examined on the one hand and the unavailability of much of it for court use on the other.

With six assistants, they are holding daily conferences, sifting the material turned over to them by the senate investigating committee and searching the books for applicable laws.

Finnish Workers Pledge Their Support to the DAILY WORKER

We, the delegates of the Finnish Federation, Massachusetts District, assembled in annual meeting, at Worcester, Mass., February 16-17, 1924, extend our greetings to THE DAILY WORKER—the first English Communist Daily in the world.

We pledge our wholehearted support to THE DAILY WORKER in the campaign for subscriptions.

LONG LIVE THE DAILY WORKER!

E. Sulkanen
E. Elo
E. Pike
V. Salo
J. Huhtamaki
M. Lehtinen
V. Lahti
K. Maki
L. Inki
K. Koski
J. Skoglund
Wm. Marttila
Anna Kauppinen
J. O. Oikemus
John Louko
Uno J. Santti
Rich. Bjorbacka
F. Niinivaara
T. Mantyla
E. Halonen
E. J. Sinisalo

DAUGHERTY IN FLIGHT; CHICAGO AND FLORIDA

Left His Resignation with Coolidge?

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—Attorney General Daugherty today left Washington on a trip to Chicago and Florida.

His office announced that the trip was taken on personal business.

Daugherty's unexpected departure came at a time when he was believed to be preparing a statement announcing his intention to resign or remain in office. He conferred with President Coolidge twice during the day and announced he would have an important statement to make later in the day.

Instead he motored to the station after his second conference with the president and took a fast train for Chicago which was held five minutes in order that he catch it.

Some time after Daugherty's departure, his office announced that he was going to Chicago on government business and then was going on to Florida on "personal business."

There was no mention made in the statement of his resignation other than to say the department was "functioning one hundred per cent."

The statement issued at Daugherty's office follows:

"I have been called to Florida on a personal matter but I am compelled first to go to Chicago to attend to important government business which demands my personal attention.

"I will return from Florida as soon as I can. In the meantime, proper attention will be given to all government matters. The department of justice is functioning 100 per cent. Tho temporarily absent, I shall, nevertheless, be in constant touch with the department. Several important cases and other pressing matters which require my personal attention will be taken along with me in order to facilitate action thereon."

Daugherty arrived at the station accompanied only by W. J. Burns, department of justice director of investigation, and his secretary. Burns did not take the train with him.

It was reported at the White House that Daugherty had left his resignation with the president before leaving town.

Fight on to Appeal Conviction of I. W. W. Defense Secretary

By MIRIAM ALLEN deFORD.

(Staff Correspondent of The Federated Press)

SACRAMENTO, Calif., Feb. 27.—Futher light on the exact nature of the arrest and conviction of Tom Connors, secretary, California Branch General Defense Committee, on a charge of jury tampering, is given as an investigation of Judge C. O. Busick, the condemning judge, continues in the fight for appealing Connors' case.

The circular which formed the basis of Connors' conviction was one of 20,000 sent broadcast thru the state in favor of the repeal bill against the criminal syndicalism law introduced in the state assembly last year by Assemblyman Roy Fellom. The juryman, H. D. Arnold, whom Connors has accused of "influencing," Connors himself never saw. Arnold was not even actually a juryman in any criminal syndicalism case, but simply on the venire. The circulars in question were sent out not only from defense headquarters, but also from several other organizations interested in repealing the bill. There is no evidence whatever that the particular leaflet in question was ever sent out by Connors.

If this conviction stands it means that any agitation against a law affecting court procedure may make its opponents responsible for suborning a jury if by the merest chance some of their propaganda should fall into the hands of a man or woman who has been, is, or may be on a jury trying a case of the nature concerned, and who takes it upon himself to pass the appeal on to the prosecuting attorney, as Arnold did.

It is a direct blow to the referendum in California.

How many of your shop-mates read THE DAILY WORKER. Get one of them to subscribe today.

KILL RADICALS, IS DOCTRINE OF PLATOON ZEALOT

Dr. Tigert Boosts For Robotizing Education

Shall the platoon system of education rule in all the American schools. John F. Tigert, U. S. Commissioner of Education says it shall and yesterday he opened his Chicago conference in furtherance of this idea which appeals so much to American capitalists.

Meanwhile the Chicago teachers' union is considering what action to take to prevent this robotizing system from being applied in Chicago.

Execute Radicals.

Tigert, who is spending Uncle Sam's money to push the platoon system is perhaps the most reactionary commisioner of education who ever held that office. He has said that he believes in putting radicals to death.

Upton Sinclair quotes him in the "Goslings" as warning San Diego school teachers against the increasing tendency of the public schools to delve into sociology and economics, as subjects perilously close to radicalism. Tigert continues:

> There is altogether too much preaching of these damnable doctrines of Bolshevism, Anarchy, Communism and Socialism, in this country today. If I had it in my power I would not only imprison, but would expatriate all advocates of these dangerous, un-American doctrines. I would even execute everyone of them—and do it joyfully.

What an "Educator" Thinks.

In a speech before the Des Moines convention of the N. E. A., Dr. Tigert said that the vote for Debs proved that 900,000 Americans were advocating the abolition of all law, all constitutions, and all forms of government.

Tigert is an ardent Coolidge man. The platoon system will be further encouraged at the National Educational Association's sessions today, at the Auditorium Theatre.

Last night Dr. Tigert was toastmaster at an affair at the Hotel Sherman at which addresses were made by William Wirt, superintendent in Gary and originator of the notorious Gary System which is now masquerading under the more polite "platoon" name, and by Dr. P. P. Claxton, former U. S. Commissioner of Education and now superintendent at Tulsa, Oklahoma.

Candidates for Presidency.

Milton Potter, superintendent of schools in Milwaukee, is leading candidate for the presidency of the N. E. A. at the elections to be held at the end of the week's convention.

Potter has the support of the American Book Company, which is the leading source of supply for school text books.

Another candidate is William McAndrew, superintendent of schools for Chicago.

Rumors of Bulgar Revolt Continue to Flourish in Athens

ATHENS, Feb. 27—An unconfirmed report from the Bulgarian frontier today said Premier Zankoff, head of the revolutionary government, has proclaimed a republic. Troops immediately issued a counter-proclamation in favor of a Communist state, the report said.

(Rumors of trouble in Bulgaria and that King Boris was about to be overthrown have reached Athens persistently within the past few days. They have been as persistenly denied by the Bulgarian legation in London.)

MacDonald, Pacifist, Poincare, War Lord, Leary of Teutons

PARIS, Feb. 27.—Premier Ramsay MacDonald of Great Britain has sent a note to Premier Poincare, urging the necessity of renewal of armament control of Germany. The conference of ambassadors will examine into the facts immediately.

Storm Hits Shipping.

NORFOLK, Va., Feb. 27.—A terrific storm struck Norfolk early today, damaging crops and property. Rain, hail, and later snow, accompanied the storm. The wind increased hourly and by 9 a. m. had reached 50 miles an hour. The storm played havoc with shipping in Hampton Roads and coastwise steamers were delayed.

Forest Fires Cause Big Damage.

SANTA BARBARA, Cal., Feb. 27.—Forest fires in the foothills caused $200,000 damage before being brought under control by 500 workers.

The Youth in Russia

William F. Kruse, who recently returned from Soviet Russia, will speak on the "Youth of Russia".

In the DAILY WORKER there recently appeared a series of articles on the Russian Youth by Comrade Kruse. Now he will relate in person all his impressions gathered during his stay in Russia. This meeting will be held at the Workers Lyceum, 2733 Hirsch Blvd., Thursday evening, February 28th, at 8:15.

The lecture is being held under the auspices of the Maplewood Branch of the Young Workers League. Workers old, and young are invited. Admission free.

Strike Starts in the Loop

(Continued from page 1.)

bevy of bluecoats trotted out with thundering voices crying "Move on!"

Red strike calls, distributed by the union in the morning, told the workers the addresses of the buildings on W. Randolph and W. Washington streets where they were to get instructions and form shop strike committees.

Many Read Daily Worker.

This strike call was reprinted in its entirety in The DAILY WORKER, the only Chicago daily paper to give prominence to the strike. Many strikers had copies of The DAILY WORKER.

The workers from the union shops went to the W. Washington street address, where meetings were held on three floors and the workers from the non-union factories went to W. Randolph street where two huge halls were thronged with the people from the sweatshops.

Union officials spoke at all the meetings, urging the importance of faithful work on the picket lines and pledging the support of the international union.

Federation Aid Pledged.

Charles Wills, of the machinists' union, spoke, representing the Chicago Federation of Labor, and stirred the strikers to enthusiasm at halls in both buildings. He told them that the federation would give them all possible aid because this fight was the fight of all labor.

Wills painted a heart-rending picture of the sweatshop in the home, where father, mother and little child toil sorting out beads and putting them on gowns for almost nothing at all, and said that the strike must end forever this evil that was destroying the lives of the people who were sweated at home but was, by its competition, depressing the conditions of the factory worker.

One demand of the strike is for the elimination of home work.

David McVey, also spoke for the Chicago federation, and the support of the general body of labor of Chicago was again pledged. McVey spoke at the W. Washington street halls and Jay G. Brown, of the Farmer-Labor party addressed the workers at W. Randolph street.

Lining up of non-union strikers into the ranks of the International Ladies' Garment Workers was the next step on the program, following the speeches, and then shop groups were brought together separately and divided into picketing squads.

Strike meetings will be held every morning at 10 o'clock in both buildings—besides those taking place in the West Side Auditorium at W. Adams and Racine streets, and at Schoenhofen Hall, Milwaukee and Ashland avenues.

100 Per Cent on the Northwest Side

APPROXIMATELY 1,500 strikers gathered in Schoenhofen Hall, 1214 N. Ashland Ave., at 10 o'clock, yesterday morning to listen to plans for the conduct of the strike.

The chairman of the meeting announced that every union shop on the North-west Side came out 100 per cent and the great majority of the non-union shops. The cloak makers went out to a man.

Sluggers in hundreds are employed by non-union shops to prevent the pickets and organizers from appealing to the employes to quit work and join in the organizing campaign.

The strikers were given instructions to be on the job every morning at 7 o'clock and to report again at 12 o'clock. From now on, declared the chairman, this strike is a serious matter and every striker must be willing to carry out instructions.

Several speakers addressed the meeting in foreign language and T. J. O'Flaherty, of the editorial staff of the DAILY WORKER, spoke briefly, assuring them of the hearty cooperation of labor's only English daily in the city of Chicago.

"The DAILY WORKER," he declared, "is always with the workers in their struggles against the bosses. Our paper will back you up in this strike, encourage you and give your side of the fight the widest publicity. On your part, there must be solidarity and enthusiasm. The clothing manufacturers will have the capitalist press on their side, the police and the judges. You must rely on the assistance of your fellow workers."

Meetings will be held in the same hall every morning until the strike is over for the strikers on the north west side.

Good Spirit on the West Side

WORKERS in the west side dress and waist shops yesterday quit work and went on strike, taking their place in the general strike called by the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union to demand better wages, shorter hours and decent working conditions.

Hundreds of workers from scores of shops went to the West Side Auditorium to organize themselves for the strike. The cloak makers of the west side district came out in full force to help the dress and waist workers.

As soon as the workers from the shops assembled, they began to organize themselves for picket duty. Mollie Alterman, in charge of picketing, told the strikers that this strike was not a vacation but it meant work for every striker. Picketing would win the strike, she said. As every worker came into the hall he or she was required to register their name and address with Philip Hauser, who is in charge of the strike on the West Side for the strike committee.

After the workers had been registered and the strikers had been assigned to picket duty, Hauser asked the cloak makers who were returning to work to go to the Perfection Dress company, 1011 Roosevelt road, and ask the workers there to come out on strike.

Strike Perfection Shop.

About a dozen cloak makers who were returning to their work in the neighborhood of Roosevelt road went to the Perfection shop and talked to the workers, who were going out to lunch. After a little good natured chatter the girls who had been working in the shop agreed to go on strike and went to the strike headquarters and registered.

The pickets who were assigned to duty went out and picketed the shops without any disorder. In the neighborhood of several of the shops young fellows of the amateur hard-guy type hung around and watched the picketing. They did not try to interfere or cause any trouble.

HITTLER AND LUDENDORFF ON TREASON TRIAL

Both Plead They Were Out to Destroy Labor

MUNICH, Germany, Feb. 27.—Declaring that Germany would be saved on the day the last Marxian was destroyed, Adolf Hittler, Fascisti leader on trial here for high treason, took the stand in defense of General von Ludendorff, leader of the "beer hall" Bavarian revolution.

The trial was held today at the war academy behind barbed wire and bayonets. Dr. Frederick Weber, head of the Oberland Bund, one of the most important of Bavaria's Fascist organizations, took the stand and testified that the purpose of his organization was to create a new fatherland, by destroying the labor unions and the radicals.

His organization wanted the leadership of Ludendorff as he was the proper man to lead the German "whites" against the radicals and the Jews.

Hittler's testimony was sensational. "I am absolutely anti-Semitic," he declared. "I am a fanatical nationalist. I joined the German army during the war (Hittler is an Austrian) rather than the Austrian, because I felt Austria's fate rested in Germany's hand." Referring to his anti-war activities he declared: "I wanted to create an organization to break down the Communists."

Ludendorff wanted to follow in Mussolini's footsteps. "I only wanted to do for Germany what Mussolini did for Italy," he said. "I do not wish to disavow Hittler but I was taken by surprise when the rebellion came off."

The gallant Ludendorff is now trying to squirm out of his predicament. He is willing to throw Hittler to the wolves in order to save his own hide. Judging from his easy manner in court he does not fear any punishment.

Tikhon, Former Russ Patriarch, Is Dying of Heart Disease

MOSCOW, Feb. 27.—Former Patriarch Tikhon is dying of heart disease, his physicians said today.

The churchman, former leader of the Russian Catholic Church, has suffered several severe attacks during the last 24 hours.

Tikhon drew world wide attention a year ago when he was arrested by the Russian government for advocating resistance to the confiscation of church property by the state, to aid the starving population.

Tutyshkin to Speak.

Prof Tutyshkin, director of Moscow Medico-Pedological Institute who has been giving a series of lectures in Chicago and Milwaukee will lecture for the last time in Chicago at the Russian Technical School Auditorium, 1902 W. Division St., on Sunday afternoon, March 2nd, at 2 p. m. sharp.

The subject of his lecture will be "Rejuvenation of Humanity." Admission 25 cents. Every body who understands Russian cannot afford to miss this most interesting lecture.

Professor Lectures for Y. W. L.

DETROIT, Mich., Feb. 27.—Prof. Orlando Norris, of the State Normal College at Ypsilanti, Mich., will deliver a lecture on "Education" at the headquarters of the Young Workers League, 2119 Gratiot Ave., Detroit, on Saturday, March 1st, at 8 p. m. This is part of the educational campaign being conducted by the Young Workers League. Everyone is invited to attend, especially the young folks.

FRENCH PACT BRINGS DOWN BELGE CABINET

Overthrown When It Spurns Poincare

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BRUSSELS, Feb. 27.—The Belgian cabinet went down with a crash today following a discussion on the Franco-Belgian economic convention which provides for the redistribution of the profits from the Ruhr-Rhine occupation including operation of railroads, mines, coal deposits, forests and shipping.

By a vote of 95 to 79 the parliament defeated the government and rejected the economic convention.

Premier Theunis went to the palace at once and handed in his resignation with those of his ministry to King Albert.

Big Gifts Taxed 40 Per Cent Under Bill House Passes

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—After a bitter personal row between Chairman Green and Representative Mills, New York, the House today adopted Green's gift tax amendment, designed to stop tax dodging. The vote was 191 to 65.

Green's amendment would impose a tax of one per cent on $50,000 gifts increasing to 40 per cent on gifts of $10,000,000 and over. Gifts to charity are exempt, under the amendment.

A definite division in House progressive ranks opened the way to an eleventh hour compromise on the income tax rates in the new revenue bill.

Mexican Government Will Strip Revolting Fascists of Property

(By The Federated Press)

MEXICO CITY, Feb. 27.—The possessions of all fascisti will be taken over by the state as a punishment for their rebellion, according to government decision. As the big landowners were among the counter-revolutionists, if this decree is seriously carried out, it will give a big impetus to land redistribution, cutting thru many legal obstacles. The new emergency governor of Zacatecas, Ezequiel Salcedo, labor leader, has done a little confiscating on his own hook. Finding the landowners in rebellion and the treasury empty, he proceeded to take the wealth of the fascisti landowners for the treasury and is distributing the land among the peasantry.

Bok Is Imitated by Banker Offering a $25,000 Peace Prize

A Detroit banker, now living in California, has deposited a check for $25,000 to be given the winner of a new "Educational Peace Plan," Dr. A. O. Thomas, Augusta, Me., announced here today in a speech to the superintendence section of the National Education Association Convention.

Dr. Thomas said he was acting as agent for the banker and that all peace plans must be submitted to him. He refused to name the banker, stating the donor preferred to remain anonymous. The plans must be in his hands by July 1.

McNary Grain Bill May Pass Senate, by Bankers' Aid

(By The Federated Press.)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—A favorable vote by the Senate committee on agriculture, on the McNary grain export marketing bill, with possibly the addition of some features of the Norris-Sinclair bill, is likely before the end of February. The Wheat Growers' Association, National Grange, Farm Bureau Federation, National Farmers' union, and many bankers' organizations have endorsed the McNary measure while opposing the Norris plan of permanent government operation of the marketing of farm products.

Party Industrial Organizers, Cleveland, to Meet on Friday

The industrial organizers' meeting for Cleveland will meet next Friday, Feb. 29, 8 p. m., at Labor Temple, 2536 Euclid avenue, in the Workers Party office.

This meeting is of very great importance. Every branch industrial organizer is urged to be present, and all tailors who are members or sympathizers of the Workers Party in Cleveland are invited to attend.

This Professor Will Never Become a Pal of William J. Bryan

BERLIN, Feb. 27.—Dr. Adolf Heilborn, Berlin physiologist, has started a storm of controversy in the medical world by announcing that newborn babies frequently have tails, which they can wag. The tails disappear rapidly as the infant grows, Dr. Heilborn claims.

British Shipowners Gains in 1923 Netted 60 Times Sum Dockers Asked

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON, Feb. 27.—British shipowners who have been fighting the dockers' demands for a two shilling raise on the plea of "poverty" netted profits in 1923 that total sixty times the amount asked by the workers, according to figures obtained by the dockers' organizations.

The total profits for last year are listed at 122,584,064 pounds for 1,351 shipping companies. The two shilling day increase would amount to an annual charge on the industry of only 2,000,000 pounds. Publication of these facts reduces the "poverty" plea to absurdity.

9.8 Per Cent Profits.

These 122,584,064 pounds profits represent a profit of 9.8 per cent on the total capitalization of the 1,351 companies, which is listed at 1,254,000,000 pounds. The actual percentage of profit is much greater for shipping stock is notoriously watered.

Last year's profits were 28,000,000 pounds, or 30 per cent greater than the profits of 1922. While the shipping lords were piling up this fabulous wealth the London, Liverpool and Manchester papers were urging the workers to accept reductions as a patriotic means of restoring industry.

The Peninsula and Oriental steamship company alone netted 350,000 pounds last year. It was a good year for all the big transportation concerns. Crying "poverty" they sought to cut wages and boost freight rates, while they made more and more money.

40 Shillings Average Wage.

Less than 40 shillings a week are received, on the average, by workers in the larger ports. Daily wages on a full time basis, would run at 10 shillings in the larger ports and nine shillings for the smaller ports—or four and five shillings, respectively, less than the very conservative estimate of a living wage made by the Shaw commission. Actually few workers get regular full weeks' work.

CO-OPERATION

Office of the Postmaster, Chicago, Illinois

"An efficient postal service is dependent in a great degree upon close co-operation between postal workers and the public," says First Assistant Postmaster General John H. Bartlett, in an appeal for better service. "Better mailing means improved postal service. The postal service is the people's service; it is the greatest of public utilities, reaching the most remote parts of the country and serving the greatest number of people. A full and mutual understanding is essential. We must know the needs of the public from a postal viewpoint in order to supply them. The public must have the widest knowledge of the postal service and its requirements before it can extend its full co-operation. The 'Better Mailing Week' will serve to promote this understanding.

"Complaints should never be handled perfunctorily," continues Mr. Bartlett. "Ascertain the patron's trouble; correct it if you can, and if not explain to him fully. Make him a booster rather than a knocker. He will appreciate attention and courtesy. Teach him that good postal service depends upon a complete street and number address, with the stamp in the upper right hand corner, the return address in the upper left hand corner, and the prompt deposit in the mails as soon as the letter or package is ready."

This is good, sound advice. If we follow it we will get what we want: A BETTER POSTAL SERVICE.

Pruning Knives Stop Work on Tax Bill to Mourn Harding

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—Work on the new revenue bill was laid aside by the House as congress did homage to the late President Harding. Under the surface there were rumblings that threatened tax reductions.

Outstanding developments were:

1. The split in progressive ranks, brought about by the Longworth compromise, was widening, despite denials from progressive leaders.
2. Administration republicans, dissatisfied with amendments that have been written into the bill, which they declare will cause a deficit of $350,000,000 in the treasury, threaten to vote against the bill.

Most of the major amendments have been disposed of and a final vote on the measure is expected by leaders not later than Friday.

An amendment by Representative Clancy, Michigan, cutting taxes on automobiles and the provision that a board of tax appeals remain to be passed upon by the House.

Jap Prince and Italian Duchess Die; British Queen Sick

TOKIO, Feb. 27.—Prince Matsuata, one of the two eldest statesmen of Japan, adviser to two emperors and lately to the prince regent, died at Okitsu today.

* * *

ROME, Feb. 27.—Maria Isabella, Duchess of Genoa, died during the night of bronchial pneumonia. She was a guest of Queen Margherita at at the time.

* * *

LONDON, Feb. 27.—Queen Mary is indisposed, suffering from a cold, according to a bulletin from Buckingham Palace.

French Franc Goes on Another Slump Towards the Bottom

PARIS, Feb. 27.—The French franc took a sudden, sharp slump today, falling 34 centimes to the dollar, to 23.80. The pound sterling was quoted at 102.15.

Five Die of Poisoning.

STERLING, Colo., Feb. 27.—A total of five have died as the result of botulism following the eating of poisoned meat and physicians fear one more will not recover. Eight others taken ill at the same time are believed past the crisis and hope is held out for their recovery.

Current Issue of Soviet Pictorial Has Fine Lenin Article

"Lenin was personified realism," answers an article in the March issue of Soviet Russia Pictorial to the accusation of labor's enemies who love to quote Princess Radziwill's "smart" accusation that he used "empty phrases to sway empty heads."

Just how realistic Lenin was in all the problems confronting him in his leadership of the revolution makes interesting reading in the splendid summary of his life and actions in the current issue of this magazine.

The article is dotted with photographs of Lenin in his youth, his widow, and the picture of both from the police records of the days of the Czar.

Besides these and one of a close-up of Lenin's body lying in state, the issue contains a full page photograph of Lenin published for the first time in this country. It is an excellent souvenir issue for the files of every worker's library.

Great Britain's recognition of Soviet Russia, Soviet censorship, the latest developments in America's attitude towards Russian recognition, and first-hand information on conditions in Germany are dealt with in timely and interesting articles. Soviet Russia Pictorial sets a high standard.

Anna Louise Strong to Speak on Her Russian Experience

We know that you are interested to know the truth about Russia.

Who can tell the truth? The kept press has been telling its readers so many conflicting stories that even the most docile reader is disgusted and does not believe it. The Communist Press? But the Communists are the rulers of Russia and therefore are suspected of being partial.

There is an opportunity to hear the truth from the mouth of an impartial observer, Anna Louise Strong, who just returned from Russia, where she stayed for almost three years as a correspondent for The Federated Press. As a correspondent she was able to observe more and better than any other individual. As a capable writer and lecturer she will be able to tell what she has seen.

Anna Louise Strong will lecture on the Truth About Russia, Saturday, March 1, at 7:30 p. m., at the Russian Technical School, 1902 W. Division St. Admission 25c.

Daugherty's Friend Selects Committee for Whitewash Job

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 27.—The senators selected by Frank B. Willis of Ohio to investigate the conduct of Attorney General Daugherty will surely meet with the approval of Daugherty if not of Senator Burton K. Wheeler the author of the resolution to let some fresh air into the Department of Justice.

With the exception of two, the suggested members of the committee are guaranteed to give Daugherty a nice coat of whitewash. Senator Willis is the friend and protector of the attorney-general.

The members of the proposed committee are: Wesley Jones, Washington; Richard Ernst, Kentucky; Bert Fernald, Maine; Samuel Shortridge, California; Robert Howell, Maine, and William Morah, Idaho. Only the two latter could be by any stretch of the imagination considered capable of giving an impartial trial. The majority of them are already predisposed toward Daugherty.

Join the Workers Party.

WEALTHY WOMEN FELL FOR FRANK'S MOVIE PROMISES

$500,000 of Stock Was Quickly Sold

By CYRIL LAMBKIN

(Special to The Daily Worker)

DETROIT, Mich., Feb. 27.—Detroit workers were treated to a picturesque illustration of what is meant by "incentive", which according to the upholders of the present order is the motive power behind all progress. The illustration, curiously enough, came in the form of lawsuits started by a number of creditors against the Detroit Motion Picture Co.

The moving spirit behind the organization of the Detroit Motion Picture Company was one Frank L. Talbot. The "incentive" for organizing a motion picture company in Detroit apparently was the number of persons, particularly wealthy women, who could be inveigled into buying stock. The plan was novel but was crowned with immediate success.

Promised Place In Movies.

Clever stock salesmen sold stock to wealthy women, promising them try-outs and parts in the forthcoming production. Stenographers and other office girls yearning for romance amidst monotonous routine work were not overlooked either. In order to cover the promises with the cloak of probability, a studio was built, out of the proceeds of the first sales of the stock, and prospective purchasers were invited to come to the studio and take a "camera test". The "tested", generally, were advised to take a course in a motion picture training school in this city. The bait proved excellent, for within a comparatively short time approximately a half million dollars worth of stock was sold. Society women and debutantes proved the best fish.

The Company produced one picture called Mary. Kennet Harlan, a regular star was brought here for two days to play the leading male role. The leading female role was played by the wife of the promoter Mr. Talbot, undoubtedly for a stellar salary. The many women stock purchasers were given roles in the mob scene.

$500,000 and No Picture.

Then the drama was begun outside of "Mary". The half million dollars were gone, several bills remained unpaid, and the picture was not yet shown. When the suits were filed Mr. Talbot went to New York to market the picture, but he returned a few days ago with the film in his pocket, and the Michigan State Securities Commission at his heels.

The present "incentive" episode was not the first in the life of Frank L. Talbot. In 1916 he managed a charity bazaar for the United German Societies and Churches the proceeds of which were to go for the benefit of the war widows and orphans. Under the terms of the agreement entered into between himself and the committee representing the German organizations he was to get 40% of the gross receipts. He wished to include in the gross receipts money contributed directly to the war widows and orphans fund which had been in existence previously. And altho the dispute which arose as a result of this was settled Talbot's reward for his incentive was almost $40,000.

Riga Lies Losing Their Welcome in Most Newspapers

(By The Federated Press)

NEW YORK, Feb. 27.—It is interesting to note how small has been the crop of anti-Soviet canards from Riga, Helsingfors and other borderland "listening posts" during the past two weeks.

It would be an error to suppose, however, that the rate of bunk production has decreased. It has increased, as a matter of fact, as any one of New York's newspaper and news service editors might inform you. With the Soviet being recognized by Italy, Norway, Austria, Great Britain—Riga saw the necessity of starting new revolutions within Russia—saw the necessity of setting the Soviet Government at its old occupation of "tottering on the brink."

Trotsky was exiled; the peasants rose by the millions; the Communist party was split in a dozen warring factions. For a day or two the Soviet tottered in obeyance to the string pulled by the rumor manufacturers—tottered, that is to say, in the columns of the Times and the Boston Transcript, etc. But the game, once played with so great a zest, seemed rather flat; and the Federated Press is reliably informed that the Soviet is not likely to collapse, much less totter for some months. The point is that the rumors are still being manufactured wholesale, but they are not getting into the newspapers.

Get This Tangle Straight.

NEW YORK, Feb. 27.—"Mrs. Elaine Lee Harris was not the mistress of Eli Rainier, as her husband claims. That is foul slander. She was Rainier's illegitimate daughter."

The Right Way!

W. E. Woodward, the famous author of "Bunk," one of the big literary sensations of the year, writes to the DAILY WORKER as follows:

To THE DAILY WORKER:—I see your paper occasionally and I must say that I think you are going at this thing in precisely the right way.

CANVASSERS WILL RAISE FUNDS FOR GERMAN WORKERS

F. S. R. Wants Volunteers for March 9

Volunteers for a day's house-to-house canvassing in behalf of the starving German workers Sunday March 9, are asked by the Friends of Soviet Russia and Workers Germany. The men and women who will give their time to the cause of their comrades across the seas are urged to send in their names promptly to the organization's office at Room 307, 166 Washington street.

Aid from the American workers will not only help to keep the German workers alive, says the F. S. R. appeal. It will also keep alive their faith in the internationl revolutionary movement.

Russia, Holland, France, America and Czecho-Slovakia hastended to give aid at the first call but in view of the immeasurable need this aid must be vastly increased. The appeal follows, in part:

Today the metal-workers of Berlin are on strike—tomorrow perhaps, it will be the printers—the chemical workers. In the next few weeks in the Reich and in the various states, about a million civil servants will be thrown on to the street. On the grounds of the Special Powers Act, the regulations for the welfare of the young, care of invalids and protection of mothers and children are all set aside and unemployed benefit has been abolished. Every widening circles are handed over to death by starvation or thrust into strikes. But if strike struggles are to have any hope of success, then it is a case of forward with the mass kitchens for the strikers and their families, with money and food from other countries.

Do not forget the families of political prisoners. The bourgeois state refuses to support them. They also need energetic help. The International Workers Aid takes in all those in need so far as its means and resources allow.

Mysterious Fire Sweeps the Wabash Shops in Decatur

DECATUR, Ill., Feb. 27.—Fire which swept the Wabash shops here early today was brought under control after a bitter battle by the entire fire department.

Starting in the coach shops the flames consumed six buildings in the Wabash yards including the coach shops, two office buildings, water supply service station, blacksmith shop, twelve passenger coaches and a large string of freight cars, at an estimated loss of $250,000.

Cause of the blaze is undetermined.

Bach's Passion Is Superbly Rendered by the Apollo Club

By ALFRED V. FRANKENSTEIN

Bach's "Passion According to St. Matthew" was performed for the first time in some years by the Apollo club at Orchestra Hall on Feb. 25. Bach once declared that "music is for the glorification of God, and for pleasant recreation."

Generally speaking, to modern ears the music that old Bach wrote for pleasant recreation offers nothing but an interesting technical display, or the delights of a nap in a chair at a concert hall. But his religious music is some of the finest that the world affords. The Christ myth, with its elaborate system of enslaving belief will pass into the dust heap of dead legends, but the music that it inspired will remain and live.

A Long, Dreamy Revery.

The Passion music is an elaborate setting of that part of the gospel of St. Matthew that deals with the crucifixion of Jesus. It calls for a large chorus, solo voices and orchestra. The music contains little that can be called dramatic or exciting; it is the long dreamy revery of a soul completely at peace. The tenor solo carries the burden of it, with occasional solos for other voices with the chorus singing the words of the mob in the story.

Richard Crooks, a singer not very well known hereabouts, sang the tenor part superbly. His is one of the few voices to which the hackneyed adjective "golden" can truthfully be applied. His interpretation left nothing wanting. He was thoroly in the meditative, unperturbed, spirit of the calm, faith-inspired genius whose music he sang.

The other soloists, Else Arendt, Mary Welch, Burton Thatcher, and John Barclay had little to do, Mr. Barclay's few arias showed a voice pleasant in quality, but somewhat deficient in power for his part.

The Apollo club is a chorus of some three hundred amateurs directed by Harrison Wild, who is probably the most able choral director in the city, and the effects its members accomplish are those to be expected from an excellent chorus with a conductor of Wild's ability.

The club announces for its last concert this season, to be given at Orchestra Hall on April 7, Rossini's "Stabat Mater," and "Resurgam," by Henry Hadley.

Missouri Votes on Constitution.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 27—Missouri voted today on 21 proposed amendments to her state constitution drawn up by a constitutional convention after two years work.

Chester Dies in New York.

NEW York, Feb. 27.—George Randolph Chester, novelist, known to thousands as the author of "Get-rich-quick Wallingford," died at his apartment here today.

Scarlet Fever at Springfield.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 27.—A total of 277 cases of scarlet fever was reported to the department of health last week according to figures made public today.

The Discussion Within the Russian Communist Party

NOTE—The DAILY WORKER will publish, from day to day, in full, the important discussion taking place with the Russian Communist Party that has been grossly misrepresented by the capitalist press. In an introduction to this discussion, issued by the International Press Correspondence, it is pointed out that this is the third great discussion that has taken place within the Russian Communist Party since the victory of the workers' and farmers' revolution in 1917. This introduction, which will be followed tomorrow by the speech of Kamenev, chairman of the Moscow Soviet, at the meeting of the functionaries of the Moscow party organization, is as follows:

• • • •

THE third great discussion since the victory of the proletarian revolution in Russia is taking place in the Russian Communist Party.

The first discussion dealt with the Brest-Litovsk peace, with the question whether we should take up arms against the German Imperialism. The Bolsheviki were victorious in the "armed discussion" against the Mensheviki and Social revolutionaries, but they were too weak for an "armed discussion" with "German Imperialism" which, at that time, was still armed to the teeth.

The second discussion in the party took place in the year 1920. After the victory of the Russian Workers and Peasants in the War with Entente Imperialism and the inner counter-revolution, the Russian peasantry numbering many millions, began a "discussion" on the so-called War-Communism. The debate arose on the question of the Trade Unions. The originators of the discussion could not understand that the question was identical with the problem of the relations to the peasantry, as was the case also with the discussion on the Brest-Litovsk peace.

The discussion ended at the 10th congress in an extensive compromise with the peasants in the new economic policy, as well as with the consolidation of the party unity according to the line laid down by Lenin, i. e. the strict prohibition of any formation of factions or groups within the Party.

The roots of the third discussion can be traced back to the discussions over the Brest-Litovsk Peace and the Trade Unions; only the number of those comrades who fought on the side of the opposition against Lenin's line, has grown smaller (altho the leading personalities of the opposition are practically the same now as they were during the former grouping against Lenin's tactics). The attack of the opposition is directed precisely against those principles of the Party, which in former discussions were accepted as the decisions won by Bolshevism in a twenty years struggle.

As at the time of the debate regarding the trade unions, so also now in the third discussion the main question remained in the background. The discussion did not rage round the new economic policy or the relations to the peasantry (these questions seemed to play only a subordinate role), but round the question of the limits of democracy inside the Party.

The resolution of the Central Committee unanimously carried at an opportune time, afforded not the least point of attack for the opposition. The opposition was therefore obliged to seize on the decisions of the 10th congress on Party Unity and on the old guard of Bolshevism, who constitute, so to speak, a personal guarantee of unity.

A victory on this question, or at least, the winning of a concession from the Central Committee would have given the opposition an opportunity to begin their attack on the economic front, in regard to the question of relations to the Peasantry. It has now become clear during the course of the debate, that the opposition was not able to develop a positive economic program, which was considered by any great number of comrades as worth disputing.

Thus nine tenths of the discussion turned upon the question of organization. Just this fact will render the discussion irrelevant for the masses of the membership. Workers Democracy with the Party was realised for the Masses of the Party Members thru the thesis of the Central Committee. The discussion concerning this question was, in its form, its extent and its method a proof that all demands for guarantees for the realization of inner Party Democracy were groundless. There is not perhaps a single party nuclei in the Communist Party of Russia, where the widest and freest discussion was not held or will be held. There was not a single casa where the apparatus, which formed the butt of the oppositition, has limited the liberty of debate. The masses of the party members too have likewise not regarded inner Party Democracy as a gift coming from above, they sought and found the guarantees for the carrying out of the decision above all in themselves and in the old guard of Bolshevism which has been well-tried in the struggle against opportunism.

The demands of the opposition to have the liberty of forming factions was energetically refused as threatening the Party Unity. The great mass of the party members were conscious of their responsibility not only to the Russian proletariat and the Russian peasantry, but also to the International Communist Movement and whole-heartedly supported the Central Committee in this question.

The discussion showed that the collective judgement of important questions of the Soviet Union and the Party do not in any way require the formation of factions within the Party. The unity of a governing Party, which is responsible in the first place for the international revolution, cannot be hazarded even for the shortest time without the most serious consequences.

The Party was no less unanimously in agreement with the Central Committee in the second question: the question of the relation of the old Bolshevist guard to the young party generation. In the Communist Party of Russia every current which is directed against Lenin tactics meets with the most violent opposition from the disciples of Lenin, of the old Bolshevist guard. This guard however, was not at all isolated in the battle for the defense of those results which were immediately attained under the leadership of Lenin.

Thus, as the demands for Liberty for faction building were rejected by the mass of the party members, the old Bolshevist guard discovered the young party members to be on their side against the attempt at splitting the Party according to generations. The declarations of the Leaders of the Youth League, of the Youth organizations of Petrograd and other industrial centres, stand opposed to the decision of a few University Party nuclei, who demand liberty of forming factions. The unity of the old and young Bolshevist guard was not only not shaken during the debate, but strengthened by the fact that the youth gained an insight into the roots of the discussion, which dated back as far as the old struggle of Bolshevism. It was only now that they began to understand the real import of the old struggles within the party.

The result of the discussion will be decided at the All-Russian Party Conference. According to all indications, there is no longer any doubt as to what form the decision will take. Not even a very small minority have definitely adopted the standpoint of the opposition. On the other hand, the overwhelming majority (in some districts 90 and even 100% of the membership) declared themselves to be absolutely for the old Bolshevist guard.

The great majority of the Party took full account of the fact that the Communist Party of Russia is not merely one of the Communist Parties, but is a governing party, whose crisis is at the same time a crisis of the proletarian state, that the Communist Party of Russia is the leading party of International Communism and its crisis means a crisis for the Communist international.

The overwhelming majority of the Party, soberly and without faction hatred, pointed out the political faults of the leaders of the opposition. At the same time not one of the comrades of the majority thought of taking advantage of these faults to render the position of the leaders of the opposition impossible, or to deprive them of their positions.

The Communist Party of Russia will emerge from this discussion, no only richer in experience, but mor firmly united and with more closely consolidated ranks.

Our Advertisers help make this Paper possible. Patronize our Advertisers and tell them you saw their Ad in The Daily Worker.

She Will Recover.

LITCHFIELD, Ill., Feb. 27.—Mrs. Maud Coss was badly burned about the face and arms when she threw a sack of gun powder into the kitchen range along with some rubbish. She is expected to recover.

A thousand new members wanted for the "I-want-to-make-THE DAILY WORKER-grow" club. Write fo DAILY WORKER grow" club.

Special Masque Ball for Children
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Purim Bazaar and Exhibition
of the
Jewish Workers' Relief Committee
at the
ASHLAND AUDITORIUM
Van Buren St. and Ashland Ave.
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Entire Program of Bazaar:
Opening, Concert .... MARCH 20, 7 p. m.
Trial over Hamon .... MARCH 21, 8 p. m.
Children's Masque Ball .... MARCH 22, 1 p. m.
Masque Ball for Everybody .... MARCH 22, 7 p. m.
Concert and Close .... MARCH 23, 1 p. m.

Combination Ticket bought before the Bazaar for all four days or for four visitors, 50 Cents.
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COMMUNIST·CHILDREN'S·COLUMN

THE LITTLE GREY DOG

By Herminia Zur Muhlen.

(Synopsis: Little Benjamin was a negro slave who lived with his mother Hannah and his father on a southern plantation in the days of negro slavery. He had just saved a little grey dog from being drowned by his rich master and was feeling happy. The daughter of the rich man then came down from the northern states and wanted her father to give her a black slave as a servant.)

* * * *

THE rich man thought a while and said, "The young slaves that I own are all clumsy, incapable; the old ones of course could not become accustomed to living in a large city and would be more trouble than help to you. Whom can I give you?"

He considered for a moment, then cried happily, "Now I know, Hannah is just the right one for you. How could I forget her? Of course, she has a little boy. . . ."

"I don't want him," the daughter interrupted. "My dear little son must not play with a dirty Negro child. You can keep Hannah's son here."

"You are a good mother, my beloved child," said the rich man, moved. "You always think of your son. Good, Benjamin shall remain here and when you go back to the city tomorrow, I will give you Hannah to take along. I will immediately tell the overseer, so that he may tell her to be ready."

And the rich man called a servant and bid him bring the overseer.

Ah, what a sad night that was in the little hut of the Negroes. Poor Hannah hugged her little son close in her arms and cried as tho her heart would break. Her husband Tom sat gazing at her with worried eyes and was so miserable that he could not say a word. Hannah kept looking anxiously toward the little window, trembling with the fear of seeing the first ray of light that meant that day was near, when she would leave her loved ones.

The little grey dog seemed to understand the grief of his friends, he nestled quite close to Hannah's coat, looking up at them with loving, clever eyes. Then Hannah cried loudly, "If they sell you, too, Tom, what will become of our poor child?" the little dog laid his paw on little Benjamin as tho to say, "Don't fear, poor mother, I will take care of him."

Hannah noticed this, sobbingly patted the shaggy head of the dog, and said to him, "Guard my little boy, you good little dog. We are all as helpless and deserted as you."

The following morning, poor Hannah, weeping bitterly, rode off with the young woman. Her family was not allowed to see her off, for Tom had to work in the field and Benjamin, like all the slaves, was forbidden to come near the house of the rich man.

Little Benjamin lived thru many sad days. His father was so unhappy that he no longer wanted to work, and many evenings he would return home with his back all bloody. Instead of the carressing and joy to which Benjamin was accustomed there was a strange silence in the house. Tom sat sadly on the ground, sometimes stroking the wooly head of his little son, but never speaking. Only once in a while he would cry out, "Hannah!", sigh deeply, while great tears rolled down his black face. And sometimes he would clench his fist, looking so angry that Benjamin took the little dog and crawled into a corner with him.

The overseer was always unsatisfied with Tom, he complained to the master of the laziness and obstinacy of the slave. Had poor Tom known the results of his disobedience, he would have worked as industriously as he used to, in spite of his anger and unhappiness.

The rich man celebrated his birthday. There was a great feast, chickens and calves and lambs were roasted, the rich foods could be smelled all thru the house, the servants brought countless bottles from the wine-cellar. After supper the young guests danced in the large hall, the older men seated themselves at a table and began to play cards.

The rich man had no luck, he lost again and again, until at last his purse was empty. "One more game," said he to his friend who had won all the money. "We will gamble for my strongest and best slave." And he thought to himself, "If I lose Tom, that will not be a misfortune, for lately he is lazy and obstinate, anyhow."

His friend agreed. The whole life and fate of a human being depended upon a few cards, a bundle of paper. The rich man drew a card, his friend did the same. They threw the cards on the table. The rich man had lost.

When Tom came to work the following morning, the overseer told him to go to the house of the rich man, the master had sold him and his new master would take him to his estate at once.

That evening Benjamin waited in vain for the return of his father. Night came, it was quite dark, and his father did not come. Benjamin sat huddled on the threshold, peering anxiously into the darkness. The little grey dog lay near him. He was sad and quiet, he seemed to feel that something was wrong. At last Benjamin could stand it no longer, ran crying to the hut of a neighbor, and asked about his father. The stout Negress informed him that a strange master had taken Tom with him that morning; he was sold and would not return.

(To be continued to-morrow)

The Paris Commune 1871—1924

March 16th, 1924 will bring with it the commemoration for the brave workers who rose against their oppressors and established the first Workers' Dictatorship in France fifty-three years ago.

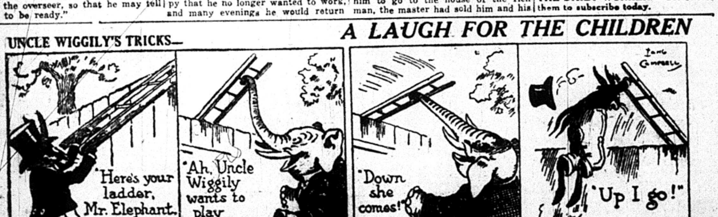
On this occasion the Young Workers League of Chicago will hold a mass meeting to acquaint the workers, young and old, of the struggles which the Communards faced during the Paris Commune.

Max Schachtman, Editor of the Young Worker, J. Louis Engdahl, Editor of the Daily Worker, and Robert Minor, Editor of the Liberator, will speak at the mass meeting which will be held in Douglas Park Auditorium on Sunday, March 16th, at 8 p. m. Admission free.

How many of your shop-mates read THE DAILY WORKER. Get one of them to subscribe today.

A LAUGH FOR THE CHILDREN

UNCLE WIGGILY'S TRICKS—


"Here's your ladder, Mr. Elephant. Thanks."
"Ah, Uncle Wiggily wants to play see-saw!"
"Down she comes!"
"Up I go!"
Lang Campbell

These Coupons Pay a Premium

Copies of 'A Week' Free!

NOTICE

The Labor Defense Council will give away a copy (in English) of Iury Libedinsky's vivid novel of revolutionary Russia to every one who sells a full $6.00 sheet of RUTHENBERG APPEAL COUPONS.

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CHICAGO, ILL.

WARRING CREEDS FIGHT OVER WHO IS DEITY'S CHOICE

Religious Bigots Attack "Miracle" Play

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Feb. 27.—The way he children of the Lord battle with ach other over the proper way to worship him is regretted by all true lovers of peace. The various religious institutions exact a stiff penny from their followers for guidance along the path of righteousness, and they quarrel with each other like fish wives for the ear of the public.

There is an element in this country which has inherited from the age of religious persecution, a mania for seeing Catholic plots in everything. Quite recently McAdoo was accused of allowing some mysterious papal insignia to appear in the corner of a dollar bill during his administration. And strange to say Mr. McAdoo denied that it occurred during his incumbency. It never happened, of course, except in the diseased brain of some bigoted moron.

In the city of New York three enterprising Jewish theatrical men produced the "Miracle" which is branded as Catholic propaganda in a pamphlet sent thru the mails to hundreds of people in this city. The pamphlet prophesies that God will never allow the Catholics to build a theatre of their own in the Metropolis.

They should not be so sure of that. God has a habit of making the best possible bargain on the basis of friendship for those who can deliver the goods.

The Jewish producers are called "Judas Iscariots" and the poor protestants of America are in danger of being lured from the path of 100 per cent Americanism into the quagmires of Romanism, thus losing "their priceless heritage," whatever that may be.

The pamphlet refers to an incident during a recent meeting of the National Council of Catholic Women, when Archbishop Hayes, who presided, referred to this city as "Catholic New York, with the Cross in the right hand and the Stars and Stripes in the left." This was not balm to the wounded souls of the Protestants.

The leaflet also attacked Sir Esme and Lady Howard, British ambassadors to Washington, appointed by the British Labor Party government, who are on their way here. It appears they are Catholics.

Morris Gest declared the "Miracle" is a work of art and not connected with Catholic propaganda.

There is more easy money in religion than any other line of graft in the country and the leaders of all denominations quarrel like bootleggers over the spoils.

A Real Movie Fire.

HOLLYWOOD, Cal., Feb. 27.—Fire in the cutting room of the William Fox studios today endangered the lives of two employes and caused $50,000 damage to the building and films.

Today's Installment of "A Week"

By IURY LIBEDINSKY

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* * * *

(WHAT HAS GONE BEFORE) The Russian Communist Party branch is governing this frontier city and fighting the counter-revolution. Earlier installments tell of the fuel shortage that prevents seed grain from being fetched on the railroad. The Party meeting decides to send the Red Army far away for fuel, at the risk of leaving the city open for bandits and counter-revolutionists. It also decides to conscript the local bourgeoisie for wood cutting in a near-by park. Varied types of party members are flashed on the screen: Klimin, the efficient president of the branch, who still finds time to have a sweetheart; Robeiko, the consumptive, whose devotion is killing him; Gornuikh, the brilliant youth of 19 on the Cheka; Matusenko, the luxury-loving place hunter, and Martuinov, whose middle-class antecedants allow him to fit with some difficulty into the movement to which his idealism led him. In the last issue the party has organized a Saturdaying expedition into the Public Gardens for firewood. Lisa, a school teacher in the Red Army, goes, glowing with ardor for the work. She returns to her rooming house where she finds Repin, the counter-revolutionists who is posing as a revolutionary "military observer."—(NOW GO ON WITH THE STORY.)

* * * *

What Do You Think of "A Week"

The DAILY WORKER wants to know what its readers think of the first serial novel it offers to its readers. We have already published three installments of this gripping story. Another appears today. What do you think of the story, its setting, its characters, as far as we have gone? We want our readers to let us know. Write down your views and send them in to the DAILY WORKER, 1640 N. Halsted St., Chicago, Ill. We will publish as many of these letters as we can find space for. Don't delay. Write today.

CHAPTER VI—Continued.

SEREZHA SURIKOV . . . tall and well-made, a little bent, chestnut hair touched with gold, a face, at first sight the most ordinary face of a young Red Army soldier, a handsome lad from the country, but lit from within by some sort of fire that beautified every line of the simple face, like a candle turning an unpretentious lantern into a most marvelous star. A broad nose, blue eyes, soft, humorous mouth, gold hair on his cheeks, upper lip and chin. . . .

Quiet, taciturn, as if he were keeping some secret, he used to come home after a long day's work in the Cheka. His movements were unhurried, like his sensible rarely spoken words. His mother, with affectionate glance, watched every movement of Serezha, listened to his every word, and gave what was left over of her affection to Stalmakhov who was already grown-up, hardened, and forgetful of mother-love, remembering it as something far, far away.

Stalmakhov was sorry for her, found it hard to lie to her and at the same time was vexed that he had not lied more and told her that Serezha had gone to Germany.

Not long before, a woman who had loved him dearly, had given Stalmakhov a little vase as a keepsake. On it was an old-fashioned picture of some sort of amorous fancy. . . . Doves spread cloudy-blue wings over their young. . . . Plump naked cupids were scattered about, and in the middle, on a cloud, sat a shepherd and a shepherdess. The shepherd was playing on a lute, probably playing well, because an affectionately thoughtful smile lingered on her face; a little white lamb was nibbling the flowers of a bouquet she had on her knees. The neck of the vase was made in the shape of a flower, and on the blue were scattered stars, gold and silver ones, and some of the powdered glass that glittered with little fires. . . . He had taken the vase in awkward hands.

"I don't know where I'm to put this pot," he had said to himself, looking round the room, and had put the vase on the top shelf of the what-not. And every morning, on waking, he had raised his eyes to the what-not, and seeing the vase, had remembered her with humorous affection, that incomprehensible woman, alien in ideas and appearance, beautiful, smelling of rare scents, and so dearly loving him, an uneducated workman, who did not know how to speak words of love and had a face eaten over by smallpox.

She was an actress and had soon left the town. He too had gone off on food-work into the country. And when, after long absence, he came back to his room and sought the vase with his eyes, he had seen it standing on the table, covered with dirty ink-spots, with a piece broken out of its neck. It had turned out that Serezha Surikov, not suspecting that for Stalmakhov the vase was a love-token, had used it as an ink-pot. Stalmakhov had been much displeased, but, not saying a word to Serezha, had poured the ink out of it, and had set it on the far side of the what-not, so as not to see it, darkened and dirty, with a thin crack spoiling the tender smile of shepherdess.

And always now, when people gave him something as a souvenir, a photograph or some sort of useless thing, he remembered the vase and took the gift unwillingly. Even the letters he got from his comrades somehow or other got lost.

Suddenly hatred awoke in him. Swine! Swine! That curly-headed boy, so clever, so conscientious, so boundlessly devoted to the Party, buried alive in the ground!

Revenge? But there was no one on whom to avenge him. Rage boiled up in him and he clenched his fists. Then he remembered what Gornuikh had asked him, and the energy of his hate found an outlet. Yes, he would find Klimin and urge him to be on his guard. And tomorrow he would ask the Party Committee to give him a detachment of troops and then he would go and smash up the bandits. But now, at all costs, he must find Klimin. With this idea he went out of his lodging.

Klimin, at the doors of the Party Committee, ran right into Stalmakhov and was amazed at the excitement and bitterness playing on that face, that was usually so calm.

"What's the matter with you?" asked Klimin, greeting him.

Stalmakhov told him of his meeting with Gornuikh and reported all his fears. They walked quietly along the street empty but for children, dogs and hens that bustled away under the gates.

"I tell you plainly, Stalmakhov, I do not know what Gornuikh wants me to do," said Klimin irritably. "All the preventive measures that depend on me have been taken, the guard strengthened at the Communist Company. . . . Karaulov has given the battalion to understand that they must be on the watch. . . . And then, too, Gornuikh has no sort of data. And in any case I am not going to hold up important economic work on account f the premonitions of a single Chekist. There is enough to do without that, what with thinking of everything and foreseeing each trivial detail. One has to do everybody's work, to such an extent are our comrades incapable. Everything is done slowly, people dawdle, and that when the situation is such that we ought to value and make use of every minute. Working with Ziman is torture; you simply can't stir him up. And now Gornuikh with his fears and suspicions. . . . I am sick of things in general today, Stalmakhov. . . . I sent a Chekist into the steppe on an important mission, and the bandits have killed him and now I cannot forgive myself for sending him him at all. He was not fit for such work, too nervous altogether, an intellectual. . . ."

"I knew him. He was my comrade. We shared a lodging. His mother is left. . . ." Stalmakhov's voice sounded duller and duller. "He sent me a note from the station, and asked me, in case of his death, to give you this letter. Here it is."

A few quiet minutes passed while Klimin hurriedly ran his eyes over the letter, finished it and carefully folded it.

"Look here, Klimin . . . tomorrow I'm going to ask the Party Committee to send me out against the bandits. And that filth that killed him. . . . I'll take the skin off them. And now, I beg you. . . . Read me his letter. Every word of Sergei's is dear to me. I'll listen and see him as you read."

"I'll read it," replied Klimin. They sat down on a low bench.

(To Be Continued Thursday.)

WITH THE YOUNG WORKERS

CONDUCTED - BY THE YOUNG WORKERS LEAGUE

STEALING FROM SICK AND WOUNDED

By FRED. GAVIN.

A YOUNG fellow lies flat on his back. His injured spine checks his every move. All he can do is look up at the blank ceilings day after ay. An intense pain shoots thru his body at regular intervals. Perhaps e is going crazy.

Another young lad in the next cot suffers from rotten lungs. Better edical equipment could lessen his suffering—better food, a more agreeable imate. Neither of the two sufers are responsible for their horle misfortunes.

They lie and groan in a governt hospital. Young in years, their om is never to be able to resume normal life. They are incurables the late war. Some of the other llows cannot talk. Their throats ve been shot to pieces or poison s has stilled their voices forever. rhaps they feel like bursting to ll the wrongs done them. Others re raving mad and the brute treatment does not register on a diseased brain.

The millions that have been spent y the United States government—nadequate in the very first instance—have been used to pay for the wine-and-women parties of Charles R. Forbes and his friends. What does it matter if thousands of hopeless ripples and diseased men suffer he tortures of hell so long as a roup of political friends get their due?

Charles R. Forbes was given the ob as head of the Veterans' Bureau, y. President Harding because he ould tell such good stories. Just hat kind they were is not revealed. ut facts just uncovered show that resident Harding chose for one of he most responsible positions in the overnment one of the worst types f criminals, a former army deserter nd a man who was ready to enter ny kind of a deal so long as there as money in it for him. Forbes eaned up $225,000,000 out of the isery and suffering of thousands of -soldiers who fell for "war-for-mocracy" stuff in 1918 or were ced in to the world slaughter thru draft.

While millions of dollars are rob- in the Teapot Dome scandal, ulous sums from the Veterans' eau, and millions yet uncovered, official spokesmen of the Legion such other organizations who at one with the discredited politicians in Washington cry out against a paltry bonus for those who paid the penalty either in time of suffering during the late war.

The war mess, festering for many years, is now beginning to belch forth the most putrid odors. The Teapot Dome scandal is a clear steal; it affects the nation's pocketbook. The Veterans' Bureau graft does more. Besides millions of dollars robbed from the government, thousands upon thousands of wounded ex-soldiers suffer the lack and denial of the most elementary necessities. Unable to procure aid for themselves, they are left to the mercy of the net-work of officials appointed by the criminal Forbes.

Whereas the Teapot Dome scandal deprives thousands of sailors of proper food and clothing, the Forbes steal tears the bandages from sick and wounded men; robs them of medicines without which they are bundles of tingling, painful nerves. Hundreds die because of lack of proper attention; while hundreds more pray for death to free them from their invalid condition.

Forbes alone is not responsible. It is true the entire blame is being shifted to his shoulders but that is to hide the complete incompetency of the war department in its treatment of ex-soldiers.

The last war's victims are not all dead yet and the preparations for new wars goes on apace. Soon brightly colored sign boards and placards will advertise the wonderful summer training camps for citizen's military training. Graft does not interfere with armaments. In the United States they are necessary and unavoidable concomitants of rapid development in any governmental field. The problem that the militarist have to face for the coming years is to cover up the stinking mess so that new steals can be perpetrated and the army and navy built up for future war.

Canadian Railroad Workers Are Urged to Keep Eyes Open

By RICHARD A. SCHAEFTER.

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MONTREAL, Feb. 27.—Canadian members of the United Brotherhood of maintenance of Way Employes and Railway Shop Laborers will unquestionably be tricked into an unfavorable wage contract or in something still worse by their officers if they don't do some "watchful waiting."

Trouble arose when the railway companies rejected the decision of a board of conciliation granting a wage increase of two cents an hour for men receiving less than 40 cents an hour, while a general increase of five cents an hour originally has been demanded. A strike ballot then was taken and almost 90 per cent of the approximately 30,000 Canadian members of the brotherhood voted in favor of a walk-out. After the arrival here of Grand President F. H. Fjozdal the matter was taken out of the hands of the Canadian Central Committe and the Grand Lodge in Detroit, Mich., was "burdened with the responsibility of calling the strike."

Evidently that delay of the matter should give the "Board of Adjustment No. 1" then in session, time to consider the question. But the board did not give its decision yet. Instead of calling the strike, as was expected here in the ranks of the maintenance men, headquarters sent a letter to the railway association of Canada requesting further negotiations.

The board of adjustment's decision on the matter was supposed to be the last chance offered the railways to come to terms. Now comes another "last chance" and how many more will come along? It seems as if the bureaucrats in the brotherhood's headquarters are trying to kid the workers along until the railway companies are entrenched in such a position that it would be a long chance for the workers to try to come out on strike.

"Bad Man" of Movies Is Badly Beaten by U. S. Custom Guards

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Feb. 27.—Tom Mix, killer of bad men in the movies, went to Tiajuana, Mexico recently instead of patronizing home bootleggers and as a result he is just recovering from physical damages inflicted on him by two United States custom guards who greeted him when he returned to the land of prohibition.

According to the story Mix tells, he and two friends were returning from Tiajuana and when they crossed the border they were called into the custom house and Mix was severely beaten up.

"I am going to take this matter up with my congressman," said Tom Mix.

Work Daily for "The Daily!"

For information concerning the Young Workers League of America, address Y. W. L., 1009 N. State St., Chicago, Ill.

Your Union Meeting

Fourth Thursday, Feb. 28, 1924

No.	Name of Local and Place of Meeting.
	Amalgamated Clothing Workers, Joint Board, 409 S. Halsted St.
548	Barbers, 180 W. Washington, 8:45 p. m.
576	Barbers, 3010 E. 92nd St.
484	Boiler Makers, 75th and Drexel.
480	Boiler Makers, 18th and Ashland Ave.
121	Brewery Workers, 1709 E. 21st St.
342	Brewery Workers, 180 W. Washington.
344	Brewery Workers, 180 W. Washington, 2 p. m.
6	Brick and Clay, Leavitt and Barry.
202	Brick and Clay, Chicago Heights.
216	Brick and Clay, Marstone, Ill.
63	Bridge and S. I., 180 W. Washington.
13	Carpenters, 113 S. Ashland Blvd.
62	Carpenters, 6416 S. Halsted St.
341	Carpenters, 1440 Emma St.
434	Carpenters, South Chi., 11037 Michigan Ave.
504	Carpenters, Ogden and Kedzie.
2200	Carpenters, 4339 S. Halsted St.
578	Carpenters, 180 W. Washington St.
15136	Commission Merchant Helpers, 126 W. Randolph St.
865	Cooks, 166 W. Washington St.
134	Electrical, 1507 Ogden Ave.
793	Electrical, R. R., 5436 S. Wentworth Ave.
794	Electrical, M., 71st and Cottage Grove.
115	Engineers, 9223 Houston Ave.
556	Engineers, Morrison Hotel.
50	Firemen and Enginemen, 5058 Wentworth Ave., 7:30 p. m.
528	Firemen and Enginemen, 9118 Commercial Ave.
715	Firemen and Enginemen, Ogden and Taylor.
83	Garment Workers, 311 S. Ashland Av., 5 p. m.
18	Garment Workers, 1318 W. 14th Pl.
17010	Gas House Workers, 180 W. Wash.
84	Glass Workers, 2040 W. North Ave.
26a	Hod Carriers, 814 W. Harrison St.
225	Hod Carriers, Monroe and Peoria Sts.
18	Ladies' Garment Workers, 328 W. Van Buren St.
253	Machinists, Roseland, 11405 Michigan.
1026	Machinists, R. R., 113 S. Ashland Ave.
473	Maint. of Way, 318 W. 63d St.
12755	Office Employes Assn., 166 W. Wash., 6:30 p. m.
—	Painters' District Council, 1446 W. Adams St.
271	Painters, Dutt's Hall, Chicago Heights.
306	Plasterers, Sedgwick and Blackhawk.
597	Plumbers, 20 W. Randolph St.
301	Railway Clerks, 549 W. Washington.
576	Railway Clerks, 57 E. Van Buren St.
964	Railway Clerks, 6230 So. Park Ave.
991	Railway Clerks, C. M. & St. P. R. R., 2703 W. North Ave.
424	Railroad Trainmen, 127 N. Francisco Ave.
115	Sheet Metal, Ogden and Taylor.
17	Switchmen, 9202 S. Chicago Ave.
121	Switchmen, Ogden and Taylor Sts.
742	Teamsters, 9206 Houston Ave.
112	Upholsterers, Ogden and Taylor Sts.
18793	Watchmen (Mun.), 113 S. Ashland Ave.
17816	Warehouse Employes, 166 W. Wash.

(Note—Unless otherwise stated all meetings are at 8 p. m.)

Syracuse Mayor Keeps Up Fight for Rabbit Ideal

NEW YORK, Feb. 27.—Syracuse has gone the limit to prevent the meeting of the New York State Birth Control Conference scheduled to open in that city next Wednesday and Thursday.

Fearful that milder means might prove unsuccessful, the Syracuse Common Council passed an ordinance reading: "Be it ordained that any persons, who shall congregate for the purpose of disseminating information upon the subject of birth control shall be guilty of a misdemeanor."

The protest of the Civil Liberties Union is to be supplemented by that of a delegation of Syracuse citizens who will visit Mayor Walreth in an effort to persuade him to veto the ordinance. It is shown, however, that the mayor is quite as hide-bound as the city councilors, and so it now seems probable that the conference will not be held.

Amalgamated Bank Sends Easter Dollars to Needy in Europe

The Amalgamated Trust and Savings Bank, as a labor bank, is more after service to the public than after large profits. Fast and effective help to the European relatives of their customers and full satisfaction of their depositors and friends is more important to the Amalgamated Trust and Savings Bank than the largest dividends.

The Amalgamated Trust and Savings Bank has proven it also in the important matter of transferring dollars to Europe and is therefore, recognized thruout the United States and Canada as THE BANK thru which dollars are to be sent and thru which dollars are paid out in the most efficient way in all European countries. Tens of thousands of people from thruout the country, and hundreds of banks send dollars to Europe thru the Amalgamated Trust and Savings Bank. In Europe it is also well known that the Amalgamated Trust and Savings Bank is the best bank for dollar payments. This is evidenced by the fact that thousands of people in the United States receive letters from their relatives in Europe to send money only thru the Amalgamated Trust and Savings Bank or thru those banks that use the Amalgamated Trust and Savings Bank's service.

Millions of dollars were sent thru the Amalgamated Trust and Savings Bank and every dollar and every penny was paid out. At a time when the conditions in Europe were acute, especially so in Russia, when people were willing to pay any amount in order to help their relatives thru the system that the Amalgamated Trust and Savings Bank has introduced for paying dollars to Europe and particularly in Russia, thru the connections with the Russian Commercial and Industrial Bank in Moscow, nevertheless, the Amalgamated Trust and Savings Bank remained true to the principle of a labor bank and has charged and is now charging absolutely the lowest rates.

In order to attend to the large volume of business that the Amalgamated Trust and Savings Bank of Chicago is getting, the Amalgamated Trust and Savings Bank has established a large foreign exchange department engaging experienced people who know foreign languages. It is very important that bank employes whose duty it is to attend to foreign remittances should know thoroly the language of the country where the money is going to, otherwise remittances are often delayed for months and at times the money is not paid out at all. At the Amalgamated Trust and Savings Bank such an occurrence is impossible. In the Russian department, the Amalgamated Trust and Savings Bank employ people with a knowledge of Russian; in the Polish department, Polish, and in the German department, German, etc.

Easter is approaching. Many Americans will send relief to their relatives in Europe and we want to remind them to send only dollars, and that their relatives request them to send dollars thru the Amalgamated Trust and Savings Bank of Chicago.

CAR PATRONS SUFFER WHILE SOLONS WRANGLE

Traction Barons Fight Over the Spoils

The term "rapid transit" when applied to the system of locomotion in vogue in the city of Chicago would cause an Egyptian sphynx to distort his face in an uncontrollable fit of laughter. It would make King Tut step out of his sarcophagus and burst his blood vessels with indignation. It is the joke of that part of the United States which is north of the Mason and Dixie line.

The necessity for a subway in Chicago has been conceded by everybody for years. Why is it not dug? Because those who now control the surface lines and elevated and the funny little arrangement known as the Tunnel cannot agree on a division of the spoils.

The politicians who run the city from the City Hall with the sanction of the moneyed interests are in a quandary. They cannot satisfy all the grafters, so the subways are not dug.

The owners of the antiquated elevated and surface lines want to sell out to the city at a big profit. After they have disposed of that much junk they may decide to dig subways and sell them out after a few more years.

Samuel Insull is the traction boss of this city. He could afford to give the elevated lines away for nothing on condition that he has a monopoly on suuplying them with power. Having a monopoly on electric power no matter who digs the subway he will get his.

The capitalist politicians who are now in control are not concerned with serving the interests of those who put them in office.

German Relief Meet Called in Hudson County, N. Y., Mar. 2

JERSEY CITY, Feb. 27.—Thirteen organizations of Hudson county at a preliminary meeting combined to call a conference for German relief which will be held Sunday afternoon, March 2nd., at 3 P. M., at the Socialist Educational Club, 256 Central Ave., Jersey City Heights, N. J.

The conference is called as part of the great New York conference which was held on Jan. 27, at the New York Labor Temple and at which it was decided to raise $100,000 within the next three months.

The call sent out to all labor organizations in Hudson county reads in part: "The International Workers Aid Committee has started large-scale relief for the benefit of the German workers and their families. To date they have opened 50 food kitchens in the chief industrial centers of Germany and are feeding 20,000 workers daily.

All workers organizations should participate to make the conference successful.

Party in Paterson Is to Hold Foreign-Born Conference March 5

PATERSON, N. J., Feb. 27.—A conference for the protection of the foreign-born will be held Wednesday, March 5th, at 7 Bridge street in Workers' Hall. The Workers Party will have its headquarters there and all branches of the Workers Party are asked to be present at the opening Sunday, March 2nd.

The young workers have agreed to take care of the prospective headquarters library. The Comrade Club, composed of high school students and all young people interested in radical activities, are also assisting in making the headquarters attractive.

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Educators and Education

The National Education association is holding its sixty-second annual meeting in Chicago. Its open sessions are held in the Auditorium, but the real business is done in the dozens of more or less secret conferences in hotel parlors—at breakfast dinners and luncheons.

The National Education association, in line with the best traditions of American business, is engaged in selling education. It has its own definition of education, however, and in the speeches of the more prominent delegates it is obvious that only doctrines approved by the overlords of finance and industry are listed in the catalogues.

In the present gathering are found almost exclusively those instructors who are holding executive positions—principals and superintendents—and for slavish servility to American capitalist institutions it would be hard to find anoher collection of individuals to compare with it.

The public schools in the United States are today the centers of anti-labor propaganda; in every community the principals and superintendents are merely agents of the chamber of commerce and employers' associations.

Because of their supposed intellectual attainments they exercise a good deal of influence on the masses; they furnish the "impartial" camouflage for the dominant group and in all the rallies and drives for the dozens of bourgeois enterprises they take a leading part.

Those of the educators gathered here who have so far expressed themselves on the platoon system are in favor of it. The platoon system is an extension of the regimenting process that is making automatons of the children of the American workers and approval of this plan by the executives who are members of the national educational association stamps them part of the machinery of capitalist government.

Commercial education and manual training are the keynotes of the present conference. The children of the workers in the grade schools are to be turned into efficient cogs in capitalist industry; those who get as far as high school are to be made into clerks, stenographers, salesmen and advertising men.

Dr. Edwin Broome, superintendent of the Philadelphia schools, has already declared that much of the material used for mental discipline in the public schools should be "weeded out."

Children should not be taught to think, to pursue independent investigations, to cultivate a skeptical frame of mind that makes for discarding of old and useless things, but to obey and worship the dogmas of capitalist society.

To this level has sunk the public school system of the United States, the system that the workers of America many years ago brought into being against the wishes of the ruling class of that day.

From the kindergarten to the universities the youth of the land are taught to hate and despise all activities of the labor movement; either they become, if machine industry does not claim them, the babbitts of the business world or mental eunuchs who take up the task of prostituting knowledge.

The Beards, Nearings, Veblens, Deweys and Laskis, and the host of less well-known educators, driven from the public institutions of learning by the rulers, in ever increasing numbers bear witness to the fact that education in America consists of merely of impressing on the minds of pupils certain doctrines upon which American capitalism has placed its imprimatur.

The Rewards of Treason

A cloud full of potentialities for suffering and trouble hovers over the German workers today.

We have never for a moment had any doubts about the malign consequence in store for Germany's working class in the activities of the American banker-generals. Now the announcement about the experts' plan for the German railways should knock the bottom out of the lingering illusions for even the most hopeful Ebert "socialist" followers. General Dawes' commission is planning to turn the German railways over to the private capitalists, raise the fares, and reduce the number of workers employed. The British member of the expert enslavers of Germany's proletarian masses has decreed that an international capitalist lien must be placed on the German state railway system; that this system which, with its immensely valuable modern equipment and more than 32,000 miles of roadbed, is perhaps the most efficient in the world, "must be reorganized on a profit-making basis rather than as a military and industrial agent."

Little comment is necessary on what this plan will bring to the German workingmen. At this time, however, it is most appropriate to go beneath the surface of events a bit and find out the why and wherefore of this helplessness of the once mighty German working class. Calm, dispassionate probing leads the investigator to one outstanding factor responsible for the hopelessness of the erstwhile flower of the European proletariat. The German masses are today reaping the rewards of the treason perpetrated against the working class of the world by the social democratic leaders. Since the Ebert-Noske despoilers of international socialism assumed control of the rudder of state for the industrialists and financiers, even after events have belied every one of their pretenses. These Judases of the world revolution fought the proletarian dictatorship because they would have the world believe that they were dedicated to the cause of pure democracy. Now Chancellor Marx warns the Reichstag that unless it immediately stops concerning itself with the government he will dissolve it. The Social Democrats fought the establishment of a Soviet Republic because, they said, it would bring about the enslavement of Germany by foreign capitalists. Now, these same unholy pretenders are the very ones to invite the foreign capitalists, to facilitate the turning of Germany into a coolie colony of international capitalist imperialism.

Yes, these are the dismal rewards of treason. The lessons of these blackest betrayals of history are of incalculable import to the working class movement the world over. But this quintessential gall which the German working class is today compelled to drink will yet prove the hemlock to their misleaders. The terrible price now being paid by the world proletariat shall then not have been in vain.

The Taxation Muddle

The House of Representatives has, thru a union of the insurgents and democrats, passed the Garner tax proposal. In essence this measure provides for a 44 per cent tax on all incomes of $100,000 or over. There is every likelihood that President Coolidge, despite his blatant outbursts in behalf of the original Mellon scheme, will sign this bill.

Many may hail the defeat of the Mellon plan as a tremendous victory for the people. Nothing of the kind is true. The democratic plan, when finally adopted, will satisfy the big business interests because their taxes are reduced by it. It is true that the Mellon plan would benefit them a little more, but our captains of industry are experienced bargainers and under the circumstances, when the government is under so much suspicion, they will feel mighty well satisfied with the reduction of the surtax from 50 to 44 per cent.

What Congress should have done in ending the taxation burden is to remove all taxes from the poor and shift them completely over to the rich. The insurgent republicans should have fought much harder than they did to prevent the enactment by the House of this compromise measure of benefit to the biggest capitalists. How little the great mass of workers and dispossessed farmers will benefit from the Garner measure is evident from the fact that even in New York State, the wealthiest state in the union, more than three out of every four families have a family income of less than $2,500 a year. The individual income, of course, is considerably less. If these are the conditions in New York, then the situation is much worse in the other, the poorer states, of the country. Consequently, the democratic Garner tax bill brings no relief to the overwhelming majority of the people of this country.

The only tax plan that can be of any service to the working masses and relieve them of the present staggering burdens of taxation is that plan which will levy a 100 per cent inheritance tax, a 100 per cent excess tax and a 100 per cent surtax on all incomes above the income of the average workers and farmers.

Unmasking Tyranny

Colonel Roosevelt, assistant secretary of the navy, one of the heroes of the Teapot Dome Oil Tragedy, who is now occupying his office by the grace of Coolidge and the tolerance of the masses, is engaged in denying the navy employes the most elementary constitutional rights supposed to be accorded to every citizen of the country.

The constitution guarantees the inviolability of the right of petition to every citizen. Let, Mr. Roosevelt, who was caught red-handed in the gigantic Sinclair oil steal, is arrogating to himself the power to make a scrap of paper out of the constitution by refusing the naval employes the right to petition publicly "that personnel classification and efficiency ratings and all other government personnel matters be placed under the supervisor of the Civil Service Commission."

Apparently Mr. Roosevelt feels that oil alone hasn't helped him. He is opposed to the much counted American civil service method for advancing and rating government employes. Perhaps Mr. Roosevelt feels that he must also do his bit in the roping of the civil service system which has been going on unnoticed and unpunished under the Harding-Coolidge administration. Very likely Assistant Secretary of the Navy Roosevelt finds it necessary to traffic in naval jobs as well as fraudulent oil concessions. We do not want to yield to suspicion, but we wonder.

This incident may appear unimportant in these days of political oil prospecting. In truth it is very significant. It shows that our employing class does not leave a stone unturned to keep this government as airtight as possible against rank and file employe expression, as fool-proof a dictatorship as can be attained.

This high-handed conduct of the oily Roosevelt unmasks the essential tyranny with which our whole government system seeks and lays threadbare all the false democratic claims made for our government by its defenders and apologists.

Great Work for Education Is Being Carried on by the Communist Party in Soviet Russia

By Henry Noel Brailsford, in "The Russian Workers' Republic," Harper & Bros., Publishers.

THE Russian Communist Party is ripening the whole Russian people for responsibility and power, by its great work for education. . .

To my mind the most inspiring thing in Russia is that the Social Revolution, instantly and instinctively, began to realize the idea of universal education, which the interests and prejudices of class have thwarted in the rest of Europe. Every fair-minded observer has given the Bolsheviks credit for their prompt efforts to send an illiterate people to school.

Workers Kids to Have Best.

Their ambition is much bolder. They intend that none of the comforts, none of the pleasures, none of the stimuli, which awaken the powers of a child born in Europe in a cultured middle-class home, shall be lacking to the children of the humblest Russian workers. Their belief is that by a great and self-sacrificing effort the entire generation which is coming to maturity in Russia can be raised to a high level of culture.

They will not at once attain their full ambition. They are hampered by poverty. They suffer from a dearth of teachers who share their outlook. Many a long year will pass before the primitive, isolated Russian village can absorb more than the bare rudiments of civilization. But this they have achieved. They have broken the barriers which class and poverty had raised against education.

I saw near Petrograd a big boarding school formerly reserved for the children of the nobility. Today about three in four of its inmates are the children of manual workers. They were, in their bearing and manners, as refined as the children whose parents belonged to the intelligenzia, as eager to study and as keen to enjoy the pleasures of art and knowledge to which an admirable staff of teachers introduced them. They were learning handicrafts as well as sciences and languages, and whether they exercise a trade or a profession, when they leave school, they will be cultivated men and women, capable of disciplined thought and aesthetic pleasure.

Improvised Laboratory.

The long Russian summer holiday was over before I left, and I saw three big schools at work in and near Petrograd. All were suffering from the lack of materials, especially paper, steel pens, pencils, and school books. But the skill and enthusiasm of the teachers went far to supply the lack. In one of the three the head master, whose chief interest was natural science, had got together a most creditable physical laboratory, and nearly all the apparatus had been recently made by the elder pupils themselves. Veteran carpenters' benches and lathes had somehow been commandeered, and even the girls were learning to use them. Bootmaking was also taught. The libraries, chiefly of Russian classics, were in great request, and in the evenings the older pupils conducted a sort of literary salon. One of these three schools had a rather ambitious theater, and occasionally the children performed plays of their own composition, usually dealing with some historical subject. Another had a thriving band, which played for me, really very well, with a lad of fourteen as conductor.

Teachers Without Books.

I heard some German lessons given, and the teachers had managed, almost without books, to make wonderful progress, with the aid chiefly of blackboard and drawings prepared by the children themselves. Hardly a word of Russian was used in the foreign-language lessons, and in one of these schools some of the elder children, obviously rather proud of their proficiency, started conversing with me in German as I walked about the corridors. Latin and Greek are virtually abolished. For the elder pupils there were lessons in political economy and psychology as well as history, literature, and science. The strain on the teachers must have been terrific, and only the best of them could succeed.

Radical Educational Methods.

Much of the discontent of the more conservative and less efficient teachers was obviously due to their inability to grasp and apply the radical new methods of education prescribed by Lunacharsky and Pokrovsky. The old routine which pumped knowledge out of textbooks into passive children was so much easier than the new methods of activity, self-initiative, and realism. Thus I found the elder pupils in some schools learning arithmetic by working over the actual statistics, percentage, and costings of a particular factory. That wants a better and keener teacher than the old book examples.

Employers Dictate to Teachers

(Continued from page 1)

teachers' positions. The Journal of the National Education Association for September, 1922, triumphantly quotes the superintendent of schools at Onaway, Michigan, as stating that "teachers' contracts in Onaway, Michigan, will in future require teachers to become members of state and national educational associations." And in the case of St. Joseph, Missouri, the blanks to be filled out by applicants for teaching positions contain the following two questions: "Are you a member of the N. E. A.? If not, will you be a member this year?"

Now the classroom teachers are the real educators in America. They do the actual work of teaching your children; they are the ones who know your children, they spend some 25 hours with them every week, and they are not seduced from the job of understanding children by prominence and applause, nor by high salaries, nor by any other lure. The classroom teachers are the ones we must depend on if education is to be improved. The classroom teachers represent democracy in the school world, and the test of democracy in the N. E. A. is what happens to this rank and file. So I begin my study of this great organization with its Department of Classroom Teachers.

Until a year or two ago the Department of Classroom Teachers of the N. E. A. was nothing but a name. The way it leaped into sudden life is an amusing story. The school superintendents of the N. E. A. decided that they would have an exclusive organization, and hold meetings uncontaminated by the presence of the school proletariat. At their midwinter convention of 1920 they reorganized themselves into an autonomous body, called the Department of Superintendence. After they had done this, the embarrassing discovery was made that they had violated the by-laws of the N. E. A.; but, of course, at the next convention of the N. E. A. special amendments were passed, so as to legalize what the superintendents had done. Being a superintendent in the N. E. A. is like being a millionaire in a police court.

Now to each of the N. E. A. conventions come the "Bolsheviks" of the Milwaukee Teachers' Association, headed by their president, Ethel Gardner; also the "Bolsheviks" of the Chicago Teachers' Federation, headed by Margaret Haley. These groups are fighting for the school proletariat, and they watch with practiced eyes the tricks and contrivances of their superiors. They pounced upon this brilliant scheme of the Department of Superintendence; why not reorganize the Classroom Teachers' Department of the N. E. A., and have it autonomous, like the Department of Superintendence? A beautiful scheme, you see! The Department of Superintendence had excluded from its membership everyone who was not a superintendent; now let the Department of Classroom Teachers exclude everyone who was not a classroom teacher!

Here was treason and rank rebellion; and actually, these teachers had the insolence to call a convention in Chicago, in February, 1922, at the same time as the mid-winter meeting of the Department of Superintendence. The gang was so indignant that in Milwaukee the board of education refused leave of absence to Miss Ethel Gardner, who was president of the Department of Classroom Teachers, so that she might attend the convention she had called. The gang moved heaven and earth to oust her from her job as a teacher; but it so happened that she had an honest principal, and when they asked him to report her as incompetent he replied: "I will not tell a damned lie."

The convention was held without Miss Gardner, and the teachers appointed a committee of Milwaukee and Chicago "Bolsheviks," which spent all the spring drawing up a constitution and having it made airtight by a competent attorney. At the 1922 convention of the N. E. A., held in Boston, they appeared with a printed draft of their scheme. They were going to re-elect Miss Ethel Gardner, the Milwaukee "Bolshevik," as their president; and it goes without saying that the gang did not intend to let that happen. The gang picked out a "tame" teacher, Miss Effie MacGregor, of Minneapolis, and decreed that she was to become president of the Department of Classroom Teachers—in spite of the classroom teachers!

This chapter is called "Dispensers of Prominence," and here you see what I mean. The classroom teachers had never heard of Miss Effie MacGregor; she had never attended a meeting of the Department of Classroom Teachers, nor was she a member of a classroom teachers' association. She had fought hard against the increase of their salaries; but now she was to be their president, and have the spending of their ten thousand dollars for a year! President Charl O. Williams, of the N. E. A., proceeded to place the lady on the main program of the N. E. A., introducing her as "the foremost classroom teacher in the United States." President Williams went on to explain the lady's credentials to that title—she had arranged a movie benefit at a theater, and raised funds to send eight delegates to the convention! Please understand, that is not a joke; that is the N. E. A. idea of "greatness."

Come back with me to Oakland, California, and recall the picture of Fred M. Hunter, superintendent and educational ward leader, with his school henchmen and his grafting contractors. Recall Miss Elizabeth Arlett, "who, while supposed to be teaching the school children of Oakland, was touring the United States, shortly before the 1920 convention, in the interest of Mr. Hunter's candidacy for president of the N. E. A. For that service and her subsequent activities, Miss Arlett was promoted to be principal of a high school in Oakland," etc. You will expect to find Miss Arlett at this 1922 convention, ready to carry out Mr. Hunter's orders for the smashing of the classroom teachers. You will be prepared to hear that the gang went into caucus in Miss Effie MacGregor's room, and that Miss Arlett took the initiative and made the principal speech, endorsing her and outlining the program.

The gang had engaged Symphony Hall for the business meeting of the Department of Classroom Teachers—an afternoon meeting, and there was to be a concert in the hall in the evening. The promise had been made that the hall would be vacated at five o'clock; but not a word was said to the teachers about this, and the gang proceeded to drag the meeting out with technical discussions over the details of the constitution. At six o'clock a slip of paper was sent up to the presiding officer, stating that the meeting had already kept the hall for an hour beyond the time agreed upon, and must vacate immediately!

The teachers had just got down to the work of electing officers; they wanted to finish this work in a hurry, for they knew exactly whom they wanted, and it wouldn't have taken five minutes. But the gang would not let that happen; a member of the board of trustees of the N. E. A. began a violent and noisy filibuster, and so prevented the election. The assembly twice rejected a motion to hold an adjourned meeting; they wanted to do their electing right there, but the gang held on and delayed matters, until finally the janitor threatened to turn out the lights, and thus forced the teachers from the hall.

So here was the Department of Classroom Teachers left without officers for a year! They did not know what to do; but the gang knew, you may be sure. They sprung the proposition at an assembly of the N. E. A. convention, at which very few of the classroom teachers were present; but at which four out of five of those present were superintendents or members of the supervising force. To this gathering the president of the N. E. A. announced that she "ordered" a meeting of the Classroom Teachers' Department, to be held as soon as this N. E. A. assembly had adjourned. Under the by-laws, the president of the N. E. A. was absolutely without authority to order any such meeting; but she ordered it, and the incoming president of the N. E. A. took charge—Mr. William B. Owen, president of the Chicago Normal School, "ward leader" of the gang in that city.

The meeting was held; that is to say, a number of spectators stayed over, and Mr. Owen called them to order as classroom teachers, but without making any effort to find out whether they really were classroom teachers or not. The climax of absurdity was reached when this meeting—it was held in a theater—was forced to vacate, and adjourned to the Boys' Trade School. Fewer than two hundred people came to this place, and no effort was made to ascertain who they were, or what right they had to vote in the affairs of the classroom teachers. By means of this assemblage, the gang proceeded to elect Miss Effie MacGregor to run the Department of Classroom Teachers for a year. And you may be sure that in the course of that year the gang got busy, and pulled its wires, and saw to it that at the next convention there was a good majority against Miss Ethel Gardner, the Milwaukee "Bolshevik!" The job was an easy one, because the convention was in Oakland, and we have been there and seen how Superintendent Hunter keeps his teachers under his thumb.

I think that to make the above story complete and perfect you will need to know something about the lady-president of the N. E. A. who put this job thru for the gang. You already have her name—Charl O. Williams: she was school superintendent of Shelby County, Tennessee, and immediately after this convention she got her reward—a permanent N. E. A. job, carrying not merely a salary of $7,500 a year, but the privilege of uplifting the teachers with Southern eloquence at one hundred dollars per lift. This lady ex-superintendent ex-president field secretary also represents her State of Tennessee on the national committee of the democratic party, where she sits in conference with the chiefs of Tammany Hall; so you see exactly where this rascality comes from. Keep the lady in mind, because a year later we shall find her selected by the N. E. A. to uplift the world conference of educators—and to soothe their cravings for peace with weazel words of war.

AS WE SEE IT

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY.

Dr. Norman Thomas found th labor leaders at the St. Louis C. P. P. A. Conference bubbling over wit Teapot Dome radicalation. Bu whenever a resolution to declare definitely for a Third Party o a Farmer Labor Party came up, th leaders grabbed it, looked it over, sniffed suspiciously at it, like a dog approaching a tempting piece o meat left in front of a kennel, an glanced at the gallery where Ruthenberg sat with a Machiavelian smile on his features, and the sternly voted down the resolution, no matter how good it was. This is disconcerting to the Doctor. No doubt the Workers Party should eliminate itself in the interest o harmony and allow the toothless Socialist warriors to mumble their dogmas at the reactionary labor fakers before joining them in a love feast.

* * * *

Dr. Thomas says we should stop suspecting each other, forget the past, stop criticizing the fakers and let the Teapot Dome do its damnedest. We should let the May 30 conference slide and wait and see what the labor fakers may do under the inspiration of July 4th. Nothing doing, Doctor.

* * * *

Striking Chicago dress makers may have the need for working class political action literally beaten into their brains before the strike that started yesterday will be over. The police instead of functioning to preserve the peace act openly as assistants of the bosses. Behind the policeman with his club is the judge with his injunction and behind him is the mayor. The latter was placed in his position by the votes of the workers whose heads refused to think in their own interests. The sooner they can learn to elect a worker on a working class ticket the better for them and for their class.

* * * *

When the ministers are not breaking up some happy home or giving the readers of yellow journalism their money's worth in the form of reading matter heavy with sex, they are throwing monkey wrenches into the business of exploiting female nudity which flourishes in the city of Chicago. The Rev. John W. Funston is morally excited over a burlesque show which rears its shameless head on Randolph street. He must have seen the show judging by the vivid account he gave of it. A Freudian might draw certain conclusions from the holy gentleman's detailed description of the leading lady's lack of clothing, that would not be complimentary to the reverend pastor. As it is we believe that some profession with a cleaner moral record than the clerical should assume the leadership of a movement like this.

* * * *

Ramsay MacDonald is . remarkable man. He has succeeded in pleasing nearly all groups in the House of Commons. First he pleased the pacifists, next he pleased the militarists. He pleased the liberals and he pleased the Tories. So far, however, he has failed to please the radicals. His action in laying the keels of seven new warships prompted the Daily Herald labor paper to state that MacDonald was given the opportunity "to bring into play his exceptional genius for parliamentary leadership." By releasing Ghandi, the harmless Hindoo nationalist, he threw the pacifists a bone. This more than makes up for his seven new warships and his murder of 14 rebel Hindoos.

* * * *

Talking of Ghandi. The British government made no mistake in releasing him. That soft headed political infant wrecked a promising nationalist movement in India by robbing it of its militarry. The British government called his bluff by clapping him in jail and challenging his "non-resistance" bun to do its worst. Ghandi stay in jail until the British thought well for them to turn him loose. And it is no coincidence that hi release occurs at a moment wher there is an awakening of the nationalist spirit in India and a reversion to the policy of physical force, the only policy England respects so much.

* * * *

What does Ghandi do on his release? He called on the Hindoos to do penance in sackcloth and ashe for their "crimes" against the British government. The deaths of th rebel Hindoos, declares this faker, were not due to the cruelty of th British government but to the sinfulness of the Hindoos in using violence. Does MacDonald deserve gratitude for releasing Ghandi? Yes, from the British imperialists whose cause he is better able to serve than the pompous Tories who never forget and never learn.

The Poor Fish says it take brave politician nowadays to re nize his own oil can.

THE DAILY WORKER
RAISES THE STANDARD
FOR A WORKERS' AND
FARMERS' GOVERNMENT

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The Labor Party
Amalgamation
Organization of Unorganized
The Land for the Users
The Industries for the Workers
Protection of the Foreign-Born
Recognition of Soviet Russia

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BIG DRESSMAKERS' STRIKE GAINS; EXPELLED MEMBERS AIDING; BOSS SHOOTS SELF

More strikers joined the big movement of Chicago dressmakers against sweatshop conditions on the second day of the struggle yesterday. Expelled left wingers gave active assistance, strike committee members welcoming their support.

Bosses who are trying to hold out against the fight for the shorter work week and sanitary shop conditions saw their forces thinned by the pickets who were recruiting new strikers at the time that the bosses wanted them to be punching the clock.

Bosses Use Cheap Thugs.

Scores of thugs are lounging about the entrances of the loft buildings, but they are curiously youthful and inefficient looking. The scab employers are scabby even in their selection of gangsters.

William Goldstein, an employer, member of the firm of Samuel Goldstein & Co. at 1384 Milwaukee ave., furnished the only casualty yesterday and is now at St. Elizabeth's hospital, with a slight flesh wound in the back of the upper leg. According to the best information from his own employes he shot himself while trying to draw a gun on strikers.

Tried to Shoot Workers.

The shooting took place at the opening hour when Goldstein, in a highly nervous condition, was checking up on some of his employes who failed to arrive. His excitement became frenzied as several men appeared at the door and called to the people inside to come out in mass. Workers began to leave their work places and Goldstein and his brother Samuel rushed yelling at the door. Goldstein's hand, say workers, went back to his hip pocket, and he was jerking at the butt of a gun when someone grabbed his wrist and in the scuffle the gun went off wounding him in the back of the thigh.

The utter lack of evidence against any strikers is shown by the failure of the police to make any arrests in the case, altho Samuel Goldstein has been making himself a nuisance at the W. Chicago avenue police station, by visit and telephone, hysterically demanding that arrests be made.

Strikers Demand Jury Trials.

Jury trials were demanded by the nine strikers arraigned in the Harrison street court yesterday morning and the four arraigned in the W. Chicago avenue court and all were bound over on $400 bail for appearance in probably two weeks.

Abraham Abroniwitz is the only one charged with anything more serious than disorderly conduct. He is charged with felonious assault by Jack Blum, of Blum & Kempler's, S. Market street, who is similarly charged by the striker. The others arraigned at Harrison street were Hyman Goldman, Sam Rose, Joseph Gilles, Charles Koff, Louis Isman, Harry Matten, Joseph Geller, David Klesman and Barney Barnatsky.

Attorney Ricker, of the firm of Nelson and Ricker, represented the unionists. The court room was besprinkled with more than 30 thugs whom the bosses planted there for the intimidating effect they might have.

In the West Chicago avenue court May Snyder, Joe Coklioa, Isador Kroan and William Siegal were arraigned on disorderly conduct charges preferred by members of the Alvin Dress Co. firm and were released on bail furnished by the union for jury trial later. They were represented by Oscar Nelson, attorney and union member.

6 Arrests on Milwaukee Ave.

Six more arrests were made in the Milwaukee avenue district yesterday on disorderly conduct charges. The strikers who were seized by police at the behest of the bosses were May Wilson, May Miller, J. W. Wilson, Sam Barker, Harry Rufer and Nathan Schwartz. They will be arraigned in the West Chicago avenue court this morning.

Enthusiastic Meetings.

John Fitzpatrick, president of the Chicago Federation of Labor, was the principal speaker at a strike rally at 180 W. Washington street yesterday and he was followed by Mrs. Sophia Rodriguez and Jay G. Brown. Bernard Schaffer and John McCrystal spoke at 20 W. Randolph street at meetings in two halls there.

At Schoenhofen's Hall an enthusiastic meeting was held with Mollie Alterman acting as chairman and Charles Will, of the Machinists' union, and Joe Pzck, of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, speaking. Pzck spoke in Polish.

Will Sell Bonus Bonds.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 28.—Soldier bonus bonds aggregating $10,000,000 and bearing 4½ per cent interest, will be sold at the Chicago office of the state treasurer, Oscar Nelson, state treasurer, has announced. The sale will be held on March 20.

COOLIDGE IS PRAISED AS N. E. A. ENDS

Declaration For Platoon Plan Avoided This Year

With a resolution praising Calvin Coolidge for his "high regard for education," the department of superintendence of the National Education Association closed its sessions yesterday. William McAndrew, superintendent of the Chicago schools, was elected president of the body. Informal meetings will round out the week.

The convention did not go on record in behalf of the platoon school system. Fearing that too open a declaration for the industrialists' scheme of education would stimulate the teachers' union to greater activity in protest that issue was avoided. Propaganda was, however, effectively carried out among the principals and superintendents present thru the conference conducted by Dr. John J. Tigert, U. S. Commissioner of Education.

Critics of Dr. Tigert are charging him with breaking the law by exceeding his mandated powers in conducting the platoon conference on such an obviously partisan way. The law declares that the department of education shall avoid propaganda for special systems of education.

Willis Wirt, founder of the Gary or "platoon" idea at the city of Gary, Indiana, has been an active propagandist for the idea thruout the convention and is being supported for leadership in the next convention. Superintendent Cotter, of Milwaukee, who was defeated by McAndrew for the presidency, may find Wirt running against him at next year's election.

"Americanization" Urged.

"Our civilization is in danger of being undermined," says another resolution, "by the failure of our people to observe the laws of our country and the communities in which they live." The resolution goes on to demand that the schools "stress as never before the fundamental principles of American citizenship." The convention went on record against reduction in school appropriations, pointing out the alarming illiteracy situation and the need to Americanize 13,000,000 of foreign born in this country. Salaries of teachers must not be cut, it added.

Two Girl Strikers Arrested by Police from Crowe's Office

Police from State's Attorney Robert E. Crowe's office have taken it upon themselves to help the regular police break the strike of the ladies' garment workers. Two policemen attached to Crowe's staff arrested Freda Pencher and Marie Sigel when they followed and talked to a couple of girls who were coming from a scab shop to the elevated station at Clark and Lake Sts.

The activities of Crowe's police force is significant because Crowe has repeatedly said that "he will either break the unions or drive them to bankruptcy and either send union leaders to prison or the poor house."

The girls were taken to the Central police station where they were charged with disorderly conduct. They will be arraigned in South Clark St. court this morning.

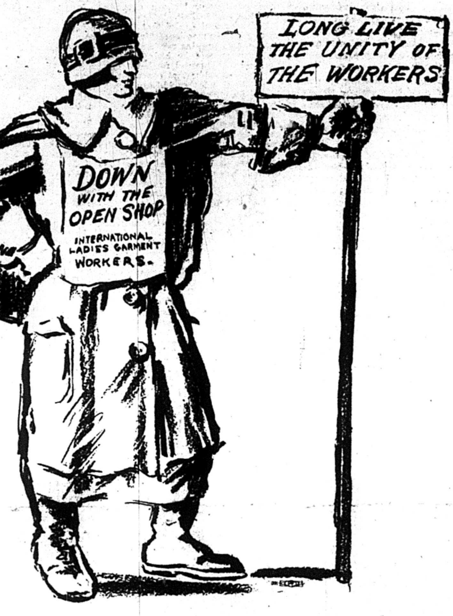
How many of your shop-mates read THE DAILY WORKER. Get one of them to subscribe today.

Illinois Farmers Go Broke

M. D. Coyne, farmer of Morris, and Lyle Hall, farmer at Nettle Creek, near Morris, today filed voluntary petitions in bankruptcy in Federal court here.

Coyne said his liabilities totaled $10,466 and assets $859 and Hall listed his liabilities at $3,375 and assets at $263.

THE STRIKE IS ON


LONG LIVE THE UNITY OF THE WORKERS
DOWN WITH THE OPEN SHOP
INTERNATIONAL LADIES GARMENT WORKERS.

Ready for New Battles.

MAC DONALD HITS FARRINGTON ON MEETING DELAY

Charges Effort to Keep Regime in Power

(Special to The Daily Worker)

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 28.—The state convention of the Illinois district of the United Mine Workers of America has been postponed from March 4 to May 13 at the suggestion of State President Frank Farrington. The convention will be held in Peoria.

Decision to postpone the meeting was reached after a bitter fight in the executive board. Farrington said he had been ill and unable to prepare his report.

MacDonald States Views.

Duncan MacDonald, former secretary treasurer of the organization and one of Farrington's opponents, declared the meeting was postponed to permit Farrington to make his new appointments for the fiscal year on April 1.

MacDonald said the convention is certain to shear the appointive power from Farrington but by postponing the meeting until after April 1, the present state president will have his friends in office for another year.

* * *

Vote On Wage Contract.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 28.—Mine workers will vote March 12 on the wage contract for the central competitive field agreed upon at the joint conference of bituminous operators and united mine workers' representatives at Jacksonville.

Ballots were being sent out today to 5,000 local unions. Leaders of the union are confident the agreement will be accepted by the miners.

Get unity thru the Labor Party!

JIM REED, GETTING BOLDER, CHALLENGES McADOO TO BEBATE

KANSAS CITY, MO., Feb. 28.—James Reed, candidate for the democratic presidential nomination, today challenged his opponent, William G. McAdoo, to meet him in debate over issues raised in their campaign. The debate, Reed held, should be staged in Kansas City or St. Louis—"wherever we can get the biggest crowd."

Expect Dawes' Plan to Bleed Germany Will Be Ready Monday

PARIS, Feb. 28.—The report of the Dawes committee of experts will be drafted Monday and will be ready for submission to the reparations commission in another ten days, it was learned today.

The reparations commission will transmit the draft of the report, which will embody suggestions for payments by Germany to the allies and for stabilizing German's currency and budget to the various governments.

An international conference, participated in by heads of the various governments, is likely to follow.

Railroad Workers Plan Substitute for Esch-Cummins Law

CLEVELAND, O., Feb. 28.—Declaring that the railroad labor board created under the Esch-Cummins bill is a failure, D. B. Robertson, president of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, today announced introduction in congress of a new bill to be known as the "railway labor act."

LUDENDORFF SENT FROM HEAVEN, IS ATTORNEY'S CLAIM

Also Called Germany's Greatest General

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MUNICH, Feb. 28.—General Ludendorff was "Germany's greatest general, sent from heaven, whom nobody could criticize," an indignant defense attorney declared at the trial of the world war commander and others for treason.

What irritated the defense was not the accusations against Ludendorff for participation in the beer cellar putsch that failed; it was a declaration by the prosecuting attorney that Ludendorff had little prestige among the northern reichswehr troops, which were to be enlisted in the revolt.

This attitude of pride was maintained by all the defendants as the trial proceeded today. Former Police President Poehner, one of the accused, said the beer cellar putschists planned to march on Berlin. The uprising of November, 1923, was a complete failure, however.

Central Illinois Public Service Company Made Big Profit Last Year

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 28.—Gross earnings of the Central Illinois Public Service Company for 1923 amounted to $8,190,353.89, an increase of $1,835,311.83 over 1922, it was revealed at the annual meeting of the stockholders here today. This increase includes merchandise sales.

During the same period the number of subscribers increased 18,296, to a total of 120,701.

Work Daily for "The Daily!"

DAUGHERTY WEARS BRAZEN FRONT IN CHICAGO WHILE G. O. P. LEADERS OIL SKIDS

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—Administration leaders will put Attorney General Daugherty on trial before some congressional tribunal without delay.

After he has had a hearing, President Coolidge will ask him to resign, on the advice of his closest political lieutenants.

From official sources, it was learned today that this is the President's present intention regarding the Attorney General who left Washington with dramatic suddenness yesterday, leaving behind him a defi to his enemies, in which he said:

"It is not my purpose even to consider tendering my resignation as Attorney General until after a fair hearing on charges preferred agaist me."

Whether Daugherty will be investigated by a senate committee under the Wheeler resolution, or called to the bar of the senate in impeachment proceedings is to be decided today.

"I'm no quitter," Attorney General Harry M. Daugherty told the Daily Worker when he arrived here today for a conference with federal officials conducting the grand jury investigation of the United States Veterans' Bureau.

Daugherty was greatly heartened by a few telegrams of confidence from all parts of the country.

A winner never quits; a quitter never wins," one telegram stated, and Daugherty showed it with pride.

"That's my position," he said. "I'm no quitter."

Daugherty arrived in Chicago at 9 a. m., and went at once to the Federal Building for conferences with his aides. He put up at the Union League Club, where he probably will remain until he leaves Chicago for Miami, Fla., to visit his invalid wife.

To See Strawn.

He will confer with Attorney Silas H. Strawn, who was picked by President Coolidge to investigate the Teapot Dome scandal and later dropped out of the affair because of certain financial connections.

A small army of photographers and newspapermen greeted the attorney-general on his arrival here. He posed for a picture with Julius Krim, special prosecutor for the government in the Veterans' Bureau case.

Daugherty showed impatience with the whirl of questions hurled at him by the newspaper men.

"I will issue a statement later," he said. "I am here on government business and therefore I cannot discuss it."

Likes the Publicity.

Daugherty appeared in good humor when the newspaper correspondents boarded the train at McKeesport last night. He received the correspondent cordially and jokingly referred to "the fuss and excitement" he was causing.

Daugherty manifested impatience and only on the urging of Julius Krim, special prosecutor of the government in the Veterans' Bureau case, did he consent to pose for the photographers.

"I suppose you want to get me while I'm still attorney-general," he laughingly commented.

When Daugherty's presence became known to other passengers on the train, they crowded into the club car where the attorney-general sat, smoking cigarettes and dictating telegrams to his secretary.

"I've been trying for some time to find out what these charges are," Daugherty said, "and nobody seems to know."

Daugherty intimated he might have another statement to make today, depending on the nature of his telegrams he got from Washington.

Repeats He's No Quitter.

He retired last night about 11 o'clock, and was awake this morning before seven. After breakfasting in his compartment, he received the correspondent and said he had "nothing to say" beyond the fact that he was no quitter.

Daugherty was accompanied by his brother, a secretary and Brigadier General Sawyer.

Before leaving his train Daugherty pointed out that his statement issued before he left Washington last night was the only public announcement he would make until after he disposed of the Veterans' Bureau case here.

"I will issue a statement indicating my position in this case as soon as I have read some telegrams I'm expecting from Washington," Daugherty said, referring to reports that he was about to resign from President Coolidge's cabinet.

After a hasty conference at the district attorney's office, Daugherty will take a train for Miami, Fla., where his wife is ill.

The DAILY WORKER serves you EVERY DAY. How have you served the DAILY WORKER today?

PALMER, "RED RAIDER", WILL BE SUMMONED

100 Per Cent "Pay-triot" Also Tainted With Oil

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—A. Mitchell Palmer, attorney general in the Wilson cabinet, will be soummoned by the Senate Oil Committee to tell whether he helped E. B. McLean, Washington publisher, try to stifle a senate investigation of McLean's dealings with Albert B. Fall.

The committee today decided to subpoena Palmer, whose name appeared in telegrams exchanged between McLean and his employes, which were submitted to the committee. Palmer, in some of these telegrams, was reported to McLean as preparing to "work on" Senator Walsh to prevent McLean being questioned.

Call Palmer for Friday.

Former Attorney General A. Mitchell Palmer will appear before the committee tomorrow morning, it was decided after conferences between Senators Dill, Walsh, Lenroot and Palmer.

Palmer will be asked by Dill, who got the committee to request his appearance, to explain his participation in the affairs of McLean and Fall as revealed in telegrams which the committee has.

Palmer had intended to leave for Florida tonight with his wife for a vacation. Dill wanted to postpone hearing Palmer until after McLean had testified, but in view of Palmer's desire to leave Washington he arranged with other members of the committee to put him on the stand the first thing tomorrow.

Senator Walsh disclosed to the committee this morning that Senator Oscar Underwood, presidential candidate, did mention McLean to him just after the senate committee had decided to send Walsh to Palm Beach to question McLean.

Would "Work On" Walsh.

In one of the telegrams before the committee, McLean was notified that Palmer said he would try to get Underwood to "work on" Walsh.

"I have had a telephone conversation with Senator Underwood this morning," Walsh said. "He said to me that at the request of Mr. Bennett, he had said something to me about whether we were going to ask

(Continued on page 2.)

Belgian Cabinet's Fall Knocks French Franc to the Lows

PARIS, Feb. 28.—Record lows were registered by the French franc today.

Quotations outside the bourse showed the franc at 106 to the pound sterling and 24.50 to the dollar.

Downfall of the Belgian cabinet, which resigned yesterday, when the chamber refused to support the government on the question of ratification of the Franco-Belgian economic convention, was believed responsible. Premier Poincare's hand has been considerably weakened by the overthrow of Premier Theunis of Belgium.

* * *

LONDON, Feb. 28.—Both French and Belgian francs were weak on the London exchange today.

ALL EDUCATORS ATTENDING THE PRESENT CHICAGO GATHERING OF THE NATIONAL EDUCATION ASSOCIATION SHOULD

Read the Second Article by Upton Sinclair on American Education in Saturday's Issue

MC ADOO AND SON APPEAR SOME MORE

Progressive's Presidential Hope Among Missing Link

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—Missing links in the chain of evidence showing how efforts were made to stave off uncovering of the whole naval oil scandal will be sought by senate investigators.

These links consist of telegrams which have not thus far appeared among the messages submitted by telegraph companies in response to the committee's demand for all communications to E. B. McLean, Washington publisher, while he was at Palm Beach recently, to A. B. Fall, central figure in the scandal, and from McLean and Fall to others.

Palm Beach and New Orleans offices of the telegraph companies will be asked to search their files for messages which Senator Walsh, chief investigator of the committee, believes were sent, but which have not been laid before the committee.

Make More Wires Public.

Pending search for the missing messages, the committee today will make public more of the batch of 150 telegrams submitted under protest. Of these about 75 were found by the committee to be pertinent to the oil inquiry.

Thru the telegrams Walsh hopes to learn whether there was any connection between the visit to Fall at Wardman Park Hotel here of Senators Lenroot and Smoot, members of the investigating committee, and subsequent efforts to "hush" the inquiry.

The telegrams to be read today will disclose, committee members said, that McLean was informed by his employes here of further effort to have the committee refrain from putting him on the stand to tell of his $100,000 loan to Fall. McLean's story of that loan was the starting point of the whole sensational disclosure that has since stirred the country.

According to committee members, some of these telegrams will show that McLean's employes told him that A. Mitchell Palmer, former attorney-general, was going to ask Oscar Underwood, now a presidential candidate, to try to persuade Walsh not to call McLean.

Palmer late yesterday denied he ever tried to have any one "work on" Walsh, or that he ever approached Underwood in such a connection. Walsh said Underwood had never in any way suggested to him that McLean should not be called.

McAdoo Figures Some More.

The names of Francis H. McAdoo and William G. McAdoo, his father, Senator Willis, Ohio, Palmer and others already mentioned in the inquiry, figure in the telegrams to be made public today.

Additional subpoenas were issued last night but Walsh refused to say who for. A subpoena was issued yesterday for James C. Dryden, of Ellicott City, Md., president of the Mutual Oil Company, which was prevented from drilling in Teapot Dome when Fall sent marines to the reserves in 1922.

Those expected to be subpoenaed include Fred Starek, director of the War Finance Corporation; John Major, a McLean employe; E. C. Smithers, White House telegrapher, who also worked the McLean leased wire from Washington to Palm Beach; Col. E. W. Starling, of the White House secret service; William Duckstein and W. F. Wiley, local employes of McLean.

New York Roused by Teapot Issue to Protest Meetings

NEW YORK, Feb. 28.—The party here is engaging in several large campaigns—notably that on the oil scandal and the protection of the foreign-born workers.

Arrangements are being made for a large mass meeting on the oil scandal. Conferences are being called for the protection of the foreign-born and to strengthen and build the Federated Farmer-Labor Party in our district.

In addition to these campaigns the regular Party work must continue, and permit me to call to your attention that during activities of this kind the strengthening of our Party is more possible than during periods of inactivity. In this connection I wish to call your attention to such meetings as the Trachtenberg lectures on the international Communist movement, March 4, at Royal Palace Hall, 142 Second Ave., and March 6, at Stuyvesant Casino, same address; our affair for the celebration of the Paris Commune, and various sectional membership drive meetings that are being arranged. It is meetings of this kind that help make our Party what it should be. One of these membership drives, at which the oil scandal is going to be played up, will be held at Royal Palace, Manhattan Ave. and Barrett St., Brooklyn. There will be speaking in several languages.

Impeach Coolidge

OUT of the welter of oil, bribery, theft, blackmail and brazen disregard of their own laws, by capitalists and their tools, out of the remnants of tarnished and shattered reputations that the Teapot Dome investigation leaves in its trail as the days pass, a few facts stand out with crystal clearness.

First, that President Coolidge is as deep in the mud as his cabinet officials are in the mire. He went the limit to protect the blatant and futile Denby and he is now using his high office to shield Attorney-General Daugherty, the guiltiest of the bandit crew that has its rendezvous in the White House.

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WALSH STICKS TO McADOO

Second, both the parties of American capitalism—democrat and republican—are sunk to their ears in oil; they are dominated and run primarily in the interest of oil companies, their leaders are henchmen of the oil interests and their vast ramifications in all other lines of capitalist enterprise. The Wilson regime and the Wilson attaches were dispensing favors to Doheny and other oil magnates. McAdoo represented Doheny in the Mexican oil negotiations and succeeded in getting recognition withheld by the Wilson administration.

Walsh, chairman of the Teapot Dome committee, has endorsed McAdoo for president despite his admitted connection with bribery of officials and theft of natural resources.

Third, the Teapot Dome committee is extending its secret sessions until a public hearing is the exception rather than the rule. It is evident that information of supreme importance is kept from the public press because the disclosures are no longer of a partisan nature but reveal wholesale corruption involving both democrats and republicans.

Fourth, there is much inspired expression for quashing the senate investigation and allowing the courts to handle the whole matter. No more effective way of smothering the scandal itself and covering up the guilty parties could be devised. Once in the courts without every fact brought out in a senate investigation the whole affair would drag along for months; until after election, at least, when it would be forgotten entirely.

The statements of senator after senator and other individuals prominent in public life, to the effect that American government is on trial are correct.

• • • •

AMERICAN GOVERNMENT ON TRIAL

American capitalist government and the two parties thru which capitalism functions ARE on trial. They are seen to be the same kind of instruments—tools used to loot the masses and protect the looters. Both are immersed in the same oily pool, both defend their own kind who are caught in the oily flood and both unite in saying that their acts have nothing to do with the inherent righteousness of the American form of government.

Both denounce the critics of American government in the same breath that they condone and excuse the robberies perpetrated with the aid of government.

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PRESIDENT COOLIDGE RESPONSIBLE

The Workers Party of America declares that the Teapot Dome investigation and scandal that has aroused the great masses of the workers and farmers of the United States will end in mere partisan bickering between democrats and republicans with its real lesson unlearned if certain definite things are not demanded by the workers and farmers and those demands enforced.

The Workers Party of America believes that President Coolidge has shown himself cognisant of all the crookedness and wholesale thievery that was on foot when he was a cabinet member.

It believes that he has left no doubt in the mind of anyone that he has tried to shield and defend men like Denby and Daugherty who later admitted their guilt.

It believes that the conduct of President Coolidge in this connection comes under the head of "high crimes and misdemeanors" and is basis for impeachment.

It demands that the necessary steps to impeach him be taken immediately.

It believes that the connection of both democrats and republicans on the Teapot Dome committee with admitted grafters and oil attorneys is so well-established that no sane person can believe that they will do their duty in the premises.

It therefore demands that a new committee be appointed immediately.

It demands that every session of the committee be open to the press and public and that all evidence be considered public property.

• • • •

INVESTIGATION MUST GO ON

As chairman of the new committee it suggests the name of Frank P. Walsh whose ability and courage were determined as chairman of the Industrial Relations Committee in 1912-15.

It demands that no court proceedings be allowed to take precedence of the committee hearings; that criminal trials must come out of the evidence before the investigating body.

The Workers Party of America urges all organizations of workers and farmers to make these demands upon their senators and representatives in order that no guilty person may escape and no innocent person be smeared with oil for ulterior purposes.

Desperate efforts are being made to halt further investigation and these efforts will succeed—because both capitalist parties stand to lose from now on—unless there is a mass demand that the politicians dare not refuse.

St. Louis Workers Plan Action Against 'Foreign Born' Laws

(Special to The Daily Worker)

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 28.—The Davis laws against foreign-born workers have aroused such protest in St. Louis that a big united front conference will be held next Sunday at 2 p. m. at the Hotel Jefferson. Labor of the extreme right and the extreme left will be represented at the conference.

A series of united front meetings, with T. R. Sullivan speaking, is being held in the following towns on the following dates: Coello, Ill., today; Christopher, Ill., March 1; Johnston City, March 2.

Sullivan spoke at Collinsville, Feb. 27.

How many new readers have you secured for THE DAILY WORKER?

Protect the Foreign Born!

Traction Trust Too Strong for Bus Rule in Ohio's Rubber City

AKRON, O., Feb. 28.—The rubber city today gave up its plan of rubber tire transportation.

Street cars, thrown out February 1st, as a result of a franchise squabble, resumed service as rapidly as ice and snow, packed down by heavy buses, could be removed from the streets.

City-wide motorization, dream of mayor D. C. Rybolt, as a means of boosting Akron's basic industry, rubber, has failed. Rybolt hoped the plan would "take" in other cities.

The city council entered into a 15-months agreement with the local traction company. The temporary franchise provides for a five cent fare plus a one cent transfer charge.

How many of your shop-mates read the DAILY WORKER? Get one of them to subscribe today.

UNDERWOOD NOW DEFINITELY DRAWN INTO OIL SCANDAL

Presidential Candidate from Alabama Smeared

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—Another presidential candidate, Senator Oscar W. Underwood of Alabama, was definitely involved today in the Senate's inquiry into the oil scandal.

Underwood's name was first brought in when the Senate Committee found a telegram to E. B. McLean, Washington publisher, from one of his employes, here, stating that A. Mitchell Palmer, former attorney-general, was going to ask Underwood to "work on" Senator Walsh, leading investigator of the committee, to get him to refrain from questioning McLean about a $100,000 loan to Fall.

Walsh at first denied that Underwood had ever mentioned McLean to him but this morning revealed a conversation he said he had forgotten but which Underwood reminded him of. Underwood in that conversation asked Walsh whether McLean would be called. Walsh said the committee had authorized him to go to Palm Beach to question McLean. Underwood was named again in a telegram to McLean from an employe on the Washington Post, McLean's paper, saying that Senators Curtis and Lenroot had advised that Underwood be seen in an effort to have Walsh called off. In this telegram it was added, however, that the effort thru Underwood was not considered of any use.

Production of this evidence thus definitely putting Underwood's name among those who were to be approached in an effort to halt the oil investigation at the very time it was on the eve of the disclosures which later opened up the whole scandal, came just after the committe had decided to question Palmer about his part in what some committee members feel was a definite attempt to stifle the whole inquiry.

Republicans Split Three Ways on Tax Rates on Incomes

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—Passage of the tax bill by the house with the democratic income tax rates was virtually assured today as a three way split appeared in republican ranks.

Efforts by republican leaders to get a compromise with the progressives as final action on the bill approaches were given a setback when a movement was started among supporters of the Mellon plan to vote against all but the original treasury bill.

While republican Leader Longworth said he did not yet know the full strength of the movement, it was said to be formidable enough to insure the defeat of Longworth's compromise even if some of the progressives joined with the administration forces.

Longworth's plan for a flat 25 per cent cut all along the line will be presented to the house today. As drafted by Representative Mills, of New York, it provides for a 37½ per cent maximum surtax, a two per cent normal tax on incomes up to $4,000 and six per cent above $4,000.

Jailers in N. Y. State Get Eight-hour Day— A Cut from Twelve

NEW YORK, Feb. 28.—Keepers and wardens employed by the state department of correction of New York have been granted the eight-hour working day. The keepers and wardens have for years been compelled to work from 12 to 16 hours daily. Provision was made in the 1924 budget for the employment of additional men and women so that the eight-hour day could be put into effect.

Miss Strong Speaks Tonight.

Anna Louise Strong, author of "Two Years of Russia's New Life" will speak at a 6 o'clock dinner at the Y. M. C. A., this evening.

Miss Strong, lately returned from Russia, took the first foreign relief to the Volga, recovered in a Russian hospital from typhus, and made a careful investigation of conditions in Russia. Few other Americans have traveled so widely in revolutionary Russia.

Discuss Miners' Convention.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 28.—"Lessons of the Indianapolis Convention of the Miners" will furnish the topic for A. Jakira, district organizer of the Workers Party, an eye witness of the convention, at the open forum next Sunday, 3 p. m., at 521 York avenue.

Cheat Noose for a Time.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 28th.—Walter C. Cochran, sentenced to hang for the murder of his wife and mother-in-law at Belleville, has a lease on life today.

Cochran was to hang tomorrow but Justice Carter of Chicago issued a stay order until the supreme court can review the case in April.

$45,000,000 for Bonus.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 28.—Governor Smith today signed the $45,000,000 bill to provide a state bonus for world war veterans.

Oil Catches "Red Raider"

(Continued from page 1.)

Mr. McLean to appear and that I said it had already been decided that I would go to Palm Beach to see him."

Walsh then stated that "since Senator Underwood says this conversation took place, I assume it did, but I did not recall it."

The "Mr. Bennett" referred to was not identified by Walsh. A man named Bennet is an editorial writer on McLean's Washington Post.

Palmer Sees Committee Members.

The first few telegrams read by Walsh, showed how Palmer had seen members of the committee in behalf of McLean.

One dated Janary 3 from John Major, personal Washington agent of McLean, said Palmer had notified Lenroot that McLean was too ill to come north from Palm Beach to tell the committee about his $100,000 loan to Fall. Lenroot informed Palmer that Walsh was going south to see McLean.

An undated telegram to McLean stated:

"Willis saw party this morning. Willis said party was in friendly mood. Harry out of city. Have appointment with Eyed; he expects something. Will also see party I returned with.

"(Signed) 'Hohns.'"

The "Willis" in this telegram was not further identified but committee members said it was Senator Willis of Ohio.

Telegram Sent to McLean.

Following is a quotation from a telegram sent to McLean by Ira Bennett of the Washington Post:

"Lenroot and I saw Curtis and he advises us to see Underwood. Curtis promised to see Underwood. He said Underwood promised to see Walsh but stated he did not think it would do any good."

Senator Curtis, Kansas, republican, is whip of the senate.

Another from Bennet said:

"Walsh is looking for an excuse to make trouble."

A telegram from "Johns" to McLean said: "Willis said Arty in friendly mood intimated nothing further be requested from your end."

A telegram from McLean to Major December 26 was read:

"See Lambert and tell him to see Mitchell Palmer. I have heard I am to be called before the committee. I have no information which would be of any conceivable use. Keep all my wires in your possession."

Walsh read a telegram in which McLean advised Palmer he had loaned Fall $100,000 and "knew nothing even remotely' that could be connected with the oil inquiry.

This telegram was given to the committee at that time by Palmer.

Didn't Want Falls Invited.

McLean to Major, December 26:

"Do the Falls expect to stay with me? Don't invite them, want your opinion."

McLean to Major December 26:

"On account of Palmer acting for other parties, must be very careful. Can absolutely rely upon McAdoo."

"Johns" to McLean January 23:

"Willis is in full possession of matter after hot battle of wits with Lambert and Major. The duck is leaving 12:25 a. m. My advice is not to acquaint latter with new code system. Mary Quigley listened in on telephone conversation between Duck and his wife and Duck said 'at last I've got them where I want them.'"

"No Rocking of Boat."

From Bennett to McLean January 29:

"Saw principal. Delivered message. He says greatly appreciates there will be no rocking of boat and no resignations. He expects reaction from unwarranted political attacks."

"The champion" to "Wiley" January 26:

"Just talked with apricot and believe he has situation well in hand. Advises you not to talk about peaches and apples. Suggest don't worry and just put thing out of your mind. Just sit tight."

McLean to Major dated December 27:

"Please wire Francis McAdoo, care Miller and Otis law firm, New York, Palmer's telephone number. Please explain to Palmer, McAdoo or his father have been my personal attorney for seven years and I requested McAdoo to call him over long distance telephone."

"The champion" referred to is believed to be Christopher Dunphy, former South Atlantic golf champion, who was in charge of McLean's private golf course. Dunphy's name has been mentioned in previous messages.

This finished reading of the telegrams and Karl Schuyler, Denver attorney, was called to the stand.

Schuyler acted as attorney for J. Leo Stack, Denver oil man, and said he was formerly connected with the Pioneer Oil company and Mid-west Refining company as director.

Schuyler in Million Dollar Deal.

Schuyler acted for Stack in the deal whereby Stack and Fred G. Benfils, editor of the Denver Post, obtained promise of $1,000,000 from H. F. Sinclair for certain alleged claims to Teapot Dome.

Schuyler read a statement to the committee in which he charged that the Pioneer company had wrongfully sold out alleged claims to Sinclair for $1,000,000.

These claims were held invalid by the interior department but despite this Sinclair agreed to pay that amount to have the Pioneer drop the claim.

DUNNE, ARONBERG AND BROWDER ON T. U. E. L. PROGRAM

Monthly Meeting Best of Series

"Pretending democracy and a deep interest in the welfare of the rank and file, the officialdom of the United Mine Workers had to expose themselves as using the bosses' methods at the miners' convention," was the statement of William F. Dunne at the Trade Union Educational Union monthly meeting at Northwest Hall—the most successful held in months.

"This exposure of the Lewis machine," he continued, "was forced by the splendid showing of the militants. Inexperienced in the first days of the convention, when the Lewis machine jammed thru most of the important measures, the militarists gathered in strength, coming out of the convention ten times stronger than when they went in.

"That the machine of Lewis does not represent the membership, their wishes or policies," he continued, "was visible by the fact that they had to call in the police and the payroll brigade to save themselves."

He predicted that at the next convention of the United Mine Workers, "the machine will have the time of its life—as it will at the coming Illinois convention."

Phil Aronberg, a delegate from the National Needle Trades Conference, preceded Dunne with a report on the progress of the progressives in the needle industry. "In Philadelphia, Cleveland and now in Chicago, the organizations in this industry are forced," he reported, "to depend almost entirely on the militants, some of whom were even expelled members of their unions."

"The first convention of this conference held a year ago," he said, "considered only policies to be laid down. At the second there was no doubt that these were correct. The only discussion was on the problems confronting them."

Earl Browder, editor of the Labor Herald, concluded with an outline of the labor situation in Great Britain.

"The loss of over two millions in membership in two years was due to a policy of inaction on the part of the leadership now in control of the government," he said. "These policies have brought on the dock and railroad strikes which were won despite the leadership. The textile and mine workers threaten to rock the country with coming strikes and there is promise of a new line-up of labor in Great Britain—with growing power of the militants."

TEXAS MOB IS ROBBED OF ITS VICTIM; 3 HURT

Soldiers Are Called to Scatter Rioters

LUFKIN, Texas, Feb. 28.—A mob storming the jail here in an attempt to remove a Negro prisoner was dispersed by national guard troops today. The soldiers, arriving from Nacogdoches, forced the rioters to flee after three of their number had been wounded.

The prisoner was arrested in connection with the murder of Andy Sulzer in a holdup Tuesday night. Police Chief E. G. Rice said no further trouble was anticipated.

Booker McMillan, a prisoner, was arrested last night after a 24-hour chase by a sheriff's posse.

Soon after he was placed in jail, a crowd gathered and attempted to force an entrance. Sheriff's forces and local police beat them back. Three members of the crowd wounded were William Wells and John Hudgins, suffering from face and scalp injuries, and Bud Davis, shot in the shoulder.

Fight Night Baking.

SYDNEY, New South Wales.—Following on an attempt by the bread baking trade employes in New South Wales to reintroduce night baking of bread the Operative Bakers' union has declared a strike of all members. The only bakeries working are those which are engaged in day baking.

The bakers on strike have started several co-operative bakeries of their own and are getting big support from the consumers. Other unions are supporting the bakers in their fight against night baking.

SOLONS ESCAPING DELUGE OF OIL RAZZ COLLEAGUES

Heflin, Dill, Jazz up Staid Chamber

By JAY LOVESTONE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 28.—Senator Heflin of Alabama today in performing what is now called his "Daily Daugherty" and his "daily dozen" takes a couple of falls (not Falls) out of the Republican Administration and Party.

Mr. Heflin bitterly denounced Coolidge, Doheny, whom he branded as the new leader of the republican party, Daugherty and the entire republican national committee. The Senator from Alabama was especially sarcastic as he delivered his regular spread-eagle speech against the Administration. The Senator from Alabama charged that Mr. Doheny now assuming the role of the leader of the republican party is doing a lot of talking about the prosperity the republican party has brought the country. "We are not surprised at this talk by Doheny about prosperity," said Heflin. "He got the greatest oil reserve for a song. He paid only one cabinet officer for it. Perhaps others were also paid for it. We have no way of telling what transpires between crooks," the Senator went on to say.

Demands Committee Investigate.

At this point Senator Dill of Washington asked Heflin for the names of the four cabinet members, beside Daugherty, whom Mr. Doheny mentioned as having met at the Metropolitan Club at Washington. Heflin replied that he would very much like to have the committee investigate this question and tell the names to the public.

Heflin made it his business to show how Doheny was prosperous clipping coupons and cleaning up on his big oil interests. "This didn't mean that the rest of the country was prosperous," declared Mr. Heflin.

Many Jobless In New England.

The republican side was fairly empty and the democratic side well filled. Those republican leaders, like Lodge and Smoot, who were present appeared to be very dejected, tame, and without any fight in them.

As the democratic barrage was being fired, Senator Walsh of Massachusetts rose to tell the senate that he had just received a telegram from Fall River to the effect that the severe unemployment had brought about a practically complete shutting down of the textile mills of the town. The Senator pointed out that in all this talk of prosperity today work was being suspended and unemployment was increasing.

Farm Bank Failures Colossal.

Here Senator Dill of Washington interjected and stated that the bank failures in the Northwest had been so numerous that the Comptroller of the Currency did not want to make the list public for fear that it would destroy the confidence of the country in the remaining banks.

Government Corrupt.

Heflin continued to flay the Administration. He said that the country was in great distress. "The people are in distress. When anyone makes up his mind to go crooked, he goes plumb into the republican party. We have reached the time in this country when our government rests upon money, booze, and campaign funds.

"Everytime we turn a table now we find a republican official crooked. I am in favor of keeping on turning the table."

Heflin charged Coolidge with being responsible for Doheny's continuing to pump daily 4,000 barrels and Sinclair 3,000 barrels every day from the stolen oil reserves. "If a common man would do anything like that, a marshall would be sent right after him," said the Alabama Senator.

The guilt of not instructing the oil prosecutors Pomerene and Strawn to order Doheny and Sinclair to discontinue pumping this oil was fastened upon President Coolidge by Heflin.

Philadelphia Youth Organize Branch and Conduct Study Class

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Feb. 28.—At a meeting held here tonight in the headquarters of the Workers Party, 521 York avenue, an English branch of the Young Workers League was formed with several members.

The young workers of Philadelphia are very active. A class in the "A B C of Communism" is held every Thursday evening at 339 South 5th street.

After Lenin's Funeral

By GERTRUDE HAESSLER.

(Staff Correspondent of The Federated Press)

MOSCOW, Feb. 27.—When Lenin died, Tikhon, the counter-revolutionary leader of the Russian church, who has recanted and been set free, sent condolences to the government from the monastery to which he has retired.

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Orders from abroad are pouring in for movies of Lenin's funeral. Less than a week after the funeral in the Red square, pictures were shown in Moscow and Petrograd of the entire funeral—bringing the body from Gorki, viewing the body in the Dom Soyuzov, the ceremony in the hall, the funeral procession, and the five-minute ceremony on the Red square. They were shown in the provinces a few days later.

• • •

The committee for children, central committee, Russian Communist party, has issued bronze seals with Lenin's bust to be used as letter seals. The proceeds from the sales will be used on behalf of the homeless children.

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The question of what kind of memorials are to be erected to Lenin will be discussed in a series of meetings in the Socialist section of the Russian Academy of Art. The first speaker is the artist G. B. Yakulov, who will expound the idea that the historic events of our times demand not sculptural but architectural treatment.

BANKERS' FRIEND, WEEKS, OPPOSES FREE PHILIPPINES

$70,000,000 in Bonds Owned in U. S.

(By The Federated Press)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28th. — Seventy million dollars of Philippine government bonds, which have 29 years still to run, are held by American banks.

That was the chief definite reason urged by Secretary of War Weeks, at a hearing before the House Committee on insular affairs, against giving immediate independence to the islands.

Weeks, the bond broker, now the cabinet officer, talked pompously of the "obligation" of the United States to the Philippines, and of the need for prudent consideration of any change in relations with the Filipino people. They were very near to Japan and China, and anyhow the present demand for independence was "not expressive of the best interests and wishes and mature consideration" of the Filipinos.

Wants Pound of Flesh.

Weeks said the United States should hold the islands until full guaranty of payment of these bonds, and some $41,500,000 of other securities, was made. He and General McIntyre, head of the Bureau of Insular Affairs, admitted that the United States had no legal claim based on these debts, but they thought there was a "moral" claim which would justify continued American occupation. Weeks felt that if "for a definite period" American rule should be guaranteed, American capital would continue to flow into the islands and develop the resources there.

Representative Schaefer of Wisconsin asked, pointedly, whether Weeks did not mean that American forces should hold the islands for the next 29 years. Weeks made no direct reply.

Filipino Demands Freedom.

Speaker Manuel Rojas of the island legislature replied to the broker-secretary, saying that the bad financial conditions of three years ago in the islands were due to world depression in trade, and had now disappeared. The government is in a sound condition. It asks no financial help from America.

"We are a people who have fought several wars for our freedom," he remarked. "For three years we waged a hopeless struggle with the United States to win our independence. We have given deliberate and mature consideration to this issue. We are not in doubt. We want to stand free."

One-Fourth of Female Factory Employes Get Less than $12 Weekly

(By The Federated Press)

NEW YORK, Feb. 28.—This is likely to prove the crucial week for the 48-hour week and minimum wage bills. On Tuesday, the 26th, a hearing was held before the joint senate and assembly committee which was attended by representatives of all districts of the state. These based their arguments for the necessity of the bills on the fact that women workers of the state are being underpaid and overworked—more than half of those employed in factories and mercantile establishments receiving less than $15.75 per week, and a fourth of them less than $12. The most optimistic of all the many surveys that have been made place the average cost of living at $16.00.

Use of Lumber on Louisiana Infants Legal, Says Court

(By The Federated Press)

SHREVEPORT, La., Feb. 28.—Louisiana, one of the most backward states in the union in education, still clings to the old fashioned paddle to punish children. Miss Myra Woodward, principal of a local school was charged in the dist[illegible] court with using a wooden pa[illegible] to punish Willie Tamplin, a 6 year old school boy. The disobedience of the child consisted in playing in the school yard after hours. Trying to escape the punishment, the boy was injured by falling down a flight of steps.

Judge E. P. Mills discharged the teacher on the grounds that the state of Louisiana recognized the use of a wooden paddle to punish children.

Montreal Labor in Demand for Say on School Commission

MONTREAL, Feb. 28.—Labor representation on the provincial commission to study the educational problem of the province of Quebec is demanded by the Montreal Trades and Labor council. As the children of workmen form by far the greater part of the attendants of public schools in the province, free textbooks, the nationalization of schools, free tuition, and compulsory education are urged in the resolution. These demands forwarded to the provincial government are in accordance with those laid down in last year's trade union conference in Vancouver, B. C.

How many of your shop-mates read THE DAILY WORKER. Get one of them to subscribe today.

Another Attempt Made to Deport Mexican Radical

(By The Federated Press)

SAN QUENTIN, Calif., Feb. 28.—An attempt is being made to revive deportation proceedings against Ramon Sanchez, a Mexican criminal syndicalism prisoner here. A previous attempt in 1922 was averted. Meanwhile Sanchez' health has been affected by incarceration in the dungeon in various protest strikes.

As the terms of the earlier criminal syndicalism victims approach completion, the state government is making strenuous efforts to have the few foreign-born among them deported by the federal authorities. So far, as in the cases of Jack Gavell and James Olson, and the earlier action against Sanchez, the authorities have been unsuccessful in their attempts.

Gurley Flynn Speaks at Membership Drive of New York Y. W. L.

NEW YORK, Feb. 28.—The Young Workers League of New York will begin a drive for new members with a mass meeting at Webster Hall, 119 E. 11th St., Sunday afternoon, March 2. In addidtion to a list of prominent speakers headed by Elizabeth Gurley Flynn there will be a fine musical program. The Freiheit Singing Society, and the Lithuanian Mandolin Orchestra will be the headliners.

The Young Workers League here has recently increased its influence greatly by taking up new activities and doing a great deal of hard work. The League aims to bring within its fold every militant young worker during its membership drive.

Farmer-Labor Party of West Va. Plans Convention Mar. 13

(Special to The Daily Worker)

CLARKSBURG, W. Va., Feb. 28—The Farmer-Labor Party of West Virginia will hold a convention here beginning March 13, to organize for the coming political campaign. A call has been sent out asking local labor unions and working class political parties to send delegates. This convention, indications are, will be the biggest ever held in West Virginia. Preparations are being made to accomodate hundreds of delegates.

Oil Scandal Blocks Other Agents of Big Biz in Washington

(By The Federated Press)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—Government hydro-electric power plants will be constructed at the Yuma irrigation project in Arizona, and on the Gem project in Idaho, at a cost of $250,000 and $450,000 respectively, due to the fight made by Senator Ashurst and Senator Borah in the Senate against private power companies' spokesmen in that body, in debate on the Interior Department appropriations bill. Fear of another scandal proved too strong for the corporation bloc to organize their usual resistance.

Another Bank Hits the Trail to the Tall Financial Timbers

ANTELOPE, Mont., Feb. 28.—The Citizens' State bank, the last of Antelope's financial institutions, has closed its doors to go into receivership. Farmers who had deposited money from the sale of their 1923 crops and local business men are losers. Sheridan county had $22,000 on deposit in county funds which it has been unable to draw since 1921. The county deposit is covered by surety bonds.

This Reads Like a Page from Family History of Abraham

ALTON, Ill., Feb. 28.—Twelve living direct ancestors today pointed proudly to their daughter, granddaughter, great granddaughter, and great-great-granddaughter, Norma Lee Penning, one day old.

Norma Lee was born at the home of her grandmother here. Her mother is Mrs. Fred Penning, Jr., Arkansas City, Kan. She possesses two parents, four grandparents, four great-grandparents, and two great-great-grandparents.

Greek Workers Give Dance in New York Wednesday, Mar. 5th

NEW YORK, Feb. 28.—The radical workers of New York will be entertained by the Greek branch of the Workers Party, at a big dance and entertainment, Wednesday evening, March 5th, Central Opera House, 205 E. 67th St.

Avert Stage Strike.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 28.—The threatened strike of the stage craft unions was averted by a settlement which provides for increases to go into effect Sept. 1. Musicians will get a raise of $3.50 a week, carpenters and assistant carpenters $5 a week, miscellaneous help, 50 cents a day.

This is a compromise settlement, carpenters having asked for a raise of $10 instead of $5, and assistant carpenters of $15 instead of $5.

HOLD YOUR NOSE, THE WAR FRAUD SCANDALS MAY COME IN BUNCH

(By The Federated Press)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—The American people must not be given too much light on these war fraud cases, all at once. It might hurt them—or somebody.

Senator King of Utah, rising in his place on Feb. 19, moved to rescind the order of the previous day under which Attorney General Daugherty's report on the war fraud litigation was to have been printed as a public document.

"My attention has been called," he said, "to some matters connected with the report which, in my judgment, indicate that perhaps that order was improvidently issued."

Inasmuch as the report from Daugherty had been demanded at King's suggestion, his willingness to turn the material over to the senate judiciary committee for its carefully scrutiny was welcomed by Senator Willis, spokesman for Daugherty, and the senate agreed to that course.

Past Legion Head Says War Shouters Are Now Anti-Bonus

(By The Federated Press)

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 28.—Alvin M. Owsley, past national commander, American legion, addressing a bonus mass meeting here, predicted victory for the soldier bonus bill The measure will pass the house by a 6 to 1 vote, Owsley thinks.

"The men who are fighting the bonus bill now are the ones who were shouting the loudest for the men to go out and fight during the war," the speaker asserted. He pointed out that the United States is the only country engaged in the world war that has not granted its soldiers a bonus.

Owsley charged that large employers have coerced their employes into flooding Washington with anti-bonus propaganda. In numerous cases, the speaker said, employes have been given the choice of writing their congressmen in opposition to the bonus bill or being fired.

Blood Tests Wanted by St. Louis Cooks to Restore Confidence

(By The Federated Press)

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 28.—Legislation compelling cooks to submit to blood tests and physical examinations every 60 days is being advocated by union cooks of this city. "Conditions in some of our eating places are deplorable," says Jack Reed, business agent of the union. "Many of those handling food for public consumption have communicable diseases of the worst sort, and we believe the public would more readily patronize restaurants which announced that the health of its food handlers was under state or city supervision."

Cooks and Pastry Cooks' local No. 26 is recovering from an open shop drive, 1920, which made heavy inroads on the union's membership. The union, with more than 700 members, was almost destroyed. As a result of an organization campaign, the local has been recruited to nearly 300 members.

New York Bills Favored by Workers Go to the Assembly

(By The Federated Press)

NEW YORK, Feb. 28.—During the past week the Upper House of New York State Legislature passed the following bills favored by organized labor:

Restoring direct primary nomination, initiation and referendum at U. S. senators and state and district judges; providing for popular amendment of State Constitution by petition, initiation and referendum, at following elections providing for an executive budget of annual state expenditure; requiring publication of campaign receipts and expenses before, instead of after, elections; providing for payment of state service bonds to resident veterans of the World War at rate of $10 for each month served. All these measures have now gone to the Assembly for final action.

Mexican Labor Is Suspicious of Ramsay McDonald Government

(By The Federated Press)

MEXICO, CITY, Feb. 28.—Labor circles here are beginning to express doubts as to the genuine proletarian character of the new British government because recognition is being withheld from Mexico on various pretexts. Reports coming from Great Britain are to the effect that that country will not recognize Mexico until "claims of British citizens" are satisfied.

As these citizens are the exploiters of Mexico and their claims are not unlike those of French and British citizens against Russia, the workers here cannot see why this country should not be recognized first and the claims discussed afterward. Nor do they feel it the mission of a labor government to protect "its" finance imperialist exploiting groups.

Go Thru an Air Hole.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Feb. 28.—Three men were drowned and a fourth narrowly escaped the same fate when an automobile they were driving across the frozen Mississippi river plunged into an air-hole last night.

SPLIT IN MORON CAMP RESULTS IN NEW KLAN ORDER

New Tribe Selects Kansas City for Home

ATLANTA, Ga., Feb. 28.—The Knights of the Mystic Klan today joined the list of rival societies of the Ku Klux Klan, growing out of internal differences in the hooded order.

The new secret organization was launched here last night at a conference of 200 delegates from thirteen states. The meeting, originally called by E. Y. Clarke, former imperial wizard of the Klan, to "cure or kill" the "invisible empire," passed resolutions condemning William Joseph Simmons, former leader of one faction who recently made "peace" with Imperial Wizard Evans.

The Klan was labeled an "autocratic organization whose object was to overthrow free government."

The delegates elected John R. Jones as chairman of a tempororay board of control and selected Kansas City as national headquarters.

"Castles" of the Mystic Klan were voted in Milwaukee, Durham, N. C.; Russell, Kentucky; Eldorado, Kansas; Tulsa, Oklahoma; Kansas City and Atlanta.

* * * *

Get Own Medicine.

WAUKESHA, Wis., Feb. 28.—Under the guard of policemen and volunteers a score of Ku Klux Klansmen were spirited from a hotel here early today, following the mobbing of a Klan meeting here last night.

Furniture and windows on the lower floor of the hotel were wrecked in a spirited fight between several hundred persons opposed to the Klan and members of the Klan. Most of the klansmen escaped, the rest taking refuge behind barricaded doors on the second floor of the hotel.

Klan leaders from Milwaukee arrived by automoible early today and took the besieged klansmen out of town while police guarded against further attacks.

Howled at Klansmen.

Several persons were slightly injured.

The meeting was called for the purpose of organizing a local unit of the Klan. Several citizens opposed to the Klan attended the meeting, and they howled and jeered at the speakers.

The lights were turned out and a crowd in the street rushed the doors. A free-for-all fight followed in the darkness. Police aided by volunteers entered the fray and restored order after a half hour of fighting.

Prof. Passes Buck for College Evils to Pupils' Parents

Large numbers of college students are drunkards, gamblers and illiterate, Albert Parker Fitch, former professor of history at Amherst college, declared in a speech to the National Education Association convention here.

"They are dull because they won't study," he said. "They think they are sent to college to learn to make money or prepare for matrimony.

"They read frothy stories, are strong on card games, gossip, and athletic contests. Religion means nothing to them. They are a product of our modern society."

These students swear like "pirates" because their vocabularies are limited due to lack of study, Fitch declared. The fault lies with their parents, he said.

"If parents aren't quite so sure about prohibition how can you expect their children to be?"

Jesus of Nazareth Is Burning Issue in California State

(By The Federated Press)

SACRAMENTO, Cal., Feb. 28.—The prosecution has appealed to the state supreme court the criminal syndicalism cases of William Flanagan and Albert Stangeland, on which the appellate court recently reversed decision. The latter ruled that it was necessary that Flanagan and Stangeland should have realized "the illegal nature of the I. W. W." at the time they joined it. The appeal court also stated that conviction was unjust in so far as it was based on anti-religious beliefs or statements (this charge arising from some of the I. W. W. songs, quoted in court).

The petition for appeal to the supreme court takes issue with these findings, claiming in essence that disbelief in the divinity of Christ is a sign of "criminal tendencies." Thus does the fundamentalist controversy enter the realm of California politics.

House Will Debate Ford's Plan to Gobble Muscle Shoals

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—Representative Madden, chairman of the house appropriations committee, announced in the house today that agreement had been reached to make the Muscle Shoals bill accepting the offer of Henry Ford for the project a special order to be taken up for consideration immediately after the tax bill.

It was expected the tax bill will be disposed of Friday or Saturday of this week.

THE POWER COLUMN

How to Make the Daily Worker Grow

Choose Your Method and MAKE It Work

THERE are so many different ways by which THE DAILY WORKER can be increased that we hesitate to print all of them that come to our mind and all of them that DAILY WORKER agents and boosters send in, for fear that some comrades will be confused by the multitude of opportunities and not stick to any of them long enough to make it work.

Of the dozens of special methods which DAILY WORKER agents have used with success, all of them have one thing in common:—to make them successful, persistency and energy was required. Basically everywhere the problem of securing new readers for THE DAILY WORKER is the same:

1.—It is necessary to make THE DAILY WORKER known.

2.—It is necessary to make THE DAILY WORKER attractive to the workers.

3.—It is necessary to stick to the job of selling, to overcome petty obstacles and "turn-downs" by sticking to the job.

Previously, in **The Power Column,** we have suggested a number of ways by which THE DAILY WORKER can best be advertised. In our opinion the best and most constant method of advertisement is by "word of mouth".

One of the first tasks of DAILY WORKER branch agents is to get the members of his branch and the workers in his locality to talking about THE DAILY WORKER. "TALK IT UP" is a slogan which must be in continuous use.

Talk about THE DAILY WORKER, talk about it in general, talk about special features of it in particular, certain articles or editorials, certain policies which it advocates.

When in a meeting of workers, get the floor to tell about THE DAILY WORKER, the great new labor paper which is attracting thousands to it. When in a group of workers, turn the conversation to the matter of the press and tell about THE DAILY WORKER which has been issued to save the working-class from the scourge of the boss-kept press. When talking to a friend or shop mate or a member of your union, tell him about THE DAILY WORKER. Always carry a few copies in your pocket so that you back up your statements by showing the paper. **Make THE DAILY WORKER a permanent and constant topic of conversation.** It's the biggest thing in the American labor movement.

By advertising THE DAILY WORKER is in itself making it attractive to thinking workers. Everyone of them knows that the capitalist press is poison. With many it is necessary only to show THE DAILY WORKER in order to secure a subscription. With others it sometimes needs a little amplification, a little argument and the sale is made.

But of all the things necessary for the successful work of THE DAILY WORKER booster it is sticking on the job which is the most important. With the knowledge that THE DAILY WORKER is the best daily newspaper in America it is necessary only to work hard enough and to keep at it to achieve success. **Choose your method of work and then keep at it until it succeeds.**

* * * *

10,000 NEW SUBSCRIBERS BY JUNE 15. HOW MANY ARE YOU GOING TO GET?

Watch for the Announcement of the Sub Campaign.

* * * *

Canton, Ohio.

The Power Column: I am getting THE DAILY WORKER every day and have been passing it along to each and every worker in the steel plant. I have even had a copy posted on one of the bulletin boards in the plant.

It is something the working man has needed for years to put him in touch with what is going on all over the world. The boys all seem to enjoy it and I have ten new subscribers I'll send you on pay day.

I have made it plain to the boys that I would be glad to send in to you any news they might have.

Yours very truly,
JOHN P. O'BRIEN, Chairman,
International Steel Workers of the World.

* * * *

The Power Column: One way I get subs is to canvass in the evening when the men are home from work. I tell them all about the paper. Some of them try to put me off but I tell them they can pay me on payday.

In order to be able to get them to subscribe to some working class paper, I take a list of the foreign language papers with me with their subscription prices. If any worker tells me he can't read English then I tell them about the worker's paper which is published in their own language. Then they can't put me off; I either sell THE DAILY WORKER or one of the others.

I think I have some good advice to give to other DAILY WORKER agents: Some evening go to visit your neighbor. Don't say anything about our paper right away. They will start themselves. This is what most of them say to me: "Gee I wish I had something to read. What do you do these long evenings?" Then is your chance. Tell them about THE DAILY WORKER and before you leave you will have a new sub. Try this and see how it works. If you can't get them the first time try them again and you will surely succeed.

One party told me that he had a good job and didn't like to lose it just now. You see he would sooner sell himself for a job than to the working class. Pity this kind that are still so dumb. Some of them call me a red but I laugh at them and tell them that red is a nice color.

Comradely yours,
MRS. MIKE GERGITCH, Marianna, Pa.

* * * *

Dear Comrades: Better send me a couple more sales books. If you wish my branch to cover Austin Station I have a couple of reliable comrades to help me out. I am literature agent for my branch; so for commissions due me I give literature to those subscribing. What do you think of that? It ought to help me clean my shelves.

Yours for success,
E. WICKSTROM, Oak Park, Ill.

What have you to say to your fellow DAILY WORKER boosters? Say it thru The Power Column.

PHILA. PAINTERS WILL TAKE PART IN MAY 30 MEET

Say Teapot Shows Old Parties Rotten

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 28. — Painters' Local No. 1083, of Philadelphia, after a heated debate, vigorously condemned the Teapot Dome steal and endorsed the St. Paul Conference by adopting the following resolution:

The senate investigation of the Teapot Dome oil leases show that the government of the United States under both republican and democratic administrations serves the capitalists as an instrument for looting the nation. Senators, cabinet officers have been shown to be the paid men of big capitalist oil interests and even presidents are not immune from their influence. Fall, Denby, McAdoo, Daugherty, Lane, Roosevelt; these are the names which the workers and farmers of this country have been asked to honor, but now they are all covered with the slime of corruption and graft.

Government, Workers' Enemy.

The Teapot Dome exposures only prove again on a larger scale what has been proven in this country hundreds of times; that the government of the United States serves the interests of a privileged class and is the enemy of the workers and farmers who produce the wealth of the country.

It proves again that not one among the high and mighty of the old parties is immune from the corruption, grafting and looting thru which the capitalists take for themselves the wealth of the nation. It proves again that the existing system of industry and government is part of one system of special privilege and exploitation thru which the workers and farmers are robbed of what they produce.

There is only one answer to Teapot Dome and the whole system of Teapot Domes which is capitalism—the organization of a Farmer-Labor Party and the struggle for a workers' and farmers' government. Only a workers' and farmers' government will end the looting of the nation by the capitalists. A great; mass Farmer-Labor Party must carry on the struggle to establish that workers' and farmers' government.

Endorse May 30th Convention.

Whereas a convention has been called for May 30th at St. Paul by the Farmer-Labor Party of Minnesota, The Federated Farmer-Labor Party, The Farmer Labor Party of Washington, Montana and South Dakota and other organizations, for the nomination of a farmer-labor candidate for president and the adoption of a national platform and this convention gives the opportunity to create the mass farmer-labor party which will carry on the fight for a Workers and Farmers Government.

Be it therefore resolved, that we indorse the May 30 convention and pledge ourselves to send delegates to this convention, and Be it further resolved, that a copy of this resolution be sent to the labor press and to the representatives in congress and the senate from this territory.

Workers Party Mass Meeting.

A huge "Teapot Dome" mass meeting arranged by the Workers Party, Philadelphia local, will be held Friday evening, Feb. 29, at the Machinists' Temple, 1239 Spring Garden Street. William Weinstone of New York, S. Sklaroff of Philadelphia, R. Baker of New York, of the Machinists Union, and A. Jakira, district organizer of the Workers Party, will speak.

Wall Street Sorry Ramsay Wouldn't Break Dock Strike

(By The Federated Press)

NEW YORK, Feb. 28.—The more excitable heads in Wall Street are breathing amusing sighs of relief at the apparent moderation of this dangerous radical, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald. Indeed, they are in their excess of relief, verbally and thru the columns of their press patting the Scotch labor leader on the back.

"He is quite giving the lie to those who announced that the labor ministry would bring a series of disasters," says one observer. And another writer makes this typical observation: "An almost comic touch is furnished by the spectacle of the labor premier passing a bill to build warships by the aid of the Conservatives against the protests of his party, giving the latter, meanwhile, a sharp lecture on the real way to secure disarmament."

However, the fact that the dock workers' strike "apparently ended in a victory for labor" has cooled the emotions of a good many. Wall Street, that very small part of it which occasionally reads history, rather expected MacDonald to pull a Briand, so to speak.

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POLITICALS ARE GETTING THE DAILY WORKER

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The DAILY WORKER is being sent to fifteen different prisons in this country and to more than twenty different political prisoners thru the generosity of the readers of the DAILY WORKER.

This means that scores of political prisoners are being informed of what the working class movement all over the world is doing. The political prisoners are appreciative of the kindness of the readers of the DAILY WORKER who are having the paper sent to them. Every prisoner to whom the paper has been sent has written in thanking us and the people who enabled him to get the paper.

The letters, which cannot be quoted because of prison rules, tell in the simple language of sincere men what it means to be remembered by the people on the outside. One prisoner who has given a contribution to DAILY WORKER sends in $3 for a subscription for another prisoner who is serving a life term.

The arrangement by which readers of the DAILY WORKER send their paper to the political prisoners is this: The reader send $3 to the business office and asks that the DAILY WORKER be sent to a political prisoner for a year. We see to it that the political prisoner gets the paper. The person sending the sub can either specify that the paper be sent to a particular prisoner or let us use our judgment about entering the sub. If you do not name a particular prisoner we will send the paper to a political who is in a prison where the "DAILY" is not now going. In that way more prisoners are reached by the DAILY WORKER because several persons can read the same paper.

Send us $3 and we will do the rest. Don't forget the political prisoners. Act at once.

Aliens Coming in Thru Loop Holes in Immigration Law

(By The Federated Press)

NEW YORK, Feb. 28.—The present immigration law which has inflicted so much unnecessary hardship on innocent persons does not, despite the rigid literal interpretation given it by the officials who enforce it, really restrict.

Immigration Commissioner Curran says it has been shot thru with "loop holes" by federal court decisions, and that steamship companies are urging aliens to take advantage of various precedents recently set up and come to America.

Curran cites the case of Rabbi Gottlieb. The rabbi when barred because he was in excess of quota protested that he was exempt from the working of the law because it specifically exempted ministers. He claimed exemption also for his wife, arguing that the quota law supplements only and does not supplant the previous immigration law which permitted the entry of the wives of ministers, etc. He won his case.

An Armenian, who had been admitted, went back to Europe after a brief stay here and brought back his wife. She was in excess of quota, but the Armenian pointed to the precedent of the rabbi's wife, and won his case, too.

These precedents were welcomed particularly in Italy, and Curran declares that many Italians come here and are admitted, then return to Italy and return with their wives and children and demand that they be admitted altho they are in excess of quota. And then, recently eight nuns, barred because in excess of quota, were admitted as teachers.

The Italian quota was exhausted long since but in the last two weeks steamers have brought more than 2,000 Italian immigrants and most of these, Curran says, successfully claimed exemption from the workings of the quota law.

Militarists Threaten to Murder Mother of Tokio Officers' Victim

TOKIO, Japan, Feb. 28.—Following the murder of the socialist, Osugi Sakae, his wife, Ito Noe, and their nephew, Tachibana Soichi, who were strangled to death by militarists several days after the recent earthquake, the grief-stricken mother of the murdered child has been inundated with letters from the supporters of the militarists, threatening vicious acts of recrimination should she institute civil proceedings.

Among other gently persuasive missives was one which said that should a civil action be commenced, she and the remainder of her family "would be exterminated."

The announcement made that Captain Amakasu, who confessd to strangling Osugi and his wife, had been sentenced to three years in jail, has been followed by another announcement stating that Amakasu has been pardoned and acquitted. The first announcement was made public to throw dust in the eyes of the people—the second was made in military circles only.

The military caste thus stands revealed in all its brutal and arrogant autocracy. If there be any who still retain the slightest hope of justice for the workers from such people, in face of their protection of self-accused murderers, theirs must indeed be the "faith sublime."

Kamenev Discusses Big Problems Before Russian Communists

NOTE:—Today the DAILY WORKER begins the publication of the speech by Chairman Kamenev, of the Moscow Soviet, on the problems confronting the Russian Communist Party. This discussion has been referred to as the third greatest discussion within the Russian Communist Party since the Bolshevik Revolution, in November, 1917. The speech of Kamenev will be followed by the views of other prominent Russian Communists. Kamenev spoke to the Moscow Communists as follows:

KAMENEV SPEAKS.

COMRADES! I shall deal with the most important points only, and with the results of the discussion which is going on at the present time in all the districts.

If we examine into all the objections, doubts, and indications, which we have all heard raised at the districts meetings, we must candidly admit that the cardinal question yielded as the result and summing up of all these discussions is as follows: yes, it is true that the Workers' Democracy has been proclaimed by the central; it is true that the fundamental guarantees for the carrying out of the workers' democracy are contained in the resolution passed by the Central; but is the present Central worthy of confidence?

Can we really believe that the policy indicated by the resolution has actually been firmly determined upon by the Central, and that the present Central will carry out this policy?

I have formulated, in these words, the whole of the doubts and objections which we have been hearing from those who appear as opponents against the Central.

This is the form in which I put the question to myself, and I think that it will have to be put to the whole Moscow organization in this form. We are faced by one of two things: Either these resolutions may be safely entrusted to the Central for their execution; or: we are in possession of a piece of paper, representing a policy which it is for the Party to see carried out, for it is not issued by the Central on its own initiative, only but under pressure; we are in possession of a piece of paper, but not of a conviction that the Central will actually realize its contents.

Mutual Confidence Necessary.

This is the cardinal question confronting your meeting, and demanding a clear and unequivocal answer. The change of policy which we intend carrying out with you cannot be performed unless there is mutual confidence between us.

Therefore, I regard it as incumbent on me to explain how the Central came to formulate in its resolution the idea and the principles which are contained in it. This came about under the following influence: opinions have frequently been expressed at meetings, to the effect that the Central acted under pressure of the opposition within the Party; that some definite document exists in which all this voluntary action is dictated; that the Central has, however, taken no notice of this, etc. Is there any foundation for all these assertions?

In the first place I deem it necessary to draw a dividing line between this question and all the unfounded rumors and gossip which have gathered around them.

At one district meeting, a written declaration actually obliged me to tell a comrade straight out that such declarations, coming from our own midst, are nothing more nor less than a reflection of that kind of idle chatter amongst us which has already become a political weapon against our Party in the hands of our enemies.

For there is not one amongst us who can have the slightest doubt—and for us old Bolsheviki, who have already passed thru a hard school, it is a perfectly illuminating fact—but that at the moment when the bourgeoisie is robbed of the press and of the possibility of open attack upon us, at this moment such petty bourgeoisie tittle tattles as has contrived to percolate into our ranks will stop at nothing, will disintegrate us more and more, will undermine the authority of our central institutions, and form a political weapon against us.

At present there is a danger that those members of our Party who are insufficiently schooled, insufficiently firm in principle, may be deceived by this gossip.

Let us, therefore, set it aside along with all the idle rumors and assertions which cannot be proved by documents; it should form no part of our discussion on actualities. Let us occupy ourselves solely with that which any one of us can prove.

Dangers to Party.

What were the origins of this question in the Central? The first and fundamental event compelling the Central to accord attention to the unsound conditions obtaining within our Party was something outside of the Party itself, in the working class.

In July and August, extremely alarming phenomena showed themselves among the working class, which could not be passed over by the central institutions. We underwent a period of strikes in Kharkov and Sormovo. The direct causes of these strikes, the actual reasons for their outbreak, varied in the different cases.

We, as the Party apparatus, as the state apparatus, were partly to blame. But this only applies to the immediate cause. The general conditions causing the movement forced us to direct our attention to the situation within our Party itself. We had to ask ourselves if it were possible to imagine a situation in which the Party organization is unable to foresee an approaching wave of dissatisfaction among the masses; that such a case could be possible as that at Zindel's, where a movement arose in August, where the representative of the nucleus and the manager admitted that the movement was entirely unexpected for the nucleus, and this comrade declared that: "We had no idea of the movement. The Yatchayka (nucleus) lost its head when it began; it lost its direction." Was this the fault of this yatchayka itself, or must it not rather be laid to the account of the unsound symptoms observable within our organization?

We should, indeed, be blind or short-sighted should we maintain that the happenings in Moscow, in Kharkov, in Sormovo, and other places, are but passing episodes not requiring our attention, and having no bearing on the inner development and inner life of our Party.

At the same time, phenomena became noticeable within our Party itself, phenomena equally symptomatic, and speedily demanding our whole attention.

This was the rise of the counter-revolutionary "workers' group," which represented a real danger, and whose symptomatic and essential character did not consist in its existence as a counter-revolutionary organization, but in the circumstance that one of these organizations—the workers' group—possessed connections among the working class, and began to have effect, in combination with the various attendant rumors, upon a certain section of our Party, if only upon a weak and inferior section.

Malady Must Be Cured.

These two fundamental phenomena, which appeared quite independently of any events within the Central, of any differences of opinion and resultant discussion among those belonging to the Central, faced us with a question quite outside of all this: The Party is attacked by a disease which has to be cured.

And further analysis and examination of this question showed us that there are many phenomena in the life of the working class to which the Party has adapted itself too slowly, and to which the Party has devoted too little attention. In the first place Comrade Lenin drew attention two years ago to the fact that our proletariat was becoming declassed and decomposed.

We must, however, now grasp the fact (already partially demonstrable by statistical data) that this declassing process in the proletariat, the fundamental process of the inner life of our Party from 1919 till 1920 and 1921, has ceased, and that we are now experiencing the reversed process—the process of consolidation, of improvement, of return of the honest native proletariat to the city, of revival in the inner life of the working class, and of improvement in its material position.

And upon this basis, the basis of the consolidation of the working class, of the comparative improvement of its material position, we find an awakening in the inner ideological, cultural, and political life of the working class, a growth of demands put upon life, a rise of cultural level, and an increase of the political demands put upon us, the Communists.

Thus the Party is faced by the task of not being behind-hand, of adapting its inner life with all speed, if it is to be equal to meeting these fresh tasks imposed by the higher standards and advanced consolidation of the working class. Should the Central and other Party organizations respond to these facts by closing their eyes, or by maintaining that everything is in perfect order, there is no doubt but that they would be the greatest criminals; their assumption of an official and authoritative satisfactory state of affairs might plunge the Party into the abyss.

The Dangers of the N. E. P.

But in actual fact nothing of the kind has happened, and the structure and traditions of our Party render it impossible for it to happen. The above facts simply became the objective motives for the movement, which became apparent in all our organizations, beginning with the Central, and based on the endeavor to enhance political activity within our Party itself, and to raise it to the required level.

To this another circumstance must be added, one which becomes increasingly prominent, and to which we must devote much more attention in the future than in the past, for it concerns us more and more. We are living under the conditions of the New Economic Policy. I shall not deal with the new economic policy at this meeting, but I am aware that energetic attacks are being made upon it and upon the public economic policy pursued by the Central, and I am convinced that we shall presently have to thrash out this matter at a similar meeting to this, and come to a decision as to who is right—the Central which pursues a definite economic line, or the assailants attacking this policy from the districts.

At the present moment I shall merely touch upon the question of the influence exercised by the NEP, at our own level, upon the question as to whether we are able to boast that the fighting unity, the psychological and political peculiarities possessed by our Party during the civil war a few years ago, still remain with us.

If we do not deliberately close our eyes, and try to pretend that everything is in order; if we admit that we are bound to regard our own experience with a critical eye; then we must come to the following conclusions: Of course not. And for the very sufficient reason that our Party consists of three parts of the proletariat, the peasants, and the employes—the intelligenzia, and that it is impossible to imagine that these three special groups are not subject to the corresponding influences brought to bear upon them from directions outside of our Party.

Psychology of Party Groups.

Thus the proletarian wing of our Party, under constant pressure from the masses in the works and factories, possesses an entirely different pshychological conception of things than, for instance, the intellectual wing, consisting of employes, which latter wing is again living in quite another atmosphere to that of the peasant wing of the Party, which has a mentality of its own.

Without going further into details, we can see clearly that this NEP is bound to have a different effect on the different wings of our Party, especially on the first wing, that wing which we have sent along with you far into the camp of enemy in the NEP.

Those of our Party who have thus been sent into the camp of the enemy must receive our full support in every respect, but we must not forget that we have placed them in a position in which they cannot shut themselves off from the atmosphere so different to that breathed by our Party.

If we take a workman, a Communist from the ranks of the intelligenzia, and appoint him director of a bank, president of a trade exchange, or give him a leading and responsible position, or place him at the head of a syndicate, we must admit to ourselves that we are sending our comrade to a very dangerous position, for we are not sending him out to fight hand to hand with the bourgeoisie, but to make agreements with it, to sign contracts with it, to carry on commerce, etc.

I repeat, that we should be blind were we to forget here Marxism, or to forget that the division which we have sent forward to occupy this post is much more liable than any other division—much more than the workman at his bench—to degeneration as Communists, and to succumb to the NEP. And we should be acting criminally with regard to these comrades if we did not adopt measures for neutralizing this influence.

Thirty Per Cent of the Price of Coal Goes Into the Pockets of Coal Dealers in Profits

By LELAND OLDS

(Federated Press Industrial Editor.)

Profits absorbed about one-third of the price charged by the Lehigh Coal and Navigation company for anthracite coal produced during 1923, according to the annual report of the company. The report shows a total revenue of $27,098,022 while expenses amounted to only $18,540,690.

President S. D. Warriner of the company, who was spokesman of the operators in the wage negotiations, could have allowed his 8,407 employes at least $300 apiece in additional wages during the year without cutting profits to common stockholders below a 6 per cent level.

Actual profits remaining to stockholders after paying bond interest and making excessive deductions for depreciation, depletion and other reserves amounted to approximately $12 on each $100 invested. Out of this the regular 8 per cent dividends were paid and there remained $1,134,035 to be added to the undivided surplus profits which guarantee dividends during years when miners are denied an opportunity to work full time.

The following table shows the company's income statement for the year:

Revenues	$27,098,022
Expenses	18,540,690
Gross profits	8,557,332
Reserves, including depletion	2,229,625
General expenses, taxes and interest	2,854,200
Profit for common stock	3,473,507

There were 4,206,961 tons of coal mined from the company's property during the year. The receipts of the company, therefore, figure $6.74 a ton while the expenses figured only $4.61 a ton. This means that the company was charging $2.13 more a ton than the actual cost of producing the coal. After excessive deductions for depreciation, depletion and other reserves the profit remaining amounted to $1.50 a ton.

During the four years since 1920 the average profit remaining for stockholders after deductions for interest, taxes and reserves has amounted to 85 cents a ton produced, which compares with 64 cents a ton during the years 1912 to 1914. The company is now charging for depletion at the rate of 9 cents a ton altho it admitted in 1912 that a charge of 5 cents a ton would pay for all its coal land in 20 years. Deductions for other reserves are even more unwarranted, the total amounting in 1923 to 63 cents a ton. Such depletion and depreciation items are today regularly used by corporations controlling natural resources to hide away excessive profits for division later as cash bonuses or as stock dividends.

* * *

Annual Profits of 60 Per Cent.

If you want to make easy money on a small investment the game is evidently to get on the inside in the railroad equipment business. Profits made by the Chicago Railway Equipment Co. during 1923 were so large that the company was evidently ashamed to show them in its report. At least the Chicago Journal of Commerce says: "While the report shows an apparently studied avoidance of actual earnings it declares that 1923 earnings were the largest in the history of the company." The directors recommended raising the annual dividends to a 12 per cent rate and remarked that the handsome balance in undivided profits was a guarantee of the payment of dividends for 1924.

From another source, however, come actual figures showing that net profits for 1923 amounted to $1,097,321, equivalent after payment of preferred dividends to $14.80 on each share of common stock. But as the par value on each share is only $25 this means an annual profit of nearly 60 per cent. Evidently this corporation also got its snout into the trough of the railroad $1,000,000,000 rehabilitation campaign.

Your Union Meeting

Fifth Friday, Feb. 29, 1924.

No.	Name of Local and Place of Meeting.
237	Bakers and Confectioners, 3420 W. Roosevelt Road.
	Building Trades Council, 180 W. Wash.
	Carpenters' District Council, 505 So. State St.
2200	Carpenters, 4339 S. Halsted St.
15	Conductors (Sleeping Car), 912 Capitol Bldg., 10 a. m.
9	Electricians, 2901 W. Monroe St.
3	Electrotypers, 175 W. Washington St.
84	Glass Workers, Emily and Marshfield.
35	Granite Cutters, 180 W. Washington.
	Ladies' Garment Workers, Joint Bd., 328 W. Van Buren St.
113	Machinists, 113 S. Ashland Blvd.
637	Painters, School and Sheffield Ave.
1	Piano and Organ Workers, 810 W. Harrison St.
612	Plumbers, 9251 S. Chicago Ave.
988	Railway Carmen, 11405 Michigan Ave.
306	Railway Clerks, Atlantic Hotel.

(Note—Unless otherwise stated all meetings are at 8 p. m.)

HINDU REBELS DENIED ASYLUM BY THE FRENCH

Action Due to Pressure of British

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MADRAS, India, Feb. 28.—Acting under British pressure, French authorities have expelled from Pondicherry, Indian nationalists who sought refuge as political exiles on French soil. Thus the right of political asylum, traditionally respected in France, is violated by her colonial officials. During twenty years, Indian nationalists have found protection in the French settlements of Pondicherry and Chandernagere. Even during the war, when all constitutional rights were set aside, Indian refugees were not expelled from the French settlements.

No reason has been given for this expulsion. Since the victims cannot go to any other country without crossing British territory, expulsion means practically their extradition, which is a direct contravention of all codes and usages of International Law. The expelled refugees will try to reach France, there to claim the right of refuge which belongs to them. Will the French Government and public vindicate this right?

Cleveland Finns Organize Council for Foreign-Born

(Special to The Daily Worker)

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb., 27.—The local Finnish branch of the Workers Party decided in its last regular meeting to call a massmeeting among the Finns here, irrespective of political views, in order to form a council for the protection of foreign-born workers.

The aim of this council will be a fight, the laws against registration and fingerprinting of those foreign-born workers who have not taken citizen papers in the United States of America. The Finnish branch, therefore will combine with other local organizations, for the formation of above named council, which will carry on an aggressive campaign against the proposed laws.

The undersigned also wishes to say that all Finns in this locality should be subscribers of The Daily Worker. We can become subscribers by just letting our literature agent Com. Matt Peltonen take our names and addresses when Matt comes around, of course he wants a little money, too, for the sub, but that is so little that everybody can give without any excuse.

WITH THE YOUNG WORKERS
CONDUCTED - BY THE YOUNG WORKERS LEAGUE

The Difference Between Child Labor and Youth Labor.

By HARRY GANNES

THERE IS much confusion in the minds of many workers between child labor and youth labor. The regular party politicians, especially those active in some attempt to squelch the child labor protest, completely becloud the entire issue of the exploitation of the children and the youth.

Sam Gompers, the National Child Labor Committee, the United States Department of Labor, and every other agency carrying on some form of anti-child labor agitation, make it clear that the exploitation of the youth over 14 years of age with some form of regulations, and over 16 unlimitedly, is proper.

Ordinarily child labor is meant the exploiting of children under 14 years of age. The United States census classes all those 15 and under in its child labor figures of over 1,500,000. This, incidentally, does not take count of children under 6, tho investigations by the Children's Bureau of the Department of Labor itself, have brought to light the fact that thousands upon thousands of children 4, 5, and 6, and in one instance 2, work, some of them very long hours. A conservative figure of the number of children of all ages up to 15 employed and exploited in some form or other in the United States is 2,500,000. This does not include the part-time, home working children, a great portion of the children engaged in street occupations is uncounted, and the thousands who illegally give higher ages in order to get working certificates are not taken into account. Then 1923 showed a 38 per cent increase of child workers in the industrial centers.

So much for the bare phases of child labor.

As workers, we are naturally against the exploitation of all children up to the age of 16, and exhort all the forces of labor with an end to the immediate stoppage of the employment of children in any manner whatsoever. That is our goal. But that alone does not solve the problem. The fight against child labor is part of the all-inclusive general struggle of the workers for higher wages, lower hours, better standards of work, and ultimately the destruction of capitalism.

Now to the confused "youth labor." There is no hue and cry against exploitation of the youth on the part of the politicians, philanthropists and labor fakers. It is all right, so far as they are concerned, to make profits out of the hides of the kids over 14.

What are the facts? The exploitation of the youth 14 and over (up to the age of 18) is more brutal than the sweating of the adult workers. Boys or girls 15, 16, 17 and sometimes 18, are not physically developed; they are undergoing a critical period of growth; and it is just about this type of young worker that the bosses are able to use to great advantage in the modern industrial machine. Follows wage-slavery of the worst kind. Speed up, long hours, bad sanitary conditions, and on top of it all less wages than the older worker gets, which in time cuts down the standard of living of the entire working class. The more young fellows taken from school at 14 or 16, the less jobs for the already growing mass of unemployed.

It is a vicious circle. Unemployment forces the father to take his young children from school and to put them to work; more children on the labor market, makes it harder for the older workers to get jobs.

Then there is the problem of apprentices. The bosses are taking into their own hands the matter of educating the future skilled workers at a death-price to the trade unions and the unions still cling to the policy of excluding the youth from the unions, thereby encouraging the youth to look to the bosses for training.

The youth of 14 or over should do some form of educative work, but all work for an employer under capitalism is exploitation and has no other object. No young fellow between 14 and 16 should work more than four hours a day, and between 16 and 21 more than six hours a day. The entire system of education, if the best good is to result to the workers, must be reorganized on the work school basis. But that cannot be completely realized under capitalism.

The aim should be to strengthen the economic organizations of the workers by taking in the youth, cutting down youth labor, eradicating child labor, and control of apprentice education by the trade unions without any restrictions or barriers to the young who now want to join the unions.

This would be the beginning of the solution of the child and youth labor problem.

For information concerning the Young Workers League of America, address Y. W. L., 1009 N. State St., Chicago, Ill.

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Massachusetts Labor Against Legislation Hitting Foreign Born

MAYNARD, Mass., Feb. 28.—The workers of Maynard have gone on record as being against laws which discriminate against foreign-born workers.

At a recent mass meeting they adopted a resolution condemning all such laws now being considered and pointed out that the foreign-born workers are the poorest paid, worst treated and most neglected group in America. The resolution follows:

WHEREAS, the workers in the basic industries where the chief wealth of the country is produced, are largely foreign born; and

WHEREAS, these workers, altho producing the products that make possible the running of industry and interchange of products, are subjected to the most miserable conditions and low wages, and

WHEREAS, there are already introduced in Congress vicious laws intended to brand aliens as criminals, by registering, fingerprinting and photographing them, thus bringing to these shores the detestable, autocratic methods in use in Kaiserist Germany and Czarist Russia, and

WHEREAS, the Government officials have openly and brazenly endorsed such measures, which aim to punish any attempt of the suffering foreign-born to engage in strikes or other working class activity; therefore be it

RESOLVED, that we, the workers of Maynard, in mass meeting assembled, protest vigorously against the proposed laws aimed at foreign-born, and be it further

RESOLVED, that a copy of this resolution be sent to the officials of Maynard, to the State Governor of Massachusetts, the Maynard representatives in the State legislature, the Congressman for Maynard, the State Senators in Washington, to the local press and to the DAILY WORKER.

(Signed): J. Welkinen, Chairman
A. Suihkonen, Secretary.

Hardy Annual Bill for State Insurance Arouses Some Interest

(By The Federated Press)

NEW YORK, Feb. 28.—A bill establishing a state monopoly in workmen's compensation insurance introduced in the New York state legislature this year as it has been every session regularly for years, has for the first time aroused some interest.

Replying to the criticism of P. T. Sherman, former head, state labor department and now a representative of insurance companies, in which the bill was described as a dangerous political experiment as well as bad economics, Frederick L. Hackenburg, sponsor of the measure in the lower house, asserts that the change from a competitive to a centralized system for insuring working men or women would be as beneficial to the community as the parcel post has been.

"I believe," he said, "that state monopoly in this matter is coming—maybe not this year, maybe not in the next, but certainly it is not far off. It am sure that it will be eventually just as cheap as insurance by competing private companies, more efficient, and a great deal fairer to the workers." The bill, he said, has the support of organized labor. Sherman's main argument is the curious one that the bill would put too great a sum—$200,000,000—in the hands of the state.

Syndicalist Case Dismissed.

EUREKA, Calif., Feb. 28.—After 66 hours the jury trying nine I. W. W. members here for criminal syndicalism failed to agree and was dismissed. The men have been in jail ever since last October. The trial was characterized by a huge mass meeting in Eureka which demanded the repeal of the criminal syndicalism law. It is doubtful if the men will be brought to trial again.

PENNSYLVANIA MINERS PREPARE FOR CONVENTION

Demand Ending of All Corrupt Practices

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Feb. 27.—That the miners of District 5, United Mine Workers of America, Western Pennsylvania, particularly the progressive elements, remain undaunted by the reverses met at the hands of the Lewis machine in the Indianapolis convention, is evidenced by the resolutions that are being adopted by the local unions in that district. Not only are resolutions asking for constitutional changes being adopted, but others, that demand removal of appointees and elected officers on the charge of illegal representation at the recent International convention.

This is not by any means a new departure on the part of the officials of the miners union to pack conventions and ballot boxes at elections, on the contrary it has been practised for years, but it seemed so impossible that thousands of miners refused to believe that the men, who were supposed to be leading them to better things, would stoop to these corruptible depths to retain their control of the union. However, those who did know kept up the fight against this and other illegal means to attain their selfish ends, and are now able to present the irrefutable facts.

The resolutions ask removals of the executive officials of District 5 for illegal representation and voting in some instances and in others for the use of their power to create the possibility and for their tolerance of these illegal, unconstitutional acts.

One of the men cited in the resolutions as representing a non-existant local union, known as Mickey Noonan, was provided with credentials and went to the convention in spite of the fact that he was known to be working in a scab mine at the time, and is yet as far as is known while the others are officials and relatives. An effort was made at the Indianapolis convention to present this evidence when a delegate named Toohey tried to introduce a motion to challenge the validity of the roll-call vote, but Lewis knowing no doubt, what was intended, refused to grant the privilege of the floor to this young boy who was attending his first convention.

Lewis cannot and will not tolerate such things from experienced veterans, let alone submit to the audacity and temerity of a young upstart, as he would brazenly put it. One thing is sure and that is that the Pittsburgh radicals thrive on fight and they are determined to keep on until victory crowns their efforts.

Following are the resolutions adopted by Local Union 593:

Resolution Number One.

WHEREAS, It is a well known fact that William Patton, Vice-President of District No. 5, United Mine Workers of America, that he voted at the International Convention, sky blue local union No. 4233, located at Godfrey, Pa.; there is no local union there and hasn't been for several years.

THEREFORE, Be it resolved, that Local Union No. 593 calls for the impeachment of William Patton, Vice-President of District No. 5.

(Signed): PRESIDENT.
SECRETARY.

Resolution Number Two.

WHEREAS, It is a well known fact that John O'Leary, provisional Secretary-Treasurer of District No. 4, stated in the International Convention that he employed a non-union man by the name of Francis Feeney, and paid him $200.00 a month salary, in violation of the Constitution of the U. M. W. of A.,

THEREFORE, be it resolved, that the above named person John O'Leary be impeached and the office of International Board member be declared vacant.

(Signed): PRESIDENT.
SECRETARY.

Resolution Number Three.

WHEREAS, It has come to our notice thru charges made in the International Convention that International Organizer, William Feeney of District No. 5, U. M. W. of A. has employed his son as secretary of provisional District No. 4, and

WHEREAS, William Feeney's son did not belong to the U. M. W. of A. when he was put on this job.

THEREFORE, Be it resolved, that Local Union No. 593 of District No. 5 demands that William Feeney's son be dismissed from the pay roll on constitutional grounds, and be it further

RESOLVED, that we demand an itemised account of all moneys received and expended from the beginning of the 1922 strike up to the last audit.

(Signed): PRESIDENT.
SECRETARY.

Resolution Number Four.

WHEREAS, it has been clearly and truthfully stated and demonstrated that the district officials, President Fagan and Secretary Hargest have used their power and tolerated the voting of local unions which they know are not entitled to vote and by reason of these votes the Rank and File of the paying members of the United Mine Workers are denied their right to conduct their own affairs, and

WHEREAS, the following two local unions, No. 3521 located at Natrona, Allegheny county, represented by Michael Noonan from Walkers Mills, and Local Union No. 3149 located at Brackenridge, Allegheny county, Delegate Thomas Dobbins from Harmarville, did vote at the National Convention with the full knowledge of President Fagan and Secretary Hargest that they were not entitled to vote.

THEREFORE, Be it resolved, that this Local Union No. 593 demands the impeachment of President Fagan and Secretary Hargest at the coming convention of the District for violating the District and National Constitution of the U. M. W. of A.

(Signed): PRESIDENT.
SECRETARY.

Today's Installment of "A Week"

By IURY LIBEDINSKY

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(WHAT HAS GONE BEFORE)
The Russian Communist Party branch is governing this frontier city and fighting the counter-revolution. Earlier installments tell of the fuel shortage that prevents seed grain from being fetched on the railroad. The Party meeting decides to send the Red Army far away for fuel, at the risk of leaving the city open for bandits and counter-revolutionists. It also decides to conscript the local bourgeoisie for wood cutting in a near-by park. Varied types of party members are flashed on the screen: Klimin, the efficient president of the branch, who still finds time to have a sweetheart; Robeiko, the consumptive, whose devotion is killing him; Gornuikh, the brilliant youth of 19 on the Cheka; Matusenko, the luxury-loving place-hunter and Stalmakhov, a practical workingman revolutionist. Last issue brings the startling news that Serezha Surikov, a chekist had been buried alive by counter-revolutionists, far out on the Steppes. Klimin and Stalmakhov talk of their friend who was too sensitive and tender hearted for the stern work of the revolution. In this issue Klimin reads a farewell letter from Surikov, written before his capture by the enemy.—(NOW GO ON WITH THE STORY).

• • • •

CHAPTER VII.

"DEAR COMRADE KLIMIN,

"I am now at the station of N——sk. Glebov has gone off for a cart, it's four hours already since he went. It's a little station, and I am entirely alone. I've looked over the old, even pre-war, advertisements and notices which do not harmonize with life today, admired a marvelous poster on the subject of the improvement of transport, and then made my way into the room of the Railway Cheka, and, at the sight of pen and ink, the desire came to me to tell you openly the ideas which wander now in my head and the experiences which are troubling my soul. Why you, Comrade Klimin, you will probably understand. Remember how in the Politdep of the N—— Division, you, an old member of the Party, Divisional Chief, tolerantly talked for hours with me when I was a non-party, self-confident lad, whose head was crammed with every sort of intellectual absurdity. You listened patiently to my stupid opinions, neatly cut the ground from under them, and pushed me towards Marxism, and patiently told me the alphabet of socialism and the class struggle. I joined the Party later, in the regiment, but actually it was your lessons that made me a Communist. And when you went to the Cheka, as soon as the front was liquidated, I went to you to work. And under your leadership I became a true Communist and revolutionary. You, for me, were the ideal of a Communist. It's for that reason I am writing not to my mother or to other comrades who know and care for me, but to you in particular, my Chief, into whose room in working hours I must not go without sending my name in first.

"You will get this letter only in case I am killed. And I have very little doubt that they will kill me. And that is a good thing, because I have nothing more to do in life, I am not a man but only the shell of a man, and my soul is entirely empty. So at least let me die with advantage for Communism.

What Do You Think of "A Week"

The DAILY WORKER wants to know what its readers think of the first serial novel it offers to its readers. We have already published three installments of this gripping story. Another appears today. What do you think of the story, its setting, its characters, as far as we have gone? We want our readers to let us know. Write down your views and send them in to the DAILY WORKER, 1640 N. Halsted St., Chicago, Ill. We will publish as many of these letters as we can find space for. Don't delay. Write today.

"But, so that you shall understand me, I will tell you everything in order.

"You remember how last year, after the discovery of a plot thruout the whole district, we drove out to shoot five White Guards.

"It was a frosty Winter's night. With a witches' moon with a ring round it. Our lorry went fast over the glittering high-road which had been worn smooth by the sledges. Lezhavin was with us. He was nervous, as it was the first time he had been at an execution, and he behaved with unnatural cheerfulness and talked now with you, now with me. You, as always, gave him business-like succinct replies, but in your replies there was an intonation scarcely to be felt, 'Boy, don't pretend; you are not yourself.' I replied to him in single words. I did not want to talk. I was too tired after the day, and was resting in the silence of the blue, slightly frosty night. . . . Now and then I looked into the body of the lorry, and saw 'them,' saw the watchful faces of the lads (soldiers), remembered whither we were going. It became unpleasant. But after all it was not the first shooting in which I had taken part.

"We drove to the Monastery Wood, that crowd of enchanted trees, covered with hoarfrost, like the dreams of a freezing man before death. In some places the trees were thinner, and we could see mysterious blue glades.

"We walked by a narrow track to one of these glades. There was an old abandoned quarry there, full of snow in winter-time, but seeming, none the less, a deep, dark blue pit.

"On the way there all were silent.

"They behaved well and awaited death quietly. I somehow did not ask myelf the question, of what they were thinking for the last time, these people who no longer seemed to have any part in anything. I had already accepted everything in advance, when I asked you to let me come and work in the Cheka. I knew beforehand all that would be; revolting moments when one was aiming into a defenceless bunch of people. But all that would be over so quickly, and after the resounding volley, that makes the birch trees nearby shed their snowy dust, five human bodies would fall deep, deep, into the darkness of the quarry, and we should drive home again and listen once more to the magical Winter silence.

"But something happened that I had not expected. . . . You said to them in a low voice:

"'Undress, citizens!'

"They looked at each other. One took off his short fur coat. The others followed his example.

"'No. Undress altogether,' you said, and added, as if for our information, 'We shall shoot them naked.'

"The lads were grimly silent, and in their silence one felt that they agreed with you, and understood you, and were ready to shoot naked people. It was very quiet; only, far off, we could hear the loud noise of our lorry.

"They began to protest. You remember their protests? One of them said that one ought to make a man's death easy for him; and another that this was mockery, and the old Black Hundred schoolmaster tall, with sloping shoulders and a long grey beard, suddenly began crying, bitterly, like a child, and thru his tears he said that it was 'not right' to do so, and that he had influenza. I knew that he had served the Secret Police, had betrayed his pupils, and been given a decoration for doing so, I knew how profound was his hatred for us, and all the same my own body began to shake with slight tremors, just as if I were being made to undress. . . . And then, too, the quavering voice of Lezhavin said to you:

"'Comrade Klimin, there's no need to do that. There's no need to tease them. What for?' And there were tears in his voice.

"One of the lads cursed him angrily. You said:

"'But what's the point of their clothes being destroyed? In their linen and clothes some one may be dressed who is useful to the Republic. In a minute they will not need the clothes,' and you added in a low whisper, turning to Lezhavin:

"'Don't disorganize things. Go to the motor and wait for us.'

"Then they understood that there was no way out. They sat down on tree stumps, pulled off their boots and trousers, got out of their underclothes. The bodies of those who were in the transparent shadow of the trees seemed greenish yellow, like bodies seen thru the transparent water of a lake. The moonlight made the bodies of the others bluish white. . . . Ah, how silent, how incomprehensible it all was, as if in a terrible, never to be repeated dream, in some sort of frozen nightmare.

"I had often walked in that place in the summer. I knew well the old pine with the divided trunk by which we were standing. I knew each branch of it. I recognized the big axe-cuts on the lower part of the trunk.

"I had loved that pine tree, but it seemed to me strangely alien and hostile. A mother is alien and hostile like that in those terrible moments when you see her in a nightmare, aloof, pitiless, quietly indifferent to you, to your outstretched hands, to your prayers for help. The sight of those people undressing in the forest brought suddenly before my eyes a picture of people bathing on the bank of a lake on a hot sunny day. It was a strange association, but I felt that my ideas were getting confused, and it was well that the resounding volley broke the spell at a blow.

"You remember me before that shooting? I took part with enthusiasm in all the work of the Cheka, and was proud of taking part in it. I light-heartedly signed my conclusions on the protocols of evidence and without the slightest tremor myself carried out death sentences. And all that because I knew for certain, yes and I know it still, that this was a bloody road, but the only road out of the horror that ruled over the lives of people in this world. I was sorry for people, and suffered from their sufferings, but knew that only thru the death of the enemies of the Revolution was possible the road to Communism. Wherefore I was so merciless. I had re-embodied my great pity as a great hatred. And I think that that is what every Communist does.

"The time will come, and I hope it will come soon, when this great human pity will make the life of man on earth most beautiful. Then the suffering of one near to him will wound a man painfully. People will treat with extreme care another's organism, that beautiful human body, built like yours or mine, which like them suffers and is hurt. It will be so. But, just now, that pitifulness must be turned into hate. And, up to that shooting, I was able to do that.

"But now, it is just as if the blood of those naked White Guards has splashed my soul. They stick in my memory, undressing in the light of the moon, their trembling naked bodies, the rattle of the shots and their groans. . . . Those terrible groans that sounded from the quarry! The groans of a body beside itself, dying! You may call this softness but, you know, when they took their clothes off, I suddenly very, very clearly imagined that it was I who was undressing, that it was my body that the frost was laying hold of, that the bullets were threading thru my own bones and muscles, that it was I who was groaning with terrible rending groans.

"I was no longer able to write death sentences. . . . You cross-examine, you look yourself into those living eyes, see those hands, follow the play of wrinkles over the face, never for a moment forget that you are enemies, but all the same you think, surely not my hand will send this organism to death?

"The boundary of hatred, for me, is crossed. . . . But I do not want to leave the Cheka, because I think the work of a Chekist the most revolutionary, and the most necessary at the present time.

"So let death come rather . . . . And, when I suffer before death . . . I shall certainly be thinking of the fact that have myself hurt and shot.

"But perhaps this is indeed weakness! Perhaps in the work that lies before me, I shall harden myself, and again be stoical and firm. Let this mission be my ordeal.

"For the Communist, every day is a test and an ordeal, as in all of us the attraction of the past is strong.

"As for us, the young Communists, there is no question about it. Few have even their heads out, for the majority of the old world surges over their heads, darkens sight and hearing and muddles their brains. Wherefore one has always to watch oneself. Has not one left the right road? Is one not mixing things up? Is one not becoming Philistine? And I do not want to become a tearful, Tolstoyan intellectual. . . . So let there be an ordeal of physical suffering, of hard nervous work, perhaps of death. From that work I shall either return reborn and strengthened, or not return at all.

"But I shall know that if I, growing weak, have dropped out of the ranks, men such as you, the root and trunk of the Party, remain, and that the struggle will go on, and that Communism will be thruout the world.

"Live and work well.

"S. SURIKOV."

(To be continued Saturday.)

Farmer Members Lose Control of Farm Loan Board

(By The Federated Press)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—Senate hearings on the protest against confirming four nominees to the Farm Loan Board have disclosed that Judge Charles W. Lobdell, former commissioner of the Board, and now its fiscal agent at $25,000 a year, is virtually in control of this billion dollar farm banking system, while the farmer members have been tricked out of their power to dominate its policy.

Charges of irregularities in the action of the Board have been made by R. L. Coker, formerly renewing appraiser for the Board. He is a nephew of the late President Harding, but that fact did not save him from dismissal when he objected to the Lobdell program.

Coker testified that the lowering of the interest rate to farmers had been blocked, in the farm loan system, by a raise of $200,000 in salaries and by concentration of power in the hands of the Board, which has denied to member associations of borrowers the essential facts required to protect their interests.

Telegrams from President Gates of the Federation of National Farm Loan Associations confirm this view; he declared to the committee that the Board has become completely autocratic, and that the profits, instead of being returned to the farmers annually as contemplated by the law of 1917, have been unduly held up; also, that politicians have been loaded upon the system.

The joker whereby co-operative control was repealed, was hidden in the Agricultural Credits Act of March, 1923, which established 12 intermediate banks. Since that change, salaries of presidents and other officcers of the twelve land banks have been raised about 50 per cent, and Lobdell's job and salary have been created. Lobdell makes contracts with a syndicate of eastern bankers for the exclusive handling of $250,000,000 of bonds annually, under conditions of contract that remain secret.

Japanese Stoolpigeons Keep Close Watch on Radicals Since Quake

(By The Federated Press)

YOKOHAMA, Japan, Feb. 28.—Since the earthquake every working class advocate in Japan has been under the closest surveillance by the police and military; a clear indication that the authorities are anticipating an outburst of popular indignation against the government and the military caste.

Labor leaders have had the greatest difficulty in restraining their followers, but a popular outburst at the present time would be the signal for a wholesale massacre of the masses. Every vantage point is occupied by the police and military with machine guns at their immediate disposal.

At the present time the working people of Japan are suffering untold agonies, and it is impossible to say just how long they can be held in check, for they are evincing a keen desire to turn on their oppressors.

In fact, the Japanese militarists are sitting on a seething volcano of discontent, besides which, once it bursts, the horrors of the earthquake will appear insignificant.

In Japan there are today two sections of the public only—those who support the militarists, and those who demand justice for a suffering populace. The line of cleavage between the opposing factions is clear and acute.

Sausage Kills Three.

STERLING, Colo., Feb. 28.—Three persons are dead, three are believed dying and eight others are ill of botulism, the result of eating poisoned sausage at the home of Tony Notario, Italian.

I. W. W. ELECTS TOM DOYLE AND J. P. THOMPSON

Old Fashioned G. E. B. Ceases to Exist

Tom Doyle and James P. Thompson are the two chief executives of the Industrial Workers of the World for the ensuing term, having just been elected secretary-treasurer and assistant secretary at a referendum.

Doyle was secretary of the Agricultural Workers' Industrial Union during the 1922 season when the migratory harvest workers had their best union year since the war.

Thompson Got 20 Years.

Thompson is a veteran organizer and speaker of many years standing, taking a prominent part in the Lawrence strike and lumber and copper struggles of the organization. Durthe war Judge Landis rewarded him with a 20-year term from which the amnesty act freed him last December.

Both Thompson and Doyle are fresh from California where they have been fighting the syndicalism act that has sent a hundred of their fellow members to San Quentin and Folsom penitentiaries. The latest victim is Tom Connors, Doyle's personal friend and the chairman of his organization committee when he was executive of the agricultural workers.

The office of assistant secretary to which Thompson has been elected was created at this election.

Old-Fashioned G. E. B. Ceases.

An important change in organization administration was put thru at the same time. The old-fashioned General Executive Board or "G. E. B." with its members elected by the members at large will no longer exist. The new general administration will be composed of the chairman of the organization committees of the several industrial unions. Joe Fisher is elected General Organizer, a new post.

New York Labor Unions Boost Funds for German Relief

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK CITY.—The campaign which is being conducted by the International Workers Aid for relief of starving German workers is being supported by the labor unions of New York City. Contributions are being received daily at the local office, 208 E. 12th Street.

The list of organizations that have contributed to date as far as labor unions are concerned, is headed by

Bakers Local No. 1 of the A. F. W., which contributed $1,400.
Bakers Local No. 164 of the A. F. W. gave $1,200 and is raising $2,000.
District Council of Brooklyn Painters donated $25.
Painters Local No. 25 contributed $150 and will raise $500, thru subscription lists.
Independent Butchers Union No. 174 is raising $1,000 and has to date sent in $400.
United Carpenters and Joiners of America Local No. 2090, $50.
United Carpenters and Joiners of America Local 2725, $48.50.
Cloak and Suit Tailors Local No. 9, $15.
International Ladies' Garment Workers Local No. 25, $15.
Waterproof Garment Workers Local No. 20, $10.
Bakery and Confectionery Workers Union, $25.50.
Brewers Union No. 2, $5.
Coopers International Union No. 2, $5.
Bonnaz Embroidery Union Local No. 66, $25.
Milk Wagon Drivers, Chauffeurs and Helpers Local No. 584, $15.
Glass Bevelers, Mirror Workers and Cutters, $15.
Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, Locals 162 and 80, $25.
Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, Local 2, $5.
Architectural Iron, Bronze and Structural Workers Union, $10.
Window Cleaners Protective Union, Local No. 8, $10.
Painters Supreme Club, $32.
Butchers Union No. 454 of Paterson, N. J., $200.

COMMUNIST-CHILDREN'S-COLUMN

THE LITTLE GREY DOG.

By Herminia Zur Muhlen.

(Synopsis: Benjamin, a little colored slave who lived on a southern plantation in the days of slavery, had lost his mother and now his rich cruel master had lost his father to another slave owner in a game of cards. This left little Benjamin all alone in the world with his only friend, a little grey dog that he had saved from drowning.)

• • • •

BENJAMIN went home crying, afraid of the dark, holding the little dog, his only friend, tight in his arms. And now something strange happened. When Benjamin, sobbing, started to tell the little dog of his sorrow, the dog began to bark very softly. But it was not an ordinary bark, but speech, and Benjamin understood very well the words, "Don't cry, little friend, I will take care of you and guard you. And some day we will go to search for your parents."

Benjamin was so astonished at this, that he stopped crying. "What!" cried he, surprised, "you can speak, like a human being?"

The dog shook his shaggy head. "Yes, when the rich people act like wild beasts against the poor people, we animals must help them. When a human being is very unhappy and forsaken, he understands our language and knows that we wish him well. I have not forgotten, little Benjamin, that you saved my life. I want to thank you. Lie down on the straw, sleep, I will watch over you."

A little comforted, the little boy obeyed, and the dog sat down near him, guarding him all night, licking Benjamin's hand.

Then came hard times for little Benjamin. The stout lady who was his neighbor took him to her hut, but she was not good to him. She forced him to carry water from the river in a heavy bottle, and made him do all kinds of hard work. And the worst was yet to come. One day the rich man passed by the huts of the Negroes and saw Benjamin. "A strong boy," he said. "He can work in the fields already."

At evening, tired, he would crawl into the hut, bury his head in the hide of the grey dog, cry, and draw comfort from his only friend.

One evening, his back all bloody and his face swollen, Benjamin came home. The overseer had been in a bad temper, had beaten the little boy with a whip and hit him in the face with his fist.

"I want to die," cried Benjamin, while the dog softly and gently licked his wounds. "I can't stand it any longer. My parents are gone, I am entirely deserted, every one is unkind to me. Dog, dear, dog, what shall I do?"

"Run away," replied the dog.

"Where to? They will catch me and beat me again."

The dog laid his head on his lap, thinking hard.

"We must go north," said he at last. "There people are better than they are here. They do not want the Negroes to be slaves. We must run away there."

"I don't know the way," complained Benjamin.

"I will lead you. Morning and night, when everybody is asleep, we will go."

And so it happened. The moon was a small white sickle in the sky, the great trees tossed weird black shadows on the earth, all was deathly quiet, only once in a while the leaves rustled sleepily. Benjamin and the dog ran softly on their tiptoes, out of the hut, and went toward the great river. All night they wandered along the side of the river, and when morning came the dog looked for a safe hiding place, for the short legs of little Benjamin had not carried him very far, and there was still the danger that the servants of the rich man might trace him and capture him.

While the dog was running restlessly back and forth to find a safe place, Benjamin sat on the bank of the river, letting his tired, burning feet hang in the water. Suddenly he was terribly frightened and drew his feet back hastily. A large pointed head thrust itself thru the water, a gigantic mouth opened, showing two rows of dreadful teeth, and a deep voice growled, "A fine morsel, just right for breakfast!"

Benjamin screamed aloud and the dog came running quickly to him. Tho he was himself a little frightened, he whispered to Benjamin, "That is an alligator. Step back and let me speak to him."

The little boy obeyed and the dog addressed himself with cajoling courtesy to the alligator, saying, "Excuse us for having come to your kingdom, mighty lord of the river, but we are fleeing from evil people and know that you with your power will be good enough to defend us."

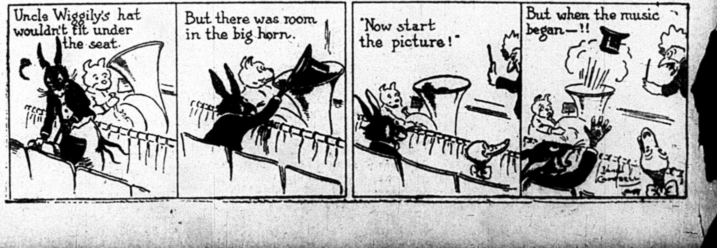
The alligator felt flattered, drew his gigantic mouth into a friendly grin, and replied politely, "You are a clever animal. I am truly more mighty than people, and," he agreed thotfully, "neither are we as bad as they. But this creature that sat with his feet hanging in the water is also a human being. Then why is he running away from his brothers?" And the shiny, greenish eyes of the alligator looked distrustfully at the dog.

"You surely know, wise and mighty animal, that the rich people are merciless to the poor, as tho they were the wildest beasts. That is because there is no more greedy animal than this man. He is never satisfied, he always wants more: food and drink and houses, but above all gold. That makes him so mean. My little friend is a poor child who must work for a rich man. He was torn away from his parents, and beaten until the blood flowed. I advised him to run away. And now we beg that you help us, for any moment the servants of the rich man may appear and capture my little friend."

The alligator shook his pointed head thoughtfully and said: "People are peculiar creatures. No alligator would torment a little alligator, neither do we know the difference between rich and poor, and still it is said that we are evil animals."

(To be continued to-morrow)

UNCLE WIGGILY'S TRICKS— A LAUGH FOR THE CHILDREN


Uncle Wiggily's hat wouldn't fit under the seat.
But there was room in the big horn.
"Now start the picture!"
But when the music began—!!

NEW YORK READERS, ATTENTION!
THE SEVENTH
Brilliant Greek Ball and Concert
New York Workers Party, Greek Branch
Will be held on MARCH 5, 1924, at CENTRAL OPERA HOUSE, 205 E. 67th St., New York
MARIKA PALAISTI, Celebrated Moscow Soprano
"The Emancipation," 3-act drama, 2nd performance
Tickets, $1.00, sold at 345 W. 39th St., and Box Office

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MORITZ J. LOEB............Business Manager

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Micawbers of the C. P. P. A.

"Labor," published in Washington, D. C., is the official organ of the "sixteen standard railway unions" and the mouthpiece of the Conference for Progressive Political Action.

Its issue of the February 23rd is conclusive evidence of the pitiable vacillation of the railway union officialdom in the present crisis.

On the first page is a feature story of the Chicago conference which attempted to renovate McAdoo, containing the resolution of confidence signed by 17 railway union officials and the names of the unions they represent. From the standpoint of the political forces in the C. P. P. A. it is an impressive list.

In the editorial column is a blackface boxed editorial reprinted from the "Washington News" eulogizing LaFollettee but deprecating attempts to make him appear as a third party candidate. "LaFollette's state," says this editorial, "under his 20 years of leadership, is more solidly Republican than Pennsylvania or Vermont."

In "Lonergan's Column," a feature contributed by Edward Keating, manager of "Labor," is another eulogy of LaFollette accompanied by an expression of doubt as to what he will do—stay with the republican party or split.

The official organ of the C. P. P. A. as this analysis shows is merely drifting with the tide, buffetted by the political waves as is the organization for which it speaks.

The spokesmen of the so-called progressive wing of the American labor movement are torn between their allegiance to McAdoo and LaFollette. They are exercising no initiative whatever as a labor group but are willing to follow either LaFollette or McAdoo as candidates of the capitalist parties rather than abandon a policy of class collaboration that is not confined to the political field but runs straight thru the American labor movement.

In no other great capitalist nation does this situation exist—in no other country are the officials of the labor movement waiting breathlessly for middle class politicians in capitalist parties to frame the policies of the unions.

So reactionary is the officialdom of the American Federation of Labor that the Committee for Progressive Political Action has been termed its most progressive outpost; this progressivism goes no farther than the expression of the discontent of the middle-classes and if LaFollette does not get the republican nomination and does not split we will witness the spectacle of the majority of the officials of the unions affiliated with the C. P. P. A. striving with might and main to herd the workers into the democrat party provided McAdoo receives the nomination.

They want LaFollette first as a republican candidate; second as a third party candidate. If neither event should develop they are for McAdoo as the democrat nominee.

We are willing to go no farther than this with predictions at present but if McAdoo and LaFollette do not get nominations and LaFollete does not bolt we will not be surprised to see the C. P. P. A. split between the two capitalist parties but united in hurling anathemas at the class Farmer-Labor party that will be in the field inevitably under those conditions.

Just at present, however, the Conference for Progressive Political Action waits Micawber-like for something to turn up.

On the Altar of Profits

An item that is never found in the annual reports of corporations giving the profits and dividends for the year is the item dealing with the loss of limb and life suffered by the workingmen in the very process of grinding out these profits, these big dividends for the bosses. A perusal of the annual statements of the big industrial organizations affords the examiner a survey of the value of common and preferred stock, but not a single word about the price paid by the workers in enhancing these values for the employing class. This is the sad state of affairs with every industry operated on the capitalist basis of the highest profits for the owners and the lowest wages and worst possible working conditions for the employes.

The American coal diggers are the pacemakers in mining efficiency. Our miners are e most efficient in the world. The American iner is almost three times as productive as nearest competitor in mining efficiency, the ish coal digger. But the American miner ers far more than his British comrade in price he pays for his efficiency, netting the erators terrific profits and swollen dividends. ast year, for instance, nearly four of our ers were killed for every million tons of al they mined. In 1923 no less than 2,452 iners were killed digging coal and dividends r their employers. Yet, the coal barons never reckon the loss of life or the injury suffered by the miner working for them when they draw up their annual financial statements of profit and loss of their property. The life of the miner doesn't matter an iota to the profit-hungry capitalist. It's only the dollar—the congealed sweat and blood of the miners coined into fabulous dividends—that counts.

According to the Bureau of Mines only 320 of this heavy casualty list are accounted for by unspecified causes. All the other losses of lives were due to such causes as falls of roof and coal, haulage accidents, gas and dust explosions, etc. These can all be controlled to a large extent by the installation of improved safety devices and by providing better working conditions. But such steps our coal magnates are not in any too great hurry to take. Such steps might cut profits and reduce dividends. Such measures would be considered folly in the ethical code of Big Business.

Alongside of the almighty dollar of the capitalist, the life, the security of the worker shrinks into nothingness. The thousands of lives lost by the miners year in and year out, these thousands of sacrifices on the altar of profits, should imbue the working class with a burning passion to wipe out the devastating, hell-breeding system of capitalism.

Quitter and Grafter

That William Gibbs McAdoo is as gentle a grafter as ever stepped out of the pages of an O. Henry novel, no person with normally equipped mind will doubt for a moment after reading the facts concerning his acceptance of the Doheny quarter million dollar retainer on the strength of his connection with Woodrow Wilson, and his large fees from the notorious swindler Morse in return for services rendered.

In addition to the generally accepted conviction that McAdoo hands are soiled with graft, there now comes the additional charge that Wilson's son-in-law is a coward and a quitter in that he went back on his client when the latter was in the greatest jeopardy of his entire piratical career.

Mr. McAdoo, "the political hero" of the hysterical Wilsonians and reactionary labor officials, who gathered in the Crystal Room of the Great Northern Hotel to clear his reputation of the crude oil with which it was tarnished, never quit the employment of Doheny until he concluded that such employment threatened to destroy his political career.

McAdoo knew that he was employed by Doheny to ravish the mineral wealth of Mexico, not because of legal ability, but solely because he could walk into the White House while Wilson was president and over the coffee urge his father-in-law to threaten Obregon with war unless the demands of McAdoo's client were complied with.

He stuck to the Doheny dough bag until it was discovered that "the peerless leader of progressive democracy" was in danger of becoming unavailable for the presidency. Then he quit.

Doheny is a pirate, a purchaser of cabinets, a robber of public property. McAdoo was his accomplice, but McAdoo along with being a grafter is a quitter.

An Instructive Coincidence

If it is true that every cloud has its silver lining, then the corollary, that every silver lining has its cloud must also be true. There is a humorous phase of the Teapot affair that is worthy of comment, even if it is only for the joke value in the incident.

Coolidge's handpicked bipartisan oil prosecutors, Messrs, Lowe, Duck, Pomerene and Bank Attorney Roberts, have at last been put on the job to plumb the wells and get some results for the "people" in the Doheny-Sinclair holdup. And alas! These expensive lawyers have gotten unto themselves a suite of offices in the new Transportation building right next door to the local headquarters of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey.

Splendid environment, indeed! We do not ask our readers to grow oversuspicious and conclude forthwith that there is to be close co-operation between the government's representatives and the Rockefeller interests. Perhaps these "servants of the people" couldn't help themselves. If they had rented the next least suitable office they might have landed in the same building with the Washington branch of the Mexican Petroleum Company, which is a subsidiary of the Doheny Pan-American Petroleum Corporation—the lessee of the Elk Hills Naval Reserve in California. Or if Messrs. Pomerene and Roberts had taken refuge across the way from this building they would have fallen into the headquarters of the many Washington watchmen of Mr. Doheny, the San Francisco lawyer, George McNab or, in the environs of Levi B. Cooke, Mr. Fall's special legal representative in Washington.

All of this may or may not be a case of very strange coincidence. The reader has his freedom of choice. Yet, we submit that this somewhat humorous side of the oil tragedy affords at least a case of instructive coincidence. The plight of the poor prosecutors shows in a humorous way, of course, the grip that oil has on Washington. The champions of the "public" cannot even do their legal plowing in an atmosphere which is not saturated with oil. Again we say that the fact that the housing problem for our oil prosecutors has resolved itself into a choice between rubbing elbows with Standard Oil or being neighbors of Doheny oil is a coincidence even more instructive than strange.

Let us not be too cynical. All power to oil!

Attorney-General Daugherty has received some telegrams expressing confidence in his administration, he told Chicago newspapermen. Contrary to general belief.

Denby Joined One Too Many

By STANLEY BOONE
(Staff Writer of the Federated Press)

THE story of Edwin Denby of Detroit, defunct former secretary of the navy, is the story of a "joiner" who joined one club too many.

Denby in Detroit has been lawyer and banker, thru profits in those occupations, a director in three automobile manufacturing companies—the Hupp, the Federal, and the former Denby Truck. As the father, the late Charles Denby, sometime U. S. minister to China, had a cigar named after him, so the son named a truck after himself. The cigar outlasted the truck.

But it has been thru his sophomoric sociability and the reputation of his father, a prominent Indiana politician, that Edwin Denby for a brief ill-starred period was able to put his feet under the secretary's table in the navy building.

Edwin Denby weighed in excess of 250 pounds when he entered the cabinet. How much he gained in that position is not known.

His sophomoric sociability has had its expression chiefly in joining. Denby is one of the few men in the country who belongs to every club there is.

He has formal or fraternal connections with all the veterans' organizations formed since the Spanish-American war, in which he was a gunner. He has Masonic connections of the most binding nature and belongs to a few clubs in which a degree of exclusiveness is maintained by the size of the initiation fee. Besides these, he belongs to two genuinely snobbish organizations. He is also a member of the proud Sons of the American Revolution.

But perhaps he is at his joiniest when gathering with the alumni, that group which every town has, composed of all the educated men who just can't forget college days. Denby is the old grad, the football player (for he was a 'varsity guard at the University of Michigan), the orator at campus pep meetings, the perpetual sophomore who would die either for his country or his college colors. He may have wept because he did not have two lives to give—one to his country and one to his Alma Mater.

Musical comedies, back in the days of the college and merry widows, et al, had their Denbys. They can still be seen in the pictorial advertisements of dealers in clothes for men.

Well, by proficiency of this kind, which amounted to being seen more often than anyone else at class reunions and similar rah-rah occasions, Denby forged ahead in the world. He could not be forgotten because he always answered rollcall and he was always unmistakably visible because of his enormous bulk. It was inevitable that he be nominated for something. Once nominated he shook more hands than his rival in his district and so was elected to the state house of representatives, amid great cheers from former classmates and fellow club members. He made so many friends in Lansing that he was sent to Washington, where he was a congressman for two terms. It was after the second term, and in connection with the ridiculous Payne-Aldrich tariff that he rose at a moment of collegiate ardor and gave three rousing cheers for Joe Cannon for president. It was heroic but fatal. The Joe Cannon team was defeated and Denby's public life was ended until in a similar mood in 1917 he enlisted as a private in the U. S. Marine Corps. He was still the rip-roaring underclassman painting his class numerals on the corner stone of the law building.

As a private marine, overweight thru stomach and double chin, he got the job of making pep speeches at the Parris Island training camp. He had been gunner in the Spanish-American war and he went back into fighting togs as he has gone back to football mass meetings in the college town of his youth year after year. It was "Yea, team!" at Parris Island. And he may have had something to do with nicknaming the boys of the Marine Corps the "Devil Dogs." It was a dare-devil name that a sophomore in a class rush would be proud of being called.

Denby undoubtedly belongs to a number of clubs he has forgotten all about. But he will tell you he is a member in good stanidng of the Detroit club, Detroit Athletic club, Country club, Yondatege club, University club, Huron Mountain club, Lawyers club, American legion, United Spanish War Veterans, Veterans of Foreign Wars, Sons of the American Revolution, Rotary club, Detroit Zoological Society, Board of Commerce, and the Masonic order. He is president of the Zoological society, vice president of the Rotary club, and was president of the Board of Commerce in 1917 when he booted and spurred himself down the street to recruiting headquarters. That was the best publicity stunt by a politician in 1917.

But he joined one club too many. It was in Washington, where he joined the Teapot Dome Improvement society.

From Prince to Pauper

By SCOTT NEARING
(Staff Correspondent Federated Press)

FROM prince to pauper in a decade sums up the last ten years in the economic life of Germany. In 1913 the German people were the most prosperous on the continent of Europe. Today Mr. Hoover estimates that 20 millions of them (nearly a third of the entire population) are on the verge of starvation.

The Germany of 1913 was a country of abundant coal, iron and other essential resources; a country of high agricultural efficiency; a country of busy factories, active railroads, crowded market places; a country that added 30 millions to its population in 40 years. Full of optimism; inspired by the will to power; determined to spread trade and culture across the world; believing in themselves as the super-race, the German folk stood on the pinnacle of prosperity and achievement.

Ten years have passed. The prosperous Germany of 1913 is reduced to beggary. For all except the rich, the standard of living has been forced down far below the pre-war level of the unskilled worker.

Science was one of the most prominent features of pre-war German life, but, today, with books almost beyond price; with apparatus so costly that even the best endowed institutions cannot afford to renew failing equipment; with the practical cessation of the importation of foreign publications, the German scientific world finds itself isolated, and the scientists themselves can barely keep body and soul together on their meagre salaries. They cannot afford to buy a magazine, to take a street car, to get their shoes re-soled, to get their teeth filled. They are fortunate if, after standing for hours in line, before a bakeshop, they receive half a loaf of bread.

There are more than 60 millions of people living in Germany—trained, efficient, willing to work, but with the mark selling at .000,000,000,024 (24 billionths) of a cent, the whole financial structure of Germany is shot to pieces. Meanwhile, only the jungle-struggle for food and warmth remains of the nation that, ten short years ago, was the proudest financial empire of Europe.

No further demonstration should be necessary to convince, even those who see public events but dimly, that the present economic system is the least stable of any of its immediate predecessors. Slavery is lost in antiquity, feudalism lasted thru centuries, but capitalism, which is the child of yesterday, withers at the first breath of calamity.

Did the economic system in Germany die of old age? Not for a moment. It was stabbed to death in a brawl between bankers and business men from all of the leading Christian countries.

There is only one rule that is known to masters of modern life: The weakest to the wall! Not only in their dealings with their weaker fellows—in India, in Korea, in the Congo, in Haiti, in the Philippines—do modern empires follow the law of the jungle, but in their dealings with each other they take an eye for and eye and a tooth for a tooth, and take them first!

What is going on in Germany! The disintegration of the present economic system along the lines that have been predicted by scores of writers, from Marx to Lenin. War is a part of the capitalist-imperialist game. The people of the United States are playing the game today. Tomorrow their bill will fall due.

HUNTSVILLE, Ala.—The Lincoln Cotton Mills here will be increased from 30,000 to 50,000 spindles and an additional 50,000-spindle mill will be erected in a short time to fill the orders on hand. The increase in the number of children available as laborers makes this extension possible

Mexican Revolution Had Big Habit of Being Successful Until Obregon Broke the Spell

By BERTRAND D. WOLFE
(Staff Correspondent of The Federated Press)

MEXICO CITY, Feb. 28.—Will this be the last revolution in Mexico? That is the question that everybody is asking now that the present rebellion seems to be drawing to a close. Obregon says this is the last one.

One who knows the forces that make for revolution in Mexico would hesitate to answer in that way, but this is probably the death blow to any attempt on the part of the land owning party here, unaided and even hindered by foreign finance capitalists, to overthrow the semi-progressive, socialistically tinged regime that has finally emerged from the revolutions of 1910 to 1920.

Two new elements are to be reckoned with. American finance capital, which has financed so many Latin-American and Mexican revolutions, has been bribed for the time being at a tremendous price of about a billion pesos, the recognition of the debt and the interest thereon. Even the oil interests have been quieted in part by concessions as to the non-retroactivity of Article 27 of the Mexican constitution. In plain words, thefts of oil lands made from the Mexican people before the adoption of the constitution of 1917 are to be recognized as accomplished facts. For the moment that keeps the oily folk quiet.

Consequently, the present counter-revolution, barring aid it received from minor European capitalist interests, was a home brewed affair. Even at that, home brew has had a marvellous kick here in the past. When there has been no interference on the part of foreign capital, the struggle here has always been a sordid one between the political ins and the political outs, fought out in comic opera style without real battles They were always short, relatively bloodless and uniformly successful. The professional military class made and unmade presidents from its own numbers. The army in the field elevated a general to power. Here's the manner of it:

Revolutions to Order.

A division general "dis-recognizes" the central authority in the name of any tomfool slogan that comes into his head. All the other generals telegraph their loyalty to the central government and ask for more arms, ammunition and money. At the same time they telegraph to the new leader asking him, "What's in it for me?" All such revolutions always succeed so they're only too eager to jump, and stop only long enough to get another shipment of cash from the central government and haggle as to price. They don't worry about social philosophy. Even the Obregon revolution, for all its liberal leadership, was the same story. Guadalupe Sanchez, one of Carranza's best friends and a whole-hearted reactionary, made the decisive jump that ended the Carranza regime. It is this same Sanchez that raised the standard of reactionary revolt in Vera Cruz for de la Huerta in December of 1923.

"All such revolutions always succeed"—but this time it didn't. Generals Sanchez, Estrada, Maycotte, Aguilar, Coss, Dieguez and Castro all jumped. But the revolution did not succeed. One reason was the benevolent neutrality of American capital mentioned above. (Heaven shield any country from having to pay the price that was paid for that benevolence!) The other new element was the first signs of the entrance of the Mexican workers into the army and the military field.

Obregon's Mistakes.

Obregon, tho undoubtedly the biggest Mexican statesman since the reactionary Diaz, has made many mistakes. One of them was the sending of Guadalupe Sanchez to Vera Cruz and the commissioning of that only too willing gentleman to disarm some of the more militant peasantry of the most militant state of Vera Cruz, Sanchez would have had a much harder time were it not for that fact. Obregon did not understand the necessity of smashing the reactionary state machinery and military machinery of former regimes. He did not entirely see the need of reconstituting the army on the basis of an armed peasantry and proletariat. But he partially saw these things, and kept some popular units intact by giving them land.

Thus the Cedillo brothers had an agricultural community for their former revolutionary troops in San Luis Potosi so that important state remained in federal hands and kept the northern railroads. In Morelos the Zapatistas were settled and satisfied. In Yucatan the Mayas were kept content. Moreover, some of the least reliable elements of the army were demobilized. The military academy was opened to workers and peasants, and I am personally acquainted with laborite, agrarian and Communist elements in training as officers. When the rebellion broke out, some workers' regiments were formed and armed and many more regiments of peasants.

The professional army remained. But Obregon gave preference to his famous Yaqui Indians over other troops—his personal division that had "raised him on their shields," hitherto an oppressed group. And Obregon subsidized and fostered labor movements and aided a healthier peasant movement.

So for once, a military coup d'etat, aided tho it was by every big landholder in the country with men, money and horses, and by the church and foreign petty capitalists in the country, did not succeed. This creates a precedent, gives new confidence to popular elements, damages the professional military and has resulted in the revolutionizing, in part at least, of various state governments and the setting up of auxiliary non-professional popular armed forces. But the latter must now go back to work and leave to a professional army the work of ending the guerilla warfare.

The crying need is a permanent system of part time military training of the workers and peasants. Will Obregon have the revolutionary courage to trust the armed power of the state to their hands? Will his successor, General Calles? Will those bankers who hold the mortgages on Mexico permit it?

Fight the Bonus System.

SYDNEY, New South Wales.—Following on an attempt by the state railway commissioners in New South Wales to introduce the bonus system in the government owned railway and tramway workshops, the various unions whose members are affected, are organizing to prevent the introduction of the system.

The unions concerned in the protest are the engineers, coachmakers, blacksmiths, electrical trades, boilermakers, iron workers' assistants, moulders, and sheet metal workers. Promises were made by the government on many occasions that the employes would not be compelled to accept the system.

How many of your shop-mates read THE DAILY WORKER. Get one of them to subscribe today.

AS WE SEE IT

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY.

The number of human beings who have come to their ends by having vaccines and serums injected into their systems would fill a large graveyard, according to Dr. Royal S. Copeland, senator from New York. Farmers succeeded in having laws passed protecting their cattle from serum and vaccine fanatics but human beings are not considered so valuable with the result that they are easy prey for every quack and unscrupulous manufacturer of fake remedies. Contaminated serums cause lockjaw and other fatal maladies, declares Dr. Copeland. Under capitalism profit making is the prime motive of manufacturers, not concern for the welfare of society. But we are told this is the great incentive to success.

* * * *

There is another branch of the Ku Klux Klan organized in Atlanta, Ga. It will have its headquarters in Kansas City, Mo., E. Y. Clarke, who called the disgruntled Klansmen together, declared at the beginning of the session that no attempt would be made to form a dual Klan but the meeting ended up by forming one just the same. He said the Klan needed cleaning from the inside. We want to be in some other country when the cleaning takes place.

* * * *

The DAILY WORKER announced a few days ago that Calvin Coolidge was "going to talk." Perhaps he has—talked to Daugherty, Roosevelt, Burns and the rest of the human junk that threatens to sink his political ship, but so far he has not said anything to the public that is anxious to know whether they have a human being for president or an Egyptian mummy.

* * * *

A British general, to-wit, Reginald Francis Legge, won a medal for distinguished service in the world war. His wife also thought he was a hero for a while. But the tinsel wore off and she declared war on him, hostilities ending in the divorce court. The lady examined her husband. The husband examined the wife. Each admitted indiscretions. The general was guilty of misconduct, so was Mrs. Legge. The general secured a divorce. The wife alone was guilty in the eyes of the law. The double standard of morality dies slowly.

DINNER PAIL EPICS

By BILL LLOYD

In England now the labor crew has sure got many things to do, at home and far across the sea, a-bossing of his majesty. For there the king's so beat for fair, the premier sez: "You sign right there."

The premier writes the king's harangue and then his nibs goes with a gang to parliament, puts on his crown, and then broadcasts the speech around.. Their majesties coo like sum doves; the premier wears the boxing gloves.

I see MacDonald went to eat at Buckingham. Which is sum feat. He used King George's salad fork and kidded with the Duke of York. Queen Mary is a nice old maid, who looks like she might be afraid of folks who come from digging ditches to court all togged out in knee britches. Her fears, I bet, rose to the pitch where her red flannels made her itch.

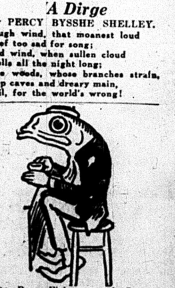
Aristocrats will all have fears about MacDonald's new made peers. I bet they shed a briny weep to think that titles now is cheap. They ain't the only ones to fret. The cost of peer's robes must be met. And coronets sure must be had, or else the king would be right mad. If peers in caps should ring the bell the hired girls might go and tell them that the king had gone to buy a peck of spuds or fish to fry. New peers might get a awful slight if they wore duds that weren't quite right. Labor's prepared to show its might, but being peers costs like a fright.

It's queer that labor likes that bunk; it otta send the king to junk. For now that labor's come to rule, the king might go to a trade school. They say that labor has its day, and turn about is sure fair play. MacDonald does the ruler's trick; the king might take to laying brick.

A Dirge

By PERCY BYSSHE SHELLEY.

Rough wind, that moanest loud
Grief too sad for song;
Wild wind, when sullen cloud
Knells all the night long;
Bare woods, whose branches strain,
Deep caves and dreary main,
Wail, for the world's wrong!



The Poor Fish says if George Washington could get the title of Father of our country for grabbing up West Virginia, it isn't fair for the DAILY WORKER to tie a tin can to Daugherty for giving his country away. Generosity does not pay, it seems.

THE DAILY WORKER
RAISES THE STANDARD
FOR A WORKERS' AND
FARMERS' GOVERNMENT

THE DAILY WORKER

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CHARGE HUGHES IS TOOL OF STANDARD OIL

LASH BOSSES FOR REFUSING ARBITRATION

Striking Dressmakers Prepare For Hard Struggle

Statements of the Employers' Association that the demands of the union, if accepted by the dress manufacturers, would ruin their business were vigorously denied by the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union which is on strike.

The statement of the union says that they offered to submit to arbitration all their demands, but that the employers association refused to consider the proposition.

Bosses' Case Unjust.

"Our suggestion was that a board of three disinterested citizens be named and that both sides present their case before them and that the decision of the arbitrators should be binding and final. If the employers association had a just case they would not have refused the offer made by the union," the statement said.

"The trouble with the garment industry is that there is too much profiteering. Most of the manufacturers, in Chicago especially, are not interested in keeping their factories continuously at work. Instead of basing their profits on the quantity of work produced each year, they base it on each piece of work. Instead of producing three dresses and making profit on each dress they would rather produce one dress and make the same profit from it.

Demand Regular Work.

"The workers on the other hand are interested in continuous employment for two reasons! First, continuous employment will give them a larger income per year and second, continuous employment will bring about a condition where the profit of the employer will be based on quantity production and that will reduce the cost of dresses. Garments will then be cheaper, the public will buy more and that will give more employment."

The statement of the employers association threatens to fight the union to a finish. To which the union replys: "Threatening to fight to a finish will not solve the problem. Where one fight ends another begins. We are well prepared to fight and will fight but we are prepared to talk."

Split Among Employers.

Signs of a break in the ranks of employers came yesterday in the third day of the big strike against sweatshop conditions in the dressmaking industry.

Several individual employers indicated to union officials that they wanted a settlement. Competition in the trade makes a shut down of their plants at this busy season most serious. They are considering a break with the bitter-end group of employers.

Hundreds of strikers from nonunion shops have affiliated with the International Ladies' Garment Workers Union in the last two days and some of them are among the most active pickets.

Picketing Going Strong.

Vigorous picketing is being carried out by shop squads all along the Loop, Northwest and West Side districts. The strikers are preparing for a long battle, if necessary. Strike headquarters in every district reported that more shops were being pulled out on strike. More and more workers are going out on the picket duty that will win or lose the strike. South Market St., yesterday morning was lined with strikers. Police and

(Continued on page 2)

IMPEACH COOLIDGE!

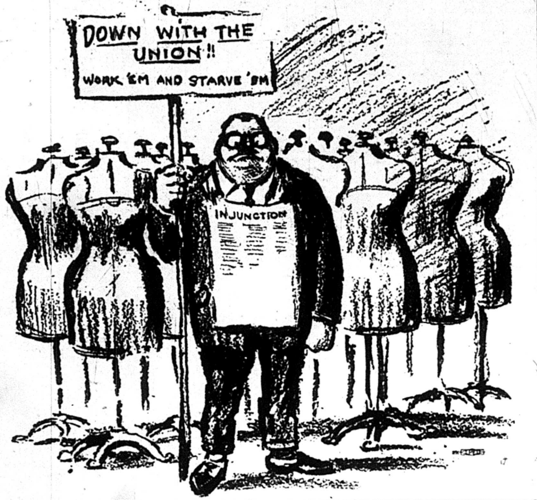
Despondent Over Loss of Job Man Shoots Wife, Two Children and Self

HICKMAN, Neb., Feb. 29.—Art Ewerworth, filling station employe, shot and killed his wife and two children at their home here today and then killed himself. Doctors said the condition of Mrs. Ewerworth and the children was serious but that they might live.

Ewerworth was employed by the Standard Oil company and had been given notice of his dismissal, police said.

Despondency over the loss of his job was believed the reason for his act.

HIS ROBOTS



SAYS TENANTS MUST ORGANIZE TO LOWER RENTS

Negroes Suffer Most, Says League Head

"Landlords of Chicago will raise their tenants as much as they can because to fight rent increases tenants must go to court and make a costly legal fight. The laws which protect tenants are few and can only be invoked thru the courts," said T. G. Vance, president of the Tenants' League of Chicago.

Landlords on the South side where Negroes live have "run wild" he said. They are demanding rent increases of from 50 to 200 per cent. The thousands of Negroes who have come from the south are being forced to rent homes in the Negro districts. Three and four and often more families are being forced to live in one flat.

On the edge of the colored districts apartments are being rented to Negroes for twice as much as the rents which were being charged whites. Vance said that in one apartment house on Calument Ave. flats which had been renting for $45 were being rented to Negroes for $120. At 42nd and State Sts. in one apartment building Negroes are being charged $85 for flats for which white families pay $47. At the present time white and colored people are living in the same building and paying different rents for the same sized flats.

On the north west side six and seven room apartments which rented for $85 are being raised to $200. The Tenants League sees no hope for the workers whose rent is increased by the landlords except organization. They point out that the courts can do little for the tenant whose rent is raised. The court might be able to have the raise slightly reduced but it could not continue the old rates. The remedy lies elsewhere. "United action is the only way the tenants can fight the landlords," Vance said.

BORAH DAUGHERTY'S SUCCESSOR IS BELIEF IN CAPITOL CIRCLES

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 29.—Senator William E. Borah, Idaho, is to succeed Harry M. Daugherty as attorney general, when the latter is eliminated from President Coolidge's cabinet, according to gossip in usually well informed circles today.

Borah has taken a leading part in urging President Coolidge to ask for Daugherty's resignation. He said today nobody had ever suggested to him that he would be given Daugherty's post.

The report that Mr. Coolidge would offer the post to Borah created much interest, as Borah has been talked of lately in connection with presidential politics.

Borah is known as one of the best lawyers in the senate.

IMPEACH COOLIDGE!

Bolshevik Russia Reads Many Books, N. Y. Librarian Finds

BELGRADE, Feb. 28.—On his arrival here after a stay of three months in Russia, H. M. Lindenberg, of the New York Public Library, said that there were never as many books read in Russia as at the present time. "I am not concerned with whether the Bolshevist government is a good one or not," Lindenberg said, "but this much I know, that the Soviet government has done everything possible to make the Russian population read books, and the Russian people are utilizing the opportunity to the fullest extent."

IMPEACH COOLIDGE!

Mellon Plan Beaten But Nick Longworth Compromise Passes

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 29.—The House late today adopted the Longworth compromise for the Garner tax reduction plan, after decisively defeating the original Mellon plan. This action assures passage of a "republican" tax bill.

IMPEACH COOLIDGE!

Plan to Dynamite Platte.

OMAHA, Neb., Feb. 29.—Two army bombing planes were due here today to dynamite ice jams in the Platte river and tributaries which threaten to overflow and flood the

BROWN DEFIES BISHOPS TO ADMIT MIRACLE BELIEF

Aged Communist Fights Heresy Charges

(Special to The Daily Worker)

GALION, Ohio, Feb. 29.—Declaring that he is at last in a "fighting mood," Bishop William Montgomery Brown, Episcopalian, launched an attempt today to "shame the House of Bishops out of trying me for the 23 heresies alleged against me in the presentment of the Bishop of Vermont, Indiana and West Virginia."

In a letter to Dr. John G. Murray, Baltimore, Bishop of Maryland, the Bishop delivered a scathing attack on Christian ortodoxism and challenged "any bishop in the house" to say that he believes implicitly in the miracles related in the bible.

The charges against Bishop Brown are an outgrowth of his radical ideas on religion as set forth in his book, "Communism and Christianism."

Bishop Murray is president of the court which is to try Bishop Brown for heresy.

IMPEACH COOLIDGE!

Calcutta Hears Pittsburgh.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 29.—An amateur wireless operator here using a five valve radio set, picked up broadcasting from Pittsburgh, Pa., relayed from London, Saturday. British stations failed to "get" Pittsburgh owing to atmospheric conditions.

COOLIDGE'S SECRETARY OF STATE HELPED JOHN D. CAPTURE NEAR EAST FIELDS

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 29.—A charge that Secretary of State Charles Evans Hughes intervened in oil negotiations respecting the Mosul oil fields in Mesopotamia "so that the Standard Oil Company alone benefitted" is made in an article appearing in tomorrow's issue of "Labor," a paper issued by railroad labor organizations.

The article, which is under a London date line, also charges that an American destroyer carried L. I. Thomas, of New York, vice-president of the Standard Oil Company, to Durazzo last May while keen international competition was on for Albanian oil.

FIGHT ON OVER DAUGHERTY INVESTIGATION

THE Senate today plunged into a fight over the form of the Wheeler resolution for an investigation of Attorney General Daugherty's administration of the Department of Justice.

When the resolution came up, Senator Wheeler modified it to provide that the Senate should elect the investigating committee. It originally named the committee, with Senator Brookhart, Iowa, as chairman.

Senator Lodge moved to amend by leaving appointment of the committee to the chair and debate on this point started.

PROBE INCOMES OF SINCLAIR, DOHENY, FALL

THE Senate today unanimously adopted the McKellar resolution requesting President Coolidge to have Secretary Mellon furnish the Senate oil committee the income tax returns of Harry F. Sinclair, E. L. Doheny and Albert B. Fall and of all the Doheny and Sinclair oil companies.

An amendment by Senator Moses, New Hampshire, to include the Securities Investment Company was adopted. Moses said the reason for the amendment would appear later.

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DAUGHERTY AIDS TRY TO PICK PROBERS

Want to Name Investigators of Attorney General

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 29.—The Senate today dropped all other business to concentrate on the Wheeler resolution calling for an investigation of the Department of Justice.

By terms of a compact between Attorney General Daugherty's critics and defenders, the measure will have the right of way until disposed of. Because Daugherty has demanded the inquiry, his friends will make no effort to obstruct its passage which probably will come late today.

Administration leaders who have been trying to force Daugherty out of the cabinet also wants his "trial" to occur quickly.

The resolution cites as necessity for an investigation the charge that the department has lost the confidence of the people.

It declares the department, under Daugherty's direction, has failed to prosecute anti-trust suits, cases turned over to it by the Federal Trade Commission, cases growing out f the Veterans' Bureau investigation,

(Continued on page 2.)

IMPEACH COOLIDGE!

LENROOT GETS PEEVISH; THREATENS TO QUIT AS OIL PROBER UNDER FIRE

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 29.—Senator Lenroot, Wisconsin, today threatened in the senate to resign as chairman of the senate public lands committee which is investigating the naval oil scandal.

"I would be very glad to be relieved of the duties of chairman of this committee and I will say that if this goes on indefinitely I shall have to ask to be relieved," said Lenroot.

He was discussing at the time criticism of himself and Senator Smoot, Utah, for not making public the story of their conference with Albert B. Fall at a hotel here at Christmas time last year, just after testimony regarding Fall's purchase of a $91,000 ranch had been given the committee.

IMPEACH COOLIDGE!

Industrial Draft in Next War, Urged by U. S. Colonel

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif., Feb. 29.—Page "the war to end war." Lieut. Col. K. A. Joyce, chief of staff, ninth corps area, U. S. army, informed a conference of adjutants general at the Presidio here that in the next war the United States must draft workers into the industries. "We must remedy the impossible situation," said Joyce, "of one man's making himself a target for bullets at $30 a month and another's working in a shipyard for $20 a day."

Mrs. Trubbel Teapot's Mother.

NEW YORK, Feb. 29.—Harry Payne Whitney has claimed the name "Teapot" for a two-year-old bay filly by Broomstick. The dam is Mrs. Trubbel.

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LEGAL ETHICS IS PALMER'S NEW ALIBI

Worked With Daugherty to Save McLean

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 29.—Piecing together, patch on patch, a disjointed story of sordid intrigue, the object of which was to cover up the truth about the naval oil scandal, the Senate oil committee today delved into a new batch of telegrams.

These messages, sent by various persons, some previously not named in the inquiry and from many different places, went to Albert B. Fall and E. B. McLean, publisher of the Washington Post, who was Fall's host at Palm Beach.

A. Mitchell Palmer, attorney-general in the Wilson cabinet, was called to the witness stand to explain mention of his name in the telegrams already discovered.

Palmer worked as McLean's attorney—he says he did so simply as a favor to an old friend—in negotiations with senators and others, with the object of keeping McLean off the witness stand.

It was during these negotiations that McLean, thru Palmer, gave the

(Continued on page 2.)

IMPEACH COOLIDGE!

Mopping Up the Week's Deluge of Oil

BOTH democrat and republican parties have suffered severe casualities by reason of the continued revelations of the bi-partisan nature of the Teapot Dome scandal during the past week.

A. Mitchell Palmer, attorney-general under Wilson, is now known to have been retained by McLean to keep him from being subpoenaed. In telegrams read by the committee Palmer is referred to as the "law partner of Colonel Zevely," attorney for both Fall and Sinclair. Zevely paid Fall the $25,000 in Liberty Bonds.

Palmer's job was to influence Senator Walsh to "go easy" with McLean or not call him at all. Thru Palmer was submitted the false statement that McLean, not Doheny had paid Fall $100,000.

William G. McAdoo and his son Francis are shown by telegrams signed by McLean to have been his confidential advisers for seven years. McAdoo, senior, appears also as the recipient of a huge fee from the Republic Iron and Steel Company for representing it before one or more government departments.

Senators Lenroot and Smoot, republicans, have confessed that they consulted with all three days before the exposure they knew was coming and that they concealed this fact from the investigating committee of which they were members.

Bringing the president himself straight into the scandal that has the nation on tiptoe is the discovery by the committee from the perusal of secret telegrams that E. W. Smithers, White House courier and confidential agent of the president, was turned over to McLean to handle the leased wire installed to keep him, McLean, in touch with developments and evade discovery.

Attorney-General Daugherty, in a statement given to Chicago newspapermen, threatens with exposure officials high in the administration unless he receives their support.

The American people are thus presented with the spectacle of the chief law-enforcing officer of the nation using his knowledge of official corruption to blackmail opponents and protect himself from the result of his own shady connection with the Dohenys and Sinclairs.

The fight in the senate now is over the personnel of the committee called for in the Wheeler resolution providing for the investigation of the attorney-general's department. It is evident that Daugherty is staking everything on the assurance of the senators he has whipped into line that a handpicked committee will be appointed.

ALL EDUCATORS ATTENDING THE PRESENT CHICAGO GATHERING OF THE NATIONAL EDUCATION ASSOCIATION SHOULD

Read the Second Article by Upton Sinclair on American Education On Page 4 Today

U. S. SOLDIERS DECEIVED BY FRENCH MAIDS

Patriots Misunderstood Their Intentions

LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, Feb. 29.—How American soldiers who went to save France from the invading hordes of the Kaiser were seduced into committing rape and other infractions of military discipline, by French girls who were ignorant of the customs prevailing in America is painfully brought out here before a military board of inquiry set up to review the cases of the soldier prisoners in this Federal bastille.

That the bark of a rape charge is sometimes worse than its bite is the frank statement made by one official. As for the charge known "assault with intent to rape" that is usually the great joke of the season. This is how it happens we are informed by the publicity department of the united organizations that are putting up a fight to secure the release of the military prisoners:

"A soldier will meet a French girl. The latter with the purest of motives and ignorant of the moral code prevailing in Amurica will accompany him to break the monotony of his life and out of gratitude for his service to France will go a long way in the direction of making up for any discomforts his patriotism has brought him.

"The soldier being experienced in the wordly ways of American women who act in this benevolent fashion mistakes the French maid's intentions. However after the girl unlimbers a vicious hatpin the soldier desists, realizing that the girl is respectable or in other words that he was mistaken in his guess.

"The girl brings a charge for attempted rape, and yet the soldier is innocent of the charge his attempted intimacy being the result of ignorance or mistaken identity; ignorance of the difference in customs between France and America and a woeful lack of judgement in his method of approach. Instead of the soldier being found guilty of attempted rape in a case like this the girl should be placed in the dock for leading the warrior into the path of sin, by unwittingly acting like an American prostitute in her preliminary canter."

The official's words appear to carry the color of truth judging from the experience of one William Secore. His military record was excellent, he has a wife and two children and had a little bank account. But he fell immediately after the armistice.

It is quite painful. He met Mme. Louise L'Ercott in a public park. He was unprotected and the bold female asked him to go for a walk. He did. She led him to a quiet place. He made the mistake which the official referred to. He thought she was what she declared she was not. A struggle ensued ending in a defeat for the soldier. Secore on his own testimony attempted a strategic retreat but it would appear that all avenues of escape were blocked. A witness was in the vicinity. The injured maiden cried. Secore was arrested charged with attempted rape. Louise admitted she was physically unharmed but morally wounded. A court martial sentenced Secore to life imprisonment, but on the pleading of his wife it was whittled down to twenty years. Outside of that he is allright. No charge of radicalism was ever made against him.

Such cases as his often draw tears from grizzled officers, now engaged in salvaging wounded patriots in Leavenworth prison.

IMPEACH COOLIDGE!

George Barber Convicted.

DANVILLE, Ill., Feb. 29—Deliberating for 25 hours, a jury in the Vermillion County circuit court here last night found George Barber, 23, colored, of Tukla, Miss., guilty of the murder of Wesley Mourer, Vermillion Heights grocer, fixing his punishment at death.

Elgin Watson, also colored, Texas, who also was found guilty of the murder, which occurred during a robbery of the Mourer store, was given 20 years.

IMPEACH COOLIDGE!

Republicans Have Their Daugherty; But Democrats Have Their Palmer

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 29.—The republicans have their Daugherty, but the democrats have their Palmer.

The sheaf of telegrams and the records of telephone messages into which the Teapot Dome committee is delving show conclusively that the oil interests, in their raid upon the government reserves, and in their subsequent efforts to cover up their trail, have secured the services in a pseudo-legal capacity of every political leader in both parties who could be induced to use his influence for them.

Oil List Grows Steadily.

The list of those who were amendable to the oil interests is growing steadily.

William G. McAdoo and his son, Francis, have been Edward McLean's personal advisers for a period covering the time when McAdoo was in the Wilson cabinet, it is disclosed now.

McLean in turn was the close personal friend of President Harding, altho there are many in Washington now who use a much uglier term. It is known that important matters of government policy are discussed on McLean's luxurious houseboat during President Harding's habitual week-end visits. It was to McLean that Fall hurried when the storm broke.

A. Mitchell Palmer, whose wholesale raids in 1919 have been exposed as wholly subversive and illegal in a recent book by ex-assistant secretary of labor Post, is shown by telegrams before the Teapot Dome committee to be the law partner of J. W. Zevely, confidential attorney for Harry W. Sinclair. His most recent job, it is proved, has been to keep Edward McLean from the witness stand by pressure upon leading democrat politicians including Senator Walsh, chairman of the senate committee.

Senator Underwood, McAdoo's rival for the democrat nomination, is shown as having tried, at the instance of McLean, to secure the insertion of a leter in the committee records falsely stating that McLean had loaned Fall the $100,000 the latter received from Sinclair. The insertion of the letter was to have ended all attempts to get McLean on the witness stand.

The installation of a leased wire from Washington to Palm Beach by McLean the day before Senator Walsh interviewed him and the appointment of E. W. Smithers, a confidential employe of the White House to handle the messages, is taken as linking Coolidge with the oil scandal in the most definite manner.

It is held that the desperate efforts by Fall and McLean to thwart investigation could not have been made without his knowledge and tho appointment of Smithers as confidential go-between tends to show his co-operation.

"Where will this thing stop?" is the question on the lips of official Washington today as the committee continues its perusal of telegraphic records of which only about one-third have been read.

Daugherty Aids Try to Pick Probers

(Continued from page 1.)

and also failed to act in the oil scandal.

Fight On Personnel.

A fight on the committee named by Wheeler in his resolution to conduct the inquiry was probable. Republican leaders in the senate opposed the naming of the committee as a violation of all senate procedure, which usually leaves the naming of committees to the president of the senate. Wheeler named a committee headed by Senator Brookhart, Iowa. Senator Willis, Ohio, Daugherty's spokesman in the senate, will move to eliminate this provision. Daugherty's friends don't want Brookhart on the committee.

Daugherty Retains Counsel.

Carrying out his promise to fight, Attorney General Harry M. Daugherty has selected two attorneys to defend him against attacks by senators who seek to oust him from office.

A half hour after Daugherty left on a train for Florida to join his wife, the district attorney's office made public a telegram from Daugherty to Senator Willis, Ohio. The telegram said in part:

"Having attended to the government business which brought me here, I am leaving for Florida, as intended and required. I have retained Hon. George E. Chamberlain and Hon. Paul Howland, who represented me in similar attack a year ago in the House, inspired by the same influences who opposed me openly and secretly, and on practically the same charges, with substantially the same object in view, to represent me."

Chamberlain was formerly United States Senator from Oregon and Howland is a Cleveland atorney.

Daugherty asked Willis to advise the senate that he had not opposed the resolution for an inestigation of his office. The Attorney General said he would return to Washington as soon as possible.

During his stay here yesterday Daugherty appeared for a few moments before the Federal Grand Jury investigating charges of graft in the United States Veterans' Bureau under the jurisdiction of Col. Charles R. Forbes.

Legal Ethics, Palmer's New Alibi

(Continued from page 1.)

committee a statement that he loaned Fall $100,000. This statement McLean later repudiated when Senator Walsh, Montana, insisted on questioning him in Palm Beach in January.

Palmer In Bad.

The telegrams which have been read by the committee tell of Palmer's activities only sketchily and he was called to appear today to explain details of the work he did in McLean's behalf.

A dozen or more agents and employes of McLean are to be subpoenaed next. The telegrams were either sent by them or involved their names. They will be required to tell exactly what was done to keep McLean from the witness stand.

The motive behind this line of inquiry by the committee is to ascertain the truth or falsity of the second McLean statement that he gave checks for $100,000 to Fall but that Fall returned them and they were destroyed.

Testimony of bankers is that McLean did not have $100,000 in the bank at the time he said these checks were written.

The committee is convinced that McLean knows more than he has yet told about the entire affair. McLean himself is to take the stand Saturday.

Ethically Correct, Says Palmer.

A. Mitchell Palmer, attorney-general in the Wilson cabinet, has denied before the Senate Oil Committee that he had tried to impede the oil scandal inquiry by any unethical means.

Palmer declared the work he did for Edward B. McLean, publisher of the Washington Post was entirely in accord with legal ethics.

Palmer was called because his name appeared frequently in telegrams between McLean and his employes here, in connection with efforts to prevent the committee calling McLean as a witness.

Senator Dill, Washington, Democrat, examined Palmer.

"Were you McLean's friend or attorney?"

"I've been an acquaintance but I acted as his counsel."

"Just how were you employed by him?"

"Mr. Major came to see me."

"Do you know what date?"

"I think the 26th or 27th of December."

Palmer produced a telegram which he said authorized his employment by McLean.

It advised Major to tell Palmer that the only thing that would connect McLean to the inquiry was the loan of $100,000 to Fall in 1921.

"I told him I could see no reason why Fall should not answer the committee's questions."

Advised McLean Say Nothing.

"In a telegram from Major to McLean on December 26, Mr. Major says 'Palmer and associates told me to tell you not to communicate with the committee,'" Dill broke in.

"No—" began Palmer, but Dill interrupted.

"But you yourself sent a telegram on Dec. 29 to McLean advising him against saying anything?"

"Oh, that referred to issuing a public statement—not to testifying before the committee. Zevely and I never saw Major together. I've told you all I did with Mr. Zevely."

"I want to find out how much truth Major is telling in these telegrams," said Dill. "Major says you would continue to look out for the interests of the man at Wardman Park."

"I don't know what Mr. Major meant by that," said Palmer.

"You were not going to look after Fall's interests?"

"Certainly not."

"Do you know Mr. Ira Bennett of the Washington Post?"

"Yes."

"Do you know Mr. Crocker of New York?"

"I know Frank Crocker, a lawyer in New York."

The telegram was given to the committee by Palmer on December 26th.

Major Saw Palmer.

"Was this the first notice that you were to be his attorney?"

"Well, I think that Major came to see me and said McLean wanted to retain me. He showed me the telegram either that day or the next day."

"Is Mr. Zevely (attorney for Harry Sinclair) your law partner as one of these telegrams said?"

"No."

"Have you ever represented Sinclair."

"No. The only thing I can think of that might have given Major that impression is that the first time I ever heard of this case was in a conversation with Mr. Zevely. He is an old personal friend of mine and called to see me at home on December 21.

"Zevely then sketched to me the proceedings of this investigation. He told me Sinclair had been asked some questions he had refused to answer and that the committee compelled him to answer. He said Fall was in the city and was going to be called to testify and that Fall had a question in his mind as to whether he could be compelled to testify.

"I told him my recollection of the rule was that the committee could compel a witness to testify on matters under its jurisdiction.

Talk Gasoline Prices.

LINCOLN, Neb., Feb. 29.—A meeting of the executive committee of the State Attorneys General of the country will be held early in March, probably in Washington to discuss high gasoline prices, Attorney General Spillman, chairman of the committee said today.

Oil Flood Drowns Russian Hearing

By JAY LOVESTONE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 29.—The great attention centered on the oil investigation and the likelihood of its consuming the rest of this session of Congress have practically wiped off the list many items of legislation that are considered of great importance.

One of the questions agitating Congress is that of recognition of Soviet Russia. In view of the Teapot upheaval it is very improbable that Congress will consider Borah's resolution for Russian recognition.

Busy With Oil.

It is even believed by many that the hearings before the sub-committee on foreign relations will not be resumed. Senators Lenroot and Pittman, member of the committee before which the hearings were conducted, are also members of the Committee on Public Lands. This is the committee now investigating the Doheny and Sinclair oil leases. In view of oil being the drawing card in Washington's matinee affairs, these senators are unable to attend the Russian hearings. Senator Pepper, another member, feels that his party, now in dire straits, sorely needs him on the floor of the Senate as long as oil is being poured out of the boiling Teapot.

Senator Borah likewise doesn't want to miss out on the scandal game in the Senate. Besides, it is stated that Borah feels that the Department of State has made out such a poor case that all he needs to do is to deliver a speech to expose the weakness of the case against Soviet recognition as made by the State Department.

Want Hearings Continued.

Many progressive senators and congressmen, democratic and republican alike, do not take this viewpoint said to be held by Borah. They disapprove very strongly of giving up the hearings and letting the Russian question take a back seat. One of them told the writer: "Borah means well, but it's not good strategy. I have gone thru the proceedings of the subcommittee on Russia and agree with Borah that Hughes has made a very poor case. Yet, the press has given his effusions publicity. The public has been presented with what appears to the uninformed a formidable array of documentary evidence. There is no use blinking the fact that most of our people are still uninformed and misinformed about the Soviet Republic. One speech by Borah, no matter how powerful and effective, can't do as much to disabuse the American public as the overwhelming evidence that can easily be brought to the committee to shatter everyone of Hughes' claims and pretensions."

Nothing From Coolidge.

Another prominent figure in Congress said that in his opinion there is very little chance of bringing to bear any successful political pressure on the administration for Russian recognition. In his opinion economic pressure, due to the depression that will soon set in even in the Eastern manufacturing centers, translated into a need for new markets, will drive America to recognize the Soviets much sooner than most people expect.

Nevertheless this solon was opposed to plowing down the campaign for recognition. He felt confident that at the first sign of the present oil tide being stemmed, the friends of Russian relations would again press their case.

WORCESTER UNION LABOR CONDEMNS DAVIS ALIEN BILLS

W. P. Plans Council for Foreign Born

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WORCESTER, Mass., Feb. 29.—The Worcester Central Labor Union showed its interest in the alien worker, by adopting unanimously a resolution of protest against the bills now in Congress which are aimed to stifle any opposition on the part of alien workers to the onslaughts of the haughty imperialist crowd that runs America today. The adopted resolution is as follows:

"Whereas: The Davis immigration bills, condemned by the A. F. of L. Convention at Portland, Oregon, one for selective immigration on a contract basis, which means nothing more than a strike breaking agency conducted openly by government officials with deportation for immigrants refusing to act in this capacity; the other, registering, finger-printing and photographing of the alien workers which will have the effect, thru fear of deportation, of keeping these workers in an unorganized condition and at the mercy of hostile interests, and thereby lowering the standard of living of all workers; therefore be it

"Resolved: That the Central Labor Union of Worcester, Mass., go on record as being unalterably opposed to such legislation and that the secretary convey this sentiment to the Congressmen from this district and to both Senators from Massachusetts.

"Submitted by Lodge 694, International Association of Machinists, T. F. Conroy, secretary and Lodge 339, International Association of Machinists, D. R. Donovan, secretary.

In Worcester at the present time, there is a conference to protest against the immigration restriction bills, in which many Jewish societies are represented. As yet no council has been organized for the protection of the foreign born, but the Swedish and Finnish members of the Workers Party have had a meeting on this question, and at the next meeting of the City Central Committee of the Workers Party, a mass meeting will be arranged for on the question of protection of the foreign born.

IMPEACH COOLIDGE!

Lash Garment Bosses for Refusing to Talk Strike Settlement

(Continued from page 1)

the sluggers of the bosses failed to intimidate the workers.

Only one arrest was made during the morning, Caroline Hine, a striker, was arrested and charged with disorderly conduct. Taken to South Clark Street court she was released on bond. She demanded a jury trial and will appear in court again in two or three weeks.

Yellow Sluggers.

On the West and Northwest Side the pickets were undisturbed. No arrests were made in either district. The type of sluggers and rough necks the bosses have hired are anxious to avoid trouble. Many have police records and are afraid of the cross-examination of defense lawyers in case they were dragged into court and others are just yellow.

Jury Trials For Strikers.

The six strikers who were arrested Thursday in the Milwaukee Ave., district and who appeared in the West Chicago Ave., police court yesterday morning, all demanded jury trials and were released on bonds. They were, May Wilson, May Miller, J. W. Wilson, Sam Barker, Harry Rufer and Nathan Schwartz.

Fredia Pencher and Marie Sigel, the two strikers who were arrested Thursday evening, by police attached to States Attorney Crowe's office were arrainged in South Clark St., court and demanded jury trials. They were released on bonds.

"Arbitrator" Ignores Labor.

Meyer Perlstein, vice president of the International Ladies' Garment Workers Union, said yesterday that the union had not been approached by Benjamin Marshman representing Secretary of Labor Davis who was authorized by Davis to try to settle the strike by arbitration. Marshman had issued a statement that he had approached the employers with a proposal to arbitrate the strike that they had refused to consider the matter.

Perlstein said that if a proposal was made to submit the union demands to arbitration the union would consider it. "The bosses want to fight and we will show them that war is expensive. If they want to learn that it costs more to hire detectives and sluggers than it does to consider the demands of the union we will continue to fight and help them learn," Perlstein said.

Some Bosses Want Peace.

Some of the employers have begun negotiations with the union looking to the return of their workers to the shops under the conditions demanded by the union. Perlstein and representatives of the union were busy all day yesterday at the Hotel Morrison, talking with individual employers about settlements.

Five Pickets Arrested.

Five girl pickets were arrested in the loop district late yesterday afternoon. They were taken to the S. Clark St. police station where they were booked on charges of being disorderly. They were bailed out and will appear in the S. Clark St. police court this morning. They were Viola Thoess, May Brousch, May Gardle, Phyllis Gissosic and Jennie Lieberman.

Change Troops at Herrin.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 29.—Company C of Springfield, One Hundred Thirtieth Infantry, will be sent to Herrin tomorrow morning to relieve Company I of Salem, which has been on guard duty in the trouble zone of Williamson County for the last three weeks. The ordering of the Springfield troops to Herrin was issued last night by Adjutant General Carlos Black. The troops will entrain early tomorrow morning and will remain in Herrin indefinitely, Black said.

Butcher Semenoff in Japan.

TOKIO, Feb. 29.—General Gregorie Semenoff, Cossack butcher, has arrived in Tokio and is living at the home of Colonel Mogamaieff, chief representative of the anit-soviet faction of Russians in Japan. The general's friends talk optimistically of his again pitting his efforts against the Soviets but the general himself is keeping mum.

Let's Live.

NEW YORK, Feb. 29.—Even Old Methuselah died before his time. He could have lived longer if he had watched his diet and brushed his teeth, Dr. Thomas Darlington, ex-health commissioner, said, predicting [illegible] years of life for the next generation.

Belasco Kin Suicides.

NEW YORK, Feb. 29.—Miss Vallie Belasco Martin, formerly of Seattle, Wash., and said by the police to be a second cousin of David Belasco, drank liquid shoe polish in her Riverside Drive apartment and died today before the arrival of a physician.

Now It's the Radio Mask.

NEW YORK, Feb. 29.—The radio mask has appeared as the latest costume for fancy dress ball. It's a square box dress with four blinking lights in front and a head dress that leaves the wearer peeking out of a loud speaker.

Two Workers Killed.

QUINCY, Ill., Feb. 29.—Two men were killed and eight injured, two seriously, when a boiler exploded at the plant of the North Star Egg Case Company here today. The dead: Herbert Heistler and L. "Bud" McLoughlin, both of Quincy.

Explosion in Paper Mill.

QUINCY, Ill., Feb. 29.—Several persons were killed and a number injured when an explosion occurred at the plant of the Weise Paper Mill here today.

TEACHERS' UNION SECRETARY HITS PLATOON SYSTEM

"Factorization," Says F. J. Stecker

"The American Federation of Teachers is alive to the danger of the platoon system of education," said F. J. Stecker, International Secretary of the Teachers' Union, to a reporter of the DAILY WORKER.

"The word "factorization" expresses the nature of the Gary system," said Mr. Stecker, and the platoon system, he explained, is just the Gary system varnished over.

As for the convention of the department of superintendence of the National Education Association which has just closed its sessions in Chicago Mr. Stecker said that he preferred to wait until he had printed copies of the proceedings before he commented on the particular action taken.

"Ears to the Ground."

When his attention was called to the fact that the convention had failed to go definitely on record in behalf of the platoon idea he laughed and said:

"The superintendents have their ears to the ground."

Stecker was much interested in the fact that the DAILY WORKER is running day by day those chapters of Upton Sinclair's latest book on Education, the "Goslings," which deal with the N. E. A.

"Goslings," Union Propaganda.

The "Goslings" is part of the propaganda of the American Federation of Teachers with which it is bombarding the minds of the classroom teachers. Many copies of the book are being sold thru the union office. The "Goosestep" was similarly pushed by the union.

Ask Secretary of Education.

The move towards centralizing of educational control in the hands of the federal government received another shove when the assembled principals and superintendents of the N. E. A passed a resolution urging the passage of the Sterling-Reed bill, providing for a Secretary of Education in the president's cabinet and for a federal sudsidy of $100,000,000 to be apportioned out among the state school systems.

Should such a reactionary as Dr. Tigert, present U. S. Commissioner of Education, be selected for the more important post of Secretary of Education, Big Business would have a still tighter grip on the school system than it has today.

The women deans, who were exposed as spies against radicals in a recent issue of the DAILY WORKER, received the commendation of J. E. Armstrong, principal of the Englewood High School, in a speech before the spies' convention. Armstrong lauded their efforts to shield the girl from dangerous contacts and to safeguard their morals from "frivolous conduct" towards boys.

U. S. Exports Increase.

NEW YORK, Feb. 29.—Figures compiled and just made public by the U. S. Steel Corporation show that during 1923 American foreign trade totalled $26,500,000 each working day and that of this $13,880,000 was the value of the exports, and $12,600,000 the value of the imports. Two-thirds of the exports were manufactured goods—more than half of the imports were raw materials. And department of commerce reports for January show the preponderance of the exports increased—$229,000,000 being the value of the month's imports as against $394,000,000 the exports.

Australia Pays for War.

MELBOURNE, Australia. — According to the Australian federal treasurer 46 per cent of the total federal revenue of Australia is devoted to paying interest on war debt, war pensions, and other war services.

How heavily this burden rests upon the people of Australia will be seen by the fact that the revenue at present allocated for these purposes is one-third greater than the total revenue received by the federal government in the pre-war year.

German Editors Complain.

BERLIN, Feb. 29.—Even the conservative editors of Germany are dissatisfied with the present suppression of newspapers by the military, whenever some commanding general does not like a certain sheet. The German Press Association has recently passed resolutions protesting against tihs suppression and the infringement of the rights of free speech.

Syndicalist Case Dismissed.

EUREKA, Cal., Feb. 29.—After 66 hours the jury trying nine I. W. W. members here for criminal syndicalism failed to agree and was dismissed. The men have been in jail ever since last October. The trial was characterized by a huge mass meeting in Eureka which demanded the repeal of the criminal syndicalism law. It is doubtful if the men will be brought to trial again.

Oppose Buffalo Labor Journal.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 29.—The Buffalo Labor Journal is no longer the official organ of the Buffalo Central Labor council. Charging that the paper had violated its agreement and contract, the council has notified all advertisers that legal steps are being taken to prevent the paper from deriving continued benefit of the withdrawn labor indorsement.

THE FIRST TIME IN HISTORY
Two Years of Russia's New Life
by Anna Louise Strong
With an Introduction by
LEON TROTSKY

HERE, at last, is the book on the Russia of today, the world power just recognized by England with Italy, France and other countries about to follow.

It is so crammed with new and vital information based on wide investigation that when it was still incomplete, Senator La Follette on a visit to Russia, hired a special stenographer to make a copy of it. It does not seem a betrayal of confidence to mention that the book so impressed one of America's most distinguished economists and educators that he, himself, handed a set of the proofs to the State Department of the United States government for their consideration for their future attitude toward Russia.

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WIDE DISRUPTION IN B. T. C. WING OF FEDERATION

Dual Bodies in Three Big Cities

Extensive disruption and dualism in the building trades department of the American Federation of Labor is revealed by the recent statement of officials of the department dealing with the Chicago situation growing out of the Landis award and other similar conditions in other large cities.

There are two building trades councils in Chicago, one composed of unions which accepted the Landis award, the other of the unions that fought it and are still fighting it. The Landis award council has become a sort of a mutual admiration society of bosses and wage-earners a glorified company union.

Neither of the two councils are recognized by the building trades department altho both are composed of American Federation of Labor unions.

In Cleveland there are two building trades councils as a result of the jurisdictional dispute between the carpenters and sheetmetal workers over the handling of metal trim.

One of the Cleveland councils is recognized by the deptartment, that which accepted the decision of the National Board of Jurisdictional Awards and gave most of the metal trim work to the sheet metal workers.

In St. Louis the building trades council is out of the department following its refusal to unseat a local of structural iron workers which was at odds with its international union.

In New York there is much friction between the building trades council formerly headed by Robert Brindell, now serving a term in Sing Sing, and the recognized council affiliated with the building trades department.

A conference of the officials of the American Federation of Labor building trades department and four officers of Chicago unions has been called for March 17. If a satisfactory settlement of the dispute is secured a new attempt will be made to eliminate the dualism in New York and Cleveland.

The St. Louis council will be re-organized, it is said.

IMPEACH COOLIDGE!

U. S. Hydro-Electric Plants Ordered in Arizona and Idaho

(By The Federated Press)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 29.—Government hydro-electric power plants will be constructed at the Yuma irrigation project in Arizona, and on the Gem project in Idaho, at a cost of $250,000 and $450,000 respectively due to the fight made by Senator Ashurst and Senator Borah in the senate against private power companies' spokesmen in that body, in debate on the interior department appropriations bill. Fear of another scandal proves too strong for the corporation bloc to organize their usual resistance.

Fighting Oil In Nebraska.

OMAHA, Neb., Feb. 29.—Attorney General O. S. Spillman of Nebraska today filed quo warranto proceedings to oust from the state the Standard Oil company, the Sinclair Refining company and other members of the so-called "oil combine" now operating in Nebraska.

Train Hits Auto; 3 Die.

KENTON, O., Feb. 29.—Two girls and a boy were instantly killed today and another youth, brother of one of the victims, was severely injured when a Big Four freight train demolished their automobile at a grade crossing in Ridgeway.

Greets Daily With Pleasure.

To the DAILY WORKER: It is with profound pleasure that I greet the arrival of your journal each day. I do not know just how long you have been appearing, but you do really "fill the bill."—Mrs. E. O. Proctor, Indianapolis, Ind.

Mexican Prisoners Escape.

HOUSTON, Texas, Feb. 29.—Twenty-seven Mexican prisoners at the Blue Ridge State Penal Farm, 18 miles south of here, escaped today by sawing thru the floor of a "bull pen" and crawling from underneath the building.

Can't Hang Out Shrouds.

NEWARK, N. J., Feb. 29.—John J. Christman, undertaker, can hang out his family wash as much as he pleases and nobody cares, but when it comes to shrouds, that's too much. Neighbors secured a temporary injunction.

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Opposition to Filipino Independence Is Lead By Secretary of War

By JAY LOVESTONE.

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 29.—Secretary of War Weeks today appeared in person. accompanied by General McIntyre, Chief of the Bureau of Insular Affairs, before the House Committee conducting hearings on the various resolutions for Philippine independence.

The Secretary of War declared that precipitate action must be avoided in this matter. The question is whether the United States can withdraw and justify itself and its conscience before the world.

"The United States is entitled to a good name and reputation in its action in the Philippines," said Mr. Weeks. The Secretary went on to talk of the great freedom the Filipinos were enjoying under the American flag. "We cannot lightly relieve ourselves of our obligation to the Filipino people and of our international reputation and credit."

Mr. Weeks laid great emphasis on the proximity of Manila to the British, Japanese, French and Chinese interests and ports.

Big American Investments.

The total American investments in the Islands can be divided along the following lines, said the Secretary of War: $70,000,000 in government bonds held in this country and tax exempt from all Federal, State and municipal laws. (2) about $25,000,000 in railroad interests; (3) about one and a half million dollars in telegraph and telephone interests and (4) about fifteen million dollars on other interests. There is invested extensively British, Chinese, and Spanish capital in the Philippines. The problem of immediate independence is so vitally interlocked with the material welfare of the whole Filipino people that the question arises, said the Secretary of War, "whether sufficient, mature consideration has been given to the matter by the Filipino nation." He said further: "The present demand for complete, immediate independence is not expressive of the best interests and the wishes of the Filipino people."

There can be no greater temptation to the nearby overcrowded people than the present situation under which there exist vast tracts of uncultivated lands. "It is my opinion that the greatest need of the Filipino people today is capital to develop their natural resources."

Wants Support For Wood.

The Secretary of War made a strong plea for the development of a "disposition on the part of the Filipino leaders to obey the law and cooperate with the Governor General Wood." He contended repeatedly that the Philippines would suffer great economic loss thru their being declared independent. The Filipinos have not yet succeeded establishing complete national regional unity and in exploiting their great resources and placing their goods on the world market was the contention of Weeks.

Weeks laid considerable emphasis on the alleged illegal manner in which the Philippine legislature was supposed to have handled the native government's gold reserve when money was invested in the development of sugar and oil centrals.

Schaffer For Filipinos.

At this point Congressman Schaffer of Wisconsin asked the Secretary of War, whether it was not a fact the American Governor General was there at the time the gold reserve was handled in this fashion and that therefore he should be held at least as much responsible as any one else. Weeks replied that he was not sure about the law and that he would have to look it up before answering the question. Then Congressman Schaffer protested against this matter being introduced into the record. The Congressman went on to declare that the control of the vast land domain by the government, spoke rather well for the ability of the Filipino people to govern themselves. "It is better for them to hold on to this land than give it away to the big corporations as those headed by Doheny and Sinclair," said Mr. Schaffer. This remark brought a smile from General McIntyre. Weeks replied very feebly by saying that he used this point merely as an argument about the Island's great resources being a tremendous temptation to the adjoining countries. Weeks was forced to admit that the three political parties of the Philippine Islands were all for independence but he deplored the failure of the native leaders to cooperate with General Wood.

Demands Protection For Capitalist Investors.

In the course of the questioning of him by several members of the committee, Secretary of War Weeks disclosed the real basis of the American imperialist designs on the Philippines. He declared very frankly: "Before giving the Philippines independence, some provisions should be laid down to make the bonds, $70,000,000, held by American investors, as safe as they were when they were issued. When these bonds were issued it was assumed by the investors that they were safe. We should guarantee their continued safety now as they were at the time they were taken up by the investors." The Secretary of War admitted, however, that this point of view involves merely a moral obligation rather than a legal one. General McIntyre agreed that the ruling of Attorney Generals to date have been also that this was more of a moral obligation on the part of the Government than a legal point of view.

Japanese Scare Hovers Over Sessions.

Here the committee was given somewhat of a scare. The Japanese bugaboo was injected and it was handled very cleverly and with deadly effect. First of all, Congressman Ward inquired in a sort of half suppressed manner, whether it was not a fact that if a Japanese army had invaded the Philippines, an American force would be sent to drive the Japanese out. Congressman Ward prefaced his remarks with a very guarded statement that he was not sure whether this, the committee hearing sessions, was the proper place place where the Japanese question should be discussed. It may be all a matter of jingoism, but it is in the American mind and we ought to consider this somewhere.

When Congressman Knutson of Minnesota, pressed further the point of the danger of Japanese aggression, the members of the committee became rather wary and demanded that all these questions should be stricken from the record and handled in executive session.

Want People Kept Ignorant.

Committee Chairman Fairfield of Indiana, came to the rescue of his perturbed colleagues by making a fervid plea that the newspaper men who have a high "moral sense" should not disclose any portion, of this debate and keep it entirely out of the records. The committee members were apparently greatly disturbed by the likelihood of the people seeing thru the Japanese bugaboo that has continually been raised to prejudice and confuse the whole Philippine independence issue.

"Capital Too Timid."

Weeks made a plea that capital was "too timid" to invest in the Islands as long as conditions were as unstable as they are today. This caused Congressman Schaffer to ask: "When in the name of goodness will capital feel safe enough to invest, since we are always being told that this uncertainty of capital is a strong argument against independence?" Weeks admitted he could not answer this question, tho he was of the opinion that two or four years was an insufficient period for American capitalists to get the necessary sense of security to inspire their investing their capital in the Islands. Weeks definitely opposed the extension of native governmental control in the Philippines, as for instance, the election by the Filipinos of the Governor General instead of the present system of appointment by the President of the United States. The Secretary of War said he could see no other way in which the American government could retain its present control of the Islands.

Roxhas Replies.

Speaker Roxhas, representing the Filipino Independence Mission, then made a very effective reply to the Secretary of War. Speaker Roxhas showed that the Philippine government never appropriated any money for the investments in the sugar and oil centrals as had been stated by Weeks. Mr. Roxhas showed that the Head of the Philippine National Bank had merely lent some money of his own accord and that he was now serving time in jail for this act. He went on to show that the Philippine government has today more than thirty million dollars of its national gold reserve in powerful American banks chosen by Governor General Wood. Mr. Roxhas very ably pointed out that the financial slump which hit the Philippine Islands was not due to the incompetence of the Philippines to administer their national economy but rose from the world wide economic depression which hit the world at the close of the War. The transactions entered into by the Philippine National Bank were perfectly good, legitimate transactions at the time they were consummated, declared Speaker Roxhas. "The sugar centrals are today paying every cent of interest every year. The Philippine currency is today at par and often at a premium. This is the condition, at this time, when we are asking our independence. This shows very clearly that our government is able to maintain peace and order. Our government is supported and elected by the people and is meeting all its international obligations. Under the present status we have reached the maximum of economic development. Secretary Weeks admits himself that the present uncertainty is harmful to the extension of investments of capital.

"We are a people who have fought several wars for our national independence and freedom. For three years we have waged a hopeless war again the United States for our independence. We are a people that can make mature and deliberate decisions. We have given great degreat liberate thought to this important question of our national independence. We have no fear of the dissensions in our country spoken of by the Secretary of War Weeks. We no longer demand any sacrifices, monetary or any other, by the United States in our behalf. The Jones Law did not lay down any provisions or conditions as to our economic indebtedness or the degree of perfection to be attained by us economically before getting our freedom. If we are to accept the condition of the currency as the criterion of the worthiness of national independence and recognition, then only England and the United States would be independent today." These were the concluding remarks of Speaker Roxhas.

At least another session will be held on Philippine independence. The outlook for a favorable committee report is good.

CALIFORNIA SLAYS 13,000 DISEASED CATTLE AND HOGS

Drastic Action Against Hoof-Mouth Plague

(Special to The Daily Worker)

OAKLAND, Calif., Feb. 29.—Destruction of 13,000 cattle and hogs infected with hoof and mouth disease, was to be begun today by federal and state officials as the most drastic step thus far in the fight against the disease in California.

Reports to the headquarters here, from which federal and state officials are directing the campaign for eradication of the disease, showed that infection has now been found on a total of 34 ranches.

Stray Dogs To Die.

Orders were given that stray dogs and cats in the vicinity of the infected area be collected and killed.

Governer Friend William Richardson of California, following a conference with director of Agriculture G. H. Hecke and other officials leading the campaign against the disease, announced that he was, if necessary, willing to call an extra session of the state legislature to deal with the situation.

Reports from Washington stated Secretary of Agriculture Wallace is preparing to ask congress for an appropriation to be used in the fight.

Orders were issued today forbidding express companies returning milk or cream cans to infected areas.

Standard Oil Is Violator.

Several additional ranches, where infection has been found were placed under strict quarantine and the "tank farm" of the Standard Oil Company was rigidly quarantined as a result of violation of the order against moving stock across a public highway. No person is permitted to leave the company's "farm."

Preparatory to the destruction of the infected animals, trenches were dug at the ranches where the herds were located. The stock was shot and then, in most instances saturated with kerosene, thrown into the trenches and burned and buried.

"Friend of Labor" a Scab.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Feb. 29.—Mayor W. W. Campbell, elected by union votes as a friend of labor, has gone back on his backers. The Schenectady Trades Assembly unanimously protests in a resolution against the discharge by the mayor of a union machinist. All machinists employed by the city are non-union The business agent of the machinists was one of the principal supporters of Campbell against the socialist candidate, a man who was also a delegate to the central labor body.

An Australian Hughes.

SYDNEY, New South Wales.—W. M. Hughes, who was war-time prime minister in Australia, is undertaking a lecturing tour thru the United States. It is rumored that at the conclusion of his tour he will remain in the United States and become Australian high commissioner at Washington.

There is much opposition in Australia to such an appointment, it being held that, as a discredited politician, he has no right to speak on behalf of the Australian people.

Lure of Rendezvous Fatal.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 29—After one brief day of liberty, Gladys Ellis, 21, was again behind prison bars today, charged with the murder of Miss Louise Richards, 70, a matron at the women's prison, when the matron attempted to block her escape.

The girl was captured in a taxicab last night as she was speeding to keep a rendezvous with her lover before fleeing from the city.

Cap Makers for Brookwood.

NEW YORK, Feb. 29.—Brookwood Labor college at Katonah, N. Y., has been unanimously endorsed by the general executive board, United Cloth Hat and Cap Makers. Locals of the union are asked to assist in maintaining the institution. The board called attention to Brookwood's "splendid educational work for the entire labor movement." Four union cap makers are now students there.

Can't Utilize Returned Soldiers.

SYDNEY, New South Wales.—Efforts by the shipping companies in Australia to utilize returned soldiers against unionists along the waterfronts have failed. The returned soldiers have decided the matter by joining the Waterside Workers' federation. The unionists are now strong enough to force full preference to unionists on all waterfronts in Australia.

Rumors Can't Kill Him.

TOKIO, Feb. 29.—Reports persist in Tokio that Prince Matsukata is dead and that announcement of his death is being withheld until the prince regent can confer certain honors upon him.

Announce "Safety Week."

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 29.—Governor Len Small in a proclamation designated the week beginning April 20 as health promotion and safety week.

Brundage Up For Re-Election.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 29.—The petition of attorney general Edward J. Brundage as a republican candidate for attorney general, was filed late yesterday in the office of secretary of state Louis L. Emmerson.

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Entered as second-class mail Sept. 21, 1923 at the Post-Office at Chicago, Ill., under the act of March 3, 1879.

304 Advertising rates on application.

Militants on the Job

The International Ladies' Garment Workers, on strike against the open shop in the Chicago industry, are meeting with the combined opposition of the bosses and the civil authorities expressed in the arrest and intimidation of strikers and pickets.

The employers have their gangs of gunmen and sluggers who operate without any interference from the police, but defensive measures taken by the workers immediately place them outside the law. More than a dozen arrests of strikers—men and women—have already been made.

Most of the shops involved in the strike are those of cockroach capitalists—small business men who depend upon their ability to sweat their employes to meet competition. When this kind of cattle can rally the police force of a city the size of Chicago to their assistance the united front of law and exploitation is plainly perceptible.

The Ladies' Garment Workers are putting up a splendid fight and not the least interesting aspect of the situation is the fact that the expelled members of the left wing are leading the struggle.

In every strike district they are the most active and the most trusted. They are furnishing the organizing ability and the militancy of the strike and in their devotion to the cause of the union which they did so much to establish they have forgotten for the time being the fact of their expulsion by officialdom and the campaign of persecution that has been carried on against them.

If there has been any doubt that the expulsion of members of the Trade Union Educational League has nothing to do with their desirability as fighting unionists the present strike has dispelled it. It was upon this group that the officials were forced to call when the strike occurred; they were confronted with the alternatives of seeing the strike die stillborn or of calling for assistance from the militants they have been hounding and slandering for months.

The union has gained in strength from the strike altho it is only four days old; many open shops will be eliminated and organization thereby extended; much of the ground lost because of the resentment stirred up by the official attack on the militants will be regained and for these advances the expelled left wingers and their sympathizers must be given the credit.

What are the officials going to do about it when the strike is ended?

More important still, what is the bulk of the membership going to do when the strike is ended and they have complete proof that a union which drives out the militants because the officials fear for their jobs is helpless unless, as may not always happen, the militants stay on the job and fight as they always have?

The job now is winning the strike. After that the struggle for the adoption of a fighting policy in the International Ladies' Garment Workers' will be resumed with additional vigor so that more and bigger victories can be won.

IMPEACH COOLIDGE!

Danger Ahead!

While the President's private secretary, C. B. Slemp, that C. O. D. wholesale dealer in post office jobs, was away telling the Teapot Committee that he went to see Fall and McLean at Palm Beach merely for his "health and recreation," there was being perpetrated before the momentarily deserted Coolidge an act of the basest travesty on the good faith of the suffering, bankrupt farmers.

And who but Magnus Johnson, elected by the Farmer-Labor Party of Minnesota and Lynn W. Frazier of North Dakota should find themselves in the company of that false farmers' friend, Capper of Kansas, pleading the cause of the rural bankers before his royal highness, Coolidge, the sworn enemy of every poor farmer!

There is danger ahead for the farmers when these Magnus Johnsons and Fraziers join hands with the multi-millionaire Cappers to put trust in the War Finance Corporation eaded by Eugene Meyer, one of the financial izards of Wall Street!

Coolidge was informed by these so-called ilitant defenders of the dispossessed farmers at this plan was worthwhile not only beuse of the financial help it would bring to e hard-hit rival sections but also for the rean that "this movement would have a splend effect because of the assurance it would give to the bankers and agriculturists of the sections in question that the Federal Government realizes the acuteness of the present situation and is not indifferent to the needs of those in trouble."

So here we have it! Farmer banker co-operation—another panacea for the troubled rival masses! Pulling the chestnuts out of the fire for Coolidge, the prince of the Boston bankers and the hope of Wall Street! We are not surprised at Capper. But what of Magnus Johnson? And what of Frazier? Is this what they were sent for to Washington? Is this their duty?

And yet some would say that the time is not ripe for the formation of a powerful national farmer-labor party organized along class lines to make impossible just such danger menacing the working and farming masses of the country!

IMPEACH COOLIDGE!

The Japanese Crisis

The censorship of news that has been in force in Japan since the earthquake cannot conceal the tremendous growth of mass discontent.

That there is in process of formation a popular revolt against feudalism in government and industry is shown by the fact that the middle-classes—students, intructors, lawyers and journalists—are apparently in sympathy with the demands of the mass of the workers and peasants.

The Japanese ruling class is discovering, much to its surprise, that the state religion no longer fills the bill as a somnolent for the populace. The attack on the person of the prince which took place shortly before his wedding is indicative of the fall of the royal family in popular estimation. Such an occurrence has the deepest significance to those who understand the hitherto sheeplike reverence of the Japanese for their rulers.

The Japanese cabinet is in a chronic state of crisis and its policy of non-recognition of Soviet Russia—largely the result of American influence—is bitterly opposed.

The Soviet government has made a favorable impression upon the Japanese people and the proximity of Russia facilitates the constant flow of information concerning the advances made by the Russian workers and peasants under their own government; with the increasing numerical strength of the Japanese labor movement there is a growing desire to learn from Russia.

Economically Japan is in a bad way. Her penetration policy in China has not been signally successful and the stupidity and reaction of her rulers deprives her of a natural market for manufactured goods in Russia.

The recent loan floated here by the house of Morgan mortgages Japan to the American financiers and the favorable position in which Japan found herself after the war no longer exists.

Japan today is torn by the conflict of forces which rends small nations without great natural resources very soon after they launch out into the stormy seas of imperialism.

She played at imperialism just long enough to industrialize large sections of her working class and these now lead in the struggle that will end with Japan becoming one of the people's republics whose embryos can be seen forming in the womb of the orient.

IMPEACH COOLIDGE!

The Capitol Sanctuary

Closer to the White House creeps the investigation of the Teapot Dome leases. Edward McLean, close personal friend of the late President Harding, owner of the Washington Post, man about town and bon vivant, is shown to have had free access to all avenues of White House information including the privilege of securing secret service operatives to handle his leased wire messages during his frantic attempts to keep the Teapot Dome investigation from involving him and Fall.

Is there a normal child who believes that President Coolidge knew nothing of the tempest that was gathering and of the mad dash for the cyclone cellar by his friends and subordinates?

Of the fund of general information possessed by the president we know nothing, but certainly he is skilled in interpreting the gyrations of the political weather-vane. To attempt to place the presidential product resulting from the combination of stale crabmeat and a weakened constitution on a pedestal that lifts him above the crass criminalities of his associates is evidence of gross stupidity or of deliberate purpose to deceive.

President Coolidge has shown no intention of aiding the investigating committee to arrive at a full knowledge of the facts and persons connected with the oil scandal. On the contrary he has shielded to the utmost the attorney-general whom he dare not, **in the face of public disapproval,** entrust with what is the work of the office he holds—investigating the acts of and bringing to trial federal officials known to have been the agents of private oil interests.

President Coolidge, instead of scourging from the capitol premises the thieving gentry gathered there, sits silent and allows them to control the machinery of government, to sabotage by every means known to the underworld of finance, the investigation that even under these unfavorable conditions has branded them as hired men of powerful corporations engaged in exploiting the workers and farmers of America.

Like the cathedrals and chapels of the middle ages, the capitol today under Coolidge is **sanctuary for thieves big and little.**

Is it too much to ask that a president, who defies in such a brazen manner the masses whose servant he is supposed to be, **be impeached and driven from office?**

GERMAN CLOTHING WORKERS SAVED BY AMALGAMATED

American Aid Came in Nick of Time

By LOUIS P. LOCHNER.
(Staff Correspondent of The Federated Press)

BERLIN, Feb. 28.—International solidarity has kept the German Clothing Workers' union from going under. The contribution of $3,000 by the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, more than any other gift received from abroad, has made it possible for the German workers in the needle trades to continue their organization.

Some months ago the German tailors had turned to the clothing workers' organizations of the world with an appeal for a loan to help them out during this grave economic crisis of the German nation. The Amalgamated responded, not by a loan, but by an outright gift of $3,000. As General Secretary Schlossberg put it in the letter announcing the gift:

"You asked for a loan; we decided to make it a donation, a gift to you from your more fortunate comrades in America. We are not asking you to pay back the amount to us in the future as you offered to do. We know that when you will be on your feet again you will gladly come to the aid of other workers who might need it."

Deaply Touched by Gift.

In commenting upon the gift, First Vice President Ploog said to your correspondent on behalf of the German organization:

"We are deeply touched by the splendid gift and by the wonderful spirit of international solidarity of which this is an evidence. Our first expenditure will be that of starting our official organ, which for many months has appeared only sporadically and in a small edition, as a regular bi-weekly journal to be furnished to all our members.

"In how sad a plight we were before aid began to arrive from abroad you may judge from the fact that for a while only 10 per cent of our numbers were working full time, and that the income of the union per month was not enough to pay the postage for one week."

The German clothing industry, according to Ploog, is at very low ebb. Custom tailoring is especially precarious. More than 50 per cent of the custom tailors are out of work, because the average German hasn't any money to buy tailor made goods. In the ready-made-clothing branch about one-third of our members are working full time, one-third part time, and one-third are out of jobs.

8-Hour Day In Danger.

As in the rest of German industry, in the clothing industry the bosses are trying to profit by the workers' misery in forcing upon them a working day of more than the legal eight hours. In the ladies' garment industry of Berlin, for instance, the union had to agree during 60 days of the year the boss may keep the workers at work for more than eight hours without paying extra for over-time. In the boys' clothing industry the weekly period was lengthened from 46-48 hours.

As the strike funds of the unions are already gone, having become valueless thru the depreciation of the mark, the unions are in no position to resist by a strike, and can only hope that at a later period they will be able to win back their rights.

'Eva' Wins Applause at Performance by Deutsches Theatre

The Deutsches Theater gave a very fine performance of the operetta "Eva" by Franz Lehar, at the Athenaeum, Southport and Lincoln avenues. The Deutsches Theater has been reorganized under new management and will continue, as in the past, to produce plays and operettas in the German language. The acting and singing in the production of "Eva" was more than good, and holds out promise of worthwhile accomplishment in the future. Those interested in German drama would do well to inform themselves further on the activities of this organization.

In the production of "Eva" the leading parts were taken by Max Bratt and Adelina Ernster-Baranyai both of whom really distinguished themselves by their splendid singing as well as acting. Kurt Schlegel and Anna Berneck supplied most of the comedy, especially Kurt Schlegel who as the farceur in the operetta produced plenty of laughs in the audience. The next performance of the operetta "Eva" will take place Sunday evening at 8·15 at the Turner Hall, 820 North Clark street.

23 I. W. W.'s Arrested.

SACRAMENTO, Calif., Feb. 29.—A new raid on the I. W. W. which was holding a "state strategy conference" here, resulted in the arrest of 23 men, including Roy Atkinson, the local secretary, and the confiscation of a large amount of literature and supplies.

More Jobs In Birmingham.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Feb. 29.—Business in this city is on the increase according to a report of the municipal employment bureau which states that last week inquiries were for 257 workers with 139 persons placed. Only 82 persons asked for work.

IMPEACH COOLIDGE!

Upton Sinclair Tells How National Education Ass'n Keeps On Neck of Rank-and-File Teachers of U. S.

One hundred and twenty thousand teachers in this country belong to the National Education Association, now meeting in Chicago, which is utterly controlled by Big Business.

Big Business set about gaining this control years ago and its grip on the educators of America is now tightly fixed.

The following series of articles exposing the N. E. A. are taken from Upton Sinclair's latest book, "Goslings," which exposes the public schools as thoroly as the "Goosestep" exposed the universities.

By UPTON SINCLAIR
(Author of "The Goslings.")

THE National Education Association is a very old institution, predating the Civil War. It has always been controlled entirely by the supervising force; in other words, it has been an employers' organization.

During several decades of its history no classroom teacher was ever elected to any office. At the present time some well trained teacher is occasionally admitted to office for the sake of appearances.

It required many years of struggle to get the National Education Association to give any consideration whatever to the living and working conditions of the classroom teacher, or to recognize salaries, pensions and tenure as legitimate subjects for discussion.

Dodged Wages Issue.

It required a revolution in the organization to secure in the year 1903 the appointment of a committee on salaries, tenure and pensions; and this committee made a report which was full of misrepresentations. Not until 1911 was action taken even to gather the real figures on these questions.

I will give you a glimpse of the organization in those early days, just to let you see how these things remain the same. At the 1901 convention in Detroit, the United States Commissioner of Education gave a paper outlining the progress of the schools.

He was an aged dotard; as an eye-witness said to me, "In the educational system we don't bury the dead. We let them walk around to save funeral expenses."

This speaker congratulated the country upon the growing number of school pupils, but said not a word about the need of more school money. An orator who rose to applaud him declared that the educational sky was without a cloud, and his only regret was that the American public schools had not been able to get a donation from Rockefeller.

But suddenly a cloud rose upon the educational sky. A thing happened which had never before happened in the history of the N. E. A.—a classroom teacher rose up from the floor of the convention and asked to speak! To make matters worse, it was a woman teacher.

This female rebel declared that she for one was glad that the American public schools had not got any money from Rockefeller, and she hoped they would keep clear of all corporation influence.

If the rich wanted to help the schools, let them pay their taxes; let the railroads, for example, pay taxes on their franchise valuations, which they were everywhere evading.

You may not need to be told that this was Margaret Haley, making her debut to the N. E. A. twenty-three years ago. The great assemblage was stunned; to attack the railroads, the N. E. A.'s main source of revenue! At that time, you see, when you bought your ticket to the convention, the ticket included your dues, and the N. E. A. got the rake-off!

Friend of Vanderbilt.

The aged commissioner felt called upon to put down this insurrection. He got up again and stated that all the wealth of the railroads had come from economy in administration—he knew, because he was a personal friend of Commodore Vanderbilt.

He urged the delegates to pay no attention to this; the teachers were worn out from the school routine, and were not in condition to think soberly. Moreover, the delegates must bear in mind that Chicago was no criterion of the rest of the country; Chicago was "morbid and cyclonic."

Sixteen years passed, and revolution came in Russia, and our school superintendents realized the danger of permitting the lower classes to get out of hand. They resolved to put down the classroom teachers in the N. E. A., and to keep them down. The procedure by which they did it constitutes one of the most amazing public crimes in the history of the United States.

Bear in mind; this National Education Association was a public institution, with a charter from Congress, according to which it was controlled by its members.

Any educator—including teachers—might pay four dollars and become an active member, and these active members met in convention once a year, and there voted and elected officers.

This was democracy, as our ancestors understood it; and this was the thing which was suddenly discovered by school superintendents and their capitalist masters to be a menace to the American schools.

At N. E. A. conventions there would appear two kinds of active members. There would be those who had come from all parts of the country, and ninety per cent of these were from the employing class of the schools. These had the money to come, and made it their business to come; most of them had their expenses paid, either by the public, or by the organization to which they belonged. The other group was made up of members who lived in or near the city where the convention was held, and these would be ninety per cent classroom teachers.

They were the only classroom teachers who could attend the convention without great expense, and they represented, and properly felt that they represented, the great mass of the teachers who could not attend, but who had a vital stake in education, and had needs to be voiced.

Signs of Class Struggle.

So at N. E. A. conventions there was beginning to be noticed that major phenomenon of our time—the class struggle. Here were the high-up and prosperous and powerful superintendents and "great educators"; and here were the common riff-raff of the school proletariat.

In any big city it would happen, inevitably, that the proletariat would be in the majority. They would have little idea what was going on, or how they should vote; but here would come a dozen or two of the New York and Chicago and Milwaukee "Bolsheviks," who would get up in meeting and ask questions and explain matters to the classroom teachers, and induce them to vote for their own class—or shall we say for their own classes?

This was the thing which the educational employers decided to change. They worked out the scheme at their midwinter convention of 1918—the Atlantic City meeting of the Department of Superintendence. Instead of the N. E. A. being governed by the democratic vote of its active members at the annual convention, the N. E. A. was to become a representative body, like the United States of America; the members in the various cities and towns and counties would elect delegates to the state bodies, and both local and the state bodies would elect delegates to the national convention. The gang, of course, would be on hand at every stage of these elections to pull wires and get its own politicians chosen.

So, when the convention assembled in some big city, the classroom teachers of that city would no longer have votes as active members of the N. E. A.; instead of that, they would be represented by delegates on the floor, one delegate for every hundred teachers, and, in case they had more than five hundred members, one delegate to each five hundred members thereafter.

Disfranchising Teachers.

So the classroom teachers of the convention, instead of having one vote per teacher, would have one-hundredth of one vote per teacher, or maybe one five-hundredths of one vote per teacher! And so the N. E. A. would be made safe for the superintendents!

There was only one difficulty with that scheme, and that was explained to you when you were a child and read Aesop's "Fables." The mice wanted a bell put around the neck of the cat, but how was it to be done?

At some one convention of the N. E. A., the classroom teachers of an American city must be induced, not merely to disfranchise themselves, but to disfranchise the classroom teacher of the entire country forever and ever after!

Such was the job; and I repeat that the doing of it was one of the most amazing public crimes in the history of the United States.

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The Non-Cooperative Movement in India

By LOUIS ZOOBOCK

IT IS a known fact that England had ruled and rules India not for India's benefit but for the benefit of the English capitalists. This does not require much explanation; the British government had done its best to discourage popular education; it taxes the Indian people heavily. India had more public schools before the English conquered the country than it has today. After 950 years of British rule, we find that 90% of the males and 99% of the females are unable to read and write.

The taxes imposed by the British imperialists are unbearable, being 50% of the produce. From 30 to 40 million of the population of India are systematically undernourished so that England's annual revenue may not be diminished by a dollar. India is forced to pay for its own food, as well as the salaries of the English rulers. It is forced to support the British army as well as all the military campaigns "conducted in the interests of India"; it is forced to pay the pensions of the many officials and officers, military and civilian, who have been employed in India.

England deliberately discouraged manufacturing in India. Her discriminating duties have ruined every branch of native manufacturing and as a result 80% of the whole population has been thrown back upon the soil; but even here the taxation consumes 50% of the product of the cultivators. The "tillers of the soil, when they have sold themselves for the last time to the money lender, when they have over and over again mortgaged their crops and their bit of land, are sold by the tax-collector until they drop of starvation".

Universal Discontent

Such are some of the unfortunate results of the policy of England, which has produced a strong revolutionary movement in India.

The discontent in India is universal; it spreads over all provinces and includes all classes: it is directed not against any particular act of England, but against the government as a whole.

The "Non-Cooperative" movement is only one of the many movements now operating in India. Gandhi, the leader of this movement, is the typical product of India—the land of mysticism and spirituality. In him are gathered all those traits that Hindus adore. He is an ascetic, imbued with the ideas and teachings of Tolstoy. He combines in himself a messianic personality with the power of eloquent oratory. Besides duty, nothing else is important to him; his uncompromising adherence to what he believes his duty and the purity of his daily life exalted him almost to divinity in the minds of his followers.

The Gandhi Gospel.

His gospel is that of "renewed self-respect and regenerated manhood." Real freedom, according to him, can be only won thru moral regeneration and not by warfare. All forms of hate must be replaced by love. His people "must put away all weakness, timid servility, deceitfulness, sloth, every form of moral impurity, and put on courage, honor, self-respect, industry." So equipped they could assert themselves and their mere assertion would be irresistible. They had only to refuse to co-operate with a government that would not meet their desires, and that government would find itself powerless.

At the meeting of the India National Congress, in December, 1920, Gandhi succeeded in changing the constitution of the congress, and in making it adopt his "non-co-operative" schemes. These include three things: The driving of the British from India by passive resistance, the complete independence of India, and a reversion to her ancient ways.

To accomplish this the people of India must gradually withdraw from all co-operation with their European masters, says Gandhi. Government servants must resign their posts, lawyers their practices, students must leave the schools, and notable individuals must give up their titles and honors, laborers must refuse to work for foreign employers, foreign manufacturers be boycotted, obedience to laws and payment of taxes be refused. Thus a political and economic independence would be established. The whole activity could be successful only as it was carried on absolutely without violence and even without bitterness. "Once self-control were lost, once the India people failed to maintain the highest standard of conduct, the cause would be lost."

"Non-Co-operation" a Failure.

This program of "non-violent non-co-operation" could and did not succeed even in India.

Indeed, when one reads the newspapers of those troubled years, one is struck with the way non-violent beginnings drifted quickly to violent ends. The policy of Gandhi resulted in a succession of failures. His first appeal to the office holders and to the rich and powerful was disappointing in results. Only an insignificant number responded.

The next appeal was to the students. Here the response was overwhelming. The students thronged in great crowds to place themselves at the disposal of India's great "leaders for the service of their country."

Great meetings were held, speakers were moved to impassioned eloquence and large sums of money were promised for new schools, but even here the enthusiasm soon died out and the students returned to the English schools and colleges. The vision of "a national education" was a splendid one, but the effort of the leaders to make it more than a vision proved a complete fiasco. They could provide only a few ill-equipped schools and could offer only the same old subjects less efficiently taught.

Change of Tactics.

In 1921, the second year of the struggle, the non-co-operators shifted from political to economic agitation. A remarkable boycott of foreign cloth began. Wearing it was denounced as a sin. Ten million rupees were collected to popularize the charkas or spinning wheel. In many of the principal cities great bonfires of English cloth were made. Everywhere homespun was proclaimed the only possible dress for patriots.

For a time the movement achieved a large measure of success, but it brought with it a burden of suffering. English cloth is better and cheaper than the Indian article. India does not possess enough mills to supply the normal demand. As a result the burden fell heavily on the poor.

The movement of non-violence soon changed its form. It assumed the character of revolutionary outbreaks. In the cities "volunteers" in uniforms drilled openly in the street, and paraded with banners while shouting praise of Gandhi. In the rural districts armed bands were formed and the police and petty officials were brushed aside in many places. In Fysabad district a non-co-operator had stirred up agrarian riots. At Aligash, when a political agitator was sentenced to prison, the crowd attacked the police guards, and the result was two killed, several wounded, and a postoffice and other buildings burned. At Malegaon men were prosecuted for carrying arms at a mass meeting. A crowd attacked police, killed a sub-inspector and a constable, and in quelling them three were killed and nine wounded. When the Prince of Wales landed at Bombay, the occasion was made one for savage and bloody rioting in a section of the city. At Chauri-Chaura, a score of Indian policemen became engaged in an alteration with a group of non-co-operators. The altercation became a fight. The police were urged to escape, they were battered to death with sticks.

These are only a few of the cases which occurred before the famous Moplah rebellion broke out in the Malabor region. The rebellion lasted several months and was mercilessly crushed by the English government.

The Future.

Thus we see that the Tolstoyan philosophy on non-resistance, as preached by Gandhi, has proved a failure. The main objections to Gandhi's program is that the people of India are not capable of such a revolution as he preached. In general the theory of pacifism is not practical or possible for a whole nation to follow. "Gandhi," as one said, "will be an educator for the future," but he can hardly be the savior for the present. His scheme of non-co-operation can be useful only as a part of a broader program, not as a program in itself.

Real resistance to English rule in India in coming. A greater India, a Republic of the United States of India, is the vision of every Indian, but it can be realized only thru a revolution led by men of sterner mold than the mystic Gandhi.

Australians Lose Jobs.

MELBOURNE, Australia, Feb. 29.—Because of the wholesale dumping of foreign textiles into Australia, most of the Australian textile manufacturing plants have been forced to close, and thousands of operatives are unemployed.

Reports received by the textile unions state that hosiery, underwear, and knit goods are imported from Germany to Britain, where the cartons and labels are removed and the goods re-exported from Britain to Australia as British-made goods.

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THE DAILY WORKER

SECOND SECTION
March 1, 1924. This appear every Saturday magazine supplement will in The Daily Worker.

Changes In Agricultural Relations In United States

By OSCAR PREEDIN

THE attempts to explain the present difficulties of farmers by temporary changes in relations of agriculture to industry—(disproportion in existing prices in favor of industrial products against farm products in comparison with the so-called prewar prices)—by "cheating" of farmers in the sphere of transportation and distribution—(high tariffs and increased distances between the prices that farmers receive and what consumers pay for farm products)—and by changes in overseas markets—(decrease of purchasing power of the old foreign customers of U. S. agricultural products of other countries)—are based without question on very real facts.

Listening to these explanations the farmers can recognize that they are exploited in many ways. If they will consider those means of exploitation closer, they may be able to discover that many of them are fingers of the one hand—capital—which are snatching the produced values for its greedy stomach.

Explanations Insufficient.

But these explanations are not sufficient even when carried thru to the very root of the evil. It is very easy to see that they all try to find the causes of farmers' difficulties outside of the sphere of production—not in agriculture itself. They are very far from the main point: from **the most important changes in agricultural relations on the fields, from the place where free American farmers are transformed into dependent peasants,** where the system of agriculture, as it was established during the colonization period, is smashed now in pieces and an entirely different system of agriculture is introduced in its place.

These changes are equal in importance to the expropriation of peasants' lands in connection with the abolition of serfdom in Russia in 1861 and in other European countries before that time, or the expropriation of common lands in England from about the last quarter of the fifteenth century to nearly the end of the sixteenth century.

Difference in Substance.

But the present changes are here essentially different in substance. The agricultural relations of United States with a dominating owning system were different not only from the old relations but even from the results of the "glorious" revolutions in agricultural systems in Europe. In Europe the medieval relations in agriculture were changed only so far as to open the way for development of capitalistic relations in agriculture. In United States, on the contrary, the farmers' system was a creation of **capitalistic** colonization. It could not have and did not have any obstacles in the way for development of capitalism but was in all the world the clearest expression of **capitalistic agriculture** in the period of colonization with abundant free lands suitable for cultivation and **where the expansion of private landownership ahead of expansion of its cultivation** found sometimes very strong opposition and was restricted.

The farmer system (I have called it this to distinguish it from the tenant system of Europe), as established in colonial times in a period when capitalism was represented by many competing groups of manufacturers and traders, essentially differed from all other agricultural systems by the facts that this system did not know any separate class of landowners-pomeshchiks, junkers, pans, barons, lords—that under this system the development of land rent was limited and the land was practically inseparable from farmer's income or profits, and that the actual farmers owned the land which they cultivated.

Various Forces at Work.

The forces which contributed to the establishment of such a system were many. There was a time when in the play of divisional conflicts the colonization of the western free lands and the expansion of the farmer system was here supported even by the Southern slave holders who helped the "West" to destroy the plans of the powerful "East."

What kind of agriculture would be here today if about a century ago the slave-holding "South" had not joined the "wild West" against the "civilized East"? if the attempts of "East" to "deliver up the public lands in the new states to the avarice of the old ones, to be coined into gold and silver for their benefit" had been entirely successful?

The "westerner," Senator Benton, of Missouri, in his speech in the United States senate of Feb. 2, 1830, predicted that "the sales of the lands will be held back . . . every possible inducement will arise to screw up the price of all that is sold . . . no more favor to the settler . . . no sales on fair and equitable terms. . . . Laws will be passed to fix the minimum price at the highest rate; agents will be sent to attend the sales, and bid high against the farmer, the settler and the cultivator. . . ." "Speech of Mr. Benton." Printed by Gales & Seaton, Washington, 1830, p. 72.

Danger Was Real.

The danger was real. Attempts of the "East" to restrict the colonization and to grab the public lands would have resulted, if successful, in considerable separation of land ownership from the actual cultivators. Thru grants of whole territories to single persons, thru sales "for songs" thousands of acres to speculators, thru acquisition of public lands by agents of banks, etc., a system of colonization was attempted where the seizure of free lands in private ownership could go far ahead of actual farming and where even a separate class of landowners could be created.

"The "East" failed to carry out those plans thanks to united opposition of the other sections of the country and to divisions in its own sections on this issue. Some decades later the slaveholding "South" failed to expand its plantation system on account of free farming, and under united blows from East and West slavery was abolished; previous medieval relations in the South were destroyed and her agriculture opened for capitalistic exploitation. The owners of the large plantations were transformed into **capitalistic** land owners. Here in the United States came into existence **capitalistic** agriculture with masses of tenants on one side and big land owners on the other.

But outside of the territory of previously slave-holding sections, the colonization proceeded mainly where sufficient quantities of land remained "public" up to the time when actual farmers settled there to work.

Much Land Seized.

Nevertheless, very considerable tracts of unoccupied lands were seized before the westward movement of the farmers reached them. The new states had very large private land holdings at the time of their admission or annexation. They had many millions of acres of which owners did not cultivate a single acre.

Land holding corporations, companies, agencies, were formed to centralize, to control and to "hold on" to the lands which were appropriated in the past thru seizure, private grants by Spanish rulers, corrupt sales, railway grants and numerous other methods.

Thanks to them, in the new states of the West, where still a small part of the total available land is in farms but very much land is in hands of land holders (speculators), prices of land are considerably higher than the average in the United States. Against average price of plow land in the United States of $90 per acre, in California this price was $130 and in Oregon $100 per acre in 1920. The new settlers are compelled to pay exorbitant prices—or high rents—for the reason that the uncultivated land is already appropriated.

Figures Unbelievable.

The statistics of tenancy and farm mortgages do not give us a complete picture either of the state or of the progress of separation of land ownership from actual farmers. They show us only the current conditions on the "land in farms." But "census farms" and "census land in farms" are very fluctuating things in United States. In agricultural statistics of European countries we can find always the land as a stable quantity with more or less accurate and detailed information about the changes in ownership of land in general, not only in connection with its cultivation.

In agricultural statistics of United States, on the contrary, the "land in farms," many millions of acres with all their buildings and improvements are things which from census to census can appear, disappear and reappear without making any disturbance.

Startling Phenomena.

In some states the disappearance of "land in farms" is startling. In New England in 1920 were over 4 1-2 million acres less of "land in farms" than in 1880. This same kind of "progress" was experienced in the Middle Atlantic states. From 1910 to 1920 only 22 states had an increase of "land in farms" (total 94 million acres), but 27 states had a decrease (total decrease 17 million acres). This shows that during the last census decade in a majority of states less land went into the circle of "land in farms" but more went out from there into the mysterious "total land area."

The United States census statistics, by recording only those farms which at the date of census are "directly farmed" or engaged in "agricultural products, and raising animals, fowls, and bees"—may be sufficient in respect to production of all these things. But when we speak about the separation of the farmers from the land and want to have full information about the actions of financial capital in this matter, then such statistics can disclose to us very little, but instead mislead us if we trust them very far. Widespread ruin of farmers by financial capital can be confused without such statistics giving any inkling of it.

In its business with farmers, financial capital in case of default can "foreclose" on the farmers with all their land and belongings. The calling of farm mortgages seldom is followed by immediate sale to another farmer or by a lease to a tenant. In many cases some years elapse until a called in farm finds another cultivator. In this manner in districts where farms are called in just before taking the census and are in search of purchasers or tenants during the time of census but not "directly farmed," only the remaining farms are recorded. The census will represent this district as without tenancy and without mortgage debts, therefore, as faring very well, but in reality it may be the scene of the most cruel and widespread "executions of farms" by mortgagors.

Present Example.

Especially during a time like this there should be wider intervals between disruption of cultivation of a farm ruined by bankruptcy and revival of its cultivation by a new purchaser or tenant; conquests of financial capital in agriculture are going ahead at rapid speed, but necessary agencies for disposition of its acquired lands are still in the period of organization; ruining of farmers is an intensive process carried on by all available means for the sake of increasing land holdings, with their promised future rents, in hands of financial capital; temporary prevention of cultivation of land is unavoidable because of the desire of land holders to keep rent at the highest point.

Therefore, the present statistics of tenancy and farm mortgages represent only a part of very widespread separation of farmers from their land.

But even this part, which is represented by census statistics, is very considerable: in 1920 in the total number of 6,448 thousand farms in U. S. were:

2,455 thousand farms (38.1 per cent) operated by tenants;

68 thousand farms (1.1 per cent) operated by managers;

1,611 thousand farms (24.9 per cent) operated by nominal owners (mortgaged);

2,313 thousand farms (35.9 per cent) operated by real owners.

Here we can see that among all actual farmers in U. S. in 1920 only about 36 per cent were full owners of the land which they cultivated. That is all what is left from the original "farm" system.

(To Be Concluded Next Week)

The Causes of Rural Unrest

THIS is the first of two articles dealing with the important changes that are taking place in American agriculture and of which the present widespread rural unrest is a reflection.

. . . .

MOST writers dealing with this subject stress the discrepancy between the price paid to the farmer for his produce and the prices paid for commodities purchased by him. Other writers deal with the problem of the middleman and the distributive charge levied on farm produce.

. . . .

COMRADE PREEDIN goes to the root of the matter and shows that the American farmer is rapidly becoming "peasantized," i. e., he is losing his ownership of the land very rapidly—is a non-owner working for finance-capitalists and that rent and interests are the burdens that are crushing American farmers.—Ed. Note.

Hurricane Winds

Hurricane winds! if you must bite and blow,
War not upon the hovels of the poor
Who suffer so,
Such pain endure.

Blow thru the costly castles of the rich!
For they have hearths with myriad logs to burn,
Being blessed by boundless, wondrous wealth which
They did not earn.

Edward James Irvine.

IMPEACH COOLIDGE!

Today's Installment of "A Week"

By IURY LIBEDINSKY

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• • • •

(WHAT HAS GONE BEFORE)

The Russian Communist Party branch is governing this frontier city and fighting the counter-revolution. Earlier installments tell of the fuel shortage that prevents seed grain from being fetched on the railroad. The Party meeting decides to send the Red Army far away for fuel, at the risk of leaving the city open for bandits and counter-revolutionists. It also decides to conscript the local bourgeoisie for wood cutting in a near-by park. Varied types of party members are flashed on the screen: Klimin, the efficient president of the branch, who still finds time to have a sweetheart; Robeiko, the consumptive, whose devotion is killing him; Gernuikh, the brilliant youth of 19 on the Cheka; Matusenko, the luxury-loving place-hunter and Stalmakhov, a practical workingman revolutionist. Last issue brings the startling news that Serezha Surikov, a chekist had been buried alive by counter-revolutionists, far out on the Steppes. Klimin and Stalmakhov talk of their friend who was too sensitive and tender hearted for the stern work of the revolution. In this issue Klimin reads a farewell letter from Surikov, written before his capture by the enemy.—(NOW GO ON WITH THE STORY).

• • • •

CHAPTER VIII.

KLIMIN finished reading and rested his head on his hands.

"It is painful for me," he said. "for I feel myself to blame for his death. I always valued him highly, and he was one of the best political workers in the Division. He went fearlessly into bayonet attacks with the Red Army men, and, in a moment of panic, kept people from running away. There were few such Communists as he among the youth of the Party. But for a Chekist's work he was altogether too nervous, and I overestimated him when I took him to work in the Cheka. Much in his letter I do not understand, and much is simply wrong. Take his attitude towards shooting: altho the bourgeoisie describe Klimin as a cannibal, every shooting leaves me with a feeling actually physically unpleasant, like the feeling you have in childhood when some sort of evil impulse makes you squash and tease flies on the window pane. . . . And I have always been conscious of the blood, the sufferings, the groans, and probably always shall be conscious of them. But he worked like a man under a spell. And only suddenly, somehow, came to see the horrors of a shooting, shivered and was done for. Whereas I, if I do not fall ill, know that I shall go on shooting, without end, just so long as the revolution needs it. . . . I'm sorry for that fellow."

"After all, he was an intellectual," said Stalmakhov quietly. "I do not mean to say anything against him, for there are intellectuals of more than one kind, some like him, useful and necessary to the Party. But I do dislike all that talk, Communism, for and against Communism. . . . Is Communism some sort of philosophy? What is there in it to be talked about? You know, for me, it is a friendly word.

"And in all my life there have been only two such friendly words, that and the word 'nurse'; I named my sister so. My parents died early; I don't remember them, but know only that my father was a shoemaker, and that I was left with a sister, a dozen years older than I. She loved me, caressed me, and gave me the best bits. Her face was not beautiful, wrinkled and yellow, like an old woman's, but for me it was the prettiest in the world. I was just fourteen when she died during an epidemic of cholera, and from that time on I had no friendly word, just as I had no friendly place or home.

What Do You Think of "A Week"

The DAILY WORKER wants to know what its readers think of the first serial novel it offers to its readers. We have already published three installments of this gripping story. Another appears today. What do you think of the story, its setting, its characters, as far as we have gone? We want our readers to let us know. Write down your views and send them in to the DAILY WORKER, 1640 N. Halsted St., Chicago, Ill. We will publish as many of these letters as we can find space for. Don't delay. Write today.

"Until the actual revolution, ten years later, I grew up in the streets. Cleansed boots. Sold newspapers. . . . Worked as a lad in a tailor's, a bookbinder's, and then in a printing shop. Wandered about all over Russia. How did I live thru it without dying of hunger? Why did I not turn into a drunken beggar? I don't know.

"But the moment the revolution started, it was as if some one said to me, 'Well, Stalmakhov, your life is just beginning. Take it.' I was then working as a postman in a little town in the South, and you know, going from one to another of those snug little houses, listening how those philistine swine rejoiced at the 'bloodless' revolution, that had come by accident, I wanted to shout at them, 'It's not your revolution. . . . You waited for it with full stomachs, but it found me, Stalmakhov, hungry and cold in the road. It brings release to me, and not only release, but also the chance of emptying on some one all the hate piled up in me by my past life.' How I hated at that time! . . . All the well-fed, the bourgeois, the merchants, teachers, doctors, officers, and most of all that cursed ordinary middle class person. I did my hating in the revolution before ever I started to love.

"And only later, after I had been beaten for Bolshevik agitation, after in Moscow in October I had taken part in the storming of the Kremlin and the shooting of the Junkers, when I was still not in the Party, and did not understand anything of politics, then, in moments of weariness a promise of rest began to glimmer before me, far away. . . . Like the Kingdom of Heaven for the peasant, far away, but promised absolutely, if not to me then to those who are to come, to my sons or grandsons. . . . And that will be Communism.

"What it will be like, I don't know. . . . Not long ago I took up a book by a man called Bellamy, about Communism, something in the way of a fairy story, and I disliked it so much that I did not read it to the end. Much too much like what things are now, and I feel that it will be so different that it's hard for us even to imagine it. But, when my head is muddled and tired, when work goes badly, when somebody ought to be shot and sometimes you don't rightly know why, then in my mind, I just think my friendly word, Communism . . . and it's as if some one were waving to me with a handkerchief. . . .

"There's a fellow in the Polit-dep . . . Martuinov. I heard him lecture. A clever chap, spoke always to the point and so that one could understand. And about the Communist Society—just as if he'd been there! But I saw him work, in the house-to-house search and . . . even to talk of it is unpleasant. I saw that he and all his talk were not worth a farthing. Surikov, of course, was not like that. He gave his life for the Revolution. And yet he could so easily go off into philosophy like that. . . ."

"Yes, that is true," said Klimin. "We, workmen, somehow take the Revolution differently. . . . Not long ago I had a talk with a comrade, also an intellectual. . . . About the refectory for the responsible workers. He was arguing that the refectory ought to be closed. And in his argument the line of his thinking was like this: the Revolution demands of us that we should keep within the general ration, if only of a skilled workman. (The skilled workmen got more than the rest during the rationing period.) I did not reason so: we are the Revolution, we are what we call at meetings the forward, the advanced guards. If each one of us, who are carrying on a big work, is to hunger and weaken and break down, of course there will soon be an end of our advanced guards; it's as simple as that! But then, for the intellectuals, the Revolution is something outside, a little God demanding sacrifices, but for me, for example . . . I can say something like what some king or other said, 'The State . . . that's me.'"

He laughed.

"Well, well, it's getting dark, and I promised to go somewhere. . . . Goodbye, Stalmakhov, I beg you, find Karaulov, or telephone to him. . . . I know you'll do your best to find him. Perhaps we shall really have to call the Communist Company to arms. . . . So you'll do it."

"I'll do it."

They shook hands warmly and separated.

And no sooner was Stalmakhov out of sight than Klimin was thinking, with intense, eager delight, of how he was just going to see Aniuta.

This delight pushed its way thru care and worry, like the Spring grass thru the last thin crust of ice and the cold black earth. It was sad that Surikov had been killed, and Gornuikh's gloomy prognostications kept continually floating into Klimin's tired brain.

Aniuta was waiting for him on the terrace. He walked thru the little garden. The sun was reddening the west, mist was rising from the thawing black earth, and the trees were as if recovering from an illness. From far away she noticed the nervous twitching of his tired, thoughtful face. He came up to the terrace, and tenderly stroked her soft hair. She rose from her chair, took his hand and, giving him a firm handshake, asked gently, intimately, "What is the matter with you? What has upset you? She walked after him into the room and sat on a chair opposite him while he, just as he was, without taking his coat off, threw himself on the sofa, and lay back with his hands behind his head.

"Nothing," he abruptly replied.

It was the first time that she had seen him upset. At work she had known him sometimes worried and stern, sometimes very angry, but never gloomy.

"He does not want to say," she thought and she was unhappy. Hitherto she had not thought of her love for Klimin, and had never sought it, just as she did not seek luxurious life, delicate food or fine clothes, but accepted everything just as it was. But now, seeing the suffering on the face of this man who was dear to her, and feeling her powerlessness to help him in his suffering, she painfully became conscious of her love for him, and at once his aloofness hurt her. Both were silent, and in that watchful silence he suddenly felt that she was hurt.

(To Be Continued Monday)

HELP!

By MAX BARTHEL (Berlin).

Germany plunged with its laboring folk
Down into the deepest hell,
Men and women die, and old people.
The asylums are full and the prisons too.

Tubercular and starved are the German children.
Infants moan in bare rooms!
Intelligence stands with its knowledge before the naked void.
Before starvation there are cruel torments in Germany.

The people can no longer cry from hunger.
The laboring masses are exhausted;
They are defeated, in misery, in chains;
Every day brings new torments, new misfortune.

We call upon the comrades of other lands,
Who work and know what Need means;
We call upon all women and mothers, too, and all those
Whose heart still glows for undeserved misery.

We call to those who have worked all their life long;
They have drudged with fists and minds;
They have fought desperately for existence;
All bear the red stripes of defeat.

Yesterday we helped Russia, Bulgaria, Japan;
Today we carry our love into the heart of Germany.
Do not relax, you friends of distant lands;
The bread is poisoned which uselessly decays.

You distant comrades of England and Russia,
Strong iron men in the United States,
Miners of Australia, of France,
And you comrades all of other lands:
Help!

See, we want brother to help brother,
That all those who work
Shall at last set up brotherhood upon the earth,
That slavery and misery shall be shattered.

(Translated from the German.)

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Honest Government In Soviet Russia

By KARL BORDERS

(The author was with the American Friends (Quakers) in Soviet Russia for nine and a half months during the famine.)

• • • •

IS there any graft and dishonesty in Russia today? Well, it depends on whom you ask. And if you had asked me a year ago, my answer would have depended on what day you asked the question. If it were the day that theft was discovered in the warehouse, or the day that Famine Committee President of Ivanovka was reliably reported to be dispensing special rations to his friends, I should probably have said, "All Russians are thieves and liars." If I had just come from a conversation with Tovarish Rolff who works with much patience, long hours and little reward to bring enlightenment to the Communist youth of Sorochinskoe; or if it had been the day I tied my clothes in a neat bundle, put them on my head and waded the river with the district school inspector to visit a children's home where there was a suspicion of graft —I should very probably have said with great decision, "The Russians are a fine, honest lot."

In either case, I should have fallen into the great Nordic Fallacy and have been guilty of that supreme error, a universal race or class pidgeon-holeing. There are honest Russians and Russian crooks. There are devoted, self-sacrificing Communists in Russia and there are those, particularly in the villages, who have been swept into places of responsibility and power holding on to the skirts of the Revolution, who hold office for the usual reason —what they can get out of it. It was historically inevitable that with a complete inversion of society some of the dregs should have remained near the top for a time. It was inevitable, too, that in the unsettled times of transfer from the old to the new, certain individuals should have taken advantage of the chaos to settle old sores of hate and revenge. It is either utopian or ignorantly partisan to ignore these facts.

There are certainly still such examples of dishonesty and graft to be found. But to conclude from these cases that all Russia is a welter of bribery and theft is to follow the reasoning of the blind man who felt on the tail of the elephant and assured his friends that the elephant was very like a rope.

No Corruption in Higher Places.

There is, however, one curious aspect of Communist Russian political corruption. While cases of petty thievery and graft are found in the minor positions, it is rare that such instances are produced, even by the most meticulous search of ill wishers, in the ranks of the higher officials where greater temptations with larger rewards for dishonesty present themselves.

I presented this phenomenon to a friend who returned from Russia only a few days ago and asked for an explanation. He replied at once that the reason was simple, the prospect of the nearest wall and a well-aimed rifle was a rather strong deterrent. Undoubtedly this does play a part. During the time I was in Russia—ten months—I heard of twenty railway officials being executed when found guilty of accepting bribes. A noticeable increase in railway efficiency followed all down the line.

But the explanation lies infinitely deeper than that. First of all, the men who occupy the major positions of power and importance are men who have been tried for years in the fire of revolutionary activity, who have so long forgone the acquisition of personal wealth for their cause that they are above temptations of this lower order. Lenin, whatever other criticism may have been heaped upon him, was never accused of having ambitions for personal enrichment. The others at the top will bear the same close scrutiny.

Importance of Communists.

It is, of course, one of the sad things of the revolution that there are not enough of that sort to go around for all the positions of trust and importance. An American who was with the Red Army during the Revolution told me in Moscow five years later that one of the great disappointments of his return was to find that such great numbers of the idealist youth of those early days were not to be found. They had naturally been the first to offer themselves in the battle against reaction nd had been killed in the hottest part of the fighting. War, contrary to Mr. Brisbane's brilliant column, does not destroy the most bloodthirsty and bestial of the race first.

A second condition bringing about this honesty in high places is the construction of the Soviet State, which keeps the officials in closest touch with their constituency. I saw an example of this in Moscow at a meeting of delegates of all the trade unions of the state or gubernia of Moscow.

The meeting was held in the great Hall of the Nobles, now the Dom Soyuzov or House of the Unions. (It was in this same hall that the body of Lenin lay in state just a few days ago.). By a special ticket from the president of the Moscow unions my friend and I were admitted to the platform which had been erected at the end of the great ball room with its magnificent chandeliers. The floor of the room was filled with representatives from the industries of the state, horny-handed workingmen and stalwart workingwomen straight from the bench and the machine.

It was the custom in all such meetings that I attended to have as part of the program a presentation of the World Situation, as they termed it. The man selected to present this world view was always one of the best informed men they could find. On this occasion it was none other than Kamenev, one of the triumvirate nearest Lenin. He was received with applause upon his appearance, but without ceremony, and went shortly to the speaker's desk. He smoked a cigarette thruout the talk which was more like a class room lecture than a speech. And, here is the significant thing: thruout the talk a perfect snowstorm of questions written on bits of paper was showered on the platform from all parts of the audience. He knew, and his audience knew, that he was speaking to the backbone and sinews of the Revolution. Here was the significant and determinative constituentcy of the government plying one of the chiefs with questions. It was the sort of thing that happens in America when a member of the cabinet addresses a notable chamber of commerce.

No Teapot Politics in Russia.

Then there is still another reason. It would simply be impossible for an official in Russia to sell a Teapot Dome and get away with such a convenient little loan as our late secretary of the interior is reliably reported to have done.

With private ownership of estates, stocks and bonds eliminated, it would be a matter of real practical difficulty for an official to take any large sum and remain in Russia to enjoy it. The salaries of all officials is well known, and it is also well known that none of these salaries will permit luxurious living. It can also be assumed that the official has no other means of support, owns no ranches, clips no coupons, and draws no retainers' fees. A rather certain suspicion would attach to one of these officials if he were observed to be living unusually well.

I have laid emphasis on the more or less mechanical deterrents. The real reason, in the end, is the second one I have pointed out. Lenin did not refrain from stealing for any of these reasons, but simply because he was not that kind of a man. There has been no sensational corruption at the top in Soviet politics because the leadership has been in the hands of men who are honestly devoted to a cause into which they have put their lives and are actuated by no ulterior motives. And the system to which they are devoted will make increasingly less probable such conditions in every part of the Soviet Republic.

IMPEACH COOLIDGE!

The Infallible Decision

In California when a radical is apprehended, if he is suspected of having harbored a thought, he is arrested for thinking it, tried for criminal syndicalism, and convicted for contempt of court.

Shortly we may expect:

Prosecuting Attorney (to an astronomer, charged with carrying mystic inscriptions in the left hind pocket of a pair of union-made trousers) Is it not a fact that this is a code message in the unknown tongue; and that is was delivered to you by a flying dutchman, ten feet underground?

Astronomer: Those, Sir, are copies of ancient Babylonian inscriptions, recording an eclipse.

Prosecuting Attorney: Lair! where did you get them?

Astronomer: I took the paper out of the waste basket in the observatory, and, as I was going for a walk, I brought it along. Nature is not always considerate of the time and place in making her demands.

Judge: Any one uttering the word "Nature" in this hall of Justice is guilty of contempt of court. I sentence you—"

Prosecuting Attorney: Your Honor!

Judge: What is it?

Prosecuting Attorney: Your Honor is well aware that the crime of contempt of court carries a light penalty.

Your Honor, I just saw this criminal bestow a vile look of disdain upon the Holy Bible that sanctifies yon witness stand.

Judge: Proceed!

Prosecuting Atorney: Base criminal, do you believe that Jesus Christ was the son of God?

Astronomer: No.

Prosecuting Attorney: What do you believe?

Astronomer: (off his guard) I believe he was a lucky lad who, by some happy chance, was led to think instead of imitate.

Prosecuting Attorney: Your Honor, the crime of blasphemy does not carry a sufficiently heavy penalty for this infidel.

Judge: An insignificant detail, a technicality of no consequence—culprit, stand up while I make an example of you!

(Astronomer stands up with a bewildered expression on his face.)

Judge: You are convicted of the unpardonable sin, and I sentence you to be hung in this world and to be burned for ever with hell-fire in the next.

Next case!

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THE LITTLE GREY DOG.
By HERMINIA ZUR MUHLEN.

(Synopsis: Benjamin was a little colored slave who had lost his father and mother. It was in the old days of negro slavery down south so Benjamin had to work hard all day in the fields under the hot sun and he was continually beaten by the overseer. One day Benjamin was surprised when his only friend, a little grey dog whom he had saved from drowning, spoke like a human being and told him to run away. They ran until they came to a river, where an alligator was just about to eat Benjamin up. The dog then saved the boy's life and got the alligator to take them to an island in the middle of the river, where they would be safe from the servants of the rich slave owner who were after them.)

"WE thank you, mighty animal; but how can we reach the island? The water is rough and deep, and my little friend can't swim."

"I will carry you over on my back," answered the alligator.

Benjamin and the dog seated themselves on the scaly back of the animal, and it began to swim. What a strange journey that was! The waves played over the back of the alligator and the dog was afraid that the alligator might change his mind and eat both of them for breakfast. For that reason he spoke continuously to the alligator, flattered him, praised his goodness and declared solemnly that the alligators are the noblest animals in the world. This trick did not fail in its purpose. When they landed on the island, the alligator called twelve of the strongest alligators to him, instructing them that they must not harm a hair on the boy or the dog, that they were his guests. He also commended them to swim along the bank of the river and stand guard, keeping the people from coming to the island. This was well done, for when the sun was high in the heavens, five men appeared, sent by the rich man to look for Benjamin. One pointed to the island, started to go into the water, when an immense alligator pushed his head out of the water and the man crept back. "He can't be there," said the man to his companion. "The alligators here must have eaten him."

Benjamin and the dog rested all day on the island. The little boy ate the sweet berries that grew there, drank from a well, and at evening the alligator carried them back again to the bank and bid them a friendly farewell.

Today traveling was more difficult than it had been yesterday, for Benjamin's feet were blistered, he groaned and complained at every step. The dog comforted him, encouraged him, let him ride on his back a little while tho the boy was too heavy and after a few minutes the dog's bones would crack and he would have to lie down. Deep sorrow tormented the dog, surely the servants of the rich man were somewhere in the neighborhood, determined not to return home without the boy. And even if they were not found, how far was it to the North? How will we get there if Benjamin is already too tired to go further?

Toward midnight they suddenly saw a fire burning on a meadow. People must be there. The dog dragged the boy into some thick bushes, told him to keep still, crept softly toward the fire. A pot hung over the fire, and a blond man sat before it. Close by stood a wagon with large wheels, to which a brown horse was harnessed. The dog looked at the man very searchingly. He looked different from the people at home, had a very light skin, kind blue eyes; surely he was a Northerner. But was he a good man? Then the dog remembered that only very good people understand the language of animals, and the dog decided to tell him the story of little Benjamin. Carefully he came closer to the fire and said softly, "Good evening, man. Are you a Northerner?"

The man looked at him in surprise, but, oh, joy, he had understood the words and answered, "Good evening, my friend. Yes, I am a Northener. Do you want to eat something? My supper will soon be ready."

"I am not hungry," replied the dog. "But I want some help." And then he told the story of little Benjamin.

The blond man became red with anger and his eyes gleamed. This made the dog happy. "He is really a good man," thought he, "for only good people are angered by the sufferings of other people." When he was thru speaking, the man said, "Bring your little friend here quickly. My horse has rested enough. We will ride off immediately so that no one can capture Benjamin."

How happy the little grey dog was! In spite of his weariness, he danced with joy, wagging his tail, and started toward the bushes where Benjamin was hidden. Then he saw something terrible. A man came over the meadow with a dog, which ran straight towards the bushes. The grey dog howled with fright. The blond man looked up, jumped forward and called to the dog, "Keep the man back just a moment, and all will be well." At that the dog ran toward the man. The man had reached the bush, with one bound the dog leaped at his throat, bit it hard, did not loosen his hold in spite of cuts and blows.

In the meantime the Northerner had taken little Benjamin in his arms, ran hastily toward the wagon, jumped in, and called to the dog, "Follow us, we will wait for you in a safe place." Then he cracked his whip, started on the road, the brown horse galloped ahead, for it knew everything that was going on.

The grey dog still gripped the man's throat, thinking every moment that if he could detain the man, it would be an advantage to the good man and the little boy, and would save his friend. But the man, tired of wrestling, took a large knife from his pocket and plunged it deep into the breast of the faithful dog. The dog whimpered piteously and fell heavily to the ground. His clouded eyes still saw, far off in the distance, a tiny spot that kept growing smaller and smaller; that was the wagon which was carrying little Benjamin to freedom.

Great joy filled the dog's heart. He wagged his bushy tail once more. Then he died.

The blond man and little Benjamen waited a long time in vain for the grey dog. Benjamin wept bitterly, and his new friend comforted him: "The brave dog will come running back. All is well with him."

But tho Benjamin was safe, he was always sad when he thought of his friend. But he did not know that the little grey dog had died for him, paying his debt of gratitude to Benjamin with his life.

(The End.)

Translated by Ida Dailes.

The Poor Fish Says: I see where the Mayor of Chicago is making war on scantily clad chorus girls. This is going too far. The next thing they'll be doing is putting trousers on Cupid.

IMPEACH COOLIDGE!

THE TRUTH ABOUT RUSSIA
Lecture by
ANNA LOUISE STRONG
Federated Press Moscow Correspondent
TONIGHT
Saturday, March 1st
At 7:30 P. M.
At the RUSSIAN TECHNICAL SCHOOL, 1902 W. Division St.
Admission 25 Cents.

Youth Views
By HARRY GANNES

Hungary Trains Boy Scouts.

Good boy scouts make good fascisti. Hungary has learned that lesson, and that's why in Hungary you will find a highly developed boy scout movement.

A traveler thru that country sends the news that he saw some of the best types of boy scouts in the land of Horthy. Not content with having washed their hands in the blood of the Hungarian Communists, the white guard, monarchist leaders in that ill-fated land are training their youngsters to be the murderers of any future attempts on the part of the workers.

Would you be surprised to learn that the Hungarian boy scouts are the image of their American brothers? Even their creed is formulated on the same "principles." Boy scouts the world over are merely army kindergartens. In the lands of the open reactionary anti-working class (fascist) rule, the boy scouts are kindergartens of murder and destruction.

There is no mathematical problem involved in the question: How far is it from a boy scout to a white guard? It's a matter of command.

"Obedience," the central theme of the boy scout creed, covers a multitude of sins.

What is most heart-rending, tho, is to see some good, honest trade unionists encourage these organizations. It's like taking a lion's cub for a pet, thinking you were bringing up an Angora cat.

Every worker who permits his kids to join the boy scouts can blame himself when this same kid jabs a bayonet into the ribs of some striking fellow worker, or burns down some trade union hall.

Why a uniform on the boy scouts? Why drill? Why unquestioning obedience and blind patriotism to a Daugherty Injunction government? Why such liberal contributions from the bosses to the boy scouts? Ask yourself these questions, worker.

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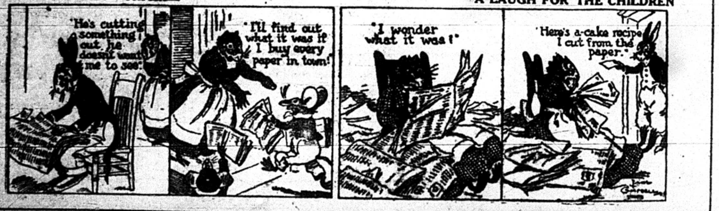
UNCLE WIGGILY'S TRICKS

A LAUGH FOR THE CHILDREN


"He's cutting something out he doesn't want me to see."
"I'll find out what it was if I buy every paper in town!"
"I wonder what it was!"
"Here's a cake recipe I cut from the paper."

BIG PROBLEMS FACE RUSSIAN COMMUNISTS

NOTE.—Today the DAILY WORKER continues the publication of the important speech by Chairman Kamenev, of the Moscow Soviet, on the big problems now confronting the Russian Communis Party, the ruling party in Soviet Russia. Every day the DAILY WORKER is publishing installments of this momentous discussion involving the fundamental interests of the emancipated workers and farmers of the Soviet Republic. This discussion should therefore be of the greatest interest to all the workers and farmers of this country. Kamenev spoke to the Moscow Communists as follows:

* * * *

Continued from Friday.

LET us now consider another aspect of the question—let us remember what we demand from those comrades among the workers, or even among the unemployed, who are expected as Communists to understand our final aim, Communism, and our latest bloody struggle with the White Guards, and at the same time to find a clear mental path thru those immediate external contradictions of the principles of Communism and Socialism which they—the unemployed or the city proletariat, are bound to come across at every step, when they go into the street, look at the shop windows, or observe the doings of the New Economic Policy.

We demand a very high degree of self-control, experience, and theoretical understanding from these comrades, if they are not to be carried away by anarcho-syndicalist currents. We must admit to ourselves that in proportion to the extent of the existence of the NEP, and in proportion to the increasing acuteness of the situation created in the relations between the separate workers, the unemployed, and those NEP bourgeoisie, these anarcho-syndicalist currents are almost inevitably bound to reach nearly to the ranks of our Party. And when the workers' group, this Myasnikov set, has been able to gain a hearing among certain elements of our Party whose outlook is extremely limited, this influence exercised by Myasnikov's counter-revolutionary speeches is explicable as a result of those contradictions which we are unable to eliminate, which remain, and which are the constant cause of a certain amount of doubt and vacillation in this wing of our Party, a certain tendency to give a hearing to those ideas current in the Myasnikov atmosphere.

What is the essential character of the Myasnikov tendency? The opposition of the working class to our state.

What is Menshevism? The opposition of the working class to our state.

It requires a high standard of political schooling to understand that our state, despite its many faults, and despite the insufficient wage payments to the workers, is still a workers' state. And this standard cannot be expected of every workman.

The Two Dangers.

The two dangers threatening us from various quarters are: First, degeneration under the influence of the NEP; and secondly, the anarcho-syndicalist tendency. How are we effectually to combat these dangers, how are we to ensure that the increased demands put upon our Party are to be adequately met, how are we to make sure that a strike does not merely pass over without affecting us, but is made unnecessary by us beforehand; how are we to help the economists on the one hand and the provoked proletariat on the other, how are we to find an antidote against these decomposing influences within the Party, how are we to find a reply to the questions engaging the proletariat, questions which will become increasingly acute as the contradictory system of the NEP develops further?

The answer to this is to be found in the workers' democracy, in the raising of the general tone of the ideological life of our Party, in the conversion of every nucleus into a laboratory of Party thought, in which every member of our Party, and every non-partisan worker placing his confidence in our nucleus, can have the problems which disturb him answered in free discussion.

The answer is to be found in not having the resolutions adopted by the nucleus dictated from above, but in their being the result of independent thought expended on these fundamental questions.

This higher standard of political life, in the nuclei and in the higher organizations alike; the discussion of all questions coming before the Party in these organizations, so long as no insuperable obstacles stand in the way of such discussion; this is the guarantee, at the present juncture, against the schismatic elements entering our Party from various sides, just as other measures, measures of severest discipline, superlatively military in description, afforded guarantees to our Party against other dividing influences in other times of bitter struggle.

Another condition essential to the workers' democracy, dictated by the general situation, and a necessary guarantee for free discussion, is that the posts in our Party are filled by election.

Democratic Centralism.

You are well aware, comrades, that this question of the discussion of all questions, and of the participation of all members in the discussion, the question of the choosing by election of the whole Party apparatus from the top to the bottom, is in no way new to us either as a problem or as a task. The idea of this system has not occurred to the Party now for the first time.

We have long been aware that democratic centralism does not consist in the Party being elected from below, but in the undeviating execution of the instructions of the Party on the part of the persons and institutions holding positions in the Party.

This was a fact established for us some decades ago; but we have had to apply this democratic centralism in different ways under different conditions, and if we had delayed, at the present juncture, in our transition to a broader application of this principle, we should have committed a grave error.

But can anyone maintain that on this occasion the Central did not observe the necessity in good time? How did this workers' democracy come about? As early as the Plenary Session of the Central in September (convened in connection with the prevailing excitement and with the formation of the workers' group above mentioned) Comrade Dserszinsky submitted to this session a report pointing out that a dying out of our Party, the dying out of the inner life of the Party, the greater prevalence of nomination rather than election, might easily become a political danger, and might paralize our Party in regard to the political leadership of the working class.

An analysis of this movement, present both within and without the Party in July and August, caused Comrade Dserszinsky to set up a broad commission to inquire into the internal situation in the Party. The task set this commission was to deal with the question as a whole.

The Plenary Session following, in October, passed a resolution citing the resolution of the Central, and stating that: "The Plenary Sessions of the Central, and of the C. C. C. (Central Control Commission) fully approve of the course adopted at the right moment by the Political Bureau, with reference to internal Party democracy; they also approve of the stronger measures dictated by the Political Bureau to combat the 'wasteful expenditure,' and against the dividing influence of the NEP upon the various elements of the Party."

Application of October Resolution.

This resolution is the sole one passed by the October Plenary Session with reference to Democracy. The October Plenary Session dealt with various other questions as well, but these had no reference to Democracy. It dealt with some very delicate problems, but not with those pertaining to Democracy.

With regard to Democracy, the Plenary Session of the Central and of the C. C. C. debated on the following lines. The resolution passed on this subject was as follows: "The Plenary Session instructs the Political Bureau to take every action required to accelerate the work of the commissions appointed by the Political Bureau at the September sessions: 1. The commission for examining into the disparity between the agricultural and industrial prices; 2. over the workers' wages, and 3. over the situation within the Party.

The Political Bureau, after working out the measures necessary to be taken in these matters, is to begin with the immediate execution of these measures, and to report on its activity at the next plenary session of the Central." Thus the October plenary session commissioned the Political Bureau to work out the resolution.

And we have worked it out, indeed, we have done more: we have succeeded in having this resolution (which contains every present element of workers' democracy within the Party, and which points out the actual character of this workers' democracy and how it is to be practically applied) unanimously adopted by the Political Bureau and the Presidium of the C. C. C.

By this action the Party has thus afforded the guarantee that the change of policy which we are accomplishing is really being carried out with mutual agreement, and can and must be executed with the slightest possible injury to the Party.

Difficulty of Task.

The carrying out of such a change of policy, comrades, is invariably difficult. We have gone with you thru a large number of such alterations in tactics—sometimes the evolution has been difficult, and has cost the Party much, and sometimes it has been comparatively easy.

We know then when we changed our course in the trade union question, we were obliged to do it in the midst of a reciprocal struggle, in the midst of a severe combat which drew the whole Party into discussions outside the actual issue.

And when we undertook the fundamental change of tactics implied by the NEP, we undertook this without internal discussion, without internal struggle, without the formation of factions. Here, with regard to the NEP, we performed the evolution unanimously, and it was, therefore, performed smoothly and with the least possible detriment.

And what is the question before us now? We are, and always have been, in favor of the workers' democracy. I have not heard a single criticism of the formulation of the resolution passed by the Central. Nobody will assert that the workers' democracy is distorted in this resolution, or that this or that point should be added.

We do not see any practical proposals for the carrying out of the real workers' democracy. But the danger exists that we shall find this evolution difficult of performance, and that some unsound conditions may be caused by it.

Unity of Party at Stake.

In the Central we have done everything possible for facilitating the performance of the evolution: we have attained the unanimous acceptance of the resolution in the Central. But what danger is incurred by the actual performance? The danger exists that when we turn into this new path, our Party vehicle may take the course so abruptly that its wheels may leave the earth altogether . . . You know the high appreciation of which our Central is worthy. You know that the unity of the Party is at stake.

We are confronted by the danger which threatens us at this curve, the danger that when we do not possess firmly established groupings, we shall no longer know what we are to understand regarding the freedom of discussion which we proclaim.

At every district meeting the same question arises: "How does the matter stand, does this workers' democracy include or exclude free discussion and the freedom to form groups?" The workers' democracy, like every other democracy, includes the freedom of ideological groups. If we think of democracy in its complete and unlimited form, the rights of groups cannot be excluded.

But we maintain definitely that the workers' democracy, as formulated by the present resolution of the Central, permits no freedom to groupings, let alone freedom for factions. Here, too, we must come to an agreement with one another. There are comrades who believe that these limitations are impossible; Comrade Preobrashensky (I am glad to see that he is present) maintains that: We cannot comprehend the workers democracy without this freedom for groups. Why are we against groups? For the reason that we are obliged to leave the Party fundamentally where it is. We are against groupings because we do not merely represent a Communist Party, and because we find ourselves with you, in a special situation, as a Communist Party.

The Danger of Groups.

And if even the Communist Parties of France and Germany possess group freedom, this is merely a circumstance which originates in the inheritance of the organizatory methods of Social Democracy. Our Party is not in this position; our Party differs from all other Communist Parties in that it governs the country, whilst the others are still struggling for power. We need be a prey to no illusions here. Here we have 400,000 Communists belonging to different spheres, different generations, and coming from different parties—and these 400,000 Communists are governing the country. Is it possible to allow these 400,000 Communists the liberty to form groups? We say—no. Such freedom to form groups leads to a splitting up of state power, and it is only irresponsible persons, only such who have no comprehension for the reciprocal relations between our Party and the state power, who can play with this idea and talk so much about it.

The 10th Congress of our Party dealt with this question at an exceedingly critical moment, and those comrades who maintain that the resolution passed by the Central is inadequate, or must be differently interpreted, must be asked the question: What do you propose to do with the resolution of the 10th Congress? The resolution was Comrade Lenin's, written with his own hand, and passed without any amendment. Comrade Lenin understood very well the circumstances which induce the formation of groupings and factions.

There is a certain transition stage. When we stated at a meeting that this is the resolution passed by the 10th Congress two years ago, someone replied that the resolution was out of date, and should be altered, since it was written two years ago. But this resolution is so formulated that it cannot become obsolete.

At the present time we are carrying on an existence three-quarters of which is passed in a vise between the ruling regime and the elements hostile to the Soviet government, an existence surrounded on all sides by the snares set by the NEP. So long as this objective situation remains, so long does every word of the resolution passed by the 10th Congress retain its full force.

(To Be Continued Monday)

Evening Song
By SHERWOOD ANDERSON

Back of Chicago the open fields—were you ever there?
Trains coming toward you out of the West—
Streaks of light on the long grey plains? Many a song—
Aching to sing.

I've got a grey and ragged brother in my breast—
That's a fact.

Back of Chicago the open fields—were you ever there?
Trains going from you into the West—
Clouds of dust on the long grey plains.
Long trains go West, too—in the silence.
Always the song—
Waiting to sing.

THIS TIME IT'S REALLY TRUE

By GERTRUDE HAESSLER

MY neighbors are a cool-headed, well-balanced pair; she is German—a veritable Brunhilde in stature and demeanor—and he is a dignified, bearded Russian professor at the Academy, who endured and worked and suffered in Turkestan Trans-Caucasia during all the dangerous years of the civil war.

When I brought to them the news of Lenin's death, they both went pale. Brunhilde gasped and reached for support, and said in a quavering voice: "I don't believe it. They have said it too often. Only last week the health bulletin was so cheerful." But her behavior showed that she believed only too well.

And the dignified professor—he who has always seemed so distant and reserved—quivered thruout his whole frame as he repeated over and over again in a bewildered manner: "But I just dreamt about him last night. It can't be true, it can't be true." He was a pathetic figure. "I dreamt that someone tried to assassinate him and I threw myself between him and the assassin."

And when I left the room I could hear the professor mumbling away to himself, "And I dreamt about him last night, just last——"

The official news came at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, but everyone on the streets knew long before that. The co-operative on Iversakaya, which had been closed for the day in commemoration of Bloody Sunday of 1905, opened its doors in the middle of the afternoon for the sale of black crepe and ribbon only. Each of the show windows contained Lenin's picture draped in red and black.

The buildings of Moscow had been decorated with red and black flags in memory of the unsuccessful revolution of 1905, and as we wandered aimlessly thru the streets, from square to square, seeking for kindred spirits with whom to share our grief, the red flags without the black borders were hauled in, to be hung out again a moment later at half-mast with black crepe tied to their staffs.

Before the Dom Soyuzov, the Trade Union Hall, the soldiers were clearing away the heaps of snow on the roadway. Here Lenin was brought the next day; here he will lie until the funeral in the Red Square on Sunday; and here thousand upon thousands of people are coming to look at him for the last time. The peasants and villagers from the neighboring provinces are pouring into the city. They are sleeping anywhere and everywhere, but they must see their beloved leader.

The workers instinctively flocked to their factories to get the least details as soon as they heard of the news. The theatres were crowded with grieving people, seeking confirmation and listening eagerly to the speeches made to them by Soviet officials and by the delegates from foreign countries to the Comintern. Hundreds of these spontaneous meetings were being held less than two hours after the official news was announced.

The concert that had been planned for the evening by the Comintern workers in commemoration of Bloody Sunday, gave way to a demonstration of mourning. It does not matter what the speakers said—what is there to say on an occasion like this? When the first speaker finished and said: "Let us honor our beloved leader's memory," the people rose in a body and deep silence prevailed. Then the chairman, in a quavering and unsteady voice, started singing the revolutionary funeral march; a few women's voices joined in for a short time; but the singing petered out; no one moved and no one spoke some minutes; no one knew what he was doing or where he was. Everyone was dazed and carried away—then gradually the people resumed their seats.

But a working woman rose from the audience and spoke in a strong, steady voice. "Comrades," she said, "I work in a factory far from Moscow and I came here on factory work. When I heard of Comrade Lenin's death, I came to the Comintern, where I was sure of meeting people who would understand what I was feeling. I have just suffered a bereavement in my own family and I say to you now: Do not sit down and weep! Our leader was a man of action, and the way to honor his memory is not to collapse and give way to grief, but to carry on his work, to follow the road he has pointed out for us, to spread his gospel thruout the world, and to realize his aspirations."

And that is the spirit of all the people. They are stunned by the news, but they are not afraid of the future. For over a year his grip on the wheel had gradually slackened, and now that he will never again lead the people, they mourn the loss of a beloved friend but they have no misgivings of the future.

As soon as the news spread that Lenin's body would arrive from Gorki at one o'clock the following day, people thronged to the station. They were prepared to wait thruout the night in the bitter cold for the sake of a glimpse of the bier. But when it was announced that no one but the elected delegations from factories and institutions would be allowed to come near the station, the waiting people dispersed.

On the morning of Jan. 23, the day after the news spread, and two days after the calamity, all the approaches to the Dom Soyuzov were cleared of traffic and pedestrians.

The streets were crowded with people, and after the procession had passed, they poured into the square in front of the Dom Soyuzov.

And night and day, ever since the hall where the body lies has been open to the public, thousands of people have been thronging to look for the last time on Lenin. Solid walls of cavalry police are needed to keep the throngs from stampeding out of the lines toward the hall. The crowd gets beyond the control of the men now and then, and the crushing and seething of the mob is terrific. But gradually the lines proceed in orderly fashion toward the hall.

Once inside the hall, the silence and gravity, compared with the fighting scramble on the outside, have an immediately subduing effect. Two columns of people march quickly past the bier, get a fleeting look at the body which is lying in the middle of a brilliantly lighted hall, and march out at another entrance.

At night the situation is no better than in the daytime. Thousands of people stand in line two and three hours during the night in this bitter cold weather waiting their turn. The employes of institutions, the workers in factories, the children from the school march in groups behind their red banners draped in black. Night and day, night and day, the endless stream flows uninterruptedly on.

In a proletarian family, two children were whispering to each other in bed the evening the news was announced. "Things will be very bad in Russia now," the little six-year-old boy said. "Things will never be bad in Russia again," said his ten-year-old brother with great confidence. And that seems to be the feeling of the Russian people now. The first reaction is one of despair and bewilderment, but a little maturer thought makes them realize that Lenin's work has already progressed so far, that his disappearance from their midst is no permanent blow to the work before the Russian people—his death is the death of a well-beloved friend, and as such he is deeply mourned.

And everyone is agreed that the only way to behave in the present situation is to carry on the work of this man of action—to spread the gospel of this man of genius.

A NEW UNITED FRONT - - - - -

By CARL REEVE

A STUDY of the initial issues of two new publications which first saw the light of day this month, the "American Mercury," edited by H. L. Mencken and G. J. Nathan, and the "New Leader," edited by the renegade socialist, James Oneal, reveals a striking similarity in editorial policy and in the class of readers appealed to. Oneal in contributing to the Mercury a series of insinuations entitled "The Communist Hoax," relinquishes all claim to being a scientific socialist or Marxist. He has sunk at last to the level of the frothy, indiscriminate cynical Mencken.

Birds of a feather flock together "The editors," says the American Mercury, "view the capitalist system if not exactly amorously then at all events politely. The reader they have in their eye, whose woes they hope to soothe, is the normal, educated, well disposed, unfrenzied, enlightened citizen of the middle minority. There is no middle ground of consolation for men who believe neither in the socialist fol-de-rol nor the principal enemies of the socialist fol-de-rol; yet such men constitute the most intelligent and valuable body of citizens that the nation can boast. Good work is always done in the middle ground between the theories."

"The New Leader," says the first editorial of this official socialist weekly, "Is not 'liberal,' or 'radical,' or 'progressive.' The New Leader is socialist in its point of view. We shall not make the mistake of glorifying the working class." After thus giving a new definition of socialism, the New Leader in this same issue—Jan. 19—tries to prove how similar it is to the American Mercury by reviewing that magazine in these words, "The American Mercury cannot be classified as 'liberal,' as 'radical,' as 'progressive,' or as 'revolutionary.' Its one editorial promises war on hokum, political, economic and social."

We suggest that the American Mercury change its cover to read "Edited by H. L. Mencken, George J. Nathan, and James Oneal." Perhaps even if they lost sight of their aim—"To ascertain and tell the truth"—this board of editors would better please the "middle minority." This should be a good combination. Both publications are gentlemanly and polite in hurling from their frigidly critical attitude their thunder at the Communists. The New Leader "Resents this method (cheap, political) of attacking a group which, after all, is insignificant." But the Leader "Has seen many who left us adopt programs in anticipation of imminent social upheaval in the United States. We observe them now as the most incorrigible of petty opportunists. We shall urge the recognition of Russia, at the same time we shall avoid those droll humorists, the Communists, and their bizarre programs."

And now listen to what the "one editorial" in the American Mercury, praised so highly by the New Leader, says about Marx and the Communists: "In the field of politics Utopianism is not only useless, it is also dangerous. The ideal realm imagined by an A. Mitchell Palmer or a King Kleagle of the Ku Klux Klan is as idiotically Utopian as the ideal of Alcott, a Marx or a Bryan. The American Mercury will devote itself to exposing the nonsensicality of all such hallucinations."

Here we have the spectacle of an official socialist paper praising an editorial policy characterizing Marx as "idotically Utopian." The socialist organ commends a magazine which "has no set program, either destructive or constructive," which "believes that the world is down with a score of painful diseases, all of them chronic and incurable." Further, we have the renegade socialist editor, James Oneal, giving up his last claim to being a scientific economist, by supporting such a magazine with a contribution, characterizing, among other mis-statements, the Communist movement of America as an "emotional reaction."

The Communists certainly are willing to admit that their tone and tactics are different from the "middle ground" criticism of Oneal and Mencken. It is easier to criticize than create. The DAILY WORKER, also born in January, goes the American Mercury and the Leader one better. Realizing that the workers are the historically rising class, the DAILY WORKER is seeing to it that that class gains the supremacy as quickly and efficiently as possible. While the Mercury and Leader are politely theorizing about the workers in mincing terms that the workers will never read, the DAILY WORKER is putting into effect the program of "all power to the workers."

The DAILY WORKER will continue to be a potent factor on the side of the American workers in the class struggle. The New Leader and the American Mercury will continue to produce artistic criticism of the workers as they fight their life and death struggle. As observers, Oneal and Mencken, knitting their knowing brows into a frown of disapproval, will entertain the "middle minority" ly critically analyzing—always in a polite and aesthetic manner—the labor pains attendant upon the birth of the workers' state.

The Day of Days

By WILLIAM MORRIS

What's this? For joy our hearts stand still,
Each eve earth falleth down the dark,
As tho its hope were o'er;
Yet lurks the sun when day is done
Behind to-morrow's door.

Grey grows the dawn while men-folk sleep,
Unseen spreads on the light,
Till the thrush sings to the colored things,
And earth forgets the night.

No otherwise wends on our Hope:
E'en as a tale that's told
Are fair lives lost, and all the cost
Of wise and true and bold.

We've toiled and failed; we spake the word;
None hearkened; dumb we lie;
Our Hope is dead, the seed we spread
Fell o'er the earth to die.

What's this? For joy our hearts stand still,
And life is loved and dear,
The lost and found the Cause hath crowned,
The Day of Days is here.

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THE LEADERSHIP OF THE BRITISH LABOR PARTY

By WM. F. DUNNE

SINCE the rise of the British Labor Party to power the American liberal and labor press, as well as the organs of capitalism, have devoted columns of space to it. There has been a decrease in the articles on Russia for here is something that American writers think they understand—it has a homelike flavor and there is no great hostility to the British Labor Party as yet.

It is, say most of the publicists, the apotheosis of democracy and the crowning proof that in Anglo-Saxon nations no other weapon than the ballot need be used by the workers.

In the liberal press, particularly, does the comment reach an ecstatic note; the dictionary is plundered to embellish the adjectival eulogies of the aims and methods of the British Labor Party.

A Neglected Fact.

None of the commentators seem to have taken into consideration one fact that is obvious to the most casual observer of the British labor movement—that the Labor Party is not a homogenous entity but a huge amorphous body in which all shades of opinion from the Manchester school of liberalism to the advocates of social revolution thru the dictatorship of the workingclass are represented.

No criticism or comment which does not stress this fact is worth the paper it is written on. The British Labor Party is the exact opposite of the Communist Party of Russia in every respect except that both number workers and farmers among their supporters.

The Communist Party can be criticised as a party but the British Labor Party cannot and this, I think, accounts for the enthusiasm of the liberal brethren; each can find some proof that his pet hobby is embodied in its program.

Communist Criticism.

It can be ascertained quite easily that the criticism of the British Labor Party by Communists is in striking contrast to that of all other writers on the subject; that, as a matter of fact, Communist criticism is not criticism of the British Labor Party as such but of its leaders and their policies.

More even than the now almost defunct social-democratic party of Germany is the British Labor Party a party of leaders, but with this difference—the Labor Party leaders have no such control over their followers as had the officials of the German organization. This is a blessing for the British workingclass.

The leadership of the British Labor Party is now in the hands of parliamentarians, that is to say that those who speak for the party are committed to a belief in the eternal efficacy of present parliamentary forms as the only means necessary to abolish capitalism and establish a social system free from exploitation.

There is not the slightest evidence to support the contention made by their admirers that MacDonald, Snowden, Webb, Brailsford and other intellectual leaders of the British Labor Party have any different conception of the role of the workingclass other than that of the "full-belly" philosophy of the members of the Liberal party.

The Tone of Respectability.

True, their appeals are directed to the workers; they glorify the workingclass in public speeches but their official and private acts show them to be dominated by the middle-class craving for respectability that has been the curse of the British labor movement and that cannot be escaped by any party which sets as its goal a parliamentary majority.

The rise of the Labor Party does not mean, as so many liberal observers contend, that the British workingclass has been converted suddenly to perfect confidence in parliamentary action or that the left wing of the labor movement has seen the error of its ways and abandoned the strike and boycott in favor of conciliation and arbitration. It does not even mean that there is any great mass loyalty to the Labor Party.

There is no question but that the Independent Labor Party—the group which includes the leaders already mentioned—is using a good deal of its energy in trying to convince the masses that but for the lack of an actual majority in the house of commons all workingclass problems, such as unemployment, would be near solution. It is also quite plain that the parliamentarians consider a labor party government such a victory for the workers that everything should be subordinated to strengthening its hold on the parliamentary machinery.

Objection to This Policy.

There could be little objection to this if there was any reason to believe that with such a majority the leadership of the labor party would be spurred to a real assault on British capitalism.

The strength of any workingclass lies in its economic organizations and no political party which, previous to the overthrow of the capitalist state, minimizes the necessary activity of the trade unions is a workingclass or revolutionary party in the real sense of the term.

It may mouth, thru its leaders, the phrases of the social revolution, but when it discourages because it fears for its parliamentary prestige—another phrase for the favorable or neutral attitude of certain capitalist strata—the use of the strike weapon against sections of the capitalist class, it confesses that it differs from its capitalist competitors for parliamentar honors in minor details alone.

Discouraging Strikes.

The leadership of the British Labor Party, in addition to lauding parliamentary action to the exclusion of all other means, expressing its firm conviction in the basic goodness of modern democratic institutions including government, before and during election, has, since it assumed office, discouraged to an extent not yet fully known in America, the new spirit of militancy that has shown itself in two great strikes—the railwaymen and the dockers.

It is from the official organ of the Independent Labor Party to which the intellectual leaders of the British Labor Party belong that we gain an accurate estimate of their knowledge of and loyalty to the principles and tactics of the class struggle.

Writing in the "New Leader," just before the railway strike, Brailsford accuses the union of betraying the Labor Party because it proposed to strike to resist a reduction in wages. It is hard to discern any difference between this official expression of the British Labor Party leaders and that of any employers' publication in the United States:

The Leaders' Position.

"It would have been difficult," says Brailsford, "to invent a diversion so nicely calculated to upset public confidence (in the Labor Party.—Ed. note) and to foster a mood of panic * * *. What is at stake is the whole future of this machinery of conciliation * * * No one can question the abstract right of the Associated Society to reject a decision with which they are dissatisfied. But it is clear that if they do so the moral authority of these decisions is destroyed. The real sanction for the working of conciliation is public opinion. * * * Sooner or later the discipline of service must replace the discipline of the class struggle. * * * This strike, if it takes place, will deal the Labor Party in public opinion a blow which no Rothermore or Beaverbrook could have inflicted * * * If we are fit to govern, we must learn in the industrial as well as the political field to master our jealousies, to suppress our egoists and to organize ourselves in the workshop as in the party for the triumph of the common cause."

In other words, while British capitalism remains in full possession of the factories and the food, the parliamentary leaders of the British Labor Party strive to inaugurate an era of industrial peace in which a striking worker is to be branded as a traitor to the "public welfare." Ye gods!

The federation of British industries and the unemployed and starving British workingclass are lumped together as mutual beneficiaries of the "cause."

Reason For Tolerance.

Is it any wonder that there is no panic in the ranks of the British capitalists? No enmity, but only kindly tolerance for leaders whose industrial policy consists of the establishment of conciliation boards to which the workers will humbly appeal when conditions become too onerous and who denounce the workers' impatience with such tactics as "egoism" and disregard of the "discipline of service."

The duty of a revolutionary party in capitalist parliaments is to arouse the workers against the capitalist system; to stimulate all of their activities, to mobilize them for the final struggle, to destroy the last vestige of respect for and fear of capitalism in the minds of the workers, to furnish a program that by its clearness and uncompromising character stands out as the next step which the workers must take on the road to victory. The Labor Party leaders deny the need for any struggle except that for "public respect."

Self-Deception.

The British Labor Party is deceiving itself as well as the workingclass. It apparently does not understand that the stagnation of British industry, unemployment, loss of economic power by the unions and consequent defeats have had the usual result in countries where the workers possess the franchise—they swing to parliamentarianism as the only available method of securing any immediate relief. They hope the government will be able to do what they could not do with their unions alone while the factories were closed—put an end to the increasing tyrannies of the employers.

They expect the Labor Party government to take the side of the workers in the strikes that are inevitable and if the leaders were not of the type that values the smug approval of the middle class more than the esteem of the workers, they would, as a political tactic sure of success, use the government as lever with which to pry maximum concessions in the form of wages and working conditions from the employers. A government with a policy of this kind need not long remain a minority bloc in parliament in a country where the majority of the population are members of the workingclass.

Unable To Lead.

But the leadership of the British Labor Party is constitutionally unable to have confidence in the driving power of the masses or to mobilize that power.

The left wing of the party may get control of the organization but never of the leaders. Their route is already charted. They will adhere to their policy of class collaboration and parliamentary futility and in the end will denounce the workers as ignorant ingrates; dull hopelessness will be their outstanding characteristic and the more bitter ones will finally become the advisers of the most reactionary section of the British capitalist class.

There are those persons who will say that this is bitter criticism and untimely; that the leaders of the British Labor Party have not had time to prove themselves and predictions as to their end are unwarranted.

Not Individuals But Types.

To those I say that I am not criticising MacDonald, Snowden and the rest as individuals but as a type—a type in which there are few if any variations. They are historical products thrown up by the clash of forces in the class struggle and whether they come to the surface in Russia, Italy, Bulgaria, Germany or England matters but very little.

They strive to cure the evils of a struggle that can be ended only by accentuating the struggle, thru a reconciliation of warring classes and in this they serve the beneficiaries of the system. Capitalism claims them for its own and the manner of their end can be predicted with almost mathematical accuracy.

Not in its present leaders but in the left wing elements of the labor movement who reject the policy of conciliation and class collaboration lies the real leadership of the British workingclass.

When they take their place as the acknowledged vanguard of the British movement they will find the present leaders in the camp of the enemy.

The Road To Ruin.

Belief in the identity of interest of all classes in the British Isles, grouped around the standard of the British empire, conviction that the state is or can be made an impartial agency, complete confidence in parliamentary machinery as an instrument that can wipe out the cause of class antagonisms, lead straight to the betrayal of the revolutionary movements. If it does not, the history made in the last seven years is devoid of meaning for the workingclass.

"Norm-oil-cy"

By SCOTT NEARING
(Federated Press Staff Writer)

The oil expose is not a scandal in any accurate sense. It is a lesson in realism. Senators Lenroot and Walsh have merely exposed to public view the ordinarily accepted transactions between business men and public officials, in the course of which business men exploit American resources and plunder the American people.

Mr. Daugherty does not regard the matter as scandalous. Mr. Coolidge has not, in any one of his public utterances, displayed the least indignation or ever surprise. Men high up in American public life are evidently quite accustomed to this kind of thing, and are annoyed—not scandalized—when it comes to light.

Read Imperial Washington (R. F. Pettigrew); turn the pages of Ida Tarbell's History of the Standard Oil Co.; run over the works which Ray Stannard Baker, Lincoln Steffens and Charles Edward Russell turned out in the muckraking days that preceded the war, and you will find this story repeated again and again, in chapter after chapter of American business history.

Nor is it incongruous that these very men were the arch patriots of the war days. The war, like Teapot Dome, was a business proposition. The same men who profiteered before and during the war have been profiteering since the war, and will continue to profiteer so long as the profiteering system remains.

It may be difficult to explain to those patriots who fought and bled in the war why a few men should get away with millions, and this will prove particularly embarrassing during the coming months in audiences of bankrupt farmers and workers on part time. But with the press flourishing, the movies in full swing and the radio broadcasting, it will be possible to persuade the American masses to forget even tho they cannot forgive.

Communist Party Gains in Leading Saxon Cities Shown in Tabulation

The following table illustrates the gains made by the Communist Party and the losses of the Social Democratic Party in the recent communal elections in Saxony, as compared with the elections in 1922.

It also shows the victory of the capitalist parties which, however, was not a very great advance over the last elections, and was only made possible by the apathy of a great part of the masses who did not vote at all, due to the bitter disillusionment caused by the treachery of the Social Democratic Party.

The table gives the number of places captured by the Communist Party, the Social Democratic Party, and the combined Capitalist Parties, in the principal cities and towns of Saxony.

City	1922			1924			Change		
	Comm.	Soc.	Cap.	Comm.	Soc.	Cap.	Comm.	Soc.	Cap.
Leipzig	6	30	36	14	19	38	+ 8	—11	+ 2
Dresden	4	38	42	10	21	44	+ 6	—17	+ 2
Chemnitz	11	21	28	15	16	30	+ 4	— 5	+ 2
Plauen	7	18	35	10	11	40	+ 3	— 7	+ 5
Zwickau	3	16	17	8	13	27	+ 5	— 3	+10
Aue	3	13	10	8	6	13	+ 5	— 7	+ 3
Schwarzenberg	8	5	13	10	3	14	+ 2	— 2	+ 1
Grimma	1	7	13	4	4	13	+ 3	— 3	——
	43	148	194	79	93	219	+36	—55	+25

THE DAILY WORKER RAISES THE STANDARD FOR A WORKERS' AND FARMERS' GOVERNMENT

THE DAILY WORKER

Entered as Second-class matter September 21, 1923, at the PostOffice at Chicago, Illinois, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Workers! Farmers! Demand:
The Labor Party
Amalgamation
Organization of Unorganized
The Land for the Users
The Industries for the Workers
Protection of the Foreign-Born
Recognition of Soviet Russia

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DEMAND COOLIDGE BE IMPEACHED

Crowe Turns State's Attorney's Office Over to Garment Bosses in War on Striking Workers

State's Attorney Robert E. Crowe has his special police force busy working for his friends among the waist and dress manufacturers. Crowe is running for re-election on his record as a union-baiter and he is doing all he can to keep his old friends on the right side of the political fence.

Arthur Weiss & Co., who have their dress factory at 315 W. Adams St., are well guarded every day by from five to ten detectives attached to Crowe's office.

At every election Weiss has had put into the pay envelopes of his workers cards telling them which way the boss expected them to vote. They were always told to vote for the candidates of Crowe's faction.

Don't Bother About Little Fellows.

Union pickets at the Weiss shop have been told by the detectives of Crowe that, "you can do what you want to the little fellows, but lay off Weiss. If you don't, you will get your God damn heads broken."

Abe Weiss, a member of the union and of the general strike committee, was arrested Saturday by Crowe's detectives and taken to the state's attorney's office where he was questioned. Weiss refused to answer any questions and after a while he was released.

The detectives who arrested him did not have any excuse to offer. He was told that he was wanted at the state's attorney's office and was hustled off without being permitted to see or talk to anyone. Later the detectives told reporters that Weiss had ordered them to leave the vicinity of the dress shop. That this was a lie was proven when the detectives failed to make any charge against Weiss.

Statements of the employers' association that the strike had failed to effect even union shops was characterized as "bunk" by union officials in charge of the strike.

Non-Union Shops Crippled.

"The shops controlled by the union, are not turning a wheel. The bosses are the only people who are in them," said Mayer Perlstein, vice-president of the international union, in charge of the strike. "Non-union shops are crippled. The Mitchell Bros. shop which was absolutely closed against the union has 75 per cent of its workers on strike. They are the largest employers in the Chicago dress industry and they are the leaders of the anti-union manufacturers.

"When the employers association says that the strikers are returning to the shops they know they are only saying what they wish were true."

Seven girls were arrested for picketing along S. Market St. and taken to S. Clark St. police court Saturday. They all demanded jury trials and were released on $400 bail each. The girls were, Eleanor Saglowski, Vera Dowbrow, Bertie Knolin, Sophie Martin, Yetta Kessler, and Minnie Suparinan.

Twenty other girls who had been arrested Friday night for picketing were also arraigned in S. Clark St. court and demand jury trials. They were all released on bonds.

Piece Work Is Big Grievance.

Low wages, piece and seasonal work are the chief grievances of the strikers according to one of the girls who is on strike and who came to the DAILY WORKER to tell her story.

The bosses in the dress industry are trying to unload onto the backs of the workers the results of the general depression which has hit the country since the war. All of them have lowered wages. The enormous profits which the bosses made during the war they are trying to continue by cutting the wages of the workers.

Girls who do finishing on dresses receive as little as $14 and $15 a week. Operators work from five to six months a year. During the last two or three years their wages have averaged $18 or $19 a week. During

(Continued on page 2.)

IMPEACH COOLIDGE!

CHICAGO LABOR PROTESTS CROWE STRIKE BREAKING

Pledges Aid to Strike of Garment Workers.

Indignation flamed out at the meeting of the Chicago Federation of Labor against States Attorney Crowe's efforts to break the strike of the ladies' garment workers.

By unanimous vote the labor delegates began proceedings for an inquiry into the misuse of the people's money and officers at the hands of the state's attorney. John Fitzpatrick, president of the Federation, was instructed to appoint a committee to probe the strike breaking activities of Crowe and his assistants.

Strikers' Officer Threatened.

The attack on Crowe was opened when Meyer Perlstein, vice president of the International Ladies' Garment Workers took the floor and announced that he had been threatened in Crowe's office by two of the state's attorney's assistants.

The strikers' executive said that two days before the walkout he went to Crowe's office in answer to a subpoena. To his amazement he found himself confronted with two assistant state's attorneys who began to threaten him. They told him that their office was prepared to take drastic action against him and against the strikers if they "started anything." Their attitude was distinctly hostile.

Fitzpatrick Warns Crowe.

This news that Crowe was again using his office for strikebreaking purposes as during the upholsterers' strike when his men dragged unionists in there to be grilled by Dudley Taylor of the Illinois Employers' Association aroused angry comments from the delegates.

John Fitzpatrick followed with the information that he had dispatched a letter of protest to Crowe reciting the illegal and outrageous actions of that official and declaring that the federation would not permit such conduct to continue. Fitzpatrick said his letter pointed out that Crowe had arrested a total of 15 strikers Friday and Saturday, nine Friday and six early Saturday.

The strikers, some of them girls, had been roughly handled by Crowe's men and their constitutional rights were, furthermore, violated by the police action in holding them for hours—at Crowe's orders—before they were booked. The strikers arrested Friday were not booked until after six o'clock, causing unnecessary delay in getting bail. They were kept meantime in a noisome detention room at the police station in company with prostitutes.

Delegates Flay Crowe.

Anton Johannsen spoke, demanding that the federation conduct a thoro investigation of the employers' organization masquerading as a 'states' attorney office, and other delegates spoke to the same effect against the Crowe regime.

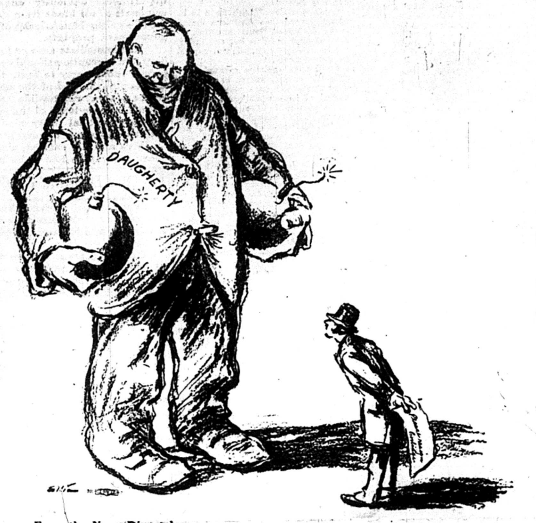
The federation also adopted a resolution pledging full co-operation to the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union in their fight for better conditions in the needle trades.

Building Trades Unions Hold Unity Conference in N. Y.

(By The Federated Press)

NEW YORK, March 2.—Means to bring about unity in the building 'trades' unions in Chicago, New York and Cleveland were discussed at a meeting of the executive officers of all the international unions in the building trades department of the American Federation of Labor, in session here. A committee of 14 will meet on March 17, in Chicago, in an attempt to bridge the gap between [illegible] councils there. Similar efforts will be made to establish harmony in other cities where "dual" councils exist.

NOT WILLING TO GO



From the News Dispatches:
Coolidge to Daugherty: "Please resign."
Daugherty to Coolidge: "But I have a couple of bombs to explode."

LOS ANGELES POLICE RAID T. U. E. L. MEET

Thirty-four, Including Mother Bloor, Arrested

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LOS ANGELES, Cal., March 2.—Ella Reeves Bloor and about thirty-three others, men and women, were arrested here this evening, when the police raided a meeting of the Trade Union Educational League held in the Peoples Educational League headquarters at 224 South Spring Street.

The police had no warrants and no charges were placed against those arrested. All were released without bail subject to call when wanted.

Literature, the property of the T. U. E. L. and the Workers Party, was confiscated. The orders to the police were "arrest everybody in room 200 Phillips Building." The newspaper photographers were tipped off and they were on hand and took pictures of the women as well as the men, and histories of their activities in the labor movement.

A hall on the fourth floor of the same building alleged to be an I. W. W. meeting place was also raided and everything found there carted away and those who happened to be present arrested.

Plan Tool Exchange.

SEATTLE, March 2.—Carpenters here are considering a plan for establishing a tool exchange at union headquarters. Extra tools and those no longer desired could be exchanged at the tool bureau.

Have You Anything to Say About It?

Tomorrow we will publish some of the letters that have been coming in to us, giving the views of our readers on our serial, "A Week". We hope to keep on publishing some of these letters every day until we reach the end of the story. Don't you want to be among those stating their views, among those who really have something to say? Today's installment of "A Week" appears on Page Six. Read it carefully. Remember what has gone before. What do you think about the handling of this gripping story, about the characters, about their ideas and their struggles. Surely you have something to say. Send in your thoughts to the DAILY WORKER, 1640 N. Halsted St., Chicago, Ill.

Legion Joins Klan Against Foreign Born in Alliance

(Special to The Daily Worker)

ALLIANCE, Ohio, March 2.—The American Legion-Spanish War Veterans and kindred "patriotic" societies have pledged their support to the authorities here in stamping out "Bolsheviki" propaganda amongst the foreign born.

The K. K. K, broke up a Lenin Memorial meeting here a few weeks ago after shooting off a few bombs and burning a Klux cross.

It has long been known that the Klan-Legion and like 100% plussers have a common working agreement against organized labor and the declaration made by the Legion head backing up the Klan in its attacks against labor is proof again that the Legion and the Klan are tarred with the same stick.

LINK GLASGOW, FALL LEGAL AID, TO LEWIS GANG

Got $60,000 from the Union Treasury

By THOS. MYERSCOUGH.

Members of the United Mine Workers of America were treated to a surprise recently, when the name of one Glasgow, referred to as the attorney for Fall of Washington, Palm Beach and Tea Pot Dome fame, was mentioned in the news dispatches in connection with the latest exposures of the Oil Can celebrities.

The name of Glasgow is one that is familiar to the miners and that is as it should be, for the name means much coin out of the treasury of the U. M. W. of A.

Shortly before Charles Evans Hughes became secretary of state he was paid $50,000.00 retaining fee by the International Union, U. M. W. of A., and upon his assumption of the cabinet post, he recommended that Wm. A. Glasgow, Jr., of Philadelphia, Pa., be selected to succeed him, according to word then sent out by the International officials. Since that time he has collected huge sums of money from the Miners' Union as attorney in the famous West Virginia cases; the exact amount is unknown, but during the months from February to December, 1923, alone, he is known to have collected more than $60,000 for his services.

If, as is reported, this is the same Glasgow and he divides his time between the OIL CAN grafters and the COAL MINE schemers, the membership of the miners union need not furrow their brows any longer over the actions of Lewis and his satelites, in their strenuous attempts to retain the control of that organization.

The rebel or progressive elements have long been aware of the influence of the trusts over the affairs of their union, they have watched the work of A. R. Hamilton, the Pittsburgh financier, thru his agent, Harry Straub, they have seen the results of the different sinister influences that secretly control their destinies and now, what?

The missing link may be found if the workers of these United States will punch a larger hole in the Tea Pot. Perhaps we may be able to show in the near future that heat and power are not the only saleable values of coal and oil.

It is even probable that thru the hole in the tea pot we will be able to see the root of the evil in the U. M. W. of A.

ASTOUNDING EXPOSURES IN OIL SCANDAL GIVE STRENGTH TO WORKERS PARTY DEMAND

THE impeachment of President Coolidge was demanded by the Workers Party of America and the DAILY WORKER last Friday—FOUR DAYS AGO.

We stated then that President Coolidge had been shown to be in close and friendly contact with the McLeans, Falls and Sinclairs, and that he and his cabinet officials and subordinates, notably Harry M. Daugherty and William J. Burns, were actually protecting criminals they should be prosecuting.

There has been rapid confirmation of our statements and justification of our demand for impeachment of the president.

Astounding revelations, made in the most dramatic manner, have linked Coolidge, Daugherty and Burns with the pirate crew that has stolen the natural resources of the nation.

U. S. Secret Code Aid to McLean

A confidential employe of the White House has been found, in conjunction with the debaucher of federal officials, Edward McLean, owner of the Washington Post and Cincinnati Enquirer, to have used, with the knowledge of William J. Burns, a secret code of the Department of Justice to keep McLean informed of "dangerous developments."

Another employe of the Department of Justice, confidential secretary of William J. Burns, is shown to have been told by Burns to warn McLean that the department had been ordered to investigate him. The private secretary of the Attorney-General, one Rochester, was in close touch with McLean. McLean himself was credentialed as a department of justice agent.

A message sent over the secret leased wire to McLean at Palm Beach, presumably either dictated by President Coolidge, or at his request, states that the "principal" is glad there will be no "rocking of the boat" and that "there will be no resignations."

Senators Make Ironic Comments

So seriously involved is President Coolidge that his name is made the subject of ironic comments in the senate; staid senators refer to him as "Cautious Cal" and Senator Caraway in a speech has challenged him to affirm or deny that he has been assuring the Teapot Dome criminals of protection.

President Coolidge has said that he will make no reply to the charges.

The Workers Party of America contends that the government of the United States is the instrument of the capitalist class.

It maintains that its chief functions are to aid in the plundering of the workers and farmers of the United States and to suppress the resulting revolts.

It has stated time and time again that the Department of Justice is run in the interest of the blackest section of the capitalist class, that it is run by criminals for criminals and that in addition to fighting labor and radical organizations its major task is to shield the members of the capitalist class who in their greed for profits violate the law they themselves have approved.

Can't Conceal the Dirty Mess

Evidence submitted to the Teapot Dome Committee in the last four days, despite the efforts at concealment by government officials from the president down, has furnished abundant proof of everyone of these contentions by bringing to light the intimate connection with the beneficiaries of the Teapot Dome steal of the innermost circle of the Department of Justice headed by William J. Burns.

Let us state again that Attorney-General Daugherty and William J. Burns, their personal and confidential secretaries, the president and his confidential courier, with other confidential employes of the Department of Justice constituting those in the very heart of the government, co-operated to keep the thieving crew, whose activities the senate was investigating, informed of the slighest menace to their safety.

Let it be remembered that these are the agencies of capitalists that broke the strike of the railwaymen, because they said it was a challenge to the government, and that are trying still to jail Communist workingmen for "attempting to overthrow the government."

If the workers and farmers of America still believe that American government in theory is their government, is it not plain that every act of the Coolidge administration is a refutation of that theory?

Government Giant Capitalist Conspiracy

Is any more evidence needed to show that the United States government today is nothing but a gigantic capitalist conspiracy against the masses of America?

Broken strikes and a department of justice owned by oil and railway operators.

Bankrupt farmers and a treasury department owned by oil and steel barons.

Workingmen hounded and jailed for their opinions in Michigan, Idaho, California, Pennsylvania and West Virginia,

(Continued on page 2.)

Coming! The Teapot Special!

The DAILY WORKER announces it will issue a Special Teapot Edition, dated Monday, March 17th. This will be the first attempt on a large scale to get the real meaning of the oil scandal before the American working class. Hundreds of thousands of copies of this issue should be distributed. Party members and sympathizers, alike, must join in this effort.

This special edition of the DAILY WORKER will contain articles analyzing the investigation that is taking place in Washington. The facts will be marshalled in orderly array, so that all labor will clearly understand the meaning of this far-reaching political explosion. There will be smashing cartoons and sketches by Robert Minor, Fred Ellis and our other artists. This edition will be the biggest effort we have yet put forth. Send in your orders today for this special issue to THE DAILY WORKER, 1640 N. Halsted St., Chicago, Ill.

FORBES, HEAD OF VET BUREAU, IS CAL'S NEW PERIL

Teapot's Understudy Is All Set to Go

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 2.—Col. Charles R. Forbes, former head of the Veterans Bureau, has begun preparations for a fight for his liberty.

Refusing to comment on the bribery indictment returned against him late yesterday by a grand jury in Chicago, Forbes after conference with his counsel, James Easby-Smith, said merely that arrangements will be made within a day or two to have Forbes go before a United States Commissioner here and give bail of $5,000 for his appearance in Chicago when he is wanted.

Until he and his counsel have determined their course, Forbes will have nothing to say, it was said on his behalf. But it was indicated at the same time that his trial is likely to result in disclosures even more sensational than those before the senate committee which led to the calling of the grand jury and the indictments against Forbes and J. W. Thompson, Chicago and St. Louis contractor.

In the senate's investigation, testimony of scores of witnesses centered about the charge that Forbes had entered into a conspiracy to allot hospital construction contracts to favored contractors, J. W. Thompson, St. Louis, indicated yesterday was named as head of one of the construction firms favored by Forbes.

$5,000 Paid in Bathroom.

Elias H. Mortimer, Philadelphia, former intimate associate of Forbes, testified that he had given Forbes $5,000 in a bathroom in the Drake Hotel, Chicago, as part payment to Forbes for favors rendered the Thompson firm which Mortimer represented.

Mortimer also testified Forbes had agreed to a division of all construction between two groups of contractors, one to get all jobs west of the Mississippi and the other all those in the east, the profits to be split three ways among the two groups and Forbes.

Another charge brought against Forbes during the hearings involved him in the sale of quantities of government supplies at far below proper prices. It was for this, Brigadier General Sawyer testified, President Harding asked for his resignation.

In defense Forbes declared Mortimer's testimony was based on personal enmity. Mortimer admitted he had separated from his wife on account of quarrels begun during the period he and Mrs. Mortimer accompanied on an inspection trip to the Pacific coast.

At the conclusion of the senate investigation, all evidence was turned over to the Department of Justice which sought in Chicago the indictment since returned by the grand jury.

In connection with the new evidence, the jury stated:

"1—That one or more officials of the government used official information for purposes of speculation.

"2—That two members of Congress were paid certain sums of money.

"3—That persons having no official connection with the government or that particular department, had possession of a file of a federal department.

"4—That money was accepted by certain individuals, not attorneys, for the purpose of obtaining clemency for prisoners, thru their intimacy with officials of the government.

"5—That money was collected by certain individuals, not attorneys, for obtaining thru such intimacies, permits for intoxicating liquors."

Thompson, who was in Chicago when the indictments were returned, surrendered and appeared before Federal Judge Carpenter. He gave $10,000 bond. Forbes is in Washington and is expected here this week.

Toronto Workers Are Now Getting Lesson in Class Government

(By The Federated Press)

TORONTO, March 2.—Under the Farmer-Labor government the workmen's compensation act was administered by the provincial department of labor. The Conservative government has now handed it back to the attorney general who had charge under the Conservative regime which preceded the Farmer-Labor cabinet. Manufacturers criticize the administration of the law under the labor department and now want the government to provide for appeals and allow lawyers to be heard in such cases. The local labor unions are suspicious of the charge proposed and fear that the object of the manufacturers is to get rid of Halford, the labor man on the board.

Attempt to Force Religion on Helpless Children, Defeated

(By The Federated Press)

SACRAMENTO, Cal., March 2.—An attempt to force religious instruction on the school children of California has been frustrated by a decision by Attorney General Webb that it would be illegal to close public schools an hour earlier two days a week in order to allow pupils to attend religious exercises.

"It would be unwarranted discrimination to keep children whose parents do not desire them to have religious intsruction two hours longer a week in school than those who do desire such instruction," says Webb.

Old Guardsmen Smoot and Lenroot Nervous Wrecks Since Doublecross of Probe Exposed

By LAURENCE TODD

(Staff Correspondent of The Federated Press)

WASHINGTON, Mar. 2.—Senator Smoot, apostle of the Mormon church and for many years blustering boss of the republican old guard on the senate floor, has been tamed, shaken, hushed by the oil scandal investigation.

Something has gone wrong with Smoot's world. He sits beside Chairman Lenroot and nervously twists one hand in the other. His voice is almost never heard, and when he does try to speak it is scarcely above a whisper. His eyes no longer bore thru the countenances of the men who testify before his committee. His glance is roving, or it rests for long periods on the table.

Smoot's "Unbiased Report".

Smooth was chairman of this committee when it was ordered by the senate, a year ago last summer, to inquire into LaFollette's charge that the leasing of the naval oil reserves was a stupendous fraud on the public, based on a criminal conspiracy. For nearly a year he was too busy to press the matter. Then with reluctance he started hearings, and filed triumphantly the report of the two "unbiased experts" who made a report which suggested that Teapot Dome had only a small fraction of the value that formerly had been placed upon it. Then Senator Walsh of Montana began his examination of witnesses, and looked into the records of the two experts, and into the sudden riches displayed by former Secretary Fall. Smoot began visibly to wilt.

Smoot, Doheny and Company.

December came, and Smoot took another chairmanship, but remained on the public lands committee. He has attended almost every session in the long and sensational inquiry which Walsh has developed. At first Smoot and Lenroot strove to protect Fall and the leases, but soon they had to drop that line of obstruction. There came the day of Doheny's confession that he had paid $100,000 in banknotes to Fall. That was the day that Smoot slipped a note into Doheny's hand, and Doheny, when Walsh called upon him to show it, dug from his pocket a heap of tiny fragments of paper, saying that Smoot had merely asked him to meet Smoot in the latter's room after the session.

Lenroot Has Heebie-Jeebies.

Lenroot has been nervous too, at times. Whether the matter be only a coincidence or not, it was evident to all who attended the hearings that these two henchmen of the administration shared a mystery that is denied to ordinary hard-shelled reactionaries, such as Bursum, Cameron and Pittman. Now they have admitted that they conferred with Fall before he went on the stand.

There came the day when the local manager for the Western Union Telegraph Co. was summoned before the committee with copies of the great number of telegrams dealing with this oil probe which went from here to McLean of the Washington Post and to Fall, his guest, at Palm Beach, at the time Senator Walsh was going down there to get McLean to confess that his testimony as to a $100,000 loan to Fall was a lie.

Walsh began to read, to himself, the first of the telegrams. Smoot peered anxiously over his shoulder. Suddenly Walsh's eyebrows went up. Smoot looked ill. Both men whispered to Lenroot. Then, without consulting any of the six other members who sat about the table, Lenroot declared they would go into secret session. Walsh interrupted him. Lenroot rapped the table again and explained in an agitated voice that all parts of the telegrams that were found to be relevant to this oil investigation would be read in public session later on. Smoot wrung his hands, and looked as tho he were about to collapse. Lenroot was far from composed.

Afterward, a Democratic member admitted that "big politics" was affected by the revelations found in this stream of reports which went by wire to McLean and Fall in Florida. The men suspected in the fraud were being kept intimately in touch with the committee itself.

Now Smoot and Lenroot admit they conferred with Fall before he took the stand.

Crowe Aids Garment Bosses In War on Striking Labor

(Continued from page 1.)

the entire year they must come to the shops and do the work that is to be done. Some times they are thru at noon, sometimes before. While they are waiting for a little work to do they get nothing.

When the boss has a large order they must work all hours of the day or night to get the order done only to be without work a few weeks later.

Must Help Out Husbands.

Many of the women who work in the dress industry in Chicago are the wives of very poorly paid foreign-born workers. They go to work to supplement the wages of their husbands. When they have children the children must take care of themselves while their mothers work. The kids go to school when they are old enough. After school they play in the streets or wherever they can.

When the children are too young to go to school they are put in day nurseries. For this the mothers must pay. After the mother has completed a days work in the shop she goes home to take care of her children and prepare meals for her husband.

Many of the girls who work in the dress and waist industry live at home. Their wages are so small that they cannot support themselves.

The girls who do not live at home must manage as best they can on the small wages they receive. When they get a weeks pay that seems large, $35 or $38, they are compelled to save a good part of it for the slack seasons.

Girls Huddled Together.

Often these girls who are not living at home are compelled to live three and more in one room in order to economize. Working on a piece work basis at high speed and long hours part of the time and being idle most of the time helps to break down the health of the workers.

The bosses in the industry attempt to bring back prosperity by cutting wages and promising to cut prices and telling the workers: "If I make cheaper garments more of them will sell and that will make more work. I can only cut prices by cutting your wages."

Outside the union shops the girls are not sure of an equal division of work that is to be done. The boss gives the work he has to do during slack times to the workers he wants to give it to. Often workers anxious to get a little work are willing to work very cheaply. They establish a practice. Once they work for less than the regular price the bosses try to cut them to the same level even during busy seasons. In union shops when there is little work to do what there is to be done is equally divided.

Bosses Who Surrendered

These bosses have surrendered to the striking dressmakers—the first break in the big strike against sweatshop conditions in Chicago.

Iaman & Walens, 172 W. Adams St.
J. D. Garment Co., 1370 Milwaukee.
Langman & Wolkowitz, 327 S. Mkt.
Feldman-Hirsch, 322 W. Van Buren.
Strand Dress Co., 734 W. Madison.
Washington Dress Co., 702 Roo'velt.
Nat Cohen & Co., 228 S. Market St.
Progress Cloak Co., 1418 Augusta.
Victory Dress Co., 1111 Roosevelt.
M. Goldstein & Co., 224 S. Market.
Sunshine Dress Co., 304 W. Madison.
Gelbert & Zechman, 12 N. Market.
Libby Dress Co., 12 N. Market St.
G. & S. Dress Co., 333 S. Market St.
Doff Cloak Co., 1250 N. Paulina.

Worry Even While Working.

"We know what it is to be hungry. We know what it is to go without and to worry even when we are working. We have worked in the dress industry for years without knowing where or when we would get another wage cut.

"To strike is not as bad as to live in fear that you would not get a share of the little work that there is to do," the girl striker who told her story to the DAILY WORKER said.

Farmers Get Excited.

OAKLAND, Cal., March 2.—California officials today appealed to Secretary of Agriculture Wallace to assist in "allaying the hysteria" in other states resulting from the outbreak of hoof and mouth disease in California.

Break in Ranks of Bosses

A BREAK has occurred in the ranks of the employers who are fighting the dressmakers' strike against sweatshop conditions—as the DAILY WORKER forecasted.

Fifteen bosses, employing more than 250 workers, have yielded all the union demands and will be permitted to resume work today. This means that the 40-hour week, with pay for 44 hours; wage increases, ranging up to 12 per cent; maintenance of unemployed and the iron-bound closed shop, have been won by this section of the strikers.

Union officials inform the DAILY WORKER that this is only a beginning of the union's success and that another group of employers may be expected to give in speedily. The union is striking at the busy season when employers must get their profits if they expect to come out ahead for the year.

The early victory of the union over 15 employers has given renewed impetus to the strike. More pickets will be on the line this morning than any day so far in the strike. Left wing militants who are recruiting pickets for the shop squads say that volunteers are coming forward with greater enthusiasm since receiving the news of the first success.

Support which the DAILY WORKER and the Chicago Federation of Labor are giving the strike are powerful factors in the fighting spirit of the strikers.

PHILADELPHIA WORKERS FOR ST. PAUL MEET

Teapot Dome Inspires Them to Action

By ABRAM JAKIRA.

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., March 2.—"On to St. Paul!" was the slogan issued by the Workers Party of Philadelphia at the mass meeting held in connection with the Teapot Dome scandal now under investigation in Washington. Comrade Baker of Machinists Union made a survey of the oil scandal and pointed out that it is not a matter of individual corruption but that the entire government is corrupt being a tool of big business interests.

Comrade Sklaroff with facts in his hands showed that American history is full of Teapot Domes and that the present oil scandal is but one link in a long chain of corruption of capitalist governments.

Continuous applause greeted Comrade Weinstone's speech in which he enumerated the part played by the leaders of both republican and democratic parties in the notorious oil scandal. His appeal to work for the establishment of a Workers' and Farmers' Government and to support the May 30th Convention met with great enthusiasm.

Comrade Jakira, District Organizer Workers Party, pointed out the role of the Workers Party in the American labor movement and made an appeal to the audience to join the Party to build the trade union movement and to carry on a campaign for establishment of a labor party in Philadelphia.

A resolution was adopted unanimously, condemning both republican and democratic parties as agents of big business interests and pledging full support to the labor party movement.

The resolution in the concluding part reads:

"Whereas a Convention has been called for May 30th at St. Paul, by the Farmer-Labor Party of Minnesota, the Federated Farmer-Labor Party, the Farmer-Labor parties of Washington, Montana and South Dakota, and other organizations, for the nomination of a farmer-labor candidate for president and the adoption of a national platform and this convention gives the opportunity to create the mass Farmer-Labor Party which will carry on the fight for a Workers' and Farmers' Government,

"Be it resolved, that we, workers in mass meeting assembled, endorse this May 30th Convention and pledge ourselves to carry on a vigorous campaign in the trade unions and other labor organizations of Philadelphia, urging them to send delegates to that convention and that we call upon all working class organizations to repudiate both the republican and democratic parties and to proceed with the organization of a class Labor Party in Philadelphia."

Did Not Do Unto Her, as He Did Unto Others, Wife's Charge

NEW YORK, March 2.—For the first time, the fundamentalist-modernist schism in the Episcopal church has invaded the home and became the cause of divorce.

Wm. H. Griffin, New York lawyer, has answered his wife's suit for divorce by asserting that their differences are due to the fact that Mrs. Griffin is a modernist, while he has been and remains a fundamentalist.

Draw Your Own Conclusions.

In her complaint, Mrs. Griffin charged misconduct at Atlantic City and that her husband failed to show her affection. But Griffin says the trouble is due to "the plaintiff's views regarding religion." They were married in 1906.

"The plaintiff favors the school of thought of which the Rev. Percy Stickney Grant is the most conspicuous exponent at the present time." The lawyer's answer, submitted by a law partner, reads in part.

He Was Hard Boiled.

Griffin accuses his wife of being "a veritable iconoclast in religious matters," and declares he is content to allow all dogmatic dissertations to be shattered against the solid rock of fundamentalism.

"The plaintiff, with free rein," says the answer, "has chased practically all the isms which this city offers to such seekers."

Mrs. Griffin today denied her husband's statements and said she believes in the orthodox principles of Christian religion and that she still belongs to the Episcopalian church.

Japanese Prince Tries to Stage a Comeback: He Fails

(Special to The Daily Worker)

TOKIO, Japan, March 2.—Formal announcement of the death of Prince Matsukata, one of the two surviving members of the Genro, or "Elder Statesmen" of Japan, was made today.

Three days ago he was first declared dead. Then the announcement was termed as "premature." Since that time it has remained indefinite as to whether he were dead or alive.

It was reported that announcement of the death was being withheld until the Prince Regent could confer upon him certain last honors.

Matsukata was twice Premier of Japan and was the organizer of the Japanese monetary system.

Impeach Coolidge

(Continued from page 1.)

with the aid of an army of spies and perjurers, who take orders from and protect men like McLean—the millionaire debauchee to whom the White House is open.

Corruption Like That Under Czar's Rule

There is no parallel for the corruption in government circles in America today except that in Russia during the latter days of the Czar's rule.

Thousands of spies gathering information that can be used against every individual whom the agents of oil, steel, coal, copper, transportation and finance may wish to terrorize; open graft and looting in every government department where the opportunity exists; an officialdom that has been bought like any other commodity used in their enterprises by the industrial and financial lords; open defiance of the wishes and instructions of the elected representatives of the masses; law enforcing departments obviously engaged in aiding, not prosecuting, criminals of all kinds from defaulting bankers and white slavers to wealthy beneficiaries of enormous and admitted thefts of government property.

The immediate answer to these apostles of oppression, robbery and corruption should consist of the organization of a mass farmer-labor party to fight the bi-partisan machine of American capitalism and of the impeachment of President Coolidge as the present responsible head of American government. If there were one-tenth of the evidence against a union or a working class political party of official endorsement of and participation in government corruption that there is against President Coolidge and his cabinet, every member would be imprisoned even if new jails had to be built.

We Demand Coolidge's Impeachment

We demand again that impeachment proceedings be started against the president and we urge that all organizations of workers and farmers get behind the demand with their mass strength.

Let every man, woman and child in America be informed by the resulting publicity as to the exact extent of and the detailed methods whereby government in the United States is owned and controlled by the exploiters of the workers and farmers.

U. S. Code Used by Burns to Warn McLean; Inner Circle D. of J. at Oil Crooks' Disposal

NEW YORK, March 2.—Translation of secret code telegrams exchanged by Edward B. McLean with his Washington agents while the publisher was in Palm Beach during the opening days of the Teapot Dome investigation, has been furnished the Senate committee by the New York World, according to a copyright article published by that newspaper.

The World states there is reason to believe that the code used was that of the department of justice and that one of the messages to McLean reveals Wm. J. Burns, director of the bureau of investigation of the department of justice, as an active informant of McLean on developments in the Teapot Dome inquiry.

Telegrams Recorded.

The telegrams published were as follows:

"January 9, 1924—Edward McLean, Palm Beach.

"Jaguar baptistical stowage beadle 1235 huff pulsator commensal fitful lambert conation fecund-hybridize. "WOD."

The paraphrase given was:

"Walsh will take 12:35 Atlantic Coast line tonight and not seaboard air line. Lambert will accompany him.

"William O. Duckstein."

Duckstein was a confidential employe of McLean in the offices of the Washington Post.

Another telegram was:

"January 9, 1924—Edward McLean, Palm Beach.

"Zev Hocusing imagery commensal abad opaque hosier lectionary. Clot prattle lamb jaguard rovod timepiece nudity. Hocusing lectionary chinchilla peternet bedraggled rip rale overshade quake. Zev pentecost zwin herd lab lambert eulogies lodgment reveling hosier encapsulates ketose mobbardment Romancer commensal ketrose lambert konite reeve lectionary jaguar baptistical fitful huff. Waxwork pairless cascade wippen. "WOD."

Raps Walsh.

Paraphrase:

"Zevely believes investigation is progressing entirely in your favor. He doesn't think much of Walsh as a cross examiner. He thinks you needn't worry about approaching examination. Zevely went over with Lambert questions that will probably be asked you and Lambert will advise you regarding answers. Walsh due 8 o'clock Friday morning.

"Wm. O. Duckstein."

Telegram:

"January 11, 1924—Edward McLean, Palm Beach:

"Cravingly in dxewoux resurge ledgment aliment fastidious tuck skewered suckled scrag emerse vethousal punctatos gob. Virgin lectionary jangler highlander kelder hobgoblin roguery sawbuck hosier bonka gob saline dismounted renominated torso. "WOD."

Paraphrase:

"According to Lambert's instructions, the papers have been put in the safe deposit box belonging to you and Fraser in the Commercial Bank. Would you like to have them where they will be available to me? I will be all day at the office of the Post.

"Wm. O. Duckstein."

Burns Tips McLean.

Telegram:

"Mr. W. O. Duckstein, Palm Beach.

"Haxpaw sent overbuy bonka and householder bonka sultry tkvouop prozoics bepelt goal hocusing this pouted proponent. "Mary."

Paraphrase:

"Sent for Burns, who told me to say McLean investigation is under way by special agents of Department of Justice. He believes information is important. "Mary."

The Mary referred to it said to be Mary Duckstein, a confidential secretary in the Department of Justice.

In connection with the code telegrams, sent to McLean, the Teapot Dome committee has been informed that the one referring to "Mary," referred to a confidential secretary in the Department of Justice. This woman, committee members were told, is related by marriage to W. O. Duckstein, the McLean agent to whom the code telegram in question was sent.

"Serious Steps" Planned.

This particular telegram, according to Senator Walsh, was the one which said that Wm. J. Burns had sent for "Mary" and notified her that McLean was being investigated by the Department of Justice.

The committee will check translations submitted to it against the principal code expert of the War Department, whose aid was enlisted yesterday by Senator Walsh. This expert's report is due today.

Walsh will run down a report that the code used by McLean and his employes was based on White House cipher.

If it is established that the government's code was used, or that confidential information from a government department was given to McLean by an official of the government, "serious steps" will be taken at once, a member of the committee said.

Women In Case.

Senator Walsh has announced he would summon Mrs. W. O. Duckstein, wife of E. B. McLean's secretary, to testify regarding code telegrams sent to McLean at Palm Beach.

Mrs. Duckstein is a special agent of the Department of Justice and was formerly confidential secretary to William J. Burns, head of the bureau of investigation of the department.

Duckstein today stated his wife's name is Jessie, but that she had used the name Mary on occasions. One of the code telegrams to Duckstein, signed "Mary," informed him that Burns had sent for Mary and said to tell McLean he was being investigated by the justice department.

Walsh wants Mrs. Duckstein to tell whether she sent this message and whether Burns had given her such instructions. He also wants to know how McLean got the obsolete Department of Justice code in which the telegrams were sent.

Burns will be called to tell more about these things also.

IMPEACH COOLIDGE!

Graft in Australia.

SYDNEY, New South Wales, Mar. 2.—Graft on the part of officials of the Australian government in charge of the administration of the ex-German territory of New Guinea, mandated by the league of nations to Australia, is divulged in a statement by the government.

DAUGHERTY QUIZ O. K.'ED BY SOLONS FULL OF T.N.T.

Old Guard Panicky as It Passes

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, March 2.—The Senate has passed the Wheeler resolution providing for an investigation of Attorney-General Daugherty's administration in the Department of Justice.

The vote came after two days of bitter debate.

The resolution provides that the investigation will be conducted by a committee of five senators, three republicans and two democrats, elected by the Senate.

Nomination and election of the committee was begun by the Senate immediately after passage of the resolution.

At the last minute on the motion of Senator Willis, Ohio, the resolution was softened in language by striking out the preamble which cited alleged incompetency of the attorney-general. As changed the resolution reads:

Text of Resolution.

"Resolved, that a committee of five senators consisting of three members of the majority and two members of the minority be authorized and directed to investigate circumstances and facts and report the same to the Senate concerning the alleged failure of Harry M. Daugherty, attorney-general of the United States, to prosecute properly violators of the Sherman anti-trust act and the Clayton act against monopolies and unlawful restraint of trade; the alleged neglect and failure of the said Harry M. Daugherty, attorney-general of the United States, to arrest and prosecute Albert B. Fall, Harry F. Sinclair, E. L. Doheny, C. R. Forbes and their co-conspirators in defrauding the government as well as the alleged neglect and failure of the said attorney-general to arrest and prosecute many others for violation of federal statutes and his alleged failure to prosecute properly, efficiently and promptly and defend all manner of civil and criminal action wherein the government of the United States was interested as a party, plaintiff or defendant. And said committee is further directed to inspire into, investigate and report to the Senate the activities of the said Harry M. Daugherty, attorney-general and any of his assistants in the Department of Justice which would in any manner tend to impair their efficiency or inefficiency as representatives of the government of the United States. The said committee above referred to and the chairman thereof shall be elected by the Senate of the United States."

The vote was 66 to 1.

Senator Elkins, West Virginia, republican, alone voted against the resolution.

IMPEACH COOLIDGE!

Workers Uniting in Youngstown for Foreign Born

(Special to The Daily Worker)

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, March 2.—What promises to be the most aggressive council for the Protection of Foreign Born Workers yet organized in Ohio is now under way in Youngstown. Letters have been sent out to all working class, labor and fraternal organizations requesting them to attend the general conference which is to be held March 23, at the Hungarian Hall, 338 W. Federal St., at 8 p. m. Already organizations are busy electing their delegates to the conference.

The ruthless suppression of workers meetings and the police hounding of workers like in the Farrell raids had aroused the workers up to the absolute necessity of organizing to defeat passage of the selective finger printing and criminal identification immigration laws now before congress.

Hands Across the Sea.

SEATTLE, March 2.—Stretching hands across the sea, Cereal Workers local 142 has donated $15 to the German Brewery Workers' union to help rehabilitate the treasury. The high exchange rates makes even a small contribution of great value in Germany.

IMPEACH COOLIDGE!

ASHBURNHAM, MASS.,
WORKERS PARTY,
FINNISH BRANCH,
SENDS
FRATERNAL GREETINGS
TO
THE DAILY WORKER.
Lauri Boman.

Birthday Greetings to
The Daily Worker
from
ANSONIA, CONN.
A. Andrueka
J. Colereko
K. Dymtryshyn
K. Zaxapun

FAKE GRAIN BILL DENOUNCED BY F. F.-L. P. SEC'Y

McNary Plan Passes Senate Committee

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, March 2.—The McNary bill providing for a $200,000,000 agricultural export corporation has been favorably reported by the senate committee on agriculture today.

The bill was amended in committee to reduce the operating period from ten years to five. The corporation directed by a commission headed by the secretaries of agriculture, commerce and treasury would be authorized to maintain prices on farm products by balancing the export of the surplus.

* * * *

"Fake Bill", Says Manley.

Charges that Julius Barnes, President of the United States Chamber of Commerce was the real author of the McNary bill were made yesterday by Joseph Manley, secretary of the Federated Farmer-Labor Party.

"This is a fake bill," said Manley. "It was drawn for the prpose of killing the Norris bill which provides for price fixing by putting the entire grain selling business, domestic and foreign, into the hands of the government. There are so many loopholes in the McNary bill that only a small portion of even the export business would actually be handled by the Agricultural Export Corporation.

"The Chamber of Commerce has this sham substitute jammed thru the senate committee in order to leave the banks in control of the wheat belt. South Dakota, particularly, is being flooded with specious arguments for this plan which will do nothing for the farmers. The Chamber of Commerce's hope is to quiet the unrest of the poverty-stricken farmers by this piece of bunkum.

Class Party Gains.

"South Dakota farmers will not be satisfied with the McNary bill nor any other Big Business trickery. The South Dakota Farmer-Labor Party is making tremendous strides thru the wheat lands. It has the whole-hearted support of the Federated Farmer-Labor Party and Tom Ayres, its candidate at the March primaries for United States Senator, is running on the Federated Farmer-Labor slogans of the "Five Year Moratorium for all Working Farmers" and "The Land for the Users".

Virgin Islanders Demand Freedom, Not U. S. Navy Rule

(By The Federated Press)

WASHINGTON, March 2.—Copies of the draft of a measure creating a permanent form of civil government for the Virgin Island, favored by the people of that new possession of the United States, have been handed to Chairman Fairfield, house committee on insular affairs, and to Admiral Latimer, judge advocate general of the navy, by Rothschild Francis, chairman, Virgin Islands committee.

Since the purchase of the islands, during the war, the United States has ruled them thru the navy department, without in any way consulting the wishes of the people themselves.

Resolutions have been adopted by the A. F. of L., the American Civil Liberties union, the Negro Sanhedrin, Lincoln League of America, and the Virgin Islands committee, demanding citizenship and a permanent form of civil government by and for the natives. The colonial councils in the islands recently adopted a resolution which in part asked congress to determine the political status of the natives of these islands in the American government.

German Seamen Tie Up Ships in Australian Port

(By The Federated Press)

SYDNEY, New South Wales, Mar. 2.—Seamen on the German steamers Hanover and Itauri, now in Sydney harbor, have gone on strike demanding British rates of pay. They say that owing to the collapse of the German mark, their wages now amount to but a few pence a month, and any further collapse in the currency will mean that they were working for no wages at all.

The captain and the agents of both vessels cabled to the owners in Germany, who replied that as the rate of wages was agreed to prior to the vessels leaving Germany and were adjusted at Hamburg by the arbitration committees from time to time, they didn't propose to alter them.

The men have refused to take the vessels to sea. The captains are unable to put the men ashore, being prevented from doing so under the Australian immigration act. Likewise, while the men remain on the vessels, the captains have to keep them in food.

The Weather Outlook.

WASHINGTON, Mar. 2.—Weather outlook for the period March 3rd to 9th inclusive:

Region of Great Lakes.—Considerable cloudiness, but with a probability of rains and snows about Wednesday, normal temperature.

Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys.—Northern Rocky and Plateau and Southern Rocky Mountain and Plateau regions.—Generally fair weather and normal temperature.

Canadian Worker Sees Gleam of Hope Break Thru European Mists

The DAILY WORKER:—The sun is now breaking thru the clouds in Great Britain, and the dock strike may appreciably hasten the progress of the workers towards the ideal of a Workers' Republic.

When this ideal is within measurable distance of attainment, then will come the great offensive of capital in North America to starve out the workers of Great Britain and then Canada will be called on to play a great and perhaps decisive part in keeping open food supplies for the British workers.

Let us see that in season and out of season the workers are saturated with the philosophy of hope rather than the hopeless fatalism which considers that the workers of Canada are forever predestined to lie helpless in the grip of the oil-soaked autocracy of Washington. For once let the workers of Canada cease speculating upon the golden day when labor will triumph in Europe and the United States, and instead bend their energies to bringing nearer this golden day. Let us look forward to the immediate realization of a Canada both self-contained and able to extend valuable aid to labor all over the world.

M. GERRISH, Montreal, Canada.

Head of Mellon's Steel Co. Hires All Treasury Employes

(By The Federated Press)

WASHINGTON, March 2.—Sen. Couzens has discovered, by a private questioning of the mysterious "Col. Drake," who has been put in charge of employing all personnel at the Treasury, that Drake is president of the Pressed Steel Car Co., a Mellon concern.

The Pressed Steel Car Co. is infamous in strike history, and in its record of bitter warfare upon organized labor.

Couzens is demanding that Congress investigate the Internal Revenue Bureau, to discover the loopholes in the law and in the rules of its enforcement, whereby hundreds of millions of dollars of income taxes have failed of collection. Drake is supposed to report secretly to his private boss—Mellon—as to the "safety" of employes proposed for transfer to the Internal Revenue Bureau. He is not on the government payroll, but is credited with guarding the Bureau against radical clerks, who might talk too much when big reductions in tax levy are handed out to oil companies for "depreciation of plant," etc.

Mellon has sent representatives to Couzens, seeking to prevent his going further with the investigation plan.

New York Firetraps Owned by City Are Highly Profitable

(By The Federated Press)

NEW YORK, March 2.—A large group of city-owned buildings in Brooklyn were condemned by Alderman George U. Harvey before the board of aldermen, Harvey charging that these structures are firetraps. He suggested that the dangerous buildings be destroyed and the site used as a playground. He pointed out that the former owners were still allowed to collect rent after the city had purchased the tenements in question. These illicit landlords, he said, were reaping substantial profits.

Alderman John J. McCusker, in whose ward the buildings are situated, protested against this "interference" in his bailiwick. Despite McCusker's solicitude for the lawbreaking profiteers who squeeze high rents from the condemned tenements, Harvey's resolution was filed.

Lewis Tools Bring Besco Slaves Raise in Price of Coal

(By The Federated Press)

GLACE BAY, Nova Scotia, March 2.—The 12,000 coal miners employed by the British Empire Steel corporation are talking of a new wage fight less than a month after the Montreal agreement was signed. The agreement was objected to by a number of locals, including two that have consistently opposed the radical trend of the rest of District 26 of the mine workers. The contract runs for one year, expiring Jan. 15, 1925, contrary to the wishes of the miners, who did not want it to end in late winter. The wage increase is partially offset by an increase in the price of company coal to miners of $1.30 a ton over the old price of $2.25 a ton.

Amalgamated Bank Sells $500,000 in First Mortgages

Over $500,000 worth of First Mortgages have been sold by the Amalgamated Trust and Savings Bank in one year. Societies, unions and individuals are investing.

Buildings on which loans are granted by the Amalgamated Trust and Savings Bank are carefully inspected. Every mortgage is passed upon by the Board of Directors and is secured by a Mortgage Policy of the Chicago Title & Trust Co., and by Fire Insurance Policy for the full amount of the mortgage.

Amalgamated 6% Mortgages are made in denominations of $100, $200, $500, $1,000 and more, and can be bought on monthly payments. Every payment draws 6% from the date of payment.

CHICAGO UNIONS JOIN BATTLE FOR FOREIGN WORKERS

Council Endorsed by Labor Federation.

The Chicago Federation of Labor yesterday cast itself into the fight against the Davis laws which plan the fingerprinting and indexing of foreign born workers under the guise of "selective immigration" measures.

By unanimous vote the federation adopted a resolution passed by the newly constituted Council for the Protection of Foreign Born Workers that met at 180 W. Washington St. that morning and that represented numerous Chicago labor locals, language and political groups.

The protest adopted by the Federation will be forwarded at once to both houses of Congress. It represents the largest and most formidable body of labor opinion yet formulated against the open shop scheme and shows that the workers from the Windy City are not taken in by the "anti-foreigner" cry which Big Business is raising for the purpose of having several million workers at its mercy.

The resolution follows:

Flay Peonage Laws.

Whereas, There are now pending in the United States Congress several proposed laws, backed by the big employers of the country, intended to enslave the workers, cut down the standard of living, and establish the "open shop" thru the destruction of the existing unions, and

Whereas, Some of these notorious proposed laws, known as House Bill No. 691, introduced by Representative Rosenbloom; House Bill No. 2900, by Representative Kelly, and Senate Bill No. 4303, by Senator Colt, provide for selective immigration on a contract basis, registering of all foreign born workers in general contained in these foreign born workers be also photographed and finger-printed like criminals, and

Whereas, These proposed laws are a menace to native and foreign born workers alike, inasmuch as the true purpose is to force these foreign born workers to become a club wherewith to beat down the standard of living to all the workers of this country, to force then to become strike-breakers to help destroy the established trade unions, and

Whereas, The Convention of the American Federation of Labor held recently at Portland, Ore., in a forceful manner went on record pointing out the dangers to the workers in general contained in these proposals for legislation for selective immigration and registering of foreign born workers and recommended that the Executive Council use all means at its disposal to defeat such legislation, therefore, be it

Resolved, That this Conference go on record to constitute itself as a Council for Protection of Foreign Born Workers and do everything in power, by means of public protest meetings, publicity, etc., to oppose the passage of these proposed laws to oppress the foreign born workers.

Conference Plans Action.

The morning conference which formed itself into a council for the Protection of the Foreign Born laid plans for mass meetings and literature to arouse the workers of the Chicago district to the menace of the so-called "selective immigration" laws and the necessity of all workers standing together against attacks at any one group.

The conference will meet again Sunday after next at which time it is expected that additional unions will be represented. The conference was called by the Czecho-Slovakian Workers' Council. The organizations sending delegates were:

Organizations in Council.

Czecho-Slovak Workers' Council; Machinists' Local Union, No. 84; Machinists' Local Union, No. 134; Machinists' Local Union, No. 113; Machinists' Local Union, No. 478; Painters' No. 194; Painters' No. 237; Capmakers, No. 5; Brewery Workers No. 18; Carpenters' No. 341; Carpenters' No. 1786; Carpenters No. 1637; Hodcarriers No. 27; Local Workers Party; Young Workers League; German Protective Organization; Hungarian Sick and Death Benefit Society; South Slavic Organization for Protection of Foreign Born Workers; Ukrainian Organization for Protection of Foreign Born Workers; Lithuanian Workers' Alliance.

The Council for the Protection of Foreign Born Workers is a particularly important thing for Chicago labor, delegates pointed out, because such a large proportion of the city's workers are of European extraction.

IMPEACH COOLIDGE!

WAGES DOWN, PROFITS UP.

SYDNEY, N. S. W., March 2.—Statistics published by the New South Wales bureau of statistics show that factory wages paid to male adult workers during 1923 were lower than in 1922, and slightly lower than in 1921. Wages paid to female adult workers in 1923 were higher than in the previous year.

As a result of this, coupled with a big drop in the cost of raw materials used, profits have advanced. The average profit for 1923 was 18½%, as against 15% in 1922 and 12½% in 1921.

CAL CANNOT OR WILL NOT ANSWER SENATOR CARAWAY'S QUESTION

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, March 2nd.—President Coolidge will make "no comment" or reply to the question hurled at him in the Senate by Senator Caraway, Arkansas, it has been stated officially at the White House.

Caraway, in a speech, said he would like the President to reveal whether he ever had any communication with E. B. McLean, publisher of the Washington Post, while McLean was in Palm Beach in December and January. He said one hundred million people want an answer to that question because of a telegram to McLean in which reference was made to "the principal" receiving a message from McLean and being gratified that "no resignations" would take place.

"Who is the principal?" asked Caraway. "Who knows whether there were to be more resignations from the Cabinet? Who could have been the principal?"

IMPEACH COOLIDGE!

SERF LIFE FILM IS MOSCOW ART PLAYERS' LATEST

German Relief Will Get Proceeds

NEW YORK, Mar. 2.—"Polikushka," the first screen production of the Moscow Art Theatre players, which features their leading star, Ivan Moskvin, in the title role, will be shown at the Amalgamated Temple, 21 Arion Place, Bklyn, Wednesday evening, at 8:30 p. m., March 5, and in the Bronx, at Eblings Casino, 156th street and St. Ann's avenue, Friday evening, March 7 at 8:30 p. m.

The film is an adaptation from the story of serfdom written by Leo Tolstoi at the time when the Russian peasants were emancipated. "Polikushka" is a jovial drunken peasant, typical of that period, who manages to earn or steal enough for drink, but the care and responsibility of raising a large family rests lightly on his shoulders. It happens that the mistress of the village entrusts "Polikushka" with an earrand to get a large sum of money in a nearby city. The peasant is elated over the trust, and becomes a changed being; for the first time in his life he has been entrusted with responsibility which he must carry out on the peril of his life.

"Polikushka" carries out his trust but on the way home, he falls asleep and loses the money which falls out from a hole in his cap. To his simple way of thinking there is nothing left but to do away with himself. He picks up his cap for one last, hopeless search and then hangs himself.

Moskvin plays the role with such realism and sympathy that one might almost say he "lives" "Polikushka." The picture is altogether different from any film produced in America. The work of an artist interpreter of the highest order, such as is Ivan Moskvin, and the remarkable simplicity of the story written by the master-artist Tolstoi, cannot be surpassed.

All those who want to see a remarkable film should not fail to come. In addition, a new film called "Russia-Germany" in which is depicted the condition of the German workers, will also be shown in the Amalgamated Temple on Wednesday evening for the first time in America.

These performances are given for the benefit of the starving German workers and their families.

IMPEACH COOLIDGE!

Trachtenberg to Speak on the International Communist Movement

NEW YORK, March 3.—Alexander Trachtenberg, who has recently returned from a fourteen months' trip in Europe, including eight months in Soviet Russia, will speak on "The International Communist Movement" at two meetings arranged to celebrate the fifth anniversary of the Third International.

The first meeting will be held on March 4, in the Royal Palace Hall, 16 Manhattan Ave., Brooklyn, and the second meeting will be held on March 5th at Stuyvesant Casino, 142 Second Avenue, New York City.

Comrade Trachtenberg is a well known student of political and social institutions, and is particularly qualified to speak on this so much misunderstood and important topic.

Admission is only twenty-five cents.

IMPEACH COOLIDGE!

Five Radical Pamphlets.

Pasquale Russo is the author of five radical pamphlets written in broad popular style for propaganda purpose. The booklets sketch in bold strokes the radical's reaction to the subjects taken up. The titles are "Ku Klux Klan, Church and Labor;" "Tony the Immigrant;" "Fascismo;" "Negro Slavery;" "Twelve O'Clock Lunch." They are published at 25 cents each by the author at 833 Sedgwick street, Chicago.

FINN WORKERS GIVE LEAD IN CO-OPERATION

Bing, Builder, Boosts Municipal Housing

By LELAND OLDS
(Federated Press Industrial Editor)

Abolition of the slums thru private initiative is hopeless, said Alexander M. Bing, one of the largest real estate operators and builders in New York, at the opening of the cooperative housing exhibit held under the auspices of the United Neighborhood Houses, Inc. Bing favored state aid in housing and stated that it was possible for the state or municipality to embark on a program of slum clearance without losing money.

State aid in financing the cooperative housing efforts of groups of wage earners apeared to be the most practical method to those attending the exhibit which contains models and posters illustrating co-operative housing ventures already undertaken by wage earners in New York City.

The cooperative housing properties of a colony of Finns in Bay Ridge, Brooklyn, afford the most interesting example of such ventures by New York wage earners. A group of Finnish workers, chiefly carpenters and bricklayers, started their cooperative idea in 1916. Today they own cooperatively ten apartment houses sheltering 450 families or about 2250 persons. The tenants' incomes vary between $40-$50 a week and their rents between $30-$50 a month. For this they get apartments which compare favorably with those renting for three times as much in New York. Apartments are thoroly up to date with electric light, steam heat and hot water. Bathrooms include tub and shower.

Workers purchased their apartments in these cooperative houses for about $100 a room. In the newest building this price has been somewhat increased as a result of the high cost of building. If, however, a worker is without the necessary cash he receives a loan to the extent necessary.

The cooperative housing idea in this instance has branched out to include a cooperative meat market, a cooperative bakery and a club. The club has a large auditorium for lectures, dramatics, musicals, dances, etc., a pool room, a coffee room and other clubrooms and serves as a general center for the community.

Other outstanding examples of cooperative housing undertaken by New York wage earners include the five cooperatively conducted tenements begun under the auspices of Dr. H. M. Tyndall of the People's Tabernacle, the Beekman Hill Homes on East 50th st., and the Workmen's Cooperative House at 1786 Lexington ave.

These experiments show what can be accomplished when people get together and throw over their dependence upon profit-seeking private initiative. But even in this matter of housing the possibilities of cooperative effort cannot be fully realized because the cooperators must go to profiteering private interests for the land on which their houses rest, for building materials and for the credit required during the building period. Only when private interests have been ousted from their control of land and other natural resources will it be possible for workers to acquire good homes with a reasonable expenditure of labor. This cooperative housing exhibit simply points the way.

Connecticut Job Seekers Finding "Not Wanted' Signs

(By The Federated Press)

HARTFORD, Conn., March 2.—A quarter of the applicants for work at Connecticut free employment offices during January were turned away because no jobs were available, according to the report of the state department of labor. This represented a considerable falling off in the labor demand as compared with December. The report shows that out of 3,265 applicants only 2,483 were furnished work.

The figures show that employers were more anxious to obtain women workers than men, for 86 out of every 100 women applying got a job while only 66 out of every 100 male applicants were placed. This illustrates the tendency in modern industry to give the cheapest labor the steadiest employment. Frequently, as shown in the U. S. children's bureau study of the last depression, the breadwinner of the family cannot get a job but the mother and even the younger children can find employment.

Compensation Bill Fought by Lobby of Insurance Interests

(By The Federated Press)

WASHINGTON, March 2.—Foreign as well as American insurance companies have now admitted that they are carrying on an organized lobby to prevent passage of the Fitzgerald workingmen's compensation bill for the District of Columbia. They demand that the state insurance fund feature, which excludes all private concerns from writing insurance against industrial accident liability under this law, shall be dropped.

IMPEACH COOLIDGE!

Little Entente Doomed by New Balkan Treaties

By FRITZ KREJCSI
(Staff Correspondent of the Federated Press)

PRAGUE, March 2.—It is considered an obvious fact that the recent Franco-Czech and Italo-Jugoslav treaties spell the doom of the Little Entente, which supposedly embraces Czechoslovakia, Jugoslavia and Roumania. I hear that the Belgrade-Rome treaty came as a surprise to the Czech government, and a thoroughly unpleasant surprise at that. Both Roumania and Jugoslavia resented the alliance which the Czech Foreign Minister, Benes, concluded with Poincare; it was felt that this alignment meant the complete enslavement of the Little Entente to France, unless it were counteracted. The Italian-Jugoslav pact was the antidote. Benes' attempt to thwart that treaty failed miserably.

While the connection between Czechoslovakia and Jugoslavia will be maintained, a new alignment of forces is arising, which will embrace Italy, Hungary and Poland, with the eventual adhesion of Jugoslavia and Roumania. This means that Czechoslovakia must seek some modus vivendi with her restless neighbor, Hungary.

The recognition de jure of Soviet Russia by Czechoslovakia is approaching. Even the most virulent reactionaries here are now reconciled to the inevitable.

IMPEACH COOLIDGE!

48-Hour Law for Women May Pass N. Y. Legislature

(By The Federated Press)

NEW YORK, March 2.—A heated debate ensued before the Senate and Assembly Labor and Industries committees at Albany, where bills proposing a 48-hour week and the establishment of a minimum wage commission were discussed. The bills would apply only to women and minors.

Opposition to the bills was expressed by the employers' representative, Mark A. Daly. It will be remembered that Daly's role as the paid lobbyist of the Associated Industries was exposed recently during the bosses' unsuccessful attack upon the State Labor Commissioner, Shientag. On that occasion, it was shown that the Associated Industries have been expending immense sums to maintain a lobby, devoted to sabotaging every measure of social or economic progress.

Sponsors of the bills included emissaries of the State Federation of Labor, the Consumers' League, the Women's Trade Union League and other labor groups.

In 1923, both the minimum wage commission and 48-hour week bills were defeated, but it is considered that the latter measure stands fair chances of being passed this year.

League of Nations Labor Bureau Is Good for Something

(By The Federated Press)

WASHINGTON, March 2.—The World War was fought on less coal, iron, steel, lead, zinc, cotton and wool than were used in peacetime manufacture in 1913, according to statistics compiled by the International Labor Office of the League of Nations, and issued thru their American office here. The second volume of an exhaustive inquiry into world production is the immediate source of these figures.

Use of copper, aluminum, rubber and silk was increased during the war.

Wheat and rye production averaged during the five war years from 80 to 90 per cent of pre-war, while sugar and rice were inreased. Cattle were 5 per cent higher, hogs about the same, and sheep 10 per cent less than in 1913.

Housing construction in Germany in 1917 was only 4 per cent, in the principal cities, of that for 1913. In Vienna in 1918 and 1919 it was only 1 per cent, in Milan and Rome 8 per cent, and in Britain, on a valuation basis, as low as 4 per cent of the amount for 1913.

Banks Crash in Canada; Sir Thomas White to Be Quizzed

OTTAWA, March 2.—The dominion government has appointed a commission to probe the Home Bank disaster. It will investigate the action of Sir Thomas White, Conservative minister of finance, about six or seven years ago. A complaint was made to White that the bank was unsound. Because of the danger to war time credit which would come from a bank failure he allowed the bank to go on. This is now one of the reasons urged by the Home Bank depositors for government relief.

Another phase of this bank disaster, which caused the loss of savings to so many poor people now involves a member of the King government, Solicitor General E. J. McMurray. McMurray's law firm borrowed money from the bank and was unable to repay and the security which it gave subsequently declined in value below the amount of the loan.

IMPEACH COOLIDGE!

Gallows Not Needed.

NASHVILLE, Ill., Mar. 2.—Sheriff Martin Schnipper has asked the authorities of St. Clair County to have dismantled their gallows, which was erected here for the execution of Walter Cochran, Belleville wife slayer, who was given a stay of sentence on the day of the hanging.

SEDITION TRIALS OF FARRELL MEN START IN APRIL

Steel Trust Press Is Poisoning Public

(Special to The Daily Worker)

FARRELL, Pa., March 2.—Six members of the Workers Party, arrested by the Farrell police aided by Department of Justice agents, who are now held under $3,000 bond, charged with violating the Pennsylvania Sedition Law, will be tried in the Mercer County court late in April. The grand jury meets the first week in April, and the trials will follow immediately.

The defense will wage a vigorous battle against the infamous sedition law and the Farrell cases, the first of such kind in the history of Mercer county, will be of great importance to organized labor and workers in general.

Prosecutor Rickert of Mercer county, backed by the Steel Trust press is busy poisoning the public mind with yarns about the "Red Terror" and Chief of Police Leyshock of Farrell is the small town hero of the plot. Freedom of assemblage is absolutely forbidden in Farrell and workers must journey across the state line into Ohio to assemble, as in the days of the steel strike when Bill Foster had to assemble his boys in "No Man's Land," which is a strip of land just over the Pennsylvania line.

Max Lerner of Cleveland will address a defense meeting in Youngstown, March 9, at the Hungarian Hall, 338 W. Federal street, at 8 p. m. The case is in charge of the Farrell Defense Council, Box 883 Youngstown, O., Wm. J. White is treasurer, J. M. Dizdar, chairman, and Wallace T. Metcalfe, secretary.

IMPEACH COOLIDGE!

POWDER TRUST BLAST BRINGS DEATH TO FORTY

One Hundred Injured in Giant Explosion

(Special to The Daily Worker)

METUCHEN, N. J., March 2.—Forty workers lost their lives and over one hundred were injured, some fatally when a T. N. T. explosion in the Nixon Nitration plant, part of the Powder Trust wrecked the little industrial town of Nixon and brought sorrow and desolation to the hundreds of women and children.

The T. N. T. that exploded was part of 2,000,000 pounds that had been purchased from the government's Raritan arsenal and removed from big shells at the arsenal magazine.

The explosion occurred at 11:30 a. m. on Saturday in the ordinance salvaging plant. The bodies of the victims were so mutilated and burned that only a few could be identified.

The little settlement surrounding the dynamite plant is known as Nixon. When the awful report of the blast subsided the screams of the women and children from the settlement rose on the air. It was heart-rending.

Girls and men were pinned down by steel girders, and showered with nitric acid. Wounded men, with barely a rag of clothes on their backs and with burned bodies scorched black, rushed from the little village in all directions.

All U. S. Cruisers Not on Rocks Are Out Collecting Bills

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 2.—An American destroyer has been ordered from Kingston, Jamaica, to Puerto Cortez, Honduras, where the revolution is menacing American lives and interests, the state department announced today.

Thirty-five additional marines have been landed at Ceiba to protect the American consulate there.

A negro, an American citizen, has been injured at Ceiba, according to the state department advices, which however, threw no further light on his identity.

The situation both at Ceiba and Puerto Cortez was described as serious.

Robbers Thrive Under Butler's Rule: "Kill 'Em," He Shrieks

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., March 2.—"Kill some bandits," General Smedley D. Butler told his police force today.

After two months of intensive law enforcement, one murderer and a score of holdups and robberies netting more than $10,000 were reported to police headquarters today.

"From now on the police force will work in two platoons of 12 hours each," General Butler declared.

Rum Fighting Comes [illegible]

WASHINGTON, March 2.—[illegible] appropriation of about $14,0[illegible] to buy more than 300 fast motor boats for the coast guard, to fight rum running, was carried in the deficiency appropriation bill favorably reported to the House today.

IMPEACH COOLIDGE!

WORKERS PARTY BRINGING UNITY TO ARMENIAN GROUPS

Fusion Agreed Upon At Boston Confab

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BOSTON, Mass., March 2.—Unity of the two Armenian groups within three months was agreed upon by delegates from each faction at a convention here. There were 38 delegates in all, 19 from 16 branches, representing the Armenian Federation of the Workers Party S. D. Huntchakist and 19 delegates from 16 branches representing the Armenian Workers Party, which had not affiliated with the Workers Party of America before the convention.

The unity program adopted was proposed by C. E. Ruthenberg who represented the Workers Party at the convention. It is interesting as showing party requirements in such cases. It's several provisions read as follows:

A—Will recognize both groups as party of the Armenian Section of the Workers Party and will issue dues stamps and membership cards to branches of each group.

B—It will require that within a period of three months the branches of the respective groups shall unite into one branch in each city, carrying this decision into effect thru the City Central Committee and District Executive Committee of the party in the territory in which Armenian Branches exist.

C—No new branches as charters of the Armenian Section of the Workers Party, to replace the present charters reading Armenian Federation of the Workers Party—S. D. Huntchakist Party will be issued to the branches anywhere until these branches have united as stated in paragraph "B."

D—During the three month period in which the branches are to be united the C. E. C. will require of the Bureau elected by each of the groups that no factional struggle be carried on. Neither circular letters nor articles in the party press shall be issued in which one or the other group is attacked.

E—The C. E. C. will require that in each city in which more than one branch exists, no matter which faction it belongs to, there shall be formed immediately a Propaganda Commmitee, consisting of representatives of the branches in equal proportion, which Propaganda Committee shall arrange public meetings under the joint auspices and carry on joint propaganda among the Armenian masses for the Workers Party.

F—At the end of the three month period in which the branches of the respective groups are to be united the C. E. C. will either appoint a Bureau to represent the United Armenian Section, or call a new convention made up of delegates from the United branches.

G—Branches or individuals who fail to carry out or in any way hinder the execution of the above program or any of the conditions laid down, will be expelled from the Party.

No Branch can be affiliated with the Communist International without affiliation with the Workers Party.

Many Workers Join the Party at Kenosha Meeting

(Special to The Daily Worker)

KENOSHA, Wis., March 2.—Many new members for the Party, arrangements for the formation of branches of the Young Workers League and its Junior section as well as an Italian branch were the net results of a well attended mass meeting called by the Workers Party here last night. Al Schaap, district organizer of the Chicago district Young Workers League, spoke on "Protection of the Foreign Born."

When the speaker declared that the efforts being put forth by the vested interests to curb or destroy the labor unions would surely fail, and that the proposition to curtail the activities of the foreign born workers by the enactment of new laws, would be bitterly fought by the Workers Party, the audience knew that he meant what he said.

Schaap declared that "any attempt to photograph and finger-print the foreign born must be resisted by all workers" and that the party he represented was taking a leading part in the general struggle of the working class.

The speaker laid particular stress on the part of the Y. W. L. with its Youth and Junior sections is taking in the class struggle. The meeting was the forerunner of many others that will make the party grow in this Wisconsin town.

Asbestos Toilers Make It Hot for St. Louis Bosses in Wage Fight

ST. LOUIS, March 2.—The first strike in the general move of St. Louis building trades for a minimum wage scale of $1.50 an hour has been de[illegible]red by the asbestos workers and [illegible]ors. The men walked out [illegible] their representatives reported [illegible]n's demand for $1.50 an hour [illegible] refused by the employers. The union working agreement expired January 1.

The employers are experiencing difficulty in an effort to man their jobs with nonunion workers. The striking local union has a membership of about 100. No negotiations are being carried on.

THE PARTY AT WORK

Party Branches Respond To Call For Farmer-Labor Campaign Fund

By C. E. RUTHENBERG
Executive Secretary, Workers Party

THE Central Executive Committee of the Party has asked the branches to raise a campaign fund of $15,000 for use of the Party in making the fight for mass Farmer-Labor Party in the 1924 presidential election.

In the circular letter sent to party branches it is pointed out that the present situation in the United States offers the greatest opportunity of the last quarter of a century for a great step forward to class political action by the Workers and Farmers.

The experiences of both the industrial workers and farmers since the end of the war have developed a wide-spread movement for independent political action. This movement, which was already highly developed, has been greatly intensified by the Teapot Dome exposures, showing the utter rottenness of both the old parties and the government which they administer.

The wide-spread sentiment for a Farmer-Labor Party must be crystallized organizationally. Unless the movement is given the leadership which will crystallize the isolated groups already over the country in a great Farmer-Labor Party with its own candidates and platform, fighting against the two old parties in the presidential election, the present opportunity for this step in advance toward class action will be lost, the movement dissipated and come to naught.

There must be a Farmer-Labor Party contesting the presidential election. This is the view of the Central Executive Committee of the Workers Party. The Party has during the last two years carried on a consistent campaign for the formation of a mass Farmer-Labor Party. It has won for itself a position of leadership thru the work done to realize this goal.

The opportunity which now exists places great responsibilities upon our Party. It is our work to crystallize the Farmer-Labor sentiment into a Farmer-Labor Party. We must furnish the leadership.

It is to meet this situation that the Central Executive Committee has asked the Party Branches to raise the Farmer-Labor Campaign Fund of $15,000—for literature, speakers and organizers in the Farmer-Labor Party Campaign.

Party Units Respond.

The request for funds left the National Office last week. Already the branches of the party are beginning to act upon the appeal and to send in their quota for the fund.

The branch having the place of honor in making the first contribution to the Farmer-Labor Campaign Fund is the Polish Branch at Hamtramck, Mich. Altho the appeal has not yet reached most of the branches, other responses have already come in. The Lithuanian Branch at Elizabeth, N. J. was second on the list. The contributions received are

Hamtramck Polish Branch	$10.00
Elizabeth, N. J., Lithuanian	5.00
Mystic, Iowa, South Slavic	9.00
Erie, Polish	1.00
Dr. Karl F. M. Sandberg	75.00

The fund is being raised in the branches thru voluntary purchase by the members of a Mass, Class Farmer-Labor Campaign Fund label. Each member of the Party is asked to place one of these labels on his dues book. Branches with up to 25 members are asked to raise at least $10.00 and branches with over 25 members $25.00.

There are now 1300 Party Branches. If each branch raises the quota requested the total asked for from the Party Branches will be easily raised.

Comrades of the Party! We are face to face with a great opportunity. In the present historical situation there could be no greater achievement for us than the crystallization in the United States thru our work and leadership of a great, mass class, Farmer-Labor Party.

YOU WILL HELP THE PARTY MEET ITS RESPONSIBILITIES AND ACHIEVE VICTORY THRU YOUR CONTRIBUTION TO THE FARMER-LABOR PARTY CAMPAIGN FUND.

TAKE UP THE QUESTION AT YOUR NEXT BRANCH MEETING. SEND IN YOUR QUOTA PROMPTLY.

HOUSE TO HOUSE CANVAS SUNDAY FOR GERMANS

Volunteers Called For By F. S. R.

Sunday, March 9, is the day set aside by the friends of Soviet Russia and Workers' Germany for a house to house canvass on behalf of the German working class. It is an opportunity for militants to show their solidarity and friendship for the workers of Germany.

A state of famine exists in Germany, especially in the industrial and populous parts of Saxony, Thuringia, the Rhine provinces, Silesia and Berlin. These people are entirely deprived of foodstuffs.

European Workers Aiding.

The workers of other countries are doing their part. Great Britain, France, Holland, the Scandinavian countries, Italy and even Russia who has just gone thru a famine herself, are doing their part thru the International Workers' Relief Committee to bring help and courage to the hard pressed German workers.

The American workers have made a beginning in relief work for Germany. That work must now expand and speed up if we are to take our places along side of the workers in other countries who are standing by Germany's children. We, too, are a branch of the International Workers' Relief Committee and we are expected to do our share.

Dime Means a Meal.

We need volunteers for the house to house canvass to be held on March 9, Sunday. The money that comes in thru that canvass will be used to support the existing soup kitchens in Germany and to open new ones. Every dime that comes in means a meal for a hungry German child.

The American capitalists are in league with the German capitalists to starve the German workers into slavery. The American workers must send help to their German brothers to enable them to make their fight against their oppressors. It is our fight too. Lower standard of living over there will be reflected in a similar movement here. By helping Germany, you are helping yourself, too. Remember! Volunteers are needed! Sunday, March the 9th! For the House to House Canvass! Send in your name and address to the Friends of Workers Germany, Room 307, 166 W. Washington St.

White Guards in Australia.

MELBOURNE, Australia, March 2.—Contrary to the wishes of the Australian people, the anti-Labor federal government has allowed a number of Russian White Guards, with their wives and families, to enter Australia, where they propose to settle as farmers. They were formerly in the Kolchak and Denikin armies, and came to Australia by way of China.

IMPEACH COOLIDGE!

Engdahl and Dunne Speaking on Lesson from Teapot Dome

Labor's answer to the exposure of the present capitalist system of government, thru the Tea Pot Dome scandal, will be given at a mass meeting to be held in Chicago, Thursday, March 6, at Wicker Park Hall, 2040 West North avenue, 8 p. m. The speakers are: J. Louis Engdahl and William F. Dunne, both editors of the DAILY WORKER, and Arne Swabeck, District Organizer of the Workers Party.

The Tea Pot Dome steal—one of the many thieveries that take place at Washington—is just another effective proof that a capitalist government functions only in the interests of the Big Money Bags. High governmental officials, in this case, are involved and shown up as holding government positions for the purpose only of aiding Wall Street interests for bribes. This incident, coming at a time when the country is stirred up about the formation of new parties, proves that the only new party needed is a real class party of farmers and workers. The need of such a party will be explained at the meeting March 6. Admission is free and all the readers of this paper should attend and voice their protest against such governmental corruption, and show definitely that they realize the need of independent political, working class action.

Poles Who Revolted Against Tyranny May Get Life Term

The Polish government has put on trial 120 workers who took part in the revolt in Cracow in the month of December. These workers are in danger of being sentenced to prison for life altho it was the government which provoked the revolt by sending infantry and cavalry against the striking workers.

The workers of America, by their protests, can do a great deal to save their fellow workers in Poland who are in danger now. Polish workers in this country, especially, can help to free their comrades in Poland by making their voice heard on behalf of the prisoners. By their protests they will at least make it clear to the Polish consuls and the Polish ambassador in this country that they are dissatisfied with the terrorist actions of their mother country, and in this way the Polish government may learn to know the attitude of the Polish workers in this country.

Proves Bribery in Courts.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 2.—E. J. Manion, president, Order of Railroad Telegraphers, and head of the Telegraphers' labor bank here, is foreman of a grand jury which is investigating a reported system of wholesale witness tampering and bribery in St. Louis courts.

REDDING, Cal., March 2.—Persecution of the I. W. W. here continues. Men are constantly being arrested and dismissed in groups of five or ten. At this writing 11 are in jail, six on a criminal syndicalism charge.

NEARING DEBATES YALE PROFESSOR ON RUSSIAN ISSUE

Opponent's Father Was Duma Leader

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 2.—The biggest educational event that has been announced for New Haven recently will take place in Music Hall, 117 Court street, Wednesday, March 5, at 8 p. m., when Professor Scott Nearing of New York and Professor Alexander Petrunkovitch of Yale will meet in debate.

The question to be debated will be: "Shall the United States Recognize Soviet Russia?"

Prof. Nearing holds that such recognition shall take place at once. Prof. Petrunkovitch is opposed to recognition.

Fired For Radicalism.

Prof. Nearing is nationally known as a lecturer, teacher and radical. He was Instructor in Economics and Assistant Professor in the University of Pennsylvania (Wharton School); Instructor in Economics, Swarthmore College; Instructor in Sociology, Temple University; Professor of Social Science and Dean of the College of Arts and Science, Toledo University.

The universities of Pennsylvania and Toledo declared him too radical to teach in those educational institutions and he was fired—as they say in the shop.

Nearing was compelled to look for more sympathetic audiences for his message and teaching and he found such audiences among the workers and their sympathizers. Since leaving the universities he has gained a national reputation as a lecturer, teacher and debater.

Son of Russian Liberal.

Alexander Petrunkovitch is professor of Zoology in Yale. His father was one of the greatest political leaders of Russia during Czarist times. His father was one of the founders of the Constitutional Democratic Party of Russia, a party of young capitalism and opposed to the feudal aristocracy. Together with Milukoff he organized the first government in Russia after the overthrow of the Czar. This government was followed speedily by the Kerensky regime.

The elder Petrunkovitch was a member of the Russian Duma since its foundation in 1905, was the editor of "Retch," the official daily organ of his party. Prof. Petrunkovitch of Yale is considered in the country to be one of the first authorities on Russia and is the leading contributor to the Times Current History magazine in Russian matters.

The debate between these two intelectuals, one an American and for Soviet Russia, the other also an American citizen, but born in Russia and against the present government of that country, is expected to pack the hall.

Teapot and May 30 Furnish Live Topics for Boston Meet

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BOSTON, Mass., March 2.—A membership meeting of the Boston local on the May 30 Convention and the Teapot Dome Scandal, proved to be the best discussion meeting that the Boston local has ever had. After the City Central Committee Secretary had read the communications from the National Office, William Simons, district organizer, discussed the oil situation, the present outlook for the May 30 Convention, and laid stress on getting resolutions passed in the various organizations. He pointed out that in Worcester, T. F. Conroy of Machinist Local 694 had placed his local on record in favor of the Convention.

Comrade Canter explained the outlook for a State Labor Party in Massachusetts, excoriating the Socialists in the Conference for Progressive Political Action for their delay in sending out the referendum decided on last October. Many other comrades took the floor, representing most of the branches in the city. It was an encouraging meeting.

Young Workers of Chicago Meet Six Days a Week

Chicago branches of the Young Workers League meet on the following days of the week:

Sunday: Irving Park Branch 4021 N. Drake Avenue, 4 P. M.; Hirsh Lekert, 2613 Hirsh Blvd., 3 P. M., (Jewish); Nicolai Lenin, Branch, 2733 Hirsh Blvd., 2 P. M.; Rosa Luxembourg Branch, 1221 S. Blue Island Avenue, (Jewish).

Monday: Bridgeport Branch, 1st and 3rd Mondays of month, Milda Hall, 31st and Halsted; Tuesday, Class in "A B C of Communism," 1902 W. Division Street, 8:30 P. M.; Wednesday, North Side Branch, 2409 N. Halsted Street, 8:30 P. M.; Local Jewish Propaganda Committee, 1st and 3rd Wednesday, 2613 Hirsh Blvd., 8 P. M.

Thursday: Maplewood Branch, 2733 Hirsh Blvd., 8:30 P. M.

Fridays: John Reed Branch, 3418 Douglas Blvd., 8. P. M.; Karl Liebknecht Branch, 1500 N. Sedgewick Avenue, (Hungarian); West Side Branch, 3322 Douglas Blvd., 8 P. M.; Marshfield Branch, 1103 S. Loomis Avenue, 8 P. M.

How many of your shop-mates read THE DAILY WORKER. Get one of them to subscribe today.

Celebrate Communist Women's Day Thruout World, March 8th

Women thruout the world will celebrate International Communist Women's Day Saturday, March 8th. It is stressed, however, that this is not merely a women's affair, but the affair of the whole Communist movement.

Meetings are being arranged in all the large industrial centers thruout the United States. These will be announced in the columns of the DAILY WORKER during the week. The proclamation on International Women's Day issued by the Communist International to the Communist Parties of all countries is as follows:

Forward to Women's Day!

To the Central Committees of all Communist Parties.

DEAR COMRADES: As you know THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNIST WOMEN'S DAY will be observed as usual on March 8th.

The Presidium draws your attention to the fact that, in accordance with the decision of our World Congresses, this Day is in all countries THE AFFAIR OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY and not merely a "Women's affair". The Presidium expects you to honor this decision and to do your utmost to ensure the successful observance of this day by collaborating in the preparations for it with the leading women comrades in the National Women's Committee and in the Party organs engaged in communist work among women.

The general offensive of the world bourgeoisie against the proletariat (which is as strong as ever), and against the destitute and poor sections of the population, the rule of military dictatorship, fascism and white terror in many countries, the necessity to establish a united front of the exploited and oppressed, all this taken together adds to the significance of the International Communist Women's Day as a tried and excellent means to awaken wide masses of women and to make them active fighters in the revolutionary class struggle of the proletariat. The proletarian united front, of which the Communist Party is the leader, can only be complete if women workers are also drawn into the work of the establishment and organization of this front.

The Presidium is well aware of the great difficulties confronting the International Communist Women's Day in the countries where Communist Parties have been suppressed and have thus been reduced to an illegal or semi-legal existence. However, Communists never shied at difficulties, on the contrary, the greater the difficulties the greater their efforts and activities. It is just in those countries where the Communist Party is proscribed and persecuted with or without martial law, that it must make special efforts for the preparation and observance of the International Communist Women's Day. This Day must be an overwhelming proof that the Party is alive and active in spite of all prohibition and persecutions, that it maintains its stand in the midst of the enslaved and impoverished masses, suffering with them and defending their right to live, as only a true leader of the masses towards their emancipation can do.

Communist Parties, men and women comrades of all countries, recruit self-sacrificing female forces for the next great phase of the proletarian liberation struggle, for the overthrow of class domination-bourgeois dictatorship thru the establishment of the dictatorship of the proletariat! Do your duty, and do it joyfully! All of you who believe in Communism, from the foremost leaders of the revolutionary proletarian vanguard in every country down to the ordinary and unknown men and women, close up your ranks! Organize the International Communist Women's Day! Prepare yourselves for it! Do your utmost to ensure its success!

Dear Comrades, the Presidium is convinced that you will make this our appeal your own, and that you will do your utmost to ensure its success.

Long live the International Communist Women's Day!

Long live the struggle against the class domination of the bourgeoisie, of the propertied classes! Long live the struggle for the dictatorship of the proletariat!

Long live the Communist International!

With Communist Greetings,
The Presidium of the Executive of the
Communist International.

Kolarow

FOSTER FLAYS MINER FAKERS IN LABOR HERALD

March Issue T. U. E. L. Organ Just Out

Wm. Z. Foster makes some astounding statements on the United Mine Workers, once the pride of the American Labor movement, in his article in the March issue of the Labor Herald.

He says "The Convention was undoubtedly the most reactionary held by the miners in twenty years."

Proving it makes a most interesting story. The fight on the resolution to appoint organizers drove the machine to spend $1,000 in telegrams to secure aid from officials in all surrounding coal fields.

The steam roller, and every trick, fair or foul, had to be used according to the author, to maintain the existing power. The influence of the Ku Klux Klan, the fight on the Howatt case, the disregard of a member of the President's Cabinet and the influence of the DAILY WORKER in this convention, make interesting and important reading. No one interested in the progress of labor and the retarding reactionary leadership should miss the details of this story.

This outstanding article does not complete the value of this number.

Moissaye Olgin's article, "Lenin," measures up to the high standard articles of this important contributor. An article on the Needle Trades Conference by I. L. Davidson is another valuable contribution. There is a summary of world labor to keep the busy militant well posted on every phase of labor's progress.

A splendid article on "Labor in China," a photograph of Lenin you will want for your album and a cover drawing by Ellis—among other features, make the March issue of the Labor Herald a worthy organ of the militant T. U. E. L.

Looks Like 30 Cents.

Creditors of Leo Koretz, engineer of the "Bayano River Trust" oil swindle in which hundreds of persons lost their savings, may receive 30 cents on the dollar, it was indicated today by the compilation of assets and liabilities.

IMPEACH COOLIDGE!

'Recognize Russia,' Cries Dudley Field Malone in Frisco

(By The Federated Press)

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Mar. 2.—"One does not have to be either a Communist or a capitalist in order to urge our government promptly to recognize the unconquered government of Russia. We should promptly open trade relations and send into Russia 3,000,000 plows and tractors with men to teach their use. Our policy toward Russia has been based on fears which are unworthy of a great people. It is the devastating emotion of fear which has produced the Ku Klux Klan's intolerance at home and supported the intolerance of our foreign policies abroad," said Dudley Field Malone, addressing the Public Spirit club here.

"We must join forces with the great people of Russia, and help toward bringing into the world a new order of co-operation and justice."

Immigrants from America Leaving for Russian Farms

Thirty-two members of the agricultural commune Red Ray are now on their way to Odessa, Russia. They have been granted land by the government. Fifteen members of the commune had left previously. Another part of the commune will leave two months later. Every group is carrying agricultural machinery.

Three delegates from the dairy and poultry commune Herald left this city for Moscow on invitation of the Russian government to select land for a dairy and chicken farm.

May 30 Convention Urged by Unionists of Massachusetts

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WORCESTER, Mass., March 2.—Machinists Local Union 694 went on record in favor of the holding of the May 30th Convention, pointing out that now more than ever is the need for such a party manifest. The members were much influenced by the Teapot storm which has already politically buried many prominent politicians in either capitalist camp, under an oil pool. Convinced that labor could hope for nothing from the capitalist parties, Local 694 pledged its support to the Convention.

CANADIAN CALLS DAILY WORKER THE 'BEST EVER'

Jars Ideas Loose, Is Another Comment

The DAILY WORKER staff never get tired of reading letters from readers telling what they think of their paper. Maybe that is because the people who write in to us seldom fail to praise the paper.

The workers of Canada and other parts of America believe that the DAILY WORKER is as much theirs as do the workers in this country. Here is part of a letter from a Canadian worker: "The DAILY WORKER is the best working class paper I ever saw here or anywhere else. You produce the paper; it is up to your readers to get the subscribers. Here is a new one."—S. F. M. Edmonton, Alberta.

• • • •

"My copy of the DAILY WORKER is read regularly by six or seven workers. That doesn't leave them in very good condition for filing. Send me No. 324 and No. 325 and I will be able to complete my file. I want to keep all issues of the DAILY WORKER."—Jim Lacey, Roxbury, Mass.

• • • •

"You are certainly getting out a good paper. It has the ring of militancy which should appeal to every worker who reads it. You are doing a nice job on the oil crew."—J. S., Annona, Tex.

• • • •

"I like the paper fine. It sure ought to jar them loose from a few old ideas."—W. A. W., Centerville, Iowa.

• • • •

"That issue of Feb. 8, was a hum dinger. Send me about a dozen copies."—Louis Surkert, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Alcohol Scandal Rocks Government of Czecho-Slovakia

By FRITZ KREJCUI.
(Staff Correspondent of the Federated Press)

PARIS, March 2.—Czecho-Slovakia's political foundation has received a shakeup thru a reeking scandal, this time involving alcohol, not oil. The president of the senate, Karl Prashek, member of the Landowners' Party, was also president of the Association of Alcohol Burners. This association is shown to have collected and spent $3,000,000 for corrupt purposes, chiefly to bribe leaders of political parties to pass laws favoring the alcohol industries.

When the sensation was revealed, the president of the republic, Masaryk, refused to receive the compromised president of the senate. Prashek resigned. But he retains a strong weapon in his knowledge of the names of political leaders who received their share of the $3,000,000 booty.

Thru this knowledge—or blackmail, if you prefer—Prashek and his agrarian followers are receiving far-reaching political and economic concessions for the well-to-do farmers. It is even rumored that the parliament will pass an agrarian tariff—protecting native grain producers at the expense of consumers—owing to the pressure which Prashek is able to exert upon his political rivals.

If Washington has scorched its fingers in the oil conflagration, the sudden explosion of the alcohol dome in Czecho-Slovakia has caused no smaller upheaval in that country. The credit of the old political parties in the Czech republic is badly scathed. Indications are, however, that Hindriska Dubbovitch, of Prague, is learning his lesson more effectively than Henry Dubb, of Pittsburgh, and points west.

$15,000,000 Back Pay Case Appealed by R. R. Shop Unions

(By The Federated Press)

NEW YORK, March 2.—The Federated Press learns that the six leading shopcrafts, whose suit for $15,000,000 "back pay" against the Pennsylvania railroad was dismissed in Federal court at Philadelphia early this month, have filed an appeal which will probably be heard during the March term of the Appellate court in the Quaker City.

The men's action is intended to obtain an injunction against the railroad magnates, who brazenly disregarded the decision of the U. S. Railroad Labor Board and whose tactics were upheld by Federal Judge Dickinson on Feb. 5. The System Federation, which is contesting the issue for the workers, represents 60,000 laborers.

Rockford Mayor Runs on Platform of Public Ownership

(By The Federated Press)

ROCKFORD, Ill., Mar. 2.—Municipal ownership of an electric light plant, direct employment of labor by the city for all public work, home rule and free speech are among the principal planks of the labor platform in the Rockford municipal election this spring. Mayor J. Herman Hallstrom is serving his second term as the nominee of labor. The campaign is being managed by the Winnebago County Labor legion, the organization that put Hallstrom across at previous elections. Membership in this legion is confined to workers and those who sympathize with workers' aims.

BROCKTON STRIKE CASES TRIED BY SHOE CO. JUDGES

167 Cases Left from the Big Strike

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BROCKTON, Mass., Mar. 2.—Today, the cases of the Brockton strikers are before the state supreme court. The cases developed from the revolt of 15,000 shoe workers against the inhuman decisions of the State Board of Arbitration last May, against the manufacturers, and against the Boot and Shoe Workers Union, which assented to the award.

During the eighth week of the strike, their "fellow worker" (sic), a former shoe worker, upon whose support they relied implicitly, declared the strike illegal. The defiant strikers went on the picket line, and 141 were arrested, under an obsolete law against loitering passed in 1899, aimed at street walkers. In all, there are 167 cases, the remainder being on assault and battery, and disturbance of the peace charges. Assault and battery is the charge placed against those who got in the way of the cops and were beaten up.

The cases were originally held over for the supreme court in October, but a mayoralty election was coming in December, so for political reasons the trials were put off until 1924.

Refused To Compromise.

At a meeting of the strikers held a week ago Sunday, Attorney Geoghan stated that Assistant District Attorney Williams was willing to accept a fine of $5, from those arrested for loitering, provided they pleaded guilty. The original fine was $10, and it was from this that an appeal was taken. For the others, half the fine would be accepted, except for a few of whom an example must be made by a jail sentence.

To plead guilty meant to acknowledge that they had no right to strike, that they were satisfied with a state of involuntary servitude, that they were quitters. This the men resolved never to do; rather than plead guilty, they would go to jail.

The judges sitting in the case are hostile to labor, Judge Avery of Quincy, hearing the smaller cases, being one of the most reactionary. The bench is controlled by the shoe manufacturers. The original court sentence, in fact, was imposed by Judge Rowe, whose brother belongs to a shoe firm. The other public officials are likewise controlled.

Mayor No Friend.

The present Mayor, Bullivant, was elected by the strikers, but does nothing for them. Even before election, he campaigned for law and order. Manning, who was licked, howled against the Bolshevists, the strikers, waving the American flag, and damning the red one. No candidate advocated the strikers' cause; but the workers, instead of putting up their own candidate on their own program, went out to lick Manning. Manning was licked, but Bullivant was elected and the interests of labor were not advanced one whit.

The defense of the strikers is being handled by the Brockton Labor Defense Council, an organization which confines its activities solely to the Brockton strike cases. The address is 51 Main street, Brockton, Mass.

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Conclusion of Kamenev's Speech Before Moscow Communists

NOTE.—The DAILY WORKER today publishes the conclusion of Kamenev's great speech to the Moscow district convention of the Russian Communist Party. The struggle within the party, which was exaggerated and perverted by the paid liars of the capitalist press into a civil war, with the minority and the majority leading armies against each other, can only be understood from reading this speech and those that will follow. We advise you not to miss a single issue of the DAILY WORKER as we will publish each day a portion of the discussion. Kamenev's speech continued from last Saturday's issue follows:

* * * *

KAMENEV SAID.

I am of the opinion that when a member of the Party is in doubt about anything, he should apply to his organization, discuss the matter there, and try to gain a majority, but all within the confines of the Party. But if he goes to other people, or to comrades belonging to quite a different party, then he commits a crime. We know very well that there are many comrades engaged especially in the formation of groups.

We have nothing against differences of opinion. Let us assume that differences of opinion arise amongst us today with regard to this or that decree, or this or that enactment. The comrades meet and debate. Thus, for instance, the question of currency reform is on the agenda, a question of essential importance for the whole Soviet power and for the Party. Perhaps there is a group of comrades who are not in agreement with the manner in which this reform is to be carried out. But this is an accidental difference of opinion, subject to discussion in the Party.

Treading On Dangerous Ground.

But when these same comrades, after being united all these years on one and the same platform, now come to us and say that they are not in agreement with us at all, and that they can form a group complete in itself, then they must permit us, who are no infants in political experience, to say that we do not believe this. We say to them: You are treading on dangerous ground, on ground forbidden by the Congress. We tell you this because we are well aware how factions come into being, and how they pursue their aims. We ourselves once formed a faction; for 20 years we were a faction in the Russian Social Democratic Workers Party, and we were deliberately a faction, for we intended to conquer power by these means, and we have carried out our purpose.

We split off from the Mensheviki, and made our Party into a complete whole in itself. If we are to solve the present question, we must state openly what a faction leads to and what is the result of the formation of groups. We have a very different conception of the structure of the Party to that held by those comrades who stand for the liberty to form groups. There exist two forms of party groupings: let us take the Menshevist party, with which we long lived in close affinity, and which we got to know thru and thru—and our faction, the Bolsheviki. What is the difference between these? The difference consisted of the fact that we were a centralized organization of the shock troops of the revolution, united down to the last man on our ideological basis.

Necessity of United Action.

And what were the Mensheviki? They were a coalition of various shades, of various groupings. This was the Menshevist organization, and this is why they succumbed in internal party struggles. We stood as a united organization, and they as a coalition of differing shades and groupings. It was not for nothing that Comrade Lenin named the Mensheviki the heroes of petty reservations. If we have an organization in which one section is opposed to another, it is only natural that each group will make reservations with respect to the other. I am afraid that Comrade Preobrashensky will make reservations with regard to Comrade Sapronov, and that Comrade Sapronov will do the same with regard to Comrade Ossinsky.

Comrades, I ask you what you really want. Do you want a firmly welded fighting-organization, with all the inner democracy possessed by the Party, or are you trying to transform our Party into a coalition of groups, of small groupings and shades of opinion? This is a luxury which we cannot permit ourselves. And we are of the opinion that the Party would drive away, with a hangman's rope, and before the next congress, any Central bringing the Party into such a condition. Such a degeneration of the Party would signify its complete defeat on the field of real state power. It must be our endeavor to perform the necessary evolution in mutual agreement, and in such a manner as to lose as little as possible by it. But should anyone seek to utilize this evolution for the purpose of introducing into our conception of things, that which formed the essential character of the Menhevist party, then, comrades, you must permit us to call a halt. That is something which we shall not allow.

Party Apparatus.

Neither shall we allow that which we have heard and felt at the district meetings. The question of the Party apparatus was brought up at all these meetings. The favorable opportunity is to be seized upon when the Party admits that errors have been committed, that there have been "appointment experts," that stupidities have been committed. This is the moment for those comrades who have been drumming at the door for three years to come and say: "Now then, down with the apparatus." If the necessary transition which we are endeavoring to carry out is to be utilized for the purpose of inciting one section of the Party against another—that means overstepping the limit and risking a broken neck.

What is our Party apparatus? According to information I have received from the Central, 20,000 comrades are working in the Party apparatus. I do not know whether that is many or few. But I know that a much larger number of apparatus workers are employed in our people's commissariats. But if 20,000 out of 400,000 Party members are absorbed by what we call the Party apparatus, this has been brought about by necessity. The question is, therefore: what are we to do with this apparatus; is it of any use for anything, or does it consist of a selection of members who should be hunted out of the Party? I maintain that this apparatus should be renewed, that the faults of the apparatus should be removed by our common efforts—but if the slogan is issued: "Down with the Party apparatus," then we shall have to be careful indeed not to destroy the whole apparatus of the government by such a slogan, and careful again not to injure the actual framework of the whole Party, by the aid of which the Party has been working up to now along the lines upon which it had to work.

Is it possible to accomplish those state duties incumbent on the Party without the help of this apparatus? You forget that we, with you, are carrying on work which is three-fourths state work—or are you going to believe those who tell you that the Party should occupy itself with its own affairs, and the state with state affairs. There are people who will say this. It is a false political conclusion. In our agrarian country, with our number of proletarians, with our state apparatus, and under the NEP, it must not be forgotten that Comrade Lenin placed this apparatus on a sound basis, and that we Communists, as a Party, are faced with this enormous task of purely state work.

Require Centralized Apparatus.

The slogan, "dismissal of the apparatus men from their posts," were employed by us Bolsheviki against the Mensheviki, because we wanted to destroy this party.

It must be remembered that we require a mighty centralized apparatus. The apparatus which we possess is bad. It commits errors, just as all our Party members do. And those Party members who have been placed in responsible positions by the Party, the economists, the co-operators—do they not make mistakes too? To be sure they do. But the errors which really concern the Party, our mistakes which effect the actual body of the Party, these cut much more deeply. As a general rule, however, the Party apparatus has carried out the policy dictated it by the Central.

The apparatus is a tool, an instrument, and if you are not going to admit that the apparatus has carried out its policy, if you are going to undermine the general policy by the slogan of: "Dismissal of the old apparatus-men from their posts," then the Party will not permit this. It will renew its apparatus systematically, and cure its diseases. Therefore, the Party advises: "Renew the Party apparatus systematically at every new election, and choose comrades and workers capable of carrying out the workers' democracy."

Cannot Permit Groupings.

In conclusion, I should like to put one more question to myself and to you: Here we have a resolution and a historical turning point, which are in themselves naturally not of such essential importance as the change of tactics involved in the NEP. We have afforded the guarantee that the change implied in this resolution is going to be carried out with the smallest possible detriment to the Party, and the question as to what is going to be done towards the execution of the Central's decisions can be answered perfectly clearly: "Party life is to be renewed from top to bottom, all questions of a political and economic character are to be submitted to debate among the broad lower strata of the Party; our apparatus is to be systematically renewed at the new elections; comrades are to be elected and not appointed. Thus the resolution of the Central can be carried out." But what must not be allowed to happen is the following: at this critical turning point no groupings must be permitted, whether factional or other groups; no one section of the Party must be incited against another; the evolution being performed by the Party must not be converted into a concealed struggle for power within the Party. Then we shall fulfill our task. If we prove too weak to offer resistance against those who are at present trying to play off the Party against itself; if we are not firm enough in this respect, then we shall be criminals in the eyes of the whole Party and of the next Party conference. I am profoundly convinced that the Moscow organization will not commit this error, that it will dare everything, will discuss the whole criticism thoroly in its nuclei, and will finally, with all determination and caution, and with due observation of the old Bolshevist discipline and the old Bolshevist ideology, perform the necessary evolution, and not permit anyone to hinder it in doing so.

U. S. BRICKLAYER IS SPEED MODEL FOR LEVERHULME

Australians Four Times Slower, He Says

SYDNEY, Australia, March 2.—Lord Leverhulme, the British soap-king, told members of the Employers' Federation at an entertainment in his honor that employers did not exploit the workers, but that the workers exploited the bosses. This raised thunderous cheers from the capitalists present.

He was again cheered when he asserted that in America bricklayers laid four times as many bricks as in Australia, and urged that local employers should not put up with what he called the dictation of Union officials.

No Profits!

He made the astounding assertion—though he was careful to add that he could not prove it—that if the profits of industry were set against the losses, the net return from industry would not do more than give mortgage rental on the capital invested.

He forgot, however, to advance a reason why the bosses continued to engage in industry when, according to his assertion, they could get the same return by simply investing their money in mortgages.

Another remark by Leverhulme that was roundly applauded by the bosses was that increased production did not benefit the boss alone. It merely helped him to buy more stock, increase his machinery, and give more employment. He added that his antidote for unemployment was more production.

Leverhulme, however, made one statement that did not meet with the approval of the local bosses. He said that it was necessary that governments should have control over industries, but that they must also see that human greed did not exceed human brotherhood. The local bosses did not cheer that remark, while the leading capitalistic news-sheets of Sydney failed to report it.

Union Organizer Nails Lie.

Jack Kilburn, organizer of the Bricklayers' Union branded Leverhulme's statement about the 4 to 1 speed of the American mechanic over the Australian's as a gross absurdity.

What reduced output does exist, Kilburn said, is due to the irritating tactics of employers. He added that if the soap king really wishes facts he should come to the Trades Hall and get them.

Quiet Dreamy Music Soothed Sensitive Ears at Symphony Orchestra

By ALFRED V. FRANKENSTEIN.

Dreams, and a quiet, restful mood dominated the concert of the Chicago Symphony orchestra at Orchestra Hall last Friday and Saturday. The concert opened with an arrangement of a Bach toccata, which was almost the only bit of dramatic and brilliant music on the program.

The soloist, Claire Dux, sang a love song by Mozart, with a string bass obbligato played by Mr. Jiskra, the solo bass player of the orchestra. The aria is typical Mozart, the gentle music of a sensitive man. The bass obbligato did not seem particularly effective, not because Mr. Jiskra did not play it perfectly, but because the music itself, written high up in the range of the instrument, was not of the kind suited to the string bass.

Then followed Gustav Mahler's fourth symphony. One generally associates the name of Mahler with a deep, philosophical kind of music, but this symphony is delightfully different. It is a sort of glorified fairy tale in four movements. It has all the whimsicality and charm of a book of German folk stories. The second movement is one of the few bits of music that actually has a real hypnotic effect. And in the last movement is a soprano solo, sung by Miss Dux in a way that will long be remembered as one of the highest points in the season.

Two excerpts from Franz Schreker's opera "The Treasure Seeker" opened the second half of the program. The introduction to the third act is a grim study in musical horror, while the lullaby, which Miss Dux sang, is a quiet and lovely calm picture.

Two compositions by the Frenchman, Satie, followed. Eric Satie, tho a modernist in every respect, frequently takes an ancient Greek subject. The pieces played at this concert, called "Gymnopedies," deal with a Spartan war festival, the Gymnopedia, but there is little in them suggestive of a martial celebration. They are mystical and exotic compositions, like modern French nocturnes.

Claire Dux again displayed her wonderful voice in a aria from Bizet's "Pearl Fishers". Once more the music induced a revery, and a quiet mood.

The program wound up with a good and lively piece of operatic music called "The Harvest Festival", by Max Schillings, director of the Berlin opera, who is at present in America.

Jacques Gordon and Alfred Wallenstein, first violin and first cello respectively, of the Symphony orchestra, are scheduled to play a double concerto by Brahms on the program for next week. Besides this, there will be the "Academic Festival" overture of Brahms, a Negro rhapsody by Goldmark, and selections from Wagner's "Tristan and Isolde".

Labor Man Goes to Hungary.

BUDAPEST, March 2.—Thomas Hohler, British minister to Hungary, has been recalled by Ramsay MacDonald and is to be replaced by a labor man. This move is said to be a gesture of protest against the white terror still obtaining in Hungary. Hohler is said to be an intimate friend of the usurper, Admiral Horthy, who in his reports to London systematically denied the existence of a white terror.

VICE REIGNS IN MISSOURI REFORMATORY

Dope Sold to Inmates; Abused by Officials

By MARTIN A. DILLMON.
(Staff Correspondent of The Federated Press)

ST. LOUIS, Mar. 2.—The youthful inmates of the Missouri state reformatory at Boonville "are the victims of a system as rotten as hell itself." The institution "is so seriously hampered and handicapped by a spoils system of administration that the condition of the institution, from the standpoint of effective work in the reclaiming of wayward and delinquent boys and young men, is far below reasonably attainable standards." Such is the indictment contained in the annual report, state board of charities and correction.

Commenting on the report, Homer Talbot, former secretary of the board who resigned recently, says: "The reformatory is so rotten now that it is hard to see how it could be worse. These unfortunate boys are being used as pawns on a political chess board. The administration of the institution is being prostituted for political purposes."

Talbot, a Republican, charges that Superintendent Harrison of the reformatory has dismissed efficient employes because they were Democrats, and in their stead employed incompetents because they were "good Republicans." A. C. Blackey, former superintendent, who it is alleged, was removed because he was not "right" politically, supplements Talbot's charges with the following:

An employe made wine from grapes taken from the reformatory's vineyard, but denied any of the wine was used. Others testified 20 gallons were drunk before the plant was discovered. The housekeeper said inmates periodically carried large sack-fulls of empty whisky bottles from officers' rooms. An officer (a Republican) of the institution said 20 boys inmates had confessed they were given "dope" and then subjected to abuses by the older inmates.

Inmates roamed the streets of Boonville after dark, insulting women and girls and robbing stores and residences.

"These are only a few of the things that are wrong with the reformatory," Blakey adds. "I think that political control of the institution is a damnable thing and should be fought as responsible for just such conditions."

The reformatory is largely under control of Governor Hyde. It is significant that Hyde made his campaign for election on a house cleaning platform. He won many votes on his pretenses as a friend of labor, and later sent state troops against the striking railway shopmen.

Illinois Mines Close.

CHRISTOPHER, Ill., March 2.—Eleven hundred men have been thrown out of work here within a week by the closing of mines No. 10 and 12.

IMPEACH COOLIDGE!

Workers Party Is Starting Polish Paper, March 8th

The Polish Section of the Workers Party will begin publishing a weekly newspaper "Trybuna Robotniczo" (Workers' Tribune), on March 8.

The subscription rate of the "Trybuna Robotniczo" is: One year, $2.00; 6 months, $1.25; three months, 75c. Single copies are 5c. Send all subscriptions and contributions to "Trybuna Robotnicza," 1009 North State St., Chicago, Ill.

"The Polish daily, 'Glos Robotniczy,' published in Detroit, which was considered as a fraternal paper of our party and of the Communist movement, has recently changed its policy and is printing attacks upon and slanders against our party," says a statement by the Central Executive committee of the Workers Party. "It declares itself in opposition to the principles and tactics of the party and of the Polish Section.

"Every effort has been made by the representatives of the Polish Bureau to have the persons now controlling this paper to refrain and come to some friendly agreement with the Polish Section and the Party. In view of the fact that these efforts have brought no results and the 'Glos Robotniczy' continues its campaign of slanders and misrepresentations of the Party, the Central Executive Committee declares that the 'Glos Robotniczy' is not worthy of any moral or financial support by friends of the Communist movement in the United States.

"It also calls attention to the fact that the persons controlling this paper are also the leading element in the organization known as the International Publishing Association, and that this organization has no connection with the Workers Party and its attitude is hostile to the Party."

Reader Thinks Dome Scandal Is None of Our Business

To the DAILY WORKER—Does it ever occur to you: That the great efforts now made to liberate prisoners of war out of the penitentiary of Leavenworth has an economic aspect, as hardy, developed bodies can be of great service to produce profits for some of the pals of these foremost citizens. That is a whole lot better than paying for their keep.

Does it ever occur to you that: The Tea Pot Dome oil exposure is none of your business, as it only concerns those who share in the booty. Does it not plainly show that officialdom represents only those who really control. Why don't they concern themselves with housing conditions? That is your business.

Does it ever occur to you: That the street car system of either elevated, surface or subway are to the people what the elevators in big office buildings or in department stores are to the owners thereof. To promote the general welfare of the people, no pecuniary profits should flow to anyone, or any set of men.

Does it ever occur to you: That our constitution was written for the purpose of protecting to us the rights of Life, Liberty and Pursuit of happiness, would it read Life, Liberty and undisturbed pursuit of dough by office holders, it would be just right.

A HECTIC.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 2.—William W. Shannon, past president Typographical union No. 21, and former state printer, died here at the age of 66 after a year's illness.

ILLINOIS MINERS JOINING BATTLE FOR FOREIGN BORN

Davis Laws and Klan The Issues

(Special to The Daily Worker)

JOHNSTON CITY, [illegible] 2.—Councils for the [illegible] of Foreign Born are forming in the mining towns of southern Illinois where so many of the workers are of European extraction.

Johnson City's new council will hold a big mass meeting March 9 to protest against the selective immigration bills now pending in Congress. F. R. Sullivan of St. Louis will be the principal speaker.

To Fight K. K. K.

Another organization, called the Alien Protective League, has been organized for the purpose of resisting the attacks which the Ku Klux Klan makes on the foreign born. The new society will make the Klan a big issue in the April election. Bootleggers and gamblers are barred from membership.

The local Slovakian National Benefit Society has protested to Washington against the enactment of any special legislation against the foreign born and condemns categorically the bills in the interest of business on selective immigration. The national organization, with headquarters in Chicago, and with a membership of 50,000, is urged to send in a similar protest.

The Slovonian society points out that the Croation National Benefit Society, with offices at Pittsburgh, has sent in a ringing protest.

West Frankfort Council.

West Frankfort is forming a council for the Protection of the Foreign Born now. At a recent meeting a committee of six was chosen to arrange mass meetings and organize other protests.

Other mining towns are forming councils of this kind. The miners are aroused by the strike-breaking character of the Davis bills, which would compel every one of the millions of foreign born workers to register with the authorities who would work for his deportation if he stood up for the rights of his class.

Belleville German Relief.

The Central Labor Council of Belleville has formed a committee for the relief of the German workers. Relief will be sent in equal portions thru the Protestant and Catholic Church committee and the Friends of Soviet Russia and Workers Germany. Most of the unions are assessing their members ten cents each. Contributions are also being made from local union treasuries and many individuals are giving generously.

Fight the Blacklist.

SYDNEY, N. S. W., March 2.—The iron trades unions have issued protests against the action of employers in ordering men seeking work to fill out questionnaire forms giving minute details concerning themselves, such as religion, membership in fraternity societies, unions, how many children, whether they own their own homes, what schools they attended as youngsters, what jobs they worked at, etc.

How many new readers have you secured for THE DAILY WORKER?

AMALGAMATED WON 44 HOURS FOR BELLEVILLE

A. F. of L. Council Is Glad for Aid

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BELLEVILLE, Ill., March 2.—Belleville one of the best organized cities in Illinois, suddenly woke up to the fact that the pants makers of that city were working under sweatshop conditions, working 12 and 14 hours per day for wages ranging as low as $9.00 per week.

The situation came to a climax when one of the girls failed to come home for supper. Her father went to the factory and found she had been locked in and was being compelled to do a certain amount of work before being allowed to go home.

United Fails.

This condition was brought to the attention of the Central Labor Council, which took immediate action, writing to the United Garment Workers, asking them to send in an organizer, assuring them the support of the council. No action was taken by the United Garment Workers, so they invited the Amalgamated Clothing Workers to send in their organizer.

Immediately the owner of the factory became alarmed and threatened to move the factory to another town. The answer of the Central Labor Council to this threat was to ask the unions of Belleville to give the Amalgamated Clothing Workers their moral and financial assistance.

Amalgamated Wins Men.

The Amalgamated sent in a number of organizers, who held a meeting with a few of the leaders in the factory. The next day a lock-out was declared. The Amalgamated on behalf of the girls, put in a demand for the 44-hour week, recognition of the union, and the adjustment of prices.

They gave all the workers strike benefits, whether they belonged to the union or not. The factory was tied up 100% and remained so until the settlement of the strike.

The last attempt to break up the united front of the workers was made by a representative of the Board of Trade who appeared before the Central Labor Council, and tried to get them to withdraw their support from the Amalgamated Garment Workers on the grounds that they were not affiliated with the American Federation of Labor and did not carry the union label.

He was taken aback when one of the delegates showed him the A. C. W. union label, and capitulated completely when the Central Labor Council passed a resolution which will be sent to the Illinois convention of the United Mine Workers of America, asking them to use their influence with the American Federation of Labor to have the Amalgamated Clothing Workers recognized in preference to the United Garment Workers.

Union Conditions.

An agreement has been entered into by the Amalgamated, which establishes for the first time in this factory, the rights of the workers to have some say as to their wages and working conditions. The recognition of the union and the 44-hour week has been established.

From now on no one but members of the Amalgamated can be hired. An adjustment on prices has been made. The wages and conditions are by no means the best, but as one girl puts it, we did not win the world with our little strike, but we won the opportunity to develop and from now on watch our smoke.

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IMPEACH COOLIDGE!

The Day We Celebrate

The revolutionary workers of the world whose minds are set on the achievement of a change from the present system of exploitation of the workers by the capitalists to one where all the people shall be producers and all class divisions disappear under the golden era of Communism, celebrate March 5th as the fifth anniversary of the establishment of the Communist International, the guiding hand and the inspiration of the world revolutionary movement.

Founded at a moment when the fires of revolt swept thru Europe and the working class, under the lash of necessity were ready to burst their chains and establish their own rule upon the ashes of capitalist imperialism, only to find themselves hampered and betrayed by their renegade leaders, the false prophets of socialism, the Communist International rallied together the scattered forces of the revolutionary proletariat and built up a real world power, cohesive and disciplined, that recognizes only one enemy, capitalism, and has only one loyalty, the emancipation of the working class from capitalist rule.

In every country of any importance a section of the Communist International today has its being. While demoralization has wrecked and shattered the ranks of the traitorous yellow socialists, the battalions of Communism are every day gaining in power. The Second International is no more. Ashamed to see its face in the social mirror it slunk away into a corner and emerged with a new name but with the same brand of Cain on its brow. The King's ministers and the murderers of the revolutionary workers who composed its leadership sit with the capitalist rulers and act as their shock troops in their efforts to salvage the dying capitalist order.

But the scavengers of capitalism are being exposed to the workers as betrayers, the new Communist leadership is coming into its own. The great Soviet Republic of Russia, covering one-sixth of the earth's surface, is under its banner, the masses of the workers in Europe are followng its lead. As the topheavy structure of capitalism sways on its rotten foundation, the masses look around for guidance thru the critical hour when evolution gives birth to a new order, and their eyes fall on the disciplined, determined Communist parties, that rally them under the slogan of the rule of the exploited workers and farmers thru the dictatorship of the proletariat.

The DAILY WORKER, the only Communist daily in the English language, greets the Communist International on its fifth anniversary and calls on the workers of the United States to celebrate March 5, which marks the day on which there came into existence the world force destined to lead the oppressed masses of the world to freedom.

Long live the Communist International!

IMPEACH COOLIDGE!

"Our Government"

The dollar patriots and unadulterated Americans will soon celebrate another great victory. And they will have good cause to do so.

The Interstate Commerce Commission is about to issue an order, under Section 28 of the Merchant Marine Act, that all freight carried in United States vessels is to be granted lower railroad rates. Those who will ship in American bottoms will have to pay less for their railroad freight than those who don't choose to help American capitalist shipping interests. The latter will be penalized and will pay higher rail freight rates.

Let us rejoice now that this great boost will be given to "our" merchant marine! Once more the American flag of commerce will rule the waves—and also waive the rules. But before we do any rejoicing at this great glory to be garnered by our mighty Republic, it would not be out of place to ask a few questions.

Admittedly this is a roundabout way by means of which the shipping interests are to be given the fabulous bonus that Congress refused them last year. Apparently the centralization of government in this country has made such great headway that what the legislative department of our State, the nearest to the masses, refuses to do, the executive department, here the Interstate Commerce Commission, the furthest away from the masses, can do with ease and without incurring the opposition of the people.

Yet, where is all the noise about paternalizing that the capitalists usually emit when a request for help for needy workers is made upon the government?

Where are all the arguments against the destruction of individual initiative that are showered upon us when we ask the government to help workers who are out of jobs and out of hope?

Where are all the times of legal precedents going to be hidden, the ponderous law books that thunder against interference with the sanctity of freedom of contract? No one will deny that this ruling very definitely writes the shipping contracts and compels the acceptance of certain shippers in preference to others.

Why doesn't the government reduce the freight rates for the bankrupt farmers, but rushes to the rescue of the millionaire ship owners?

Why doesn't the government grant a bonus to the ex-soldier masses who bled and fought for the safety of dollar democracy, but, thru a back door, fills the coffers of our shipping lords with hundreds of millions of dollars?

Why is it paternalism, a menace to individual initiative, a violation of the sanctity of freedom of contract, and against the constitution when the government is called upon to help the needy workers, but not so and even declared to be in the interest of the country when the government squanders billions of dollars on the wealthy capitalists?

The answer is this: "Our" government is not ours. It is not owned by the working and farming classes. "Our" government is owned body and soul, outright, by our capitalist exploiters.

IMPEACH COOLIDGE!

A Frank Confession

It is very seldom that the militarists and capitalist imperialists are frank enough to confess the guiding purpose of all their plans veiled by national honor, historical destiny and such other pure cant peddled by our rulers.

At the hearings on Philippine independence conducted by the House Committee on Insular Affairs, Secretary of War Weeks ripped the mask off his ugly imperial face and told the truth about our lofty interest in the "backward" islands. Mr. Weeks who is associated with Hornblower and Weeks, one of the biggest banking institutions in the country, told the Committee that America couldn't get out of the Philippines unless the scores of millions of dollars of Filipino bonds held by American investors are guaranteed payment.

We do not want to appear too suspicious. We do not want to inquire about the extent to which our Secretary of War and his banking clique own these bonds, tho we feel that a congressional investigation might shed some welcome light on this rather interesting problem. Still we do know that the farmers, the workers, and the great mass of people in general do not own one cent of these investments and haven't the slightest interest in maintaining American domination of the Islands. On the contrary, experience has taught us that the most fundamental interests of our exploited masses demand an immediate withdrawal from the Philippines of our military forces and imperial gangmen of the type of the labor-hating General Wood and his militarist cabinet.

This frank confession of our Secretary of War Weeks should inspire our workers to demand that Wall Street and its Coolidge government get out of the Philippines and allow the brave Filipino people to have their national freedom. This frank confession should serve as a lightning-rod to the farmers and workers to get into the fight to end the mad rush of our exploiters toward world domination. It is in our own interest, in the interest of our very security and peace, that Weeks and Wood and their whole coterie of imperialist looters should be driven to cover.

IMPEACH COOLIDGE!

White House Pipelines

Many have been wondering when "Cautious Cal" Coolidge will be thrown into the oil well. In these days of uncoveries and discoveries it is a huge surprise to find the landlord of the White House not bedraggled with the national slime in the world's greatest oil center.

But now the surprise has been completely thrown over the brink of political ruin. Even so hard-boiled a waterfront politician as the Puritanic Coolidge could not long avoid the fatal shampoo now being administered to our political gods. At last the President has had his head washed. At last the Sinclair-Doheny pipelines to the White House have been discovered.

Of course it was commonplace for sometime amongst those who have had their hands on the pulse of our national body-politic that Coolidge was not as pure as the volume of his pretensions might tend to indicate to the innocent. For instance, Coolidge was a member of the cabinet when the leases were aired. The Chief Executive presided over the Senate when La Follette first introduced his now historic resolution that turned a tempest in a Teapot into a veritable earthquake. Yet, we held our breath and said let's wait. Our patience has been rewarded.

Let the chief explainer Coolidge explain why McLean sought "easy and quick access to the White House."

Let Coolidge do a bit more bluffing to befuddle the minds of the flock as to why Mr. Smithers, the chief White House telegrapher, was McLean's favorite operator—and why this chosen wire-puller "liked the job"? Above all, why did the first secret service man of the White House monkey around with McLean at Palm Beach?

The pipe lines of oil lead straight into Coolidge's chambers. Let Coolidge invite himself to the Teapot committee.

IMPEACH COOLIDGE!

Are You Reading "A Week"?

By IURY LIBEDINSKY

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What Do You Think of Our First Story?

The DAILY WORKER wants to know what its readers think of the first serial novel it offers to its readers. We have published many installments of this gripping story. Another appears today. What do you think of the story, its setting, its character, as far as we have gone? We want our readers to let us know. Write down your views and send them in to the DAILY WORKER, 1640 N. Halsted St., Chicago, Ill. We publish as many of these letters as we can find space for. Don't delay. Write today.

(WHAT HAS GONE BEFORE)

The Russian Communist Party branch is governing this frontier city and fighting the counter-revolution. Earlier installments tell of the fuel shortage that prevents seed grain from being fetched on the railroad. The Party meeting decides to send the Red Army far away for fuel, at the risk of leaving the city open for bandits and counter-revolutionists. It also decides to conscript the local bourgeoisie for wood cutting in a near-by park. Varied types of party members are flashed on the screen: Klimin, the efficient president of the branch, who still finds time to have a sweetheart; Robeiko, the consumptive, whose devotion is killing him; Gornuikh, the brilliant youth of 19 on the Cheka; Matusenko, the luxury-loving place-hunter and Stalmakhov, a practical workingman revolutionist. Last issue brings the startling news that Serezha Surikov, a chekist had been buried alive by counter-revolutionists, far out on the Steppes. Klimin and Stalmakhov talk of their friend who was too sensitive and tender hearted for the stern work of the revolution. In this issue, Klimin reads a farewell letter from Surikov, written before his capture by the enemy.—(NOW GO ON WITH THE STORY).

• • • •

CHAPTER VIII—Continued.

"LISTEN, Aniuta" . . . for the first time he called her by her name and she blushed with happiness and emotion . . . "don't ask me, don't pay any attention. . . . It's stupid, but I feel as if something were hanging over us all. A fellow can work, work like the devil, but . . . you can't keep track of everything. With me it's just a feeling, but one Chekist, a very clever, sharp fellow, has been insisting all this week that there is some plot in the town which we have not yet discovered. And you know, to tell the truth, I am afraid of something. . . ."

She was already sitting beside him.

"Klimin, you have overworked, you have simply overworked yourself and are tired out. You want freshening up. When the fuel-getting is over, go off for a visit to Moscow. You'll come back and get to work again with new strength. I judge by myself. I dawdled about in Moscow for nearly two months, was at two congresses, talked with comrades from abroad heard Ilyitch (Lenin), Lunacharsky, and, do you know, I got homesick for our little town, for our litle work, and now am getting down to it again with satisfaction.

"You can't do what we have to do at a single sitting, and these moments of rest are inevitable. . . . I know, many think, there's Simkova, hard as flint, always full of energy and free from doubts. Not long ago a comrade from the Politdep said that to me, you probably know him . . . Martuinov.

"I said nothing, of course, because the weak should always know and feel that some one is stronger than they, but, inside myself, I laughed. If that Martuinov only knew how doubtful I can sometimes be. . . .

"On the way here, I travelled from station to station, and everywhere, on the station, in the wagons, everywhere the same picture, the same complaints, and you could not help seeing how the people are suffering.

"At one railway station there was a sort of big staircase, and from top to bottom it was covered with people. Men, women, children lying on the steps, together with their pitiable dirty belongings, and on all their faces thin spider's webs of wrinkles of care and misery, under a veil of many days' dirt. And close by in the buffet there was a speculator eating cakes while a hungry homeless little boy watched his mouth greedily, and, when he was given something for charity, went down on the floor to count the dirty scraps of paper money to see if he had enough for cigarettes. And down that terrible staircase, stepping carefully, squeamishly . . . . squeamishly is the word . . . came some smart Commissar or other with a Communist star glittering on his breast, and he put down his lacquered boots so carefully among those weary, dirty bodies, and came down and ate cakes with the speculators. And in that crowd there were louse-ridden, starving children . . . I looked at the picture: it was snowing outside and there was a biting wind . . . and then a child, altogether naked, ran out on the cold granite steps, and made water like a little wild beast, on the shining asphalt of the station front. Just think how many of them must catch cold and die at the station!

"And while I was looking at that staircase, down which, so squeamishly choosing the clean places among the heaps of living dirty bodies, came the fat speculator and the elegant Soviet worker, suddenly the idea dawned on me that it was so in Ancient Rome, in Judea at the time of Christ, in the Middle Ages and, not long ago, under Capitalism. And I felt so wretched . . . I felt I should like to lie on that staircase, beside those people, be covered with their everlasting dirt, take their lice on my body, and lie there till I died, moving now and then, to make a way for polished boots.

"But sometimes, suddenly, you'll notice a face in the crowd and on it such a proud, human anger against the possessors of clean clothes and shining boots, and it's clear at once that that very anger is a guarantee of our victory. . . . Not now, but some time in the future. . . . So long as such faces are to be found in a crowd of beggars, it means that the time will come, and we shall win."

She was silent for a minute.

"Yes . . . I talked a great deal with the peasants on the stations. I know how to talk to them in such a way that they never guess that I am of the Party, and talk quite straight. It's amazing how hard, alien and incomprehensible life is for this working, human being, the peasant, in our workers' and peasants' republic. . . . They live side by side with us, see the Revolution with their own eyes, hear it with their own ears . . . and understand nothing at all. If one could only arrange a sort of meeting of all Russia and in simple words, like Robeiko knows how to talk, tell them about everything."

Klimin smiled at her.

"Tell them. . . . They won't understand. Haven't these same working peasants killed enough of our agitators and political workers simply because they preached Communism too openly and directly? They don't read our books and they make cigarettes of our newspapers. No, Aniuta, it's all much more complicated than that. We have to rebuild their lives. They are savages, living side by side with us but still in the Middle Ages . . . they believe in sorcerers and for them we are only a special sort of sorcerers, benevolent at best. We must destroy those drab villages, those groups of dirty nests in which they roost and put in a museum their primitive plows and harrows. . . ."

Both were silent; he took her hand and looked at her, saying nothing, and for her it was as if the whole of her were collected into the little bit of her that touched his hand, and she replied to his caress by pressing her cheek to his hot hand. A painful, powerful ecstasy rose from the depths of his being; he pressed firmly to himself this beloved, desired body, and kissed again her hands, cheeks and lips. . . .

Suddenly there was knocking at the door, and they heard the sugared voice of the landlady:

"Comrade, here's some sort of peasant asking for you! He wants to know if Comrade Klimin is here. Says it's on important business. . . ."

"Call him here," said Simkova.

The door opened and a human figure came into the dark room. Klimin snapped a benzine cigarette-lighter and with its uncertain light lit up the absolutely unfamiliar face of a bearded mouzhik standing before them.

But before Klimin could ask a question, before he had time to wonder at the unknown man, a familiar voice said quietly and hurriedly:

"Comrade Klimin, I have had a job to find you. There is a revolt in the town. . . ."

"Revolt?" both exclaimed together. Simkova took a Mauser pistol from the wall, loaded it quickly and hung it on her belt.

Klimin caught the mouzhik by the hand.

"It's you, Gornuikh? Tell me what has happened."

"It's a long story. I disguised myself as a peasant, made up my face, joined the crowd and accidentally learnt the whole thing. . . . I know that there is a revolt today, that bands are coming, probably have already arrived. I wanted to telephone, but the field telephone has already been cut, and you know what the town one is like. . . ."

Simkova put on her shawl and jacket. They went out into the street. A soft warm wind was blowing. The earth was rejoicing in the Spring. The gutters murmured in the darkness. And the bent peasant, with a big beard and Gornuikh's voice went on to say:

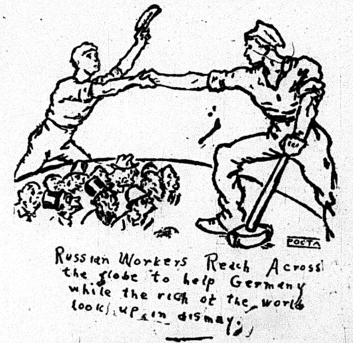
"We are three, and we'll do what we can. Klimin, you go to the Cheka and get together as many of the lads as you can find. Comrade Simkova had better go to the Communist Company. I'll go to the way station. The town is probably already surrounded, but looking like this I'll be able to get thru the lines and rouse the railway men. The main thing is not to lose the station. Quick. . . ."

Gornuikh shook hands firmly as a farewell, and then he was already walking away, no longer Gornuikh, but a tall peasant with a long beard. Simkova also said goodbye, shook hands and went off, but then turned and ran back and kissed him with warm lips.

Klimin walked with quick light strides towards the Commission, pressed his revolver with his hand, and, as always in time of danger, was calm and collected, watched everything with a vigilant eye, listened carefully to every sound, but, all the same, it was just as if a vital part of his own body had been torn away from him, torn out with blood and nerves. . . .

(To Be Continued Tuesday)

German Workers Gain Confidence in Workers of Other Lands


Russian Workers Reach Across the Globe to help Germany while the rich of the world look up in dismay

(By F. S. R. Press Service.)

That the German workers are fully conscious of the difference between aid rendered by workers of other countries and aid given by capitalists becomes more and more apparent daily. They bring the soup kitchens maintained by the Internationaler Arbeiter Hilfs Komite (Committee for International Workers' Aid), of which the Friends of Soviet Russia and Workers' Germany is the American branch.

The American workers are anxious to keep these kitchens supplied and functioning. From all parts of the country comes word of tag days, house to house canvasses, benefit entertainments—all for the benefit of the German workers. From different corners of the land come letters from workers, themselves skimping along with the bare necessities of life, yet sending something for their German brothers.

It is time to send the second month's maintenance of the American Soup Kitchen opened in Germany on January 29th. The amount required is $2,000. All contributions should be sent to the National Office, Friends of Soviet Russia and Workers' Germany, 32 South Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

Edits Paper from Cell When Jailed in Contempt Case

WAUKEGAN, Ill., Mar. 2.—Ralph L. King, assistant city editor of the Daily Sun, was doing business as usual today in his cell in the county jail here. Undaunted by a sentence of 30 days for contempt of court, King last night moved his typewriter to the cell, installed a radio outfit and is pounding out his stories. An office boy has been attached to the cell to run King's copy to the office. King said his salary had been doubled for the jail period. He was sentenced for contempt when he refused to divulge to a grand jury the source of information of a story.

AS WE SEE IT

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY.

There is no danger of revolutionary ideas capturing the bulk of American citizens, declared S. S. McClure, north of Ireland Orangeman in a speech delivered before the Executives Club in the Hotel Sherman a few days ago. The speaker is the publisher of McClure's magazine. The circulation of standard American magazines is forty millions a month he informed his hearers, while that of "Red" periodicals is only 100,000. McClure is much more modest in his estimate of the number of "red" periodicals in circulation than the the American Defense Society which sets the figure at several millions. Anybody with a brain adjusted to read McClure's truth is proof against radicalism. Absolutely!

• • • •

How little capitalists care about agreements is again demonstrated in the case of the milk distributors of Chicago. They recently made an agreement with the producers of Lake County and the Chicago milk producing district to pay the farmers $2.67½ cents per hundred pounds for their milk. They are living up to that agreement, but—they are also bringing in milk in large quantities from southern Wisconsin and purchasing it for $2.10 per hundred weight. Not alone are the milk distributors violating the strike agreement but they are also violating the health department regulations of the city of Chicago in bringing in milk without having passed inspection. The health department could stop this smuggling on the part of the Bowman and Borden Dairy companies if it was not partial to the trust as was demonstrated during the milk strike. Another instance of capitalist politicians favoring their owners.

• • • •

His Holiness the Pope is getting quite excited over the shimmy. So great is his anxiety lest his celibate agents should glide away from his spiritual sezeraintv to the strains of a jazz orchestra that he caused to be published in the Osservatore Romano, organ of the Vatican, an article endorsing the recent stand taken by Cardinal Begin, archbishop of Quebec against the Jazz peril. If the Pope suggested that his flock should use their heads rather than their feet some justification might be found for his ukase but he fears that the use of either in any except forms supplied by him might result in financial difficulties for the great religious opium joint on the Tiber.

• • • •

The Ku Klux Klan is sure making a record for itself as a cleansing element in American public life. A Ku Klux Klan candidate was declared elected in Texas a short time ago. His name is Earle B. Mayfield. It now appears that he worked his election just the same as John L. Lewis works his. A recount shows that Mayfield's opponent George E. B. Peddy actually received in one precinct 229 votes tho he was credited by the Mayfield Kluxers with 77 votes. The Klan certainly stands for law and order and the constitution!

• • • •

Those of our readers who may owe a friend a ten dollar bill and are worrying their heads off as to how they may be able to scrape enough money to pay it back should take heart from the fact that the United States government, the richest and most powerful on earth owes over thirty billions. How this country has made progress since 1912 is shown by the fact that in that year the debts of all governments in the U. S. national, state, county, city, etc., were only $6,814,955,000. But do not feel so bad about it, our bankers are drawing over One and a Quarter Billions of Dollars a year on it.

• • • •

Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt has changed her church after more than a 57 year attendance at the fashionable St. Bartholomew's in New York. She has applied for seats in St. Thomas's another Protestant Episcopal church. The reason for the change is the doubt in the mind of the rector of St. Bartholomew's of the virgin birth theory. Dr. Leighton Parks, the rector, challenged Bishop Manning to try him for heresy. Religion is a good deal like wine; it grows better with age. No doubt Mrs. Vanderbilt likes her wine when it is ancient, also her religion. She has the price so she can have her choice.

• • • •

Governor General Leonard Wood has received from Pope Pius, the medal of peace in recognition of the governor's "services to humanity."

This leaves us somewhat up in the air. What has the general done for humanity aside from acting as the tax master of the American capitalists in the Philippines? He tried to lead an army into France to fight the Germans and was diagnosed unfit by Woodrow Wilson. Too fat in the body. Next he tried to run for president of the United States on an Ivory Soap platform. He failed. Too fat in the head. Being fully qualified, mentally and physically he was rewarded by the Republican Party for his services to the money power by being made governor general of the Philippines. His son recently figured in an $800,000 Wall Street financial scandal but was shoved off the front page by the Teapot Dome. We are curious to know what favors he conferred on the Pope in return for the medal. What is the graft between himself and the Vatican?

How many of your shop-mates read THE DAILY WORKER. Get one of them to subscribe today.

IMPEACH COOLIDGE!

THE DAILY WORKER
RAISES THE STANDARD
FOR A WORKERS' AND
FARMERS' GOVERNMENT

THE DAILY WORKER

Entered as Second-class matter September 21, 1923, at the PostOffice at Chicago, Illinois, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Workers! Farmers! Demand:
The Labor Party
Amalgamation
Organization of Unorganized
The Land for the Users
The Industries for the Workers
Protection of the Foreign-Born
Recognition of Soviet Russia

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Price 3 Cents

State's Attorney Crowe:

Millionaire's Son Goes Free In Murder "Mystery" While Your Dicks Arrest Garment Strikers

Robert E. Crowe, state's attorney of Cook County, is a vigorous defender of the clothing manufacturers of Chicago who exploit the dress makers in their sweating dens and unsanitary shops.

His police and detectives are on guard in front of the scab shops intimidating the pickets who are endeavoring to compel the greedy bosses to grant decent living conditions to their slaves.

Robert E. Crowe has gained the esteem of the open shoppers and enemies of labor by his efficiency in jailing union men and in breaking strikes. He is a cog in the Tribune-Daily News-Brundage-Chamber of Commerce republican machine. He is their candidate for state's attorney for Cook County.

* * * *

Robert E. Crowe is efficient in "bringing union organizers to justice." The quoted phrase is often used by his Chamber of Commerce backers. But murderers can kill with impunity in Cook County provided they have sufficient money to make justice look the other way.

At last Sunday's meeting of the Chicago Federation of Labor the charge was made by union men that the office of the state's attorney was used as a headquarters for detectives who under Robert E. Crowe's direction are assigned to the shops of the scab manufacturers to protect the sluggers who were beating and intimidating union pickets.

These detectives, under Robert E. Crowe's direction, attacked representatives of the union and arrested Meyer Perlstein, strike leader, took him to the state's attorney's office and held him there as a prisoner for several hours.

* * * *

John Fitzpatrick sent a letter to State's Attorney Crowe, charging him with using his office as a strikebreaking agency and accusing him of being an enemy of organized labor.

As a result of the attitude of Robert E. Crowe and the thuggery of his detectives several girl strikers are now in hospitals suffering from injuries, inflicted on them by the agents of this scabbing state's attorney.

The DAILY WORKER asks Mr. Robert E. Crowe, capitalist lackey of the Chicago Chamber of Commerce, why murderers in this city can practically slay with impunity—particularly if they have the money—while union organizers and rank and file union members cannot picket or perform the duties assigned to them by their organizations without being subject to the brutal attentions of his hired finks?

We ask Mr. Robert E. Crowe to answer the charge made by Acting Detective Chief Shoemaker that "politics, wealth and gang rule" have blocked him from getting evidence necessary to an indictment of the murderers guilty of the recent Duffy slaying.

* * * *

Who are the "wealthy politicians" protecting the underworld gangsters and millionaire murderers? Are these gangsters necessary to the state's attorney's office to break strikes? To support the Landis Award Committee in its strikebreaking career? To enable the Tribune and Daily News to keep posted on underworld happenings?

Robert E. Crowe, we want you to explain why Julian Kaufman, millionaire's son, charged with the murder of John Dougherty, alias Duffy, is free on $35,000 bail? When did murder become a bailable offense?

A month ago two employes of the William J. Burns International Detective Agency were identified as highwaymen who robbed theatre patrons of $75,000 worth of jewelry. After the story appeared in the press, William J. Burns arrived in Chicago and not a word has appeared in the papers about these two criminal employes of the director of the Intelligence Bureau of the Department of Justice.

* * * *

Several men were murdered in a beer war in the city of Chicago. But Robert E. Crowe, who is so efficient in securing convictions against union men, has never secured one conviction against the beer war killers.

Robert E. Crowe is a candidate for re-election, on the Brundage-Chicago Tribune-Daily News-Chamber of Commerce ticket. He is running on his record as a union smasher. Employers whose shops are guarded against the presence of union men by detectives from State's Attorney Crowe's office at every election place slips in their employes' envelopes telling them which way to vote. They are always instructed to vote for the Crowe gang.

Crowe's men tell the pickets at the shops who pay political tribute to the state's atorney's office that they can do what they want to the little fellows, the small manufacturers, but that they must lay off the big fellows. "If you don't you will get your God damn heads broken." This is the impartiality of Robert E. Crowe, state's attorney of Cook County!

* * * *

What is Robert E. Crowe's political past? He was formerly a part of the Small-Thompson machine in the Republican Party of Illinois. In those days he used to praise Governor Small as the greatest governor the American sun ever shone on and language failed him to properly extol the political virtues of William Hale Thompson.

Now Mr. Crowe digs into the cesspool of guttersnipe journalism for epithets to hurl at his former political friends and saves all his smiles for the most notorious group of anti-labor capitalist robbers that ever hoisted the pirate flag over a plundered city.

Robert E. Crowe, you may be the darling of the Chicago Chamber of Commerce, but you cannot wreak vengeance on the organized workers of Cook County while the slayers, robbers and dangerous morons who make life hazardous for the citizens smoke the pipe of peace between murders.

* * * *

The workers of this city will camp on your political trail and send you back to the seclusion of a private law practice where you may sell yourself to the enemies of labor as you see fit.

But the workers will see to it, if the DAILY WORKER can help it, that you will not be able to use the office of state's attorney to crush organized labor at the behest of the big bankers of Chicago.

Crowe, Defiant, Says He'll Not Answer Fitzpatrick's Protest At Aid to Bosses

State's Attorney Robert E. Crowe admitted to the DAILY WORKER that he had received the letter sent to him by John Fitzpatrick, president of the Chicago Federation of Labor, protesting against the way special police officers attached to Crowe's office have treated union pickets of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union. Crowe said that he did not intend to write a reply to Fitzpatrick.

"This office is going to enforce the law," he opened up. "Neither John Fitzpatrick or anyone else can break the law in Chicago and get away with it while I'm in office."

"Has John Fitzpatrick broken the law?" he was asked.

"No, but he is defending people who do," said Crowe.

"Has Chief of Police Collins asked you to send your police officers to the strike district?" the reporter queried.

"No, but this office has received numerous complaints that people were threatened with slugging. In some cases people have been slugged."

"Have any persons been arrested by your officers for slugging since this strike began?"

"No, they have not yet made any arrests," said the man whose officers have made 20 arrests in this strike.

"Why do the police officers who are attached to your office arrest people for peaceful picketing when you say they are on duty to prevent slugging?" demanded the interviewer.

"They break the law. They try to break the law," Crowe squeaked. "They can't do that while I'm in office."

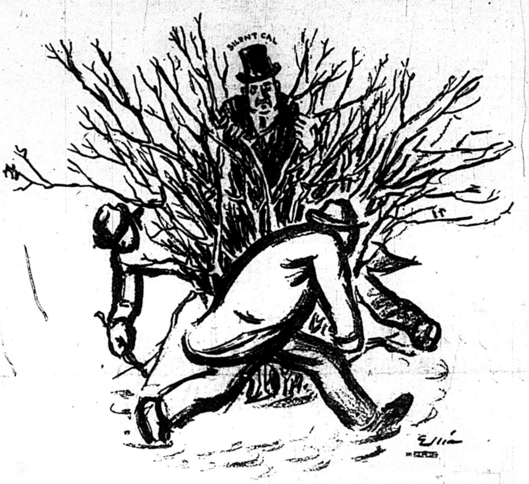
"How many of your men are assigned to strike duty?"

"Eight or ten. Yes, eight or ten. Thats all I want to say. Nobody can break the law while I'm in office and get away with it. That's all."

"Why do the officers from your office arrest girls; then hold them at police stations without booking them? That is not according to law, you know."

"I have said all I intend to say in this matter. That's all," said Crowe, abruptly closing the conversation.

BEATING ABOUT THE BUSH



But—Will They Impeach Coolidge?

Queen of Coca-Cola Escapes Charges in Atlanta Police Court

ATLANTA, Ga., Mar. 3.—Mrs. Asa G. Candler, pretty young wife of the multi-millionaire Coca Cola king, was freed of charges of being an occupant of a disorderly house when her case was called in police court today.

W. J. Stoddard, prominent business man, who with G. W. Keeling, was in a fashionable apartment with Mrs. Candler when the police raided the place, took full responsibility for possession of a bottle of liquor found on a table and was ordered held for state court on a $300 bond.

The cases against Keeling and Mrs. Candler were dismissed.

Drunken Premier Expels Communists From Saxony Diet

DRESDEN, March 3.—Two Communists were expelled from the Diet by force when they called attention to the drunken condition of the capitalist prime minister. Ink bottles, books, canes and everything of a movable nature were hurled by the deputies at each other, when the radicals, disgusted with the inebrity of the capitalist chief shouted "you are drunk."

The dignity of the Diet was immediately offended so the police were called to remove the Communists by force. It was necessary to adjourn the session for two hours.

IMPEACH COOLIDGE!

POWER COLUMN IS OUT TODAY BUT RETURNING STRONGER TOMORROW

The Power Column was omitted today due to a rush of last minute news as the paper was going to press, but it will appear tomorrow.

And while on this subject of working class power let us remind you that if you don't pass this copy of the DAILY WORKER on to your neighbor or friend you will be depriving him of the best newspaper published in the United States in English, because it is the only one that gives the live news about the labor movement.

IMPEACH COOLIDGE!

Judiciary Committee Throws Another Sop to U. S. Voters

WASHINGTON, March 3.—Ratification of amendments to the constitution by direct vote of the people is provided for in a resolution favorably reported to the Senate today by the judiciary committee.

It provides that amendments, to become part of the constitution, must be ratified by the electors of three fourths of the states. Ratification is now performed by the various state legislatures.

How many new readers have you secured for THE DAILY WORKER?

Celebrate Fifth Anniversary of Communist International Tomorrow

EVERY worker should join in the celebration of the Fifth Anniversary of the Communist International on Wednesday, March 5.

One way of doing this is to get a bundle of the Anniversary Issue of the DAILY WORKER and distribute them among other workers who have not been reading the Daily Worker.

You can also get "subs" for THE DAILY on this day, especially at the many anniversary meetings that have been planned. Send all orders for bundles to THE DAILY WORKER, 1640 N. Halsted St., Chicago, Ill.

GARMENT BOSSES ASK INJUNCTIONS AGAINST STRIKERS

Crowe's Friend, Taylor, Pleads Case

Two groups of boss dress and waist manufacturers have applied for injunctions which would prohibit the International Ladies' Garment Workers from carrying on any strike activities or picketing the shops of the employers applying for the injunctions.

One group of emloyers who have their shops along S. Market street have retained Dudley Taylor, attorney for the Illinois Employers association, the Chicago Employers association, the Citizens Committee for the Enforcement of the Landis Award and good friend and political henchman of States Attorney Robert E. Crowe.

Hearings This Morning.

The hearing on this injunction will be heard before Judge Charles Foell, room 807 of the Equity court in the County Building at 10:00 o'clock this morning.

The other injunction has been applied for by a group of manufacturers who formerly had agreements with the union. They will be represented in court by Leo LeBosky, attorney for the Chicago Skirt and Dress manufacturers association.

The hearing on the application for this injunction will be heard before Judge Benjamin Sullivan of the equity court in the county building.

Clarence Darrow and Jacob Sisman will represent the union in the injunction hearings.

Industry Crippled.

Officers of the union said that the application for injunction proves conclusively that the strike has completely crippled the dress and waist industry. They say that an injunction has never been able to do work striking workers refused to do and that they do not expect this one to be an exception.

Strikers will report to their strike headquarters as usual this morning. The strike committee will instruct them what to do and they will be expected to follow instructions.

IMPEACH COOLIDGE!

CALL BURNS BEFORE OIL PROBERS TODAY TO TELL OF MISUSE OF D. OF J. CODE

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, March 3.—Senator Walsh, Montana, today verified thru a war department code expert the translation previously given the Senate Oil Committee of the McLean code telegrams and immediately ordered the appearance before the committee tomorrow morning of William J. Burns, head of the Department of Justice Secret Service.

Walsh said the War Department's experts had deciphered the messages "substantially" as they appeared in a previous translation and that he had established the fact the messages were in a Department of Justice code.

The expert will be put on the stand as the first witness tomorrow to tell these things and Burns will then be called on to explain how McLean got the department's secret code.

Also Question Burns' Aid.

Walsh will also question Mrs. W. O. Duckstein, reputed author of the "Mary" telegram, which as deciphered showed that Burns had sent word indirectly to McLean that he was being investigated by the Department of Justice.

Mrs. Duckstein, now an agent of the department, was formerly Burns' confidential secretary. Her husband, W. O. Duckstein, is one of McLean's secretaries.

Burns will be asked to tell whether McLean is, as reported, on the rolls of the department as a "Dollar a Year Man" with a secret service operative's shield and a copy of the department's secret code.

Try To Get Something On Walsh

Elaborate efforts have been made by certain parties to "get something on" Senator Thomas J. Walsh, the leading investigator in the oil scandal, his colleague, Senator Wheeler, of Montana, declared today on the floor of the Senate.

Wheeler offered two letters in substantiation of his charge and they were read into the record.

The first letter was addressed to E. C. Shields of Billings, Mont., and was signed by Fred R. Marvin, editor of the searchlight department of the New York Commercial.

Fears Association With Dunne.

In it Marvin asked for "the low down on Tom Walsh and whether he is associated with Bill Dunne and that radical bunch."

The reply of Shields stated that "you can bet your hat Walsh is like the granite of our hills.

"No one could give you the dope you desire and remain within the realm of truth," Shields stated. "Walsh is not and has never been a Socialist."

• • • •

Daugherty Probers Plan Inquiry.

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 3.—The Senate Committee named to investigate Attorney General Daugherty's administration of the Department of Justice, met today to plan its inquiry.

Regarding the investigation as a trial of himself, Daugherty, thru counsel, has demanded that it be conducted exactly like a court trial and that he be permitted to subpoena defense witnesses.

Congressional committees never permit persons being investigated to summon witnesses in their own defense and in most cases refuse even to permit cross examination of committee witnesses. Daughtery has demanded the right to do both.

The committee may reply to him that the senate has not authorized the committee to try him, but merely to investigate his whole administration of the department.

In mapping a course of investigation, first place will be given to a scrutiny of the activities of the bureau of investigation of which William J. Burns is head. The progressives have wanted to subject that agency to a shake up ever since the war and now that they have the chance, they will lose no time.

Next on the program so far as it has been decided on by the committee will be an inquiry into the complaints of the Federal Trade Commission that the Department has not followed up anti-trust cases.

Daugherty, who is in Florida will not appear personally in the early stages of the investigation.

• • • •

File Suit Against Oil Leases.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—Suit to cancel the Sinclair and Doheny oil leases will be filed soon by presidential counsel, Atlee Pomerene, one of the counsel, announced today.

In addition to suing for cancellation of the leases, the counsel will ask the court to restrain Doheny and Sinclair from withdrawing any more oil from the naval reserves pending final decision of the suit.

Thus the first definite step to recover the valuable government oil lands, set aside as a naval reserve, will be taken. And with the establishment of the civil case, criminal actions will be instituted against Albert B. Fall and others who turned these lands over for private exploitation, it was announced today. The announcement was made by Atlee Pomerene, one of the special prosecutors appointed by the president.

The Senate committee investigating Attorney General Daugherty's conduct of the Department of Justice will refuse to accede to requests of Daugherty's counsel that they be admitted to the hearings on parity with the investigators, it was learned today.

Daugherty's counsel asked that they be furnished with a full record of the proceedings, be permitted to subpoena witnesses, cross examine the committee's witnesses, call for documents and in general conduct Daugherty's cases as if it were being heard before a court.

"We will remain the investigators," Senator Brookhart, chairman of the committee, said.

A report that President Coolidge has been asked to grant immunity to certain persons involved in the oil lease investigation in exchange for information that heretofore has been refused, was denied at the White House today. No such request has been made to the President, it was said.

Miners in Kansas, Missouri, Arkansas, Hold Wage Confab

(By The Federated Press.)

PITTSBURGH, March 3.—Districts 14, 25, and 21, United Mine Workers of America, which comprise Kansas, Missouri, and Arkansas, will meet the Southwestern Interstate Coal Operators' Association to negotiate a wage scale the last week of March. A preliminary meeting has been held and no trouble is anticipated. It is a custom for the three districts to negotiate agreements jointly.

Supreme Court Turns Down Petition of Two Railroad Brotherhoods

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, March 3.—The petition of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen for a review of the injunction granted the Pacific Electric Railway, following the strike of 1918, restraining the brotherhoods from organizing its employes, was denied by the supreme court today.

Court Makes Dry Ruling.

WASHINGTON, March 3rd.—The supreme court today held that the sections of the Idaho prohibition laws prohibiting a person possessing liquor in his home without a permit, were valid.

IMPEACH COOLIDGE!

NEW LEXINGTON, Ohio, Mar. 3. —Two daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Roy Tracey of McLuney, five miles east of here, were burned to death and Tracey is dying as a result of a fire which destroyed the Tracey home today.

IMPEACH COOLIDGE!

Two Congressmen Caught in Probe of Thievery in Veterans' Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 3.—John W. Crim, special government prosecutor in the Veterans' Bureau case today will ask President Coolidge to start criminal proceedings against two congressmen.

Crim has just returned from Chicago where he obtained indictments against Col. Charles R. Forbes, former Veterans' Bureau head and John W. Thompson, of Thompson and Black Construction Company of St. Louis and Chicago. The same grand jury said two congressmen were involved but did not name them.

BRITISH NOTES VEILED THREAT TO POINCARE

Ramsay MacDonald in Open Diplomacy

LONDON, March 3.—Ramsay MacDonald and Premier Poincare have made public correspondence dealing with the strained relations that now exists between the two former allies.

France has the most powerful air fleet in the world, the largest army and is bending every effort to build a fleet of submarines for the purpose of blockading England in the next war which is considered here to be brewing.

England knows that France is building her armament against her. Ramsay MacDonald the pacifist, before he came into office is now Ramsay MacDonald the militarist, building warships, increases his King's air forces and supplementing this preparation for war with France by a diplomatic barrage with which he seeks to put France in a bad light as his predecessor Lord Grey did with Germany in 1914.

MacDonald Backs Lords.

France and England are quarreling over the bleeding carcass of Germany. England fears Germany may finally surrender to France and that the economic masters of both countries may come to terms thus forming a combination that will put an end to England as a world power. But Britain does not intend to let the mastery of Europe and of the world slip from her grasp. The old lion is now growling at France as she growled at Germany before 1914. Ramsay MacDonald the pacifist is now the mouthpiece of British capitalism as Lord Grey was before the world war.

It was said here before MacDonald assumed office that his job would be to arouse the workers of England against France, the opinion being that the Tories and Liberals could not win the masses to their side for another war. It now appears that MacDonald lost no time in carrying out the wishes of the imperialists.

It is believed that the reformist laborites will be allowed to remain in office so long as they can be found useful in pulling the chestnuts out of the fire for the employers of Britain.

MacDonald has already lost fifty per cent of his popularity with the masses since his assumption of power. He has jettisoned practically every principle that he ever gave lip service to. Without the backing of the workers he cannot last long.

MasDonald Suspicious of French.

Premier Ramsay MacDonald has written to Premier Poincare about British suspicions of France, of the vast aerial fleets and of French intentions "to gain what she failed to gain during the peace negotiations."

Poincare, in a personal letter equally outspoken, defended France's militaristic policies.

The correspondence is to continue. Two letters, MacDonald's to Poincare of February 21, and the French Premier's prompt reply a few days later were published today. Previous letters were exchanged in January.

Altho the correspondence constitutes a blunt statement by MacDonald that the British are growing suspicious of France and explains the reason why the large French air force is not understood across the channel, it was Poincare who suggested publication, according to a semi-official announcement from Paris.

MacDonald's letter of February 21, is in part as follows:

"My Dear Premier:

"I am encouraged by the friendly nature of the reply which you returned to my letter of January 26 to try and carry to a further stage the exploration of points that have raised some difficulties in the relations between our respective countries.

France Spills the Beans.

"It is widely felt in England, that contrary to the provisions of the treaty of Versailles, France is endeavoring to create a situation which gains for it what it failed to get during the allied peace negotiations. The view of this section of my countrymen is that the policy can only perpetuate the uncertainty and dangers of a condition not of peace, but of war and that in the end it will destroy whatever temporary security France can gain.

"To my mind the question of security is not merely a French problem, it is a European problem.

"The position of this country is entirely different. Our security on land and sea remains unmenaced, but our economic existence has been grave owing not to the inability of Germany to pay a certain sum in reparation, but to acute and persistent dislocation of the markets of Europe occasioned mainly by the uncertainty in the relations between France and Germany. The continued economic chaos in Germany and the ultimate uncertainty of the relations between France and ourselves."

Finally, MacDonald said, the British people are disturbed by France's attitude towards her debts.

GOOD CLOTHES
for Men and Boys
Shoes -- Furnishings -- Hats
Lincoln CLOTHING CO.
—Two stores—
Lincoln & Wrightwood Avenues
Lincoln Ave. & Irving Park Blvd.
Open Thursday and Saturday Evenings.

Strike-Breaker Daugherty Must Go, Labor Defense Council Cries

War on Harry M. Daugherty had been declared by the Labor Defense Couneil long before his oil spots were bared. The Defense Council fought him as the supreme strike breaker of the nation and the arch persecutor, for the employers, of the labor movement.

There must be no delay in casting him out of office the Council says in the following demand:

Burns, His Defender.

For once Congress is voicing a popular demand, Daugherty must go! Everybody wants the oil-bespattered Harry M. Daugherty to resign from the cabinet except Harry M. Daugherty . . and, of course, Super-dick William J. Burns.

The Democrats are calling loudly for the head of the Republican attorney-general. The Republicans themselves are anxious to get rid of him. Daugherty grimly hangs on, sticking his fingers up to his nose at enemies and friends alike. He is innocent, he protested! But alas, such is the reputation of the exalted attorney-general that none will believe him.

Made System Stink.

Aside from the strictly Party purposes of the coming presidential campaign, the principal reason why the capitalist politicians of both Parties want Daugherty to go is that he has "contributed to the public disillusionment," as the New York Times puts it. As a result of the notoriety brought on by his exploits the whole stinking rottenness of the federal Department of Justice has been exposed to public smell.

Working men and women all over the country are also demanding that Daugherty be removed from his present position, but their reasons are not quite those of the old-party politicians. The workers object to Daugherty on fundamental class issues.

But the workers have a deeper quarrel with Mr. Daugherty—which is at the same time a quarrel with many of the gentlemen who are now hurriedly endeavoring to disassociate themselves from him. From the very beginning, Daugherty has personified the fundamental class character of the so-called Department of Justice. He has devoted himself whole-heartedly to the task of shielding the ill-gotten gains of capitalism on the one hand and persecuting labor on the other.

Broke Shopmen's Strike.

The old-guard Republicans have been blocking every move to investigate the conduct of the attorney general's office under the regime of Daugherty and Burns.

If a fair hearing is given the evidence, the Defense Council Bulletin points out, "the country will learn how Daugherty happened to break the railway shopmen's strike by his injunction and propaganda; why his stool pigeons were discovered here and there and everywhere in American industry, plotting and intriguing with big corporations. The gunmen in industry will be reviewed and their relations with Daugherty's office will be traced."

Brushing aside all legal considerations of state jurisdiction, he permitted his "Department of Justice" agents to direct the famous raid on the convention of the Communist Party of America at Bridgeman, Mich., in the summer of 1922. Not only did the "Department of Justice" cause the Berrien County officials, to undertake the raid, but notorious federal stool pigeons actually participated in it. Joseph Spolansky, the leader of these stool pigeons, betrayed the ulterior purpose of the raid by admitting that it probably would not have taken place if it were not for the railroad and coal miners' strike, then in progress.

Foster-Ruthenberg Frame-Up.

"Department of Justice" men took an active part in preparing for the trials of William Z. Foster and C. E. Ruthenberg, which followed. They did everything in their power to "get" Foster. Now they are exerting every effort to defeat the Ruthenberg Appeal, which is to come before the Michigan Supreme Court this spring.

Record Too Rotten.

Daugherty's record is so rotten that even the members of his own party are afraid of a hearing. The workers' memory is not so short, however, that the issue can be obscured so easily. Whether or not there is an investigation, the monstrous career of Harry M Daugherty is known to all. Daugherty must go! And not only Daugherty but everyone responsible for his regime . . not forgetting President Coolidge.

Those who might be inclined to damn the Republicans and this a little more highly of the Democrats have only to call to mind the name of A. Mitchell Palmer!

HEARST JOINS OLD GUARD AID TO DAUGHERTY

Sex-Angle Publisher in Sweet-Smelling Crew

William Randolph Hearst has joined the old guard of Harry M. Daugherty's defenders.

It is a sweet smelling company: William J. Burns, Daugherty's right hand man in breaking the shopmen's strike and himself involved in the oil scandal since the leased wire disclosures; Senator Willis, Big Business man's representative from Ohio who admitted that he had advised the defendant attorney-general regarding the personell of the senatorial jury that was to try him, and now Hearst.

The sex-angle publisher advances the same argument that his hireling Brisbane put forward several days ago,—that the foes of Daugherty are the friends of the war profiteers whom Daugherty was alleged to be prosecuting.

In the name of baby foolishness what big profiteers is Daugherty attacking? Has he touched the billion dollar graft of the Aircraft Production Bureau; the fabulous prices for copper, which advanced three times over the pre-war figure. Or was there one hint of prosecution for the well named "Hog Island" steal.

Art Young's old cartoon of the fat trusts applauding the prosecution of peanut venders comes to mind. The six million dollars which Daugherty's friends boast that he and his predecessors recovered for the government from war profiteers is peanut like to the billions which Brisbane himself admits were stolen during the war.

In his support of Daugherty Hearst is again revealing himself in his true reactionary light. The publisher of sensations at the crucial moment is found lined up with the worst crooks in the capitalistic world.

Hearst supports Daugherty, the Rockefellers, Hiram Johnson, enemy of free speech in California and tacit supporter until now of the steal of Naval Oil Reserve No. 1.

The question arises: how deeply is Hearst's own foot bogged in this oil mess? What pressure, financial or otherwise, has Hearst brought on administrations towards a coercive policy in Mexico where he has immense interests?

There's a reason for the support of Daugherty, his former enemy, and for the oil companies, whom he assailed in the days when he was publishing the Archibald correspondence.

The DAILY WORKER serves you EVERY DAY. How have you served the DAILY WORKER today?

IMPEACH COOLIDGE!

JOE DANIELS, DRY LAND GOB, IN OIL TALK

Another Dome May Come to Judgement

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 3.—Josephus Daniels, former secretary of the navy who is here writing a book on his former master Woodrow Wilson had something to say on the oil scandal.

The gentleman with the biblical cognomen seems to think that in the difficult search for an honest man in the ranks of the donkey party to carry the Democrat banner to victory in the next election, that party may have to pick on Mr. Daniels who has not yet been convicted of selling the navy to a junkman tho nothing positively meritorious seems to have appeared on the record to his credit.

An honest man today, however, appears to be the noblest work of God and should the army of Diogenes now scouting the country for a Democrat politician who never wore the striped uniform of a penitentiary or who was an accomplice of thieves fail to land anybody else Daniels is holding himself in readiness.

It is true his ambition is badly handicapped in having William Randolph Hearst as a friend. That, with his intention to write a book about the greatest failure in American history should prove unsurmountable obstacles, but a politician is hopeful if anything and the very fact that his name is even mentioned for the presidency will enable his publisher to put a little more kick in the advertising.

"The deplorable truth about the present situation is," said Daniels, "that the people have lost all faith in their government. The government itself has been shamefully involved thru the use of confidential government codes, the secret service, the very men that should be used to run down the crooks."

Jap Police Disarm Workers Resisting Fascisti Assaults

TOKYO, March 3.—The workers of Japan are highly indignant over the dastardly action of the police in Kyoto recently in disarming the workers when they were defending themselves against a pogrom made upon them by Japanese Fascisti. When the workers were disarmed the marauding Fascisti could burn and murder at their will. This action of the police is in keeping with the general attitude of the reactionary Japanese government which encourages such massacres of the workers the moment that these oppressed workers show any signs of dissatisfaction with the frightful conditions in which they are held by the ruling class.

FEAR SULTAN MAY ESCAPE WITH HAREM

Eunuchs Who Guard Wives in Hysterics

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 3.—Guards surrounded the palace of the Caliph Abdul Medjid Effendi and supervised the household and the imperial residence today, under orders from the Angora government. The purpose was to prevent the Caliph from carrying out his reported intention of fleeing into Egypt, with the palace treasures.

Eunuchs Excited.

The activities, which are said to have caused consternation among the odalisks—commonly called wives—of the caliph and to have startled the chief eunuchs of the harem followed word from Angora that the National Assembly soon will vote to suppress the caliphate and expel the caliph and his considerable family. Mustapha Kemal, president of Turkey, has determined that as a step towards modernizing and westernizing his country, religion must be entirely separated from the state.

The sultan of Turkey united the temporal and spiritual headship in himself in the sixteenth century. The title of caliph indicates a successor of Mohammed.

Abdul Hamid was the last sultan to enjoy full autocratic powers. Since his time, the imperial harems, about which the western world has wondered for centuries, have lost much of their charm.

Must Have Heavy Laundry Bill.

The bill before the National assembly at Angora provides for exiling and depriving of Turkish citizenship all members of the caliph's family. Just how many wives Abdul Medjid has is not known. The ex-sultan Mehmed IV, who died towards the end of the world war, had 300. A press correspondent was informed concerning life in this harem by Gulfen Hanoum, one of the ex-wives of Abdul Hamid and by a palace doctor who treated Mehmed Rechad in his last illness.

The harem was divided into djariah (slave women) and odaliska (concubines).

Had an Eye to Beauty.

Novices or virgins were known as adjamis. These were gathered from afar by many of the more aged women of the harem, whose particular function it was to select beautiful wives for the sultan.

When one of the adjamis attracts the sultan, she becomes a guesdeh (near to the eyes, is the closest English translation) and is favored for a while. If the sultan's love dies, she is relegated to the position of ikbal.

The same principles and methods apply to the households of the sultan's sons, altho the latter have less women at their disposal.

Sultan Was Independent.

Women of the harem who bear the sultan children are known as cadines, or legitimate wives, being married to the master by the "nikiah" or moslen marriage ceremony. Polygamy and the perpetual inferiority of women, are established by this ceremony.

Outside the harem, leaders of the new Turkey attempted to reform this marriage ceremony recently, but it exists within the walls of the caliph's palace.

Minnesota Leads in Contracts for Co-op Marketing of Potatoes

ST. PAUL, Minn., March 3.—Minnesota has far exceeded all other states in contracts for co-operative marketing of potatoes.

Aaron Sapiro, co-operative marketing expert, said the Minnesota exchange, just organized, has four times as many members and three times the acreage of the Maine Potato Growers' Exchange, which heretofore was the largest co-operative potato marketing body in the world.

Minnesota has 12,000 growers signed up with more than 155,000 acres under contract. The goal of the campaign which started four months ago was 120,000 acres or half of the commercial acreage of the state.

IMPEACH COOLIDGE!

Johnson Runs in Indiana.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 3.—A petition asking that the name of Hiram Johnson, candidate for the Republican nomination for president, be placed on the Indiana primary. election ballot was filed today with the secretary of state.

Crowe Aids Bosses By Arresting Expelled Militant On Picket Line; Young Workers League Pulls Shop

Continuing their efforts to break the strike of the dress and waist makers the special police of State's Attorney Robert E. Crowe's office arrested Israel Litwinsky yesterday morning.

Litwinsky, who is one of the expelled militants, was taking part in the picketing on S. Market street, near Jackson Blvd., when three members of Crowe's strike-breaking squad seized him and took him to the criminal court building where he was questioned and threatened.

Again on Picket Line.

When Litwinsky refused to answer questions the dicks let him go, after an hour, angrily warning him that he would be arrested again if he went back to the picket line. Litwinsky went back to the picket line in spite of their threats, but no further attempt was made to arrest him that day.

Exposures of the methods employed by State's Attorney Robert E. Crowe's police, in their attempts to break the garment strike, which have been made at the meeting of the Chicago Federation of Labor and in the DAILY WORKER, has forced Crowe's police to change their methods slightly.

They try to avoid making the actual arrests. They ask the regular police to arrest the people who they want removed from the picket line. The lawyers of the union have forced the police to book persons arrested as soon as they are brought into the station

No arrests were made during the day on either the north west or west sides. More than two dozen pickets were arrested in the strike district along S. Market street.

Attorney Arrested.

The police in their anxiety to do all they could to bother the union pickets became indiscreet and told Martin Gordon, an attorney with offices at 127 N. Dearborn street, to "move on." Gordon told the policeman to mind his own business and was arrested. It was not till he was taken to the S. Clark St. police station that it was found he was not a striker. Gordon was very indignant and threatened to see that Judge Trude before whom he will be arraigned today is told just what the police are doing in this strike. Gordon has no connection either with labor organizations or with the strikers.

Will Ask Jury Trials.

The following pickets were arrested and released on bonds when they were taken to the S. Clark St. police station: Dorthy Schukman, Goldie Tessel, Marya Nachel, Ben Silver, Sidney Weiner, Rose Luxomborg, Minnie Wilbohn, Bessie Finkle, Lizzie Green, Lena Moritz and Kate Schenski.

They will all be arraigned before Judge Trude today in S. Clark St. police court and will demand jury trials.

All the union pickets who were arrested Saturday and who were arraigned in court yesterday demanded jury trials and were released on $400 bonds each.

Members of the Young Workers League who are on strike with the dress makers were busy all day yesterday selling the DAILY WORKER to the strikers.

Y. W. L. Pulls Out Shop.

Several members of the Y. W. L. went to a shop at 26 W. Quincy street and convinced about 15 workers that they should come out on strike with their fellows. The new strikers were led from their shop to the strike headquarters at 180 West Washington street where they were registered and given strike cards.

As the Y. W. L. members led the new strikers into the strike headquarters they were heartily cheered by the other strikers. One of the Leaguers who was too modest to give his name said that the Y. W. L. who were on strike were going to consider themselves the shock troops of the strikers. They were ready to do any work assigned to them by the strike committee he said.

Workers from the fifteen shops which settled last week returned to their work after holding shop meetings where the representatives of the strike committee gave them instructions on how to conduct themselves in the shop till after the other shops have settled with the union.

Mass Meetings Continue.

Enthusiastic mass meetings were held at 180 W. Washington street and 20 W. Randolph street. Meyer Perlstein told the strikers about the settlements made with the fifteen shops last week and urged the strikers to stick until the victory which was sure to come.

How many of your shop-mates read the DAILY WORKER? Get one of them to subscribe today.

IMPEACH COOLIDGE!

EXPECT TO NAME PROBERS OF CROWE'S ANTI-LABOR ACTIVITIES IMMEDIATELY

The committee which will investigate the anti-labor activities of States Attorney Robert E. Crowe, for the Chicago Federation of Labor, has not yet been appointed by President John Fitzpatrick. At the Sunday meeting of the Federation the president was instructed to appoint a committee of three to investigate Crowe's record.

When asked by a DAILY WORKER reporter when the committee would be appointed, Fitzpatrick said, "I will have to consult the secretary of the federation, Edward N. Nockels, before appointing the committee. Nockels is sick at home and I hope to be able to see him about the matter of the committee soon." It is expected that the appointments will be announced some time today.

IMPEACH COOLIDGE!

CROWE FLAUNTS LABOR RECORD IN NEW PAMPHLET

Boasts He Convicted 42 Workers

State's Attorney Robert E. Crowe, arrester of girl strikers, is flaunting his anti-labor record in the face of the public in a pamphlet which he is issuing to voters under the title "Winning the Fight Against Crime."

The pamphlet, unfortunately, went to the printer before the close of the trial of union upholsterers who were convicted on the sole grounds that they had urged building tradesmen to refuse to work with scab upholsterers during a strike.

42 Labor Convictions.

Had they been included in the record of labor convictions Crowe could have boasted of 47 unionists successfully prosecuted. As it was he has to content himself with 42.

Crowe's own part of the pamphlet pats himself on the back for "suppression of vice and gambling," "gun-toting" it is to laugh), "delinquent tax collections" and so on.

The hurrahing for the labor convictions fills a large part of the back of the pamphlet in the section reserved for quotations from persons and newspapers praising him.

Only Shaffer Praises.

Here we find seven quotations from the Chicago Evening Post, paper of oil-stained Shaffer. Four, or a majority of these boosts, are for his prosecution of union labor—"a remarkable record"—the Post proclaims. The Herald and Examiner hails "the greatest record in the number of convictions of labor conspiracy charges ever obtained by any prosecutor in the history of Cook county.

Scab Herder Donnelley, of strike breaking printing trades and Citizens' Committee fame joins the hurrah crew. Railroad officials, clergymen, manufacturers and psycophantic politicians say amen.

It is a record of sweet savor to the open shop employer but one that will encourage the DAILY WORKER, the Chicago Federation of Labor and all other workingclass forces to work for his speedy return to private life.

Girl Stunt Performer Killed.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., March 3.—Mrs. Bertha Horchem, "stunt" performer with an airplane circus owned by her husband, was killed here during a circus Sunday when a wing of her plane broke while she was going into a nose dive. She was only about 1,500 feet above the ground when the wing broke. The plane crashed in the midst of a large crowd gathered to witness the circus. All spectators had rushed to safety, however. Horchem collapsed after seeing his wife's lifeless body removed from the wreckage.

MCADOO RIVAL APPEARS IN SAINT JOHNS

Gets $250,000 from Notorious Besco

By ROBERT SCHAEFTER.

(Staff Correspondent of the Federated Press)

ST. JOHNS, Newfoundland, March 3.—While the United States has its oil scandal, this province is being shaken by a political graft expose of its own which is now before the legislative council.

Sir Richard Squire, former premier of Newfoundland, is charged with accepting approximately $250,000 from various industrial corporations, in return for which he misused his official position in favor of those firms. Outstanding among the corporations concerned is the notorious anti-labor British Empire Steel Corporation.

In December, 1921, Squire is said to have sent a mediator to obtain "campaign funds" from the president of the British Empire Steel Corporation amounting to $100,000 in addition of $51,000 paid on previous occasions to Squire. Squire pledged himself to bring about modifications of a contract of the Dominion Iron and Steel Co. with the Newfoundland government. This firm was a subsidiary of Besco and the contract called for the expenditure of $3,500,000 in Newfoundland in a specified period.

The same mediator testified that he was commissioned to negotiate with the Commercial Cable Co. of New York "on matters affecting the company's cable system in Newfoundland" and that his instructions "included a request for a $15,000 fund which was to be used in connection with the Newfoundland general election in 1923."

The exact amount of money received in this way by the premier probably will never be known.

Altho this graft probe, still in process, has already uncovered overwhelming evidence against Squire, the public here fears the grafter will not be prosecuted and that big business will be able to hush up the scandal.

Verra Verry Sorry to Share Ellis Isle Fleas with Rabble

(By The Federated Press)

NEW YORK, March 3.—James Royce-Garrett, alleging that he is a Russian baron, and his wife, Mme. Verra Loorra, a singer—both of whom arrived here on the steamer Antonia from Hamburg—are illustrations of the old adage that a rolling violet usually gets pelted with mossy stones.

Royce-Garrett, who wants to become a hyphenated American, believes he has strong claims to American citizenship. He says he used to be one of the richest landowners in imperial Russia. He flicks the ashes non-chalantly from a cigarette, as he mentions casually his former palatial home in Leningrad—pardon, Petersburg—and his summer estate in the Crimea, near the royal domains. When the Russian revolution began to interfere with his pleasurable pursuits, Royce-Garrett joined the forces of General Wrangel, the White Hope who scorched his fingers. When Wrangel scurried from the sinking interventionist ship, Royce-Garrett scampered away and didn't pause until he reached the coast of Africa. Later, he returned to Europe.

A Tsar's Darling.

His wife, Verra Loorra, describes herself as an operatic star. She also tells us that she was a social favorite in the days of Tsarist monarchy. Verra was not accompanied by her operatic press agent upon her arrival in New York harbor. She deemed him a luxury.

A vigilant search of chronicles of titled personages fails to disclose the name of "Baron" Royce-Garrett, who states that his English forebears emigrated to Russia. But perhaps he merely tossed in the "Baron" for good measure, feeling assured that his political record as a Tsarist counter-revolutionary would entitle him to honorary citizenship in the United States.

They Gave Good Qualities.

The Russian immigration quota being filled, the noble Russian couple are being detained at Ellis Island, where they are confronted with deportation. They complain bitterly that Ellis Island lacks the comforts of their lavish Petrograd home, and that they are obliged to rub elbows with plain Russian working men and similar riff-raff. They have appealed to the American authorities to make an exception to immigration rules in their case, in view of their glorious sacrifice on behalf of civilization. It is believed that their chances of entering the United Statts are excellent, considering the leniency of the Hughesian State Department towards its Tsarist sympathizers.

Move to Sell Country A La Teapot Dome Riles Australians

(By The Federated Press)

SYDNEY, New South Wales, Mar. 3.—A suggestion here by Acting Prime Minister of Australia Page, that the public utilities be handed over to private enterprise has met with a storm of protests from all sections of the Australian people. All public utilities in Australia are government-owned. Run for use and not for profit they are cheaply conducted. Railway fares and freights, for instance, are the cheapest in the English speaking countries, while the government owned steamers act as a check on the privately owned steamers.

Coming! The Teapot Special!

The DAILY WORKER announces it will issue a Special Teapot Edition, dated Monday, March 17th. This will be the first attempt on a large scale to get the real meaning of the oil scandal before the American working class. Hundreds of thousands of copies of this issue should be distributed. Party members and sympathizers, alike, must join in this effort.

This special edition of the DAILY WORKER will contain articles analyzing the investigation that is taking place in Washington. The facts will be marshalled in orderly array, so that all labor will clearly understand the meaning of this far-reaching political explosion. There will be smashing cartoons and sketches by Robert Minor, Fred Ellis and our other artists. This edition will be the biggest effort we have yet put forth. Send in your orders today for this special issue to THE DAILY WORKER, 1640 N. Halsted St., Chicago, Ill.

VETERANS GRAFT QUIZ BRINGS NEW THRILLS

Gives Teapot Dome Close Run

When the special grand jury investigating charges of graft in the connection with the expenditure of large sums of money by the Veterans' Bureau indicted former Director Col. Charles R. Forbes, Harding's favorite appointee, brought in an indictment of that official and of J. W. Thompson, millionaire builder for accepting and giving a bribe, the curtain was raised on what promises to be one of the snappiest exhibitions of robbery ever staged in this country to a capacity audience.

The crooks are now getting so excited that there is no longer any talk of honoring "gentlemen's agreements" to hang together. It is now "every man for himself and the devil take the hindmost." Col. Forbes knows that he is in bad shape but in his desperation he is willing to drag others down with him.

Had the Teapot Dome not been before the public the scandal in the Veterans' Bureau alone would be more than enough to wreck the Republican administration. The worst of it is as far as the capitalist parties are concerned that every scandal appears to be shared equally by both Democrats and Republicans.

President Harding's sister will come to the defense of Col. Forbes, it is reported. People are now asking if the relations between Forbes and the late president were not more than friendly.

Two Congressmen Involved.

Two congressmen are involved in the graft of the Veterans' Bureau. Who are they? Others high up in government circles shared in the loot that was supposed to take care of the wounded veterans. Will Calvin Coolidge be as silent about these "high government officials" as he has been about those involved in the Teapot Dome scandal?

The Boston Post declares that the revelations of Teapot Dome and Veterans' Bureau scandals are not near so fruitful a soil for radical propaganda as the activities of millionaires whose illicit love affairs with women of the underworld are causing the working class to lose confidence in the masters. The Post thinks the sex angle is the most important.

Even that is not lacking in the Veterans' Bureau scandal. In fact the story might not have been told but for the attentions paid by the gallant hand shaker and shoulder slapper Mr. Forbes to the wife of Mr. Mortimer, his associate in the looting. Mortimer resented the attentions, and the expose followed.

Forbes claims that other crooks higher up than himself in government circles framed him. "I know the exact day the plot was laid and the individual who directed the frameup. He is a high individual unofficially connected with the government."

Accuses Sawyer.

This individual may be Brigadier General Charles E. Sawyer, physician to the late president. Forbes charged that Sawyer had more to do with the prevention of the proper administration of the Bureau funds than any other individual.

Referring to the freedom from arrest of Elias H. Mortimer, Col. Forbes states:

"Why has he been at large on bail nearly a year, under an indictment for conspiracy to violate the prohibition law, returned in the United States District Court in New York, with no action taken in the case since he gave bond June 3, 1923, Col. Tom Felder, Daugherty's associate in the Morse pardon case, appearing as his counsel?

"Why has not the Department of Justice taken action against him and certain officials for conspiracy to violate the liquor laws, based on documentary evidence furnished by me to the Department of Justice eighteen months ago, the discovery of which was the first intimation I had of Mortimer's real character?"

The grand jury report will be turned over to President Coolidge. Harry M. Daugherty hinted that the disclosures in the Veterans' scandal may provide him with a club to use over his enemies. But it is significant that the jury reported, "Money was accepted by certain individuals for the purpose of obtaining clemency from prisoners thru their intimacy with officials."

This is supposed to refer to charges by Senator Wheeler that Daugherty's chum, Jesse Smith, sold Federal pardons in Washington up to the time of his suicide last year.

Meanwhile reactionary congressmen are bewailing the fact that the workers are losing confidence in the government.

Poisin Liquor Brings Suit.

TAYLORVILLE, Ill., March 3.—Suits for $50,000 damages have been filed in circuit court here against John Tokoly, proprietor of a Pana soft drink parlor, by Mrs. Lucy Baldwin, whose husband died from the effects of poison liquor said to have been purchased in the defendant's establishment.

Garment Workers! Tell Your Story

The DAILY WORKER invites the striking garment workers in the city of Chicago to use its columns in bringing their working conditions to the attention of our readers and the workers in other industries. Thousands of dressmakers are on strike. The bosses say their employes receive high wages and that the strike is caused by agitators. Write in and tell us how long you work and how much you get for your work when you do work. Here is a letter from a "home worker":

* * * *

The DAILY WORKER: I was working for Samuel Goldstein, 1384 Milwaukee Avenue, doing "homework" and I still had work unfinished on Wednesday last when I read in the DAILY WORKER that a general strike in the dress industry was declared and that the dressmakers of the North West side would meet in Schoenhoffen Hall that morning.

I went to the hall and asked the comrades what I should do. I had not finished beading a dress so they told me I had better fetch it back to the shop and when I did the boss told me if I join the strike that I will never get any more work from them. He said I was a rebel.

Now I want to tell you about the wages we are receiving: It takes twenty-five hours to bead a dress for which I receive $3.50. Other dresses are paid for in proportion. Now is the time to discuss this matter. I think some more of the Home Workers will bear me out in this.—R. P., Chicago.

FRENCH PARTY'S CONGRESS SHOWS RISING STRENGTH

United Front Offered to Socialists

(Special to The Daily Worker)

The Congress of the French Communist Party just held at Lyon showed a strong closely knit party, purified of its opportunist and reformist elements, with a growing membership, with close contact established between itself and the German workers. The party's record is one of great accomplishment in the trades unions, with no internal conflicts or differences with the Communist International.

At the beginning of the Congress Albert Treint, one of the leaders of the French Communist Party, was shot at as he passed a local of the Anarchist organization at Lyon. Luckily he was not harmed.

Urge Workers' Bloc.

The Congress decided to call upon the Socialists to enter into a united front with the Communist Party in the coming elections with the lower middle class against the National bloc. The Communist Party would form the united front with the Socialist Party only on the condition that the Socialists renounce all collaboration with the middle class. Instead of the "Left Bloc" of the Socialist-Middle Class elements, it is proposed to form the Block of Workers and Farmers.

It was decided to put forth every effort to unite the trade unions which are now split. The Party is also to start immediately to reorganize on a shop nuclei basis.

Clasp German's Hand.

On the question of the Ruhr occupation, the Congress proclaimed the utter incapacity of the capitalist government of France to solve any of the international questions, and pointed out that only the common action of the French and German workers against their governments can bring about a solution.

The Communist Party of France, the Congress has shown, is constantly advancing, and will soon become strong enough as a revolutionary party to bring about the downfall of the French capitalist government.

Charged Australia for Keeping Junk; They Must Now Destroy

(By The Federated Press)

MELBOURNE, Australia, March 3.—The Australian government has ordered the breaking up of the submarines donated to it by the British government at the close of the world war. The submarines were obsolete at the time they were donated.

The Australian taxpayers have been saddled with the cost of their upkeep, and are now to be saddled with the cost of their destruction. Incidentally, Britain is saved that cost.

Under the terms of the Washington treaty, Australia is now dismantling her largest battleship—the "Australia." Protests have been made by the jingoes.

Coal Miners of New South Wales Take Action for Big Union

(By The Federated Press)

SYDNEY, New South Wales.—Representatives of all unions connected with the coal mining industry—miners, engine drivers, firemen, engineers, blacksmiths, carpenters, bricklayers—held a conference at Sydney to bring the various craft unions into one organization as an integral part of the mining section of the One Big Union. Preliminary difficulties were overcome, and a further conference will be held in a few weeks' time to draft a new constitution and rules.

IMPEACH COOLIDGE!

Flat Janitors Get Stay of Sentence Despite Crowe Lies

The nine men convicted with W. F. Quesse, of the Chicago Flat Janitors' Union, for conspiracy were granted a stay of sentence by the Illinois supreme court yesterday. The stay will be effective until the United States supreme court rules on a motion for a writ of certiorari made by Quesse and the other defendants.

On Feb. 6 the state supreme court refused to grant the men a new trial and they were ordered to prepare to go to prison. The defendants at once took their case to the United States supreme court.

The capitalist press is continually saying that Quesse and the other men convicted with him were convicted for extortion. This is not true. They were indicted and tried on nine counts. The jury dismissed eight of the counts and convicted them on one count. The count on which they were convicted charged conspiracy. All the counts charging bribery and extortion were dismissed by the jury. Robert T. Crowe, states attorney, has been chiefly instrumental in spreading the lie that the men were convicted of extortion.

Convicted with Quesse and linked with him in subsequent litigation are Eugene Fosdick, John D. Sullivan, Claude F. Peters, Robert Osterberg, Frank McWaters, George Waters, John Mattis, Peter Lagy and Gus Anderson.

House Committee Goes On Record Today For Philippine Freedom

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, March 3.—The house insular affairs committee decided today to report a bill providing for Philippine independence.

The Philippine press bureau made public a cablegram from Manila stating that the Filipinos were boycotting American goods and American papers owing to the suspension of Ben F. Wright, insular auditor of the one million peso independence fund. Wright is said to have the backing of the American press and American business.

The Philippine nationalists replied to the suppression of their fund by launching a nation-wide campaign for voluntary subscriptions which promises to soon pass the two million mark.

Herrin Grand Jury Called For Probe of Klan Shootings

(Special to The Daily Worker)

HERRIN, Ill., March 3.—A special grand jury is being sworn in to investigate and bring indictments for the shootings that have taken place in Herrin since the Ku Klux Klan disturbances began.

Membership in the Klan or the Knights of the Flaming Circle are the only reasons outside of sickness sufficient to bar jurors from service, City Judge Bowen declared in his instructions. The shooting of Deputy Sheriff John Layman, an anti-klansman; Constable Caesar Cagle, a pro-klansman, and the attack by klansmen on the hospital are among the things which will be probed.

Yellow Socialists of Pennsylvania Defeat Lenin Condolence Vote

HARRISBURG, Pa., March 3rd.—The state convention of the Socialist party of Pennsylvania today by a vote of two to one defeated a motion to send condolences to the Russian workers and government on the death of Nicolai Lenin and to pledge the party's efforts to bringing pressure to bear on the United States government for the immediate recognition of Soviet Russia.

This places a section of the Socialist party on record in one of the most contemptible acts that the contemptible S. P. has ever been guilty of.

Belgian Socialists Beg King Albert to Let Them Take Office

BRUSSELS, March 3.—The socialists of Belgium, in conjunction with the Flemish party, are trying to persuade King Albert to imitate Great Britain and entrust the government to the socialists and the Flemish group. They have a complete cabinet ready to submit to the king.

Workers Party Throng Will Make Teapot Bubble at Cooper Union

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, March 3.—The Workers Party of Greater New York will hold a monster mass meeting Thursday evening, March 13th, at Cooper Union where nationally known speakers will tell about the part both the Republican and Democratic parties took and are taking in the Teapot Dome oil scandal.

Dozens of local unions in New York have bought blocks of tickets to enable their members to attend the meeting.

LORE, NEARING, TRACHTENBERG, SPEAK IN BOSTON

Good March Schedule by Workers Party

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BOSTON, Mass., March 3.—Ludwig Lore, Scott Nearing and Alexander Trachtenberg will be among the speakers appearing at mass meetings here this month, Robert Zelms, secretary of Boston local of the Workers Party announces.

The first big meeting at Scenic Auditorium next Sunday, will be a protest against the Davis laws and is called by the Boston council for the protection of foreign born workers. Lore will speak. Admission is free.

Moscow Art Film March 11.

The next important affair comes Tuesday, March 11, at 2:30 and 8:15 p. m. when "Polikushka," the Moscow Art Players' film, will be presented at Symphony Hall, in behalf of German relief. Tickets are 85 and 55 cents.

The Young Workers League will hold its Second Annual Dance Friday evening, March 14, at Scenic Auditorium. Admission 55 cents.

Friday, March 21 at 8 p. m.

Alexander Trachtenberg, who was one of the delegates of the Workers Party at the Fourth Congress of the Communist International and who spent an entire year in Russia and other countries of Europe studying the revolutionary movement, will speak on "The International Communist Movement," at Paine Memorial Hall, 9 Appleton St., Friday, March 21 at 8 p. m. Admission 25 cents.

Nearing Speaks March 25.

The Labor Defense Council, with Scott Nearing speaking, holds a mass meeting at Paine Memorial Hall, 9 Appleton street, Tuesday, March 25 at 8 p. m. Admission 10 cents.

Saturday, April 26 at 7:30 p. m. an International Concert will be given by the City Central Committee of Local Boston, at Dudley street opera house, 113 Dudley street, Roxbury, Mass. Admission 50 cents.

Booze-Backers Form Bloc to Put Over Rum Amendment

WASHINGTON, March 3rd.—The "beer bloc" now being formed in the House, expects to get a 2.75 per cent beer law thru the next congress.

As the first step towards this goal, each member of the "bloc", which it is claimed, now numbers 60, will introduce a beer bill in the House this week.

No claims are being made of victory in the present congress, altho Representative John Philip Hill, Maryland, organizer of the bloc, said today favorable reaction thruout the country has followed formation of the bloc.

The sixty beer bills will be identical, They will provide for legislation of the manufacture and sale of 2.75 per cent beer, cider and fruit juices.

The new movement comes as the result of many conferences of the wets at Hill's Washington home. Under the present plan, with each wet sponsoring a beer bill of his own, he is actively working for the "cause."

The wet leaders believe they have selected the psychological time to push the movement. Shooting of Senator Greene of Vermont during a fight between dry agents and bootleggers has resulted in a strong reaction in Congress against prohibition enforcement.

German Police Aid Fascisti in Assault on Communist Workers

BERLIN, March 3.—Two hundred Communists, including two deputies, were arrested at Jena when they clashed with a Fascisti mob. The Jena police, reinforced by men from other towns, used their weapons indiscriminately on the Communists.

Attempt to Assassinate Zogul.

ROME, March 3.—A fresh attempt has been made to assassinate Premier Zogul, a dispatch from Soutari said today.

A young student fired six shots at the premier as he was entering the hall of the national assembly, wounding him slightly in the right arm and left foot.

Food Workers Holding Ball.

NEW YORK, March 3.—A grand masque and ball will be held Monday night, March 10, by the Hotel and Restaurant Workers branch of the Amalgamated Food Workers at Terrace Garden, 58th St. and Lexington Ave. Ten orchestras will play.

Big Fire in Lumber Yard.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., March 3.—More than a million feet of lumber was destroyed by fire in the Malone-Bovey yards here Sunday. The damage was estimated at $90,000. Ole P. Milby, fireman, was slightly burned.

Mabel's Oil Man Recovers.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., March 3.—Courtland S. Dines, Denver oil man, shot by Horace A. Greer, chauffeur for Mabel Normand, New Year's night, has left his hospital room here and slipped from the city.

Canadian Living Costs Up.

OTTAWA, Ont., March 3.—The cost of living in Canada has risen 53 per cent since 1918 figures just made public by the government, reveal.

Henry Ford, Flivver Maker, Rushes to Aid of Mellon, the Savior of Rich Tax Dodgers

By LELAND OLDS

(Federated Press Industrial Editor.)

Henry Ford shows his solidarity with the multi-millionaire clique which dominates the country in an interview with Samuel Crowther for Colliers Weekly in which he lends the weight of his name to the propaganda for Mellon's help-the-rich tax reduction scheme.

In an argument characterized by misstatement and bad economic reasoning he cleverly appeals to the common man to support the program on the ground that it will bring lower living costs and higher wages.

Ford's premises, that high taxes add to the cost of living and that the reinvestment of profits makes possible cheaper production and higher wages, are broadly correct.

But his idea that Mellon's plan to reduce the taxes on large incomes is the road to the desirable results and that opponents of this plan favor higher general taxes is unwarranted by the facts. While his conclusion that high surtaxes stand in the way of the reinvestment of profits is completely refuted by the actual history of the United States Steel corporation, not to mention the development of his own Ford industry.

Some Ford Bunk.

Ford says: "It is time we started to think of taxes in terms of the cost of living. Any administration or any set of legislators that advocate high taxes ought to be run out of office because they are really advocating the high cost of living. We have to pay some taxes but the greater part of what we pay ought to go for productive purposes—for good roads, for schools, for better health and all those things which make life easier. But we ought to pay as we go and not attempt to have things we cannot afford to have."

Now Ford should understand that the outstanding burden which the people are carrying as a result of failure to "pay as we go" is the war debt of some $24,000,000,000. If the country had heeded the advice of economists and paid for the war out of current income by much higher taxes on large incomes the present tax burden would be lower by at least a billion dollars. Instead the advice of financiers was followed to their enormous profit and as a result the country is raising each year by taxation a billion dollars to pay the wealthy classes interest on this loan. Those who oppose Mellon's plan propose that the country ask not lower but higher taxes from the rich in order to retire this debt and get rid of the huge interest burden as soon as possible. That sounds like a more sensible road to lower taxes, doesn't it?

Another Ford Fake.

Dealing with the reinvestment of profits in the building up of the Ford industry, Ford says: "If the present income tax had been in force we should have had to pay most of what we earned to the government." This is a plain misstatement of fact. The present tax law takes only 12½ per cent of a corporations net income unless it is paid out in cash dividends to wealthy owners. But Ford continues his argument on the basis of that fallacy. He says: "We did not have to do that and so we were able to put that money into more and more machinery which enabled us not only to bring the price of the car down but also to raise our wages first to a minimum of $5 and then to a minimum of $6 a day."

This is a clever appeal to the man of low wages, but it is entirely at variance with the plain facts of industrial history. The development of the modern plant of the United States Steel corporation did not come from the investment of large personal incomes but from the reinvestment by the corporation itself of $1,100,000,000 of its undivided profits which would not have been touched by the personal income tax or surtax. When the steel corporation was organized in 1901 it was overcapitalized by more than $720,000,000. That is, its entire common stock and part of its preferred stock represented no real investment at all. As a result the reinvestment of $1,100,000,000 out of surplus profits in new construction has increased the property account by only $306,311,623.

Built by Surplus Profits.

Similarly the great Ford plants were not built up out of huge personal incomes reinvested but out of surplus profits retained in the industry instead of being paid out in dividend checks.

The interesting thing is that to the extent that high surtaxes discourage the taking of excessive personal incomes out of industry they actually encourage directors to reinvest profits in the improvement and building up of the industry itself, just the reverse of Ford's proposition.

When it comes to relieving the tax burden of the ordinary man it is universally agreed among careful students of the problem that of all taxes those on unearned incomes are the hardest to pass on to the under dog. Here lies the real reason why rich men favor Mellon's plan.

Unskilled Workers Given Wage Raises Thruout Australia

(By The Federated Press)

MELBOURNE, Australia, March 3.—Increased rates of pay have been granted to unskilled laborers in the building trade, by the federal arbitration court. All such workers thruout Australia are affected.

In New South Wales the casual rate has been increased from 51 1-2 cents to 55 1-2 cents an hour, and the rate for continuous workers from 41 1-2 cents to 44 1-2 cents an hour.

South Australian casual rates have been increased by 4 cents to 53 1-2 cents and continuous rates by 3 cents to 43 cents; Victorian casual rates by 5 1-2 cents to 57 cents and continuous rates by 3 cents to 46 cents; Tasmanian casual rates have been increased by 4 cents to 55 1-2 cents, and continuous rates by 3 cents to 44 1-2 cents an hour. Similar increases have been made in Western Australia and Queensland.

Fall Certainly Was Good to His Oily Pals When in Office

(By The Federated Press)

WASHINGTON, March 3.—Shipping board records reveal that former Secretary Fall cancelled the contract between the Shipping Board and the interior department, on the one hand, and the Midwest Refining Co. on the other, whereby the board secured its oil fuel at 75 cents a barrel. Then he had a new contract made with Sinclair's Mammoth Oil Corporation, at about $1.60. The loss for one year was $10,900,000, at the present rate of consumption of oil by the government fleet.

Work Daily for "The Daily!"

48-HOUR WEEK OPPOSED BY BOSS'S LOBBYIS

Mrs. Dudley Malon Wants Non-Sex Laws

(By The Federated Press)

ALBANY, N. Y., March 3.—heated debate ensued before the N York state senate and assembly co mittees here, when bills proposing 48-hour week and the establishme of a minimum wage commission we discussed. The bills apply only women and minors.

Three divergent attitudes emerg during the argument in the assemb chamber.

Intransigent opposition to the bil was expressed by the employers' r presentative, Mark A. Daly. It wi be remembered that Daly's role the paid lobbyist of the Associat Industries was exposed recently du ing the bosses' unsuccessful attac upon State Labor Commissione Shientag. On that occasion, it w shown that the Associated Industri have been expending immense sum to maintain a lobby, devoted to sabo taging every measure of social economic progress. In the presen hearing, the employers' spokesma again stood for the factory owner profits as against a living wage an decent working hours.

Mrs. Dudley Field Malone, N tional Woman's party, an oppone of the bills—for very different rea sons—declared that she would vigor ously indorse them, if the contem plated laws were applicable to me as well as women and minors.

"Legislation fixing hours of labor, asserted Mrs. Malone, "should be o a non-sex basis. It is gallant enoug of the legislature to offer wome special privileges, but we are con vinced that in the end it will do th women more harm than good."

Others who identified themselve with this opinion stated that the pas sage of the bills would mean whole sale dismissals of women from fact ories, since men would be retained t perform a greater quantity of wor during the same hours, or by over time.

Sponsors of the bills included re presentatives of the State Federatio of Labor, the Consumers' league, th Women's Trade Union league an other labor groups. Their policy i advocating the measures was gener ally that half a loaf is better than n bread at all. Governor Smith had already recommended the bills in hi annual message, and the Democrati senate has lent them approval.

In 1923, both the minimum wag commission and 48-hour week bill were defeated, but it is considered that the latter stand fair chances of being passed this year.

IMPEACH COOLIDGE!

Sentence Three to Die.

NEW YORK, March 3.—Morris and Joseph Diamond, John Farina and Anthony Pantano were sentenced today by Justice Cropsey in the Brooklyn supreme court to die in the electric chair in Sing Sing during the week of April 7, for the murder of two west end messengers November last.

Court Hits I. C. C. Order.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—The order of the I. C. C. authorizing the New York Central to purchase the Chicago River and Indiana Railroad and permitting the latter to lease the Chicago Junction Railroad, was reversed by the supreme court today.

IMPEACH COOLIDGE!

Smith Still Candidate.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 3.—Governor Al Smith of New York still is a Democratic candidate for president in the Illinois primary of April 8th, despite reports from New York that he does not want to run.

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THE BIG THREE RELIGIONS IN UNITED FRONT

To Force Public Schools Teach Religion

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, March 3.—Chapter Theta Pu Alpha Pi, a rather long name that does not mean much to the average Poor Fish was the vehicle which brought about the unity of three warring religious creeds for the purpose of defending the Virginity of Mary of Bethlehem against Dr. Perry Stickney Grant and other clergymen with a progressive turn of mind.

At least that is what the organization of Catholic women under the fancy title had in mind when they called the conference which was held in the Waldorf Astoria recently.

Among those present were Archbishop Hayes, Mgr. Michael J. Lavelle representing the Catholics, the Rev. Dr. D. De Sola Pool, rabbi of the Spanish and Portuguese synagogue and Walton S. Moore, president of the New York Federation of Churches, representing the protestants.

This aggregation issued a greeting to the citizens of New York announcing that they had formed a committee that would guarantee a religious training, to every child going to the public schools.

How the citizens of New York who know the hostility of the Catholic Church to public schools will take these self-appointed saviors is not yet known.

Catholic Teachers Applaud Rabbi.

Over 3,000 Catholic school teachers packed the grand ball room of the Waldorf Astoria where the meeting was held. The Rabbi spoke for the Jews. Dr. Walter M. Howlett, head of the Daily Vacation Bible School association spoke for the protestants. The archbishop and Mgr. Lavelle spoke for the Catholics.

The judiciary was there of course. Supreme Court Justice Thomas C. T. Crain represented the Episcopalians and Judge Alfred J. Talley spoke for the Catholics. Edward W. Stitt, assistant superintendent of public schools and four district superintendents sat on the platform.

The program began with "The Star Spangled Banner," and ended up with "Holy God We Praise Thy Name," a Catholic hymn. It seems the Catholics had the best of the United Front.

The advantages of religion as an aid to government were enumerated by Archbishop Hayes. Religious people have reverence for authority, he declared. He might add that is 95 per cent of the value of religion. It is a very good thing for those in high places.

Clerics Forget Sectarianism.

The doors of our schools are closed to God he declared. All the speakers emphasized the need for all religious denominations to get together in defense of their common graft. At the rate contempt for religion is growing in the country, another generation might see most of the clergy writing poetry for a living. The scandals of clergymen whose principal activity seems to be running away with their female choristers, the high death rate among kitchen maids in the houses of priests and the general moral decline among the rabbis combined with the passing of hair as a desirable decoration for the human countenance, combine to make the life of the clergy anything but happy. A desperate effort must be made to inject the opium into the immature minds of the children and the Catholic Church is leading the way as usual.

Average Hourly Wage of Workers in 1,700 Plants Shows Decline

NEW YORK, March 3.—The average hourly pay of workers in 1,700 manufacturing plants in the United States during December, 1923, was 55.9 cents, according to the report of the National Industrial Conference board. This compares with average hourly earnings of 56.1 cents in November.

Part-time work in a number of industries was reflected in the fact that these workers averaged only 47.4 hours a week in December as compared with an average of more than 49 hours in December, 1922.

Your Union Meeting

First Tuesday, March 4th, 1924

No.	Name of Local and Place of Meeting.
39	Amalgamated Clothing Workers, Douglas Park Auditorium.
61	Amalgamated Clothing Workers, 175 W. Washington St.
144	Amalgamated Clothing Workers, 409 S. Halsted St., 7:30 p. m.
152	Amalgamted Clothing Workers, 1564 N. Robey St.
270	Amalgamated Clothing Workers, 409 S. Halsted St.
17	Asbestos Wkrs., 180 W. Washington St.
30	Bindery Workers, 19 W. Adams St., 6:30 p. m.
588	Boiler Makers, Chicago and Western.
398	Boot and Shoe Wkrs., 1939 Milwaukee.
49	Brick and Clay Workers, Clark and Devon.
21	Bricklayers, 912 W. Monroe St.
136	B. S. I. W., 738 W. Madison St.
376	B. S. I. W., 113 S. Ashland Ave.
58	Carpenters, Diversey and Sheffield.
141	Carpenters, 1023 E. 75th St.
271	Carpenters, 9442 Cottage Grove Ave.
272	Carpenters, Moose Hall, Chi. Heights.
1128	Carpenters, Moose Hall, La Grange, Ill.
1727	Carpenters, 14th St. Hall, North Chicago.
1786	Carpenters, Springfield and 26th.
15	Coopers, 2525 S. Halsted St.
885	Electricians, Armitage and Crawford.
2	Elevator Constructors, 2901 W. Monroe Street.
402	Engineers, 180 W. Washington St.
188	Firemen and Enginemen, Lake and Francisco Street.
22	Hatters, 166 W. Washington St.
5	Hod Carriers, 225 E. 15th St., Chicago Heights, Ill.
6	Hod Carriers, 814 W. Harrison St.
81	Ladies' Garment Workers, 328 W. Van Buren St.
390	Machinists, 3257 Sheffield Ave.
582	Machinists, 7414 Wentworth Ave.
446	Maintenance of Way, 5445 Ashland Ave.
1072	Maintenance of Way, 3127 W. 38th St.
	Marine Fire and Oilers, 357 N. Clark.
320	Meat Cutters, 11405 Michigan Ave.
16	Painters, 35th and Wood.
147	Painters, 20 W. Randolph St.
180	Painters, N. E. cor. California and Madison.
184	Painters, 6414 S. Halsted St.
191	Painters, N. W. cor. State and 55th.
225	Painters, 9202 S. Chicago Ave.
275	Painters, 220 W. Oak St.
371	Painters, Chicago Heights, Carpenters' Hall.
396	Painters, 810 W. Harrison.
521	Painters, Trumbull and Ogden Ave.
502	Plasterers, Monroe and Peoria Sts.
700	Railway Carmen, 2345 S. Kedzie Ave.
1010	Railway Carmen, 1126 W. 18th St.
333	Railway Clerks, 11411 Michigan Ave.
1505	Railway Clerks, 5436 Wentworth Ave.
2219	Railway Clerks, 500 W. Washington. Street.
222	Railroad Trainmen, 20 W. Randolph Street.
69	Signalmen, 426 W. 63d St.
17183	Stereopticon Slide Wkrs, Great Northern Hotel.
83	Switchmen, 901 E. 75th St.
712	Teamsters, Laundry. 220 S. Ashland Blvd.
12757	Tent and Sail Makers, Washtenaw and Wabansia Ave.
17352	Theatre Wardrobe Attendants, 912 Capitol Bldg., 2 p. m.
7	Waiters, 234 W. Randolph St.
16171	Ward Superintendents, Palmer House, 2:30 p. m.

(Note—Unless otherwise stated all meetings are at 8 p. m.)

St. Louis Enjoying Little Private Graft Scandal of Its Own

By MARTIN A. DILLMON
(Staff Correspondent of the Federated Press)

ST. LOUIS, March 3.—An investigation of tax books here has revealed frauds by which the city of St. Louis has been swindled of $85,781 by erasures and alterations of real estate tax records during the last five years. Tax payers favored by the doctored records are high in the councils of St. Louis politics and big business. Those who profited by the frauds will be called upon to pay up, according to city officials.

William P. Etling, former chief deputy assessor, and William P. Caufield, Jr., former clerk in Etling's office, have been indicted on charges of bribery and alteration of public records. One beneficiary of the tax reductions testified he bribed Etling. Etling was thereupon removed from office.

Fears are expressed that the strangle hold of the republican political bosses on St. Louis city affairs may be broken in the approaching campaign as a result of the wholesale frauds at the city hall.

During 1923 Mayor Kiel and his board of estimates and apportionment kicked aside several requests from city employes for better pay on the allegation that the city was broke and could not stand improved wage standards. The board of aldermen recently passed a bill providing for a flat increase of $30 a month to city firemen, this being one development in a two-year fight of the union firemen for better wages. But that ordinance must yet survive Mayor Kiel's estimate and apportionment board.

How many of your shop-mates read THE DAILY WORKER. Get one of them to subscribe today.

SOVIET ENVOY HAILS BRITISH RECOGNITION

Russia Now Stands on Equal Terms

By LOUIS P. LOCHNER.
(Staff Correspondent of The Federated Press)

BERLIN, March 3.—Recognition of Russia by the British Labor government was hailed with satisfaction at the Russian embassy here. A prominent official of the embassy made the following statement to the Federated Press.

"Recognition means that Russia can now negotiate with Britain on equal terms. People who try to pick a flaw in the situation by pointing out that long negotiations may yet be ahead before an agreement is reached simply don't know what they are talking about. The Russian point of view has been thruout, 'first recognize us, then negotiate.' The Baldwin government wanted us first to negotiate and then they would say whether they would recognize us. That would have put us in an unfavorable position; we should then not have been recognized as equals in the negotiations.

"Others have tried to interpret the fact that for the present there won't be an exchange of ambassadors, but merely of charges d'affaires, as an indication that, after all the recognition is not a full one. These people, again, simply don't know diplomatic usage. No country sends an ambassador to another until a so-called agreement has been reached. America, for instance, after the war took up diplomatic relations again with Germany, but no ambassador was sent until after a treaty regulating all affairs had been established. That did not mean that the two countries continued their enmity. Americans came to visit Germany, passports were vised, and in general life between the two countries developed as in pre-war times. The sending of an ambassador was merely a question of time and formality.

"The same situation applies with reference to British-Russian relations. The charge d'affaires will be followed by an ambassador as soon as the details have been settled.

"British action will have a profound influence upon other countries, as has already happened in the case of Italy. We can now afford to wait until France and America make up their minds to climb onto the loaded bandwagon."

Convict Evangelist, Who Hated Reds, of Crime Against Girl

(By The Federated Press)

TACOMA, Wash., Mar. 3.—Three Fingered Jack Godwin, an evangelist who specializes in converting radicals to the true faith, will confine his religious attentions exclusively to political prisoners for some time to come.

Jack has been found guilty by a jury of a sex offense against a little girl. When arrested in California at the request of the Tacoma police he received much space in the daily press for his claim that he was being framed up by the radicals because of his effective work against bolshevism. His claims were not presented at the trial to counteract the evidence of statutory crime on which he was convicted.

Meeting to Limit Families Coming Despite Preachers

SYRACUSE, N. Y., March 3.—Ministers of the gospel in Syracuse disagree with the waggish fellow who insists upon calling the baby carriage a blunderbuss.

When it was announced recently that the state conference of birth control advocates would be held here, a meeting of clergymen demanded that the city council pass a special ordinance, prohibiting the discussion of birth control in public. The aldermen passed such a bill, but Mayor Walrath vetoed it. An attempt to pass the ordinance over the mayoral veto was defeated by two votes. The meeting will, accordingly, be held as scheduled.

Mystery Contestant Forging Ahead

City on Lake Michigan Not Making Chicago Leery or Weary.

"NOW, I suppose you have been wondering where I have been since the Chicago Subscription Contest started? Well, for various reasons, I couldn't get on the job until a few evenings ago." This from Comrade Plav, the "Mystery Contestant," as he handed in subscriptions for the DAILY WORKER, totaling 78 points—the result of three evenings' effort. There apear to be good reasons for this booster not revealing his identity. The City Subscription Committee has no special desires to delve into spheres of the so-called "Unknown," especially in a contest of this kind. But if this mystery helps Mr. Unknown to get more "subs" and serves as further stimulus to the campaign, it will not be ruled out of order.

The N. W. English Branch is out for the lead. And the way subs have been coming in from that direction during the past week is an indication that the Englewood Branch must keep going to retain its present position in the contest. With only a little more than a week to the close of the contest, these two Branches are in a favorable position. The order has been changing constantly during the past ten days, however, and several of the other English Branches deserve watching. This is particularly true in the case of the Irving Park Branch, one of the smaller branches, which is threatening the leaders.

The Lake View Scandinavian Branch is leading the foreign language Branches at the moment, followed in close order by the Karl Marx Scandinavian, German, 1st South Slavic and N. W. Russian Branches. The 1st Czecho-Slovac is increasing in its point score, and the last few days show that the Lettish Branch is striving to get into the running.

One of the Scandinavian comrades has been studying the English language, and in a way that is bringing results in more ways than one. He has been reading the DAILY WORKER since its inauguration, and while reading it, one of his shop mates became interested. The latter is now a subscriber. The Scandinavian comrade is now convinced that language difficulties are not such serious barriers to getting subs after all. He is out for more.

The John Reed Branch of the Young Workers League is leading in the contest for the Y. W. L. branches. The members of this Branch are sure that the Nicolai Lenin Branch is not the one to get the picture of the recently deceased leader whose name it bears. Going out for subs for the DAILY WORKER, and at the same time getting subs for the **Young Worker** and **Young Comrade**, is a method which can be pursued and give good results.

Chicago is not complaining about handicaps. (It might justifiably mention a few). Nor is it feeling leery or weary over the fact that the city on Lake Michigan has found it necessary to put on a full time City Subscription Agent to keep on the map.

THE THEATRE

(By The Federated Press)

NEW YORK CITY, March 3.—Never has Mr. Bernard Shaw been more impressive than in "Saint Joan," which is enjoying its first presentation on any stage thru the Theatre Guild here. And a sterling production, at that. One feels that, in this play, G. B. S. has unleashed the pent-up, hot emotions which, in his most successful works, he has subordinated to cold intellectuality.

Not that "Saint Joan" does not abound in satire. But this is the weakest aspect of his powerful stage chronicle. The jibes at the English in "Saint Joan" often verge perilously close to the slapstick; and of the blows at the Catholic church, a few are telling, while many are overstressed. In the second act, wherein the Archbishop of Rheims unveils the shams of his cult, one wishes that his deceptions were rendered less apparent and that the dramatist had left us to do more of our own "debunking." But these vulnerable passages serve to magnify the mature wisdom and beauty of the play as a whole.

Mr. Shaw leaves the traditional story of Joan virtually intact. Joan is merely shorn of the superstitions woven around her legend. Her behavior is rationalized, and she stands before us, the unripe girl, obedient to her conscience, courageously defying Church and State in her resplendent faith.

The eternal price of heresy is the recurrent theme. Last century's iconoclasm becomes the sanctified respectability of today. And when, in the epilogue Joan reappears before her inquisitors, who are now her humble worshippers, we are made to realize that they would avidly burn her again at the stake, were she to return in the flesh. We are reminded that, because men possess so little imagination, a new saint must be crucified for each generation.

Only the shabby English soldier, a reincarnated Henry Dubb, reveals something akin to genuine understanding of Joan's spirit—and he, of course, is merely on furlough from hell.

Right to Picket Is Issue in Trial of 170 Shoe Workers

NEW YORK, March 3.—Labor's right to picket during a strike is the issue on which 170 shoe workers of Brockton, Mass., are resolved to go to jail in a body if necessary in connections with their trial on appeal before the Massachusetts Superior court. The men were arrested during the shoe workers' strike last July, when the Brockton city attorney ruled that picketing by strikers is illegal.

The Civil Liberties Union and the Labor Defense Council announce that they will grant full support to the shoe workers in their legal struggle.

Apparently, the local authorities decided that the anti-picketing decree could not be sustained, so the 170 laborers were arrested in tenuous charges of loitering, intimidation and assault. Judge William Rowe imposed jail sentences ranging from ten days to four months and fines amounting to $3,500. A change of venue was demanded during the first trial on the plea that Judge William Rowe is a brother of Frederick Rowe, superintendent of the Chester Eaton shoe works, where the strike had been called; it was further alleged that Judge Rowe personally held stock in that concern. The change of venue was refused.

When the appeal is heard District Attorney Williams, who prosecuted the case against Sacco and Vanzetti, will represent the state.

Why Not Put the Capitalist System Out of Business?

(By The Federated Press)

SEATTLE, March 3.—Echoes of the Teapot Dome scandal were heard across the continent in addresses before the Seattle Central Labor council when T. C. Robbins, representative of the railway employes department, American Federation of Labor, appealed to workers to clean out reactionaries in the national administration.

Edwin Denby, deposed cabinet member, promised railway employers at the height of the shopmen's strike that even the navy, if possible, would be used to help break the walkout by aiding in transporting goods between coastal cities, Robbins declared. H. M. Daugherty, attorney general whose fall is believed imminent, struck a black blow at labor in his permanent injunction against the shopmen.

The Esch-Cummins act repeal is the acid test of candidates for congress, Robbins told the council. The railway labor board has to be put out of business if the railway brotherhoods are to survive.

Yellow Socialist May Be Polish Envoy to Court of St. James

WARSAW, Poland, March 3.—Joseph Rettinger, socialist of the yellow stripe, may be the next Polish ambassador to London, if the efforts now made by the socialist and Jewish parties are successful. He may be sent either to replace the present minister Constance Skirmunt or as a special envoy accredited to the labor government.

The socialists claim that Skirmunt is not capable of dealing with the present British labor government at the "court of MacD

BIRTH CONTROL CLINIC OPENS IN GERMANY

Information Given Free to Workers

By LOUIS P. LOCHNER.
(Staff Correspondent of The Federated Press)

BERLIN, March 3.—The state of Prussia has received an unusual gift in the form of an institute for sex-science (sexualwissenschaft). It is to be known as the Magnus Harschfeld Foundation for Sex Science and is given by Dr. Hirschfeld.

One of the important departments of this institute, thru which press representatives were taken by the founder, is that in which free advice on sex matters is given to married people. This department is consulted most by men and women of the working classes, who for ecomomic and other reasons are worried over the prospect of additional offspring. Birth control information, otherwise usually available only to the rich, thus becomes available to the workers.

The subject of eugenics also comes in for attention at these consultations, and couples with bad family histories, which make it more than likely that their offspring will be defective or degenerate, are given the necessary information for preventing conception.

The institute also treats sadism, homo-sexuality, perversion and the like, and tries to find the remedy rather than merely condemning such unfortunates to social ostracism. A special research department is in touch with the physicians of prisons and houses of correction and is gathering valuable material for showing the connection between sex and crime. In the institute is a museum showing specimens of every type of sexual disease and irregularity.

Representatives of the various departments of the federal government as well as city and state authorities were present at the exercises marking the transfer of the foundation to the state. It was pointed out in the formal addresses that there is only one other city on the European continent that has a similar institute, Vienna.

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(There is no official center in the United States for dissemination of sex science but the American Birth Control League, room 1906, 104 Fifth avenue, New York City, distributes free literature.—Ed.)

Daugherty on the Run While Thieves Are Looting Nation

(By The Federated Press)

WASHINGTON, March 3.—President Coolidge has discovered the Northern Pacific lands fraud case, and has written Chairman Lenroot of the senate public lands committee that he hopes all necessary action will be taken to protect the public interest. Once more, nothing is heard from his attorney general, Harry Daugherty.

The forest land grab covers 3,000,000 acres of valuable forest lands claimed as part of its original grant from the government by the first of the Hill reads. The records of the government show that the full amount of the original grant of lands—which sold for about two and a half times the total cost of the road—have been given to the company.

Congress was heavily bribed, in the Civil war period, to give away these public lands to railroad promoters. The Union Pacific crowd were the first to get a princely domain from Congress. They "greased" their bill thru to passage in the week following the battle of Gettysburg, when the attention of the country was fixed on the fact that the Confederacy had been broken.

Minor Speaks at Detroit Sunday on 'Who Are the Reds?'

(Special to The Daily Worker)

DETROIT, Mich., March 3.—Robert Minor, editor of the Liberator, will be the speaker at the Labor Forum in the House of the Masses, 2101 Gratiot Ave., Sunday, March 9, at 3:00 p. m. His subject is announced as "Who Are the Reds?" His address will prove of particular interest at present on account of the fact that this is the fifth anniversary of the founding of the Third International.

International Women's Day will be celebrated in Detroit with a mass meeting, concert and dance on Saturday, March 8, at 7:00 p. m. The celebration will take place in the new home of the Finnish Branch of Detroit, which is located at 5963 14th St., near McGraw. Mrs. S. I. Johnson Knight of Toronto will deliver an address on "Woman In Industry and Politics."

The English branch of the Workers Party will hold its third annual ball in the auditorium of the House of the Masses on Sunday evening, March 9. The annual affair of the English Branch has come to be a social event of considerable importance in party circles in Detroit.

Reichswehr Sing Internationale.

DRESDEN, March 3.—When recently in Dresden soldiers of the Black Reichswehr sang the Ehrhardt song, other Reichswehr soldiers retorted by singing the "Internationale." At night there was a free for all fight in the barracks between the two sides. The soldiers who had sung the "Internationale" were punished.

A Conversation

"Why is the Third International so hated and maligned?"

"Because it stands for centralization, direction, discipline, and organic unity."

"Then how does it differ from the Second International?"

"Exactly as the Communist Party differs from a Socialist Party."

"But I don't know what the difference is between the two parties."

"Let me explain the difference. The Socialist Party is a debating society, a loose organization where one can obtain pleasing bourgeois entertainment, only it is decorated with radical plumes in order to make it seem different, make it, seem revolutionary."

"Well, if people are not ready for the real thing, an imitation of it is perfectly alright."

"It is evident that you still have the Second International ideology. There is no short road to Communism. You can't fool people into it. Half measures are worse than useless. They must understand what the really revolutionary spirit is. It seems that you, too, need a little enlightenment in that line"

"But how, where, can I find out just what is the function of the Third International? How it differs from the second, and so on. Recommend me some book"

"There is no book, no good book on that subject published But you can find out about it—"

"Find out about it? What do you mean? Where?"

"For the first time in the United States are lectures given not only on the functions of the Third, but also on the Second and First Internationals."

"But where?"

"At the Workers'. School, 127, University Pl., New York City."

"And who is the lecturer?"

"Ludwig Lore, editor of the Volkszeitung."

"What time does he give it?"

"He gives lectures each Thursday at 8 p. m. You had better come to hear him and bring your friends along."

"What school is that—"

"The Workers' School—whose sole purpose it is to give real communist education."

"This is the first time I have heard of it. I certainly will come Thursday night. Good-bye."

More Wind and Less Strings Is Alfred Frankenstein's Motto

By ALFRED V. FRANKENSTEIN.

Harvey Noack, first flute player in the Civic orchestra, was soloist with the Chicago Symphony orchestra at the popular concert on Feb. 28, at Orchestra Hall. This is the first time in a number of years that a soloist on a wind instrument has played with the orchestra. The only other occasion in the memory of this writer was when Alfred Barthel, now first oboe in the symphony, played a concerto.

It is interesting to reflect for a moment on why our solo performances should be limited to string instruments, voice, and piano. It is not because there is no literature. Nor is it because there is no public interest, since wind solists have thrived in the past and there is no indication that they would get no support in the present. And only the musical jackasses declare that the stringed instruments possess some mysterious artistic quality that the wind instruments lack.

The most potent reason is that the music schools and societies that encourage musical endeavor take no cognizance of anything but singers, pianists, and violinists. Nowhere in this country is a scholarship offered in wind instruments, and only one organization of musicians has offered anything in the way of encouragement to wind players.

The Society of American Musicians, a Chicago organization, for the last three years has put on a contest for young American musicians. Last year the contest was opened to flutists. Next year it will be open for not only singers, pianists, violinists, 'cellists and flutists, but players of the clarinet, oboe and bassoon will be admitted also. We hope that next year the trumpet, French horn and trombone will be included as well. And more fervently we hope that other societies will follow the lead of the Society of American Musicians.

The digression is long but worthy. Noack, winner in the contest spoken of above, earned in this way his appearance with the Symphony orchestra.

J. Henry Walton, tenor, winner in the voice section of the same contest, sang an aria from Coleridge-Taylor's "Hiawatha" most beautifully.

Other numbers on the program were Karl Goldmark's delightful "Rustic Wedding" symphony, an overture by Smetana, a dance by George Schumann, and the selections from the Berlioz Faust that were played on the regular Symphony program last week.

For the next popular concert, to be played at Orchestra Hall on March 13, Olga Eitner, violinist, who came out on top in the contest that brought Welton and Noack also to the orchestra as soloists, will play the first Bruch concerto, and the orchestra will play a march by Saint Saens, the Mignon overture of Thomas, a suite by MacDowell, Borodin's famous "Sketch of the Steppes of Central Asia," and Chaykovski's "Nut Cracker" suite.

Ask Quarantine Be Lifted.

OAKLAND, Calif., March 3.—Personal appeal will be made to the governors of various states to modify the quarantine against California's livestock as a rosult of the hoof and mouth disease epidemic.

NEGRO PAPERS SEE LABOR ISSUE SINCE SANHEDRIN

Radicals Got Results Comment Shows

That the result of the Negro All-Race Congress or Sanhedrin which the DAILY WORKER reported at length during its sessions in Chicago was to put the labor issue squarely before the Race is evident from the comment of the Negro press.

The Negro press comments at length on the part taken by delegates from the Workers Party and the African Blood Brotherhood in showing the necessity for an alliance of black and white workers and it notes that the social welfare type of leaders at the Sanhedrin such as Dean Kelly Miller were unable to keep the labor issue off the floor.

Crusader Reporting Fine.

Most important of all the Negro press agencies is the Crusader Service, published by the African Blood Brotherhood and distributed to Negro publications particularly and to labor papers generally, regardless of race.

This service had splendid reports of the All-Race Congress and emphasized the same significant features that were brought out in the DAILY WORKER'S reports. The Crusader Service scored the reactionary real estate sharks, who sabotaged the fight against segregation, and the chamber of commerce interests that sabotaged efforts to place the Sanhedrin on record for solidarity between the oppressed of both races.

Quotes Daily Worker.

Just at hand is a copy of the February 29 issue of the Pittsburgh American, a Negro paper that is not radical or of a special labor character. But it found the labor issue at the Sanhedrin of sufficient news importance to reprint nearly half a page from the DAILY WORKER'S reports.

The American gives special attention to the DAILY WORKER'S reporting of the personell of the governing committee, consisting of Dean Kelly Miller, F. B. Ransom, J. L. Neil and R. N. Hawkins, showing the professional and business connections of each which prevent their championing the cause of labor. And it gives the labor newspaper's account of Miller's efforts to sabotage labor at the conclave and his failure to cover up this vital issue.

Pleads For Bourgeoisie.

The Pittsburgh Courier, a rival Negro paper, managed by Editor Vann, who took a prominent part in the Sanhedrin, argues with the DAILY WORKER and with Lovett Fort-Whiteman of the Workers Party who had an article therein. The Courier fears for the Negro bourgeoisie, that Fort-Whiteman criticises, fears frankly, pleads that the progress of the race is dependent on the prestige of the Negro leadership drawn from the ranks of this new bourgeoisie and wants radical labor to handle them more gently.

This at least shows that radical Negro labor is no longer ignored; that the old line Negro leaders are on the defensive.

Numerous Negro papers commented on the part radical Negro labor played in the convention, some hostilely, some favorably.

Labor Issues Before Race.

The mass of comment shows that the labor issue is before the Race; it will not down. The labor issue was put before the Race by the radical workers present at the Sandhedrin in spite of the efforts of the conservatives to make it just a nice Sunday school social service sort of affair.

This means that the campaign for the elimination of the color barrier in the remaining labor unions will be waged with more and more intensity and the time is brought nearer when the workers will show undivided solidarity, regardless of race, creed or color.

Ford's Benevolence Looks Rather Thin to Luigi Scopana

By STANLEY BOONE.
(Staff Correspondent of The Federated Press)

DETROIT, March 3.—If there is anything more important in Detroit than human life, or the much-heralded right to work, or the seldom-mentioned right to have suitable food, it is the naturalization law.

With Luigi Scopana, 24 years old, the "right to work" had little to do. With him it was the necessity to work. He needed a job, didn't have one and couldn't get one. There were jobs at the Ford Motor Co. But he had been discharged from there previously.

He erased his own name on his naturalization papers and wrote in the name Angelo Ferrari. But he made the alteration in pencil and the tampering was detected by the employment agent at the Ford Motor Co.

Much propaganda has been written of Ford sociology, of the benevolent despotism of that employer of 140,000.

What the Ford Motor Co. employment office did, however, in the case of Scopana, was turn him over to immigration officials. What immigration officials did was turn him over to Judge Charles C. Simons in the United States district court.

Judge Simons sentenced him to 30 days in the Detroit house of correction for violating the naturalization law.

CHILD LABOR IS REAL MENACE IN UNITED STATES

Infants Working Eleven Hours in the Fields

Capitalist greed not alone exploits the adults in the mills, mines and factories of the nation but it takes the child out of the cradle and twists its little bones out of their sockets in the mad rush for profits.

The oldest inhabitant has an early recollection of movements to prohibit child slavery. But it still goes on. When congress passes a law prohibiting it our supreme court declares it unconstitutional. Sam Gompers passes resolutions against it but the capitalists pay no attention. They know their Sam.

This curse of child slavery is taking place here in "free" America and not in the so-called benighted countries of Europe. American tourists visiting Lithuania or some other state on the borderland of Russia return to tell sorrowful tales of how women there are used to draw the plow while the husband plods along behind smoking his pipe and urging the woman along with curses and blows. This is, of course, an exaggerated picture but granting that it was true such a condition would be humane compared to that which consigns little children of from eight to twelve years into slavery. This is done here under the Stars and Stripes.

The capitalist press tries as usual to blame certain manufacturers for it rather than the system. But that excuse will not hold water. Children are employed wherever the bosses can get away with it.

Child welfare workers declare that conditions existing on farms today are worse than those that prevailed years ago in the mining regions. In Baltimore, Maryland, padrones recruit whole families from the tenement districts. They are herded into narrow pens six feet long and four feet wide, without privacy or sanitation. There are as many as one hundred in each shanty, separated only by boards ten inches high. Men, women and children are indiscriminately huddled together on bare boards for sleep.

How futile and hypocritical is the "moral" crusade of the religious organizations of Chicago to protect the eyes of burlesque patrons from the nude or semi-nude forms of chorus girls, while the immoral conditions under which these unfortunate victims of capitalist greed live are ignored. But that is the way organized virtue and religion always looking for the mote and ignoring the beam, in the social body.

At the Mississippi Valley conference on industrial legislation now meeting at the Hull House, Taylor Frye of Wisconsin said that since the supreme court declared the federal child labor law unconstitutional the individual states should be forced to pass their own child labor laws. He did not say how the hands of the supreme court could be kept off after these laws were passed.

Miss Jeanette Rankin declared that despite the idea that child labor conditions in the south were the worst, Rhode Island had the largest percentage of child labor of any state in the union. Two Massachusetts cities had the largest proportional number of children under 14 working.

The conditions in Maryland as revealed by an investigation made by the childrens' bureau at Washington beggars description. In May every year trucks laden with household goods can be seen moving from Baltimore into the country to pick strawberries, beans and peas. The padrone tells them they are going to have a "nice vacation in the country with good pay."

The following excerpt from the report of the children's bureau is shocking:

"Most of the camps contained but one building, known as a 'shanty,' which serves as sleeping quarters for the workers. This building, usually two stories high, was erected on piles or rough stones. In most camps it was weather beaten or unpainted and the windows usually lacked either glass or shutters, or both.

"As a rule there was but one room on each floor, with stairs on the outside leading to the upper room. On each side of a narrow aisle down the center of the room the floor was divided into pens by boards ten or twelve inches in height. Each pen was about 6 feet long and four to six feet wide and covered with straw for a mattress.

"Each family was allotted one of these pens, the larger families sometimes securing those six feet in width. At night, men, women and children, partially clad, one family separated from the next by the plank ten inches in height, lay side by side.

"Many of the shanties containing two such rooms often were used for sleeping purposes by thirty to fifty persons of both sexes and all ages.

"Little attention was given to sanitation. More than one-half the families had no toilet facilities. Many families described the way in which they lived as 'like hogs,' 'like sheep,' and 'like cattle beasts'."

The survey found that the wages of entire families were seldom over three dollars. On a sample day only ten families earned as high as five dollars while forty families earned less than two dollars. With few exceptions the children of eight and ten years of age worked the same hours as their parents. Children of tender years not alone picked berries but plowed, harrowed, worked machine cultivators and transplanted.

Samuel Gompers is too busy saving the capitalists who exploit those children from the horrors of Bolshevism to do anything to even curb this menace or even modify its evils.

The Concluding Speech by Kamenev Before Moscow Communists

Today we publish the concluding speech by Chairman Kamenev before the Moscow Soviet on the problems now facing the Russian Communist Party. Tomorrow we begin the publication of the views of Stalin, one of the foremost spokesman of Russian Communism. Kamenev spoke as follows:

* * * *

IN my address I have dealt with with the most essential and important questions of Party life at the present time. I believe that you must come to a decision today, and that this decision is not only determinative for the Moscow organization, but for the general opinion of the Party in the provinces as well. Therefore, I beg you to set aside that feeling or nervousness now prevailing, and to draw the balance of the present discussion meeting.

Comrades, everything which has been said here is not quite in accordance with that demanded or desired by Comrade Zinoviev. Mention has here been made of a monopoly, and this is not right. It is not right, because there has been no monopoly against the discussion. During the whole of the time that the discussion has been going on in Moscow, not a single circumstance has occurred enabling the much condemned apparatus to be reproached with having prevented any Party nucleus from carrying on the discussion, and there is no power which could act contrary to this, under the present resolution of the Central, or could prevent anyone from bringing up any desired question for discussion.

Is the Central Factional?

We must come to some decision or other, or our discussion will appear to be nothing beyond a jest.

It is not a question of whether this or that comrade is satisfied with the Central or not; it turns upon the Theses, upon the fact, that, if the leaders of this Central bring about a split in the course of the evolution which they are calling upon the Party to perform, this will be a disaster. And the second question: Does that democracy which we proclaim include the liberty to form groups—that is the essential question which must be answered.

Perhaps it is true that a certain monopoly exists, the monopoly which the Party has placed in the hands of a certain group of persons, and the duties attendant on it which we have to fulfill so long as the Party exists; upon this monopoly we have to keep a firm hand, or we should be criminals, and other workers and leaders would have to be chosen for the Central. It is our duty to defend this monopoly, and we shall defend it, or we should not be the leaders of the Central, but old women.

And the question to which the Moscow organization must receive a reply is: Does the Central really represent that which it is whispered to be in the Moscow organization—a group faction? The statement that the members of the apparatus are mobilized at this meeting, is nonsense. When Comrade Zinoviev stated in his address that we members of the Central make it our endeavor not to bring up questions relating to differences of opinion—then this signifies that we have none.

No one can say that the majority of the Central has become transformed into a group, into a faction. Comrades, have you not at the head of your Party a Central elected by the Congress, and which is no accidental formation, for the elections at the Congress are not carried out by accidental majorities? The Central, as constituted at present, has been formed during the course of decades by gradual selection. How many have been members of the Central!

Central Not Accidental Grouping.

Do not tell us that the Central is an accidental grouping of people who have come together from motives of personal friendship and have usurped power.

The Central is something which has been formed by the Party by a slow and lengthy process of selection, it has been created from the elements which the Party has found it necessary to place in the foreground. Comrade Preobrashensky observed that he had heard something of a triple head.

I should like to ask Comrade Preobrashensky if he knows of one single political document, or of one single enactment or resolution which has emanated from this triple head? Does he know of any document in which the policy of the Central is not carried out in the name of the Central?

Does this imply that there exist no differences of opinion whatever in the Central? By no means. We were not chosen because we all agreed with one another. We disagree with one another in the Central, we have our majorities and minorities, as every nucleus has.

It would only be possible to speak of a faction if some decision were arrived at and carried out behind the back of the Central, or when members of the Central who were not agreed with the line adopted by the Central were deprived of the possibility of mutually discussing the decisions arrived at. So long as this is not the case—and you have no right to maintain that it is the case—you have no right to maintain that the Central is a faction center.

Necessity of Apparatus.

You have either to believe the Central or the others; the Central cannot work differently. And you must reply straight forwardly to this, even tho Comrades Preobrashensky and Sapronov allow that on the whole the Central acts correctly; for even if only one-tenth of the Party were to believe that the Central is leading a muzzled Party, then this Central is worth nothing. And if you yourselves do not face this question clearly, we shall demand the convocation of the extraordinary Party conference.

And now with regard to the Party apparatus. This question must be viewed from the political aspect.

Comrade Sapronov has asserted that the Party apparatus has become converted into a factional apparatus. A narrow factional spirit has been spoken of. This is what you have asserted, and not that the apparatus is decayed, and can be compared to a certain extent with the apparatus of German social democracy. This is utter nonsense, and it is difficult to see what is meant by it.

In Germany the apparatus is preventing the development of the revolution. But what conclusion is there for us to draw from this? Decidedly none whatever.

It is simply obvious that German social democracy possesses an apparatus worthy of it.

But for us the question is whether we have an apparatus which efficiently serves our Party. In our opinion, our apparatus needs freshening up; it has made mistakes. The reasons for the attack on the apparatus must be examined into. Is it because it is bad? Is it not flexible enough? Does it gag the mouths of the workers?

Then drag into the light of day, by the hair of their heads, all those who do not permit the workers to speak, who forbid discussion, and substitute the muzzle for leadership. But you have gone even further; you have asserted that the Party apparatus has become converted into a factional apparatus, and this means that nine-tenths of the policy pursued by the Central does not please you.

Apparatus Must Be Renewed.

But the policy of the Central will not please you any better when it consists of Sapronov and Preobrashensky, and the Central apparatus puts into practice some resolutions not agreeable to you for some reason.

What is to be said about the factional spirit? Have we not exterminated the Menshevist party? Have we not annihilated the "work" of social democracy in Germany? But we know the political background justifying our actions.

We succeeded in our efforts to destroy an apparatus hostile to us, and belonging to a faction pursuing a shameful policy. And when you speak here of a factional apparatus, you are saying indirectly that the policy of this apparatus is disagreeable to you because it is not in your hands, and because it is pursuing a policy which you attack.

I repeat that the apparatus must be renewed, and to do this lies in our hands. We can hold fresh elections.

Dare we dream for a moment of loosening the bands which bind us together, not only as a Party, but as a military formation?

When you can prove to us that the formation of groups is no longer dangerous, that the influence of the New Economic Policy is not dangerous, that we have conquered an international position ensuring us power and strength; when you can tell us that our democracy occupies a different position, and that the position of our apparatus has become so secure that groupings within the Party can exercise no influence upon it, then we shall reply: "The time has now come for liberty for discussion." But until it can be proved that this point has been arrived at, we prefer to say: "Discuss and consult, go from one nucleus to another, but do not form factions, which will lead to the disruption of the unity of the Party and of the Soviet power."

No Sign of Split.

In conclusion, I should like to touch upon Comrade Radek's address. He spoke of a split, and delivered a passionate speech against this split.

I cannot tell where he has found this talk of a split. If he had only desired to repeat the words of Comrade Lenin: "Be on your guard against schism, fear it, and take measures to prevent it," then he need only have taken Lenin's article and read it aloud.

Why did Radek speak as he did? If facts actually exist which prove schism, then it was his duty to bring them forward, for such a speech as his can only sew doubt and alarm. We cannot preserve calm when a responsible member of the Central comes and speaks of a split.

There is no split in the Party, and no sign of it, and there will not be any sign of it. Radek spoke of "both sides." What both sides? The two sides in disagreement—but he forgot that we are not a side. We are not in such a position that the Central Committee forms one side and some factional group another.

The Party has a Central which does not feel itself to be a side; this Central leads and carries out the policy, and accords all attention to criticism of its action. Were we not in possession of such a courageous organ, capable of undertaking responsibility in such decisive moments as that of the German revolution, we should possess no Party.

Two sides do not exist; there is only one whole—the Central, which estimates the criticism of its actions in accordance with essentials, and is willing to learn much from correct criticism.

This does not mean that we are bound to reject everything coming from any other source than our own camp, but it means that we have to subject everything we hear to a critical consideration, for on every occasion of historical turning points, these comrades have made us suggestions which would have driven our Party vehicle over the precipice.

Radek observed: "I regret that Trotsky, in this article, has permitted himself a comparison between the heads of our Party and the degeneration of Bernstein and other scolars of Marx." Radek is nine-tenths on the same road as Sapronov, but not quite.

Caution Needed.

At least that is my impression; yet he finds it necessary to express his regret that Trotsky has drawn this unnecessary comparison.

In this case I share Radek's regret and am sorry that Trotsky has formulated his views in such a manner as to allow his words to be seized upon by Sapronov as a weapon against the Central. It proves that greater caution should be exercised when formulating opinions. Here I have a note written by a workman: "Trotsky demands that the apparatus men be removed, how are we to know what to do!" It is obvious that the writer of this note has been induced to put this complicated question by Trotsky's formulation of his views. I do not speak of Trotsky's article, but of the manner in which his mode of expression is utilized.

Trotsky's article requires to be complemented and explained, or doubts may be aroused in the minds of the masses as to whether Comrade Trotsky demands that the apparatus men be removed.

Salvation lies in the strict adherence and execution of the resolution of the 10th Congress. If our Party carries out the impending change under the slogan of: "Away with these!" there is a danger that what is in reality a sound necessity may go too far, that it may overstep the line and destroy the essence of the apparatus.

If you will make up your minds that the Moscow organization accepts the resolution worked out by the Central, and undertakes to carry it out under the leadership of the Central, declining at the same time to take part in any attempt at forming factions, or in the incitement of any section of the Central against another, then we shall be able to perform the necessary evolution with ease.

But if we let the reins go at this turning, then within a month we shall have factions and sections being played off against one another. Above all, the Party must be preserved by the Central from internal schism. It has hitherto been customary to praise the Moscow organization.

We read in the newspapers, and we hear from Comrade Preobrashensky, that the Moscow organization is a living organization, altho it shows certain signs of bureaucracy. I fear that these comrades praise the Moscow organization because its first steps raised their hopes, and that they will cease to praise the Moscow organization when it lends determined support to the Central, and rejects this group.

Ludendorff Woos Fascisti with Warlike Speeches from Dock

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MUNICH, March 3.—Ludendorff, former warlord of Germany, came here to be tried but instead he has placed his accusers on trial and is a popular idol among the Fascisti elements who were rather demoralized since the failure of the "beer hall" rebellion.

It looks as if the court room scene was specially prepared by the general to win his way back again into popular favor. He lost most of the glamor with which his name was surrounded when he was caught cowering in a cellar after his futile revolt.

He expects to come thru the trial victorious, or at the worst with a small fine.

IMPEACH COOLIDGE!

BRANCHES OF WORKERS PARTY FORMED IN S. D.

Daily Worker Greeted by Farmers

(Special to The Daily Worker)

CENTERVILLE, S. D., March 3.—Branches of the Workers Party have just been organized at Marion and Centerville, Turner County, S. D.

At the first meetings held by these party branches the new members were unanimously of the opinion that the farmers and the workers would not be able to get justice for themselves until they established their own political and economic system. The Workers Party was praised for its uncompromising fight against capitalism and the DAILY WORKER was hailed as the best workers' paper in the United States, several members handing in their subscriptions.

Seventy per cent of the farmers in this county are renters. These tenants pay from $800 to $1,200, or 2-5 of the crop, per quarter section, for the privilege of working the land. With price of land sky-high and low prices for farm products, the tenants have absolutely no chance of ever becoming owners. At present they have great difficulty in meeting necessary expenses.

The bonded indebtedness of the county is $70 per acre and the total farm mortgage debt is at least $6,000 per quarter section. Taxes run from $130 to $300 per quarter sections.

The local banks are prodding many farmers to put on auction sales in order that they may get money to pay what they "owe." Not a day goes by but there is one or more such sales in the vicinity of Centerville.

The farmers here are sick economically speaking and they are looking for a new deal.

Progressives Win All Offices in N. Y. I. L. G. W. Local

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, March 3.—A signal victory was won by the progressives in Cloak Finishers' Local No. 9 of the International Ladies' Garment Workers of New York when Louis Hyman was reelected manager of the local and all twenty-five candidates put up by the progressives were elected to the executive board at the elections held at the end of last week.

The business agent of the machine who has held his job for ten years ran against the progressive candidate Hyman, but was defeated, as were all the other 25 job holders who ran against the progressive candidates for the executive board. The vote for manager of the local was: 953 for Hyman and 672 for the candidate of the machine.

The reactionaries did a lot of electioneering for their candidates; they issued leaflets, they circulated all kinds of ugly rumors about Hyman and the progressives in general, they canvassed the shops for their candidates, they procured the help of that warm friend of all reactionaries, the yellow "Forward," but all this was to no avail. The cloak finishers would not let themselves be bluffed.

Workers of Paterson, New Jersey, Meet to Plan Action

PATERSON, N. J., March 3.—In Paterson, New Jersey, the provisional council for the Protection of Foreign Born Workers is calling a conference for Wednesday night, March 5, at 8 p. m. at Workers' Hall, 7 Bridge St., Paterson, N. J.

The call has reached seventy-five organizations and a successful conference is expected, Paterson being one of the leading silk mill towns, with a mixed foreign population.

DANISH PUPILS TO SEE PLAYS IN SCHOOL THEATRE

Just Reading Drama Was Too Dull

By PAUL HOYER.

(Staff Correspondent of the Federated Press)

COPENHAGEN, Denmark, March 3.—The 30,000 school children and high school students of Copenhagen are to have their own theater soon.

Pupils will see plays in this theater just as regularly as they now have language lessons or gymnastics or arithmetic. The little theater in the Copenhagen Casino will be entirely rebuilt and will be known as the Skoleteater—school theater.

Teacher Originated Idea.

The idea originated with a Dutch teacher named Hejle, who realized that it is tedious for school children to read classical plays merely as literature, without seeing them dramatized. He therefore aranged for the pupils of his school to see a certain number of Danish classical plays by an arrangement with the Dagmar theater. His scheme, however, benefitted only about 2000 school children.

By erecting a special school theater it will be possible to give all the children of Copenhagen a chance to augment their studies of literature and history.

It is figured that a play can be produced 50 times before all the students have seen it. While this play is running, another one will begin at some other hour of the day, to which those who have already seen the first play will go with their teachers, and in this way a considerable number of plays can be produced in the course of a school year.

All Kinds of Plays.

It is contemplated that two categories of plays be given—the typically Danish plays for the children of the lower grades, and both Danish and foreign classics for the students of the higher grades.

A further advantage that is claimed for the scheme is the fact that new histrionic talent can be discovered. Ambitious young actors can win their spurs here. Stage managers will eagerly scan the boards of the school theater in quest of discoveries.

Abolish Illiteracy by 1927, Is Program of Russ Educators

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, March 3.—Intensified war on illiteracy has been ordered by the All Russian Congress of Soviets which approved Commisar of Education Lunacharsky's program for the complete elimination of illiteracy by 1927, that is in three years.

There are still 17,000,000 illiterates in Russia, Lunacharsky's report shows. This represents an immenso reduction from tsarist times, showing that illiteracy is now reduced to less than 13 per cent from the 75 per cent figure of the old regime.

Premier Rykov is giving earnest support to the educational program, declaring that it is the most important issue before the people.

Ludwig Lore Will Speak in Boston on March Ninth

BOSTON, Mass., March 3.—Ludwig Lore, editor of the New York Volkzeitung, will be the principal speaker at a meeting here on March 9, to protest against the registration of the foreign born workers. The meeting will take place on Sunday afternoon, 2 p. m., in the Scenic Auditorium corner Tremont and Berkley streets. James P. Reed of Providence will preside. It will be held under the auspices of the Council for the Protection of the Foreign Born. Admission is free.

N. Y. FEDERATED FARMER - LABOR PARTY CONVENING

March 23 Meet Will Outline Program

NEW YORK, March 3.—The New York branch of the Federated Farmer-Labor Party will hold its second convention Sunday, March 23, at the Central Opera House, 67th St. and Third avenue. The New York branch of the F. F.-L. P. has sent out letters to all the local unions of the city asking them to send delegates to the convention.

The convention will lay plans for carrying the work of the F. F.-L. P. on during the coming presidential campaign. The St. Paul convention will be one of the most important matters to come before the convention. Already many unions have signified their intention of sending delegates.

The first convention of the New York branch of the F. F.-L. P. was held last September with more than 200 delegates representing more than 85,000 workers present.

In the call for the New York convention the F. F.-L. P. announces that it is planning to take a big part in New York City during the coming campaign.

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LEO TOLSTOY
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History of the American Trade Union Movement,
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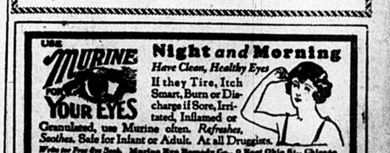
REGISTER NOW

UNCLE WIGGILY'S TRICKS—

A LAUGH FOR THE CHILDREN

"Oh, Squeaker, that terrible drum!"
"Try this, Squeaker."
"Oh, this is awful!"
"That will be about all, Squeaker!"
Lang Campbell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Whose Victory

By votes varying from 408 against 8 to 216 against 199, the Longworth tax proposals were adopted by the House of Representatives after a series of bitter debates.

The Mellon scheme to reduce the maximum surtax from 50 per cent failed. The democratic proposal to set 44 per cent as the maximum figure likewise failed. A compromise proposal placing the maximum surtax at 37½ per cent and taking 2 per cent off incomes under $4,000 carried.

It was only as a result of unity between the insurgents and the regular republicans that this measure secured enactment. There are some who maintain that Coolidge will veto this Longworth tax bill. But it is hard to believe that so practical a water-front politician as Coolidge will take a chance to appear before the country as responsible for vetoing any reduction in taxes at a time when so frantic a tax reduction cry has been raised by the kept press of the country. As to the Senate, nobody can tell what this scandal school will do to the tax bill. We might expect more jockeying and perhaps when the Senators get thru with this measure, it will be in a worse tattered condition than it is even today.

In considering the import of this legislation, one naturally asks: whose victory is this? Nowadays, when the casualties are so heavy on all sides in the political struggle, it is a rather difficult question to answer. All we can safely say at this time is that the insurgents have failed and failed miserably in the tax fight. Their voting for the Longworth measure was an outright surrender to the Old Guard and will be interpreted as such thruout the country.

The insurgents were the pivotal force in the whole tax discussion. In this strategic position the group led by Congressman Frear, of Wisconsin, could and should have held up all tax legislation to the limit in order to secure the passage of a tax program which would shift the burdens from the poor to the rich. Instead, Frear and his forces lined up for the Longworth bill and are now responsible for continuing the present burdensome taxation to which the great mass of workers are subject. If anyone can rightly claim victory in the tax fight in the House of Representatives it is the reactionaries. The whole episode is a monument to the helplessness and the wavering tactics of the insurgents in Congress.

The International

The International plunderbund today sits on top of a more or less active social volcano. The masses are in ferment. Their condition none too good before the world war, has since grown much worse. There is a growing feeling among them that it will never grow better under capitalism.

The capitalists seek to lull the human volcano into passivity by specious promises of golden days of plenty to come. They endeavor to satisfy the workers within their own nations by a policy of plundering their neighbors. The result is larger armies and navies than burdened down the workers of Europe even before the late war.

The Socialists of the yellow stripe represented by Ramsay MacDonald of England, President Ebert of Germany and others of that ilk are assisting the capitalists in holding back the wave of social discontent which threatens to engulf the capitalist class in a gigantic eruption. "Revolutions can't be made; they must come of themselves," parrot these betrayers.

The Communist International which will celebrate its fifth anniversary tomorrow declares that revolutions are made by men when the economic conditions are ripe for the bringing forth of a new order out of the womb of history. Therefore the Communist International has assumed the leadership of the revolutionary workers of the world and is organizing the most advanced battalions of the proletariat to lead the masses for the final struggle to victory.

The rebel workers of the world will celebrate March 5 as a momentous date in the history of the workers' struggle against their masters.

Two years ago William Randolph Hearst, it was rumored, sent a special writer to Washington to get the goods on Daugherty. The stuff was prepared and ready for the press when Arthur Brisbane appeared in the Capitol and thru William J. Burns secured an interview with Daugherty. The expose was buried. What about it, Mr. Hearst?

Now that William Randolph Hearst has come to the defense of Harry M. Daugherty the half dozen or so who still had doubts of the attorney general's guilt can join the majority.

Two Bankruptcies

Following our criticism of Samuel Gompers and the executive council of the American Federation of Labor, for their notable silence on the Teapot Dome scandal, Gompers states the A. F. of L. position in the March issue of "The Federationist."

Brother Gompers claims to have sounded the warning nearly two years ago, on May 6, 1922, to be exact, but this claim to precedence in denouncing the oil grafters was merely a protest against the legislation that made the thefts possible. It does not in any manner explain the sepulchral silence on the revelations concerning men high in the government maintained by the officials of the American Federation of Labor since the investigation was started.

Neither does it explain the weak statement on the oil scandal in the current Federationist, a feeble parody of the democratic press demanding punishment of the guilty persons and restitution of the loot.

No one, reading the official but belated pronouncement of the Federationist will get any inkling of the basic facts underlying the scandal; in the article is not one sentence hinting that the scandal itself would never have become public property if widespread economic changes, undermining the foundations of American capitalism, were not taking place; neither will one receive from the Federationist any confirmation of the belief that both republican and democratic parties are wings of the same bird or any direct information as to the extent to which both capitalist parties are involved.

That no changes have taken place in the mental attitude of the official family of the Federation by reason of the irrefutable evidence recently furnished that both old parties are steeped in oil is the unavoidable impression gained from the first statement by the Federation on the subject of the Teapot Dome since the capitol began to rock under the impact of the disclosures. There is not even one lone word connecting the oppressive agencies of the government, such as the department of justice and the bureau of investigation and their strikebreaking policy with the wholesale corruption.

Brother Gompers demonstrates once more in this article that he is more worried over stability of the government than he is over that of the labor movement. The oil scandal suggests to him no need for revising his hoary doctrines relative to the functions of a labor movement nor his theories as to the all-sufficiency for labor of punishing friend and rewarding enemies in the bi-partisan machines thru which oil and kindred interests maintain their parliamentary supremacy.

The bankruptcy of capitalism as shown by the Teapot Dome scandal makes clearer than ever the bankruptcy of the Gompers policy.

La Follette's Next Step

The force with which political events are developing today is best exemplified by the decision of Senator LaFollette to withdraw his name from the presidential primary contest in North Dakota.

This step on the part of LaFollette is of primary importance. It is unquestionably a step in advance for LaFollette to recognize and admit his powerlessness before the republican steam roller. The Senator from Wisconsin has been in politics for fifty years. Yet, this is the first time that LaFollette has acknowledged the uselessness of working within the republican party. The withdrawal is particularly significant under the circumstances in view of the fact that there has been organized a militant Farmer-Labor party in North Dakota to fight the reactionary clique controlling the Republican Party and Non-Partisan League.

An equally important phase of LaFollette's decision is the implied recognition of the Wisconsin Senator of the power of the Farmer-Laborites in the State. The farewell that La Follette bid to the Republican Party in North Dakota is an open acknowledgement of the strength of the real mass party in North Dakota led by "Dad" Walker. Nationally, La Follette's withdrawal means that the Wisconsin Senator is making an out and out bid for Farmer-Labor support as against any strength he might be able to corral by continuation of his fight within the republican fold. Of course, LaFollette knows that with practically 800 out of 1,109 delegates to the Cleveland convention being hand-picked for Coolidge, it would be suicide for him to split the remaining delegates with Hiram Johnson and thus tend to give the country an impression of weakness.

But this step is of as great danger to LaFollette as it is to the Old Guard. Unless "Battling Bob" follows up energetically this withdrawal on his part from North Dakota he will be stranded hopelessly in a political desert all alone. LaFollette has been too long in politics not to know that negative tactics alone are insufficient in a fierce political contest. Unless LaFollette forthwith takes concrete organizational steps to hold together his followers and help them organize themselves for national action against the Coolidge clique he will not only have read himself completely off the political map, but also have been guilty of demoralizing a great mass of his followers who are today bent upon waging relentless war on the Old Guard of both big capitalist parties.

LaFollette is today at the cross-roads. He can no longer tarry. He must go forward or sign his own death certificate in the political life of the country. The North Dakota decision is a milestone in LaFollette's career. It is of monumental importance as an index of the sharpening of class divisions in America today

Are You Reading "A Week"?

By IURY LIBEDINSKY

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(WHAT HAS GONE BEFORE)

The Russian Communist Party branch is governing this frontier city and fighting the counter-revolution. Earlier installments tell of the fuel shortage that prevents seed grain from being fetched on the railroad. The Party meeting decides to send the Red Army far away for fuel, at the risk of leaving the city open for bandits and counter-revolutionists. It also decides to conscript the local bourgeoisie for wood cutting in a near-by park. Varied types of party members are flashed on the screen: Klimin, the efficient president of the branch, who still finds time to have a sweetheart; Robeiko, the consumptive, whose devotion is killing him; Gornuikh, the brilliant youth of 19 on the Cheka; Matusenko, the luxury-loving place-hunter and Stalmakhov, a practical workingman revolutionist. Gornuikh, disguised as a pleasant, overhears talk in the market place about a plot of counter-revolutionists to seize the town while the Red Army is away getting wood. Klimin is skeptical.

• • • •

CHAPTER IX.

MARTUINOV spent four hours on duty in the Communist Company, walked up and down with his rifle in the big, empty yard, and kept guard over the arsenal. There was a slight frost, but it was not cold, somewhere over the roofs the wind was breathing, diffusing thru the air the fresh sweetness of Spring. Martuinov spent the first two hours in thinking, remembering all his past life, punished and forgave himself for a thousand trivial acts, and thought of the Revolution, of the Party, of his work.

But during the last hour, Martuinov did not think of anything at all . . . he simply waited. Waited to be relieved. His toes were freezing, the cold was getting down inside the collar of his coat and up his sleeves, and to keep warm he went thru exercises with his rifle.

Twelve strokes rolled out from the belfry, and after that every minutes waiting seemed an hour, and he was wanting to blow a shrill whistle and call the sergeant and ask to be relieved, but the relief was already on its way, and two figures appeared from the direction of the guardroom.

They checked the seals on the doors of the arsenal, and Martuinov went off duty and did not walk but actually ran to the warm guard room. It was as if he were drunk with the Spring air, his face was red, and, as always after being relieved, he felt merry and careless and untroubled by anything of the outer world.

Everything was so clear and simple, everything had been thought out in the big dark courtyard of the Communist Company. He drank hot tea, nibbled sugar, broke bread in his fingers and listened to the talk of the comrades.

"Never in my life will I believe it," said the sergeant, an old non-commissioned officer, with thin, elegantly twisted mustaches. "Is there any sense in it? I ask you, man to be descended from a fish or a frog? Wonderful. From a monkey . . . that I've nothing against. . . . Even agree. . . But from a fish? . . . Sheer fairy story."

"But, Comrade, why from a fish? Not from fish particularly, but from creatures of that sort . . . of very simple form. They lived in water and then the structure of all their bodies was the same. But when they multiplied a lot of them started going off into the shallows. . . . And thence on to dry land. And their organisms began to adapt themselves to this new way of living. Lungs appeared instead of gills. And that not all at once but gradually, in thousands and thousands of years. The strongest survived and left descendants; in this way there was selection, just as in breeding domestic animals, and that's the struggle for life. Darwin discovered it and so . . ."

Martuinov listened to the clumsy words, watched the play of the broad rough face and tried to remember; where had he seen that face and heard that slow speech?

The man went on talking and stared at Martuinov, as if he too remembered him . . . but could not bring him to mind. And suddenly he broke off his talk with an exclamation:

"Comrade! Aren't you the son of Sergei Zakharitch? Martuinov?"

"I am," replied Martuinov, and blushed.

"Surely you know me? I am from your father's leather factory. . . . Surely you remember Andreev? At Slobodka they used to call me 'the chemist.' . . ."

And Martuinov recognized the face, the broad forehead, the plain rough features, the small, clear steady eyes. True, he had aged a good deal, his mustache had grown grey, wrinkles had come on his forehead, he seemed to have grown taller, and a scar cut across his face from eye to mouth. . . . It was nine years since he had last seen him, and only now he remembered the close workroom, the feeble light of a kerosene lamp, and Andreev, young, in a black shirt with an open collar, bent over a table, heating up some sort of crucibles full of yellow stinking fluid, which he poured over leather while Martuinov's father, a fat old man with a blood-shot face and malicious eyes, in a grey striped suit with a watch chain right across his stomach, sat very quietly on a bench, smiling encouragingly, stretching an inquisitive neck in the direction of Andreev's hands, and now and again quickly writing something down in his note book.

The elder Martuinov sometimes took his son with him to the factory, but did not allow him to talk with the workmen. Both in their presence and behind their backs he called them drunkards, thieves and ragamuffins, and only Andreev, "the chemist" as they laughingly called him at Slobodka, he visited himself, and took his son with him.

"Sharp fellow, Andreev," said old Martuinov to Volodya, "bitterly proud, but clever, clever. . . ."

And Volodya had seen that his father, strict and autocratic even with his family, even with the people of his house, yet bore with the rude and sometimes almost arrogant manner of Andreev, listened carefully to his explanations, full of the names of chemical reagents and technical terms. He had noticed that this young workman was allowed to call his father by his father's name (Sergei Zakharitch, his own and his father's Christian names, as between equals, instead of using his family name, like a stranger or inferior) which not even the very oldest of the workmen had the right to do. And Volodya had not understood the strange relations between them.

And then Andreev had disappeared; his father had had a great row with him about something, Martuinov had not known about what, but for several days his father had been very angry, and had sworn at all the servants, "with the strongest words," as the coachman had delicately expressed it. . . . Martuinov had grown up, had become interested in futurism, in theosophy, in the history of culture . . . then had come love. . . . Then the Revolution and work in the Party. Andreev had been forgotten altogether. And now here he was, alive, real, sitting there, filling his pipe with tobacco and talking slowly and with pauses:

"Well, Comrade Martuinov, I heard that you were a member of the Party. When I came here I had decided beforehand, I'd come and turn the son of the bourgeois out of the Party. I thought you had come in to serve your own ends. I came and made enquiries about you, where you worked and how, but everybody said you were a good worker and an honest one, and so, thought I, let him work then. . . ."

Martuinov blushed deeply at the praise.

"I broke with my people at the beginning of the Revolution. Broke off all relations with them. I had differences with my father. . . . A despot he was . . . there's no denying it."

"There's no question about it. The man was a flint, and had no pity whatever. My brother workmen had a pretty hard time, thanks to him."

"But with you personally, he somehow behaved decently?" asked Martuinov.

Andreev smiled.

"Of course, decently, he even gave me cigarettes. . . . Since it paid him to do so. Forgive me, Comrade Martuinov, but about your dad I must say he was a rogue, and a clever one at that. . . . You remember they called me 'the chemist' at Slobodka. That was because I was very fond of chemistry, and found a way of tanning leather by a more scientific and profitable method. But I was a fool then and did not take out a patent for my invention, and your father made use of it for nothing. . . . He gave me three roubles. I bought some books for myself.

"You remember the workmen of Slobodka, they were a rough lot at that time. The work was terribly hard, the pay small, and the only relaxation was to get drunk.

"I did not drink, as a matter of fact to this day I don't like vodka, I kept away from the lads, was busied with my chemistry and read books. I had nobody to talk with, so I talked with your dad. We talked and talked and behold he brought something new into the factory, and cut down the number of workmen by nearly half. It turned out that I was by way of being a construction engineer for him, and getting for that fifteen kopecks a day, with tips extra. Sometimes fifty kopecks, sometimes a ruble, sometimes three. At the factory they began to call me 'the cheap chemist,' and it was true enough that I was cheap.

"I was a fool but all the same began to understand a little. And so, said I, Mr. Martuinov, I want to take out a patent for my inventions. You will buy them from me, and I shall be able to study. I dreamed of becoming an engineer. At that time I knew nothing of politics and had no sort of class consciousness whatever. All I wanted was to study and read books.

"If he had only come to terms with me, perhaps I should have brought him great profit and been an engineer by now. But your dad was mean and his meanness ate him up, and in reply he began to swear at me. And I don't like it when people swear at me. Word for word we talked pretty straight. And he turned me off. I was very hard up after that. My mother died of hunger. And then I went to Ivanovo-Voznesensk, and met some good fellows, who began giving me Pravda to read, and opened my eyes, and I became a bit wiser.

"It's terrible to remember in what a state of oppression they kept us, and how they lorded it over us. . . . Well, anyhow, it's done with, now. There's no going back to the past. Sergei Zakharitch is in Japan now, perhaps, or perhaps in America. And in his factory I am all but master."

"But are you working there now?" asked Martuinov.

"Of course. President of the Factory Committee. Two months already."

"Well, and how is the factory working?"

"Of course—badly. The workmen sabotage, rations are poor and given out irregularly, the system of payment is idiotic, the machines are old and broken. I swore at your dad and dislike him heartily, but there would be no harm for us in taking a lesson from him. . . . To learn this. . . ." He was silent, visibly looking for the right word . . . "this managing. . . . He was hard and cunning and loved his power, but he loved the factory still better. Days and nights he spent in the factory. You remember him? He knew every machine in the place, knew how each workman worked. And, most important of all, he had imagination . . . managing, business imagination. That's what we lack just now.

"Take, for example, our director. He's an engineer, and they sent him from the All Russian Council of Public Economy, and he's a Communist. . . . But he never comes out of his office. And can't hold his own with the non-party specialists. Do you know him?"

He named a Party comrade, a member of the Party Committee, who often spoke at the Party meetings.

"But I am a bad politician," he went on. "In a word, I was a chemist and still am. Of course I understand it all, all his mistakes, but I cannot catch him out. One to one, I can still argue with him, but at a meeting he's all over me at once. I don't know when you can ask leave to speak and when you can't, and he at once, 'on the motives of the voting' and so on, and so on. I feel that he is lying and falsifying, but catch him I can't, and if I do try to speak, I talk as clumsily as if my tongue were tied in a knot."

"Well, and how is your chemistry going on?"

Andreev's face became gloomy.

"It isn't going on at all. . . . I married, and took up with politics. That was the end of chemisty. It hurts me . . . but it's impossible not to busy oneself with the workmen's cause. If we dawdle, the bourgeoisie will swallow us alive. That's as much as to say that there's an end to chemistry . . ."

"Go to sleep, Comrade Martuinov. I can see you are tired out, and it'll soon be my time to go on guard. I'll sit and read . . . 'The Economics of the Transition Period' . . . it's a good little book. . . ."

(To Be Continued Wednesday)

What Do You Think of Our First Story?

The DAILY WORKER wants to know what its readers think of the first serial novel it offers to its readers. We have published many installments of this gripping story. Another appears today. What do you think of the story, its setting, its character, as far as we have gone? We want our readers to let us know. Write down your views and send them in to the DAILY WORKER, 1640 N. Halsted St., Chicago, Ill. We publish as many of these letters as we can find space for. Don't delay. Write today.

• • • •

Some Good Suggestions.

To the DAILY WORKER: You ask for views of "A Week." I can say I, for one, like the story and I think the time is ripe for a story of this kind. As I live two blocks from the book store that sells the DAILY WORKER I get it every day and never destroy it as I pass it along to others. But you must realize there are a great many Americans like myself not blessed with education, also not being familiar with the Russian language and say, when the name, Tansky, is useful, why not also use the name "Jones" or "Wilson" or "Jackson," for example Tansky (Jones).

I am sure it would help a great many Americans not familiar with Russian names to keep the story better in mind and, when the story is finished they will really understand the story and appreciate it more. I remain sincerely yours, J. P. Whidclau, Denver, Colo.

P. S. I hope that inside of 12 months there will be a DAILY WORKER published in every town of 5,000, or over in this so-called good old U. S. A.

• • • •

Presents Bright Picture.

To the DAILY WORKER: You ask for opinions of "A Week." Well, here is what I can say so far about it:

It is doubtless the brightest picture of that great revolution that occurred in Russia, and that is still going on.

At last I want to say: Am waiting anxiously every day for my DAILY for you cut the continuations so short.—N. Kutisker, Boston, Mass.

A WE SEE IT

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY.

BRIGADIER General Paul B. Malone is an eloquent Rotarian orator. He spoke in Houston, Texas recently. The General is blunt and truthful. He declared to the assembled Rotarians that war originated because of business or trade, that the first reason for war is trade. Now, this is just what we like to hear a general give forth. There is an old truth to the effect that if you call a man a horse thief justice demands that you submit proof to support the truth of your charge but if the accused admits that he is a horse thief, that makes your task ever so much easier, to say the least.

• • • •

Communists have been telling the workers that all capitalist wars are gigantic commercial enterprises, struggles between opposing capitalist groups for markets, spheres of influence, and territories to exploit. The workers did not believe us. They thought—most of them—that wars are fought for pure womanhood, clean religion and moral preachers, decent kings and chaste queens and such glorious issues. Now comes an honest-to-God general and bears out everything we have said. He then proceeds to lecture the rotarians on their duties. "The object of my visit," he said, "is to bring to the attention of the business men that national defense is part and parcel of your business. War originated because of business or trade. The first reason for war is trade."

• • • •

This is illuminating and instructive. Paste this little bit of information in your hat and pass it around—the information, not the hat—to every worker who still believes that wars are fought for beautiful ideals as specified in Woodrow Wilson's fourteen points. We like frank and stupid generals.

• • • •

Col. Charles R. Forbes is such a jovial fellow that we are averse to saying an unkind word about him. He was also such a good friend of the late and dearly beloved Mr. Harding. But duty demands that we politely call attention to the fact that a suspicion of irregularity has been created by the conduct of the Veterans' Bureau by the said Col. Forbes. This in itself would not be so henious a crime in our opinion, but for the fact that rumor has it that the Colonel disappointed his benefactor, Mr. Harding, the American Mr. Honeyweed who expected so much of Mr. Forbes that he was almost broken-hearted when he heard that his favorite "son" actually shot craps with the wife of Elias Mortimer who was trying to share the good fortune of the Veterans' Bureau with Mr. Forbes.

• • • •

"He that steals my money steals trash; but he that abuses my confidence is a confidence man." Thus Mr. Harding must have reasoned if the good man ever reasoned. Now the wounded veterans who are dying of tuberculosis and shell-shock may say that Forbes' affair with the wife of another man is not near so reprehensible as the looting of funds appropriated for the relief of suffering heroes, but we fear that our heroes do not properly appreciate the honors that were conferred upon them by a proud nation, in being allowed the privilege of becoming heroes and wearing wounds as decorations. We fear the poison of materialism is sinking into their souls and we believe no better evidence can be offered to substantiate this assertion than that instead of protesting against the alleged moral lapse of the said Colonel Forbes, they raise the dickens over the disappearance of a few paltry million dollars. No decent capitalistically-minded Henry Dubb would put material gain before a nation's virtue and a nation's honor.

• • • •

It is hard to say off hand whether the National City bank of New York is a financial institution or a bawdy house. No house of ill fame in any of our many underworlds has come in for so much unenviable publicity for the past few years as the great New York bank. Our readers may remember that Mr. James Stillman, he of Indian guide fame, was once president of the National City bank. Stillman had a first mortgage on the front pages for almost two years. Hardly had he turned over the premier position to Secretary Fall and the Teapot Dome when Beverly D. Harris, now head of that institution, broke into print and the divorce court simultaneously and startled the public with the charge that he was lured into marrying a prostitute, and only recently came to know that his wife was not up to snuff so to speak.

• • • •

We are half inclined to agree with the Boston Post that affairs of this kind are more fertile breeders of revolt than the most effective radical agitator. The moral equilibrium is disturbed. The workers lose faith in the capitalist class. They may even go so far as to withdraw their money from the banks with which the gay Lotharios are connected. It also knocks spots out of the capitalist gag that under communism the favorite indoor sport would be breaking up homes and those who had desirable mates were in deadly dread of any social order that would place their marital happiness in jeopardy. As it is now, capitalism has not a moral leg to stand on. Our bankers are striking at their own system with a two edged sword.

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THE DAILY WORKER RAISES THE STANDARD FOR A WORKERS' AND FARMERS' GOVERNMENT

THE DAILY WORKER

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GRILL BURNS AS TOOL OF OIL GANG

Notorious Judge Orders Strikers off Streets

10 MORE BOSSES YIELD, STUDENTS ON PICKET LINE, AS STRIKE SHOWS NEW PEP

Judge Denis Sullivan's injunction failed to prove itself the paralyzing blight that the bosses' association expected, for the strike was going along with increased vigor as the day closed yesterday and Vice President Meyer Perlstein, in charge of the strike, announced that ten more manufacturers had settled with the union and granted the 40-hour week, increased wages, maintenance of unemployed and all the other demands of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union.

Nearly 200 workers are involved in this victory making more than 400 in all who have gained their ends since the strike started—15 shops having previously settled—and at this rate officials expect that the bitter end bosses will find the pressure becoming too strong for them to endure.

Spreads To Evanston.

The strike spreads today to Evanston where a headquarters will be opened today or tomorrow. There are several hudred garment workers in small shops in Evanston.

"Injunctions Make No Dresses."

Virtual admission of the futility and illegality of the Sullivan injunctions were made yesterday by the failure of police to arrest any unionists for violation of the writs. The five workers arrested on Milwaukee avenue, the three on Roosevelt Road, nine on S. Market street by the police and four more by the special strikebreaking cops of State's Attorney Crowe, were all held on disorderly conduct charges—as pickets.

"Injunctions make no dresses," is the phrase which ripples along among the strikers in the dressmaking zones.

Students Picket.

Four students from the Women's Trade Union League Training School and the University of Chicago, went on the picket line yesterday, aroused by the high handed action of Judge Denis Sullivan and did yeoman's service in the drizzle.

The issue is making the same dramatic appeal as did the famous New York garment strike of 1913, which brought dozens of pickets from women's organizations. One of the volunteer student pickets is a Chicago girl: Lulu Montgomery comes from Wheeling, W. Va., Alexia Smith, from Baltimore, May Bellock and Celia Chanowitz from New York City.

Challenge to Federation.

Unionists attention is now riveted on the Chicago Federation of Labor which promised the strikers last Sunday to give them every possible support. The Federation came thru in the Amalgamated strike of 1919 which unionized the men's clothing industry in spite of hundreds of arrests.

Crowe Aids Weiss.

The special strikebreaking police force attached to State's Attorney Crowe's office raided the striker's line near the factory of the Weiss company, his friends, on West Adams street, and arrested four girls, handling them roughly as they led them to the South Clark street police station.

"Why don't you use that injunction?" someone called out as the girls were being taken away.

The girls are Tillie Bransky, Esther Friedman, Anna Feldman and Rose Printz. They were bailed out by the union, at $400 each and will be arraigned in South Clark street court today.

Arrested by Police.

Those arrested by the police are Sophie Altschuler, Dora Sever and

(Continued on page 3)

ZINOVIEV SEES JAP AND GERMAN VICTORIES SOON

Hails Communist Work in America

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, March 4.—In a Pravda article that glows with confidence for the future of the world revolutionary movement Zinoviev hails the progress of the American Communist movement and declares that Japan is likely soon to be the scene of a great revolutionary uprising. He sees Communism triumphing in Germany in the near future.

The famous Communist leader directs attention to England as an enormously important factor in the world movement. When Communism gains sufficiently in England, he said, the workers in the suppressed East will free themselves.

Zinoviev says the centre of the international Communist organization can be transferred from Moscow to a more industrialized country after the first decisive victory over the European bourgeoisie.

The principal aims of the Communist International for the next five years, as outlined by Zinoviev, are as follows:

German Revolution.

1. To strive in the nearest future for a proletarian revolution in Germany, in which the Communists of Russia, Poland, Austria, Czechoslovakia and France should be ready to aid.
2. The creation of a strong Communist party in England.
3. All-around help to American and Japanese Communists.
4. Assistance to the Polish party.
5. Assistance to the Bulgarian Communists, where the events of 1923 are only preliminary to the general Balkan struggle.
6. More and still more attention to the East.
7. The attraction of a majority of the workmen to the ranks of the international, and those countries in which communism already is strong must prepare to direct the struggle.
8. Where the organization is complete it must organize into real Communist parties.
9. To improve the relations between workers and peasants.
10. Give attention to the problems of national minorities and colonial questions.
11. More attention to the Young Communist movement.

Red Trade Unions.

12. Full support of the "Red" trades unions.
13. The proposition of a united front of all the Internationals.
14. The consolidation of international discipline and order, saying: "Our policy may be directed a very short time from Moscow and afterward transferred to another central country with a greater percentage of the proletariat after our first decisive victory over the European bourgeoisie."
15. To assist the first proletarian State, Russia.

Bill Posters Win Strike.

SEATTLE, Mar. 4.—Pacific coast bill posters have won their strike against the Foster-Kleiser Co. for $1 an hour and time and a half for

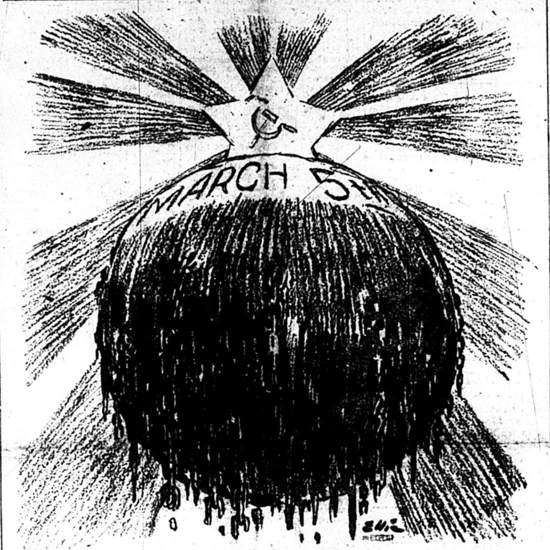
EXPECT UNION LABOR PROBERS OF CROWE TO BE NAMED TODAY

The executive committee of the Chicago Federation of Labor at its meeting today will act on the mandate of the federation requiring the appointment of a special investigating committee to probe the strike breaking work of State's Attorney Robert E. Crowe, during the present garment strike.

It is expected that the probe committee will be announced immediately after the executive committee's session.

The federation's meeting last Sunday not only ordered the appointment of a probe committee but pledged its full support to the strikers.

A NEW DAY IS DAWNING



The Chains Are Falling Away.

Forward Under Banner of the Communist International

THE Fifth Anniversary of the founding of the Communist International should be a day of rejoicing to the workers of the whole world.

The Communist International came into the world as the new rallying centre of the revolutionary workers fighting against capitalism in the hour of betrayal by the Second International and the parties of which it was composed.

During the past five years the Communist International has grown from the small group of men assembled in the Kremlin on March 5th, 1919, and their few tens of thousands of followers to an organization which has won loyalty and devotion of millions of workers.

Today the Communist International has its sections in practically every country in the world. Wherever there are men and women who fight against the exploitation and oppression of capitalism, there are the supporters of the Communist International.

On this Fifth Anniversary of the founding of the Communist International, the Central Executive Committee of the Workers Party believes that it should make clear to those workers who do not know what the Communist International is, what it stands for and the ends it is seeking to achieve.

The Communist International declares that we are living in the period of the disintegration of the capitalist system of production. Conflicting forces within the capitalist system are destroying it. These forces expressed themselves in the World War, which was a direct outgrowth of the imperialist capitalist development. During the war the capitalist system generated new forces of destruction which are undermining the whole economic foundation of capitalist society.

The disintegration of capitalism is apparent in every European country. All the efforts of the statesmen and economists of capitalist Europe have been unable to restore capitalist production in Europe to the conditions of 1914. While there is an ebb and flow of capitalism the dominating tendency is downward to the disintegration of the entire capitalist system of production.

The forces which are bringing the downfall of capitalism in Europe are apparent in the United States. Since the war this country has experienced one bitter period of hard times and unemployment and in spite of all that the capitalist can do our system of production stands trembling on the brink of another period of breakdown.

This period of decay and destruction of the capitalist system, which may extend over decades of time, will bring upon the workers everywhere unheard of suffering. Already in Germany millions of people are starving because of the condition created by the disintegration of capitalism. In England unemployment of close to a million workers has been chronic since the end of the war because of the same causes. The conditions in other capitalist countries is only a difference of degrees. The same forces of disintegration are at work and threaten to bring the same conditions everywhere.

There is only one way in which the workers of the world can save themselves from all the misery, suffering and bloodshed which the dying capitalist order brings into the world, the Communist International declares. They must organize their strength. They must enter into a struggle against the capitalists and their government. They must wrench control of the hands of the capitalists and use that power to build a new social order.

The workers cannot establish their rule thru the organs of the capitalist government. They must create in the struggle against capitalism their own organs of the government—the Soviets. It is thru the Soviets and the Dictatorship of the Proletariat that the workers will mobilize their power and create the means of establishing Communism in the place of the dying capitalist order.

For all the workers of the world who enter the struggle against the decaying capitalist order the Communist International is the rallying point, the source of guidance and leadership.

The Communist International stands as the uncompromising enemy of the whole capitalist order, guiding and directing the struggles of the workers of every country to the goal of establishing their own rule in order to save themselves from the misery and suffering which capitalism brings upon them.

The Workers Party of America, on this Fifth Anniversary of the founding of the Communist International renews its declaration of acceptance of the leadership of the Communist International in the struggle against American capitalism.

HAIL TO THE COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL, THE LEADER OF THE WORLD REVOLUTION!

HAIL TO THE WORLD REVOLUTION AND THE RULE OF THE WORKERS OF THE WORLD.

Central Executive Committee
Workers Party of America
C. E. RUTHENBERG,
Executive Secretary.

WORLD'S WORKERS CHEER FIFTH ANNIVERSARY OF WORKERS' INTERNATIONAL

Today is the Fifth Anniversary of the Communist International, celebrated by the awakening working masses in all lands. On this day all enlightened workers should render some service to the International Communist movement. It isn't enough to merely attend the great anniversary mass meetings. Workers should also get subscriptions for the party press. Get new readers for the DAILY WORKER. Get other workers to read this issue of your paper. Do something worth while TODAY in the struggle for your own emancipation.

Earthquake Does Much Damage to Costa Rica Town

(Special to The Daily Worker)

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica, Mar. 4.—Scores of houses and buildings were damaged by the series of earthquakes which began here at 4:09 a. m. today and continued with lessening intensity at this hour. The casualties resulting from the tremors are at present unknown.

DETECTIVE GAVE U. S. CODE TO TEAPOTTERS FOR PALM BEACH-WASHINGTON USE

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, MARCH 4.—Mrs. Jessie Duckstein, wife of E. B. McLean's private secretary, today told the Walsh investigating committee that William J. Burns furnished her with the Justice Department code which was used in transmitting telegrams to McLean at Palm Beach. Mrs. Duckstein said she is a special agent of the Department of Justice.

New Sensations Are Unearthed

Swinging thru a wide range of drama and thrills, the Senate Oil Committee today produced new sensations and new insight into affairs of officials and departments connected with the government.

Witnesses ranged from Mrs. Duckstein, first woman to appear in the investigation, who told of Burns giving her a Department of Justice code, to dapper Burns himself and Francis H. McAdoo, son of William G. McAdoo, democratic presidential aspirant.

But first Senator Walsh, chief investigator, stating he knew efforts had been on foot for more than a month to bring out testimony damaging to him, so as to hurt the investigation, himself revealed correspondence wih E. L. Doheny, regarding a suggestion that they become associated in Montana oil operations.

Walsh's correspondence showed that, while he had passed the suggestion to Doheny, he rejected overtures from the oil magnate inviting him or his brother John to join Doheny in the proposed Montana enterprise. Walsh explained that because of his position as a senator he would not enter any business involving receipt of favors from the government, such as oil leases. The letters and telegrams concluded with family greetings.

Burns Warns McLean.

Then a slight, pretty woman in a blue poke-bonnet, Mrs. Jessie Duckstein, told how at the request of William J. Burns, head of the government's secret service, she had notified her husband, secretary to E. B. McLean, that McLean's connection with the Department of Justice was being investigated. Burns, she said, gave her the department's secret code and told her to use it in sending the message. This was her explanation of the coded "Mary" telegram which the committee found among messages sent to McLean's party at Palm Beach.

Mrs. Duckstein said the message had been garbled in decoding and its meaning changed.

Burns then took the stand and admitted he had suggested to Mrs. Duckstein that she send the tip to McLean thru her husband. He did so, Burns said, as a hint to McLean to resign and save Attorney-General Daugherty embarrassment.

"Dollar A Year Man".

McLean, however, is still on the department's rolls as a "Dollar a year man," he said.

Burns also admitted the supposedly obsolete code used in telegrams between McLean and his employes was still in use by department of justice agents and that McLean had a copy of the code book.

"Has McLean resigned?" Dill asked.

"No he has not."

"In the light of the fact that evidence here shows McLean clearly committed perjury, why hasn't he been fired?" Dill asked.

"I don't know."

"Who has the power to fire him?"

"The attorney- general."

"But how can you commend your force to this committee when you have a man there who lied to the committee?"

"Oh, he's just a dollar a year man. He doesn't amount to anything."

"When did you first get the idea there was corruption in this matter?"

"When Doheny testified. That's the first information I had."

Burns was then dismissed from the stand.

Francis H. McAdoo was next. He testified that in 1919 the firm of which his father and himself were members, was retained by Mr. McLean, who "was having a controversy with the trustee of his father's estate."

"Why were you again retained in January, 1923?"

"For no particular reason. Mr. McLean just asked me if I cared to resume the relation."

The Hush-Up Gang At Work

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, March 4.—Powerful influences are already at work seeking to intimidate and "hush up" prospective witnesses in the senate investigation of Attorney-General Daugherty's administration of the department of justice, it was disclosed here today.

At the same time, a plot to discredit Senator Thomas J. Walsh, who opened up the oil scandal, was revealed.

Scores of investigators have been digging up every detail of Walsh's past life and have been prying into the affairs of members of his family.

Walsh's friends see in this a plan to discredit him so as to force him to drop the oil investigation, or to destroy the weight of his disclosures.

Wheeler Announces Secrecy.

Senator Burton K. Wheeler, of Montana, in whose hands the direction of the Daugherty inquiry has been placed by the investigating committee, today made known the efforts to hush up witnesses in that investigation when he announced that from now every move of the committee would be veiled in deepest secrecy.

"We know already that efforts have been made to hush up certain witnesses," Wheeler said. "I am fearful that efforts will be made to keep them from testifying. Because of this, the committee cannot reveal any of the "leads" on which it is working, nor make public the names of witnesses it has subpoenaed."

Wheeler made known that certain witnesses called by the senate oil committee in connection with department of justice matters had likewise had pressure put on them to keep them from testifying.

Prepare for First Hearing.

Wheeler today was hard at work with a legal assistant sifting the mass of material in the committee's possession. The committee appointed him as a sub-committee to draft a program of procedure, choose the matters to be investigated and set the date for the opening hearing.

At a private meeting of the committee today, Wheeler will make his first report and it is understood, ask for the issuance of the first batch of subpoenas. The first public hearing will be held late this week or the first of next week.

Translate More Telegrams.

Six of the McLean code telegrams, which figure in the Washington publisher's efforts to prevent the senate oil committee from getting at the secret of his connection with the oil scandal, were translated today for the committee.

Among the code telegrams was one hitherto not disclosed, sent from Los Angeles by "J. A. Y." to E. L. Doheny, in Washington, after he had testified before the committee. The committee will seek to determine authorship of this message.

W. F. Friedman, war department

(Continued on page 2.)

GRILL BURNS AS TOOL OF TEAPOT OIL GANGSTERS

Palm Beach Wires in Government Code

(Continued from page 1.)

code expert, who deciphered the messages, read them when the committee this morning resumed its hearings.

Here are the decoded messages, which hitherto have not been revealed. The contents of others already have been decoded and printed.

"January 8, 1924.

"John F. Major, care Washington Post, Washington, D. C.

Here's Hypothetical Question.

"This is a hypothetical question. John Doe draws a check for $10,000. On the back of the check is written endorsement as follows: 'John Doe for purchase of house.' Does bank simply keep a record of the amount of cash drawn or does it keep a record of explanation written on back of check?"

(Unsigned)

"January 23, 1924, 4:37 P. M.

"Los Angeles, Calif.

"E. L. Doheny, Pan-American Petroleum and Transport Company, 620 Woodward Building, Washington, D. C.

"Compliment you on able presentation Washington. Have heard many complimentary remarks and no unfavorable criticism. Cannot resist informing you my opinion that it would be a mistake to offer back lease and an act that could be enjoined by any stockholder. Am perfectly (word missing) that when present hysteria is over and if matter is weighed in any court proceedings, that you will be thoroly vindicated and (sentence unfinished.)

"The company cannot legally be made to suffer for the act of any official acting unofficially. Everyone here would be pleased to help lift the burden off your shoulders. Hope that your realization the equity the contract will give you aid and comfort at a time when politics seems to be the master.

(Signed) "J. A. Y."

The Doheny telegram was sent two days after Doheny revealed to the committee that he had loaned Former Secretary of the Interior Fall $100,000.

Senator Thomas J. Walsh at this juncture read to the committee the correspondence he had with Doheny regarding a proposal that they become associated in a business venture in December, 1923.

Investigate Secret Intrigues.

Secret intrigues to keep E. B. McLean off the witness stand in the oil inquiry will have a further airing today before the senate oil committee.

The committee got one step nearer the full inside story of the purpose of these intrigues when it called Wm. J. Burns, head of the Department of Justice Secret Service, to explain how McLean got possession of a code formerly used by justice agents. Burns also was to be asked whether he sent word to McLean at Palm Beach that he was being investigated by the department.

The committee is interested in McLean's code messages and his unusual efforts to avoid testifying because it believes this indicates that he knows more about the oil scandal than he has told. McLean himself will be put on the stand later in the week and will be asked point blank why he tried so hard to keep out of the inquiry. All he has told about so far is a "loan" of $100,000 to Albert B. Fall, in the form of checks, which both McLean and Fall said, were never cashed. If that was McLean's only part in the matter he hardly would have expended such efforts to keep from telling about it, senators believe.

They do not disguise the fact that they do not completely believe the story of the $100,000 loan. Furthermore, information has been given committee members indicating that Fall did not use the $100,000 given him by Doheny to buy the New Mexico ranch where he now lives. They want to see if McLean can throw some further light on this.

Poisonous Painting Machine Protested by Workers in N. Y.

NEW YORK, March 4.—Employes of the City Destructor plant here are working with spray painting machines without any protection from the fumes. The destructor plant destroys refuse collected by the city garbage forces. Both the workers who use the paint spray guns and the other employes of the place are in constant danger of serious diseases from the use of the spray guns.

The Workers' Health Bureau has protested against the practice to the Board of Health.

Who Owns the Streets?

YESTERDAY Judge Denis E. Sullivan on the request of attorneys for the Dress Manufacturers' Association of Chicago, granted an injunction which prohibits the dress makers who are now on strike for better working conditions from using the streets of the city to peacefully picket the factories whose owners have refused them decent working conditions.

• • • •

The DAILY WORKER believes that in issuing this injunction Judge Sullivan and the Master Class of Chicago have issued a challenge to the labor movement of this city which strikes at the vitals of trade unionism.

• • • •

To surrender to this abuse of the courts in behalf of the clothing manufacturers is to surrender the right to strike.

• • • •

The DAILY WORKER calls upon the striking garment workers to continue the fight in face of the injunction.

• • • •

The DAILY WORKER believes they should fight on until victory is theirs.

• • • •

The DAILY WORKER further states that it is the plain duty of the Chicago labor movement to at once go into action and throw all its forces into the battle on the side of the striking garment workers and against the bosses and their injunction judges.

WHO OWNS THE STREETS?

Yesterday the DAILY WORKER charged State's Attorney Crowe with illegally using the powers of a public office in behalf of the dress manufacturers of Chicago and with having ordered his detectives and police to protect the professional sluggers recruited from the cesspools of the underworld, who are engaged by the clothing bosses to beat and intimidate the striking workers.

• • • •

The DAILY WORKER charged State's Attorney Robert E. Crowe with using his office and the forces at his command to make the streets of the city unsafe for peaceful workers engaged in the legitimate task of peaceful picketing, while murderers, panderers and robbers roamed the highways and committed crime with impunity.

• • • •

The DAILY WORKER, however, did not believe that State's Attorney Crowe would go so far in his desperate effort to smash the strike of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union as to forbid the use of the streets to citizens having no connection with the strike and furthermore to have them arrested, thrown into jail and held as prisoners in the factories of the scab manufacturers while waiting for a patrol wagon.

WHO OWNS THE STREETS?

The arrest of Thomas Holland, Labor Manager for Hart Schaffner and Marx, and of Attorney Martin S. Gordon, disinterested citizens who happened to be in the vicinity of the factories which Mr. Crowe's hirelings are guarding together with the injunctions issued by Judge Sullivan, indicate that the officials of Cook County from the judges on the bench to the police on the streets are in a conspiracy against the workers.

WHO OWNS THE STREETS?

"Injunction" Denis Sullivan prohibits the striking dress makers from picketing the shops owned by the clothing bosses of Chicago.

• • • •

State's Attorney Robert E. Crowe uses his office to arrest strikers, protect sluggers, drive citizens off the streets in the vicinity of the dress factories and arrest people who do not move quickly enough.

WHO OWNS THE STREETS?

The DAILY WORKER wants to know whether Judge Denis Sullivan, State's Attorney Robert E. Crowe and the dress manufacturers own the streets of Chicago or whether the workers have a right to walk on those streets.

• • • •

The DAILY WORKER warns the entire organized labor movement of Chicago and the working class in general that unless they take action to stop this unwarranted abuse of power on the part of the elected officials of Cook County, the usefulness of labor unions to the working class will be seriously impaired.

• • • •

The DAILY WORKER urges the president of the Chicago Federation of Labor to proceed speedily to the task of organizing the committee of fifteen which he was instructed to form last Sunday by the Chicago Federation of Labor and bring such pressure to bear on the state's attorney and all the other satellites of the capitalist class of Chicago that they will realize that labor cannot be crucified with impunity.

• • • •

The DAILY WORKER also declares that the action of the officials of this county who were elected by the votes of the workers is another argument in favor of a labor party and another damning indictment of the non-partisan policy which has placed the enemies of labor in office in Chicago on the tickets of both Democratic and Republican parties.

Coming! The Teapot Special!

The DAILY WORKER announces it will issue a Special Teapot Edition, dated Monday, March 17th. This will be the first attempt on a large scale to get the real meaning of the oil scandal before the American working class. Hundreds of thousands of copies of this issue should be distributed. Party members and sympathizers, alike, must join in this effort.

This special edition of the DAILY WORKER will contain articles analyzing the investigation that is taking place in Washington. The facts will be marshalled in orderly array, so that all labor will clearly understand the meaning of this far-reaching political explosion. There will be smashing cartoons and sketches by Robert Minor, Fred Ellis and our other artists. This edition will be the biggest effort we have yet put forth. Send in your orders today for this special issue to THE DAILY WORKER, 1640 N. Halsted St., Chicago, Ill.

DENIS SULLIVAN OBEYS ORDERS OF GARMENT BOSSES

Grants Writs Without Hearing Workers

Injunctions written by Dudley Taylor, infamous anti-labor lawyer, and Leo LeBosky, attorney for the dress manufacturers, were issued by the nation's labor baiting judge, Denis Sullivan, before he had heard the defense of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, against whom the injunctions were issued.

One injunction petition was brought by the Chicago Dress and Skirt Manufacturers association thru Leo LeBosky and the other came from five firms represented by Dudley Taylor. Peter Sissman represented the union.

Right To Picket Denied.

The injunctions prohibit the union and its members from, "picketing or maintaining any picket or pickets at or near any of the buildings," of the firms who applied for the restraining orders. The injunctions also prohibit the union from picketing "along the routes used by persons in going to or from the places of business of the complainants," which means the streets where the shops are located.

The second count of the injunction prohibits the union or its members from "watching, following, stopping, assaulting, beating, threatening, menacing, intimidating, harassing, molesting, or interfering with anyone employed by" the firms named in the injunctions.

Talking To Scabs Forbidden.

The third count of the injunction forbids anyone connected with the union from "calling upon or talking to any of the employes of the complainants and from calling upon or talking to any member of the family of such employes."

The fourth and fifth counts of the injunction forbids anyone from "soliciting or inducing any person employed by any of the complainants to quit such employment."

Deaf Ear To Labor.

Peter Sissman for the union asked that the injunctions be not issued until the court heard labor's side as well as the employers'. Dudley Taylor and Leo LeBosky demanded the injunctions be issued at once. The judge asked if the union was interfering with the firm applying for the injunctions. Sissman said that since the union had called a strike and the strike had been effective he supposed that the firms asking the injunction would say the strike was interfering with them.

The judge then said that he would sign the injunction at once. Sissman asked that the injunctions which had been written by Taylor and LeBosky be changed to read that a single person be permitted to picket the shops. The judge denied the request on the ground that in the state of Illinois all picketing is illegal.

Blow At Unionism.

Sissman then asked that the fifth count of the injunction be stricken out on the grounds that it would be impossible to hold meetings and make talks on trade unionism without being in contempt of court. This was also denied and the motion of the defense to dissolve the injunction was put on the contested motion calendar. This means that it may be weeks before the union will have a chance to reply to the charges put forth in the affidavits on which the injunctions were issued.

The firms for whom the injunction was obtained by Taylor are Graceline Dress Co., Singer and Nudelman, Inc., Goldrich Franklin Co., University Frock, Inc., and Elias Mann.

Your Union Meeting

First Wednesday, March 5th, 1924

No.	Name of Local and Place of Meeting.
38	Amalgamated Clothing Workers, 1564 N. Rober St.
179	B. & S. I. W., Stone Derrick, 180 W. Washington St.
131	Belt Line Federation, 62d and Halsted.
2	Brick and Clay, Village Hall, Lansing.
10	Carpenters, 12 Garfield Blvd.
21	Carpenters, Western and Lexington.
242	Carpenters, 5443 S. Ashland Ave.
250	Carpenters, Blacker's Hall, Lake Forest
642	Carpenters, 180 W. Washington St.
1693	Carpenters, 505 S. State St.
1784	Carpenters, 1638 N. Halsted St. H. Fehling, Rec. Sec'y., 2253 Grace St. Irving 7597.
1922	Carpenters, 6414 S. Halsted St.
2289	Carpenters, 113 S. Ashland Blvd.
	Carvers (Wood), 1619 N. California.
293	Conductors (R. R.), 127 N. Francisco Ave., 7 p. m.
798	Electricians, 127 N. Francisco Ave.
65	Engineers, So. Chi., 11405 Michigan Av.
47	Firemen and Enginemen, 7429 S. Chicago Ave., 9:30 a. m.
275	Firemen and Enginemen, Lake and Francisco, 9:30 a. m.
	Hod Carriers District Council, 814 W. Harrison St.
10	Janitors (Mun.), Kedzie and Belmont.
5	Ladies' Garment Workers, 328 W. Van Buren St.
366	Machinists, 818 W. 55th St.
478	Machinists, 3802 W. Madison St.
830	Machinists, 1182 Milwaukee Ave.
515	Maintenance of Way, 5324 S. Halsted.
	Marine Cooks, 357 N. Clark St.
23	Moulders, 2800 W. Madison St.
64	Painters, Sherman and Main Sts., Evanston, Ill.
624	Painters, 180 W. Washington St.
893	Painters, Moose Hall, La Grange.
972	Painters, Odd Fellows Hall, Blue Island
5	Plasterers, 910 W. Monroe St.
16653	Poultry and Game, 200 Water St.
236	Railway Clerks, 549 W. Washington.
225	Railroad Trainmen, 812 W. 59th St.
900	Railroad Trainmen, 64th and University
73	Sheet Metal, 714 W. Harrison St.
723	Teamsters (Soda), 220 S. Ashland Blvd.
733	Teamsters, 220 S. Ashland Blvd.
769	Teamsters, 6359 S. Ashland Ave.
247	Typographical, 5015 N. Clark St.
8	Wall Paper Crafts, Chicago and Western Aves.

(Note—Unless otherwise stated all meetings are at 8 p. m.)

Thomas Holland, Labor Manager, Hart Schaffner & Marx, Arrested by Crowe Officer; Case Dismissed

That the office of State's Attorney Robert E. Crowe is entirely at the service of the clothing manufacturers of Chicago in their effort to break the strike of the dress makers, is further proved by the indiscriminate arrest of anybody seen standing in the vicinity of shops whose employes are on strike.

While Thomas Holland, Labor Manager for the men's clothing firm of Hart, Schaffner & Marx, was standing on the corner of Adams and Market streets on Monday evening, at 5 p. m., conversing with some friends from the Hull House he was approached by a man who rudely told him to move along.

Mr. Holland was not participating in any way in the strike, nevertheless he was promptly arrested by officer Gentile of Robert E. Crowe's office without warrant or charge and taken to the lobby of the Arthur Weiss & Company dress factory at 315 West Adams Street and held there for two hours until the patrol wagon came.

He was shoved into the wagon and taken to the South Clark Street police station, where he was again held for two hours until he was bailed out in the sum of $400.

Mr. Holland appeared in court yesterday morning and his case was instantly dismissed by the judge who declared there was not the slightest ground for holding him.

In a statement to the DAILY WORKER, Mr. Holland expressed indignation against the attitude of Robert E. Crowe.

"It is quite evident," he said, "that state's attorney Crowe's office instead of being concerned with punishing violations of the law has placed his officers at the struck factories to collect evidence against the striking dress makers. Mr. Crowe appears to be particularly interested in the firm of Arthur Weiss & Company. He uses the lobby of the factory as a temporary police station.

"While in court this morning another citizen had the same experience that I had and his indignation was intense. I request the DAILY WORKER to give this evidence of abuse of office on the part of Robert E. Crowe the widest publicity."

Chicago Workers to Flay Corrupt and Oily Government

"The workers of Chicago are going to have an opportunity to give voice to their protest against the corrupt, oil-be-spattered government of this country at the mass meeting this Thursday," said Arne Swabeck, district organizer of the Workers Party to a representative of the DAILY WORKER.

The mass protest meeting, under the auspices of Local Chicago, Workers Party, is to take place Thursday, March 6, at 8 p. m. at Wicker Park Hall, 2040 W. North Ave. The editors of the DAILY WORKER, J. Louis Engdahl and William F. Dunne, are among the speakers. By virtue of their position which places them in close contact with the actual facts of the oily scandal, a complete expose and analysis of the entire affair is assured.

Arne Swabeck, Chicago district organizer of the Workers Party, will present the viewpoint and program of the Workers Party. A prominent member of the Young Workers League of America, which is participating in the campaign of action on the Teapot Dome scandal, will also speak on the phase of the affair which exposes the world struggle for oil and the probability of the United States becoming involved in another world war in the interests of the oil and financial powers of this country.

Feeling against the present administration, against both the Democratic and Republican parties, has risen to a high pitch due to the exposures in the Teapot Dome scandal, and it is expected that large masses of workers will fill up Wicker Park Hall this Thursday to protest against the corrupt administration of the government by the Wall Street bankers and the oil and steel magnates.

Hear Miss Strong and Donate $130 to Starving Germans

(Special to The Daily Worker)

DENVER, Colo., March 4.—Anna Louise Strong spoke to a large crowd at the First Baptist church on "Russia Today," under the auspices of The Friends of Soviet Russia and Workers' Germany. All of the copies of Miss Strong's new book at hand were sold at the meeting as well as over 100 copies of Survey Graphic, which contained an article by Miss Strong. The sum of $130 was realized for German relief. The meeting was a success in every way and the members of the Workers Party in Denver feel elated.

Denver local has ordered 10,000 copies of the new leaflet entitled: "The Kept Government and the Teapot Dome," written by John S. Pepper, and will distribute them to the workers. Local Denver has secured a number of applicants for membership during the past month.

Camp Cooks Organize.

SEATTLE, Mar. 4.—Cooks in logging and construction camps are forming locals of the Cook's union. One local has been established in Portland, while organization is proceeding in Grays Harbor territory.

How many of your shop-mates read the DAILY WORKER? Get one of them to subscribe today.

INA DAEN SINGS FOR TECHNICAL AID AT MARCH 9TH CONCERT

INA DAEN,
Soprano of the Russian Grand Opera

She will appear with other artists at the Concert Sunday, March 9, at 4 P. M., at Schoenhofen Hall, corner of Ashland and Milwaukee Aves. The Concert is arranged by the Society for Technical Aid to Soviet Russia.

Machinists Reject "Co-operation."

SEATTLE, Mar. 4.—Metal trades unions here are discussing the Wm. H. Johnston co-operative plan, now being considered by a special committee. Under this plan union officials guarantee efficiency of workmen and product while the management guarantees a union wage and conditions. Machinists here rejected the plan, preferring to continue the class struggle.

Express Is Derailed.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., March 4.—Traffic on the main line of the Pennsylvania railroad was delayed several hours today when the Broadway Limited, New York to Chicago, was derailed at Bellevue, just outside this city.

FRANC FALLS TO LOWEST RECORD, 24.75 TO DOLLAR

Slump Gains Headway During Day

PARIS, Mar. 4.—The franc fell to a new low record, 24.75 to the dollar, 106.80 to the pound, before noon yesterday.

The market opened with the franc at 24.10 to the dollar and 105.50 to the pound sterling.

A government financial authority declared the continued fall of the franc was due to world-wide speculation.

"Many are selling short of francs. They are likely to experience heavy losses soon," he said.

Other financiers claim the latest slump is due to the month-end need of industrialists for foreign currency.

Poincare's critics say his Ruhr policy is to blame.

North Side Workers Plan Novel Social on Friday Evening

The members of the North Side English Branch, Workers Party, will have open house in their headquarters, Imperial Hall, 2409 N. Halsted Street, on Friday evening, March 7.

The world is invited to come and partake of the mulligan stew. Besides this material refreshment, a unique program, the contents of which are to be a surprise to all those fortunate enough to attend has been arranged.

A varied and interesting evening is anticipated.

There will be no charge for admission.

Fur Workers Win Strike.

NEW YORK, Mar. 4.—A 14-months' strike by fur workers against the Gabbe Fur Works at Norwalk, Conn., has ended in a settlement. The agreement concluded stipulates a closed union shop, limitation and regulation of apprenticeship, reduction in hours, increased wages, adjustment of overtime and establishment of a board of arbitration. The agreement will be valid for 4 years, 9 months.

Agriculture Under Public Ownership.—Public Ownership and the Home.

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Monday, March 10, 1924, Beginning 8 P. M.
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Stalin Discusses Tasks of Russian Communists

NOTE:—Today the DAILY WORKER begins the publication of the speech of Stalin, one of the most prominent of the Russian Communists, on the big problems now confronting the Russian Communist Party. This address was made before a selected audience of Russian party workers. There will be another installment tomorrow.

• • • •

WHAT STALIN SAID:

COMRADES, I must above all emphasize that I speak here on my own behalf, and not in the name of the Central of the Party. If the meeting decides to hear my address, I am at its service. (Please go on!)

This does not mean that I differ in opinion in any way to the Central in this question—not at all. I speak here in my own name solely for the reason that within the next few days the commission appointed by the Central to work out measures for the improvement of the inner political situation will be submitting its results to the Central.

These results have not yet been laid before us, and thus I have not yet a formal right to appear in the name of the Central, altho I am fully convinced that that which I am about to say, will be at the same time essentially the expression of the attitude adopted by the Central in this question.

Discussion—A Good Sign.

The first question which I should like to raise here is the question of the meaning of the discussion being carried on at present in the press and in the nuclei.

What is this discussion about, and what does it signify?

Is it not a tempest which has broken into the peaceful life of the Party; is this discussion not a sign, as some say, of the disintegration and decay of the Party, or, as others say, a sign of degeneration of the Party?

I believe, comrades, that neither the one nor the other is true, there is neither a degeneration nor a disintegration. The fact is that the Party has grown of late, that it has unburdened itself of a considerable amount of ballast, that it has become more proletarian.

You are aware that two years ago we had no fewer than 700,000 Party members. You are aware that several hundreds of thousands of one-time Party members have left the Party or have been expelled.

The Party has further improved in its component parts, and has attained a higher qualitative level during this period as a result of the improvement in the material situation of the workers, of the uplift of industry, of the return of the old qualified workers from the country, and of the fresh wave of cultural uplift among the industrial workers.

In one word: all these conditions have tended to the growth of the Party, to its qualitative progress. Its requirements have become greater, its demands are higher, it wants to know more than it used to, and it wants to decide more than it has hitherto decided.

The discussion which has arisen is no sign of weakness in the Party, and much less of degeneration; it is rather a sign of strength, a sign of power, a sign of the improvement of the elements composing the Party, a sign of its increased activity.

Causes of the Discussion.

The second question with which we have to deal is the question of why precisely this moment, the autumn of this year, has happened to be the period in which the question of inner Party policy has assumed so acute a character? How is this to be explained? What are the causes?

I assume, comrades, that there are two causes at the bottom of it.

The first cause is the wave of ferment and strikes, in connection with working wages, which passed over some districts of our republic in August of this year. This strike wave showed that our organizations are faulty, that some of our organizations—Party and state organizations—possess inadequate contact with the events going on in the works and factories, and it also showed that some illegal organizations have been existing within the Party, anti-communistic in their essential character, and striving to divide the Party.

All these deficiencies thus brought to light by the strike wave have thrown such a bright light into the eyes of the Party, have flooded it with such a blaze of sobering illumination, that it recognized the necessity of inner changes in the Party.

The second cause rendering the question of the inner Party policy so acute at precisely this moment, has been the extensive leave of absence permitted by our Party comrades. We can well comprehend their doing this, but the mass character of the leave taken, had the effect that the pulse of Party life was considerably weakened just at the moment when fermentation began to be apparent in the workshops and factories, so that the manifestation of the defects which had arisen was greatly facilitated at this period, the autumn of this year.

Defects of Inner Party Life.

What are the faults and failings of our inner Party life? Is it that the line taken by the Party has been wrong, as some comrades think, or is it that the line was right in itself, but has been departed from in actual practice, and has been adjusted in accordance with certain subjective conditions?

I believe that the essential defect of our inner Party life consists precisely of the fact that tho the line of the Party has been right as expressed in the resolutions passed by its congresses, the actual practice in the provinces (not everywhere, of course, but in some districts) has been wrong.

Altho the proletarian democratic line held to by our Party has been correct, its execution in the provinces has created facts and experiences which are a bureaucratic distortion of this line.

This is the essential defect. The existence of contradictions between the fundamental lines laid down by the Party, as established at the X, XI and XII Congresses, and the actual practice of our organizations when endeavoring to act on these lines in the provinces. This is the substance of all the inadequacies evinced by our inner Party life.

The Party had laid down the rule that the most important questions of our Party work, naturally with the exception of urgent matters, or of affairs involving military or diplomatic secrets, have to be brought up for debate at the Party meetings. This is absolutely demanded by the Party. But in the provinces it has been the practice, tho, of course, not everywhere, to consider that there was no particular reason why a number of questions of inner Party practice should be dealt with at the Party meetings, as the Central and other leading organizations decided these questions themselves.

The Party has laid down the rule that the official persons of our Party have to be elected, and that this rule has to be unconditionally followed unless the nature of the Party membership, etc., offers some insuperable obstacle.

You know that according to the statutes of the Party, a secretary of the guvernements Party organization has to have been a member of the Party before the October Revolution, a secretary of the district organization has to have been a member for three years, a secretary of a nucleus one year. In actual practice the Party has not seldom decided that where a lengthy membership of the Party is necessary, it is not needful for an election actually to take place.

The Party has laid down the rule that the masses in the country must be kept informed of the work done by the economic organs, by the undertakings and trusts, for our Party nuclei are naturally morally responsible to the non-partisan masses for deficiencies in the works and factories. Nevertheless, the Party administrators have been of the opinion that since we have a Central, and this gives instructions to the economic organs, and these economic organs are further bound by these instructions, that the instructions thus passed on shall be also carried out without the control of the Party masses from below.

The Party has laid down the rule that the responsible functionaries of the various groups of work, whether Party workers, economists, trade unionists, military, are despite all specialization arising from their inseparable components of a whole, for they are one and all working for the cause of the proletariat, and this cause is an inseparable whole.

The actual practice of the Party has been such that where there has been a specialization in work, a division of work into that of the actual party workers, economists, military, etc., then the Party workers are not responsible for the economists nor the economists for the Party workers, so that alienation and lack of contact is inevitable among the different categories.

This is, in general, the character of the contradictions existing between lines laid down by the Party and their actual execution.

It is far from my intention to accuse the local organizations of being to blame for this deviation from Party lines, for, when the matter is regarded in its true light, it is not a case of anyone being to blame, it is rather a natural evil arising from our organizations in the provinces. The root of this evil, and the remedy for it, I shall refer to later.

I wish first to establish this fact, in order that the contradictions may be explained, and shall then attempt to propose measures for removing the evil.

And it is equally far from my intention to regard our Central as entirely blameless, for it has its small sins, like any other organization or institution, sins composed partly of faults and partly of natural evil. Some blame is deserved, if only for the fact that the Central, for some reason or another, did not observe the growing inadequacies and take timely measures for their removal.

But this is not the question at the moment; what is of importance at present is to get at the causes of the inadequacies of which I have just spoken.

(To Be Continued Thursday)

WORLD'S YOUTH AND THE INTERNATIONAL

By MARTIN ABERN
Secretary, Young Workers League

THE Communist International has captured the minds and bodies of the exploited young workers of the world. The Comintern is the "friendly word" that unites the toilers of the earth against capitalism. The ranks of the youth, the Young Communist International, are unbroken in defense of the World Communist Party.

The young workers, the revolutionary youth, were the first to raise a cry and demonstrate against the imperialist war. The revolutionary youth, meeting at Berne, Switzerland, in 1915, revived the drooping class spirit of the workers, benumbed by the betrayal of Social-Democracy, by raising the battle-cry of "War Against Capitalist War!" It was the red youth who were in the forefront in aiding to build the revolutionary International, the Communist International.

The American Red Youth, the Young Workers League of America, greets the Fifth Anniversary of the Communist International. By organizing and educating the exploited American youth for and in the struggle against American capitalism, we will best carry on our work in the spirit of the Comintern.

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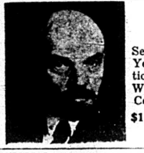

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Ludwig Lore, Thursday, Mar. 6
History of the American Trade Union Movement,
Solon de Leon, Wednesday, Mar. 5
Marxism .... Herman Simpson
Literature ("Don Juan," "Up Stream," by Ludwig Lewisohn), E. B. Jacobson, Friday, Mar. 7
REGISTER NOW

"The idea becomes power when it penetrates the masses."
—Karl Marx.

FIFTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL
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The Communist International

By JOHN PEPPER

THE Communist International was born in March, 1919, in Moscow. Now, in March, 1924, it is celebrating its fifth anniversary.

The Communist International was born in bloody and stormy days. Kolchak from the east, Denikin from the south, were approaching dangerously near to Moscow. In Germany Spartacus received one bloody blow after another upon its body. In Hungary the proletarian revolution lifted its head, victorious and full of promise. Everywhere on the whole long front of the world revolution—clash of arms and bloody struggles. The capitalist class disorganized by the world war, and the working class awakened, stretching out its limbs everywhere.

Moscow itself, the capital of the first victorious proletarian revolution, was in danger in March, 1919; the dictatorship of the capitalist class was menacing Russia; but the Communist International blew mighty notes thru the trumpets of the world revolution and its bugle call was heard everywhere, wherever workers were struggling.

Mighty slogans came from the Communist International to the masses.

We are living in the period of the world revolution!

Upon the ruins of deceptive capitalist democracy we must establish the dictatorship of the proletariat!

The workers must employ the mighty weapon of civil war against the capitalist class!

The victorious working class must destroy the capitalist state and set up its own rule in the form of the Soviets!

The laboring masses can venture the final struggle only when they drive out of their midst the treacherous labor bureaucrats and yellow socialists, the agents of the capitalists, and choose a new revolutionary leadership!

The Third International was born in the fight against the Second International, and its first cry was the battle call of revolution, the cry against the socialist lackeys of imperialism, the outcry against the opportunism of the social traitors. The Third International took the name Communist International because the word socialist had become the word of shame, of betrayal, of selling out to the capitalists.

The Communist International can only be conceived of, as the successor and the contrary of the Second International.

The Second International was and is the international of words and phrases. The Third International is the International of action. Kautsky revealed the real essence of the Second International when he declared that it is only an instrument in time of peace, which means, in other words, that it sells itself to the various national capitalist classes in time of war, when the capitalist class has reached a crisis. The Third International is the revolutionary instrument of the working class in time of war as well as peace, and it seeks to utilize the crisis of the capitalists by converting imperialist war into civil war and victory of the workers.

The Second International was and is the International of the labor aristocrats of the various nations, and was always under the leadership of conservative socialist parties and trade union bureaucrats. The individual parties of the Second International had interests in common with their national capitalist classes, and betrayed the interests of the working class over and over again, not only on a national, but also on an international scale. The Third International is the organization of the real working class, the International of the lowest strata of the exploited and suppressed; and it is under the leadership of professional revolutionists. The Third International represents the total interests of the proletariat class as a world class, as against the special interests of individual occupations, regions, or nations.

The Second International was a loose organization. Every party in it did what it wished. The decisions of its international congresses were never binding. The Second International sailed under the slogan of "complete democracy." The Third International is a real, centralized and disciplined organization. It is not a conglomeration of parties, but is a real world party with forty-two sections in forty-two countries. The Communist International has unmasked the swindle of "complete democracy," and its slogan is democratic centralization.

The Third International is born from the womb of the Second International, but as its antithesis and as the direct heir of the First International of Marx. The Communist International is and could become the general staff of the world revolution because its strategy is nothing else than the application of Marxism to our present period. The real cementing stuff of the Communist International is not Moscow's money, as the caluminators say it is, and not simply the prestige of the victorious Russian revolution. The discipline in the Communist International is a voluntary discipline but an iron one, because the Communist International has proven its real leadership on the field of battle itself. Under the intellectual leadership of Lenin and Zinoviev the Communist International analyzes correctly the world situation and the situation in the various countries with the aid of the Marxist method, and proposed again and again the correct tactics.

The Communist International changed its tactics when the situation changed. But it never changed its correct Marxist, Leninist method and in every situation its tactics remained the revolutionary one.

We can see three big periods in the history of the Communist International.

The first period, from its foundation in March, 1919, till the middle of 1921. This period was the time of immediate, direct, advancing onslaught of the working class. The capitalists were disorganized. The laboring masses everywhere were filed with the will for power. The tactics and slogans of the Communist International, in keeping with the period, were the direct, revolutionary, armed fight for the dictatorship of the working class.

The second period began in the middle of 1921, and lasted to the summer of 1923. The collapse of the offensive of the Italian workers in September, 1920, and the failure of the March action in Germany in March, 1921, showed clearly that the offensive of the working class was at an end, and that a world offensive of the capitalists was in the ascendancy. The great masses of workers were no longer actuated by the desire for seizing power. They wanted to fight for a bigger piece of bread. The Communist International grasped the new situation immediately. It perceived that the vanguard of the working class, the Communist Party, would be lost if it dared to undertake the final struggle without the active support of the broad masses. The Communist International recognized that the new period called for new tactics, that the Communist parties must begin a tenacious, systematic fight to win over the majority of the working class.

The first period was the direct struggle for power. The second period was the struggle to win over the majority of the working class. The slogan of the first period was the dictatorship of the proletariat. In the second period there was born the transitional slogan of workers' and farmers' government. In the first period we conducted a direct fight against the Second International only from the bottom. In the second period we employed the tactics of the united front which aimed at the winning over of the majority of the working class, not only thru a direct attack on the yellow leaders from the bottom, but also thru negotiations and compromises with them from the top.

But they are greatly mistaken—those who believe that the tactics of the second period are a negation of the tactics of the first period. They believe that the "too stormy" Communist International had now become more "sensible," that it abandoned the revolutionary tactics and was employing opportunist tactics.

The Communist International in the second period was just as revolutionary as in the first period. The task of winning over the majority of the working class for the revolution is just as revolutionary a task as the carrying out of the revolution itself.

And the opportunists who were glad that the Communist International had become "sensible," and the sectarians who accused the Communist International of having become opportunist, both experienced bitter disillusionment as the third period began in the tactics of the Communist International.

The third period of the world revolution is marked by an ebb of the offensive of capital and new attempts at offensive on the part of the working class. The offensive of the working class makes its advent everywhere again. The events in the second period of 1923 in Germany, the armed fighting in Bulgaria and Poland are just as much stations of the advancing working class as are the growth of the Labor Party in the United States, the great election victory of the Labor Party in England, and the arming and increased consciousness of power of the workers in Mexico as a result of the De la Huerta counter-revolution.

In the first moment that the new wave of world revolution became apparent, the Communist International changed its tactics. As the Fascists in Bulgaria overthrew the peasant government, the Communist International immediately issued the slogan of armed alliance of workers and farmers, and criticized severely the Communist Party of Bulgaria because it had remained neutral during the civil war and did not take up arms. As in Germany the laboring masses awoke, as the Ruhr occupation by the French and the driving out of the Cuno government by the general strike created a new revolutionary situation, the Communist International issued the slogan of armed struggle, and criticized the German Communist Party severely because its tactics were not sufficiently aggressive. The lying opponents say that the Communist International is only an instrument of Soviet Russia, and that it buried the tactics of the world revolution long ago in the grave of the New Economic Policy. But the truth is that the Communist International in which the Russian Party plays, of course, the leading role risked every acquisition of the Russian revolution, and was ready to mobilize all the forces of Soviet Russia and of the whole International for the support of the German revolution.

The Communist International, in all three periods of the world revolution, has shown itself the real general staff of world revolution. Offensive or defensive, or again offensive, the tactics of the Communist International are always based on the correct concrete analysis of concrete situations. That is the real secret of the leadership of the Communist International. Fighting against opportunism and eliminating it from our own ranks, correcting sectarianism, the Communist International, the general staff of the world revolution, shows us the true road of revolutionary realism.

Foster Calls on All Workers To Follow Communist International

By WILLIAM Z. FOSTER, Chairman of the Workers Party.
(By telegraph) New York City, March 4, 1924.

THE birth of the Communist International five years ago was an event of first magnitude in the historic struggle of the world's working class.

For many years the Second International had attempted to lead the international proletariat in the battle against capitalism, but its betrayal of the workers in the war, and in the revolutionary events ensuing, tore away its mask and showed it to be not an enemy of the capitalist system but its effective defender.

Then came the formation of the Communist International and the rallying of the scattered forces of revolutionary labor betrayed by the yellow leaders of the Second International.

The Communist International is now marshalling its forces for the final assault upon capitalism. Its advent marks the beginning of the end of the capitalist system. All revolutionary workers must and will support the Communist International.

For the World Soviet Republic

By BENJAMIN GITLOW
Editor, The Freiheit, Jewish Communist Daily

(By telegraph) New York City, March 4, 1924.

WORLD capitalism is tottering. The World War has completely demoralized capitalist society and has created unsurmountable difficulties for the ruling capitalist powers. The situation for the workers is continually becoming worse. In Germany alone 26,000,000 members of the working class are starving. Capitalism, unable to assure peace, is heading the world into another bloody catastrophe. Capitalism is bankrupt.

This capitalism with its bloody militarism and savage exploitation of the workers has given rise to the proletarian revolution in Russia and the establishment of the Third (Communist) International.

The Communist International was born five years ago out of the revolutionary struggle of the workers against the intolerable conditions of capitalist society. The Communist International is the revolutionary center of all workers of the world. It is the center from which is directed the world's struggle on the part of all workers to free themselves from the bloody, brutal regime of capitalism.

The Communist International is the guiding star to freedom for the exploited masses, poor farmers and workers everywhere. The revolutionary workers of America hail the fifth anniversary of the Communist International. May it live to welcome the union of Soviet Republics of the whole world!

The Communist International in America

By C. E. RUTHENBERG
(Member of the Executive Committee of the Communist International)

FIVE YEARS of work are behind the Communist International. What relationship has the Communist International had to the workers of the United States during those five years? What has been its contribution to the struggles of the workers here? What has it achieved in this country?

Has the Communist International been merely a name here, to be applauded by the revolutionary workers and hated by the reactionary labor leaders, or is it a living force, leading the struggles of the workers as it does elsewhere in the world?

These are questions which may well be asked on this Fifth Anniversary of the founding of the Communist International. It is a fitting thing that in celebrating the Fifth Anniversary that the workers here learn that the Communist International is not an organization of Russian, German, Italian, or even of European workers, but a world organization which is guiding the struggles of the revolutionary movement in the United States as it does elsewhere in the world.

To make this clear it is necessary only to review some of the main developments of the Communist movement in the United States. These will show, what every worker in this country should know, that the Communist International is the general staff, the leading organization of the struggle to free the American workers from exploitation and oppression of capitalism; that the American workers may look to it for help and guidance as to the workers the world over.

When the news reached the United States about the historic meeting in the Kremlin in March 5, 1919, at which the Communist International was organized, a well-defined Left Wing was already struggling for control of the Socialist Party. The manifesto of the C. I., calling upon the revolutionary workers in every country to unite under its auspices gave a tremendous impetus to the Left Wing movement. The Left Wing immediately initiated a referendum in the Socialist Party for affiliation with the Communist International, which received the overwhelming support of the membership. At least three-fourth of the close to one hundred thousand members of the Socialist Party supported this referendum, only to have their decision sabotaged by the ruling bureaucracy of the Socialist Party.

In the months which followed there came into existence the Communist Party of America, with over fifty thousand members, which openly announced its affiliation with the Communist International. At the same time the Communist Labor Party was organized, which, while it did not as directly state its affiliation, was equally a supporter of the Communist International. Only four months of open work were permitted these organized answers to the appeal of the Communist International, until the government loosed its terror against them in an effort to destroy them.

It Brings Unity.

In the bitter factional struggles which tore asunder the Communists organizations during 1920 and 1921, it was the Communist International which appeared as the unifying influence. It was the demand and influence of the Communist International which unified the United Communist Party and the Communist Party in 1921. It was the representative of the Communist International who in 1922 led back into the Party the opposition which split away in the struggle over the founding of the open party.

Had there been no Communist International, no deciding and directing body with authority to pass upon question of the principles and tactics for the revolutionary workers in the United States and to direct their movement into the right channels, the factional struggle might well have resulted otherwise than it did. It is not an exaggeration to say that if there is today in the United States one party—the Workers Party—in which all the Communist groups are united, it is because of the persistent effort and tactful guidance of the International.

Establishes Correct Policies.

The contribution of the Communist International, however, has not been limited to solving the problem of factional divisions. It was the guiding influence of the Communist International which helped the Communist Party in this country to formulate those policies which during the last year have enabled the Party to make such great gains in establishing its influence among the workers and farmers.

It was the Communist International which impressed upon the party driven underground thru the Palmer raids the need of again fighting its way into the open. The Workers Party was established and the underground Communist Party was liquidated with the aid of the International. That so fundamental a change in the policy of the Communist Party in this country was achieved without a split was due to the fact that the International clearly saw the need of the movement in this country and used its disciplinary power to establish what probably not a single member of the Workers Party now doubts was the right policy.

On the trade union field the Communist International was the deciding factor eliminating the dual union tendencies from the Communist Party in this country, and in securing the adoption of the policy of fighting within the existing unions for amalgamation and revolutionary tactics and leadership.

In the United Front policy adopted by the Communist International in 1922, it made its greatest contribution of the strengthening of the Communist party in the United States. During the last two years of work of the Workers Party, its guiding principle has been the United Front policy of the C. I. It is thru the application of this policy that it has won its successes in crystallizing the movement for independent political action by the workers and farmers, which in the present year will find its expression in the organization of a mass farmer-labor party—an event of the most vital importance in the development of class action by the workers and farmers of the United States.

In its letter to the Third National Convention of the Workers Party the Communist International called attention to a phase of work neglected by the party here—agitation against American Imperialism and for freedom of its colonies—work, which has since been begun.

Leads Revolutionary Struggle Here.

In guiding the Workers Party the Communist International is guiding the struggles of the American workers, for it is upon the principles laid down by the Communist International and policies it has enunciated as the means to win the support of the workers for those principles, that there will develop the mass movement of the American workers thru which the struggle against capitalism will be won in this country.

For the American workers, even today, the Communist International is not a far-away abstraction but a living, fighting organization which influences their struggles and guides them along the road to victory.

Today the slogan of the Communist International for the masses of workers and farmers of the United States is, a mass Farmer-Labor Party fighting for a Workers and Farmers Government. To this slogan hundreds of thousands of workers and farmers are responding. On the morrow, when the time is ripe, the Communist International will raise the new slogan of a Soviet Government and the Dictatorship of the Proletariat and lead the workers in their final struggle for power, even as it today leads them in preparation for that struggle.

Hail to the leadership of the Communist International.

Five Years of the Communist International

By EARL R. BROWDER

ON March 5, 1919, the Communist International was formed in Moscow by delegates of the Bolshevik Party, newly come to power in Russia thru the October revolution, and representatives of the left-wing factions of Socialist parties over the world. That date marked not alone the burial of the dead Second International, killed in 1914 by the treachery of Social-Democracy; it was also the symbol of the international proletarian character of the Russian revolution and a call to the entire working class of the world to turn from the corruption of death, embodied in social reformism, and engage in the struggle for the establishment of a working class society thruout the world.

Foundation of First World Party.

A profound cleavage took place thruout the labor movement from that moment. Almost all the opportunistic, power-seeking careerists at the heads of the working class parties, together with the timid and pacifist elements, rallied to fight against this "menace" to their comfortable positions as agents of capitalism; while the healthy revolutionary elements everywhere responded to the call of the Third International with tremendous enthusiasm. A bitter struggle began, with the class-conscious working masses everywhere as the partisans of the Bolsheviks. Fearful of the surging rank and file beneath them, and uncertain as yet whether or no they might not be able to turn the new-born Third International into a duplicate of the Second, and thus satisfy their followers while sabotaging again the revolution, many reformist leaders, Hillquit in the U. S., Dissman and Haas in Germany, Longuet in France, etc., formed "center" groups which broke with the Second International and temporized with the Third.

Meanwhile the first great wave of revolution was sweeping Europe. Communist parties were being formed in every land. In Germany the Spartakusbund united with the left Independent Socialists to form the Communist Party of Germany; in the United States the vast majority of the Socialist Party, faced by the disruptive expulsions of the right-wing reformists, split and formed two Communist parties, later united and merged in the Workers Party; in Italy and France the Socialist Parties, yielding to the mass pressure, affiliated to the Third International while retaining their reformist leadership intact; in almost every country of Central Europe, Communist parties were formed. Between the First and Second Congresses there was a mighty mobilization of the revolutionary masses of the world in response to the manifesto of the Congress of March 5, 1919.

Mobilization, Organization, Action.

If the First Congress mobilized the world party of the workers, the Second is equally memorable as firmly advancing the next step of revolution—organization. Within the parties and groups that professed adherence to the Third International were many reformists, opportunists, and careerists, merely carried along by the mass movement and but awaiting an opportunity to betray it. The Second Congress laid down the famous "21 points" as the basic principles of organization of the world party. A cry of rage went up from the yellow leaders everywhere; they were to be denied power to dispose of "their" workers as they saw fit, their sacred nationalism was violated; they must proclaim a holy war against the "Moscow dictators" or they were lost. So they began the campaign of slander against the Third International that continues unabated to this day. But the "21 points" against which they fulminate have proved to be the armour-plate of the world party against the treachery of the agents of capitalism within the working class. The Second Congress definitely broke the power of all the social traitors within the new international.

Again the Communist International proved that it embodied within itself the virility, intelligence, and iron will of the revolutionary proletariat, when the Third Congress met in 1921. Faced by the bitter fact that Social-Democratic treachery had gained a temporary breathing-space for capitalism, and that the International must prepare for a protracted and bloody struggle, the Third Congress clarified the strategy and tactics of the Communist movement; formulated the trade union program that has since, crystallized in the Red International of Labor Unions, shaken the labor bureaucracy; sealed the alliance between the revolutionary proletariat and the suppressed peoples of the East; and established the basis of the United Front program that has since penetrated the whole working class with Communist thought.

In December, 1922, the Fourth Congress of the Communist International found the world party mobilized, organized, and in action all over the world. No longer were there questions that threatened the fundamental solidarity of the International. The army of the world revolution was consolidated; the problems were the myriad questions of strategy and tactics to fit the multitude of situations facing the workers in the 49 countries where the Communist Party is established. And from the Fourth Congress went forth a great inspiration that, in the year 1923, carried the world party onto a new stage of struggle. The German Communist Party gained almost a majority of the German proletariat during 1923, for example, and in the tremendous strides forward of the Workers Party of America we see another witness of the vitality of the Communist International.

Now, on the fifth anniversary of the founding of the Communist International, it is hard to realize that it is but five years ago that a little group of hardened revolutionists, most of them exiles and some, like Boris Reinstein from America, Russian revolutionists returned to their native land after years of wandering, gathered in the Kremlin to found the World Party of the workers. Only five years—but what tremendous years they have been. Thru those five years the working class of the world has reached its maturity and prepared itself to govern the world.

The Road to Power

By LUDWIG LORE
Editor, The Volkszeitung, German Communist Daily

(By telegraph) New York City, March 4, 1924.

"THE International that will serve the interests of the proletarian cause can be born only out of the self-criticism of the working class, out of the realization of its own power, of that power which was broken and shattered on August 4, 1914, but which yet will be called upon to cut down the centuries-old oaks of gigantic growth and strength of social injustice. The road to this power is the road to the re-establishment of the International."

Thus wrote Rosa Luxembourg, February, 1915, and her prophetic eye saw the truth. The self-criticism of the class-conscious workers and their organizations made a new International possible. It created a new power. It builds the young, strong Communist movement with its International that will finally cut down those imposing looking trees of class privilege, class exploitation, oppression, social injustice, corruption, rottenness and misery untold, in order to make possible a new world of happiness and equal opportunity for all humankind. On this Fifth Anniversary of our International, we feel deeply the loss of the great founder and teacher of Communism in action, Nikolai Lenin. We send greetings of true comradeship to his co-workers, promising to work with all our energy for the happy realization of our common aims in these United States.

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The Third Communist International

By NICOLAI LENIN

(From a speech on March 6, 1920 before the Moscow Soviet)

COMRADES, since the foundation of the Communist International a year has gone by. In the course of this year the Communist International won victories which we would have never expected, and it may be said that at its foundation no one expected such tremendous successes.

At the beginning of the Revolution many cherished the hope that the Socialist Revolution in West Europe would begin at the moment that the imperialist war would come to an end, for at that time, when the masses were armed, the Revolution could have gone ahead in a few countries of the West with the greatest success. This could have happened if it had not become evident that the split of the working class of Western Europe was deeper, that the betrayal of the former Socialist leaders there had taken on greater proportions.

If the International had not been in the hands of betrayers, who in the critical moment saved the capitalist class, there would have been many a chance for the revolution to follow very quickly in many of the warring countries and in a few neutral countries where the people were under arms, and then the outcome would have been entirely different. . . .

Comrades, before the war it seemed as if the essential division in the labor movement was the division into Socialists and Anarchists. And it did not only seem so, but it was actually the case. For a long time, until the imperialist war and until the revolution there was no objective revolutionary situation in the great majority of European countries. The task was to utilize this slow work for preparing the revolution. The Socialists set about this work, the Anarchists had no understanding for this task. The war created a revolutionary situation, and it became evident that this old division died away. On the one hand the elite of Anarchism and Socialism had become chauvinist, showing what it means to defend one's own capitalist robbers against other robbers of the capitalist class for whose sake the war snatched away millions of people. On the other hand, in the lower strata of the old parties new currents were formed—against the war, against imperialism, for the social revolution. Thus, as a consequence of the war the deepest crisis arose, and the Anarchists as well as the Socialists split because the elite of the parliamentary leaders of the Socialists proved to be with the chauvinist wing and only a constantly growing minority held back and began to go over to the side of the revolution.

Thus the labor movement in all countries entered upon a new road; not the road of the Anarchists and Socialists, but the way which led to the dictatorship of the proletariat. . . . This split had made itself felt and had made its advent thruout the whole world even before the creation of the III International.

If we have had success that was because we came when the situation was revolutionary and there was already a labor movement in all countries, and that is why within Socialism and Anarchism there has come a split. This leads thruout the world to the co-operation of the Communist workers in the creation of new organizations and their unification into the III International. This is the way the work can best be understood. . . .

If we take into consideration the present state of affairs we can say that the III International is dead and that the laboring masses in Germany, England and France are going over to the side of the Communists. . . .

The collapse of the capitalist governments is inevitable. For everyone sees that a new war is unavoidable if the imperialists and the capitalist class remain in power. . . . No one knows where and how the outbreak (of a new war) will come, but everyone sees and knows and says that the war is unavoidable and is being prepared anew.

This fact in the Twentieth Century gives us the assurance that there can be no thought any more of the old Reformism and Anarchism. They were killed by the war. To reshape capitalist society thru reformism—of that there can be no thought. Whoever speaks and thinks that way loses all significance for us.

The Communist International is strong because it is based on the lessons of the imperialist world slaughter. In every country the correctness of this stand is being born out thru the experience of millions of people, and the movement towards the Communist International is now a hundred-fold broader and deeper than hitherto. In the course of one year it has brought to maturity the complete collapse of the III International.

In the whole world there is not a single country so backward that all thinking workers in it have not entered the Communist International, have not adhered to it ideologically. Therein lies the full guarantee that the victory of the Communist International in the whole world will come after a not too long interval—that this victory is certain.

CURRENT FICTION.
(The Week's Best Smeller.)

"We tell every Jew to live according to the highest teachings of his rabbi. We encourage every Catholic to respond to the spiritual summons of his priest. We tell every Protestant to measure up as far as he can to the appeals of his pastor. We desire to strengthen in every young man the moral and spiritual forces within his reach."—William J. Parker, Secretary, Chicago Y. M. C. A.

On the Death of Lenin

Dear comrade of the lowly ones of earth,
Today, upon your bier, you passed me by
With cold face upward turned to a cold sky,
The gilded trappings could not cry your worth
So surely as the tears that came to birth
In grief-clenched hearts and sprang from every eye.
The comrades that you loved,—they bore you high
On straining breasts, to give you back to earth.

'Twas so you bore upon your grieving heart
The sorrows of the toiling multitude . . .
They mourn your loss, who glimpsed the rosy dawn
Of Freedom thru the gates you flung apart.
Now, rest you for a gentle interlude,—
The love you loosed on earth flows swiftly on.

BEATRICE CARLIN,
Moscow, Jan. 23, 1924.

The Rise of the Third International -

By JAY LOVESTONE

IN ORDER to understand the historical significance of the Communist International, it is necessary to know the background of its development.

When the war came the Second International with its powerful national organizations collapsed. Except for the Italian and Russian parties, the leading national units of the Second International fell an easy prey to the capitalist imperialists.

For some time there was no sign of the Second International ever having existed, except for the occasional effort of the Belgian, Huysman, secretary of the bureau.

Then came the unofficial Zimmerwald conference in Switzerland. This gathering was almost exclusively pacifist and not revolutionary. It was the first cry against the war that assumed international dimensions.

The Kienthal Conference.

As a result of this conference, there was called the Kienthal Congress, in April, 1916. Here the master hand of Lenin was plainly evident. One need but read the Kienthal manifesto to find the first invigorating breath of Bolshevism in the stifling atmosphere of imperialist world slaughter. Here we have proclaimed the solidarity of the proletariat, a scathing denunciation of the great betrayal of the social-democrats and a rousing call for united working class action for peace and socialism. "The conquest of political power and the ownership of capital by the people themselves; the real durable peace that will be the fruit of triumphant socialism"—these were the essence of the proposals of the Kienthalists.

But the revolutionary and pacifist forces were still closely interlaced. Then came the first decisive battle of the mighty Russian Revolution, the overthrow of the Czarist regime in March, 1917. The collapse of the Czarist Government had an immeasureably wholesome effect on the international movement of the working class. Millions of working men in Russia and elsewhere were now advocating the peace program of the Kienthal Conference. The Second International itself thru its Bureau, was again making an attempt to hold a conference, but the French Socialists of the stripe of Thomas and Mr. Vandervelde of Belgium succeeded in preventing such a gathering.

The Stockholm Call.

The Russian Revolution, however, was not taking notice of these Thomases and Vandervelde. On May 9, 1917, the Petrograd Soviets issued a call for the convening of all socialist parties at Stockholm on July 8. A rift in the war clouds was noticed by the imperialist clique strangling the various suffering countries. Forthwith, the capitalist governments began to rush socialist jingoes to Russia to convince the masses of the war-stricken countries to remain in the war and discontinue their agitation for world peace.

Thru the interference of such social patriots as Renaudel in France and Thorne in England, the Stockholm Conference fizzled out. The imperialist governments of England and France, with the able assistance of these renegades, prevented holding of this convention. On Sept. 12, 1917, the Zimmerwald Commission met and decided that a new International was necessary. Soon the Bolshevik Revolution came and all this delay in the international organization of the proletariat was ended. The Russian Communists having conquered the state power of Russia immediately issued a call for the holding of an international congress of the revolutionary workers of the world on March 2-5, 1919.

The Third International.

At the first congress of the newly organized, the Third Communist International, there were gathered mainly the Bolshevik Party of Russia and the small communist groups of the nearby countries. One month before, Feb. 3, the Berne Conference of the Second International was held with all but the Italian and Russian Parties participating.

The differences between the two Congresses and Internationals at this early, formative period of working class reorganization after the war foretold the fate of the two bodies. At the Congress of the Third International there were gathered the revolutionary workers; at the Berne conclave the revolutionists were banned. Now that the war was over, the Berne social-patriots wanted peace and unequivocally declared themselves against proletarian revolution. On the other hand, the Communist International emphatically declared and pledged itself for the inclusion within its ranks only of revolutionary workers, and the substitution of relentless class war for the national imperialist capitalist wars.

Within one year the Second International became a "decrepit relic." All the parties, except the British Labor Party and the German Social Democrats, deserted it. The German Independents, the French Socialist Party and the Independent Labor Party of England detached themselves from this corpse. Then came the winning over of a large proportion of the masses of these centrist bodies by the Communist International. The desperate attempts of the Centrist leaders to hold their followers by an effort to maintain an International of their own, the Two-and-a-Half International, failed. The subsequent attempts to reunite all the social-patriotic groups into one international against the Communist world party of revolutionary workers and to galvanize the dead Second International into life once more have not succeeded. The Hamburg Congress of the Second International was more a gathering of the ghosts of the old association than of living groups in struggle against the capitalist class.

Significance of Communist International.

Today the Communist International is the mightiest political organization that the world has ever seen, the Third International counting its millions of adherents in practically every country on earth is based on the international mass action of the working class.

The Communist International, unlike the group still adhering to what is left of the Second International, bases its tactics on the fundamental recognition that capitalism has reached and is today in its final stage, the imperialist stage.

The tactics of the Communist International in the united front, the struggle of the Communists to organize the oppressed colonial peoples for a war against their capitalist imperialist oppressors, the insistent demand of the Communists International that the workers must unite with the expropriated, dispossessed farmers against the big capitalists dominating the gigantic basic industries of the country, the organization of the proletarian dictatorship thru the Soviet State—these are but a few of the outstanding features of the Communist International's tactics arising from its fundamental recognition of the imperialist stage of capitalism under which the workers of the world find themselves today.

It is these tactics that strike terror into the hearts of the imperialists. It is just these revolutionary tactics that have established the historical significance of the Communist International—its role of undisputed leadership of the exploited working and farming masses of every country struggling against capitalist oppression and for the organization of the Communist Society.

Sentiments on Fifth Anniversary

By ALEXANDER BITTLEMAN
Secretary, Jewish Section, Workers Party

(By telegraph) New York City, March 4, 1924.

PRIDE, happiness and unbounded determination to fight for the final liberation of the working class—these are the sentiments of every Communist on the Fifth Anniversary of the Communist International. On this day, the Workers Party takes an honorable position in the proletarian family of International Communism.

With intensified devotion and redoubled energy, we shall continue our activities until the working class of America has been won over to the ideas and principles represented by the Communist International.

LITWINSKY STILL PICKETS DESPITE CROWE THREATS

State's Attorney's Men Tried to Bulldoze

Israel Litwinsky, one of the expelled militants, is still active in the strike of the International Ladies' Garment Workers in spite of the threats made to him by Milton D. Smith, assistant state's attorney, that if he was seen on the picket line or in a strike headquarters he would be arrested. Litwinsky was arrested and taken to the state attorney's office Monday for questioning.

When arrested he was not told by Robert E. Crowe's detectives what he was wanted for or whether or not they had a warrant. He was merely told that he was wanted.

"To Hell With That."

Litwinsky explained that he was out of jail on bond and that he would have to appear in the South Clark street police court within an hour or forfeit his bond. The detectives merely replied: "To hell with that, come on along."

When he arrived at the state's attorney's office Litwinsky was brought into the office of Milton D. Smith, one of the assistant state's attorneys. Smith began questioning him without telling him what he had been brought there for or what charges would be placed against him.

Legal Rights Ignored.

He was not told that he did not have to answer the questions put to him nor was he told about his other legal rights. Smith and the detectives shot question after question at him in an attempt to rattle him.

After he had been kept in Smith's office for more than an hour Fred Loesing, of the firm of Reback and Loesing Co., 228 S. Market street, came into the office and said that he wanted to prefer a charge against Litwinsky. He said that Litwinsky had cut the phone wires of Reback and Loesing last Wednesday when the general strike was called.

Litwinsky, who worked for C. H. Lowenthal in the same building as the Reback concern before the strike, said that he had not cut the wires and that Loesing could not prove that he had. Litwinsky said that if Loesing made a charge against him that he would make a charge against Loesing.

Boss Struck Girl.

Litwinsky told Assistant State's Attorney Smith that Loesing had struck a girl from his shop who wanted to go on strike with the other workers and that the girl had fainted from the shock of the blow.

When Smith questioned Loesing about the charge made by Litwinsky, Loesing backed down and admitted that he had lied about Litwinsky.

Smith then told Litwinsky: "Now we are letting you go because Loesing is a good fellow and he don't want to send you to jail. But don't picket or take part in the strike or you will be sent to jail. You can go now."

Litwinsky left the state's attorneys office and went to the South Clark street police court.

Back on Picket Line.

After leaving the police court Litwinsky was just in time to go on the picket line and talk to the scabs who were returning to their work from lunch.

Litwinsky is still busy taking his part in the strike. "I will continue to do what I can for the strike. The threats of those lawyers are not going to frighten me," he said.

Daugherty Making No Statements.

MIAMI, Fla., March 4.—Attorney General Daugherty today branded as without any foundation in fact whatever a rumor circulated yesterday that he was sending a statement to President Coolidge which might be regarded as important. He said he was making no statements and sending none to anyone.

Harem Goes on Hunger Strike.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 4.—The sultan's harem has been on a hunger strike for four days, according to reports from the palace. The occasion was the move by the Turkish government to abolish the caliphate.

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Senator France Finds Russian Progress 'Phenomenal'; Bewails Trade Loss From U. S. Stupidity

By JESSICA SMITH

(Staff Correspondent of The Federated Press)

MOSCOW, March 4.—That the United States government's policy toward Russia is one of stupid blunders which is letting other countries get ahead of America in taking advantage of the tremendous commercial opportunities in Russia, is the opinion of Joseph Irwin France, former U. S. senator from Maryland.

Senator France, having fought in the political field to bring about closer relations between America and Russia, has recently been working in the commercial field. He is in Moscow on a mission which will probably bring about a more direct contact between American business men and Russia.

Can't Shake Russia.

"The orderly functioning of the Russian government after the death of Lenin demonstrates that it is now firmly established, and cannot be shaken by the passing of any leader, no matter how great," France said to The Federated Press. "Recognition of Great Britain and Italy have tended to stabilize the situation still further, if that had been necessary. It is incredible that the United States, the most liberal of nations, should have fallen under the domination of such reactionary officials that instead of being the first, she may be the last country to make peace with her great sister republic."

Asked about the condition of Russia compared with two years ago when he was here, France declared:

Finds Phenomenal Progress.

"The economic progress of Russia during the past year is beyond anything I could have imagined, even after I came to a realization after my first visit here of the vast wealth and resources of Russia. In 1921 the shops were boarded up. Today in Moscow every store is occupied, and the shops and places of business compare favorably with those of New York, Paris and London. Many of them surpass any I have seen elsewhere.

"The railroads are efficiently operated and well equipped. The trolleys and public utilities are rendering perfect service. Industry has revived. The currency is stable. Single gold ruble notes are to be issued in addition to the chernovetz (10-ruble note). Silver is being minted, and the coins will be in circulation next month. Not only has all that was good of the old Russia been restored, but stupendous strides have been taken toward the building up of the new Russia, which will be efficient without any loss of ideals."

In view of these facts, France considers that there is no excuse for the stupid and reactionary policy of the American government.

Britain On Ground Floor.

"Our government has failed to adopt a rational attitude toward Russia," he continued. "Its policy of stubbornness, inaction and reaction is fantastic and incomprehensible. American business men are perplexed by the Hughes attitude.

"The representatives of other governments here, particularly the British, are silently amused as well as deeply gratified that our clownish blunders have so greatly increased their prestige and enlarged their opportunities in Russia. Shrewd British merchants see many handsome commissions waiting for them in the business which they expect to do for Americans in Russia. I can not believe that the business interests of the United States will long tolerate a policy of stupidity and stubbornness which violates the best traditions of our country, and utterly ignores the wise admonitions of the founders of our government who enjoined that we seek and cultivate the friendship of all nations. When Mr. Hughes refuses even to discuss the questions which the Russians offer to discuss in such a conciliatory spirit, he violates the principles of international intercourse, and the mandates of common sense."

IT SURE PAYS TO GREASE PALMS OF POLITICAL JOB HOLDERS IN CAPITOL

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 4.—E. L. Doheny, who loaned former Secretary of the Interior Fall $100,000 was refunded $40,039.04 in taxes in 1923.

The millionaire oil man was one of 263,320 persons who got tax draw backs from the treasury totalling $123,992,820.40 in 1923 on claims of excessive taxation, according to a report made public by the House Ways and Means Committee.

The largest refund was $9,368,548.60, made to Whitney Payne, Lewis Cass Ledyard and Lewis Cass Ledyard, Jr., executors of the estate of Oliver H. Payne of New York.

Finnish Section of Workers Party In Session In Chicago

The annual convention of the Finnish Section of the Workers Party is in session at Imperial Hall, Halsted and Fulerton streets, with twenty-eight delegates from all parts of the country in attendance.

The report of the executive committee of the federation was approved after considerable discussion.

Earl Browder attended the convention as a representative of the Central Executive of the Workers Party, and Martin Abern was present in behalf of the Young Workers League.

It is expected the convention will be in session until Thursday.

These Cloakmakers Give Practical Aid To Garment Strike

Practical aid to the dressmaker's strike is being given by the union cloakmakers employed by Shuman Bros. Cloak Manufacturing company, at 234 S. Market street, who have voluntarily assessed themselves $1 a week each for the benefit of the striking dressmakers.

The action was taken at a shop meeting. The men from this shop all took part in the half-day demonstration called by their union on the opening of the big strike and have offered their services as pickets whenever they may be called upon.

Join the "I want to make THE DAILY WORKER grow" club.

Strike Gains Rep As Notorious Judge Grants Injunctions

(Continued from page 1)

Dora Corngold, arrested on Roosevelt Road and taken to the Maxwell street police station where they will be arraigned in police court in the morning. Marcell Huron, Mary Kolodzie Jesyk, Julia Spolar, Edith Abrams, Libby Jason, Clara Krasnowsky and Anna Cohen, arrested on South Market street, taken to South Clark street station, where they will be arraigned in police court in the morning; Norman Carlson, Elsie Sallowski, Mary Schufpmen, Helen Witkosski, Harry Goldman, all arrested on Milwaukee avenue and taken to West Chicago avenue station for arraignment in night court in city hall. All the arrested strikers were bailed out by the union for $400 each.

Shops That Settled.

The ten shops that settled with the union are: Miller Bros., 702 Roosevelt road; Fuchs & Geller, 12 N. Market street; Yesler & Kaplan, 12 N. Market street; M. Miller & Son, 702 Roosevelt road; P. Lyons, 1711 Roosevelt road; Sherman & Berman, 212 S. Market street; Sophie Dress Co., 1246 Milwaukee avenue; Lerm & Cable, 12 N. Market street; Knee Bros., 327 S. Market street and the Vogue Garment company, 1529 Milwaukee avenue.

Grafting Congressmen May Soon Give Cal's Cabinet a Close Run

WASHINGTON, March 4—Indictment of two congressmen mentioned by the Chicago grand jury when it indicted Charles R. Forbes, former director of the Veterans' Bureau, and J. W. Thompson, will be asked by a federal grand jury here shortly, it was learned today.

Attorney General Daugherty's trip to Chicago enroute to Florida last week was said to have been for the purpose of appearing before the grand jury as a witness against these men, who are reported to have accepted money for the use of their influence in obtaining pardons.

Even Lawyers Get Sick.

ATLANTA, Ga., March 4.—Trial of the suit of Mrs. Clyde Byfield for $100,000 damages against Walter T. Candler was postponed when called today until Thursday because of the illness of attorneys for the plaintiff.

Join the "I want to make THE DAILY WORKER grow" club.

FARRELL DEFENSE COUNCIL BARES STEEL CO. PLOT

Conducting Fight for Sedition Victims

(Special to The Daily Worker)

FARRELL, Pa., March 4.—The steel trust had sedition charges brought against six Workers Party members in Farrell because they led the fight for better living conditions of the workers there, says the following summary of the cases which are coming up in April. The summary is prepared by the Labor Defense Council of Farrell and is sent to militant unionists and to labor organizations. The defense office is not in the steel trust town for obvious reasons.

Raided Workers' Homes.

On Feb. 4 the police of Farrell, Pa., aided by department of justice agents, raided the Workers Party hall and confiscated all literature found there. One week later the police raided homes of the workers and again confiscated literature, following this up by arresting six workers on the streets and at their places of work, and holding them in jail under a $5,000 bond, charged with sedition, which, in the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, ranks next to murder.

Three days following their arrest, the preliminary hearing was held before Squire Franek, with Prosecuting Attorney Rickard of Mercer county and Chief of Police Leyshock of Farrell, appearing for the commonwealth. At this hearing, which lasted from 2 p. m. until 7 p. m., it was brought out by the defense that the commonwealth of Pennsylvania accused these workers of being too deeply interested in the welfare of the workers and that the accused were at all times respected and law abiding.

Most Militant Workers.

The defendants, John Radas, Anthony Dogan, Anthony Maric, John Sarich, Anton Kovacevich, and Andy N. Kovacevich, have long been the most active militant workers in Farrell, contributing every effort to bring about better working and living conditions among the steel workers and for this activity they are now held for trial before the Mercer county grand jury in April charged with sedition, for having in their possession literature condemned by the Farrell police and the commonwealth of Pennsylvania as seditious. The arrest of these workers is another link in the long chain of persecutions heaped upon the militant workers by the police and the steel trust backed by the federal department of justice, who remained in the background at the hearing, but will be very evident at the trial.

Funds are badly needed for the defense of these workers and we urgently request that you respond immediately to the appeal to defend them at their trials—the first of its kind in the history of Mercer county, and the prosecutor will do his utmost to bring about their conviction and imprisonment—if we do not properly defend them.

A Union Labor Issue.

We urge you to bring these raids to the attention of your union and other friendly organizations and to have them pledge their support for the defense of these workers. The outlawing of progressive workers' organizations—raiding of their halls and meetings by the steel trust owned police force, and the imprisonment of their members has long ago made these steel trust towns typical slave camps with freedom of speech and assemblage mocked by the servile hirelings of the steel trust clothed in the raiments of law and order.

Make all checks and contributions payable to W. J. White, Treasurer, Box 883, Youngstown, Ohio.

* * *

J. M. Didzer is chairman of the defense council and W. T. Metcalfe, secretary. The district committee for the defendants consists of Max Lerner, Cleveland; M. Chelowitz, Akron; Charles Williams, Warren, Ohio; F. Sablack, Cleveland.

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THE POWER COLUMN

MUCH has been written in the Power Column about increasing the circulation of THE DAILY WORKER. Naturally that is one of the most important problems that has to be solved by those most interested in our paper. Closely related to this work and becoming increasingly important as THE DAILY WORKER grows, is the task of keeping the circulation intact; that is taking care that those who have once subscribed renew their subscription when it expires.

* * * *

Of Interest to All DAILY WORKER Subscribers.

ONE of the matters most important to the successful continuance of our paper is an effective co-operation between the readers of THE DAILY WORKER and the business office. The business office is faithfully attempting to give the utmost of service to the subscribers and welcomes complaints when that service is not satisfactory. Any subscriber who does not receive his paper promptly and regularly should notify the business office at once.

In return THE DAILY WORKER management very much desires the hearty co-operation of the subscribers. There is one way in which subscribers can help tremendously. That is in the prompt renewal of their subscriptions when they are about to expire. We know that any live worker, once a reader of THE DAILY WORKER will always be a reader, but we also know that it has been the experience of many labor papers that subscribers are often very delinquent in the matter of making renewals. THE DAILY WORKER sends to all subscribers notification of their expiring subscriptions ten days in advance of the expiration date. If every subscriber would make it a point to renew his subscription promptly on receipt of his notice, either direct to THE DAILY WORKER office or thru the local agent, a great deal of money would be saved and the efficiency of THE DAILY WORKER.

A source of considerable extra work and expense are the short term subscriptions. THE DAILY WORKER accepts subscriptions for three month periods because of the fact that workers cannot always advance the money necessary for the full year's sub. We are forced to charge a greatly higher rate for these short time subs, but still we would save money if every subscriber would take out yearly subs. The subscription rates of THE DAILY WORKER are extremely low for the yearly sub. It is money saved, both to the subscriber and to the paper. Make it a point to lay away $6.00 and keep it until your sub comes due. It will pay you and it will help THE DAILY WORKER.

* * * *

DAILY WORKER Agents, Attention!

THE matter of maintaining the current circulation in your locality is fully as much a part of your duty as is soliciting for new subscribers. Ninety-nine times out of a hundred when an old subscriber allows his sub to expire it is not at all because he doesn't want the paper any more, but because he has forgotten or neglected to renew. Or perhaps it is because he hasn't the money available. In any event it is one of your most important functions to see to it that every subscription in your district is renewed or find out the reason why.

Comrade Gus Schulenberg, City agent for Chicago, has worked out a good system for the renewals. When he receives the lists of the Chicago subscriptions which are soon to expire, he writes the names and addresses on a special blank and distributes these among the branch agents and other active comrades. Every blank must be returned to him with the money for the renewal or a good reason why the renewal was not secured. And there are no good reasons for such an occurrence. Other city agents are encouraged to adopt a similar method. Branch agents in cities where there is no city agent should do likewise. Write to THE DAILY WORKER for samples of the form Comrade Schulenberg uses.

* * * *

Bundle Orders Again.

SINCE we wrote in The Power Column two weeks ago about the value of bundle orders in advertising THE DAILY WORKER, there has been a substantial increase in the number of such orders and the number of papers taken in this way. Still we know there are many DAILY WORKER readers and agents who could very easily help to advertise THE DAILY WORKER by means of regular daily or weekly bundle orders who are not doing so. We want to stress again the tremendous advertising value which these bundle orders have. By means of them thousands of workers who have never heard of THE DAILY WORKER can receive their first introduction to our paper. Out of those who buy a few single numbers we know we will secure a substantial proportion of subscribers.

There is not a single reader of THE DAILY WORKER who could not afford to order and pay for a regular bundle, if not a daily bundle, at least one once a week. Many readers could make arrangements with neighborhood stores and newsstands to take a daily bundle. DAILY WORKER agents will find that there is no better way of building up the circulation in their district than by means of the sale of papers by this method.

DAILY WORKER boosters are urged to make arrangements to receive daily or weekly bundles at once. Send in your order now or write to THE DAILY WORKER for particulars, information and suggestions.

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Entered as second-class mail Sept. 21, 1923 at the Post-Office at Chicago, Ill., under the act of March 3, 1879.

Advertising rates on application.

The Three Internationals

Tho in existence only half a decade, the Communist International has already stamped an indelible imprint on the course of the historical development of society—the course of the class conflicts.

The First International was the International of education. The First International laid the theoretical foundation and, under the leadership of Karl Marx, developed the philosophy of action for the subsequent international movements of the working class of the world.

The Second International was the International of organization. The Second International gave rise to the highly organized political and economic associations of national working class movements. This International marked the development of the working class movements from the dominantly propagandistic, educational stage, to the positively, strong organizational stage. During this period education was being translated into organization and action, but in the main the action were circumscribed by the very limits of organizational perfection attained by the Second International—principally the confines of the national boundaries. The Second International succeeded in developing powerful national parties of the workers, parties capable of and sometimes engaged in mighty class actions within their respective countries. But this association did not attain the stage of firm international organization of the workers.

The Third (Communist) International was the first attempt at decisive international revolutionary action of the world's oppressed. The Third International is the International of action. The Third International grew out of the imperiast world war—during a period when the world was in the midst of the most violent action. In the Third International we have crystallized the education of scientific Marxism, the organization of the working class beyond the national lines and along the lines of internationalism, and the international revolutionary action of the working class.

On this Wednesday, March 5, 1924, the Fifth Anniversary of the Communist International, voices of aspiring workers heard in all lands are proclaiming:

"Hail the Communist International! Hail the World Social Revolution! Hail the victory of the Workers and Farmers!"

Another White Hope

The chaos prevailing in the ranks of the Republican and Democratic parties is far beyond the comprehension of the "regular" editorial observers. Perhaps at no time before in the history of our country have the official stage managers of our capitalist political dramas been in such a nervous state of mind. They are running about from coast to coast, looking for someone who might be sold to the people as "pure of heart".

The Teapot scandal has raised particular havoc with the presidential timber of the Democratic party. For the Republicans there has never been any serious question as to the nomination of Coolidge. The Democrats, however, are up against it, since McAdoo has been put out of business.

One of the dark horses about to be trotted out in the Democratic stable is Mr. John W. Davis. As far as we are concerned we would not put a cent on his nose in the coming presidential race. Apparently this gentleman is black enough for the owners of the Democratic party to make him a worthwhile dark horse.

At this time when the country is somewhat agitated, to say the least, over the brazen manner in which the big interests have been gobbling up our national resources, it would be most fitting to drop a few remarks about the qualifications of this new Messiah from the Guggenheim Barony of West Virginia. There could be chosen no better president to serve big interests than this Mr. Davis. Coolidge himself would have a hard time keeping up with the services that Mr. Davis could render to Wall Street. This Democratic white hope has been employed as counsel for the big business interests for many years. Among his most esteemed clients have been J. P. Morgan & Co., the Consolidation Coal Co., the Associated Press, and the big rubber interests of the country.

Applying the yard stick used by the Teapot politicians, we would say that Davis is eminently qualified to serve as president for the employing class. But we would like to draw the attention of the workers and farmers to the tragic condition in which the donkey Democrats find themselves today when they must chose as their standard bearer either the counsel of Doheny or the counsel of Morgan. This incident once and for all disposes of the false claim of the Democratic party that it is not a party of the big interests.

Join the Workers Party.

A Year of Dividends

Talk of wage-decreases is again in the air. The employers and their expensive economists are preparing the country for a new wage cutting campaign. That this drive has already assumed considerable momentum is evident from the findings of official government surveys which indicate very clearly that the wage tendency in the past few months has been downward.

Since one of the arguments that the bosses will employ for their wage-slashing plan will be poverty, an examination of the conditions of the capitalists in the last year will be most appropriate.

According to the Federal Reserve Bank of New York the net profits in a great number of the country's important industries were bigger in 1923 than in any other year since the war. The annual reports of manufacturing, merchandising, railroad, and public utility corporations bear out the findings of the Government investigators.

Furthermore, an eminent financial student has also pointed out that in 1923 at least 445 concerns either declared dividends for the first time, resumed the payment of dividends, increased the amount of dividends paid, or paid out extra stock or cash allowances.

Not a single month passed without some corporation taking action of this kind towards dividend payment. The average number of companies acting in this direction every month was 37. In December there were 79 such cases. The United States Steel Corporation was a notable example of this mellon-cutting mania.

These facts show that the cry of poverty about to be raised by the employing class is a plain falsehood. More than that. These facts establish that the new attempt to slash wages to the bone will be launched only to guarantee the continuation of these giant profits.

It is an iron law under capitalism that the fabulous dividends of the bosses invariably translate themselves into low wages and misery for the workers.

The Hungarian Receivership

Step by step American capitalists are extending their sway over the destinies of the war-vanquished and less developed countries.

The latest prize to fall into the lap of our financial overlords is Hungary. The Magyar country, bled to death by the reactionary Horthy dynasty, has accepted the program of the League of Nations for its reconstruction—a financial receivership.

W. P. G. Harding who, as director of the Federal Reserve Board, imposed such high interest rates and served the big interests so shamefacedly that not even Coolidge dared recommend him for re-appointment, has been appointed the Commissioner General. It is significant to note that it was American capital as represented by the Hoover Relief Administration that engineered the establishment of the bloodthirsty Horthy regime and now it is again American capital which is running to the rescue of the same black bands of reaction. As a matter of fact, the Hungarian royal clique expressly declared its preference for an American receiver on the ground, among other reasons, that it could influence American capitalists most easily.

Without doubt the coronation of Mr. Harding will be followed by the floating of a huge loan in America to give a new breath of life to the present tyrants crushing the Hungarian working masses. Already, there is talking of a $50,000,000 loan of which at least $20,000,000 is to be floated in the United States. The conditions for such a loan would be the same as those given Austria when it was declared bankrupt. Austria is today a coolie colony of the international financiers amongst whom the American banking magnates reign with undisputed supremacy.

This Hungarian receivership marks another positive advance in the development of a European policy for our ruling class. Again, the "reconstruction" of Europe along the lines most beneficial to the interests of our growing imperialist clique is in the cynosure of politics and business.

Soon Hungary's internal class conflicts will become the concern of the American bankers and manufacturers more urgently than ever before. Bonds speak louder than abstract ideals and such hackneyed formulas as "self-determination" with our capitalists. And what concerns our bankers and industrialists concerns our government. What concerns our government unavoidably involves the fate and welfare of the farming and working masses of our country. Bonds must be protected against striking Hungarian workers. American workingmen and farmers will be sent to the plains of Hungary to defend these bonds bringing huge interest to our exploiters.

The Hungarian receivership will sow the seeds of new imperialist wars. It will be the toiling masses of the country that will pay in blood, with their lives, for the imperialist ventures of our capitalists.

Join the Workers Party.

It was rumored in Washington that the difference between Hearst and Daugherty rose over a well known movie actress more famed for pulchritude than intelligence. Mr. Hearst, you are a specialist in news with a sex-angle. Let us in on the secret.

Now that Ramsay MacDonald is making an open breast of his correspondence with Poincare he might throw some light on the question: **"When is a pacifist not a pacifist?"** ......

Are You Reading "A Week"?

By IURY LIBEDINSKY

Published by THE DAILY WORKER thru special arrangement with B. W. Huebsch, Inc., of New York City. Coypyrighted, 1923, by B. W. Huebsch & Co.

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(WHAT HAS GONE BEFORE)

The Russian Communist Party branch is governing this frontier city and fighting the counter-revolution. Earlier installments tell of the fuel shortage that prevents seed grain from being fetched on the railroad. The Party meeting decides to send the Red Army far away for fuel, at the risk of leaving the city open for bandits and counter-revolutionists. It also decides to conscript the local bourgeoisie for wood cutting in a near-by park. Varied types of party members are flashed on the screen: Klimin, the efficient president of the branch, who still finds time to have a sweetheart; Robeiko, the consumptive, whose devotion is killing him; Gornuikh, the brilliant youth of 19 on the Cheka; Matusenko, the luxury-loving place-hunter and Stalmakhov, a practical workingman revolutionist. Gornuikh, disguised as a pleasant, overhears talk in the market place about a plot of counter-revolutionists to seize the town while the Red Army is away getting wood. The Communist company is summoned.—(NOW GO ON WITH THE STORY.)

• • • •

CHAPTER IX—Continued.

And Martuinov, half dozing, thought of how many of the workmen members of the Party could do more responsible Party work, and deal with it with more Communistic tact, than certain intellectuals, but that the mechanism of the Party was so arranged as to push forward those who knew how to speak eloquently, preside at meetings and manage them. And he compared Andreev and his disjointed but sensible words with the crackling speeches of that responsible Communist, the director of the leather factory, who was so self-confident and at the same time so ignorant, did not understand the class struggle or the fundamental principles of the Party, but was able to hide his lack of knowledge under sounding phrases. And yet, on account of his authoritative baritone voice, his ability in managing a stormy meeting, and his skill in getting the right to speak out of his turn, was elected everywhere and considered very clever and capable.

Suddenly Martuinov's sleepy thoughts were broken into by a loud noise in the passage.

"There's some one there," Martuinov heard Andreev's anxious voice, "Comrade Martuinov, do you hear?"

"It's probably the orderly," murmured Martuinov, ready to slip once more into his light sleep.

"No, no. There's something wrong," cried Andreev, cocking the trigger of his gun.

Martuinov jumped up and saw a crowd of people pouring thru the doors. Angry faces, dishevelled beards, hatchets and guns in their hands.

"Bandits," flashed into his mind. Probably killed the sentry . . . and now us . . ."

But he had not carried his thoughts to its end when the heavy dull sound of a shot reverberated in the room. Smoke filled the room and the fat, red-haired peasant, the first to run into the guard-room, sank heavily on the ground, dropping an elegant cavalry carbine.

"Shoot, Comrade Martuinov. . . . What are you waiting for?" sounded a desperate cry, and, profiting by the confusion of the crowd, Andreev fired a second time.

"Son of a . . . Filth . . . Beat them . . . Beat . . "

"I must shoot," flashed into his mind. "It's the end all the same. . . . Shoot," and, with trembling fingers he released the safety-catch. But he had not time to shoot. A heavy blow on the back of the head brought him to the floor. He fell, and, already not knowing what it was, heard Andreev's third shot, a heavy, resounding noise, covered by the howling and curses of the crowd.

A sharp, intolerable wringing pain seized his breast and throat. He lost consciousness, and did not feel the third blow of the bandit's pike, which smashed his skull in. Emptiness, interwoven with the last perceptions of departing life, blotted out his consciousness. . . .

• • •

CHAPTER X.

FOR three days Robeiko had not left the house. He had caught cold, probably in a draught, during the house-to-house search. Towards evening, he grew stronger, but in the night had been very bad again. In the morning he tried to get up, but his head swam, and, swearing enernetically, he lay down again, and, without strength to rise, kept to his bed in the big room with green velvet curtains which had formerly been the study of Mrs. Senator.

He wanted to eat but there was no one to go to the refectory to fetch his dinner. His hosts were afraid not to give him boiling water; they had agreed to provide two samovars daily. So he drank hot tea and nibbled stale rye bread.

What Do You Think of Our First Story?

The DAILY WORKER wants to know what its readers think of the first serial novel it offers to its readers. We have published many installments of this gripping story. Another appears today. What do you think of the story, its setting, its character, as far as we have gone? We want our readers to let us know. Write down your views and send them in to the DAILY WORKER, 1640 N. Halsted St., Chicago, Ill. We publish as many of these letters as we can find space for. Don't delay. Write today.

He had plenty of bread. A whole loaf was standing on the table. Robeiko took all the crust from it with his fingers and crumbled it up on the table. He was very wretched. He did not blame the comrades for forgetting him; he knew that just now they were too busy to think of him, but he was wretched all the same. It grew dark but he did not light the lamp for he had no wish to read. Memories of his youth floated up, of past work. . . . For some reason or other, he kept remembering the metal works in the far South, in the Ekaterinoslav Government, where he had spent his youth . . . the Spring of 1905, gathering in the young birch wood, under the cool canopy of the starry night, and that speech of his, his first, burning, unskillful speech. He remembered some young girl, the brown school dress she wore, her gestures and smiles. . . . But he could not remember her name . . . Elena was it? . . . Or Olga? . . .

From time to time came fits of coughing, when his eyes swam and ideas and images fled away. Coughing tired him, and he lay with closed eyes, and then, imperceptibly, began to think again.

Today it was particularly quiet in the flat. Madam Senator was not making a noise with her saucepans in the kitchen, and the careful, squeaking steps of Raphael Antonovitch were not heard in the corridor. . . . But all the time, from behind the closed doors, whispers came to Robeiko's hearing, some sort of muttered conversation, and he heard them without understanding them. Suddenly there was a knock at the door and a timorous woman's voice asked:

"Comrade Robeiko, can I come in?"

"Come in," he replied, and saw in the doorway the figure of a woman. It was Lisa Gratcheva.

"You are coughing so badly, Comrade Robeiko, I could hear it in my room. I live next door to you, on the other side of the wall. I have brought you some milk . . . just a cupful. Perhaps I can do something to help you?"

Robeiko looked at the line of light that fell thru the half-open door from the passage. Presently this girl would go away, and it would be dark in the room and he would be alone again. From these thoughts, Robeiko learnt how lonely he was.... Probably he would die soon: of course he did not want anything; milk would not do him any good, but he did not want to be alone again.

"Thank you for thinking of it," he said kindly. "Turn on the electric light, and let's drink tea."

She turned the switch and exclaimed. His pillow-slip was covered with the blood that had come from his throat during the coughing. He had not noticed it himself and only now perceived it. . . .

"God save us," she said, "you are probably ill . . . I'll change the pillow-slip for you. These two days no one has been near you," she said, rummaging in his trunk. "I wanted to come several times, but I was afraid."

He smiled.

"Am I so terrifying?"

"No. You are not terrifying now, but, when you are in your coat . . . then you do look so proud and unapproachable."

Her care was pleasant, and he smiled kindly and shyly. And she saw his shy smile, and his delicate thin neck with its shrivelled muscles, and was sorry for him and was not afraid of him at all, because she saw him helpless, ill, deprived of his power and strength.

"Where do you work?" he asked.

"I am a Red Army teacher. But for three days I have not been working. Our battalion has gone off to the monastery to get wood."

"It's gone already?" Robeiko interrupted eagerly. . . . "Karaulov was against it. . . . That means that we shall have the wood ready in time." Robeiko actually sat up in bed, and lifted his head from the pillow. She began telling him all that she had heard from the talk of the Communists at the Saturdaying of how the wood-getting was progressing. And she felt, from his animation, how he valued and was delighted at the news.

Robeiko seemed to her even cleverer than Martuinov, whom she thought very clever, because she could understand nothing of his explanations. She saw his simple, fearless waiting for death, and she felt that if she did not believe in the immortality of the soul she could not wait for death as calmly as he. . . .

Late in the evening, Lisa went off to her room. When she said goodbye, Robeiko asked her to visit him often.

She was waked by the noise of boots and loud talk, sounding in the corridor. There was deep blue darkness out of doors and in the room.

Lisa became anxious at once. On account of the heavy door, she could not make out words, but heard rough voices and the trampling of many feet. She put her boots on with trembling hands. She went to the door and opened it quietly, a little way. . . . She saw in the passage and in the kitchen peasants of some kind in soldiers' great coats, and short fur coats. Some of them had guns in their hands, others, axes and pikes. Among these weather-beaten rough faces, dirty and unshaved, her eyes instantly perceived three persons whom she knew.

(To Be Continued Thursday)

Inspiring Revolutionary Lesson In "A Week," Our Reader finds

To the Editor of the DAILY WORKER: I was impatienly awaiting the appearance of that wonderful novel written by the famous Russian writer Libedinsky, called "A Week".

Being more or less acquainted with the Russian literature and knowing the psycho-analytical power of the Russian writers I expected to find the key to the greatest phenomenon of our time—the Russian revolution.

Russia, the most autocratic country on the face of the globe, with its millions kept in ignorance and subjection, who could ever imagine that these Russian workers and peasants would undertake this tremendous task and, furthermore, bring it to success. Many times I was putting this question to myself and could not find an answer. But now, after reading a few installments of "A Week," I realizd the great power which was hidden in the hearts of the Russian masses and made itself felt in the time of the revolution.

Martuinov the Aristocrat.

Let us take, for instance, Martuinov. Raised in an aristocratic environment, all his associations and connections were with the class which received one blow after another from the revolution. A man whose sweetheart, whom he loved with such ardor, belonged to that class. Yet, regardless of all that, he served the cause of the revolution honestly and faithfully. He gave up all his previous friends, his parents, his sweetheart. But in spite of the high idealism and self sacrifice of the Martuinovs the Russian revolution could not be brought to a success by them. In my estimation two different elements were necessary for success.

After all the Martuinovs are products of the old world. They have been educated in the old schools and have been psychologically connected with the old order and its institutions. True, they have accepted the dogmas and teachings of communism, but to them, the revolution was an ideal, a beautiful dream, not a reality, and when the revolution broke out they didn't have the courage to tear down and destroy the old social order with its institutions.

Backbone of Revolution.

The real backbone of the revolution were the Klimins and Stalmakhovs. These Klimins had nothing in common with the old world. They left no traditions behind them. The only thing they did have at the outbreak of the revolution was hatred in their hearts for the hundreds of years of suffering and misery and to the Klimins and Stalmakhovs the revolution was not a beautiful dream, a wonderful ideal, but a part of their flesh and blood.

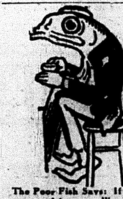
Klimin expressed his conception of communism in the following words: "Communism, that's me." The Klimins had no respect or pity for the bourgeosie, and they dealt with them severely when the revolution was menaced by them.

I believe that each and every communist in America should read this wonderful book.

Respect for Bourgeosie.

We still have too much respect for the titled man, no matter whether he is active in the movement or not. We are also having too much respect for the present institutions and we cannot overturn the present social system unless we, the workers, not only think that this world we live in is rotten and corrupt, but also feel that all the present institutions are built to enslave the working masses and we must destroy them and replace them with new ones, built and directed by the working class.

—MYER RUBIN.



The Poor Fish Says: If the preachers succeed in compelling our chorus girls to dress, where can our tired business men go for relaxation?

AS WE SEE IT

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

Joseph Tumulty, one of Woodrow Wilson's historians, warns the Democratic Party of a dark horse. The jackass party fears a surprise candidate. Perhaps William J. Bryan is the animal Tumulty had in mind. He is kicking up his heels in Alabama. But the party owes its nick name to Bryan. He could not be mistaken for the nobler quadruped. Tumulty was one of Wilson's most trusted admirers but it is rather significant that he breaks bread with George Brennan, head of the Tammany chieftains of Illinois, whose scalping knives are already whetted for bringing forth the gore of William Gibbs McAdoo, the Crown Prince of the late administration.

• • • •

Will rumors of graft never stop? When the "people" thought they were going to have a breathing spell, another bomb burst, scattering its shot among the members of Congress. This looks like a counter barrage from the beleaguered members of the cabinet. Col. Charles R. Forbes promises to become a tartar and smear everybody in sight with graft unless he is allowed to get away with it. Harry Daugherty makes a similar threat. Let the boys talk. That is our prayer.

• • • •

A report comes from Rome via London that the Vatican has assured the counter revolutionary Russian emigres that another attempt to tear Russia to pieces by a civil war will have the backing of the Pope who will undertake to propagandize the United States against the Soviet government. This is not surprising even tho the Vatican has quite recently arranged to open diplomatic relations with Moscow. The spiritual power on the Tiber is the eternal foe of Communism, knowing quite well that once the intellectual forces of humanity are released from the bondage of economic slavery, the opium joints will have to close their doors. It is inconceivable that once the sword of fear which now hangs by a slender thread over the lives of the working class is released human beings would continue to swallow the hocus pocus which has enabled this intellectual cess pool on the Tiber to flourish.

• • • •

There is no doubt but the Vatican will be the willing ally of the dark forces of reaction who think they see in Lenin's death the psychological moment to resume their deadly thrusts at the hearts of the Russian workers and peasants. But the Vatican might well take warning and leave well enough alone. Whatever differences the masses may have with the guiding philosophy of the leaders of Soviet Russia they instinctively feel that the Workers' Republic is a barrier between them and a fate worse than death. They know that could the capitalist class conquer the one spot in the world where the workers are free to determine their own destiny, an era of persecution would be ushered in that would make previous reigns of terror seem pale in comparison. Knowing this it is a delicate undertaking for the Vatican to flirt with the pent-up wrath of the long suffering workers. Vengeance dark and terrible will be its portion should it in a moment of fansied security join in another effort to bathe Russia in a sea of blood and restore the filthy Romanoffs to the throne.

• • • •

Had Calvin Coolidge lived in the days of which Walter Scott wrote, the days when knights were bold and every warrior with a reputation for prowess bore a nom-de-plume it is likely he would appear in the novelist's pages as the **Knight of the Mournful Phiz.** But silence was never so golden as it is today, and yet it has its limits. Now people are wondering who is the "principal" who was satisfied with the way things were going and who was pleased to learn there would be no resignations. Could it be "Cautious Cal" himself? "Tut tut!" shout his friends. Calvin is as clean as a hound's tooth as pure as the Alaska snow when it is not tarnished with coal in the process of being carted away by some friend of the administration.

• • • •

Calvin's friends cannot sleep these nights with the noise of Cal's silence. They hear the sounds of it everywhere they go. The "people" pick up their papers every morning with thumping hearts hoping against hope that their leader will say something. "Give us a sign, Calvin," they murmur but he speaketh not. Worthy senators deplore the present orgy of scandal spreading in the senate. "It is creating distrust in our form of government" they wail. They introduce resolutions declaring no cause for hysteria exists. Woodrow Wilson once tried to offset a wave of economic depression by branding the durn thing as a "psychological delusion." But the "people" were not satisfied with the explanation and they picked Harding. He brought them back to normalcy. Dying he left them Coolidge. The "people" don't know the devil where he is. He simply will not talk.

• • • •

If silence becomes epidemic in the White House we may soon see monuments running for office. How exciting a race between the Statute of Liberty and the monument to the Unknown soldier would be for instance? What could they say to each other? They could easily say as much as Calvin Coolidge.

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THE DAILY WORKER
RAISES THE STANDARD
FOR A WORKERS' AND
FARMERS' GOVERNMENT

THE DAILY WORKER

Entered as Second-class matter September 21, 1923, at the PostOffice at Chicago, Illinois, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Workers! Farmers! Demand:
The Labor Party
Amalgamation
Organization of Unorganized
The Land for the Users
The Industries for the Workers
Protection of the Foreign-Born
Recognition of Soviet Russia

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NAME COOLIDGE IN OIL TELEGRAM

Thugs Rented To Garment Bosses By Smiley Company During Strike; Daily Worker Gives Dick's Letter

The DAILY WORKER prints below a letter from the Smiley National Secret Service offering the services of its "guards", as these thugs are more politely known, to boss dressmakers whose employes are on strike.

At the Smiley company's offices admission was made that its men are operating in the strike. The facts are that scores of thugs from several agencies are operating, hand in hand with the special police from the office of Robert E. Crowe, state's attorney.

Point Girls to Police.

These thugs intimidate and sometimes assault girl strikers and if the pickets refuse to be cowed the thugs point them out to the police for arrest.

Officials of the International Ladies' Garment Workers Union have evidence showing that the private dicks are also attempting to operate as "sheiks", a police name in this case for white slavers,—endeavoring to take advantage of the poverty of the former sweatshop workers. The letter follows:

Smiley's National Secret Service
189 West Madison Street, Chicago
February 29, 1924.

GENTLEMEN: We are advised of the unfortunate situation which causes a difference of opinion between yourselves and your employes.

We wish to call your attention to the fact that we are better equipped than anyone in Chicago to furnish you with a service which you cannot obtain thru the average Agency. We give you a real service, furnish you with guards to protect employes who desire to work to assist them in going to and from their homes, and a general service FAR SUPERIOR to anything you have ever experienced in the past.

CALL US ON THE TELEPHONE. Allow us to map out work to protect your place of business and your employes. The cost is small when compared with results.

Do not experiment with inexperienced and unreliable Agencies. There is no service equal to ours.

Yours very truly,
SMILEY'S NATIONAL SECRET SERVICE.

Many Spy Agencies.

In publishing this form letter of the Smiley company the DAILY WORKER point out that this is only one of the many agencies for industrial espionage that fasten themselves like so many leeches on the industrial body during strikes and during times of so-called industrial peace.

The close co-operation between the private detective agencies and the Bureau of Investigation of the United States Department of Justice, under William J. Burns, is facing expose in the Wheeler investigation. What is needed in Chicago is an official probe into the co-operation between the strike-breaking activities of Robert E. Crowe, state's attorney, and private strike-breaking agencies.

Union Wins In 30 Shops; Pickets Continue Despite Cops and Thugs

Five more bosses caved in before the militant front of the striking garment workers of Chicago yesterday and agreed to all the conditions the International Ladies' Garment Workers originally asked.

More than 100 workers are involved in the settlement. The total number of dressmakers who have won all their demands is now above the 500 mark and the bosses who have settled with the union number 30.

Hundreds More Strikers.

Hundreds more strikers came out in Evanston yesterday and the pickets in the Loop, Milwaukee avenue and west side districts of Chicago added new strike recruits in the early morning, at noon at quitting time in the afternoon and they put their cause before the men and women who had passively permitted themselves to be used as strikebreakers.

Ranks of pickets were thinned by arrests, but the devoted work kept on, for the strikers were fighting for the elimination of the sweatshop conditions in which they had spent years of misery and were not to be deterred by the thought of a short period in jail.

Girls' Gallant Picketing.

Nearly a score of arrests were made by blue coats, most of the prisoners being girls and women. The gentler sex is outdoing the men on the picket line, by the arrest record at least.

Market street was a hurly burly of police all day yesterday. Mounted police rode up and down on their brown chargers, squads of regular harness bulls marched up and down, filling the sidewalk from wall to curb, and now and then clanging patrol wagons rushed up and down the street lane.

The squads of foot cops under their sergeants would bravely parade up to a little girl picket and capture her as the hour for opening or closing the shops she was picketing approached—the critical hours when the work of the picketing is done. But as the squad marched away with its prey another picketer took the place of the one who was arrested.

Injunction Not Used.

None of the prisoners was taken on an injunction charge, the police and State's Attorney Crowe's men fearing to attempt to use a weapon that might break in their hand when its legality is tested.

Jury trials demanded by all the strikers who were arraigned yesterday morning and all are free, until their time in court appears, on $400 bail. Little doubt is felt by striker's attorneys that all will be acquitted when they face 12 citizens in spite of all the hostility of the State's Attorney who regards strikers as his special prey.

The thing that impressed all visitors to the strike zone yesterday, as on other days, is the lack of any disorder on the part of the pickets. Their work has been done by peaceful persuasion. It becomes more and more evident that the only purpose of the arrests is to break the strike, and

(Continued on page 2)

CROWE COULD USE HIS STRIKE BREAKING POLICE TO PROBE THIS CASE

Thrown from a taxi in front of her home here today, Marie Koch, 17, was unable to give a coherent account of her captors or the events which occurred since she disappeared on Sunday.

Dazed and trembling, she told a story of two men who had hustled her into a taxi as she was on her way to church. She said she had been kept in a "tumbledown house" and cared for by a "woman dressed entirely in white."

Both of her eyes were discolored and she had been severely beaten. Neighbors saw two men push her from a cab and speed away early this morning. Police will question her further when she recovers.

Injunctions Can't Sew Clothes!

Another Quiz Started! Shipping Board Boodle Next Nut To Crack on the Senate Anvil

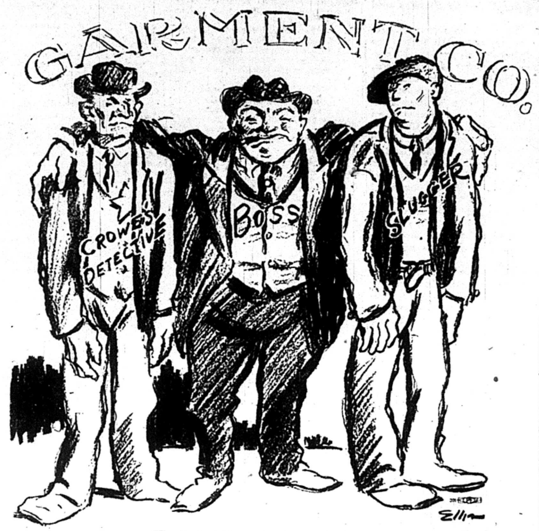
(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, March 5.—Investigation of the United States Shipping Board was ordered today by the House.

The resolution by Representative Davis, Tennessee, for an inquiry into all activities of the Board was adopted with only one dissenting vote, Representative Blanton, Texas, opposing it. The Texan said the authority granted was too broad.

A special committee of seven members will be named by speaker Gillett to conduct the inquiry.

AN ANTI-LABOR TRIO



The United Front Against the Strikers.

BIG MINNESOTA FARMER-LABOR MEET MARCH 14

May 30 Convention Will Be Issue

(By The Federated Press)

MINNEAPOLIS, March 5.—Minnesota is the springboard this month for national third party hopes. The state Farmer-Labor party convention, is called by Chairman F. A. Pike to meet March 14 in St. Cloud, 75 miles northwest of St. Paul. Both the place of meeting and the allotment of delegates have been criticized by St. Paul and Minneapolis party members who believe that farmers and workers will be inconvenienced.

The Nonpartisan league and the Working People's Nonpartisan Political league, the principal constituent elements of the Farmer-Labor party, are to hold preliminary state conventions in Minneapolis March 13.

The national aspect will be dealt with first in a still earlier gathering in St. Paul March 10 and 11. This is to be in effect a reconvened session of the November, 1923, meeting at which the call for a national Farmer-Labor convention to be held May 30 was sent out. All the signatories to the request for that call are reinvited and also the various other state and national third party organizations.

Opinion seems to be going three ways prior to this meeting. Many favor the fixed date of May 30 and St. Paul as the place for the national presidential convention. Others talk of joining with the Cleveland meeting July 4 of the Conference for Progressive Political Action. A third element wants the convention in June between the Republican and Democratic meets.

No Sirree! Calvin Won't Stand for Postal Wage Raise

(By The Federated Press)

WASHINGTON, March 5.—President Coolidge has come out against the raise in pay demanded by the postoffice employes of the country. His Mellons and Daughertys appear to have persuaded him, for he says that this proposed expenditure of $125,000,000 on adjustment of postal wages to the cost of living would have a "disturbing effect on the country" if enacted.

"Disturbing effect," is translated into "bad example to labor in all other industries, just when we are trying to smash the general wage level."

TREASURY-OFFICIALS WORKING OVERTIME PREPARING ALIBIS

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, March 5.—Treasury officials today were preparing figures to answer criticism in Congress of the refunds of $226,000,000 in taxes since 1917. The treasury's answer will be that in that period more than $1,000,000,000 has been added to the returns of individuals and corporations on income and other taxes.

In 1923, the internal revenue bureau refunded more than $123,000,000, in sums ranging from $1,000 to more than $9,000,000. But in the same year, it was pointed out today by bureau officials, more than $600,000,000 was added to the taxes of wealthy individuals and business concerns. A large percentage of this $600,000,000 has been collected, it was stated, so that the treasury shows a net gain.

Nevertheless, the House appropriations' committee will go ahead with an investigation into the cause of a $105,000,000 deficit caused by tax refunds.

Injunctions Can't Sew Clothes!

Yeggs Steal Stamps.

SYCAMORE, Ill., March 5.—Yeggs broke into the post office here early today and escaped with a considerable amount of money, money-orders and stamps. The bandits were in a huge automobile and sped away before citizens could offer interference. The men are headed for Chicago, it is believed.

ICE IN PLATTE IS TOUGHER JOB THAN WARSHIPS

Bombing Airplanes in Battle with Jams

OMAHA, Neb., March 5.—Two army Martin bombing airplanes which last summer destroyed the battleships Virginia and New Jersey in bombing tests had a harder task with a huge ice jam in the Platte river near North Bend, Neb., the pilots reported today.

The planes, piloted by Lieutenants Whitley and Finley, dropped twenty-five bombs, each weighing 300 pounds on the jam before the huge mass of ice was dislodged.

Five miles further down the river the jam re-formed and the aviators had their work to do over again.

Enough dynamite was used on the jams to blow up a fleet of warships, the officers said.

The flood situation is expected to greatly improve today. The Union Pacific main line was washed out in twelve different places and it will be several days before normal rail service is restored.

Injunctions Can't Sew Clothes!

Barbers for 50-Hour Week.

SEATTLE, Wash., March 5.—Barbers' local 195 is considering adopting the 50-hour week with the 8-hour day, five days a week in place of the 56-hour week now prevailing.

SENATOR SAYS PRESIDENT IS "THE PRINCIPAL" WHO WAS "SEEN" BY OIL CROWD

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, March 5.—"The Principal" referred to in a telegram sent E. B. McLean, Editor of the Washington Post, at Palm Beach by one of his agents is President Coolidge, in the opinion of Senator Heflin, Alabama. Heflin, in a speech this afternoon, told the Senate he thought the telegram referred to the president.

Heflin demanded that the oil investigating committee examine Ira Bennett, editor of the Washington Post, writer of the telegram, as to the identity of "The Principal."

"I think the statement in the telegram meant that the president had said he would not permit Denby to resign.

"I would like the committee to ask Bennett to explain in detail—to explain exactly—what he meant when he said 'The Principal' had been seen.

"I want to suggest a day in advance that the committee tomorrow go very thoroly and minutely into the details of this telegram."

Senator Walsh had previously announced that Bennett probably would be questioned tomorrow about the telegram.

May Recall Burns.

Walsh said this afternoon he believed the identity of "the principal" could be definitely established. He said Ira Bennett, editor of the Washington Post, who sent the telegram to McLean, probably would be questioned tomorrow.

Palmer and Burns also may be recalled, Walsh added. He said no new subpoenaes had been issued as a result of the telegrams examined today.

Bennett to Be Recalled.

Ira E. Bennett, editorial writer of the local McLean newspaper and supposed author of the "principal" message, will be called to testify tomorrow or Friday. He is already under subpoena.

Members of the committee wish to ask him to identify "the principal," they wish to ascertain whom he quoted with saying there would be "no rocking of the boat and no resignations" and with expecting "reaction from unwarranted political attacks," as the message stated.

Bennett could not have meant Attorney General Daugherty, committee members believe, because Daugherty was out of town on Jan. 29, when the message was sent.

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THE senate oil committee today hit the trail of a $10,000 check which it believes may show a reason for the pointed interest displayed by Edward B. McLean regarding developments in the oil industry.

John Major, self-described "confidential agent" of the Washington publisher, was recalled to the stand to explain a hypothetical question he put to McLean in one of the Palm Beach telegrams about the check.

Senator Thomas J. Walsh, chief prosecutor, is firm in the opinion that this $10,000 slip of paper relates to the inquiry because it was referred to in a telegram in which department of justice code was used.

In the message Major asked McLean if banks kept a record of the notations on checks—for instance a notation that the check was "for purchase of a house."

Call More McLean Employes.

Other McLean Employes and those mentioned in the messages also were called to see if they could shed any light on what was the real notation on the hypothetical check.

Simultaneously Walsh is expected to reveal further details of efforts to discredit his work in unearthing the oil scandal. He may make a speech on the floor, mentioning names

(Continued on page 2.)

HERE'S TELEGRAM IN WHICH COOLIDGE ALIAS IS "THE PRINCIPAL"

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, March 5.—The Telegram in which "the principal" was mentioned and which new messages just disclosed to the Senate oil committee may disclose the meaning of, is as follows:

"Saw principal. Delivered message. He says greatly appreciates and sends regards to you and Mrs. McLean. There will be no rocking of boat and no resignations. He expects reaction from unwarranted political attacks.

"BENNETT."

The message was dated January 29, 1924.

Ira Bennett, editor of The Washington Post, is believed to have sent it. It was addressed to Edward B. McLean, at Palm Beach.

Injunctions Can't Sew Clothes!

Rumors Fly Around White House as 'Cal' Keeps Lips Sealed

WASHINGTON, March 5.—President Coolidge still stands squarely behind the administration tax bill and he will not commit himself in advance whether he will veto or sign any other tax measure that may be passed by Congress, it was declared at the White House today. The statement was designed to dispose of recent rumors that the president had informed administration leaders in Congress that he approved of the compromise bill passed by the house.

The president's position on the tax question is the same as he expressed it in his message to Congress and in subsequent public statements that he has made, it was declared.

Injunctions Can't Sew Clothes!

Ludendorff on Trial for Treason May Sit in German Reichstag

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MUNICH, March 5.—An old rumor that General Ludendorff proposes to enter politics and stand as a candidate for the Reichstag was revived today, as the trial of the former quartermaster general and others for treason was adjourned until Thursday. Adolph Hitler, another of the defendants, also will run for the Reichstag as a candidate for the Volks Party, it is believed.

Injunctions Can't Sew Clothes!

IT'S COMING! THE TEAPOT SPECIAL!

"THE TEAPOT SPECIAL," to be issued by the DAILY WORKER, Monday, March 17th, will be the biggest exposure yet made of the Government, not only in the present oil scandal but in the whole history of graft and corruption in American politics.

The Teapot Special will be a real manual of the revelations disclosed by the investigation to date. If it is anything at all about the Teapot Dome steal, you will be sure to find it in our "Teapot Special."

Besides the cartoons and sketches by Fred Ellis and Robert Minor some of the other features will be:

1. **A chronological summary of the events in the Teapot investigation.**
2. **The Leading Figures involved in the gigantic oil steal.**
3. **The Political Significance of the Oil Scandal.**
4. **Some Shocking Scandals in American History.**
5. **Sidelights on Oil Scandals of the past.**
6. **The other investigations of graft and corruption now confronting Congress.**
7. **Who Are the Oil Prosecutors?**
8. **The Courts and the Teapot Holdup.**

This Teapot Special will be an arsenal of the most authoritative, up-to-date facts about the United States Government and its relations with the capitalists. We don't plan to treat any official with silk gloves, no matter how high up he is in the Government or in the confidence of the bankers and manufacturers.

"The Teapot Special" will be a most powerful blow struck against the whole capitalist clique ruling and ruining the country. The Teapot Special will be a paper for the working an farming masses. The Teapot Special will rip the mask o "service and public interest" behind which the capitalist democratic and republican parties hide. The Teapot Special will go all the way down the line for the workers and farmers.

Rush your orders for "The Teapot Special." The bundle rate is two cents per copy; $1 for 50; $2 per 100. Address all orders to THE DAILY WORKER, 1640 N. Halsted St., Chicago, Illinois.

COOLIDGE KILLS FILIPINO PLEA FOR FREEDOM

Defends Ivory Soap General Wood

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, March 5th.—The Coolidge cabinet may be corrupt but it still recognizes its duty to civilization. It may be smeared with oil but it still stands true to the ideals of Ivory Soap.

Calvin Coolidge, the White House sphynx, today broke his long silence when he declared in a letter to Manuel Roxas, chairman of the Philippine Independence mission here, that the United States government could not grant independence to the Philippines at this time.

Calvin Coolidge, the defender of Harry M. Daugherty and the Teapot Dome crooks expressed his confidence in the administration of General Leonard Wood, one time presidential white hope of Colonel Proctor of Ivory Soap fame. Wood's son is about to be quizzed to explain how he came into possession of nearly one million dollars thru Wall Street plunges from his father's headquarters in Manila.

Defenders of Civilization.

The United States government—or the money barons of Wall Street speaking thru "Silent Cal"—declare that it would not be performing its full duty to civilization were to grant the demands of the Philippines for freedom.

The greater part of Coolidge's letter was a defense of General Wood now under fire for gross incompetence and disregard of the interests of the Filipinos in the conduct of his office. It is forecasted here that the Philippine question added to the Teapot scandal may light a fire under the political posterior of Calvin Coolidge that will smoke him out of his silence if not out of the White House.

The president's letter is in part as follows:

Not Enough Dougheenies.

After describing the present situation of the Philippines and what the United States has done for the islands, President Coolidge declared:

"A fair appraisal of all these considerations and of others which suggest themselves without requiring enumeration, will, I am sure, justify the frank statement that the government of the United States would not feel that it has performed its full duty by the Filipino people or discharged all of its obligations to civilization, if it should yield at this time to your aspiration for national independence.

"The government of the United States has full confidence in the ability, good intentions and fairness and sincerity of the present governor general. It is convinced that he has intended to act and has acted within the scope of his proper and constitutional authority. Thus convinced, it is determined to sustain him and its purpose will be to encourage the broadest and most intelligent co-operation of the Filipino people in this policy.

Don't Appreciate Word.

"Looking at the whole situation fairly and impartially one cannot but feel that if the Filipino people cannot co-operate in the support and encouragement of as good an administration as has been afforded under Governor General Wood, their failure will be rather a testimony of unpreparedness for the full obligation of citizenship, than an evidence of patriotic eagerness to advance their country.

"I am convinced that Governor-General Wood has at no time been other than a hard working, painstaking and conscientious administrator. I have found no evidence that he had exceeded his proper authority or that he has acted with any other than the purpose of best serving the real interests of the Filipino people.

He is Hopeful.

"If the time comes when it is apparent that independence would be better for the people of the Philippines, from the point of view of both their domestic concern and their status in the world; and if when that time comes the Filipino people desire complete independence, it is not possible to doubt that the American government and people will gladly accord it."

The president's letter, which was a long document, was in reply to resolutions adopted by the Senate and House of the Philippines demanding independence and protesting against the administration of Governor-General Wood.

Disposition of the Turkish Caliph's Harem Big Problem

GREVA, Macedonia, March 5.—The deposed caliph of Turkey, accompanied by two wives and two eunuchs, passed thru here today aboard the Orient express bound for Lausanne where it is reported he will reside. Future disposition of the remainder of the harem at Constantinople has not been determined.

* * * *

Want New Caliph.

DELHI, March 5.—A world-wide conference of leaders of Mohammedan thought will be called soon to meet in Egypt, restore the caliphate abolished by the Turkish government and elect a new caliph, according to Moslem authorities here.

Married by the Radio.

Mr. and Mrs. Otto Traulson today claimed the honor of being the first couple to be married with the help of radio.

Injunctions Can't Sew Clothes!

Injunctions Cannot Run Sewing Machines

"INJUNCTION KING" Denis E. Sullivan, judge by the grace of the open shoppers of Chicago, and the apathy of the working class, has celebrated his re-election by issuing an injunction against the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union which prohibits the strikers from maintaining picket lines, manned collectively or by individuals; speak to strikebreakers at work or on the way; call upon or talk to any member of the strikebreakers' family or to use any means whatever to induce strikebreakers to quit their jobs.

The injunction was issued on the mere request of the attorneys for the Dress Manufacturers' Association. Union attorneys were not allowed to open their mouths in opposition. When they attempted to remonstrate Judge Sullivan with an air of injured indignation, waved them away and ordered the injunction issued.

Judge Denis E. Sullivan is the most notorious injunction manufacturer in Chicago. He was notorious before the last judicial election. He is maintaining his record. Knowing his value to the employers the Chamber of Commerce, ably assisted by every capitalist daily paper in Chicago, the yellow Hearst sheets included, called on the voters to return him at the head of the list. Judge Sullivan's reelection was due to the lack of militancy in the campaign carried on against him by the labor movement of Chicago.

The DAILY WORKER regrets that the lack of vision of the officials of organized labor is responsible for the presence on the bench of Injunction Denis E. Sullivan. Had the labor movement instead of calling for the defeat of "enemies" and the rewarding of "friends" on the capitalist party tickets placed a labor ticket in the field and called on the entire wroking class of this city to rally behind it there would be no injunctions now to dog the heels of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, with the thuggery of Attorney Crowe's office having the sanction of a court's decree.

The DAILY WORKER calls this significant fact to the attention of the workers of Chicago at a moment when the lesson appears in its most striking form. But while sounding this warning it tells Judge Denis E. Sullivan that injunctions and the clubs of policemen cannot run sewing machines or manufacture dresses.

All the injunctions ever issued by courts run for the benefit of the master class by judicial lackeys never sewed a hem on a single garment. It takes workers to do that and the DAILY WORKER feels that there is enough red blood in the veins of the labor movement of this city to teach judges and their masters, the capitalists, that these methods will not deter the workers from carrying on their fight for the very reasonable demands they have made on the clothing manufacturers.

"Injunction" Denis E. Sullivan, State's Attorney Robert E. Crowe, and your aids and abbetors, the DAILY WORKER will expose you as the tools of the employers. From the judge on the bench to the lowly creatures who prowl among the workers only to betray them for a price you are the enemies of labor and the workers are waking up to the fact that a breath of workingclass might can unmake you as the breath from the money bags of the capitalists has made you.

INJUNCTIONS CANNOT RUN SEWING MACHINES!

Union Wins In 30 Shops As Strikers Carry On In Fight

(Continued from page 1.)

that the pretext of law enforcement is patently flimsy.

Bluecoats Save Thugs.

"Law and Order" revealed itself in all its hypocrisy and brutality yesterday afternoon in the slugging and arrest of Rose Trimtz, Freida Ashkamezy and Louise Huhm on W. Adams street.

The girls were on the picket line in front of the Francine Frock company's plant when four company gangsters rushed out at them with drawn straps flying. Mercilessly assailing the girls with their straps they shouted curses and threats.

Several big policemen stood by complacently while the unprovoked assault was going on and made no effort to interfere until,—a girl wrested the strap away from her assailant and began thrashing him to the accompaniment of his screams.

Then the law in all its majesty rolled into action. The police marched to the aid of the sluggers and arrested the girl—not the sluggers. They were taken to the S. Clark street station.

Labor Probers Will Begin Dissection of Bosses' Crowe Today

The special committee of 15 which John Fitzpatrick, president of the Chicago Federation of Labor, has appointed to investigate the strike breaking activities of State's Attorney Robert E. Crowe in the present garment strike will meet in the Federation Building this afternoon at 2 o'clock to lay out plans for the investigation.

Fitzpatrick would not make public the names of the men he had just appointed until the meeting but the DAILY WORKER learned that Anton Johannsen, of the International Brotherhood of Carpenters; Oscar Nelson, of the Postal Clerk, and Frank Buchanan, of the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, will sit on the committee.

Crowe's record is an open sore on the Chicago body politic and his reelection pamphlet boasts of the conviction of 42 unionists. The committee is expected to probe the reasons for his partisanship for the Weiss company during the present strike and for the wholesale arrests of girl pickets over the heads of the police.

Did you volunteer for German Relief Day?

Workers Party Negroes Organize Colored Strikers

By OLIVIA WHITEMAN.

Led by members of the Workers Party Negro garment strikers held an important meeting at 180 W. Washington street yesterday afternoon with Alma Jones, chairman.

Plans were laid for bringing the unorganized Negro garment workers into the union and the following three committees were chosen:

A press committee of three, consisting of F. O. Brandon, Willie Morris and Olivia Whiteman will visit all the Negro papers of Chicago and keep them supplied with the facts of the strike.

A committee of four has been appointed to look after the Negro employment agencies which are trying to recruit scabs on the South Side. The committee will organize a force of assistants.

A committee of 11 will speak before the Negro churches of Chicago, and in that way reach most of the unorganized Negro dressmakers almost immediately.

Plans for big mass meetings are being made and a special meeting for Negro strikers will be held tomorrow at 180 W. Washington street.

Crowe's Cops Can't Capture Criminals, Busy Nabbing Strikers

William Engelke was formally charged with the murder of both John Dougherty, alias Duffy, and his young bride Maybelle Exley Duffy by authorities here today.

After runnig down many clues to the crime which pointed to an organized "crime syndicate" police today made the first formal charge of murder in the death of the underworld pair.

Confronted with a third mysterious shooting both state and city officials prepared for an onslaught on the "crime syndicate" that has kept a wall of silence about the shooting of the Duffys.

John Callahan, proprietor of a "black and tan" resort, was found with a bullet in his lung. He refused to tell who shot him before he lapsed into unconsciousnes. He was picked up near his cafe by a taxi driver.

How many of your shop-mates read the DAILY WORKER? Get one of them to subscribe today.

What are you doing Sunday, March 9th? Tell the F. S. R.

FERTILIZER IS FORD'S CURE FOR U. S. ILLS

His Cheap Manure Is New Panacea

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, March 5.—Henry Ford will emancipate the American farmer if he is given Muscle Shoals to develop as a nitrate and power project, Representative Bunkhead, Alabama, asserted in the House today when Ford's Shoals over was formally taken up.

In presenting a resolution providing for ten hours' debate, Representative Burton, Ohio, said the Ford offer was a "radical departure from the water power policy of the United States."

"Furthermore, I regard this offer as ridiculously inadequte," he said.

Bunkhead congratulated the house on having an opportunity to pass judgment on the bill after two years' delay.

Tells of Farms Abandoned.

"I heartily and unreservedly favor the unconditional acceptance of Henry Ford's offer," said Bunkhead.

Because of the high cost of fertilizer, he said, many farms have been abandoned.

"The people in California are using alfalfa hay at $40 a ton to spread over their orange groves."

A vigorous plea for acceptance of the Ford offer was made by Representative Almon, Alabama, in whose district Muscle Shoals is located.

Almon refuted the argument that the Muscle Shoals project was a sectional proposal.

"If the Ford offer is accepted," he said, "it will benefit every man, woman and child in every section of this country."

Almon said that representatives of the Alabama Power Company testified that Ford could make fertilizer at less than half the present price.

Ford's Foes Many.

Foes of Henry Ford in the house today planned to kill his Muscle Shoals offer with amendments.

Debate on the McKenzie bill providing acceptance of the Ford offer will end soon and open the way to the real fight—a battle of amendments.

Friends of the measure insist that it must go thru congress as written but opponents of the measure are planning to force adoption of the following amendments:

1. Reduce the Ford lease from 100 to 50 years.
2. Place the Muscle Shoals plant under the jurisdiction of the federal power commission.
3. Make it mandatory upon Ford to manufacture fertilizer for the farmers.

McKenzie Has Hopes.

Representative McKenzie, Illinois, sponsor for the Ford offer, believes that in the six hours of debate an explanation of the situation will result in staving off amendments.

Friends of the measure charge that virtually all of the power interests in this country are lined up against the Ford offer. If Ford gets the Muscle Shoals plant they say the private power companies fear he will demonstrate that power can be made at less than half the present price.

Glenn Young's Gat in Holster Again; Bodyguard of Five

DANVILLE, Ill., Mar. 5.—On the plea of S. Glenn Young, leader of the dry forces of Williamson County, that approximately 50 armed residents of the county are in Danville to "get" him, he has been allowed to go armed. He also has a body-guard of five armed men.

Trials of scores of persons from Williamson County who pleaded not guilty yesterday to charges of violating the liquor laws, will start on March 24, in the United States district court, according to present plans. Sixteen persons pleaded guilty when arraigned and fines were imposed ranging from $50 to $300.

Next week 81 more Williamson County cases will be arraigned.

Today the civil docket was given the right of way. The civil cases will occupy the court for the balance of the week, it was indicated.

Grand jury investigation of conditions in Williamson, Franklin and Crawford counties will be completed Thursday, according to Lawrence T. Allen, special federal prosecutor.

Altho the grand jury continues to mill out indictments no information as to the number will be given out until the jury adjourns.

Trouble arose today when witnesses summoned by Young were denied the usual witness fees. The district attorney informed them that Young had no right to summon witnesses and that if they spent three days waiting to go before the grand jury it was their own loss.

Radio Censors Fear Voliva Is Putting Over the Rough Stuff

Zion City, where the moral tone is so high that smoking, peek-a-boo waists, clinging gowns and flirting are banned, is being investigated by the federal radio inspector's office. Charges have been made that Overseer Glenn Voliva's broadcasted sermons are "shocking."

The Sunday afternoon sermons of Voliva, "the snow white," are brim with strong language and "shocking allusions," protests to Inspector Beane stated. Beane was urged to revoke Zion City's broadcasting license.

Negro Unionists Move to Halt Recruiting of Scabs

Strike activity by Negro girls featured the struggle of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union for better conditions in the garment industry yesterday.

At the stirring meeting of Negro girl strikers at 180 W. Washington St., organized by Workers Party Negroes, who are taking part in the strike, plans were laid to checkmate the bosses who are flooding Negro employment agencies with appeals for operatives.

Negro Picketing Committee.

Acting on the recommendation of Mrs. Olivia Fort-Whiteman, and other party members, committees were appointed to visit and picket employment agencies to speak before all the leading Negro churches on the strike issue and to put the case before the Negro papers of Chicago.

Union officials were delighted with the spirit of the 50 Negro strikers at the meeting and said they were confident that the remaining colored workers would be speedily pulled out. Negro pickets have already gotten many to quit work and join the union. The International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union has no color line.

Thru Churches and Clubs.

"All of us belong to some organization of colored people," said Miss Eva Jackson, striker and member of the union. "We can get the names of all the people who are members of those organizations who work in the dress industry. Then we can talk to them. We can deliver the message of the union to them. The fact that we both belong to the same club or church or organization will give us a fine chance to talk convincingly and as a friend.

"Hundreds of the colored people who are coming up from the south are getting jobs in the dress industry on the south side. They work for unbelievable small wages. The conditions are rotten in the shops. From these shops the bosses in the other shops think they will always be able to recruit scabs.

South Side Sweat Shops.

"If we want to unionize Chicago we must organize the cheap dirty sweat shops on the south side. Only yesterday on the picket line another girl and I found two colored girls who had been given jobs by an employment office in a scab shop. They had been working on the south side and saw an ad in the paper and when they answered it they were told that for five dollars they would be given a good job. When we told them a strike was on and what the union wanted to do they decided not to go to work.

"We took them to the strike headquarters and they registered as strikers. The union is trying thru its lawyer to get the money they paid the employment office back because they were not told that a strike was on.

No Color Line.

"We, the colored workers in the garment industry, must carry on the campaign for unionism after we have won this strike. This is just the beginning of the fight to unionize the colored workers. We people belong to a union that organizes the workers without regard to color or anything else. We will show the other unions in Chicago that the colored workers can be organized and are fine unionists when they understand what the unions fight for.

"The colored workers of Chicago are not acquainted with the union idea as are the white workers. Most of them come from places in the south where they would be lynched if they joined a union. We will organize the colored workers."

Carpenters Can Sluggers.

At the strike headquarters at 180 W. Washington street yesterday four young fellows who have been active sluggers for the bosses along S. Market street, wandered in and began to try to threaten the girl strikers. They merely began because several members of Carpenters' Local 573, who have an office in the same building, told them that if they started any trouble they would "knock 'em for a row of injunctions and then call the cops." The sluggers left at once.

The workers from the ten shops which settled with the union Monday and Tuesday held shop meetings, received instructions from the strike committee and returned to work.

Hit Trail of $10,000 Check

(Continued from page 1)

of those he has been informed are working to find "something on him" to force him to drop his investigation.

Examine More Telegrams.

A new batch of telegrams sent and received by the principal figures in the naval oil scandal were examined by the inquiring committee today behind closed doors.

The messages were submitted by the local Western Union office. They were examined by the committee in executive session to determine which were pertinent to the present investigation. Those which are found relevant will be made public later.

Senator Ladd, North Dakota, Republican, presided over the session in the absence of Chairman Lenroot, who left last night for a week's vacation at Southern Pines, N. C.

Thomas P. Dowd, superintendent of the Washington Postal office, gave the committee about thirty additional telegrams. They were submitted in answer to a subpoena which called for messages to or from any of the principals in the investigation including Former Secretary of Interior Fall, Harry F. Sinclair, E. L. Doheny, E. B. McLean or any of his many agents or J. W. Zevely.

Get Messages from Palm Beach.

In addition to the Postal and Western Union messages handled thru the Washington office, Dowd and H. F. Taff, manager of the local Western Union office submitted sealed envelopes containing records of messages handled by their Palm Beach offices.

Taff and Dowd estimated that there were about 300 telegrams in all. It was considered probable it would take the committee several hours to sort the messages and decide which relate to the inquiry.

The messages cover a period from Dec. 1 to Feb. 29, during which time McLean, his agents and Fall, Walsh and C. Bascom Slemp, secretary to President Coolidge, were in Palm Beach.

Probe "Betting Commissioner" Story

Senator Heflin's story that Harry Sinclair was "betting commissioner" for cabinet officers, including Attorney General Daugherty, is a phase of the "slush fund" inquiry, oil committee members revealed today.

Heflin said Sinclair and Daugherty went to a race track and bet on the horses, Daugherty losing his bet. Later, Heflin said, Daugherty turned over some money to Sinclair to bet and Sinclair "came back with a bunch of money and turned it over to Daugherty and he divided it among those whose money he had bet and said, 'these are our winnings.'"

The story was that a group of officials, of whom Daugherty was said to be one, had made a "pool" following a "tip" that a certain horse was due to win. When the horse lost, another pool was raised and the bet placed thru Sinclair, according to the circumstantial story told the committee. This time the "tip" proved correct, or at any rate, the officials got back enough money to recoup former losses and show them a handsome profit.

Another angle of the story is that some of the same officials went into a pool on Sinclair oil stock and that they lost all their money. Then, according to the unverified story, they were permitted to "borrow" from a fund created for the purpose and later all but one man returned these borrowings. This one man, the committee was told, got $200,000 from the fund and has not yet returned it. The committee has never been able to establish either the existence of the slush fund or its source, or to find out who formed the supposed pool.

Unmask New Intrigues.

The new telegrams will help the committee, it is said, to complete the story of the intrigue to keep McLean from going before the investigating committee.

Some new names are involved.

One of the telegrams explained to the committee a message from J. F. Fitzgerald to McLean, which was previously made public. Fitzgerald who formerly was connected with McLean's Washington paper, wired McLean to "read every other word in previous message."

A message was found in the batch submitted today which—if every other word was dropped—would inform McLean that Senator Thomas J. Walsh, chief prosecutor, was in possession of two varying stories as to why McLean could not testify.

The name "Slemp" is mentioned several times in the new telegrams, it was learned.

One of the telegrams was designated by a member of the committee as being a "mystery message." It states that several men had been asking about a man from a certain state in such a way that it might indicate a United States senator. The committee tomorrow will endeavor to get a definite interpretation of the message from witnesses.

Injunctions Can't Sew Clothes!

Another Dome Prosecutor Named By Cal. Coolidge Saturated With Standard Oil, Says Senator Walsh

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, March 5.—Samuel Knight, recently appointed by President Coolidge to conduct litigation to recover Sections 16 and 36 in California, is an attorney for the Equitable Trust Company of New York, Senator Walsh, Montana, announced today he had been "reliably informed."

Walsh said the Trust Company was controlled by Standard Oil and pointed out that it was the Standard Oil leases which Knight had been retained by the President to attempt to cancel.

RAILROAD SOLON ASSAILS WHEELER AS LABOR FRIEND

Bad Daugherty Prober, He Whines

By LAURENCE TODD
(Staff Correspondent of The Federated Press)

WASHINGTON, March 5.—Every little while the real issues in American political life smash thru the veils of speech, in congress or in print, and we get a breath of honest fresh air in the house-of-make-believe.

So it was when "Baltimore & Ohio" Bruce, the new corporation senator elected on the democratic ticket from Maryland by the aid of the entire Harding-Coolidge administration, arose to denounce the "propriety" of Senator Wheeler, accuser of Attorney General Daugherty, going on the special committee which is to investigate Daugherty's violations of his trust.

"Everybody knows," said Bruce, "that he (Wheeler) is closely affiliated politically with elements in our population which have peculiar reasons of their own for subjecting Mr. Daugherty, to investigation."

Those Naughty Workers.

When Senator Walsh insisted that Bruce explain this remark, the railroad senator said that "of course I meant the labor element."

This was frank enough. Wheeler has always been identified with organized labor's struggle in Montana, and Bruce knew that Wheeler knew of Daugherty's warfare upon the railroad shop strikers in 1922. He knew of Daugherty's insolent lie: "We have a carload of evidence against them, that is being sent out to Chicago under armed guard"—referring to the striking shopmen against whom he secured the most lawless and oppressive injunction in the history of the American labor movement.

Yes, Bruce knew that labor had "peculiar reasons of their own" for wanting an investigation of the sinister influence of railroad corporations in the present regime of the department of justice. Bruce stands guard for the railroad corporations in the senate, as he did while an official of Maryland, so many years that the title "B. & O." became attached to him.

Lauds Big Business.

Wheeler's reply was to ask Bruce about his railroad connections. Bruce denied that he ever had received a cent from a railroad, but boasted his affection for them, and especially the Pennsylvania and the B. & O.

"From one end of our state to the other," he almost chanted, "we are at peace with our large business interests. The more rich men that are sent to us from the west, providing they are not the Doheny or Sinclair order, the better pleased we shall be." He predicted that in time the people of the west would be better friends with big business, "but they will never do it by shifting the railroads of the country from the basis of individual to the basis of government ownership."

Here again was confession: Bruce saw in an investigation of the crooked attorney general only one solid fact—a chance that private ownership of railroads would be exposed as another corrupt conspiracy along with the oil conspiracy and the job-getting graft.

Whines at Brookhart.

Next day, however, the voice of Fess of Ohio, who was chosen by the railroad workers of his state in 1922 as the least of two evils—Pomerene being the other—was heard demanding that Brookhart of Indiana be not placed on this same committee, because Brookhart "has for years been connected with certain drifts in industry that make certain acts of Mr. Daugherty very offensive to him." The "drifts" are the farmer-labor movement, and Daugherty's acts are his anti-labor activities in violation of his oath of office and the statutes.

Farmer Appeals 7-Year Term for 'Hay-Stack' Killing

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MADISON, Wis., March 5.—Attorneys for Hartwell Farwell, Vienna, Wis., farmer, sentenced to seven years at Waupun for the killing of Theophil Hosten two years ago, will appeal to Governor Blaine for a pardon April 2, they announced today.

The Hosten slaying, a state wide sensation, was known as the "hay-stack murder". The charred body of Hosten was found in a burned haystack near Portage.

Alice Farwell, a spinster sister of Farwell, was courted by Hosten, according to evidence brought out at the trial, and Farwell's objection to the match was emphasized by prosecutors.

Farwell admitted he shot Hosten and burned his body, but pleaded self defense. He was convicted of manslaughter.

Steel Union In Bad Way.

SYDNEY, Nova Scotia, March 5.—Only 500 union steel workers, employed here by the British Empire Steel Corp., remain of the 2,500 enrolled before the June, 1923, strike. The local lodge has no connection with any international organization, the members having severed connection with the Amalgamated Iron, Steel and Tin Workers of America. An effort is being made to reorganize the employes of the plant.

Injunctions Can't Sew Clothes!

LABOR PROTEST DELAYS PASSAGE OF PEONAGE BILLS

Anti-Foreigner Acts May Wait Year

(By The Federated Press)

NEW YORK, March 5.—Now that the hour is drawing near when Congress must enact an immigration law, New York Labor, aware of the dangers latent in this issue, is making its voice heard. The existing immigration statute will expire on June 30. Consequently, a decision must be reached before that date.

It seems, however, that a majority of the federal legislators is unwilling to provoke the sweeping indignation of millions of workers in America by passing the proposed series of reactionary measures to control immigrants. More accurately, Congress appears eager to delay settlement of these bills until after the expiration of the present immigration law, so that this statute will in all likelihood be continued for another year.

Czarist Police Supervision.

Labor is generally informed concerning the nature of certain contemplated restrictions, which would impose Czarist police supervision upon alien workers entering the United States, as well as upon innumerable laborers who have long since been naturalized American citizens. While some of the proposed laws would require that each immigrant worker would submit his finger prints to the authorities and would be obliged to report to the police periodically, other measures envisage deportation on the flimsiest pretexts.

In addition, the quota arrangement under the suggested laws would reduce the number of immigrants permitted to enter America from European nations in which labor is known to be highly organized and of revolutionary tradition. Favoritism would be shown to countries in which the labor movement is notoriously primitive or reactionary.

Big Labor Protest.

These issues have been aired before large meetings of working men in New York lately. The most recent of these protest gatherings was held this week at the Stuyvesant Casino, where 160 delegates of labor groups representing nine nationalities formulated their policy towards the immigration dilemma. A resolution passed at this meeting reflects the opinion of the militant workers in this region.

The resolution reviews the rise of American imperialism, with its echoes at home in "open shop" campaigns, suppression of trade union activities and the use of terror against all revolutionary spokesmen and their followers. The plea that immigration limitations proposed would protect American workers from immigrant competition is refuted, and the resolution asserts that this argument is intended to conceal the attempt to shut out class-conscious workers from the country. The threatened control of immigrants is branded as a vicious method to silence and thwart attempts to resist exploitation. The statement finally appeals to organized labor to unite against this campaign of intimidation and repression on behalf of the owners of industry and financial powers.

Soviet Government Gets 50 Pct. Profits of Fish Concession

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, March 5.—A concession has been granted to the Berlin firm, Reuben and Bielefeld, for the preparation and export of fish exports. This firm is entitled to buy, in the regions of the rivers which flow into the Black, Caspian and Baltic seas, fish scales, glue, fish essences, etc., and to export such products abroad.

The export of the goods abroad is to be carried out by license of the Commissariat for Foreign Trade, and the firm is to be subject to all the laws and regulations in force in the Soviet Union.

In return for these rights the firm undertakes to pay to the Soviet government fifty per cent of the net profits from the sale and working up of these products, to submit its books to representatives of the Soviet government, and to give all required information regarding the conditions, prices and numbers of operations carried out. All disputes arising out of this agreement will be submitted to an arbitration court. The period of the agreement is for five years.

Superior Co-op Booms.

SUPERIOR, Wis., March 5.—A lively extension of business is reported by the Cooperative Central Exchange of Superior, which reports total sales in 1923 amounting to $504,177—an increase of 20% over the previous years' transactions. A surplus of more than $5000 is being distributed to groups which have been purchasing thru the exchange.

Injunctions Can't Sew Clothes!

Gouged Tenants Will Rally To Labor Party That Will War On Landlords, Says League Head

The present crisis in housing conditions in Chicago will be a big factor in determining the result of the next election, and a Labor Party which sponsors the tenants' fight against crowding and raising of rents is bound to poll a large vote in Chicago, said Grace H. Harte, attorney for the Tenants' League of Chicago, 21 N. La Salle street, to the DAILY WORKER, yesterday.

"The main issue, in my opinion, which determined the success of the Labor Party in Great Britain was its housing program," said Miss Harte, who recently returned from an investigation of English housing conditions.

"The Labor Party there sponsored a law that no landlord could raise his rents above ten per cent of what they were in August, 1914. Here in Chicago such a program would have the endorsement of the Tenants' Protective League and would poll a surprisingly large vote."

Find Housing Outrageous.

"We have ample proof that housing conditions in Chicago are acute," Miss Harte stated. "From all over the city we receive complaints of unwarranted raises in rents. I have visited every part of Chicago, investigating housing conditions and everywhere have found that houses and apartments are being subdivided, and rents raised. Overcrowding affects 90 per cent of the working men and women of Chicago. By working men, I mean clerks as well as laborers.

"The bad results of this overcrowding are apparent. Families sandwiched together have no privacy and the children in hundreds of homes have become cowed and spiritless because their parents cannot give them the proper mental and physical care which requires room to live decently."

T G. Vance, president of the Tenants Protective League, said that the recent general increase in rents was partly the fault of the tenants themselves. "The Chicago tenant is a long suffering animal," Mr. Vance said. "There is no justification whatever for the raise in rents. I have the figures to show that the average wage in Chicago has not increased in the last two years, whereas unemployment has greatly increased. And yet rents have been raised from 50 to 200 per cent all over the city."

Negroes Worst Sufferers.

"I stated in the March issue of the DAILY WORKER that the Negroes on Chicago's South Side are hardest hit by the unfair rent increase. The reason for this is that the steel and other large industries have been using colored labor, enticed North by agencies who have promised them high wages. On their arrival the Negroes find they are as badly off as they were in the South because their higher pay is being taken away by gouging landlords. It is easy for the landlords to charge higher rents to the Negro, because he is largely restricted to certain districts."

When asked if he did not think there was a connection between the large factory owners who give the Negro higher wages than he received in the South, and the large real estate owners, who take over 20 per cent of the negroes pay, Mr. Vance said he thought it probable. At any rate, Mr. Vance agreed that the Negro works harder in the Northern factories, and due to higher rents, is no better off than the Southern Negro.

Some complaints of exorbitant rent increases which have just been received by the League are from: 511 East 46th Place, rent increased from $50 to $70; 720 North Dearborn, increased from $130 to $170; 5740 Calumet avenue, increased from $60 to $72.50; 1256 West Madison street, increased from $48 to $60; 4544 South State street, increased from $35 to $60; 1030 East 40th Place, increased from $45 to $60.

Injunctions Can't Sew Clothes!

Dawes' Loan Plan Means Mortgaging German Railways

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PARIS, Mar. 5.—The Dawes committee of experts completed today a plan for organization and exploitation of the German railways as the basis for an international loan, it was reported.

The plan is understood to include a scheme for international supervision of the German lines.

It is the opinion of the experts that the railroads are worth 25,000,000,000 gold marks. Therefore, they can be used as security for a loan and possibly as securities for France, as well, in view of the latter country's attitude.

The sub-committee on railroads reported to the Dawes committee that it will be necessary to cut down the personnel of the lines and to increase rates in some instances.

PICKETS

Where stood a girl
There stands a man:
Club, star and coat of blue:
A guardian at each door.
They packed the girls
Off to the jail
Because they dared to stay
Defending their small rights:
They were a warning
Against poor jobs
For those who sell themselves
Too eagerly to grasping boss.
But now the law
Is picketing
To keep the strikes off.
The boss will slip
A dirty bill
Into each waiting hand.
And when the slaves
Draw out their doles
The boss will add a card:
"Vote for the boss's man."

Injunctions Can't Sew Clothes!

J. Hamilton Lewis Doing "A McAdoo" in Mexican Deal

TO the DAILY WORKER.—According to a despatch from Mexico City to the Los Angeles "Times," J. Hamilton Lewis, the whip of the United State Senate during Wilson's regime, is "understood to be the unofficial representative of the United States in the proposed loan of $25,000,000 to the Mexican government by a group of New York bankers."

Mr. Lewis, however, does not admit to have any other connection with said loan than that of "legal adviser" (like McAdoo). His sole object, of course, is the drawing up of the contract "in accordance with the laws of Mexico and the United States."

"The only political matters discussed with President Obregon, Mr. Lewis indicated," says the dispatch, "were the present conflict between the two major parties over the recognition of Mexico and the sales of arms to this government. Mr. Lewis said he informed President Obregon that the policy of the political parties of the United States in relation to foreign affairs was to support the administration in any attitude it adopted."

Now, finally, this former whipping master of the Senate allowed the cat to slip out of the bag unwhipt—if not unwept by democrats. Have we not always said that both republican and democrats, nationally as well as internationally, were badly mixed up in the same stink-pot?

L. J. RINDAL, Los Angeles.

Agriculture and Credit Improve in Soviet Russia

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, March 5.—Success of the New Economic Policy in Russia was described by M. Kaminev in a speech before the Soviet Congress. He dwelt in particular on the rapid regeneration of agriculture, whose productive capacity has now reached 75% of the pre-war level (the aggregate value of agricultural produce reached 2,400,000,000 gold rubles in 1923, against 1,900,000,000 in 1922, and 1,100,000,000 in 1921).

The partial fuel and transport crises are now over, and there is a coal surplus in the Donetz fields. Exporting of Russian coal to foreign countries is now considered. The concentration in the towns of the urban proletariat, dispersed during the years of civil war, is rapidly progressing.

Organization of credit has greatly developed, the State co-operative movement having been supplied with credits aggregating to 532,000,000 gold rubles. The speaker sums up his statement of the internal conditions by declaring that a tremendous progress has been achieved in the people's welfare; the "new economic policy"—he concludes—has been amply justified and does not call for revision.

Scarlet Fever Still Active.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 5.—Prevalence of scarlet fever in Illinois continued unabated last week according to the weekly report of the department of health.

Injunctions Can't Sew Clothes!

CAPITALISM AND CHURCH UNITED IN RULING PERU

Fight Against Tyranny Told by Student

By Victor R. Haya de la Torre

(By The Federated Press)

(The biggest figure in the South American student movement is the recently exiled Victor R. Haya de la Torre. This student movement is closely associated with the labor movement. Peru, like the majority of the South American countries, is under the domination of U. S. imperialism.

The oil lands of Peru belong to Standard Oil. The revenues of Peru are supervised by the United States. Social functions such as health and sanitation are run by Americans. The U. S. military-naval commission, under Admiral Woodward, is preparing Peru for possible war with Chile. At the same time the U. S. president is impartial arbitrator between Chile and Peru over the disputed provinces of Tacna and Arica.

Haya de la Torre, the leader of the students movement in Peru has founded six peoples universities out of which a powerful Peruvian labor movement is developing. This explains why his government took the first oportunity to get rid of him. —Ella G. Wolfe, Translator.)

* * *

There dominates in Peru a strong political tyranny of capitalism and of the church. President Leguia has imposed for the last four years an autocratic government without any program save to remain in power. The government of Peru is a reactionary dictatorship. More than a thousand men of all social classes have been exiled.

In May, 1923, Peru decided "to officially consecrate the nation to the effigy of the heart of Jesus." This meant the end of religious toleration. It counted on the influence of the Catholic clergy who participates directly in the political life of the country.

Police Slaughter Eight.

The students and organized workers formed a united front to prevent this attack upon religious freedom. We were joined by the Protestants and Masons. On May 23 we held a large meeting in the University of Lima. I was chosen to preside. We asked for separation of church and state. This demonstration of nearly 5,000 people, chiefly of workers and students, marched to the university square in orderly procession. There we were attacked by police. From the tower of a nearby church firing began. Eight were killed. This outrage awakened formidable public protest. More than 50,000 people turned out the following day to bury the victims. The government declared martial law in Lima; but the "consecration" was not put over.

Then the police got busy. For some time I was in hiding. The Catholic clergy charged that the students were in the pay of the Chilean government interested in promoting disorders in Peru. But this propaganda failed.

Hunger Strike in Dungeon.

Five months later, after the president had offered amnesty to the workers and students, I was rushed from my house by the chief of police in an automobile to the port of Callao, taken to the island of San Lorenzo, a political prison, in which many men have lost their liberty without judicial process. I was placed incommunicado in a cell without light, air or bed. went on a hunger strike. After nine days of fasting I was put on a German boat. I was without clothing and money. They refused permission to see my family. The boat steamed to Colon in the Canal Zone where I landed. From Colon I went to Cuba and then to Mexico on invitation of the minister of education, Jose Vasconcelos.

During all this period the workers and students of Lima were protesting. Three hundred students of the University of Lima were arrested. In the university towns of Trujillo, Cuzco and Arequipa, there were many arrests. Two youths, Santos Levano and Antonio Calderon, were killed by the police at one of the protest meetings. The student agitation continues. The new generation of my country is working for social justice.

Australian Koo Koos Fear the Boys Will Treat Them Rough

SYDNEY, New South Wales, March 5.—Members of the newly formed Anglo Saxon Clan—the Australian name for the Ku Klux Klan—report that they have been threatened with personal violence should they pursue their klan activities. So far they have not made any start in their activities in Australia and apparently a warm time awaits them when they start operations.

New England Cotton Mill Workers Lose Jobs As European Textiles Arrive; Southern Industry Gains

By LELAND OLDS

(Federated Press Industrial Editor).

Fall River Cotton Mills are operating at less than one-fifth capacity. Thruout New England cotton mill operatives are unemployed or working but a few days a week. This means depressing hardship to upward of 200,000 workers and their families.

Such depression in the textile industry is the first appearance of cut-throat competition on a world scale which will be well known to millions of workers in this country before another decade is out. British textile concerns are foregoing profits in order to capture not only America's foreign market but her domestic market as well. German and Italian cotton manufacturers with cheaper labor are also snatching markets from American industry.

Exploit Cheap Dixie Labor.

The answer of American capital is seen in the rapid building up of a new cotton manufacturing industry in the south where labor is cheap and women and children can be exploited for 60 hours a week.

In the week ending Feb 16 sales by Fall River manufacturers fell to about 50,000 pieces while in the following week only about 35,000 pieces were sold. Production has been reduced to keep pace with these orders. Normal production is 350,000 pieces a week. At Pawtucket, R. I., the Tamarack mill of the Manville-Jenckes Co. has been closed and its machinery will be removed to Gastonia, N. C. During the war it employed about 1,000 workers.

North Carolina Busy.

Massachusetts with 11,985,346 spindles reported 150,000 fewer spindle hours activity than North Carolina with only 5,715,207 spindles. As competition develops northern operatives with some pretense at working standards are going to be eliminated by cheaper competitors in the south.

That foreign competition is responsible for the slump in the American textile industry appears in U. S. department of commerce reports that exports of cotton cloth fell from 587,492,532 square yards in 1922 to 464,293,759 square yards in 1923. At the same time imports of cotton cloth increased from approximately 142,000,000 square yards in 1922 to 216,000,000 square yards in 1923.

British Imports Gain.

Great Britain broke into America's domestic market for unbleached goods altho American manufacturers have always been considered in an impregnable position at home. Imports increased from 35,000,000 yards in 1922 to 90,000,000 yards in 1923. The department of commerce says the British cut prices below cost to obtain this market. They sold at 43 cents a pound compared with the American price of 53 cents.

In South American markets German textiles have again come into the market with prices from 10 per cent to 15 per cent under the American. As a result Germany gets heavy orders and the textile industry in that country is reported booming. In Peru both British and Italian manufacturers are offering cotton goods at prices varying from 15 per cent to 20 per cent below American prices. In Asia and the Philippines the commerce department reports that the products of cheap Chinese and Japanese workers are under-selling American goods.

Low Wages—Poor Market.

The present state of the textile industry is a warning to labor. The British cotton industry, in spite of its capture of American markets, is reported depressed with mills employing 100,000 workers reducing weekly hours from 48 to 26¼. The inherent tendency of the present industrial order to force the development of various industries far beyond the capacity of low paid working populations to purchase their own products is resulting in a competition of the various groups of owners for some sort of final supremacy which will mean to labor unemployment with increasing pressure for lower wages and longer hours.

Czechoslovakia Can Put 3,730,000 in Arms, She Boasts

(By The Federated Press)

PRAGUE, Checko-Slovakia, March 5.—A Prague daily, "28 Rijen", publishes an estimate, gauging the number of men Checko-Slovakia could enroll for military service in case of war at 3,730,000. The country's peacetime standing army was recently reduced from 150,000 to 130,000—a number which must be regarded in light of the fact that the populace of Checko-Slovakia is only one-ninth of the United States.

Injunctions Can't Sew Clothes!

Here and There

SONG OF THE PEARL-DIVER.

I.

Wash, wash, wash—
Dishes greasy and cold.
Wash, wash, wash—
Water soapy and hot.
Service plates piled in a mound to the sky,
Coffee-cups dripping and waiting to dry.
Garbage stinking and dish-cloths wringing—
Wash. Wash. Wash.

II.

Chicken bones heaped up and lobster-shells scattered.
Four days to pay day and rent almost due—
Just like to sneak out a fat, brown roast chicken;
Wife and the kids'd appreciate too —but

III.

Wash, wash, wash—
Bread plates and butter plates small.
Wash, wash, wash—
Hours bitter as gall.
Feet just a torture and back on the rack
Eyeballs burning and knees kind of slack,
Pitchforks and hot coals I'm suffering now—
Wash. Wash. Wash.

INSOMNIA.

Senator Fall must have made a clean sweep while he was secretary. The senate has just passed an appropriation bill for the interior department.

ROSE.

Criticized by their wealthy patrons for the evident lack of patriotism, the directors of the Art Institute are going to secure paintings of our presidents.

We are patriotic, and love art for art's sake—but for God's sake, don't, gentlemen directors, don't let them influence you to include paintings of the cabinet members! It will be ungodly hard for us to decide whether you have an art—or rogues' gallery.

Get wiser daily—read the DAILY.

A local paper runs on Saturdays a column called "The Week in Congress."

But we like The DAILY WORKER'S many columns on "The Weak in the Cabinet."

WE'LL INSIST THEY DON'T DO IT!

Please prevent the following things from happening because—

I WOULD DIE IF—

Gompers approved Russia.

Daugherty joined the Workers Party, or

Coolidge bought a share of stock in The DAILY WORKER.

RED'S WIFE.

Mr. Brennan, political boss, is sending uninstructed delegates to the democratic convention.

Are there any other kind in that party?

Or if you do subscribe—see that your friend does!

On Thursday last, a friend of ours dropped into town and complained bitterly about the "yards." To be fair, we thought it was quite noticeable, too. And our civic pride was somewhat dampened. But before he left, we again threw our chest out. It wasn't the yards—

Daugherty was in town!

WALT CARMON.

Studebaker Cleans Up Juicy Profit of $18,342,222 in 1923

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Feb. 5.—Studebaker Corporation profits for 1923, after depreciation and federal taxes, amounted to $18,342,222. This represents payment of $23.60 a share on common stock, as compared to $23.21 in 1922.

Total net sales, says President Erskine, amounted to $166,153,683, an increase of 24 per cent over 1922. Erskine says the corporation expects a big volume of business for 1924.

What are you doing Sunday, March 9th? Tell the F. S. R.

TRACHTENBERG TOUR IS CREATING FINE ENTHUSIASM

Party May Book Him to Pacific Coast

The lecture tour of Alexander Trachtenberg is being enthusiastically received by Party organizations thruout the east and middle west. Applications are coming into the national office of the Workers Party every day and present indications are that Comrade Trachtenberg will be obliged to remain on the road several months in order to fill his engagements.

The tour begins in New York City on March 4. From there he will go thru the northeast territory and will commence to travel westward in the latter part of March.

About European Labor.

It was originally planned to have the tour of Comrade Trachtenberg cover only the eastern and middle western states. However, on account of the great educational value of the lecture of Comrade Trachtenberg, the national office desires to give every section of the Party the opportunity to share the priceless experience of his fourteen months' study of the Russian and European Communist Parties and labor movements.

Comrade Trachtenberg's tour will be extended to the Pacific coast if sufficient response to the special proposition of the national office is received quickly from the Party organizations in the west to assure the meeting of the heavy expenses for railroad fare.

The subject of Comrade Trachtenberg's lecture will be "What I Saw in Russia and Germany." It will be a review of the International Communist movement, based on his fourteen months' study at first hand of the labor organizations and Communist Parties in Russia, Germany, Czecho-Slovakia, France and Austria.

This lecture tour will undoubtedly have a profound influence on those who hear it and will help to draw them closer to the world-wide Communist movement.

Trachtenberg Dates.

The dates already definitely arranged for Comrade Trachtenberg are as follows:

Brooklyn, N. Y., Tuesday, March 4; New York City, Wednesday, March 5; Waterbury, Conn., Sunday, March 16, 2 p. m.; Bridgeport, Sunday, March 16, 8 p. m.; New Haven, Monday, March 17; Gardner, Mass., Wednesday, March 19; Boston, Friday, March 21; Worcester, Saturday, March 22; Providence, R. I., Sunday, March 23; Philadelphia, Pa., Monday, March 24; Baltimore, Md., Tuesday, March 25; Washington, D. C., Wednesday, March 26; Binghampton, N. Y., Thursday, March 27; Utica, Friday, March 28; Rochester, Saturday, March 29; Rochester, Sunday, March 30; Buffalo, Tuesday, April 1; Jamestown, Wednesday, April 2; Erie, Pa., Thursday, April 3.

N. Y. Conference for Foreign Born Elects Executives

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, March 5.—"Withou the foreign-born workers there woul be no United States, because th greater bulk of the workers in t basic industries of this country a foreign-born," said Ben Gitlow, t chairman for the Conference for the Protection of Foreign-Born Workers held at Stuyvesant Casino.

Ludwig Lore, editor of the German daily "Volkzeitung", impressively outlined to the delegates the way the capitalist class of this country is weaving a net to enslave not only the foreign-born but also the American workers by fostering the passage of immigration as a weapon against their exploiters.

The Secretary of the Provisional Council, Benjamin Lifschitz reported that then different nationalities have already organized language councils.

Executive Council Named.

A representative from each language council together with the following seven elected by the Conference will compose the Executive Committee: L. Haufbauer, Litz, Ludwig Lore, Lash, A. Bittleman, J. Monik and Benjamin Lifschitz. The Executive Committee was instructed to start a big press propaganda campaign against the passage of the bills.

A resolution of greeting from the Lithuanian Conference for the Protection of the Foreign-Born emphasized upon the importance of the workers of all nationalities including the American workers to create a united front in a move against the octopus of capitalism threatening the workers of this country, was read and unanimously adopted.

A ringing resolution against the slave laws was enthusiastically carried.

LABOR'S ANSWER

TO CORRUPTION AT WASHINGTON
TO TEAPOT DOME AND WALL STREET
TO REPUBLICANS AND DEMOCRATS

MASS PROTEST MEETING

THURSDAY, MARCH 6TH, 8 P. M.

WICKER PARK HALL, 2040 W. North Ave.

Speakers—

J. LOUIS ENGDAHL,
WM. F. DUNNE,
Editors, DAILY WORKER
ARNE SWABECK,
District Organizer, Workers Party
MAX SCHACHMAN
Editor of YOUNG WORKER

Admission Free!
Everybody Welcome!
Auspices
Workers Party, Local Chicago

RUSSIA PENALIZES FRANCE AND GIVES ENGLAND TRADE

Kamenev Speech Gives Foreign Policy

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, March 5.—"We have been compelled to transfer part of our trade apparatus from France to England," Commissar Kamenev said at the Soviet Congress. "We prefer dealing with countries with which we are settling trade relations and where we run no risk of undesirable incidents.

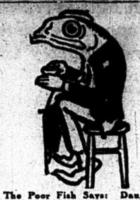
"France ought to realize that what has been nationalized remains nationalized; our gallant soldiers of the Red Army did not shed their blood in the struggle against interventionists for the Seine Tribunal to be eventually allowed to reshape that which was conquered with blood. Believing in that business relations are mutually profitable, we are ready at any moment to start negotiations, but not unless there be recognized certain simple axioms as already acepted by England and Italy."

Friendship to Orient.

In the next part of his report, Kamenev spoke of the mutual relations with the nations of the East.

"Our friendship with the Orient, striving at independent national progress is one of the corner stones of the Soviet government's policy. This friendship we do not bargain.

"The manner in which was met the news of Lenin's death makes us proud that our leader inspired, in the far China, the forces of a democratic nation to a new liberating work.



The Poor Fish Says: Daugherty bears unmistakable evidence of being a stubborn cur. When they try to make it hot for him in Washington, his answer is to go still further south. He insists on having his place in the sun.

The peoples of the East must know that our friendship with them is as sacred to us as it is to themselves."

International Policy.

Summing up his report on the international policy of the Soviet government, Mr. Kamenev formulates it thus: Friendship with all the nations of the world, brotherly sympathy with oppressed peoples, business and peaceful relations with all the governments.

Remarking that the Soviet Republics have reached a turning point of their international position, the acting chairman of the council of P. C. recalls Lenin's words, to the effect that "the later the recognition, the worse the conditions set forth by us with regard to it."

Miner Pays Last Price.

BUCKNER, Ill., March 5.—Sherman Cutrell, 58, was crushed under a fall of rock and instantly killed while working in mine No. 14 for the Old Ben Coal Corporation.

COMMUNIST·CHILDREN'S·COLUMN

THE LAND OF THE BEES.

By H. Lane

Little Mary was crying bitterly, because a bee had stung her. Mother explained that she should not have touched the bee, but that was no consolation for Mary. She meant well, and she did not see why the bee resented her kindness. Mother told her something about bees, but the information muddled itself with what Mary knew about fairies, and she went to bed at night quite confused.

There came flying into the room, a bee, larger than any Mary had seen, almost as large as the big alarm clock ticking away on the shelf. "Mary," said he, "do you wish to see how the bees live?" Of course, Mary did, and she was too young to be afraid of strange animals, when their voices were kind. Now whether the bee grew larger or Mary grew smaller we can't possibly tell, but she found it quite easy to mount on his back and sit comfortably between the transparent silvery wings. Like a breath of the night breeze he sailed thru the window and up high into the air.

Mary had always thought it would be easy for a bird to brush against the gold-pointed stars, but they flew ever so high without coming noticeably nearer a single star. And as they flew they talked.

"The bees are so used to the cruelty of men that they cannot understand that children are not always cruel," he said. "Men rob them of the honey for which they work constantly, and it is not good to work to feed tall hungry mouthed masters. When you touched my wing today, I was afraid of you."

Mary looked closer, and recognized him, which shows that she was a remarkably bright little girl. There isn't the decided difference in bees that we find in men, because bees do not dress in accordance with their class. "I was bigger than you, then," she said, and, fearing that the bees feelings might be hurt by this reference to her superior growth, "bees don't usually grow as big as little girls."

By this time they had come to a shaft of shimmering light, along which the bee floated lazily. Its golden splendor dyed his wings, and cast a radiance on the little girl. "I suppose the light is made by fireflies," said Mary, who had read fairy tales, and was quite well-informed. "Oh, no!" exclaimed the bee in a shocked voice, "what do you think we are—men? We do not make slaves of our fellow creatures. This is illuminated pollen, given us by the flowers. But here we are. . . "

They had entered a glimmering gateway, made a golden gossamer, transparent but firm. All about them were flowers tossed by a thousand soft breezes, which, carried faint perfumes and the tinkling of tiny distant bells.

But the bee city was more wonderful than the tall flowers that nodded above it. There were thousands of large hives, in orderly rows, and in the centre one larger than any other. "That is where the queen bee lives?" asked Mary, who remembered something of her mother's explanation. "Up here we have no queen," explained her guide; "we have not needed her since the revolution. I suppose you think we have drones too. We used to have all that sort of thing, but one day we saw how men had imitated us, and we could look at the thing objectively." Mary hesitated to ask the meaning of this long word, but decided to look it up in the dictionary the next day. "In America, where you live, instead of a queen bee, who does a reasonable amount of work, you have a lot of politicians, who spend all their time in office buzzing around trying to collect enough honey—don't you call it honey?"

"Money," replied Mary politely.

"Enough money to live on for the rest of their lives. Or else they buzz for re-election. And, of course, you have seen the drones. . . . ."

"We do not have any drones," corrected Mary proudly. "Teacher said that in our country all men are equal, and of course, they all work."

"Do you mean to say your teachers teach you what is untrue?" asked the bee incredulously. "In the very worst stages of the bee society we never taught our children lies. Of course, men are not all equal in your country. You have a lot of drones, and you have bees—men, I mean, who work so much harder to keep the drones comfortable that they are slaves. We never really had slaves, nor did we ever give everything to the drones and keep all from the workers. Your drones are 'the rich.'"

"How did you have the revolution?" asked Mary, with interest.

"We saw how things were among men, and we grew ashamed to be so much like them. So we began by kicking out the drones, and making them work or starve. Some of the common bees took charge of the revolution. Then the queen abdicated, that is, gave up the throne, and we reorganized our entire society. Everybody works now."

The clouds were drenched with rose-colored light, and Mary felt the morning air. "We must go home, or mother will be frightened. But please bring me back again."

"I will come soon," promised the bee, "and take you to much more wonderful places than this. Now, taste this honey."

One tiny taste of sweetness, and Mary felt her eyes close and heard beside her the humming of a dozen soft-voiced bees. Then she awoke in her bed.

'HOUSES AT COST,' SLOGAN IN FIGHT UPON RENT HOGS

Women's Council in Active Campaign

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Mar. 4.—Twenty thousand copies of the following appeal to working women for action against the high rent evil have been distributed by the United Council of Workingclass Women:

It is clear now to everyone that nothing has resulted from all the hubbub about the Rent and Housing question.

The Governor had appointed a special commission. This commission investigated and submitted a report. This report gave a terrible picture of overcrowding, of unbearable housing conditions, of unsanitary surroundings, of exorbitant rents.

It was a damning indictment against the laws that were passed in 1920, for the report proved that these laws failed to relieve the rent and housing crisis. The extension of the Rent laws for another three years will not relieve us. The rents remain high; the landlords make few or no repairs! we are compelled to live in unwholesome housing conditions: fire traps are still our living quarters.

Laws Aided Landlords.

Even these rent laws were passed four years ago thru the agitation among us working class women who organized and demanded relief. But the real benefits went not to us workers, but to the landlords and the property owners who got their new buildings free from all taxes. And the rents in these new buildings were so high that a workers' family couldn't afford to live in them!

The trouble was that we working class women fought each in a separate group. When the law was extended we thought we had won and gave up fighting. Our organizations fell to pieces and the politicians stopped being afraid of us.

The working class women must again take up the matter.

1. All existing working class women must organize and affiliate to the existing working class women's organization.
2. All the unorganized women must organize and affiliate to the existing working class women's organization.
3. We must work immediately for lower rents, better housing and abolition of firetrap tenements.
4. We must create a great powerful permanent organization, one that will stand ready at a moment's notice to take up problems that affect the interests of the workers.

Such a women's organization is already in existence—The United Council of Workingclass Women. Its aim: The Protection of Workingclass Interests.

46 Organizations United.

Forty-six workers' organizations are already affiliated, and are supporting the Council. Recently, the Council took up the Rent and Housing problem. It started a campaign against fire-trap tenements. It is working to organize the working class women upon a concrete program for housing and rent relief. The United Council of Workingclass Women will hold a monster demonstration on May 17 in which tens of thousands of working class women and their children will march to City Hall. There they will demand that the City Administration or the State build houses for the workers that will rent at cost, as is being done in England.

Seven working class women or more can get together and write to the Council for an organizer. Don't wait. Get your group and send in the names and addresses. Our landlords are organized 100 per cent. Today they send us notices. Tomorrow, when we are strong, we will send them notices.

UNITED COUNCIL OF WORKINGCLASS WOMEN.
Office: 127 University place.
Office hours 2-4 daily except Saturdays and Sundays. Tel. Bet. 2-4 o'clock. Kate Gitlow, Secretary.

P. S. Any workers' organizations of either men or women are permitted one delegate to the Council. Elect your delegates and communicate with the secretary.

Textile Workers Show Fight.

NEW YORK, March 5.—Concentrating their initial efforts upon Allentown, Pa., the Amalgamated Textile Workers' union has opened a campaign for the establishment of the 44-hour week in textile trades. Under the leadership of the local secretary, R. J. Stoudt, mass meetings and intensive propaganda are being conducted among the textile laborers. Allentown textile factories are now operating on a 50-hour basis.

IMPEACH COOLIDGE!

Youth Views

By HARRY GANNES

Farm Youth Doing Alger Stunt.

OF the two million farmers who left the land during one year, a vast number were the youth. The Horatio Alger plot, where the young boy leaves the farm to make his fortune in the city, was multiplied several hundred thousand times during the past year, without, however, the closing chapter—that is, the successful young man carrying home the bacon.

The great number of young fellows who are driven off the farms by the depression and hard times, come to the city either to join the ranks of the ragged unemployed, or the not much better off poorly paid factory hands.

Even in the so-called good times, the young boys and girls do not want to stay on the farms because they are worked too hard. Now there is a wide-spread desertion from the farms by the young people.

To halt this movement from farm to factory, the agricultural colleges, the farm clubs and the Y. M. C. A.'s have been trying everything possible—more entertainment, better education, and a lot of other entiicng forms of diversion, but all to no avail.

The latest wrinkle in the scheme to keep the youth on the farm is the attempt to organize boys and girls' clubs among the farming population of the nation by the city youth-exploiting organization, Sears Roebuck Company.

The less people on the farms and in the farming communities, the less customers for this prison-commodity dispensing organization.

It is really funny to hear the plans of the organization: "It is the hope of the foundation to formulate plans for extending the boys' and girls' clubs much the same way as Sears Roebuck & Co. started a movement more than twenty years ago which resulted in the establishment of the first county agents in America."

About a dozen different organizations are cooperating with the mail order house, among which is the Y. M. C. A., president of the Missouri board of agriculture, and representatives of several agricultural colleges.

No amount of organization, whether in the interest of retaining customers, or upon the firmer foundation in order to keep the youth on the farms as laborers when the farmer cannot hire help, will stop the movement of the rural youth to the industrial centers.

Enroll Volunteers to Canvass Sunday for German Relief

Volunteer enrollment cards are coming in rapidly now. Workers of Chicago are responding to the call for aid from the German Workers. Headquarters from which volunteers will start out on Sunday morning, March 9, have been established at Vilnis, 2513 S. Halsted street, Workers Lyceum, 2733 Hirsch Blvd., Freiheit, 1145 Blue Island avenue, The DAILY WORKER, 1640 N. Halsted street, and Liberty Club, 3420 W. Roosevelt Road. Cicero also will be covered by a committee for German relief established there.

However, many more volunteers are needed adequately to reach Chicagoans who are ready to donate their share for the relief of their fellow workers in Germany. Those wishing to do their share in this campaign of international working class solidarity, should either immediately send their names in to the Friends of Soviet Russia and Workers' Germany, Room 307, 166 W. Washington street, or call at the headquarters mentioned in a foregoing paragraph, to receive supplies and instructions.

Workers of Chicago, join hands with the workers of other countries in support of Germany's proletariat. Give your services on Sunday, March 9, to German relief. Volunteer!

Montana Smelter Workers Demand Dollar a Day Raise

(By The Federated Press)

BUTTE, Mont., March 5.—Thirty-six thousand workers in the Montana copper industry, members of the International Mine, Mill, and Smelter Workers' union, are demanding a dollar a day pay increase. The Anaconda Copper Mining company has replied that present prices of copper do not justify a wage raise.

The men, when they are not unemployed, are at present on the following daily scale: Smeltermen, $4.25; engineers, $5.50-$6; compressor men, $5.50; firemen, $5.00; oilers, $4.25-$4.75. Of the workers affected by wage demand 1,800 are in Anaconda, 1,200 in Great Falls and 600 in Butte.

AMERICAN LIFE DRIVES MEXICAN VISITORS INSANE

Our Brutality and Job Conditions Too Hard

By BERTRAM D. WOLFE.

(Staff Correspondent of the Federated Press)

MEXICO CITY, March 5.—The large number of immigrants deported from the United States to Mexico every year, were driven insane by cruelty and exploitation and neglect in the United States, concludes Dr. Luis M. Orci, health officer of the Mexican immigration department in Cuidad Juarez.

The doctor's report is a scientific one, made without animus and after a careful study of the case histories of the surprisingly large number of Mexicans who were deported because they became insane in the Land of Prosperity. Here are the salient paragraphs:

Environment Too Hard.

"Our countrymen go into an environment entirely unknown to them; language, customs, climate; infrequent cases they receive treatment that is almost brutal; later comes unemployment and the imperious necessity of bringing bread to the family. And that, in an environment so hard as that in which they find themselves located, tends to weaken more and more their minds, already exhausted by the previous suffering. All this in a body badly nourished, badly fed, and more badly clothed to support the rigors of the latitude, must in my opinion, originate functional disquiparance and especially affect the brain."

Immigrants Are Workers.

Yet the imperious necessity of seeking employment, added to the sweet promises of the Enganchadores, the employment agencies that paint glowing pictures of the land of plenty and promise where the eagle screams and oil turns into gold, results in thousands of unskilled workers crossing the border every year.

They go to the beet fields, fruit regions, cotton fields, wheat harvest, Alaska fisheries, steel mills and other Yankee paradises. Sometimes they cross with their entire families.

The Imperial valley is a part of the climate-famous California in which, to quote the feudal barons there, "no white man would work." Here every year thousands of Mexican families enter to pick fruit and cotton.

Find Child Labor Here.

Child labor is more common than adult labor because every family has more children than adults. Nobody in California ever talks about enforcing the compulsory education law, every enforcement officer being too busy with criminal syndicalism. On Feb. 16, 1,500 Mexicans crossed the line at Cuidad Jaurez bound for the center of the Michigan sugar beet fields. They are only the vanguard of the exodus in that direction.

Last year 879 Mexicans were deported from the United States, the overwhelming majority of them because the land of freedom of contract and unconstitutional safeguards for labor had driven them crazy. What figures has 1924 in reserve in the matter of this lamentable "balance in trade?"

Rail Men Get Raise.

NEW YORK, Mar. 5.—A five per cent wage increase has been given to employes of the Wheeling & Lake Erie railway, after a conference between representatives of the Brotherhoods with the officials. The agreement is to run for three years with possible wage increases after the first year.

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Jim MacLachlan Is Appealing Case to London High Court

(By The Federated Press)

HALIFAX, Nova Scotia, March 5.—The case of Jim MacLachlan, deposed secretary treasurer of District 26, United Mine Workers of America, will go to the privy council in London, the highest court in the British empire, by permission of the supreme court of Nova Scotia. MacLachlan was originally convicted of "spreading false tales," which was later changed to "seditious libel." The charge resulted over a circular issued by MacLachlan during the July, 1923, miners' strike. The circular made public the acts committed by the provincial police against striking steel workers of the British Empire Steel Co.

The case will probably come before Lord Haldane in July. The attorney general of Nova Scotia will personally oppose the appeal. Meanwhile MacLachlan will remain in Dorchester penitentiary where he is learning the trade of a shoemaker. He is at liberty to receive letters and papers but rules permit him to write only one letter a month, which always goes to his family.

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Big Boston Mass Meeting to Flay Davis Slave Bills

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BOSTON, Mass., March 5.—The Council for Protection of Foreign Born Workers, representing tens of thousands of workers who have organized to fight the enactment of laws directed against foreign-born workers now pending before Congress, will hold a mass meeting at Scenic Auditorium, Tremont and Berkeley Sts., Sunday, March 19, at 2:00 p. m.

Ludwig Lore, editor of tht New York Volkszeitung, who made the report on the proposed legislation before the Workers Party National Convention, will be the chief speaker at the meetings. James P. Reid, of Providence, R. I., will be the chairman. It is expected that this meeting will bring a big audience of workers opposed to the proposed drastic exception laws.

VOLUNTEER!
FOR
GERMAN RELIEF
House to House Canvass on
SUNDAY, MARCH 9TH

Millions of men, women and children doomed to die unless help is immediately forthcoming—AND THE HELP WILL NOT BE FORTHCOMING—UNLESS YOU DO YOUR SHARE! Send in your name and address immediately to Room 307, 166 W. Washington St. (State 5959) or call for your supplies and instructions on Sunday, March 9th, 9 a. m. at the place nearest your home:

THE DAILY WORKER, 1640 N. Halsted St.
VILNIS, 2513 S. Halsted St.
FREIHEIT, 1145 Blue Island Ave.
LIBERTY CLUB HOUSE, 3420 W. Roosevelt Road
WORKERS LYCEUM, 2733 Hirsch Boulevard

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ASHLAND AUDITORIUM
Van Buren St. and Ashland Ave.
SATURDAY, MARCH 22, 8 P. M.

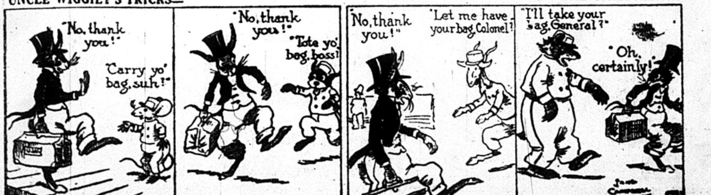
Entire Program of Bazaar:

Opening, Concert	MARCH 20, 7 p. m.
Trial over Hamon	MARCH 21, 8 p. m.
Children's Masque Ball	MARCH 22, 1 p. m.
Masque Ball for Everybody	MARCH 22, 7 p. m.
Concert and Close	MARCH 23, 1 p. m.

Combination Ticket bought before the Bazaar for all four days or for four visitors, 50 Cents.

Write or call:
JEWISH WORKERS RELIEF COMMITTEE, 3159 W. Roosevelt Rd.
Phone Lawndale 2899

UNCLE WIGGILY'S TRICKS— A LAUGH FOR THE CHILDREN


"No, thank you!"
"Carry yo' bag, suh!"
"No, thank you!"
"Tote yo' bag, boss!"
"No, thank you!"
"Let me have your bag, Colonel?"
"I'll take your bag, General?"
"Oh, certainly!"

FARMERS DRIVEN INTO DEEPER DEBT BY COOLIDGE PLAN

Montana Farmer Tells Daily Worker Why

By IRA SIEBRASSE.

To the DAILY WORKER: "In the Coolidge plan to relieve the financial difficulty of the Northwest, the only hope offered the farmer is to get deeper in debt," writes Ira Siebrasse, a DAILY WORKER correspondent from Big Sandy, Montana.

"In the 'good times' period of the war," he continues, inflation reached the high point, and during this unnatural business flush agriculture expanded and absorbed a goodly portion of credits until the indebtedness on the farms of the United States increased 131.9 per cent, according to the abstract of the census of 1920.

"The above report shows that the farm mortgage indebtedness increased 139 per cent in Iowa, 226 per cent in Minnesota, 174 per cent in South Dakota, 126 per cent in North Dakota and 625 per cent in Montana during the census period.

Wall Street's "Normalcy."

"At the time when the farm mortgage debt of the nation had grown to $4,003,767,192.00, the Quack Economic Doctors were playing to the favor of the bankers of Wall Street in a campaign for "normalcy" and howling for prices to come down, which of course, made money worth more when valued in labor and farm produce. The effect this had on the farmer and home-owner was to reduce their capacity to pay their debt. As prices came down it took more produce or labor to make a dollar, and in that respect it tended to elevate the mortgaged indebtedness. For, as produce came down money went up, and the indebtedness grew in proportion to its relative value to labor and produce.

"Inevitably the farmers cannot pay this increased indebtedness when their markets are ruined. Consequently farm loans become frozen securities. And the country banks break with their vaults filled with these frozen securities.

$150,000,000 More Debt.

"But the 'Quacks' have a solution of the problem for the bankers. They will, with the aid of the government, procure a loan of a hundred and fifty million dollars to revive those frozen securities thus increasing the burden of debt in the hope that the farmer will ultimately pay but ignoring the fact that they are adding more weight to the cargo that is already sinking the ship.

"We farmers see it going down, so we put out a life boat and by means of voluntary bankruptcy we keep the bilge-water out."

IMPEACH COOLIDGE!

Stalin Analyzes Communist Problems in Russia

(NOTE: Today we continue the address of the prominent Russian Communist, Stalin, before an audience of Russian Communist workers, on the big problems confronting the Russian Communist Party. We have previously published the views of Chairman Kamenev, of the Moscow Soviet. The views of other prominent Russian Communists will also be given. Today's installment is as follows:

* * * *

Stalin Said:

Causes of Inadequacies.

THE first cause lies in the circumstance that our Party organizations have not overcome, at least up to the present, some residue of the war period, a period which belongs to the past, but which has still left some traces of militarism in the Party in the heads of our functionaries.

In my opinion one of these residual phenomena consists of those relations in the Party by virtue of which the Party does not represent an independent organism, nor an independent fighting institution, but a system of institutions, a description of organization composed of a whole number of institutions, in which the employes hold high or low positions.

Comrades, this view is entirely wrong, and has nothing in common with Marxism; it is a view which has been handed down to us from that period in which we militarized the Party during the war, when the question of the self-activity of the Party masses for good or ill, and the military commands were of superlative importance. I cannot recollect that this view has ever been expressed in so many words. But none the less it is a view whose fundamental elements at least are a continual hindrance to our work.

Elimination of Bureaucracy Needed.

Comrades, we must fight against such views to the utmost of our power, for they represent the most actual danger, and they create conditions which favor the distortion in actual practice of the correct lines laid down by the Party.

The second cause consists of the existence of a certain pressure on the part of our state apparatus, which is bureaucratic in character, upon the Party and the Party functionaries.

In 1917, when we were on the upward path towards October, we imagined that we should create a commune which would be an alliance of the workers, that we should do away with all bureaucracy in the administration, and that the state would be able to be converted, if not immediately, then in the course of two or three not too lengthy transitional periods, into an alliance of the workers. Actual practice has, however, shown us that this ideal is still far removed, and that the emancipation of the state from the elements of bureaucracy, the transformation of Soviet society into an alliance of workers, calls for a high level of culture among the population, and for a perfectly secure and peaceful environment, in which the necessity for the existence of great military bodies can be dispensed with.

Insufficient Activity in Nuclei.

Our state apparatus is bureaucratic, and will remain bureaucratic for some time to come.

Our Party comrades are working in this apparatus, and the envisionment and atmosphere of this bureaucratic apparatus is such that it facilitates the development of bureaucracy among our Party functionaries and Party organizations.

The third cause of the inadequacies lies in the insufficient activity of many of our nuclei, in the backwardness and even total illiteracy of the border districts in particular. The nuclei in these districts show little energy, they are behindhand politically and culturally. There is no doubt that this circumstance creates unfavorable conditions for a change of line in the Party.

The fourth cause is the lack of a sufficient number of Party politically schooled comrades in the provinces.

Not long ago I heard an address given by the representative of the Ukrainian organizations in the Central. The speaker was an extremely capable and promising comrade. He said that out of 130 nuclei, 80 possess secretaries appointed by the leading Party organization of the gouvernements.

In reply to an interpellation to the effect that these organizations were not acting rightly in doing this, the comrade began to explain that there were no members of the nuclei who could read or write, or who had been members of the party for any length of time, and that the nuclei themselves beg that secretaries be sent them, etc.

Provincial Members Lack Training.

I am willing to admit this comrade had exaggerated by 50 per cent; that the root of the evil does not lie in the lack of trained members in the nuclei, but in the fact that the leading organization of the gouvernements had been following its old traditions and giving the nuclei too much of a good thing.

But if the leading Party organization for the gouvernements is right to the extent of 50 per cent, does this not show that if there are such nuclei in the Ukraine, there are bound to be many more such in the border districts, where the organizations are young, where there are fewer persons able to read and write than in the Ukraine?

This is one of the causes which has prepared favorable conditions for the distortion, in the provinces, of the essentially correct lines prescribed by the Party.

And finally, the fifth cause: This is insufficient information. We inform badly—above all the Central—perhaps because we are all overburdened with work. And we are badly informed as to what is going on in the provinces. This must cease. It is one of the leading causes bringing about inadequacies in the Party.

(To Be Continued Friday)

Miner Hurt Over Three Years Ago, No Compensation Yet

Johnston City, Ill.

The DAILY WORKER:—

We hear a lot from the officials of District 12 of the wonderful compensation law of Illinois. I admit it is a good law for those who fit in nicely into the machine and carry out its instructions but anybody who tries to do something for the rank and file gets no benefit from it.

I was hurt in December, 1920, was operated on the 12th day of February, 1921, and the operation was not successful. The arbitration board met on the 12th of May, 1921. I was awarded $3,994. The company appealed the case to the commissioner. The commissioner sustained the award. Then the company appealed for a reduction in the amount.

The case came up on the 5th day of June. The commissioner denied the company's appeal. Then the company appealed the case to the circuit court. It is still there. I do not know when I am going to get any justice as I am not able to do my work as a loader in the mine and I am hardly able to support my family at the work I am now engaged in as timberman.

I appealed to our union attorney many times but I can get no satisfaction from him. This is the situation that I am in. I have secured help from my friends but they cannot help all the time. All the doctors the company sent me to get examined tell me that I am not able to do any hard work. But in spite of this I am obliged to do hard work.

There are men in this community who never have any trouble in getting their compensation. I cannot understand how they can get it and I cannot.

I have never done anything to harm the organization or any member. But during our election in 1922 I prosecuted some of the officials from our local for taking votes from John Hindmarsh and giving them to Farrington. This may be the real cause of my failure to get my compensation.

TONY SHRAGAL.

Did you volunteer for German Relief Day?

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U. S. MARINES ARE WOUNDED IN HONDURAS

Cruisers Sent to Aid American Capital

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, March. 5.—Several American marines have been wounded in Honduras and more than nine square blocks of the city of Ceiba are in ruins, according to a report here today.

The report, while unconfirmed by the state department, was said to have been received by the navy department. There it was said that all statements must come from Secretary Hughes.

Burning of Ceiba was said to be the last move of the government troops before abandoning the city.

The battle between government forces and the army of General Ferrara is said to have been in progress before Tegucigalpa. No reports, however, have been received by the state department.

Dying for U. S. Plutes.

American marines may be sent to Tegucigalpa, Honduran capital, to protect American interests, it was indicated today at the state department. Marines were landed last week at Ceiba following an attack on the American consulate.

The Boncilla forces under General Ferrara have surrounded the capital and are now about to march on the city, the state department has been informed.

In addition to its own people the American consul at Tegucigalpa is reported to have taken almost the entire foreign colony there under its protection.

There are now three American vessels in Honduran waters.

Shavian Play Press Agent's Medium to Boost Coming R. U. R.

The value of the stage as a means of radical and revolutionary propaganda is better understood on the continent of Europe than among English speaking peoples. Whatever has been achieved in this direction, either in England or America, has been due largely to the genius and efforts of Mr. Bernard Shaw whose play, the "Devil's Disciple," is now being presented by the Theatre Guild at the Great Northern Theatre. Mr. Shaw is far from being a revolutionist in this play, but here, as always, his pen is the pen of a social rebel.

"The Devil's Disciple" is an attack on 'Puritanism', a form of religious faith and practice not so dead as we radicals like to believe. As one watched the interesting presentation of last Monday evening one felt that it would be hard to duplicate Mrs. Dudgeon, no; nor Uncle William, nor Uncle Titus, in any evangelical church in Chicago.

The players themselves were, of course, not equally convincing; they never are. Mr. Sydney as Dick Dudgeon, and Miss O'Brien Moore as Judith Anderson, fulfilled our highest expectations. Miss Johann as Essie, and Mr. Hughes as Anthony Anderson were distinct disappointments. Mr. Croker King as "Gentlemanly Johnnie" played a charming role charmingly. The cast as a whole worked with that grace and finish which we never failed to find in Guild performances.

The organization of the Theatre Guild marks an epoch in the development of the theatre in these states. Socially significant plays had been in existence almost half a century. They had been translated and read and sporadically produced but the Guild was the first group to undertake systematically their production on the professional stage. It has continued this effort six years, and its companies have vistied Chicago three times.

Their most notable visit was last season, in Karel Capek's "R. U. R.", the most powerful satire on modern capitalism ever staged. To see "R. U. R." is to gain a new sense of the blended terror and majesty of labor's struggle. The Robots are resistless; numbers and intelligent guidance have made them so. They are without pity; capitalist civilization has willed it so. Their one passion is hate; pain has taught them that. Their one purpose is work; they understand no other, until they learn—REVOLT! And when they do revolt and conquer, what then? What is it all for? The answer is found in the epilogue.

I wish the Labor Defense Council all possible success in its plan to stage this wonderful tragi-comedy again next April. I am glad, too, that the play is to be intepreted by a group of young actors who realize its value, not alone as a better type of drama but as a message to the great working class.

—L. H. U.

Role of Robots Under New Machine Age Treated in Survey

(By The Federated Press)

NEW YORK, Mar. 5.—In issuing what they call a Giant Power number, the editors of the Survey Graphic have attempted to forecast on the basis of technical experience the social changes which will emerge from the mechanical revolution now in progress. The March issue of this publication contains material of primary concern to labor. Numerous articles, prepared under the supervision of Robert W. Bruere, director Bureau of Industrial Research, suggest some of the hard nuts in the sphere of engineering, which the organized workers will have to crack.

Aside from questions of technology, the magazine tries to analyze the role of the robot in the dawning machine age. A series of illustrations by Joseph Stella suggest, more vividly than any of the illuminating articles, the meaning of the phrase, Giant Power.

IMPEACH COOLIDGE!

SOCIALISTS HEAR COMMUNIST TALK BY MRS. STOKES

S. P. Failed in Crisis, She Points Out

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Mar. 5.—Rose Pastor Stokes addressed a large meeting in the auditorium of the Rand School, under the auspices of the Saturday Comeraderie, an open forum maintained by the New York branch of the League for Industrial Democracy—which was once known as the Inter-Collegiate Socialist Society.

Mrs. Stokes, keeping close to her subject, "Why I Am a Communist," opened with an outline of her early life and those influences which brought her, in 1906, into the Socialist Party. She continued the story thru the years of service there—as also in the one-time Intercollegiate Socialist Society—to the time when the left wing developed and she discovered there was a Socialist machine that preferred to throw out the majority of its members rather than yield to the revolutionary rank and file.

She reviewed the events in Chicago, in 1919, when the left wing delegates were thrown out of the Socialist Party convention, and connected up the treachery of the American Socialist Party with that of the Social-Revolutionaries of Russia during the early months of 1917 and in their later role as counter-revolutionaries. She described the role of the yellow German Social-Democracy and other socialist parties of Europe "which, when there is any leaning to do, always lean strongly to the bourgeois right, but never to the proletarian left."

Communists Face Realities.

She proved to the satisfaction of the large audience that the Communists faced realities, while the socialists turned in fear away from them or else were too sentimental to recognize them. No revolutionary worker should stay in the Socialist party which had dwindled to a controlling element—a handful of petty bourgeois politicians. She talked of the Workers Party and the character of its leadership and its rank and file. She said she was proud and glad to belong to a company of men and women, who in a crisis, were not concerned with saving their own skins, but only with directing the workers' struggles and affecting workers' unity, regardless of the price they personally had to pay.

At the close of her talk, Comrade Stokes was greeted with hearty applause. Discussion and questions which followed lasted long past the closing hour.

"No Difference," Shiplicoff.

Abraham Shiplicoff of the Socialist Party, maintained in reply that there was really at bottom no difference between the socialists and the communists—that they both believed in the same thing. Comrade Stokes reminded him that not lip-sevice and phrases counted, but actions, and again went into further history of the betrayers who adhered to the 2 1-2 International, sabotaging every effort of the revolutionary workers to form a united working class front against the capitalist enemy.

Several Russian Social-Revolutionaries were present who attempted to defend the Kerensky group against their own record by citing their ancient sacrifices to the cause of the Russian revolution. In reply Comrade Stokes said, simply: "Babushka, sacrificing for the ideal of the revolution, was glorious; Babushka, turning from the actual revolution was pitiable!" This brought enthusiastic response from the audience.

King Conquers Cold.

LONDON, March 5.—King George was somewhat recovered today from an indisposition due to a severe cold and was seen walking about in the gardens of the Bunckingham Palace.

Your Union Meeting

First Thursday, March 6th, 1924

No.	Name of Local and Place of Meeting.
	Allied Printing Trades Council, 59 E. Van Buren St., 6:30 p. m.
271	Amal. Clothing Workers, 409 S. Halsted St.
227	Boiler Makers, 2040 W. North Ave.
92	Boot and Shoe, 1939 Milwaukee Ave.
499	Boot and Shoe Wkrs., 10258 Michigan.
14	Brick and Clay, Shermanville, Ill.
186	Brick and Clay, Glenview, Ill.
	Bridge and Struct. Iron Wkrs., District Council, 738 W. Madison St.
12	Carpenters, 113 S. Ashland Blvd.
62	Carpenters, 6416 S. Halsted St.
341	Carpenters, 1440 Emma St.
434	Carpenters, South Chi., 11037 Michigan Ave.
504	Carpenters, Ogden and Kedzie.
2103	Carpenters, 758 W. North Ave.
180	Drug Clerks, 431 S. Dearborn St., Room 1327.
134	Electricians, 1507 Ogden Ave.
795	Electricians, 7475 Dante Ave.
115	Engineers, 9223 Houston Ave.
16432	Field Assessors, Victoria Hotel.
429	Firemen and Enginemen, 38th and Campbell Sts., 7:45 p. m.
269	Hod Carriers, South Chi., 3101 E. 92d St.
25	Janitors, 59 E. Van Buren St.
60	Janitresses, City Hall, Hearing Room.
18	Ladies' Garment Workers, 328 W. Van Buren St.
54	Ladies Garment Wkrs., 1214 N. Ashland Ave.
100	Ladies' Garment Workers, 328 W. Van Buren St.
12	Leather Workers, 810 W. Harrison St.
233	Moulders, 119 S. Throop St.
	Painters' District Council, 1446 W. Adams St.
371	Painters, Dutt's Hall, Chicago Heights.
2	Piano & Organ Wkrs., 180 W. Wash.
281	Plumbers (Railway), Monroe and Peoria
463	Plumbers, Monroe and Peoria Sts.
515	Railway Carmen, 1259 Cornell St.
724	Railway Carmen, 75th and Drexel Ave.
1082	Railway Carmen, 1900 W. 17th St.
278	Railway Clerks, 549 W. Washington.
504	Railway Clerks, 8138 Commercial Ave.
35	Signalmen, 67[illegible] Princeton Ave.
14872	Sign Hangers, 810 W. Harrison St.
12	Slate, Tile Roofers, 1224 Milwaukee.
110	Stage Employes, Masonic Temple, 10:30 a. m.
	Stone Cutters, 180 W. Washington St.
742	Teamsters, 9206 Houston Ave.
754	Teamsters (Dairy), 220 S. Ashland.
755	Teamsters, 30 E. 8th St.
110	Upholsterers, 180 W. Washington St.
17616	Warehouse Emp., 166 W. Washington.

(Note—Unless otherwise stated all meetings are at 8 p. m.)

C. E. C. Sustains Hendin Expulsion Denying His Appeal

The Central Executive Committee of the Workers Party has sent the following letter to Leon Hendin, a former member of the Workers Party in New York, who appealed to the C. E. C. against his expulsion from the Party:

Leon Hendin, New York City.

Dear Comrade: Your letter addressed to the Central Executive Committee of the Party complaining because of the manner of your expulsion from the Party was considered by C. E. C. and I am instructed to make the following reply:

Upon receipt of the information that J. B. Salutsky had called a meeting in New York City for the organization of a Communist Educational League, the C. E. C. notified the New York district organizer that any member of the Party who participated in this meeting would be expelled from the Party and directed him to notify those persons who were scheduled to speak at the meeting to this effect. Undoubtedly in the interview on December 19th with Comrade Lifschitz, to which you refer in your letter, you were advised of the decision of the C. E. C.

Comrade Lifschitz later reported that in spite of the warning issued by the C. E. C. of the Party you had participated in the meeting of the Communist Educational League, and the C. E. C. of the party thereupon directed your expulsion from the party.

Since the question at issue was one which was handled directly by the C. E. C. and involved the discipline of the Party, in fact that your act was a violation of the direction of the C. E. C., there was no further need of action on the part of the branch, and the C. E. C. therefore believes that the action of the branch was justified and insofar as it is concerned, the matter is closed.

Fraternally yours,
C. E. Ruthenberg
Executive Secretary.

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Entered as second-class mail Sept. 21, 1923 at the Post-Office at Chicago, Ill., under the act of March 3, 1879.

Advertising rates on application.

Why Hide?

The investigation of the Fall leases of the naval oil reserves involves the most vital interests of the working and farming masses of the country. Big as the natural resources at stake, in the crooked transactions between a clique of government officials and the Doheny-Sinclair band may be, there are infinitely more important phases to this investigation.

No one can seriously dispute the fact that the disclosures to date have already made it clear, even to the most cynical, that the Teapot Dome affair has brought into bold relief the whole question of the role of government in our economic class society. More than ever before, great masses of workers and farmers are beginning to be convinced that the whole governmental system of this country is unfitted to respond to the interest of those who work.

Under these circumstances, the workers and farmers must demand that the Teapot Dome investigation proceed in the open. We must force the Government to hold the hearings of the Walsh Committee openly, so that the laboring and farming masses can get as much information and enlightenment as possible out of the proceedings which concern them more vitally than any other social group.

It is a crime for the Government to permit the continuation of secret sessions by the Public Lands Committee. The investigators have no right to conceal any information from the workers. The committee should go to the root of the matter and stop holding sessions behind closed doors. There is no room for secrecy in dealing with the fate and resources of the hundred million workers and farmers of the nation.

Hughes' Purity

Many people ask why our Secretary of State, Mr. Hughes, has not yet been drawn into the oil scandal. The failure to subpoena Hughes whose State Department is notorious for its services to the Standard Oil interests, has given many the belief that this bewhiskered savant of international capitalist oil diplomacy has clean hands.

If the Norris resolutions are ever complied with by the State Department the country will be treated to substantial information about the extent to which Mr. Hughes has oil on his hands. But we believe that there is already sufficient evidence at hand to warrant the calling of our Secretary of State for a thoro cross examination by the Teapot committee.

Some time ago Mr. Hughes recommended the acceptance of a house for the American embassy in Mexico City at the hands of Mr. Doheny. In view of the fact that oil has been the major factor in the foreign policies of our State Department, we feel certain that this Mexican incident necessitates the immediate examination of Mr. Hughes. The conduct of the government in Colombia, Turkey, Mexico, and in the question of Russian recognition betrays a stranglehold by the most powerful oil interests on the State Department. The relations between Mr. Hughes and these oil magnates and the dealings between other cabinet members and the Sinclair-Doheny group are closely interlaced.

The Public Lands committee has summoned witnesses for less substantial reasons than are present in the case of Mr. Hughes. We demand that our Secretary of State be immediately subpoenaed and that full light be shed on his dealings with the Doheny and other oil interests.

Perfectly Legal

We fervently hope that the workers and farmers will not fall a prey to the loud wailings of illegality now being raised by many liberal purists against the Fall leases. In these days of history and hysteria it's no easy task to avoid being buncoed when so many traps are set for the unitiated.

Yet we will take a chance on saying that after the lid is put on the Teapot, the Coolidge oil investigators won't find much evidence of illegality in the whole filthy transaction. Moral turpitude and ethical corruption are one thing and proving criminal guilt is quite another. Already, we have been told that the committee hasn't a single document affording it a necessary legal basis on which to prosecute in the courts. The documents needed to enable successful prosecution have been stolen in the usual manner that precedes legal actions in political scandals.

And a prominent Republican has boasted to the writer that, to date, "there isn't a thing that they have got on Fall" on which they could convict him. As a matter of fact, this republican spellbinder and legal expert even contended that he felt certain that "competent counsel" could show that Fall and Denby acted entirely within the law and that "the Government actually made profit on the leases." Let no one fear that Fall will not have "competent counsel."

To those who are not aware of the primary function of capitalist government this might sound strangely incomprehensible. However, we have seen the government too much at work to forget that the role of the State under capitalism is to maintain and perpetuate the present private property system and its attendant exploitation of the great mass of expropriated rural and city workers. The great steal perpetrated by our cabinet officers with the able assistance of several senators and congressmen is perfectly legal because it very well falls in line with the general capitalist purpose of securing iron-clad control of the natural resources and the means of production and exchange.

The Capitalist Courts

That the courts are tools in the hands of the employers against the workers is now recognized as an axiomatic truth by a great section of the working class.

The other day the Supreme Court denied the petition of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen for a review of the injunction granted the Pacific Electric Railway during the 1918 strike. This decision of the Supreme Court is tantamount to a ukase preventing the workers from organizing into unions.

At this time while so many people are optimistic that the courts will mete out punishment to the despoilers of the country's oil reserves and other natural resources, it is particularly appropriate to rip the veil off the judiciary. Our aristocrats of the robe hiding behind the thinnest of judicial abstractions are the most reliable servants of the employing class. In the code of our court system property comes first. The decision against the railway workers is based on the belief of the Supreme Court Judges that in this particular instance property would be seriously endangered if the workers were permitted to organize. Likewise, we would not be surprised to find the courts declaring Fall, Doheny, McLean, Burns, and men of their ilk, innocent because a decision against them would tend to discredit the property system they represent.

An examination of the record of our state and federal courts shows very clearly that our judges as a class, come from the employer group, that the courts protect the giant robberies committed by the capitalists, that they are too expensive for the poor, even if the workers could put trust in them, and that they serve to help the employing class against the working class.

When the Supreme Court refused to review the petition of the Railway unions, it was simply pursuing its time-dishonored policy of serving the capitalist class in decisive tests of strength against the exploited masses. In the eyes of the courts the solidarity of the workers is a crime. The court system with its appointed judges and life-long terms of office tenure is a dictatorship of those who own over those who work. The Supreme Court is the apex of this strike breaking state machinery—the government of, by, and for the bosses against the workers and poor farmers.

The Unholy Trinity

The role played by the three fiendish enemies of organized labor, Palmer, Daugherty and Burns, is one of the outstanding revelations of the oil scandal, in so far as the working class is concerned.

In the annals of the American working class there could not be found three more notorious foes of the workers and farmers than this galaxy of strikebreakers. Yet, it is these very individuals, who have overworked themselves suppressing the labor movement in the name of "law and order," that have now been caught doing the dirtiest work in the whole filthy Teapot mess. Former Attorney-General Palmer who proclaimed his anxiety for the security of the country far and wide and threw into jails hundreds of innocent workingmen, has been shown to be the guardian angel of McLean and Sinclair, two of the most daring plunderers of the country's resources.

Harry M. Daugherty, the attorney-general who threatened to call the whole army into action against the railway workers, and who organized an army of 6,000 strike-breaking deputy marshals and perhaps an even larger number of nondescript detective-gangsters in order to smash the shop craft strike, has now been exposed as the arch-protector of the Doheny clique.

William J. Burns, whose name spells infamy and disgust to every workingman in this country, has been compelled to confess publicly his crooked relations with the oil thieves.

The next time that any officer of the government, whether he be democratic, republican, or liberal, takes any steps against the workers and farmers movements in this country, it will be very much in order for the workingmen to find out who are the real masters of these self-proclaimed saviors.

On the basis of our past experience, particularly with this strikebreaking trinity of Palmer, Daugherty and Burns, we can safely say that it will invariably be found that those who are most vociferous in their declaration of loyalty to the government and in their insistence on law and order, are the most energetic defenders of the millionaire capitalist criminals and the most dangerous enemies of the working class.

Are You Reading "A Week"?

By IURY LIBEDINSKY

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• • • •

(WHAT HAS GONE BEFORE) The Russian Communist Party branch is governing this frontier city and fighting the counter-revolution. Earlier installments tell of the fuel shortage that prevents seed grain from being fetched on the railroad. The Party meeting decides to send the Red Army far away for fuel, at the risk of leaving the city open for bandits and counter-revolutionists. It also decides to conscript the local bourgeoisie for wood cutting in a near-by park. Varied types of party members are flashed on the screen: Klimin, the efficient president of the branch, who still finds time to have a sweetheart; Robeiko, the consumptive, whose devotion is killing him; Gornuikh, the brilliant youth of 19 on the Cheka; Matusenko, the luxury-loving place-hunter and Stalmakhov, a practical workingman revolutionist. Gornuikh, disguised as a peasant, overhears talk in the market place about a plot of counter-revolutionists to seize the town while the Red Army is away getting wood. The Communist company is summoned. The last issue ends with the counter-revolutionary forces bursting into the house of the druggist Senator, a room of which has been commandeered by the communists for Comrade Robeiko. Lisa, a school teacher gazes at the mob with horror-stricken eyes.—NOW GO ON WITH THE STORY).

• • • •

CHAPTER X—Continued.

ROBEIKO, in his underclothes, a bloody weal cutting across his face, stood with his hands bound, barefoot on the cold floor.

Repin was immediately in front of Robeiko; Lisa saw his eagle's nose in profile. As always, he was cleanly shaved, but, instead of his Red Army helmet, he was wearing a black fur hat with a blue ribbon; he was smoking and slashing with a nagaika (whip) at his polished boots. Lisa, glancing at the nagaika, knew at once the origin of the weal on Robeiko's face.

And there, from Repin to Robeiko, from Robeiko to Repin, shaking his fists in Robeiko's face, shouting and gesticulating, was Senator, little and fat, in a blue waistcoat without a coat. . . .

"Ha! Comrade Robeiko! Now I can talk to you. . . . Once more, as an equal to an equal. Do you hear, you convict, as an equal to an equal? Your robber band requisitioned my shop. . . . I said nothing. You searched me, arrested me for speculation. . . . I said nothing. You forcibly planted yourself in my house and did not pay rent. . . . Still I said nothing.

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What could I do? Weren't you the Vice . . . Vice-Pres-Ex-Com or the Vice-Pres-Ex-Sov, devil take you together with all your titles! . . . A whole Governor! . . ."

Lack of breath interrupted Raphael Antonovitch, but he took breath and screamed still shriller:

"Now is the end of you. They will shoot you all, like mad dogs, and tomorrow I shall take down the placard from my shop. Do you hear? From my shop. Yes, I am rich. You hear, I am a bourgeois, and always will be one. . . . You were a ragamuffin vagabond and always will be. . . . You say nothing? Speak, Comrade Robeiko, since you are such a good orator. Make a speech, please, for the last time. We'd like to hear you. . . ."

Senator made an artificial, respectful bow to Robeiko. Repin smiled. The bandits laughed loudly. Lisa heard a malicious tittering and in the door of the kitchen saw the laughing face of Madam Senator, her grinning teeth, the wrinkles round her eyes, and a yellow dressing gown with purple flowers.

"You say nothing, you say nothing," Senator bellowed. "Take this!" and he spat a great lump of spittle in Robeiko's face.

Robeiko broke away, but a black-bearded peasant caught him by the shoulders and Robeiko struggled helplessly in his hands, while Senator's spittle trickled down his forehead and into his eyes. Robeiko could not even wipe away the poisonous stuff, for his hands were bound. With scorn and hatred he looked round the mocking crowd, and, looking by accident in Lisa's direction, caught sight of her pale face in the doorway, and smiled. . . . And from this smile Lisa knew that tho Robeiko was suffering from the blows and the insults, his spirit was unbroken, he was not afraid and he scorned his enemies. It seemed to Lisa that Robeiko was smiling because he was remembering their talk in the evening.

The smile woke Lisa from her stupor, and with terrible screams she threw herself on Repin and caught him by the hand.

"Comrade Repin, why are you torturing him? He wished well to the people . . . and to all of you," she cried, turning to the bandits. "He was on your side, for the peasants and workers. . . ."

Laughter and curses drowned her words.

And Repin, the elegant Repin, so handsome and kindly, pushed her away with his full strength, so that she fell against the wall while he cursed her cynically and at length.

"To the devil with this foolery! Take him out, lads, into the street, and there get rid of him at once, sharp now."

The crowd poured out of the door; Lisa, holding her head, got up from the floor.

"You shoving your nose in too," cried Madam Senator. "She, Mr. Officer, is a Bolshevik." And Mr. Senator shook her by the shoulder. Just then a shot sounded in the yard. Lisa knew they were shooting Robeiko, and screamed so piercingly that even Repin was startled and shaken, and, breaking from the clutching hands of Senator, she ran down the staircase into the dark court. On the steps she ran into a heap of clothes, in which, with groans and sobs a human body was struggling. She stopped, and on the stone threshhold saw the face of Robeiko, dripping with blood. Screaming still louder, she rushed from the yard into the street. Two shots crashed in pursuit of her.

Lisa ran to the end of the block, turned into a quiet side street, ran to the middle of the long block, and stopped, breathless. She listened. No one was coming after her. The little houses were quiet and dark, only, from somewhere far away, she could clearly hear the sound of rifle fire. Now and again came the regular tapping of a machine gun. From time to time the wind blew, and Lisa, with nothing on over her tunic, grew cold, and shivers ran down her spine and thru her arms.

She walked **on mechanically**, and wept quietly, the tears pouring down her cheeks and falling in the snow. The fit of horror caused by contact with the squirming body of Robeiko had now passed.

In this way, forgetful of herself, she walked for a very long time, mechanically hiding her hands in the opposite sleeves. It was already growing light when she was walking by some grey palings over which drooped the naked boughs of trees.

Suddenly she shivered and stood still, as if nailed to the spot. On the blue snow, close under the railing, she saw some sort of formless heap. It seemed to her that again she saw the outlines of a human body.

(To Be Continued Friday)

The Communist International

By ROBERT MINOR.

ON the 5th of March, 1919, came together in Moscow the group that founded the Communist International. Russia was beleaguered at the time. The kind of men and women who go to Moscow for revolutionary purposes could not have easy passage to the borders of that country. The great capitalist nations had just finished the war and were planning to clean up its debris in crushing out the revolution. Russia was practically sealed by a "sanitary cordon." The little gathering which formed the Communist International was, therefore, not made up entirely of persons sent there for the purpose. But all were men and women known to be representative in some respect of the revolutionary workers of their respective countries.

It was a little handful. But it was initiated by a party that had a revolution to its credit—the Russian Communist Party.

It was the fashion among the established leaders of socialism thruout the world to jeer at this little new International. Grown fat and given the illusion of strength thru their support by bourgeois governments, the "socialist" party leaders of all countries were contemptuous. "Why form another International?" they cried. "Haven't we already an International a thousand times as strong as this contemptible gathering of nondescript outlaws in Russia? We want no oriental socialism. Lenin's attempt to build a rival International can only fail."

But those who formed the Communist International knew the incurable corruption of the old International and the hopeless cowardice of its leaders. The Communists knew that the Second International was an empty shell, sucked dry by the capitalist governments. Knowing that the workers inevitably would have a revolutionary proletarian International, they foresaw that their efforts could and would bring this about.

In the five years that have followed, the Communist International has grown to be the one and only revolutionary force in every important country in the world. The yellow socialists' Second International has ceased to be a factor in history except as a very dangerous counter-revolutionary machine for the use of capitalist governments. Everywhere now as a matter of course "revolution" means communist revolution. Even the stupidest of press dispatches never use the word "socialist" in description of revolutionary manifestations and upheavals. The whole world understands that there is no kind of revolutionist in the working class except a Communist. Anarchists are already a harmless and even half-respectable philosophical sect in many countries, and are dangerous to capitalism only where and when the co-operate with the Communists. Socialists for many months have not been heard from except as factors in crushing working-class discontent.

The little gathering in Moscow that founded the Communist International on March 5, 1919, has fathered a giant. The great World Congresses of the Communist International are the most important events in present-day history. They overshadow all the attempted "world-conferences" of capitalist governments, which always adjourn without accomplishing their aims. The Congresses of the Communist International, and the Executive Committee of the Communist International between Congresses, are the factor that decides historical questions. Now we must know that the Communist International is destined to be the instrument thru which the working class takes possession of the earth. To it alone belongs the loyalty of working men and women in all lands. It alone can free mankind. It is fast developing the strength to do so. All shoulders to the wheel! Long live the Communist International!

Olgin Greets International as Beacon Light to the New World

By MOISSAYE J. OLGIN

(By telegraph) New York City, March 5, 1924.

OUT of destruction wrought by the world war—out of hatred engendered by mass murder and provocation—out of despair created by the collapse of the Second International—after the failure of the Socialist Party to live up to the ideals of the proletarian class struggle, arose the Third (Communist) International, the hope of the working class the world over.

It has become the rallying point of all forces struggling against capitalist dictatorship. It has become a beacon of light for all who see a new world in the making. It has become a source of strength to all who hammer together the scattered forces of the working class into one formidable army. It has become the headquarters of one great world party with unified ideology, a uniform line of action, iron clad discipline, and a hitherto unknown revolutionary proletarian pride.

In the name of my comrades I greet the Communist International and the Workers Party on the Fifth Anniversary of the founding of the Third International. Our hearts, our hopes, our admiration, our devotion are with it, and with the proletariat that struggles under its banner. Long live the Communist International—the liberator of mankind.

MENTIONING THE MOVIES

By PROJECTOR.

THE VIRGINIAN.

Owen Wister's novel is made into one of the most insipid pictures ever screened, an impossible hybrid, a polite "Western." The noble cowboy from Virginia woos the Puritan schoolma'am but almost loses her because of his addiction to slaughter and profanity. The lady agrees to overlook these minor faults and the clinch in the last scene is absolutely cut to pattern. There have seldom been two more artificial theatricalists in leading roles than Kenneth Harlan and Florence Vidor in the "Virginian" leads. The sole redeeming features of an otherwise insane effort are the gorgeous natural settings. The picture would be infinitely improved if all subtitles and set shots were cut out. As a two reel nature-study film it would be a real "feature."

For Workers' Vacations.

PRAGUE, March 5.—A new bill, submitted to parliament here, provides that every laborer shall be granted an annual vacation with pay, the length of the holiday being ascertained by the worker's period of employment.

AS WE SEE IT

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY.

The scurrilous attack made on Calvin Coolidge by Senator Caraway, deeply offended the dignified Chicago Evening Post. To call a president, "Cautious Cal" is going a little too far. Head hunting hysteria is gone on a rampage in the senate. Graft investigations if they have to be conducted, should at least be carried out in a gentlemanly manner between gentlemen, argues the Post. By the way we see at the mast head of the esteemed Post the name of a Mr. Shaffer who received a trifle over $90,000 for—nothing at all except the knowledge that the Teapot Dome was to be leased. He simply walked in and told the oil men he was entitled to get his share of anything that was going as well as the rest.

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Of course this fact has nothing to do with the editorial views of the Post. Newspaper owners do not determine the policy of their papers. Perish the thought. It only happens that the editorial writer and the owners have minds that run in the same channels.

• • •

Lloyd George was as big a man in his own country, a few years ago as Woodrow Wilson was in his. When he spoke, people listened. Some listen now; the credulous nod of other days is now turned into a skeptical shake of the head. Lloyd George has still a big enough audience to make it a paying proposition to hire him as a special writer for the Hearst papers. He is very much of a realist and tho he is a political crook once in a while he enjoys the luxury of telling the truth, particularly when such innocent diversion does not add to the glory of his enemies.

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Speaking in West Hartepool, England, recently, he made some observations on Ramsay MacDonald and the British Labor Party which contain more truth than poetry. He likened the prime minister to an air squadron leader of Socialism who spent most of his time in the clouds but who has now joined the infantry and is sobered because he has to carry a knapsack. His speech as prime minister said Mr. George had "all the restraints, reservations and compromises which mundane statesmen hitherto have indulged in. When I heard MacDonald, who had indulged in the shrillest notes, pitching his tune so low and imitating the very modest notes from less pretentious singers, it recalled the memory of many a cracked tenor who had been forced to become a baritone."

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Lloyd George made it quite clear that should the present government attempt to translate into law any of the important planks on which they made their campaign for office, the Tories and Liberals would unite to kick them out of office. Now, this is illuminating and justifies the conclusion that the British Labor Party is suffered in office by the two avowedly capitalist parties because the yellow socialists and the liberal lords, dukes and barons who make up the cabinet can serve the master class of England better at this moment than either the Tories or Liberals, who are unpopular with the masses.

"We are free to criticize and censure as well as to approve and support," Lloyd George declared. "In essence the Tory attitude toward the labor government is identical with the liberal attitude." In other words the eloquent Welshman compares the British reactionary socialist group to a courtesan who is patronized by friendly rivals, in this case two capitalist parties, who support the yellow socialist lady of complacent virtue so long as her charms can be enjoyed to the satisfaction of both or until a successful rival appears in the house of assignation known as the Commons."

• • •

The Chicago Evening Journal re marks that even tho the estimabl Harry M. Daugherty is as welcom in the Coolidge cabinet "as a skun at a picnic," "Silent Cal" and hi gang fear to show him the gate ex cept by such delicate hints that th obtuse Harry cannot catch them Even Brother William J. Burns, th greatest red head hunter out of cap tivity, instead of investigating th thieves was busy investigating th investigators and tipping the crim inals off. This is a serious situatio but there is no reason to get excite over it, declares the Chicago Trib une. What is a little graft in rich country like this? And any how, is not the capitalist syste founded on the worst kind of rob bery, that of the workers who a exploited at the point of productio and compelled to turn over th greater part of what they produc every week to the employers? the total sum robbed in this manne were computed daily the amoun would stagger the American worker and make the looting connected wit the Teapot Dome seem trifling.

• • •

Harry Sinclair not alone receive United States government oil fro the genial Mr. Fall but he also s cured a customer. While the senat committee is digging up crooks i its daily struggle with the maste crooks, Mr. Sinclair is sending up th stock of the Sinclair Consolidate Oil Corporation by telling the wor that he has built several new pi lines and storage tanks at Port mouth, N. H., the cost of whic will be paid from profits on Teap Dome oil. Portsmouth is a nav station. Sinclair should worry. W are reasonably assured that no se ator will threaten the sacred pro system by prosecuting a man wh could run his business in such a pr fitable manner.

THE DAILY WORKER
RAISES THE STANDARD
FOR A WORKERS' AND
FARMERS' GOVERNMENT

THE DAILY WORKER

Entered as Second-class matter September 21, 1923, at the PostOffice at Chicago, Illinois, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Workers! Farmers! Demand:
The Labor Party
Amalgamation
Organization of Unorganized
The Land for the Users
The Industries for the Workers
Protection of the Foreign-Born
Recognition of Soviet Russia

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Price 3 Cents

WE MOVE INTO OUR OWN HOME

BIG PLANS FOR DAILY WORKER ANNOUNCED

Future Looks Bright For Toiler's Newspaper

THE DAILY WORKER, the only militant working class daily newspaper published in the English language, will soon be housed in its own building, and published in its own printing plant, as a result of the purchase of the four-story stone building located at 1113 W. Washington St., Chicago, by the DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING COMPANY.

This will be cheering news to all the friends of THE DAILY WORKER, as it gives the paper a guarantee of permanence, and insures its development into a powerful institution for the spreading of workingclass propaganda.

Negotiations have been carried on for some time past for the purchase of the building, but the information has not been made public until the deal was closed. Now The DAILY WORKER makes the announcement in the belief that those who contributed money to help start their paper will enjoy the knowledge that it is firmly established thru the ownership of the plant.

Have Up-to-date Plant.

An up-to-date plant that will be capable of turning out everything from a daily paper to a circular will be installed at once. When this task is completed The DAILY WORKER Publishing Co. will be one of the best equipped small printing plants in the country. It will have facilities for turning out several weeklies, magazines and books and do other printing in addition to the printing of The DAILY WORKER.

Every piece of machinery that goes into the new plant will be owned free from any indebtedness. However, in order to finance the purchase of the building it has been necessary to take out a mortgage. If the militants who have not yet bought stock in The DAILY WORKER Publishing Co., will come forward at once and do their share by purchasing at least one share of DAILY WORKER stock at $5.00 a share, even that obligation can be wiped out. Every militant who has the welfare of the labor movement at heart, will certainly make every effort now to complete the job which thousands of workers have started. Workers Party branches who have not completed their quota in sales of DAILY WORKER stock should canvass their membership at once and collect from every member who has not yet done his share.

Will Stimulate Circulation.

It is anticipated that the purchase of the building and the installation of the printing plant will also stimulate the circulation of The DAILY WORKER. The militants have assumed a great obligation in the establishment of so big an undertaking as an English daily. Up to now they have responded enthusiastically to their obligation. But even more work must be done now. Certainly the basis for a subscription campaign thruout the entire country has been laid in the excellence of The DAILY WORKER itself and now made more powerful in the concrete assets of a building and printing plant.

The phenomenal success of The DAILY WORKER since Jan. 13, when the first issue appeared, and the tremendous hold it has gained on the affections of the workers of America bodes good for its rapid advancement in the future.

Every militant a share holder in The DAILY WORKER!

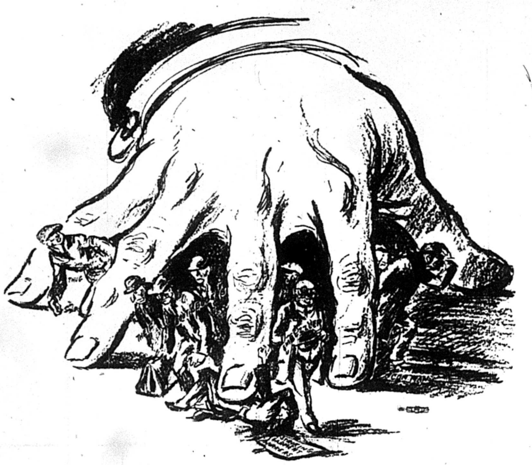
Every militant a subscriber and a subscription solicitor for The DAILY WORKER. These are the slogans under which the revolutionary American workers are going forward to new struggles and to greater victories.

Business Badly Hurt.

WHITING, Ind., March 6.—Net earnings of the Standard Oil of Indiana during 1923 fell off approximately $5,000,000 from the preceding year, according to the balance sheets issued today at the annual meeting of the stockholders here.

Oil Scandal Engulfs Calvin Coolidge

THE HAND OF THE LAW



HOWAT BARRED FROM DISTRICT 14 CONVENTION

Lewis Gang Close the Session to Public

By TOM TIPPETT.
(Staff Correspondent of The Federated Press)

PITTSBURGH, Kan., March 6.—There are 140 delegates attending the convention of District 14, United Mine Workers of America, which opened here March 4. This delegation represents approximately 9,000 paid up members of the miners' organization. When Alexander Howat was district president before the Kansas industrial court clash, there was a 100 per cent organization with a 12,000 membership.

The convention fireworks began early. In the first day's session at the noon adjournment the chair announced that all sessions would be closed except to regular delegates and the press. This barred Howat and the officials of the old organization, who had been ousted by the international. With many other non-delegate miners, the Howat group was in attendance at the morning session. All previous Kansas conventions have been open to the public.

At the morning session District President Wm. Brogart read his report. It covered his term in office, Jan. 1, 1923, to Feb. 29, 1914. The provisional organization, set up by the international board when the District 14 charter was revoked, was in power here 15 months prior to the present administration.

IMPEACH COOLIDGE!

Military Ordered Probe of Ku Klux Terror in Cairo, Ill.

CAIRO, Ill., March 6.—Major W. P. Greaney of the Illinois national guard today was ordered to investigate conditions around Elco, Ill., near here, where a tense situation exists as the result of a campaign of terrorism waged by gangs of white men to scare imported Negroes out of the county.

There is a probability that troops may be ordered to Elco, it was said. Negroes' houses have been fired into and others burned and dynamited in the last few weeks.

High Bread Cost Is Hit by Communist Demonstration in Paris

PARIS, March 6.—A mass demonstration against the high cost of bread and the proposed new taxes was organized here by the Communist Party. Humanite, organ of the party, urged all opponents of the present policy of the government on these two matters to assemble before the Church of the Madeleine. Despite the fact that the police tried to choke the demonstration in its inception, thousands of workers appeared, undaunted by police threats, and met until dispersed forcibly.

Successor for Daugherty.

ST. LOUIS, March 6.—Friends of Attorney General Barrett of Missouri, are trying to land him in the chair expected to be vacated soon by Attorney General Daugherty. Seven judges of the state supreme court joined in a telegram urging the appointment of Barrett. All but one of the supreme judges are Democrats, while Barrett is an old guard Republican.

McAdoo Manager Demands That All Donkey Jockeys Go Thru Financial Delousing Process

Senatorial investigation of every Democratic presidential candidate was demanded here today by David Ladd Rockwell, campaign manager for William Gibbs McAdoo.

In a prepared statement, Rockwell declared it was only fair for the Senate to find out how the other Democratic candidates made their money, inasmuch as McAdoo has submitted to examination.

"What is fair for one is fair for all," Rockwell declared.

"Why should not Senator Reed, Missouri, for instance, tell the Senate committee the names of his clients and the amounts of fees he received from them since he has become a member of the Senate? He might discuss his relations with Samuel Fordyce of St. Louis; he might tell of the Frisco merger.

"Then there is ex-Governor Cox, of Ohio, who might go on the stand and tell how he made his money.

"Senator Underwood is a lawyer and has clients. Who are they?

"John W. Davis is a lawyer with clients."

Rockwell declared he was much impressed with the "generalness of the favorable reaction," for McAdoo he has found in the past few weeks.

T. U. E. L. CALLS FOR SUPPORT OF GARMENT STRIKE

Urges Reinstatement of Expelled Members

A very striking feature of this struggle between the clothing bosses and the garment workers is the splendid example of solidarity and self-sacrifice displayed by those who were expelled from the union recently for membership in the Trade Union Educational League. Accused of being "disrupters," their action since the calling of the strike has proved to everybody that these charges were groundless. On the contrary, even those who expelled them, had to admit that they are among the most active workers in this strike.

The Trade Union Educational League in a statement issued yesterday calls attention to this feature of the present strike and called on the members of the I. L. G. W. U. to stand firm in supporting the strike, solidify the ranks of the union and make for real solidarity by reinstating the expelled members. The statement follows:

"The exposure of State's Attorney Crowe as an agent of the clothing employers to crush the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union is but another proof of the correctness of the policies of the Trade Union Educational League. With all the employers' associations united against them using in addition to private thugs and gunmen the officials of the government, the garment workers should more than ever realize the need of amalgamation of all the needle trades unions into one powerful organization, and political unity of all labor into a great labor party.

"Those same members of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union associated with the Trade Union Educational League, who were expelled for propaganda within the unions, for Amalgamation and a Labor Party, are now proving their sterling services to the strike that they can fight for the smallest needs of the workers as well as for those larger needs, industrial unionism and political solidarity which are now more than ever a crying necessity.

"Workers! The Trade Union Educational League calls upon you to support the strike and at the same time to unite your union more closely by reinstating the expelled members.

"(Signed)

"The Trade Union Educational League."

Senator Declares People Will Shudder and Tremble at the Latest Revelations

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, March 6.—President Coolidge became the central figure about which a series of startling disclosures and new sensations in the oil scandal revolved today.

A telegram signed "Calvin Coolidge" and addressed to Edward B. McLean, publisher of the Washington Post, was read into the oil scandal record as the foremost sensation in the committee's developments today. The telegram was sent from Washington to Palm Beach while McLean was there with former secretary of the interior Fall as his guest.

It read:

"January 12:

"E. B. McLean, Palm Beach, Fla.:

"Prescott is away. Advise Slemp with whom I shall confer.

"Calvin Coolidge."

C. Bascom Slemp, secretary to the president, was in Florida at that time. He has already testified that he attended several dinner parties with McLean.

Senator Frightened.

A second message from Mr. Coolidge to McLean was as follows:

"The White House, Feb. 12:

"Thank you for your message. You have always been most considerate. Mrs. Coolidge joins me in kindest regards to you and Mrs. McLean."

"The American people will shudder and tremble and further lose confidence in the government, when they read that telegrams passed between President Coolidge and Edward B. McLean," Senator Pat Harrison, Mississippi, said in the senate today.

"It's bad enough when men employed at the White House communicate with McLean, when he admits that he has deceived the country and that the secret codes of the department of justice were used by McLean," said Harrison.

"But when it is known that McLean, with all the guilt heaped on him, seeks out the president of the United States for information, what are we to think?"

The telegram from the president to McLean climaxed a series of smashing sensations which had just preceded reading of the Coolidge message. These included reading of telegrams which disclosed:

That H. E. McKenna, doorkeeper at the White House office, to C. Bascom Slemp, the president's secretary, notified McLean in Palm Beach of Slemp's departure for Florida on the day Slemp left.

Baruch Sends Regards.

That Bernard M. Baruch, New York financier, and prominent figure in the war-time administration, was in communication with McLean at Palm Beach and sent him "affectionate regards."

That Senator Smoot, a member of the senate committee, was in direct communication with Albert B. Fall, chief figure in the scandal.

That William J. Burns, head of the secret service of the department of justice, notified McLean of an investigation of his connection with the department as a "dollar-a-year man.',

The significance of the Coolidge telegram to McLean and the identity of the "Prescott" named in it were not made apparent at the time the message was read.

That Fall and Senator Lenroot, chairman of the senate investigating committee, exchanged messages regarding the summoning of witnesses in the inquiry.

Senator Watson Drawn In.

From W. F. Wiley at Palm Beach to Ira Bennett, editorial writer of the Washington Post, Jan. 24:

"Please see Senator Jim from state adjoining mine and find out if there

(Continued on page 2)

COOLIDGE SILENTLY SELECTING SUCCESSOR TO HARRY DAUGHERTY

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Mar. 6.—Rumor is busy naming probable successors to Attorney General Daugherty. Tho the White House has denied anyone is being considered inasmuch as Daugherty has not resigned, gossip mentions these men:

Judge Wm. S. Kenyon, former senator from Iowa, now on the circuit court of appeals.

Senator Wm. E. Borah, Idaho.

Governor Groesbeck, Michigan.

Borah would not accept the place, it is believed. Groesbeck is due in Washington today and may confer with the president.

Mayor Before Bar of Labor as Paymaster of Crowe's Police: 18 More Bosses Surrendering

Mayor William E. Dever, of Chicago, is before the bar of labor as the paymaster of the strikebreaking police of Robert E. Crowe, state's attorney of Cook County, who has turned his office over to the scab garment employers for the purpose of breaking the dressmakers' strike against the sweatshop system.

The fact that the plainclothes thugs of the state's attorney's office are also on the payroll of the city administration was bared by Oscar Nelson, attorney for the strikers and representative of the postal clerks' union, at the first meeting of the special probe "committee of 15" of the Chicago Federation of Labor, yesterday.

Immediate action was taken by the committee on receipt of this information: a special committee of four was chosen to wait on Mayor Dever—often claimed as a friend of labor—and Chief of Police Collins, this morning to demand a showdown on the strike situation.

The committee that will quiz Dever consists of: Anton Johannsen, chairman of the committee of 15 and representative of the International Brotherhood of Carpenters, Local 1367; John Clay, secretary of the committee and member of the Laundry Drivers' Union; John Fitzpatrick, president of the Chicago Federation of Labor, and Victor Olander, secretary of the Illinois Federation of Labor.

Dever will have to explain more than his tacit assent to the actions

(Continued on page 2.)

N. Y. Congressman Scheduled to Speak In Pittsburgh Sunday

Congressman Fireilo La Guardia, of New York, who has taken a prominent part in fighting the anti-alien bills introduced in Congress will be the principal speaker at a mass meeting to be held in Pittsburgh, Pa., on March 9 at 2 p. m., under the auspices of the local Council for the Protection of the Foreign Born.

The meeting will be held in the Labor Temple and has the support of wide circles in the great steel city where the iron hand of capital weighs more heavily on the workers than in any other section in the country.

Councilman Maloney, who has taken a deep interest in the fight for the foreign born workers, will speak with others from unions and fraternal and working-class political parties.

Attorney Anthony Lucas will also speak.

Labor Chief's Warning to Crowe Unanswered as Probing Begins

Reposing in the files of the state's attorney's office is the following letter which John Fitzpatrick wrote to Robert E. Crowe last Saturday directing attention to his outrageous and illegal strikebreaking activities during the present garment strike:

Speaking for the Chicago Federation of Labor, I hereby desire to enter vigorous protest against the actions of your office in connection with the present strike of the Ladies' Garment Workers' International Union.

Information has reached me, which has been substantiated, that you have assigned police officers attached to your office to strike duty. This is an unusual and uncalled for procedure that has never occurred in connection with any strike heretofore. The Chicago Police Department have hundreds of policemen assigned to patrol strike districts.

Fomenting Discord.

The officers form the State's Attorney's office, who are not in uniform, are mingling with the people in the strike district and are deliberately fomenting discord and trouble and are making most of the arrests.

Your officers are arresting working girls, taking them to the Harrison Street police station, having them locked up with prostitutes and instructing the desk sergeant not to book them until they have been held in such company for several hours.

Yesterday, February 29, there were eleven arrests made in connection with this strike and your officers made nine of these arrests. Your officers left instructions at the Harrison Street police station not to book or permit these working girls to be bailed until after 6:00 p. m. This is a clear violation of the constitutional right of citizens.

This morning, March 1, your officers arrested six girls before 9 o'clock and left instructions in the name of the State's Attorney's office not to permit these girls to be booked or bailed out until afternoon. In the meantime these innocent wage earners are confined in company with prostitutes and others in custody at the South Clark street police station.

At 11 o'clock this morning one of your officers took into custody a striker by the name of Mr. Weiss and your officer brought him to the State's Attorney's office, where he was detained for more than two hours without warrant of law.

Servant of Employers.

We have much evidence which proves your desire to serve the interests of that element of employers who seek the disruption of the trade union movement. We had hoped, however, that you would have some regard for womanhood and that there was some limit at which you would stop in your desire to serve the interests of unfair employers.

To permit your office to be used in persecuting young girls and women who are in a contest to improve their working conditions, to suffer the indignity of unwarranted arrest, brutal handling by your officers, and confinement in police stations in company with unfortunate women, is surely beyond the limitation of anything that might be considered decent.

Coolidge Surely Stands By His Pals, Sinclair, Doheny and Fall

WASHINGTON, March 6.—President Coolidge today notified the Senate he could not submit to the oil investigating committee the income tax returns of Harry F. Sinclair, F. L. Doheny and Albert B. Fall, as requested by the Senate in the McKellar resolution.

Mr. Coolidge said he had been advised by acting Attorney-General Seymour that submission of these returns to the committee would violate the law.

HEARST WRITER GETS YEARLY PAY OF $200,000

Arthur Brisbane Is Big Real Estate Operator

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, March 6.—Not only does Arthur Brisbane turn out more paragraphs than any columnist in the United States but he also makes oodles of money out of real estate, which is his favorite outdoor sport.

Millions of Americans read his paragraphs daily. It is true his writings are more and more taking on the character of advertising boosts and thus losing the confidence of former admirers to the author. However, he has a sufficiently large audience to induce William Randolph Hearst paying him $200,000 a year, the largest salary paid to any editorial writer in this or any other country.

Arthur Brisbane was once a radical but he is now so conservative that it is doubtful if he would even satisfy the membership requirements of the Socialist Party. And it is not surprising. Brisbane's real estate deals have been so successful that he is now in the millionaire class.

When our readers happen to stumble on a Brisbane paragraph extolling the climate of Los Angeles or the business opportunities existing in Detroit, or the advantages of living in New York City he should know that the motives of the famous writer may not be entirely altruistic, Mr. Brisbane being a heavy owner of real estate in each of the above named beauty spots.

A list of Mr. Brisbane's holdings would disclose some of the choicest morsels of real estate in New York City. He plans to put up a building costing several millions on Madison avenue in the near future and has succeeded in interesting Mr. Hearst in several investments in that section.

Brisbane is a scientific student and practitioner of the real estate business. He operates on the same system as does the United States Cigar Company, basing his investment on careful studies of population. It is said by those in close touch with William Randolph Hearst that his increasing conservatism and particularly his open espousal of the Mellon tax plan is due to the urgings of Brisbane, who knows enough about economics to enable him to lie plausibly.

'Gimlet Eye' Found Nary a Flask, for Society Had Tip

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., March 6.—"Old Gimlet Eye" Butler, out to bag Philadelphia's law violators, fired high today—and missed.

The director of public safety made good his promise to go after the rich and poor alike. A squad of detectives intruded broad flat feet among the dainty slippers of Philly's first families at the bal masque at the Bellevue Stratford early this morning and looked for liquor. They reported they found none whatever.

The first families got a kick out of the affair, however. They had been expecting the raid. So had quite a crowd which gathered outside the hotel.

One society matron, whose dance costume was a bathing suit of exhilarating dimensions, brought a suit of overalls to wear to the station in case she was arrested.

Hindoo Methodist Air Pilots Advised to Descend from Clouds

(By The Federated Press)

CALCUTTA, India, March 6.—Methodist preachers and laymen in India and Burma will be kept busy with their feet on the ground if they carry out the resolutions of their central conference held at Calcutta.

They are told to start co-operative societies, improve economic conditions of the people, to render "every possible assistance to the depressed classes." They are directed to let the employer know about it where workers are suffering injustice, low wages and other abuses. It is true the resolution asks that this be done as politely as possible, but where that doesn't work the church demands that government officials be notified. Ministers are instructed to devote special study to conditions in their districts "where modern industrialism has begun to exploit cheap labor."

Sign up today for German Relief Day work.

Smash the Color Line in the Trade Unions

THE action of the Negro members of the Workers Party in organizing a committee of colored workers to bring Negro dress makers into the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union and to block the efforts of the Negro employment agencies that are busily engaged in recruiting strikebreakers from the South is a step that is to be commended.

The fine spirit of solidarity, the willingness to sacrifice and to stand shoulder to shoulder with their white fellow-workers, shown by the colored dress makers in the present strike gives the lie to the theory that the colored workers cannot be organized.

It also brands as a menace to organized labor the policy followed by many unions in the American Federation of Labor, of refusing Negroes admittance into the unions.

Had the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union a color line such as prevails in other A. F. of L. unions, the dress manufacturers would have little difficulty in securing a plentiful supply of cheap scab labor from the South to fill the places of the striking employes.

The prejudice existing in other unions against the organization of the colored workers threatens the very life of unionism. Negroes by the thousand are now being shipped from the South, turned into skilled mechanics and then used to open the closed shops established thru years of strenuous fighting by many unions and compel those working at the trade to accept a cut in wages or seek employment elsewhere.

This is being done in Youngstown, Ohio, and in many other places. There are scores of thousands of Negroes here in Chicago, employed in the heavy industries. The Workers Party, always quick to take the initiative in starting movements that will strengthen the fighting power of the workingclass, has set a splendid example in having its Negro members organize committees for the purpose of blocking a prolific source of scab labor during strikes and cheap labor between strikes.

Chicago labor should take action and get a powerful movement under way to bring the colored workers into the unions and wage relentless war on the old policy of closing the unions to the Negroes thus opening the factories to cheap labor.

SMASH THE COLOR LINE IN THE TRADE UNIONS!

CZARIST RECORD IS OPEN SESAME FOR RUSS 'BARON'

U. S. Breaks Rule for Royce-Garrett

By FREDERICK KUH
(Staff Correspondent of the Federated Press)

NEW YORK, March 6.—The expected sequel to the tale of "Baron" Michael Royce-Garrett, czarist counter-revolutionary affairs grew worse his wife, who says she used to sing before Russian Royalty, has been written by immigration officials here.

The opening chapters of this little story, recently related by The Federated Press, describe the self-styled nobleman's checkered and checkmated career.

Fought for Wrangel.

That career attained its climax when, relieved of his land and considerable earthly goods thru the Russian revolution, Royce-Garrett enlisted in the forces of General Wrangel in the hope of restoring the grand old czarist days to all the Russias. Every day, in every way, counter-revolutionary affairs grew worse and worse. Finally, the ill-starred Royce-Garrett, unbefitting the manners of the gentry, left hurriedly for the coast of Africa, hopeful of replenishing his fortunes abroad.

His wanderings ultimately led to Ellis Island, where he was detained this week and faced with deportation, owing to the completion of the Russian immigration quota to this country.

Pleads Czarist Record.

But Royce-Garrett, aided by his wife's theatrical talents, knew that American officialdom has a soft heart for all that is czarist, and he made the most of it. His glorious record as a recruit to counter-revolution turned the trick. While thousands of humbler immigrants, unable or unwilling to enter America by devious paths, are being turned away from American shores, Royce-Garrett and his wife have now been admitted.

If, in addition to his other exploits, Royce-Garrett could have told the officials that he bought the Baku oil fields from the Russian government, he might have been suggested as a successor to our departing attorney-general. But Royce-Garrett's feats of adventure are still young in America. Who knows?

COOLIDGE CALLS IT MERELY "EXCHANGE OF AMENITIES WITH MCLEAN

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, March 6.—President Coolidge today immediately upon being advised of the publication by the Senate investigating committee of his telegram to E. B. McLean, issued the following statement thru his secretary, C. Bascom Slemp:

"The telegram related to the district commissionership. Samuel J. Prescott is the Republican city chairman and the President desired to confer with him regarding district matters."

With equal dispatch, President Coolidge, upon being informed of the second telegram to McLean read into the committee records, issued a second statement.

"The telegram sent to Mr. McLean on February 12," the statement said, "was in regard to a message from Mr. McLean congratulating the President on his Lincoln birthday address in New York. The telegrams exchanged were similar to others received and sent out in that same connection. It amounts simply to an exchange of amenities."

U. S. Beckons to Turkish Ex-Sultan; Fears Monogamy

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 6.—Some of the ex-Caliph of Turkey's household, harems, eunuchs and all, are going to the United States.

The Caliph himself has said he intends to spend the summer in Switzerland and to go to Egypt next winter.

The ex-Caliph's household, numbering about 100, including attaches and their harems, are leaving today. Some plan to go to America; others fear anti-polygamous laws which they believe might exclude those having two or more wives.

Polish-Lithuanian School War.

WARSAW, March 6.—Poland and Lithuania are conducting a little "educational" war of their own. The Polish government has closed several Lithuanian private schools situated on Polish territory. Thereupon the Lithuanian government has ordered the closing of all Polish schools on Lithuanian territory. The Lithuanian government has also protested to the league of nations, claiming that, in accordance with the terms of the peace treaty, Poland is obliged to safeguard the rights of minorities within her border.

DEVER BEFORE LABOR BAR AS SCAB PAYMASTER

Hit As Paymaster of Crowe's Scab Police

(Continued from page 1)

of Crowe's police; he will have to explain the brutality shown by the regular city police who act under the direct authority of his appointee, Chief of Police Collins, and who have been shamelessly allied with the garment bosses during this strike.

Police Brutality.

In a statement after the sessions of the committee of 15 Chairman Johannsen said the special sub-committee would ask Mayor Dever and Chief of Police Collins—with the view of preventing the brutality inflicted on strikers—to have the police activity confined strictly to the enforcement of the law.

Another demand which the unionists will make of Mayor Dever is that every plain clothesman operating in the strike zone, must have a badge on his coat. This is to prevent thugs from passing themselves off as police for the purpose of intimidating the strikers.

18 More Bosses Yield.

The glad news that 18 more shops were about to settle was brought the committee of 15 by Meyer Perlstein, official leader of the garment workers' strike.

These 18 shops, owned by 18 different bosses, belong to the Northwestside Dress Manufacturers' Association, and Perlstein declared that negotiations were practically completed and that official settlement terms would be signed today.

This means 48 bosses who have been brought to terms by the strikers and points to a triumphant termination of the union's fight in the Chicago market, declared Perlstein.

Tells of Violence.

The union's vice-president pointed out that these victories were being won in spite of the gross brutality that was being practiced, both by the mayor's own police and the men attached to Crowe's office. He recited a list of instances of extra legal police violence.

Crowe's own vicious labor record is to be dug up by another sub-committee whose names are not made public. This committee will gather together the mass of evidence linking the state's attorney with the open shop interests during the last six months particularly. Competent counsel will be engaged to uncover the evidence of illegality in his maladministration of his office towards the labor movement.

"Owned Body and Soul."

The viewpoint of the Federation men towards the enemy of labor in the prosecutor's office was expressed by Oscar Nelson, coming from the committee room as he denounced the state's attorney as a man whose office was owned "body and soul by the employers."

No less vigorous language was used by Frank Buchanan, former congressman, business agent of the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers' Local No. 1, and member of the committee.

Tool of Tribune.

"Crowe is the tool of the Chicago Tribune and the interests it represents. He is absolutely no good. He used to pose as a friend of labor.

"But," continued Buchanan, "there is nothing new in the police trying to break strikes. They always do that. They did that in the big garment strike several years ago when hundreds of strikers were arrested—and only seven convicted. That meant that innocent workers were arrested, for the sole purpose of breaking the strike.

The personnel of the committee of 15 consists of Anton Johannsen, chairman; David Clay, Laundry Drivers, secretary; Oscar Nelson, Postal Clerks; John O'Neill, city fireman; Victor Olander, Seamen; Anna Fitzgerald, Woman's Label League; Chester Semple, Molders; John A. English, Printers; Harry Van Artsen, Pressmen; Charles Glover, Blacksmiths, and Harry Sibeck, Union Label League.

Another Injunction.

A third injunction faces the strikers this morning. The injunction is demanded of Judge Denis Sullivan by the Francine Frock Company, of 205 W. Adams street, whose sluggers are accused by unionists of beating up three girl strikers Wednesday, as told in yesterday's DAILY WORKER.

The injunction is demanded against the Chicago Joint Board of the I. L. G. W. U.; Locals 5, 18, 54, 59, 81, 100 and 104; against Meyer Perlstein, Alex S. Kannensky, Peter Bernstein, Bessie Goldberg and all members of locals affiliated with the Joint Board. Attorneys Niaman, Stern and Johnson will argue the case for the employer, and Attorney Peter Sissman for the union. That is, Sissman will argue the case unless Judge Sullivan follows the high-handed policy of last time when he refused to hear the labor side of the case.

Last Bosses Who Settled.

The bosses who settled with the union Wednesday are: the Florence Garment Co., 12 N. Market street; Bushman & Savit Dress Manufacturing Company, 825 W. Adams street; Gross & Wasserman, 329 S. Market street; David Steinholtz, 734 W. Madison street, and Samuel M. Weiss and Co., 1332 Milwaukee avenue.

Arrested and Freed.

Albert Shaffer, one of the most active men in the strike, who has been speaking at strike meetings and inspired pickets, was seized by Crowe's men on Milwaukee avenue yesterday and was taken to the Shakespeare avenue station. Held there for hours, without any charge, he was eventually taken to Crowe's office. After a session with the state's attorney's men who tried to intimidate him, Schaffer was freed. He had been deprived of his liberty for hours with nothing against him. He went back into the strike.

Warrants for assault were sworn out against two alleged thugs, Frank and Jones Garibaldi, whom Isador Weinstein charges with assaulting him in front of 317 W. Adams St. The warrants were issued by Judge Samuel Trude in S. Clark St. court.

Six strikers arrested early yesterday, were: Elenor Sadlowsky, charged with assault; Goldie Tassel, Florence Corn, Sophie Marfin, Dora Craig and Olivia Oluf. They were held for night court, on $400 bail. Della Baranossky, arrested on Milwaukee avenue, was taken to the W. Chicago avenue station and freed on bail.

(More News of Strike on Page 5.)

Code Telegrams Show Bill Burns Connection With the Oil Scandal

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, March 6.—A code telegram telling the story of William J. Burns' connection with the oil scandal inquiry, was deciphered for the Senate investigating committee today.

The telegram today from Mrs. Mary Duckstein to E. B. McLean advised him that Burns could not get away and was being kept in Washington "on Dome hearing."

The telegram, as deciphered by W. F. Friedman, signal corps expert, follows:

"Feb. 3, 1924.

"W. O. Duckstein.

"The Breakers, Palm Beach, Fla.

"Burns states lawyer friendly to department that an inquiry was on foot to ascertain whether McLean was regularly appointed dollar year man and asked him to find about department lawyer came to Burns and inquired. Burns said attorney general was only person who could give information regarding such appointments. Evidently preparing for more mud-slinging. Burns states impossible to say when he can get away. Being kept here on Dome hearing. Department liable to be called upon at any time for investigations and to prepare injunctions. Wretchedly lonesome. Best love. Wire me. Mary."

Another code telegram was deciphered by Friedman as follows:

"Washington, D. C., Jan. 22.

"E. B. McLean, Palm Beach, Fla.

"Subpoena for Fall today. Returnable Friday. Johns."

Senator Thomas J. Walsh, chief prosecutor, then began reading of the 75 uncoded telegrams selected yesterday by the committee as pertinent.

The first read was to Col. J. W. Zeveley, Sinclair's Washington attorney, from C. C. Chase, former secretary of the Interior Fall's son-in-law, dated Chicago, Dec. 7, 1923, as follows:

"Will be delayed in arriving on account of going by way of Cleveland from here."

From Fall at Three Rivers, N. M., to Zevely at Washington, Dec. 3:

"Have just wired Smoot as follows:

"'Having copies of court records made. Chase should have reached Cleveland Sunday night. Have you been in touch with him?'"

Other digest of the telegrams follow:

Clarence to Fall at Three Rivers (undated):

"Will meet you Chicago. Important. Clarence."

Walsh said he assumed Clarence was C. C. Chase.

Fall to J. W. Zevely, Dec. 12:

"Leaving for Atlantic City, stopping at Ritz Carlton. Hope you and Jane can join us for day or two.

"Fall."

From "the White House" to McLean at Palm Beach, Dec. 23:

"The secretary leaves here tonight. H. E. McKenna."

McKenna is doorkeeper for the president's secretary in the White House executive offices.

"Ned," to Mrs. Fall, Dec. 17:

"Awfully sorry to hear Albert is ill. Will call on you Tuesday.

"Ned." (McLean.)

To Francis H. McAdoo:

". . . I did not know at that time Palmer was going to represent Fall and Sinclair. Now that Fall has testified suggest you get in touch with Palmer and see if he can represent me properly . . ."

From McLean to Bernard Baruch, Jan. 5:

"Please wire me time of your arrival in Washington."

From Baruch to McLean, Jan. 5:

"Will be in Washington Jan. 6 and 7. Affectionate regards."

Then Walsh read the "every other word telegram" which the committee decoded.

"E. B. McLean, Palm Beach, Fla.:

"Understand Montana man has stories printed yesterday on telling your illness and other that you had been Diegels partner when he broke course record Friday. If you want straighten out what may be embarrassing tangle, I'll put it on wire.

"Fitzgerald."

A telegram from McLean at Palm Beach to McAdoo in New York, Dec. 28, said in substance:

"Mitchell Palmer is going to give out a statement for me today, if you approve it. Be very careful as Palmer is representing Fall and Sinclair and I do not want to have myself used for their benefit."

Oil Scandal Engulfs Cal Coolidge; Senators Utter Panicky Speeches

(Continued from page 1.)

is any disposition to make friend of mine make long journey."

Wiley is managing editor of the Cincinnati Enquirer, one of McLean's papers.

There is a "Senator Jim" Watson from Indiana, a state adjoining to Ohio. This message was taken to mean that Wiley wanted Bennett to find out, thru "Senator Jim," whether McLean (friend of mine) would have to make the "long journey" from Palm Beach to Washington to testify.

W. O. Duckstein, private secretary to McLean, was called to the stand.

"How long have you been with Mr. McLean?" Walsh asked.

"Since 1907."

"When did you go to Palm Beach this year?"

"January 24."

"Did you ever communicate with McLean in code?"

"Yes, sir."

"What code?"

"The obsolete Department of Justice code."

Mystery About "The Champion."

"There was a new department of justice code put in use recently. Did you ever use it?"

"No, sir."

"One of the telegrams the committee has is signed 'the Champion.' Who is the Champion?" Walsh asked.

"I don't know."

Walsh then asked Duckstein about the telegram sent by his wife, saying that Wm. J. Burns had received inquiries about McLean being an agent of the Department of Justice.

"What was the basis of your belief that he was?"

"I knew he had a Department of Justice code book."

Duckstein said he had turned over the code message sent him by his wife, Mary, to McLean without comment, after decoding them with McLean's code book.

"Why did you inquire in a telegram if Burns was coming down to Palm Beach?"

Says Burns Knows "Law."

"Well, I wanted to talk over a story in the newspapers that Mr. and Mrs. McLean had left for Nassau. I wanted to know from Mr. Burns what redress Mr. McLean had for publication of that story."

"Is Burns a lawyer?"

"No, but he knows a lot about law."

Duckstein said McLean had told him in December that a leased wire ought to be installed from Washington to Palm Beach for his benefit. Duckstein said he talked with E. W. Smithers, White House telegrapher, about operating the wire.

"Do you know why Smithers was suggested for the place?"

"At my suggesstion. In talking matters about the wire over with Smithers, he said, 'If the place is open, I'd like to have the job to make the extra money.'"

Crowe's Bull Takes Citizen to Jail for Walking on Street

While Mr. Benjamin Silver was walking with one of the girls from the Hull House settlement in the vicinity of 234 South Market street yesterday, one of State's Attorney Crowe's policemen gruffly addressed him and asked what he was doing there. Mr. Silver replied that he was just walking along the street. Without any further remarks the "bull" shoved Mr. Silver's hat down over his eyes, called the patrol wagon and had him arrested with several other bystanders.

IMPEACH COOLIDGE!

Caliph Created Big Furore When Kemal Showed Him Gate

LONDON, March 6.—Premier Ismet Pasha, of Turkey, has resigned as a result of the furore stirred up by the action of the national assembly in deposing the Caliph.

The dispatch says Ismet Pasha has agreed to attempt to form a new cabinet.

March 9th? Tell the F. S. R. What are you doing Sunday,

COOLIDGE PICKS STRAWN FOR DAUGHERTY JO

Calvin Oiling Skid for Daugherty

WASHINGTON, March 6.—Sil H. Strawn, prominent corporati lawyer of Chicago, chairman of t Board of Directors of Montgome Ward and Company, General Couns for the Union Stockyards and Tran Company and counsel for seve large railroads and other corpo tions with oily connections, is slat to succeed Harry M. Daugherty head of the Department of Justi according to information whisper around here today.

Mr. Strawn is at the present ti in Palm Beach where all the be minds of the Republican administr tion go occasionally for rest and r laxation as well as to confer wi each other as to the best way, to e cape the toils of the law when caug red handed in looting the country treasures.

Coolidge, it will be remembere named Strawn to prosecute the Te pot Dome and Naval Oil Reserve ro bers but was compelled by senate o position to cancel the appointment. was discovered that Strawn was up his neck in oil. He was director the First Trust and Savings ba which handled Standard Oil Compa accounts.

This incident, however, has n shaken the president's faith in th ability of Mr. Strawn. Mr. Coolidg is known to be quite partial to o not particularly the kind used b Mussolini in cleaning up the Itali labor movement.

Whether by accident or design th president has managed to pick o men for the important tasks of pro ecuting oil men in almost every i stance since the Teapot Dome scanda burst. For instance his selection o Samuel Knight of California, to r cover government oil lands from th Standard Oil Company of Californi It happens that Mr. Knight is on th pay roll of the Equitable Trust Com pany of New York, a Standard Oi Bank. This is enough to make eve Silent Cal. smile. The idea of Standard Oil lawyer being engage to sue Standard Oil!

So that the oily conections of Mr Strawn will probably not hinder hi chances to fill Daugherty's chair. H is said to be also a great favorite o Charles Evans Hughes.

Villard Tussels with Wilsonite and Bok Panacea on Sunday

Oswald Garrison Villard, editor o "The Nation," will take the debat ing platform at the Studebaker theatre, 418 S. Michigan Blvd, against the Bok peace panacea next Sunday morning at 11, with James J. Forstall arguing that the United States should adopt the $100,000 proposal.

Villard, who opposes this particular peace plan, is internationally known as a pacifist. His opponent is an attorney, member of the Chicago and Illinois state bar associations, and was a student under Wilson at Princeton and later had personal contact with the League of Nations in Europe.

Villard has recently returned from an extended tour of Europe for the Nation. The affair is conducted by the Rationalist University Society.

Labor Attending Compensation Bill Hearings in Force

(By The Federated Press)

NEW YORK, March 6.—Organized labor in New York will array its forces to support the passage of bills amending the state compensation law, hearings on which will be held before the joint legislative committee on labor industries March 11 at Albany. More than 1,000 delegates, representing 50 trade unions, will leave for the state capital by special train to attend the hearings.

Eminent physicians and experts, including Dr. Alice Hamilton and Dr. Frederick L. Hoffman, will testify with reference to occupational diseases. The proposed amendments would provide fair compensation to workers afflicted with occupational illnesses, incurred on the job. The bills to be discussed were drafted by the Workers' Health bureau.

Asks Injunction Against Strikers.

ST. LOUIS, Mar. 6.—The effectiveness of a strike of union asbestos workers here for an increase of wages was shown when one of the large employers, Mansville Asbestos Co., applied in federal court for an injunction against the local union, restraining the organization or its members from "interfering" with the company's strikebreakers by asking them to join the strike. The customary long list of alleged offenses is charged in the petition against the strikers. Federal Judge Davis, recent Coolidge appointee, took the matter under advisement.

Striker Loses Injunction Case.

ST. LOUIS, Mar. 6.—Arthure Cole, a Burlington railroad striker, must serve six months in jail and pay a fine of $500 on a charge of contempt of court in violating an injunction during the rail strike. The sentence was imposed by Federal Judge Faris in St. Louis in 1922. Oscar Steers, a policeman of Hannibal, Mo., sentenced with Cole on the same charge, will get a new trial. Such is a decision of U. S. circuit court of appeals just handed down.

More Features of The Teapot Special

IN all the noise that is now being made about the oil scandal and in all the ink that is now being spilled anent the corruption and "moral" turpitude of our government officials there is very little said about the trials and troubles of the workers employed in the oil industry.

The Teapot Special will present an account of the harrowing conditions under which the oil workers are compelled to slave away and grind out hundreds of millions of dollars of profits every day in every year for their bosses.

The great oil octopus whose tentacles are clinging to and throttling the United States will be unmasked in all its naked brutality and ugliness.

Oil as the germ of new imperialist wars threatening to devastate the world will be treated at length in the special issue on the Teapot Dome Steal.

These are merely additional features to the already announced list of articles and drawings by our staff of artists and writers among whom are included Robert Minor, Fred Ellis, J. Louis Engdahl, John Pepper, William F. Dunne, C. E. Ruthenberg, Thomas O'Flaherty, and Jay Lovestone.

Order your bundles of the Teapot Special today. Don't wait. Present indications point to our being unable to meet all the orders that are coming in. Order your bundle now, immediately, so as not to miss the great treat in store for the workers and farmers in this Teapot Limited. Bundle prices: two cents per copy, $1 for 50; $2 per hundred.

Address THE DAILY WORKER, 1640 N. Halsted St., Chicago, Ill.

BURNS AGAIN IN TOILS HAS NEW BOMB PLOT CLEW

The Notorious Defective Pulls the Old Gag

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, March 6.—On the same day that William J. Burns, notorious fourflusher and red baiter, was placed in the dock in Washington and grilled like a common criminal, to force admission out of him that he gave away the secret code of the Department of Justice in order to tip off the crooks who were running away with the oil recources of the government, the inevitable "solution" of the Wall street explosion, the private property of Burns, broke into the press.

The Crook is Clever.

It should be remembered that when the 67th Congress of the United States made a farcical investigation of Harry M. Daugherty and his chief criminal Burns, the latter in order to turn public attention away from his own illegal acts, spread a big story in the news about his discovery of the perpetrators of the Wall street explosion.

The latest stunt of the desperate Burns gang is an alleged confession signed by a fellow named Ralph Thurber in London declaring that he had part in the Wall Street explosion in 1920.

Thurber has implicated several others, according to a telegram received by District Attorney Banton from Governor Smith. Banton is not inclined to take the story seriously as similar confessions have already been proven as canards fabricated by the imaginative liar, William J. Burns, who spends most of his time when not otherwise engaged lying down on a couch in his palatial office concocting plans to frameup people with a view to shaking them down.

Murderer Apes Burns.

American Consul Skinner in London sent the following cable to Secretary of State Hughes: "All details of the plot and names of conspirators are known to the Rev. Herbert Wilson, of San Diego and Los Angeles, Calif." The Wilson referred to is a former evangelist now convicted of murder. He is probably trying to escape hanging by qualifying as a lunatic. He could not think of any better way to fool the alienists than to copy the methods of William J. Burns in his announcements on the quest of the solution of the Wall Street explosion.

It should be noted that the papers on the eve of the great blast declared that it was the result of an accident to one of the DuPont powder wagons. This theory was immediately dropped and scores of radicals were arrested by Burns' agents and some of them beaten to death before the public became so disgusted with him and his lies that he did not even dare to issue a new fable until now when he is in danger of being put in the cell as a common crook and traitor to a very important capitalist government bureau.

Republican Party Scavengers Fell Down, Says Hiram

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., March 6.—The same marines who fired squatters off the government's western oil reserves could be sent to oust Sinclair and Doheny, Senator Hiram Johnson declared here last night in an address opening his second invasion of Michigan this year.

"When Doheny and Sinclair, with bribery of public officials in Washington, take over our oil reserves, we wait for constitutional discussions and legal advice* * * not however, from the chief legal adviser of the country," the senator said.

"I admire the courage of Attorney-General Daugherty for standing there and telling the president he will not resign, but I do not admire the courage of anybody for refusing to ask him to resign.

"He is no longer useful as a member of the cabinet."

Johnson warned the Republican party that if it does not clean house this year, "the people will do it for them."

Try to Get New Cabinet.

BRUSSELS, March 6.—At the request of King Albert, ex-premier of Belgium, who resigned last week, agreed today to attempt formation of a new cabinet.

Work Daily for "The Daily!"

North Side Houses, Ancient Homes of Old Aristocracy, Now Broken Down Filthy Shacks

Inhabitants of Chicago's so-called "slums," living in dilapidated relics of decayed mansions, are prevented from moving out of districts of social disorganization and physical decline. Migratory workers and white collar clerks alike, are crowded together in ever denser numbers in the lower North Side, and the West and South sides, in ancient, unsanitary homes. Rooms, outnumbered by roomers by the thousand, cling to dirt which breeds disease.

These facts were disclosed by the report prepared by Thomas Allinson, superintendent of the men's service station of the department of public welfare, in co-operation with the lodging house inspecting department of the Illinois Department of Public Health.

"Dilapidated survivals of rich people's houses have been taken up by an army of roomers," the report states. "When these old residences are converted into rooming houses the whole social life of the region changes, the one outstanding factor being that more people are being crowded into each house. Hundreds of old dwellings on the South Side fall into decay each year while few are built to replace them. Altho the population is decreasing, there is no decrease in the crowding of the houses."

These rooming sections, where 60,000 men and 12,000 women are crowded together are important factors in the housing situation in Chicago, because many workers must room in them to be near their work. "Most roomers on the lower North Side are in the white collar class," the report goes on, "comprising the clerical workers of the loop. In this class may be found the most ardent ladder climbers of the city. A rooming house crowd is always a lonely one and hence vice abounds here in its most insidious forms."

The bad results of the subdividing of these ancient mansions into crowded rooming houses are many. The report characterizes the West Side as a "Region of social disorganization and physical decline," Lawlessness and delinquency follows the congested rooming districts. "West of Halsted street, on the near West Side, where there are many children is the region of juvenile delinquency," we are told. "No region in the city is more trying to the truant officer. To have lived one's childhood here is sufficient evidence that one has seen the rough side of life."

Besides depriving the children of the working class of a square chance to grow up healthy physically and wholesome morally, the overcrowded conditions are a source of lawlessness, it appears from Mr. Allinson's report. "Little Sicily," he states, "sandwiched in between the industrial belt bordering the river and the rooming house area about Clark street, has been conspicuous for twenty years for its fueds and vendettas. Policemen have little influence here and the majesty of the law frequently becomes a travesty. Churches and welfare institutions abound, yet they have accomplished little toward realizing their ideals."

The negro, according to the report, has as usual, received a dirtier deal than any one else in Chicago's housing situation. "In 1920 the negroes numbered 109,000. They have increased their numbers until at present there are fully one third again as many, and still they pour in. The negro invasion of the higher grade streets on the south side has been resisted by home owners. Intimidation of negro purchasers of property has been practiced. Between July 1, 1917, and March, 1921, fifty-eight bomb explosions are recorded, to frighten the negroes. The result has been two negroes dead, many injured and property damage of over $100,000. But no one was convicted of lawlessness.

"The lack of foresight shown in the absence of provision made for the housing of the negroes is apparent. The negro problem in Chicago is especially one of housing. As the situation now stands the conditions of the negro habitation on many streets is deplorable, in short a reflection upon the intelligence and moral sense of the community."

Dill Hits More Graft.

SEATTLE, Wash., March 6.—"Graft in making of contracts with private manufacturers of army and navy supplies is one of the greatest perpetrated on the government." Senator C. C. Dill of Washington, has replied to Hope Lodge of the machinists in answer to their plea for support of the Brookhart-Hull bill. The bill favors the making of ordnance and military supplies in government arsenals and navy yards.

Sign up today for German Relief Day work.

Coolidge Joins Daugherty In War on Congress Bootleg Bloc; Good Dodge to Obscure Teapot

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, March 6.—By direction of President Coolidge, indictment of two or more members of Congress will be sought immediately by the Department of Justice. Evidence against them may be presented this week before a federal grand jury now in session here.

Attorney General Daugherty is understood to have given evidence against them to the Chicago grand jury which indicted Chas. R. Forbes, former head of the Veterans Bureau, and J. W. Thompson, St. Louis contractor. The Chicago jury did not indict the congressmen, but reported that grave evidence of wrong-doing had been submitted.

The congressmen are not involved in the Veterans Bureau nor oil scandals. According to reliable information, they were in league with a bootleg syndicate which, with the financial backing of a prominent political, **was operating on a big scale.**

BEER CONFISCATED, MACHINERY WRECKED ALL UNDER CAPITALISM

ELGIN, Ill., March 6.—With over three thousand barrels of beer flowing in the Fox river today, the wet contents of the Elgin Ice and Beverage Company building were practically all destroyed.

After pouring the beer out and letting it run into the river, workmen acting under United States Marshal Levy began the real work of demolishing machinery. This will take several days.

The brewery is the first to have machinery destroyed under the Volstead act, it is believed.

Amnesty Talked, Not Practiced, By Hungarian Rulers

(By The Federated Press)

BUDAPEST, Mar. 6.—The Hungarian government, eager to assume an innocently democratic air now that it requires foreign credits from the British Labor regime has declared an amnesty for political prisoners.

It is scarcely possible to liberate the hundreds of Socialists and liberals who met death under the White Terror of this same Magyar government. But the cabinet does not even appear eager to carry its amnesty far beyond the stage of a paper decree. In mid-February, only 33 political captives had been freed and of these, many had virtually completed their sentences. What is actually happening is that the concentration camps, which have become a by-word thruout Europe, are being uprooted and the Hungarian Socialists thereby released are being placed under police supervision.

Two Hungarian Social-Democrats, Peidl and Garami, were sent to London recently to inform the British Labor cabinet as to the existing conditions in Hungary. It remains to be seen whether they were successful in persuading the MacDonald ministry to hold aloof from financial support for Hungary until some vestiges of political right, at least, have been restored.

Nationalist Papers In Bavaria Sprout Up Like Mushrooms

MUNICH, Germany, March 6.—Nationalistic newspapers and organizations are sprouting in Bavaria these days like mushrooms. The reactionaries are split up into so many factions that each deems it necessary to make its bow to the public with a separate sheet or society to demonstrate that it alone has the unadulterated truth, and that it is not the fault of the miserable fiasco of the putsch of last November.

Von Kahr, dictator of Bavaria, is anxious to show that Ludendorff and Hitlers are traitors; Ludendorff and Hitler return the compliment to Kahr. The "Bavarians" are ranging themselves on one side, the "Prussians" on the other. And between them are the recently organized German Workers Party, the Greater-German Peoples union, and various and sundry other paper organizations.

Short Quits Libel Suit Brought To Defend His Honor

SEATTLE, Mar. 6.—President William Short, Washington State Federation of Labor, and formerly secretary, District 10, United Mine Workers, has reached an agreement with Martin Flyzik, president District 10, to withdraw his suit for libel against Flyzik. The case arose out of charges alleged to have been made by Flyzik which Short interpreted as reflecting on his personal honesty.

George F. Vanderveer, chief counsel of the Seattle labor legal bureau, was instrumental in having the charges dropped. Miners' cases against George H. Rummens, alleged to have grossly overcharged the district for legal services during the strike of 1921 and 1922 and Ernest Newsham, secretary of the district until his recall early in 1923, will be prosecuted.

Magnus Is Worth His Weight In Spuds, In Peter Stukel's Eyes

HIBBING, Minn., March 6.—"I always pay my debts," says Peter Stukel, potato king of Spudville, a farming community near here.

By paying this debt, Magnus Johnson, United States senator from Minnesota, is ahead one bushel of choice potatoes.

Stukel yesterday shipped the potatoes to the farmer-labor senator in payment of a bet made last fall.

Senator Johnson declared his weight to be 200 pounds or more. Stukel said it must be less. Johnson tipped the scales at slightly more than 200 pounds.

'PATRIOT' HART EXPOSED AS TOOL OF VICE CROOKS

Wilkes-Barre Rowdies Won't Stop W. P.

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WILKES BARRE, Pa., March 6.—"No one in Wilkes Barre has any doubt that Vice Commander Healey was playing American Legion politics when he led the deputized mob that broke up the Workers Party meeting here two weeks ago," said O. D. Coughlin, a prominent attorney of this city in conferring with a Civil Liberties Union representative on the recent events in this section of the coal districts.

Other lawyers consulted by the Civil Liberties Union have voiced the same opinion. One of them said, "These hoodlums lead by Mayor Hart represent the bootlegging and vice business in Wilkes Barre. Everyone of them is mixed up in dirty politics that is quite as scandalous in its way as anything happening at Washington."

Every Judge Rotten.

Another attorney who has at times represented large corporate interests here stated that "every police judge and county judge in the neighborhood is tarred with the same stick. A snowball in hell is safe compared with your chances of winning a free speech decision in the local courts." The same attorney contended that many of the rowdies who were deputized by the Mayor to break up the Lenin Memorial meeting were "slackers of the worst sort. Most of them saw their war service this side of the Atlantic."

The Workers Party plans to hold a meeting on the Teapot Dome scandal in Wilkes Barre, within the fortnight. As the pressure of the Legion and local patriotic societies has barred the Workers Party from Concordia Hall, where, according to the Chairman of the Hall Committee, "'they have been meeting in a quiet and orderly manner for over two years," the meeting is planned for the hall of the local Brewery Workers Union whose Business Agent Charles Krombelbein, also the district organizer for the American Federation of Labor, says he will rent the hall to any one, no matter who they are, what they have to say, or what their political affiliations.

This attitude of Krombelbein's is in sharp contrast to that of the Central Labor Council which is apparently under the thumb of the Hart political machine and refused Benjamin, Workers Party representative a hearing on the free speech issue when he appeared at its meeting on Feb. 29. Whether the Central Labor Union would have taken the same action against the representative of the American Civil Liberties Union has not yet been ascertained.

Preachers Against Mayor.

The local Protestant ministers happen, in this case, to be more tolerant than the majority of the local labor office-holders for the Ministerium voted unanimously against a bill recently proposed to the City Commissioner giving the Mayor the legal right, which he assumed in breaking up the Lenin meeting, to issue permits for all meetings. The Wilkes Barre ministers lead by Willman, Jones and Williams of the Methodist church were able to secure a majority of the City Commissioners against this bill.

Should the Mayor or the Legion take steps to prevent any future meetings of the Workers Party, the Civil Liberties Union will assist the liberal labor elements and the ministers in instituting legal action against the local bootleg-patriotic combination.

2,000 Nova Scotia Miners Starving as Pits Are Idle

SYDNEY MINES, Nova Scotia, March 6.—The failure of the British Empire Steel Corporation to open two of their three mines in the Sydney Mines coal area after the signing of the Montreal agreement leaves 2,000 miners and families faced with starvation. The miners have not worked since Jan. 15, previously they worked from one to three days a week. As all union relief has been stopped the men are in a serious plight.

A mass meeting of miners has telegraphed to the provincial and federal governments for an allotment of $50,000 to meet the emergency.

The company claims that it costs $5.45 to mine a ton of coal from the idle mines, and the highest price procurable in Montreal is $5.40 per ton. This time last year the company's reserve supply was approximately 90,000 tons. So far not a ton of coal has been stored.

400 Earthquake Shocks Shattered Costa Rican Roads

(Special to The Daily Worker)

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica, March 6.—Four hundred distinct earthquake shocks rocked San Jose and surrounding territory between 4 a. m. and 5 p. m. Tuesday, according to records of the seismograph here. Of the shocks twelve were exceedingly violent.

Two violent tremors were registered at 7:45 and 8:40 a. m. today.

A preliminary survey indicates great damage thruout the country. Wires are down, land and rock slides, fallen bridges and uprooted trees have blocked passages to the coast. **Rumors of loss of life are current.**

BIG PUBLIC DEBATE

STUDEBAKER THEATER

418 S. Michigan Boul., Chicago

This Sunday Morning, March 9th, Eleven o'clock

Between OSWALD GARRISON VILLARD (Editor of "The Nation") and ATTORNEY JAMES J. FORSTALL, on the Question:

"SHOULD THE UNITED STATES ADOPT THE BOK PEACE PLAN?"

Attorney Forstall: "YES." *Mr. Villard: "NO."*

DOORS OPEN AT 10:30 **A THOUSAND SEATS**

Mr. Oswald Garrison Villard, the grandson of William Lloyd Garrison, has recently returned from Europe where he attended the League of Nations assembly in Geneva, talked with Ramsay MacDonald in London and traveled extensively thru the Rhineland, the Ruhr and the Palatinate.

Attorney James J. Forstall studied under President Woodrow Wilson at Princeton University where he won honors as a debater. He was an Instructor in Constitutional Law at the Northwestern University School of Law. Attorney Forstall recently visited Europe where he had personal contact with the working of the League of Nations.

THE POWER COLUMN

Double Circulation Before We Move

Let's Go Into Our Own Home With Another Good Start!

TODAY the Teapot, the Garment Workers' strike, and all other big news which American workers have been following thru the columns of THE DAILY WORKER, must take second place to an event which carries with it tremendous significance to the militant labor movement. **THE DAILY WORKER has bought its own home.** Within a few short weeks THE DAILY WORKER will be operating its own printing plant! No more profits to landlords or printing plant owners! THE DAILY WORKER is firmly established!

There can be no more suitable place in which to comment on this stirring news than in The Power Column. Here we discuss what is of importance to the development of the POWER of THE DAILY WORKER. Next to the power it derives from the earnest and effective work of THE DAILY WORKER boosters, our paper can have no greater source of strength than in the firm foundation that it builds in a permanent and efficient printing plant, installed in its own building. Nothing can give better assurance that THE DAILY WORKER will continue to thrive and grow than the fact that it is independent of capitalist landlords and capitalist print plant owners.

Yet it is another great obligation that the militant labor movement is taking onto itself. Publication of a daily paper requires a steady and a large financial income. The ownership of a printing plant relieves some of this financial burden but makes a regular income all the more necessary. In making so momentous a decision as the purchase of a printing plant, THE DAILY WORKER management is relying implicitly on the strenuous and effective activity of the militants who have made THE DAILY WORKER possible and who since the beginning have been making THE DAILY WORKER grow. That means every member of the Workers Party, every red-blooded militant worker and especially it means, every DAILY WORKER agent.

THE DAILY WORKER is by all odds the best daily paper published in America. It is by all odds the best English language publication published anywhere in the world. Thousands, even millions of workers will some day swear by it as the only paper worth reading. To reach them now as fast as possible, to make them regular readers is a big task, but one which is not too big for willing and courageous militants to perform. The permanence of THE DAILY WORKER is now assured. It will grow at a rate depending upon the energy which the boosters put into their work. It will fight always the battles of the workingclass and the fight will be successful in a degree depending on the number of its readers.

The campaign for 10,000 new subscribers starts officially on March 15. But who wants to wait until then to start? There are thousands of workers just waiting for someone to show them THE DAILY WORKER and to ask them to subscribe. Let's get them NOW. Let's double our circulation between now and the time we move to our new home! If every subscriber will make it a point to get at least one new reader in the next four or five weeks the job will be done and we will be ready for new and even greater advances.

Hungary in Grip of Industrial Crisis: Workers Are Leaving

(By The Federated Press)

BUDAPEST, March 6.—According to a report of the trade union headquarters, 6,046 workers have emigrated from Hungary during the past eight months, explaining their decision by the industrial crisis now gripping the country. This means that 3.3 per cent of all Hungarian organized labor has abandoned the nation during the crisis.

The utter inadequacy of social legislation under the Horthy regime is given as a primary cause for the mass flight of workers from Hungary. In case of accident, for instance, the worker does not receive compensation commensurate with his decreased earning power; instead, he receives an annual pittance, equivalent to the value of nine loaves of bread.

How severe the industrial crisis has become is illustrated by the recent struggle in the Hungarian metal industries. The metal workers flatly refused the employers' offer of a 5 per cent wage increase. They reminded the public that their peace time pay averaged $8 weekly—a niggling enough wage even then. And now the same laborers are receiving $4 a week, despite the fact that living costs are far in excess of the pre-war standard.

MENTIONING THE MOVIES

By PROJECTOR.

Film News From Russia

Proletkino, a stock company controlled by Russian trade unions, co-operatives, Red Cross, Moscow Soviet and other working class bodies, is now engaged in the production of a feature film from "A Week," the Libedinsky story now being published serially in The Daily Worker. Efforts will be made to bring the picture to America to tour under our auspices.

"The Fight Against the Ultimatum," a recent production, is meeting with very favorable response both in Moscow and in the Provinces, but it is not considered suitable for American audiences.

A splendid six reel comedy of Red Army life entitled "Kombrig Ivanov" is being sent to America now and will be exploited here early in fall. An extensive review of the film, with pictures, will apear in the next issue of Soviet Russia Pictorial.

Springfield Host to Chinaman.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 6.—The honorable Chang Chien Jr., high commissioner of the Chinese Trade Commission now visiting this country, was Springfield's guest today.

IMPEACH COOLIDGE!

POLIKUSHKA

A wonderfilm based on the story by LEO TOLSTOI.

Produced by the MOSCOW ART THEATRE

Will be shown in

BRONX, N. Y.
March 7, Ebling's Casino

PHILADELPHIA, PA.
March 8, Lulu Temple

BOSTON, MASS.
March 11, Symphony Hall

CHICAGO, ILL.
March 19, Orchestra Hall

CLEVELAND, O.
March 22 and 23,
Engineers' Auditorium

YOUNGSTOWN, O.
March 19, Park Theatre

RIDGEWOOD, N. Y. C
March 14,
Queens Co. Labor Lyceum

NEW YORK CITY
March 18, Labor Temple,
243 E. 84th St.

Presented by
RUSSIAN ARTFILMS,
Room 701, 32 So. Wabash Avenue
Chicago, Ill.

Philadelphia Gives Russian Art Film on Saturday Night

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., March 6.—Polikushka, the great proletarian film, adapted from Tolstoy's story by the Moscow Art Theatre and made in Russia, will be shown at Lulu Temple, Broad and Spring Garden streets, next Saturday evening.

The film at all times holds the sympathy of the audiences. Especially of the workers who in their hearts see their own weaknesses exaggerated in those of POLIKUSHKA and they know that he, like themselves, is a victim and creature of an unjust social system which no individual could change.

The film is the first of a series to be distributed by the Russian Artfilm Company of Chicago. There will be two shows at 7 and 9 p. m. Admission will be 55 cents and 83 cents. Appropriate music will be given by the large International Orchestra.

Aliens Getting Back Property Looted in War

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, March 6—Foreign owners of property seized during the war now are receiving regularly the income from the property and more than five thousand have had their holdings restored to them, Thomas W. Miller, alien property custodian, reported to President Coolidge today.

During the first year's operation of the Winslow bill providing for return of property valued at $10,000 or less, more than $16,000,000 has been re- turned to former enemy owners, ler said.

Representatives of the alien p erty custodian have established fices in Berlin to expedite adjust of claims.

$1.50-$1.75 HOUR BUILDING TRADES RATE IN ST. LOUIS

Mechanics' Wages Going Up This Year

By MARTIN DALMON
(Staff Correspondent of The Federated Press)

ST. LOUIS, March 6.—Union cement finishers here have won their demand for a wage increase of 25 cents an hour to $1.50, affecting more than 400 workmen. Foremen are to receive $1.62½ instead of $1.37½ an hour. The increase gives this craft the minimum daily wage of $12 for skilled labor, toward which the other St. Louis building trades are steadily moving.

The cement finishers are the second craft to win the new scale during the present year. Lathers won the increase a month ago and signed agreements for a year.

Hoisting Engineers Strike.

Hoisting engineers are on strike against employers who have refused the new union scale, an increase to $1.50 an hour from $.125. A few building laborers are striking for an increase of 20 cents an hour, from 67½ cents to 87½ cents an hour. Most of the employers, however, have settled with the unions and only about 100 of the two crafts, which together have a membership of over 1,500, are involved.

Brick and mortar hodcarriers accepted a scale of $1.15 an hour recently; the original demand was for $1.20 an hour, the old rate being $1. Union asbestos workers are on a strike for $1.50 an hour instead of the present scale of $1.15. Their contract expired the first of the year. The employers are striving to operate with strikebreakers.

Painters Ask $1.50 an Hour.

Several other local building trades are demandnig $1.50 an hour, effective when present agreements expire in March and April. The painters and paper-hangers are demanding $1.50 an hour, five-day week with double time for all work done on Saturdays. The present scale is $1.25 an hour, with the 44-hour week in force.

The newspapers and big business are united against the painters' demand. In support of their position the painters point to the heavy death rate among their members from occupational diseases and cite the history of the Typographical union, showing that the average life of printers has increased as working time has been reduced by the union. The painters feel, too, that the five-day week will help solve unemployment by a more equal distribution of the work. A number of the painting contractors are favorable to the shorter week, while the more hard-boiled of them are expected to show fight. The painters declare the new conditions must go into effect March [illegible], the expiration of present agreements, or they will strike.

Carpenters, bricklayers and plasterers are receiving $1.75 an hour, secured last year. Plumbers and electricians obtained the $1.50 an hour last summer, signing agreements for a year.

The building trades request their fellow workers in other cities not to be attracted to St. Louis by these new wage rates. There is insufficient work for the men already here, and any considerable influx of workmen to the city would flood the labor market and aid the employers in robbing the local trades of their hard-won gains. The employers have exhausted nearly every resource to circumvent the unions, and a flood of propaganda thruout the country advertising an alleged shortage of labor at high wages in St. Louis is anticipated as their next move.

Actors Equity May Strike As Managers Threaten Open Shop

NEW YORK, March 6.—The Actors' Equity Association may call a strike on June 1st if a section of the Theatre Managers' Association persist in their determination to establish the open shop.

David Belasco is a leader in the move among the producers to break with Equity. On the other hand it is rumored that the Shuberts, William A. Brady and others have signed up.

The Actors' Equity Association is affiliated with the American Federation of Labor and in the event of a strike could call on stage handlers and all other theatre employes with A. F. of L. membership to strike.

Sign up today for German Relief Day work.

What Is the "Sacred" in May 30th

By JOHN PEPPER

THE workers and farmers have before them two political dates representing two political movements—May 30 and July 4.

And there is a fight around these two dates. A bitter fight which is unintelligible as a fight on such a simple technical question as that of a date. But this question which is seemingly only technical proves to be the most important question of the Farmer-Labor movement. The question of May 30 or July 4 is a most vital political question and which can decide for a long time the whole future of an independent class party of workers and exploited farmers.

What is the difference between May 30 and July 4?

May 30 is the date of a convention of all forces of the Farmer-Labor movement which are willing to form a class Farmer-Labor Party. July 4 is the date of a convention which is backed by forces which have not decided whether they will endorse the progressive candidate of one of the old political parties or put up a Third Party ticket.

May 30 is a date which was selected intentionally because it is before the dates of the conventions of the old capitalist parties. July 4 is a date selected intentionally because it comes after the conventions of the old capitalist parties.

The convention of May 30 aims to form a party of workers and exploited farmers, a class party of the exploited and suppressed laboring masses. The convention of July 4 wants to form a Third Party which shall embrace various non-capitalist classes, such as lower middle class, well-to-do farmers, industrial workers and exploited farmers.

Even the convention of May 30 will not be a pure class gathering. True, the bulk of the masses which will back it will be industrial workers and exploited American "peasants," but it will have a sprinkling of lower middle class and well-to-do farmer elements. Yet taken all in all the May 30 convention will be under the unquestioned domination of the proletarian elements of the working and farming class. The July 4 convention will have a heavy representation of industrial workers, tho mainly of the labor aristocracy; but it will have an equally heavy representation of lower middle class and well-to-do farmer elements and will be under the domination of the most reactionary labor leaders and so-called progressive politicians of the republican and democratic parties.

The May 30 convention gave full representation to the local trade unions and will embrace also the revolutionary wing of the labor movement, the Communists. The July 4 convention gave representation only to the international unions, which means a monopoly for the labor bureaucrats, denied completely representation to the local trade unions, and its only attitude towards the Communists is: "Begone Satan!"

Summed up, the essence of the difference between May 30 and July 4 is the difference between a class Farmer-Labor Party and a Third Party. The struggle for May 30 is the struggle for the class party. The acceptance of the date of July 4 is the betrayal of the idea of a class party of workers and exploited farmers and the acceptance of a party in which the workers and exploited farmers would be organized together with the lower middle class and well-to-do farmers. Mr. William Mahoney, president of the Working People's Non-Partisan Political League in Minnesota, advocating the postponement of the May 30 Convention, stated in his paper, the Minnesota Union Advocate: "There is nothing sacred about May 30." But there is something sacred about May 30, Mr. Mahoney! May 30 is the date and the symbol of the class party! The abandonment of May 30 for July 4 means the betrayal of the class party idea and the acceptance of the Third Party idea.

There is something sacred about May 30! William Mahoney himself advocated the date May 30 against Shipstead, Pike and other lower middle class and well-to-do farmer politicians because, as he stated, the only guarantee against a fusion of the Farmer-Labor movement with one of the old capitalist parties is a convention which is ahead of the conventions of the capitalist parties.

The postponement of the May 30 convention till after the conventions of both old capitalist parties is the greatest danger for the class movement because it means the invasion of the convention and the whole movement by the lower middle class and well-to-do farmer elements, which will break away from the capitalist parties after they have become disillusioned with the capitalist party conventions. The sharpening of the class struggle since the world war was causing these elements to break away from the old capitalist parties; and the enormous Teapot Dome scandal gave the last impetus to this development. There is a certainty now that we will have a Third Party in the near future. The withdrawal of his candidacy by La Follette in the Republican primaries shows clearly that such a hesitating and wavering "leader" like LaFollette is today forced by the ever-growing discontent and demand of the masses to become the leader of the Third Party movement. LaFollette's withdrawal of his candidacy in the Republican Party and his joining the Third Party is not the cause but the sign of the mass movement for the Third Party. La Follette does not drive the masses, but is driven by the masses.

The postponement of the May 30 convention till after the old capitalist party conventions, means the delivering of the May convention to these lower middle class and well-to-do farmer masses and their political leaders, to the LaFollettes, the Magnus Johnsons, and the Wheelers.

The breaking away of the millions of workers, farmers and lower middle-class elements from the old capitalist parties is the most revolutionary fact in our present political situation. The breaking down of the two-party system and the formation of a Third Party will mark the beginning of a political revolution in the United States. We must do everything to drive all these non-capitalist elements to a split from the republican and democratic parties, which means their splitting away from the political leadership of the capitalist class. But at the same time we must realize that these big non-capitalist masses do not belong all to the same class. We must ralize that the workers' and exploited farmers' interests are different from those of the lower middle class and well-to-do farmers. Our duty is therefore to build the political class party of workers and exploited farmers organizationally and ideologically independent of the Party of the lower middle class and well-to-do farmers, the Third Party. The creation of a Third Party is a revolutionary fact; but it is a counter-revolutionary act to help such a Third Party to swallow the class Farmer-Labor Party. The replacing of May 30 by July 4 is therefore a counter-revolutionary act. It's a tragic betrayal of the class party idea. It means the elimination of the workers and exploited farmers from the present political situation as an independent factor, and it means the organizational disruption of the Farmer-Labor movement, at least for the near future.

Our duty is to fight to the last ditch against the betrayal of such great possibilities as history has never before presented to the workers and farmers of the United States. The abandonment of May 30 for July 4 serves the interests of the labor aristocracy and the politicians of the lower middle class and well-to-do farmers, and betrays the interests of the proletarian workers and exploited farmers. Mr. Mahoney, pleading for postponement, asks what is the sacred about May 30. Our answer is: May 30 is today the banner of the class struggle; and deserting May 30 for July 4 means deserting the flag of class struggle, and the going over into the camp of the enemy.

Hillquit Didn't and He Did

By C. E. RUTHENBERG
Executive Secretary, Workers Party.

WHEN an organization gets into a position where it is obliged to charge its enemies with saying things about it which its enemies have not said in order to make a case to defend itself, it is in a peculiar position indeed.

That is the situation in which the Socialist Party finds itself in relation to the movement for a mass farmer-labor party.

The Socialist Party has committed itself to the Conference for Progressive Political Action but that Conference thus far has continued the old Gompers policy of rewarding the friends and punishing the enemies of labor and refused to commit itself to independent political action. It continued this policy at the St. Louis convention.

In my article reporting the St. Louis convention I emphasized the fact that the C. P. P. A. was not committed to nominating candidates on a new party ticket at the Cleveland convention called for July 4th and quoted Morris Hillquit to that fact. In an article appearing in the New York Leader the new Socialist weekly, of February 23rd, the editor of that publicaion tries to twist the statements which appeared in the Communist press into statements that I had charged that Hillquit had urged that the July 4th convention should not nominate on an independent party ticket.

No statement of this character has appeared in the Communist press. What I said and what Hillquit said was that the C. P. P. A., by the resolution adopted at St. Louis, was not committed either way.

In order to make a showing of defending itself against this statement, the New York Leader says:

> "Morris Hillquit, Socialist Party representative on the National Committee of the Conference for Progressive Political Action, nailed a peculiarly offensive lie that has been circulated by Communist publications about a speech he made at the recent St. Louis conference, when he gave The New Leader the correct text of a speech he delivered there urging the holding of a national convention July 4. Publications representing the Communist organizations stated that Hillquit urged that the convention, when held, should not organize a new independent party of labor and nominate independent candidates, and a manifesto issued several days later by that body embodies the lie."

The only quotation of what Hillquit said at St. Louis is contained in the DAILY WORKER of February 13th and reads as follows:

> "Morris Hillquit followed with a speech in which he said: 'This call does not commit us to any course of action. You may say at the Cleveland conference: We will not have anything to do with the old party candidates; or you may say: Endorse the candidates of one of the old parties.'"

Following its charge that the Communist press falsely reported Hillquit's speech, the New York Leader publishes what purports to be Hillquit's speech at St. Louis. According to the New York Leader, Hillquit said:

> "On the face of it, the resolution does not commit us to a definite policy, but leaves the entire issue to a convention representative of a great convention representative of a great body of organized labor, progressive farmers and other progressive elements. The sentiment which will express itself at that convention will determine our course of action.
>
> "If there are any among us who believe that the proper policy for this conference is to keep out of the Presidential campaign altogether, they will have an opportunity to convince the majority of the delegates of the wisdom of such course.
>
> "If any of us believe that either of the old parties will present a platform and candidates which organized labor and progressives can adopt, as their own, they will have a similar opportunity.
>
> "I, and those for whom I speak, will vote for the resolution because we feel certain that when a representative gathering of organized workers, working farmers and other progressive elements meets on July 4 and surveys the political situation, they will see no alternative but to name independent candidates for President and Vice-President, and to lay the foundations for a party of workers and farmers."

What is the difference between what I said in the DAILY WORKER that Hillquit stated in his speech at St. Louis and what Hillquit himself says he stated in St. Louis?

The only difference is that Hillquit, in his Leader version of his speech, makes four paragraphs out of what he said in three sentences on the floor of the St. Louis convention. Paragraph one clearly states that the convention is not committed to any definite policy. Paragraph two and three state that the Convention at Cleveland may endorse an old Party candidate if the majority so decides, and Paragraph four states Hillquit's hope that the convention will nominate on an independent ticket.

While there is no difference in the meaning of the statement made by Hillquit in the Leader and the quotation in the DAILY WORKER, Hillquit tries in his Leader statement, which was NOT his speech at St. Louis, to cover up the bald statement of the fact as he made it on the floor of the St. Louis convention by adding numerous words which might confuse the uncritical reader.

One may well ask: Why is it that the Leader endeavored to make a case against the Communists of having incorrectly reported Hillquit and then printed a statement which confirms what the Communists said was Hillquit's statement?

The answer to this question is not very difficult. The Socialists know that the C. P. P. A. has not changed its position materially; that it is not committed to independent political action, and that at Cleveland it may follow its old course of non-partisan political action. This possibility puts the Socialist Party in an untenable position. In order to cover up this situation it resorts to the detestable policy of accusing the Communists of misquoting Hillquit and stating that something was said which the quotation in the DAILY WORKER shows was not said, in order to lead the workers who are for independent political action off the track and make them think about supposed Communist misrepresentations rather than the issue at stake: Do the workers want a Farmer-Labor Party and shall they realize it thru the May 30th Convention called by the Farmer-Labor Party elements or shall they still place their hopes upon the C. P. P. A. which has met three times and three times betrayed them?

We do not doubt in the least that Morris Hillquit would like to see the C. P. P. A. organize a new Party and nominate on an independent ticket. Hillquit may hope that they will do that but Hillquit's hopes will not decide the question. The power in the C. P. P. A. is in the hands of the railroad unions who on a roll call vote can absolutely control that organization. These railroad organizations have shown by their attempt to cleanse McAdoo since the St. Louis convention that their minds are running in the opposite direction from independent political action.

This fact has swung those workers and farmers who are for independent political action thru a Farmer-Labor Party behind the May 30th Convention. The Leader's garblings and misrepresentations are an attempt to obscure the clear issue: Whether the farmers and workers shall support the movement for a Farmer-Labor Party, of which the Communists are a part, which is expressed in the call for the May 30th Convention, or whether they shall support the C. P. P. A. and the Socialists in the vacillating, hesitating betrayals which has been the record of that organization thus far.

Anna Pavlowa's Poetic Legs Delight Chicago This Week

Anna Pavlowa and her full company, Russian dancers, Auditorium theatre, nightly at 8:15. The week's musical program is as follows:

Friday—Chicago Symphony orchestra, regular concert, Orchestra Hall, 2.15. Orchestra concert, auspices of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, Ashland Boulevard Auditorium, 8.15.

Saturday—Chicago Symphony orchestra, repetition of Friday concert.

Sunday—Chicago Theatre Symphony orchestra, popular concert, Chicago Theatre, 11:45. Art Institute Ensemble, orchestra concert, Art Institute, 3:00 and 4:15. At 3:30, Bronislaw Huberman, violinist, recital at Studebaker Theatre. Wilhelm Bachaus, pianist, recital at the Playhouse.

Stinnes in Checko-Slovakia.

PRAGUE, March 6.—Reports are current of important new ventures in Checko-Slovakia, contemplated by the German capitalist, Stinnes. Stinnes' recent attempts to gain control of the immense glass and porcelain industries in this country and to secure a share in ownership of the rich coal mines, were thwarted. The German industrialist is now stated to be negotiating for the purchase of a large hotel in Marienbad, which he proposes to employ as a printing plant for the publication of a daily newspaper. The contemplated journal would serve as the organ of German nationalism in Checko-Slovakia.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 6.—The act of destroying liquor is evidence of the intent to sell, Judge Collins ruled today in sentencing Frank Wiliamson, negro, to sixty days on the State Farm.

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Graft Quizzes Clog Congressional Mill; Big Bills Held Up

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, March 6.—Some administration leaders have abandoned hopes of adjourning Congress before Sept. 15.

Two reasons were ascribed for the upset of original plans to quit June 1st.

1.—Slow progress made with legislation in the House under the revised rules forced by the Progressive-Democratic coalition at the opening of the session.

2.—Use of the Senate as a "broadcasting station" for campaign speeches, with recent "scandals" as the keynote.

A recess during June to enable congressmen to attend the national political conventions at Cleveland and New York with resumption of the grind on July 7, is included in the revised plans of the Republican chieftains.

With the three months of work behind it, Congress has not passed a single major bill. All the appropriation bills, the tax reduction bill, immigration, Muscle Shoals legislation, the bonus and a long list of important farm relief measures are still on the legislative program.

World's Largest Power Plant May Rise on Lake Michigan's Shore

The Indiana side of Lake Michigan is being considered as a site for the world's largest electric power plant, a $1,000,000 project.

The State Line Land company, a subsidiary of the Commonwealth Edison company, contemplates the project if the war department will permit the filling of 72 acres on the Indiana side of the lake front near the Indiana-Illinois line. Application for the permit has been filed.

The plant will generate power for a super-electric line from Lansing, Ill., to Gary and Hammond, Ind.

Gompers' Sheet Fails.

NEW YORK, March 6.—The New York Labor Press, a weekly "dedicated to the principles of the American Federation of Labor," suspends with its fifth issue, dated March 1. Its editors, Philip Hockstein and Edward Levinson, announce that the suspension is temporary and that publication will be resumed when a number of unions have acted favorably on a plan for increasing its circulation.

Plan $100,000 Labor Temple.

SEATTLE, Wash., March 6.—Local streetcar men are planning the erection of a $100,000 temple.

SENATE MAY URGE FREE PHILIPPINES; WEEKS OPPOSES

Our Rule Is Altruism, Says War Secretary

(By The Federated Press)

WASHINGTON, March 6.—Independence for the Philippines within three or five years is likely to be recommended by the senate committee on territories and insular possessions, as the outcome of hearings begun with the testimony of Secretary of War Weeks, a stubborn opponent of liberation of the Filipinos.

"What they want is more American capital, not independence," the stockbroker-secretary declared, when challenged by Minority Leader Robinson and Senators Reed of Pennsylvania, King of Utah, Harris of Georgia, and—by implication—by Hiram Johnson, chairman of the committee.

Ruling Islands Costly.

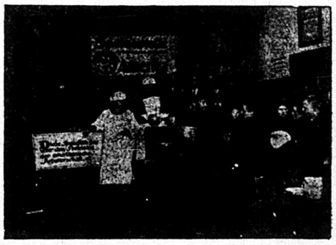
Reed, a hard-boiled business advocate and ex-soldier, said that he had been in the islands and knew that the people, despite all that had been done for them by the United States, were hostile to further American control. Inasmuch as the military occupation costs $12,000,000 a year and disturbs the whole policy of national defense, he thought the time had come to get out. Weeks had stated that the profit from investments should not be the reason for staying there.

Hiram Johnson asked Weeks whether, in view of his denial of a profit motive, he opposed independence on the ground solely of altruism. Weeks replied that that was it—pure altruism for the people of the islands. A smile went round the room, where were gathered a score of the brainiest men in the Filipino nation.

"25 Years More"—Weeks.

Weeks said American occupation should not terminate for another 25 years; he thought it a great mistake, an immature judgment, that congress ever pledged independence to the islands. But a date should be set, and meanwhile bonds would be sold for further development, these bonds to be held probably in America.

King asked whether it would not be better for the Filipinos if they progressed more slowly, saved up their capital, and refused to exploit themselves for absentee bondholders and landowners. Weeks could not see that, at all. They were still unfit to govern themselves "acceptably" to foreign investors; they needed another generation of tutelage. Not a member of the committee sided with the bond broker secretary.



American Soup Kitchen—Petersburg Platz No. 3, Berlin.

The Dictatorship of Hunger

compels the German workers to bow in meek submission to the greedy demands of the industrial lords and accept THE DICTATORSHIP OF MILITARISM which was forced upon them in exchange for something to eat.

Workers and Farmers of America
INVEST IN LABOR'S FUTURE

Help avoid the complete demoralization of the German workers and the annihilation of their organizations.

Help feed the German workers out of their present lethargy into a state which will make them fit to decide their own destiny.

Help maintain the two American Soup Kitchens already established by us in Germany.

Help establish more kitchens.

A DEFEATED GERMAN WORKERS MEANS
A DEFEATED WORLD WORKERS

Today It Is Germany. Tomorrow It May Be America.

TODAY!

Any organization wishing to maintain a Soup Kitchen in its own name can do so by remitting thru us. It takes $500 initial outlay and $2000 monthly for upkeep. Several organizations can club together in this effort.

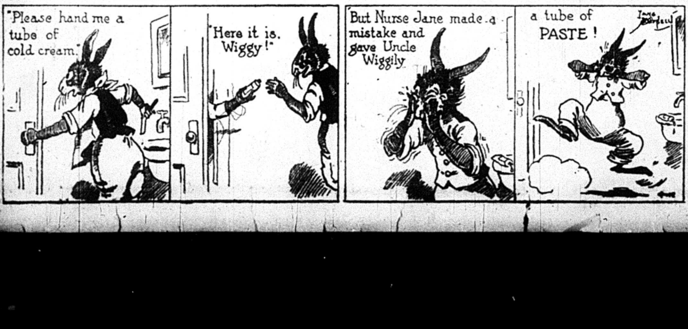
Friends of Soviet Russia and Workers' Germany,
32 So. Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Enclosed find $........ to help support the American Soup Kitchens in Germany opened by you in January. I pledge myself to ...... meals at 10c each monthly for the maintenance of the Kitchens. Send me a Meal Coupon Book (YES or NO).

NAME ....
ADDRESS ....
Trade or Profession.......................................D.W.

Committee for Internation[illegible] Workers' Aid

UNCLE WIGGILY'S TRICKS—A LAUGH FOR THE CHILDREN


"Please hand me a tube of cold cream."
"Here it is. Wiggy!"
But Nurse Jane made a mistake and gave Uncle Wiggily
a tube of PASTE!

SOCIALISTS IN PLAN TO ANNEX THE C. P. P. A.

S. P. Dying, Orphans Seek New Breadwinner

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, March 6.—While the New York Call still dragged along a weary and disreputable existence, the Socialist Party was able to show some indication of vitality but with the passing of that discredited journal the activities of the Socialist Party have been so reduced that a serious doubt now exists among even the most hopeful Socialist Party functionaries whether it can be kept going much longer.

The demoralization that has followed the exit of the Call can be seen in the fact that the once powerful locals of New York Kings, Richmond and Queens are to be merged.

Frightened people passing graveyards often whistle to maintain their courage and on the same principle one of the liars on the staff of the local Socialist Party weekly, offers the organization of a new weekly in New York to take the place of the daily Call and a youth monthly as evidence of growth rather then decay.

Salary Doubtful.

Socialist Party deterioration is not confined to New York. The Socialist Party in Massachusetts has advertised for a man to accept a position as organizer in New England with a guarantee of an adequate salary but nobody can be found willing to take the job. This means that payment of the salary is very much subject to doubt as it is not likely that the Socialist Party functionaries who are now available would hesitate to attach themselves to a pie counter because of any scruples about connecting up with the rotten carcass of the Socialist Party.

The Socialist paper in Buffalo, The New Age, is going on the rocks. Rats are known to desert a sinking ship and it is significant that Pat Quinlan, editor of that sheet, wrote his editorial obituary in the current issue. Pat's excuse was that the treasury showed signs of exhaustion and that he was asked to do too much work.

His Majesty's House Organ.

The local socialist sheet acts as the press agent of the King's ministers in the House of Commons. "Altho it has been in office only a few days it has made a most favorable impression on the public mind," it says. "None of the terrible anticipations of the capitalist press has been realized," it continued. With the support of the Tories no doubt the Socialist darling MacDonald can continue to build warships to threaten France, repudiate the Capital levy, the promised revision of the Versailles treaty and shoot Hindoo rebels so long as he has a stomach for such "socialist" policies.

The socialist paper edited by Oneal was almost hysteric in its praise for J. P. Morgan for turning over his father's collection of rare books for the use of scholars, not workers mind you. We will quote part of the Morgan eulogy:

"Good For You Morgan."

"The library with its priceless collections of rare manuscripts and paintings, with its volumes of manuscript documents to the historian, was assembled as a diversion of the spare time of the elder Morgan and now his son decides that it of right belongs to the public.

"Good for you, Morgan! Far better that great wealth be employed in collecting books and giving them to the public than in riotous dissipation like the wastrels of Newport and Palm Beach or the corruption of government by hiring of high officials for their supposed influence.

"Mr. Morgan's gift is a princely one; and his father's hobby was a noble one. No one criticizes one or the other."

That is sweet and so perfectly class (un) conscious that it almost makes us unconscious of the days when Jimmy Oneal used to talk of the "class struggle." There are other gems.

Oneal and Goldstein.

On the editorial page in the issue of March 1st, Mr. Oneal, commenting on a statement issued by the Catholic propaganda bureau in Minnesota to the effect that if the church did not take part in the social movements of the day the movements would pass the church by, says that the church program "differs little from that of the Socialist Party." It would not surprise us to see Mr. Oneal on the same platform with Peter Collins and Davy Goldstein before many moons.

The socialist party, however, is not so far gone that it has completely lost hope. The coming to office of the British Labor Party has brought the water of expectation to its teeth and it actually licks its hungry chops over the prospect of ambling into the White House in any kind of a reactionary labor combination. Hence its efforts to prove—which can be easily proven—that the British Labor party is eminently respectable unlike the accursed communists.

A socialist leader confided to the writer a few days ago that the socialist party in America would very likely pay in the conference for political action a role similar to that played by the Independent Labor Party in England. "With our superior knowledge of economics and our experience in putting out propaganda we should providing we can keep you fellows on the outside (the communists) gain complete control of whatever comes out of the July 4 conference."

He then went on to tell a little story of what transpired on the resolutions committee of the C. P. P. A. at the recent St. Louis meeting. While they were considering the resolutions, fear was expressed that they were too radical. Hillquit suddenly asked those members of the committee who were never at one time or another members of the Socialist Party to raise their hands. Only one responded and he had voted the Socialist ticket. After that the affair proceeded smoothly.

The Socialist Party is but a corpse. Otto Branstetr left the national office without any regrets even from his own cronies. It appears that he quit only when the cash was gone. His successor is begging for funds to pay her salary. The big question now agitating socialist party breasts is "Can we capture the Conference for Progressive Political Action?"

Russian Communists Fight Residue Left by War

NOTE.—Here is another installment of the speech by the prominent Russian Communist, Stalin, to members of the Russian Communist Party on the problems now facing the Communists in the First Workers' Republic. In this installment Stalin reviews the struggle against the residue left over from the war period thru which the party was compelled to pass. The views of Stalin will be followed by the views of other prominent Russian Communists. Stalin spoke as follows:

• • • •

WHAT STALIN SAID:

IN the first place a fight must be taken up all along the line against the residue and rudiments left over from the war period in our Party; against the wrong idea that our Party is a system of institutions and not a new and creative fighting organization of the proletariat, thinking actively, acting on its own initiative, permeated with new life and destroying the old.

In the second place the activity of the masses of the Party must be increased by bringing up for discussion all questions of interest to the masses, insofar as these questions can be dealt with publicly, in order that all may be given the possibility of free criticism of the Party institutions and their actions. This is the only way to transform Party discipline into a really conscious and really iron discipline.

In the third place, it is necessary that all Party functionaries, unless insuperable obstacles lie in the way with regard to too short a membership of the Party, etc., should be chosen by election. The practice of ignoring the will of the majority in the organizations when appointing comrades to responsible positions in the Party must be completely done away with in actual practice. The principle of the election must be realized in fact.

Regular Conferences Necessary.

In the fourth place, it is necessary that the Central, as also the leading Party organizations for the gouvernements and districts should hold active conferences of the responsible functionaries of every branch of workers, economists, Party workers, trade unions, and military. These conferences must take place regularly, the questions considered necessary by the conference are to be discussed, contact between the functionaries of all categories must be kept up uninterruptedly, all functionaries must be made to feel that they are members of the same Party family, that they are all working for one common cause, for the indivisible cause of the proletariat; around the Central and around the local organizations, there must be created an environment giving the Party the possibility of controlling the practical experience won by our responsible functionaries in every sphere of work, and of giving these the opportunity of experience.

In the fifth place, it is necessary that our production nuclei occupy themselves with the course of events in the works and trusts. This must be carried out in such a manner that the nuclei are kept au courant with respect to the work being done by the leading organs of our shops and associations, so that they may be able to exercise an influence on this work. You, as representatives of the nuclei, know very well how great is the moral responsibility borne by our production nuclei with regard to the non-partisan masses, in respect to the course of events in the shops and factories.

Improve Party Nuclei.

In order that the nucleus shall be placed in a position enabling it to bear the responsibility for this course of events, it must be kept well informed, must have the possibility of influencing matters in this or that direction. It is, therefore, imperative that the nuclei be called upon to take part in the debates on economical questions connected with the works and factories, that from time to time economic conferences be convened by the representatives of the nuclei belonging to undertakings forming part of a trust, for the discussion of questions dealing with the affairs of the trust. This is one of the surest of the methods required for the enrichment of the economic experience of the masses, and for the organization of control from below.

In the sixth place, it is necessary to improve the quality of the components constituting our Party nuclei. Comrade Zinoviev's article already touched upon the assertion that our Party nuclei have remained behind the non-partisan masses surrounding them in point of quality. This assertion must, of course, not be generalized and applied to all nuclei. It would be more correct to say that our Party nuclei would, for instance, stand upon a higher cultural level than they do now, if we did not remove from these nuclei those persons whom we are forced to employ for other work.

Alter Conditions of Admission.

If all our comrades, the workers, in the unions, removed by us during the last six years from the nuclei, were to return to their nuclei, would any further proof be required that these nuclei stand at a much higher cultural level than even the most advanced non-partisan workers? It is just for this reason that the Party possesses no other elements for the improvement of the state apparatus and is obliged to return to this source again and again.

We must free ourselves from that superfluous formalism so often shown by our Party when admitting new members to the Party, when these belong to the working class. We must not be so ruled by formalism. The Party can and must facilitate the conditions of admission to the Party for members of the working class.

(To Be Continued Saturday)

THE THEATRE

BERNARD SHAW ON HERESY

Review of Saint Joan

By FREDERICK KUH

(Federated Press)

NEVER has Bernard Shaw been more impressive than in Saint Joan, which is enjoying its first presentation on any stage thru the Theater Guild in New York. And a sterling production, at that. One feels that, in this play, G. B. S. has unleashed the pent up, hot emotions which, in his most successful works, he has subordinated to cold intellectuality.

Not that Saint Joan does not abound in satire. But this is the weakest aspect of his powerful stage chronicle. The jibes at the English in Saint Joan often verge perilously close to the slapstick; and of the blows at the Catholic church, a few are telling, while many are overstressed. In the second act, wherein the archbishop of Rheims unveils the shams of his cult, one wishes that his deceptions were rendered less apparent and that the dramatist had left us to do more of our own debunking. But these vulnerable passages serve to magnify the mature wisdom and beauty of the play as a whole.

Shaw leaves the traditional story of Joan virtually intact. Joan is merely shorn of the superstitions woven around her legend. Her behavior is rationalized. And she stands before us, the unripe girl, obedient to her conscience, courageously defying church and state in her resplendent faith.

The eternal price of heresy is the recurrent theme. Last century's iconoclasm becomes the sanctified respectability of today. And when, in the epilogue Joan reappears before her inquisitors, who are now her humble worshippers, we are made to realize that they would avidly burn her again at the stake, were she to return in the flesh. We are reminded that, because men possess so little imagination, a new saint must be crucified for each generation.

Only the shabby English soldier, a reincarnated Henry Dubb, reveals something akin to genuine understanding of Joan's spirit—and he, of course, is merely on furlough from hell.

In the 15th century, it was the heresy of nationalism, menacing the power of clerical and secular hierarchy, of which Joan was guilty. Nowadays, it is dissent from our capitalist, nationalist institutions that is the cardinal sin. And in the next century, what new heresies shall be invented, that we may replenish our larder with freshly crucified pioneers? "How much longer, oh Lord, how much longer!" is Joan's cry in the wilderness. How often is that cry being echoed in the prisons and death cells of our contemporary western civilization.

OUTLAW EDICT AIDS COMMUNISTS GERMANS FIND

Like Days Bismarck Fought Socialists

(Staff Correspondent of the Federated Press)

BERLIN, March 6.—"The decree outlawing the Communist Party in Germany is doing for the Communist movement what Bismarck's anti-Socialist law did for the Socialist movement," Wilhelm Bartz, Communist member of the reichstag, claims. In discussing the effects of the decree issued under the state-of-emergency act by the military dictator, General von Seeckt, Bartz told The Federated Press that "Just as Bismarck's actions stimulated interest in Socialism, so the ban on Communists is making Communist converts."

Bartz has returned to Berlin from a speaking campaign in Saxony, Thuringia and Mecklenburg.

Ban Is Failure.

"How did you manage to hold meetings when the party has been declared illegal?" I inquired.

"That was simple and at the same time a good illustration of the way bureaucracy works," Bartz replied. "We were not allowed to call meetings of the Communist Party, nor ask people to vote the Communist Party ticket, but groups of Communist voters could band themselves together as 'Communist voters' committees' and as such obtain permission to hold campaign meetings. The judiciary committee of the reichstag had decided that nobody can deny a candidate the right during election time to address his constituents. He therefore gets up a voters' committee and that committee arranges the campaign meeting.

Meeting Anyhow.

"At the meeting we are not allowed to say, 'join the Communist Party,' or 'vote for the candidates of the Communist Party,' but we must say 'become adherents to Communist thought,' or 'vote for Communists.' By complying with these technicalities we get by and hold our meetings just as tho nothing had happened. Of course, at times there are disturbances and interference, and we must expect to be arrested during such meetings. Only the other week I was held in jail for three days after being arrested at a voters' meeting.

"The main thing is that we can talk to our voters and win them over for Communism. And here the element of 'forbidden fruit' enters to our advantage. There is more of romance and of personal bravery connected with being a Communist now than before the stupid edict was issued."

CITIZENS TO PROBE GARMENT WORKERS' STRIKE

Crowe's Stand Causing Bitter Feeling

The arrests of citizens found walking in the vicinity of dress making establishments where strikes are on, by officers of Attorney Crowe's office and the gross partiality shown to the clothing barons by city officials has finally forced citizens not involved in the struggle to step in with a view to bringing about a settlement. A meeting of progressive element met yesterday and the following statement was issued by Walter R. Mee, secretary of the conference:

"A group of representative persons of this city were called together for luncheon at the Hotel Morrison today by the Chicago Church Federation to consider impartially the conditions and progress of the strike of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union in this city, now going on. Those present, numbering about fifty, organized themselves into a Citizens' Committee, with Father Fredric Seidenburg, Dean of the Department of Sociology of Loyola University, as chairman, and Mr. Walter R. Mee, Executive secretary of the Chicago Church Federation, as secretary, to gather facts and take such action as may then seem desirable.

"A sub-committee was also appointed, consisting of Father Seidenburg, Mrs. B. F. Langworthy, First Vice-President of the Woman's City Club; Mrs. V. Frank Brown, Chairman of the Women in Industry of the Illinois League of Women Voters; Dean Thomas F. Holgate, President of the Chicago Church Federation; Mrs. Ab Simon, President of the Conference of Jewish Women's Organization, and Mrs. George M. Mathes, Director of the Women's Department of the Anti-Saloon League, for the purpose of investigating the present conditions of the strike and to confer at once with the city officials regarding them.

"In view of the importance to Chicago citizens of the present strike this Citizens' Committee expects to enlarge itself materially for the purpose of securing a settlement based as far as possible on the true merits of the situation."

Not Daunted by Cold.

In spite of snow and cold and injunctions and the brutality of the police the striking garment workers kept their picket line filled along every street in the garment districts yesterday.

The most significant development of the day was that the regular uniformed police have followed the lead of the police attached to the state's attorney's office and have begun to treat the striking girls in a fiendishly brutal manner.

Strikers believe that Capt. John H. Alcock, who has been put in charge of the strike detail of police by order of Chief of Police Morgan Collins, has ordered the police to help State's Attorney Robert E. Crowe's police break the spirit of the strikers and the strike.

Police In Military Array.

Yesterday was the first day Alcock was in charge of the police detail. There have been assigned to strike duty more tnan 100 police officers. Most of them are stationed in the strike area along Market, Adams, Quincy, Wells and Van Buren streets. That is the district where the big dress manufacturers have their shops. The police work from 8:00 a. m. till 6:00 p. m. They concentrate their energy on arresting pickets during the evening when the scabs are returning home from work.

When the pickets got on the job along Market street yesterday morning, five of them were arrested and brutally handled and thrown into patrol wagons. They were taken to the First district police station, where they were held for more than an hour before being booked. After being booked they were taken to the So. Clark Street police station. The desk sergeant was not told they were in the women's quarters and it was several hours before the lawyers for the union were able to bail them out.

The manner in which they were arrested and handled plainly showed that they were arrested in order to frighten the other pickets. The attempt failed. The pickets kept up their slow march and only one person dropped out of line to go to the union office to report the arrests. The girls arrested were: Fannie Yawnes, Eva Baskin, Ray Wytiskovsky, Lillian Libbin and Lena Morvitz. They will be arraigned in the So. Clark Street police court this morning.

Florence Corn and Eleanor Sadlowska were discharged in the So. Clark Street police court yesterday when the two scabs who had signed complaints against them charging them with assault and battery, disorderly conduct and assault with intent to kill failed to show up in court.

Thirteen girl strikers who were arrested Wednesday evening and not booked till a late hour demanded that they be given jury trials and were released on $400 bonds each. They were, Mary Oppenheim, Rose Yankowitz, Ida Giffin, Clara Krasnowsky, Emma Goldberg, Jennie Lieberman, Lily Shankman, Ethel Siegel, Fanny Ornstein, Bertha Sadler, Bessie Chaley, Yetta Kressler and Clara Gabin. Clara Gabin is one of the militants expelled from the I. L. G. W. U. and who has been active in the strike.

Minnie Parish, Olga Levin and Julia Radunicki who had been arrested earlier Wednesday were also arraigned and demanded jury trials. They were released on bonds.

In the West Chicago Avenue police court Susan Pieffer, Catherine Satka and Angelica Kramer were arraigned and released on bonds when they demanded jury trials.

Mechanical Partner Does Team Work with Miss Menth

By ALFRED V. FRANKENSTEIN

Herma Menth, a Viennese pianist new to Chicago, played a recital at the Playhouse on the afternoon of March 4. Miss Menth proved to be not only a musician of exceptional gifts, but also a person of a new and different stage personality. She has much youthful vigor and energy, and good insight into the spiritual qualities of the music which she played. She was not afraid to talk to her audience, not too stiff to tell her hearers all about what she was about to play.

Part of the program was given over to two-piano music, the first piano part played by a reproducing piano, the second by Miss Menth. The reproducing piano has been perfected to a point where the difference between its interpretation and that of the artist who made the record is difficult to detect. Accordingly, it has served to make possible the performance of two-piano music more often, without the necessity of an assisting artist, and with a great increase in the possibilities of program making. The only disadvantage is that, once a record is made, the interpretation must remain fixed and unchanging, limiting the performer to only one style of rendition.

State's Attorney of Crawford County Is Held as Bootlegger

DANVILLE, Ill., Mar. 6.—State's Attorney Charles E. Jones of Crawford County, was indicted here today by the Federal Grand Jury on a charge of conspiracy to violate the National Dry Act. The charges involve alleged transactions with others.

Thirty-five indictments were returned today. More than half of the indictments concerned Williamson County cases of dry law violations. The identity of the persons is held secret until the arrests are made.

Disease Under Control.

OAKLAND, Calif., March 6.—Officials today believed they had the foot and mouth disease epidemic under control.

Confusion of Sound at Radio Bedlam in New York City

NEW YORK, March 6.—Auditory hash is being served at the radio show.

Anyone who has gone into a phonograph shop to buy records and has heard "Hot Lips" welling from one thin, glass partitioned cabinet, while "Cohan On the Telephone" squawks in competition from another, both drowning a harp solo, has some idea of what it sounds like at the radio council's exhibit.

Except that at the show at the Hotel Pennsylvania they have no partitions. That makes it worse.

Here, side by side, one demonstrator is tuning in on Pittsburgh, Pa., while an adjacent loud speaker gives its hearers Seattle, Wash., and another a few feet away, has just picked up Jefferson City, Mo.

The show is a national and at times international babel. The voices of a dozen cities speak at once. The air is a confusion of sound as the same antennae pick up for the various adjusted receiving sets the lecture on "How to Wash Dishes," from WEAF on 500 meters and the "Carp Trio" at Atlanta on 660.

The grand ball room where the show is being held, is a conglomeration of neutrodyne receivers, phusiformers and varicouplers, a national capital of noise.

Hit Parking, Tall Buildings.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Mar. 6—Parking automobiles in downtown streets and construction of skyscrapers must stop in all cities to relieve traffic congestion, a half dozen traffic experts told the American Electric Railways Association meeting here today.

Plan Montana Labor Bank.

GREAT FALLS, Mont., March 6.—Local labor organizations led by the railway unions have appointed a committee to investigate and report on the advisability of opening a labor bank in Great Falls. This move comes at a time when Montana non-labor banks are failing right and left. An expert in labor banking from the east is expected to arrive here soon to survey the situation.

What are you doing Sunday, March 9th? Tell the F. S. R.

Cleveland, O., Readers, Notice

SECOND ANNUAL

Entertainment & Dance

At GRDINA'S HALL,

6021 ST. CLAIR

SUNDAY, MAR. 16, 3:30 P. M.

Rosinthal's Union Orchestra.

Entertainment—Refreshments—Supper

ADMISSION 50 CENTS

Auspices WORKERS PARTY.

VOLUNTEER!

FOR

GERMAN RELIEF

House to House Canvass on

SUNDAY, MARCH 9TH

Millions of men, women and children doomed to die unless help is immediately forthcoming—AND THE HELP WILL NOT BE FORTHCOMING—UNLESS YOU DO YOUR SHARE! Send in your name and address immediately to

Room 307, 166 W. Washington St. (State 5959)

or call for your supplies and instructions on Sunday, March 9th, 9 a. m. at the place nearest your home:

THE DAILY WORKER, 1640 N. Halsted St.
VILNIS, 2513 S. Halsted St.
FREIHEIT, 1145 Blue Island Ave.
LIBERTY CLUB HOUSE, 3420 W. Roosevelt Road
WORKERS LYCEUM, 2733 Hirsch Boulevard

USE MURINE FOR YOUR EYES

Night *and* Morning

Have Clean, Healthy Eyes

If they Tire, Itch Smart, Burn or Discharge if Sore, Irritated, Inflamed or Granulated, use Murine often. *Refreshes, Soothes.* Safe for Infant or Adult. At all Druggists.

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Convenient Workers Mailing Department

OF THE

Amalgamated Trust & Savings Bank

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CHICAGO, ILL.

Long distance banking is simpler and easier than walking to your neighborhood bank in your own city.

Workers in many states carry their accounts with this labor bank thru the WORKERS MAILING DEPARTMENT.

NO MATTER HOW SMALL
HAVE YOUR OWN ACCOUNT IN
CHICAGO'S ONLY LABOR BANK

Check the squares below that interest you, and fill in your name and address before mailing. We will write you at once.

☐ Send me your pamphlet, "THE LABOR BANK."
☐ Send me material for a { ☐ commercial / ☐ savings } account.
☐ Send me information about your MAILING DEPARTMENT.

NAME: ....
ADDRESS: ....

A BANK OWNED AND OPERATED BY LABOR IN THE INTEREST OF LABOR.

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J. LOUIS ENGDAHL
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MORITZ J. LOEB............Business Manager

Entered as second-class mail Sept. 21, 1923 at the Post-Office at Chicago, Ill., under the act of March 3, 1879.

804 Advertising rates on application.

Throw Out Burns

William J. Burns, head of the Bureau of Investigation of the Department of Justice, symbolizes more than any other individual the brutality and mailed-fist of American capitalism.

As director of the world-notorious detective agency, the International Burns Detective Agency, Mr. Burns has railroaded more innocent workers to jail, has smashed more unions and broken more strikes than any other strikebreaker or scab agency under the sun.

As the boss of the most powerful subdivision of the United States Government, his Bureau of Investigation of the Department of Justice, Mr. William J. Burns was the field-marshal in the relentless war waged by the employers against the railway workers in their national strike of 1922. It was the Burns agents, cloaked with Government authority, that forged the affidavits, that committed outrageous acts of violence, which served as the pretense for the infamous Daugherty injunction.

All of these high-handed deeds of Mr. Burns were performed in the interest of the powerful capitalists whose watch-dog he has been for years. Fortunately the great majority of the working class and the farming masses of this country have never failed to recognize Mr. Burns as their mortal enemy. But the disclosures of the Teapot investigation should serve to inspire and unite all workers and farmers to get rid of Mr. Burns, once and for all.

Mr. Burns has attacked all workers, regardless of their political opinions. Now all workers should unite against him. Never before was there so favorable an opportunity for getting rid of this scourge of the labor movement. At the hearings before the Public Lands Committee, Mr. Burns showed himself in all his bestiality, in all his sneaking meanness and cunning hatred of the workers and in all his slavish, sycophantic loyalty to the bosses.

Mr. Burns, the supposed guardian of the country's security and peace, has allowed the use of the Department of Justice secret code to be employed by the millionaire thief McLean against the country which this Department is supposed to be protecting.

It was Mr. Burns who wanted this "dollar-a-year man" to resign from the Department of Justice in order to enable Mr. Daugherty to continue in office more comfortably and help the Sinclairs and Dohenys with less difficulty.

While the workers were being sent to die by the thousands in France and Flanders in the name of the fraudulent dollar democracy, Mr. Gaston B. Means, was in the employ of the German imperialist government. No sooner had the war ended and no sooner had Burns been given his present appointment by Daugherty than this same German imperialist spy was employed by the Bureau of Investigation.

And, while the country was being shocked by the astounding revelations regarding wholesale robbery of its oil resources, Mr. Burns, who calls himself the world's best detective, not only did not put at the disposal of the Committee his powerful agency, but did everything he possibly could to aid and abet the millionaire capitalist criminals.

Mr. Burns has been caught red-handed. Mr. Burns, the sworn enemy of all workers and farmers has been caught at his worst. Mr. Burns, the strike-breaker, the union-smasher, the labor-hater has been exposed in his true light as a most poisonous, dangerous rattlesnake menacing the working masses.

Now is the time to kick Mr. Burns out of office and out of business. Now is the time when the workers and farmers should unite in one mighty effort to rid themselves forever of this scourge that has been devastating the ranks of the laborers and farming masses for many years.

Let the workers and farmers get together and force the Government to throw William J. Burns out of the Department of Justice and to bring him to trial for his numerous crimes.

His Master's Voice

The Chief Executive of our imperialist government has come out flatly against granting the Filipino people national freedom. As standard-bearer of the world's most arrogant and aggressive coterie of capitalist looters, the American employing class, Mr. Coolidge minced no words. The President spoke his masters' voice. "Silent Cal" mercilessly thrust the dagger of oppression into the very heart of the Filipino people.

Of course, our President, who is the political bed-fellow and protector of the oil thieves Sinclair and Doheny, hid behind the time-worn hypocritical idealistic pretensions so characteristic of the lying lackeys of the imperialist gangmen.

Behind the President's smoke screen of poison gas, there was hidden the strikebreaker Coolidge, the pliant tool of American Big Business, the spokesman of the oppressors and exploiters of the Filipino and American masses. General Wood who has been handing out concessions to the capitalists who financed his disastrous primary campaign of 1920 to the extent of two million dollars is lauded and indorsed by the President.

The Coolidge message on the Philippine question is a challenge and a warning to the Filipino people and to the American working and farming masses. The brazen effrontery of our Puritanic president, his attempt to terrorize the Filipino people into submission to the autocrat Wood—are merely desperate efforts to stop the Filipinos from fighting for their national freedom and from exposing General Wood's guilt in numerous scandals in his administration of the Islands that would put the oil steal to shame.

The refusal of the Administration to give the Philippines the national freedom which should be theirs should be a signal for all our workers and farmers to line up solidly with our Filipino brothers to smash the clique of American capitalist Shylocks demanding their pound of flesh from the oppressed Filipino nation. It is the sacred duty of every workers' and farmers' organization to denounce the Coolidge attack on the Filipinos as an attack on the American working masses.

Get Real Investigators

When Senator Walsh was away from Washington recently many became disturbed over the manner in which the Committee on Public Lands was conducting its investigation of the oil scandals.

The situation has not changed fundamentally since the return to the Capital of the senior Senator from Montana. The fact of the matter is that the Committee on Public Lands is eminently unfitted for the task it is now charged with. If the country is to be given a thorogoing investigation of the whole rotten affair, if the country is not to be denied the undiluted truth about this gigantic steal then the Committee on Public Lands should immediately be discharged from the duty of going on with the investigation.

As its personnel stands today, the Public Lands Committee is burdened with such Senators as Lenroot and Smoot. Lenroot from Wisconsin is chairman. He has already shown himself to be distinctly prejudiced in favor of the corruptionists who have been despoiling the country's resources. He has been found to be informing the McLeans, the Falls and their lickspittles, thru circuitous and devious channels it is true, of the plans of the investigating committee.

Then there is Smoot, than whom there is no worse grafter and corruptionist. The Senator from Utah has been caught red-handed passing notes to Doheny at the very moment while he was supposed to be investigating Doheny about shady oil deals. This Latter-Day-Saint of the Mormon Church has been involved in enough scandals to make the Sinclairs and Dohenys blush with shame. We still remember his tariff steal in behalf of the sugar interests.

There can be no effective, real housecleaning, all the talk about it to the contrary notwithstanding, until the present Public Lands Committee itself is subject to some thoro house cleaning. The country has no confidence in the honesty and purpose of more than one of the members of the Committee now investigating the Teapot scandal. We must have a new committee chosen to prosecute the investigation. We must have a committee that will not allow any of its members to work in collusion with the criminals to be tried and that will resolutely set itself to ferreting out the thieves no matter how high up they may be in the Cabinet, the Stock Exchange, or the White House.

Remember Mooney

The frantic appeal that Hiram Johnson is making for the republican presidential nomination and his renewed claims to progressivism once more bring to the fore the cases of Mooney and Billings now rotting in California jails.

The cases of Mooney and Billings present the most elaborate and outrageous frame-up perpetrated by the capitalist class and its government in all the dark annals of workingclass persecution in America.

For nearly eight years Tom Mooney, the valiant fighter of the workingclass, has been in a California dungeon. Both Mooney and Billings have been shown to be innocent, to be completely innocent of any connection with the preparedness bomb explosion. This case has assumed an international significance, as the demonstration by the Petrograd workers for Mooney's freedom indicated.

Four of the witnesses whose evidence enabled the courts to frame Mooney and Billings have confessed perjury since. The judge who sentenced Mooney to be hanged has recommended a new trial. The attorney general of California, a federal mediation commission, and Mr. Densmore, the director of the United States Employment Bureau, have concurred in this recommendation. The innocence of Billings was established long ago. District attorney Brady who succeeded the notorious Fickert, declared more than two years ago that Mooney and Billings couldn't be convicted in a new trial. Yet, he is still languishing in the filthy Folsom jail and Mooney in the San Quentin prison.

But no governor of the state has ever dared to free these innocent workers. The State of California is in the grip of ruthless industrial interests who see in Mooney and Billings their mortal enemies and therefore keep them imprisoned. Only Senator Hiram Johnson can help move these powerful capitalist magnates. However, Hiram Johnson is not doing a thing to free the innocent workingmen. Today the guilt of the suffering and the continued imprisonment of Mooney and Billings is to be fastened on the head of Hiram Johnson who can secure their freedom with very little effort.

Are You Reading "A Week"?

By IURY LIBEDINSKY

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(WHAT HAS GONE BEFORE)
The Russian Communist Party branch is governing this frontier city and fighting the counter-revolution. Earlier installments tell of the fuel shortage that prevents seed grain from being fetched on the railroad. The Party meeting decides to send the Red Army far away for fuel, at the risk of leaving the city open for bandits and counter-revolutionists. It also decides to conscript the local bourgeoisie for wood cutting in a near-by park. Varied types of party members are flashed on the screen: Klimin, the efficient president of the branch, who still finds time to have a sweetheart; Robeiko, the consumptive, whose devotion is killing him; Gornuikh, the brilliant youth of 19 on the Cheka; Matusenko, the luxury-loving place-hunter and Stalmakhov, a practical workingman revolutionist. Gornuikh, disguised as a peasant, overhears talk in the market place about a plot of counter-revolutionists to seize the town while the Red Army is away getting wood. The Communist company is summoned. The last issue tells of the counter-revolutionists murdering Robeiko before the eyes of the delicate little school teacher Lisa. She rushes out overwhelmed with horror only to run into further horror.—(NOW GO ON WITH THE STORY).

• • • •

CHAPTER X—Continued.

SHE wanted to scream and run, to run and scream again. But she subdued this feeling of instinctive, panic fear, and went up to the railing, straining to guess at the still indistinct outlines of the dark object. She came nearer; her feet sank in the deep snow, and suddenly, somehow all at once, she saw, recognized, and with a low cry sank on the ground.

Clothes torn to pieces, so that the blue naked body showed thru; a woman's clothes, a woman's body; a dark wound above the exposed left breast; stretched out naked hands and uncovered face; tightly screwed up eyes, bitten lips, disordered hair, loose and trodden into the snow. It was the face of Simkova.

Lisa did not scream now, did not weep, but crept over the damp snow to the body, raised the dead head and touched the cold cheeks with the palms of her hands.

And the sky grew blue to the zenith, and color poured over everything, the little houses of the outskirts, the brown road and the grey trees. One side of the sky turned ruby, brighter and brighter, just as if a bonfire had been lit there and was blazing up. From over there the sun would shine out, and a pure, almost imperceptible rosy reflection was added to the blue-white of the snowdrifts and the roofs of the houses.

Clearer and clearer Lisa saw Simkova's face, with its grimace of revulsion and anguish, that pale face with the dead, screwed up eyes, which she had seen so lately beautiful and full of the joy of life. It seemed to her that human life had come to its end. There was nothing left but the dead little houses, and the importunate, regular, also death-like, tapping of the machine gun.

What Do You Think of Our First Story?

The DAILY WORKER wants to know what its readers think of the first serial novel it offers to its readers. We have published many installments of this gripping story. Another appears today. What do you think of the story, its setting, its character, as far as we have gone? We want our readers to let us know. Write down your views and send them in to the DAILY WORKER, 1640 N. Halsted St., Chicago, Ill. We publish as many of these letters as we can find space for. Don't delay. Write today.

And with dull incomprehension she looked at the simple joyful beauty of the Spring sunrise. . . . Who had any need of this marvelous transparency of the air, of that sun? And why was the noise of the machine gun broken by the joyful ringing of bells?

But the belfries were rejoicing. . . . The Easter bell-ringing floated over the town, and the sound of it was interwoven with the tapping of the machine gun and the noise of rifle shooting, which was rattling now at both ends of the town.

The Easter bell-ringing reminded Lisa of God. . . . God? Where was he? She no longer felt Him in herself. . . . She looked round. . . . Little houses with closed shutters, blue snowdrifts, pale sky. The tapping of the machine gun and the ringing of bells. The corpse of a girl, so lately full of joy, beauty and understanding. Where was God? In the Easter ringing of the bells, perhaps, with which the priests, in the name of God, were welcoming this day of violence and death?

Robeiko was right, and life was a struggle, and since, over there, from behind those little houses and grey railings, the sounds of rifle fire were clearly to be heard, the struggle was not yet over. . . . Perhaps life was still going on, since the Communists were still struggling?

Lisa raised herself from the the snow. She rose to her knees. She covered the body of Simkova, and kissed her cold forehead. She got up with difficulty, for her feet were benumbed, and then, as quickly as she could, she went in the direction from which, now quite near by, came the sounds of shooting.

• • • •

CHAPTER XI.

THE door opened for a few seconds. . . . The doubtful light of an electric torch fell into the darkness and damp of the cellar. A few curses and blows and Klimin was thrust into the cellar. Again darkness in which was visible the dim blue ghost of the cellar window. There was the noise of steps going off up the stairs.

Klimin had been knocked down by a blow . . . He stood up and listened. It seemed to him that he heard some sort of rustling.

"Is there any one here?
"Klimin?"
"Stalmakhov?"

They knew each other by their voices and exchanged handgrips in the darkness. Suddenly Klimin groaned.

"Look out, Stalmakhov, my shoulder is shot thru," and, after the momentary happiness, both remembered their situation and felt sad.

"We have both fallen into one trap, Klimin. . . . All the same, I'm glad that it's with you and not with any one else that I shall spend the last night of my life. . . . But I'd be still more glad if you were not here just now, but up there where that shooting is going on. . . . How did you fall into their hands? . . ."

"Gornuikh found me and sent me to the Commission, but the lads had not waited for me in the Commission, but had retreated, fighting as they went, to the railway station. Probably that's why I heard the shooting not from the direction of the Commission but as if it were on one side, further to the left. I fell into an ambush close to the Commission. They shot me in the right shoulder. My arm, hung loose at once, like a whip. Or they would never have got me alive. They recognized me at once, of course. Who of that filth does not know Klimin? They knocked me about pretty badly. But now, Stalmakhov, it looks as if they had too much on their hands to think of us. Such a fire has started from the direction of the railway station, it's clear enough they are finding things hot, or they'd never have left us in peace. But did you find Karaulov?"

"No. . . . He had gone off somewhere. They got me with an ambush, too. But I laid one of them out all the same. The third shot I meant for myself but it missed fire. They kill you, that's nothing. But they will torture me badly. I did the corn collection thruout the district. So far they have not recognized me. But how I want to smoke, Klimin. It's more than I can bear. And, more than I want to smoke, I want to live." He tried to laugh but could not, and broke off with a sigh. "Klimin, you are here, and already I'm thinking of being saved. That's because you did save me from death once. Remember, during the collection of provision toll?"

"I remember. It was nothing."

"No, brother, it was not nothing. The noose was round my neck when you rode up with your lads. I was then expecting death for certain, but you brought salvation. Perhaps it'll be the same now."

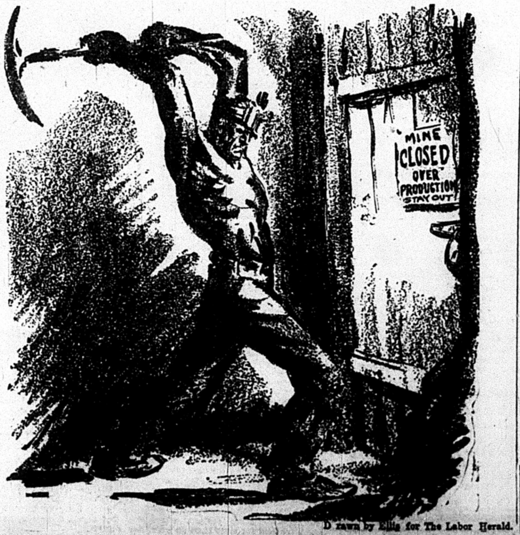
"No. It seems this time we are really done for, Comrade Stalmakhov. I remember it well now, and pale you were when we were cutting the ropes off your wrists with a sword. That was when we became acquainted."

"True. A year and a half I've known you. After that we worked together on the District Committee. . . . I always liked being with you, and always wanted to say so, but when we met, it was never more than 'Good day,' 'Goodbye,' or 'Give me a light,' and that was all the talking we did."

Both were silent. The shooting over towards the railway station grew more distant, and sounded duller, and duller. What with blows, loss of blood and anxiety, Klimin was seized with weariness. He lay on the floor and touched the cold flagstones with his forehead. And he thought of how in this cellar of the Cheka many hundreds of people, sentenced to death by him, had awaited death just as now he, Klimin, was awaiting it. He remembered single sentences from Surikov's letter, his words about pity for the sufferings of another's organism.

(To Be Continued Saturday)

GANGWAY FOR THE UNION!



Drawn by Ellis for The Labor Herald.

AS WE SEE IT

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY.

A fellow by the name of Ed Howe—Dr. Frank Crane knows him—we don't, says that Russia is ruled by nine men. Ed does not like the idea. He thinks perhaps that's eight too many. The czar used to do the job all by his lonesome. And Ed, being a good American, is strong for efficiency. We have not heard, however, that the nine have been caught selling out Russia for a satchelful of dough. Whenever they catch anybody in Russia thinking of doing that he finds his thinking machinery missing. Here in the U. S. he would begin to enjoy life.

• • •

The grave diggers in Naples, Italy have gone on strike. They demand shorter hours, more pay and a higher standard of living. Since the Fascisti government came into power, the number of deaths has increased enormously, resulting in wear and tear on the bodies of the grave diggers. Mussolini threatens to give the grave diggers their own medicine unless they bury their demands with the dead.

• • •

Much joy was created in England recently over the announcement that the United States Shipping Board was to sell its ships at auction. This is a good chance for the man who was looking for a ship to bring freedom to Ireland wrapped up in ham sandwiches, as was predicted by Saint Columkille a few hundred years A. D.

• • •

Sweden has no Samuel Gompers, Charles Evans Hughes or Yiddish Daily Forward. The result is that Sweden has contracted to deliver 500 locomotives to the Soviet government. In the meantime the U. S. is contracting economic depression.

• • •

Britain is also taking steps to grant Russia credit so that the great unemployment prevailing in England may be reduced. One of the conditions of the loan will be that all the money advanced must be used to buy the needed materials in England.

• • •

J. P. Morgan went to Europe after shackling Japan with a $150,000,000 chain in the form of a loan. He plans to join his family at Naples on board the yacht Corsair—rather appropriate cognomen—after which he will "indulge in a lazy cruise of the Mediterranian idling among the Grecian isles and sailing as far east as Egypt." This should be gratifying to the wage slaves all over the world who are toiling to make Mr. Morgan's investment pay so that he and his family can idle among the Grecian islands.

• • •

James Reed, of Missouri, threw another harpoon into Mr. McAdoo's campaign—or is it a corpse? He charged him with loaning money without security to France during the world war.

• • •

Latvia is facing another cabinet crisis. The outlook is dark for the "potato republic" of the Baltic.

• • •

The Chicago Tribune and the Herald-Examiner are engaged in a criminal-catching contest. It is a well known fact that the big dailies have their undercover men in the underworld, that they are on such terms with the police that the latter feel themselves under the obligation to tip off the newspapers when going to make a raid or capture a criminal or suspect. Indeed it appears that the business of arresting those suspected of crime is now largely the function of the capitalist press here and that the police only move when ordered to do so by the newspapers or perhaps come to the editorial offices and lug the prisoner away after he has been tracked down and apprehended by the press.

• • •

This is a very interesting situation and it is a matter of surprise that those political chiropodists known as liberals who are usually busy scraping bunions off the feet of the capitalist system have not already raised a loud outcry over this state of affairs. The capitalist papers actually commit crime in illegally arresting people whom they suspect of being in a position of information that will enable them to beat a rival. But there is no move made to stop this dirty work.

• • •

A few weeks ago the Herald-Examiner arrested a man suspected of being on the inside of the murder of a notorious gunman by the name of Dougherty and his wife. The suspect was detained for twenty-four hours in the Herald-Examiner prison jokingly called the "goldfish room" after the notorious chamber of horrors in the detective bureau where those who will not say what the police want them to, will say it with hose if not with flowers.

• • •

Bill Engelke, the gentleman of the underworld captured by the Herald-Examiner, has since been indicted, causing the newspaper responsible for his apprehension to chuckle with pride over its contribution to the cause of justice. This caused the Tribune to froth at the mouth. An editorial commenting on the ways of unscrupulous newspaper rivals appeared in that respectable organ. The Hearst sheet retorted with a loud haw! haw! which appears to have gotten under the hide of the "World's Greatest Newspaper."

Our Advertisers help make this Paper possible. Patronize our Advertisers and tell them you saw their Ad in The Daily Worker.

THE DAILY WORKER RAISES THE STANDARD FOR A WORKERS' AND FARMERS' GOVERNMENT

THE DAILY WORKER

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SATURDAY, MARCH 8, 1924

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CALL EDITOR McLEAN TO TESTIFY IN OIL PROBE

Dever Held Responsible For Brutality of "Boss" Crowe Thugs by Union Committee

Charging Mayor William E. Dever, democrat, with responsibility of the conduct of the special police from the office of State's Attorney Robert E. Crowe, republican, in brutally assaulting unionists involved in the dress makers' strike, a committee of four from the Chicago Federation of Labor, headed by President John Fitzpatrick, informed the mayor that unless there was a speedy change for the better in the attitude of the police toward the strikers, the organized workers of Chicago would hold him to a strict accountability.

The members of the committee that waited on the mayor, besides John Fitzpatrick, were Anton Johannsen, Victor Olander, and John Clay.

Mayor Dever was informed that the conduct of his uniformed policemen was no better than that of Attorney Crowe's plain clothes sluggers.

The mayor was informed that he had it in his power to withdraw all the state's attorney's office police assigned to duty there and thus effectively stop the activities of Crowe in attempting to break the strike. He said that organized labor would demand that the mayor do this unless Crowe at once recalled from strike duty all police he has assigned to such work.

The Manhandler.

The second point that Fitzpatrick made was that Captain John H. Alcock who has been put in charge of the strike detail of regular police was such a hard boiled person in handling prisoners and other people that he had been for years assigned to the archives section of the record department of the police. There he came in contact with no one and he did not have a chance to be hardboiled. Now he has been dragged from that job and put in charge of the strike detail presumably because of his reputation as a hard egg. Fitzpatrick demanded that he be removed from strike duty at once and put back in the record department.

At present, Fitzpatrick said there are hundreds of sluggers in the strike area. They are there for no good. Their job is to beat up workers and make trouble. Unless the police at once chase them from the strike area the labor movement of Chicago would consider that it is privileged to do the same as the bosses have done and hire sluggers.

In order to make it impossible for sluggers to beat up pickets and pose as police Fitzpatrick demanded that all plain clothes men on the strike detail be ordered to wear their badges on the outside of their coats. He said that scores of sluggers have beaten up hundreds of workers by posing as police officers.

Fitzpatrick also read the letter to the mayor which he sent to Robert E. Crowe.

After Fitzpatrick had finished Dever said that within an hour he would confer with the chief of police and if there was not a marked improvement in the way police handled strikers within a few hours the committee should come back and he would see that something was done.

About a dozen of the boss dress manufacturers have sent letters to their former employees advising them that they intended to open for business on a "strictly open shop basis." The workers were asked to let the bosses know at once if they intended to work. The reply of the workers has been to bring the letters offering jobs to the strike headquarters and turn them over to the secretary of the strike committee.

All the letters from the different bosses are exactly the same. The letters show that while the bosses want the workers to come back to work under the blessings of the "open shop" they themselves understand the value of the united front.

The letters all have the same sweet way of addressing the workers as "Dear Miss So and So." To workers who are used in the shops to having the foreman swear and curse at them this seems to be a pretty piece of hypocrisy.

The Invitation to Scab.

Here is what the letters say:

"We have decided to begin to operate our factory on a strictly open shop basis.

"If you wish to retain your position it is necessary that you should advise us as soon as possible.

"We have arranged for protection

(Continued on page 3)

JUDGE ISSUES LABOR GAGS ON DEMAND

Bosses Have Friend in Denis Sullivan

"Injunction King" Denis Sullivan doesn't want any mere circuit judge to interfere with his business of taking a poke at union labor by issuing injunctions. That was revealed yesterday when Judge Sullivan, who is robed in all the majesty of a superior court judge issued an injunction against the Joint Board of the International Ladies' Garment Workers Union on behalf of the Francine Frock company in spite of the fact that they already have an injunction. The old injunction was issued several months ago by the circuit court while the union was trying to organize the workers in the Francine shop.

Peter Sissman, attorney for the union, pointed out to the court that there was already an injunction almost exactly duplicating the one being applied for issued for the Francine company. "If the court please, there is already an injunction which this complainant has taken out against exactly the same people. There is no reason in the world for having two injunctions. It would be very irregular," he said.

Sullivan admitted that there might be something in the argument of Sissman but he signed on the dotted line and on a motion by Sissman to dissolve the injunction set it on the contested motion calendar. It may be weeks before it will be possible for the union thru its lawyers to tell the union's side of the story.

Weiss, Clothing Boss, Warns Chicago Citizen to Keep Off Streets

Thomas Holland, Labor Manager for the clothing firm of Hart, Schaffner and Marx and editor of a University magazine has an idea that he is entitled to the use of this city's streets for the legitimate purpose of walking on them.

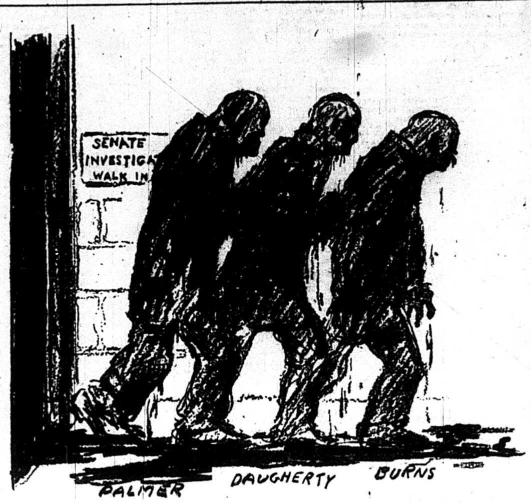
Arthur Weiss, clothing manufacturer at 315 West Adams Street, has an entirely different opinion. Our readers will remember that Mr. Holland was arrested on Monday evening while in the vicinity of that gentleman's establishment by an officer from state's attorney Crowe's office and held in the lobby of the Weiss factory until the patrol wagon took him to the South Clark Street station. The charge against him was dismissed the following morning.

Mr. Holland being a man with definite human sympathies is interested in the progress of the strike of the ladies' garment workers. On Wednesday evening while sauntering in the vicinity of Market and Adams Street he was approached by Mr. Arthur Weiss of the dress making firm who tried to convince him that the workers were in the wrong. Mr. Holland just as strenuously argued in behalf of the workers' right for a decent wage and proper working conditions.

This infuriated the clothing magnate so he violently assailed Mr. Holland for holding such views and threatened to have the use of the streets forbidden to him. "I will see that you are kept off the streets," shrieked Weiss. Mr. Holland now echoes the DAILY WORKER querry "Who owns the streets?"

March 9th? Tell the F. S. R. What are you doing Sunday,

THE INVESTIGATORS INVESTIGATED



Kansas Miners' Convention By Unanimous Vote Invites Howat and Comrades to Attend Sessions

By TOM TIPPETT

Staff Correspondent of the Federated Press

PITTSBURGH, Kan., March 7.—An invitation to their deposed Kansas officials and any other coal diggers to attend the convention of District 14, United Mine Workers, in session here, was unanimously voted as the first order of business the day following the president's order to close sessions. The delegates then voted to prevent the chairman from adjourning the convention without a majoriy vote of the delegates.

Another proposition that kept the troubled waters churning was a motion that "no one but a delegate be permitted to speak on the floor unless given that right by a majority vote of the house." This was openly aimed at the five international representatives who are attending the convention, only one of them as a delegate. An unopposed amendment was offered to permit any one attacked the right to reply.

Resolutions calling for old age pensions and a demand on the Kansas governor to force coal operators to abide by state mining laws were passed. One resolutoon unique in size precipitated a lengthy discussion. Its full text is:

"We want an organizer here."

It uncovered the old Lewis-Howat wound that will be long in healing. There are approximately 4,000 non-union coal miners in Kansas. All formerly belonged to the 100% union of Howat days. They were expelled by the international in the revocation of local unions that followed the industrial court strike when Howat went to jail. Why these men are not in the union and how to reclaim them are unsolved questions. The $5 fine has been dropped by the present district administration—by agreement with the international.

The coal operators have taken advantage and forced down wages in the non-union fields. That threatens the organized standard and injures the unorganized men themselves. Elements of pride and revenge hamper the solution.

Ludendorff Treason Trial Nearly Killed by Lawyer Squabble

MUNICH, March 7.—Trial of General Ludendorff, Adolf Hitler and others for treason was resumed today, after Defense Attorney Kohl had apologized for the utterances which caused the prosecutor dramatically to break off the hearing on Thursday.

The judge warned that a repetition of the offense might endanger the defense's case and said he desired the cause continued without unpleasantness.

A minor witness was examined. Former Bavarian Dictator Von Kahr was ready to go on the stand.

Bible Follows the Flag.

STONINGTON, Conn., March 7.—Stonington's meanest thief stole a bible and an American flag from the G. A. R. hall.

FALL AND ZEV LADIES GET TANGLED IN WIRES THAT SNARED HUBBIES

WASHINGTON, March 7.—Mrs. Albert B. Fall and Mrs. J. W. Zevely were drawn into the oil inquiry today when the senate investigating committee directed the telegraph companies to furnish the committee all copies of telegrams sent to them or by them between Dec. 1 and March 6.

Mrs. Fall is the wife of Albert B. Fall, former secretary of the interior, and central figure in the oil inquiry. Mrs. Zevely is the wife of Harry F. Sinclair's Washington attorney. Fall stayed at Zevely's apartment here when he became ill following his return from Florida.

Federal Jury Indicts Anti-Klan Officials of Williamson Co.

DANVILLE, Ill., March 7.—Sheriff George T. Galligan of Williamson county, who twice during the past few months was instrumental in calling state troops to the county, has been indicted by the federal grand jury here on a charge of conspiracy to violate the national prohibition law.

Galligan has not been arrested, but will be asked to report here for arraignment Monday.

John Layman, Galligan's former chief deputy, also was indicted on the same charge. Layman is missing.

Standard-Sinclair Gas War Worries Little Oil Fellows

Independent oil concerns today were fearful of a gasoline price war between the Standard Oil of Indiana and the Sinclair Oil company.

The Standard reduced prices here approximately two cents a gallon to oil stations. Sinclair is expected to follow.

Officials of both companies denied a price war is in prospect.

FINNISH SECTION OF WORKERS PARTY VOTES AID TO DAILY WORKER

The Finnish Section of the Workers Party, in convention assembled in Imperial Hall, Chicago, unanimously passed a resolution congratulating the DAILY WORKER on its rapid growth and the establishment of its own printing press and pledging the continued support of the Finnish Communists to the first Communist daily in the English language.

* * * *

The resolution signed by F. Burman and George Halonen reads:

The Convention of the Finnish Section of the Workers Party congratulates the DAILY WORKER and expresses its satisfaction that the DAILY WORKER has grown up so rapidly that it is already able to move into its own home and establish its own printing press:

The Finnish Section of the Workers Party will continue to give its moral and economical help and energy to build this our first English working class daily, a powerful weapon for the American working class.

On behalf of the convention: Fahle Burman and George Halonen.

Burns Stool Tries to Bribe Burns Boss: Is Indicted

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, March 7.—A federal grand jury today returned indictments charging conspiracy to bribe against Gaston B. Means, Elmer W. Jarnecke, his secretary, and Thomas Felder, a New York attorney, alleging an attempt to bribe Attorney General Daugherty and Col. William Hayward, United States district attorney for southern New York, in connection with the so-called "Glass Casket Company fraud."

Means' name has been mentioned several times in connection with the senate investigation into oil leases in Washington. He formerly was an agent of the department of justice.

Prisoners convicted in connection with Glass Casket frauds informed officials they raised $65,000 when they first learned action was intended against them and delivered the money to Means, Jarnecke and Felder on assurances the action could be prevented.

Later, however, they were indicted and convicted of fraudulent stock selling and started action to get their $65,000 back.

Gary and His Travels.

BUENOS AIRES, Mar. 7.—Judge Elbert Gary of the U. S. Steel Corporation, arrived here last night for a brief stay before continuing his South American tour with a visit to the iron mines of Minas Geraes, Brazil.

NEW TESTIMONY HITS THE REPUBLICAN SENATE WHIP; SMEAR DAUGHERTY AGAIN

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, March 7.—Clearing the way for a new climax of its investigation—the testimony of Edward B. McLean—the Senate Oil Committee today brought out additional disclosures, involving the names of Senator Curtis, republican whip of the senate, and Attorney General Daugherty.

McLean is to be called next Tuesday.

As these things developed, Daugherty returned from Florida, apparently unmoved by renewed rumors of his forced resignation and took up preparation of his defense before a senate investigating committee next week.

Senator Curtis was identified by Ira E. Bennett, editor of the Washington Post, McLean's newspaper, as "The Principal" named in telegrams from Bennett in Washington to McLean at Palm Beach, whose identity had been speculated about for days.

Later Curtis authorized a statement that he "absolutely and flatly repudiates" portions of Bennett's testimony.

After Senator Curtis issued his statement, Senator Walsh said he would recall Bennett to the stand tomorrow to clear up discrepancies between Bennett's testimony and Curtis' statement.

Curtis Wants to Go On Stand.

Curtis asked Walsh to permit him to go before the committee tomorrow to make his statement under oath.

"There was never anything that passed between Mr. Bennett and myself and I had no conversation with anyone that would make it possible to refer to me as the principal or to designate me in any other way than by my own name," Curtis said.

Curtis in his statement said he first saw Bennett early in January and then again when Senator Norris attacked McLean in the senate. Norris made only one attack upon McLean and that was on Jan. 30. The message that Bennett sent referring to "the principal" was dated Jan. 29.

Bennett had said he saw Curtis the day before he sent the telegram.

Bennett also identified an "H. D." in one of the telegrams as Attorney General Harry Daugherty, stating that he saw Daugherty regarding some phase of the oil matter and that Daugherty sent word thru him to McLean not to worry, that it was Daugherty and not McLean who was the real target of the investigation.

McLean On Stand Tuesday.

After questioning Bennett, Senator Walsh, chief investigator of the committee, announced he would try to clear up all testimony quickly and put McLean on the witness stand next Tuesday.

The committee also decided to take up tomorrow in executive session the nomination by President Coolidge of Samuel Knight, California attorney, to sue for return of sections 16 and 36 in the California reserves, now held by the Standard Oil company.

Talk With Cal.

After the cabinet meeting Daugherty remained with President Coolidge for a few minutes.

When he came out, he was asked if the situation had changed.

"How do I know?" he responded. "I haven't seen anybody."

Daugherty went from the White House to his office at the department of justice.

3 German Workers Die; 20,000 Locked Out in Anilin Fight

MAYENCE, March 7. — Three workers were killed and 38 wounded in fighting with police at the Badische anilin works at Ludwigshafen today. Five police were wounded. Serious trouble is feared.

One worker was killed yesterday and twenty wounded when the factory closed its doors, locking out 20,000 men.

BANKRUPTCY IMPENDING AS FRANC DROPS

Poincare Wildly Clutches At Currency Inflation

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON, March 7.—Charging the Banque de France with "entering upon a policy of currency inflation," the Manchester Guardian today declares solution of the reparations problem is the only means to save the French franc from ultimate dissolution.

The franc opened at an unprecedented low of 109.55 to the pound sterling, approximately 3.90 cents.

* * * *

25.98 to Dollar.

PARIS, March 7.—At 2:30 p. m. the franc was at the unprecedented low of 25.98 to the dollar.

Premier Poincare announced he would explain in the chamber the fall of the franc and the reasons for increased circulation of Banque de France notes.

Apparently obeying instructions from the Government, the French newspapers refrained today from commenting on the latest record of the franc to unprecedented low levels.

Opening at 25.40 to the dollar, the franc gave no early evidence of recovery from its weak position.

Premier Poincare attributes the financial situation to hesitancy of the Senate in approving his program of fiscal reform.

The Echo de Paris says the premier sent a note to the Senate committee which is considering the financial measures proposed by the government, saying:

Hints at Dictatorship.

"France's enemies have placed their hopes in the Senate's hostility. Therefore I will not permit obstruction to the government's program in any form."

Senator Bernager, however, insists the crisis is due to treasury shortage. The Banque de France issued 3,500,000,000 in bank notes since the first of the year.

"Moreover," says the Senator, "the bank's advances to the state have reached 22,000,000,000. The legal limit is 23,200,000,000.

"We've nearly reached the roof. That's the brutal fact. It's useless trying to conceal it."

Allen Is Rebuff to France.

NEW YORK, March 7.—Maj. Gen. Henry T. Allen, former commander of the American army of occupation in Germany, does not intend to resign as the executive of the American Olympic committee because France objects to him.

Coolidge and "The Teapot Special"

OUR Teapot special will not spare Coolidge. It's now clear to everybody that the President has for sometime been one of the leading figures in the oil scandal. The story of Coolidge and the part he played in protecting the McLeans, Sinclairs, and Dohenys in their brigandage will be thoroly analyzed and told, in its entirety in our special issue.

Day in and day out it is growing more evident that the Teapot Dome affair is far from having spent itself. It is likewise growing plainer that the big interests are about to renew their energetic efforts to stifle the investigation. The Senators and Cabinet officers at Washington openly admit that to date only one-tenth, at most, of the facts have been revealed. These "gentlemen" are terror-stricken and dare not tell the workers and farmers how they have been running the government for the bosses.

The Teapot Special will be a classic achievement in supplying the workers with these facts which their bosses hate to have them learn and remember. The Teapot special will not be gentle, with the official fact-fixers of the government. If you want the truth about one of the blackest hold-ups committed against the masses of this country, if you want your friend in the shop, in the mine, in the mill, or on the farm, to know what's what about the government and the capitalists, then don't fail to order your bundle of the Teapot Special. Don't wait, order now. Tomorrow may be too late.

Suspected Congressmen Loudly Proclaim Innocence of Bribery

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, March 7.—Harrassed by knowledge that their names were being bandied about the halls of Congress in sensational gossip, Representatives Frederick Zihlman, Maryland, and John Langley, Kentucky, today came forward with statements denying they are the "two congressmen" involved in evidence of bribery laid before a Chicago grand jury.

Both Zihlman and Langley demanded specific charges, saying they are prepared to answer in detail. Their voluntary statements followed adoption of a resolution calling on the Department of Justice to give the House the names of the two congressmen involved in the Chicago grand jury disclosures and the charges against them.

BROOKHART HAS GOODS ON DAUGHERTY

Sensations Coming Monday; Harry Sees Cal.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—Unshaken in his determination not to quit office under fire Attorney General Daugherty came back to Washington today to face renewed demands for his resignation and to plan his defense before the Senate Committee which next week will begin investigating him.

It was reported, tho without verification from any official source, that the president would ask Daugherty's withdrawal from the cabinet.

Sensational Evidence.

Plans of the senate committee investigating Daugherty included:

1. Decision to open hearings on Monday or Tuesday with some sensational evidence instead of with the federal trade commission cases, as was originally planned.
2. Issuance of a dozen subpoenaes, returnable Monday for persons whose identity the committee kept in deepest secrecy.
3. Announcement that Daugherty would be called to the stand early in the investigation to explain evidence with which he will be confronted.

Brookhart Got It.

The switch in the committee's plans for opening the hearings with the federal trade commission cases followed a secret conference between Senator Brookhart, Iowa, chairman of the committee, and someone vaguely identified as "in or formerly connected with the department." Brookhart admitted "substantial evidence" of a "very sensational nature" had been put in his hands. He immediately transmitted it to Senator Wheeler, Montana, committee prosecutor, who refused to discuss it.

Senator Wheeler today announced appointment of A. B. Melsener of Butte, Mont., as the legal assistant which the committee authorized him to employ to aid in sifting and arranging evidence for presentation to the committee. Melsener has been an attorney in Butte for 20 years and has been prominent in democrat politics in Montana.

Cal's Pipeline Tips Him Off to Senate Evidence: McLean Told Not to Worry In 'Count's' Wires

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, March 7.—Sensational disclosure that President Coolidge sent personal, friendly telegrams to Edward B. McLean during the oil scandal probe left the White House today the center of excited interest as the Senate Committee continued perusal of telegrams and examination of witnesses.

Repercussions of the committee findings were crashing thru the committee itself, the senate and up and down the rank and file of both old parties as charges of partisanship were flung back and forth.

"Leak" To President.

The Teapot Dome committee was plunged into dissension over indications President Coolidge had been "tipped off" in advance about messages concerning him.

Investigators were so aroused they threatened to carry the matter to the floor of the Senate, or summon witnesses to ascertain if evidence of a "leak" in the committee proved true.

The committee knows that senators outside the investigating committee received information on what transpired in the executive session of the committee Wednesday. They believe the senators went to Mr. Coolidge and informed him that his name had been found on telegrams to McLean, so that he could prepare statements regarding his motives for the telegrams.

Ira E. Bennett, editorial writer of the Washington Post, is expected to testify concerning this message, of which he was the author.

A half dozen more telegrams which may furnish new leads are to be read into the record.

The Palm Beach Telegrams.

Two new code telegrams to McLean at Palm Beach from a mysterious sender in Washington who either left the messages unsigned or signed himself "Count" were deciphered for the committee today by W. F. Friedman, army code expert.

Other code telegrams were signed "I. E. B." Ira E. Bennett is editor of the Washington Post, McLean's newspaper.

The messages follow:

> "Washington, D. C., Feb. 11.
> "Edward McLean,
> Palm Beach, Fla.
> "Telephoned me last night. Said tell you not to worry.
> "COUNT."

> "Washington, D. C., Feb. 14.
> "Edward B. McLean,
> Palm Beach, Fla.
> "Saw 'X' for nearly an hour. His direct message to you is quote I am at 'Y' elbow and standing at the guns. All that is possible to do will be done by us so you should worry delay selection prosecutor. Give 'Z' my love. I don't want 'Z' to be disturbed so long as I am on the job. You know what to depend upon. The fight is on me and I am ready for them and feeling fine.
> "COUNT."

> "Washington, D. C., Feb. 8.
> "Edward B. McLean,
> Palm Beach, Fla.
> "Personally delivered apples message fuzumgovsa sincere thanks and same message returned to you with best regards. I. E. B."

> "Washington, D. C., Feb. 8.
> "Edward B. McLean,
> Palm Beach, Fla.
> "Personally delivered apples message: Faith friendship sincere thanks and same message returned to you. With best regards.
> "I. E. B."

> "Washington, Jan. 25, 1924.
> "Edward B. McLean,
> Palm Beach, Fla.
> "Wyzza with yannf stop distinctly cold stop have made appointment for this afternoon. Will wire you result. WUYPA."

Friedman told the committee that X, Y, Z, Whyza, Yannf and Wuypa, were code symbols arbitrarily assigned to certain persons whose identity he could not establish from the messages.

As soon as the committee convened Walsh made the following statement:

Privileged Messages.

"Some days ago Mr. Renahan, attorney for Senator Fall, sent a letter to the committee protesting against introduction of telegraphic communications between Fall and his counsel. Renahan claimed these messages were privileged under the rules of evidence.

"The question was submitted to presidential counsel and they advised that such telegrams could not legally be introduced."

Walsh then moved that the telegraph companies be instructed to withhold messages passing between Fall and his counsel. The motion was adopted.

Walsh also made a statement in answer to criticisms that the committee was going outside its jurisdiction.

"I think the committee has kept fully within its rights," Walsh said.

Senator Kendrick pointed out that all evidence admitted had been put in on unanimous consent of the entire committee.

The Fruit List.

From Ira E. Bennett, editor of McLean's newspaper, the Washington Post, the committee first learned that a person referred to in the telegrams as "Apples," was Albert B. Fall, former secretary of the interior, and with McLean, a central figure in the oil scandal.

Bennett said he did not know who "Peaches" and "Apricots," other persons referred to in the messages, were.

Referring to new code messages read today and signed "Count," Bennett said he was sometimes referred to by his associates as "The Count," because he had been decorated by the king of Italy.

Daugherty In McLean Wires.

The name of Attorney General Daugherty was designated in code in one of the McLean messages ,it was revealed to the oil committee today.

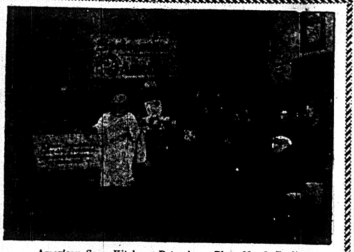
Ira E. Bennett, editorial writer of the McLean Washington newspaper, declared the "H. D." referred to in a message he sent to Edward B. McLean, was the attorney general.

The message stated that Bennett had an appointment to see the attorney general at 4 p. m., February 14, the date the message was sent.

Bennett said he did not know what he wanted to see Daugherty about but assumed "it was in connection with the case."

"Your conference with Daugherty was arranged apparently for one o'clock on Feb. 14?" Senator Walsh, chief prosecutor of the oil committee, asked.

"Yes, but I don't think I saw him until later, possibly the next day," Bennett answered.



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Help maintain the two American Soup Kitchens already established by us in Germany.

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Any organization wishing to maintain a Soup Kitchen in its own name can do so by remitting thru us. It takes $500 initial outlay and $2000 monthly for upkeep. Several organizations can club together in this effort.

Friends of Soviet Russia and Workers' Germany,
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Enclosed find $........ to help support the American Soup Kitchens in Germany opened by you in January. I pledge myself to ...... meals at 10c each monthly for the maintenance of the Kitchens. Send me a Meal Coupon Book (YES or NO).

NAME ....

ADDRESS ....

Trade or Profession.......................................D.W.

Committee for International Workers' Aid

Children Stories Wanted by Readers of Daily Worker

To The DAILY WORKER: I can't express my pleasure in seeing for once, a real working class daily paper. I have been working hard to build a daily working class paper, not only at the present time but in 1916 and 1917 when there was a campaign for a paper of this kind by the Socialist Party. However, the work of that time proved useless, since we had so many "labor fakers" in the organization.

When the real militants put their shoulders together they show results. I read the paper every day and after I am finished with it I distribute it in the neighborhood. I am satisfied with the news you put in but my children want to read more stories like the one about the gray dog and the colored slaves, also some funny stories. If they don't get these stories in The DAILY WORKER they cry for the capitalist papers. Please Comrades, do all you can to please these youths to save them for the militant working class.

Yours for a better world, JOHN LACKO, Chicago.

BURNS THINKS HIS STOOLPIGEONS 'FINEST' IN WORLD

No Body of Men Like Them, He Says

By LAURENCE TODD
(Staff Correspondent of the Federated Press)

WASHINGTON, March 7.—Bragging, blustering, sneering in turn, with the arrogant assurance of a plantation foreman wielding a blacksnake whip, Detective Burns, director bureau of investigations, department of justice, faced Senator Walsh of Motnana across the table of the senate committee on public lands and declared that he would have been "glad and eager to make an honest investigation" of the oil scandal if anyone had asked him.

Of the detective force under his control, in the bureau, he loudly announced that they were "the finest, cleanest investigating organization in the world," equal to any task, and made up of "fine, straight, honest clean men."

His Agent's Perjury.

He seemed so anxious to have this statement accepted, and so unconvinced that anybody present believed him, that Senator Dill of Washington felt compelled to ask him whether he read the testimony of his special agent, McLean, owner of the Washington Post, which amounted to a confession that McLean had committed perjury in an attempt to mislead the senate as to the Fall-Doheny corruption payment.

Dill then asked him whether he were quite sure of the honesty, purity and veracity of his staff. To which the detective replied, that McLean was "only one of these dollar-a-year fellers; they dont amount to much anyhow."

Burns' Go-Between.

Mrs. Jessie Duckstein, special agent under Burns since last November, and for two years previously his confidential secretary, told how she had been called to Burns' office on Feb. 2 and told to inform her husband, who is private secretary to McLean, in Palm Beach, that senators were inquiring into McLean's being a special agent of the department of justice. She was to hint that McLean should resign.

She took from Burns' office a copy of the secret code used in ordinary business in the bureau, and for the first time in her life sent a message in that code. The message read: "Special inquiries being made special agent department of justice; Burns thinks this important information."

McLean Still Agent.

Members of the committee were skeptical as to these words being designed to say that McLean's status as a special agent was being investigated. Burns, however, supported the testimony of his special agent, and said that he had thought to have the hint of resignation conveyed to McLean in order that "none of this Teapot Dome should be hung on the attorney general; he had troubles enough of his own." He confessed that McLean is still a special agent and has a code book.

Francis H. McAdoo, son of W. G. McAdoo, sprung a sensation when he testified that A. Mitchell Palmer was described to him in a letter from McLean, his client, as being attorney for Fall and Sinclair, as well as for McLean. Palmer, on the stand, a few days ago, testified that he never was counsel for either Fall or Sinclair.

Your Union Meeting

Second Saturday, March 8th, 1924

No.	Name of Local and Place of Meeting.
49	Bakers, 1024 Noble St., 3 p. m.
62	Bakers, 2401 W. North Ave., 5 p. m.
2a	Bakery Workers, 218 W. Oak St., 6 p. m.
80	Blacksmiths, 4122 W. Lake St.
122	Blacksmiths, 426 W. 63rd St.
290	Blacksmiths, 5428 Wentworth Ave.
325	Blacksmiths, 810 W. Harrison St.
470	Blacksmiths, 180 W. Washington St.
3	Brick and Clay, Blue Island, Jewel Hall.
1	Coopers, 5443 S. Ashland Ave.
519	Engineers (Loc.), 9138 Commercial Ave.
818	Firemen and Enginemen, 426 W. 63rd.
7	Janitors (School), 166 W. Washington.
11	Letter Carriers, 19 W. Adams St.
275	Moulders, 92d and S. Chicago.
4	Pressmen, Peoria and Monroe Sts.
3	Printing Pressmen, 175 W. Washington
346	Railway Carmen, 39th Pl. and Kedzie.
208	Street Car Employees (Elevated), Ashland Ave. and Van Buren St.
710	Teamsters, 302 W. 47th St.
17214	Transportation Inspectors, 308 S. Kildare Ave.

(Note—Unless otherwise stated all meetings are at 8 p. m.)

Ex-Veterans Bureau Head to Appear for Trial March 17

WASHINGTON, March 7.—Charles R. Forbes, former Veterans' Bureau head, today gave $10,000 bond for his appearance before the federal court in Chicago on March 17.

Forbes appeared before the United States Commissioner George H. MacDonald here and pleaded not guilty to two charges of conspiracy to defraud the United States government and one charge of accepting a bribe.

Forbes was indicted by a Chicago grand jury on charges of accepting a bribe from contracting interests headed by J. W. Thompson, St. Louis, and of having entered into agreement with a group of contractors to allot them all Veterans' Bureau construction contracts.

Did you volunteer for German Relief Day?

John Henrichson Shakes Wicked Subscription List, as Big Contest Approaches Last Lap

Averaging more than 100 points a week, John Heinrichson of the Englewood English Branch is leading all other contestants in the "1,000 New Subscribers by March 10th" campaign, with a point score of 355 at the close of the third week.

Heinrichson, not in the least worried by the entry of the "Mystery Contestant," is plugging along to reach 500 points when the contest closes. If there is anyone in Chicago who can pass this mark for individuals, he will have to do some tall hustling.

Comrade Plav, the "mystery" contestant no longer a mystery, now holds second place with a score of 138. This can surely be considered a good average for the past ten days, when Plav started on the job. While for a few days he threatened Heinrichson for first place, he is now in the position of himself being pushed to maintain second place. With only six points to her credit five days ago, Anna Fox of the Douglas Park English Branch is now almost on the verge of passing the 100 mark.

Second place is by no means decided. Plav and Anna Fox are closely pressed by Tric Wickstrom of the West Side Scandinavian Branch, E. Trivia of the First South Slavic Branch. Shaffir of the South Side English Branch and Berglund of the Lake View Scandinavian Branch.

The way the Douglas Park English Branch, now holding place among the English branches with 147 points to its credit, has been coming to the front during the past week, their chances for passing the North West Branch with 181 points are exceedingly good. All indications point to the Englewood Branch carrying off first prize, but no predictions can be made as to second place. It is still a free-for-all.

The North West Russian Branch, the West Side and Lake View Scandinavian Branches, and the First South Slavic Branches stand at the head of the list for Foreign Language Branches. Predictions as to the standing when the contest closes can only be predictions, as the order has been changing nearly every day.

Chicago is wondering why news from Lake Erie has been so scarce. But then—that can be readily understood. **There is at least some difference between a point score of 200 points for a month and 355 for three weeks. Chicago's spirit in the campaign is expressed in the slogan "DAILY WORKER means Daily Work for Party Workers," and with that Detroit or any other city cannot afford to rest on its "laurels."**

Stock Gamblers Are Mauled During Bank Strike in Austria

(By The Federated Press)

VIENNA, March 7.—The strike of bank employes here, which began early in February, is spreading to the Austrian provinces. The demands of the bank clerks and other white-collar workers are being supported by the socialist and Communist parties. The strike, which has paralyzed the banking activities thruout the country, has given rise to several street demonstrations. During a recent outdoor meeting of the strikers, a banker and stock exchange gambler, Schwarzwald, narrowly escaped serious discomfort at the hands of the striking men and women. He fled under police protection.

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Russian Opera Concert---Tomorrow
SUNDAY, MARCH 9, at 4 P. M.
At Schoenhofen's Hall,
Milwaukee and Ashland Aves.
First Appearance of IVAN DNEPROW, Tenor; INA DAEN, Soprano; GABRIEL KRIZANOWSKI, Baritone
DANCING After the Concert
Arranged by the Society for Technical Aid to Soviet Russia and the Committee for the Liberation of White Russia
TICKETS, in advance, 50c-At the Door, 65c

HIGH PRICES FOR LUMBER; PAY REDUCED

Lumber Trust Makes Huge Profits

(By The Federated Press)

SUPERIOR, Wis., March 7.—Low wages paid labor in the logging camps of northern Wisconsin and Michigan make possible the huge profits of the lumber trust. Lumber is selling close to 100 per cent above the pre-war price level while the workers who endure the hardships are getting only from $40 to $50 a month, with emphasis on the lower figure.

The wages of these workers increased slightly in February when the companies could not get enough men to work for the low rates paid in January. According to reports to the Northern Hemlock and Hardwood Association, teamsters, sawyers, swampers and roadmen in northern Michigan got increases ranging from $1 to $3 a month. Woodsmen's wages in the Wisconsin bay shore district show increases of from $1 to $4 a month.

The report shows wages of common labor at the mills in northern Michigan running from $3.25 to $3.50 with an average of $3,33. a day Swampers are averaging $51 a month. In the Bay Shore and eastern Wisconsin districts common labor is getting from $2.75 to $3.75 a day with an average of $3.40. Swampers average $52 a month.

Remember German Relief Day, March 9th.

Militant Negroes On Picket Line: Put Scab Issue Before Churches

Success attends the opening of the campaign which colored girl strikers are waging to prevent the furnishing of scabs to the garment bosses.

At a rousing meeting of colored girl militants at 180 W. Washington street yesterday announcement was made that one of the largest Negro employment agencies has promised to send no scabs into the strike zone. Vigorous picket-line work by the colored and Negro volunteers from other industries was also reported.

The committees which had been elected at the last meeting reported. The committee which was elected to get the co-operation of the colored churches reported that they had written a letter to all the ministers of colored churches in Chicago asking them to call the attention of their congregations to the fact that here was a strike on in the dress and waist industry. Speakers will follow up the letter.

Letter to Churches.

The letter follows:

Reverend, Sir:

"We wish to call your attention to the fact that at present there is a strike of garment workers of this city against their employers. The strikers are demanding a ten per cent increase in salary and forty hours of work a week.

"There are a large number of colored girls in the unions and they, along with their white co-workers, are determined and devoted to the cause of organized labor. For they feel that only thru organization and resistance can the colored girl, who when not in the unions, is the most exploited and oppressed, procure a reasonable living wage.

"The greatest blow to the cause of the strikers at this moment is the constant stream of non-union colored girls, who are now being brought into the shops to defeat the strikers. These girls are being supplied by various colored labor agencies on the south side. This is unfair to the union girls of both races, and it is the thing that has contributed more to the state of antagonism existing between the two races today than anything else.

"We are kindly asking you to give this condition your most earnest consideration, and hoping you will help these girls in their ardent struggle by advising your congregation not to aid the employers to defeat the union by sending colored girls to take the jobs of the strikers. Thanking you for your co-operation, we remain, Sincerely yours, A COMMITTEE OF COLORED STRIKERS."

Urban League Behaving.

The committee on employment agencies reported that the Urban League has agreed not to furnish scabs to the dress manufacturers taking the stand that they will not help defeat the workers in their fight. But they bared the fact that scores of employment offices on the south side are trying to break the strike. The girls on the committee reported that they had been put out of one employment office for attempting to talk to the girls who were applying for jobs. Aggressive action is being taken by the militants.

These employment offices charge the people who want jobs anything they think they can get and make all rosy promises that girls who have worked in the dress industry for years realize cannot be kept. All the employment agents promise that the scabs will be transported to and from home in taxi cabs and then when the girls go to work they are told to pay the fare themselves and the boss will pay them at the end of the week. This is never done.

Negroes on Picket Line.

The colored girls who have been on the picket line since the strike began said at the meeting that they are receiving aid not only from the union, but also from many militant colored workers who are not in the dress industry. Many of the militant colored girls who are not garment workers have come out on the picket line and helped the strikers. One of the girls reported that she had a talk with a white detective who had been assigned to accompany colored scabs to and from work. "He told me that he did not want to be seen walking on the street with colored girls," she said.

Police Brutality.

"The treatment we colored girls get at the hands of the police may be accounted for by the fact that the police don't like helping colored girls and so they take out their resentment on the colored union girls. We all know and everybody knows that the police are twice as hard on the colored girls as they are on the white."

COOLIDGE BURNS TEAPOT OIL OVER DAUGHERTY

Final Straw Revelation of Parole Graft

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, March 7.—President Coolidge has "reopened" the question of Attorney General Daugherty's resignation, according to information from persons close to him.

Recent developments, which have furnished the president with additional information concerning the department of justice are held to be responsible.

While the senate committee named to investigate Daugherty was today sifting a great mass of tips and "leads" preliminary to beginning open hearings next week, Mr. Coolidge was understood, on excellent authority, to be again considering whether he should ask Daugherty to withdraw from the cabinet.

"Cal" is Doing Some Thinking.

Daugherty himself was on his way back to Washington from Miami, Fla., prepared to resume active charge of the department of justice and to defend himself before the senate committee.

When Daugherty left Washington hurriedly several days ago, it was generally accepted in the capital that President Coolidge had tacitly at least agreed to let him have his hearing before the senate committee before asking him to quit the cabinet. This view was based on the silence the president maintained.

Daugherty Morally Sick.

Disclosures regarding pardon and parole cases said to involve members of congress and other considerations not yet revealed are understood, however, to have prompted the president to reconsider. Strong arguments have been advanced to him that he ought at this time to have at the head of the department someone with a clean bill of health who would attack with vigor the work pending before the department.

Join the "I want to make THE DAILY WORKER grow" club.

Chinese Smuggling Narcotics, Marine Secretary Declares

By HARVEY O'CONNOR

(Staff Correspondent of the Federated Press)

SEATTLE, March 7.—The steady flow of illicit narcotics into the United States will never be stopped until the big American shipping companies discharge their Chinese crews in the steward's department, according to John R. Norkgauer, secretary of the Marine Cooks and Stewards union here. Norkgauer recently exposed the methods of recruiting Orientals for the American ships, demonstrating the inevitability of dope smuggling under the present plan.

Campradors (labor agents) in Hongkong and other Chinese ports have charge of employment of the Orientals. They charge $50,000 for signing a full crew of 130 men, the complement for an American transpacific liner in the steward's department. To meet the high charge, the Chinese band together for the privilege of getting jobs for which average pay is but $7.50 in United States currency.

Clearly, the jobs do not pay enough to justify the high employment fee. Norkgauer says it is understood by the comprador, by the American shipping lines, and particularly by the Chinese that their money will come, not from wages, but from the proceeds of smuggling narcotics, liquor and jewelry into American ports.

Hardly an American ship enters port without big seizures by custom officers but the Chinese manage to secrete most of their contraband and later to sell it thru go-betweens in the American ports.

Daugherty Felt at Home with Silent Cal and Fat Bill

(By The Federated Press)

WASHINGTON, March 7.—Harry Daugherty marched into the joint session of congress with Postmaster General New, Secretary of the Navy Denby, Secretary of State Hughes and the rest of the official family, on the occasion of the Harding memorial service.

Daugherty appeared to feel quite at home in the front row with the president and Chief Justice Taft, on this occasion. In the gallery sat General Sawyer, George Christian, ex-Senator Frelinghysen and other members of the Harding Memorial Association, listening to the eulogy pronounced by Secretary Hughes. It was a last review of the Old Guard.

IMPEACH COOLIDGE!

MAYOR DEVER IS HELD RESPONSIBLE FOR CROWE THUGS

"Committee of 15" Call at City Hall

(Continued from page 1.)

under the guise of unionism, seek to wrongly interfere with our business and employes."

Strikebreaking Collusion.

Collusion between Crowe's men and the police was shown again in the case of Albert Shaffer, active picket and speaker at strike meetings who was arrested by Crowe's men, taken to the Shakespeare avenue station and then to the state's attorney's office.

But after leaving the state's attorney's office the first time he was again seized by Crowe's men and taken again to the Shakespeare avenue station where he was held by the police.

Upon failing to give assurances that he would cease picketing Shaffer found himself again taken by force to the strikebreaking state's attorney's office where he was roundly abused by Crowe's bullies and ordered to promise not to picket. From there he was moved, late at night, to the W. Chicago avenue station and imprisoned all night without bail. In the morning, to his surprise he was charged with felonious assault and released on $5,000 bail. Union attorneys are furnishing the facts to the Federation committee which is probing Crowe.

The following strikers arrested in the Loop yesterday will appear in police court today where they will demand jury trials: Mary Meuhlaujet, Rose Wolf, Marcella Haron, Marion Brosdik, Tillie Gasiorek.

Ford's Cheap Manure Plan, Cheap Only for Flivver Maker

WASHINGTON, March 7.—Opponents of Henry Ford's offer for Muscle Shoals today prepared to unloose another flood of amendments designed to nullify the bid.

Because of the many amendments offered, House leaders feared a final vote on the McKenzie bill providing for acceptance of the Ford offer would not be reached today.

The chief amendments pending would cut Ford's lease on the power property from 100 to 50 years and force him to put the plan under the jurisdiction of the Federal Water Power act.

Iowa Labor Leaders Feel Insulted When G. O. P. Bans Brookhart

DES MOINES, Ia., March 7.—Protesting against the failure of the Iowa Republican Convention to endorse Smith W. Brookhart for United States Senator, Iowa labor leaders today called upon the voters to answer the "insult" by casting a unanimous ballot for Brookhart at the June primaries.

Y. W. L. Branches Meet Sunday.

Rosa Luxembourg (Jewish Branch) 1221 S. Blue Island Ave., at 2 p. m.

Hirsh Lekert (Jewish Branch), 2613 Hirsh Blvd., at 3 p. m.

Irving Park (English Branch), 4021 N. Drake Ave., at 4 p. m.

Nicolai Lenin (English Branch), 2733 Hirsh Blvd., at 2 p. m.

Troubles of Coca Cola Family.

ATLANTA, Ga., March 7.—Walter T. Candler, wealthy son of Asa G. Candler, multimillionaire soft drink manufacturer, charged today he was being blackmailed in the suit for $100,000 damages on trial in DeKalb superior court filed by Mrs. Clyde Byfield. The woman charges Candler with attacking her in her state-room while en route to Europe.

Rabbi Zitneck to Lecture.

The new Russian plan for "free" land for the Jews is the subject of a lecture to be delivered by Rabbi Zitneck, at the National Socialist Institute, 3322 Douglas Blvd, Monday, March 10, at 8 p. m. Admission is free and everyone is invited to attend this meeting.

Another Engineer Killed.

OMAHA, Neb., March 7.—Tom Pendy, engineer, Perry, Iowa, was killed and several other persons were reported injured when Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul passenger train number 20 jumped the track near Persia, Iowa, early today, according to reports here.

Hopes for Red Hats.

NEW YORK, March 7.—Reports that Archbishops Patrick J. Hayes of New York and George W. Mundelein of Chicago will be made cardinals gained credence today when it was learned both churchmen have booked passage for Europe and will sail Saturday.

How many of your shop-mates read THE DAILY WORKER. Get one of them to subscribe today.

Page Secretary Hughes! Pope to Ship Three Red Hats to U. S.

ROME, March 7.—"We believe the appointment of Archbishop Hayes of New York to a Cardinalship may be announced early in April," Vatican officials said today.

"His Holiness has for a long time contemplated the appointment of Archbishop Hayes and this would have been done at the last consistory had not King Alfonso of Spain abruptly requested larger recognition for South American clergy"

Tuberculosis and Other Diseases Find Fertile Breeding Ground in Congested Workingclass Districts

Unsanitary and congested housing conditions in the workingclass districts in Chicago are greatly to blame for the increase in tuberculosis and other diseases, according to anti-tuberculosis societies which have investigated these regions where the landlords, seeming to take no account of human life, in their greed for more profit, have turned dilapidated former mansions into overcrowded rooming houses.

"The rate of death from tuberculosis varies directly with the crowding of the population into tenements," is the conclusion of one anti-tuberculosis society, "and is five times as great in the downtown tenement section as in the outlying districts."

While the extravagant mausoleums and monuments costing many millions grandly adorn the landscape in the fashionable cemeteries, the workers, crowded together in filthy, unlighted rooms, die in increasing numbers from the dreaded white plague which thrives in small bedrooms and dimly lighted halls. The money used by millionaires to build themselves fancy palaces should be used to decently house the workers, Robert Todd declares in a report of an extensive investigation he conducted for the Municipal Tuberculosis Sanatarium at a time when Chicago housing conditions were not so desperate as they are at present (1918).

"If a good house can be constructed in a large city for ten to twenty thousand dollars, absolutely complete for the physical welfare of its occupants, on what are the values in excess of that sum, which exist in thousands of mansions based?" asks Mr. Todd in his survey. "Billions of dollars are invested in sentiment, which covered 22 blocks scattered west of North avenue.

"Billions of dollars are invested in sentiment. They have no base except the mental values that exist in the mental life of the owners. Millions of dollars have gone into elaborate monuments and mausoleums in the cemeteries of the larger cities. If there are phases of the mental life among the prosperous that seem different from the mental life of industrial workers, the differences are due to the results of the privileges which the prosperous have.

"The tenements of the crowded districts must have better value in them for the same reasons that the prosperous apply to their elaborate homes. The congested district is the great stronghold of disease."

"The congestion of the population is one of the reasons for the excess of the disease," another part of the report declares, "and tuberculosis is one of the great reasons why congestion should be reduced. Boarders in the homes of the industrial classes are universal. The risks of the ordinary family in the crowded district are greatly increased by this practice. Excessively large numbers of extremely small bedrooms in Chicago induce crowding. The pressure of economic necessity is back of much of this crowding."

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Make It a Real Investigation

John Fitzpatrick, acting on the authority of the Chicago Federation of Labor, appointed a committee of fifteen to investigate the conduct of State's Attorney Crowe's office, in its relation to the strike now on in Chicago, involving the dress manufacturers and the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union.

In a letter to Robert E. Crowe, John Fitzpatrick charged the state's attorney, with having assigned police attached to his office to strike duty. He charged Crowe with having his police acting the role of agents provocateur by mingling with the people in the strike district and fomenting discord.

There are other charges contained in the letter that appeared yesterday in full in the DAILY WORKER, which call for the most thoro investigation.

The committee of fifteen appointed by John Fitzpatrick to make an investigation of the anti-labor conduct of Robert E. Crowe's office owes it to the workers of Chicago to make a thoro probe, not alone of Crowe's office, but of the offices of Mayor William E. Dever and Chief of Police Collins.

The members of the committee appointed by John Fitzpatrick are:

Anton Johannsen, Carpenters' Union.
Robert Fitchie, Milk Wagon Drivers' Union.
Oscar Nelson, Post Office Clerk's Union.
Agnes Nestor, Woman's Trade Union League.
David McVey, Lathers' Union.
Frank Buchanan, Iron Workers' Union.
John O'Neill, City Firemen's Union.
Victor Olander, Seamans' Union.
Anna Fitzgerald, Womans' Label League.
Chester Semple, Molders' Union.
John Clay, Laundry Drivers' Union.
John A. English, Printers' Union.
Harry Van Artsen, Pressmen's Union.
Charles Glover, Blacksmiths' Union.
Harry Sheck, Union Label League.

At the first meeting this committee held on Thursday last in the office of the Chicago Federation of Labor, it was charged that the plain clothes thugs employed by Crowe are also on the payroll of the city administration.

We find State's Attorney Crowe, the republican, and Mayor Dever, the democrat, and alleged "friend of labor," both equally responsible for the actions of the police in assaulting strikers and protecting strikebreakers at the behest of the manufacturers.

The committee might ask Mayor Dever, why [illegible]ptain John Alcock, notorious man bruiser, [illegible]s transferred from the record department, [illegible]ere he was placed because of his unsavory [illegible]putation for manhandling prisoners, to the head of the army of policemen detailed by Chief Collins to guard the strikebreakers and beat up the strikers.

In order to retain the political friendship of certain labor leaders, Mayor Dever may promise the committee, that the present mishandling of the strikers by his police officers will cease. But the committee should not be satisfied with empty promises.

If Mayor Dever wishes to have order in the strike district he can do what a genuine workingclass mayor does, when a strike develops within his jurisdiction. **Appoint a force of special officers recruited from the Chicago labor unions. Such a committee would be interested in maintaining order. The police and the gunmen from Crowe's office are not.**

The workers of Chicago are watching the committee of fifteen. They will expect an investigation that will go to the bottom of the situation, regardless whether those affected are democrats or republicans. The DAILY WORKER is firmly convinced that a real investigation will show that in this strike the officialdom of Cook County, in the City Hall as well as in Crowe's office is carrying out the orders of the dress manufacturers and the Chicago Chamber of Commerce.

The almost deadly silence maintained by the capitalist press of Chicago is also proof that every agency of capitalist power in the city is solidly lined up against the workers. The DAILY WORKER alone is throwing the searchlight on the strike and giving the garment workers the necessary backing and publicity.

The DAILY WORKER urges the committee of fifteen to make a real investigation!

The garment workers have heard a good deal during the last year about the disruptive tactics of the Communists. This strike has demonstrated that the Communists are always the staunch supporters of the workers, not confining their help to lip service, but getting down on the firing line with them.

A certain labor paper that stands for independent political action, had a pretty editorial on the front page prior to the last mayoral election in Chicago which gave Mayor Dever credit for being a friend of labor. But the strikers do not find the clubs of his police any too friendly

Congress Next

In a country like ours where the plundering of the national resources and the looting of the national treasury by capitalists is the biggest industry, it is no surprise to find second-class crooks go unnoticed and remain unknown for some time.

This is the condition that prevails in the United States today. The Teapot Dome explosion happened to break out first and now the lesser thieves are unmolested, reaping a harvest. But despite the fact that the Teapot scandal has dwarfed everything else, the corruption and graft with which our whole capitalist governmental system is reeking is breaking out in putrid scabs on our national body-politic.

The exposure of the debauchery in the Veterans' Bureau has brought to the forefront two Congressmen charged with having received bribes for their efforts to secure pardons for certain prisoners. We are told that Congressman Zhilman of Maryland, chairman of the House Committee on Labor and one of the worst labor-fakers in the game, and a gentleman from Kentucky, Congressman Langley, a stalwart reactionary, have taken for themselves a handsome sum for "services rendered."

This charge against the two representatives is interesting from one angle, to say the least. Only the modest sum of $200,000 is supposed to be involved in the graft handed out here. What a difference! When cabinet officers and senators and presidents are engaged in the game of serving big business and grafting, their fees and their transactions run into the millions; but when mere congressmen get into the mess, their money turnover is limited to so paltry a sum as several hundred thousand dollars. And yet some would say we have no classes in this country!

One by one every division of the government is being shown up in its true role—an agency in the hands of the bosses against the workers. First it is the cabinet. Then it is the senate. The president get his turn, to be sure. Now it is the poor, powerless congress. Truly, this last tidal wave of graft establishes at least one point that all workers and farmers ought to remember about the capitalist government running the United States: More and more it is becoming evident that the amount of money passing hands in the relations between the government and the big business interests is directly proportional to the power the particular governmental subdivision involved has. The higher the official the bigger the price. Whatever may be said against this practice, it can not be denied that this is good business sense in the eyes of the moneyed men. And these are the men who run our government and industries today.

Strange Generosity

American marines are engaged in serious fighting in Honduras. It looks as if our military forces will suffer unexpected casualties in shooting Wall Street democracy into the helpless Latin-Americans.

But there is one aspect to the bloody affair that would be ludicrous enough to make the most dismal misanthrope howl with laughter if it were not so tragic fundamentally. Our military and naval headquarters charged with the operations of the marines and cruisers against Honduras would have the world believe that it was the death of an American Negro at the hands of the native population that awakened in our government its great sense of duty to protect its citizens and brought about American intervention.

Whom do the kept editors and military publicists think they can fool now? Do they think that they can fool all the people all the time? One might very well answer these menial servants of our imperialists that they ought to know that charity begins at home. If these uniformed and ununiformed protectors of our lives are so anxious about the security and welfare of the Negroes why don't they take steps to guard the lives and improve the conditions of the colored masses in the United States where protection could be secured without any loss of life being suffered by the saviors and protectors?

The Government of ours is now violating the independence of Honduras on the pretense of avenging the loss of life suffered by a Negro in the Latin-American Republic in civil war most likely caused by conflicting American and other capitalist interests struggling for the control of the natural resources of the country. The number of Negroes lynched in the United States, the number of these lynchers who have gone scot free, the intolerable conditions forced on the Negroes in the South and elsewhere, belie the high humanitarian motives now claimed by our capitalist government. Last year close to a half million Negroes, 478,000 to be exact, fled from the South to the Northern industrial centers. Nearly a hundred Negroes were officially reported to have been lynched in the last two years in this country. But the Government has not lifted its finger or even raised the faintest voice of protest against these outrages perpetrated against the Negro. Why, then, the sudden fit of generosity on the part of our capitalist Government?

The answer is very simple. The United States Government is not at all concerned with the safety of the Negroes or any other poor working people. The Government is merely using the loss of life by the unfortunate Negro as an excuse for getting into Honduras to protect the heavy investments, the property, of our millionaire bankers and manufacturers. The military and naval forces in Honduras are there not to save the lives of the workingmen but to do the dirty work of the capitalist class whose servant it is.

Head of the Government--Tail of Finance Capital

By JOHN PEPPER.

CALVIN COOLIDGE the chief executive of the nation is likewise the chief executive of the Teapot Dome scandal.

That's the newest and biggest result of the senate investigation.

Coolidge, the president of the United States by the grace of Wall Street sent his private secretary Bascom Slemp to McLean, one of the criminals of the oil corruption.

Coolidge the head of the United States and the tail of finance capital sent secret messages to Florida, offering his help and protection to McLean who is at the same time the publisher of a bad-smelling paper, a one dollar a year secret service man and proven liar by the senate investigation.

One day McLean is forced to admit that he lied before the whole nation, that he did not give the $100,000 loan to Fall. And the next day Calvin Coolidge sends him his telegram of sympathy, his message of solidarity and assurance of help.

It's the custom in political history of the United States for the president to send messages to Congress. Calvin Coolidge has initiated a new political customs. He sends messages to the criminals of corruption.

Where is there the innocent child who believes that the defenders of President Coolidge in the senate, told the truth about the reasons and circumstances of Coolidge's messages to McLean? Who believes that it's only an accident that lawyers, secret service men, employes of McLean, and secret service women sent hundreds of telegrams to McLean warning and advising him at the same time that Coolidge sent his warning and advising telegrams to McLean?

Truly, the president of the United States is in good company! Mr. McLean must know a great deal and must have a lot of power if everyone in Washington hastens to his aid, the retained lawyers, the secret service men, the chief of the detective bureau of the Department of Justice, ex-secret service men who are hired now by McLean, journalists of doubtful calling, individuals who would be thrown into the greatest quandary if they were asked what their profession is, and the president of the United States.

Where is the expert who could tell today where the White House ends and the private business of McLean begins? The chief of communication of the White House, E. W. Smithers, is also the employe of the private wire of Mr. McLean, to make "easy access" to the White House possible for the proven liar of the Fall investigation. Bascom Slemp, the private secretary of the president rushes to Florida to McLean, and if the president wants to communicate with his private secretary he sends his wires to McLean because it is not the president but McLean who knows the private address of the private secretary of the president. The chief of the ushers of the White House, McKenna, renders his services not only to the president but is busy advising McLean about the goings and comings of the private secretary of the president. The thousand times secret code of the Department of Justice is not only placed at the disposal of the government, but at the same time is placed at the unrestricted disposal of Mr. McLean and his employes of various kinds and shades. Where is the expert who could tell where the public sphere of the White House ends and the private sphere of Mr. McLean begins?

One of the employes of Mr. McLean wired to Florida that he saw the "Principal" who assured him that there will be no rocking of his boat and no resignations or removals, and that the oil scandal will be smoothed over. Who is this "Principal?" Senators have asserted that the "Principal" of the wire to McLean is no less than the Principal of the American nation, the president of the United States.

Calvin Coolidge is the Principal of the oil scandal and of the United States. Who believes that it was an accident that Calvin Coolidge named as counsel of the government, one after another, men about whom it was proven that they were connected with oil interests? Who believes that it was an accident that while forced to accept the resignation of Denby, Coolidge expressed his solidarity with his Secretary of Navy, who is one of the guilty ones of the oil corruption? Who believes that Coolidge has not very important reasons for not forcing the resignation of Daugherty the head of the Department of Justice, who neglected to prosecute the criminals of the oil corruption?

We ask and the whole nation must ask the question: Why does silent Calvin Coolidge remain so silent on the oil corruption? Has he nothing to say or is he afraid to incriminate himself? Is he so ignorant about the basic facts of our oil politics or is he exercising the right granted to every citizen of the United States of not giving incriminating evidence against himself?

Coolidge is silent, but the masses of workers and farmers are aroused and they demand an answer. The workers and farmers distrust Coolidge who became president of the United States because he is a proven good strike-breaker and who is now protecting and serving finance capital.

The workers and farmers are asking what will be the next statement of the president: a message or a confession?

The workers and farmers want an "easy access" to the White House, and they want to drive out the big capitalists and the president of the big capitalists from the White House. The Workers Party is only the mouthpiece of the laboring masses when it demands the immediate impeachment and ousting of Coolidge.

Impeach and oust Coolidge!—that must be an irresistible demand of the masses. Mass meetings must proclaim these demands. Trade unions and farmers organizations must send this demand to every Congressman, to Congress itself. Impeach Coolidge and with him the kept government of big capital, and establish the government of workers and farmers!

THE PARTY AT WORK

Mobilize Party Strength For Farmer-Labor Party Struggle

The work of mobilizing the machinery of the Workers Party for the campaign for a mass Farmer-Labor Party to enter the presidential campaign this year is getting under way.

Public meetings are being organized in every part of the country on the lessons of the Teapot Dome exposures, resolutions calling for the formation of a mass Farmer-Labor Party at the May 30th Convention in the Twin Cities are being introduced and adopted in the trade unions, fraternal organizations and other labor and farmer organizations.

Branches of the Party which have been asked to contribute to the $15,000 fund the Party is raising for the campaign are making enthusiastic responses to the call. Altho the circulars covering the appeal for the campaign fund have been in circulation only for a week and only a few branches have had the opportunity to act upon them, the first installments of the fund are already reaching the National Office. In addition to the branches which were reported as having sent in their quota a few days ago contributions have come from the following Party units:

Checko-Slovak Branch No. 1, Chicago	$11.00
Dilles Bottom, O., South Slavic Branch	7.00
Neffs, O., South Slavic Branch	8.00
Jewish Branch, St. Paul	4.25
City Central Committee, Syracuse	5.00

The appeal of the National Office calls for a contribution of $10.00 from each branch with up to 25 members and $25.00 from each branch with over 25 members. The Party Branches are selling Mass Farmer-Labor Party labels for the members dues books as the means of raising their quota of the fund.

Every Party branch must take up the question of raising its quota of the Farmer-Labor Campaign Fund at its first meeting during the months of March. The funds for the Farmer-Labor Party campaign are needed quickly and the Party branches must prove their ability to function effectively by a prompt response to meet the needs of this campaign.

The Party is facing the most important and most critical struggle in its history thus far. The help given the National Organization by the party units will make possible the winning of a great victory for the Party and the revolutionary working class movement in this country.

Youth Views

By HARRY GANNES

Sammie Is Waiting for Them to Grow Old.

Eight months have passed since Sam Gompers talked to represntatives of the Young Workers League of America about the problem of organizing the American youth into the trade and industrial unions. At a conference held in Chicago, the league representatives presented the old man of labor with a definite, clear-cut program that would be of benefit, not alone to the youth, but the entire sorely harrassed American working class. Gomper's stuck his pudgy finger to his nostril, supposedly in deep thought, and exclaimed in a poise of profound wisdom, "Wait!"

There was method to his madness, however. You see organizing the youth is a youth problem. So, thought Gompers, if I let these young brats grow up until their heads are bald or gray and probably when many of them have been killed off by intensive labor, of the brutalities of the mine and mill it will be no more a youth problem and I can handle them ilke I do their fathers and uncles (provided Jehovah is willing.)

But the class struggle, like the tide, stays for no men and especially is it impossible to push it back.

The past year has shown an official increase of 38 per cent in children leaving school in order to work. Most of these kids are 14 years of age and come under the category of youth labor. Some of them are 15 and 16 and are put to work in places ordinarily occupied by men and women.

Since talking with Gompers the league has uncoverd the crafty plan of the building trade bosses to supplant adult, union labor, with scab, boss-trained apprentices; and no action has been taken against this union smashing policy, not alone by Gompers but by the entire officialdom of the building trade unions.

How young fellows were taking the places of the older skilled workers in the automobile industries is common knowledge in the automobile sections of the country and to all those who read the Young Worker. Again, nothing done about it.

But the Gomper's policy of "watchful waiting," will not solve the problem. The army of youth labor grows and as the struggle intensifies as it is now doing with the half million of unemployed, the solution offered by the only working class youth organization, the Young Workers League of America, will meet with the favor and support of the working youth.

Still He Is Endorsed.

TOPEKA, Kans., March 7.—Resolutions endorsing the administration of President Coolidge were adopted at five Kansas district republican conventions called to choose delegates to the republican national convention.

The Land for the Users!

Shipping Companies Protest Sending Rich to Ellis Island Gaol

(By The Federated Press)

NEW YORK, March 7.—According to a decree issued by the commissioner of immigration at Ellis Island, all aliens arriving second class or on "one cabin" steamers will hereafter be obliged to pass thru the ordeal of Ellis Island just as steerage passengers on the transatlantic liners.

Managers of the steamship lines are up in arms against this verdict, which would subject the remunerative business in foreign tourists to the rules applying only to immigrant workers. Their attitude is resentful that foreign gentlemen of property should be stewed in the same melting pot as European proletarians.

The steamship owners have started a campaign to revoke the decree. Their sole interest appears to be to save inconvenience to comfortable travelers, while permitting the authorities to vent their incompetence, parading as Americanism, upon the poorer immigrants.

IMPEACH COOLIDGE!

ATTENTION! !

Volunteers For German Relief Day
AND ALL MILITANTS OF CHICAGO

Call for your supplies and instructions for the house to house canvass at the place nearest your home on

SUNDAY, MARCH 9TH, AT 9 A. M.

::

HEADQUARTERS:
"VILNIS," 2513 S. Halsted St.
"FREIHEIT," 1145 Blue Island Avenue
"DAILY WORKER," 1640 North Halsted St.
"LIBERTY CLUB HOUSE," 3420 W. Roosevelt Road
"WORKERS LYCEUM," 2733 Hirsch Blvd.

::

SHOW YOUR WORKING-CLASS SOLIDARITY ON THIS DAY

Millions of German men, women and children are doomed to die unless YOU DO YOUR SHARE!

Call at any of the above mentioned places and perform this duty!

GERMAN RELIEF DAY, SUNDAY, MARCH 9TH!

MASQUE BALL

at the

Purim Bazaar and Exhibition

of the
Jewish Workers' Relief Committee
For the Children Homes in Soviet Russia

at the
ASHLAND AUDITORIUM
Van Buren St. and Ashland Ave.

SATURDAY, MARCH 22, 8 P. M.

Entire Program of Bazaar:

Opening, Concert	MARCH 20, 7 p. m.
Trial over Hamon	MARCH 21, 8 p. m.
Children's Masque Ball	MARCH 22, 1 p. m.
Masque Ball for Everybody	MARCH 22, 7 p. m.
Concert and Close	MARCH 23, 1 p. m.

Combination Ticket bought before the Bazaar for all four days or for four visitors, 50 Cents.

Write or call:
JEWISH WORKERS RELIEF COMMITTEE, 3159 W. Roosevelt Rd.
Phone Lawndale 2899

Changes in Agricultural Relations in United States

By OSCAR PREEDIN.

(Concluded from Last Week)

HOW high is already the toll imposed by landholders and mortgagors? How much values are taken from the people by "manufacture" of land rent and mortgage profits?

We have no direct answer on this question neither from census investigations nor from any other official investigation. All what pertains to the operations of financial capital on this field is kept in a harem-like secrecy. Census investigations carefully record every cent paid by farmers to workers, paid by farmers for fertilizers, etc., but census reports are silent about amounts paid by the farmers to financial capital in the form of rents and mortgage dues.

Economists who were interested in above questions, having no ready statistical material, were compelled to apply deductive methods to find some conception about the amounts of land rent and mortgage dues. One of the most interesting estimates about this was made by the staff of National Bureau of Economic Research. This bureau came to conclusion that "income of land which goes to persons outside of agriculture" was in millions of dollars:

In years	In the form of interest on mortgage	In the form of rent of tenants
1910	120	560
1920	252	1,082

("Income in United States, Its Amount and Distribution, 1909-1919," by National Bureau of Economic Research. Figures taken from table on page 303, vol. II.)

Total amount paid by farmers in 1920, according to this estimate, was then 1,334 million dollars.

From explanation of this bureau (page 305, vol. II) how the above estimate was deducted from available more or less reliable statistical material we can see that amounts of land rent paid by new farmers to "persons outside of agriculture" in the form of prices of land, that is, as capitalized land rent, were not considered by the bureau at all. Amount of total mortgage indebtedness is taken by the bureau as being 4 billion dollars. But we know from the Secretary of the Department of Agriculture himself that this amount was rather over 8 billion dollars. Thanks to this and some other omissions in the calculations of this bureau their estimate without question represents only a part of the true amount which is paid by farmers "to persons outside of agriculture."

But this estimate, even as it is, gives sufficient conception about crops which are gathered already now by agriculture for landholders.

There was and still is ear-breaking cry in all the bourgeois press about high wages of farm labor, which, they say, destroys the agriculture. The census investigation found by careful records that in 1920 farmers paid in cash to farm workers 1,101 million dollars and that "rent and board of farm hands" was worth additional 262 million dollars. These suppose to make out the total amount of wages in cash and in goods 1,363 million dollars. Therefore, if we accept above estimates, then the wages of over 4,000,000 farm workers seem to be a little more than total payments to people who own nearly two-thirds of all "land in farms" and very much outside of these land—for doing nothing there!

The new relations in agriculture, which are established now on large scale as permanent and enable "persons outside of agriculture"—financial capital—to snatch enormous quantities of values directly out of agriculture, in their development are creating the following conditions:

First. The land suitable for agriculture is going over and most of it is already in ownership of non-cultivators.

Second. Previous free farmers-owners are transformed into tenants or in nominal owners who are dependent from their mortgage holders and are temporary on the bridge leading to tenancy or to the class of workers.

Third. The system of tenancy, as established at present in the United States, differs from systems of tenancy in other capitalistic countries with centralized land ownership by the fact that the class of land owners is here invisible, being in a physical unity with ruling financial capital.

Fourth. This unity is in itself the possible highest centralization of land ownership. In regard to tenants this creates such economic dependency from land owners which nowhere existed in capitalistic relations. In regard to special agrarian interests this allows to utilize means about which the separate classes of land owners in other countries could only to dream, because opposition to measures for increase of land rent, which land holders in other countries met in groups of manufacturers, trades and even bankers, is here excluded by the very unity of land holding with financial capital. In regard to foreign relations, imperialistic forces in politics of the United States are increased and made more parasitic, more reactionary and, therefore, more inclined to oppressive measures as at home, so abroad.

Fifth. The financial capitol of the United States in changing the relations in agriculture is changed itself and by its increased means and power for oppression and exploitation will rapidly create conditions where the large oppressed and exploited masses will be pressed as never to find ways and means and to use them for a change of the order itself, which is founded on oppression and exploitation.

THE AWAKENED BEAR

A Bolshevik Ballad.—By JOHN S. CLARKE.

There are folks whose constitutions shrink from "bloody" Revolutions,
Who at such upheavals "never could connive";
They can hear the distant drumming of the one that's surely coming,
But they "hope it doesn't come while they're alive".
They admit the putrefaction of a regime of reaction
Would make, with satisfaction, Satan grin:
But if you dare to mention that it is your firm intention
To root it up by force—why, that's a sin!

When a man is sentimental, and his heart is soft and gentle,
You can wager that his head is soft as well;
From the wit of his decision you can fix on his condition,
And his mission is what God alone can tell.
An unpalatable crisis isn't piquanted with spices,
And you've got to stick a mental pin in this—
The warfare of the classes isn't honey or molasses,
And you'll need a sharper weapon than a kiss.

Can you call to recollection an eventful insurrection
That Privilege has never labelled CRIME?
From a strike for better wages to that glory of the ages,
When the guillotine was working overtime!
Call it ghastly, call it bloody—but assiduously study
The foundations of a justified revolt!
Then against a Reign of Terror weigh a thousand years of error—
Ye may then with sober judgment fix the fault.

Prithee! say who disregarded, who rejected or retarded,
With a selfish and tyrannical design,
Each and every declaration by the spokesmen of a nation—
The peaceful "Third Estate" of 'eighty-nine!
When the royal butchers blustered and upon the frontiers mustered,
When Brunswick's sanguinary thirst beset him,
When he swore that he would slaughter until blood was cheap as water—
Had the folk to stand with folded arms and let him?

When they heard Reaction thunder, do you genuinely wonder
That a people born anew should burn with zeal?
Do you think they'd hesitate or shrink from stringing up a traitor,
Or to tear the filthy guts from a Bastille?
If you cannot feel elated o'ver a king decapitated—
One who never tried to act upon the square—
Then, for God's sake, take your exit from the movement, do not vex it,
For it isn't just exactly your affair.

For the wolves again are howling and the hyenas are scowling,
And the jackals they are prowling on the plains,
For the peasant, soldier, weaver, from the Volga to the Neva,
Have risen to their feet with broken chains.
While the tyrants sat a-scheming, they, instead of pious dreaming,
Hitched Emancipation's wagon to a star:
And the seal of their reliance, and the gage of their defiance,
Was the bullet-riddled carcass of a Czar.

And you'll find the counter-plotters, with a horde of foreign rotters,
In the land that hasn't time its wounds to lick!
You will find them just the same—minus manhood, minus shame—
At a foul and filthy game to turn the trick.
But the folk who work the double are the folk who strike the trouble;
Had I but a single rouble I would bet it,
That the knaves now teasing Bruin are INVITING blood and ruin—
And I hope it won't be long before they get it.

The Train from Jena.

In the train from Jena to Weimar, Germany, a workingman was reading the special election edition of the Communist newspaper. A candidate for the Landtag of one of the capitalist parties who was sitting beside the working man was highly indignant when he saw the paper and asked the workingman whether he knew what distance there is between a respectable person and a criminal. The workingman calmly took a tape measure out of his pocket, measured the space between himself and the candidate for the Landtag and answered "75 centimeters."

Economic Depression and Unemployment

(Continued from page 1)

the state reported 139 job hunters for every 100 jobs in October, help is still wanted, but at lower wages and longer hours."

The Herald and Examiner of January 5, 1924, reports a turn for the worse: "Superintendent Boyd, of the State Employment Agency, estimates 75,000 men out of work in Chicago alone and said there were 195 men for every 100 available jobs—nearly two to one."

And the latest report of the Illinois Department of Labor, which sums up the whole January situation, is again forced to announce a new aggravation in January as compared with December. The decline of employes in January was 2 per cent. "Probably the most important change during the 30 days has been the collapse of car building. The drop of 40 1-2 per cent in the slaughtering and meat packing industry was but little more than the average for all food industries. In the offices of the Illinois Free Employment Service in thirteen principal cities in the state, the excess labor supply in January was the largest that has been reported since early in 1922. Places could not be found for 10,000 applicants for jobs. There were in the state as a whole 166 applicants for each 100 jobs. This was measurably worse than at any time in 1923." The DAILY WORKER of January 31, 1924, reported that in Chicago: "A large number of the offices of the labor agents which used to line West Madison street are closed because no one is hiring workers."

"Few Jobs Can Be Supplied."

The November and December reports of the Industrial Commission of Wisconsin show that since August, month to month the number of employed workers fell, and in December reached a point 7 per cent below the peak of 1923.

The Federated Press reports from San Francisco: "Unemployment is rife in California, and the employment agencies are reaping a harvest." The Gompers agency, the International News Service reports: "Each day 5,000 men and 500 women apply for work at the Los Angeles City Employment Bureau. Do they get the jobs? What do they do when they don't get the jobs? Organizer George E. Bevan doesn't say except that: 'Few can be supplied'." The Federated Press reports from New Orleans on February 2: "Conditions in this city from the standpoint of the workers are deplorable. Despite official reports, unemployment is on the increase."

The very important report of the New York State Department of Labor issued in the middle of February establishes the fact that unemployment is steadily growing in New York City too: "Employment went down about 1 per cent in New York factories in January. The three successive decreases in November, December and January have now brought the level of employment somewhat lower than it was in January of, last year."

IV.

All these figures do not give a complete picture of unemployment. All these statistics speak only of the factories and mines which were shut down and which discharged their workers or of establishments which work only part time and threw out a part of their workers. But beside this factor we must take into consideration five other factors, if we are to measure the magnitude of unemployment. These factors are:

1. The hundreds of thousands of farmers who have become bankrupt and have moved into the cities to become industrial workers.
2. The great migration of Negroes from the South to the industrial centers of the North and Middle West.
3. The immigration from Europe which, altho limited, increases the number of those seeking for work.
4. The immigration from Mexico which makes itself felt in the steel industry in Illinois especially.
5. The seasonal unemployment of agricultural workers and migratory road construction workers who in winter time are forced to seek work in cities and industrial centers.

All these factors make unemployment a mass phenomenon today.

V.

The economic depression, curtailment of production and unemployment is releasing a new offensive of capital against the workers. The power of resistance of the unions is very much weakened because the workers drop out en masse. The bosses are making wage cuts everywhere and more and more generally. Most of the categories of workmen accept the wage cuts without any resistance (for instance, the completely demoralized railroad workers). Some categories put up some fight (the clothing workers). Other sections of workers again, are willing to continue the present wage rates in spite of the increasing cost of living (United Mine Workers). How the depression is wearing down the power of resistance of the workers is shown best by the January report of the Department of Labor: "Considerable numbers of wage increases have been reported each month of 1923, increasing rapidly each month from January to May, when 1,279 were reported, and then decreasing to 147 in October. During these months decreases in rates were reported from 1 to 9 establishments only, each month, but in November the decreases totalled in eleven industries." The number of strikes is ever decreasing as the depression and unemployment is growing. The report of the New York State Department of Labor says that there were 105 strikes in New York state in 1923. Sixty of the strikes were during the four-month period from March to June, each month thereafter showing a smaller number of strikes, with December "Making what was practically a record in industrial peace in this state."

"The idea becomes power when it penetrates the masses."
—Karl Marx.

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THE DAILY WORKER.

SECOND SECTION
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Economic Depression and Unemployment

By JOHN PEPPER

THE economic depression makes rapid and great advances—production is decreasing, and unemployment is growing.

I.

The great economic prosperity which started in 1922 reached its high point about May, 1923. In many respects this prosperity shows record figures in the expansion of means of production and in volume of production. But from the middle of 1923 we see a constant, gradual aggravation of the economic situation. Three figures illustrate best of all the great change. The monthly unfilled orders of the Steel Corporation reached their peak in March, 1923, with 7.40 million tons. In December, 1923, only 4.44 million, which is a decline of about 40 per cent. The May, 1923, average daily output of pig iron was 124,764 tons. In December, 1923, 94,225, which means a decline of almost 25 per cent. And a third figure is the average decline of 16 per cent on the stock exchange in the second half of 1923. The iron and steel industry reports showed a decrease of full time operation from 90 per cent in May to 68 per cent in October, to 58 per cent in November, and to 57 per cent in December. In December only a third of the full time operating establishments were utilizing their full capacity. Exports of iron and steel were running on an average of about five million tons a year (for about six years, until early in 1921); exports of iron and steel in 1923 fell a few thousand tons short of two million tons.

Slump In Mining Production.

Coal mining is in a catastrophic condition. Dr. Honnold, statistician for bituminous operators of the Illinois fields, declared that "the November demand so far has dropped 28 per cent below that of last year. It means a slump of about 30 per cent in production in both the Illinois and Indiana fields. At least 72 mines in Illinois with a potential daily capacity of 100,000 tons and 69 in Indiana with 50,000 tons have been closed or abandoned since January 1. Of the mines still active at least 75 per cent are operating upon only 40 per cent of normal time. The situation is occasioned solely thru lack of demand. Every day scores of cars are loaded at the mines and left standing on switch tracks. More mines have been closed in Illinois during the last six months than at any previous period in the history of mining in the state."

The total value of building undertaken in December, 1923, fell by 4 per cent below November.

The textile industry is almost completely paralyzed thru the depression. The number of active cotton spindles in December was about 700,000 less than a year ago and fell over 300,000 in November alone. In Massachusetts, the center of the textile industry the December report of the Department of Labor shows a majority of the establishments on a part capacity basis. Dun's January 5, 1924, review said:

"Curtailment of production is continuing in many cotton, wool and silk goods centers . . . In cotton goods this tendency is expected to increase."

Shoe Industry Decline.

In the shoe industry the Massachusetts December report shows that only 34 per cent of the leather shoe establishments were operating at full capacity. In Haverhill, a shoe town, in November and December, 30 per cent of the workers have been laid off and only 5 out of 34 establishments are operating full time and full capacity. In Lynn, only 6 of the 32 shoe establishment report normal operations.

The December report of the Department of Labor of the United States showed that not less than 23 per cent of the industrial establishments reported part time operation and 2 per cent were entirely closed down. And in addition to that one-third of the establishments reporting full time operation were operating below full time capacity.

In connection with the tremendous decrease of the volume of production there is a decrease of railroad traffic and a decline of railroad operations.

II.

The propaganda of the capitalist press, government and banks' attempts to make the public believe that with the beginning of 1924 the economic conditions are changing to the better. That is just as little true as the deceitful propaganda which was conducted by the same elements with President Coolidge at their head, during the growing depression in the second half of 1923. It is true that the unfilled orders of the Steel Corporation have showed 353,090 tons in January. But this small increase makes very little change in the general situation. We should not forget that the unfilled orders of the Steel Corporation at the end of January, 1924, were less by 2,112,000 tons, or over 30 per cent, less than at the same date in 1923. Iron production was in the last week of January 6 per cent less than in the same month of 1923. The New York Times of February 4 was forced to admit that: "To predict repetition of the wholly abnormal industrial boom of the early months of 1923 would be a little rash." And the same New York Times states about the textile industry in the same article: "The singular dilemma in which the textile mills are placed, between raw material costing 25 per cent more than a year ago, and finished goods which are selling 5 to 10 per cent lower, with consumers ECONOMY Depression—Galley 2 .. holding out obstinately against advances, no doubt reflects the exceptional character of the cotton situation. But to the extent that it indicates unwillingness among buyers of goods to follow a rising market in their purchases (unless they have absolutely used up their stocks of goods), it has its bearing on the general business situation. A sensational 'trade boom' must in the nature of things rest on the taking of the opposite attitude by consumers, and if they will not take it in the cotton trade where, if anywhere, it is warranted by the actual supply-and-demand position—then it can hardly be expected elsewhere."

Efforts to Check Depression.

The Philadelphia Reserve Bank's monthly summary of business conditions covering 36 various trades says that of the 36 trades at the end of October, 6 trades could be classified as good, at the end of November only 5, at the end of December, 3, and at the end of January, 1.

It is true that the capitalists are making big efforts to check the aggravation of the economic depression. The new two billion dollar railway construction program and the big orders for Japanese reconstruction are the last great reserve of the capitalists which they can muster against the economic crisis. But it would be entirely anti-Marxist to believe (as some comrades are inclined to do) that the capitalists, notwithstanding big monopolies which eliminate competition on a national scale (thus making it so much the sharper on an international scale) that these capitalists are in a position to change the normal cycle of "vitality, prosperity, over-production, crisis, and stagnation" of industry, as Marx puts it.

Despite that the number of business failures is growing from month to month, that in individual sections the small banks fail by the hundreds, the economic depression thus far has not assumed the character of a panic. The main reason for this is the unusual abundance of money. The Federal Reserve ratios recently reached its highest point since 1917. The unheardof plentifulness of money is due to three causes: (1.) The export of American capital decreased in 1923 because of the insecurity of European conditions. (2.) The United States is today the creditor nation of the world and the profits of exported American capital and foreign securities bought up, bring an uninterrupted stream of gold into the country. (3.) Foreign capital flees from Europe to the United States. The first wave of fugitive capital came from Germany; the second wave, recently, from France and Great Britain. We cannot pass final judgment today whether the present economic depression will turn gradually in a slow process to the worse, or whether it will turn into a dramatic panicky crisis.

III.

The curtailment of production, the closing up of factories, or putting them on part-time operation caused an ever-increasing unemployment of big masses.

The United States has no real unemployment statistics, so that it is not easy to form a complete picture of the breadth and depth of unemployment. But the figures and facts which we could ascertain suffice to characterize the situation.

We have no figures on unemployment in the steel industry.

The unemployment among the coal miners is especially very heavy. The Illinois Industrial Review of December 6, 1923, stated: "The miners are face to face with a winter of unemployment. In Illinois 20 per cent of the mines have been closed. In Indiana one in every three mines has shut down. Over 25,000 Illinois miners are out of work, and close to 50,000 are employed only about one-fifth of their working time. In the non-union fields the suffering of the workers is taking an even more acute turn."

Mines Closing Down.

A. E. Lafferty, a West Virginia mine inspector, said in December: "Coal mines thruout West Virginia as well as Ohio and Indiana are closing down. The business slump has grown in almost an incredible volume, and its effects are deplorable. It will be a hard Christmas for thousands of miners."

The official "Journal" of the United Mine Workers stated in November: "It is no theory when we say that our organization is composed of a vast army of reserve members that only get to work, in hundreds of instances, one day a week, and not even that in many localities." And the unemployment among the miners has been growing recently, too. The report of the Illinois department of Labor for January says: "Coal mines in Illinois and adjoining states have closed down throwing hundreds out of work.

The railroad workers are virtually decimated thru unemployment. The reports of the Interstate Commerce Committee show that in August 1,973,505 workers were on the pay rolls of all railroads. In November only 1,899,545. That means a reduction by 73,760 or nearly 5 per cent. But at the same time a big part of the railroad workers were forced to do part time work. In the middle of November there were 81,246 fewer workers on full-time jobs than in the middle of August. That means a reduction of almost 5 per cent. The unemployment increased still further in December. A single railroad, the Pennsylvania, discharged not less than 26,185 workers in December.

The condition of the workers in the textile industry is frightful. The director of the municipal employment bureau of Boston estimated the number of unemployed workers in Boston in January at not less than 60,000.

The "Lawrence Labor" shows that masses of workers are getting paid only for a five-day, a four-day or even a two-day week.

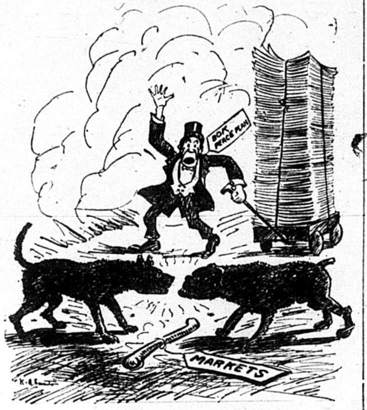
Unemployment In Chicago.

Unemployment in Chicago under the influence of the Illinois situation shows a very serious character. Even a capitalist paper, the Chicago Evening Post, wrote on January 19, 1924: "The problem of unemployment is with us again. The apologetic gentlemen who suggest that they are in need of a meal 'an' most starving' are approaching the prosperous in appearance along West Madison street."

Carl Haessler wrote in the Federated Press of early December, 1923: "Jobs are hard to get in Chicago. Trade union secretaries say so. The chief statistician of the Illinois Department of Labor says so. And a study of the classified ads under the headings of Wanted Male and Wanted Female Help, proves it. Altho

(Continued on page 8.)

NEW SCHEME TO END WAR



But the Dogs Will Fight.

Are You Reading "A Week"?

By IURY LIBEDINSKY

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(WHAT HAS GONE BEFORE) The Russian Communist Party branch is governing this frontier city and fighting the counter-revolution. Earlier installments tell of the fuel shortage that prevents seed grain from being fetched on the railroad. The Party meeting decides to send the Red Army far away for fuel, at the risk of leaving the city open for bandits and counter-revolutionists. It also decides to conscript the local bourgeoisie for wood cutting in a near-by park. Varied types of party members are flashed on the screen: Klimin, the efficient president of the branch, who still finds time to have a sweetheart; Robeiko, the consumptive, whose devotion is killing him; Gornuikh, the brilliant youth of 19 on the Cheka; Matusenko, the luxury-loving place-hunter and Stalmakhov, a practical workingman revolutionist. Gornuikh, disguised as a peasant, overhears talk in the market place about a plot of counter-revolutionists to seize the town while the Red Army is away getting wood. The Communist company is summoned but, perhaps, too late. Robeiko is dragged out of his house and shot, Klimin's sweetheart is butchered and Klimin and Stalmakhov are overpowered and hurled into a dungeon. The counter-revolutionaries are in possession of the town, with the Red Army away.—(NOW GO ON WITH THE STORY).

• • •

CHAPTER XI—Continued.

BUT suddenly the vivid remembrances of Simkova cut into his mind like the blow of a whip. Simkova, Aniuta! He was not going to see her again! But that was impossible! He must see her! In his head began to spin a fiery, many-colored kaleidoscope of plans of escape. He thought of the big oaken bolts of the door, of the little cellar window. . . . But as President of the Cheka, he knew too well that during the whole time of his work, there had not been a single case of an escape from this cellar. It was clear that there was no hope. . . .

But the noise of shooting became nearer and nearer.

"Our folk are coming nearer," said Klimin, and Stalmakhov began to swear. His curses, long, cynical and filthy, rang with the notes of a burning, flaming hope.

On the other side of the door there was a sound of steps, and then the turning of the lock.

"For us," said Stalmakhov. And Klimin had no time to answer before they had laid hold of him and were pushing and knocking him about. . . .

"Take the swine to the Chief!" a stentorian voice shouted into the darkness.

Klimin tried to fight himself free, but they hit him on the head with a club. He lost consciousness and they dragged him up the narrow staircase with its rotting, wooden steps, as if he were a heavy sack. Stalmakhov walked up by himself, and his pock-marked face, covered with blood, was calm as ever.

The night had wholly dispersed, and there was a blue sky with a ruby East. Stalmakhov looked at the pale face of Klimin, whom they were dragging along by the arms, and threw a glance round the big inner courtyard of the Cheka, which was shut in by two-story buildings and a high stone wall. A blue flag was leaning against the wall of the little house in which formerly had been the refectory of the Cheka workers. A pile of rifles were scattered about and a boy with a blue cockade in his cap was fitting locks to them. The torn skin on Stalmakhov's forehead smarted from the fresh wind.

"Ah, whom have we here? . . . Comrade Stalmakhov who so carefully collected the corn-toll from the Dmitrov district? See what a bird we have caught!" Stalmakhov heard the malicious, mocking words. Grey, insolent eyes looked at him out of a pink, clean-shaven face under a shaggy fur hat. A well-built figure, gripped at the waist by an officer's broad leather belt. . . . "You don't recognize me, eh? But we are old acquaintances. Besides we met quite recently. Surely you have not forgotten the Military Specialist, Repin, whose documents you looked thru during the search? We did not happen to thank you then for your careful collection of the corn-toll, but we will settle our account now. . . ."

Klimin came to himself when a bucket of cold water had been thrown over him and, at once, tottered to his feet. He was shivering with cold and his head felt as if it were flying to pieces.

As soon as he stood up he saw Stalmakhov, whom two young fellows were holding by the arms. A third in nothing but a blue shirt was flogging Stalmakhov on the back with back-hand blows, satisfaction shining on his bony browless face, with its narrow slit eyes. Stalmakhov groaned now and again, and, together with his groans, bitter curses flew from his mouth. Repin was standing on the steps. He turned to Klimin, smiled maliciously and insolently, and was just going to say something when some one shouted for him and he unwillingly went out.

They were carrying a wounded man thru the yard. A grimace of pain was twisting his pale face, but he, with difficulty lifting his head from his comrade's shoulder, cried out to the men who were flogging Stalmakhov:

"That's the stuff, brothers. . . . Lay into him, Vaska!"

The rifle shots were rattling not more than half a verst away, and sometimes a ricocheting bullet flew over the yard with a resonant wailing hum. And suddenly, breaking thru the monotonous rattle of shooting, there gushed out a powerful wave of shouts of anger and triumph, mingled with shrieks and groans. . . . After that the shooting came suddenly nearer, bullets flew more and more often over the courtyard, every other minute smashing windows in the upper story of the building.

Repin ran into the yard and with him another officer, on whose shoulders Klimin saw epaulettes.

"Harness the horses!" shouted Repin, and the two of them went hurriedly out of the gates.

The flogging of Stalmakhov came to an end of itself. The bandits rushed to harness horses to a cart, and Stalmakhov, no longer supported by any one, tottered and fell in the snow, thin streams of blood pouring from his back.

Klimin ran to him and began to lift him to his feet, getting his hands smeared with the blood. Stalmakhov groaned, trembled and cursed but none the less stood up, tottering. He looked with agony in Klimin's eyes, and whispered with grey lips: "It's cold. . . . Death has come, sure enough . . ." Klimin took him by the shoulders, and putting him into a little barn at the far end of the yard.

"Come on. We'll hide, and perhaps they'll forget us."

In the twilight of the barn, the back of his head pressed into the horse dung on the floor, lay the mutilated body of Ziman. His entrails, scraps of scarlet, white and and purple flesh, mixed up with rags of clothes and horse dung, were scattered on the ground, and a heap of corn had been poured into his ripped-open and disembowelled stomach. Terrific suffering was written on Ziman's little, thin, sharp-nosed face. One of his eyes was wide open, and into the other had been pushed a broken splinter of glass from his spectacles.

"He, too, carefully collected the corn-toll," Stalmakhov whispered hoarsely, dropping on a log and covering his face with his hands.

The shooting came still nearer. One of the bandits was wounded in the yard and sank with a scream on the snow. They carried out the wounded and put them in one cart and shoved a pile of rifles into another. Two officers ran out from the doors of the Cheka building, and with them a civilian in a very good new shuba (fur coat) and spectacles. He carried several portfolios of papers, and in the hands of the officers were revolvers. They had made ready for the victoria, the same in which, so lately, Klimin had driven to meet Simkova. Stalmakhov and Klimin, it seemed, were entirely forgotten. Suddenly Repin, on a foaming horse, rode into the yard. His face was pale, anxious and angry.

"Bring the prisoners here," he shouted. "Where are they?"

(To Be Continued Monday.)

What Do You Think of Our First Story?

The DAILY WORKER wants to know what its readers think of the first serial novel it offers to its readers. We have published many installments of this gripping story. Another appears today. What do you think of the story, its setting, its character, as far as we have gone? We want our readers to let us know. Write down your views and send them in to the DAILY WORKER, 1640 N. Halsted St., Chicago, Ill. We publish as many of these letters as we can find space for. Don't delay. Write today.

Democratizing Honduras - By JAY LOVESTONE

NOW Honduras is to be given a baptismal bath of Wall Street democracy in a rain of bullets. Marines from one of our cruisers have been landed on the northern coast, ostensibly to protect the American consulate from attack by opposing revolutionary forces.

From what we know of the history of our marines this is most unwelcome news to the working and farming classes of our country. The capitalist government running and ruining our country today has always assigned its dirtiest work to the marines. It was these soldiers of the sea that raped Haitian independence. It is these mercenaries of Yankee imperialism that have outraged the national existence of our Latin American republics and have engaged in capitalist brigandage in far-off China. It was the marines who were sent by Assistant Secretary of the Navy Roosevelt to drive the poor settlers off the Teapot Dome oil reserves so that Sinclair might be able to consummate his crooked deal with Fall.

Why doesn't the United States first send a note to Honduras to request the safety of our consulate, as our department of state ordinarily does when such cases arise among first rate powers? Why is the despatching of the cruiser Denver and the landing of marines our immediate and first step here? Besides, why is it that our consulate has been singled out for attack by the conflicting groups?

These are all pertinent questions. They arouse us to some rather unsavory conclusions about the mission of our marines. American capitalism is rapidly extending its imperialist gold over the less developed and weaker countries. Our ruling class doesn't pussyfoot with recalcitrants. Our capitalists are arrogant, aggressive, and pursue a policy of boldness marked by recklessness.

Last year there were floated in the United States, Latin American government bonds to the value of $120,000,000. In addition to these loans there were placed in American hands industrial issues totalling a value of more than $50,000,000 in 1923 alone.

These gigantic investments of the surplus value wrung from our working masses by our capitalist exploiters must be protected. A challenge to the security of these investments in any one country is a menace to the safety of these bonds in every country. Unsettled conditions in Honduras tend to undermine the security of our bankers' and manufacturers' investments not only in this little afflicted republic, but in every sphere of influence where the American dollar is on the offensive.

The marines landed in Honduras are there to inflict a heavy dose of dollar democracy, of capitalist tyranny on the people of the weak country. The marines are landed in violation of the sovereignty of Honduras. The landing of the marines is in utter violation of that holiest of principles of self-determination of nationalities, for which hundreds of thousands of our workers and farmers were wounded or killed during the world war.

The marines were landed in Honduras to protect our capitalist bonds and investments and nothing and nobody else. And being the proletarian guards of our capitalist imperialist clique, our marines will pour hot lead and thrust cold steel into the poor exploited masses of Honduras as they have done to the Haitians, Nicaraguans, and Dominicans.

Remember German Relief Day, March 9th.

How many of your shop-mates read the DAILY WORKER? Get one of them to subscribe today.

The Priest Speaks

By WILLIAM GAMALIER SHEPARD

Scene: Madison Square Garden, New York City.

Time: 1923.

The speaker has been talking a long time, his peroration is heard in a high singing voice above the heads of a monster crowd.

Brother Gods, behold the crawling ant, the lion, the tiger, the crow, the toad, the crayfish and the elephant, little and big beasts to dress the world for us. And the birds to sing.

And we . . . oh see me beat my breast and do a few steps of the shrine mandance . . . why we sit on the top roost crowing over all, with one foot in God's Home and one on this ash-pile. . . Did you ever see the likes of this? Never on sea or land such majesty was seen as a man coming out of the white palm of God, the walls of darkness light-shattering to greet him. Look no further for the finest. Acid Proof Made for the Whole Family. Non-shrinkable. Send it to the laundry and get it back new.

Who's your Tailor?

Stick to God. With a thread and a patch of beef he sews up angels. The Miracle Man.

A secret. Listen. Shut that typewriter. Turn in the radio.

God sat all night in seance with the stars that breathed Him forth in a gust of light, studying the blue prints of his new invention, lopping off a corner here, adding a beam there. When he wrote Appd. and broke a package of Fatimas to celebrate labor's end he handed it to His angels yet lacking that round turret packed with square mirrors. The copying clerk added this detail. And the Hosts of Heaven stood to see the strange new beast whose first words, "I, Am," stirred a shudder in Demigorgon.

Eventually, why not now? Lay your heart and your dollar on the right altar, you can't miss dividends.

Your bread is buttered on the right side, children of God. Keep your eyes on the grand old nag.

Don't Forget to Grease the Gears. It takes grease to get there. Not Three-in-One either, but Gargoyle.

In the night my soul, my daughter, cries, clinging to a raft of greenbacks, and lo! Christ! . . . walking on the water, with a harp and a handful of signed receipts.

Glory . . . And the harp has golden strings. Glory, And the harp has . . golden . . . strings.

The Trade Union Movement in Poland - - - - By J. LENSKY

THE last year was for the trade union movement in Poland a period of exceedingly hard struggles against capital. The enormous depreciation of the Polish mark in connection with the general financial catastrophe, caused by the reactionary policy of the ruling classes—capitalist and landowners—forced large masses of the working class, even those under the influence of the opportunist and conservative leaders to enter the fight for existence. The last year, therefore, has witnessed such big and stormy strikes as independent Poland had never experienced before. There were the heroic struggles of the workers of Lodz, Warsaw, the Dombrovo coal district, Upper Silesia, and others, which began merely as demands for higher wages to keep up with the ever rising costs of living, and ended with big political demonstrations and regular battles with the police. The apex of these fights was the Cracau revolt of the railroad workers with the assistance of the entire working class and a part of the army. The workers were victorious, inasmuch as the old historical capital of Poland was in the hands of the workers up to the minute when the exprienced social-traitors of the Polish socialist party handed over to the reationary government the position acquired in blood.

Economic Situation Grows Worse.

After all these hard struggles and betrayals the labor movement weakened. The economic situation of the country is getting worse. The exchange rate of the dollar grew from 3,600,000 in November to more than ten million in January.

The inflation, mainly under the influence of the reforms for stabilization, took on such proportions that not only did it rob the laboring masses of a big part of their income, but it even undermined production. The wages, whose real value falls continually with the rise in the cost of living, were lower in December than in November. The rise in the cost of living, according to the reckoning of the central bureau of statistics, in the two halves of the month of December, amounted to 51.06 per cent and 53.67 per cent, respectively, in December, 66.89 per cent and 62.50 per cent, respectively. The wages fell considerably more wherever the bosses regulate them monthly, as, for instance, in Starachovitze.

Still more dangerous for the laboring masses is another outcome of the present period of inflation—unemployment. The impoverishment of the internal market as well as the considerable rise in the price of industrial products as a result of the expensiveness of raw material and foreign machinery, and the high risks, with the depreciation of the mark, and finally, the policy of financial economy—all this produced further curtailment of production. This holds true especially of the export branches of industry, mainly in the textile industry, as well as those branches of production which are dependent upon financial economy, such as the metal industry, the tobacco industry, etc.

Unemployment Increases.

In the textile industry unemployment gradually affected a number of small factories in Lodz and Bielsk. More than a thousand workers altogether are unemployed there, and more than half work from two to five days a week. In the metal industry those factories were affected which worked on government orders (mainly railroad cars), as these orders were in part cancelled and in part curtailed.

There has been a shrinkage of work also in the Upper Silesian coal and steel district. As a result of the move to lease out the tobacco monopoly the crisis has also affected the private tobacco industry.

The deterioration of the market made itself evident also in the branch of industry which has been the strongest up to now—in the coal industry, despite the fact that the turnover tax was reduced by 25 per cent on Upper Silesian coal and by 22.5 per cent on Dombrovo coal, and despite the fact that the tax was lowered further by 5 per cent for export. The Dusseldorf agreement between the German and French capitalists, which brought about an increase in the production of coal in the Ruhr area, creates new difficulties for the development of the Polish coal industry.

The standard of living of the workers, which is very low as it is, has lately sunk still lower.

The tremendous increase in the cost of living, the proposal and adoption of the stabilization of taxes, together with the phenomenal fall in the rate of exchange forced the question of the stabilization of wages on the order of business. All taxes must be paid in Polish marks according to the value of the French franc. The merchants are demanding francs for their merchandise, but they do not want to pay the workers "stabilized" wages. In various branches of industry the workers put up concrete demands as regards wages, based upon pre-war wages in gold.

Trade Unions Weakened.

A sharp defensive fight was waged only in cases of curtailment of work, as this threatens the existence of thousands of workers' families.

The trade unions were weakened numerically and otherwise by their feeble activity as well as the tactics of the opportunists, who failed to co-ordinate the individual struggles, and prevented decisive action. It was in this way that confidence in the trade unions diminished. The existence of the trade union is being undermined still further by the financial crisis. The trade unions are no longer in a position to satisfy their most elementary needs, they cannot, for instance, pay their secretaries, traveling expenses, or cost of publications; they have to ask the local unions to pay even for postage.

In order to meet the financial crisis the opportunist Central Executive Committee of the trade unions simply raises the dues, regardless of the fact that there is a great drop in membership. The Left Wing proposes the increase in the number of dues payers rather than the amount of the dues. Raising the fighting spirit of trade unions, gaining back the confidence of the masses, setting up of factory councils which would embrace the broadest masses—that is the only and durable means, in the opinion of the Left Wing, to bring about the salvation of the unions and to increase their funds.

Besides raising the dues in keeping with the rise in wages the left wing of the trade unions favors as an immediate measure the abandonment of the present apparatus of officials and instituting elections for the leading positions.

In addition to the general causes for the weakness of the trade unions there is also the persecution of radical organizations by the government. And this interrupts their normal activity from time to time. There is only one representative of the lefts at present in the Central Committee of the Trade Unions, and a second one is prevented from taking part in the meetings. Individual unions are being massacred. In December there was not a single new trade union registered. What is more, a law was promulgated that a trade union which has once been closed could not be opened again.

Left Wing Active.

As a result, the situation of the left wing of the trade unions is very difficult, but still it has been able to hold its own, and even to make some advance, as, for instance, in the building trades, among the chemical and lumber workers. In Lemberg the left wing received more votes in the last elections in the trade unions than ever before. In Upper Silesia the left wing brought about a union of the Free Trade Unions (of a left tendency) which came into existence under the influence of the Polish socialist party, with the Central Committee of the German radical trade unions. Provision is made for a greater unity campaign; and by the time of the Congress the left wing is assured of about half of the places in the Central Committee of the Free Trade Unions.

The hardest fight for the left wing was in those organizations which are of great political significance, principally in the Warsaw Central Committee of Trade Unions. Since the November strike certain Polish socialist party elements are doing their utmost to destroy the influence of the Left Wing, and are going so far as to persecute the Left Wing. This sort of action was occasioned by the meeting called by the central committee on December 16 to discuss economic questions (minimum wage, weekly regulation of wages). On the day before, on December 15, the Witos government fell, and it became apparent that the meeting would assume a political character. For this reason the meeting was attended by the deputies of the Seym faction of the Union of City and Village Proletariat.

Socialists Are Betrayers.

Their presence focused the attention of all the thousands at the meeting upon them, especially as there were workers present who had been delivered up to the bosses and the government by the Polish socialist party. The crowd did not allow the chief speaker, Deputy Gardetzky, to finish his spech, for he attempted to put all the blame on the workers for the bad conditions. The socialist officials seized this opportunity to close the meeting without having discussed the new government. The left wing was blamed for it, and a resolution was published by the central committee charging that the left wing had broken up the meeting, and condemning the Communist Deputies of the Seym and the Communist Party. But the representatives of the Left Wing retorted with a strong resolution protesting against such high-handed methods and calling for an impartial investigation. The resolution of the Left Wing representatives ended with an appeal to the membership of the trade unions to preserve the unity endangered by the leaders of the Polish socialist party.

Lately there has been a tendency in a certain part of the Polish socialist party toward splitting the trade unions. This is due to the sharpening of the social conflicts, and to the effort of the Polish socialist party to prevent mass action. The Polish socialist party is intent upon destroying the influence of the Left Wing in the trade unions at a time when the Polish socialist party has time and time again gone over to the support of the capitalist government and participation in it.

Those members of the Polish socialist party in the trade unions who realize that splitting the trade unions with their present internal weakness and their financial crisis would result in their complete downfall are of a different view.

As the creation of separate, red trade unions under present conditions cannot be successful (difficulties with the police and indifference of the masses) and as such action harbors the danger of curtailing the Party's area of activity and the danger of the slackening of the tension in the economic struggles, it is our duty to come out strongly for the defense of the unity, of the existence and the power of the trade unions. It is our duty to reveal the real motives of those who are for the split and to make it easier for those in the Polish Socialist Party who are for unity of the trade unions to win a majority.

Left Wing Demands Unity.

A strong resolution for unity was passed on December 29 by the Trade Union Department of the Communist Party. It reads in part:

"The principal tactic of the Left Wing shall continue to be the unity of the trade unions.

"The most important perequisite for this unity is full freedom of criticism and agitation for the left wing within the general frame-work of organization of the unified trade unions."

With the view that the agitation for the formation of factory councils hangs together with other problems, the trade union department links this agitation with the current trade union questions. In view of the weakening of the trade unions it becomes a pressing necessity to recruit new masses, and the surest way to do this is to use the factory councils as a support. At the same time, this policy breaks down the opposition of the opportunists who sense in the factory councils a dangerous competitor; the chairman of the Warsaw Central Committee of Trade Unions, Gardetzky, came out decisively against the factory councils.

In order to plant the ideas and existence of the factory councils in the masses we must defeat, not only the opposition of the opportunists, but also the indifference of the masses. Wherever such factory committees exist in their modern form—in Upper Silesia—they are dominated by a Polish or German opportunist majority and the masses have as little confidence in them as in the opportunist trade unions. The role played by the central executive committees formed during the November strikes proved amply what the factory councils can be, if revolutionary workers stand at their head. The task of the left trade unions is to transform the existing factory councils into actual fighting organizations.

BOOK REVIEW

The Government of India, By J. Ramsay MacDonald, published by B. W. Huebsch, New York.

THIS book gives considerable information on the political machinery of the British government in India and at the same time gives a good picture of the alleged radical Ramsay MacDonald. The premier of Great Britain, and the possessions beyond the seas, won a reputation for progressivism and pacifism, but his attitude toward India is not clearly distinguishable from that of an avowed Tory, and on his coming into the office of premier one of his first moves was to order the construction of **seven warships.** This is a novel form of pacifism but—that is Ramsay MacDonald.

The British—to judge from Mr. MacDonald's book—were forced by an unkind fate to assume political dominion over India. In 1858 as in 1914 the British Empire did not desire "a foot of territory." The Queen said in 1858 when assuming sovereignty over what were the East India Company's possessions "We desire no extension of our present territorial possessions." How like Lloyd George in the early days of the world war?

Another quotation may give our readers an insight into Ramsay MacDonald's imperialistic mind: "As I have indicated, at a very early time the British nation regarded the transactions of the merchants in India as being something more than trading affairs. WE felt we were undertaking political responsibilities and consequently the long drawn out history of the relations of the Company and the Government tells the story of how the nation's sense of its obligations to India overshadowed the original purpose of the Company . . . We regarded the people as wards and we governed as trustees. . . . India has not been kept by the sword but by the law; not by fear but by trust in Parliament."

This monumental charlatan, posing as a socialist speaks the language of British imperialism more eloquently than Lord Curzon. The Sepoy Mutiny is glossed over. We read nothing of the blowing of Hindoo rebels from the mouths of cannons. This hypocritical specimen of the most slimy, canting, robber-ruling-class in the world "carries the white man's burden" and exalts the pirate traders and buccaneers of old England to the status of saviors and leaders of backward races, into the paths of progress. The fate of the countless millions of Indians who have starved in the midst of plenty while British plunderers at the point of the sword burglarized their country does not arouse MacDonald's righteous wrath but the blessings of Parliamentarism are held before the beggared Hindoos as the Sacred Cow of the New Dispensation.

We do not quarrel with Mr. MacDonald's facts. We rebel against his conclusions. This may not be a review of his book but it is a brief glimpse at the real MacDonald. That is of greater importance than the book. Many of our readers may be disappointed in MacDonald or the British Labor Party's achievements. They should read the book not for what they may learn about India, but about MacDonald.

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Stalin on Tasks of Russian Communist Party

Note.—THE DAILY WORKER today publishes the concluding part of the speech delivered by Comrade Stalin to a large meeting of party workers on the problems confronting the Russian Communists at the present time. Our readers cannot help but admire the frankness with which the Russian leaders discuss their weaknesses. Smaller men would try and gloss over or excuse them. Not so the Russian Communist chiefs. They know that organizations are composed of men and women who are liable to err and the best way to remedy mistakes is to acknowledge their presence and find a cure for them. We urge you not to miss a single part of this important discussion. In our next issue we will publish the first portion of Comrade Zinoviev's speech. He is Chairman of the Communist International and President of the Petrograd Soviet.

* * * *

Comrade Stalin Continues:

In the seventh place, it is necessary to do more work among the non-partisan workers. This is one means by which the inner Party situation and the activity of the Party masses can be bettered. I must say that our organizations still pay too little attention to this. Too little attention especially to the presence of non-partisan workers in our Soviet organs. Comrades, I believe that if we do not put a certain minimum of faith in the non-partisans, we shall evoke a very great mistrust of our organizations on the part of the non-partisans.

Faith of Non-Partisans.

This faith on the part of the non-partisans is imperatively necessary. Comrades, it is imperatively necessary to force the Communists to drop their candidatures. No speeches should be held maintaining that Communists only should be elected. The non-partisans must be encouraged, induced to take up state work. We shall gain only advantage from this, and will receive as a reply the trust of the non-partisans in our organizations.

In the eighth place, work among the peasantry must be intensified. I do not know why our village nuclei, for instance, cannot be set to practical tasks: First, of being the interpreters and distributors of the Soviet laws bearing on the life of the peasantry, and secondly, of being agitators and spreaders of elementary agronomical knowledge, if no more than to teach that the fields must be sown at the right time, the seed cleansed, etc.

I should like to mention two extremes, two exaggerations which have appeared in some discussion articles in the "Pravda" with respect to the questions of the workers' democracy.

Danger of NEP.

The first extreme is in regard to nomination by election. This consists of the efforts made by some comrades to carry out nomination by "election" to the utmost possible point. Election having once been admitted to be the right method, then go on electing at any price! This view, comrades, is a mistaken one. The Party will not accept it. To be sure we are no longer living in times of war, we are passing thru a period of peaceful development—but we have the New Economic Policy. Do not forget this, comrades. It was not during the war that the Party undertook the task of purging itself, but after the war. Why?

Because during the war the fear of defeat held the Party closely together, and various elements corroding the Party internally were obliged to fall into the line of the Party which was struggling to the death. These bonds are no longer there to hold us together, for there is no war. But we have the NEP, we have permitted capitalism to re-enter, and the bourgeoisie is striking fresh roots. It is true that all this furthers the work of purging the Party, of placing it upon a firmer foothold. But on the other hand, it envelops us in the atmosphere of the rising and growing bourgeoisie.

Sifting of Party Membership.

It was precisely after the NEP that the Party undertook a sifting process, reducing its number by one-half. It was precisely after the NEP that the Party decided that the security of our organizations against the NEP required, for instance, that it be made difficult for non-proletarian elements to gain admittance to the Party, that lengthy membership of the Party be made condition to appointment as a functionary of the Party, etc. Did the Party act rightly in taking these precautionary measures, which limited the "broad democracy?" In my opinion it acted rightly. It is just for this reason that I assume that the democracy is necessary, that nomination by election is necessary, but that the limiting measures prescribed by the XI and XII Congresses must still remain in force, at least, the most fundamental of them.

The second extreme deals with the question of the limits of discussion. Some comrades demand that discussion be unlimited; they consider the Alpha and Omega of Party work to consist in consultation on all questions and forget all other sides of Party work, that of real activity demanded by the execution of the Party decisions in real life. The Party is not merely a union of persons acting in like manner; it is a fighting union of participators in like action, fighting on the basis of common ideology of their program and tactics.

I conclude my address, comrades, by warning you against these two extremes, and proceed determinedly and straightforwardly on the course towards inner Party democracy which was laid down by the Central in September of this year, then we shall assuredly experience a great uplift in our Party work.

In the Domain of the Children's Struggle

By NAT KAPLAN.

IT is lucky for us that the Communist children's movement in America suffered its birth pangs at the time when its legitimate parents, the youth and adult Communist movement had already evolved from out of their isolated conditions and became live fighting bodies engaged in mass activity.

The favorable conditions surrounding the birth has naturally reflected itself in the stradling infant—the Junior Section of the Young Workers League—in so far as it has retained its identity from the very start as an organization engaged in the class struggle.

Many of the parents of the 3,000 young communists in the Junior Section do not recognize this important feature of the organization and when it is brought to their notice "via the gossip route" many untrue and distorted conceptions of the matter are formed. It is at this point that the parents take advantage of their economic superiority over the child to force it to sabotage this phase of the Junior Groups' activity. Even Communist parents—members of the Workers Party have been known at times to sabotage the class struggle feature of the children's movement. This sad factor is not new and can only be rectified thru the establishment of a better understanding and relationship between the adults and the children. This is already being partially accomplished in the Junior Groups.

On the Field of Battle.

The battle field of the children's struggle centers in the public school. Even as the shop, factories, mines etc., form the center of the class struggle for the adult proletarians, so the public school class room forms the battle field—the center of the class struggle for the proletarian child.

It is here that the child is confronted with the iron heel of the teacher's dictatorship. Everything is done for the child. The child can do nothing for itself. It would astound a great many parents were they to listen to an ordinary discussion in one of the Junior Groups. "Oh! Our teacher doesn't let us ask questions!" speaks up one child. "We can only answer the questions which our teacher asks us," verifies another. And so it goes, a complete subordination of the personal initiative of the child to the so-called superior knowledge of the modern bourgeoisie pedagogs. The child with a strong will, a rebellious spirit—in other words, a child who would make a good class fighter, both now and for the future—has to have that will and spirit broken by the teacher's dictatorship in the school and by the parential dictatorship at home. It is only natural that the child should rebel against this state of affairs.

Not only is the method of education in vogue in the public school based on the erroneous application of the principle of the "Right of the stronger," but the education itself—the material utilized as lessons—is nothing but the vile propaganda of American imperialism. History is the glorification of capitalist wars. Reading is the glorification of bourgeoisie ethics; the inoculator of superstitious ideas; the weaver of mysticism around the memories of dead bourgeiosie heroes, etc., etc. Arithmetic is the glorification of the profit system. The combination of the method and the education proper of the public schools can only serve one purpose and that is: To make servile wage slaves of the workers' children.

The struggle against this state of affairs for the child also has its forerunner: The struggle against the immediate rotten conditions in the schools, such as, insufficient number of seats, veritable fire trap school buildings, unsanitary conditions, etc., etc. Special care must be taken to link up both features of the struggle in every campaign undertaken within the public schools, or else we will be faced with seeming contradictions. Thus a fight for more schools to curtail a seat shortage must be coupled at all times with the demand of "Down with the Nationalist and Religious propaganda of the public schools."

How the Battle Is Conducted.

It is marvelous to watch how very naturally the children take to the class struggle activities, and how they can utilize League and Party experience for their own ends. An interesting example of this is portrayed by our Daisytown, Pa., Junior Group. One week the group reported that they had been playing some Communist games, among them one which is called: "Catching the shop nuclei organizer." Thru the medium of this game the children grasped the entire idea of the nuclei form of organization and the week following the game had already divided their Junior Group into four school nuclei, which today functions right on the field of battle.

As a generalization you can lay out the form that the battle takes as follows: The children having gained a Communist perception in the Junior Groups; having made a study of the true nature of history, etc., will naturally rebel when the teacher presents these subjects in the usual manner. At times a solitary little rebel will get up and: "Oh! teacher, in our Junior Groups we found out that George Washington was a wicked man who bought and sold black and white slaves." This little rebel will no doubt be defeated and forced to submit to the will of the teacher. At other times the other children will be won over by the solitary little rebel and join him in his fight—or else the existence of a Junior Group School or even class nucleus will serve as the basis for the winning over of ever greater masses of the school children to the fight on hand. At no time is the child permitted to feel as tho the struggle is the machination of some older comrade. Everything that the children do is done on their own initiative as a group. They formulate their own demands and lay the basis for their own fight. The older comrades, the leaders and teachers of the Junior Groups, thru hints and suggestions endeavor to guide the decisions of the children into the proper channels, and they can only do this after they have won the confidence of the children by becoming part of them in their struggle, play and educational work.

United Front of Parents and Offspring.

The bourgeoisie educational system has long recognized the necessity of winning over the parents for their system. Thus there has come into existence powerful parent-teacher associations whose purpose is to coordinate the home life of the child with the life of the child in the schools. The Junior Section recognized this problem especialy at the time when the class struggle features of the Junior Section became intensified and the parents loomed up as an opposition in certain cases.

The solution of the problem is in the words of the Hammond, Ind., Juniors, as follows: "We are for the united front with the grown-up in the battle for all who toil." In carrying out this principle the Juniors thruout the country are today organizing parent's conferences, where the Juniors report of their activities and where the life and work of the child in the Group are discussed and acted upon in an advisory capacity. These conferences are made very interesting by the children when they arrange little programs: plays, recitations, child speeches, etc., for their parents. Hence, we see that the Junior Section is getting the parents more and more interested in the activities of the children and is laying the basis for the better relationship between the adults and the children: A principle which can only reach perfection after the conquest of power by the proletariat.

UNCLE WIGGILY'S TRICKS— A LAUGH FOR THE CHILDREN

"Thank you for turning, Uncle Wiggily."
"I can't hear any music from that hand organ!"
"Hold your paw there, Mr. Bob Cat, and you'll hear music"
YIP!! YOW!!
"Listen to the music now!"

Marx in Words and Action

By C. E. RUTHENBERG

NO better illustration of the wide gulf between the formal, sterile acceptance of Marxian principles in words, and the use of those principles as a guide in formulating policies for a party engaged in leading the workers in the class struggle against capitalism, can be found than that which appears in an article by Louis B. Boudin in the February issue of the American Labor Monthly.

Boudin has acquired a reputation as a Marxist. He has written a book on "The Theoretical System of Karl Marx," which the writer confesses to have studied as part of his Marxian education something over a decade ago. Like Kautsky, Boudin knows the principles which Marx developed from his study of history and analysis of capitalist society. Undoubtedly he could make brilliant theoretical presentation of these principles. But when Kautsky and Boudin stand beside the seething ocean of our present day social order, in which the waves of conflicting class interests dash hither and thither and break in great torrents as they meet, their Marxian theories remain sterile intellectual formulas which they are unable to apply to this seething ocean of social forces and thus formulate the guiding policies which carry the working class movement to its goal thru these stormy waters. Because of this intellectual twist the Russian Revolution was for Boudin "the tragedy" and for Kautsky something much worse.

Boudin's inability to carry Marxian principles into the field of actual class struggle is expressed in comment on the policy in relation to the development of a "Third Party" in the United States, presented by the Central Executive Committee of the Workers Party to the convention of the party in December. To Boudin this appears as "The United Front—Berger and Ruthenberg." For him there is no difference between the reformism of Victor Berger and the Socialist Party and the Revolutionary Marxism of the Workers Party, because for the moment there is agreement between the two policies in striving for, what is in appearance, the same end.

In passing it is worth while correcting Boudin's historical recollections. He states that Ruthenberg and Berger have formed a United Front before—at the St. Louis Convention of the Socialist Party in favor of the manifesto against the war. The fact of the matter is that Victor Berger was bitterly opposed to the St. Louis Manifesto, threatened to write his own manifesto and fell in line only when he found that his position had no support in the St. Louis Convention. It may be worth while recalling, too, that Boudin's resolution introduced in the same convention, was regarded by the Left Wing delegates who dominated that convention, whether he intended it to be so or not, as a pro-ally statement, which they rejected for a clear-cut declaration in opposition to the war, which no one could misunderstand.

Let us return to the main question, however. Boudin sees it thus: Victor Berger is for LaFollette; C. E. Ruthenberg is for LaFollette; thus there is a united front of the "right" and "left." By the method of throwing the question into the terms of individuals Boudin may give the uncritical reader the impression of the correctness of his statements, but that is hardly a Marxian method of making a point. We shall try to make clear the fundamental differences which Boudin obscures thru this method.

Victor Berger is unquestionably for LaFollette. Victor Berger is for the individual LaFollette because LaFollettee favors certain measures of reform also favored by Victor Berger. Victor Berger, and probably also the Socialist Party, are for a "Third Party" which LaFollette will lead because the policies of such a party would undoubtedly be the petty bourgeoisie reform measures which are the policies of the Socialist Party. Victor Berger and the Socialist Party can identify themselves with LaFollette because fundamentally there is no difference between them. LaFollette and the "Third Party" represent the realization of the Socialist hopes. He is their Ramsay MacDonald.

This is not the road to the proletarian revolution, Boudin would say—if he is still a Marxist, which one may doubt from his comment "History A La Mode" in the same article in which he criticizes the Workers Party. The working class can only win its emancipation thru a revolutionary political struggle thru which it becomes the ruling class, he would argue. Since the Workers Party is in a United Front with Berger and the Socialists on the question of LaFollette and the "Third Party," it is guilty of the same opportunism which characterized the Socialist Party.

Thus, for the Marxist for whom Marxism is a mere formula, the case would be complete against the Workers Party.

But is that all that there is to the present situation in the United States? Let us see whether Marxism does not offer us something more than what is contained in this sterile formula.

It was Marx who wrote that the bourgeoisie was not "one reactionary mass." There are divisions and conflict of interests within the bourgeoisie. Particularly there is a deep-going conflict of interest between the petty bourgeoisie and the capitalist class. What, for instance, does the present struggle in Congress over the Mellon tax plan represent but a struggle whether the petty bourgeoisie or the big capitalists shall bear the burden of taxation resulting from the huge expenditures during the war and its aftermath?

The conflicts within the capitalist class, between the big capitalists and the petty bourgeoisie, and between the capitalist class and the working class have all been intensified in this country since the end of the war. This intensification of the economic conflict has its expression politically.

The two old parties have both been dominated by the capitalist class, yet they have had as their supporters capitalists, petty bourgeoisie, workers and farmers. What we are witnessing at the present time in the "Third Party" movement and the Farmer-Labor Party movement is crystallization of political parties representing the petty bourgeoisie and the workers and exploited farmers respectively—the birth of the political consciousness of these classes. At the present time the petty bourgeoisie "Third Party" and the working class Farmer-Labor Party movements are inextricably intermixed; LaFollette and the "Third Party" has the support of both movements.

Is there nothing of interest to a revolutionary Marxian party in these developments? Is it of no importance from the standpoint of the proletarian revolution that the centralized power which had the support of capitalists, petty bourgeoisie and workers alike is breaking up? Is it of no importance to the proletarian revolution that a petty bourgeoisie "Third Party" is being created, which will array itself in opposition to the ruling capitalist power? Is it of no importance that within and alongside of this "Third Party" movement there is the tendency for the creation of a mass working class party?

For the Marxist for whom Marxism is more than an interesting theoretical formula these movements are of the most vital significance, for it is the very essence of Marxism that it is thru this crystallization of the class struggle in political struggles, thru the weakening of the ruling capitalist power in this process, that the way is opened for the victory of the working class.

Shall we stand aside while this process goes on and in splendid isolation protect our revolutionary virginity? Is that our role as a revolutionary Marxian party—a Communist Party?

We answer a thousand time no. To do so is to hold ourselves aloof from the development of the revolution itself. We must enter into this movement. We must play our part in it. We must throw all our strength into hastening the crystallization of the petty bourgeoisie "Third Party" and at the same time of the mass Farmer-Labor Party.

We will not be deterred from carrying out these tactics by the fact that seemingly we are working in a united front with Victor Berger and the Socialists. We know that while the Socialist support of a "Third Party" is an expression of opportunism, that our tactics are revolutionary Marxism because we are aiming at a different goal.

The Workers Party is not for LaFollette as an individual. The Workers Party is not for the measures which LaFollette the individual favors, not for the measures which a LaFollette "Third Party" may favor. The Workers Party tells the workers and farmers frankly that neither the measures which LaFollette favors nor the measures which a LaFollette Party will advocate, will open the road for their escape from the exploitation and oppression of capitalism.

But the birth of a "Third Party" will weaken the centralized capitalist power. It will place the petty bourgeoisie definitely in opposition to that centralized power. That is an event of great revolutionary importance. The Workers Party is ready to throw all its strength into the balance to bring about this situation.

Boudin may know Marxism in words. But the Workers Party is applying Marxism in action.

Capitalism Offers No Choice

By SCOTT NEARING

Changes in the ways of making a living cause misery and suffering. The time must come when such alterations in the economic structure can be effected without the terrible upsets that now accompany them; but while one class holds special privileges, it will almost inevitably resent changes which threaten to destroy its vested interests. Under present circumstances, important changes in economic life invariably involve very heavy losses.

During the past few years Russia has been held up as a horrible example of the Soviet idea. "See how the Russians have suffered," cry the critics. "Do you want to try communism and pay the same price? Can't you be content to let well enough alone?"

No Freedom of Choice.

Such remarks presuppose that the world is free to choose between capitalist prosperity and Soviet hardship. Consequently, the argument finds general favor at this present moment it is true for the United States. Ten years ago it would have also been true of Germany, but meanwhile German capitalism has ripened and rotted. As between Russia and Germany the choice is Soviet hardship with hope, or capitalist hardship with despair.

During the past half century Karl Marx and his followers have insisted that the capitalist system would ripen and rot, and that from it would drop the seeds of a new social order.

Germany and Russia.

The Russian revolution came before Russian capitalism had ripened completely on prematurely by the failure of the Russian bureaucracy during the war. This made the task of the revolutionists doubly difficult, since they were compelled to transform and to build at the same time.

German capitalism had developed more completely however, and the war-crisis merely hastened its maturation. The events of the last few years in Germany therefore probably point the way that will be followed when matured capitalist countries race a life and death crisis.

What is that way? Here are two answers written by men supposed to be upholders of the present order.

"The Germany of today is a huge economic organization that is not functioning," writes Prof. E. M. Patterson, Professor of Economics in the University of Pennsylvania. "The problem is not one of shortage of labor or of fixed capital and a dearth of raw materials, while all production is carried on at such costs that competition with other countries in the world market is in many lines entirely impossible at present. The result is widespread unemployment and suffering."—(New York Evening Post, Jan. 10, 1924.)

Professor Patterson sees an economic organization that will not work—a machine that has failed to live up to the anticipations of those who built it. Far more emphatic is the summary of Dr. Frederick L. Hoffman, Consulting Statistician of the Prudential Life Insurance Co. and Dean of the Advanced Department of the Babson Institute. Professor Patterson is disturbed.

Dr. Hoffman is appalled.

"The situation in Germany today is as tragic as it is incomprehensible. It goes without saying that the rich are growing richer while the poor are growing poorer. There is a frightful and disgusting contrast of ruthless extravagance and sordid poverty. Proportionately, the rich and parasitic element is probably more numerous today than previous to the war. The once wealthy and highly educated middle class has been forced to the wall. All the old time investments and savings have gone for nothing. All of the life insurance in force previous to 1921 has lapsed. All pension funds, including those of the Government, are bankrupt, and the pensions are of no intrinsic value. Paper money of enormous denominations has become ridiculous. Incredible confusion reigns everywhere, and prices for articles or services of real value are preposterous, and often higher than in the United States and Europe."—("The Economic World," Jan. 12, 1924, page 41.)

Complete Descriptions.

These two descriptions are almost complete—idle men, idle land, idle machinery, mounting wealth, deepening poverty, the destruction of the middle class, the degradation of the worker, misery and chaos. This is exactly what Marx and his followers said would happen when a capitalist society ripened, and in almost their words. Neither Professor Patterson nor Dr. Hoffman are Marxists. Both would repudiate the suggestion. But both of them, surveying the conditions of economic life in a dying capitalist system, picture, in Marxian terms the form of the catastrophe.

No Hope in Capitalism.

What will happen to a society that treads the path of capitalism? Class war, international war, disaster, desolation. The inhabitants of the capitalist world cannot choose between capitalist prosperity and soviet hardship. Capitalism will bring elsewhere, what it has brought to Germany—terror and want.

The people of the capitalist countries face a simple choice: capitalist hardship, with the despair of a dying order; soviet hardship with the hope of a new world.

IMPEACH COOLIDGE!

LENIN

He burned himself out
To feed a larger flame;
And now his ashen body
Lies within the Kremlin walls—
Soon to pass to naught.

We bow our heads in sorrow
That our leader's gone.

But Lenin is not dead.
He lives in the heart of great Russia;
In the heart of the lowly Hindu;
In the workers of France and Germany;
In all the workers and peasants
And all the exploited of the earth,
He lives.

He carried the wounds of a martyr,
And suffered the shame of an outcast.
He was hated like a hound of hell
By all the Plutes thruout the world.

But Lenin held within the depths of his brain,
The mighty pillory which rocked
The whole network of capitalism,
And on this rock he built his dream
Which is marching on triumphantly;
While all about, capitalism
Falls to ruin.

All hail! To the Workers' Republic,
The work he loved so well.
Lenin is not dead,
His monument lives, forever.

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The Job of Rebuilding Russia

By ANNA LOUISE STRONG

EVERY month the organization of Russia improves, under the stimulus of the new economic policy and the continued peace. When I first entered Russia, in August, 1921, at the beginning of the famine, I carried my own bedding and food with me, and prepared for disinfection at the journey's end. Nine months later, in June, 1922, when again I entered, there was already on the fast trains an attempt to provide blankets for those who had none, but sheets were only available for the first comers. I succeeded in getting one sheet, which appeared to have been washed, but not ironed.

By mid-summer, even a year and a half ago, it was possible to take trips in all directions without fear of disease. A strong and well organized health department, reinforced at last with hospital and disinfecting supplies thru the American Relief Administration, had cleaned up the centers of disease along the railroads. Until autumn there were regulations against traveling south of Moscow without a certificate of inoculation against cholera, but step by step, as the months advanced, the area of cholera was limited.

Travel Is Easy.

At present, travel is easy and not very expensive thruout Russia. I have been so far north as the Arctic Circle, three days above Petrograd, visiting mica mines and feldspar quarries; and as far south as the Crimea, where the entire coast is one great health resort under the Department of Health. I have been to the oil fields of Baku, where 157 new wells were being drilled, and where production was steadily increasing according to a program which will reach pre-war about 1925, from the proceeds of the fields alone and without foreign capital. I have been in Tiflis, capitol of the Caucasus, which suffered less from civil war than any city in the Soviet Federation, and which is gay with home-woven silks and delicious nougat and Georgian wine. To Kiev also I have been, the ancient capitol of the Ukraine, which endured during the civil war some sixteen bombardments, as it changed hands to Germans, Poles, Denikin, and many other bands, but which is now rebuilding its shattered dwellings under the capable and sacrificing direction of a tired-looking youth named Vidensky, who dreams of making here on the banks of the Dneiper the greatest garden city of the world.

In all these directions, and in many others—out across Siberia to Vladivostok or Peking, southeast across the plains of Turkestan to the heart of Asia—traffic is regular, equipped with sleeping-cars and dining-cars, and, most surprising of all, on time. The Russian trains run slowly, but for the past year, traveling in all directions, I have not once been noticeably late. An accumulated delay of two hours on a four days journey to Baku, reduced by one hour on the following day's run to Tiflis, is something that might happen on any American railroad.

City Life Improving.

City life in Russia has also vastly improved. The stores all over Moscow are open, and many of them have the appearance of flourishing greatly, tho others close spasmodically from time to time, saying that they have been ruined by their heavy taxes. Under the hotel where I lived in Moscow was a bakery which would do credit to any American city. Some thirty or forty varieties of bread and rolls might be obtained here fresh every morning. Inhabitants of the hotel above developed extreme individuality of choice among raisin breads, whole wheat, French rolls, and various mixtures of rye and white flour.

Clothing also has improved perceptibly. Two years ago I saw a red soldier in the Minsk railway station, barefoot, holding his rifle by a piece of rope. The following winter, peasants in the Moscow market were, in general, rags wound round their feet with string. Now, everybody wears shoes, mostly of Russian make, ranging from high boots to sandals. Large, newly painted stores of the State Textile Trust display cotton goods of all kinds from sheerest voile to velveteen and corduroy.

Prices were high this past summer, tho I myself, never discovered the fabulous prices I have heard others quote, such as $35 for a pair of American made shoes and $150 for an ordinary suit of clothes. I bought in September, a satisfactorily pair of low shoes for $9, and wide blue linen for a dress at sixty cents a meter. A little higher than New York prices, and this in a country where wages were still from $20 to $75 a month and where all food products were exclusively cheap.

The Swinging Pendulum.

The peasant was highly discontented at these prices, which in some regions, displayed such great discrepancy between the cost of grain and the cost of manufactured articles that he had to pay more to buy sacks for his grain than the grain itself was worth. The previous harvest, the first good return after the great famine, had paid the peasant well, for the price of food was relatively high, at the cost of the city workers. Last autumn the pendulum had swung in the other direction.

The pendulum will swing back and forth in this way for several years to come until there is a reserve of capital in Russia, either thru foreign loans or thru the slower process of gradual accumulation within the country itself. There will be periodic "economic crises," each one a little less severe than the one before. For Russia is pulling herself up out of a condition of utter exhaustion such as no one in America can adequately visualize. It is enough to say that no nation in the modern world ever carried on an extended war without borrowing heavily on the future, in order to pay for munitions and uniforms and soldiers. But Russia, in the long years of war that followed the revolution, had no means of securing loans or any sort of credits.

When peace at last came, and with peace, the actual planning of industry, which took the form of the new economic policy, there was in all Russia no reserve either of materials or money, which could take the place of credit.

Drastic Measures Used.

Only by drastic measures can industries accumulate capital, since they cannot borrow from abroad. For the coming year it is quite possible that state industries will again run below cost in order to distribute goods widely and enable the peasant to produce. Thus jerkily, and throwing its reserves of strength to the point of greatest strain, has Russia managed to do a phenomenal account of reconstruction without any capital to start with. It has been a forced process, not one of choice. Two years ago she was already offering terms to foreign capital, in many ways more profitable terms than she is offering now. For now she has accumulated her own reserves, which, altho far below her needs, yet put her in a much better situation than two years ago.

The case of the State Bank illustrates the drastic measures used in the restoring of Russia. The bank started two years ago with a capital of ten million dollars worth of paper; a year later it had twenty millions worth of gold; now it is issuing one hundred and forty million dollars worth of bank notes, backed half by gold and half by commercial paper. For a year, the bank was allowed to pursue a "robber policy" towards the industries. It loaned paper roubles to the fur trusts, and took in return pounds sterling in London, where the furs were sold. It exacted not only interest, but half of the profits on such transactions. At the end of a year the cry of the industries led to a relaxation of this policy; but meantime the State Bank had a gold reserve, which has since given Russia a stable coinage, the first war-injured country in Europe to attain it.

Gold Standard Possible.

The drastic policy of control of exports and imports has also made the gold standard of money possible in Russia. No imports are allowed but articles of primary necessity. Tractors and trucks, for instance, may be imported; but automobiles are classed, not indeed as luxuries, but as articles of secondary necessity. Only for important government purposes may they be imported into Russia. Even necessary goods, such as cotton cloth and shoes, are severely limited, if they can be produced within Russia. This policy is not only for the purpose of protecting the revival of war-ruined industries, but to improve the balance of trade. As a result of this policy, Russia's exports during the past year have exceeded her imports by forty-five million dollars, a result which a year ago seemed incredible in this war-ruined land. It is this excess of exports over imports which gives her a gold reserve of American dollars and English pounds.

The rapid repairs in Russia's cities, noticeable to anyone who has lived there for two years, are achieved by still another method. Two years ago, the car lines of Moscow and Kiev and other cities had practically ceased running; the water works were so ruined that water pressure came only to the second floor in the hotel where I lived; the houses were incredibly dilapidated. Now the Moscow car line has built twenty-five miles of extensions, paid for from earnings; the water pressure is good thruout the city. Houses, streets and side-walks are repaired in every direction; in one summer 100,000 square yards of city paving in Moscow were repaired.

Yet Moscow had no taxes and no possibility of issuing city bonds, the only two methods of finance known to the modern city. She wanted city loans, but the conferences at Genoa and the Hague failed to secure them. She has rebuilt herself by the rents from her stores and market-booths, which, since the revolution, are municipal property. The large apartments where people live do not yet pay profitable rents to the city, but thru various forms of contract their rents provide for their own repairs and improvements. These contracts are drawn in such form that it pays people to repair quickly, since they get the use of the improved property over a term of years without other charge than that of repairing.

State Control of Housing.

The state keeps ultimate legal ownership of all land, renting it out on certain terms of taxes to peasants or maintains ultimate legal title to buildings, tho it may give up these rights over long terms of years or leases. The state keeps control of basic transport and basic resources. And finally, the state keeps rigid control of exports and imports, far more rigid than any tariff America has ever experienced, using this control to build up some necessary industry, or to establish a gold reserve thru favorable balance of trade, or to allow entrance, under pressure, for cheap goods for the peasants.

The general policy of reconstruction remains the same; but the details may swing like a pendulum every six months or year, causing confusion in the interpretation of Russia by the outside world. For Russia has not the reserves of capital necessary to provide for unbroken advance in any one field; nor is she willing to sacrifice permanently her cotton industry, for instance, to the peasant's immediate need of cheap clothes. She uses her reserves at the point where strain seems greatest, and as soon as either the bank or industry or agriculture seems capable of standing extra pressure, the reserves are ruthlessly removed to another weaker point. Thus the whole country struggles forward and will continue to do so, even if she receives no aid from any foreign land. Foreign aid would, however, make the process of reconstruction steady and without the jolting strain which now accompanies it.

What Lenin Thought of Wilson

(At the opening session of the Second Congress of the Communist International at Petrograd, July 17, 1920, Lenin made a report on the international situation. Analyzing the book by Maynard Keynes on the "Economic Consequences of Peace" published a short time before, he took the occasion to speak of Wilson and Wilsonism.)

* * * *

"I DO not believe that a Communist or revolutionary manifesto in general, could compare, by its vigorous language, with those pages of Keynes dealing with Wilson and Wilsonism. Wilson was the idol of the lower middle class and of the pacifists of the Keynes sort, the idol of the big personages of the Second International and even of the Second-and-a-half International, who were overcome with joy over the 'Fourteen Points' and even published very scholarly tomes on the reasons of the Wilsonian policy, which was destined, according to their hopes, to save social peace by reconciling exploiters and exploited thru social reforms.

"Keynes shows Wilson in the situation of a fool, and describes the fading of all his illusions from the moment of first contact with the real policy of capital as conceived by Clemenceau and Lloyd George.

"The laboring masses now see more and more clearly by their daily experience, and the erudite pedants might have drawn the conclusion from the very book of Keynes, that the roots of the Wilson policy spring from an ecclesiastic emptiness and a lower middle class phraseology implying a total lack of understanding of the class struggle."

New York

By JOHN REED

By proud New York and its man-piled Matterhorns,
The hard blue sky overhead and the west wind blowing,
Steam-plumes waving from sun-glittering pinnacles,
And deep streets shaking to the million-river:

Manhattan, zoned with ships, the cruel
Youngest of all the world's great towns,
Thy bodice bright with many a jewel,
Imperially crowned with crowns. . .

Who that has known thee but shall burn
In exile till he come again
To do thy bitter will, stern
Moon of the tides of men!

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British Strikes and the Labor Government

By EARL R. BROWDER.

RAMSAY MacDONALD had not even time to warm the Premier's chair when he was put up against the question of questions for the Labor Government: For Labor or for Capital? The railroad strike, carried out by the Amalgamated Society of Locomotivemen and Firemen in spite of the desertion of the National Union of Railwaymen (headed by Thomas, a cabinet member); the dockers' strike, tying up all ports in Britain and threatening the country with starvation; the promised strikes of building tradesmen, textile workers, and miners—all of these put to MacDonald the same question asked by workers the world over: "Are you really a Labor Government or are you a Capitalist Government?"

Capitalists Also Want to Know.

That the capitalists are anxious to know just how far MacDonald takes his socialism seriously was shown, as was also MacDonald's tactics of evasion, by an incident in the House of Commons on Feb. 26th. Sir W. Davidson asked the Prime Minister if he "could give assurance that neither he nor any members of the government were any longer in any way connected with the Socialist International." MacDonald replied that all members of the government had resigned from official positions in the international, and that the Labor Party affiliation "was purely voluntary and could be terminated at any time, should necessity arise."

This reply was evasion, so far as the workers are concerned, but the capitalists understood the real answer behind it, which is plainly: "The international is good camouflage to keep the workers fooled; but don't worry, we'll smash it if it interferes with government as usual." Strike policy of the Labor government is a similar mixture of evasion, assurances to the employers, and covert activity against strikers.

Cabinet Member Calls for Scabbing.

J. H. Thomas, Colonial Secretary in the MacDonald cabinet, is at the same time head of the National Union of Railwaymen. His organization was party to resistance to the wage cuts, in common with the locomotive men and clerks, but deserted the enginemen when the wages board issued a decision in favor of the companies. The N. U. R. is an industrial union and in the past has looked down upon the Amalgamated Society as craft-conscious and conservative. But now the roles were reversed. The conservative enginemen struck, putting up the first national wage battle since the ill-fated Black Friday of 1921, while the "progressive" N. U. R., under the leadership of Thomas, issued a manifesto calling upon its members to stay at work as if nothing was going on. The manifesto said, among other things:

"Some discussion on the word blacklegging has taken place but the member of the N. U. R. who ceases work or refuses to do any job that he would have done if there had been no strike is a blackleg to the signature of his accredited representatives. . . ."

The cabinet member, Thomas, who signed this official scab order, is the same Thomas who broke up the triple alliance of railroad workers, transport workers, and miners, on Black Friday; his 1921 treason inaugurated the period of decline, 1921-23, during which the British unions lost over 2,000,000 members. But his present treachery, according to present indications, is only going to hasten the process of disillusionment within the Labor Party, and the formation of a left wing therein. The strike wave now on shows no signs of being checked by his action.

"Labor" Government Really "Liberal Bourgeois."

The truth is becoming plain to the British workers, that the so-called Labor government is really more cautious and conservative than the liberal bourgeoisie. It is, at the same time, putting over policies that would bring a storm of protest from the workers if Lloyd-George was in charge. In colonial affairs, for example, under the direction of the same "labor leader," Thomas, the government issued a stern note to the revolting Hindu workers that it would not tolerate any action other than the "constitutional" means of petitions, etc. And while this threat is on its way to the 300,000,000 workers of India, Thomas paraded thru a big "British Empire Exposition" in London to survey "his colonies," and boasted of the loyalty of "his subjects."

When the dockers' strike began MacDonald went into the country for a week-end, instructing his secretary to issue a statement denying that he would intervene unless "called upon." The strikers adopted a resolution calling upon him "to use at once emergency powers to take full control of all shipping and docks, and pay the increase asked for by the dockers until the employers and the union has reached a solution to the difficulty." Certainly a modest demand! But MacDonald evidently did not hear the "call"; he was not yet "called upon" by the employers. The dockers, aided by the overwhelming public opinion, including sections of the capitalists but not the "Labor" government, finally won half their demands with a promise of the rest on June 1st. But MacDonald and his government did nothing but issue warnings that the food supply must be insured, making his warnings equally threats against the workers and capitalists.

Division in the Labor Party.

All these are things not reported in the capitalist press, and are the real cause of the ferment going on within the Labor Party that promises the development of a militant left wing with mass support before long. Evidences of the many conflicting elements within the Labor Party are seen by glancing over the pages of the Daily Herald, organ of the Labor Party and Trade Union Congress. While the railroad strike was on this paper carried, indiscriminately, manifestos of the strikers, manifestos of Thomas denouncing the strike, government proclamations, advertisements from the striking unions, and advertisements of the railroad companies. In other words, it was nonpartisan—it took the typical liberal bourgeois attitude. Meanwhile large sections of the labor movement were energetically supporting the strike, even including many minor leaders. The slogan of the Communists: "A craft union that fights is better than an industrial union that funks," gained great popularity. Another evidence of the conflicting views within the Labor Party is seen in the February issue of the Labor Magazine, official organ of the Labor Party, which carries, along side the typical class collaboration bunk of Fabianism, a strong eulogy of Lenin, hailing him as "the greatest leader of the working class of the world."

Liberals Overreach Themselves.

All of these developments were doubtless forseen by the Liberal Party leaders when they put the Labor Party into power. They depend upon the growing division in the Labor Party to check its growth and put the Liberals back into power more securely than ever, with much dirty work done for them without charge. But they were too smart for their own good; they over-reached themselves. Because what they are actually accomplishing is that work of disillusionment which Lenin pointed out as the prerequisite for a revolution in England. In the words of Thalheimer, leader of the German Communist Party, writing on the situation in Britain on February 14th:

"If the astute English bourgeoisie is reckoning rightly that the next political move on the political chessboard will be in its favor, it is overlooking the fact that it is precisely inevitable disappointment of the English workers over the policy of their liberal Labor government that will lead the English working class upon the way of proletarian revolution."

Marxism, Blanquism and Street Action - - -

By J. DURET

EDUARD BERNSTEIN in his famous book, which is given up to a criticism of Marxism tried to show that revolutionary Marxism was not a homogeneous whole. According to him the fundamental doctrine of Karl Marx which should have led to evolutionist and reformist conclusions was deformed and deviated by a strong influence of Blanquism.

This criticism is unfounded.

According to the Blanquist doctrine the Revolution should be the work of small and closed groups, but closely united and disciplined; they profit by a difficult situation in which the capitalist government finds itself, to overturn it by a daring coup and to establish a dictatorship of the revolutionary party.

Marxism is revolutionary in a different way altogether.

The Revolution in itself is not a coup carried out by a small heroic group, it is the inevitable outcome of the development of capitalism, provoked by the action of millions of workers advancing to the assault under the leadership of their class organizations.

Marx Opposed to "Putch."

Marx was an irreconcilable enemy of the "putch." The fight against Bakunin within the First International has proved it sufficiently.

The Third International has remained resolutely within the Marxist path in adopting at its Third Congress a thesis closing the door to all Blanquist deviation. This thesis specifies that to make the Revolution triumph the majority of the working class must be converted to Communist idea.

It would be dangerous to conceive of this slogan in a mechanical way. It will be impossible to determine by the help of statistics whether the majority of the working class has been won over to Communism.

Only in the course of the struggle is it possible to determine, in the final instance, the influence of the party, and the response among the masses to our slogan.

But the importance of the abovementioned thesis lies, above all, in the directions which it gives to the Communist parties for their daily struggle.

For in order to win over the majority of the working class it is necessary to go to the masses, to fight for the everyday struggle, to prevent "putches" and to transform the Party more and more into a true mass party.

But, even tho condemned by the Third International, traces of Blanquism still remain within the international revolutionary movement. It is in France, the country of Blanqui, that these traces make themselves felt most clearly.

Street Action.

One of the most important forms of revolutionary activity is the street demonstration. However, the sense, the form and the purpose of these demonstrations will vary completely according to whether they are inspired by a Blanquist or Marxist spirit.

For a Blanquist, the street demonstration must serve above all, to keep track of the flexibleness and elasticity of the Party, to determine whether the whole mechanism obeys with sufficient promptitude the orders of a central command.

The Blanquists prepare a demonstration in great secrecy, so as to take the enemy always by surprise.

Nobody, except the initiated, know the place, the date, and the purpose of this demonstration.

In showing himself at the right moment to the helpless mass, the Blanquist chief should be able to lead the mass after him, and that is why Blanquist action always takes on the air of a conspiracy.

A demonstration possesses, for Marxists, a totally different character.

If, on the one hand, the Party should use it for getting its apprenticeship of revolutionary fighting, on the other hand, and above all, it should serve to train and educate large unorganized masses by direct participation in the struggle.

That is why the purpose of a demonstration should be systematically and amply explained to the masses.

The masses ought to feel the necessity for the demonstration, and wherever the circumstances permit, the masses should be carefully prepared by meetings, by a campaign of the press and by every means at the disposal of the Party.

Danger of Blanquism.

All those who were present at the Fourth Congress still remember the marvelous analysis made by Trotsky of the causes of the failure of the general strike called after the events of Havre, and which could have been entitled: The necessity for a systematic and serious preparation.

If the street demonstrations form the best weapon and the most effective means of propaganda for a revolutionary party, it is so much the more dangerous to use it wrongly.

What is the effect produced by a demonstration in the organization of which Blanquist influences make themselves felt?

It is nefarious for members of the Party to form an erroneous idea of what an action of the masses should be and to contribute to the creation of a Blanquist and putchist mentality; it is still worse for the unorganized masses who thus begin to believe that the Revolution can be the work of a secret organization outside of them and without their participating actively in the struggle.

This conception increases its passiveness.

The problem of the relations existing between the Party and the unorganized masses is an elementary study for the whole Communist tactic.

Isolation From the Masses.

By its inaction, a party always isolates itself from the masses; curled up on itself and absorbed together by questions of organization, it soon becomes a sect incapable of all serious action.

But, it can also isolate itself by a badly prepared action.

In presenting this problem it is absolutely necessary to take into consideration the relation which exists between the numerical force of the Party and that of the unorganized masses.

The failure of the policy of the German Communist Party in March, 1921, ought to serve us as an example.

In France, where the numerical importance of the Party is feeble, it is ridiculous to think that the masses will be set in motion on a simple order of the Party and without a big campaign of propaganda and agitation having sufficiently prepared the ground beforehand.

Street action, carefully prepared, in which the working class fights to attain an aim which it has learned to know and the full necessity of which it understands, binds the Party and the masses; a Blanquist or badly prepared action isolates the Party.

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FOR A WORKERS' AND
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THE DAILY WORKER

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The Industries for the Workers
Protection of the Foreign-Born
Recognition of Soviet Russia

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MEXICAN REVOLT FINANCED BY OIL ROBBERS

Class Party Spokesmen in Historic Gathering

FARM-LABOR FORCES MEET IN ST. PAUL

Big Demand Is For the May 30th Conference

(Special to The Daily Worker)

ST. PAUL, Minn., Mar. 9.—Representatives of the Farmer-Labor Party movement from all over the United States are gathering here to formulate definite plans for a national Farmer-Labor Party convention in which the Farmer-Labor movement will be crystallized.

The conference which begins Monday is a continuation of the November 15th conference in this city at which plans were made for a national convention on May 30th. Since that time new events have created a situation which required re-indorsement of the plan to hold the convention on that date.

Expect Good Attendance.

The organizations which are expected to be represented in the conference are the Farmer-Labor Parties of Washington, Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, the Progressive Party of Nebraska, The Minnesota Farmer-Labor Party, the Federated Farmer-Labor Party, The Committee of 48 and the old Farmer-Labor Party. The Buffalo Labor Party will also have a representative present, showing the extension of the Farmer-Labor movement to the east.

Some suggestions have been made that the date of the May 30th Convention be changed to a later date. Advance information received from representatives of the organization which will participate in the conference indicate that there is very little support for this proposal. Practically all the state Farmer-Labor Parties stand firmly for the original date before the two old party conventions, because they feel that the actions of the old party conventions have no relation to their attempt to form a National Farmer-Labor Party which will embrace all the existing organizations.

Minnesota Organizations Meet.

On March 12, following the conference of the organizations participating in the May 30 call, the Farmer-Labor Federation of Minnesota will hold its convention. This is an organization made up of representatives of the trade unions and farmer organizations which is expected to be a deciding factor in the work of the Minnesota Farmer-Labor Party.

Under the Minnesota laws party organization is entirely decided by voters in accordance with the provisions of the law. The Farmer-Labor Federation is an organization within the legal Farmer-Labor Party which is the directive force in it.

Select State Convention Delegates.

With the conferences here next week representing practically every group in the United States which stands for the organization of a Farmer-Labor party on a nation-wide scale the decision made will unquestionably be of historic importance. All things point to a decision which will mean a great convention of farmers and industrial workers on May 30 in which these groups will build a party which will henceforth carry on the struggle for their political interests, fighting against the two old capitalist parties.

County groups of the Minnesota Farmer-Labor Party met last Saturday to select delegates for the state convention to be held at St. Cloud, Friday, March 14.

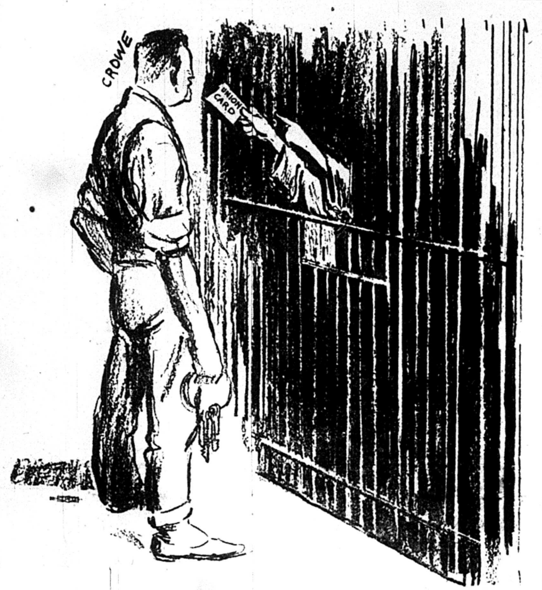
Call for Convention.

The call for the state farmer-labor convention, Minnesotat, follows:

"In compliance with requests from many voters of the Farmer-Labor party of Minnesota, and with the approval of a majority of the members of its state central committee, a state convention of the Farmer-Labor party of Minnesota is hereby called to meet at the armory in the city of St. Cloud, on Friday, the fourteenth day of March, 1924, at 10 o'clock in the afternoon, to give attention to the further organization of the party, its policies and program for the future, its plans for the coming campaign and

(Continued on page 2.)

JAILED!



What Is Chicago Labor's Answer?

No Postponement of May 30th Convention Is Sentiment as Farmer-Labor Delegates Meet

By WILLIAM F. DUNNE.

(Special to The Daily Worker)

ST. PAUL, Minn., March 9th.—A canvass of the delegations here from the states where Farmer-Labor parties are organized and functioning shows unanimous sentiment for the May 30th conference. From Washington comes Wm. Bouck, national chairman of the Federated Farmer-Labor party and head of the Progressive Farmers organization in his own state, John C. Kennedy of the Washington State Farmer-Labor party, from Montana, Charles Taylor, editor of Producers News, and Budden from Nebraska. J. Beebe and W. H. Green from South Dakota, Tom Ayres and Alice Lorraine Daly and from North Dakota, Dad Walker and H. R. Martinson. New York is represented by Campbell, of the Buffalo Labor Party. Joseph Manley is here for the Federated Farmer-Labor party. These men and women speak for the Farmer-Labor organizations in their respective states and every one of them has come pledged to work and fight against postponement of the May 30th convention. A panorama of the north western agricultural area and the conditions obtaining there is contained in the statements given by these militants in outlining their position on May 30 as against July 4th.

They feel that they cannot agree to further delay and express the wishes of their state organizations. H. R. Martinson, for instance, secretary of the Farmer-Labor Party of North Dakota, president of the Fargo Trades and Labor Council, states that a year ago the railway unions in this territory were for a farmer-labor party. They went to the Non-Partisan League conference believing that it would form such an organization but were disappointed and they are now solidly behind the recently formed North Dakota Farmer-Labor Party.

Both Martinson and Dad Walker agree that only for lack of finance due to the poverty stricken condition of unions and farmers the complete organization of North Dakota would be an easy accomplishment. "We are forced to delay organization work, except what can be done by correspondence until the cows come in fresh and the hens begin to lay," said Martinson.

On record for a farmer-labor party in North Dakota is Senator Frazier, in a letter which Dad Walker has brought to this conference and which reads as follows:

"Judging from the developments that are coming out of the investigations here I do not know but what the time is ripe for such a movement and with good chances for success in the coming election."

Numerous influential farmers now state officials have endorsed the Farmer-Labor Party and promised to organize their counties, according to Martinson and Walker. "We can absolutely count on eighty thousand votes for a farmer-labor program and candidates, which is enough to put us in the position of the second party in the state at least," said Dad Walker.

The same story of lack of finance is told by Tom Ayres, who tells of a meeting of a hundred farmers recently which he addressed and who emptied their pockets for organization work.

The total was less than nine dollars. "Most of the farmers in my state are desperate and have lost hope in everything," said Ayres. "They talk more about buying rifles and ammunition than they do about detailed organization work, but with a national farmer-labor organization launched they will begin to hope and work."

The practical nature of the problem with which the delegates have come to deal is shown by the fact that they are engaged no longer in estimating and weighing sentiment for a national mass, class party, but are talking of what the conference can do to solve the technical matters of finance and organization.

GLENN YOUNG AGAIN BRINGS WAR TO HERRIN

Kluxers Protect Him with Machine Guns

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MARION, Ill., March 9.—Klan and anti-klan organizations narrowly avoided a clash here today when eight auto loads of Knights of the Flaming Circle dispersed without making their threatened attack on S. Glenn Young and Ku Klux Klan dry forces.

Half of the state troops stationed at Herrin were sent here when it was reported that members of the "Circle" were planning to war upon Young and returned to Marion last night.

Several hundred klansmen with four machine guns mounted guard thruout the night, barricading a garage where Young sought refuge when news of the attack reached him. Word that the "Circle" was coming was sent from Carbondale near here.

New Discovery May Revolutionize War and Transportation

NEW YORK, March 9.—Transmission of power without wires—a discovery that may revolutionize transportation and war—was announced by Professor Nikola Tesla, radio scientist, according to a published story here today.

With his discovery Professor Tesla declared it is possible to transmit power for the operation of ships and aircraft great distances with less loss than on relatively short metal circuits.

Tesla is preparing to erect a power station to prove his statement. His discovery, he said, is the result of two years' effort.

The system is explained as a sort of electrical generator which delivers its energy into the earth from which it can be delivered by stations possessing the proper key.

Join the "I want to make THE DAILY WORKER grow" club.

NEW SINCLAIR, DOHENY ROLE TO BE SHOWN

McLean Tries To Shield "Principal" Coolidge

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, March 9.—That the oil robbers, who looted the Teapot Dome and Naval Reserve No. 1, were responsible for the recent civil war in Mexico, is the latest bombshell to be thrown into the political kettle in Washington.

The senate committee investigating the Department of Justice expects to prove that E. L. Doheny, Harry F. Sinclair and Albert B. Fall were involved in the recent Mexican counter-revolution and had helped to finance the attempt to overthrow the Obregon government because the latter refused to turn over the oil wells of Mexico to the oil barons as Fall, Denby and Coolidge did in Washington.

That Senator Wheeler of Montana, who is conducting the investigation of the Department of Justice will have the aid of former members of the Department of Justice in running down the relations of the D. of J. with the Teapot grafters, was stated today. Their identity has not yet been revealed.

The denial of Senator Curtis that he was the "principal" mentioned in the White House-Palm Beach telegraph correspondence as stated by Ira E. Bennett, editor of the Washington Post, throws the quest back again to the White House and into the office of Calvin Coolidge.

It is whispered here that Bennett on the advice of McLean is endeavoring to shield Coolidge from the exposure that would follow his direct connection with Ed. McLean on the Teapot scandal. Senator Curtis, however, is not willing to be made a sacrifice to the presidential ambitions of the huddled little figure in the White House.

Senator Curtis was one of the Republican chiefs who insisted on having Daugherty thrown overboard to lighten the ballast in the Coolidge political balloon.

Oil as medicine has come in for some uncomplimentary references here, since most of those implicated in the Teapot scandal have taken sick. Palm Beach is their favorite sanitarium.

The Public Lands Committee is still wrestling with the McLean code names. Bennett identified Fall as "Apples", but Bennett claims he is some other kind of fruit. McLean sure kept a rich orchard!

"Get Rid of Harry."

Senator Curtis of Kansas, republican whip of the senate, advised President Coolidge to get rid of Attorney General Daugherty on the grounds of Daugherty's ill health. Ira E. Bennett, editor of the Washington Post, today testified before the senate oil committee.

"Curtis told me that the new president had asked him for some advice about the new duties imposed on him," Bennett said. "Curtis said he advised him to get rid of a certain cabinet officer. It was Attorney General Daugherty. He said he told the president that Daugherty was in

(Continued on page 2)

Mayor Dever Thinks All's Well in Strike of Garment Workers in Spite of Arrests and Injunctions

Mayor William E. Dever, of Chicago, doesn't know what is happening in the strike of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union against the rapacity of Chicago's garment bosses.

He doesn't know that the police, both the city police and those working out of office of State's Attorney Robert E. Crowe, have been used on the side of the garment bosses and against the garment strikers, trying to better their conditions.

He made these declarations to The DAILY WORKER on Sunday afternoon, saying that he expected to see the members of the Citizens' Committee investigating the brutalities of the strike, at his office on Monday morning, at ten o'clock.

Knows Nothing Wrong.

"So far as I know there has been nothing wrong with the handling of the strike by the city police," he said. "I have no information to the contrary. I have asked for a report."

This in spite of the fact that a sub-committee of four, of the "Committee of Fifteen" of the Chicago Federation of Labor called on Mayor Dever, at his office, on Friday afternoon and protested against the alliance of the city police with the forces of State's Attorney Crowe from the north side.

To all of the questions put to him about the strike, Mayor Dever declared he could make no reply, because he didn't know anything about the strike, he had heard no complaint against the police. This also in spite of the fact that the daily press has been full of stories of arrests of strikers, while the courts have been granting injunctions against the workers, and the forces of private detective agencies have been massed against them.

The Mayor and the Strikers.

Mayor Dever was spending the Sunday afternoon comfortably at his home, 5901 Kenmore avenue, in the fashionable North Shore District when reached on the phone by the DAILY WORKER. He was not averse to talking. But it was difficult to discuss the strike with him, since he so very conveniently didn't know anything worth while about it. He was not concerned, apparently, with a struggle that concerned tens of thousands of needle workers in the city of which he is the chief executive.

It was on this same Sunday afternoon that the strikers were preparing for another week of struggle, in homes without food or fuel, as a new snow storm hit the city. They were getting ready to face the clubs of private detectives, allied with the city and county police forces, on the picket line in the struggles for victory that means a little more of the necessities of life for them and their families.

While Mayor Dever basked in his ignorance two committees, the "Committee of 15" of the Chicago Federation of Labor and the "Citizen's Committee" announced that they were going ahead more strenuously than ever to get all the facts of the strike, not only before the mayor, but also before the workers of the whole city.

Will Tell Mayor.

"If Mayor Dever does not know the facts about the police brutality in the strike he will be informed when the citizen's committee sees him," said Alex Elson, an investigator who has been working with the committee.

"The Citizen's Committee, headed by Walter R. Mee, executive secretary of the Chicago Church Federation, has made a careful investigation and finds a long list of brutal acts and unwarranted arrests which it will

(Continued on page 2)

BIG DISASTER HITS MINERS IN UTAH PIT

No Hope Held Out For 183 Coal Diggers

(Special to The Daily Worker)

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, March 9.—One hundred and eighty-three men are believed to be trapped in the Utah Fuel Mine No. 2 at Castle Gate, Utah, as the result of an explosion that occurred in the mine here.

The reports state that 183 men entered the mine Saturday. No word has yet been received as to whether any of the supposed entombed men have been able to make their way to safety.

One of the rescuers sent down was killed and bursts of deadly gas hamper the work, as black damp fills the mine. All hope for the escape of the men is lost.

Another battalion of the army of labor has fallen. The greed of the capitalists knows no limits and only a catastrophe like this brings to the attention of the workers of the United States the dangerous conditions under which the miners toil to roll up millions for their masters.

Most of the miners were married and have families. The scenes around the mine are indescribable. Frantic women, attempting to burst their way to the pit are held back by guards.

The first explosion occurred between 8:15 and 8:30. It was violent. Two more blasts followed in quick succession.

The rescuers are working frantically.

Soviet Republic Is Recognized by the Greek Government

ATHENS, March 9th.—The Greek government recognized the Soviet government yesterday. The agreement was made and signed in Berlin and accords full diplomatic recognition without any conditions. The signatories to the agreement, were, on on the Soviet side, Counselor Aussgm and M. Canellopoulos, the Greek minister to Germany.

Over Weeks' Protest.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—Opposed by Secretary of War Weeks, the bill providing for an elected governor in Porto Rico has been favorably reported by the house committee on insular affairs. Weeks protested that "the time is not yet arrived" for the Porto Ricans to be entrusted with this power.

Where Will the Teapot Scandal Stop?

THE committee investigating the Department of Justice and Attorney General Harry M. Daugherty has given an international turn to the revelations of the Teapot Oil Scandal. Mr. Daugherty is to be called upon to explain the part played by him and his agents in the last Mexican "revolution". It is openly charged that the last military struggles in Mexico were fomented and financed by American oil magnates and that these oil interests were working hand in glove with the United States Government thru the Department of Justice.

Our Teapot Special will lay before the workers and farmers a mass of startling evidence to show how the government has been a willing tool in the hands of the biggest oil interests in Mexico, Colombia, and in other countries.

Everybody is asking: Where will the Teapot Scandal stop? When will it end? From the President down every capitalist politician has gotten his feet wet in oil. The Cabinet is soaked in the politically poisonous liquid. The Republican whip, Senator Curtis of Kansas, has been dubbed the mysterious "principal". Washington observers now expect the disclosures to continue at least until June First when Congress is expected to adjourn.

What do all these events mean to the working and farming classes of our country? Will the Teapot Scandal bring about the organization of a third party? What are the chances for launching a mighty national farmer-labor party on a class basis? What is the outlook for the coming big political struggles?

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THE DAILY WORKER RAISES THE STANDARD FOR A WORKERS' AND FARMERS' GOVERNMENT

THE DAILY WORKER

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- The Labor Party
- Amalgamation
- Organization of Unorganized
- The Land for the Users
- The Industries for the Workers
- Protection of the Foreign-Born
- Recognition of Soviet Russia

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MEXICAN REVOLT FINANCED BY OIL ROBBERS

Class Party Spokesmen in Historic Gathering

FARM-LABOR FORCES MEET IN ST. PAUL

Big Demand Is For the May 30th Conference

(Special to The Daily Worker)

ST. PAUL, Minn., Mar. 9.—Representatives of the Farmer-Labor Party movement from all over the United States are gathering here to formulate definite plans for a national Farmer-Labor Party convention in which the Farmer-Labor movement will be crystallized.

The conference which begins Monday is a continuation of the November 15th conference in this city at which plans were made for a national convention on May 30th. Since that time new events have created a situation which required re-indorsement of the plan to hold the convention on that date.

Expect Good Attendance.

The organizations which are expected to be represented in the conference are the Farmer-Labor Parties of Washington, Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, the Progressive Party of Nebraska, The Minnesota Farmer-Labor Party, the Federated Farmer-Labor Party, The Committee of 48 and the old Farmer-Labor Party. The Buffalo Labor Party will also have a representative present, showing the extension of the Farmer-Labor movement to the east.

Some suggestions have been made that the date of the May 30th Convention be changed to a later date. Advance information received from representatives of the organization which will participate in the conference indicate that there is very little support for this proposal. Practically all the state Farmer-Labor Parties stand firmly for the original date before the two old party conventions, because they feel that the actions of the old party conventions have no relation to their attempt to form a National Farmer-Labor Party which will embrace all the existing organizations.

Minnesota Organizations Meet.

On March 12, following the conference of the organizations participating in the May 30 call, the Farmer-Labor Federation of Minnesota will hold its convention. This is an organization made up of representatives of the trade unions and farmer organizations which is expected to be a deciding factor in the work of the Minnesota Farmer-Labor Party.

Under the Minnesota laws party organization is entirely decided by voters in accordance with the provisions of the law. The Farmer-Labor Federation is an organization within the legal Farmer-Labor Party which is the directive force in it.

Select State Convention Delegates.

With the conferences here next week representing practically every group in the United States which stands for the organization of a Farmer-Labor party on a nationwide scale the decision made will unquestionably be of historic importance. All things point to a decision which will mean a great convention of farmers and industrial workers on May 30 in which these groups will build a party which will henceforth carry on the struggle for their political interests, fighting against the two old capitalist parties.

County groups of the Minnesota Farmer-Labor Party met last Saturday to select delegates for the state convention to be held at St. Cloud, Friday, March 14.

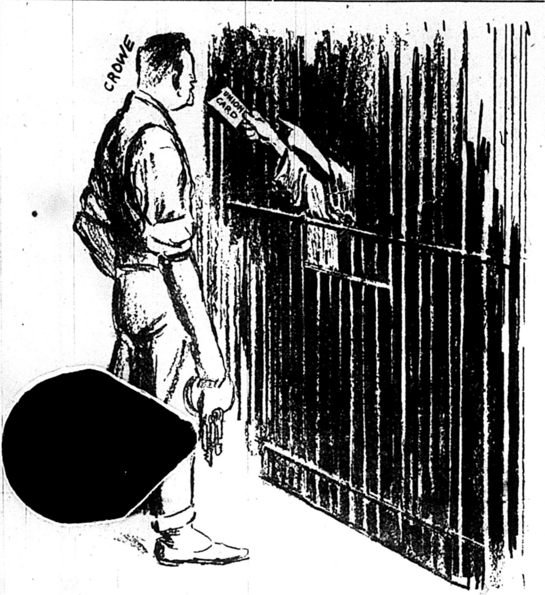
Call for Convention.

The call for the state farmer-labor convention, Minnesotat, follows:

"In compliance with requests from many voters of the Farmer-Labor party of Minnesota, and with the approval of a majority of the members of its state central committee, a state convention of the Farmer-Labor party of Minnesota is hereby called to meet at the armory in the city of St. Cloud, on Friday, the fourteenth day of March, 1924, at 10 o'clock in the afternoon, to give attention to the further organization of the party, its policies and program for the future, its plans for the coming campaign and

(Continued on page 2.)

JAILED!



What Is Chicago Labor's Answer?

No Postponement of May 30th Convention Is Sentiment as Farmer-Labor Delegates Meet

By WILLIAM F. DUNNE.

(Special to The Daily Worker)

ST. PAUL, Minn., March 9th.—A canvass of the delegations here from the states where Farmer-Labor parties are organized and functioning shows unanimous sentiment for the May 30th conference. From Washington comes Wm. Bouck, national chairman of the Federated Farmer-Labor party and head of the Progressive Farmers organization in his own state, John C. Kennedy of the Washington State Farmer-Labor party, from Montana, Charles Taylor, editor of Producers News, and Budden from Nebraska. J. Beebe and W. H. Green from South Dakota, Tom Ayres and Alice Lorraine Daly and from North Dakota, Dad Walker and H. R. Martinson. New York is represented by Campbell, of the Buffalo Labor Party. Joseph Manley is here for the Federated Farmer-Labor party. These men and women speak for the Farmer-Labor organizations in their respective states and every one of them has come pledged to work and fight against postponement of the May 30th convention. A panorama of the north western agricultural area and the conditions obtaining there is contained in the statements given by these militants in outlining their position on May 30 as against July 4th.

They feel that they cannot agree to further delay and express the wishes of their state organizations. H. R. Martinson, for instance, secretary of the Farmer-Labor Party of North Dakota, president of the Fargo Trades and Labor Council, states that a year ago the railway unions in this territory were for a farmer-labor party. They went to the Non-Partisan League conference believing that it would form such an organization but were disappointed and they are now solidly behind the recently formed North Dakota Farmer-Labor Party.

Both Martinson and Dad Walker agree that only for lack of finance due to the poverty stricken condition of unions and farmers the complete organization of North Dakota would be an easy accomplishment. "We are forced to delay organization work, except what can be done by correspondence until the cows come in fresh and the hens begin to lay," said Martinson.

On record for a farmer-labor party in North Dakota is Senator Frazier, in a letter which Dad Walker has brought to this conference and which reads as follows:

"Judging from the developments that are coming out of the investigations here I do not know but what the time is ripe for such a movement and with good chances for success in the coming election."

Numerous influential farmers now state officials have endorsed the Farmer-Labor Party and promised to organize their counties, according to Martinson and Walker. "We can absolutely count on eighty thousand votes for a farmer-labor program and candidates, which is enough to put us in the position of the second party in the state at least," said Dad Walker.

The same story of lack of finance is told by Tom Ayres, who tells of a meeting of a hundred farmers recently which he addressed and who emptied their pockets for organization work.

The total was less than nine dollars. "Most of the farmers in my state are desperate and have lost hope in everything," said Ayres. "They talk more about buying rifles and ammunition than they do about detailed organization work, but with a national farmer-labor organization launched they will begin to hope and work."

The practical nature of the problem with which the delegates have come to deal is shown by the fact that they are engaged no longer in estimating and weighing sentiment for a national mass, class party, but are talking of what the conference can do to solve the technical matters of finance and organization.

GLENN YOUNG AGAIN BRINGS WAR TO HERRIN

Kluxers Protect Him with Machine Guns

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MARION, Ill., March 9.—Klan and anti-klan organizations narrowly avoided a clash here today when eight auto loads of Knights of the Flaming Circle dispersed without making their threatened attack on S. Glenn Young and Ku Klux Klan dry forces.

Half of the state troops stationed at Herrin were sent here when it was reported that members of the "Circle" were planning to war upon Young and returned to Marion last night.

Several hundred klansmen with four machine guns mounted guard thruout the night, barricading a garage where Young sought refuge when news of the attack reached him. Word that the "Circle" was coming was sent from Carbondale near here.

New Discovery May Revolutionize War and Transportation

NEW YORK, March 9.—Transmission of power without wires—a discovery that may revolutionize transportation and war—was announced by Professor Nikola Tesla, radio scientist, according to a published story here today.

With his discovery Professor Tesla declared it is possible to transmit power for the operation of ships and aircraft great distances with less loss than on relatively short metal circuits.

Tesla is preparing to erect a power station to prove his statement. His discovery, he said, is the result of two years' effort.

The system is explained as a sort of electrical generator which delivers its energy into the earth from which it can be delivered by stations possessing the proper key.

Join the "I want to make THE DAILY WORKER grow" club.

NEWSINCLAIR, DOHENY ROLE TO BE SHOWN

McLean Tries To Shield "Principal" Coolidge

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, March 9.—That the oil robbers, who looted the Teapot Dome and Naval Reserve No. 1, were responsible for the recent civil war in Mexico, is the latest bombshell to be thrown into the political kettle in Washington.

The senate committee investigating the Department of Justice expects to prove that E. L. Doheny, Harry F. Sinclair and Albert B. Fall were involved in the recent Mexican counter-revolution and had helped to finance the attempt to overthrow the Obregon government because the latter refused to turn over the oil wells of Mexico to the oil barons as Fall, Denby and Coolidge did in Washington.

That Senator Wheeler of Montana, who is conducting the investigation of the Department of Justice will have the aid of former members of the Department of Justice in running down the relations of the D. of J. with the Teapot grafters, was stated today. Their identity has not yet been revealed.

The denial of Senator Curtis that he was the "principal" mentioned in the White House-Palm Beach telegraph correspondence as stated by Ira E. Bennett, editor of the Washington Post, throws the quest back again to the White House and into the office of Calvin Coolidge.

It is whispered here that Bennett on the advice of McLean is endeavoring to shield Coolidge from the exposure that would follow his direct connection with Ed. McLean on the Teapot scandal. Senator Curtis, however, is not willing to be made a sacrifice to the presidential ambitions of the huddled little figure in the White House.

Senator Curtis was one of the Republican chiefs who insisted on having Daugherty thrown overboard to lighten the ballast in the Coolidge political balloon.

Oil as medicine has come in for some uncomplimentary references here, since most of those implicated in the Teapot scandal have taken sick. Palm Beach is their favorite sanitarium.

The Public Lands Committee is still wrestling with the McLean code names. Bennett identified Fall as "Apples", but Bennett claims he is some other kind of fruit. McLean sure kept a rich orchard!

"Get Rid of Harry."

Senator Curtis of Kansas, republican whip of the senate, advised President Coolidge to get rid of Attorney General Daugherty on the grounds of Daugherty's ill health. Ira E. Bennett, editor of the Washington Post, today testified before the senate oil committee.

"Curtis told me that the new president had asked him for some advice about the new duties imposed on him," Bennett said. "Curtis said he advised him to get rid of a certain cabinet officer. It was Attorney General Daugherty. He said he told the president that Daugherty was in

(Continued on page 2)

Mayor Dever Thinks All's Well in Strike of Garment Workers in Spite of Arrests and Injunctions

Mayor William E. Dever, of Chicago, doesn't know what is happening in the strike of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union against the rapacity of Chicago's garment bosses.

He doesn't know that the police, both the city police and those working out of office of State's Attorney Robert E. Crowe, have been used on the side of the garment bosses and against the garment strikers, trying to better their conditions.

He made these declarations to The DAILY WORKER on Sunday afternoon, saying that he expected to see the members of the Citizens' Committee investigating the brutalities of the strike, at his office on Monday morning, at ten o'clock.

Knows Nothing Wrong.

"So far as I know there has been nothing wrong with the handling of the strike by the city police," he said. "I have no information to the contrary. I have asked for a report."

This in spite of the fact that a sub-committee of four, of the "Committee of Fifteen" of the Chicago Federation of Labor called on Mayor Dever, at his office, on Friday afternoon and protested against the alliance of the city police with the forces of State's Attorney Crowe from the north side.

To all of the questions put to him about the strike, Mayor Dever declared he could make no reply, because he didn't know anything about the strike, he had heard no complaint against the police. This also in spite of the fact that the daily press has been full of stories of arrests of strikers, while the courts have been granting injunctions against the workers, and the forces of private detective agencies have been massed against them.

The Mayor and the Strikers.

Mayor Dever was spending the Sunday afternoon comfortably at his home, 5901 Kenmore avenue, in the fashionable North Shore District when reached on the phone by the DAILY WORKER. He was not averse to talking. But it was difficult to discuss the strike with him, since he so very conveniently didn't know anything worth while about it. He was not concerned, apparently, with a struggle that concerned tens of thousands of needle workers in the city of which he is the chief executive.

It was on this same Sunday afternoon that the strikers were preparing for another week of struggle, in homes without food or fuel, as a new snow storm hit the city. They were getting ready to face the clubs of private detectives, allied with the city and county police forces, on the picket line in the struggles for victory that means a little more of the necessities of life for them and their families.

While Mayor Dever basked in his ignorance two committees, the "Committee of 15" of the Chicago Federation of Labor and the "Citizen's Committee" announced that they were going ahead more strenuously than ever to get all the facts of the strike, not only before the mayor, but also before the workers of the whole city.

Will Tell Mayor.

"If Mayor Dever does not know the facts about the police brutality in the strike he will be informed when the citizen's committee sees him," said Alex Elson, an investigator who has been working with the committee.

"The Citizen's Committee, headed by Walter R. Mee, executive secretary of the Chicago Church Federation, has made a careful investigation and finds a long list of brutal acts and unwarranted arrests which it will

(Continued on page 2)

BIG DISASTER HITS MINERS IN UTAH PIT

No Hope Held Out For 183 Coal Diggers

(Special to The Daily Worker)

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, March 9.—One hundred and eighty-three men are believed to be trapped in the Utah Fuel Mine No. 2 at Castle Gate, Utah, as the result of an explosion that occurred in the mine here.

The reports state that 183 men entered the mine Saturday. No word has yet been received as to whether any of the supposed entombed men have been able to make their way to safety.

One of the rescuers sent down was killed and bursts of deadly gas hamper the work, as black damp fills the mine. All hope for the escape of the men is lost.

Another battalion of the army of labor has fallen. The greed of the capitalists knows no limits and only a catastrophe like this brings to the attention of the workers of the United States the dangerous conditions under which the miners toil to roll up millions for their masters.

Most of the miners were married and have families. The scenes around the mine are indescribable. Frantic women, attempting to burst their way to the pit are held back by guards.

The first explosion occurred between 8:15 and 8:30. It was violent. Two more blasts followed in quick succession.

The rescuers are working frantically.

Soviet Republic Is Recognized by the Greek Government

ATHENS, March 9th.—The Greek government recognized the Soviet government yesterday. The agreement was made and signed in Berlin and accords full diplomatic recognition without any conditions. The signatories to the agreement, were, on on the Soviet side, Counselor Aussem and M. Canellopoulos, the Greek minister to Germany.

Over Weeks' Protest.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—Opposed by Secretary of War Weeks, the bill providing for an elected governor in Porto Rico has been favorably reported by the house committee on insular affairs. Weeks protested that "the time is not yet arrived" for the Porto Ricans to be entrusted with this power.

Where Will the Teapot Scandal Stop?

THE committee investigating the Department of Justice and Attorney General Harry M. Daugherty has given an international turn to the revelations of the Teapot Oil Scandal. Mr. Daugherty is to be called upon to explain the part played by him and his agents in the last Mexican "revolution". It is openly charged that the last military struggle in Mexico were fomented and financed by American oil magnates and that these oil interests were working hand in glove with the United States Government thru the Department of Justice.

Our Teapot Special will lay before the workers and farmers a mass of startling evidence to show how the government has been a willing tool in the hands of the biggest oil interests in Mexico, Colombia, and in other countries.

Everybody is asking: Where will the Teapot Scandal stop? When will it end? From the President down every capitalist politician has gotten his feet wet in oil. The Cabinet is soaked in the politically poisonous liquid. The Republican whip, Senator Curtis of Kansas, has been dubbed the mysterious "principal". Washington observers now expect the disclosures to continue at least until June First when Congress is expected to adjourn.

What do all these events mean to the working and farming classes of our country? Will the Teapot Scandal bring about the organization of a third party? What are the chances for launching a mighty national farmer-labor party on a class basis? What is the outlook for the coming big political struggles?

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CABINET NEAR FALL AS THE FRANC DROPS

Poincare Threats Ignored by Finance Commission

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PARIS, Mar. 9.—The French Foreign Office has issued its long awaited Yellow Book, with documents showing the French negotiations for her security, during and after the peace conference.

The documents show that France envisaged detachment of the Rhineland from Germany and creation of an independent state, under the League of Nations.

Despite the utmost efforts of the government to uphold it, the franc crashed to new lows as the money market opened here Saturday.

At 10.20 a. m., dollars were quoted at 26 francs 80 centimes each and the pound sterling at 115 francs, both new low records for French paper money.

There was wild excitement as buyers and sellers scrambled in the market and quotations fluctuated rapidly.

Ignoring Premier Poincare's demands and threats the finance commission yesterday decided by a vote of 18 to 7 to recommend rejection of several degrees in the government financial project.

This is regarded as a serious blow to the Poincare government. The premier declared Friday he would resign, unless the senate commission approved the decrees before Tuesday.

Premier Poincare summoned the cabinet to meet immediately to decide upon its course of action.

Premier Poincare appeared before the senate finance commission this afternoon and demanded it report out the financial projects exactly as they were voted by the chamber in time for the senate to discuss them on Thursday.

Otherwise, the premier said, the cabinet stands to resign.

Poincare re-affirmed the necessity for the senate's voting the financial projects as quickly as possible to halt the fall of the franc.

Voting of the projects will improve the money market immediately, he said.

The premier previously demanded that the commission report out the financial program by Tuesday, but the senate adjourned until Thursday.

The sub-committee of experts under Owen D. Young of the United States met yesterday and resumed discussion of the question of allied control of German industry and transportation, in connection with the general program to determine German ability to pay reparations.

The main committee continued unofficial discussion of the plan to create a German bank under allied supervision. It was believed final touches to the scheme will be completed Monday or Tuesday.

Ludendorff's Friends So Insulting That Prosecutor Quits

MUNICH, March 9.—The trial of General Ludendorff, Adolf Hitler and eight others for treason, was broken off spectacularly as the state prosecutor declared he would no longer put up with attacks and insults such as those to which he had been subjected by attorneys for the defense.

It was finally agreed to continue the hearing tomorrow, altho the prosecutor had at first declared he would not continue at all.

So many challenges to duels have been hurled at General Lossow, former head of the Bavarian army, as a result of his alleged treatment of General Ludendorff, as told by witnesses, that Lossow is unable to accept them all. The general was charged with having been in sympathy with the beer cellar putsch that failed last November and with deserting the cause.

Protect the Foreign Born!

BUSY TONIGHT?

Volunteer workers are needed at the office of

THE DAILY WORKER

Phone: Lincoln 7680

and say you'll be up tonight to help

THE DAILY WORKER
1640 N. Halsted St.

Crowe Is a Blackbird! Make His Feathers Fly!

ROBERT M. BUCK, editor of The New Majority, official organ of the Chicago Federation of Labor, speaking to a body of striking garment workers last week, declared that Robert E. Crowe, state's attorney for Cook County, whose office is in the Criminal Courts building, should be "on the other side of the partition which separates his office from the County Jail," meaning that Crowe should be behind the bars.

Mr. Buck said: "In 1908 when I was one of a committee investigating election frauds in the 19th ward, we got enough evidence on this blackbird to send him to the penitentiary for a stiff term."

The "Committee of Fifteen" appointed by the president of the Chicago Federation of Labor to investigate Robert E. Crowe's conduct during the strike should lose no time in exposing his record to the workers. That his shady reputation is not one of recent origin is indicated by the statements of Editor Buck.

What are the crimes committed by Robert E. Crowe for which he should have been placed behind the bars? It is up to the "Committee of Fifteen" to throw the spotlight of publicity on the record of this agent of the Chicago Chamber of Commerce and the open shoppers.

The "Committee of Fifteen" should bring to light the facts concerning State's Attorney Crowe's use of armed sluggers against the dress makers in this strike. They should ask why Mayor William E. Dever, alleged friend of Labor, placed Captain John Alcock, notorious Cossack, at the head of the large force assigned to strikebreaking work.

Captain Alcock was retired to the record department on Mayor Dever's assumption of office, but he is now trotted out to lead the strike police.

Since this strike was called it is quite clear that all the officials of Cook County, including the state's attorney's office, the office of the Mayor and that of the Chief of Police were in a united front against the striking dress makers. The workers of Chicago, who are misled into voting for these capitalist lackeys, should know the facts.

It is the duty of the committee to give them the facts without any delay. It is no exaggeration to say that the success or victory of the strike depends to a great degree on the vigor with which Mr. Fitzpatrick's committee will prosecute this investigation. The rank and file of the workers of Chicago are prepared to rally behind the striking dressmakers. They know that defeat for those on strike today will mean a defeat for them tomorrow.

They want a lead. They expect the "Committee of Fifteen" to give them that lead. Every hour counts. The bosses have the capitalist press, the courts, the state's attorney, the mayor and his police on their side. The strikers depend on organized labor for assistance. It is time the labor movement of Chicago should throw itself wholeheartedly into the battle and prove to the bosses that the workers know how to put up a united front as well as they can.

LET THE INVESTIGATION BE QUICK AND THORO! LET US HAVE ACTION!

SECOND WEEK OF GARMENT STRIKE GETS UNDER WAY

Citizens to Talk to Mayor Today

(Continued from page 1.)

present to the mayor. He cannot escape responsibility.

A Dozen Investigators.

"All last week a dozen representatives of the committee have given their time to a study of the strike facts and the civil liberties' issues involved. They have been on the picket line every day as impartial observors. They have seen girls walking quietly along placed under arrest. They have seen acts of brutality against strikers. The attitude of the police is aggressive and disagreeable to visitors to the parts of the city where the strike is going on.

"The worst conduct by the regular police force has occurred on West Adam street in the vicinity of the Weiss company. Here policemen, officers attached to State's Attorney Crowe's office and numerous thugs of private detective agencies are congregated and several acts of brutality have taken place against the strikers.

The Weiss company zone has already been shown up by the DAILY WORKER. Here the bosses' Crowe has been paying his political obligations to Weiss by concentrating on breaking the strike in his factory.

Second Week of Strike Begins.

The beginning of the second week of the strike of garment workers this morning will see the return of 350 workers to 21 shops which settled with the union Saturday. This makes a total of 54 shops employing more than 900 workers which have settled. The workers who have returned to work contribute 10% of their wages to the strike committee for carrying on the strike.

Injunction Failed Boss.

The truth of the union motto, "Injunctions Won't Sew Clothes," became so evident to the firm of Jack Shure & Co. yesterday that they told the union officials that they would sign up today for the return of their employes to union conditions. Shure & Co. was one of those for which Dudley Taylor had procured an injunction from Judge Denis Sullivan. They told Perlstein that the strike was proving too expensive for them: the last charge was a bill for $5,000 which Taylor sent them for his services in trying to break the strike.

Another firm which settled today was that of Matthew Amsterdam, of 33 S. Market street.

Eighteen of the shops that settled Saturday are members of the North West Side Dress Manufacturers' Association. The other four are independent shops.

Boss Attacks Girl Striker.

Florence Corn, one of the strikers, will appear in South Clark St. police court this morning to ask for a warrant charging assault against Leonard Wolman, who owns a dress shop at 317 So. Market street. Saturday morning Wolman drove up to his shop in an auto with a girl. Florence Corn who was doing picket duty walked up to the girl as she got from the machine and tried to talk to her. Wolman sneaked up on Miss Corn and struck her a vicious blow on the back of the head. She was completely knocked out. When she came to she was being hustled into a patrol wagon with Elianor Sadlowska and Emma Goldberg. She was taken to the S. Clark St. police station where the officer who had arrested her said that she had beaten up Wolman and the girl with him. He admitted that he had not seen Florence beat anyone but that he had seen Wolman beat Florence. The charge against Emma Goldberg and Elianor Sadlowska was that they had been with Florence. Because Elianor had been arrested several times before for picketing she and Florence Corn were charged with disorderly conduct. Emma Goldberg was released.

Keep Tab on Mayor Dever.

The case against both girls will come up in S. Clark St. police court this morning. Sophie Altschuller, who was also arrested Saturday morning, will be arraigned this morning.

Because picketing was only done for a half a day Saturday the strikers have no idea if the police have been told to behave by Mayor Dever, as a result of the visit of a committee of four from the Chicago Federation of Labor.

The union learned yesterday that J. Hiller, of the Graceline Dress Co., who is president of an association of dress manufacturers that was formed since the strike began for the purpose of fighting the union, has been bankrupt several times. Hiller's association retained Dudley Taylor, infamous union baiter, to get an injunction for them from Judge Dennis Sullivan. One of the officials of the union said: "In Hiller the bosses have picked a fine leader. If he can't lead them to victory over the union his experience should make it easy for him to lead them to bankruptcy."

KANSAS CITY READERS, NOTICE!
FIRST ANNUAL BALL
Given by the
ENGLISH BRANCH, W. P. OF A.
Kansas City Local
SUNDAY, MARCH 16, 8 P. M., 31st and Holmes Streets
ADMISSION 50c—Ladies with escort free
NOTE—Educational meeting to which any one who is interested in the workers struggle is invited, will be held at 1:30 p. m. same day—same hall.

NEW SINCLAIR, DOHENY ROLE IS TO BE EXPOSED

McLean Tries to Shield Cal Coolidge

(Continued from Page 1)

ill health and that no one would blame him if he changed his attorney general."

President Coolidge replied, according to Bennett, that he did not want Daugherty to resign because he had "several important cases pending."

Who Is "Principal?"

Bennett's testimony was forced from him after Senator Curtis had taken the stand and denied that he was "the principal" mentioned in the telegrams from Bennett to McLean in Palm Beach. Recalled to explain further following Curtis' testimony, Bennett insisted he had two or three conversations with Curtis which the senator had not told about. He at first declined to reveal them on the ground that he did not want to spread scandal but when he was ordered to tell, he said he first consulted Curtis, on instructions from McLean to get advice about how the Washington Post should handle the oil scandal in its columns.

Says Bennett Is Here.

The outstanding mystery—who is the principal mentioned in the telegram exchanged between Edward B. McLean in Palm Beach and his agents in Washington during the early stages of the oil probe—remains as much a mystery as ever following yesterday's hearings of the senate committee.

Senator Curtis, republican whip, testified under oath that much of the testimony given by Ira E. Bennett, editor of McLean's Washington Post, was either false or misleading and Bennett sought to refresh the senator's memory on conversations which the latter said never occurred.

Mystery Deepens.

Out of the maze of conflicting utterances—Curtis seeking to show he couldn't be the "principal" and Bennett endeavoring to demonstrate why Curtis was the "principal", the question of who really is the "principal" remained unproved in the minds of the committee.

Daugherty Refuses Names.

Attorney-General Daugherty refused to give the House the names of the two members of Congress involved in charges presented to a federal grand jury in Chicago.

In a letter to Speaker Gillett, Daugherty said it was incompatible with the public interest to make public the identity of the men involved. Such a move, he said, would tend to hamper the investigation the Department of Justice is making of the charges.

Republican leader Longworth, after Daugherty's letter was read to the House, moved that the whole matter be referred to the judiciary committee.

Get After Daugherty.

Stirred to indignation by the refusal of Attorney-General Daugherty to give it the names of "two congressmen involved in charges presented to a Chicago grand jury," the House ordered its judiciary committee to report at once what should be done to bring the names and thus clear suspicion of all members who are not involved.

Daugherty in a letter to Speaker Gillett in response to a House resolution refused the names of the men, on the ground to make them public would hamper the Department of Justice investigation of the charges.

Haul Him In By Neck.

Reading of the letter caused a storm of protest in the House, in which it was suggested that Daugherty as "creature of Congress" be haled before the House and forced to reveal the names.

His special assistant John W. H. Grim, who presented evidence to the grand jury, also was assailed, on the ground he had spread the names of the two members about Washington by telephone.

Chicago League Celebrates Commune; Engdahl, Minor, Shachtman, to be Speakers

The fifty-third anniversary of the glorious page in proletarian history, the Paris Commune, is to be celebrated in Chciago by the Young Workers League. Altho the bloody hangman of the bourgeoisie, Gallifet, thought that he had obliterated all traces of the Commune by the wholesale murder of the workers, the revolution still is the banner of the workers of the world.

The Chicago meeting, to be held March 16, 7:30 p. m., at the Douglas Park Auditorium, Ogden and Kedzie avenues, will be one of the best yet held in this city. Among the speakers are such well known comrades as Louis Engdahl, editor of The DAILY WORKER, Bob Minor, editor of The Liberator, and Max Schachtman, editor of The Young Worker. With such an array of speakers, no one can afford to miss this meeting, especially since there will be an excellent musical program and the admission will be free, no charge.

Come in masses to this meeting! Young workers and old, fill up the hall and help to commemorate the first workers' revolution, the Paris Commune!

This Bunch of Garment Bosses Have Brains Enough to Admit Defeat

Here is the latest list of the bosses who have had sense enough to know that the union has won a decisive victory in the present strike. They have settled:

Doctoer and Redman, 1324 Milwaukee Ave.; G. & S. Dress Co., 1355 Milwaukee Ave.; Resnikoff and Alberts, 1324 Milwaukee Ave.; Terry Grenn, 1318 Milwaukee Ave.; Phillip & Guss Dress Co., 1259 Milwaukee Ave.; Nathan Alexander, 1379 Milwaukee Ave.; Weinberg & Brandon, 1355 Milwaukee Ave.; Groner & Fingerruth, 1351 Milwaukee Ave.; Sobie & Davis, 1524 Milwaukee Ave.; L. A. Ferdinand & Co., 1379 Milwaukee Ave.; Nu Stile Dress Co., 1375 Milwaukee Ave.; Hart & Lang, 1326 Milwaukee Ave.; J. Goldbarth, 1391 Milwaukee Ave.; Brown Garment Co., 2035 W. North Ave.; Harry Greenberg, 1375 Milwaukee Ave., and Joe Levy, 1270 Milwaukee Ave.; all the above are members of the North West Side Dress Manufacturers association.

The following, Coppersmith & Shoulder, 115 S. Market St.; H. Horberg, 600 Blue Island Ave.; S. I. Faginholtz, 1507 Milwaukee Ave.; and the Dependable Dress Co., 141 S. Wells St., are the independent concerns.

The following concerns settled with the union during the last week: Isman & Walens, 172 W. Adams St.; J. D. Garment Co., 1370 Milwaukee Ave.; Langman & Wolkowitz, 327 S. Market St.; Feldman-Hirsch, 322 W. Van Buren St.; Strand Dress Co., 734 W. Madison St.; Washington Dress Co., 702 Roosevelt Rd.; Nat Cohen & Co., 228 S. Market St.; Progress Cloak Co., 1418 Augusta St.; Victory Dress Co., 1111 Roosevelt Rd.; M. Goldstein & Co., 224 S. Market St.; Sunshine Dress Co., 304 W. Madison St.; Gelbert & Zechman, 12 N. Market St.; Libby Dress Co., 12 N. Market St.; G. & S. Dress Co., 333 S. Market St.; Doff Cloak Co., 1250 N. Paulina St.; Miller Bros., 702 Roosevelt Rd.; Fuchs & Geller, 12 N. Market St.; Yesler & Kaplan, 12 N. Market St.; M. Miller & Son, 702 Roosevelt Rd.; P. Lyons, 1711 Roosevelt Rd.; Sherman & Berman, 212 S. Market St.; Sophie Dress Co., 1246 Milwaukee Ave.; Lerm & Cable, 12 N. Market St.; Knee Bros., 327 S. Market St.; Vogue Garment Co., 1529 Milwaukee Ave.; Florence Garment Co., 12 N. Market St.; Bushman & Savit Dress Manufacturing Co., 825 W. Adams St.; Gross & Wasserman, 329 S. Market St.; David Steinholtz, 734 W. Madison St., and Samuel M. Weiss and Co., 1332 Milwaukee Ave.

FARMER-LABOR FORCES MEETING IN MINNESOTA

Big Demand for the May 30th Conference

(Continued from page 1)

such other matters as it may choose to consider.

"The said convention shall consist of delegates from the several counties of the state, chosen as hereinafter directed. Each county shall be entitled to one delegate at large and in addition thereto, one delegate for every 1,000 votes, or major fraction thereof, cast in 1922 for the farmer-labor candidate for governor, as shown by the accompanying schedule. If there shall be present in the convention at any time from any county a number of delegates less than the number allowed under this call, the delegates who are present from such county may, by majority vote, cast the votes who are absent. Otherwise each delegate shall have one vote and there shall be no proxies."

Many Meetings Planned.

Other meetings planned during the week are the following: :

Women's Non-partisan clubs, state convention, Minnesota Daily Star building, Minneapolis, March 11 and 12.

The Non-Partisan league and the Working People's Non-partisan Political league state conventions; the first in the Star building, the second in Richmond halls, March 13.

In addition the republicans will have a series of conventions this week and the democratic state central committee will meet at Ryan hotel, St. Paul, Tuesday. The main purpose of the latter meeting is to make arrangements for the democratic state convention, and the preliminary arrangements for the presidential campaign activities.

Democracy Means Nothing, German Steel King Says

PARIS, March 9.—"Democracy with us means nothing," says Fritz Thyssen, steel magnate of the Ruhr valley, in an interview granted to the correspondent in Germany of the Journal des Debats. Thyssen therefore argues that France can only obtain favorable terms from Germany if it will tolerate a Right, that is, a reactionary government.

Such a government would, in the opinion of Thyssen, make the workers labor for longer hours. "Our people must work more than ever to liberate themselves," he says. "It was a grave mistake of the republican regime in Germany not to tell the workers that work is an imperative national duty, now more than ever."

It is significant that men like Stinness and Thyssen who, more than any other, urged Cuno on in his reckless policy of passive resistance, and who at the same time flattered the workers into thinking they were doing a patriotic duty by offering resistance, now are the first to give interviews in the French press, denouncing the republican regime and pretending that under their guidance things could have been done much better.

Stinnes Gets Cold Feet in Deal for Yankee Coal Fields

BERLIN, March 9.—The oil deal made between the German capitalist, Hugo Stinnes, and Harry F. Sinclair, when the latter was in Europe last month escaping from the Teapot Dome investigation, has resulted in the withdrawal of Stinnes as a prospective purchaser of American coal fields and his concentration on the oil business in the United States, according to reports here. Stinnes is said to have cancelled his offers for certain Alabama mines. His agreement with Sinclair provides that his boats shall call at New Orleans, and Texas ports and transport oil to Hamburg.

Only Babe When He Left Russia Levine Faces Deportation

(By The Federated Press)

WASHINGTON, March 9.—Harry Weinberger, attorney for Morris Levine, who completed a 5-year sentence in Leavenworth prison as one of the Chicago I. W. W. group of political prisoners, has appealed to President Coolidge to stop the deportation of Levine, which has been ordered by Secretary of Labor Davis. Levine was only 8 months old when he arrived in this country, and he now has a wife and 4-months infant—he having been married since leaving prison and while released on bail and conducting a small business in New York City.

Secretary Davis has admitted that the case is one which deserves sympathy, but insists that under the laws Levine is an alien and must be deported to Russia. Levine speaks only English. The board of review at the immigration bureau, of which T. V. Powderly is a member, ruled that Levine has no right to remain in the United States.

War Veterans Now May Have Insurance in Lieu of Bonus

WASHINGTON, March 9.—A cash payment and paid up insurance soldier bonus bill policy was adopted by the House ways and means committee.

By a vote of 13 to 12, the committee approved a bonus plan providing for $50 cash payment and paid up life insurance to veterans of the world war.

The eleven democrats on the committee voted against the proposal. They were joined by Representative Crowther, New York, a republican.

A bitter dispute between republican leaders on the committee arose over the proposal to put thru a special resolution giving a 25 per cent reduction in personal income taxes on 1923.

Thaw Halts Lumber Work in Wisconsin-Minnesota Fields

SUPERIOR, Wis., March 9.—Lumber companies in various parts of Wisconsin and Minnesota report that hauling operations in many places are practically at a standstill. The unusually mild weather recently has melted the snow, breaking the iced roads, therefore crippling activity in this district. Unless more snow comes the cut logs will have to be left until next winter in places where summer hauling is impossible. This will mean a log shortage this summer in the sawmills and unemployment. The early cessation of lumbering in many places has added to the present unemployment problem in Wisconsin, according to state employment bureau reports.

More Jobless in Austria.

VIENNA, March 9.—Unemployment in Austria is rising. Between November, 1923, and January, 1924, the number of workless mounted from 75,800 to 95,000. The government explains this development by the stoppage of building thru snowfalls and cold. In Socialist quarters, the growing unemployment is considered to be an integral part of the industrial crisis, prevalent thruout central Europe.

"BOK HUMBUG" KICKED BEFORE CHICAGO CROWD

Leads to War, Says Villard in Debate

"The League of Nations is based on war and leads to war," declared Oswald Garrison Villard in an attack on the "Great Bok Humbug", which endorses the League, before a large audience which gathered in Studebaker Theatre yesterday noon to hear his debate with James J. Forstall, Chicago attorney and disciple of Woodrow Wilson.

The debate was held under the auspices of the Rationalist University after an introductory talk by Percy Ward, who urged the audience to read the DAILY WORKER.

The admirer of Wilson made a plea for America's early entrance into the League because it "was a step forward", tended to stop war, created a feeling of "good will", thru its conferences and gave America a chance to inject her "ideals" into Europe.

Russia "Peculiar".

Nearly all nations are now in the League, stated its propagandist, except Germany and Russia where "conditions are peculiar", and Turkey, Mexico, America. In two years America, Germany and Turkey will be in he prophesied, saying nothing about Russia.

The Editor of the Nation riddled all these arguments. Accepting the League meant accepting the Treaty of Versailles, "The most infamous document ever devised by man".

The League "legalizes" the institution of war and makes war compulsory, he continued. In all its years of existence it has never taken a courageous stand on any vital issue.

He flayed the League's surrender to Mussolini in the Corfu incident where the Fascist dictator was allowed to get away with 50,000,000 lire from the Greeks after his bombardment of the Island of Corfu.

Tyranny In Saar.

Tyranny in the Saar was cited by the pacifist editor. In that region under the domination of the League there are laws fixing penalties up to five years for speech or writing "casting discredit" on the League and its member nations; "insulting" the League; "criticising" the governing commission or the League in the Saar and adding the further punishment of withdrawal of certain civil rights and pension privileges.

Train Robbing Is All That's Left to Mexican Fascisti

By ELLA G. WOLFE

(Staff Correspondent of The Federated Press)

MEXICO CITY, March 9.—The rebels have cleared out of the oil zone, according to the official report of General Gutierrez. He says that Death Curve, Cerro Azul, Zacamixtle and Potrero del Llano are under federal control once more. This victory will release a goodly number of troops to fight the remaining fascisti chieftains. It ends the fascist drive on the oil fields.

The fascisti troops are breaking up into small guerrilla bands to see if they cannot better their luck in plundering. Their main sport is holding up and robbing trains. But the Obregon government is not sleeping on the job. According to orders the National lines have changed their schedules for trains going to Laredo and El Paso. These passenger trains will leave in the mornings now, instead of at night. Night travel will be avoided altogether. It will be slower, but safer.

American Socialist Engineer Heads Big Kuzbas Chemical Plant

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, March 9.—A report reaching this city states that the large chemical plant, organized by the Kuzbas colony of American workers in Russia started its first productive activities this week. The loading of the coke ovens was the occasion for a celebration, attended by delegates of the government. The capacity of the factory is estimated at 190,000 tons of coke a year, with a corresponding amount of tar, ammonia, benzol and naphtalene as byproducts. The engineer in charge is an American Socialist and chemist, Dr. William Mahler.

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ASK AID IN FARMER-LABOR PARTY FIGHT

Big Campaign for a Class Party Planned

The Central Executive Committee of the Workers Party is asking forty thousand readers of Communist publications in the United States to aid in the creation of a nation-wide Farmer-Labor Party for the presidential election this year.

The Workers Party believes that every reader of its publications is interested in creating a mass political party which will fight the battles of the farmers and workers in the 1924 campaign. It is giving these readers, as well as the members of the party, the opportunity to make their contribution toward reaching this goal by aiding the party in raising the funds for a great campaign thru speakers, literature and organizing work to create a Farmer-Labor Party on a national scale which will have hundreds of thousands, if not millions, of workers behind it.

In presenting the case to the readers appealed to, the Workers Party states:

"This presidential year offers the greatest opportunity to build a class movement of the Farmers and Workers against capitalism which has presented itself in the last quarter of a century in this country.

"The farmers are in revolt against the conditions which have driven millions of them from the land and bankrupted other millions. The industrial workers are still smarting from the experiences of the open shop drive which culminated in the government securing the infamous Daugherty injunction as a blow against them. Unemployment is growing all over the country.

"The exposures of the Teapot Dome affair, showing the highest government officials bribed and corrupted by Big Business in its efforts to loot the nation's natural resources, has deepened the crisis which the capitalist system and the two old parties which represent it face."

Stating the role of the Workers Party in this situation the circular letter continues:

"The Workers Party has for nearly two years carried on a consistent campaign for the formation of a mass Farmer-Labor Party. It is now throwing all its strength into the work of crystallizing this movement THIS YEAR. To enable it to fully take advantage of the existing opportunity it needs a Farmer-Labor Party Campaign Fund of $15,000. This money is needed for speakers, organizers and literature which will help crystallize the Farmer-Labor movement in the May 30th convention in St. Paul, Minn."

Each person receiving the letter is asked to circulate a subscription list and raise at least $5.00 for the campaign fund.

With the funds thus raised the Workers Party will make an aggressive nation-wide drive to build a convention of several thousand delegates at the Twin-City Convention.

Mobs Raid Negroes, Workers Party and California I. W. W.

(By The Federated Press)

NEW YORK, March 9.—The latest bulletin of the Civil Liberties Union reports the customary quota of Balkanic eruptions by mobs in half a dozen states during the last two weeks. These include four attempts in southern states to capture Negroes held in jail; in each case the attack was thwarted. From Farrell, Pa., comes news of a raid by department of justice agents upon local Workers Party headquarters; the agents took literature, cash and correspondence, arrested eight men and held six of them under $2,000 bail for trial by the Mercer county grand jury. Anti-wobbly squads in California continue their reign of terror against I. W. W. members, with cordial co-operation from the state authorities.

Brotherly Love City Unionists Insist on May 30 Convention

(Special to The Daily Worker)

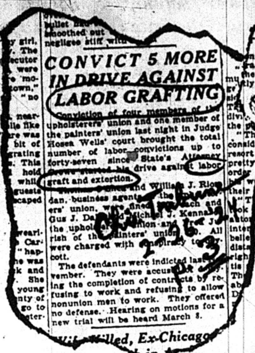
PHILADELPHIA, March 9.—Philadelphia Paper Hangers Local Union No. 587 at their last meeting condemned the Teapot Dome scandal repudiating both the Republican and Democratic Parties as being equally corrupt and agents of the capitalists and decided to participate in the May 30 Convention called at St. Paul for the purpose of organizing a real class Labor Party. The resolution adopted by the Paper Hangers was the same as previously adopted by the Philadelphia Painters. The resolution was published in the DAILY WORKER last Friday, Feb. 29.

The Washington Investigation of the gigantic oil fraud has stirred up quite a number of local labor unions which will undoubtedly follow the lead of these two local unions and will adopt similar resolutions.

Elect "Good Men," He Says.

CHICAGO, March 9.—Charles J. McGowan, chairman Illinois Conference for Progressive Political Action, 4570 Broadway, Chicago, is issuing an appeal to farmer and city worker voters to "help take Illinois out of the reactionary column" by supporting "good measures and good men."

TRIBUNE FALSEHOODS EXPOSED

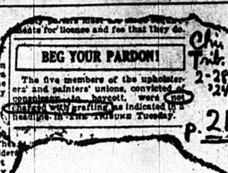

CONVICT 5 MORE IN DRIVE AGAINST LABOR GRAFTING

Conviction of four members of the upholsterers' union and one member of the painters' union last night in Judge Hosea Wells' court brought the total number of labor convictions up to forty-seven since State's Attorney Crowe started his drive against labor graft and extortion.

[illegible] and William J. Riordan, business agents of the [illegible] ers' union, were fined [illegible] Gus J. Da[illegible] and Michael J. Kenna[illegible] the upholsterers' union and Fred J. [illegible] rish of the painters' union [illegible]. All were charged with conspiracy to boycott.

The defendants were indicted last November. They were accused of [illegible] ing the completion of contracts by refusing to work and refusing to allow nonunion men to work. They offered no defense. Hearing on motions for a new trial will be heard March 8.

Chi Tribune 2-26-24 p. 3


[illegible] ents for license and fee that they do.

BEG YOUR PARDON!

The five members of the upholsterers' and painters' unions, convicted of conspiracy to boycott, were not charged with grafting, as indicated in a heading in THE TRIBUNE Tuesday.

Chi. Trib. 2-28 '24 p. 21

Only fear of a libel suit that would tear away some of the money it loves more than anything else in the world made the Tribune insert this obscure correction.

Day by day it slanders the working class at home and abroad. It lies about the upholsterers, the garment strikers, the building trades, the Herrin miners and the Russian workers government.

The Tribune is only one of several thousand capitalist dailies that poison the minds of the American people. From the Los Angeles and Seattle Times on the Pacific Coast to the New York Herald on the other side of the continent the country is infested by the employers' propaganda sheets.

Let these rags do their "lieing" on the news stands.

Read THE DAILY WORKER.

JOBS AND MEAT GO HAND IN HAND, FIGURES SHOW

Workers Carnivorous Last Year

Did you eat 16 per cent more meat in 1923 than you did in 1921? If you did you were right in line with the rest of the country which illustrated the fact that steady wages help the farmer to dispose of his products by establishing a record for meat consumption.

The average person in the United States consumed 167 pounds of meat in 1922 and 144 pounds in 1921. This is one clear indication of the rise of the country out of the depression when unemployment and low earnings forced workers to short themselves and their families on food. The per capita consumption of the various kinds of meat is shown by the department of agriculture as follows:

	Lbs. 1921	Lbs. 1922	Lbs 1923
Beef	57.8	61.4	62.5
Veal	7.0	7.3	7.9
Mutton, Lamb .	6.2	5.0	5.2
Pork	72.9	76.0	91.4
Total	143.9	149.7	167.0

Such meat consumption by the people of the United States also accounts for the enormous business done by Armour & Co. during 1923. The recently announced total was $800,000,000. With approximately 4¾ cents out of each $1 out of business going into the profit chest the concern was able to report a net income of $38,583,217 or enough to set aside a large depreciation allowance, to pay heavy interest on bonds and after preferred dividends to show 7.33 per cent on its common stock.

The United States department of agriculture illustrates the magnitude of the meat producing industry required to provide each person with 167 pounds by suggesting that the 81,532,600 hogs slaughtered last year would extend 61,770 miles, or twice around the world at the equator with enough left over to reach from the North Pole to the southern end of South America.

The department dubs the United States the greatest meat eating nation of the world.

Underworld Sluggers Not the Only Bad Eggs in Windy City

Almost dizzy from chasing hard guys in Chicago's double-murder mystery, police today were asked to take the trail of an additional 144,000 bad eggs.

These bad eggs—and the pure food inspectors said no one could realize how bad they were unless one took a whiff of them—were shipped from the Ozarks to Alex Getz, a wholesale grocer here. The inspectors captured the advance guard of 10 cases, and told Getz to hold the rest for further instructions.

Then the inspectors rushed off for gas masks and carbolic acid; the bureau finds carbolic very effective in suppressing restless eggs. But when they returned they found the eggs had come and gone—walked off under their own horsepower, one inspector said with a shiver of poignant recollection.

Police have been asked to help hunt down the eggs; which, if not consumed, will betray themselves, the inspectors said. Getz has been ordered to court for violating the order to hold the eggs.

Suppress Workers' Paper.

LEIPSIC, Germany, March 9.—On the ground that the periodical Marx is merely a continuation of the suppressed daily Saechsische Arbeiterzeitung, the former has also been suppressed by the military dictator of Saxony, General Mueller. The fact that Marx has appeared regularly for the last six years, except that formerly it was a monthly, while more recently it has become so popular as to develop into a semi-weekly, does not seem to have weighed with the general.

A Bed-Time Story for Morons

By WILLIAM F. DUNNE.

You re-mem-ber, don't you, children, when Pres-i-dent Har-ding died and Calvin Coolidge, the big, strong, si-lent man who made the naugh-ty Bos-ton po-lice-men go back to chasing the bad burg-lars, went in-to the White House and sat down in the pres-i-den-tial chair?

You re-mem-ber, don't you, children, how glad and hap-py al-most every-one was be-cause at last from the old state of New Hamp-shire we had a vice-pres-i-dent who could take up the no-ble work of Pres-i-dent Hard-ing right where he left off?

All the big pa-pers and all the big, brain-y men with lots of mon-ey said that he was the right man in the right place and that now we would have a real A-mer-i-can gov-ern-ment because he was a strong man and had proved it by writ-ing ar-ti-cles about the wic-ked rad-i-cals in the schools who were tell-ing your bro-thers and sis-ters that rich men had sto-len their mon-ey from the poor working-men.

All the big pa-pers and mag-a-sines praised Cal-vin be-cause he did not do a lot of talk-ing and told how smart he must be be-cause he said noth-ing and what won-der-ful things he could say when he wanted to.

He kept all of the cab-i-net of-fi-cers that poor Pres-i-dent Hard-ing had gi-ven jobs to be-cause they had helped him to be pres-i-ident and all the pa-pers said what a kind thing to do and what a good man he must be and how proud his folks must be of him—this big, strong, si-lent man.

Good men like El-bert Gar-y whom God has re-ward-ed with a big steel bus-i-ness and Sun-day school teachers like young Mis-ter Rock-e-feller said that Cal-vin would be the next pres-i-ident and ev-er-y-one was glad be-cause he was such a big, strong si-lent man.

Then all of a sud-den the cab-i-net of-fi-cers whom Cal-vin had kept be-cause he had such a good heart were found out to be bad men who were steal-ing Uncle Sam's oil lands but Cal-vin did not think they could be so wic-ked and he did not do any-thing to them.

Ev-en when all the pa-pers told of what pos-i-tive-ly ter-ri-ble things these bad men had done to our gov-ern-ment Cal-vin did not do an-y talk-ing. He just kept on be-ing strong and si-lent.

Then a lot of mean old sen-a-tors who were jeal-ous of big, strong, si-lent Cal-vin said he had to chase out the wic-ked men who were steal-ing oil from poor old Un-cle Sam but Cal-vin did not pay an-y at-ten-tion to them un-til they be-gan to say that Cal-vin was a-fraid to chase the wic-ked cab-i-net of-fi-cers be-cause they had gi-ven him part of the oil.

This made Cal-vin so mad that he chased out a bad man named Den-by who was sup-posed to look after our na-vy just to show that he was not a-fraid but it was too late be-cause oth-er wic-ked men had been tell-ing the peo-ple that Cal-vin was not a big, strong, si-lent man but ne-ver talked be-cause he had nothing to say.

The jeal-ous old sen-a-tors say that Cal-vin must chase out all of the men that Pres-i-dent Har-ding gave jobs to and that he should have done it a long time ago but Cal-vin won't do it.

So whole lots of peo-ple say now that these bad men must have some-thing on Cal-vin and that when he was on-ly vice-pres-i-dent he was just as wic-ked as an-y of them and no-bod-y talks any more of what a big, strong si-lent pres-i-dent Cal-vin is and the wic-ked Bos-ton po-lice-men are all ver-y an-gry be-cause if they had known that Calvin would get in-to all this trou-ble they would not have gone back to work chas-ing the bad burg-lars un-til they got more mon-ey.

The mor-al of this sto-ry is, children, that no-bod-y can be e-lect-ed pres-i-dent in the U-nit-ed States with-out talking e-ven tho he comes from New Hamp-shire.

Join the "I want to make THE DAILY WORKER grow" club.

The Land for the Users!

RAILROAD UNIONS URGE SCRAPPING OF LABOR BOARD

Public Representatives Made the Trouble

(By The Federated Press)

CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 9.—The demand of the 16 standard railway unions for abolition of the U. S. railroad labor board and a return to direct mediation and voluntary arbitration between railroads and their employes was explained here in a press statement by D. B. Robertson, president, Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen.

Robertson helped to draft the Barkley-Howell bill to abolish the labor board, which is now before congress. He declares that the board is an admitted failure, and that peace in the industry will not be brought about until it is abolished.

Board Was Bosses Tool.

The railroad officials were the enthusiastic sponsors of the board at the time of the enactment of the Esch-Cummins law. They then declared that it would solve all railroad labor problems efficiently, thereby putting an end to the possibility of strikes. In other words, they knew that the three public representatives would side with their own in out-voting the labor members of the board, and they felt confident that public opinion would then compel the employes to knuckle down and accept the dictates of the board as law.

The employes, who opposed this sort of "solution" for industrial difficulties, now find that experience has vindicated their stand, and that the railroad officials themselves have learned the folly of attempting to make both sides agree and compel men to work by judicial mandate.

"Under the existing law discord and strife have been promoted," Robertson says. "The only nation-wide strike in American history occurred after two years of embittering effort to settle industrial disputes thru the ill-advised mechanism of the railroad labor board."

Propose Next Tribunal.

The amendment to the transportation act proposed by the labor organizations not only eliminates the board by cancelling section 111 of the act, but provides ample machinery for the prompt and peaceful settlement of difficulties arising betwen the management and the employes by the creation of a national board of adjustment with four sections covering all branches of the railroad industry. This board would consist of an equal number of representatives from the roads and unions, appointed by the president.

If this method of voluntary negotiation fails, the parties can go to a board of mediation and conciliation, with a final appeal to a joint board of voluntary arbitration.

The merits of the new plan, according to Robertson, are: "It places on railroad officials and employes' representatives the obligation to negotiate agreements and abide by voluntary contracts, providing that conferences must be held between employes and men. If this fails, a board of mediation's aid may be invoked or its services tendered. This board is to consist of five disinterested persons appointed by the president.

Decisions Binding.

"If mediation is not successful provision is made for the selection of arbitrators by the board of mediation, with voluntary submittal of the dispute by both parties. The arbitration board's findings are to be binding.

"These provisions," Robertson concludes, "are a distinct advance over the present act, whose awards of the railroad labor board have not been binding upon neither party.'

Moslems Find New Caliph.

LONDON, March 9.—Mesopotamian moslems have proclaimed King Hussein caliph and other Arab moslems are expected to do likewise, according to a news agency dispatch from Jerusalem today.

Join the "I want to make THE DAILY WORKER grow" club.

NEW ENGLAND STATE REPORTS LABOR SURPLUS

Wage Decreases Follow Unemployment

By LELAND OLDS
(Federated Press Industrial Editor.)

Employment in Massachusetts factories continued to decrease, according to the monthly report of the state department of labor. Between December and January the number employed by 814 concerns decreased from 213,081 to 203,969, or by 4.3 per cent. Added to the reductions reported in December and November this means that nearly one-tenth of the workers employed in October are today unemployed.

The general character of the depression is shown by the fact that decreased employment was reported by 28 of the 35 industries and my 12 out of the 15 cities reporting.

The heaviest cuts in the pay roll appeared in the cotton manufacturing industry. Concerns making cotton goods reduced their working forces from 34,539 to 30,798 or by more than 10 per cent. While concerns engaged in dyeing and finishing the goods reduced their forces from 6,741 to 5,118 or by nearly 25 per cent. In fact, the depression in the cotton industry resulted in a decrease of 37 per cent in the number of employes reported by 21 representative concerns in Fall River and a decrease of 11 per cent in the average earnings of workers employed in Lawrence, Mass.

Decreases in employment to the extent of 24 per cent in the automobile industry, 19 per cent in the manufacture of stationery, and 10 per cent in the printing and publishing of newspapers are also worthy of note.

Part-time operation was also general with approximately half of the establishments reporting less than capacity operation. Of the 402 plants reporting their operating schedules below normal 207 reported full time but only part capacity and 195 reported both part time and part capacity. In 8 of the 15 cities covered by the report the number of establishments operating on less than normal schedules exceeded the number operating normally.

In th boot and shoe and the clothing industries only approximately one-third of the establishments were operating full normal schedules in January. In the cotton industry, including dyeing and finishing, only 17 of the 46 plants covered by the report were operating at capacity. While only 38 out of 100 concerns producing foundry and machine shop products, including machine tools, reported capacity operation.

Egyptian Government Takes Unto Itself Ashes That Was Tut

LUXOR, March 9.—Luxor was gay with flags and bunting in the Egyption national colors Thursday and crowded with sightseers, natives, and distinguished visitors here for the official reopening of the tomb of King Tut-Ankh-Amen under government supervision.

Three luxuriously fitted special trains arrived from Cairo bringing members of the government who came to pay their respects at the shrine of one of Egypt's first rulers. Two hundred notables including Viscount and Viscountess Allenby, the Duke and Duchess of Aosta and virtually the entire diplomatic corps, came along.

No longer was Howard Carter, who is forced to content himself with a law suit in the Cairo courts, the perspiring master of ceremonies whose word was law. The special correspondent of the news syndicate to whom Carter and Lord Carnarvon sold the news rights to their discovery, was forced to take his chances along with correspondents representing the press of the world.

Millionaires Will Boycott O'Neil Play with Negro Actor

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, March 9.—Otto Kahn, Mrs. Willard Straight and Eddie Meade, manager of professional boxers, are all lined up together in opposition to the Provincetown Players' attempt to produce a new play by Eugene O'Neill, "All God's Chillun Got Wings," which deals with the marriage of a white woman and a Negro.

It is reported that Mrs. Straight and Kahn are threatening to withdraw their financial support from the Provincetown Players if they insist on producing the play. Meade objects to the play because one of the characters in it is portrayed as a boxer but not as a gentleman. The players have expressed their determination to produce the play no matter who fails to support their efforts.

Howe Organizes Hoboes.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 9.—"A hobo is only a person out of work. I am here to organize the unorganized, and to advance the slogan, 'fewer jails, more municipal lodging houses,'" said James Eads Howe, millionarie hobo, at a meeting held here to establish a "hobo lodging house," on the plan of those already in operation in New York, Los Angeles, Kansas City and elsewhere. A committee was formed which will go to work immediately on plans for such an establishment.

Eighty Years of It

By SCOTT NEARING
(Federated Press Staff Writer)

The ordinary textbook on political economy tries to prove that interest is the reward for saving. The experience of American life indicates quite clearly that interest is a method by which one man is enabled to live upon the labor of his fellows.

The Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company is offering to the public $14,000,000 in first mortgage gold bonds, bearing interest Oct. 1, 1923, and maturing April 1, 2003.

These bonds at 5 per cent will pay their owners $14,000,000 every 20 years. At the end of the 80 years thru which they run, the owners will have received $70,000,000 in interest and they will then get their $14,000,000 in principal (depending somewhat on the patience of the American people).

In other words, in the course of 80 years they will have received four times their 1923 investment and will still have their principal to invest over again.

Slavery was a system under which the master said to the men: "You work and toil and earn bread and I'll eat it."

Investment bonds are a method whereby the investor says to the workers of the community: "You work and toil and earn bread and I'll eat it."

Some capable economic student ought to explain the difference between the two processes and thus try to prove that there is no slavery in the United States.

Radio Barrage May Banish Troubles of Bankrupt Farmers

The radio broadcasting station of the Sears-Roebuck Agricultural foundation, scheduled to open April 1, will be in charge of Edgar L. Bill, director of information of the Illinois Agricultural Association.

The station will be for the benefit of farmers. Markets, statistics and educational matter for farmers will be broadcasted. Entertainment will be broadcasted from a loop branch in the Sherman Hotel.

Farmers from different sections of the country will be asked to give programs from the station telling of co-operative marketing, livestock breeding and feeding.

The chosen director of the station originated the homestead films for rural residents some time ago.

Ford's Friends Expect Muscle Shoals Plan Will Pass the House

WASHINGTON, March 9.—Friends of Henry Ford's offer for Muscle Shoals are confident that legislation accepting the bid will pass the house without change.

A final vote on the McKenzie bill embodying the Ford contract for the power plant will be taken in the house before night, party leaders said.

More than a score of amendments are still pending or are to be offered by the foes of the Ford offer. The adoption of any of these amendments, party leaders said, would kill the legislation. Friends of the measure intend to continue their air tight defense and vote down all alterations that might cause the Detroit manufacturer to turn down the contract.

Australian Flivver Factory Will Be Opened by Henry

(By The Federated Press)

SYDNEY, New South Wales, March 9.—It is stated that Henry Ford has decided to open in Australia a branch factory for the manufacture of motor cars, accessories, and tractors. It is not yet decided whether the factory will be situated at Newcastle, N. S. W., or at Hobart, Tasmania.

* * *

Protests have been issued by the iron trades unions against the action of the Australian federal government in ordering locomotives from Great Britain for the federal railways at a time when there is much unemployment in the iron trades in Australia.

AMALGAMATE BANK HAS GROWN MANY TIMES OV

Loans to Labor, Are Finance Feature

Nineteen-twenty-four brings the Amalgamated Trust & Savings Bank to the end of 17 months of successful operation, a report just issued shows. In the face of marked industrial depression in the clothing industry each department of the institution has grown in volume and many departments have developed a maximum volume of business possible in the present quarters.

The commercial and savings departments, receiving on the first day of business, July 1, 1922, approximately 1,000 accounts with a total of $250,000 now have more than 10,000 depositors with total deposits of $2,137,559.19. These depositors include approximately 250 trade union organizations in or near the city of Chicago and also include all of the locals of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers in Chicago.

Big Russian Business.

The foreign exchange department has now developed a large and profitable mail and counter business to all European countries. In February, 1923, a contract was negotiated with the Russian government providing for the transfer of money to all parts of Russia payable in American dollars, thru the Russian American Industrial Corporation. A tremendous demand for this service immediately developed and a business of approximately 44,756 orders to a gross total of $1,564,810.99 has been delivered in the eleven months of operation in this department alone. Contracts with correspondents in Poland, Latvia, Germany and other countries were later consummated, permitting transfer to these countries in American dollars.

The real estate loan department has attempted to stimulate home building and home owning by adhering closely to the policy of making as many small loans as possible to Amalgamated and trade union members at lowest rates of commission and interest. This department has, to date, made loans on approved Chicago real estate amounting to a total of three quarters of a million dollars, most of these loans under $5,000. Many of these first mortgages have been sold to individual investors and trade union organizations.

Other departments, such as steamship, insurance, Christmas savings, have met with general success. The steamship department has sold 1,500 or more tickets in the period of operation.

$2,462,297 Resources.

From a more general point of view, the development of the institution gives cause for gratifying hopes as to the future. When the bank opened with a capital of $200,000 and surplus of $100,000 each share of stock sold for $150. The bank has now a surplus and undivided profits amounting to $116,746.40 which raises the book value of the stock to more than $160 per share. Opening with but six employes including officers, the institution now employs 36. Total resources at the close of business, December 1923, were $2,462,297.19.

Free Embalming Fluid May Be Next Sop to Post-War Heroes

WASHINGTON, March 9.—A new soldier bonus bill providing for cash payments and paid up insurance will be presented to the house ways and means committee today.

It will be submitted by Representative Jeffers, Alabama, an ex-service man and chairman of the special committee appointed by the house democrats to formulate a party measure. It has virtually the solid support of the democrats.

While Jeffers has not made known the details of his plan, it is understood to provide for full cash payments with paid up insurance as an option.

Republicans on the committee, including Chairman Green, who have supported the McKenzie bill providing for the four-fold plan, will vigorously oppose the democratic plan.

The Housing Crisis! What About It?

Is there a crisis in the housing conditions in Chicago? The DAILY WORKER has put that question to every available source of information on the subject in the city. In the political and industrial organizations of labor, charity organizations, civic clubs, settlements, real estate and business organizations, departments of the city government—every group possible of approach has contributed its facts and figures to the DAILY WORKER investigation.

The conditions revealed, affecting the large majority of the people of the city—the workers—have been startling. In a series of articles starting tomorrow the DAILY WORKER will tell the significant results of this inquiry. An unprecedented housing shortage will be exposed, with its accompanying exhorbitant rents, and the evil effects of Chicago's negligence in allowing the real estate speculator and unscrupulous contractor to control the housing of its citizens will be taken up.

Tomorrow the DAILY WORKER investigator will tell to what extent he has found a shortage of houses in Chicago.

DAVID BELASCO THREATENS TO SMASH EQUITY

He Signed on Dotted Line Before

By FREDERICK KUH.
(Staff Correspondent of The Federated Press)

NEW YORK, March 9.—With an upstage theatrical flourish, David Belasco has thrown down a flat challenge to the Actors' Equity Association, affiliated to the American Federation of Labor. Belasco announces his intention of closing his Broadway theater and shutting down his productions now on tour within a few weeks. He admits frankly that this move is directed against the actor's organization.

Information elicited by The Federated Press in theatrical circles shows that Belasco's threat to close his productions is little more than a stage trick. As a matter of fact, all the Belasco presentations will continue as originally contemplated. Those plays which will be taken off the boards will have completed their anticipated run. No change of plan will be effected.

The Belasco version of The Merchant of Venice will be removed from the theater soon—but no sooner than had been arranged before Belasco declared his purpose of exacting the pound of flesh from his employes. The same applies to The Other Rose, Kiki, and Laugh, Clown, Laugh.

Belasco's personal record suggests that his dramatic utterances should not be taken too seriously. Before he became one of the Thoroly Successful, Belasco himself used to speak boldly about his determination of fighting the theatrical trust. But no sooner had he established himself comfortably than Belasco emerged as one of the ringleaders of that same trust. During the actors' strike in 1919, to the accompaniment of loud publicity, Belasco announced that under no conditions would he accept the terms of the striking players. A few weeks later—without the usual trumpets and cymbals—he accepted those terms and signed on the dotted line.

Union Will Fight.

If the statement of his own intentions may be regarded as sheer stage-effect, Belasco's eagerness to provoke a new managers' war against the actors' organization is beyond doubt. Belasco is convinced that the hour has arrived to break up the Equity. The union is determined to accept Belasco's challenge.

In a formal pronouncement to the press, Belasco has scurried for shelter behind the skirts of art before launching his offensive against the theatrical workers. He asserts that "the theater is not a shop." The principles of organized labor, he says, do not apply to the theater, nor for that matter to any art. He does not elucidate why actors should not unite to assure themselves decent working conditions, living wages and a voice in the mangement of the plays which they produce. With a darkened spotlight and soft tremolo stops, Belasco cries "Art!" and let's it go at that.

Poor Plutes!

"No manager worthy of the name goes into the theater for money," states the smugly aesthetic Belasco. "We all die poor."

If you have tears, prepare to shed a few of 'em for the tattered, hungry profiteers of Broadway. Remember how many of them can only afford one private yacht, that most of them must be content with only two yearly journeys to Palm Beach and that scarcely a single theatrical manager today can maintain more than four upholstered automobiles. No, Belasco, we would have guessed that you could do better than this. With all your experience, you appear to be a tenth understudy when it comes to kidding the actors. To say nothing of the audience.

Could Get Along.

In a retort, issued to the press, Frank Gillmore, secretary Actor's Equity Association, discounted Belasco's flambuoyant threats and indicated that, if need be, the American stage could stagger along quite smoothly without Belasco's managerial activities. Gillmore hints that that theatrical gentleman is strongly inclined to exaggerate his own importance.

It remains to be seen whether Belasco's effort to arouse his fellow-managers, many of whom are now sunning themselves on lavish Florida estates, to a fresh campaign against American actors, proves fruitful.

Jobs Grow Fewer in Czechoslovakia; Figures Misleading

(By The Federated Press)

PRAGUE, Czecho-Slovakia, March 9.—Unemployment in Czecho-Slovakia is rising, according to official government statements. While the formal announcement fixes the number of unemployed at 57,900, this figure is patently misleading. It includes only those who are receiving the government's unemployment allowance—and this "dole" is not paid after the first six workless weeks. If a laborer fails to find a job in six weeks, his name is simply crossed off the government lists and his relief stops. Thus, an unknown, but large numbers of workers are omitted from the official 57,900, to say nothing of the thousands of men and women on part-time.

How many of your shop-mates read the DAILY WORKER? Get one of them to subscribe today.

The Tribune and the Defender

By ROBERT MINOR.

IF you want to find a pickpocket, talk about stolen pocketbooks and watch to see who gets nervous. Last week the Chicago Defender, a Negro newspaper, published a quite cool-headed and scholarly editorial (which we reproduce in this issue) commenting upon the fact that the present "rapid change of political conditions thruout the world is day by day bringing the problem of the darker races to the fore as never before in latter-day history."

This Negro newspaper is not radical—at least no more radical than any paper is obliged to be in championing very mildly the commonplace civil rights of its people. In this instance it commented in a very modest and reserved fashion upon the avalanche of darker races which every thinking man knows is destined to be turned loose upon the imperialists of Europe who are now holding in subjection many times their own number of Negro and other dark races, and mentions the strategic position of Soviet Russia, which stands committed to the liberation of the suppressed colonial peoples.

The result of this Negro editorial is a wild shriek from that "friend of the Negro," the Chicago Tribune. In its leading editorial of Friday's issue, the Tribune scolds the Defender and recites a set of lies that will make any Negro laugh with bitter scorn. The Negro "has full political rights and the use of all the utilities of modern civilization," says the Tribune. The truth is that the Negroes in Chicago are herded off in a segregated district; they are not even permitted to live where they may please in the city. They are generally (in violation of law) excluded from the right to purchase a meal in any restaurant outside of their own crowded "black belt." A Negro found walking in the evening in a white residence district is often stopped by a policeman and forced to account for his presence there (a fact little known).

NEGRO "RIGHTS" MYTH

The Tribune says that the Negroes in Chicago "have all the police protection they want and protection from fires." This is an insult as well as a lie. Not to mention the fact that in the last Chicago riot, caused by the killing of a Negro boy for the offense of trying to swim at a public beach, the Negroes got more protection from their own firearms than they did from the police, let us get down to more ordinary matters. The Negro does not enjoy the right of "full" use of theatres, restaurants and hotels in Chicago, altho a law guaranteeing him such rights is on the statute books for political effect. The Chicago police recently closed a cabaret restaurant for no other apparent reason than that the house permitted Negroes and whites to share its conveniences. In the meantime, white cabaret-restaurants which exclude Negroes are permitted to run even after gunmen-murders are committed on the premises.

The Tribune says smugly that "the whites will not intermarry" with the Negroes, "do not have social relations with them, do not have them to dinner, dances, or theater parties." This shows the utter contempt for the Negro which the great republican daily liar would do well to conceal. It is true that white millionaires do not generally legalize their parentage of Mulatto children, and that theatres discriminate against Negroes, but otherwise, this also is a lie. The fact is that the Chicago police habitually arrest white women seen in the company of Negro men on the south side of Chicago—a very common occurrence.

The Tribune then leaves Chicago and proceeds to tell fantastic lies about the "darkest acts conceivable to imagination, to superstitious frenzy, to lusts and appetites were the commonplaces"—not in Alabama, Georgia, or South Carolina, in the mind of the Tribune—but "in African regions which the whites had never touched" in the charitable effort to make chattel or modern industrial slaves of the Negroes.

BOLSHEVISM

But finally the Tribune gets down to what it is really driving at:

"Bolshevism is the enemy of the American society in whose benefits the Negro partakes. If he thinks he could get more benefits by joining the enemies to overturn that society, he is necessarily making the majority of white Americans his own enemies. Even if his ideas of communism are not intended to come to anything, an expression of them causes the white Americans to look at him with suspicion and resentment. That does the race no good. If these ideas were intended to come to anything they would ruin the race. A social revolution in the United States undertaken a la Russe by Reds and blacks might result in a terror. have no census of the Reds, but The whites are ten to one. We they probably are not one in 10,000."

And here again in its effort to bulldoze the Negro into forswearing all human rights and self-respect which "go by favor and not by law," the Tribune lies again; and it lies in the most contemptible fashion. The "Reds" are not fools. None of them is so crazy as to think a small minority of the population—"10,000 reds and the Negroes"—can overthrow an order of society. The Negroes received their emancipation from chattel slavery, not thru John Brown's handful of "reds," but thru a revolution upheld by the majority of the population of this country. And only in a movement of a similar overwhelming size will the "Reds" and the "Blacks" attain the complete of their emancipation. But then the Tribune owners would lose their property and couldn't lie any more.

There is precisely one party in all the world that stands for undiluted, unqualified and complete liberation of the Negro to the exact status of the white race. There's the rub. It is the Communist Party—in America called the Workers Party. The Negroes of the world are beginning instinctively to turn their eyes, at least with surprise and interest, to the one party that does not "qualify equality." That is what's worrying the white slaves of the Tribune editorial desk. For the Communists tell the Negro frankly that his liberation can come only with the overturning of the institutions which are built upon his enslavement as an inferior class at home and a colonial slave abroad. That would involve the loss of the property of the millionaires who own the Tribune. Therefore, they must lie as best they can to becloud the Negroes' understanding the question.

The Chicago Tribune has long made a specialty of lying to the Negroes and trading their support to a lot of republican politicians who grow wealthy on the Negroes' faith while denying the Negro his rights with hypocritical sneers about not having "social relations with them, nor having them to dinner, dances or theatre parties." But the Tribune will ultimately lie itself out; the Negroes are waking up and searching for their own true interests—and that's what makes the Tribune editor hysterical.

Here is the Defender's editorial which aroused the fear and hate of the Tribune:

'DEFENDER'S' EDITORIAL

Moscow and the Darker Races.

(Chicago Defender.)

The rapid change of political conditions thruout the world is day by day bringing the problem of the darker races to the fore as never before in latter-day history. It is quite significant to note at this time that G. Zinoviev, the great Russian leader and president of the Third International, has just sent rigid instructions to the French Communists setting before them in pointed language that their duty should be to agitate among France's black troops the independence of French Africa.

To the student of European politics it is quite clear that France in order to maintain her present position in Europe must rely to a greater degree than ever on the loyalty and valor of her black soldiers. At the same time it is equally true that Russia will be unable to attain the ideal socialistic state, surrounded by capitalist nations as she is. The peculiar economic position of the darker races the world over gives them the power to determine the course of the growing conflict between capitalist imperialism on one hand and the conscious working class movement on the other.

There is nothing humanitarian in the political policies of Europe in Asia or Africa; her interest in the countries of the darker races is to exploit the natural wealth of those people who are without means of self-defense. We are wont to believe that French rule is ideal as far as her darker subjects are concerned, but more and more it is coming to light that there are many of her darker subjects who have justifiable reasons for complaint, altho as yet somehow the discontented elements are inarticulate. France with her several million more blacks than whites gives the former only as much as she is compelled to.

The capitalist nations cannot close their eyes to the fact that the influences from Moscow will be far reaching among the proscribed and oppressed races of the world. It is the natural sequence of the late war and the disclosure to the working people of their inherent strength. Moscow leaders claim to see, free of all doubts, a war cloud hovering over Europe. And whatever nations may initiate the next war Russia knows that she will be drawn in. Thus it is clearly seen that the soviets are preparing to take advantage of the next European upheaval to propagate world revolution and effect the freedom of the submerged racial groups of the earth.

Bureau of Mines Publishes Figures on U. S. Mine Statistics

(By The Federated Press)

WASHINGTON, March 9.—About 2 per cent of coal mine accidents result fatally. Deaths, permanent total disabilities, and permanent partial disabilities constitute less than 5 per cent of all mine accidents, while disabilities of a temporary nature account for 95 per cent of mine accidents. Non-fatal injuries occurring at coal mines in the United States number approximately 200,000 per year and represent a total coal tonnage loss valued at about $39,000,000. These statistics are announced by the department of the interior, thru the bureau of mines.

In bituminous mines, falls of roof and side, the bureau of mines deduces, are responsible for 29 per cent of all temporary injuries and 35 per cent of all time lost by underground workers. Injuries from this cause average 21 days loss of time per man injured.

Mine haulage was found to be responsible for 28 per cent of all temporary injuries and 30 per cent of all time lost. Injuries from this cause average 19 days loss of time per man injured.

Mine explosions and fires were found to be responsible for three-quarters of 1 per cent of all temporary injuries and slightly less than that percentage of all time lost. Injuries from this cause average 12 days loss of time per man injured.

The Pennsylvania state compensation law does not provide for compensation when disability terminates before the tenth day after the accident, so approximately 44 out of every 100 mine accidents in Pennsylvania are not covered by the compensation law. In states having a seven-day waiting period, and therefore not compensating a miner if he is disabled six days or less, the bureau of mines figures show that about 30 out of every 100 accidents remain in the uncompensated class.

How many of your shop-mates read THE DAILY WORKER. Get one of them to subscribe today.

Your Union Meeting

Second Monday, March 10th, 1924

No.	Name of Local and Place of Meeting.
625	Boiler Makers, 5324 S. Halsted St.
14	Boot and Shoe Workers' Joint Council, 1939 Milwaukee Ave.
	Brewery Workers' Joint Ex. Board, 1700 W. 21st St.
301	Brewery Workers, 1700 W. 21st St.
1	Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, 910 W. Monroe St.
598	Butchers, Hebrew, 3420 W. Roosevelt Road.
	Cap Makers, 4003 Roosevelt Road.
70	Carpenters, 2705 W. 38th St.
80	Carpenters, 4039 W. Madison St.
181	Carpenters, 2040 W. North Ave.
199	Carpenters, S. C., 9139 Commercial Av.
416	Carpenters, 505 S. State St.
419	Carpenters, 1457 Clybourn Ave.
448	Carpenters, 222 N. West St., Waukegan.
1367	Carpenters, 2040 W. North Ave.
2506	Carpenters, 6654 S. Halsted St.
14	Cigar Makers' Ex. Bd., 166 W. Washington St., 7:30 p. m.
	Coopers' Joint Ex. Bd., 2525 S. Halsted.
4	Engineers (Marine), 601 Capitol Bldg.
400	Engineers, 4643 S. Halsted St.
401	Engineers, 311 S. Ashland Ave.
569	Engineers, 180 W. Washington St.
629	Engineers, 180 W. Washington St.
645	Engineers, (st. R.), 2433 W. Roosevelt.
790	Engineers (Loc.), 3900 W. North Ave., 7 p. m.
50	Firemen and Enginemen, 5058 Wentworth Ave.
7	Firemen and Oilers, 175 W. Wash.
17144	Gardeners and Florists, Neidog's Hall, Hinsdale, Ill.
	Hotel and Restaurant Empl.'s Joint E. Bd., 166 W. Washington, 3 p. m.
59	Ladies' Garment, 328 W. Van Buren St.
74	Lathers, 725 S. Western Ave.
444	Longshoremen, 355 N. Clark St.
	Machinists' Dis. Council, 113 S. Ashland
	Moulders Conf. Bd., 119 S. Throop St.
101	Painters, 3316 W. North Ave.
194	Painters, Madison and 5th Ave.
265	Painters, 11th and Michigan Ave.
273	Painters, 2432 S. Kedzie Ave.
830	Painters, 20 W. Randolph St.
227	Railway Carmen, Cicero and Superior.
453	Railway Carmen, 5252 S. Ashland.
1062	Railway Carmen, 88th and Commercial.
1162	Railway Carmen, 92d and Baltimore.
	Railway Clerks' Dis. Council, 165 W. Madison St.
276	Railway Clerks, 549 W. Washington.
342	Railway Clerks, 165 W. Madison St.
549	Railway Clerks, Madison and Sacramento.
695	Railway Clerks, 75th and Drexel.
781	Railway Clerks, 549 W. Washington.
877	Railway Trainmen, 2900 W. North Ave., 9:30 a. m.
195	Retail Clerks, Van Buren and Ashland.
	Sailors' Union of Great Lakes, 355 N. Clark St.
16986	Scientific Laboratory Workers, City Hall, Room 712.
143	Signalmen, 2100 W. 51st St.
3	Switchmen, 323 Collins St., Joliet, Ill.
706	Teamsters, 220 S. Ashland Blvd.
	Trade Union Label League, 166 W. Washington St., 7:30 p. m.
330	Typographical, 180 W. Washington St.

Wood Favors Chase Bank with Lots of Philippine Money

(By The Federated Press.)

WASHINGTON, Mar. 9.—General Leonard Wood, governor general of the Philippines, is responsible for the fact that the Philippine government now has $32,000,000 on deposit in American banks—the Chase National Bank has half of that sum—earning only 3 to 3 1-2 per cent, while it is paying 4 1-2 per cent on the bonds which were sold to produce that money. The same banks that hold this idle money got the rake-off on the bond issue, according to Philippines spokesmen in Congress, who hold Wood responsible.

They say that he induced the island legislature to borrow $23,000,000 for establishing a "currency reserve fund," and $5,000,000 more to strengthen the financial position of the government, and that this money with part of the sinking fund for the bond issues, lies in American banks. Leaders in the legislature were induced, in 1922, to ask Congress to raise their debt limit to $72,000,000, preliminary to this venture, when they gained the impression that Wood would then favor the independence of the islands. When the bonds had been sold they discovered Wood to be the implacable enemy of independence. They charge that Philippine bank losses were heavier, in proportion, to American than to native borrowers. The Americans clamor for permanent military occupation.

Congress Calls on D. of J. for Names of Grafting Solons

WASHINGTON, March 9.—A resolution calling on the Department of Justice for the names of two congressmen, whose indictment on charges growing out of improper issuance of liquor permits and granting of paroles is to be asked, was reported to the House by the House Rules Committee late today. The department also asked to state the exact charges against the two members.

IMPEACH COOLIDGE!

Big Business Organs Attack American Legion, Say Bonus Crusade Menaces Capitalist System

"The best laid plans of men and nice aft gang aglee." Thus sang the sweet poet of Scotland, the beloved Bobby Burns. The American Legion, founded immediately after the termination of the world war, with the dollars of the powder barons and big business which fattened on the carnage in Europe, is today dubbed by the same interests as an anti-capitalistic institution that is breeding class hate in its crusade to force the American business men to cough up some of the spoils of the war in the form of a bonus.

The Chicago Journal of Commerce of November 6 carried a news story and editorial in which it excoriated the action of the American Legion in its agitation for a bonus. "Bonus Agitation Becomes Anti-Capitalistic Crusade" was the head over the story and the editorial was entitled "Bonus Leaders Arouse Class War."

No doubt the leaders referred to, will vigorously resent the imputation that their activities in behalf of adjusted compensation can be construed in this manner, and yet, the present bonus crusade of the ex-veterans, whether they like it or not is anti-capitalistic fundamentally.

Founded by Big Biz.

Here we have a very interesting situation. The American Legion which was founded by the big capitalists, and subsidized with their money is now fought by the very elements that founded it. It is not performing the function that it was intended for. Instead of devoting itself exclusively to anti-labor strike-breaking companies, which its leaders undoubtedly want it to do it is compelled in order to hold its members to fight the capitalists, and spit in its parents' face.

The Stars and Stripes, organ of the American ex-soldiers in an editorial prior to the last convention of the American Legion, said that the main cause of the decline in membership of the Legion is that it had no mission. That paper stated frankly that it owes its origin to Big Business which hope to use it to fight radicalism, but when the radical menace somewhat faded and the plutocrats breathed easier they did not bother any longer with the ex-servicemen. Manufacturers paid the dues of their soldier employes in the year following the war, but since then they showed no interest whatever in their fate.

Finally Woke Up.

Naturally the soldiers felt this. They realized that they were tools in the hands of the master class of this country, that their services were appreciated so long as danger threatened the bosses but once that threat was removed the men who did the fighting and took the risks could go and chase themselves.

A great falling away in the ranks of the Legion took place and in order to stop the ebb the Legion leaders were obliged to grab some issue that would hold the ex-soldiers. That of compensation for the time they spent fighting for $30.00 a week while the bosses made millions, was the logical one.

Now it happens that this is the last thing the bosses liked. While it was perfectly proper to hand over billions to the railroad owners for the use of the railroads which do not rightly belong to the railroad magnates in the first place, it was branded an inimical to the best interest of the country to pay the soldiers a trifling sum in compensation for their war service. It would be placing a price on patriotism, barked the poodle dogs of big business. "It would load down the country with a five billion dollar obligation and imperil the country's prosperity." Oh yes. It would compel the big fellows to pay out in taxes some of the loot that they got away with while their dupes were over fighting. It would imperil the country's prosperity! That means less money for the rich who are accustomed to luxury and a little more for the poor wage slaves—heroes for a day—who are used to poverty and can get along very well with what they haven't got.

Bosses Get Busy.

So the business men—the big fellows—have organized an ex-Service Men's Anti-Bonus League which is financed by Secretary of the Treasury Mellon and others. Knowlton Durnham is president of the league. In a statement headed "The Bonus and the Bolshevik Fringe," Durnham claims that the bonus agitation is only a mask for an anti-capitalist propaganda which is becoming more menacing every day. Veterans openly declare they are demanding a bonus because they saw rich men filling their coffers during the war.

The Chicago Journal of Commerce flays the veterans mercilessly. Referring to the attacks on Mellon its says:

"Their opposition to the bonus, of course, is not based on their association with Mr. Mellon. If they had never met Mr. Mellon, they would be against the bonus. And that is true because they are business men. Everyone knows that nearly all business men are against the bonus.

"Thus it is clear that the attack on Mr. Mellon's business associates is a part of the general attack on business men for daring to give money to help circulate the business arguments against the bonus bill.

"These leaders are deliberately promoting class warfare in order to silence the sane economic arguments against the bonus bill.

"In thus deliberately arousing class feeling, the pro-bonus leaders have done their best to intimidate the business men of the country. Now, as a new feature of that intimidation, they are trying to make it appear appallingly wicked for business men to spend money to tell other people what a bonus would do to their prosperity.

"It is a matter both of self-protection and of patriotism for business men to do their best to defeat the bonus. They have done their best; they will continue to do their best.

"They will not be intimidated. They will refuse to yield to this deliberately incited bolshevistic clamor."

A Wayward Child.

This is a pretty kettle of fish! The Legion organized by Big Business to crush radicalism has now become a menace to the capitalists in spite of the efforts of its leaders to hold it within bounds. The majority of the members of the Legion are workers and in spite of persistent campaigns to keep their emotions jacked up to the crazy point, they are opening their eyes and Big Business does not like their looks. This does not mean that the Legion is radical. But the ex-soldiers are striking the money gang in a senstive place. It should be remembered that employers while they favor reactionary unions more than radical ones, do not like either. They do not like any kind of an organization that holds a club over their heads and demands that they come across.

Appeal Syndicalism Cases.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., March 9.—The third district court of appeals has denied a new trial to Barney Brooks, S. G. Hewitt, R. C. Russell, Joseph Vargo and Joe Wagner, and confirmed their conviction for criminal syndicalism. Vargo has been in San Quentin, Wagner in Folsom and the other men in the county jail here pending appeal. The case will be taken to the state supreme court.

Union Lets Down Color Bar.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 9.—Hong Lee, a Chinese waiter, has been elected a member of the Waiters' union here. Lee is the first person not a member of the white race to be admitted to membership. The election was unanimous.

CHICAGO PARTY MEETINGS SPEED MEMBER DRIVE

Speakers Cover City in Brisk Campaign

Chicago Workers Party branches are speeding up the membership drive, the English speaking branches being in the lead. Effective propaganda meetings are being arranged with speakers basing their subjects on the Theses and Resolutions adopted and Reports made to the last Party Convention. The campaign starts as follows:

Monday, March 17, at Imperial Hall, 2409 N. Halsted street, 8 p. m., Arne Swabeck, District Organizer of the Workers Party, speaks on the subject "Farmer-Labor Unity and the Crisis in the American Capitalist Parties." Auspices North Side Branch.

Monday, March 17, at Irving Park Peoples House, 4021 N. Drake ave., 8 p. m., Harrison George speaks on the subject "Farmer-Labor Unity and the Crisis in the American Capitalist Parties." Auspices Irving Park Branch.

Thursday, March 20, at the Community Center, 3201 S. Wabash ave., 8 p. m., J. W. Johnstone speaks on the subject "Communists in the Labor Unions." Auspices South Side Branch.

Thursday, March 20, at the Emmet Memorial Hall, Ogden and Taylor avenues., 8 p. m., Harrison George speaks on the subject "Anti-Alien Laws: The Menace of a Super-Blacklist." Auspices Mid City Branch.

Tuesday, March 25, at Workers Lyceum, (Rear Hall), 2733 Hirsch Blvd., 8 p. m., Tom O'Flaherty, Associate Editor DAILY WORKER, will speak on the subject "Farmer-Labor Unity and the Crisis in the American Capitalist Parties." Auspices Northwest Side Branch.

Wednesday, March 26, at Milda Hall, 3138 S. Halsted street, 8 p. m., William F. Kruse will speak on the subject "Anti-Alien Laws: The Menace of a Super-Blacklist." Auspices Bridgeport Branch.

Monday, April 7, at Jewish Institute, 3322 Douglas Blvd., 8 p. m., Sam Hammersmark of the DAILY WORKER Staff will speak on the subject "Farmer-Labor Unity and the Crisis in the American Capitalist Parties." Auspices Douglas Park Branch.

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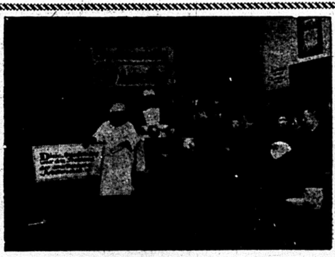

American Soup Kitchen—Petersburg Platz No. 3, Berlin

The Dictatorship of Hunger

compels the German workers to bow in meek submission to the greedy demands of the industrial lords and accept THE DICTATORSHIP OF MILITARISM which was forced upon them in exchange for something to eat.

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Any organization wishing to maintain a Soup Kitchen in its own name can do so by remitting thru us. It takes $500 initial outlay and $2000 monthly for upkeep. Several organizations can club together in this effort.

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ADDRESS ....
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Committee for International Workers' Aid

BRITISH DOCKERS LEAD OFFENSIVE OF ISLAND LABOR

Ashleigh Tells About Militant Dockers

NOTE.—This is the first of a series of descriptive articles on the great British dock strike by the DAILY WORKER'S own correspondent—Charles Ashleigh. The articles came by mail. Ashleigh, poet and journalist, served a term in Leavenworth penitentiary as a class war prisoner and was afterwards deported to England. The first article follows:

* * * *

By CHARLES ASHLEIGH

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON, Feb. 19 (By mail).—On Saturday, February 16, at noon, the great British dock strike began. This strike is unequalled in the annals of the struggle of the dock workers, as it is the first completely nation-wide conflict in which they have engaged. All previous strikes have been of a sectional nature, confined to one or more ports, but never has there been a strike which affected every port in Britain, from the largest to the smallest. Thus begins a new chapter in solidarity.

I went to-day for a walk in the great dock neighborhood of London. It was like a Sunday or other holiday. Hardly a man was to be seen on the water front. Here and there, perhaps, in the long vista of miles of docks, you would see a little group of half a dozen strikebreakers, endeavoring to cope with the immense accumulation of goods which lie upon the wharves. But most of the docks were completely deserted.

There was one exception to this, however. And that was in the case of the National Amalgamated Stevedores', Lightermen's and Dockers' Union, an organization which possesses members only in London, a small union whose numbers were somewhat swollen after the unofficial strike of last year. The members of this union remained at work—or, rather, were ordered to remain at work, for many of them did not respond to the order. Many of them tore up their cards in their union and came over to the striking union, the Transport and General Workers' Union. On the South side of the river, however, some of the men remained at work. Now, even those are on strike, for, last night, the smaller union ordered its men to come out with the rest. So, now, complete solidarity prevails.

Nearly 150,000 men are on strike. From all parts of the country come reports of the firm attitude of the men. There is general satisfaction among both leaders and rank-and-file militants at the success of the movement.

At the Dock Gate.

The dockers are striking for two shillings a day increase in wages, and for the guaranteed week. This last means the decasualisation of the work. The method at the British docks is that, in the early morning, or before each shift, the dockers stand in their crowds at the dock gates. At the appointed hour, the gates open, and the foremen step out. He then selects, one by one, the men whom he requires, and the rest go disconsolately home. By this method, a docker is never sure of employment. When a ship has been discharged or loaded, he does not know when he will get his next job. This insecurity is one of the worst features of the industry. The workers, besides the increase in pay, also wish to stabilize their employment. They demand that a fund be created, by which each doocker may be guaranteed a fixed minimum weekly wage.

Ten Dollars a Week.

Owing to the iniquitous system, above described, there are about 50,000 dockers in the country who average about three days' work a week, thus earning under two pounds weekly—a miserable wage, which, in the case of a married man with children, is less than he would receive as unemployed pay from the authorities. It is against these degrading conditions that the dockers are now fighting.

In 1921, when the employers started their offensive, the dockers were forced to retreat. The retreat went on until they had lost, thru a series of wage reductions, six shillings a day.

Now, at last, the retreat has stopped. The dockers are desperate. They are striking for the bare necessities of existence—and they are determined to win.

The port employers' organization, in reply to the men's demand, stated that they could not afford to pay the two shillings daily. They offered one shilling, and to submit the other shilling to arbitration. This, the men refused.

But, could the employers afford to pay the two shillings? Let us look into the facts, and see what truth there was in the pitiful wail of the bosses. Let us see whether they are really so poverty-stricken that they cannot afford the two shillings.

What Profits.

If we take the reports of the capitalists themselves, we see that the profits of the ship owners, for one year only, are 38 million pounds. The Cunard Line made a net profit of £12,844,164 during the years from 1913 to 1922. Between 1914 and 1922 the White Star Line made £8,428,000 clear profit. In the year 1922, the Royal Mail Line's profits amounted to £708,808.

And so on, taking company after company, these fabulous profits were piled up, after all expenses had been met for wages, maintenance, expansion, the cost of new ships, etc. And, out of all this tremendous profit, coined from the workers' labor, they cannot afford the two shillings daily which their slaves are demanding. And this increase would only mean about four million pounds per year out of their profits of 38 millions!

Beginning of Offensive.

The great significance of this strike is that it is not an answer to a new attack of the employers upon the standards of the longshoremen. In this case, the workers are not upon the defensive. They have launched an attack upon the masters' profits, in their effort to gain for themselves improved conditions.

And that is the vital importance of this strike. It is the first offensive move of the British workers since the long series of defeats which started with Black Friday. It means that, at long last, the workers of Britain are recovering from their discouragement, and are once more preparing for battle. They are at last on the aggressive. This strike must be won—and that will be the battle cry to other sections of the British proletariat to assume the offensive, to carry the fight on into the enemy's territory.

Chamber of Commerce Has Dick on Guard at State Capitol

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 9.—The Illinois chamber of commerce, which wants to put a state police bill thru the 1925 legislature has an agent at the state capitol here closely watching the primary nomination petitions filed for prospective lawmakers with the secretary of state.

Legislators running for re-election are divided into sheep and goats. The sheep are those who voted for the state constabulary in 1923; the goats those who successmully opposed it.

The chamber's agent reports on senators as follows: "Senators who voted for the bill who are candidates for re-election are: Hicks, Turnbaugh, Lantz, Meents, Bailey, Dunlap, Wood, Swift, N. E. Smith and Gray. Hold-over members who supported the bill are: Boyd, Carlson, Essington, MacMurray, Mason, Roos and Wright.

"The ten who voted against the measure and are candidates for re-election are: Van Lent, Schulze, Dailey, Hanson, Hamilton, Cuthbertson, Forrester, Telford, Sneed and Kessinger."

Zinoviev's Speech to Leningrad Communists

(NOTE.—Today THE DAILY WORKER publishes the first installment of Comrade Zinoviev's speech on the situation within the Russian Communist Party to a conference of party members in the Leningrad district. Zinoviev was one of Lenin's closest associates and is chairman of the Third International.)

* * * *

ZINOVIEV SAYS:

COMRADES! At the present time the Central of the Party is engaged with the discussion of those same questions which are now being dealt with publicly. The Central has formed a comprehensive commission, participated in by some members of the political bureau, for dealing with this question. This commission will begin work within the next few days, and we are firmly convinced that within the next few days the Central will lay before the whole Party a definite and unanimously accepted resolution containing propositions towards the solution of the whole of the burning questions which have been recently debated in the press.

Perhaps, comrades, I really acted somewhat wrongly in giving the title of: "New Tasks of Our Party" to the article which I wrote as subject for discussion. A number of opponents have pointed out that these are merely old questions which have never been answered, and that the title of my article does not, therefore, quite correspond to its contents. To be perfectly accurate, I should have indicated that I was writing on the topical tasks now set our Party—whether they be old or new tasks will be seen later.

NEP—Necessary Chapter.

At the present juncture, however, we are faced with a number of problems requiring solution, authoritative solution on the part of the Party.

For two years the Party has been working under the conditions induced by the New Economic Policy. At the Twelfth Party Congress I emphasized the fact that we must make a distinction between two things. In the first place the New Economic Policy is a historically necessary and very earnest chapter in the history of our struggle for the world revolution. But when we speak of the NEP we have often in mind the capitalist commercial view of it, the speculative moment. I believe, comrades, that we must not forget this difference for a moment.

To what degree this NEP influenced our Party? Are those adversaries right who croaked their prophecies that the NEP was bound to transform our Party into a petty bourgeois Party? Is it true that the fundamental nucleus of our Party organism has degenerated? Is it true that we have ceased to be the Party of the World Revolution, and have become transformed into a Party of democratic petty bourgeoisie?

It seems to me, comrades, that the best answer to these questions is as follows: The German revolution is developing, but the period of its development is proving longer than the estimate made by us, in the month of October, on the basis of our information. The German revolution is postponed for some months, but the fact that our Party took action, and the manner of this action is and remains, in view of the impending events, a point of the utmost importance.

Severe Test Undergone.

The Party, from the top to the bottom, down to the last man, reacted upon the impending events in Germany just as the revolutionary Party of the proletarian should react, and not as would have been expected of a NEP party.

This test is very important. It is the test in the light of history.

The Party reacted in such a manner that, had the expected events taken place in Germany, our Party would have regarded itself as the corner stone of the Communist International, and would have been prepared to fulfill to the utmost the duty of the revolutionary party of the proletariat.

The test thus undergone by the Party must serve to prove to us that it is essenitally sound, quite apart from the way in which events actually developed.

Had there been any real decay in the Party, had there been any degeneration of the fundamental nucleus of the Party organism, then our Party would have reacted very differently with regard to the maturing events in Germany; it would have hidden its head in the sand. But it did nothing of the sort. On the contrary, if there is any reproach which can be made to us, it is what we over-estimated to a certain extent the speed at which events were developing, and that we expected in October, in November, and in December, 1923, that which will perhaps happen in Germany in May, 1924—but no one can reproach us that we have succumbed to the NEP, and that we made any attempt to avoid following up the world revolution.

Our Weak Points.

This does not by any means signify that we possess no weaknesses whatever within the Party. We have many weak points. In connection with the NEP we can observe, in my opinion, two departures from the correct line, two false views of the nature of the Party itself.

On the one hand, those comrades who are up to the eyes in administrative economic work look upon the Party as an institution provided for the purpose of aiding the successful execution of administrative or economic work. The others go to the opposite extreme and look upon the Party as a sort of free debating society, a kind of "parliament of opinions."

Neither extreme is right. We must reject both, and must look upon our Party, as it is right for Bolsheviki to do, as a political organism, connected with the masses by thousands of threads, and setting itself the gigantic task of leading the whole state.

What is the present qualitative standard of our Party? We have statistical data up till Sept. 1, 1923. Speaking generally, our statistics are somewhat lame in this direction. As you know, the latest statistics were compiled with special care and accuracy, with the aid of the Central. I believe that they correspond very fairly with the truth.

The figures are somewhat surprising. We had all assumed that we have about half a million, or even 600,000 Party members. It appears, however, that up to Sept. 1 we had in the whole federation only 351,000 communists (including the communists in the Red Army), and 92,000 candidates for Party membership. To this the C. Y. must further be added. I am, however, dealing with the members of the Party in the strict sense of the word.

We have 54,000 Party members actually working in the shops and factories (not including candidates); this is but few.

(To Be Continued Tuesday)

Youth Views

By HARRY GANNES

Young Investigator Finds Job Hunting Hard Work.

ONE of the big capitalist dailies has employed a young fellow to look for jobs. His stories make interesting reading to a rebel. They show how heart-breaking it is for the young fellow or girl, without any outside help, like his family or friends, to exist. Jobs are almost impossible to get, and where the young worker is offered an opportunity to work, he must do the thing at lower wages than the older workers.

The Western Electric Company in Chicago and other cities is a pretty good guage of unemployment for the youth. The Hawthorne plant, for instance, employes 40,000 workers, 27,000 men and 13,000 women—nearly all of the women are under 30 and most of them are under 21, while half of the males are very young, a great deal of them only sixteen.

Five thousand men and boys make application for jobs at the Chicago Western Electric Company every week. Out of this veritable army of job seekers, only 800 are employed, and many of these are kicked out in a very short time. The wages are so low that a good deal of the growing crime at the present time can be charged to the inability of many of the young workers to live decently on the money they get.

At the same time, we find that the Western Electric Company spends hundred thousands of dollars in propaganda to keep the workers contented in mind if they are not exactly so in their stomachs.

There are entire industries that are run on youth labor in the United States. Every day so-called "light factory" work becomes more common. The youth are used almost exclusively in the light factory institutions, which also pay "light" wages.

Unemployment is affecting all of the factories that hire the young men and women. Others which formerly employed older workers for the light factory work, let them go and take younger people in their places at less wages. This is a regular procedure for the bosses when hard times and unemployment comes.

The problem of remedying the economic conditions of the young workers is extremely hard because there is no organization whatever industrially among them. The Young Workers League is working hard wherever it can to urge the unions to organize the youth, but results are slow and hardly perceivable. Meanwhile the organization of shop nuclei (units of the Young Workers League on the job and in the factories) is being pushed in the effort to get the youth themselves to fight against the miserable conditions imposed on them.

For information concerning the Young Workers League of America, address Y. W. L., 1009 N. State St., Chicago, Ill.

SPAIN'S DICTATOR IS NOT AFRAID OF WOMEN'S VOTES

Dissolves Barcelona Regional Commune

(By The Federated Press)

MADRID, March 9.—Primo de Rivera, the Spanish dictator, has granted votes for women. Thus he imitates his great model, the Dictator Mussolini, who granted the ballot to women in Italy. But while Mussolini gave that cherished privilege only to Fascist women thru decrees limiting the vote to property holders, wives of war veterans, wives of Fascists, etc., Primo has gone him one better and given it to all women.

It is significant that woman suffrage, once ultra-radical doctrine, in this day of Fascist versus proletarian dictatorships, should prove a fitting instrument in the hands of reaction. It is a fearful commentary on the conservatism of the Spanish women, that Primo de Rivera should have granted the ballot to all of them.

A Castillian Patriot.

De Rivera is a Castillian patriot and in the dominance of Castille over the other regions of Spain, he thinks should be included an edict that everyone should talk Spanish with a Castillian accent. He has forbidden the teaching of the Catalonian dialect, the Basque dialect and other regional variations of the general language family of the Spanish peninsula.

This decree has strengthened the already powerful movement toward regional autonomy and even independence. He permitted the Basques to sing religious songs in their own language during the fiestas of Santa Agueda, but otherwise none of the regional languages must be sung in public or taught in schools.

Barcelona Boycott.

To greater enrage Catalonia, the industrial center of Spain, he has dissolved its regional commune or government and replaced it with hand-picked members, all of them of the National Monarchist union. The people of Barcelona have responded by boycotting the members, who, being prominent patriots are also big business men. One of the boycotts is against the biggest department store in Barcelona.

Hard-won parliamentary institutions, such as exemption of members of parliament from arrest until they have been impeached or expelled, a privilege slowly conquered thru the middle ages in long fights with emperors and kings, has been abolished by a decree of the directorate. It has decided that it can try its parliamentary critics for treason or any other offense without asking permission from parliament.

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Wagner's Misery Hit Responsive Chord in Hearts of Hearers

ALFRED V. FRANKENSTEIN.

Selections from Richard Wagner's love tragedy, "Tristan and Isolde," occupied half the program of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra concert at Orchestra Hall on March 7 and 8. The music was an outgrowth of Wagner's own tragic experience, and more than any of his operas gets close to the souls and frustrated hopes of his hearers. Three excerpts were played, taking in the best music of the drama. The prelude is a long, sombre study in despair, the love duet and death of Isolde reach the highest degree of artistic expression to which love inspiration can carry genius.

Another Brahms work, the overture "Academic Festival," opened the concert. This consists of some student songs of Germany, particularly of Breslau university, woven together in a singularly brilliant orchestral pattern.

A somewhat similar work is Rubin Goldmark's "Negro Rhapsody," played also on this occasion. Goldmark has taken a number of Negro melodies and made a splendid, in the literal sense, orchestra piece out of them. The finest thing about the work is that, in treating the themes symphonically, Goldmark has not lost their Negro character.

Next week, Wanda Landowska, a Polish pianist, will be the soloist. Miss Landowska is an enthusiast over old music, and has had constructed a harpischord, the instrument that was in use before the modern piano was invented. On this she will play a concerto by Handel and three short solos. She will also play a piano concert by Mozart. The orchestra will play a suite by Gretry, the Brahms third symphony, and two nocturnes of Debussy.

Every new DAILY WORKER reader means a new recruit in the ranks of militant labor.

SOVIET BANK TO AID FARMERS CO-OPERATIVES

'Chervonetz' Notes Are Stabilizing Currency

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, March 9.—A Central Agricultural Bank of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics was authorized by the Soviet Congress on the recommendation of Acting President Tsurupa of the council of people's commissars.

The government bank is to have a paid-up capital of 40,000,000 "chervonetz" rubles and is organized to provide the peasants with cheap credit and to develop the agricultural co-operative movement.

Stabilizing Currency.

Mr. Vladimiroff, making a report for the People's Commissariat of Finance, stated that the monetary reform, consisting in the introduction, along with "chervonetz," of stable treasury notes, would be completed by the end of the month. The speaker stressed the importance of this reform to the peasants, who must have a stable currency.

With references to the state budget of the Soviet Union, Mr. Vladimiroff pointed out that it was for the first time that, in the working budget year, not only was a certain equilibrium being established between revenue and expenditure, but there was actually an accumulation and growth of national capital of the Union.

Thus the State budget for 1922-23 had been balanced at 1,400,000,000 gold rubles, while the estimates for the year 1923-24 were computed at 1,750,000,000 gold rubles.

In the course of the ensuing debate, Mr. Larin insisted on the increase of the income tax. Mr. Bogdanoff stressed the necessity of a larger unification of the taxing system in the urban and country districts.

In a resolution, unanimously adopted, the Congress approved the reported financial reform.

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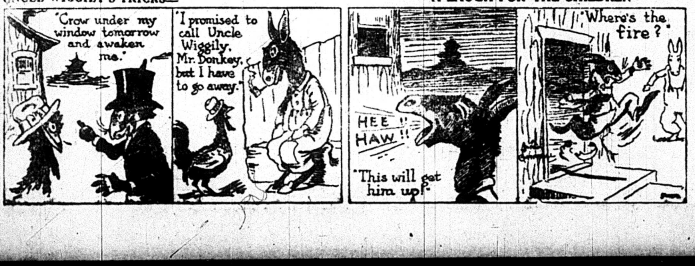
UNCLE WIGGILY'S TRICKS— A LAUGH FOR THE CHILDREN


"Crow under my window tomorrow and awaken me."
"I promised to call Uncle Wiggily, Mr. Donkey, but I have to go away."
HEE!! HAW!!
"This will get him up!"
"Where's the fire?"

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504 Advertising rates on application.

Our Own Home

The news that the DAILY WORKER will soon occupy its own home should prove most welcome to every man and woman who is compelled to labor for an employer in order to earn a livelihood. This arrangement will enable the only fighting working class daily in America to render better service and to strike more telling blows against the exploiters.

The value of a Daily to the workers is inestimable. We need but notice the tremendous propaganda launched for the Mellon plan to save the tax bills of the millionaires. It was thru their control of the press that the bankers and manufacturers were able to organize the greatest propaganda campaign that has perhaps been seen in the world since America's entry into the war. The importance of being able to state the case of the workers and farmers cannot be exaggerated.

The situation in England at this moment affords the most striking proof of the necessity of the workers of every country building up a powerful press. Here we have the British Labor Party at the helm of the government. This party despite all the advantages that its present parliamentary position entails is now seriously handicapped in its functions because it does not have its own press and is at the mercy of practically the entire press of the country which is capitalist and reactionary. The British Labor Party has only one daily, The Herald, and this paper is weak because many of the men who are now the leading figures in the cabinet did not find it necessary to render it proper and sufficient support.

This change, welcome as it is, should encourage all the workers and farmers to take a greater interest not only in making the DAILY WORKER the most powerful influential newspaper in the country, but should also stimulate the activities of the working masses towards building up a chain of labor and farm newspapers that will speak for the workers fearlessly and unfalteringly.

Chicago's Homes

The exposure made by the DAILY WORKER of the wretched housing conditions of New York pointed out very clearly that this acute suffering was not local and that the housing problem was a national question.

The conditions to which the mass of workers in New York are subject are essentially repeated in every large industrial center of the country. In Chicago, for instance, the unsanitary conditions, the poorly constructed homes, the miserable congestion are almost the exact replica of the New York situation.

The report of Mr. Thomas Allenson of the Department of Public Welfare, arrived at in co-operation with the Illinois Department of Public Health, makes one shudder at such a state of affairs being tolerated in a city which has often been called the "Queen of the West." Hundreds of dilapidated, germ-laden dwellings are now overcrowded with men and women of the working class. "To have lived one's childhood here is sufficient evidence that one has seen the rough side of life." This is typical of the painfully graphic way in which the report views the conditions of the so-called homes which the working men of Chicago are compelled to inhabit because of their low wages and because of the exorbitant profits being piled up by the landlords and capitalists.

The housing conditions in Chicago are as unbearable as they are in New York. Many schemes have been put forward by all sorts of nondescript capitalist and semi-capitalist institutions to relieve the distress. All of these have failed. All of these schemes have only tended to perpetuate the acute gravity of the housing crisis. It is time that the workers themselves, those who have been doing the suffering, those who have been subject to these abject conditions, should get together into a national united tenants association of their own and force an end to this misery and wretchedness.

"Gutter Gatherings"

At last the Chief Executive of the nation, the symbol of honesty and integrity in American government today, has been drawn into the oil mess!

What times are these when so skilled a ward-heeler as Coolidge, so consummate a capitalist politician as the President, loses control of the rudder of the ship of state to such an extent as to allow himself to be caught manipulating and maneuvering with the Teapot thieves?

It is rather difficult for us to understand why "Silent Cal" should have been so talkative in his dealings with the high lights of the oil drama. It is even more difficult to understand how Coolidge could permit such leaks, as his message to McLean, in his sacred affairs of state. Really, the president ought to do some housecleaning and he ought to begin in his own White House first by getting himself servants who would never permit such information to get to the masses.

Senator Lodge, the most cultured ignoramus in the Senate, and the leader of the republican reactionaries, has called the charges against Coolidge "gutter gatherings." We agree with the aged self-styled historian from Massachusetts. Coolidge has at last been put in his proper place. The gatherings in the gutters of Washington have been piling on so thick of late that they have caused the news sewers of the country to burst with filth. And the president is by no means the least conspicuous of these "gutter gatherings."

The exposure of Coolidge and his deals in the oil scandals should immediately raise a storm of protest to drive him out of his office. Coolidge should be impeached. There is more than enough grounds on which Congress can impeach him. The president is besmeared with oil from head to foot.

How can the workers and farmers be expected to have the slightest trust in Coolidge and his appointed oil prosecutors when he sends private messages, secret telegrams, to McLean the day after the latter confessed publicly that he lied in order to protect Fall? How can Coolidge be expected to use the unlimited powers of his office to punish the criminals when he publicly admits that one of the arch-criminals, Mr. McLean, has "always been most considerate" to him? How can we expect Coolidge to act fairly and squarely in the prosecution when he himself must rely on McLean to get in touch with his own private secretary, Mr. Slemp? How can we be expected to put our trust in a president who has been so deeply involved in the oil scandal that he is compelled to issue conflicting apologies and explanations for his telegraphic connections with the nest of oil thieves at Palm Beach?

The finger of guilt points straight to the White House. Coolidge ought to show some of his former practical, hard-headed political sense. He ought to make a sacrifice, as Borah said, and quit his office of which he is most unworthy. But the workers and farmers must not hesitate a moment. The working masses the country over must unite their forces to kick Coolidge out of the White House, to force Congress to impeach him without any further delay.

The Dictatorship of Dicks

The labor spy is a definitely American institution. But during and since the war he has become a menace not only as an institution, but as an institution protected, encouraged and allied with the government itself.

The labor spy has no especial reason for existence in organizations which are not proletarian, and for the same reason those unions in which the rank and file is bound hand and foot by reactionary officials the demand of the employers for industrial espionage never reaches the point it does in fighting militant organizations. It is not surprising, then, that the I. W. W., for instance, which has been the bogey-man of the bosses in such industries as copper production, should be the target of the bosses working thru such nefarious agencies as the Burns' Detectives. Such opponents are the inevitable compliment of a fighting organization.

In the investigation of the conduct of the Department of Justice under the administration of Daugherty and Burns, which is just now opening, the greatest threat to capitalist government is not the exposure of corruption and graft in the heart of the federal government, but the exposure that the government, which is theoretically supposed to stand above classes and to take no sides in the struggle between capital and labor, is secretly in closest co-operation with great corporations in blacklisting, deporting and persecuting discontented workers and labor organizers. Senator Wheeler has in his hands the power to tear aside the traditional mask of federal government "Justice" and display to the simplest worker the cynical smirk of a harlot government sold and delivered to capital.

In the exposures which are to come the subservience of the federal government to the Burns' Agency in its union wrecking will be proved beyond all doubt, despite the lie Burns told the Walsh Committee as to his severance from his agency since becoming a government officer. It is a duty of all workers' organizations to expose this plot widely.

Daugherty's Defender

Ex-Senator Lame-Duck George E. Chamberlain, of Oregon, is the main battery in the array of legal counsel marshalled by Attorney General Daugherty to defend him before the Senate Committee.

Obviously Mr. Chamberlain is well qualified for the job. He was one of Mr. Harding's best friends in the democratic party. On the eve of the 1920 landslide for the republican party Mr. Chamberlain remarked: "There is just one democrat, I hope, will be elected tomorrow. That's George Chamberlain." After the Oregonian was defeated by Mr. Stanfield, who vies with Senator Warren, of Wyoming, for being the greatest shepherd since Father Abraham, the greatest sheep owner in the world, Mr. Harding was quick to help him. Mr. Chamberlain was appointed to the shipping board. In the last year Mr. Chamberlain has practiced law in Washington. The law practice of ex-senators and former congressmen in Washington is limited to lobbying for big business interests. Mr. Daugherty undoubtedly chose Mr. Chamberlain because of his three-fold qualifications of having of having good connections with the democratic, republican, and Wall Street outfits. Who could be a better defender of the crooked conduct of Daugherty than Mr. Chamberlain?

IMPEACH COOLIDGE!

Are You Reading "A Week"?

By IURY LIBEDINSKY

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(WHAT HAS GONE BEFORE)

The Russian Communist Party branch is governing this frontier city and fighting the counter-revolution. Earlier installments tell of the fuel shortage that prevents seed grain from being fetched on the railroad. The Party meeting decides to send the Red Army far away for fuel, at the risk of leaving the city open for bandits and counter-revolutionists. It also decides to conscript the local bourgeoisie for wood cutting in a near-by park. Varied types of party members are flashed on the screen: Klimin, the efficient president of the branch, who still finds time to have a sweetheart; Robeiko, the consumptive, whose devotion is killing him; Gornuikh, the brilliant youth of 19 on the Cheka; Matusenko, the luxury-loving place-hunter and Stalmakhov, a practical workingman revolutionist. Gornuikh, disguised as a peasant, overhears talk in the market place about a plot of counter-revolutionists to seize the town while the Red Army is away getting wood. The Communist company is summoned but, perhaps, too late. Robeiko is dragged out of his house and shot, Klimin's sweetheart is butchered and Klimin and Stalmakhov are overpowered and hurled into a dungeon. The counter-revolutionaries are in possession of the town, with the Red Army away.—(NOW GO ON WITH THE STORY).

• • •

CHAPTER XI—Continued.

WITH shouts and curses they dragged out Klimin and Stalmakhov. Stalmakhov looked with cold hatred deep into Repin's grey, angry eyes, and was going to say something. But a shot rang out and, irrationally jerking his hands and feet, his body fell on the snow.

There was a second shot and a second body writhed in the snow beside the dying first. The yard emptied. Repin galloped off after the carts and the victoria. For fifteen minutes the two dead bodies lay motionless in the middle of the yard, while the shooting came nearer and nearer and then began to go off already in the opposite direction, while the bullets flew more and more rarely over the empty yard.

The sun was already hanging above red clouds and the sky was turning blue. . . . Gornuikh ran into the yard with a revolver in his hands. At his heels were three men in black short coats with red stars on their black fur hats, gripping their rifles firmly in their strong, dark brown hands. They were the Communist railwaymen. They rushed to examine the barn. Gornuikh ran at once to the dark mass on the snow, and saw the familiar face, the dead eyes, the calm, half-opened lips, from which it seemed that at any moment would escape a white-toothed smile that would make the face young once more, in spite of its grey skin and network of wrinkles. . . .

And, lifting Klimin's head on his knee, Gornuikh bent over it, and looked endlessly into this motionless face. And suddenly he felt that a sob was rising from the depths of his being, from depths of which he had not known himself, higher, and higher. . . . Gornuikh wept silently with a dry sobbing that was so painful that it was as if not one but several hearts, more hurt, more disturbed than they could bear, were beating in his breast.

What Do You Think of Our First Story?

The DAILY WORKER wants to know what its readers think of the first serial novel it offers to its readers. We have published many installments of this gripping story. Another appears today. What do you think of the story, its setting, its character, as far as we have gone? We want our readers to let us know. Write down your views and send them in to the DAILY WORKER, 1640 N. Halsted St., Chicago, Ill. We publish as many of these letters as we can find space for. Don't delay. Write today.

• • •

CHAPTER XII.

THE black, melting earth and the blue drifts of the last snow mingled together in a whimsical pattern stretching far, far away, and the changes in its various, ever new design were still monotonous.

Karaulov looked sharply about him, listened keenly in the darkness, and held the reins in a special manner, making his horse step carefully and silently.

Before him, in a wide two-verst semicircle, embracing the empty ravines, ditches and low hills, towards the town, moved three lines of Red Army soldiers, one behind the other. The order had been to make no noise. But the moving of the thousands of feet on the earth seemed a loud noise to Karaulov, and the sharp-eared beasts of the field, hares and field mice, heard it for many versts, far, far away . . . It was like the monotonous gushing of a flood in the steppes, and they noiselessly fled from it. But a few hours earlier, Karaulov had been hurrying his brave little horse over this very place, galloping from the town towards the monastery where was the battalion of the Cheka.

He had gone as if merely to make sure how the fuel-getting was going on, and to see if his telephonogram about precautionary measures had been obeyed. But some cloudy instinct had taken him from the town and told him to be as near as he could to the battalion. And that same cloudy instinct had made him stop and listen to the town he had left behind.

But under the fading evening sky everything was quiet, and as before the scent-laden, sweet, cool stillness of an evening in early Spring ruled over the earth. And then, when it was altogether dark, and the ruby trace of the sun had dissolved in the dark blue sky, and the first timorous stars were glimmering out, the keen ear of Karaulov caught, suddenly, from the direction of the town, one after another, three far-away shots.

Karaulov checked his horse. Silence. A crow called, flying across. And then again he heard a far distant shooting . . . a disorderly bundle of sounds.

He spurred his horse and with all his strength struck it with his nagaika, and it dashed forward at a swift trot, avoiding the deep pits invisible in the darkness.

Arriving at the monastery, he enquired if his telephonogram had been obeyed, assured himself that everything had been done, shortly explained the character of the operation to the battalion commander, Seletsky, and, fifteen minutes later, before the quiet ranks of the Red Army men, told them briefly what was on foot. And then, as they rode out into the country, he explained to the military Commissar of the battalion, Danilov, elegant, good-looking, in leather coat and broad red riding breeches, the political meaning of the revolt, and Danilov in reply nodded his handsome head that he carried lightly on his strong neck. Danilov had been a miner, unable to read or write, and even now he read with difficulty, and indeed had not been able to even read "The A B C of Communism" all thru, but the Red Army men loved him for his simplicity, which they divined under all his elegantly got up equipment, while Karaulov thought well of him for his boldness, for his honesty, for his directness and also because sometimes they had a drink together.

Seletsky, meanwhile, was riding from end to end of the battalion, assuring himself over and over again that everything had been done as it should have been done. . . . It seemed that the line was properly deployed, machine guns in the center, and patrols sent out on the right flank, together with cavalry scouts. . . .

Everything had been done, and presently Seletsky would meet the enemy once again, and once again would be solving in human lives that familiar, but every time new and interesting military problem. Once again to meet the enemy . . . the bandits. . . .

Were not religion, nationality, class, merely colored, modifying denotations, concrete denotations thru which were expressed the abstractions of the great game of war? Of the beloved game of death which, for Seletsky, was like an intoxicating narcotic. . . . And he remembered how seven years before Ensign Seletsky . . . then against the Germans . . . led his company to the attack, and was full of enthusiasm and dreamed of a heroic death for Russia. And then, in the opaque gloom of the trenches, what with illness, contusions and wounds, this enthusiasm had withered. But in its place there had grown up a new, painful interest in this deadly game at which for so many years on end the whole of mankind had been playing, in this eldest of all games, in this most beloved of all children's games. . . . And now it was all the same to Battalion Commander Seletsky. . . . Germans, Poles, Czecho-Slovaks, Cossacks, Whites, bandits . . . all the same. . . . Before him was an enemy who also would be throwing out his lines, sending out scouting antennae, pouring out rifle fire, and flinging forward the flame of bayonet attacks. And the suffering, wounds and deaths were merely algebraic signs to express the quantitative changes in the opposing sides.

(To Be Continued Tuesday)

Canada Is Financial Colony of U. S.

By SCOTT NEARING.

(Staff Correspondent of the Federated Press)

POTENTIALLY Canada means more to the United States than to Breat Britain. The Canadian wheat fields will become indispensable to the American people. Already the great forest resources of Canada are being drawn upon for paper stock and lumber. The coal of Nova Scotia, the iron of Newfoundland, and the copper of the lake regions will be requisitioned for American manufacturing industry.

By 1910, the volume of investable surplus cash in the United States had increased to such a point that Cuba, Mexico, Central America and Canada were all called upon to absorb their share of surplus American funds. At that time, however, the amount of United States investments in Canada did not exceed $225,000,000.

Meanwhile the British investors had been making the best of an excellent opportunity. By 1914, the total of British investments in Canada had exceeded $2,000,000,000. In the same year the total of United States investments was not more than $650,000,000.

The war not only destroyed a part of the British market in Canada by stimulating the development of local Canadian industry, but it hurt British industry at home by stimulating the export of Canadian manufactured goods to the home country. At the same time, British investments in Canada virtually ceased. This war situation gave United States investors their opportunity.

The Dominion bureau of statistics recently published a report on The Nationality of Capital in Canadian Industries for 1919. According to this report all of the major manufacturing and mining industries of Canada were being financed by Canadian or by United States capital. The United States investments had practically equalled British investments and the volume of United States money pouring into Canada every year far exceeded the volume of British money. In many instances United States capital is invested under Canadian names, under Canadian directorates, nevertheless the real control remains in New York or Chicago. Unofficial estimates for 1923, place the total British capital in Canada at $2,000,000,000 and the total United States capital in Canada at $2,500,000,000.

The economic title to Canada's foreign investment field has passed from British to United States bankers. The political title still remains in British hands. History shows that economic possession ultimately carries with it political control.

With the lines of economic advantage which bind Canada and the United States together; with the very large sums of investable surplus which lie ready on hand in the United States and with the pressure of British imperial policy forcing American industries to locate in Canada in order to obtain the advantages built upon imperial preferences, there seems to be an overwhelming probability that the British financial position in Canada will grow proportionately less and that the position of the United States will become rapidly more dominating.

Two Women on a Street

By MAXWELL BODENHEIM.

This street is callous apathy
In a scale of greys and browns.
Its black roof-line suggests,
Flat bodies unable to rise.
Its air is swarthy rawness,
Troubled with ashcans and cellars.
Even its screams are listlessness
Having an evil dream.

An old woman ambles on
With a black bag that seems a part
of her back,
And a candidly hawk-like face.
She croons a smothered folk-song
That sifts a glittering roundness
Into her sharply parted face.
Then she surrenders her hand
To the welter of a garbage can.

A hugely wilted woman slinks by
With a cracked stare on her face.
Her eyes are beaten discs
Of the street-lamps' ghastly keenness.
She glides away as tho the night
Were a lover flogging her:
Glides into the callous apathy
Of this street, like one who cringes
Happily into her lover's room.

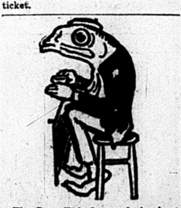
The working class must value every possibility however slight, for organizing its forces, as the curse of our class is that we are not organized, that we do not always act as a compact mass, that we do not always know our direction.—Zinoviev.

W. Va. Farmer-Labor Conclave Mar. 13 to Name Candidates

(Special to The Daily Worker)

CLARKSBURG, W. Va., March 9.—In complying with the action of the July convention, the officers of the West Virginia Farmer-Labor Party issued a call for a convention, to be held March 13, in Carmichael Hall, on 6th street in Clarksburg.

It is believed that the convention will nominate candidates from governor down on the Farmer-Labor ticket.



The Poor Fish Says: It is about time somebody should blame the Teapot Dome Scandal on the Reds. They are getting away with murder. What is the matter with Gompers?

AS WE SEE IT

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY.

Washington still marvels at the silence of Calvin Coolidge. Not so Cyril Lambkin of Detroit, who has sent the following comment to this column:

"Only those with poor memories will marvel at the golden silence of Cautious Cal. It is no mystery to those whose memory serves them well. Just recall what happened two summers ago, when Cal, who was then vice president, attempted to bestow his golden eloquence on a gathering of farmers in Minnesota. The whole gathering got up and walked away whistling. Under the circumstances what man with a grain of self respect would not exchange golden eloquence for golden silence?"

• • • •

We are of the opinion that Calvin is silent because he has more political sense than brains. Woodrow Wilson talked himself to death. He was really too clever for the average type of politician and he became unpopular as a result. Harding talked and everybody laughed at him. Coolidge says nothing and the nation marvels at what he doesn't say. He can't fool our correspondents, tho.

• • • •

Secretary of the Navy Denby—he is still on the job—states that even Woodrow Wilson did a little "teapotting" while he was in the White House. In a letter to Congress, Denby declares that on Dec. 6, 1920, Secretary Payne wrote to Woodrow Wilson suggesting that the Boston Pacific Oil Company be allowed to drill five new wells on California naval reserve No. 2. The letter was found in the records of the navy department and annotated "approved Dec., 1920, Woodrow Wilson." Our contention that the Teapots are simply calling each other names is borne out by the development in this scandal.

• • • •

The desire of the dope trained readers of the capitalist press for salacious and thrilling stories is responsible for the manner in which the capitalist papers play up murders and sexual crimes. This leads them to commit offenses in order to make news for which ordinary citizens would be arrested. But the papers can violate the law with impunity here. The Daily News, Tribune and Herald-Examiner have their own finks and when a murder story breaks, ten to one that they nab the suspect ahead of the police. Tense rivalry exists here in Chicago between the Tribune and the Herald-Examiner.

• • • •

When the Duffy double-murder occurred here a week or so ago, the police made the usual fatheaded assertions that the murderers would be arrested "within twenty-four hours", or that "a blond girl well-known in the bright light district of lower North Clark Street was known to have been with the murdered man 30 minutes before his body was found." Policemen are known to have talked like this in their sleep. The Herald-Examiner arrested Duffy, held him prisoner until it got a good story out of him and then turned him over to the police. Naturally it chuckled over the feat. It had a scoop. The city editor might get a raise. It meant a few thousand more readers. Up goes circulation and advertising rates. That's the point to be taken into consideration. That is how Hearst and all the other capitalist paper magnates make their millions.

• • • •

Now something happened. The circulation manager of the Tribune warned the editor that "100 per cent Americans" may be virtuous but it is generally compulsory. Their virtue is for use in the show window but they secretly admire those whose profession is taking liberties with the moral code, and they greedily devour every bit of news concerning the activities of the daring fraternity. Now, competition may be the life of trade but sensation is the life of circulation. A hint is as good as a nod to a city editor.

• • •

That worthy, with one eye on pay day and another on his job, got his sleuths busy, and from distant Cleveland brought in a victim by the name of Jeanne Mason, underworld character for whom the sleuths of the police department and the Herald-Examiner office looked for in vain, into its own "gold fish" room and over crackers and cheese pried forth the information that Chicago is famous for its stockyards and Boul. Mich. Now the Tribune laughs at the Herald-Examiner and justice is being served.

• • •

Where this competition will stop is hard to say. Why not abolish the police department and the state's attorney's office and leave the task of protecting the fair name of justice in the hands of the Tribune and Herald-Examiner? The incentive to get busy whenever the murder ring gets unusually irresponsible and kills a bootlegger by mistake will be the circulation figures. Criminals would have the advantage of getting their photographs printed, and those of them who do not like the limelight might enjoy the privilege of having their views on everything from the Teapot Dome to capital punishment appear anonymously. This suggestion is worthy of consideration. Furthermore those who enjoyed the pleasure of spending a little time as guest in the detective bureau's front room will not feel offended at the prospect of becoming a steady visitor to the "gold fish" rooms of the two sterling capitalist newspapers of Chicago. Let justice be served!

IMPEACH COOLIDGE!

Get unity thru the Labor Party!

THE DAILY WORKER
RAISES THE STANDARD
FOR A WORKERS' AND
FARMERS' GOVERNMENT

THE DAILY WORKER

Entered as Second-class matter September 21, 1923, at the PostOffice at Chicago, Illinois, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Workers! Farmers! Demand:
The Labor Party
Amalgamation
Organization of Unorganized
The Land for the Users
The Industries for the Workers
Protection of the Foreign-Born
Recognition of Soviet Russia

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OIL CROWD IN $1,000,000 PLOT

Mayor Dever Hears About Garment Strike

HORROR RULES AT UTAH COAL MINE TRAGEDY

No Hope For Coal Barons' Victims in West

(Special to The Daily Worker)

CASTLE GATE, Utah, Mar. 10.—Headless and charred bodies of the victims who were caught in the terrible disaster at Utah Fuel Company's Mine No. Two, last Saturday are today being taken to the surface.

Thirty-one bodies, eighteen of them identified, have so far been removed from the galleries. Mine experts say there is positively no chance that anybody could be alive in the stifling, gas-filled chamber.

The single street of the little mining town is crowded daily with the relatives and friends, widows and orphans of the entombed miners.

Pathetic Scenes.

Pathetic scenes were witnessed as frantic women driven insane by sorrow attempted to go down into the deadly pit to join their husbands in death.

One young woman with a baby in her arms roamed about all day crying "I want to go to him." Her husband had laid down his life as a sacrifice to the capitalist greed for gold.

Considerable coal baron propaganda is being broadcasted telling of the precautionary measures taken to preserve the lives of the miners. There is an investigation on, but the miners fear it will whitewash the coal barons.

Twenty other bodies were sighted in a tunnel still inaccessible as workers bored into the mass of debris choking the passageways.

Fire and deadly gases hampered the relief efforts yesterday, but the flames finally were extinguished last night and rescue squads equipped with gas helmets made their way into the tunnels.

It was believed that the levels where the main body of the entombed men were at work might be reached today.

Gas Fumes Deadly.

One rescue worker died from inhaling deadly gas fumes last night.

As soon as the blaze is extinguished, officials believe they will be able to reach the position where the miners were working at the time they were trapped by a series of blasts.

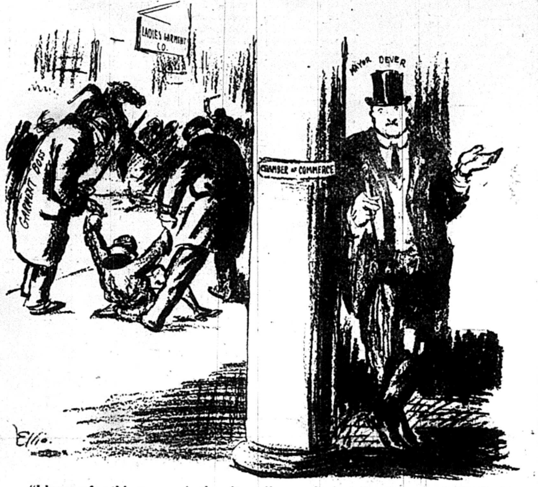
Of the seven bodies recovered near the entrance to the mine, five have been identified. All were married men with families. Two other bodies were so badly mutilated that they could not be identified.

Crowds packing the canyon roads leading to the mine, are orderly. Deputies held the spectators and members of families of men caught in the death trap, a mile from the mine entrance.

Hang in Far North, Too.

WINNIPEG, March 10.—Out of the great ice barrier of the silent North came the news today that Canadian law had taken its course, and that the two Esquimaux murderers, Alikiamik and Tatangamen had been hanged at Herschel Island February 1.

KNOW-NOTHING DEVER



"I know of nothing wrong in the city police conduct of the Garment Strike."—Mayor Dever to the DAILY WORKER.

Spirit of Unity Prevails at St. Paul as Farmer-Labor Conference Starts

By WILLIAM F. DUNNE.
(Special to The Daily Worker)

ST. PAUL, Minn., March 10—William Mahoney, editor of the St. Paul Trade Union Advocate, opened the conference of representatives of farmer-labor parties at 3 p. m. today in the Labor Temple.

The conference was called to take final action on the decision of a previous conference held on Nov. 15 last to hold a National Farmer-Labor Convention on May 30.

In his opening speech Mahoney stated that he had been notified by many organizations that they could not be represented but had sent their views. "This," said Mahoney, "is what we do not want."

It will be some time before credentials are approved, the convention organized and the voting strength of the gathering known. State parties from Minnesota, Nebraska, Montana, North and South Dakota and Washington are represented here in addition to the two factions of the Illinois Farmer-Labor Party, the Buffalo Labor Party and the Labor Party of Washington, D. C., headed by William V. Mahoney.

William E. Rodriguez and Gifford Ernst are here for the insurgent faction of Illinois, Illinois Farmer-Labor Party; J. G. Brown and Robert M. Buck for the old organization.

Rodriguez, Ernst and William V. Mahoney, of Washington, D. C., wasted a lot of valuable energy before the convention was called to order, in conducting a propaganda campaign among the delegates against the Communists with copies of the DAILY WORKER as Exhibit A.

The farmer delegates seemingly have been vaccinated against Rodriguez-Ernst-Mahoney virus, judging by the amused look on their faces as they listened to the self-appointed red baiters.

Mahoney's speech was cautiously worded, and an attempt to explain the failure of the committee to send out the call for the May 30th convention, but he admitted that this failure had brought a storm of criticism and hundreds of resolutions from farmer and worker organizations protesting the delays. He further stated that he had direct assurance that La Follette is to run independently if his health permits.

Speaking of the Conference for Political Action, Mahoney said that the group which endorsed McAdoo in Chicago was more representative that the group which was at the official St. Louis gathering. According to Mahoney's close friends this is the first time he has made such an admission.

Speaking of the May 30th date he asked the conference if they wished to organize only the advanced farmer and working class elements or if they wished to wait and possibly break millions of people away from the old parties.

The I. W. W. in Washington are swinging toward political action and in a number of lumber communities are co-operating with farmer's political movement to a marked degree, according to William Bouck, head of the western progressive farmers. Free speech fights have been conducted jointly by the farmers and the lumber workers organized in the I. W. W. and out of these has grown a feeling of solidarity.

The bitterness of the struggle in which both groups are engaged has largely broken down the old antagonisms and a real united front is in process of formation between bankrupt farmers and lumbers workers.

Charles Taylor, of Montana, is bubbling over with enthusiasm over the rapid progress being made by the Farmer-Labor party in that state. Beginning with a conference of thirty-six delegates in Great Falls, the latter part of October, in both the lumbering, mining and farming sections of the party it is building a powerful machine.

J. W. Anderson and Pat Budden, state secretary, have been touring the state and in many towns the halls could not hold the crowds that turned out and the apathy that was prevalent before the first of the year has disappeared.

"The Conference for Progressive Political Action is no longer a factor in Montana," says Taylor. "President Steve Ely of the State Federation was a bitter opponent of the Farmer-Labor party when first started, but at one of Anderson's meetings shortly before I left, Ely acted as usher. He probably had a change of heart after his own local at Sand Coulee told him they wanted no more opposition of the Farmer-Labor party from him."

Local unions are affiliating direct with the party in Butte and coal mining towns and other industrial centers. According to Taylor the liberal Republican governor has made his peace with the Anaconda Mining Company and the lineup is consequently becoming clearer. "If the election was held tomorrow we would count on at least twenty thousand votes," said Taylor.

FACTS FORCE ACTION FROM CITY'S HEAD

Discuss Struggle at City Hall Conference, Thursday

Under fire from two committees, representing the aroused forces of the Chicago labor movement and the general citizenry of the city, Mayor William E. Dever has authorized the Department of Public Welfare of Chicago to take steps towards a settlement of the dressmakers' strike.

Sunday the Mayor told the DAILY WORKER he did not know anything was wrong in the conduct of this strike, which his police have been endeavoring to crush with all their callous disregard of law. Monday morning the facts, in all their unpleasant details, were thrust before him by the special citizen's committee which was organized a week ago.

The Mayor Yields.

Threatened with the complete stripping away of his claims to be a "friend of labor" and of fair play, the mayor consented to act and the Department of Public Welfare was called into effect a settlement. Whether this is mere camouflage remains to be seen.

First steps will be taken Thursday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock when the department will call a conference between representatives of the striking dressmakers and the employers.

Cautioned Against Sham Settlement.

The conference will be held in the offices of the Commissioner of Public Welfare in the City Hall building and will be watched by the entire labor movement of this city which has determined that no sham settlement shall be put over.

The committee which saw the mayor was headed by Father Frederic Seidenberg of Loyola University. The other members were: Mrs. B. F. Longworthy, Mrs. V. Frank Brown, Dean Thomas Holgate, Mrs. Abe Simon, Miss Mary McDowell of the University Settlement and Thomas Holland and Dr. Ralph Gerard of the General Medical College.

Weiss Gives Orders.

The committee read the mayor a report prepared by several residents of Hull House which reviewed the attitude of the police toward the strike. The report specifically charges that the police have abused strikers and man-handled them on the slightest provocation. It also tells of how Arthur Weiss, head of one of the largest anti-union dress manufacturers, gave orders to the police and how the police refer to him as "the boss."

The mayor told the committee that he had ordered the police not to hold any persons for violations of minor charges without booking them at once. He also said that he had referred the whole matter of the strike to the Department of Public Welfare.

Tell It To Sullivan."

Magistrate Samuel Trude yesterday morning refused to issue a warrant for the arrest of Leonard Wolman, the employing dressmaker who beat up Florence Corn.

"Tell it to Judge Denis Sullivan," was Trude's advice.

His excuse for refusing the warrant was that Wolman had an injunction against the strikers which he

(Continued on page 2)

POOR CHARLEY SCHWAB TELLS CAL COOLIDGE SCANDAL HITS BUSINESS

WASHINGTON, March 10th.—Business prosperity in the United States is being handicapped by "hysteria" over the investigation in Congress of the naval oil leases, Charles M. Schwab, steel magnate, told President Coolidge today at a conference at the White House.

"I told the president," Schwab said, "that I never saw, prior to these difficulties and this public hysteria over the oil investigation, more promising business conditions. Today, the country is prosperous as it should be.

"Conditions in the steel industry are good. General business conditions are sound."

Small Army of Lawyers Travel with Famous Oil Grabber

Harry F. Sinclair, holder of the Teapot Dome oil lease, now under investigation by the government, attended a mass-meeting of his lawyers here today. Some time this evening Sinclair and his attorneys, augmented by two or three from Chicago and perhaps a few others, will leave for Cheyenne, Wyoming.

Sinclair arrived here from New York accompanied by Martin W. Littleton, R. W. Ragland, Paul D. Cravath and other noted lawyers from the East. Col. J. W. Zevely, Sinclair's Washington attorney, who has already appeared before the Senate investigating committee, also is here.

Sinclair and his attorneys discussed the stand to be taken in the Federal court at Cheyenne where decision is to be made on whether the Sinclair company is to continue draining the Teapot.

U. S. Supreme Court Wipes Out Dorchy Conviction in Kansas

WASHINGTON, March 10.—Conviction of August Dorchy, officer of District No. 14, of the United Mine Workers, in 1921 for violation of the Kansas Industrial Relations Act, was vacated today by the supreme court.

Dorchy appealed on the grounds the sections of the act proclaiming the mining of coal to be clothed with public interest, and therefore subject to the police power of the state were void and unconstitutional.

Dorchy and Alexander Howat were sentenced together July 27, 1921, to six months in jail for having ordered the miners at H Mine of the George K. Mackie Fuel Co., in Cherokee county, Kansas, to strike until one of their number was paid by the company certain money claimed by the union to be due him.

Outraged Virtue No Match for Millions in Atlanta Court

ATLANTA, Ga., March 10.—Mrs. Clyde Byfield today lost her attempt to obtain $100,000 damages from Walter T. Candler, son of the millionaire coca-cola manufacturer for an alleged attack on board a ship.

A jury in De Kalb superior court after deliberating since Saturday denied Mrs. Byfield's claim for damages and found for the defendant, who charged the suit was the result of a blackmail plot.

IMPEACH COOLIDGE!

WITNESS TO BARE BRIBERY, GUN-RUNNING

Will Also Tell of Mysterious Washington Influence

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, March 10.—Evidence directly involving former Secretary of the Interior Albert B. Fall, and some present government officials in a $1,000,000 bribery and gun-running plot will be sought by the Senate Daugherty Investigating Committee from a witness subpoenaed today.

He is Harry S. Obbon, former mayor of Calexico, Cal., a town on the border between California and Mexico. Obbon wrote a letter to Senator La Follette, Wisconsin, detailing alleged instances of interference from Washington with efforts to stop gun-running across the border during the Cantu revolution in 1921.

He also told of a $1,000,000 fund, part of which was to go to Estaban Cantu, leader of the revolution and which, according to Obbon, Fall had control of. LaFollette turned the letter over to Senator Wheeler who at once summond Obbon.

Many Willing to Testify.

Since announcement by the committee that it was going into reports that Department of Justice agents on the border were called off from Washington when they tried to prevent violation of the neutrality laws by gun runners, much information has been volunteered.

The committee has received offers from several persons whose names are being kept secret, to testify if they are afforded protection.

Will Play Trump Cards.

The committee intends to climax its revelations this week by playing long delayed trump cards.

The plan is:

1. To call Edward B. McLean, publisher of the Washington Post, who has been under subpoena for more than a month and ask him about his connections with the White House, Attorney General Daugherty, former Secretary of the Interior Fall and other high officials. He will also be asked what he knows of the reported million dollar slush fund and stock speculations of government officials.

2. Ask Leonard Wood, Jr., and Jake Hamon, Jr., what they know about a reported attempt to barter for the presidency at the last Republican convention with the post of secretary of the interior as the price.

Gaston Will Be Called.

3. Gaston B. Means, former justice department agent, who is reported to have made an early investigation into the scandal long before it was unearthed by the committee will be called to the stand. He will also be asked concerning a trip to Florida he is supposed to have made to acquaint McLean with some of his information.

The committee recessed over today and will resume tomorrow morning. Some additional telegrams received from the Three Rivers, N. M., office of the telegraph companies will probably be surveyed first and then McLean may be called.

Russian Soviet Representative to Great Britain Sends Greetings to The Daily Worker

By CHARLES ASHLEIGH.
(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON, Feb. 21 (By Mail).—Today I went to the headquarters of the Russian Trade Delegation—or, as it will now become: The Legation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics—to talk with Comrade C. G. Rakovsky, the special agent in Britain of the U. S. S. R. This was about my last chance of seeing Rakovsky, as he was about to depart for Moscow, in order to confer with his Foreign Office, and receive instructions, before returning to London for the conference between the two countries, which shall settle the various outstanding questions between them.

I was received in Comrade Rakovsky's office, after sending in my name and that of the DAILY WORKER. Comrade Rakovsky has not been long in Britain, and his acquaintance with English is still rather scanty. Our conversation, therefore, was conducted in French.

Comrade Rakovsky is a man of about forty, slight, and of middle height. His keen, clean-shaven face, alert dark eyes and mobile expression reveal a capacity for quick decisive action, analytical power and humor.

After a comradely hand-shake, I asked Comrade Rakovsky to give me a statement of his opinion regarding the recent recognition of the Soviet Union by the British government. This he willingly consented to do.

"After great struggles and much suffering," said Comrade Rakovsky, "we have arrived in Russia at the establishment of a new state organ, namely, the Soviets.

"And now we see that this Government of Workers and Peasants is legally recognized by many of the great bourgeois powers. This I consider to be a great victory; and it is a victory owing to the magnificent courage and sacrifice displayed by the workers and peasants of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, in their loyal and unswerving support of the Soviet power.

"I believe," continued Comrade Rakovsky, "that, in a comparatively short time, recognition of the Soviet Union will be general. The recent examples of Great Britain, Norway and Italy—who have all recognized my country within the last month—will undoubtedly be followed by the United States, France and other countries."

"You mention the United States," I asked. "Do you think that Americans should be closely concerned in the matter of the Recognition of the Soviet Union?"

"Most certainly," replied Comrade Rakovsky. "A great industrial country, like the United States, which needs the maintenance of peaceful relations in Europe, for the development of its foreign commerce, should be concerned, in the highest degree with the establishment of normal relations with Russia.

"The working class of all countries," pursued Comrade Rakovsky, "will gain much thru this recognition of the Soviet Government, as it is yet another manifestation of the fact that the working class have the capacity—even in an industrially backward country like Russia—to govern themselves."

"And your message for the DAILY WORKER?" I asked.

"Convey my fraternal salutations to the young working-class organ," said Comrade Rakovsky, "with best wishes for its growth and success."

SENATOR WHEELER HAS THE GOODS ON W. J. BURNS

Rival Fink Agency Is Mentioned

By CARL HAESSLER
(Staff Correspondent of The Federated Press)

Proof positive that William J. Burns, Attorney General Daugherty's chief spy and framer against labor men and radicals, lied to the senate Teapot Dome committee is expected to be uncovered here in short order. Burns had told the committee at Washington that he has had no connection with the private detective agency that bears his name since becoming a government detective.

But documents now in Chicago in hostile hands show, some of them over Burns' own signature, that he has been directing the agency, arranging for new business and using the department of justice, the postoffice department and perhaps the department of labor in protecting the copper mining companies of the southwest against A. F. of L. and I. W. W. organization attempts. Even the barbers' union in Arizona drew his fire, in his double capacity of government and private sleuth.

Dick In Toils.

Senator Wheeler of Montana, who is collecting evidence for another senate committee, is understood to have this stuff on Burns well in hand.

Burns is also active in California, particularly in Los Angeles and in Pasadena where he interfered with a talk by Upton Sinclair before business men about a year ago. But he does not like the layout. His Los Angeles manager, G. P. Pross, thinks the merchants and manufacturers there are "the cheapest bunch of skates calling themselves business men in southern California that I or any other human has ever come in contact with." This was because the Burns rate of $10 a day was cut by other detective agencies to $7 or $8.

How the evidence came into Chicago hands is not known except that the Burns' Los Angeles office was robbed of its files some time ago, presumably by a rival agency, which sent the material where it might be used against Burns. The Thiel service is mentioned in some of the correspondence.

Just as Washington underlings referred to President Coolidge as the "principal" in their messages about him in the Teapot affair, so Burns' private subordinates write of him as the "governor."

D. of J. Burns & Co.

Over 30 copper mining companies engaged the Burns agency to spot union organizers and boosters in Arizona. Burns himself obligingly transferred a department of justice agent from Butte, another copper mining center, to Arizona to cooperate with his private men and the companies. At the same time the Burns private agent had asked the department of justice to step over to the postoffice and stop mail going to active union men so that it might be investigated. A little later the department of labor was to be enlisted to deport an American active in the metal workers' union who "thinks he would be shot if sent back to his own country. This ought to be a good chance to get rid of one red."

These anti-labor revelations showing how Burns used government resources to help employers in their private fight on the unions will probably hurt Hiram Johnson's campaign for president. He claims to be a progressive but he is the man who urged Attorney-General Daugherty to make Burns chief sleuth and stood by Burns during the attempt in the house of representatives last year to impeach Daugherty.

One of Founders of Ku Klux Held as Mann Act Violator

HOUSTON, Tex., March 10.—Edward Young Clarke, one of the founders of the Ku Klux Klan, today pleaded guilty to violation of the Mann White Slave act in Federal District court here. He admitted transporting Mrs. Laura Martin, 21 year old Houston girl, to New Orleans for immoral purposes. At one time Clarke was acting Imperial Wizard of the Klan but recently had been allied with the William J. Simmons faction in fighting the present administration of the hooded order.

Klan Leader Addresses Court.

When Clarke's case was called for trial, R. L. Henry of Houston, attorney for the klan leader, addressed the court.

The defendent wishes to change his plea to guilty, the attorney said.

Henry then asked that the court hear Attorney Westmoreland of the defense, but Judge Hutchinson refused, saying that he knew nothing of the details of the case and asked the prosecution to state the evidence.

Not Real Vice Lord.

"Is there any evidence of commercial vice in this case?" the court asked.

"No," the prosecutor replied. "It was merely a personal escapade. Clarke was engaged in interstate immorality."

Cooperation In the Party.

NEW YORK, March 10.—The Bronx English Branch of the Workers Party have called off the Commune celebration and dance they had arranged for Saturday evening, March 15, so as not to conflict with the Commune Celebration arranged by Local New York on Sunday, March 16. On Saturday evening, April 5, they will hold an entertainment and dance at Workers Hall, 1347 Boston Road, the Bronx. A fine program is being arranged.

Battle Royal In the Political Struggle of Workers and Farmers Raging In Minnesota This Week

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., March 10.—A battle royal to determine whether the Farmer-Labor Party of Minnesota shall be constructed on class lines and shall represent the interests of the working farmers and industrial workers, or whether it shall become merely a "progressive" party of the people, a Third Party, will be waged at conventions of the farmer-labor elements of the state on March 12, 13 and 14.

On March 12 a convention of farmer and worker groups will be held in Minneapolis for the purpose of acting upon the plan of a farmer-labor federation evolved last September. This is an attempt to found an organized, dues-paying party of the real producers controlled by the rank and file and composed of constituent economic and political groups.

Climax Reached.

On March 13, the Farmers' Non-Partisan League will convene in Minneapolis for the purpose of deciding its stand in relation to present and proposed movements. It will decide the momentous question of its attitude toward the proposed federation. The Federation convention in connection with the League convention intends to name and indorse candidates.

On March 14, the framework of Farmer-Labor Party imposed upon the workers by a hostile and reactionary legislature for the purpose of destroying the class character of the party, will meet at St. Cloud, Minn.

The promoters of this convention will attempt to supplant the Farmer-Labor organization of the party with the legalized form which is identical with that provided for the Republicans and Democrats and would result in a party controlled by a legailzed machine.

These three conventions are the climax of the most vital political struggles going on in America at this moment. The outcome will have a most important bearing upon the way the whole Farmer-Labor movement of America will swing this critical and promising year. Minnesota is one of the few states where the industrial and rural workers in great numbers have developed a tendency toward political class action. This development has reached the point where a well organized state-wide party based clearly on the interests of the workers has become possible. If such a party results from these conventions, Minnesota will go into the national Farmer-Labor convention this year as a force calculated to produce historic results.

On the other hand, the elements opposed to a real Farmer-Labor Party were never more conscious, or more vocal or better prepared to achieve their ends than now. They are going into the convention at St. Cloud, as the legally recognized Farmer-Labor Party, and with the law behind them to back up their decisions.

Legal Hindrances.

The law in question as amended up to date by the last legislature provides that the state central committee of the various political parties shall be appointed by the winning candidates in the primary election. The principal candidates appoint one state committeeman each. The appointee of the candidate for governor becomes state chairman. These appointees remain in office a full term altho the candidates appointing them may be defeated in the general election. They cannot be removed by the rank and file of the party. The only way they can be removed is by death or voluntary resignation. The party has no control over them. They have full control of party affairs. They are the party. They have full power to organize the party or not as they see fit.

Prior to the passage of this law the city and country workers had been satisfied to function politically thru two leagues—the Farmers' Non-Partisan League and the Working Peoples' Non-Partisan League. Reactionary laws, however, made it necessary a few years ago to construct a bridge between these two constituent workers' organizations called the Farmer-Labor Party. This Farmer-Labor Party was nothing more than a bridge, but that bridge was controlled by the leagues of the workers. Then came the vicious piece of legislation aimed like a dagger at the farm-labor movement—the law imposing the framework of organization on the various political parties. This law suited the Republican and Democratic standard bearers splendidly. It increased their facilities for perfecting machines. But it imposed the fundamentals of a machine upon the workers against their will.

Confronted with this menace, the the real farmer-labor leaders called a convention for the purpose of welding together the two leagues into a single dues-paying rank and file organization of the farmers and city workers and their allies. The federation plan was the result.

Obstacles Placed In Path.

In the meantime, this vicious law had saddled upon the party a veritable white elephant in the shape of a state chairman entirely at variance with the farmer-labor idea and determined to shift the party from its class basis. That chairman was F. A. Pike, a lawyer and democrat, of many years standing. Supporting Chairman Pike in his departure from the farmer-labor policies established by the leagues were several other state committeemen with half-baked political and unbaked economical ideas, or with political axes to grind. On the other side were committeemen sincerely desirous of building up a movement representing the interests of the workers and controlled by the workers.

This situation has resulted in a race to organize the state by the opposite factions. Chairman Pike's plan of procedure in this work is to appoint district chairmen, who in turn appoint county chairmen, who in turn appoint local chairmen. The result is an organization of officials imposed from above. The advocates of the federation, with limited means at their command, have been organizing farmer-labor clubs and obtaining with great success the indorsement for the federation plan by labor organizations, co-operative societies and advanced political groups.

To date the race has been very much in favor of the party, based on the economic interests of the workers. Active labor has bodily indorsed the Federation idea. The labor delegations to the Federation and Pike conventions can be counted upon to stand practically solid for it. The enthusiasm of labor for this kind of organization has been unrestrainable.

The Fourth, Fifth and Eighth congressional districts embracing Minneapolis, St. Paul and Duluth, will send almost solid delegations for the Farmer-Labor Federation.

Organizers of farmer-labor clubs, have encountered unexpected enthusiasm for the Federation among the farmers. The practically unanimous report from almost every district visited is that the farmers consider that the Non-Partisan League has fulfilled its mission and should give way to a constituent organization of farmers and industrial workers. In every part of the state where the old league members have had an opportunity they have joined the clubs supporting the federation. The Ninth district farmers and workers called a convention several months ago and unanimously indorsed the federation. Fifty delegates out of 60 in this convention were farmers.

Pike's Convention at St. Cloud.

Mr. Pike called a convention in the Seventh district in January, for the purpose of turning the tables on the federation advocates. The convention did exactly the opposite to what he desired and turned the tables on him. There are ten congressional districts in the state. Six of these, at least seem sure for the federation idea. The Federationists have at least an equal chance in the other four. If there is anything like fair representation and conditions in the conventions the Federation plan or some other constituent organization of the real workers will surely result.

But fair and equal on conditions are just what Chairman Pike has guarded against in his convention. When Mr. Pike announced his intention of calling the Federationist committeemen and leaders conferred with him for the purpose of having the proposed conventions at the same place on consecutive dates, so that the question of the organization of the Farmer-Labor Party would be settled once and for all. Pike seemed to accept this challenge. He readily consented to consecutive dates and then after the Federation supporters and Non-Partisan League leaders had announced the place as Minneapolis, suddenly announced his place of meeting at St. Cloud. St. Cloud is 80 miles from Minneapolis. Mr. Pike undoubtedly feels sure that hundreds of delegates cannot be moved intact 80 miles in one night.

Discriminating Against Workers.

This is not all. Pike has announced in this call that the basis of representation shall be one delegate in each county for every 1,000 votes cast for Magnus Johnson and one delegate-at-large. There are 83 counties in Minnesota predominantly rural and three predominantly industrial. In the three industrial counties at least two-fifths of the population is centered. These counties under the Pike plan will send only 97 out of 379 delegates. There are more wage earners in Minnesota than farmers according to government statistics, but Pike would give the industrial workers only about one-fourth of the delegates. The rural counties will send 33 deelgates at large, while the industrial counties will send only 3 delegates at large. It is palpably a plan to oust labor and its "radical" theories from the "progressive" movement of Minnesota.

Despite these handicaps, the leaders of the real farmer-labor movement of Minnesota are confident that their forces will appear even in Pike's convention in sufficient strength to carry the day.

More Prospects For State's Att'y Crowe's Strike-breaking Force

JOLIET, Ill., March 10.—Three of the five convicts who last night escaped from the penitentiary here after slugging a guard, were captured at Homer, Ill., sixteen miles east of here, today.

The three men captured—Joe Moran, Williams Jones, and Clarence Langford—were surrounded in a field by penitentiary guards and a posse of citizens. They surrendered without a fight, the report here stated. The other two convicts are still at large.

Venizelos Goes to Venice.

ATHENS, Mar. 10.—Former Premier Venizelos departed today for Venice.

KANSAS MINERS DEFY LEWIS TO DEBATE HOWAT

Convention Dumps the Autocrat's Laws

By TOM TIPPETT
(Staff Correspondent of the Federated Press)

PITTSBURGH, Kan., March 10.—John L. Lewis, international president, United Mine Workers of America, was telegraphed an invitation to appear at the convention of the Kansas district of the miners' organization in session here to debate the Kansas case with ex-president Alexander Howat, of Kansas, who was deposed from office by Lewis in 1921. Howat attends the convention daily as a visitor.

The appointive power was taken away from the officers of this district and a new clause written into the constitution providing for the direct election of all field workers. This action followed a lengthy debate and carried by an overwhelming majority vote.

Constitution Re-written.

This district constitution is being re-written by this convention. Such action is wiping out laws that were enacted at a convention two years ago. At that convention there were 60 delegates after more than 20 pro-Howat men men had been unseated. Van A. Bitner presided as a representative of the international union. The district membership at the time was between 3,000 and 4,000. No delegate has been unseated at the convention now in session here and there are 145 seated representing a membership of approximately 9,000. The provisional convention did away with the old Howat constitution and legislated new laws. The present convention is undoing the work of the former meeting.

Howat Men Eligible.

A proposition enacted two years ago preventing men who worked during the 1922 strike from holding local office or from being a pit-committee man or convention delegate for a period of three years was repealed. Another that called for six years continuous membership in the union to enable a candidate to run for office was killed and a six months proviso put in its stead. The significance of this action is that all the Howat men will now be eligible to stand for office in the coming election. Howat, himself, as well as the other deposed officials can run if their membership is brought about six months prior to the next election, which is in December of this year. The vote on these measures was practically unanimous.

A new sub-district was added to the district. The election candidates were given the right to select three men to watch the tabulation of the official vote. The district executive board was taken off the scale committee. Six men elected from convention floors together with the district president and secretary will hereafter constitute the scale and conference committees.

Expense Accounts Probed.

The power of the district executive board to levy assessments was limited to two one dollar assessments per year. Further assessments must be submitted to a referendum vote with the assessment amount printed on the ballot. Personal grievances are to be taken to conventions for final settlements instead of ending with the executive board as the law formerly stood.

A convention committee of five was elected to investigate and examine the expense accounts of the district officials and report to the convention. All the above passed by the usual overwhelming vote.

Action was deferred on a Tom Myerscough resolution and on one dealing with the Nova Scotia case. Final action will be taken on them before the convention adjourns. International Board Member Watkins (Iowa) was voted the right to defend the international union's position during the discussion of these questions. A previous vote of the convention denied the international men who are here the right to the floor without a majority vote of the house.

Colored Unions There.

Spectators in the convention hall outnumber the delegates at many intervals during the sessions. The visitors' section is segregated from that of the delegates. The extra chairs are filled early and a huge crowd files in and out all day. Among them are the deposed officials of the district and women who participated in the famous march. Here and there among the crowd is a colored miner. A real coal digger tinge is given this convention when the men from the mines stop in on their way home with pit clothes on and dinner pails under their arms. The visitors take part in the applause and laughter which is a vital part of this unique gathering. The rank and file of Kansas are having their day in court and they are making the most of it. As one international representative put it to the writer—"this is free speech with a vengeance."

Teapot Scandal Does Not Hinder Rise in Price of Oil

(Special to The Daily Worker)

FRANKLIN, Penn., March 10.—A raise of 10 to 20 cents in the various grades of crude oils, except Pennsylvania was announced by the Seep Purchasing Agency here today.

New prices quoted are corning $2.15, up 15; Somerset light $2.50, up 15 and Ragland $1.10, up 10 cents. Pennsylvania crude oil was quoted unchanged at $4.

Strikebreaker Holdom Is Endorsed by His Pal, Strikebreaker Crowe

THERE is a united front of strikebreakers on in Chicago at the present time from the "Injunction Judges" on the bench to the underworld criminals to slug the striking dressmakers for a few dollars a day and perhaps immunity for murders committed in the past.

Judges, the state's attorney, the mayor, the chief of police, the detective agencies and the gangsters are standing shoulder to shoulder with the bosses against the workers.

They must hang together or separately. "Injunction" Denis Sullivan issues a decree prohibiting the dress makers from functioning in their own strike. Crowe's sluggers aided by "Cossack" Alcock, Mayor Dever's subordinate, and divers finks from the city's crime dens, enforce the injunction's terms with their clubs and blackjacks.

Another character in the judicial anti-labor ring, in the person of the notorious "Injunction Judge" Jesse Holdom, came out yesterday with an endorsement of Robert E. Crowe for re-election.

Judge Holdom was feeling rather lonely. He had not issued any injunctions for a couple of weeks and he wanted to keep his hand in. So he boosted strikebreaker Crowe for the office he now holds. He said: "In your first term, now coming to close, you have shown your ability to cope with crime." In what way, Judge Holdom, unless to jail union men, convicted on Chamber of Commerce manufactured evidence prepared by Chamber of Commerce lawyers? The slayers of the Duffys have not yet been apprehended. Robert E. Crowe has officially declared it a mystery. The "Beer War" murders are not solved. The countless violations of law in the city of Chicago go unpunished, but the ability of Mr. Crowe to arrest strikers is unequalled. That is what "Injunction" Jesse Holdom had in mind of course.

The Committee of Fifteen appointed by John Fitzpatrick, president of the Chicago Federation of Labor, to investigate Crowe's office should now be ready to make a report. The resolution authorizing the committee to be appointed was passed on March 2. This is March 11. Time presses. The dress makers are still on the battle-line. The strikers are not drawing wages. The bosses are not worrying about approaching hunger.

The workers of Chicago are anxiously awaiting action from the Committee of Fifteen. It was not appointed for the purpose of asking Mayor Dever a few questions and then waiting results. The workers expect that the committee will sift the charges made by John Fitzpatrick and others against State's Attorney Robert E. Crowe. The workers expect, as the DAILY WORKER urges, that not alone Crowe's office, but that of the mayor and chief of police be investigated and that unholy alliance between the officials of Cook County and the judiciary backed by organized greed will be exposed to the workers of this city.

The Committee of Fifteen cannot afford to let this golden moment slip by without exerting itself to throw a flood of light on the capitalist conspiratorial ring of Chicago.

The DAILY WORKER believes that the publication of the truth concerning the conspiracy of the political tools of the clothing manufacturers in office in this county would be the best propaganda possible. Let us have action.

THE WORKERS ARE WATCHING THE "COMMITTEE OF FIFTEEN."

Mayor Dever Is Waking Up

(Continued from page 1)

(Trude) says they have violated. He said Miss Corn should give her evidence to Judge Sullivan when the injunction is heard.

Protect Strikers? No!

The police have no orders to protect strikers.

So a bunch of Chief Collins' men told 20 employes of the C. H. Lowenthal & Co., skirt firm at 224 S. Market street when they asked for protection while they went past the employers thugs to collect their pay.

Lowenthal refused to pay the girls the money due them when the shop chairlady of the union approached him. He threatened the chairlady and told her to get out.

All 20 employes came to the entrance of the shop then and asked policemen, Nos. 5203, 1470, 3587 and 2314 to protect them while they went up to demand their money.

The cops replied that they had no orders to protect strikers.

Several more police refused: finally Officer 1843 consented and after much blustering C. H. Lowenthal got out the money.

Lowenthal has an injunction against the strikers. This morning each received a copy of the injunction from him but they were not too awed to ask for their money.

Where Is Crowe?

Federal operatives believed today they had completed a chain of evidence that links the murder of John Daugherty, alias Duffy, to the flood of counterfeit $10 bills which have been passed in wholesale lots thru the midwest.

$25,000 Fire at Freeport.

FREEPORT, Ill., March 10.—Fire, discovered today in the Galena building, a five story business and apartment building here caused a loss estimated at $25,000 and for a time threatened to become a conflagration.

RUMOR MORGAN IS DIVING TO RESCUE OF FRENCH FRANC

Paris Grabs at Hope of Bankers' Dough

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON, March 10.—The French franc opened somewhat stronger here today at 115 francs 50 centimes to the pound sterling as reports were circulated in banking circles that the Paris government had determined on drastic measures to stave off financial disaster.

One report to the Financial Times from its Paris correspondent said it was rumored in the French capitol that an American syndicate, headed by Morgan and Company will offer the French treasury a credit of fifty million dollars for three months at six per cent interest.

• • •

"Drastic Measures."

PARIS, March 10.—The franc opened at 27 francs 65 centimes to the dollar today as the French government strove valiantly to bolster up its falling currency. The franc improved in the first hour and a half of the market, reaching 26 francs 90 centimes to the dollar at 11:30 a. m.

The council of the cabinet met at 10 a. m. in the Quai d' Orsay to discuss drastic measures to halt the decline of the franc as envisaged yesterday in a conference at the Elysee Palace.

Francs continued unsteady thruout the day and closed at 116 francs 50 centimes to the pound.

Discuss Reparations.

Experts Commission Number 1, inquiring into Germany's financial condition with reference to her ability to pay reparations, today began discussions preliminary to drafting its report.

A number of vital points still remain unsettled, including the proposal for international control of German transportation and certain other phases of industry.

It is doubtful whether the experts' full report will be ready to submit to the commission of reparations before March 22.

Disabled Service Men Unfit for Work When Turned Out of Schools

WASHINGTON, March 10.—Disabled service men are being turned out of government training schools incompetent to fill jobs for which they are supposed to have been fitted, Thomas Kirby, legislative agent of the disabled American veterans told the house veterans committee today.

As a result unemployment is spreading among them, Kirby said. He appealed to congress to provide funds with which to give governmentally trained men a half year's placement training in positions which require experience before they can be satisfactorily filled.

Wreck Gamblers' Express.

LYONS, March 10.—Four persons were killed and twenty-five injured, when the Rivera express was de-railed near here today.

IMPEACH COOLIDGE!

Send in Your News

The Daily Worker urges all members of the party to send in the news of their various sections. Every Party Branch should appoint its own correspondent and make him responsible for the news that ought to be sent in to The Daily Worker. The Party Page should be the livest page in The Daily Worker. Help make it so. Address all mail to the Editor, The Daily Worker, 1640 N. Halsted St., Chicago, Ill.

What Is Teapot Politics?

NEVER before in the history of this country have so many investigations of the conduct of government been launched. What is it all about? Is it merely because there is an election this year?

Nothing of the sort is true. There are investigations and investigations. The plague of investigations that is afflicting Washington today is indicative of the turn the class divisions and struggles are taking in the United States. There are now scheduled or in session from twenty-five to forty-three investigations of government corruption, political influence, and fraud, that puts to shame the worst scandals in the annals of capitalist control of our politics.

All of these scandals are an index of what control of the means of production and exchange and the government by the capitalist class brings to the working and farming masses. Whether it is General Wood's imperialist maneuvers in the Philippines, or Daugherty's manipulations in the Mexican mess, or Sinclair's holdup of Teapot Dome, all of these capitalist ventures are simply different forms of the same brand of Teapot politics.

But what is Teapot politics? "The Teapot Special" of the DAILY WORKER will answer this question with facts, figures and statements "out of their own mouths." We will tell what Teapot politics means to the workingman and the farmers in their day to day grind. We will tell what the working and farming classes can do to end all Teapot politics.

Get your order in today for "The Teapot Special." We have put on an extra staff to handle the numerous big bundle orders that are pouring in on us from every city and from many farm centers of the country. The sooner your order reaches us the sooner you will receive it and the surer you will be of getting it to your friends and your brothers in your unions and labor organizations. Delay is out of order on "The Teapot Special." Order now and order big.

Get Aboard "The Teapot Special"

THE DAILY WORKER, 1640 N. Halsted St.,

Chicago, Illinois.

Send me..............copies of "The Teapot Special" Edition of the DAILY WORKER, to be dated Monday, March 17, at the rate of two cents per copy; $1 for 50; $2 per 100. I want to help the workers and farmers learn the real meaning of these great revelations against the social system that is oppressing them.

NAME: ....

ADDRESS: ....

GOMPERS URGES THUMB-PRINTING OF FOREIGN BORN

Begs Labor Support for Johnson Bill

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, March 10.—In a letter addressed to the Central Trades and Labor Council of New York City, one of the most conservative labor bodies in the United States, Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, requested the indorsement of the reactionary Johnson Immigration Bill.

Speaking in the most contemptuous terms of the Jewish, Italian and workers who had come here from Southeastern Europe, Gompers, himself an immigrant, totally ignored the debt of gratitude which the American labor movement owes these very workers, who bravely dared to challenge the power of Judge Gary and the steel trust in the great steel strike, who constitute the backbone of the needle trade unions and who have always been the first to feel the onslaught of the employing class.

Admitting that the provisions of the Johnson bill do not meet fully the demands of the A. F. of L. for the restriction of immigration, he believes, however, that it is a step in the right direction. "We must support every limitation," he says in rallying the hundred perceners to the slogan of "America for Americans."

Delegates In Revolt.

The assembled delegates would not swallow this "bunk," however Delegate after delegate rose to condemn the bill. Lefkowitz of the Teachers' union characterized it as the most reactionary and anti-labor measure ever proposed by a legislative body. He declared that the follow-up and finger-printing of the foreign-born, as provided for in the bill, was worthy of the blackest days of Czarist Russia. Delegate Gaa of the Painters' union showed that the threat of deportation would be used as an effective weapon against the foreign-born worker to dissuade him from activity in the trade unions or in strikes.

The matter was finally referred to the legislative committee to be acted on on Thursday, March 20. Defeat is expected.

* * * *

Miners Hit Bills.

(Special to The Daily Worker)

COELLO, Ill., March 10.—Vigorous protest against the "immigration" bills is made by Local Union No. 232 of the United Mine Workers of America. The local declares:

> "The exception laws directed against the foreign-born are intended to stifle those efforts of the foreign-born to raise their standard of living in common struggles with the native workers. With the foreign-born workers registered, finger-printed and photographed, and under threat of deportation, should they actively participate in strikes it will be easy for the employers to hold them in check and prevent the building of more powerful organizations of labor."

Chicago Rooming Houses Very Bad, Investigators Find

The shabby, overcrowded conditions in the Chicago rooming house districts were described by Miss Marie Merrill, of the Public Welfare Department of Chicago, at the annual dinner of the Sarah Hackett Stevenson Home at the Union League Club.

Of 300 rooms examined by the department's investigators, said Miss Merrill, none were rated as "good." The highest rated were "fair," which means that they lacked the important elements of comfort. Shabbiness was general.

The inadequacy of the housing facilities downtown are revealed by the fact that there are 300,000 workers working in the industrial sections of Chicago and only 3,090 downtown residences.

In one month twice as many persons applied for rooms as could be accommodated. Rooming house landlords often shut their doors on families with children, leaving them to walk the streets if they can get no other shelter. There is no law to prevent such actions.

CHICAGO YOUNG WORKERS LEAGUE MEETING TODAY

Class in "A B C of Communism" meets at 1902 West Division Street at 8:30 p. m.

Daily Worker's Investigation Shows Chicago's Housing Problem Is More Acute Now Than Ever

The housing problem in Chicago in all its phases—exhorbitant rents, overcrowding, ill repair of homes and consequent misery and disease—is more acute than it has ever been before.

There are less moderately priced homes available than ever before in Chicago's history. Rooming sections, chiefly ancient mansions, are a huge pile of decay, filth and disease.

Rents have been raised to an alarming and unwarranted degree by unscrupulous landlords who do not hesitate to take advantage of the tenants' misery. Every class in the city has been hard hit, except the very wealthy.

White collar clerks, women office workers, Negroes, laborers, and families of all occupations in moderate circumstances are forced to pay extreme prices for shoddy, uncomfortable and unsanitary rooms. Many cannot secure accommodations at any price, except with difficulty. These are the facts revealed by The DAILY WORKER'S investigation of the homes of the "City Beautiful."

Plague Spots Menace Thousands.

"'Chicago has many unsanitary, uncomfortable homes which are veritable plague spots to the life of the community,'" the United Charities, which handles hundreds of housing problems each month, tells us.

"Few people who live in easy circumstances have any conception of the terrific hardships, the hopeless misery, with which thousands of human beings are forced to put up in this so-called modern and progressive Chicago of ours, because of the lack of modern, clean, sanitary homes.

"The menace of these poorly constructed old buildings is augmented in some instances by the attitude of scrouging landlords toward their tenants."

The reports flock in that there is an acute shortage of houses in Chicago. "Chicago is now confronted with a most serious housing problem," we read in an Association of Commerce circular, "and everywhere evils will arise if we do not act to prevent them."

Why, in view of the recent building booms, should there be a shortage of houses this year? The records of the city of department of health show that the year 1923 established a record for building construction in the history of Chicago Last year there were 15,494 buildings erected at a cost of $329,604,312, as compared with 9,938 buildings erected at a cost of $83,261,710, in 1914. And yet Edwin C. Jones, financial secretary of the United Charities of Chicago, tells me that this week, on the West Side, a woman, six months pregnant, was found starving in a bare hayloft with her four children. Unfortunately there was not even hay in the loft to furnish the stricken family with warmth They are now being supported by charity.

Building Below Normal.

The Illinois Society of Architects partially explains this seeming contradiction of the tremendous profits in building with the terrible sufferings of the people who are huddled into Chicago's overcrowded and poorly maintained dwellings. "Much has been heard about a building boom in Chicago," the society finds, "but a comparison of the figures of the number of building permits issued in Chicago, the total frontage covered, and the estimated cost of buildings constructed for the past fifteen years, indicates that the construction work for 1922 in Chicago is only about normal when the changed purchasing power of the dollar of 1922 is compared to the purchasing power of the dollar in 1924 and previous years. It is obvious then, that there is still a deficit to be made up in addition to the new buildings necessary for normal increased requirements."

When asked to explain the reason for the acute housing shortage, in relation to the biggest building year in Chicago's history, it was said at the offices of the Association of Commerce that "a large percentage of the building has been of the expensive apartment house type. Builders have not, in the past few years, put their money into housing accommodations for the moderate salaried man. Consequently there is a housing shortage among the working people and clerks." It is conservatively estimated by the bonding and mortgage companies that at the end of 1922 in Chicago there was a shortage of 29,692 apartments and dwellings below the normal number needed to house the population in 1923.

The cat is let out of the bag by Weber's Weekly of Feb. 9, which explains some of the true causes of the present overwhelming housing shortage. "It will be observed that the obstructive forces that have operated against home building have been of a distinctly commercial or mercenary character," writes the weekly. "The social or sociological consideration has not entered to the slightest extent. There is a shortage of the homes that the people actually require, because there hasn't been enormous profit in supplying such homes."

FIRST ORDER FOR 200 COPIES OF "THE TEAPOT SPECIAL" HAS ARRIVED

The first order for "The Teapot Special" has arrived. It is for 200 copies and it comes from Kansas City, Kansas. The order comes from a group of workers who want to let their neighbors know the truth about "The Teapot". This is the order that is expected to let loose a whole flood of demands from all sections of the country for this historic issue. We are prepared for them. Send them in. Use the blank on Page Two. The rate is two cents per copy; $1 for 50; $2 per 100. Send all orders to THE DAILY WORKER, 1640 N. Halsted St., Chicago, Ill.

Speculators Gouging Tenants.

In an open letter to United States Senator Couzens, the Hon. Alexander H. Revell of Chicago, recently made the following statement: "You cite the abundance of capital for constructive purposes. Chicago bankers assure me that the reason for the abundance was the abnormal rental situation. There was a vital shortage of housing accommodations. The result was that the landlord charged what he wanted. New buildings were financed by mortgage bond houses on an 80 to 100 per cent of valuation basis with impunity. It was felt that before rents could drop, from 20 to 40 per cent of the value of the structure would be repaid. The rate exacted for such financing by the mortgage bond companies under these conditions ran from 12 to 13 per cent and even higher. You can find sworn testimony as to this in the records of the Dailey Legislative investigation into Chicago building conditions. In every instance the rent payer bore the burden of this item of overhead."

System Increases Death Rate.

The prime reason for the large housing shortage, our investigation discloses, is that there is more profit for real estate speculators in building large, beautiful apartments designed for the wealthy. The large landlords as well as the builders, have their own interests at heart. It is good business to enter the field which nets the most money, and that field for the builder and landlord, is the rearing of imposing looking, expensive apartments, on which bonds bearing a fat interest can be floated—bonds which are paid for out of the savings of small investors.

The real estate man never has cared about the appalling results of his dollar chasing activities. He does not heed the fact that "the death rate increases with the density of population," a fact established almost a quarter of a century ago by an extensive survey of the City Homes Association. As long as homes are built in the interest of private real estate profiteers instead of to take care of the actual needs of the people, Chicago will have the spectacle of the exclusive section of the city, with its commodious, towering apartments to be had only at fancy prices, while the great majority pay their extreme, unreasonable rents, huddled uncomfortably close together in the overcrowded sections of the city.

Wanted: Housing Shortage!

The unscrupulous real estate speculator is reaping millions in enormous building profits and fabulous rents, while the large majority of workers are forced to live in misery.

Select sections of the city enjoy beautiful, many-room flats, while the workingmen are huddled together in disease-breeding tiny flats. This is the story told in today's first installment of the DAILY WORKER investigation of Chicago's present housing crisis.

Tomorrow we tell why the large real estate men want a housing shortage. The crazy system allowed by the city government, whereby speculators control YOUR HOME, is significant. What are you going to do about it?

Irish Free State Troops Mutiny as Unemployment Grows

DUBLIN, Ireland, March 10.—The Irish Free State government is apprehensive as a result of a mutiny that broke out in the Templemore Barracks, County Tipperary. An order was issued regarding disorganization involving the dropping of soldiers from the ranks.

With the present terrible unemployment in Ireland, the throwing of thousands of demobolized soldiers on the market would add to the tenseness of the situation.

Echoes of the Templemore mutiny soon reached the rest of Ireland, causing much uneasiness. This is the first serious revolt that faced the Free State government since it succeeded in crusing the Republicans.

Boston Will Raise $10,000 in 3 Months For German Relief

BOSTON, Mass., March 10.—The local branch of the International Workers Aid has pledged itself to raise $10,000 within the next three months for German relief.

A house to house collection for German relief will be held in Boston and vicinity on Sunday, Mar. 23. Volunteers will notify the secretary at 60 Pemberton Sq., Room 310.

The next Friends of Soviet Russia conference will take place March 15 at 8 p. m. in 62 Chambers street.

IMPEACH COOLIDGE!

SAMUEL INSULL LEADS DRIVE FOR MASONIC TEMPLE

Masonic Corporation Is Shaking Down Workers

Dissatisfaction is growing among the working class members of the Masonic order at the high handed way in which Samuel Insull, president of the Commonwealth Edison company and director in numerous public utility corporations, has practically taken charge of the drive for a new monument to Masonry in the loop. One member of the Masons who has been asked to contribute one hundred dollars told The DAILY WORKER that it is a new campaign of the Edison head to get some cheap advertising.

The fact that four engineers associated with Insull as well as Insull himself are on the committee which has entire charge of the campaign to raise five million dollars has led many of the Masons to charge that Insull has a two-fold purpose in his activities to further the prestige of the Edison company, and to sell the securities which Insull controls.

A letter sent out to members of the Utilities Craftsmen's Club, Number 1, reveals that Mr. John F. Gilchrist, also closely associated with Insull, is chairman of the Campaign Executive Committee. Members of the club claim that Insull, in collecting the money thru his company instead of the lodge, is violating the rules of the lodge.

It is being pointed out that Senator Dailey, who was chairman of the legislative committee which investigated the building trades, called Insull "the uncrowned king of the loop," who because he named the candidates for both the republican and democratic offices not only in Chicago, but thruout Illinois, and that his influence extends to many places in the middle west.

Other members of the committee are Bernard Sunny, an official of the Western Electric company. All of these companies which seems to have felt it their duty to collect these millions for the Masons are representatives of corporations which are unorganized, and which have bitterly opposed the successful organization of the electrical workers and other unions.

Another just cause for dissatisfaction at this new grasping gesture of the large employers is the fact that they have not even allowed the members to contribute what they desire. They are asked to give a definite sum and are told how they must pay it. The unorganized workers, it is being said by those who are hard hit by the contribution, receive such a low standard of pay that they could not give enough unless prodded to it by their bosses.

The letter sent to members of Utilities Craftsmen's Club No. 1, which is signed by R. T. Schuettge, says in part: "Brother Craftsman: You know that the Masons of Chicago are about to start a campaign to raise $5,000,000 to erect a monument to Masonry in the loop. Mr. John F. Gilchrist is chairman of the campaign executive committee. The Utilities Craftsman's Club wants to be a part of this wonderful undertaking, and have been permitted to organize its own team. My lieutenants will be the members of the publicity committee. One of them will call on you this week.

"Wouldn't it please Brother Gilchrist to hand him a big bunch of subscriptions next Friday? Let's back him up. He made it possible for us to earn extra money. Masonry has helped you and me, and now we have a chance to turn about and help it. Subscriptions are taken for $100, payable in five installments."

IMPEACH COOLIDGE!

Soviet Ambassador in Rome Hoists Red Flag Over Embassy

(Special to The Daily Worker)

ROME, March 10.—Italian workers could see today the red flag of Communism proudly waving in the breeze from the balcony of the Soviet embassy here. To add to the interest of the red symbol is the fact that it flew over the former home of the czar's agents in the Eternal City.

Shortly after an exchange of ratifications took place between Italy and Russia, the Italian government handed over the building to the Bolshevik envoys. Their first task was to raise the Red Flag. The incident attracted much attention and was applauded by Italian workers despite the black fascisti dictatorship.

Scab Education Is Proud Boast of Northwestern

(By The Federated Press)

WINNETKA, Ill., Mar. 10.—Northwestern University has robbed the labor movement of at least one good union organizer, according to the boast of Walter Dill Scott, the advertising expert who heads the educational plant at Evanston. Scott was speaking in a wealthy home to a private audience of capitalists.

"We received a student who had been active in his union," Scott said. "He wanted to become a more effective labor organizer and came to take a course at Northwestern. Before he was thru with his education he left the union, foreswore the labor movement and now is a successful capitalist. Eduction had broadened him and opened his eyes."

"A WEEK"

Views of Dora J. Dow.

Words are impotent to describe this story of the heart breaking struggle of the Communists of the first years! Things dimly veiled are here set forth in stark, awful realism! What a portrait gallery!

The heroic Robeiko, working, speaking, under the shadow of death.

Gornuikh, the brain of the party, finally, "The steersman of a heavily loaded barge in a winding shallow stream."

Simkova—alas! Her end.

Repin, the dastard traitor; Martuinov, the desolate; timid Lisa:—"There they all were, dear ones, her own. The lads she had taught the multiplication table to in the school, now armed with terrible rifles, they seemed to Lisa a powerful avenging force, a force of triumphant justice."

The ghastly, ironical Easter bells, of the dead religion—ringing over the little town. The twenty-eight comrades, dead, covered with red flags!

$300,000 Raised by World's Workers for German Relief

By LOUIS P. LOCHNER
(Staff Correspondent of the Federated Press)

BERLIN, Mar. 10.—Over $300,000 has been raised by the labor folk of the world thru the International Workers' Relief since Oct. 1 to lessen distress in Germany, according to General Secretary Willy Muenzenberg. Until the end of May it will be necessary to raise money at the rate of 100-150,000 gold marks ($25-37,000) monthly, to keep up the various feeding kitchens. According to a cable from the American branch, the workers of America will assume $100,000 of this sum.

22,000 Meals a Day.

Some 22,000 German workers or members of their families are receiving at least one square meal per day as a result of this international help from more fortunate workers in other parts of the world. There are committees in practically every civilized country of the world. Holland has perhaps the most perfect organization, the United States the strongest financially. In Australia all labor organizations have officially indorsed the relief and are members of it. In Spain it is the League for Human Rights which has taken the initiative and to which the labor organizations have attached themselves. The Belgians, besides raising money, volunteered to take 100 German children into their homes but the Belgian government, taking its cue from the French government, refused them passports. The French government had several months previously refused to let 1000 German children go there. One of the best centers for the work is Russia, where the workers, gratefully remembering how the International Workers' Relief came to their aid in 1921 and 1922, are now eagerly collecting for their German brothers and sisters.

Children's Home.

Besides having established a chain of feeding kitchens in Berlin and other centers (Frankfort, Mannheim, Dresden, etc.), the International Workers' Relief maintains a children's recreation home on the Baltic, a number of children's day homes in Berlin, and sewing rooms where poor housewives can mend their clothing under experienced guidance and with the aid of sewing machines. Soon a free medical advice station is to be installed.

$1,539 Yearly Paid Furniture Workers in Grand Rapids

(By The Federated Press)

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., March 10.—The average wage paid employes of the Grand Rapids furniture industry during 1923 amounted to $1,539, according to figures made public by the employers. This is the highest level yet reached in the industry and represents an increase of 102 per cent over the wages paid in 1916 which amounted to $760. The number of wage earners on the payrolls also reached record proportions in 1923 when the daily average was 10,842.

In 1920, which was the high mark previous to 1923 the industry paid an average wage of $1,495 to 10,507 workers. The depression of 1921 reduced working forces to 7,916, involving a layoff of approximately 25 per cent. Average earnings during 1921, however, decreased by only 4 per cent to $1,437, according to the report.

Toller's Rebel Play Coming to the Theatre Guild

(By The Federated Press)

NEW YORK, March 10.—Masse Mensch—freely translated, The Herd Spirit—a revolutionary play by the German dramatist, Ernest Toller, will be presented at the Garrick theater by the Theater Guild here in April.

Toller was closely involved in the Spartacist uprisings of 1919 and is now rounding out a five-year sentence in a Munich prison. He wrote this much-disputed play in one night, spending many subsequent months in retouching it. His most impressive work has been accomplished during his prison confinement. On several occasions, the performance of Masse Mensch in Germany was accompanied by disorders in the theaters. Louis Untermeyer has translated Toller's work, and Lee Simonson has designed the settings.

Join the "I want to make THE DAILY WORKER grow" club.

ASHLEIGH TELLS OF SOLIDARITY IN DOCKERS' STRIKE

Left Wing Committees on the Job

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BY CHARLES ASHLEIGH.

LONDON, Feb. 21.—(By Mail)—Today the docks are tied up completely. With the withdrawal of the men in the Stevedores' Union, the strike is complete. No work is being done in any of the ports.

The meat profiteers have raised the price of meat, out of all proportion to the scarcity, which, as a matter of fact, has not yet made itself felt. The longshoremen's union has proposed to the government that they will allow certain necessary stores to pass, if the government, on its side, will guarantee to prevent profiteering.

Sevral minor incidents have arisen out of the mass picketing. Three or four picketers have been fined in the courts for assaults on drivers of trucks who endeavor to enter the dock gates in order to load stores which are carried to the trucks by clerks, foreman and other employes who are—with but very scanty success—trying, in some measure, to replace the dockers.

Scab Goods Banned.

Drivers of trucks are also members of the Transport and General Workers' Union. The union has issued instructions to them that they are not to handle any goods from the docks. This order has been rigidly obeyed, and, as a result, about 5,000 men have been directly affected, and about 10,000 more, indirectly. The union has issued a warning to all employers of teamsters in the London area that "should they attempt to continue to victimize members of the union for carrying out the union's instructions, the whole of the drivers, regardless of their work, will be called out." It must be understood that these teamsters are making no demands of their own, of the bosses, but are merely demonstrating their solidarity for their fellow members who are on strike on the docks.

Labor Officially Supports Strike.

The General Council of the Trade Union Congress, the highest official trade union body in Britain, has officially endorsed the strike, pledging the full support of British unionism.

Other strikes, which have broken out in London since the dockers' strike commenced, are a strike of meat porters, in the Smithfield Meat Market, and about one thousand omnibus drivers—also members of the Transport and General Workers' Union. These strikers are for special objects, independent of the dock strike, but, arising at this juncture, and being of a spontaneous nature, they are of great importance. For one thing, they signalize a general resumption of militancy among the transport workers of all grades.

At the same time, it is rumored that the road transport workers of Britain are shortly going to hold a national conference on wages and conditions; and many branches of the railroad workers' unions are sending in demands to their executives for a conference to draw up demands for improved rates of pay.

Left Wing Activities.

The Communist Party of Great Britain and the British Bureau of the Red International of Labor Unions are by no means inactive amid all this strife. The members of the party are assisting the strikers by every means in their power. The party units have proffered their services to the strike committees in all parts of the country.

A leaflet has been issued, calling upon workers in all branches of the transport industry to stand solidly by the striking longshoremen. Special reference is made to seamen. The activities of the Red International of Labor Unions in this line are now increasing, with the publication of a special seaman's paper, "The International Seafarer," in London. Under the auspices of the Red International of Labor Unions, a Provisional Transport Workers' Solidarity Committee has been formed, consisting of left-wing representatives of all branches of the transport industry. These committees are both national and local. Comrade George Hardy, secretary of the Marine Transport Workers' Section of the International Propaganda Committee of Revolutionary Transport Workers of the Red International Labor Unions, is secretary of the Solidarity Committee. The leaflet, which is being distributed in large quantities in all ports, after stating the objects of the strike, goes on to say:

R. I. L. U. Solidarity Cry.

> "Are we to let the dockers fight alone? No! We cannot work while our brothers are on strike ashore. When the lines are made fast, seamen are finished, unless they are prepared to blackleg their fellow workers.
>
> "Dockers and seamen should form joint committees locally and nationally and make united demands. We work for the same bosses; the fight is a common fight. To achieve victory, all marine workers in docks must be inactive ashore and afloat. Not a rail, road or sea transport worker must b found aiding the shipowners.
>
> "Form your Transport Worker Solidarity Committees in ever port. Urge your national official to make demands for ALL tra port workers. A united front of a transport workers will render i effective the threats of the shi owners to reduce seamen's wage will raise wages of the road trans port workers and will recover some of the losses of the railwaymen.
>
> "Success in solidarity—defeat in division!
>
> "No compromise! No co promise!
>
> "One National Settlement! A National Victory!

The workers in the various po are reading this manifesto with i terest, and many are admitting t logic of its contents. A closer so darity among all branches of t great transport industry should be t result of this timely and vigoro agitation.

BUSY TONIGHT?

Volunteer workers are needed a the office of

THE DAILY WORKER

Phone: Lincoln 7680

and say you'll be up tonight to help

THE DAILY WORKER
1640 N. Halsted St.

Anglo-Russian Meet to Open in London on April Fir

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON, March 10.—The Angl Russian conference to frame agreement between the two cou tries will meet in St. Jame's Palac London, on April 1. According reports Ramsay MacDonald will pr side at the first session. M. Litvin will be the Russian delegate, accor ing to reports.

The Soviet delegation is planni to demand a credit of approximate $750,000 to facilitate trade relatio Trade between England and Rus is increasing and it is believed t government of Britain will sugg to the banks that financial credits arranged satisfactorily.

Grain trade is reopening and b shipments are arriving in Briti ports, while the Shell Oil Compa has secured some big cargoes crude oil from Russia.

Purim Bazaar Will Show Exhibits of Russian Orpha

What the children's institutions Soviet Russia are doing will be de onstrated at the Purim Bazaar f the Jewish Children's Homes Russia which will be held in Ashla Auditorium, Ashland and Van Bur streets, March 20, 21, 22 and 23.

The exhibits that will be show will give the first direct views those institutions ever seen America. Visitors to the bazaar w have the opportunity to see h bravely the Jewish working mass of Russia fought starvation and di ease and with what idealism th built up institutions for the rehabi tation of the victims of the pog and counter-revolution.

This exhibition will be disp only at the bazaar. Do not lose t opportunity to see it.

Start New Campaign t Free Mooney, Billing from California Pris

(By The Federated Press)

WASHINGTON, March 10.—A n campaign for the release of T Mooney and Warren Billings fr San Quentin penitentiary has b launched by a committee headed Miss Elizabeth Gilman, of Baltimo These industrial prisoners, alm forgotten by the mass of the Am ican people, are the most consp uous victims of frame-up among victims of the labor struggle n "doing time." California govern —Johnson, Stephens and Richards —have refused to grant pardons, a the courts have held that, altho the is abundant evidence that the m were convicted by the use of fal testimony, there is no way to gra them new trials.

This Baltimore committee w seek to assist the efforts of the o ganized labor movement to free b prisoners.

Radio Fans Vote Wet.

Radio fans voted "wet" by a jority of almost three to one in first arion poll ever taken on prohibition question, according to turns today at WJAZ, Edgewa radio station.

Elks in Week's Celebration.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 10.- Local Elks began a week's celebrati to celebrate completion of their n $765,000 home here. Banque dances and other entertainments ta up the program. The building w be formally dedicated next month.

His Idea of Workers' Daily

To THE DAILY WORKER:—I must say that the DAILY WORKER more than expresses my ideal of what a worker's paper should be. I hope in the near future, to be able to get some "subs" for it. You cannot imagine under what handicaps we are compelled to work here. All the militants are in jail or under bail.—C. Dermond, Broderick, Cal.

NEWARK YIELDS FREE SPEECH TO WORKERS PARTY

Foster to Speak—Was Arrested Before

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEWARK, N. J., March 10.—The police of Newark will not interfere, by threats or otherwise, with meetings held in Newark halls "for lawful discussions," according to a letter from Assistant Corporation Counsel Joseph G. Wolber received recently by John Larkin Hughes, Newark attorney for the Civil Liberties Union. The letter was sent following a conference of the Newark Law department with Director of Safety Brennan.

"You can rest assured that the constitutional and legal rights of citizens to assemble and freely speak, as defined by the New Jersey courts, will not be disregarded," the letter declares.

Foster Will Speak.

As a result of this promise, William Z. Foster, who was arrested together with Bishop Paul Jones while speaking at a meeting in Newark on Jan. 11, and was later denied permission to speak at any time, will speak in that city within three weeks, it was announced today by the Civil Liberties Union. The Foster meeting will be held under the auspices of the Labor Defense Council.

The free speech conference of the Newark officials was an outcome of the recent trial of four members of the Workers Party who were arrested following the breaking up by the police of a Lenin memorial meeting on Feb. 1, and of the arrest of Foster and Bishop Paul Jones following the breaking up of a Labor Defense Council meeting on Jan. 11.

Suits for False Arrest.

Suits for false arrest were filed against Newark police officials by the Civil Liberties Union on behalf of Foster and Bishop Jones. The four Workers Party members arrested at the Lenin memorial meeting on Feb. 1 were fined $20 each. They were Dr. Alexander Trachtenberg, former instructor of economics at Yale; Ludwig Lore, editor of the Volkszeitung; Constant Chriss and David Kaplan of Newark.

During the trial of the four men on Feb. 14, Police Judge Horace Grice said he was "glad this case has come up, for we don't know where we stand on free speech in Newark." He suggested a conference among Newark officials and the Civil Liberties Union attorney to arrange for an amicable settlement whereby meetings similar to those halted by the police might be held in public halls without official disturbance. Conferences were held and Corporation Counsel Wolber's letter to Attorney Hughes was the result.

Workers Pay More to Live Than They Did One Year Ago

WASHINGTON, March 10.—Cost of living increased during the year period, Feb. 15, 1923, to Feb. 15, 1924, in 21 cities as follows: Peoria, [illegible] per cent; Newark, 5 per cent; Atlanta, Buffalo, Detroit, Kansas City, Louisville, Pittsburgh, and St. Louis, 4 per cent; Baltimore, Minneapolis, New Haven, New York, Philadelphia, Rochester, and Salt Lake City, 3 per cent; and Boston, Portland, Me., St. Paul, Richmond, and Washington, D. C., 2 per cent. These facts are shown by the United States Department of Labor bureau of labor statistics.

As compared with the average cost in the year 1913, the retail cost of food on Feb. 15, 1924, was 55 per cent higher in Richmond; 54 per cent in Washington, D. C.; 53 per cent in Baltimore and New York; 52 per cent in Buffalo and Detroit; 51 per cent in Pittsburgh; 50 per cent in Boston; 49 per cent in Philadelphia; [illegible]8 per cent in New Haven and St. Louis; 47 per cent in Newark; 46 per cent in Minneapolis; 45 per cent in Atlanta; 44 per cent in Kansas City; 37 per cent in Louisville; and 25 per cent in Salt Lake City.

Protect the Foreign Born!

Chamber of Commerce Is Reopening Fight for State Cossack Bill

"The Illinois chamber of commerce continues vigorously its campaign for a state police," declares its official organ. In a recent editorial it says that lawyers, doctors, preachers and other guardsmen lose a lot of time and money every time they have to shoulder guns and march out with the national guard.

"Is there any way this loss of time and money can be made up to these men," the organ asks. "Certainly not in the wages they receive, the chow with which they are fed, the hard beds on which they lie. How then?"

The answer is obvious and easy.

"A well equipped state police force on the job all the time. Men, who are well paid, well fed, well housed and who make protection a profession."

That would relieve the lawyer and doctor and preacher rookies and let them get back to upper class chow and soft beds, the open shop organ argues.

Suggestions to Speakers at Free Speech Test Meetings

1.—The most important point to bear in mind is that free speech can be won only by speaking.

When unlawful obstacles are placed in the way, the meeting should, if possible, be held notwithstanding, and the speeches made.

If the authorities interfere unlawfully, it may be desirable for the speaker to continue until arrested or forcibly prevented from continuing, if counsel advises that by such a course a clear-cut issue of free speech can be successfully raised.

That issue can generally be raised successfully if the interference takes place on private property where there is no technical violation of laws as to admission fees, fire regualtions, obstruction of traffic, and the like. It is important to bear in mind that police orders are not law nor are the edicts of officials other than courts or judges. When injunctions are issued or legal proceedings pending, no step which may give rise to a contempt proceeding should be taken except upon the advise of counsel. For in contempt proceedings the legal question is often as to the existence of the judicial power rather than as to the propriety of its exercise. A person who thinks that he has raised a big question of fundamental rights by risking punishment for contempt of a wrongful court order may often find that he has merely raised a side issue.

2. **No speaker should submit to preliminary censorship by the police or other authority.** No authority has the right to censor in advance what he has to say. Speakers should however, bear in mind that the usual purpose of test meetings is to establish the right to speak, not to test the validity of laws penalizing certain kinds of speech or advocacy. They should refrain from predictions, prophecies or suggestions which hostile interpretation might twist into violations of criminal syndicalism and sedition statutes.

3. **In case the police close the hall** and thus prevent scheduled meeting from taking place, efforts should be made to secure another meeting place. Even if it involves having a much smaller audience. At any rate, the newspapers are going to run the fact that the hall was closed by the police, and if the publicity man is on his job, all that is said at the smaller meeting (even if it is held in a private house) can be given to the newspapers and will get space. The important point is to show that even in the face of unlawful police opposition, those who believe in free speech are determined to hold their meeting at whatever cost. Before resorting to another location, every effort should be made to get the police to open the hall and rescind their orders.

4. **If the meeting is stopped after it starts** and the police attempt to adjourn it without arresting any speaker, an arrest should be forced, unless it would involve danger of disorder by others than the police. The best way to force the arrest is to keep on speaking. If the police refuse to arrest but endeavor to molest the speakers by putting hands on them, it constitutes a case of assault. Witnesses should be secured and a case brought against the offending officers, or, if possible, their responsible superiors. Whoever has charge of the meeting should refuse to adjourn upon the orders of a police officer if the officers refuse to make an arrest, so that the issue can be tested in the courts. If the officer attempts to disperse the audience, he may advise the audience to stay in their places unless there is risk of disorder and violence. Persons wrongfully arrested should, upon their release, bring civil suits against the officials responsible. Theoretically, of course, the public authorities ought to proceed against law-breaking officials. Experience has shown, however, that they are unlikely to do so and that when they do they are apt to conduct them faint-heartedly. In England notable vindications of civil liberty have been obtained by private suits.

5. **If a speaker is unlawfully arrested and the meeting allowed to proceed,** see that a red-hot protest is made against the conduct of the police and send a committee from the meeting to police headquarters to make a protest and to see if something cannot be done to get the speaker released without further proceedings. Send the committee to the daily newspaper offices to give an accurate account of what happened. Otherwise the newspapers will get the story from the police.

6. **Where meetings have been interfered with by official lawlessness,** state a protest meeting for the earliest practicable date. At that meeting make the subject only that of the right of free speech, repeating in substance what was said at the previous meeting as an evidence of exercising that right. Get persons not connected with the meeting and as of great prominence as possible in the community either to address the meeting or to sit on the platform. Get a signed protest from prominent ministers, lawyers, officials and other sympathizers and see that it reaches the newspapers. Have a written resolution adopted at the meeting and signed by as many of those present as possible. Have this transmitted to the police and to the newspapers.

7. **Publicity.** Wherever there is any issue of free speech or assemblage, it is important to get the newspapers to see it. To that end it is essential to furnish them with copy. Get to the city editors directly either with a clear statement of the facts thru someone who knows how to talk to a newspaper man or thru statements written out in advance. The best thing to do is to employ a local publicity man who is familiar with the local newspaper (and with the wire services out of the community whenever any issue of more than local significance is involved.) It is important also to see the chief writers of each of these papers quite independent of the news story, so that they will understand the facts, and not base their editorials upon biased hostile reports.

8. In all cases where arrests are likely at a free speech meeting, an able attorney should be consulted in advance and engaged to be present. His advice will often assist the speakers and managers to raise in a clear-cut fashion the definite issue of free speech which officials (under cover of unevenly enforced local ordinances as to traffic, permits, collection of funds, safety appliances, etc.) are often astute to prevent. Bail should be provided for. The attendance of disinterested and responsible witnesses should be procured.

Germany is Willing To Enter League With Soviet Russia

BERLIN, Germany, March 10.—Germany is willing to enter the League of Nations provided there are no specific conditions for admission, according to a speech delivered in the Reichstag by Gustav Stresseman foreign minister.

Stresseman does not want to submit Germany to any further appearance before a tribunal composed of allied nations and do penance for the crime of having started the world war. He will insist that Russia be asked to join at once.

It is stated that Germany is tied to Russia by links forged at the Geneva conference when the two outlawed nations patched up a treaty which left the allies sucking their thumbs in dismay.

Britain displays considerable nervousness over the thought of a restoration of German productivity on the basis of Franco-German or German-American co-operation.

The militarist spirit is growing rapidly in Germany and this can be noted in the increasing militancy of the speeches made by the Berlin government officials.

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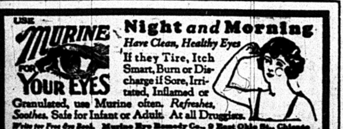
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RUSS CLOTHING SYNDICATE SHOWS PRODUCTION GAIN

Industrial Progress Is Told by RAIC

NEW YORK, March 10.—The board of directors of the Russian-American Industrial Corporation at its second annual stockholders' meeting on Tuesday reported a satisfactory year's business in rendering economic aid to Soviet Russsia.

The report shows that the activities of the corporation have been confined to its investment in the All-Russian Clothing Syndicate, Inc., the perfection of facilities for forwarding dollars to Russia thru the Amalgamated Bank of New York and the Amalgamated Trust and Savings Bank of Chicago, the purchase of some $50,000 worth of machinery and supplies for the Russian clothing factories, and services performed for other Russian businesses, chiefly in supplying information on trade with America.

Emphasizing the importance of the transmission business the report shows that some $3,000,000 have already been transferred to Rusian citizens by friends and relatives in America. The present rate of transmission is now over $20,000 per day.

Where the Factories Are.

The All-Russian Clothing Syndicate has factories at Moscow, Leningrad, Kharkov, Kazan and Nizhni Novgorod; and district sales departments at Moscow, Kiev, Rostov, Samara, Ekaterinburg, Novonikolayevsk and Irkutsk. Other branches of the selling organization are at Kharkov, Poltawa, Bachmut, Krasnodar, Tzaritzin, Astrakhan, Orenburg, Ufa, Simbirsk, Syzran, Buguruslan, Omsk, Perm, Petropavlovsk Kustanai, Tomsk, Semipalatinsk, Krasnoyarsk, Vologda, Viatka, Ekatirinoslav, Kaluga and Tchelabinsk. Important agencies of the syndicate are also in Baku, Kursk, Odessa, Tashkent, Nikolayev, Cherson and Tiflis. The branches are growing both in size and in number.

The director's report quotes Bricker, the head of the Leningrad Clothing Trust—"the production per man has gradually increased in the last two years and a suit can now be made in just half the time it took pre-war." The manager of the syndicate is quoted as follows: "The quality of work in Moscow has been raised to the level of the average quality of ready-made clothes in America. The labor cost to make a man's suit or overcoat amounts at present to not more than 7 gold rubles."

Production Increase.

Referring to the production program for the present year the report shows that the syndicate's factories will produce 25 per cent more this year than last. The plan of the syndicate for the coming year includes the purchase of $12,390,000 worth of made-up goods from the clothing trust working under it and the furnishing of raw materials to the trusts up to the same value. The production program of goods to be furnished by the syndicate during 1924 by the famous Moscow Experimental Factory and the Leningrad and Kharkov trusts includes 883,200 pieces of underwear, 394,100 special working garments, 239,650 peasant shirts, trousers and jackets, 279,050 pieces of civilian clothing and 78,250 fur garments, making a total of 1,874,250 garments, a considerable increase over the output for the same units during 1923. This, of course, covers only a part of the goods produced by all the syndicate's factories which will total over three times this amount.

Co-operative Marketing

The Russian-American Corporation's directors report dealt also with the great improvement in the distribution end of the syndicate and the new system of direct sales to co-operatives in factories, mills and mines. At present more than 50 per cent of the clothes made by the syndicate are marketed thru these channels. All the clothes made by the syndicates are sold in Russia.

Summarizing the operations of the syndicate the directors' report shows that the profits of the Russian enterprise amounted to more than 10 per cent of the invested capital.

General Von Lossow May Be Tried for Beer Cellar Revolt

MUNICH, March 10.—General Von Lossow was called to the stand as the trial of General Eric Ludendorff and others accused of fomenting the abortive "beer cellar putsch" of last November was resumed here today.

Von Lossow, who was a military commander in Bavaria at the time of the outbreak, proved an unwilling witness and was granted permission by the court to refuse to answer incriminating questions.

The judge ruled that while Von Lossow is not yet a defendant investigation which is perhaps preliminary to his arrest has been instituted against him.

Industrial Disease Dangers.

NEW YORK CITY, March 10.—One out of every three thousand wage earners in New York was killed in the last fiscal year while at work or died from injury or disease suffered or contracted at his work, according to a statement issued today by the Workers' Health Bureau urging that "the occupational disease section of the New York state compensation law requires drastic revision."

Your Union Meeting

Second Tuesday, March 11, 1924

No.	Name of Local and Place of Meeting.
	SECOND TUESDAY, Feb. 12th
133	Boot and Shoe Workers, 1939 Milwaukee Ave.
21	Bricklayers, 912 W. Monroe St.
278	Brick and Clay Wkrs, Paving Inspectors 166 W. Washington St.
	Calumet Joint Council, 814 W. 117th St.
58	Carpenters, Diversey and Sheffield.
141	Carpenters, 1022 E. 75th St.
272	Carpenters, Moose Hall, Chicago Heights
461	Carpenters, Witten's Hall, Highland Park, Ill.
1786	Carpenters, Springfield and 26th.
	Clerks, Grocery, 59 W. Van Buren St.
15	Conductors (Sleeping Car), Capitol Bldg., 10 a. m.
381	Electricians, 505 S. State St.
1020	Electricians, 741 S. Western Ave.
302	Engineers (Loc.), 5058 Wentworth Av.
402	Engineers, 180 W. Washington St.
645	Engineers (Loc.), 2433 W. Roosevelt Road.
826	Engineers (Loc.), 2647 W. 35th St.
8705	Egg Inspectors, 418 N. Clark St.
27	Federal Employes, 64 W. Randolph St.
15441	Federal Union, 3046 W. 26th St.
715	Firemen and Enginemen, Ogden and Taylor.
20	Hatters (Trimmers), 166 W. Washington St.
5	Hod Carriers, 225 E. 15th St., Chicago Heights, Ill.
6	Hod Carriers, 814 W. Harrison St.
27	Hod Carriers, 63d and La Vergne Ave.
715	Hod Carriers, 814 W. Harrison St.
81	Ladies' Gar. Wkrs., 328 W. Van Buren.
12	Leather Workers, 777 W. Adams St.
17	Leather Workers, 777 W. Adams St.
84	Machinists, 2548 S. Homan Ave.
915	Machinists, 4126 W. Lake St.
1494	Machinists, 6234 Princeton Ave.
546	Meat Cutters, 175 W. Washington St.
571	Meat Cutters, 9206 Houston Ave.
	Marine Fire and Oilers, 357 N. Clark.
10	Musicians, 175 W. Washington St., 2 p. m.
17358	Nurses, Funk's Hall, Oak Park.
147	Painters, 20 W. Randolph St.
180	Painters, N. E. cor. California and Madison.
184	Painters, 6414 S. Halsted St.
191	Painters, N. W. cor. State and 55th.
275	Painters, 220 W. Oak St.
521	Painters, Trumbull and Ogden Ave.
502	Plasterers, Monroe and Peoria Sts.
130	Plumbers, 1507 Ogden Ave.
250	Plumbers, 180 W. Washington St.
402	Plumbers, 4111 W. Madison St.
415	Railway Carmen, Odd Fellows' Hall, Blue Island, Ill., 7:30 p. m.
1170	Railway Carmen, 11037 Michigan Ave.
1257	Railway Carmen, 5324 S. Halsted St.
352	Railway Clerks, 549 W. Washington St.
739	Railway Clerks, Moose Hall, Chicago Heights.
906	Railway Clerks, 5438 S. Halsted St.
2219	Railway Clerks, 509 W. Washington St.
375	Railroad Trainmen, 3359 W. Madison.
	Teamsters' Dis. Council, 220 S. Ashland Blvd.
727	Teamsters (Auto), 220 S. Ashland Blvd.
67	Tile Layers, 180 W. Washington St.
7	Waiters, 234 W. Randolph St.

(Note—Unless otherwise stated all meetings are at 8 p. m.)

Clothing Workers Give Last Concert of Winter Season

By ALFRED V. FRANKENSTEIN.

Concerts given by the Amalgamated Clothing Workers came to a close with a packed hall at the Carmen's Auditorium. Alexander Zukovsky, violinist of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra, directed a small ensemble of some sixteen Symphony men, and there were four soloists, Jacques Gordon, violinist; Joseph Brinkman, pianist; Ivan Dneproff, tenor of the Russian Opera Company, and Herman Eck, flutist.

The orchestral part of the program brought to performance two important works that have not been heard on the regular Symphony bill for some time. The first was the Mendelssohn overture, "Fingal's Cave." The other was the movement called "In the Village," from a suite of Caucasian sketches by Ippolitoff-Ivanoff, the Bolshevik director of the Moscow Conservatory of Music.

Celia Goldman, a "juvenile classical and athletic dancer," as the program described her, won considerable applause with her jumps and leaps and steps.

Mr. Dneproff has a magnificent voice, and the songs he sang, some operatic arias in Italian and Russian, made his audience go wild with approval. It was most interesting to hear how this big voice of beautiful quality overcame the tricky and ungrateful acoustics of the Ashland Auditorium and filled the hall.

A critic of one of the large dailies recently said, with perfect truth, that there are no more bad pianists or violinists. So to say that Mr. Brinkman and Mr. Gordon are fine musicians is bromidic. Both played some of their own work, Mr. Brinkman some of his compositions, Gordon some of his arrangements. And when pianists and violinists are capable of writing as well as performing as Gordon and Brinkman do, they are deserving of all the approving adjectives in the critic's vocabulary, be they ever so bromidic.

Thus closed the fifth season of concerts given by the union. And concerts are only a part of the general scheme of workers' education carried on by the Amalgamated Clothing Workers.

Wanted! Volunteers to Help Bazaar of National Defense

NEW YORK, March 10.—The National Defense Committee issues the following appeal to unemployed comrades for volunteers needed for the Third Annual International Bazaar, to be held April 10-13, at Central Opera House:

Clerical—10,000 letters must be out by March 15. Any one out of work can help any time during the day, including Saturday afternoons and Wednesday evenings.

Dressmakers needed to make dresses and other apparel for the bazaar from material donated for that purpose.

Milliners needed to make hats. Also committees to solicit materials and hats.

Please report to the office, 80 East 11th Street, Room 434. Telephone Stuyvesant 6616.

Every new DAILY WORKER reader means a new recruit in the ranks of militant labor.

CAT-O-NINE-TAILS USED ON CHAIN GANGS IN SOUTH

50 Strokes from Salt Greased Lashes

By JACK METTE

(Staff Correspondent of The Federated Press)

CHARLESTON, S. C., March 10.—In the good old south we send our prisoners, especially those who have a family and cannot pay the usual $25 fine, to the chain gang to build roads.

The judge smiles when he sentences you to the gang and says he hopes it will make a better man of you. When the police catch a hobo down here, if they cannot find something serious to charge him with, they send him to the gang for 90 days for luck.

Build Road With Blood.

It has not been so many months ago that the country was stirred up over the cruel death of Martin Tabert at the hands of a Florida chain gang whipping boss. Did that stop the whippings? It did not. In North Carolina and Alabama conditions are worse than in the old salt mines of Siberia. North Carolina has good roads but it took the blood and strength of her prisoners to do it.

If a prisoner is sick and unable to work the boss has a good cure. The lash soaked in salt grease to the tune of 50 strokes is the usual dose for all sickness.

One of the North Carolina camps is at Fayetteville. The six-foot ignorant chain gang boss is allowed to knock young boys (some of them under 16 years of age) over the head with pick handles and to whip them with a cat-o-nine-tails until they cannot stand on their feet. The same food is provided day in and day out. Syrup and corn bread for breakfast. Peas and corn bread for dinner. Syrup and corn bread again for supper.

Saw Beating.

Last summer I talked with many of the prisoners. I checked up on their stories and found them to be true. Young men whose only offense is riding a freight train are thrown into these filthy holes with men suffering from terrible diseases and are forced to bathe in the same water. Ten men, four colored, were forced to bathe in a small tub of water, without changing the water. I saw a young Jewish boy hit over the head and back with a pick handle.

Alabama has the same rotten system. They hire the convicts out by the day to the coal trust to dig coal for the company for a few cents a day. Conditions are as bad if not worse than those existing in North Carolina.

Greek Cabinet Quits; Regent Offers Job To Republican Leader

ATHENS, March 10.—Greece is looking for a cabinet but it is not easy to find a man willing to take the job. Tho several statesmen have been out of work for some time, applications for the position of premier are conspicuous by their absence They have a habit here in Greece to bring out their shooting irons on the slightest provocation and once a statesmen is indicted, he stands as much show of an acquittal as an American communist before a 100 per cent American jury.

"Shoot them first; try them afterwards," is the popular way of handling out justice to unpopular Greek cabinets. The Greek cabinets are growing more responsive to pressure than they used to. The last one quit when an army corps appeared and offered it an ultimatum to resign or fight. The cabinet jumped out the windows.

The army is sick of the king and wants a republic. Venizelos is going to leave the country.

British Soap Magnate Wants Black Men to Play Donkey Role

SYDNEY, New South Wales, Mar. 10.—Protests have been made by all sections of political thought, as by commercial and industrial interests against suggestions made by Lord Leverhulme, the head of the British soap making industry, that black labor should be introduced into Australia to do the "donkey work."

Leverhulme said he had 25,000 blacks in his employ in his various plantations thruout the world and they suited him right down to the ground. He also claimed that the Negroes in the south in the United States had proved a boon to the employers.

Mormon Solon Fears House Tax Bill Will Not Meet U. S. Needs

WASHINGTON, March 10—As the Senate Finance Committee recently sought sources of $100,000,000 more revenue in the new tax bill, the House Ways and Means Committee prepared to report a soldier bonus bill.

Chairman Smoot of the Finance Committee believes the tax bill as passed by the House will fall $100,000,000 short of meeting government expenses next year, even if a bonus bill does not become law. What sources of revenue will be tapped are yet undecided, he said.

Four Plans Up.

Winding up its hearing on the bonus bill, the House Ways and Means Committee, plunged into consideration of four plans, as follows:

1.—A straight cash bonus.

2.—A straight paid up insurance bonus.

3.—A cash bonus with a paid up insurance option.

4.—A four fold plan with option of $50 cash, deferred payment certificates, vocational training and home and farm aid.

Senators Watson, Indiana, and Moses, New Hampshire, today began a poll of the Senate to determine sentiment on the tax bill. A "horse back" survey by leaders indicates the Democrats and Progressives may join to restore the Garner plan with a maximum surtax of 44 per cent on $92,000.

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PARIS COMMUNE CELEBRATION
Speaker—MARVIN SANFORD of Oakland Y. W. L.
Musical Numbers—Dancing—Refreshments
Friday, March 21st, 8 P. M.
in CALIFORNIA HALL, Corner Polk and Turk Streets
INTERNATIONAL MASS MEETING
Speakers—Abdon Llorente, Gabriel Q. Arellano and James H. Dolsen
Chairman—Jack Carney, Editor Labor Unity
ADMISSION FREE Bring all your friends

SOUTH, CENTRAL AMERICAN EVENTS TOLD BY WOLFE

Columbia Boycotts U. S. Anti-Labor Movies

By BERTRAM D. WOLFE
(Staff Correspondent of the Federated Press)

Haiti.

W. W. Cumberland has been named by the department of state as the financial adviser on Haitian customs and taxes. By the department of state of Haiti? G'wan! By THE department of state—the state department of the American Empire.

* * * *

Honduras.

The manipulated revolution that has come as an aftermath of American umpiring of a deadlocked election in Honduras has caused the U. S. to send down another battleship on the Pacific coast. The battleship Milwaukee has just entered the port of Amapala to keep company with the Rochester of the Atlantic fleet. With modern big guns the two ships between them can fire clear across this little country, can start or stop revolutions and make or unmake presidents according to the oil-lection umpire's decisions.

* * * *

Argentina.

All interest in the most powerful labor organization of Argentina, the U. S. A. (Union Sindical Argentina) is centered in the question, Amsterdam, Berlin or Moscow? The next congress will decide the question of affiliation and the papers are full of the pros and cons. Amsterdammers almost do not exist. I have yet to see a single article in any Argentinjan labor paper in favor of Amsterdam. The tendencies of the U. S. A. are anarcho-syndicalist and the majority of the papers of the country are in Anarchist hands. But the drift toward the Red International is so strong, that they are not advocating affiliation with Berlin, but merely attacking Moscow. Moreover, they are prejudiced against Berlin on account of its splitting tactics, being all united-fronters and bitterly attacking their own "divisionista" Anarchists at home.

The Berliners have formed a little labor federation of their own called the F. O. R. A. (Federation Obrera Regional Argentina). The press of the majority unions distinguishes its anarchism from that of the F. O. R. A. by calling itself the New Anarchism (which term is much heard in South America now that the younger anarchist unionists are revising their concepts of organization and struggle in terms of a united front and class organization rather than individualism). To what is left of the F. O. R. A. they apply the term Quintista, Divisionista or Purista—the last being the equivalent of the English term "purist."

Consequently, the Anarchists in the U. S. A. in place of advocating Berlin, either attack Moscow or confine themselves to advocating a Pan-American relationship in place of an international one. This the Red-Internationalists characterize as "Gompersism."

* * * *

Colombia.

When the Colombian Tenants' league boycotted the Theater Colombia because it refused to permit them to hold meetings and began picketing the place the management offered anti-labor propaganda films made in the United States. The picket lines increased. Then the government, consisting of men of wealth, used its position against the Tenants league.

The day that the boycott was extended to all the branches of the theatrical company in the entire republic and big demonstrations were planned, the police and military fired on the workers and then invaded the labor headquarters. The women's committee in Barranquilla went to the governor's palace to protest. While Maria del Mulato was appealing to the governor to lift the decree against it the Tenants' union, the military, in the presence of the governor, attacked the committee of women, driving them out at the end of the bayonet.

Maria del Mulato, with a suckling child, is in prison, as is another woman, who headed the committee. Mere membership in the Tenants' league is now sufficient to merit a jail sentence. For Nicolas Gutarra, one of the league leaders, the order was issued: "Capture N. Gutarra in any form."

A vigorous protest on the part of the Cuban labor movement is the prelude to a storm of Latin-American protest against this brutality.

Organize Capital Chauffeurs.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 10.—A taxicab chauffeurs' union is being organized here by A. F. of L. organizers. The union will take action to regulate hours and improve wages.

Zinoviev's Speech to Leningrad Communists

(NOTE—The DAILY WORKER today publishes the second installment of the great speech delivered by Gregory Zinoviev to the party conference of the Leningrad District. Those of our readers who have read lurid reports of war between communist leaders should follow this discussion closely. It is true that Trotsky had a difference of opinion over questions of party organization with Zinoviev and others. But the enemies of the Soviet Republic may rest assured that a discussion on tactics will not give them the opening to rush in their war dogs and lap up the blood of the emancipated Russian workers. A further installment will be published tomorrow).

* * * *

ZINOVIEV CONTINUES:

It goes without saying that it is a perfectly unavoidable circumstance that we have been obliged to absorb the best and most mature Communist forces for the purpose of state leadership, and have taken these from the workshops and factories. We could not have otherwise formed the Red Army, or the economic, administrative, and Soviet organs.

It is perfectly comprehensible that the Party governing the state has to concentrate a considerable portion of its numbers in the state institutions. Despite this it appears to me, comrades, that if we adopt a correct attitude we have well-founded prospects of increasing the number of the members in the shops and factories; in my opinion this is one of our most important tasks.

Intensification of Party Work.

Another question is that of the intensification of Party work, of the intensification of the inner Party democracy. Those comrades who point out that this question was raised at the Tenth Party Congress, and that the resolutions passed by the Tenth Congress have not been fully carried out, in some cases not carried out at all, are perfectly right.

We put this question in the year 1921, and passed a fairly good resolution on the question of inner Party democracy. The reasons why this resolution has not been carried out are substantially objective in nature.

Let us cast our memory back to that time. What were the working people of Petrograd interested in at that time?

The situation was extraordinarily difficult. The workers were chiefly and above all interested in their morsel of bread. You will doubtless be able to recollect the atmosphere obtaining at that time in a number of other proletarian centers.

When passing over to the NEP, we formulated our fresh tasks at the same time. But at that time we could not perform them, for the working class was divided and declassed, and the subject which occupied every workman all and every day, and which hung like a leaden weight about his neck, was the question of the potato ration.

We are now putting the question under much more favorable circumstances. The fundamental difference in conditions lies in the fact that the declassing process in the working class has ceased.

The proletariat, which melted, split, and became declassed during the first years of the revolution, is now beginning to gather together again to a compact mass. This is the cardinal circumstance changing the situation.

Benefitted by Political Experience.

The same workmen who have been pulling in different directions all these years, are now coming into our works and factories, and bringing with them the political experience garnered and increased during these years. They have shared with us the first successes won on the economic field. These successes, comrades, are still very small—we need not deceive ourselves, but they are dear to us for the very reason that they are the "very first" ones.

The feeling that we have gained our first economic success is seizing the broad masses of the conscientious non-partisan workers. A wholesome atmosphere of production is to be felt, which was not the case before, but which was necessary if all our talk on the development of the Party was not based upon sand. Bad or good—wages have been raised, the productivity of work has increased, and discipline in production has improved.

I stated that the failure to put the resolutions of 1921 into actual practice had been mainly caused by objective obstacles. But there were subjective reasons too, dependent on us and our organization. These subjective reasons are to be classified in two groups. one of these is the mechanical nature of our organization. It was very difficult for us to get underway, to run on new lines from war Communism to the new epoch.

The other group of causes is explained by our inadequate cultural level—this is one of the fundamental causes confronting us at every step of the way. There exists a certain minimum of political schooling, of political learning capacity, of political and general culture, without which many of the best resolutions are condemned to hang fire.

Bolshevism and Workers' Democracy

I have already stated, at the functionaries' meeting, that Bolshevism has not always held its present attitude in the question of the workers' democracy. There was a time when Bolshevism, in view of the objective conditions obtaining in our country, expressed itself in opposition to a broad degree of adherence to the principle of election within the Party. There was such a period up to the revolution of 1905.

It was in a great measure along these lines that our split with the Mensheviki ran. The Mensheviki followed the demagogic line of "democracy" and "election" even under circustances rendering adherence to these principles impossible.

I should like to remind you of an article written by Comrade Lenin, entitled: "We Do Not Get Fat on the Song of the Nightingale."

The reason why I refer to this article is as follows: It dealt with an occurrence in January, 1905, in the midst of the struggle between the Mensheviki and the Bolsheviki. The Mensheviki accused the Bolsheviki, and especially Comrade Lenin, of being opposed to democracy within the Party, of not wanting to allow the workers to hold leading positions in the Party, of being Jacobins, conspirators, exaggerated centralists, etc. At that time a pamphlet appeared on "The Tasks of the Party," written by a Menshevist, a workman, who signed himself as a "workman."

Menshevist Viewpoint.

Paul Axelrod, one of the oldest leaders of the Menshevism, wrote the preface to this pamphlet, thus imparting a tremendous significance to it. The Menshevist worker maintained in this brochure that the Mensheviki promise much with regard to democracy, but do nothing to realise it—they also permit the intelligenzia to reign in the Party.

Comrade Lenin replied with the article entitled: "We Do Not Get Fat on the Song of the Nightingale," in which he observed: "You see that even your workman Menshevist says that we will not be robbed of without the principles of election at mere phrases, and that if you are in favor of democracy, you must really go over to an electoral system, to systematic regulation of accounts, etc. But it is impossible to carry present."

3,000 KLANSMEN HEAR WOBBLIES SING SOLIDARITY

Harbor City Flooded by Nightie Gang

(Special to The Daily Worker)

SAN PEDRO, Calif., March 10.—San Pedro was flooded by white gowned klansmen in a nocturnal parade of the hooded order against the Industrial Workers of the World who shut down the harbor last year and are talking of another strike this spring.

It is estimated that more than 3,000 members of the Koo Koos took part in the procession that mobilized on Harbor Boulevard in their nighties and began encircling the town in a snake-like formation, with flaming cross and American flag in the fore.

Searchlights.

Searchlights swept Liberty Hill where the marine workers usually meet and the klansmen whispered to each other the ferocious things they were ready to do. But, after marching round and round the town they finally arrived at the wobbly hall at Twelfth and Centre streets, where they did nothing.

They did nothing but march around the hall while the workers sang Ralph Chaplin's "Solidarity" from the inside. So the klansmen marched and listened, and—whether they remembered what happened to their sister organization, the Legion, at Centralia when an illegal raid was made on a union headquarters or not—they went away as they had come, with thousands of persons who had gathered in the expectation of something happening going away with nothing to entertain them but the spectacle of a pantomime.

Hundreds of Autos.

The demonstrating Kluxers had come to San Pedro from all parts of Southern California in hundreds of automobiles—their ghastly robes gleaming as they whizzed thru the darkness.

The Klan has gained greatly in this part of California since the big strike for political prisoners last year when this port of Los Angeles was tied up for five weeks, causing a loss of several million dollars.

Police partly made up for the failure of the Klan to act. They invaded the headquarters themselves in the absence of the Klan and arrested 15.

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Join the "I want to make THE DAILY WORKER grow" club.

Frisco Workers Will Celebrate Paris Commune

(Special to The Daily Worker)

SAN FRANCISCO, March 10—The Paris Commune will be celebrated Saturday night at 225 Valencia street with music, dancing and an address by Marvin Sanford of the Young Workers League. Friday the 14th a mass meeting will be held for the starving German workers at California Hall, Polk and Turk streets.

Independence for the Philippines will be demanded at a mass meeting at California Hall. Jack Carney, editor of Labor Unity, will preside and the speakers will be: Abdon Llorente, Philippine Commercial attache; Gabriel Q. Arellano, editor of the Philippine Independent News of Salinas, former secretary of the Filipino Laborers Union of Hawaii and James H. Dolsen, district organizer of the Workers Party.

May 30 Convention Asked by Oregon Farmer-Labor Party

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PORTLAND, Ore., March 10.—The Farmer-Labor party of Oregon was formally launched at a meeting at 455 Alder street here and declares that it will work in conjunction with the national farmer-labor movements that demand a May 30 convention.

Organizers will cover the state and expect to organize a powerful 1924 campaign. Otto Newman was chosen state chairman; Franklin L. Rusmisel, secretary-treasurer; A. L. Knarnopp, vice-chairman and state organizer.

The state executive committee was elected as follows: Otto Newman, Franklin L. Rusmisel, A. L. Karnopp, and P. L. Turner. Temporary headquarters have been opened at 455 Alder street.

Ice Cream Bosses Surrender to All Union's Demands

(By The Federated Press)

NEW YORK, March 10.—The lockout in the confectionery workers' trade here has been settled after a three weeks' struggle, the employers surrendering completely to the union's demands. Actually, only the ice cream cone makers were involved, tho they received the unstinted support of the Amalgamated Food Workers. The settlement establishes the union shop, replaces the unlimited working week with the 48-hour week, and provides for a wage increase from $35 to $40 weekly. The agreement can be terminated by either party and is not valid for any fixed period. Its importance lies in the failure of the employers' campaign for the open shop.

COMMUNISM IS SPREADING IN ERIN, SAYS LAD

Splendid Propaganda Done in Prison Camps

That Communist propaganda is spreading thru Ireland in spite of all obstacles is revealed in a letter from a young Irish Communist who has just passed his fifteenth birthday, to his uncle here in Chicago.

There were approximately fifteen thousand radicals and republicans in Irish Free State prisons until the recent releases took place. There are still about 5,000 locked up.

The Communist Party which was obliged to liquidate since this letter was written was severely hit by the arrests, many of the most militant members being incarcerated.

The letter follows:

150 North Strand Road,
Dublin, Ireland.

Dear Uncle:—Most of the Communist prisoners have been released. During their imprisonment they did fine propaganda work among their fellow prisoners and internees, by delivering lectures and distributing literature, so that there is not the least doubt that the gospel of communism and working class freedom will be carried by hundreds of exprisoners to the remotest corner of Ireland.

The Communist Party has lost many of its members, and owing to lack of funds it has been forced to suspend its paper, The Workers' Republic. Larkin has conducted a great fight against the Labor Party but he did not as yet (nor is it expected that he will) define once and for all his attitude toward Communism, or the different political parties of Ireland. There is not a word spoken about the food ship or the money collected for it at all.

The Hunger Strike—as I am sure you know from the papers—proved a great failure due to the low morale of the people. Larkin proclaimed a general strike as a protest against a continued detention of the hunger strikers, but due to the fact that he did not have control over the machinery of the trades unions which are in the hands of the reformists and Social Democrats the strike did not come off.

I will send you a few back numbers of the Workers' Republic in a week's time. If you have not already done so, buy and read THE IRISH PEOPLE, an excellent magazine published in Chicago to which Liam O'Flaherty contributes.

PATRICK BRESLIN.

How many of your shop-mates read THE DAILY WORKER. Get one of them to subscribe today.

Hillquit Labelled 'Red' No Longer by Headline Writers

By SHERMAN BOWMAN
(Special to The Daily Worker)

DETROIT, March 10.—All confusion as to "Who Are the Reds" has disappeared, said Robert Minor, speaking to a large audience at the Labor Forum under the auspices of the Workers' Educational Association.

"We can all remember when, a few years ago," he went on, "the word 'Red' was applied to any one of an assortment that ranged from the polite, philosophic readers of the works of Bakunin all the way around the circle again to Morris Hillquit. But today when a capitalist newspaper head writer, over a story dealing with street fighting in Berlin, for example, refers to 'Reds,' he means Communists. The 'Reds' today are the Communists everywhere.

Control of the United States government by the oil interests began 40 years ago, according to evidence Minor gave, when agents of oil interests began nominating presidents and buying their way to power thru increasingly extensive contributions to the campaign chests of the Republican and Democratic parties.

Cleveland Communists Announce Series of Lectures on Lenin

CLEVELAND, Ohio.—The English (East Side) Branch of the Workers Party, announced that it has prepared a course of six lectures on "the history of the Russian Communist Party and the role of Lenin in the Communist Movement," to be delivered by Comrade John Brahtin at Swedish Hall, 1467 Addison Rd. near Wade Park avenue side entrance.

The lectures will be held on 2nd and 4th Thursday of each month on the following dates:

March 13—The Populist Movement in Russia.

March 27—Formation of the Russian Social-Democratic Party.

April 10—The Convention of 1903—The beginning of Menshevism and Bolshevism.

April 24—The Revolution of 1905 and its consequences.

May 8—The World War and the ascendency of the Bolsheviks.

May 22—Nikolai Lenin—The Man and his work.

Comrade Brahtin has made a study of the Russian Communist Movement and his lectures will be a treat to all those who will attend. Lectures start at 8 p. m. Admission free.

Australian Unions Move to Revise Court Fixed Wage

(By The Federated Press)

MELBOURNE, Australia, March 10.—Action is to be taken in the near future by the big unions thruout Australia to secure a revision of the basic wage by the federal arbitration court.

Union officials point out that dissatisfaction regarding the existing basic wage dates back to 1907 when it was determined. It is contended that the amount was fixed too low at that time. Due regard, it is considered, was not paid to casual work and the probability of stoppages owing to weather conditions.

It is also argued that the basic wage fixed by the court provides for a bare existence only, and does not constitute a reasonable living wage. Should the appeal of the unions be successful, it will mean a revision of practically every arbitration court judgment, affecting almost every worker on the Australian continent.

The Land for the Users!

Doctor Says Ignorant Surgeons Amputate Limbs Where They Should Not Have Been: Writer Agrees

When doctors meet in convention their potential victims are liable to get a few tips that may be the means of cheating the undertaker of several honest dollars—or at least postponing the expense of a funeral.

After reading reports of speeches delivered at the congress of medical education and licensure recently held in the Congress Hotel, Chicago, one hesitates to decide whether it is not better to let the darned disease knock you out more or less painfully than suffer agony at the hands of a practitioner, which may only be a snappier introduction to the gravedigger.

Dr. Ernest A. Codman of Boston, declared that hospital records showed that "legs are amputated where they should not have been" and probably when they should not have been. He also stated that patients have died on the operating table "without the operating surgeon knowing for a certainty whether they should live or die."

This is by no means encouraging to prospective patrons of the operating room. The writer knows of a young man who went to a hospital in Boston to have a serious operation performed. The disease was diagnosed and the doctor who made the diagnosis agreed to perform the operation. But imagine the patient's surprise when, after he was strapped to the operating table, the said surgeon looked at him with thoughtful surprise and rather brusquely asked "What are you here for?"

Osteopaths, chiropractors and other "radicals" engaged in the lucrative calling of healing the wounded without pain, may take some comfort from the preceding remarks. But wait.

A man disappointed with the efforts of surgeons to relieve him of bodily ills hied forth to one who offered health in return for a modest financial consideration and a loyal, unquestioning belief. He entered a well rigged office, was received cordially and before he had time to say "Jack Robinson" he was thrown on a stretcher and severely pummelled by two husky "doctors" who took turns at the exercise.

They seemed to have a special grudge against the victim's neck, which they twisted violently, placing one knee against the patient's back while the head was slowly turned so that the owner could see straight behind him. The "doctors" were not entirely successful however, but they were persistent and succeeded in cracking the neck in two places.

This appeared to give them much satisfaction and filled them with new hope. Perhaps the durned neck would be more accommodating next day! Then the spine was attacked, the ribs pummeled and the shoulder blades assaulted vigorously. The groans of the sufferer fell on deaf ears. Science could not be disturbed.

Feeling somewhat groggy, after this experience the patient was hustled into another chamber where he was introduced to the mysteries of what looked like a radio machine. The "doctor" proceeded to tune up and the victim did not know whether he was in a beauty parlor or Station R. I. P. ready to send forth his death song to a waiting world.

For the latter treatment, however, the patient says a kind word. It is not very painful—immediately. Its after effects however, were by no means painless. He was assured the "reactions" would destroy the malicious germs under the skin, but it almost destroyed the germs' meal ticket as well. So far as the patient knows the germs are still doing business at the old stand.

The patient was almost as persistent as the doctors. He was under the impression when a child that the most obnoxious medicine was the best, that only a suffering sinner could enter the kingdom of heaven in short that the value of anything could be measured in proportion to the pain its possession caused. On the same principle he believed that only doctors who hurt were worth bothering with.

He returned for another trial. Since then he has been in bed hovering between life and death. The neck which registered the first efforts almost succumbed to the second attempt. As a result of the "adjustment" of certain parts of the central column of his neck, sound sometimes misses its way and wanders aimlessly around seeking egress thru the nasal and ear tubes, before finally stumbling into the regular channel. It is sad.

What are we to do about it? The business of tinkering with human bodies is a paying one. Sick people will insist on getting cured. Under this capitalist system even the work of looking after the health of the people—a most sacred duty — is looked at from the cold eye of profit rather than from the point of view of the welfare of the people. And in spite of attempts of honest doctors to remedy this situation, ignorant doctors and unscrupulous quacks with new cure-alls will be inflicted on humanity until the profit is taken out of medical science.

Russ-Roumanian Confab.

VIENNA, March 10.—The conference between Russia and Roumania is announced to begin here shortly. The discussions, which are expected to result in diplomatic recognition on the part of the two governments, will deal with both economic and political problems including the dispute over Bessarabia, which fell to Roumania as a part of the spoils of war. M. Krestinsky, Russian minister in Berlin, has been appointed by Moscow as its chief spokesman.

IMPEACH COOLIDGE!

DROP IN WAGES, JOBS DECREASE, BUREAU REPORT

Average Pay of U. S. Factory Slave $25.63

By LELAND OLDS
(Federated Press Industrial Editor)

A drop of 4% in average weekly earnings within a single month coupled with the continued spread of unemployment are features in the January report of the U. S. department of labor covering employment in 7849 manufacturing establishments. The report shows that the average weekly pay of an American factory worker in January amounted to only $25.63, an amount insufficient to provide a normal family with the bare necessities of life.

The decline in the average pay envelope brings it to a level only 5½% above that of January, 1923. During the same period the cost of living, according to the conservative National Industrial Conference board, advanced approximately 4.1%. So the purchasing power of wages has increased only 1½% in the course of 12 months which have been described as unexampled prosperity. Annual reports of corporations showing profits running from $5 up to more than $40 a share of common stock show who takes the cream of prosperity.

Wages Below Living Cost Level.

Wages of millions of workers in January were below the level required to meet the year's increase in living costs. Some wages gained on prices but others remained at a standstill or even decreased. More than 40% of the wage earners covered by the report could purchase no more in January, 1924, than they could in January, 1923, while nearly 30% could purchase less. The unequal gains in the case of workers in 16 important industries are shown in the following table which shows average weekly earnings for January of each year:

	1923	1924
Slaughtering and meat packing	$22.90	$24.37
Cotton manufacture	17.26	18.32
Hosiery and knit goods	16.85	17.39
Wool manufacture	22.37	23.12
Men's clothing	26.50	26.60
Women's clothing	29.75	29.13
Iron and steel	27.40	29.18
Foundries and machine shops	27.66	29.12
Sawmills	18.20	19.90
Boots and shoes	22.84	22.76
Paper and pulp	24.92	26.29
Printing (newspaper)	35.34	36.56
Petroleum	31.42	31.41
Automobile	28.24	28.21
Car building and repair	26.06	26.82
Electric machinery, etc.	24.79	28.64

The report shows that manufacturing establishments have reduced their forces by 5% since June, 1923. Notable decreases during the last month are shows as follows: Meat packing 2.6%, confectionery 13%, baking 2.1%, cotton manufacture 2.4%, dyeing and finishing textiles 10.3%, foundries and machine shops 5%; saw mills 3.3%, furniture factories 3.1%, brick yards 6.5%, glass works 5.8%, car building and repairing 5.3%, and rubber footwear 5%. While increases of importance between December and January occurred as follows: Men's clothing 5.4%, women's clothing 10.1%, iron and steel 2.8%, automobile 4.7%, and agricultural implements 3.8%.

Unemployment Increasing.

Many of these changes in working force were in part seasonal. But comparison with January, 1923, figures shows the extent to which the upward movement of a year ago in many industries has been reversed. Thus the textile industry shows a material reduction over a year ago in nearly every branch with 5½% fewer workers in cotton, 3.5% fewer in hosiery and knit goods, 4.2% fewer in silk, 4% fewer in wool, 19% fewer in dyeing and finishing textiles, 2.1% fewer in men's clothing, 5.4% fewer in the manufacture of shirts and collars and 5.4% fewer in women's clothing.

Foundries and machine shops are employing 10.3% fewer workers than a year ago while other industries show the following reductions in force since January, 1923: stove makers 13.5%, leather, boots and shoes 8.1%, glass works 4.2%, railroad car building 14%, automobile tires 16.8%, and shipbuilding 18.2%.

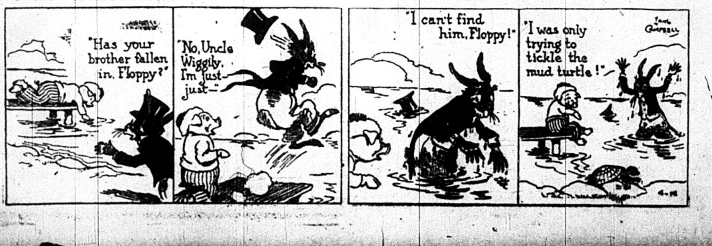
A few industries show expansion in working force, particularly the automobile industry with 26.3% more employes than in January, 1923, and the manufacture of electrical machinery and appliances with 11.5% more workers than a year ago. Other gains of importance are 4.5% in brick, 9.7% in newspaper printing, 6.9% in book and job printing, 4.1% in saw mills and 4.2% in the iron and steel industry.

The Land for the Users!

For information concerning the Young Workers League of America, address Y. W. L., 1009 N. State St., Chicago, Ill.

UNCLE WIGGILY'S TRICKS—

A LAUGH FOR THE CHILDREN


"Has your brother fallen in, Floppy?"
"No, Uncle Wiggily, I'm just—just—"
"I can't find him, Floppy!"
"I was only trying to tickle the mud turtle!"
Lang Campbell
4-16

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The Disaster in Utah

The coal mining industry affords the most harrowing proof of the destructive character of capitalism. Coal mining, like all other industries today, is run on the principle that dollars come first and lives come last.

Unless the unexpected happens 175 miners working eleven thousand feet below the surface shall have lost their lives digging coal and dividends for their bosses. As the charred bodies of the Utah miners are taken out of the ghastly pits, the families and friends of the entombed coal-diggers are giving way to despair and giving up all hope for the rescue of their beloved.

The miners are continually exposed to gas and dust explosions, to the falling of slate and coal, drowning and electrocution, mine damp and fire. Coal mining is an especially hazardous industry and extra steps must be taken all the time to prevent the loss of life and limb amongst the miners. But to take these safety measures would entail an expense of dollars. It might mean a reduction of profits. Consequently the coal capitalists, like all other capitalists, do their best not to spend any money for the protection of the lives of the workers. Last year more than two thousand miners were killed while at work for their bosses.

The horrible conditions arising out of capitalist control in the mining industry is characteristic of the criminal state of affairs in every other capitalist-controlled industry today. In the year following the war no less than 28,000 workers were killed and three million wounded in the "peaceful industries" of America. This horrible toll is a gruesome monument to the efficiency of the profit-hungry employing class running our industries. Ten per cent of all railroad men were either killed or injured while at work in 1922. Close to thirty thousand metal miners were injured or killed at work in the same year. In New York State one out of every three thousand workers is killed or crippled in industry.

The Utah mine disaster, the moans and cries arising out of the hell holes at the Castle Gate mine, the broken hearts and the shattered lives of the families of the murdered workers in the coal pits are the sordid picture of life as the workers live it under the tyranny of their capitalist exploiters.

Not until the working class takes matters in its own hands and assumes full political power and reorganizes the management and control of our productive system along social lines so as to eliminate the private profits of the individual capitalists, will this huge toll of life taken every year from the working masses be saved. Not until the mines are owned and controlled by the coal diggers, the railway workers who haul the coal, and workers and farmers who use the coal, will we be spared of the calamities and disasters, the wholesale murder of workingmen as have occurred in this Utah mine disaster, at Spangler, Pennsylvania, Pekin, Illinois, and many other places where the workers sweat blood to enrich their capitalist masters.

"Battle Around the Franc"

Recent days have seen a headlong, perpendicular collapse of the Belgian, English, French and Italian exchanges.

But the center of the great politico-financial battle is now the franc. In the demoralized foreign exchange markets the franc has dropped to about three and a half cents or almost one-sixth its normal value. Judging from the atmosphere prevailing in financial circles it is safe to conclude that the French currency has not yet hit the bottom and that the next few months will see a further collapse.

This tragedy that has befallen the franc, the symbol of the haughty French imperialists, is one of the most important political factors in European and hence in world politics today. To the workers of France it means a further rise in the cost of living. What the increase of dissatisfaction among the French masses, already crushed by military burdens, will bring, no one can tell at this moment. The May elections in France should prove of great service to the Communist Party.

The basic reason for the fall of the franc is to be found in the unsound, unsatisfactory condition of the financial state of affairs of the government. The French imperialists are face to face with one of the inextricable, insolvable contradictions arising from the capitalist system of production and exchange and all its political implications. The French government has been doing a lot of borrowing and raising the taxes in order to be able to finance the armies of such outposts of French imperialism as Poland and Czecho-Slovakia. The supremacy of French capitalism on the continent is contingent upon the support of these reactionary puppet governments. Thus within the last week alone nearly one billion francs in paper money has been issued by the government.

Here we have the dilemna. Politically French capitalist imperialism must squander these billions of francs. Financially, it is suicide for them to continue piling up huge military expenses and to support their military outposts and buffer states against Soviet Russia and Germany. No matter which policy the French imperialists pursue, they are up against it. There is no middle of the road in sight for them. The note circulation legally must not exceed forty-one billion francs. It is already more than forty. The advances of the bank to the state must not exceed 23,200,000,000 francs. This has already reached the perilous sum of more than twenty-two billions.

France, capitalist France, is on the brink of financial ruin, despite the outward appearance of prosperity. When France totters many more will. The crisis in the Belgian cabinet is merely an echo of the crisis of French finance. Belgian capitalist policy has been interlaced with French imperialist policy in the Ruhr and against Soviet Russia.

"The battle around the franc" is one of the decisive struggles in Europe. The workers of the world trust in the working class of France, the working class that has distinguished itself so often in struggles against oppression, to bring to a successful conclusion for international Communism, for the Communist International and the workers and poor farmers whose class interests it represents, the battle now raging around the franc.

Business in Government

The story now being unfolded before the workers and farmers of the unity between the big capitalists and all the governmental departments and administrators is more gripping and stirring than the best of our best sellers.

Within the last year the Treasury Department of Mr. Mellon of Aluminum Trust, Steel Trust and banking fame, has refunded to taxpayers the meagre sum of almost $125,000,000. These millions were supposed to have been collected "illegally or erroneously."

This is just plain balderdash. The whole transaction is as crooked as a corkscrew and as corrupt as the manner in which Mr. Mellon has been handling the internal revenue department in so far as prohibition enforcement is concerned. No worker or farmer will or can believe that taxes were "erroneously or illegally" collected from such humble citizens as John Hays Hammond, the millionaire mining engineer, Edward L. Doheny, the notorious oil thief, and such captains of industry and finance as Charles R. Crane, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Oliver and Joseph W. Harriman, and Payne Whitney. These men have had years of experience in aiding and abetting fraud against the masses and can teach the poor government clerks the great national game of corruption in tax evasion. These men are past masters in the game of skinning their own government and the workers and no one will allow the wool to be pulled over his eyes and believe that such powerful capitalists were thus victimized.

This huge tax refund is simply another link in the already long and powerful chain of evidence showing that the United States government is owned outright by the capitalist class and that its primary function is to protect the rich and hound the poor. Mr. Mellon can talk himself blue in the face and Mr. Coolidge can punctuate his over-advertised silence with frantic declamations about his purity and integrity, but harsh, cold facts confront the workers and farmers. There are more chances of the workingmen and farmers believing that the moon is made of green cheese than that such giant corporations as the Singer Manufacturing Company, the General Electric Company, the Merchants Loan and Trust Company, the estate of Marshall Field, Coca Cola Company, New York Life Insurance Company, and the American Steel Foundries Company made mistakes or were fooled in their last tax payments. It is mighty corporations of this class that received eighty per cent of the refunds.

Truly, this tax refund scandal is a monument to the menace of business in government—capitalist democracy.

Soviet Frees Women

In the early days of the Russian revolution the lying scandal sheets of the capitalist press, that revel in unloading filthy stories on the people of this country, flooded their columns with lies about the manner in which women were treated in the new Workers Republic. Our readers have not yet forgotten the fake stories of the nationalization of women.

But the Chicago Tribune, the leading sinner in peddling the nationalization yarn, is now obliged to publish conspicuously, because it is good news, a story sent by the Associated Press from Moscow to the effect that the women of Turkestan, the Kirghiz Republic and the Bashkir and Kalmuck regions of Russia, who have suffered for centuries under terrible inequalities, are now granted full equality by the Soviet Government at Moscow.

This is but another example of the splendid spirit that animates the Communists who today rule the greatest republic in world history. Unlike its capitalist contemporaries, the Soviet Government has lived up to its promises and fulfilled the hopes that its coming to power raised in the hearts of lovers of freedom all the world over.

JOIN THE WORKERS PARTY

Are You Reading "A Week"?

By IURY LIBEDINSKY

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* * *

(WHAT HAS GONE BEFORE)

The Russian Communist Party branch is governing this frontier city and fighting the counter-revolution. Earlier installments tell of the fuel shortage that prevents seed grain from being fetched on the railroad. The Party meeting decides to send the Red Army far away for fuel, at the risk of leaving the city open for bandits and counter-revolutionists. It also decides to conscript the local bourgeoisie for wood cutting in a near-by park. Varied types of party members are flashed on the screen: Klimin, the efficient president of the branch, who still finds time to have a sweetheart; Robeiko, the consumptive, whose devotion is killing him; Gornuikh, the brilliant youth of 19 on the Cheka; Matusenko, the luxury-loving place-hunter and Stalmakhov, a practical workingman revolutionist. Gornuikh, disguised as a peasant, overhears talk in the market place about a plot of counter-revolutionists to seize the town while the Red Army is away getting wood. The Communist company is summoned but, perhaps, too late. Robeiko is dragged out of his house and shot; Klimin's sweetheart is butchered and Klimin and Stalmakhov are overpowered and hurled into a dungeon. The counter-revolutionaries are in possession of the town, with the Red Army away. Klimin and Stalmakhov are butchered before the Communist company led by Gornuikh can arrive. The Red Army appears at last with great reinforcements and the big battle is about to start.—(NOW GO ON WITH THE STORY).

* * *

CHAPTER XII—Continued.

AND the telephonogram received in the morning had been for Seletsky what a light pressure of the bridle is for a good and mettled horse; he had instantly pulled himself together, carried out all the instructions, had waited all day expecting the alarm, and had been in no way surprised at the arrival of Karaulov.

And now, every half hour, he rode up to Karaulov, reported briefly on the progress of the operation, set out his hypotheses and asked respectfully:

"Will there not be such and such orders, Comrade Brigade Commander?"

And all the time Karaulov became less and less suspicious, and thought to himself: "Well, this one will not betray us."

No. Seletsky will not be a traitor. To be a traitor is to break the rules of the game. Once you have chosen yourself a place in the game, stick to it. Otherwise there is no interest in playing.

The first company was advancing on the left flank.

A dark mass of people was moving forward, but in that mass, in that row of silhouettes, was its own system and internal organization. . . . Each man knew his neighbor and his chief, each obeyed the quiet command. Political leader Spitsyn marched in the ranks, his rifle firmly on his shoulder.

From time to time, in a whisper, he shared his ideas with his neighbor, Fidein, a short, snubnosed fellow, with sharp, bright blue eyes.

Fidein remembered everything and understood everything. . . . He was as greedy of knowledge as dry sand is of water. And Spitsyn was forever boasting of his pupil who was already a candidate for admission to the Party. Yet, when his relations from a neighboring village came to see Fidein, his father, a stout peasant with shrewd eyes and a brown beard, or his sisters, taciturn and gloomy, blue-eyed like their brother, and there began long, whispered talks somewhere in a corner of the barracks. Fidein grew gloomy and morose, kept himself to himself, and would no longer talk with the Political Leader. . . . And Spitsyn waited and knew in advance; the moment would come, and the lad would break out, all red, with shining eyes, gesticulating uniformly and energetically with his right hand, and would start talking of the improper collection of the corn-toll, of bribes taken by the local committee, of the misdeeds of the militia and of the district food commissar, of the whole miserable muddle of village life.

What Do You Think of Our First Story?

The DAILY WORKER wants to know what its readers think of the first serial novel it offers to its readers. We have published many installments of this gripping story. Another appears today. What do you think of the story, its setting, its characters as far as we have gone? We want our readers to let us know. Write down your views and send them in to the DAILY WORKER, 1640 N. Halsted St., Chicago, Ill. We publish as many of these letters as we can find space for. Don't delay. Write today.

And Spitsyn would listen without interrupting, and would then begin to explain, and would talk for a long time about the difficulties of revolution in Russia, of how the peasants were themselves to blame for not knowing how to deal with abuses, of how many had joined in for their own ends and were consciously putting difficulties in the way.

And suddenly a group of attentive Red Army men would collect about them, would listen, smoking their cigarettes, and would ask questions. . . . And the Political Leader would find what to say to each one of them: it was not for nothing that he was himself from the country.

In questionnaires, oposite the question as to social origin, Spitsyn was accustomed to write himself down as "village inhabitant." He was a village tailor, and did not know whether to call himself a peasant or a workman. Tall, narrow-chested, round-shouldered and bald, his face was pale and freckled, his step even and light, and his little eyes looked always openly and straight before them.

The Red Army men liked his talks, only his voice was very squeaky, and they were always shouting to him, "Louder, louder," but Spitsyn could not talk very loudly, for if he tried to he immediately lost the thread of his argument, and began to use foreign words which the Red Army men did not understand, and to which he himself gave cloudy and approximate meanings. And now, in the ranks, in these quiet, dread minutes of waiting for battle, first one and then another come up to him, smoked, talked, and asked him to explain more definitely:

"Against whom are we marching? And why?"

And, conscious of the perplexity in those peasant souls, perplexity from the fact that . . . they had to march against their own folk . . . against peasants . . . Russians . . . brothers . . . Spitsyn with careful, clear, sharp words, spoke of rebels and reminded the men about Denikin, about Judenitch, about Kolchak . . . And again the lines moved on over the dark country, under the deep blue sky and the few stars, and with each verst, ever louder and louder was heard from the town a distant, clear fusilade. They marched on, until from man to man, from squad to squad, from platoon to platoon, from company to company, ran the command:

"Halt! Dress the line by the right!"

Already the rare lights of the town were twinkling before them, and on one side the river showed, dim and white. And Karaulov's mare, which carried him sleeping on her back, also stopped, half a verst behind the line. The Military Commissar of the battalion, riding beside him, caught her by the bridle and checked her carefully: "Let the old man have his sleep," he thought.

But Karaulov instantly started sharply, woke up, and standing up in his stirrups, looked keenly ahead and listened carefully. . . . He knew at once the place, the light of the town, the river, the ravine.

The Battalion Commander rode up and reported in a whisper, his hand respectfully at the salute:

The reconnoitring party have returned. They have been to the outskirts of the town, and have seen a big band coming in our direction. . . . Better for us to await them here. We have a good position here."

"Yes, yes," said Karaulov.

"The shooting over by the railway station," continued the Battalion Commander, "means that some of our side are there. I have sent to get in touch with them. But so far no one has returned."

"Right, Comrade Battalion Commander," said Karaulov. "You, Danilov, stop here, while we have a look at the position."

But they had not ridden off more than a few yards, when they saw before them the quickly growing silhouette of a horseman, and heard the loud beating of a horse's hoofs.

"Another scout," said the Battalion Commander.

The three horsemen rode to meet each other. The Red Army men, looking behind them, saw a fantastic, many-headed, living mass. . . . Suddenly three of the heads disappeared and nothing was left but the silhouettes of the horses, as the horsemen hurried on their way.

"Lie down," ran along the lines. . . . "Prepare for action!"

And the order had not reached the left flank before, on the right . . . tok, tok, tok . . . tapped out a machine gun, and one after another, interrupting, pursuing each other, light shots flew by.

Karaulov hardly had to interfere with the progress of the operation. He nodded his head approvingly at all the orders of the Battalion Commander, saw in the scanty light of dawn his face, unshaved, with a growth of red hair, his tight-closed lips, and listened to him with more and more attention, while his voice at the same time grew more and more friendly. Karaulov arrested only one of Seletsky's orders. He forbade the use of machine gun fire on the little houses of the outskirts.

"But what if they are firing from there " asked Seletsky in surprise.

"We mustn't, all the same. . . . Might hurt peaceful inhabitants," replied Karaulov.

"The first company, slowly, running forward a few yards at a time, advanced towards the town. The place was open and low, and a lot of snow had stayed there, half-melted, and falling in under the heavy feet of the soldiers. The grey figures made good marks on the blue snowdrifts.

(To Be Continued Wednesday.)

The Sharpening Conflict in England

SLOWLY but surely the class conflict in England is growing sharper. The Tories are becoming more aggressive against the Labor Party Cabinet. The condition within the Labor Party itself is the best index to the sharpening of the struggle that is impending. The mass of the membership is being driven further to the left by the repeated flirtations and illegitimate marriages of some of the Party leaders with the reactionary capitalist Tory interests. Some leaders are being driven further to the right; others are going headlong to the left. The flight of the latter is naturally precipitated by the fact that their colleagues in the Cabinet are throwing overboard, plank by plank, the program of the Labor Party, limited and reformist as it is.

A crisis is coming to a head. Two events of recent date show which way the wind is blowing. The other day forty-three members of the Labor Party representation in Parliament voted against the measure of the Cabinet to guarantee an additional 3,500,000 Pounds for the completion of irrigation works to increase the production of cotton in the Sudan. These opponents of the united front of Conservatives, Liberals, and pro-government Laborites were Clydeside members representing the workers engaged in the big industries of their districts. This Sudanese scheme was vigorously opposed by the Labor Party before election and these members therefore denounced the Secretary of Trade who now advocated it as "the new apologist for capitalism."

Before MacDonald took office he denounced the imperialist plan to build a powerful naval base at Singapore as "a wild and wanton escapade" and "colossal folly". Now the First Sea Lord of the Admiralty, Beatty, and other sea chiefs are threatening to resign unless MacDonald permits the building of this Gibraltar of the Far East. The Premier must now choose. He must either accept the dictation of the imperialists or call upon the masses of the Labor Party to stand behind him in a battle with the reactionaries. The capitalists feel that the question of navalism is of too vital importance to their class interests and they will not allow the Labor Party to play with it. MacDonald and his Cabinet members cannot straddle this issue. These Laborites must either go to the left and call upon the workers to support them, for the workers are the only ones who would dare fight imperialism, in a struggle with the reactionaries or they must go to the right and commit suicide by lining up with the navalists and the capitalist class served by the navy.

There can be no center, middle position, for long at that stage of the class conflict when the alternatives are a strike by Admiral Beatty and his capitalist clique against the working class and a strike by the working class against Admiral Beatty and the employing class. To the left and forward or to the right and backward! The Cabinet Socialists must soon make their decisive choice.

British Unrest Grows.

Labor unrest is increasing in England. Hundreds of thousands of workers are demanding increases in wages. MacDonald is swearing at them under his teeth. Brailsford, editor of the New Leader, Independent Labor Party organ, says the trade unions are most inconsiderate. They should wait until a Tory or liberal government should come in and should not embarras the Labor Party. Well, if a Labor government is good only to enhance the prestige of MacDonald the workers don't see much in a labor government for them. They want a government that will be concerned with their interests only and not with building battleships to fight France and guns to shoot Hindus.

The Poor Fish Says: One thing is certain if the workers ruled this country there would be no graft for anybody. The workers would keep it all.

AS WE SEE IT

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY.

Ambassador Geddes, on his return to England, told an audience of Pilgrims at a dinner given in his honor that if he were an American, he would be a prohibitionist, but he was glad he was not. The best minds in the United States were strong for prohibition, he said. One would never believe that after reading the investigation of the Veterans' Bureau. He said the conditions of the workers in America were better than in England. This remark was received with cold politeness. The best minds in Washington are too busy dodging jail for national burglary to waste any valuable time jailing bootleggers.

* * *

The Chicago Tribune is doing pretty well with its Moscow uprisings, splits and civil wars. Red army officers are being arrested. Trotsky is being watched and all kinds of irresponsible devilment is taking place. In the meantime Trotsky and Zinoviev engage in a verbal duel as to the best means of perfecting the Communist organization so that it can overthrow the capitalist system. A report of the "civil war" is now running serially in the DAILY WORKER. We confess that it is so interesting and it makes us almost wish that our Russian comrades would stage a fight like it frequently to break the monotony.

* * *

But it takes the Boston Herald to publish a yarn that would make Messrs. Ananias and Munchausen give up their leadership in the art of prevarication. In a recent issue of that organ of the United Shoe Machinery Company, a fellow by the name of Eaton, whose mind, judging from his picture in the Herald, stopped growing after the boy reached the age of ten, tells a story that would be scoffed at even in the hectic days when Lenin died hourly and Trotsky spent his spare time, when he was not slaughtering children and priests, cutting off Lenin's head and assuming the dictatorship.

* * *

Now, this moron, Eaton, adds a sinister feature to the far-famed Cheka machinery for punishing "gallant anti-Bolshevists." There appears, it seems to use for the first time, "the blonde woman Simanova, the great terrorist." Those of us who have had the experience of being apprehended by a dog faced fink of capitalism would rather welcome a resort to extreme devilish ingenuity on the part of the Department of Justice and install some Nietchean blondes to at least save other victims from the torture of having to gaze on the human caricatures that the underworld of capitalism spews into the maw of the D. of J.

* * *

Mr. Eaton sat in a Boston hotel while some reporter no doubt sporting a mind of the same calibre as the Harvard graduate discovered that he "revealed a keen insight into European affairs as a result of three years of newspaper investigation and correspondence." He opined that Lenin's death would have a damaging effect on the fortunes of the Soviet Republic, but unfortunately for Mr. Eaton as he was speaking, Europe was making a grand rush to recognize the Soviet government, the various governments stepping on each other's toes, in fact.

* * *

His analysis of the discussion which recently took place in the Communist Party, however, deserves honorable mention. It shows that sometimes a fool can outdo in the brilliance of his stupidity the most serious efforts of genius. "He tells us that the crisis in the Communist Party was revealed when Trotsky fell in love with a beautiful young woman, and (curses, as Desperate Desmond used to say) was obliged, owing to the puritanical moral code that exists in Russia, to ask Grand Duke Nicholas for a passport to every country in Europe, so that he could take the lady fair with him."

* * *

In return for this favor, Trotsky agreed to turn over the Soviet government to the Grand Duke. But the cursed Cheka intervened. Before Trotsky had a chance to scoot with the woman, he was exposed and what do you think the bloody Cheka did to him? They told him to take a vacation in the Crimea. They are surely a dangerous gang to fool with. Rather disconcerting that Mr. Eaton did not have the job of official adviser to Trotsky. He could have told him, for instance, that here in America it is not necessary to turn over the U. S. to an oil baron or even to secure a divorce in order to enjoy the company of other "beautiful women." The bankers are masters in that manly art. Old James Stillman and his successor as head of the National City Bank knew a thing or two about managing such affairs. They could give the Caliph himself cards and spades. Trotsky could have seized power and then did what he pleased without having to beg the Grand Duke for favors? By the way, did anybody hear of the Grand Duke lately?

* * *

The worst is yet to come. Reading the last paragraph from the clipping sent us from the Boston Herald we notice that Mr. Eaton was born in Chicago, and was connected for a time with the Chicago Tribune. That explains everything.

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THE DAILY WORKER RAISES THE STANDARD FOR A WORKERS' AND FARMERS' GOVERNMENT

THE DAILY WORKER

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- Amalgamation
- Organization of Unorganized
- The Land for the Users
- The Industries for the Workers
- Protection of the Foreign-Born
- Recognition of Soviet Russia

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OIL INQUIRY MAY BE CHOKED OFF

THREE FORCES PREPARE FOR STRIKE TALK

Workers, Bosses and Citizens' Spokesmen to Meet

Three forces interested in the strike of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union were preparing today for the clash, Thursday afternoon, before Miss Mary McDowell, of the Bureau of Public Welfare. These forces are represented by:

The Workers—Including spokesmen for the Garment Workers' Union, as well as the "Committee of 15" of the Chicago Federation of Labor.

Bosses' Lawyers There.

The Bosses—Including individual bosses, as well as spokesmen for their various associations. These spokesmen will no doubt include some of the most able "open shop" lawyers in the city.

The Citizens' Committee—Including members of the committee that called on Mayor William E. Dever Monday morning, and forced the hearing that was granted for Thursday afternoon.

"This is the first time that I have acted in this capacity," said Miss McDowell, to The DAILY WORKER, "but we have hopes of accomplishing something. Invitations have been sent out to the unions, the manufacturers and the members of the Citizens' Committee, to attend the conference Thursday afternoon."

"Who has been invited to represent the strikers?" was asked.

"The officials of the Garment Workers' Union," said Miss McDowell.

Consider "Committee of 15."

It was pointed out that the Chicago Federation of Labor was taking a keen interest in the strike, that it had appointed a "Committee of 15" to protect the interests of the strikers, and it was urged that such a body ought also to be invited.

"We had not thought of that," said Miss McDowell. "That might be done."

Miss McDowell was asked about the attitude of the garment bosses during their visit to Mayor Dever last week. She admitted that they were rather hostile in their position at that time.

The Real Boss.

If Mayor Dever ordered the police to book all arrested strikers promptly, so that they could be admitted to bail, his orders are being treated with indifference by the policemen he has assigned to State's Attorney Crowe's office—and whom he is still paying.

Lillian Shapiro and Edith Abrams, arraigned before Judge Samuel H. Trude in South Clark street police station yesterday, had been first kept for hours in the police station without being booked. They were arrested by Crowe's men and detained and bulldozed in the hope that they would turn scabs to regain their liberty. The police, as a matter of fact, did not book them until the union lawyers took an aggressive stand and forced the police to do so.

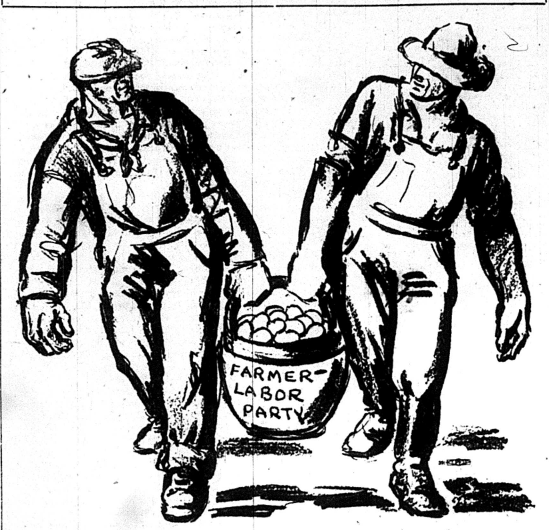
Jailed With Prostitutes.

The girls were peacefully picketing along Market Street when a couple of husky bulls from Crowe's office grabbed them and threw them into a patrol wagon. They were taken to the South Clark Street police station and held here with scores of prostitutes. They finally managed to get word to the union of their plight when Sophie Altschuller, Freda Reicher, and Kate Miller were brought into the station under arrest.

When Sophie and the other two girls were released on bonds they went to the union offices and told there what had happened to Lillian and Edith. A lawyer was sent to the police station and when he told the desk sergeant about the two girls who

(Continued on page 2.)

ALL EGGS IN ONE BASKET



And Watch the Basket.

TEAPOT DOME PROBERS FACE STONE WALL

Opposition Is Felt From Many Directions

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Mar. 11.—Facing a stone wall on every side, the Teapot Dome committee may be forced to close its investigation within two weeks.

The weight of high pressure from various sources is being felt and investigators let it be known today that unless some means can be devised of breaking thru the obstacles, their inquiry may fail.

Many reasons are ascribed for failure of the committee to ascertain the facts concerning multifarious reports, rumors or direct information that have come to it. They include:

1.—That the exigencies of politics have caused some witnesses conveniently to "forget."

2.—That the agencies of the committee are not sufficiently powerful to dig up the absolute evidence in the face of opposition from high quarters.

Smoke—Must Be Fire.

3.—That there is no evidence and hence it cannot be found. (The committee, however, is reluctant to believe there is no such smoke without a little fire).

This situation obtains regarding reports of a big pool of government officials, rumors of the so-called million dollar slush fund, the story that an effort was made to barter the secretary of interior at the last republican convention and other important phases of the inquiry.

Hears of Gun Running.

Tales of a gun-running and recruiting for an embryonic revolution in lower California in 1921 were told the Daugherty investigating committee by men of the southwest today.

Senators Brookhart and Wheeler, who will conduct the probe into the attorney general's administration of the department of justice talked with witnesses from California and Texas and outlined the cases they hoped to have ready for presentation at an open hearing tomorrow or Thursday.

The Daugherty committee has definitely decided to train its opening guns on the department's alleged complicity in the counter-revolution of 1921—a revolution which came to naught, but in which, Senator Wheeler and his colleagues will try to show, the rebels were aided by American Department of Justice agents acting under orders from Washington.

The trail may lead up to the most recent revolution in Mexico—that of Adolfo De La Huerta—but at the start the committee's efforts will be confined to showing the part they will allege Daugherty played in assisting Cantu.

What the committee will seek to prove is that wealthy oil men, who hoped to secure favor and concessions if the former governor of Lower California was successful, "pulled wires" in the Department of Justice with the result that United States agents were ordered to violate the law against gun running and recruiting and thus assist the Cantu faction.

Read More Telegrams.

The Senate Oil Committee today searched thru a new batch of telegrams, tracing additional facts to show the ramifications of Albert B. Fall's relations with other principals in the oil scandal.

In executive session the committee studied messages which passed be-

(Continued on page 4.)

QUIZ OF DAUGHERTY'S CRIMINAL ACTS TO COVER WIDE TERRITORY

WASHINGTON, March 11.—Senator Brookhart today asked the Senate to broaden powers of the Daugherty investigating committee by permitting its members to go anywhere in the United States, issue subpoenas and take testimony.

Introducing a resolution for this purpose, Brookhart indicated that the committee might wish to depute a committee member or members to go to the Mexican border or elsewhere to question witnesses in connection with its inquiry into reports that orders were issued from Washington to prevent Department of Justice agents interfering with gun running to Mexican revolutionists.

SOLON LENROOT HAS TOO MUCH OIL IN SYSTEM

Quits as Chairman of Teapot Quiz

WASHINGTON, Mar. 11.—Senator Lenroot, Wisconsin, today resigned as chairman of the Senate Public Lands Committee which has been investigating the naval oil reserve scandal.

Lenroot, who has been at Southern Pines, N. C., for a week resting, sent his resignation to the committee. The following statement was given out on his behalf by the committee:

The Oil Sticks.

"Since coming to Southern Pines I have not recuperated as I had hoped and it will not be possible for me to continue my work on the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys.

"I realized some time ago that I was nearing the point of exhaustion and stated upon the floor of the Senate that if the oil investigation continued indefinitely I would feel compelled to resign from the committee.

Sacrificed Much.

"I have given nearly four months service in this investigation trying as best I could to keep up with such other work as could not be neglected, with the result that I cannot in my present state of health continue any longer.

"I hope to be able to return to Washington next week but shall not attempt anything more than routine work of my office, until my health is restored."

Senator Ladd, North Dakota, is ranking Republican on the committee and therefore, in line for the chairmanship to succeed Lenroot. Ladd has been presiding over the committee's sessions since Lenroot went south.

FALL HELD SECRET SESSION WITH OIL MEN BEFORE LEASES

WASHINGTON, Mar. 11—Telegrams read in executive session of the committee today strongly indicated that former Secretary of the Interior Fall held a secret conference with certain big oil men at his New Mexico ranch in 1921 before leasing the naval oil reserves.

Other interests outside the Sinclair and Doheny group are reported to have been in attendance at this conference.

The telegrams were not made public by the committee. Witnesses will be summoned in an effort to learn what the conference was about, who was present and what resulted from it.

SET JUNE 17th FOR FARMER-LABOR MEET

Compromise Date Accepted to Maintain Unity

(Special to The Daily Worker)

ST. PAUL, Minn., Mar. 11.—The National Farmer-Labor Party Convention will be held in St. Paul on June 17th. This was the decision reached by the delegates of the Minnesota Farmer-Labor movement, the Federated Farmer-Labor Party, eight State Farmer-Labor parties and other Farmer-Labor groups meeting here.

The debate over the date of the convention was vigorous. But despite the fact that the sessions were stormy at times, there was a spirit of determination to organize a powerful Farmer-Labor party among all the delegates except the handful principally comprising Rodriguez, Ernst, Buck and Brown. Rodriguez and Ernst distinguished themselves as obstructionists thruout the sessions.

Committee for May 30th.

The Committee elected at the first session to act on the Taylor resolution reported by a vote of four to three in favor of holding the convention on May 30th.

This was strongly opposed by Delegate William Mahoney and some of his colleagues of the Minnesota delegation. Mahoney proposed that the national convention be held on June 20th.

After quite some debate the conference voted to refer the report back to the sub-committee. A half hour recess was declared to enable the committee to act on the report. The revised report of the sub-committee, which was subsequently adopted by the conference, called for the holding of the convention on June 17th.

Delegate Manley Pleads For Unity.

After the recess when the subcommittee presented its revised report Delegate Joseph Manley, who along with William Bouck, of Washington, represent the Federated Farmer-Labor Party, moved that in the interest of unity the conference agree on a date also acceptable to the delegates following Mahoney. After some discussion the compromise was made to accept June 17th as the date on which to hold the convention. The decision was unanimous.

Rodriguez Is Disruptionist.

Delegate Rodriguez who was sabotaging the sessions continually lost no time to prevent the delegates from getting together for common action. By inuendo and roundabout inference Mr. Rodriguez insinuated that the compromise was merely another one of the many communist plots which he had been seeing all thruout the debates.

The delegates as a whole were quick to recognize that this was a deliberate campaign of sabotage by Brown, Rodriguez and Buck to smash the conference. Teigen appeared to be lending a strong helping hand to these disruptive efforts.

The debate was on the resolution as a whole with the change of the date. The small disruptive group wore out the Conference with amendment after amendment. It was obvious to everybody that the sole motive of these delegates was to destroy all possibilities of holding a big, successful united farmer-labor convention. Their amendments had no other objective than to confuse the delegates and thus prevent action on their part.

Adopt New Taylor Resolution.

These efforts at sabotage by Rodriguez and his group consumed the entire morning session. The net results achieved by them was only to secure the adoption of an amended resolution which was considerably strengthened by the adoption of a substitute proposed by Delegate Taylor.

The resolution of Taylor as adopted by the Conference assures the calling and holding of a national Farmer-Labor Convention on June 17th, whether the Minnesota Farmer-Labor Party acts or not. The strengthened Taylor resolution reads as follows:

"That this conference ask the Minnesota Farmer-Labor Movement to co-operate with it and the organizations represented in this conference

(Continued on page 2.)

UTAH MINE PIT CONTINUES TO GIVE UP DEAD

Twenty Crews Search For Bodies

CASTLE GATE, Utah, March 11.—Little hope is now held that any one caught in Utah Mine No. 2 at the time of the fatal explosion has escaped with his life. It was believed that by tomorrow the fate of all the unfortunate wage slaves will be determined.

Governor Charles R. Mabey, of Utah, who reached here yesterday, is planning to issue a nation-wide call for relief funds for the dependents of the coal company victims.

It is estimated that on an average the widow of each dead miner has five children.

Picked rescue crews, working in groups of twenty, continue to remove the dead.

Strike Speaker Urges Reading of The Daily Worker

"Read the DAILY WORKER; it is the only paper telling the truth about the strike," urged Leo Krzucki, an organizer for the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, former socialist alderman of Milwaukee, who addressed the garment strikers at 180 W. Washington St. yesterday afternoon.

The strike speaker urged support for the workers' paper after the strike as well as during its progress.

Applause followed and there was another burst of applause when Krzucki declared that the workers' fight would go on until they had achieved the same success as their comrades in Soviet Russia.

Join the "I want to make THE DAILY WORKER grow" club.

BIG SHOPS SURRENDER TO STRIKERS GRANTING UNION EVERY DEMAND

While "strike settlement" talk is being wafted from Chicago politicians two important shops surrendered completely to the union late yesterday. They are Moll & Coopersmith at 115 S. Market street and Deusch & Miller at 325 W. Adams street. All union demands were conceded. Vice-President Perlstein said the loss of these two large shops means a perceptible weakening to the ranks of the bosses.

The Weiss Dress Company at 302 S. Market street is a smaller firm yielding at the same time.

Skirt makers employed in the cloak shops have assessed themselves five per cent of their earnings for the strikers, announced Mr. Perlstein.

Indiana Governor in Court for Graft: He Is Republican

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 11.—Surrounded by self-admitted criminals, bootleggers, automobile thieves, white slavers and operators of fake matrimonial schemes, Warren T. McCray, governor of Indiana, stood before Federal Judge Anderson today and pleaded not guilty to indictments charging him with using the mails to defraud and violation of the national banking laws.

In a room reeking with the unmistakable odor of jail disinfectants, the governor of the state of Indiana sat thruout the morning and waited his turn to be arraigned.

The governor pleaded only after demurrers to each indictment, filed by James W. Noel, his attorney, had been overruled.

Judge Anderson set April 21 as the date for McCray to go on trial on the indictment charging violation of the postal laws.

Moors Rout Spaniards.

PARIS, March 11.—The Moors have done it again! In spite of a huge army of reinforcements and all the modern instruments of war, the warrior tribesmen of Morocco have defeated the Spanish forces in the field.

Bonus Bill Up Monday.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—The bonus bill may come before the House Monday. The sub-committee of the Ways and Means committee is now working on the paid up life insurance policy feature.

INDIANA COAL MINERS MEETING AT TERRE HAUTE

Question Expenditures Of Their Officials

(Special to The Daily Worker)

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., March 11.—More than 200 delegates, representing as many local unions in the 13 coal mining counties of Indiana, gathered here today for the opening sessions of the 29th consecutive and sixth biennial convention of district 11, United Mine Workers of America.

The convention will continue until all business has been transacted, which will require at least four days.

From all indications, the convention will involve numerous heated discussions between the administration and opposing factions of the district.

Resolutions are in the hands of committees caling for a check on the expenditures of district officers during the past 18 months, and for a thoro investigation of the legal department of the district organization.

If You've Got Them.

ROCKFORD, Ill., March 11th.—"Watch your ten dollar bills, especially those bearing the portrait of Andrew Jackson."

This was the warning sounded by authorities thruout northern Illinois today following the passing on local merchants yesterday of a number of the counterfeit $10 bills.

Don't be a "Yes, But," supporter of The Daily Worker. Send in your subscription at once.

Get Aboard "The Teapot Special"

THE conference of the delegates of the Minnesota Farmer-Labor Movement, the Federated Farmer-Labor Party and eight state farmer-labor organizations has decided to hold a national convention in St. Paul on June 17th. At this convention candidates will be chosen to represent the united front of the workers and poor farmers against the Teapot politicians and agents of the capitalist class as organized in the Democratic and Republican parties.

Big things are ahead for the workers and dispossessed farmers of America. Bigger events than have ever occurred in the history of our political labor movement are in the making.

New sensations that will dwarf the shocking revelations already disclosed in the investigation are promised for the end of the week. Washington observers openly confess that not even one-tenth of the sordid tale of the Teapot has been told to date.

Daugherty, the strikebreaker general, who broke the shopmen's strike and has hounded innocent workingmen, is counting his days before resignation.

Senators, cabinet officers, Congressmen and the White House are all waiting anxiously for coming developments. They do not know where the cat will jump next.

The Teapot Special which we are getting out on March 17, will give you a line on all these historic events. The Teapot Special will equip you with just these facts and figures, with just the information you have been looking for in all your discussions in the unions and the labor organizations. If you want to know how the capitalists play Teapot politics get your order in for a big bundle of Teapot Specials at once. If you want to be a better fighter in the great struggle of the workers and poor farmers to abolish all Teapot politics, all capitalist control of your jobs and the government make sure that you get your bundle of Teapot Specials and hand them out to all your friends and shop mates.

(Order Blank on Page Two.)

Soviet Russia Frees Women While Capitalism Rivets Chains on Them

MOSCOW, March 11.—The Soviet Council of Commissars emphasized the significance of the International Working Women's Day by passing a degree freeing 8,000,000 Moslem women under the flag of the Soviet Republic from inequalities imposed on them for centuries by their Moslem rulers.

A new law was passed punishing with five years imprisonment the kidnaping of brides and also parental compulsion of daughters to marry. The decree also abolishes bigamy and polygamy, thus outlawing harems.

Similarly the paying of ransoms by bridegrooms to brides' relatives is now punishable by imprisonment.

Divorce has been introduced by a new decree entitling wives to a part of a husband's property.

KLAN SUPPORTS JOHNSON BILL, SAYS LAGUARDIA

Speaks for Council of Foreign Born

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PITTSBURGH, March 11.—Charging that the Johnson Immigration Bill was dictated by the Ku Klux Klan and by the employing interests who wish to shackle the foreign-born workers, Congressman LaGuardia brought an audience in the Labor Temple to enthusiasm at a mass meeting organized by the Western Pennsylvania Council for the Protection of Foreign Born, a federation of 50 powerful organizations with 100,000 members.

LaGuardia warned the throng before him that the danger was serious and that "if the Johnson bill was to be voted on tomorrow in the house it would carry." He urged organized effort by organized labor and the foreign born groups to create such a tide of sentiment that the Johnson Bill and the others like it would be overwhelmed.

Foreigner Has Changed.

"As long as the foreign born workers were meek and submissive, worked long hours in sweatshops for a few dollars a week, raised large families and sent them to work in the factory instead of to school and to college and lived in poor houses we were 'good immigrants.' But as soon as we begin to organize into unions, raise our wages, educate our children, then we are no longer 'good immigrants'; we are 'bolshevik.'

"The industrial and social development of America has been possible only thru the sweat and blood and toil of the immigrant. Behind all this propaganda is desire for profits. The great employing interests want to continue the exploitation of the immigrant but they see that he is becoming conscious of his rights and is organizing and therefore he wants to shackle him.

"I can remember when in New York in the needle trade Sicilian girls worked ten hours a day for $5 a week. We went out into that great unorganized mass of antagonized, competing nationalities and organized them into the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America and raised the standard of wages and conditions until today these workers have a union scale that compares with the best. This is why the employing interests are fighting to get this Johnson Bill enacted."

The chairman of the meeting was Attorney Anthony Lucas and the secretary of the council is A. Rostrom of 237 Shaler St., Pittsburgh, Pa., to whom all contributions or requests for information should be sent.

Conference March 30.

The next meeting of the delegate conference will be held Sunday, March 30, 2 p. m., at Walton Hall, Stanwix St., Pittsburgh. Organizations should send delegates from all over Western Pennsylvania to this meeting with credentials and make this a permanent organization to protect the rights of the foreign-born.

Labor sentiment is believed to have been greatly changed by the facts brought out at the meeting. Two weeks ago reactionary labor leaders obtained endorsement of the vicious immigration bills which Gompers and employing interests are supporting.

Hoover Says Question Of Radio Monopoly Must Be Settled

WASHINGTON, Mar. 11.—Early and vigorous revision of the law regulating radio communication is an urgent necessity, Secretary of Commerce Hoover told the House Merchant Marine Committee at a hearing on the White radio bill today.

"Not only are there questions of orderly conduct between the multitude of radio activities in which more authority must be excited in the interest of every user, whether sender or receiver, but the question of monopoly in radio communication must be squarely met," Hoover said.

Hoover declared that the law of 1912 by which the Department of Commerce is attempting to keep radio regulated is woefully out of date and urged enactment of the White bill with a few changes.

Postpone St. Paul Farmer-Labor Conference to Tuesday, June 17th

(Continued from page 1.)

in issuing the call for the conference on June 17th in the Twin Cities."

Obstructionists Denounced.

In a caustic, biting speech, during the debate on the resolution, Delegate Taylor lashed Rodriguez mercilessly. Rodriguez squirmed when Taylor brought home his point as to the role of the lawyers in the labor movement, when he referred to the continuous sabotage of the sessions by this Illinois delegate. Rodriguez is a lawyer who deserted the Socialist Party during the war because it was not jingoistic and did not call upon the workingmen and farmers to give away their lives and money in order to save their capitalist masters.

When Taylor brought to bear the full weight of his argument against Rodriguez as a lawyer-obstructionist in the labor movement and in this conference the farmer delegates greeted his arguments with prolonged intense applause.

Unity Maintained Despite Sabotage.

The sole and entire purpose of the desperate fight made by Rodriguez and his handful of allies, supported by Teigen, was to split the conference and thus enable the capitalist newspapers to engage in a vigorous publicity campaign in which the Federated Farmer-Labor Party, the Workers Party, and all other left wing elements would be blamed for the split.

The decisive majority of the delegates are firmly convinced that there is no danger of any division or split in the ranks of the conferring organizations. All such dangers that might have arisen have been warded off by the unanimous agreement over the convention date. This situation is not altered by the fact that Teigen, Magnus Johnson's secretary, came here to wage a bitter fight on the left wing elements of the Farmer-Labor movement. Teigen is looked upon here as the spokesman for the Washington politicians. He has already suggested a change in the basis of representation to permit only state and local organizations to send delegates to the June 17th convention. Teigen hopes in this fashion to exclude such national organizations as the Federated Farmer Labor Party, which has been one of the dynamic and most energetic forces in the movement for the organization of a powerful national farmer labor party inclusive of all the workers and poor farmers.

The Rodriguez-Buck-Ernst-Brown faction is supporting Teigen in this maneuver.

The conference adjourned to reconvene in the afternoon. The farmer delegates are in a particularly ugly mood against the lawyer obstructionist and his saboteurs. These delegates who are "dirt" farmers from Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska and Washington are complaining and are determined to do away with the sabotage of the lawyer-like tactics of Rodriguez. They feel that they have suffered enough from gentlemen of this class on their farms, in their bankruptcy and mortgage and lien suits.

The delegates from the Minnesota Farmer-Labor organizations, the Federated Farmer-Labor Party, the eight state Farmer-Labor parties and groups, and the representatives of the Buffalo and District of Columbia Labor Parties have got right down to business in preparation for the monster national convention of the poor farmers and workers to be held in St. Paul.

William Mahoney, editor of the Minnesota Union Advocate, was unanimously elected chairman; C. A. Hathaway, who is business agent of District 77, of the International Association of Machinists, and a member of the National Committee of the Federated Farmer-Labor Party, was chosen to act as secretary of the conference.

Fix Basis of Representation.

The first proposition considered by the conference was the question of the basis of representation for the present sessions. Delegate John C. Kennedy, of the Farmer-Labor Party of the State of Washington, moved each State organization be allowed two votes and that local labor parties be given one vote. This plan was adopted by the delegates.

Taylor Is For May 30th.

After a brief controversy between Mahoney and Delegate Redwing, representing the Committee of Forty-Eight, Delegate Charles Taylor got the floor and proposed the resolution which involves the principal decision of the whole conference.

Taylor's resolution provided for the conference adopting the following plan of action in the organization of the National Farmer-Labor Party:

1. This conference re-indorse the proposal adopted by it on November 15th, to hold a convention of all the Farmer-Labor progressive groups on May 30th, in the Twin Cities.

For United Action.

2. In re-affirming its decision to hold the convention on May 30th, the convention declares that the organizations participating will recommend to the convention of May 30th such a course of action in nominating candidates and adopting a platform as will leave the way open for co-operation in support of the same candidates and platform with the Conference for Progressive Political Action or any other group provided, of course, that group indorses political action.

This part of Delegate Taylor's motion is distinctly aimed at securing unity of action with the Conference for Progressive Political Action, should it decide at its convention to be held in Cleveland, on July 4th, in favor of independent political action and not to indorse any candidates on either republican or democratic parties.

Farmers Want Real Party.

Delegate Kennedy, speaking for the resolution, told the conference in a very ably delivered address, that the workers and the farmers of the State of Washington, whom the Farmer-Labor Party represented, demanded a real party of their own. They wanted to see this party formed on May 30th and were opposed to delaying its organization any longer. Kennedy went on to say that LaFollette would be supported for the Presidency by the farmers and workers of his state.

The speaker continued to lay particular stress on the fact that there was a growing suspicion amongst the masses clamoring for the organization of a Farmer-Labor party that there was something wrong somewhere, because the call for the May 30th convention had not yet been sent out.

Against Politicians Deciding.

Delegate Kennedy put himself flatly on record against permitting the capitalist politicians infesting Washington to decide the date of the coming national convention. He declared emphatically that the masses in Minnesota and the other Northwestern States were the most competent ones to settle this question and to determine what was needed.

"Dad" Walker Rouses Audience.

"Dad" Walker representing the North Dakota Farmer-Labor Party delivered a strong speech for the May 30th resolution. His remarks brought repeated rounds of applause from the audience.

In his eloquent address "Dad" Walker said in part: "There are three kinds of farmers: tired farmers, retired farmers, and rubber-tired farmers. The tired farmers are for May 30th and they are eighty per cent of the population in my state."

Then Henry Teigen, Secretary to United States Senator Magnus Johnson took the floor. Teigen is a delegate representing the Farmer-Labor Party of Minnesota. He urged postponing the convention until after the Republican Party had held its convention in Cleveland.

Teigen admitted that states like Montana and North Dakota were ready to get into convention on May 30th and had genuine functioning Farmer-Labor Parties but made the plea that the rest of the country was not yet so far advanced. He declared that he was sure that La Follette was going to bolt the Republican Party and was seeking to secure the support of the masses that would follow the Farmer-Labor Party.

Schaper Proposes Amendment.

Late in the afternoon session, Delegate Schaper, of the Conference Committee, submitted a resolution amending the Taylor motion. This motion provided that the matter of representation be referred to a committee for working out. The amendment carried and the following committee was elected for this purpose: Joseph Manley, of the Federated Farmer-Labor Party, Alice Lorraine Daly, representing the Farmer-Labor Party of South Dakota, Jay G. Brown of Illinois, J. L. Beebe, representing the Progressive Party of Nebraska, Delegate R. D. Cramer of Minnesota as a member of the original committee appointed on November 15th, and William Rodriguez of the faction which recently split away from the Illinois Farmer-Labor Party because it was not baiting the militants and communists sufficiently.

Elect Special Committee.

Another amendment was then proposed to have the whole Taylor resolution referred to a committee. There was considerable debate over this motion.

After its adoption the following committee was elected from the floor: Taylor of Montana, Royster of Minnesota, Kennedy of Washington, Teigen of Minnesota, Green of Nebraska, Ayres of South Dakota and Ernst of Illinois.

Royster Talks of C. P. P. A. Influence.

In the course of the debate on the Taylor resolution, Delegate Royster, legislative agent of the Railway Brotherhoods and representing the Working People's Nonpartisan League said that the influence of the Conference for Progressive Political Action must not be discounted. Royster made a plea to the delegates to use strategy in the present situation confronting them. He defended the railway brotherhood officials and stated that they were more progressive than their rank and file but "not so progressive as we are". Royster sought a postponement of the Convention from May 30th until July 5th.

Emme Takes Issue With Royster.

J. F. Emme, one of the Minnesota delegates, took issue with Royster. He quoted Mahoney to the effect that the railway organization spokesmen who endorsed McAdoo at his Chicago revival conference were more representative of the Conference for Progressive Political Action than were the delegates gathered at St. Louis on February 12th.

Delay of May 30th Convention Was Fought by Big Illinois Mine Union

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BELLEVILLE, Ill., March 11.—Opposition to any delay of the Farmer-Labor convention scheduled for May 30 is vigorously voiced by the powerful miners' union of Belleville in a resolution which declares that the class interests of the industrial workers and farmers can be represented only by a mass party of their own.

The resolution follows:

> **We, the members of Local Union 4639, declare that the industrial workers and exploited farmers must be represented in the Presidential campaign of 1924 by a Farmer-Labor Party with a program representing the class interests of the industrial workers and farmers.**
>
> **We, therefore declare our support of the Convention to be held on May 30th in St. Paul, Minnesota, for the formation of such a party. We are opposed to delaying this Convention until after the conventions of the old parties as we are now convinced that neither the candidates nor the programs of either the Republican or the Democratic parties are of any importance in deciding the question whether the farmers and industrial workers shall organize a mass party which will fight their political battles.**
>
> **We instruct that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the Organization Committee in charge of the work of calling the May 30th Convention and be published in the labor press.**
>
> **JACOB PETRI, President.**
> **JOSEPH PETRI, JR., Secretary.**

'LOTS OF GUARDS' IS BOSS'S BAIT TO STRIKE BREAKERS

Scab Dressmaker Admits Use of Thugs

"Yes, this is David Perlman's employment manager," said the voice over the telephone, "tell her to come right away."

"What's that? You say your sister is afraid to come. Aw there's no trouble; nobody's bothering the girls who come to work in our place."

"What did you say? Have we got plenty of guards. Sure we have. Lots of them. Tell her to come to work; we need operators."

"You say she won't come herself. Well we'll send a car up and get her."

While David Perlman's man was admitting over the wire that "there's no trouble" plug uglies were seen lounging about the vicinity of 320 S. Market street, where his factory is located. "There's no trouble" except what the plug uglies and the police are making—that is no "trouble" in the sense of disorder. The boss was having lots of trouble in trying to operate his plant. Pickets were doing their work efficiently.

Singer & Dudlemann, another firm called were also very eager for help and also assured the interrogator that they were supplied with guards and there was no trouble.

Lots of Guards.

Ironical advertisements for scabs are appearing in the newspapers. The ads promise "ideal conditions" and urge operators, pressers and cutters to come ready for work. One name off the scab boss advertising list is that of Jack Shure at 324 S. Market street, who has joined the group of 54 employers who have yielded to the union demands. From information as to the slender output from the factories of the rest it looks as tho they would be compelled to join him.

Evanston Exclusive Territory.

"You gotta get outa Evanston: we won't stand for no Chicago folks here during this strike."

These words were shouted by a plain-clothes bull of that municipality as he hustled a group of six citizens off Davis street into an automobile and rushed them to the town limits where they were dumped off. He said, he was obeying orders of the mayor and chief of police.

Among them was Tom Holland, formerly labor manager of Hart, Schaffner & Marx who had been arrested by Crowe's men in Chicago for walking the streets in the strike zone and later discharged by a judge; Miss Helen Tippy of Hull House and Morris Topchevsky of Hull House.

They had heard that the police were running amuck in the burg which has the distinction of being the first place where General Dawes organized the first group of the Minute Men of the Constitution. They found the strike going strong in Evanston with the police doing all they could to break it. As they reached the picket line near Netribak's shop they were pounced upon by the bull. He said the chief of police had called him up at the shop and told him to deport all "Chicago folks" coming in.

Back on the picket line in the afternoon the police arrested Miss Tippy and Topchevesky, also Minnie Edelman, Harry Gallagher and May Oppenheim who were with them, took them to the police headquarters holding them there until after five o'clock when the scabs were safely home, then forcing them into an automobile and dumping them out at Howard street and Western avenue, at the outskirts of the city.

No charge was placed against them. The picketers say they will refuse to recognize such illegal action.

Mutiny In the Free State Army Spreads; Cabinet Demoralized

(Special to The Daily Worker)

DUBLIN, Ireland, March 11.—Consternation reigns in government quarters as the mutiny in the army spreads. It is now general all over Ireland. The big barracks in Tipperary is deserted by the officers and men who took their equipment with them. The same is true of the Wexford barracks.

The minister of Commerce, Joseph McGrath, has resigned as a protest against "muddling" with the military situation. Civil war looms. General Owen O'Duffy is placed at the head of an emergency defense force.

The reactionary labor faker, Thomas Johnson, has protested against a military dictatorship of the revolting army. He did not fight against the dictatorship of the Free State government.

The republicans may take out their rifles again and make another bid for the Republic. It is felt that the British Labor government mould not dare send troops to bolster up the Free State.

The Communist International has recently issued an appeal to British labor urging them to insist that the Labor government declare for the freedom of Ireland, India and Egypt.

A fresh crisis in Ireland will add to the responsibility of Ramsay MacDonald and the overthrow of the Free State government would again make the Irish question a thorn in the side of British imperial ambitions.

Hamburg Dock Workers Strike

LONDON, March 11.—Dock workers at Hamburg have voted to strike next Tuesday, an exchange telegraph dispatch from Berlin says today.

Make Bosses Hear Voice of Labor

SLUGGERS from Crowe's office and city policemen continue to assault striking dressmakers and then lodge them in jail. The mayor of Chicago did not know there was anything the matter with the conduct of the police with regard to the strike until a committee of general citizens called on him and brought him to a realization of what was happening.

What is the "Committee of Fifteen" appointed by the president of the Chicago Federation of Labor doing? It was intended to aid the dressmakers in winning their strike, to investigate the office of Robert E. Crowe who was charged by John Fitzpatrick with strikebreaking activities, and to place the prestige if not the power of the organized labor movement of Chicago behind the strikers.

But it took a committee of clergymen and social welfare workers to make the mayor realize that there was anything wrong in the conduct of the strike! Where is the mighty voice of the hundreds of thousands of workers in the city of Chicago that should make itself heard in the struggle between the greedy clothing bosses and their overworked underpaid slaves? Are the workers of Chicago with power sufficient to stop the wheels of industry in this city within twelve hours going to allow things to drag until the bosses are able to break the morale of the dressmakers?

After the committee of Chicago citizens impressed upon the mayor the necessity for action, he turned over the whole situation to Miss Mary McDowell, head of the Department of Public Welfare.

Miss McDowell announced that she is calling a conference of manufacturers, citizens and dressmakers on Thursday afternoon. The DAILY WORKER demands that the "Committee of Fifteen" be invited to this conference. The "Committee of Fifteen" should insist that it be invited.

When a resolution was passed at the Chicago Federation of Labor pledging aid to the striking dressmakers it was not meant for a joke. It was a serious resolution. The delegates did not intend that the committee should be appointed in order to live up to the letter of the resolution and then waddle around until the strike was over.

So far, very little has been heard from the "Committee of Fifteen." A good deal has been heard from the manufacturers. They have every capitalist paper in Chicago to give their side of the case to the public. The striking dressmakers only have the DAILY WORKER. The "Committee of Fifteen" has not given any publicity to its acts, if it has acted. As far as we know it has visited the mayor, but the mayor stated afterwards that he did not know there was anything wrong in the conduct of the strike.

The DAILY WORKER believes that the time for whispering to capitalist politicians has gone by. The time for plain talk and action has arrived. The labor movement in this city is strong enough to make the capitalist press take notice of it. The "Committee of Fifteen" which started out to try Crowe is itself on trial before the workers of this city. The workers want deeds, not words. They want something besides resolutions and letters against one capitalist lackey. They want action against the clothing bosses, that will help the dressmakers win their strike. The "Committee of Fifteen" has it in its power to do this. LET IT ACT.

Three Forces Are Preparing For Garment Strike Talk Thursday

(Continued from Page 1)

were being held without being booked the sergeant said he knew nothing about it. Finally he got in touch with the matron and had the girls booked and they were released on bond.

The five girls all demanded jury trials when they were arraigned in court. With them were Albert Dubran, Michael Fuchsman, Emma Goldberg, Bessie Katz and Olga Levin, who had been arrested at the same time and who also demanded jury trials.

Emma Deering and Margaret Welch were arrested yesterday morning for picketing on S. Market Street.

More bosses are rushing to the union headquarters trying to arrange settlements. Some of them come in with all sorts of compromise proposals. It is plain that they are trying to find the strength of the union. When they are told that scores of bosses have settled on the union terms they are always disappointed. They come trying to find the union anxious to end the strike on any terms and discover that the union feels much stronger then they do.

12 More Surrender.

Twelve bosses have settled with the union on their terms since Sunday. One of them was a party to the injunction taken out by a group of bosses represented by Dudley Taylor. He is Jack Shure, 324 S. Market St., and admits that an injunction, even if drawn up by a bright legal mind like Dudley Taylor, will not sew dresses or break the strike.

The other bosses who have settled since Sunday are: The Florence Garment Co., 12 N. Market St., Buchman & Savitt Dress Co., 325 W. Adams St., Samuel Weiss, 1332 Milwaukee Ave., National Cloak Co., 702 Roosevelt Road, B. Weiner, 706 Roosevelt Road, Elias Dress & Skirt Co., 1031 Roosevelt Road, I. Mittledorf, 1711 Ellen St., Ex-El Garment Co., 1370 Milwaukee Ave., J. D. Herman, 337 S. Market St., Queen Dress Co., 302 S. Market St., and Jake Ferdinand, 1441 N. Wood St.

Collapse of Wolman.

Leonard Wolman who beat up Florence Corn last Saturday, has not been to his plant at 319 S. Market Street since, nor has his sister whom he has compelled to scab. The Wolman plant is almost the only one attempting to operate in that block and has only six employes left out of the 60 working there before the strike.

These six girls, three white and three colored, are guarded by six bulls and a private thug. There is one plain clothes bull, five uniformed police and the civilian heavy—all ride to and from work with the scab girls in two closed automobiles.

Wolman's plant has had to give up its regular work and is doing little odd jobs for a secret partner named Keller, who comes to work each day with a special thug of his own. Wolman himself is ashamed to pass his indignant employes on the picket line and hear their reproaches for his brutal act in beating up Florence.

Thursday Conference.

The Commissioner of Public Welfare has received no indication from the bosses as to what attitude they will take toward the conference that will be held in her office Thursday afternoon, looking toward a settlement of the strike. The union, altho not officially invited yet has said that it will be glad to send delegates to the meeting and put labor's case before the representatives of the city. They will gladly take part in negotiations which might lead to a settlement of the strike.

"Altho we are winning in this fight with the bosses we are willing to talk with the bosses any time if it looks as if that will help to bring about a quick and peaceful settlement," Meyer Perlstein said yesterday.

More Strike News on Page Three

Compromise Offered Actors.

NEW YORK, March 11.—Frightened by the Equity's threat to close theatres June 1 the managers propose a compromise by which 80 per cent of the actors should belong to the union and the remaining 20 per cent would pay to the Actors' fund or to some other recognized charity an amount equal to Equity dues. The union is expected to refuse this.

KLUXER CHARGED WITH PEDDLING THE KLAN VOTE

Dragons and Titans Air Their Troubles

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 11.—Circuit Judge Burton today is expected to set a date for arguments in the injunction suit instituted by Charles Palmer of Chicago, grand dragon of the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, against Grand Titan Charles Wanless, and other officers of the local chapter of the Klan.

In his bill for injunction, Palmer charges the local chapter is under suspension for failure to pay its dues and for efforts on its part to disrupt the national organization. Wanless has been banished as grand titan for his activities and by the bill for injunction the grand dragon seeks to prevent the local chapter from functioning as a klan organization and to restrain the expenditure of $11,900 in its treasury.

Grand Dragon Attacked.

The bill also charges officers of the local chapter made false charges against the grand dragon.

Relative to these charges, the bill cites several letters and circulars purported to have been sent out by the local officers.

In one of these letters Wanless declared that as grand titan, in charge of twenty-four counties in central Illinois, he "refused to be a party to the delivery by the grand dragon of the klan vote of the state."

Delivering Votes.

The bill then cites a circular purported to have been mailed to many klansmen by the propagation committee of the local klan.

The circular charges the grand dragon advocated the election of Judge C. H. Jenkins, director of the state department of public welfare of the state of Illinois to the office of judge of the supreme court of Illinois.

Another communication was quoted tending to show the local chapter circulated the charge that the grand dragon sought to force James Ashby, the local chapter's legislative candidate, out of the race, "in order that the candidate of the Jenkins forces might have a clear field."

Another circular declared Wanless was ordered to halt preparations for a roundup of klansmen in convention here because to show this courtesy to the klansmen of Illinois would cause the governor serious embarrassment in the coming election.

FIRST POLITICAL TEAPOT VICTIM LEAVES CAPITOL

Going to Detroit to Hear Brass Band

WASHINGTON, March 11.—Secretary of the Navy Denby, first casualty in the naval oil scandal, in leaving office at noon yesterday saw no one yet selected to succeed him.

President Coolidge, it was stated at the White House, hoped to send to the senate before night the name of a new navy chief, but the task of filling the first vacancy in his cabinet has proved very difficult.

Theodore Roosevelt, now assistant secretary, automatically took over the administration of the department and will serve until Denby's successor has qualified.

Mr. Coolidge today was understood to be considering three or four candidates, including:

Judge Curtis Dwight Wilbur, California, who was at first mentioned for attorney general. Judge Wilbur is a graduate of the naval academy and deeply interested in naval affairs.

James E. Davidson, Michigan. Davidson, Republican national committeeman from Michigan, is a ship builder of Bay City.

Governor Joseph Dixon, Montana. Dixon, a former Roosevelt Bull Mooser, has the support of Assistant Secretary Roosevelt.

George Edmund Foss, Illinois, former member of congress.

Later this week Denby will go home to Detroit, where he will be met by a brass band and a delegation of friends. He plans to come back to Washington in ten days to begin a campaign of vindication.

Get Aboard "The Teapot Special"

THE DAILY WORKER, 1640 N. Halsted St.,
Chicago, Illinois.

Send me..........copies of "The Teapot Special" Edition of the DAILY WORKER, to be dated Monday, March 17, at the rate of two cents per copy; $1 for 50; $2 per 100. I want to help the workers and farmers learn the real meaning of these great revelations against the social system that is oppressing them.

NAME: ....

ADDRESS: ....

DEVER'S POLICE ASSAULT STRIKE COMMITTEEMAN

Then Crowe's Men Give Him Third Degree

While Mayor Dever was saying that he saw nothing wrong with the police conduct of the strike the thugs who form one of his "flivver squads" under Officer Charles W. Lodding were inflicting a severe beating on Sol Flack, a member of the strike committee.

Flack, absurdly, was charged with "assault with intent to kill," but the police have not had nerve enough to produce a formal complainant or to say whom he assaulted and Judge Trude threw the case out of court yesterday.

Arrested for Nothing.

Flack was walking along Market and Jackson streets Sunday on his way from his home to a Loop theatre when he was picked up by the flivver squad, thrown into the car and the beating began.

The cold-bloodedness of the affair aroused Isador Tendler, another striker, who asked the police what they were doing. For answer they threw him into the car also. Tendler says the police beat Flack all the way to the station on La Salle street. The beating continued at the station. He was held until 8 p. m.

The lack of any kind of a case against the strike committeeman was shown by the action the police then took. Flack was allowed to go home on his mere promise to appear again next morning.

In Crowe's Office.

Crowe entered the plot Monday. When Flack and Tendler appeared in the police station they were quickly transferred to the state's attorney's office and given a rough inquisition. The upshot of it was that when the unionists refused to answer the questions of the strike breaking assistant state's attorneys they told him that he would "get it."

Flack and Tendler were taken to the So. Clark St. police station, where they were held for several hours. In the meantime the assistant state's attorney who had questioned them went before the grand jury and had them indicted. When Crowe's servile grand jurors had returned the indictment Flack and Tendler were charged with assault with intent to kill.

They had assaulted no one. The only assault was the one committed on Flack and it was a brutal one and he still carries the marks of it. The police and the grand jury did not have gall enough to charge them with assaulting anyone in particular. Both were bailed out on $5,000 bonds each.

When they appeared before Judge Samuel Trude he dismissed the case against them on the grounds that the police had failed to prove "probable cause," which means in plain English that they should never have been arrested.

Public Ownership Friends Fight Ford's Muscle Shoals Gift

WASHINGTON, March 11.—Government ownership advocates today raised a barrier across the path the Muscle Shoals bill must travel in the senate before Henry Ford gets control of the great nitrate and power project.

The bill presented yesterday by Senator Norris, providing a "superpower system" to conserve, develop and operate all natural resources in the answer of the public ownership group to the Ford program for Muscle Shoals.

Norris, author of the new bill, already has been an avowed opponent of turning Muscle Shoals over to Ford. He introduced his public ownership bill a few hours before the house, by a decisive vote, passed the McKenzie bill to give Ford a 100-year lease on the shoals as a fertilizer and power producer.

Supporters of the Ford offer in the house drove back every onslaught on the bill so that it passed in exactly the form in which it was reported from the military affairs committee by a vote of 228 to 142.

Coolidge Has His Say.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—President Coolidge today sent congress a message urging immediate adoption of the resolution for a 25 per cent reduction in taxes on 1923 incomes payable this year. Adoption of the resolution was believed impossible by congressional leaders because of the widespread opposition from democrats and some republicans.

If It'll Do Him Any Good.

NEW YORK, March 11.—For what is believed to be the first time in the case of a prominent citizen, funeral services for Alfred H. Smith, President of the New York Central railroad, will be broadcast by radio.

Making Hip Pockets Safe.

MADISON, Wis., March 11.—Hip pockets were made safe today by the Wisconsin Supreme court. The court handed down a rule that pockets cannot be searched without a search warrant.

Our Advertisers help make this Paper possible. Patronize our Advertisers and tell them you saw their Ad in The Daily Worker.

Dever Is Guilty, With Crowe, For Police Violence In Garment Strike, Report of Citizen Probers Shows

Mayor William E. Dever's claim that State's Attorney Robert E. Crowe's police, not his, are doing all the dirty work on the picket line in the garment strike is torn to tatters by the text of the report which the special Citizens' Committee made to him.

This document, which is printed in full below, gives the findings of the special investigators of the committee. The fact is revealed that Mayor Dever's uniformed police have been guilty with Crowe's men of indiscriminate arrests of pickets and visitors, of violence and foul language. It is further shown that the regular uniformed police have been taking orders and have become willing tools of the state's attorney's men and that both sets of officers have been obeying the struck employers.

A day by day account of brutality and illegality by the police forces is given, with the charges clinched by names and dates in a way that cannot be evaded.

• • •

The report of the committee of impartial observers which was read to the mayor follows:

Police Serve Bosses.

As representatives of Chicago citizenry we are not in a position to take sides with either party in the present disagreement between the I. L. G. W. U. and the various employers' organizations, and we believe that the persons representing the citizens should be similarly impartial in their enforcement of the law. Unfortunately, the police and detectives have not acted justly in the majority of instances, but have used their power to further the interests of the employers as far as possible.

A large portion of the workers who are on the street are women, certainly numbering two hundred in the vicinity of Market and Jackson streets. To insure peace there were present in this same region at one time over 30 uniformed po- State's Attorney Crowe's office, and well over 25 private detectives. The lice, 36 plainclothes detectives from following statements as to the behavior of the agents of the law apply with few exceptions.

Abusive and Violent.

They use profane abusive and obscene language in the presence of and addressed to women.

They threaten strikers with violence and arrest.

They violently handle passers by with no provocation and without arresting them.

They arrest persons indiscriminately on the charge of disorderly conduct and are often unable to state what constituted the disorderliness.

Crowe Bosses Cops.

The uniform officers act largely under orders from the state's attorney's men, and both groups act directly or indirectly under orders from the struck employers. Of the 250 arrests to date over 200 are reported to have been made by men from the state's attorney's office.

The following specific instances were observed and accurately recorded on the spot by members of a group of persons who were present for the express purpose of securing the facts. They suffice to illustrate the above statements. During the period covered by this report these observers saw only three instances of physical violence on the part of the strikers and many violences of which they were the victims.

February, 28—Afternoon. A well known woman, not connected with the strike, was shoved by one of the state's attorney's detectives. A uniformed officer at once warned him, "leave her alone. She is the wife of ———." Her arm is still, eight days later, sore and discolored where the detective grabbed it.

More Weiss Arrests.

March 1—8:30 a. m. A group of girls were arrested in front of Arthur Weiss & Co., charged with stopping pedestrians. Four observers on the spot for thirty minutes did not see anyone stopped.

March 3—7:55 a. m. Market St., between Quincy and Adams. An officer walking south turned from his path and as he passed severely jostled two girls walking north. The action was unquestionably deliberate.

Mr. Thomas Holland, one of our group, makes the following statement which is substantiated by persons with whom he was conversing:

Holland's Story.

"I was walking down Adams street accompanied by an observer and a striker whom I was questioning. Near Market street we met two girls of our group and stopped to speak with them. We had paused for a very short time when a man in civilian clothes, Sergeant Gentile of the state's attorney's office, gruffly ordered us to move on. I was irked by his uncalled for roughness, but said nothing and was about to move along when he roughly took my arm saying, "You are under arrest." This was shortly after five o'clock. The officer took me into the corridor of the Arthur Weiss & Co., where a group of arrested girls were being held and there he showed me his star and searched me. Officer No. 338 who was in the corridor, shoved me roughly into a corner. Later, at the station, I was held an hour and a half before a charge of disorderly conduct was preferred. I appeared before Judge Trude the next morning and was at once dismissed."

Four of the girls held in the lobby of the Arthur Weiss & Co. at this time were arrested by Sergeant Gentile while they were following some strikebreakers, but not speaking to or molesting them.

Miss Freda Riquart was arrested at five o'clock for asking the officer who had arrested her friends to what station they would be taken.

Brutality to Women.

At the corner of Adams and Market streets three more girls were put into the patrol carrying Mr. Holland. An observer who was present learned the following from them between their sobs: They were walking together when one of them, Florence Corn stopped to ask a friend about a striker who had been injured. Officer No. 390 shoved the friend from behind. Miss Corn asked why he did so and was arrested. The officer grabbed her arm and so squeezed it against her breast that she cried from the pain. Nora Hoffman, her companion, asked to which station Miss Corn would be taken and was also arrested. The girls were almost hysterical when put into the patrol wagon and spit at the arresting officer. Later they all maintained that they had smelled alcohol on the officer's breath and that he acted as if intoxicated.

March 4—4:55 p. m. Adams and Franklin. Two girls were arrested for speaking to some workers. Three other girls asked the officers why the arrests had been made and were also arrested.

March 5—8:30 a. m. Corner Market and Jackson. Ralph Gerard makes the following statement: "A crowd was gathered about a girl who was crying and demanding damages, and an officer was shoving her along and threatening arrest. Acting as reporter, I was allowed to question her and was told the following story: Ethel Birn, entirely unconcerned with the strike, was walking on Market street between Van Buren and Jackson, unknowingly following a group of strikers. As she passed Sergeant Parode of the state's attorney's office he gave her a severe shove and tore her coat. When she remonstrated with him she was ordered on and soon after was seen by me.

Sergeant Identified.

"One of the state's attorney's officers who was in the crowd, assured me a striker had done it and gallantly offered to avenge Miss Birn and 'crack his head.' I asked Miss Birn to identify her assailant and the whole crowd followed us to where Sergeant Parode stood. When he was pointed out I asked the volunteer Sir Galahad what he thought, but he murmured as he walked away, 'Oh, this is different.' On seeing Miss Birn Parode said: 'If you were a man I'd bust your jaw. Now get the hell out of here.' I said I was reporting and asked if she had done anything to merit his action. His demeanor at once changed to a quiet one and he said she had called scab and spit at him and scratched him when he asked her to move on. Later five of the persons who had followed us had been present from the start stated to me that Parode's accusations were entirely false."

Crowe Men Get Rough.

March 6—7:55 a. m. Evelyn Byron made the following statement, substantiated by a number of companions: "I was walking slowly back and forth with Benjamin Silverman asking him questions when a crowd gathered in front of the doorway at 234 So. Market street and began to shout 'scab.' As we approached the edge of the crowd one of the state's attorney's men who had come up behind us pushed Mr. Silver in the back of the head causing him to lose his balance and pushing his hat over his eye. The officer also said, 'Get out of the way, you big bum.' The man had not spoken a word up to that time except to answer to my questions. When addressed he said, 'Leave me alone, I'm not doing anything.' He was arrested and dragged across the street, and called as he went, 'Scab, scab.' Nothing had been said till after the officer had pulled him away from me."

8:00 a. m. 229 West Quincy St. A group of cloakmakers waiting for the elevator of the building to take them to work were being cursed at and threatened by a private detective in the employ of a dress manufacturer in the same building. One of the state's attorney's men also present said, "Just show us who you want and we'll get them."

"Boss" Weiss.

8:00-8:15. Mr. Arthur Weiss, of Arthur and Co., was giving orders in very strong language to officers in uniform and in plain clothes at the corner of Market and Jackson streets more than a block from his shop. They obeyed his orders and referred to him as "the Boss."

5:15 p. m. During the snow blizzard four strikers sought shelter in a protected doorway at Franklin and Adams. An officer went in behind them and pushed them into the street ordering them to move on. One fell in the slush. Other bystanders in the doorway were not molested.

Three Abreast—A Crime.

March 7, 4:25 at Market and Jackson streets. One girl had been arrested and officer No. 3181 was heard to remark, "Let's get some more in so we can fill the wagon." At 4:30 he roughly arrested three girls. When asked why he answered, "They were walking three abreast."

Numerous more trival happenings have been omitted as has also other evidence indicating that the police force, especially the plain clothes men detailed to State's Attorney Crowe's office, is not attempting to enforce law and order but rather is aiding the employers in breaking this strike. With the hope of securing a more just behavior we bring these facts before our mayor.

Hull House Probers.

The Hull House residents who have been investigating the strike and whose findings were read to the mayor are: Dr. Margaret Gerard, Helen Tippy, Elise Richards, Marion Palmer, Evelyn Byron, Morris Topchevsky, Alex Elson, Sarah Tower, Ellen Gates Starr, Thomas Holland and Dr. Ralph Gerard.

At the very moment the committee was reading the above report to the mayor the police at the instigation of the men from the state's attorney's office arrested four girl pickets and manhandled them as they were thrown into the patrol wagon. The girls arrested were, Eleanor Sadlowska, Emma Goldberg, May Borncynski and Jennie Lieberman. They were taken to the S. Clark street police station where they were charged with disorderly conduct. They were released on bonds and will be arraigned in S. Clark street police court this morning.

RUSS MONARCHISTS PREFER COMMUNISM TO U. S. TREADMILL

(By The Federated Press)

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif., March 11.—Evidently to the expatriated Russian White or monarchist there are worse things than Communism. Every ship which leaves this port for Japan is said to carry a quota of Russian ex-refugees, who have decided to go back home and risk even the horrors of having to earn their own livings rather than face unemployment or the drudgery of unskilled labor in America. "We are thoroly disgusted with American conditions," stated one of these refugees, who refused to give his name but said he had belonged to a "noble" Russian family before the revolution. "We would rather put up with Bolsheviks than with the machine treadmill of industry or the lack of cultural life in the United States."

DETECTIVE FIRM OFFERS HELP IN AGITATOR HUNT

Bosses' Dough Sought by Russell Co.

The letter of another industrial stoolpigeon agency offering its services to employers has fallen into the hands of the DAILY WORKER. Unlike the letter from the Smiley Company in Chicago which offered "guards" to garment bosses who are trying to break a strike this letter is to employers who have no strikes on their hands at present and it endeavors to sell under cover men to discover "agitators." It is a Milwaukee agency writing to Milwaukee manufacturers: The letter follows:

HOWARD W. RUSSELL, INC.
Secret Service
Caswell Bldg.
MILWAUKEE

Can you answer these questions about your own business?

Are you going to have labor trouble this year?

Are all your employes satisfied with their wages and working conditions?

Are there any agitators, chronic kickers or trouble makers, drones or time killers, dishonest or disloyal employes on your pay roll?

Are your production and labor costs what they ought to be?

Are your department heads and foremen serving your faithfully?

Are leaks, graft, waste, carelessness or other irregularities affecting your profits?

If you cannot answer every one of these questions to your entire satisfaction, then you have need for Russell Service which has been designed and created to do this very thing and help you solve your problems.

Is there anything at all in connection with either your personal or business interests on which you would like reliable information, confidentially secured?

To consult one of our representatives right in your own office will entail no obligations on your part. Simply write "yes" anywhere on this letter, return it and he will call.

Very truly yours,
HOWARD W. RUSSELL, INC.,
By Walker C. Russell, Secy.

If You Have One!

WASHINGTON, March 11.—Saturday is the last day for filing your income tax return.

IMPEACH COOLIDGE!

Seventy-Three Per Cent of Chicago Workers Pay Greedy Landlords Tribute For Homes

The problem of securing apartments and dwellings at a reasonable figure directly concerns the majority of the people of Chicago.

The population of Chicago in January, 1924, is estimated by the telephone companies as 2,925,000. In 1923, 2,162,400 people were living in apartments, flats and over stores.

Only 27 per cent of the 623,910 homes in Chicago in 1922 were owned by occupants, seventy-three per cent being rented. Of the 27 per cent owned, 17.2 per cent were mortgaged. Chicago is a city of home renters and flat dwellers.

And yet this large majority has no voice as to what kind of homes are to be built, or in the building program in any way. The housing of almost the entire city is left to the discretion of the selfish real estate shark and the grasping contractor. What does the public's lack of control of the housing situation lead to? The housing shortage does not seem to disturb the large business interests. Let us read one of the most recent surveys of the Chicago building situation, here given I believe the light of newspaper publicity for the first time, "A Study of Building Costs and Rental Returns," by William J. Moore, president of the American Bond and Mortgage Company of Chicago and New York. The housing shortage and the high rents do not alarm Mr. Moore. On the contrary, he admits that a housing shortage is highly beneficial to the real estate men.

Speculators Control Homes.

"Today current advertisement of the larger real estate bond houses stand out conspicuously as a class because of their solemn and indisputable declaration of no loss to investors on their real estate bond offerings secured by improved city properties. Such unequivocal statements of safety have properly won the increasing confidence of the investing public."

Mr. Moore then goes on to show that the reasons for the safety of these bonds are the housing shortage and the high rents. He says:

"Reasons for outstanding safety: Payment of the months rent, which in turn is applied to the payment of principal and interest of the mortgage bonds is the first and foremost obligation of the thousands seen on the streets of our great cities. Shelter is the most vital and unescapable need. New inventions do not and can not interfere in the payment of rentals which in turn pay the real estate bonds. These considerations account for the outstanding safety of real estate bonds as a class.

Landlord Against Tenant.

"Because of an accumulated housing shortage of large proportions, and because of permanently higher land values, and construction cost levels, the 1921 propaganda for lower rents was destined to fail and it did fail. It now appears—April, 1923—that the causes for rentals remaining firm still continue to a very considerable degree, and these underlying causes for firm rentals promise to prevail for several years. The housing shortage is far from being made up, and the prospect for a considerable reduction in rents by reason of over production is at least several years off."

This statement shows clearly the wide opposition of the interests of the tenant and landlord. The real estate man does not want rents reduced, nor does he want a plentiful supply of vacant houses from which the tenant may choose to suit his needs. As the bond house president goes on to say, "The owners would be at the mercy of the tenant should the city be overbuilt. When there is a housing shortage it is a building owners' market and rents will go up regardless of either building or operating costs."

City Allows Suffering.

It is evident from the foregoing that just when overcrowding is at its worst, is the period of high rents and most profit for the landlord. This crazy system and shortsighted policy the city has unwisely allowed to grow until it has ripened into an unprecedented menace to the comfort, health and very lives of thousands of her citizens. The Department of Health has for some time realized the its weakness in coping with the evils arising from the housing shortage and its attendant overcrowding.

"A large number of the people in certain parts of our city are living in basements and cellars which were never intended for habitation, but have been converted into living rooms without the approval of the authorities," said the bulletin of the department. "There are many rooms which, by reason of the lack of light, and especially sunshine, are unfit for human occupancy. Such rooms are on the increase."

Out of all the cases reported to the United Charities in February, over 50 per cent of them were concerned with problems of housing. The evil effects of the system of private exploitation of the building industry, with which the government seems powerless to cope, are seen on every side.

No Children Allowed.

Miss Marie Merrill, of the Public Welfare Department of the city, told me this week of a typical case which has come to her attention, illustrating the misery caused by the lack of control of the people over the landlords. Mrs. X— whose husband, before the present housing crisis, earned a salary large enough to support his family at a decent standard of living, is now hard put to get rooms which the family can afford, and at the same time have room enough to exist. The family was last week forced to vacate their apartment in Woodlawn because of an excessive raise of the already high rent. Mrs. X— tried to secure another apartment, but was turned away by the landlords who objected to taking in her three children, even at higher rates. In desperation Mrs. X— came to the Department of Public Welfare for relief. They were forced to tell her that there is no law which can at present be brought to bear to make the landlord take in persons who are objectionable to his over-sensitive discrimination. Mrs. X— is now being housed by relatives and is still unable to secure an apartment at a moderate price. The department of welfare handles many such cases every month.

We will next tell how the landlords have become increasingly overbearing as to their choice of tenants, have raised rents arbitralily, and have instituted almost no repairs since the shortage gave them control of the housing market.

White Collar Slaves Drift to the Trade Unions After Strike

(By The Federated Press)

VIENNA, March 11.—A settlement has been reached in the three weeks' strike of Austrian bank employes. The agreement provides a slight extension of the working week to 42½ hours, to be compensated by a 5 per cent wage increase.

More significant, however, is the influx of white-collar workers to the militant movement during the strike. Organized labor in Austria has been conducting vigorous opposition to the government's and league of nations' "economy" measures at the workers' expense. In this struggle, the Socialists have now won thousands of recruits among the salaried laborers.

The Federated Press learns that the Socialists are about to open a powerful campaign for the swift abolition of league control in Austria. The indignation of the workers against this class regime, backed by the clerical government and foreign bankers, has now attained a point where it holds promise of success. The fiction of "how the league saved Austria" is rapidly being dissipated. Even the liberal and conservative press here admits that all the saving that has been done under the foreign regime in Austria is limited to the native profiteers and alien investors.

Disabled Vets to Be Trained in Fink Art By "Defective" Burns

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, March 11.—William J. Burns is training the disabled war veterans in the art of crime detection, particularly finger print study. As soon as they are proficient in the art they will be employed by the famous criminal defective William J. Burns. He may put them on at the rate of $1 a year a la McLean.

The students are enrolled in the vocational training course of the Veterans' Bureau. One of their first tasks after graduation may be to get the goods on their teacher, William J. Burns.

As the rate of graft scandals are breaking in Washington the entire American Expeditionary Force, if trained could be assured of steady employment running down grafters for the next decade.

Jap Co-operatives Lose $25,000,000 In Great Earthquake

TOKYO, March 16.—One of the greatest losers by the recent Japanese earthquake disaster is the Japanese co-operative movement, reports the co-operative news service. The All American Cooperative Commission has just handed a report from a leading Japanese cooperator who states that the Japanese cooperators suffered damages that total more than $25,000,000.

Every new DAILY WORKER reader means a new recruit in the ranks of militant labor.

MINNESOTA STAR, FALSE TO LABOR, ON AUCTION BLOCK

Highest Bidder Will Get Van Lear Sheet

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., March 11.—The Minnesota Daily Star, founded nearly four years ago by 6,000 farmer and labor stockholders to champion the farmer-labor movement, will be sold in a few weeks to the highest bidder, if nothing intervenes in the meantime to prevent the execution of an order of sale issued by Judge Buffington. The sa of the Star was authorized after recently appointed receiver, A. Dollenmeyer, a Minneapolis busin man, reported that he was unable obtain funds to keep the paper go

The cause of the death of Star, as seen here, was defect co-operative organization, wh gave it into the control of a f individuals who ran it in oppositi to the wishes of its founders.

Townley Original Organizer.

A. C. Townley, Nonpartisan League leader, organized the Star on the basis of the same kind of "co-operative" organization he employed in other lines. Along with the preferred stock selling for $100 per share was the common stock selling at $1 per share. The promoters, Townley and Thomas Van Lear, former labor leader and near socialist, obtained the only blocks sold of this common stock. The result was that with these votes and the proxies they were able to obtain they were able to control practically every stockholders' meeting.

A Townley regime which lasted only about a year was succeeded by a Van Lear regime which has lasted ever since. Under both these regimes was the business manager, John Thompson, who gradually obtained possession of the paper by borrowing money and signing iron-clad and ruinous agreements with creditors.

Quit Farm-Labor Policy.

Under the Van Lear-Thompson management the paper ceased to become a farmer-labor paper and pandered to the advertising interests and an imaginary middle-of-t road "progressive" publicity. A [illegible] tempt was made to succeed p [illegible] along "business lines." Costly comic strips and popular features were introduced and the news ran largely to sensationalism and the editorials were designed to entertain rather than educate.

This policy was entirely at variance with the serious spirit of the oppressed and struggling workers and farmers of the Northwest. The militant and progressive elements were thoroly alienated and embittered. The Star lost the only support it could depend upon to keep it in existence. On the other hand, this policy did not obtain enough advertising from the business interests to pay the expense. In three years a deficit accumulated amounting to more than the entire assets of the paper.

Several months ago Townley put his Producers' Alliance and Nonpartisan League organizers in the field to obtain proxies for the purpose of recapturing the paper from Van Lear. At the annual stockholders' meeting last fall Townley had enough proxies to control the meeting. He retained both Van Lear an Thompson on the board of director and elected three men of his o choice.

Lesson to Workers.

Van Lear and Thompson soon after discovered what they claimed to be a legal flaw in the election of the Townley directors and refused to recognize them, thus again regaining physical possession of the paper. The resulting struggle of these individual owners of the common stock has wrecked what was left of a onetime labor paper and onetime co-operative enterprise of world-wide fame. The workers and farmers of Minnesota have learned a valuable lesson. They will not be caught again in the fake co-operation trap, nor will they depend upon the business interests to maintain their newspapers.

Spring Is Coming.

BELVIDERE, Ill., March 11.—Robins have been seen hopping about in the snow, and the true harbinger of spring, the bluebird, has been reported seen here recently.

Workers Live In Hovels

Horses, cows and pigs are worth money. Hundreds of thousands of dollars are spent every year by rich men to house their thoro-bred stock in palatial stables. Of late years even roosters and ducks and pigeons have had special trainers to see that they are bred right and that their offspring are healthy and strong. Some of these same men employ Chicago's workers at low wages, and use the profits garnered from their labor to shower care on their animals. Meanwhile the workers live in hovels not fit for the animals raised by their employers, and pay the big landlords exorbitant rents. Marie McDowell, Chicago Commissioner of Public Welfare, says. "If ever we get sordid enough to put money value on a baby as we do on blooded colts and calves, then perhaps, we will see to it that every child shall be born and reared in fresh air and sunshine. We had better not wait to be sordid—we better simply stop being deadly dull and greedy for gain." How much longer will Chicago's workers consent to live without protest at a standard lower than the animals of the bosses?

SEES ENGLAND ARMING GERMANS AGAINST FRANCE

More Soldiers in Europe Than Ever Before

MADISON, Wis., March 11.—"Another war is inevitable unless two or three things happen to stop it," Oswald G. Villard, editor of the Nation, told a Wisconsin university audience here last night.

Villard said he had concrete knowledge that England was making extensive preparations against a possible war with France. He quoted "a prominent English general" as aying "we would arm the Germans" in event of a war with France.

"There are 1,500,000 more men nder arms in Europe today than at e outbreak of the war," Villard id. "Germany is suffering under 0,000 foreign troops."

Britain's new labor government, he fall of the franc, making it necessary for France to follow England's lead, and intervention in Europe by the United States were dvanced by Villard as possible means of averting the conflagration he says is threatened.

Famous Russian Art Film Reaches Chicago, March 19

"Polikushka," the Moscow Art Theatre Players screen adaption of Leo Tolstoy's wonderful story of serfdom, is coming to Chicago for one day before it starts on its transcontinental tour. It will be shown at Orchestra Hall on March 19, at 7 and 9:15 p. m.

A two-reel Russian comedy entitled, "Soldier Ivan's Miracle," will also be shown in the same evening.

Tickets are on sale at the box office and at Room 307, 166 W. Washington street.

Fatality in Eastern Wreck.

BURLINGTON, Vt., March 11.—One man was killed and more than a score injured when five cars of the Boston-Montreal express train, trav-lling over the Central Vermont railad, left the tracks at a point been Bolton and Waterbury today.

Voice Like Chaliapin Heard at Concert For Technical Aid

By ALFRED V. FRANKENSTEIN.

Three singers of the Russian opera company gave a concert at Schoenhoffen Hall for the Society for Techical Aid to Soviet Russia last Sunday afternoon, under the direction of Jack Pfefer, Russian opera impresario.

Gabriel Krizanovsky, baritone, opened the program. His is the sort of big, ringing baritone that has made Chaliapin so famous. In the interpretation of humorous songs he is especially fine. He sang Musorgski's "Song of the Flea," and another similar song, not understood by this writer, but both Krizanovsky and his audience seemed to have a hilariously good time with it. He sang two dramatic songs as well, an aria from Mozart's "Don Juan," and Schuman's "Two Grenadiers," set to a text which we later learned was a Russian revolutionary one.

Ina Daen, a coloratura soprano followed him. Her arias were unknown to us, but they were examples of brilliant Russian melody, and they were sung by a most brilliant Russian voice. Mme. Daen was dressed fittingly, in a Catherine the great costume, splendid with jewels and bright colors, and several million pearls.

Ivan Dneproff, the tenor, we heard the other night on the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' program. He sang, among a great many other things, the Hindoo chant from Rimsky—Korsakoff's "Sadko." This composition has been heard in recent years as a foxtrot, as a violin solo, as a cornet solo, in fact, in every sort of arrangement except the original, as an operatic aria. As Dneproff sang it, it took on an entirely new aspect, and the mystery and weird beauty in its peculiar, gliding rhythms, was understood as never before.

Seeks Damages for Imprisonment.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 11.—Daniel O'Connell, who served nearly three years of a seven years' sentence at McNeil's Island penitentiary for alleged obstruction of the draft during the war, and who was subsequently disbarred as an attorney and refused reinstatement after his release from prison, has filed damage suits against the arresting officers. He charges false arrest and asks damages totaling $121,500.

The Land for the Users!

A Problem in Education

By HARRY GANNES.

The buildings are large and spacious. Having hours upon hours of leisure coupled with mountains of gold rung from the sweat and the toil and the suffering of the masses, the Russian bourgeoisie were not stingy in building their seminaries and fashionable schools; and it is only in the order of things that the working class should take over these institutions in the revolution.

But they were not erected as institutions for working class learning. Their libraries were filled with a lot of trash. The whole cutlook of the former teachers, if not pro-czaristic, was at least pro-capitalist. And so when the working class took over power and all its ramifications, which includes the abodes of learning, they met with many and sometimes seemingly insurmountable difficulties.

I visited the institution for Social Education in Moscow, established by Comrade Blonski, author of the Work-School, and the thing that struck me most was the massiveness of the building and the empty forelorn view that one got of the inside. To rebuild the entire outlook of the new, proletarian students on the basis of the new society, is the aim of the teachers, and to do this requires a complete new staff of teachers and an entirely new literature is needed. Even the scientific works were found to be spurious so far as working class training is concerned. The histories, sociological works, books on political economy and anthropology were worse than useless. They were counter-revolutionary.

And so in a small measure we grasp the herculean task set before the proletarian teachers after the revolution. Great progress, however, has been made in spite of all the heart-rending obstacles. A new literature is in the making, and the new student body, trained not as "individualists" but as members of the working class, trained in the interest of the working class, will soon flood the educational life of all Russia.

The revolution is six years old. It takes from three to four years, under the most favorable circumstances, to produce a specialist; hence it is too early to judge the results in Russia when we detract the first two years of the Russian revolution so far as educational accomplishments are concerned due to the intense civil war and invasions. Right now during the peaceful period, education receives its highest impetus and the harvest promises to be bountiful.

In order to enlist the support of the workers of the entire world, and especially the youth, the Central House for Communist Education has been put under the control of the Young Communist International, which means that every league of communist youth, including the Young Workers League of America, owes a responsibility to the students in the Central House.

When a group of international delegates to a gathering of the Y. C. I. visited the Blonski school in Moscow, they were impressed by the dearth of scientific instruments and literature. The Russian youth are gormands for science and technical subjects. One of the professors complained to me that the new "spetz", the proletarian technical students, were in fact a little too one-sided on scientific and technical studies. "Ah," he said, "they lack that broad cultural knowledge of the old time students, but they cannot be beat for the readiness and rapidity with which they master the most intricate technical and scientific details." Of course, the Work-School has a good deal to do with this new trend of things. But in spite of this avidity for scientific knowledge there is a dearth and a grave lack of scientific instruments and necessary literature and periodicals.

True, the Russian scientists are working overtime producing new books and re-writing the old ones so that there will be less trash and more learning. Yet you cannot destroy the literature of a century and replace it with the culture of a new class but six years in power.

The Young Communist International has issued an appeal for help in the matter of aiding them to gather the necessary supplies to further education in the Central House. Here is what is mostly lacking.

There is a need for scientific books of all kinds, especially natural science, geography, engineering, drawing, chemistry, physics and so on. Maps and instruments (chemical, physics, psychological, physiological), and the many others needed to study the laws of nature and the technic of industry.

A great many of these things are easily obtainable in the United States and would be a great boon if sent to the Young Communist International for its use in the Central House for Communist Education.

Especially could the American Workers aid the youth of Russia by sending them copies of the many scientific periodicals published in the United States and Canada. There is no need to worry about the patriotic and capitalist bunk nearly of all these publications make a specialty of; that will be taken care of by our comrades in charge, and will prove most amusing to the students of the Central House when they study the human mind and find that genius and insanity are so closely related.

Poor as are the German workers, they are helping to collect scientific material for the Central House of Communist education, and it will be but little burden on the interested workers in this country to help out.

Every scientific book that you can lay your hands on without legal consequences, every instrument of the kind discussed before, every magazine of scientific or technical value (the names are too many to mention), should be carefully wrapped up and addressed to the Central House for Communist Education, Young Communist International, Moscow, Russia, and make sure the proper amount of postage or expressage is paid.

For information concerning the Young Workers League of America, address Y. W. L., 1009 N. State St., Chicago, Ill.

WORLD'S METAL WORKERS APPEAL FOR GERMAN AID

Urge Help for Brave Comrades in Germany

The International Propaganda Committee of Revolutionary Metal Workers, appeals for help for the German Metal Workers, as follows:

To the Metal Workers of all countries.

Comrades and Brothers:

Your brothers in Germany have again entered the phase of grave battles against capital. They are being driven back to the days when the workers spent no less than twelve hours per day in the factory, getting starvation wages and having no right to protest against this slavery.

The German metal workers, especially those who find themselves under the double yoke of the trusts and of the army of occupation of the world gendarme, Raymond Poincare, are fighting for the eight hour day against tremendous odds.

German Struggle—World Struggle.

The German metal workers have raised the banner of struggle directly in the factories and shops as the reformist unions not only failed to take up the leadership in the struggle, but on the contrary, signed a treacherous pact with Stinnes, Krupp and the other metal kings, providing for the introduction of the ten hour day. In this resolute struggle the reformists took their places alongside those of the capitalist ministers; they did no join the ranks of the hungry terrorized workers, who are defending with the last drop of their blood the basic gains of the international proletariat—the eight hour day.

Metal workers of France, Great Britain, Czecho-Slovakia and United States:

Do you believe that the struggle of the German metal workers is their private affair? No. You cannot think so, for each one of you realizes that the abolition of the eight hour day in Germany is only a preliminary to your being robbed of two or three additional hours per day. The German capitalists are robbing the workers in order to be in a better position to compete with your capitalists. Should today the metal workers of the Ruhr be forced into submission, tomorrow the Comite des Forges will take steps to increase their competing capacity at the expense of the increased labor and lower wages of the French metal workers.

The Ruhr, Berlin and all other metal workers of Germany have been left by the reformist trade union centers to the mercies of capital and of the military dictatorship. In this determined struggle for the eight hour day we see no united leadership. The factories have raised the banner of the struggle on their own initiative and against the will of the central unions. The struggle is directed by the factory and shop committees and by those branches of the metal workers union which are led by communists. In this struggle Stinnes and Company are calmly looking on from the third line of trenches and before the working masses will be able to reach this line, they will have to overcome the resistance of their "own" unions and of General Seeckt's warhounds.

Support the German Comrades!

Comrades and Brothers: Lose no time. Support your fellow workers in Germany. Follow the example of the Red International of Labor Unions which has started collections for the support of the struggling workers, and not of Stinnes' henchmen.

The International Propaganda Committee of Revolutionary Metal Workers calls upon you to form in every country committees of help to the struggling metal workers of Germany. These committees should explain to the workers of their countries the situation in Germany, collect money for the support of the struggling German workers. Send this money directly to the International Workers Relief Committee or its American section, The Friends of Soviet Russia and Workers Germany.

On to the support of the German workers!

On to the struggle for the eight hour day!

Long live the revolutionary metal workers of Germany!

Down with the traitors to the working class!

Long live international solidarity.

INTERNATIONAL PROPAGANDA COMMITTEE OF REVOLUTIONARY METAL WORKERS.

Moscow, January 21, 1924.

Colored Minister Denounces Scabbing; Militants Active

Scabbing was denounced last Sunday by Rev. David Johnson, of St. Mary's African Methodist Episcopal Church, at 5147 S. Prairie avenue.

This was reported by Miss Marie M[illegible]terer, one of the colored militants in the garment strike, who spoke before his church.

Effective strike talks were delivered the same Sunday by other colored women: Mrs. Olivia Whiteman speaking at Ebenezer Baptist Church at 408 E. 45th street; Mrs. Eva Porter, at the Fulton City Methodist Church; Mrs. F. May Brown, at the Mt. Olivet Church at 2023 Kendall street, and Mrs. Willie Morris, at the Baptist Church at 5810 S. Wabash avenue.

The Radio Referendum.

Complete tabulation of the cast in the radio poll on prohibition here, showed 34,185 persons favoring modification of the Volstead act and 12,483 opposing the proposition.

Political Party May Be Organized in Erin By Redmond Followers

(Special to The Daily Worker)

DUBLIN, Ireland, March 11.—What appears to be a comeback on the part of the old Irish Parliamentary Party was seen in a meeting held here last Sunday when a great crowd gathered in the county of Wexford to celebrate the anniversary meeting in commemoration of John Redmond, leading figure in nationalist politics for decades.

John Redmond was for long the idol of the Irish people who longed for freedom from British rule. When the war broke out he took the side of England. The Easter Week revolution led by James Connolly, the communist brought about a development that embittered the Irish people against the British government and turned them against Redmond. He died shortly afterwards.

During the Black and Tan war the remnants of the constitutional political party completely lost their influence. But since the treaty was signed, leaving out Ulster, the people saw that Sinn Fein, the party of extreme nationalism secured less concessions from England that even John Redmond insisted on.

The action of the Sinn Fein party under the leadership of De Valera and Mary MacSwiney in refusing to participate in the Irish parliament gave the old parliamentarians the opportunity they were looking for. The only opposition to the Free State party now in the parliament is the Labor opposition which is worse than none, under the reactionary leadership of the social democrats.

The remnants of the dead Redmond's followers are expected to rally under the leadership of the old veteran John Dillon and supply the anti-Free State opposition in Dail Eireann. They oppose the policy of imprisoning and executing political dissenters and executions followed, by the Free State government. As they are trained politicians and parliamentarians it is quite possible they may be able to stage a comeback. Unless the Republicans wake up they may find the bourgeois opposition snatched from their grasp by the same gang that denounced the Easter Week revolution and actually aided the British government in murdering in cold blood the leaders of that struggle.

The delicacy of the Free State government position is shown by the latest mutiny in the army. Rather than suffer from unemployment, the officers and some of the men who were dismissed took their artillery with them to the hills. Warrants are out for the arrest of the men. This has caused extreme nervousness in government quarters.

Militants Facing Attack of Police And Union Officials

(By The Federated Press)

LOS ANGELES, March 11.—Seven members of Carpenters' local No. 158, including two business agents, have been expelled from the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners for membership in the Trade Union Educational league, ostensibly, but in reality for carrying on a fight for amalgamation and the Labor Party.

The expulsion proceedings were conducted by General Organizer A. Muir, acting under instructions from General President William L. Hutcheson.

The expelled men charge that they were thrown out of their unions summarily, without advance notice or trial. This action is the first to follow the raid of March 1 when police without warrants arrested 30 persons at a meeting of the Trade Union Educational league here and confiscated league records.

Two others, who were also expelled March 4, were reinstated the next day after proving they were not members of the league. Four members of the Millmen's local No. 884 were expelled March 5, and more expulsions are slated in three other locals of carpenters in Los Angeles county involving about 11 unionists.

The following were expelled from local No. 158: Jim Walker and Fred Miller, business agents; A. Abramson, D. J. McClure, Andrew Renner, E. N. Diebler, and Carl Nelson. They will appeal to the general executive board and to the national convention to be held in Indianapolis in September, if necessary, they declare.

Esthonian Minister Arrests Communists: Froths at Russia

(Special to The Daily Worker)

REVAL, March 11.—In the attempt to excuse the recent arrests of scores of workers leaders and radicals, many of whom were members of the Communist Party Esthonia's minister of the interior makes the wild charge that the Communist International is spending "hundreds of millions" of gold rubles yearly for the overthrow of bourgeois governments.

Ignoring the fact that Esthonia's workers and peasants have their own enormous grievances which cause them to organize for revolutionary purposes without the stimulus of this mythical pile of gold he goes on to praise the alleged liberality of his government which allows Communists more freedom than do Latvia, Lithuania and Poland. The arrests were made, he declared, only to save Esthonia from a movement that represents "merely the interests of Labor as opposed to the interests of Capital".

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SOCIALISTS LOSE, BUT COMMUNISTS WIN, IN THURINGIA

Scheidemann Is Bringing Trouble to Party

By LOUIS P. LOCHNER

(Staff Correspondent of the Federated Press)

WEIMAR, Germany, March 11.—Losses by the Socialists and gains by the Communists and Nationalists are the outcome of the state elections in Thuringia. A working class majority has been converted into minority. The Ordnugsblock (order block), made up of all the bourgeois parties except the extreme Nationalists or Voelkische, will have 35 seats, Socialists 17, Communists 13, and Voelkische 7. In the previous assembly the Socialists had 22 seats, Communists 5, and the bourgeois parties together 25 seats.

Lefts Fight Scheidemann.

The greatest loser is the Socialist party. The recent defeats both in Saxony and Thuringia have thrown consternation into its ranks. A severe party struggle is on between the officials like Wels and Scheidemann, who were identified with the Majority Socialists during the war and joined hands with the pro-kaiser elements, and the militant minority, recruited chiefly from the ranks of the former Independent Socialist party and led by Paul Levi, Tony Sender and Robert Dissman.

The diverging points of view held by these leaders and their followers find expression in the estimate of the Thuringian elections.

Reds Worry Yellows.

The Scheidemann group contend that Thuringia shows what will happen if the Socialists flirt with the Communists. Had the Thuringian Socialists, they say, had nothing to do with the Communists, the "law and order" loving citizens would have continued to vote the Socialist ticket.

The opposition group argue that the growth of the Communist vote shows that half-way measures and coalitions with bourgeois parties will not do, and that the working class must follow a radical, class-conscious program. They argue, further, that there was a considerable stay-at-home vote of Socialists who have become disgusted with their party.

For or Against the State Cossack Bill Commerce Body Test

(By The Federated Press)

Renewed efforts to impose a militarized state constabulary upon Illinois are being made by the Illinois chamber of commerce and its allied forces. Special attention is being paid by this open shop aggregation to the primary elections for members of the state legislature. Lawmakers running for re-election are classified by the chamber as fit or unfit according to whether they voted for the police bill or against it in the 1923 session when the measure met defeat.

The legislative policy committee of the Illinois chamber of commerce has only two duties. One is to work up a lobbying platform for the business interests and the other, in its own words, is:

"To conduct a campaign before and during the 1925 session of the legislature for putting this platform into effect."

The first and foremost of the five planks in the commerce chamber's legislative platform is:

"1. A State Police Force for Illinois."

The business interests also want to reorganize the state's school system, get publicity on state expenditures, make constitutional amendments easier and obtain "common sense workable taxing and assessment laws."

The chamber has thoroly organized the state with active representatives in almost a hundred cities outside of Chicago.

Many Indications That Oil Inquiry May Be Strangled

(Continued from page 1.)

tween Fall and his associates, while he was at his ranch at Three Rivers, N. M.

The telegrams found pertaining to the inquiry will be read into the record publicly later on.

The subpoena that brought these telegrams called for all sent to or by Fall, Harry Sinclair, to whom he leased Teapot Dome; J. W. Zevely, Sinclair's attorney; H. M. Blackner, president of the Midwest Refining Company, and Robert Stewart, president of the Standard Oil Company of Indiana.

Quake Shakes Costa Rica.

NEW YORK, Mar. 11.—Two new severe earthquakes which damaged many buildings shook Costa Rica today, according to a cablegram received this afternoon by all America cables. At the hour the message was filed 2:15 p. m., the quakes were still continuing.

New Transcontinental Record.

A new record for transcontinental railroad trips was in the making today as Mrs. Alfred H. Smith, widow of the president of the New York Central lines, rushed from Los Angeles to New York to attend her husband's funeral.

New Election Talked Of in England Before End of July

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON, March 11.—The Ramsay MacDonald government has proven its worth to the capitalist class so much that the Tories are beginning to fear that they made a mistake in maneuvering them into office. There is talk of a new election.

On the other hand the British workers are daily growing more disgusted with the reformist policy of the so-called socialist government. Even John Wheatley from the Clyde is grossly disappointing. His action in cancelling a decree against the Poplar Guardians, which was unenforceable, was hailed by the boosters of the MacDonald government as an indication of radicalism, but in the debate he announced that he would not surrender to the poor any more than he would to the rich. That, together with the smacking kiss he bestowed on the anatomy of King George, when the "swearing in" proceedings were gone thru has put him on the list of casualties.

The new government is gaining in favor with the bourgeoisie. They can fool the workers much better than either of the two other bourgeois parties. They defend imperialism more determinedly. MacDonald's speech on India was a model which no doubt will be studied carefully by potential Tory foreign ministers. He made it quite clear the British Labor Party would stand no nonsense from subject peoples.

The MacDonald government has no policy on unemployment. That is the most difficult problem facing solution. It cannot be solved under capitalism, but the reactionary labor politicians claim that it can. The late Baldwin government went down to defeat on the unemployment problem. Now in turn it jeers at the Labor government. The latter simply says "wait and see."

There is already talk of a new general election before the end of summer.

Wrigley Gets Fat As You Chew, Yes He Does, By Gum

(By The Federated Press)

A million dollars a week is the tribute which American chewers are paying to the gum capitalists as a penalty for allowing themselves to be conquered by a collosal advertising campaign. According to figures made public by the department of commerce the production of chewing gum in 1919 was valued at $53,430,000. Since that year the habit has been spreading.

Of course, William Wrigley, Jr., and the men who are helping him spread the habit to the four corners of the globe are actuated primarily by the desire for service. And their profits just happen as an unavoidable incident to that service.

But profits are none the less enormous. Those announced by the Wrigley Co. for 1923 total $7,047,491, an increase of more than $1,000,000 over 1922. As the capital stock of the company is reckoned at $15,000,000 the year's profits must be reckoned at over 46 per cent.

If we add these profits to the millions spent each year for advertising, that is for teaching people to buy more gum, it will appear that the chewers get very small value for their money. And it will become an open question whether the country can afford to divert over $50,000,000 a year, the wages of more than 33,000 families, to an enterprise which exists chiefly to produce profits for Mr. Wrigley.

Pageant of French Revolution Coming At Defense Bazaar

NEW YORK, March 11.—The National Defense Committee is preparing a pageant as part of the program for the bazaar which will be held April 10-13 at Central Opera House. The pageant will present a picture of the French Revolution, followed by the story of the Russian Revolution, the victory of the workers with Russia in the lead.

One hundred men and women are needed to participate in the pageant. We also need music for the pageant and anyone who can play violin, piano or any other instrument please report to the Leonardo de Vinci Art School (old church building), 288 E. 10th street, near Avenue A, every Monday evening, and ask for the Pageant Committee.

Workers Turn Against Churches.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—Christianity in America is in collapse because the wage-working masses have lost faith in it, and a great preaching crusade must be undertaken in order that the people may be brought back to faith and to respect for the rights of private property.

This is the substance of a remarkable pamphlet issued here by authority of Bishop Freeman (Episcopal) appealing for a preaching endowment which shall make the United States safe for the propertied class. The text of the document was written by Monell Sayre, "a man of practical affairs and large business experience," according to Bishop Freeman, and pension adviser to the Church of England.

Can't Obliterate the Oil.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—Washington was blanketed under six inches of slush and snow early today and the worst storm the capital experienced this winter showed few signs of abating. Driving rain turned the night's heavy snowfall into a morass.

Get unity thru the Labor Party!

Music of the Week

Until March 17—Anna Pavlowa and company, Russian dancers, Auditorium, nightly at 8:15.

Wednesday—Columbia Chorus, concert at Kimball Hall, 8:15.

Thursday—Chicago Symphony orchestra, popular concert, Olga Eitner, violinist, soloist, Orchestra Hall, 8:15.

Friday—Chicago Symphony orchestra, regular concert, Wanda Landowska, pianist and harpsichordist, scloist, Orchestra Hall, 2:15.

Saturday—Chicago Symphony orchestra, repetition of Friday's concert, Orchestra Hall, 8:15.

Sunday—at 12, Jesse Crawford, organist, recital at Chicago theatre.

At 3 and 4:15, Art Institute Ensemble, orchestra concert, Art Institute.

At 3:30, New York Symphony orchestra, concert at Orchestra Hall.

Renee Thornton, soprano, concert at the Blackstone theatre.

Mildred Waldman, child pianiste, recital at the Studebaker theatre.

Edward Collins, pianist, recital at the Playhouse.

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KANSAS SLAVE COURT IS DEAD AS A DOOR NAIL

But Judges Still Draw $5,000 a Year

By TOM TIPPETT.
Staff Correspondent of the Federated Press

PITTSBURGH, Kans., Mar. 11.—The Kansas court of industrial relations as a novel experiment that did not receive a fair chance to operate, according to a report of the National Industrial Conference board, received here. The board is the research organization of a large number of employers' associations. It has been studying the Kansas industrial court for more than a year.

The report says the court idea was the product of a special industrial situation, partly national and partly local in Kansas. It was designed to meet the local aspect of these problems but it was also offered as a contribution to the general problem of adjusting the group interests of public, employers, and workers.

The "special industrial situation" was the national unrest in labor circles under the nationwide open shop campaign after the war. The Local Aspect in Kansas was Alexander Howat who for 20 years had led the coal miners of the state to victory after victory via the strike route.

Howat Strike Killed Court.

The court is dead in Kansas. It was completely wrecked by direct action by Howat and his Kansas coal diggers. When Howat called his first strike in violation of what he called the slave court he was put in jail. The moment he was locked up every mine in the state was shut down by a protest strike which ruined the court that had been designed to prevent strikes.

The industrial court was an issue in the 1922 election. Jonathan M. Davis was elected by a 21,000 majority over Wm. Morgan in the race for governor. Davis ran as an anti-court candidate while Morgan was backed by all the forces in the state favoring the court act.

The industrial court was created four years ago by Henry T. Allen, then governor of Kansas. Allen's first official anti-labor performance was in 1919 when he brought college students into the coal fields as strikebreakers during the coal strike.

One Carload Scab Coal.

Allen got his picture in the movie with the first—and only—carload of scab coal that his "educated punks"—as the miners called them—were able to load. That was at a strip mine, not underground. That started Allen in the direction of the president's chair at Washington. He could not break the miners' strike so he cooked up a law to make strikes illegal and produced his industrial court to keep workers on the job. The court was made up of three men appointed by the governor. It was to determine hours of labor, wages, contracts and all other questions affecting industry.

With such a tribunal a union could not function. The miners steadfastly refused to recognize the court. Howat was in prison 16 months for violating it but that is all the court ever accomplished. Governor Davis' first official act was a pardon for Howat.

When the court attempted to fix wages in a packing house, the Wolff Packing Co. appealed to the U. S. supreme court and that body refused the Kansas industrial court the right to fix wages. The miners have a test case up now [illegible] matter of form to permit the supreme court to pass on the right to interfere in strikes.

Strikes Go On.

But strikes go on here as always. No one in the state pays any attention to the industrial court except the three judges who still receive $5,000 each per year and practice law on the side. The governor recently asked the industrial court to investigate the prices charged for coal in Kansas. It refused on the ground that it was no business of the court, saying that was not in the public's interest. Davis then demanded the resignation of the three judges, charging them with being a useless burden on the state. They did not resign.

The coming legislature is expected to oust them and repeal the Allen court act. Meanwhile Henry T. Allen is back in Topeka running his newspaper. Calvin Coolidge beat him to Washington on a strike-breaking record.

Jobless, Penniless—Suicide.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 11.—Alone in a strange city, and unable to find work after weeks of searching, Katherine Fleener, a waitress, took poison in a suicide attempt. At the Central Emergency hospital, where it was said she would probably recover, Mrs. Fleener told officials that she was literally penniless, having spent her last money for the poison.

Zinoviev's Speech to Leningrad Communists

(NOTE—The DAILY WORKER today publishes the third installment of the great speech delivered by Gregory Zinoviev to the party conference of the Leningrad District. Those of our readers who have read lurid reports of war between Communist leaders should follow this discussion closely. It is true that Trotsky had a difference of opinion over questions of party organization with Zinoviev and others. But the enemies of the Soviet Republic may rest assured that a discussion on tactics will not give them the opening to rush in their war dogs and lap up the blood of the emancipated Russian workers. A further installment will be published tomorrow).

• • • •

ZINOVIEV CONTINUES:

DURING that period, when czarist absolutism still existed, we were unable to hold to the principle of election.

We were obliged to have a strictly conspiratory and centralized Party organization, as Comrade Lenin demonstrated. He stated that adherence to the principle of election would only have been to the advantage of the police.

Those revolutionary workers who are capable of taking leading Party positions will be appointed by us, and will be appointed without any fuss. But to preach consistent democracy within the Party under an absolutist regime, at a moment when we require the concentration of conspiracy and centralism, would signify that we succumb to demagogy and place the revolution in danger.

It was no easy task to defend this official standpoint of Bolshevism. The Mensheviki earned cheap laurels just as any "democrat" can earn them now, by singing the praises of democracy, without any regard for the situation as a whole.

In January, 1905, Bolshevism declared that a broad adherence to the principle of election within the Party is impossible. But if the principle of election is not possible, where is democracy? Thus a broad democracy was equally impossible for the Party.

Furtherance of Revolution.

For us the highest law is the furtherance of the revolution, but we do not follow the letter, the dogma. The furtherance of the revolution demands that our organization is strictly conspirative and concentrated. When the situation changes, then we shall raise the question of the workers' democracy within the Party.

And in actual fact, after czarism was overthrown we raised for the first time the question of inner Party democracy, in another form.

The whole of the periods between 1905-1907 were a variegated intermingling of the legal with the illegal, and thus also a combination of the beginnings of inner Party democracy, in accordance with the exigencies of the changing situation.

The years of counter-revolution began. The Party was plunged into illegality. The legal element diminished until the year 1911, when the "Swesda" and later on the "Pravda" appeared. The element of legality vanished almost completely, and the elements of conspiracy and centralization took the upper hand.

During the period 1907-1912 we lived in complete illegality. Nothing was heard of inner Party democracy. The leaders of the Party were appointed from above. Two or three comrades were chosen, and had the right of co-option.

Then came the war. The Party organizations dwindled away; a part was driven into illegality, and the conspirative element increased.

It need not be said that after the fall of czarism, in the year 1917, we began to rebuild the Party. But then the civil war began, and this meant that every muscle had to be strained to its utmost tension, and it meant that the principle of democracy had to be confined to certain limits.

Defects of Our Organization.

Have we had, or have we still, faulty sides to our organization? Undoubtedly we have! Far too large a number of circulars are issued, and these substitute living energy. Even in such a splendid and universally beloved organization as the RCYU.

Almost all the organizers of the collectives are appointed from above, by the gouvernement leaders. We know such gouvernements. We have followed the rule of appointing the organizers for the collectives. But now this rule can and must be altered.

We must give the nuclei the opportunity of even falling into error, of now and again electing an organizer who may prove useless for his position, and may have to be replaced by another. It goes without saying that where a nucleus is unsound, it must be cured.

In our Petrograd organization there is also room for improvement. We have 30,000 new metal workers in Petrograd. Has this fact been apparent in the Party organization? No! But this great event—30,000 new metal workers, among whom there is a considerable base of the "hereditary" proletariat—should be noticeable in our organization. There should be a supply of fresh blood. But this is not the case. It is imperative that this be changed.

Limitations of Workers' Democracy.

Reference must be made to those limitations which we have consciously placed upon the workers' democracy. A number of limitations have arisen spontaneously, and a number of others have been deliberately imposed by us.

We undertook the purging of the Party, which means that the most proletarian section of the Party held it to be necessary, in the interests of the revolution, to review and expel from the Party the least reliable section of those members who had obtained entry into the Party without really understanding what the Communist Party is. The purging of the Party has nothing in common with the "pure" principle of "comprehensive" workers' democracy in the actual sense of the words. What kind of democracy is this, when we appoint some few persons from above, and say to them that they shall purge the Party to any extent necessary. And they have done the work thoroly.

More than 100,000 members were excluded from our ranks. There are many who say that this number of expulsions was not sufficient; others say it was too many. Comrades, in some gouvernements one was true, and in other gouvernements the other. In general the operation was well performed.

Curtailment of Suffrage.

We once passed a resolution that at a Party Congress—I believe it was at the Tenth Congress—not every Party member had a right to vote, but only those who had been members of the Party for a certain time (two years).

It might be said that the Central of the Party selects the delegates, curtails the suffrage of the Party members just before the Congress at which it is to be criticized and reelected. Viewed from the standpoint of an abstract workers' democracy, this is a travesty of all "democracy."

But we did this from the viewpoint of the furtherance of the revolution. We could only permit those to vote who really represented the Party guard.

We also make long membership of the Party a condition for the appointment of the secretaries of the leading Party organizations of the gouvernements, and of the district organizations and of the chairmen of the gouvernement trade union Soviets. And this is not pure democracy either.

In a democracy we elect whom we will. Is this limitation necessary or not? It is necessary!

The furtherance of the revolution, that is the highest law.

The third limitation consists of the confirmation of the appointment of the secretaries by the superior organizations. This, too, is not pure democracy, and still we do it.

Red Army Discipline.

The fourth limitation is the Red Army. For a time there were more than 100,000 Party members in the Red Army.

In the Red Army we need the spirit of comrade-like discipline, but we cannot accomplish pure democracy there, nor the principle of election. Here we carry on political work on the lines of the Political Divisions.

It is impossible to do otherwise. And yet there was a time when the functionaries of the Red Army formed the fourth or third part of the whole Party. Can we give this up in the period of the dictatorship? No!

This question must be put as follows: Either Red Army or broad workers' democracy. And every revolutionist will say: To the devil with the sacred principles of "pure democracy" so long as we have a real Red Army, really able to defend the interests of the revolution.

There are thus quite a number of limitations necessarily imposed by the dictatorship of the proletariat. These we must consciously accept.

(To Be Continued Thursday.)

MORGAN COMES TO FRENCH AID WITH MILLIONS

Gustave Herve Shrieks For a Mussolini

PARIS, March 11.—The French cabinet is in desperation as a result of the rapid decline of the franc, despite all efforts made to stabilize it. Dollars were quoted at 27 francs, 30 centimes and pounds sterling at 116 francs 40 centimes.

The governors and director of the Bank of France have met with the cabinet to consider what extraordinary measures should be taken to stop its downward dive.

Among the proposals made were to abolish the eight hour day and to turn over the government monopoly on railroads, tobacco, matches, telegraphs and telephones to private ownership, and to organize a new cabinet composed entirely of business experts.

Herve for Fascism.

Gustave Herve, former socialist and close personal friend of President Millerand, once a member of the French socialist party, is demanding that a Fascisti dictatorship be established. He is supported in this by the Comite de Forges, the great French steel trust.

Herve demands the restoration of wartime regulations. He wants the issuance of bread cards, the suppression of sweets, cakes and candy, a head tax in gold francs on foreigners living in France, and the prohibition under penalty of a long jail term of any Frenchman from purchasing foreign moneys or securities, except thru a government bank.

The reduction of newspapers to two pages as during the war and a ban on the purchase of wood pulp abroad.

Another proposition made is that no more bonds for national defense should be issued, allowing the so-called devastated regions to take care of themselves and the floating of a final loan of $1,000,000,000.

French spies continue to bring disconcerting news of war preparations from Germany. This is used by Poincare to frighten the Chamber of Deputies into granting his demands but it is felt now that he has reached the end of his rope—in parliament. A dictatorship is a very likely possibility.

Morgan's $50,000,000.

The Petit Parisien confirms a report that the Bank of France has obtained "important aid" to stabilize the franc in England and the United States. (This presumably would refer to a report that France has obtained a credit of $50,000,000 for three months from a syndicate of American banks headed by J. P. Morgan and Co.)

The Petit Journal said the discount rate may be raised to prevent excessive rediscounting and consequent use of the money for purchasing foreign materials.

Finance Minister Lasteyrie announced last night the government plans operations for consolidation of the floating debt.

Alleged Pro-Kaiser Publisher May Be Pardoned by "Cal"

WASHINGTON, Mar. 11.—President Coolidge has rejected an application for pardon on the part of Dr. Edward Rumely, former publisher of the New York Evening Mail, alleged to have been purchased by the German government during the war, it was said at the White House today.

There has ince been a suggestion the sentence be commuted and it was indicated that some executive action towards clemency in this direction may be taken soon.

Capitalists May Buy News Agency.

BERLIN, March 11.—There are persistent rumors in journalistic circles that the Wolfsches Telegrafen Bureau, the semi-official news bureau which stands in the same relation to the German government as the Agence Havas does to the French or Reuter's to the British, is to be brought up by the big German industrialists. It is said that a member of parliament, Dr. Cremer, who belongs to the People's (Stinnes) party and is also on close terms with the German Nationalist party, is to become the head director.

Entertains His Prisoners.

Federal officials here are making an investigation to determine whether sheriff Edwin Ahlstrom in charge of the county jail at Waukegan exceeded his hostly duties in the case of two girl prisoners. Reports to the marshal's office were that Ahlstrom sought to relieve the monotony of jail life for Marjorie Mober and Margaret Darling, held as witnesses in a white slavery case, by taking them to Chicago to a cabaret.

PAUPER WAGES PAID TO MANY RAIL WORKERS

And 179,726 Are Laid Off Since August

By LELAND OLDS
(Federated Press Industrial Editor)

Pauper wages and insecurity of job stand out as characteristics of railroad employment in the United States as pictured in the December wage report of the U. S. Interstate Commerce Commission. Over 30 per cent of the 1,670,192 hourly paid workers employed during the month received less than $100 for their work, which included a considerable amount of overtime. While more than 25 per cent of them earned less than $90 for the month.

Unemployment was shown to be spreading rapidly. Between November and December the total number of railroad workers was reduced from 1,899,545 to 1,793,779 or by 5.6 per cent. This meant that 105,766 employes were laid off within the month. At the same time the total compensation paid railroad workers fell $15,024,016, a decrease of 6 per cent.

179,726 Lose Jobs.

The reduction in the number on railroad payrolls since August when 1,973,505 were employed has amounted to 179,726. This represents the addition of the railroads to the already flooded job market.

But the full extent of the decrease in employment is evident only when we investigate the figures showing the number of full time jobs available for workers paid on an hourly basis. These figures together with the average monthly pay, are shown for the last six months of the year as follows:

	Full time jobs	Aver. pay per month
July	1,711,379	$128.60
August	1,713,099	131.80
September	1,697,851	125.60
October	1,690,581	135.00
November	1,631,843	128.10
December	1,524,700	124.60

11 Per Cent Loss Since August.

This shows a decline of 11 per cent in the number of full time jobs available in railroad employment from the peak in August. It also shows average monthly wages more than $10 lower than those paid in October.

Low paid labor suffered most severely in the layoffs. In the maintenance of way department where 350,962 workers worked a full month for only $86 the reduction in force since August has brought unemployment to 115,387 persons or approximately 25 per cent of those employed in the summer. Practically all of the men laid off in this department were section men and track laborers with wages which averaged only $69 during December.

46,456 Shopmen Laid Off.

Shop forces were also heavily reduced during the last months of the year. Layoffs rose to a total of 46,456 or approximately 8 per cent of the force employed in August. One-eighth of the freight car men employed during the summer are now unemployed while the skilled trade helpers have suffered a similar reduction.

The coming of spring will mean the gradual re-employment of a considerable number altho the majority of railroads are planning material reductions in their maintenance expenditures for the coming year. But the outstanding fact is that this major industry recognizes no responsibility for giving tens of thousands of its low paid workers a chance to earn a living during the cold months of the year. And this is not exceptional but a regular feature of railroad employment.

Supreme Court Takes Rest.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—The Supreme Court today announced it would recess from March 17 to April 7.

Steel Militants Will Be Represented at Amalgamated Meet

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WARREN, Pa., March 11.—The militant element in the rank and file of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, which has most of the Warren steel workers in its ranks, is preparing to send a real rank and file representative to the April 1 convention of the union in Pittsburgh.

The militants have been studying the inner workings of the organization and find too many superfluous officers eating up funds. The resolution from our lodges here concerning this says: "That said convention shall determine the number of superfluous officers in the national offices and initiate a move to remove same." The lodge meeting also called for the ending of the 1 per cent assessment.

Organizing the Unorganized.

The question of organizing the unorganized steel workers will come up also in the coming convention. It will be a very important matter for it concerns 600,000 steel workers and the work of organizing these into one.

One more important resolution made here for this convention is, that a special committee be appointed to determine the status of strikes now in effect and to call off those found to be hopelessly lost.

Both lodges of Warren, O., held meetings Saturday, March 1, and elected delegates for this convention. The Liberty Lodge had a banquet after their meeting where an able office workers' union member spoke on the Teapot Dome scandal, and the role of the Workers Party.

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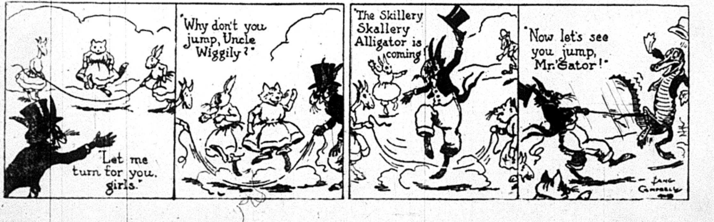
UNCLE WIGGILY'S TRICKS— A LAUGH FOR THE CHILDREN


"Let me turn for you, girls."
"Why don't you jump, Uncle Wiggily?"
"The Skillery Skallery Alligator is coming!"
"Now let's see you jump, Mr. Gator!"
Lang Campbell

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Ford's Reward

By a vote of 227-142 the House of Representatives has decided to hand over the great Muscle Shoals power resource aggregating 900,000 horsepower.

In violation of the Federal water power act limiting such leases to fifty years the House decided to give away for one hundred years to Mr. Ford for the paltry sum of a maximum of ten million dollars nitrate plants, steam plants, and quarries valued at scores of millions of dollars. The scrap value of the available equipment alone is worth more than what Ford is to pay for the greatest power resource of the country.

The whole episode is illustrative of the inherently corrupt character of capitalist democratic government in the United States. For two years Mr. Ford and other private interests tried to grab up this great source of wealth. For a time it appeared as if Mr. Ford stood no chance against the competing bidders. This was particularly true when the flivver king was harboring and advertising his own presidential ambitions. But no sooner did Ford renounce his presidential aspirations and publicly declare himself for Coolidge than his Muscle Shoals prospects became rosy. When the Detroit multimillionaire changed the name of his clubs from "Ford for President" to "Ford for President Coolidge" the Muscle Shoals issue was settled. The reactionary administration forthwith decided to be generous to Mr. Ford.

The reward to Mr. Ford by the Coolidge clique is another case of the typical Teapot politics with which our whole governmental system reeks. If anybody still nurses any illusions as to Mr. Ford's idealism, stupid, abnormal, or otherwise, this deal for Muscle Shoals made with the oil-besmeared Old Guard should dispel these notions forever. Mr. Ford has shown himself to be as good a politician as an exploiter of the workers and an enemy of organized labor. The price paid by the working masses for this disillusionment and enlightenment as to Ford's political integrity and incompetence is our surrender of the greatest water power resources in the country. This is an expensive price indeed, but we will have to go on paying such prices until the workers and farmers take over the government and the industries.

The Curse of Child Labor

Except for China and India the scourge of child labor has been more widespread and devastating in the United States, the most capitalist country, than in any other land on earth.

It has been estimated that more than one million children between the ages of ten and fifteen are still engaged in the statistically labeled "gainful occupations," that is, they are employed in industries netting the bosses profits. In the beet fields of Michigan, in the coal mines of Tennessee and Virginia, in the textile mills of North Carolina and Rhode Island, on the cotton plantations of Texas and Alabama, and in the orange-berry bogs of New Jersey we have these hundreds of thousands of children grinding out profits for the employing class. Even in the metropolis of our country, New York, there are children of three years of age, at work in their dilapidated unsanitary rooms, misnamed homes, helping to turn out costly dresses for the chosen ladies of Fifth Avenue aritocrats of capitalist high society.

Child labor is an organic disease of capitalist production for profits. National organizations numbering a membership of ten millions have been unable to free these children from the bondage of capitalist exploitation. As a matter of fact, the Children's Bureau at Washington has found that the first six months of 1923 show an increase of 38 per cent in child labor.

What a scathing indictment of our capitalist social order this sordid picture of children at work "by the dawn's early light" presents! What monumental folly is generated by a system of production and exchange under which one in every twelve children is compelled to labor and one in every ten adults is lined up in a movement for the abolition of this dreadful scourge!

Karl Marx has well said that "capital comes into this world dripping blood and dirt from every one of its pores." All such drugs as weak, half-hearted palliatives of reform legislation have failed to destroy this scourge of child labor. What is needed now is the surgeon's knife to go to the root of the afflicted area. Only a major operation on the whole social order—the thoro reorganization of society on a Communist basis can end the evils of child labor.

30,000 Firetraps

The other day the workers of New York held a rousing protest demonstration against the housing system compelling them to live in fire traps. The event was occasioned by the loss of thirteen lives in a fire on Madison Street, in the heart of the congested East Side occupied by the working class.

Now Fire Chief Kenlon comes forward with information that should arouse every workingman in the country to immediate action to make impossible the recurrence of such tragedies. According to Chief Kenlon there are thirty thousand homes in New York in fire peril. Deadly, hazardous fire perils are the lot of one million members of the working class who are forced to inhabit these abominable traps. Eloquent testimony of the serious dangers confronting the workers as a result of this perilous state of affairs is afforded by the fact that in 1923 fires in the tenement houses of New York took a toll of eighty-one lives.

A most instructive sidelight on the critical conditions in the Empire city is furnished by the conclusion of Frederick C. Kuehnle, the Chief Inspector of the Bureau of Buildings in Manhattan, that if the landlord of the firetrap on Madison Street had spent $2,500 for iron staircases and wire lath-cement walls the lives of the workers and their children might have been saved.

This is the pith of the whole calamitous housing condition under which the workers of every city find themselves today. When the homes of the workingmen are privately owned and run for profits the landlords will not make the necessary repairs, will not take steps to secure the lives of the tenants against the menace of fatal blazes. To take such steps would reduce the profits and the landlords are more interested in high rates of profit on their investment than they are in the lives of their tenants. Since these same landlords are also the owners of the government, nothing can be expected from this source by the working class. There may be less than thirty thousand fire traps in Chicago, Philadelphia or San Francisco. But in all the cities of the country the houses of the workers and the municipal governments are owned by the profit-seeking landlord class. Hence all the workers face the same dangers.

Gompers Plays His Part

The March issue of Mr. Gompers' private house organ, the American Federationist, is an unusually uninteresting number. But there is one article in this issue that is even more instructive than interesting. This is the story by Mr. Gompers of Mr. Gompers' trip to Panama.

We refer to the impression Mr. Gompers tried to give his readers of the blessings Haiti has received at the hands of the American troops of occupation.

Everybody knows that the conduct of the American marines in Haiti is one of the blackest crimes perpetrated by any of the imperialist capitalist governments. American employing class military forces raped the Haitian Republic and forcibly dissolved its parliament. Even the Harvester Trust Senator McCormick of Illinois, who had previously indorsed the high-handed outrageous conduct of the forces of occupation in Haiti, has changed his mind and now advocates America's discarding its present policies.

But with Mr. Gompers it is different. The president of the American Federation of Labor quotes the so-called President Borno of the Haitian Republic to show that all the demands that have arisen in Haiti and the United States for the withdrawal of the marines had no real basis in the conditions and were unwarranted. Mr. Gompers has Borno say: "It is only the outs that are dissatisfied. One, two, or three men might some day send out a statement contrary to what is the opinion of the great majority of the Haitian people. Naturally people in the United States may think there is some basis for the charges made. But there is not."

Gompers shows his hand here as a partner to the infamous policy pursued by our industrial and financial magnates in crushing the Haitian people. This disgraceful conduct on the part of Mr. Gompers is an outrage against the whole American working class. At best Mr. Gompers speaks only for a small section of our workers, the uppermost layer of the highly skilled aristocratic workers who have been led into becoming part and parcel of the imperialist system at the expense of the great mass of workingmen massed in the big basic industries of the country. Gompers, as the loyal lackey of the organ of dollar democracy at home, the strikebreaking government of the United States, is also an organic part of the capitalist machinery of oppression abroad, a vital part of the whole imperialist system crushing the weaker peoples of the industrially less developed countries.

This is the part played by Mr. Gompers in the struggles of the workers and farmers against their exploiters and oppressors. The capitalist clique that is holding in subjection the working masses of the United States, the Philippines, Haiti, San Domingo, the Virgin Islands, and Mexico surely owes a great debt of gratitude to Mr. Gompers for his role in the class conflict raging between the employing and working classes.

The 100 per cent American students at James Patten's Northwestern University show that they are not too proud to fight. A large mob of them pelted a few peaceful students with stale eggs a few evenings ago. This indicates of course that when the next war breaks out they will all rush to Washington.

Are You Reading "A Week"?

By IURY LIBEDINSKY

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(WHAT HAS GONE BEFORE)
The Russian Communist Party branch is governing this frontier city and fighting the counter-revolution. Earlier installments tell of the fuel shortage that prevents seed grain from being fetched on the railroad. The Party meeting decides to send the Red Army far away for fuel, at the risk of leaving the city open for bandits and counter-revolutionists. It also decides to conscript the local bourgeoisie for wood cutting in a near-by park. Varied types of party members are flashed on the screen: Klimin, the efficient president of the branch, who still finds time to have a sweetheart; Robeiko, the consumptive, whose devotion is killing him; Gornuikh, the brilliant youth of 19 on the Cheka; Matusenko, the luxury-loving place-hunter and Stalmakhov, a practical workingman revolutionist. Gornuikh, disguised as a peasant, overhears talk in the market place about a plot of counter-revolutionists to seize the town while the Red Army is away getting wood. The Communist company is summoned but, perhaps, too late. Robeiko is dragged out of his house and shot, Klimin's sweetheart is butchered and Klimin and Stalmakhov are overpowered and hurled into a dungeon. The counter-revolutionaries are in possession of the town, with the Red Army away. Klimin and Stalmakhov are butchered before the Communist company led by Gornuikh can arrive. The Red Army appears at last with great reinforcements and the big battle begins with Karaulov, a rough Cossack revolutionist, in command of the Red forces.—(NOW GO ON WITH THE STORY).

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CHAPTER XII—Continued.

THEY moved forward slowly and lost many killed and wounded, and when in the blue morning mist, on the hillock by the railings and little houses, Spitsyn saw the distant lines of the enemy, the edge of the sky was already bright scarlet and the sun was on the point of gliding up from behind the rolling faraway horizon. Spitsyn was now not thinking of anything. Fastening his cartridge belt so that he could quickly and easily get at his cartridges, he aimed smartly, fired, and the rifle thundered at his ear, and jerked in his strong hands as if it were alive. Then, stopping, he ran breathlessly to the next hillock, fell on his knees, took aim once more, and again the rifle thundered at his ear. Fidein had been slightly wounded in the left shoulder, but the bone had not been touched and he remained in the ranks. Spitsyn bandaged him silently, and then they ran on again, one beside the other, and poured in the direction of the little houses and railings of the outskirts, white puffs of smoke, and invisible terrible bullets.

In times of peace, Danilov never thought of war and battles, but lived for his own pleasure, spoke at meetings, rode to the Politdep to have a row with Martuinov, and did not mind drinking and flirting with a pretty girl. But war came along and seized Danilov, only not like Seletsky as a director of fighting operations but as a soldier in the ranks. Always in battle he marched in the first line, and from far away the Red Army men saw the shining leather jacket and the scarlet riding breeches of the Commissar.

And now he had already asked Karaulov and Seletsky several times: "Give me a company and I'll go for them with the bayonet.' The Battalion Commander, not understanding him, shrugged his shoulders and turned away, and Karaulov swore at him briefly but forcibly.

What Do You Think of Our First Story?

The DAILY WORKER wants to know what its readers think of the first serial novel it offers to its readers. We have published many installments of this gripping story. Another appears today. What do you think of the story, its setting, its character, as far as we have gone? We want our readers to let us know. Write down your views and send them in to the DAILY WORKER, 1640 N. Halsted St., Chicago, Ill. We publish as many of these letters as we can find space for. Don't delay. Write today.

Danilov had been offended and had gone to the first company to find his friend Spitsyn, whom he respected for his brains, tho he laughed at him now and again. He wanted to share his resentment with him. He walked up behind the lines, sometimes distinguishing near the railings the small dark figure of an enemy and shooting at it with his revolver. Friendly and cheerfully he greeted the Red Army men, and coming up to the flank of the first company, he had already seen Spitsyn's bent back, and was just going to call him, when, suddenly, looking towards the nearest houses of the outskirts, he saw a black spot coming nearer. He looked at it sharply and keenly and stood still. A few bullets whistled over his head. But he went on staring and suddenly roared out:

"Comrades, some woman or other is running.. Be careful how you shoot."

Already they all saw her. Her hair was loose in the wind, and now and again she fell, screamed piercingly, and ran on again. In pursuit of her, from the enemy's lines, poured shot after shot. And suddenly Fidein shouted out in his ringing young voice, and his words were carried far along the ilne:

"Lads, it's our schoolmistress, it's Comrade Gratcheva!"

Others supported him:

"Yes. Yes. It's she, herself!"

Danilov ran forward with his revolver.

"Now then, Comrades, to the rescue of our schoolmistress. Come on to meet her! Forward!"

"Lie down, Comrade Gratcheva! Lie down in the snow!" Fidein shouted to her. Lisa did not understand at first what these people were shouting at her. But then she saw the line running towards her, nearer and nearer, and at last fear no longer prevented her from recognizing the familiar faces.

There they all were, dear ones, her own, more than her own! The lads she had taught the multiplication table to in the school, now armed with terrible rifles, they seemed to Lisa a powerful avenging force, a force of triumphant justice. She fell on the snow.

"How did you come here?" she heard a sharp voice, and lifting her head she saw a stern sky overhead only faintly turning blue, a dim red sun, a grey mass of houses on the hill close by, and she heard the irregular sounds of the fusilade, threaded by the monotonous tapping of the machine gun. Immediately before her, on a background of dark earth and white snow, she saw a grey, literally bloodless face, matted eyebrows, wrinkled cheeks and thin beard, and recognized the Brigade Commander, Karaulov. She was not afraid of him as she had been formerly, but, weeping, began to tell him what she had lived thru during the night.

Karaulov, not interrupting, heard the details of Robeiko's death, heard in silence the tale of Simkova's corpse, which was still lying there . . . under the grey railing . . . and Karaulov's face was motionless, except for some muscle that jerked in his cheek. But when the Battalion Commander interrupted her disconnected narrative with a brief report that connection with the railway station had been established, and that Comrade Gornuikh, the Chekist, was there with fifty railwaymen of the Communist Company, Karaulov commanded in reply, abruptly:

"Danilov! Go for them with the bayonet. Now I permit it. Finish them off, sons of dogs! Begin with the left flank. . . . Seletsky! Fire down the streets with the machine guns. . . . Take no prisoners."

And then he caught Danilov, who was delighted at the command, by the hand, held him a moment, and whispered: "Did you hear? They have killed Robeiko. . . . When the town is taken, I shall drink like sand. . . . But now, advance!"

CHAPTER XIII.

OVER the purple-brown distance of the fields, catching at the grey roofs of the houses, slowly, hanging low, heavy, damp, quiet masses of clouds floated up. They sowed a thin drizzle, hesitating, timorous, but joyful, like the first caress of love, like the trembling approach of a youth to the naked female body. The hills were invisible—the misty net of rain hid them, and under the low cloudy canopy the world was small and constricted, but the air was growing warm and saturated with moisture, just as it is under the glass of a garden frame, dimmed with a dull film of tiny drops of water.

The light wind, lazy and capriciously changing direction, carried from the fields to the town the intoxicating aroma of the dissolution of the old life and the beginning of the new, and, from the town to the fields, noises, knockings, whistles and church bells. Konstantin Petrovich was drinking in both one and the other with his whole being: he was standing on the sandy hill—there is a solitary weather-beaten rock there—and looked down at the pile of houses and the railings, the mass of churches, and the picture of the quiet little town, tedious, familiar in all its details, seemed to him transparent, and sewn with tarnished thread on an ancient faded curtain.

Some one strong and bold would finally tear it up, and there would shine out from under it the variegated colors of a new life, alien and hostile to Konstantin Petrovitch, and glowing with a beauty that he would not be able to understand. Life, like an aged snake, was once more changing its skin, throwing off the old one, faded and wrinkled, and under it were being revealed the bright patches of the never yet seen pattern of the new life. Were not these the bright patches that even now were lighting up the grey picture seen thru the smoke and rain, the scarlet flag on the building of the Circus, yes, and the red placard over the chemists's shop in the square?

And Konstantin Petrovitch looked back on the past life of the Russian people, that went on on the background of those wild misty fields, in little grey towns, in the innumerable villages, the life that had been painted by Pushkin, Turgenev, Chekhov . . . and hundreds of other Russian writers, who wept over that life that was now forever gone, described it so truly, and continually enchanted Konstantin Petrovitch with its melancholy beauty. For twenty years he had taught literature in the Gymnasium of the town, for twenty years, year by year, he had read thru the elegantly bound books that filled two cases in his little study. Their ranks had grown much thinner since the Revolution. . . . Margarita Semenova, the elderly woman who was for him both wife and servant, was exchanging them for meat, groats, flour and eggs.

(To Be Continued Thursday.)

OCHRANA OR CHEKA?

THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN, official mouthpiece of the decaying "Grand Old Party," has of late been fuming at the mouth against the Teapot investigation. In a screaming front page outburst the all too-righteous mouthed Mr. Albert H. Laidlaw, one of the most expensive capitalist propagandists on the market, charges the senate public lands committee with overthrowing the Constitution and becoming a Cheka.

Exposure of American Ochrana.

Mr. Laidlaw has more brass than even we thought he had. His whole article is just one whine after another against what he calls the attempts to outrage and rape such lily-white innocents as Fall, Daugherty, Sinclair, Denby, Doheny, and Coolidge. The spokesman for the Republican Party invokes the aid of that Holy Ghost of American democracy—the division of governmental powers among the legislative, judicial and executive departments. This subterfuge is one of the most effective devices employed by the capitalists to hide the strikebreaking, class character of the government. Mr. Laidlaw howls to the heavens that this sacred prop of our employing class dictatorship is being undermined by the Teapot exposure. The Public Lands Committee is assuming the roles of the courts and the executive! Government by Cheka has supplanted government by Constitution, rants Mr. Laidlaw.

No one will be fooled by Mr. Laidlaw and his like. The real issue is not one between so-called constitutionalism and the cheka, but the fact that our capitalist Ochrana, our dictatorial capitalist clique dominating the country, is being exposed in its naked ugliness and given somewhat of a scare by the reaction of the working and farming masses to the revelations of the Teapot investigation.

His Pitiful Whine.

So determined is the reactionary coterie of exploiters to save its Ochrana, its secret and open brutal control of the government machinery, the means of production and exchange and the natural resources of the country, that it is even openly threatening to use force and violence in order to stifle the Teapot disclosures. Thus thundered Mr. Laidlaw in behalf of his sinister moneyed forces on guard for the capitalist class:

"Should the state legislatures follow the example set by the United States senate in the case of the Teapot committee, and should the example be followed also by the lesser legislative bodies of the country, such as municipal boards of aldermen and county boards of commissioners or supervisors, there should be a popular uprising against inquisitions in the United States, and the chaos of Russia or of France during the 'reign of terror' would be like a pleasant excursion to the country in comparison."

Class Conflicts Sharpening.

So Mr. Laidlaw and his ilk are terror-stricken and panicky. The workers and farmers of America, like their brethren in all countries ruled by the capitalist class, are rapidly approaching the time of decisive struggle between their own organized political power and the organized agencies of capitalist oppression from the government down. We are heading straight to the period when the struggle for mastery will be between the Cheka—the centralized political power of the exploited masses—and the Ochrana—the death-dealing agency of the employing class that has for years been torturing our best fighters, the bravest champions of the oppressed workers and farmers.

The proletarian dictatorship with its cheka to crush the criminal plunderers of the country's wealth like Fall and Daugherty or the Ochrana with its jails filled with striking workers and the capitalist exploiters riding rough shod over the masses—these are the only ultimate alternatives before the working and farming classes of the United States.

How many of your shop-mates read THE DAILY WORKER. Get one of them to subscribe today.

AS WE SEE IT

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY.

Clare Sheridan says that the King of England had not any intimate friends until the British Labor party came into office. She tells us that George is very democratic and felt quite at home among the sick and wounded during the war. No doubt he appreciated the boys' heroism in behalf of his meal ticket. Even his son, the Prince of Wales, prefers jockeys to gentlemen.

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When the Ministerial list of the MacDonald government was presented to him, the King did not know what to do. There were so many aristocratic socialists there that he was up in the air, so to speak. Lords and Sirs intermixed mith a stray labor leader cluttered the cabinet menu card. But when he reached the name of John Wheatley from the Clyde, he shook his head. He had his "doots." John was a socialist and talked like one.

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Ramsay MacDonald assured His Majesty, Wheatley was a very proper person. Then the "swearing in" ceremony took place. The king knew them all by their first names. The labor members were ordered to kneel on a velvet cushion in front of him, which they did, swore allegiance to him on a New Testament which was a gift of the occasion and engraved with the name of each. The kissing of George's hand followed. After the osculatory exercises were over the king buttonholed Ramsay MacDonald and whispered in his ear, "Of all my Ministerial subjects, Ramsay, old dear, the one who gave me the most lingering kiss was subject Wheatley." Now, there you are.

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The DAILY WORKER may carry a news item like this in the year 1950, social revolutions and other circumstances permitting: "Congressman Puddlebrain introduced a bill in the House today authorizing the president to appoint a committee of three with a view to examining the possibilities of the scheme suggested by J. P. Bloater of the Alaska Lumber Trust, to provide disabled veterans of the war for democracy with crutches and mahogany frames for their honorable discharge certificates. The congressman suggested the following names to the president: Congressmen Flimflam of Missouri, Kokum of New York and Kelly Poole of Chicago. Congressman Puddlebrain resented the imputation that Mr. Bloater was moved by any motive but the welfare of the ex-servicemen when he made the suggestion. A bill to give the veterans of the great war adjusted compensation in the form of iodine for their rheumatism was introduced today in the senate by Hodge Podge of Massachusetts. It is opposed by the Senator Turpentine from Georgia."

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The Vatican is contemplating recognition of the Soviet government. Negotiations are in progress to arrange a treaty. It seems that the spurt of enthusiasm which prevailed in counter-revolutionary quarters has now died down and His Holiness is doing the wise thing. Coupled with this information came the news that the Greek regent succeeded in finding a man to take the country off his hands. The victim has a long name but we doubt if his term will be so long. Our favorite restaurant could throw no light on what penitentiary he escaped from, but the opinion was hazarded that he must be a second story worker, who figures on a quick getaway in case of trouble.

Ramsay Has Tough Time.

Ramsay MacDonald has a tough time trying to please Lord Curzon and the manufacturers and keep his labor followers at his heels at the same time. Well, they are at his heels—barking. The labor leaders who are not in the cabinet do not see any reason why they should not be called into conference whenever matters affecting the interests of their unions come before the government. MacDonald was told that the workers do not appreciate the blessings of government-appointed courts of inquiry as was established in the last strike. They prefer to fight it out without the intervention of an alleged sympathetic body.

16 More Syndicalism Cases.

SACRAMENTO, March 11.—Of the 23 I. W. W. members arrested in a raid on a conference of the organization here, 16 have been held on a criminal syndicalism charge. They will presumably be tried before Judge Busick, author of the anti-I. W. W. injunction, and the judge who sent Tom Connors to jail for five years for circularizing the state in favor of a repeal of the syndicalism law.

The Poor Fish says: I notice that Major George Berry is a candidate for the vice-presidency. Gompers fears that Coolidge may be squirted out of office and he must have a strike-breaker in the White House.

THE DAILY WORKER
RAISES THE STANDARD
FOR A WORKERS' AND
FARMERS' GOVERNMENT

THE DAILY WORKER

Entered as Second-class matter September 21, 1923, at the PostOffice at Chicago, Illinois, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Workers! Farmers! Demand:
The Labor Party
Amalgamation
Organization of Unorganized
The Land for the Users
The Industries for the Workers
Protection of the Foreign-Born
Recognition of Soviet Russia

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NATIONAL FARMER-LABOR MEET PLANS MADE

INCLUDE-ALL JUNE 17 CALL IS AGREED ON

Expect Thousands of Delegates at Farmer-Labor Meet

BY WILLIAM F. DUNNE
(Special to The Daily Worker)

ST. PAUL, Minn., Mar. 12.—After considerable discussion the call for the June 17th convention to organize a national Farmer-Labor Party, which will wage a vigorous campaign in the coming national elections, was adopted by the St. Paul Conference of Farmer-Labor delegates here.

The only opposition to the call came from the handful of delegates who represented a negligible following in Illinois. William E. Rodriguez, Gifford Ernst, Robert M. Buck, J. G. Brown and William V. Mahoney, of Washington, D. C., whom everybody here believes to be the under cover agent of Samuel Gompers, constituted most of the opposition to this call.

Call All-Inclusive.

The delegates are going back to their respective Farmer-Labor parties imbued with confidence that the June 17th convention will be the biggest gathering of progressive workers and farmers this country has yet seen. The call adopted by the conference is an all-inclusive one and invites the labor and the political groups of the workers and farmers the country over.

Mr. Mahoney, of Washington, who represented at this gathering "the unity committee of Washington, D. C.", a creature of his own making, was the leading opponent of this call. Brown, Buck, Rodriguez and Ernst, of Illinois, in co-operation with Mr. Teigen, Magnus Johnson's secretary, made repeated but vain assaults against the call being so inclusive.

Workers Party the Target.

The target of the attack launched by the Rodriguez faction was the Workers Party and the Federated Farmer-Labor Party. The delegates overwhelmingly defeated these disruptive efforts of the disturbers.

Rodriguez and his followers were given all the time they wanted to make their attacks. Mr. Rodriguez, in the course of one of his speeches read for more than half an hour extracts from articles and manifestos that appeared from time to time in the DAILY WORKER.

Stuff Too Old For Capitalists.

Rodriguez made no headway at all with his arguments. At the close of his speech a reporter for one of the capitalist newspapers, The Pioneer Press, remarked: "I believe he made a lot of converts for the Communists".

Buck and Brown followed along the same lines that Rodriguez did. They made a desperate effort to stampede the delegates by painting crimson pictures of a red menace. This did not take at all with the delegates, particularly the farm delegates, who time and again wanted to end the discussion.

Manley Makes Able Reply.

Joseph Manley, national secretary of the Federated Farmer-Labor party, then took the floor and in one of the ablest speeches delivered to the conference completely disposed of all the arguments made by Rodriguez and the others.

The welcome that Manley's speech received showed what sorry figures Buck, Brown and Rodriguez cut before the conference. The arguments of the latter were so childish that even the capitalist press did not fall for them and discontinued giving them the prominence which their authors had hoped would be accorded them.

Communists Defended.

Delegate W. H. Green, from Nebraska, ridiculed the fears of the Illinois faction with considerable effect. He was followed by Delegate R. D.

(Continued on page 2.)

FARMER-LABOR MEN UNITE IN CALLING BIG JUNE 17 CONVENTION

(Special to The Daily Worker)

ST. PAUL, Minn., March 12.—The call for the June 17th national convention of farmer-labor forces was signed by William Mahoney, St. Paul and R. D. Cramer, Minneapolis, representing the Minnesota Farmer-Labor movement; by Joseph Manley, secretary and William Bouck, chairman of the Federated Farmer-Labor Party. Bouck is also president of the Western Progressive Farmers of Washington state; by Chairman R. H. Walker and Secretary H. R. Martinson, North Dakota Farmer-Labor party; Chairman Tom Ayres and Alice Lorraine Daly, South Dakota Farmer-Labor party; Chairman J. L. Beebe and Secretary Wm. H. Green, Nebraska Progressive party; Chairman C. E. Taylor and Secretary P. Budden, Montana Farmer-Labor party; Secretary John C. Kennedy, Washington state Farmer-Labor party, and James Campbell, Buffalo Labor party.

The close of this conference is being followed in Minneapolis by the Farmer-Labor federation of Minnesota which expects to become the vital force in the Minnesota state party. Then tomorrow the Minnesota Nonpartisan league and the Working People's Nonpartisan Political league, the industrial wing of the party hold their separate conventions for Minnesota in Minneapolis. The actual state convention of the Farmer-Labor party opens in St. Cloud, 75 miles northwest of the Twin Cities March 14.

BIG SUB DRIVE LAUNCHED BY DAILY WORKER

Campaign Will Open on March Fifteen

The first nation-wide subscription campaign undertaken by The DAILY WORKER will open officially on March 15, and will continue until June 15. The quota set by the campaign managers is 10,000 new readers by the end of the drive.

The record of progress made by The DAILY WORKER is little short of marvelous. Since the campaign opened last August to sell shares, until today, the workers of this country have witnessed a piece of successful organizing unequalled in the history of the working class movement in this country.

Today The DAILY WORKER is out in the streets, in the factories, in the mines, out among the exploited farmers in the fields fighting for them and with them, helping them in their daily battles against the organized greed of the capitalists and pointing the way to the solution of the problems of the producing class of this country, the Workers Republic and Communism.

Skeptical people who have grown weary in the struggle, shook their heads last fall when the Workers Party of America started the work of raising $100,000, that was deemed essential before the first issue of the fighting labor daily would make its appearance. But the militants in the Workers Party have faith in their cause. They have energy. They don't know what the word failure means, and on the 13th day of January, the first issue of The DAILY WORKER came off the press.

Today, two months after the first issue appeared. The DAILY WORKER owns its own building where it will soon move into. This guarantees its permanency as much as it is humanly possible to do so. It's home will indeed be the centre of the radical movement in America.

The new campaign for 10,000 readers starts off with the advantage that the solicitors will have no difficulty in assuring the workers that the DAILY WORKER is now firmly established and that its permanency is assured.

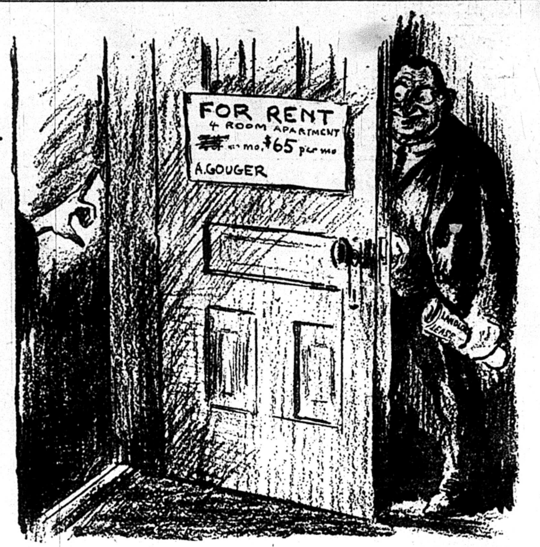
The announcement on page three, gives details of the campaign plan with the premiums given for subscriptions.

Detroit High School Students Forced to Defend Corruption

(Special to The Daily Worker)

DETROIT, Mich., March 12.—That the role of the American school is to train apologists for the capitalist system and the inevitable graft and corruption of public life which it entails, is evidenced by the assignment given a Senior English Class of Northwestern High School, Detroit, of vindicating the acts of social treachery of Coolidge, Daugherty, Denby, McAdoo, and Newberry in a written essay to be handed in March 12th. Tho some were inclined to condemn rather than vindicate, no option was allowed the students.

STEP INTO THE PARLOR



Accept Daily Worker's Suggestion That Labor's "Committee of 15" Be Invited to Garment Strike Hearing

As the result of the suggestion made by the DAILY WORKER the Commissioner of Public Welfare, Mary McDowell, has invited the "Committee of 15" of the Chicago Federation of Labor to send representatives to the conference which will be held between the representatives of the striking garment workers and the employers this afternoon. "I had not thought of asking the 'Committee of 15' until the DAILY WORKER suggested it," Miss McDowell said. "I am glad the DAILY WORKER made the suggestion."

The meeting will be held in the office of the Commissioner of Public Welfare in the City Hall Square building, starting at 2:30 o'clock.

The International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union will be represented by its president, Morris Sigman and Meyer Perlstein, vice-president.

President Sigman arrived in Chicago yesterday to confer with union

(Continued on page 2.)

SENATE VOTES PROBE OF REVENUE BUREAU, CHARGE INEFFICIENCY

WASHINGTON, March 12th.—Without a dissenting vote, the Senate today adopted a resolution by Senator Couzens, Michigan, providing for an investigation of the Bureau of Internal Revenue.

Couzens in a speech charged that "gross inefficiency and improper organization" handicap administration of the bureau.

Senators Watson, Indiana, chairman; Ernest, Kentucky; Couzens, Michigan; Jones, New Mexico, and King, Utah, were appointed by Senator Cummins, president pro-tempore, to conduct the investigation.

How many of your shop-mates read THE DAILY WORKER. Get one of them to subscribe today.

Big Electric Station Is Furnishing Power For Kuzbas Workers

KEMEROVO, Kuzbas, March 12.—The electric power station has just been completed and began operations furnishing light and power to the mines, factories and dwellings of the workers.

The chemical factory began operations Feb. 15.

Townley Fails to Keep Farmers From United Front With Workers

By WILLIAM F. DUNNE.
(Special to The Daily Worker)

MINNEAPOLIS, Minnesota, March 12.—The Farmer-Labor Federation Convention opened here this morning in Richmond Hall with two hundred and fifty delegates present and more arriving hourly. The attempt of Townley forces to keep the farmers away from the convention seemed to have failed as delegations were about evenly divided between farmers and wage earners.

William Mahoney was chosen chairman and Ralph L. Harmon secretary. The credentials committee made a partial report following the address of welcome by Mahoney and report on organization by Harmon. The convention will finish its business today before the session of the Working People's Nonpartisan Political League which convenes at 10 A. M. tomorrow.

It is expected that the latter organization will endorse the decisions of the Farmer-Labor Federation and fuse with the larger and more representative body. Delegates from the amalgamated organization will then attend the convention in St. Cloud which finishes a series of conventions and conferences that have been called to bring unity among the Farmer-Labor forces in Minnesota.

The convention today is remarkable in the respect that it is the first gathering of its kind including the farmers and wage earners and representatives of their respective economic organizations for joint political action. There is an atmosphere of optimism prevailing and the success of the unity plans seemed assured.

KANSAS MINERS STANDING SOLID FOR ALEX HOWAT

Vote for Special Meet On Expulsions

By TOM TIPPET
(Staff Correspondent of the Federated Press)

PITTSBURGH, Kan., March 12.—Alexander Howat and all other deposed officials of District 14, United Mine Workers, were voted five months' back salary by the convention of Kansas miners in session here. This period covers their official term interrupted by their expulsion from the union when the international organization revoked the Kansas district charter in 1921.

Two other Howat resolutions were also passed; one calling for a special international convention to settle the Kansas controversy, the other demanding of the international, reinstatement in the union for Howat and the other expelled men.

The resolution calling for reinstatement met with little opposition. The other two precipitated the hottest debate so far in the convention which is entering its second week. The one demanding a special international convention was the most bitterly fought by the administration forces.

D. A. Frampton, ex-president of the adjoining Missouri district and now an international organizer, defended the international's position in the Howat case.

The delegates then demanded the floor for Howat who attends the sessions daily. Howat denied the charges made by Frampton and said he had complied with every ruling of the national board that he knew of and that he had done everything it had told him to do to bring about a trial for himself as well as the other expelled officials.

He has not yet been given a trial, he says, and was prevented by force from presenting his case to the last international convention and said the fight against the measure before the house was directed by the international because of the inspiration favorable action on it would give the miners elsewhere in the country who are agitated by the same question.

Howat appealed for a special convention so that both sides of his case may be heard by rank and file delegates. The affirmative vote on all three resolutions was overwhelming. International Board Member Watkins from Iowa was denied the floor on the special convention resolution by a vote of the house after Frampton and Howat had spoken. A demand for a rollcall mustered but 27 votes out of the 145 delegates present.

McLEAN ADMITS HE LIED ABOUT DOHENY'S LOAN OF $100,000 MADE TO FALL

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, March 12.—Mrs. Roxie Stinson, divorced wife of Jess W. Smith, was the first witness late today before the Senate committee investigating Attorney General Daugherty, Senator Wheeler, a member of the committee, announced.

Wheeler revealed today that he went to Columbus, Ohio, and brought Mr. Stinson back with him to testify.

While the Senate oil committee was reaching a new peak in its investigation with the testimony of E. B. McLean that he lied to oblige his friend, Albert B. Fall, the Daugherty investigating body suddenly announced the opening of public hearings.

These developments produced a renewed stir of activities in the Washington scandals.

McLean, occupying the witness stand for three hours, gave the committee little new information beyond his explanation that he told an untrue story of the $100,000 "loan" to Fall because Fall asked him to and assured him the "loan" had nothing to do with oil. Fall apparently got McLean to tell the story to keep secret the fact that he really got the money from E. L. Doheny.

Announcement that the Daugherty probe would open today followed swiftly on a secret trip by Senator Wheeler, Montana, and the announcement that the committee would go first into stories that bootleggers got protection from the department of justice, thru Jessie Smith, close friend of Daugherty, who killed himself a few months ago. Wheeler brought several witnesses with him and these probably will be examined today. The committee abandoned for the present its investigation of a plot between American oil men and Mexican revolutionists.

President Coolidge, meanwhile, was reported "almost ready" to announce his choice of a successor to Edwin Denby, former navy secretary.

In a lengthy statement to the investigating committee McLean declared:

1. That he never knew Harry F. Sinclair, lessee of Teapot Dome, or ever speculated in any of the Sinclair company stock.
2. That he does not know E. L. Doheny and never speculated in any Doheny stock.
3. That he knew former Secretary of Interior Albert B. Fall and former Secretary of the Navy Denby only as personal friends and never had any official dealings with them.
4. That he speculated in Pure Oil stock in 1922 as an entirely personal matter and that he handled none of the dealings of others reported to have been implicated in that transaction.

McLean indicated that he told his first story about lending $100,000 to Fall merely because Fall was a personal friend.

Suicides In Daugherty's Apartment.

Mrs. Stinson, Wheeler said, was divorced from Smith eight years ago, but was "his close friend and confidant" in spite of that fact.

Smith shot and killed himself in Daugherty's apartment, here a few months ago.

The investigators will seek to learn whether Smith had any connection with reported protection afforded bootleg liquor rings, granting of paroles to bootleggers and use of "influence" in dispensing federal patronage. He was a close personal and political friend of Daugherty.

Mrs. Stinson, Wheeler indicated, is ready to tell the committee a full story of Smith's receipt of stocks, bonds and money for services rendered in his capacity as a friend of the attorney general.

Fears For Her Life.

Senator Wheeler in springing this surprise is understood to have done so because Mrs. Stinson, his first and

(Continued on page 4.)

"TEAPOT" GUSHER ISSUE TO SPILL NEW SCANDALS

Big Orders Arrive for March 17 Special

Our readers, who have been sending in orders for bundles of "Teapot Specials" of March 17th, are brimful of curiosity as to what kind of a gusher there will be.

"Gusher" is the word for this "Teapot Special." It is the bursting forth March 17th of the accumulated oil scandal stories that our regular six-page daily hasn't room for. "Apples," "Apricots," the "Principal" and all the rest of the Coolidge crew thought that by working overtime they could keep ahead of The DAILY WORKER, but the "Special" will catch up with them. Ha! Ha!

Palmer Too.

So the eight-page special will appear—with plenty of storage space in its tank form—to produce all the left over facts on the greatest steal since the days of A. Mitchell Palmer —and that pirate's doings too.

And aren't our readers just whetting their teeth? Listen to this from a comrade in West Duluth:

"Enroll me for 50 copies of the "Teapot Special," for which I am enclosing check for $1.00. I wish that ten million workers would subscribe to the daily. I am doing what I can; my daily goes from hand to hand until it is impossible to read it any longer. It is the best of all publications."—JOHN KOBI.

"Biggest Oil Flow."

And this from Walter S. Mitchell at Encante, Calif.:

"Enclose $1.00 for 50 copies of the "Teapot Special" number coming March 17.

"Your paper is a wonder. You've struck the biggest oil flow in the United States. Truth is mighty and will prevail. You are proclaiming it in every issue. No more big dailies for me while you are in the field."

J. H. Jasper of Detroit thinks that a string of five friends in various parts of the country could distribute 50 "Teapot Specials" apiece. So he sends in $5.00 for five bundle orders of fifty.

Poet Orders 50.

And with this poem comes an order for 50 "Teapots" from S. R. Bedford, Cleveland, Ohio:

Our daily is a dandy,
It surely takes the candy,
It comes in mighty handy
With grit that's surely sandy.
Long live The DAILY WORKER.

These are merely samples. From New England to Florida and the far west the orders for the "Teapot Special" are hastening in. Better get your order in at once to be sure of getting it.

Party branches are calling for orders of 500 apiece and more, besides the increased bundle orders from newsdealers and individual comrades in their towns.

Two cents each in bundle orders of 50 and more ($1.00 for 50).

Two dollars for 100.

(Order Blank on This Page.)

Get Aboard "The Teapot Special"

THE DAILY WORKER, 1640 N. Halsted St.,
Chicago, Illinois.

Send me..................copies of "The Teapot Special" Edition of the DAILY WORKER, to be dated Monday, March 17, at the rate of two cents per copy; $1 for 50; $2 per 100.—I want to help the workers and farmers learn the real meaning of these great revelations against the social system that is oppressing them.

NAME: ....

ADDRESS: ....

PROBING OF D. UGHERTY IS NOW ON

Final Preparations of Attack Were Made in Secret

(Continued from page 1.)

star witness, expressed fear of her life.

After some preliminary questioning by Wheeler in Columbus, Mrs. Stinson is understood to have "told the whole story," a complete case for the committee.

The period to be described by the witness was understood to cover the time from the election of the late President Harding in November, 1920 to May, 1923, when Smith died by his own hand.

Smith, according to witness's story as it was to be told: was constantly receiving considerable sums for favors he was able to do wealthy men during that period.

The witness was kept closely guarded in Wheeler's inner office thruout the day.

Examine White House Doorkeeper.

Prior to examining McLean, the committee put P. E. McKenna, doorkeeper at the White House executive offices; E. W. Starling, White House secret service man, and E. W. Smithers, White House telegrapher, on the stand to explain telegrams they sent to McLean at Palm Beach.

McKenna told the committee that he had wired McLean that C. Bascom Slemp, the president's secretary, was leaving for Florida because McLean had asked him to and Slemp had given his consent.

Starling explained that messages between himself and McLean concerned employment of a man named "Wilkins" as guard for McLean's young son.

Smithers, who operated McLean's private wire between Washington and Palm Beach, told the committee he had asked for the position to earn some extra money and that his duties were exclusively confined to transmitting the messages and news digests that were sent over the private wire.

• • • •

The fight to oust Attorney General Daugherty was carried into the open here today. The investigating committee masked its preparations in secrecy.

Senator Burton K. Wheeler, democrat, of Montana, who will assume charge of the open hearing at which Daugherty's management of his department's affairs will be attacked, disappeared for 24 hours.

Wheeler was not at his office Tuesday, nor at his home during the night, lending an air of mystery to the final preparations.

One report was that the Montana Senator was delving personally into the files of the Department of Justice, seeking certain records in connection with the revolt of Estaban Cantu in Lower California in 1921. This is the subject on which the committee's attention first will be focussed, the idea being to show that Daugherty ordered his agents to cease interference with gun running and illegal recruiting that Cantu might win and American oil interests benefit thereby.

Seek "Jesse Smith" Wires.

The Daugherty investigating committee today ordered telegraph companies to produce all telegrams received and sent by Jesse Smith, friend of the attorney general, who committed suicide in Daugherty's apartment. Messages passing between November 4, 1920, and the time of Smith's death were asked for.

In making this announcement Senator Burton K. Wheeler, democrat, Montana, who has charge of the investigation, said that the committee had taken up a new line and indicated that the relations of Daugherty and Smith might prove the initial point of attack instead of the Cantu revolution.

Probe Bootlegging, Too.

Investigation of bootlegging activities in the capital and elsewhere, efforts to secure pardons and paroles for bootleggers and the doling out of Federal patronage, will be gone into first by the committee, Wheeler indicated. He refused to go into any detail regarding his purpose in calling for the Smith telegrams.

Showing up at his office after a mysterious 24 hour absence, Wheeler today was accompanied by three persons identified to inquirers simply as Mr. Fink, Mr. Sterner and Mr. Stinson. They went into his office with him.

Here's Call for the National Farmer-Labor Convention to Be Held in St. Paul, Minn., June 17

(Special to The Daily Worker)

ST. PAUL, Minn., March 12.—The Call issued here for the June 17th National Convention of all Farmer-Labor forces in the United States is in full as follows.

• • •

THE Declaration of Independence, a document underlying the institutions of this country, states that every human being is endowed with certain inalienable rights and that among these are "the right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness." These rights are today denied the great mass of people of this country by a privileged class which thru its economical and political power dominates the life of this country.

The privileged class has, thru the organization of "trusts," thru interlocking directorates, thru the great banking institutions of Wall Street concentrated the control of the economic life of the country in the hands of a financial oligarchy with its headquarters in Wall Street. It uses its power to amass great wealth for itself at the expense of the happiness and well-being of the farmers and industrial workers who are the producers of the wealth of this country.

In order to maintain its privileges and to aid in its exploitation of the farmers and industrial workers this privileged class has fastened its grip upon the government. It uses the legislative, executive and judicial branches of the government alike as instruments in its service to secure greater and greater profits and to amass greater and greater wealth. The recent exposures of corruption in connection with the Teapot Dome oil scandal is but one outstanding incident showing how the government power is used to loot the natural resources of the nation.

During the past few years millions of farmers have been driven from the farms because unable to secure even the means for a livelihood thru their labor as a result of the exploitation by the privileged class. The Esch-Cummins law passed in the interest of the railroad owners has been one factor in producing this situation.

The industrial workers, struggling to maintain their organizations and a decent standard of living, have found that this privileged class has at its command the powers of the government whenever the struggle over the right to organize, wages and working conditions have resulted in a strike. The use of injunctions against the workers on strike is an everyday occurrence. The infamous Daugherty injunction against the railroad shopmen still stands—an injunction which at one stroke robbed the workers of every right supposedly guaranteed by the constitution.

The Republican and Democratic party have proven themselves equally the instruments of the privileged class in using the governmental power against the farmers and industrial workers.

These conditions have developed a widespread movement by the farmers and industrial workers to organize a political party which will fight their battles and challenge the continued rule of the privileged class in this country.

The political organizations of farmers and industrial workers, scattered over the country, must be united for the 1924 presidential campaign, so that they may present a united front against the parties of the privileged class and join in a common struggle against that class.

To achieve this end this call for a National Convention in the Twin Cities, June 17th, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for president and vice president and adopting a national platform is issued.

We extend an invitation to send delegates to this convention to all farmer organizations, local trade unions, central labor bodies, state federation of labor, international unions, co-operative organizations, labor fraternal organizations and all farmer and labor political organizations, the Non-partisan League and the Committee of 48, provided that they endorse the following tentative program:—

- A—Public ownership.
- B—Governmental Banking.
- C—Public control of all natural resources.
- D—Restoration of civil liberties guaranteed by the constitution.
- E—The abolition of the use of the injunction in labor disputes.

The basis of representation in the convention shall be as follows:

1. Each state shall be allowed votes equal to its electoral vote, plus one vote for each five thousand votes or major fraction thereof, cast for the progressive candidate receiving the highest number of votes in the 1922 general election. Any state delegation failing to agree the total vote of such state shall be apportioned equally among the delegates from that state.

2. Each national political organization shall be entitled to five votes; each national economic organization shall be entitled to five votes, provided such organization shall have subscribed to the fundamental principles upon which the call for the convention is based.

Apportionment of Delegates.

1. Each state federation, central body, and local organization of labor, farmers, business or professional men shall be entitled to one delegate. Also any group of twenty-five or more farmers, not representative thru another organization from the same territory, affixing their signatures and addresses to a credential indicating their agreement with the political demands enumerated in the convention call, shall be entitled to one delegate.

2. Each state political organization having legal standing, shall be entitled to five delegates; where no legal standing exists a state political organization shall have but one delegate.

This CALL for a CONVENTION is issued by the Committee of Arrangements in the name of the following organizations:

Signed:
TOM AYRES,
ALICE LORRAINE DALY,
South Dakota F.-L. Party.
R. D. CRAMER,
WILLIAM MAHONEY,
Minnesota F.-L. Federation.
J. L. BEEBE,
W. H. GREEN,
Nebraska F.-L. Party.
WILLIAM BOUCK,
Western Progressive Farmers of Washington.
J. C. KENNEDY,
F.-L. Party of Washington.
H. R. MORTINSON,
DAD WALKER,
No. Dakota F.-L. Party.
JOSEPH MANLEY,
Federated F.-L. Party.
JAMES CAMPBELL,
Buffalo F.-L. Party.

Agree On June 17th Call

(Continued from Page 1)

Cramer, editor of the Minneapolis Labor Review, and a member of the Minnesota delegation.

Cramer delivered a brilliant speech. Point by point he took up the objections, insinuations and lies of the obstructionists, and mercilessly tore them to shreds.

"You people", said Cramer, "hold up Minnesota as the model you wish to be guided by, yet you ask and insist that this conference do the thing Minnesota has refused to do, namely, exclude any group of workers that will go along with the program. This all-inclusive policy is responsible for our success in Minnesota".

Communists Are Dynamic Force.

Cramer went on to shell the arguments of the obstructionists with deadly effect and said: "You want to exclude the elements that are the dynamos of the movement, and without which no movement can live and be successful. We have to choose between being successful and being respectable, and you want us to choose respectability. These arguments of yours are the arguments used by Daugherty, Denby and the rest of the hundred percenters, before they were using all their time to wipe off the stain of oil and dodge the penitentiary. These arguments of yours would be allright in a convention of republicans or democrats, but they are out of place in a gathering of farmers and workers who are here to build a defense against a common enemy. Let's start to build and quit acting like small editions of Elbert H. Gary."

Tremendous applause followed Cramer's speech, and the previous question on the convention call was carried.

Teigen's Last Effort.

The question was reopened, however, in order to permit Teigen to stage the last effort of the obstructionists by introducing an amendment to eliminate all national parties from the call.

This amendment was defeated. A committee on arrangements was then elected and the conference adjourned.

Negligible Opposition Discredited.

The Illinois malcontents have been thoroly trounced and discounted at this conference. They have declared that they will not attend the June 17th convention. The numerical strength of this group is negligible. It was obvious to everybody at the outset of the conference that their sole object in coming was to make war on the Workers Party.

The delegates are convinced that the only purpose of these obstructionists was not constructive, and was directed at breaking up the conference thru an attack on the Communists.

Expect Monster Convention.

The Minnesota Farmer-Labor Federation will open its sessions today. There is very little doubt as to its action on the call. The call and the basis of representation will be adopted by the Federation, and it will join immediately in calling the June 17th convention.

It is estimated that 5,000 delegates will be present at the June convention. The basis of representation decided upon calls for one delegate for each vote which a state has in the electoral college and one vote for each 5,000 votes cast in any state in the election of 1922 for a "progressive candidate".

Five votes are allowed for each national political organization which subscribes to the platform. One delegate is to be allowed for each national economic organization. One delegate is provided for each local farmer organization, labor union, and co-operative, or units of the Nonpartisan League, or working people's Nonpartisan political leagues. Five delegates will be seated from each state progressive political party legally recognized. One delegate from any state political party not legally recognized and one delegate bearing credentials from any group of twenty-five or more farmers will be permitted.

LaFollette's Manager Speaks.

Before the conference adjourned John F. Sinclair, a northwestern bankrupt banker, who recently returned from Europe after making an investigation of the economic and political conditions in various continental countries, was permitted to address the delegates. Mr. Sinclair is recognized to be LaFollette's manager in Minnesota. In his address to the delegates Mr. Sinclair praised the Soviet government and the Russian Communist Party. He urged the Conference to include all working class groups.

Important Motions on Questions of Policy And Organization

(Special to The Daily Worker)

ST. PAUL, Minn., March 12.—Among the historic declarations of the gathering of farmer-labor forces here were the following motions and resolutions on organization and policy, which were adopted unanimously:

Negotiations With C. P. P. A.

"The Committee on Arrangements is authorized to carry on negotiations with the National Committee of the C. P. P. A. for co-operation between the two groups, but is not authorized to anyway alter or change the call for the Convention May 30th. It shall report the result of its negotiations to the Convention May 30th for approval by the Convention."

Instructions on Arrangements.

"That the Committee on Arrangements is instructed to remain in St. Paul until after the action of the farmer-labor organization of Minnesota and issue the call for the convention immediately after such endorsement is received."

Committee on Arrangements.

That there be added to the present Committee of Arrangements consisting of Wm. Mahoney, C. A. Schapper, Wm. Teigen, Robert Cramer and J. A. H. Hopkins four additional members, so as to broaden the basis of representation for the various state parties and national organizations participating in the Conference. Walker of North Dakota, Green of Nebraska, Ayres of South Dakota, Manley of Federated Farmer-Labor party were added to the committee with J. F. Sinclair of Minneapolis at the request of Henry Teigen.

Motion on Organization Work.

That each group participating in the Conference is urged to carry on an active organization campaign to build local and state organizations in support of the May 30th and for the purpose of carrying on the campaign after the convention. William Mahoney expressed a desire to resign from the Arrangements Committee but after tributes to the value of his services given by Tom Ayres and Joseph Manley followed by a rising vote of confidence he consented to remain until the committee got its work underway.

Just before adjournment pledges of finance were made as follows: Federated Farmer-Labor party $500; South Dakota F. L. P. $100; Montana and Nebraska $100 each; Farmer-Labor party of Washington and the Western Progressive Farmers $100 each. The conference adjourned with the slogan of "On to June 17."

Smouldering Fire Halts Removal of Bodies From Mine

CASTLE GATE, Utah, March 12. in the lower workings of No. 2 mine of the Utah Fuel Company here, brought a halt to rescue work today.

Fifteen bodies have been located in a portion of the mine that has become flooded.

One hundred and twenty-seven bodies have been recovered.

The little town is the scene of one of the greatest tragedies in the history of mining in the United States. Hope has now completely given way to grief.

Heartbroken widows sob their hearts out as body after body is brought to the surface. Halls formerly used for recreation purposes are now filled with dead.

Many of the victims were World War veterans. They braved the dangers of the German shells for the American capitalists only to meet their doom in peace, toiling to produce profits for the same masters.

New York Slops to Work.

NEW YORK, March 12—New York slopped to work thru slush covered streets today, buffeted by a strong gale, as the city was held in the grip of one of the most disagreeable storms of the season.

Detroit Sub-Getters for Daily Worker Celebrate with Banquet

(Special to The Daily Worker)

DETROIT, Mich., March 12.—The many active friends of the DAILY WORKER whose efforts have made the subscription drive a success, will gather in the House of the Masses, Saturday, March 15th, at 8 p. m. to crown their labors with a sumptuous feast.

That the occasion may be cheerful and spirited even without the aid of Canadian "imports", Comrade "Bill" Dunne has been secured to enliven the proceedings with some "selected" stories, and to enlighten the local comrades on some shady chapters in Comrade District Organizer Edgar Owen's past. Comrade Dunne assures us that all the gentle pirates are not in Coolidge's cabinet, and he promises many revelations concerning many other Detroiters with revolutionary pretensions.

The committee in charge wishes to assure all attending that a real meal will be served, and with "Bill" as toastmaster, nothing more need be said. All DAILY WORKER readers are invited.

The place—House of the Masses, Gratiot at St. Aubin Ave.
Time—8 p. m. Price—$1.00 per cover.

Wanted: A United Front of All Labor In Garment Strike

TODAY an attempt will be made by the Commissioner of Public Welfare, Mary McDowell, to bring representatives of the clothing manufacturers and the striking dressmakers together for a conference. On the suggestion of the DAILY WORKER an invitation was sent to the "Committee of Fifteen," appointed by John Fitzpatrick, president of the Chicago Federation of Labor, to attend the conference.

The DAILY WORKER deplores the fact that until now organized labor in Chicago has not thrown its weight effectively into this struggle on the side of the striking dressmakers. On March 2, a resolution was passed at the Chicago Federation of Labor pledging the support of that body of strikers. A "Committee of Fifteen" was appointed. But the Committee might as well be shut up in King Tut's tomb for all the effect it has had on the strike as far as the workers can see.

The DAILY WORKER repeats that the cause of the striking dressmakers is the cause of every worker in the city of Chicago, and outside as well. A defeat for them is a defeat for all of us. The workers look to the Chicago Federation of Labor for leadership. The delegates gave its leaders the authority to act. It is time something is done.

The striking dressmakers are putting up a splendid fight against overwhelming odds, judges, state's attorneys, the Chamber of Commerce, the mayor and his police, the detective agencies, the capitalist press. There is one organization in Chicago that could outfight this combination if it chose, that is the organized labor movement represented by the Chicago Federation of Labor.

The "Committee of Fifteen" should get busy at once. Its representatives at today's conference should make it quite clear that it stands four square with the striking workers, in deeds as well as in words, in action as well as in resolutions. The "Committee of Fifteen" can speak authoritatively in the name of hundreds of thousands of workers in this city. That voice will be listened to. It can speak so that the capitalist press, which is now closed to the strikers' side of the case, will have to take heed. This strike can be won in twenty-four hours if only organized labor in this city is given a lead by its leaders. LET US HAVE A UNITED FRONT!

When any section of labor is under fire from the enemy then is the time to lay aside differences of opinion as to the ultimate goal. The thing to do in such a situation is to stand together and beat the boss, the enemy of all workers. We are in the midst of such a situation now. The dressmakers are a section of labor's army. It is on the firing line. What is the rest of the army doing? Staying back of the lines! This must not be.

The DAILY WORKER urges the workers of Chicago to get behind the garment strikers in real earnest. The bosses thought they had them beaten from the start, but they got the surprise of their lives. Practically unaided, the dressmakers are bringing them to their knees. With a united front of all workers the victory will be quick and complete. It is up to the "Committee of Fifteen" to give the lead. Let us have a real United Front in this strike!

Our Suggestion Is Accepted

(Continued from page 1.)

officials about the strike.

"The spirit of the strikers is fine. We all know we will win," he told a DAILY WORKER reporter. "I am here to tell the strikers that in their strike they have the backing of the enire International organization."

Bosses' Spokesmen Mum.

Dudley Taylor and Leo LeBosky who represent two groups of the bosses, were both "too busy" to talk with a reporter yesterday.

Neither of the groups which they represent have given any indication to the Commissioner of Public Welfare whether or not they intend to be present at the meeting tomorrow.

"Contented" Employes!!

Arthur Weiss of Arthur Weiss & Co., and A. H. Mitchell of Mitchell Bros., two of the biggest manufacturers have told Mayor Dever, that there is nothing that they can discuss with the union since their employees are working under the open shop and are peaceful and contented.

The falsity of this is proven by the facts brought out in the report of the residents of Hull House which was read to the Mayor, in which it is stated that Arthur Weiss is very active in giving the police orders telling them what to do and what not to do in the hope of bringing employes back to the shop.

Whether or not this will have any effect on the attitude of the other bosses toward the meeting to be held by the Commissioner of Public Welfare remains to be seen.

Mass Trials Probable.

When Joe Gilles and Abe Schrotte were arraigned before Judge Walker, in Branch 19 (jury branch) of the Municipal court yesterday, on charges of disorderly conduct, they asked for a continuance until March 27. Their request was granted. These were the first cases of strikers to be called in the jury court. Their action indicates that the lawyers for the union will ask that all the cases growing out of the strike be massed and tried at the same time.

When Rose Goldberg, Emma Goldberg, Florence Corn, Jennie Lieberman and Eva Birk were arraigned in S. Clark Street police court yesterday morning on two charges of disorderly conduct and two charges of assault and battery, each preferred by Officer Grable of the State's Attorney's office, the judge had to smile.

According to Grable the girls beat him and another man and broke his arm and scratched his face. E. T. Rickert, attorney for the girls, asked the judge to convict the girls at once and soothe the injured feelings of the outraged copper.

"Poor, Defenseless Officer."

"Here are a bunch of girls who have assaulted this poor innocent officer. He was defenseless. They scratched his face. They broke his arm. Something ought to be done."

"Maybe you think is funny. Maybe you would like it," Grable said to Rickert. "Look at me face. It's full of iodine."

"That face of yours needs iodine," said one of the girls. "It looks too much like vinegar now."

"I wish you would tell your troubles to a jury, Officer Grable," Judge Trude said. "If the defendants don't object, I will send this case to the jury court."

There was no objection from the girls and so the case was sent to the jury court.

The girls were arrested as a result of a beating Grable and Mr. Dolinsky, of Katz and Dolinsky, gave them at the corner of Market and Jackson Sts., Tuesday evening. Grable and other officers from Crowe's office were trying to give the girls copies of the injunctions. They refused to take them. Then Grable and the other officers threatened them. The girls refused to be frightened and told the coppers to chase themselves.

The coppers began to curse and then walked off. In the meantime, Dolinsky, who was watching the performance, followed the officers and induced Grable to return. Grable took hold of one of the girls and struck her. Dolinsky threw his arm around another and tried to knock her down.

Pushes Girls Into Wagon.

The girls resisted and a scuffle followed. When more police came up the five girls, three of whom were only watching the others defend themselves, were arrested.

At that time Grable was able to use both his arms in pushing the girls into the patrol wagon. When the girls were taken to S. Clark Street police station they were charged with assault and disorderly conduct.

EVANSTON COPS LOSE FIGHT ON CHICAGO PICKETS

Quit Deporting Workers Of Windy City

Evanston's effort to imitate the copper companies in Bisbee by deporting strike pickets failed at last.

Aroused by the police chief's policy of throwing Chicago visitors to the strike zone into automobiles and dumping them out of the city another force of workers from the metropolis went up there in the morning: Carrie Gallagher, Minnie Edelman, Martha Robitzka and May Oppenheim and David Feidelson. They were deported as usual.

"Violating No Law."

Back in the afternoon came half a dozen more Chicago pickets and assembled at the Reback dressmaking plant on Benson street. Police moved down on them and profanely told them to get out quick. They refused and the police were about to place them under arrest when Sergeant McCall came on the scene and explained to everyone that nothing could be done about it; that the pickets were violating no law—whether they were Chicagoans or not.

It seems that a delegation of Polish clergymen were even then in session with Chief of Police Liggett at headquarters, protesting against interference with pickets and strikers generally, many of whom are Poles and members of their congregations. And anyhow it seemed useless to try to drive the pickets away.

Capitalist Moral Suasion.

So Sergeant McCall came on the scene. He tried to use capitalist moral suasion on the pickets who wouldn't yield to force; told them that "the people" of Evanston didn't like strikes and were "riding" the chief hard to take drastice action.

But the picketers had no tears for the mayor's embarrassing situation. They thought of the sweated workers who were battling for union conditions and decided to keep up their work.

Miss Lulu Montgomery, one of the picketers, is vice-president of the West Virginia Federation of Labor and a student in Chicago at the Women's Trade Union Training School and Northwestern University. Among other pickets were Julia Broza, Mary Bellock, Celia Chamowitz, Freda Reicher and Marie Shimsky.

Pavlowa Invites Garment Strikers To Famous Ballet

Several hundred striking garment workers saw Anna Pavlowa dance with all her beauty and grace at the Auditorium Theatre last night, and another group will see the famous ballet artist's entertainment tonight.

The tickets were furnished thru the generosity of Pavlowa and her manager, Sam Hurock. The great dancer is thoroly opposed to the sweatshop system against which the strikers are fighting.

Steamer on the Rocks.

NORFOLK, Va., March 12.—The French steamer Tours, which sailed from Norfolk February 25 for Wilmington, N. C., with a general cargo, is on the rocks near Neuvitas, Cuba, today.

Blow Up Coffee House.

DETROIT, Mich., March 12.—A dynamite bomb which exploded at the entrance of a Greek coffee house here early today injured thirty persons and wrecked the building, as well as another coffee house.

The Poor Fish says: According to press dispatches members of the Y. M. C. A. in Constantinople are feeding the ladies of the Caliph's harem. I know this is charitable work but I hate like the deuce to beat a poor eunuch out of a job. It is not exactly American. (This is a clever crack for the Poor Fish.—Fish Editor).

Russian Vecherinka in Soviet School
THIS SATURDAY NIGHT

A *Russian Vecherinka vaudeville, and dance* will be given *this Saturday night, March 15,* by the *Society for Technical Aid to Soviet Russia,* at the *Soviet School,* 1902 West Division Street, at 8 P. M. sharp.

Admission, 35 cents.

NATIONAL "DAILY WORKER"

SUBSCRIPTION CAMPAIGN STARTS MARCH 15TH

GOAL SET FOR 10,000 NEW READERS BY JUNE 15TH

--Quotas Set For Every Locality--

LOCAL "DAILY WORKER" BOOSTERS DETERMINED TO EXCEED THEM

NO WORKING class paper ever published in the English language in the United States has been so widely and uniformly commended as the DAILY WORKER. Even the capitalist press, when calling attention to the new menace that the presence of the DAILY WORKER constitutes to American capitalism, cannot help acknowledging that it is a well-written, realistic revolutionary organ, quite different from anything of a like nature attempted in this country before.

The DAILY WORKER has on its staff some of the best writers in the American revolutionary movement. Not alone can they write, but they know the labor movement. They have actively participated in the class struggle. Its cartoonists have won world renown and if they wanted to draw for the capitalist press, they could name their own salaries. There is Robert Minor, editor of The Liberator, and Fred Ellis, specially engaged by the DAILY WORKER to draw pictures depicting the gyrations of capitalist grafters while they rob the workers and plunder the wealth of the nation.

The DAILY WORKER is supplied by the International Press Correspondence with articles on the European and world revolutionary movement from the pens of the leaders of the Russian Communist Party and the Communist parties of the other European countries. You can read what Trotsky, Radek, Bucharin, Zinoviev and other great leaders think in the columns of the DAILY WORKER.

To increase the circulation of a paper like the DAILY WORKER is a joy that every true rebel cannot help experiencing. When the whistle blows on March 15, signalling the start for the big 10,000 new readers campaign, the machinery that is already being oiled and greased (not with Teapot Dome lubrication) will be set in motion and from then on until June 15 the progressives will know no let up in their efforts to reach their goal and get far beyond it.

Rebels love to battle with the capitalist class and when not in a scrap with the masters there is nothing they like better than to indulge in a contest between themselves.

Out of the enthusiasm of this campaign a spirit of friendly rivalry has grown between the DAILY WORKER pioneers in the various localities. Cities are challenging each other. One of the most interesting of these contests is that between Detroit and Chicago.

In order to give each locality some specific figure to aspire to a quota has been set, based on the present circulation of the DAILY WORKER and on the estimated facilities existing in the various industrial centers.

These figures have been set rather low, so low in fact that the booster captains were complaining until they were informed that a goal meant very little to a rebel; as soon as he reached one, he got ready to go for another.

In order that the competition may be computed fairly, scores will be made on the basis of percentage, those who secure the highest percentage of their quota being counted the winners. Quotas are set as follows:

Chicago	1000
New York	500
Detroit	400
Cleveland	250
Boston	200
Philadelphia	200
Minneapolis	200
Brooklyn	200
Buffalo	150
Pittsburg	150
Toledo	125
St. Louis	125
Milwaukee	100
St. Paul	100
Los Angeles	100
San Francisco	100
Zeigler, Ill.	75
Worcester, Mass.	75
Waukegan, Ill.	50
Rochester, N. Y.	50
Canton, Ohio	50
Warren, Ohio	50
Gary, Ind.	50
Moline and Rock Island, Ill.	50
Superior, Wis.	50
Duluth, Minn.	50
Belleville, Ill.	50
Kansas City, Mo.	50
Seattle, Wash.	50
Roxbury, Mass.	30
Baltimore, Md.	30
McKees Rocks, Pa.	30
McKeesport, Pa.	30
Cannonsburg, Pa.	30
Youngstown, Ohio	30
Akron, Ohio	30
Portland, Ore.	30
Oakland, Calif.	30
New Haven, Conn.	25
Waterbury, Conn.	25
Astoria, L. I., N. Y.	25
Newark, N. J.	25
Patterson, N. J.	25
Cincinnati, Ohio	25
Grand Rapids, Mich.	25
South Bend, Ind.	25
Springfield, Ill.	25
Christopher, Ill.	25
Johnson City, Ill.	25
Maynard, Mass.	15
Elizabeth, N. J.	15
Wilkesbarre, Pa.	15
Reading, Pa.	15
Erie, Pa.	15
Marriana, Pa.	15
Cokeburg, Pa.	15
Ambridge, Pa.	15
Rockford, Ill.	15
West Frankfort, Ill.	15
Astoria, Ore.	15
Berkely, Calif.	15

Each week the standing of the leading cities computed by the number of new subscriptions sent in in comparison to the quota set, will be printed in the DAILY WORKER.

Record of the subscriptions sent in from other cities for which no quota has been set will also be published, it being understood that the campaign will be carried on everywhere, in small cities as well as large, in mining and lumber camps and in the farming districts, too.

In the issue of the DAILY WORKER one week from today, the first week's result of the great campaign will be published. It is expected that militants all over the country will give unlimited time and energy toward making the drive the most successful ever carried on in America. The DAILY WORKER is the BIG thing of the American labor movement. Is it any wonder that **"Making the DAILY WORKER Grow"** has become a national occupation?

Put your name on the Honor Roll.
Read every word on this page!
Then Work to Make the Daily Worker Grow.

Special Offers made for Period of Drive

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO LEADING LABOR PERIODICALS GIVEN AWAY

NOT since the call to save the Russian workers from the terrors of a devasting famine has a drive aroused so much enthusiasm on the part of the progressive workers of America as the campaign to add at least ten thousand new readers to the mailing list of the DAILY WORKER which will open officially on March 15.

While the DAILY WORKER since its establishment has broken all records for growth, doubling its circulation since the first issue appeared on the streets on January 13, its readers are not content with resting on their laurels; on the contrary, the marvelous success of their paper has spurred them onward to set a new record, even for the DAILY WORKER, in the next three months.

The campaign for 10,000 new readers will end on June 15. Letters to the Business Manager, insist that the figure has been set too low. Figures and quotas will be disregarded, declared the enthusiastic rebels from the great industrial centers and the open spaces. "How soon shall we pass our quota?" is the question asked by the local campaign managers.

From the mines where the workers go down into the bowels of the earth to produce the coal that sets the wheels of industry in motion come assurances of success for the campaign. The miners more than any other section of the American workers know the necessity for a fighting labor daily. The coal barons have the money to buy claims of papers that will drown the voice the labor in a barrage of hostile propaganda. Every mining camp where a radical worker exists will become a center for support in the DAILY WORKER drive.

Class-concious workers know that in increasing the circulation of the DAILY WORKER, they are not alone helping the paper to survive; they are making new recruits of the revolutionary movement; they are strengthening the arm of American labor; they are moulding the minds of the masses into the groove that fits them, for that disciplined labor army which must be trained to establish the Workers' Republic on the ruins of the rotten and corrupt capitalist order.

"Educate, Organize, and Emancipate" will be one of the slogans that will speak from thousands of banners as the hosts of DAILY WORKER boosters get into action.

Special Trial Subscription.

From experience we know that once you get a reader for the DAILY WORKER, he contracts the habit and you cannot stop him. The main task is to get him started. A special offer is therefore made during this campaign to get new readers on our mailing list. **For the sum of $1.00 the DAILY WORKER will be sent to a new reader for two months!**

Any worker, unless his mind is irreparably injured by the poison of the capitalist press, will never go back to the deluge of scandal, murders and general filth which is the main attraction in the organs of the master class. The DAILY WORKER selects its news. It prints all the news that is fit for the workers, to read and is written by experts in the art of writing.

For the Sub-Getters.

The two months' trial offer is an attraction to those workers who hesitate to buy a yearly sub, but by arrangement with the publishers of several nationally known magazines the management of the DAILY WORKER is able to make an offer that should induce even the most skeptical to plunge for a yearly sub. right off the reel.

Any one of the magazines listed on this page will be given free for six months to any DAILY WORKER reader who secures a yearly subscription. Here is an opportunity to get on the inside of the revolutionary movement, to read the thoughts and opinions of the leaders in the American class struggle on the issues that spring up from day to day out of the clash of forces in this mighty nation.

The Teapot Dome scandal, the graft revelations in the Veteran's Bureau, the struggle for a class Farmer-Labor Party, the Third Party movement—all these questions will be discussed, dissected, turned upside down and inside out by the best political surgeons in the American revolutionary movement. You should know the significance of these important occurrences. It is not sufficient that you should get the news, it is essential that you should know the probable effect of every big incident on the future course of the working class movement.

All set for the big drive. This is the biggest task that the American rebels ever set themselves to. They will succeed.

New Building Boosts Campaign.

Even before the official opening of the campaign, the announcement that THE DAILY WORKER has bought its own building and will soon be operating its own printing plant, has given tremendous impetus to the growth of THE DAILY WORKER and its firm establishment as a leading working class institution.

THE DAILY WORKER will move into its building about April 10. That will be a day of great historic importance to every live militant in America. It will mean that a home has been established not only for THE DAILY WORKER, but also a home, a center for the militant labor movement in America.

Trial Subscription

To New Subscribers

2 Months For $1.00

You know how much the DAILY WORKER means to you!

You know how much it means to the labor movement!

There are thousands of workers in every city in the country, in every mill and mine and factory, to whom the DAILY WORKER would also bring light and hope and strength.

It is necessary for them to read the DAILY WORKER for a few weeks only to make the only **real** working class daily in America indispensible to them.

Build Up Your Local Labor Movement

By selling trial subscriptions to the DAILY WORKER in your city, your shop, your union. Surround yourself with DAILY WORKER educated militants in your neighborhood and your place of work.

Put Your Name on the Honor Roll

of militant DAILY WORKER BOOSTERS, by getting new subscribers.

The DAILY WORKER will publish in The Power Column every Tuesday and Friday, the names of those who are helping to get

10,000 New Subscribers by June 15th

Use this Coupon

Trial Subscription Coupon

Enclosed please find $1.00 for two months subscription to THE DAILY WORKER to be sent to:

NAME ....

STREET NO. ....

CITY ....

STATE ....

My name is..............................:

Street No..............................

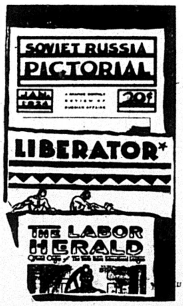
State ....

Please send me..........more trial sub. coupons. I'll try to secure more trial subs.

THIS OFFER GOOD ONLY UNTIL JUNE 15, 1924.

No agents commissions given on trial subscriptions.

Sell a Year's Sub to THE DAILY WORKER And Get Your Choice FREE!



A HALF YEAR'S SUBSCRIPTION TO ONE OF THE LEADING LABOR MONTHLIES

Monthly magazine of THE FRIENDS OF SOVIET RUSSIA AND WORKERS GERMANY. The most authentic journal of Russian affairs published in America. Dedicated to the recognition of Soviet Russia and to **International Workers Relief.**

The liveliest general labor monthly in the country. Dealing with current subjects of the greatest interest to the workers. No militant can afford to miss it. Crammed full of telling articles, working class poetry and smashing cartoons.

The most constructive, purposeful journal published anywhere in the world. **The Labor Herald** gives the lead to militant labor activity in America, within the trade unions and outside them. Proponents of anything progressive in the labor movement **must** read this magazine **every month.**

GIVE THE DAILY WORKER AND YOURSELF A BOOST!

Get a new subscriber for YOUR DAILY PAPER and increase your monthly reading material with the best that is being printed.

Better still. Sell three DAILY WORKER subs and get all three militant monthlies without cost to yourself.

THERE ARE THOUSANDS OF WORKERS ALL OVER THE COUNTRY WHO NEED AND ARE CLAMORING FOR A MILITANT, SMASHING LABOR DAILY.

FILL THE NEED. SUPPLY THE DEMAND.

BE ONE OF THE THOUSANDS WHO ARE HELPING MAKE THE DAILY WORKER GROW BY SELLING SOME OF THE

10,000 New Subscribers by June 15th

Use this Coupon

Premium Subscription Coupon

Fill in your premium selection here

I have sold one year's sub to THE DAILY WORKER for which I enclose $...........
Please send me

THE LABOR HERALD
THE LIBERATOR
SOVIET RUSSIA PICTORIAL

for 6 months without charge in accordance with your special offer.

Name:..............................

Street No..............................

City:............. State:.......

Name of new DAILY WORKER subscriber is:

....

Street No..............................

City:............... State:.........

DAILY WORKER SUBSCRIPTION RATES

Country: 1 year	$6.00
In Chicago: 1 year	$8.00

THIS OFFER GOOD ONLY UNTIL JUNE 15, 1924

No agents commissions given when premiums are requested.

10,000 New Subscribers by June 15th

Send All Communications and Make All Checks Payable to THE DAILY WORKER, 1640 N. Halsted St., Chicago, Ill.

CHINESE AGREE TO RECOGNITION OF SOVIET RULE

Few, Final Demands Are Insisted On

PEKIN, March 12.—The cabinet, in special session today agreed to grant de jure recognition to the government of Russia providing M. Karakhan, head of the Russian delegation here, accepts the Chinese interpretation of the agreement re-establishing diplomatic relations between the two nations.

It is understood the agreement will be signed jointly as soon as Karakhan accepts the Chinese text of the document, the wording of which differs slightly from that of Russia.

The treaty provides that Russia shall evacuate and renounce her extra-territorial rights and recognize Chinese sovereignty in Mongolia.

Cal Coolidge's Steam Roller Is Hard at Work in Many States

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 12.—The republican party steam roller is working at maximum speed. It looks as if the Coolidge machine will sweep the New Hampshire presidential primaries. All reports received so far from this New England state indicate a walk over for Coolidge.

Colorado's handpicked convention of fifteen delegates has been pledged to support Coolidge at the Cleveland convention.

In addition to the district delegates the Republican Party convention in Kansas in which Congressman Tincher, one of the reputed leaders of the so-called farm bloc, was the dominant figure, has also pledged the additional seven delegates at large that Kansas sends to the national republican convention.

The Coolidge clique in the Republican Party has tucked away safely 177 delegates. The machine leaders are boasting that they will sweep Coolidge into the nomination on the first ballot. All they need is 555 votes to nominate Coolidge. They are sure of 800 at least.

Of the 177 delegates so far lined up for Coolidge, 72 are from southern states and the Philippines. No one seriously considers these delegates representative even of the Republican party membership. The southern and Philippine crop are the result of patronage and the power of appointment wielded by the White House. The twenty-seven delegates counted on by the Coolidge followers in Minnesota represent the reactionary followers of the Preus machine which was smashed in the last election when Magnus Johnson was sent to the senate. The 23 delegates coming from Kansas are looked upon as a gift to the Coolidge group in order to secure its support for the nomination of Capper as vice-president on the Republican ticket.

"A Week" Truthful, Says Worker Who Saw Revolution

To The DAILY WORKER:—Regarding your request to send in opinions about "A Week," I wish to say that to my opinion it is a real revolutionary story; full of interest for every worker, as it gives a concrete idea of the struggles of the Russian comrades during those revolutionary days.

Having lived thru that period in Russia myself, I can also add that the author gives us a correct interpretation of feelings, and a most truthful story. That far I can see from the chapters read. I am anxiously awaiting each new copy of the "DAILY."

As for the "Teapot Special." please reserve for me 25 copies, which I shall distribute among comrades who will read them and learn something.

With comradely greetings,
SAM MIZON,
Houston, Texas.

A Cabaret Dance.

Announcement was made at the March 11, business meeting of the Northwest Side English branch of the Workers Party that a cabaret dance in conjunction with the Maplewood branch of the Young Workers League would be held on April 3, at 8:00 p. m. in the Workers Lyceum, 2733 Hirsch Blvd. The tickets will cost only 35 cents including war tax.

Firemen Hurt In Blaze.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., March 12—Forty firemen were slightly hurt and hundreds of families were driven from their homes here by a spectacular fire which early today destroyed the grain elevators of the Philadelphia Reading railway here.

And Still She Died.

FREEPORT, Ill., March 12.—Mrs. Helen Eichstadt, 101 years old, who is said never to have found it necessary to consult a physician until two weeks before her death, died here at the home of a daughter, Mrs. August Feldt, near Orangeville, Ill.

Seek Missing in Storm.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—The st guard today dispatched a cut from Norfolk, Va., to search for men of the crew of the Ward Line ghter, Santiago, reported missing e storm, which swept the coast past two days.

New and Startling Evidence Shows Amazing Misuse of Department of Justice In the Michigan Case

New and startling evidence of the sinister misuse of Attorney General Harry M. Daugherty's "Department of Justice" has just been made public by the Labor Defense Council.

This latest exposure consists of a series of letters written by Attorney General Daugherty, Assistant Attorney General John W. H. Crim and Assistant Attorney General Mabel Walker Willebrandt in the fall of 1922. in connection with the famous raid on the convention of the Communist Party of America at Bridgman, Michigan.

Department of Justice Liar.

The letters conclusively prove: (1) that Department of Justice officials lied when they denied the presence of federal operatives in carrying out the raid; (2) that, altho ostensibly an affair of the state of Michigan, the raid was planned and directed from the office of Super-Dick William J. Burns, in plain contravention of the law; (3) that the whole thing was a result of Daugherty's determination to "get" William Z. Foster, C. E. Ruthenberg and their associates and that when he found there was no federal statutes under which it could be done he resorted to the subterfuge of making it appear as tho the arrests were undertaken independently by the Michigan state authorities.

Since there is no federal appropriation for use in prosecuting state cases, any department funds which may have been diverted to this purpose constitute a gross misuse of government money. If the money did not come from the department treasury, where did it come from?

Now that the precious oil of Teapot Dome has fairly inundated the precincts of the "Department of Justice," people are beginning to get an idea of the corruption and subservience to capital which characterized its activities. Since the unearthing of the tell-tale McLean telegram, written in one of Burns' own official codes, it is no longer possible even to pretend "innocence" on the part of Daugherty and Burns. The Labor Defense Council has "had the dope" on Daugherty and Burns for a long time. The correspondence referred to has been lying in its files, waiting for an opportune moment for publication.

An Important Letter.

The most important letter of the series is one by Assistant Attorney General Crim, dated October 31, 1922. The American Civil Liberties Union had addressed a communication to the Department of Justice demanding to know by what right federal operatives had participated in the Michigan arrests. Crim's extraordinary explanation, which follows, is the only detailed response that was ever received:

"American Civil Liberties Union,
138 W. 13th St., New York, N. Y.
"Gentlemen:

"This is to acknowledge receipt of your letter to me under date of October 30, 1922, and to say that I have made an investigation of the files of this department to determine the precise interest of this department in the so-called Bridgman matter.

"I find that certain individuals attending that conference had been under investigation by this department for some time with a view to prosecuting them for violating certain sections of the United States Penal Code. These offenses, I may say, with due regard to protecting the interests of the United States, have nothing to do with any particular theory of government, or so-called radicalism. In keeping these particular individuals under surveillance, representatives of this department came into possession of information which seemed to be a violation of the laws of the state of Michigan, turned it over to the state authorities, and assisted such authorities in identifying and arresting certain individuals. Such laws of the state of Michigan, in contrast to the statutes I have referred to above, do involve particular theories of government, or so-called radicalism.

Department Whitewash.

"This department has not perfected its investigation of the individuals believed to have committed the offenses against the United States. No formal charge has been made against the individuals under investigation by this department and while it is not proper for me to make public any details in this connection, I can assure you that the investigation this department is conducting, without the slightest doubt, falls within its duty and is provided for by the appropriation for this department. With this before you, I assume you are not concerned with the names of the particular representatives of this department who have been working on the government's cases and co-operated with the officials of Michigan.

"Respectfully,
"JOHN W. H. CRIM,
"Ass't. Att'y General."

The Labor Defense Council denounces this remarkable communication as a cheap fraud and a lie designed solely to provide a much-needed excuse for the illegal participation of federal stool-pigeons in the Michigan raid. The L. D. C. characterizes as a barefaced lie the ingenious explanation that "certain individuals attending the convention" were ever under investigation in connection with "certain sections of the United States Penal Code" having "nothing to do with any particular theory of government, or so-called radicalism." The L. D. C. declares that Crim lies when he pretends that the Department of Justice merely turned over to the Michigan authorities information which it had come upon "accidentally."

Daugherty Ignores Letters.

For all its falsifications, however, the letter plainly admits not only that federal agents participated in the raid (which was, of course, brought out in the testimony at the Foster and Ruthenberg trials themselves) but that they actually initiated the whole proceedings.

This letter from Crim, which lets the cat out of the bag completely, was received only after protracted preliminary correspondence with the Department of Justice, in the course of which the Washington officials resorted to every available trick of evasion.

As early as August 24, 1922, the American Civil Liberties Bureau had directed the following inquiry to Attorney General Daugherty:

"We note the extensive reports of a raid on what is alleged to be a convention of the Communist Party of America held at a resort in the state of Michigan, the raid being conducted by representatives of the bureau of investigation of the Department of Justice. . . . May we, therefore, ask on what theory the federal government has acted, under what authority and under whose direction?"

Instead of answering, Daugherty dodged the whole issue. He merely declared that none of the persons arrested were charged with violation of any federal statute and that they had been "arrested by the state authorities" under the state syndicalism law of Michigan.

The Civil Liberties Bureau immediately replied: "We think you misunderstood our inquiry which was directed not to the charges against the men, but to the presence of federal officers in making the arrests. According to newspaper dispatches, the arrests were not made until orders were received from Washington."

Agents Institute Proceedings.

Daugherty thought it best to ignore this letter. And on September 19, Assistant Attorney General Willebrandt warned the Bureau to mind its own business. Mr. Willebrandt wrote:

"If the state authorities consider they had sufficient evidence upon which to arrest, it is no concern of this department or of an unofficial organization or individual not retained by them, as to how the state procured the evidence."

But the Civil Liberties Bureau was determined to get at the truth and neither the lies of Daugherty nor the studied evasions of Mr. Willebrandt could stop it. After a series of fresh rebuffs on the part of the so-called Department of Justice, the Bureau addressed Mrs. Willebrandt as follows:

"We are merely inquiring whether operatives of the department participated in the arrest and prosecution of certain individuals who were not "charged with violation of any federal statutes." You are of course aware that the appropriation granted for the purpose of enforcing the statutes of the United States and does not in any wise relate to the enforcement of the statutes of the several states. We receive with surprise your suggestion that it is not the right of any citizen to be informed as to whether or not officers of the federal government are acting outside of the scope of their functions authorized by law."

It was in response to this that the illuminating letter from Assistant Attorney General Crim was received.

16 LABOR FIGHTERS SEIZED BY DEVER'S COPS ON PICKET LINE

Here is the list of pickets who were thrown into the S. Clark street station yesterday by the strikebreaking police of Mayor Dever and the bosses' Crowe. Look them over carefully. They were arrested in Labor's fight against the sweatshop system. Think of these persecuted but undaunted fighters for your class when you watch the strike settlement conference in the office of the Commissioner of Public Welfare today and demand that no settlement be considered except such a settlement as will justify the fight of these 17 pickets and the many others arrested before them.

Helen Tippy, of Hull House; Rose Printz, Sophie Young, Julia Broza, Marus Ardcaskas, William Anderson, Sam Asklars, Mollie Shankman, Libby Shankman, Esther Moswesipy, Ida Silberstein, May Cohen, Esther Getelman, Anna Fieldman, Elsie Richards, May Bryan.

They were bailed out by the union and will appear in S. Clark street court this morning where they will demand jury trials.

Well, He's Still At It.

To begin his campaign for delegates to the Democratic national convention, William G. McAdoo will come here on Sunday for a conference with his aids.

DAKOTA GOVERNOR RATTLES TEAPOT BEFORE FARMERS

McMaster Is "Radical" During Campaign

By JOHN HENRICKSON.
(Special to The Daily Worker)

FREDERICK, S. D., March 12.—Governor McMaster is campaigning the state of South Dakota for the U. S. Senate under the guise of a radical.

Speaking here to a large audience he opened some of the secret closets of the republican party and dragged out such old skeletons as Ballinger, Taft and Guggenheim of the Alaska coal and timber scandal and the more up to date Newberry scandal.

Rattles Teapot.

He also discussed the present oil scandal and the tariff laws which are so oppressive to the agricultural west, and he hit the unfair freight rates.

In speaking of the Federal Reserve Bank he charged the officers have piled up enormous reserves and built extravagant buildings. He tried to impress his audience with the idea that he was out to fight predatory interests, particularly the Standard Oil Company. His object all thru his speech was to show how consistantly Senator Sterling had stood for the east instead of the west.

McMaster (one time bankers, now governor) wants a new job and he's out to get votes, and he thinks his temporary radicalism will help send him to the U. S. Senate.

The farmers and workers of South Dakota have been misled long enough by politicians of the McMaster type, who do their campaigning on promises which they forget when they get into office, and they realize that both the Republican and Democratic parties are controlled by special interests which are their exploiters. So the governor's chances of going to Washington via the Bolshevik route is hopeless.

The farmers and workers are uniting in an independent Farmer-Labor party based on fundamental principles.

Animal Carnival In Music Was the Honey Bee's Knees

By ALFRED V. FRANKENSTEIN

Camille Saint Saens, humorist par excellence and master musician, occupied the entire program of the children's concert of the Chicago Symphony orchestra at Orchestra Hall. The main composition was his "Carnival of Animals," a suite in fourteen movements. The French composer wrote this a long time ago, but refused to allow its performance until after his death. He died in 1921, and only now are we beginning to hear it. The swan movement got out somehow, and has become a most popular cello solo, but beyond that it is all new music.

The composition calls for two pianos, and they were played by Rosalind Kaplan and Howard Feiges, who look about 10 years old, and who play as tho they were some 20 years older. The best music in it is undoubtedly the swan movement, with its smooth and graceful solo for the violincello, which Mr. Brueckner played. For humor the elephant movement takes first prize. The theme is that of the Dance of Sylphs from the Damnation of Faust. In the Berlioz opera it is a fairy dance, high up in the violins, while Saint Saens makes it describe the playful, coy, caresses of an elephant, down in the rumbling basses. Another theme he burlesques in the tortoise movement. Here he takes the fast and furious gallop at the conclusion of Offenback's "Orpheus" overture, and turns it into the slow, crawling efforts of a tortoise.

Miss Kaplan and Mr. Feiges had their best chance in the movement called "Pianists." The composer himself was a pianist, and knew whereof he wrote when he included them with the other animals, and placed them between stinging bees and fossils. And there are movements about kangaroos and goldfish, a cuckoo, horses of Tartary, lions and jackasses.

Organized Labor Can't Be Ignored in Immigration Issue

(Special to The Daily Worker)

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 12.—Organized labor had difficulty in getting any consideration from an anti-Johnson immigration bill conference called at the Jefferson Hotel by a group of orthodox Jews. The meeting was not limited to Jewish representatives, however. Other racial groups took part.

When the executive committee announced that Missouri senators would be invited to address a coming mass meeting a delegate from the Jewish branch of the Workers Party forced a vote on a resolution to compel the conference to invite speakers from the labor movement. This resolution was lost by a 63 to 47 vote. A delegate from the Journeymen Tailors left in disgust then and the conference, becoming alarmed, agreed to the Workers Party suggestion that T. R. Sullivan of the St. Louis labor movement be extended the invitation to address the coming mass meeting. The name of Gompers as a speaker was booed so that conservatives dropped him. The date of the mass meeting will be announced later,

Chicago Housing Conditions Put Even New York to Shame, Finds Investigator For Daily Worker

Those departments of the city administration of Chicago concerned realize that they are unable to cope with the housing problems for which they are supposedly accountable.

The majority of the people in this city, the great masses of the workingmen and women, are living at a lower standard than the minimum standard of decent living estimated by investigators. As low as was the standard of living found by the DAILY WORKER investigation in New York, the living conditions in Chicago are found to be in many phases, far lower.

City Takes No Action.

In one of the most scientific surveys of housing conditions ever made in Chicago, Robert Todd, working for the Chicago Municipal Sanitarium, found that few cities in America can show bedrooms as small as these in Chicago.

"In many of these bedrooms," he found, "The width is so scant that the window frames have been cut away to allow for the length of the bed. It is doubtful whether any city can show one-quarter of the number of small bedrooms that are to be found here in Chicago. The figures show the result of years of neglect of our housing conditions."

Some time ago the Department of Public Health summed up the housing evils which have increased tremendously this year. "The principal housing evils," says the Department of Health bulletin, "Are lot overcrowding, narrow courts and small yards, underground rooms, attic rooms, dark rooms and dark halls, insufficient toilet accomodations, room overcrowding, defective draining and plumbing, lack of proper maintenance, and general dilapidation of buildings. Unfortunately we have not hitherto had the force to do the necessary work of building inspection.

"A large number of people in certain parts of our city are living in cellars and basements which were never intended for habitation, but have been converted into living rooms without approval of the authorities. There are many rooms which by reason of lack of light, are unfit for human occupancy. Insufficient toilet accomodations consist in many cases of primitive privy vaults, which are a menace to the rising generation and a public nuisance. There are many yard closets which are inadequate with regards to decency, and which are liable to spread contagion."

Low Standard General.

Another lament for a more adequate force with which to mop up the matter from the running sores of our city which should never have been allowed to take hold of the social constitution, is contained in the latest report of the Department of Health of Chicago. "The figures show approximately 3,500 inspections per year per man on new buildings (alone). There is an element of danger to the efficiency of the service in thus increasing the load of each man for the reason that quality must be sacrificed in order to increase quantity."

The low standard at which the workers of the city are forced to exist is general thruout the city. Mr. Todd's investigation, covering four city blocks in four separated sections of the city, shows that in block "A" 35 per cent of the homes are overcrowded, in block "B" 39 per cent are oxercrowded, in block "C" 46 per cent are overcrowded and in block "D" 46 per cent are overcrowded.

Laws Not Enforced.

"The bedrooms," the investigator found, "In a large proportion are far below the 80 square feet of floor space now required by city ordinance. The alley rooms of one block are above ten per cent of all the rooms on the block. Rear rooms that open onto a rear yard, range from 10 to 20 per cent of all the rooms examined. Nineteen per cent are so dark that one must move slowly to avoid anything on the floor. In an additional 27 per cent it would be hard to work continuously."

"There is a constant strong tendency to compress the home because excessive profits come from crowding," concludes Mr. Todd, "the whole device aims at economies which are carried on without proper regard for the preservation of home life."

Investigation by the Chicago School of Philanthropy and Civics of Chicago University show that in 13 blocks examined in the stockyards district, there are 1,459 rooms under 80 square feet in area, the minimum size now prescribed by city ordinance; there are 935 rooms under eight and one-half feet high; the minimum height now prescribed by city ordinance; there are 372 rooms with window area less than ten per cent of the floor area, the minimum now prescribed by ordinance for new homes; there are 81 rooms practically without any windows at all; there are 1,616 dark and gloomy rooms; there are 1,119 out of 1,616 apartments where families have no private toilet vacilities; there are 1,981 sleeping rooms crowded beyond the legal maximum prescribed by law.

Unfit For Animals.

The unspeakable manner in which the workers of this city are being forced to live in hovels unfit for beasts is bringing shame and disgrace to those who are responsible for the well being of our citizens. What are we going to do about it? If the mass of the people do not protest agressively enough to put a stop to this misery, and at once, they themselves will be to an extent responsible for their degraded standard of living.

Conditions are becoming steadily worse. Only this morning the attention of the DAILY WORKER investigator was called to a case reported from the South Side, where a family of 11 were living, huddled together in four small rooms. Another case was reported to the Department of Public Welfare of a family in the West side being forced to pay a rent increase of from 60 to 125 dollars a month.

An Obliging Landlord.

Unless some definite action is taken by the tenants themselves, the landlords will continue to disregard the comfort and welfare of the workers. The United Charities reports a case as follows: "When calls came to the United Charities repeatedly asking for a County Doctor to be sent, it was evident that something must be effecting the health of the family. It was not until after several weeks of illness that Mrs. T—— told what the real trouble was. The landlord had shut off the water and the family was suffering because of this. Mrs. T—— had been ashamed to let anyone know how she had been living. She reported that landlord's action several times to the Board of Health, and the landlord was ordered to turn on the water, but within a short time he would again turn it off. The T—— family was forced to move to better quarters, but another large family is occupying the same flat which the T——s left, and will probably suffer the same way."

In a house on North LaSalle street, formerly a mansion, the DAILY WORKER investigator found on one floor a man and wife, with their one child, living in a single bedroom; next door, was another family of three living in a single bedroom; across the hall were a man and wife living in one bedroom, and on the top floor a family of four were packed into two small rooms. This section is considered a high class housing district.

Thousands of dollars are spent yearly by the wealthy of the city to breed race horses who are housed better than the workers in Chicago. Race horses are worth money.

Contractor, 5 Days, Worker, 5 Years, On Same Charges

WOODLAND, Calif., March 12.—A recent decision here throws a little light on the criminal syndicalism situation in California. A local contractor was found guilty of introducing the defendant in a bootlegging case to one of the jurors who was to try him, and of discussing the case with this juror. The contractor was convicted of jury tampering and received—a sentence of five days in the Yolo county jail.

In Sacramento, the nearest big city to Woodland, Tom Connors, secretary California Branch General Defense Committee of the I. W. W., was sentenced to five years in San Quentin on the same charge—his offense having consisted of sending out from his office 20,000 circulars favoring repeal of the criminal syndicalism law, one of which by chance fell into the hands of a man who was on the venire for jurors in a criminal syndicalism case!

Henry Gets Stray Dollars.

NEW ORLEANS, La., March 12.—The local branch of the Ford Motor Co., has celebrated its first anniversary with the assembling of its 44,679th car. Nine hundred men are employed with a monthly payroll of $150,000. The majority of these cars are sold on the installment plan, which necessitates in many instances unpaid bills to the butcher, baker, and landlord. Henry is gathering all the stray dollars in the south in this city.

Will Have To Investigate.

NEW ORLEANS, La., March 12.—A local newspaper in speaking of the completion of the new jail in Gretna, a suburb, states that it is fitted up with all modern conveniences, such as electric lights, hot and cold running water, numerous baths, a reading room, clean sanitary mattresses, and the like. Which goes to show that the average working stiff is better off in jail than at liberty.

Trachtenberg in Boston.

BOSTON, March 12.—Alexander Trachtenberg speaks Friday evening, March 21, at 8 o'clock, at Paine Memorial Hall, 9 Appleton street, on the International Communist Movement as he observed it during a 14-months trip thru Europe.

RUSS EMIGRES SNORT WITH RAGE AT BENITO'S ACT

Driven Like Lice From Old Nick's Embassy

(Special to The Daily Worker)

ROME, Italy, March 12th.—The Queen of Roumania is in Rome. So is the red flag of Soviet Russia and the most disgruntled gang of White Russian pan-handlers, who were swept out of the old Czar's embassy by a group of Fascist scavengers sent there by Mussolini to fumigate the place and make it fit for communist possession, when he recognized the Soviet Republic.

Since the Bolshevik revolution, these emigres were on good terms with the Italian government and had the honor of being recognized as gentlemen even tho they had to be supported by handouts. "Hope springs eternal in the human breast" and the Italian breast was no exception, so it was expected that some day the communists in Russia would be overthrown and executed and then Italy could get her money back.

However, it did not happen that way and the counter-revolutionary vermin who have infested the Russian embassy were cleaned out the other day. They are now grumbling against Mussolini and charging that he has betrayed them, which is undoubtedly true, but that is Benito's favorite sport and he is not worrying in the least. He likes nothing better than to write polite notes to Chicherin saying how glad the great Italian people are to be on good terms with the noble Russians.

The term "subversive" is only applied here in Italy to parties that believe in democracy or the parliamentary system. Under this head come the clerical and socialist parties. The Communist and Maximalist parties which frankly stand for the dictatorship of the proletariat are put in jail. At least they are not considered "subversive" but only dangerous.

Don Sturzo, a Sicilian priest, is in hard luck. Mussolini detests him and so does the Pope who is on very good terms with Mussolini. Cardinal O'Connel of Boston, U. S. A., who made a speech here the other day praising the Fascisti, is looked on with great favor by the government. He has considerable influence at the Vatican and is expected to impress the value of Fascism on the American capitalists when he returns to the United States.

The Italian cardinals are not too well pleased with the Pope's intention to distribute red hats in America with such reckless abandon, yet they must recognize facts, and one of the most salient is that money makes the papal mare go and it is rather scarce in Europe just now. The Americans are entitled to a good wardrobe in return for their dough.

Amalgamated Bank Sent $3,000,000 to Russia Last Year

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, March 12.—The Industrial and Commercial Bank received during the last year from the United States about $3,000,000 for friends and relatives of people residing in the U. S. The money was transmitted from the U. S. thru the Amalgamated Banks of New York and Chicago.

The Industrial and Commercial Bank is conducting now a campaign to get aid from relatives and friends in the U. S. for Russian citizens who are in need. For this purpose all the branches of the bank are accepting letters for free transmission to United States.

Pigeons Bring Race News.

WINNIPEG, Manitoba, March 12.—"Shorty" Russick, winner of the Banff dog race last year, is leading the 10 teams in the Hudson Bay dog derby that left the Pas yesterday, according to notes brought in by carrier pigeons here today.

Can't Fight Fires.

ILLIOPOLIS, Ill., March 12.—Inadequate fire fighting apparatus was unable to cope with a blaze here last night and two business houses and a residence were destroyed at an estimated lost of $15,000.

Englewood Y. W. L. Dances.

Englewood Branch, Young Workers League, meets coming Thursday night, March 13, 1924 at Prospect Hall, 64th and Ashland. There will be dancing and other entertainment. Everybody invited. Admission free.

Nothing Ever Done!

FOR a quarter of a century investigations have been carried on into Chicago's terrible housing conditions. But nothing has been done to put into effect a program for the relief of Chicago's workers. After the present investigation the DAILY WORKER will announce its national housing program. Our program will be practical; it will be in the interests of the masses of the people—the workers—it will be capable of being quickly put into operation. But it is up to you. Without support from organizations of all kinds and from individuals, the DAILY WORKER can do little. We expect, and we are getting, that support. You have seen how bad the crisis is in New York, Chicago and other cities. Write in and tell us what the situation is in your locality, no matter where you live. Get your organization to take action, protesting against the terrible conditions which affect you and your family. Co-operate with the DAILY WORKER in its campaign. Let us hear from you.

ILLINOIS MINERS BITTER AT DELAY OF CONVENTION

Challenge Farrington's Appointment Right

Illinois miners are more bitter than ever against their officials as a result of the postponing of their district convention to the distant date of May 13,—the officials not announcing the postponement until a week before the date originally set for the convention.

The outstanding reason for this unfair postponement, the rank and file believes, is that Frank Farrington wants to have his organizers safely appointed first. These appointments are usually made about April 1 and Farrington evidently is counting on the support of these appointees.

Farrington's Days Numbered.

If the convention had not been postponed, it is almost sure that the columns of the DAILY WORKER would have announced by this time that the appointive power in Illinois "is no more." The miners in Illinois are determined to put an end to the most abused power in the hands of the officials in the miners' union and intend to start in their own district.

Many contend that the Farrington machine was defeated in the last convention of the Illinois miners, but the announced result was to the effect that the machine had won out by a few votes.

Shortly after that convention, Farrington announced that he would have recommended abolition of the appointive power in his report to the convention, had the International convention of 1921 voted to do so, but that he could not see the sense of allowing Lewis the appointive power, while he (Farrington) was deprived of it. He argued that Lewis would flood his district with an army of organizers to spread venom and bring about his downfall.

Now since the marriage of the twain, there should need be no fear of this and many who supported him in the last convention on that plea, will vote against him this time. The days of power for Farrington will end just as soon as his appointive power is taken away.

Postpone Pittsburgh Meet.

The Pittsburgh district convention (District 5) has been twice postponed, and at this writing it is not known when the convention is to be held. The Progressives, however, say that it will avail them little to play groundhog, because the shadow of their crooked actions will be seen anyway and when the rank and file, by an avalanche of votes, put them back into the hole, they are going to stay there until entirely forgotten, and then some more.

* * * *

Vote on Wage Pact.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 12.—Illinois miners are voting today in a wage scale referendum to decide whether or not to accept the wage agreement reached between their officers and operators in the bituminous industry.

The agreement calls for a continuance of the present scale for a period of three years.

Public Speakers in Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, March 12.—The Young Workers League of Cleveland will conduct a class in public speaking, every Wednesday evening at 8 p. m., commencing March 12, at 4309 Lorain Ave. This class will be under the direction of Max Lerner, district organizer, Workers Party, who has conducted classes of various kinds in New York, Seattle, and other points and has, in the last couple of years, completed several extensive speaking tours. The aim of this class is to produce effective speakers for branch and union meetings and the public platform. Workers Party members and sympathizers are welcome. No tuition charge.

Dempsey Dodges Wills Offer.

NEW YORK, March 12.—Jack Dempsey's manager, Jack Kearns, has declined a $500,000 offer from a syndicate for a battle with Harry Wills, Negro runner up for the championship, in Providence, R. I., July 4. Jack can get the money more easily some other way than by facing the heavy hitting ex-longshoreman.

Labor Law Upheld.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—Constitutionality of the New York labor law restricting hours of women restaurant workers to 54 a week and within 6 a. m. and 10 p. m. was upheld by the New York supreme court in a decision sustaining the conviction of Joseph Radice, a Buffalo restaurant keeper, who allowed a waitress to work after 10 p. m.

Zinoviev's Speech to Leningrad Communists

(NOTE—The DAILY WORKER today publishes the fourth installment of the great speech delivered by Gregory Zinoviev to the party conference of the Leningrad District. Those of our readers who have read lurid reports of war between Communist leaders should follow this discussion closely. It is true that Trotsky had a difference of opinion over questions of party organization with Zinoviev and others. But the enemies of the Soviet Republic may rest assured that a discussion on tactics will not give them the opening to rush in their war dogs and lap up the blood of the emancipated Russian workers. A further installment will be published tomorrow).

* * * *

ZINOVIEV CONTINUES:

THERE is still another limitation put on the workers' democracy, the fact that we inhibit the formation of groups and factions within the Party. We often hear the words: We demand freedom of discussion! when what is meant in reality is: We demand freedom to form factions!

The liberty to form groups—has this anything to do with the principles of the workers' democracy? Yes, certainly it has much to do with it. A pure workers' democracy demands the freedom to form groups within the Party, for if it is really the case that "we are all equal," if we really possess "full" democracy, then I naturally have the right to gather around me those who think as I do, and to weld them together, etc.

The freedom of faction existed at the time of the Second International. There were two or three groups fighting within almost every social democratic party.

Lenin and Rosa Luxembourg were ony one faction in the Second International, its left faction. And it was the same, on an international scale, for 25 years.

"Not Parliament of Opinions."

During the period of the organic development of the Second International such a state of affairs had become a regular rule. But when the Comintern began to organize itself, its first word was: What we now want is not a parliament of opinions, not an "answers to correspondence," but a leading organ, a single Communist world organ, for we cannot conquer the bourgeoisie in any other way.

But the creation of a single workers' Party means that we have to renounce the liberty of factional struggle.

In the Second International we saw, at the Stuttgart Congress, Rose Luxembourg and Lenin on the one side, Bernstein, Jaures, and others, on the other. This is impossible for the Third International, for we are now in the midst of a different epoch. In exceptional cases there is now and again a group struggle in the Third International, but this is always an exception.

We frequently prefer to cut away a considerable portion of the Party, as we did in Norway, in order to preserve a really united and homogeneous Communist Party, and not a "parliament of opinions." And we do not act thus because we are in love with centralism, but because the present historical situation requires that the political Party be cast in one single piece, or it cannot conquer the bourgeoisie; without unity it is condemned to decay.

Lenin's Policy.

Our Party is the soul of the government. It is not necessary to go far to see this. Were we not in the same party as the Mensheviki for years, standing against them as a faction? And now? Now we are two classes, two worlds. If we now approve of the formation of separate groups and factions within the Party and allow these to act as they please, this would mean nothing more nor less than developing the germ of a secondary government.

The Party cannot permit this. The very slightest division of power means the decay of the proletarian dictatorship. That we have been able to withstand the enormous difficulties pressing down upon us from all sides is solely due to the fact that the Party has been homogeneous.

It is frequently asserted that the Tenth Congress is to blame for all the misfortunes which have been encountered by the Party. Why this assertion? It was precisely the Tenth Congress which recognized the freedom of discussion and of consultations in the Party. It was this same Tenth Congress which, however, accepted the proposition made by Comrade Lenin on the prohibition of factions and groups. And it is this which has been displeasing to many.

The policy of the Tenth Congress is the policy of Comrade Lenin. It is, therefore, necessary to recognize clearly that an attack is being made against the foundations of Bolshevist policy, against the principles of Leninism, against its fundamental balance as drawn by the Tenth Congress. And thus the strictest dividing line must be drawn between a freedom of discussion and consultation permitted by the situation, and the liberty to form groups and factions.

Crriticism—Not Factionalism.

It need not be said that this is not to be so interpreted as if we were going to designate every criticism as faction-like. Not in the slightest. By doing this we should simply drive the comrades into factions. Criticism is necessary, unavoidable, and necessary. Those who whine for "Party discipline" at every breath of criticism, and want to train up a muzzled party, should be laughed at and set aside. But factions are not permissible.

I must now deal with a question which has given rise to some disagreement amongst us: the cultural education of the non-partisan and Party workers. Before entering into this in detail, I should like to first treat of two articles written by Comrade Sarkis, in one of which he is right and in the other equally wrong.

In the question of the workers' democracy, the second article is right and the first wrong. Comrade Sarkis, whom we know and appreciate as one of our best functionaries, working in one of the most important proletarian centers, has put the question wrongly.

The general trend of the article is to the effect that no improvements whatever are required in the Party organization.

It is scarcely necessary to say that this is not the case, for improvements are very necessary. We are behindhand in many respects with regard to the workers' democracy.

Under the new conditions we must go over to the system of electing the organizations and nuclei from below. The elections to the gouvernement and district leading organizations must be carried out more publicly.

Room For Improvement.

In Petrograd, too, there is room for improvement in the Party organization.

With reference to the question of cultural education, I am in agreement with Comrade Sarkis. I have stated that our collectives in the provinces are invariably ahead of the non-partisan masses, if only for the reason that they constitute a part of the whole Party, and this works on organized lines, possesses a program, tactics, a tradition, a history, but that we sometimes observe, in the sphere of culture, in intercourse with one another, and in economic maters, that a part of our Party functionaries are in certain respects, behind many of the non-partisans.

(To Be Continued Friday)

NEARING BESTS PETRUNKEVITCH IN RUSS DEBATE

Audience Votes 6 to 1 for Recognition

NEW HAVEN, March 12.—By a vote of six to one, an audience which thronged Music Hall, voted in favor of the recognition of Soviet Russia, by the United States, after listening to a debate between Scott Nearing, of New York, and Alexander Petrunkevitch, professor of zoology at Yale, whose father was a leader of the old Duma.

Nearing showed by means of a huge economic map suspended from the stage, how all the European countries are dependent upon one another. He proved that the present economic chaos in Europe is largely due, to the still existing boycott of Soviet Russia by surrounding capitalistic nations. The capitalists have realized their mistake, he declared, and now nineteen nations have given Soviet Russia recognition.

Coolidge and Russia.

"President Coolidge said," Nearing stated, "that whenever there appear works mete for repentance our country ought to be the first to go to the economic and moral rescue of Russia." Coolidge declared that encouraging evidence of Russia's return to the ancient ways of society can be detected.

"These ancient ways suggest once more the exploitation of Russia by the French coal operators, the German bankers, British and American oil magnates and Nikolas Romanoff. It means that we are asked to look at the world thru the eyes of Lodge and Root and be content, rather than look at a world which holds, in the fifty years to come, such immense changes for the better as mankind has never experienced."

"U. S. Free"—Ha! Ha!

When Professor Petrunkevitch, who had declared that he was for the people of Russia but against its present rulers, characterized the United States as the land of the free, the audience, which jammed the largest hall in town, jeered repeatedly.

Nearing pointed out that the Frenchman whom the French platinum trust had sent into Russia to ferret out production secrets was an economic spy.

Besides eight hundred workers who were present when Chairman Alfred Wagenknecht opened the meeting, over four hundred Yale students attended. The meeting was under the auspices of the Workers Party. Six hundred and thirty-two voted for recognition of the Russian government, and only 94 against, the rest of the audience not voting.

Your Union Meeting

Second Thursday, March 13, 1924

No.	Name of Local and Place of Meeting.
5	Brick and Clay, A. O. U. W. Hall, Dolton, Ill.
12	Carpenters, 113 S. Ashland Blvd.
62	Carpenters, 6416 S. Halsted St.
241	Carpenters, 1440 Emma St.
434	Carpenters, South Chicago, 11037 Michigan Ave.
504	Carpenters, Ogden and Kedzie.
115	Engineers, 9223 Houston Ave.
16836	Federal Labor Union, 2110 N. Robey.
499	Firemen and Enginemen, Springfield and North Aves.
340	Hod Carriers, Harrison and Green Sts.
18	Ladies' Garment Workers, 328 W. Van Buren St.
2	Marble Polishers, 810 W. Harrison St.
17320	Nurses, 771 Gilpin Ave.
	Painters' District Council, 1446 W. Adams St.
371	Painters, Dutt's Hall, Chicago Heights.
26	Paper Rulers, 59 E. Van Buren St., 6:30 p. m.
17301	Park Employes, 810 W. Harrison St.
774	Railway Clerks, 55th and Blackstone.
1269	Railway Clerks, 3124 S. Halsted St.
1344	Railway Clerks, Harrison and Green.
877	Railway Trainmen, 64th and University, 8:15 p. m.
130	Signalmen, 180 W. Washington St.
742	Teamsters, 9206 Houston Ave.

(Note—Unless otherwise stated all meetings are at 8 p. m.)

Negroes Resenting White Hoodlumism Against Dark Race

To The DAILY WORKER:—The Chicago Tribune is still vomiting anti-Negro propaganda. She stated in her "Danger" editorial that there will be trouble if the impression grows that there are sections of Chicago in which it is unsafe for an isolated white to appear.

However, there will also be trouble if the impression grows that there are section of Chicago in which it is unsafe for a Negro to appear with his light-skinned, fair-complexioned Negro wife, sister or sweetheart.

A crowd of whites attacked a Negro escorting his Negro wife near 63rd and Cottage Grove Ave. because the white ruffian censors mistook her for a white woman.

A Negro Workers Party member was attacked near 47th and Langley avenue by whites because his sister, whom he was escorting, happened to be too fair to suit the white attackers.

A Negro postal clerk, returning from the theatre with his pretty fair-complexioned Negro wife, was knocked down by two police department dicks who objected to what they believed to be a "damn nigger" with a white girl.

The Chicago Tribune is always too drunk on race prejudice to take notice of a Negro being attacked by whites, but she will have to learn that white hoodlumism and hooliganism as just as bad as the black.—Gordan W. Owens, Chicago, Ill.

Flour For 33,000,000.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., March 12.—Minneapolis sent out enough flour in 1923 to feed 33,000,000 persons, Chamber of Commerce figures shows.

WORKERS GOING BROKE; PLUTES GROWING RICH

1923 Is a Banner Year for Bankrupts

By LELAND OLDS
(Federated Press Industrial Editor)

More wage earners and farmers were declared bankrupt by federal courts during the year ending June 30, 1923, than in any one of the previous 11 years, according to the annual report of the attorney of the United States. The number of failures among those who actually produce the goods was probably greater during 1923 than in any year in the history of the country.

Bankruptcies among all classes, including merchants, manufacturers, professional and others, also reached record breaking proportions during 1923. The total number declared bankrupt by the courts amounted to 34,401 while the total liabilities amounted to $486,400,908. The year nearest approaching this in the amount of liabilities was 1917 with a total of $323,557,441.

The official figures show that 10,261 wage earners and 5,945 farmers were adjudged bankrupt during 1923. In other words these two groups of producers furnished over 47 per cent of all the bankrupts in the federal court records. This represents a very material increase as compared with pre-war years in the proportion coming from these two classes. During the five years 1912 to 1916 inclusive farmers and wage earners supplied less than 35 per cent of all the bankruptcies.

Read the List.

The following table shows the number of farmers and wage earners declared bankrupt and also the total number of bankrupts from 1912 to the present:

Year ending June 30—	Farmers	Wage earners	All classes
1912	837	4,647	15,615
1913	942	4,942	17,703
1914	1,047	5,803	18,794
1915	1,247	6,672	21,294
1916	1,662	6,468	24,014
1917	1,906	7,829	25,358
1918	1,633	8,259	23,530
1919	1,208	6,789	19,351
1920	999	5,647	15,622
1921	1,368	5,928	15,200
1922	3,328	7,582	22,517
1923	5,945	10,261	34,401

The proportion of wage earners in the bankrupt column rose sharply from 27 per cent in 1916 to 34 per cent in 1918 undoubtedly reflecting the fact that wages were lagging far behind the rapidly mounting cost of living. There is another sharp rise marking the coming of industrial depression in 1921 when wage earners represented 39 per cent of all bankrupts recorded by the federal courts. Then as business picked up in 1922 and 1923 the number of bankruptcies among wage earners fell back to 30 per cent of the total for all classes.

Farmers Have Relapse.

In the case of farmers the turn for the worse did not come until 1921 when the deflation of farmers by the banking interests was in full swing and the purchasing power of agriculture was far below that of pre-war days. Between 1920 and 1921 the percentage of farmer bankrupts to the total rose from 6½ per cent to 9 per cent, then in 1922 to 14 per cent and in 1923 to 17 per cent.

The extent to which farmers and wage earners have been harder hit than the business classes by the war and its aftermath is revealed in the following figures which show the percentage increase in the number of bankruptcies among the various classes since 1912; farmers and wage earners, 195 per cent; merchants, 103 per cent; bankers and manufacturers, 57 per cent, and professionals, 17 per cent. It is a startling fact that seven times as many farmer bankrupts were reported by the attorney general for 1923 as for 1912.

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Open Shop Threat Made by Operators in Kentucky Field

(By The Federated Press)

Wage reductions threaten coal miners in western Kentucky, according to information published for the benefit of the trade in the coal and coke section of the Chicago Journal of Commerce. The suggested action by operators in that region would add mines producing nearly half a million tons a month to the non-union column. Referring to attempts which will be made by non-union forces to extend into what have been union districts, the statement reads as follows:

"Western Kentucky operators are seriously considering adjusting the miners' wage scale in the Muhlenburg union district to the 1917 level. . . When the contract expires April 1, it is expected the producers will not sign a new pact with the United Mine Workers. The field produces approximately 250,000 tons a month.

"One or two operators in the Hopkins County union district adjoining Muhlenburg, where the contract with the miners does not terminate until April 1, 1925, are understood to be restless and are making attempts to operate open shop. One company, it was declared, is planning to bring the wage down 40 per cent, which is approximately twice as low as the 1917 scale. The field mines about the same amount of coal a month as the Muhlenburg district."

Reichstag May Dissolve.

BERLIN, March 12.—Chancellor Marx says he may dissolve the Reichstag Thursday because of pressure from socialist and nationalist forces against the special full power emergency act.

IMPEACH COOLIDGE!

STEEL CITY LABOR STRIKES BLOW AT PEONAGE LAWS

Congressman Speaking at Mass Meeting

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PITTSBURGH, Pa., March 12.—A crowd of over one hundred delegates and observers from almost as many branches and lodges of well known national organizations filled the Verdi Theatre in Pittsburgh and organized the Western Pennsylvania Council for the Protection of Foreign Born.

Among the organizations we notice: National Croatian Society, Slovenian National Beneficial Society, Lithuanian Alliance of America, Lithuanian Workers' Literature Association, Sons of Lithuania, Lithuanian Women's Progressive Association, Order of Owls, Serbian Benevolent Lodge of U. S. S. S., National Slovak Society, Italian-American Society, Office Workers' Union, United Mine Workers of America, Journeymen Tailors' Union, International Association of Machinists, Amalgamated Clothing Workers, Workmen's Circle, Young Workers League, Workers Party, Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Fund, Slovak Workers' Socialist Federation, Labor Defense and Free Speech Council, Russian Technical Aid Society.

Officers Chosen.

The following officers were elected: Chairman, A. Horvat; Vice-Chairman, Edward A. Hawkens; Corresponding Secretary, O. Yeager; Secretary-Treasurer, A. Rostrom, 237 Shaler St., Mt. Washington, Sta., Pittsburgh, Pa.

The spirit at the conference was fine and many delegates expressed their interest and enthusiasm for the movement. Short addresses were made by three speakers, dealing with the subject from different angles. A resolution against the "immigration" bills discriminating against foreign born workers was adopted.

A collection of $51.90 was taken and contribution lists were distributed. The delegates decided to start a vigorous campaign to raise $25,000 in this district to finance this movement and defeat these bills.

La Guardia to Speak.

The local campaign will be launched with a mass protest meeting next Sunday, at the Labor Temple, at 2 p. m., with Representative La Guardia as the main speaker and several prominent local men, such as Attorney Anthony Lucas. This meeting is expected to give the movement an excellent start.

The great interest in and need of a council like this was also manifested by the numerous observers from organizations that had not had time to elect regular delegates. These expressed sympathy with the cause and will give favorable reports to their organizations.

3 Anthracite Miners Perish in Explosion Near Wilkesbarre

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WILKESBARRE, Pa., March 12—The bodies of three men killed by an explosion of gas in a rock tunnel of Number 12 slope at the Truesdale colliery of the Glen Alden Coal company, near here, were removed early today after rescue squads had worked several hours to reach them.

The dead are:

Alex McCuish, 31, a former captain in the famous "Cameron Highlanders" during the war; Alex Stuart, 43, also a veteran of the British forces and an unidentified Norwegian laborer.

The explosion occurred about 9 o'clock last night while the men were driving a rock tunnel and it is believed a spark from the drill set off a pocket of gas.

Syndicalist Charges Dismissed.

SANTA ANA, Calif., March 12.—The criminal syndicalism charge against Ralph Colescott, Denny Crowley, and V. J. Thompson has been dismissed, and the men discharged, after three postponements of their trial. The men were arrested over a year ago, and have been out on bond.

Get unity thru the Labor Party!

Squat German Chemist Chicago's Gold Coast Bootlegging Ghost

The "Gray Wolf," bootlegging ghost of Chicago's gold coast, is under arrest today after a three year battle of wits with police and federal agents.

The mysterious figure in the grey speedster proved to be a squat, little German chemist, Otto Von Bachelle. He had fooled half of the millionaire colony with liquor which he manufactured himself in his laboratory, and which was supposed to the "the real thing."

CHICAGO YOUNG WORKERS LEAGUE MEETINGS TODAY

Maplewood English Branch at 2733 Hirsch Blvd, 8 p. m.

* * *

Englewood English Branch at 6357 So. Ashland Blvd, 8 p. m.

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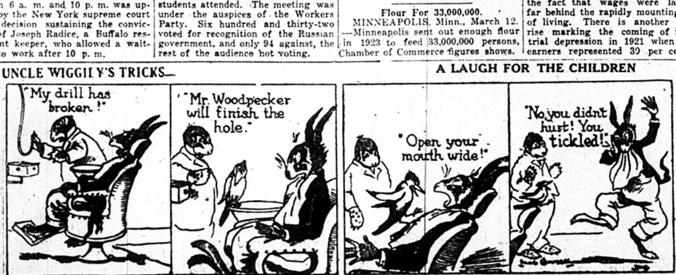

"My drill has broken!"
"Mr. Woodpecker will finish the hole."
"Open your mouth wide!"
"No, you didn't hurt! You tickled!"

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The Coolidge Ultimatum

After weeks of wrangling and bitter fighting the house of representatives adopted a tax measure which was a hodge-podge affair. The tax bill as approved by the house reflects very vividly the chaos, disintegration and confusion prevailing in the dominant capitalist parties at this moment.

Observers were wondering what Coolidge would do with the proposal of the House. He could not very well veto it on the general principle that it would be considered bad politics to be in any way at all responsible for holding up a tax reduction measure, no matter what it was. On the other hand the president had been banking so much on the Mellon scheme that his acceptance of the mangled house bill might be looked upon as a serious blow at his power and prestige.

As was to be expected, Coolidge then began to wield the powerful club placed in his hands by a highly centralized government. Coolidge tried the game played by Wilson during the days when war fever was raging at its worst. He sent an ultimatum, clothed as an urgent request, to congress, demanding a 25 per cent reduction in the 1923 income taxes without delay. But the reaction of congress to this ukase from Coolidge was a curt and effective rebuff to his enroachments upon the right guaranteed by the constitution to the house of representatives, the right to levy taxes.

The very tone and language of the ultimatum betrayed Coolidge's motives as solely petty political. It is easy to read in the plea of the chief executive an attempt on his part to do some political fence repairing. Congressman Greene, the republican chairman of the house ways and means committee, lost no time in informing the president that there was no chance to pass any emergency tax legislation because under the present conditions it would be impossible to secure the necessary unanimous consent for such action. The democratic leader, Mr. Garner, even cast to the winds all pretenses at respect for presidential honorable motives and showed that Coolidge was simply trying to pose as a savior of the masses, while actually he was trying to strengthen the reactionary republican party.

Another War Brewing

Germany is getting ready for the next war! Capitalist correspondents in Berlin send this prophecy to their papers as hot stuff. But why wonder at it? There is not a government in the world strong or weak that is not preparing for the next war.

The best brains of every capitalist government in Europe are devoted to the task of preparing for the next reign of carnage. This is capitalism. And yet we are told that Communists believe in violence. Communism alone can save the human race from this suicidal mania for war and self-destruction.

The last war was supposed to make another war impossible. So said the American war mongers. But to say that another war must not be, today, is to court the dungeon. The United States is preparing for the next war.

Germany is preparing for war, Of course. Today she can place 400,000 men in the field. In a few years more she may have 750,000. Her chemists have perfected the most deadly forms of gas. How splendid!

And France! Victorious France, totters under the weight of her victory. The franc slips; panic seizes her rulers; a dictatorship of capitalism is threatened. Surely a beautiful prospect.

Meanwhile Soviet Russia proceeds calmly building up a new order, abolishing the causes of war and offering hope to the workers of the world who are slowly building up their Communist organizations that will abolish capitalism and its evil accompaniments, the most terrible of which is war.

A storm is threatening in the Coolidge cabinet that will soon burst with a violence resembling an earthquake. It appears that the silent man was in a caucus with McLean. This boded ill to the friends of Harry Daugherty and other big guns in the republican party. The White House wire of the "principal" to the "Big Bear" at Palm Beach was a surprise to others besides the Public Lands Committee.

The esteemed Chicago Evening Post regrets that the "people" are losing confidence in the present capitalist government. The Teapot Dome investigation is largely to blame. It happens that the owner of the "Post" was one of the excuses for the investigation. He got the neat sum of $92,000 for securing valuable information. Of course he has confidence in our present government. It was very good to him.

JOIN THE WORKERS PARTY

"Back to the People"

The poweful capitalist interests are not retreating before the assault that is now being made against them.

The American constitution is reputed to be a most inflexible document. There is no other constitution so difficult to amend and which puts the government at so respectable a distance from the influence of the masses. Yet, while the Teapot committee is busy digging into telegrams and secret codes the senators and congressmen of both the republican and democratic parties are joining hands in making the constitution even more rigid and more difficult to amend than it is today. To some this task may be an impossible one in view of the already excessive rigidity of the constitution. Nevertheless, this is the case.

United States Senator James W. Wadsworth, of New York, a multi-millionaire republican, who has inherited millions of dollars from his father, once one of the leading real estate gamblers in the country, and who is himself now one of the notorious bond sharks, is the author of a bill innocently called the "back to the people" amendment. In the house of representatives, Congressman Finis G. Garrett, of Tennessee, democrat, is the sponsor of this measure.

The amendment provides for new and slower procedure for changing the constitution. It is to be a substitute for Article 5 of the constitution, but will retain the already objectionable feature of this article which provides for the ratification of any constitutional amendment by "three-fourths of the several states thru their legislatures or conventions, as one of the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the Congress or the Convention." The Wadsworth-Garrett proposal adds to this check against exercise of political power by the masses the following dangerous stipulation: "that the members of at least one house of each of the legislatures which may ratify shall be elected after such amendments have been proposed; that any state may require that ratification by its legislature be subject to confirmation by popular vote; and that, until three-fourths of the state have ratified or more than one-fourth of the states have rejected or defeated a proposed amendment, any state may change its vote."

This is a most dangerous move being made by the big business interests against the workers and farmers. Here we have an attempt to use the skillful device of so-called "confidence in the people" and the cumbersome parliamentary machinery in order to blind the workers and farmers to the uselessness of capitalist democracy. The Philadelphia Bar Association, the Pennsylvania Manufacturers Association, the National Security League, and other reactionary organizations of the employing class have lined up for this measure. It is the urgent duty of every organization of the working and farming classes to resist the enactment of this vicious measure to the bitter end.

The Spanish Dictatorship

It appears that the Spanish dictatorship of Colonel Rivera, and the gang of militarists that had committed all the outrages in the Philippines and Cuba, once so roundly denounced by our American "humanitarian" capitalists, is due for a serious jolt.

This clique of capitalist hangmen who have maintained themselves in power by slaughtering the helpless unarmed Spanish workers are now being buried on the very field where they had previously scored their greatest victory. It was thru their supposed opposition to the Moroccoan military campaign that the Spanish Fascisti came into power. Once they seized power in Spain these Fascists pursued the same imperialist ventures.

Now the Rivera dictatorship is about to be overwhelmed by a horrible military disaster like the government which it overthrew. The Riffians have broken thru the Spanish lines and are pushing thru in wedge formation. The bankrupt Spanish government is rushing reinforcements. The outlook for the Spaniards is hopeless. The reverse is so serious that the government's life is threatened.

The Outlook In Japan

Dire political consequences are expected in Japan as a result of the conflict between the cabinet and the privy council over the question of giving an eighty million yen loan to the insurance companies.

Despite the refusal of the privy council and the house of represenattives to sanction the measure, Viscount Kiyoura is going ahead with this policy of favoritism to the big insurance interests. Thus the viscount is following a policy contrary to the wishes of every other branch of the government. This dictatorial attitude of the ruling clique of Japan will precipitate decisive struggles in the Island empire.

The working masses of Japan have been showing increasing signs of discontent. A great struggle for the extension of franchise is now gripping the country. The outcome of this fight for a democratization of the Japanese government is of tremendous importance to the entire Far East.

The Trial of Forbes

The trial of Charles R. Forbes, former Director of the Veterans' Bureau, is scheduled to open in Chicago, March 17th, before a federal court.

On the eve of his trial Mr. Forbes feels confident. One of the clubs he is swinging is a threat to name the "higher-ups" if serious effort should be made to visit punishment upon him for his crookedness in administering the affairs of the Veterans' Bureau. In this he is pursuing the policy adopted by Mr. Daugherty who is defying the Senate, the House, the President and the whole country simply by threatening to tell the truth about a number of leading figures in the Government.

Mr. Daugherty is today without question the most powerful man in the Government for this very reason. Perhaps Mr. Forbes is the next powerful man because he is the next most crooked man in capitalist politics. Under these circumstances we don't expect much from the Forbes trial.

Disarmament must wait, says Ramsay MacDonald, until—the pigs begin to fly. Disarmament will wait until the capitalist system is overthrown, say the Communists.

SPLITS AND CLASS STRUGGLE

By JOHN PEPPE

IS IT true that Communists advocate splits everywhere and under any circumstances? Or is it true that the tactics of the united front that we must avoid splits everywhere and under any circumstance?

James Oneal, the editor of the socialist organ, "The New Leader" again attacks the Communists. James Oneal is the socialist who more than anyone makes it understandable why the Third International adopted the name Communist, abandoning the name socialist as the synonym for shame and betrayal.

James Oneal attacks the Communists as perpetual splitters, as incorrigible disrupters of every organization.

In the March issue of the New Leader, the official organ of the socialist party, he accuses the Communists of wanting to split the May 30th convention of the farmer-labor movement. Oneal writes under the heading, "The United Affront": "The Minnesota conference accepted the Communist professions of good faith and permitted Communist delegates to associate themselves with the Farmer-Labor Party is issuing a call for a national conference to meet in St. Paul next May . . . Now then, turn to the issue of the WORKER of December 22, 1923. Here will be found an article by John Pepper on the proposed May conference. . . . But in his article he writes of the 'tremendous tasks' that face the Communists. They are always facing 'tremendous tasks,' and 'great historical tasks.' But the task he has in mind in this article is the necessity of the Communists splitting any organization that may be organized next May. This he writes, 'Is the greatest historical task, the task which stands before all other tasks.' Of course, this 'task' is jutified on the ground that bourgeois elements will creep into the conference. But who are the 'bourgeois elements' in the view of all Communists. The answer is easy. All who do not accept Communist 'principles' are a part of the 'bourgeois elements.' The Pepper article is an announcement of what the duty of Communists is in the event of them getting into any conference on the score of the 'united front'."

Is it really true what James Oneal asserts, that the Communists want to split every organization, that the Communists want to split the May conference of the farmer-labor movement, and that my article said that the task before us is "the necessity of the Communists splitting any organization that may be organized next May?"

Of course James Oneal's assertion is a lie, a conscious, deliberate lie. He cannot quote, nor does he quote a single phrase from my article or any other article published in any Communist publication, which says a single word to the effect that we want to split the May conference. And on the contrary, if he possessed at least the literary honesty, after having long ago lost his revolutionary honesty, he could quote hundreds of citizens from scores of articles and manifestos written by all Communist writers (including myself) for strengthening and building up the May convention.

I will quote here word for word what I really wrote in my article of December 22, 1923, in the WORKER, under the heading, "La Follette, the Third Party and the Labor Party." I pointed out that the following tasks face our Party:

"1. We must realize that our chief enemy is big capital, the government and the political parties of imperialism. We must understand the revolutionary significance of the political mass upheaval of all the lower classes of American society against ruling imperialistic capital. Our first task is, therefore, to throw into the scales the solid forces of this revolutionary process against capitalism. That means that we—regardless of how little we may like it—must retain a political alliance with the Third Party movement against the capitalist parties.

"2. It is in the deepest interest of the working class and the American revolution to render the split between the capitalist class and the other classes as wide as possible. It is, therefore, a paramount Communist task to shatter the capitalist united front. We must drive the LaFollette group to split with the democratic and republican parties. It is one of our most important tasks everywhere, in every trade union and farmers' organization, in every Farmer-Labor Party; in every Third Party, to begin a mighty campaign which will force the La Follette group into making the split.

"3. We must make every effort to split away the workers and exploited farmers from the well-to-do farmers and small business men. It is the greatest historical task, the task which stands before all other tasks. to develop the class consciousness of the workers and exploited farmers."

My article, therefore, really does speak of splits; but of what kind of splits? **Do I advocate or propose any split of the May 30 convention? Not at all in my article, but only in James Oneal's lying imagination. I advocate two kinds of splits in my article: (1) The split between the capitalist class and the non-capitalist classes; (2) The split of the workers and exploited farmers from the well-to-do farmers and small business men.**

I, therefore, advocate the split, the breaking up of the united front of the capitalist class. I want to tear away the non-capitalist classes of our society, the farmers, small business men and workers from the leaders of big capital and political parties of big capital, and I want to separate organizationally as well as ideologically the proletarian elements, the workers and exploited farmers from the other non-capitalist classes, from well-to-do farmers and lower middle class. I say in my article that the class struggle of the working class will more easily make headway when capitalist society cannot set up a united front against the working class. I claim that the capitalist class and its government would become essentially weaker if the non-capitalist classes would lose confidence in the social and political leadership of big capital. I analyze the situation, showing that such a breaking away of the masses from the leadership of finance capital is progressing and that all signs point to the development of a Third Party movement.

At the same time my analysis goes further and makes it clear that the non-capitalist classes, altho in certain respects they have interests in common against financial capital, nevertheless, have interests which vary in many respects. Therefore, we Communists, as representatives of the proletariat, must make every effort to render the workers and exploited farmers conscious of these differences of class interests. I claim that we as Marxists must not underestimate the tremendous political significance of the breaking away of the non-capitalist classes from the leadership of finance capital, but at the same time we should not forget that these lower middle class masses will always hesitate; and only the working class, schooled and unified in capitalist production itself, will show the necessary discipline, centralization and collectivist spirit to take over the leadership in the overthrow of capitalist society.

My article advocates, therefore, two kinds of splits which must be self-evident for every Marxist, f every consistent representative the working class. I advocate t split of all non-capitalist elemen from the capitalist class, and t split of the working class and ex ploited farmers from the gelatinou formless, hesitating, atomized, no capitalist mass. But at the same tim every Communist, and of course m article too, advocates the united fro of the working class, advocates an helps to organize the May 30th co vention which tries to build up th united front of the workers and e ploited farmers.

It is a deliberate lie to state th the Communists want to split t May 30th convention. We know th the May convention will not conta only elements of workers and e ploited farmers. The class consciou ness of workers and exploited far ers in our country is not yet so f advanced that they have separat everywhere and all along the li from the lower middle class and wel to-do farmer elements. But ou attitude to the May 30th conventio from the first moment was uncondi tional support. I personally hav gone so far as to express the vie that after we make a strong fig against it, we must accept even th nomination of La Follette if the m jority of the exploited farmers an workers in the May convention wi decide that way.

We are for the May 30th conven tion; and as against all the lies o James Oneal we are today the mo loyal fighters against the postpon ment or abandonment of the Ma 30th convention. We fight for Ma 30th and we fight against July 4 be cause May 30th means the unite front of the workers and exploite farmers, and at the same time i means the split from the movemen of well-to-do farmers, small busines men and labor aristocracy. We Com munists are for splits if the split i in the interests of the class struggl of the workers, and we are agains splits if they are against the inter ests of the class struggle of th workers. The tactics of the unite front has two sides, the splitting on the unifying sides. It aims to unit all workers to fight capitalism; an at the same time it aims to spli away all workers from the formless general, non-capitalist mass as wel as from the reactionary or yellow socialist leaders.

(NOTE:—This article was writte before the St. Paul conference vote to postpone the May 30th conventio to June 17th—Editor).

Are You Reading "A Week"?

By IURY LIBEDINSKY

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• • • •

(WHAT HAS GONE BEFORE)

The Russian Communist Party branch is governing this frontier city and fighting the counter-revolution. Earlier installments tell of the fuel shortage that prevents seed grain from being fetched on the railroad. The Party meeting decides to send the Red Army far away for fuel, at the risk of leaving the city open for bandits and counter-revolutionists. It also decides to conscript the local bourgeoisie for wood cutting in a near-by park. Varied types of party members are flashed on the screen: Klimin, the efficient president of the branch, who still finds time to have a sweetheart; Robeiko, the consumptive, whose devotion is killing him; Gornuikh, the brilliant youth of 19 on the Cheka; Matusenko, the luxury-loving place-hunter and Stalmakhov, a practical workingman revolutionist. Gornuikh, disguised as a peasant, overhears talk in the market place about a plot of counter-revolutionists to seize the town while the Red Army is away getting wood. The Communist company is summoned but, perhaps, too late. Robeiko is dragged out of his house and shot, Klimin's sweetheart is butchered and Klimin and Stalmakhov are overpowered and hurled into a dungeon. The counter-revolutionaries are in possession of the town, with the Red Army away. Klimin and Stalmakhov are butchered before the Communist company led by Gornuikh can arrive. The Red Army appears at last with great reinforcements and the big battle begins with Karaulov, a rough Cossack revolutionist, in command of the Red forces.—(NOW GO ON WITH THE STORY).

• • •

AFTER all, one had to live. "On principle," he had not gone to work in the Soviet school, he knew no trade, and his stores and savings had soon been eaten up. From week to week, from month to month, from year to year, he had lived all thru the Revolution in the hope that the bloody, hated, incomprehensible power of the Bolsheviks over his country was on the point of falling, and that the old real life would return. He had hated the Bolsheviks ever since the first threatening thunder of the October Revolution; they were entirely strange to him; there had not been any of them in his past life; their doings, behavior and speeches, were for him alike incomprehensible and full of contradictions. The Bolsheviks seemed to him low and brutal and at the same time devilishly cunning, lying Jesuits and at the same time narrow, inflexible doctrinaries. The mere sight of the Soviet posters in the streets upset him, and he hardly left his house even in day time, shrivelled up, let himself go, started drinking home-made spirits, quarrelled over nothings with Margarita Semenovna, and for whole days on end either played patience or lolled on the sofa and re-read the books of his diminishing library.

The Czecho-Slovak revolution destroyed his hopes of a return of the old order of life. He saw then the abuses, robbery and bribery of the governing bourgeoisie, the ignorance, stupidity and senseless cruelty of the officers. He was sorry for the Whites and contemptuous of them, behaved towards them with the feeling of a father for a drunken idle son who had not justified the hopes that had been set upon him. The life of people in this world began to seem to him a miraculous absurdity, and he was visited by misanthropic dreams of the destruction of all mankind.

On the day of the revolt, from morning on, vague rumors went about among the townsfolk who had been mobilized for the getting of fuel. When in the evening, after a preliminary roll call, they had been shut up in a big dark room and heard from the courtyard the disturbing, warning roll of the drum, malice and fear, joy and anxiety, filled the room with laughter, shouts and a rumbling, angry murmur. And then Karaulov himself, accompanied by two respectful silent figures, came into the room, and threw the light of an electric torch on the now quieting crowd. Under the thin light of the torch he saw on all those faces, old and young, beautiful and ugly, clever and stupid, on all of them glee, hope and terror; he understood, and said, not loudly, but so that all could hear, addressing the Commander of the Third Company, Zhourbin, dark, well-made, with a slight squint, standing respectfully at attention, who was to be left with his company to guard the monastery.

"In case of anything . . . instantly. . . . You understand?"

"Just so, Comrade Commissar," replied Zhourbin and smiled boldly, squinted at Karaulov, squinted at the silent crowd of townsfolk and seemed to them a devil with fiery powerful body, smoky face, the crooked glance of cruel, handsome eyes, and the satanic horn of a Red Army helmet.

During that dark, nervous night in the big, close room, no one slept; they whispered, whispered, whispered and went thru the names of the Communists with glee, remembering their mistakes, and hoped, hoped, hoped.

And Konstantin Petrovitch also did not sleep, but lay on a narrow hard bench, covering himself with his coat, turned from side to side and thought continually. He did not believe in the success of the revolt, and did not sympathise with it, remembering the experience of the Czecho-Slovak mutiny and the Kolchak time. The Communists were still alien to him, and he did not believe the things they wrote on their red flags, and for the sake of which they so devotedly died. But, since the people, the workmen, the Red Army soldiers—those peasant lads in soldiers coats—for so many years had obeyed them, these preachers of the International, obeyed this revolutionary sect that was in composition only half Russian, then, perhaps, they were indeed bringing with them some sort of vital truth. Perhaps if he had tried working with the Bolsheviks. . . . Perhaps then he would have found this truth of theirs. But he had lain on his sofa and read his books in their fine bindings . . . and eaten them. . . . He read a funeral service over his past life.

And as soon as one company returned to the monastery and it became known that the revolt had been suppressed, Konstantin Petrovitch asked Zhourbin for leave to go to the town for the day, to change his worn out boots, and at the same time, as he decided privately, to go to the Popeduc (Popular Education Department) and to ask if some work could not be found for him. Besides he wanted to look with new eyes on the loathed little town that had eaten up all his life, and on the unloved but familiar Margarita Semenovna, than whom, after all, he had no one nearer in the world. And so, from the morning, under that thin drizzle that was falling, beside the slow carts that were taking fuel to the town, Konstantin Petrovitch had trudged, listening to the talk of the peasants and the Red Army soldiers who were convoying the carts: talk of the sowing, of how it was time to be ploughing but the Anti-Christs, the Bolsheviks, were making them carry wood in the thaw; of how there was no seed for the sowing; of how the Communists were swindlers, promising goods in exchange for food and then sending to the country not nails, iron, crockery or calico, but starched collars, powder and lipsalve. . . .

"Ugh, the Anti-Christs!" said a peasant.

"It's some one purposely putting spokes in the wheels," replied a shy, crimson-faced Red Army man. "The Cheka ought certainly to be told of it. . . ."

The peasant shook his head hopelessly:

"The Cheka won't help. There are Communists there, too, and they stick by each other."

But another Red Army man was explaining to a group of peasants: "This wood you are carrying is for the railway, and by the railway we are to bring the seed. . . . For the sowing, I suppose. . . . All this Spitsyn told us, the Political Instructor, a good comrade . . . and I read it in the paper. . . ."

(To Be Continued Friday)

The Big Cheap-Skate

By J. O. BENTALL.

A RATHER uncouth criminal was caught the other day who openly confessed that he had hired out to certain business rivals to carry on a systematic labor of setting fire to competitive laundry establishments.

His employers had beat down his wages till now he was getting only the niggardly sum of $50 a week. I take it for granted that he was worth that much to the concern that hired him, or there would have been a further cut, as his trade does not seem to be organized as yet.

The job of setting fire to laundries appears to have been a permanent one. At least that is what the New York press claims. But that the journeymen thus hired were on the regular payroll and that their stated wage was $50 a week hits the moral lump of the metropolitan editors like a "red plot" hatched up by Billy Burns and sent in hot via Helsingfors.

The World rolls its eyes and tilts its head as it looks toward heaven in the sanctimonious attitude of a gossippy woman that has discovered a scandal and says painfully:

"What's to be said of a creature—we can't call him a man—who makes a living by setting fires at the direction of any other creature who will pay him $50 a week for the dastardly job?"

Why the World goes into hysterics over this petty arson affair is beyond our ken, unless it considers the fellow a cheap skate for doing it at that scab rate. Personally I think he is getting about all that the traffic can stand, especially when I compare him with our millionaire tenement owners who set big blocks afire by sheer neglect that does not cost them a cent, and when I think of the thousands of lives that are lost in factory firetraps and mines, in tinderlike shops, in schoolhouses, all over the country. And look at the fellows who set the whole world on fire in the great war and who have kept it burning all since—mostly for money.

Look at the piles and piles of money—oodles and oodles of graft and profit they get. They seem to be making a comfortable living at the firebug business. May I suggest that the World throw a fit in their direction also some Sunday morning before it goes to church.

Upon mature deliberation, however, I can easily see how it must gall the sensitive feelings of our capitalist press to have a clumsy laundry firebug get into the limelight and dim the lustre of the glittering stars in the brilliant heavens of civilized arson.

And at only $50 per week.

Bryan Talks To Teachers.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 12.—William Jennings Bryan and Senator Simeon D. Fess of Ohio, are among the speakers who will address the South Central Division of the State Teachers' Association in annual meeting here March 21.

THE DAILY WORKER RAISES THE STANDARD FOR A WORKERS' AND FARMERS' GOVERNMENT

THE DAILY WORKER

Entered as Second-class matter September 21, 1923, at the PostOffice at Chicago, Illinois, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Workers! Farmers! Demand:
The Labor Party
Amalgamation
Organization of Unorganized
The Land for the Users
The Industries for the Workers
Protection of the Foreign-Born
Recognition of Soviet Russia

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COMPLETE FARMER-LABOR UNITY

Contemptible Judge Hears Contempt Cases

STRIKERS IN COURT FIGHT FOR RIGHTS

But It's Hard to Get Justice Before Dennie Sullivan

Three garment strikers will be brought before Judge Denis Sullivan this afternoon to show cause why they should not be held in contempt of court for alleged violations of the injunction he issued on behalf of the Graceline Dress Co., 302 S. Market St. They are Morris Kravis, Eugenia Schlacter and Minnie Seidel.

They were all arrested yesterday by deputy sheriffs and brought to the court of Judge Sullivan for preliminary hearing.

They had not been served with notices to appear in court to show cause why they should not be held in contempt as is usually done.

They were seized and hurried off by the deputies. They were not given a chance to consult Attorney Peter Sissman, who represents the union in the injunction proceedings, and who appeared for the defendants.

Sissman pointed out to the court that he objected to any questioning of the people arrested on the grounds that they had not been properly served with notice to appear and since they had not had a chance to consult counsel they might incriminate themselves.

Judge Gets On High Horse.

His objection was overruled. Judge Sullivan told Sissman that since he had not filed in writing notice of his appearance as counsel that he (Sullivan) would not recognize him. Sissman countered by saying that he had had no notice of the proceedings in time to file notice. The judge, without saying so directly, finally recognized Sissman as attorney for the strikers.

Sissman repeatedly pointed out to the court that any questions addressed to the defendants were illegal, because they had not been properly notified in the contempt proceedings.

"But, Mr. Sissman, I am only trying to find what is going on in the district covered by these injunctions," Sullivan said.

Wants Judge to Obey Law.

"I object most seriously to your getting that information except as is provided by law," Sissman objected.

His objection was overruled.

Then Attorney Taylor, who represents the Graceline Dress Co., and appeared in the role of chief prosecu-

(Continued on page 3)

Daily Worker Makes Offer to New Readers

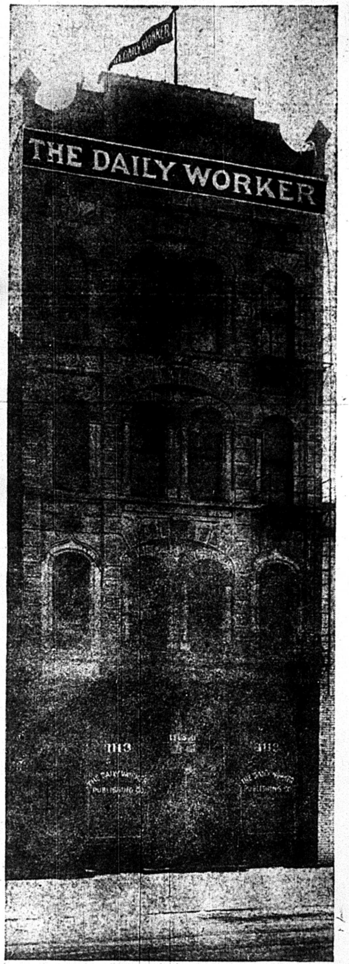
One of the most attractive features of the big 10,000 new readers campaign now waged by THE DAILY WORKER is a trial subscription which entitles new readers to secure the paper for two months for the small sum of $1.00.

Thousands of readers thruout the country who have not yet even heard of THE DAILY WORKER, can be brought into the fold in this way. It is safe to assume that once a worker secures a copy of this fighting working class paper that he will stick to it.

No better way of building up the labor movement can be thought of than to spread THE DAILY WORKER among the workers in the shops and factories. This will produce a thinking movement. It will supply the now discontented wage slaves with the knowledge of their class position which is essential to a successful organization of workers.

There will be no agents commission paid on the trial subscription. An announcement on page 4 gives further particulars.

Our Own Home


DAILY WORKER
THE DAILY WORKER
THE DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO.
THE DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO.

WE are going to move into our own home. We are today proudly publishing a picture of it above.

The home of the DAILY WORKER will be the center of activity for those class conscious American workers who have gathered under the banner of the Workers Party to organize the power of labor in this country for the great battle against industrial slavery.

At a moment when the robber system of capitalism is showing signs of rot and decay even in the United States the workers of this country are fortunate that their Daily is firmly established and in a position to fulfill its mission as the mouthpiece of the vanguard of American-Labor.

What can you do now? That is what you ought to be asking yourself today.

We reply—You can help by joining the campaign for—

Ten thousand new subscribers for the DAILY WORKER by June 15th.

WHAT DO YOU SAY?

NONPARTISAN LEAGUE JOINS FEDERATION

Unity of City and Land in Minnesota Complete

BULLETIN.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., March 13.—The Non-Partisan League Convention have voted to join the Farmer-Labor Federation despite everything the league's own officialdom could do to prevent this result.

There was a scene of wild enthusiasm in the Farmer-Labor Convention when the result was announced by the negotiation committee. This is the last step in unity of the economic organizations of farmers and workers in Minnesota.

* * * *

By WILLIAM F. DUNNE
(Special to The Daily Worker)

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Mar. 13.—Obstructionist leaders of the Non-partisan League, who are trying to hamper the building of a real Farmer-Labor Party here, have run into a snag that presages the downfall of their leadership.

Following the use of the names of Magnus Johnson and Hendrick Shipsted, the two U. S. senators from Minnesota, by Thomason and Gilbert, nonpartisan league officials, as opposing joint action with the Farmer-Labor Federation because of alleged Communist domination, the following telegram signed by Henry Tiegen, secretary to Magnus Johnson, William A. Schaper, of the Farmer-Labor Federation's arrangement committee; James Manahan, representing the Equity Cooperative Society, and R. L. Harmon, secretary of the Farmer-Labor Federation, has been sent to Senators Johnson and Shipsted:

"Hon. Magnus Johnson, Senate Office Building, Washington, D. C.:

"Thomason states in telegram sent you yesterday that sixteen Communists dominated Third Party conference in St. Paul Monday and that same men are now dominating new Farmer-Labor Federation

(Continued on page 4.)

GREAT SIGNIFICANCE OF MINNESOTA EVENTS IS HERE SUMMARIZED

Complete unity of the Farmer-Labor forces in Minnesota has been achieved. This is the meaning of the St. Paul and Minneapolis conferences just held that have a national significance.

First, the St. Paul Conference that voted, in the interests of unity, to postpone the National Convention from May 30th to June 17th, at the same time, however, taking a decisive stand against the July 4th gathering of third party elements to be held at Cleveland, O.

What Is Taking Place in Minnesota.

Next came the conference of the Minnesota Farmer-Labor Federation, the left wing of the Farmer-Labor movement in Minnesota.

Then followed the convention of the Working People's Non-Partisan Political League (City Workers) that voted to affiliate with the Farmer-Labor Federation.

Then came the Townley Non-Partisan League (farmers) and also voted to affiliate with the Farmer-Labor Federation.

The amalgamated organization will now attend, thru its representatives, the convention of the Farmer-Labor Party of Minnesota at St. Cloud.

It will demand that state candidates be nominated, so that the party will go into the state primaries as a unit.

Strike Story on Page Four.

The story of the garment strike conference called by Miss Mary McDowell, of the Bureau of Public Welfare, will be found on Page Four.

Attorney General Dickers With Smith For $180,000 On Forbidden Fight Films

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, March 13.—Attorney General Daugherty and Jess Smith, his friend, "put $2,400 apiece into an oil proposition out west," with a man named "Colonel Darden," Roxie Stinson told the senate committee investigating Daugherty today.

She said Smith told her of the transaction.

James G. Darden is an official of the Mutual Oil Company that had claims in Teapot Dome. He is under subpoena by the oil committee, but has not been located.

She also disclosed that Daugherty and Smith were considering an arrangement whereby films of the Dempsey-Carpentier fight could be transported from state to state without prosecution.

They were to make $180,000 by Daugherty's agreeing not to prosecute, she said.

Mrs. Stinson told about hearing a conversation in New York soon after the Dempsey-Carpentier fight, between Smith and Joe Weber, of Weber and Fields, about "getting a parole for Weber's brother-in-law, a man named Solomon, who was in the penitentiary. I can't relate it verbatim, but it was about fixing it with Daugherty."

Mrs. Stinson said Jess Smith told Weber "we are working on it now."

"He told me later 'he's awfully cheap but I think we will do something for him.'"

Several bitter clashes took place between Daugherty's attorney and prosecutor Wheeler. The latter accused the attorney-general defenders with attempting to block the investigation.

One of the most startling pieces of testimony was that on the night prior to the suicide of Jesse Smith a secret meeting was held in the White House, at which there were present, President Harding, Attorney-General Daugherty, E. L. Doheny and Harry Sinclair.

When the Hearings Resumed Today.

Senator Wheeler and Attorney Howland at once got into a row.

"This gentlemen comes here every day trying to bring up matters to get them into the newspapers," Wheeler said.

Senator Ashurst took up the cudgel in Wheeler's defense and charged that Howland had insulted Wheeler yesterday and should apologize.

Howland asked for information regarding subpoenas issued for the head bookkeeper of Daugherty's bank at Washington court house, Ohio.

Senator Wheeler said that either the bookkeeper must come here or the committee would send an accountant to examine the books relative to deposits since November 1, 1920.

Wheeler resumed his questioning of the witness by asking about the "K" street residence here in Washington."

"What do you know with reference to the K. Street residence "

"I would rather not answer that. I consider is purely personal.

"Had it anything to do with the Attorney General?"

"Yes."

Questioned whether Jesse Smith and Daugherty met at the K. Street house, the witness answered in the affirmative. She said Daugherty and her former husband had conferences with several people, including senators and others who were trying to land jobs for their friends with the government.

It seems that Daugherty was general employment manager in the Harding clearing house. It was a favorite hangout for oil men and others who were trying to get in on the ground floor in any good proposition that was up.

Daugherty was definitely entangled in the oil scandal when Mrs. Smith in reply to a question, stated that the attorney general and her former husband were involved in an oil deal with Colonel Darden of the Mutual Oil Company.

Senator Wheeler took up the questioning:

"Did Smith ever tell you of any deals between Daugherty and Darden?"

"Yes. Jess Smith gave Colonel Darden $2,400. I asked him, did Mr. Daugherty give the same amount. He said, 'yes.' They had a deal on an oil proposition out west.

"That was what Colonel Darden was interested in. Colonel Darden had for years been trying to get

(Continued on page 2)

'TEAPOT SPECIAL' HAS AROUSED A FURIOUS DEMAND

Cal's Pirate Crew Will Be Exposed

The "Teapot Special" is sizzling and bubbling with the scandals that are going into its pages and when March 17, comes and the 8-page special is on the streets there will be an explosion that will destroy what little peace of mind is left to Daugherty, Fall, Denby and the rest of Cal's thieving crew.

Comrades are rushing their orders in by the one to five hundred lot: they are getting them in early so they won't be turned down at the last moment with the news that it is all sold out ahead of time.

For the Farmers.

Says George F. Partridge of Rochester, Minnesota:

"Send me 200 copies of the "Teapot Special." I want to help the workers and farmers learn the real meaning of these great revelations against the social system that is oppressing them."

Three hundred copies are ordered from the secretary of the City Central Committee of the Workers Party in Youngstown, a steel baliwick where the party is gaining new strength since the DAILY WORKER began coming into the town.

From far and near big advance orders are coming in from enthusiastic comrades who see a chance of supplying all their fellow workers with the most vital information of the year.

Under No Wraps.

This Teapot scandal has laid bare the class control of government as has nothing that has broke out of Washington this century. Capitalist papers, realizing this, confine their reports as far as possible to the bare official proceedings except where some political end is served by further expose of rivals of the other party. But the DAILY WORKER is under no wraps in telling the story. And the "Teapot Special" of March 17—next Monday—will give all the facts:—tell who the thieves were, what they stole and why they did it.

For a comprehensive as well as interesting story of the Teapot and California oil steals and the rest of the titanic looting and for revelations of employers control of the Burns-Daugherty outfit YOU MUST get the "Teapot Special."

Freight Goes In Ditch.

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio, March 13.—One fireman was killed and an engineer and brakeman were injured when a Detroit, Toledo and Ironton freight train went into a ditch inside the city limits here today.

UNITE FARM-LABOR FORCES IN MINNESOTA

Working People's League for Farmer-Labor Federation

By WILLIAM F. DUNNE
(Special to The Daily Worker)

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Mar. 13.—The Working People's Nonpartisan League in session in Richmond Hall here has endorsed the Farmer-Labor Federation and voted to become part of that oganization.

The decision was reached with but little debate and that chiefly on details of the organization plan. William Mahoney, of St. Paul, is chairman, and Fred Siegel, of that city, is secretary.

The Farmer-Labor Federation delegates, who met yesterday and perfected their organization, are meeting with the Working People's Nonpartisan Political League and the organization is now the Federation of Workers and Farmers.

The Townley organization is also meeting today and has refused to seat any delegate suspected of desiring to have the organization follow the example of the Working People's Nonpartisan Political League and become part of the Federation.

The negotations committee appointed by the Federation yesterday was denied the opportunity of conveying the message of the Federation to the conference of the Townley organization and this has resulted in a clean-cut division among the Nonpartisan League delegates. Numbers of them are now demanding that the Federation committee be heard and are threatening to leave the League conference and meet with the Federation. The rank and file wants unity and is going to have it in spite of the officials.

SENATE DEFEATS BILL THAT SOUGHT TO GIVE AID TO THE FARMERS

WASHINGTON, March 13.—The Senate today by a vote of 41 to 32 defeated the Norbeck-Burtness bill, which would have appropriated a fund of $50,000,000 to be loaned to aid farmers in the Northwest to diversify their production.

Believe Kenyon Has Accepted Post That Denby Has Vacated

WASHINGTON, March 13.—William S. Kenyon of Iowa is believed to have accepted the post of secretary of the navy in President Coolidge's cabinet.

Busses Win Another Victory.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 13.—Motor busses have driven another electric railway to the wall, according to an application filed with the Illinois Commerce Commission today by the Dekalb Sycamore Interurban Traction Company, which operates in and between the cities of Dekalb and Sycamore, asking the commission for permission to cease operation.

Industrial Workers and Farmers of Minnesota Accomplish Unity; Workers Party Praised For A

By WILLIAM F. DUNNE.
(Special to The Daily Worker)

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., March 13.—Unity between farmers and workers of Minnesota was definitely accomplis here with the adoption by the Farmer-Labor Federation Co vention of the basis of representation at the state and county convention.

Characteristically enough for a gathering of toilers unity came without dramatic flourishes and without many really

(Continued on page 2)

MCLACHLAN GETS LETTER OF CHEER FROM MILITANT

Ardently Awaits Release of Mine Leader

In the hope that more comrades will cheer up brave Jim MacLachlan who is serving two years in Dorchester penitentiary, Nova Scotia, for his courage in fighting for the miners of District 26, the following letter from a militant miner on this side of the line is published.

MacLachlan was the president of the district who led the miners' strike in sympathy with the British Empire Steel Corporation's millmen, for which he was expelled by John L. Lewis and imprisoned by the province.

Mr. James B. MacLachlan,
"Guest" of Gov't of Canada,
British Empire—— Steel Corp.,
Dorchester Penitentiary,
Nova Scotia, Canada.

Dear Comrade MacLachlan: Busy as we have been, there is no excuse that I can offer for not having written you before now; in fact, I must confess to negligence in this respect and forthwith offer my apology.

I presume there is little use attempting to give you the news concerning the outside world, especially that affecting the miners, for I understand you are permitted to receive unlimited mail and to read the papers. The Canadian comrades, I suppose, have given you the information concerning the Indianapolis fiasco, but none exist who can give the real story; words cannot describe it and I am of the opinion that even an artist could not draw a picture of it, such was the monstrosity.

Sluggers and Cynicism.

John L. Lewis was at the height of his infamous career in that convention and, I am frank to admit, I am unable to command words outside the profane vocabulary, to properly describe him. With a bold, brazen attitude, backed by his army of sluggers and an unmatchable cynicism, not to mention his brutal carcasm, he ruthlessly ruled without regard to the registration of sentiment, as expressed by voice and vote on the different questions.

I cannot boast, I even deplore the fact, that I was born a British subject, when that government allows its dollar-grabbing dogs of war to imprison you because of your activities in the interest of the ones who work, yet there is little difference, if any, between the governments of the old order. The mystery is that the workers are so tolerant as to allow it.

May we not hope that the day is near when the tables will be turned and our class, the working class, in Canada and all the countries of the world, as is now the case in Russia, will rule in the interest of the workers. Then the workers can enjoy a fuller, better and happier life, instead of as now, slaving for profits, comfort and luxuries for the idle rich.

The DAILY WORKER.

If you can let me know thru your family, to Comrade Bell at Glace Bay, whether or not you are getting the DAILY WORKER, I would be glad to subscribe for you, so you could at least keep in touch with what is going on, until your persecutors are forced to free you from the unwarranted imprisonment which is now your lot. Then again you can serve in the Class Struggle that must lead to the inevitable, complete emancipation of the working class.

In closing, let me assure you that I will write more often, but with the hope that it will be unnecessary to address the letters to that vile den of capitalist oppression, I remain in Comradeship,

Thomas Myerscough.

P. S.—Comrades are urged to write to MacLachlan at Dorchester Penitentiary, Nova Scotia, Canada.

Chicago Bakery Wagon Drivers May Call Strike

Chicago bakery drivers will assemble in Ashland Auditorium next Saturday evening, to decide whether a strike shall be called to force better conditions from the bosses.

The meeting is summoned by Bakery Wagon Drivers Union, local No. 734. Secretary Sastrom will be one of the speakers.

It Hits Hard.

To The DAILY WORKER:—The paper hits hard and well.—Henry Roenne, New York City.

Chicago, Forgetting Its Negro Founder, Gives Race Over to the Mercies of Greediest Landlords

The first house in Chicago was built by a Negro in 1790. It is probably still being inhabited, if it is anything like most of the Negro dwellings in Chicago. Colored people in Chicago have been forced to live in restricted areas, where the dilapidation of the buildings has been almost unbelievable, where the rents charged have been higher than those charged whites in similar localities, and where the landlord almost never makes repairs.

Due also to the wholesale migration from the South, and to the restricted localities in which Negroes are allowed to live, the plight of the Negro in Chicago has been far worse than that of his white brother.

Discrimination.

"Colored people have, generally," we learn from a bulletin of the City Club, "Irrespective of their economic condition and culture, been restricted to low grade residence areas in which the housing accomodations to be obtained are very poor, and in which the rents, on the other hand, are very high. They assert that landlords renting to colored tenants do not put proper repairs on their houses, with the result that the housing deteriorates in quality.

Colored neighborhoods, they claim, do not get the attention from the city in street cleaning and garbage removal that the white neighborhoods receive. Often the worst dens of vice are forced into proximity to the colored quarters, making these neighborhoods unsafe for women and children. These conditions have been greatly intensified recently by the pressure among colored people for more housing.

"It is the unanimous feeling of those who understand conditions in colored neighborhoods that the solution of the problems of housing colored people thru provision of sanitary homes in decent and attractive neighborhoods would be a great forward step toward adjusting race relationships."

Necessities Are Lacking.

In the last three years the Negro population has increased at least fully one-third as much as the 109,000 negroes here in 1920. And yet no provision has been made to house this influx from the South. The most recent investigation of the Negro housing conditions, just published—a thoro survey made by the Chicago Commission on Race Relationship—proves that the ordinary conveniences considered necessities by the whites, are lacking in the colored neighborhoods. Bath-rooms on the South Side are often missing. Gas lighting is common, electric lighting a rarity. Heating is commonly done by wood or coal stoves, and furnaces are exceptional. Where furnaces are present they are generally out of commission.

The Chicago School of Civics describes a typical house in the negro district. "There are no gutters, the roof leaks in two places, the house is continually damp, basement, sink and drain leaks, there is no putty in the rattling window panes."

Never Make Repairs.

On the South Side almost every tenant tells of rain coming in thru the roof, chimney and window. Cases of fallen plaster and windows being without putty are too common to be noted by investigators. No matter how much some of these houses should be repaired, and they are almost never touched by landlords, they would still remain old houses, poorly built, thru which the wind can blow at will.

Owners in the so-called "Black belt" do not regard the house as worth repairing. They figure that tenants can always be found. The DAILY WORKER finds that in sections of the West Side white residents can get advantages and improvements that are denied to Negro tenants. One investigation shows that thirty-one per cent of all the Negro houses on the West Side are "absolutely dilapidated."

Broken Down Houses.

We are told by the Chicago School of Civics and Philanthropy investigator that "Broken down doors, unsteady flooring, and general dilapidation of negro houses are found on every side. Window panes are out, doors are hanging on single hinges or entirely fallen off, and roofs are rotting or leaking."

Colored tenants report it is impossible to persuade the landlords either to make the necessary repairs or to release them from their contracts, and that it is so hard to find better places in which to live, that they are forced either to make the repairs themselves, which they can rarely afford to do, or to endure the conditions as best they might.

"Tenants remain in dwellings twenty years after their unfitness has become apparent," says a University of Chicago investigator of Negro housing conditions, Caswell W. Crews.

"They can find no place to go. Houses are almost all wooden frame affairs, on the South Side. Paint is a dim memory. Toilet and baths are in no condition for use and plumbing is in such a state as to constantly menace the health of South Side Negro residents. It is often the case that many rooms cannot be used because of dampness, leaking roofs or defective toilets overhead."

Worst In City.

The only change in the situation at the present time, the DAILY WORKER finds, is a further deterioration of the physical state of such dwellings. Of the houses in the Polish district, 71 per cent are in good repairs; in the Bohemian districts, 57 per cent in good repair; in the stockyard district, 54 per cent are in good repairs, and in the Negro districts, only 26 per cent are in good repair. The houses in which the Negroes of Chicago at present are living, are in a worst state of repair than any other class of houses in the city. Seventy-five per cent of the houses occupied by Negroes in Chicago are in urgent need of repair and the landlords are steadfast in their refusal to do anything to remedy the pitiable surroundings in which the Negroes of the city are forced to live.

Time For Action.

Many learned men in the city are bothering their heads over the "Negro problem." They are debating whether or not the Negro is in reality an "inferior race." And while this hot air is being expended by people who profess their interest in the "uplifting" of the Negro, the sections where the Negroes are being forced to live are sinking further and further into dilapidation and decay. It is time some of this energy exerted for reform was diverted into looking after the material comfort of our Negroes. They should be given an opportunity to at least live in surroundings as decent as those now being enjoyed by the whites.

And it is time the Negroes themselves took some united action to better their own conditions. Organization is power. Negroes! protest vigorously against the despicable housing conditions to which you have been submitting. Let the DAILY WORKER express your declaration of the right to live as decently as the white. Then your white brother will be forced to show you more respect.

Daily Worker Exposing Housing Discrimination Against Negroes

THE Negro problem is essentially one of housing, the DAILY WORKER is told by an official of the Chicago city government. The Negroes of this city are tired of being made the object for every political investigation and reformist's whims. Everyone knows that the Negro is being discriminated against in the housing situation—that he is paying higher rents for more shabby quarters. He wants something definite done about it. Today we tell what the actual facts of the Negro housing districts are. The Negro realizes that if his condition is to be improved, he must organize and do most of it himself. The DAILY WORKER, however, is standing by and is going to help all it can in the campaign which the Negroes are just starting for better housing conditions.

Probe Catches Daugherty in Some Oil Deals

(Continued from page 1)

some leases thru Washington, prior to this administration.

"Harry Daugherty and Jesse Smith put in $2,400 apiece."

Going into her testimony regarding the Dempsey-Carpentier fight films, Wheeler asked, "What was the deal?"

"The transportation of films in interstate commerce was forbidden and if they could have been transported without prosecution they were to get $180,000."

"What was Mr. Daugherty to do?"

"He was to see there was no prosecution for violation of the law."

Harry To Break Law.

"Who was the deal made with?"

"The picture men."

"And Mr. Smith was doing what?"

"He was the mouthpiece."

Wheeler next went into stock transactions. Mrs. Stinson said, that her account at a Columbus broker's was "intermingled" with Jess Smith's, and that she had 200 shares of Pacific oil and 300 of Sinclair oil.

She did not know whether Smith paid for the stock or got it for nothing.

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Court Stops Oil Drills.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., March 13.—The Mammoth Oil Company was today enjoined by Judge T. Blake Kennedy from drilling any more wells on the Teapot Dome property. Rear-Admiral Strauss of the U. S. navy and A. E. Watts, vice-president of the Sinclair Consolidated Oil companies were named as joint receivers for the property pending the final outcome of the litigation.

New Russ Airplane Motor.

LENINGRAD, March 13.—A new airplane motor has been invented by Prof. G. A. Hold, of the Leningrad Technological Institute. This motor is worked with oil and is set in motion by compressed air. It weighs ten times as little as an ordinary airplane motor and requires much less fuel. It is generally expected to mark an immensely important development in aero-technique.

British Liner in Bad.

NEW YORK, March 13.—A libel action against the huge British liner Orduna of the Royal Mail steamship lines, will be started in U. S. district court here, probably today, following seizure of the ship by agents of the treasury department and customs officials for violation of the prohibition, narcotic and customs laws.

How many of your shop-mates read THE DAILY WORKER. Get one of them to subscribe today.

NO POWER ABLE TO STOP UNITY OF FARM-LABOR

City and Land Get Together in Minnesota

(Continued from page 1)

sensing the tremendous importance of the unanimity in the vote for a substitute for the representation basis proposed by the committee.

Its report provided for mass representation at state conventions but as a result of objections from farmers' representatives, objections were illogical but prompted by the fear of being outnumbered and outvoted at state conventions, representation to state gatherings comes from county conventions held at least two weeks before the state meeting. In the county conventions representation is on the basis of the vote cast for governor. To the state conventions, however, the delegates are elected direct from the county conventions.

Decision Far-Reaching.

This seemingly rather unimportant technical matter of organization was the only bar to unity in this meeting of farmer and labor elements that is hammering out a powerful weapon for the toilers of this state. The effects of this decision go far beyond the geographical borders of Minnesota for on this decision hinged to a large extent the success of the Farmer-Labor movement in the Northwest and in the nation.

Outside of this substitute for that portion of the committee report the report as a whole was adopted with a few minor changes and amid tremendous enthusiasm which burst out time and time again after the crucial point had been reached and passed.

Despite the solidarity now prevailing between the two groups, there is no lack of disruptive elements present seizing upon every opportunity to create confusion. At the entrance to Richmond Halls an agent of the Pike machine stands telling farmers who will listen to stay away from this gathering because the union men will dominate it. The Minnesota Daily Star, controlled by the officialdom of the old official group, today carries a slimy editorial designed to create dissension in the ranks of the workers and farmers and urging them to use the primary and not nominate candidates at St. Cloud.

Papers Feature Big News.

With unity an accomplished fact in the Farmer-Labor federation as a result of its successful fusion of the rural and city elements, it is only a matter of time until the state organization is solidly in its hands.

The importance attached by the capitalist interests to the series of conferences that are uniting the workers and farmers of Minnesota and the Northwest in a powerful Farmer-Labor party controlled by their economic organizations is shown by the fact that the Minneapolis Tribune this morning carries the story of the St. Paul conference on the first page in its mail editions. Its story is a detailed one without any attempt whatsoever to mimimize the powerful Farmer-Labor machine that the St. Paul conference took the first steps to erect.

Labor Circles Active.

The labor movement of the Twin Cities is throwing its whole strength into the unity movement and every local union and both central bodies are centers of intense activity. Farmer delegates here state that in the rural sections the same situation obtains.

Minnesota is off in a cloud of dust and is almost ready to accept the leadership in the task the St. Paul conference of functioning Farmer-Labor parties in seven states placed upon her. Labor and farmer movements set the stage for the gigantic convention of farmers and workers that the action of the Farmer-Labor Federation today makes certain will be held.

On every hand is heard commendation for the active part the Workers Party of America and its Minnesota units is playing in building a movement that promises to be of a size and influence to surpass the expectations of its most optimistic organizers.

Russian Government Stores Competing With Private Firms

MOSCOW, March 13th.—The provincial branches of the Government Department Stores have sold 5,000,000 rubles worth of goods during the last year. There are now eight branches with 24 stores in the provinces. Manufactured goods was sold for 1,100,000 rubles, groceries for 750,000 rubles, shoes, 320,000 rubles, dry goods, 230,000 rubles, etc. In some bigger villages and at some railroad stations special peasant stores have been opened selling goods used mostly by the peasants. They are competing successfully with the private stores.

Dry Raids at Elgin.

ELGIN, Ill., March 13.—Half a dozen summer resort hotels and soft drink parlors in McHenry county were raided by sheriff Edinger and deputies late yesterday. Beer, wine and other liquor was seized and arrests made.

Stinnes Gets Tired.

BERLIN, March 13.—Doctors have ordered a complete rest for Hugo Stinnes, the industrialist, who has been ill for some days.

Our Dead in Utah

(Special to The Daily Worker)

CASTLE GATE, Utah, March 13.—The following 165 men are known to have been in the mine at the time of the explosion, with no hope held out that any will be found alive:

John Therpe,
Underground inspector
John Davis,
Mine foreman
Andrew Gilbert,
Boney boss
Alma Hardy,
Driver boss
Thomas L. Reese,
Fire boss
Ernest Head,
Fire boss
Ed B. Cox,
Fire boss
David Evans
Ed Perkins
Horace Simpson
George Shurtliff
Alfred Rice, Jr.
George Harrison
Norman Harrison
Thomas Harrison
Thomas Pelly, Sr.
Basil Gittens
Tony Spendal
Neil Perkins
Clarence Simpson
Kenneth Avery
John Hilton, Sr.
S. V. Acord
John Huff
Tom Takeuchi
Robert Crow
Sam Jacoby
Ed L. Jones
Alfred Rice, Sr.
William Garroch, Sr.
George Fullmer
Ed Willis
Orson Ungericht
O. H. Rollins
A. Woods
Ben Stevens
Jonathan Thomas
James Murphy
Harry Dodd
H. E. Smith
Robert Dodd
George Markakis
Loren Fullmer
Theros Stavros
George Sluga
Frank Evans
Thomas Pelly, Jr.
Otto McDonald
Tony Malax
John Paillos
Matt Tyrer
Mike Cauperides
Jim Kohakis
Joe Casselli
Paul Kakaris
R. A. Williams
Martin Kimball
O. R. Sanders
George Tsoupis
K. Wyeu
W. A. Berry
Harry Sanders
Bert Cirbaire
Mike Markakis
Y. S. Park
O. E. Sanders
Louis Gialitakis
Steve Speros
Sam Saris
Mike Docemos
Gust Logias
Joe Ambrosi
John Buzas
E. L. Stavanrakis
Just Calivas
Tony Botanakis
L. C. Stapley
Tony Smith
Ben Mascaro
Steve Kontaros
Charles Quilter
Frank Fieldsead
Gust Lucas
Joseph Kirby
George Fieldstead
T. A. Mihos
Charles Lazaro
Emil Berg
Tony Garegnani
Joe Ingram
Jim Karozis
Peter Garroch
T. L. Ingram
Nick Paizakis
Mike Katsanevas
Levi Brek
Tom Manos
John Marchetti
Andrew Glenidas
Gust Mathiodes
T. Nakamura
F. Inouye
Karas Kanakis
Andrew Kempsoh
Steve Nicolaris
M. Cappelletti
George Kulezakis
E. Delaby
Y. Watanabe
George Kappas
Brinley Gittins
John Kontelmas
Mike Bamanakis
Tony Porpene
John Slobenski
D. R. Anderson
J. R. Anderson
Bryan Johnson
William Huff
Oscar Neil
James Cappelletti
James Young, Jr.
A. J. Henderson
Tony Rizzulo
Prince Alexander
Thomas Trow
Jim Dallas
John McCluskey
S. C. Yum
Louis Patrick
Walter Kirby
B. F. Thomas
John Kourgastis
George Eloe
George Mitchell
Mill Seely
Steve Pappas
Dan Morrison
Nick Aquila
Joe Tellerico
Steve Pallas
Walter Richards
Theodore Rowe
James Priano
Mike Zanis
Mike Bertoglio
E. Zagarakis
William Morrison, Sr.
Pete Dunis
Steve Srajakis
John Psarjo
Ciryl Berg
Charles Kolenas
Dom. Bertoglio
J. I. Bodily
Steve Glenini
Charles James
W. W. Pollock
Kanaz Verges
Angelo Koukurakis
Steve Underakis
Frank Piccolo
J. Koda
Mike Staffen
Joe Tagliabue

Note—This list is not given as complete, as it is believed that there are a few more whose names have not been definitely ascertained.

Throngs Cheer 12 Speakers at Minnesota Unity Demonstration

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., March 13.—A thousand workers' and farmers' delegates to the various conferences now being held in the Twin-Cities packed the courthouse assembly room here in one of the most unique workingclass meetings ever held in this city.

Twelve nationally known speakers addressed the meeting on the subject of "Conservation and Exploitation of Natural Resources" from eight o'clock to eleven-thirty. Not a single person left the hall except speakers who had talked and had to catch trains, and from the moment that Norman Tallentire, district organizer of the Workers Party, opened the meeting as chairman, until William F. Dunne, of the DAILY WORKER, closed with an appeal for organization of the workers and farmers, there was no let up in the enthusiasm.

The list of speakers was as follows: Charles Taylor, of the Montana Farmer-Labor party; Joseph Manley, secretary of the Federated Farmer-Labor party; C. E. Kennedy, of the Washington Farmer-Labor party; William Z. Foster, national chairman of the Workers Party; Alice Lorraine Daly, of the South Dakota Farmer-Labor party; William Bouck, head of the Western Progressive Farmers of Washington; W. H. Green, of the Progressive party of Nebraska; Tom Ayres, of the South Dakota Farmer-Labor party; C. E. Ruthenberg, National secretary of the Workers Party, and J. L. Beebee, of the Nebraska Farmer-Labor party.

The speakers were limited to ten minutes with the exception of Ruthenberg, who was allotted twenty minutes, and William F. Dunne, who closed the meeting. Every one of the speakers rose to the occasion and rarely has so much pep and punch been contained in speeches of such brevity.

Ruthenberg and Foster were given a tremendous ovation when they rose to speak. Both pointed out the desperate situation of American capitalism, its essential dictatorial nature and the manner in which the government was used to keep workers and farmers in economic misery at the bottom of the social scale.

Every speaker stressed the need for organizing the Farmer-Labor forces and emphasized the fact that these two groups must work out their own salvation and expect nothing from those who are not willing to cast their lot, win or lose, with the workers and farmers.

The subject given the speakers was a spendid one, for the purpose of the meeting and every mention of the conservation of natural resources, in connection with Teapot Dome brought applause, laughter, and cheers from the audience.

Alice Lorraine Daly won a place in the hearts of her audience with a speech that went straight to the core of the matter, and she was cheered when she urged the men to get the habit of bringing a woman with them to all meetings when the problem of the workers and farmers was discussed.

Chairman Tallentire announced, in taking up the collection, that the meeting had been arranged by members of the Workers Party and gave a brief outline of the work of the organization.

The meeting, consisting of delegates to the Farmer-Labor conferences that have brought unity in the movement in the Northwest, addressed by speakers of a dozen different organizations and eight different states, was symbolic of the crystallization of the scattered units of the Farmer-Labor movement into a great national organization. More than one of the audience remarked, as they rushed to the platform to congratulate the speakers, after the meeting, "This is what June Seventeenth will be, only it will be fifty times as large."

COAL COMPANY BLAMED FOR BIG DISASTER

Coal Dust Accumulation Caused Blast

(Special to The Daily Worker)

CASTLE GATE, Utah, March 13.—The second greatest disaster in the mining industry of Utah was caused thru an explosion resulting from an accumulation of dust, in the opinion of miners with years of experience in coal digging.

The Utah Fuel Company is trying to offset the strong suspicion created in the public mind that its criminal negligence is responsible for the death of 175 miners, practically every one of them leaving a family to depend on public charity for a living.

Send Out Inspired Statements.

Inspired statements are sent out over the press association wires to the effect that this mine was one of the show mines of Utah. The fact is that the Utah Fuel Company is one of the most notorious anti-labor combinations in the United States and has defied all efforts on the part of the United Mine Workers of America to organize it.

So bad are the conditions under which its employes work that even the strikebreakers it took on after an unsuccessful attempt on the part of its coal diggers to organize, went on strike.

While the coal company claims that its sprinkling system was in good working condition there is no other theory of the explosion other than thru one caused by an accumulation of dust.

The Utah mines are required to frequently sprinkle their mines in order to take out of the air any coal dust that might otherwise accumulate. It is evident that the company fell down here and did not properly consider the safety of its employes.

Single Men Fired.

The company's No. 1 mine was closed down last week and all the single men were dismissed. The married men were given employment at mine No. 2.

The owners of the Utah Fuel Company mine were not in any danger from the explosion. One of the officials was at the general offices of the company in Boston, Mass., and another was in San Francisco.

128 bodies have already been removed from the fatal mine. Small fires hamper the rescue crews. No church services will be held for the victims because of the large number of funerals.

Castle Gate is indeed a sorrowing city. It has paid its tribute to greed.

See Reactionary Trend in German Political Outlook

BERLIN, March 13.—The Reichstag was dissolved this afternoon.

The immediate cause of the dissolution is due to its inability to achieve a working arrangement for its ordinances without a state of siege.

A new election planned for May 11, is expected to show a reactionary trend with the nationalists sweeping the country.

Stabbing Brings New Crisis in the Cabinet at Athens

ATHENS, March 13.—A dispatch from Janina reports a cabinet crisis precipitated by the stabbing of an Albanian deputy in a parliamentary chamber by Mufit Lambochova, leader of the Italophile party.

The fact that the deputy is not expected to live has made the political situation critical.

Fight Malaria In Russia.

MOSCOW, March 13.—The second national anti-malaria conference was held here in the presence of over 300 delegates from all parts of the Union of Soviet Republics. A series of practical measures were discussed and decided upon.

Who Is the "Principal"

THE real story of the Teapot Steal and the countless other ways in which the employing class has been using its control of the government to plunder the great resources of the country will probably not be told until the workers and farmers establish a government of their own and open the secret archives of the various governmental divisions and departments as well as the vaults of the capitalist banks and private manufacturers.

Everybody is asking now who is the "principal" mentioned in the telegrams that were examined by the Senate committee. The editor of McLean's paper, the Washington Post, Mr. Bennet, has said that Senator Curtis of Kansas is the "principal." The Kansas Senator, who is the whip of the reactionary clique running the show in the Senate, denies this charge vehemently. Many people are convinced that Coolidge is the real and only "principal" referred to in these telegrams passing between the White House and the nest of oil thieves vacationing in Palm Beach.

But who is the "principal?" The "Teapot Special" will attempt to answer this and other questions that have proved too puzzling to the Walsh committee or which Senator Walsh has not dared touch. What is behind all this highway politics. Who is who in this rogues' gallery done in oil? Where does Coolidge come in the whole sordid affair?

Do you want to know the facts? Do you want an answer to these questions? Do you want to be able to help yourself and help your friends clear up this messy situation and do some real house-cleaning politically from Pennsylvania Avenue in Washington down to every little muncipal and county governmental cellar, then put your order in for a big bundle of "Teapot Specials." We know that you will be more than satisfied with this issue. The "Teapot Special" will carry punch. The "Teapot Special" will carry the kind of punch that will help knock out the capitalist class and its control of the government.

Do you want to help us do this job well? Rush your orders for the "Teapot Special." Do it now. Use the Order Blank below.

Get Aboard "The Teapot Special"

THE DAILY WORKER, 1640 N. Halsted St.,
Chicago, Illinois.

Send me..............copies of "The Teapot Special" Edition of the DAILY WORKER, to be dated Monday, March 17, at the rate of two cents per copy; $1 for 50; $2 per 100. I want to help the workers and farmers learn the real meaning of these great revelations against the social system that is oppressing them.

NAME: ....

ADDRESS: ....

VANDERBILT IS BEAN-SPILLER IN EYES OF G. O. P.

Prowls Around Capitol On Trouble Bent

By LAURENCE TODD.
(Staff Correspondent of The Federated Press)

WASHINGTON, March 13.—Administration apologists are worried by the presence in Washington of Frank A. Vanderlip, who has been sued for $60,000 by the two young men who purchased President Harding's paper, The Marion Star. The owners of the Marion Star were not questioned in detail when they came before the senate oil investigation committee last month, and declared that Vanderlip had no basis for his charge that they had paid twice as much as the paper was worth. Vanderlip appears to view the coming trial of the damage suit with a deadly cheerfulness.

Vanderlip on the Job.

Since Vanderlip made his apologetic appearance before the committee on Feb. 15, he has apparently been busy securing information as to the actual value of the Harding newspaper and as to many other matters relating to the financial affairs of the political friends of Doheny and Sinclair. He has consulted with some of the best informed men in Washington, and predicts that the trial of the damage suit against himself will furnish generous headlines, even in a presidential year. Vanderlip's visit to the capitol has been little noticed chiefly because of the sensational charge by Leonard Wood, Jr., that the oil crowd determined the defeat of his father and the success of Harding in the presidential race, and the further disclosure that Senator Wheeler's committee will connect up Attorney General Daugherty's department and American oil interests, with the recent counter-revolutionary movement in Mexico.

This Mexican phase of the oil scandal has recurred persistently since the beginning. First, it came with Doheny's testimony that he owed Fall more than he could ever repay, because of Fall's efforts in the senate to safeguard Doheny's interests in Mexico. Then former Attorney General Gregory and former Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo, were employed by Doheny to plead with the state department, under the Wilson administration, to protect these same interests. Then George Creel came into the picture with his unofficial mission to persuade Obregon and de la Huerta to surrender to the official American attitude on Mexican oil rights. And McAdoo was promised a million dollars fee if he could get results in Mexico City.

Damaging Evidence to be Uncovered.

Last summer a compromise was reached, Mexican loans were negotiated, recognition of Mexico was accorded, and peace appeared to be secured. Yet, almost immediately the Fascist revolt broke out and secret agents along the border began to report its progress to the American oil magnates.

The Federated Press published at that time the view of Mexicans in Washington that the oil men were back of this reactionary uprising. Now it appears that when one of the agents of the government on the Texas border reported that he had seen an illegal shipment of arms to the rebels he was instructed to release them. It also appears that the friends of Fall were in close touch with the rebel chiefs and that their interest in the revolt lay in the fact that de la Huerta was pledged to turn over vast amounts of the natural wealth of Mexico to American exploiters. It happens that the decisive events in this Mexican event took place about the time that Fall, McLean, Slemp, and other characters in the intrigue at Palm Beach were in conference there.

Young Wood is going to tell what he knows of the secret history of the Republican convention which made Daugherty attorney-general and Fall secretary of the interior. Still more interesting may be the testimony of Clara Smith Hamon, who shot and killed the man who controlled the oil delegates, in that convention. It is not certain that she will disclose the secrets she shared as to Hamon's reasons for making the nomination of Harding possible; but it is expected that she will make clear the basis for Hamon's confidence that he would be secretary of the interior under the new administration. She can say whether Hamon intended to step aside for Fall and whether he believed both he and Fall were to be in the cabinet.

Strive in Vain.

Week-end attempts by the administration press to arouse public resentment at the publication of President Coolidge's telegrams to McLean in January and February fell flat. Daugherty remained in the cabinet. The intimacy of Coolidge with McLean was established. The Republican national committee hinted, in vain, that the oil investigation was another Bolshevist plot.

THE POWER COLUMN

DESTINED to add at least 10,000 new subscribers to THE DAILY WORKER circulation within the next three months, the big campaign has been started. More favorable conditions for carrying on a drive of this character could not be hoped for. THE DAILY WORKER has been received with enthusiasm by every worker who has had the opportunity of reading it. Political and economic developments in America are such as to force the American workingclass to look more closely upon what is going on around them and to supply themselves with the means whereby they may be informed of the important events which are now happening every day. More and more intelligent workers are beginning to understand that THE DAILY WORKER is the only newspaper in America that can supply that information. More than this, the conditions are such as to give the greatest possible impetus to a subscription campaign. Workers Party members and militants in general are showing greater and greater activity and their activity is meeting with unlooked for results.

What this campaign will mean to THE DAILY WORKER is obvious. It will mean that "our paper" which was established under what appeared to be precarious conditions and which has already firmly rooted itself in the lives of forward looking workers, will now take another step forward and penetrate into an ever-widening mass.

Ten thousand new subscribers for THE DAILY WORKER will be the means of building a foundation which will make THE DAILY WORKER impregnable against any attacks whatsoever. It is particularly fortunate that just prior to the campaign, THE DAILY WORKER was able to announce the purchase of its own building and the forthcoming establishment of its own printing plant. If up until now the militants have been a little doubtful of the ability of THE DAILY WORKER to maintain itself from a business standpoint, those doubts have now been entirely dispelled.

The picture of our new building which appears in this issue will offer concrete evidence of the firm intentions of THE DAILY WORKER management to build the soundest possible physical foundation for the Daily Worker Publishing Company. This building is destined to be not only the home of THE DAILY WORKER, but also a veritable center of the militant activity of the American workingclass. From the building at 1113 W. Washington St. will radiate the inspiration and guidance which will lead the American militants and the American workingclass to new struggles and to greater victories.

• • • •

Campaign Lays Down Definite Tasks

THE DAILY WORKER is one of our greatest weapons in the class struggle. To make it serve to the fullest extent the purpose for which it has been established, it requires continuous attention on the part of the workingclass militants. It needs the help of every militant. All that is necessary is a little work on the part of every one. What is required is not only enthusiasm and fine words, but deeds.

We have stressed before the fact that there are thousands upon thousands of workers who as yet do not even know about the existence of THE DAILY WORKER. To reach these thousands, to let them know about THE DAILY WORKER, to let them see it and read it, is the most important immediate task.

In order to make that task the easier, THE DAILY WORKER has decided to give two months trial subscription for $1.00. Every present reader of THE DAILY WORKER must know of at least a dozen workers who could be induced to buy a trial subscription at this extremely low rate. Yet if every subscriber to THE DAILY WORKER will sell only one trial subscription within the next three months, the goal of 10,000 new subscribers will have been far surpassed. Organizations of labor car also assist tremendously in the spreading of THE DAILY WORKER by means of these trial subscriptions.

Those who wish to take a long step toward building up a powerful labor movement in their locality can find no better instrument to help in this direction than THE DAILY WORKER. If they can find a dozen or 25 workers in their locality whom they feel should be readers of THE DAILY WORKER, but who cannot at this time be induced to subscribe, an appropriation of $10.00 or $25.00 sent to THE DAILY WORKER along with ten or twenty-five names and addresses of potentially militant workers will secure a two months trial subscription to each of them and at the end of that time it may be confidently expected that 90% of these new readers will continue as regular subscribers.

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Premiums for Live Boosters

IN ADDITION to the thousands whom, it is expected, will be added to THE DAILY WORKER mailing list by means of the trial subscriptions, there are also many hundreds who are already ripe to be regular subscribers. In order to give an incentive to reach these THE DAILY WORKER has offered a premium of a six-months subscription to either the LABOR HERALD, SOVIET RUSSIA PICTORIAL or the LIBERATOR to any present subscriber who sells to another worker a one year's subscription to THE DAILY WORKER. Here is an opportunity which many of the best militants in America have been looking forward to. Like THE DAILY WORKER, the three militant monthly labor journals above mentioned are deserving of a far greater subscription circulation. Many militants, however, have not been able to afford subscription to more than one labor journal and we know that many will avail themselves of the opportunity of securing free a subscription to one of these three magazines. It only requires a little work and the results are tremendous; the benefits obvious to all concerned. THE DAILY WORKER, the Liberator, The Labor Herald, Soviet Russia Pictorial and the labor movement as a whole will all prosper.

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Competition Spreading

THE BITTER, but friendly competition which has arisen between the comrades of Detroit and Chicago is now coming to a climax and the results will soon be announced. However, this spirit of competition and friendly rivalry has not confined itself to Detroit and Chicago. Every city in the country will participate in the competition started by the new 10,000 subscriptions campaign and it is expected that readers of THE DAILY WORKER will watch with considerable interest the results of this campaign as they are reported in the Power Column every Tuesday and Friday.

The quotas which have been announced in yesterday's issue of THE DAILY WORKER are extremely low and it is confidentially expected that many of the cities will exceed their quotas by 100 or 200%.

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Branch Agents Take Lead in Campaign

OF PARTICULAR importance to the branch agents and city agents is this new campaign. These comrades who have been the best boosters for THE DAILY WORKER until now will continue in their function as the captains and leaders in making the campaign successful. It should be pointed out to all branch and city agents that this drive is to be of tremendous value in the laying of a broad basis for permanently successful activity.

In some places it has been a pretty tough job for agents to make a good start. In many localities not a single DAILY WORKER subscription was secured during the subscription campaign that preceeded the establishment of THE DAILY WORKER and newly appointed branch agents had nothing to work on with no immediate prospects of successful work. Now, however, with many new subscribers coming to THE DAILY WORKER from every part of the country, there will be hardly a city or even a village in the entire country where there will not be at least a small group of DAILY WORKER subscribers, a nucleus upon which the Daily circulation will grow.

The campaign for 10,000 new subscribers by June 15th depends to a large extent upon the activity of the DAILY WORKER agents. The future success of the DAILY WORKER agents will depend to a large extent on the outcome of this campaign.

We know that the large family of DAILY WORKER readers will give their unqualified support to this and every other activity carried on by THE DAILY WORKER.

LEGION 'CRUSADE' BOOSTS PARTY IN WILKES-BARRE

Attacks Spur Workers To Join Party

By A. JAKIRA.
(Special to The Daily Worker)

WILKES-BARRE, Pa., Mar. 13.—"The Workers Party received thousands of dollars worth of free advertising in the anthracite region due to the efforts of the American Legion, Rinaldo Cappelini and Mayor Hart, who is a close friend of Cappelini"—was the first statement I heard upon my arrival to this city from a miner who has no connections with the Workers Party.

The Wilkes-Barre Post of the Legion happens to be in bad need of members. There are more than 3,000 ex-service men in this city, but hardly 100 are members of the Legion, if the official reports are not exaggerated. The workers who "fought the war for democracy" can not be fooled into the petty bourgeois, reactionary Legion. The leaders of that organization apparently realize this and are thinking hard to find some "sensational" issue that would attract new members. A "crusade" against the Workers Party looked like a good recruiting issue but it was a failure.

Anti-Red Meet A Fizzle.

The local press carried "sensational" news announcing a mass meeting of the Legion for the purpose of organizing a campaign against the Workers Party, but only 25 or 30 showed up, and among these there were several "reds" who just dropped in to see what was going on. The chief speaker had to admit that ex-service men fail to support the organization and advised a [illegible] for new members. The "crusade" against the "reds" [illegible]tically forgotten despite the fact that this was supposed to be the star attraction of the gathering.

At the same time that the Black Hundred of the local Legion is using all means at its disposal to prejudice the workers against [illegible] communists, Cappelini is doing his bit to incite to mob violence against the Workers Party. He has been issuing statements that it is the Workers Party, and not the operators, that is to be blamed for the labor troubles in the anthracite region. Our ex-progressive Cappelini, now, indirectly, joins hands with the operators in their claim that the strikes which break out from time to time are not justified, that operators are right and the miners are wrong, and Cappelini made these statements before the grievance committee had a chance even to investigate the causes that led up to the strike.

Press Supports Cappelini.

The local capitalist press, in extensive editorials, gives its full approval to Cappelini and other miners' officials of District One "in their efforts to drive out the radical intruders" from the organization. Cappelini apparently forgets that the miners are very patient and that once they decide to strike it must be for cause. But Cappelini must find some excuse for the operators and the easiest way to do it is to make the Workers Party the goat.

But the attempt of Cappelini and the American Legion to prejudice the workers against the Workers Party and to incite them to mob violence against the "reds" is having the opposite effect. Since the "crusade" started many new members came into the Party and the existing Party units are busy in solidifying their ranks and perfecting their organization machinery.

A WORKERS' UNIVERSITY SOCIETY!

STUDEBAKER THEATRE

418 S. Michigan Boulevard, Chicago

This Sunday Morning
March 16 Eleven O'Clock

Great Popular Scientific Lecture by

PERCY WARD

The Eminent Rationalist Orator

On the Subject:

"The Origin and Evolution of the Human Race"

::

What the Latest Science Tells Us About the First Men.
The Ape Men of About Three Million Years Ago.
The Cave Men of Over One Million Years Ago.
The Origin of Human Society and the Birth of Civilization.
How Speech and Writing Began.

::

Over a Thousand Seats. Doors Open at 10:30.
ALL SEATS: FIFTY CENTS.

Strikers In Court Fight for Rights

(Continued from page 1)

tor took up the examination of Morris Kravis. Kravis said that he went to the Amalgamated Bank, at 371 W. Jackson St., regularly to deposit money and that seeing many of his friends on the picket line he spoke to them.

Taylor Tries Third Degree.

Taylor then went into the examination of Eugeneia Schlacter, Mrs. Schlacter is a foreigner who does not understand English very well. Taylor's method of attempting to aid her understanding was to raise his voice and try to frighten her. He tried time after time to get her to incriminate herself. His attempts were aided by the woman's slight knowledge of English.

Mrs. Schlacter said that she was a widow and that she has three small children and for that reason she was not very active on the picket line.

Minnie Seidel was the last of the defendants called.

Seeks Better Conditions.

"Judge, your Honor," she said, "I am anxious to go back to work. I go to the picket line to see what is happening. I am trying to get better conditions to work under. That's why I am on strike. I have not violated any law."

Sullivan then began beefing to her about her right to work and her right to quit work. He told her that she has no right to interfere with anyone who is working.

It had not been proven that she had interfered with anyone. Dudley Taylor had merely accused her of interfering with someone. Yet she had to stand quietly and hear Dennie Sullivan beef at her.

Court Is Contemptible.

If she had told him what was probably in her mind, she would have been locked up for the rest of her natural life, charged with contempt.

Nothing more contemptible than this bringing workers into court and depriving them of their rights, such as service by due process of law and the right not to incriminate themselves, could have been imagined.

Sissman then asked that the cases be postponed in order to give him a chance to consult with the workers.

Sullivan had a seizure of generosity and offered to let the strikers leave court if they promised to obey the law as he laid it down. He first asked Minnie Seidel if she would refrain from picketing, which according to Dennie was in violation of the law.

Miss Seidel said that she felt that she had violated no law.

Judge Uses Jail Threat.

Sullivan said, "I am here to tell you what the law is. Will you obey it or will you go to jail? If you do not promise to refrain from picketing then I will send you to jail."

"Really, your Honor, I don't know what to answer. I feel that I have not violated any law. I am on strike for a decent living and decent conditions.

"I have a mother and father who I must take care of. I am 24 years old and half my life I have worked hard. I went on strike and now I am threatened with jail. Really, Judge, I don't know what to say."

Sullivan beefed some more.

Then Sullivan asked Sissman if he would promise to see that the royal decree handed down by himself was not violated. "That is obviously impossible, your Honor," Sissman replied.

Sullivan Turns On Sissman.

"Well, if the injunction is violated will you refuse to represent your clients," Sullivan asked?

A look of surprise and indignation fought for control of Sissman's face."

"I most certainly will not," he snapped.

"Do you think that you will be fulfilling your duty as an officer of this court if you do not see to it that the orders of the court are carried out," Sullivan asked.

"I have conscienciously advised all persons who asked me that picketing was a violation of the law of this state. I will continue to do so. But you can see that I cannot be held responsible for what persons I don't know, do," Sissman replied.

"I have worked at the trade these people work at, and I have a very keen sympathy for the under dog. I intend to represent them, even if they are accused of violating the injunction."

If Sissman had accepted the suggestion of the court and refused to represent the union and its members accused of violating the injunction, they would be without a right that every murderer, crook, pimp and burglar is accorded, the right to be represented by counsel.

Finally the court got back to the question of what to do with the defendants until the hearing will be held. After lecturing the strikers, as if they were already proven guilty of contempt of court, they promised to refrain from picketing until this afternoon at two o'clock and were released on their own bonds of $500 each.

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Police Start Big Offensive Along Whole Strikers' Picket Line

While Miss Mary McDowell, commissioner of public welfare, was preparing to try to bring about a settlement of the strike of garment workers yesterday, the police were busy in a desperate attempt to arrest the entire picket line of the striking garment workers.

Nine strikers, who had agreed to meet at the Canal street elevated station, before going to the picket line, were arrested as they were about to start toward the Loop. They were taken to the Des Plaines St. police station where they were charged with disorderly conduct. They were: Ben Silver, Elianor Sadlowska, Florence Corn, Sophia Altsculler, Sophie Martin, May Rodinia, Yetta Harerstein, Bessie Katz and Sarah Schneider. They were all released on bonds furnished by the union and will be arraigned in the Des Plaines St. police court this morning.

Arrest Hull House Observers.

Of the seventeen supposed strikers who were arrested along Market street Wednesday evening and arraigned in S. Clark St. police court yesterday morning, three proved to be observers from Hull House for the Citizens' Committee of the Chicago Church Federation. They demanded an immediate trial and were given it. They were: Mrs. Evelyn Byron, Elsie Richards and Tippy Helen.

Three detectives from the States Attorney's office said that they had seen them in the neighborhood of S. Market street several times on different days and had arrested them because they were present when some girl used bad language.

"But what were they doing? That's the point, what were they doing?" Judge Samuel Trude said in a weary voice.

The coppers were unable to say that the girls had done anything. Mrs. Byron said that they had been walking along the street when a copper pointed them out to some one else and said, "Take these ones, too." They were put into a patrol wagon and driven off.

They Are Discharged.

The Judge asked them where they lived and when they all said Hull House discharged them. The fourteen girl strikers all demanded jury trials and were released on bonds. Charles F. Miller, a cutter, was arrested at N. Robey street by police from Crowe's office when he was leaving the picket line and going home Wednesday evening. He was arraigned in Sheffield Ave. police court yesterday morning charged with disorderly conduct and demanded a jury trial. He was released on bonds.

Morris Sigman, president of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, spoke to mass meetings of the strikers at 180 W. Washington street and 20 W. Randolph street, before he went to the meeting in the office of the Commissioner of Public Welfare yesterday.

Bailin in Court Today.

Albert Bailin will be arraigned in S. Clark St. police court this morning on a charge of criminal libel made by the Wm. J. Burns Detective Agency for statements he made in depositions he swore to in connection with the defense of William Z. Foster in the Michigan cases. The depositions were made in Chicago and aroused national interest because of the sensational nature of the charges made against the Burns agency.

Kuznets Coal Fields Richest.
(Special to The Daily Worker)

LENINGRAD, March 13.—The Geological Committee has drawn up a geological survey of Kuznets coal basin, Siberia. The survey has shown that these coal fields are many times richer in coal than the resources of the Donetz fields. Aeroplanes were used in making the survey.

Russian Surveyers Meet.

LENINGRAD, March 13.—A national conference of surveying engineers has been convened at Leningrad, with a view to correcting the results of all the surveys of the natural resources of the Soviet Republics lately gone into. Delegates have arrived from the remotest parts of the Union.

WALL STREET TO RESCUE IN WORLD CRISIS

Expect $100,000,000 t Keep Franc Up

NEW YORK, March 13.—Advancing a credit of more than $100,000,000 to the Bank of France for stabilization of the franc was interpreted in international banking circles here today as portending an end of the reparations tangle, the approach of a workable agreement between France and Germany and the start of an economic revival in Europe.

The credit, as announced by J. P. Morgan and Company, already has resulted in a strong increase in the value of the franc, it was pointed out and probably would not have been granted had the bankers not been certain that France intends to accept the report of the exerts committee now investigating the financial capacity of Germany, with a view of settlement of the reparations tangle.

The report should be ready for presentation in Paris late this week and and will provide a working basis for the complete financial and industrial rehabilitation of Europe.

More Shops Settle; Thug Boss Dolinsky Loses His Worker

Two more shops have settled i the garment strike. They are Pau Wachtel, 228 S. Market St., th Rosenthal and Liss, 674 W. Madis St.

The employes in the shop of Katz and Dolinsky at Market and Jackson Sts., where two union pickets were beaten up Tuesday, quit work late yesterday and went on strike. More than 30 of them went with union pickets to the strike headquarters and registered.

Detectives from Crowe's office walked behind them all the way to 180 W. Washington St., the strike headquarters threatening and cursing them. They no longer have the "protection" of the police.

Russian Grain Is Ousting American In Turkish Marke

MOSCOW, March 13.—A turki trade commission has arrived at S bastopol (Crimea) to purchase Ru sian sowing material. The membe state that Russian grain has ouste the American and Australian fro the Turkish market. Thus—the said—over 70 per cent of breadstu requirements of Constantinople ha been covered by grain exported fro the Union of Soviet Republics.

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Labor's Own Photoplay

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Shows the activities of organized labor in a true and unbiased light.
Opposes the so-called American plan and the open shop.

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With the Approval of the Chicago Fed. of Labor
Matinee and Evening Now Showing Daily

NEW COMMITTEE GROWS OUT OF TALK ON STRIKE

Oscar Nelson Is the Lone Labor Member.

As the result of the strike conference held by union officials, members of the special citizens committee and a representative of the smaller garment employers in the office of Mary McDowell, commissioner of Public Welfare, yesterday afternoon a subcommittee was chosen to take action towards settling the strike.

The committee contains only one representative of labor, Oscar Nelson, of the Postal Clerks' Union and representative of the Chicago Federation's "Committee of 15" at the strike conference. Dean Holgate, of Northwestern University; Miss Mary McDowell, commisioner of Publice Welfare, and Earle Dean Howard, labor manager of the firm of Hart, Schaffner and Marx, are the other members.

They were appointed by Father Seidenberg, of Loyola University, chairman of the citizen's committee, and is instructed to gather data on wages, hours and working conditions, as well as police brutality and to hold conferences between the union representatives and the various groups into which the employers are divided.

Optimism was breathed by Miss McDowell, Father Seidenberg and Clarence Darrow, who attended the conference as a union attorney. But the two-score strikers who tried to sit in at the conference, but were kept apart with other visitors at a meeting of their own in the auditorium on the top floor, are replying on the picket lines first and on the negotiators second.

"Strike Strong"

"One thousand workers are back under shop settlements already," said President Morris Sigman to a DAILY WORKER representative. "The strike is strong."

The lone boss, from the firm of Bleeck and Arnold, of 237 S. Market Street, talked to a DAILY WORKER reporter after the conference and assured his willingness to settle with the union—if he could get some concessions, and he said a large group of smaller employers he unofficially represented would do the same. His eagerness indicated that he will soon be willing to settle on any terms.

A mock heroic stage play act was indulged in by two big employers who have been hard hit by the strike for union conditions.

Arthur Weiss, of the W. Adams street firm, where dozens of pickets have been arrested, came blustering around to the Commissioner of Public Welfare's office where the settlement conference was staged yesterday, with a certain Mr. McLain, representing the big scab firm of Mitchel.

Boss's Bluster

As he was entering the conference room, he saw the figures of Morris Sigman, president of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, and Meyer Perlstein, vice-president.

"What! Meet with union representatives," said Weiss; "No, indeed!"

Asked whom he expected to see at a "strike settlement" conference, Weiss angrily declared that he had nothing to talk over with the union. —that his employes were "working and happy."

Weiss Backs Down

After this little piece of acting, Weiss went into another room to confer with the Citizens' committee and Oscar Nelson, a representative of organized labor.

Nelson refused to discuss the results of the conference afterwards, but the talk about the place was that Weiss was weakening.

All this while the crowd that had been shunted off from a conference that they had supposed was to be public, so that whatever arrangement developed, would be a "covenant openly arrived at", were sitting in the auditorium on the top floor of the City Hall Square Building.

Boss's Lie Nailed

Father Seidenberg, fresh from his talk with Weiss downstairs, came up and reported to the throng that Weiss and the other big employers declared that all their people were working and happy and that the strike was a far-off thing as far as their shops were concerned.

There was a ripple of merriment at this and Miss Julia Reicher, a striker, got up and said that she had been working for Weiss before the strike and that there were 30 girls from his shop on the strike. Two other girls corroborated this later.

"Happy" Family Bunk

Father Seidenberg went on to report Weiss's story of the "happy" family conditions in his shop and the freedom he gave his employes—even to circulate "abusive" union circulars.

Amusement again and Miss Reicher got up and told how she had been discharged, as had many other Weiss girls for their union principles and activities. She challenged Weiss to allow an investigating committee to see the inside of his shop.

Charity For Boss

Father Seidenberg then gave what he called a little "constructive" criticism and said he had seen that circular—(Weiss must have given it to him) and that he didn't like it. It was "personal", he charged and actually abusive, in his opinion. He said they should use "persuasion" on Weiss, not such unkind methods. This Christian toleration aroused no enthusiasm from the workers who were battling for the living wage from the most notorious employer of the lot—the one who has inspired literally, scores of arrests by the State's Attorney's men.

Miss McDowell made a long and earnest plea for "peace", "settlement," and "toleration." But all this while the real work of the conference was going on in her office on the eighth floor with the strikers excluded.

The Commissioner of Public Welfare, however, was anxious to get all the facts that persons present could give her about arrests for peaceful picketing, shoving of strikers about by police and the use of "sluggers" by employers.

She got plenty of them: Miss Helen Tippy, Miss Ella Gates Starr and Miss Elsie Richards of Hull House, who had been arrested that morning on the picket line and discharged because they were from Hull House and not from strikers' homes gave a list of the outrages they had witnessed and which have already been reported in the DAILY WORKER. Strikers arose and told their story, too.

Father Seidenberg arose and told how he went on the picket line inspecting, with his clerical collar concealed and a heavyweight individual talked arrest to him.

The priest demanded to see his star and the thug replied that he hadn't had a star but could arrest anyone he felt like arresting as long as he was physically strong enough to do the job.

When the thug saw the clerical garb he apologized. Likewise a policeman who told him to move on but changed his tune when he was treated to a sight of the cloth.

Dever Can't Dodge.

When Father Seidenberg said that Mayor Dever had told the Citizens' Committee that he was personally against the injunction and that he had given orders to his own men to make no arrests of pickets unless there was actual disorder but that he had no control of the state's attorney's men, William A. Cunnea, former socialist candidate for mayor of Chicago, rose and reminded the folks present that the state's attorney's men were all under the ultimate authority of the mayor, who could withdraw them when he wished. This was reaffirmed after the meeting by Alderman Oscar Nelson in a talk with a DAILY WORKER reporter.

As to the assertion that arrests are only made when there is disorder, Dr. Ralph Gerard, of the General Medical College and member of the Citizens' Comittee, told of seeing numerous arrested pickets discharged in court "by a wave of the hand," for lack of evidence as to disorder.

14 PICKETS ARRESTED AS CONFEREES TALK; THREE BOSSES SETTLE

Fourteen more arrests by Mayor Dever's and State's Attorney Crowe's police late yesterday afternoon while the "strike settlement" conference of his commissioner of Public Welfare was in session evidenced again the fact that a Democratic and Republican politician act with the bosses no matter how they talk.

The girls' names are:

Minnie Glick, Minnie Yerdico, Carrie Siever, Fayelkoff, Dora Samuelson, Ida Kalish, Freda Nitzberg, Sherley Coragold, Corn Rubin, Anna Rothenberg, Ben Silver, Rose Yanlowitz, Rose Finesilver, Sarah Zelinsky. Sarah was arrested at the request of a newspaper photographer so that he could get a good flash of a girl hustled into the patrol wagon.

While these pickets were being hustled to the S. Clark street station, three bosses surrendered as the result of picket work. They are: The Apple Dress & Skirt Co., 306 West Van Buren, Novack & Slatkinm, 1347 Milwaukee avenue, F. Becker, 1360 Milwaukee avenue.

Twelve more pickets were arrested in Evanston as the DAILY WORKER went to press.

Farmers' Non-Partisan League Joins With the Farm-Labor Federation

(Continued from page 1)

today. Furthermore he read you a telegram in making argument against Federation before Non-partisan League convention and stated that your telegram was directed against Federation plan. Absolutely no truth in statement that Communists dominated conference or confederation convention. We know you and Frazier are misrepresented and misconstrued. Irreparable damage will be done if you do not immediately wire denial. Reply to Doctor Schaper."

This telegram read to the convention of the Farmer-Labor Federation caused a great burst of applause. It was read following the report of Chairman Carlden, of the negotiations committee, appointed yesterday by the Federation

Every influential leader in the Twin City labor movement has long distance calls in for Johnson and Shipsted and a dozen wires of protest have already been sent. There is a determination freely expressed to end once and for all disruptive influences and make elected officials understand that no interference is wanted in the work of organizing the farmer and labor forces in Minnesota.

Carldon placed the blame for the lack of unity squarely upon the shoulders of the non-partisan league leadership and announced their tactics as "contemptible" but said plainly that they did not reflect the sentiment of the Non-Partisan League membership and convention. The Farmer-Labor Federation now takes the position that its committee will meet no more with the officialdom of the league but will negotiate directly with the convention of the league.

There is no doubt but that the majority of the delegates to the Non-partisan League convention will join with the Farmer-Labor Federation and that the reactionary position taken by the officials of the league means the end of their domination of what little organization the league has left in Minnesota.

Pending further negotiations with the delegates of the Non-partisan League direct, the Farmer-Labor Federation has divided itself into congressional districts for the purpose of nominating state committeemen and candidates. They have also elected a new conference committee based on districts in which the progressive element is well represented as they are also on the state committee and in the list of candidates.

I. G. Scott, labor alderman, member of the Plasterers' Union, has been nominated for congress by the delegates from the Tenth District. The Farmer-Labor Federation has adopted practically unanimously the declaration of principles and program endorsed by the Farmer-Labor conference in St. Paul Tuesday and will finish its work late tonight, after which large numbers of the delegates will go on to St. Cloud for the final meeting of the series just held which have brought unity in the Farmer-Labor movement of Minnesota.

Dinner Pail Epics
by Bill Lloyd

OUR ruling class is on a tear. There's scandal, scandal everywhere. In shipping board and Sinclair's tanks, in hospitals for wounded Yanks, in satchels carried full of gold, in federal pardons dearly sold, in telegrams to Ed McLean, in booze permits transferred for gain, in stocks bought on official tips, in flasks upon the bulging hips. It surely is a slimy mess, e'en icy Calvin must confess.

This Ed McLean must be sum guy, he done so much and yet got by. Not only wuz he A. Fall's pal, but he has chummed around with Cal. For with the Teapot on the fire, he gets from Cal a corjul wire.

But, say, I think the meanest deal wuz how Forbes put thru his steal, and took from wounded service boys the things to give 'em ease and joys. From off their bed he took the sheet. He took the sock from off their feet. He robbed 'em of their last tooth brush and stole the sugar from their mush.

"The best is yours, for you're all right," the boys were told when sent to fight. Now wounded vets must be neglected because the man who wuz selected to keep 'em fed and free from cold has copped our Uncle Samuel's gold.

I think that Harding musta bin poor judge of men. It is a sin. Old Daugherty he picked to guard our alleys, porches and back yard. To guard our oil, he picked Fall, and those who "answered country's call" he gave to Forbes who wuz a crook and never gave the vets a look.

And who picked Harding, that's my quiz. Why, that wuz the conventions' biz. But politicians, all alone, picked him in the swell Blackstone. Administration needs a licking, and working folks should do the picking.

Russ Textile Trust Last Year Netted 1,872,000 Rubles

MOSCOW, March 13.—According to the reports of the Moscow state industrial trusts for the year 1922-1923 ending Oct. 1, 1923, the textile trusts made 1,872,000 rubles profit, the rural-industrial trust made 858,000 rubles, the leather trust made 610,000 rubles, the printing trust made 74,000 rubles.

The following trusts ended the year with deficits: The glass trust had 326,000 rubles deficit, the machinery trust had 139,000 rubles deficit.

Of the separate units the Ustinsk factory shows 282,000 rubles profit and the "compressed gas" shows 46,000 rubles profit.

CHICAGO YOUNG WORKERS LEAGUE MEETINGS TODAY

Marshfield English Branch
at 1103 South Loomis Ave., 8 p. m.

* * *

West Side English Branch
at 3322 Douglas Blvd., 8 p. m.

* * *

Karl Liebknecht Branch
at 1500 Sedgwick St., 8 p. m.

* * *

John Reed Branch
at 3418 Douglas Blvd., 8 p. m.

Secretary Refuses To Use Y. W. C. A. as Garment Scab Agency

An attempt to use the South Side branch of the Y. W. C. A. as a strike breaking agency, to secure unknowing colored girls to act as scabs in the garment workers strike was frustrated when Mrs. Lula E. Lawson, general secretary of the Indiana branch, curtly refused to send her girls out to do strike-breaking duty.

The action of Mrs. Lula Lawson in sending the strike-breaking agencies about their business, has caused much discussion in the Negro district. It was learned by THE DAILY WORKER from another source that an influental member of the Urban League has reprimanded Mrs. Lawson for not acceding to this last desperate attempt of the garment bosses to break up the garment workers unions.

Mrs. Lawson refused to listen to criticism in advising her girls not to side with the bosses against their own interests. "I told those who approached me to send my girls out that I did not want to do anything which would cause race feeling among the laboring women of this city," said Mrs. Lawson. "And I told the girls not to go out on a job, even at higher pay, which would make them forfeit their self-respect or be disloyal to the garment union, which contains many Negro members."

One girl rooming at the Y. W. C. A. who is now earning sixteen dollars a week refused an offer of twenty-five dollars a week, and police protection going to and from work, said she refused because she "would not scab on either white or Negro workers, even at a higher salary".

Sullivan Scrap of Paper Served on Pro-Strike Editor

A copy of Denis Sullivan's injunction which has proved itself a scrap of paper so far as the striking pickets were concerned was served on Editor W. N. Koniuszewski, of the Polish newspaper, Dziennik Ludowy, at its publishing plant at 959 Milwaukee Ave.

Koniuszewski's paper has been running a lot of news on the strike and reciting some of the brutalities of the police and private thugs as well as reporting the bosses who are surrendering in job lots to the union.

In the opinion of Judge Sullivan and his employer patrons this is very bad stuff and should be enjoined, particularly so as the stool-pigeons allege the union purchased it. So a deputy sheriff slipped into the newspaper office very quietly and handed the terrible slip of Sullivan to the editor.

Koniuszewski says he will publish the injunction in the paper today. The mysterious document needs airing. So ends the story of another scrap of paper.

Molly Maguires To Be Discussed At Workers Class

Who were the "Molly Maguires?" Why did some labor men speak of the Greenback Movement of the '70s as "an American substitute for socialism?" How did the American Federation of Labor become the dominant factor in the labor movement?

If you are interested in the answers to these questions, and other simliar ones, it will be worth your while to join the 37 students already enrolled in the Workers Party class in American Labor and Socialist History, which meets every Sunday morning in the Soviet Technical School, 1902 W. Division Street, at 10:30 o'clock sharp.

Next Sunday is the last date to register. The topic to be taken up then will be "Decline of the Knights of Labor, and Rise of the American Federation of Labor." The class will meet regularly every Sunday morning, until the final session, on the last Sunday in April. The class is open to Workers Party members, sympathizers and the public in general. Enrollment fee is $1.00 for the full course.

Send in your name and address right away.

Hungary to Sweat More Taxes Under International Rule

By FRITZ KREJCSI.

(Staff Correspondent of the Federated Press)

PRAGUE, March 13.—Budapest's attention and energy is concentrated upon preparations for the new regime of international control, which Hungary—that is, the militarist caste now ruling the country—has accepted as the Shylock price of a foreign loan.

The Hungarian government will introduce a program of internal reform, as a guarantee to the league of nations and its financial backers. As a preliminary measure, tax payments will be exacted in gold, instead of unstable paper money. This will mean that the Magyar tax payer will be obliged to pay higher rates than before the war—despite the fact that workers' wages lag far behind pre-war standards.

This reform is of ominous importance to Hungarian labor. The Hungarian worker's standard of living is already being dragged down by the nation's shattering economic crisis; to this will now be added a heavier burden of taxation, to be met by the worker and peasant in order to fasten more tightly the hold of the Horthy government and its international backers upon the grip of power.

How many of your shop-mates read the DAILY WORKER? Get one of them to subscribe today.

MINERS SPURN LEWIS CONTRACT IN NOVA SCOTIA

Would Forbid Strikes to Redress Grievances

(Special to The Daily Worker)

GLACE BAY, N. S., March 12.—The contract signed at Montreal between the Lewis appointees in this district and Besco has been decisively voted down by the miners in the referendum taken last Thursday. The returns from the various parts of the district gives the following results:

Cape Breton Island	2,257	4,105
Pictou County	215	1,098
Springhill	573	414
Totals	3,154	5,617
Majority Against		2,463

Had the miners been given time to read the contract carefully before voting the contract would have been defeated by a larger majority. The Lewis appointees only sent a few copies to each local union, and in many cases these did not arrive until the day before the voting. The Lewis appointees, both provincial officers and international representatives, urged the miners to ratify the contract, the corporation, meanwhile, coercing, by withholding the miserable increase.

Forbids Strikes.

The contract contains clauses which will bind the miners hand and foot to the corporation. A whole net-work of machinery for arbitration of disputes and an arrangement for an umpire to be appointed if the disputes cannot be settled otherwise are written into the contract. The miners are forbidden to strike and the pit committees are given the job of supplying miners to work in the place of those walk out because of grievances. The slavish clauses of the contract, and the miserable increase in wages—nullified by a rise in company rents and prices—so far as the miners were concerned.

The vote against the contract shows the stand of the miners regarding the Lewis appointees who are ruling the district with threats and bluff. The referendum, besides defeating the slave pact, is also a vote of lack of confidence in the Lewis appointees. These fakers state that such a thing never happened before in the history of the United Mine Workers, and that it is "a direct slap in the face" to Lewis and the rest of the gang. The officialdom has been used to having the rank and file meekly accept whatever contract they signed with the operators and miners of Nova Scotia are establishing a fine precedent for the rest of the miners to follow.

Responsibility on Lewis.

The result of the vote places the whole responsibility for the contract upon the shoulders of Lewis and his appointees. When the miners were ordered back to work last month they protested and demanded that the international union support them in a fight for the 1921 rates. This Lewis refused to do. The referendum was taken with the hope that the miners would ratify the contract and thus become responsible for it. This did not happen, and the miners have made it plain that they are opposed to being tied to the corporation by Lewis and his gang under conditions of which they do not approve.

The corporation states that the contract was signed and will be carried out so far as they are concerned. The Lewis appointees do not know what to do, and have wired Lewis to get advice from him.

Defense Committee Asks Grand Jury to Probe Farrell Cops

(Special to The Daily Worker)

FARRELL, PA., March 13.—In an open letter to the press of Sharon the Farrell Defense Committee demands that the Mercer County grand jury investigate the police force of Farrell who recently raided and arrested six alleged members of the Workers Party and held them over for the grand jury.

The defense pointed out the large expense to be born by the tax payers of Mercer county for the trials of the defendants and asked the voters and taxpayers of Mercer County if they were willing to bear the burdens of financing the Steel Trust and its lackeys in railroading six workers to prison.

Police Fear Probe.

The police force of Farrell will not welcome a grand jury investigation of their corruption and scores of leading citizens are approving of the efforts on part of the defense council to bring the anti-labor activities of the Farrell police before the grand jury.

The defense offers to submit the stenographic report of the hearing and even have the defendants appear before a jury of clergymen or any other group of citizens to decide whether advocating better working and living conditions is sedition.

The defense committee has again been threatened with arrest and Chief Leyshock promises to detain them in his cockroach infested jail if they invade his town. The committee cares little about these threats and will continue to avail themselves of every opportunity to bring about the grand jury investigation of the Farrell police chief and his force of labor wreckers.

Great Party Achievement.

To The DAILY WORKER:—Your paper is admirable and a great achievement for the Party.—Tom Bell, Glace Bay, N. S.

Russian Communist Party United; Many Seek Membership

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, March 13.—Reports are reaching Moscow from all over the country of thousands of applications which continue to pour into the Communist Party. From the Baku district comes a report of 3,869 applications, from Grozny 1,300, Vologda 1,000, Vjatka 500, Kazan 395, etc.

The all-Union Party Conference, which closed here evidenced the close unity and cohesion prevailing within the ranks of the Russian Communist Party. The resolution, submitted by the Central Committee, dealing with the questions of Party construction, which had been thoroly threshed out at the public discussion at Party meetings, and in the press preliminary to the Conference, was passed without a dissenting vote.

This resolution declares for liberty of an open consideration and discussion by all the members of the Party of all the principal questions of Party life, as well as for the principle that all the leaders and officials of the Party are to be elected, not appointed, to the posts they hold. However, there can be no factions or separate groups within the Party, as it would not be in keeping with the organizational principles of the Communist Party.

The closing speech, delivered by Kameneff, declared:

Communists Saved Russia.

"The countries of the world will soon see that the Communist Party not only has saved Russia from the destruction wrought by the intervention, but was also able to call upon the workers and peasants to create a state more powerful and united than any other capitalistic state. The Party is strong enough today to tell our ill wishers abroad that their hopes of a split in our ranks are false, and that the Russian Communit Party, united now as before, is ready for the completion of its historical tasks."

300 Per Cent Party Gain.

KRASNODAR, March 13th.—The state committee of the Communist party reports that the membership of the organization has grown 300 per cent.

SOVIET SHIPPING GAINS IN BALTIC AND NEAR EAST

Line to North Africa Being Established

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, March 13.—The White Sea, Baltic, and Black and Azov Seas shipping lines connected with the State Merchant Fleet, are working satisfactorily.

The Baltic Fleet has been working all along to its full capacity, its freightage exceeding the tonnage at its disposal.

It has established lines from Leningrad to London and Hamburg. The steamers are equipped with refrigerators, and fitted to export butter, eggs, and other agricultural produce, as well as such goods as grain and timber.

663,646 Passengers.

The Black and Azov Seas Shipping Company has completed the work of restoring its fleet. It now possesses a dead weight tonnage of 70,000 tons. During its last working year it carried over 300,000 tons of cargo and 663,646 passengers, equal to forty-six per cent of the cargo and seventy-three per cent of the passengers carried in 1913 by the Russian Shipping and Trading Company, the greatest enterprise in South Russia. Considering the age and disrepair of the ships remaining on the Black and Azov Seas after the evacuation of the Whites in 1920, the percentage are highly creditable.

The Black and Azov Shipping Company maintains twelve cargo and passenger lines. The ships, however, engaged in the passenger traffic are in great need of repairs and renewal.

Alexandrian Line Next.

The company has established communications with the ports of the Near East. The Odessa-Constantinople line runs three times a month. When the "Lenin" (former "Simbrisk") arrives in Odessa from Vladivostok it is proposed to establish an Alexandria line, calling at the ports of Constaninople, Smtrna, Jaffa, Alexandria, and the Pirasus.

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AMALGAMATION SCARES OFFICIALS OF BOILERMAKERS

Editor Dares Not Print Articles, He Admits

Amalgamation has so frightened the International executive board of the Boilermakers & Iron Shipbuilders' Union that strict orders have been given to James B. Casey, editor of the union journal to reject all communications dealing with that subject, no matter whether sponsored by officials or other individuals.

Casey notifies Charles R. Collinson, an active member at Sutherland, Saskatchewan, Canada, that his article is inacceptable because it comes under the amalgamation taboo.

The Journal editor's letter is given below, with the amalgamation part of Collinson's article:

Explains Ostrich Policy.

"Your two letters of recent date, one of them consisting of an article that you wished published in the Journal, and the other making certain corrections in the first was received, and inasmuch as the subject matter you dealt with, Bro. Collinson, was one that I had previously been instructed by the executive council to refuse publication on, I referred your communication to the executive council, which is now in session, and they called my attention to the action they took at their April 1922 meeting in which they instructed me to reject all such communications dealing with amalgamation regardless of whether the articles were sponsored by international officers, district or local officers, or individual members. Under the circumstances, Bro. Collinson, I shall have to withhold publication of your article.

"Regretting that the subject matter was not of such a nature that I could publish in the Journal, and hoping that you will write on some other subject that would be permissible, and of benefit to our members, and if so I would be glad to publish same.

"Yours fraternally, "J. B. CASEY,
"Editor-Manager of Journal."

Amalgamation Vital Issue.

Amalgamation is the vital issue before the Boilermakers' Union, Collinson shows. Membership has dropped off because the ineffective craft-divided system was not able to resist wage reductions and the elimination of time-and-a-half payments for overtime.

The rejected article follows, in part:

"The loss of time and one-half for Sundays and certain specified holidays, the unwarranted decrease in wages utterly out of proportion to the decrease in the price of commodities lost to our organization a large number of members.

Poverty, a result of the foregoing, was also responsible in some degree, for I know for a fact that some of our members did not have the money to pay our dues and so were automatically suspended.

The unreasonable attitude of some of our leaders toward craft amalgamation has in the estimation of many union men I have spoken to on the subject tended further to disrupt the organization of the working class.

Tens of thousands of unorganized workers must be brought into the unions. The saying "In numbers is strength," cannot be denied by any thinking worker and amalgamating our unions would bring them to their highest numerical strength.

Jobs for Organizers.

We are often told that the reason our union officials do not favor craft amalgamation is because some of them would lose their jobs, which to my way of thinking is sheer nonsense. There are millions of unorganized workers in America to be lined up, and I sincerely believe that our officers have the intelligence, experience and ability to organize these workers.

Small chance of them being out of a job if their energies were devoted in the right direction and as a matter of fact many more men of their caliber would be needed to adequately cope with a situation which sooner or later is bound to come.

Craft System Futile.

Under the handicap of craft organization, however, this is impossible, but the rank and file are slowly but surely realizing the antiquated, inefficient and costly methods employed by our craft form of organization. The insignificant efforts of craft union officers amounts to very little in the aggregate.

That we must consolidate our forces under militant leadership or see our organization wiped out of existence is a foregone conclusion.

Zinoviev's Speech to Leningrad Communists

(NOTE—The DAILY WORKER today publishes the fifth installment of the great speech delivered by Gregory Zinoviev to the party conference of the Leningrad District. Those of our readers who have read lurid reports of war between Communist leaders should follow this discussion closely. It is true that Trotsky had a difference of opinion over questions of party organization with Zinoviev and others. But the enemies of the Soviet Republic may rest assured that a discussion on tactics will not give them the opening to rush in their war dogs and lap up the blood of the emancipated Russian workers. A further installment will be published tomorrow).

* * * *

ZINOVIEV CONTINUES:

COMRADES, this has to be accorded sober consideration. Comrade Sarkis laid before you convincing figures from the Moscow Narva district. But I have other figures to lay before you; there are, for instance, 32,004 students in the educational establishments of Moscow, among whom 13 per cent are members of the R. C. P., 15.7 per cent of the R. C. Y. P., making to all 28.7 per cent Communists, whilst the non-partisans count over 71.43 per cent.

In Petrograd the higher educational institutions register 25 per cent Party members and Russian Communist Youth, and 74 per cent non-partisan. These are the comparative figures. It will be said that it is only the comparative figures. It is one of the questions in which quantity passes over in quality.

How can the cultural standard be raised? Solely by the perusal of books? No!

Active Participation Necessary.

We can only gain the culture which we require by means of personal and active participation of Party members in public life—in the state, the trade unions, and the Party.

If the cultural standard of the Party members is to be raised to the level which we require, we need books as well, and courses of instruction, and Soviet Party schools and workers universities, besides newspaper and other aids. But this is only one-half of what we require, the other 50 per cent consists in the intense participation in the work of the trade unions and Soviets, that is, in the work of the State and the Party.

Why are we so backward? For very simple reasons. The Party has absorbed 10,000 of the best forces of the Party nuclei in the shops and factories. I have seen the brief statistical survey of the election to the Petrograd Soviet, in which we see that out of somewhat more than 800 persons, 711 were workmen who had been workmen until the year 1914, and are now engaged in organizatory and administrative work.

"What kind of people are these? They are the same people who were formerly in the nuclei, and now form part of the state apparatus, since the dictatorship of the proletariat requires it.

Sacrifice by Party Members.

It naturally follows that if we withdraw tens of thousands of the best workers from the nuclei, the latter are politically at a lower level. This is our misfortune, but not our fault.

Another circumstance must be added: the lack of time. It has been rightly pointed out here that the non-partisan workman has more time at his disposal than our Party comrade, who is frequently burdened far beyond his powers, and whose material position is often not so good—he has more financial obligations, more material sacrifices for the Party, for the trade unions, etc. Very often he cannot afford that which the non-partisan worker can afford, and he has besides less time.

Thus it happens that we have remained behind here and there, but not by any means everywhere. We must recognize this, or we shall earn that reproach of despicable Communist boasting against which Comrade Lenin so rightly warned us.

We must draw two conclusions.

Firstly, those non-partisan workers, who have gone thru every imaginable course of instruction and who have now, in the seventh year of the revolution, approached very nearly to us must be admitted into the Party.

This is one solution. The other consists of the following: to exert every effort in aid of the Party organizations, to make up for lost time, so that the Party rank and file may be raised to a higher level of culture and knowledge.

Necessity of Workers' Education.

We can already record definite successes. A considerable stratum of Party members is receiving instruction in the workers' universities, in the Communist universities, and in the state Party schools; but this is not enough, it is only a drop in the ocean. The better we get things in order, the more importance we shall attach to this.

(To Be Continued Saturday)

JOLLY OLD TAR TALKS OF WAR TO UNION LEAGUE

Admiral Tips Rich Pals To Naval Strategy

By FREDERICK KUR
(Staff Correspondent of the Federated Press)

NEW YORK, March 13.—Rear Admiral Cole is a jolly old soul! He is chief of staff to the admiral commanding the United States fleet, and has been addressing a few peculiarly chosen words to members and guests of the Union League Club in this city.

Admiral Cole delivered several well-aimed uppercuts to the naval disarmament treaty, drawn up at the Washington conference of sad memory. That treaty, said Cole, had failed lamentably in the prevention of international naval competition.

Disarmament Failed.

Moreover, continued the critical tar, the United States had sought to apply disarmament to all classes of vessels; but there is keen rivalry in the construction of submarines and scout criusers. The admiral added that the United States was obliged to maintain the 5-5-3 naval ration towards Britain and Japan, but has failed to do so.

Now, you will begin to wonder where you have heard these charges before. You will have realized that the admiral's statements are reminiscent of utterances of socialists, pacifists and similar wicked groups, usually branded as "pro-German, sedition mongers, red-liver'd revolushunists," and their ilk. What's up, then? Have we, at long last, discovered a U. S. admiral who is in earnest about this disarmament business?

No, the providential ways of the naval mind are inscrutable. Here are a few of the remarkable conclusions which our very rear admiral draws from his observations:

Gravy for Merchant Marine.

The United States navy must be kept mobile. We must have an adequate naval base on the Pacific, preferably at Alameda in San Francisco bay. We should supply ships that could cruise with the fleet at a speed that would nullify attacks from pursuing submarines. We ought to put all our support behind a merchant marine that could operate with the navy. We require warships of long-cruising radius.

Possibly you fail to understand how we can enforce the broken disarmament treaty by violating it a little more? But that only goes to show that you haven't the right sort of naval mind.

On the immense gate that leads to the castle of the demobilized Austrian kaiser, a Latin proverb is engraved which says, in effect, "In time of peace, prepare for war." That, of course, is the gist of Admiral Cole's remarks. You probably have not forgotten that the same kaiser, who was also a naval officer, lost his navy, along with a handful of other appurtenances, such as thrones, empires and gold-braided jobs. But Rear Admiral Cole, it seems, has learned nothing and forgotten everything. You will agree, tho, that that is what naval minds are for, after all.

How many of your shop-mates read THE DAILY WORKER. Get one of them to subscribe today.

Your Union Meeting

Second Friday, March 14th, 1924.

No.	Name of Local and Place of Meeting.
237	Bakers and Confectioners, 3420 W. Roosevelt Road.
122	Blacksmiths, 64th and S. Ashland Ave.
429	Boiler Makers, 105th and Avenue M.
434	Boiler Makers, 55th and Halsted.
533	Boiler Makers, 62d and Halsted.
	Building Trades Council, 180 W. Wash.
	Carpenters' District Council, 505 S. State St.
2200	Carpenters, 4339 S. Halsted St.
14286	Commercial Portrait Artists, 19 W. Adams St.
9	Electricians, 2901 W. Monroe St.
182	Electricians, 19 W. Adams St.
683	Engineers (Loc.), Madison and Sacramento.
845	Engineers, 180 W. Washington St.
674	Firemen and Enginemen, 5428 Wentworth Ave.
45	Fur Workers.
17117	Gardeners and Florists, Village Hall, Morton Grove.
21	Garment Workers, 175 W. Washington St., 6 p. m.
84	Glass Workers, Emily and Marshfield.
118	Hod Carriers, 1850 Sherman St., Evanston.
7	Janitors, 166 W. Washington St.
	Ladies' Garment Workers, Joint Board, 328 W. Van Buren St.
4	Lithographers, 639 S. Ashland Blvd.
113	Machinists, 113 S. Ashland Blvd.
199	Machinists, 113 S. Ashland Ave.
429	Machinists, 55th and Halsted Sts.
746	Machinists, S. E. cor. Lexington and Western.
1225	Machinists, 53d Pl. and Halsted St.
6	Metal Polishers, 119 S. Throop St.
637	Painters, School and Sheffield Ave.
73	Pattern Makers, 119 S. Throop St.
5	Photo Engravers, 814 W. Harrison St., 6:30 p. m.
310	Plasterers, 180 W. Washington St.
563	Plumbers, 5212 S. Halsted St.
612	Plumbers, 9251 S. Chicago Ave.
297	Railway Carmen, 59th and Halsted Sts.
1268	Railway Carmen, Blue Island, Ill.
1307	Railway Carmen, 52d and Robey.
863	Railway Clerks, 9 S. Clinton St.
16857	Rope Splicers, 5508 Milwaukee Ave.
2	Teachers (Men), 315 Plymouth Ct., 7:30 p. m.
	Telegraphers, O. R. T. Cort Club, Atlantic Hotel.
111	Upholsterers, 159 N. State St.
301	Watchmen (Stock Yards), 3749 S. Halsted St., 9 a. m.

(Note—Unless otherwise stated all meetings are at 8 p. m.)

Nick Longworth Objects to House Probing Bribers

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, March 13.—The House today adopted the Garrett resolution providing for a full investigation of the charges before a Chicago grand jury that "two congressmen" had improperly accepted money.

A motion by Republican Leader Longworth to postpone action by referring the resolution to the rules committee was defeated 197 to 158. Thereupon the resolution was passed by a viva voce vote.

Yesterday the House refused to pass a resolution insisting that Attorney General Daughtery furnish the names of the accused members and the nature of the charges against them.

War With Japan If We Bar Japs, Warns Dr. Gulick

WASHINGTON, March 13.—Total exclusion of Japanese from the United States by the insertion of a clause in the new immigration bill denying admission to persons ineligible for citizenship will arouse war talk and perhaps encourage preparations for a war in Japan, Dr. Luther Gulick of the Federal Council of Churches, warned the senate immigration committee today.

Gulick pleaded for elimination of the clause from the bill and urged settlement of the Japanese immigration question by direct conference with Japan.

BELGIAN RULERS WOULD BETRAY LAND TO FRANCE

"Economic Agreement" Brings Hot Dispute

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BRUSSELS, March 13.—The Belgian chambers are discussing at present with much violence the ratification of the Franco-Belgian economic agreement which was signed last year by the two governments.

Some members of the bourgeosie are objecting to the terms of this agreement. Many industrial associations whose interests are wronged by the new custom tariffs, are against the government; their objections have been voiced thru the Catholic party by Renkin.

On the other hand the Socialists are against any kind of agreement which should unite Belgium to protection of France.

Further, some political magnates are against this said agreement because they are striking out for a closer and even more complete customs union with France.

Secret Arrangement.

The great importance the government is giving to a simple question concerning an economic agreement shows that besides this agreement there must be some secret arrangement or some engagement which are of much greater importance, with the French government.

The policy of the Belgian government during the last five years ended—at the time of the occupation of the Ruhr—in the total submission to the aims of the French imperialism.

It is a fact that France is trying to compel Belgium to submit to her, in order to strengthen her primacy on the European continent.

Steel Trust Rule.

As a matter of fact, the economic agreement is only aiming to compel Belgium to ask for a closer union with France, which means the entire submission to the interests of the "Comite de Forges," the big steel trust which is managing everything in Paris. Belgium has signed with several countries some commercial treaties which bear the clause of the most favorized nation. Therefore, unless Belgium cancels these treaties, she will be compelled to grant to all these foreign countries the same advantages as she is giving to France.

To cancel the treaties now in force is to lose all the foreign markets. To give every country the same advantages as those granted to France is of course to authorize an invasion of foreign products. In both cases, the results are the same: The Belgian industry will have to face such difficulties that the only means to find a way out will be to cling closer to France.

At that time, Belgium will have to accept the customs union which will be offered by France and make this small country the tool of the French capitalism.

Communists Gain In Ukraine.

KREMENCHUG, Ukraine, March 13.—For the last two weeks the local organization of the Communist party increased its membership 42 per cent.

IMPEACH COOLIDGE!

MENTIONING THE MOVIES

By PROJECTOR.

WEST OF THE WATER TOWER.

A real story of Main Street, but infinitely more dramatic than Warner's picture of the Lewis classic. A very young couple tumble along to a realization of love under the utterly deadening surroundings of the small town. Their fathers disagree in matters concerning the next world, therefore the minister's son and his baby bride enlist the services of the town's worst character, the pool-room keeper, to help them get married. They become pawns in the clash of belief and interest and very great and touching unhappiness results. In the end, the town has to come to the boy, it spurned and ostracised because he is its only good speaker, and as the druggist says, "if a speecher can make real estate values go up, why let him speech."

Glenn Hunter plays the gawky, indecisive boy almost to perfection, while May McAvoy puts over one of the finest ingenue "new women" ever screened. George Fawcett, playing her father, the atheistic lawyer, is the only human being among the old folks of the town. But the girl is a brick. After symptoms of pregnancy develop she is told that the pool-room keeper, to hit back at the minister thru his son, has arranged a mock marriage. They cannot find the "Squire" to get the precious license to bear children, so she bravely suggests a trip to the city. In due time she returns with her baby, and when the startled boy shows no affection for his offspring, she flatly refuses to marry him and goes off with her finely tolerant father.

The boy loses his job, the father his pulpit, the gambler his pool hall, the lawyer his practise,—all because a mumbling of words was supposed to be not according to Hoyle. In the end it turns out that everything was all right, they were married all the time, and the town—well, it stayed the same old town just the same. The picture is one of the keenest psychological studies ever screened and some of the actors have done wonders with essentially difficult roles. It is well worth seeing.

Lithuania's White Dictatorship Has Killed All Liberties

(By The Federated Press)

KOVNO, Lithuania, March 13.—Arrests of Socialists and Communists, especially of Jews, suppressions of free speech and press, and search without warrants are the order of the day in Lithuania. This country like various other European countries is being governed under a "state of emergency" law, a form of martial law. Trial by jury is practically abrogated and persons who are arrested on the suspicion of radical tendencies are judged without recourse to higher authority. This applies especially to editors, who are sent off to jail as soon as the government does not like what they write.

During the night of February 9-10 mass arrests took place of active members of the Jewish Cultural league and of teachers of the Jewish non-sectarian schools. The Cultural league is largely made up of workers, and it insists that Yiddish be taught in the non-sectarian schools.

New Trial Is Denied I. W. W.'s Convicted In Syndicalism Case

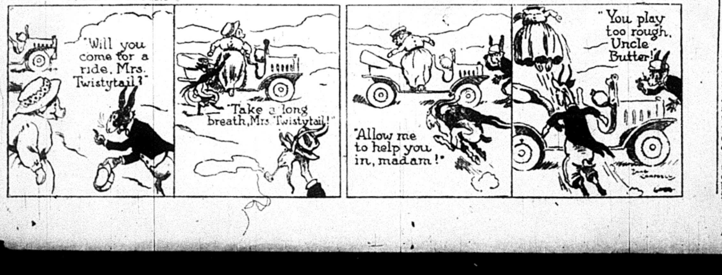
(By The Federated Press)

SACRAMENTO, Cal., March 13.—Following a like decision in the Vargo et al case, the third appellate court has confirmed conviction and denied a new trial in the criminal syndicalism cases of Frank Bailey, F. Franklin, R. A. Gibson, John Hiza, William Joozdeff, James Martin, P. Mellman, and John Orlando. The court admitted that the man had not advocated violence, and that the judge and jury displayed prejudice, but nevertheless confirmed sentence.

The case will be carried to the state supreme court. All of the men except Hiza, who is in Folsom prison, have been sentenced to 14 years each in San Quentin.

UNCLE WIGGILY'S TRICKS—

A LAUGH FOR THE CHILDREN


"Will you come for a ride, Mrs. Twistytail?"
"Take a long breath, Mrs Twistytail!"
"Allow me to help you in, madam!"
"You play too rough, Uncle Butter!"

RUINED FARMERS UNABLE TO BUY NEW MACHINERY

Implement Sales Down To 30 Per Cent

By LELAND OLDS
(Federated Press Industrial Editor)

The sharp drop in the demand for agricultural implements in 1922 and 1923 as compared with pre-war years presents striking evidence of the low purchasing power of farmers since their deflation by banking interests in 1920.

According to government figures the production of farm implements in 1922 amounted to less than 30 per cent of the 1914 volume. Official reports from the industry show that during the last months of 1923 farm implement makers were using only about one-third of the capacity of their plants.

Agriculture Is Secondary.

This apparent halt in farm progress along mechanical lines is just one stage in the slow subordination of agriculture to the interests of industrial capital. Prior to the war the world position of the United States was associated with its export of surplus food products. But the war brought two revolutionary changes, the enormous expansion of major industries and the change from a debtor to a creditor nation.

From now on export of capital in the form of the products of manufacture will shape national policy. A foreign market for the products of industry will take precedence over a market for the products of agriculture.

Just As In England.

The transition has meant a crisis. Secretary of Agriculture H. C. Wallace showed what the attitude of the government toward this crisis would be when he addressed the Chicago Association of Credit Men more than a year ago. He said that England once stood at the same parting of the ways and decided to sacrifice agriculture to industry. "History," he added, "has proved the wisdom of that choice."

Actual figures covering 22 varieties of farm implements show a production of 4,119,537 in 1914 as compared with a production of 1,206,059 in 1922. The number of plows produced fell from 1,335,104 in 1914 to 431,409 in 1922. The decline in production of some of the other more important implements is shown as follows:

	1914	1922
Harrows	764,666	254,458
Corn cultivators	378,934	89,633
Mowers	274,521	80,484
Grain binders and headers	215,386	41,458
Sulky rakes	139,565	30,019
Corn planters	114,657	21,783
Cotton planters	101,256	17,874
Broadcast seeders	106,018	46,889

The importance of improved farm implements is discussed by E. R. Gross, professor of rural engineering, State College of New Jersey. In an article for a New Jersey agricutural publication he says: "To produce a bushel of wheat by hand required 3 hours and 3 minutes, but with machinery it can be done in less than 10 minutes.

1½ Hours For Ton of Hay.

"The cutting and curing of a ton of hay used to take 11 hours of man labor; now it requires about an hour and a half."

The present condition does not mean that the mechanicalization of agriculture is going to stop, or even slow down for any appreciable period. As a matter of fact it probably represents a definite step toward the day when agriculture will be an industry operated by large aggregations of capital according to the most modern methods of mass production. For to bring about that condition requires a period in which small independent farmers are forced into bankruptcy and dispossessed. Their places will be taken by wage earners working under agricultural engineers.

How many new readers have you secured for THE DAILY WORKER? Get another today.

Church With Bosses Against Workers, Says Chief Stone

(By The Federated Press)

PITTSBURGH, Pa., March 13.—Charging the Protestant churches with supporting capital against labor in most industrial disputes, Grand Chief Warren S. Stone, Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, speaking before the seventh annual meeting of the Council of Cities of the Methodist Episcopal church in session here, said the churches lack the courage to apply their creeds of brotherhood and justice. Stone said the churches would have to choose between their large capitalist contributors and the support of the workers:

"I do not need to warn you that the church will have to pay the price if it is going to take a stand on economic and social questions. You can't expect large benefactions from Judge Gary if you are too critical of the 12-hour day in the steel industry, which I understand still prevails for more than 25% of the workers, despite promises and pledges to the contrary."

"You want to know what labor thinks of the church," Stone continued. "I tell you, very frankly, that labor does not think very much of the church, because the church does not think very much of labor. Always in any trouble between labor and capital, the influence of the church has largely been on the side of capital."

Arvo E. Usenius, Active Member, Dies in Superior

(Special to The Daily Worker)

SUPERIOR, Wis., Mar. 13.—Arvo E. Usenius, well-known Superior party member, died Monday evening, March 10th, after an illness of four years. Comrade Usenius was born in Finland in 1892, and migrated to this country 11 years ago. He took active part in the labor movement in Finland as well as in America. He is survived by a widow in Superior, a mother and sister in Finland, and two brothers, one in Fitchburg, Mass., and one in Soviet Karelia. Usenius has been employed as associate editor of the Tyomies, Finnish daily, for the past three years. Previous to that he was employed in a machine shop where he contracted tuberculosis, while working under unsanitary conditions which was the cause of his death.

Despite his illness, the deceased comrade was one of the most ardent workers in the movement and was instrumental in organizing an English branch here.

In him the Superior branches have lost a valued comrade and his death will be felt keenly thruout the district.

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394 Advertising rates on application

Communists and the Teapot

A certain Mr. Marvin conducts a department against "Reds, Communists, Bolsheviks" and "dangerous" citizens of all descriptions in the columns of the New York Commercial. This organ of finance calls itself "the national business paper." We, therefore, assume that what it says is the gospel insofar as Wall Street is concerned.

In a recent issue of this mouthpiece of Lower Broadway, the charge is made by Mr. Marvin that the real forces back of the attacks on Coolidge, Denby, Daugherty, and the rest of the oil thieves is the "proletarian revolution." Mr. Marvin charges that the Communists are directing an onslaught on Burns and such other friends of labor by pursuing their dangerous tactics of "boring from within." This time it is within the government.

Apparently Mr. Marvin has overshot his mark. We Communists have never hidden our purpose which is to get rid of this present government of the employing class and substitute for it a workers' and farmers' republic.

We wonder whether Mr. Marvin is such a high-priced propagandist because he is skilled in selling his clientelle the ridiculous notion that the Communists are responsible for misleading the masses about the corrupt character of our government. His customers know better than to accept such buncombe. The matter-of-fact proof is that it is the Marvins, the Daughertys, the Burns, the Denbys and McAdoos—the link between the stock exchange in New York and the puppet show on Capitol Hill in Washington—who have been trying to befuddle the minds of the workers and farmers as to the real character of the government while they were using the governmental powers to protect and serve the big banking and manufacturing interests.

The Teapot Dome scandal, the Veteran's Bureau fraud and corruption, the Mellon tax steals, and the countless other instances of graft and corruption arise not in the minds of the Communists, but out of the conditions under which the government machinery, and the means of production and exchange socially used are privately owned for private profits.

No, Mr. Marvin, the Communists are not boring into the government. But the Communists will not hesitate to make it clear to the workers and poor farmers that the Teapot Scandal should unite them for action which will bring about a complete change in the political and economic class relations of today. We propose to do away with Teapot politics forever. The only way to uproot Teapot politics is to establish a workers' and farmers' government which will control all the natural resources of the country in the interest of the great masses and to organize industry in such a manner as will insure the collective ownership and social control of the means of production and exchange—the Communist system. The lies and frauds of the Marvins can't stop Teapot scandals. Only Communism can.

Sir Oracle Lodge

Henry Cabot Lodge, the Massachusetts senator, has for a score of years been advertised as the wisest statesman of the country. Many reactionary republican leaders have oft told us that Mr. Lodge is a prophet and seer who can read the future even without the aid of a deck of marked cards or a crystal globe. As the leader of the republican party in the senate, Mr. Lodge has won the title, from many of his blind followers, of "Sir Oracle Lodge."

Thus, when this great historian and prophet speaks let no poor, unlettered proletariat dare question the truth of his findings. In the days when events were not dated in Washington B. F. (before Fall) and A. F. (after Fall) Henry Cabot Lodge wrote a letter, Feb. 22nd, 1921, to Mr. Herbert Welsh, President of the Indian Rights Association, regarding the presently dishonorable Albert B. Fall. Said the historian Lodge:

> "In my opinion he (Fall) is exceptionally fitted to be secretary of the Interior, as it is now generally understood, that he will be appointed to that post. Senator Fall is a thoroly upright and high minded man, and UTTERLY INCAPABLE OF USING HIS OFFICE FOR HIS OWN FINANCIAL INTEREST, which I regret to say is implied by some of the expressions of your letter."

And in the debate on the Colombian treaty, Senator Lodge in eulogizing Fall's knowledge of South American conditions declared on April 12th, 1921:

> "His (Fall's) patriotism and far-sightedness are as conspicuous as his knowledge, and I am sure the Senate will give attention and weight to what he has to say in regard to this pending treaty, with which he has been so largely concerned."

In view of the recent endeavors of Senator Lodge to proclaim his holiness and his complete lack of connections with the oil scandal, and in view of the resolution introduced into the senate the other day to investigate the Colombian treaty, these tributes paid by the Massachusetts senator to Mr. Fall before the latter was caught redhanded, become particularly appropriate. The innocence of Mr. Lodge at the time the Colombian treaty was debated is comparable only to his present Teapot innocence. The "historian" declared then that "the indications are very strong that very large oil fields, perhaps the largest in the world, are on the point of development in Venezuela and Colombia." What will Sir Oracle Lodge declare now?

Mr. Lenroot Quits

It is indeed welcome tidings to us to learn that Senator Lenroot, chairman of the public lands committee, investigating the oil scandal, has at last quit.

We are not particularly interested in the reason for Mr. Lenroot's resignation which was long overdue. Mr. Lenroot's excuse for quitting is illness. Perhaps Mr. Lenroot is telling a political truth for a change. It is not out of place at this juncture to state that the workers and farmers have long ago been sick of Lenroot's crooked maneuvers on the public lands committee in behalf of the Dohenys and Sinclairs. We know full well that Mr. Lenroot's primary reason for beating a hasty retreat from his office is that he has at last realized that it would be suicidal for him and his oil friends to continue in this important position.

Thruout the investigation Mr. Lenroot has hobnobbed with the oil thieves. The junior senator from Wisconsin is an old-timer in the alley politics of Washington and Wall Street. He enjoys the back-door confidence of every big capitalist magnate in the country. Mr. Lenroot is a man of no mean ability. Yet, at no time in the sessions did Mr. Lenroot show the slightest intention or make the faintest effort to uncover the facts of the case revealing the control and outright ownership of the government by the powerful financial overlords. We are not surprised at this conduct on Mr. Lenroot's part. Mr. Lenroot came to Washington as a progressive. He sold out completely to the reactionary clique. While he was on the public lands committee he continued to render services to his masters with unfailing regularity.

Now that Lenroot has quit it is high time that Mr. Smoot, whose record is at least as crooked as that of the Wisconsin senator in the oil investigation, should also get out of office. Indeed, we would adjudge Mr. Smoot the winner in a contest with Mr. Lenroot for services rendered to Doheny. The presence of Mr. Smoot on the public lands committee makes a joke out of the whole investigation. As long as this "Latter-Day Saint of the Mormon Church" stays on the committee there will be no real investigation. Everybody is well aware of the fact that the Utah senator has had intimate connections with the "apricots and apples" in the telegraphic dispatches between McLean and his Washington friends from the White House down.

The pressure of the masses and their distrust in the investigation, in some of its executive sessions, has forced Mr. Lenroot out. Our next task is to get rid of Mr. Smoot. He should go in double-quick time.

Farm Thrift and Education

The Department of Agriculture has for some time been investigating the conditions of the farming population of the country. In one of its latest bulletins on this question we find the following marvelous discovery: "Average school grades reached were found to be directly related to efficiency in accumulation." In other words the best money savers had the most schooling.

If this were the whole truth one would be able to say safely that the department of agriculture has at least been able to solve the crisis that has overwhelmed the farmers. We would like Secretary Wallace first of all to tell us how a farmer can save money when he not only does not earn any, but continually loses on his produce. We wonder how can a farmer save money when he gets less for a bushel of wheat than it costs him to produce one. How is it possible for a farmer to save money for his own and his children's education when he is unable to pay his taxes, to meet his mortgage bill, and to pay the interest demanded by the bankers for loans advanced to him? How can one talk about saving money to a bankrupt farmer?

Before a farmer can be expected to save he should first of all be provided with security of income. Only those farmers who earn more than they need to get along on can be expected to save any money. Thus the department of agriculture is deliberately misleading the farmers when it tells them that their education is dependent upon their thrift, their savings account. The truth of the matter is that the education of the farmer, like the education of the average worker exploited by the employing class, is limited by his income. It is natural to find less education amongst the lower paid workers than amongst the higher paid workers. The workers receiving lower wages can hardly meet their most elementary demands. These workers cannot afford to attend schools themselves or send their children to the higher institutions of learning. The same holds true for the farmers.

This report issued by Mr. Wallace's department, is typical of many of the misleading reports circulated amongst the farmers in order to blind them regarding their present sufferings and the true role of the government in the agricultural crisis. The farmers have had too much experience with such agents of the packing interests as Mr. Wallace and with such help rendered them by the government to put the slightest faith in these reports.

Are You Reading "A Week"?

By IURY LIBEDINSKY

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• • • •

(WHAT HAS GONE BEFORE)

The Russian Communist Party branch is governing this frontier city and fighting the counter-revolution. Earlier installments tell of the fuel shortage that prevents seed grain from being fetched on the railroad. The Party meeting decides to send the Red Army far away for fuel, at the risk of leaving the city open for bandits and counter-revolutionists. It also decides to conscript the local bourgeoisie for wood cutting in a near-by park. Varied types of party members are flashed on the screen: Klimin, the efficient president of the branch, who still finds time to have a sweetheart; Robeiko, the consumptive, whose devotion is killing him; Gornuikh, the brilliant youth of 19 on the Cheka; Matusenko, the luxury-loving place-hunter and Stalmakhov, a practical workingman revolutionist. Gornuikh, disguised as a peasant, overhears talk in the market place about a plot of counter-revolutionists to seize the town while the Red Army is away getting wood. The Communist company is summoned but, perhaps, too late. Robeiko is dragged out of his house and shot, Klimin's sweetheart is butchered and Klimin and Stalmakhov are overpowered and hurled into a dungeon. The counter-revolutionaries are in possession of the town, with the Red Army away. Klimin and Stalmakhov are butchered before the Communist company led by Gornuikh can arrive. The Red Army appears at last with great reinforcements and the big battle begins with Karaulov, a rough Cossack revolutionist, in command of the Red forces.—(NOW GO ON WITH THE STORY).

• • •

"AND whoever mutinies now, whoever prevents us from getting things going, is our enemy," he said with heavy hatred; "and I'd have no mercy on my own brother if he turned bandit."

"I do not know anything," dejectedly said the oldest peasant with a grey beard and faded eyes, "but I feel in my soul that we shall all die of hunger if the Empress of Heaven, our Mother who pleads for us does not help us." And, looking from the hill towards the gold crosses of the churches in the town, hearing the thin, church bell ringing, he took his fur hat from his bald head and crossed himself, and, after him, the others crossed themselves also. And Konstantin Petrovitch, in a little old uniform coat of the Ministry of Education, also crossed himself with a little cross, and, looking at those grey, uneducated peasants, at the grey town, the purple-brown distance of the fields, the misty day, his heart wept for that form of life which was growing still forever, wept in time with that complaining ringing of bells, which with dejectedly lowered wings floated over the town in that inexpressibly simple hour when the sun, like a dull white spot, had long passed noon and was throwing the pale semi-circle of the rainbow over the purple-brown, distant fields. . . .

The Red Army men frowned, looking at the mouzhiks crossing themselves, and then one, the youngest of all, said mockingly, "Well, well, we've prayed, let's get along. . . . And you, Mister, don't lag behind," he added, to Konstantin Petrovitch. The train of carts moved slowly forward, and Konstantin Petrovitch saw how from all parts of the town, across the broad square, people were coming together to the Circus Building, walking singly and in groups, young and old, men and women. Different faces, smiles, gestures, gaits, and yet there was something common to them all, as if one and the same distant, morning sun was lighting them all. And Konstantin Petrovitch guessed that these were the Communists, gathering for the Party Meeting.

This was the first Party Meeting after the revolt, and, for the Communists, the church bells sounded like the blowing of an enemy trumpet, an insolent reminder that the struggle was not yet over, that the enemy had retired but had not been broken; each one heard it, and blinked, but then remembered that a victory had been won, that after all the revolt had been put down, and each one shared his feeling of joy with his comrades. And together with the others, Lisa Gratcheva went timorously to the meeting, came to the entrance of the Circus, but could not make up her mind to go in. In vain Lisa sought in the crowd for faces that she knew. It was as if all of them had been killed during the revolt, but there, see, in a clean great-coat, a Communist star on his breast, Comrade Matusenko himself, secretary of the Politdep, drawing out of his pocket his clean ticket of membership, and showing it to the young secretary of the District Committee, who was sitting in the entrance to the Circus and registering those who came to the meeting. . . .

"Comrade Matusenko, Comrade Matusenko. . . . You at least are alive, Comrade Matusenko. . . . You at least they have not killed."

And Comrade Matusenko smiled with self-satisfaction.

"Why should they kill me I am a small figure, unnoticeable, and have no enemies among my neighbors. My wife and I did not hear the shooting or anything else. . . . Just quietly slept thru it in our beds, hee hee. . . . In the night she woke up and said, 'Iliusha, it sounds like shooting. . . .' 'Enough, Grusha,' says I, 'go to sleep, you're dreaming,' hee, hee. . . . And in the morning I listened and there actually was shooting. I waited at home till they stopped shooting and then went to the office. There was no one but me in the Politdep, but it's not for me to neglect my duties. . . ."

"What's to happen now, Comrade Matusenko? Comrades Simkova and Martuinov, both killed. . . ." Grief and affliction on the face of Matusenko: "I am orphaned, orphaned altogether. . . . There it is, popular ignorance and savagery. . . . And why are you here, do you intend to join the Party?" he asked Lisa patronizingly. . . . "Is that why you have come to our meeting?" And, hearing the sound of the bells calling to the Saturday evening service, Lisa thought of how she had not gone to church today, to Mass, but to the Party meeting. . . . And in general . . . she would not go to church . . . even at Easter . . . because there was no God.

And, occupied with these new ideas, she replied absent-mindedly to Matusenko:

"I have business with Comrade Karaulov. . . . I promised to meet him here."

Karaulov rode up on horseback to the Circus Building, jumped lightly from his horse, and tied it to the horse-post, while he kept looking down the road, watching far away the black ribbon of the train of carts. Some one laid a heavy hand on his shoulder and, looking round, he saw Gornuikh, broad-faced and calm, with a slight touch of weariness in his eyes, and his lips firmly pressed together:

"Are they bringing it?" Gornuikh asked shortly, pointing down the road.

"They are bringing it," Karaulov as shortly replied. And both were silent. They were remembering the twenty-eight comrades who were lying in their coffins, under the red flags, in the yard of the Extraordinary Commission, awaiting solemn burial.

"I'm sorry for the lads," said Karaulov abruptly. "Died for nothing. . . . And you and I were right. . . . The battalion ought not to have been taken out of the town."

Gornuikh was silent, thinking, and then said, speaking as if he were piling heavy, uniform stones into a solid wall:

"No, Karaulov, we were both wrong. You see, there, they are bringing the wood. You just think," he added, with rare animation for him, "that wood gives us seed-corn! And corn, for peasant revolts, is like water for fire. Not for nothing the comrades died. . . . Just now I am holding and enquiry and I see . . . the revolt was coming anyhow. . . ." And Gornuikh began briefly to tell him of the results of the enquiry.

(To Be Concluded Saturday.)

Fixing Facts For Farmers

WALL STREET and its government are working overtime trying to make the farmers believe that they are earnestly endeavoring to end the present agricultural crisis. Big business and its expensive "rural experts" have been playing for many months with all sorts of fake farm panaceas while the farmers have been sinking more deeply in the slough of bankruptcy. To date, these self-styled friends, in reality the most dangerous enemies, of the farmers have spent most of their money and energy in fixing facts for the farmers, in circulating misleading, fraudulent, unfounded reports amongst the farming masses to make them believe that they are actually getting along splendidly, that the conditions on the farms are steadily improving.

One of these reports just issued by the department of agriculture announces "that in 1920 not more than 10 per cent of rented farms were owned by absentee landlords."

Great scot! What has this to do with the misery of the farmers? But let us be charitable and analyze this statement in order that we might get the greatest relief possible out of it for the sorely pressed farmers. Mere nominal paper ownership of a farm does not mean a thing to the farmer when the land is heavily mortgaged, when the average mortgage debt per owner-operated farm practically doubled for many of them in the last ten years, when the freight rates are still at least 15 per cent above pre-war level, while Canadian and Argentinian rates have gone back to or even below the 1913 scale, and when practically 25 per cent of the farm-owners have lost their farms thru bankruptcy in the wheat belt alone.

What wonderful blessings nominal legal ownership brings to the farmers are best evidenced by the fact that in one year, 1922, almost 4 per cent of our entire rural population, 1,120,000, fled from the country in a great exodus to the city, and that in the two-year period 1920-1922, the number of habitable farmhouses abandoned by the farmers almost doubled.

Then the report goes on to say: "More than one-third (of the farm owners) are themselves engaged in agriculture. Nearly one-third are retired farmers. The remaining third are in non-agricultural occupations." Here we have the tragic admission. When is a farm owner an absentee landlord? Is a farm owner not an absentee landlord when he stays on the farm all year as a retired farmer doing nothing but becomes an absentee landlord in the eyes of the secretary of agriculture and his coterie of high priced lawyers when he does not live on the farm and comes himself or sends his agent once or twice a year to collect rent and interest?

In our opinion any farm owner, whether he calls himself a retired farmer or not, as long as he is not engaged in actual farming, in work on the farm, as long as he is absent from farm work, is an absentee landlord for whom other people must work to keep him alive. Thus, according to the findings of the department of agriculture itself, nearly two-thirds of the farm owners are really absentee landlords. It is this owning group, one-third of whom are bankers, merchants and professional men, for whose support the mass of farmers are forced to work from sunrise to sunset. This is dismal fact which no one can deny. When the Wall Street farm experts blink this situation they are only helping to perpetuate the present acute distress of the farmers.

The Poor Fish says: Disabled war veterans are now being turned into trained detectives. When able to bribe a jury, frame a radical or rob an orphan they will be given employment by the William J. Burns Detective Agency.

Greeks Eye Moscow.

NEW YORK, March 13.—Reports reach this city, stating that the Greek government is now prepared to join the rush to recognize Russia's regime. Discussions, carried on between Moscow and Athenian deputies in Berlin, have led to agreement.

Song of the Son

By JEAN TOOMER

(From the book "Cane", by permission of Boni and Liveright, publishers.)

Pour O pour that parting soul in song,
O pour it in the sawdust glow of night,
Into the velvet pine-smoke air to-night,
And let the valley carry it along.
And let the valley carry it along.

O land and soil, red soil and sweet-gum tree,
So scant of grass, so profligate of pines,
Now just before an epoch's sun declines
Thy son, in time, I have returned to thee,
Thy son, I have in time returned to thee.

In time, for tho the sun is setting on
A song-lit race of slaves, it has not set;
Tho late, O soil, it is not too late yet
To catch thy plaintive soul, leaving, soon gone,
Leaving, to catch thy plaintive soul soon gone.

O Negro slaves, dark purple ripened plums,
Squeezed, and bursting in the pine-wood air,
Passing, before they stripped the old tree bare
One plum was saved for me, one seed becomes
An everlasting song, a singing tree,
Caroling softly souls of slavery,
What they were, and what they are to me,
Caroling softly souls of slavery.

AS WE SEE IT

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY.

State's Attorney Robert E. Crowe declares that he has crime on the run. Yes, very much so. Most every day a man labelled by the police and the capitalist press as a "gunman" walks into the state's attorney's office has his picture taken with one of Mr. Crowe's assistants and leaves freely and jauntily. Other criminals whose minds are attuned to entertainment of a higher order than that to be found in the state's attorney's office amble peacefully around the detective bureau, city hall and Mr. Crowe's office, without, however, going in. The police are prosecuting a vigorous search for them. So we are told.

• • •

Since Mr. William J. Burns quit giving daily interviews on the imminence of a solution of the Wall Street explosion, those who buy the papers for a laugh never had more reason to be thankful than today. The police are looking for Dean O'Bannion, for instance. Tho his name sounds rather familiar we do not know the gentleman, but we read in the papers that he is a prominent florist, bootlegger, gang leader and all-round sport. He is scheduled to appear in court today on a charge of forcibly injecting a few lead pellets into the person of one Davy Miller, a business acquaintance of his.

• • •

The police may discover Mr. O'Bannion if he walks into the station some day and holds out his hands for the cigars. Only the radicals are handcuffed. What we are driving at, however, is not the successful efforts of Mr. O'Bannion and others to live long and dangerously so far as the law is concerned but with the boast of the state's attorney that he has crime on the run. The criminals are running around surely without worry, while Crowe's officers are busy arresting strikers. Perhaps that is what he means by "having crime on the run."

• • •

The Chicago Tribune has a real excuse for its daily revolution in Russia. Now, they are fighting for "democracy." If they realized how flat that slogan falls in the rest of the world they would speedily drop it. The Tribune correspondents are very persistent. They have consistently predicted this revolution for over six years and they seem to be just getting their second wind now.

• • •

The local papers carry some story or other every day of convictions for conspiracy. Generally labor cases. The latest case is two business agents of the Candy Jobbers' Union. They got six months in the county jail for asking another jobber to join the union. The organized labor movement in Chicago is not easily excited. Labor leaders are too busy nowadays fighting Communism to have any time to spare for the class struggle.

• • •

The British Labor Party is very successful in exposing its hypocrisy in the house of commons. William Leach, the under-secretary for air and once an ardent pacifist who hated a gun as much as Oswald Garrison Villard, vigorously defended a large air force and while doing so asserted that the flying machines used in dropping bombs on the natives of Mesopotamia and Palestine were "civilizing forces." This defense brought jeers from the house and angry curses from some of the most radical labor deputies.

• • •

The Teapot Dome scandal is acting like a wet blanket on business and industry just as they were about to start up, according to statements made by some of the big industrial chiefs in Chicago. Business, they say, is a good deal like a poet, temperamental, tho, generally speaking, it is anything but poetic. Others, however, do not see why a litle oil graft expose should cause the other buccaneers to stop exploiting the workers. Why should they ?

• • •

The American Federation of Labor in California, the American Legion, and the Native Sons of the Golden West have joined together in defending the present Johnson fingerprinting bill now before congress.

• • •

A new cabinet has been formed by Premier Theunis, of Belgium, whose government was defeated a few weeks ago by a combination socialist-Catholic bloc. Vandervelde, socialist leader, went to the king and hat in hand begged for an opportunity to form a cabinet. The king shooed him out the door and asked Theunis, the conservative, to get back on the job. Vandervelde, you may remember, thinks the manner in which the Russian workers disposed of the monarchial fetters was very brutal.

• • •

Replying to George Lansbury on a question relating to the freedom of India, Ramsay MacDonald replied that in view of the report made by a parliamentary committee in 1919, the government was not prepared to grant any further extension of self-government to India. MacDonald has the same answer for the Hindoo rebels that Coolidge has for the Filipinos.

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THE DAILY WORKER RAISES THE STANDARD FOR A WORKERS' AND FARMERS' GOVERNMENT

THE DAILY WORKER

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SATURDAY, MARCH 15, 1924

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SHOW DAUGHERTY IS JUST PLAIN GRAFTER

SULLIVAN'S INJUNCTION TRIALS BEGIN

Hearings Continue Today Before Hostile Judge

With cold, sneering hostility Judge Denis Sullivan heard the cases of five strikers in his court room in the county building yesterday noon where they were summoned to show cause why they should not be compelled to prove themselves innocent of contempt of court for violation of the Sullivan injunction.

All the cases were put down for speedy hearings in spite of the protest of Attorney Sissman that he was so busy with the court defense of arrested strikers that it was impossible to prepare adequate defense by the time given.

Drum Head Court Martial.

Mollie Friedman, Rose Lewis and John Cohn must have their defense all ready by this morning against Dudley Taylor's complaint that they picketed, in defiance of the injunction, in front of his clients' place, at 304 and 308 S. Market street.

Florence Corn and Clara Gabin, the latter one of the expelled militants who has veen very active in the garment workers' union battle, must appear Wednesday morning for final hearing before the contemptible judge for alleged violation of the injunction granted the Francine Dress company at 205 S. Market street.

On Bosses' Side.

The union attorney's objections were scornfully crushed aside by the injunction judge. But courtesy a-plenty he had for LeBosky of the Francine company and Dudley Taylor, the sleek legal representative of the Dress and Skirt manufacturers' association.

Sullivan's animus against the workers leaped out luridly in the examination of Miss Corn. The girl had just denied knowing anything about any injunction for her shop:

"Didn't you know that you were violating that injunction by picketing?" LeBosky rasped at ner.

Sissman interrupted: "Now wait a minute, where was she picketing?"

"Answer the question!" snarled the sallow lips of the judge.

"But she has answered," said Sissman, "she says that her shop did not have an injunction."

"Because I Say So."

"That is not a proper answer," barked back Judge Sullivan.

"Why?" asked the union lawyer.

"Because I say so!" almost shouted the judge.

Dudley Taylor, the attorney for the Illinois Employers Association, who used the state's attorney's office recently for the purpose of grilling union upholsterers and preparing the conspiracy case against them, cross-examined John Cohn, Mollie Friedman and Rose Lewis who were charged with tramping on the picket line in front of the Graceline firms place.

Taylor Does the Talking.

When Cohn asked the court if the injunction covered the premises at 304 S. Market street Taylor did not wait for his black-robed henchmen to reply, but answered himself, saying that other firms at that premises were affected by the injunction—but he did not say whether the firm Cohn spoke of had a writ or not.

After several perfunctory questions the judge declared that Sissman must have written answers ready by this morning to all the affidavits regarding injunction violation which Taylor presented. The union lawyer finally persuaded the judge to remit the demand for written replies but he was unable to obtain a postponement of the case. He was unable because he represented organized labor which Sullivan hates.

You Do and You Don't.

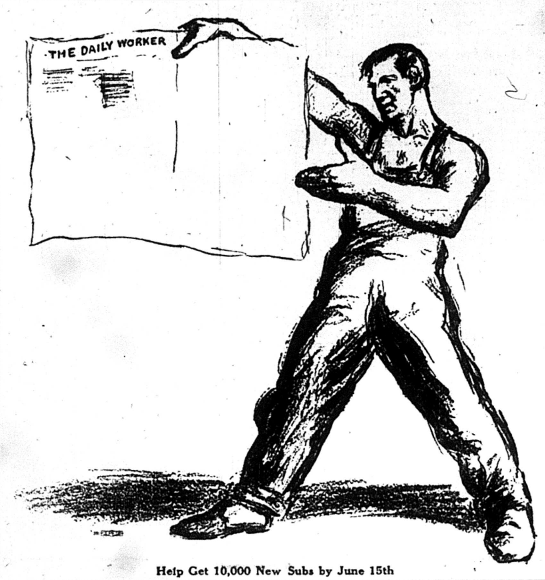
When the two groups of strikers had been properly lectured and told about their rights and also told that if the court said they had no rights: presto, they had no rights, four other strikers were brought forward.

They were Emma Goldberg, Minnie Sugarman, Jennie Liberman and Mrs. Eva Birk. They had all been served with notices to appear in court to tell why they should not be cited to show cause why they should not be punished for contempt of court.

Dennie talked to them and said that he would let them go till sometime in the future and then call

(Continued on page 2)

SAY IT WITH SUBS



Help Get 10,000 New Subs by June 15th

YOUTH REMEMBER COMMUNE, MEET SUNDAY NIGHT

Speakers and Music at Douglas Park Hall

March 16th will set aflame the rebels over the world in memory of their comrades who fought to maintain the workers rule in Paris during the days of the Commune.

Fifty-three years ago the French workers rose against their mighty oppressors and for 72 days held the rule of power by a dictatorship of the workers.

International Demonstrations.

The murderous and bloody hangman of the bourgeoisie, Gallifet, thought that he had buried the movement of the Communards by drowning twenty-five thousands of the rebels, young workers, children and men and women, in a sea of blood. But it only proved to be the first, tho still pale, dawn of the proletarian republic.

In France, Germany, Soviet Russia, United States and other countries demonstrations are to be held in memory of the Communards.

The meeting which has been planned for Chicago promises to be one of the best that this city has ever had. The meeting is being arranged by the Young Workers League and the Workers Party is giving full co-operation to make this demonstration a huge one.

Engdahl Speaker.

J. Louis Engdahl, the editor of the DAILY WORKER, Robert Minor, editor of the Liberator, and Max Shachtman, editor of the Young Worker will speak at this meeting. In addition to the speakers an excellent and appropriate program has been arranged.

The meeting will be held Sunday, March 16, 8 p. m., at the Douglas Park Auditorium, Ogden and Kedzie. There will be no admission charge.

Brookwood Scholarships.

KATONAH, N. Y., March 14.—Brookwood Labor College announces that it has made arrangements or exchange of scolarships with Ruskin College and the London Labor College in England, with the International People's College at Elsinore, Denmark, and the Belgian Labor College.

Bonus Bill up Tuesday.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—Formal agreement was reached in the House today to bring up the new bonus bill for a final vote next Tuesday under suspension of the rules which will preclude amendments.

Senate Oil Probe Adjourns till Tuesday; Walsh Indisposed

WASHINGTON, March 14.—The Senate Oil Committee today was forced to take an adjournment until Tuesday because of the indisposition of Senator Walsh, Montana, chief investigator.

Walsh notified Chairman Ladd of the committee early today that he was suffering from a slight cold and he intended to stay away from his office over the week end.

Ladd then adjourned the committee to meet Tuesday when witnesses subpoenaed to testify today will be heard.

KLAN LEADER CHARGED WITH MANY CRIMES

Young Indicted for Robbery and Larceny

(Special to The Daily Worker)

HERRIN, Ill., March 14.—S. Glenn Young, leader of the Ku Klux Klan raids which precipitated Klan and anti-Klan warfare in Williamson County, was under indictment charging a dozen crimes here today.

The indictments against Young which were returned by a city grand jury late last night, charge kidnapping, robbery, larceny, False imprisonment and assault with intent to murder.

Forty-four indictments returned at the same time as a result of Williamson County's latest "reign of terror," named Sam Sterns and Carl Neilsen, exalted cyclops of the Ku Klux Klan at Marion and Herrin respectively; John Ford, Herrin police chief and other allies of Young.

Young "assumed to take over the government of the city of Herrin by unlawfully deposing and imprisoning the mayor and other officials," the grand jury report stated.

Assassinate Tewfik Pasha.

LONDON, March 14.—Tewfik Pasha, minister of interior of Mesopotamia, has been assassinated, according to an exchange telegraph dispatch from Constantinople, quoting a message from Angora.

Carpenters Plan New Home.

ST. LOUIS, March 14.—Plans are complete for the erection of a new home for St. Louis Carpenters' District council at a cost of approximately $200,000.

DAILY WORKER MAN ARRESTED ON PICKET LINE

Asking Policeman for Number His Crime

Victor Zokaitis, a reporter for the DAILY WORKER, was arrested yesterday morning when he asked a bruiser-policeman for some information.

The information he asked for as Officer 3609 was panting from his exertions in slamming a girl picket against a wall on S. Market street between W. Adams and W. Jackson streets was the number of that officer.

His Russian Face.

"I'll smash your G—— D—— Russian face," shouted the officer with an unmistakable foreign accent.

It happened that the reporter was born in this country and that he is not of Russian parentage—which is not his fault—but he did not argue that point. He insisted on his right to walk the streets peacefully in the course of his occupation.

The officer who was badly excited already because several strike-breakers who had come up in yellow cabs that morning, guarded by police and "sluggers" had refused to go to work in response to the pickets' persuasion and this meant "hell" for him. So in his confusion he let the girl picket get away.

Out rushed a heavy-set man in a light brown overcoat.

"That's the boss," said someone.

"Yes," shouted the boss, "and why the devil," he bawled at the cop, "haven't you called a patron wagon for these fellows?" pointing to a couple pickets.

The nervous cop grabbed the DAILY WORKER reporter and shoved him into a hallway. Just then a passing picket waved his hand to the newspaperman and the cop rushed out and clutched him too—Abe Harris, a member of the Workers Party.

The Typographical Union, of which Zokaitis is a member, was arranging his bail but the Garment Workers' Union put up the bonds first. Arraignment will take place in St. Clark street this morning.

The Standard's Fleet.

NEW YORK, March 14.—A statement just issued shows that the Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey now owns a fleet of oil transports, aggregating 897,000 tons—to which are added more than 200,000 tons of chartered vessels. This represents one-seventh of the world's tank steamer tonnage.

CAPITOL IS AMAZED OVER MEANS STORY

Astounding Tale of Government Graft Is Told

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Mar. 14.—In the most astounding story ever told a congressional committee, Gaston B. Means, former Department of Justice agent, today bared before the Senate's Daugherty investigating committee the details of alleged secret investigations of cabinet members and congressmen, collections of huge sums of money and other clandestine activities which, he said, were directed by Jess Smith, Daugherty's intimate friend, from an office in the department.

$100,000 Bribe From Jap.

Means' story formed an amazing sequel to the sketchy details of similar "deals" already outlined by Roxie Stinson, Smith's divorced wife.

With breath-taking rapidity Means made these "revelations" and "charges:"

1.—That he had collected $100,000 from "A Jap from the Mitsui Company" in connection with the Standard Aircraft Company case which was before the Department of Justice for prosecution, and that he turned the money over to Jess Smith. The Aircraft case was afterward transferred to the war department.

(Miss Stinson yesterday told how Smith one time had 75 $1,000 bills.)

Harding Trails Mellon.

2.—That the late President Harding had ordered him to investigate Secretary of the Treasury Mellon after reports reached Harding that Mellon had entered arrangements for the issuance of "certain permits."

3.—That he had investigated Senators LaFollette of Wisconsin, Caraway of Arkansas, Bruce of Maryland at the request of Jess Smith and Senator LaFollette, after he had introduced his resolution for investigation of the Teapot Dome lease.

4.—That he had once been suspended as a department agent after "a cabinet officer" had protested that he was "too active in investigating oil matters in Mexico."

5.—That he was assigned to investigate sale of models of United States airplanes to the Japanese government.

Means said his attorney, Col. Felder, warned him yesterday not to go on the witness stand because "the powers that were after me were omnipotent and if I went on the stand I would be indicted on any number of things. Sidney Bieber, of Washington, came and told me I should not hurt the attorney general nor the republican party."

Dempsey Fight Graft.

Means said he handled money "paid over for showing the Dempsey-Carpentier fight films" and turned this money over to Jess Smith. Roxie Stinson told the committee yesterday Smith told her he was $180,000 in the fight film deal."

President Harding and Secretary Hughes, he said, were present at a showing of the film at E. B. McLean's house in Washington.

"What 'under cover' investigation did you make for President Harding in New York?"

"Leading up from investigations we had made in Washington that Secretary Mellon had gone into an agreement to furnish certain permits. We did not catch him that time. He slipped thru our fingers."

"Who paid you?"

"Jess Smith. Sometimes Underwood."

"I had Miss Laura Jacobsen investigating Senator Caraway, Arkansas."

"At whose direction?"

"Jess Smith's."

"At the time he was attacking the Attorney General?"

"Yes, and President Harding." . . .

Means said that "everybody was investigating at some time or other."

"Do financial interests have candidates for president investigated?"

"Yes, they want to know what they are up to."

"Was the purpose of the investigation of Senator LaFollette to stop the senate investigation of Teapot Dome?"

Burglarized Office.

"They wanted to know what he had."

"What do you mean by 'going thru Senator LaFollette's office'?"

"Find out what mail comes in, what

(Continued on page 2)

WIRE IN YOUR LATE ORDERS FOR TEAPOT SPECIAL SUNDAY NIGHT

Wire orders for the Teapot Special will be filled if received not later than ten o'cock, Sunday night. That is absolutely the latest minute.

Orders arriving by Special Delivery letters will be received up to the same time. Address wires and letters to the DAILY WORKER, 1640 N. Halsted St., Chicago, Ill. Use the blank below:

'TEAPOT SPECIAL' TANKER LOADS UP AT DENBY TOWN

Wholesale Orders for Big Expose Issue

The "Teapot Special" tanker has taken off a 1,000-bundle at the wharves of Denby's town. Yes, the militants of Detroit have ordered a round thousand copies of the big Monday issue of the DAILY WORKER which will expose their fellow citizen, Mr. Denby, as that uncommon thief has never been exposed before.

This thousand order is just one of many hurry-up calls for the "Teapot Special" in Detroit. It comes from the Workers Party branch there, but numerous Detroit individuals who are making their own arrangements for the best issue of the DAILY WORKER which has not yet come off the presses.

Lowdown of Daugherty.

A rush of orders is coming in at the last moment from the workers and farmers in Ohio where the good Buckeye folks are sweating with impatience for the lowdown on Race Track Daugherty, the patron of bootleggers and the general all-around Platonic pal of the underworld gang in and out of the White House and Palm Beach.

From the oil-soaked shores of California come big orders for Los Angeles and San Francisco where the neighbors of Hiram Johnson want to know why rah rah progressives never breathed a syllable of protest against the giving away of the huge California naval oil reserve to brother Doheny—that is until the senate investigating committee made this steal public property ever so many moons later.

From the Iron Range.

Oil and steel run close together in modern industry and high finance so it is natural to find the comrades on the Minnesota Iron Range eager for the "Special." Just in the last half hour has come an urgent request from the militants at Chisholm, on the Range, for a flock of hand bills to advertise the "Special." Enclosed is a check for a 250-bundle.

Patrick Conroy writes from Drumheller, Alberta, for a bundle order saying:

"I appreciate the efforts you are putting forth to awaken the workers and farmers to the need of a stand against this system of exploitation under which we are living," and he concludes with a request for subscription forms.

Get aboard the "Teapot Special." It's loaded for bear.

Burns Is Exposed.

The goods on William J. Burns, arch grafting fink, will be in the great special. We'll show up that labor-hating scoundrel as a liar and a crook of the dirtiest water.

Burns says that he has severed connection with his agency, since he went into the Department of Justice. The "Teapot Special" will show over his own signature that he lies,—that he is still closely tide up with the William J. Burns agency, which he uses in his campaign against the labor movement as part of the program of Big Business's Department of Justice.

300 ATTEND F.-L. P. MEET IN MINNESOTA

Obstructionists Still Battle the June 17th Convention

By WILLIAM F. DUNNE.

(Special to The Daily Worker)

ST. CLOUD, Minn., Mar. 14.—The convention of the official Farmer-Labor Party of Minnesota, the Pike Organization, went into session here today with approximately 300 delegates in attendance.

State Chairman F. A. Pike made the opening address of the convention. It was a long, rambling speech, made up of time-worn platitudes and a somewhat odious attempt to take a slam at the more progressive elements, without actually calling names. Pike is an unprepossessing individual who reminds one of a fat bleached toad.

Pike's Rough Stuff.

Following the conclusion of his address in which the mention of the U. S. Senator La Follette was all that brought applause, Pike himself nominated a chairman and thereby aroused a storm of protest. He had moved that Baldus of the now defunct Nonpartisan League be made temporary chairman, but after some bitter debate a substitute motion throwing open the nominations was carried and David Evans, the Farmer-Labor Party's first candidate for Governor, was elected.

It was moved, seconded and carried that each district—there are ten congressional districts in Minnesota—select one of the delegation as a member of the credential committee, and that the convention adjourn for one hour.

There is a bitter hostility evident in the convention between the Nonpartisan League officials, who lost out yesterday when their followers voted to join the Farmer-Labor Federation, and the labor group from the Twin Cities and other labor centers.

With what strength they can rally in this convention, which is largely a convention of individuals and not of organizations, the obstructionists, who have been on the job in every one of the conferences so far, are going to try and stage an eleventh hour rally and prevent if possible the indorsement of the June 17th convention, and other decisions of the Farmer-Labor Federation.

In the long run it will make little difference what this gathering does, because it has no economic basis—the unions, cooperatives and other organizations of the workers and farmers being represented by the Farmer-Labor Federation.

Publish Weekly.

It would be the crowning evidence of unity if the convention call and June 17th convention were endorsed here, but if sabotage prevents it the farmer-labor government of Minnesota and the Northwest will have suffered but little damage. One of the most disgusting incidents here, however, is the fact that a few labor men, former radicals, are double-crossing their own delegations from the Twin Cities, and not only voting with the reactionaries, but aiding them to organize their forces. Delegate Vandenberg, of the painters' union, of Minneapolis, and Delegate Call Parsons, of the World War Veterans, of the same city, are two of the traitors whose actions are most obnoxious.

The Farmer-Labor Federation, in its final session Thursday night, decided not to endorse candidates, but to allow members to file in the primaries. William Mahoney, of St. Paul,

(Continued on page 2)

Get Aboard "The Teapot Special"

THE DAILY WORKER, 1640 N. Halsted St.,
Chicago, Illinois.

Send me..............copies of "The Teapot Special" Edition of the DAILY WORKER, to be dated Monday, March 17, at the rate of two cents per copy; $1 for 50; $2 per 100. I want to help the workers and farmers learn the real meaning of these great revelations against the social system that is oppressing them.

NAME: ....

ADDRESS: ....

GIRLS BEATEN IN EARLY MORNING RAIDS ON PICKETS

Young Workers League Members Arrested

(Continued from Page 1)

them. He gave no indication when their cases would be called. They were all charged with violating the injunction of the Francine Dress Co.

Urges Injunction Be Defied.

Garment strikers who filled the hall at 180 W. Washington street yesterday afternoon wildly applauded when John J. Johnstone, representative of the painter's union and the Chicago Federation of Labor exhorted them to defy the infamous injuntion which the notorious Judge Sullivan and the manufacturers were using against the militant pickets of the union.

Johnstone urged mass picketing—with all the forces of the Chicago Federation of Labor taking part in the defiance—and declared that the officialdom of the federation and the unions must throw themselves into the picketing demonstrations.

The immense enthusiasm which greeted Johnstone's militant declarations showed the sentiments of the strikers towards the fighting issue which Sullivan's injunctions have aroused.

From Workers Party.

Johnstone was summoned direct from the Workers Party office as the result of the mass picketing of members of the party yesterday morning when Peter Herd, Abe Harris, Victor Zokaitis and Jack Harvey were arrested.

There was no mincing of words as the speaker took the platform. Declaring that he had seen girls arrested for nothing at all, he cried:

"I want to tell you, brothers and sisters, that if you should go back now without continuing this big fight that you would be in the same position as the steel and textile strikers. It is better to work seven days a week on the picket line now than six days under the conditions in the scab shops."

Johnstone emphasized that this strike dare not be looked upon merely as a garment workers' strike, that it was a strike that affected the entire labor movement and that the entire trade union movement must back it.

Officials Must Picket.

The strikers who had been following his remarks intently cheered him to the echo every time he pointed out that it was the co-operation of all the forces of labor that would win the strike. He urged again that the officials of the labor movement of Chicago must go on the picket line themselves.

Strikers, mindful of the promise of the Chicago Federation of Labor to give them the fullest support, are watching the picket lines for recruits from the Federation. They are watching for the officials of the Federation and the Committee of 15. Tomorrow's meeting of the Federation will be well attended.

On Trial Before Judge Boyer.

Next Thursday at four o'clock, twelve strikers will be tried for disorderly conduct before Judge Boyer, in Evanston police court. They were all arrested Thursday afternoon in front of various dress shops in Evanston, because they picketed.

They are: Dave Fiedelson, Leah Kadi, Nathan Bernstein, Sarah Shapiro, Therese Rhode, Ray Cogan, Jack Eisenstein, Mary Wolinsky, Peter Yatina, Sarah Broswell, George Goldberg and Rose Onofris.

Thursday afternoon when they were arrested they were peacefully picketing the shops of the dress bosses and the police merely grabbed them and loaded them into all sorts of autos and took them to the police station. There they were charged with disorderly conduct and arraigned before Judge Boyer and the date of their trial set for next Thursday.

The arrests were made following a long fight between the police of Evanston and the union. For some time the police grabbed all pickets who came to the dress shops and deported them out of Evanston. They repeatedly said then that they could not make any charge against them. Last Tuesday the police suddenly changed their tactics. They permitted the strikers to picket the shops and hauled the scabs to and from work in the autos they had been using to deport the workers.

The picketing was successful in spite of the aid rendered the bosses by the police. Most of the shops were working with less than half their force Thursday. So the police again changed their tactics and arrested the pickets for disorderly conduct, for doing the same things they had formerly done and for which the police said they could not make any charges.

John Harvey and Peter Herd, members of the Young Workers League were thrown into the patrol wagon from off the garment strike picket line in the early morning mass arrests by police.

Use Tactics of Thugs.

Thug tactics characterized the actions of the officers of "the law". Girls were shoved about and in some cases beaten as the blue coats and plainclothesmen raided the picket lines where the girls were thinning the ranks of the strikebreakers by their persuasive methods.

Eleanor Sadlowsky saw a detective flailing Elizabeth Holska with his fists on S. Market St. and rushed to her assistance. The victim would have been rescued from the brute had not others come to reinforce him and Miss Sadlowsky and Miss Holska were both arrested and charged with assault—by their assailant.

Picket Is Beaten Up.

Ida Abrams was another picket who was beaten up—this time by a private "slugger". Lillian Haise, Dora Rebinoff, Selma Miller, Fannie Yankes, Martha Mihha, John Pfeifer, Sylvia Martin and Libby Jason were arrested at about the same time.

All the prisoners were taken to the S. Clark St. station and will be arraigned this morning at the police court there where they will demand jury trials. All were freed on bail furnished by the union.

Chicago Council For Foreign-Born Meets Tomorrow

The Chicago Council for the Protection of Foreign Born Workers will hold an important session at 180 W. Washington St., Room 301, tomorrow morning.

The council, which represents strong local unions of the Chicago Federation of Labor and numerous organizations of foreign born workers, was recently organized for the purpose of combining labor's forces against the vicious "exception" laws sponsored by Secretary Davis and other enemies of labor.

Two week's ago the council's resolution for labor unity against this legislation passed the Chicago Federation of Labor without a dissenting vote.

The call for tomorrow's conference signed by Secretary E. Holt, says in part:

> "The Executive Committee has a comprehensive report to make of the instructions already received and carried out, as well as plans for future work. Additional local unions and fraternal organizations have now selected delegates. We have opportunities to build up this movement and make it a big, really effective effort in the campaign to oppose the passage of the obnoxious laws now pending before Congress.

Label Store Grows.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 14.—The Union Label Products Co., a co-operative clothing store here owned by union people, having outgrown its old quarters, has moved to the corner of Market street and Broadway, where it is hoped to expand the establishment to a department store. Shares are being sold among union members by the organization committee, and good progress is reported.

D. of J. Cesspool of Graft

(Continued from page 1)

papers are laying around. If there's a servant in his home, a colored servant, get your colored detective, take the servant out, have her write down what's said at the table."

"The reports that you furnished Smith, went to the Attorney General?"

"Yes."

"Did he tell you he was doing it for the Attorney General?"

"Yes. Wait a minute. He didn't say that. We don't do things that way. A man don't have to kick me down with an idea."

"You have delivered messages to Smith and seen him give them to the Attorney General?" Wheeler went on.

"Yes."

"You have seen him get reports from the stock market for the Attorney General."

"I was never in there when he was not getting reports on the stock market."

Threatened to Shoot.

At this point Means made his statement regarding the advice of his counsel, Col. Felder, that if he testified he would be indicted "on any number of things and would soon be unable to put up bond," and charged that Sidney Beiber of Washington advised him not to hurt Daugherty or the republican party.

"Who else spoke to you about not testifying?" asked Senator Jones, Washington.

"I would rather not say, I promised not. I'll ask him."

The committee agreed he might give the information later.

"Anybody else?"

"I got one phone call."

"Who from?"

"Some gum shoe man. He told me I would be shot down and a lot of that junk, trying to frighten me."

Means said he was asked to investigate Elias H. Mortimer, chief witness against Col. Chas. F. Forbes in the Veterans' Bureau inquiry.

"Has there been any attempt to intimidate you since you were subpoenaed?"

Harding Saw Picture.

"Yes, I don't know who he was, but he was from the Department of Justice. He said that I had turned over papers to Bieber in the investigation of Mortimer."

"You don't know his name?"

"No."

Means said his telephone wires were tapped.

"You know something of the Dempsey-Carpentier fight pictures. Was the money paid over for the showing of the Films?"

"Yes, I handled it."

"Who did you turn the money over to?"

"Jess Smith. He owned a part of the pictures."

"Who was present when the films were shown at McLean's house in Washington?"

"The President, Secretary Hughes ——" Here Means consulted his dairy and then added: "Now as I understood this film matter, the owners of the pictures were Jess Smith, Jap Muma, Will Orr and Howard Mannington."

"Do you know who Mannington represented?"

"No."

"Who was present?"

"Secretary Hughes, Will Orr, Smith, the President, the Attorney General and Ned McLean."

"Money has been paid to you on whiskey transactions and others, that was turned over to Jess Smith?"

"Yes."

"How much money passed thru your hands?"

"Oh, at one time and another maybe between $35,000 and $40,000.

Adjournment was then taken until 10 a. m. tomorrow.

Farmer-Labor Unity Fight Is Now On At St. Cloud Convention

(Continued from page 1)

was elected chairman, and Ralph Harmon, secretary-treasurer.

It was decided to publish a weekly paper devoted to the Interest of the farmer-labor movement as soon as arrangements can be made.

The state committee elected by the Federation consists of two members from each congressional district. The last session was a long and trying one and marked by constant efforts of the obstructionists to destroy the unity effected by the fusion of the farmers of the league with the Federation.

Women on Committee.

David Evans was made permanent chairman and Ralph Harmon, permanent secretary. Both elections were unanimous.

The resolutions committee was selected in the same manner as the credentials committee, with the addition of three women, among them Mrs. I. G. Scott, wife of Minneapolis labor alderman.

The desperate condition of the Minnesota Daily Star was brought to the attention of the convention by a report of the Minneapolis Trades and Labor Assembly which showed that something like $250,000 was needed immediately to save the paper.

The convention refused to assume responsibility for financing the Star after a delegate had asked, "Is the policy of the Star the same now as when it started?"

Insistent demand for some sort of a financial report from Chairman Pike brought him back to the platform where he spent an embarrassing half hour disclaiming any knowledge of the financial condition of the organization.

The resolutions committee has not reported yet and the convention is simply killing time. There are enough contentious matters, including the endorsement of the June 17th convention and the matter of a platform, to keep the convention in session until the early morning hours, if the expected attempt to prevent endorsement of these measures is made.

* * *

At press time a report was received from St. Cloud that the Farmer-Labor Convention had unanimously endorsed the call for the June 17th Convention.

Klan Murderer Begins to Serve His Life Sentence

ATLANTA, March 14.—Phil. E. Fox, former publicity director of the the K. K. K. convicted of the murder of W. S. Coburn, attorney for a rival klan faction, was taken today to the state prison at Milledgeville to begin serving his life term.

Fox left Atlanta at noon in company with an official of the prison after the prison commission of Georgia signed an order for his transfer from the county jail where he had been confined since he was convicted in December.

Miss McDowell's 'Strike Settlement' Committee Meets

First meeting of the special subcommittee appointed by Father Frederick Seidenberg, after the "strike settlement" conference in Miss McDowell's office Thursday, was held in her office yesterday afternoon. The meeting was behind closed doors and Miss McDowell said that she was not ready yet to say what the committee was doing.

Another meeting will be held Monday afternooon. The sub-committee was instructed to probe facts on wages and hours prevailing under the various groups of employers and to hold conferences between representatives of these groups and union officials with the purpose of settling the strike.

The sub-committee consists of Oscar Nelson, Dean Holgate, of Northwestern University, Miss Mary McDowell and Earl Dean Howard.

39 Arrested By San Pedro Bulls As Communists

SAN PEDRO, Calif., March 14.—Thirty-nine workers were arrested by San Pedro police today, in a raid on a roomful of people, whom the bulls say are communists. Manuel Levin, a bookkeeper, was addressing the asembled folks, say the dicks, when the raid took place.

How many of your shop-mates read THE DAILY WORKER. Get one of them to subscribe today.

One Day Less In Jail For Alleged Pro-German Editor

WASHINGTON, Mar. 14.—President Coolidge has commuted the sentences of Dr. Edward A. Rumley and two other defendants who were convicted under war-time laws in connection with the purchase of the New York Evening Mail by the German government from one year and one day to one year.

This short commutation of the sentence was directed by the president in order that the defendants could be sent to the Westchester, N. Y., penitentiary instead of the Atlanta penitentiary, where it was first planned to send them.

The Westchester peritentiary accepts prisoners for sentences only up to one year.

New York Remembers Commune.

NEW YORK, March 14.—A celebration of the Paris Commune that will be held under the auspices of the Workers Party, Local New York, on Sunday, March 16, at New Star Casino, that will be of particular interest to every militant worker of this city.

In this respect the Commune is of great significance. It was from the Commune that Marx drew the lesson that the workers cannot take hold of the machinery of the capitalist government and use it to abolish the capitalist system but must first abolish the capitalist state and set up a machinery of its own.

Many prominent speakers will discuss these problems, among them Mosaye J. Olgin.

An excellent musical program has been arranged and as in previous affairs of this nature a good time will be had by all.

Admission is only 40 cents including war tax.

8 STRIKERS FREED BY DISGUSTED JUDGE BUT MORE ARE ARRESTED

Proof that Mayor William E. Dever's police are arresting pickets without a shadow of excuse, was again afforded, when Judge Samuel H. Trude discharged the following eight strikers in S. Clark street court yesterday afternoon: Ben Silver, May Rodner, Sophie Altschuler, Florence Corn, Eleanor Sadlowsky, Bessie Katz, Yetta Cornstein, and Sarah Schneider.

The police who arrested them admitted their lack of evidence by failing to appear. The girls were arrested on the "L" station at Canal street, where they gathered before going on the picket line. Judge Trude showed his disgust at the police for making the arrests.

Another set of striker prisoners were taken by the police, just as unwarrantedly, as these were being discharged. They are Fanny Kramer, Emma Rykick, Mamie Butkewitz, Kate Skrzt, Pauline Zork, Victoria Ceislkiwcz and Eugeneia Pryzgloba. Sixteen more pickets were arrested in Evanston by the police there.

Other militant pickets arrested still later in Chicago yesterday, were: B. Lonsford, W. Bernstein, G. Goldberg, P. Yatzina, M. Bolinsky, E. Morris, F. Shapiro, M. Apenheme, L. Katolsky, M. Adelman, W. S. Wilson and J. F. Boyer.

The "Committee of Fifteen" Had Its Picture Taken

WHILE the conference called by commissioner of Public Welfare Mary McDowell was meeting on Thursday, and strong doses of brotherly love were recommended by the assembled liberals as excellent strike weapons, the Chicago police under the authority of Mayor Dever were dragging pickets into the police stations. Dever like Pontius Pilate washed his hands of the strike and turned a solution of the problems created by it over to his commissioner of public welfare, but his policemen continued to take orders from the clothing manufacturers.

The DAILY WORKER would like to know what is the "Committee of Fifteen" appointed by John Fitzpatrick doing? It was organized for the purpose of helping the striking dressmakers, but so far it has accomplished the following results:

1. It had its picture taken.
2. It appointed a sub-committee to interview the mayor.

But Mr. Dever stated to the DAILY WORKER, the day after the sub-committee interviewed him that he was not aware that the conduct of the police was unproper.

Anton Johannsen, is chairman of the "Committee of Fifteen". The DAILY WORKER was informed by John English, organizer of Typographical Union No. 16 that the understanding among the members of the committee was, that after the interview with the mayor, another general meeting would be called if there was any further improper interference on the part of the police with the strikers. No meeting has been held since, the DAILY WORKER has been informed. Evidently the "Committee of Fifteen" is of the opinion that there was no improper interference, since they bid "friend of labor" Dever "good morning!"

Since the Chicago Federation of Labor authorized its president to appoint the committee, there was a splendid opportunity for action. The committee was expected to investigate the office of Robert E. Crowe in its relation to the dressmakers strike. But not alone has it failed to do that but it has not even issued any publicity on the strike or threw even the moral power—not to speak of the physical power—of the workers of Chicago behind the striking dressmakers.

Professors Shame Labor Leaders.

It is typical of the laziness of labor officials that a committee of citizens, clergymen and college professors included, took the leadership in this strike away from the Chicago Federation of Labor. This committee, without any real power behind it at least called attention to the brutalities of the Chicago police, those under the immediate authority of Mayor Dever as well as those who work from the state's attorney office.

The DAILY WORKER has made appeal after appeal to the "Committee of Fifteen" for action. In so doing it was only animated by the desire to help the dressmakers win their strike. It hoped that John Fitzpatrick would do something besides write a letter to Mayor Dever's political enemy Robert E. Crowe. The workers are not interested in a contest between the two capitalist groups who are fighting for the spoils of office in this city.

Constructive Criticism.

We have been told that criticism is easy; that we should tell the "Committee of Fifteen" what to do. We have done that. We advised the calling of a great mass meeting, the organization of a publicity department and we also urged the Committee to demand of the mayor that he pick a committee of special officers from the Chicago labor unions to preserve order in the strike district. All of these demands were practical and quite possible of fulfillment.

But surely there are enough brains on the "Committee of Fifteen" to plan some form of action. What is Mr. Victor Olander doing with his head? And Oscar Nelson, attorney, and Republican politician! These two men alone who boast about their knowledge of the labor movement, should be equal to adopting a plan that would aid a few thousand garment workers in winning a strike.

The DAILY WORKER, however again comes to the aid of the sorely pressed labor leaders, who have allowed the "intellectuals" from Hull House to come to the front in defense of the striking garment workers while they peacefully smoke their pipes in their offices. The DAILY WORKER calls on the "Committee of Fifteen" to

1—Immediately make arrangements for a monster mass meeting of the workers of Chicago and explain the causes of the strike to them. This would bring the whole situation dramatically to the attention of the public.

United Labor Support.

2—A conference of all the trade unions of Chicago should be called with a view to placing the entire strength of the organized workers in this city behind the striking dressmakers.

3—A strike fund should be opened by the "Committee of Fifteen" to finance the striking dressmakers during the strike and to help organize the dress industry one hundred per cent.

4—A demand backed by the Chicago Federation of Labor should be made on Mayor Dever to appoint special law preserving officers in the strike zone recruited from the Chicago labor unions, on the recommendation of the Committee of Fifteen.

Here are enough suggestions to keep the Committee of Fifteen busy for awhile. Every one of these suggestions is practical and within the power of the Chicago labor movement to carry out. The workers of this city are reading the story of this strike thru the columns of the DAILY WORKER. This paper has given real service to the striking dressmakers even tho it has bitterly condemned the policy of the international officials of the union prior to the strike in expelling many of its most militant members.

Smash Bosses' Unity.

But since this strike was declared it had only one object, and that is to help beat the bosses and win the strike for the workers. The suggestions we make to the "Committee of Fifteen" have the same end in view. The DAILY WORKER has given the lie to its detractors, that it and the Workers Party, of which it is the official organ were disruptive forces. The DAILY WORKER has been the biggest constructive force during this strike and while leaders of the Chicago Federation of Labor were sending their best brains to St. Paul and Minneapolis to disrupt the Farmer-Labor conference, the DAILY WORKER was on the firing line aiding the dressmakers where real labor leaders should be.

It is not yet too late to do something. The workers of this city are watching this strike and they are also watching the labor leaders from whom they expect leadership. So far their expectations have not been realized. Let us have action.

Guns Roar and Dogs Bark as Denby Returns

DETROIT, Mich., March 14.—Bands blared, dogs barked, factory whistles shrieked and bombs exploded in a noisy welcome to Edwin Denby as he came home today.

The former Secretary of the Navy, arriving from Washington was greeted by a reception committee at the station; taken to the city hall by motorcycle escort, and there welcomed by acting Mayor Joseph A. Martin.

Frank D. Famin, prominent democrat and a close friend of Denby's, will deliver the formal address of welcome tonight.

Charles B. Warren, recently appointed ambassador to Mexico, will be one of the other speakers.

Girl Striker Beaten, Badly Hurt by Police Thug; Not Arrested

Sophie Altschuller, one of the most active of the union girls, was arrested and severely beaten last night by Police Officer 3181, in the hallway of 287 S. Market street. After the thug finished beating her, he let her go. Friends took her to the Hotel Morrison, where she is confined to bed and attended by the hotel physician. Her condition is serious. She says there was no provocation for either her arrest or the beating she received.

Elgin Hears London.

ELGIN, Ill., March 14.—Glen Gable, of Elgin, heard station 2LO, London, last evening at 5:22 o'clock on his receiving set. Gable said he heard the announcement of the station but could not tune in better than to get a faint, indistinct sound of music.

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MELLON'S COAL COMPANY NETTED ONLY $11,358,356

No Wonder Andy Fights The Poor Man

By LELAND OLDS
(Federated Press Industrial Editor)

A profit of $11,358,356 was earned by Mellon's Pittsburgh Coal Co. during 1923, according to the annual report recently made public by R. B. Mellon, president of the company and brother to Coolidge's secretary of treasury. This means that stockholders got a return three and a half times as large as they were accustomed to in prewar years, while the profit per ton was exactly five times that considered fair before the war.

Such profits may reveal some personal reasons for Mellon's passionate advocacy of the repeal of the excess profits tax and later his devotion to the task of reducing the surtaxes on large incomes.

Pittsburgh Coal's Loot

Pittsburgh Coal during 1923 sold 13,915,588 tons of coal for $63,069,472 out of which expenses took $51,710,916. This left profits of $11,358,556 equivalent to 86 cents a ton. After payment of interest and deduction of exorbitant depletion charges there remained $7,309,162 to be divided among the stockholders equivalent to $10.88 a share.

The grossest kind of profiteering characterized the handling of this corporation by the Mellon interests during the war. During the two years 1917 and 1918 when the United States was actively engaged in the conflict the profits of Pittsburgh Coal averaged $10,622,118 a year after all deductions for depletion, depreciation and interest, and after payment of excess profits and income taxes. This meant profits more than five times those earned in the prewar years 1912 to 1914 when the company was actually producing more coal. Profit per ton during the war years averaged 58¼ cents a ton as compared with 10 cents a ton during 1912, 1913 and 1914.

Pretty Good for Mellon

During the five years since the armistice Pittsburgh Coal has reported profits after all deductions totaling $27,121,680, or an average of $5,024,336 a year. This is still two and a half times the prewar average. And these profits have been made on a very much smaller tonnage so that thruout the period the profit per ton has averaged 50 cents or five times that in prewar years.

It should be remarked that these represent the war and post war profits of a corporation whose head is the leading opponent of a soldiers' bonus and the leading advocate of reducing excess profits taxes and taxes on the swollen incomes of the rich. Incidentally it throws an interesting side light on the leading figure in Coolidge's cabinet.

Can Daugherty! Cleveland Metal Workers Demand

CLEVELAND, March 14.—Union labor's resentment of conditions in Washington is shown by the action of this district of the International Association of Machinists in demanding the immediate removal from office of Attorney General Daugherty.

The machinists' resolution states that its members, who are "filled with repugnance and digust" for those responsible for the present era of corruption and misgovernment at Washington. The petition concludes: "We call upon the president to work to the end that all public officials implicated in any manner in these scandals be prosecuted and punished to the full extent of the law; and that failure on the part of the president to perform this duty will, in our opinion, saddle the entire responsibility for the past and present conduct of such officials on the president himself."

Landlords of Both Colors Exploit Negro Tenants in Class 'D' Houses, Daily Worker's Expose Will Show

The Negroes of Chicago do not know how many times they have been the subject of investigations and no paper has yet been put into the hands of the Negro workers, explaining to them how far below the standard of the whites they are living. A small shop-keeper near 35th Street and Indiana Avenue told this story to the DAILY WORKER Investigator yesterday.

"The rich class of Negroes like these investigations by social workers, we are told. It affords a chance for the favored ones to sip tea and have a nice enjoyable social time with the white social workers—to make new friends and to get their names in the papers.

Far From The Slums.

Those Negroes who are living in their large stone houses on southern Michigan Boulevard buy the expensive book which prints the results of these numerous investigations. Meanwhile, the unfortunate living on Federal Street and South Dearborn, does not know he has afforded entertainment for the upper class of his race on the more pleasant avenue.

That is not the kind of an investigation the DAILY WORKER is carrying on. True to its name, the DAILY WORKER is interested in putting into the hands of the worker-negroes of Chicago the facts as to the actual conditions under which they live. For the first time a daily newspaper is being distributed to them which tells them how they can better their living conditions and then, help them to do it.

Black and White Landlords.

There is no excuse for the large real estate dealers—either colored or white—in charging higher rents to the Negroes than they had been charging the whites in the same neighborhood and often in the same houses. It is a clear cut matter of profiteering. The excuse always offered in such cases is that Negro tenants depreciate the value of the property. The DAILY WORKER finds that this is not true.

Even many of the large real estate dealers themselves—such as the Depriests, in mixed neighborhoods turn white tenants out of their apartments, and replace them with Negroes. They do this because the Negro has been accustomed to paying more rent and because the landlord knows he does not have to repair the Negro tenants houses. The DAILY WORKER came across a place near 34th street, where the landlord was forced to get the sheriff to evict his white tenants, who said they did not mind living in the same buidling with Negroes.

The Defender On Landlords.

Our contemporary, the Chicago Defender, says about the profiteering real estate dealers, in their last issue, "There is a curious situation in the problem of real estate and real estate management which puzzles some laymen and some property owners. Many real estate men who are members of the Race do not hesitate to declare themselves as benefactors of the Race because of their successful efforts in securing properties to be rented to our people. As proof that these benefits are not altogether an unmixed evil, the purchaser of some very extensive holdings recently was approached by one or two real estate agents and advised to eject the white tenants already occupying the building, and replace them with Race tenants. The arguments advanced are, that the rents can be increased, and that the income of the building would be worth a great deal more than would be possible if white tenants were retained.

"This seems to be a curious kind of mathematics whereby business men who are members of the Race seem to think it is a legitimate proposition to penalize members of their own Race. Ordinarily individuals would ask themselves whether an apartment is worth more according to the complexion of the tenants. Everybody that knows the housing situation in our large cities knows that it is extremely difficult for our people to get housing accomodations. Some believe that this situation was brought about on account of the prejudice of white owners. When we have begun to study the problem we have found underneath the surface some unscrupulous agents who buy, sell and lease property solely on the basic of color. One would naturally think that it would not be necessary to change the complexion of the tenants in order to increase the rents.

Tenants Penalized For Color.

"No man likes to feel that he is being penalized because of his color, where his money is concerned. Why is it not possible for buildings to be changed over from white tenants to us without such a heavy burden of rent being added to the shoulders of Race men and women? Where the building has been a paying proposition on ordinary rents it seems unwise and very unfair to add to the burdens of the people an unreasonable increase to make people pay because they cannot help themselves and because they do not happen to be white."

As Shakespeare would say, "There be white profiteers and there be black profiteers—I mean real estate sharks." Mary McDowell says that the rumor that Negroes depreciate property values is not true. That "Colored people are compelled to enter white neighborhoods after whites have begun to move out."

Negroes In Class 'D' Houses.

It has been found that forty-five per cent of Chicago's Negro population is living in class "D" houses, the very poorest type. These houses are the very least habitable of all. They are the oldest buildings in Chicago. They are classified as "Frail, flimsy, tottering, unkempt, literally falling apart. No repairing has been done for twenty years."

And yet the Chicago Tribune said some days ago that Chicago's negroes, "Have all the utilities of modern civilization, most of them living well." That statement may be true of the wealthy real estate sharks who live in mansions on South Michigan Boulevard, bought by the life-blood of the rest of the race. It is certainly not true of the large majority who are forced to live in broken down dumps along Federal and South Dearborn Streets.

Something New!

This investigation of the housing conditions among Chicago's Negroes is unlike any housing survey that has ever been carried on. Former investigations have been printed in high-brow pamphlets and expensive books which only the few wealthy Negroes who do not need them are able to obtain. The DAILY WORKER investigator has spent much time in the Negro districts. He has talked to many Negroes of all classes, and he is telling the Negroes themselves, thru the DAILY WORKER, just what their conditions are, and HOW BEST TO BETTER NEGRO HOUSING CONDITIONS. We will advertise meetings of the Negro Tenants' League which has been newly organized to meet the housing problems, and we will print, as much as possible, the news and letters sent in by Chicago's Negro workers.

Farrell Defense Council Gets Goat Of Police Chief

FARRELL, Pa., Mar. 14.—Smarting under the stinging lash of publicity being administered by the Farrell labor defense council, Chief of Police Leyshock of Farrell, and Steel Trust officials, thru the press here deny that the raids on the Workers Party hall and imprisonment of six alleged members was inspired by the Steel Trust police.

It is stated by ex-Burgess Moody, who ruled over Farrell during the great steel strike that his police raided meetings upon authorization from the Steel Trust and the defense has found conclusive evidence indicating that the recent raids were authorized by the same source.

Protesting against circulation of defense literature and threatening to arrest those responsible for its circulation Chief Leyshock again plays the small town hero by the prattling about a committee from the Workers Party waiting on him at his office. Leyshock complains against the circulation of defense literature showing up the collusion existing between the Farrell police and Steel Trust police. The infantile logic of the chief has furnished Mercer County with its own Teapot Dome scandal and the staid rural folks with their brothers in the mills have much to talk about these days.

The laxity shown by the Farrell police in enforcing the so-called prohibition law and their ruthless suppression of workers' meetings is a lurid contrast proving that the Steel Trust-controlled police are more concerned with what the worker reads than what he drinks.

Daugherty Attempts To Get Even With Congressional Foes

WASHINGTON, March 14.—Subpoenaes were issued today for witnesses who will tell a special grand jury about alleged improper receipt of money by congressmen, it was learned at Attorney General Daugherty's office. The grand jury will be convened at once. Assistant Attorney General Seymour, aided by John W. H. Crim, Mrs. Mabel Willebrandt and other members of Daugherty's staff, will have charge of the prosecutions. Names of grand jury witnesses are being kept secret.

KANSAS MINERS APPLAUD HOWAT IN CONVENTION

District No. 14 Solidly Behind Leader.

By TOM TIPPETT
(Staff Correspondent of the Federated Press)

PITTSBURGH, Kan., March 14.—International President John L. Lewis, United Mine Workers of America, will not come to Kansas and debate with Alexander Howat, deposed president of District 14, whose convention is in session here. A wire from President Lewis said that any information on international policy that the delegates wished to know could be obtained from international men attending the convention. The telegram was a reply to one inviting Lewis here to debate the Kansas trouble with Howat.

Rank and File Wins.

These are gala days for the rank and file delegates attending this convention. They have won victory after victory hands down from opposition forces. More laurels were added to their number when word reached the convention that the U. S. supreme court had dealt another blow at the Kansas court of industrial relations, by reversing the action of the Kansas supreme court in the August Dorchy case. This decision frees Dorchy from further jail sentences and concludes the funeral rites to the "slave law" that was killed long ago by these same delegates and their fellow coal diggers who persistently defied it by direction.

The day following the court decision Alexander Howat addressed the convention by special action of the delegation taken the day before. The large convention hall was full when the hour for Howat's speech arrived. Women as well as men came in from the camps to hear the man who has been expelled from union membership two and a half years by action of the international organization. Howat was given a splendid reception, the undivided attention of his listeners and an ovation at the conclusion of his address. He made mention of his own trouble only by inference, saying that he would be in the union when many of those who are now fighting him are forgotten; that no man could keep him out of the labor movement and that his faith is "so strong that, regardless of the obstacles that stand in the way, in the end justice must and shall prevail."

Other highlights of Howat's speech were:

"The coal operators and all other large employers of labor will respect the workers only when the workers are powerful enough to force their respect."

"Kansas coal operators say they will not sign a contract for three years if I am re-instated into the union. I thank them for that compliment."

Howat Hits Slave Law.

Speaking of the industrial court act which Howat termed a "slave law" he said: "The coal diggers of Kansas killed that law by refusing to recognize it and they prevented such a law from being enacted in other states by their action. . . . Law makers must make laws to respect the people if they want the people to respect the laws."

Howat paid his respects to ex-governor Allen, author of the law by calling him a miserable failure and a beautiful liar. When the industrial court fight was on Howat said a preacher came to see him from Topeka, the state capital. He told Howat it was his duty to love Allen and Howat said: "I do love him; like he loves me, or like these miserable coal operators love the coal diggers who produce their coal."

The man of God asked Howat what he thought Jesus would do if he were suddenly to come upon earth. Howat said: "If Christ were to come here tomorrow the first thing he ought to do would be to go to Topeka and clean Governor Allen and the crooked legislators out of the capitol building." The minister left, Howat told the crowd that was beside itself with laughter. Allen now runs a newspaper and Howat finished his reference to him by saying: "If Allen tells as many lies in his paper as he told the people when he was in this district, God help the folks that read that miserable sheet of his."

Howat concluded by pleading for an independent political party of the workers and farmers so that government corruption may be eliminated and so that "85 per cent of the people who produce the nation's wealth might come into their own." He ended by saying that if ever in his life he is confronted with another law that strikes at the workers' rights as did the industrial law he will fight it "just as we did this one." He does not regret a single thing done against the "slave law," he said and thanked those present who stood by him so loyally in the fight. Howat has spent 16 months in jail for violating the industrial court act.

Your Union Meeting

Third Saturday, March 15, 1924

No.	Name of Local and Place of Meeting.
25	Asphalt Paving, 309 E. 35th St.
2	Bakers, 218 W. Oak St., 4 p. m.
14	Blacksmiths, 180 W. Washington St.
206	Blacksmiths, 75th and Drexel.
193	Coopers, 3257 Sheffield Ave.
14171	Court Reporters, 21 N. LaSalle St., 2 p. m.
148	Engineers, Capitol Bldg., 2 p. m.
231	Engineers (Loc.), 6238 S. Princeton Ave., 7:30 p. m.
458	Engineers (Loc.), 38th and Wood Sts.
464	Engineers, 311 S. Ashland Ave.
545	Engineers (Loc.), 426 W. 63rd St.
25	Iron and Steel Wkrs., 4221 Irving Park Blvd., 4 p. m.
2	Hod Carriers, 850 S. Halsted St., 8 p. m.
4	Horse Shoers, 738 W. Madison St.
126	Machinists, 98th and S. Chicago Ave.
134	Machinists, 113 S. Ashland Blvd.
436	Main. of Way, 2311 S. Central Park Ave.
649	Main. of Way, 62d and Cottage Grove Ave.
922	Main. of Way, 1217 W. Taylor St.
592	Railway Carmen, 5445 S. Ashland Ave.
1266	Railway Carmen, 2001 W. Chicago Ave.
734	Teamsters, 220 S. Ashland Blvd.

(Note—Unless otherwise stated all meetings are at 8 p. m.)

Muscle Shoals Steal Will Be Fought by Senate Progressives

WASHINGTON, March 14.—Senator Norris, chairman senate committee on agriculture, predicts a long fight in the upper house before the Muscle Shoals dam and the steam power plant built by the government at that place shall be turned over to Henry Ford for 100 years.

Norris, Brookhart and other progressives are opposed to giving Muscle Shoals to Henry Ford or to the Alabama Power Co., or to any other private interest. Norris has just introduced the public superpower bill sponsored by the Public Ownershop League of America.

The naval oil lands were given away secretly to Doheny and Sinclair, but the house has openly voted the giving away to Ford of a resource equally important. Norris proposes to show up the betrayal of public interest in this refusal by congress to develop and operate the Muscle Shoals power for the benefit of the people.

Ladd Succeeds Lenroot.

The senate today unanimously approved appointment of Senator Ladd, North Dakota, as chairman of the public lands committee, succeeding Senator Irvine L. Lenroot, republican, Wisconsin, who gave up the post because of ill health.

Youth Organizations Meet to Discuss Reform Problems

BEAR MOUNTAIN INN, N. J., March 14.—Representatives of young peoples' groups of widely-divergent traditions in conference at Bear Mountain Inn, formulated a common program of social reform. Among organizations represented were the Student Volunteers of America, Y. M. C. A., Y. W. C. A., the Christian Endeavor, League for Industrial Democracy, Young Workers' League and Young Peoples' Socialist League.

The program adopted opposes militarism and racial prejudicies, child labor and the open shop, and favors socialization of the mines, railroads and super-power, along with a number of measures of social insurance, birth control education and the furtherance of labor unionism, workers' co-operation and the establishment of an independent farmer-labor party.

Representatives possesed no authority to commit their organizations to any program. The statement of policy was an expression of the individuals at the conference.

Stinnes Newspaper Commits 'Treason'; Gets Away With It

(By The Federated Press)

BERLIN, March 14—The Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung, owned by Hugo Stinnes, brings a sensational item to the effect that the reactionary government of Thuringia has discovered a big supply of munitions which the socialist minister of the interior, Hermann, is alleged to have secretly purchased to arm the "proletarian hundreds." Nothing happens. The newspaper appears now as before.

Several weeks previously various working class organs had brought the news that large supplies of munitions had been found in Bavaria, which were intended for the extreme nationalists.

Immediately all these working class papers were suppressed and the indictment of treason brought against some of them, on the grounds that these papers were telling the "enemy" where Germany's hidden supplies of munitions are.

It evidently all depends for what purpose secret stores of munitions are heaped up.

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CROSS ATLANTIC RADIO BALKS AT YANKEE RAGTIME

Johnny Bulls Play Our Songs in Vain

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, March 14.—Britain and America are but step brothers as far as radio relations go, judging from the disappointing results accompanying the ambitious linking of nine English radio stations which simultaneously broadcast music and a talk by Marconi to the four winds last night.

Radio fans thruout America waited for the most part in vain, for strains of American popular songs played by the Orphean band at the Savoy hotel in London. Richmond Temple, American representative to the international experiment, built a grandstand around his receiving set in the Ambassador hotel here and waited in anticipation.

Not a Sizzle.

The instrument didn't even sizzle for his guests. Temple was finally compelled to send for a cable of Senator Marconi's opening address to furnish consolatory entertainment for the assemblage.

In spite of the "silent co-operation" of the American stations only a few persons in New York reported receiving the program clearly. From other sections of the country the particular piece "I love you," came over must successfully.

WJZ, operated by the Radio Corporation of America, reported at 10:45 p. m. that it had heard nothing of the London concert altho operators had listened from 6 p. m. to 9:30 p. m. (Eastern standard time) the hours designated.

Super Radio Plan.

The British radio interests had planned to circle the world, setting up receiving stations in Australia, China and other parts of the Far East. By the use of telephone wires every broadcasting station in Britain were linked in a super system of twelve kilowat energy.

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MORITZ J. LOEB.............Business Manager

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304 Advertising rates on application.

Daugherty Days

The oil investigation is taking a back seat. A new scandal is now in the spotlight. Mr. Daugherty, who is charged with the task of ferreting out the criminals of the nation, is now appearing in his true light as the arch-defender of the worst criminals and as an active participant in all the heinous crimes that his own department is supposed to prevent.

The testimony of Miss Stimson before the Wheeler committee has already revealed Daugherty as the perpetrator of sufficient crooked deals to warrant not only his impeachment but his immediate imprisonment for a long term. Yet, it is known by all that thorogoing as the present investigation might possibly be, only an infinitessimal fraction of the corruption and fraud with which the Department of Justice is reeking, will be disclosed.

It is no accident that the man who is the connecting link between the secret chambers of the government bureaucracy and the financiers and industrial Czars should be guilty of the worst crookedness with which our government is infected. It is natural for the man whose task it is to do the roughest and dirtiest work for the employing class to be found selling privileges, dealing in shady oil stocks, and sheltering every notorious lobbyist in the Capital. Who could do a better job in protecting bootleggers, in cleaning up on the Stock Exchange, than the head of the Department of Justice which has railroaded to jail large numbers of workers and has organized an army of thousands of strikebreakers to smash the labor unions and break the strikes? Indeed, it is most fitting for the government officer who personifies the highest degree of the strikebreaking power of the state, who symbolizes all the harshness and cruelty of the ruling class, to be the essence and incarnation of capitalist government at its worst, in the lowest depths of the nadir of corruption.

For the workers and farmers whom Mr. Daugherty has terrorized and hounded these Daugherty days afford a splendid opportunity for action in self-defense. Now is the time when the working masses must force the government to get rid of Daugherty and his ilk. Now is the time to make Mr. Daugherty, at least in part, pay for the crimes he has committed against the workers in breaking the last shopmen's strike and in sabotaging the numerous other struggles of the workingmen. Rattling skeletons in Mr. Daugherty's face is not enough. The workers and farmers must bury Daugherty and all that he stands for as a political force in the country.

A Worthwhile Task

Our attempt to bring home to the great mass of workingmen in the industrial centers and in the rural sections the rude realities involved in the disclosures of the oil investigation is an effort which concerns very vitally every man and woman who is compelled to work for a living.

The primary purpose of our getting out a special edition chock full of facts and giving a sound explanation of the whole sordid drama now being enacted in the national Capital is to prevent the employing class from pulling out of their present hardships unscathed. What we are striving to achieve in our "Teapot Special" is a straight-forward, clear-cut presentation of the relationship between the government and the bosses in such a fashion as to help the organization of the workers and farmers who are only the victims of the conditions giving rise to the vicious thefts which our present capitalist body-politic is sweating from every one of its pores.

The fact that American warships have become the taxis of the Standard Oil interests, the deplorable man-killing conditions of employment in the oil industry, the imperialist world struggle for oil are all part and parcel of the whole capitalist system of exploitation of the workers and poor farmers, and are as much the concern of the laboring masses as is the Teapot holdup. What the working and farming classes must do for their own self-preservation, is to organize themselves politically and economically to uproot every trace and vestige of the capitalist system of production and exchange giving rise to these oppressive conditions.

That is precisely what our "Teapot Special" is aiming at. That is exactly what we are heading for. The distribution of this issue is a most worthwhile task which every workingman and farmer should gladly undertake to carry out in order to hasten the end of all these mortal dangers confronting the working people—in order to make impossible the recurrence of all Teapot tragedies and their dire consequences.

Curfew of "Socialism"

The German Reichstag, in which the Social Democratic Party of Noske, Scheidemann, and Ebert was the majority party, has at last been dissolved. The "Socialist" Reichstag, which has served as the bulwark against the victory of the German workers, is no longer needed by the Stinneses, the Thyssens, and the Prussian military clique. The Crown Prince is again appearing publicly on Unter den Linden!

The same papers that lauded the Noske party and the Reichstag when Liebknecht and Luxembourg were murdered and when thousands of Communists were thrown into jail because they fought against the capitalist militarists who led them into the war are now gloating over the Reichstag being disbanded. The Reichstag which was once the best means for misleading the workers and chaining them to capitalist slavery has become useless, a fetter on the very system of capitalist tyranny it served to preserve. The industrial and financial magnates and the Junkers feel today that they can rule openly with an iron hand. They have no need just now of maintaining the parliamentary illusions of an impotent Reichstag.

But our capitalist press is dead wrong when it heralds the dissolution of the Reichstag as the curfew of Socialism in Germany. The dismemberment of the Reichstag is of two-fold significance. First of all, is shows the power attained by the German employing class. Secondly, it is proof of the fact that the capitalist class of Germany has no use today for the Noskes and Eberts. These hangmen of the working class have outlived their historical usefulness even as assassins of the proletariat. Therefore, the very ones whom they saved from the heavy hand of working class revolution, the very capitalists in defense of whose interests they slaughtered helpless workers by the hundreds, are now throwing them overboard. This is the course pursued by the capitalists everywhere.

All of this does not for a moment mean that Germany has arrived at the curfew of socialism. In so far as socialism, the socialism of Marx, is concerned it is far from dead in Germany. The recent election results nail this lie. As a matter of fact the collapse of the French franc is to no small extent due to the fear of the Poincare government that the coming German elections will witness a tremendous increase in the strength of the Communists. Despite their being declared illegal and being subject to the most ruthless persecution, the Communists of Germany are making remarkable headway.

The dissolution of the Reichstag does not toll the doom of Socialism in Germany. It only presages sharper and more revolutionary class conflicts.

Time to Act

The Workers Party, which has for the last two years waged an energetic campaign for the organization of a national Farmer-Labor Party along class lines, is launching a campaign to redouble these efforts.

No better time could have been chosen for rallying the exploited workers and poor farmers to decisive political struggles against their capitalist enemies.

No one can deny that there is a tremendous wave of disillusionment, disappointment, and enlightenment amongst the mass of workers as to the real role of the government and the constitution in their day-to-day struggles. But this great discontent, this powerful mass action, will peter out and lose its momentum as a force for fundamental social change unless it is organized and turned into channels of effective action to uproot the capitalist control of government and industry. The best and most efficient weapon that the workers and farmers can now employ in this great political crisis is a mighty political party of their own, organized to fight uncompromisingly in behalf of their class interests and against the class interests of the capitalist exploiters.

The appeal of the Workers Party for funds to intensify this campaign of organization amongst the farmers and workingmen should bring a most generous response. The Capitalist interests will pour more millions into their campaign propaganda this year than ever before. The employers see danger ahead. The workers and farmers should utilize the favorable opportunity to organize themselves to strike telling blows. A successful campaign means the sending out of speakers to the shops, mills, mines, and farms. It means the printing of a vast amount of literature that will tell the story of the bosses' plunderbund and its ravages amongst the city workers and farmers. A successful political campaign that will hit the enemies of the working masses where it will hurt most, and when they will be able to stand blows least, involves the expenditure of funds, the spending of money to put over all these activities.

The appeal of the Workers Party is an appeal not in behalf of the Workers Party members, but in behalf of every worker and every farmer. It is a call to action, action which is more pressing than ever, against Teapot politics, farm bankruptcy, government by injunction, low wages, degrading working conditions, and the whole capitalist system of exploitation and oppression of those who work in the city and in the country. This great appeal should meet with the heartiest response. The workers and farmers should give and give until it hurts their enemies. Give to the Workers Party, Room 214, 1009 N. State Street, Chicago, Illinois.

STIR UNIVERSITY STUDENTS TO AID GARMENT STRIKE

Holland and Dr. Gerard Indict Police

By ALFRED V. FRANKENSTEIN.

Thomas Holland, labor manager for Hart, Schaffner and Marx, and Dr. Ralph Gerard, of the General Medical College, presented the results of a survey made by Hull House residents of conditions pertaining to the strike of Chicago garment workers before a meeting of University of Chicago students held at the university.

Holland said that essential conditions in regard to labor and its relations to its exploiters had not changed in the last hundred years.

Picketing Best Weapon.

Picketing, he said, was the only effective weapon the labor unions had, and courts of "justice" prohibit that by means of injunctions. He passed about several copies of the injunction against the garment workers to show how the bosses' writ attempted to tie them hand and foot. This injunction prohibits picketing, but does not define the word, leaving the police, whom he said, were subsidized by the bosses for the purpose of breaking the strike, free to arrest anyone they saw fit to arrest.

Because policemen were all on "picket duty" now, he said, cases wherein arrests should be made for actual crime could not be made. He said that on the whole the strike had been remarkably peaceful, most of the disturbance being due to police officers, detectives from the office of State's Attorney Crowe, and thugs, or "private detectives." Holland saw some 35 girls brought to trial Wednesday morning for disturbance of the peace, and all but five immediately acquitted, proof of the indiscrimate wholesale arrest of workers by the boss-subsidized police, for the purposes of intimidation.

Praises DAILY WORKER.

Conditions in the strike area in Evanston were just as bad, said Holland. Here one is taken from the train, put into an automobile and spirited out of the town. There is no pretense at arrest, one is just deported. This had brought a protest to Chief of Police Leggett from certain ministers of the suburban city.

The DAILY WORKER was the only Chicago paper which printed the truth about the strike, declared the speaker.

Dr. Gerard said that State's Attorney Crowe told Meyer Perlstein, president of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, to clear out of the city or he would break the union. This he is trying to do by his mass arrests of the strikers, which have already put the union in debt for vast sums for bail. Dr. Gerard said that in the same union's strike in 1917 there were 1,400 strikers arrested, and all but three released afterward, because there was no evidence to convict them.

Militant Amalgamated.

Prior to 1917, Dr. Gerard said, conditions in the clothing industry were horrible. The Amalgamated Clothing Workers led the fight for the organization of the needle workers, and has always been in the front rank of progressive labor organizations.

He divided the 200 odd employers of women's clothing workers into three groups. In the first he put six large employers, who run completely scab shops, and require their workers to sign an anti-union pledge; in the second he put an organized group of bosses whose shops are partly unionized; the third comprised a great number of small, unorganized manufacturers, some 60 or 70 of whom have already signed up with the union.

Tuberculosis In Scab Shops.

Conditions in non-union shops are very bad, he said. Many of the buildings are firetraps, with bad sanitary conditions and poor light. Many are simply filthy lofts, and in all tuberculosis is rampant. Some factories are in good condition, but most of the work done by these is farmed out to individual slaves, who do the work for a pittance in their own homes.

Wages, said Gerard, are on a piece work basis, and the determination of them is solely in the hands of the bosses. The wages paid in Chicago are a third lower than those paid in other cities. Only five per cent of the women's clothing workers in Chicago receive as much as a thousand dollars a year.

He said that there are 5,000 of these workers in Chicago, 3,000 of whom are organized, and 3,500 on strike. They demand a 40-hour-week, a 10 per cent increase in wages, unemployment insurance, since the industry is a seasonal one in which there are only about 30 or 40 weeks' work, installation of machinery which would standardize industry, and, most important, recognition of the union by the employers. The bosses' howl that they cannot meet these demands, he said, was untrue, since the bosses of other cities have complied with them, and their profits still go on.

Visit Strike Area!

In conclusion, Dr. Gerard urged the students to read the DAILY WORKER, to go into the strike area and see the actual conditions, and to organize and get behind Hull House investigations and agitations for the workers.

Several subscriptions to the DAILY WORKER were taken from the students at the meeting.

The torch of the Russian Socialist revolution was hurled into the powder magazine of old, blood-dripping Europe.—Bucharin.

MENTIONING THE MOVIES

By PROJECTOR.

"THE FOOL'S AWAKENING."

Yes, it's a motion picture described on the billboards as a "super-feature." The title refers to the audience after they have paid their admission.

A taxi-driver wants to be a novelist but his stuff misses fire until he palms off a Russian dairy as his own experiences. Right away he gets a big reputation and a rich wife. He is found out in time, she goes thru the routine "struggle between pride and love," and while she is making up her mind he tries to drive over a cliff. The property man was on the job, however, with a tree properly placed for the rescue, so Harrison Ford is saved for the next "super-feature." Enid Bennet as the leading lady is particularly wooden, but with such story and direction it is well to be charitable.

A nasty little stab of anti-Bolshevik propaganda enlivens the show. The stolen diary was taken from a dead White Guard by an escaping British spy. The White lay under a road sign reading, "To Finland" in three languages so that refugees might make no mistake about the road out of Russia. It is a humane government, after all, that substitutes road signs for sentries at the border. A newspaper clipping also pays its respects to the Reds in this senseless, foolish film.

The anti-propaganda is not good enough to make the picture worth while seeing even from this angle. Few worse films have been made. Shown Sunday at the Broadway Strand.

See Trail of Maniac.

LINDEN, N. Y., March 14.—Three persons, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Whalley, both 55 years of age, and Mrs. Mable Morse, 50 years old, residents of this village, ten miles south of Batavia, were slain recently apparently by a maniac.

Business By Radio.

OMAHA, Neb., March 14.—Twenty-five prominent Omaha livestock men, enroute in a special car to Houston, Texas to attend the National Livestock convention, are carrying on their business affairs by radio.

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Pavlowa Dances Indian Role Before Garment Strikers

Georgeous color schemes, romantic settings and masterful interpretation of life in the dance delights large audiences at the Auditorium Theatre every night this week. Pavlowa and her ballet give to the art of ballet dancing a new charm in their original interpretations of ancient life in Greece and India. Hundreds of garment strikers attended free at her invitation.

On Tuesday evening the Greek Ballot "Dionysus" to the music of Nicolas Teschereрnine proved a most delightful number in her repertoire for this season. And no less delightful was the rendering of "Ajanta" on Monday evening.

"Ajanta" goes back to a period of about 500 years B. C. and brings to life pictures found in the ancient temples of India. There are three scenes in this production. The first scene is powerfully dramatic in its parade of pilgrims on their way to the temple In the second scene the pilgrims, tired and worn with their long journey lie down to rest. The third scene gives us their dream. The picture on the wall translates itself into a living scene in which the drama of 2,500 years ago is re-enacted. This scene is a gorgeous spectacle of beauty and color and the dances are most exquisite. Pavlowa and Novikoff are the two stars of the ballet and the rest of her group accompany them most effectively.

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Soviet Russia Observes Women's Day

By ALEXANDER TRACHTENBERG

INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S DAY, March 8th—a heritage of the pre-war International Socialist movement—has been utilized every year in revolutionary Russia for intensive propaganda and organization work among working and peasant women. Extensive preparations are made each year by the Communist Party and the trade unions to reach proletarian women in work shops, offices, on the land and in the homes, with a call for solidarity with the men workers in the struggle for a better world.

As soon as the Communist International issued its manifesto on the the significance of International Women's Day and called upon all its 52 sections to act aside March 8, for concentrated and systematic work for organizing and propagandizing among women workers, the Russian Communist Party and the trade unions began immediately to make preparations to fittingly observe the day in the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics.

Propaganda of the Party.

On February 6th the secretary of the Communist Party, Molotov, and the head of the Women's Department, Smidoritch, issued official instructions to all party units to organize the campaign for International Women's Day under the slogan "Remember and observe the heritage of Illyitch (Lenin) about the working and peasant women" and his admonition that "The work of the Soviet government will be crowned with success only then when millions and millions of working and peasant women will join the ranks of its supporters."

The party organizations were adjured to bring out in clear and simple manner, before the women assembled at mass meetings, the accomplishments in the field of women's emancipation and in drawing them into the party, delegate meetings, soviets, trade unions, co-operatives, mutual aid societies, committees to aid poor peasants and their active participation in these movements. The party leaders were instructed to make it known to the women that during the campaign of admission of new members into the party "all honest proletarians and true revolutionary women working in shops and factories will be welcomed into the party of Lenin."

The party organizations were also called upon to secure before March 8th, action in the soviets, trade unions, and co-operatives, establishing additional and improving existing children's homes, nurseries, kindergartens, common dining rooms, laundries, etc. The slogan, "Remember Comrade Lenin and teach your children to follow in his footsteps," was to be popularized among the workers in the villages. The party units were also urged by instructions from the Central Committee to arrange on March 8th, special sessions of village soviets with delegates from peasant women's organizations invited to attend as well as exchange delegations between working women's and peasant women's organizations on that day. The significance of International Women's Day was to be discussed at all gatherings, in the light of the present international status of the Soviet Republics, the conditions of the working class in capitalist countries with particular reference to the need of aiding the German workers in their revolutionary struggles.

Program of the Trade Unions.

The All Russian Central Soviet of Trade Unions issued on February 15 under the names of Secretary Dogadov, head of the Cultural Department; Seniushkin, and head of the Organizations Department Iaglom instructions to all subdivisions of the trade union movement to observe International Women's Day under the general slogans prepared by the Communist Party. In addition the following program of action to be carried out before March 8th was outlined for the unions:

1. An inquiry into the results of attracting young women workers and teachers into the various branches of the trade technical education and prepare plans for future activity in this regard.

2. A survey of conditions prevailing in the community houses for women workers, securing their necessary improvements thru the proper administrative organs.

3. A survey of the condition of unemployment of women in private establishments, securing there the strict observance of all labor laws and the proper payment of wages.

4. Appropriation of sums from union funds for the establishment of children's homes and the organization of restaurants and laundries thru the co-operatives.

5. Give additional aid to unemployed women workers and especially pregnant women with small children, from the mutual aid funds of the unions.

The unions were instructed to hold mass meetings devoted to International Women's Day. "Working women's corners" decorated with special posters and appropriate slogans were to be set aside in all labor clubs where women members could distribute information and literature regarding the various problems affecting woman labor. Factory and club libraries were to make a section of books, pamphlets and magazine articles dealing with woman questions for reference and all trade union publications were ordered to issue, on March 8, special editions devoted to International Women's Day.

The Government Program.

"In order to give all women workers an opportunity to celebrate the day of international solidarity of proletarian women, the People's Commissariat of Labor of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics," so runs the preamble of the government instructions sent out by V. Schmidt, Labor Comissar of U. S. S. R., on February 13th.

According to this order all women workers must be released on March 8th two hours earlier than usual, provided that such release would not force the stoppage of work altogether. In establishments, where women are in the majority and where their release would cause the complete cessation of work, the establishments were to be closed two hours earlier than usual. In establishments where the release of women workers may cause injury or inconvenience to the public, such as telegraph and telephone stations, hospitals, public restaurants and food supply stations, etc., the working women were in lieu of their release, to receive for the two hours of work one and a half times their regular pay.

This is how the government, the Communist Party and Trade Unions co-operate in celebrating a labor holiday—International Women's Day. The day is utilized not only for propaganda purposes but also to improve the conditions of women workers. Only in a country where the aims of the labor movement are the aims of the state can a labor holiday be celebrated in a manner as it is now celebrated in Soviet Russia—Workers' Russia.

Historical Parallels.

The international labor holiday of May first had its origin in America. The International Socialist Congress in Paris in 1889 commemorated the struggle for the eight-hour day in America in the eighties by setting aside May 1st as a day which the labor movement, triumphant over the world, should celebrate as a labor holiday. Soviet Russia has declared May 1st a legal holiday and the celebration of every May 1st is equal in grandeur to the celebration of the Soviet Republic on November 7th. Another Soviet legal holiday taken from the calendar of the International Socialist movement is the Paris Commune Day, March 18th.

International Women's Day also had its origin in America. Thru the socialist party, some fifteen years ago, it was accepted by the International Socialist movement. The Communist Party of Russia and the Communist International have perpetuated Women's Day.

I spent last International Women's Day in Moscow. Maria Illiuishka, Lenin's sister who devoted much of her time to the "Pravda" and was in charge of the special edition of the paper on that occasion, asked me to write an article on the nature and extent of working women's movement in America. I spoke that day at a large meeting of women workers. They were glad to have a speaker from the country where Women's Day originated.

America gave birth to May 1st and International Women's Day. What is the next day, the day not only of hope but of achievement which our movement will give to the International Labor movement?

The Farmers for Lenin.

A resolution in honor of Lenin expressing sorrow for his death was adopted by the Skagit County unit of the Western Progressive Farmers of the State of Washington at its session on January 26. The resolution reads as follows:

Whereas, Nicolai Lenin, the greatest of all leaders of the producing class, has passed away, and

Whereas, the best way to honor those who have given their lives for the emancipation of labor is to continue the struggle for freedom with increased vigor, therefore, be it

Resolved, that we hereby express our sorrow at the untimely death of labor's greatest champion, and we pledge ourselves anew to the great task before the producers of America: the abolition of all forms of exploitation, and the establishment of a workers' and farmers' republic.

New York

By EZRA POUND

My City, my beloved, my white! Ah, slender,
Listen! Listen to me, and I will breathe into thee a soul.
Delicately upon the reed, attend me!

Now do I know that I am mad,
For here are a million people surly with traffic;
This is no maid.
Neither could I play upon any reed if I had one.

My City, my beloved,
Thou are a maid with no breasts,
Thou art slender as a silver reed.
Listen to me, attend me!
And I will breathe into thee a soul,
And thou shalt live forever.

The central problem is to capture and retain political power, the state power in the hands of the working class.—Clara Zetkin.

Don't be a "Yes, But," supporter of The Daily Worker. Send in your subscription at once.

Unemployment and Labor Aristocracy

(Continued from page 1)

common and semi-skilled workmen.

"Syracuse. A shortage of toolmakers, machinists and other skilled trades in these lines, while a surplus of laborers, casual workers and unskilled machine hands exists.

"Albany. The large influx of transient labor has created a surplus, chiefly unskilled workmen.

"Yonkers. Labor, both skilled and semi-skilled is fully employed while a slight surplus of common labor is indicated.

"Elmira. A surplus of unskilled labor continues to exist. Altho skilled trades are steadily employed.

"Binghamton. A small amount of idleness, chiefly unskilled labor is apparent. Highly skilled mechanics are fully employed.

"New Jersey. Release of large numbers of semi-skilled and unskilled labor. Building mechanics are very well employed.

"Newark Industrial District, Skilled mechanics are well employed, but there is an increased surplus of ordinary labor and a noticeable amount of unemployment exists.

"Patterson. A shortage of skilled mechanics is becoming apparent. The supply of general labor is plentiful.

"Pennsylvania, Johnstown. A labor surplus exists, principally of unskilled workers.

"Harrisburg Industrial District. With the exception of unskilled workmen labor is fully employed.

"Bethlehem. Skilled trades are fully employed.

"York. Skilled labor generally is well employed altho there is still a small amount of unemployment existing, principally unskilled workers.

"Illinois, Decatur. Surplus of unskilled labor is noted in the building trades.

"Danville. There is a large surplus of common labor evident in this city.

"Indiana. While the employment situation in this state is not bad, the calls for labor (except skilled) are light.

"Indianapolis. Surplus of common labor.

"Fort Wayne. Surplus of workers exists, particularly common labor.

"Michigan, Grand Rapids. Surplus of common laborers.

"Flint. The local workers in this city are all employed, but there is a large number of transients looking for employment. Shortage of skilled automobile mechanics reported.

"Battle Creek. Surplus of unskilled labor and shortage of skilled machinists reported.

"Wisconsin, Milwaukee Industrial District. A slight shortage of machine molders for malleable foundries, pattern makers and skilled machinists is reported. There is a surplus of applicant in other industries and especially of common laborers.

"Superior. A large surplus exists in unskilled labor with a smaller surplus in skilled evident.

"Ohio, Canton Industrial District. Skilled workers are all employed. Workers out of employment are of the unskilled class.

"Lima. Light shortage of skilled labor in this city with a surplus of unskilled labor reported.

"Kanas, Leavenworth. Surplus of common labor. Skilled labor is fairly well employed.

"Nebraska, North Platte. Many idle agricultural workers here. Mechanics are fairly well employed.

"Kentucky. Shortage of skilled mechanics and a surplus of unskilled workers is reported.

"Mississippi, Meridean. Skilled labor fully employed with a slight surplus of common labor existing.

"Louisiana. Skilled labor is well employed, but there is some excess of common labor.

"California, Los Angeles. Common labor is particularly affected in the existing large surplus of labor."

These facts show that unemployment is a mass phenomenon; but today it is still a "privilege" of the unskilled workers, and the labor aristocracy is still unaffected by the economic depression. The skilled workers are fully employed everywhere and we could not cite from the Bulletin more than two or three places were a surplus of skilled labor exists. In spite of all new leveling tendencies in the American working class there still exists a deep abyss between the privileged labor aristocracy and the real proletarian workers. The American Federation of Labor is under the leadership and in the hands of the labor aristocracy, and it, therefore, neglects the organizing of unskilled workers and does not care about unemployment of "common" labor.

"The idea becomes power when it penetrates the masses."
—Karl Marx.

Special Magazine Supplement
THE DAILY WORKER

SECOND SECTION
March 15th, 1924. This magazine supplement will appear every Saturday in The Daily Worker.

Unemployment and Labor Aristocracy

By JOHN PEPPER.

THE well-paid optimists of the capitalists are trying constantly to make the country believe that we are having a great economic prosperity at the present time. The facts gainsay these official and semi-official fairy tales.

The general economic situation as a whole is continuing to deteriorate. Partial improvements cannot change the situation permanently. In production, pig iron and steel is the only branch of production which increased on a national scale in January and February. The number of employed workers increased in February in New York state and in Illinois. The report of the New York State Department of Labor says:

"Factory employment made a good recovery in February from the dullness of January. The advance amounts to about 1 per cent and brings the level back to that of December. There has been no evidence thus far, however, of a repetition of the upward swing of a year ago." In Illinois the number of employed workers increased 2.2 per cent during February. Nevertheless there were in February 155 registered with the Illinois Free Employment Offices for every 100 jobs reported to the offices. In January the proportion of workers to jobs was 166 to 100, a year ago it was 104 to 100, and during the worst period, during 1920 it was 209 to 100. In Ohio unemployment increased in February. Applicants for work at the thirteen employment bureaus maintained by the state numbered 9,919 for the week ending February 23, and only 2,883 got jobs. In Iowa the Public Welfare Bureau was forced to issue a warning at the beginning of March against the ever-growing unemployment in January and February.

The surprising and sudden increase of pig iron and steel production is most likely only of a short duration. The causes of the increase are probably the concentrated railroad orders, and work for Japanese reconstruction. The New York Times of March 2 reports on March 1 from Pittsburgh concerning the pig iron market that: "There is, however, practically no disposition to buy at this time." And about the steel market: "General buying of finished steel products by jobbers and ordinary manufacturing consumers has been running distinctly lighter in the last fortnight than in January. A fair volume of business is being placed, but the market is distinctly less active. By precedent, if there is any change in the volume of activity at this time of year it should be in the other direction. The steel mills are much less sold up than they usually are when as active as at present."

On the front page and in editorials the capitalist papers continue to spread professional optimism about the economic situation, but in their financial columns they are forced to tell at least a part of the truth. The New York Times of February 25 writes: "Leading mining interests in Illinois and Indiana are preparing to operate more economically and work the most valuable mines, closing the others, thus keeping the supply of coal more adjusted to requirements." Says the report of the New York Times of March 3: "Business conditions thruout the West are spotted. In Minnesota and the Dakotas it is poor because of the small returns to the farmers." Dunn's Review says about the first week of March: "With conservatism still the predominant sentiment, a rapid growth of business is not to be expected." Bradstreet's establishes: "Trade and industry present a spotted appearance, and caution for buying for anything beyond immediate need is still the central feature . . . Nowhere except possibly in the automobile trade does there appear the great onward sweep visible at this time a year ago." The World of March 9 admits in its Business Outlook the same tendency: "Nevertheless, intead of growing more liberal, buying policies have become more restricted in many lines. Inflated costs supply one explanation for the restraint, but loss of confidence must take the foremost position, as a reason for the present hesitation which governs all forward operations. This lack of confidence is not only the average business man's feelings in regard to his markets, but it also grows out of his reaction to the present political discussion." The Chicago Tribune of March 12 gives the attitude of business men highly alarmed over the economic situation: "The more pessimistic look for a Summertime slump. . . . Expansions of mills, factories and shops already are being held back. . . . Already there are indications that expansion is being curtailed in some lines."

The situation summed up shows that the increase of pig iron and steel production and the increase of employment in the state of New York and Illinois during February does not mean at all that the economic depression which began in the middle of 1923 is passing over. On the contrary the general outlook is of aggravation.

The Volume of Unemployment.

It it an unquestionable fact that there exists a heavy unemployment today. If no other proof existed the "Industrial Information Employment Bulletin" of January, 1924, of the United States Department of Labor is an absolute and complete proof. This Bulletin gives a description of the employment situation not only for every state of the country, but for the most important industrial centers within the states. This very important report is so detailed that we cannot repeat it here. But it gives the best basis for judging the situation to everyone who takes the trouble to study the report carefully. With very few exceptions the picture presented by this report of the whole country is of an increasing and spreading unemployment.

But if we wanted to size up the true volume of the present unemployment we would have to compare it with the unemployment of other periods. If we should want to form judgment as to whether the present unemployment is of a mass character or not, we could do so by comparing it with the last great mass unemployment in the last great economic crisis of 1922-23. Never in its history did the United States experience a greater and deeper unemployment than in the crisis of 1921-22. The best study, the work of Wilford Isbell King, "Employment Hours and Earnings in Prosperity and Depression, United States, 1920-22," says: "5,033,000 fewer workers were on the pay rolls in the early part of 1922 than were employed in the third quarter of 1920. However, part of this decline was seasonal. If we compare the third quarters, we discover that there were 4,102,000 fewer people at work in 1921 than in 1920, or about one-seventh of all who had been employed at the earlier date." The maximum decline of employment during the great crisis when 4,100,000 workers were out of jobs was 14 per cent. Today on the present depression we have no figures which we could compare with this general figure. But we have two partial figures: the volume of factory employment and the volume of railroad employment. The March report of the Federal Reserve Board gives the following new index numbers for facotry employment:

Year	Factory Employment
1919	100
1920	104
1922	90
1923 (June)	103
1924 (January)	98

The year 1920 has the index number of factory employment, 104. The year 1922 shows 90. That means a decline of 14 per cent. The figures of King's book show that the maximum number of factory workers in 1920 was 11,370,000 and in 1922, 8,621,000. That's a decline of 2,749,000. That shows that a decline of 14 per cent was a decline of 2,749,000 employed workers.

The volume of factory employment declined from June, 1923, to January, 1924, from 103 to 98, a decline of 5 per cent. As the number of employed factory workers in the middle of 1923 was almost the same as in 1920, therefore, a decline of 5 per cent means a decline of about 975,000 workers.

The heaviest unemployment ever experienced in the economic history of the United States showed during the crisis of 1921-22 the maximum decline of 2,749,000 factory workers. The present depression shows a decline of almost one million factory workers. This figure alone justifies the assertion that unemployment is a mass phenomenon today.

The other figures that we can compare are the figures on the railroad employment situation. The number of employed railroad workers in the peak month, August, 1923, was 1,973,505. From then till the end of the year 1923, 179,726 railroad workers were laid off, which means 9.1 per cent. We can judge how heavy an unemployment this 9.1 per cent decline means if we bear in mind that during the greatest crisis of our economic history, the maximum decline of employment of the railroad workers was not more than 22.2 per cent.

But the decrease of the number of employed railroad workers does not give the complete picture of the catastrophic economic situation of the railroad workers. An ever growing number of railway workers are employed only part time. In August the number of full time employed railroad workers was 1,713,000. In December only 1,524,000. That means that the number of full time jobs declined by 11 per cent and the number of those working part time increased no less than 189,000.

We have still a third figure which is not as fully significant as the others because it is not a national figure; but it illustrates the mass character of present unemployment. In Massachusetts, according to the January report of the State Department of Labor, the reductions of employment between October and January show that almost one-tenth of the workers in the State of Massachusetts were laid off during that period.

Unemployment and Labor Aristocracy.

The facts analyzed above show clearly that the working class of the United States is facing a heavy unemployment. Almost one million fewer factory workers are employed today than in the middle of 1923. And in adition to that about 180,000 less railroad workers are employed today than half a year ago. And again, in addition to that, we must add the increasing number of unemployed coal miners. But all these figures, as I showed in my previous article, still do not give the complete number of unemployed worker. They give only the figures showing by how much the number of employed workers decreased. But these workers whom the capitalists drive out of the factories, railroads and mines are only a part of the growing industrial reserve army which is being constantly increased thru hundreds of thousands of dispossessed farmers, and new immigrants.

The unemployment is very heavy and has a mass character; but it is not as heavy as during the great economic crisis of 1931-22. The greatest difference between the two periods is the condition of the metal industry. In the previous period the metal industry was most heavily affected. Today the metal industry does not yet show the full effects of depression.

The present unemployment has a mass character, and the working class suffers greatly from it. Part-time work and wage cuts are a general phenomenon today. It is in sharp contradiction to these facts that the official labor movement and the press of the American Federation of Labor simply take no cognizance of this unemployment. How is that possible, and what is the solution of this contradiction?

We can give a clear answer to this question if we study carefully the "Industrial Employment Information Bulletin" of January, 1924, of the United States Department of Labor.

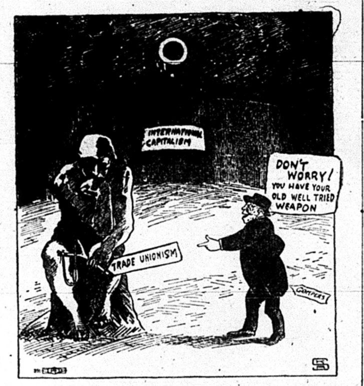
The facts show that unemployment does not affect equally all strata of the laboring masses. The masses of unemployed consist of unskilled workers. And at the same time the labor aristocracy is fully employed, and in many cases there is even a scarcity of skilled labor.

We could cite scores of examples proving that fundamental fact, but we will present here only a few citations from the above-mentioned Bulletin:

"New York. There is a surplus of labor in many sections, principally in the larger cities, consisting of

(Continued on Page 8).

The Unequal Struggle



Zinoviev's Speech to Leningrad Communists

(NOTE—The DAILY WORKER today publishes the sixth installment of the great speech delivered by Gregory Zinoviev to the party conference of the Leningrad District. Those of our readers who have read lurid reports of war between Communist leaders should follow this discussion closely. It is true that Trotsky had a difference of opinion over questions of party organization with Zinoviev and others. But the enemies of the Soviet Republic may rest assured that a discussion on tactics will not give them the opening to rush in their war dogs and lap up the blood of the emancipated Russian workers. A further installment will be published Monday).

• • • •

ZINOVIEV CONTINUES:

THERE are two further questions to which I must still refer: that of the economists, and that of the difference of age among the members of the Party.

With reference to the economists, I must state that we of the Lenin trend of thought make every endeavor to agree with the economists of our Party. The matter is frequently represented in such a manner that one might think we regarded the economists as Party members of a second class.

What is our actual attitude towards the economists? I know, as all of us know, that we in the Party do not choose the work accorded to us, but are given it by the Party. It is, therefore, ridiculous to find fault with the economists.

The Party has placed them in the position they occupy; they did not go there of themselves. Would any self-respecting Communist take up economic work if he were not convinced that he had the Party behind him, that the Party does not consider him a be a Communist of inferior quality?

There are a large number of old revolutionists, excellent functionaries, who have on many occasions proved their devotion to the Party, now engaged in economic work. We have not yet gathered together the whole stratum of the economists, but we are doing so, we are feeling our way and doing our best. This is a most important and responsible matter. This alliance of economists can only fulfill its tasks properly if it feels that it is backed up by the support of the whole Party.

It is unallowable to regard the economists are second-class Party members. They form a group of decisive importance, everything depends on their success, and their attitude is the criterion upon which our non-partisan comrades form their judgments.

But it is possible, comrades, to go to the other extreme. Among one small section of the economists we sometimes come across the following feeling: Why does the Party control me to such an extent? There is the government Party headquarters, and their organizations, and the district headquarters and its organization department, and the collective—it is more than the strongest man can bear.

We need not seek to cover up the sin: We worry the economists frequently with regard to trifles. This cannot be allowed.

What we have to say to the economists, and what every honest economist knows by himself, is that the conditions induced by the NEP expose the economists to the danger of division. Comrade Preobrashensky is right here.

In the course of the speech which he recently made in Moscow, he pointed out that the economists are forced, under the conditions brought about by the NEP, to leave the trenches and fraternize with the enemy. This is very true. Anyone who is obliged to co-operate with the bourgeoisie is actually forced to hold intercourse with the bourgeoisie, even if it is not an actual fraternization. This involves danger.

Every profession has its attendant danger. The Party has to admit this openly and definitely, and no self-respecting economist will deny it—it is an incontestable fact. And there is only one remedy against it; Party control, comrade-like alliance, and discipline. And there is no need to fear this.

Comrades, quite at the beginning I told you that we must differentiate between the New Economic Policy and the "NEP."

When Comrade Lenin said: "Learn to trade," some comrades interested in the practical execution of the idea took it to mean that the NEP implies dirty work, that it smells somewhat of the devil. It is an unavoidable zone thru which we have to pass.

Under the "Nep"—so they think—it is impossible to be an out and out Communist, the tasks of the revolution have to be more superficially viewed, and so forth. But when this has been overcome, and we arrive at a fresh one, then we can put on clean clothes again, so to speak, and become real Communists. This interpretation is not correct, and does not accord with the the idea expressed by Comrade Lenin.

The meaning which Comrade Lenin intended to put into his slogan was:

Do not let yourselves be deceived, you must co-operate with the bourgeoisie in such manner that the advantage is to the workers' state. The NEP—the NEP is a whole chapter in the history of the workers' revolution, it is not merely a zone thru which we can hasten with closed eyes, with the intention of becoming Communists after we have got thru. No; make it your endeavor to be Communists during the Nep itself.

We must make it clear to ourselves that in the Party there can be no division into economists, trade unionists, purely Party workers, etc. Such a division would destroy us if not unified.

We must be a Party in which the various departments perform their duties on the basis of a definite division of work. No shadow of difference in our relations to the economists as if they were second-grade Party members, is to be allowed. At the same time, we must not ignore the special dangers to which those engaged in work connected with the NEP are exposed.

(To Be Concluded Monday).

We Come to the End of "A WEEK"

By IURY LIBEDINSKY

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• • • •

YESTERDAY morning they had occupied the town. Only yesterday shots had been thundering in the streets, but now all those little houses seen from the hill looked so quiet and peaceable. But Gornuikh knew that yesterday's flame had been thrown up by them. He knew, and feared a new eruption, and was taking precautions against it. This fear had made him instantly suppress the sobbing that had shaken him over Klimin's corpse, the sobbing caused by almost a week's lack of sleep and the most terrible nervous strain, take on the management of the enquiry, and, tho he was not actually the senior of the surviving Chekists, the direction of all the work of the Cheka had somehow fallen of its own accord into his hands.

Few of the bandits left the town. The red-headed fellow, wounded during the seizure of the Communist Company's Headquarters, had been made prisoner, and Gornuikh confronted him with the other bandits, with the peasants from the neighboring villages who had been caught in the town and were now mild, timorous and dejected as if after a drunken headache, and had no difficulty in discovering in him one of the leaders of the revolt. And Gornuikh, who had already appointed the day and hour when he was to be shot, now promised him pardon, now threatened, now wheedled, and was tireless in the use of a thousand cunning tricks of cross-examination. And sometimes it seemed to the red-headed one that he had fallen into the hands of an attentively quiet devil, or rather into the teeth of a merciless machine, one of those ingenious, precise, American machines which in ten minutes turn a living, squealing pig into a silent mound of sausages.

If Gornuikh was not himself cross-questioning, he was walking thru the rooms of the investigators, not interfering, but following the questions, reading the protocols of the evidence, and now and again going off by himself to his office, where he shut himself up, sat there alone for a long time, propping his shaggy head on his hands, and apparently without a single thought, staring at the sheet of paper lying before him on the table, and now and again carefully, sparingly, writing down a word, another, as the course of the revolt became ever clearer and clear to him. Now, in half a dozen sentences he told Karaulov the whole result of the many hours of the minute labor of the enquiry. Suddenly Karaulov interrupted him:

"You see that girl standing there? She's a schoolmistress . . . went thru a lot during the revolt and can tell you something of the murder of Robeiko. I told her to come to the meeting to meet you. There, standing by the entry. . . . Comrade Gratcheva, come here."

And Gornuikh saw the pale face of a girl, long straight locks of pale flaxen hair falling on forehead and cheeks, frightened blue eyes, and heard a trembling voice:

"I want to give evidence . . . about the murder of Comrade Robeiko. . . . I was present at it. I lived in the same flat as he, and . . ." She began to tell of the appearance of Repin, so handsome, kindly and cunning, of Mr. and Mrs. Senätor, and of her relations with them, of her wandering thru the town during the night of the revolt. Now and again she went off into unnecessary details, and then Gornuikh gently and confidently asked questions, and steered her story in the direction he needed. At first her shyness interfered with her talking, and she spoke disconnectedly, but afterwards she was more and more carried away, her voice grew more and more confident, and she even began timorously to gesticulate. When she told of the murder of Robeiko her eyes overflowed with tears. . . .

"Listen, Gornuikh," said Karaulov, when Gornuikh left Lisa, "I've been watching you just now and been amazed to see what a capable fellow you are. For example, how well and quietly you questioned that young lady. And then. . . . Do you know if it had not been for your fifty railwaymen they'd have taken the station and then . . . things would have been bad. Then I could have done nothing to help with my battalion. The liquidation of the revolt would have dragged out for a month. That's a fact. And how many more comrades would have died. . . ."

Then Karaulov said with shaking voice:

"You, now, are working like a horse, hurrying everywhere, you are in the Cheka, you are looking after the wood-getting, and have written an article for the paper besides. . . . But I . . . I can't do anything. As soon as I learned from that young lady that they had killed Robeiko, I saw red, turned into a wild beast and went for the bandits with my own sword. And then I learned that Ziman too, and Stalmakhov, and Klimin. . . . And Klimin and I went thru the whole civil war together. . . . And now there's nothing for me to do. The town has become absolutely empty to me. Swear at the old man if you like, but remember, I am thirty years older than you. . . . And yesterday I got drunk from wretchedness. The thing is, I can't weep when sober. But get drunk a bit and it's as if some one opened your soul and you howl. Then you are ashamed, and after that you feel better. Wait and you'll find it out for yourself, and will remember old Karaulov. . . . Well, well. . . ."

Already the bell had tinkled, the room had grown silent, and from the middle of the arena, stuttering and blushing, the secretary of the Town District Committee was proposing the election of a President. . . . A heavy puzzled murmur rolled along the benches. Whom were they to elect, when the very best, the most staunch and capable were lying in coffins covered with red flags. Some one shouted the name of Klimin, some one doubtfully named Simkova. . . . But these names the secretary did not write down.

"Comrade Karaulov," came the thin, sugary voice of Matusenko. But Karaulov refused. . . . He did not know how to preside. Of that the comrades were well aware. Besides, today he was not well. . . .

And suddenly, from above, from the gallery, a strong voice threw the name:

"Gornuikh! . . . Comrade Gornuikh!"

And at once he was seconded from various sides:

"Right . . . Gornuikh . . . Comrade Gornuikh. . ."

"Who is this Gornuikh!" several asked loudly

And again from the gallery the same powerful voice proclaimed to the whole Circus:

"Gornuikh . . . the Chekist. . . . Who came to us in the Depot, got us all on our feet and took command. . . . A fighting fellow."

It was the first time in his life that Gornuikh had had to preside over so large a meeting. . . . Gornuikh lost his head a little, did not know what to do, while the meeting, like a tamed beast of prey, lay submissively at his feet, grew quiet, and fixed its many-eyed gaze on him, its master. And instead of the common sentence, "I declare the meeting open" and the reading of the agenda for the day, from his tongue came other words, heavy and sharp, which entered into the consciousness of his audience, like nails into wood under the heavy blows of a hammer, words smelted and wrought by Gornuikh's strong judgment and determination during that critical week.

He told how grave had been the danger of the revolt already past, and how the Communists were walking on thin ice, under which was surging the savage elemental force of the peasants, ready to drown and destroy the work of the Communists, how this elemental force must be tamed not only with bayonets and bullets but by the organization of socialistic exchange of goods between town and village.

"Comrades, it will be more difficult for us now. . . . In the Executive Committee nine are left, in the Party Committee four workers. In the Politdep both the Chiefs are gone, and in the Cheka, the President, Vice-President and three workers. The center cannot send us reinforcements. There is little to be hoped from it. And the work has now become more complex. It's not enough to get seed-corn. We must get ready for the sowing campaign and carry it thru over the whole of our trackless country. And the bandits are still not finally liquidated. It amounts to this, that we must carry heavier loads. Take me for example. I am now acting as President. That is because we have no Klimin, no Robeiko, no Simkova, who would carry these duties out better. . . . So it will be everywhere, we must take on our shoulders the work of those who have been killed. It will be hard, but, if we remember their example, we shall manage it. . . ."

And then the "Internationale" was sung, and the meeting turned to questions of business, he guided it quietly, confidently and clear-sightedly, like the steersman of a heavily loaded barge in a winding, shallow stream. . . .

THE END.

Youth Views

By HARRY GANNES

Military Training Camps Start Campaign.

No effort is being wasted by the United States War Department in seeking enlistments for the Citizen's Military Training Camps. Even tho the date for the actual opening of the camps is several months off, posters and advertisements are being plastered up all over the country at a very great expense.

During the last two years, the quotas had not been filled due mainly to the fact that rotten food had been served in the camps. The news spread far and wide and even the capitalist papers could not overlook the disclosure that boys joining the training camps might be poisoned because of rotten food.

In the advertisements by the government this year they assure the youth of the United States that good, wholesome food will be offered. Whether that is so or not is not so very important (tho the government has failed to take care of the sick and wounded soldiers in proper manner). There is no doubt that brutal treatment awaits the young fellows in some form or other, whether it is intensive training or abuse from the arrogant officers.

The purpose of the Citizen's Military Training Camps is to build up an available fighting force in the event of a capitalist war. Tho the armed force has grown to tremendous proportions in recent years, the War Department has a plan for the building up of a mass armed force which it can put into action at a moments notice. The Citizen's Military Training Camps are a necessary cog in this new military machine.

The militarists in the United States have one hope for the success of the Citizen's Military Training Camp this summer, and that is wide-spread unemployment. It is a known fact that hungry men are not very particular whether they eat the rotten food of the Citizen's Military Training Camp or the refuse of garbage cans.

Samuel Gompers has expressed himself as in favor of this form of military training. While overlooking the fact that the vast mass of working youth are unorganized, Gompers finds time to express himself agreeable to organizing this youth against labor in the military forces of the United States.

The Citizen's Military Training Camp holds nothing that is in the interest of labor; it is strictly against the good of the organized and unorganized workers to see its success. More than once have the armed forces of this government been used against striking workers. The Citizen's Military Training Camp is no exception.

For information concerning the Young Workers League of America, address Y. W. L., 1009 N. State St., Chicago, Ill.

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The Commune

By SIMON FELSHIN

Blood of the Communards crying to me!
Thirty thousand massacred
In the streets of Paris,
And the blood flowed in the gutters,
And the blood flowed in the Seine.
Nor was there pity
For the children, the women, and the old men
Because these also fought on the barricades
To defend the Red Commune.
Oh there are wounds that would not heal!

You the bourgeoisie—
Your motto "Liberty, Eqality, Fraternity"
Was seen to be a pretension and a mockery.
You the enraged ruling class—
You hunted the Communards
And you shot them where you found them.
I have seen the Wall of the Federates
Where you slaughtered the prisoners with mitrailleuse,
And you buried them where they fell.
Betrayal and fratricide—
This was your vengeance
Upon the defenders of the Red Commune.
Blood of the Communards crying to me!
Oh there are wounds that would not heal!

Awakening of the masses,
Stirring of the downtrodden,
Battlecry from the lower depths,
A sounding of the tocsin,
A building of barricades,
A lifting of the red standard,
Vanguard of the proletariat in revolt—
This was the Red Commune.

Federates,
Men of the Sections,
People of the faubourgs,
Embattled proletariat of Paris,
Your stand on the barricades
Was a challenge
Forever to be remembered,
The lifting of the red standard—
A heritage,
A shining memory!

October

By ANOTOLY MARIENHOF

(This poem is inspired by the October (November) 1917 Revolution. It is by one of the greatest of the younger poets of Soviet Russia. Marienhof belongs to the imaginist school of poets. In later issues of the DAILY WORKER we will print other poems by the younger writers, all of them revolutionary, inspired by the great proletarian revolution. Louis Lozowick who is an authority on the latest literature and art of Soviet Russia has sent us a batch of poems and stories which he has translated from the Russian, and they will appear from time to time in the Magazine Section.)

• • • •

We trample filial reverence under foot.
Hat on head,
We sit down impudently,
Legs crossed and heels kicked up.

You do not like our bloody laughter,
Our refusal to wash again the rags already washed a million times,
Our sudden daring
To bark a deafening bow-wow!

Ya-a, backbone
Upright like a telegraph pole,
Not mine alone,
All Russians, hunchbacked for centuries.

Who on earth is now more clamorous than we?
Bedlam, you say,
No mile-stones nor signposts—
To hell! Our red cancan is a splendid sight.

You would not believe it: multitudes,
Droves of clouds under human orders,
And the sky spread out like a woman's wrap,
And not a single sunray.

Christ is on the Cross again, and Barabbas
Promenading over Tversky
Who can stop—who—galloping Scythian steeds?
Bowstrings singing the Marseillaise?

Did any hear of blacksmith
Forging railtrack bracelets for the globe,
Puffing his cheap plug with the air
Of an officer clicking spurs?

You ask: What next?
Next—dancing centuries,
We break into every door,
And no one dares threaten: Here take that!

We! We! We're everywhere,
At the very footlights of the stage;
Not quiet lyricists,
But flaming clowns.

Rubbish, all rubbish into a heap;
And, singing like Savonarola, chuck it
Into the fire. . . No matter! Who is there to fear
When tiny worlds of petty souls are vast spheres now?
Every day—a new chapter in the Bible,
Every page—an inspiration to a thousand generations.
It will be said about us:
Happy they who lived in 1917.

And still you whine: We are lost!
And still you whimper!
Blockheads.
Is not Yesterday squashed like a pigeon
Under an automobile
Rushing madly from a garage?

From the Russian of Anatoly Marienhof by Louis Lozowick.

AS WE SEE IT

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY.

There is less talk nowadays in the capitalist press about alleged graft in Soviet Russia than was common before the Teapot Dome spilled its oily freight over the pages of current history. On the contrary the little that seeps thru the capitalist censors about the Workers' Republic indicates that officials who take liberties with the institutions and property of the Russian workers receive scant consideration even tho in the past they have made sacrifices for the cause.

• • • •

Ex-Senator France of Maryland on his way back from Moscow declared that Russia has the most efficient and businesslike government in the world. I listened to a debate several years ago between John Spargo and Tom Mann, in which the former held that the workers could not manage industry. Our Russian comrades are giving the lie to the renegade Spargo, despite the obstacles placed in their way by international capitalism and the reactionary labor leaders.

• • • •

"Russia has the richest mineral resources in the world, with three times as much gold, silver, oil, coal and other minerals as America," says Mr. France. Predicting that the governments of the world would soon be compelled to recognize Soviet Russia, the ex-senator said that secretary of state Hughes may be a good provincial lawyer but knows nothing about international law. He depends on Sam Gompers for enlightenment on that phase of his duty.

• • • •

The Vatican denies the truth of a paragraph published recently in the DAILY WORKER to the effect that His Holiness was taking steps to recognize Soviet Russia. We give this denial to our readers for what it is worth, our acquaintance with the ways of the pious gentleman on the Tiber not being conducive to unquestioning faith in the veracity of that servant of Christ.

• • • •

Edward Young Clarke, former imperial wizard of the Ku Klux Klan pleaded guilty to a violation of the Mann Act and was fined $5,000. He was convicted of having taken a girl from Houston to New Orleans. One of the principal excuses the Ku Klux Klan had for inflicting itself on the people of America was its determination to protect American womanhood.

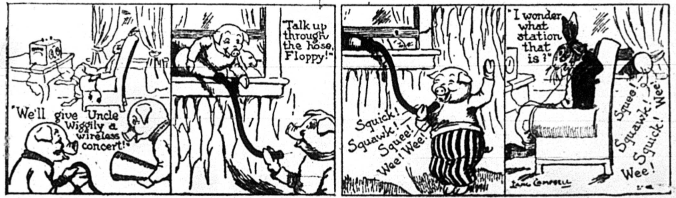
• • • •

The Swedish parliament defeated a motion to send a commission to the United States to study the workings of the prohibition law here. Suspicion was aroused that those who sought the passage of the motion were more interested in sampling prohibition liquor than in drawing lessons from the workings of the act. The Swedes are not easily bluffed on the liquor question.

• • • •

The fighting strength of the British navy is now massed in the Mediterranean sea for maneuvers. This means of course that England having disposed of the German fleet and the threat from the Baltic is now guarding the route to the East. The enemy is now France and Italy. The Italian and French press which makes no pretense of not being inspired by their governments, comments unfavorably on the presence of the British armada so close to their shores. But the markets of the capitalists and their colonies must be protected. Ramsay MacDonald does not want to lose India.

UNCLE WIGGILY'S TRICKS— A LAUGH FOR THE CHILDREN



"We'll give Uncle Wiggily a wireless concert!"
"Talk up through the hose, Floppy!"
Squick! Squawk! Squee! Wee! Wee!
"I wonder what station that is?"
Squee! Squawk! Squick! Wee!
LANG CAMPBELL

Shop Nuclei: Only Road to a Mass Communist Party

By JOHN EDWARDS.

FORWARD to a revolutionary mass organization, has been the watchword of our party, the Workers Party of America.

Within the past year, we have made mighty strides towards our goal. Our work within the existing craft unions for amalgamation into industrial unions, our campaign for a labor party, the launching of a daily paper, has connected us definitely with the organized mass of workers in this country. This has been done principally by setting up systematically of factions within the union. Since then, every forward step we have made on the political and economic field—all our campaigns towards the ends enumerated, have been advanced and furthered among that section of the workers which we have reached, by our union factions (especially by the aid for the party committees, city, district and central executive).

The greater proportion of our membership, which has no union offiliations, has been able to do little in the way of mass activities, outside of distributing and selling literature.

Our successes in the past have been, for the most part, among the organized workers. Now it so happens that the great mass, the vast majority of the workers in America, are not organized, either industrially or politically. For example, the real proletariat, the factory hands and the unskilled workers, steel workers, metal miners—have practically no organization. They are at the complete mercy of the master class. Yet these machine slaves, according to Marx, are the most revolutionary strata of the modern capitalist society.

For a Mass Party.

In order to become a mass Communist party, in the true sense of the word, we must press the slogan: Organize the unorganized into action! The Workers Party must definitely connect itself with the most extremely exploited section of the working class. Our party must lead them in the every day struggle for better living conditions, and thereby gain their confidence. We have to prove by deed and action that our slogans and revolutionary words are not empty phrases. A positive influence must be left upon the working class, which must transform itself into an organizational form in order to establish the progress of our activity.

How are we to go about a systematic work among the unorganized masses? Factions is an impossibility where there is no working class organization. Is our present form of territorial party structure suitable for such a task? Let us examine our present form of party structure.

The branch, the lower unit of the party, made up, as it exists, of men and women who live in a given territory, without regard to their occupations, may have in it building trades men, machinists, clerical workers, clothing workers and "intellectuals," and other kinds of workers, too numerous to mention. It is not far fetched to say that a branch of 40 members will represent over a dozen occupations. It is next to impossible to discuss intelligently all the problems met with "on the job," in the shop, let alone to map out any kind of work for the comrades within the work place.

Another thing must be taken into consideration, and that is that the branches usually meet but twice a month. At these semi-monthly meetings of the branch, is taken up routine business, such as reports of branch official, reading of minutes and communications, orders from higher bodies, education in the form of lectures and discussion. There is no time for the discussion of work in the shop.

Mobilizing The Workers.

Now let us consider another thing, which is essential for a Communist party. That is, to be able to mobilize our membership in the shortest possible time for work. In the case of any crisis within a shop or industry, our party could not bring together its members (if it had any within the particular shop), within less than several weeks' time for the following reasons: The branches do not meet at the same time each month; and when they do meet, not half of the members attend, due, in part, to other activities within the party, and many times out of sheer neglect. While so far as the bosses are concerned, they can mobilize their forces, whether thru the state, or within the shop, almost momentarily, and thereby frustrate any attempt on the part of the workers themselves to organize for action during and after the crisis.

The Russian Communist Party, organized along the lines of shop nuclei, can place the entire working population of Moscow in the street, ready for any kind of action, in five hours time.

A good-sized volume could be written on the weaknesses and the antiquated state of our present branch structure. Our present form of organization is a heritage from the old, decrepit and outworn, socialist movement, following the lines of the social democratic party of Germany. The Communist movement with its different methods, tactics and aim, must have a different and distinct structure of organization.

Altho our present territorial branch does not fit precisely the needs of a Communist Party, we cannot simply say that it is of no value whatever, and drop that form of organization and immediately proceed on a new basis. To do so without preparation would be political suicide. Our entire organization would be destroyed. Comunists are not utopians. We realize if we wish a ney party structure there must be a transitional period, a bridging over from the present form to the new form.

Any great change in the structure of any organization, whether political, industrial, or social, can be brought about only by a gradual process.

Our present party structure is inadequate for the task of reaching the great mass of workers. We must have a new form to meet the new needs. What shall it be?

The answer is: The party structure must be built on the place of work of the membership, rather than where the comrades live. As one of our comrades puts it: "The party is at present organized where our members sleep rather than where they slave."

This is not a new idea. The Communist Party of Russia is organized on the basis of the work shop; not only since it has taken state power, but many years before. It was this form of organization which made it possible for the Bolsheviki to mobilize the entire working class against the ruling class of Russia. The form of party structure based on the work place is called the shop nuclei. It consists of members, who work in any given shop.

Method to Reach Workers.

The advantage of the nucleus over the territorial branch is this: Modern capitalism has brought together thousands of workers under the same roof. The class struggle finds its sharpest contact right in the shop where the worker is reduced to the position of a machine and where he feels mostly his exploitation and can be reached on the basis of the misery of his conditions, while to reach him after work, when he is trying to rest from his bitter exploitation, puts our members at a disadvantage. The minute the whistle blows the worker hurries home, either to do the little job around the house, or else to spend the time he has looking for pleasure in the picture show, the saloon, etc. In the factory a job agitator meets his fellow worker every day; the workers know one another; the workers feel they have something in common; they are more inclined to listen to a shop mate. Whereas, if he meets a Communist he does not know, he is suspicious of him and thinks him at best some poor misguided fool. The worker outside of the shop is hard to propagandize.

To make job agitation effective it must be organized and systematic; it must deal with the every day struggles of the workers in the shop, using the bad shop conditions to point out to them the nature of capitalist exploitation. The agitator must point out the necessity of the workers being organized industrially to carry on the every day struggle for the betterment of their conditions under capitalism; also, the necessity of political organization for the conquest of power, the prelude to taking over the industries to be owned and operated by the workers themselves.

Where two ar more of our comrades work in the same shop, they should consider the matter of actually forming a shop nucleus. They should get together and work out a systematic course of shop agitation based on the above outline. When they have succeeded in gaining new adherents to their ideas, they should call a meeting of the interested members within the shop, and form the shop necleus, which becomes a regular part of the party.

No Time Wasted.

Not only does this new nucleus take up the problems of the shop, but it also acts as the lower party unit receiving orders and instructions from higher bodies in carrying out the campaigns and work of the party. It affiliates itself to the nearest territorial branch, reports regularly to that branch, receives orders and instructions from the branch. This has another effect, it stimulates the interest of the territorial branch to which the shop necleus is affiliated in the problem of building more shop units. It makes the branch a live and driving force in the labor movement. Especially has the nucleus this advantage over the branch; It can meet at almost a moment's notice. Instead of putting nights into barren branch meetings, the members have more time for party work, as they confine most of their activities directly on the job where they come in contact not only with a few workers, but thousands whose conditions and psychology they understand.

In the territory of the shop where the first nucleus is formed, when one or more nuclei are created, the nuclei come together as a nuclei branch; that is, about three or more nuclei consolidate themselves into a larger form of organization, the nuclei branch which is a higher unit of the party than the nucleus itself. Comrades who are not in large industry, as, for instance, building trades workers, small office workers, who live in the territory of the nuclei branch, shall belong to the nucleus branch. The branch composed of nuclei does not usually comprise members working in the same industry.

The new form of nucleus organization means that we have our roots buried among the masses of the workers and have a continuous, strongly-linked chain to the highest unit of the party.

It does not require a very vivid imagination to see what this would mean to us as a Communist organization. We could rapidly mobilize our entire party for work and action and could better meet the immediate problems of the day. When our party, for the most part, becomes a nuclei organization, it becomes a mass organization, and cannot be exterminated by any amount of oppression and persecution by the combined forces of the capitalists, thru their state or otherwise.

No Harm to Federations.

To those comrades who have raised the bugaboo in their minds that to start the formation of nuclei will hamper the federations and weaken the branches, the writer would like to point out that just the opposite would be fact. In no case will we find in any branch more than one or two workers who work in the same shop. In most cases, not even that. Our problem is not so much the reorganization of the branch as the organization of new nuclei. We start at the factory, where there may be four or five Communists who belong to different branches of the party. For them to establish a nucleus, with more members now not in the party, strengthens our party structure; and the nucleus, at the same time, becomes affiliated to a territorial branch at first, which tremendously strengthens this branch. In no case will it hurt the branch to transfer several comrades to the factory unit, for that is already being done in some instances to form new territorial branches. If there are foreign speaking members within the nucleus, they can maintain their connections with the present federation branches. They will need language propaganda for the shop.

The comrades who express fears against the nuclei have conceived of the idea of setting up separate shop shop apparatus with no regard to changing the present structure of the party. In the first place, if this was to be done, we would have to set up separate apparatus all thru the party—district, city units, branches, which would be a dual organization and unworkable. This sort of an apparatus would, in the second place, have to confine itself only to the problems on the job or, if it attempted to take up the regular work of the party, the members would have to repeat such work again in their branches, which could not be effectively done. Again, workers joining the nucleus, if they happened to be Italians, Greeks, or of other nationalities, would have to be sent into the branches of that particular federation, or might have to be sent miles away from the factory to some territorial branch. The new members would think this a very strange procedure, and probably could not be induced to join our party under such circumstances.

The nucleus must be an integral part of the party, or else it is not a nucleus. Shop factions, industrial branches, etc., are impossible, and attempts to establish such forms of organization would be syndicalistic and hamper the political activities of our party.

We must never lose sight of the fact that our party is a political organization; and that all our campaigns and work should be directed toward the strengthening of our party organizationally.

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The Ku Klux Klan and the Miners - By J. W. JOHNSTONE

IN the mining industry the Ku Klux Klan is becoming a menacing factor that will have to be reckoned with in the very near future. They are making a bold bid for control of the miners' union, notwithstanding that membership in the Klan is sufficient grounds for expulsion. It is generally taken for granted amongst the miners that the klan has already gained complete control of the Indiana district.

The recommendation of Van Bittner, speaking for the resolutions committee at the national convention, that the clause against the klan be stricken from the constitution, the open support given to the klan by Hessler, of Indiana, the fact that Lewis seemed willing to let it go over, forced many of the delegates to leave the convention firmly in the belief, that the Lewis machine, was either deadly afraid of the influence of the klan, or were actually members of it. This recommendation coming from the resolutions committee was made unquestionably with Lewis' approval. It was his own hand picked committee, and every delegate knew that none of the committees reported on any question to the convention, without first consulting with Lewis.

Klan Is Not Molested.

This is what helps to make the klan a dangerous factor in the mining industry, and explains why no real organized expose of the klan has been made by the miners' officials, altho the homes of their members have been invaded by the klan, and a veritable reign of terror is being carried on against the foreigner in many states, reaching a high water mark in the mining towns in southern Illinois. The Communists and even the mildest of progressives are hounded by the Lewis-Farrington machine, are boycotted in the mine, expelled from the union, because they want to make the United Mine Workers of America a real militant fighting force, but the klan is left free to carry out its work of terrorism and disruption.

The domination of the klan in Herrin, Johnson City, West Frankfort and other mining towns, is a standing challenge to organized labor of Illinois, which has not as yet been accepted. It is an open insult to the miners of Illinois whose members are mostly of foreign birth. As long as the klan is allowed unrestricted license to do as they please, it will be difficult to tell just who compose its members, but the morons and cowards who make up the klan, could very easily be exposed to the light of day, if an energetic public campaign was carried on against them, led by the miners' officials and the Illinois State Federation of Labor.

The resistance against the klan in these towns is led by miners, in spite of the passive attitude of their official. Senator Sneed, who is also an official of the miners' union in the Herrin sub-district, should be leading the fight in that town, but he is afraid of his political job. Frank Farrington and John H. Walker should be leading a state fight against this gang of hoodlums, but it is not considered good politics to take this fight up. The fact that the three of them are miners, and it is the members of their organization that are the victims, seems to have no weight with them.

Declares Klan Members Cowards

The utter cowardliness of the klan members is shown, not only by the fact that they do their dirty work generally in the dead of night, hooded and in gangs large enough to insure safety, but that they are afraid to admit openly their membership, altho the organization is legal. Only a few of them come out in the open, such as Glen Young, and he has to get a big, fat fee for doing so, the rest of the cowardly crew sneak into the darkness of secrecy.

The smoke screen behind which these mental dwarfs work is prohibition. In reality they are being used as a white guard organization, and if the present congress passes any of the numerous anti-foreign born bills that are now pending before that body, the klan will be the secret service organization which will spy upon the foreign born workers and take upon themselves the regulation of their political and economic advancement.

That this is no idle forecast was shown in the election of delegates to the miners' state convention in Illinois. The issues were clear, you were either for the Lewis-Farrington policies, or you were against them, and the progressive miners do not see any particular difference between Farrington, Lewis, and the klan. In one local union where two suspected klansmen were badly defeated, and where the majority of the delegates elected were foreign born workers, a notice was posted in the mine, stating "That interpreters were wanted to go to the state convention," etc. A notice like this, appearing for the first time would have meant but little, but in the tense atmosphere of these southern Illinois towns, where everybody goes armed after dark, it took on a more significant aspect.

Trade Unions Oppose Knights.

In these towns everything is union, it is hard to find a non-union man anywhere. The entire official trade union movement is opposed to the Ku Klux Klan. Where then does the klan get its strength. It is led by the small business element, financed by all business groups, its purpose is to destroy the trade union movement, or reduce it to klan control. They are ably assisted by the weak-kneed passive attitude of the officials of organized labor, and have the active support of these damn-fool American born workers whose understanding of life goes no further than the A. P. A.'s of the early '90's. They do not see that the attack against the foreign born workers, under the slogan of a 100 per cent Americanism, is an attack on all workers in general, irrespective of the place of their birth, and upon the labor movement in particular.

How could the Ku Klux Klan in cities like Herrin, Johnson City and West Frankfort, etc., create a reign of terrorism, raid the homes of miners, place themselves above the law, arrest hundreds of men and women, herd them into special cars at the point of a machine gun, if they did not have at least the passive consent of union officialdom.

The effect of this attack upon the foreign born, instead of making citizens of them, really keeps them from becoming citizens. In actual practice the foreigner finds that he can get better protection from the foreign consul than he gets from either his union or the local law enforcing bodies, and the foreign consuls are advising their countrymen not to take out their citizenship papers, because in doing so they can get no protection from him or from the government that he represents. Strange as this may seem, yet it is true, as witness the vigorous protest of the French consul against the raids of the klan on the French colony in Johnson City.

Terrifying Effect of Secrecy.

Where are all those fighting miners that made such a glorious record for organized labor in the State of Illinois? How can they stand idly by and not accept this challenge. In the city of West Frankfort, which is 100 per cent organized, the fiery cross of the klan burns day and night in the center of the town, yet not a half dozen men are known publicly to be members of the klan. The terrifying effect of the klan upon the population is its secrecy and its ruthlessness. The average man does not care to take the risk in leading the fight against these monsters for fear of their vengeance, which is swift, brutal and extends to all members of the family alike.

The cause of this abnormal situation is the inaction of the leaders of organized labor. If instead of fighting the radicals or assisting to keep in office such tin horn politicians as Governor Small, they would start an organized public campaign against the klan, they could clean it out of Illinois within 48 hours. I doubt if there are a hundred workers in the entire state who would have the courage in the face of such a campaign to come out openly in support of the klan, and the miners have the power in their hands to force the business men to change their opinion about the Americanism of the klan. The miners must demand that their officials wage a fight against the Ku Klux Klan until it is driven from the coal fields of this state.

Lenin's Successor--A. I. Rikov, Soviet Russia's New Premier

ALEXIS IVANOVITCH RIKOV was born March 19, 1881, in Saratov (the capital of the province of that name in Central Russia) to which city his peasant father moved from the Viatka Province to engage in trading. When Alexis, who was the youngest member of the family, was eight years old, his father became very poor and soon died, a victim of cholera.

The young Alexis was placed in the Gymnasium (a school with a course of study equivalent to high school and two years of college) by his oldest sister, a teacher, who maintained him up to his sixteenth year. After that he was forced to earn his own livelihood and take care of his tuition fees.

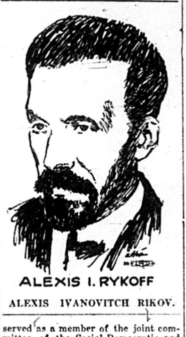
Rikov's first contact with the revolutionary movement came during the attendance of the gymnasium where he joined the secret study circles and participated in the issuance of an illegal journal. It was during this period that Rikov got acquainted with the works of Karl Marx and other studies of the Socialist and labor movement of Western Europe. Suspected of participating in revolutionary circles, he was prohibited from entering the universities of the capitals (Leningrad and Moscow).

In Solitary Confinement.

Upon graduation from the gymnasium in 1900, Rikov entered the university of Kazan (now the capital of the Tartar Soviet Republic) where he immediately became active in the workers' organizations and was chosen to membership on the leading revolutionary committees. The underground Social-democratic organization of Kazan, in which Rikov played an important role during his short student life, was liquidated by the secret police in 1901 thru wholesale arrests of the leaders.

After nine months of solitary confinement, Rikov was sent to Saratov, to live under police surveillance. Returning to his own home town, Rikov engaged again in active revolutionary work among the railroad and metal workers. He organized the May Day Demonstration of 1902 and served as a member of the joint committee of the Social-Democratic and Socialist-Revolutionary parties. After this demonstration Rikov was obliged to assume an illegal existence, and from that time on we find Rikov in the ranks of the so-called "professional revolutionists," whose whole life is devoted to the cause of the revolutionary movement.

Lenin's Successor



ALEXIS IVANOVITCH RIKOV.

During the period of 1902 to 1905, Rikov occupies a prominent position in the Jaroslaw, Nijni-Novgorod, Moscow and other social-democratic organizations. The third congress of the Social-Democratic party in 1905 in London elects Rikov a member of the Central Committee of the party to which position he was re-elected by several successive party congresses. Rikov served as organizer of the Moscow district and was a member of the Russian Bureau of the Central Committee, i.e., that part of the C. C. whose members resided and worked in Russia. Rikov visited the emigrant revolutionary centers—Paris, London, Geneva—only when important matters concerning the revolutionary movement were being dealt with by the leading party elements, compelled to live outside of Russia.

Betrayed by Agent-Provocateur.

Rikov was arrested soon after the third London Congress at a secret meeting of the Leningrad Committee. Freed by the revolution of that year, Rikov was elected a delegate to the first Soviet of Workers' Deputies, where he served until that body was disbanded by the authorities.

On May 1, 1907, Rikov is again arrested and after June 28, 1908 lives under police surveillance by order of the Minister of the Interior. Having been later sent out of Russia, Rikov returns with an illegal passport, but on Feb. 1, 1910 is again arrested and sent to the province of Archangel for three years. He soon escapes from there and joins the Central Committee of the party at Paris. In the summer of 1910 Rikov returns to Russia again to organize the work for the coming national congress of the party. He is turned over to the police by the agent-provocateur Briandinski soon after his arrival. In August, 1911 Rikov falls into the hands of the authorities in Moscow and after serving nine months in prison, is sent back to the Archangel region where he remains till February, 1913.

In October, 1913, Rikov is exiled by order of the Minister of the Interior to live four years in the far away region of Narim in Siberia, but he escapes from there Sept. 20, 1914 to Samara where he is arrested in a month and sent back to his place of exile. Altogether Rikov spent seven and one-half years in solitary confinement in prison and several years of exile in Archangel and Siberia from which he managed to escape on three occasions.

From the very beginning of the March revolution in 1917, Rikov works in the Moscow Bolshevik organizations, and in August of that year is again elected member of the Central Committee of the Social-Democratic party (Bolshevik) as the Communist party was then still called.

Held Important Posts.

As a member of the presidium of the Moscow Soviet, Rikov prepared and secured the passage by the Soviet of resolutions, censuring the Kerensky government and the Mensheviks who were supporting him. When the All-Russian Congress of Soviets voted to take over the powers of the State in November, Rikov was a member of the Executive Committee, and when the first Bolshevik Cabinet was formed upon the successful conclusion of the proletarian revolution, Rikov entered it as a Commissar of Internal Affairs. He was later transferred to be head of the Supreme Council of National Economy when that body was formed, with the cooperation of the Council of Factory Committees of Leningrad.

When Russia was living thru her most critical years—counter-revolution and blockade—Rikov was charged with the provisioning of the Red Army and the re-establishing of Russian industry. With the illness of Lenin in 1921 came the need of a substitute. Rikov was made associate chairman of the Council of Commissars and that of the Council of Labor and Defense at the suggestion of Lenin. Since 1920 Rikov serves as a member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party, and when he was chosen Chairman of the Council of Peoples' Commissars in place of his teacher and brother-in-arms Lenin, he was a member of the All-Russian Council of Trade Unions, Member of the Central Executive Committee of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics and Chairman of the Supreme Council of Public Economy.

Rikov is now 43 years of age.

The Farmer-Laborites at Crossroads

By JAY LOVESTONE

NOT since the country was torn by the class conflicts over the question of chattel slavery and its attendant problem of state rights versus national centralized governmental supremacy have we been confronted with a political situation so fraught with the likelihood of so many fundamental changes.

The two-party system, supposedly based on the granite facts underlying Americanism, is in a far more serious danger of being thrown overboard than ever before. The divisions among the various layers of the employing class have not been as rife and as acute in the last three score years.

Class Farmer-Labor Party.

The chances for the organisation of a national farmer-labor party along class lines; the probability of the launching of a third progressive party supported by the small business elements, the large numbers of the poor farmers, the aristocratic, skilled, upper crust of the working class and even a great mass of the lower strata of the working and farming masses whose discontent is still vague, unclear, tho steadily increasing; the serious deep-rooted dissatisfaction with and lack of confidence in the government and all its subdivisions and ramifications arising from the experiences of the working class in its recent national railway, mine and textile strikes and the shocking revelations of the Teapot Dome explosion—these are only some of the outstanding manifestations of the storm that is now hovering over the political horizon in this country.

Add to this veritable magazine the unstable economic and political conditions prevailing in Europe and the multiplying signs of a revival of dangerous colonial unrest and revolt against the world capitalist imperialists in Korea, in Japan, in Mexico, in the Philippines, in India and you will find that the American working masses are on the threshhold of a period of critical and decisive struggles.

Some may ask: Why draw Europe, the Far East, and Latin-America into a consideration of our national political problems? The matter of fact reply to this question is that: tho the class conflicts in the various countries may be fought very often along the limits of the respective national fronts and are colored by the immediate local conditions at hand, yet the class struggle everywhere is fundamentally and in essence international. Our national economic and political situations are inextricably interlaced with the prevailing economic and political situations in the other countries of the world.

The Economic Situation.

In order to comprehend the serious disintegration that has set in the Republican and Democratic parties, the rise of the insurgent bloc in congress, the spread of the Farmer-Labor movement, the problems confronting these groups and the tactics employed by them, it is necessary to consider first the economic conditions out of which the impending political battles arise and under which they are to be fought out.

For some time there has been waged a ceaseless campaign to convince the country that we are now enjoying the blessings of prosperity. But beneath the surface of these hollow boasts one can detect a strong undercurrent of lack of confidence on the part of our financiers and industrialists in the economic situation today. Financial observers call it, in the language of their technique, "the uneven tone of business," "the strong spirit of caution." Buying today is on a hand to mouth basis, a "small order basis." Short time orders are in vogue. Bradstreet's in one of its latest weekly trade reviews said anent the keel of business navigation that "something like a slackwater appearance is presented. . . . Neither trade nor industry appears equal to a year ago at this time."

Just now the car loading figures are impressively high. But so competent an authority as the New York Times Annalist finds the situation here "uncomfortably impressive." There is mighty good reason for this feeling. The figures for car-loadings are so much higher than the index of production that it is clear to the careful observer that the freight-loadings reflect a shelf-clearing process rather than the approach of a revival of industry. We have today a much bigger freight traffic on a smaller base of production than last year. Such a condition cannot properly be counted as a sign of impending prosperity.

Steel Production Wavering.

Even the production of steel which is put forward as the bright spot of the present situation, is beginning to worry many students of business. The last few months have seen a relapse from the steady fall in steel production thruout the summer and early winter months, largely because of the railway, construction and Japanese orders. Now steel is wavering again. It is showing a positive trend of decline. The Iron Age finds that the orders for May and June delivery are far below the normal volume at this time of the year. Some manufacturers of steel are thinking of lowering the price of steel in order to stimulate buying, because the advance orders are petering out.

The January figures of the Federal Reserve Board, it is true, do show an increase over the December production. But this must not be taken as the herald of prosperity. The trend of economic development can be judged with scientific accuracy only by basing conclusions on conditions prevailing over a long representative period and not over a brief period of a month. This is essential in order to allow for fluctuations in the economic development. Thus, the Annalist sums up the situation by saying that "taken as a whole, production is not extremely active, and the general tone of business is far from resembling that of a progressive boom."

Fear Repetition of 1920.

Some financial experts, like Arthur D. Welton in the Philadelphia Public Ledger, even display fear of a repetition of the 1920 disaster despite the highly advertised boasts that the mistakes of the last great depression have been learned by the capitalist class of this country and will never be permitted to recur. How childish these claims are when they are made in good faith and how helpless the employing class is before superior economic forces inherent in the capitalist system of production and exchange can be seen from the following confession of Mr. Welton writing from Chicago two weeks ago: "The shadows of coming events as they fall across the path of Melvin A. Traylor, president of the First Trust and Savings Bank, are warnings and bad omens. Overexpansion of business is one of his fears. The building industry and railroad development are evidences of it. . . . The railroads have been buying equipment and the tonnage of a million cars a week have been incentive to the purchases, but borrowing money on the assumption that the tonnage will be further increased may lead to trouble and perhaps disaster."

An analysis of the records kept by the free employment offices in New York, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Ohio, Illinois, and Wisconsin shows that the number of jobs available for each hundred applicants "has fallen nearly three-fifths of the way back to the lowest point of the depression of 1921."

Unemployment Increase in Wisconsin

In Wisconsin for instance, the analysis of the payroll records made by the Industrial Commission shows a steady decline in average weekly earnings and the total payroll since October, 1923. The total of employes has been falling continuously since August, 1923.

For the first half of February the Pennsylvania Department of Labor and Industry has found "that the common labor market in the majority of the cities remains glutted. In the Philadelphia building trades, according to this report, the "field continues to be heavily flooded with mechanics in nearly every trade."

And the latest findings of the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the Department of Labor on the employment in selected industries in the United States show a decrease "in employment of 1.5 per cent in December over the previous month and a decrease of 1.7 per cent in the total payrolls and of 0.2 per cent in average weekly earnings."

One phase of our present economic conditions cannot be overestimated. The writer refers to the economic crisis amongst the agricultural masses. Just as in 1860 the country could not avoid a crash while its economic structure was divided against itself—half chattel-slave production against half capitalist commodity production—so today the country cannot avoid being overwhelmed by a depression far more serious than the 1921 economic collapse, because the agricultural industry—our largest single industry, an industry having about 49 per cent of the country's total population dependent on it—is hopelessly immersed in the slough of a fundamental economic crisis.

Basil Manly's Views.

This situation was well expressed to the writer the other day by Basil Manly, the noted economist, when he said: "The country cannot avoid an economic depression of the most serious proportions, as long as agriculture continues in its present state of bankruptcy. A wave of acute economic depression is sweeping East to the manufacturing centers. It will hit the industrial areas sooner than most people think it will."

A strikingly similar view is taken by the conservative observer of the Annalist in his last weekly review of the business outlook. Said the Annalist: "Unless all economic theory is wrong, however, there is in sight a new readjustment of American business to world conditions, and one which may be accompanied with some internal business friction. The day is apparently not tomorrow, but it may well enough be the day after tomorrow."

It is under these extremely unsettled and basically disturbed economic conditions beclouded by the menace of an oncoming dangerous crash that the next political struggles are to be fought out in this country. It is out of these very conditions which are part of the general fundamentally unsound economic millieu inherited by all the countries of the world, in some form or other, from the imperialist war that our present class divisions and class conflicts have arisen. As we analyze the rift in the various sections of our employing class and as we examine the growing political consciousness of the working and farming masses, each particular case will appear in its true light as having taken root in these world economic conditions.

Unemployment In Montreal.

MONTREAL, March 14.—Unemployment has become so serious in this city that a special organization has been formed to deal with it, in addition to the provincial employment bureau and a number of commercial employment agents. It is estimated that 50 per cent of the skilled workers of the city are out of work.

The Farmer's Real Problem

(Agricultural Depression: Quarterly Journal of Economics, Feb. 1924, by C. F. Warren of Cornell University.)

IT IS not generally known, declares C. F. Warren—that is the capitalist press does not let it be known—that we are in the midst of the "most serious agricultural crisis ever experienced in the U. S." One million farmers have lost their entire life-time savings and a still greater number have debts larger than their resources. There are 6 million farm owners; 2½ million are tenants and 1½ million are mortgaged owners. The latter groups are those chiefly affected by the present agricultural depression.

Those farmers who are in comparatively comfortable circumstances are looking towards price fixation as a means of getting a greater income from their farms. But the farmers that are now in financial difficulty are not so much interested in the price they can get for their products as in the amount of taxes, interest and debts they must pay. For it is these items which are the chief cause of their present troubles. Taxes have increased an average of 122% from 1914 to 1922. The total average value of crops per farm in the U. S. is $1075 of which an average of $400 is expended in taxes, interest and the repayment of debts. The poorer farmers desire relief in the form of a reduction in these main items of their yearly expenses.

Danger of Inflated Prices.

Mr. Warren explodes several panaceas peddled out by farm politicians to help the farmers. The farmers have been blamed for not having saved money during the war period, with which they might now stave off disaster. The author explains this matter throroly and concludes that many men would now be better off financially if they had not saved money and thus would not have bought or added to their farm holdings at inflated prices. In a disgression he warns young families against a similar loss in their savings if they insist on buying homes at the inflated prices now prevailing. As to the advice that the farmer reduce production, he states that upon a drop in prices the farmer must "work up more units of his product to meet expenses". "It is true", he continues, "that the status of all farmers might be better if production were reduced, but the farmer is primarily concerned with his own individual status". Besides, high prices with a small individual crop might avail the farmer nothing. Mr. Capitalist Anarchy of Production is obviously breaking the back of the farmer. Mr. Warren agrees that the movement of the farmers towards the cities will create a greater demand for farm products, leading towards an improvement in the range of agricultural prices. But he emphasizes that this adjustment will take a decade. The author does not even mention diversified farming as a possible relief, nor does he urge further deflation of labor by capital as an aid to the deflated farmer.

Depression to Continue.

The writer is not optimistic about a quick return to agricultural prosperity—"the depression is likely to continue for many years", the inference is 10 or 15 years. If this analysis is true it means that formation of a strong third or farmer-labor party is practically inevitable. He enumerates the economic conditions that must prevail before a renewal of good times can be hoped for, but he offers no way out for the millions of farmers now in distress. His entire analysis, however, is solid proof that the farm planks of the Workers Party and the Federated Farmer-Labor Party, namely the land to the users and a 5-year moratorium on mortgages, are exactly suited to the needs and desires of the 4 million tenant and mortgaged farmers in the country. It would seem, however, that the added demand for a decrease or suspension of tax payments for this group of farmers would strengthen our program.

The article includes a valuable array of statistics. W. K.

The Rebel Miner

None can be found who envy him
Of his work underground.
He is even little thought of,
Except when winter comes around.

Few of life's joys are his to share
But of burden's he has plenty.
Each year seems like a double decade
E'en tho that means twenty.

There's scarcely a thing he can call his own
Except his labor power.
But with each day he sells to the sons of greed
His life's blood ebbs lower.

Yet when he asks for the things
That are his by right,
He finds he is always forced to face
The power of might.

'Tis then he resolves to better his lot
And escape the bitter oppression,
Only to find that the one's he must fight
Are those who gave him the lesson.

Each battle he enters with increased vigor
Emerging always with gains,
Until convinced that there's nothing to lose
But misery plus the chains.

(Submitted by one of the Progressive Group.)

THE CANADIAN FARMER - -

By P. ANTONIUK

SEVENTY-ONE cents a bushel for wheat has driven the Canadian farmer into the camp of rebellion against the existing capitalist system.

Facing foreclosure by banks and loan companies, sinking lower and lower into debt, the toilers on the vast prairies of Western Canada are engaged in a hopeless struggle against bankruptcy and ruin.

The well-to-do farmers, organized into the United Farmers of Manitoba and Ontario tho themselves greatly reduced in means, can still well afford to play petty politics, engage in sham battles against the Winipeg grain exchange and wear out the floors of the lobby of the Dominion parliament in Ottawa.

But not so with the dirt farmers, who as a rule are last to gain advantages and the first to lose them.

In Saskatchewan (a province fairly representative of the plight of the poorer farmers), in the northeastern part of that province, practically 50 per cent of the farmers are facing ruin. In that section of the country every little town is fairly thick with notices of auction sales due to foreclosure.

Crisis in Canadian Agriculture.

The crisis in Canadian agriculture has lowered the material welfare of the farmer. Reduced to the shadow-line of poverty the farmer began to kick and as a result his social outlook has broadened.

"The Canadian farmer is no longer a baby capitalist," said Mr. Swartz, the secretary of the Farmers' Union of Canada in addressing a meeting of farmers.

The Farmers' Union of Canada was organized in December, 1921. Today the Farmers' Union of Canada has 178 locals numbering ten to fifteen thousand members in the provinces of Saskatchewan and Manitoba. The formation of the Farmers' Union of Canada was a result of secession from the well-to-do United Farmers—and also due to the amalgamation of six separate farmer unions in Saskatchewan and Manitoba. The Farmers' Union of Canada explicitly recognizes the class struggle as seen from the following excerpt from their preamble:

"Modern industrial society is divided into two classes—those who possess and do not produce and those who produce. Along side this main division all other classifications fade into insignificance. Between these two classes a continuous struggle takes place."

The activities of the Farmers' Union of Canada tho far from those of a political party—which it is not—have manifested the spirit of class consciousness and class solidarity.

Farmers Support Strikers.

When in Sydney, Nova Scotia, the British Empire Steel Company used government troops to crush the striking steel workers—the Farmers' Union of Canada along with the advanced workers of Canada raised its voice in protest. But the keynote of the Farmers' Union of Canada trend of mind was struck by one of its locals in Sturgis, Saskatchewan, on the question of unemployment. The resolution passed by that local says in part: "That the unemployment in the cities is also due to the policy of the Canadian capitalists who, in order to lower the standard of living, have imported a large number (about 16,000) of workers from England. As an act of humanity as well as in the interest of organized labor—these workers are to be helped in order that the plans of the capitalists may not be realized." The Sturgis local of the Farmers' Union of Canada made a point that the food donated by the farmers be distributed by the trade unions.

Thus far the Farmers' Union of Canada movement is attempting to immediately relieve the misery of the farmers. There are plans for the formation of a wheat pool for the cancellation of interest on all debts, and the funding of the farmers' debts along the lines of the funding of the debt of the Canadian Pacific Railroad by the Canadian government.

Solidarity With City Toilers.

The Farmers' Union of Canada is so far shunning the field of political action. But from its action so far—the Farmers' Union of Canada will not be slow to recognize the fact that solidarity with the city workers means more than the extension of material help—it means the alliance of the factory workers with the farmers. The Farmers' Union of Canada's motto: "Farmers of the World Unite" will soon be changed into: "Farmers and workers of the world unite for the overthrow of capitalism and the establishment of a farmers' and workers' government that will do unto the capitalists as the capitalists do unto us."

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THE DAILY WORKER RAISES THE STANDARD FOR A WORKERS' AND FARMERS' GOVERNMENT

THE DAILY WORKER

Entered as Second-class matter September 21, 1923, at the PostOffice at Chicago, Illinois, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Workers! Farmers! Demand:
The Labor Party
Amalgamation
Organization of Unorganized
The Land for the Users
The Industries for the Workers
Protection of the Foreign-Born
Recognition of Soviet Russia

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Price 3 Cents

MINNESOTA GUARANTEES 'JUNE 17'

Girl Striker Is Brutally Beaten by Police

OFFICER 3181 BEAT SOPHIE ALTSCHULER

Union Picket Plans to Tell Court of Attack Today

If the doctor, under whose care Sophie Altschuler now is, will permit her to leave her bed, she will go to the S. Clark Street police court this morning to ask Judge Samuel Trude to issue a warrant charging assault against Police Officer No. 3181.

Friday night Sophie was beaten so severely by this policeman that she has been under the constant care of a doctor ever since.

Active on Picket Line.

Sophie Altschuler has been one of the most active girls on the picket line in the strike of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union. Every day and at all hours she has been on the picket line trying to persuade the girls who are working in the dress shops to quit and come out on strike with the union girls. Altho she has been arrested often she has not been charged with assault which proves that she has done her picketing in a peaceful manner.

Friday evening she and another girl were walking up and down S. Market St., when her old boss, a Mr. Reinhart, a dress manufacturer, pointed her out to either Officer Collins or Officer Schroder of the States Attorney's office and told him that Sophie was one of the most active pickets. She was arrested and taken into the hallway of the building at 237 S. Market St., where she was placed in charge of Officer No. 3181.

Threatens to Kill Girl.

Officer No. 3181 had seen Sophie arrested before and knew her as an active union girl. When he saw her brought into the hall Friday night he began to swear and curse at her.

He said that he would kill her. He repeatedly yelled at her, "I don't want you to live. I will kill you." He began twisting her arms and fingers. Sophie tried to defend herself. This infuriated him the more. He then took her head in the crook of his arm and squeezed it.

He threw her to the floor and Sophie fainted. She revived shortly after and the policeman began beating her again. He took her to the rear of the hall and threatened to throw her down the stairs. A couple of plain clothes officers were attracted to the hallway by her screams and they called to the policeman to stop beating Sophie.

Would Throw Her Down Stairs.

The policeman yelled and shouted and told them to mind their own business. They did not try to separate Sophie and the policeman. The fiendish brute opened the door to the cellar and tried to throw her down the stairs. She took hold of the door and held with a strength born of desperation. Then she fainted and the next thing she knew she was being put into a patrol wagon along with Carrie Siever.

Carrie Siever says that the policeman who had arrested her and Sophie, it must have been either Collins or Schroder, told the officer in charge of the patrol to tell the matron at the police station not to book Sophie and Carrie till after six o'clock.

Carrie and Sophie were taken to the S. Clark St., police station and put in a cell in the rear of the women's quarters. Other strikers were brought in but they were not permitted to know that either Sophie or Carrie were arrested.

Matron Is No Different.

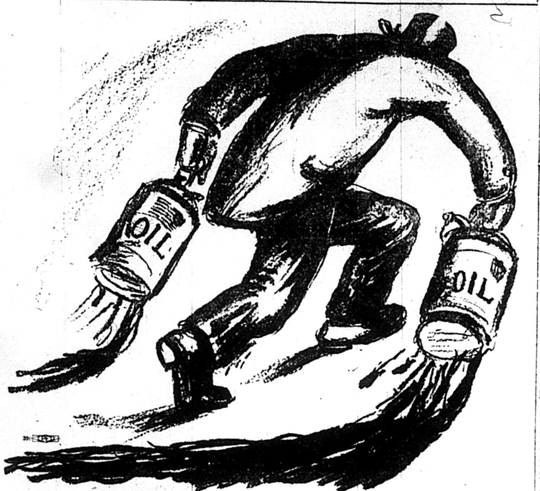
The other strikers were bailed out and still Sophie and Carrie were held without being booked. Carrie called the attention of the matron to Sophie's condition. The matron said, after looking at Sophie thru the bars of the cell, "Oh, she's all right. The skin has not been broken."

The matron refused to call a doctor in spite of the fact that there was a city physician on the next floor of the building.

Sophie lay on the hard bench of the cell from 4:30 P. M. till after 6:00

(Continued on page 2)

WE'VE GOT HIM ON THE RUN



But he'll be running faster after 'The Teapot Special" of the DAILY WORKER appears on Wednesday morning, March 19th. What are you doing to help speed him up?

WORKERS HEAR THE DEMAND FOR MASS PICKETING

Johnstone in Strike Plea to Federation

The ladies' garment workers' strike threw the Chicago Federation of Labor meeting yesterday into the greatest excitement it has seen this year.

The excitement came when John J. Johnstone, of the Painters' Union, threw down a ringing challenge to John Fitzpatrick and Oscar Nelson, the leading officers of the Federation, to organize mass picketing and to defy the infamous Sullivan injunction as American Federation of Labor conventions have ordered in injunction cases.

Enthusiasm Greets Demand.

Ethusiastic cries greeted the demand from the strikers present and the rank and file of the Federation delegates. President Fitzpatrick rose to defend the policy of inaction, declaring that the Federation had no authority to lead off, that it could only take such action when it was invited by the striking union.

Then Anton Johannsen, chairman of the "Committee of 15," appointed to assist the strike, arose and declared that such a request had been made, that Vice-President Meyer Perlstein, of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, had urged the Federation to come forward with 70 to 80 pickets.

Johannsen urged the necessity of such active support by the union men of Chicago and said his only fear had been that there were not sufficient men "with guts" to do the work.

He recited the militant declaration of the 1914 convention of the American Federation of Labor held at Philadelphia declaring that union men must ignore injunctions absolutely and go to jail if necessary in defiance of the writs against their freedom and that they should not even get counsel to fight injunctions, but go about their union business without regard to them.

Johannsen Urges Action.

Johannsen then urged all union men who were willing to fight the injunction to give their names to the

(Continued on page 4.)

Nation's Capitol Looks Forward to Another Week of Thrills in Daugherty and Teapot Probes

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 16.—The Capitol is awaiting the developments of tomorrow's Daugherty quiz, keen for new revelations.

Never in the history of the United States government was there such an orgy of exposures. Since the lid blew off the Teapot Dome until Gaston B. Means took the witness stand, sensation has followed sensation in quick succession. Anything is liable to break thru the barricade of silence now.

Worst Yet to Come

Senators are to have special seats reserved at the Daugherty investigation tomorrow. It is the belief around here that the worst is yet to come.

The attorney general is furious, those in close touch with him admit. He feels that he is being made the goat. He is now talking of doing a little bean-spilling himself. What makes him mad is to see statesmen, who are up to their necks in the same adventures that have gotten him in trouble, getting off without even getting their Vandyke whiskers ruffled while he must bear all the odium.

He's Sore About Means

Daugherty is particularly sore on Means. His testimony, bad as it is in itself, is also dangerous in that it took the padlock off the lips of other department of justice ex-agents who have a grievance against Daugherty, and who hate William J. Burns for making the "D. of J." an annex of the William J. Burns International Detective Agency.

Burns is also sitting on pins and needles. Despite his outward calm, he fears that before Wheeler gets thru with his investigation the relation between the Department and the fink agency will be exposed.

Burns Sees Trouble Ahead

In the present temper of the American workers, Burns can forsee trouble in store for him.

The most sensational testimony of Saturday's session was the admission made by F. C. Quimby, New York fight promoter, that a pool of which he was a member, made $125,000 on the Dempsey-Carpentier fight pictures which were transported in violation of the law with the aid of Harry M. Daugherty and his boon companion, Jesse Smith.

Of the $125,000 made on the pictures, Attorney General Daugherty

(Continued on page 4.)

FARMER-LABOR CONVENTION IN N. Y. NEXT SUNDAY

Teapot Adds Force to F. F.-L. P. Call

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, March 16.—The recent oil scandal where prominent politicians, both Republican and Democratic were involved, together with the effort of Congress to lay the burden of taxation more and more on the workers and small farmers, has given great impetus to the movement that has for some time been on foot to form a strong Labor Party in the interests of the exploited workers and farmers of the nation.

The Federated Farmer-Labor Party of New York has called a convention for Sunday afternoon, March 23rd, to be held at Central Opera House, 67th street and Third avenue, where the delegates from many labor and fraternal organizations will meet to work out plans for the formation of a national Labor Party.

In this connection it is worth while remembering that a national convention will be held in the near future in St. Paul with thousands of workers and farmers organizations participating, for the purpose of organizing such a Labor Party.

Every worker must see to it that his union or the fraternal organization of which he is a member sends delegates to the local convention of the Federated Farmer-Labor Party, Sunday afternoon, March 23rd, at Central Opera House.

Organizations of less than 200 are entitled to two delegates, those between 201 and 1,000 to three delegates and all organizations having more than 1,000 to four delegates.

STAGE IS SET FOR UNITY AT JUNE 17 MEET

Last Step Taken by St. Cloud Convention

By WILLIAM F. DUNNE.

The last link welding together the farmer-labor forces of the United States for the June 17th convention was forged when, following the forty-minute speech of William Mahoney, of St. Paul, for the unanimous recommendation of the resolution committee, the convention of the official Minnesota Farmer-Labor Party, without a dissenting vote, endorsed the call for the June 17th convention, previously ratified by the St. Paul conference of northwest Farmer-Labor parties and the Minnesota Farmer-Labor Federation.

The climax came after a week of conferences during which the reactionaries in the Minnesota labor movement, aided by Buck, Brown and Rodriguez, of Illinois, and William V. Mahoney, of Washington, D. C., had used every possible method of sowing dissension and distrust in an attempt to thwart the formation of a mass Farmer-Labor Party by preventing endorsement of the call and splitting away of sections of the movement.

June 17th Applauded.

The answer of the farmers and workers of Minnesota to the disruptionists and their hysterical denunciation of the reds was the unanimous vote at St. Cloud for a call that includes every section of the working-class movement which subscribes to the program and purposes of the farmer-labor parties sponsoring the June 17 convention.

William Mahoney was constantly interrupted by applause altho he made no oratorical efforts whatsoever. He told of the work that had been done in preparation for the St. Cloud convention, of the failures and successes, of the hopes and fears of those who had taken the lead in the work. "We must", he said, "go on record here for consummation of our efforts on June 17 that the millions of workers and farmers who are watching this convention will know that we want no fusion with the capitalist parties, will make no deals with them, but that we are trying to build a powerful farmer-labor party.

"Can't Depend on C. P. P. A."

"LaFollette will run on this platform," he said, and the convention broke into wild applause. "We cannot depend upon the Conference for Progressive Political Action", he continued. "That organization is controlled by international officials who have never been distinguished for progressive principles. We who have taken the lead in this movement in Minnesota have placed our dependence upon the rank and file and we believe that this confidence is not misplaced."

When the vote was taken the delegates rose to their feet, cheering Mahoney and the resolution.

State Senator Taylor of Montana, editor of the Producers News of Plentywood, was called upon to address the convention and in a short but eloquent speech thanked the delegates for the action they had just taken and assured them that they had expressed the sentiments of the workers and farmers of Montana and of the Northwest.

The Last Gasp.

One Schier, correspondent of the Jewish Daily Forward, who had been co-operating with the anti-farmer-labor forces in the convention as a delegate from Minneapolis, secured the floor after the vote had been taken and attempted to attack Mahoney but was hooted down by the convention. This was the last gasp from the obstructionists.

Had the disruptive elements succeeded in getting as their temporary

(Continued on page 2)

"Teapot Special" Held up 2 Days; Out Wednesday

"THE TEAPOT SPECIAL" Edition of the DAILY WORKER has been held up for two days. This will be welcome news, we know, to the hundreds who have not yet managed to get in their orders for this history-making issue of the DAILY WORKER.

But there will be no further delays. "The Teapot Special" arrives exactly on time this Wednesday morning, March 19, and we can take no orders later than ten o'clock on Tuesday night.

* * * *

Flooded With Orders.

We had to delay the issue:

1. Because the large number of orders for this edition, received during the week-end outstripped all expectations. We had not anticipated such a great demand, with the result that we found our stocks of white paper were insufficient to run off the full issue. It was impossible to get a new supply during the Saturday half-holiday.

2. The great mass of material, exposing the whole history of oil under the American capitalist regime, proved to be so great that we felt it could not be confined to a regular six-page issue.

* * * *

An Eight-Page Issue.

"The Teapot Special" will therefore be an eight-page edition.

That ought to be good news, the best kind of news. That will make of "The Teapot Special" a veritable broadside that will awaken the nation. We want to make this the most widely circulated issue of THE DAILY WORKER.

Our press is being got into good condition for the big run.

Our writers have put the finishing touches on their articles. These are being put into type.

* * * *

Will Have Rogues' Gallery.

Our artists have done their best. There are cartoons by Fred Ellis, Maurice Becker, Lydia Gibson, Robert Minor and others. Our own cartoonist, Fred Ellis, has gotten up "A Rogue's Gallery" of all the oily politicians and capitalists in the country. It is a scream. It is daring and provoking.

Robert Minor has written the history of oil in a short, terse form, carrying conviction in every paragraph. William Z. Foster tells about "Oil and the Oil Workers". John Pepper tells about the revolutionary significance of Teapot Dome, while C. E. Ruthenberg writes about oil and imperialism. Jay Lovestone, head of our research department, has prepared a host of good material. Did you know, for instance, that they wanted to make the "Oil King" Doheny a candidate for vice-president in 1920? Well, they did! William F. Dunne has written on "Senator Walsh and the Teapot Dome". He knows Walsh.

* * * *

All the Latest News.

Then we will have all the latest news, by special wire, about the startling developments before the two investigating committees in Washington, D. C., the oil committee and the special committee investigating Daugherty. This special edition will be up-to-the-minute and up-to-the-last minute, but it will be a document worth preserving for all time, even after the whole oily capitalist system has gone its way. Are you going to help speed it along? If so, there is yet time to act. The delay of two days will help you get in your order on the accompanying blank.

BURNS' LABOR SPYING BARED BY LETTERS

D. of J. and Private Agency Sensationally Exposed

Proof that William J. Burns, head of the Burns International Detective Agency, lied when he told U. S. Senator Wheeler that he had severed connections with his private detective agency since entering the government service is given in a startling expose of the Burns labor spy in the copper mining industry which the Industrial Workers of the World are making public.

More than 200 confidential letters, written by Burns and the agents and managers of his private agency, and by representatives of the Department of Justice during the last year, have come into the possession of the union and are being made public thru Industrial Solidarity, its official organ.

They bare the record of spies operating in the Industrial Workers of the World and the American Federation of Labor.

Direct From Washington.

One of these letters is reproduced in this issue of the DAILY WORKER over the signature of William J. Burns itself. It is on the official stationary of the Department of Justice and is directing his private detective agency from Washington in a drive on the I. W. W. and radicalism in the Arizona section of the copper industry. You will notice that Burns orders G. P. Pross, his Los Angeles manager, to send two men to Globe, Arizona, to do some labor espionage for the Old Dominion Copper Company and he offers to dispatch a Department of Justice operative to assist in the work.

Still Runs Agency.

This shatters Burns story that he has severed conections with the William J. Burns fink outfit since entering the government service for he not only is directing its stool-pigeons activities but he supplies it with the additional services of an Uncle Sam operative. That means that Burns uses government spies, paid by the government, to assist his agency in the labor smashing work for which it is paid by the copper companies.

Raw graft, of course! But the graft is the least evil as far as the workers are concerned. The evil is the formidable alliance between the government, the copper companies and the most powerful labor spy agency in the world.

This is only one letter. There are some two hundred letters in the possession of the persecuted union. There are confidential letters exchanged between the operatives and managers of Burns and the Miami Copper Mining Co., the Tom Reed Gold Mines Co., the Inspiration Consolidated Copper Co., the United Verde Extension Co., the United Eastern Mining Co., the Old Dominion Copper Co. and others still to be made public.

Two Stools Exposed.

Two Burns operatives have been uncovered thru the letters and expelled from the union. They are "Fellow Worker" Fred Haines, alias

(Continued on page 3)

Get Aboard "The Teapot Special"

THE DAILY WORKER, 1640 N. Halsted St.,
Chicago, Illinois.

Send me..............copies of "The Teapot Special" Edition of the DAILY WORKER, to be dated Wednesday, March 19, at the rate of two cents per copy; $1 for 50; $2 per 100. I want to help the workers and farmers learn the real meaning of these great revelations against the social system that is oppressing them.

NAME: ....

ADDRESS: ....

RUSS COMMUNIST PARTY GETS NEW 100,000 MEMBERS

Nation Winning Fight on Illiteracy

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, March 16.—The Communist Party is enrolling ten of thousands of new members. 100,000 new members—all of the workers in the factories—is the goal set by the party.

Twenty thousand, eight hundred and forty-six applications for membership have reached the party up to Feb. 11, from factories in the government of Moscow.

Eighteen thousand applications were counted in Leningrad.

Pravda says that 57,7561 workers in provincial cities have applied for the membership in the party.

The 100,000 mark set by the party is almost reached but still application are pouring in.

Liquidation of Illiteracy.

An all Ukrainian Congress for liquidation of illiteracy held on Feb. 11, in Ckarkov, has mapped out plans for instructing 4,000,000 illiterates during the coming three years. Seven hundred thousand will receive instructions until May 1, 1924. It is being reported from Odessa that of the 1,1132 schools scheduled to be opened in 1924 in the village for the liquidation of illiteracy and of the 334 intended for the city, 1,130 are already operating in the villages, 291 in the city with a total of 42,600 pupils.

In Kiev, a large net of schools for the same purpose is being established.

Wheat Acreage at Normal.

The sown acreage of winter wheat has reached the figure of 1916 in the Ukraine. Crop prospects are favorable.

Wages in some industries of Odessa have reached the pre-war level. The leather workers pre-war wages equalled 48 rubles (monthly), the present wage—60 rubles. Metal workers' pre-war wage—38 rubles, at present—36 rubles.

The average wage in Odessa government equals 86 per cent of the pre-war average.

Grooming a Dark Horse to Jockey Democratic Jackass

William E. Dever, the know-nothing-about-the-strike-mayor of Chicago is now touted by Democratic boss George E. Brennan of Illinois as a dark horse presidential candidate for the presidential nomination on the Democratic ticket.

This announcement was made by George E. Brennan, member of the Murphy, Taggart, Brennan machine in the Democratic party. Mayor Dever will be boosted as a "man of the people." No doubt Brennan did not make the announcement until he came to the conclusion that there was no oil in Dever's system.

If Dever happens to get elected, and in view of the lack of honest candidates in the Democratic ranks the idea is not to be sneezed at, the striking garment workers are of the opinion that if Mr. Dever shows as little interest in what is transpiring in Washington as he has in Chicago events, he might wake up some day in the White House and find everything stolen, not even excepting the bedclothes.

Mayor Dever will run on his record as a warrior against violators of the prohibition laws. That he did this while openly sympathising with the anti-Volsteadians is proof that he is a man who never lets his personal inclinations interefere with his duty. So say his friends.

With know-nothing Mayor Dever running on the Democratic ticket and Silent Know-nothing Calvin Coolidge on the Republican ticket there would be a real opportunity for a Farmer-Labor candidate to make his voice heard.

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Today Sees Crucial Hour in the Brave Struggle of Garment Toilers

Today is the crucial day of the strike. All the striking garment workers know it. They intend to act accordingly.

If the strikers manage to keep the picket line well filled on all fronts then the strike is won, if the picket line is deserted then all is lost.

There is not a striker who believes that the picket line will not be well filled today.

In every strike the third Monday following the calling of the strike is the test day. Today, the third Monday following the calling of the strike, finds the unionists filled with confidence. Saturday night when the pickets started home they were all assuring each other that today would find them at their old places on the picket line.

Want Strikers to Forget.

Saturday was the first day of the strike that passed without the police arresting anyone for picketing. Just why no one was arrested the strikers have not been able to find out.

They don't think, however, that Democratic Mayor William E. Dever, or Republican State's Attorney Robert E. Crowe, had a sudden change of heart toward the strikers and ordered the police to be more decent.

They are rather inclined to believe that the police are hoping that the union will be led to forget the beating up of Sophie Altschuler Friday night if no arrests were made the day following. The union officials have said that this is a vain hope.

Saturday four more strikers were arrested by deputy sheriffs and brought before Judge Denis Sullivan to prove to him that they had no contempt for the court he represents.

They were: Martha Giese, Isaac Greenberg, Lewis Rosenthal and Hyman Thaler. After a preliminary hearing their cases were set to be heard Wednesday morning at 10:00 o'clock and they were released on their own bond of $500 each.

Charged With Injunction Violation.

They had all been arrested for violating the injunction obtained by the Graceline Dress company. Dudley Taylor questioned them, assisted by the judge who tock every possible occasion to lecture them. This time the judge spent more time in telling the workers that the dignity of his court would not be violated by any workers. He did, however, permit Dudley Taylor to violate the dignity of the court by the way he questioned the workers who had been hauled into court.

Imagine the scene. Here is Dudley Taylor, rich, influential, learned in the law and the use of words. Able to make words mean what they were never intended to mean. He is questioning Martha Giese, a woman who has worked all her life and who has never been in a court before.

But all the dirty, cheap tricks that Taylor could perform for money could not confuse Martha Giese. Several times "Dennie" had to say, "This woman is a woman of intelligence."

But Dennie said it reluctantly. Miss Giese told a simple straightforward story. She told how she had gone on strike for a decent living and decent conditions under which to work. She told how the injunction, which was intended to stop the strikers from talking to the workers who were not on strike, had not prevented the police from swearing at and cursing the strike pickets.

"The police swear at us. They use vile language. They try to make fools of us," she said. "Is that right? Is that lawful? Doesn't that violate the injunction?"

Doesn't Hear Questions.

The questions were addressed to Dudley Taylor but he didn't hear them.

Once when Miss Giese tried to explain her answer the judge interrupted, "I don't want any speeches here today."

Some of the other workers who have been hailed before "Dennie" have taken the opportunity to give him an earful and he was not anxious to get more. But Miss Giese had her say and said it well.

When the other three workers had been sworn, the judge tried to question them. He was evidently afraid of hearing part of the workers' story. He rushed the job of questioning them and set their trials for next Wednesday at 10:00 a. m.

When the questioning of those workers had finished the cases of Mollie Friedman, John Cohn and Rose Lewis should have been called. The judge had told them to be ready Saturday morning to show cause why they should not be punished for contempt of court. But it was too late for the over-worked judge. It was almost 1:00 o'clock. He set their cases over until Wednesday morning. No matter how much the court's dignity is smirched he does not intend to work overtime worrying about it.

Discharge Daily Worker Reporter.

Victor Zokaitis, a reporter for the DAILY WORKER, and Abe Harris, who was arrested with him, were discharged Saturday when they were arraigned in S. Clark St. police court. Their "trial" lasted one and a half minutes. "What were you doing in S. Market street yesterday?" Judge Trude asked?

"I saw this officer slam a girl picket up against a wall and I asked his number," Zokaitis said. "I am a reporter for the DAILY WORKER and I was sent there to see how the police treat the strikers."

"Discharged," the judge yawned.

All the strikers who were arrested Friday and arraigned Saturday asked for jury trials.

Pete Herd and John Harvey, both members of the Young Workers League, who were arraigned in Boys' Court, Saturday, were told to come back today and bring their parents. Both boys were arrested for walking along S. Market street, Friday.

When a bull asked them what they were doing there, they said they were out to see some of their friends who were on strike. They were taken to jail.

Girl Striker Brutally Beaten

(Continued from page 1)

P. M. without being able to get even a bit of water to bathe her head.

Finally at 6:30 o'clock she was booked and bailed out at once, by the union. She was rushed to the Morrison Hotel, where the union has an office, and she was given emergency treatment by Mrs. Sophie Rodriguez because the hotel physician could not be gotten.

Sometime after she had been given this emergency treatment the house physician of the hotel, Dr. James F. Maltman, was called and after his examination and treatment in a written report said:

Statement of Doctor.

"I attended this evening Sophie Altschuler who had been seriously beaten about the head and face. Her wrists were twisted and are badly swollen."

"Signed JAMES F. MALTMAN."

This report was made out five hours after Sophie had been beaten. Sophie was kept in the hotel under the care of Doctor Maltman Saturday and Sunday. It is not known if the doctor will permit her to go to court this morning to answer the charge of disorderly conduct that was placed against her or not. When she does go to court to answer the charge she will ask that a warrant be issued against Officer No. 3181, charging assault.

Saturday the union, thru its attorney, Oscar Nelson, took steps to bring Officer No. 3181 before the trial board of the police department and to institute the same proceedings against the matron who refused to call a doctor to treat Sophie.

Nelson was also instructed to look up the law to see if Sophie could bring civil suit against either the officer or the city or both for damages.

The officer is said to have made the defense that he was struck by Sophie. That is obviously a lie. Even if it were not, it would still not be justification for his beating her the way he did.

Discard 3rd Degree Testimony.

ST. LOUIS, March 16th.—Police third degree methods of compelling suspects to confess to crime was jolted again by a St. Louis jury, when Leslie Houston was found not guilty of highway robbery. The jury deliberated five hours and a half. Houston repudiated a so-called signed confession which he testified he signed after police torture. He said the police knocked him down and beat him until he signed the confession to escape further torment. Without the confession, the state's case was decidely weak, depending on the testimony of the victim of the holdup, who testified Houston "looks like" the robber.

Workmen's Compensation.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 16.—Employers and vested insurance interests of New York appeared in full array to crush the proposed reforms of the workmen's compensation bill in the legislature here. The amendment, which especially incensed the feudal gentry, would give the state fund a monopoly in workmen's compensation insurance.

Charge Big Liquor Steal.

Evidence is in the hands of Federal Operatives here incriminating a former high prohibition official for the district including Illinois, Iowa and Wisconsin in a $1,000,000 "liquor steal," it was made known today.

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STAGE IS SET FOR UNITY AT JUNE 17TH MEET

Last Step Taken by St. Cloud Convention

(Continued from page 1)

chairman Boldus of the Nonpartisan League whom Pike, chairman of the official Minnesota Farmer-Labor Party, had tried at the beginning of the session to foist on them, they might have succeeded in postponing the endorsement or even in splitting the convention. The progressives were on guard however and the attempt did not succeed. The reactionaries had planned to present a resolution denouncing the Communists which had been prepared by Mahoney of Washington and thus divert attention from the major issues. Without their chairman they had not the courage to make the attempt and after Mahoney of St. Paul had told his namesake of Washington that he was "a dirty, lying disturber" the latter gentleman subsided.

The progressives in Minnesota are jubilant over the elimination of all friction and all eyes are now on June 17.

Emil Holmes of the World War Veterans addressed the convention in behalf of the military prisoners and received its endorsement for his resolution urging amnesty for them.

Numerous resolutions dealing with all phases of the farmer-labor movement were passed by the convention among them a condemnation of the management of the Veterans' Bureau and a number denouncing war.

Complete Unity Established.

Complete unity has been established between the workers and farmers of Minnesota thru the Farmer-Labor Federation. The last obstacle to this unity was removed late this afternoon when the delegates to the non-partisan league convention here threw their reactionary officials overboard and voted to join the Farmer-Labor Federation representing the interests on the political field of all economic organizations of the workers and farmers in this state. No development of greater significance in the Farmer-Labor movement in America has taken place within the last decade. The decision of the Non-partisan League delegates came after the Townley machine had exhausted every effort to prevent favorable action. Magnus Johnson and Hendrick Shipstead were induced by the Townley machine to denounce the Farmer-Labor Federation as a Communist organization; every device calculated to prejudice the farmers against radicals and labor men was used: O. M. Thomason, of Benson, henchman of the Townley machine, read extracts from the DAILY WORKER, but without any perceptible effect upon the farmers who wanted unity with the wage workers, were determined to get it and did get it. Some of the most remarkable speeches ever made in a gathering of this kind were delivered by farmer delegates to whom the desire for unity with the organized workers was stronger than the influence of leaders whom they had trusted.

Old Prejudices Shattered.

The Minnesota farmers represented by the Non-partisan League Convention have, by this decision, shattered for all time the belief advanced by obstructionists that farmers are afraid to trust their fortunes to an organization comprising both groups of exploited workers.

There was a great demonstration in the Farmer-Labor Federation convention when their negotiation committee returned with the news that the farmers had decided to become part of the unity organization. A speaker was on the floor talking on an important organization question, but all business was suspended for ten minutes while the delegates stamped and cheered, leaped on chairs and tables, threw their hats in the air and yelled themselves hoarse. Tension relaxed immediately and it was evident then that the workers had almost given up hope of complete unity; they acted like children relieved of a threat of punishment and gave their emotions full play. Even the dignified William Mahoney, chairman of the Farmer-Labor Federation Convention, yelled till he was red in the face, and his grey hair completely disarranged. Too much credit for the decision of the farmers' convention cannot be given to Charles E. Taylor, of the Montana Farmer-Labor party, and "Dad" Walker, of the North Dakota Farmer-Labor party; they knew personally many of the delegates and more than anyone else were responsible for counteracting any prejudice that might have been aroused by the red baiting of the machine element. It was necessary for the Townley machine in order to poll any kind of a note against unity to collect delegates from paper organizations such as women's auxiliaries and county groups having no existence. Desperate efforts still left them several votes shy of a majority, and with their loss of a majority went forever their leadership of the farmers' movement in Minnesota.

Great Day for Militants.

It was a great day for the left wing of the labor movement in Minnesota. The yellow element, the defeatists, the disciples of the "this is not the time" philosophy, the politicians and the official element generally had been loud in their predictions that farmers would never join an organization of workers in whose ranks were members of the Workers (Communist Party.) The chronic croakers and their ability to forecast developments in the worker and farmer movement have been completely discredited. There is no lonelier individual in the Twin Cities today than the one who said that the Communists were the greatest obstacle to unity of the workers and farmers. As a matter of fact, this is not only a victory for the farmers and workers of Minnesota, but a tremendous victory whose importance cannot be exaggerated for the Workers Party of America, and the Communist movement of the world. Any hostility toward the Communists that was in evidence before the action of the Non-partisan League Convention plugged the last gap in the working class political movement of this state has disappeared. The Workers Party of America and its members who have given their time, money and energy to the building of a class farmer-labor party based on the economic organizations of both groups are now given the credit that is due them for their unceasing devotion to the cause of the workers and farmers and also for their organization ability which contributed so much to the result.

The path has not only been cleared for the Farmer-Labor party in Minnesota, for a splendid mass class organization in this state, but for the national convention on June 17th, and for the farmer-labor movement of the entire northwest. The Farmer-Labor Federation, composed now of all farmer and worker organizations in the state, has adopted into the declaration of principles, the program for the June 17th convention, adopted by the St. Paul conference of Northwest Farmer-Labor parties last Tuesday, and which did so much to influence the decisions made by the Farmer-Labor Federation and Non-partisan League conventions.

There Is No Division.

There is no division in the ranks of the workers and farmers of Minnesota today. They are united around a common program and organizationally as well. They have escaped the pitfalls dug for them by reactionary leaders, the yellow traitorous elements and the self-appointed advisors clustered around their movement. The work that has been done for unity in the past week, which was preceded by months of careful preparation, is something for which the labor movement owes those who did it a debt of gratitude. It should be a source of pride to the Workers Party of America that in a task which at the outset seemed a super-human one they have played a leading part. The last doubt that this year will see the beginning of a nation-wide political movement of the workers and farmers has been removed by the events of the last week here.

From now until June 17th will be a period of intense organizational and educational activity in Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington, Oregon and all other states where economic pressure is forcing workers and farmers to think and organize.

Prepare for June 17th.

Already the labor movements of the Twin Cities is preparing for the June 17th convention and without question it will be the largest and most representative gathering ever assembled in the United States. It will be an assemblage of workers and farmers who are thinking politically, representing great masses who are learning to think politically.

The workers and farmers of Minnesota and of the Northwest, by sinking their minor difference in the interests of a common objective, have, during the past week, delivered the greatest blow to American capitalism that it has yet received.

Who Is Behind Officer 3181?

Police Officer 3181, wearing the uniform of Mayor William E. Dever's police forces, arrested Sophie Altschuler, member of the International Ladies' Garment Workers Union who was doing picket duty, took her into a hallway and there severely beat her. Officer 3181 made the arrest on the orders of a clothing manufacturer.

While the brutal policeman was beating her, Miss Altschuler screamed for help. "I don't want you to live. I will kill you" was the policeman's answer to her screams.

Who is behind officer 3181?

On whose authority did officer 3181 arrest Sophie Alschuler and brutally assault her? These are important questions.

No doubt vicious attacks will be made on police officer 3181 by certain labor leaders while those who give orders to him are conveniently ignored. Since this strike started, the DAILY WORKER urged the "Committee of Fifteen" appointed by the Chicago Federation of Labor to take action; to do something that would aid the striking dressmakers. But the committe has done very little so far. They seem to be afraid to even open their mouths for fear it might be illegal.

Unscrupulous Bosses.

The bosses are not troubled by any scruples about illegality. Was it legal for Officer 3181 to brutally assault Sophie Altschuler? And her case is only one of many.

The DAILY WORKER from the first day of the strike until the present laid the blame for the police brutalities squarely on the shoulders of state's attorney Robert E. Crowe and Mayor William E. Dever. The police officers—officer 3181 included—are only the tools of the men higher up. Some of them are more brutal than others. But why blame the subordinate and let the principal go off scot free?

The DAILY WORKER offered suggestions to the Committee of Fifteen which if followed would have prevented the dastardly assault on Miss Sophie Altschuler. We now charge the "Committee of Fifteen" with criminal negligence and with indirect responsibility for the sufferings of the striking garment workers at the hands of the tools of state's attorney Crowe and Mayor Dever.

The "Committee of Fifteen" may feel that its hands are tied by the injunctions. They may feel that the suggestions made by Meyer Perlstein who is in charge of the strike are illegal and cannot be carried out. Of course, according to the terms of the injunction it is illegal to speak, whisper or bid the time of the day to a striking dressmaker. But even Samuel Gompers would defy an injunction from the seclusion of a hotel suite! Surely the leaders of the Chicago Federation of Labor long heralded thruout the United States as "progressive" are at least as courageous as the toothless Gompers.

Police Brutality.

This strike would have been won in the first week but for the brutality of the officers of Crowe's and Dever's offices. Dever is responsible for the conduct of both. But the "Committee of Fifteen" after listening to John Fitzpatrick read a letter charging Crowe with abuse of office and getting its picture taken, appointed a sub-committee to see the Mayor and the matter ended there. The understanding was according to John English, a member of the committee, that in the event of further police brutalities, the committee would hold another general meeting. Does the committee require a couple of murders before it takes action?

The DAILY WORKER again urges the "Committee of Fifteen" to get busy, call a mass meeting, organize the trade unions of this city behind the strike, issue publicity concerning the strike, demand that the Mayor appoint trade unionists to preserve order in the strike zone, raise a strike fund and call for volunteers from the trade unions to protect the girls who are picketing the scab shops.

The workers of Chicago have watched this inactive committee long enough. They are suspicious that partisan or factional capitalist politics is the cause of its inactivity. If the committee does not intend to do anything it should promptly quit and leave the way open for a committee that will act. The fortunes of the slaves in the factories, the safety of the girls on the picket lines are more important to the rank and file than the continuance of any friendly relations that may exist between labor politicians and certain officials of Cook county.

Dever and Crowe Real Culprits.

The DAILY WORKER claims that officer 3181 is not the real culprit. The men who should be held responsible for his acts are the official heads of Cook county, Mayor William E. Dever and state's attorney Robert E. Crowe. They are the men who should be brought before the bar of organized labor.

Again we ask the "Committee of Fifteen" to act in behalf of the thousands of striking dressmakers.

Russ-American Trade Despite Hughes.

NEW YORK, Mar. 16.—The Russian-American Mining and Engineering Co., an American concern formerly known as the International Mica Co., has been granted an important concession of mica fields in Siberia by the Moscow government.

No Compromise Thinkable.

NEW YORK, Mar. 16.—Attempts by the Shubert interests to mediate in the theatrical conflict here met with the Actors' Equity Association's steadfast insistence that no compromise on the Equity shop issue is thinkable.

Reed Now Distrusts People.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—Senator Reed of Missouri, Hearst's candidate for the presidency, comes back from his defeat in the Missouri presidential primaries with a deep distrust of the people.

AS WE SEE IT

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY.

Arthur Brisbane knows a little bit about everything, even about the Standard Oil company. He seems to be on the inside of Wall Street. The French franc tottered precariously for a few weeks, but Arthur kept on warning the people not to drop their francs. Suddenly Morgan made a hundred million dollar loan to France and the Franc took another breath. Arthur said "I told you so." But the French franc will not rise very high. According to all indications it will go the way of the mark.

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The Irish Free State was presented by certain officers in the army with an ultimatum, which told the Cosgrave government in unminced words that unless some consideration was given to the republican ideal which they fought for earlier in the struggle, the soldiers might take matters into their own hands. After some stage-play the Free State government swallowed its chagrin and decided to make the best of a bad situation. The mutineers are still at large. They took their guns along with them. Guns are rather convincing arguments. If the soldiers had not taken their guns along the firing squad would have delivered a verdict by now.

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Father Seidenberg, of the committee of citizens investigating the dressmakers strike, is in sympathy with the workers, but he thinks that the unionists get too personal at times. He interviewed Mr. Weiss, the notorious hard boiled gentleman who refuses to deal with a union organizer. Mr. Weiss showed him a leaflet which the union got out dealing with the conditions under which the employes of Mr. Weiss labored. The circular happened to mention the boss's name so it wounded the sensibilities of that retiring individual and also earned a rebuke from Father Seidenberg. "That is personal," declared the Rev. Father, "you should not mention his name."

• • • •

Mr. Weiss, employs sluggers to beat up pickets. It is even said that in order to keep the sluggers at the proper pitch of exaltation and spiritual excitement, he provides them with booze with a high alcoholic content, after partaking of which the sluggers mentally transport themselves back to the reign of Attila and imagine they are carving their way to wealth, thru hordes of weak, civilized human beings, who stand between them and affluence. This is their frame of mind toward the pickets. Of course the strikers cannot see things the way Father Seidenberg does, but we have reason to believe if the holy man got smashed over the head by a club wielded by an alcohol-guzzling fink that he would not consider it beyond the limits of propriety to mention the name of the gentleman responsible for such attentions. Father Seidenberg was good enough to go on the picket line, and whenever an enraged policeman was about to bring his club down on his head he had only to show his priestly garb and apologies came. Unfortunately the strikers are not priests or even rabbis.

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Harry Daugherty has done nothing that the Republican national committee should be ashamed of. He only employed Jess Smith to blackmail criminals and hold them up for graft. Ordered investigation of senators who introduced resolutions to investigate robberies of government lands. Instructed his agents to stop arresting bootleggers. Helped to start revolutions in Mexico. Violated the Interstate Commerce law against the illegal transportation of fight films, etc. Harry is a good fellow. He is not a communist.

Wales Again Unhorsed: Gets Face Scratched

LONDON, March 16.—Riding in the Arborfeld Cross-Country Steeplechase, the Prince of Wales was thrown from his horse yesterday, with such violence that he was rendered unconscious and had to be carried from the field on a stretcher to a first aid hospital.

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BURNS' LABOR SPYING BARED BY LETTERS

"D. of J." and Private Agency Involved

(Continued from page 1)

Harris, operative W-1, in the Burns agency and Delegate MM-448 in the Metal Miners' Industrial Union of the I. W. W. and Operative J. J. Spear, "Z-3", in the agency, and active member of the I. W. W., recommended for a delegate-ship by Haines in a letter to the headquarters of the union.

We find Manager Pross, of the Los Angeles agency, writing Mr. R. W. Burns in New York, under date of June 23, 1923, that the mine companies of Arizona are greatly pleased with the work of "W-1" (Haines) and he refers complacently to the stool's progress in the union as follows:

Stool Appoints Stools.

"Investigator W-1 has been made an organizer and it is only a matter of a week or so when he will be made a general organizer and he will then be in power to make delegates and organizers and he will of course immediately make my other men D. & O. so as to put them on the inside. We are working in direct touch with the Dept. of Justice . . . . . . whom the Governor (Burns) transferred from Butte . . . . . ."

That is the game. The under-cover man becomes an official and then appoints his own men to the posts where they can do the most effective union smashing.

Turned All Wobs In.

Haines was what is known in the I. W. W. as a "traveling" delegate. He made the rounds of the copper mining camps of Arizona and his instructions were to make himself solid with the organization by lining up a lot of members. This he did but as fast as they were lined up their names were reported. His letters tell exactly who was stamped up with dues stamps, who pasted stickers in the county jail, who is working for which mine. They state that certain shifters in the mines will not hire any but members of the I. W. W. and that "Officer Searles of the Police Force" is an I. W. W.

He tells of conferring with mine managers and searching fellow workers rooms and teaming up with Department of Justice agents. In particular he tells of reporting to "Department of Justice Agent Noonan"—this in his letter to manager Pross, June 19, 1923.

Stopping U. S. Mail.

Burns agents even have power to stop United States mails.

Note this letter from Haines to Pross, June 19: It refers to halting the mails and suggests action against a good fellow worker.

"I am sure that Matthews is wanted either in Taft or Bakersfield, Calif., I am to get in touch with D. J. agent Noonan upon my return to Globe, for further information, you should put a stop on all mail at Prescott, for John Graham and Matthews."

That radicals mail is not sacred is nothing new. The DAILY WORKER'S mail has been opened too. But we wonder what explanation the arch dick will make when Senator Burton K. Wheeler asks him on the witness stand what authority the agents of a private detective agency—which he is shown by his own letters to be still directing—had to stop United States mail. If Burns lies again the agency's letters will be at hand to burn his eyes.

Two days later on the 21st of June the stoolpigeon's report is a wail: A crude policeman at Superior, Arizona, took him for an honest-to-god I. W. W. and threw him into a vile can. Hear his lament to Manager Pross:

In the Course Of Duty.

"In about an hour officer R. L. Wilkinson came in the jail with officer Pat Gorham, and they searched me and took all my papers and books, and then took my key and went thru my room, and such a ragging I got, there was no drinking water to be had, and I was sick at the time, high fever and dyssentery. . . .

"Officer Poole stated he would hold me 48 hours, for investigation, and so I was up against it, no light in the jail, and it was infested with dozens of mice, bed bugs, and lice, and I was utterly exhausted, and fell on the old cot, and while lying there the mice would crawl over me . . . . I discontinued at 12 Midnight, in jail."

But W-1 finally got word to Noonan, the Department of Justice agent and they got him out. He was pretty sick from one night in the jail that he spends his lifetime trying to railroad workers into, and many letters between the managers of the Burns agency refer sympathetically to this poor stoolpigeon's experience.

Exploiting Martyrdom.

The stool pigeon makes the most of his martyrdom. He draws up a letter to Lee Tulin, secretary of the Metal Mine Workers Union at Butte, and shows this letter to "Assistant Managers H. A. G. and R. C. W." for their approval. It cleverly follows the harrowing jail experience story with the request that Tulin put "an old time fellow worker", J. J. Spears (Z-3) on the organizers' roll.

"Dear Sir and Fellow Worker", he begins:

"I will drop you a line, to let you know where I am now for a while, as things got hot in Globe, Miami, and Superior, Ariz. On the 6-20-23 I was arrested at Superior, Ariz., and thrown in jail, a rotten, rat-infested hole, those stoolpigeons of the damn Copper Co. are as active as they can be. . . . ." (None should know this better than Haines!)

"I made an old time fellow worker, J. J. Spear, a member again, and he is an old time miner. I would suggest you make him a working delegate, as he is situated so as he can do good work around Globe, Miami, Superior, as Matthews and I are away, Fellow Worker Spears, is about the best person you can get now, and he knows the game."

New Stool Busy.

We soon find Spears sending in reports on Case 5900, and signing self "Z-3."

We also find a letter dated July 20, sent from G. P. Pross, Los Angeles Manager of the Burns Detective Agency, to Mr. Jack Noonan, Care of Department of Justice, Phoenix, Arizona.

(Note once more the close connection between the Burns agency and the Department of Justice).

The letter says:

"My Dear Jack: I have another under-cover man named J. J. Spear. He is at present at Prescott Hotel, Prescott, Ariz., and will wait there until you call to see him, or you instruct him where you want him to come to meet you. Any instructions you may have for him will be carried out. Let me hear from you once in a while.

"With kindest personal regards, and best wishes, Yours very truly, G. P. P., Manager."

Getting Radical Shot.

The adventures of Z-3, and the further disruptive tactics of others include an attempt to get an Austrian fellow worker sent back to Europe where he would be shot for leaving the beaten Austrian army. Z-3 says, **"This ought to be a good way to get rid of one Red."** They also tell the story of Burns' detectives deliberately creating violence, and advocating the overthrow of the government by force and violence. The object was to fasten this gospel of individual acts of violence upon the I. W. W., to create evidence for use in criminal syndicalism trials.

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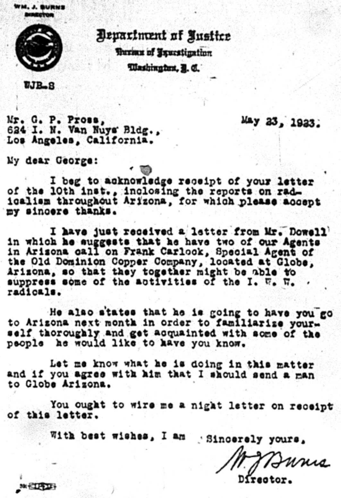
The story of how Burns used the Department of Justice to build up his private agency will be continued tomorrow. The record will also show his pull with Doheny's McAdoo.

Burns Directs His Private Labor Spies from Washington Office



WM. J. BURNS
DIRECTOR

Department of Justice
Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

WJB-S

Mr. G. P. Pross,
624 I. N. Van Nuys Bldg.,
Los Angeles, California.

May 23, 1923.

My dear George:

I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 10th inst., inclosing the reports on radicalism throughout Arizona, for which please accept my sincere thanks.

I have just received a letter from Mr. Dowell in which he suggests that he have two of our Agents in Arizona call on Frank Carlock, Special Agent of the Old Dominion Copper Company, located at Globe, Arizona, so that they together might be able to suppress some of the activities of the I. W. W. radicals.

He also states that he is going to have you go to Arizona next month in order to familiarize yourself thoroughly and get acquainted with some of the people he would like to have you know.

Let me know what he is doing in this matter and if you agree with him that I should send a man to Globe Arizona.

You ought to wire me a night letter on receipt of this letter.

With best wishes, I am Sincerely yours,

W J Burns
Director.

THE PROOF THAT BURNS IS LYING

BIG N. Y. TEAPOT DOME MEETING AT COOPER UNION

Manley, Gitlow and Lore Will Speak

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, March 16.—The real meaning of the Teapot Dome exposes will be driven home to a large audience at Cooper Union, Thursday evening, March 20, at 8 o'clock by Workers Party speakers.

Joseph Manley, national secretary of the Federated Farmer-Labor party, which is holding its New York convention three days later, will open the attack on the oily thieves and he will be followed by Ben Gitlow, editor of the Freiheit, and Ludwig Lore, editor of the Volkszeitung. Juliet Stuart Poyntz will act as chairlady.

"The Teapot Dome oil scandal," begins a statement of the Workers Party announcing the meeting, "has become an act of discussion thruout the country among all classes of people. The great masses of the people are beginning to realize that it is an individual or a set of individuals that is guilty in this crime but that the entire capitalist system and the government that protects it are the cause of the Teapot Dome scandal. As in the past it is a conspiracy of the ruling class and the kept government to rob the nation of its resources.

"In this scandal there is not a member of the government that can lay claim to innocence. The Congress, the Senate, the president and his cabinet must bear the responsibility of this act.

"The Workers Party Local New York is anxious to bring the truth of this affair before the vast number of workers against whom this crime has been committed. To reveal the many acts of our kept government that the capitalist press has seen fit not to publish.

"There will be an admission charge of 25 cents to help defray the expense of the meeting.

"Come and learn who owns the government."

Employe's Insurance.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 16.—A new development in the progress of industrial feudalism has appeared in the group insurance plan for employes worked out by the Industrial Association of San Francisco. The result of the plan will be to attach thousands of employes to a group of employers rather than to a single contractor or plant in such a way that the employers of this city will alway have a labor pool to draw from.

EXPOSE JUDGE WHO RAILROADED JIM MCLACHLAN

Harris Is Besco Lawyer, Commons Hears

By JOHN ROBUR.
(Staff Correspondent of The Federated Press)

OTTAWA, March 16.—A significant comment on the conviction of J. B. McLachlan, deposed official of the Nova Scotia miners, who has now been released on ticket leave, has been furnished in the house of commons by J. S. Woodsworth, leader of the Labor group, who gave an account of the close connection of the judges of Nova Scotia with the British Empire Steel Corp. Here is the record as he set it forth:

A Steely Crew.

Chief Justice Robert E. Harris—president of the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Co. before his appointment. Justice Mellish, who presided at the McLachlan trial—formerly counsel for the Dominion Coal Co. Judge D. D. McKenzie, formerly local solicitor for the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Co. at Sydney. Judge Ritchie appeared in cases for Dominion Coal Co. before appointment. Judge Rogers, formerly solicitor for Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Co. Only two members of Nova Scotia supreme court—Russell and Chisholm—have not been known to be connected with Besco or its subsidiaries.

One particularly glaring case of impropriety was cited by Woodsworth in connection with the explosion at New Waterford, Cape Breton, in 1917, when 65 or 70 men lost their lives. The miners charged that the explosion was caused by company negligence.

Raw Stuff.

The case for the Dominion Coal Co. was being prepared in the office of the law firm of McInnes, Mellish, Fulton, and Kenny of Halifax. While the case was in preparation Mellish was put on the bench, and his first important work as judge was to preside over this trial, while his former partner, Hector McInnis, was chief counsel for the company.

Woodsworth further stated that E. M. MacDonald, minister of national defense, who sent the troops to Sidney last summer, has been, if he is not still, a solicitor for the coal companies.

Schenectady Labor Declares Itself For Labor Party

(Special to The Daily Worker)

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., March 16.—The Trades Assembly overwhelmingly endorsed the organization of a labor party. Delegate Verhagen introduced the following resolution:

"All the actions of the government in power during recent years," says the resolution, "show that under the republican and democratic administrations alike the existing government is the agency of Wall Street, and the specially privileged class, using its power to aid in the exploitation of the farmer and industrial worker by this privileged class, and

"Whereas, the exposures in connection with the Teapot Dome naval reserve oil leases," it adds, "have again proven that both the republican and democratic parties are but tools of the privileged interests for the looting of the nation, and these exposures have involved men of both parties, including so-called "good men" and "bad men," thus proving the utter hopelessness of the workers and farmers of achieving anything for themselves by voting for candidates on the old party tickets, and

"Whereas, the only means thru which the exploited farmers and industrial workers can secure relief from the evil conditions which they are subjected to by the capitalist exploiters is by organizing their political power in a Labor Party and fighting their own political battles thru such a party;

"Therefore, be it resolved, That the Schenectady Trades Assembly declares itself in favor of the organization of a Labor Party and independent political action by the industrial workers and farmers, and

"Be it further resolved, That a conference be called of the different unions, workers' political parties, and other organizations who believe in independent political action, in order to form such an organization in this city."

Troops Leaves Herrin.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 16.—Removal of all troops from Williamson county with the exception of eight men under Major Powers, Decatur, who will be stationed at Herrin, was ordered today by Adjutant General Carlos Black.

The order went into effect immediately and it is expected that the departure will be completed this afternoon.

Get unity thru the Labor Party!

Real Estate Shark Brazenly Admits Rapacity Towards Negro Tenants; Segregation Policy Is to Blame

The brazen affrontery with which the significantly large real estate companies located in the Negro district are robbing the colored residents of Chicago, was manifested everywhere to the DAILY WORKER investigator in a canvass of these impudently independent firms yesterday.

The replies given to the DAILY WORKER at the commodious real estate concern of R. M. O'Brien and Company, 3457 Indiana Avenue, were typical in showing just what the Negroes of Chicago have to put up with.

"Rents are unusually high, and flats unusually scarce," said the advertising manager of the O'Brien Real Estate Company." The DAILY WORKER investigator put the charge that the real estate offices, which seem to prosper in this section, with their many-roomed suites all covered with gilt letters, have been turning out white tenants, filling their houses with Negroes, and charging much higher rents for the same flats.

Proud of Profiteering.

"Sure, we do that as agents when the landlords want us to," the O'Brien representative replied pugnaciously. "Yes, many of them are doing that. Why not, if they can make more money at it? But let me tell you," he continued, trying to shift the blame to someone else, "That the Negro landlords whom we represent are playing that game much more than the whites. We have Negroes looking for housing accomodations, come in here almost every day and ask us if we have any flats for rent by white landlords. The Negro tenants themselves would rather have white landlords than Negro. The Negro landlords are more heartless about raising the rents and it is harder to get them to make repairs."

"But both white and Negro landlords are raising rents on colored tenants after they have induced the whites to move out?" we asked.

"Yes," came the answer, "The Negro landlords not only learned from the whites the game of gouging Negro tenants, but they are going white landlords one better in their gouging and in charging a high rate of interest."

As far as the large, scrouging landlords are concerned, the DAILY WORKER finds, it does not matter whether the landlord is white or Negro, the Negro tenants are being discriminated against just the same. The DAILY WORKER came across a house at 49th and Champlain, where a white landlord forced a white tenant who had been paying $60 a month to move out and installed instead a Negro tenant, charging $105 per month for the same flat.

Many Fire Traps.

These houses where the rents are being raised are the worst accomodations in the city. Along Federal and South Dearborn Streets, south of 32nd Street, the DAILY WORKER investigator counted 26 broken front windows which had been patched up with boards or burlap, in two blocks. Not one porch on these streets as far south as 40th was in good repair. Rotting boards, cracks in what few brick houses there are, littered steps, were noticable on every house. Not one house was freshly painted. Alleys back of these streets are strangers to rubbish collectors. Huge piles of junk, sawdust, rotten mattresses, manure, ashes, garbage, add their depressing aroma to the air, which is clogged with the cinders and smoke drifting over from the adjacent Illinois Central railroad tracks. Fire escapes are unknown. Fences are broken down, rain spouts fallen to the ground, many porches are so fallen in that only one entrance in the house can be used. From 3100 on Federal and Dearborn Streets, as far south as the DAILY WORKER investigator walked—about a mile—all the toilets are back privies. What little plumbing there is in the houses is so rusted and broken that in many cases the roomers have to go next door even to draw a pail of water.

Advises Against Loans.

Charles Duke, a Negro civil engineer, who had much to do with the zoning of the South Side, told the DAILY WORKER that from Wabash to Wentworth and from 18th to 39th Street, the property is so old and ill-repaired, that when asked by Chicago bankers, he could not conscientiously recommend a loan on any property within this section. Mr. Duke explained that the cutting thru of Grand Boulevard from 26th to 35th Streets, and the demolishing of over 250 houses to make room for the street had dispossessed almost a thousand additional Negroes, adding to the distress caused by the profiteering landlords.

At the South Side Y. W. C. A., Mrs. Lula Lawson, said that it has been increasingly difficult for her to secure good rooms at moderate rates for the young women who come to her. "Many of the houses which were formerly on our list have not only increased their rents to a prohibitive degree, but have deteriorated so in quality that they are not fit places for us to send our girls," Mrs. Lawson said.

Sleep in Bathtubs.

Inquiries for rooms and apartments have increased at the Soldiers and Sailors Community House, 3201 Wabash Avenue, according to Mrs. McKinney, in charge. "Housing conditions are frightful in this section," we were told by Mrs. McKinney, "Several families have reported to us that they have been forced to take lodgers into their already overcrowded dwellings because they had no place to stay except on the streets. Sleeping on floors and in the bathrooms is a common occurence in this locality. Rents are so high that children are forced to leave school in some cases, and go to work in the lamp shade factories. In all my years in this neighborhood, I don't remember a house going up around here. They are all old houses on which no repairing is done."

These conditions prevail not because the Negroes are used to a lower standard than whites, nor because they like to live in uncomfortable inadequate surroundings. The Negroes are poorly housed because they are forced by the whites to live in restricted areas, because the landlords of both colors take advantage of the present housing shortage, and because they have not up until the present time organized to protect themselves against profiteers.

The Negro workers are learning that there are parasites in every race. They know, now, that the loyalty of the wealthy Negroes to their group does not prevent them from charging higher rents to the Negroes, that the lust for the dollar by wealthy classes of all races can only be successfully combatted by the organized power of all races of the workers.

Moscow Issues Text of Agreement With the Chinese

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, March 16.—Text of the Chino-Russian agreement by which China grants full diplomatic recognition to Russia, was made public here today.

Diplomatic relations will be resumed immediately. The Dantzig Free State also has recognized Soviet Russia it is announced.

Work Daily for "The Daily!"

Real Estate Sharks Profiteer on Negroes

A canvass of the real estate offices on the South Side Negro District shows how openly profiteering is going on against the Negro tenants. The entire area around Indiana Avenue and 35th Street is dotted with large, luxurious real estate offices, both white and colored. All replies to inquiries are—"Rents are unusually high and flats unusually scarce." This would not be the case if the workers who are forced, in some cases, to sleep on the floor or in the bathroom, would demand that flats be rented to Negroes for the same price that is charged whites. Negroes are living in the worst houses in the city, while the wealthy real estate profiteers of their race are comfortably situated on Michigan Boulevard. Read tomorrow what the DAILY WORKER says about joining the newly formed NEGRO TENANTS LEAGUE.

GERMAN SCHOOL KIDS SHOELESS; NEED DESPERATE

Detroit and New York Lead Relief Work

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BERLIN, Mar. 16.—Striking facts of German misery are brought out by the report given to the Central Administration of Berlin by Herr Leid, the mayor of the district of Wedding. This report, up to Jan. 4, 1924, covers a decidedly working class section. It shows that 169,189 persons out of a population of 350,400 were supported by public means.

About 23,900 school children of the district out of 40,000 lack linen and underclothing and few have a whole pair of shoes. Skin disease, vermin—every corruption of famine conditions, moral and physical, is attached to the sorry plight of this section.

Discriminate Against Labor.

Governmental relief of any country goes thru agencies "where it will do most good." Seemingly it does most good to feed the opponents of progressive labor. Officials of these agencies—as happened in the case of the American Red Cross in Hungary—openly boast of it.

The American relief agency have already established two soup kitchens in Germany and are maintaining them at a monthly expenditure of $2,000 for each kitchen. They are reaching all workers without discrimination, selection or bias. A third is being established by the New York branch of the Friends of Soviet Russia.

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Detroit Bazaar for Germans.

The Detroit Committee of the Friends of Soviet Russia and Workers' Germany are not content with only house-to-house campaigning, as in other cities. On Saturday and Sunday, March 22 and 23, afternoon and evenings, a bazaar and dance will be given in the House of the Masses, corner Gratiot and St. Aubin Aves.

The campaign for relief which goes toward maintaining soup kitchens for the starving and give aid to enable the German worker to help himself, has received the support of labor and fraternal organizations who will cooperate in giving this bazaar. The admission charge for each day is only 25 cents and the bazaar will end with a dance to be given on Sunday evening, March 23.

U. S. Labor's Food Stations.

Further stimulus has been added by the fact that the Friends of Soviet Russia and Workers' Germany (Committee for International Workers' Aid) has already established the second food station in Germany. The first, called "American I," was established in the North East part of Berlin, Petersburger Platz No. 3 and has even a gymnastic hall. The second, "American II," is located in Wlimersdorf, Paretxerstrasse corner, Aachnerstrasse.

At the same time this affair will be given in Detroit, the New York branch that has already established the third kitchen in Berlin—which it is maintaining itself—is holding a tag day.

Theatrical Bosses Offer Compromise To Actors' Union

(By The Federated Press)

NEW YORK, March 16.—Signs that the theatrical managers' offensive against the Actors' Equity Association is weakening are evident from an unofficial offer which has just been made to the actors' union. The informal offer suggests an "80 per cent Equity shop." In other words, the managers would be prepared to recruit four-fifths of their casts from the organized actors, providing they might draw the other fifth from non-union sources. The Equity, according to the Federated Press' information, will not consider this proposal. Either the Equity Shop, or nothing, is the organization's policy.

IMPEACH COOLIDGE!

Keeney Is Acquitted.

FAYETTESVILLE, W. Va., March 16.—C. Frank Keeney, president of district 17, United Mine Workers of America, was acquitted by a jury in Fayette circuit court here today on a charge of accessory in the murder of John Gore, deputy sheriff of Logan county, during the armed march of miners in 1921. The jury was out one and one-half hours.

Many Die In India Train Wreck.

LONDON, March 16.—Between forty and fifty passengers are reported to have been drowned when a train crossing a bridge three miles from Bareilly, India, was struck by a cyclone, according to a news agency dispatch from Delhi.

Every new DAILY WORKER reader means a new recruit in the ranks of militant labor.

BE·SURE TO SEE
The New Disciple
Labor's Own Photoplay

Answers the Eternal question.
Shows the activities of organized labor in a true and unbiased light.
Opposes the so-called American plan and the open shop.

Now Showing at the ARYAN GROTTO
8th STREET and WABASH AVE.
With the Approval of the Chicago Fed. of Labor
Matinee and Evening Now Showing Daily

WORKERS HEAR THE DEMANDS FOR MASS PICKETING

Johnstone in Strike Plea to Federation.

(Continued from page 1.)

striking unions or to the Federation and get ready to act.

Replying that the fight against the injunction must be carried on by the Federation, in an organized way, and not by individuals, Johnstone issued his challenge to Fitzpatrick and Nelson:

"Why doesn't John Fitzpatrick and Oscar Nelson, the heads of the Federation, go on the picket line themselves with an organized body from the Federation. Individuals cannot do much by themselves, they must act in an organized manner."

Fitzpatrick Gets Agitated.

Fitzpatrick, greatly agitated, broke in and decried Johnstone's demand as "bunk," and repeated his previous assertion that the Federation had to be asked. He said that Johnstone knew the trade union movement as thoroly as any one there, and ought to know his demand was wrong.

Alderman Nelson, the corpulent lawyer, formerly a postal clerk, came to Fitzpatrick's rescue with the argument that the discussion was "out of order." Then forgetting his own ruling he began a tirade against Johnstone.

"Fosterism," he shouted, his big body shaking. He charged Johnstone with being the lieutenant of Foster and with playing into the hands of the bosses by going on the picket line without authorization from the union.

Johnstone had earlier told of police brutalities he had seen while on the picket line, and Nelson seized on his statement to make the point that picketers who acted without authorization from the union, were a disruptive force. He continued to sneer at Johnstone because he "had not been arrested."

He alleged that the radicals had disrupted the garment workers' union and cried out in rhetorical indignation, "Don't scuttle the ship of the Ladies' Garment Workers' Union which is composed 85 per cent of defenseless girls. Lay off."

Act Under Union Orders.

Johnstone did not have the opportunity to answer all of these lies for Fitzpatrick, the presiding officer, kept pounding his gavel and crying in a loud voice that he was out of order, and Nelson continued his disorderly interruptions.

But Johnstone did succeed in getting before the house the fact that the volunteer pickets who have been working with him were acting under the orders of the Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, and the strike commitee, one of whose members was Dora Lipshitz, one of the expelled left wingers.

Sick of Lawyer's Dope.

Nelson's noisy cries of "Fosterism" aroused the disgusted response from Nills Kjar, a carpenters' delegate, who took the floor and said he was sick of having the issue sidetracked with this talk about "Fosterism." He challenged "Lawyer" Nelson and the president of the Federation to do something for the garment workers by going on the picket line. Wederberg, another carpenter, said that this "Old Stuff," as he called Nelson's personalities, would not get him anywhere.

Johnstone's original speech, calling for militant mass action by the Federation led by its officers, was the feature of the session.

Cites Howat's Fight.

"If Alex Howat had only appealed to the country, the Kansas slave laws would have been repeated all over the land," he said. "But Howat led a militant strike against the court and went to jail for 16 months—and the court was killed."

The Ladies' Garment Workers' Union was facing a batle for its life here, he urged on the delegates, and it must have militant support. The union was not strong enough by itself to smash the injunction, the entire labor movement must aid it.

Johnstone pointed out that the injunctions were coming more frequently, that sooner or later the life of the Chicago Labor movement as a whole would depend on their militant resistance to these infamous writs and he declared that the Federation had better begin now.

Even Gompers Says "Defy."

Samuel Gompers himself had insisted that injunctions must be disobeyed and the authority of American Federation of Labor was behind that. He demanded that the Federation, led by its officials, go out to smash the injunction issued by the "notorious" Judge Sullivan.

The cheers which greeted his call for action gave enthusiasm to the strikers who were present, tho they nonplussed the do-nothing forces on the conservative side.

Volunteers on Picket Line.

Many volunteers from the Chicago labor movement will be on the picket line this morning and there is reason to believe that the Federation thru is Committee, may line up for organized action for the strikers, where it will do the most good, on the picket line.

The "Commitee of 15," in its report to the Federation, told only of the official acts of the committee in holding one meeting and then seeing the mayor, week before last, but individual members of the committee are showing a disposition to force action on the strike line, not merely in the politicians' offices.

Gament Pickets of The Highest Courage Determined to Win

To a reporter for the DAILY WORKER, who called at the Hotel Morrison to inquire about Sophie Altschuler, the picket who was black-jacked by a police thug Friday afternoon, and is still confined to bed, Vice-president Meyer Perlstein said that the girls were showing the highest courage and that police brutality was not able to stop them from doing what they believed to be their duty.

Two more employers were settling, said Perlstein. The girls who are being arrested wholesale know their devotion is not in vain. He told of twenty-five girls being arrested at a time, day by day, some of them beaten, but they are undaunted. Their idea is that it is better to work for the success of the strike, even tho they are arrested, than to sit at home and let the strike be defeated and find themselves going back to work at the vicious sweat shop scab conditions they have determined to end.

Nation's Capitol Looks Forward to Bunch of Thrills

(Continued from page 1.)

and his associates got $65,000. Daugherty advised "Jap" Muma, Ed. McLean's representative in the fight picture deal, when the pictures were shown to the Harding administration in McLean's house, to see Attorney Alfred R. Urion of Chicago, formerly lawyer for Armour and Company for methods to dodge the law.

Little Profit in Chicago

The pictures were shown in Chicago, but so heavy was the rake-off that there was very little profit.

The scheme, hatched by the Daugherty Department of Justice crowd, was to show the pictures, pay a fine of $1,000 and continue to exhibit them pending, further interference on the part of the Department of Justice.

Captain Baldwin, former department of justice agent, testified that he was forced out because of his activity against law violators. Under attorney generals Palmer and Flynn, the department of justice carried on the same policy as under the present administration, he claimed. Agents who took their tasks seriously soon found themselves out in the cold. Since Daugherty came into office, he was warned by the attorney general to cease his activities in investigating federal district attorneys and other department of justice officials in Texas. Baldwin was finally forced out.

Captain Baldwin told how William Hanson, a close friend of Albert B. Fall, went to the Mexican border in 1922 to foment revolution. Hanson is now immigration inspector along the border and is still busy aiding Mexican counter-revolutionaries, Baldwin continued.

Joseph Klingsbury, a political boss of Texas, wanted Baldwin to make an investigation with a view to blackmail of those involved with Dr. Cook of Fort Worth in the oil fields, but Captain Baldwin refused.

Federal agents were told not to pay any attention to violations of the liquor laws along the Mexican border, testified Captain Baldwin. He even caught a dry agent selling a still to a bootlegger.

F. C. Quimby, the New York fight picture promoter, testified that Jesse Smith, Daugherty's crime partner, had an interest in the contract between Tex Rickard and others for the distribution of the pictures. Rickard vigorously denied that he had anything to do with the pictures a few days ago.

Captain Baldwin told of a raid made on a whiskey cache by members of a whiskey ring in Dallas, Tex. The bootleggers began to fight among themselves. They complained to the attorney general who happened to be "red-hunter" Palmer. Nothing came of it but there was considerable drinking around the Federal Building.

Jack Dempsey, Tex Rickard and Jack Kearns may be subpoenaed, Senator Wheeler announced.

Chicago Federation Parades to Labor Film, 'New Disciple'

Business done, the Chicago Federation of Labor marched, with brass band pealing, all the way from the Musicians' hall on 175 W. Washington street, to Aryan Grotto, at 8th street and Wabash avenue, to witness the "New Disciple", the labor film which is running for two weeks in Chicago.

Strikers who saw John Fitzpatrick and his followers, marching with measured steps to the tune of the musicians' union band, hope to see the same labor officials and the same brass band, parading for the cause of the sweated garment strikers before it is too late. As one put it: "The 'New Disciple' is just the picture of a strike. Down on S. Market street, there is a real strike, where these labor marchers are much more sorely needed."

Concert for Novy Mir.

The Chicago Russian branches of the Workers Party with the assistance of the Society for Technical Aid and two other Russian organizations, Zvukee Rodini and Leera, will give an interesting program on Sunday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock, and Sunday evening, March 23, at Schoenhoffen Hall, Milwaukee and Ashland avenues, for the benefit of Novy Mir.

Tickets 40 cents; at the door, 50 cents.

$8,000 FOR EACH WORKER IN U. S.; THAT'S HIS SHARE

Did You Get Yours? Is Economist Query

By LELAND OLDS
(Federated Press Industrial Editor)

Do you own $8000 worth of property with at least $3400 of it in stocks and bonds? If not why not? That is your share, as one of the 40,000,000 gainfully employed persons, of the country's total wealth. And if you haven't got it then someone else must be holding back your share.

The wealth of the United States, according to the latest estimate of the United States census bureau, amounted to the huge sum of $325,000,000,000 on Dec. 31, 1922. This represents an increase of 73½% since Dec. 31, 1912, when the total wealth of the country was figured at $187,739,000,000.

But as the wealth of the country increased an ever larger share was getting into the hands of the capitalists who own stocks and bonds which facilitate the absentee ownership of property.

The proportion of the country's wealth controlled by stockholders and bondholders increased from about 33% in 1914 to more than 43% in 1924. The following table shows the wealth represented by the New York stock exchange in 1914 and in 1924:

CLASS OF SECURITY.
(Last column of ciphers left off.)

	1914	1924
Stocks (with par value)	$13,178,436	$18,828,080
Stock (no par value)	......	6,253,638
Corporate bonds	12,894,233	18,430,624
War bonds	......	14,584,000
Total ...	$26,072,669	$58,106,342

This huge mass of capital never stops growing. During the last 12 months it increased by nearly $3,000,000,000. And every increase means an added burden of interest and dividends for the country to carry. According to the Wall Street Journal:

Greatest Wealth In World.

"The New York stock exchange represents more wealth than any institution in the United States. An evidence of this is shown by the fact that 'total interest payable on all bonds not including liberties amounted to $896,216,000 annually on January last compared with $856,345,000 on the corresponding date of last year, a gain of $35,871,000.

"Including the war bonds annual interest payments aggregate a total of approximately $1,500,000,000. These heavy annual interest payments give one a good idea of the great amount of money available for interest at the end of each month, particularly on January 1 and July 1. It is probable dividend and interest payments on securities listed on the New York stock exchange aggregate a total of between $2,000,000,000 and $2,500,000,000 annually."

But, according to the Journal, even this enormous flow of money to the owners of stocks and bonds does not fully reflect the wealth and prosperity from corporations, many of them Standard Oil companies, interest on municipal and state bonds, notes, etc., not listed would add heavily to the stock exchange total.

Income Without Work.

As a matter of fact the U. S. department of commerce reports total dividend and interest payments during 1923 at $3,587,844,000 while the total amount represented by stocks and bonds is estimated at $136,000,000,000. This is the modern embodiment of power. It gives owners the right to require a certain amount of income, i. e., goods and service from the country each year without furnishing any service in exchange. And what is more it gives them a right to direct the work of an ever larger portion of the population, that is, to govern.

Revolutions Don't Stop Oil Gushers In Mexican Republic

By ELLA G. WOLFE
(Staff Correspondent of Federated Press)

MEXICO CITY, March 16.—Uncle Sam has a real nose for oil. That explains his very friendly interest in Mexico. You push a button in Mexico and out comes an oil gusher. On the oil lands belonging to the Transcontinental Oil Company, in the state of Vera Cruz, a new gusher was discovered on Feb. 21. It has a depth of 564 meters and an initial daily production of 477 cubic meters. On the lands of the Corona company (Holland-Mexican) a new gusher was discovered on Feb. 19. It has a depth of 860 meters with an initial daily production of 15 cubic meters. This is only a sample day's report.

In the United States there is constant talk of the fact that the oil companies here have stopped production, also that the oil fields are deteriorating, or that the revolution has made production impossible. This is probably an attempt to raise oil prices and counteract the price lowering of the 400,000,000 barrels of oil now in the United States.

Probe Gasoline Prices.

Probe of gasoline prices, ordered some time ago by the National Attorneys General Association, will be continued at a closed session of the executive committee of the attorneys general here today.

THE PARTY AT WORK

Farmer-Labor Success Depends On $15,000 Campaign Fund That Workers Party Is Busy Raising

The call for a $15,000 Farmer-Labor Campaign Fund issued by the Central Executive Committee of the Workers Party is bringing an increased volume of support from the party units. During the past few days the National Office has received remittance from the following party branches:

Lithuanian Branch, Zeigler, Ill.	$10.00
Russian Branch No. 1, Detroit, Mich.	15.00
English Branch, Linden, N. J.	5.00
English Branch, Utica, N. Y.	5.00
Northwest English Branch, Chicago, Ill.	12.00
Tomansburg, New Mex., MAL.	1.00
Russian Branch, Pittsburg	12.00
German Branch, Lawrence, Mass.	25.00
English Branch, Superior, Wis.	5.00
Russian Branch, Milwaukee, Wis.	9.00
Scandinavian Branch, Chicago, Ill.	19.00
Greek Branch, Canton, Ohio	10.00
Finnish Branch, Mass, Mich.	10.00
Lithuanian Branch, Wilkesbarre, Pa.	6.00
Ukranian Branch, No. 1, Chicago, Ill.	1.00
City Central Committee, Syracuse, N. Y.	5.00

With the call for the National Farmer-Labor Party Convention in the Twin Cities on June 17th now out, the campaign for the Farmer-Labor Party Fund becomes of even greater importance.

There must be built up in every state of the union Farmer-Labor organizations during the next three months. Without such organizations the work of the National Farmer-Labor Convention will not have great results. There must be organizations which will do the necessary work to build the election machinery and to carry on campaigns.

Up To Our Party.

A great part of this work falls on our Party. It is to meet the great task which the party must fulfill between now and June 17th that the Farmer-Labor Campaign Fund is being collected.

Every party unit must raise its quota for this fund—$10.00 from branches with less than 25 members, $25.00 from branches with more than 25 members.

If we can do our full duty in the Farmer-Labor campaign this year the workingclass movement will make the greatest stride forward in the history of this country. That is the opportunity we have before us.

Act quickly to collect your quota of the fund. Every branch of the party should send in its contribution before the end of March.

TRAITOR EBERT EXTENDS RULE OF TYRANT GENERALS

"State of Emergency" Continued 15 Days

By LOUIS P. LOCHNER.
(Staff Correspondent of The Federated Press)

BERLIN, Mar. 16.—Dictator Hans von Seeckt, has decided that Germany no longer needs to be governed by generals. In a letter to President Ebert he states that the "state of emergency" which officially existed since Sept. 26, and which was given an especially sharp interpretation by the appointment of Seeckt as dictator on Nov. 8, is now over.

"My mission has been fulfilled," says the general; "the authority of the state has been so established that the recovery of our civic and industrial life, initiated during the state of emergency, can now take place without the latter."

What the Generals Did.

Under the "government by generals" the eight-hour day has been virtually made a myth, the trade unions have been made powerless. Twenty per cent of the population are suffering from unemployment due to the "recovery" process of dismissing employes right and left. The Communist party has been made illegal, likewise the extreme nationalist Voelkische party. And capitalism is enthroned in Germany as it has never been before, as the dictator says: "My mission has been fulfilled."

Nevertheless President Ebert, who still counts himself a Socialist despite the fact that his own trade union has excluded him and that his district has moved his exclusion from the Socialist party, will wait 15 days before allowing the suggestion of the general that the state of emergency end immediately.

Too Much for Vorwaerts.

This is too strong medicine for the Berlin Vorwaerts, organ of the Majority Socialists, which has hitherto defended Ebert thru thick and thin. The Vorwaerts comments as follows: "The cancellation of the military state of emergency is long due and overdue. It should have taken place just as soon as it became apparent that it was ineffective as an instrument against the Bavarian reaction.

Ebert on his part has sent an effusive letter of appreciation to the general, thanking him for "reestablishing safety and security in the fatherland."

The one thing for which the whole military action was ostensibly set in motion, namely as an antidote to Bavaria, has failed miserably. The monarchistic and nationalistic elements of Germany still find Bavaria their haven of rest. General von Lossow, who openly defied the federal government and even tried to persuade generals in other districts to mutiny, still continues to draw federal pay and the Bavarian state assembly in which the motion for ending the state of emergency decreed by the Bavarian government for the state, is defeated over the votes of the Democrats, Socialists and Communists.

Crazy Poet Made Prince.

ROME, March 16.—Gabrielle D'Annunzio, romantic poet-warrior of Italy, has been made a prince. King Victor Emmanuel today bestowed upon him the title of Prince Montenevoso.

For Recognition of Soviet Russia!

Another Effort Will Be Made to Unite Building Councils

The executive council of the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor will hold a meeting today with five representatives of the two building trades councils and officers of the international unions in an effort to bring peace to the warring factions in the city of Chicago.

The Building Trades Council was divided in June, 1922, over the question of obeying the Landis building award. Various efforts to bring them together since have failed.

New York to Lift Lid of Oily Teapot At Mass Meetings

The Teapot Dome oil scandal will be stirred into and clarified at a mass meeting in New York City, on March 23, at 1 P. M., at the Educational Centre, 62 E. 106th street, under the auspices of the Harlem section of the Workers Party.

The speakers will explain that behind the surface manifestations of graft is the canker of profit which is the core of the capitalist system. The names of speakers will be given in later issues of the DAILY WORKER.

Join the "I want to make THE DAILY WORKER grow" club.

Round the World Flight Will Start Tomorrow Morning

SANTA MONICA, Cal., March 16.—One hundred airplanes among, them the four scheduled to start tomorrow morning at dawn on their globe-encircling flight, participated today in one of the greatest air carnivals ever staged in the United States.

Aviators performed every imaginable feat, close formation, military formation flight, exhibition of sky writing, exhibition of formation flying, exhibition flight, Martin bomber and aerial smoke screen.

How many of your shop-mates read the DAILY WORKER? Get one of them to subscribe today.

No Teapot Dome Oil For Mussolini; Benito Is an Oil Specialist

ROME, March 16.—Premier Mussolini has broken off oil negotiations with Harry F. Sinclair, the American magnate involved in the Teapot Dome scandal, according to rumors in diplomatic circles here.

It is understood that Mussolini has decided to deal with Perrone Brothers, an Italian syndicate, instead.

Don't be a "Yes, But" supporter of The Daily Worker. Send in your subscription at once.

LENIN'S WIDOW DEVOTES SELF TO HOMELESS KIDS

Thousands of Orphans In Distress

By JESSICA SMITH.
(Staff Correspondent of The Federated Press)

MOSCOW, March 16th.—Notwithstanding her great personal grief, and the intense strain she has undergone during the past few weeks, Krupskaya, Lenin's wife, has not only remained at her post, but thrown herself with more vigor than ever into the educational work of the government.

She is giving her life to caring for the thousands of homeless children who still ride back and forth over Russia smuggled away in trains or wander from villege to village, or throng the streets of the cities—wild little creatures who have gone thru the unspeakable scenes and events that accompany war and famine, and who, if they are not cared for, become hardened little criminals, opium fiends, child bandits.

In accordance with Krupskaya's request, money that would have been spent on memorials to Lenin is being gathered instead into a fund to care for these children.

In her latest article Krupskaya speaks on the necessity of adequate material help for these children. But the material help is only the beginning. They must be taught, she says, to live well, to feel themselves real citizens of the republic. The desire to study and to work must be awakened in them.

With the little children the problem is not so difficult. Better children's homes must be established for them, and special attention must be directed toward making them strong and healthy.

But with the older children whose lives have been shattered, who have developed into independent little hooligans, some begging, stealing, and knocking about, the problem is more complicated. It is difficult to win their confidence, to confine them to a regulated existence, and it has been almost impossible to keep such children satisfied in the regular institutions.

The way in which Krupskaya is urging that this problem he handled is first of all, to provide shelter and food for these youngsters, by way of night lodgings, community homes, general dining rooms, not with the idea of forcing them into institutions, but where they will come of their own free will. Then around these lodgings and dining rooms all kinds of work and play will be built up with the idea of gradually attracting the childrens' interest. Thru storytelling and reading the children will gradually be drawn into creative work. Regular courses will be built up, where the children will be able to learn a trade, along with the elementary education most of them have missed.

At the present time most of the work of caring for the homeless children in Moscow is being carried on by some 2,000 students of the pedagogical courses, who receive no pay at all for this work. Many more workers in this field are needed.

In order to make it possible for these children to earn their living, Krupskaya suggests that special cooperation is needed from the trade unions.

Metal Trades Workers To Hold Dance and Entertainment Soon

The Chicago Metal Trades group of the Trade Union Educational League has arranged an entertainment and dance at the Workers Lyceum, 2733 Hirsch Boulevard, Saturday evening, March 22, in order to raise funds for the publication of the Metal Trades Amalgamation Bulletin.

The Bulletin is published by the National Committee for the Amalgamation of the metal trades. This again promises a large attendance. A big variety of entertainers is guaranteed. A Henry Moss Jazz band will furnish the music. All militants in the metal trades organizations are invited to be present.

Die In Mine At Taylorville.

TAYLORVILLE, Ill., March 16.—W. E. Baker, this city, was electrocuted and Martin Paccotti, a fellow worker, was seriously injured when the engine which they were riding while at work in a coal mine, became shorted. Efforts to revive Baker were futile. Paccotti was unconscious for four hours. He is in a local hospital.

Thaw Still Seeks Freedom.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., March 16.—Mrs. Mary C. Thaw, 82 year old mother of Harry K. Thaw, slayer of Stanford White and former husband of Evelyn Nesbit, today admitted that she would aid her son to obtain his freedom from the Pennsylvania hospital for the Insane at Philadelphia.

Poincare Faces Big Fight in the Senate; Franc Recovers Little

PARIS, March 14.—The $100,000,000 thrown into the French treasury momentarily stopped the downward dive of the franc and encouraged Poincare to continue his obstinate fight for a victory in the senate on his proposition for authority to make laws governing immediate economies and fiscal measures by simple decrees without ratification by parliament.

Poincare is now facing the fight of his life in the senate. The opinion in government circles is that he will win by a majority of five or six votes, but his supporters are gradually deserting him. It is believed that the artificial stimulation of the franc will have only a temporary effect, and that the hundred million dollar loan was made on the assurances that he would win in the senate.

That the Poincare forces have little hope of victory, however, is evidenced by their estimate of a victory with only four or five votes to spare.

Poincare stated to the senate that the Ruhr occupation last year netted French business 650,000,000 francs and this year would bring three billion francs. Of this France would take 52 per cent; the rest would go to the Allies.

Poincare boasted that General Dawes, of Chicago, one of the American experts, justified the Ruhr occupation, and he expressed hope that the reparations committee would bring about a settlement. He also praised Ramsay MacDonald's attitude of loyalty to France.

The Belgian franc is very nervous and King Albert has signified his willingness to head a society for the support of the Belgian franc. European exchange is contracting the malady that sent the mark to perdition, even the Danes being obliged to take heroic measures for the defense of their currency.

Negro Has Scorn For "Leaders" Who Opposed Unionism

To The DAILY WORKER: The Negro Press Association at its recent convention, held at Nashville, Tenn., passed a resolution, backing up Coolidge and calling upon the negroes in the United States to resist all forms of unionism and economic radicalism, and to support capitalism.

In other words these negro leaders advised their Race, of whom 98 per cent are wage workers and poor farmers not to form unions or other organizations to fight for living wages, shorter hours and to improve their economic and social status, but to be submissive slaves to the American capitalists.

The cowardly and treacherous actions of the frock coated Charlatans and gum shoe politicians is without precedent.

Even the capitalists themselves must look upon these bended knee, flattering tongued and crying soul fake negro leaders with scorn and contempt.—Gordon W. Owens, Chicago, Ill.

Workers School and T. U. E. L. to Hold Ball at Tammany Hall

NEW YORK, March 16.—THE WORKERS' SCHOOL and the TRADE UNION EDUCATIONAL LEAGUE are running their first annual Spring Festival and Costume Ball at Tammany Hall on Friday evening, April 4th.

The noted Clef Club Orchestra has been engaged to furnish appropriate music. Other attractive features which will be announced later, are being arranged to afford a variety of entertainment.

Here is an opportunity for you and your friends to have a real good time and at the same time contribute directly to the support of these most necessary working class organizations.

Big Grain Harvest In Black Sea Area Of Russia Reported

CHARKOFF, March 16.—The harvest last year in Ukraine permitted to put on the market 215,000,000 poods of grain. Seventy-five per cent of this amount was collected in the states closer to the Black Sea: Odessa, Ekaterinoslav and Donetz Gubernies while the other twenty-five per cent were collected in the states of Charkoff, Poltava, Kieff and Podolsk. The states of Chernigoff and Volynsk have not been touched at all. There is a big demand abroad for Ukrainian rye.

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(AUSPICES LABOR DEFENSE COUNCIL)

CONGRESS GETS UNION'S BILL TO END LABOR BOARD

Senate and House Both Get Measure

(By The Federated Press)

WASHINGTON, March 16.—Senator Howell of Nebraska and Representative Barkley of Kentucky have introduced in the senate and house the proposed railway labor act, prepared and indorsed by the 16 railroad labor organizations, the American Federation of Labor, the Longshoremen, the Marine Engineers and the Masters, Mates and Pilots' organization. The Seamen are not supporting the measure because they have not yet advanced their wages to a point where they can afford to accept the decisions of an arbitration board.

Conference, conciliation, and, in last extremity, the arbitration of major disputes between workers and employers in the transportation industry is the purpose of this bill, which makes peaceful effort at adjustment of any dispute a duty upon both parties.

Repeal Esch-Cummins.

1. Repeal of the labor provisions of the Esch-Cummins law.
2. Abolition of the railroad labor board.
3. Establishing as a duty upon both parties to a dispute that they "exert every reasonable effort to make and maintain agreements" concerning wages and working conditions.
4. Settlement by conference if possible, and sending of disputes not so settled to an adjustment board, in which the two parties have equal representation.
5. Creation of four such adjustment boards—(a) train service, (b) shopmen, (c) clerks and miscellaneous, (d) marine workers.
6. Changes in agreements only after this machinery has been used to bring them about.
7. Board of conciliation, to act only when both parties have agreed to accept the award.
9. Challenge and appeal of award on grounds of error and fraud.

Adjustment Boards.

The adjustment boards will not handle wage changes, but are relied upon, by the railroad and marine workers' union, to handle most of the disputes which may arise. Direct conference between spokesmen of the railroads and of the nationally organized crafts has all along been favored by rail labor as the best means of maintaining industrial peace.

This bill provides that the members of these boards shall be made up of an equal number of men from these elements, to be nominated to the president, appointed by him and confirmed by the senate, to serve three-year terms at $7,000 a year. Decisions will be made by majority vote, and must be rendered within 90 days.

The conciliation board is to be made up of five "impartial" members named by the president, their salaries to be $12,000 and their terms seven years. They are not to be connected with the industry.

If they fail to bring peace, the dispute may go to an arbitration board of three or six persons, and the decision must deal only with the issues submitted in writing. While the parties are to accept in advance the award thus made, it is specifically provided that the award shall not be construed to prevent any employe from quitting work.

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Zinoviev's Speech to Leningrad Communists

(NOTE—The DAILY WORKER today publishes the last installment of the great speech delivered by Gregory Zinoviev to the party conference of the Leningrad District. Those of our readers who have read lurid reports of war between Communist leaders should follow this discussion closely. It is true that Trotsky had a difference of opinion over questions of party organization with Zinoviev and others. But the enemies of the Soviet Republic may rest assured that a discussion on tactics will not give them the opening to rush in their war dogs and lap up the blood of the emancipated Russian workers. Trotsky's speech begins on Tuesday.)

* * * *

ZINOVIEV CONTINUES:

AND now to the difference of age among the members of the Party. This is again one of the most important and interesting problems. What is the present state of affairs? The Party can look back upon a history of at least 25 years, and even if we only calculate from the Second Party Congress, that is, from the time of the decisive split of the Party into Mensheviki and Bolsheviki, still we have 20 years to look back upon.

But nine-tenths of the persons composing the Party have not 25 years of Party membership behind them, but only two to three years since the year 1920. This is the main mass of our Party. This is a really remarkable phenomenon. Other parties, formed under conditions of a peaceful parliamentary atmosphere, have developed in a more staid manner.

Three Important Strata.

In these parties the development was as follows: The party was formed, worked for one, two, three, or five years, and gradually gathered around it a personal party staff. In our case the process has been reversed. The main mass of our Party did not stream in until after we had overthrown czarism and Kerensky, and, therefore, happens that a Party whose history extends back over 25 years has nevertheless an extremely young personal staff.

It has one group which has taken over the work of the last twenty years, and which incorporates the traditions of twenty to twenty-five years: it has another group incorporating the five or six years old traditions of the civil war; and finally it has the main mass, incorporating still younger traditions. This has created an exceedingly characteristic and peculiar situation, which cannot be ignored.

Our fundamental group, representing twenty to twenty-five years of development in our Party, and forming the cement holding the Party together, is worthy of the highest place is our esteem, but it is small, it is dying out, and it has not kept up with life in every respect, is not entirely competent for present tasks.

Rise of a New Stratum.

A new stratum is arising from the other side, ready to attack broad questions and responsible work with greater rapidity than the old; often it has a perfect right to do this, but often it is insufficiently prepared. It is one of the most intimate problems of the Party to find out the required golden mean for accomplishing the useful amalgamation of our fundamental stratum, incorporating the history of twenty-five years, with the new stratum, brought into being by the Party during the civil war.

It is imperative that the right basis of mutual relations be found, for these twenty-five years of experience must not be lost to the Party, the gigantic political capital accumulated by the Party during this period must not be squandered in vain, and on the other hand it is equally important that this group of old members throws no obstacles in the way of those young members who are striving for more active participation. It is the task of the old group to transmit its political experience to the young, to further participation in the work under their leadership.

General Situation and Tasks.

Let us now strike a balance. In regard to the working class our cause is in no bad position; the situation has improved. Confidence in our Party is growing among the working class; if we do not commit very glaring economic mistakes, we shall gain the confidence of the working class.

In any case, there is an increase of confidence in the Party on the whole. The dissatisfaction brought about in Summer by the economic situation has proved to be merely an episode. Those organizations which were not able to deal competently with the discontent and strikes in the Summer are now being reorganized and strengthened by us.

Our relations with the peasantry have also improved. The peasant nuclei have themselves eliminated many unsuitable elements, and are in a better position than before.

With respect to the rest of the population, there is something new to record. There is a great stream of sympathy for the ideas of the Soviet power from among the intelligenzia, lower and higher alike, and from every class of the student youth, not only among our own ranks, but from the ranks of other classes. This is the new element characterizing the present moment, for this was not the case two or three years ago.

Necessary Co-Operation.

It possesses one extremely positive side. These are people who can set our schools upon their feet; the scholars can lend positive aid to our higher educational establishments, and can do much towards the solution of that problem raised by Comrade Trotsky in his letter to the savants: It is war which rules chemistry and aviation.

Our positive gain lies in the fact that we obtain the support of cultured and semi-cultured strata which can bring us that which we are lacking. And the attendant minus is that we shall be enveloped in the predominately petty bourgeois influences of these strata, which will take effect upon our party thru a thousand channels unseen except to the most watchful observer.

But we are Marxists, and we must be able to observe phenomena at the very moment when their germ is beginning to break the outer husk.

We point out these new phenomena to you, and say to you: here is a fresh stream of mass sympathy from the intelligenzia, from the student youth, from the teachers; this sympathy bears witness of our strength; accept it and utilize it for our purposes and tasks. But do not forget that it possesses its negative aspects. Be on your guard.

I am of the opinion that we must not permit the discussion now started to assume the forms of that discussion before the Party Congress, when Comrade Lenin was obliged to write that the Party had been attacked by a fever, and that the tempearture must be lowered. We can no longer allow ourselves this luxury.

Inner Party Democracy.

In the first place it is entirely unnecessary; we shall pass matured resolutions on the question of the intensification of Party work and the inner Party democracy—unanimous resolutions.

We shall put the workers' democracy courageously into actual practice. Everything which can and must be done will be resolved upon and put into execution without delay. And we cannot allow ourselves this luxury, in the second place, because the international situation is full of tension and responsibility. Each week may bring fresh surprises. The White Guard press is naturally seizing eagerly upon our discussion.

Surprises may await us in the international situation. This must not be forgotten. And then we have the inner Party question. At the time before the Tenth Congress we seriously pushed the matter to an extreme.

But at that time we had some one whose opinion was absolutely decisive for the whole Party. This was Comrade Lenin. At the present time Comrade Lenin is still so ill that he cannot take any part in our discussion. This throws an even heavier responsibility upon the rest of us.

The Central of our Party, which is composed of a group of Comrade Lenin's scholars, has to make the most responsible decisions. At present it is only possible for the Central to work, to carry out responsible functions, to alter the course when circumstances require it, to remove evils in the Party, and to maneuver on the international front, when it is conscious of possessing the fullest confidence of the decisive fundamental strata of our Party.

Importance of Central.

We can and will accomplish the realization of the principle of election. We must effect a number of improvements in the spheres of trade union and economic work, and correct a number of mistakes. Our Party Central must remain the army staff of the Party. It is only such a staff which is capable of leading the Party during the period of proletarian dictatorship.

Here we must consider everything twenty times before acting; every decision must be accorded the most careful thought, and then finally made with that maximum of determination and that maximum of unanimity which is characteristic of our organization.

Detroit Workers Party Finns Have Fine Labor Temple

By LEMPI SIMONSON
(Special to The Daily Worker)

DETROIT, Mich., March 16.—The Detroit Finnish Branch, with membership of about 500, has achieved the remarkable success of building a $150,000 Labor Temple just completed. The building has one of the finest gymnasiums in the city, as well as an aduitorium, seating 1,000 people, together with a modern and an up-to-date stage. Besides these large halls there are numerous smaller rooms, stores and offices, equipped with all modern improvements. Since the dedication of the building, overflowing crowds have been attending all the entertainments and meetings.

In the three business meetings that have been held in the new hall at least 100 new applications for membership into the party have been received. The meetings are generally attended by at least two or three hundred members and seem to increase from time to time. Enthusiasm and interest in party matters runs high and a very successful and a prosperous year is expected. One of the most important decisions made by the branch is the arrangement of a two-weeks' lecture course to be held in the evenings. The lecturer Comrade K. Tuominen, is a very able speaker and lecturer, and we are sure that these lectures will be largely attended.

The Finnish branch also boasts of having organized one of the largest YWL Circles in the city, whose membership already reaches 40, and the drive hasn't even begun. The Circle is holding an entertainment Monday evening, the 17th, at the gym, which is free to all.

A large number of the members being Auto Workers, have also interested themselves in organizing into the Auto Workers' Union, a mass meeting having been held Sunday, the 9th, wherein a number joined.

The Land for the Users!

WITH THE YOUNG WORKERS

CONDUCTED BY THE YOUNG WORKERS LEAGUE

National Conference of Y. W. L. to Consider Immediate Problems of Youth Organization

By HARRY GANNES

MAY 30, 31 and June 1st, are the dates set for the Mid-Convention Conference to be held by the Young Workers' League of America at Chicago, Illinois.

The last convention of the Young Workers' League was held in May, 1923, and a number of resolutions on the many matters confronting the league, were passed at that gathering. Since that time, the Communist youth organization has grown to almost twice the size reported at the last national meeting. The league has spread to many parts of the country which heretofore had never heard of a communist youth organization.

The many new resolutions such as the shop nuclei plan, the economic struggle (which includes trade union work), anti-militarism have laid the basis for a vast experience, and it is the end of the Mid-Convention Conference to gather the loose ends of the organization together on the basis of the work done. Because of the wide stretch of territory, the N. E. C. of the league deems it advisable not to wait for the time of the next convention. The constitution of the YWL provides that a convention shall be held four months after the Congress of the Young Communist International.

The next Congress of the YCI will be held in September of this year, and that would put the next Young Workers' League convention in January. It is very evident that some sort of national gathering should be held before that in order to benefit from the experience of our various districts.

To those who have studied the problems of the working youth in the United States, it is unquestioned that there is no need for changing the policies of the YWL. There is much need for detailed enlargement of the work; for specific discussion of local problems and the application of national policies in the many different sections of the country. The districts must be brought closer to the national organization. Especially does the shop nuclei work need clarification on the basis of experience.

The proposed conference is expected to jump right into the real tasks of the YWL. The representation will be somewhat smaller than a convention, which lends itself better to detailed work. More articles will appear from time to time on the coming YWL conference.

Actors' Strike Vote Carries by 16 to 1, Managers Weaken

By FREDERICK KUH
(Staff Correspondent of The Federated Press)

NEW YORK, March 16.—Sixteen hundred against two.

This is the vote in favor of a strike on June 1, to enforce the demands of the Actors' Equity Association unless the Producing Managers' association yields before that date.

When the actors' organization met at the Equity Theatre here, Hugh Frayne, national organizer, American Federation of Labor, arose to give renewed assurances of the solidarity of the trade unions with their stage colleagues.

Word has reached the Equity that the Shubert group which controls 70 per cent of the leading New York playhouses, is weighing the possibility of breaking away from the Producers' Association, founding a separate employers' federation, and accepting the Equity shop as the basis of agreement with the actors. Shubert has already anounced his acceptance of the Equity demands.

Inquiries in theatrical circles by The Federated Press conveyed information that the managers are prepared to make concessions. They are aware that Convention Week opens in New York at the outset of June. A strike at this time would catch them in their tenderest spot—the box office.

American Officers Grossly Mistreat 6 Haitian Editors

NEW YORK, March 16.—The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, 69 Fifth Avenue, today made public a letter from Le Temps, a daily newspaper of Port au Prince, Haiti, in which it is charged that American officers had mistreated imprisoned Haitian editors.

The letter, written by H. Berthoumieux, publisher of the Courrier Haitien charges that Lieutenants Johnson and Edwards, chief and assistant chief, respectfully, of the American military prison, had entered the cells of Messrs. J. Jolibois, Jr., Guerin, Pierre Paul, Petit, Savain, and Lemaire, and had forced these gentlemen to strip naked. Furthermore, that these editors had been forced to spend entire days unsheltered in the full sunlight. H. Berthoumieux's letter is published in Le Temps of Feb. 20, 1924.

Iron Workers Win $1.50 An Hour.

ST. LOUIS, March 16.—Structural iron workers are the latest craft to win the scale of $1.50 an hour for which local building trades are striving. Wages are increased 25 cents an hour. Sheet metal workers are negotiating, with good prospects for an early settlement.

Protect the Foreign Born!

The Tale of a Ship.

BALTIMORE, Md., March 16.—A tale of a ship which had been battered by storms for three days suddenly turning over and going down with her captain lashed to the bridge, her engineer and his assistants down in the hull and the crew scrambling for the boats, was told by 10 survivors of the Ward liner "Santiago" when they arrived here recently.

TOBACCO LORDS MADE GREATEST PROFITS IN 1923

R. J. Reynolds Happy At $23,039,876

By LELAND OLDS.
(Staff Correspondent of the Federated Press)

Profits of $23,039,876 made by the Reynolds Tobacco Co. in 1923 promise common stockholders the largest return in the history of the company. In fact, these profits are the largest ever shown in the history of the industry which fattens on its ability to overstimulate the nicotine habit among the men and women of America.

These profits are equivalent, after preferred dividends, to $6.76 a share on the 3,200,000 shares of common stock which have a par value of $25. This means a return of 27 per cent for the year. But if we take into account a 200 per cent dividend in 1920 and a 33 1-3 per cent stock dividend in 1922, it appears that stockholders now hold four shares for every share originally purchased. In other words, the real rate of profits for 1923 is over 100 per cent.

Four Times As Many Fags.

The extent to which these huge profits are based on the increase in the cigarette habit is shown by figures compiled at the U. S. department of commerce. Four cigarettes were smoked in the United States during 1923 for every one smoked in 1913. Such is the effectiveness of the huge advertising campaigns which aim constantly at increasing the number of cigarettes smoked each year. The number smoked during 1923 reached the surprising total of 64,450,680,000, while nearly seven billion cigars were consumed.

During the year 1921 the country was induced to spend more for cigars and cigaretes than spent for butter and sugar combined. Expenditure on this habit absorbed approximately one-half as much as the entire country spent for the purchase of automobiles and 30 per cent as much as for clothing. The total expenditure amounted to $806,748,865. The country's expenditure for the benefit of cigarette millionaries during 1923 probably exceeded one billion dollars.

Camel King Swells Profits.

Profits of Reynolds Tobacco Co. have more than doubled since 1919 and have increased eight-fold since 1913. During 11 years this company has rolled up $117,878,212 in profits out of which it has paid cash dividends totaling $48,281,250. The remaining $69,596,962 has been stored up as undivided profit for the benefit of common stockholders.

Spur Philadelphia Workers to Fight Vicious Davis Bills

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., March 16.—The conference called to organize a Council for the Protection of Foreign Born Workers at 521 York Avenue, had forty-two delegates representing twenty-five political, fraternal and labor organizations.

Great indignation was voiced by the delegates at the proposed bills to further discriminate against the foreign born workers. The union delegates particularly pointed out that the legislation was aimed at the trade union movement with the object of hindering the organization of foreign born workers and eventually crushing the labor movement.

A program of action was adopted and all delegates volunteered to visit labor organizations with the object of pointing out the menacing aspect of these bills and to ask for delegates to the Conference. The Resolution is enclosed. A provisional executive committee was elected consisting of the following delegates: R. Baker—Local No. 159 Int. Ass'n of Machinists; J. Wackshell—Local No. 1073, Bro. Carpenters and Joiners; H. O. McClurg—Local No. 587, Bro. Painters and Decorators; J. Stemple—Local No. 1039, Bro. Painters and Decorators. A. Bail was elected provisional secretary.

A motion to endorse the DAILY WORKER for the splendid fight it is making against these bills, was unanimously carried.

The next Conference will be held on Monday, March 31st, at 521 York Avenue.

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Get Daugherty

The investigation of the Department of Justice and Attorney General Daugherty have only begun. The disclosures have already revealed evidence of crookedness and corruption on the part of cabinet officials which are far more grave than those brought to light in the Teapot exposures.

Everybody knows that the worst is yet to come—if it will be permitted to come. One tends to get suspicious nowadays whether the whole truth will be allowed to come out about the strikebreaking head of the Department of Justice. Such suspicions and misgivings are especially warranted in view of the gentle treatment accorded McLean by Senator Walsh when the former was given a chance to get away without telling the committee who is the "principal."

These investigations must be pressed to the limit. The workers and farmers have a vital interest to go all the way down the line in these investigations. The workingmen and poor farmers are the only ones who are genuinely interested in getting to the bottom of the whole rotten affair. Obviously, these examinations will dwindle into nothingness unless the workers get on the job and force things a bit.

First of all, the workers, particularly the organized workers, the railway organizations, the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, and all other agencies of the trade union movement should immediately arrange to come before the Senate Committee and tell the whole country about the conduct of Attorney General Daugherty in the shopmen's and other strikes. Alongside of the crimes and outrages committed by Daugherty and his gunmen in strikes against the workingmen and poor farmers all the infamy and all the blackness already fastened on Daugherty appear angelic.

The whole story of the Daughertys, Mellons, and Hughes will never be told unless the workers force the telling. Regardless of political or other differences, all workingmen ought to line up in one mighty effort to get Daugherty, to get rid of the most brutal enemy of the workers and farmers. The first step in this direction is the disclosure of the crimes of Daugherty against strikers and other workers.

March 17th

Saint Patrick was one of the most useful saints Ireland ever produced. He is worth the weight of his tomb in gold to the American politicians. Democrats and republicans who get their knowledge about Ireland's long struggle against British domination from the caricatures in the so-called comic weeklies and from the burlesque stage, show an intense interest in Ireland on the 17th of March, which is set apart as Ireland's national holiday for what reason the Gods alone know.

They do this for very good, sound political reasons. The capitalists realize that there are millions of Irish workers in America, who, like all the other national groups here, are very interested in the events taking place in the land of their birth.

The politicians capitalize this interest and by pretending a great love for Ireland, and giving an occasional twist to the lion's tail, manage to get the Irish votes on election day.

But while the Irish-American capitalist lackeys honor a dead saint and seek to hold the Irish workers in America at the tail of their political chariot, there are thousands of Irish workers spreading Communist propaganda among their fellow workers.

They are teaching them that the question of freedom for Ireland can only be solved when the capitalist system is overthrown in Europe and thruout the world. They are telling them that the duty of Irish workers in America is to join a fighting party, the Workers Party, that believes in and works for freedom in all lands and for all peoples.

A Forbidden Path

The capitalist press, particularly the financial and industrial newspapers, have been commenting extensively on the rapid growth of the German merchant marine and shipbuilding industry in recent months. They have been pointing out repeatedly that is was the cheapness of German labor that has enabled the capitalists of Germany to forge ahead and that the employers of this country ought to take their cue from the German capitalists.

We are glad to announce that the German workers oppressed by their own capitalists, social patriots and allied imperialists have declared a general strike in the shipyards of Hamburg, Bremen, Lubeck, and Stettin. We feel sure our capitalist masters will no longer ask us to follow the path of the German workers. It is plain that only that which brings profits to our bosses is meritorious.

JOIN THE WORKERS PARTY

Ignorance of the Law

In the courts controlled by the capitalists, ignorance of the law is officially and formally banned as an excuse or a reason for immunity from punishment in case of legal violations.

But this rule is applied in true employing class fashion only when it hits the workers and poor farmers. Whenever the bosses are concerned, this method of legal procedure is dropped either outright or lost in one of the many winding dark alleys of the intricacies of legal technique.

The utter hypocrisy of the pleas of the employers and their apologists regarding their courts and law being based on principles of absolute justice above all economic classes is obvious. The wealthy who make the laws and who have professional legal experts at their disposal are the ones who have all the chance on earth to know what the law is.

For them ignorance of the law is inexcusable. The poor, the workingmen and expropriated farmers, who have to slave away their lives piling up profits for their employers and the bankers and manufacturers, have neither the time nor the money to acquaint themselves with the ponderous statute books. For the workers and farmers ignorance of the law really should be a reason for freedom from punishment under the law.

Yet, what do we find under our capitalist class dictatorship, under our present legal system based on the supremacy and perpetuation of private property interests? Here is the Honorable Secretary of State Hughes, whose latest claim to distinction is his nightmare in which he saw a red flag being hoisted over the White House, pleading ignorance of the law in order to be excused for taking in the Carpentier-Dempsey prize-fight picture show which was run in violation of the law.

Mr. Hughes surely has gall. Does he really think that the masses will fall for this buncombe?

How comes it that one of the leading jurists of the country and a former member of the United States Supreme Court is ignorant of so elementary a law as that involved in the violation of a federal statute thru the bringing in of these fight films?

Yes, ignorance of the law is no excuse for the the violation of the law—when a workingman or a farmer is to be punished. It is, however, a good and sufficient reason when a capitalist, an employing class spokesman, an ex-member of the United States Supreme Court and one of the leading lights of the American Bar Association, is involved.

What better evidence could we want for the capitalist class character of our government and laws? What more eloquent proof do the workingmen and dispossessed farming masses want before they get on the job to get rid of the present government financiers, industrial magnates and plunderers of the resources of the country and establish a Workers' and Farmers' Republic in the United States?

Funny But True

There is a silver lining to the black clouds of capitalist corruption and filth that have been hovering over the national government in Washington. Occasionally a ray of humor pierces the stifling atmosphere saturated with the revelations of sinister and heinous crimes against the masses.

The other day, Senator Moses, known to be the clown of the august upper house of the government, remarked at the Wheeler committee investigating Daugherty that it would be better to ask Gaston B. Means, the former Burns agent, what senators he has not investigated instead of asking him for those he has gone after. This was a highly practical suggestion. We are pleasantly surprised that a man of Mr. Moses' mental and financial caliber could offer such valuable advice. Much to our regret the committee did not adopt the Moses plan for leading the hearings out of the wilderness of shocking testimony.

Then, Mr. Longworth, the multi-millionaire floor leader of the reactionary republicans in the house of representatives made another commendable suggestion, humorously of course, but nevertheless very much in order, that "the rules of the House should provide that when the roll is called that, instead of members responding 'yea' and 'nay,' they should answer 'guilty' or 'not guilty.'"

Both of these suggestions were made in a light vein. They may be funny, but they are very much in place and necessary just now. These proposals have much more in them than the levity accompanying their release. In effect they would surely tend to afford a true and accurate index of the condition of the government today. Funny as these remarks of Moses and Longworth may be, their very birth reflects fundamental change of a state of mind, of attitude towards the whole governmental system of the country that is rapidly being assumed by increasing numbers of the great mass of the population.

Fighting For Morgan

The democrats will make a desperate effort to displace the agent of the Boston bankers, Coolidge, with an agent of J. P. Morgan and Company at the White House.

Should the democrats succeed in this attempt it will not be the first time in the history of their party, or the country, that an attorney of J. P. Morgan & Co. shall have been president of the United States.

In the four-year interval between his first and second term Grover Cleveland was working for the Morgan law firm of Stetson, Jennings & Russel, and was especially picked to be the elder Morgan's personal attorney. John W. Davis, one of the prominent democratic presidential aspirants, is now connected with this same firm.

Tales of the Scab Shops

By ESTHER LOWELL

IF THE sub-committee of the Citizens' Committee is really interested in investigating the striking garment workers' denials of the bosses': "Nothing wrong in my shop. Conditions fine. Everyone working!" let them call on Mrs. A. R. Bock, 4300 N. Ridgeway street, to testify. She and her friend, Miss G. Williams, formerly at Mitchell Bros. Shop, attended Commissioner Mary McDowell's conference of employers and strikers, hoping that they might present their case for the girls. But in the "tea-party" which the conference turned out to be for all but a couple of bosses and the union officials, who met in private with a few "citizens," these eager workers were practically ignored.

Contrary to the bosses' statement that the girls work 45 to 50 weeks in the year, Miss Williams found that in six months' employment at Mitchell Bros. she worked barely ten full weeks.

Exploiting Married Girls.

"We have to go and sit in the shop every day, even if we get only one garment to work on," (piece work plan) Miss Williams, told me, and when we propose a shorter week so that the work will be more evenly distributed, the boss says the girls would rather sit around his shop than home alone. When two thirds of the girls are married, you can guess how glad they are to let their household duties slide while they sit unemployed in the shop."

"Five girls got married during the time I worked at Mitchell's, continued Miss Williams, "and within three weeks each was back at work. Before they were married they say they don't have to join the union because they're going to be married and then they'll work for too little afterwards because they are only supplementing their husbands' meager wages."

Say "Union" and You're Fired.

Mrs. Bock stated that at all the big shops, Arthur Weiss, Francine Frocks, Mitchell Bros, or Lipson Bros., if a girl even says the word "union" she is discharged. Mrs. Bock worked six weeks at Arthur Weiss' and discovered that the girls in the shop all favored organizing but for fear of losing their jobs took no action.

"A year or so ago Miss Grossman, the manager, took a vote of the girls for or against unionizing," explained Mrs. Bock. "The girls were all in favor, but Miss Grossman, contrary to her promise to accept their decision, took 'two weeks to think it over' and has never done anything more.

"Yellow Dog" Contract.

"I was discharged after two and a half days at Mitchell's because of my union affiliation," said Mrs. Bock. "On the third day two other girls and I were asked to sign the 'yellow dog' individual contract by Mr. McLain, the manager. When we asked leave to consider it over our half-hour noon, Mr. McLain became angry. It looked to the other girls in the shop as tho we had refused to sign. When I came back from lunch he told me to go, because they had found out who I was."

The vicious individual contract calls for two weeks' notice to the boss if the girl declines to join the union and states that the employer will give the same notice if he intends to sign up with the union. It demands that none of the girls even speak to a union representative. It offers protection in case of "trouble."

"One of my friends was discharged from Mitchell's because she was seen giving her address to a union girl," exclaimed Miss Williams. "And the boss even discourages any sort of intimacy between the girls. He gets suspicious every time two or more are getting friendly."

Piece Work Discrimination.

Both Mrs. Bock and Miss Williams protested against discrimination in the pricing of garments. Investigators may find sanitary conditions good, but they don't realize how the older employes are favored. If girls complain of price discrepancies on garments that take approximately the same time for completion, the boss tells them to leave.

"I was actually paid five dollars a week extra not to say nothing about prices," Mrs. Bock indignantly asserted. This was at Ribback's in Evanston. "Mrs. Horwitz said that he could send the dresses to the 'farmer' girls at Freeport who were glad to work for less while they were 'learning how to make their own clothes!' I found at Freeport that there was no farmer girls employed, but just the same type of workers as in the larger cities.

$15 Maximum Wage.

"Fifteen dollars is the maximum wage guaranteed the girls in Evanston now," remarked Mrs. Bock. "And when I asked the girls here what they average yearly they say $18 to $20. That is for the old-timers. And when they are busy and make as high as $35 they work from 7:30 in the morning to 8:00 at night, and sit at their machines thru lunch!"

At Lipson Bros. ten to fifteen colored girls are employed, according to Miss Williams. One of the brothers personally supervises the girls and on the pretext that the colored are not so efficient, he discriminates in distributing the dresses. When a white girl protested against this practice, she was offered five dollars to keep quiet.

Benevolence at a Price.

"The boss brags of his benevolence to the girls, giving them three entertainments a year," said Miss Williams, "but he makes the girls themselves pay. Mitchell offers a picnic, a dance and a Christmas party and each time he sells tickets for 50 cents and the girls have to bring their own food. He takes them to the public forest preserve for the picnic, giving them only a half holiday. He uses a rent-free park pavilion for the dance but charges the girls admission. What money is left after paying musicians is supposed to go for the Christmas party, but then again the girls supply the lunch. He does give them each a two-pound box of candy and that's all his touted generosity amounts to."

Won't Hire Jews.

"They ask the girls at all the big shops if they are Jewish," asserted Mrs. Bock. "The bosses won't employ their own people, knowing that they are most likely to be interested in the union.

"Mr. Mitchell asked me how I could associate with that 'riff-raff' in the union," contributed Miss Williams, "and when I retorted that he was associated with Jewish employers, he replied that that was different.

"I have never worked at a place where more effort was made to create race hatred than at Mitchells'," Miss Williams concluded.

Both she and Mrs. Bock have long been active in the union, Miss Williams at Cleveland, Ohio, chiefly. Mrs. Bock was in the movement twenty years ago for ten years and has been back only the last year and a half after ten years outside. She finds the bosses just as hard to deal with as before, altho shop conditions have been considerably improved.

Mitchell has written to married girls who scabbed during the 1917 strike to help him out again now.

Boys Need Hero--Get Electric Chair

By J. O. BENTALL

A new way has been discovered to rid the country of crime.

Give the boys a hero!

This divine plan was given the world by Supreme Court Justice James C. Cropsey, about two minutes after he had sentenced four young men to be killed in the electric chair during the week, beginning April 7.

Morris Diamond, Joe Diamond, John Farina and Anthony Pantano are the four boys who were convicted in Cropsey's court of the murder of two bank messengers in Brooklyn last November. The four bandits were evidently trying to imitate other more prominent members of the robbing fraternity and were less lucky in covering up their exploits. So they were caught, tried, found guilty, sentenced to die.

It is not so often that a bunch of four comes before a judge at the same time to get the death penalty. Even a hardened judge feels a bit creepy about an episode like that. The occasion, however, furnishes him with a text and his sermon is likely to be printed. The judge took advantage of it and told the anxious race that crime must be stopped at once and that the way to stop it is to give every boy a hero.

Which so softened my little heart that I limbered up immediately and gave in to the holy impulse to assist the good judge in placing the desired galaxy of most famous heroes face to face with the tender saplings of our growing generation and help them see the good ways of heroes.

One of the nicest heroes I have ever met was Saul, an early king of Israel. I thot he was about as good as they make them, for he had killed piles and piles of people and God had blessed him in his labors and the story of his reign is still a source of inspiration to every Sunday school boy in Christendom. But one Sabbath morning our preacher shocked me greatly by reading the beautiful song of the lovely women in the Bible who, sure enuf, liked Saul, but had also begun to make goo-goo eyes at an even greater hero, who was said by himself to be a man after God's own heart, and finished up their adoration by singing, "Saul has slain his thousands, but David has slain his tens of thousands."

These heroes should help the kids considerably to keep the finger off the trigger.

But that is a little off, perhaps. Let us come closer in time and space. Here is our own exalted national hero whose monuments will adorn parks and courthouse squares and whose yellow stripes will decorate telegraph poles along the highways from coast to coast from now on till the Bolshevik revolution, that great man with the big stick, Roosevelt, gone but not forgotten. How proud we were of him when he donned the Rough Rider rags and led his brave on the run away from the perils in San Juan, and how gloriously he shot a fleeing Spaniard in the back. How thrilled we were when Teddy came back from Africa and told us the glad story of how he had shot a female monkey in her breast and described how the little animal had put her hand over the hole from which flowed a steady stream of blood, and brought grand applause as he remarked, "how cute it looked."

This hero was such a fine example to his brood that one of his offspring became honest and upright enough to stick up the public oil messengers in the dark and get enuf grease to lubricate his transmission gears for several decades.

Maybe this lad hero and his hero dad will help the kids to keep the finger off the trigger.

A later and even more heroic hero, who lied so gently, and kept us out of war, so lovingly, by plunging us into the prettiest little murder game that an envious history has ever beheld, must also be kept in front of the erring youth until the day of the bolshevik revolution. How amateurish Nebuchadnezzar and Herod and Nero and Ivan the Terrible look the minute America's war president appears upon the scene. Here at last we have the great drillmaster of our youth. Even at Wilson's funeral we were told that never before in the history of the world have so many young men been instructed in so short a time and made perfect murderers as under the efficient leadership of the gigantic hero of the world war. It was Wilson who marshalled the four million men of our country and taught them the beautiful art of killing. It was this hero who inspired the churches and the Y. M. C. A. to force all the ferver of religion into the hearts of the soldiers and promise the mthe flow of God's blessings in proportion to the human blood they might be able to spill. It was under the moralizing influence of this arch hero that the song of hate reverberated thruout the whole world and made every brutal instinct in the human heart respond to the impulse of murder on a large scale. Beside him the kaiser became a piker almost unworthy of the name, hero.

This war president hero should help the kids considerably to keep the finger off the trigger.

Then we have the heroic heroes in the Veterans' Bureau who served a dying multitude of deluded soldiers with nice pieces of thievery out of the hospital larder, and the heroic heroes of the teapot fraternity who seem to have avoided the formality of toil in connection with getting their living, just as the four boys who robbed the bank messengers, attempted to do. Line up your fine, greasy American heroes before the eyes of the boys—Denby, Fall, Roosevelt, Doheny, Sinclair, McLean, Coolidge, Dougherty, Palmer, Burns. Fine heroes, these.

They should help the kids considerably to keep the finger off the trigger.

And shall we not add the hero who sentenced the four young bandits to the electric chair, to our exalted list? Had not his action and demeanor at these trials been brazen and arbitrary enuf to cause the comment of even the most reactionary of our newspapers and the keenest lovers of vengeance? Were not his rulings so contrary to constitutional provisions that even the case hardened attorneys stood aghast The papers said:

"Motions for new trials, based on many grounds, were made. Justice Cropsey's actions during the trial o the men were specifically attacke But the judge sat staring ahead wit out any emotion whatsoever. Whe the lawyers had finished he quickly spoke: 'Motion denied' "

This budding hero should help the kids considerably to keep the finger off the trigger.

A FRENCH MUSSOLINI

By JAY LOVESTONE.

THAT the class struggle today is international in its fundamental features is clearly evidenced by the historical events that are taking place in the conflict between the employers and the workers in the various countries of the world

In Russia, in Italy, in Spain, in Germany, the social-patriots, the renegade socialists, had at one time or other been fighting the communists because, we were asked to believe, that the proponents of the Soviet system were opposed to "pure" democracy without which the working and farming masses could never get along. Yet it was invariably found that these renegade socialists always lined up solidly for an iron capitalist dictatorship over the workers when the latter made any attempt to assert their political power to check the aggression of their exploiters.

In France we are about to be treated to a Fascist escapade in order to save "pure" democracy of capitalism. A dictatorship unlimited in ruthlessness is proposed. The Comite des Forges, representing the powerful iron and steel ring that has been throttling France, is the dynamic force behind this move. M. Laurent, a former ambassador to Berlin, one of its members, declares that the safety of France lies only in "suspending constitutional rights and establishing a dictatorship in the Italian manner." "Reforms" are being demanded which in effect mean a dictatorship of the banks over the workers and lower middle class.

The usual preliminary steps to an open attempt at the establishment of this dictatorship are now being taken. Gustave Herve, the ex-socialist, who, during and since the war, has become afflicted with a hatred of the working class and its aspirations for freedom comparable only to his love for unrestrained capitalist tyranny under the guise of "pure" democracy, has come forward with the probable program of the French Fascisti. Herve, who has fought with assault and battery, with lies and calumny, the Workers and Farmers' Republic of Russia because it denies the exploiters of labor the right to decide the fate of the poor workingmen and farmers, is now, a la Mussolini, coming forward with a program of Fascist "reconstruction", aiming to chain the masses like gallery slaves to be ores of their imperialist masters, the capitalists of France.

Mr. Herve's plan for a capitalist dictatorship in France demands that there be levied a tax on bread and sugar; there be issued bread cards; that the government monopoly on matches, tobacco, railways, telegraphs and telephones be relinquished and that these industries be turned over to private capitalist exploiters. Mr. Herve advocates the immediate abolition of the eight-hour working day in order to help the French capitalists tow over the critical period in which they now find themselves financially. Mr Herve demands the organization of a cabinet consisting solely of capitalist experts, business specialists, who will be able to rule the country with an iron hand.

In short, Mr. Herve who was so much in love with democracy when the interests of the capitalists were endangered by the rising power of the workers is now the first one to throw overboard the most elementary principles of his much-beloved democracy when these interests can best be served by a capitalist regime of construction offered by Herve is the most dangerous program of enslavement of the workers that any imperialist has dared propose in France to date.

Mr. Herve is acting true to the policies that the socialist renegades of all countries must logically follow once they fight the attempts of the workers to become the ruling class in society. The form in which Mr. Herve's Fascism manifests itself may be somewhat different from the form it has appeared in Italy in the person of Mussolini. Only the difference in the local conditions prevailing in the two countries is responsible for this outward difference. In essence Mussolinism and Herveism are the same. They both arise out of the policies of socialist betrayal pursued by the apostles of the Second International. In times of stress the capitalists of every country have called on these socialist renegades to save their political and financial necks, to save them from the wrath of the revolutionary oppressed and exploited masses.

Gustave Herve may not be the one to be chosen the French Mussolini but it will be the program of Herve and the spirit of Herveism, at its worst, that will be the driving force in a French Fascist government once it is established.

The workers of the world have a miserable object lesson in the development of Herve and those who stand with him. Mr. Herve has rendered considerable injury to the working class of France and at least as much service to the French imperialist plunderers. But if the workingmen of France and the other countries shall have learned from this case of high treason against the proletariat that in the final instance, in the decisive moment of struggle between the exploited and the exploiters there is no middle of the road, there can be no golden mean and that only the organization of a proletarian dictatorship can save them from the incalculable suffering and misery attendant to the only other alternative, the capitalist dictatorship of Fascism, then they shall have learned a most valuable lesson from this costly experience of theirs with the Herves, the Mussolinis, the Eberts, and the lesser lights of capitalist darkness.

"FRACTION" NOT "FACTION."

In the article "Shop Nuclei—Only Road to a Mass Communist Party, by John Edwards, appearing in Saturday's issue, March 15, 1924, the word "faction" should read fraction."

MILL DOORS

By CARL SANDBURG

You never come back.
I say good-bye when I see you going in the doors,
The hopeless open doors that call and wait
And take you then for—how many cents a day?
How many cents for the sleepy eyes and fingers?

I say good-bye because I know they tap your wrists,
In the dark, in the silence, day by day,
And all the blood of you drop by drop,
And you are old before you are young.
You never come back.

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RAISES THE STANDARD
FOR A WORKERS' AND
FARMERS' GOVERNMENT

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Organization of Unorganized
The Land for the Users
The Industries for the Workers
Protection of the Foreign-Born
Recognition of Soviet Russia

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'DAUGHERTY AND BURNS, CROOKS'

Picket! Defy Injunctions!-Says A. F. of L.

STRIKE GAINS WITH PICKETS UNDAUNTED

Remember Sophie Altschuler! Girl Militants Cry

Hundreds of pickets patrolled the skirt and dressmaking zones in the Loop, Northwest and West Side districts and many scabs took notice and stayed away.

The strikers have decided that they will stand by the decision of the conventions of the American Federation of Labor that injunctions shall **"be wholly and absolutely treated as usurpation and disregarded, let the consequences be what they may." (1916 convention.)** They know that the strike will be won, and won only by militant picketing.

Drunken 'Sluggers."

A small army of police and private "sluggers," some of them reeking with the liquor supplied by the bosses and most of them flying green gorgettes, or shamrocks, tried in vain to crush the militancy of the pickets.

The 'sluggers" flocked to the district in the yellow taxicabs conveying the scabs the bosses were able to get, and as soon as they had gotten past the picket line—where that was possible—the "sluggers" draped themselves around the doorways of the factories and began jeering at the pickets.

Yesterday was the beginning of the third week of the strike and the strikers considered it the crucial day. They considered that the picket line would be the test of the spirit of the strikers. The picket line was filled by strikers and in addition scores of members of the Workers Party and the Young Workers League were also on the line. Still more pickets are needed.

Remember Sophie Altschuler.

"Remember Sophie Altschuler!" was the slogan of the pickets as they marched past the blue-coated slugger friends of Officer 3181.

Only two arrests of girls were made in the morning by the officers who seemed awed by the indignation with which the Chicago labor movement has been flaming since the girl striker was beaten into a helpless condition. The girls arrested were Lena Moritz and Lilliam Libbin, on S. Market street below W. Adams

Sophie Still In Bed.

"Remember Sophie Altschuler: Long live Solidarity!" cried Miss Moritz to the other pickets as the police were hustling her into the patrol wagon.

Sophie Altschuler was not on the picket line. Her doctor would not permit her to leave her bed. She has not fully recovered from the effects of the beating that Officer 3181 gave her Friday night. She hopes to be able to go on the picket line this morning.

Arrest Cloakmaker Official.

Morris Bialis, manager of the cloak makers' union, was arrested by detectives from the state's attorney's office. He was taken to the office of the state's attorney where he was turned over to an assistant state's attorney and questioned.

He had been arrested because one of the bosses on Market street had pointed him out to the detectives and said that he was a leader of the strike. Bialis' union is not involved in the strike.

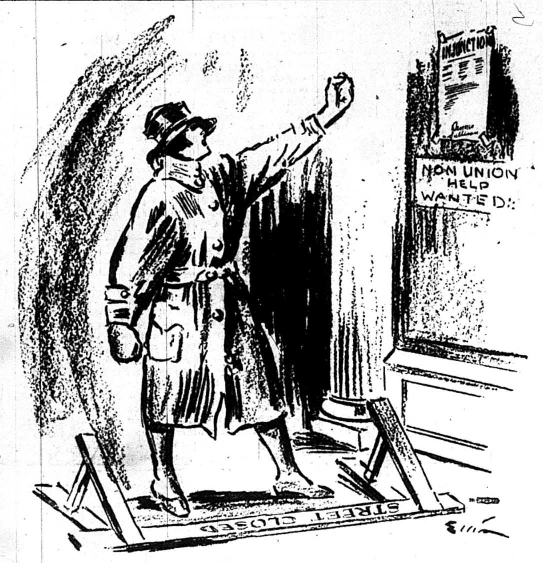
Bialis Released.

When word was taken to the union that the state's attorney had Bialis in custody, Oscar Nelson was instructed to go at once to court and get a writ of Habeas Corpus demanding his release.

Nelson went before Judge Walter Steffin sitting in the criminal branch of the superior court. Steffin issued a writ returnable at 11:30 and the state's attorney released Bialis at 11:15. Crowe's men knew they had no right to arrest Bialis and were

(Continued on page 2)

"REMEMBER SOPHIE ALTSCHULER!"



6 MORE BOSSES YIELD TO UNION, ARRESTS LESSEN

Labor "Committee of 15" Meets Thursday.

Six more Chicago garment bosses surrendered to the International Ladies' Garment Workers yesterday afternoon and negotiations are going on with several more who are weakening. More than 70 employers have now settled with the union since the walkout to enforce union conditions was called.

The bosses who yielded are Blecker, Arnold and Engelberg, 237 S. Market St.; C. H. Eisenstein & Co., 334 S. Market St., Perfection Skirt Co., 1011 Roosevelt Road; Broadway Dress Co., 12 N. Market St.; Karlin and Munvers, 308 S. Market St., and Du Fine and Krelstein, 334 S. Market St.

It will be remembered that at the peace conference called by Miss Mary McDowell and the citizens' committee that Blecher, Arnold and Engelberg were represented and declared that they were desirous of a settlement with the union and certain other companies were also.

Message to Mayor.

The special sub-committee of the citizens' "strike settlement" committee met yesterday afternoon and sent a message to the mayor. The contents of the message were not announced but it is known that the commitee has taken the stand that the mayor must stop police brutality at once or face a publicity campaign that will be disastrous to him. The beating of Sophie Altschuler aroused keen indignation.

Arrests lessened somewhat yesterday. Sophie Young, a picket, was arrested yesterday afternoon, being seized on S. Market St., below Adams and charged with assault by employers' pug uglies. She was taken to the S. Clark St., bailed out and appears in court this morning.

Other arrests yesterday, besides the three mentioned on the front page, were of Fannie Batt, Ethel Schrager, Shirley Corngold, Anna Welcher, Ida Siekoff, William Simon and Morris Sher. Fannie Batt and Annie Welcher are working in shops which have settled. They were arrested when they stopped to talk with friends on the picket line. All will be arraigned in S. Clark St. police court this morning. They are out on bail.

Federation Picketing.

The committee of 15 of the Chicago Federation of Labor will hold an important meeting Thursday at which the issue of mass picketing by the Federation itself will come up for decision. Meanwhile members of the labor unions affiliated with the Chicago Federation are acting on the announcement of the chairman of the Committee of 15 at the Federation meeting Sunday afternoon and are volunteering their individual services to the Garment Workers' Union for the picket line.

GARMENT BOSS KEEPS POLICE AND SLUGGERS SOAKED WITH LIQUOR

"Sluggers" and city policemen used by Stein & Seiden, are kept constantly soaked with alcohol by the two bosses of that firm, declare strikers who have been picketing the building at 212 S. Market St.

The girls say that both members of the firm are constantly escorting the thugs up to the offices on the second floor for liquor.

"Come on boys, have a drink!" Stein and Seiden say, right in front of the pickets. The "sluggers" and policemen come down a little later, flushed and bulldozing and ready for any act of brutality, such as the beating of Sophie Altschuler.

The same kind of evidence was given the citizens' committee at Miss McDowell's conference last Thursday regarding the firm of Arthur Weiss on W. Adams street. These drunken bullies are the creatures Mayor Dever considers fit to preserve "law and order". Fortunately they arouse only the contempt, not the fear, of the striking girl garment workers.

Fire Wipes Out Family.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 17.—Mrs. Susie Stoval, 41, Negress, and her five children ranging in age from two months to 14 years were burned to death today in a fire which destroyed the house in which they were sleaping.

OIL COMMITTEE TO END THE TEAPOT QUIZ

"Principal" Mystery Is Still Left Unsolved

WASHINGTON, March 17—As the capitalist press thruout the country is limbering up for a campaign to sidetrack the oil investigation on the ground that it is destroying confidence in the government, it was announced today that the committee is approaching the end of its labors.

Already the Hearst press is featuring inspired cartoons, insinuating that no evidence has been produced so far nothing in fact but a large crop of rumors.

Whitewash Coming Soon!

There is a general belief that the refusal of the committee to definitely fix the "principal" telegram on Coolidge, and the ease with which Ed. McNeal was let down, indicated that the probers had reached the limit of their usefulness.

"What will LaFollette do when the Walsh investigation quits, leaving the men higher up unsmirched?" is the question now asked in Washington progressive circles. It was La Follette who introduced the original Teapot Dome investigation resolution.

The accomplishments of the Teapot Dome committee to date are as follows:

May Institute "Court Action."

1.—Institution of court action to cancel the leases and promise of criminal proceedings against at least three of the principals.

2.—Resignation of Secretary of the Navy Denby who signed the leases and investigation of the official acts of Attorney General Daugherty now under way by a separate senate committee.

3.—Testimony showing that A. B. Fall, who leased the reserves, got big loans from E. L. Doheny and later from Harry F. Sinclair.

Women's Peace Conference May 1-7.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—The first international peace conference to be held in America since the world war will be that of the Women's International league meeting here May 1-7 in its fourth biennial congress.

Attorney General and Pal, Both Identified as Ringleaders In Great Picture-Graft Conspiracy

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, March 17.—Attorney General Harry M. Daugherty was identified as the man behind the plan to exhibit Dempsey-Carpentier fight films in more than a score of states, by Jap Muma, one of the promoters of the plan, G. O. Holdridge, former agent of the Department of Justice, testified today before the Senate committee investigating Daugherty.

Holdridge said under oath that Muma told him Daugherty and William J. Burns, head of the department's secret service, were both involved.

"He accused the attorney general with being the head of the conspiracy and Burns with aiding and abetting it," Holdridge testified.

Holdridge also brought in the name of E. B. McLean and related a story Muma told him of the occasion on which the fight pictures were given a private showing at McLean's house in Washington. Muma said, according to Holdridge, that at that time, in the presence of "Cabinet members, diplomats and Congressmen," there was a general discussion of the law against shipping fight films in interstate commerce and it was agreed the law was aimed primarily at pictures of the Jeffries-Johnson fight.

Thinks They're Both Crooks.

Holdridge declared flatly he thinks Daugherty and Burns are "crooks."

He never reported to them the result of his investigation of the fight film "conspiracy," he said, "because I had never heard of a precedent where an agent would have to tell his chief, the attorney-general of the United States, Burns, or anybody else that they were crooks."

"Do you think they are?" Senator Ashurst asked Holdridge.

"I certainly do," he responded instantly.

Thomas P. Dowd, manager of the Postal Telegraph, Washington office, submitted to the committee copies of telegrams that passed between Gus T. Jones, former department of justice agent, former Secretary of the Interior Fall, E. L. Doheny and Harry F. Sinclair at San Antonio, Texas, from December 1, 1923, to March 7, 1924.

The telegrams were asked for in connection with investigations of an alleged conspiracy to run guns and ammunition into Mexico.

Wheeler Charges Conspiracy.

Holdridge said he investigated the pictures of the Dempsey-Carpentier fight about November 1, 1921.

Wheeler read a letter which notified department of justice agents that "there was an apparent conspiracy" to show the pictures in various states.

"Keep a careful lookout for any violations and attempt to ascertain evidence that may be used to prosecute a conspiracy charge," the letter dated November 16, 1921, stated.

"The department is looking for this evidence so that further showing of the films may be stopped."

The letter was signed by William J. Burns, chief of the bureau of investigation of the department of justice.

"Prior to the receipt of that letter had the pictures been exhibited in Albany and in other New York cities?" Wheeler asked.

"Yes, sir."

Wheeler asked him to describe a visit he made to New York after receipt of the letter.

"In New York I met Spellacy and he told me that we ought to see a

(Continued on page 2)

One More Day, Then Our Teapot Special Arrives

FROM every nook and corner of the United States letters stream in clamoring for "The Teapot Special" of the DAILY WORKER, which will appear tomorrow. The workers are impatient. They want us to rush their orders, not to lose a moment.

From the mountain communities of Kentucky, where the native-born American workers are illiterate even tho America is supposed to do a lot for its people, from the mining towns of Pennsylvania, from way down Florida (not Palm Beach), from the big cities of New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Cincinnati and the rest, from the two coasts, from the Middle West, from local unions, from unemployed miners, from every part of this vast country, there is a flood of orders and with them warm messages full of eagerness and enthusiasm.

The workers and farmers over the country are aroused. They are expressing their indignation. They want to get at the bottom of this whole thing. They want to know the full truth about this enormous corruption within the rotten government, and they know where to get the truth. The DAILY WORKER will give them all the truth, for it is the enemy of the government and has nothing to hide from the workers and farmers.

In a few hours our presses will be working beyond capacity turning out the enormous "Teapot Special" edition.

Never before was such enthusiasm aroused among the masses. By their great demand for "The Teapot Special" the masses are demonstrating against the criminal lackeys of the capitalists, against the whole robber capitalist class, against the whole rotten system from top to bottom, against the capitalist government honeycombed wih graft, sold to the millionaires, serving its rich masters and crushing the workers and farmers.

From Denver, Colorado, we receive a letter which says: "Rush (1000) one thousand copies of the "Teapot Dome Special". We held off because we expected to raise enough money for 5000 copies."

From Ruskin, Florida: "Here are $2 for 100 of the oil edition. You are making a hit in this nook of the world."

From Livingston, Ill.: "Enclosed please find $1 check for 50 copies of The Teapot Special and let me express my opinion that if we had this DAILY WORKER for many years, it would be close to the tumble of this existing system of today."

And so the letters read one after another, all of them expressing their confidence in the Workers Party whose organ the DAILY WORKER is, expressing solidarity with the Communist movement.

The Workers Party is carrying on the fight against the oppressive capitalist government, and one of its mightiest weapons is the DAILY WORKER. The workers and farmers of this country are beginning to realize who is championing their cause, and they are turning to us, they are eagerly grabbing up the DAILY WORKER, which is their paper, and which fights against their enemies.

Workers and farmers of the United States get aboard the "Teapot Special" and take a trip to Washington and elsewhere to get a close view of what the exalted government of the grand old capitalist democracy is up to!

Wire Orders will be received up until 10 this evening.

Send wire orders to DAILY WORKER, 1640 N. Halsted Street.

VANDERLIP PREDICTS EVIDENCE THAT WILL "SHAKE THE NATION"

WASHINGTON, March 17.—Evidence yet to be brought forward in congressional investigations "will shake the nation" Frank A. Vanderlip, New York financier, said in a formal statement here today.

Declaring that most of the charges of corruption so far made are proven, Vanderlip said "there are departments other than the department of justice about which there will be shocking revelations."

Vanderlip took issue with statements that the country is in a state of hysteria as a result of disclosures of corruption by the inquirers, declaring that it is "as yet almost in a state of coma."

D. OF J. TOOL OF PRIVATE BURNS' FIRM

Letters Show How Labor Spying Was Divided

How William J. Burns used his job with the Department of Justice in Washington to drum up trade for his private detective agency with the copper companies of the Southwest is told in the letters from G. P. Pross, manager of the Burns Los Angeles office, to the head office of the agency in New York.

These letters are among the 200 Burns labor spy letters which have fallen into the hands of the Industrial Workers of the World and which are now being made public thru Industrial Solidarity. They constitute one of the most startling exposes of the labor spy published in years.

Getting In With McAdoo.

In one of the letters we read how Burns was planning to hold his Department of Justice job should McAdoo win the White House post.

In another letter, which follows, the Los Angeles manager tells how the expenses of the Burns labor espionage is pro-rated among the various mining companies and how the agency is aided by Department of Justice operatives.

"Getting Line" On Radicals.

The letter is dated Los Angeles, California, May 19, 1923, and is addressed to William Garven, Manager, New York office, Burns Detective Agency. Extracts from it follow:

"I am enclosing some reports of one of my investigators, who is making a tour of all mining camps thruout the State of Arizona. This tour is being made so as to get a line on the radical movement thru the entire State, and our clients are all the big mining interests of Arizona, they having formed an association, and I am to do all the work for the Association.

Costs Are Pro-Rated.

"Since the first investigator (whose reports I am enclosing) left, we have added another man to start from the southern end of Arizona around Tucson; then on the 5th of this month I am to start a third man, etc. What one investigator misses the others ought to pick up, and still it makes the investigation very cheap, as the charges for time and expenses are to be pro-rated between the different companies, and there being some thirty odd companies you can readily see that the investigations will not cost them more than two or three dollars a day each.

Burns Drummed Up The Trade.

"All arrangements on this operation were made while the Governor (Burns) was here in Los Angeles. I am also sending copies of each report to him so that the Department of Justice will have full records of all going on; and, in fact, the agent in charge of the Department of Justice in Arizona is to work in conjunction with our investigators so that should anything in particular come up, that would need immediate attention, the agent in charge will be ready to go with us.

See The Guggenheims.

"I will keep sending these reports from day to day as they come in so that you will be thoroly conversant with this radical situation, and it may come in good stead for you in New York City, as you well know the Guggenheimers and other big interests are always interested; and it may lead to your being able to obtain some work which we can handle for you."

Then on June 23, Pross wrote to Mr. R. J. Burns, Prest., care of the New York office as follows:

Mine Managers "Pleased".

"My Dear Raymond: Since May 2nd we have had our investigator W-1, tied up on an investigation for the Mining Interests of Arizona . . . the mine managers of

(Continued on page 2)

ROBERT E. CROWE STARTS ANOTHER ELECTION STUNT

Fake Crime Hunt Does Not Fool Criminals

Robert E. Crowe, who has turned over his office to the Chicago Chamber of Commerce for use in its open shop campaign, has now on the eve of an election announced a great campaign to clean up criminals.

This is the usual stunt of the politically and morally bankrupt politicians who have sunk so low in the estimation of those who elect them that they must continually create artificial situations to get before the public and be proclaimed heroes by the capitalist press.

Sewer-Pipe Propaganda.

It is reported around newspaper circles that this stunt of Crowe's has been planned by himself and his backers in conjunction with the Chicago Tribune and Daily News, the two main sewer pipes of the Brundage-McCormick-Lawson republican machine. No doubt these papers will carry columns for many days on the great man-hunt headed by State's Attorney Crowe.

He is out to arrest every murderer, burglar and gunman in town. He should start with his own gunmen who are out in the dressmakers' zone every day clubbing union workers and throwing them in jail. Is it surprising that murderers and thieves should escape when the officials of Cook county seem to be entirely concerned with strikebreaking activities? Boyle O'Roche once said "That no man could be in two places at once unless he is a bird." Crowe is a blackbird but even a Crowe cannot be arresting strikers and apprehending criminals at the same time, no more than he can be drunk and sober simultaneously.

Arrests Strikers Only.

State's Attorney Crowe expects to arrest 75 persons before his great campaign is over. He also declared that robberies totalling $3,000,000 would be cleared up. So far his thugs have arrested more than 75 dressmakers but not one clothing boss. We are of the opinion that if he wants to clean up robberies he should start with his own office and end up in the local office of the Burns agency. Other unlicensed operators may have gotten away with a few dollars, but he would probably find the bulk of the loot on the persons of the so-called protectors of the public.

Crowe's campaign is only an election stunt.

Standard Oil Is Back of McAdoo's Boom in Montana

(Special to The Daily Worker)

HELENA, Mont., March 17.—The state committee of the democrat party here is for McAdoo for president. The Standard Oil interests represented in this state by the Anaconda Mining Company are solidly behind the McAdoo candidacy following his endorsement by Walsh and the clean bill of health given him by officials of railway unions at Chicago.

Rank and file democrats are charging that the state committee has packed the state convention for McAdoo and exhibit the following telegram sent to prospective delegates as proof of their contention:

> Democratic state central committee meeting, Helena, March 18, will be asked to pass resolution endorsing candidacy of W. G. McAdoo for president. If you have given your proxy for that meeting and favor candidacy of Mr. McAdoo please advise your proxy by wire to vote for such resolution. It is essential to Democratic success that we have railroad and other labor vote which is solidly behind McAdoo. We feel that failure to adopt the resolution would be interpreted by THEM as meaning we do not want their support. Similar resolutions were offered by all railroad organizations in America and unanimously passed at Chicago. Senator Walsh has repeatedly endorsed McAdoo's candidacy. No other candidate is seeking endorsement. Send copy telegram to Governor Stewart.

Railroad labor here is not for McAdoo but is swinging rapidly towards the Farmer-Labor party which is conducting a very successful organizing campaign.

Safe Place to Get Killed.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 17.—To the bible class of the First Congregational church here, which he was bidding farewell as its teacher, Curtis Dwight Wilbur, secretary-elect of the navy, said "the one policy I have formed is a determination to make the American navy a safer place for the boys of American mothers to work or live."

Send in Your News

The Daily Worker urges all members of the party to send in the news of their various sections. Every Party Branch should appoint its own correspondent and make him responsible for the news that ought to be sent in to The Daily Worker. The Party Page should be the livest page in The Daily Worker. Help make it so. Address all mail to the Editor, The Daily Worker, 1640 N. Halsted St., Chicago, Ill.

"Picket! Defy Injunction!" Is Advice of the A. F. of L. In An Official Declaration to Workers

(Continued from page 1)

not anxious to go into court and tell a judge so.

Y. W. L. Members Discharged.

Pete Herd and John Harvey, both members of the Young Workers League, who were arrested Friday morning and who were arraigned in boys' court yesterday morning were lectured to and discharged by Judge William E. Heilander.

"Dennie" Still Mule-Headed.

The motion of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union to dissolve the injunction obtained against them was heard yesterday by "Dennie" Sullivan. As was expected "Dennie" refused to either vacate or modify the injunctions.

Peter Sissman, attorney for the union, first tried to have the judge modify the injunction to permit the union to have one picket at the shops of the various bosses to attempt to peacefully persuade the strike-breakers to join the strike.

Law Against Sullivan.

Injunctions are supposed to be issued in order to prevent strikers from intimidating people who are working during the strike. Sissman said that the United States Supreme court has held that a single picket does not constitute intimidation. "Dennie" asked for Illinois law on the question. Sissman said that there has never been any decisions made by the state Supreme Court which covers this point and that therefore the court was bound to accept the law as laid down by the U. S. Supreme Court.

"Dennie" asked Dudley Taylor to say his piece against the arguments advanced by Sissman. Taylor said that the injunction was predicated upon the allegation of a conspiracy on the part of the union to raise wages and that any means used to further that conspiracy however lawful became unlawful when used to further the conspiracy.

"Dennie" Defies Supreme Court.

As expected "Dennie" upheld the position of Dudley Taylor in face of the decision of the U. S. Supreme Court and denied the right of the union to have a single picket on the picket line.

Next the question of the injunction taken out by the Chicago Dress and Skirt manufacturers association was taken up. Leo LeBosky represented the bosses. Sisman tried to have the injunction vacated on the grounds that it was obtained on "information and belief" and the Appellate court of this state has held that that is not sufficient grounds on which to issue an injunction. This, too, was denied and the injunction stands as originally issued.

Licks Taylor's Boots.

The attitude of "Dennie" was interesting to watch while the various lawyers talked to the court. When Sissman was addressing the judge he sat with his eyes closed and a look of boredom on his sallow mug. But when the famous union-fighting Dudley Taylor rose to talk, the judge sat up and listened with every sign of attention and respect.

It has not been announced if the union will appeal the decision of "Dennie" on the injunctions.

Daugherty and Burns, Crooks!

(Continued from page 1)

man named Muma. We called him up and went to see him at the Ansonia Hotel," Holdridge said.

"What was said by Muma?"

"He talked about general things and then asked me if I was acquainted with a man in the secret service with a foreign sounding name. I kidded him about not knowing the name and he said that a friend knew the secret service man who was 'apparently looking for a shake-down.'

Old Friend of Burns.

"During this first visit Muma showed me an autographed photo of William J. Burns taken about 15 years before. It was torn in the middle and pieced with plaster. Muma said Burns and Daugherty were old friends of his. He had two letters from Daugherty which he showed me. In each of the letters the salution was 'My Dear Muma.'"

"What did the letters say?"

"In both cases they were apparently answers to letters sent to Daugherty by Muma. They were in connection with someone getting promotion in the postoffice department, I think.

Daugherty Back of Muma.

"When I went back to Albany I prepared to write a report on the Dempsey-Carpentier fight pictures when Spellacy got me and told me, very excitedly, that Muma was running the conspiracy to show the pictures. Spellacy said that Fred Quinby was getting excited over an investigation being made by a department agent named Navarro. Spellacy gave me to understand that Attorney General Daugherty was behind Muma, and he wondered what we should do."

"The statements that Muma made to Spellacy were later confirmed by you?"

"Yes."

"What were the nature of the statements?"

"He accused the attorney-general with being the head of the conspiracy and Burns with aiding and abetting it."

"Why didn't you report it?" asked Wheeler.

"I wanted to find out about the credibility of Muma," replied Holdridge, continuing. "I came to New York again and went to see Muma to find out who was behind him. I told him I understood a big newspaperman was behind the conspiracy to distribute the fight films. Spellacy had previously mentioned Edward B. McLean, publisher, and friend of President Harding."

Holdridge refreshed his memory by reading from a personal memorandum made at the time and continued as follows:

"I read the report to Muma I was going to make to the department of justice and Muma told me this story: 'On or about July 4, 1921, Mr. Muma left New York for Washington, acting on arrangements previously made, with copies of the freshly developed films. He didn't explain with whom he made arrangements but said he'd had everything fixed.'"

SOUTHSIDE WORKERS TAKE UP THE FIGHT FOR BETTER HOUSING

Response to the campaign being carried on by the DAILY WORKER for better housing conditions among the Negroes has been warm and immediate. Everywhere favorable comment can be heard about the work the DAILY WORKER is doing for the benefit of the Race.

A large mass meeting has been arranged under the auspices of the Negro Tenants' League, newly formed by some of the prominent South Side Negroes. At this meeting, which will be held March 31st in Oddfellows' Hall, 3335 S. State street, Lovett Fort-Whiteman, Gordon Owens, Bob Minor, Otto Huiswood and J. Louis Engdahl have been invited to speak. Already many workers on the South Side have declared their intention of attending this meeting, and doing all in their power to curb the white and Negro real estate sharks who have been fleecing the Race.

Dr. W. E. Charles, of S. Michigan Boulevard, has been following the DAILY WORKER housing campaign with keen interest.

"Every Negro in the country should read the DAILY WORKER," said Dr. Charles, "and should come to the meeting on March 31 at Oddfellows' Hall to learn what can be done to secure better housing conditions for the Negroes."

The Publishers' Service Bureau, of 3621 S. State street, has arranged to distribute the DAILY WORKER to news stands on the South Side. If you do not see the DAILY WORKER on your news stand ask for it, or go to Hayes' Book Store, 3640 S. State street.

Draft Evader May Return.

BERLIN, March 17—Grover Cleveland Bergdoll, American draft evader, may return shortly to the United States, it was reported today at both Eberbach, the slacker's present residence, Berlin.

14 Bake Shops on South Side Sign up With Bakers' Union

"On its toes and fightin' active," is the way Louis Kullor, secretary of Bakers' Union, Local No. 2, describes his union. At the last meeting of the local, 23 new members were brought into the union. It was decided to renew the agitation for the union label on all bread and also to renew the fight against the scab Ward Baking Co. The publicity recently given the breat trust in Washington, makes the members believe that the workers are anxious for the truth on the Ward concern.

It was reported by the business agent that 14 baking shops on the South Side have signed agreements with the union.

Oppose Only One Term.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—The Senate today defeated overwhelmingly a proposed amendment to the constitution limiting the president to one term of four years. The measure was proposed by Senator Willis, republican, Ohio. The vote was 70 to 4. Senators voting for it were Willis, Harris, Adams, Colorado, and Underwood, Alabama.

Cheats the Gallows.

ATLANTA, Ga., March 17.—J. B. Satterfield, sentenced to hang for the murder of his brother-in-law, escaped from the "death row" in Fulton tower today. Investigation showed that small saws smuggled into the cell, were used to cut the bars.

Fire Truck Hits Auto.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 17.—Mrs. Charles F. Canterbury, 58, of this city, was killed and her husband and two daughters injured when their automobile was struck by a fire truck answering an alarm.

$2,000,000,000 Bonus Bill

WASHINGTON, March 17.— The bonus bill before Congress will apply to 1,477,412 persons. It is estimated that total cost of the insurance provisions would run to $2,025,889,696 spread over a period of twenty yea

NEGRO STRIKERS TO HOLD ROUSING MASS MEETING

Demand All Colored Workers Organize.

"Colored Workers Organize!" is going to be the slogan of the committee of Colored strikers involved in the strike of the garment workers at a mass meeting which will be held at Unity Club Hall, 3140 Indiana avenue, Wednesday evening.

The meeting has been called by the colored strikers in order to present to the Negroes of Chicago the issues of the strike and arouse them to help the strikers win.

Deal With Scab Issue.

Some Colored workers have been induced to scab in the present strike. They have been told that they will be well-taken care of after the strike if they do the dirty work of the bosses now. The Colored workers, who have been in the garment industry, want to tell the Colored workers generally what they can expect from the bosses once the strike is ended.

The committee of Colored strikers have presented their case to many Colored workers on the South Side thru churches and Negro newspapers and thru the columns of the DAILY WORKER. Thru this mass meeting they hope to reach hundreds of others.

Leo Krzycki, of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers; Robert L. Mays, of the Railway Men's Asociation; Meyer Perlstein, vice-president of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, and others will speak.

Whiteman Will Speak.

Lovett Fort-Whiteman will speak for the Workers Party of America and tell the Negro workers about the larger aspects of this strike and the attitude of the labor movement toward colored workers.

In addition to the fine speakers there will be an unusual musical program. The Harmonic Glee Club will sing. Miss Alpha Bratton and Miss Elmira Brown will also sing.

The meeting promises to be the first move of this group of militant Colored workers to bring the message of unionism to Negro workers of Chicago.

Sees Intelligence In Trade Unions, Not In The House of Commons

(By The Federated Press)

OTTAWA, March 17th.—"If one-half of the intelligence displayed in trades unions' meetings were in evidence in the house of commons we would not be in such a mess," said J. S. Woodsworth, leader of the labor group in parliament at a dinner held by the local union of the Steamfitters' and Plumbers' Association of Canada.

"The fact that the labor party has brain," he continues, "is beyond doubt; but the trouble is that we who make up that party have no confidence in ourselves. The great need is for self-assurance. Great Britain has given us a wonderful lead. There the formerly despised labor people have been found fit and capable to look after the British Empire. It is not sufficient for us to rejoice in that triumph, but we must turn to and work out our own salvation."

Supreme Court Sides With Tobacco Trust Against Investigators

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, March 17.—The Supreme court today decided that the Federal Trade Commission in pursuing an investigation into the trade transactions of a private corporation could not enforce a blanket demand for all correspondence and other data in the possession of the company being investigated.

The American Tobacco Company and the P. Lorilard Company refused to turn over to the commission correspondence and telegrams exchanged with their agents thruout the country. Lower courts sustained the companies and the commission appealed to this court.

The Latest Labor Newspaper.

The new working class paper, the Farmer-Labor Voice—which is the national organ of the Federated Farmer-Labor Party—is developing a large circulation thruout the Dakotas, Montana, Nebraska, California and Washington. And it has already gained a strong foothold in large industrial centers, because of its having been formerly the Voice of Labor.

The readers of this newspaper find its contents especially interesting because of the close attention which it gives to the basic grievances of the farmers and industrial workers. At the present time, Farmer-Labor Voice is more strongly stressing the farmers' critical situation, the problems of the worker in the agricultural districts being right now the more urgent. Each issue of the paper has been carying special articles by prominent farmer-laborites—in the various Northwestern states particularly, where the present crisis is not acute.

The newspaper also carries as a regular feature its FarmerLabor Forum, which should prove to be of especially absorbing interest to the farm and city workers alike.

Let "Committee of 15" Adopt Slogan of "On to the Picket Lines!"

THE Chicago Federation of Labor should not allow an injunction by the corporation tool Denis Sullivan prevent it from striking a strong blow in behalf of the dressmakers now battling against the bosses. Its duty is to appear on the picket lines and call on the trade unionists of Chicago to follow suit.

At last Sunday's meeting of the Chicago Federation of Labor delegate Jack Johnstone of the Painters' Union brought up the question of "mass picketing." Attorney Oscar Nelson, republican politician, who is in the faction of that party opposed to State's Attorney Robert E. Crowe, was immediately on his feet branding Johnstone's suggestion as "Fosterism." When another delegate, who happened to be born in Denmark, applauded this sentiment of delegate Johnstone, lawyer Nelson turned to him and said, "Why don't you go back to where you came from?" This is fine language from a man who is making a good living defending unionists who are fighting for unionism, many of them foreign born workers.

"ON TO THE PICKET LINES!"

Oscar Nelson opposed "mass picketing" as Fosterism. John Fitzpatrick called it "bunk." Oscar Nelson is a consistent reactionary who is in the labor movement solely for the benefit of Oscar Nelson and nobody else. John Fitzpatrick got a reputation as a fighter and progressive, but he uses most of his energy nowadays pounding the gavel and drowning the voices of those who would speak for progress. Even Samuel Gompers, toothless old reactionary, would defy the injunction at least in a meeting hall. He was actually convicted once for disobeying an injunction and is never tired boasting of it. He criticised John L. Lewis once for cringing before an injunction and hoisting the white flag. Surely John Fitzpatrick is at least as progressive as Samuel Gompers.

"ON TO THE PICKET LINES!"

The striking dressmakers are waging a splendid battle on the picket lines. They need assistance. The leaders of the Chicago Federation of Labor are not afraid to be seen in public. They marched last Sunday to see the PICTURE of a strike—marched thru the streets with a band at their head and a capitalist reporter at their heels.

They are not afraid of publicity. The "Committee of Fifteen" got its picture taken in the Federation Building on the day it held its first and only meeting. There is a real chance for the "Committee of Fifteen" to get its picture taken on South Market Street. It can also verify the truth of the report made by Mayor Dever that the police are conducting themselves properly toward the strikers. The committee can also see a real strike, a much better one than what was shown on the screen.

"ON TO THE PICKET LINES!"

The call made by delegate Johnstone for mass picketing cannot be sidetracked by cries of "Fosterism" or "bunk." Mass picketing was not invented by Foster. Mass picketing was used two years ago in a Rhode Island textile strike and it defeated the textile barons who had called out the state militia to keep the pickets from the mills.

Mass picketing would soon sweep Robert E. Crowe's thugs off the streets and would make a scrap of paper out of the injunctions. There is no danger that the leaders of Chicago Federation of Labor will be mistaken for "reds." But unless they wish to be known as "yellows" they must take action, and not merely make excuses for inactivity. They are on trial in this strike.

"ON TO THE PICKET LINES!"

The DAILY WORKER calls on the "Committee of Fifteen" to get on the picket line.

ST. LOUIS POLICE IN BRUTALITIES JUST LIKE COPS ON STRIKE DUTY

ST. LOUIS, March 17.—Eight city detectives may become involved in serious charges as a result of allegations that after shooting and wounding Claude Mitchell, they beat him to death with the butts of their pistols. The officers claim that he failed to heed their command to halt. His mother alleges that when she attempted to go to her son's aid, she says the detectives pushed her to the ground.

Seek Building Trades Unity

International officers of the Building Trades Unions met all day yesterday in the Hotel Morrison on the issue involved by the dual building trades' councils which exist in Chicago.

The solution that it is rumored they will devise for the split that arose over the Landis award is the formation of a conference board in which every local union in the building industry would be represented. This conference board would be authorized to work out a plan for bringing together the two councils.

Student Burns to Death.

MARION, Ala., March 17.—Jefferson Bryan Meharg, senior student at Marion military institute, was burned to death here today when a dormitory of the school was burned.

Planes Collide in Mid-Air.

PENSACOLA, Fla., March 17.—Two naval lieutenants were killed here today when their airplanes collided in mid-air 155 feet above Corry flying field.

Courts Prove Good Friend of Illinois Traction System

(Special to The Daily Worker)

EDWARDSVILLE, Ill., March 17.—Mrs. Phoebe Naylor, widow of Thomas W. Naylor who was killed near here at a deathtrap crossing of the Illinois Traction system in September, 1922, received a severe blow in a decision of the court of appeals just handed down. Mrs. Naylor had received a verdict against the I. T. S. in a lower court for $10,000 damages for the death of her husband.

The appeals court reversed the verdict and held the traction company blameless and not liable. Besides her husband, Mrs. Naylor's son was killed in the automobile accident which claimed three lives. As the case now stands, Mrs. Naylor is without remedy at law.

Dream of Aviators, Flight Around Earth, Starts in California

(Special to The Daily Worker)

CLOVERFIELD, SANTA MONICA, Calif., March 17.—A flight around the world, the dream of aviators since man first flew, started today when three United States army planes took off from Cloverfield.

A fourth plane followed shortly. The air men will fly northward and westward, to cross 30,000 miles of territory and 23 countries on their journey, which it is expected will take four months.

The weather conditions, greatest concern of air men, were favorable to the start.

"We have implicit confidence in our plans," Major Frederick L. Martin, commanding the world flight fliers, said just before the start.

BOSSES OPEN WAR ON UNION IN ST. LOUIS

Plans for Wage Cut Are Launched

By MARTIN A. DILLMON

(Staff Correspondent, of Federated Press)

ST. LOUIS, March 17.—Alarmed at building trades labor's progress, the contractors here have formed one big union of employers, to fight the workers, or as its sponsors say, "in order that these demoralizing wage increases be stopped and the building industry of St. Louis be stabilized." The new organization calls itself the Associated Building Interests of St. Louis. Every employer of building workmen in any capacity is eligible to membership. The A. B. I. is composed at present of the Master Builders Association, and the "masters" of the following trades: Plumbing, painters, insulators, cement, sheet metal, plasterers, and electrical work. Sub-contractors are being enrolled. An advisory counsel composed of architects, construction engineers, the Society of American Bankers, and the real estate exchange, is provided for. Its declaration of principles says among other things:

"It is essential that there be a close association of employers of building trades workmen in order that demoralizing wage increases be stopped, . . and this association is organized for the purpose of building up proper resistance to the above mentioned unreasonable demands of building trades workmen."

The first craft of workmen to be marked for attack is the building laborers. The laborers are asking for an increase from 67 cents to 87 cents an hour. About 90 per cent of the employers had settled on that basis before the employers' O. B. U. got on the job. The 10 per cent of the 1,500 members of the laborers' district council, on strike, the new O. B. U. attempted to dictate by offering 10 cents an hour, with an ultimatum that unless the offer was accepted within 48 hours it would be withdrawn and strikebreakers would be employed. The strikers refused.

Strikers Will See 'Polikushka,' Fine Russian Art Film

Hundreds of garment strikers will attend the showing of the great Russian Art Film "Polikushka" tomorrow evening at Orchestra hall on Michigan Boulevard and Jackson street. The tickets have been distributed by the Friends of Soviet Russia and Workers Germany which is exhibiting the picture.

This great adaptation of Tolstoy's immortal story of serfdom stars the celebrated Ivan Moskvin. It was produced in Russia by the group of players who have made the Moscow Art Theatre famous.

Proceeds go to the food stations which the F. S. R. is maintaining in Germany for the starving workers there. If you do not come early to avoid the rush you will regret it. Tickets 50 cents and $1.00. Performance begins at 7 p. m., and again at 9 p. m.

Filipino Leaders Voice Independence Demand in Frisco

(Special to The Daily Worker)

SAN FRANCISCO, Mar. 17.—An international mass meeting, to demand independence for the Philippines will be held at California hall, Polk and Turk streets, Friday evening, March 21 at 8 o'clock.

Abdon Ilorente, Philippine commercial attache and member of the Philippine Independence commission to the United States, will lead the speakers and will be followed by Gabriel Q. Arellano, editor of the Philippine Independent News of Salinas, former secretary of the Filipino Laborers' Union of Hawaii and by James H. Dolsen, district organizer of the Workers Party.

Jack Carney, editor of Labor Unity, will act as chairman. The meeting is under the auspices of the Workers Party and the combined Filipino organizations of San Francisco. Admission is free.

This Prosecutor Got Very Handsome Fees on the Side

(By The Federated Press)

ST. LOUIS, Mo., It has been discovered that A. L. Schweitzer, prosecuting attorney here, has been realizing handsome fees on the side by private practice in addition to his official duties for which he draws his salary. Schweitzer and his assistants have appeared as attorneys in a large number of divorce cases since they took office, January, 1923. In one case the records show Attorney Phillipson, Schweitzer's assistant, representing the plaintiff, and Schweitzer the defendant. Section 722 of revised statues of Missouri directs that: "Prosecuting and circuit attorneys and their assistants . . shall devote their entire time to duties of office."

Fight for Deep Waterways.

WASHINGTON, March 17—Favorable action on the Illinois deep waterway project was urged before the House rivers and harbors committee today by trustees of the Chicago sanitary district, engineers and civic leaders of the city.

KANSAS MINERS ASK AUTONOMY FOR NOVA SCOTIA

Seek Reinstatement of Tom Myerscough

By TOM TIPPETT.
(Staff Correspondent of Federated Press)

PITTSBURGH, Kans., Mar. 17.—A resolution was passed by the convention of District 14, United Mine Workers of America, in session here, demanding that the autonomy of District 26 (Nova Scotia) be immediately restored and that an election be held in which the deposed officers are permitted to stand for office so that the Canadian miners may select their own leaders. The vote was practically unanimous.

Another resolution calling for the re-instatement of Thomas Myerscough was passed after a lengthy debate. Myerscough was expelled in the Pittsburgh, Pa. field for affiliation with the United Mine Workers' International Progressive committee. This is an organization within the miners' union termed dual by the international organization.

Human Side Comes to Surface.

The human side of the Kansas trouble was again revealed when a proposition was introduced to bring relief to those members of this district who lost their cards in the Industrial court strike and who have not yet been permitted to rejoin the union. Altho the expulsion was nearly two and one-half years ago many men are still outside of union ranks and are still unemployed.

The union regulations are that men must first have employment in the industry before union membership can be had. It is this "joker" that is used to blacklist many of the sympathetic strikers—according to argument on the floor. It is also charged that the provisional organization co-operated with this blacklisting that has caused so much suffering and bitterness in Kansas.

Restrict Officials' Expenses.

Many old men and others sick at the time of the trouble lost out in the local union charter revocations altho they took no part in the strike. Local unions were instructed to accept these men without initiation fees and a special dispensation was asked for from the international union to apply to all men who lost their membership in the trouble of three years ago.

* * * *

Pennsylvania Miners Meet.

By EVELYN PRESTON.
(Staff Correspondent of Federated Press)

ALTOONA, Pa., March 17—Opening sessions of the biennial convention of District No. 2, United Mine Workers of America, meeting here were taken up with discussions pro and con of the conduct by the district officials of the long Somerset strike. Two hundred and sixty delegates representing 40,000 miners in central Pennsylvania are attending the convention.

District President John Brophy in his report reviewed the policy of the international since the strike of 1922 up thru the last agreement with the operators guaranteeing a three-year contract at the existing wage scale.

He showed how the 17 months' strike in Somerset county had to be finally called off, principally on account of the dull state of the coal market, which enabled operators to be satisfied with a production equal to 30 per cent of normal, and made it difficult for men in the union fields to pay the assessment.

That the Somerset strike was worth while, however, despite the hardships entailed, is seen in the fact that the Somerset operators have raised the wage rate, and that a skeleton union organization continues in the region, he said.

A significant feature of Brophy's report was the stress he laid on workers' education. At present there are two members of District No. 2 at Brookwood Labor College on scholarships established by the district. A friend of labor gave $15,000 to District No. 2 in support of the Somerset strike on condition that the money be used later on for workers' education. Brophy proposes to use this sum to establish workers' classes in the district.

Brophy emphasized the need of a labor party if legislation in the interests of the miners is to be passed in the state. All bills legalizing checkweighmen, establishing miners' examining boards, preventing eviction without notice, and so on, failed to pass the Pennsylvania legislature. The report suggests that the executive board be authorized to survey the whole problem of unemployment to see how other industries and other countries meet the problem, and to continue its work of encouraging consumers' co-operation. He reminded the delegates of the need of a permanent fact finding and publicity agent to make public the truth about the coal industry. District No. 2 presented many briefs revealing the wages and living conditions of the miners to the federal coal commission.

Labor Party and Foreign Born Are Wilkes-Barre Issues

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WILKES-BARRE, Pa., March 17.—A resolution asking for a condemnation of the various anti-foreign born bills now pending in congress was introduced at the Wilkes-Barre Central Labor Union at its last meeting held Thursday, March 13. The resolution also calls for the formation of a political party of industrial and land workers. The discussion showed no opposition to the resolution. It was decided, however, to delay final action until the Executive Board has had an opportunity to secure the text of some of these bills.

A large majority of workers in this region are foreign-born. The resolution will finally be acted upon at the next meeting of the Central Labor Union.

PAINTERS STRIKE FOR WAGES AND SAFE SCAFFOLDS

Detectives Ordered Out Of Union Meeting

(Special to The Daily Worker)

ST. LOUIS, March 17—The painters of St. Louis, numbering 2,300, are on strike today as a result of the contractors refusing to meet the terms submitted to them. The capitalist press here is already lined up with the bosses. Stories appear in the press in advance of the strike that disorder and violence are anticipated if not already taking place.

After holding several conferences with the bosses the best terms offered to the painters is $10 a day. Everything else to remain as it is. The union demands $12 a day with the five-day-week. Other demands insist on sanitary drop-cloths and rags. The bosses are now using drop-cloths and rags that have been in use for years and are filthy, endangering the health of the workers.

The union also demands the right of its representatives to examine all scaffolds, ropes and other equipment as to their safety. They further demand the discontinuing of the practice of having members haul the bosses' tools to the job. In hiring painters, the bosses generally give preference to those who are willing to donate the use of their cars for the purpose. This results in gross discrimination against those painters not having automobiles.

Last Sunday at a mass meeting the painters committee was instructed by unanimous vote to stand pat for these demands. The bosses after learning the decision of the men in the mass meeting began using the usual dirty tricks by turning in fake police calls and having detectives come to the meeting. The workers voted unanimously to order the "dicks" out of the hall, and condemned strongly the action of the police.

The union is standing solid and it is generally believed that the contractors will begin to weaken as soon as they see that the strike is 100% effective.

The men working for the city were given two weeks in which to either reach a settlement as based on the demands above or else quit work. This extension of time to the city employees was given to allow the Aldermen to vote on the new budget to meet the demands of the painters.

Aid Homeless Children.

MOSCOW, Mar. 17.—Newspapers all over Russia are conducting a campaign for the aid of the homeless children. There are thousands of homeless orphans, the remnants of the famine and civil war, in all the big cities of Russia. The many organizations which have been created for the purpose of aiding the orphans, are unable to cope with the situation for the lack of funds. Public appeals are being made, conferences called and meetings held. A new mass organization has been created, the Friends of the Children. It is counting already thousands of members.

During the famine of 1921-22 the transportation of children from the Volga district saved 200,000 lives, according to official reports. About 90 per cent of those children have been returned to their homes. About 25,000 children are still to be returned. The children's homes are overcrowded.

BERLIN, March 17.—During the month of January the Russian Trade Mission has sold 314,236 tons of grain for 23,273,171 gold rubles. Besides Germany, also Holland, Belgium, Denmark and other Scandinavian countries bought. Holland has the first place as a buyer of Russian bread from the Berlin mission having bought 177,155 tons out of the 314,236 tons.

Don't be a "Yes, But," supporter of The Daily Worker. Send in your subscription at once.

POST OFFICE WORKERS FARE ILL UNDER NEW

Coolidge Backs Lame Duck's Policy

By LAURENCE TODD
(Staff Correspondent of the Federated Press)

WASHINGTON, Mar. 17.—Harry New, lame duck postmaster general in the Harding-Coolidge cabinet, has been challenged by Senator Couzens of Michigan to defend the starvation wage for postoffice clerks which has become the first test of industrial policy of the Coolidge phase of the administration.

Couzens is not radical; it was not long ago that he defended, in an interview, the idea of an anti-strike law covering the transportation industry.

New has the backing of President Coolidge in declaring that the postal workers cannot be paid more money. New and Coolidge want the postal workers to take up their belts another hole or two, and advise their wives and children to eat less and to waste less money on clothing and frivolities. Some one has got to sacrifice, in view of the proposed reductions in the taxes on millionaires and why not let the postal workers' families enjoy the sacrifice

For the Rich.

"I can conceive of no justification," says Couzens, "for the position you have taken, when it is based solely on the government or more properly put, on the cost of the users of the postal service. You have put the cart before the horse. This additional cost is estimated by you at from $123,000,000 to $150,000,000. Your contention seems to be that this money should be saved to the users of the service by deducting it from the just compensation of the employes.

"There never was a more unsound as well as unwise policy than this. There is no justification for any service existing, that cannot pay its employes more than a living wage. There is plenty of evidence to sustain the conclusion that the existing wages are not even a living wage to say nothing of a wage that makes life worth living."

High Cost of Living.

Government figures show that the cost of living, last December, was 73 per cent higher than in 1913. The increase in wages for postal clerks during the same period was only 64 per cent, yet the wage scale in 1913 was notoriously inadequate and the employes were desperately appealing to congress for a chance to live.

"I do not believe," says Couzens, "that the users of this service want any subsidy such as they are now getting taken from the pockets of the employes. Why should $123,000,000 to $150,000,000 be taken out of the pockets of these employes and half of it or nearly half of it turned over to the publishers of magazines and periodicals? . . . . You know if this matter was taken to the country as it will have to be unless the congress and administraion remedy the evil, that there will be no hesitancy on the part of the country in approving this modest increase for the empolyes."

"Keep Your Damn Mouth Shut," Mayor Orders Preachers

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WILKES-BARRE, Pa., Mar. 17—"Keep your damn mouth shut," is Mayor Hart's advice to the ministers of Wilkes-Barre who dared to denounce him for breaking up the Lenin Memorial meeting arranged by the Workers Party. This polite advice is contained in a statement issued by the mayor in reply to the Civil Liberties Union's threat to take court action against him in case he again decides to interfere with Workers Party meetings.

"We are not opposed," the statement says, "to free speech, preachers, governor or other local notoriety seekers to the contrary, notwithstanding. We are for free speech, but not the so-called oratory of those law breakers whose attempt to destroy the greatest government in the world will never get a foothold in Wilkes-Barre. . . . The preachers should remember what Jonah said to the whale, 'We wouldn't be in this trouble if you kept your damn mouth shut.' By the whale, I mean the preachers."

Arrangements are now being made by the Workers Party to hold a free speech test meeting in the near future. An attorney was already engaged by the Civil Liberties Union to take court action against the mayor, if necessary.

In Memory of Lenin.

MOSCOW, March 17.—The Central Executive Commitee of the International Society for Workers' Aid received information from Essen, Germany, that over 100 political prisoners went on a 24-hour hunger strike after they had been prohibited to hold a memorial meeting for Nikolai Lenin.

AS WE SEE IT

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY.

Mayor Dever is blissfully ignorant of any misconduct on the part of the police officers toward the dressmakers now on strike. Perhaps he is too busy boosting the military program of the imperialists to waste any time on such a trivial matter as a strike. The Chicago Tribune carried his picture in yesterday's issue, while His Honor was in the act of giving a big pushball the initial shove down Michigan Boulevard on its way to Washington and New York. The object of this stunt is to advertise the citizens' military training camp movement. Of course the mayor does not know anything about the strike. He is too busy recruiting strikebreakers.

* * * *

With the mayor were several leading Chicago business men. One important personage was the exalted ruler of the Elks. He helped Mr. Dever start the ball rolling. What would the papers say if a group of trade unionists, even the most reactionary start a movement to train unionists to the use of arms, the movement to be under the direction of the trade unions? There would be an immediate demand for swift action against the rebels! Many workers are members of fraternal organizations like the Elks. No doubt they will feel proud to have their exalted ruler lead a movement to make brave soldiers out of them.

* * * *

Premier Poincare won another victory, tho a slim one. He slipped thru the senate barrage with a bare thirteen majority. He has a new scheme to make the United States government pay the French cost of the war. After reading the reports of the many investigations now taking place in Washington, no doubt he concluded that there is enough graft lying around the Capitol to pay the cost of all the world's wars since David slew Goliath. Poincare's proposition was that all the nations that engaged in the war should measure their sacrifices and then to arrange the war debts on the basis of equal sacrifice.

* * * *

But Charles Evans Hughes will have none of it. The Republican party has nothing more to give away. Poincare was met by a blunt refusal from Washington. This angered Poland, Checko-Slovakia, Roumania and Jugo-Slavia exceedingly. These countries are building up huge armies under French direction and at French expense. They now fear that France will close the satchel and that the soldiers will begin to prowl around looking for something to eat. They may have to eat the heads of the various governments unless a good Samaritan appears in the offing.

* * * *

The Catholic church has not the same set of rules in all countries. There are slight variations in the manner in which that institution does business. Take the confessional, for instance. In Lithuania, Catholics must purchase a spiritual meal ticket at Easter every year and whenever they go to confess their sins the priest punches a hole in it. In Ireland there is less competition so the priests are not obliged to put the faithful on rations.

* * * *

The Prince of Wales was advised to ride an old nag by the "President of Cornishmen," his susceptibility to getting unhorsed causing some of his countrymen considerable nervousness. Much good British money has been invested in making the Prince a popular figure. Even the "socialist" Ramsay MacDonald likes him. He is a valuable asset and must be taken good care of. Why not give him a hobby horse to play with? Perhaps he might be able to manage a real steed if his liquor was taken away from him.

* * * *

The job of commissioner of the Church of Scotland was handed to a Scotish Socialist. This is the first time the position was taken out of the hands of the aristocracy. No doubt the American socialist remnants will hail this as another example of what evolutionary socialism can accomplish. Look at Millerand! He has "evoluted." The new commissioner of the Scottish church, his name is Roberts, will fill the high office with all the dignity at his command. This he assures us. He will not let Karl Marx or Lenin or anybody else prevent him from being dignified.

* * * *

The Chicago Tribune very properly says that if the German Social-Democracy accomplished nothing else they have at least succeeded in preventing the "Communists" from taking over power in behalf of the proletariat. After they had done that to the satisfaction of the bourgeoisie, they have politely stepped out and turned the country over to the Fascisti. They are willing to make any sacrifice—even giving up office—for the sake of democracy. They have not given up office this time, however, out of a spirit of accomodation; they were compelled to do so because they lost the confidence of the workers who are fast turning to the Communists.

WORKERS PARTY DEMANDS LIBERTY FOR PHILIPPINES

Staging Big Meeting for Island Speakers

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, March 17.—A big mass meeting of workers to protest against Coolidge's attack on the movement of the 11,000,000 Filipinos to secure freedom from their Wall Street rulers will be held in New York City April 2.

Honorable Manuel Roxas, speaker of the Philippine Congress, and one of the greatest orators in the Philippine Islands, will address the meeting. Mr. Roxas is the representative of the Filipino people to whom Coolidge addressed his hostile letter.

Island Labor Leader Speaks.

Commissioner Peuro Guevara of the Philippine Independence Mission to the United States, founder of the Seamen's Union and leader of the first strike in the Philippines, Scott Nearing, the noted lecturer and economist, and Jay Lovestone of the DAILY WORKER staff and director of the Research Department of the Workers Party will be other speakers.

In view of Coolidge's bold defiance of the Filipinos and his brazen rejection of their plea for national freedom, this question is particularly timely now. Congress will act on the whole problem the first week in April.

Probe Oily Wood!

There is also a likelihood of a Congressional investigation of General Wood's oil concessionaire regime in the Philippines being opened within a few weeks.

A large crowd is expected to turn out for this meeting which is to be held under the auspices of the New York District of the Workers Party. The meeting will be held in Cooper Union, at 8th St. and Third Ave.

Workers Party In Drive for New Members

Meetings are arranged thruout the city of Chicago by the local office of the Workers Party to acquaint the workers with the policies of the party with a view to bringing them into the organization.

Thursday, March 20, at the Community Center, 3201, S. Wabash ave., 8 p. m., J. W. Johnstone speaks on "Communists in the Labor Unions."

Thursday, March 20, at the Emmet Memorial Hall, Ogden and Taylor avenues, 8 p. m., Harrison George speaks on "Anti-Alien Laws: The Menace of a Super-Blacklist."

Tuesday, March 25, at Workers' Lyceum (Bear Hall), 2733 Hirsch Blvd., 8 p. m., Tom O'Flaherty, Associate Editor DAILY WORKER, is scheduled to speak on the subject "Farmer-Labor Unity and the Crisis in the American Capitalist Parties."

Wednesday, March 26, at Milda Hall, 3138 S. Halsted street, 8 p. m., William F. Kruse will speak on the subject "AntiAlien Laws: The Menace of a Super-Blacklist."

Monday April 7, at Jewish Insistitute, 3322 Douglas Blvd., 8 p. m., Sam Hammersmark of the DAILY WORKER staff, will speak on the subject "Anti-Alien Laws: The Menthe Crisis in the American Capitalist Parties."

California Hangs 20-Year-Old Boy Who Defended Self

(By The Federated Press)

SAN QUENTIN, Cal., March 17—In the face of a petition for delay signed by 140,000 citizens, Aurelio Pompa, a 20-year-old Mexican boy, was hanged here for murder. Pompa insisted that he shot the dead man, William McCue, in self-defense; McCue was foreman over Pompa, and had abused him for some time. McCue's widow stated that this was the case, and tried to get Governor Richardson to commute the sentence. Pompa also stated that a witness at his trial had sworn falsely, and that the only actual witness had not been called.

The Mexican Blue Cross and thousands of other persons worked indefatigably to prevent Pompa's execution under such circumstances, but Richardson stated the boy was "a cold blooded murderer," and refused to permit even a few days' reprieve.

Seeking the Red Hats.

ROME, March 17—American archbishops Hayes and Mundelein who are to be elevated to the cardinalate, arrived here today with their suites. Monsignor O'Herne and prelates of the American college were in the fore of a throng which gave the Americans an enthusiastic welcome at the station.

How many of your shop-mates read THE DAILY WORKER. Get one of them to subscribe today.

Show Department of Justice Mere Tool of the Burns' Dick Agency

(Continued from Page 1)

Arizona are greatly pleased with the investigations. . . .

"I left Los Angeles Sunday, June 17th and returned to the Office Friday, June 22nd, with Mr. H. D. Dowell, who is in charge for the mining interests of Arizona, handling the under-cover work for them. Dowell, whom Sherman has met, is a good smart fellow, who was formerly a manager for the Thiel Service and he has made a close study of Radical Work and the Mining Work.

With The D. of J.

"Investigator W-1 has been made an organizer and it is only a matter of a week or so when he will be made a General Organizer and he will then be in power to make Delegates and Organizers, and he will of course immediately make my other men D. & O., so as to put them on the inside. We are working in direct touch with the Dept. of Justice Agent, whom the Governor transferred from Butte, Montana, to Arizona, and he is a real fellow and knows the game. I spent two days with him while in Arizona and had a good chance to judge him. He is also well thought of by the Mine Managers and they put a great deal of trust in him.

D. of J. Again.

"My men are not confined to any especial district but are at perfect liberty to go to any part of the State where they think they can do most good. This of course they take up with the D. of J. Agent so that he will know at all times where they are so that he can keep in close touch with them, and while they are all under cover he is out in the open, but as fast as any of the real wobblies get too rambunctious or hostile, the D. of J. Agent will put them on their right foot or act accordingly. We are getting wonderful co-operation. . . .

"Very Sincerely yours, LOS ANGELES OFFICE MANAGER."

"P. S.— . . . I Know it has done us a great deal of good, as I also met the biggest Attorneys of the State, and further the beautiful part of the trip was that we were allowed time and expense for the entire trip."

Los Angeles "Tight-Wads".

Then we have another letter, in regard to money matters especially, in which it apears that the business men of Los Angeles are "tight-wads" and do not want to pay $10 per day for investigators when they can get them for less. Some of the business men are now, however, to frame a law in California that will exclude the other, cheaper agencies while permitting the Burns crowd to operate as a monopoly!

"We" Get The Business.

This letter is from Pross to Mr. W. Sherman Burns; at the time the letter was written, July 20, Sherman was holding down the New York office. Extracts follow:

"Dowell and I have been doing other missionary work and we at this time are getting all the concerns in Southern California in a body, the same as we have the mining companies. All the business is to be given to my office and I really believe that there will be at least twenty men, or investigators, from the Los Angeles office assigned to this case.

"Your Newspapers".

"The I. W. W.'s are giving plenty of trouble in San Pedro. You have been receiving our Investigator W-1's reports and, no doubt, your newspapers are carrying big articles. Well, this situation is going to be a whole lot worse before it gets better, and I really believe after six years of hard work on my part, we are showing the corporations, individuals and business people in general that what I have been predicting for six years has come upon them.

A Camouflage Agency.

"What these companies have asked for after they had committee meetings is that I take charge of this entire situation in Southern California. They have even asked that I handle an outside office, not in connection with the Agency, and, possibly, under another name—i. e., some investigating bureau. This office would be established in the same building with the Los Angeles office, and, of course, my time and expense would be charged the same as an investigator. I would be manager of this investigating bureau, which in reality will be the William J. Burns International Detective Agency. However, the idea that the consolidated business men wanted to establish is that they are using their own investigating bureau.

Hit Rival Agencies By Law.

"The business men have seen how private detective agencies have been mulcting them of their money and in reality causing trouble instead of endeavoring to abate trouble and this fall they intend to go before the State Senate and Governor of the State at Sacramento, California, and have a law put thru that will make it tough on those so-called detective agencies to keep on in business.

"As I wrote in my letter to both you and the Governor, the situation **has become so big it is impossible for me to write and tell you what it all means. The Governor has a bit of an idea from his last trip here, but it has grown immensely since then.**

All Reports to D. of J.

"Meetings have been held semi-weekly, and altho I have not been an attendant at these meetings as yet, they expect to build all under the one plan which was explained to the Governor on his visit here, viz.: that the Los Angeles Office will put the under cover investigators to work, and copies of all reports are to be supplied to the Department of Justice, or, in fact, to the Governor personally. The Department of Justice is to have a man who is fully versed on radical situations in Los Angeles, and the Governor is to handle the radical situation after we have obtained the information.

$10 A Day.

"This is a situation on which I have written the New York Office many letters. I have not been getting my share of the work, owing to the fact that ours is a $10 per diem rate, while other agencies are taking this work for $8, $6, and as low as $5 a day; and I again must admit that we have the cheapest bunch of "skates" calling themselves business men in Southern California that I, or any other human, has ever come in contact with, but they have become educated and realize that the lower rates they have been obtaining have been costing them ten times more than it really looked to them, as these agencies who are doing the cheaper class of work have realized that unless they cause trouble they could not keep their work going.

Merchants and Manufacturers.

"We have even gone so far that the M. & M. have been told that they must take their under-cover service out of the district. It has practically come to a stage where the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association will be ruined and put out of business if they do not pay attention to what we have to say. In fact, I wrote a letter to the Governor about one month after he left Los Angeles, showing where Mr. Hayes Rice, head of the Manufacurers' Association was automatically dropped from the committees on which he was serving for the interests of the business people, owing to his having raised an argument or trying to start trouble after the Governor had delivered a talk.

"Cause Trouble."

"No need of my going into details of the 'brotherly love' held by the M. & M. against the Burns Detective Agency, but we have still done our work in an upright manner, and the business men realize that the M. & M. have had to cause trouble in order to keep themselves going and to have something to report on.

"I held a lengthy conference with Mr. Isadore B. Dockweiler today. He is a personal friend of the Governor's and is chairman of the Democratic State Committee.

McAdoo and Burns.

"The outlook for the next Presidential campaign is Harding on the Republican ticket, and, most likely, Hiram Johnson on the Progressive ticket. If such be the case, it is going to be a very tight race between McAdoo and Harding, with McAdoo a slight favorite.

"Mr. Dockweiler informed me that should the Democrats win the election and McAdoo be elected President he would personally demand of McAdoo that the Governor again be placed in charge of the Department of Justice. There is absolutely no question that should Harding be re-elected the Governor would, again, stay where he is. . . .

"Yours very truly, G. P. PROSS."

("The Governor," of course, is William J. Burns).

* * * *

(A large amount of additional data is in possession of the Industrial Workers of the World and is expected to be made public within a few days).

Death Puts Off the Arraignment of Col. Forbes to Wednesday

Arraignment of Colonel Charles R. Forbes, former head of the Veterans' Bureau and John W. Thompson, contractor, on charges of conspiracy and bribery, was postponed to Wednesday on account of the death of Federal Judge Francis E. Baker.

Forbes and Thompson will appear in person Wednesday before Feder Judge Carpenter.

A federal grand jury indicted Forbes and Thompson on charges of juggling Veterans' Bureau contracts in favor of Thompson's construction firm.

Snow Blanket Anyway.

OMAHA, Nebr., March 17—Nebraska is covered with a blanket of from half a foot to several feet of snow today. The snow began falling Sunday morning and will continue over most of the state today, weather bureau officials said.

BE SURE TO SEE
The New Disciple
Labor's Own Photoplay

Answers the Eternal question.
Shows the activities of organized labor in a true and unbiased light.
Opposes the so-called American plan and the open shop.

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With the Approval of the Chicago Fed. of Labor
Matinee and Evening
Now Showing Daily

TEAPOT SCANDAL HAS NOTHING ON MISSOURI GRAFT

Politicians Soaked in Beer Graft

By MARTIN A. DILLMON.
(Special to The Daily Worker)

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 17.—Attention of the Missouri citizenry has been attracted from the Teapot Domo scandal at Washington to wholesale bribery and political corruption within their own state. Several perfectly good political reputations are threatened with disaster as a result of the confession of a St. Louis brewer, that he paid large sums of money to certain state officials for "protection" in the manufacture of real beer.

For sometime past rumors had been afloat to the effect that "protected" beer was being widely sold in this city. The rumor reached Washington, and federal investigators were dispatched to St. Louis intending to raid the Griesedick brewery, which was under suspicion. Evidently there was a leak somewhere and state dry agents made a spontaneous raid on the brewery and confiscated a huge quantity of bottled beer.

One Dollar a Case.

Taken into custody, officials of the brewery made confessions in which they said they paid $1 for each case of real beer sent out of the brewery on the condition that there would be no intereference from dry enforcement agents. During a period of fourteen weeks, the confession says, about 15,000 cases of protected beer were sold by the brewery for a total of approximately $60,000, of which $15,000 was paid in bribe for protection. The confession names the recipient of the bribe money as "a prominent state official."

The "prominent state official," according to the confession, took the lead by proposing to the brewers that they resume the production of real beer, for which the firm had paid fine and penalties of $17,000 as a result of a previous raid. The state official, the confession continues, professed to be acting for another state official and for a third party in official position. He further represented to Griesedick, according to the confession, that two other St. Louis breweries were being protected for cash, and that "he could take on one more brewery."

Brewers Squealed.

The brewer was told his "protection" would cost him $1 for each case of real beer sold, and that in consideration of the bribe, he would not be molested. "I accepted the proposed terms and began the manufacture of beer," the brewer says. Several times the brewer complained to the bribe taker that $1 a case for protection was excessive and did not leave the brewery a fair profit, risk considered. The "prominent state official" refused to consent to a reduction, and collected his graft until the raid, February 21.

Following promptly the brewer's accusation of the mysterious "prominent state official," Charles S. Prather, State Food and Drug commissioner, handed Gov. Hyde his resignation. Prather is known as a close pal of the governor, and has been regarded as his confidential political adviser. Prather figured in the Lowden slush fund scandal in the Republican national convention, 1920, the result of which sent Warren G. Harding to Washington as President of the United States.

Labor Head Mentioned

The name of Heber Nations, state labor commissioner, has been mentioned in the investigation of the bribe ring. He is a brother of Gus O. Nation, chief of prohibition agents in St. Louis. Both Nations and Prather are appointees of Gov. Hyde. Prather received a re-appointment last June for a four-year term. Nations was appointed by the governor last year.

With several other appointees of the governor under fire, including the recent charges that revolting conditions exist in some of the state penal institutions, and with the explosion of the beer scandal, it is recalled that Arthur M. Hyde made his race for governor on a "housecleaning" platform. Hyde waged a sham battle with some of the unpopular men in the Republican party, of which he is a member, and walked into office hands down.

Hyde captured many votes on his mock pretenses as a "friend" of labor. That friendship was demonstrated when he lent state troops to the railroad companies as scab herders during the strike of shopmen. There was no violence in the strike centers. When it became known that the Governor had ordered out the militia, R. T. Wood, president, Missouri State Federation of Labor, headed a delegation with him to reconsider. But Hyde then was safely in office, election day was far distant, and he laughed the labor men out of court.

Labor Union Foe

Filling a vacancy on the St. Louis Police Board, Hyde selected Clarence M. Howard, president, Commonwealth Steel company, an outstanding wage slave owner and a bitter foe of labor unions. At the time of the appointment, Howard's employes were and are yet on strike for union recognition. Protests from Organized Labor were kicked into the discard. Howard may now se the St. Louis police department further his strikebreaking ex-

MENTIONING THE MOVIES

By PROJECTOR.

"NEW DISCIPLE"—LABOR FILM.

After a constant stream of hostile pro-plute propaganda films it is a pleasant relief to see a "labor film," even tho its ideology be wishy-washy and its technique imperfect. "The New Disciple," revived by the Chicago Federation of Labor for a run at the Aryan Grotto, is one of three pictures made under labor auspices and with the backing of the A. F. of L. It tells a good labor story: a small capitalist, enriched by war profiteering, widens the gap that separates him from his erstwhile fellow-workers, and listens to the advice of the Big Business representative who secretly plots his ruin. There is an unsuccessful strike and a lockout and some good material against the so-called "American Plan." Finally the schemes of the Trust to buy up the plant and dismantle it are thwarted by the local business men and farmers who see their own ruin if the wage-workers do not quickly get back under the yoke of exploitation.

But the film does not say it that way. Its ideology would certainly not stand the test of Communist principle, from Main Title to "The End" it reeks with the "social compact" reformist viewpoint of those who call their unionism "pure and simple." The picture is just this—pure enough for the babies and simple, too,—too simple. It even has the praise of Sam Gompers.

The main title, specially made for the Chicago presentation, is a gem of fundamental misunderstanding. It is almost impossible to credit to John Fitzpatrick, whose excellent statement on the need of a labor press immediately follows, the authorship of such inane bosh. "Strife often follows misunderstanding," begins the title, and goes on to justify the mere existence of the labor movement because "it enlists the thoughts, energies and ideals of great numbers" who seek protection against "employers who seek profits so greedily that they disregard the welfare" (of the worker). "The New Disciple," it concludes, "has a purpose in society. It is to help bring about a public understanding of labor and unionism to the end that ignorance and bigotry may not be used by selfish individuals to fan the flames of industrial antagonism."

Not a word of class conflict of economic interest inherent in the wage system as the explanation of "industrial antagonism!" It is all due to "misunderstanding" and "selfish individuals" who use "ignorance and bigotry" to fan the flames of class war. Precisely the charge made by the Chamber of Commerce against the labor movement!

This main title is truly the keynote thruout the picture and at times the attitude is entirely naive. Woodrow Wilson's "The New Freedom," is referred to constantly thruout the film and the advertisement indicates that the picture is founded on this bunk book. The picture cannot rise much higher than the meagre intellectual and ideological foundations upon which it is built.

There is nothing wrong with the picture except its little faulty lighting on interior sets. The acting and casting, generally is superb. The actors are finely chary and make-up and behave like real human beings. But the titles! The many different varieties indicate that many changes have been made during the life of the picture, probably to adapt it to different audiences. This last adaptation must have been the least successful of all since a very small crowd came out to the first performances despite the backing of the Chicago Federation of Labor. Bad weather might have contributed to keeping the attendance small. Two musical numbers and a Musicians' Union band rounded out the program.

This picture could be titled into a ripping picture. But it would take a straight class struggle viewpoint to put the lacking punch into it. When it was first produced Woodrow's sacred passages and his sanctified phiz may have been desirable camouflage to get it passed by censors and such. But today, when worker and farmer has his back to the wall, such stuff misses fire. A labor picture today must have fire, it must have punch. But even as it is "The New Disciple" is a pleasant relief from the puerile stuff fed us by the commercial producers, and Daily Worker readers will spend an enjoyable evening at the Grotto during its run. Any effort at labor film production deserves the support of every worker, and it is to be expected that our first efforts in this field will leave some things to be desired.

Czech "Oil" Scandal Forces Resignations of Dollar Statesmen

PRAGUE, March 17.—In connection with the scandalous implication of the Czechoslovak government in their little teapottery—this time an affair of a corrupt deal in alcohol—Communists in parliament here placed a souvenir upon the bench of Prime Minister Svehla.

The souvenir consisted of a whisky flash, filled with wood alcohol. The indignant premier swept the flask from his desk, spilling the contents upon his colleagues. Confusion ensued.

The scandal involves the sale of adulterated spirits, mostly for military purposes, to the army, with the knowledge of cabinet members. It is alleged that many aviators met death, owing to the fraudulent gasoline used in their machines. The senate president and one cabinet minister have resigned.

CITIZENS CAN BE DEPORTED UNDER IMMIGRATION BILL

"Joker" Paves Way for Grossest Tyranny

A joker in the Administration's Immigration Bill which by two words would "permit the wholesale deportation of aliens and indeed of American citizens and would subvert all settled principles of procedure" was revealed at a hearing before the Senate Committee on Immigration by Walter Pollak, New York attorney, representing the American Civil Liberties Union.

The joker, according to the union, is contained in section 23 of the bill, which puts the burden of proof on any individual whose right "to remain in the United States" is challenged. According to the argument presented to the committee, it applies equally to citizens and aliens, and would require anyone challenged to prepare an elaborate defense of his right to remain in this country.

Liberties Union Fight.

A brief on the law and the practical dangers of the section by Walter Pollak and Albert DeSilver was submitted to the Senate Committee on behalf of the American Civil Liberties Union, with the request that the words "or remain" be stricken from the bill.

Under this section, the attorneys declare, the mere change of a deportable offense against an American citizen or an alien would force upon him the burden of proving his innocence, "contrary to the presumption of innocence, one of the strongest known to law."

"A woman could be deported unless she could prove that four, or five years before, and at a place perhaps 3,000 miles away, she had not been guilty of prostitution or some connection with prostitution," the brief states. "A man who lives in Portland, Maine, might be suddenly threatened with deportation in Galveston, Texas, by reason of some occurrence, real or fancied, in Seattle, Washington."

The brief makes five points against the section. They are:

Unconstitutional.

1st. It would make possible deportations in the entire absence of evidence and would therefore be unconstitutional;

2nd. It would violate all settled practices and presumption of orderly procedure;

3rd. It is inconsistent with basic principles of both constitutional and common law, and would create immeasurable confusion in practice;

4th. It would involve intolerable hardship to poor and obscure persons and pave the way for private and official corruption and tyranny;

5th. It is without example in our jurisprudence; the Chinese Exclusion Act—which provides for judicial and not summary administrative action and affords the alien a definite mechanism for establishing his right—constitutes no precedent.

Citizens or aliens challenged to prove their right to remain in the United States would have to prove their sanity, freedom from disease, and innocence of crime, according to the attorneys. "The citizen or alien can be deported even if there are no witnesses against him. There may even be no hearing in the case. He will lose his right to remain in the United States altho there is not one scrap of evidence against him. The mere fact that there is no evidence in his favor will be fatal."

Russian Workers Send Contribution To Daily Worker

How much importance the militant workers of the world and particularly the militant workers of Russia attach to the success and establishment of the DAILY WORKER is indicated by the action taken recently by a group of Russian workers in Soviet Russia.

Great enthusiasm has been manifested in Soviet Russia over the establishment and the successful beginning made by the DAILY WORKER and in order to back up enthusiasm by deeds, a small group of Russian toilers raised among themselves the sum of $61.00 which they have sent to the DAILY WORKER thru Comrade Leo Wishnak, representative of the JEWISH DAILY FREIHEIT. "The rank and file of the Russian workers is tremendously enthusiastic over the showing made by the DAILY WORKER, said Comrade Wishnak, in making the remittance to the DAILY WORKER.

While the leaders of the Russian government have also expressed themselves on the importance of the establishment of a daily communist newspaper in the English language, it was surprising to many to note how much interest all of the workers in Russia have been taking in the success of the DAILY WORKER. To them it is a revolutionary event of the greatest importance and they were very proud that out of their small means they have been able to collect $61.000 which measured by the Russian buying power of this amount of the money is a very large sum.

CHARKOFF, Mar. 17.—The Central Committee for the fight against unemployment appropriated 298,000 gold rubles for the needs of the Odessa, Kieff, Charkoff and Ekaterinoslav labor exchanges.

ECONOMIC SUICIDE FOR NEGROES TO OPPOSE UNIONISM, SAYS NATION

Opposing labor unionism is economic suicide for Negroes, says the New York Nation, in an editorial commenting on the following declaration against unionism and "economic radicalism" which passed the reactionary Negro Press Association's convention at Nashville, Tenn.:

Be it resolved, That it be the policy of the National Negro Press Asociation, in its efforts to husband strength in and further the industrial destinies of our people, that we as vendors of news will discourage and discredit all forms of unionism and economic radicalism.

The Nation's comment follows:

Fortunately for the Negro the National Negro Press Association is not representative of the entire press of the Race. For to oppose unionism among Negroes is to advocate a form of economic race suicide. The African Negro belongs by compulsion to the working class, and the color of his skin wins him preference from his employer only if it means that he will work for a lower wage. The open shop employers in the North who encourage Negro labor do so because for the present it is unorganized and therefore cheap. The Negro can fortify his industrial position only by alliance with his white fellow-workers. That has not always been easy; but the bars are falling. The American Federation of Labor has officially indorsed the policy of organizing colored workers on an equal basis with white, and some unions, like the Molders, are justly proud of their record of no race discrimination. The Negroes, too, are learning the old American lesson that in union is strength. The extraordinary "Negro Sanhedrin" recently held at Chicago was one symptom of the growing race consciousness; the resolution advocating unionization which almost passed that conference, made up largely of conservative Negro organizations, was another sign of progress.

In Honor of Lenin.

MOSCOW, Mar. 17.—The Pravda is running every day a few columns in memory of Lenin, where reports of official action in connection with the immortalization of his name are printed, also incidents of his life are related by soldiers, workers and peasants. A Lenin Institute has been created by order of the government.

Conductors' Vice-President Dies.

ST. LOUIS, March 17.—William C. Turner, Order of Railway Conductors, died at his home here last week at the age of 68. He was elected grand lodge officer in 1913. For many years the deceased had been chairman of conductors on the Missouri Pacific. He is survived by the widow, one son and two daughters.

Can't Forget Englewood.

When the list of meeting places of the Chicago branches of the Young Workers League was published, the Englewood branch was omitted. Englewood branch meets at Prospect Hall, 64th St. and Ashland Ave., on the second and fourth Thursday of each month.

Chicago's Contest For 1,000 Subs Was a Whiz; Heinrichson Winning; Race For Second Thousand Begins

Tabulation of the scores of Chicago's campaign contest for "1,000 New Subscribers by March 10th", has been concluded. John Heinrichson of the Englewood English Branch leads the list with exactly 400 points to his credit, and in appreciation of his efforts, received a Remington Portable Typewriter given by THE DAILY WORKER.

The second prize, a Gold Watch, goes to Comrade Plav, of the Northwest English Branch, with a score of 144 points. Anna Fox, leading subscription getter of the Douglas Park English Branch, with 88 points, receives a fountain pen as third prize.

Englewood Scores 460 Points.

The Englewood Branch, scoring 460 points, easily carries off the prize offered for English Branches, a fine framed picture of Nicolai Lenin. A similar prize goes to the West Side Scandinavian Branch, which stands at the head of the list of the Language Branches with 69 points. The latter branch is one of the smallest branches in the city, with but 10 members. Considering its small membership, the score can be considered as a creditable showing for the branch.

Another Scandinavian Branch, the Lake View Branch, wins second prize, a slightly smaller framed picture of Lenin. This branch is also one of the smaller ones and considering the fact that most of its members can barely get along in the English language, the score is very good.

John Reed Branch Wins.

A similar prize as that given to the leading English and Language Branches, goes to the John Reed Branch, the leading booster among Young Workers League Branches.

Honorable mention must be made for the efforts of the Irving Park, Douglas Park, and Northwest English Branches, whose scores have been increased considerably during the last two weeks of the contest. This indicates a greater competition for the new contest starting today. The Northwest Russian, Karl Marx Scandanavian, and First South Slavic Branches, while not carrying off any prizes, have made fairly good showings.

So much for the contest that is concluded. Preparations for the new contest for 10,000 new subscribers by June 15, have been made and Chicago considers that its quota, one-tenth of the total set as a minimum by the DAILY WORKER office, is easily within its reach.

The special two-months trial subscription, should make it possible for Chicago to reach the figure of 1,000 new subscribers long before the contest closes but yearly subscriptions will be emphasized. The special offer to subscription getters, in the way of half-year subs for either the Liberator, the Labor Herald, and Soviet Russia Pictorial, leading magazines in their respective fields, will serve as a special inducement.

Keep Old Subscribers.

In addition to getting new subs for the DAILY WORKER, Chicago is paying special attention to keeping its old readers on the list. Every subscriber is visited by city DAILY WORKER boosters before the subscription expires and thus very few subscribers are lost. Comments of old subscribers on the merits of the DAILY WORKER as the ONE Daily in the English language representing and furthering the interests of city and farm workers in the United States, serves as a great help in getting renewals and new subscriptions. Getting names of friends of present subscribers boosts the number of new readers of the DAILY WORKER.

A prize for the highest individual DAILY WORKER booster in the form of a very fine camera, has been donated by Comrade Milson of the First South Slavic Branch. With the DAILY WORKER moving into its new home very shortly—still greater enthusiasm for the Daily is noted and the list of active boosters is on the increase.

Labor Organization Is Negroes' Hope, Despite Urban Leaguers; Very Few Get $1,000 Per Year

The economic conditions which face the Negro in industry to a large extent determine the standard of living of the Negro family, and hence must be considered in any discussion of the Negro housing problem.

The Negro, who is forced to live in the worst dwellings in the city, is at the bottom of the ladder as a wage earner in American industry.

A family of three cannot live decently with sufficient nourishment for a fair amount of health and efficiency, on less than $1,800 a year, according to the United States Department of Labor.

And yet the latest income tax figures show that less than six per cent of all the country's wage earners are receiving a salary of $1,000 or more.

Under $1,000 a Year.

Under five per cent of America's Negro wage-earners receive a salary of $1,000 or more, which is 800 dollars less than the minimum amount required to live decently.

Over half the colored women who are wage earners are mothers also. They have the burden of industry, the burden of motherhood and the burden of race prejudice as well as the burden of the wage earner's world. Is it any wonder that the Negro homes are in such a terrible state and that the Negro family life is being destroyed?

The Negroes' only protection is by legislation and organization, we learn from Mrs. Humphrey Ward, who made a study of this subject. "The standard of living is being raised, if at all," Mrs. Ward tells us, "by the organized effort of the Negro workers themselves."

Must Organize.

"In the wage earning world the Negro worker must forget his past and press on toward better and better conditions with the white workers," a recent investigator of Negro wage earning conditions declares. "If the white workers do not receive him, he must organize on his own account and cease being the cheap and exploited worker. He must make the white workers recognize him as a fellow in the struggle toward a higher social and industrial life. Workers dare not longer fight each other in this industrial world of competition and monopoly.

"They must organize and demand for each class and group of workers the same standards. Humanity is of greater worth than property. Not stocks and bonds but human beings of a high standard should be the national asset."

The Negro workers are paid such low wages that they cannot afford to rent adequate and sanitary dwellings, even when such are available. That is why the Workers Party and the African Blood Brotherhood at the recent All-Race Sanhedrin, showed the necesity for an alliance between the black and white workers, at the same time that it scored the reactionary real estate sharks who sabotaged the fight against segregation at the Congress, and condemned the chamber of commerce interests that sabotaged efforts to place the Sanhedrin on record for solidarity between the oppressed of both races.

Quiz Urban Leaguer.

It will be remembered that the social welfare type of leaders at the Sanhedrin, such as Dean Kelly Miller, tried to keep the labor issue off the floor. It was in an effort to determine the position of the social welfare people that the DAILY WORKER secured an interview with A. C. Thayer of the Urban League, a member of the recent Lowden Commission on Race Relationships.

Mr. Thayer willingly admitted that a terrible housing crisis prevails at this time among the Negroes in Chicago. He told the DAILY WORKER reporter how many of the Negroes have members of their families sleeping in bathtubs. "Nine out of ten families in the Negro quarters have taken in lodgers," Mr. Thayer declared. He conceded after a long questioning that they have taken in lodgers not only because of over-crowded quarters, but because the wages of the Negroes are so low that they must take in lodgers to pay their excessive high rents.

Soft Pedals Wage Issue.

For some reason or other, the Urban League representative did not want to admit that the wages of the Negroes were lower than wages of the whites. Finally it was dragged out of him that very few trades are open to the Negroes. "I have now several trained stenographers and accountants whom I have been unable to place," he said, "and if I did secure them jobs they would have to work at lower wages than the whites receive for the same work. However, when we secure jobs for unskilled Negroes, they work at the same wages as the whites."

"The Negro is pushed from two sides," Mr. Thayer continued. "He not only must pay to both white and Negro landlords higher rents in restricted areas, but he finds it difficult to secure jobs for which he is trained and must work at the very lowest wages in unpleasant positions. The only remedy I see for the present housing crisis is publicity."

What About Organization?

The DAILY WORKER agrees with the Urban League in describing the condition of the Negro as deplorable, and it is glad that the Urban League has from time to time in the past, conducted extensive housing surveys which prove the Negroes are living at a lower standard than the whites, and paying higher rents. But the DAILY WORKER does not agree that publicity is the only remedy for the housing evils, and it has a few questions to ask the Urban League.

Why is the Urban League so passive in ORGANIZING the Negroes to fight their own battles for better economic conditions? Is the Urban League an employment bureau for securing cheap Negro labor for the employers?

The DAILY WORKER is informed that Mr. Hill, head of the Urban League, has gone on record as being in favor of the Negro girls acting as strikebreakers in the present garment strike in Chicago. The DAILY WORKER wants to know if the organizations like the Urban League have as their directors large Negro landlords who are reaping a golden harvest from the congested housing situation.

Can't Trust Scab Agents.

The Negro workers of Chicago must learn that they cannot put any faith in prominent members of their community who are always willing to sell them out to gain profits for themselves. How can the workers expect aid from members of their race who advocate scabbing on a union which contains many Negro members? The Negroes are pleased to go to fashion shows, and see the clothes worn by a woman who made a million dollars off of them. The Associated Business Clubs, and various church and civic organizations make good reading in the paper.

But the Negro workers have nothing in common with leagues and societies that profiteer on them. They can expect no material help from strike-breakers, grafting landlords, bribe-taking politicians, keepers of dens of vice, and large property owners. Chicago's Negro workers must help themselves.

NORWAY HARBOR STRIKE FORCES COAL RATIONING

Bosses Retaliate by Big Lockouts

By PAUL HOYER.
(Staff Correspondent of The Federated Press)

CHRISTIANIA, Norway, Mar. 17.—The employers of Norway have embarked upon a great offensive. Thirty thousand men have just been locked out, a second batch of 35,000 are expected to be locked out soon.

The rumpus started with a strike of the harbor workers. The unions had taken the usual course prescribed by law and had tried to arrive at an agreement with the bosses. The question was chiefly one of higher wages. The harbor workers contended that, since the government had embarked upon a policy of higher import duties, they must have higher wages to cope with the increased cost of living.

Bosses Stiff-Necked.

The bosses, fearing that the granting of the demand of the harbor workers would lead to a demand for increased wages all around, declined.

While negotiations were in progress between the two parties, the bosses suddenly appeared with an entirely new and unheard-of demand. They insisted that a clause be inserted in the new agreement, by which the unions were to agree to deposit a sum of money in a bank, this money to be paid over to the employers in the event of unauthorized and "unnecessary" strikes breaking out. The unions were even to make themselves responsible financially for unorganized workers. The unions declined and the lockout resulted.

24,000 Locked Out.

The trades affected by the first lockout of 24,000 are: Building trades, masons, shoe factories, textile, tobacco, furniture factories, mining industry, sawmills, tailors, and dynamite industry. The further lockout involved brewery workers, the electro-chemical industry, the typographical trades (with the exception of the newspapers) and chocolate manufacture.

It is evident that the bosses are trying to use the economic crisis of Norway—there are already 19,000 jobless out of a population of 2,500,000—for forcing the workers to their knees.

Meanwhile the strike of the harbor workers is making life so serious in Norway that coal has had to be rationed.

Woman Violin Champ Performs Difficult Scotch Fantasia

By ALFRED V. FRANKENSTEIN.

Olga Eitner, winner in the violin section of the Society of American Musicians' contest, was soloist with the Chicago Symphony orchestra at the popular concert in Orchestra Hall, last Thursday night. Of late there has been an epidemic of women violinists, and two, Erika Morini and Cecilia Hansen, have become quite well known. Miss Eitner's performance of the difficult and wild music of the Bruch Scotch fantasia showed her to have much of the warmth and beautiful interpretation of Miss Hansen, coupled with much of the brilliance and cold fireworks of Erika Morini.

The orchestral part of the program was mainly given over to light music. There was the brilliant overture to Mignon, by Thomas, and the tinselled "Nutcracker" suite of Chaykovski. Edward MacDowell's A Minor suite is a romantic set of pastoral pictures. "A Sketch of the Steppes of Central Asia," by Alexander Borodin, that queer Russian chemist-musician, a melancholic description of desert plains completed the program.

Better Than Balzac

To the DAILY WORKER:—Am reading "A Week." The author certainly does paint the actors in glowing colors. I think it is as good if not better than "The Chouans," a French Revolution story, by Balzac. The author has all the present day writers beaten to a frazzle, not counting Jack London.—W. J. D.

Every new DAILY WORKER reader means a new recruit in the ranks of militant labor.

Negroes Mostly Workers

LESS than five per cent of the Negro wage earners of this country earn more than $1,000 a year in wages, altho the United States Department of Labor finds that a family of three cannot live decently on less than $1,800 a year. Negro workingmen are forced to take lodgers into their already crowded homes to offset the starvation wages they receive, and to pay their high rents. The Negro welfare organizations tell the DAILY WORKER there is no solution to landlord profiteering and low wages except publicity. They do nothing to really organize the Negro workers. Is this because the welfare workers themselves are real estate owners who are reaping profits of the working class members of their race? Can the Negro workers expect real help from clubs and societies that are quietly fleecing them behind their backs? The DAILY WORKER investigator does not think so.

Constitution of Miners' Union and Rights of Membership Are Violated By the Pay-Roll Vote

By J. A. HAMILTON.

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PITTSBURGH, Pa., March 17.—What the Lewis machine must have in a United Mine Workers' convention is control of enough delegates and votes to decide the action of the convention on important matters.

District Five, Western Pennsylvania, has long been a source of supply for these delegates and votes. But the strong progressive wave in that district put the machine into difficult straits when preparing for the 1924 convention.

It was unable to carry the vote of the District Five delegation strongly for the machine as has been the rule in the past.

An unofficial count of the roll-call vote on the removal of the appointive power of the International President shows 197 votes for the machine and 218 against it. In the 1922 convention the District Five delegation voted on the Howat case, 231 with the machine and 135 against; in the 1921 Convention, on the Howat case, 264 with and 130 against.

Thus a machine majority of 134 votes in 1921, and of 96 in 1922 was turned by 1924 into a progressive majority of 21, a change in sentiment of 155 votes from 1921 and 117 votes from 1922.

Machine Violates Constitution.

When the sources of these 197 machine votes are examined, it is seen that to run up this total the machine indisputably violated the Constitution in some cases; almost certainly violated it in others; and perverted it in others; in order to defeat the wishes of the rank and file.

The whole system of pay-roll representation is contrary to the interests of the membership. To speak of one of the pay-roll "representing" a certain local union is to joke; the pay-roll represents neither the locals from which they have credentials, nor the interests of the membership as a whole, but solely the Lewis machine. Out of the 197 machine votes, 109 were cast by elected or appointed employes or well-known henchmen of the machine and out of the 109 votes, 63 were illegal or questionable. Most or all of these votes would not have been cast at all had the constitution been complied with and had the system of pay-roll misrepresentation not been in vogue; or at least the machine would have had a considerable amount of trouble to secure the votes.

The other 46 pay-roll votes and the 88 machine votes by rank and file delegates by no means indicate that the sentiment of the members for whom these votes were cast, was in accordance with the machine on the appointive power issue.

Preponderance of Pay-Rollers.

When a member of the pay-roll by hook or crook gets a credential from a local, there is one or more votes cinched for the machine on anything or everything. A rank and file delegate even tho friendly with the machine is more or less subject to being influenced by fear of the membership of his local union. The pay-roll delegate is little bothered by what one or two locals think.

When the delegates get to the convention they find that for every two or three rank and file delegates there is a pay-roller. The District five delegation included 169 delegates of which 39 were appointed or elected officials, 110 were well-known henchmen of the machine, and 120 were from the rank and file. There was thus a quite sufficient force of pay-rollers to keep in touch with all the rank and file delegates and to keep under control all delegates subject to any of the many forms of influence the machine knows how to exert.

The methods used by the District Five delegation to roll up the votes are typical of what the Lewis machine does thruout the union whenever the occasion demands and wherever the opportunity affords. Not only is the District Five Administration responsible but the International Administration is more responsible for allowing and encouraging the manufacture of votes in a subordinate division and for profiting from the results.

In some districts, for example in Illinois the manufacture of votes does not go on as it does in District Five and other sections. But it is of vital interest to the Illinois miners that District Five and other such sections be cleaned up because otherwise the Lewis machine will be able indefinitely to manufacture and control enough votes to overcome a very strong opposition from Illinois and other states.

Illegal Votes—Delinquent Locals.

Article XII, Section 6 of the International Constitution states, "Any Local union becoming delinquent must comply with Section 18 of Article 14 and be in good standing for four months previous to the month in which the Convention is held, before it will be entitled to representation."

A local delinquent Sept. 1, 1923 or becoming so later would not be entitled to representation because even tho it would comply with Article 14, Section 18, it would not be in good standing for the required four months, the convention having been held in January. Nevertheless, there were delegates seated from four locals which were on the delinqent list Jan. 17, 1924. These locals are 1372 Cecil; 2555, Bridgeville; 3140 Vandergrift; and 3303 Imperial, all "represented" by the pay-roll outfit.

Illegal Votes By Appointed Employes.

Article XII, Section 10 states, "No appointed employe of the organization shall be delegate from any other local union than his own." The pay-roll bunch transfer their membership whenever the interests of the machine demand it so it is hard to tell in what local a certain one holds membership at present. But when an appointed employe represents more than one local, he is clearly and indisputably violating this section of the Constitution.

Four District Organizers and one International appointed employe each represented more than one local thus casting illegal votes to the number of 10, and representing illegally 8 locals. (Organizers Frank Dobbins, 3143 and 4370; Jas. Malone, 2501, 274, 2271, 2597; John Busarell, 1046, 4001, 1589; Robt. Gaitens, 1247, 3141; Convention Sergeant-at-Arms Thos. Dobbins, 3081, 3149.)

Mine On Strike.

2230 belongs to Lilly Mine, West Brownsville where there has been a strike since the spring of 1923. Reports are conflicting about the status of this strike, but it seems that the mine is operating, and that many of the original strikers are no longer on strike. It is doubtful if there are enough on strike to be entitled to two votes, after 8 or 9 months with mines working all around. Many would leave for other mines. This local paid on 217 men the six months ending Jan. 1, 1923, before the strike started.

Questionable Votes By Appointees.

Eleven locals with thirteen votes were represented by appointed employes who formerly belonged to other locals. If any of these employes did not belong to the local represented, the vote was illegal; and even if they all did belong, the fact remains that their transfer of membership was merely for the purpose of being able to better serve the machine and defeat the interests of the membership. (Frank Dobbins, 3143; Carlile Wolcutt, 4338; Percy Thompson, 4874; Thos. Naylor, 1678; Jas. Riach, 408; David Hickey, 2932; F. P. Hanaway, 3882; John Grecula, 2682; Pete Maracini, 4840; Thos. Dobbins, 3081; Bozo Damich, 963.)

Article XIV, Section 1 states, "Local Unions shall be composed of ten or more workmen, skilled and unskilled, working in or around coal mines, coal washers, or coke ovens."

Section 11 states, "Any member becoming three months in arrears for dues and assessments, unless officially exonerated from the payment of same, shall forfeit his membership." Section 23, provides for exoneration only for those who have not worked more than four days in the month.

Machine Performs Miracles.

The pay-roll "represented" 15 locals, with 17 votes, which are located at non-union or abandoned or long-idle mines. Two of these locals (3149 and 3521, 2 votes each) have appeared in no tax report as far back as the one for six months ending Jan. 31, 1920. Eight have paid nothing since July 31, 1921; (1201, abandoned; 3081, 3138, 4652, 3143, 3983, 3140, at non-union mines; and 963 at Manown mine, now part of Mongah mine, local union 408). One (4400) has paid nothing since Jan. 31, 1922. The other four (3141, and 849 at non-union mines; 2501 and 1372 at long-idle mines) have since July 31, 1921, paid tax regularly or now and then but only on an average of less than ten members.

Every one of these 15 locals has thus for years been composed entirely or almost entirely of exonerated members. If there really are the number of exonerated members in these locals which the machine claims there [illegible] when it represents these locals, it is a miracle how they can live so long without work.

It may well be doubted whether there are really enough members in any of these locals to entitle them to existence.

What Does This Mean?

Local 849 is at Albany mine, near Brownsville, which has been non-union for years, if not thruout its existence. 3149 is at Brackenridge, where Fannie Sellins was murdered by a company thug Aug. 26, 1919, during an attempt to establish the union. According to reports this ended the campaign, with the exception of passing on some relief in a very loose manner. 3521 is at Natrona, whose one or two mines have been non-union for years, if not during their existence.

The other non-union mines are in the Kiskiminetas River Valley which was once well organized.

In the report for the six months ending July 31, 1921, 22 Kiski locals appear, paying tax equivalent to 1482 members. In the reports since that time, from 2 to 5 locals appear, paying on from 5 to 160 members in the various reports. This has been due to the action of the Hicks Coal Co., the chief operator in this field, which broke the contract before its expiration April 1, 1922, and which with practically all the other operators in the Kiski valley have been able since to establish the open-shop.

"Graveyard" Locals.

The pay-roll "represented" 16 locals which during the year ending July 31, 1923, were real respectable. But in the next four months report, ten of these locals do not appear (3516, 3120, 2597, 2244, 615, 2555, 1247, 3303, 4001, 2728) and the other six paid an unusually low amount of tax (4338, 4874, 4740, 816, 4724, 671). This means that these mines were idle for all or most of this four months, which means for six months before the convention. With mines operating all around these idle mines, there would be very few members left in these locals by the time the convention rolled around. It is therefore extremely probable that at least some of these locals had lost members until they did not have left the required ten members, and were therefore unentitled to representation in the convention. Sixteen votes from these.

"Peanut" Locals.

The pay-roll "represented" 20 locals with 20 votes which in the year and for months ending Nov. 30, 1923, paid tax equivalent to an average membership of 50 or less. (3128, 5027, 3214, 4223, 5116, 2456, 2367, 3123, 4219, 3716, 1943, 4808, 5626, 2932, 4993, 4325, 5533, 1361, 4370, 5180). Such locals are constitutionally entitled to representation, even tho the membership is only ten, (Article XII, Section 2) and can combine with other small locals to send a delegate (Section 5), and by custom, a small local is often represented by a delegate from a local of more than the one hundred membership specified in Section 5. But in practice, very few locals of less than 100 members, let alone less than 50, are represented if left to themselves.

The Constitution exempts them from penalty for failure to be represented; and the burden of the delegate's hotel and wages, the bother of combining with other locals, and the knowledge that the small local does not have much influence, act together to keep the locals from sending delegates from their membership.

But one of the pay-roll can easily get credentials from these small locals because it costs the local nothing, and thus add to the machine vote in the convention votes which would not be cast at all did the pay-roll system of representation not exist.

The "representing" of these "peanut" locals is all the worse because of the unusually small number of members represented by a vote. These 20 locals paid tax according to the last report equivalent to a total average membership of 515, while 10 locals in the Canonsburg section whose 20 votes were cast against the machine, paid on an average membership of 2167. It would be possible for 200 members in 20 locals of ten members each to exert as much influence in the convention as 3000 members in 20 locals of 150 members each; each local is entitled to one delegate and one vote. Ordinarily the small local however, will not be represented; but the machine upsets the rule and perverts the constitution to help defeat the wishes of the membership.

Remove Violators From Office.

The violations of the constitution and the rights of the membership pointed out herein should be sufficient grounds for removing the whole District and International Administrations. They are jointly responsible, either for actually committing violations or for aiding and abetting them or for failing to protest against and stop them.

Amend the Constitution.

It will be very difficult to prevent these violations as long as elected and appointed officials are allowed to act as delegates. A constitutional amendment should be made to prevent anyone on the pay-roll from being a delegate. Any official or employe whose knowledge or advices can benefit the convention can be allowed to speak but not to vote. This would not prevent the President and Secretary from exercising their present duties; they do not need to be delegates.

The present procedure for securing exoneration is very loose. It is doubtless all right except when it comes to establishing the membership of the local for election or convention purposes. A provision should be adopted requiring the request for exoneration for members who will be entitled to vote in district and national elections, or entitled to representation in a convention, to specify the names and addresses of the persons applied for. This list should be sworn to by the local officers.

A provision should be adopted permitting any delegate to inspect the credentials of the delegates, and the sworn applications for exoneration.

At present one is led to doubt whether there are really any credentials from some of these flunky locals. No one but the machine ever sees the credentials.

The credential report should also be required to give more information. It should show for each local the number of paid and number of exonerated members entitled to representation, and in the case of a local in which all or a part of its vote depends on the exonerated members, the report should state why these men have been exonerated. The report should also contain a list of the men representing more than one local with the numbers of the different locals he represents.

The constitution is loose regarding the disposition of the charter of a dead local. As soon as the membership falls below ten for a certain time, say three months, for any reason, the charter should automatically be suspended and the International Secretary should be required to publish the fact. Then if the membership remains below ten for an additional period of say three months the charter should be automatically revoked.

At present the disposition of such local is left to the discretion of the International President who has the sole right to revoke charters, but is not given any instructions as to the use of this power.

When a local's paid membership for a certain period is less than ten, say for six months, the local should be investigated to see if there are really enough persons entitled to exoneration to keep the local alive. If so, the local officers should be required to furnish a sworn list of the names and addresses of all exonerated members, and the fact should be published that the local has been found to be still in existence.

The financial reports should be required to include the number of exonerations from each local, and also should give the local number and location of all locals chartered, suspended, revoked, and investigated during the period of the report.

Officials determined to override the wishes of the membership can evade all sorts of constitutional provisions. What is needed is officials who try to serve the membership instead of trying to make the membership serve them.

An Awakened Membership.

To amend the constitution and to elect and retain honest officials requires a membership attentive to the good of the organization. If the membership does not object to being exploited by a corrupt officialdom, there will not be much trouble in finding the officialdom to do the exploiting.

Summary.

Vote of District 5 delegation in 1924 convention:

Class of votes	Locals	Delegates	Votes
Anti-machine	83— 83	83— 83	218—218
Pro-machine—			
Pay-roll voting	82½	47	109
Pay-roll not voting	2	2	2
Rank and file	32½—117	33— 82	88—199
Uncertain, not voting, not entitled	6	4	7
	206	169	424

Pay-roll Vote:

Class	Del.	Loc.	Votes
Dist. 5 elected officials	17	35½	46
Intern'l elected officials	4	10	15
Dist. appointed officials	9	16	20
Intern'l app'ted employees	9	10	14
Henchmen (2 did not vote)	10	13	16
	49	84½	111

Questionable Votes:

	Locals	Votes
Non-union	11	13
Abandoned	4	4
Idle	16	16
"Peanut"	20	20
On strike	1	2
	52	55
Delinquent locals (illegal)	4	4
Illegally by employees	8	10
(Most also in above)	12	14
Votes questionably legal by appointed employees, and list	52	55
Illegal votes not included in list of questionable votes	6	10
TOTAL	58	65

Your Union Meeting

Third Tuesday, March 18, 1924

No.	Name of Local and Place of Meeting.
21	Bricklayers, 912 W. Monroe St.
58	Carpenters, Diversey and Sheffield.
141	Carpenters, 1023 E. 75th St.
272	Carpenters, Moose Hall, Chicago Heig[illegible]
1786	Carpenters, Springfield and 26th.
402	Engineers, 180 W. Washington St.
535	Firemen and Enginemen, 5438 S. Halsted St.
542	Federal Employes, Great Northern Hotel
	Glove Workers' Joint Council, 1710 N. Winchester Ave., 5:30 p. m.
5	Hod Carriers, 225 E. 15th St., Chicago Heights, Ill.
6	Hod Carriers, 814 W. Harrison St.
81	Ladies' Garment Workers, 328 W. Van Buren St.
	Marine Fire and Oilers, 357 N. Clark
147	Painters, 20 W. Randolph St.
180	Painters, N. E. cor. California and Madison.
184	Painters, 6414 S. Halsted St.
191	Painters, N. W. cor. State and 55th.
275	Painters, 220 W. Oak St.
521	Painters, Trumbull and Ogden Ave.
502	Plasterers, Monroe and Peoria Sts.
4	Printers and Die Stampers, 19 W. Adams St.
724	Railway Carmen, 75th and Drexel Ave.
1047	Railway Clerks, 9 S. Clinton St.
2219	Railway Clerks, 509 W. Washington.
703	Teamsters, 159 N. State St.
7	Waiters, 234 W. Randolph St.

(Note—Unless otherwise stated all meetings are at 8 p. m.)

THE POWER COLUMN

Put Your Name on the Honor Roll!

ON Saturday, March 15, the campaign for 10,000 new subscribers for THE DAILY WORKER was opened. On Monday, March 17, the first results of the campaign reached THE DAILY WORKER.

It appears that the employes in the business office are in for a few months of stiff work if the returns keep coming in at the rate in which they have commenced. So far the majority of the new "subs" sold under the special terms of the new drive have been sold by Chicago patriots.

Very likely this is caused by the fact that Chicago has a start on the rest of the country because Chicago readers receive their paper sooner and can get their letters in to THE DAILY WORKER office more quickly. But Chicagoans claim that they are off to a flying start and that they will lead the campaign from start to finish.

* * * *

Watch Friday's Paper for Honor Roll.

IT is impossible to enroll the names of those who have sold subs in this new drive in today's paper. Beginning on Friday, March 21, and continuing every Tuesday and Friday thereafter, the names of the live wires who are making THE DAILY WORKER grow will be published in the Honor Roll.

For more reasons than one the Honor Roll will be an historic document. On it will be enrolled the names of the best fighters in the American labor movement, those who know that there is no better way to build up the militant movement than by increasing THE DAILY WORKER circulation.

Is your name going to be on this Roll of Honor? Sell a subscription to THE DAILY WORKER and put it there. Sell a trial "sub," two months for $1.00; or, better still, sell a year's "sub" at the regular rate and secure for yourself a half-month's sub to "The Labor Herald," "The Liberator" or "Soviet Russia Pictorial," free!

Primaries in North Dakota.

BISMARCK, N. D., March 17.—President Coolidge was a favorite in the betting today to win from Senator Hiram Johnson in the North Dakota primary tomorrow.

Gee! Extra Day of Rest.

LONDON, March 17.—"An extra day's rest" was ordered today for the Prince of Wales and plans for the heir to the British throne returning to London from Aldershot were changed at the last minute.

Murder Follows Murder.

CASPER, Wyo., March 17.—Fred Van Gordon, accused of murdering his wife and their 12 year old son, was shot to death in a gun battle with sheriff Peyton of Douglas, Wyoming, last night.

AUTO INDUSTRY FACING DECLINE, DECLARES OLDS

Says Flivver Business Is Inflated

By LELAND OLDS

(Federated Press Industrial Editor)

Employment in Michigan factories has reached a peak which threatens increasing insecurity to the wage earners in that state, acording to figures made public by J. L. Lovett, general manager, Michigan Manufacturers' Association. He pictures an inflated employment market, especially in the automobile industry. Employes should begin taking steps to protect their interests when the automobile industry reaches the saturation point.

Employment Inflation.

The number employed in Michigan factories, according to Lovett, exceeds that in any previous year in history. The number of workers on the pay rolls is greater even than the number employed during the post-war inflation year, 1919, while nearly twice as much money is being paid out each week in wages.

In Detroit 79 firms employing about two-thirds of the city's industrial workers report approximately 241,000 employers on their pay rolls. On this basis Lovett estimates the total employed by the 3,000 Detroit factories at over 361,000. In 1919 the federal census bureau estimated peak industrial employment of Wayne county, which includes Detroit, at 256,000.

Grand Rapids employment figures show a gain of 5,000 over 1919 altho the furniture industry is operating at not more than 70 per cent of capacity. Flint with a total employment of about 35,000 shows a gain of 15 per cent. Pontiac with a total of 15,000 reports a gain of 10 per cent. Lancaster and Kalamazoo both report gains of 3,000 over 1919. While Jackson reports a gain of 2,000, Battle Creek a gain of 1,000 and Muskegon a gain of 1,000.

Carrying Eggs in One Basket.

A glance at the census of manufacturers would seem to indicate that Michigan is carrying too many eggs in one basket. Like the man who invests the greater part of his savings in a single venture Michigan has invested over half her jobs in the making of automobiles, automobile bodies and accessories. In 1919, according to the census, 197,881 of the 471,242 industrial workers in Michigan were directly engaged in the production of automobiles and auto parts. Since 1919 the automobile industry has grown materially. As a matter of fact 50 per cent of all the workers employed by the automobile industry in the United States now work in Michigan.

Cal Coolidge Cuts Short Interview with The Passion Players

WASHINGTON, March 17.—The president cannot receive public addresses from people of a foreign nation unless presented thru the usual diplomatic channels, President Coolidge declared today in a letter to Anton Lang, the Christus of the famous Oberammergau Passion Players.

The president's letter, which was addressed to Lang in care of the German embassy at Washington, was in explanation of the action of Mr. Coolidge in cutting short the audience which the Passion Players had at the White House on Saturday.

Get unity thru the Labor Party!

LABOR COUNCIL FLASHES S. O. S. FOR RUTHENBERG

Must Have More Funds To Make Appeal

Attorneys' fees and supplementary legal expenses took $2,170 of the $3,991 paid into the Labor Defense Council during the month of February, as shown by the financial statement, just made public. This indicates that unless the returns are increased, the Council will be unable to free itself from the burden of debt which is hampering its operations.

The Labor Defense Council announces that it is in debt to the amount of $7,000.

February's receipts were largely stimulated by the Labor Defense Council's special premium offer, under which everyone selling a full sheet of Ruthenberg Appeal Coupons receives a free copy of Iury Libedinsky's stirring novel "A Week." This is illustrated by the fact that returns from the sale of Ruthenberg Appeal Coupons during the month totaled $1,371, constituting the largest single source of revenue.

Subscription lists were second in amount of revenue produced, accounting for $1,348. Local branches of the Labor Defense Council sent in $1,042 to the National Office as a result of the month's activities. The remaining $209 was realized from trade union contributions, collections at meetings, and contributions from individuals.

Two months ago, the Labor Defense Council announced that it had to have $15,000 by March 1. Only $7,612 has come in since then. The L. D. C. is again sending out the call to GET BEHIND THE RUTHENBERG APPEAL.

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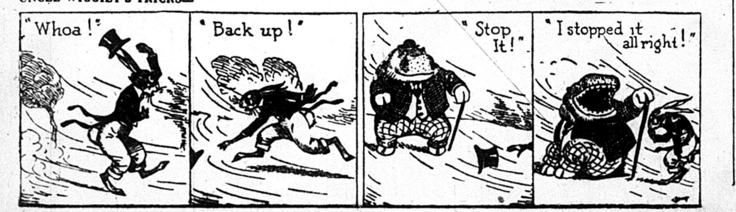
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June 17 and the Next Task

The states where genuine farmer-labor parties exist have united their forces for the gigantic convention that is to be held in the Twin Cities June 17 and hope and enthusiasm now should be the attitude of the militant workers and farmers who have made this tremendously important development possible. They have worked unceasingly to unite the farmer-labor movement of America and they have been successful. Only those who know with what devotion the militants throw themselves into work of this character can have any idea of the strain they have been under. They have had to foresee and forestall the organized campaign of sabotage launched by the disruptionists; they have had to encourage the despondent elements, bolster up the backbones of the weaklings and unite all elements around a minimum program.

The task seemed almost superhuman at times, but it has been accomplished and all over the nation the workers and farmers are looking forward to the convention on June 17 that will be a milestone in the march of the masses to control of their destinies.

There is no longer any doubt that the economic breakdown of American capitalism with its misery for the masses has brought the inevitable but long-awaited move toward mass political expression.

The ravens of the labor movement had said that it could not be done; that unity of the workers and farmers on the political field was a dream and a delusion; that officialdom of both the farmer and worker organizations was against it and that the rank and file would do as they had always done and follow their misleaders. As always, not content with prophecy, the backward and dishonest elements united to justify their predictions. No stone was left unturned in an effort to make abortive the series of unity conferences held in Minnesota; the "menace of Communism" was brought to the center of the stage and from Washington, D. C., to Minneapolis a united front of reactionaries was set up for the purpose of splitting the movement.

The unity conferences are history now and that history records the fact that at the time that the most advanced elements of the workers and farmers of America were striving to forget their differences and unite for joint action against American capitalism the tribe of Gompers, Brown, and Rodriguez, the C. P. P. A.'ers and the so-called liberals, the S. P.'ers and the politicians, were the enemies of the united front.

It is the future that interests us at present. The disrupters and traitors have failed, unity prevails and will be cemented on June 17. The efforts of the militants from now until that date must be directed towards making it the greatest possible success, towards expressing in organizational form and in the platform that will be adopted the needs of the masses whose pressure from below has nullified all attempts to keep them divided.

June 17 must see a convention of such size and unity of thought and purpose that American capitalism as well as the masses will recognize it for the expression of a movement that is here to stay and work and fight until political and economic power in America is in the hands of the workers and farmers.

There is reason now for optimism and the croakers must be discouraged; the progressive elements of the workers and farmers have shown that the bogeymen of American capitalism frighten them no longer.

It is now a question of solidifying the organizations of the workers and farmers and building in every state powerful workingclass parties that after June 17 will be ready to carry on the work for the program that will be endorsed by the greatest mass gathering that America has yet seen.

While the Rev. J. Shera Montgomery, chaplain of the house of representatives, was offering prayer at the recent memorial joint session to the late President Harding among those standing in reverent silence was Harry M. Daugherty. With head slightly stooped and thumbs in his trousers' pockets, he appeared to be offering up a prayer for Burton K. Wheeler.

March 18th is the anniversary of Grover Cleveland's birthday. He was famous for having a good taste in liquor, for wearing a size twenty-two collar and six and a quarter hat. Needless to say he was a 100 per cent American.

The Chicago Tribune in a cartoon advises the democratic and republican parties, represented as fat dogs, that while they quarrel, public confidence, in the form of a rather clean bone, would go to the radical—a skinny dog. The fat dogs are doing a little worrying.

The Bonus Controversy

The tug of war over the bonus is about to come to an end. Unless unforeseen circumstances intervene the question of granting adjusted compensation to the ex-soldiers will come up for settlement in the House of Representatives within a few days.

Thru the medium of the War Finance Corporation the government has granted millions of dollars in bonuses to the big companies for having put their organizations at the disposal of the government during the world war. To be correct, one should state that these corporations were given a chance by the government to clean up billions in profits and then were given a bonus on the side.

The railroad capitalists, the coal magnates, the shipping magnates, the aeroplane manufacturers, and numerous other agencies of the owning class were likewise rewarded in millions for their loyalty which was so profitable to them.

Why then all this noise about the workers and farmers who endangered their lives during the war while the capitalists were staying home and clipping dividends? Why is it that the Wall Street Journal has even stooped to call so patriotic an organization as the American Legion disreputable because of the soldier bonus controversy? Why is it that a bonus for capitalists is perfectly honorable and assumed as the natural course of business operations, while the granting of a long overdue adjusted compensation to those who fought and bled in the war in which they had no interests of their own at stake is denounced and fought so bitterly?

The answer to these queries is very simple. The government of the United States is dedicated to serving the employing class. It will never make the slightest move in behalf of the interests of the working and farming classes unless it is compelled to do so by the dangerous pressure of these masses. This strikebreaking agency of ours, parading as the government of, by, and for the people, will not grant a bonus to the soldiers. It is too busy granting bonuses to the employers. Some members of Congress and the Senate may vote for some sort of a half-hearted bonus measure, but this will be more with the idea of repairing their own political fences than with the objective of giving the poor ex-soldiers even a fraction of what is long overdue them. These so-called friends of the ex-soldiers are sure that Coolidge will veto any attempt to enact bonus legislation, hence they can afford to pretend being solicitous of the soldiers' welfare. The whole capitalist coterie infesting the Senate and House chambers and the White House are playing the game of their masters, each in his own way, of course, but each using the fate of the ex-soldier as a pawn in the game of perpetuating the hold of the exploiters of labor on the governmental apparatus.

Shamrocks and Strikers

On St. Patrick's Day the striking garment workers and other interested observers on South Market Street were regaled with the spectacle of Jewish bosses handing out silk shamrocks to the Irish policemen who were clubbing and arresting their former employes.

The capitalist class of this country has profited greatly by fomenting dissension between the workers of Jewish and Irish birth and extraction, but the Market Street incident is ample proof that racial and religious differences are easily reconciled when the bosses and their lackeys are face to face with revolt on the part of the workers.

It has long been our opinion that an Irish catholic employer would worship Jahveh in a synagogue if by so doing his profits could be increased. By the same token a Jewish boss will cater to the most ignorant prejudices of members of another religious sect if this will aid him in combatting workers of his own race and religion.

An Irish policeman clubbing strike pickets while proudly wearing in his coat lapel a shamrock greasy from the fingering of a sweatshop owner of Jewish birth is an example of tolerance for the beliefs of allies that the workers would do well to emulate.

Capitalist Jew and catholic lackey unite against workingclass Jew and Catholic while the preachers of both sects hold up their hands in holy horror when the class struggle is mentioned.

The problem of Calvin's silence has been solved. Every time he gets ready to make a statement a new disclosure occurs and Cal has to prepare a new alibi which in turn becomes passe before he can utter it. The famous New England vocal chords have atrophied from lack of use.

When William J. Burns lauded Gaston B. Means as "the best man he ever had" he probably did not know that the well-informed Mr. Means was about to upset the apple-cart.

Had the Prince of Wales been Richard the Third he would doubtless have said, "My kingdom for a horse from which I cannot fall."

Some men are senators, attorney-generals and department of justice officials and get mixed up in oil scandals and others are just ordinary liars.

Another St. Patrick's day has passed and Ireland is now free from everything but British and Irish capitalism.

JOIN THE WORKERS PARTY

60 Years of Oil In the United States; Events Leading Up to Teapot Scandal

Editor's Note.—We want our readers to get the fullest benefit possible out of our "Teapot Special Edition" that appears tomorrow (Wednesday) without fail. We are, therefore, today publishing an introductory article, a chronology of oil in the United States, prepared specially for the DAILY WORKER by Robert Minor, editor of "The Liberator," the monthly Communist magazine. This introductory article takes the reader from the time the first oil well was drilled in the United States, up to the time that William Gibbs McAdoo left the Wilson cabinet, and received an introductory retainer of $25,000 from Mr. Doheny. The events of the last half dozen years will be reviewed by Robert Minor in "The Teapot Edition" tomorrow. Read this interesting chronology of oil.

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By ROBERT MINOR

1858—The first oil well was drilled in the United States.

1865—Standard Oil works were built.

1870—John D. Rockefeller founded the Standard Oil Co. in Cleveland, Ohio, by forming a combine of various producers.

1878—"Buck" McCandless, member of the state legislature of Pennsylvania, was accused of taking $20,000 from Rockefeller's Standard Oil Co.

1880—The use of kerosene oil for lighting purposes was spreading thruout the world, and the world's production had been raised to 30,000,000 barrels a year, nearly nine-tenths of which was produced in the United States where Rockefeller was busy monopolizing the field at home and the world market.

1883—Standard Oil Co. placed in the United States senate H. B. Payne of Ohio, the father of Oliver H. Payne, treasurer of Standard Oil Co.

1884 — Grover Cleveland was launched into the field to run for the presidency on a campaign fund of $1,400,000.

Standard Oil Candidate.

1885—President Cleveland was inaugurated, and appointed as Secretary of the Navy, W. C. Whitney. Senator Hoar declared that the general public believed that Standard Oil Co. was represented in both the president's cabinet and the United States senate. Secretary of the Navy Whitney denied any connection with Standard Oil.

About this time Edward L. Doheny and Albert B. Fall began prospecting for oil together in Mexico and the Southwestern states.

1889— Warren G. Harding, a young protege of Senator Joseph B. Foraker, is elected to the state senate of Ohio with the assistance of Foraker.

1892—Grover Cleveland was favored by the great corporations on a promise to demonetize silver; he was given this time a campaign fund of $2,350,000, as against his rival's $1,850,000, and was restored to the presidency.

1896—Senator Joseph B. Foraker in the republican national convention presented the name of William McKinley for the presidency. McKinley was nominated. William McKinley was selected for the presidency by a coalition of oil companies, industrial magnates and bankers, who gave $16,500,000 for his election; while William J. Bryan could only get one twenty-fifth as much. Marcus A. Hanna raised the campaign fund for McKinley.

July 31—Pennsylvania state treasurer writes to James McManes, President, People's Bank, Philadelphia:

Dear Sir: On Monday we will mail you check for $10,000 for credit of Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, General Fund, which will make a credit to our account of $600,000. The understanding is that I am not to draw against any part of this $600,000 deposit until the Hon. R. R. Quay has paid or arranged satisfactorily to you the loan of $100,000 which you are to make him next week. Very truly yours,

B. J. Haywood, State Treasurer.

(Telegram found with above letter.)

"If you buy and carry a thousand Met. for me I will shake the plum tree.—M. S. QUAY."

Penrose Rockefeller Stool.

1897— Boise Penrose, notorious wire-puller for John D. Rockefeller and for the steel millionaire, Andrew W. Mellon, was sent to the senate from Pennsylvania.

May 31—John D. Archbold, treasurer of Standard Oil Co., writes to **Senator Marcus A. Hanna:**

My dear Senator: Responding to your favor of the 28th, it gives me pleasure to enclose you herewith certificate of deposit to your favor for $2,000 to aid in the Oregon matter. Trusting the desired end will be accomplished, I am, with kind regards, very truly yours, Jno. D. Archbold.

July 18—John D. Archbold writes to **Senator Hanna:**

(Personal)

My dear Senator: I have your favor of the 15th and will do as you request, provided that you finally say that you need so much. Please ask for it in installments, as needed, from time to time, not all at once. I have your kind note about Walter and will do as you suggest.

Very truly yours, Jno. D. Archbold.

1898, Sept 22—John D. Archbold, treasurer of the Standard Oil Co., writes to **Senator Mathew S. Quay:**

My dear Senator: Answer to your favor of September 11th has been delayed because of my absence on vacation. It now gives me great pleasure to enclose you certificate of deposit to your favor for $12,500, in fulfillment of promise. Very truly yours, John D. Archbold.

Hanna Elected By Standard.

1899, March 4—Marcus A. Hanna is sent by the Standard Oil Co. to the U. S. Senate

Sept. 25—John D. Archbold, treasurer of Standard Oil Co., writes to **Senator Mathew S. Quay:**

My dear Senator: In accordance with request in your favor to me of the 23rd, I now beg to enclose you cashier's check, National City Bank of New York to your favor for $10,000. Very truly yours, Jno. D. Archbold.

1900—Senator Boise Penrose becomes member of republican national committee.

March 26—John D. Archbold to **Senator Joseph B. Foraker:**

Dear Senator: In accordance with our understanding, I now beg to enclose you certificate of deposit to your favor for $15,000. Kindly acknowledge receipt and oblige. Yours very truly, Jno. D. Archbold.

April 17—Again to Foraker:

My dear Senator: I enclose you certificate of deposit to your favor for $14,500. We are greatly at a loss in the matter, but I send this, and will be glad to have a frank talk with you when opportunity offers, and if you so desire. I need scarcely again express our great gratification over the favorable outcome of affairs. Very truly yours, John D. Archbold.

Joseph B. Foraker presents to republican national convention of 1900 the name of William McKinley for renomination for the presidency. McKinley and Roosevelt are nominated and elected on a campaign fund of $9,500,000, raised by Mark Hanna among big corporations and banks. Bryan, the other candidate, had but $425,000.

Sept. 22—Senator Marcus A. Hanna to John D. Archbold:

My dear John: I am in receipt of yours of the 18th inst., with enclosures as stated, for which I am obliged. I am "holding the bag," and this is going to be an expensive campaign. I can see where I will land before the thing is over, so I have no doubt I will have to call again. I feel a delicacy about this, as it is my funeral. I can beg for others better when I have a personal interest. There are many important interests in this fight. Should Johnson carry the legislature, corporations will catch it, as I am their representative so-called. Sincerely yours, M. A. Hanna.

More Oily Politics.

1900, Oct. 12—John D. Archbold to Hon. C. H. Grosvenor:

My dear General: I have your favor of the 10th, and it gives me pleasure to enclose you herewith certificate of deposit to your favor for $1,000 to aid in the good work, and with very best wishes, I am very truly yours, Jno. D. Archbold.

Nov. 26—Archbold to Foraker:

My dear Senator: In pursuance of our understanding in our talk over the telephone today, I now beg to enclose you certificate of deposit to your favor for $10,000.

Truly yours, Jno. D. Archbold.

Dec. 11—Archbold to Foraker:

My dear Senator: Referring to our telephonic conversation today, I now beg to enclose you certificate of deposit to your favor for $5,000.

Very truly yours, Jno. D. Archbold.

1900—The Standard Oil Co. which in Texas was concealed behind the name of "Waters-Pierce Oil Co." was ordered out of the state for violation of the anti-trust law and employed a brilliant young lawyer, Joseph W. Bailey, to arrange matters so that it might continue to do business in Texas.

In May, 1900, the young lawyer, Bailey, "got the Standard back into Texas."

In June, Bailey bought a six-thousand-acre ranch, the Grapevine ranch near Dallas, Texas; the value being $250,000.

1901—In September, Bailey came into possession of some fine blooded racehorses.

In 1901, Joseph W. Bailey was elected to the United States senate. A scandal about the Grapevine ranch purchase arose; and Bailey claimed that Governor David R. Francis of Missouri, had given him the financial backing.

"The Texas Matter."

March 1—A promissory note: $8,000. Washington, D. C., Mar. 1st, 1901.

Four months after date I promise to pay to the order of H. C. Pierce $8,000 at his office in St. Louis, Mo.

J. W. Bailey.

March 6—An entry upon the books of the Waters-Pierce Oil Co.:

St. Louis, Mo., March 6th, 1901.

For amount of loan to J. W. B., per note in hands of treasurer, $8,000.

March 28—Senator Bailey wrote to H. C. Pierce of the Waters-Pierce Oil Co.:

My dear Pierce: Send me New York exchange for $1,750. Have it made payable to my order, so that it will not be necessary for you to indorse it. Send it at once, as I ought to have had it several days ago. Your friend, J. W. Bailey.

An entry upon the books of the Waters-Pierce Oil Co.:

To J. W. Bailey, Gainesville, Tex. For legal expense account, Texas matter, $1,750, as per letter J. W. Bailey, herewith attached, dated May 25.

Sept. 14—Theodore Roosevelt becomes President of the United States, on the death of President McKinley.

1902, Jan. 27—John D. Archbold, treasurer of Standard Oil Co., writes to Senator Joseph B. Foraker:

My Dear Senator: Responding to your favor of the 25th, it gives me pleasure to hand you herewith certificate of deposit $50,000, in accordance with our understanding. Your letter states the conditions correctly and I trust the transaction will be successfully consummated.

Very truly yours, John D. Archbold.

1903—Republic of Panama is broken up, President Roosevelt giving his assistance to a revolt, which resulted in the Canal Zone being incorporated a new "republic of Columbia."

Begging For Oily Dough.

1903, Sept. 16—Senator Marcus A. Hanna to John D. Archbold:

My dear John: I know you will do the fair thing and I want the State Rep. Committee to get a liberal subscription from you this time. . . .

Sincerely yours, M. A. Hanna.

1904, June 10—Philander C. Knox, servant of Standard Oil, in Pennsylvania, was placed in the United States Senate.

Oct. 13—John D. Archbold to Senator Boise Penrose:

(Personal)

My dear Senator: In fulfillment of our understanding, it gives me great pleasure to hand you herewith certificate of deposit to your favor for $25,000, and with good wishes, I am, Yours truly, Jno. D. Archbold.

Roosevelt "Anti-Trust" Candidate.

1914—J. P. Morgan & Co. gave Theodore Roosevelt $150,000 in the form of a campaign fund; the Standard Oil Co. gave $125,000; Henry C. Frick gave $100,000 of Steel Trust earnings; George J. Gould gave $100,000; the Vanderbilts gave (thru Senator Chauncey M. Depew) $100,000; E. H. Harriman gave $400,000, and George W. Perkins gave $480,000. Mr. Roosevelt was the "anti-Trust" candidate. The futrher list of giant corporations, ranging from the Harvester Trust to numerous subsidiaries of the Steel Trust and the Morgan banking house, to hundreds of nondescript millionaires, is too long to print; but the total is well up to $11,000,000, according to the New York Times. (The Wall Street Journal claimed in 1920, that Roosevelt's fund in 1904 was only three and a half million dollars). Parker, the democratic candidate, was given only $1,250,000 to spend in the campaign.

June 1, 1907—State of Texas won anti-trust case against Waters-Pierce Oil Co., a fine of $1,623,900 being imposed.

1907—Joseph W. Bailey was reelected to the United States senate.

1908—William R. Hearst published the first of a series of letters and checks from the files of the Standard Oil Co., which showed that Senator Bailey of Texas, Senator Foraker of Ohio, and Senator Penrose of Pennsylvania, were acting as the hired employes of Standard Oil Co. in the United States senate. Some of the letters were held back until 1912.

Taft's Election Came Cheap.

The use of the political machine of President Roosevelt made Taft's election a cheap affair in 1908. J. P. Morgan and his associates only had to spend $1,700,000 to make Taft president; Bryan having only $750,000 to run with.

Warren G. Harding, active in reelection of Foraker to U. S. senate.

1909, December—Waters-Pierce Oil Co. properties in Texas pass title to S. W. Fordyce (a close political associate of Senator James Reed of Missouri), and later the name of the company appears as the Pierce-Fordyce Oil Association.

1910—Began a great revolution in the oil industry thru the perfecting of the internal combustion engine. The development of automobiles, and later aeroplanes, brought the wide use of gasoline and thus made petroleum a commodity of highest importance.

1910—Revolutionary disurbances in Mexico cause a decline in value of mining properties owned by Albert B. Fall, W. C. Greene and Edward L. Doheny, as well as the holdings of other capitalists.

1911—Porfirio Diaz, dictator of Mexico, overthrown in revolution led by Francisco Madero, which is the beginning of a long series of revolutionary disturbances in which American oil companies take a bigger and bigger part.

How Wilson Got "The Job"

1912—The group that had financed the election of Roosevelt in 1904 and that of Taft in 1908, had a violent quarrel among themselves in 1912. J. P. Morgan supported Taft, with his money; while George W. Perkins broke with his partner Morgan and poured hundreds of thousands of dollars into an effort to elect Roosevelt. This division in the Morgan bank, accompanied by a split in the Republican party, gave other financiers a chance to throw Woodrow Wilson into the white house with a fund of $850,000. "So far as public records show," the heads of tht Phelps-Dodge (copper mining) Company, the Harvester Trust and the Zinc Trust, together with several "progressive" millionaires, gave the funds that made Wilson president in 1912.

March 27—Albert B. Fall becomes United States senator from New Mexico.

1912—William R. Hearst, publishes another broadside of letters obtained from the files of the Standard Oil Co.

1913—In January Senator Bailey resigned; moved to Washington and began a lucrative practice as attorney for corporations.

Feb. 22—President Francisco I. Madero of Mexico, murdered in a revolt in which oil companies played a big part, in gambling for the natural resources.

1914—Joseph B. Foraker, old, broken, discredited and useless to Standard Oil, tried again to get back his place in the senate, but could not find sufficient support. Former backers of Foraker threw the republican nomination to Warren G. Harding; since Foraker was discredited by oil exposures. Foraker, furious over the exposure and the desertion of his friends, insists on running against Harding, but is defeated; he and Harding remain friends.

Treaty was drawn up between U. S. and Republic of Columbia, but not ratified. $25,000,000 to be paid to Republic of Columbia.

Burns Agent For Germany.

March 29—A check of this date on the Riggs National Bank of Washington, D. C., for $509, issued by Captain Franz von Papen, chief of the Imperial German government military spies in the United States, payable to Paul Koenig, revealed that the Burns detective agency was engaged by the German government in spy service against the U. S. government in the United States during the world war. Gaston B. Means, general superintendent of the William J. Burns detective agency received money from Paul Koenig for secret service work in this country.

April (unless earlier)—The William J. Burns International Detective Agency is employed by the Imperial German government to conduct a spy service within the United States. Gaston B. Means, general superintendent of Burns' agency in charge.

August 20—Carranza becomes president of Mexico.

Oct. 19—U. S. government recognizes Carranza government of Mexico.

Doheny Buys Out Wilson.

1916—Wilson was elected again on a fund of $1,400,229 contributed by **EDWARD L. DOHENY**, John D. Ryan of the Copper Trust, Cleveland H. Dodge of the $375,000,000 Phelps-Dodge (copper mining) Company, who gave $79,000, and many others of the same school.

Charles Evans Hughes, republican candidate against Wilson, was given a campaign fund of $2,012,535 by Mr. HARRY SINCLAIR, contributed by **HARRY SINCLAIR, ANDREW W. MELLON**, (present Secretary of the Treasury) and many other industrial magnates and bankers. This was the only time in the history of the United States when the candidate with the biggest campaign fund did not win, for Hughes was favored with $600,000 more than Wilson got, and Wilson was elected.

1917, Feb. 15—New constitution of Mexico promulgated, Article 27 of which makes petroleum and other mineral resources under the soil of Mexico the property of the Mexican people.

American oil companies make organized protest against the taxes levied upon them by the Mexican government. Mr. George Creel supports their protest.

Sept. 17—"Complete reports of 38 manufacturing plants turning out munitions were found yesterday," according to the N. Y. Tribune (Sept. 8), among the papers of Gaston B. means, who was general superintendent of the Burns detective agency while that agency was doing secret service work in the United States for the Imperial German government.

Oil Demands War.

1918, Feb. 10—President Carranza of Mexico, issues decree imposing heavy tax on oil companies doing business in Mexico. Other decrees and laws have aimed to put entire petroleum industry of Mexico under government control.

American oil companies, Sinclair, Doheny and Rockefeller interests demand that U. S. government take action to prevent application of these laws to American companies.

1919, January—William G. McAdoo resigns from Wilson's cabinet and is employed by Doheny at $25,000 a year.

First meeting on behalf of Wood's candidacy for presidency held at 16 East 72nd street, New York, the home of Ambrose Monell of the Midvale Steel Co., the American Banknote Co. and the International Nickel Co. Robert K. Cassatt, son of the late president of the Pennsylvania R. R., C. H. Duell, corporation attorney, Arbrose Monell and General Leonard Wood were present. Monell was "the quiet collector for Wood in New York," as described by Duell to a senate committee on June 3, 1920, and "Mr. Monell was the man who suggested that the campaign should be under-written for from $500,000 to $1,000,000."

At another private meeting of capitalist at the Plaza hotel, New York, at which General Wood, Ambrose Monell, William Cooper, Proctor and others were present, $400,000 was pledged by New York financial men, and "General Wood knew all about the half million with which it was planned to start the campaign," testified Mr. Duell.

Wood Jr. Hamon's Hireling.

Jake Hamon, Oklahoma oil magnate, negotiated with General Leonard Wood, proposing that Wood's son could make more money with Hamon's oil company than he was then making as a reporter. Leonard Wood, Jr., came home from France and was employed by Jake Hamon.

Is McAdoo Worth $10,000,000?

September 25, 1919—Democratic national committee meets in Atlantic City for a secret session. Bernard M. Baruch, New York banker, and Thomas L. Chadbourne "just dropped in to suggest how to raise $75,000 or $80,000 for typewriters" and other office equipment. Offer to raise $10,000,000 on condition McAdoo shall be the candidate.

(To be concluded in "The Teapot Special" on Wednesday).

THE DAILY WORKER RAISES THE STANDARD FOR A WORKERS' AND FARMERS' GOVERNMENT

THE DAILY WORKER

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IT ARRIVES
TEAPOT SPECIAL

PLOT TO CHOKE OFF OIL QUIZ

Coolidge Treasurer, Mellon, Graft Witness; Show British Government Financed Doheny

HAD JOB TO SUPPLY JOHN BULL'S NAVY

Made Head of Association For Irish Republic

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Mar. 18.—Edward Doheny, who always had his checkbook ready for the politicians, was put on his feet in 1919 by a large sum of money paid him by the British government, when the American magnate signed an agreement to give all the oil he obtained as royalty from United States reserves to British consumers. This was managed thru a British subsidiary company.

The testimony was given before the Public Oil Lands committee investigating the granting of oil leases by Henry Woodhouse, of New York, a sixth owner of the Chester concession in Turkey.

Witness Sure of It.

"I know it was money furnished by the British government at the time the contract was signed that put Doheny back on his feet," Woodhouse stated.

Doheny was elected president of the American Association for the Recognition of the Irish Republic in 1921 at a convention held in Chicago on the instructions of Eamon DeValera and thru the efforts of Mary MacSwiney, another Irish republican representative. The delegates to the convention opposed Doheny on the ground that he was an imperialist whose hands were stained with the blood of the Mexican people but his election was allowed to go over on DeValera's insistence.

The oil magnate is said to have given $50,000 to the Irish Republican fund, while at the same time carrying on negotiations with the British government thru Lord Pirrie, British shipping baron, to supply the British navy with oil.

President Coolidge's secretary, C. Bascom Slemp, the attorney-general, two senators and four congressmen speculated in Sinclair and Doheny oil stocks before and after the government signed over its naval reserves to these two big interests.

This was the revelation made before the Teapot Dome committee today by Lewis Bond, accounting expert, who completed a month's examination of brokers' books and submitted his report today when the investigation was resumed.

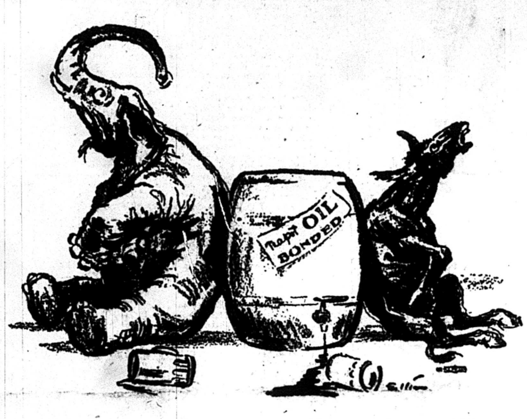
Slemp had his turned over in the name of "P. W. Slemp," unidentified in the records.

Daugherty turned his over in the name of "W. W. Sapidy" partner of

(Continued on page 2.)

OUT WITH DAUGHERTY!

TWO SICK ANIMALS



They Partook Not Wisely, But Too Well.

Use Teapot Dome and Daugherty to Organize

By WILLIAM Z. FOSTER.

TEAPOT DOME, the Daugherty investigation and the scandal in the Veterans Bureau, have given positive proof to theories the militant workers have held relative to the unscrupulous methods by which mammoth fortunes are amassed and the wage earners in all industries deprived of all voice in government.

The oil industry pays its workers a starvation wage; it works them ten and twelve hours per day and it fights organization with every weapon from bribery to the blackjack. In Texas, Oklahoma, California and Wyoming, the oil interests during the war were protected by the department of justice and recent evidence in the Daugherty investigation shows that this spying upon and persecution of labor organizers, the penetration of labor organizations with spies, the framing of criminal charges against active workers, has been carried over into peace time and is now a recognized function of the Burns-Daugherty department of justice.

The cost of production in the oil industry is low and from the Teapot Dome scandal we learn that the natural resources from which fabulous profits are made cost the exploiters nothing but a few cheap bribes. To protect this stolen ownership the whole machinery of capitalist government was used and only because of the conflict between rival groups of capitalists and the general economic breakdown did the flagrant nature of the thefts become known.

There is the greatest indignation among the workers, farmers and the lover middle classes as a result of the exposures; an indignation that is being expressed in political revolt. Undoubtedly there will arise not only a third party movement directed against corruption in government, but a class farmer-labor party directed against capitalist government as such. Something more is needed. The disillusionment of the workers in the oil industry—the key industry for capitalism in the event of war—must be utilized to build permanent and powerful economic organization; in the oil fields and in the oil refineries a great organization campaign should be launched.

In the agricultural districts the awakened farmers must turn their efforts not only to the political organization for election campaigns but they must begin to build class-conscious economic organizations of exploited farmers.

Thru the entire labor movement the Teapot Dome scandal and the actual and indisputable proof of the connection of governmental agencies with the terroristic activities of the oil and other employers must be used to arouse the workers to the need for 100 per cent organization of American industry.

If the officialdom of the American Federation of Labor was alive to the opportunity and not living in the past, 1924 would see a powerful political movement of the workers and farmers based solidly on the economic organizations of the two groups.

As it is, the militants will have to redouble their efforts and by added industry, with the Teapot Dome and the Daugherty investigation as their text, strive to make up for the incompetency, cowardice and ignorance of the officialdom of the American labor movement.

It is entirely possible that in the new farmer-labor movement that will crystallize June 17 will be found the weapon that combining economic and political organization will sweep from power not only certain agents of capitalist governments and bring a new alignment of political forces but that will also dethrone the official misleaders of organized labor and open the door for a period of militant endeavor and worthwhile victories.

Order A Bundle

We are printing a few thousand extra copies of this Special Teapot Edition of the DAILY WORKER. Orders will be filled as long as the supply lasts. Send in your orders to the DAILY WORKER, 1640 N. Halsted St., Chicago, Ill. Price:—Two cents per copy; $1.00 for 50; $2.00 for 100.

The Prince of Wales does not mind so much breaking his neck but he does not relish the idea of missing his whisky. So long as the gullet can function, other mishaps will not be considered serious.

PROBERS TO QUIZ WEEKS AND MELLON

All Suspected Crooks Will Be Grilled

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Mar. 18.—Secretary of the Treasury Andrew W. Mellon and Secretary of War John W. Weeks were included in a batch of subpoenas issued today by the senate committee investigating the criminal acts of Attorney General Harry M. Daugherty, his associates and subordinates.

Gaston B. Means, who William J. Burns declared, was the most reliable investigator in America, declared in his sensational testimony that he was sent to New York in 1921, by President Harding to "get the goods on Mellon" who was then alleged to be doing a land office business selling liquor permits.

The enforcement of the national prohibition act is under the jurisdiction of the treasury department.

Mellon Is Slippery Guy.

Means testified on the witness stand that the first time he was sent after Mellon the latter slipped thru his fingers, but that he caught him the second time.

The world is anxious to know what graft the steel and coal magnate was engaged in when his foot slipped.

Secretary of War Weeks will be called on to tell what he knows of the $100,000 bribe given to Daugherty and company by the agents of the Standard Air Craft company, in return for withdrawal of prosecution for mulcting the government out of $3,000,000. Secretary Weeks withdrew the case from the department of justice after the $100,000 bribe was turned over.

Call Fight Film Bad.

Jap Muma, master mind of the Dempsey-Carpentier fight films, and general manager of the Ed. McLean newspapers will be given a chance to slap himself — the back in front of the Daugherty committee and tell of his close friendship with William J. Burns before very long, it was announced here today.

Muma was on such close terms with President Harding that the latter called him "Jap." Mr. Muma was at one time in great dread lest he should be sent to Atlanta for violating a federal statute, but after McLean got in touch with Daugherty and the latter got in touch with Burns, he went back to New York with an easy conscience.

Muma occupied a swell apartment in the Ansonia Hotel in New York, which is owned by the millionarie Mr. Stokes of divorce court fame.

(Continued on page 2)

IMPEACH COOLIDGE!

Stop Scuttling of Oil Investigation

AS the DAILY WORKER "Teapot Dome Special" was going to press, news from Washington was to the effect that the Public Lands Committee, with Senator Thomas Walsh, of Montana, as its prosecutor, is about to call off the investigation, at the very moment when important revelations seemed about to be disclosed.

The Teapot Dome investigation unearthed the most appalling evidence of government corruption that ever startled this country. Every capitalist politician in America realizes its implications. The workers of the United States are watching the Teapot Dome investigation and they are losing confidence in the capitalist government. Therefore the scandal must be buried.

Already the capitalist press is starting a counter-offensive against the results of the investigation. The yellow journals of that arch prostitute William Randolph Hearst are already on the way with the preliminary campaign. His cartoonists are picturing the whole affair as a storm in a teacup, not a Teapot. Soon the Hearst press from coast to coast will be in full cry for a stop to the investigation.

The Chicago Tribune, exponent of American imperialism and fomenter of revolution in the oil soaked Mexican Republic, in a two column editorial blast in its issue of March 17 raves against the investigators, branding Senator Wheeler a friend of war objectors. It calls for an easing up of the investigation and a withholding of judgement. It declares Gaston B. Means is a crook and insinuates that Roxie Stinson is an immoral woman.

But Means was as much of a crook when he was hired by Daugherty and Burns, as he is today and if the moral character of Roxie Stinson is not up to Tribune standard, the blame for her alleged direliction should be laid on those with whom she intimately associated, the late President Harding, Harry M. Daugherty and the Ohio ring of the republican machine in Washington.

It is no accident that such widely differing interests as those behind the Hearst press and the Chicago Tribune should simultaneously open fire on the Teapot Dome expose. These scandal sheets of capitalism know that the various probes now going on are rocking the capitalist government itself and exposing both republican and democratic parties as two thieving gangs who rob this country and its resources under the protection of the American flag.

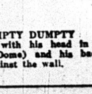
As this counter-barrage is laid down against the Teapot investigation, Senator Thomas Walsh, intimate friend of the Doheny family, announces that the investigation is nearing an end. A few days ago it was stated it had barely scratched the top. The Teapot Dome investigation is quitting without letting the world know that the "principal" mentioned in the McLean Palm Beach telegram was no other than Calvin Coolidge, president of the United States. For the sake of capitalism the presidency must be covered with a cloak of sanctity, therefore, the accommodating committee halts its probe at the moment it was about to lay a finger on the ringleader.

The DAILY WORKER urges the workers and farmers of this country to take immediate action and flood the senate with telegrams calling for a new committee to continue the Teapot Dome investigation.

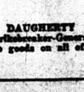
The DAILY WORKER urges Senator Robert M. La Follette, who introduced the Teapot Dome resolution, to step in now and make a real investigation.

The DAILY WORKER believes that evidence of official corruption yet unrevealed to the public would warrant the ignominious expulsion from office of prominent members of the Coolidge Cabinet, yet untouched by the investigation, and that it would lead up to the impeachment of the president himself—CALVIN COOLIDGE, THE SILENT TOOL OF WALL STREET.

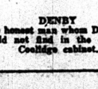
Our "Gallery of Rogues" Presenting Some of the Teapot Crooks



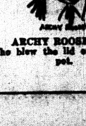
HUMPTY DUMPTY
Coolidge, with his head in a Teapot (Dome) and his back against the wall.



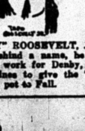
DAUGHERTY
The Strikebreaker-General who has the goods on all of them.



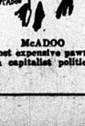
DENBY
The honest man whom Diogenes could not find in the crooked Coolidge cabinet.



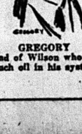
ARCHY ROOSEVELT
Who blew the lid off the Teapot.


TEDDY ROOSEVELT JR.

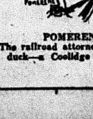
"TEDDY" ROOSEVELT, JR.
Hiding behind a name, he did the dirty work for Denby, and sent marines to give the Teapot to Fall.



McADOO
The most expensive pawnbroker in capitalist politics.



GREGORY
A friend of Wilson who has too much oil in his system.



POMERENE
The railroad attorney and lame duck—a Coolidge appointee.

PICKETS DEFY POLICE THUGS AND WEATHER

Girl Beaten and DAILY WORKER Reporter Arrested

In spite of falling snow and the flying fists of half-drunken policemen the picket lines of the girl garment strikers were stronger yesterday than they have been for a week.

Thirty-five pickets were arrested, almost a record number for the strike, but the girls were back on the picket line as soon as they were bailed out.

Proof that the heroic determination of the pickets is being rewarded is shown by the announcement of the special citizens' committee that more than 70 shops have already settled with the Ladies' Garment Workers' Union and that other bosses are ready for arbitration.

Picketing Spells Success.

The success of the strike now depends on the picket lines being kept at the highest possible strength while the bosses weaken and surrender one by one. Strikers are welcoming the volunteers who are joining them from other unions and are eagerly looking forward to more support from the Chicago Federation's "Committee of 15" which meets tomorrow to consider the question of mass picketing.

The committee will also take up the question of the police violence which is running rampant on the picket lines and which is inspired by the liquor which employers are pouring down the throats of the bluecoats who are guarding their premises.

Ethel Spink Beaten.

The worst act of brutality yesterday morning was the beating of Miss Ethel Spink by Officers 5189 and 3609 in front of the C. H. Lowenthal factory on S. Market street, near Jackson, yesterday morning.

Miss Spink is not a striker. Her shop settled with the union recently and she was on her way to work and stopped to talk with one of her friends on the picket line when the police rushed at them. With a kick from his heavy shoe Officer 5189 sent the other girl reeling, then he clutched Miss Spink with both hands about the breast and began to shake her violently.

Two Brutes At One Girl.

The plucky little girl, who is hardly more than five feet high, was slipping out of his grasp when Officer 3609 grabbed her also, the two of them tearing at her from opposite sides as they dragged her along the pavement, Officer 5189 beating at her with his fists.

The girl's cries reached the ears of Arthur Shields, a reporter for the DAILY WORKER, further down the street and he ran up in time to see Miss Spink struggling in the arms of the two brutes with four other policemen making a blue-coated ring. The smell of liquor was heavy in the air.

At this moment Lena Morvitz, a picket who was protesting against the brutality was seized and a plainclothesman pointed out the reporter.

"Take our numbers, will you!" snarled Officer 2389.

"I'll smash your G—— d—— head," chipped in Officer 3587.

The reporter was asked for his credentials and showed them amidst a spout of profanity from the drove of bulls.

"THAT Paper."

"That's THAT paper that comes down here!", growled another policeman, and the plainclothes advisor suggested that they arrest him on another charge.

Up stepped 3587 who afterwards gave his name as M. Cronyn and arrested the reporter on the charge of "Resiting an officer in the performance of his duty" and "disorderly conduct." The former charge was afterwards dropped.

In the C. H. Lowenthal doorway which is used as a detention place awaiting patrol wagons the police urged Lowenthal himself to produce "some girl" to prefer a charge of assault against one of the pickets. But the boss said he could not do so.

"More Room."

As the patrol wagon was going away, with five prisoners—three more being picked up down the street, a detective jumped on the rear and laughingly suggested that there was still more room—"better get some more."

Injunction Hearings Begin.

Injunction Judge Dennie Sullivan will start hearing the cases of 15 strikers tomorrow in the county building on charges of ignoring his sacred writ. He refused to dismiss the cases yesterday and the strikers will begin their formal defense today. They are Louis Sakaloff, Minnie Sugarman, Marion Brosk, Sarah Horwitz, Yetta Russman, Celia Faclor, Valentino Pieseck, Marcella Harom, Samuel Kauffman, Alice H. Carzie, Pearl Czernick, Barney Wentworth, Camille Skrzat, Mrs. Louise Peurns and C. F. Miller.

Get After Mayor.

Anton Johannsen announced to a strike meeting yesterday that the sub committee appointed by Father Frederick Seidenberg of the Citizens' committee to work towards strike settlement has sent a summons to Mayor Dever demanding that none but uniformed officers be used in the strike zone. (This would eliminate the plain clothes men). Also that a special force of patrolman be selected for strike duty and instructed to arrest guards and private detectives, as well as pickets, when these thugs violate the law.

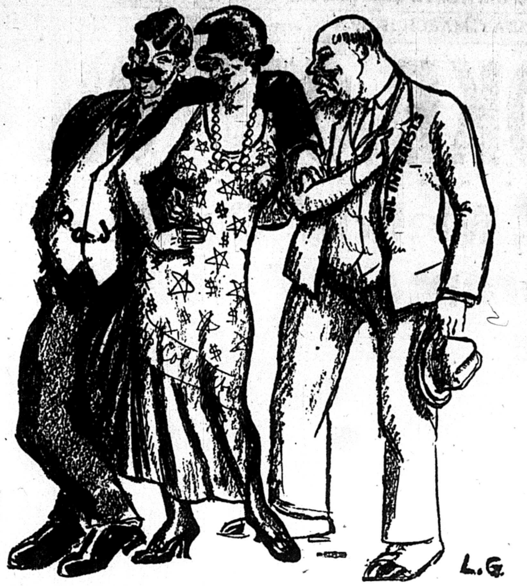
BURNS MUST GO!

OUT WITH DAUGHERTY!

No Scuttling of Oil Probe!

UPHOLDING MIS(S) GOVERNMENT!

She Is a Peach from the Fall Orchard.



Lady Columbia: "Now we're so intimate, you boys mustn't call me Mis(s) Government! Call me Peaches!"

Out With Daugherty! Out With Burns!

WORKERS AND FARMERS! The disclosures of the Teapot Dome investigation have shown sinister capitalist control of every agency in the government.

The revelations to date in the Wheeler investigation of the Department of Justice and Attorney-General Daugherty have proved again that the United States government is a tool in the hands of the employing class, used against the working and farming masses.

Now is the time for the workers and farmers to get together and demand a hearing before the Wheeler committee in order to expose the criminal conduct of Attorney-General Daugherty and William J. Burns in the last strike of railway shopmen and in other recent labor struggles.

Workers and farmers! Go to your unions, labor organizations, farm organizations, and secure the adoption of resolutions demanding that the Wheeler committee investigate and make public the strikebreaking activities of Attorney-General Daugherty and William J. Burns.

Go to your local unions, central labor body, farm coperative association, and have them pass resolutions calling upon the executive council of the American Federation of Labor to demand that it be called by the Wheeler committee to state all the facts in its possession regarding the high-handed acts of Daugherty and Burns in disputes between the workers and the bosses.

Have your labor and farm organizations pass resolutions demanding that the Wheeler committee call upon the railway employes department of the American Federation of Labor to make public its experiences with the hired gunmen and the detectives of Burns private agency in the last railway strike.

Workers and farmers! Now is the time to get rid of Burns and Daugherty. Our slogans must be, "Get Burns!" "Get Daugherty!" "Out with Burns!" "Out with Daugherty!"

There must be no more of Burns or Daugherty in the government.

Down with the use of government force in labor struggles and disputes! Down with government by injunction! Down with the interference of the government in the right to strike and organize. Away with all employers' private armies of gunmen and detectives!

Let us organize ourselves for control of the government by the workers and poor farmers—a workers' and farmers' republic.

Doheny Had Job of Supplying John Bull's Sea Forces

(Continued from page 1.)

Hibbs and Company, brokers, but receipts of the accounts were signed by Jesse Smith, intimate friend of the attorney-general.

Senator Charles Curtis, republican whip from Kansas, and Davis Elkins of West Virginia, were the two members of the Upper House of Congress whose stock gamblers were bared.

Congressman Arthur B. Rouse, Kentucky democrat, and former representatives Wells E. Goodykoontz, West Virginia; Thomas Jefferson Ryan, New York, with J. T. Himes, Ohio, were also found on the books. Ryan cleaned up $8,645 profit on one deal.

Price McKinney, of Cleveland, the second witness on the stand, said during the time the oil committee was investigating the source of former Secretary of the Interior Fall's sudden wealth, Fall wrote him, asking him to say he was the source of the $100,000 loan, which E. L. Doheny later said he gave Fall.

"But you did not say you loaned it" Walsh asked.

"No, sir."

McKinney was then excused.

J. G. Darden, former president of the Mammoth Oil Company, will be called as the first witness tomorrow, Senator Walsh announced. He was discovered hiding in a Washington hotel.

Darden is the oil man with whom Roxie Stinson testified Jesse Smith and Attorney General Daugherty entered into negotiations. She said that each sent him $2,400. Darden has proved an elusive witness. He was subpoenaed a month ago, but it was not until this week that U. S. marshals succeeded in serving him.

Darden will be followed by witnesses called in connection with the story of Leonard Wood, Jr., regarding an alleged proposal to his father in 1920 by Jame Hamon.

A new sheaf of code telegrams that shed light upon the intentions of former Secretary of Interior A. B. Fall, was deciphered for the Senate oil committee today.

The messages were in a new code and W. F. Friedman, the signal corps expert who unraveled the German cipher during the war, required nearly a week to translate them.

Fall and other criminals in the oil scandal sent or received the messages thru the Three Rivers, N. M., telegraph offices.

Breaking off a four day recess and entering the final phases of its investigation, the committee today first took up stock speculations of government officials.

IMPEACH COOLIDGE!

Jewish boss gives Irish cop shamrock. Gives him something else. Cops macks lips. Flourishes club See Jewish girl picketing Jewish boss' shop. Looks at shamrock. Rubs hand on stomach. Grits teeth, arrests Jewish girl. Curses the Jews. Celebrates Saint Patrick's day. Curses the British government for arresting Irishman.

OUT WITH DAUGHERTY!

It is rather clever on State's Attorney Crowe's part to invent an $8,000,000 jewelry robbery sensation approaching election. It looks as if there was a united front between himself and the William J. Burns International Detective agency. Perhaps he is trying to wash some of the oil off these fellows.

BURNS MUST GO!

French Franc Stronger.

PARIS, March 18.—The French franc was stronger today than it has been for many weeks at 20.03 to the dollar.

It Was Quick Work

November 28, 1921—Doheny writes Fall about the lease of the Elk Hills Naval Oil Reserve.

November 29, 1921—Cabinet discusses Pearl Harbor contract, which, according to Admiral Robinson, was decided favorably.

November 30, 1921—Fall sent Doheny his promissory note (from which the signature is now strategically missing) for $100,000.

The wheels of the Wall Street-Washington Limited surely were oiled.

Quiz Weeks and Mellon

(Continued from page 1)

Burns and Daugherty got rid of all sleuths who could not be bribed, or compromised with prostitutes, and had them transferred to distant countries where they could not interfere with the illegal transportation of the fight films which were owned by Jap Muma working under Ed. McLean, Jess Smith, Harry Daugherty and William J. Burns.

William A. Orr, former secretary of ex-governor Whitman of New York, Muma's partner in the conspiracy, took the witness stand today. He testified that he had 20 per cent interest in the pictures but he denied he was a crook.

Muma's friends are advising him to spill the beans and hold nothing back. He is stated to have informed G. O. Holdridge that Harry M. Daugherty, attorney-general, was head of the fight film conspiracy.

Believe Coolidge Saw Films.

The investigators are said to be running down a report that Calvin Coolidge, then vice-president, was present in McLean's house on July 5, when the Dempsey-Carpentier fight films were shown in violation of law. The present incumbent of the White House, won whatever little reputation he has for his devotion to law and order, in helping to break a strike of policemen in the city of Boston in the year 1919. It was already stated on the witness stand that the late Harding, Daughty of Boston in the year 1919. It were there. It was said they enjoyed the picture immensely and thought it was a shame that the people of the United States could not see a splendid picture of American manhood pummeling a Frenchman into unconsciousness. The law passed prohibiting the interstate transportation of films, Daugherty declared at the "show" was direced against the Jeffries-Johnson fight films which showed a black man beating a white pug. This was bad for the white race, the attorney-general is alleged to have said.

Bunch of Subpoenaes Issued.

Among those for whom subpoenaes were issued besides Secretary of the Treasury, Andrew Mellon and Secretary of War John Weeks are: Prohibition Commissioner Haynes; John W. H. Crim, special assistant attorney-general; Arthur Sixsmith, secretary to Secretary Mellon; David H. Blair, Commissioner of Internal Revenue; Elmer Dover, former assistant secretary of the treasury; Alfred R. Urion and Henry K. Urion, Washington attorneys; Adner R. Johnson, jr., assistant attorney-general; H. H. Votaw, superintendent of prisons and head of the parole board of the department of justice, whose wife is a sister of the late President Harding; James A. Finch, pardon clerk, department of justice; Arthur Robb, chief file clerk, department of justice; Henry W. Anderson, special assistant attorney-general and trustee pending dissolution of the packers' association; Alan J. Pickering, army air service, and Ernest C. Steward, Washington.

William Orr told a story of large payments, totalling sometimes $25,000 at a time, to Howard Mannington, close friend of Daugherty. These payments Orr said, were in connection with "liquor deals".

Orr, the witness who told of the alleged liquor deals, said that "various people" gave him money in connection with liquor withdrawals, and that he always turned it over to Mannington. Senator Wheeler asked him if the total did not reach $200,000, but Orr said he could not tell the exact figure.

Previously Orr was asked about his connection with the plan to distribute the Dempsey-Carpentier fight films and disclosed that he acted as campaign fund collector for the Republican party in 1920, gathering in $10,000 before the 1920 convention which he gave Will H. Hays and Colonel William Boyce Thompson, then chairman and treasurer, respectively, of the Republican national commitee.

"You raised about $35,000 in New York for the front porch campaign at Marion, didn't you?"

"I raised something like that."

"You raised some money before the convention for the Republican national committee, didn't you?"

"About $10,000."

"Who for?"

"Will Hays and Col. Wm. Boyce Thompson."

"And after the convention you raised a considerable sum for the campaign fund and paid it over to Daugherty, didn't you?"

"I raised quite a sum of money."

"After the inauguration you saw Daugherty often here, didn't you?" Wheeler resumed.

"Yes."

"You met Howard Mannington?"

"Yes."

IMPEACH COOLIDGE!

Fight Over Blue Laws.

DIXON, Ill., March 18—Advocates and opponents of Sunday Blue Laws are carrying on an intensive campaign preparatory to voting April 1, on whether theatres are to be closed on Sundays.

OUT WITH DAUGHERTY!

No Scuttling of Oil Probe!

People are judged by the books they read. All the best books, old and new, can be obtained from
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MASS MEETING OF THE NEGRO TENANTS LEAGUE OF CHICAGO

MONDAY, MARCH 31, AT 8 P. M.

ODD FELLOWS' HALL, 3335 South State Street

Speakers: Lovett Fort-Whiteman, Bob Minor, J. Louis Engdahl, Gordon Owens, Otto Huiswood, and Others.

The League has just been organized by prominent South Side Negroes and at the mass meeting will present the Negroes of Chicago with a housing program which is practical, capable of immediate effect, and which is intended to curb both white and colored profiteering real estate sharks who have been grafting on the miserable housing conditions under which they are forcing Negroes to live.

The DAILY WORKER reporter who investigated housing conditions among Chicago's Negroes will speak for 15 minutes summarizing the results of his investigation.

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Night and Morning
Have Clean, Healthy Eyes
If they Tire, Itch Smart, Burn or Discharge if Sore, Irritated, Inflamed or Granulated, use Murine often. Refreshes, Soothes. Safe for Infant or Adult. At all Druggists.
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Proceeds for German Relief Reserve Your Tickets Now

TWO NEW YORK PAPERS UNITE; ONE TO DIE

Munsey's Herald Joins Reid's Tribune

NEW YORK, March 18.—The shades of Charles Dana, Horace Greeley and the eccentric James Gordon Bennett have been blended together in another sensational Munsey newspaper attraction, formally announced today. Three great American newspapers of former days wove their historic texture into one dirty sheet when Ogden M. Reid, of the New York Tribune, bought the New York Herald from Frank A. Munsey yesterday.

Munsey merged the New York Press and the Sun of Charles Dana fame a few years ago, then bought the Herald from the James Gordon Bennett estate, combining them all in one of the biggest morning newspaper transactions in history.

The Herald will pass out of existence with this morning's issue, and beginning tomorrow the two newspapers will be published as one newspaper from the Tribune's new plant. Eventually it will appear as the New York Herald-Tribune.

The purchase price is reported to be about $4,000,000, the sum Munsey paid for the Herald and Telegram when the bought them the Bennett estate in 1920. With the New York Herald, Reid acquires also the Paris edition of the Herald.

OUT WITH DAUGHERTY!

Girls Arrested Go Back Again on The Picket Line

Girl pickets arrested yesterday in the fight against the sweatshops of Chicago include: Lena Morvitz, Clara Krasnowsky, Eva Baskin, Kate Miller, Lillian Libbin, Minnie Parrish, Rose Panitsky, May Pall, Jennie and Terrie Amsteter and Freda Goldberg. All will be arraigned in S. Clark street court this morning and will demand jury trials. Ethel Spink, arrested and beaten, was not a picket. She was on her way to work in a shop which has settled. Twenty-two more were arrested later in the day.

The girls were arrested in the course of peaceful picketing, the kind which has been declared legal by the United States Supreme Court. They went back on picket line on release.

U. S. in Alliance With Ku Klux Klan At Danville, Ill.

(Special to The Daily Worker)

DANVILLE, Ill., March 18.—Government prohibition agents, working under the direction of Charles Scruggs, prohibition group chief, with headquarters in East St. Louis, aided by paid investigators furnished by the Ku Klux Klan, have been working several weeks in East St. Louis and St. Clair county, gathering evidence for an alleged wholesale clean-up of that city and county. This is a duplication of what took place at Herrin and will no doubt bring similar results.

IMPEACH COOLIDGE!

Mayor's Bulls Buffaloed

Mayor Dever's and District Attorney Crowe's bulls, who are so busy arresting garment strikers, are chasing the famous beer-running gang in vain. Terrence Druggan and Frank Lane are said by Matthew Zimmer, assistant superintendent of police, to be inhabiting "luxurious quarters" in a mysterious place which the police will find, never you worry.

No Scuttling of Oil Probe!

Seek McCray Jury.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 18.—The task of securing a jury for the trial of Governor McCray on charges of embezzlement and larceny became increasingly difficult today as questioning of the first venire of 100 talesmen continued.

Can't Carry Firearms.

BENTON Ill., March 18.—Judge S. M. Ward set a precedent in county court here today when he sentenced Steve Shain, of Benton, to serve one year on the state farm at Vandalia, for carrying firearms.

TOKIO, March 18—Another earthquake disaster has visited the Japanese islands. This time Kashiku, a small Japanese colony on Saghalien island has been the center of the shake.

BURNS MUST GO!

How many of your shop-mates read THE DAILY WORKER. Get one of them to subscribe today.

Chicago Negro Tenants Organize Against Greedy Negro Landlords Who Are Robbing Their Own Race

Not only are unscrupulous Negro real estate sharks fleecing their Race by raising rents to points 25 per cent higher than those charged whites in the same neighborhoods, but they are going further even than the white real estate dealers dare to go, by selling wild-cat stocks at high interest on the "Own your own home" plan, and in many cases are stealing the initial deposits of the Negro workers.

One such concern on 38th street, between South State street and Wabash Avenue, is changed with taking advantage of the lack of education of some Negro workers by drawing up contracts which are impossible for the workers to fulfill, and then pocketing the deposits of the workers after they have seemingly "broken" these impossible and often illegal contracts.

Make Illegal Contracts.

This practice is being carried on by many real estate concerns on the South Side, who Negro workers charge, are able to keep out of jail by paying graft to the politicians higher up. The usual process is to place signs in the real estate office windows—many such signs can be seen—saying "Own your own home", and explaining how to pay an initial deposit, and pay the rest on monthly payments. After the Negro worker has moved into his new home, feeling he has beaten the high rent problem, some un-noticed clause in the contract is enforced, the worker is forced to move, and he loses all the money he has put into his new home. Then the real estate company puts another "sucker" into the same house.

It is a well-known fact that one real estate concern has 14 indictments against it for such practices, but is allowed to continue them thru political pull. Many workers told the DAILY WORKER that the firm of Joe and Willie Green on 3719 South State street, even tho their operations be legal, are bitterly disliked by the South Side tenants because of their gouging tactics.

DePriest Cheats Workers.

Another example of unethical leasing was called to the attention of the DAILY WORKER by the lady who rents the house at 3241 South Wabash Ave. She called attention to a lease drawn up by the Oscar DePriest Real Estate Company, leasing a small apartment to a young friend of hers who thought he had signed a lease with the firm for a year's time. At the end of the first month this lad's rent was jumped five dollars a month. Rather than make trouble, the lad, who could not read well, paid the increase. But every month after that his rent was jumbed another five dollars.

At the end of six months the tenant was paying $80 per month for a flat rented, as he thought, on a year lease is subject to five days' notice." lawyer pointed out to him a clause, written at the top of the lease—"This lease is subject to five days notice." Thus do wealthy Negroes profit on the lack of education of their own Race. This firm is heartily hated among the South Side colored folk. This flat was located on 36th Street, near Wabash.

Porter to Rich Skinflint.

Every old resident of the South Side can tell you the story of the rise of Jesse Binga, now reputed to be a millionaire, who owns the large bank at 36th Place and South State Street, one of the finest buildings on the South Side. Binga, so the story runs, was at one time a Pullman porter.

Years ago Binga conceived the idea of inducing white landlords to allow him to take over buildings on the edge of the restricted areas which were inhabited by whites, turn out the white tenants, and replace them with Negroes at a much higher rent. For this, we are told, Jesse Binga received a fat commission and started his bank and real estate concern. Jesse Binga was the first Judas in the field—the first Negro to make a million dollars at the profitable art of turning the discrimination against his Race into profit for himself.

Hotel Sharks Jump Rents.

A few of the deals manipulated by the real estate firms are a raise of rents as follows: the Donohue block on the corner of 44th and Wabash has recently been raised in one jump from $60 to $81; a three room apartment on Grand Boulevard near 35th street is renting for $81 per month, while on the same block a similar three room flat is being rented to whites at $45 per month; another apartment on this block has been raised from $25 to $58 within a short space of time; a six room house on South Michigan Blvd. in the 46th block is renting to Negroes for $120 per month, while on the same block another six room house is renting to whites at $72 per month; in the Mecca building, flats were at first renting at from $9 to $25 per month, while now the cheapest two room flat rents at $42 per month.

It must be born in mind that the profits reaped by these real estate people are especially easy picking because the landlords are almost never known to make repairs for a Negro tenant. The writer walked along Dearborn, State, Wabash, Federal and the other principal streets of the South Side, as far South as 46th street. He counted seven large dead rats lying soaked into the mud as he walked along. The streets are seldom cleaned of snow or rubbish we are told by residents. Large sections of these streets are nothing but mud roads, miles of them having no paving of any kind. What has Alderman Jackson to say about the condition of the streets in his ward?

Rats and Roaches Around.

"When I moved into my house I could not even draw any water," we were told at 3241 South Wabash. "If my son had not been a plumber I would have had to pay several hundred dollars repairing the plumbing in my house. I had to do all the decorating, cleaning and repairing myself. The landlord never thinks of doing this work."

Chicago has in the colored quarters, over 10,000 habitations fronting on alleys that are a distinct menace, being hovels, not homes. Chicago has an alley population of 65,000 people.

Rats and cockroaches are the rule in houses in the Negro quarter. Take for example a case reported to the DAILY WORKER by the United Charities. A Negro family including seven children, was found "huddled into four small, dark rooms overrun by rats and cockroaches. The rent was raised eight dollars per month. The husband is ill in a sanatarium with tuberculosis. His wife, forced to move because of the raise, found the cheapest place $40 per month, and the real estate men laughed at her when she mentioned her seven children. She has gone up one street and down another, wheeling a buggy with two babies in it, looking for 'For Rent' signs.

"When the landlord hears that there are seven children, he will not rent her at any price and she comes home thoroly discouraged."

This is what the Negro real estate companies are doing to Chicago's Negro working men and women. This is the price that is being paid in order to enable members of the real estate fraternity to live in mansions and send their favored children—not seven by the way—to select colleges. This is why the Negroes of Chicago organized the Negro Ttenants League, and why every Negro in Chicago should turn out to the mass meeting in Oddfellows Hall on the evening of March 31st.

Former Porter Grabs Million Dollars From Suffering Workers

TODAY the DAILY WORKER tells how the forty real estate sharks, who have organized to plunder the Chicago Negro workers, manipulate with cheating and sometimes illegal leases to further rob their Race. On the one hand we find Jesse Binga, former Pullman porter, who rose to millionaire banker by betraying his Race. On the other we have a Negro workingman ill in a sanitarium from tuberculosis contracted as the results of evil housing conditions, while his wife vainly hunts for a home for herself and seven children. Tomorrow we will tell the events leading up to the organization of the Negro Tenants' League, which holds a mass meeting in Odd Fellows' Hall on March 31st. We will explain the significance of the last Sanhedrin Conference as related to the present fight of the Negro workers to secure decent housing accommodations.

EGGS BY MAIL, "BOLSHEVISM," YELP SENATORS

Oppose R. F. D. Aid for Needy Farmers

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, March 18.—Just when the senate committee on public lands has lost, by resignation under fire, the doubtful services of Senator Lenroot, its chairman, and when the beneficial results of giving away public oil lands to private interests are about to be demonstrated by a new series of code telegrams and perjuries, Senator King, of Utah, and Senator "B. and O." Bruce, of Maryland, arise. They object to more government in business. They object to an extension of rural mail service for the purpose of delivery of butter and eggs from the farms to small customers in the town. They fear that this will lead to Bolshevism.

Truck by R. F. D.

Senator Harris, of Georgia, is sponsor of a bill providing that the postoffice department shall experiment on 50 rural routes scattered thruout the country on the handling of small packets of farm produce to customers located in these same rural routes.

King protested that the purpose of this measure was to have the government go into the business of transporting the products of the farm, and that this would lead inevitably to the government becoming a common carrier for all the industries. It would mean the nationalizing of transportation. He admitted that there was little chance that such a service to the farmers would be a failure since the government policy had favored taking no profit from the postal service.

Senator Brookhart wanted to know whether an excess profit tax on the takings of the steel trust and other monopolies would not be a logical method of making up any deficit created by the giving of cheap government transportation to farm products. He suggested that the railroads could have no complaint against a subsidy to the bankrupt farmers in view of their own financial gains from the public treasury and their own extravagance.

Would Tax Saturday Post.

Brookhart said he would favor higher rates on second class mail matter, if that would result in a "tax on the Saturday Evening Post and the other reactionary journals that are getting the benefit of the present rate and making their millions out of it." He observed that private business, speaking thru the U. S. Chamber of Commerce, was "being organized as a sort of super-government of the United States to supervise and direct everything that we do down here."

IMPEACH COOLIDGE!

Your Union Meeting

Third Wednesday, March 19, 1924

No.	Name of Local and Place of Meeting.
38	Amalgamated Clothing Workers, 1564 N. Robey St.
179	B. & S. I. W., Stone Derrick, 180 W. Washington St.
131	Belt Line Federation, 62d and Halsted.
2	Brick and Clay, Village Hall, Lansing.
10	Carpenters, 12 Garfield Blvd.
21	Carpenters, Western and Lexington.
242	Carpenters, 5443 S. Ashland Ave.
250	Carpenters, Blacker's Hall, Lake Forest.
643	Carpenters, 180 W. Washington St.
1693	Carpenters, 505 S. State St.
1784	Carpenters, 1638 N. Halsted St. H. Fehling, Rec. Sec'y., 2253 Grace St. Irving 7597.
1922	Carpenters, 6414 S. Halsted St.
2289	Carpenters, 113 S. Ashland Blvd.
	Carvers (Wood), 1619 N. California Av
14	Cigar Makers, 215 S. Ashland Blvd., 7:30 p. m.
798	Electricians, 127 N. Francisco Ave.
85	Engineers, So. Chicago, 11405 Michigan.
2	Firemen's Assn., 159 N. State St., 2 p. m.
461	Firemen and Enginemen, 9118 Commercial Ave.
	Hod Carriers, District Council, 814 W. Harrison St.
10	Janitors (Mun.), Kedzie and Belmont.
5	Ladies' Garment Wkrs., 328 W. Van Buren St.
266	Machinists, 818 W. 55th St.
478	Machinists, 3802 W. Madison St.
830	Machinists, 1182 Milwaukee Ave.
515	Maintenance of Way, 5324 S. Halsted.
	Marine Cooks, 357 N. Clark St.
28	Moulders, 2800 W. Madison St.
54	Painters, Sherman and Main Sts., Evanston, Ill.
624	Painters, 180 W. Washington St.
893	Painters, Moose Hall, La Grange.
972	Painters, Odd Fellows Hall, Blue Island
5	Plasterers, 910 W. Monroe St.
16653	Poultry and Game, 200 Water St.
346	Railway Clerks, 165 N. Washington St
225	Railroad Trainmen, 812 W. 59th St.
900	Railroad Trainmen, 64th and University
931	Railroad Trainmen, 159 N. State St., 1:30 p. m.
73	Sheet Metal, 714 W. Harrison St.
723	Teamsters (Soda), 220 S. Ashland Blvd
733	Teamsters, 220 S. Ashland Blvd.
789	Teamsters, 6359 S. Ashland Ave.
5	Wall Paper Crafts, Chicago & Western Aves.

(Note—Unless otherwise stated all meetings are at 8 p. m.)

OUT WITH DAUGHERTY!

BURNS MUST GO!

No Scuttling of Oil Probe!

The American Oil Industry

Based on Last Reports of the Department of Commerce and the Bureau of Mines.

Number of producing oil wells in 1922	285,000
Total output of the country, in barrels, (1923)	735,000
Number of Refineries manufacturing crude oil into gasoline and other petroleum products	300
Potential capacity of these refineries, barrels daily	2,000,000
Miles of main oil pipe lines connecting producing wells and refineries	34,000
Tank cars, capacity 6,000 to 13,000 gallons each, used in transporting petroleum	137,500
Vessels of American registry classified as tankers	464
Tonnage of these vessels, gross tons	2,460,562
Value of petroleum industry products (1921)	$1,727,000,000
Number of gallons of four principal refined oils exported	2,503,000,000
Percentage of world's petroleum produced by United States in 1922	72.7%
Per cent produced by Mexico	14.8
Per cent produced by Russia	3.8
Gasoline production (1923) in gallons	7,555,945,143
Kerosene production (1923) in gallons	2,348,934,712
Gas and Fuel Oils (1923) in gallons	12,074,191,693
Lubricants (1923) in gallons	1,097,368,222

You Need It Every Day!

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

THIS isn't so much about oil. It is about the DAILY WORKER. But we are grateful to oil for allowing us to talk to tens of thousands of workers and farmers, in the cities and over the land, who have never before heard the voice of the DAILY WORKER.

But this is only saying that the DAILY WORKER enters into, and wages with all the energy it can muster, the battles of the workers and farmers against their oppressors. This has been the story of the DAILY WORKER, since the day it was born, January 13, 1924, now little more than two months gone. The story of the DAILY WORKER is the story of the growing class struggle in the United States.

This is being written to interest the tens of thousands of workers and farmers who will read this Special Edition of the DAILY WORKER; who have never read the DAILY WORKER before. We want all of these to become regular readers of the DAILY WORKER, to read it from day to day, to give their support to all the struggles into which it enters.

We need that support to make the DAILY WORKER a more powerful weapon. We need YOU back of the DAILY WORKER, in order that the DAILY WORKER, with new strength, may fight for YOU.

The DAILY WORKER fights for stronger organizations of the city workers, all those who sweat in industry to pile higher the bosses' profits. It works for militancy and effectiveness in the labor movement. That is why the DAILY WORKER raised its voice in no uncertain tones at the historical international convention of the United Mine Workers of America, held at Indianapolis, Ind., during the latter days of January. It carried its emancipating message not only to the 1,600 delegates attending the miners' convention, but thru them to the thousands of mining towns over the country, to the hundreds of thousands of coal diggers.

Today YOUR "DAILY" is engaged in a terrific struggle in the city of Chicago, in support of the heroic fight of the women and girls of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union. Members of its editorial staff, in carrying out their duties, have been arrested on the picket lines along with the strikers, and thrown into the foul police dungeons of the master class. In this fight, as in all others, the DAILY WORKER will be found always, in the forefront of the battle.

It has been the DAILY WORKER, these past two months, that has helped, more than any other agency, to bring unity between the workers, in the cities and on the land, in the political struggle. The magnificent solidarity just displayed in the gatherings held in Minnesota, out of which will eventually grow the great American class political party, could not have been achieved had it not been for the DAILY WORKER, delivering its broadsides, day by day, against those who would halt and disrupt this drive towards unity. Every issue of the DAILY WORKER carries its message of emancipation for the farmers, as well as for the city workers.

The DAILY WORKER is also in the fight for the ten millions of exploited Negro toilers in the United States. This was conclusively and effectively shown at the recent national gathering of Negro spokesmen held in Chicago.

Thus, wherever a human being, in this great land, carries the burden of toil upon his shoulders, there the DAILY WORKER is ever present, showing him how to cast it off.

The DAILY WORKER is the only daily newspaper in the United States that has told the workers and farmers the real meaning of the Teapot Dome revelations at the nation's capitol. "Oil" is but one phase of capitalist development. Today it is a most important phase as the American oil octopus stretches its tentacles out over all the nations of the world, where natural resources spout oil.

The evils of oil are the inevitable evils of the oppressive capitalist system that must pass and be followed by the new social order—COMMUNISM. The DAILY WORKER, because it is a Communist Daily, fights with all the robbed and downtrodden workers and farmers against this oil and blood-dripping capitalist system. As the official mouthpiece of the Workers of America, it helps not only to educate the workers and farmers, but to organize them into a great political power. Today, as it scores a new triumph, in reaching new masses of aspiring humanity, the DAILY WORKER invites, it urges you, who are reading this:

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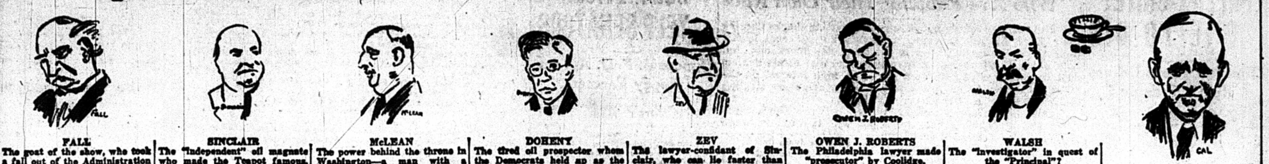

FALL
The goat of the show, who took a fall out of the Administration

SINCLAIR
The "independent" oil magnate who made the Teapot famous.

McLEAN
The power behind the throne in Washington—a man with a short memory and a long bank account.

DOHENY
The tired oil prospector whom the Democrats held up as the model American—before he was caught.

ZEV
The lawyer-confidant of Sinclair, who can lie faster than the horse bearing his name can run.

OWEN J. ROBERTS
The Philadelphia lawyer made "prosecutor" by Coolidge.

WALSH
The "investigator" in quest of the "Principal"?

THE DAILY WORKER

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MORITZ J. LOEB............Business Manager

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Government and Farmers

The Senate has for the past few days been engaged in a debate on sundry farm relief measures. In the course of the discussion several senators, who have for many years been serving the big anti-union textile and coal interests of the South and the big manufacturing interests of the North, declared that they would fight to the bitter end any attempt to render the farmers economic help. Of course, these spokesmen for the employers posed as friends of the farmers and insisted that they were motivated solely by a desire to save the individual initiative of the farmer. They declared themselves flatly opposed to all governmental "interference" with the farmers.

It is rather strange that none of these senators shed a tear about paternalism when big bonuses are granted to corporations. More than that. Not a one of this phalanx that has arrogated to itself the guardianship of the farmers' individuality protested against the government interfering with the farmer during the war. All one has to do to find out why these senators did not care a straw about the farmers' initiative during the war and why they are shrieking now about the sanctity of this supposed great American virtue is to examine the policies of the government towards the farmers in war and peace.

When war was declared against Germany the government immediately issued a ukase fixing the price of wheat. The government ordered that a bushel of wheat must be sold at fifty or sixty cents below the prevailing market price. While it was regulating downward the price of wheat to be received by the farmer, the government gave a free hand to the manufacturers and financiers to set prices to suit their own fancies on industrial commodities. The fabulous profits coined by the capitalists during the war are known to all.

When it suited our ruling class to call for increased production of wheat it did not hesitate to demand that the farmers drop all plans for diversification and for rotation of crops. The interests of the capitalist class then demanded the maximum production of wheat. Now, the same government speaking for the same capitalist class is calling on the farmers to practice diversification in order to stave off their own ruin.

During the war when our capitalist interests were endangered and when the armies of the allied imperialists were to be fed, the government waged a vigorous campaign to reduce the domestic consumption of wheat. Now, that the interests of the capitalist class demand a different policy the government is appealing for a greater consumption of wheat at home.

Thus has the government toyed with the fate and security of the farmers. When the market conditions were favorable to a higher price for wheat our capitalists forgot about paternalism, interference with private initiative and the sacred American characteristic of individual incentive. The government did not then hesitate to fix agricultural prices and fix them downward. Today, when the world market is unfavorable for our farmers, the government is zealously concerned with the individuality of our bankrupt rural masses and refuses to help them because that would mean the unholy, un-American price fixing, government interference.

As long as the government of the United States is owned and controlled by the industrial and financial magnates, by the capitalist class, the farmers will be accorded no other treatment.

General Leonard Wood of the American Army of Occupation in the Philippines is shown holding his grandchild in his arms. This is to prove that he is a human being, of course. He looks as humane as a hungry crocodile. His son was getting ready to come to the U. S. to answer charges of making free with his official position to play Wall Street.

Depraved Washington

Representative G. H. Tinkham, of Massachusetts, republican, charges in a public statement that Washington, the nation's Capitol, is a cesspool of vice and corruption having as counterparts in human history, pagan Rome during the hectic days of Nero and Paris before the great Revolution.

Drunkenness, debauchery, sex license, graft, political and moral corruption, reign supreme in the shadow of the White House. "The police reports," declared Mr. Tinkham, "disclose a civic depravity and social disintegration under present conditions and laws which are both appalling and unbelievable." This is a capitalist talking, not a radical or even a liberal.

The congressman declares that there is 300 per cent more drunkenness in Washington than in Paris and 2,000 per cent more murders than in London. The people have lost confidence in the government, he declares, and respect for the churches who have lost their own self respect.

The condition prevailing in Washington is symptomatic of the cancer that is eating the heart of capitalist society. A ruling class gone mad with unearned wealth, riding roughshod over the liberties of its slaves, forgetting all that is noble in life in its mad quest for riches has turned to debauchery for recreation. Its filth poisons the social atmosphere and like a boil on the human body it has burst, throwing off Teapot Dome scandals, Veterans' Bureau scandals, suicides, murders, treason, and immoralities.

The old saying that "Nero fiddled while Rome burned" holds good in Washington today. While the pillars are swaying underneath the structure of capitalism; while the workers everywhere are preparing to give the rotten edifice the final kick into oblivion, the rulers who sit on the top have given themselves away to Bacchanalian festivals reminding one of the days preceding the fall of Babylon, ancient Rome and of the Paris of feudal days. Our rulers are so drunk with power and bootleg liquor that they cannot even see the writing on the wall.

The Science of Swindle

One of the stock arguments of the apologist and defender of capitalism is that the employer, the banker, the big business man has a larger income than the worker or farmer because his contribution to industry is of higher quality, namely, brain work.

The $100,000,000 loan to France has enabled the international bankers to clean up millions on the rise of the franc subsequent to the closing of the big Morgan deal. This is a typical case of the intense capitalist brain contribution to industry.

First, the big bankers dump millions of francs on the market. The smaller owners and the poor workers and farmers are the heaviest losers by it. Then, they arrange a loan for the government to help prop up the tottering franc. They are the ones who have the advance knowledge of the coming loan and know of its buoyant effect on the exchange status of the franc. These bankers soon buy up large quantities of depreciated currency at the lowest rates. The loan is announced. The position of the franc improves. These Shylocks of international capitalist finance clean up millions of dollars, perhaps at least as much at times as the whole loan in question.

Even to the purblind it is plain that it is not the capitalists being overburdened with an excess of gray matter developing industry that has created these millions added to their bank accounts. It is clear that it is only their control of the means of production and exchange, of international credit facilities, that enables the capitalist class to clean up in this fashion. These millions of profits are not new wealth created by the brain work of the capitalist bankers, but simply represent more money robbed from the workers and farmers, in the last resort, the producers, and added to the fortunes of the exploiters. It is only the intricacies of the capitalist system that complicate the procedure and tend to hide the real nature of such operations which are only a highly complex form of swindling the masses out of more of their produce.

"Masses gird for war against Soviet tyrants" wires a Tribune correspondent from Berlin. "Hundreds of thousands flock to join Communist Party of Russia" reads another dispatch from the Soviet Capital. Then comes "China recognizes Soviet Republic." It looks bad for—the "Trib."

Join the Workers Party.

AS WE SEE IT

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY.

Some time ago we commented in this column on the misfortune that befell a Chicago Tribune correspondent in being expelled from Moscow on his conviction as an incurable and inveterate liar. A little later the Mexican Republic, the nearest to Russia in its working class character, was obliged to apply the tip of the boot to the posterior of another Tribune liar. Thus two important countries were not covered by the correspondents of what claims to be the "World's Greatest Newspaper." Ever since, the Tribune has lied eloquently about Russia and Mexico and even went to the extent of opening a campaign calling for armed intervention in the latter country.

• • • •

Now, it happens that capitalist papers even tho they stand with each other in times of crisis and against the working class, are nevertheless competitors and lose no opportunity to proclaim their superiority over each other and laugh at the discomfiture of their contemporaries, when the latter get into such a mess as the Tribune correspondents got into, in Russia and Mexico. The Tribune boasts of its foreign service. The fact is, it is very poor and very unreliable. The absence of its representatives in Russia and Mexico placed it at a serious disadvantage with its competitors, therefore it was obliged to give many excuses for the expulsion of its men from the two republics.

• • • •

One excuse was that the Tribune correspondents were refused permission to stay in Russia, because they would not allow their dispatches to be censored. But this hokum was nailed at once by the Chicago Daily News which has a very reliable correspondent in Russia in the person of Mr. Mackenzie. He writes freely and critically about the Soviet government and he is not interfered with. He openly admits that he is pro-capitalist, yet he can write just as he sees fit.

• • • •

Now, the columns of the Chicago Tribune are filled daily with lies about revolutions in Soviet Russia. Even the Tribune editors fear to put them on the front pages, so they are generally hidden away in the most remote part of the paper. It is the same old stuff that has been furnished by the stool pigeons and Czarist emigres for the past seven years to anybody who will give them the price of a meal. The Tribune in an editorial of March 18, makes the claim that more truth about Russia can be learned in Berlin than in Moscow. And you can get still nearer to the truth by hanging out around the office of William J. Burns in Washington, the world's champion liar. That gentleman will tell you any truth? you want to know, about anything from the Wall Street explosion to the film peddling graft.

• • • •

While the liberal weeklies are hollering for volunteers to come to the assistance of poor Ramsay MacDonald who is trying to save democracy in Europe, the Chicago Tribune on March 18, comes out with an editorial sneer at European democracy and suggests that these benighted people are even less fitted for self government than the Filipinos. It does not say so in as many words of course. The editorial is entitled "The Downfall of European Democracy." It is worth reading. It says that the French government has abdicated in favor of Poincare, while Poincare has abdicated in favor of J. P. Morgan who will not take up his residence in Paris, having too many other subject nations to look after, the most important of which is America. He is living on his yacht now and communicates with all his subject peoples by wireless.

• • • •

Poincare is the nominal ruler of France. Morgan is the real ruler. For one hundred million dollars the American banker got a stranglehold on the French republic and that country must now dance to his tune. Italy, Spain, Hungary, Russia, are ruled by dictators. Nobody rules in Germany says the Tribune. Oh yes, Von Seeckt, rules by the grace of the German Socialists who are now kicked out. The Tribune has interesting comment to make on the Dawes commission. You may remember Robt. Minor's cartoon in the first issue of the DAILY WORKER, representing the Dawes commission as three brutal American bankers with a satchelful of dollars and a whip to impose a Simon Legree dictatorship over Germany.

IMPEACH COOLIDGE!

OUT WITH DAUGHERTY!

No Scuttling of Oil Probe.

McAdoo--Political Influence Pawnbroker

MR. WILLIAM GIBBS McADOO, who has been posing as a progressive and as a friend of labor, has for years been a high-priced servant in the employ of the biggest capitalist interests.

The Norris resolutions carried by the Senate may shed some light on Mr. McAdoo's connections and deals with the men of Wall Street whom he is supposed to despise. We cite here only a few of the transactions between Mr. McAdoo and the capitalists which show plainly the great confidence the financiers and manufacturers have in him in our out of office.

1. When he was secretary of the treasury he awarded the picture film industry Liberty bond advertisements totalling fabulous sums. Upon his resignation from office the same picture interests retained him to the extent of $100,000.

Employed By Morse

2. After Mr. McAdoo resigned as secretary of the treasury he organized the firm of McAdoo, Cotton and Franklin. Mr. Cotton had previously been chief counsel for the United States Shipping Board. One of the clients of this law firm was the Virginia Shipbuilding Corporation. This is a company dominated by the same Chas. W. Morse whose pardon was secured by Mr. Daugherty. For the services rendered to this Morse concern Mr. McAdoo received $50,000, according to his own admission as a witness for Mr. Morse while the United States government was trying him in the summer of 1923. While on the witness stand Mr. McAdoo also admitted that the Groton Iron Company, another Morse concern, had also hired him at the stipulated fee of $50,000.

3. Mr. McAdoo not only sold his influence to shipping interests but to coal interests as ~~well.~~—Mr. Morse organized the United States Transport Co. and became its president. When he resigned his son took his place. This coal corporation had a number of coal carrying ships. It sought contracts for the sale and delivery of coal to France and Italy. Mr. McAdoo while secretary of the treasury negotiated vast loans from the government to Italy and France. No sooner had Mr. McAdoo resigned from the cabinet than he became the lawyer for this Morse Coal Company and acted in the transactions securing favorable contracts for this corporation with the French and Italian governments. The McAdoo firm received in commisions on coal sold to France close to $450,000. On the Italian shipments McAdoo, Cotton & Franklin received about $350,000 in commissions. The only reason for Mr. McAdoo's being hired in these transactions is to be found in the fact that the Morse corporation valued his influence with the French and Italian governments, influence which he won as secretary of the treasury at the time when these governments borrowed heavily from the United States.

4. As secretary of the treasury, Mr. McAdoo organized the Bureau of Internal Revenue and filled all its positions of prominence. After he resigned from the cabinet Mr. McAdoo became the counsel for the Republic Iron and Steel Company in litigation to reduce the tax bill of this corporation. Mr. McAdoo then appeared in behalf of this steel company before the same internal revenue board that he had appointed. There can be no more flagrant case of serving as a pawn broker in political influence for the big manufacturing interests than this instance. Mr. McAdoo received $200,000 for the services he rendered to the Republic Steel & Iron Corporation in reducing its tax bill.

5. While the Wilson administration in whose cabinet he had served was still in office Mr. McAdoo represented the Doheny oil interests in Washington. He represented Doheny before the Shipping Board. The California oil magnate had many calms before this board. After the Wilson administration ended Mr. McAdoo represented the Doheny oil interests in Mexico. For the last named service Mr. McAdoo received a paltry sum ranging from $125 to $250,000. Had Mr. McAdoo succeeded in carrying out what he undertook to put over for Doheny in Mexico, he would have received a fee of more than $1,000,000.

To date Mr. McAdoo is the greatest and most expensive pawnbroker in political influence that this country has seen.

The Poor Fish Says: Capitalism is a very fine system. Of course, I don't always have enough to eat but if the communists got control I'd have to give up what I haven't got which would be very un-American.

What's In the Teapot?

NO ONE KNOWS UNTIL IT BUBBLES OVER AND ITS FUMES STINK IN THE NOSTRILS OF THE WHOLE WORLD.

What Happens Every Day in the Year, Year in and Year Out, in the cesspools of the American capitalist capitol?

Who Owns the Government and What Do They Use It For? Who are the hundreds of Daughertys, Burns and Falls; tools of the money trust, the oil trust, the steel trust and the other masters of America?

Why Is It the Police, the Department of Justice, the Courts and the Army are used to kill and jail working people who organize to better their position while these same instruments of government are used to protect the super-crooks in their huge thefts?

WHO HAS THE ANSWER TO THESE QUESTIONS?

DO THEY TEACH IT IN THE SCHOOLS?
IS IT PRINTED IN THE CAPITALIST DAILIES?
CAN YOU FIND OUT AT THE MOVIES?

Schools, the Plute Press, the Movies, Exist Only to Lie About these questions and all others vital to the interests of the workers.

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Minor's Startling Story of Oil

(Continued from Page 5)

Jan. 7—General John F. Ryan charges that Charles R. Forbes, head of the Veterans' Bureau and friend of Harding, is the leading actor of the $250,000,000 steal from disabled war veterans.

Jan. 7—Bernard Baruch arrives in Washington.

U. S. Sends Mexico Protest.

Jan. 8—Embargo on arms to Mexico becomes effective.

About this time United States government sends protest to Mexico again against the blockade by rebel forces of Tampico where Doheny, Sinclair and Rockefeller have oil refineries.

That E. B. McLean, about to be called from Florida to testify as to source of Fall's $100,000, intends to perjure himself by testifying that he lent Fall the money, is proven by the following telegram to his lawyer, Francis Homer:

"Wire me your opinions as to whether investigating committee can force me to tell from what source I accumulated sums of $100,000. Think over certain prominent people at that time and you will realize why large cash fund was kept on hand. Mrs. McLean joins me in best wishes for your health. E. B. McLEAN."

Enter Lenroot.

Jan. 9—Fall wires his friend Senator Lenroot, chairman of the senate committee:

"Am I to understand from recent telegrams you sent McLean that you have given to Walsh authority to subpoena me as a witness? Wire answer. ALBERT B. FALL."

And friend Lenroot excuses himself with the reply:

"There was no such intention. Walsh stated he might wish to examine McLean's secretary or other employees which might be there, and that was only purpose of his authority to subpoena. I. L. LENROOT, U. S. S."

Jan. 11—Fall sends the following wire:

"Gus T. Jones, Department of Justice Agent, San Antonio, Tex.

"Get in touch with Buckley immediately. Ask him if he can come here at once as my attorney and adviser. This is very important. Must see him before he sails. Answer. A. B. FALL."

This Gus T. Jones is the man especially recommended by William J. Burns as the ideal detective to investigate Fall.

Jan. 11—Fall wires E. L. Doheny, Jr., at Los Angeles:

"Walsh authorized to take testimony on sub-committee. Will examine McLean and probably myself. Facts will be developed possibly names not disclosed. A. B. FALL."

Jan. 12—Bernard Baruch, the New York magnate, has evidently done something for somebody since his visit to Washington on January 7 and 8, for he receives the following:

"Palm Beach, Fla., Jan. 12, 1924, 11:20 A. M.

"Mr. Bernard Baruch, Bankers Trust Company Bldg., 57th and Madison Ave., New York City.

"Many thanks. Hope to see you soon. E. B. McLEAN."

Coolidge Steps Into Arena.

Jan. 12—President Calvin Coolidge wires from the White House:

"Washington, D. C., Jan. 12, 1924, 9 P. M.

"Edward B. McLean, Palm Beach, Fla.

"Prescott is away. Advise Slemp with whom I shall confer. Acknowledge. CALVIN COOLIDGE."

Jan. 16, 1924—Report reaches Washington that rebels are in control of the Doheny oil wells at Cuerro Azul.

Jan. 16, 1924—The American cruiser Tacoma, en route to Tampico, is wrecked on the rocks of Blanquila reef, two miles outside of the breakwater at Vera Cruz.

Secretary Denby orders the U. S. cruiser Richmond detached from the American naval forces at Panama and rushed toward Tampico, where rebel army approaches oil region, where Doheny's, Sinclair's and Rockefeller's refineries are located. The Richmond carries a powerful radio for communication with Washington.

The Persian Deal.

Jan. 17—Announcement that Sinclair Oil Corporation is looking over the oil lands of Persia, recent reports having been made that Sinclair had gotten concessions from the Persian government. Also a big financial deal in Persia being put over by the American International Corporation, in which are Standard Oil men.

Edward L. Doheny arrives in New Orleans on his way East. Asked whether he came to New Orleans to confer about the Teapot Dome bribery scandal, Doheny replied:

"I came to New Orleans to see that the Destrahan refinery was operated at full blast. Our Tampico refinery has been closed, but it must be opened. Our holdings in the Mexican fields are permanent, and the Mexican revolution is temporary like a fire or flood, and the damage, if any, cannot be estimated until it has passed. I consider the situation grave. If further reports from Mexico justify it, the Mexican Petroleum Company will ask the State Department to take steps for the protection of its interests."

"We've Just Begun to Fight!"

Jan. 18—Secretary Hughes held a conference during the day with representatives of Edward L. Doheny, Harry F. Sinclair, and the Standard Oil company on the subject of sending war ships to Tampico. Secretary Hughes expressed the wish that there should be no public discussion of his conference with the oil men.

Jan. 18—President Coolidge, Secretary of State Hughes and officials of the navy department have a long discussion on the subject of the De LaHuerta advance into the Tampico oil region.

Jan. 19 — Secretary of State Hughes and Assistant Secretary of the Navy Roosevelt (Former employe of Harry Sinclair) conferred with representatives of the Association of Petroleum Producers in Mexico, headed by Guy Stevens about the safety of Doheny's, Sinclair's and Standard Oil properties in Mexico.

Jan. 19—Seven more warships sent to Mexico. Flagship Omaha Admiral Kittelle in command, with destroyers Corry, Hull, Macdomough, Farenholt, Sumner and Shirk, steamed at full speed from the canal zone, headed for Mexican seaports to protect oil properties and employes of American oil operators at Tampico and Vera Cruz. The vessels carry 1,100 bluejackets and some marines. Admiral Koontz, commander-in-chief of the American fleet, will be in charge. A total of 211 naval craft are mobilized at the canal zone for "naval maneuvers."

Doheny Endorses McAdoo.

Jan. 19—Democratic State Central committee of California, of which Edward L. Doheny is a member, endorses William G. McAdoo for president.

Jan. 21—Prices of gasoline and crude oil go up.

Jan. 21—Archie Roosevelt, until a few days ago vice-president of the Union Petroleum company, subsidiary of Sinclair Oil corporation, swears Sinclair's confidential secretary told him that Sinclair had paid $68,000 to the foreman of Fall's ranch.

Sinclair's confidential secretary swears he didn't say "sixty-eight thousand dollars," but "six or eight cows."

Jan. 21—Albert B. Fall denies that he received any money from Harry F. Sinclair, "that Harry F. Sinclair has never loaned or given me a penny in any way."

Jan. 22—President Coolidge orders Harry M. Daugherty to have an observer at the hearings "to watch for any evidence of wrong-doing."

Where Was Daugherty?

Memorandum of instructions to the son-in-law of Fall, outlining how he should testify, is found; being a rambling story about his father having told him that he would soon have some money for a payment on his ranches, and that later Fall went to Chicago and got the money there.

Jan. 22—McLean receives a telegram:

"Washington, D. C., Jan. 22, 1924.

"Subpoena for Fall today, returnable Friday. JOHN."

Jan. 23 — Secretary of State Hughes issues public statement declaring that the sale of munitions and guns to Mexico has become a duty of the United States, and gives as his reason the fact that the Obregon government has arranged (with Thomas W. Lamont, of J. P. Morgan and company) for the payment of its foreign debt (which is owed largely to American bankers); with the further reason that the De La-Huerta army has taken possession of certain portions of Mexican territory (the region where the oil works of Harry F Sinclair, Edward L. Doheny and the Standard Oil Co. are located).

Jan. 23—Senator Caraway asks Senate to hurry up and pass his resolution cancelling the Teapot Dome lease. Senator Lenroot asks for delay.

Doheny Gives Lie to Fall.

Jan. 24—Doheny swears he sent the $100,000 to Secretary of the Interior Albert B. Fall in November, 1921, but that it was not a bribe, tho it might have influenced Mr. Fall. Doheny swears that Fall gave him a note for the money. Swears that the oil lease was approved by Secretary of the Navy Denby.

Jan. 25—McLean receives a telegram from Washington:

"Zev testified that he had loaned Fall $25,000 for European trip. Willis has attended to matter. JOHN."

Jan. 28—Washington rumors are that William G. McAdoo and Franklin K. Lane of the Wilson administration are about to be dragged into the oil scandal, both having accepted money from Doheny immediately after leaving Wilson cabinet. Lane, as Wilson's secretary of the interior, granted oil-land leases to Doheny; then retired from cabinet to enter Doheny's employ at $50,000 a year.

Jan. 29—Ex-President Woodrow Wilson is stricken with a mortal illness.

Feb. 2—A. B. Fall refuses to testify on the ground that he might incriminate himself.

Feb. 3—Ex-President Woodrow Wilson dies.

Corporation Lawyers Selected.

Jan. 29—Thomas W. Gregory, oil company attorney, and Silas H. Strawn, attorney and director of big corporations, chosen by President Coolidge to prosecute the oil steal cases. Both of them promptly accept.

Jan. 29—Senator Lenroot tries to persuade other members of investigating committee that Admiral Robison is a sincere man and that the transfer of the oil reserves to Fall's jurisdiction was proper.

The "Principal."

Jan. 29—McLean receives a telegram. (Editor's interpretation in parenthesis):

Washington, Jan. 29, 1924.

"E. B. McLean, Palm Beach:

Saw Principal (Calvin Coolidge). Delivered message (to President Coolidge). He (Coolidge) says greatly appreciates and sends regards to you and Mrs. McLean. There will be no rocking of boat and no resignations. He (Coolidge) expects reaction from unwarranted political attacks.

Bennett." (McLean's employe).

Feb. 3—Mary, employe of Burns' office in the department of justice, wires her husband W. O. Duckstein, who is McLean's secretary, at Palm Beach:

"Burns states lawyer friendly to department that an inquiry was on foot to ascertain whether McLean was a regularly appointed dollar-a-year man, and asked me to find out. Department lawyer came to Burns and inquired . . . Burns states impossible to say when he can get away. Being kept here on Dome hearing. Department liable to be called upon at any time for investigations and to prepare injunctions . . . Mary."

Feb. 5, 1924—Sidney Thompson sends Gaston B. Means to Palm Beach, where Means meets McLean and his private secretary, Duckstein. (Sidney Thompson is Daugherty's go-between and "money carrier" after Jess Smith's death, according to Means.)

McAdoo Notifies Lenroot.

February 7—McAdoo sends letter to Lenroot saying he has left the employ of Doheny and given up the salary.

Feb 8—Congressman Longworth, taunted on republican oil graft, shows that democratic party has long been taking heavy subsidies from Doheny, Bernard Baruch and Cleveland H. Dodge.

Feb. 11—Coolidge refuses senate's request for resignation of Denby, declaring senate has no such right.

Feb. 11—McLean receives a telegram from Washington:

"X (Attorney General Daugherty) telephoned me last night, said tell you not to worry. Count." (Ira E. Bennett).

Feb. 12—Revealed that Strawn, appointed by Coolidge as oil prosecutor, is an oil attorney.

Feb. 12—President Calvin Coolidge sends the following telegram:

"118 Jn X23 Govt fm The White House, Washington, DC., 101&AM
Feb 12, 1924

To Edward B B McLean,
Palm Beach, Fla.

Thank you for your message. You have always been most considerate. Mrs. Coolidge joins me in kindest regards to you and Mrs. McLean.

Calvin Coolidge.
1029am."

Feb. 14—Bennett wires McLean.

"Will have conference with H. D. (Harry Daugherty) before 1 o'clock. B."

After conference Bennett, signing himself as "Count," wires McLean the same day:

Saw X (Attorney General Daugherty) for an hour. His direct message to you is, "I am at 'Y's' (Coolidge's) elbow and standing at the guns. All that is possible to do will be done by us, so you should worry. Delay selection prosecutor. Give Z my love. I don't want Z. to be disturbed so long as I am on the job. You know what to depend upon. The fight is on me and I am ready for them and feeling fine."

Harding Paper Scandal.

Feb. 15—Frank H. Vanderlip, former president of National City (Standard Oil) bank in public speech declares there is rumor afloat that Harding sold his newspaper, the Marion Star, for $550,000 and that the price was padded to double the real value of the property.

Coolidge appoints Atlee Pomerene as one oil prosecutor. Senate confirms Pomerene. Owen J. Roberts, other new appointee, denies that he is Standard Oil attorney.

Feb. 18—McAdoo declares he had a right to take Doheny's money and is determined to run for presidency on platform of "Back to Honesty."

Feb. 18—Denby resigns as secretary of navy.

Feb. 23—Coolidge approves Harry M. Daugherty as delegate-at-large to republican convention.

Feb. 24—McAdoo admits he was to get $1,000,000 from Doheny if successful in using his influence to get Mexican government to surrender to Doheny's oil company.

March 9—Charges are made that department of justice agents were active as provocators of violent outbreaks on the Mexican fronteer in 1920.

March 12, 1924—Roxie Stinson appears before senate committee and tells story of long career of graft led by Jess Smith and Daugherty.

March 13—Gaston Means reveals the most amazing story of government corruption ever heard. Tells of receiving $100,000 of bribe money from the Mitsui Co., representatives of the Japanese government, in the Standard Aircraft case.

Fomenting Mexican Revolution.

March 15—Revealed that in 1921 William Hanson, friend of Albert B. Fall, after making arrangements with officials "higher up" in the U. S. government, went to Mexican border and became active in fomenting armed insurrection activities in Mexico. Hansen is now chief of the U. S. immigration inspection service at Mexican border, and takes a hand in Mexican disturbances.

March 15—It is learned that Senator Burton K. Wheeler, "radical" democratic member taking the lead in senate oil investigation committee and apparently pushing the case against the oil grafters, is attorney for the Gordon Campbell Kevin Oil syndicate, the largest oil development syndicate in Montana. It is believed that Senator Wheeler's law firm receives $10,000 per year from the oil company.

It is recalled that Ed Shields, secretary of the employers' association at Billings, Mont., replying to questions as to whether Senator Wheeler had any "red" associations, replied:

"No. He is like the granite of our hills."

"The idea becomes power when it penetrates the masses."
—Karl Marx.

"The Teapot Special" Supplement
THE DAILY WORKER

SECOND SECTION
March 19th, 1924. This magazine supplement will appear every Saturday in The Daily Worker.

Senator Walsh and the Teapot Dome

By WILLIAM F. DUNNE.

SENATOR THOMAS WALSH, of Montana, is leading the fight against the Teapot Dome steal. In Washington during the last few months Senator Walsh has appeared as the champion of the people against the looters of the natural resources and has made many caustic utterances relative to the domination of the government by oil interests.

It is notable, however, that Senator Walsh, in his crusade against government by oil, has not said anything about the Standard Oil Company or its subsidiary—the Anaconda Mining Company—the gigantic metal, lumber and water power monopoly that owns the state he is supposed to represent and owns him along with its other goods and chattels.

Walsh, Copper Trust Man.

There are a number of contradictions in the Teapot scandal, apparent contradictions rather, that require explanation and none is more puzzling to the uninitiated that the activity of Senator Walsh—the man whom the copper trust elected in 1918 and who has before and since his re-election been the foremost but not the best known champion of reaction under two administrations—Wilson's and Harding's.

Walsh was the legal expert of the Wilson administration. He was the champion of the armed ships' bill—the pet measure of the British Admiralty—the first step taken towards our participation in the European holocaust. He passed upon the constitutionality of the conscription law; he was largely instrumental in overcoming the anti-constitutional difficulties in the earlier drafts of the espionage act and was always able to throw the mantle of legality over the most subversive acts of the Wilson administration.

Sitting with Walsh as the junior senator from Montana is Burton K. Wheeler—an entirely different type. A supporter of Walsh during the early part of Walsh's political career Wheeler obtained Walsh's first senatorial nomination for him. He was appointed United States District Attorney thru the influence of Walsh and was serving in that capacity when this country entered the war.

Recalls Wheeler.

Wheeler refused to prosecute the men and women whom the Anaconda Mining Company picked out for persecution; he interfered in no way with free speech, free press and assemblage during his term of office and, if my recollection is correct, not one single individual was convicted under the espionage law in a federal court in Montana.

More than that Wheeler served notice upon the corporations of Montana that his office could not be used to railroad to jail labor men who had displeased them by their activity on behalf of their class. Montana with Wheeler as U. S. district attorney was a splendid proof of the Communist contention that convictions of radicals result under war conditions only by the servants of the capitalist class abrogating all guarantees of individual freedom on which capitalist democracy is based.

So zealous was Wheeler in upholding the constitution that he was marked for slaughter by the Anaconda Mining Company and in his hour of trial, when every capitalist paper in Montana was demanding his blood—actually, not figuratively—Senator Walsh deserted him. He was called into Washington and forced to resign.

Walsh later came up for re-election and received the undivided support of the Anaconda Mining Company; in Butte (Silver Bow County) he was so bitterly hated by the masses that he came out of the county (a stronghold of the democrats) but 72 votes ahead of Jeannette Rankin who was running on the national party ticket; the machine democrats afterwards admitted that they stole 2,700 votes from Miss Rankin in order to put Walsh over.

Votes for Esch-Cummins Law.

Is there any need of further argument to decide who owns Senator Walsh of Montana?

That the Teapot Dome scandal is merely the outward manifestation of a conflict that is taking place within the ranks of the capitalists—between oil capitalists particularly—that men like Walsh are playing the game for the big capitalists and care nothing for the interests of the masses despite appearances to the contrary, is further proven by Walsh's endorsement of McAdoo for the presidency after he himself was responsible for linking up McAdoo with oil. McAdoo, the attorney for the Republic Iron and Steel Company, the fixer for big business, the spokesman of the Anaconda Mining Company in the Wilson administration, is the choice of Walsh for president.

Walsh voted for the Esch-Cummins bill—the heart's desire of the open shop railway interests, but poses as a friend of the railway workers. He has helped to hand the Anaconda Mining Company the fabulously valuable phosphate deposits of Montana; he has aided the same company to grab practically all the available water power sites in the state and is now trying to present them with the water power in Yellowstone Park.

Denounces Strikers.

In 1917, after 164 miners had been smothered to death in the Speculator disaster in Butte because the company had violated the state laws relative to ventilation and exits, 12,000 miners and metal tradesmen went on strike. Walsh gave out interview after interview to the copper press denouncing the strikers as Pro-Germans and enemies of the nation; he condoned the murder of Frank Little by copper trust thugs and he defended the "rustling card" system of the Anaconda Mining Company—the system whereby a man is required to tell the history of his life simply to get permission to "rustle" for a job—when I attempted to get an expression of sympathy for the miners from him while the strike was on.

Just a few days ago, in a letter to one Fred Marvin, a professional red baiter, Ed. Shields, business agent for the employers association of Billings, defended Walsh against a charge of radicalism. Marvin had asked Shields if Walsh had ever been friendly with William F. Dunne and Shields replied indignatly that "Walsh is like the granite of our hills" and had never had anything to do with the radicals.

Shields, as a defender of Walsh, speaks for the anti-labor forces in Montana. He was formerly business agent of the Clerks' Union in Butte, and during the 1917 strike had a brother who was a gunman for the Anaconda Mining Company. Shields became too rotten for even the conservative Clerks' Union, was forced out and immediately went to work openly for the bosses he had worked for secretly as a union official.

Walsh is trying to capitalize the respect that the workers and farmers of Montana have for Wheeler because of his stand during the war; when I say respect, I mean exactly that, because Wheeler was supported by thousands of workers and farmers who hated the democratic party and all it stands for but who felt that to desert Wheeler in the face of the Anaconda Mining Company attack was to play into the company's hands. Walsh comes up for re-election this year and Wheeler is going to be placed in an embarrassing position. If he supports Walsh he will lose his working class following and if he does not he must sever his connection with the democratic party. The Daugherty investigation is Wheeler's own work but Walsh will try to take credit for it altho he hates and fears it. The Anaconda Mining Company will suffer as a result of the Daugherty investigation that has grown out of the Teapot Dome scandal—the scandal that was supposed to kill off several strong competitors of the Standard Oil Company—the parent of the Anaconda.

Exposing His Own Bed-Mates.

It is the irony of fate that a black reactionary like Walsh should be one of the instruments used to expose the detailed nature of the control of government by capital and capitalists and to bring into the fierce light of day the corrupt practices by which his Anaconda Company backers oppress and intimidate the workers and farmers of the state he lives in and whose rulers he serves.

Such a paradox could only occur in a period like this when the bankruptcy of the farmers and over-production in industry has undermined the foundations of American capitalism.

Capitalism dies because it cannot reconcile its antagonisms and correct its contradictions. No more striking evidence of this fact can be had than that a copper trust senator, seeking to conciliate popular sentiment in order to secure re-elecion and further aid his owners, overturns the boiling pot of oil and must now watch its reeking streams flow on and besmirch before the eyes of the people the very interests he was seeking to protect.

In Montana such things as I have cited builds a farmer-labor party; in other states the same thing occurs with the exposure of their local exploiting interests. The streams of discontent and disillusionment unite and American capitalism now faces a revolt of farmers and workers; a revolt that they would like to blame the Communists for but which they know is the result of inability to loot with the old secrecy and efficiency. The former red baiters now are dodging the penitentiary amid the laughter and jeers of the workers and farmers whom they fooled for a little while but whom they fool no longer.

Give us more Walshes and capitalism will be an easy conquest.

Democrats Had Big Ideas About Doheny Before He Was Caught

"CALIFORNIA agrees with the Senator from Montana (Thomas J. Walsh), and California agrees with the Senator from Nevada (Key Pitman) that you must not overlook nor forget that the great West is populated by free-minded and independent American citizens. (Applause)... And CALIFORNIA, THEREFORE, PRESENTS HER GREAT AND DISTINGUISHED SON, BORN IN THE STATE OF WISCONSIN. In poverty he started, a surveyor over the Southwest, a cowboy in Kansas, a prospector over practically every state of the West, a discoverer of the oil fields in southern California, and FROM THENCE HE BUILDS HIMSELF TO THE PINNACLE OF SUCCESS SUCH AS EVERY AMERICAN CITIZEN LOVES AND ADMIRES, AND CALIFORNIA'S SON. THE LIFE OF THIS MAN IS A TYPICAL ROMANCE OF AMERICAN IMPROVED OPPORTUNITY, AND WE TAKE PRIDE, THEREFORE, IN PRESENTING TO THIS CONVENTION AS THE MAN OUT OF THE WEST WHO CAN REACH THE HEARTS AND THE SOULS, NOT ONLY OF THE DEMOCRATS OF THE WEST, BUT OF THE GREAT FREE-THINKING PEOPLE OF THE WEST. CALIFORNIA, THE GREAT GOLDEN STATE, PRESENTS EDWARD L. DOHENY FOR VICE-PRESIDENT." (Applause.)

(From the speech delivered by Delegate Lorin A. Handley of California, nominating Edward L. Doheny for Vice-President of the United States.

. . . "And on this day when the sun sets upon this great state, the state of successful and able men, Massachusetts hopes that you will have nominated Edward L. Doheny, a self-made man who is needed in this hour of reconstruction, and the ticket that you nominate will be successful in November." (Applause.)

(From speech delivered by Delegate Michael L. Sullivan of Massachusetts seconding the nomination of Edward L. Doheny.)

These speeches were delivered on the eighth day, July 6, 1920, of the last national convention of the democratic party at the Civic Auditorium, San Francisco, California.—Official Proceedings of the Democratic National Convention, pp. 437-438.

IMPEACH COOLIDGE!

Palm Beach is the favorite rendezvous of the oil crooks. Rather dangerous place for a politician before election. We note that Edward N. Hurley and Representative Fred A. Britten of Chicago had their pictures taken there last week. Britten is the lad who is defending the oil crooks in the house of representatives. What's that?

OUT WITH DAUGHERTY!

Miss Eugenie Dennis of Atchison, Kansas, is shown telling officials of the Burns detective agency how to solve crime mysteries. We suggest she get her charmed system working on the chief criminal, the honorable William J. Burns.

BURNS MUST GO!

If Diogenes ever came to Washington with his old fashioned oil lamp looking for an honest man he would very soon lose his illumination.

IMPEACH COOLIDGE!

Surely the Department of Justice is a place that an honest man should keep away from. Even honest sleuths are not wanted there.

Robbing the Oil Slaves - -

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

THE whole country is an uproar because a group of oil barons aided and abetted by the present administration in Washington were caught red-handed in the act of looting the government oil reserves. Senators, congressmen, publicists and all kinds of capitalist public men not involved in the oil graft are rushing frantically for the limelight to let the dear old "people" know how horrified they are that an administration under our blessed capitalist system could be so corrupt as to sell or barter that precious mineral substance upon which our naval bill collectors will depend in the near future for their motive power.

The Capitalist State.

And the "people" are actually shocked except that small but conscious minority of this country's working class population known as radicals or to be more definite, Communists. The Communists are neither surprised nor shocked. They are rather pleased that a capitalist administration should be so stupid as to give such striking testimony of what the Communists always have claimed, i. e., that this country with its untold wealth is the property of the capitalists who use the workers to turn its raw resources into finished products ready for consumption, which commodities are sold by the capitalists for profit.

Every four years the capitalist groups fight with each other for the possession of the government. Control of the machinery of government enables the controlling capitalist group to have first rights on the pickings and the loot, but when they become over confident and overstep the bounds of discretion, the "outs" jump in, wave the danger signal and help to kick them out and make room for a new set of looters. That is the significance of the present hullabaloo about the oil scandal.

It is true that the republican administration has been guilty of turning over the naval oil reserve lands to oil barons. They have aided in defrauding the country they were supposed to defend. For this they are denounced by their capitalist politicians of other parties. But none of these defenders of the United States ever said a single word during this entire expose about those who are really robbed; the workers who make the profits that enabled Doheny, Sinclair and the rest of the oil barons to purchase the Coolidge administration and thru it grab the Teapot Dome and the California oil fields.

The Robbery of the Workers.

None of those who were and are so outraged about the Teapot Dome steal are concerned about the robbery of the workers who produce the oil, because they believe in the robber capitalist system. They are only concerned with the code of ethics generally followed by capitalist thieves, in their relations to each other. Only when one group of thieves steals a march on the others do they throw their usual secrecy to the winds and tell the world what is going on. That is the feature of the situation that the Communists relish, and the publicity they give the present oil scandal is distinctly for the purpose of throwing light on the real character of capitalist government and calling the attention of the workers to the necessity for doing away with the system that breeds such corruption.

The Communists are concerned entirely with the robbery of the workers in the oil industry by the Dohenys, Sinclairs, Standard Oil Company and all the other companies that exploit the oil resources of the United States for their own profit. How do the workers who produce the oil barons' millions fare? What are their conditions of employment? What kind of houses do they live in? What is their social life? These are questions that will not receive any consideration in Washington; we take them up here in the columns of the DAILY WORKER.

$2.65 Per 84 Hours.

We will take the Elk Basin field in northern Wyoming—the Teapot Dome state—as a typical example. Elk Basin is described as "a hole in the ground, gouged out of the naked clay and sandstone. No water, no trees, no grass—not a living growing thing in sight save the straggling sage brush." The Elk Basin oil production is controlled by the Standard Oil Company, masquerading under the aliases of the Ohio Oil and Midwest Oil companies.

When social workers take up the conditions of the oil workers with the saintly John D. Rockefeller, Jr., that gentleman refers them to the above named oil companies. They in turn pass the buck back to John D.

The hours of labor are 84 a week and the pay of an unskilled worker for the 84-hour week is $2.65 which, we hasten to add, includes board.

The bunk houses in Elk Basin are rather-lively. Listen to what an investigator has to say of the sleeping accommodations:

"'How are the bugs?' I asked a man lounging outside, who I learned later was a mule skinner freighting thru the basin."

"'Try 'em and see,' was the disgusted reply. 'Last time I was here I killed an army corps of them in half an hour and took to the barn with my mules the rest of the night. Me for the hay life.'"

Married men and their families live in one-room shacks without plumbing or running water. Some of these families number from six to eight grown up boys and girls. They are compelled to live together in a single 10x14 tent.

Alkali Drinking Water.

The oil slaves are awakened at six in the morning by the "crum boss." The twelve-hour grind starts at seven and as one old slave put it, "When you finish the week's work, you are good for nothing but John D." He might add that the one week's work merely marks the beginning of another. There is no interval for rest.

The drinking water in the Elk Basin is atrocious. It is alkali water pumped from wells two miles away and condensed for drinking. The condensing is so poor that the water is enough to turn any man's stomach. The lumping of oatmeal and potato combinations into the condensing boiler to stop leaking flues, hardly improves the quality of the water.

Sanctimonious John D.

There is one shower bath in operation in the Ohio company's wash-house. The employes of the Midwest company are, however, not allowed to use it. The shower at the Midwest has been out of order for some years.

"While John D. is sittin' on a soft cushion in church on Easter mornin' praisin' God in his goodness to him, I was out here pulling a well in the worst blizzard seen around here for many years. God is good to the oil barons. They can pay preachers to praise Him—paid from the profits made by their oil slaves."

The slaves of the Ohio Oil Company WORK TWELVE HOURS A DAY 365 DAYS IN THE YEAR. THEY NEVER GET A HOLIDAY.

The oil companies cannot afford to give their employes a six-day week and an eight-hour day. The oil companies admit it! But the following except from the Federal Trade Commission's tentative revision of the net earnings on net investment of the Midwest company for the last three years for which figures are given shows 43.2, 50.6, 44.4, respectfully, while the Ohio Oil Company due to dividends of 2,900 and 150 per cent, is paying 4,500 per cent on its original investment. Every nickel of this colossal profit was wrung out of the 84-hour week, 365-day year oil slaves. The looting of the oil reserve, the grafting of ex-Secretary of the Interior Fall, the corruption of the entire republican administration, pales into insignificance beside this colossal robbery of the poor workers who are defrauded of the fruits of their labor right on the job.

"Why don't you organize?" was a question put to an oil worker by a newspaper reporter.

"Organize hell—try it and see," was his reply.

The Slimy Octopus.

Two men tried it in the Elk Basin and lasted two weeks on the job. When the companies post a wage reduction, the insinuation goes with it that anybody who does not like the job can leave.

These are the conditions under which those who produce the swollen fortunes of the oil barons live. According to a United States government report 80 per cent of the oil workers in this country work a seven-day week of 84 hours. With the profits from their labors the oil companies instigate counter-revolutions in Mexico, reach out into distant Mesopotamia, Persia, China and all over the world leaving a trail of civil wars and corruption in their wake. With these profits the oil companies buy up the agencies that manufacture opinion, the press, the pulpit and the colleges. They buy senators, congressmen, state legislatures and the cabinet. That is the essence of the present oil scandal.

It is a matter of great importance to the workers that a set of capitalist burglars were caught in the act of looting the country. It helps to arouse the masses to the necessity for getting rid of all the burglars that run this country and rule it by force in their own interests. The republicans were caught hawking the oil fields. The democrats are mad because they did not have the privilege of doing the looting. The workers who are the real victims, are not considered by the capitalist parties.

Remember June 17th!

It is our duty to stress this feature of the present crisis and call on the workers to rally to the standard of the Farmer-Labor Party which will hold its convention in Minneapolis on June 17th and organize the exploited workers of this country, in all industries as well as the oil industry, on the political field, to eject the capitalist robbers from the government, and prepare for the establishment of a Workers' Republic in the United States, run by the producers for the benefit of those who render useful service to society.

The Investigation Mania In Washington

THE extent to which the capitalists control the United States government is unknown to most of the workers and farmers. There is not a single department of the federal, state, municipal and county governments that is not today completely subject to the orders and manipulations of the bankers and manufacturers.

Graft and corruption are in language in which the politics of the employing class is played. Teapot scandals are not new to American government. We have had Teapot politics played in this country ever since the government was organized. But at no time before has this corruption broken out in such putrid scabs on the body-politic of the country. To get an idea of how Washington is serving the big business interests of the country one need but look at the investigation mania that has seized the Capitol. The number of investigations, larger than ever in our history, gives only an inkling into what is what in the federal government. We cite some of the leading investigations that have been proposed or are in process now:

Teapot Dome Steal.

1. The Teapot Dome and the Elk Hills Naval Oil Reserve deals.
2. The Veterans' Bureau under the direction of Forbes.
3. General Wood's conduct in the Philippines in handing over concessions to the oil, tobacco, railway and coal capitalists who financed his 1920 presidential primary campaign.
4. The Wheeler investigation of the Department of Justice and Daugherty.
5. The transfer of the Matanuska coal fields in Alaska to Fall as Secretary of the Interior to the Navy Department.
6. The financial orgy indulged in by the Emergency Fleet Corporation and the Shipping Board.
7. The Ku Klux Klan and its role in the election of Senator Mayfield in Texas.
8. The propaganda campaign organized in behalf of the Mellon tax scheme.
9. The lease of the naval oil reserve to Buena Vista Hills, California.
10. The land frauds in Texas participated in by the Republican National Committeeman Creager.
11. The Bok Peace Plan as an attempt to influence the government's foreign policy.
12. The negotiation and ratification of the treaty by which the United States government gave Colombia $25,000,000.
13. The activities of capitalists and corporations in attempting to secure oil concessions in foreign countries.
14. The conspiracy fixing the present price of bread.
15. The investigation of the propaganda against the bonus.
16. The practices of the stock exchange.
17. The administration of Porto Rico.
18. The conduct of the Prohibition Enforcement Bureau.

Russian Propaganda.

19. Soviet "propaganda" and Russian-American relations.
20. The administration of Federal Highway Aid system.
21. The immigration problem.
22. The fraud and corruption in the Bureau of Printing and Engraving.
23. Sundry phases of the railway problem, such as the payment of money to various railway corporations by the United States government for the period of federal control.
24. The medical diploma mills.
25. The propaganda of the big fertilizer interests regarding Muscle Shoals.
26. The administration of the Bureau of Internal Revenue and the charges of waste, favoritism, extravagance and inefficiency.
27. The operation of the Army Air Service, the United States Air Mail Service and the Naval Bureau of Aeronautics.
28. The practice of the banks for lending money for speculative activities, particularly insofar as it involves the Federal Reserve System, insurance companies and several finance institutions in New York.
29. The sale of seal furs by the government, involving United States Senator Spencer of Missouri.
30. The agricultural situation.
31. Conditions among the Indians.

Denby-Doheny-Hawaiian Grab.

32. The Denby-Doheny-Hawaiian construction contract involving the naval base at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.
33. Connection of congressmen with the Veterans' Bureau.

34 to 39. The resolutions of Senator Norris calling upon six government departments to supply the Senate with information regarding the appearance of ex-cabinet officers, ex-senators, and ex-department heads before various subdivisions of the government within two years after they have left office in behalf of private interests. These resolutions include the Department of the Treasury, the Shipping Board, the State Department, the Department of Justice, the Navy Department, and Department of Interior.

40. The charges made by Brewer, an ex-employe of the Internal Revenue Bureau, involving a $1,000,000 bond fraud.

OUT WITH DAUGHERTY!

Before Warren G. Harding was elected he had his picture taken with Harry M. Daugherty, Jake L. Hamon and Jess W. Smith. Daugherty is the only survivor. The rest are no more. They never were very much. One was killed by his concubine, one committed suicide directly and the third, it is said, indirectly. Daugherty?

BURNS MUST GO!

Coolidge Does His Bit - -

By JAY LOVESTONE

PRESIDENT Coolidge's whole procedure in the oil scandal betrays a definite plan on his part to do everything he possibly can do to save the Falls, Sinclairs, and Dohenys, without breaking his own political neck.

His choice of oil prosecutors shows this very clearly. Practically every man selected by the President to prosecute the oil thieves in behalf of the government has had his record dipped in oil, directly or indirectly, in some form or other.

First of all, Mr. Gregory was chosen. A few days after this choice was made by the White House, the Senate Committee on Public Lands learned officially that Mr. Gregory was smeared with oil from head to foot. No one, of course, took Coolidge's claims of ignorance about Mr. Gregory's connections with oil corporations seriously.

Corporation Lawyer Strawn.

Then the lie was again given to our Puritanic President's confessions of innocence and purity. Another one of his chosen defenders of the country's wealth against the capitalist looters was a certain Mr. Silas H. Strawn, a corporation lawyer of Chicago. No sooner had his name been announced to the press than Mr. Melvin A. Traylor, President of the First Trust and Savings Bank of Chicago, gave the Public Lands Committee information which immediately disqualified Mr. Strawn. Mr. Traylor acted in this fashion in order to save the President and his reactionary outfit the serious embarrassments and great difficulties which would confront them when the truth about Mr. Strawn would become known after he had begun work in the legal proceedings against the Teapot leases.

Mr. Traylor said in part: "That his bank was trustee under a debenture agreement securing an issue of securities of the Sinclair Crude Oil Purchasing Company, which is owned one-half each, by the Standard Oil and Sinclair Companies." He went on to show that this bank was connected with the Sinclair Pipe Lines Co., owned jointly by the Standard and Sinclair Companies and builders of the pipe line to the Teapot Dome; and that the Standard Oil Company of Indiana, "had for many years deposited funds in the First National Bank of Chicago."

Mr. Strawn, the Coolidge appointtee, was found to be a director and stockholder of the First National Bank and the First Trust and Savings Bank of Chicago. This was the last nail driven into the coffin bearing Mr. Coolidge's pretense at any attempt to punish the Teapot magnates.

Having lost out in his choice of these two prosecutors, Mr. Coolidge proceeded to secure lawyers who might stand a better chance of getting the Senate's approval. Our chief Executive then chose the Lame Duck Ex. Senator Pomerene and the relatively unknown Mr. Owen J. Roberts of Philadelphia. These corporation tools have been accepted by the Senate, despite the opposition of the progressive group and a few stray Senators.

The Case of Mr. Pomerene

An examination of the services rendered by Mr. Pomerene to the big business interests, while he was a Senator and after he was kicked out of the Senate in 1922, reveals the irrefutable fact that it is Mr. Coolidge's intent to make a hollow mockery out of the oil prosecution.

As a member of the Senate, he was opposed to striking out from the Esch-Cummins Law the provision making strikes unlawful. Mr. Pomerene voted against extending the Federal control of railroads for two years. He accepted the conference report of the Esch-Cummins Act containing objectionable anti-labor clauses and other obnoxious provisions.

When Mr. Pomerene was defeated in the election for Senator from Ohio, he was immediately rewarded by the railroad corporations he so loyally served in the capital. Today Mr. Pomerene is one of the biggest railroad attorneys in the country. His firm is one of the strongest corporations in Ohio. According to his own statements before the Interstate Commerce Commission, his firm is the representative of fifteen of the biggest railroads in the country. One of these is the Pennsylvania Railroad which is an uncompromising enemy of organized labor.

Mr. Pomerene is also on the pay roll of the National Transportation Institute, which is a propaganda organization in favor of the united railway capitalists. Mr. Pomerene has admitted that he has been, for some time, on the platform of this organization and has been paid as high as $1,000 for a few speeches delivered by him in behalf of the railroad interests. Mr. Pomerene's connections with the railroads go back to the years before he was in the Senate. He tried several cases for the Pennsylvania system before he was sent to Washington.

Mr. Pomerene is an enemy of the farmers, as well as of the workers. At one time he appeared before the Interstate Commerce Commission and denounced the farmers of the Northwest for protesting against their hardships. Mr. Pomerene, in a fit of rage against the complaints of the farmers, yelled at several of their spokesman, who appeared before the Commission: "You sinners up in the Northwest".

At this moment Mr. Pomerene in addition to being the government "prosecutor" in the oil steal, is also attorney for a railway company in Cleveland that is trying to secure money from the municipal government to the extent of about half a million dollars.

Roberts Just As Bad

In his appointment of the other so-called prosecutor, Mr. Coolidge pursued precisely the same policy—the policy of putting the case against despoilers of the country's resources in the hands of individuals who could be counted on doing everything in the behalf of the guilty and nothing for the country.

One of the advantages attached to Mr. Robert's nomination by Coolidge is his being a comparative nonentity. Mr. Roberts record of service to the corporate interests is not well-known amongst the masses and therefore the Senate safely approved him as a prosecutor without raising a storm of protest.

But Mr. Roberts has very positively shown himself to be an agent of the big railway and oil interests. On February 16th, 1923, this Philadelphia lawyer addressed the Trust Company Division of the American Bankers' Association and denounced the LaFollette investigation of the oil industry. We reproduce in part Mr. Robert's speech before this body of financial wizards, as reported by the New York Times of February 16th, 1923, to establish the character of this newly anointed savior of our oil reserves:

"Defends High Pay Oil Officials—Lawyer Says Senate Inquiry Is Propaganda For Nationalization of Industry—Cites Value of Service—Consumers The Beneficiaries Thru Increased Production, Speaker Asserts at Trust Company's Dinner."

The investigation of the Senate sub-committee into the oil industry which disclosed that A. C. Bedford, chairman, and Walter C. Teagle, president of the Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey, received salaries of $125,000 a year each and that six other officials received $100,000 was attacked as "propaganda" for the nationalization of industry by Owen J. Roberts, Philadelphia lawyer, last night at the twelfth annual dinner of the trust companies of the United States at the Waldorf-Astoria. The dinner was given by the trust company division of the American Bankers' Association."

Robert's Interests.

"The members of the trust company organization cheered when the lawyer said that the Standard Oil officials earned every dollar of the big salaries paid them because it was their business to increase production, which meant price reduction to the consumer."

"He attacked the government for the condition in which the railroads were left at the end of government operation, and assailed government generally for absorbing too much control over everything."

"Everywhere you turn judicial and semi-judicial administrative commissioners investigating bodies, inspectors of every known variety are found. The result is that the business man in America today feels that he is doing business with a minion of government looking over his shoulder with an upraised arm and a threatening scowl."

Obviously Mr. Roberts will concern himself much more with the safety of the salaries and the interests of the oil presidents than with the restoration of the stolen Teapot Dome area. As an opponent of government "interference" in business, as a disciple of the doctrine that the government ought to aid and abet the capitalist leaders in their exploitation of the natural resources of the country for their own private profits, Mr. Roberts can be counted on doing his level best to save Fall, Daugherty, Doheny and Sinclair from the penitentiary. Of course, as a lawyer for huge Pennsylvania corporations, Mr. Roberts will hide behind the most abstruse technicalities of the law and thus attempt to give an appearance of acting within the provisions of the constitution.

Coolidge Guards Oil Thieves

Every step that Mr. Coolidge has taken in the present oil investigation has been a step in the direction of securing maximum protection to every individual that is in any way at all connected with the Teapot leases. Mr. Coolidge presided over the Senate when LaFollette introduced his first resolution for an investigation of the Sinclair deals. Mr. Coolidge participated in Cabinet sessions while Fall, Denby and Daugherty were perpetrating this great steal. Mr. Coolidge was in communication with McLean during the investigation.

After the Teapot explosion, Mr. Coolidge picked arch reactionaries, experienced corporation lawyers who had been serving the biggest capitalist interests for years as the champions of the government in what we are asked to believe is to be a genuine effort to restore the stolen wealth to the country.

Mr. Coolidge is acting in his true role as the chief executive of a government whose dominant objective is the perpetuation of the conditions making for Teapot leases, making for the loss of all our natural resources. Mr. Coolidge, the friend of McLean, Mr. Coolidge, the president whose private detectives, ushers and telegraphers have been at the disposal of those most guilty in the entire affair, is today the man in whom the capitalist class has put its faith and hope of leading them out of the troublesome mess in which they find themselves at this moment.

The Revolutionary Significance of Teapot Dome

(Continued from Page 3)

Daugherty investigation committee are becoming ever more, as the capitalist dress dubs them, the "Cheka" and the "Revolutionary Tribunal" of the Third Party movement.

Importance of Teapot Dome.

Of course, it would be a great exaggeration of the political significance of the Teapot Dome scandal to claim that all this was caused by the Teapot Dome scandal. The Teapot Dome scandal plays a big role in sharpening all conflicts of the various political groups and classes. But we should not forget that only the unheard of sharpening of the class struggle in the last years has made the Teapot Dome scandal so significant. Teapot Dome has not produced the dissatisfaction of the worker and farmer masses, but on the contrary, it is the deep dissatisfaction of the masses which makes them so receptive to the lessons of the Teapot Dome.

In the 1920 November elections the Republican Party, the party of Wall Street and the steel trust was victorious by a seven million majority. The non-capitalist classes who at that time were dissatisfied with the Democratic Party on account of the war, still had complete confidence in the Republican Party at that time. In the 1922 November elections this Republican majority disappears. The Republicans were woefully beaten, but it was not the Democrats who were the victors. A new force appears and constitutes the "balance of power"—the "progressive-radical" bloc in Congress, composed of insurgent Republicans, Democrats and Farmer-Laborites. It is not Teapot Dome but much deeper factors of economic and political life which have caused the sharpening of the class struggle. The growing power of the monopoly of the trusts, the world war, the unheard of centralization of federal government, the deep-going economic crisis of 1921-22, the intervention of the government in the mass struggle of the million workers in the summer of 1922, the bankruptcy of millions of farmers, the victory of the British Labor Party, the hopeless European economic situation—all these factors have brought about the disintegration of the two-party system, splitting away of the non-capitalist masses from the political leadership of big capital and the beginning of class-consciousness in the industrial workers and exploited farmers.

Class Conflicts Sharpened.

Teapot Dome has not called forth the class struggle, but has simply sharpened it because it made it more conscious because it has elevated it from confinement to local and regional issues, because it helped to make it nation-wide, because it focused it against the government.

We should not exaggerate the significance of Teapot Dome; but we must see clearly its tremendous revolutionary significance.

Teapot Dome has strengthened to a hitherto unheard of degree the disillusionment of our masses with our governmental system.

Teapot Dome has enlightened millions on the capitalist essence of our democracy.

Teapot Dome has drawn into political life millions of workers and farmers who until now have kept at a distance.

Teapot Dome gave a tremendous impetus to the Farmer-Labor Party movement as well as to the Third Party movement.

Communist Mass Party.

Teapot Dome has for the first time made it possible for the slogan of the Workers Party of a workers' and farmers' government to become a real demand not only of the vanguard of the revolution, but of the great laboring masses of factories and farms.

And finally, in view of the big structural changes of our society, and the present economic depression and approaching economic crisis, Teapot Dome justifies Zinoviev's well-founded revolutionary optimism about the prospects for a Communist mass party in the United States in the near future.

Senator Reed--an Oil Attorney

UNITED STATES Senator James A. Reed of Missouri who has been delivering speeches from coast to coast against the connections several of his colleagues have had with oil interests, has himself served in the capacity of attorney for an oil corporation.

Mr. Reed has been especially vehement in his denunciation of McAdoo as an opponent in the Democratic presidential contest because of the latter's relations to Doheny.

This fierce castigator of the "oil crowd" served as counsel for the Universal Oil Co. in the summer of 1923. The case involved a law suit brought against the Standard Oil Co. of Indiana. The suit was in the Federal Court at Kansas City and later transferred to Santa Maria, California.

We wonder whether Senator Reed would like to have the workers choose between putting Doheny's counsel or the Universal Oil Co. counsel in the White House.

The workers know that the spokesman for Doheny, Sinclair, Universal and Standard Oil interests are their enemies. Mr. Reed can't bluff them any longer.

Teapot Dome and Democracy - By MAX BEDACHT

CALVIN COOLIDGE, president of the United States by virtue of a broken strike and by the grace of fate which benevolently removed a little obstacle between Coolidge and the presidency, declared the other day that the confidence of the American people in their government is too well established to be seriously shaken by Teapot Dome and similar political earthquakes.

"Sacred Principles of Democracy."

Our institutions, silent Cal and his accomplices say, are built upon the sacred principle of democracy. Some persons within that democracy may be bad. But "democracy" itself is irreproachable. And when Jumbo, the G. O. P. elephant, together with Longear, the democratic jackass, fall into an oil pool with a great plunge the splash soaked all the human element in "democracy"; but it did not reach the lofty height upon which thrones the pure goddess itself.

That is the theory of democracy.

But what has been its practice? Corruption has been the legitimate child of the union of democracy and capitalism. Corruption in the interest of one capitalist group against the other; corruption in the interest of one man; corruption in the interest of the whole capitalist class against the mass of the electorate; corruption high up; petty corruption. And if some one with a reputation of honesty was ever caught corrupted with a comparatively small sum the only thing the public ever questioned was whether "honest" so-and-so was for sale at such a low figure. Honesty, at best, indicated a higher price, which the interests were not willing to pay as long as they could get what they wanted at a lower figure.

The "Forty Thieves."

The "forty thieves" on the board of aldermen in New York, the "black horse brigade" in the assembly in Albany, or Collins P. Huntington, "convincing" congressmen in Washington, were outstanding manifestations of that corruption. But this form of corruption was a vulgar one. The "goddess of democracy" knew darn well that it could not forever uphold her reputation of virgin purity before the eyes of the people in the face of the birth of one child after the other, begotten in the secret wedlock between her and capitalism. So vulgar forms of corruption were, finally, but, to a degree even effectually, replaced by more subtle and refined methods This change was affected not so much by conscious and purposeful effort, but it was a result of the perfection of capitalist machinery itself.

In the vulgar period politics was a business by itself. The politician sold his ware, and as much of it as was desired, to those who paid. And capitalists or capitalist groups bought of the ware of the politician as much as was required by the immediate plans. The "people" by their votes would install the politician in business, and the latter would charge his customers what the traffic would bear. But in the age of concentration of capitalism politics has become part of the business of the capitalist groups or corporations. Oil, steel, coal, banking or railroading does no longer buy its legislators, it makes them. That is concentration. That is efficiency.

Oil On Top.

In the light of this development the surprising thing about the Teapot Dome scandal is not that it reveals the domination of oil in national politics. What surprises is that oil, in this case reverted to the crude and vulgar method of black satchels filled with bribe money, or a dairy farm filled with cows. This side of the whole scandal, therefore, is not the most interesting one. As a rule "democracy" does not indulge in its illicit pleasures in that crude and antiquated form. She has acquired some sort of virtuosity in posing as a chaste nun reveling in voluptuous orgies in a more refined and "respectable" form. And it is that form of corruption which must and will finally discredit democracy in the eyes of the masses, all self-assuring assertions of silent Cal and his accomplices notwithstanding. It is that form which proves corruption not merely to be an undesirable possibility under democracy but an integral and inseparable part of it.

Influential and all powerful committeemen on the capitalist parties represent oil, steel or banking. Their candidates for public office, from president of the United States to town constable, are christened in oil, steel or banking. The best the "people" can do is to select between oil, steel or banking. After the election the people will be "done" by oil, steel or banking. Before election the candidate represented oil, steel or banking as counsel in court. After election he will represent oil, steel or banking as a legislator or judge; and after an eventual appointment to a cabinet post he represents oil or steel or banking in the national government as a minister of state. Should he fall in his career over an irresistible offer of the vulgar variety of bribe and should he be caught at it then he will be prosecuted by some attorney general or special prosecutor who happens to represent oil, steel or banking at this particular time as some sort of public prosecutor. Oil, steel or banking makes the president. And if oil, steel or banking is caught at a steal, the president made by oil, steel or banking causes and supervises the prosecution of oil, steel or banking by counsel who, in turn, is also directly or indirectly connected with oil, steel or banking. The house of democracy that Jack built. Jack is always capitalism, sometimes steeped in oil, sometimes clad in steel, and sometimes animated by bank capital.

Daugherty—The Adjective.

That is democracy.

Here we have Harry M. Daugherty. His name will, in time, become a commonly used adjective in the English language denoting a combination of corruptness, lying and vileness. For the time being he is Attorney General of the United States, the highest officer of law in the country. He is accused of corruption. And his answer is Don't dare to touch me or I will reveal all the corruption I know of in the other departments of the government.

That is democracy.

The department of government, instructed to detect and prosecute crime in the name of the people, ferrets out corruption in government not to prosecute the criminals, but to buy with its silence immunity for its own crimes.

Yes, that is democracy. And if Teapot Dome and the like scandals would not kill the confidence of the masses in democracy then the cause of the masses would be hopeless.

But it is not hopeless. Teapot Dome tears from the "Goddess of democracy" the veil of sacredness with which public confidence has clothed her. It reveals her in her ugly nakedness as a dictatorship of capitalism, for capitalism, and by capitalism. Teapot Dome also supplies the frame of corruption for that picture of the "Goddess." Disgust will replace respect and confidence. And Silent Cal will prove as unreliable as a prophet as he has proven reliable as a strike-breaker.

Trotzky's Letter to Russian Communist Party Central

Note.—Today the DAILY WORKER begins publication of a letter writen by Leon Trotsky, Minister of War in the Soviet government and member of the Central Executive Committee of the Russian Communist Party. Our readers will see from reading the article on what a flimsy structure the capitalist press liars hang a revolt in the Communist ranks. We will publish Trotsky's letter in three installments. Next will come speeches by Stalin, Rykov and other leaders of the Russian revolution. Members of the Workers Party in particular should read this debate very carefully. Trotsky wrote to the enlarged session of the Central Committee of the Russian Communist Party as follows:

* * * *

TROTSKY'S LETTER.

Moscow, December 8, 1923.

DEAR COMRADES!

I had firmly hoped that I should be able to take part in the discussion on the inner situation and the new tasks of the Party, if not today, at least tomorrow. But my illness occurred, this time, at a most inconvenient moment and it has proved to be of a longer duration than the physicians had at first anticipated. I am, therefore, compelled to express my views by the present letter.

The resolution of the Political Bureau on the question of the Party structure is of exceptional significance. It shows that the Party has arrived at an important turning point in his historical development. Such turning points, as has been pointed out quite justly in many meetings, require prudence; but in addition to prudence, firmness and resoluteness are also required. A waiting attitude, an irresolution at such a juncture, would be the worst form of imprudence.

Over-Estimate Role of Apparatus.

Some comrades of a conservative disposition who show themselves inclined to over-estimate the role of the apparatus and to under-estimate the initiative of the Party, criticize the resolution of the Political Bureau. According to their statements, the Communist Central takes upon itself obligations which cannot be carried out, the resolution would only create illusions and negative results.

It is clear, that this kind of view is inspired by a thoroly bureaucratic mistrust of the Party. The new policy proclaimed by the resolution of the Central, denotes precisely, that the center of gravity, which during the old policy had been erroneously inclined towards the apparatus, is now, during the new policy, to be inclined towards the activity, the critical initiative and the self-government of the Party, the organized vanguard of the proletariat. The new policy does not all mean that the apparatus of the Party is instructed to decree, to create or to establish the regime of democracy within a certain term. Nay, this regime can be created by the Party itself. The task is briefly the following: The Party must subordinate to itself its own apparatus, without ceasing even for a moment, to be a centralized organization.

Two Phases of Party Structure.

In recent discussion and articles it was pointed out very frequently that the "pure," the "entire," the "ideal" democracy is unattainable, and that for us democracy in general is not an end in itself. This cannot be in any way disputed. But with the same right and with as much reason one can say, that pure or absolute centralism is unattainable and incompatible with the character of a mass party, and the centralism as well as the party apparatus are in no way ends in themselves. Democracy and Centralism are two faces of the Party structure. The task is to equilibrate them in a proper manner, i. e., in that manner which best corresponds with the situation. In the past period, this equilibrium did not exist. The center of gravity had been erroneously inclined towards the apparatus. The initiative of the Party had been reduced to a minimum. This involved methods and habits in the leadership which are diametrically opposed to the spirit of the revolutionary Party of the proletariat. The excessive centralization of the apparatus, at the expense of the initiative of the Party, has created within the Party the feeling of its insufficiency. On the extreme wings it has assumed an extraordinary morbid form, right up to the formation of illegal groupments under the leadership of elements undoubtedly hostile to Communism. At the same time, within the Party, the critical attitude towards the mechanical methods adopted for the solution of questions, has increased. The perception, or at least the sentiment, that the Party bureaucratism threatens to lead the Party into an impasse, has become almost general. The resolution on the new policy is the first official and extremely important form of expression of this turn within the Party. It will be carried out to the extent to which the Party, i. e., its four hundred thousand members, will be ready and able to do.

Our Rights.

In a number of articles, it is obstinately sought to prove, that the fundamental means for reviving the Party, consists in raising the cultural level of its rank and file, whereupon the rest, i. e., the workers' democracy, would grow of itself. It cannot be denied that we must raise the intellectual and cultural level of the Party with a view to the tasks which are confronting it; but precisely for this reason, this purely pedagogical method is insufficient and, consequently, false; and if we insist upon it, we cannot but provoke an aggravation of the crisis. The Party cannot otherwise raise its level as a Party than by completely carrying out its fundamental tasks by means of the collective leadership of the working class—and with the initiative of all Party members—and of the proletarian state. We must deal with this question not with a pedagogic, but with a political method. The application of Party democracy must not be rendered dependent upon the degree of "schooling" of the Party members for Party democracy. Our Party is a Party. We have the right to be very strict towards everybody who wants to enter our Party and to remain in it, but once anybody has become a member, it is by this fact alone that he takes an active part in the entire Party work.

It is precisely by killing initiative that bureaucratism hampers the raising of the general level of the Party. ~~And in this~~ consists its main fault. Since the Party apparatus is unavoidably constituted out of the most experienced and proved comrades, the worst consequences of the bureaucratism of the apparatus will be its influence on the ideological-political formation of the young generation of the Party. It is precisely owing to this circumstance that the youth—the surest barometer of the Party—reacts against the Party bureaucratism in the most energetic manner.

Old Guard.

It would be a mistake, however, to believe that the excess of mechanical solutions of Party questions should remain without influence on the old generation which embodies the political experience and the revolutionary traditions of the Party. Nay, the danger is also very great in this sphere. It is not necessary to speak of the immense authority of the older generation of our Party, not only within Russia, but also in the International: It is known and recognized everywhere. But it would be a crude error to estimate this authority as sufficient in itself. It is only by continual mutual influence of the younger and the older generation within the frame of Party democracy, that the old guard can be maintained as a revolutionary factor. Otherwise, the the old ones would be easily become ossified and, without realizing it, become the most perfect expression of the bureaucratism of the apparatus.

(To Be Continued Thursday)

OUT WITH DAUGHERTY!

Saint Patrick's day was celebrated in Britain as well as in the United States. Ramsay MacDonald proposed a toast to the Irish Free State. Field Marshall French, the Shiek of Ypres, superintended the distribution of shamrock to the Irish guards. Irish soldiers are given the privilege of wearing shamrock with their uniforms on the 17th of March only. When it falls on Friday, the Italian pope allows all Irish Catholics to eat meat in honor of the saint. Eating meat on Friday is a mortal sin—to the pope. They get the same privilege when an English protestant king dies. Great government; magnanimous religion.

BURNS MUST GO!

Revolutionary Significance of Teapot Dome By JOHN PEPPER

THE Teapot Dome affair is not an ordinary scandal—it is a political factor of the first magnitude

The Teapot Dome scandal is not a case of ordinary corruption—it is a revolutionary factor of paramount importance.

Since the world war we have not witnessed anything so big taking place as the Teapot Dome scandal. Since the world war not a single political event has so intensively occupied and so deeply shaken up the American nation as the Teapot Dome scandal. William Randolph Hearst, who is unquestionably one of the greatest experts in judging the psychology of the American masses, wrote with justification: "I am acquainted in a way with the public sentiment in all parts of the country in which I have papers, and I have never known the public to be as much aroused over anything except a war as it is at present aroused over these oil scandals. There never has been such intense feeling and unanimity of feeling."

America's Democratic Illusions.

Not a single people in the world had so great a faith in its government and was so proud of its governmental system as the American people. Democratic illusions of the masses are everywhere the greatest obstacle in the way of the proletarian revolution. But they prove to be insurmountable obstacles to the revolutionizing of the minds of the workers in the United States, the "classical" country of democracy, which went forth in the crusade of the world war, to "make the world safe for democracy".

The cruel searchlight of Teapot Dome has now suddenly lit up the real essance of our democracy. The masses see now that the sacred shrine of American democracy is in reality the safety-vault of big capital.

It was the pride of the mass of American citizens that our country is a republic and its head the president elected by the people. Teapot Dome drilled into the minds of the dismayed and disillusioned masses that we do indeed have an elected president, but that at the same time he has as his masters the various monarchs of finance capital, the kings of oil, the sovereigns of Wall street, the potentates of the steel trust, the whole dynasty of the Invisible Empire of finance capital. The average American citizen sees today with panic and dismay that the whole of American democracy consists of this, that we have, not only one Kaiser like imperialist Germany had, but a whole gallery of kings, czars, kaisers and emperors. The two-party system of our political life was always the most important guarantee of the undisturbed rule of the capitalist class. If the masses became dissatisfied with the Republican Party they turned to the Democratic Party. When the masses were aroused against the Democrats, they flocked to the Republicans. Teapot Dome has now put a sudden end to this nice see-saw game of American political life. Teapot Dome has compromised pitilessly the Republican and Democratic Parties at once. It has shown the great masses the essence of both parties. It has exposed both old capitalist parties as being in equal measure the parties of capitalism.

The Power of the Ballot.

The American masses had the greatest confidence in the magic power of the ballot. Teapot Dome showed that regardless of whether the masses vote Republican or Democrat, politics remain the same politics, dominated by the capitalist trust magnates and banking powers.

Teapot Dome has shown the average citizens that all administrations are equally in the service of big capital. Almost the whole cabinet of Wilson was and is hired as employes of the powerful oil magnate Doheny; and if one member of Wilson's cabinet was not employed by Doheny it was because he was in the service of a competitor, the Standard Oil. The entire Harding administration has showed itself to have been bought by the oil interests. And it is simply an accident that only oil corruption has been uncovered. Another investigation would prove that it was no less connected with the steel interests and with Wall Street. And the Teapot Dome has shown that the Coolidge administration is even worse than the Wilson or Harding administration. Against Wilson and Harding no personal proofs have been found so far; but President Coolidge is personally involved in the oil stench. The country does not know today what will be the next step of our president tomorrow, a message or a confession. Even the most narrow minded average American citizen sees with astonishment that all professional persecutors of the working class, all Red baiters are at the same time in the pay of finance capital. Palmer, the attorney general of the Wilson administration, the infamous initiator of wholesale deportation of Communists in 1920, is working today on the payroll of McLean, the friend of Harding and Coolidge and the proven liar of the oil investigation. And Attorney General Daugherty, the notorious instigator of the criminal injunction against the railroad strike and the criminal director of the Bridgeman, Michigan, raid against the Communist stands today before the country as a friend of criminals, as accomplice in every corruption, as a criminal himself.

The Governmental "Brass Check."

History works with surprising justice and with considerable irony. It compromised the Democratic Wilson administration and the Republican Harding-Coolidge administration. But that is not enough. It unmasked not only the past and present administrations, but the future administration too. The two most likely candidates for the presidency, McAdoo, the Democrat and Coolidge, the Republican are today the targets of suspicion and mistrust. Teapot Dome proved that McAdoo, to the "progressive" Democrat, asked and obtained money not only from Doheny the oil man, but from big steel interests and from other big capitalist forces. McAdoo sold his "political influence" as a streetwalker sells her virtue to every comer indiscriminately, with the only difference that he charged enormously high prices.

The country thought at first that the bribing of Secretary of the Interior Fall, was only a case of individual corruption. But then the individual cases multiplied more and more, and with ever greater rapidity. With bitter indignation the masses see that every administration of the country in the last decade is involved in the corruption, that every outstanding figure of the United States government is part of the financial and political prostitution. The country begins to see that what Teapot Dome exposes is no longer a case of individual corruption of certain kept men, but it is a system, it is a case of a kept government. The country is beginning to see, and it is our most important task to drill that into the minds of the masses, that the Teapot Dome of the oil industry is but a sample of a hundred other Teapot Domes in other industries. The country begins to see that the individual bribing of corrupt individuals in administrations and Congress is only a dramatized symptom of the much more important and deeper system: that the whole administration, the whole congress, whether it is individually bribed or not is the kept servant of big capital. The country is beginning to realize that individual corruption is only the by-product of the system which is the rule of big capital in government.

Capitalists Rule Both Parties.

Teapot Dome has shown that capital rules both capitalist parties and their administrations, not only in domestic politics, but also in foreign politics. Teapot Dome has shown that American oil capital wants to conquer Mexico at all cost. It has proved that oil capital appointed Secretary of the Interior Fall because he was so "strong" for changing the Mexican constitution which was an obstacle in the way of the greed of American capitalists. Teapot Dome proved that oil capital was behind American intervention of 1916 in Mexico, behind the fight against the recognition of the Obregon government as well as behind the recent De la Huerta counter-revolution. Teapot Dome hammered into the minds of the masses that "American interests" are always capitalist interests.

The cruel Teapot Dome scandal dealt a big blow to our official American patriotism too. The same presidents and cabinet members and admirals of the navy who fill the land with their agitation for militarism and navalism, who always demand more hundreds of millions of dollars for their military purposes have at the same time unscrupulously betrayed the interests of national defense and handed over the oil reserves of the navy to private capitalists. Teapot Dome has revealed the close, delicate connections existing between war, patriotism and corruption. The war grafts, the plundering of the Veterans' Bureau and Teapot Dome together have shown that the capitalists make war and organize big armies and navies when the patriotic interests of profit demand it. But they are willing to cripple the army and navy if that will bring them profit.

The Masses Are Awaking.

Teapot Dome has raised the question of public ownership all along the front. The giving away of the oil fields of the nation has alarmed the masses who had tolerated without protest the great process of expropriation which made the whole country the possession of a handful of trust magnates.

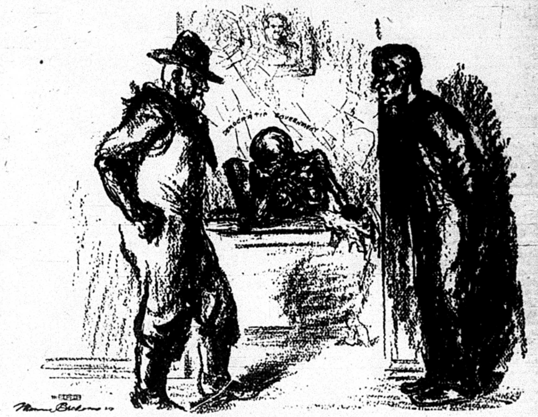
Of course we Communists knew all that, before the Teapot Dome scandal happened. We have always said over and over again to the masses that that's the way it all is; but the masses themselves did not see all that and did believe it. The revolutionary significance of Teapot Dome is just this: that it has beaten into the minds of the masses this elementary Marxist-Leninist truth on the nature of capitalist government, on the personal identity of cabinet members and bankers, on the aggressive character of imperialism and the peculiarly mixed nature of capitalist profit-patriotism and profit-high treason. The Communist talk against government was "un-American". Today the American government itself is the best propagandist and agitator against itself. Teapot Dome conferred citizenship upon distrust in our holy democratic government. Teapot Dome has given an enormous impetus to the ideological process of unification of the masses of workers with the Communist vanguard.

The True Role of the States.

The masses are beginning to recognize the true nature of our government, and that has called forth an elementary force of the masses as against the government. Millions of workers and farmers who, until now have had a naive, almost inborn confidence in American democracy, have lost and are losing their faith. This newly born mistrust is not strong enough as yet and will not be strong enough in the near future to call forth a general disillusionment with democracy and turn the masses to the Soviet system. But it is strong enough to tear away the non-capitalist masses from the capitalist parties and to bring them into new parties. Teapot Dome has given a tremendous impetus to the crystallization of a Farmer-Labor Party as well as a Third Party. On June 17, a class Farmer-Labor Party will be organized and it is unquestionable that after the Republican and Democratic conventions a Third Party in some form or other will be organized. Under the pressure of the masses vacillating "leaders" like LaFollette are forced to act. LaFollette withdrew his candidacy from the Republican primaries. The oil investigation committee and the

(Continued on Page 7)

IT HAS COME TO THIS



Farmer: What shall we do with the offal?
Worker: Bury the darn thing.

The Four Years--1920 to 1924--Saw Oil Octopus Tightening Its Grip On American Nation

EDITOR'S NOTE:—In yesterday's DAILY WORKER we published Robert Minor's chronology for the sixty years of oil in the United States. This revealing history is concluded in the installment that appears today. The 60 years' drama of oil, from the time the first oil well was drilled in the United States. This revealing plans were made for raising a $10,000,000 campaign fund to put William Gibbs McAdoo over as the oil presidential candidate in 1920, is full of high lights. But this is surpassed by the "Four Years of Oil" that have followed since 1920. These four years are covered by Minor's concluding installment today, starting off with a review of American meddling in Mexico. The oily fingers of American oil capitalists were not content to strangle government at home, but they turned their attention abroad, as well, seeking Mexico as one of their victims. This chronology is not only worth reading, but worth preserving as a chapter in the decay of American capitalism. Here it is:

* * * *

By ROBERT MINOR.

(Concluded from Yesterday)

1920, April 10—The Mexican state of Sonora seceded from the United States of Mexico, and a revolt against Carranza began.

May—Adolfo de la Huerta drives Carranza from power.

President Carranza of Mexico, murdered by followers of Adolfo de la Huerta, who is backed by American oil men.

May 14—Wilson sends official request to the Senate for authority to send U. S. warships and marines to Batum to protect American lives and property at "Batum and along the line of the railroad leading to Baku" (the oil pipe-line and railway used by the British oil companies), and reciting "Christian sympathies" for Armenians.

Russian red armies are making headway toward regaining Russian oil territory in region of Batum and Baku.

Armenian Mandate.

May 24—Wilson requests Congress to give him as President, the power to take a mandate over Armenia, which will require keeping troops in Asia on the frontier between Soviet Russia and the British oil concessions.

May 25—British Ambassador Geddes in speech in New York, denies that the British have oil monopoly.

May 31—Subcommittee of Committee on Foreign Affairs of the U. S. Senate, under chairmanship of Senator Fall, recommends that a treaty be made with Mexico provided that:

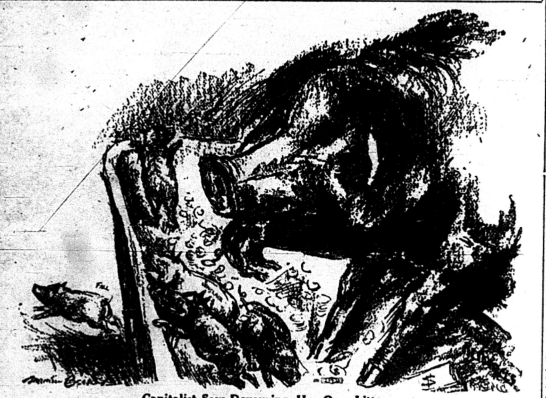
". . . We send a police force consisting of the naval and military forces of our government into the republic of Mexico to open and maintain open every line of communication between the City of Mexico and every seaport and border port in Mexico," unless the Mexican government will abandon Article 27 of the Mexican constitution as far as it applies to concessions of American citizens of oil lands, mining properties, etc., and unless the Mexican government pays to American capitalists $505,002,434 as damages for interference with oil properties, mining, railroad, factory, bank and other properties. Fall's committee recommends further that, if Mexico does this, the army and navy shall not be sent, but a treaty and "generous loans" be made to Mexico for the payment of the Mexican public debt (to American bankers, largely) and to rehabilitate the railroads.

The Fall Wail.

The Fall committee further complains that it has received information of Japanese colonies on land where "traces of oil are apparent," and that "Mexico has granted a concession to a Japanese concern known as the Matsumato Trading Co. of Japan, for the exploitation of all oil land on either side of the Tamesi river," and that "two representatives of this company have been in the region for some time inspecting the territory between Tampico and Tuxpam" (near Doheny's and Sinclair's and the Standard Oil Co.'s works).

The other members of the subcommittee, Senators Brandegee of Connecticut and Smith of Arizona, concurred with Fall.

THE HOG PEN



Capitalist Sow Devouring Her Own Litter.

June 1, 1920—Federal Trade Commission reports that increase in prices of oil, gasoline and petroleum are due more to "varying conditions of supply and demand" than to "any combination in restraint of trade," and that it seems "the part of prudence to encourage those engaged in the oil industry in this country to develop production in such foreign countries, which have oil resources, as are most available for furnishing supplies of oil and that such enterprises should be given all proper diplomatic support in obtaining and operating oil producing property."

Republican Platform Oiled.

June 2, 1920—Tentative draft of republican national platform completed by addition of plank on Mexico, written by Senator Fall, revised in minor respects by Senators Watson, Lodge and several others.

Columbian Supreme Court declares the law nationalizing Columbian petroleum industry unconstitutional.

The senate foreign relations committee's subcommittee under chairmanship of Senator Fall, makes a report which paves the way for ratification of the Columbian treaty and the payment of $25,000,000 out of the U. S. Treasury to Columbia, the measure having been amended by Senator Fall with an amendment regarding oil rights written by Senator Fall. Rumors that $5,000,000 of the Columbian money goes into graft for an American ring.

June 1, 1920—Tremendous flood of propaganda about "terrible conditions in Mexico" begins in American newspapers, as time for national conventions approaches.

June 5, 1920—Sir Phillip Gibbs, English propagandist, cables the New York Times that the Christian Armenians (along the petroleum pipelines in Armenia) are crying for help from England and America.

June 8—Republican national convention opens. Very prominent and popular is Jake Hamon, new oil millionaire from Oklahoma, recently elected national committeeman.

Senator Lodge in keynote speech demands "a firm hand for Mexico." "We must watch and wait no longer."

E. L. Doheny is present, tho a democrat. Gives an interview, saying: "This country is the oil nation."

Wood leads in balloting, Lowden is second, Johnson, third. Most of delegates thinking Harding candidacy is joke. Johnson offered vice-presidential nomination by bosses; refuses.

Jake Hamon tries to arrange with any one of several candidates that he shall name the secretary of the interior in consideration for a block of votes.

Wall Streets O. K.

Night of June 11—All-night conferences between leading financial backers, senators and candidates. Jake Hamon very much in evidence. In the early morning the Old Guard leaders settle that it shall be Harding and Coolidge.

June 12—Machine causes adjournment at 2 p. m.

June 12—(About 3 P. M. during recess)—John T. King, former campaign manager for Wood, let it be known that Boise Penrose had telephoned from Philadelphia giving the word for the nomination of Harding. A conference of leaders is held; Harry Daugherty and Jake Hamon are present. Senator Borah emerged from the conference giving the first definite word that "Harding will be put over."

4 p. m. Lowden and Wood leaders and Jake Hamon throw their delegations to Harding.

June 12 (Evening)—Harding nominated.

—Coolidge nominated.

Atlee Pomerene estimates expenditures in republican primaries:

Wood (approximately)	$1,500.000
Lowden	414,159
Johnson	197,230
Hoover	168,057
Harding	113,109
Colidge	68,375

June 14, 1920—Josephus Daniels, secretary of the navy, publishes a letter in which he recommends that the U. S. government shall lease the Osage oil lands of Oklahoma to private oil companies.

Doheny at Democratic Convention.

At the democratic convention, Edward L. Doheny is named on resolutions committee and writes into platform "the oil plank."

Sept.—Obregon elected president of Mexico. (Inauguarated Dec. 1, 1920.)

Isn't It A Bargain?

November 1920—Harding and Coolidge elected.

It is said that the republicans acknowledged receiving $4,000,000 in campaign contributions and spending $5,300,000, the deficit of $1,300,000 being mysteriously made up after the election of Harding and Coolidge—during the time that Sinclair was in process of getting the $400,000,000 steal of Teapot Dome and Doheny and Standard Oil, the California Oil Reserves. It is certain that Harry Sinclair put up a lot of money to elect Harding and Coolidge. It was long ago published that he gave $25,000.

Nov. 6—President-elect Harding goes on "vacation" to Point Isabel, Texas, a town of 400 inhabitants, five miles from the Mexican border; with him goes a party including Jake Hamon, E. B. McLean and Harry Daugherty.

At Point Isabel the Harding party is met by Elias L. Torres, who represents the Mexican secretary for foreign affairs.

Nov. 20—President-elect Obregon denies having instructed Torres to invite Harding to visit Mexico.

Harding Administration Begins.

1921, Mar. 4—President Harding supplanting Wilson administration, with which McAdoo has influence, Doheny relieves McAdoo of Washington duties but keeps him on a $25,000 salary in Southern California.

Secretary of the Interior Franklin K. Lane on leaving President Wilson's cabinet, goes into the employ of Doheny.

Theodore Roosevelt (Jr.), having resigned as a director of Sinclair Oil & Refining Co. and of White Motor Co., becomes assistant secretary of the navy.

Jess Smith begins a brisk business as Daugherty's "bumper," receiving bribe-money, selling federal appointments, arranging pardons for cash and handling secret stock speculations in partnership with Daugherty. Shortly after March 4, Roxie Stinson, Jess Smith's ex-wife, received from Jess the first batch of twenty-five shares of White Motors stock, and twenty-two shares of Pure Oil stock "to put on the market quickly and quietly," and from then on repeatedly she acted as agent for quick and secret disposal of stock which he and Daugherty "didn't pay anything for."

He Knows A Cushy Job!

Jess is offered appointment as comptroller of the treasury by President Harding, but declines and remains with Daugherty. With Daugherty he occupies, rent free, a house owned by E. B. McLean. Later Daugherty and Jess rent an apartment together.

April—Edward B. McLean is appointed secret agent of the department of justice, receiving a secret-service code book.

Daugherty's old friend Felder, acts as his "fixer" of cases and of pardons.

Shortly after March 4, Mr. Sutro, attorney for the Standard Oil Co., called on Daugherty, and Daugherty dropped the case against Standard Oil on the California oil leases.

Teddy—"The Office Boy."

President Harding issues executive order transferring the naval oil reserves from the navy department to the department of the interior, to the control of Albert B. Fall.

Theodore Roosevelt (who resigned a few weeks before as vice-president of the Sinclair Oil Co.) carries the executive order to President Harding to get it signed.

Secretary Fall is about to give Teapot Dome oil reserve lease to Harry Sinclair; John C. Shaffer, owner of Chicago, Indianapolis and Denver newspapers, gets information of impending deal and threatens exposure. Fall persuades Sinclair to promise Shaffer a share of the profits; Shaffer silences his newspapers.

$80,000 worth of Sinclair Oil stock sold and the money given by Sinclair's confidential man to William Zevely, who was then negotiating with Fall for the lease of Teapot Dome. Then $25,000 more, in Liberty bonds given to Zevely. $68,000 additional, in checks given to Secretary Fall. Fall paid his long overdue taxes; bought a ranch for $91,500; paid $33,000 for some other land; bought $3,000 worth of German live stock and paid $40,000 for a pumping plant, power plant and electric plant.

The Shoe Pinches.

Rear Admiral Griffin protested against the leasing of the navy oil lands.

Commander H. A. Stuart, in charge of the Naval Reserves of the Navy department, and Commander Shafroth of the U. S. navy, protested to Secretary Denby against the granting of certain leases to a large oil company.

April 5—Commander Stuart and Commander Shafroth are sent away from Washington by Secretary Denby at the request of Mr. Fall.

All officers of the navy who protest against the oil land leases ordered by Secretary of the Navy Denby to service at sea or for duty in foreign countries.

Harry Sinclair bought fastest race-horse, named him "Zev" (after Sinclair's lawyer, Zevely), and took Harry Daugherty and other cabinet members to races; bet money for them and gave them the winnings.

Darden "Didn't Measure Up."

Daugherty and Smith made a "deal" with Colonel James G. Darden concerning government oil leases, each of them giving Darden $2,400.

Daugherty and Smith dropped Col. Darden, Smith telling Roxie Stinson that "Darden did not measure up."

June 24—President Harding wrote to Fall saying that unless Colonel James G. Darden of the Mutual Oil Co., got off of Teapot Dome, steps would be taken to drive his company off the property.

July 26—Sec. Fall wrote Pres. Harding that it had become necessary "to take immediate steps to eject the Mutual Oil Co." and suggested that the Navy Department send Marines to do it.

"Devil Dogs" Eject Darden.

July 29—Theodore Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, issued the order to Major General Lejeune to send the Marines to Teapot Dome to drive Colonel Darden's oil company off the reserve.

The United States Marines—The First To Fight—drove Col. Darden and Mutual Oil Co. off the Teapot Dome reserve.

August—The British oil interests (Cowdray) in Mexico quit the American Association of oil companies' boycott against the Mexican government and declared their intention to abide by the laws of Mexico and to pay their taxes. Doheny, Sinclair, Vandyke, Beatty, and Teagle rush to Mexico to try to arrange so that the British oil companies' obedience to the Mexican law will not leave them in a disadvantageous position.

Oct. 28—Gaston B. Means, former general superintendent of William J. Burns detective agency, enters the employment of the U. S. department of justice under William J. Burns, Harry M. Daugherty and, unofficially, Jess Smith, to whom he made his reports.

Nov.—Doheny "lent" $100,000 to A. B. Fall, then secretary of the interior in President Harding's cabinet, "to ease his mind." A few weeks later, negotiations for lease of Naval Oil Reserve No. 1 to Doheny were under way.

Nov.—Persian government negotiates with Standard Oil Co. for $10,000,000 loan, offering concession on 90,000,000 acres of oil land to exploit. Anglo-Persian Oil Co., backed by British government, interfered, claiming prior rights. Standard Oil surrenders to Anglo-Persian Oil Co. and agrees to 50-50 basis; whereupon Persian government rejected offer.

Robison's "Oily" Promotion.

1922, About February 1—Admiral Robison visits the home of Doheny's son in New York, where he confers with E. L. Doheny.

Admiral Robison is appointed as chief of the bureau of engineering, in charge of the naval oil reserves, shortly thereafter.

February, 1922—Gaston B. Means carries a hundred one-thousand dollar bills to Jesse Smith, which was paid by the Japanese firm of Mitsui & Co. (Ltd.) which represents the Japanese government as financial agent. Mitsui & Co. were gathering military secrets, especially on aeroplane construction, for the Japanese government.

Immediately thereafter the department dropped a case against the Mitsui Co. for about $2,500,000, owed to the U. S. government.

Feb. 9—Gaston B. Means is suspended from the department of justice, for the reason, as Daugherty later told him, that he was "too active in connection with investigations concerning oil in Mexico," Daugherty adding that a cabinet member had requested his discharge.

March 1—Treaty with Columbia ratified, granting Panama $25,000,000; rumors of $5,000,000 of the money going to an American graft ring.

April 7—Teapot Dome lease executed, giving naval oil reserves to Harry F. Sinclair.

April 12 (Approx.)—Secretary of the Navy Denby signed Teapot Dome lease.

It Took Two Years!

April 14—Wall Street Journal carries notice that Teapot Dome lease has been made.

April 25—Secretary of the Navy Denby, and Secretary Fall of the interior department, make preliminary lease with Doheny for California naval oil reserves.

May—H. Foster Bain, official of department of interior, writes Fall his advice that Daugherty should give a legal opinion covering the Teapot concession even tho he realized the objections to asking such an opinion. "None of us," he wrote, "want Mr. Doheny to get into trouble and I take it we will want to do anything we can to make it easy for him."

May 28—Gaston B. Means is reinstated in the detective service of the department of justice, with back pay for time suspended.

April—Senator La Follette having introduced a resolution for the investigation of the Teapot Dome oil lease, Gaston B. Means says he was instructed by Jess Smith and Underwood to investigate La Follette and "get something on him (LaFollette)" and that he caused La Follette's office to be ransacked.

June 16—Mexican secretary of finance, Adolfo de la Huerta, signs a settlement of Mexican debt in New York with International Committee of Bankers, for an amount totaling $700,000,000 in gold.

July—Standard Oil Co. makes new offer to Persian government for concession on 90,000,000 acres of oil land, declaring it is now in a position to keep the British out and take all to itself. Meanwhile a representative of Sinclair Consolidated Oil Co. arrives in Persia, declares Standard Oil is pro-British and that Sinclair alone can handle their concessions independently. Sinclair offers Persian government 16 per cent net profits; Standard offers 10 per cent gross profits. Persian government holds out for minimum of 20 per cent.

The Bridgman Raid.

August 22—Daugherty has department of justice secret service operatives lead a raid on the annual political convention of the Communist Party.

About the same time Daugherty has same set of secret service operatives swear out "17,000 affidavits of crime" alleged to have been committed by railroad shop strikers. Famous anti-strike railroad injunction issued.

In the summer of 1922, Gaston B. Means claims, he was employed by President Harding to spy upon Secretary of the Treasury Andrew W. Mellon, receiving his pay thru Jess Smith and Underwood.

Sept., 1922—Obregon declares Article 27 of Mexican constitution not to be applied retroactively as against American oil operators (this paves the way to recognition).

Dec. 11—Supplementary contract with Doheny signed by Secretary of the Navy Denby and by E. F. Finney acting for Secretary Fall. This supplementary contract made possible Doheny's profit estimated by him at $100,000,000.

March 1923—United States Government accepts as a gift from Edward L. Doheny a plot of ground in Mexico City as a site for the American Embassy.

Edward L. Doheny lends the Obregon government of Mexico $5,000,000.

May 11—Jess Smith makes his will leaving his estate of $250,000 to Harry Daugherty, Mal Daugherty, Roxie Stinson, E. B. McLean, Mrs. F. B. McLean and several others.

May 29—(Night before Jess Smith committed suicide)—Edward L. Doheny, Harry Sinclair, Harry Daugherty and ——————? held a long conference at the white house.

Why Suicide?

May 30—Jess Smith killed himself with a revolver in his and Harry Daugherty's apartment in Washington.

Jess Smith's will shows he has $250,000 estate, an increase of $100,000 above what he had before Harding's election. Leaves $250,000 (approximately) to Harry Daugherty, Mal Daugherty, Roxie Stinson and two others. Mal Daugherty persuades Roxie that the will is not legal because it is not witnessed. Mal Daugherty refuses to give up to Roxie Stinson $11,400 which had been given to her by Jess Smith. Roxie Stinson threatens that "this will probably lead to many things which I don't want it to lead to."

The Teapot Dome investigation begins. The committee of the senate which does the investigating, has among its members, Senator Smoot, a professional protector of such interests, and the chairman is Senator Lenroot, a most devoted server of Doheny. Senator Walsh, who takes the role of prosecutor, is a close friend of Doheny's family.

Dec. 3—A. B. Fall wires from Three Rivers, New Mex., to Senator Smoot at Washington:

"Having copies court record made. Also making other preparation and expect to leave here tomorrow afternoon for Washington, arriving Friday. If reach there Friday morning will be prepared to meet committee Friday afternoon."—A. B. Fall.

Dec. 16—Albert B. Fall writes private letter to Senator Lenroot, chairman of Senate committee, which discloses the fact that Senator Smoot had been sneaking information to Fall, which information had been privately obtained from a witness in New Mexico.

Dec. 18—"Hanson" wires from San Antonio, Tex., to Albert B. Fall, at Washington:

"Our friend here sent important code message Department today. See it if possible. Writing.—Hanson."

Dec. 20—Harry Sinclair's representative in Persia closes agreement with Persian government for concession of 90,000,000 acres of oil land.

Is It the Principal's Dictum?

Dec. 22—McLean gets this from Coolidge's quarters:

"The White House, Dec. 22, 1923, 1:35 P. M., Washington, D. C.

E. B. McLean, Palm Beach, Fla.

The Secretary leaves here tonight 9:40. H. E. McKenna."

Dec. 22—Major (McLeans's employee) telegraphs to McLean at Palm Beach . . . "Mr. Homer (the lawyer) said he believed that you should have leased wire installed. . . And also give easy and quick access to the White House . . . Mr. Slemp and Mr. Whaley leave tonight, 9:40 o'clock, for Palm Beach. Saw party at Wardman Park Hotel (Albert B. Fall) . . . Major."

Dec. 22—C. Bascom Slemp, secretary to President Coolidge takes flying visit to Palm Beach, spends much time in E. B. McLean's house with McLean and Fall; declares he went only for his health, carried no message and asked no question about oil.

Dec. 23—Harry Sinclair wires from New York to lawyer Zevely:

"Reserve in your name Wardman Park Hotel ten rooms with two parlors. Arriving 6:20 P. M.—H. F. Sinclair."

Dec. 24—Major wires McLean: "Talked with Smithers (chief telegrapher at White House) at White House, and gave Fraser your message. Major."

Dec. 25—Albert B. Fall wires to McLean at Palm Beach: "Expect to be here, but in event of departure will wire in time to seet secretary at convenient point. I am much better and Mrs. Fall joins me in Christmas greetings. With love for Evelyn and yourself and all yours."

Dec. 25—Major again wires to McLean referring to Zevely as "Palmer's law partner" (Zevely is Sinclair's attorney for whom he named the famous race-horse, "Zev"). Wire says "I have an appointment with the man at Wardman Park Hotel (Fall) immediately following his testimony Thursday . . ."

Palmer Steps In.

A. Mitchell Palmer tried to persuade investigators not to call McLean to witness stand.

Senator Lenroot, chairman of the committee and Senator Smoot, member of Senate committee pay a secret visit to Albert B. Fall at his residence to help Fall concoct a defense against the committee.

When afterward exposed, each tells a different story of what was said by Fall.

Dec. 26—George B. Fraser wires McLean: "Continental Trust about $13,900."

Dec. 26—Major to McLean (Marked "rush"): "Palmer and his associate, named Zevely, told me tonight that under no circumstances for you to send a message to the chairman of the committee. They both said to assure you that your interests would be fully taken care of, and at this time the chances of you being called were very slight. Both declared that after man at Wardman Park Hotel testified that if the committee showed any indication that you were to be summoned that they could take care of it. . . . He (Fall) is sick, and so is Palmer."

Dec. 26—Major to McLean: ". . . . Palmer's law partner says that he, meaning Palmer, would be pleased to look after what you requested."

Dec. 27—Major to McLean (marked "rush"): "Was at the Capitol this morning. Party at Wardman Park Hotel at this time is not going to testify. . . . Up to the time I left the hearing there appeared no hostility on the part of the committee regarding the reading of his report. . . . Palmer is ill in bed at his home. I am going to his residence at 4 o'clock this afternoon. Will advise you of what transpires. Sinclair, in a prepared statement, etc. . . ."

Palmer Represents Oil.

Dec. 27—E. B. McLean wires McAdoo: ". . . . I did not know at that time that Mitchell Palmer was going to represent Fall and Sinclair. Now that Fall has testified as to the loan I wish you would immediately get in touch over long distance telephone with Mitchell Palmer and find out if, in your opinion, I will be properly represented in case they should subpoena me to substantiate Fall's testimony. . . . EDWARD McLEAN."

Major to McLean: "Will deliver messages to McAdoo and Palmer in the morning, according to your instructions. Tell Mrs. McLean her message to Wheatley has been delivered."

Dec. 28—McLean's secretary Duckstein telegraphs to McLean:

"Wire here ready Saturday night, 29th, regarding operator. Smithers would like the job. John Brown thinks him satisfactory and advises against a stranger. Brown himself rather not handle it. He is trying to get away from telegraphy, but will if you say so. Please wire me on receipt definitely regarding operator. Will notify Homer when installed."

E. W. Smithers, chief telegrapher of the White House, comes to take charge of Washington end of private leased wire to McLean's house at Palm Beach. E. W. Starling of the White House secret service cooperates in getting messages to and from McLean.

Dec. 28—Major to McLean:

"Palmer has appointment with Walsh tomorrow morning. I will wire you as soon as their conference is ended."

Major to McLean (undated):

"Palmer told me that he had talked with Walsh this morning, and that while Walsh would not definitely commit himself, he indicated that as far as you are concerned you would not be called. He suggested to Walsh that a letter be filed with the committee explaining your position, which you have made clear in your telegram to me, which Palmer took up with Walsh. Palmer is preparing a letter to the committee. Palmer talked over long distance with McAdoo and the letter will be sent to New York for McAdoo's approval before it is filed with the committee.

Some Inside Dope!

Dec. 29—Major to McLean:

"Just left the Secretary at Wardman Park. He and his wife expect to stay with you. He told me that he was not leaving any forwarding address, and in my presence told his confidential representative that he could be reached thru you at Palm Beach. He said that he would probably stay at Palm Beach for a few days and then go to Havana.

"The Secretary said that the entire matter would be dropped after Sinclair was again questioned in a perfunctory manner. He declared that you would not be called. The filing of a letter with the committee he said would make your end perfectly clear, and bring to an end any disposition that the committee might have had of calling you."

Dec. 28—Major to McLean:

"Just finished talking with Palmer. . . . Palmer talked over long distance with McAdoo. Palmer is going to the Capitol this afternoon; will wire you result of his findings."

Cautious McLean.

Dec. 28—McLean wires to Francis McAdoo, son of Wm. G. McAdoo, candidate for democratic presidential nomination:

"Mitchell Palmer is going to give out a statement for me today. I will have it read to you from Washington. If you approve of it tell them to make it public. Be very careful, as Palmer is representing Fall and Sinclair, and I do not want myself used for their benefit. Wire me results. E. B. McLEAN."

Jan. 5, 1924—Bernard Baruch enters the correspondence:

"Georgetown, S. C., Jan. 5, 1924, 10:57 a. m.

"Edward B. McLean, Palm Beach, Fla.

"Will be in Washington Monday and Tuesday. Affectionate regards.—BERNIE."

McLean wires asking time of arrival and receives Baruch's answer.

(Continued on Page 8)

While the Workers Die

ACCORDING to government reports there were in 1921 and 1922, 4,108 accidents amongst the oil workers employed by ten California oil corporations. These workers lost 274,829 working days thru their being injured.

The Profits Roll In

IN the last decade the Standard Oil Trust paid out in dividends $1,032,596,524. Last year the Standard Oil corporations paid out a total of $138,423,295 in dividends. The Standard Oil Company of New Jersey holds the records for cash dividends.

The Sinclair Consolidated reported gross earnings of $131,016,745 for the last fiscal year.

The Pan-American Petroleum and Transport Co., controlled by Mr. Doheny, reported net profits from operations totaling $32,684,559 for the last year.

The Four Years--1920 to 1924--Saw Oil Octopus Tightening Its Grip On American Nation

EDITOR'S NOTE:—In yesterday's DAILY WORKER we published Robert Minor's chronology for the sixty years of oil in the United States. This revealing history is concluded in the installment that appears today. The 60 years' drama of oil, from the time the first oil well was drilled in the United States. This revealing plans were made for raising a $10,000,000 campaign fund to put William Gibbs McAdoo over as the oil presidential candidate in 1920, is full of high lights. But this is surpassed by the "Four Years of Oil" that have followed since 1920. These four years are covered by Minor's concluding installment today, starting off with a review of American meddling in Mexico. The oily fingers of American oil capitalists were not content to strangle government at home, but they turned their attention abroad, as well, seeking Mexico as one of their victims. This chronology is not only worth reading, but worth preserving as a chapter in the decay of American capitalism. Here it is:

• • • •

By ROBERT MINOR.

(Concluded from Yesterday)

1920, April 10—The Mexican state of Sonora seceded from the United States of Mexico, and a revolt against Carranza began.

May—Adolfo de la Huerta drives Carranza from power.

President Carranza of Mexico, murdered by followers of Adolfo de la Huerta, who is backed by American oil men.

May 14—Wilson sends official request to the Senate for authority to send U. S. warships and marines to Batum to protect American lives and property at "Batum and along the line of the railroad leading to Baku" (the oil pipe-line and railway used by the British oil companies), and reciting "Christian sympathies" for Armenians.

Russian red armies are making headway toward regaining Russian oil territory in region of Batum and Baku.

Armenian Mandate.

May 24—Wilson requests Congress to give him as President, the power to take a mandate over Armenia, which will require keeping troops in Asia on the frontier between Soviet Russia and the British oil concessions.

May 25—British Ambassador Geddes in speech in New York, denies that the British have oil monopoly.

May 31—Subcommittee of Committee on Foreign Affairs of the U. S. Senate, under chairmanship of Senator Fall, recommends that a treaty be made with Mexico provided that:

". . . We send a police force consisting of the naval and military forces of our government into the republic of Mexico to open and maintain open every line of communication between the City of Mexico and every seaport and border port in Mexico," unless the Mexican government will abandon Article 27 of the Mexican constitution as far as it applies to concessions of American citizens of oil lands, mining properties, etc., and unless the Mexican government pays to American capitalists $505,002,434 as damages for interference with oil properties, mining, railroad, factory, bank and other properties. Fall's committee recommends further that, if Mexico does this, the army and navy shall not be sent, but a treaty and "generous loans" be made to Mexico for the payment of the Mexican public debt (to American bankers, largely) and to rehabilitate the railroads.

The Fall Wail.

The Fall committee further complains that it has received information of Japanese colonies on land where "traces of oil are apparent," and that "Mexico has granted a concession to a Japanese concern known as the Matsumato Trading Co. of Japan, for the exploitation of all oil land on either side of the Tamesi river," and that "two representatives of this company have been in the region for some time inspecting the territory between Tampico and Tuxpam" (near Doheny's and Sinclair's and the Standard Oil Co.'s works).

The other members of the subcommittee, Senators Brandegee of Connecticut and Smith of Arizona, concurred with Fall.

June 1, 1920—Federal Trade Commission reports that increase in prices of oil, gasoline and petroleum are due more to "varying conditions of supply and demand" than to "any combination in restraint of trade," and that it seems "the part of prudence to encourage those engaged in the oil industry in this country to develop production in such foreign countries, which have oil resources, as are most available for furnishing supplies of oil and that such enterprises should be given all proper diplomatic support in obtaining and operating oil producing property."

Republican Platform Oiled.

June 2, 1920—Tentative draft of republican national platform completed by addition of plank on Mexico, written by Senator Fall, revised in minor respects by Senators Watson, Lodge and several others.

Columbian Supreme Court declares the law nationalizing Columbian petroleum industry unconstitutional.

The senate foreign relations committee's subcommittee under chairmanship of Senator Fall, makes a report which paves the way for ratification of the Columbian treaty and the payment of $25,000,000 out of the U. S. Treasury to Columbia, the measure having been amended by Senator Fall with an amendment regarding oil rights written by Senator Fall. Rumors that $5,000,000 of the Columbian money goes into graft for an American ring.

June 1, 1920—Tremendous flood of propaganda about "terrible conditions in Mexico" begins in American newspapers, as time for national conventions approaches.

June 5, 1920—Sir Phillip Gibbs, English propagandist, cables the New York Times that the Christian Armenians (along the petroleum pipelines in Armenia) are crying for help from England and America.

June 8—Republican national convention opens. Very prominent and popular is Jake Hamon, new oil millionaire from Oklahoma, recently elected national committeeman.

Senator Lodge in keynote speech demands "a firm hand for Mexico." "We must watch and wait no longer."

E. L. Doheny is present, tho a democrat. Gives an interview, saying: "This country is the oil nation."

Wood leads in balloting, Lowden is second, Johnson, third. Most of delegates thinking Harding candidacy is joke. Johnson offered vice-presidential nomination by bosses; refuses.

Jake Hamon tries to arrange with any one of several candidates that he shall name the secretary of the interior in consideration for a block of votes.

Wall Streets O. K.

Night of June 11—All-night conferences between leading financial backers, senators and candidates. Jake Hamon very much in evidence. In the early morning the Old Guard leaders settle that it shall be Harding and Coolidge.

June 12—Machine causes adjournment at 2 p. m.

June 12—(About 3 P. M. during recess)—John T. King, former campaign manager for Wood, let it be known that Boise Penrose had telephoned from Philadelphia giving the word for the nomination of Harding. A conference of leaders is held; Harry Daugherty and Jake Hamon are present. Senator Borah emerged from the conference giving the first definite word that "Harding will be put over."

4 p. m. Lowden and Wood leaders and Jake Hamon throw their delegations to Harding.

June 12 (Evening)—Harding nominated.

—Coolidge nominated.

Atlee Pomerene estimates expenditures in republican primaries:

Wood (approximately)	$1,500.000
Lowden	414,159
Johnson	197,230
Hoover	168,057
Harding	113,109
Colidge	68,375

June 14, 1920—Josephus Daniels, secretary of the navy, publishes a letter in which he recommends that the U. S. government shall lease the Osage oil lands of Oklahoma to private oil companies.

Doheny at Democratic Convention.

At the democratic convention, Edward L. Doheny is named on resolutions committee and writes into platform "the oil plank."

Sept.—Obregon elected president of Mexico. (Inauguarated Dec. 1, 1920.)

Isn't It A Bargain?

November 1920—Harding and Coolidge elected.

It is said that the republicans acknowledged receiving $4,000,000 in campaign contributions and spending $5,300,000, the deficit of $1,300,000 being mysteriously made up after the election of Harding and Coolidge—during the time that Sinclair was in process of getting the $400,000,000 steal of Teapot Dome and Doheny and Standard Oil, the California Oil Reserves. It is certain that Harry Sinclair put up a lot of money to elect Harding and Coolidge. It was long ago published that he gave $25,000.

Nov. 6—President-elect Harding goes on "vacation" to Point Isabel, Texas, a town of 400 inhabitants, five miles from the Mexican border; with him goes a party including Jake Hamon, E. B. McLean and Harry Daugherty.

At Point Isabel the Harding party is met by Elias L. Torres, who represents the Mexican secretary for foreign affairs.

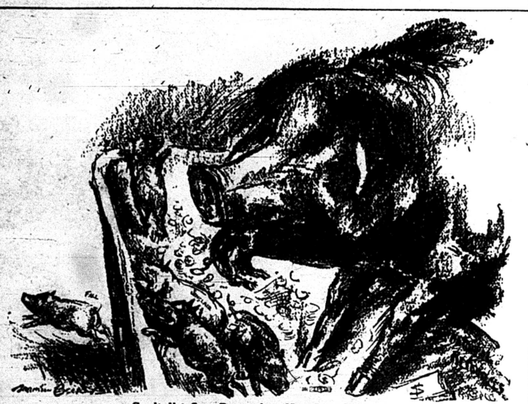
Nov. 20—President-elect Obregon denies having instructed Torres to invite Harding to visit Mexico.

Harding Administration Begins.

1921, Mar. 4—President Harding supplanting Wilson administration, with which McAdoo has influence, Doheny relieves McAdoo of Washington duties but keeps him on a $25,000 salary in Southern California.

Secretary of the Interior Franklin K. Lane on leaving President Wilson's cabinet, goes into the employ of Doheny.

THE HOG PEN



Capitalist Sow Devouring Her Own Litter.

Theodore Roosevelt (Jr.), having resigned as a director of Sinclair Oil & Refining Co. and of White Motor Co., becomes assistant secretary of the navy.

Jess Smith begins a brisk business as Daugherty's "bumper," receiving bribe-money, selling federal appointments, arranging pardons for cash and handling secret stock speculations in partnership with Daugherty. Shortly after March 4, Roxie Stinson, Jess Smith's ex-wife, received from Jess the first batch of twenty-five shares of White Motors stock, and twenty-two shares of Pure Oil stock "to put on the market quickly and quietly," and from then on repeatedly she acted as agent for quick and secret disposal of stock which he and Daugherty "didn't pay anything for."

He Knows A Cushy Job!

Jess is offered appointment as comptroller of the treasury by President Harding, but declines and remains with Daugherty. With Daugherty he occupies, rent free, a house owned by E. B. McLean. Later Daugherty and Jess rent an apartment together.

April—Edward B. McLean is appointed secret agent of the department of justice, receiving a secret-service code book.

Daugherty's old friend Felder, acts as his "fixer" of cases and of pardons.

Shortly after March 4, Mr. Sutro, attorney for the Standard Oil Co., called on Daugherty, and Daugherty dropped the case against Standard Oil on the California oil leases.

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Oct. 28—Gaston B. Means, former general superintendent of William J. Burns detective agency, enters the employment of the U. S. department of justice under William J. Burns, Harry M. Daugherty and, unofficially, Jess Smith, to whom he made his reports.

Nov.—Doheny "lent" $100,000 to A. B. Fall, then secretary of the interior in President Harding's cabinet, "to ease his mind." A few weeks later, negotiations for lease of Naval Oil Reserve No. 1 to Doheny were under way.

Nov.—Persian government negotiates with Standard Oil Co. for $10,000,000 loan, offering concession on 90,000,000 acres of oil land to exploit. Anglo-Persian Oil Co., backed by British government, interfered, claiming prior rights. Standard Oil surrenders to Anglo-Persian Oil Co. and agrees to 50-50 basis; whereupon Persian government rejected offer.

Robison's "Oily" Promotion.

1922, About February 1—Admiral Robison visits the home of Doheny's son in New York, where he confers with E. L. Doheny.

Admiral Robison is appointed as chief of the bureau of engineering, in charge of the naval oil reserves, shortly thereafter.

February, 1922—Gaston B. Means carries a hundred one-thousand dollar bills to Jesse Smith, which was paid by the Japanese firm of Mitsui & Co. (Ltd.) which represents the Japanese government as financial agent. Mitsui & Co. were gathering military secrets, especially on aeroplane construction, for the Japanese government.

Immediately thereafter the department dropped a case against the Mitsui Co. for about $2,500,000, owed to the U. S. government.

Feb. 9—Gaston B. Means is suspended from the department of justice, for the reason, as Daugherty later told him, that he was "too active in connection with investigations concerning oil in Mexico," Daugherty adding that a cabinet member had requested his discharge.

March 1—Treaty with Columbia ratified, granting Panama $25,000,000; rumors of $5,000,000 of the money going to an American graft ring.

April 7—Teapot Dome lease executed, giving naval oil reserves to Harry F. Sinclair.

April 12 (Approx.)—Secretary of the Navy Denby signed Teapot Dome lease.

It Took Two Years!

April 14—Wall Street Journal carries notice that Teapot Dome lease has been made.

April 25—Secretary of the Navy Denby, and Secretary Fall of the interior department, make preliminary lease with Doheny for California naval oil reserves.

May—H. Foster Bain, official of department of interior, writes Fall his advice that Daugherty should give a legal opinion covering the Teapot concession even tho he realized the objections to asking such an opinion. "None of us," he wrote, "want Mr. Doheny to get into trouble and I take it we will want to do anything we can to make it easy for him."

May 28—Gaston B. Means is reinstated in the detective service of the department of justice, with back pay for time suspended.

April—Senator La Follette having introduced a resolution for the investigation of the Teapot Dome oil lease, Gaston B. Means says he was instructed by Jess Smith and Underwood to investigate La Follette and "get something on him (LaFollette)" and that he caused La Follette's office to be ransacked.

June 16—Mexican secretary of finance, Adolfo de la Huerta, signs a settlement of Mexican debt in New York with International Committee of Bankers, for an amount totaling $700,000,000 in gold.

July—Standard Oil Co. makes new offer to Persian government for concession on 90,000,000 acres of oil land, declaring it is now in a position to keep the British out and take all to itself. Meanwhile a representative of Sinclair Consolidated Oil Co. arrives in Persia, declares Standard Oil is pro-British and that Sinclair alone can handle their concessions independently. Sinclair offers Persian government 16 per cent net profits; Standard offers 10 per cent gross profits. Persian government holds out for minimum of 20 per cent.

The Bridgman Raid.

August 22—Daugherty has department of justice secret service operatives lead a raid on the annual political convention of the Communist Party.

About the same time Daugherty has same set of secret service operatives swear out "17,000 affidavits of crime" alleged to have been committed by railroad shop strikers. Famous anti-strike railroad injunction issued.

In the summer of 1922, Gaston B. Means claims, he was employed by President Harding to spy upon Secretary of the Treasury Andrew W. Mellon, receiving his pay thru Jess Smith and Underwood.

Sept., 1922—Obregon declares Article 27 of Mexican constitution not to be applied retroactively as against American oil operators (this paves the way to recognition).

Dec. 11—Supplementary contract with Doheny signed by Secretary of the Navy Denby and by E. F. Finney acting for Secretary Fall. This supplementary contract made possible Doheny's profit estimated by him at $100,000,000.

March 1923—United States Government accepts as a gift from Edward L. Doheny a plot of ground in Mexico City as a site for the American Embassy.

Edward L. Doheny lends the Obregon government of Mexico $5,000,000.

May 11—Jess Smith makes his will leaving his estate of $250,000 to Harry Daugherty, Mal Daugherty, Roxie Stinson, E. B. McLean, Mrs. F. B. McLean and several others.

May 29—(Night before Jess Smith committed suicide)—Edward L. Doheny, Harry Sinclair, Harry Daugherty and ——————? held a long conference at the white house.

Why Suicide?

May 30—Jess Smith killed himself with a revolver in his and Harry Daugherty's apartment in Washington.

Jess Smith's will shows he has $250,000 estate, an increase of $100,000 above what he had before Harding's election. Leaves $250,000 (approximately) to Harry Daugherty, Mal Daugherty, Roxie Stinson and two others. Mal Daugherty persuades Roxie that the will is not legal because it is not witnessed. Mal Daugherty refuses to give up to Roxie Stinson $11,400 which had been given to her by Jess Smith. Roxie Stinson threatens that "this will probably lead to many things which I don't want it to lead to."

While the Workers Die

ACCORDING to government reports there were in 1921 and 1922, 4,108 accidents amongst the oil workers employed by ten California oil corporations. These workers lost 274,829 working days thru their being injured.

The Profits Roll In

IN the last decade the Standard Oil Trust paid out in dividends $1,032,596,524. Last year the Standard Oil corporations paid out a total of $138,423,295 in dividends. The Standard Oil Company of New Jersey holds the records for cash dividends.

The Sinclair Consolidated reported gross earnings of $131,016,745 for the last fiscal year.

The Pan-American Petroleum and Transport Co., controlled by Mr. Doheny, reported net profits from operations totaling $32,684,559 for the last year.

The Teapot Dome investigation begins. The committee of the senate which does the investigating, has among its members, Senator Smoot, a professional protector of such interests, and the chairman is Senator Lenroot, a most devoted server of Doheny. Senator Walsh, who takes the role of prosecutor, is a close friend of Doheny's family.

Dec. 3—A. B. Fall wires from Three Rivers, New Mex., to Senator Smoot at Washington:

"Having copies court record made. Also making other preparation and expect to leave here tomorrow afternoon for Washington, arriving Friday. If reach there Friday morning will be prepared to meet committee Friday afternoon."—A. B. Fall.

Dec. 16—Albert B. Fall writes private letter to Senator Lenroot, chairman of Senate committee, which discloses the fact that Senator Smoot had been sneaking information to Fall, which information had been privately obtained from a witness in New Mexico.

Dec. 18—"Hanson" wires from San Antonio, Tex., to Albert B. Fall, at Washington:

"Our friend here sent important code message Department today. See it if possible. Writing.—Hanson."

Dec. 20—Harry Sinclair's representative in Persia closes agreement with Persian government for concession of 90,000,000 acres of oil land.

Is It the Principal's Dictum?

Dec. 22—McLean gets this from Coolidge's quarters:

"The White House, Dec. 22, 1923, 1:35 P. M., Washington, D. C.
E. B. McLean, Palm Beach, Fla.
The Secretary leaves here tonight 9:40. H. E. McKenna."

Dec. 22—Major (McLeans's employee) telegraphs to McLean at Palm Beach . . . "Mr. Homer (the lawyer) said he believed that you should have leased wire installed. . . And also give easy and quick access to the White House . . . Mr. Slemp and Mr. Whaley leave tonight, 9:40 o'clock, for Palm Beach. Saw party at Wardman Park Hotel (Albert B. Fall) . . . Major."

Dec. 22—C. Bascom Slemp, secretary to President Coolidge takes flying visit to Palm Beach, spends much time in E. B. McLean's house with McLean and Fall; declares he went only for his health, carried no message and asked no question about oil.

Dec. 23—Harry Sinclair wires from New York to lawyer Zevely:

"Reserve in your name Wardman Park Hotel ten rooms with two parlors. Arriving 6:20 P. M.—H. F. Sinclair."

Dec. 24—Major wires McLean: "Talked with Smithers (chief telegrapher at White House) at White House, and gave Fraser your message. Major."

Dec. 25—Albert B. Fall wires to McLean at Palm Beach: "Expect to be here, but in event of departure will wire in time to seet secretary at convenient point. I am much better and Mrs. Fall joins me in Christmas greetings. With love for Evelyn and yourself and all yours."

Dec. 25—Major again wires to McLean referring to Zevely as "Palmer's law partner" (Zevely is Sinclair's attorney for whom he named the famous race-horse, "Zev"). Wire says "I have an appointment with the man at Wardman Park Hotel (Fall) immediately following his testimony Thursday . . ."

Palmer Steps In.

A. Mitchell Palmer tried to persuade investigators not to call McLean to witness stand.

Senator Lenroot, chairman of the committee and Senator Smoot, member of Senate committee pay a secret visit to Albert B. Fall at his residence to help Fall concoct a defense against the committee.

When afterward exposed, each tells a different story of what was said by Fall.

Dec. 26—George B. Fraser wires McLean: "Continental Trust about $13,900."

Dec. 26—Major to McLean (Marked "rush"): "Palmer and his associate, named Zevely, told me tonight that under no circumstances for you to send a message to the chairman of the committee. They both said to assure you that your interests would be fully taken care of, and at this time the chances of you being called were very slight. Both declared that after man at Wardman Park Hotel testified that if the committee showed any indication that you were to be summoned that they could take care of it. . . . He (Fall) is sick, and so is Palmer."

Dec. 26—Major to McLean: ". . . Palmer's law partner says that he, meaning Palmer, would be pleased to look after what you requested."

Dec. 27—Major to McLean (marked "rush"): "Was at the Capitol this morning. Party at Wardman Park Hotel at this time is not going to testify. . . . Up to the time I left the hearing there appeared no hostility on the part of the committee regarding the reading of his report. . . Palmer is ill in bed at his home. I am going to his residence at 4 o'clock this afternoon. Will advise you of what transpires. Sinclair, in a prepared statement, etc. . . ."

Palmer Represents Oil.

Dec. 27—E. B. McLean wires McAdoo: ". . . . I did not know at that time that Mitchell Palmer was going to represent Fall and Sinclair. Now that Fall has testified as to the loan I wish you would immediately get in touch over long distance telephone with Mitchell Palmer and find out if, in your opinion, I will be properly represented in case they should subpoena me to substantiate Fall's testimony. . . . EDWARD McLEAN."

Major to McLean: "Will deliver messages to McAdoo and Palmer in the morning, according to your instructions. Tell Mrs. McLean her message to Wheatley has been delivered."

Dec. 28—McLean's secretary Duckstein telegraphs to McLean:

"Wire here ready Saturday night, 29th, regarding operator. Smithers would like the job. John Brown thinks him satisfactory and advises against a stranger. Brown himself rather not handle it. He is trying to get away from telegraphy, but will if you say so. Please wire me on receipt definitely regarding operator. Will notify Homer when installed."

E. W. Smithers, chief telegrapher of the White House, comes to take charge of Washington end of private leased wire to McLean's house at Palm Beach. E. W. Starling of the White House secret service cooperates in getting messages to and from McLean.

Dec. 28—Major to McLean:

"Palmer has appointment with Walsh tomorrow morning. I will wire you as soon as their conference is ended."

Major to McLean (undated):

"Palmer told me that he had talked with Walsh this morning, and that while Walsh would not definitely commit himself, he indicated that as far as you are concerned you would not be called. He suggested to Walsh that a letter be filed with the committee explaining your position, which you have made clear in your telegram to me, which Palmer took up with Walsh. Palmer is preparing a letter to the committee. Palmer talked over long distance with McAdoo and the letter will be sent to New York for McAdoo's approval before it is filed with the committee.

Some Inside Dope!

Dec. 29—Major to McLean:

"Just left the Secretary at Wardman Park. He and his wife expect to stay with you. He told me that he was not leaving any forwarding address, and in my presence told his confidential representative that he could be reached thru you at Palm Beach. He said that he would probably stay at Palm Beach for a few days and then go to Havana.

"The Secretary said that the entire matter would be dropped after Sinclair was again questioned in a perfunctory manner. He declared that you would not be called. The filing of a letter with the committee he said would make your end perfectly clear, and bring to an end any disposition that the committee might have had of calling you."

Dec. 28—Major to McLean:

"Just finished talking with Palmer. . . . Palmer talked over long distance with McAdoo. Palmer is going to the Capitol this afternoon; will wire you result of his findings."

Cautious McLean.

Dec. 28—McLean wires to Francis McAdoo, son of Wm. G. McAdoo, candidate for democratic presidential nomination:

"Mitchell Palmer is going to give out a statement for me today. I will have it read to you from Washington. If you approve of it tell them to make it public. Be very careful, as Palmer is representing Fall and Sinclair, and I do not want myself used for their benefit. Wire me results. E. B. McLEAN."

Jan. 5, 1924—Bernard Baruch enters the correspondence:

"Georgetown, S. C., Jan. 5, 1924, 10:57 a. m.

"Edward B. McLean, Palm Beach, Fla.

"Will be in Washington Monday and Tuesday. Affectionate regards.—BERNIE."

McLean wires asking time of arrival and receives Baruch's answer.

(Continued on Page 8)

THE DAILY WORKER RAISES THE STANDARD FOR A WORKERS' AND FARMERS' GOVERNMENT

THE DAILY WORKER

Entered as Second-class matter September 21, 1923, at the Post Office at Chicago, Illinois, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Workers! Farmers! Demand:
The Labor Party
Amalgamation
Organization of Unorganized
The Land for the Users
The Industries for the Workers
Protection of the Foreign-Born
Recognition of Soviet Russia

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PRESIDENCY SOLD IN 1920

Sullivan's Brutal Sentence Challenge to Labor

GIRL STRIKER CONVICTED BY BOSS' JUDGE

Florence Corn Smiles At Injunction Sentence

Florence Corn, the heroic picket whose example has inspired scores of girls in their fight against the sweatshop conditions of the non-union dressmaking shops, was sentenced to 30 days in the county jail by that notoriously labor-hating judge, Dennie Sullivan, on a charge of violating his injunction.

Attorney Peter Sissman hopes to halt the sentence by a writ while appeal is being taken.

We Need More Florences.

As Miss Corn was being led away from the presence of the boss' lackey, misnamed a judge, she smiled and urged her fellow workers to continue the fight which has already whipped more than 70 bosses into line.

Sullivan's viciousness showed all thru the trial—at which he was judge and jury. It showed especially at the end when he referred to the brave worker in the labor movement as one "who deserved no consideration from society."

Miss Corn was the first of the girl strikers to come before Sullivan for "contempt of court" on a charge of picketing and in other ways ignoring the sacred writ which "Dennie" presented to his friends and patrons, the dressmaking bosses. All thru the trial he proved the radical's contention that capitalist judges are tools of the employers.

While Leo LeBosky was presenting the case against Florence, "Dennie" was all attention. When Sissman, her lawyer, put Florence on the stand to testify in her own behalf, "Dennie" was very impatient.

Trial a Farce.

The written answer that Florence presented in answer to the charges made against her "Dennie" did not look at once from the time it was handed to him till he had passed sentence.

The entire hearing was a farce from beginning to end.

In the first place Florence was charged with proving herself innocent while every criminal who is brought into court is surrounded by the presumption of his innocence and the prosecution must prove his guilt.

In the second place, "Dennie" did not pay any attention to the defense Florence did make. While she was on the stand and when he sentenced her, "Dennie" acted like a whipped snarling cur.

The first witness called to testify for the prosecution was William Nagle, a deputy sheriff who said that on March 6th, he served a copy of the injunction on her. He also said, that on March 8th, Florence Corn was arrested for assault on the sister of Leonard Wolman, who is working in her brother's dress shop.

Let Florence Be Assaulted.

The next witness was a police thug William Sullivan, who admitted on

(Continued on page 2.)

BIRDS' EYE VIEW OF BIG CHICAGO GARMENT STRIKE ENCOURAGING

The big Chicago dressmakers' strike began Feb. 27, with the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union in control. Demands were for the 40-hour week, with pay for 44; the union shop and sanitary conditions.

Thirty-five hundred workers were originally involved of whom 1,000 have returned to work in more than 70 shops which have settled with the union, conceding all demands.

More than 350 pickets have been arrested, mostly on "disorderly conduct" charges and a few on "assault" charges. All demand jury trials.

Nine have just been convicted under the Sullivan injunction, one to 30 days in jail. Ten more injunction cases pending.

Police bruitality has been extreme. Sophie Altschuler was beaten into insensibility and others badly hurt by police and private thugs.

The Chicago Federation, which promised full support, appointed a "Committee of 15" to act for the strikers. It is meeting today. A special "Citizens' Committee" has protested against police violence and is urging employers to consent to collective bargaining. Strike prospects are good.

COMMITTEE OF 15 FACES INJUNCTION CHALLENGE TODAY

Support on Picket Line Is Strikers' Need

The challenge which Judge Denis Sullivan has flung in the face of organized labor by sentencing Florence Corn to 30 days in the county prison under his infamous injunction in behalf of the scab dressmaking shops is the most pressing issue before the "Committee of 15" of the Chicago Federation of Labor which meets this afternoon in the Federation Building. 166 W. Washington St.

Florence Corn's place on the picket line must be taken. The place of other girls who may be jailed for maintaining their constitutional rights and obeying the instructions of the American Federation of Labor must be filled. Strikers are looking to the "Committee of 15" to give support on the picket line. The Chicago Federation of Labor has pledged full assistance to the strike and now is the time it is most needed.

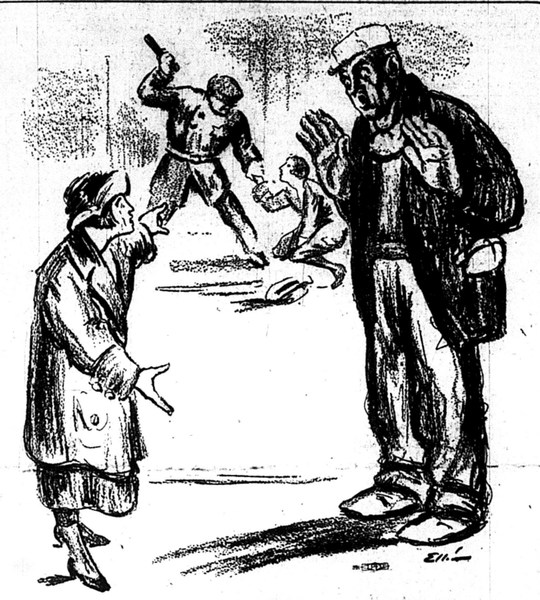
Right To Walk the Streets.

In line with previous declarations of the American Federation of Labor the committee is expected to issue a ringing declaration against the injunction against the right to walk the public streets. The question which strikers are puzzled about is what methods the committee will use to arouse the workers and general citizenry of Chicago to the denial of ordinary civil rights in the garment zone.

Mass meetings and publicity will be discussed by those members of the committee who are determined that action shall be taken by organized

(Continued on page 4.)

THE GIRLS WANT TO KNOW



When Is Chicago Labor Going to Begin to Help Them.

SPLIT IN FREE STATE FORCES GROWS SERIOUS

Cabinet Member At Mutineers' Meeting.

(Special to The Daily Worker)

DUBLIN, March 19.—Troops today surrounded a public house in Parneel Street where mutinous army officers were hiding, forced an entrance and arrested nine of the officers who had fled to the roof.

The arrests came after a siege of nine hours in which machine gun units, armed cars and scores of troops and police participated.

At 2:30 a. m. troops and police surrounded the house following a report that the mutineers, headed by General Tobin and Colonel Dalton were holding a meeting.

Surrounded by Troops.

A messenger was sent to the door to demand that the mutineers surrender. His answer was a volley of pistol shots.

Additional troops with machine guns and armored cars were called at once and a cordon thrown about the entire block.

A huge crowd gathered despite the intermittent firing.

Finally at 11:40 a. m., a detachment rushed the door of the building and surrounded nine men who were firing from the roof.

Twenty or thirty other officers apparently had escaped and search of adjoining houses were started at once.

As the police were taking the prisoners away one man leaped from the motor van, but was recaptured after being fired on by the military cordon.

Cabinet Member Present.

The identity of the prisoners was not disclosed, but one report was that a member of the cabinet had attended the mutineers meeting.

The mutiny of Free State troops has been under way for more than a week, many officers and men having abandoned their posts as a protest against the government's army re-organization plan.

Six more of the mutinous officers were arrested at 3 p. m. It is believed the remainder escaped by climbing across surrounding house tops.

* * * *

Note.—Joseph MacGrath, minister of industry and commerce in the Cosgrave cabinet, offered his resignation when the first report of the mutiny in the army was made public, but withdrew it later. His opposition to the manner in which the army situation was handled was responsible for his resignation. The Dublin report states that a cabinet minister was present with the mutineers.

Order A Bundle

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IMPEACH COOLIDGE!

Grade Crossing Claims Some More.

PAXTON, Ill., March 19.—Mrs. O. D. Amidon was killed instantly and her husband seriously injured when their automobile was struck by an Illinois Central passenger train here last night. Amidon is district manager of the Central Illinois Public Service Company.

MONTREAL, March 19.—A wage cut of 20 per cent in the building trades is promised by the employers' organization, the Montreal Builders Exchange.

Investigation of Graft In Internal Revenue Department Started

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, March 19.—The senate committee investigating the Bureau of Internal Revenue held its first open hearing today with Col. James F. Drake, president of the Standard Pressed Car Company of Pittsburgh, as the first witness.

Drake, who said he formerly was vice-president of the Gulf Oil Company and a confidential adviser of Secretary of the Treasury Mellon, told the committee he had learned the "ins and outs" of the bureau in his various positions.

Nearly 800 employes of the Bureau of Internal Revenue have been discharged for graft and corruption during the last three years, Commissioner of Internal Revenue David H. Blair testified.

Those discharged include revenue agents, inspectors and deputy collectors of the field and auditors in the bureau offices here, Blair said.

The government has been able to regain some of the money lost thru forfeiture of bonds, Blair said.

Jap Air Disaster.

TOKIO, March 19th.—Lieutenant Takahashi and his crew of four men were burned to death this afternoon when their airplane caught fire while flying to their airdome near Tokio.

OUT WITH DAUGHERTY!

STANDPAT SENATORS QUIT OIL PROBE AS TESTIMONY SHOWS DEAL FOR HARDING

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, March 19.—Faced with the probe into the story told by Leonard Wood, Jr., that the presidency of the United States was sold in the year 1920 for a promise of the secretaryship of the interior, the republican members of the Public Lands Committee, which is investigating the oil scandal, practically quit today, Senator Smoot, Utah, pleading his engagement with the tax bill legislation as an excuse, and Senator Spencer, who took Senator Lenroot's place, absenting himself because of an investigation into the Mayfield election.

That Warren G. Harding was given the presidency in 1920 at the Chicago republican convention because of a deal is the firm conviction here in Washington.

It is true that politicians are not yet willing to talk for publication, but if this investigation continues—and there are frantic efforts made to scuttle it—disclosures will be made that will tear the capitalist parties wide open and expose them to the workers and farmers of this country as two combinations bent on glutting themselves with the wealth of the nation.

Lid Ripped Off

Leonard Wood, in an effort to save himself from another scandal, and $800,000 Wall Street deal, made the statement that has caused more excitement in the Capitol than any disclosure since Gaston B. Means tore the lid off the Department of Justice.

Tiffin Gilmore, state statistican of Ohio, was called to the witness stand when the committee resumed hearings today.

Gilmore said he went to the last republican national convention with the Columbus contingent that was with General Loanard Wood. He was associated with the Wood forces during the primaries.

"What story did the publicity man tell you?"

"The story about the offer to General Wood was that big oil operators had offered their delegates to Wood if he would allow them to name the secretary of the interior," Gilmore said.

"What oil companies were at that convention?" Senator Bursum asked. "Did you gather the impression that Jake Hamon had something to do with his deal?"

Raising The Dough

"I don't know what oil companies were there. I was told, however, that Hamon was mixed up in it.

"What did you suppose the deal was about?" Senator Dill, Washington, Democrat, asked.

"I supposed it was about oil lands. I knew it was reported that lands were to be opened."

Tiffin Gilmore, an Ohio state official, who was in the Wood campaign at the Republican National Convention in Chicago in 1920, opened this phase of the investigation by testifying that General Leonard Wood had been offered support for the nomination if he would let oil interests name the Secretary of the Interior in his cabinet, if elected.

After Gilmore completed his brief recital, Colonel James G. Darden, head of the Mutual Oil Company, began a story of collecting campaign funds for Harding's primary contest.

"Did you aid in any way to help Mr. Harding's nomination?" Darden was asked.

"Yes. I raised some money from my friends for the primary campaign—some of them democrats."

"It appears from some of the documents that you at one time acquired an interest to certain claims in Teapot Dome?"

"I Still Want It"

"We got 150 acres in Teapot Dome but tried with the Interior Department to get it changed because we thought at that time it would never be thrown open.

"President Wilson's brother was hired as our attorney. We went before Secretary Payne and he gave us

(Continued on page 2)

EVIDENCE NOOSE TIGHTENS ROUND DAUGHERTY NECK

Attorney General Nearing End of Rope

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, March 19.—Harry M. Daugherty, criminal attorney-general of the United States, has a corps of publicity experts engaged in slandering every witness who testifies to any of the malodorous activities in which the defender of the sanctity of the law was engaged. He has dug deep into the personal history of Roxie Stinson, ex-wife of Jess Smith, who long after her divorce from Daugherty's born companion and associate in crime, was a welcome visitor to the Daugherty home and a frequent guest at his dining table.

Put Him Where He Belongs.

Gaston B. Means, once his confidential friend and favorite investigator, is now merely a criminal, because the easy virtued Mr. Means does not hesitate to spill the beans whenever he can save his own hide or feather his nest by so doing.

Daugherty's position is now hopeless, but he stays on because he cannot quit; he is in much the same fix as the man holding on to the bear's tail. The committee has enough evidence on him already to send him to jail for the rest of his life.

Owing to a severe cold from which Senator Burton K. Wheeler is suffering, the committee took no further testimony today after hearing Maco Stewart, a Galveston, Texas, lawyer, who charges the Department of Justice with failure to prosecute and suppress lotteries.

Rickard Spills Beans.

Tex Rickard, noted fight promoter, is in Washington ready to tell all he knows about the fight films. Tex denied that he made a statement to the effect that "he would bet a million dollars on Daugherty." Rickard is a wise owl and knows that Daugherty is not now worth ten cents politically, and the fight promoter does not care to hitch up with a political corpse.

The committee was quite exasperated with the manner in which William A. Orr, former secretary to Ex-Governor Whitman of New York, republican committeeman, well known in quarters where graft is treated with courtesy. Wheeler believes that Orr knows much more about the fight pictures than he admitted and the intention is to make him cough up. Tex Rickard is expected to aid materially in jimmying the truth out of the reluctant Mr. Orr.

D. of J. Blocks Investigation

The Department of Justice is blocking every effort of the Wheeler committee in this investigation. The mysterious Howard Mannington, "Little Green House" habitue and personal friend of the attorney-general is said to be in Paris. The committee is hot on his trail. Witnesses against Daugherty are now offering their services in such numbers that it may be over a week before the heads of the navy and treasury departments are called to tell of their connection with the $100,000 bribe paid by the Japanese airplane company to Jess Smith and Daugherty.

BURNS MUST GO!

Michigan Miners Demand Special Convention For Alexander Howat

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BAY CITY, Mich., March 19.—Michigan miners have fallen in line with the Kansas men in demanding a special convention of the international organization for the purpose of giving Alex Howat and the other deposed officials of District 14 a fair and impartial trial.

The action was taken at the convention of the Michigan district which has just adjourned here. The convention is re-convening at Saginaw, Mich., where preparations will be made for a conference with the operators.

"Judges Must Be Disobeyed!" What About Dennie Sullivan?

"WE, THEREFORE, recommend that any injunction dealing with the relationship of employer and employe . . . be wholly and absolutely treated as usurpation and disregarded, let the consequences be what they may. . . . Kings could be and were disobeyed, and sometimes deposed. In cases of this kind judges must be disobeyed, and should be impeached."—Declaration of the 1916 Convention of the American Federation of Labor, Nov. 13-25, at Baltimore, Md.

Start Reading Mike Gold's "LIFE OF JOHN BROWN" in Friday's Issue of the Daily Worker

DAILY WORKER WINS PLACE IN PICKET LINE

Police Say It Hurts to Arrest Our Reporters

The DAILY WORKER has won its fight, temporarily, at least, for the right to report the events of the garment workers' strike. On successive days Victor Zokaitis and Arthur Shields, DAILY WORKER reporters, had been roughly handled, abused and arrested while peacefully going about their business of gathering strike news.

To arrest an accredited reporter is an almost unheard-of act, that even the most hardened "Dick" would not contemplate. It is left for the Chicago policeman on strike duty to violate all tradition of his caste and commit the asinine act of arresting a reporter while he is gathering news.

Our Publicity Doesn't Pay.

When a man in plain clothes yesterday, grabbed a picketer and slammed her violently against the wall, on South Market street, Carl Reeve, reporter for the DAILY WORKER, who had just distributed a bundle of his papers to the strikers, stepped up to the man-handler and asked him his name.

"I'm the deputy sheriff. Who are you" came the gruff answer.

The DAILY WORKER reporter was immediately surrounded by uniformed policemen, including officers 3609 and 2838, and three brutal looking plain clothes men. The air was impregnated with the odor of bad whisky.

"Like hell I'll give you my name," said the deputy sheriff. Not to the DAILY WORKER. It doesn't pay."

The deputy sheriff marched the striker, Emma Deering, down the street, looking for more victims.

We Win Our Rights.

"We're not going to arrest you, or any other DAILY WORKER reporter any more," said Officer 3609. "You haven't got a police card, but we'll take your word for it that you're a reporter. The DAILY WORKER is getting too much publicity." The DAILY WORKER reporter did have a police card.

"The fact is," said Officer 2838, "that the strikers are on one side of the fence and we policemen are on the other. That's all there is to it. If we didn't make these arrests the lawyers wouldn't have anything to do, the DAILY WORKER wouldn't have anything to holler about and the cops wouldn't have any work."

"I don't think there will be many arrests this morning," Officer 2838 continued, growing confidential. "You see the strikers get more courage in the evening, when there's more of a crowd, and we have to pinch more of them. I think we'll arrest a lot tonight."

Policemen Read DAILY WORKER.

"Say, Officer 3181 is getting a lot of publicity, isn't he? Yes, he's the one who beat up Sophie Altschuler. That was too bad, wasn't it? But I guess she must've got kind of gay."

The DAILY WORKER had seen Officer 3181 absorbed in the DAILY WORKER a little further down the street. As he passed Officer 3181 was heard to ejaculate, "Jesus Christ, these fellows are a bunch of AGITATORS."

"By the way," said Officer 2838, "can't you let me have a copy of the DAILY WORKER?" He took the DAILY WORKER, and as he sauntered gravely down the street, tucked the folded paper ceremoniously into his coat tail.

Reeve distributed a large bundle of DAILY WORKERS to the picketers. He says he is going to take an extra bundle this morning for the policemen—to supply the popular demand.

Nova Scotia Coal Miners Spurn Lewis Pact With Besco

(By The Federated Press)

GLACE BAY, Nova Scotia, March 19.—The coal miners of District 26, United Mine Workers, Nova Scotia, are working without a contract.

The Montreal agreement which was the result of prolonged negotiations between the British Empire Steel Corp. and provisional district, officials and representatives of the international, was handed down a few weeks ago. This contract secured a slight increase in wages, but was offset by the increase in the price of coal for household use, and various binding clauses.

The miners by a referendum Mar. 6, rejected the contract by a majority of 2506.

The repudiation of a contract, carrying with it a so-called increase in wages, negotiated by officials of the union, has created a unique situation. William Dalrymple considered it a direct slap at John L. Lewis and all his subordinates in this district.

The corporation agrees to pay the new rate of wages as long as the collieries continue in operation.

Courts Have No Right to Interfere in Strike

"WE INSIST that the workers have the right to quit their employment, either singly or, in unison, whenever the conditions of employment become irksome, or a change or improvement is desired; that when any representative of the workers engaged is directed by them to perform any duty for the futherance of the purpose for which the cessation of work (strike) was inaugurated, that he shall have the right to perform that duty without judicial interference by injunction."—Declaration of the American Federation of Labor Convention at Kansas City, Mo., Dec. 12-20, 1898.

Daugherty Backs Up Stick-Up Work and Still Selling by U. S. Agents, Says His Ex-Operative

By LAURENCE TODD

(Staff Correspondent of The Federated Press)

WASHINGTON, March 19.—When a special agent of the Department of Justice comes to a federal district attorney in Texas, under the Daugherty administration, with a complaint that an unoffending citizen has been routed out of a sickbed at midnight, robbed of $1,000, and assured that the thief is a deputy United States Marshal, and when the special agent begs the district attorney to issue a warrant for the robber, he is told that no complaint is to be filed.

The district attorney says that the affair amounts to nothing. The special agent reports all the facts to Attorney General Daugherty and to William J. Burns, head of the bureau of investigations.

The crime goes unpunished and this special agent receives orders that he shall not investigate the misdeeds of district attorneys henceforth.

Ex-Operative Squeals

This is a cross section of the testimony of Captain Baldwin of the Texas Rangers, formerly a special agent of Daugherty and Burns in Texas. Baldwin appeared March 15, before Senator Wheeler's Committee and astounded his audience by the direct simplicity and evident sincerity of his account of lawlessness on the part of the law-enforcing division of the Federal Government.

This lawlessness was not confined to Daugherty's regime. Attorney General Palmer in February, 1921, sent out an order forbidding special agents to give any attention to violations of the Federal prohibition statute.

This in itself was a violation of Palmer's sworn duty as a public official. Daugherty has never revoked this order. The gag order issued by Daugherty to the special agents, forbidding them to report upon violations of law by district attorneys and United States marshals, was calculated to create an ideal atmosphere in which whiskey rings might operate.

Dry Agent Sells Stills.

Captain Baldwin testified to having captured a prohibition agent in the act of selling stills captured from one set of criminals to another set. After a long discussion with Attorney General Daugherty's brother-in-law, who is a United States marshal, and with the Federal district attorney immediately concerned, these administration officials reluctantly agreed that there was no way to avoid the filing of a complaint against the faithless prohibition agent.

They reached this decision after consulting the postmaster, the collector of customs, and other Republican job-holders. However, the criminal was never indicted, the grand jury which met later on, declined to hear the testimony of Baldwin's witnesses. The district attorney still holds office.

Whacked Up With Daugherty

Rivaling the Baldwin testimony in its direct bearing upon corruption in the Department of Justice was the testimony of Tex Rickard's partner in the promotion of the Dempsey-Carpentier fight films. This man swore that 50 per cent of the net proceeds of showing the prize film outside of the State of New Jersey were handed over, as a result of a written contract, to friends of Daugherty and of E. B. McLean, and that this deal was made because interstate shipment of the film was illegal. The promoters gave up half their profits in return for protection.

How President Coolidge can retain Daugherty for another week, in view of the damning evidence of misuse by Daugherty and his friends of the powers of the Department of Justice is a mystery to every other hard-boiled politician in Washington. Party managers who are veterans in the game of defying public opinion throw up their hands when they hear the testimony against Daugherty. They do not understand why President Coolidge imagines that he can gain anything, even convention delegates, thru permitting Daugherty to stay in office.

One of the surprises of the investigation thus far is the lack of a defensive attitude shown by Senators Moses of New Hampshire and Jones of Washington. They appeared to have given up any thought of making out a case for the administration.

Chicago School of Social Philosophy

Men and women interested in forming the Chicago School of Social Philosophy will meet in the City Club, Friday, March 21, 8 p. m., to organize the courses already promised in contemporary philosophy and in social economics. This meeting is open to everyone whether or not they care to enroll. Carl Haessler and Leland Olds, who will give the two courses, will speak informally at this meeting.

Senators Quit Oil Probe as Testimony Shows Harding Deal

(Continued from Page 1)

rights to another 160 acres in Teapot Dome."

"I went to see Fall and he told me he didn't see we had any title. Fall told me 'Yes, we are going to lease the land.'

"I then went west and sometime later Mr. Harding wrote me a letter to come to see him. Harding said, 'Jim, how about this property you think you own in Teapot?' I said, 'Well, I don't know, but I think we own it.' Harding then said, 'Well, Fall don't think much of your claims, and he's T. N. T.' "

"Your testimony is so vague," Walsh said, "Can you tell us what you wanted from Fall?"

"I wanted that 160 acres—and I still want it."

Darden first said that his visit to Fall was in March, 1922—showing that Fall was then intending to lease the lands to Sinclair.

Fall, Fast Worker

"But Bursum's election was in 1921," Walsh said, "and your conversation with Fall and Mr. Harding was about Bursum, so you must have talked with Fall in 1921."

"Yes, I guess it must have been 1921."

This left the implication that Fall was intending to lease the reserves soon after he took office, March 4, 1921.

Darden was then excused and the committee went into executive session to hear Senator Adams of Colorado, regarding the nomination of Samuel Knight as special government counsel to prosecute claims for sections 16 and 36 of California Naval Reserve Number One.

Hearings will be resumed tomorrow at 10 A. M.

Forbes Pleads Not Guilty to Bribery, Conspiracy Charges

Pleas of not guilty to indictments charging conspiracy and bribery were entered in federal court today by Colonel Charles R. Forbes, former head of the veterans' bureau, and John W. Thompson, of the Thompson and Black Construction Company.

The indictments charge Forbes with accepting money from an agent of the Thompson and Black company for using his influence, while head of the bureau, to turn over contracts to the firm.

A motion to squash the indictment charging Thompson with bribing Forbes was made by attorneys for Thompson, on the grounds that papers on which the action was taken were "illegally seized."

Another motion to squash all the indictments also will be made within a few days. Judge Carpenter ordered hearings on these motions for April 2.

Hoan and Rose Race In Milwaukee Next April for Mayoralty

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MILWAUKEE, Wis., March 19.—David S. Rose, non-partisan, and Daniel W. Hoan, socialist, by virtue of their victory in the primaries here, will fight it out for mayor of Milwaukee at the April 1st election.

Rose, who is supported by the large employing open shop interests sprung a great surprise in local political circles by polling 482 more votes than Mayor Hoan, who is running on a platform of typical Milwaukee socialism.

The final count was: Rose, 41,153; Hoan, 40,6.1.

IMPEACH COOLIDGE!

Another Charge Fails.

OROVILLE, Cal., March 19—The criminal syndicalism charge against Ed and Eydney Theriault, brothers, who were held incommunicado for a week in the jail here, kept in separate tanks and grilled unceasingly and unmercifully has finally been dismissed for lack of evidence, and the men released.

OUT WITH DAUGHERTY!

GIRL STRIKER IS CONVICTED BY INJUNCTION JUDGE

Florence Can Smile in Face of Sentence

(Continued from page 1.)

cross examination that on the morning he arrested Florence for assaulting the sister of Leonard Wolman, that Florence had charged Wolman with striking her. He was not sure if he had or had not seen Wolman strike Florence.

Frank Grable was the third witness. He said that Florence and several other girls had beaten him up on the morning of the 10th of March. Grable said, that he thought his arm had been broken until he had it X-rayed. He said that in addition to hurting his arm, Florence had scratched his head.

Mollie Krusig, a designer for Katz and Dolinsky, testified that she had seen Florence and other girls on the street in front of her shop. (Where she would have a perfect right to be).

Stool-Pigeon Nagle.

Deputy Sheriff Nagle said, that he saw Florence in the vicinity of the strike district, Monday morning, after she had been in court and promised that she would not picket till her case was decided.

After filing a written answer to the charges made against Florence, Peter Sissman put Florence on the stand to defend herself.

Miss Corn Refutes Lies.

Florence denied that she had picketed any shop except the one she had worked in before the strike. That shop she had previously said did not have an injunction and since the strike has settled with the union. She returned to work after the settlement and was arrested last Thursday on a rule to show cause why she should not be punished for contempt of court.

Since then Florence said, she has had the union get a leave of absence for her. She did this, she said, because she was worried about her case and did not feel well.

Receipts Prove Her Story.

She denied striking the sister of Leonard Wolman and denied scratching Grable. She explained that last Monday she was on Jackson St., to send money to her parents in Europe and produced receipts from the Amalgamated Bank at 371 W. Jackson Boulevard, to prove her statement.

The receipts were put in evidence. Sissman handed them to the judge. The judge did not look at them once. He let them lay where Sissman put them.

After Florence had testified, Sissman pointed out that the evidence against Florence was weak. The judge started to gas.

Sullivan Liar and Coward.

"There is not a single extenuating circumstance in favor of the defendant. She is a female tigress. She has deliberately violated the injunction of this court. She parades up and down and assaults persons. Such a person as this should receive no consideration at the hands of society. I sentence her to thirty days in the county jail," Dennie said.

The hearing had lasted all morning and in an effort to rush the other cases, Dennie continued court thru the noon hour, not adjourning for lunch. The fact that Dennie was denying himself a good meal to send strikes to jail had it effect on his temper. Toward the close he was sore as a boil.

Seven Others Fined

Seven other strikers came up before Sullivan in rapid succession, but Dennie did not attempt to give them jail sentences. Martha Giefote, John Cohn, Louis Rosenthal, Bessie Eisenberg and Anna Beidelbaum were each fined $50 and Clara Friedman and Rose Levin were fined $25 each.

In fining Martha Gieforte, Sullivan volunteered the insulting remark that she had a "malignant heart."

All the girls were released on their own recognizance, pending appeal.

Think Coolidge Leads in N. D.

FARGO, N. D., March 19.—With Senator Hiram Johnson of California and Senator Robert M. La Follette of Wisconsin, splitting the country vote, victory for President Coolidge in the North Dakota presidential primary appeared assured on the basis of tabulations today.

What Will "Committee of 15" Do Today?

THE "COMMITTEE OF FIFTEEN" appointed by John Fitzpatrick, president of the Chicago Federation of Labor, to co-operate with the striking dressmakers in their struggle for union conditions in the shops and to investigate the illegal activities of State's Attorney Robert E. Crowe in connection with the strike is scheduled to hold its second meeting today.

The resolution authorizing President Fitzpatrick to appoint the "Committee of Fifteen" was passed by the Chicago Federation of Labor on Sunday, March 2. The Committee was appointed on March 5.

The names of the members of the committee are as follows:

☞ ANTON JOHANNSEN, Carpenters', Chairman;
☞ JOHN CLAY, Laundry Drivers' Union, Secretary;
☞ OSCAR NELSON, Post Office Clerks' Union;
☞ JOHN O'NEILL, City Firemen's Union;
☞ VICTOR OLANDER, Seamen's Union;
☞ ANNA FITZGERALD, Women's Label League;
☞ CHESTER SEMPLE, Molders' Union;
☞ JOHN A. ENGLISH, Typographical Union;
☞ HARRY VAN ARTSEN, Pressmen's Union;
☞ CHARLES GLOVER, Blacksmith's Union;
☞ HARRY SHECK, Union Label League;
☞ DAVID McVEY, Lathers' Union;
☞ ROBERT FITCHIE, Milk Wagon Drivers' Union;
☞ AGNES NESTOR, Women's Trade Union League;
☞ FRANK BUCHANAN, Iron Workers' Union.

The "Committee of Fifteen" held its first meeting in the offices of the Chicago Federation of Labor on Thursday, March 6. It had its picture taken, and appointed a sub-committee of three consisting of John Fitzpatrick, Victor Olander, and Anton Johannsen to interview the mayor and protest against the brutality of the police against the strike pickets. The mayor informed the sub-committee that he was not aware of any improper action on the part of his police, but that he would take the matter under consideration. John A. English, a member of the "Committee of Fifteen," also organizer of Typographical Union No. 16, stated to a DAILY WORKER reporter that the understanding among the members of the "Committee of Fifteen" was, that in the event of further improper interference on the part of the police with the strikers another general meeting of the committee would be called.

Since then no meeting has been called until today.

What has happened in the meantime? Scores of strikers have been arrested by liquor-soaked thugs, uniformed and ununiformed, from the state's attorney's office and in the uniform of Mayor Dever's police force. Citizens who had no connection with the strike were arrested for appearing in the vicinity of the scab clothing chops. Two reporters of the DAILY WORKER were arrested and taken to court because they took down the numbers of policemen engaged in brutally assaulting girl pickets. AND SOPHIE ALTSCHULER, PICKET, WAS TAKEN INTO A HALLWAY BY POLICEMAN 3181 AND SEVERELY BEATEN, NECESSITATING MEDICAL TREATMENT AND CONFINEMENT TO BED FOR SEVERAL DAYS. Yet, the "Committee of Fifteen" did not act.

A committee of citizens, composed of clergymen, professors and well meaning liberals, called on the mayor, bringing these facts to his attention. Of course, the mayor, being a capitalist lackey, did not act, but there was at least some publicity and the plute press was obliged to open its columns to the workers' side of the case. The "Committee of Fifteen," representing hundreds of thousands of Chicago trade unionists, did not even utter a peep. This is a crying scandal.

The injunctions of Judge Denis Sullivan are rendering it extremely difficult for those in charge of the strike to function, unaided. Yesterday Florence Corn, a strike picket, was given a thirty-day jail sentence by Judge Sullivan. Officer 3181 who beat up Sophie Altschuler is still on strike duty, usually in a state bordering on intoxication. While this is taking place; while little girls are courageously battling against the bosses' courts, the bosses' state's attorney, the bosses' mayor, the bosses' police and the bosses' gunmen, the leaders of the powerful organized labor movement of Chicago comfortably sit in their offices and smoke the pipe of peace.

The strikers on the picket line look to the "Committee of Fifteen" for aid in this bitter struggle. The committee has it in its power to win the strike. Will they do it? The DAILY WORKER has urged the calling of a great mass meeting, mass picketing, collection of a strike fund and other means to bring the power of organized labor to bear against the open shop exploiters. These are practical suggestions.

The DAILY WORKER urges the "Committee of Fifteen" to take action before it is too late. It will not do to lay the blame for inaction on the shoulders of the reactionary leaders. The rank and file of the workers will hold every member of the "Committee of Fifteen" responsible for failure to do their obvious duty in this strike.

WHAT WILL THE "COMMITTEE OF FIFTEEN" DO TODAY?

FIGHTING JIM MACLACHLAN IS OUT OF PRISON

Thousands of Workers Cheer Red Leader

By JOHN A. McRURY

(Staff Correspondent of Federated Press)

GLACE BAY, Nova Scotia, March 19.—After serving five months of his two-year jail sentence, Jim McLachlan, deposed leader of the Nova Scotia miners (District 26, U. M. W. A.), has returned to his former stamping ground.

McLachlan was convicted of "sedition" last October and sentenced to two years in Dorchester penitentiary. But to the protests of nearly every worker in Canada pressure was brought to bear on the government and the federal parliament at Ottawa deemed it advisable to release McLachlan on parole (Jim would not accept a pardon, claiming there was nothing to be pardoned for).

The miners were informed of the return of McLachlan in time to stage welcome meetings at every point thru which the train would pass. Particularly striking was the reception at New Glasgow where 900 miners with a band turned out at midnight to meet the train. A Sydney the steel workers staged the largest meeting in its history. Glace Bay surpassed all previous demonstrations. When McLachlan arrived he was borne shoulders high to the building now occupied by the John L. Lewis appointees in the district. The affair was a formal civic welcome, the town council having autorized a demonstration.

Alex S. McIntyre, deposed district vice president, acted as chairman. To the singing of the Red Flag and the International the building fairly rocked.

In stating his views on the new wage agreement just repudiated by district vote, McLachlan said: "The men can stand it; but when I see women and children being starved, sedition or no sedition I am going to oppose it. Talk about sacred contracts! When you take a woman to the altar and promise and swear to love and support her, that is a sacred contract. I will break any contract to keep that one."

The deposed secretary is in his usual good form, his incarceration in no way diminishing his fighting spirit. One of the noticeable things about McLachlan is the absence of his large flowing red mustache, for years one of his distinguishing features. "Altho they decreased my weight," he said, "they did not kill my ambition to fight for the working class!"

Government Backs American Legion in Quest for Bergdoll

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, March 19.—The United States Government has instructed diplomatic and consulat representatives in Germany to aid whenever possible, American legion representatives who have gone to Germany to get Grover Cleveland Bergdoll, draft dodger, to return home and take his medicine, it was learned at the state department today.

The government itself has not made any proposal to Bergdoll, it was said officially.

THE KEPT
GOVERNMENT
OIL SCANDAL
EXPLAINED
At
The EDUCATIONAL CENTER
62 East 106th Street, New York City
Sunday, March 23, 1 P. M.

Speakers:
JULIET STUART POYNTZ
BENJAMIN LIFSHITZ
REBECCA GRECHT, Chairman

ADMISSION FREE

Auspices: Harlem Section,
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GRAND OPENING OF
PURIM BAZAAR and EXPOSITION
TONIGHT AT THE
ASHLAND AUDITORIUM
WITH A WONDERFUL CONCERT

I. FREIHEIT SINGING SOCIETY
II. MR. SWETLOFF, Tenor of the Russian Grand Opera Company
III. MISS IDA DIVINOFF, Violinist Soloist, Detroit Symphony Orchestra

A great display of all kinds of articles on sale. You can buy at the Bazaar anything your heart desires. There is not a thing in the line of merchandise that you can't buy at the Bazaar at less than wholesale price.

The firm of Krenn & Dato has donated a lot in the Crawford-Devon subdivision. - - - Come and you may get it.

COOLIDGE SEEN AS LIABILITY TO WALL STREET

Morgans Would Choose Another Henchman

By FREDERICK KUH.
(Staff Correspondent of Federated Press)

NEW YORK, March 19.—An emissary of Wall Street has gone to Washington and in a two-hour conference urged Coolidge to make the desperate dramatic gesture of throwing his cabinet overboard, bag, baggage and oil cans. Since the rejection of this proposal by Coolidge, Wall Street has been considering the possibility of some other presidential candidate.

Morgan's Ditching Call.

While one powerful financial group is still clinging to Cal's one-hoss shay, another—no less potent and said to embrace the Morgan element—is reported to have declined categorically to contribute to the Coolidge campaign coffers. There is an intermediate group that retains its hope that the white house will admit some stage-thunder which may throw the fear of G. O. P. into the voters' hearts.

Regardless of the pool of oily intrigue, in which the administration is steeped, the preponderence of Wall Street sentiment remained loyal to Coolidge. Undaunted by the cabinet's implication, thru a thousand and one threads, in the mesh of waste, bribery, falsehood and similar sports, the financial overlords continued to put their stakes upon Coolidge's presidential candidacy.

Worried Third Party

But Federated Press inquiries among the big bankers show that the imminent emergence of the third party, now believed to be certain, is causing anxiety among Cal's financial cohorts. Wall Street opinion is a ponderous affair, slow to gather momentum, but all the harder to check once it begins to shift. That is why the defection of a section of Coolidge's adherents on "the Street" may still devolve into an avalanche, sweeping the president's electoral campaign into the rubbish heap.

An international banker of first magnitude admitted to The Federated Press that even Wall Street is beginning to realize that the frayed false whiskers and blue spectacles of the old party must be replaced by a more effective disguise. The shrewder members of this set are aware that the president, his cabinet and the Republican and Democratic vehicles are now dilapidated objects, beyond redemption, except in the eyes of the most credulous electorate. The hunt is now in full swing for some expedient that will whitewash the blackest spots on the battered parties' hulk.

Hurry May Spill Beans

Replying to questions, the banker described information, said to be in the hands of the senate investigators, which Attorney General Daugherty is employing "to exert pressure" (as the libel-proof phrase goes) upon his bosom enemies in the cabinet and senate. This information, of the most compromising nature to influential leaders, may be made public, if the attorney general feels that his own position is no longer tenable. It is the danger of these further exposures, as well as the morning-after taste of preceding revelations, that is obliging Wall Street to reconsider its support for Coolidge.

Knocked Her Eye Out, Then Soaks Victim for Operation

(Special to The Daily Worker)

ST. LOUIS, March 19.—"Dr." Earnest Behagen, who admits practicing as an eye specialist for nearly two years here without a license, has been placed under arrest at the request of the city health department following an unsuccessful operation on Mrs. Viola Monko who lost the sight of her eye in consequence.

Mrs. Monko says Behagen performed the operation on his representations that he could cure her "crossed eyes." The operation she says, was performed with an ordinary sewing needle which was not sterilized. In sewing up the wound an infection resulted which destroyed the sight of the eye. He repeatedly lost needles and her mother was kept busy keeping him supplied with "instruments", Mrs. Monko says.

Having completed the operation, the "surgeon" bandaged the eye with an ordinary hankerchief, and told the young woman that his bill was $140 but would be cut to $125 if paid within 24 hours.

Authorities have been conducting a drive to weed out medical quacks with which this state has been badly infested. Concurrent with the arrest of Behagen, two druggists were arrested by the state drug commissioner, who charges them with filling prescriptions without licenses.

Don't be a "Yes, But," supporter of The Daily Worker. Send in your subscription at once.

DAILY WORKER IS WINNING SOUTH SIDE IN HOUSING FIGHT

THE BIGGEST news of the week for Chicago's Negroes, the best news for a long time in fact, is the organization by a number of prominent South Side Negroes of the Negroes' Tenant League of Chicago, which is advertising a mass meeting in Oddfellows Hall, March 31st.

In order to give every possible aid to the Race in fighting the real estate profiteers who have been riding roughshod over the workers, the DAILY WORKER has been distributing one thousand free copies of its paper every day in the Negro section of the city.

Prominent Athlete Speaks.

The DAILY WORKER has created much favorable comment in all walks of life. Sol Butler, the world's famous broad and high jumper, who twice won events at the Olympic games as a member of the United States Olympic team, said to the DAILY WORKER, "Our people certainly need to pay some attention to their poor housing conditions. I was pleased to see at least one DAILY newspaper pay some attention to my Race."

William Moore, the well-known Negro poet and author, who addressed the Sanhedrin conference, says, "Everything the DAILY WORKER says about the real estate sharks fleecing my Race is true. We should fight all grafting whether done by colored or white people. I am going to attend the mass meeting of the Negro Tenants League on March 31st."

Broaden the Campaign.

In all over 15 thousand copies of the DAILY WORKER will have been distributed to Chicago's Negroes before the campaign for better housing conditions comes to a close.

Eugene O'Neill's Play Rouses Controversy in Puritanic New York

By FREDERICK KUH
(Staff Correspondent of Federated Press)

NEW YORK, March 19—The new Eugene O'Neill play, "All God's Chillun Got Wings," which will open in April, is arousing a storm of controversy. The drama tells the story of a Negro's marriage with a white woman; how they are hounded by the subtle persecutions of friends, neighbors and townsfolk, finally seek refuge in Paris, but realize at the end that their sense of isolation and inferiority has taken root within themselves. Cast out by American society, battered in the maelstrom of race antagonism, each discovers ultimately that he, and she, are even outcast from one another.

The New York press is besieged with the usual letters of protest. Rotarians and pseudo-reformers are framing resolutions against the presentation of the play. Their attitude, of course, is that the subject of intermarriage between white and black must be hush-hushed. Critics of O'Neill's drama, few of whom have troubled to read the play, are aghast that miscegenation should find its way to the American stage. They are undaunted by the fact that intermarriage of Negroes and whites is a common occurrence in this country and a social issue of growing importance. None of these critics appear interested in the artistic merits of the play. They believe that the solution of a disquieting issue is to evade it.

As yet, they have unearthed no legal pretext for suppressing the production.

Puritan Professor Buys Wicked Burg: Will Bar Out Devil

(Special to The Daily Worker)

SULPHUR SPRINGS, Ark., Mar. 19.—Sulphur Springs today became the "Zion City" of the south with a ban on dancing, card playing, Jazz Music, "Tipping" and profanity.

Prof. John Edward Brown, President of the Brown college, has purchased the entire town, lock, stock and barrel, and plans to erect a new "Brown University" with all wickedness and evil influences shut out from the collegiate lives.

"Having purchased the town, I'll be able to keep watch over its morality," the professor explained.

Try Forcing Confession.

DENVER, Colo., March 19.—Fred Janssen, whose wife's body was taken from a trunk at Ogden, Utah, today held to his story that he hired a Mexican to murder the woman. Police officials, believing the man killed Mrs. Janssen himself, continued questioning the prisoner with the hope of forcing a further confession.

GRAFTER CHORUS HAILS MARINE DENBY'S RETURN

"Welcome Home, Ned," Cries Detroit Mayor

By SHERMAN BOWMAN
(Staff Correspondent of Federated Press)

DETROIT, March 19. — Cannon boomed in salute, airplanes from the Selfridge (army) field soared in honor overhead, the police band played patriotic music, shop windows were hung with flags, whistles blew on steamboats, locomotives and factories. A delegation was at the station with committee badges on coat lapels; flag-decked automobiles, led by a police motorcycle division escort, sirens shrilling, streamed thru downtown streets, to the board of commerce, thence to the city hall and thence to the Detroit Athletic club.

It was the farce and fraud of welcoming Edwin Denby, home in disgrace after signing away public oil reserves.

A little group in the board of commerce conspired to fasten Denby as a hero in his home town. Newspapers reported the jubilee on page one. The mayor and others made speeches at the dinner at the board of commerce. The American legion and the army and navy club, thru officials, lent their names to the official invitations and advance publicity tho it was navy oil Denby had signed away.

"Welcome home, Ned," exclaimed Mayor Martin as the former secretary of the navy entered the city hall. "Detroit has given you a greater welcome than it has any other man. Altho there have been a few stones cast in your path, no true marine will find these insurmountable."

Denby was formerly a member of the United States marine corps. His enlistment as a private at this country's entry in the war was one of the sophomorific political tricks that have constituted his only means to power. And he has learned no new ones, it appeared, for he rushed from the mayor while that dignitary's mouth was open to shake conspicuously the hand of Si Weingarden, a newsboy who had followed the crowd. Si was one of his fellow-seamen on the U. S. S. Yosemite in the Spanish-American war.

The welcome home was the kind of party Denby himself might have organized for someone else under similar circumstances. He learned it at college.

Altogether, the whole jamboree was a little sinister.

But it was delightfully farcical too. As the automobile parade moved between aisles of pedestrians and downtown workers gathered at the curbs, there were grins on at least half the faces, of amusement or derision. True, no one broke up the party by talking out of turn. But at least no one was fooled, unless it was Denby.

Workers Party Is Organizing in Clay County, S. D.

(Special to The Daily Worker)

DALESBURG, S. D., March 19.—The first meeting in Clay county for the organization of a branch of the Workers Party was held at Dalesburg, a little inland village in the central part of the county, about 12 miles south of Centerville, South Dakota.

Alfred Knutson, of Mitchell, S. D., the district organizer, was present and explained the salient reasons for such organization.

It is safe to say that a movement of this kind would have been greatly ridiculed if attempted a decade ago. These farmers who listened to Mr. Knutson's explanations are seriously concerned as to the future and could readily understand why an initial move must be made.

The old political parties in South Dakota are in a death struggle as to leadership for the next office holding term. In this county the spellbinders, the war-horses are in a draw and the average man is confused and disillusioned, with the result that not over one-fourth of the people will go to the polls March 25, primary election day. They are disgusted. Everybody can smell oil.

The Second International.

While the Moscow workers were still standing full of sorrow at the bier of Nikolai Lenin there arrived also the telegram of "condolence" of the Second International. The mass of workers before the Trade Union House waiting to go in, remembered how this "Workers'" International had "stood by" Soviet Russia. One worker exclaimed:

"And if the whole Second International dies we won't send any telegram of condolence."

With this he expressed the opinion of millions of workers.

OUT WITH DAUGHERTY!

British Airmen to Compete with U. S. Fliers in Big Flight

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON, March 19—Stirred by the start of American airplanes on a world flight, Great Britain is rushing plans to enter the race and beat the Americans around the world, the Evening News declared today.

The Britishers will fly eastward, whereas the course of the United States army fliers is taking them westward. Three royal air force airmen, one at least using a Napiers-Vicker amphibian plane similar to that which Sir Ross Smith flew to Australia, are hurrying secret preparations for a start, the News states.

It had been planned to start the British flight April 15, but the date has been put ahead. The British aviators have a schedule calling for completing of the Globe Girdling fight in three months, which would bring them home ahead of the Americans.

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Finish First Lap.

MATHERFIELD, SACRAMENTO, Calif., March 19.—With the first lap of their 30,000 mile flight around the world completed, three United States army airplanes were here today ready to take off on the second leg of their long journey.

Today's flight, if weather conditions are favorable, will be from Matherfield to Vancouver Barracks, Washington, where the big Douglas Air Cruisers will be fitted with pontoons to prepare for their flight over land and water to Asia.

Takes Issue With Our Recent Article On Spine Jugglers

To The DAILY WORKER:—A little child lay in the hospital for five months. Body paralyzed. Eyes sightless. Voice impaired. The baby cry a horrible shrisk.

Today the child is normal. Five months under care of medical physicians had only aggravated the original ailments and the frantic parents had been warned that the case was hopeless.

Six months under a chiropractor restored the child to health. Her sight was restored in three treatments.

The last medical physician who had attended her, when informed of this complete recovery, stood amazed; then, recovering, said, "It was a miracle. Only God could have done that."

I fancy the litle neck was sore and painful after the daily adjustments.

I fancy there was considerable discomfort before nerves and muscles and vertebrae were wholly restored.

I fancy none of these things shook the faith of the farmer neighbors and town friends who swarmed to the state capitol and testified freely and gladly before the legislative committee of the healing of this little child.

The "miracle" was performed at a time when it was illegal to practice chiropractic in that middle western state. The legislative committee was not deaf, nor yet dumb. From then dates the legal practice of chiropractic there—Sincerely yours, A Witness.

Daily Worker Readers Urged to Remember Political Prisoners

Birthdays in April of political prisoners confined in American "State" prisons are announced by the Workers' National Prison Comfort Club, 2923 Chestnut street, Milwaukee, Wis., as follows:

At San Quentin Prison, San Quentin, Cal.: April 5, Jim Martin, No. 37636; April 8, Fred Bamman, No. 38531; April 25, Chas. Crowley, No. 38534.

At Walla Walla, Washington, Box 520: April 27, B. Bland, No. 9411.

At North Side Station, Pittsburgh, Pa., B-29, Box A-11387: April 25, Jos. Martinovich.

At Norfolk County Jail, Dedham, Mass., care of Norfolk County Sheriff: April 23, Niccola Sacco.

Cora Meyer, national secretary, invites friends and sympathizers to send birthday cards and letters (money is advisable for gifts) to these political prisoners. Books and publications must be sent directly from the publishers.

Francis E. McClennegen, from San Quentin, writes: "Thanks to everybody whose cards and letters went to make my birthday a day to be remembered. Here's hoping that the workers who are continually fighting each other over their ideas, put as much vigor into UNITED ACTION against their common enemy—capitalism."

Maybe "The Lady" Knows.

LONDON, March 19—"The young woman of today is doing everything possible to imitate a courtesan," Lady Frances Balfour said in a speech here.

No Scuttling of Oil Probe!

It Starts Tomorrow!

THE DAILY WORKER has secured the right to the serial publication of Michael Gold's famous book, "The Life of John Brown," from the Haldeman-Julius Company, of Girard, Kansas.

The serial publication of this tremendous piece of American literature begins in tomorrow's issue of the DAILY WORKER. Altho it is a piece of biographical writing, it is just as interesting as fiction. It is a picture of the dramatic events leading up to America's Civil War.

When John Brown declared war on chattel slavery in the United States, and when he was hung as an outlaw, he took his place with the martyrs in civilization's upward struggle. Altho he remained, as Gold points out, "a plain and rather obscure farmer until his death," nevertheless, he has found a place in the history of the American nation that will grow in importance as the oppressed workers and farmers come into their own.

Get others to read "The Story of John Brown." Be sure to read it yourself. Renew your subscription. Get others to renew. Remember, the address of the DAILY WORKER is 1640 N. Halsted St., Chicago, Ill.

CHICAGO WAGES BIG FIGHT FOR FOREIGN-BORN

Council Plans Monster Mass Meeting

The dangers contained in the bills directed against foreign-born workers which have been introduced into the United States Congress have been brought vividly to the attention of the Chicago workers in general. Native born as well as foreign-born workers realize the seriousness of this danger and consequently the response to the campaign of protest, initiated by the Workers Party, has been tremendous. At the present time there are affiliated to the local Chicago Council for Protection of Foreign-born Workers, organizations representing a total of more than 67,000 workers. The Council, as well as its aims and objects, has been endorsed by the Chicago Federation of Labor, and the whole labor movement, including local unions and language fraternal organizations, have become strongly animated by this campaign.

Organizations Represented.

There are, at present, the following unions and organizations represented thru delegates to this Council: Machinists' Union No. 84; Machinists' Union No. 134; Machinists' Union No. 113; Machinists' Union No. 478; Painters' Union No. 194; Painters' Union No. 237; Cap Makers' Union No. 5; Brewery Workers' Union No. 18; Carpenters' Union No. 341; Carpenters' Union No. 1786; Carpenters' Union No. 1367; Hodcarriers' Union No. 27; Barbers' Union No. 548; Carpenters' Union No. 181; Carpenters' Union No. 1784; Amalgamated Clothing Workers locals 39, 269 and 270 are affiliated thru established language councils; Local Chicago, Workers Party; Local Chicago, Young Workers League; German Workers Protective Association; Hungarian Sick and Death Benefit Fund; South Slavic Organizations for the Protection of Foreign-born Workers; Ukranian Organizations for the Protection of Foreign-born Workers; Lithuanian Workers' Alliance; Italian Organizations for the Protection of Foreign-born Workers; Jewish Organizations for the Protection of Foreign-born Workers.

The unions either directly represented, or represented thru the various protective organizations, comprise a total of more than 27,000 workers, while the combined strength of the language fraternal organizations amounts to about 35,000, and the council is still growing. Resolutions being carried by the council put it on record to do everything in its power by means of publicity, public mass protest meetings, etc. to oppose the proposed laws to oppress the foreign-born workers have been sent to all Congressmen and Senators of the State of Illinois, with a request that they vote against these bills. Similar resolutions are being endorsed by local unions and have, in several cases, brought about a lively debate which always tends to emphasize the solution pointed out by the Workers' Party, that is, complete unity of all workers organized in a great labor party, as the best means of effectively fighting these oppressive laws.

Capitalist Politician Appears.

The extent to which this has been recognized was shown most clearly in the Conference held of the Chicago Council Sunday, March 16th, when even one of the candidates for Republican Nomination for Clerk of the Municipal Court, Titus Haffa, altho a big employer himself, appearing before the conference, stated that he recognized the necessity of the workers getting together and acting together, politically. This has been the keynote in the campaign: that the workers thru their own party must place their own representatives in the law-making bodies and thru this instrument, control the actions of their representatives.

The various language fraternal societies, under the leadership of the language branches of the Workers Party, have organized strong councils and all of them are active in organizing mass meetings and creating mass sentiment so as to bring pressure to bear upon the capitalist politicians. All of these councils are sending their representatives to the central council so as to unify the whole campaign, and particularly to make it a united movement of both native and foreign-born workers.

Socialists In Opposition.

The Lithuanian Workers' Alliance is particularly active, and now is composed of 43 organizations, including even nationalistic and Catholic organizations, who nevertheless see the dangers threatening the working class. These 43 organizations represent between fourteen to sixteen thousand members. The Socialist Party groups of this language completely refused to join in a United Front with the other Lithuanian Workers, in order thus to strengthen the campaign, but went ahead with their own mass meeting March 16th at which some 200 were in attendance.

The pleas of the leaders of these Socialist Party groups was that it had become necessary to send delegates to Washington, D. C., to interview Messrs. Hoover and Davis. Incidentally somebody seems to want a joy-ride across the country. For this purpose a collection was taken up and the lawyers and doctors present contributed quite liberally. These Socialist groups while supporting the Johnson Bill, yet want to have certain changes made so as to provide that none of the Polish population, now under Lithuanian dominion, shall be admitted to this country. Meanwhile the bulk of the Lithuanian workers have shown by the 12,000 represented in the Lithuanian Council, formed upon the initiative of the Workers Party branches, will have nothing to do with that kind of internationalism, but are taking active part in the campaign to oppose all these capitalist laws.

Big Meeting Planned.

The Council for Protection of Foreign-born Workers in the Jewish nationality, now includes 23 organizations, one of which is the Amalgamated Clothing Workers local 39, alone having a membership of 11,000.

The Italian Workers Party branches have succeeded in the campaign to bring this matter before their nationality to the extent of having twenty organizations, comprising approximately 4,000 members, affiliated to their language council.

The Local Chicago Council is planning a monster mass meeting at which Congressman Laguardia of New York, Senator Wheeler of Montana, who is now on the committee exposing the prevailing government corruption, and representatives from the Chicago Federation of Labor, the Socialist Party and the Workers Party will be invited as speakers. The Council is also planning to get out publicity material to familiarize, as far as possible, every worker in Chicago, with the various onslaughts planned by the servile tools of capitalism against the American labor movement as a whole.

Lithuanians Hold Conference.

The Lithuanian conference for the protection of foreign-born workers was held last Sunday in Meldazis Hall. 73 delegates representing 10,000 members of various political, educational and benefit organizations were present. The conference was called by The Alliance of Lithuanian Workers Organizations in Chicago district.

Notwithstanding the fact that our real enemies—the mensheviks, the reactionary nationalists, and the clericals united in one block—sabotaged by all means they possessed, our conference was very successful and enthusiastic. The delegates expressed their opinions for a real united front of all Lithuanian forces in the common fight against the reactionary bills introduced into the Congress to enslave the foreign-born workers.

The conference elected a committee of nine members with full power to arrange a mass meeting in the near future. A motion was made and carried unanimously to send delegates to the meetings of the Chicago Council for the Protection of Foreign-born workers.

Urge Asiatic Exclusion

WASHINGTON, March 19.—Asiatic exclusion, aimed specifically at the Japanese by federal immigration statute rather than by "gentlemen's agreement," was urged upon the senate immigration committee by a California delegation including ex-Senator James D. Phelan and V. S. McClatchy of Sacramento. McClatchy is one of the men chiefly responsible for the persecution of the I. W. W. in California.

An Omission

In our issue of March 13th, the call for the national Farmer-Labor convention on June 17th appeared without the name of the Farmer-Labor Party of Montana, which was signatory to the call, signed by P. Budden, secretary, and Charles E. Taylor. The DAILY WORKER gladly makes the correction.

BOSSES FORCING TEXTILE STRIKE IN RHODE ISLAND

Amalgamated Union to Lead Struggle

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, March 19.—A big strike is looming as a possibility at Crompton, in the Pawtuxet Valley of Rhode Island, according to a statement made here today by Russell Palmer, general secretary of the Amalgamated Textile Workers of America. The 1,100 employes of the Crompton Company, manufacturers of velvets and corduroys, have been members of the Amalgamated since the general strike of cotton mill workers in 1922, when the A. T. W. A. conducted a nine months' strike in the Pawtuxet Valley and elsewhere.

"If industrial warfare breaks out at Crompton," said Palmer, "the responsibility for it will rest entirely with the officials of the Crompton Company, and specifically with the head of the company, Mr. Frank Richmond, former president of the Rhode Island Textile Manufacturers' Association. The union has made an honest effort to have the officials of the company confer for the purpose of establishing an agreement that would permit of the settlement of grievances and disputes.

Many Grievances.

There are many specific grievances to be adjusted at Crompton, involving wages, hours and other matters, Palmer declared. He also said that the general grievance against the attitude of the company was a profound one that might not be easily overcome by the company officials. It has grown up out of the year-long effort of the company to institute a company union in its plant, under the "industrial democracy" plan, promoted, the union charges, by professional union-smashers. This company union plan failed, as the union opposed it strenuously and the workers voted it down three times, the vote being taken by the company itself.

Palmer said that the company is now using the threat to close down if the workers do not obey the mandate from the company officials. "This threat on the part of people who have been talking a lot about 'industrial democracy' will do much to bring the anger of the workers to the breaking point," Palmer said.

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Organizing in Allentown.

(Special to The Daily Worker)

ALLENTOWN, Pa., March 19.—Local No. 44 of the Amalgamated Textile Workers is conducting an organization campaign among the silk workers of Allentown with meetings at Tiger Hall, 29 N. 7th street.

Allentown silk workers toil 50 hours a week at nerve-straining speed. The union's circulars show that broadsilk workers, for instance, must now run three and four looms at a much higher rate of speed than was formerly required when they operated only two looms.

Crippled Miner Is Suicide When Denied Any Compensation

(Special to The Daily Worker)

HOUSTON, March 19.—Another miner has been killed by the inhuman greed of the coal mine owners. Charles Emph, whose back was broken in 1921, was starving. Altho suffering great agony from his injuries and, of course, unable to earn a livelihood, the mine owners had refused to pay him compensation. Unable to longer continue the struggle, Emph took a 38-calibre revolver and shot himself twice in the head, dying instantly. Emph's wife is a cripple.

BE SURE TO SEE
The New Disciple
Labor's Own Photoplay

Answers the Eternal question.
Shows the activities of organized labor in a true and unbiased light.
Opposes the so-called American plan and the open shop.

Now Showing at the ARYAN GROTTO
8th STREET and WABASH AVE.
With the Approval of the Chicago Fed. of Labor
Matinee and Evening Now Showing Daily

RUSSIA BURNING PAPER RUBLES; MINTS ARE BUSY

Currency Stabilizing on Metal Basis

(By The Federated Press)

MOSCOW, March 19.— Today marks another great milestone in the phenomenal economic re-establishment of Russia. Metal money is being issued, and silver coins are appearing for the first time since 1915. The paper money is falling for the last time—and this time into the flames. Day and night the fires are going, and billions and trillions and quadrillions of paper rubles are going up in smoke. All the unbacked paper money not yet in circulation is being burned, as well as all of the used money, which is gradually being withdrawn from circulation.

The stable chervonetz, equal to ten gold rubles, has been in circulation for some time. During the last year the railroads have issued 5-ruble notes which have been used to some extent thruout the republic, and for the last few weeks, 5, 3, and 1-ruble treasury notes, exchangable at their face value in gold, have been in circulation. A further stage of the money reform is reached today with the issue of small metal coins—1-ruble pieces, and 50, 20, 15, and 10-kopeks in silver money. The reform will be completed by May 1, when 5, 3, 2, and 1 kopeks in copper will be issued.

The state mint is working top speed coining the money, so that there may be enough to meet the needs of the people. By Oct. 1, 1924, 50,000,000 gold rubles will be issued in metal money and treasury notes, and by Jan. 1, 1925, 100,000,000. By that time there will be in circulation in Russia altogether 400,000,000 gold rubles, including the 300,000,000 now in circulation in the form of chervonetz. This amount has been reckoned by financial experts as the amount necessary to satisfy the circulation needs of the country, without threatening the stability of the currency. The money is being coined from metal belonging to the state treasury.

Amazing Rejuvenation

The money reform will have immediate and far-reaching results in the economic life of Russia. This step has been in preparation for a long time, but could not have been taken without the re-stablishment of industry and transport and the development of home and foreign trade that have taken place in the last two years.

A stable currency means still further development in all branches of industry and agriculture and trade.

The workers will greatly benefit by getting the full value of their wages, and are greeting the reform with great joy. Finally, the reform will do a great deal to stabilize and quicken trade relations between town and village. There will be an immediate effect on retail prices, and the peasant will at least find it possible to buy the articles of city manufacture which he needs.

BURNS MUST GO!

KANSAS CITY READERS' ATTENTION

"POLIKUSHKA"

A Six-Reel Wonder Film Based on the Story of Serfdom by

LEO TOLSTOY

Produced in Russia by the world-famous Moscow Art Theatre

Just Completing Second Year Sensational Success on the American Stage

AT

EMPRESS THEATRE

12th and McGee St.

One Night Only, Sunday, Mar. 23, 8:15 P. M.

Tickets for Sale at Bookman Library, 1010 Grand Ave.

PRICE, 55c and 75c

"THE FIFTH YEAR," a picture showing actual conditions in Russia during the years 1922-1923, will also be shown in part.

VETCHERINKA AND BALL

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SATURDAY, MARCH 22ND

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Harlem Educational Center

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CHICAGO

MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO

Local Oil Men Make Big Plans For Anti-Teapot Investigation March: Standard Frowns and Project Flops

Chicagoans will be able to sing, "Yes, we have no petroleum today," next Tuesday, thanks to the powers that fix gasoline prices down at 910 South Michigan Boulevard, and thus make four cents per gallon profit for the filling station men grow where only one cent grew before.

The edict has gone forth. The Chicago oil men will simply have to play the game according to the well tested methods of Col. Robert V. Stewart.

The Standard Oil Company of Indiana doesn't believe in publicity deuces wild, whatever may be the misguided preferences of John M. Carson, president of the Taxman Refining Company, John Reynolds of the American Oil Men's Association, and the editors of the Chicago Tribune and the Associated Press.

The Royal Kibosh.

In other words, the Standard of Indiana has put the royal kibosh on the well-laid plans of the so-called Chicago Oil Trades' Committee, headed by Carson, to stage a monster demonstration of protest against the exposure at Washington of the Teapot Dome scandal, the Harry Sinclair-Ed. Doheny, Albert Fall-John Shaffer-Ed. McLean-Harry Daugherty burglar-bund.

Not that the Standard and Col. Stewart were not just as indignant over the affair in the national capital as Carson and Joe Patterson of the Trib and Shaffer of the Post. Their henchmen had bungled the job, to be sure. McAdoo had been perfectly silly in admitting that Doheny had handed him a cool hundred grand for the purpose of making Mexico safe for the American Petrolocracy. How in the world could they ever get anything else over on the Southern Republic with the suspicion abroad that million dollar fees were being paid for influence? And, of course, the exposure of newspaper venality in connection with the Teapot and the other angles of their private affair was very rotten to say the least. Yes, the Standard was angry. But the Standard is also careful—and subtle.

The Chicago oil fraternity, in company with the fraternity everywhere else, is very much disturbed over the revelations in Washington. Thus it happens that about a month ago, Carson, who figures publicly as an independent marketer of petroleum products, but who knows the way down to 910 South Michigan avenue, well conceived the brilliant idea of the public demonstration of protest. So he organized himself into the Chicago Oil Trades Committee, had some stationery printed, and started to function. As an afterthought, he got some of the oil men together, and added Joe Mudd of the Marland Refining Company; Harry Bayard of the Acme Petroleum Company, and about a score of other Chicago oil marketers and jobbers to his committee, and they had a dinner just off the Gold Room in the Congress Hotel.

Ball's A-Rolling.

Carson had already started the ball rolling. The others gave it a few shoves, and soon the Associated Press and other news associations were spreading the glad news that Chicago oil men didn't propose to stand for the slander of Congressmen and senators, and that during the week of March 24th, there would not only be the annual meeting of the American Oil Men's Association, but a monster protest demonstration would be staged.

The call was sent out for the oil clan of the nation, to gather in Chicago for a big conference on publicity on the 25th. It was planned to establish a fund to be used to make the public familiar with petroleum, and to conduct a defensive against the onslaughts of Washington. Several meetings were held and the affair began to take shape. The oil trade journals were pounding the tom toms.

A high priced publicity and parade expert, whose name was T. J. Dockarty, was taken off his job of promoting motor bus transportation systems somewhere in the east, and brought to Chicago. Dockarty addressed the oil committee. He was an expert on publicity and admitted it. He was going to line up the Chicago newspaper editors by giving them free positions for their circulation trucks in the monster parade—a parade that was to be at least four miles long and to tell Chicagoans and visitors the story of petroleum. He got a contract which carried with it the right to supply builders of floats, the bunting to be used for decorating filling stations, and all the rest. He was an ex-A. P. man, and he knew how to handle the editors. The committee in the French room at the Congress applauded, and proceeded to produce the shekels to pay for the protest demonstration.

Some Stunt!

Then Dockarty started to work. He built up a parade program that Secretary Reynolds of the American Oil Men's Association described to the committee as "perfectly wonderful." The police motorcycle squad was going to lead the cohorts of oildom down Michigan boulevard to the music of seven bands, with flying bags and huge cartoons and banners with witty cracks at the senate committee on them for the millions on the pavements to read. Walter Birmingham, one of Shaffer's right hand men on the Chicago Evening Post, was going to help get nice things in the paper. Even Benziger, of Hearst's Chicago American, who put over a choice lot of fakes about a debate between Senator LaFollette and some champion of oil last year on the occasion of the Oil Men's convention when the editors of the papers knew that LaFollette was in Europe and could not possibly get back in time, was ready to throw himself into the breach to save the reputation of the petroleum industry.

Everything was set. The newspaper editors were in a receptive mood, and the grand publicity splash was scheduled for the present week. Carson had announced with glee that Mayor Dever was to issue a proclamation on designating next week as "Petroleum Week."

Then something happened. In fact something began to happen about a week ago.

Two Department of Justice agents, operating under Director Burns and Attorney General Daugherty, have for several months been investigating the price of gasoline situation in Chicago territory. For the most part they have been comfortably working in the offices of the Standard Oil Company. They are Frank V. Martinek and W. O. Cable. It was suspected that Standard might be fixing gasoline and crude prices in Indiana territory, and these men were told to find out how badly the so-called independents were being abused by the giant concern.

The Brakes Are Set.

So when this something began to happen, announcement of it was made largely thru their efforts. They had some time before they discovered that the Independents were not so angelic in the matter of price fixing as had been claimed, and also that the Standard was a pretty decent sort of an outfit after all. That was the sort of information they were circulating in the oil trades.

But they took time off to tell the oil men interested in John Carson's scheme for a campaign of education thru the newspapers on the petroleum industry, that the publicity conference had better be called off. Thereupon Carson did stop publicity about the proposed conference. But Dockarty and the petroleum parade waxed louder. Then came Mattinek and Cable whispering to the Marketers and Jobbers on the Oil Trades Committee, that it was very unwise to stage the parade.

But the oil committee was determined to go ahead, and it did go ahead, thru Dockarty until recently. Then it stopped going ahead. The city council was to have passed upon the question of granting a permit for the parade on Monday night. Like a bolt from the sky it was announced that no permit could be issued, because the oil parade would conflict with some other public demonstration—just what was not stated.

Therefore the parade is dead. Nothing is left but the American Oil Men's convention, and according to word going around in oil trade circles that organization is scheduled for slaughter next week. Standard destroys anything that gets in its road say the wise ones of the industry. It does not want this publicity. It has its own tested method of secrecy.

The VOICE Is Heard.

Down at 910 South Michigan, they are saying, "Let 'em rave at Washington. They'll quit after awhile—and people have just got to have gasoline."

All of which is significant in view of the fact that the Standard controls fifty-three per cent of the business in Indiana territory, while in other territories it controls even more.

Last night (Tuesday) there was another meeting of the Chicago Oil Trades Committee at the Congress hotel. But the members had lost their pep. The VOICE had had been heard.

Italian Pope Likes U. S. Dough He Will Get For Red Hats

ROME, March 19.—The Vatican is highly pleased at the satisfaction of American Catholics in the coming elevation of Archbishops Hayes, of New York, and Mundelein, of Chicago, to cardinals, a semi-official statement said today. The Vatican feels the action of the pope in elevating the two American church men should be interpreted as fresh proof of the esteem in which the holy father holds all American Catholics.

Refused To Honor Fourteen Pointer; May Have To Swim Home

WASHINGTON, March 19.—Dr. Otto Wiedfeldt, German ambassador at Washington, will relinquish his post here in the "near future," it was authoritatively learned today.

As yet, however, the ambassador has not offered his resignation to the Berlin government and neither has the German foreign office recalled him.

Democrats Battle In Georgia.

ATLANTA, Ga., Mar. 19—Georgia went to the polls today to express its preference for Democratic Presidential Candidate. With only Wm. G. McAdoo, a "native son" and Senator Oscar W. Underwood of Alabama entered in the primary, an exceptionally close race was expected.

"POLIKUSHKA," MASTER FILM, SEEN IN CHICAGO

Tragedy of Serf Life Is Marvelously Done

By TOM TIPPETT

Polikushka—a wonder photo-play based on the story of serfdom by Leo Tolstoy produced in Russia by the world-famous Moscow Art Theatre, released thru Russian Artfilms, and distributed in America by the Friends of Soviet Russia and Workers' Germany for the relief of starving German children, was exhibited in Chicago last night at Orchestra hall.

Polikushka is a Russian serf, a stableman on a manor, the owner of which in this case is a woman. She is more kindly than the usual historical feudal lord. Polikushka has a wife and ennumerable small children, and an unconquerable weakness for vodka. From the first he evokes sympathy as an unkept good natured fellow constantly getting into trouble because of his unquenchable thirst. He steals for vodka, passes as a horse doctor to get money for it, gets flogged for theft and is constantly assailed by his wife for drunkenness, but he keeps merrily on reeling and laughing thru the first part of the photo play—the wife always forgives and the children adore him.

Rejoices At Trust.

Dutloff, a fellow serf, a house servant in fine clothes, is jealous of Polikushka because the mistress is fond of him. Soldiers are needed for the army and Dutloff wants to send Polikushka. Boyarimin, the noblewoman, refuses to give Polikushka up to the conscripts and to hide him away from them she sends him to the city to fetch a large sum of rubles from her gardener. A man in Dutloff's own family is sent off to fight for the Czar. The confidence of the mistress and the prospects of the trip make Polikushka very happy but fill his wife with dread. He promises faithfully and swears by the ikon not to touch vodka. With horse and cart and after many farewells to the children he leaves.

Polikushka's Discovery.

Withstanding temptation bravely, he passes up the inns and avoids drink, altho there was plenty of it at the place he slept where the soldiers were on their way to war. He steals out of the place at dawn with the rubles tucked away in his ragged cap. Sleep overtakes him and while he dreams of a triumphant return with the money and the applause of his family and neighbors the envelope containing the rubles is shaken from a rent in his cap as the cart jogs along the bleak Russian highway. He awakens within sight of home and proudly takes off his cap to secure the rubles. The money is lost. Polikushka becomes a terror-stricken soul rushing madly back over the roadway in frantic search of the precious package. The picture leaves him a pitiful figure exhausted on the ground. With hands and legs outstretched in tragic despair.

He returns home at twilight, feigns a smile to satisfy his wife and steals a rope from the cradle which he conceals under his jacket while food is being prepared. The mistress sends for him and he goes out—bidding a mute farewell. Hurrying into a garret he hangs himself where he is found by a woman who has come for clothes hung up to dry. She rushes out and a crowd gathers. The wife who is bathing the baby rushes frantically up the rickety ladder; looks up at Polikushka's dead body and crumbles to the ground below. A commotion near the cradle rallies her and she tears thru the neighbor woman to see her drowned baby lifted out of the bath.

The kindly old noblewomen tearfully administers to the mother crazed by the double tragedy.

Dutloff finds the rubles; the mistress refuses them—it is coin of musfortune. A substitute for young Dutloff is bought with the money. As the soldier and revelling friends are coming home they must turn aside for a funeral procession. On the cart of the ill-fated trip Polikushka's coffin is tied and the smaller box is carried under the arm of a man walking. The wife and all the ragged little children follow.

Rare Acting of Moskvin.

The performance is superb. The Russian players have an interpretive ability new in America and certainly not seen in our jazz photo-plays. Moskvin's magnificent gradations of dramatic meaning is carried thruout the entire play perfectly. Whether he is tapping the bottom of an empty bottle for a doubtful drop of vodka or in the high moments of his art when he discovers the loss of the rubles, he is perfection always. Looking back into the doorway of his home on the way to the garret his acting is great.

Perfect Acting of Grief.

And what is true of Moskvin can also be said for the others. The woman who discovers the suicide displays a remarkable piece of acting in getting out of the garret. The wife reaches heights rarely seen here in emotional acting. When she sees Polikushka's swinging body her face is one hardly to be forgotten—her fall to the floor below is perfection. Her interpretation of a grief-crazed woman is her high moment and she handles it perfectly.

The setting is in the year of 1830 and the life of the serf and manor of the times is accurately portrayed. The samovar, the vodka, the ikons, the dirt, the rags and the misery of the serfs—is all there in grim realism. From beginning to end the picture strikes at the very core of the emotions.

15 More Strikers Arrested; Officer 3159 Wants Credit

Fifteen garment strikers were arrested yesterday. All will demand jury trials. The 35 arrested the day before were arraigned yesterday before Magistrate Trude and demanded jury trials among them the reporter for the DAILY WORKER who was arrested when he took the numbers of the police who were beating Ethel Spink.

Officer 3159, not 3189; beat up Miss Spink on S. Market St, Tuesday morning. The DAILY WORKER had the number wrong, in Wednesday's issue, thru a typographical error. The error was called to our attention by 3159 himself who met the DAILY WORKER reporter in S. Clark street court and said he wanted the credit due him.

Drunken Plute Is At Loss To Know Who Fired Bullet

LOS ANGELES, Cal., March 19.—"I don't know who shot me," Courtland S. Dines, Denver millionaire, today testified for the first time in the preliminary examination of Horace A. Grees, former chauffeur for Mabel Normand. Greer is charged with the attack.

Dines' startling testimony was taken as a big point for the defense, as both Miss Normand and Edna Purviance, present at the New Year's party in Dines' apartment, where the shooting occurred, have previously declared they did not see the attack.

Walker and Company Peddle Labor Vote To Both Parties

Governor Len Small has been endorsed by the Illinois State Federation of Labor for governor. The Federation also endorsed Kent E. Keller for the democratic nomination. The Small-Keller endorsement is signed by John H. Walker, president; Victor Olander, secretary-treasurer, and Vice-Presidents Al Towers, James B. Connors, Emil Reinhold, Joseph W. Morton, Thomas Kelly, M. J. Whalen, Mary McEnerney, R. G. Fitchies, Waldo Cross of the Illinois Federation of Labor.

Landis Award Dead, New Building Trades Council May Say

The Landis award will be officially declared dead by the new building trades' council to be organized in Chicago, it was said in Federation circles yesterday.

This new Chicago building trades' council is expected to come thru a reorganization of the present dual councils as the result of a three-day conference between executives of the A. F. of L. Building Trades' Department, the international unions involved and local labor officials, held in the Hotel Morrison.

Judge Benjamin B. Lindsey, of Denver, Is a Human Being

DENVER, Colo., March 19.—For the first time in the history of civilization, a court has moved to protect the rights of children to be born.

Juvenile court Judge Benjamin B. Lindsey of Denver, has ordered payment by the county of sums to guarantee proper care of two unborn children six months in advance of their birth and to continue for six months after birth. Names of the mothers were withheld.

Labor Candidates Win Nominations In St. Paul Primaries

(Special to The Daily Worker)

ST. PAUL, Minnesota, March 19.—George L. Siegal, organized labor's candidate for mayor of St. Paul, led the field in the primaries here today receiving 3,000 votes more than Arthur E. Nelson, the present mayor.

Several other labor candidates were nominated for city offices. The city election will take place on May 6.

Still After Honduras.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—A landing party of nine officers and 167 sailors has been sent to the relief of Americans at Teguoigaipa, Honduras, following an "urgent request" to the navy department from American Minister Franklin Morales.

Vote List Grows.

With more than 200,000 names added to the registration roles, a record number of Chicagoans will be entitled to vote in the November elections. The books now carry the names of approximately 1,100,000 potential voters.

Mabel's Chauffeur.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., March 19.—Horace A. Greer, former chauffeur for Mabel Normand, film actress, was today held to answer in superior court on the charge that he attempted to kill Courtland S. Dines, Denver millionaire on New Year's Day.

Washington Miners Renew Contract.

SEATTLE, Wash., March 19.—Coal barons and District No. 10, United Mine Workers, have signed a three-year contract covering 2000 miners maintaining the present scale.

Committee of 15 Faces Injunction Challenge Today

(Continued from page 1.)

labor as a whole in behalf of the sweatshop workers.

Police Brutality Issue.

Evidence of the appalling brutality of police and private thugs in the strike zone will be presented to the committee. The numerous assaults which have been committed on girl workers SINCE the committee visited Mayor Dever two weeks ago will be brought to their attention.

Officer 3181, who beat Sophie Altschuler into an unconscious condition, is still flourishing his locust stick, smelling of liquor and swearing at girl strikers on S. Market Street. Strikers insist that the "Committee of 15" take some action to force this brute from the neighborhood of frail girl strikers.

Dever and Officer 3181.

Mayor Dever can have no defense for keeping Officer 3181 on S. Market St., or even on the force. He does not deny that he beat Sophie Altschuler and the fact that she was confined to bed for days under doctor's care at the Hotel Morrison is sufficient proof that she was seriously injured.

The beating of Ethel Spink on S. Market St. Tuesday afternoon was a typical act of police violence in this strike. Its brazenness was accentuated by the fact that it was done in the presence of a score of persons and that the newspaperman who took the numbers of the assaulting police was arrested. This is one of many cases which the committee will consider. Unless this police violence is stopped an irresponsible, drunken brute is likely to commit murder.

Citizens' Committee Meeting.

If the "Committee of 15" fails to give the strikers the aid they expect the leadership will fall to the special sub-committee of the Citizen's Committee, headed by Father Frederick Seidenberg of Loyola University, which meets again Saturday morning in the office of Miss Mary McDowell, commissioner of public welfare.

This special citizen's group meets Saturday and it has been learned in reliable sources that its members are greatly aroused at the injunction which attempts to deprive workers of their civil rights under the constitution. It is expected that this committee will take a stand against such abuse of the courts as Denis Sullivan is committing.

Mass meetings arranged by the committee are a likely outcome of Saturday's meeting and a declaration against labor injunctions which will be sent to all the churches and public spirited organizations in Chicago.

Getting After Bosses.

At the same time this committee is circularizing all the dressmaking employers of Chicago which have not yet settled with the union demanding their answer to the query whether they believe in collective bargaining or not.

The committee is urging employers strongly to make their peace with the union and its friends give it some credit for some of the settlements which have already been made.

On this committee besides Father Seidenberg are: Miss Agnes Nestor, President of the Women's Trade Union League, Alderman Oscar Nelson, Vice-President of the Chicago Federation of Labor, Mary McDowell, Dean Holgate of Northwestern University, and Prof. H. A. Mills, University of Chicago.

On Trial for Death of Five.

TAYLORVILLE, Ill., March 19.—Stephen Tokoly of Pana, indicted for manslaughter in connection with the death of five men from poison booze, will be tried next week.

! fear

Are you self-conscious about the impression you make on people?

PERSONAL appearance has a lot to do with the way you feel. Clothes count, of course. But still there is one thing so many people overlook—something that at once brands them as either fastidious or careless—*the teeth.*

Notice today how you, yourself, watch another person's teeth when he or she is talking. If the teeth are not well kept they at once become a liability.

Listerine Tooth Paste cleans teeth a new way. At last our chemists have discovered a polishing ingredient that really cleans without scratching the enamel—a difficult problem finally solved.

A large tube of Listerine Tooth Paste is only 25 cents; at your druggist's.—*Lambert Pharmacal Co., Saint Louis, U. S. A.*

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IMPEACH COOLIDGE!

MASS MEETING OF THE NEGRO TENANTS LEAGUE OF CHICAGO

MONDAY, MARCH 31, AT 8 P. M.

ODD FELLOWS' HALL, 3335 South State Street

Speakers: Lovett Fort-Whiteman, Bob Minor, J. Louis Engdahl, Gordon Owens, Otto Huiswood, and Others.

The League has just been organized by prominent South Side Negroes and at the mass meeting will present the Negroes of Chicago with a housing program which is practical, capable of immediate effect, and which is intended to curb both white and colored profiteering real estate sharks who have been grafting on the miserable housing conditions under which they are forcing Negroes to live.

The DAILY WORKER reporter who investigated housing conditions among Chicago's Negroes will speak for 15 minutes summarizing the results of his investigation.

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WHEN MACDONALD FAILS NEXT STEP IS COMMUNISM

Is Labor's Only Hope Then, Says Nearing

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, March 19.—"The attempt of British Labor to inaugurate a new social system by due process of law is the last chance of the social-democrats," declared Scott Nearing in the course of a talk before the Rand School.

"If British labor fails," he continued, "there is no hope for the workers of the world save in the methods of Communism,—that is in the seizure of political power, the dictatorship of the workers, and the expropriation of the capitalists.

Should Help Unionism.

"If MacDonald is to succeed in laying the foundations for a new social order he must soon make an issue, and go before the country in a general election that will strike at the root of the present social order. He must do this, either in domestic politics, or in foreign affairs, or in both.

"In domestic politics, for example, he might push the bill providing for the erection of 200,000 new houses for workers thru the employment of those now out of work; or he might push the bill providing that the workers who are unemployed should settle on the great estates and farm them; or he might push the capital levy; but it is doubtful whether he could obtain a basic issue in any of these fields. Certainly the most hopeful of these is the capital levy. If he were to turn the mines over to the miners, or if his government were to push the organization of labor with the same vigor that other governments have pushed the organization of capital, he would probably be able to go before the country on a real test question.

"In foreign affairs, Mr. MacDonald has taken the first step—the recognition of the Soviet Republic. His next step, however, is to protect the German workers in their right to revolution against the French and German capitalists, and his third step is to call a world conference (including the Soviet Government) the object of which is to liquidate imperialism and to take the necessary steps to prevent another world war.

With Bosses In Strike.

"What has happened thus far?

"No sooner had the MacDonald ministry assumed office than it ran head on into the class struggle in the form of a railroad strike. The results were interesting and extremely significant—the labor government treated the strikers as obstructionists, and altho the strike has been called by a 6 to 1 strike vote, as a protest against a cut in wages, the representatives of the Labor Government denounced the strike leader, spoke of "community interests," and sought to harmonize the viewpoint of the workers and the management.

"Community interests, in the case of a strike, are the interests of the established order—that is, of property. Labor interests, in a strike, are the interests, not of property, but of the producers. Faced with this dilemma, a government must choose to side with the property owners or with the producers. The MacDonald government in this first test, chose the side of the owners.

MacDonald's Dilemna.

"Why did the Labor Ministry act thus? Because they are proceeding on the assumption that the new social order can be brought about thru political means. A strike is an industrial act, and as they stand today, necessarily a "direct act," and thus opposed to law and order and to the interests of the State.

"The first effort of the British Labor Party was to get power. Now it is striving to keep power. But to do this it must work closely enough with the established order to command conservative and liberal support. What does this mean in a war, a strike, or some other crisis? It means lining up with the owners against the workers.

"There are only two fundamental economic groups in Britain at critical moments. Men must then line up with one group or with the other.

"Is this inevitably so? Probably. Meanwhile the world watches and waits while the British Labor Party seeks to demonstrate that a producer's society can replace a profiteer's society by due process of law."

"Polikushka" at Warren.

WARREN, O., March 19.—"Polikushka," the screen production of the Moscow Art Theater, players, will be shown here April 15, at the Hippodrome Theater, High street.

This film is an adaption from the story of serfdom, written by Leo Tolstoi.

BURNS MUST GO!

Morgan Loans France Money To Starve Ruhr, Shipstead Charges

By LAURENCE TODD

(Staff Correspondent of The Federated Press)

WASHINGTON, March 19.—Investigation as to how far the state department has involved the United States, thru J. P. Morgan & Company, in the military venture of Poincare as against the reconstruction plans of Ramsay MacDonald, may be demanded by progressives in Congress.

The state department has admitted that it knew beforehand of the $100,000,000 loan arranged by the Morgans to stabilize the political and financial position of Poincare in the face of anticipated defeat in the French elections.

$400,000,000 Graft.

Senator Shipstead has asked the senate to read Walter Hines Page's disclosure that, when the United States went into the world war, the British government had overdrawn its account with J. Pierpont Morgan & Co. to the amount of $400,000,000 and did not have the money to make good that overdraft. A few days after we went into the war that sum of money was taken from the federal treasury, loaned to Great Britian, and deposited in the Morgan bank.

Flag Follows Dollars.

"If the American flag follows the American dollar," the inquisitive Farmer-Labor senator suggested, "it would be interesting to know what that overdraft in the Morgan bank had to do with the desire that became so prevalent here to enter the war for liberty and democracy. It would also be interesting to know whether this new loan by Morgan to the French imperial government of Poincare will be used in dragging us into another war to save the world for democracy and Poincare. We are asking donations from the American people to help feed the starving women and children of Germany. At the same time Morgan & Co. lend money to Poincare's government so they can keep up the war and starve the women and children.

"I would like to know where the constitutional lawyers with their fine hairsplitting have been, while all these dollars that have been wrung out of the labor of the American people have been shoveled out in billions to support the imperial governments of Europe in their struggle to determine who shall control the destinies of the world and who shall collect the taxes in order that they may have interest on their war bonds."

COMMUNIST·CHILDREN'S·COLUMN

"DOMINICK'S SICKNESS"

By PAUL PAULOWICH

MY NAME is Paul, and I am 12 years old and I am in the seventh grade. My teacher says I write the best stories in the class, but my grammar ain't no good, and it's because my parents are foreigners and don't talk English. But my sister Mary, who graduated from the same school I am going to, and who works in a department store, talks English all right and she says I am going to be a writer some day, but I know I ain't because I don't know nothing to write about even if I am pretty good at putting my ideas down.

Anyhow, I am writing this story because I told my sister Mary about it and she said I should and she'd give a quarter. She belongs to a club called the Young Workers League and she said they might put it in their magazine. But I don't think they will because there's nothing exciting in it and besides they must be awfully hard up for writers if they put in anything by a kid. But gee, it would be peachy if they would and could show the kids my own words printed in a book. Anyway, what I wanted to write about was something that happened at school last week. We got a kid in our class named Dominick and he's a whiz at arithmetic and memorizing things. He is always the first one to learn a poem by heart. He's only 12 years old, but Jiminy, he's big! Every night he seems to grow a little. I guess that's what makes him so skinny and pale and jerky. Somehow or other he can't sit still very long or keep his hands still. He's always twitching and moving his hands and feet and winking his eyes and gee, but teacher gets sore, even if he is the smartest one in the room.

So, anyway, they put some signs up on the walls for us kids to read and they had some junk on them about how to be healthy. Each idea was put down in a little poem and teacher made us copy them and learn them by heart for home work. One of the poems went like this:

The proper foods for me to eat
Are simple ones and clean,
A pint of milk each day I need,
And vegetables green.
The time to eat is during meals
And never in between.

There were five more like this and they were all about washing your teeth and going to bed early and taking baths often. Next morning when teacher asked us who knew all the verses by heart, Dominick was the only one who did. That's pretty good, ain't it, but teacher never praises Dominick because his twiching gets her nerves.

That morning I went into the penny lunchroom in the basement and bought a nickel's worth of sandwiches and Dominick looked at me so hungry that I gave him one, but the bell rang before he could eat it all up, so he put the rest in his pocket. Afterwards when we were supposed to be studying our geography, he tried to eat it up, but he was out of luck 'cause the teacher caught him. Jiminy, but she was sore. She yelled: "You big idiot, do you think this is a lunch room? And what of the health poem you recited this morning? Didn't it say you mustn't eat between meals?" Poor old Dominick was so scared he began to twitch and wink and this got the teacher so sore she yanked him out of his seat and shouted, "You go home and bring your mother!"

In the afternoon Dominick brought his mother to school and she came into our room. She was dressed real poor and she had a baby on her arms and it kept on making funny faces and us kids could hardly keep from laughing. Anyway teacher asked her what was the matter with Dominick and why was he such a bad boy. But I guess Dominick's mother didn't understand English, cause she only kept on shaking her finger at him and saying:

"I give him the good lick. I give him the good lick."

Gee whiz, I was sorry for poor Dominick. He didn't do anything. And I guess that got the teacher's goat, because Dominick's mother didn't answer and she said loud and fast like when she's bawling us kids out and has that mean look on her face.

"I think there is something wrong with Dominick. He's got some sort of sickness or he wouldn't eat the way he does. I can't do anything with him. You go to the doctor with him, and find out if he can't be cured, or else we will have to send him to the parental school."

Then she said: "Dominick you explain to your mother what I said." But poor Dominick was too scared to talk, so he just shook his head and blinked and then teacher said he should go home with his mother.

Dominick didn't come back to school for two days and when he did, I asked him what the doctor had said about his sickness. And guess what? He told me the doctor said he wasn't sick at all, but he was growing real fast and wasn't getting enough to eat. So I asked him why he wasn't getting enough to eat and he said that his father was only making $20 a week and there were five kids younger than him in the family and they only got one quart of milk a day and they didn't have enough money to buy any more.

It's kind of funny, ain't it? Here's Dominick, the smartest one in the class and the first to memorize the health poems, but what good does it do him to memorize about drinking one pint of milk a day and eating green vegetables when his pa can't earn enough to give him as much bread and butter as he wants.

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For Information
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BURNS MUST GO!

Crown Prince A Salesman

BERLIN, March 19—The former Crown Prince is selling farm machinery and living at Potsdam now. He expects to "do very well" thru his pull with the big German landowners, most of whom are monarchists.

No Scuttling of Oil Probe!

CAPITAL DOFFS HAT TO LEWIS, SAYS SCAB SHEET

Operator Lauds Him for Attack on Howat

By THOMAS MYERSCOUGH

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PITTSBURGH, Pa., March 19.—John L. Lewis is a labor leader after the heart of Al R. Hamilton, the most notorious anti-union coal operator in western Pennsylvania. In the "Coal Trade Bulletin," published in Pittsburgh and owned by Hamilton, Lewis is lauded as a labor leader to whom "Capital can doff its hat."

The editorial is reprinted from "Financial World" of New York and follows, in part, under the title, "Lewis a Fearless Leader."

"Lewis A Fearless Leader"

"At times Capital has had a good reason for feeling resentful towards certain leaders of organized labor for their unfair attitude towards it and their exploitation of their unions to further their personal ambitions. It has felt that, were it not for this self-pampering, numerous strikes and walk-outs could have been avoided and considerable financial loss to wage earners prevented.

"There is no ground for such a complaint against a labor leader like Lewis, head of the United Mine Workers, the International union of soft coal miners. Capital can doff its hat to him in admiration and deep in its heart wish there were more like him, for it is the kind of leadership based upon the mutuality of understanding. Lewis is capable of appreciating there must be an amicable partnership between capital and labor to secure the maximum advantage for each of them.

"He is without fear as a labor leader. This he has shown in his handling of Howat at the union's recent convention at Indianapolis when the fire-eater, who served a jail term in Kansas for preaching anarchy, tried to force his reinstatement. Howat found out what a two-fisted fighter Lewis was and that he was no match for him. In such hands the interest of the soft coal miner can be trusted".

Has Army of Thugs

"The Coal Trade Bulletin" which carried the above as an editorial is owned by the notorious coal operator and financial wizard of Pittsburgh, and is edited by an arch enemy of union miners whose name is R. Z. Virgin. The latter is best known for his exploits in West Virginia, where he made a bitter fight to prevent the United Mine Workers from establishing itself in that terror ridden state. In 1914 when the U. M. W. of A. was making a fight to establish a local union at Colliers, West Virginia, in connection with its drive in that state, Jimmy Oates "Second" Caleffi, Frank Ledvinka and the late lamented Fannie Sellins, (afterwards clubbed to death) all organizers of the union, were attacked by an army of thugs and hoodlums under this man Virgin.

Get Rid of Lewis

This man who was so bitterly opposed to the union then, is now the editor of a coal trade paper, owned by a non-union operator and is loud in his praise of Lewis. It has come to a nice pass when publications owned and controlled by non-union operators serve as the mediums of publicity for union leaders. But the editor evidently knows what he is talking about when he says that "Capital can doff its hat" to a leader of that type. The miners must take advantage of every opportunity that presents itself now and in the future and remove from their midst that type of leader. They must know that a leader who can win the praise of a scab operator can not serve them and win for them the things that they so much need.

Denver Socialists For June 17 Meet; Get After Officials

(Special to The Daily Worker)

DENVER, March 19.—The socialist party of local Denver at its last meeting passed a resolution to cooperate with all forces in the state of Colorado who will go on record for independent political action. The socialists decided to invite all such forces to take part in a state convention to elect delegates to the convention at St. Paul June 17.

A resolution also requested explanation from the national officials of the socialist party as to why they did not participate in the St. Paul conference. The meeting requests them to take part officially in the June 17th convention at St. Paul.

Ku Klux Klan Hit In Resolution at Ohio Miners' Meet

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BELLAIRE, Ohio, March 19.—Opposition to the Ku Klux Klan and demands for enforcement of safety laws by the state department of mines were among resolutions passed by the annual convention of subdistrict 5, district 6, United Mine Workers, in session here.

Union officials state that there have been 67 fatal accidents in this sub-district alone during the past year, and that most of these accidents could have been prevented by proper safety laws.

A resolution that any miner who joins the K. K. K. will forfeit his membership in the miners' union, was carried.

William E. Green, Intl. secretary-treasurer, United Mine Workers, addressed the convention urging it to ratify the three-year contract recently negotiated with the mine operators at Jacksonville. Local officials of the union predict ratification by a large majority.

Kentucky Miners' Wages Cut, With Officials Ignoring

(Special to The Daily Worker)

CROMONA, Kentucky, March 19. A cut of 20 per cent in the wages of the miners in the Kentucky coal fields was permitted without protest by the officials of the United Mine Workers of America, the DAILY WORKER is advised today. District 23 of the U. M. W. of A., which has made no real effort to organize this field, shifted the responsibility of fighting the recent cut in wages to District 19, in Tennessee, after M. J. Shappin and other miners had repeatedly urged President Jackson of District 23 to effect some organization work.

Officials of District 19, the miners charge, have ignored communications of miners to them informing them that coal diggers are only receiving 40 cents a ton for their work.

Your Union Meeting

Third Thursday, March 20, 1924

No.	Name of Local and Place of Meeting.
	Allied Printing Trades Council, 59 E. Van Buren St., 6:30 p. m.
271	Amal. Clothing Workers, 409 S. Halsted St.
227	Boiler Makers, 2040 W. North Ave.
93	Boot and Shoe, 1939 Milwaukee Ave.
14	Brick and Clay, Shermanville, Ill.
186	Brick and Clay, Glenview, Ill.
13	Carpenters, 113 S. Ashland Blvd.
62	Carpenters, 6416 S. Halsted St.
341	Carpenters, 1440 Emma St.
434	Carpenters, South Chi., 11037 Michigan Ave.
504	Carpenters, Ogden and Kedzie.
2103	Carpenters, 758 W. North Ave.
180	Drug Clerks, 431 S. Dearborn St., Room 1327.
134	Electricians, 1507 Ogden Ave.
795	Electricians, 7475 Dante Ave.
115	Engineers, 9223 Houston Ave.
429	Firemen and Enginemen, 38th and Campbell Sts., 7:45 p. m.
269	Hod Carriers, South Chi., 3101 E. 92d St.
60	Janitresses, City Hall, Hearing Room.
18	Ladies' Garment Workers, 328 W. Van Buren St.
54	Ladies Garment Wkrs., 1214 N. Ashland Ave.
100	Ladies' Garment Workers, 328 W. Van Buren St.
12	Leather Workers, 810 W. Harrison St.
233	Moulders, 119 S. Throop St.
	Painters' District Council, 1446 W. Adams St.
371	Painters, Dutt's Hall, Chicago Heights.
2	Piano & Organ Wkrs., 180 W. Wash.
281	Plumbers (Railway), Monroe and Peoria
669	Plumbers, Monroe and Peoria Sts.
724	Railway Carmen, 75th and Drexel Ave.
278	Railway Clerks, 549 W. Washington.
504	Railway Clerks, 8138 Commercial Ave.
14872	Sign Hangers, 810 W. Harrison St.
12	Slate, Tile Roofers, 1224 Milwaukee.
110	Stage Employes, Masonic Temple, 10:30 a. m.
	Stone Cutters, 180 W. Washington St.
742	Teamsters, 9206 Houston Ave.
754	Teamsters (Dairy), 220 S. Ashland.
110	Upholsterers, 180 W. Washington St.

(Note—Unless otherwise stated all meetings are at 8 p. m.)

BROPHY SOLD OUT TO LEWIS; REWARD COMING

Former Progressive Is Now Yellow Lackey

By EVELYN PRESTON

(Staff Correspondent of Federated Press)

ALTOONA, Pa., March 19.—When shall labor countenance the injunction and when shall it oppose this instrument of the law? This issue occupied the District 2 convention of the mine workers when the opponents of President John Brophy tried to put him in an unfavorable light because he had resorted to the injunction a number of times during his present term of office.

The miners voted for unionization thruout the open shop sections of their territory. Not only are there 15,000 unorganized miners in Somerset county, but in Jefferson, Indiana, Armstrong and Cambria counties there are about 5000 nonunion men. **Now that peace has been made with the international union, District 2 hopes for co-operation in organizing.** Brophy explained that they are attempting to maintain recruiting locals in the nonunion areas to keep alive the union sentiment.

To prevent mine accidents, monthly inspection instead of quarterly, as at present, is demanded.

Missing—Found Dead.

CLINTON, Ia., March 19.—The body of a unknown man was found today lying face downward on an island in the Mississippi 10 miles north of the city. It is thought to be that of Robert M. Mullen, Savanna, Ill., switchman, missing since last Fall.

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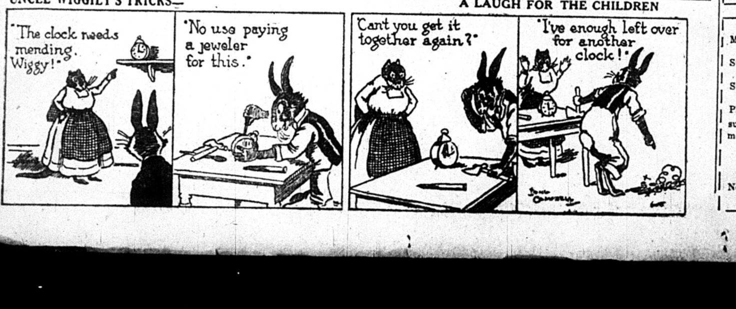
A LAUGH FOR THE CHILDREN


"The clock needs mending, Wiggy!"
"No use paying a jeweler for this."
"Can't you get it together again?"
"I've enough left over for another clock!"

THE DAILY WORKER

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A Real Test

The MacDonald government in Great Britain is soon to be faced with a real test of strength. The country is on the eve of a great strike of 700,000 miners.

The coal diggers are in no mood to compromise. They have suffered so long from the exorbitant cost of living that they are bent on fighting it out despite the insistence of many of their leaders to put the brakes on and be cautious.

For some time the miners looked for relief in the award of the Sankey commission. True to his colors, Lloyd George sabotaged these recommendations and made them a dead letter. The situation has grown more critical since the advent of the Labor government and the recent rise in the cost of living.

More than that. The miners are in an ugly mood at the do-nothing policy of the government. Three miners lose their lives daily in the mining industry of England. One miner is injured every three minutes. Only decisive action by the government can meet these wretched conditions even half-way.

It is this determination of the miners for a showdown that is forcing the MacDonald government to consider the critical state of affairs amongst the coal diggers. The government is soon to introduce a miners' minimum wage bill guaranteeing the workers 79 per cent more in wages than they received in 1914. This, it is hoped, will help the miners bear the heavy burdens of the increased cost of living.

For the English capitalists this is very dangerous legislation. Once this policy of the government fixing wages on the eve of a strike is adopted in the case of the miners, what is there then to stop its application in the case of the railway workers, the dockers, and other workingmen? Such a policy is diametrically opposed to a most fundamental prerogative of the ruling class—the right to dominate the distribution of the products of industry. On this point all shades of capitalist opinion will unite.

We may, therefore, look forward to a decisive test of strength. The Labor cabinet members cannot delay the issue as far as the miners are concerned. They dare not antagonize the miners' powerful organization, for they can as much get along at the helm without the support of the coal workers as they can without a majority vote in Parliament.

The issue is thus narrowing down to a fundamental issue of class power, with the miners as the spokesmen of the whole working class and the majority of the government as the open representatives of the whole capitalist class.

Fooling the Farmer

The four leading panaceas offered the farmers by the capitalists to relieve the acute economic distress of the rural regions are: tariff, co-operation, diversification, and government credit.

All of these "remedies" have been tried at some time or other jointly or separately, and they have failed disastrously. An examination of these measures shows that there is no way out for the mass of farmers under capitalism.

Wool, wheat, flour, corn, live poultry, eggs, cattle, swine, and fruits were taken off the free list of 1919 and given the high protection of the Fordney-McCumber Tariff Act by the government. Yet, it is these very products which show the heaviest decline in the last five years of "protective" tariff blessings, according to the last report of Secretary of Agriculture Wallace.

Co-operation as practiced today along capitalist lines stands no chance in competition with the highly developed, strongly organized capitalist combinations. So long as the grain elevators, the railroads, the shipping, marketing and distributing facilities are controlled by the employing class the financiers and manufacturers of Wall Street, farmers' co-operative attempts will meet with failure for the economic reason of being unable to compete with and overcome the insuperable obstacles of the capitalist clique and its stranglehold on agriculture.

Diversification translates itself into diversified hardships. What relief is it to the farmer to be at the mercy of the beef trust or the dairy magnates instead of the grain gamblers? Attempts at diversification simply spell increased difficulties in the process of diversifying which is not a matter of the moment but a process over years.

The farmers have had too much experience with government credit to take any stock in its efficacy. As long as we have capitalist control of the government, credit in practice means big interest for the bankers, more stringent control of the farmers' fate by these bankers, and lots of graft and corruption for the bosses' lackeys. The story of War Finance Corporation and its exploits presents the best proof of the uselessness of this quack remedy of capitalism.

The Daily Revolution

The self-styled "world's greatest newspaper," sometimes called the Chicago Tribune, seems to have been seized by a peculiar sort of revolutionary fits. Hardly a day passes when this sheet is not filled with the blessings of some revolution sweeping Soviet Russia somewhere in some way. How?, When? Where? By whom? These are only incidental questions which the revolutionary stories seldom deal with. When these questions are the order of business for the revolting scribe, imagination is the arbiter and the informant.

It might appear strange to some that a newspaper which has such high regards for itself and its reputation should peddle in such thrash at this late date. How is this practice of the Tribune to be accounted for in view of the almost daily increase in the number of countries giving Soviet Russia full recognition?

Many explanations have been offered to account for the overworked imagination and the ordinary, plain lying of this daily. It seems as if the Tribune is attempting to cajole the Soviet Government into allowing one of its correspondents to remain in Russia. The Soviet authorities have expelled the Chicago Tribune correspondent because of his deliberate lies and rather questionable activities.

Then again it is said in prominent business circles of Chicago that the manager of the Tribune's European main office, the Paris headquarters, is in the employ of the French government. The French capitalists are anxious to estrange everybody from Soviet Russia so that they have as little competition as possible in their dealings with the Soviet Republic. These French interests are particularly interested in keeping the United States away from a policy of normal, peaceful relations with the Soviet Government. The Tribune correspondents are thus reported to be getting paid on both ends of the news lines for their revolutionary activities in Soviet Russia.

Whether these are the precise reasons for the Tribune's vicious lies, we don't know, yet. But these explanations look mighty plausible and are well suited to the general policy of this daily mouthpiece of the owning class.

Ghandi, the Pacifist!

No more humiliating figure crouches on the world stage at the present moment than Mahatma Ghandi, once revered leader of millions of Hindoos and honored chieftain of the pacifist cult. Yesterday his name stood high on that list of champions of human freedom who throw themselves in front of the merciless juggernaut of oppression. Today he hides away in seclusion in mortal dread of the movement he helped to create.

Mahatma Ghandi is the foremost prophet of non-violent resistance. He was able to arouse the Hindoo millions against the British government, but the time arrived when that government feared that the great tide of opposition would burst the dykes built by Ghandi, so it threw the prophet of peace into prison. When Ramsay MacDonald went into office he released Ghandi and for very sound imperialist reasons.

Since Ghandi went to jail new leaders have arisen in India. They do not like a policy that allows the British government to kill their people while they look on and bow in homage before the altar of pacifism. Today the Hindoos view the crouching prophet of pacifism with pity and perhaps contempt.

But it appears that Ghandi is not an undiluted pacifist. He is surely 100 per cent pacifist in the struggle between the Hindoos and the British government, but listen to the Mahatma talking: "If Russia attacks us (meaning the British occupation—Ed.) we expect the militaristic nations of Europe to come to our aid to prevent Russia from becoming too strong, and we should welcome the aid." So it appears that Ghandi is willing to shed blood in defense of the capitalist system, even welcoming the aid of the militarists of Europe against the introduction of the Soviet system into India.

Ramsay MacDonald was serving British imperialism well when he freed the Hindoo fakir Ghandi.

The Negro Tenants League

The foresight of the Negro workers in presenting the resolution at the Sanhedrin All-Race Conference, demanding that all landlords be compelled to rent their houses to the first comer, at prices listed and unchangeable, has now borne fruit in the newly formed Negro Tenants League. True, the influence of the real estate sharks killed this resolution at the conference, which was controlled by conservative business men.

But the rejected resolutions declaring against discrimination against the Negroes, both as tenants and in industry, put squarely before the Race the fact that so-called welfare workers and property-owning business men do not represent the workers' interests. At the Sanhedrin a Workers Party delegate strongly championed this resolution for the abolition of the restriction of the Negroes' right of residence.

The DAILY WORKER, therefore, welcomes the news of the formation of the Chicago Negro Tenants' League, which demands in no uncertain terms that landlords cease their discrimination. If the recent Sanhedrin, controlled by conservative business interests, countenances profiteering on the Race, it seems the Chicago Negroes are determined to have a workers' organization of their own which will put an aggressive anti-profiteering and anti-discrimination program thru the 1925 Sanhedrin Conference.

Trotzky's Letter to Russian Communists

Note.—Today the DAILY WORKER continues publication of a letter written by Leon Trotzky, Minister of War in the Soviet government and member of the Central Executive Committee of the Russian Communist Party. Our readers will see from reading the letter on what a flimsy structure the capitalist press liars hang a revolt in the Communist ranks. We will publish Trotzky's letter in three installments. Next will come speeches by Stalin, Rykov and other leaders of the Russian revolution. Members of the Workers Party in particular should read this debate very carefully. Trotsky wrote to the enlarged session of the Central Committee of the Russian Communist Party as follows:

• • • •

A DEGENERATION of the "old guard" is to be observed several times in the development of history. Let us take the most recent and most striking historical example: The leaders and the parties of the Second International.

We know perfectly well that Wilhelm Liebknecht, Bebel, Singer, Victor Adler, Kautsky, Bernstein, Lafargue, Guesde and others have been direct and immediate disciples of Marx and Engels.

We know, however, that all these leaders—some partially, other totally—have in the atmosphere of parliamentary reform and of the strong growth of the Party and trade union apparatus, degenerated towards opportunism.

Eve of Imperialist War.

On the eve of the imperialist war, we saw with remarkable distinctness, how the formidable social democratic apparatus, protected by the authority of the old generation, became the most powerful hindrance to the revolutionary development. And we must say—we, "the old ones"—that our generation which, of course, plays the leading role in the Party, does not by itself conclude any guarantee sufficient in itself against a gradual and imperceptible weakening of the proletarian and revolutionary spirit, if the Party tolerates the further development of the bureaucratic methods of the apparatus, which transform the young generation into a passive object of education, and unavoidably confirm the alienation between the apparatus and the mass, between the old and the young Against this undoubted danger, there is no other means than a serious, profound and fundamental new orientation towards Party democracy with a continually increasing attraction of the proletarians from the workshops to the Party.

I shall not go into full details on the juridical interpretations of Party democracy and its limitations prescribed by the statute. No matter how important these questions are, they are but secondary questions.

We shall examine them in the light of the experience at our disposal and shall modify that which can be modified. But, before all, it is the spirit prevailing in our organizations which must be modified.

Acquire Collective Initiative.

The Party, thru its nuclei and unions, must again acquire collective initiative, the right for a free and comrade-like criticism without anxiety and fear, the right of organizatory self-government. The Party apparatus must be absolutely regenerated and renewed by means of compelling it to understand that it is the executive mechanism of the great collective body.

In the Party press, a great number of examples have recently been adduced characterizing the far-developed bureaucratic degeneration of Party practices and conditions. In response to critical voices, one met with the retort: "What is the date of your membership book?" Before the resolution of the Communist Central regarding the new policy had been published, the bureaucratized representatives of the apparatus had considered all mention of the necessity of the modifying the inner Party policy as heresy, as formation of fractions and undermining the discipline.

And now they are in the same way formally prepared to "take note" of the new policy, i. e., in practice to stow it away in a pigeon-hole. The renewal of the Party apparatus—of course, strictly within the frame of the statute—must have as its aim the substitution of the fossilized bureaucrats by fresh elements who are closely connected with the life of the whole Party or who are able to guarantee a suitable leadership.

And before all there must be eliminated from the leading Party posts those elements who, at the first sign of criticism, of protestation or of objection, seek to silence it by demanding production of the membership book. The new policy must have as its first result, that all members of the apparatus from the bottom right up to the top, realize that nobody is allowed to terrorize the Party.

Action Not Lip-Service.

It is by no means sufficient for our youth merely to repeat our formulas. It must make the revolutionary formulas their own by fight, fill them with life; it must form its proper opinion, its proper features and become capable of fighting for its views with the courage which is furnished by a profound conviction and an entire independence of character.

We must rid the Party of the passive obedience which leads to doing everything with eyes mechanically fixed on the superiors; we must rid the Party of all spineless, servile and career-hunting elements. The Bolshevik is not only a disciplined man: no, he is a man who goes deeply into the matter and who, in every case, forms a well-founded opinion and courageously defends it in the struggle, not only against the enemies, but also within his own Party.

Perhaps today he is in the minority in his organization. He subordinates himself, since it is his Party. But that does not, of course, always mean that he is wrong. It is perhaps only that he has perceived and understood earlier than others, the new task on the necessity of a change of policy. He will pertinaciously raise the question a second, a third and, if necessary, a tenth time. By so doing he will render a service to his Party, as he will help it to prepare itself for the new task, or to accomplish the necessary change without organic tremors and without fractionary convulsions.

Yes, our Party could not fulfill its historical mission if it became decomposed into fraction groupings. This must not and will not be done. The Party as a whole, as an autonomous collectivity, will prevent this.

No Fraction Formations

But the Party will successfully combat the dangers of the formation of fractions only when developing, confirming and strengthening the new policy towards workers' democracy. It is precisely the bureaucratism of the apparatus, which is one of the principal sources of fraction-formation.

It suppresses criticism and enables discontent to penetrate the organization. It is inclined to label any individual or collective, critical or warning, voice as fractionism. Mechanical centralism is unavoidably complemented by fractionism, a caricature of democracy and a formidable political danger.

With a clear understanding of the entire situation, the Party will accomplish the necessary change with all the firmness and resoluteness which the importance of the tasks confronting us require. It is precisely by this means, that the Party will raise its revolutionary unity to a higher level as a guarantee for the successful accomplishment of the immensely important tasks, both in the political and economic sphere and on a national as well as on an international scale.

(To Be Concluded Friday)

Mr. Morgan Takes a Hand

By JAY LOVESTONE.

AN ELEVENTH hour attempt is being made by the king of international finance, Mr. Morgan, to save the tottering franc. A loan of $100,000,000 has been granted to the French government in order to help it avert the financial and political crash that a continued depreciation of the franc would entail for it. The money will be used to stabilize the franc and "for such other purposes as the French government may determine."

Since the Armistice the European governments have floated loans close to a billion and a half dollars in the United States. During this period the Latin American governments have received about half a billion dollars of credit from our financiers. Thus the American capitalists are tightening their grip on the world's productive system.

Government Loans.

It is no accident that Morgan, who symbolizes more than any other banker the aggressiveness and the determination of our capitalist class to become the rulers of the capitalist world, should be called in at the last moment to pull the chestnuts out of the fire for the French imperialists. But at this time it is interesting to note that the arrangements of this loan call for repayment within a year. We had been led to believe that the reason for the French government's failure to pay the billions of dollars it owes to the American government, the billions of dollars gathered from the masses during the war in the various Liberty and Victory loans, was poverty. How does it come that the French government is able to pay the money it owes to private capitalists but is unable to pay to the government? Why is it that the same bankers who are insistent about the Federal government's calling off the French debt are taking care to get back whatever money they themselves lend to the same French ruling clique? Why is it that the United States government guarantees the Morgan firm all the strength at its disposal to collect private debts but keeps silent about the French debt long overdue the country as a whole?

Martial Law In Paris?

And what are "such other purposes" that the French government is planning to use the Morgan millions for? Already the French bankers and iron and steel kings are prepared to issue orders for a proclamation of martial law in Paris? The Comite des Forges is on the job. The first step towards the establishment of an open, brutal capitalist Fascist dictatorship has been taken. The cabinet has been empowered to legislate without the chamber of deputies. France, the cradle of capitalist democracy, is dropping its last pretenses.

Thus the United States government is aiding the French imperialists to stamp out revolution of the mass of workers and farmers in Europe, under the cloak of interfering politically. It is the leniency of the Federal government towards the French debtors that has enabled the Poincare clique to expend millions for the maintenance of armies with which the workers and farmers of Poland, Czecho-Slovakia and Roumania could be crushed. It is the support given by the Washington government to the Morgan interests that is now helping the French capitalists to save themselves from the wrath of the working masses of France.

Morgan's Fear.

Mr. Morgan as the agent plenipotentiary of the United States government sees only one enemy—the social revolution of the international proletariat against the capitalist imperialists. The Morgan loan is a cruel reminder to the American working class that our capitalists have become the hangmen of the workers of the world. How long shall we tolerate this condition for which we, the workers and farmers of this country, will, sooner rather than later, have to pay with our lives?

"In Which I Review the 'Goslings'"

By HARRY GANNES.

Upton Sinclair wields a wicked pen. Wrong gets no quarter from him. Especially has he paid great attention to the American youth. He has set himself the easy task of showing that the schools, from the kindergarten to the post-graduate courses, are controlled by grafters and teach propaganda.

The "Goose-step" was an exposè of the colleges. Now comes "The Goslings", younger brother to the "Goose-step", and Sinclair tears the thin sheeting from the public schools and reveals beneath the surface a gang of politicians all over the United States telling the children what they shall learn and what they shall not know.

But Sinclair makes a great mistake. He attributes all the evils of the school system to the incompetence and the graft of the school board officials on the one hand, and the grafters in the city and state governments on the other hand. The "Goslings" reeks with graft stories.

Are graft and arrogant "black-handed" capitalists the basic cause of our distorted system of education? The British school system is comparatively free from graft. There is even some liberty of discussion in the schools of that country. Yet we find that the "goose-step" is much in evidence there, and the "goslings" march to the same tune as our own future wage slaves.

If every one of the school board directors in the United States, so thoroly exposed by Sinclair, was to memorize the "Goose-step" and the "Goslings," and reform the entire school system over night, wipe out graft, let the teachers express themselves in true democratic style, give the children better schoolrooms, capitalism would not be undermined one whit. The fact of the matter is, the schools would become more efficient under those circumstances in turning out citizens with a vengeance.

To show up the class nature of capitalist education is not only necessary but imperative if the revolutionary workers are to gain the leadership of the masses of young workers, as well as adult workers. But to attribute the class nature of education to repression, to graft, and to lack of scholastic freedom is to indicate that these things can be reformed under capitalism and to show all that is necessary is completely to change the surface conditions complained of.

Bogdanoff, the great Russian economist in his book, "A Short Course in Economic Science," shows why the method used by Sinclair utterly fails. Bogdanoff says it is a comparatively easy matter where the data is available to show that a thing occurs in society so many times. Sinclair in the "Goose-step" and "Goslings" shows us conclusively that graft and repression occur many thousands of times. But, continues Bogdanoff, this is all meaningless if we do not explain the underlying basis for the phenomena that comes before us.

Every new system of production and distribution evolves its ideology which becomes the basis for its schools and institutions of learning. True, this ideology under capitalism in the United States is adulterated, cheapened—in the interest of capitalism; but it also can be purified, systematized and revivified—in the interest of capitalism.

The "Goslings" makes interesting reading but is hopeless as a contribution to an anaylsis of capitalist teaching in the United States.

Would a school system that had a passion for abstract truth and justice, that had no grafters (that even had Upton Sinclair as its chief superviser) have prevented the wholesale capitalist war psychology of 1917? Certainly not. Upon Sinclair himself, with all his freedom from "bias," with all his leaning toward the underdog, could not withstand the capitalist war slogan, and became a hearty upholder of the "war for democracy," and fight against the "huns." The workers' children could not have resisted, even with Sinclair's learning.

AS WE SEE IT

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY.

President Obregon of Mexico, sent condolences to the Russian Soviet government on the death of its great leader Lenin. But Ramsay MacDonald did not, tho he cabled his regrets to Washington when the notorious mountebank Woodrow Wilson quit the world he had helped to make safe for the ruling class.

• • • •

When Ramsay MacDonald recognized the Soviet government, he followed that action up by a statement that "he would stand no monkey business from the Soviet government." Ex-premier Stanley Baldwin remarked that Mr. MacDonald would not dare use such language in addressing either the United States or French governments.

• • • •

American Socialist papers have placed all their eggs in the British Labor Party basket and are furiously defending every act of the Ramsay MacDonald government. A recent issue of the Oakland World, edited by a group of pacifists, tells us that even tho the British Labor Party can accomplish nothing in parliament, it is better that it should stay in, doing nothing than get out and allow somebody else in. For instance, a socialist has the job of cleaning out King George's garbage. Another sees that his sleeping quarters are free from unpleasant company which might cause his Majesty to consume much valuable energy scratching himself at night. Then, there is the Scotch socialist flunkey who is in charge of the Church of Scotland. All nice jobs.

• • • •

They can do lots of things in these positions the Oakland World argues. They can promote international peace (by laying the keels for seven new warships); liberate oppressed peoples, (by shooting fourteen Hindoo rebels and dropping bombs on Mesopotamia). The labor government of England, our socialist contemporary goes on, has already done a good deal for world peace. It has done so much that we have a new dictatorship in Europe, since Ramsay MacDonald assumed office. With the aid of Morgan's $100,000,000. Poincare has assumed the distatorship of that country.

• • • •

MacDonald released the Hindoo pacifist Ghandi, and assured the Hindoos of sympathy in their move for self government, says the Oakland World. Ghandi was released. He is now supporting England against the real Hindoo rebels. The latter part of the statement is a deliberate lie. MacDonald sternly warned the Hindoo that his government would stand no nonsense about independence from India. The Irish Republicans asked him what he was going to do about self-determination, which he bleated about before he came into power. He did not reply. He has repudiated the capital levy plank in his platform and the nationalization plank. Like the Socialist Party of America, the British Labor Party has thrown overboard everything it ever stood for, that means anything to the workers, but it will hold to the jobs to the very last.

• • • •

The Ramsay MacDonald government is just as imperialistic as either the Tories or Liberals. It is seeking to harmonize the contradictions within the capitalist system as its brother party in Germany did. The Social Democrats of Germany are today thrown on the dung heap of history while the exploited workers of that unhappy country spit on them as they pass. Ramsay MacDonald and his partners in the betrayal of the workers' interests will travel the same road. They will be tolerated by the capitalist parties so long as they serve them, but when the workers get thoroly disgusted with them they will be booted out into the cold world by the British ruling class.

• • • •

The Chicago Tribune comments as follows on the Dawes Commission. "The Dawes commission is a Morgan commission, and Poincare who has taken help from Morgan, must accept the findings of the Dawes commission or the help will be withdrawn and France will be in the ruin of its currency." Yet the Morgan-Dawes commission was unofficially blessed by the Coolidge government and in a recent comment on the $100,000 loan of Morgan to enable Poincare to become dictator, Coolidge declared that the United States government was behind the loan. Perhaps the esteemed Tribune thinks Morgan is not running this country as successfully as he is running France. Well, we'll say he is.

• • • •

If our readers have any doubts as to whether democracy exists in the United States we urge them to go over our "Teapot Special" very carefully and then do a little thinking. We put the question up to them whether they want the oily democracy of Morgan's millions in the interest of a few grafters to the democracy of a great majority of the people, the producers, under the title of a Workers and Working farmers Soviet Republic.

• • • •

The Chicago Tribune is running an insidious campaign for an open dictatorship in the United States. It fears a Third Party would throw the machinery of capitalist "democracy" out of gear. Therefore, it is selling a Mussolini rule in advance.

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Workers! Farmers! Demand:
The Labor Party
Amalgamation
Organization of Unorganized
The Land for the Users
The Industries for the Workers
Protection of the Foreign-Born
Recognition of Soviet Russia

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VANDERLIP TO KICK THE LID OFF WASHINGTON

CATCH BURNS CONSPIRING IN OKLAHOMA

Judicial Outrage Unparalleled In State, Charged

By ERNEST R. CHAMBERLAIN.
(Staff Correspondent of The Federated Press)

OKLAHOMA CITY, Mar. 20.—An application to appear as a witness for impeachment of the supreme court of Oklahoma has been filed in the state house of representatives by Dr. G. F. Border of Mangum alleging a case of judicial outrage unparalleled in state history.

Border's case is of special interest to public ownership advocates as it shows the combination of the electric light combine and the Burns detective agency in a conspiracy to blackmail the mayor of Mangum, who was a physician, into calling off a bond election by seeking to induce him to perform a criminal operation.

Milked for Huge Profits.

Border had run for mayor on a public ownership platform following his discovery that the Mangum electric franchise, as a unit in a "parent company" in New Jersey, was milking Mangum citizens for about 50% profits on a valuation that was mostly water. Border was elected and called a bond issue for a municipal plant.

One night he was informed of a conspiracy by opponents of the election. A Burns' agent from Kansas City appeared with several confederates including three red-light women from Oklahoma City. A dictaphone was installed and Border summoned. He appeared, as chief of police, and took five six-shooters, a bowie knife and a pair of knucks from the crowd, had them arrested and convicted of conspiracy. After five years the case finally came before the criminal court of appeals where it was found that the county attorney had "misdrawn" the pleadings. The statute of limitations having run, the conspirators went free.

Border at the same time filed a suit for damages. The defendants got a change of venue to another county but nevertheless Border got judgment for $62,000.

After ten years the supreme court reviewed the case. They found that the court had refused one instruction to the jury. This instruction in substance, however, had been given in another charge, but nonetheless it was sufficient to influence the court to reverse the case for a new trial after Border had spent $20,000 of atorneys and costs. The court found the verdict not excessive and the essential facts to be true. It denied two applications for a rehearing showing the fallacy of the court position. The court, however, did not render a written opinion citing any authority for their action.

On the bench at the rehearing sat J. D. Lidick, former attorney for the Mangum Electric Co., who did not disqualify himself. One judge, Border says, explained that the court nearly always sustained other members. The judge said that there were two Democrats and two Republicans and "what you ought to have done was to have taken a shotgun and killed the whole damned push" (meaning the conspirators).

Prosecutor Is "Retained."

The attorney-general, Prince Frelinghysen prosecuted the criminal cases for Border, has since been retained by the conspirators.

The one bright spot in the sordid story is the successful operation of the Mangum municipal light plant. Judge N. E. McNeil, who wrote the decision is, however, expecting the indorsement of the Farmer-Labor League at El Reno.

As a sidelight on the court custom of usually sustaining one another is the decision on the validity of the state warehouse bill asked by the cooperative organizations of farmers. In this case the bill was held unconstitutional by a decision in which three members who were seeking reelection this fall found the bill constitutional while the balance who will either retire or seek other appointive jobs found the law invalid. One of these is to be made U. S. district judge for eastern Oklahoma. He is the Frank Kennemer whose name was temporarily held up while Senator Walsh directed the inspection of the Teapot Dome probe to the Oklahoma judgeship fight for a brief period.

"Committee of 15" In Strike Action

GIRL PICKETS PROMISED AID AT MEETING

Federation Injunction Committee Summoned

Four girl garment strikers, right from the picket line, attended the executive session of the "Committee of 15" of the Chicago Federation of Labor yesterday afternoon and made a blood-quickening appeal for action by the labor movement in support of the strike which they have been waging for more than three weeks

After listening to the recital of numerous brutalities by police and private thugs, which culminated last Friday in the beating unconscious of Sophie Altschuler, and which have continued without cessation ever since, the committee ordered John Fitzpatrick, president of the Chicago Federation of Labor, Victor Olander, secretary of the Illinois State Federation, and Anton Johannsen, chairman of the "Committee of 15" to call on Mayor Wiliam E. Dever this morning and demand that he curb his thugs.

Takes Up Injunction Issue.

The committee also promised to take up the injunction issue with the injunction committee of the Chicago Federation of Labor at a meeting Monday. This injunction committee also consists of 15 members, and will deal with the challenge presented by the sentencing of Florence Corn.

Plans for action to arouse the people of Chicago to the challenge of the liberties that the Judge Denis Sullivan injunction, and the police thuggery, present, are being made. Other action is contemplated which the committee for strategic reason does not wish to make public at this time.

"We Will Win!" Girls Cry.

"We are going to win this strike," declared Miss Freda Reicher, the spokesman for the girl strikers.

"We are going to win this strike in spite of injunctions and police."

If the strikers submit to the mandates of Judge Denis Sullivan, they told the "Committee of 15," the strike is lost. If they maintain their right to walk the streets in front of the scab shops the strike will be won.

"The strike will be won," they repeatedly declared.

Anton Johannsen, chairman of the committee, declared that Miss Reicher made a splendid presentation of the strikers' case.

Want Daily Strike Reports.

The tale which the militant girl strikers told the committeemen there on the sixth floor of the Federation building was so harrowing that even the most lethargic could not fail to have been aroused.

At the end the committee told the girls and Vice-President Meyer Perlstein, who was present that daily reports of police brutalities and the progress of the strike should be presented to them so that they might take prompt action.

Freda Reicher was followed by Margaret Welch, Mary Goorvitch and Eugenia Schlacter—all of them courageous and untiring pickets and all of them many-times prisoners of Mayor Dever's and State's Attorney Crowe's police.

The appeal for solidarity from the rest of the trade union movement here, for aid in this fight for union life and for human liberty, aroused a protracted discussion as to what measures should be adopted in the strikers' support.

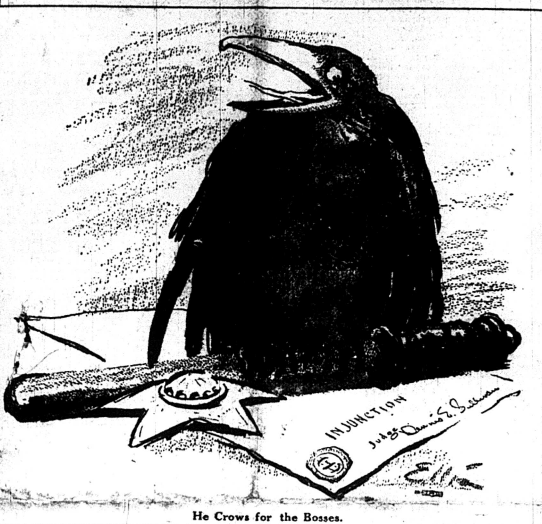
A minority of the committee was for mass action by the Federation on the picket line in spite of Denis Sullivan and his outrageous injunction. This minority urged that the most effective support would be given by lining up on the picket line, side by side with the girls, who were threatened with the 30-day sentences that Sullivan had just handed out to Florence Corn. They felt that if the police were going to beat up on any more pickets that men from the trade union movement of Chicago should bear the brunt of it as well as the girls.

Nelson Stayed Away.

Alderman Oscar Nelson, vice-president of the Federation and member of the "Committee of 15" stayed away from the meeting but other conservative voices were raised against direct action of this kind. It was finally decided that the issue was

(Continued on page 4.)

CROWE--STATE'S ATTORNEY



He Crows for the Bosses.

CHICAGO FIRES INJURE 3 WOMEN AND 4 FIREMEN

Wet Snow Saves Lives, Fire Laws Ignored

Three disastrous fires raged in Chicago yesterday, injuring four firemen and three women.

Scores of lives might have been lost in the conflagration that destroyed the huge Glaman Furniture warehouse at 1302 Newberry avenue and 832-36 Maxwell street in the heart of the Jewish tenement house district had the wind been different and wet snow not been falling.

Fire Laws Ignored.

The tenement houses, fire-traps where the city fire regulations are violated many times over, are clustered about the four-story warehouse that was blazing away. Flying sparks settled on buildings as far as three blocks away and Jewish people who were celebrating the Purim feast rushed out into the streets while firemen, aided by the wet snow finally put out the starting flames.

Another furious fire roared thru the State Bank building at Madison street and Ashland avenue. Capt John Coffin of Engine Company No. 78 was caught in the debris when the roof of the building collapsed. His skull may be fractured. Three other firemen were carried from the burning building, overcome by the smoke and cut by flying glass.

Aged Woman Injured.

Mrs. Catherine Cunningham, 75 years old; Mrs. May Lambert and her daughter Dorothy were overcome by smoke in a fire that broke out in the Woodlawn district at 63rd street and Stoney Island avenue.

One hundred and fifty flat dwellers were driven to the streets. Damage at each of the fires was estimated at approximately $250,000.

BURNS MUST GO!

Oklahoma Oil Auction Successful.

PAWHUSKA, Okla., March 20.—The 103,000 acres of Osage Indian land on which oil rights were auctioned here brought a total of $14,123,800. The record price for 160 acres paid by the Midland Oil Company, which bid $1,990,000 for a favored quarter section in the Burbank field.

"THIS STRIKE DETAIL—THE POTATOES," SAYS ONE BULL TO ANOTHER

"This strike detail is the potatoes: two bucks a day and a lot of drinks."

This fragment of conversation between two bulls in the S. Clark St. courtroom where 35 girl pickets and a DAILY WORKER reporter were awaiting arraignment explains a lot.

Two bucks a day and the drinks! The boss gets uniformed thugs cheaply. The regular "sluggers" cost the boss more for he has to pay their wages. When the city sends policemen to arrest his strikers they cost him nothing but the side money and the drinks.

Russia's Victories Abroad Put Home Issues to Front

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, March 20.—Commenting upon the recognition of the Union of Soviet Republics by Britain and Italy, the Pravda, in an article called "A Turning Point," writes:

"Our immense proletarian Power"—further says the organ of the Russian Communist Party—"has now been openly recognized as a legal power. However, the consolidation of our external position lays new obligations on us and—paramount among them—the obligation to carry on our internal construction with utmost energy. Thus, we must learn to be more efficient in commerce and industry; the very "tempo" of our life and work must be made stronger." This—the Moscow paper concludes—is an imperative demand of our days.

Jap Sub Goes Down.

LONDON, March 20.—Four officers and forty men have gone down in a Japanese submarine which collided with a warship off the port of Sasebo on the west coast of the Island of Kiushiu, 30 miles north of Nagasaki, according to a dispatch here recently.

McCray Jury Picking Slow.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 20.—Little progress toward selection of a jury to try Governor McCray on charges of larceny was apparent today as attorneys resumed their questioning of talesmen.

MOSCOW SEES TROUBLE WITH CHINA OVER PACT

Repudiation Is Due to Anti-Soviet Powers

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, March 20.—China's repudiation of the signature of her foreign minister Wang, on the Chino-Russian recognition agreement signed recently at Pekin, is unjustifiable and liable to lead to the most serious consequences for which China will be responsible, it was declared in official Soviet circles today.

The Russian government was prepared to ratify the agreement which her emissary, Karakhan, signed with Wang and had demanded that China do likewise within three days. Up until today the Chinese cabinet had withheld ratification. The agreement provided for recognition of the Soviet government by China. Pressure from imperialistic nations, enemies of Soviet Russia, is believed responsible.

Poincare's Rule Hangs on Voters' Decision in May

PARIS, March 20.—The French cabinet today decided to hold the national elections May 11.

Snowstorm Aids Robbers.

EAST ST. LOUIS., March 20.—As Mrs. Joe Andruska stepped off a street car in a blinding snowstorm at noon today, three robbers held her up on the street and escaped with $1,100 in cash.

The woman, who runs a grocery store, had the money to cash checks of packing house employes.

Senate Asks War Department to Tell of Arms Sales to Mexico

WASHINGTON, March 20.—By unanimous vote the Senate today adopted a resolution introduced by Senator Walsh, Montana, chief prosecutor of the oil committee, directing Secretary of War Weeks to transmit to the Senate all information regarding the sale of arms and ammunition to Mexico.

N. Y. FINANCIER, STUNG BY CRITICISM, PLANS REAL PROBE OF BIG SCANDAL

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, March 20.—Frank A. Vanderlip, New York financier, has organized a big investigating agency to get evidence for senate scandal investigators.

Aroused at the criticisms directed at him for relating rumors, Vanderlip has opened his great financial resources for organization of what he calls a "Federal Research Bureau" to investigate the conduct of federal departments and bring the truth before the public.

Conscious of the extreme enmity against him, Vanderlip has taken out a personal accident insurance policy for $1,000,000 payable to his wife and two men associated with him in the Research Bureau, John Pearmain and Boyd Fisher.

His headquarters are at the Shoreham Hotel where agents come to him with documentary evidence which is stored in the largest safety deposit vault in Washington.

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REGULAR BANDIT TO TESTIFY AT OILY HEARING

Jennings May Tell of The Presidency Bribe

WASHINGTON, March 20th.—Al Jennings, once a regular bandit, now reformed but evidently still moving in shady circles, will be called to the witness stand by the senate committee investigating the leasing of the Teapot Dome and other oil properties of the navy department, by the present republican administration. This is the first time that a real highwayman got mixed up in the oil scandal; to date those involved having control of the legal machinery while highwaymen and hold-up-men like Jennings who operated as outlaws were at a decided disadvantage.

Jennings was supposed to have reformed but it now appears that he attended the Republican National convention in Chicago in 1920 and associated with such characters as Jake Hamon, Harry Daugherty and other modern criminals. Jennings is supposed to know about the offer made to give anybody the presidency who would guarantee to give a friend of the Hamon gang the secretaryship of the Interior. Harding was their man. Unless the big crooks threaten Jennings with his past, he is expected to create something of a sensation.

Senator Thomas Walsh declared today that his committee was approaching the end of its labors and would begin to write his report unless some unforseen necessity for further investigation rose.

There is a general feeling in progressive circles here that the oil barons are "getting away with murder." It will be noted, as the DAILY WORKER correspondent has already pointed out that when the accusing finger was pointed at President Coolidge in the famous "principal" telegram and the nation was on tip toe waiting for the storm to break around the head of the huddled-up strikebreaking president in the White House. The Walsh committee, instead of following the culprit to his lair began to draw in its horns. Since then there has not been a word about the "principal."

A story that Sinclair oil money paid off part of a $1,00,000 deficit of the Republican party, resulting from the 1920 campaign, will be sifted by the committee.

Will H. Hays, former head of the Republican national committee, and now "czar" of the movies, will face the committee Saturday to tell whether he got 75,000 shares of oil stock, or any liberty bonds, from Harry Sinclair, to help wipe out the 1920 party deficit. Hays was subpoenaed after the story was told to the committee in private.

G. D. Wahlberg, a former Sinclair employe, one of those whose testimony first opened the secrets of the oil scandal, was to go on the stand today to tell what he knew about this newest sensation, but did not appear.

British Flyers Will Race Yanks Round-the-World

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON, March 20.—Great Britain's effort to beat the United States in the first flight around the world will start next Tuesday from Calshott with three planes piloted by A. S. C. MacLaren, squadron commander, and pilots W. N. Plenderleith and Sergeant Andrews.

The flight will be from west to east along the same route followed by previous British efforts.

The British fliers, if successful, should cross the air trail of the American aviators at Delhi, India, from where the British airmen will continue along the coast to Alaska, thence to New Foundland and either direct to Ireland or via the Azores to Portugal.

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VANCOUVER, Wash., Mar. 20.—Headed by Major Frederick L. Martin, the three round the world army planes hopped off from Vancouver Barracks here at 10:15 a. m. today bound for Seattle, Washington.

Graft Abounds in Washington; It Is Hard to Miss It

WASHINGTON, March 20.—Graft and dishonesty have been common in the prohibition unit during the past three years, Charles R. Nash, assistant commissioner of internal revenue, told the Senate Investigating Committee investigating the Internal Revenue Bureau today.

Approximately half of the employes discharged by the bureau for dishonesty during that time have been members of the prohibition division, he said.

Grand Jury Trying To Get Goods on Two Congressmen

WASHINGTON, March 20.—Cashiers of three banks in Pikesville, Ky., today were called before the federal grand jury, investigating charges against two congressmen.

Pikesville is the home town of Representative Langley who in a recent statement said he had heard reports conecting his name with a Chicago grand jury investigation.

The cashiers represented the Day and Night National Bank, the First National Bank and the Pikesville National Bank.

14 Men Entombed Alive in Sunken Jap Submarine

(Special to The Daily Worker)

TOKIO, March 20.—Fourteen men are believed still living in the engine room of the Japanese submarine No. 40, which was sunk yesterday in a collision near Nagasaki.

Crews sent to salvage reported that at 7:40 p. m. yesterday they were amazed to hear shouts coming from the interior of the sunken hulk.

Bergdoll Makes Promise.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—Grover Cleveland Bergdoll, draft dodger, now in Germany, has definitely promised the American Legion, he will return to the United States within a month to serve his sentence, the American Legion legislative headquarters announced here today.

STARTING TODAY! Michael Gold's "LIFE OF JOHN BROWN" Turn To Page Six

RICKARD TELLS COMMITTEE OF PICTURE PLOT

Daugherty's Pals Cash In on Law Violation

WASHINGTON, March 20.—Another chapter in the criminal investigation of Attorney General Harry M. Daugherty was written today by the senate committee investigating the chief of the Department of Justice when Tex Rickard, famous fight promoter, took the witness stand.

Rickard testified that Jap Muma, Daugherty's intimate friend and manager for the Edward McLean newspapers, promised to have laws passed making it legal to show the fight films.

Muma informed Rickard that Harry M. Daugherty stated at the private showing of the films to the Harding cabinet, that the anti-fight film law was "made for a nigger," meaning against the exhibition of the film showing Jack Johnson beating the white man, Jim Jeffries.

The senate office building was searched today for Jap Muma, but neither himself nor his lawyer could be found. Senator Wheeler, prosecutor of the Daugherty committee, issued a subpoena for his appearance tomorrow morning.

Rickard said he hired F. C. Quimby of New York to take moving pictures of the Dempsey-Carpentier fight. He knew, he said, that it was against the law to transport such films in interstate commerce.

Both before and after the fight, Rickard said he had conferences with Jap Muma.

Muma, the witness went on, discussed with him plans to show the pictures outside New Jersey, where the fight occurred and told him about bringing the films to Washington and showing it at E. B. McLean's house.

Rickard said that Muma "told me he could get a law passed that would permit pictures to be shown all over."

"What did Orr get out of the contract?"

"Twenty per cent. I made Muma and Martin give him part of their interest when he came in because they did not get a law passed and were not delivering the goods."

Rickard said he told Muma he would not take the responsibility for taking the pictures out of the state of New Jersey.

"Did he take it to Washington for the purpose of promoting legislation?" asked Wheeler.

Rickard produced a contract which included himself, Muma, Orr, Quimby and Martin.

Tex Rickard testified that after he showed the picture to the disabled war veterans in New York, Federal District Attorney Hayward of New York, appointed by Daugherty thru William Orr's influence, who was the fight promoter's partner, called him up and said he would have to sue him. Tex was fined $1,000. This was part of the arrangement between Rickard and Daugherty's pals. After the fine was paid the pictures were shown all over New York state, making a large profit.

Rickard said that he was flimflammed by Orr, Muma and the other associates and partners of the attorney general. The sporting promoter threatened to make an attempt to get his money back.

Thomas G Spellacy, former Deparment of Justice agent, testified that the testimony given by former Department of Justice Agent Holdridge regarding Jap Muma was correct. Holdridge was called to the stand and questioned about his discharge and reinstatement. Asked if there was any truth in the statement made by Burns that his former agent wept like a child when he was discharged, Holdridge emphatically declared: "Burns is a liar." There was an automatic nodding of heads of the committee.

The hearing will reconvene at 10 a. m. tomorrow.

No Scuttling of Oil Probe!

Girl Strikers Hold Picket Line Waiting for Help From All Labor

The picket line of the garment strikers was solid on all fronts yesterday. There was a new swing and verve in the picketing. All the pickets discussed was what they hoped the "Committee of 15," of the Chicago Federation of Labor, would do to help them win the strike.

"When those men from the Federation come out here on the picket line with us, that will mean the end of slugging," Sophie Young told a policeman who was arresting her. "You bums will not have courage enough to pick a fight with them. You will lose your pastime of beating girl strikers. Tomorrow is the end of beatings. Then we will have someone here to protect us."

Arrest Six During Morning.

Six warrants were made during the morning. Those arrested were: Morris Sher, Sophie Young, Willie Walker, Minnie Cantor, Edna Levin and Ida Giffin. They were all taken to the S. Clark St. police station and charged with disorderly conduct and then bailed out by the union. They will be arraigned in S. Clark St. police court this morning.

Eleven strikers who had been arrested Wednesday, were arraigned in S. Clark St. police court yesterday and all demanded jury trials. They were: Sarah Zelinsky, Goldie Tessel, Yetta Hornstein, Viola Goldstein, Bertha Sadler, Rose Yankcovitz, Catherine Ironisevich, Frances Lomain, Della Rabinovitz, Agnes Janeszimski and Ray Gusitz.

Eleven strikers who had demanded jury trials, when they were arraigned in police court, had their cases called before Judge Walker in jury court, yesterday morning. They all asked for postponements until March 27th. Their request was granted. They were: May Miller, May Wilson, Julius Wilson, Nathan Schwartz, Sam Barkin, Harry Rufer, Abe Jacobs, Ray Siegel, John Kokaliss, Isadore Kroon and Sam Shankman.

20 Cases Up March 27th.

This makes about twenty cases that have been set to be heard on March 27th.

Two more arrests were made on "rule to show cause" why they should not be punished for contempt of court for alleged violations of Sullivan's injunction. The two girls were: Esther Monarch and Mary Gorvitch.

The union has secured the services of Attorney William A. Cunnea, as associate counsel to assist Attorney Peter Sissman in handling the cases of those unionists being tried for contempt of court before Judge Sullivan.

It is planned to appeal all cases where jail sentences are imposed for violations of the injunction. The union will probably appeal only one of the cases where a fine is imposed in order to protect the principle that no punishment should be inflicted for violations of the injunction. Appeals involving all workers fined would cost much more than the fine would. By appealing one fine case the union effectively protests against the right of the court to issue any injunction which prohibits lawful picketing and impose any punishment for violating the injunction.

The appearance of an advertisement in the Chicago Tribune yesterday, signed by the Chicago Association of Dress Manufacturers, was hailed with delight by the strikers. The strikers pointed out that the association would not be spending a thousand dollars for an "ad" if the statement that they were not being effected by the strike was true. They all said that the poor down-trodden consumer to whom the "ad" was addressed would pay the cost of it thru increased prices on dresses.

"I hope the dress manufacturers will permit the Citizens' Committee to investigate their shops and the conditions of the industry," Meyer Perlstein said.

Lewis Must Explain His Desertion of Kentucky Miners

To the DAILY WORKER:—The coal masters have cut 20 percent in the Kentucky coal field. One could ask why the masters have cut without any trouble or revolt by the miners against the coal barons.

This question could be answered by every worker, every wage earner, just because the capitalists are organized, but the workers are not. It is up to the workers to wake up once and to get into the lines of organized labor and to struggle for better living conditions.

The officials of the United Mine Workers Association never tried to organize this field and protect the workers from an attack by the capitalists. Some time ago I wrote to the district No. 23 of the United Mine Workers' Association. President Jackson answered that he had turned the request over to district 19 in Tennessee, claiming that this territory belongs to district 19. Officials from the district 19 never paid attention up to date. It never will.

Winston Churchill Defeated by Tory In Election Fight

LONDON, England, March 20.—Winston Churchill, went down in defeat in a four cornered parliamentary contest for the Abbey division of Westminster.

Churchill is a bitter oponent of the British labor movement and promised to give the Labor Party no quarter if elected to the House of Commons. This is his third unsuccessful attempt since the last general election.

The final results were:

Otto Nicholson, conservative, 8,186; Winston Churchill, 8,153; A. F. Brockway, socialist, 6,155; Scott Duckers, Liberal, 290. A recount is called for.

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TONIGHT
SECOND DAY OF THE
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BAND CONCERT Under Direction of Henry Moss
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DIXIE DEMOCRATS ENDORSE MC ADOO OIL AFFILIATION

Beat Underwood in Georgia Primary

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGON, March 20.—North Dakota and Georgia have set off the first political bombshells of the 1924 presidential campaign, and with mixed sensations the managers of various candidates today appraised the results.

North Dakota's presidential primary was little short of a political sensation because

1.—Of the showing made by LaFollette when no campaign had been made for him and without his name on the ballot.

2.—The destruction by LaFollette of Hiram Johnson's hopes.

In Georgia, McAdoo's substantial victory over Underwood seems to show:

1.—That the oil scandal has not hurt McAdoo in this state.

2.—That Senator Reed of Missouri isn't getting far in his attempt to eliminate McAdoo.

North Dakota returns today indicated Johnson running third by a few votes.

The final figures promise nothing but disappointment for Johnson's followers, because it shows that he can expect no help from the LaFollette forces anywhere. LaFollette was not on the ballot; his name was put there by means of "stickers." Johnson was on the ballot and made a spirited campaign. North Dakota has simply emphasized a fact already generally recognized—that LaFollette is the power Coolidge has to reckon with.

Reed is Thru.

McAdoo's victory, while it does not eliminate Underwood in any sense, does appear to dispose of Reed. Reed wasn't on the ballot, having decided, after a preliminary campaign in the state, that he stood no chance. McAdoo's forces proved too strong for him. In fact, it was believed here that Reed's efforts in the state insured McAdoo's victory there and that was borne out by the result.

Underwood's defeat was a heavy blow, coming so close to him, but he and his supporters have plenty of fight left in them. The Georgia result simply confirms McAdoo's recognized position as the leading democratic candidate at the moment.

Will He Get Spanked?

LONDON, March 20.—The Daily Herald, labor newspaper, "understands that King George is awaiting the arrival of his son and heir with the intention of taking the Prince of Wales severely to task for his risks on horseback, and off. The King is said to have the intention of urging upon Wales the necessity of ceasing his neck-risking activities, to relieve the minds of his countrymen. The Prince has been thrown 16 times, recently breaking his collar bone.

North Dakota Results.

FARGO, March 20.—With President Coolidge maintaining his lead, Senator Hiram Johnson again took the lead for second place today from Senator Robert M. La Follette in the count from 1,216 out of the total of approximately 2,000 precincts.

The count was: Coolidge 37,285; Johnson 22,271.

U. S. BISHOPS IN ROME GETTING INSTRUCTIONS

To Carry on Red Hat Propaganda on Return.

ROME, March 20.—Archbishop Mundelein, of Chicago, had an audience with the Pope this morning and thanked His Holiness for the honor about to be conferred upon him. Pope Pius replied thanking the Archbishop for the large sums poured into the Vatican treasury from the Chicago Diocese.

There was a little unpleasantness between Mundelein and Archbishop Hayes, of New York, over the question of which of the two should be first presented to the Pope. Mundelein is a German and Hayes is Irish Archbishop Hayes claims the Irish have done more for the Catholic religion than the Germans by His Holiness, who is a foxy Italian and who believes the Irish are easier to handle than the Teutons. Therefore, he gave Mundelein the first audience.

His Holiness inquired about the progress of the Ku Klux Klan and was very pleased to know that the Catholic church political machine was working well in America. His Holiness expressed regret that Edwin Doheny got mixed up in the oil scandal and wondered why a Catholic like Thomas Walsh, of Montana, should prosecute him. Pope Pius X, it should be remembered, recognized Doheny's benefactions to the Catholic Church in Mexico, in a personal letter sent by a special envoy.

Jewish Workers Holding Bazaar for Russia's Orphans

Ashland Auditorium is being turned over these days to the Jewish Workers Relief Committee for the Children's Homes in Soviet Russia. They are holding the "Purim Bazaar and Exhibition" for the benefit of the little Jewish orphans left over from earlier pogroms and later counter revolution in the land which the Bolsheviki have emancipated from the Czar and his Menshevik successors.

The bazaar began last night with a concert and good attendance and it continues until Monday night. The program for this evening at 8:00 p. m. is the "Trial Over Haman." The Children's Masque Ball takes place tomorrow afternoon at 1. Tomorrow evening at 7:00 there is a Masque Ball for everybody and another concert will be held Sunday afternoon at 1:00.

The Freiheit Singing Society evoked applause at last night's concert and Mr. Swetloff, tenor of the Russian Grand Opera company and Miss Ida Divinoff, violin soloist of the Detroit Symphony orchestra were well encored.

Coolidge Sends U. S. Marines To Fight For Bankers' Graft

WASHINGTON, March 20.—A relief party of nine officers and 167 sailors from the United States Cruiser Milwaukee arrived at Tagucigalpa, Honduras, at noon yesterday, according to a cablegram from American Minister Morales to the state department.

No new disturbances were reported to the state department today, but the interests of American capitalists are endangered by rebels.

Percy Ward Speaks On 'Psycho-Analysis' In Studebaker Hall

The Rationalities University Society which recently staged the debate between Oswald Garrison Villard and Mr. Rostall offers a lecture by Percy Ward on "The Hidden Motives Behind Human Conduct," for its next Sunday's attraction at Studebaker Theatre.

"Psycho-analysis" is the real subject. The lecturer will discuss the subconscious desires which mold personality. All seats are 50 cents.

Jay Lovestone and Max Hayes to Lift Teapot Dome Lid

CLEVELAND, O., March 20.—Jay Lovestone, author of the "Government Strike-breaker" and editorial writer on the staff of the DAILY WORKER, and Max Hayes, editor of the Cleveland Citizen, will tear the roof off the Teapot Dome scandal at a mass meeting in this city at the Labor Temple, 2536 Euclid Avenue, Friday evening, March 21.

London May Walk Today Unless Drivers Demands Are Granted

LONDON, March 20.—Forty-seven thousand transport workers, including tramway and omnibus men have called a strike for toworrow unless the demands of the union are immediately complied with.

Subway motormen are expected to join. The men are members of the Transport Workers Union.

How many of your shop-mates read THE DAILY WORKER. Get one of them to subscribe today.

THE POWER COLUMN

THE FIRST three days of the great 10,000 new subscribers' campaign has put the following live wires on the HONOR ROLL. Those whose subs have been received after Wednesday, March 17, will be listed in next Tuesday's Power Column.

Name	Subs turned in	Name	Subs turned in
A. Maki, Chicago, Ill.	5	Harold R. John, Reading, Pa.	3
Mrs. C. Miller, Oak Park, Ill.	1	Otto Dietrich, Mansfield, O.	2
Simon Burakh, Chicago	1	S. Pearlman, Washington, D. C.	2
Edward C. Jones, Chicago	1	E. B. Ford, Fariault, Minn.	2
J. B. Spiegel, Chicago	1	J. H. Mitchell, Springfield, Ill.	2
Edw. Johnson, Chicago	1	L. Wisowski, Collinsville, Ill.	1
Frank Lundberg, Chicago	1	F. H. Claflin, Battle Creek, Mich.	1
C. Schlimbach, Chicago	1	Otto Yeager, Wilkinsburg, Pa.	1
G. Shklar, Milwauke, Wis.	10	Clarence Eyman, Pittsburg, Pa.	1
Nick Penezich, Milwaukee	1	A. W. Narvitt, Toledo, O.	6

* * * *

Send us news of what your city is doing in this drive—send us suggestions and advice—let us discuss the DAILY WORKER and make it grow.

How many people are you going to pull out for the National May Day Parade?

* * * *

Here are some of the responses:

Subscription Campaign Manager, Daily Worker.

Dear Comrades: In looking over the sub campaign quota alotted to various centers we found that our "noble" city is among the missing. The comrades here feel peeved over this oversight and they say that they will send in more subs than there would ever be alotted by the Manager. Good luck to the Campaign!

Yours for the cause,
CHAS. SCHWARTZ, Sec.,
Revere, Mass., W. P.

(You bet we put them on!)

* * * *

GET THE SUB-CHASING SPIRIT

DEAR COMRADE: I am enclosing $10.80 to pay for six subs to start off on the new drive.

I hope all the comrades will get in this drive so we can go far beyond our quota as I feel that this can be done if they will GET THAT SUB CHASING SPIRIT.

I will increase my bundle order as soon as I can possibly handle more. This is how I advertised the paper:

We have our book store window decorated with a large teapot on top of a dome, the teapot is dripping oil. The window is covered with little pools of oil around the teapot. Around the teapot in the pools of oil are arranged Coolidge, Daugherty and the rest of the government officials who are involved in the oil graft. The oil grafters are cut out of sponges so you see them soaking up the oil from the teapot. The display is attracting quite a lot of attention. (We don't doubt it.) Around this central display I have arranged about 20 copies of the DAILY WORKER with the best cartoons by Robert Minor and our other artists. A black board with an appropriate poem composed by myself and explaining the display completes the window attraction. When you watch the passersby as they look in the window you can tell that the lesson is going home.

It might be good for others to take a tip from this and try something on this line.—A. W. HARVITT, Toledo, Ohio.

* * * *

From our News Agent in Minneapolis: I am in accord with your opinion that the circulation is too small in Minneapolis and expect to INCREASE this list very MATERIALLY.

What I want is about 36 Agents Sales Book AND I WANT THEM NOW so that I can get my forces to working.

The plan we are going to try out is as follows: The City Agent will send all subs and remittances and receive all returns from Chicago, will also appoint all agents subject to the approval of the Local C. C. C. The City Agent will receive all sub applications from Local Agents and keep an up-to-the-minute tab of renewals and about to be dropped and new subs. City Agent will appoint districts in the city either by wards or in some instances by language districts to agents and will keep each agent informed of the condition of the sub list in his district. The commissions will be spread out so as to equalize among all agents as far as possible. Thoro co-operation is asked from the Business Office of the DAILY WORKER in Chicago.

I already have a number of comrades ready to go on this plan. Now, Comrade Loeb, please send 36 of these books and WATCH US GO.

Yours for The Daily Worker, FRANK E. MINER, Minneapolis, Minn.

* * * *

FROM MILWAUKEE: Enclosed find $21.50 to cover 10 trial subs and a new six months sub. This represents the result of my effort Saturday afternoon and Sunday morning. This is just a start for Milwaukee.—G. A. SHKLAR, Milwaukee, Wis.

* * * *

CHICAGO SAYS: Prizes for the contest just concluded have been awarded and preparations for the new contest for 10,000 new subscribers by June 15 have been made and Chicago considers that its quota of one tenth of the total set as a minimum by the DAILY WORKER office is easily within its reach.—G. A. SCHULENBERG, Chicago, Ill.

* * * *

ROBERT ZELMS, of Boston, writes: Yesterday we had a Conference of the DAILY WORKER Agents jointly with branch secretaries. I consider this as one of the most interesting Conferences ever held, because the question of boosting the Daily was considered from all angles for more than three hours, every comrade expressing his opinion and giving suggestions for better circulation of our paper.

The following practical suggestions were recommended by me and addopted by the Conference:

1) To organize "Boost The Daily Worker Club" by inviting active supporters from Party branches and from outside organizations including Trade Unions. This Club shall meet from time to time, to popularize the Daily and to stimulate the drive. The Club shall serve also for establishing connections with other organizations and "live wires" generally.

2) In order to carry on the 10,000 drive, the DAILY WORKER Manager shall supply us with printed slips for special one dollar subs and those with premiums.

3) The City Agent will have his office hours each Monday evening 7-9 P. M. so that the Branch Agents and all others can see him without fail and take up matters concerning the drive.

4) If any agent desires to donate his commission money, this money shall be turned over to the City Agent and is to be used for distribution of the DAILY WORKER by ordering special bundles and paying news boys for distributing these bundles on the streets, etc.

5) The City Agent shall asign several branch agents for each public meeting to secure subs, and the agents thus assigned shall attend those meetings without fail.

It was further reported that the special committee for visiting Trade Unions will begin to function this week. Yours in Comradeship, ROBERT ZELMS, Boston, Mass.

Corporation Tries To Take News Stands From Crippled Vendors

An attorney for 150 news vendors who have charge of stands at 46 elevated stations is seeking an injunction to prevent the Chicago Rapid Transit Company, Samuel Insull's public utility and the Universal Vending Sales Company of New York from repriving his clients of their stands.

Many of the attendants are cripples and unable to perform any other kind of work. The vending corporation is about to cancel all individual leases and put in salaried employes. The corporation pays the city $10,000 a year for the privilege and receives $80,000 a year in rentals from individual leases.

No Scuttling of Oil Probe!

Farmer-Labor Forces Open St. Paul Offices For June 17 Meeting

ST. PAUL, Minn., March 20.—Headquarters were opened here by the farmer-labor organizations responsible for calling the great national convention of farmers and working class organizations which will be held in the Twin Cities, June 17. The headquarters is in the Labor Temple and is called "National Farmer-Labor and Progressive convention headquarters."

William Mahoney, editor of the Minnesota Trades Union advocate, is chairman of the recently formed Farmer-Labor Federation which is the result of the amalgamation of several working class political organizations in that state, and is one of the chief backers of the June 17th convention.

BOSTON LADIES' GARMENT STRIKE WON BY WORKERS

Picketing Defeated the Police and Courts

The Boston ladies' garment workers have just won the bitter strike which they have been waging for several weeks, the DAILY WORKER in informed by officials of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' union now in Chicago.

Details are lacking as yet but the victory is said to include the granting of the 40-hour week and increased wages and the closed union shop, the demands for which the workers left their factories several weeks ago.

Break Began Two Weeks Ago.

A hint that the bosses were breaking came two weeks ago when a vice-president on the field reported to the New York executives of the union that several employers were asking for settlements, pleading that they could not stand a long strike at this season of the year.

Since then additional bosses have been coming into the union's headquarters in Boston asking on what terms their shops could open again.

Other employers, however, thought they could win thru the police and courts. Policemen arrested pickets and injunctions were sought. Strikers insisted, however, on their right to patrol the streets. Private "sluggers" attempted to drive them away from their union duties but the pickets stayed on the job.

Concentrate on Chicago.

The demands which the Boston strikers made are similar to those the New York unionists won a year ago. The 40-hour week is necessary both for the health of the workers and in order to distribute the work more evently over the year.

The Boston victory will have an important effect on the Chicago strike: the union can now concentrate its forces on the Windy City.

Appeal to Friendly Organizations to Aid Defense Bazaar in N. Y.

An appeal is made to friendly organizations, trade unions, fraternal, etc., to reserve space for booths at the Bazaar, as one way of aiding in the defense work and of bringing themselves before the workers as in active solidarity with their class.

Individuals and members of trade unions are also asked to contribute finished goods, and materials and to offer their services, whenever possible, for the work of making goods for the booths. Committees of dressmakers and milliners are already functioning, but materials in those lines are urgently needed. The services of other dressmakers and milliners can be used, too, as well as the services of those in other trades.

The work of defense is vital and urgent and the Bazaar must be made a success. We owe it to our comrades in prison and those facing imprisonment to back up all defense activities. The National Defense Committee is defending seventy workers who are facing deportation because of their labor activities. Other cases are constantly coming up. Defense therefore becomes an always vital and urgent issue. Of its validity there can be no question. Of the loyalty of all comrades to those behind the bars there should never be the slightest reason for doubt. Comrades! Stand by our prisoners! Make the Third International Bazaar a success Help in every way you can and get others to help!

Trades Council May End Strife as Result Of Unity Conference

Action that may lead to unity of the two factions of the Chicago Building Trades Council, split by the ruling of the Citizens' Committee to enforce the Landis Award, two years ago was taken here, when President John Donlin of the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor and fourteen heads of international unions met in the Morrison Hotel with representatives of both factions of the old Building Trades Council and reached an agreement to hold a new election.

According to the decision all affiliated locals are ordered to hold a new election of officers for the Chicago Building Trades Council on April 25.

When the Landis Award committee made its decision over two years ago some of the unions voted to accept the decision while others opposed. The radicals carried on a vigorous campaign against the Landis Award Committee, including a gigantic parade with thousands of workers taking part in it.

Those unions that did not accept its decree were placed on an "open shop" basis by the Landis Committee.

Myron T. Herrick, U. S. Ambassador to Paris, in Scandal

PARIS, March 20.—There are many ways of making an honest dollar without working for it, as Myron T. Herrick, J. P. Morgan's United States Ambassador to France, learned to his advantage a few days ago.

Mr. Herrick cleaned up 1,500,000 francs by purchasing Fernch currency when at its lowest. The ambassador invested $200,000 on which he made a profit of $75,000. He was on the inside of the $100,000,000 Morgan loan. The incident has created a sensation in France.

'CAL'S' CAMPAIGN PRINTING DONE BY SCAB LABOR

Strikebreaker Coolidge Has Consistent Record

By CARL HAESSLER
(Staff Correspondent of Federated Press)

President Coolidge is for union labor in the district where he can get most votes that way. He is for the open shop wherever he thinks that more votes will develop out of scab conditions.

This is made clear in an interview granted to Typographical Union No. 16 by the Coolidge campaign headquarters in its magnificent Wrigley building suite. The printers want to know why the union label does not appear on Coolidge campaign literature.

The official answer was that some times it does and some times it doesn't. But this is not thru carelessness or negligence. The purchasing agent of supplies for all the Coolidge headquarters thruout the country said that the use of the label is determined by political expediency in each state. "The New England states, particularly Connecticut and Rhode Island, insist that the label be omitted," the agent declared. "Texas is another state where the label can't appear. Illinois doesn't matter much because we aren't making a strong fight here."

Northampton, Mass., is evidently against organized labor. Coolidge's home town has published a folder boosting him for the Republican nomination. There is no label on this folder.

The anti-labor bias of Coolidge is no secret. His only appointment of a cabinet member is that of Judge Curtis D. Wilbur of California to succeed Secretary of the Navy Edwin Denby, who was run out of office by the senate. Wilbur is chief justice of the state supreme court that has persisted in keeping Tom Mooney and Warren Billings in jail under life sentence on confessedly perjured evidence. His court has repeatedly sustained the criminal syndicalism law of California under which Anita Whitney, the suffrage worker, and hundreds of labor men have been convicted.

Coolidge has kept in his cabinet Attorney General Harry M. Daugherty, whose assistant, William J. Burns, spends his time trying to put both American Federation of Labor and other unions out of business. Burns uses government resources to help his private detective agency from its jobs and get more business. Burns is the protege of Hiram Johnson, another presidential aspirant.

Coolidge has also kept James Davis as secretary of labor, whose plan to register alien workers and build up a huge political and industrial police machine was condemned by the A. F. of L. in its Portland convention in 1923.

Dutch Children Are Busy Collecting Funds For German Kiddies

(By The Federated Press)

AMSTERDAM, March 20.—The children of Holland are collecting money with which to erect feeding kitchens for the starving school children of Germany. Already enough money has been brought together to erect one such feeding kitchen in Berlin, where 30 of the neediest tots are fed daily. To keep down the overhead, it has been arranged that the pupils of the upper grades, who are receiving lessons in home cooking, shall prepare the meals every day for these 30 under the tutelage of the domestic science teacher.

It is expected that a large number of kitchens will soon be provided for.

BURNS MUST GO!

Urban League, Negro "Welfare" Agency, Ignores Housing Issue; Workers Party Is Leading Fight

Despite the fact that the Negro workers were clamoring for a clear-cut housing and labor program to be adopted by the Sanhedrin All-Race Conference, which was held in Chicago the week ending February 16, only a vague and brief resolution on labor and housing was allowed to seep thru the conservative watch dogs who controlled the Congress.

Due to the efforts of Dean Miller and Arnold T. Hill of the Urban League, a recruiter of labor for the Chamber of Commerce, and their non-labor and anti-union associates, the popular demand of the mass of Negroes, who had their eyes on the Conference as their hope for better living conditions, was thwarted.

That Labor Resolution.

The weak resolution thrown as a sop to the mass of Negro workers, was finally reluctantly passed in this form: "It is the sense of the Negro Sanhedrin that the exploitation of Negro labor in the conflict between capital and organized labor is unfair and detrimental and that the principal of equal pay, recognition of Negro workers in fields where labor is organized, and community assistance to Negro workers in industrial centers and organized financial relief in farming centers are all highly desirable."

The nearest the rich business men and real estate sharks controlling the conference came to mentioning the dreaded word "trade unions" was "in fields where labor is organized." And the nearest these real estate sharks came to mentioning the terrible housing conditions for which they are responsible and by which they made their money was "community assistance to Negro workers in industrial centers."

Compare this to the clear cut program on housing presented by the Workers Party delegates to the conference, which was turned down by the big business interests.

W. P. Housing Declaration.

The Workers Party and the labor delegates proposed the following as a housing program:

"The Sanhedrin conference declares itself unalterably opposed to the segregation of Negroes into "black belt" residence districts. We declare the discrimination against Negroes in regard to which part of a city they may live in and which part they may not live in, is a political question, and must be dealt with just as we deal with discrimination in voting. The time has come when the living accommodations of the public cannot be left to the private control of a few wealthy parasites who decide where the colored man may live and where he may not live.

"We demand legislation by which all tenements, apartment houses and homes to let shall be subject to the claim of the first comer, regardless of race or color or the will of the landlord.

"Whereas, it is common knowledge that Negroes are customarily charged rent at a rate of 20 per cent to 100 per cent higher than is charged for the same apartments rented to white people, we demand legislation for a fixed rental for all places to be let, with heavy penalties and damages whenever a landlord charges higher rents for one race than would be charged another race for similar accommodations.

Traitors to Race.

"We declare that any Negro real estate agent who connives in charging more rent to his own color than would be paid by the whites, is a renegade and a traitor to his own people.

"In advocating the foregoing measures of relief, we do not regard them as being permanently effective. This conference advocates taking the whole housing question out of the hands of private individuals, and advocates the taking over of all rented residences by the public, to be rented without discrimination of color to the people at a fixed low rental.

"Whereas, it is a custom of large employers of colored and white labor, such as mine operators and mill owners, to house their employes in "company houses" and thereby to control the lives of the workers, being able to throw them out of house and home whenever the bosses please and wherever there is a disagreement about wages or working conditions, we demand any legal measure that may be necessary to prevent any employer of industrial labor owning or controlling the homes rented to his employes.

"Pending legislative relief, and during the present period when the Negro's rights are ignored by governmental agencies, we call upon the residents of all Negro communities to organize colored tenants' unions so as to be able in an organized way to refuse to pay exorbitant rents, or to consent to live in inferior buildings or segregated districts."

Urban League Scab Agency.

As opposed to this espousal of the cause of the majority of the Negroes, in both housing and labor problems, the Urban League, in announcing their "Plans for 1924," in their official organ, "Opportunity," **makes no mention of negro housing conditions.** In officially announcing their program for this year the Urban League shows itself up as a go-between connecting the industrial oppressors of labor with a Negro cheap labor market.

"We will standardize and co-ordinate local employment agencies of the League so that exchange of information and more regular correspondence can assure applicants for work more efficient and helpful service and **employers of labor a more efficient group of employes. We shall work directly with large industrial plants.**" That is the program the Urban League offers the Negro workers to help them secure higher wages, and fight discrimination in unions and in renting their homes.

A part of the Workers Party platform on the other hand, declares for **"the abolition of all discrimination against Negroes in housing."**

It was this very evident and at once apparent thwarting of the clear cut program offered by the Workers Party and labor delegates, voicing the hopes of the large majority of Negroes, by the few traitors to the Race like the Urban League officials, that led the South Side Negroes to form the Negro Tenants League.

Tenants Meet March 31.

The Negro Tenants League, which holds its first mass meeting on March 31 at Odd Fellows Hall, So. State street, was formed by representatives of the Negro workers who are tired of being held down by the so-called social workers. They have concluded that the controllers of the Last Sanhedrin program have been proven to be hand in glove with the real estate firms and the large white industrial concerns. It is to be expected that the mass meeting indorses a vigorous and definite program similar to that turned down by the Sanhedrin political manipulators. If the Sanhedrin did not take definite action to aggressively better the housing and labor conditions of the Negro, at least it showed the Race where the interests of the colored workers really lie, and prompted them to act for themselves.

Negro Workers Are Against Conservative Sanhedrin Leaders

TODAY we show up the Urban League, and how little it cares for the betterment of the housing and labor conditions of the Negro Race. It will be noted that so-called social workers and real estate sharks worked together in the last Sanhedrin Conference, to throw out aggressive and definite housing reforms demanded by labor delegates. The dissatisfaction of the mass of Negro workers with the conduct of the conservative members of their Race, who are in league with large white industrial firms, prompted the Negro workers to organize the NEGRO TENANTS LEAGUE. Tomorrow we analyze the last Sanhedrin Conference a little further, showing how the labor and housing problems of the Race cannot be separated. We will also present a program on Negro conditions in the United States, indorsed by the only political party which has a definite and practical program on the Race question—THE WORKERS PARTY.

Wilkes-Barre Free Speech Test Coming; Pinchot Won't Act

(By The Federated Press)

NEW YORK, March 20.—Following court action to prevent Mayor Daniel L. Hart, of Wilkes-Barre, from interfering with the right of free spech, a test meeting will be held by the Workers Party in that Hart-ridden town.

Robert W. Dunn, who has been inquiring into the state of Lornorder in Wilkes-Barre on behalf of the Civil Liberties Union, was informed by Governor Pinchot that he has no legal power to curb "the lawless acts of mayors like Hart as long as they are confined to the first amendment and the Bill of Rights."

Attorney General Woodruff, of Pennsylvania, tells Dunn that Hart "violated the fundamental law of free speech when he broke up the Lenin memorial meeting on Jan. 27." But Woodruff adds that the removal of Hart from office would require a two-thirds majority on the reactionary state senate.

LEWIS BLOCKS THE PAYMENT OF HOWAT'S WAGES

Tells Kansas Not to Pay 5 Months' Refund

By TOM TIPPETT
(Staff Correspondent of Federated Press)

PITTSBURGH, Kan., March 20.—John L. Lewis, international president, United Mine Workers of America, is blocking payment of back salaries to Alexander Howat and other deposed officials of District 14, voted to them by the Kansas miners' convention which adjourned here March 13. The convention had voted to pay the deposed men five months' wage for their unexpired terms, while the ex-officials were serving their 16 months' jail sentence for violation of the industrial court law.

"Don't Pay" Lewis Wires.

After the convention's action Lewis wired the officials here not to pay. His message threw the convention into an uproar. A wire was sent to Lewis demanding that he cite the union law that prohibited this district from spending its money in accordance with its own convention decisions.

Lewis' reply said the constitution "contains ample authority," but did not mention the section. His telegram pointed out the "payment of moneys under such circumstances would be misappropriation of funds under our own law and lay officers guilty of such action open to criminal court action under the state law." One delegate defended Lewis and he was an international organizer.

Lewis Bunk Disproved

The $200,000 sent for the Kansas fight, by the Illinois miners against the instructions of President Lewis was cited as proof that his stand was wrong. Upon the advice of Howat, who spoke for the deposed men, the convention did not force payment of the salaries.

The men involved in the salary question, when interviewed, said that everybody in the district had suffered; all had lost salaries. The district officials said an appeal to the international board would be taken.

A motion carried unanimously inviting Lewis to Kansas to debate the Kansas case with Howat and explain his opposition on the salary question to the Kansas miners. Lewis is permitted to select the date and place of meeting in this district.

A scale committee was elected to negotiate a wage scale with the operators at Kansas City March 28.

What Howat Men Won

The convention adjourned with every proposition presented by the old Howat crowd won—excepting the actual payment of salary to the deposed officers—and they figure that the action was a victory for them as the record now stands. They killed the appointive power, demanded a special convention for Howat's reinstatement and the other ousted men. They undid the work of the provisional convention and rewrote their district constitution so as to permit Howat men to run for office in the coming election and laid other plans, to resume the control of the organization which they hope to bring out of chaos and up to the old Howat 100 percent organized standard.

A committee was elected to draw up a resolution to be presented to the Illinois miners' convention—thanking District 12 for its support in the Kansas trouble and asking cooperation until a final settlement is made.

Famous Irish Tenor Sings at Auditorium Here on April 7th

John McCormack, noted Irish tenor, will make his final appearance this season in Chicago on Monday evening, April 7, at the Auditorium theater. The concert was originally scheduled for Sunday afternoon, April 13, but within the past week, Mrs. McCormack, wife of the tenor, was severely injured in a train wreck in Europe and the concert scheduled for Chicago has been advanced a week to permit the singer to make a hurried visit to Europe.

Mr. McCormack, who is now in the west, has been forced to cancel a number of eastern concerts, but due to the fact that he must come thru Chicago on his way to Europe, his managers have deemed it advisable that he keep his Chicago engagement, for he is so well known in this city that the disappointment to the thousands of his friends would be great.

His program for the concert in Chicago will contain several new and interesting numbers as well as the countless favorite arias that have endeared him to the American public. Mr. McCormack, as usual, will be accompanied by Edwin Schneider, who is a noted pianist.

Grafting Officials Will Hold on to Prison Pen Contract

By ERNEST R. CHAMBERLAIN
(Staff Correspondent of Federated Press)

OKLAHOMA CITY, March 20—The Reliance Shirt factory is not in danger of losing its outrageous Oklahoma prison contract despite the fact that the state house of representatives has passed a resolution charging its agents, particularly Eli H. Brown Jr., of Louisville, Ky., with "débauching state officials." The resolution has been sent to the senate, reported out by one committee and again referred to the committee on prison affairs presided over by Senator Carl Monk of McAlester, where the shirt factory is located. Monk is a friend of the contract.

W. E. Disney, house leader of the investigating committee, charged that the contract was "reeking with graft."

R. R. Rader, treasurer of the company, came to Oklahoma City recently from Chicago where he has his office and was caught unawares by the probers. He said that tho he was treasurer he knew nothing of his company's financial affairs and nothing of the $10,000 alleged to have been paid by Brown in to the campaign funds of former Governor J. C. Walton and Attorney General George Short.

Virgin Islanders Badly Fed Under American Rule

(By The Federated Press)

NEW YORK, March 20.—Hearings on the senate bill, providing for a permanent form of civil government in the Virgin Islands, have been preceded by the publication of a report by the federal commission to the islands.

The policy of the American government toward this West Indian possession stands indicted by its own investigators. The report says, in part: "Economic conditions in the Virgin Islands are far from satisfactory. The marked loss of trade is largely due to our general policy of treating the islands only as an outpost of defense for the Panama canal; federal prohibition which crippled the bay rum industry of the islands; serious droughts which almost eliminated the last three years' crops; and the fact that St. Thomas, altho one of the finest ports in the world, is no longer used as a port of call by Panama canal and South America-bound steamship traffic. These conditions create an appallingly large percent of unemployment and already evidences of under-nourishment are apparent."

Mazumdar Will Tell Y. W. League About The Youth of India

An exceedingly interesting oriental program has been arranged by the Irving Park Branch of the Young Workers League for Sunday afternoon, March 30, at 3 p. m. The program will consist of a talk by Haridas T. Mazumdar, author of "Ghandi, the Apostle," on the youth movement in India. A very lively discussion by the members of the leagues and their friends is expected. In addition there will be oriental songs and dancing to give this meeting an oriental character.

The meeting will take place at Irving Park Peoples House, 4021 N. Drake avenue.

All Comrades of the city are invited to attend this, the first open meeting of the Irving Park Branch of the Young Workers League and to help make it a huge success.

Lumber Trust Uses Direct Action When Their Courts Fail

(By The Federated Press)

UKIAH, Cal., March 20.—Following on the dismissal of the criminal syndicalism case against Oscar Erickson, when the second jury to try him failed to agree, tactics directed against the I. W. W. (commonly supposed here to be inspired by the lumber comanies) have taken a new turn. I. W. W. members are now being forcibly deported from this town.

On two different occasions members have been overcome by mobs of much greater number and forced out of the county. In one of these cases all their literature and supplies were burned, and the men were threatened with tarring and feathering.

Send Pilgrim Speeches Far.

NEW YORK, March 20.—The Pilgrims conquered new territory last night when the speeches of Sir Esme Howard, new British Ambassador and Ambassador Jusserand of France were heard in London after being broadcast from the Waldorf Astoria.

The speeches at the dinner tendered Sir Esme Howard by the society of Pilgrims was estimated by radio experts to have been heard by at least 500,000 in America and 50,000 in England.

No Scuttling of Oil Probe!

A WORKERS' UNIVERSITY SOCIETY!
STUDEBAKER THEATRE
418 S. Michigan Boulevard, Chicago
This Sunday Morning
March 23 Eleven O'Clock
Great Popular Scientific Lecture by
PERCY WARD
The Eminent Rationalist Orator
On the Subject
"The Hidden Motives Behind Human Conduct"
HOW PSYCHO-ANALYSIS—
THE NEW PSYCHOLOGY OF FREUD—
UNVEILS THE INNERMOST SECRETS OF
YOUR UNCONSCIOUS MIND:
AND RELENTLESSLY LAYS THEM BARE.
The Psychology of Every Day Life
The Riddles of Human Personality
In the Search-light of the Newest Science.
::
OVER A THOUSAND SEATS – DOORS OPEN AT 10:30
All Seats: Fifty Cents

Austria Ministering Relief to J. P. Morgan Under League Yoke

(By The Federated Press)

VIENNA, March 20.—Austria's suggestion that it is high time to consider the removal of the yoke, thrust upon the country by the League of Nations and foreign bankers, has elicited a "rebuke" from the league.

The clerical government at Vienna, acting under pressure from the socialists, recently suggested that the Austrian parliament is, after all, the competent authority to determine the nation's fate, to draw up the budget, execute reforms and express the sentiment of the inhabitants. The League Council reports that the "bondholders must be protected"—the foreign bondholders, of course.

If there is any doubt left as to the persons who are benefitting by the league's intervention in Austria, the league's own statement should dispel such uncertainty. The Austrian workers and middle class are not even favored with "honorable mention" in the league's dispensation of gratuities. If relief is bejng administered, it is to the Bank of England, J. P. Morgan and other investors in the Austrian loan.

League of Nations Rebukes Austria's Plea for Freedom

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This episode should serve as ample warning to those who still hope for Germany's rescue thru the league.

Seek Toy Girl's Wealth.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 20.—A fortune which Zoe Wilkins, toy of wealthy men, found slain in her home here, was believed to have possessed, was sought by authorities today as a possible clew to the murderer.

U. S. IS ALLOWING SANTO DOMINGO FIRST ELECTION

Wolfe Tells of Cuba and Peru, Too

By BERTRAM D. WOLFE
(Staff Correspondent of Federated Press)

SANTO DOMINGO.

The March election in Santo Domingo will be the first since the American marines occupied the islands. Military control has been withdrawn in condition that the government of this little country accept fiscal and political control of its affairs by the United States, which means in this case (and in many others) the National City Bank of New York A constituent assembly is to be called to revise the constitution. But it will be told what "we" want, and if it doesn't do it, the troops go back again.

Meanwhile, Henriguez y Carbajal, the president of Santo Domingo whom the marines deposed, finds it safer to stay in Havana. And even his sons and near relatives find it wise to remain in Mexico or Cuba in spite of the "freedom" that the United States has granted to the Dominican republic.

CUBA.

The popular indignation at the frameup of Arias, Quiroz and Rivera on the charge of having poisoned beer of the scab Polar Company has grown into a series of monster demonstrations that bring all factions and all unions of Havana out on the streets to protest. The Communist Party of Mexico has sent a pledge of solidarity to the accused and promised to bring the case before all Latin-American countries.

A Communist Party is in process of formation in Cuba and the indignation at the exile of Haya de la Torre, a student-worker leader, from Peru has resulted in the formation of a Communist Party there.

PERU.

Claridad, revolutionary students' review of Peru of which the exiled president of the Student's Federation, Haya de la Torre, is director, has been suppressed by the American-battleship-supported and Standard Oil-controlled and State-Department manufactured President Leguia, autocrat of Peru. Jose Carlos Mariategui, Oscar Herrera, and Amerigo Accinelli, editors of the paper, were arrested and the issue seized. They were later released but the publisher, Lorenzo Rego, remains in jail.

Fascism has raised its ugly head in Peru as a last effort of the pro-American clerical party to retain control and stem the rising tide of protest against autocracy, clericalism and the selling of the country to the Standard Oil Company.

BE SURE TO SEE
The New Disciple
Labor's Own Photoplay

Answers the Eternal question.
Shows the activities of organized labor in a true and unbiased light.
Opposes the so-called American plan and the open shop.

Now Showing at the ARYAN GROTTO
8th STREET and WABASH AVE.
With the Approval of the Chicago Fed. of Labor
Matinee and Evening Now Showing Daily

HIGH PRICES OF U. S. FLOUR DUE TO SELLING COST

43 Million Squandered In Bunk Advertising

By LELAND OLDS
(Federated Press Industrial Editor)

When you eat bread you are paying your share of a tax of more than $40,000,000 levied each year by the giant milling interests to pay their exorbitant selling and advertising expenses. This unwarranted charge has been unearthed by the United States tariff commission in the course of its investigation to furnish President Coolidge with a basis for his futile efforts to please the farmers by increasing the import duty on wheat and wheat flour. It is a charge quite in addition to the profits of the milling interests.

Selling Alone Costs 39c.

The commission shows that every barrel of flour purchased in the United States carries a charge of 39 cents for selling and advertising expense. The extent to which this represents overdevelopment of the selling end of the business is apparent upon comparison with the selling and advertising expense of Canadian millers which amounts to only 16 1-2 cents a barrel. On the 111,840,000 barrels purchased in 1923 by American consumers millers in the United States actually collected $43,580,000 for the unproductive side of business. The Canadian charge on the same quantity would have cost the consumer only $19,616,000.

American mill workers, the investigation shows, produce the flour for about 2 cents less a barrel than the labor cost in Canadian mills. But this saving is swallowed up 11 times over by the excessive cost of the American selling and advertising system.

Itemized Cost of Barrel.

The following table shows the itemized cost of producing a barrel of wheat flour in the United States and in Canada as found by the tariff commission:

	U. S.	Canada
Cost of wheat.....	$4.702	$4.349
Labor cost (milling)	.120	.141
Factory expense ...	.148	.134
Containers	.315	.278
Advertising	.064	.011
Selling expense	.326	.164
Administrative cost	.136	.144
Interest charges ...	.029	.070
Total	$5.840	$5.291

The higher cost of wheat in the United States is due primarily to the greater exhaustion of the soil which results in a smaller yield of wheat in the United States ranges from 5.3 to 18.5 bushels while in Canada the yield is from 10.5 to 40.8 bushels per acre. As a result it cost American farmers from 85 cents to $2.19 to produce a bushel of wheat in 1923 while Canadian farmers were producing wheat for from 53 cents to $1.31 a bushel.

The exorbitant advertising and selling expense in the United States is justified in the brief presented by the Millers' National Federation on the basis of "the constant need of advertising well-known brands of flour in order to create and hold consumer demand." "Fortunately or unfortunately," they say, "advertising is an Americanism and seemed to be inescapable in this country for many lines of well known goods."

Advertising a Waste.

It is hardly necessary to spend $43,000,000 a year to persuade the people of the United States to purchase necessary quantities of the "staff of life." And as wheat flour has become pretty much a standard product produced by a standard process, the choice of one trade mark has little bearing upon the nourishment of the nation. The investigation of the tariff commission has thus uncovered one evidence of the extent to which the United States has entered the vicious circle of commercialism in which the cost of food rises without benefitting producers in the slightest.

District of Columbia Citizen Urges Fight For Suffrage There

To The DAILY WORKER:—The Workers Party should agitate for suffrage in the District of Columbia, especially at this hour when the Teapot Dome scandal is boiling over. Washingtonians in the main are incensed over the actions of government officials, and read the WORKER avidly whenever they come across a copy it, because it tells the truth about the oil robbers.

Now is an opportune time for the DAILY WORKER to champion the cause of District of Columbia suffrage.—Edward James Irvine, Washington, D. C.

Trotzky's Letter to Russian Communists

Note.—Today the DAILY WORKER concludes publication of letters written by Leon Trotsky, Minister of War in the Soviet government and member of the Central Executive Committee of the Russian Communist Party. Our readers will see from reading these letters on what a flimsy structure the capitalist press liars hang a revolt in the Communist ranks. We have published Trotsky's letter in three installments. Next will come speeches by Stalin, Rykov and other leaders of the Russian revolution. Members of the Workers Party in particular should read this debate very carefully. Trotsky wrote to the enlarged session of the Central Committee of the Russian Communist Party as follows:

* * * *

I AM far from having exhausted the question. I have, intentionally, refrained from examining many of its essential aspects, in order not to occupy too much of your time. But I hope, that I shall soon succeed in getting rid of the malaria, which—in my opinion—is obviously in opposition to the new policy of the Party, and then I shall try to expound in free speech more precisely that which I have not expounded in this letter.

Fraternal greetings,
LEON TROTZKY.

* * *

Moscow, Dec. 10, 1923.

P. S.—I take advantage of the fact that my letter is published in the Pravda with a delay of two days, to make some supplementary remarks.

I understand that, when my letter was communicated to the ward meetings, certain comrades gave expression to the fear that my observations on the relations between the "old guard" and the young generation might be exploited for opposing the young to the old (!),

It is obvious that such apprehensions would only confront those comrades, who, only two or three months ago, repudiated with horror the mere idea of bringing the question regarding the necessity of a change of policy up for discussion. In any event, the expression of similar apprehensions, at the present moment and in the present situation, can only be the result of a false valuation of the dangers and of their importance.

Tendency of Apparatus.

The present state of mind of the Youth which, as is quite clear to every reflecting Party member, is largely symptomatic, has been precisely promoted by these methods employed for the sake of "absolute tranquility," which are condemned by the resolution unanimously adopted by the Political Bureau. In other words, the "absolute tranquility" has itself promoted the danger of an increasing alienation between the leading Party stratum and the younger members of the Party, i. e., of its overwhelming majority.

The tendency of the apparatus to think and to decide for the whole Party, is apt to lead to the authority of the leading circles becoming based solely upon tradition. The respect towards the tradition of the Party is undoubtedly a very necessary element of the Party education and cohesion; but it can be a vital and resistant factor only, if it is constantly nourished and strengthened by means of an independent and active control of the Party tradition, i. e., by the collective elaboration of the policy of the party at the given moment.

Without this activity and initiative, the respect towards the tradition might degenerate into a stage-managed of an independent and active control of the Party tradition, i. e., into a form without contents. It is quite obvious that such a kind of contact between the generations would be entirely insufficient and unreliable. It could retain a solid exterior, right up to the very moment at which the threatening rifts are revealed. Precisely in this lies the danger of a policy of the apparatus based on "absolute tranquility" within the Party. And, as far as those representatives of the older generation who have remained revolutionary and have not become bureaucratized (and this, as we are convinced, applies to the immense majority) will see quite clearly the perspectives characterized above, and, on the basis of the resolution of the Political Bureau, will do their utmost in order to aid the Party to carry out the resolution, just so far will the main possibility of opposing the various generations against one another, disappear.

"Absolute Tranquility."

It will then be relatively easy to overcome these or those "excesses" or exaggerations on the part of the Youth.

But before all, it is necessary to create the safeguard against the concentration of the Party traditions in the apparatus, and thereby ensure its remaining vital and renewing itself in the daily practice of the Party. It is only by this, that also another danger can be avoided: That of splitting of the old generations into apparatus men" charged to maintain the "absolute tranquility." and into those, who have nothing in common with that. It need not be said that the apparatus of the Party, i. e., its organizatory skeleton, will not be weakened, but strengthened by abandoning its aloofness. But there will be no doubt within our Party that we need a powerful centralized apparatus.

Perhaps it could still be objected, that the example of degeneration of social democracy thru its apparatus in the reformist epoch, which I cited in my letter, is not appropriate in view of the profound difference between the epochs; the former stagnating reformist one, and the present revolutionary one. It is, of course, understood that an example is but an example and in no way an identification.

However, the revolutionary character of our epoch is no guarantee in itself. It is not for nothing that we point out the dangers of the New Economic Policy, which are closely connected with the present moderate tempo of the international revolution.

Opportunist Degeneration.

Our daily practical work in the administration of the state, which becomes continually more detailed and specialized, involves, as emphasized in the resolution of the Political Bureau, the danger of a narrowing of the horizon, i. e., of opportunist degeneration. It is evident that these dangers become the more serious, the more of a monopoly of authority in the hands of secretaries tends to substitute the Party leadership.

We should be bad revolutionaries, if we were to rely upon the "revolutionary character of the epoch," to help us in overcoming all difficulties, in particular, all the inner difficulties. It is the "epoch" which must be helped in a proper manner, by a rational carrying out of the new Party policy proclaimed unanimously by the Political Bureau of the Communist Central.

A further remark in conclusion. Two or three months ago, when the questions forming the object of the present discussion, were only beginning to engage the attention of the Party, some responsible comrades of the provinces were inclined to treat the matter in an off-hand manner; it was, they declared, merely a brain wave on the part of Moscow, in the provinces, however, everything was at its best.

And now also we observe this attitude of mind in one or the other reports from the provinces; infected or excited Moscow is opposed to the "quiet and reasonable province." This means nothing else than a violent expression of the same bureaucratism, tho in a provincial edition As a matter of fact, the Moscow organization of our Party is the largest, most vital and the best equipped with forces.

Moscow For Revision.

Even in the moments of the greatest stagnation, the activity and the initiative of the Moscow organization were, in spite of everything, more intensive than anywhere else.

If Moscow at present differs from other localities over something, it is only due to the fact that it has taken the initiative for the revision of the policy of our Party. This is not a defect, but a merit. The whole Party will follow Moscow in passing thru the necessary period of the transvaluation of certain values of the past period.

The less the provincial Party apparatus opposes itself to this, the more systematically the provincial organizations will win thru the unavoidable period of criticism and self-criticism. The Party will garner the result in the form of an increased firmness and a raising of the level of the Party culture.—LEON TROTZKY.

(Tomorow: Stalin's Reply.)

Swivel Chair Hero Runs From Debate With Roger Baldwin

(By The Federated Press)

NEW YORK, March 20.—The open forum at the University of Pennsylvania doesn't mind taking the bull by the horns, if that expression may be employed with reference to a debate. Joseph Kurnor, the forum's president, has been searching for some champion patrioteer, who will confront Roger Baldwin, Civil Liberties Union director, on the platform and take the affirmative of "Resolved, That Reds Should be Suppressed."

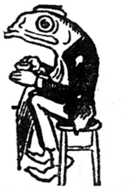
R. M. Whitney, Washington director of the American Defense Society and author of "Reds in America" (more popularly known as Unread in America), was given a chance to argue his theories before Baldwin. Whitney's reply to the university group's invitation suggests the peculiar delusions of grandeur of our indigenous fascists. It also sheds light upon their, so to speak, manners.

"I am amazed," writes the aggrieved Whitney, "that you have the temerity to insult me by asking me to appear on the same platform with Baldwin."

"I would no more appear on the same platform with Roger Baldwin," continues the garulous, if insulted, Whitney, "than I would have stood beside him during the war."

Where was Whitney during the war, you ask? Oh, valiantly trying to remove the creak from his swivel chair.

A blond Dane—don't know whether he is a dog or a human being—has turned black. This is the third time he has changed his color. If he is a dog it is rather strange.



The Poor Fish Says:—This oil probe should be stopped. Not that I have anything to fear personally, but it destroys confidence in our government. How can we charge the Soviets of having stolen Russia from the Czar when our own government has stolen its oil from the navy. It's even worse than stealing the shroud from a corpse.

Chicago Machinists Begin Organization Drive: Fees Lowered

A special dispensation is being granted for a limited time by the International Association of Machinists, District No. 8, in an organization drive. This drive, according to Business Agent J. J. Uhlman, when the special dispensation is considered, should make the organization in Chicago one of the strongest unions in the metal trades.

The initiation fee and the re-instatement fee during this limited time is only $6.50, covering also $500 life insurance, which is a big reduction from the regular fees.

BURNS MUST GO!

Legion Refuses Help to Negro Ex-Service Men

Charges that the American Legion has been discriminating against Negro ex-soldiers, refusing to help service men who have served in France in adjusting bonus claims because of their color, have reached the ears of the DAILY WORKER. An ex-soldier who served in France under the 8th Illinois regiment, who lives on 43rd street, charges that the American Legion offices at 21 N. La Salle street have not only declined to help him, but have been impolite and abusive when he called.

"Twice I asked the American Legion to write me a letter asking for an adjustment of $300 bonus money which is long past due me," the ex-soldier told the DAILY WORKER. "They have not written this letter, altho they advertise that they are always willing to do such services for ex-service men. When I complained over the phone that they were discriminating against me, they said if I showed up at the office again they would smash my face and run me back to 35th St."

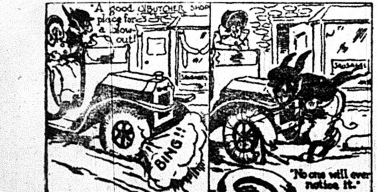
This colored soldier was highly indignant and said that several colored ex-service men had made similar complaints to him of unfair treatment at the hands of the American Legion.

IMPEACH COOLIDGE!

Frightened To Death.

A coroner's investigation was started today to determine the cause of the death of Miss Anna Rubner, 19, high school student, who died just as she was about to be put under an anesthetic for a minor operation. Dr. William K. Gray, who was to operate, said he believed the girl died from fright.

UNCLE WIGGILY'S TRICKS



"A good BUTCHER SHOP place for a blow-out!"
BING!!
"No one will ever notice it."

A LAUGH FOR THE CHILDREN

"I ought to have known better!"
"Now for a square meal, Jackie!"

"Committee of 15" Gives Girl Strikers Promise of Support

(Continued from page 1)

such a big one that it should be taken up with the regular injunction committee of the Federation, also a committee of 15, on Monday, when the combined committee of 30 Federation as a whole to follow.

In the meantime the committee will put the ugly facts of police brutality up to Mayor Dever this morning. That politician assured the union visitors two weeks ago that he would call his underlings into his office at once and lay down the law to them if he found anything wrong. Since then the special citizens' committee has given a deadly list of police crimes against strikers to Dever—yet the crime continues and Officer 3181 continues to flourish his club in front of frail girls. (Officer 3181 is the brute who beat up Sophie Altschuler.)

The committee knows now from the girls themselves that Dever's men are guilty with Crowe and if the mayor passes the buck to Crowe in the morning they will know it is bunk.

Question of "Guts."

The question now is what the special injunction committee of 15 appointed by Gompers here will do against the Sullivan injunction. The A. F. of L. declaration on injunctions are plain. As Anton Johannsen told the Chicago Federation of Labor last Sunday the question is how many men there are "with guts."

Meanwhile the special citizens' committee is having a most important session tomorrow at which the issue of a stand against the injunction will be taken up.

Did Not Call Reporter.

Victor Zokaitis, the representative of the DAILY WORKER, who volunteered to testify before the committee as to the beating up of girls on the picket line which he had witnessed and the arrest of himself as a newspaper man when he asked a policeman for his number, was not admited.

Anton Johannsen, chairman of the committee, told the reporter the committee would call him if they needed him. They did not call him.

More Pickets Arrested.

More pickets were arrested yesterday while the "Committee of 15" was discussing whether they should or should not go on the picket line.

Among these courageous pickets were: Eva Boenseld, Andrew Trimm, Morris Tigerman and William Elaska.

New York Teachers Urging Legislature For Higher Wages

NEW YORK, March 20.—Representatives of 70 organizations representing 30,000 teachers of the City of New York met at the West Side Continuation School, 208 West 13th street, and succeeded in forming a joint committee to draw up a complete salary schedule for presentation at the present session of the legislature.

In a preliminary report, Mr. Silberstein, chairman of the salary committee of the H. S. T. A., showed that the per capita expenditure per child was 23 cents a week or less than 5 cents a day. Mr. Whiffen showed that teachers salaries would have to be increased 1.72 times to secure the purchasing power of 1914.

The Teachers' Union led the fight for action.

Two Words Come High.

NEW YORK, March 20.—It cost Harris Beckelman, landlord, $1,000 a letter for saying "hello, sweetheart" to Mrs. Bertha Goodman, a tenant. Mrs. Goodman was so surprised, she said before a supreme court jury, that she tripped over a broken stair rod and fell downstairs. She was in the hospital for six months. The jury gave Mrs. Goodman $15,000 and her husband $1,000 damages against Beckelman.

Labor Faker Still for McAdoo.

NEW ORLEANS, March 20.—E H. Fitzgerald, president of the Railway Clerks' National Bank of Cincinnati, Ohio, and of the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks, Express and Station Employes, addressed a meeting here in the interest of William McAdoo for president. The attendance was small and enthusiasm the same.

Question Zoe's Friends.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 20.—Friends of Zoe Wilkins, romantic adventuress who was found murdered in her home Tuesday night, were questioned closely by police today in an effort to obtain trace of her slayer.

World's Fair Relic Burns.

The old World's Fair flat building, relic of the famous fair, was destroyed by fire early today with a loss of $250,000. Sixteen families were driven to the street in scanty attire. Two persons were overcome by smoke.

Siberian Farm Machinery.

CHITA, Siberia, March 20.—The Siberian state agricultural stores have started selling agricultural machinery at pre-war prices, on long-term credit. The demand on the part of the peasants is enormous.

Tries to Speed Up Congress.

WASHINGTON, March 20—President Coolidge today took steps to speed up Congress and get it out of the way before the political conventions in June.

Dope Still Works.

NEW YORK, March 20.—The French franc closed at the highest price of the year in late trading in the foreign exchange market today.

Send in Your News

The Daily Worker urges all members of the party to send in the news of their various sections. Every Party Branch should appoint its own correspondent and make him responsible for the news that ought to be sent in to The Daily Worker. The Party Page should be the livest page in The Daily Worker. Help make it so. Address all mail to the Editor, The Daily Worker, 1640 N. Halsted St., Chicago, Ill.

Modern Music Wins Over Old Time Stuff At Orchestra Hall

By ALFRED V. FRANKENSTEIN.

Musical antiquity and modernism were forcefully contrasted at the concert of the Chicago Symphony orchestra at Orchestra Hall last Friday and Saturday. The palm for artistic value must be awarded the moderns again, if this contrast is any criterion. The antiques merely tickle the ear, while the modern works go deep, each is a new emotional experience.

Wanda Landowska performed a concerto for harpsichord by Handel. The harpsichord is the instrument that preceded the modern piano, and it has not been in general use for nearly two centuries. It is doubtful if one has been heard in Chicago at a big public concert before. Mme. Landowska's instrument looked like a grand piano with over a third of its width chopped off, and whittled to a point at the end. It had two keyboards. The harpsichord sounded like a piano made completely of tin, or like a sort of glorified music box.

The concert brought to performance, for the first time in America, a symphony by Arnold Bax of London which is barely a year old. Bax generally writes in a distinctly Irish idiom, but this symphony contained little of that. There is nothing gentle and soothing about it, but passion there is and trouble and deep gloom.

Other comparatively modern works were Debussy's nocturnes, "Clouds" and "Festivals." All the peace and calm that Bax lacked Debussy had, and he put it into these tone pictures, one of the peaceful, dreamy passage of clouds, and the other of the ecstatic, inspirational effect of darkness.

Mme. Landowska played three unaccompanied harpsichord solos. They were quaint and novel, but coming right after the symphony as they did, they illustrated how far instrumental music has advanced from the tinkling tunes of Scarlatti and the other old timers.

To contrast the harpsichord and the piano, Landowska played a concerto for the modern instrument by Mozart. Even dear old Mozart sounded modern by comparison. But the concerto came at the end of a long and heavy concert, and, being long itself, it soon proved tiresome.

For next week we have been promised one of the most tremendous symphonic works of modern times, the symphony "Ilya Mourometz," by the contemporary Russian Richard Gliere. Ilya Mourometz was a Russian legendary hero, and the symphony depicts his life in four great tone poems. Two contemporary Chicago composers are on the program, too, John Alden Carpenter with his "Pilgrim Vision," and Adolf Brune, with two movements of a symphony.

Government Will Continue Support Of Negro University

(By The Federated Press)

WASHINGTON, March 20.—With 116 southern Democrats voting "nay," the house has agreed to the appropriations for Howard university, insisted upon by the senate after a series of temperamental outbursts by the Bourbon politicians against the race conscious tendencies in the seat of learning of the colored people in the District of Columbia.

The Southern Bourbons are really shying at a shadow, say radical Negroes. Under the tutelage of such weak liberals as Dean Kelly Miller, little aggressive race consciousness will be taught at the school, and the labor issue will be particularly ignored. This was shown by Miller's handling of the Sanhedrin. The Republican administration, knowing Miller's policy, has given its support to Howard university.

OUT WITH DAUGHERTY!

Nearing Addressing More Meetings in Connecticut Towns

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 20.—Scott Nearing's debate with Professor Petrunkevitch was such a success and the recent meetings thru the state addressed by Alexander Trachtenberg were so well attended that the Workers Party in District 15 is going ahead with its campaign with more enthusiasm than ever.

Nearing is now billed for three engagements in Connecticut: He speaks in the Casino hall, Stamford, March 20; Grand Theatre, Hartford, March 23 in the afternoon; Bridgeport, March 23, in the evening. Branch secretaries will please call these meetings to the attention of their members.

The Young Workers League of New Haven intends holding a mass meeting to double its membership. The Young Workers League of Stamford will hold a meeting to be addressed by Rebecca Grecht of New York. An English branch of the party has been organized in New Haven.

The Tolstoy drama, Polikushka, in motion pictures, will be shown in Bridgeport, Hartford, New Haven, Waterbury and Ansonia, if present plans do not miscarry.

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LEO TOLSTOY
Produced in Russia by the world-famous Moscow Art Theatre
Just Completing Second Year Sensational Success on the American Stage
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12th and McGee, St.
One Night Only,
Sunday, Mar. 23, 8:15 P. M.
Tickets for Sale at
Bookman Library, 1010 Grand Ave.
PRICE, 55c and 75c
"THE FIFTH YEAR," a picture showing actual conditions in Russia during the years 1922-1923, will also be shown in part.

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MILITARY RULE STILL PREVAILS IN GERMANY

Yellow Socialists Play Usual Dirty Role

By LOUIS P. LOCHNER
(By The Federated Press)

BERLIN.—A decree has been issued by the government, to the effect that the military dictatorship of General von Seeckt and the reichswehr (national guard) is ended—but, a "civil" dictatorship has been set up instead. The sole difference is that that Minister of the Interior Jarres, closely identified with the big industrialists of the Ruhr valley, supplants General von Seeckt.

That is President Ebert's answer to General von Seeckt's letter to the effect that the country is now "safe" and "stable" enough not to need any state of emergency regulations. The parties of the Right immediately started a campaign of resolutions and petitions not to surrender the country to possible anarchy, but to provide some special means for maintaining Law and Order. The decree, signed by Ebert, the chancellor, the minister of the interior, and the minister of defense, is the answer.

There is not even hope that the military will now be taken out of politics. For the decree provides that the troops shall be at the disposal of the minister of the interior if and when necessary. While personal liberty is supposed to be reestablished the decree provides that there may be limitations of that liberty "to ward off movements for unlawfully changing the constitutional form of the state." Which means probably, that the Communists and extreme nationalists will soon be outlawed again.

The minister of the interior a few hours after the decree had been issued, issued an order specifically exempting Bavaria from the provisions of the decree, "in view of the fact that Bavaria has its own state-of-emergency law."

In Bavaria a state-of-emergency law prevails which is aimed solely at the workers and at the parties standing for republicanism, while monarchistic parties and organizations continue to flourish and prepare for "der Tag" when they can take the rest of Germany by surprise and re-establish monarchism.

Democracy has once again been defeated in Germany.

Your Union Meeting

Third Friday, March 21st, 1924

No.	Name of Local and Place of Meeting.
237	Bakers and Conf., 3420 W. Roosevelt.
8	Bookbinders, 175 W. Washington St., 6 p. m.
29	Broom Makers, 810 W. Harrison St.
	Building Trades Council, 180 W. Wash.
	Carpenters' Dis. Council, 505 S. State.
2290	Carpenters, 4339 S. Halsted St.
9	Electricians, 2901 W. Monroe St.
214	Electricians, 4142 W. Lake St.
779	Electricians, R. R., 5324 S. Halsted St.
564	Firemen and Enginemen, 5438 S. Halsted St.
84	Glass Workers, Emily and Marshfield.
13013	Gold Beaters, 3056 N. Leavitt St.
225	Hod Carriers, Monroe and Peoria Sts.
	Ladies' Garment Workers, Joint Board, 328 W. Van Buren St.
83	Machinists, 113 S. Ashland Blvd.
113	Machinists, 113 S. Ashland Blvd.
175	Metal Polishers, 33 E. 111th St.
273	Painters, 2345 So. Kedzie Ave.
637	Painters, School and Sheffield Ave.
863	Painters, Highwood, Ill.
1332	Painters, 3140 Indiana Ave.
	Pattern Makers, 119 S. Throop St.
612	Plumbers, 9251 S. Chicago Ave.
376	Railway Carmen, Village Hall, Kelzie, Ill.
998	Railway Carmen, 5445 S. Ashland Ave.
328	Railway Clerks, 20 W. Randolph St.
421	Railway Clerks, 19 W. Randolph St.
679	Railway Clerks, 9 S. Clinton St.
4	Railroad Trainmen, 1536 E. 64th St.
119	Railroad Trainmen, 3349 North Ave.
198	Railroad Trainmen, 9120 Commercial Ave.
367	Sheet Metal Workers, Ashland and Van Buren.
	South Chi. Trades and Labor Assembly, 9139 Commercial Ave.
2	Stage Hands, 412 Capitol Bldg.
12	Stove Mounters, 3600 Wolfram Ave.
3	Teachers (Women), Women's City Club Rooms, 4:30 p. m.
	Telegraphers (Com.), 312 S. Clark St.
484	Waitresses, 19 W. Adams St., 3 p. m.
	Women's Union Label League, 220 S. Ashland Blvd.

(Note—Unless otherwise stated all meetings are at 8 p. m.)

East St. Louis Trade Unionists Threaten Strike on April 1st

By R. KRAMER
(Special to The Daily Worker)

EAST ST. LOUIS, Ill., March 20.—A strike is threatened here by 6,000 laborers and cement men in the building industry if the 10 cents per hour increase is not granted by the Master Builders Association.

They are now getting 70 cents per hour and asking for 80 cents. The Builders so far have refused this demand.

The mechanics, carpenters, steamfitters, and plumbers also asking for an increase of 25 cents per hour, so it looks that if the Builders Association will stand pat and refuse the increase as they did till present, then a general strike may be expected April 1st, that will tie up about 52 jobs under construction and involve aproximately 2000 men.

PITTSBURGH COAL DIGGERS PREPARE FOR CONVENTION

Ready to Clean Up on Lewis Gang

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PITTSBURGH, Pa., March 20.—"How to beat the machine" was the subject discussed at a delegate meeting in Charleroi, Pa., by Progressives from the Mon' River section of District 5, United Mine Workers of America.

Besides instructive speeches by Jimmy Oates and Thomas Myerscough, the delegates talked of the district convention which will convene in Pittsburgh on Monday, March 24.

Such matters as the impeachment of the officials for maladministration, the revising of the district constitution, the rotten conditions that prevail in the district and many other things too numerous to mention were thoroly discussed. Many of the delegates present also attended the Indianapolis convention in January and they are determined that the things "pulled off" there, are not going to be repeated in Pittsburgh.

Some brought reports of personal investigations of "Blue Sky" locals that were represented by organizers at the National convention, which were to the effect that many of the supposed locals are attached to mines that have been finished for years, while others have been closed down for long periods of time and did not hold meetings to elect delegates.

This will not be permitted at Pittsburgh if the Progressives can prevent it and they are confident they can. Of course, they expect that the attempt will be made and that Phil Murray and "Pinch-hitter" Green will be here to help Fagan get by with the stuff, but the miners are confident that the "Monarchs" from Indianapolis will be held in check, a la Kansas.

Besides this meeting, three others were held each with the same objective, i. e., the firing of the machine! Watch the smoke in Pittsburgh.

Don't be a "Yes, But," supporter of The Daily Worker. Send in your subscription at once.

Hangman Governor Of California Denies Reprieve to Youth

By MIRIAM ALLEN DE FORD
(Staff Correspondent of Federated Press)

SAN QUENTIN, Calif., March 20.—Hardly has the body of Aurelio Pompa, the Mexican boy to whom Governor Richardson denied a reprieve to investigate his claim of perjury in his conviction, been cut down from the gallows, when California is faced with another scandal in a hanging case. A law was passed two years ago forbidding the hanging of any person under 18. Now a boy, William D. Hard of Yreka, has been placed in the death cell, to be hanged May 23, who says he is only 17. His mother says he is 17; he looks 17.

But, like many boys who are trying to be "hardboiled," he has at various times claimed ages from 18 to 20. There is no record of his birth and the family has not lived long in Siskiyou county, where the murder occurred. His mother, who came here with him and clung to him silently till the doors of the death cell closed on him, says she will go to Governor Richardson and beg for clemency. The governor is on record as a friend of hanging, and has almost never granted a reprieve to a man sentenced to death.

The admission of Hard and Ronald C. Erno, his accomplice in the crime, has made the population of the "death row" ten men, the largest in its history. There are besides three men in the Los Angeles county jail condemned to death, whose cases are before the state supreme court. Opponents of capital punishment point to this situation as a proof that hanging does not deter from murder.

Pardoned To Die

SAN FRANCISCO, March 20.—John E. Weller, who as cashier stole $170,000 from the First Bank of Savings of Fort Bragg, was released from San Quentin by a telegraphic vote of the prison board in order that he might die at home, his death occurring the same day.

One wonders if this "most remarkable pardon ever issued by the state" would ever have been granted if Weller had been guilty, instead of embezzlement, of membership in a radical labor union, and if his relatives had not been wealthy and influential.

Every new DAILY WORKER reader means a new recruit in the ranks of militant labor.

MAY ORGANIZE THIRD PARTY IN OKLAHOMA STATE

Political Lines Split Wide Open

By ERNEST R. CHAMBERLAIN
(Staff Correspondent of Federated Press)

OKLAHOMA CITY, March 20—Approximately 800 delegates are expected to attend the convention of the Farmer-Labor Reconstruction league to be held at El Reno this week.

Political lines are badly split in Oklahoma.

A stiff fight is expected on the floor of the convention over the policy of again making a nonpartisan fight or launching a third party.

George Wilson, deposed president of the A. & M. State College, has declared that he is thru with the Democratic party. He has been mentioned prominently as the radical choice for the indorsement. If the convention goes into the democratic primary he is expected to file as an independent unless the law now passed by the lower house of the legislature is also passed by the senate and signed by the governor which would permit a state third party.

Wilson will organize a Farmer-Labor party machine to support the national movement independent of the league fight in the Democratic primary. He will thus give the leaguers a card in the hole should they be defeated in the primary. This seems likely in view of the fact that Walton's betrayal and subsequent impeachment has put the entire party and election machinery in the hands of reactionaries.

The regulars who once sought to force radicals to stay in the party by denying them the right to organize a new party are now sick of their erstwhile bedfellows. Prominent Socialists are continually bobbing up in their "harmony meetings" and tearing the hide off Democratic saints. The recent election of a state chairman resembled a riot. Police were called to enforce rulings of the chair as delegates hurled accusations at the governor and proclaimed that "a bolshevik was a poor man trying to get by."

The regulars now see that it is better to let the "reds" bolt to a Farmer-Labor party than to the Republican party, and a third party will probably be in the field and have delegates at the national conventions.

Greek and Armenian Comrades Hosts to Detroit Sub Getters

(Special to The Daily Worker)

DETROIT, Mich., March 20.—Detroit DAILY WORKER "go-getters" took the evening of Saturday, March 15, and enjoyed a banquet under the auspices of the Boost Our Press Club. Tables were set in the auditorium of the House of the Masses.

Bill Dunne, of the DAILY WORKER, who was to have cut up as toast master, telegraphed that he "has missed connections coming from Minnesota where we scored a tremendous victory for our Party in four different conventions. Could not leave sooner and am sure that this telegram with this news will be a good substitute for me. Best wishes to the Detroit comrades."

Maurice Sugar was hurriedly conscripted to serve in Dunne's stead and was given an ovation when District Organizer Owens announced the change. However, those most vociferous in their applause regretted it a moment later when Comrade Sugar, who is familiar with the private lives of most of those present, began telling what he knew.

The English branch of the Workers Party was given a beautiful banner for securing the most subscriptions during the drive. Joe Ferris received $10 in gold for getting the most subs, and Bud Reynolds drew down $5 in gold for coming in second best.

Full credit for the success of the banquet must be given to the Greek and Armenian comrades, who took full charge of preparing and serving a dinner that will long be remembered.

Arangements have already been made to continue the drive in response to the call for 10,000 subs by June 15. Detroit is determined to maintain its reputation as the premier DAILY WORKER sub-getter city in the country. Let Chicago take warning.

Bystander Killed by Scabs.

NEW ORLEANS, March 20.—In August of last year Felix Chetta, an innocent bystander, was shot and killed in a battle between armed scab carpenters and peaceful union men. Two scabs were arrested charged with murder. This week Assistant District Attorney Tom Craven announced that he would abandon the case as he was unable to prove who fired the fatal shot. It is said that all scabs were heavily armed during the carpenters' strike.

RIFLE SQUAD TO SHOOT WORKERS IN WATERBURY

Police Are Ready for "Labor Trouble"

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WATERBURY, Conn., March 20. The Waterbury Herald carries a news story about the visit of two clothing worker organizers from New York and their attempt to speak with the unorganized workers of Luria Bros. Cloak & Suit Mfg. Co. and the dispatching of detectives to the plant to warn the men against "doing any intimidating." Then follows this paragraph in bold type:

"Waterbury expects labor trouble this spring, however, and the police are already preparing for any emergency that may arise. By order of the board of public safety and Superintendent of Police George M. Beach a rifle squad has been chosen. The squad is drilled twice weekly so it will be efficient should the occasion arise."

On the same day the following editorial appeared in the Herald, same paper:

Waterbury Ready For Murder.

"A news item in the Herald today announces that there is likely to be some labor difficulties in Waterbury this spring and that the police are getting ready for it by organizing a rifle squad.

"Waterbury is the only place in Connecticut, and probably in New England, where war-like preparations are made every time there is a hint of a dispute between the employes and the bosses of the community.

"The artillery is for the purpose of murdering the employes, of course. It would never be turned against the employers. No rifle squad would ever be trained to shoot at a factory owner. That would be Bolshevism.

"A city government which deliberately sets about using rifles and machine guns to overawe its citizens who work for a living should be heartily ashamed of itself in the United States of America.

"Murdering people never settled an industrial problem.

"Yes, murder is the word."

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“Made in America”

The injunction is a distinctly American weapon used by the bosses in their struggle with the workers.

The injunction enables the employer to rob the workingman of every advantage that the strike can net him as a means of self-defense.

The injunction makes every possible effect of every strike impossible. It is a declaration of martial law by the government in behalf of the bosses against the workers.

The injunction begins with the assumption that the workingman has committed a crime. It assumes that the workingman is guilty until he can prove to a hostile judge, who is district attorney, judge and jury all in one, that he is innocent. In the meantime the worker is stopped from defending himself against the bosses' attacks. The strike is crippled. That is just what the bosses want.

The injunction denies workingmen and women the right to trial by jury. Trial by jury is supposed to be an inalienable right guaranteed the masses by the very Constitution which the bosses are so anxious to praise—when it pays them to. Worse still, the injunction denies the workers the right to trial by jury when they are charged with committing an act against which there is no law on the statute books. In other words, the injunction is used to railroad workers to jail for doing things which are not unlawful or against the law, even as it is framed and interpreted by the capitalists who control the courts and own the judges.

Obviously the injunction is a made-to-order, “made-in-America” weapon used by the government on behalf of the exploiters of labor to break up the organizations of the working class and smash the strikes for better working conditions and the right to organize.

It is for this reason that the working class of America has disregarded injunctions issued by the bosses' judges and has gone ahead in violation and in defiance of injunctions. Even the most conservative labor leaders have defied injunctions and disregarded this form of law written in the blood of the striking workingmen by the agents of the employers, wearing the togas of hypocritical exploiting class justice.

During the shopmen's strike, when the workers went out on strike to defend their right to organize and against starvation wages, the railroad capitalists secured the infamous Daugherty injunction to smash the strike.

The railway workers did not pay any attention to this attempt of the employing class government to break their strike? Thousands of workers went right ahead and violated the injunction.

No less than 2,000 cases were investigated by the Department of Justice and William J. Burns for violation of the Daugherty strike-breaking injunction. At least 1,200 workingmen were charged by the Department of Justice with violating the injunction.

Within two months after the ukase was issued by “Czar” Daugherty against the railway workers, 107 were arrested for disregarding the injunction in the Chicago district alone. Forty workers were taken in Wisconsin and an equal number in Nebraska.

This did not frighten the workingen who were bent on beating back the attacks of their bosses on their homes and lives.

The terrorism of the employers failed to break the spirit of the workers who went on with the fight. Injunction or no injunction—the railway workers went ahead to strike as best they could, and held out in the face of starvation and the united front of the Wall Street government, the rail kings and bankers.

This heroic conduct is typical of the attitude of the American working class towards injunctions.

This is the only treatment that injunctions deserve to get at the hands of the striking workers in every industry, if the working class of this country is to save itself from abject capitalist slavery.

Ogden Reid, owner of the notoriously reactionary New York Tribune, has purchased the New York Herald from Frank Munsey. A well matched pair. More groans and new lectures from Oswald Garrison Villard.

Hindoo Socialists advise the British Labor Party that unless their Indian Viceroy, Lord Olivier, ceases lying about India, the Hindoo workers will lose confidence in British Royal Socialism. It's about time they should.

While striking cooks picketed the Hotel Adlon, in Berlin, against which they were on strike, socialist president Ebert calmly ate a dinner cooked and served by scabs, on the inside. It is not surprising that a member of a party that has betrayed the entire working-class of Germany should patronize a scab hotel.

Give Us a Mussolini

Among the powerful financial agencies and in the spheres of influence dominated by the manufacturing interests of the country, there is developing a strong feeling of revulsion to the manner in which their government agents and defenders have been handled in recent months. The upper crust of the capitalist class is getting tired of being on the defensive. There is talk in the air of a counter-offensive to line up all shades of employing class opinion in defense of the common capitalist interests.

The way in which congress has manhandled the president of late is particularly irritating to the big business groups. The centralization of executive power in the hands of the president is one of the most favorable features of the present government to the employing class. This position of the capitalist stronghold has of late been challenged a bit.

It has been a mighty long time in American history when congress dared give so little consideration to the recommendations and demands of the president. The more Coolidge has tried to appease congress, the less concern the House displayed for him. The way the Coolidge tax ukase was kicked into oblivion affords a case in illustration of this attitude.

Naturally, this state of affairs rises out of the conditions at hand, out of the balance of class powers and inter and intra economic and political class relationships. Is is precisely for this reason that the leaders of the big capitalists are showing signs of alarm and are calling upon their class watchdogs to get on their hind legs and fight back.

Thus the Wall Street Journal, in an article by Guy M. Walker, one of its reputed writers, throws out the slogan for battle. Discussing the tax bills before Congress, Mr. Walker talked in this plain language:

> **“If they do not give us economic tax reduction at once, it is time for the Vigilantes to start for Washington. Surely there is somewhere in America a Mussolini to lead the American Blackshirts to Washington.”**

We wonder whether the New York State Criminal Anarchy Law will be applied to Mr. Walker and the Wall Street Journal for calling upon their followers to overthrow the government by force and violence. If an organization of the working class were to make a far less bold appeal to the workers to organize a military march on Washington, the accused would surely be sent to the darkest state dungeons. We recall the conviction of several Communist leaders in New York for merely propagating the need of working class political and economic organization.

This appeal of the Wall Street Journal must be taken heed of by the workers and farmers. It gives the lie to all the hypocritical cant of the employing class about the sacredness of their democratic government. This Walker outburst is a challenge and a warning to the dispossessed farmers and workingmen of what they will, sooner rather than later, have to face from their capitalist enemy.

Bonus Buncombe

The House of Representatives has adopted a so-called soldier bonus measure by the tremendous vote of 355 to 54. This is enough to over-ride a Coolidge veto.

The bonus measure is a miserable compromise with the demands of the ex-soldiers. It is a fraud in the light of what those who have bled for the preservation of capitalist democracy have been asking for. It is a drop of at least 50 per cent from what even the American Legion has been asking.

Most of the little that will be paid will be in the form of insurance policies. No less than 3,038,283 ex-soldiers will be given insurance policies instead of a real bonus. Two years from the date of the enactment of the bill, if it ever will become law, the soldiers will be able to exercise the great privilege of borrowing money on these policies and paying, of course, handsome interest fees on the money thus borrowed.

Only 389,853 ex-soldiers will receive cash payments of $50 or less. This is the best that the capitalist legislators can do for the men who have risked their lives to defend the present system of exploitation.

And 865,741 workers and farmers, whom the government drove off the farms and out of the mills, mines and factories to the army camps will not receive a single cent of bonus.

But even this fraudulent bonus has a long road to travel before it can become law. The Senate fire must still be faced. Most likely the bill will fall into the hands of a senate committee to arrange for an agreement with the House. Then it will be sent back to the House for approval. The mighty pen of the capitalist agent Coolidge will then be wielded mercilessly unless a sufficient majority is secured to override the presidential veto.

How different this lengthy painful process of legislation is from the speedy manner in which the Esh-Cummins Law, granting a bonus of hundreds of millions of dollars to the railroad capitalists, was enacted!

It is only because the government we have today is a capitalist government owned outright by the employing class that a bonus of even the mildest brand has so many obstacles to hurdle, while fabulous bonuses totalling billions of dollars are granted to the exploiters with such ease.

Victor Berger is satisfied that Senator R. LaFollette is now a radical. He has adopted a plank for the public ownership of railways. After we get that, says Berger, socialism will have easy sledding. That is Berger socialism.

JOIN THE WORKERS PARTY

An Inspiration to Heroism

Beginning “The Story of John Brown,” by Michael Gold. Published by the DAILY WORKER thru arrangement with Haldeman-Julius Company, of Girard, Kans. Copyrighted, 1924, by Haldeman-Julius Company.

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By MICHAEL GOLD.

FOREWORD.

JOHN BROWN'S life is a grand, simple epic that should inspire one to heroism. No one asks for dates and minute details on hearing of the life of Jesus or Socrates. There are men who have proved their superiority to the pettiness of life, and who seem almost divine. John Brown is one of them. I think he was almost our greatest American. I know he was the greatest man the common people of America have yet produced.

He did not become a President, a financier, a great scientist or artist; he was a plain and rather obscure farmer until his death. That is his greatness. He had no great offices, no recognition or applause of multitudes to spur him on, to feed his vanity and self-righteousness. He did his duty in silence; he was an outlaw. Only after he had been hung like a common murderer, and only after the Civil War had come to fulfill his prophecies, was he recognized as a great figure.

But in his life he was a common man to the end, a hard-working, honest, Puritan farmer with a large family, a man worried with the details of poverty, and obscure as ourselves. Now we are taught as school children that only those who become Presidents and captains of finance are the successful ones in our democracy. John Brown proved that there is another form of success, within the reach of everyone, and that is to devote one's life to a great and pure cause.

John Brown was hung as an outlaw; but he was a success, as Jesus and Socrates were successes. Some day school children will be taught that this had been the only sort of success worth striving for in his time. The rest was dross: the personal success of the beetle that rolls itself a huger ball of dung than its fellow beetles, and exults over it.

John Brown is a legend; but I still see him in the simple, obscure heroes who fight for freedom today in America. That is why I am telling his story! It is the story of thousands of men living in America now, did we but know it. John Brown is still in prison in America; yes, and he has been hung and shot down a hundred times since his first death. For his soul is marching on; it is the soul of liberty and justice, which cannot die, or be suppressed.

• • •

When Slavery Was Respectable.

TO understand any of the outstanding men of history one must also understand something of their background. The Roman Emperor Marcus Aurelius persecuted and burned the primitive Christians; yet he is accounted one of the most religious and humane of historical figures, and his Meditations are commonly considered a book of the gentlest and wisest counsel toward the good life.

You cannot understand this paradox unless you know the history of the Roman state. And you cannot understand John Brown unless you understand the history of his times.

John Brown, until the age of fifty, had lived the peaceful, laborious life of a Yankee farmer with a large family. He hated war, and was almost a Quaker; had never handled fire arms, and was a man of deep and silent affections. He was deeply religious, read the Bible daily; Christianity imbued all the acts of his daily existence.

This man, nearing his sixtieth year, assembled a group of young men with rifles and took the field to wage guerrilla war on slavery. He became a warrior, an outlaw. What drove him to this desperate stand?

I think the answer is: Respectability. There is nothing more maddening to a man of deep moral feeling than to find that slavery has become respectable, while freedom is considered the mad dream of a fanatic.

The slavery of black men had become the most respectable institution in America in John Brown's time. It had had a dark and bloody history of a hundred years in which to become firmly rooted into American life.

There had been slavery in Europe for centuries before the discovery of America—but it was white slavery. Each feudal baron owned hordes of serfs—white farmers—who were as much a part of his land holdings as his castles, horses and ploughs.

With the invention of printing, gunpowder and machine production the system of feudalism declined. The French Revolution helped deal it a death blow. The last country where this ancient slavery of white men was not dead was in Russia; but African slavery, the slavery of Negroes, who were heathens, and therefore could morally be bought and sold by Christians, had been reintroduced on the northern coast of the Mediterranean by Moorish traders. In the year 990 these Moors from the Barbary Coast first reached the cities of Nigeria, and established an uninterrupted exchange of Saracen and European luxuries for black slaves.

Columbus tried to introduce Indian slavery into Europe but the church forbade it, for Indians were accounted Christians when converted. The unhappy Negroes were not considered convertible; their slavery was sanctified by the church. And for the next few centuries the African slave trade was the most lucrative traffic pursued by mankind. Black slaves were to be found in the whole vast area of Spanish and Portuguese America, also in Dutch and French Guinea and the West Indies. It was black men who cleared the jungles, tilled the fields, built the cities and roads and laid down, in their sweat and blood, the foundations of civilization in the New World. Great jealous and prosperous monopolies were formed in this traffic of slaves; and its profits were greedily shared by philosophers, statesmen and kings.

In 1776, the American colonies were inhabited by two and a half million white persons, who owned half a million slaves. Many of the most rational and humane leaders of the Revolution saw the inconsistency of slave holders making a revolution in the name of freedom. There was some early agitation against slavery, but the humanitarians were in a minority. Even then slavery had become respectable and profitable. It would have been easy and cheap to have freed the slaves then. It would have been the most practicable thing the young nation could have done. Not a life would have been lost; and the development of the country might have been even more rapid. But it was not done; such acts need more far-sightedness than the average man possesses.

Slavery grew by leaps and bounds, as the country was growing.

The slave trader, shrewd, intelligent and rich, kidnapped young men and women in Africa and did a huge business. His markets became the feature of every Southern town. The planters lolled at their ease, and devised ways and means of forcing their slaves to breed more rapidly. The slaves were treated as impersonally as animals. Mothers were sold away from their children, and husbands from their wives. Generations of black men died in bondage, and left their children only the sad inheritance of slavery.

The South developed an aristocrat class of indolent white men and women who looked down on all work as ignominious, and who used their minds, not in the arts and sciences, but to find new moral justifications for slavery.

Slavery was respectable. “It is an act of philanthropy to keep the Negro here, as we keep our children in subjection for their good,” said a Southern statesman. Slavery was moral. Even most of the respectability of the North enlisted in its defense. In 1826, Edward Everett, the great Massachusetts statesman, said in Congress that slavery was sanctioned by religion and by the United States Constitution.

The churches of almost every denomination were solidly behind slavery. The Supreme Court ruled that it was constitutional. A pro-Slavery President occupied the White House, and Senator Sumner, a lonely abolitionist, was beaten down with a loaded cane on the senate floor because he dared say a brave word against the nation's crime.

In 1838 William Lloyd Garrison, founded the Liberator, first of the abolitionist journals. He said that “the constitution is a covenant with death, and an agreement with hell,” and he fought slavery with all his power. “Our country is the world, our countrymen all mankind,” was the slogan of his journal. Garrison was beaten by a mob in a northern city for his courage; and other abolitionists were tarred and feathered, lynched, and attacked by mobs of respectable northern merchants and churchgoers, much as pacifists were beaten by mobs during the late war.

Slavery was respectable. Negro field hands sold for $1.000 each, and innocent black babies were worth $100 each to the white master as they suckled at a Negro mother's breast.

To attack slavery was to attack the constitution, the church, the government, and the institution of private property. To attack respectability has always been the crime of the saviours, and respectability is the cross on which they are forever hung.

(To Be Continued Saturday.)

THE DANCE OF LIFE

By HAVELOCK ELLIS

Houghton, Mifflin Company, Boston.

HAVELOCK ELLIS, in the Dance of Life, has written a sort of esthete's Bible.

This is the testament of a priest who has spent his long life in chanting great, solemn hymns to intellectual beauty.

The Saviour in his testament is Leonardo de Vinci; and the God in it is that mystic rythym that binds music, philosophy, science, thinking, all the life of rocks and trees, birds and flowers and stars, the body and soul of men, the body and soul of the universe, into a cosmic harmony for which the symbol is the dance.

Life is a dance, and Havelock Ellis stands before it in rapture, an esthete ravished by the spectacle of the world.

Havelock Ellis is one of the most learned men alive, and one of the wisest. And he writes with the glory of a young poet, and the far-reaching experience of a mellow scientist.

But I miss something in his testament. I feel like a peasant in a cathedral; I might pray here, but I could not live here. This is not Life, but a concept built by man. It is a beauty felt by the brain; but it is not the earth, and the cities, and the problems of bread, love, birth and death. These things cannot be arranged into a dance pattern; they are greater than concepts of man's mind, such as Havelock Ellis' dance symbol.

I cannot state his thesis here; one cannot summarize a symphony or a poem. One can only say a poem is not a philosophy of life. And as I must say that about Havelock Ellis' book, tho I reverently add he impresses me as a wonderful stage. But I am bewildered by anyone who tries to pack a complete theory of life into a book, and leaves out everything I have seen or heard in life.

I read part of this book at a murder trial I was reporting for a newspaper. I read another chapter of it while sitting in the front room of a tenement flat, where my paper had sent me to get the story of a starving widow and her five children. They had been living on toast and tea for two months. I read another part of the book in the ante room of the president of the Chamber of Commerce.

I felt as if I were dwelling in two worlds, Ellis', and the places where I read his book. And it seemed to me that no book of life could be complete that shirked starvation, murder, Chambers of Commerce, the problems of men's purposes and injustice.

Havelock Ellis wants an aristocracy of intellect. He is a eugenist, and his social theories are all based on the breeding of a finer face. His philosophy is intended for the joy of that super-race he visions.

I guess I am not a super-man, or an esthete, but one of the slaves. I see that someone will always have to work in this world, and that there will always be the necessity for action. There will always be suffering and struggle of some kind, against the evil in man, against the dangers and mysteries and cataclysms of nature. What has the dance of life to do with a world war? What has it to do with the felling of a tree in the Oregon lumber belt, or the hammer of picks in a coal shaft in Illinois? What has it to do with the weekly pay envelope, or famine, revolution, earthquake, flood?

The esthete's philosophy must forever be for the man who lives in the monastery; it does not help the man who must live in the world. Therefore it is incomplete, even when Havelock Ellis is its lyricist.

But I am ashamed of myself for having to criticize this book. It is like criticizing Jesus. Yet I want new philosophers to write, who will see what I and millions of other men have seen and who will not leave the world of living men out of their books. Too long have the wise men lived with their dreams, leaving the ignorant to wrestle with reality. Too long have philosophers and esthetes adored the mystic dance of life, while other men have suffered in its brutal drama.

What Good Are Kings?

Jackie Coogan too is now making propaganda for the Workers Party. Listen to this from a letter by Comrade George Kraska of Boston:

“My little boy Leonard went to the movies the other day to see Jackie Coogan in “Long Live the King,” after he came home he was very much enthused with the picture and related what a wonderful picture it was. I replied to him, (joking) that it was a poor picture and that there was nothing to it and this was his reply, “You ought to like it, because it has a little bit of Workers Party in it, because Jackie Coogan says in the play, “What good are Kings anyway!” Well, is not that good? My youngster is only seven years old.”—George Kraska.

William Jennings Bryan is getting old but he is still willing. He may accept the Democratic nomination if nobody else does. The self-sacrificing attitude of these capitalist politicians is really admirable. If Mr. Bryan is as successful in making votes for the Democratic party as he is in fighting the theory of evolution, we suggest that the donkey crowd nominate Edward Doheny.

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AS WE SEE IT

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY.

Dr. Charles Eliot, formerly president of Harvard University has celebrated his 90th birthday. He did not celebrate it alone. Congratulations poured in on him from the heads of the biggest capitalist institutions in the United States, from the White House to capitalist newspaper offices. No workingclass organization sent him a greeting. Calvin Coolidge, J. P. Morgan—from his pleasure yacht in the Mediterranean Sea—, Nicholas Murray Butler, the entire Coolidge cabinet,—with the exception of Daugherty who was kept out of the picture for obvious reasons—all joined in honoring the man who once said that “A scab was the highest type of American citizen”. Is it surprising that the capitalist class should appreciate such a valuable servant?

• • • •

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald is awfully worried over the mishaps of the handsome Prince of Wales. He has the falling sickness, which proves that Falls are not indigenous to the United States. The moment the prince sees a horse he is tempted and he usually falls. Now, Ramsay MacDonald has a heavy responsibility on his shoulders. He is saddled with the job of trying to reconcile the contradictions in capitalist society—a task that Karl Marx would throw up his hands in despair at—and also to save the neck of the prince of Wales for the collar of kingship. The Prince insists on breaking it. Ramsay being a socialist and not a communist does not feel the least bit of hostility toward the good looking lad whose misfortune it was to have King George as a father, even tho the class that Mr. MacDonald, the Hillquitian socialist, professed once to serve, pays his booze and doctor's bills.

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It has come to pass—as the gentleman who wrote the bible would say—that the Prince of Wales has fallen from a horse oftener than is good for him, and the last time the accident happened, Wales had his handsome face somewhat altered by the indelicate application of the animal's hoofs to his countenance. It seems the steed attempted to give him a massage without having any experience in the art. The result was not flattering to the prince. Mr. MacDonald, the King's socialist minister and master of his flunkeys, will ask the Prince of Wales to desist from riding horses. The British workers might lose a darned good king. The writer suggests to the Prince that if he cannot resist the temptation to ride animals, that there are two quadrupeds in the United States looking for jockeys and if he applies to the Republican and Democratic parties for the job he may lead either the elephant or the jackass to victory in the next election. Should the prince choose the jackass William G. McAdoo will lose ninety-nine per cent of his following.

• • • •

Kamal Pasha is intent on making a clean sweep of religious monopolies in the Turkish Republic. He sent the Caliph scurrying for safety, throwing hundreds of happy wives and scores of contented eunuchs out of employment. While this added to the intellectual equanimity of the fastidious Kemal, it created a severe unemployment problem for him. Now Kemal is about to abolish the Grand Rabbi of Constantinople. Arthur Brisbane thinks this would be ad business and ungrateful. Has Arthur any money invested in Constantinople real estate?

• • • •

Speaker Frederick H. Gillet, of the National House of Representatives, speaking in Boston at the annual banquet of the Amherst Alumni Association, declared that the United States government was sound even tho corruption reached into the president's cabinet. Of course Calvin Coolidge is untouched by the rottenness! He said the retention of one crooked man in the government has done more to destroy public confidence in the capitalist government than hordes of honest men con restore in a generation. The capitalist politicians see the great destructive power—destructive to capitalist government—of the Teapot Dome scandal. Yet some radicals think it is none of our business! “Why should we worry about the troubles of the capitalists?” they say. Calvin has escaped the filth says Gillett, but is it not strange that such a wise strikebreaker can be so blind to the corruption of his associates?

• • • •

Strange things are supposed to happen in Ireland. A few days ago several generals of the Free State army objected to the policy of disbanding a large section of the army and forwarded an ultimatum to the government demanding a cessation of this policy within a very limited time. The government did nothing. A cabinet minister offered his resignation, but later agreed to withdraw it. The situation became so serious that a special minister of defense was appointed. On the day before yesterday, Richard Mulcahy, defense minister raided a house in Parnell street, Dublin and arrested several Free State officers who were holding a meeting in the house. A cabinet minister was reported to be present. It now appears that President Cosgrave has sided in with the mutineers, that Richard Mulcahy, Minister of Defense and others have resigned and that the mutineers are to form a military dictatorship with Cosgrave at its head. The Republicans on the other hand, who refuse to take part in the Dail Eirean proceedings are featuring the work of Benito Mussolini in their papers and proclaiming him as a second “Napoleon” and the deadly foe of the British Empire. In the meantime, Thomas Johnson, leader of the Irish Labor Party is making eloquent speeches in parliament defending democracy.

THE DAILY WORKER RAISES THE STANDARD FOR A WORKERS' AND FARMERS' GOVERNMENT

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NET MELLON IN $200,000 GRAFT

WITNESS TESTIFIES PAYING DAUGHERTY AID BIG SUM FOR BOOZE GRAFT PROTECTION

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, March 21.—In an amazing recital that dovetailed into the investigation of Jesse Smith, Harry Daugherty's friend, a man who acted as go-between for New York bootleggers today told the senate committee investigating Daugherty that he had paid $200,000 to two men with "influence in Washington" to get permits for withdrawal of 50,000 cases of liquor from warehouses and distilleries, one of which was the Overhold distillery, at Pittsburgh, owned by Secretary of the Treasury, Mellon.

The go-between was John Goroni, of New York. He said he paid the money to Will Orr and Orr's partner, Owen Murphy, for permits, which, he alleged, "Orr sold at $15 a case." Orr has already figured in the inquiry considering Dempsey fight pictures.

Goroni brought in the name of William J. Flynn, former head of the Department of Justice Secret Service. Flynn, Goroni said, sent him to Thomas B. Felder, a lawyer, when he wanted to engage counsel. The witness said Felder got back $40,000 or more of the $200,000, when certain permits "did not go thru."

Orr told him, the witness said, that he had influence in Washington and knew Jesse Smith and Howard Mannington well. Mannington has also been referred to as one of the visitors to the "green house on K. street" where Daugherty and Smith used to meet.

Of the $200,000, Goroni said, $150,000 came from a John Lynn, who "went into the liquor business" and who took his own life last year.

Goroni testified that "a special assistant attorney general named L'Esperance," got fifty cents out of each $15 paid to Orr and Murphy. L'Esperance, Goroni said, was in the office of United States District Attorney in New York as "Assistant United States Attorney."

A moment later Goroni testified that Orr told him part of the $15 was "split" with Jesse Smith.

Harry F. Sinclair today won a respite from the senate oil committee which had called him to testify. After heated argument of two hours between the committee and Martin W. Littleton, counsel for Sinclair, the committee postponed decision on Littleton's demand that Sinclair be excused from testifying further. Adjournment was taken until tomorrow, when a decision will be made.

A majority of members of the committee indicated strongly that they would vote to compel Sinclair to submit to examination.

Littleton presented a lengthy legal argument to the committee that it did not have the power under the constitution to compel his client to testify.

The committee, as a whole, did not seem impressed by Littleton's argument, but upon the request of Senators Spencer and Bursum, Republicans let the matter go over until tomorrow. Spencer and Bursum said they wanted more time to consider the question.

Senators Walsh, Dill, Adams, Kendrick and Chairman Ladd pronounced themselves unqualifiedly in favor of forcing Sinclair to submit to examination.

Littleton sought to keep Sinclair from the stand on the ground that evidence that he might give would tend to incriminate him.

DUTY TO SMASH INJUNCTION, SAYS STRIKE SPEAKER

Garment Workers Hear Engdahl Flay Writ

J. Louis Engdahl, editor of the DAILY WORKER, addressed a spirited mass meeting of the garment strikers yesterday afternoon at 180 W. Washington St., declaring that it was not only their right, but their duty to violate the contemptible injunctions issued by the courts, including that of the labor baiting Judge Denis Sullivan.

Engdahl declared that the only wish of the DAILY WORKER, in its fight for the garment strikers, was to bring about unity of all workers thruout the city in support of this struggle.

Get Fitzpatrick Out.

"Let us get John Fitzpatrick, Victor Olander, Oscar Nelson, all the members of the 'Committee of 15' and of the Injunction Committee of the Chicago Federation of Labor, out on the picket line", urged Engdahl. "Let us get Alderman Nelson active in the city council. Let us get the whole Chicago labor movement back of this strike. Then we'll win it easily".

"Conventions of the American Federation of Labor have repeatedly gone on record, demanding that workers violate the injunctions of the anti-labor courts", said Engdahl. "That is on paper. Let us translate these paper resolutions into action. That is our task at the present time in order to win out big."

Union Built By Fighting.

Engdahl told of the big strike of the men's clothing workers in 1911, out of which grew the present powerful organization of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America. He said there was no better time than now to organize the ladies' garment industry 100 per cent."

The strikers, who have been keeping the picket lines intact in spite of Sullivan's writ applauded the remarks enthusiastically.

Gary Contractors Plan to Wipe Out Organized Labor

GARY, Ind., March 21.—Forty-seven steel trust contractors have declared war on organized labor in Gary, Ind. In a full page advertisement inserted in the Gary Post-Tribune the following statement is made signed by the forty-seven steel lackeys:

"We the undersigned building contractors, electrical and painting contractors, hereby pledge ourselves not to pay any increase in wages during the coming year."

With this noble pledge as a basis, the anti-labor contractors of Gary, Ind., appeal to the public for support against the striking painters, who went out in a body this week. The contractors are unable to show that they cannot pay $1.50 an hour which the painters are demanding.

The building boom in Gary reached unprecedented heights last spring when the steel trust was importing Mexicans and Negroes by the carload. The building contractors at that time put up flimsy shacks to house Gary's vassals.

Besides a wage boost, the building trades workers who are organized 100 per cent, demand a 40-hour week. They are confident of winning before the depression sets in.

BURNS MUST GO!

Agriculture Dept. Tool of Packers Is Charge of Probers

(By The Federated Press)

WASHINGTON, March 21.—Investigation of expenditures in the Department of Agriculture is about to start in the House. This is the first step taken to review publicly Secretary Wallace's violation of the Packing-House Control Law and the placing of numerous pro-packer employes on the staff of the Packers and Stockyards Act Administration. The inquiry will also show to what extent this hostile personnel has been used to obstruct the passage of the Norris-Sinclair Bill for the relief of farmers and consumers. Backers of this bill have long been suspicious as to the source of opposition to the measure, which provides for a government marketing corporation.

Students Ignore Court Writ

Planning to ignore Judge "Dennie" Sullivan's contemptible injunction, University of Chicago students prepared last night to come out on the picket line early this morning in behalf of the brave girls who have been holding the fort with little outside assistance.

The student picket squad was organized by the University Liberal Club, Ida Terbush, president, after Thomas Holland reported the police brutalities and vicious injunction rulings which the bosses are using against the workers from the sweatshops.

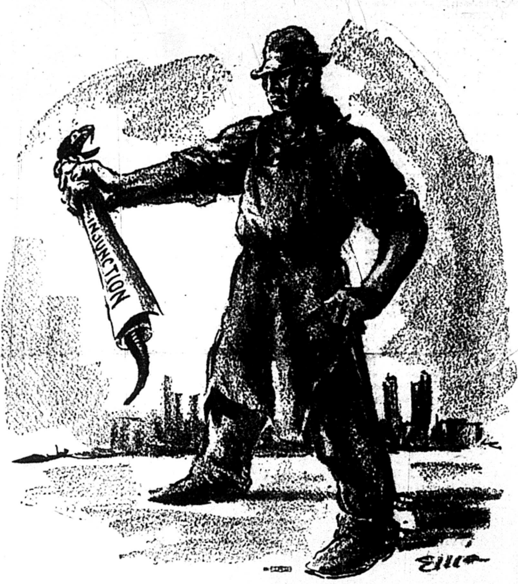
The students have been active in the special citizens' committee organized by the Chicago Church Federation to work for a strike settlement, but they feel that the Sullivan injunction is a challenge that forces them to take action on the picket lines.

Associated with Miss Terbush in the leadership of the movement are Miss Maida Bacon and Alexander Nelson. Several dozen students have been lined up and a good force is expected out this morning, with a larger group Monday morning.

The special citizens' sub-committee meets this morning in the office of Miss Mary McDowell, of the Department of Public Welfare, to

(Continued on page 2.)

CHOKING THE INJUNCTION SNAKE



Labor Is Powerful Enough to Crush Its Enemies.

GELATIN LORD WILL FACE QUIZ IN BIG BRIBE

Sinclair Oiled Republican Machinery

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, March 21.—Will H. Hays, $50,000 a year, Czar of the movie world is on his way to the Capitol today to tell about the happy days when he was chairman of the Republican National Committee, the days when oil barons were generous and Harry Sinclair greased the elephant's trunk with 75,000 shares of oil stock valued at $1,875,000.

Hays has not denied the truth of the allegation but has been busy consulting lawyers, expert in the art of evasion, who may seek to convince the oil scandal committee that Will H. Hays, is as clean as a hound's tooth.

It is freely stated around the Capitol that Hays will make an open breast of the gift. "What about it?" will be Hays defense, those in a position to know claim. We confess that this policy might throw the probe committee off its guard; witnesses to date with the exception of a few who spilled the beans on Daugherty, being in the Ananias class and top notchers at that.

Harry Sinclair is due to appear before the committee today. It is believed that he will refuse to testify on the ground that anything he might say would incriminate him. He has good reason for taking that position. Only a few weeks ago on his arrival from Europe, Sinclair jauntingly told newspaper men that he would take the witness stand and tell everything. Wiser counsels prevailed since then. It is now clear that there is a conspiracy on to run the investigation into the ground.

COLORED GIRL PICKETS PUT STEIN AND SEIDEN BOSSES ON THE RUN

Stein and Seiden, scab garment bosses, looked with angry eyes at three colored girl pickets, members of the Ladies' Garment Workers' union, who were patrolling the snowy sidewalk in front of No. 212 S. Market St.

"Move on!" shouted these newfangled hundred percenters. "We won't stand for any colored pickets!"

The girls laughed at them and the two bosses retreated to their shop where eight untrained scabs are trying to do the work of 30 expert workers who are striking.

Stein and Seiden are easily scared. Strikers tell with amusement of Brother Stein leaving his shop at night with a police bodyguard to protect him against frail little girls. Stein huddles into his automobile and a copper takes the wheel and drives him home.

If you want more information page Officer 390 who acts as chauffeur for the boss, with his blue uniform changed for the civilian coat of Stein's clerk.

LAFOLLETTE TO SPEAK TONIGHT AT AUDITORIUM

Sticker Campaign Puts Hiram in Rear

Senator Robert M. LaFollette, who introduced the original Teapot Dome resolution, is scheduled to speak in the Auditorium theatre tonight. This speech will be LaFollette's first extended declaration on the oil graft exposes. The theatre's doors open at 6:30 p. m.

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Dakota Vote Sensation.

(Special to The Daily Worker)

FARGO, N. D., March 21.—The remarkable race made by Senator Robert M LaFollette in the primaries here, on a sticker campaign, has created a sensation, not alone in this state but in the capitol. The LaFollette campaign was only a last minute effort. The fact that he led Senator Hiram Johnson of California, who carried on a vigorous speaking campaign indicates that the exploited farmers in the Northwest are sick and tired of the two old parties and have lost all hope in them.

LaFollette beat Johnson by almost 4,000 votes, with 226 precincts yet to make returns. The vote stood: Coolidge, 47,947; LaFollette, 34,096; Johnson, 30,253.

CLARA SMITH, JAKE HAMON'S KILLER, HAD FATE OF HARDING, CAL COOLIDGE, IN HER HAND

By CARL HAESSLER

When Clara Smith Hamon, the genial Oklahoma murderess, goes on the Teapot Dome stand before the senate committee in Washington she will give the following facts if she tells the truth. Some of them are of court record, others have since been independently corroborated and the vital ones are vouched for at first hand by a former associate of Jake Hamon who kept out of harm's way and unlike the late oil magnate is still alive and active in Chicago oil circles today.

Harding Hamon's Protege.

Clara shot and killed Jake. She killed him because of republican politics and she was acquitted because of republican politics. And the politics then as now were of oil.

A few hours before Warren G. Harding was nominated for president at the 1920 convention in Chicago, Jake Hamon, who held the Oklahoma delegation in his vest pocket, told his friend and former co-workers that Harding and Calvin Coolidge would be the Republican nominees and that Albert B. Fall and Hamon himself would be in the new cabinet. Then he entered the famous Blackstone hotel conference manipulated by Harry Daugherty.

Only One Yet Alive.

The nominations went off as scheduled and in due time the front porch campaign began at Marion, O. Among newspaper photos taken at the time is a fine group of smelly beauties flanking the late president. On Harding's immediate right is Hamon, since murdered in a sex triangle. On his left is Jesse Smith, seller of administration influence, since a suicide. The fourth man in the group is Harry M. Daugherty, probably the least respected man in public life today.

Fall made the cabinet as secretary of the interior but Hamon's expected appointment fell thru. Fall made good for the oil crowd and then was ditched by them and left public disgrace as a bribetaker who got caught.

Clara Was Stubborn.

Hamon might have been in the same position but for his private life. He was enjoying what theological authorities call "living in sin" with Clara Smith Hamon—his one lawful wedded wife notwithstanding. This was all right in Oklahoma oil circles, but was hardly the thing for a prospective cabinet man. The word went to Hamon to ditch Clara. He tried to but Clara refused to drop. The quarrel ended fatally for Jake. The trial ended happily for Clara who is now living in Los Angeles with an honest-to-God husband instead of an oil millionarie as a soul-mate.

Jake's Death Saved Harding.

The unpleasantness also ended happily at the time for the Republican administration. The grasping Jake with his promise of a cabinet job was out of the way and Clara had her court acquittal of murder as the price of her silence. If she had been convicted her squealing would have put the indelible stain on the Harding-Coolidge regime two years eariler than it actually became visible. The Teapot Dome and other gushers would have flowed their devastating way long before Harding descended to the grave.

The story as here given is known to Hamon's former business manager as well as to Clara Hamon and the Chicago friend. It is understood to be in the hands of the senate investigating committee for use when two of the trio take the oath to testify.

World's Temporal Lord Will Receive Yanks in Throne Room

ROME, March 21.—All Americans in Rome are to be received by Pope Pius in public audience in the throne room of the Vatican after the consistory at which Archbishop Hayes and Mundelein are to be elevated to the cardinalate.

Archbishop Hayes made this announcement following his private audience with the Pontiff in the private library last night.

"I found his holiness in excellent health and with a most alert mind," Hayes said. "Reports that his health is bad are sheer nonsense."

IMPEACH COOLIDGE!

SLEUTHS TRAIL MUMA, CHIEF FILM PLOTTER

Belief He Is Hiding in Daugherty Office

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, March 21. — Scouting parties were out again today looking for Jap Muma, bosom friend of the late President Harding, and self styled "master mind" in the criminal conspiracy under the auspices of Harry M. Daugherty, Jess Smith, William J. Burns and others to violate federal laws by illegally transporting the pictures of the Carpentier-Dempsey fight films from state to state.

It appears that Muma was the connecting link between Daugherty and the other criminals, which causes his testimony to have an added interest. It is expected that Edward McLean's business manager will prove a reluctant witness, but the web of testimony is so securely woven around him that any attempt on his part to lie his way out of the mesh of intrigue into which his crookedness has led him, will only result in whetting the appetite of Senator Wheeler for the truth.

If the sleuths who are hunting for Muma fail to locate him—it was rumored here yesterday that he was hiding in the Department of Justice building—Roxie Stinson will take the stand in a mood that bodes ill for the attorney general. The efforts of Mal Daugherty, Harry's brother, to rob her of her share of Jess Smith's fortune, did not hurt this woman's feelings half as much as the attorney general's besmirching of her character when he stated publicly, that Smith's ex-wife was on intimate terms with the Ohio grafter, long after a divorce was secured and that she recently registered in the Hollenden Hotel, Cleveland, with a man by the name of Fink, both occupying the same room.

Senator Wheeler placed in evidence today a batch of telegrams from and to Jesse Smith, Daugherty and McLean. These messages, according to members of the committee, showed what powerful influence Smith wielded at the Department of Justice and gave new ramifications of his dealings with the attorney general.

District Att'y Lays Blame for Beer Murders on Police

Half of Chicago's policemen were accepting bribes from breweries until federal authorities drove the breweries out of existence, District Attorney Edwin A. Olson charged today.

"The federal government took the police department out of beer by taking the beer out of Chicago," Olson said.

With thugs and gunmen running the breweries, corruption slowly spread in the ranks of police until it threatened to engulf the entire department. Beer was flooding the city, he said, and many of the murders of the past two years were directly attributable to the traffic.

Sixteen breweries have been shut down in this district in the past year, Olson said.

OUT WITH DAUGHERTY!

Michael Gold's "LIFE OF JOHN BROWN" In Magazine Section Today

INJUNCTION AND STORM FAIL BOSSES

Police Drive Pickets Into Snow But Lines Hold

(Continued from page 1.)

consider what action it shall take against the infamous "Dennie" Sullivan injunction.

A poll of the members of the committee shows that the majority are thoroly opposed to the vicious and unconstitutional action of Sullivan in attempting to order workers off the public streets and to prevent peaceful picketing. It is expected that the committee will organize agitation against the injunction.

Watching "Committee of 15."

At the same time the girl pickets are watching the "Committee of 15" of the Chicago Federation of Labor which has promised to meet Monday with the injunction committee of the Federation, also a committee of 15 members. Strikers are demanding that this committee, which includes their paid attorney, Alderman Oscar Nelson, get on the job and carry out the mandates of the American Federation of Labor for the disregarding of labor injunctions.

"We will win!" the girl pickets told the "Committee of 15" Thursday.

They have determined to carry the fight to success regardless of what the "Committee of 15" does, but they are urging the committee to obey the orders of the Chicago Federation of Labor which promised to give full support to the strike.

Must Not Fear Jail.

They know that if the "Committee of 15" and the injunction committee take militant action that the strike will be won, even tho some labor officials may see the inside of a police station in the course of the winning of the battle.

John Fitzpatrick, before the strike, told members of the Ladies' Garment Workers' Union that the Federation would be at their "command" when they went on strike. They are urging him to carry out his promise.

Alderman Nelson Must Act.

Alderman Oscar Nelson, the strikers' paid attorney, MUST raise his voice for them at the next meeting of the City Council Wednesday morning, they say.

Nelson MUST raise his voice against the use of the city police to break the strike and must see that action is taken. Strikers are impatient at his apparent indifference to date.

Five More Arrested.

Failing to worry the pickets by driving them into the snow storm, police late yesterday arrested five more: Julia Ley, David Rosenthal, Walter Czwiski, Stanley Sklioris and William Wowicz. They were bailed out by the union promptly, and will demand jury trials when arraigned in S. Clark St. Court today.

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Picket In Snow Storm

With furious wind and snow driving thru the streets the girl pickets kept their lines firm on all fronts, yesterday, the beginning of the fourth week of the garment strike.

Whenever a girl sought shelter from the storm for a moment Mayor Dever's bluecoats would drive her with curses away from the doorway on the inner edge of the pavement where she was standing.

Only the "sluggers," whom the garment bosses have mobilized from the underworld, and the uniformed police and detectives, were allowed to stand out of the driving storm that made the second day of spring seem like the worst winter weather.

Injunction Arrests.

Garment bosses from time to time called the policemen up to their offices and they came down flushed and ready to charge on the pickets again. The bosses had purposely left their sidewalks covered with snow in order to make things hard for the pickets.

Three arrests were made during the morning. Those arrested were Freda Reicher, Elianor Sadlowska, and Jennie Lieberman. They were all taken to the So. Clark Street police station where they were bailed out. They will appear in police court today.

Injunction Arrests.

Three more strikers were arrested yesterday on attachments to show cause why they should not be punished for contempt of court. They were Harry Dixler, John Gottlieb and Lena Moritz. When they appeared in Judge Sullivan's court their cases were set to be heard next Tuesday morning. They are out on bond.

The other contempt cases which were to be heard before Sullivan yesterday were also set over till next Tuesday. The attorneys for the firms who secured the injunctions are very anxious to push the cases as fast as they can but Sullivan had his court calendar filled yesterday and the cases promised to last till Tuesday and he could do nothing to accommodate the bosses' lawyers.

Miss Corn Out On Bail.

The people who had been fined and who came before Sullivan yesterday all paid their fines and were released. Florence Corn, who was sentenced to thirty days in jail, was released on $1,000 bonds pending the preparation of her appeal.

Twelve persons who were arrested Thursday along So. Market Street and who were airraigned in So. Clark Street police court yesterday all demanded jury trials. They were: Andrew Timm, William Elash, Morris Tiegman, Morris Sher, Freda Nitzberg, Sam Hoft, Nathan Held, Morris Gram, Isadore Litwinsky, Sophie Young, Pearl Cohen and Eva Boenfeld.

See Dever Today.

The officers of the I. L. G. W. U. are preparing to submit to the committee of 15 of the Chicago Federation of Labor in written form, all the facts on police brutalities in acordance with the request the committee made Thursday The committee of 15 will as soon as they get the facts take them up with the mayor and demand immediate action. Police brutalities have been so extensive that the compiling of the data is a big job.

The committee is expected to get the list of brutalities this morning from the union and Anton Johannsen, chairman of the committee, John Fitzpatrick, president of the Chicago Federation and Victor Olander, secretary of the State Federation, are instructed to immediately take them to Dever and demand drastic action.

Praise Sophie Altschuler.

Sophie Altschuler, who was beaten up by police officer 3181 last week and who is still under the care of a doctor, is receiving letters from all over the country praising her for her bravery and wishing her a speedy recovery.

A typical letter from a person who has never seen Sophie but who became interested in her thru seeing her story in The DAILY WORKER follows:

"Dear Miss Altschuler: The DAILY WORKER informs me of your splendid fight in the front ranks of the striking garment workers and your misfortune as a victim of police brutality.

"Please allow me to express my sympathy for you and commend you for your self sacrifice in the cause of labor. You are a splendid soldier for the workers' cause. Yours fraternally, Peter Kranburger."

Why Isn't Oscar Nelson on the Picket Line?

OSCAR NELSON is vice-president of the Chicago Federation of Labor. He is a lawyer. He is a member of the Chicago City Council.

Oscar Nelson is employed by the labor unions who have had to fight the injunctions issued by Judge Denis Sullivan and other judicial lackeys of the Chamber of Commerce. He sometimes appears in court and splits legal hairs with the bosses' attorneys over the injunctions.

But nobody has seen Oscar Nelson on the picket lines since this dress makers' strike started. We have been told that he has refused to address strike meetings, fearing that by so doing he would get in bad with the courts. So far as we know he has not raised his voice in the city council in protest against the brutalities of Mayor Dever's police force.

Oscar Nelson does neither of these things, but he raves in the Chicago Federation of Labor when a radical introduces a motion calling for action on the picket lines instead of the futile policy of paying so much per head to lawyers for every striker hailed into court.

Surely a real labor leader would not be guilty of such criminal negligence. If Oscar Nelson thought of the interests of the workers, he is supposed to represent, instead of his own selfish advancement via the capitalist route, he would be on the picket line every day since this strike started. He would raise his voice so loud that every worker in Chicago would understand it as a clarion call to action. He would bring up the question of police brutality on the floor of the city council and he would insist that a committee be appointed to bring the facts concerning the sluggings of the police to the attention of the workingclass of this city.

Lawyer, vice-president of the Chicago Federation of Labor, city alderman—Oscar Nelson has sufficient titles to give him prestige. He is a public man. Why is he dumb? Is it because he is only against the Crowe faction of the republican party and is using the Dever democrats for factional political reasons?

We remember when John Kennedy—now secretary of the Washington Farmer-Labor Party and prominent leader in the movement to launch a national farmer-labor party on June 17—was in the city council. He surely made things hot for the bosses. Kennedy went to the trade union leaders and asked them what they wanted him to do for the workers in the city council.

But, of course, John Kennedy was a class-consious fighter whose heart was true to the great movement for the freedom of all workers from wage slavery. Nelson is just a plain capitalist hack politician, who hopes to rise up in the world by making of himself a door mat for the bosses to walk on. He has not raised his voice in the city council. He has not appeared on the picket lines. He has not urged that "The Committee of Fifteen," of which he is a member, take action. He did not even attend the second meeting of the committee.

The DAILY WORKER calls the attention of the organized and unorganized workers of Chicago to the record of alderman, lawyer, labor leader Nelson, in this strike. We urge them to keep their eyes on him. We urge them to bring such pressure to bear on him as will compel him to raise his voice in the city council and demand a real investigation of police slugging.

Russian Bazaar Draws Big Crowd To Ashland Hall

The second night of the bazaar of the Jewish Workers' Relief Committee, at the Ashland Auditorium, showed its popularity. A large crowd collected here to buy, dance and be entertained by a concert, a showing of historical living pictures and a comedy by B. Fishbein.

The great attraction, however, proved to be the Russian exhibition of the educational and relief activities carried on in Russia for the benefit of Jewish orphans, victims of pogroms. Great interest was shown in the pictures showing the life of Russia's destitute. Judging from the exhibition, the relief work is carried on in three main divisions: (1) Immediate relief in the way of food and shelter. (2) Placing and training of the young Jewish workers in agriculture, trade and vocation. (3) General education of all children hitherto deprived of such benefits. The exhibition is set aside in a special room at the bazaar and the display of pictures of children in their classes, in play and vocational training, drew hundreds of spectators.

This afternoon at 1 o'clock there will be a masque for children. In the evening a masque for everybody. Sunday another concert will be held.

Admission is only 25 cents. All net receipts go to the relief of the Jewish children, orphaned in Russia by pograms and counter-revolution.

SAN ANDREAS, Calif., March 21.—Altho forbidden by state law to teach any sort of partisan politics in the public schools of the state, a G. A. R. veteran told high school students that "You here in the hills are fortunately shielded from bolshevism, socialism, infidelity and other enemies of the country."

SEATTLE, March 21.—Bricklayers' international union is chartering in Seattle the only Pacific coast local of terrazo workers. The men prepare and lay composition marble-granite cement flooring in buildings.

SEATTLE, March 21.—The painters' union here has started a trade school to teach members the fine points of the trade.

BOSTON STRIKE SETTLED ON 42 HOUR WEEK BASIS

Too Much Reliance Put On Mayor Curley

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BOSTON, Mass., March 21.—After five weeks of struggle the striking garment workers of Boston voted to return to work on a compromise agreement granting them the 42-hour week in five days instead of the 40-hour week for which they went out. This represents a gain of two hours over the 44-hour week they had been working. However, the new contract eliminates five holidays with pay. The contract is for two years. The previous contract was for one year only.

Some of the larger manufacturers, it developed after the meeting, are refusing to settle so the struggle is not yet over in these shops.

40-Hour Issue.

Many of the strikers thought they were voting for a 40-hour week agreement. When the agreement was put to a vote there was no separate vote on the number of hours and the duration of the contract. The only vote was on the rejection or acceptance of the agreement. The issue was not clear to the workers, because of the parliamentary procedure followed, and many who were determined to hold out for 40 hours, voted for the amendment to sustain the proposed agreement. The writer personally asked several who voted in favor what they were voting about, and they said that they voted for the 40 hours. Acceptance was urged by the international officers and the strike committee; whereas the rank and file, many of them indignant, had no spokesman. The discussion was monopolized by the officials, and brought sharply to a close.

Expelled Left Wingers.

The strike was called to get an apparent victory before the biennial convention of the international in Boston on May 5. Left wingers, the most active in organization campaigns and strikes, had been expelled from joint boards, from the union, and from their jobs in the shops. The International officialdom had to show "accomplishments." So the issue of forty hours was raised, at best an ineffective one, so long as piece work was tolerated and the vast majority are piece workers. Week work should have been fought for.

The fight for the 40-hour week won in New York a year ago, was carried to Boston and Chicago. In Chicago, about 1,000 workers have already returned on 40 hours.

At Curley's Kite.

It was after the mayor had interceded that proposals were made leading to a compromise. According to one striker, "Fortytwo hours was all that Mayor Curley could fight out for us." Since when must militants who advocate a better order, rely on political climbers to fight their battles for them; another feather in the cap of the politician who is mayor of Boston, who has lined up behind him in his campaign for governor all labor leaders who aspire to political jobs. Labor which should carry the banner of a farmer-labor party, and go along with the surprisingly alive farmer labor movement now coming out of the west, is tied to the political kite of Curley, the democratic mayor of Boston. And those like Ninfo, first vice president of the I. L. G W U who from the platform proclaim themselves revolutionists, help along such political charlatans. Well did one striker ask, "What are you doing to make a reality the dream you profess to have?" What are they doing? Carrying out the most vicious plan of expulsions yet conceived, covering anyone with vision What answer could Ninfo give? He kept repeating "sacrifice," and "one hundred per cent victory."

Dress Bosses' $1,000 Bond Is Not Worth A Pinch of Powder

Strikers' attorneys are laughing at the statement which the new Chicago Association of Dress Manufacturers has issued that a bond of $1,000 would be demanded from each member of this association with the proviso that the money is forfeited if the member settles with the union.

Such a contract would not be worth the paper it is written on, say the attorneys. In previous cases the courts have ordered such funds returned. So this ambitious association which the Mitchell people are controlling will have to get a stronger chain to hold their members in line when they weaken before the determination of the strikers.

Chief Slaughter Has Disappeared: May Be Scabbing

NEW ORLEANS, March 21.—S. W. Slaughter, former chief of Tampa, Fla., while on his way from that city here has disappeared. As Tampa is the home of the open shoppers of Florida, perhaps the gentleman with the murderous name has stopped on the road to scab on something or other.

How many of your shop-mates read THE DAILY WORKER. Get one of them to subscribe today.

Raid on Los Angeles T. U. E. L. Is Blamed On Labor Fakers

(Special to The Daily Worker)

SAN FRANCISCO, March 21.—Emanuel Levin, arrested on suspicion of criminal syndicalism in the latest raid in Los Angeles on Workers Party and Trades Union Educational league headquarters, is well known in this city, where he lived for some time and was an organizer of the People's institute, broken up during the war. Persons here acquainted with the situation in Los Angeles offered proof that these raids are inspired by reactionary A. F. of L. leaders of the southern city. Incidentally Chief of Police Vollmer, who is outdoing the activities of the late Chief Oakes in the San Pedro strike, was "lent" to Los Angeles for a year by Berkeley, where he became famous for his "college police force" of "psychological experts." In Berkeley he was considered rather a progressive and liberal official.

Plan to Resume the Russo-Chinese Talks For Recognition

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PEKIN, March 21.—The president today empowered Dr. Wellington Koo, former ambassador in Washington, to succeed Foreign Minister Wang as head of the Chinese delegation negotiating with Russia for a treaty to grant diplomatic recognition to that power.

It is reliably reported Russia will consider any plan China may formulate for resumption of the negotiations, considering neither party to blame for the breakdown.

Anything to Halt the Probe of Oil and The Attorney General

WASHINGTON, March 21.—Administration leaders in congress began a concerted drive today to force an adjournment before the conventions in June.

President Coolidge will head the house steering committee at dinner at the White House tonight to confer on early adjournment plans.

40,000 Bus Men and Tram Conductors in London Go on Strike

LONDON, March 21.—A strike of London bus men and tram conductors and motormen, involving 40,000 workers, started at midnight, it was announced officially at union headquarters.

Holds Out False Hopes?

Gertrude Atherton, famous novelist, is working great harm to the womanhood of America by holding out "false hopes" of recapturing youth, Dr. Max Thorek, surgeon-in-chief of the American hospital here, and leading authority on gland transplantation, charged today.

Legion Suckers Needed.

GULFPORT, Miss., March 21.—Now that the treasury is getting low and summer is coming on officials of the Joe Graham post of the American Legion have started a campaign for new members.

Could Not Stand Cops.

NEW ORLEANS, March 21.—Out of work and penniless in a strange country, Henry Hunter, a native of Lundwick, Galicia, sought shelter in a police station one night during a recent cold snap. During the night he attempted suicide by slashing his wrists with a safety razor blade. When questioned at the hospital as to his motive in attempting suicide he said "there was too much cursing and swearing in the station that night." He is being held for insanity charges.

The Dollar Gets a Verdict.

NEW ORLEANS, March 21.—Down Louisiana way under the Code Napoleon the court crier receives a fee of one dollar if a jury returns a verdict; the jurymen also receive a dollar each when a verdict is returned. However, be it noted, that should the jury disagree, neither the jurymen or the court crier receive a penny for their services. Small as the sum is very few disagreements are noted on the minute books.

After Cheap Labor.

NEW ORLEANS, March 21.—The National Handle and Enameling Company of Chattanooga, Tenn., which manufactures handles for cutlery and various kitchen utensils, is after a location in this city, owing to the low cost of labor compared with their present pay roll. It is not stated whether they will reduce the price to the consumer or add the increased revenues to their own bank account.

Stay Away From Portland, Ore.

PORTLAND, Ore., March 21.—Electrical workers in the middle west are warned against man-catching ads of the Northwestern Electric Company, involved in a strike with Electrical Workers' local 125.

OUT WITH DAUGHERTY!

Res. Phone Crawford 0331 Violin
Office Phone Rockwell 0112 Teacher
HENRY MOSS
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MORGAN LOAN IS PROP TO FRENCH STEEL MONOPOLY

Reconstruction Graft Is To Be Financed

By LELAND OLDS
(Federated Press Industrial Editor)

Support of the present reactionary government of France in an emergency which threatened wide-spread unemployment and radical labor activity is the real object back of the Morgan $100,000,000 loan. J. P. Morgan & Co. is acting to protect its own enormous investment in the French steel trust. This corporation has received a large part of the money from the French loans which have so seriously inflated the currency.

French Bankers to Blame

The fall of the franc is not due to foreign speculators with malicious intent as the propagandists of international capital would have us believe but is due to the policy of the French bankers who by huge loans have vastly increased the amount of currency in circulation. The fall of the franc will be permanently arrested only by halting the loans of private banks, especially those to building contractors for reconstruction purposes. And the object of the Morgan loan is to prevent a complete stoppage of work as a result.

These conclusions are based on an analysis of the loan by the Alexander Hamilton institute, one of the leading economic institutions of the country. Under the leadership of Jeremiah Jenks the institute is closely associated with the inside of big business.

40,000,000,000 Paper Francs.

The institute proceeds to point out that the policy of French banks has increased the number of francs outstanding to over 40,000,000,000 with billions more circulated as checks and drafts. In predicting the trend of the franc we must ignore speculation entirely and talk exclusively about currency inflation in France.

The institute points out the connection between heavy loans to contractors for reconstruction and inflation. It says: "The private banks of France have loaned so heavily to building contractors and investors in French government bonds that their resources are exhausted.

Reconstruction Graft

"The remedy for the franc is to have these private banks curtail loans to building contractors and to French investors in government bonds. . . . The credit of $100,000,000 extended by the J. P. Morgan syndicate to the Bank of France is virtually a loan to the building contractors of France who are reconstructing the devasted areas.

But, the institute points out, it is likely that the French will not be called on to repay the Morgan syndicate at all. Instead it is likely that New York bankers will sell a French loan to American investors later on and use the proceeds to repay the Morgan syndicate.

French capitalists have been guilty of the most outrageous corruption in connection with the reconstruction contracts. Their graft running into hundreds of millions of francs has done much to produce the inflation which has depressed the value of the franc. Poincare has recently blocked the prosecution of the most flagrant cases.

Loans for Munitions

These same capitalists have received the major part of the boodle from huge loans to such countries as Poland, Czechoslovakia, and Roumania, another major cause of inflation. For the loans have really been spent in France for munitions. And J. P. Morgan has been a partner with these capitalists thru heavy investments in such corporations as Schneider-Creussot, the great French steel and munitions trust. This is the real background of the Morgan loan.

How many of your shop-mates read THE DAILY WORKER. Get one of them to subscribe today.

Sanhedrin Represented Big Biz; Party Defends Negro Workers

THE Sanhedrin Conference did nothing, despite the demand of 98 per cent of the Race, to espouse the cause of the Negro workers. It was controlled by the Urban League, real estate sharks, the white Chamber of Commerce, and big business men. Because of this failure of any other organization to represent the workers, the Workers Party resolution demanding complete race equality and abolition of all race discrimination, has assumed the greatest importance to all Negro workers. Tomorrow we further expose the betrayal of their Race by the Urban League and similar organizations. The Workers Party is the only political party to incorporate into its program a definite demand for absolute race equality.

Workers Party Demands Race Equality While Sleek Sanhedrin Leaders Betray Negro Workers

Not one representative of labor or the farm was on the executive committee at the Sanhedrin Conference which pretended to represent the Race which is composed of 98 per cent of workers and farmers.

As the DAILY WORKER pointed out in reporting the congress, the carrying out of the Sanhedrin's program for the elimination of the color line in labor unions was left to the representatives of business, real estate sharks, religion, and the capitalist government at Washington.

The Negro labor and farmer delegates to the Sanhedrin declared after the conference that they were not discouraged.

They pointed out that not only was the Sanhedrin forced to consider the labor question, but also that it brought before the Race that the basis of race discrimination is an economic one, and that the only hope for the oppressed Negro workers and tenant farmers is thru solidarity with the oppressed farmers and workers of other races.

Sanhedrin Betrays Race.

The DAILY WORKER explained in reporting the Sanhedrin Conference, "Dean Miller comes from an institution subsidized by the republican administration. **The real estate men** GAIN BY THE POLICY OF SEGREGATION. The business interests generally gain by the policy of segregation.

"The Urban Leagues that act as open shop employment agencies in large Negro urban centers are as reactionary as any white chamber of commerce. They are against labor organization, and against aggressive racial action that might offend their white capitalist friends.

"Segregation into 'Black Belt' districts is one of the most vital issues before the Race at the Sanhedrin. Negroes are crowded into the worst parts of the cities and they are compelled to pay exorbitant rents—above the rates charged the whites. The poor people who are gouged by the rent hogs are crying out against the policy of segregation. But there are real estate men among the Negroes and other business men who gain by this policy. Their voice is not raised against this iniquity.

Effective Remedies Thwarted.

"Two effective methods of remedying the housing evil are proposed by resolutions presented by the Workers Party delegates.

"1.—Colored unions to refuse to pay exorbitant rents or refuse to live in inferior buildings or segregated districts.

"2.—A demand for legislation making housing a public utility and compelling landlords to rent their places to the first comer, regardless of race or color."

But the Sanhedrin did not urge definite action of any kind against the housing evil, and hence accomplished nothing in this direction. When presented with the opportunity for leadership of 98 per cent of the Race on the labor and housing problems, the Sanhedrin, controlled by conservative capitalists, as it was, did nothing.

"What does the Negro in America require in order to escape his conditions as an oppressed race?" asks Robert Minor in the current issue of the Liberator. "He requires abolition of restrictions upon his right of residence—that is, abolition of 'Black Belt' segregation."

Profits Deciding Factor.

Commenting upon the results of the Sanhedrin toward achieving a solution of the housing problem, Mr. Minor continues, "When it came to a question of housing, it became evident that the Sanhedrin Conference was heavily dominated by Negro business men. These men are theoretically in favor of the emancipation of their race, and they talk eloquently to this effect. But when Negro working people among the delegates, thru a delegate representing the Workers Party, offered a resolution calling for legislation by which the black-belt residence district could be broken up and landlords compelled to rent living quarters at a fixed rental to the first comer regardless of color and independently of the landlords will, this measure was killed because the Negro real estate men made enormous profits by confining the Negro tenant to a given district and charging him from twenty per cent more to twice as much as is paid for similar residence by white persons. THE NEGRO HAD TO GIVE UP THAT DEMAND IN DEFFERENCE TO THE NEGRO REAL ESTATE MEN."

Workers Party Steps In.

While this evasion of the clamor of the 98 per cent of the Negro race—who are workers—for a determined stand for better conditions was being carried on by the ambitious and sleek rich men of the race, there was one party which was standing by and in ringing tones rallying the workers against their false and selfish leaders. The Workers Party, at its recent convention, passed a resolution which was officially incorporated into its platform, for absolute equality among the races.

"The twelve million Negroes in the United States constitute an oppressed race, and as such they require and demand special attention," the resolution declares. "The workers of the white race must be enlightened to the giving of complete and equal participation in all forms of the political and industrial organization of the working class. The elimination of all race discrimination within the working class movement is preliminary to its elimination in society as a whole.

"The Workers Party pledges itself to strive, for the following ends: Abolition of all discrimination against the Negro in housing; equal wages to Negroes; equal rights of the Negroes to membership in trades unions; complete restoration of the right of the ballot and the right to hold political office; the right to assemble and to organize; drastic action to punish and surpress lynching of Negroes.

W. P. Defends Negro Workers.

"The emancipation of the Negro can be attained only in the emancipation of the working class as a whole. A fixed rigid status and the traditions of slavery bind the Negro as a whole to the working class. The Negro is condemned, while the capitalist class system prevails to a common interest with the working class. It is reasonable to expect, therefore, that this surpressed race, as was the case with the surpressed races in Europe, will ultimately play a large role in the future social upheaval."

The Workers Party is the only political organization, therefore, which definitely champions the cause of the Negro workers, and officially incorporates into its platform a demand for the abolition of all race discrimination, including abolition of discrimination in housing.

Bosses Open War In Seattle on the Building Trades

By HARVEY O'CONNOR.
(Staff Correspondent of Federated Press)

SEATTLE, March 21.—Altho facing the biggest year in history with $25,000,000 scheduled in new construction, the local building industry has been thrown into panic by activities of the open shoppers of the chamber of commerce and the Associated Industries.

After a committee of the local chapter, Associated General Contractors of America, had successfully negotiated a blanket agreement with the Building Trades Council, the contractors in general meeting suddenly turned down their own committee's report. The results were:

1. Mayor E. J. Brown cut short a vacation in Vancouver, B. C., and rushed back to Seattle in an attempt to restore industrial harmony. He severely reprimanded the chamber of commerce for its disrupting attitude.

2. Individual unions of the building trades, which had agreed to ask no wage increases for the coming year, immediately set in motion machinery to press pay increase demands.

3. The Building Trades Council in an appeal to the public, denounced the Associated Industries and the chamber of commerce for breaking the concord which has been established a year in the local building industry and which was to have been prolonged by the written agreement.

Catch International Bandit.

MARSEILLES, France, March 21.—Love of a woman led to the rearrest of Paul Camilleri, member of the gang which carried out the famous Shattuck jewel robbery in New York in 1922. Detectives, who had been shadowing the man's sweetheart for weeks, pounced on the international bandit here last night, just as he was meeting her.

AS WE SEE IT

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY.

One of the correspondents of a well known news agency who was covering the Daugherty quiz, was suddenly taken off and shipped to Bridgeport, Conn., to glut the curiosity of the capitalist press readers with little items of news about the circus, which now starts on its yearly round to amuse the American people. The press association advises its clients that the correspondent will supply them with "springtime stories, with nothing of oil scandal or investigation in them." The capitalist press, tho compelled to publish the news breaking with such fury around the heads of the Coolidge cabinet in Washington, does so reluctantly so when another circus shows up, they trot along and try to switch interest to the most inocuous.

• • •

Much fuss was created in St. Joseph, Mich., by Daugherty's agents during the Communist trial, about an alleged sum of money received by the radicals to carry on propaganda, with the object of taking this government out of the hands of the oil grafters. While Attorney General Daugherty was busy trying to frame the Communists in Michigan, it appears from the evidence presented at the D. of J. probe in Washington, that the famous friend of law and order was engaged in protecting criminals and sharing in the proceeds of their energetic looting of the United States resources. We venture to say that the farmers of Berrien county, who were called on to pay the costs of the trials are having a hearty chuckle now. They refused, of course, to be saddled with the expense of the trials after D. of J. dicks promised that the expenses would be paid by outside sources. Who paid the bills? Were they paid from the proceeds of the oil and booze graft?

• • •

The New York east conference of the Methodist Episcopal church does not know whether or not it should favor another war. Several speakers voiced their opposition to organized murder in behalf of the capitalists, but Bishop Wilson, whose religion is of the shirt sleeve variety, that swallows every dogma, lock, stock and barrel, from the transmutation of water into wine to the immaculate conception, upheld Mars eloquently, and declared that if there ever was another war that he would do more killing or cause more killing—the gentleman remained in his pulpit—than in the last big carnage. When the bishop reached the heights of his gory rhetoric he was stopped by a great burst of applause and many of his followers of Jesus frothed at the mouth with patriotic frenzy.

• • •

These are hard days on Oswald Garrison Villard, enemy of armaments and the trustification of the press. We do not wish the venerable Mr. Villard any ill. He is as consistent as it is possible for a liberal to be, but he has our sympathy when he bases his hopes for world peace on the flimsy foundation of British Labor Party imperialism, and his goal of a free press on a vague prayer that modern capitalism will go back to the days when Horace Greeley thundered in the New York Tribune and the elder James Gordon Bennett edited the New York Herald. Now, the Ramsay MacDonald government continues to shoot Hindoos, and capitalist papers continue to consolidate, the latest merger being the New York Herald and the New York Tribune. The former was swallowed by the latter.

• • •

A new move was initiated here a few evenings ago to give the Illinois state police force bill another forward boost. Speakers from New York told of the favor with which the cossacks are received in that state by organized labor. The movement for state police is nationwide and it would be a matter of little surprise to have the so-called leaders of the trade unions everywhere boosting the cossacks. Labor officials in this vicinity, until quite recently had a reputation for progressiveism, but they are turning to the right so fast that they promise to outstrip Gompers and company before very long. They are quite busy just dodging action in the dressmakers' strike.

• • •

A local district attorney tells us that half of the Chicago police were accepting bribes from breweries engaged in selling beer in violation of the national prohibition law, until the federal department did away with the beer. It was then that the beer runners began to kill each other—when the stuff got scarce and the competition grew too keen. Naturally Mayor William E. Dever did not like this, so as usual, he asked the district attorney to give him the evidence and he would furnish the police. But perhaps the latter are too busy breaking the strike of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union. Know-nothing Dever seems to know as little about police brutality in the strike as he knows about the beer grafting.

FEAR 'DAILY' BOTH PROTESTANT AND CATHOLIC PLOTS

Subscribers' Wives Full Of Strange Fancies

To The DAILY WORKER: Your paper is the best labor paper in the English language. It beats everything in the line of a paper that I have seen yet. For years I was a constant reader of the New York Call and I thought nothing could surpass it, but you birds beat it a thousand ways.

In the first place The DAILY WORKER carries a different line of goods to what the Call used to peddle. It is only after one has read The DAILY WORKER a few times that one begins to realize the vast difference. What I like about your paper most of all is its straightforwardness.

Straight from the Shoulder.

You never beat around the bush; you strike straight from the shoulder every time. I must admit that I was prejudiced against the Communists, and very much so, before I became a reader of The DAILY WORKER. I, with thousands of others, blamed you people for splitting the old Socialist Party, and branded you fellows as enemies of the movement. Now the whole thing is very clear to me and the only thing I am sorry for is, that it was not split sooner. But how could it be, when the yellow traitors who controlled the Socialist Party and lied and misled the rank and file, had followers like me who fell for their bunk?

However, I will do my best to make up for lost time. I am doing my best to get subscribers for your paper. I work three nights calling on friends who are members or former members of the Socialist Party to get them to subscribe to The DAILY WORKER. I know that these people are in the same boat that I was before I became a reader, that is, that they religiously hang on to the Socialist Party like a Catholic sticks to the church, because they don't know any better.

"Catholic Plot."

Last night I called on a man who has voted the Socialist ticket for years. I approached him for a "sub" for The DAILY WORKER. He refused. His wife was present and said nothing. When I got up to leave he came to the door with me and said, "I will see you on Saturday when I get paid and give a year's subscription. But I did not want to say anything in front of my wife. She is a staunch Lutheran and believes that Socialism and Communist are plots on the part of the Catholic church to break up and destroy the Lutheran church."

Protestant Plot.

Tonight I called on another supporter of the Socialist Party. When I asked him to subscribe he, too, refused in front of his wife. But when I was leaving he came out on the street with me and gave me a six months sub. He explained "that he did not want to let his wife know that he was subscribing for a radical paper because she believed that radicalism was a Protestant plot to break up the Catholic church." On my way home I laughed till I was sick. Here were two supporters of the Socialist Party who were not able to enlighten their own wives. I said to myself, the Workers Party for me from now on.

I will do my best to get your paper all the support I can. I have not been here very long nor do I intend to stay, but wherever I am I will boost The DAILY WORKER. There should be a paper like it in every town in the country.—C. P.

Prosecutor Seeks Prison Terms for Ludendorff et al

MUNICH, March 21.—Prison terms ranging from eight years to one year, three months, were demanded for General Ludendorff, Adolf Hitler and their fellow conspirators of the beer cellar putsch of last November by the state prosecutor today.

Summing up for the state, the prosecutor asked the following sentences—Hitler, eight years; Ludendorff, two; Kriebel, Poehner, Dr. Weber six; Brueckner, Wagner, one year six months; Gernick one year three months.

End Passive Resistance.

DUSSELDORF, Germany, March 21.—Passive resistance has been given up in the Rhine and Ruhr valleys, but this has not put an end to unemployment. In Dusseldorf, every fifth person is unemployed; in Aix-la-Chapelle, likewise every fifth person; in Coblenz and Cologne, every seventh person, and in the occupied area at large, every sixth person.

No Scuttling of Oil Probe!

Abandon Hope for 14 Men Imprisoned in Lost Jap Submarine

TOKIO, Japan, March 21.—Hope for the 14 officers and men imprisoned in the motor room of the sunken Japanese submarine No. 40, was abandoned today.

All attempts to communicate with them by emergency telephones rigged between the submarine and salvage ships have been fruitless.

No sign or word has come from within the submarine's hulk since 7:40 p. m. Wednesday when divers heard a cry of "Hurry, hurry, it is difficult to breathe."

A telephone connection was immediately established with the telephone system of the submarine but it has brought no answer.

Fear for John's Heart.

ORMOND BEACH, Fla., March 21.—John D. Rockefeller is recovering slowly today from the shock—as golfers may well realize—of sinking a 21-foot putt for a par three on the local course during his game yesterday.

Spring Snow In Chicago.

Several inches of snow blanketed Chicago on the second day of spring. Snow continued to fall and the weather forecasters today said he expected it to continue thruout the day.

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Gompers Remains Calm

The Daugherty investigation, like the Teapot Dome exposures, leaves Brother Gompers cold.

A great calm prevails at American Federation of Labor headquarters; it is the one quiet spot in the capital.

The department of justice under Daugherty and its bureau of investigation (a euphemism for brazen blackmail) under William J. Burns have been the most dangerous enemies of labor. Department of Justice operatives have been active in every strike of any magnitude; they have played the same role that spies and detectives always play—that is to say they have been doing their level best to aid the employers in their war on unions and union men.

During the railway strike of 1922 the department of justice came out openly as a strike breaking agency; thousands of its sleuths were detailed to spying upon the unions and framing evidence against their members. The strike-breaking activities of Daugherty and Burns culminated in a nationwide injunction against the strikers—a wholly illegal proceeding obtained by fraud and misrepresentation, it was a clear instance of the brazen disregard by American capitalism of elementary rights guaranteed citizens by the constitution of the republic.

In every frame-up of workers engineered by the employers Burns agents have figured; they are the bloodhounds of American capitalism and one would think that even a conservative labor leader like Brother Gompers would welcome an opportunity to tell what he knows concerning this anti-labor gang and its bosses, Daugherty and Burns, representing justice in our domain.

Not so. Vociferously garrulous and insistent that he be allowed to appear and denounce Soviet Russia before the senate investigating committee headed by Borah, he has indulged in no similar outburst relative to the Daugherty-Burns matter.

It may be argued that Brother Gompers knows nothing detrimental to these assiduous agents of the employers, but to admit this is to admit that he is the most monumental dumbbell that ever carried a union card. Brother Gompers is not a dumbbell and in the years that he has held office as the head of the American labor movement, he must have accumulated an instructive dossier concerning the activities—legal and otherwise—of Daugherty, Burns and their predecessors.

This is the appointed time, if Brother Gompers so desires, to put considerable of a kibosh on the injunction activities of employers and their governmental tools. Always a great believer in the force of public opinion and the author of several theses upon that interesting subject, Brother Gompers should know that the American public has turned its thumbs down on oil gladiators like Daugherty and Burns. This is the time to step to them, insert the harpoon into their quivering flesh, give it a few painful twists and call upon the dear public to watch their agonized antics.

Much good would accrue to labor from such action. The timid tribe of politicians would begin to think twice before glorifying injunction processes and in the future the vision of a squirming attorney-general and his gumshoe aids would be always before their eyes.

We fear that Brother Gompers is not made of such stern stuff. He is lifted to great heights of denunciatory eloquence only when a workingclass of a whole nation like Russia win to victory by other means than the use of the union label and "rewarding friends and punishing enemies." It must also be remembered that Brother Gompers entered into a united front with the department of justice against the Communists and it may be that this unity of action extends even farther into the labor movement.

Perhaps the astute Mr. Burns also has been busy compiling a dossier on the activities of labor leaders.

Abusing Our Patience

The political atmosphere is clearing and the likelihood for the organization of a third party opposed to the republican and democratic organizations is becoming more definite. By many attentive observers it is now taken for granted that all political calculations must reckon with a new third party organization in the coming elections.

Of course, the organization of a third party resulting from a split of serious magnitude in the republican and democratic parties would be a most welcome step in the direction of completely divorcing the working and farming masses from the democratic and republican camps, from the reactionary capitalist outfits. But there is great danger that unless those who have fought against the powerful capitalist interests dominating the two old parties take great care, some Wall Street faker or quack will jump on the bandwagon, get a place of prominence and importance in the new movement of revolt against the big business interests and thus utilize his position to sabotage and betray the very progressive movement he is supposed to be serving.

The reported suggestion that Josephus Daniels, secretary of the navy in the Wilson administration, will be a vice-presidential candidate of the third party movement in order to give it a broad enough base to appeal to former democratic, as well as republican followers, is a dangerous case of the above character. Daniels is an agent of the big capitalist interests, despite his proclaimed piety, or perhaps because of it.

Even to hint the name of Daniels is to abuse the excessive patience of the manhandled American masses. In pursuance of his pious policy, Mr. Daniels, as secretary of the navy, in co-operation with Mr. Payne, then secretary of the interior, made leases on navy oil reserve lands to many big oil concerns. It is true Doheny and Sinclair did not get any of these concessions. But what difference is there which clique of oil thieves gets away with the supply of oil that belongs to the country?

Daniels, who is now beginning to smear himself with progressive paint, handed out valuable oil leases for a song to the following corporations: The Boston Pacific Oil company, the Associated Oil company, Union Oil, Buena Vista Oil, Caribou Oil, General Petroleum, Record Oil, United Oil, and the Consolidated Mutual Oil company.

The workers and farmers will not fall for any such tricks. To the farmers and workers it does not matter whether Consolidated Mutual capitalists plunder the government with the aid of Daniels, or the Sinclair interests rob the country with the aid of Denby. Daniels is as guilty of aiding and abetting criminal capitalist ventures as Denby was. Hiding behind a third party label will not save Daniels. Such abuse of the patience of the great mass of workers and poor farmers will only hasten the doom of these capitalist charlatans of the stripe of Daniels.

Supply and Demand

One of the iron laws on which the present system of capitalist exploitation of the workers is founded is the iron law of supply and demand.

When the farmers are broke and are compelled by the big bankers and manufacturers to sell at prices lower than what it has cost them to produce, the economic experts earning their hire emit a wild cry to the heavens that the law of supply and demand is at work.

When a new wage-slashing campaign is launched by the bosses, the workers are told that there are more workers than needed, that there is a greater supply of workingmen than there is a demand. And who will dare tamper with this immutable law of supply and demand? Wages are cut to the bone. Farm prices are reduced to the vanishing point. Profits mount. The law of supply and demand is vindicated and saved!

The fact of the matter is that the law of supply and demand is not to blame. The source of the difficulty for the workingman and poor farmer is the capitalist control of the means of production and exchange, the control of the railways, the grain elevators, the transportation and marketing facilities by a small group of powerful financiers and industrialists for private profits.

An illustration of this point is the following condition confronting the farmers. According to the estimates of the Department of Agriculture the farmers have more corn, oats, and barley at this time than they had in the corresponding period a year ago. On the other hand stocks of wheat are less this year than a year ago at this time. According to the law of supply and demand corn, oats and barley should be lower and wheat should be receiving a higher price. But exactly the opposite condition is true. The wheat in the farmers' hands is worth $32,400,000 less on March 1, 1924, than it was on the same date in 1923, while the corn has gone up in price.

The law of supply and demand as it works in the United States is subject to the conditions of the world market of international capitalism. These conditions are wretched and hopeless, because of the very nature of capitalist production and exchange. Consequently, the conditions of our farming population are just as hopeless and wretched. The desperate state of affairs has been pictured by the noted farm expert Mr. Yoakum before the Kentucky farmers in these significant words:

"The world's greatest agricultural country is faced by a situation more menacing to the country's future than can be said of any economic problem in any part of the world."

Perhaps our capitalist misleaders would have us believe that the law of supply and demand is responsible for six and a half million farms having gone thru bankruptcy and foreclosure in the great depression?

The German bourgeois parties will have at least two-thirds majority in the new Reichstag after the elections of May 4. In addition to that they will have a neat fascisti dictatorship to supplement the democracy, that will be jammed down the workers' throats. The Socialists are losing out everywhere. Philip Scheidemann, once leading light in the German republic, after the revolution, is now mayor of Cassel.

JOIN THE WORKERS PARTY

"Efficient" American Capitalism

By WILLIAM F. DUNNE.

OVER-PRODUCTION is alarming the American capitalist class.

The spokesmen of this class are not exactly hysterical but I would not blame them if they were. The evidence submitted by such devoted adherents of capitalism as James J. Davis, secretary of labor, showing the tremendous productive capacity of American industry, when coupled with the phenomenon of the ever-narrowing world market, gives real reason for the grave concern manifested in the more analytical capitalist journals.

There is even an undertone of fear in the trumpet note of prosperity sounded by the daily press of capitalism.

Spurred on by the prospect of enormous profits during the war period, the industrial capitalists doubled, trebled and quadrupled the capacity of their plants. There is absolutely no grounds for believing that even the European markets were restored there would be an outlet for the full volume of production for which American industry now is organized.

The situation is further aggravated by the fact that in the constant war upon the living standard of the workers, the desire for ever cheaper production and thru the introduction of labor saving devices American industry, in addition to its tremendous expansion, has become more efficient.

Overproduction Figures.

Illuminating indeed are some of the facts cited by James J. Davis to prove that the influx of a million immigrants yearly would absorb but a negligible portion of the goods which flood the domestic market whose saturation is an important factor in the imperialistic adventures of American capital.

Starting with the soft coal mining industry we find that it is able to produce one billion tons per year. The yearly consumption of soft coal is something like one-half billion tons. The soft coal mines then, can, with the present equipment and man-power, produce twice the amount of coal needed.

The shoe market can absorb, under the most favorable conditions that have obtained, 325,000,000 pairs per year. The shoe industry can produce 578,000,000 pairs.

The Endicott-Johnson shoe factory, thru its efficiency system, gets an average of 12 pairs of shoes per day from each employe. With other factories operating on the same basis 25 per cent of the workers now employed in the shoe industry could produce enough to take care of the domestic market or the whole industry would need to operate but one-fourth of the year.

Marvels of the Machine.

In the most modern smelting plants a ton of pig iron is produced at the total labor cost of the time expended by one man for an hour and twelve minutes. In the industry as a whole under present conditions, all the market can take care of for a year can be produced in seven months. If the entire industry is brought up the level of efficiency now prevailing in the best equipped plants all the iron and steel needed for existing markets can be produced with a working force reduced by two-thirds.

Machinery is displacing with startling rapidity men in occupations hitherto believed to be specially the province of the unskilled workers. In the brickmaking industry of Chicago there is now a machine that turns out 49,000 bricks per hour; it is handled by one man. If the entire industry is equipped with such machines it is estimated that 5,000 men can do the work for which 33,000 are required now.

Lowering Labor Costs.

The larger proportionate increase in the wages of the unskilled workers during and since the war has prompted the employers to have devised and installed machinery for the rough jobs of loading and unloading material, clearing rubbish, etc.

In one plant in Bridgeport, Connecticut, hot iron cauldrons are handled by a conveyor operated by one man; twenty-five workers were formerly employed on this job. All kinds of automatic lifters, stackers and pilers are now being installed in warehouses and on the water front displacing the unskilled workers in an occupation which until lately, was thought machinery-proof.

That distribution in many lines has reached the limit of expansion is shown by the fact that in the distribution of foodstuffs there is one wholesaler for every four manufacturers! one wholesaler for every fifty-five retailers and one retailer for every group of seventy families estimated to include 315 persons.

"The ideal condition," says the steel trust secretary of labor, "is when capital and labor balance." Just exactly what he means by this he probably does not know himself, but doubtless he has a vague vision of some Utopia where labor produces just enough commodities for the market and then starves quietly until further demands revive industry.

A Grave Problem.

He seems to understand that American industry is confronted with a problem of the gravest character but it is too much to expect that he would show any knowledge of the fact that it can never solve that problem while the ownership of industry remains in the present hands. Even the ad clubs, the rotary clubs and the kiwanis clubs recognize the necessity of increasing consumption; they are engaged in artificially stimulating demand but they do not know that they are forced to operate within the narrow limits of the wage system. They are the bitterest opponents of the unions and other working class organizations engaged in attempting to increase the income and raise the standard of living of the workers.

It never occurs to the capitalists and their hangers-on to relax their warfare on wages and as a matter of fact they cannot because of the competitive nature of the international struggle for markets.

Destroying Markets.

Every nerve is strained to reduce production costs, i. e., to use less labor-power—to get along with less workers while at the same time increasing the output of commodities. It is in this manner that capitalist industry destroys its greatest market—by reducing the purchasing power of the great bulk of the population, the working class.

There are no great new fields of exploitation for the American capitalist class to conquer. The backward nations of a quarter of a century ago have now their own economy and require less manufactured commodities from America; raw materials they produce cheaper than we can.

American industry is organized for a world market; during the war it became the premier exporter of manufactured products because other nations were organized for war alone. Even before 1914 the American workers were suffering from mass unemployment, insanely efficient capitalist production had glutted the world markets.

The Future.

There has been a fall and rise of production since the war and now the period of readjustment is almost over. During that period the class of industrial workers had been increased by millions; white and negro farmers have been driven from the land and are competing with the older "hands"—to use the English term that so well expresses the capitalist opinion of the workers. Cunningly devised machines that do the work of hundreds of thousands of wage-earners have made American industry the most efficient in the world. It is centralized and ruled with an iron hand and it has summoned to its aid the best technical talent; its processes—chemical, mechanical and electrical—are the wonder of modern industrial civilization.

American industry has everything but markets. Like the sow that eats its young, American capitalism by its war upon the workers of America, its assistance to the ruling class of every other capitalist nation in the war upon their working class, has destroyed the greatest factor making for stabilization of American capitalism—a working class with a large consumptive capacity resulting in a high standard of living.

As the days pass we will hear more and more the whimperings of such apologists of capitalism as James J. Davis. As the ranks of the unemployed grow and industry stagnates—a process already beginning—the note of fear already perceptible will grow louder until it drowns out the triumphant note of the prosperity song that is chanted now by most of the babbittry.

Enthusiastic Support Given to Farmer-Labor Party Fund

By C. E. RUTHENBERG
(Executive Secretary, Workers Party of America)

The following letter received from the Harlem Jewish Branch of the Workers Party in response to the call sent to the party branches for contribution to the Farmer-Labor Party Campaign Fund which the party is raising to carry on its work in support of the June 17th Convention, shows the spirit of the membership on this question:

> C. E. Ruthenberg,
> Executive Secretary,
> Chicago, Ill.
>
> Dear Comrade: The appeal which you have sent to the party branches and sympathizers for support of the Farmer-Labor Party Campaign Fund, a campaign which is now in full swing, reached our branch a few days ago and the readiness and enthusiasm with which the appeal was met was great. The members of our branch have the view that the establishment of a Farmer-Labor party supported by the masses of farmers and workers is of the most vital importance to the movement in the United States and donated $25 from their scant financial resources.
>
> A class, mass Farmer-Labor Party supported by the proletarian elements and organized on a nation-wide scale should be the slogan of this great campaign.
>
> Yours in class consciousness,
> JOB. WEISMAN, Sec. Harlem Jewish Branch.

Branches which have sent in their quota since the last report are:

Harlem Jewish Branch	$25.00
Rocklin Finnish Branch	3.00
Wilkes-Barre Ukranian Branch	5.00
Zeigler South Slavic Branch	25.00
Toluca Italian Branch	10.00
South Bend Russian Branch	10.00
Cicero Checho-Slovak Branch	6.00
Chicago Finnish Branch	20.00
Chicago Scandinavian Branch No. 10	5.00
Amesbury Finnish Branch	10.50
Elizabeth Polish Branch	2.00
Astabula Harbor Finnish Branch	15.00
Gary Russian Branch	4.00
Lanesville Finnish Branch	8.00
Omaha English Branch	10.00
New York Lettish Branch	10.00
Philadelphia South Slavic Branch	10.00
W. Frankfort South Slavic Branch	1.00

Party branches which have not yet acted upon the Farmer-Labor Party Campaign Fund appeal should make it a special order of business at their next meeting and see that every member purchases one of the Farmer-Labor Campaign Fund Labels.

We are in the midst of our greatest campaign, comrades of the party, and every party unit must make its contribution to make the Farmer-Labor Campaign a success. Every dollar contributed will aid the party in increasing its activity in support of the June 17th Convention and make more certain the organization of a mass, class Farmer-Labor Party at that convention.

Let us tell you how to make your money work for you. No Speculation, Gamble or Chance of Loss. Small monthly payments. Exempt from National, State or Local Taxation. Thousands have already made money on the proposition we are now offering you. Only a limited amount still available.
Write to BOX A. A. THE DAILY WORKER.

Join the "I want to make THE DAILY WORKER grow" club.

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* * * *

By MICHAEL GOLD.

How John Brown Became an Abolitionist.

IN the pagan ages and in the more distant days of savagery, men were individuals. They had no social imagination. They could stand by and see another man writhe in tortures, and laugh at him. Civilization has been developing social imagination; it has been breeding more and more the type of human being who feels the suffering and injustice of another as his own.

John Brown was perhaps born with this strain in him. In 1857, when he had already plunged into his life work, and was in the thick of bloody fights in Kansas, he sat down to write a most charming and tender letter to a little boy who was the son of one of his friends in the east. Those who think of fighters like John Brown as possessed by only a lust for battle, ought to read this letter. It reveals how soft was his heart under the grim mask of the Kansas warrior.

The letter is autobiographical. It tells how John Brown first became acquainted with the horrors of slavery, and what effect it had on his imagination.

The letter is so touching, and so remarkable for the picture it gives of John Brown's early years, also for the picture of the man's mature character as revealed by his own words, that I am tempted to give it in full. I shall give only parts of it, however.

Letter to Master H. L. Stearns.

"My dear Young Friend:—I had not forgotten my promise to write you; but my constant care and anxiety have obliged me to put it off a long time. I do not flatter myself I can write anything that will very much interest you; but have concluded to send you a short story of a certain boy of my acquaintance; and for convenience and shortness of name, I will call him John.

"This story will be mainly a narration of follies and errors, which I hope you may avoid; but there is one thing connected with it, which will be calculated to encourage any young person to persevering effort, and that is the degree of success in accomplishing his objects which to a great extent marked the course of this boy thruout my entire acquaintance with him; notwithstanding his moderate capacity, and still more moderate acquirements.

"John was born May 9, 1800, at Torrington, Connecticut; of poor and hard-working parents; a descendant on the side of his father of one of the company of the Mayflower who landed at Plymouth, 1620. His mother's father came at an early period to New England from Amsterdam, in Holland. Both his father's and his mother's father served in the war of the revolution; his father's father died in a barn at New York while in the service, in 1776.

"I cannot tell you of anything in the first four years of John's life worth mentioning save at an early age he was tempted by three large brass pins belonging to a girl who lived in the family; and stole them. In this he was detected by his mother; and after having a full day to think of the wrong, received from her a thoro whipping.

"When he was five years old his father moved to Ohio, then a wilderness filled with wild beasts and Indians. During the long journey which was performed in part or mostly with an ox-team, he was called on by turns to assist a boy five years older, and learned to think he could accomplish smart things in driving the cows and riding the horses. Sometimes he met with rattlesnakes which were very large, and which some of the company generally managed to kill.

"After getting to Ohio he was for some time rather afraid of the Indians, and of their rifles; but this soon wore off, and he used to hang about them quite as much as was consistent with good manners, and learned a trifle of their talk. His father at this time learned to dress deer skin, and John, who was perhaps rather observing, ever after remembered the entire process of deer skin dressing, so that he could at any time dress his own leather, such as squirrel, raccoon, cat, wolf or dog skins; and also he learned to make whip lashes, which brought him in some change at various times, and was useful in many ways.

"At six years old John began to be quite a rambler in the new wild country, finding birds and squirrels, and sometimes a wild turkey's nest. Once a poor Indian boy gave him a yellow marble, the first he had ever seen. This he thought a good deal of, and he kept it a good while; but at last he lost it one day. It took years to heal the wound, and I think he cried at times about it. About five months after this he caught a young squirrel, tearing off its tail in doing it; and getting severely bitten at the same time himself. He, however, held on to the little bob-tailed squirrel and finally got him perfectly tamed, so that he almost idolized his pet. This, too, he lost, by its wandering away; and for a year or two John was in mourning; and looking at all the squirrels he could see to try and discover Bobtail, if posible. He had also at one time become the owner of a little ewe lamb which did finely until it was about two-thirds grown, when it sickened and died. This brought another protracted mourning reason; not that he felt the pecuniary loss so heavily, for that was never his disposition; but so strong and earnest were his attachments. It was a school of adversity for John; you may laugh at this, but they were sore trials to him.

"John was never quarrelsome; but excessively fond of the roughest and hardest kind of play; and could never get enough of it. He would always choose to stay at home and work hard, rather than go to school. To be sent off alone thru the wilderness to very considerable distances was particularly his delight; and in this he was often indulged; so that by the time he was twelve years old he was sent off more than a hundred miles with companies of cattle; and he would have thought his character much injured had he been obliged to be helped in such a job. This was a boyish feeling, but characteristic, nevertheless.

"When the war broke out with England in 1812 his father soon commenced furnishing the troops with beef cattle, the collection and driving of which afforded John some opportunity for the chase, on foot, of wild steers and other cattle thru the woods. During this war he had some chance to form his own boyish judgment of men and measures; and the effect of what he saw was to so far disgust him with military affairs that he would neither train nor drill, but got off by paying fines; and got along like a Quaker until his age had finally cleared him of military duty.

"During the war with England a circumstance occurred that in the end made him a most determined Abolitionist and led him to swear eternal war with slavery. John was stopping for a short time with a very gentlemanly landlord, since made a United States marshal. This man owned a slave boy near John's age, a boy very active, intelligent and full of good feeling, to whom John was under considerable obligation for numerous little acts of kindness.

"The Master made a great pet of John; brought him to table with his finest company and friends and called their attention to every little smart thing he said or did, and to the fact of his being more than a hundred miles from home with a company of cattle alone; while the Negro boy (who was fully if not more than his equal) was badly clothed, poorly fed and lodged in cold weather, and beaten before John's eyes with iron shovels or any other thing that came first to hand.

"This brought John to reflect on the wretched, hopeless condition of fatherless and motherless slave children; for such children have neither fathers or mothers to protect and provide for them.

"He sometimes would raise the question in his mind: Is God, then, their father?"

(To Be Continued Monday.)

ONLY WORKERS CAN DESTROY CHILD LABOR

By HARRY GANNES

EVERY soft-hearted charity worker has written something about child labor. A good many of the socialists, who later became howling war patriots, as for instance, John Spargo, have written books showing up the evils of child labor. And what have we as a result today?

Everything is being left to the U. S. governmental machinery which has flunked twice already. All the agitation, all the talk is directed to a couple of hundred graft-besmired congressmen and senators, many of whom are employers of children themselves.

Instead of carrying the issue to the outraged American working class which, thru its organizations could do some real anti-child labor work, Sammy Gompers and his crew of social workers are blind-folding the eyes of the toiling masses and pointing to the oil-soaked government as a life-saving depot.

2,500,000 Child Slaves.

Why is child labor such a pressing problem that even capitalist-senators cannot overlook it? For the reason that in a country that boasts of its high attainments there are over 2,500,000 children between the ages of 5 to 15 who work to create profit for some boss; and some of the children work as high as twelve hours a day.

Child labor in the United States is older than the Declaration of Independence. Since 1890, when 16 per cent of all the children between 10 and 15 years of age were employed, there has been a steady rise up to the present day with over 18 per cent of all these children employed. The rise seems to be changing into a flood when we discover that in one year there has been a 38 per cent increase in legalized exploitation of the youth; that means, that even if all the laws now proposed in congress had been passed and put into effect this rise of 38 per cent could not have been stopped.

There is an idea that child labor is restricted to the south. While it is true that our blue-blooded southern gentlemen employ the largest number of kids on their cotton plantations, the north and east furnish many volumes of records of brutalities and exploitation of children.

Rhode Island and New Jersey employ thousands of children in truck gardens and mills; in Michigan there are children five, six and seven who work ten and twelve hours a day in the beet fields. The coal mines of Pennsylvania and highly cultured Massachusetts manufacturers find it very profitable to work the little tots and deny them even the most elementary schooling.

Hair-Raising Reports.

In a large number of states the law permits this, which is the same as encouraging and sanctioning it. Where there exists some sort of prohibitive law, it seldom is carried into effect.

Where does the remedy lie? To the organized and unorganized wrath of the working-class is left open the opportunity for emphatic protest. The unions pull jurisdictional strikes now. Why not make it the law of every union in the United States not to work in any industry that employs child labor and to boycott products produced by child labor. Then the unions can open their doors to hundreds of thousands of these child workers themselves. Certainly where the law encourages those between 12 and 15 to work, these young workers should be taken into the protective economic organizations of labor—even without dues, if necessary.

Our Program.

The immediate task for every member of the working class is to help carry these demands into effect:

1) Trade unions and unorganized workers demand the abolition of all child workers under 16 years of age.

2) Better wages in those industries now employing children so that the adult workers can have a decent standard of living.

3) Vocational training for workers' children, to be under the guidance of the trade unions.

4) Organization of all working youth into the existing trade and industrial unions without discrimination and on the easiest terms.

The Color Line and Profiteers

(Continued from Page 1)

ing law will have on south side business.

Alderman Jackson's Record.

Meet Alderman Jackson, who must knock about the disreputable houses, gambling dens, bootleg joints, and crooked deals which abound in his ward. Alderman Jackson is said to be worth a lot of money. As one shopkeeper said to me, on Indiana avenue, "The high class, protected dens of vice, which operate on a large scale, have put the small bootleggers out of business."

Into this complex Negro society, the DAILY WORKER launched a unique investigation. The DAILY WORKER, the negroes tell us, is the first newspaper to write up the actual facts of the conditions under which the Negro workers are forced to live, and then put the paper into the hands of these workers. Benefits in increased circulation undoubtedly resulted from this investigation. But, of course, our purpose was an educational one.

For the first time the masses of Negroes living on the south side have been told that there are other lines that they must draw which are more important to them than the color line. We see the Negro papers referring to members of "Our Group." And the DAILY WORKER has no quarrel with the Subject Race in demanding recognition and equality. We want to help the Negroes get the equality. But we have helped the Negro, we believe, to train his ear to get a different and more significant meaning out of the term "Our Group."

Workers vs. Profiteers.

"Our Group," to the writer, and to every worker, whether he be white or black, means those who work at a meagre wage, while their enemies—those who control the workers job—wield the economic power which determines how the workers shall live. The profiteers, whether they be white or black, live on the Boulevards and Gold Coasts of our city. The workers are inhabitants of the Federal streets of Chicago. They are the skilled and unskilled who have nothing in common with the wealthy of all races who profiteer on the workers, and make capital out of the workers' wants, in order to pile up profit for themselves. The white and Negro workers of Chicago belong to the same class and they are oppressed by the same class—the dividing line being one of property and wealth and control of industry and not of color.

The only way for the workers successfully to raise their standard of living is for the white and Negro workers to organize together and fight their common enemy. There is a white race and a Negro race, that is true. But much more important, there is a working class and a class of profiteers.

"The idea becomes power when it penetrates the masses."
—Karl Marx.

Special Magazine Supplement
THE DAILY WORKER

SECOND SECTION
March 22nd, 1924. This magazine supplement will appear every Saturday in The Daily Worker.

Down With the Capitalist Teapot Dome!

Forward To the Workers' and Farmers' Government!

Call for the Celebration of May Day, May 1, 1924, Issued by the Central Executive Committee of the Workers Party of America.

THE CELEBRATION of May Day—the holiday of the International Workingclass—in the United States this year, must be a great demonstration against the Capitalist System and the Government which upholds and supports it.

Probably never in history has there been such an exposure of rottenness and corruption as in the Teapot Dome investigation and the investigation of Attorney-General Daugherty. The men in high offices whom the members of the working class are asked to look up to, respect and revere are shown to be the paid agents of the capitalists looting the nation for their own profits. Representatives, senators, members of the cabinet, yes, even the president, past and present, are splattered by the oily filth.

No worker who has read the story of corruption coming from Washington from day to day can any longer have illusions about the Capitalist System and the Government which supports it, whether Republicans or Democrats are in power. Capitalism is stripped bare. The capitalists stand before the workers and farmers as looters of the nation, using bribery and every form of corruption to attain their ends and satisfy their greed for greater profits. The Government is shown to be the instrument thru which the capitalists steal the nations natural resources and exploit the producers of wealth.

Teapot Dome is but an example of the whole Capitalist System. The methods of the capitalists in the oil industry are the methods of the capitalists in the mining industry, the railroad industry, the steel industry and every other industry. Bribery and corruption of public officials to secure the oil resources of the country have been matched in stealing the lands, the timber, the coal and other resources of the nation.

The methods used by the capitalists in gaining control of the natural resources are also used in exploiting the workers in the industries and the workers upon the land.

When the workers go on strike the capitalists use their government against them, just as they use their government to secure the oil of Teapot Dome. Need the industrial workers be reminded of the Daugherty Injunction, and hundreds of other injunctions issued to break their strike? Need they be reminded that government boards, courts and soldiers are always at the command of the employers in their fight against workers. The government plays the same part in the fight against workers who want higher wages and better working conditions as it does in giving the capitalists the natural resources of the country. It is the agency of the employers, of the capitalists.

The farmers who are being bankrupted and driven off the land by the millions know that they are being robbed thru Teapot Dome methods. They know that the banks which hold their mortgages, the marketing institutions which handle their products, the elevators which store them, the railroads which transport them, are all supported by cleverly drawn laws which aid the capitalist who owns these institutions to rob them.

All Capitalism is a Teapot Dome. Capitalism stands for corruption and bribery to secure the natural resources of the nation and to rob the industrial workers and farmers of the product of their toil. The Government is always the agent of the Capitalists, aiding in the loot of the natural resources and using its power to help maintain the system of robbing the workers in industry and on the land.

There is but one answer to the Capitalist Teapot Dome: Down with the Capitalist System.

This goal can only be achieved thru the industrial workers and farmers organizing their political power and using their political strength to take control of the government from the capitalists and their agents.

The experiences of the years since the end of the war have created an ever-growing movement on the part of the workers and farmers for a great Farmer-Labor Party to fight their political battles. Every experience of the workers in industry and on the land during recent years has shown that they cannot hope to win the struggle against their exploiters and oppressors, the capitalists, unless they first wrench control of the government out of the hands of the agents of the capitalists and establish a Workers' and Farmers' Government.

The Farmer-Labor parties of this country have called a great convention of industrial workers and farmers in the Twin Cities, June 17th for the formation of a great organization of workers and farmers which will carry on the fight against the old parties.

The Central Executive Committee of the Workers Party calls upon all organizations of industrial workers and farmers to join in great United Front demonstrations on May Day against the Capitalist Teapot Dome, for a Farmer-Labor Party and for A WORKERS' AND FARMERS' Government.

Let us make Labor's International Holiday a demonstration that at last the workers of the United States are awakening to the character of the capitalist system under which they are robbed and exploited. Let us make it a demonstration that masses of industrial workers and farmers are uniting to fight against the capitalist Teapot Dome and for a Workers' and Farmers' Government.

Workers and Farmers! Build a United Front for May Day! Build a United Front Against the Exploiters and Oppressors!

DOWN WITH THE CAPITALIST TEAPOT DOME!
FORWARD TO THE MASS FARMER-LABOR PARTY!
FORWARD TO THE WORKERS' AND FARMERS' GOVERNMENT!

Central Executive Committee, Workers Party of America,
C. E. RUTHENBERG, Executive Secretary.

The Color Line and Profiteers

By KARL REEVE

THAT the Negro districts of Chicago is a "Race within a race"—an entirely separate world—with its classes, arts and occupations, however, imitating and paralelling the white—is clearly brought out in an examination of the housing problems on the south side.

For the last quarter of a century the south side Negro quarter has been the subject of numerous housing investigations. Federal street is a paradise for the social worker. A muck-raking reporter can walk along Federal or South Dearborn streets, pencil and paper in hand, and as he walks, jot down a continual stream of atrocious bad-housing details, such as uncleaned streets, littered alleys, broken down fences and porches, falling doors and windows.

And thru these years of continual social investigations the Negro has stood on his porch and wondered with idle curiosity what the prying, curious white stranger is doing in his domain. Meanwhile the houses continue to deteriorate and the rents to go up.

Investigators Mere Frauds.

In a recent investigation of the housing situation in this district I talked to many Negro workers and shopkeepers. When I asked them if the Negroes were not a little resentful or at least a bit bored at being made so often the subject for so many futile investigations, the surprising reply invariably was, "The negroes don't know that they have been investigated. They never hear about what is written in the housing surveys."

There is a type of Negro, however, who is well aware of the interest of the white social worker in his miserable habitations. This is the successful Negro business man and property owner, the landlord and the store owner who pattern after the white bourgeois class. An investigation, to the wealthy negro who has built up a prestige for himself, means a chance to hobnob for a time with the white social workers. It means a fleeting chance to forget that he is the member of an oppressed race—a chance to get his name in the paper or in a pamphlet, and to eat lunch on terms of seeming equality with the liberal social worker who is temporarily interested in the "Downtrodden Negro."

As A. C. Thayer, of the Urban League, proudly put it to the writer, "I was a member of the Lowden Commission of Race Relationship. I am a property owner myself, you know."

The Negro Elite.

It is only a five minute walk from Federal street to South Michigan Boulevard, but in that long narrow strip of Chicago's negro nation, can be found the counterpart of every class and organization that exists in the white society. And it is on South Michigan Boulevard, incongruously enough, with its large, stone mansions, inhabited by the Negro wealthy, select class, that the influence of the investigations of Chicago's social workers has stopped. The influence of these surveys has penetrated no further into the consciousness of the negroes; no further than the upper crust where such influence is not needed.

In between the extreme squalor of the depressing fire-traps of Federal street and the palatial residences on the Boulevard, we meet all the complex business activity which is to be observed in any capitalistic society. Meet Charles Duke, in his busy office on Indiana avenue, near 35th street, who has made such profitable connections with the downtown bankers. Shut your eyes and hear any hanger-on of the capitalist bandwagon—whether colored, white, green or black. His language would be incomprehensible to the resident of Federal street. He can tell you about the value of any block on the south side; he can tell you how much money has been loaned on these properties, and what effect the zon-

(Continued on page 8.)

The March Meeting of the Workers Party Central Executive Committee

(Review and Comment.)

By ALEXANDER BITTELMAN.

EVENTS are moving pretty fast nowadays. One might safely say that the rapidity of development of our political life is fast approaching that of Europe, altho our own class relations, looked at from the point of view of the direct proletarian struggle for power, are not as yet as sharply defined as are the European. However, the rapidity and frequency of political changes, which merely reflect the sharpened conflicts within the economic structure of America, are all here, which necessitates a frequent recasting of our plans and policies with a view for readjustment wherever and whenever necessary.

The last (March) meeting of the Central Executive Committee of the Workers Party of America had occasion to register and evaluate a number of very important facts in the present political situation. The result is the new statement of policy published elsewhere in this issue.

What are the new developments?

New Farmer-Labor Center.

First and foremost the new national center of the Farmer-Labor Party forces in the United States. This center has been definitely established at the March 12th conference in St. Paul which issued a call for a National Farmer-Labor convention on June 17th to be held in Minnesota. The organization committee, elected at the above conference to realize the convention of June 17th is in effect such a national center.

Up till March 12th the Federated Farmer-Labor Party has been serving in this capacity. It was the only national center of the labor and farmer elements working consciously and consistently for the formation of a class party of workers and exploited farmers. Now the basis of this national center has been broadened and extended. The Federated Farmer-Labor Party has joined hands with the farmer-labor forces of Minnesota and a number of state farmer-labor parties of the northwest and West with the result that a real national crystallization has taken place, and a political body has come into existence which will inevitably lead to the formation of a powerful class party of workers and exploited farmers.

Third Party Pressure.

Second, the multiplication of probabilities for a third party split. Teapot Dome is surely undermining the foundations and prestige of both capitalist parties. The old reactionary gang in the two old parties is on the run for its very life. The closer we approach the elections the more threateningly is looming up on the political horizon the probability of a third party ticket.

For the purpose of bringing the Labor-Party policy of the party in accord with the latest political developments, the C. E. C. has found it necessary to restate the party position and, therefore, adopted at its last meeting a statement submitted by Comrades William Z. Foster, James P. Cannon and Alexander Bittelman.

A study of the document will show that our immediate political task remains now the same as it was prior to and at the time of the last party convention; which is to work for the formation of a mass party of workers and exploited farmers. It will be noted, however, that particular emphasis is now laid on the proposition that the class Farmer-Labor party must be built on as broad a foundation as possible.

This is very important. The Workers Party was instrumental in bringing into existence the Federated Farmer-Labor Party. In doing so, our party has rendered a great service to the American labor movement and to the exploited farmers. The formation of the Federated Farmer-Labor Party on July 3rd, 1923, meant the coming together of the more militant and politically mature elements among the workers and exploited farmers for the purpose of arousing still wider masses and bringing them into the stream of independent political action. All the time the Federated Farmer-Labor Party has been working toward this end.

Real Achievement.

The results are really magnificent. Within a short period of seven months a mass movement has been created. We have come to the point where nearly all the politically organized Farmer-Labor forces of the country have joined in one single, mighty effort to realize a Farmer-Labor ticket in the coming presidential elections. And why was this possible Mainly because the Workers Party and the Federated Farmer-Labor Party have not permitted "organizational fetishism to develop which would interfere with any necessary or advantageous regrouping of labor party forces" (quotation from present statement of C. E. C.); and because our party and the "Federated" have been ready to co-operate with and make all kinds of concessions to the other Farmer-Labor groups in order to realize the broad, all-inclusive class party of workers and exploited farmers.

It is known, for instance, that the Workers Party and the Federated Farmer-Labor Party have been favoring May 30th as the date for the national convention of the Farmer-Labor forces. And for very good reasons. Reasons that had their basis in the very life interests of the class movement for a mass farmer-labor party.

But there were elements in this movement that were opposed to the May 30th date, and for bad reasons. Bad, that is, from the point of view of the workers and farmers. These elements favored July 4th as the proper date.

Two Views Clash.

These two views came to a clash at the St. Paul conference on March 12th. For a time it looked as if no agreement were possible. But at the critical moment the Federated Farmer-Labor Party accepted a compromise, and it was then unanimously agreed that the national convention be called on June 17th.

It is on a strategy allowing for such tactics and policies as were applied by the "Federated" in St. Paul on March 12th that the present statement of the C. E. C. is based. And what does this strategy consist of? It is this: "Drive with all your might for the formation of a class party of workers and exploited farmers. But at the same time make sure—doubly sure—that you get all the politically organized farmer-labor forces in it."

Another important feature of the present document of the Central Executive Committee is the manner in which is restated our attitude toward the third party movement.

Its general nature and economic basis have been known to us right along. What has become apparent only of late is that this third party movement may assume such proportions as to make it worth while for the capitalists to come in and attempt to secure control over it. And then this third party—if it materializes—may differ very little from either of the two old parties. The present statement of the Central Executive Committee proposes to make our attitude towards a third party dependent also upon the attitude that the capitalists will assume towards it.

And then the reasons for our support in case the third party crystallizes as a clear-cut mass revolt against the economic and political domination of big capital. The present statement of the Central Executive Committee gives four reasons for it. The comrades will do well to study these reasons carefully.

Basis of Attitude.

The basis for all of them lies in the tremendous and favorable effect that the third party movement has upon furthering and accelerating development of the class struggle in general and the movement for a Farmer-Labor party in particular.

Our general attitude toward this third party movement is expressed in the document in the following words; "It remains one of the most important problems of strategy for the Farmer-Labor forces to steer a course of action which, while retaining contact with the broad third party movement, will at the same time bring about the crystallization of the workers and exploited farmers into a separate party of their own."

Third, the sensational investigation of Attorney General Daugherty. For the so-called Progressive groups in Congress this is merely one phase of their general "house cleaning" campaign in the two old parties. But for the labor movement as a whole and for our party in particular this Daugherty investigation, because of the vicious and damnable part played by the Department of Justice in breaking the Shopmen's strike and in persecuting the Communists, presents a first-class opportunity for exposing the capitalist class nature of the American government and for arousing the workers to an independent political struggle against their class enemies. In dealing with this question the Central Executive Committee adopted resolutions submitted by Jay Lovestone:

Unemployment Situation.

Fourth, the unemployment situation is becoming clearer. The contention of some of our leading comrades, that an acute and widespread crisis of mass unemployment is already making its way into the lives of the American workers, have not been justified by events and further investigation. We are in for a crisis of unemployment in but a few industries (mining, textile), which calls not for an immediate national campaign of organization of the unemployed, but rather for a campaign of education and ideological preparation for the crisis that is bound to come in the near future. The thesis on unemployment by Comrade Earl Browder was adopted by the Central Executive Committee.

Co-ordinating Party Activities.

Fifth, the acute need of a balanced program of party activities. This need is a direct result of the recent political and organizational growth of our party and of the growing complexity of the tasks confronting us. We have reached a stage where balance and proportion in the manifold activities of our party have become the basic prerequisites for our further development. Such a program, submitted by Comrade William Z. Foster, was adopted at the last meeting of the Central Executive Committee and will be published in the next issue of this magazine.

June 17th is our next milestone. The Central Executive Committee of the party has given us the necessary directions and instructions. It rests now with the party membership and with each party unit to make that day a great day of achievement for the Farmer-Labor movement and for the Workers Party.

Introducing Senator Walsh of Montana

UNITED STATES SENATOR THOMAS J. WALSH, who is now in charge of the Teapot Dome investigation, has given many people the impression of being a zealous guardian of the public domain and a devoted conservationist.

Senator Walsh's record in this respect is spotless perhaps only when compared with the transactions of Mr. Fall. The senior Senator from Montana has himself played some Teapot politics tho not with oil interests directly.

The Butte Electric Company is a subsidiary of the General Electric Company, which is one of the two concerns controlling at least 90 per cent of the water power in the state of Montana. The water power interests along with the copper interests are the real driving force in capitalist circles in this state.

Mr. Walsh has played Teapot politics with the power interests. After he was re-elected to the Senate in November, 1918, Mr. Walsh introduced what is known as Senate bill No. 274 of the Sixty-sixth Congress. This bill provided for the "erection and maintenance of a dam across the Yellowstone River in the State of Montana."

Subsequently, April 11, 1921, which was the first day of the special session of the Sixty-seventh Congress, Mr. Walsh reintroduced his bill and numbered it Senate bill No. 275.

Played for Power Interests.

What this bill meant to the preservation of the country's great power resources is made clear by the following statement printed in the bulletin of the National Parks Association dated May 23, 1921. We quote in part:

"The important duty now before this nation is the defeat of the Walsh bill, just introduced in the Sixty-Seventh Congress, calling for the damming of Yellowstone Lake, Yellowstone National Park.

"This constitutes the most insiduous and dangerous blow ever aimed at American conservation, because it seems to ask for so little while really demanding the entire National park's system. For if Congress grants Senator Walsh his way with Yellowstone it cannot refuse to grant others their way with other national parks."

This bill was supposed to have gone to the Committee on Public Lands but Senator Walsh had it referred to the Committee on Immigration of which he was a member.

Mr. Walsh is reputed to be one of the greatest constitutional lawyers in the country. In framing this bill he used all the cunning at his command as a first rate lawyer.

Albrights' Protest.

Preparatory to his launching a drive for the enactment of this water power grab, Senator Walsh arranged in February, 1921, a meeting with the promoters of the Livingston power interests on the ground. Had it not been for the fact that the officers of the National Park Association learned of this meeting, Superintendent Horace M. Albright, of Yellowstone National Park, and George E. Goodwin, chief engineer of the National Park Service, would not have been present at the hearings which lasted four days. It was only thru the efforts of the National Park Association that the presence of these experts at the hearings was guaranteed.

Superintendent Albright emphatically declared that the proposed dam would submerge a part of Yellowstone Park. Engineer Goodwin branded the whole project impractical.

Despite this expert testimony Senator Walsh kept up his propaganda for the enactment of this bill. In May, 1921, he circulated amongst the members of Congress a typewritten statement contradicting the testimony of the government experts.

Significant comment on the Walsh proposal is found in the following excerpt from the Bozeman, Montana, Daily Chronicle, of May 15, 1921:

Oil and Water Don't Mix.

"Whether or not the granting of the special privilege in this particular case would result in detriment to the beauties of the park is not to our mind the issue at stake, but rather the fact that a granting of this paricular request would form a precedent, and the head of the camel would then be inside the tent, and it would be time for the family to move out. The Chronicle is unalterably opposed to the granting of any vested rights within the park to any state corporation, association or other combination of individuals whatever."

In view of the above tireless efforts on the part of Senator Walsh in behalf of the water power interests, one tends to view with great skepticism the "vicarious virtue" that the Teapot scandal has aroused in the senior Senator from Montana. It seems that the politics of Senator Walsh are based on the old adage that oil interests and water interests won't mix.

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Youth Views

By HARRY GANNES

History Shows U. S. Child and Youth Exploiter.

The present tumult over child labor brings out the fact that the United States very early in its history sweated little children in its mines, mills and on plantations.

While telling the school children the wonderful opportunities they have, the teachers entirely overlook informing the future wage workers that this country has one of the vilest child and youth exploiting records yet written.

In the early English factory system the youth had a most miserable place; but hard and bitter as was the life of the early English youth proletariat, that of the American Negro slave youth was far worse.

Charles Dickens need not have lived in England to have written Oliver Twist, the story of an orphan boy in the dawn of the modern system of production. The early apprenticeship laws of the United States permitted parents to bind out their own children, and the orphan asylums shipped out great numbers of children for long periods of servitude.

American industry was virtually built up on the labor of children, youth and women.

Under the technicality of the rights of the individual states to pass whatever laws pleased the mill owners regarding the conditions of labor, most of the state governments protected the bosses in their use of children and immature youths for profit-making.

In spite of the high development of American industry and agriculture, American factory and farm owners do not want to part with what is now considered even by many who are in favor of the capitalist system of society as a worn-out and harmful practice.

Child labor was planted on American soil very early and it has spread its roots with the growth of industry. All attempts heretofore to do away with it have been useless. The number of child and youth workers constantly grows.

At its beginning child labor did not compete so directly with adult labor as it does today. The men worked on the farm or in the forests. The children worked in the textile mills. Today children and young workers are used in industries that ordinarily could employ men and women but which resort to younger workers because of their low standard of living, which means for the boss he can pay smaller wages.

Instead of pointing out to the youth that America has a pernicious and loathsome child labor history and that child labor on a large scale is distinctly a 100 per cent patriotic institution, such bodies as Sammy Gompers and the National Child Labor Commitee in their propaganda try to glorify America and its treatment of the youth.

For information concerning the Young Workers League of America, address Y. W. L., 1009 N. State St., Chicago, Ill.

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HOW JOHNNY RED MADE A SPEECH

By BILLY SAYLES

"Honest, daddy, I made a good speech," Johnny Red was telling his father. "It was good, pop, but Holy Cats—I was nervous."

"But how did you go to speak there, Johnny?"

"Well, pop, we were helping to do some mailing at the office of the Friends of Soviet Russia and Workers' Germany and the speaker who was supposed to talk at the German Club got sick, and they didn't have anyone to speak there. And somebody said 'send Johnny Red' and they all thought it was a good idea.

"And Gee whillikens, pop, I didn't want to go, but 'Dutchy'—that's Mrs. Schmidt's boy that just joined our Junior Group—said he would go with me, so I went."

"All right, Comrade speaker," his daddy teased. "But what did you say?"

"Well, daddy, I was supposed to ask for money for the starving children in Germany. I read the letter we were mailing at the office so I told the people what was in it. And honest, daddy, it was awful.

"In Berlin—that's the biggest city in Germany, isn't it, pop "

"Yes," his daddy answered, "but what about it?"

"Well, in the part of Berlin called Wedding, over half the people, sixteen thousand of them, had no food and the city had to feed them.

"And somebody in the crowd said they didn't believe it and I showed them the letter.

"And Gee, daddy, everybody laughed at the man. And then I read from that letter that these were facts from the mayor. He showed that out of eight thousand babies six thousand of them didn't even have clothes. And that two thousand didn't even have a bed. That's a lot, isn't it, daddy And I said, Gee, that's awful, now isn't it?

"And I said the Friends of Soviet Russia and Workers' Germany were sending money and food and clothes and everything to these poor German kids.

"And then pop, Dutchy got up—Gee, he's got nerve, daddy!—and he said that all of us kids in the Junior Groups of the Young Workers League were collecting money and how we got fifty dollars already by holding a show. And he started passing his hat around and Gee, pop there was a big crowd and we got a peach of a collection."

"Did any refuse to give?" his daddy asked.

"Oh gosh darn it, I nearly forgot, daddy. That man who said he didn't believe me when I was talking, told Dutchy he wouldn't give a penny until he got proof of what I was saying.

"But 'Dutchy' was smart, daddy. He had the magazine Soviet Russia Pictorial—you know the one you get with all those pictures—and he showed the man those pictures of the poor skinny kids all starved. And the man looked and looked and looked.

"And then, pop, honestly, he had tears in his eyes. And he got up and he made a speech and he asked 'Dutchy' to go around again with the hat, pop, and we got more money. And daddy, he gave a whole ten dollar bill."

"Well, well," his daddy answered, "and then what?"

"Gee, it was late already, so the man took us home and even carried the money for us. Gosh, it was swell, daddy! And on the way he told him about the twenty-five thousand school kids that had no clothes And just in that one part of Berlin. You see, pop, I knew that but I forgot to say it in my speech, I was so nervous.

"And the man said it must be awful for the kiddies there. And pop, on the way home he bought 'Dutchy' and me an ice cream soda. And, oh boy! it was good!"

"Well, Johnny," his daddy said, "keep it up. Read a lot and study and some day you'll be a speaker. And then you can help not only German children—but the children all over the world."

And Johnny Red said "Holy Cats!"—but he was as pleased as anything.

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Dinner Pail Epics
by Bill Lloyd

He laffs the best who laffs the last. The Reds can nail that to the mast. There's Daugherty, the chief red killer, who now is sorrily the filler of front page news from Washington about the crooked things he done. Some senators we sure should thank that Daugherty has walked the plank, and fell into the Scandal Sea, where he can drown for all of me, or suffocate in slimy ooze, composed of oil, fight-films, and booze.

The Reds can rise and say: "Well, well! How has our roaring fat friend fell."

From chasing Reds, he's took to heels and is emitting doleful squeals about his honor and his name, while they is showing up his game. Red-hunting musta bin his mask, while it appears that his real task was feathering Jess Smith's nest and his by wholesale dealing in graft biz. This Mutt and Jess Smith game is dead; Jess Smith he took a dose of lead. Now Wheeler's picking Harry's bones, while Henry Cabot Lodge he groans.

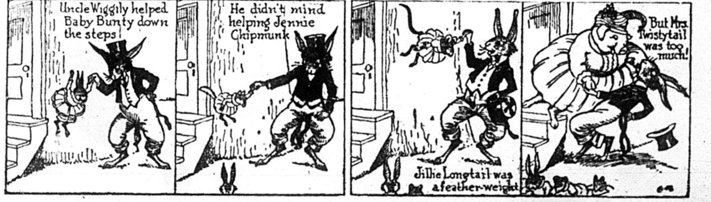
With spotlight turned on Harry's sins, you can't ask Reds to quash their grins. You must excuse them if they gloat, for Roxie Stinson's got his goat. And Calvin, who is awful canny, must watch or they will get his nanny. Seeing the wreck, I sure am vexed to know whose number they'll get next.

Wilson, the statesman out of school, did surely kill his party's mule. Now under Wheeler's awful roast, the G. O. P. gives up the ghost. And while the public holds its nose, this Wheeler throws it to the crows.

Keep hist'ry straight. It must be sed: 'taint Reds but Daugherty that's dead.

UNCLE WIGGILY'S TRICKS

A LAUGH FOR THE CHILDREN


Uncle Wiggily helped Baby Bunty down the steps
He didn't mind helping Jennie Chipmunk
Jillie Longtail was a feather-weight
But Mrs. Twistytail was too much!

The English Labor Government and the Communist Party

NOTE:—When the British Labor Party assumed the task of forming a government and with the consent of the Tory and Liberal parties took upon itself the responsibility of guiding the destinies of the mighty British Empire the historic development was the occasion for much speculation on the probable course the British Labor Party government would take.

The Executive Committee of the Communist International in a resolution published below states the causes that brought the British Labor Party into office and sets forth the issues confronting the British workers which will test the metal and the "socialism" of the Ramsay MacDonald government.

Resolution of the Executive Committee of the Communist International

THE entry into office of the English Labour Party represents an event of great significance. It announces the awakening of growing masses of workers to class consciousness, and to the knowledge that both bourgeois parties are only representatives of the class interests of the possessing and exploiting minority. At the same time, the policy of the Labour government in England is the touchstone for the masses of workers of the whole world, as well as the oriental races, whether the principles of the Second International concerning the way to Socialism are correct. Therefore, the attitude of the Communist International and of the Communist Party of England to the policy of the Labour government has the deepest significance for the development of the Communist movement. This attitude will be decided by the following fundamental facts:

Must Define Issues.

1. The Labour government is the result of the economic and political distintegration of England resulting from the severe burdens and violent shocks of the world war. The fact that the Labour Party combined four million votes in the elections is not the result of its obstinate, energetic and consistent work for the liberation of the proletariat from the influence of the bourgeoisie. The very fact that the Labour Party possesses only one press organ for the whole of the English proletariat speaks against that. It proves how little this party has succeeded in awakening in the mass of the workers the capacity to make sacrifices for the struggles against the bourgeoisie. The Labour Party could not and would not set the interests of the working class clearly, irreconciliably and energetically against the class interests of the bourgeoisie. A large part of the working class still follows the Liberals and the Conservatives, and the Labour Party itself, in its leading elements, represents a kind of bourgeois fraction rather than a party of the proletarian class struggle. It has taken over the government as a party of the minority of the population, partly with the consent of he bourgeois parties, and partly thanks to the lack of unity in the ranks of the bourgeoisie and its inability to overcome this lack of unity in the face of the terrific tasks and difficulties which have been left over by the war.

Election Victory Not Eonugh.

2. The whole of the Communist International knows that the working class cannot free itself from its economic slavery and political yoke without conquering the bourgeoisie in a revolutionary struggle, without destroying the apparatus of the bourgeois state and creating its own state-form which is supported by the mass organizations of the proletariat. Therefore the English Communist Party cannot hope that the liberation of the English working class will be the result of an election victory, or the parliamentary tactics of the Labour Party. But the majority of the English working class still possess such democratic illusions, which are especially propagated among the masses by the leaders of the Labour Party. The regime of the Labour government now opens the way to experience for the English working class in order to test the value of bourgeois democracy.

Illusions of Democracy.

The Labour government is not a government of a proletarian class struggle, but on the contrary, it endeavors to strengthen the bourgeois state system by reforms and—as a substitute for the class struggle—by the class peace. Nevertheless it finds itself to a certain extent dependent upon the proletariat and its class interests. If, contrary to our expectations, proletarian class movements are successful in driving the Labour government into a struggle with capital, this will sharpen the domestic crisis in England to a very high degree. If, however, as is to be expected, the Labour government betrays the interests of the proletariat, it will in that way give the proletariat the very best object lesson for its liberation from the illusions of capitalist democracy, and will in this way greatly accelerate the revolutionizing of the working class.

Already the composition of the Labour cabinet, which is a block of Right Labour parliamentarians and trade union officials, with radical intellectuals, and even pseudo-radical representatives of the old civil service, permits of no hope that the Labour Party will pursue the way of struggle. On the contrary, it is to be feared that it will go the way of compromise with the enemies of the working class, with Lloyd George and Asquith, that its principles will consist in pleasing these leaders of capital and forming with them a block against the working class.

Communist Party Tasks.

In view of this danger it is the task of the Communist Party to do all that is possible in order to achieve the following:

a) The broadest masses of the English proletariat are to be mobilized in order to exert pressure upon the Labour government, so that it earnestly follows the path of conflict with the capitalist class.

b) The majority of the working class must be supported in this so that they convince themselves by their own experience of the complete futility of the leaders of the Labour Party, of their petty bourgeois and treacherous nature, and of the inevitability of their bankruptcy.

For this purpose the English Communist Party must carry out the following immediate tasks:

1. The Communist Party must at once pen a big campaign for the carrying out of the promises of the leaders of the Labour Party as well as for other actual solutions which are suited to mobilize the class conscious part of the mass of the workers for common action. These solutions which must contain demands which are simple and clear and which lie close to the hearts of the revolutionary workers, are to be laid down in a program of action of the Communist Party of England.

Demand Decisive Policy.

On the basis of this program, the English Communist Party must win the mass of the workers, to demand a decisive courageous policy from the government. This policy must serve the interests, not only of the working people of England, but also of the peoples who are under the yoke of English imperialism, including the Irish. It must be specially demanded, even if the government is overthrown by the combined parliamentary blocks of the capitalist fractions, the Liberals and Conservatives, that the Labour government shall decide in favour of the following demands:

a) For the purpose of combating unemployment, the government must take effective measures for the taxation of the capitalists as well as for the carrying out of the control by the state and the workers over the productive industries that have been closed down by the capitalists.

b) The government must take the initiative in the nationalization of the railways and mines which are to be administered with the assistance of the labor organizations.

c) The government must undertake energetic measures for the liberation of the workers and peasants of Ireland, India and Egypt from the yoke of English imperialism.

d) The government must take the lead in the struggle against the war peril in Europe and in the conclusion of an alliance with the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

e) The Labour Party must make use of these measures of its government in order to awaken new groups of the English proletariat, as well as workers and peasants of the colonies, to rise up to struggle against the English bourgeoisie.

Working Class Leaders.

Further, it must be demanded that if the bourgeois cliques in parliament unite in order to overthrow the parliamentary labour party government, the Labour Party must enter the election campaign as the defender and leader of the working class, in order to awaken the slumbering strength of the English proletariat and in this way prepare for its future victory.

2. The Communist Party must preserve its ideological, tactical and organic independence and carry on an active propaganda for its historically justied conviction that the proletarian revolution and the dictatorship of the proletariat are the only guarantees for the emancipation of the working class.

The Communist Party must turn with its propositions to every group and organization of the working class which demands that the Labour government shall carry on a determined struggle with the bourgeoisie. It must propose to them the summoning of joint meetings, the holding of joint demonstrations, and the sending of joint delegations and so on. For these joint actions the Party must endeavor to make agreements also with the "Left" poiltical organizations of the Labour Party.

The Communist Party of England must be conscious that the objective preliminary conditions are now arising for its expansion into an influential revolutionary mass party. Therefore it must make every effort to implant its organization everywhere, deep in the mass of the revolutionary workers and above all in the centres of production.

Dennie's Farce

By ESTHER LOWELL

HERE a dick, there a dick: "Dennie" Sullivan's court is full of dicks. If we let them worry us, we would never have peace. But one learns to accept these employers' dummies decorating the stage of labor war. One sees how indispensable they are in the court-room scenes.

These lay figures are distributed among the girls who are awaiting their hearings. Their dumbness does not make them deaf, however, and their wax minds register whatever sounds impress them.

The dicks and their fellow lackeys, the sluggers, are never shooed out of the court when the room becomes too crowded. A word to the bailiff is sufficient, if he doesn't recognize them. They must be kept for their cues to witness whatever the prosecutor demands.

When he is ready, Attorney Taylor presents his pal, Judge "Dennie," the affidavits of the alleged "attorney" working with him, of the sheriff's deputies, of the chief of the sluggers, of the various scabs, and of course, of the employers.

Andy Smith's Mistake.

Andy Smith, "captain of the guard," has made so many affidavits that he doesn't always remember what each contains.

"This is your affidavit?" Taylor shows the paper to Andy, giving him ample time to refresh his memory by glancing over the details. Andy hesitates no longer. Later he may have to look at Taylor for confirmation on a hazy date.

LeBosky interviews the thugs and dicks outside:

"You are employed by—?" He gets them all straightened out so that he won't call the wrong witness in a case, tho any one of the boys would have "presence of mind" enough to give the proper answers in emergency or error.

Employers and their sons sit familiarly and almost affectionately among the most obvious bruisers. The less known dicks are assigned among the girls. The bosses beam with trust in God and their lawyers, who will surely put on a good play with a happy ending. The puppets dance their jigs so well.

The Rogue's Gallery.

Most of the sluggers are left out on the lines. Their chief talent is girth. Court business requires a more adaptable automaton. The dicks respond better on the stand. Some of them slink in the older mode but most of them are confidently at home and affable. One looks as tho he might have been taken from the other side of the bars for his job. Some are short and some are tall, but they all cock their ears alike, and their eyes don't miss much. Most of their mouths show the same surly tilt. One wears his patriotism on his lapel.

Everybody laughs when Sergeant Grable tells how he was laid up four days with his abraised elbow, which unluckily wasn't fractured when the little striker defended herself against him. The scratch on his forehead looked like a streak of dirt.

"This is no vaudeville!" proclaims the court. No, indeed, serious enough drama The bailiff takes his cue and clears the room of all standing. Dicks may stay but girls and their parents must leave, if they cannot find seats.

Most of defense Attorney Sissman's objections are over-ruled. "Dennie" is so polite, so very Christianly tolerant. But why should he grant the defense anything more than a short hearing. The case is obviously against them. All these good gentlemen of his own class and clubs say so. Let's get this business over with as soon as we can; and "won't you help?" "There are others here—" who want to get out to wine and dine.

Bailiff Gets a Smile.

Every once in a while the bailiff goes into the back room and returns much refreshed. He reels about the court-room winking and chaffing with the girls. He warns them:

"Be sure to stay until I say you can go." One must play even a minor part up to its fullest. And the bailiff can afford to be genial.

The clerk wags his jaw over the oath each time. One young boss is so eager to testify that he nods and says "I do" several times before the clerk finishes. But why do this same young fellow's eyes look shamedly down during his statements?

It doesn't take a machine to detect liars. The heart effect is all to readable on faces. The little scab isn't sure whether the bosses' money will be enough to pay the priest when she confesses. Does she know how to sew, let alone design? Her corroborator scarcely understands the questions put to her and replies with nods more than words.

"Dennie" Plays the Martyr.

"Dennie" assumes his role well. He is the martyr. He didn't ask these workers in, his manner says. Possibly the law will have more consideration for them than they have for the law. It is nothing to him whether they obey or not. He actually feels sorry for them! (He would certainly pity himself if they were all meek and "law"-abiding and brought him no business). He tries to support his conclusions from the prosecution's testimony that these people were merely the victims of "someone working in the background."

Sissman remonstrates that the strikers are actuated by a sense of duty. Surely they must protect themselves when no one else will

O yes, the court will protect the property rights of bosses whose palms are lined with dollar signs but it will not protect any "vested interest" of the worker in his job. Someone else can have the job and if the worker raises his care-lined hand the court objects. "Thirty days" or "fifty dollars."

The black robe of the law is appropriate!

* * *

And yet—INJUNCTCIONS DON'T SEW DRESSES.

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The Activities of the Workers Party

Declaration Adopted by the Central Executive Committee of the Workers Party.

AT THE present time some controversy exists in the Workers Party relative to the general propositions of education, organization, and Party strategy. This is because the Party has not yet established a clear-cut, well-balanced program for the schooling, building, and functioning of our organization. Various groups lay greater or lesser stress upon one or another of the several activities necessary to the development and life of our Party, some overstressing education, others attaching too much importance to bare organization, and still others devoting themselves almost entirely to actions and maneuvers of the Party, to the neglect of education and organization. The consequence is much confusion, wasted effort, and one-sided development. Only by a clarification and unification of the membership's conceptions of the questions can this intolerable condition be remedied. Hence the C. E. C. feels the necessity for the following statement upon the general proposition of Party activities.

In the development and utilization of the Workers Party in the class struggle it must be constantly borne in mind that it is a Communist Party. This means that it must be thoroly educated firmly organized, and possessed of a militant strategy. It must be a revolutionary fighting organization, the membership of which understand not only the ultimate goal of Communism but also the every-day program of the movement; it must be a compact, centralized, disciplined, mass body, and it must take a leading part in all the political and industrial struggles of the workers. The building of such a well-rounded, balanced Party must be our aim. Only a Party which carries on simultaneously the necessary work of education and organization, and which is animated by a militant strategy, can be in fact, as well as in theory, the vanguard of the proletariat.

* * *

EDUCATION

Educational work is one of the basic features of the general activities of the Workers Party. This must reach not only the circle of sympathetic workers about the Party, but especially the members of the Party. In addition to the fundamentals of Marxian theory, this educational work should include an intensive instruction regarding the practical policies and every-day life of the Party. Thus the stream of new members constantly entering the Party will be assimilated and equipped for active participation in Party life. The Party must lay greater and greater stress upon its educational program, systematizing it and institutionalizing it as it develops.

But this does not mean that the Party shall be allowed to become merely an educational body, as some in our ranks think it should. Such a course would condemn it to a sectarianism like that of the Socialist Labor Party and the Proletarian Party, and would eliminate it as a vital factor in the class struggle. Our Party must first of all be a fighting organization and its educational program must be calculated upon the principle of bringing forth the Party's greatest virility and fighting strength. When thus connected and co-ordinated with the every-day struggles of the working class, the Party's educational work will be lifted above the academic atmosphere and made a dynamic factor, at once re-enforcing the Party in the class struggle and being itself vitalized and stimulated by the Party experiences, in the battles of the workers.

As things now stand the educational work of the Workers Party, both for the masses in general and for the members in particular, is still in a primitive state of development. It is the intention of the C. E. C. to remedy this condition as rapidly as possible, and to develop an effective campaign of educational work. A lead idea in this campaign will be to establish systematic routine that will constantly bring its educational work before the Party committees for attention and action. Within the C. E. C. itself an educational committee is being established to co-ordinate and stimulate this phase of Party work everywhere.

It will put into effect the educational program, published in THE WORKER of November 3rd, 1923, as rapidly as resources will permit. That program is, briefly; to provide definitely in the Party budget for the educational work which shall be developed along the following lines: Selection of a national Educational Director; founding of "Lenin College", a central school for Party workers; establishment of classes in the various cities, organized in circuits and covered by professional teachers; extensive tours for lecturers on theoretical subjects; publication of popular theoretical pamphlets and books; periodic discussions in branch meetings of current events and decisions of the C. E. C. on party policy.

The beginnings so far made, in the establishment of a circuit of study classes in District 8 and in District 1, a Party school in New York, the projected publication of the "Lenin Library" of 10 volumes, all a part of the national educational system, will be supported and extended until every member of the Party and every sympathizer has full and complete opportunity for sound education in every phase of the international communist movement. The youth movement shall be utilized more and more in this same field.

* * *

ORGANIZATION

The Party organization must be gradually and systematically transformed from its present territorial basis to that of shop and factory units. Special articles, communications from the Communist International and plans for this re-organization work will be published in the near future.

In the mean-time all educational and political activity must be closely followed by organization. The Party must absorb and make use of all the workers brought into sympathetic contact with the Party thru education or common participation in the struggle. Organization is a question of life and death to a Communist movement; our activities of every sort must receive special organizational attention, they cannot be allowed to drift along in a vague and uncrystallized form.

The Party is the organizational center for the entire movement and must therefore have first organizational attention. Many thousands of workers are ideologically prepared now for membership in the Workers Party, and it is a major task for us to reach them and bring them into the organization. From the Workers Party as the center must radiate a complete network of auxiliary organizations, crystallizing all communist activity and permeating the masses in all fields of struggle. In every case where Communists are active, organization and the Party must follow closely behind, the object of constant and energetic attention.

Our campaigns for amalgamation, the Labor Party, and other issues of immediate appeal to the workers, must be followed up closely by the organizing machinery of the Party so that the elements made sympathetic to us shall be absorbed into the Party. Every action supported by non-party elements must be made the basis for an appeal to them to join the Workers Party as the instrument that made effective action possible. Every party unit must have a permanent committee on recruiting new members. Party members must be systematically instructed in organizational methods and plans for work within trade unions, fraternal societies, etc. Only when system and order, with definite and authoritative organizational forms, follow all Communist activity, will the full results of our work be obtained.

On the other hand it must be pointed out that, just as a one-sided emphasis upon education at the expense of other sides of Party activity, produces sectarianism, so does undue stress placed upon bare organization (the tendency to organizational fetishism) produce sterility and political bankruptcy. Organization alone is futile. Thus the Socialist Party once had 100,000 members, quite an organizational showing, but because it had no solid educational basis nor possessed of a sound and militant strategy in the class struggle, its organization melted away overnight. The problem of organization for a Communist party is the problem of keeping pace at all times with party education and party strategy, without allowing organizational work to become an end in itself.

It is the intention of the Central Executive Committee to intensively develop organizational methods and activities, to constantly survey and appraise the working of each unit of our organization, to stimulate lagging sections, to correct errors and abuses, and draw the movement more tightly together everywhere. This it also lays down as the basic organizational duty of every party committee.

* * *

PARTY STRATEGY.

Party strategy is the systematic and planful application of fundamental Communist principles in the class struggle. It is "The Party Inaction," functioning as the leader of the working masses, organizing and educating them, crystallizing their revolt, giving them direction for immediate and definite actions, establishing a proletarian fighting morale, and occupying the front ranks in every struggle against the capitalist system, against the employers, and against the agents of capitalism within the labor movement. Party strategy is that expression of our organization that makes of it a communist party.

Party strategy, to be fully effective, requires the intelligent participation of the entire membership. While it is particularly the responsibility of the Central Executive Committee, and the District Committees under its lead, to give direction and control, yet the whole party which puts that strategy into effect in the life of the working class must be permeated with a deep understanding of what the party is trying to do and the methods of doing it. The Party as a whole must follow the stategy from point to point in the struggle, must pass judgment upon it, must criticize and correct it from time to time. Successful Party strategy is thus based directly upon the understanding of the membership (education), and upon its facilities for united action (organization). To the full extent that education and organization have laid the foundation the Party strategy must be extended and developed.

The capacity of the Party, measured by its understanding and organization strength, is thus of equal importance with a realistic valuation of the objective facts of the class struggle. That strategy which correctly estimates the objective facts, the political and economic situation and the relation of forces, and also correctly judges the power of the Party, and which throws the Party energetically and intelligently into the struggle to the limit of those powers, is the successful strategy toward which we must strive.

Our Party is faced with a tremendous responsibility. It finds a working class from which all other leadership has abdicated. The so-called progressives, by their cowardly retreats and surrender to Gompers have left the labor movement with none but the Communists to lead the struggle for the Labor Party, amalgamation and for even the mildest reforms. It is the duty of the Workers Party to accept this responsibility, and to participate in every action of the working class, leading it on step by step to our goal. Those few individual comrades who object to this constant and active participation in the every day struggle and who call for a life of quite study and peaceful organization of the Communists, show that they do not understand the function of a Communist party.

On the other hand the Central Executive Committee is determined to guard against the other danger, the tendency to wild maneuverings to running ahead of the Party membership, to ill-considered actions, that defeat our primary purpose by creating distrust among the workers. Our Party strategy must be so soundly based upon the fundamental interests of the working class, and so clearly explained to the workers, that it will at all times retain that mass support necessary to give it power. Strategy shall never be allowed to degenerate into political maneuvers having no relation to the real facts of the class struggle and the relative strength of the party.

In the immediate future the Workers Party will be engaged in most important political battles in which the Party strategy will be supremely important. Smooth and rapid adjustment of the entire Party to each development so that the Party may strike quickly and with its entire power, is a supreme necessity. The Central Executive Committee is informing the membership from week to week of its political estimate of the situation, the Party press is day by day carrying the story of the immediate struggle, the Party position is being explained on each issue that arises, the full power of the Party is being exerted within the working class movement.

The C. E. C. expects to intensify this active participation in the whole political life of the working class, which will become more complex and heated as the presidential campaign develops and the farmer-labor movement comes to expression More than ever it is necessary for all Party members and all Party units to study and to understand the Party strategy, and put it into effect with all their ability and energy, constantly keeping before the eyes of the workers the ultimate aims of the class struggle, i. e., the seizure of power and the proletarian dictatorship.

* * *

A BALANCED PROGRAM.

Our supreme objective, our fundamental conception in the period immediately before us, must be the building of a mass Communist party. That means that the activities of our Party must be developed upon a balanced program of education, organization, and strategy. Education thru intensive, systematic effort, hooked up closely with organization and action, will give our Party a sound foundation without leading the sectarianism or scholasticism. Organization of all activities, definite in form and reaching out to embrace the workers prepared for our movement and its work, will put firmness and backbone into both education and Party strategy, steering clear of both organizational fetishism and jellyfish-like helplessness. Party strategy, based upon education and organization, correctly adjusted to the resources of the Party and the facts of the class struggle, will act as a stimulus to all other phases of Party life, as an instrument of education and organization, and at the same time it will fulfill the responsibilities placed upon us, and will put our Party in its proper position as the vanguard of the proletariat, the leader of the working class.

The Central Executive Committee calls upon the entire Party to establish this conception of a balanced program of activities as a central and leading idea in the Party life. Let each of our work be developed together and in harmony, without artificial differentiation or one-sided emphasis. Each is necessary and is intimately connected with all the other; they are but different faces to the one reality the Workers Party, which is the collective organization of every phase of Communist work in America. With consistent and systematic study, with thoro and well-disciplined organization, and with intelligent and energetic action, our Party will leave behind all the remaining vestiges of factionalism, opportunism, infantile disorders, and sectarianism, and will march forward to its proper place as a mature and responsible section of the Communist International.

INEVITABLE

The tide sweeps all along with it,
Driftwood and dreamer,
Pious and sinner,
Fighter and vanquished,
All go beneath the flood.

Nor all your coward tears can thwart its flow,
They only add to its torrential strength,
Be they the tears of prayer, the tears of pain,
Naught can avail, naught can this force restrain,
The deluge feeds and swells with human blood
Till the whole earth is cleansed.

HENRY ROENNE.

Present Economic and Political Situation and Our Immediate Tasks

Memorandum to the E. C. C. I. Adopted by the Central Executive Committee of the Workers Party, March 16, 1924. Submitted by Foster, Cannon and Bittleman.

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The Economic Situation

INDUSTRY—The industrial system of America, alone among the capitalist nations of the world, still shows great strength. The year 1923 was a peak year in production, in spite of the drastic curtailment of exports as compared with other boom years. This unprecedented expansion was, however, due largely to tremendous capital expenditures, (constructive, building, replacements and extensions of plant and equipment), which have already reached close to the limitations imposed by production for profits. The continuous decline since May, 1923, now interrupted by a slight counter-tendency, altho it still leaves production on a fairly high level, shows that the limits of the domestic market have been reached.

The enormous capital expenditures, by increase of plant and equipment, have still further increased the potential productive forces of American industry, but no new markets are available to absorb that production. The pressure of the accumulating capital, intensified by the influx of gold into America, is already presaging a crisis in industry, and at the same time is bring about tremendous internal changes.

Concentration of capital is proceeding at an unexampled rate; new industries, infants of a few years ago like oil and automobiles, are becoming giants; great industrial trusts that completely overshadow anything seen before are coming into being; the economic basis is being completed for the most powerful imperialism the world has seen.

The present depression is undoubtedly leading to a crisis, in which capitalism will repeat the historic cycle described by Marx. This developing crisis is bringing with it the inevitable pressure upon the working class, in the shape of wage reductions, wars against the unions, lengthening of hours, and loss of previous gains in working conditions. At the same time it makes more difficult any effective economic struggle.

The weakness of the labor unions is accentuated by the complete bankruptcy of the official leadership, which is going over bodily to an open policy of collaboration of classes, abandoning all pretense of class struggle. The approaching crisis is at the same time pressing upon the middle bourgeoisie especially the smaller industrialists, independent producers, small retailers, professionals and intellectuals, and furnishes the economic basis for the growing political revolt of the city workers and middle class.

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AGRICULTURE—The crisis in agriculture is much farther advanced and more acute than in industry. Development of agricultural technique has long been demanding more capital than was possessed by the tillers of the land, under the prevailing mode of individual production. Trust-farming, to correspond with the development of industry under similar conditions, was unable to develop on a large scale. It was necessary to find a method which, while retaining the form of individual ownership, allowed an actual concentration in the hands of the money interests. This was achieved in elaborate and comprehensive extension of the mortgage system, and along with it, tenantry. Agriculture, considered only on its productive side, flourished and grew for a time.

But the farmer, gradually but surely, began to find himself in the financial position, not of the independent producer, but of the dependent worker or worse. In a flourishing industry he found himself unable to pay his bills. Just as the coal miners are starving in one of the wealthiest industries of the country, so the farmers who produce the food are finding themselves actually going hungry. The ownership of the land, and with it the produce of the land, has actually passed out of their hands. Today a bare third of agriculture is carried on by those who hold clear ownership of the land they till.

Accompanying this has gone a concomitant development of increasing taxes that further pressed upon the bankrupt farmer. The expansion of the war period, with its price-fixing of wheat and indirect subsidies to agriculture, gave a temporary relief, but at the same time immeasurably stimulated the process which is the fundamental trouble of the working farmers. This was realized in life when the deflation began in 1920. With the barrier of war conditions removed, the full force of the accumulating changes in the fundamental basis of agricultural ownership was felt. The prevailing system of individual production, because it no longer fits the economic facts, begins to destroy the individual ownership of which it was supposed to be the basis.

Capitalism, blindly following its own laws and appropriating the products of agriculture, has changed the fundamental basis of the system of agriculture by taking the ownership of the land from its tillers, but it has failed to substitute the social and productive forms necessary to adjust the individual productive forces to the centralized financial control and ownership. The result is the present major dislocation, the wholesale exodus from the land of the bankrupt farmers from their flourishing industry. The entire agricultural system has been brought to a fundamental crisis by the operations of capitalism. This crisis has shaken the conservative and individualistic American farmers out of their old political channels and is forcing them in alliance with the city workers and middle classes, into independent political action.

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The Political Situation.

The mass revolt against the two old parties.— The present political situation is characterized by a growing revolt of the workers, farmers, and lower middle classes against the leadership and domination of the two old parties. The Democrat and Republican Parties do not represent the interests of the masses that have been supporting them. Neither the workers nor the exploited farmers, and not even the lower middle classes find their interests represented and defended by the two old parties. Both are dominated by the big finance and industrial capitalists of the country who are using interchangeably the machinery of the two old parties to suppress and exploit all the other groups and classes in American Society.

Because the old parties are being dominated and controlled by big capital these parties have proven themselves to be totally incapable to cope with the present situation and to satisfy even partially the needs of the exploited masses of the cities and farms. The present industrial and agricultural crisis is accentuating this fact and is giving more impetus and force to the already strong movement of revolt against the old parties,—a movement which is assuming daily ever wider and bigger proportions.

The disclosures in the Teapot Dome Oil Scandal and in the Veterans' Bureau Investigations have badly shattered the confidence of the masses in the two old parties. This fact has already had the effect of increasing the disgust with and intensifying the opposition to the political leadership of the Democrats and Republicans. The outcome of it is a veritable mass revolt against these political instruments and tools of big capital.

The political expression of revolt against old parties.—This revolt finds its expression in a large mass movement tending to split away from the two old parties and towards a new party. The workers, exploited farmers and large sections of the petty bourgeoisie, spurred on by the industrial and agricultural crisis and by the disclosures of the present senatorial investigations, are moving very speedily in the direction of a third party. Insofar as this third party movement has as yet crystallized, its organized expression is the so-called La Follette group in Congress, the Conference for Progressive Political Action, and a number of smaller political groups and state organizations.

As this mass revolt against the old parties develops there is to be seen a clearly defined tendency of the more politically conscious workers and exploited farmers to differentiate themselves from the amorphous mass and to organize into a class farmer-labor party distinct and separate from the general third party movement. The principal organized expression of this movement is the group of farmer-labor parties which is calling the convention of June 17th and of which the Federated Farmer-Labor Party and the Workers Party are a part.

All the elements participating in the general revolt are present in both the third party and labor party movements. The thing that differentiates them is the preponderance of petty bourgeois elements, their leadership and ideology in the third party movement; as against the preponderance of workers and exploited farmers, their leadership and ideology, in the farmer-labor movement.

Forces Making for Third Party.— The forces moving with various degrees of political consciousness and determination in the direction of a third party are dominated by the petty bourgeoisie. Altho this movement includes large sections of organized workers and exploited farmers, yet its political expression and leadership is centered in a group of petty bourgeois liberal Senators and Congressmen known as the La Follette group, which really represents the interests of well-to-do farmers and small manufacturers and other middle class elements. This group in Congress is looked upon by millions of workers and farmers as their leaders against the domination and oppression of big capital. And it is this fact that makes the political strategy of the La Follette group one of the determining factors making for the formation of a third party in the coming Presidential Elections.

The strategy of the La Follette group has been to gain the leadership of the revolting masses preferably under the banner of the Republican Party. If they fail to control the Republican Convention they will very probably split and try to unite the entire mass revolt against the two old parties into a third party under their leadership. On account of the great and rapidly growing discontent now existing in the ranks of both old parties this split may be of such a far-reaching nature that a section of the capitalists will go along with it in order to control it. In such an event the new party would approach the old parties in character.

The Conference for Progressive Political Action is another political force moving in the direction of a third party. Altho it is based on and maintained by the railroad unions its political ideology is very much the same as that of the La Follette group. The leaders of the sixteen standard railroad unions who are also founders and leaders of the Conference for Progressive Political Action, were committed up till the Feb. 12th Conference in St. Louis, to the nomination and support of McAdoo on the Democratic ticket.

But because McAdoo was involved in the Teapot Dome oil scandal, they did not dare to nominate him at St. Louis, but contented themselves with vague third party propaganda and the calling of the July 4th Conference in Cleveland. A few days later, however, these same leaders of the Conference for Progressive Political Action participated in the McAdoo Conference held in Chicago and endorsed McAdoo as presidential candidate of the Democratic Party. Since that time, however, the chances of McAdoo receiving the Democratic nomination have dwindled down to zero and this has drawn the C. P. P. A. more deeply into the current of the third party movement led and directed by the La Follette group

But it can safely be depended upon that the reactionary labor leaders controlling the C. P. P. A. will not support a third party movement unless they are driven to it by the pressure of the masses, and they are quite likely to betray the whole movement by endorsing one or the other of the old capitalist party presidential candidates in the coming election

Forces Making for a Farmer-Labor Party.—The forces making for the formation of a class party of workers and exploited farmers are primarily the left-wing of the labor unions and the politically mature sections of the exploited farmers. These forces have crystallized into a number of city and state farmer-labor parties, most of which are following the lead of the Federated Farmer-Labor Party and the Workers' Party. The national center of this movement is the organization committee in charge of the convention of June 17th, in Minnesota.

In this combination of forces making for the formation of a mass farmer-labor party, the Workers Party, and the Federated Farmer-Labor Party are the most conscious and determined factors. A large section of this combination, altho consciously in favor of a class party is still strongly influenced by the ideology of the La Follette group. It remains therefore, one of the most important and urgent problems of strategy for the farmer-labor forces to steer a course of action which, while retaining contact with the broad third party movement, will at the same time bring about he crystallization of the workers and exploited farmers into a separate class party of their own.

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Workers Party Strategy.

Our attitude towards the split from the old Parties.— The movement for the split of the working and farming classes and the petty bourgeoisie away from the Republican and Democratic Parties, which are dominated and controlled by big capital is creating a fundamental change in American politics. It cannot solve any of the problems of the workers and exploited farmers nor bring any real relief to them. Nevertheless, this split greatly accelerates the development of the class struggle and must be supported by the Workers Party for the following reasons,

1. It represents a revolt of workers, farmers and lower layers of the owning class against the political domination of the big capitalists. It breaks the capitalist ranks and weakens their leadership over millions of workers, farmers and small business and professional elements who have hitherto followed them. It makes a successful united attack upon the workers more difficult.

2. Millions of workers and poor farmers are following this split movement away from the old parties. The split breaks the lethargy of these masses, sets them in motion and renders them highly susceptible to propaganda for a class party. The split of these working and farming masses from the capitalist parties, which they have followed up till now, if properly utilized, nan be made the starting point for the development of a great class farmer-labor party.

3. It is not a matter of indifference to the Communists as to who misleads and betrays the working masses. The latter are already disillusioned about the old capitalist parties but they still look with faith to the third party movement. The betrayal of their interests by the La Follette group, because of the greater promises it makes and the higher hopes it inspires, will have the most profound effect on the masses and will eventually force them to turn to a class party of their own and toward the leadership of the Communists.

4. This split will shatter the A. F. of L. Bureaucracy which stands today as the most formidable obstacle to the revolutionary development of the trade unions. The A. F. of L. Bureaucracy is tied to the capitalist parties. The split from the old parties will tear loose great masses of organized workers from their allegiance to the capitalist parties and their own leaders who are agents of these parties. It will upset the balance of power in the A. F. of L. and open the door for a general development of the trade unions in all directions.

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The Workers Party and the Farmer-Labor Party.

Our chief task and aim in the present situation is the organization on a national scale of a class party of workers and poor farmers on as broad a basis as possible and the advancement to the utmost in this party of the ideology and leadership of the Communists.

The attitude of the Workers Party towards a class farmer-labor party is determined by the united front policy and tactics of the Communist International. We participate in the movement and fight for the formation of a mass party of workers and exploited farmers because this is at present the best means at our disposal by which we can mobilize and organize large masses of workers and farmers for a struggle against capitalist exploitation and the capitalist state and because it gives us the broadest and best field for revolutionary agitation and propaganda.

The success of this policy depends, however, upon our ability to constantly agitate and organize the working masses for the final struggle for power and the establishment of a proletarian dictatorship. Our success in the fight for the farmer-labor party and the constant broadening of its scope and strengthening of its class character must carry with it the constant strengthening and development of the Workers Party, to such an extent as to make it the real leader of the working class and the movement that will result from our activity for a farmer-labor party.

We must, as part of the campaign for the organization of the whole left wing, assist in maintaining, organizing, and strengthening the Federated Farmer-Labor Party. This does not mean that we shall allow organizational fetishism to develop which would interfere with any necessary or advantageous regrouping of the labor party forces. Our aim is the building of the Workers Party into a mass Communist Party, and our strategy in the Farmer-Labor movement must always be directed to this end.

• • •

The Farmer-Labor Party and The Third Party.

While we carry on our campaign for the organization of a class farmer-labor party, we must at the same time try to drive the third party forces to split away from the old capitalist parties. And if this split takes place and a third party is organized, which is an expression of revolt against Wall Street and which is not merely another capitalist party, the farmer-labor party must make an election alliance with it against the old capitalist parties and the capitalist government. Such an alliance, however, shall not take the form of organizational unity between the class farmer-labor party and the third party, but of common campaigns against the capitalist parties and against the government of big capital.

The attitude of the class farmer-labor party toward the third party has to be determined by the nature of the third party and the attitude of the big capitalists toward it. Present indications point to the formation of a third party led by La Follette or some other of the same group on a program of struggle against the domination of the big capitalists. With such a party the farmer-labor party should and must make an election alliance in the 1924 campaign.

This does not mean that the farmer-labor party can support the candidate of the third party under any and all circumstances. We must not be blind to the possibility that a section of the capitalists, seeing the tremendous movement of the masses away from the old parties, will also enter the third party movement and take command of it. With such a third party the farmer-labor party cannot make an election alliance no matter who may be the candidate, but must fight against it.

On the other hand, it is not out of the range of possibility that La Follette or one of his group will secure the Republican nomination at the hands of the big capitalists who control the Republican Party and attempt to lead the revolting back into its ranks. Under such circumstances, of course, the farmer-labor party must wage a relentless campaign against this reactionary maneuver.

Insofar as the political developments can be foreseen now we can specify the general conditions for an election alliance of the farmer-labor party with a party led by La Follette or one of his group as well as the conditions for refusing such an alliance.

The election alliance which would involve the support of the candidacy of La Follette or some similar leader of the third party movement for president in the 1924 elections can be made if:

(a) he runs as an independent candidate;

(b) he becomes the candidate of a party formed at the Cleveland Conference of the C. P. P. A.

(c) he becomes the candidate of a new party formed directly by the progressive group in Congress revolting from the old parties and excluding the political agents of capital from the control of the Party.

The farmer-labor party must oppose the candidacy of La Follette or any other leader of the third party movement in the election, if

(a) he betrays the movement by accepting the Republican nomination,

(b) he becomes the candidate of a new party controlled by capitalists.

In state and city elections the policy of the farmer-labor party should be as follows, as stated in the Convention thesis:

"(a) The farmer-labor party will nominate its candidates on its own party ticket wherever possible and carry on an independent campaign.

"(b) Wherever the farmer-labor party candidates have a chance to win we will carry on the fight to elect these candidates against those of the old parties and the third party. Wherever the Socialist Party or any other labor political group has a chance to win we will support these candidates against all other parties including the third party.

"(c) Wherever neither the farmer-labor party nor the third party candidates have a chance to win, we will vote for the farmer-labor party candidates in the election.

"(d) Where the farmer-labor party candidates have no chance to win and the third party can unquestionably win against the capitalist parties with our support, we will vote for the third party candidates."

If under the conditions set forth above an election alliance, either national or local, is made the farmer-labor party must maintain a distinct organization and carry on an independent campaign for its own program and utilize the situation to the utmost to crystallize in the definite form of an organized farmer-labor party all those workers and exploited farmers who can be brought to the support of a class party.

Thruout any campaign in which we maintain an alliance with the third party, we must constantly criticize and expose it and its candidates, show up the futility of its program, and make it clear to the workers who are reached by our own campaign that the third party will bring them no salvation and no relief. We must make it clear that the whole campaign is simply a starting point in the struggle for the establishment of a workers' and farmers' government, which in turn is a step towards the Proletarian Dictatorship, the one and only instrument for their liberation.

• • •

The June 17th Convention

All the elements of the classes which are participating in the revolt against and split from the old capitalist parties will be represented in the St. Paul convention on June 17th. But the probability of the class farmer-labor party elements—the rank and file workers and poor farmers—predominating will be greatly increased by the aggressive role of the Workers Party in the campaign for the convention and the tendency of the third party elements (including the labor bureaucrats, who are ideologically a part of the petty bourgeoisie) to turn to the Cleveland Conference of the C. P. P. A. or to some other center which may be created by the La Follette group to serve as the nucleus of the third party.

Our task at the June 17th Convention will be to strengthen and clarify its class character, fight for the adoption of a class program, organize it into a class party separate and distinct from the Cleveland conference or any other third party conference which may be held. The party formed there shall negotiate, thru committees, with other conferences on the question of common campaign or common candidates only as an organized body.

At the St. Paul Conference we shall nominate and fight for proletarian candidates as against any other candidates at the conference. We shall utilize the conference to lay the basis for the organization of the farmer-labor party thruout the country and also advance there the proposal and plans for an economic organization of farmers to serve as the foundation for their political organization.

Preparations for June 17th.

It is necessary to throw the last ounce of the Party's energy into the campaign to make the June 17th conference a tremendous mass gathering of the rank and file workers and poor farmers. We must undertake to draw the whole genuine class farmer-labor movement to June 17th, and away from July 4th and all other third party conferences on the ground that June 17th alone is the center around which the whole class movement can and must be crystallized into a separate and independent body.

An organization campaign must be started at once. Party units must be instructed immediately to initiate the work of forming local and state farmer-labor parties which shall be represented on June 17th. The question of their affiliation to the F. F.-L. P. must be determined in each case separately according to the policy laid down in the convention thesis which is as follows:

"The F. F.-L. P. should sonsider each situation separately and thoroly. It should organize the Federated Farmer-Labor Party only in such places in which the organization of the F F.-L. P. will not bring a split in the left-wing; that is, of the followers of the class labor party movement."

Party members thruout the trade union and farmer movements must commence a systematic agitation to send delegates to the June 17th convention from their local trade unions, co-operatives, farmers' organizations, and labor fraternal societies.

We must develop an educational campaign in connection with the June 17th convention and the political situation of which it is a part. This campaign shall have two objects and two sides:

1. To educate the Party membership as to the reasons for and necessity of the Party tactics laid down in this thesis and carried out in the campaign, so that all actions and maneuvers of the Party will be understood and participated in by the largest possible number, and the C. E. C. kept in closest touch with the membership.

2. To educate the broad farmer-labor masses to the class point of view, to point out to them the hopelessness of the program and leadership of the whole La Follette third party group and to prepare them for the inevitable break with this third group.

RUSSIAN NEWS IN THE MAKING

By EVELYN BEIDELL

The scene is a hotel room in Berlin—or Riga. American newspapers, the Chicago Tribune, The New York Globe, and others, are scattered about. The room has a solitary occupant, a man sunk deep in thought, sitting before a typewriter.

He frowns as if at the recollection of something unpleasant, or perhaps because of futility. Nervously, he picks up a sheaf of typewritten papers, and glances thru them. They are newspaper dispatches, variously headlined; "Trotzky Slaps Red Chief", "Cheka Foils Attack Upon Trotzky", "Revolt Impending In Russia", etc.

He stops at one sheet and gazes at it ruminatingly. It seems to have provoked a train of thought. Suddenly his expression becomes intense, absorbed. Deep wrinkles are registered upon his brow. They indicate that a profound process of conception is going on within. Presently, he places his fingers upon the keys. Parturition seems about to take place! It begins with a clatter of the keys.

A headline in capitals spread itself upon the paper: "TROTZKY SENDS THREAT TO PETROGRAD."—A slight pause, and, all details envisaged and correlated, the inspired correspondent dashes on. Armies, generals, cities, Communists and Communist disputes are deftly inserted by the flying keys. Even a quotation from Trotzky's "belligerent message" makes its appearance.

In a few minutes, the article assumes the earmarks and proportions of a regular news dispatch. To all purposes and intents it is a fully authenticated and first hand version of "developments in Russia". And as such, it will be published in the capitalist newspapers in America.

Biggest Campaign Fund Wins the White House

NO man can be president of the United States unless the great capitalist interests GIVE HIM THE MONEY in the form of a campaign fund with which to run.

Since 1860, with one exception, the man who had the biggest campaign fund has been elected president. The one exception was Wilson's second election in which (unless the money was secretly given and handled) the millionaires (including Mr. Doheny) put up only $1,400,229 to elect Wilson, while other millionaires (including Harry Sinclair) gave $2,012,535 to Charles E. Hughes' campaign.

The presidents of the United States from 1860 to 1920 with their campaign funds are:

1860—Lincoln, $100,000—elected. Douglas, $50,000.
Breckenridge,——
1864—Lincoln, $125,000—elected. McClellan, $50,000.
1868—Grant, $150,000—elected. Seymour, $75,000.
1872—Grant, $250,000—elected. Greeley, $50,000.
1876—Hayes, $950,000—elected. Tilden, $900,000.
1880—Garfield, $1,100,000—elected. Hancock, $355,000.
1884—Cleveland, $1,400,000—elected. Blaine, $1,300,000.
1888—Harrison, $1,350,000—elected. Cleveland, $855,000.
1892—Cleveland, $2,350,000—elected. Harrison, $1,850,000.
1896—McKinley, $16,500,000—elected. Bryan, $675,000.
1900—McKinley, $9,500,000—elected. Bryan, $425,000.
1904—Roosevelt, $3,500,000—elected. Parker, $1,250,000.
1908—Taft, $1,700,000—elected. Bryan, $750,000.
1912—Wilson, $850,000—elected. Taft, $750,000.
Roosevelt, $325,000.
1916—Hughes, $2,012,535. Wilson, $1,400,229—elected.
1920*—Harding (admitted), $2,741,503.
Cox (admitted), $1,170,321.

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* These figures appear officially, but it is generally understood that several millions were secretly raised and spent; Colonel Wm. Boyce Thompson having raised $3,500,000 on Sinclair oil stock for the election of Harding and Coolidge, as one item alone.

Hungarian Hangman Greets Coolidge Tool As Country's Savior

(By The Federated Press)

BUDAPEST, March 21.—Nicolas Horthy, the Hungarian regent who personally conducted the torture and massacre of hundreds of socialists, liberals and Jews during the white terror, has been telling American correspondents here of his delight at W. P. G. Harding's appointment to the commissioner generalship of the league of nations in Hungary. Harding is the former U S. federal reserve board director, who recently left for Europe, presumably to act as receiver for the bankrupt Magyar government.

Horthy declares that Harding's presence in Budapest will restore foreign confidence in Hungary. With Horthy still in power and with every liberal and labor movement in that country checked with bayonets, confidence in Hungary requires a tall bit of restoring, labor men say.

Every new DAILY WORKER reader means a new recruit in the ranks of militant labor.

JOIN THE WORKERS PARTY!

You Have Nothing to Lose But Your Chains!

The old order changeth—

O fellowman! of the world and its pain to you—
What can you tell?
Which of your dreams for tomorrow remain to you
Out of its hell?
Turn to your artists, mere dabblers in form,
Scientists, dumb to each sham-raking storm,
Bigots, professing the word of reform, . . .
What! of such lies is the stuff of your mould?
Look at your babbling drunkards and smile,
Pity your cripples, your lepers revile,
Poor men and slaves all your "freedom" defile, . . .
Why do your heroes lie silent and cold?
Answer me, man!

Yielding place to new—

Comrades awake!—of the strength in the best of us—
Are you aware?
Do not our taunts at the sloth in the rest of us
Baffle despair?
We who have struggled mere thousands of years,
Wrenching from billions the truths of the spheres,
Bridging with labor the valleys of tears,
Are we then pygmies and puny, who fight?
Nay we are storming the heights of the skies,
Building new worlds from the old we despise,
Killing the gods that our souls tyrannize;
Let us strike hard with our fast growing might—
Workers unite!

HENRY ROENNE.

THE DAILY WORKER
RAISES THE STANDARD
FOR A WORKERS' AND
FARMERS' GOVERNMENT

THE DAILY WORKER

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Workers! Farmers! Demand:
The Labor Party
Amalgamation
Organization of Unorganized
The Land for the Users
The Industries for the Workers
Protection of the Foreign-Born
Recognition of Soviet Russia

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NEW FACTS BALK EFFORT TO STOP OIL PROBE

COMMITTEES ACT TODAY ON INJUNCTION

Students Continue Defiance of Sullivan Writ

"Down with Judge 'Dennie' Sullivan's injunction!" will be the cry of organized labor at a monster demonstration which will be staged in Chicago at an early date.

Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, is expected to speak at this demonstration, Vice-President Meyer Perlstein, of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, informed the DAILY WORKER last night.

He has just received word from New York City that the International union expects to have Gompers here to lead the attack on the writ which attempts to deny union labor the right to walk the streets.

Parade Thru Strike Zone.

The demonstration will be staged jointly by the Ladies' Garment Workers' Union and the Chicago Federation of Labor, it was learned from other sources. It may take the form of a huge parade thru the strike zone as well as a mass meeting.

"The International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union is determined to win this strike," announced Perlstein. "Splendid support is coming from all parts of the union."

Cloakmakers Give $10,000.

"A $10,000 donation has just been made by the Cloakmakers' Union of Chicago. The check was turned in to us this morning. It was a voluntary donation. In addition, every member of the Cloakmakers' Union here, 3,000 of them, is assessing himself $1.00 a week for the strike. And all the strikers who have returned to work are assessing themselves 10 per cent of their earnings."

This will be a big day in the strike of the garment workers. Picketing will be carried on in all the dress manufacturing districts on a larger scale than has ever been attempted before.

The regular strikers will have as assistants in their picketing a large group of members of the University of Chicago Liberal club. Saturday 25 members of the club picketed with the strikers and two of them were arrested. They will continue defying the infamous injunction day by day.

Strikers Watching Committees.

After the morning picketing is over the attention of the strikers will be rivetted on the meeting of the "Committee of 15" and the "Injunction Committee" of the Chicago Federation of Labor. This meeting will be held at two o'clock this afternoon and the strikers are hoping for quick, decisive action in aid of the strike from the committees. All the strikers are frank in hoping that there will be a call from the committees to ignore Dennie Sullivan's injunction and calling on the men of the Chicago labor movement to go to the picket ilne with the girl strikers.

A sub-committee of the "Committee of 15" consisting of John Fitzpatrick, Anton Johannsen and Victor Olander will see Mayor William E. Dever and tell him how his police force have been treating girl strikers. The committee was given a startling report by the I. L. G. W. U. on police brutalities Saturday, but since Saturday is a half day for politicians, the sub-committee did not get a chance to see Mayor Dever.

List Police Assaults.

The report takes a few typical instances of brutality on the part of the police and gives the complete details of them. No instances were cited where the union was not in possession of complete details. In each instance of police brutality cited by the union the names of the girls assaulted and the numbers of the policemen doing the assaulting are given.

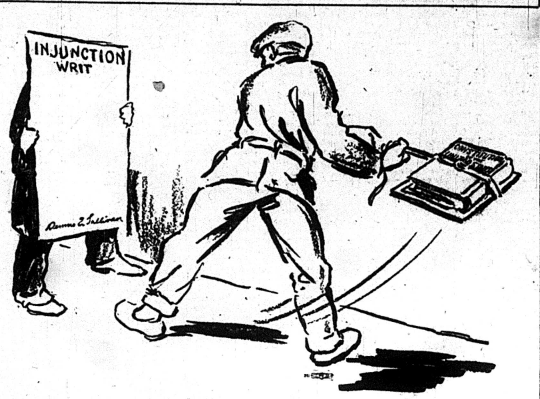
The sub-committee which will see the mayor will make known to him in no uncertain language that the labor movement wants police brutality to stop and to stop at once. No excuses for its continuance will be taken. The mayor will not be allowed to pass the buck any longer;—his uniformed men are guilty with Crowe's.

Olga Levin Beaten.

One of the latest assaults which the

(Continued on page 2)

STUDENTS SHOW "COMMITTEE OF 15"



An Incident of the Picket Line.

POINCARE PLACES WAR BURDENS ON POOR OF FRANCE

Only Property of Rich Reconstructed

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PARIS, March 24.—The opposition to President Poincare has had a tremendously powerful weapon placed in its hands by the government's decision to discontinue work in the devastated regions and to reject the damage claims of thousands of small home owners.

Leon Eseoffier, a deputy from one of the devastated areas, is quoted by papers here as authority for the statement that the government has refused to allow small claims totalling 25,000,000 francs; that the minister of finance has vetoed the measure proposing a loan for reconstruction purposes of 150,000,000 franc to the department du Nord and that many crews of workers now engaged in reconstruction work are to be discharged.

All further claims for damages to personal property are to be paid not in cash, but in ten-year notes and all credit loans with the exception of 4,000,000 francs, will be cancelled.

The properties—factories, etc.—of the wealthy have either been restored or the owners compensated and the burden now falls exclusively on the workers and peasants who can least afford to sustain the losses. The Poincare government policy has thus resulted in saddling the physical damage of the war upon the poorest section of the populace and no talk of the victory in the Ruhr can prevent this fact being known by the victims.

Even the recovery of the franc following the loan from the Morgan interests has not served to quell the dissatisfaction with the government in the devastated districts.

Compensation Law Fought Bitterly by Quebec Employers

MONTREAL, March 23.—Quebec employers are fighting vigorously against the reforms in the Quebec workmen's compensation law which are being advocated by organized labor. A striking evidence of this antagonism has been given by the repudiation by Representative Lowe of the Quebec section, Canadian Manufacturers' Association, of the findings of the interprovincial conference of 1921, which has been the basis of recent reforms along this line.

The opposition of the employers to labor's proposals is being backed up by the lawyers of the province and by insurance companies.

Fire Fighters Organized.

SEATTLE, March 23.—The firefighters' union in Seattle has succeeded in attaining a 90 per cent organization and will press for wage increases and abolition of the so-called efficiency rating system.

ANOTHER INSTALLMENT OF "LIFE OF JOHN BROWN" IN TOMORROW'S ISSUE

Another installment of "The Life of John Brown," by Michael Gold, will appear in tomorrow's issue of the DAILY WORKER. Owing to lack of space today's installment was omitted.

SOVIETS FREE ROMAN CLERIC; GIVE HIM GATE

Ikons and Vodka Losing Out in Russia

MOSCOW, March 23.—Archbishop Zepliak has been released from prison after serving a year of his 10-year sentence for conspiracy against the government.

Zepliak originally was sentenced to death after conviction on charges of opposing seizure of church property and conspiring with the enemy during the Polish offensive. Later his sentence was commuted to 10 years in prison.

The archbishop will be expelled from Russia.

Simultaneously it was announced the case against Patriarch Tikhon and his co-defendants, accused on the same charges for which Zepliak was sentenced, has been dropped completely.

Action of the government is attributed to the fact that "the population is becoming less superstitious about religion and is turning more to the study of science."

POLICE THREATEN TO RAID DAILY WORKER AND BEAT UP EDITORS

Girl strikers tell reporters for the DAILY WORKER that policemen detailed to strike duty have told them that they intend to gang up and come to the office of the DAILY WORKER and wreck the plant and beat up the staff, because we have told the truth about their beating up strikers. Our address is 1640 N. Halsted St.

Don't be a "Yes, But," supporter of The Daily Worker. Send in your subscription at once.

BRITISH LOSE TWO DEAD IN IRISH SKIRMISH

Free State Government Fears Complications

DUBLIN, Ireland, March 23.—The killing of two British soldiers on a Queenstown pier and the wounding of a score of others by a party of men in Free State uniforms has created a sensation in Ireland. The attackers driving a fast motor car, used a machine gun which caused havoc among the British troops massed on the pier.

The Cosgrave government boasted recently that there was not a British soldier within 20 miles of any of the twenty-six counties included in the Free State.

President Cosgrave immediately sent apologies to Ramsay MacDonald and promised to bring the responsible parties to justice. The Free State military headquarters in Cork City issued a statement declaring the shooting was done by the anti-treaty forces, who it is charged, have resumed gurellla warfare following the mutiny in the Free State army.

All the capitalist papers denounce the incident as an outrage and called upon the government to adopt whatever drastic measures may be deemed necessary.

Cosgrave's message to MacDonald reads: "I am profoundly shocked to hear that British troops have been fired on in Irish territory, and I hasten to assure you that this cowardly crime will arouse the same horror and detestation thruout Ireland that it caused myself and my colleagues."

The attacking party also fired several shots at a British cruiser which was in the harbor.

Mandel Store Girl Employe Leaped to Death from 11th Floor

Judge Marie Braband, 22, jumped to her death from the eleventh floor of MANDEL BROTHERS early today. She was an employe of the store and had reported for work before the fatal leap.

Teachers Seek Job Control.

NEW YORK, March 23.—The Teachers' union of New York has submitted to the board of education a proposal regarding organization of the new Thomas Jefferson high school. It is suggested that at least one-half of the teachers engaged at the new school should be members of the union. It would be the teachers' task to draw up a constitution for the school's government.

No Money From Crops, Illinois Farmers Sell Horses to Pay Taxes

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., March 23.—Farmers in central Illinois who did not realize enough money from their crops last year to meet their running expenses, are selling their horses to pay taxes.

HAYS HELPS TEAR MASK OFF G. O. P.

Sinclair Oil Stock Helped Pay Campaign Deficit

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Mar. 23.—Repeated efforts to choke off the Teapot oil investigation are proving powerless in the face of a series of revelations that may prove more astounding than anything that has yet been disclosed by the Walsh committee.

A trail of political intrigue by big business interests involving the entire republican party as an organization has been uncovered.

Will Hays, now czar of the movie industry, and formerly national chairman of the Republican committee, was compelled to admit before the public lands commitee that Harry F. Sinclair, one of the big three in the oil scandal, gave $75,000 to the Republican campaign fund to help pay a deficit after the 1920 elections.

Hays denied that the gift was in stocks and insisted that it was in cash. This statement was elicited from Hays after considerable difficulty.

Further interest has been aroused in the investigation by the refusal of Harry F. Sinclair, upon the advice of his counsel, Martin Littleton, to take the stand and testify. Sinclair was to be questioned about the report that his contribution to the Republican campaign fund was given in the form of 75,000 shares of Sincail oil stock.

The Hays Confession.

When Hays was asked what Mr. Sinclair had to do with the campaign contributions of the Republican party he replied: "I assumed it was not the purpose of the commitee to go into campaign contributions. I thought you would think that was irrelevant. I am out of that now and not competent to testify about them. If you want o go into the campaign expenditures of both parties in 1920, I have some very definite ideas for you. I know a good deal about that which I will tell you, if you wish."

After a spirited discussion the committee voted 6-4 to compel Hays to answer this question.

Thereupon Mr. Hays admitted that the Sinclair gift was $75,000 and replying to Walsh's question whether he himself solicited any of the Sinclair money, declared: "I did at times suggest to some of my friends that they contribute. I may have suggested it to Mr. Sinclair. I asked Sinclair and others to contribute. Sinclair told me he would be responsible for $75,000. I think that money went as part payment of a note at the Empire Trust Company."

Blames Brother.

Hays went on to testify that the Liberty Bond transaction between Sinclair's secretary, G. D. Wahlberg, as told the senate committee when the latter appeared before it, and a man named Hays might have been a personal transaction with his brother, Hinkle Hays.

The committee will look further into this matter.

It was also disclosed that the firm of Hays and Hays with which he was associated had Sinclair as a client while Hays was in the cabinet.

Subpoena Upham.

Following up this lead, Senator Walsh announced that Fred Upham, now treasurer of the Republican national commitee, would be called to testify before the committee and bring all his books and financial records for examination and scrutinizing.

It is likely that Mr. Upham will be called today.

Sinclair Defies Committee.

With Sinclair the committee did not succeed in getting any light on the financing of the Republican party by oil interests.

After the committee voted to compel him to testify, Sinclair read a prepared statement refusing to answer questions.

"I shall reserve any evidence I may be able to give for those courts to which you and your colleagues

(Continued on page 2.)

What Did the Chicago Tribune Get For Its School Land Lease?

THE DAILY WORKER demands that The Tribune tell the workers of Chicago what it got from the Union Trust Company for its 99-year lease on school property, at the corner of Madison and Dearborn Streets.

Washington is getting at the inside of the oil land leases. Chicago's workers must get the truth about the Tribune's school lease, to know how much the Tribune is profiting, in golden dollars, at the expense of Chicago's school children, housed in 50 firetraps, admitted by the fire department, jammed 50 and 55 into small rooms with a single teacher, crowded into unsanitary "tin can" portables.

The Chicago Tribune, in December, 1923, transferred its stolen school lease, gotten thru a shady deal, to the Union Trust Company.

The Chicago Tribune has not made public what money consideration was involved in the transfer. That the Tribune got a good hunk of coin out of it, there can be no doubt. The workers of Chicago ought to know how much.

CROOKED AS TEAPOT STEAL

When the Tribune's crookedness got a 99-year lease on Chicago's school land, it committed a crime just as grave as that involved in Sinclair's plundering of Teapot Dome. The oil reserves were set aside for the people of the nation. The school lands were set aside for the children of Chicago. Originally one square mile of land, in the center of what is now the "Loop" or downtown business district, was given over to the school children. If this square mile of land had been reserved for the children, the workers of Chicago would not now be called upon to pay one cent in taxation for the upkeep of the schools. The money to run the schools would come out of the high rentals of the tall skyscrapers. But this square mile of school land has been squandered, in bargain counter sales or cheap leases, and the Chicago Tribune has been in on the ground floor of the steal.

STOLE ONE OF BUSIEST CORNERS

It got its 99-year lease on the property, just one block from State and Madison Streets, the busiest corner in the world, in 1880. It, therefore, runs until 1980, fifty-six years more.

It was in 1895 that the attorney of the Chicago Tribune, who was also president of the Chicago School Board, secured the wiping out of the 10-year revaluation clause in the lease, so that property values in Chicago's business district might rise and rise, but the Tribune school lease never brings an additional cent for the children.

Now the Tribune has moved to the North Side, into a building of its own, and it doesn't need its old location. So it has gone to the Union Trust Company, to whom the children of Chicago will continue to pay tribute, thru their inability to secure the education to which they are entitled.

We ask the Chicago Tribune, "How much did you get for this valuable lease? How much did the Union Trust Company pay you? How did you divide the swag? The workers of the city of Chicago want to know."

McCORMICK, ONE OF THE THIEVES

One of the beneficiaries of the millions in profits earned each year by the Chicago Tribune is United States Senator Medill McCormick. How much is he getting out of this debauchery of Chicago's school lands?

If United States Senator McCormick will profit by the plundering of a school land lease in Chicago, he will support Doheny, Sinclair, Daugherty and the rest of the business and political bandits in Washington, D. C., in robbing the nation's oil reserves and its other natural resources.

We ask United States Senator McCormick, "How much are you profiting by the transfer of this school land lease from the Chicago Tribune to the Union Trust Company? You are up for re-election and the workers of Chicago want to know. And they are going to find out."

"PEOPLE IN GLASS HOUSES."

The Chicago Tribune, that robs Chicago's school children, cannot be expected to call for the impeachment of Coolidge, the resignation of Daugherty, and the ousting of Burns.

It cannot be expected to join in demanding that all graft and corruption in high places be exposed to the public gaze.

It cannot do this because it benefits itself from this same form of corruption. The DAILY WORKER demands that the workers of Chicago be told how much The Tribune received from the Union Trust Company for its ill-gotten 99-year school land lease.

What Have You Done to Get 10,000 New Subscribers by June 15th? See Page Five Today

PICKET FREED BY JURY; EXPECT 141 MORE ACQUITTALS

Boston Shoe Strikers Win Court Victory

BROCKTON, Mass., March 23.—An instructed verdict of not guilty was rendered by the jury in the case of Thomas J. Moore, Brockton, who was arrested as a loiterer during the shoe strike here last summer. It was the first of the so-called strike cases and the decision should affect 141 other cases to be tried for the same offense. If conviction should follow it will be possible to arrest and convict all pickets in the vicinity of the struck plant as loiterers.

The defense argued that a person who moves to and fro cannot be convicted of loitering, especially if at the time of arrest he is engaged in picketing a factory, and continues to walk up and down covering approximately 100 yards before turning.

District Attorney Wilbar, in his argument said, "The purpose of the defendant was to picket the factory. He replied to the officer when accosted, 'I'm here for my health.' Evidence shows there were 200 or more pickets about. His presence did tend toward obstructing free passage."

The court instructed the jury to bring in a verdict of not guilty. This does not repay the damage done the shoe workers in this district. But it establishes a precedent that will perhaps prevent a repetition of such arrests.

LONDON WALKS AS TRAM AND BUSMEN STRIKE

Subway Labor Threatens Sympathy Walkout

LONDON, March 23.—Threats of a sympathetic strike of subway employes today, brought London face to face with the biggest paralysis of its rapid transit facilities in its history. Forty thousand tram and bus workers have quit work forcing the entire city traffic on the subways which are breaking down under the strain. Only a few "private" busses can be seen on the streets.

Thousands of people were late for work. All kinds of conveyances were called into action to take care of the 4,000,000 persons who are daily transported on the trams and busses.

The strikers are demanding a wage increase of about $1.95 a week.

The government immediately set up a court of inquiry but the strikers announced that they would refuse to recognize its decisions as binding having an experience in another strike which cured them of any faith in the alleged impartiality of such capitalist instruments.

The Ramsay MacDonald government purposes to show the capitalist parties something about conciliating the classes without having to resort to the extremity of wearing black shirts ala Mussolini. This might work very well if they had only the capitalists to consider but the British workers, tho given a bad reputation by their friends for a subservience which is justified by the facts, are not inclined to stand for any more nonsense from King's minister Ramsay MacDonald than they would from a similar flunkey representing British imperialism thru either the Tory or Liberal parties.

The partial victory won by the dockers has encouraged the labor movement of England to try to recoup its losses of the past two years.

Bronx Entertainment April 5.

NEW YORK, March 21.—Saturday evening, April 5, will find the workers of the Bronx enjoying themselves at the annual entertainment and dance arranged by the Bronx English Branch of the Workers Party at Workers Hall, 1347 Boston Road. Many novel features are being arranged and a splendid orchestra under the direction of Fred Lilienstein will furnish the music. Admission will be only 35 cents.

Women's Night Work Ban Sustained.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—In an opinion by Justice Sutherland, the U. S. supreme court sustains the New York statute prohibiting employment of women in restaurants in cities of the first and second class, between 10 at night and 6 in the morning. The law was contested by Joseph Radico, a restaurant proprietor in Buffalo.

Lawyers Quit Their Union.

ST. LOUIS, March 23.—The Missouri Bar Association has dwindled in membership until the present roll is 550, it has become known. About 2000 members have been suspended from this lawyers' union for nonpayment of $10 dues. A cut to $5 has been suggested. There are nearly 500 alwyers in the state.

Talk About June 17th.

NEW YORK, March 23.—The New York Farmer-Labor party will hold a conference April 2, to discuss policy and its attitude toward the national Farmer-Labor convention June 17, in St. Paul.

28 National Conventions of American Labor Over 40 Years Call on Workers to Fight Injunctions

The DAILY WORKER is today publishing extracts from the declarations of 23 different conventions of the American Federation of Labor, over a period of 40 years, declaring relentless war on the injunction power of the courts, declaring for the right to strike, and to picket.

These are the official declarations of attitude of the American Federation of Labor on injunctions from 1885 down to the present time. These are the statements written down on paper after thoro deliberation.

The Chicago Labor Movement is called upon to carry out these declarations in the strike of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union now being waged in this city. The workers of Chicago are called upon to carry htose resolutions into action.

Labor Heads Meet Today.

"The Committee of 15," appointed by President John Fitzpatrick, of the Chicago Federation of Labor, has not taken the lead in carrying these declarations into action. Instead it has called in the "Committee of Injunctions" of the Chicago Federation of Labor appointed after a meeting with President Samuel Gompers, of the A. F. of L. in this city. These two committees are scheduled to meet jointly today. The DAILY WORKER hopes this joint committee will take some action to carry out the declarations of the organization of which they are official heads. For their information, for the information of the striking garment workers, for the information of the whole labor movement, any section of which may be engaged in a strike and facing injunctions on the morrow, we publish the official stand of the American Federation of Labor, with year and city in which the respective A. F. of L. conventions were held, as follows:

Here Is Labor's Stand.

1885, Washington, D. C.—Declared a Washington police judge should be removed from office for violent language toward labor unions in a suit against the right of unions to employ pickets during a strike.

1891, Birmingham, Ala.—Condemned decision of a justice of the Pennsylvania Supreme Court which said: "Inasmuch as the wage-workers do not own the product they can not have a label certifying the character of the labor employed in its production." Pledged aid to printers in testing constitutionality of Pennsylvania conspiratory laws.

1892, Philadelphia, Pa.—These charges were made: A judge became virtually the attorney for a giant corporation and a common prosecutor of striking workmen; he declared unions tyrannies, while the treasonable acts of the Carnegie Corporation in making war on the state was justifiable. Another judge said unions were rapidly getting under control of men unacquainted with our tongue and antagonistic to our institutions. Child labor laws have been treated with ocntempt by the minor judiciary. "It is said 'the blood of martyrs was the seed of the church.'" It is possible that thru the blood of the men who died on the Monongahela in July may come a realization of the true condition of affairs, and that the legislation of the future will be in favor of the masses rather than for the aggrandizement of the few. The true status of labor conditions in Pennsylvania were the comparative lack of organization and that wage earners had been owing allegiance to political parties first and to themselves as a class last. If the organized workmen were to hold in check the political powers of the state and make their rule "workers first, party last," then the legislature would make laws and judges construe them in the interest of the workingmen.

Reckless Disregard of Constitution.

1893, Chicago, Ill.—These decisions, tho based on the responsibilities imposed upon the common carrier, indicates a reckless disregard for the spirit and intent of the American Constitution, and undoubtedly an invasion of the laborers' rights to effectively protest against irksome conditions while they in no wise protect him against discharge for any whimsical reason advanced by the corporation.

1894, Denver, Colo.—Protested against unjust decrees of Massachusetts courts in behalf of capitalist enemies of labor.

1896, Cincinati, Ohio.—Demanded amendments to the U. S. Constitution depriving judges of the power to set aside laws enacted by Congress, "as we believe the proper function of courts is to expound and administer law but not to make it."

1897, Nashville, Tenn.— . . . We not only demand the right of trial by jury for any offense charged, but also that we, as workers and citizens, shall not be restrained in the exercise of our lawful and natural rights. Courts do not and can not issue injunctions restraining persons from committing crimes or misdemeanors and should not when there is another complete remedy at law. The police power is presumed to be a preventative, and, when that is insufficient, the arraignment at the bar of justice to answer for offenses is the means by which the state seeks its safety and the maintenance of its dignity. It is but just that the workers insist upon being regarded as equals before the law, and that in their activity to prevent infringement upon their rights, and their hopes and struggles to maintain their manhood, extra-judicial proceedings should not lie against them as is now the case by the use, or, more properly stated, abuse, of the powers of the courts in the issuance of writs of injunction. . . . An extraordinary feature of this industrial struggle is the use made of the writs of injunction. While writs of injunction have a legitimate and proper function we hold that when used to prevent free speech or public assemblage to discuss grievances, be they political or industrial, and to compel men to continue to labor for private individuals against their will they amount to judicial usurpation and are a flagrant infringement of the rights of the citizen, are wholly un-American and destructive to popular government. Any judge who will use his sacred positon for such purposes should be promptly impeached and removed from office.

1898, Kansas City, Mo.—We insist that the workers have the right to quit their employment, either singly or in unison, whenever the conditions of employment become irksome, or a change or improvement is desired; that when any representative of the workers engaged in a contest is directed by them to perform any duty for the furtherance of the purpose for which the cessation of work was inaugurated that he shall have the right to perform that duty without judicial interference by injunction.

Dockets Filled With Indictments.

1899, Detroit, Mich.—Instructed president to seek legislation curbing the power of courts in issuing injunctions in labor disputes.

1900, Louisville, Ky.— . . . From the time of the first organization of labor, the courts have stigmatized the trade-unions as combinations in restraint of trade, and the dockets are filled with indictments, and the jails filled with men charged with conspiracy because they were members of trade-unions: this too, notwithstanding the fact that the trade-unions are the most beneficient organizations the world has ever witnessed to promote the welfare of all the people.

1901, Scranton, Pa— . . . During th year several of the courts have still further extended the scope of injunctions, even going so far as to restrain workmen from "persuading" even by peaceable means, other workmen from taking employment in establishments in which a strike prevails. When the fact is borne in mind that there is neither constitutional nor statutory law under our federal or state governments by which these injunctions are warranted, that they constitute an invasion by the judiciary of the legislative functions of the Congress and the legislatures, we are all the more reminded of the warning of the founders of our Republic that, unless the people are alert at all times and shall safeguard themselves, the judiciary will silently but steadily filch from us the rights we have acquired and which we assumed to be constitutionally guaranteed. Against this specious legislation we cannot be too persistent in warning our members.

Cut Off Peaceful Evolution.

1902, New Orleans, La.—If thru the use of the equity power, vested in the courts, our rights as workers to quit at will, and to induce others to quit with us, can be taken away, then the peaceable evolution toward industrial democracy is cut off, and the workers will be compelled to look to more revolutionary measures for redress of existing grievances, and the obtaining of better conditions in the future. If we permitted to withdraw our labor in unison from any establishment where we have grievances to be redressed, then the development may go on the lines of the development in England towards political democracy, thru parliamentary control over taxation and appropriation. If it is to be taken away, then we might as well now realize that peaceable development will stop.

1903 to 1908—American Federation of Labor conventions reaffirmed demand for anti-injunction legislation.

1908, Denver, Colo.—We, therefore, declare that we will exercise all the rights and privileges guaranteed us by the Constitution and laws of our country, and insist it is our duty to defend ourselves at all hazards, and we declare that such be our action, taking whatever results may come. We further declare that when cited to show cause, why such injunctions should not be issued, we should make no defense which would entail any considerable cost, and when cited for contempt the proper policy is to personally, as best we can, defend our rights before the courts, taking whatever consequences may ensue.

1909, Toronto, Ont., Canada.—Modern American courts assume the right to issue injunctions interfering with the personal rights of man in exercising free speech, free press, peaceable assemblage, and in their personal relationship with each other. The rights of free speech, free press and peaceable assemblage are specifically guaranteed by the Constitution. They are the fundamental safeguards of a free people which neither courts, kings nor cajolery should be permitted to destroy.

Used Only Against Workers.

1911, Atlanta, Ga.—Injunctions as issued against workmen are never used or issued against any other citizen of our country. It is an attempt to deprive citizens of our country, when these citizens are workmen, of the right of trial by jury. It is an effort to fasten an offense on them when they are not even charged with doing things in violation of any law of state or nation. We protest against the discrimination of the courts against the laboring men of our country which deprives them of their constitutional guarantee of equality before the law.

1912, Rochester, N. Y.—Convention reaffirmed its attitude on injunctions.

1915, San Francisco, Calif.—The Model Antitrust Limitation Injunction law sent to all state and city federations with recommendations that efforts be made for its enactment.

1916, Baltimore, Md.—We recommend that any injunctions dealing with the relationship of employer and employee, and based upon the dictum, "Labor Is Property," be wholly and absolutely treated as usurpation and disregarded let the consequences be what they may. Such a decision as that rendered by the Supreme Court of Massachusetts has its roots in class interests; it is usurpation and tyranny. Freedom came to man because he believed that resistance to tyranny is obedience to God; as it came so it must be maintained. Kings could be and were disobeyed, and sometimes deposed. In cases of this kind judges must be disobeyed, and should be impeached.

Stand Is Re-affirmed.

1917, Buffalo, N. Y.—Convention reaffirmed its stand against injunctions.

1918, St. Paul, Minn.—Convention reaffirmed its stand against injunctions.

1922, Cincinnati, Ohio—In cases dealing with disputes between business men and organizations of labor, the courts clearly establish the fact that in similar cases there is one rule for workers and another rule for employers. A case in point is that involving boycott by a Citizens' Alliance of St.Paul, Minn., of the firm of Delaney Brothers, plumbers, because Delaney Brothers refused to put in their window an "open shop" card. Delaney Brothers applied for an injunction to protect them from the boycott instituted by the Citizens' Alliance, which included practically all of the business men, manufacturers and bankers' associations of St. Paul. The court refused to protect Delaney Brothers from the boycott and thus sustained the right of business organizations to use the boycott.

1923, Portland, Ore—The modern and extensive use of the writ of injunction as used in the labor disputes is revolutionary and destructive. The injunction writ was designed when popular government was unknown and at a time it was difficult to enact such laws as would permit a speedy and adequate adjustment of controversies subject to legal determination. . . . Indicative and demonstrative of the unwarrantable use of the injunction writ in labor disputes is the fact that in England, from whence are imported this extra legal devise, the equity power is limited to property and then only where there is no remedy at law. In England the injunction writ is not permissible in labor disputes. Our courts have vested themselves with the most oppressive and repressive legal weapon ever devised and designed to hold in subjection those who must earn their way thru life by the sweat of toil and under the domination of a "master class."

Number of Writs Issued Increase.

These injunction writs in labor disputes have been issued in ever greater and greater numbers, and each succeeding injunction goes further in its repressive features than the one before. Indeed, this special form of class legislation by judicial decree is assuming an enormous proportion and the wage earners are compelled to suffer under a set of class laws which apply to no other group within our government.

It is inconceiveable that this form of government by injunction can long prevail without serious reckoning. As an American people we have escaped government by the king. If we are to preserve this "government of the people, by the people, and for the people" then any and all usurpations by the judiciary must be as sternly resisted as usurpations by any king or other form of executive.

Now what is labor's answer?

NEW FACTS HALT EFFORT TO STOP THE OIL PROBE

Hays Helps Tear the Mask Off G. O. P.

(Continued from Page 1)

have deliberately referrel all questions of which you had any jurisdiction and shall respectfully decline to answer any questions propounded by your committee."

Committee to Act.

The committee has decided to take measures to compel Sinclair to testify. He will be certified for contempt for his refusal to talk. The matter will be held off until oil prosecutors Pomerene and Roberts, return from the coast to Washington.

There are two courses of procedure open to the committee. Contempt proceedings may be conducted before the senate as a whole. The other method that the committee may employ is to certify the case to the district attorney of the District of Columbia.

The likelihood is that the senate as a whole will be chosen to air these charges and try Sinclair. This course will afford the democrats a fine opportunity to make considerable political capital out of the oil scandal. Besides, the latter method is frowned upon by some members of the committee because the local district attorney is a Coolidge appointee who might be under the influence of "Ned" McLean, who is the real political boss of the District of Columbia as was shown by the Coolidge telegrams to him regarding certain district appointments.

Sinclair Admits Loan.

After the committee adjourned its hearings Saturday Sinclair broke his silence and admitted for the first time that he had loaned $25,000 in bonds to ex-Secretary of Interior Albert B. Fall.

The loan was made to Fall just before he sailed for Russia as an employee of Sinclair in an effort to get an oil concession there. An additional sum of $10,000 was allowed Fall for his expenses.

The oil magnate declared he had paid $1,000,000 to Fred G. Bonfils of Denver for alleged claim to Teapot Dome "in good faith." He said if there had been any fraudulent representations or blackmail he would seek redress in the courts.

Sinclair also denied that he had entered into any negotiations with Fall for the lease of Teapot Dome as early as March, 1921, the month Fall took office.

Sinclair bitterly assailed the Roosevelt family, young Archie and his brother, Theodore. He said he had hired Archie and treated him kindly "but he never could and never would make good.'

Archie's salary was raised from $5,000 to $15,000 in a short time, Sinclair said.

Sinclair declared Archie was an "attempted assassin of my character." Sinclair also charged "it is easy to be seen that G. D. Wahlberg was framed by the Roosevelts." Wahlberg testified he had become suspicious of Sinclair and it was this testimony which first led to unearthing the oil scandal. Wahlberg was a former private secretary to Sinclair.

Ach Himmel!

SAN FRANCISCO, March 23.—The Actors' Equity Association won a victory here when Superior Judge Graham ordered Nat Goldstein, local theatrical producer, to pay to the Equity $3.900, representing salaries due to members of the Oh, Boy! company, organized here and stranded in New York eight years ago.

20 Hurt In Wreck.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., March 21.—Twenty persons were slightly injured today when the Rock Island Hot Springs Limited was derailed at Cicalla, Arkansas. The engine, baggage car, a coach and a diner were wrecked. The locomotive dived into a ditch.

Books Vs. Bayonets.

PRAGUE, Czechslovakia, March 23.—The young republic of Czechoslovakia finds that it can afford to spend 3½ per cent of its national budget on education. But for the army it makes 13 per cent available.

3 COMMITTEES ACTING TODAY ON INJUNCTION AND POLICE BRUTALITY

The following events affecting the garment workers' strike will take place today:

1. A sub-committee of the "Committee of 15" will see Mayor Dever this morning at 11:00 to report to him on police brutality and demand immediate action looking to the suppression of such brutality.

2. The "Committee of 15" and the injunction committee of the Chicago Federation of Labor will hold a joint meeting to outline a policy toward the garment strike and the injunction issued by Dennie Sullivan. Mass picketing and the report of the committee which visited Mayor Dever will also be considered.

3. The strikers will picket the shops, re-enforced by the members of the University of Chicago Liberal Club.

4. More than thirty strikers who were arrested Saturday for picketing will be arraigned in S. Clark St. police court. Two members of the U. of C. Liberal Club will also be arraigned.

5. The Citizens Committee headed by Father Seidenberg will probably make a public declaration during the afternoon on their work which has consisted in an effort to get stand pat employers to consent to collective bargaining and to enforce the right of the strikers to walk the streets peacefully without interference by the police.

The DAILY WORKER will have the news tomorrow: Read the DAILY WORKER for all the labor news.

The World Flight.

SEATTLE, Wash., March 23.—American air pilots here on the trip around-the-world worked on their airplanes today in order to prepare for the flight to Alaska and the orient. Major F. L. Martin, commanding the squadron, was at the hangars before dawn directing the mechanicians in transfering the planes into seaplanes for the overwater flights.

No Scuttling of Oil Probe!

COMMITTEES TO ACT TODAY ON STRIKE WRITS

Students Continue in Defiance of Sullivan

(Continued from page 1.)

union reported to the sub-committee which will see Dever is the one committeed on Olga Levin by Sam Golden with the assistance of police officer 3401. Miss Levin was in front of 325 W. Adams St. when a taxi drove up and officer 3401 and Sam Golden got out of it. Miss Levin was surprised at seeing Golden who was formerly a member of the union going to scab and called to him. Golden shouted at her, "Leave me alone you dirty son of a bitch." Miss Levin asked the police officer if he was going to permit Golden to use such language to her and the officer replied by giving her a shove.

Struck and Kicked Girl.

Miss Levin landed in the arms of Golden and he began to beat her about the head. He knocked her glasses to the ground. He struck and kicked her. The brave copper finally called to Golden to leave Miss Levin alone when a crowd began to collect. The officer then escorted Golden into the hallway of 325 W. Adams St.

There were several witnesses to this beating and the union has offered to produce them if the committee wants to have them accompany them to visit the mayor.

Most of the members of the University of Chicago Liberal club, who will be on the picket line this morning got their first strike experience Saturday.

Defy Sergeant and Injunction.

Judge Dennie Sullivan's injunction proved unable to keep these determined young people off the streets in the Loop districts. Arthur Weiss found that out. Sergeant Gentile ordered the students to keep away from the pavement in front of the Weiss shop on W. Adams St., or they would be arrested. They answered by forming a squad and walking back and forth more than 20 times. Gentile didn't attempt to arrest any of them.

Before the morning was over two of the students were arrested—along with 34 strikers. They were Eugene and David Siskind, both members of the University Liberal club. David Siskind graduated from the University of Chicago School of Medicine, Friday, and celebrated by going on the picket line Saturday.

Back on Picket Line.

They will both be arraigned on charges of disorderly conduct in the S. Clark St. police court this morning. They have both indicated that as soon as they are released they will go back to the picket line with the other members of the Liberal club.

One of the girl members of the club said to a striker picket: "We have learned more about industrial disputes here on the picket line this morning than we could have learned in a month in a class room."

Thirty-four strikers will be arraigned at the same time the Liberal club boys are. This is the record half day.

They are: Bessie Katz, Olga Galish, Morris Sher, Vera Dubrow, Esther Freeman, Elianor Sadlowska, Fannie Yannes, May Stanker, Vivtor Cisslakieviecz, Anna Jaffe, Rora Rubin, Versie Rhode, Morris Keavetz, Yetta Hornstein, Julia Broza, Martha Rybricka, Sarah Shapiro, Yetta Kessler, Elianor Smahl, Anna Draznin, Racheal Kaar, Marie Siegel, Katherine Toonscevich, Lillian Dietman, Sylvia Sunshine, Mary Goldberg and Caroline Weglski.

The Citizens committee which was appointed by the Commissioner of Public Welfare Mary McDowell and which is headed by Father Fredric Seidenberg met Saturday and announced that they had received no replies to the letter which they sent to the dress manufacturers.

Strike Statement Today.

They will make a public statement to the newspapers this afternoon. The statement is expected to enlist public opinion in behalf of the right of strikers to walk the city streets and to urge employers to yield to collective bargaining.

Two more workers were yanked into Judge Sullivan's court for contempt Saturday. David Kruse was arrested on an attachment Friday night and taken to the country jail where he spent the night. He and Fannie Rosen were released on their own bonds till Tuesday when their cases were set to be heard.

DEMAND HARRY DAUGHERTY GET OUT IS GROWIN

Charge Coolidge Fear To Sign Ouster

WASHINGTON, March 23.—Th demand that President Calvin Coo idge immediately suspends Harry M Daugherty is expected to becom irresistible this week after the sen sational disclosures made last Satur day by Roxie Stinson, ex-wife of Je Smith, suicide and close friend of th Harding family.

Not alone is Harry M. Daugherty enmeshed in the network of graf from which it is impossible for hi to extricate himself, but no less crime than the death of his forme boon companion and partner in crim is laid indirectly at the door of th attorney general.

Vanderlip Aids Investigation.

With Frank A. Vanderlip, millionaire banker, placing his money at th disposal of the Wheeler committee investigating the criminal acts of th union-wrecking Daugherty, in orde to defeat the efforts of the Department of Justice to thwart the investigation this week is expected to unearth evidence that will compel Calvin Coolidge to make a last desperat effort to save something from th political wreckage and dump Daugherty overboard.

That this will mean trouble fo Coolidge nobody knows better tha the New England Puritan, but "beggars can't be choosers" and confronted with a choice of two evil Coolidge must choose the lesser.

Daugherty has already threatened the president with swift politica punishment should he listen to the advice of his backers and show the D. of J. head.

It is even said that the Ohio grafter shook his fist in the president's face and thumping the table shouted to the cowering figure of "Silent" Calvin that he would break him politically the moment he put his pen to the letter suspending him from his office.

The president may be a brave man when he defied the Boston police who were deserted by Samuel Gompers but face to face with the towering figure of Daugherty, he was a mild man and threw up the sponge.

Col. Thomas Felder is expected to take the stand early this week. Felder is a close personal friend of the attorney general and had the endorsement of William J. Flynn, former head of the bureau of investigation of the Department of Justice and as unscrupulous a confidence man as ever stepped in shoe leather.

The high spots in last Saturday's testimony were:

1. The charge made by Roxie Stinson, that after a visit of Harry M. Daugherty to the notorious "shack" outside Washington Courthouse during which the attorney general mercilessly flayed Jess Smith for the mess into which they got themselves, Smith went to a hardware store and bought a revolver with which he shot himself.

2. The charge made by the same witness, that for six months before his death Jess Smith lived in mortal dread of assassination at the hands of agents of the attorney general. He never cared to go out after dark and took the middle of the road in the daytime fearing an assassin's dagger or bullet from some door or alleyway.

3. The framing of Roxie Stinson by agents of the attorney general in the Hollenden Hotel, Cleveland. A man named Fink reserved a room for her there under a fictitious name and afterwards threatened her with arrest and exposure unless she made a statement that she would not reveal her knowledge of Daugherty's criminal acts.

4. That Harry Daugherty and Jess Smith had many secret conferences with a German agent in 1921 who was here over the American Metals Case.

5. The tilt between Senator Wheeler and Daugherty's defense over the continued retention of the attorney general by the president who was using the powers of his giant machine to block every effort of the committee to reach the truth and even to intimidate witnesses.

Mrs. Stinson charged that a newspaper man offered her $1,000 for a lead on the attorney general which she turned down. William A. Orr, former secretary of ex-Governor Whitman of New York, will be recalled to the stand to give testimony regarding money paid by him in liquor deals to Howard Mannington, Daugherty's friend who lived in the "little house on K street."

Felder will be questioned regarding Goroni's charges that the lawyer offered him $250,000 for permission to turn over 7,100 cases of Scotch to bootleggers.

Investigators for the Wheeler committee learned that securities worth in the vicinity of $300,000 were found in Jess Smith's safety deposit box at Mal Daugherty's bank at Washington Courthouse when it was opened and that securities worth $89,000 had been discovered in a box at the Riggs National Bank here.

Talk About It Anyway.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—Thru the British embassy and the state department, the children's bureau has been invited to take part in the third English-speaking infant welfare conference in London next July under the auspices of the National League for Health, Maternity and Child Welfare.

MELLON GRAFT PROBED BEHIND CLOSED DOORS

Tried to Hide Facts of Big Tax Frauds

(By The Federated Press)

WASHINGTON, Mar. 23.—When the senate finance committee, led by Senator Smoot, voted to hear Secretary of the Treasury Mellon behind locked doors, it raised a new storm of protest at the Capitol and put a fighting edge on the investigation of the internal revenue bureau in Mellon's office by Senator Couzens' special committee.

Benjamin C. Marsh, executive secretary of the People's Reconstruction League, immediately issued a denunciation of this star chamber trick. He called atention to the fact that a hearing on the Mellon tax bill had been refused him by the committee and he suggested that Smoot and Mellon did not want the country to know the truth about the corporation profits and tax evasions.

Dodge Taxes on Billions.

"The profiteering corporations whose gross income in 1921 was $91,250,000,000, were allowed to deduct $90,791,000,000 as expenses to escape taxes," said Marsh. "Twenty-four and a half billion of this is listed at 'miscellaneous expense.' Over half of the corporations reported no net income. The corporations kind enough to report some net income gave the totals for 1921 as $4,336,047,813, but the total tax they paid was only $701.573,432—or 16.18 per cent of the net income they were not able to conceal."

Big Business is Lost.

"The net income of the U. S. Steel corporation in 1921 was $36,617,000, and in 1923 was $108,729,000; the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, $10,833,000 in 1921, and $14,374,000 in 1923; the United Fruit Company, $16,976,000 in 1921 and $23,097,000 in 1923; of the Cuba Cane Sugar Corporation, $1,007,000 in 1821 and $6,477,000 in 1923. These are typical excess profits which Secretary Mellon and Chairman Smoot don't want to tax. An expensive campaign is at hand—and the oil interests have been to thoroly exposed."

Ebert, Socialist Head of Germany, Is Bum Jockey

(By The Federated Press)

BERLIN, March 23.—Fritz Ebert, president of the German republic and still classed as a socialist tho his union (the saddle makers) has expelled him from membership and tho his own district in the socialist party has demanded his expulsion from the party, more and more adopts the mannerisms and methods of the old regime.

The latest story on this point is the following: Every morning Fritz Ebert goes out riding for an hour or two. That is, he is still in the experimental stage. He has not yet brought himself to review the troops from a high steed, but it is freely predicted that he will soon emulate the example of William II in this respect, and the companies of national guardsmen are speculating on who will be the first to see Fritz Ebert accept the military honors as he is perched on a more or less fiery charger.

Ebert seems to regard his riding lessons as something of a secret, for he takes his auto out to some secluded spot in the Grunewald, on the western outskirts of Berlin, and only there does he leave the auto and mount the horse.

California State Supreme Court Reduces I. W. W. Bail

(By The Federated Press)

SACRAMENTO, Calif., March 23.—The California state supreme court has reduced from $250 to $100 the bail of Robert Wood, who is appealing against sentence under Busick anti-I. W. W. injunction. L. J. Morris, of Los Angeles, is also an appellant. These are test cases designed to determine the validity of the injunction; which is a direct blow at the right of labor to organize. Judge C. O. Busick, its author, has frequently been accused of prejudice in criminal syndicalism cases, and of being openly an enemy of the radical workers.

Can't Oust "The League."

VIENNA, March 23.—The league of nation's commissioner to Austria, Zimmermann, in disregard of the demand for his retirement and the removal of league control, announces his intention of remaining at his dictatorial post until the league council terminates his work.

Fight On Segregation, Not Back to Africa Movement, Is Negroes' Hope, Says Housing Investigator

Negroes have been forced since the war to realize that what they must have in order to solve the problems of their Race is not more segregation, or colonization, but absolute abolition of segregated districts.

Back to Africa movements, and programs for the complete withdrawal of the Negro from participation in white affairs have been found to be based on mere sentiment—to be cowardly, unethical, and impossible of fulfillment.

Ever since the civil war, when the abolition of slavery released the Negro from his bondage to the soil, there has been a greater migration from the rural to city life corresponding to the lesser migration of the white farmers away from the land into industry. The movement of the Negro into the large cities has now reached huge proportions. Acording to U. S. Department of Labor figures, 476,000 Negroes migrated from the South to the Northern cities in 1923.

Segregation Not Legal.

We have already seen, from our study of Chicago's South Side, what miserable surroundings greet the Southern Negro on his arrival in his new Northern home. In a legal sense, there is no segregation of the Negro in the United States. The United States Supreme Court in 1917 handed down a decision voiding existing state and city segregation laws. "They prevent the occupancy of a lot by a person of color in a city block where the greater number of residences are ocupied by white persons. Where such a majority exists colored persons are excluded. This interdiction is based wholly upon color, simply that and nothing more."

"We think this attempt to prevent the alienation of the property in question to a person of color is not legitimate," concludes the decision, "and is in direct violation of the 14th amendment to the federal constitution. The ordinance, therefore, cannot stand."

Nevertheless, it is a well known fact that in every city, Chicago included, incoming Negroes are expected to take up their residences in more or less definitely prescribed areas. The white residents resist prsistently the attempts of the fast growing Negro ghetto to spread out into the outlying districts.

Expansion Necessary.

It is extremely necessary for the colored population to expand. The segregation in Chicago's South Side for instance, has lumped together, not only all types and classes of Negroes, but as is usually the case, the whites have selected the Negro quarter as the "Red light district." Hence we find white prostitutes rooming in the same houses with cultured and highly respected colored families. The Negro youth, thirsting for education, is forced to live in suroundings near gambling halls, cheap cabarets, and dens ot crime. It is the desire of the Negro families to get out of these squalid surroundings into better neighborboods, that leads to expansion of the Negro districts, and consequent friction with the surrounding whites.

"It is not pleasant for colored people to break into a new neighborhood," says Mary White Ovington. "If they are not bombed, they are often insulted and subjected to much petty attack. They are also subjected to the sharpest of sharp real estate practices, always being charged more rent than the whites have to pay, which makes the Negro skeptical regarding loss in real estate values which they so frequently hear."

The only expansion of the colored districts freely allowed is into surrounding neighborhoods which the whites have already and are abandoning, and these homes are taken up at the cost of much higher rents than the whites have been paying.

Death Rate Higher.

The evil results of consequent pressing together of the Negro are freely admitted. It has been shown that the Negro residences are the oldest and most dilapidated in the city.

Summing up the state of Negro dwellings, a minister speaking before a recent colored congress tells us, "There are three types of Negro structures, all of which are not adapted to 20th century civilization. All ideals of comfort, progress and safety are excluded before the Negro family enters.

"These types are the little separate shacks built of the cheapest material and chosen because of the negro'e inability to live elsewhere, old buildings abandoned by whites, the negroes getting little or no repairs or improvements, and overcrowded tenement houses."

The death rate from tuberculosis for whites is 16 to every ten thousand of population, as compared to 58 for every ten thousand among the Negroes. This is caused, according to Dr. Henry Barton Jacobs, of Baltimore, and authority on the subject of tuberculosis, by the fact that Negroes live in sections, "where the streets are narrowest and least cleaned."

In Cincinnati, the death rate from tuberculosis is 675 for Negroes compared to 224 among whites. This high Negro death rate is said to be caused by "overcrowding of the Negro migrants pouring into tenements in Northern cities, and filling them from cellar to garret.

Negro Ghettos Permanent.

The flocking of the Southern Negro farmers to Northern cities is a steady and permanent movement. In 1880 29.5 per cent of the Negro population was urban, while in 1910 Negroes in urban centers had increased to 46.3 of the total Negro population of this country. These facts warrant the conclusion that the Negroes, along with the whites, affected by causes which will undoubtedly operate for an indefinite time, will continue to come to towns in large numbers, and many will stay. We shall, therefore, continue to have a large permanent city Negro population.

It is almost unbelievable in view of the evident evils of overcrowding, high rents, antagonism, and bad environment which results from segregation, that some Negroes themselves favor this policy of segregation. At many confeernces in the past strange as it may seem, the prominent Negroes have spoken in favor of the policy of segregation, on the ground that it concentrated the power of the Negroes, making them more independent of the whites.

The Dream of Segregation.

Prominent Negroes have discussed the possibility of benefiting their Race thru segregation for many years. Some years ago Dean Miller Kelly made a guarded plea for segregation, saying, "The Negro Race in this country is segregated. We must face the facts. The real problem is not so much a political one.

"There must be found some influence which will serve to help things as we find them—the germ of self sufficiecny is the most hopeful indication of the settlement. All they need is the proper stimulus in the course of time, which will develop an independent territory."

Answering Dean Miller's statement, Rev. Oscar Scott declared, "We ought to conclude that it is absolutely a "pipe-dream" to think of getting the Negro into any state or territory and there expect him to be able to enjoy all the rights of citizenship in America."

More and more the Negroes have come to realize that Garveyism and other forms of segregation are impossible and ineffectual attempts to dodge the struggle for Race equality. The Negro workers are coming around to the viewpoint of the Workers Party on this matter—that to advocate segregation is to run away from the race question instead of solving it. The Workers Party, in their resolution on the Negro question says, "The Workers Party will oppose among the Negroes all movements looking to the surrender of the Negroes' rights in this country such as the "Back to Africa Movement," which is only an evasion of the real struggle and an excuse to surrender the Negroes' rights in their native land—America. The United States is the home of the Amerian Negro, and the Workers Party champions his full, free and equal partnership with his white brothers in the future society."

Tomorrow we will tell what place the migrating Negro has found in the industrial system of the North, and why it is impossible for him to divorce himself from the white race thru segregation.

Davis' Finger-printing Plan Given Another Flaying in Chicago

Resolutions protesting against the fingerprinting and registration of foreign born workers, to be sent to the proper senators and representatives, were unanimously passed yesterday, at a meeting of the Society for the Protection of Foreign Born Workers, in Croatian Hall, 18th and Racine.

After William F. Dunne, of the DAILY WORKER had spoken, a collection of over fifty dollars was taken for the fight against discrimination against the foreign born workers. Over 500 attended the meeting, which was organized by the South Slavic branch of the Workers Party.

Anton Gazich, Carl Milalachky and John Vreanac also spoke in defense of the foreign born workers.

Polish Socialist Government Wages War on Unionists

(By The Federated Press)

WARSAW, March 23.—The Polish government has declared war to the knife upon the trade unions and the political organizations of the workers. Not a day now passes without the arrests of Communists, socialists and trade union officials. On the night of Feb. 22, 30 working class leaders were arrested and put in jail.

Join the "I want to make THE DAILY WORKER grow" club.

Negro Segregationists Run Away From the Race Problem

SEGREGATION is the crux of the bad housing situation among the Negroes. Formerly the Negroes were divided on the subject of segregation—some prominent members of the Race claiming that segregation would eventually result in the setting up of independent territories for the Negroes. But now they realize that America is the home of the American Negro, and that it is impossible to solve the race question by running away from it. Segregation, the Negroes now realize, has brought an increased death rate, a dumping of red light districts and dens of crime upon the Negro, and has made them pay high rents for ill-repaired homes. The Negro's dream of getting political representation thru race concentration has been found to be a pipe-dream.

STEEL TRUST IS RUSHING SEDITION CASES IN FARRELL

Grand Jury Meeting on April Seventh

(Special to The Daily Worker)

FARRELL, Pa., March 23.—The Mercer County grand jury hearing the Farrell sedition cases of the six workers arrested at a Workers Party meeting will be called two weeks ahead of schedule. Instead of meeting on April 21st the grand jury has been called for April 7th.

In their anxiety to railroad these workers thru to prison the alleged Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and its pseudo police chief in Farrell believe that they will weaken the defense by putting the cases ahead several weeks.

Defense Will Be Ready.

The Defense Committe is laboring hard to have the defense ready and if the support continues to arrive the way it has been during the past week the defense will be ready to battle anytime.

Chief of Police Leyshock boastfully announces that he has his array of patriotic stool pigeon talent ready and that some of the alleged "countrymen" of the defendant workers will testify against them.

It is also rumored that Chief Leyshock, who is now considered the village clown, has discovered several "bomb" plots where the alleged "Red Terror" threatened to blow up his home.

Chief of Police Leyshock—the Wm. J. Burns of this hamlet, arrested defense attorney Ben Marks for parking his car on the alleged wrong side of the street.

Warrant For Chief.

Attorney Marks swore out a warrant for Leyshock's arrest and the trial is coming up soon.

Leyshock's school on communism, which he testified at the hearing of the defendants, was being conducted in his office will be presented with a copy of the constitution of the commonwealth of Penna and the United States in order that his school may have something to study before the sedition trials come up at Mercer.

Prominent business people in Sharon and Farrell openly support the cause of the defendant workers and the cases of these workers has done more to open up the eyes of the workers than all the oppression practiced in the past by the steel barons and their flunkies.

Judge Plays Role of Bouncer for Bosses When Off the Bench

Judge Boyer, of Evanston, who hears the cases of garment strikers accused of walking the public highway is so zealous in the interest of the scab manufacturers that he takes the law into his own hands and acts as bouncer for them when he is off the bench.

Thomas Holland, former labor manager for Hart, Schaffner & Marx and now an investigator who has been working with the special non-partizan citizens' committee headed by Father Frederick Seidenberg had an encounter with the Evanston judge at the home of one of the strikebreakers. Holland was asking the girl, who lives at 1431 Sherman street about wages and conditions in the non-union shops and the girl, a Miss Eberhard, was readily replying when Judge Boyer entered the hallway and ordered him out.

The judge began making a scene, exclaiming that Holland had no right to talk to the girl. Holland knew his rights but the girl became intimidated and withdrew into her room.

Judge Boyer is notorious in Evanston as an official who loves to prate of the "constitution," without knowing anything of the rights it is supposed to guarantee.

Thousands Jobless Among Miners of Pittsburgh District

To The DAILY WORKER: There is an evident increase in unemployment in the mines of Chartiers Valley, Pa., which is in District 5 U. M. W. of A. Approximately 2,500 coal miners have been unemployed for the past four months and about 600 working part time.

The following are the mines that have been shut down completely for the past four months: Manifold No. 1 and No. 2, Enterprise, McGovern, Midland No. 1, Hendersonville, and Westland. The following mines are on part time, working three days a week: Hazel, Davis, Rich Hill and Country Club. Some of these above named mines have recently slowed up with prospects for more slowing up. The apparent reason for the diminished amount of work is due to the fact that 265,000,000 tons of coal were stored up in the central competitive field while preparing for the strike.—MORRIS PASTERNAK, Washington, Pa.

Hoover Trust Tool.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—Secretary of Commerce Hoover today issued a sharp reply to Samuel Untermyer, who in a letter to Senator Capper charged that the American public was trust ridden because of Hoover's "convenient blindness and inaction," with respect to the anti-trust laws.

Czechoslovakia Bars Cleveland Paper.

PRAGUE, March 23.—The Czechslovak authorities have forbidden the distribution of Deny Hlas, a Slovak nationalist paper published in Cleveland, O., in Czechslovakian territory.

The Milwaukee Elections

By ARNE SWABECK.

RUNNING on a platform which contains no plank for the improvement of the conditions of Milwaukee's many thousands of workers, Mayor Daniel W. Hoan, "The Socialist," caters to the voters for another term of office at the city elections on April 1st.

Opposing him stands David S. Rose, "The Democrat," champion of the wide-open town and the interests of the big employers. For the other city offices two slates of the same character as the leading candidates contend for power. Whether Daniel or David wins little is to be gained by the workers.

Hoan points to his record as mayor of Milwaukee for the past eight years as the "Golden Age" of the city's progress. During these eight years Hoan boasts that "Milwaukee has experienced an increase of 100,000 in population. The value of the city's manufactured products have doubled, the building operations tripled, and the city limits expanded by leaps and bounds."

This boast certainly must sound good and will undoubtedly win the whole-hearted approval of Milwaukee big business. However, Hoan says nothing about how this "Golden Age" affected the thousands of workers who toil in the big machine shops, the tin factories, the steel mills or the immense tanneries of the City of Milwaukee, most of whom are completely unorganized and work from nine to ten hours a day for the sum of $30 a week and less.

Daniel W. Hoan claims that during the period of his administration property value increased at least eight-fold. He forgets the fact that rents increased 100 per cent while many workers have had their wages cut since the war. Of course, this claim shows that Mayor Hoan, and the Milawukee Socialist Party, champions the interests of the Milwaukee property owners and small businessmen. He lays no claim to particular improvement in the conditions of the workers.

Mayor Hoan enumerates a long list of achievements to strengthen his claim to the period of the "Golden Age", such as: ownership of riparian rights along the waterfront, the best municipal harbor, the finest and most economical street-lighting system, low taxes, the finest and most up-to-date building code and yet he forgets to mention that the Milwaukee building trades workers are amongst the lowest paid of such crafts in any city of the United States. Laborers receive an average of 50c and building mechanics receive from 60c to 85c an hour. He boasts of the fine civic celebrations, honesty in city government, great savings by putting the city on a real business basis and he lays claim to the finest and best police and fire departments of any city in the United States. Mayor Hoan even boasts that no large city has experienced as little labor trouble as Milwaukee and this, while he himself, knows that practically all the large establishments of the city are working on an "Open Shop" basis, with the workers unorganized and utterly unable to take up an aggressive fight against the explotiers. Yet the Mayor and the Socialist Party make no mention of the need of organizing the unorganized and have nothing to offer to strengthen the unions.

The Socialist Party of Milwaukee and Mayor Hoan, from what appears in their campaign platform, are blissfully unaware of the fact that a class struggle goes on in Milwaukee as well as elsewhere in the country. Or rather, they are deliberately ignoring this fact in order to enlist the sympathy of the employers and particulrly, the small businessmen. They are following the usual trend of the Socialist Party thruout the country, of refusing to carry on a militant struggle to gain an improvement in the conditions of the toilers. Thus they are betraying the best interests of the working class. The platform advanced by the Socialist Party and Mayor Hoan is a typical example of petty-bourgeois class collaboration schemes with some petty reforms as baits for votes. The platform contains the usual hypocritical phrase of the Socialist Party being for industrial, as well as political democracy and then it goes on to enumerate a number of points as to what the Socialist Party and Mayor Hoan stand for, such as: Honesty in public affairs, rights of workers and liberties of the people, merit system in appointments, clean police department, comprehensive city planning, a dollar in service for a dollar in taxes, development of city public works, etcetera, and even the legalization of beer and light wines.

What does the Socialist Party and Mayor Hoan propose to do to eliminate the injunction weapon from the hands of the employers? What do they propose to do to assist the workers to raise their standard of living? to assist the unions or to assist the unemployed? either thru the muncipality, or by compelling the employers in Milwaukee to care for those who are out of work? The number of unemployed in Milwaukee at the present time amounts to about 8,000 and with a serious industrial depression facing the whole country this becomes one of the vital problems on which the workers should demand a definite answer from the Socialist Party of Milwaukee. What assistance has the Socialist Party of Milwaukee given to the formation of a great national Farmer-Labor Party which could take up on a national scale an aggressive struggle against the encroachments of capitalism? Nothing has been mentioned on these points so vital to the workers, in the platform advanced by the Socialist Party.

Has the Socialist Party of Milwaukee made any demand that the United States recognize Soviet Russia, so that trade relations may be opened up with that country and thus help not only the young Soviet Republic, but the American workers as well? No! On the contrary, Victor Berger, the spokesman of "Milwaukee Socialism," supports the plan of the international bankers for a loan to Germany on the security of the entire German railway system—just another ill-disguised scheme of international capitalism to enslave the German workers.

Yet the present political elections in Milwaukee are of great importance to the workers. Two candidates contend for the mayorality: Hoan, "The Socialist," and Rose, the candidate of the big employers and "open shoppers."

The Socialist ticket, in this case, is the only ticket which stands in opposition to the capialist candidates. Therefore, the Milwaukee workers should vote for the Socialist ticket, but in doing so they should demand that the Socialist Party become a party fighting militantly for the emancipation of the workers.

They should demand that the Socialist Party join the great effort being launched to organize a National Farmer-Labor Party which will carry on the struggle of the workers until victory is won.

Miners Of World To Meet.

BRUSSELS, Belgium, March 23.—The next international congress of the International Federation of Miners will take place in Prague, Czechoslovakia, early in August, according to the miners' international executive in session here.

The executive also decided that the international secretary, Frank Hodges, ned not give up his post because of his post in the MacDonald cabinet.

GOSLINGS KNOCKS E. SHORROCK FOR A ROW OF TEETH

Banker Loses Incisors Over Sinclair Book

Upton Sinclair, author of "The Goslings," has received the following letter from a correspondent in Seattle, telling how the "Goslings" knocked a banker and school board czar for a row.

"Will you pardon the terrible typing while I tell you an interesting episode in connection with the reception of your "Goslings" in Seattle?

"Saturday night, March 8th, the High Priest of the Seattle schools (as described in your "Goslings," page 141), Ebenezer Shorrock, walked into the Wilson Bookstore (of the same family as your salesman Carl Wilson)—and proceeded to look over a copy of the "Goslings." Soon he started a discussion of the book and your stuff in general with one of the clerks who did not happen to know Shorrock. A little disagreement resulted in which Shorrock called the clerk a liar. The clerk retaliated with the statement that he was sorry he had made the mistake of assuming that he had been discussing the matter with a gentleman.

"Shorrock repeated his charge of liar and struck at the clerk who retaliated with a blow that removed some of Eb's incisors and in the language of the street, knocked him "for a row of apple-trees." The irate banker got up literally spurting blood, some of it, like Holy Water, baptizing some books that were knocked over in the scuffle, including several copies of "The Goslings."

"Shorrock is up for re-election Tuesday. I wonder if the story will get around?

"I thought you might be interested in the story of the first blood drawn by your new book in Seattle."

"Teapot Special" Was Great! Watch Out for "May First"!

LETTERS pouring in to the DAILY WORKER office proclaim the excellency and the effectiveness of our "Teapot Special" Edition of the DAILY WORKER. We are publishing herewith one of these letters that embodies the spirit of the rest.

"Keep up your good work! You are doing fine!" proclaims this letter, and it is under this stimulus, shared by all of our readers, that we are pressing forward to a greater achievement for our next big effort—THE MAY DAY SPECIAL of the DAILY WORKER.

This MAY DAY SPECIAL will be dated SATURDAY, APRIL 26, so that it will reach all sections of the country for the big International May Day Celebrations to be held on THURSDAY, MAY FIRST.

This gives all workers' organizations, Workers Party branches, trade union locals, fraternal organizations, and others that will celebrate INTERNATIONAL MAY DAY, MAY 1st, 1924, a full month during which to take up the question, at their regular meetings, of ordering a big bundle of this issue.

We shall announce from time to time the valuable material that we are securing for this issue, just to give you an idea of what it will be like. In the meantime here is what one reader thought of "THE TEAPOT SPECIAL":

1029 N. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill., March 20, 1924.

Editor, Daily Worker, Chicago, Ill.

Dear Comrade: Permit me to congratulate you on the splendid Teapot Dome Edition of the DAILY WORKER.

In view of the desperate attempts being made by the Capitalist Class, and their newspapers to sidetrack the affair and bury it in an avalanche of silence, due to its showing up in all its brutality, the interweaving of Government and the Capitalist Interests, and demonstrating conclusively the fact that we as Communists have always contended namely that the American Government is the Executive Committee of the Capitalist Class of America, and exists solely to serve and protect their interests, your Oil Edition has done good work and done it very effectively.

Particularly interesting was Robert Minor's article on "The History of Oil in the United States," which traced so well the development of oil, and its political significance from its birth right up to the present moment. In my opinion the Article is so good, and has such propaganda value, that it should be put in pamphlet form and become part of the permanent literature of the Workers Party.

The DAILY WORKER is constantly increasing its prestige and influence by the excellency of its work, and is read by friends and foes alike, who look to it as the source of their information on Labor and Revolutionary subjects.

The DAILY WORKER, as an organ of our Party, is indeed blazing the trail and is quickly enabling our party to become a Mass Communist Party which will lead the American Working Class in its struggles of the future.

Keep up your good work, you are doing fine.

Fraternally, ERNEST ETTLINGER.

That is now of the past! We are pressing forward to a greater achievement in the near future—THE MAY DAY SPECIAL. Send in your order, make your preparations for this year's May Day. Make an order for this special issue of the DAILY WORKER the first item on your preparations for the celebration of this year's International May Day. Who will order the first bundle? Here is the Order Blank!

Here Comes 'The May Day Special'

THE DAILY WORKER, 1640 N. Halsted St.,
Chicago, Illinois.

Send me..............copies of "The May Day Special" Edition of the DAILY WORKER, to be dated Saturday, April 26, 1924, at the rate of five cents per copy; $1.75 for 50; $3.50 per 100. I want to help the workers and farmers learn the real meaning of the world struggle of Labor on its International Holiday.

NAME: ______________________________

ADDRESS: ______________________________

NEGROES GIVEN UNFAIR DEAL BY R. R. LABOR BOARD

Decision Discriminates Against Trainmen

By LELAND OLDS.
(Federated Press Industrial Editor.)

The U. S. railroad labor board's decision sustaining the right of the St. Louis San Francisco railroad to discriminate against certain train service employes simply because they are colored and unorganized is condemned by A. O. Wharton, labor's most active member of the board, in a dissenting opinion. He finds it incomprehensible that a tribual created by congress to deal out justice to citizens irrespective of their race, creed or nationality should reach such a decision on the evidence presented.

Unfair to Negroes.

The evidence shows, according to Wharton, "that the carrier has arbitrally disregarded the rights of these employes and reclassified their titles without changing their duties; that it has reduced their rates of pay and established less favorable working conditions because they are colored men and for no other reason. It has sought to establish a separate and distinct class based solely on the fact that they are of the Negro race instead of the white race."

The case involves 145 passenger brakemen whom the board describes as follows: ":The employes involved in this dispute are colored men and on Feb. 1, 1921, the effective date of the wage reduction complained of they were unorganized. Up to the time of the hearing of this case they were still unorganized and their complaint is submitted by 100 (or more) unorganized employes in accordance with a provision of the transportation act."

Barred From Union.

On account of their color these employes are ineligible to membership in the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen. Prior to the war the carrier took advantage of this fact to classify them as train porters altho they were required to perform the duties of passenger brakemen. In this way the management was able to evade the agreement with the trainmen and to pay these colored employes a lower wage.

Government control changed this situation. The U. S. railroad administration defined the duties of passenger brakemen and ordered that colored trainmen performing those duties should be so designated and paid the same rate of wages as white men in the same capacities. The road then classified these colored employes as passanger brakemen and paid them accordignly.

In 1921 the labor board confirmed the conditions established by the railroad administration subject to change only by agreement between management and representatives chosen by a majority of any class of employes. It specified that such agreements should apply without discrimination to all the craft of class covered.

Railroad Cuts Pay.

The St. Louis-San Francisco railroad disregarded this order of the board and on Feb. 1, 1921, arbitrarily reclassified its colored brakemen as train porters. It thereupon cut their pay to $120 a month based on 240 hours' work. The carried admits that no change was made in their duties.

Representatives of the employes affected made two efforts to get the carrier to conform to the conditions established by the authority of the board and then on July 6, 1921, submitted the case for the board's consideration. The fact that decision in such a case involving the major principles of race discrimination was delayed for more than two and half years is itself a commentary upon this government tribual.

112 Trainmen Coerced.

Evidence presented in the case showed that subsequent to the submitted to the submission 112 colored trainmen were individually coerced into signing an agreement to accept the conditions established by the railroad in violation of its agreement with the trainmen. In spite of the fact that they later sent signed statements to the board repudiating this agreement as made under coercion, the majority board members took this technicality as an excuse for refusing to right a clear cut wrong against their own decision, the transportation act and the constitution itself.

Cement Finishers To Strike.

EAST ST. LOUIS, March 23.—Six hundred union cement finishers here will strike April 1, unless an increase of 10 cents an hour in wages, from 70 cents to 80 cents an hour, is granted. Cement finishers in St. Louis, across the river, have just won a scale of $1.50 an hour.

THE PARTY AT WORK

Note: The membership drive outlined in the following plan for District No. 2 contains suggestions which every party district and every city central committee might well adopt. It is being published as a means of stimulating similar work in other districts.—C. E. Ruthenberg, Executive Secretary.

• • • • •

LENIN MEMBERSHIP DRIVE,

April 1st to July 1st.

EVERY MEMBER GET A NEW MEMBER

Issued by the District Organization of District 2.

ABOUT 25,000 people attended or attempted to attend the Lenin Memorial Meeting held under the auspices of the Workers Party on Feb. 4. This as well as many other indications, as, for instance, the sympathizers we have in the trade union work, shows that there is a fertile field in our district for strengthening our Party by bringing those close to us into it.

We feel that with the proper kind of effort our membership in this district can be doubled by the next National Convention.

Our Party is now engaged in several united front campaigns, the Labor Party Campaign and the Protection of the Foreign Born Campaign, as well as our continuous industrial activities. While carrying on campaigns of this kind we come in contact with many non-Party people who are very sympathies to our Party.

It is during this kind of Party activities that the opportunity for drawing new members presents itself most, and furthermore during these periods of contact with the masses we must continuously have in mind the building and strengthening of our Party.

We have two outstanding purposes in our "united front" campaigns. One is the extending of our influence among the masses of the workers and the other is to gain all the organizational benefits possible for our Party.

This membership drive campaign is to be on a different basis than that which we have recently been carrying on, and has as a fundamental purpose the development among our comrades of continuous efforts to bring those that belong to us into our Party. This campaign is to be based mainly on individual efforts, in which the branch plays an important part, insofar as it directs the work of its members in this campaign. This plan we intend also to help in developing more interesting branch meetings, as one of our problems is to retain the members that join the Party and this cannot be done very well if the branch meeting is dull and uninteresting. The plan is as follows:

1. Party members while in contact with the sympathizers with whom they are working, be it in shop, industrial nuclei meetings, or any of our united front activities are to talk "Party" and what it stands for, pointing out that the Party is the intator of and furthers these united front campaigns, which are based on the life needs of the working class, as, for instance: A Labor Party, amalgamation, protection of the foreign born, et. Comrades do not necessarily have to go out of their way to talk to these sympathizers—they are more or less in contact with them at present in their work. They must see to it that these sympathizers are supplied with literature occasionally, such as the pamphlet, "Why Every Worker Should Be a Communist and Join the Workers Party," the DAILY WORKER, the Labor Herald and any other such literature that the comrades may think is appropriate for the particular sympathizer. After working on the individual or individauls for a short period of time he is to invite him to a branch meeting, not necessarily his own, where there will be a special speaker who will make a talk on some live current topic, after which a member of the branch will make an appeal for new members. If the sympathizer does not join at that meeting, we must see to it that he is brought to another meeting. We must also make all attempts possible to get the sympathizers to come to our general mass meetings, and other Party affairs, to instill in him the idea that we are a live, virile organization.

2. Branches must arrange their business so that at least an hour and a half of one of their meetings a month can be devoted to speaking, questions and a general discussion. The time of this meeting should be definitely established. Either the first meeting of the month, the last meeting of the month, or any other meeting of the month that the branch wishes to set aside for this purpose. This is the meeting to which the sympathizers will be brought as above referred to. The taking up of some business at this meeting is desirable, provided it is handled in a snappy, businesslike fashion. This will show to the sympathizer present that we do business in a businesslike way.

To organize your meetings in this fashion it is necessary to have a real, functioning executive committee, that takes up the lengthy communications and reports to the meeting on the substance of them, and make its recommendations on the action to be taken. The executive committee should also devise ways and means to expedite the routine and technical work so that more time of the meetings can be devoted to discussion and action on the real Party problems.

The executive committee should check up on the activities of all the members of the branch and see to it that every member has a function to perform, and that no one member is so overloaded with work that he cannot do justice to any one of his jobs.

The matter of getting the branch to function properly is very essential because it is a means by which we can retain the new members that join our Party, as well as keep our old members inspired and on the job. The speakers at these meetings must speak in one language, as we cannot expecte sympathizers to come to a meeting at which two-thirds of the time is devoted to speaking in languages that he cannot understand. This is mentioned to contrast the present drive with our old drive, where we had meetings addressed in two or more languages.

The branch being the basic unit of the Party must see to it that the members of the branch carry out the work assigned to them relative to this campaign by having them make reports as to what they are doing in this drive.

The branch must see to it that literature is on hand so that the member can get a supply for this campaign. A very effective piece of literature for this purpose is the small pamphlet, "Why Every Worker Should Be a Communist and Join the Workers Party," above referred to. This pamphlet can a bought at 1c a copy or $8.00 a thousand, from the Jimmie Higgins Bookstore, 127 University Place, which is the district literature department. The bookstore has a supply of these pamphlets and also other literature that can be used in this campaign. See to it that your members are supplied with literature as the written word is one of the most effective ways of convincing sympathizers as to what we stand for and why he should join with us in the struggle.

Branches should not engage separate halls for the open meetings above referred to as every meeting place is large enough to accommodate the sympathizers that will be brought in to these meetings. We do not wish to burden the branch with any additional expense, as we know the membership is called upon continuously for financial contributions, branches may, if they desire, have throwaways printed for their propaganda meeting for distribution. This is effective, but not absolutly essential.

Branches should arrange to take care of this membership drive campaign, even to the extent of making arrangements for the speaker when possible. The district office will, of course, assist all that it possibly can and supply the speakers where the branch cannot do so itself.

3. The language branches are to apply the above plan, making whatever modifications are necessary and see to it that their district committees and central committees give them full co-operation, as well as supply the speakers of the particular language where the branch cannot supply one itself.

Where there are two or more branches of a particular language in a given locality it may be wise to arrange for the monthly propaganda meeting in only one branch, and all of the prospective members brought to that particular meeting.

Language branches must also distribute English literature, because a much greater percentage of workers that we must reach use the English language than the ratio of English speaking members to foreign language speaking members in our own party. This will help to build up our English speaking membership.

Comrades, we must strive to build a mass party in this country. Our Party is numerically weak, considering the importance industrially, financially and otherwise, of this country, and the millions of workers engaged in the class struggle here.

We must put forth special efforts to inaugurate the above outlined campaign between the period of April 1st to July 1st, by which time it ought to be a more or less firmly established institution of the Party and then continued indefinitely. This is possible because no great efforts are called for insofar as the units of the Party are concerned.

Let us show that we are the organization we claim to be—militant, class conscious, organization — a Communist party.

Every member should get a new member.

Forward towards the goal of doubling our membership by the next national convention.—Charles Krumbein, District Organizer.

Private Boodle in Hot Rebellion on Taxation Enemies

(By The Federated Press)

WASHINGTON, March 21.—Private wealth in America has started a revolt of its own against continued sacrifices forced upon it during war time. That is the meaning of the demand for the Mellon tax plan as explained in a booklet by Otto H. Kahn, banker, sent broadcast in the national capitol by the Mellon plan propaganda committee headed by Major General O'Ryan. On this committee are numerous university presidents, corporation lawyers, publishers, and several ex-presidents of the U. S. chamber of commerce.

Kahn says that after the war capital came to realize that the justification for high surtaxes no longer existed: "It came to feel that the maintenance of such taxes was not due to the needs of the country but to political considerations or to class prejudice or sectional animosity, and that their continued exaction was something not far removed from economic violence." It then took steps to escape this taxation. Collection of federal taxes on incomes of $300,000 or above, which had been $243,600,000 in 1919, fell to $84,800,00 in 1921.

Your Union Meeting

Fourth Monday, March 24th, 1924

No.	Name of Local and Place of Meeting.
14	Boot and Shoe Workers' Joint Council, 1939 Milwaukee Ave.
301	Brewery Workers, 1700 W. 21st St.
1	Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, 910 W. Monroe St.
595	Butchers, Hebrew, 3420 W. Roosevelt Road.
	Cap Makers, 4003 Roosevelt Road.
70	Carpenters, 2705 W. 38th St.
80	Carpenters, 4039 W. Madison St.
181	Carpenters, 2040 W. North Ave.
199	Carpenters, S. C., 9139 Commercial Av.
416	Carpenters, 505 S. State St.
419	Carpenters, 1457 Clybourn Ave.
448	Carpenters, 222 N. West St., Waukegan.
1367	Carpenters, 3040 W. North Ave.
2506	Carpenters, 6654 S. Halsted St.
14	Cigar Markers' Ex. Bd., 166 W. Washington St., 7:30 p. m.
	Coopers' Joint Ex. Bd., 2525 S. Halsted.
4	Engineers (Marine), 601 Capitol Bldg.
400	Engineers, 4643 S. Halsted St.
401	Engineers, 311 S. Ashland Ave.
569	Engineers, 180 W. Washington St.
629	Engineers, 180 W. Washington St.
645	Engineers, (R. R.), 2433 W. Roosevelt.
790	Engineers (Loc.), 3900 W. North Ave., 7 p. m.
50	Firemen and Enginemen, 5058 Wentworth Ave.
7	Firemen and Oilers, 175 W. Wash.
	Hotel and Restaurant Empl.'s Joint E. Bd., 166 W. Washington, 3 p. m.
59	Ladies' Garment, 328 W. Van Buren St.
74	Lathers, 725 S. Western Ave.
	Machinists' Dis. Council, 113 S. Ashland
	Moulders Conf. Bd., 119 S. Throop St.
101	Painters, 3316 W. North Ave.
194	Painters, Madison and 5th Ave.
265	Painters, 111th and Michigan Ave.
273	Painters, 2432 S. Kedzie Ave.
839	Painters, 20 W. Randolph St.
227	Railway Carmen, Cicero and Superior.
453	Railway Carmen, 5252 S. Ashland.
1062	Railway Carmen, 88th and Commercial.
1162	Railway Carmen, 92d and Baltimore.
	Railway Clerks' Dis. Council, 165 W. Madison St.
549	Railway Clerks, Madison and Sacramento.
695	Railway Clerks, 75th and Drexel.
781	Railway Clerks, 549 W. Washington.
877	Railway Trainmen, 2900 W. North Ave., 9:30 a. m.
195	Retail Clerks, Van Buren and Ashland.
	Sailors' Union of Great Lakes, 355 N. Clark St.
16986	Scientific Laboratory Workers, City Hall, Room 713.
706	Teamsters, 220 S. Ashland Blvd.
	Trade Union Label League, 166 W. Washington St.
112	Upholsterers, 175 Washington St.

(Note—Unless otherwise stated all meetings are at 8 p. m.)

Abe Potash Dies.

NEW YORK, March 23.—Barney Bernard, who originated the role of Abe Potash in the "Potash and Perlmutter" series of Hebrew comedies, died last night from bronchial pneumonia.

THOUSANDS OF WORKERS LOCKED OUT IN NORWAY

Communist Papers Are Fined for Strike Support

By DR. KARL F. M. SANDBERG

A general lockout was declared in Kristiania on Feb. 22, by the employers association. It has been divided in two sections, the first one comprising the building, textile, tobacco, tailor, woodworking, furniture, explosive and metal mining industries with some 30,000 men, takes effect at once, the second one, involving workers in the breweries, chocolate factories, electro-chemical industry, Norwegian Hydro, sawmills and the bookbinderies, some 13,700 men, becomes effective a week later. It is considered a strategical move against the 9,000 striking iron and transport workers, who have been out for some time. 9,000 workers in the paper, cellulose and wood pulp industry have declared strike in sympathy with those locked out. Of the F. of L.'s 100,000 members 24—30,000 only are working, about 70,000 on strike or locked out.

Students Becoming Radical.

The students of the University of Kristiania have elected a communist president of their society and an executive committee on a communist platform. Some students having acted as strikebreakers in the transport workers' strike, the society resolved that none of its members may serve as strikebreakers. Olav Scheflo spoke before the society on Lenin and Leninism. The technical school is located at Trondhjem, Martin Tranmael spoke before the students society there on "Dictatorship." He pointed out that engineers sooner or later would have to choose between capitalist dictatorship and proletarian dictatorship.

Some farmers from Haus and Fane having worked as strike-breakers, the Bergen Creamery resolved not to accept any more milk from them.

Tranmael and Scheflo, respective leaders of the two communist factions, have been found guilty of "praising an outlaw strike" in their papers and sentenced to a fine of 500 kr. each.

Cost of Living.

The Gold Custom Law has been passed by the Storting, 96 votes for, 47 against. Customs will now have to be paid in gold. There is no gold in circulation. The Bank of Norway is exempt from redeeming its notes in gold and they are worth less than half. A duty of one crown will mean more than two of paper. The result will be higher duties and higher prices. A general protest was raised against the law.

The Bergen Steamship Company will in the near future open a regular line on the Black Sea. The Norge Mexico Gulf Line in connection with the Swedish-America-Mexico Line and the Swedish line "Trans-Atlantic" will commence monthly sailings between American Gulf harbors and Petrograd. The first boat, "Delaware," will load the last part of March.

Borah May Pinch Hit for Elephant In Coming Election

(By The Federated Press)

WASHINGTON, March 23.—Senator Borah's name is mentioned in connection with the possible revolt in the republican national convention against the nomination of Calvin Coolidge. Republicans who will not follow La Follette into a Farmer-Labor movement, even temporarily, and who still shrink from the brand of Daugherty and the oil crowd, are trying to imagine a situation in which the party is to be redeemed when its handpicked delegates meet in Cleveland in June.

The idea is that Pinchot in Pennsylvania, Capper in Kansas, Norris in Nebraska, LaFollette in Wisconsin, Ladd and Frazier in North Dakota, and Brookhart in Iowa, will be able to bring so many protesting voices to the convention that the old guard cannot safely nominate its own candidate and will be obliged to choose some one like Borah to save it from annihilation.

This theory is scouted by the regulars, who maintain that all of the progressives will be with La Follette anyhow, and that the regulars will refuse to be stampeded into a surrender of the organization. They may be beaten at the polls in November but they will retain intact the machinery to protect their position for the future, as against Borah, Pinchot, and all other semi-progressives.

Communists Leave Hall in Protest At Scheidemann

CASSEL, Germany, March 22.—Philipp Scheidemann, who loyally supported his kaiser during the war and who, with President Ebert, is largely credited with having prevented Germany from becoming a workers' state after the revolution, is chief mayor of Cassel. Cassel was chosen as the convention city this year for the German Metal Workers' union, the largest single union in the world.

Scheidemann, as mayor, arose on the first day of the convention to extend the greetings of the city to the metal workers. Thereupon the Communists, who number a little more than one-third of the entire membership of the union, arose as a man and left the hall.

Trachtenberg Tour

Monday, March 24, at 8 p. m., Stamford, Conn., Manchester Hall, 487 Main St.

Tuesday, March 25, Baltimore, Md., Workingmen's Hall, [illegible] E. Madison St.

Thursday, March 27, Philadelphia, Penn., Brith Sholom Hall, 508 Pine St.

Friday, March 28, Rochester, N. Y., Amalgamated Clothing Workers Open Forum.

Saturday, March 29, Binghamton, N. Y., at 7:30 p. m., Lithuanian Hall, 271 Clinton St.

Sunday, March 30, at 3 p. m., Utica, N. Y., Labor Temple, 714 Charlotte St.

Monday, March 31, Rochester, N. Y., Hall to be announced later.

Tuesday, April 1, at 8 p. m., Buffalo, N. Y., Labor Lyceum, 376 William St.

Wednesday, April 2, Jamestown, N. Y., Hall to be announced later.

Thursday, April 3, Erie, Penna., Hall to be announced later.

Friday, April 4, E. Pittsburg, Penn., Hall to be announced later.

Saturday and Sunday, April 5 and 6, Pittsburg, Penn., Hall to be announced later.

Corporations Are Stealing Millions Thru Andy Mellon

(By The Federated Press)

WASHINGTON, March 23.—Evidence in the hands of Senator Couzens which will be laid before his committee investigating wholesale frauds in the Internal Revenue Bureau of the Treasury Department shows that millions of dollars have been stolen by big corporations from the government by highwaymen methods. Documentary evidence that various corporations owe the government great sums in income taxes which were falsely returned at too low a figure has been stolen from the files of the bureau. Employes of the bureau have been deliberately bribed to steal this proof from the files. Without the proof the government cannot collect the taxes, which were due years ago and the evidence of which cannot now be collected from original sources. The names and ownership of Tin Plate and other metal corporations involved in this fraud and bribery will be established.

Scab Railroad Is Panhandling Uncle Sam for Big Sum

ST. LOUIS, March 23.—The interstate commerce commission recently certified to the secretary of the treasury that the Missouri Pacific railroad was entitled to $13,243,448 in full payment of the gaurantee of earnings, given the roads for the first six months after they went back to private control. Of this $660,448 remains unpaid.

The Missouri Pacific is holding out for $2,000,000 more. This the Missouri Pacific claims for alleged undermaintenance of the company's properties during government control. The commerce commission has turned down the claim.

This railroad fought the shopmen for two years. Strikebreakers have cost money, but they haven't delivered the goods. The Missouri Pacific has figured in a number of wrecks since the strike, caused, experienced railroad men say, by defective equipment. Large verdicts have been awarded in damage suits growing out of wrecks on this road.

Barkley-Howell Railway Labor Bill Goes to Bat Soon

WASHINGTON, March 23.—Hearing of statements from the railroad labor organizations in behalf of the Barkley-Howell railroad labor bill has been completed by the senate committee on interstate commerce. The railway companies will be heard against the bill within a week or two. Chairman Smith and a majority of the committee appeared unwilling that the opposition should drag out discussion of this measure, which proposes the repeal of title 3 of the transportation act and the setting up of adjustment boards, mediation boards and arbitration boards in transportation with recognition of the nationally organized rail labor unions.

Hearings before the house committee have been requested, but will probably be refused by Chairman Winslow. In that event the friends of the bill will circulate the petition for discharge of the committee, made possible by the new rules of the house. This cannot be done until 30 days after introduction of the bill, or until March 30.

Big Communist Vote In Czechoslovakia: Elect Nine Deputies

ROSICE, Czechoslovakia, March 23.—Results of general elections in Ruthenia show that the Communist party has received 100,000 of the total 250,000 votes cast. Of nine deputies thus elected to parliament the Social-Democrats, Agrarians, Trudova and Hungarian Nationalist parties each have one, while the Communists have five. The Communists will also send two representatives of Ruthenia into the senate.

Ruthenia is an autonomous province of Czechoslovakia, possessing a Ukranian culture. Situated among the foothills of the Carpathians, this territory has passed thru a stormy career during recent years. It was occupied by the Magyar red army during the Hungarian Commune, and it is largely the influence of those days, coupled with the lingering feudal despotism, that has strengthened the Communist following. Despite its adherence to the Czechoslovak republic, Ruthenia has remained in the hands of a few absentee landlords, who keep the native foresters, peasants and lumberjacks in serfdom.

IMPEACH COOLIDGE!

SOCIALIST PARTY IN OKLAHOMA HAS SIX MEMBERS

Workers and Farmers Prepare for Action

By DAVID COBB.
(Special to The Daily Worker)

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., March 21.—A few years ago, the State Socialist convention of Oklahoma was a big event. Several hundred delegates from all over the state attended. There was life, there was earnestness, there was enthusiasm, then.

But in 1916, the party began to dwindle, and gradually lost in membership, till in 1921, the dues-paying members had fallen far below the required number to retain a charter, and for that reason Otto Branstetter, the National Secretary revoked the state charter.

In 1922, the National Secretary called a state convention to assemble on April 9, in Oklahoma City for the purpose of reorganizing the party. In response to this call fifty-six delegates met, paid their dues and reorganized the party. We started out on the political campaign. But the old comrades who had formerly furnished the finance necessary to carry on a campaign failed to render any substantial assistance in any way. Our vote had dwindled to five thousand in the state. In 1914, before woman suffrage, we cast fifty-two thousand votes. We said then Oklahoma will be the first state in the Socialist column.

Again late in 1922, E. H. H. Gates assembled a part of the Socialist Local of Oklahoma City together and over the protest of the State Executive committee called a state wide convention in Oklahoma City for the last of December. The convention which met pursuant to this call was composed of something like fifteen qualified delegates. Another Socialist convention of Oklahoma, met again on March 9, of this year, with exactly six paid-up dues paying members. Four of these were from the city, two from the country, and three out of the city were from one family.

Truly it may be said, "How the Mighty Has Fallen."

It is a joke pure and simple, everyone knows there is no such thing as a Socialist party in Oklahoma.

The time was never riper, the psychology of the farmers and laborers never better to organize a real class farmer-labor party, than now. The Socialists have lost faith in doing anything thru the old Socialist party.

The entire group composed of Socialists, progressive Democrats and Republicans who attempted to work thru the Democrat party are dissatisfied with results, and have lost faith in the idea that they can effectually use to their benefit the Democrat machinery. I say the entire group, but I must make one exception, the professional politician in the ranks.

Heretofore the law has prohibited a farmer-labor party as such in this state. This defect has been cured by the passage, on March 15, of a bill which will recognize a Farmer-Labor party as a legal political party, and the names of their candidate can now be printed on the official ballot.

Such a party will be organized in a very short time and you may look for big things from Oklahoma.

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UNCLE WIGGILY'S TRICKS — A LAUGH FOR THE CHILDREN

"What's on the other side of the fence, Wiggy?"
"I'll take a look and find out."
"I must fill up that hole."
"I found out.. all right!"

RAILROAD LABOR BOARD IS TOOL OF MANAGERS

Average Wages Have Declined Since 1920

By LELAND OLDS
(Federated Press Industrial Editor)

The United States railroad labor board is revealed as a tool of management in the statistical picture of railroad wages during 1923 just issued by the interstate commerce commission. The commission shows that the average wages of the 1,879,770 employes, including the high paid executives, officials and supervisors amounted to only $1,588 for the year.

This average wage marks a decline of 11½% since 1920 when average annual earnings amounted to $1,794. Railroad wages are today only 91% above those paid during the year 1914-15. Such figures completely refute the propaganda about high railroad wages put out by railroad interests to influence farmers and small consumers against co-operation with the railroad workers.

Kept Wages Down.

Comparison between the present level of railroad wages and the level of wages in outside industry shows clearly the extent to which labor board regulation supported by Daugherty injunctions has been used to hold railroad wages down. Factory wages, free from the control of such tribunals, are today within 3½% of the peak of 1920 and considerably more than 100% above the pre-war level.

During the period of industrial depression factory wages were deflated to a point approximately 11% below 1920. But they responded to the increased demand for labor during 1923 with a rebound while railroad employes held in the labor board vise were unable to take advantage of the favorable turn of the labor market.

Hit Unorganized Worker.

The policy of the labor board has been to hit the lowest paid and least organized worker hardest. This is shown in the following table which pictures the average annual earnings of 14 typical railroad occupations in 1920 and 1923:

	1920	1923	P. Ct. decrease
Machinists	$2,238	$1,995	13
Boilermakers	2,317	1,972	15
Blacksmiths	2,129	1,847	13
Common shop labor	1,311	1,058	19
Section labor	1,192	888	25
Work train labor	1,355	972	28
Yard engineers	2,616	2,412	7½
Yard firemen	1,973	1,800	8½
Yard brakemen	2,207	1,956	11
Freight engineers	3,422	3,085	10
Freight firemen	2,440	2,148	12
Freight brakemen	2,313	2,028	12
Passenger conductors	2,990	2,810	6
brakemen	2,081	1,872	10
Train dispatchers	3,043	3,096	..

Section men whose wages have been cut 25% since 1920 earned only $888 by a full year's work with considerable overtime thrown in. There are over 200,000 of them condemned to a boxcar existence as witness from their ranks told the labor board in 1922. Another 60,000 work train laborers whose wages have been cut 28% earned only $972 during the war. While still another 100,000 shop laborers whose present annual earnings barely exceed $1000, were cut 19%.

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Unorganized Mine Fields Threaten Miners' Union While Lewis Wars On Many Rebel Union Members

By SCOTT NEARING

Miners hold a conspicuous position in the labor movements of the world. There is scarcely an important coal producing country in which they do not figure prominently, both as to the extent and solidarity of their organization and their fighting spirit. The United States is no exception. Since 1902, the American miners have been looked upon as one of the strongholds of the American labor movement.

The recent Indianapolis convention left many important issues unsettled, but none was of more vital concern to labor than the disorganization of the American mine workers.

There are not many figures available regarding the membership of the United Mine Workers, but tucked away in the United States coal commission report (release for Oct. 17, 1923) there is a detailed table of union membership since 1899. Here are some of the figures:

Table Tells Story.

Relative strength of unionism in various coal areas as shown by the paidup membership, U. M. W. of A., for fiscal years ending Nov. 30, percentages based on average number of employed in the industry as reported by United States Geological Survey:

State—	1902	1912	1918	1921	May 1923
Alabama	64.0	0.2	25.9	5.0	2.2
Ark., Okla. and Texas	15.1	79.6	88.6	61.0	33.1
Colorado and New Mexico	13.6	6.7	14.7	29.0	2.6
Illinois	90.7	94.2	100.0	92.0	87.5
Indiana	84.8	82.7	88.9	73.0	73.6
Iowa	93.3	95.9	100.0	100.0	88.0
Kansas	49.5	89.3	88.0	19.0	85.7
Ken., Tenn. and Va.	30.5	10.9	22.8	23.0	20.6
Maryland and W. Va.	7.0	2.8	29.9	29.0	22.4
Michigan	100.0	78.4	67.4	82.0	80.2
Missouri	52.0	67.6	75.1	85.0	61.4
Montana	...	89.9	100.0	93.0	88.6
Ohio	75.0	84.5	84.7	78.0	76.5
Pennsylvania	23.0	39.0	38.3	29.0	41.4
Washington	...	84.8	100.0	49.0	9.9
Wyoming and Utah	...	66.9	52.8	66.0	54.4

(U S. Coal Commission, Sept. 22, 1923. "To the President and Congress." Page 7.)

Among other things, the report states: "The non-union areas lie around the union fields in a broken crescent. The northern end of this crescent juts up into the Pittsburgh district and central Pennsylvania. This non-union portion of Pennsylvania comprises the Connellsville, Latrobe, Ligonier, and Greensburg regions and most of Westmoreland and Somerset counties.

"From nonunion Pennsylvania the crescent extends towards the south. It includes practically all of Maryland, West Virginia (except the Fairmount district and the upper half of Kanawha), Virginia, eastern Kentucky, most of Tennessee and all of Alabama.

Washington Non-union.

"West of the Mississippi river, the second half of the broken crescent begins with the lignite areas of western Texas, passes around the unionized mines of western Texas to New Mexico and extends northward, taking in the states of Colorado and Utah. In so far as the operations representing half the tonnage of the state of Washington changed to a non-union basis in 1921, this state may be included in this group."

The union mines are concentrated "near industrial centers and consuming markets." Except for the nonunion areas in Pennsylvania, "the nonunion areas are located away from the manufacturing centers in the mountains of West Virginia and eastern Kentucky and in states comparatively undeveloped from the standpoint of industrial organization."

The importance is seen when it is realized that "when the present system of bargaining was established, the central competitive field embraced the bulk of the miners and the tonnage of the bituminous industry. Today 65 per cent of the tonnage is produced and a similar proportion of the wage earners are located in the outlying fields."

Serious Danger.

Let this process go on for a few more years and the nonunion fields will be sufficiently productive to supply most of the normal industrial needs. Then at any time, the crescent can be hinged in the center, "pincers can be applied and the locals in the central competitive fields can be starved into submission."

In 1919 the United Mine Workers had organized coal mines that were producing about 72 per cent of the total tonnage (Coal Situation, April 1, 1922. Chamber of Commerce, Washington, D. C.) The depression beginning in 1920 resulted in heavy loss in membership. The Alabama organization, like those in Colorado and New Mexico was practically wiped out. In Washington, the organization was reduced to a fifth of its 1921 strength. The organizations in Arkansas, Oklahoma, and Texas were cut in half. Illinois and Ohio report losses. Among the 17 districts listed by the coal commission, only three show gains.

This is a matter of vital concern to every man who mines coal, and to every man and woman who is working to build up the American labor movement.

The miners must gain back their lost membership. They must organize the outlying nonunion fields. The health and strength of the American labor movement are both seriously involved.

Labor Party Is Formed at Meeting At Reading, Pa.

(Special to The Daily Worker)

READING, Pa., March 23.—A Labor Party was formed in this city at a conference of several Labor Unions, the Federated Farmer-Labor Party and the Workers Party held at the Labor Lyceum here. Provisional officers and an Executive Committee of nine was elected.

An appeal will be sent to all labor organizations of Reading urging them to affiliate and to send delegates to the Executive Committee. The question of national affiliation and of sending delegates to the June 17th Convention was laid over for action to the next conference which will be held May Second. The Socialist Party was not represented. The Executive Committee was instructed to prepare a draft of a platform and by-laws of the organization to be submitted to the next conference for adoption.

J. Newton Brown, of the American Federation of Railway Workers, was unanimously elected chairman, and James Master was elected secretary. The resolution introduced by Delegate Keiser, of the Moulders' Union, and adopted unanimously by the conference follows:

"Whereas, Events of last several years have shown conclusively that the governmental power is constantly being used against labor,

"Whereas, the Teapot Dome investigation has again proven that both the republican and democratic parties are equally corrupt and are mere agents of big capital,

"Whereas, signs of a new unemployment crisis are already evident in many parts of the country and millions of farmers go bankrupt while high government officials loot the wealth of the nation and,

"Whereas, a nation wide movement for a labor party is now taking place for the purpose of uniting politically the workers and poorer farmers,

"Be it therefore resolved that this conference, consisting of representatives of various labor organization of Reading, Pa., joins hands with organized labor of other cities and declares itself as the Labor Party of this city."

Another Quiz is Born.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—A sweeping investigation of federal prohibition enforcement was demanded by a resolution introduced in the House today by Representative Kendrick, New York.

The resolution directed an investigation of the office of the federal prohibition commissioner by a commitee of five members appointed by the speaker.

OUT WITH DAUGHERTY!

MASS MEETING OF THE NEGRO TENANTS LEAGUE OF CHICAGO
MONDAY, MARCH 31, AT 8 P. M.
ODD FELLOWS' HALL, 3335 South State Street
Speakers: Lovett Fort-Whiteman, Bob Minor, J. Louis Engdahl, Gordon Owens, Otto Huiswood, and Others.

The League has just been organized by prominent South Side Negroes and at the mass meeting will present the Negroes of Chicago with a housing program which is practical, capable of immediate effect, and which is intended to curb both white and colored profiteering real estate sharks who have been grafting on the miserable housing conditions under which they are forcing Negroes to live.

The DAILY WORKER reporter who investigated housing conditions among Chicago's Negroes will speak for 15 minutes summarizing the results of his investigation.

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ST. LOUIS DICKS BRUTALLY BEAT LAD TO DEATH

His Mother's Agonized Cries Infuriated Brutes

By MARTIN A. DILLMON.
(Staff Correspondent of Federated Press)

ST LOUIS, Mar. 23.—A dramatic scene was enacted at the coroner's inquest into the fatal shooting of Claud Mitchell by city detectives when the unfortunate lad's brokenhearted mother took the witness chair.

Mitchell was fatally attacked by detectives last week, who say he attempted to escape after his automobile had figured in a minor collision. The accident was so slight that no damage or personal injuries resulted. The officers claim young Mitchell failed to heed their command to halt. They pursued him a distance of one block where a number of officers joined the chase and opened pistol fire on him. Five blocks from the scene of the collision, Mitchell reached his home, alighted from his car and fell to the sidewalk, wounded by one of the bullets.

In front of the home, Mrs. Mitchell charges, detectives set upon her wounded son and fatally beat him with the buts of their pistols, the effects from which he died soon afterwards at the city hospital.

Evidently the police picked witnesses with caution. Of a score of witnesses to the attack, the police summoned one. Fourteen came voluntarily to testify. The pathetic testimony of Mrs. Mitchell brought many spectators to tears as she recited the events which robbed her of her son and chief support.

"I was in bed," she told the coroner's jury, "when suddenly I ran to the window at the front of the house. I saw three men beating a man who was on the pavement. They were kicking and punching him and stamping on him. They just kept it up.

"Finally," she said as she clenched her wrinkled hands and choked back sobs, "I saw that they were beating my boy. I ran out in my nightgown and cried, 'You're beating my boy! Stop! You're beating my boy!' One of the men grabbed me and threw me against the side of the house. 'How in the hell do you know it's your boy?' he scowled at me. My boy was on his hands and knees and I took his head in my arms. 'Oh, Claud,' I said, 'they've killed you—they've killed my boy.'

"They grabbed me again," continued the scantily clad little mother, whose weight is below 100 pounds, "and they pulled me away from my boy. They threw him down on the sidewalk. I could hear him moaning, 'Oh, Lord, oh, Lord,' over and over again.

"'You've got to let me help my boy' I cried, but one of the detectives said, 'Get to hell out of here or we'll arrest you.' I told them I wanted to be with my boy on the way to the hospital, but they told me, 'Get to hell away from here.' They picked up Claud, dragged him to their machine and threw him on the back seat. He was all crumpled up and bloody, and I ran to the machine to be with him. They shoved me back and I fell to the sidewalk. Then they took my boy away."

Indentified Killers.

Asked if she could identify her son's assailants from the detectives present, she pointed out Detective Sergeant Linder and Detectives Moran and Hefele in the courtroom as the sluggers.

Detectives on the stand sought to strengthen their case by telling of the finding in Mitchell's car three bottles which contained "wine and whisky." Young Mitchell was an employe of a furniture store, and his mother contends the bottles found were furniture polish containers. Circuit Attorney Sidner testified he examined the bottles. One of them, he said, contained what appeared to be furniture polish and the other two were empty.

No Whisky in Car.

Edward Lietner, whose car the detectives commandeered to chase Mitchell, was probably a surprise witness so far as the police were concerned. He said he remained in his car upon arriving on the scene, for fear of being shot. He said he saw "ten men jump on Mitchell like so many flies on fly paper."

The inquest has been continued pending further investigation of the affair. At police headquarters there are indications of a desire to whitewash the slugger-detectives. The police board has ordered a "thoro investigation," and says conviction of the officers will cost them their jobs. It is recalled, however, that previous probes of cases of this nature have not resulted in convictions.

Must Not Fraternize.

Seemingly, the spirit of the brute and autocrat is a necessary qualification for the rank of commanding officer on the St. Louis police force. It is reported several sergeants are to be reduced in rank, one of the complaints being that the sergeants in question "pal with the patrolmen under them."

"We find that many sergeants still cling to the old-fashioned belief that they must be pals of the patrolmen under them," says a member of the police board. "That old system is to be eliminated. If they hobnob with their patrolmen, the efficiency of the department is null. When a sergeant treats his men as pals the morale of the force is at stake."

Prominent Speakers at T. U. E. L. Meeting

THE MONTHLY meeting of the local T. U. E. L. holds much in store for Chicago's militants. Leland Olds of the Federated Press, well-known economic writer and statistician will speak on "American Imperialism and Unemployment"—a lecture that promises to further establish the Local Chicago T. U. E. L. meetings as the monthly treat of educational value for all militants and sympathizers of Labor.

This meeting is to be held on Wednesday, March 26, at the North-West Hall, North and Western Aves., has additional features for those coming to hear Leland Olds.

Earl Browder, whose monthly summary of the most interesting events in the world of Labor have proven so popular, will speak on "The Situation in the German Trade Unions", a subject so much in today's discussions.

Both of these lectures, of interest to every militant trade unionist will be augmented by the short reports from each important trade in the city—a true picture of every development of local labor.

The executive board of the Trade Union Educational League is bending every effort to make the monthly meetings of interest and educational value to every thinking worker. The success of the last meeting promises to be duplicated in the coming one on March 26.

New York Launches LaFollette Boom on Third Party Ticket

NEW YORK, March 22.—The LaFollette-for-president boom on a third party ticket in New York has now been definitely launched. As in Pennsylvania and Idaho, the third party movement in this state has adopted Progressive party as its name. A state convention in New York City early in May will be a preliminary to the Farmer-Labor meeting in St. Paul June 17.

A third party committe has already been entrusted with the task of circulating the petitions, required to place the party and its candidates on the November ballots. Fifty signatures from each New York county, or a total of 12,000 names thruout the state, will be mustered at once, and the blanks will be distributed in April.

Conflicting reports are being circulated concerning Wall Street's attitude toward Coolidge's re-election. While it has been admitted at Republican party headquarters here that influential banking groups during the past week openly expressed their opposition to Coolidge's candidacy, the same Republican spokesmen now declare that a reconciliation with the recalcitrant financiers has been effected.

Hold Up White Slave Charge.

DANVILLE, Ill., March 21.—Lawrence T. Allen of the office of the district attorney stated today that no warrant charging Rev. Lewis Holloway of Attica, Ind., with white slavery had been issued, and that none would be until a thoro investigation has been made of the charges against him.

Every new DAILY WORKER reader means a new recruit in the ranks of militant labor.

Canadian Pacific Sacred Cow of Dominion Papers

By SYDNEY WARREN.
(Staff Correspondent of Federated Press)

VANCOUVER, B. C., March 21.—Oliver Twist had nothing on the Canadian Pacific railway when it came to asking for more. Canada's railway octopus with its tentacles into every phase of Dominion activity, despite the fact that in 1922 it cleaned up $129,000,000 surplus over operating expenses, is asking for the right to take more in the shape of higher express rates.

The Canadian Pacific railway has been given millions of dollars worth of concessions in the form of timber, mineral and coal lands, apart from outright cash subsidies. The total of these would easily reach the $400,000,000 mark.

The C. P. R. owns a vast system of railway and steamship lines, wharves, hotels and fleets of vessels plying in all ports of the world. Its employes are notoriously poorly paid, skilled as well as unskilled, and in many cases the latter are forced to compete with coolie labor to hold their jobs. The company has grown to regard Canada as its private preserve for exploitation and guards its privilege zealously.

The C. P. R. heads the Sacred Cow list of nearly every newspaper of any size in the Dominion and in the columns of these newspapers, as on the lips of the old line politicians, nothing must be said against the railway company and at all times must it be shown the profound respect due a Sacred Cow.

Pittsburgher Goes to Greece.

WASHINGTON, Mar. 21.—President Coolidge has selected Irwin B. Laughlin of Pittsburgh and now a resident of Washington as American minister to Greece, it was learned today.

CHILD SLAVERS IN BITTER FIGHT ON AMENDMENT

Mobilize in Washington Before Hearings

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 23—Representative Israel M. Foster of Ohio, Republican, sponsor for the federal child labor amendment in the house of representatives, and a member of the house judiciary committee, brought this question to a vote in the committee, after the long extended hearings having closed a few days previous.

Notwithstanding the fact that a majority of the committee say they are in favor of he bill, the opposition of the chairman, Representative George S. Graham of Philadelphia, Pa., one of the "old guard" Republicans of that state, has prevented a favorable report. The chairman took the position that the committee should not report the amendment until the hearings had been printed, and he himself had had an opportunity to make an argument to the committee members against the amendment. So it went over until April.

Textile Bosses There.

During the hearings it became apparent that the opposition was strengthening its lines and throwing in its heavy forces. The last two days brought before the committee the Washington representative of the National Association of Manufacturers, James A. Emery, and representatives of the southern textile interests led by David Clark of the Southern Textile Bulletin. Mr. Clark introduced to the committee two members of the State Welfare Board of North Carolina to testify in opposition to the federal amendment. There was no indication on the part of either of these two members of the State Welfare Board that their appearance in open alliance with manufacturing interests was anything unusual for public officials in North Carolina.

In addition to the National Manufacturers Association representative there appeared two or three representatives of the Manufacturers Association of Pennsylvania, Chairman Graham's state.

Sabotaging the Amendment.

On the senate side the child labor amendment is still in the subcommittee of the judiciary committee. Meantime, the Wadsworth-Garrett amendment, which proposes a change in Article 5 of the Constitution, in order to make the ratification of all constitutional amendments more difficult, is being pushed by its sponsors.

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304 Advertising rates on application.

A Joke On You

Mayor William E. Dever, last Saturday, officially launched Chicago's fourth annual "Own your own home week," given at the Coliseum under the auspices of the Chicago Real Estate Board. Greetings were read from President Coolidge, Secretary Hoover, the governors of many states, and many well known national figures.

When asked what it was all about, Mr. Jones, an executive of the Chicago real estate board, told the DAILY WORKER, "We must carry on an extensive campaign all over the country. Not only will an increase of home owners solve the housing shortage, but it will help greatly to Americanize and stabilize the American people."

But Mr. Jones forgot to add the interesting figures that over 90 per cent of the people in Chicago are living in apartments, flats and over stores, and that of the homes which are occupied, 73 per cent of them are rented from real estate companies, another 17.2 per cent being mortgaged to the bonding and real estate companies at a high interest.

We do not charge all the worthy gentlemen supporting the "Own Your Home" drive with trying to assist the Chicago Real Estate Board members in increasing their business. But it is a fact that large employers would rather hire married workers than single men. The married man, having more responsibility, is more closely tied to his job. He is less independent and necessarily shows more loyalty to his boss, in order to be able to keep his family with security. For a similar reason, the large employers like to have their men live in their own home—preferably one they are paying for on installments. It makes the workers better Americans—that is they are better slaves, because they cannot run the risk of losing their jobs which would also mean the loss of their homes. The hundred Illinois mayors who assisted His Honor, Mayor Dever, in the opening ceremonies, no doubt had some such idea in mind. If more citizens own their own (mortgaged) homes, there is less danger of "radicalism" in their communities. A mortgaged home not only keeps the employes faithful, and their wages down, but it enables the employers to get back a large slice of these wages in the installment payments on these homes, and in the large interests netted from the mortgages.

The Tribune and Pacifsts

The Chicago Tribune on Sunday morning carried a first page cartoon which, in addition to being a direct incitement to violence against pacifists is, in view of the scandalous revelations in Washington, D. C., somewhat illogical. The cartoon depicts a stern-faced Uncle Sam admonishing a cringing pacifist instructor to "teach patriotism."

Our wholehearted sympathy is extended to the teachers who take the Tribune seriously. We can think of no task requiring more ability to sidestep, duck and explain than that of working up a heated patriotic enthusiasm for a government represented by such individuals as Daugherty and Coolidge who have, accepting only the recorded facts, been engaged in peddling the salable assets of the nation ever since they have been in office.

Passive resistance to evil seems to arouse the Tribune to an insane frenzy, but if it is wise it will begin to show some consideration to the pacifists. Only in a country where tolerance of oppression has become a slavish servility could the individuals involved by the recent odoriferous disclosures continue to control the machinery of government.

We are of the opinion that Al Jennings, reformed bandit will doff his hat in admiration to the new school now operating in Washington when he learns how they "do their stuff" in the Capitol. Bet Harding and Jess Smith are now giving the razberry to Captain Kidd, Jesse James and the Younger Brothers in their "little Green House" on the Styx. Those were mere pikers.

Will Hayes left the witness stand "looking like a man not entirely happy." There was no reason why he should get so excited granting that Harry Sinclair only paid $75,000 to pay the deficit of the campaign for making Warren G. Harding president. Why, Daugherty would not accept that amount as a birthday gift from a bootlegger.

Ramsay MacDonald's cabinet ministers are making quite a hit with English royalty. They even wear the purple when the king says it is not necessary. Just going out of their way to please His Majesty.

JOIN THE WORKERS PARTY

North Dakota Straws

The supporters of Coolidge can find little solace in the results of the primary elections just closed in North Dakota. At best the fact that President Coolidge received a plurality of the participating voters makes a bit more certain that which was already assured—his nomination at the Cleveland convention. Beyond that, the prospects of the republican party and the administration have not been brightened in the least.

The surprising weakness of Hiram Johnson, whose supporters waged a vigorous campaign and spent plenty of money, is significant. The unexpected strength of the LaFollette vote, gotten thru a sticker campaign, after the Wisconsin senator had withdrawn from the contest, is of like significance. The low vote of Johnson and the high vote of LaFollette show that the voters of North Dakota, on the right and on the left, are in no mood to brook halfway, artful dodging devices and prefer to act definitely either for the spokesmen of big capital, Coolidge, or for the opponent of the big banking and industrial magnates, La Follette. Hiram Johnson, avoiding a position on the agricultural crisis and evading every fundamental problem confronting the masses, was consequently snowed under.

Coolidge's getting a plurality, but not a majority, of the republican primary voters, with LaFollette a good runner-up, tho formally not in the campaign, will not ease things for the reactionary clique. The local leaders had been won over by promise of lucrative jobs. The official peace ship of the administration, the Mayflower, was called into action. Special tete-a-tetes were held at the White House between Coolidge and Roy Frazier, of the republican state committee. The Non-Partisan League was corrupted. LaFollette, knowing the game Coolidge was playing, refused to get into such a fight despite the fact that his past experiences with North Dakota assured him a clean sweep. Plenty of Coolidge money was poured into the state. Yet Coolidge could not get a majority of even the primary voters and was especially weak in the rural areas.

With a defeat chalked up against him in Noth Dakota, Hiram Johnson is at a disadvantage in the South Dakota race. With so much strength for him even in the less progressive ranks of the republican fold of the state, in the ranks of those who refused to heed his advice and keep his name out of the contest, La Follette can safely view the North Dakota result as a further indication of the tremendous support he could marshal in a determined fight against the reactionary republican party.

The North Dakota result is an index of the sharpening of the political conflict, and is the best indication of the fact that now is the time for the masses to organize themselves to strike telling blows at their capitalist enemies running the democratic and republican parties and dominating the government in behalf of Wall Street.

Invincible Soviet Russia

The last Morgan mortgage on France and the delayed de jure recognition of Soviet Russia by China are not without connection. Morgan has secured a lien on the policies of the French government on the continent, in the Near East, and the Far East. It is the Morgan pressure that is responsible for French interference with the resumption of complete friendly relations between China and the Soviet Republic.

The failure of the Chinese government to ratify the agreement drawn up by its representative, Mr. C. T. Wang, with the Soviet spokesman, Karakhan, is caused by the opposition of the French imperialist agents in Peking who fear that the Sino-Russian agreement is a menace to their investments and spheres of influence, particularly to the French stockholders in the Russo-Asiatic Bank seeking to dominate the Chinese Eastern Railroad.

Soviet Russia on the other hand holds that the status of this railroad is a subject for negotiation solely between itself and China. The Soviet Republic will see to it that the French government keeps its hands off this railway. It is evident that Mr. Morgan is now vitally concerned with the balance sheet of French imperialism. He is the moving hand in the pressure brought by the French government on China.

At best Morgan and Poincare can only delay the re-establishment of friendly relations between China and Soviet Russia. The Chinese people have been smarting under the lash of their foreign imperialist oppressors. The masses of China are more and more seeing in Soviet Russia their only friend and are putting ever more faith in the Russian workers and farmers. Soviet Russia is looked upon by the Chinese and by all other oppressed nationalities as the one unconquerable, steadfast champion of their freedom from capitalist domination.

There is a tremendous demand in China for close co-operation and friendship with the Soviet government. It will not be long before this great demand will wipe away all the lackeys of the Morgan-mortgaged French and other imperialist plunderers of China's huge natural resources.

Before the invincible Communist republic the heavy hand of the Czar of International capitalist finance, J. P. Morgan, will meet the same fate that befell the whole dynasty of Czars.

King Fuad of Egypt formally opened parliament a few days ago. His Majesty's photograph appeared with the news item and reminds one of the face of a successful beer-runner.

Stalin Discusses Russian Party Problems

NOTE.—The DAILY WORKER today begins publication of a sapeech made by I. Stalin, of the executive committee of the Russian Communist Party. He takes issue with the position of Comrade Leon Trotsky and his group, whose views we have already published.

• • •

STALIN SAID:

I. How the Opposition Seems to Be Gradually Disappearing.

THE discussion which has been proceeding for several weeks on the situation of the Party is evidently drawing to a close. At least this is the case with Leningrad and Moscow. As is known, Leningrad declared in favor of the line of the Communist Central. The principal districts of the town of Moscow have likewise adopted the platform of the Communist Central. The conference of the Moscow Party functionaries, which was held on December 11th, has fully approved of the organizatory and political line of the Communist Central. Without doubt the forthcoming general Party conference of the Moscow organizations will follow the example of the districts. The opposition, composed of the bloc between a part of the left Communists (Proebrazensky, Stookov, Pyatakov and others) and the so-called democratic centralists (Rafael, Sapronov and others), has been annihilated.

The phases of the discussion, and the transformations which the theses of the opposition have undergone during the same, are of the highest degree of interest.

Opposition Demands.

The opposition commenced by demanding nothing less than the revision of the principles of organization of the Party and of its inner policy which had been laid down two years ago and had been followed during the whole period of the New Economic Policy. The opposition demanded the entire carrying out of the resolution of the Tenth Congress regarding democracy within the Party and, at the same time, insisted upon the abolition of the restrictions adopted by the Tenth, Eleventh and Twelfth Congresses (prohibition of group forming, etc.). But the opposition has gone much farther. Claiming that the Party had, in its very essence, been transformed into an organization of a military character, and that the Party discipline had been transformed into a military discipline, the opposition demanded that the entire staff of the administrative apparatus be overhauled from top to bottom and that the most important functionaries be recalled, etc. The campaign of the opposition included the most violent attacks and reproaches directed against the Communist Central.

The Communist Central, as such, did not during this period, participate in the discussion carried on in the columns of the Pravda, as it wished to allow full liberty of criticism to all Party members. It did not even deem it necessary to refute the absurd accusations levelled against it, as it considered that the Party members possessed enough independent judgment to be able to decide the questions at issue for themselves.

Tired of Accusations.

This was, so to speak, the first period of the discussion. The second began when the Party members grew tired of this campaign of accusations and demanded the objective discussion of the questions at issue. This period was opened by the publication of the resolution of the Communist Central on the Party structure.* From this moment it was no longer possible to confine the criticism to mere generalization.

The concrete scheme presented by the C. C. and the C. C. C. faced the opposition with the alternative, either to assent to this scheme, or to come forward with another scheme of a concrete character regarding the realization of democracy within the Party. From this point it became clear that the opposition was incapable of opposing to the Communist Central scheme its own concrete one which would have corresponded to the requirement of the Party organizations. Thereupon the opposition began to beat a retreat. It no longer insisted upon its demands for the modification of the principles of Party structure followed during the last two years. The demand of the opposition regarding the abolition of the restrictions upon democracy, which were imposed by the decisions of the Tenth, Eleventh and Twelfth Congresses was likewise promulgated with less vigor. The demand for the overhauling of the apparatus from top to bottom took on a more feeble note and was relegated to the background. The opposition considered it expedient to substitute all their demands by proposals calling attention to the necessity of "a precise formulation of the question of fractionism," "proceeding to the re-election of all the organs of the Party," and "abolition of the system of nomination from above." It is characteristic that even these proposals of the opposition which had taken on a very feeble note, have been rejected by the workers' organizations of Krasnaya, Presnaya and of Zamoskvaryetchye (districts of the town of Moscow), both of which have, by an overwhelming majority, adopted the resolution of the Communist Central.

Third Party of Discussion.

This was, so to speak, the second period of the discussion.

At present, the third period has commenced. Characteristic for this period is the further retreat, I venture to say, the wild flight of the opposition. This time, in the resolution of the opposition, there are not even the greatly toned down demands. The last resolution of Comrade Proebrazensky* (which for the moment is the third one to be enumerated) which has been presented to the meeting of the responsible comrades of the Moscow organization attended by more than a thousand comrades, runs as follows:

"It is solely by the rapid, general and sincere carrying out of the resolutions of the Political Bureau, in particular by the renewal of the Party apparatus by means of re-elections, that our Party will be able to enter the new period of its development without interior struggles, which would distort its structure; it is only by this, that the cohesion and the unity of the Party can be confirmed in the true sense of the word."

It is certainly not a mere chance that the meeting has rejected even this absolutely harmless proposal. It is equally no mere chance that it has, by an overwhelming majority, adopted the resolution on the "approval of the political and organizatory policy of the Communist Central."

(To Be Continued [illegible].)

*This was published in our Special Number Russian Party Discussions, 1 Vol. 4, No. 7, of January 29th last.

Every American Boy Has a Chance to Be President

By WILLIAM F. DUNNE.

WARREN GAMALIEL HARDING, the "just folks" president, and Calvin Coolidge, his Puritan moralist running mate, were the puppets of as low a crew of crooks and grafters as have ever appeared on the pages of American history.

Harry M. Daugherty, Jesse Smith and Jake Hamon—blackmailers, boodlers and bootleggers—engaged in any and every form of crime that promised revenue, from stealing oil leases to protecting booze-sellers plying their trade on Indian reservations, chose Harding and Coolidge for the American people in 1920 in behalf of themselves and the oil interests.

Harding—the front porch campaigner, the small town churchman and gray-haired respectable; Coolidge—the possessor of a New England conscience and enemy of the mildest form of liberalism, the frozen-faced apostle of Back Bay Brahmanism—were made president and vice-president by the Daugherty-Hamon-Smith trio whose political strength came from their successful manipulation of votes of the underworld of vice and crime in a dozen states.

The price of the presidency was agreement to appoint Hamon and Fall to cabinet positions where they could loot the oil resources of the nation.

Jake Hamon's pharamour, Clara Smith, stood in the way and when he conveyed, none too gently, the news that she could not go to Washington with him, she shot him. She was acquitted by a jury picked for the purpose after she had made threats to tell the whole sordid story.

Upon the good-will of an oil-field adventuress hung the fortunes of Warren Gamaliel Harding and Calvin Coolidge—the "just folks" candidates who represented the ideals of the plain people on Main Street.

The American people are easily fooled.

A 7,000,000 majority was piled up for the precious pair by preachers and teachers, housewives and husbands, Y. M. C. A's, Christian Endeavor societies, anti-saloons leagues, Women's Christian Temperance associations, Rebekahs, Maccabees and the whole horde of religious and moral uplifters who crawled onto the Harding-Coolidge bandwagon and were driven to the polls by the choicest collection of criminals that ever peddled lemon extract to Indians.

The mystery of the friendship of Harding for Ned McLean, the Washington publisher and debauchee, is explained; the protection of McLean by Coolidge is likewise explained for McLean is the man who knows the inner secrets of the Harding-Coolidge circle and who rides herd on presidents to see that the wishes of dead Jake Hamon are fulfilled by the puppets.

Everything that has happened since the election of 1920—the theft of the naval reserve oil, the bribery of public officials, the use of government agencies for personal purposes by men holding no official position, the control of the White House by McLeans, Sinclairs and Dohenys, the frenzied efforts to prevent the connection of the White House with the lowest element in American politics being known, the use of the bureau of investigation under Burns to intimidate men who were on the trail of corruption—has been according to the plans made by the Daugherty-Hamon-Smith trio and the endorsement of those plans by Harding and Coolidge as the price of election.

A government of the people? Excuse the laughter.

Consider the background of the Harding-Coolidge slate once more:

Harry M. Daugherty—a shyster lawyer and third-rate politician; Jesse Smith, his friend and partner, under-cover man in a hundred shady deals; Jake Hamon, bootlegger and gambler extraordinary, turned oil operator and his mistress, Clara Smith. These were the instruments used by the oil kings to pick and elect the president and vice-president of the United States.

All of which proves that every America boy has a chance to be president.

Health Experts To Russia.

NEW YORK, March 23.—A trip to Russia at the invitation of the health department of the Russian government is being contemplated by Dr. Alice Hamilton, expert on occupational diseases; Lillian Wald of Henyr Street settlement, and Elizabeth Farrell, director defective children in New York schools. Their journey would survey conditions in their specialized fields, presumably allowing Russian and American industrial, social and educational institutions to examine their findings. It is probable that the three American women will leave in May for Moscow.

STATEMENT FROM THE PARTY PROGRAM ON THE NEGRO QUESTION

THE NEGRO WORKER.

The Negro workers of this country are exploited and oppressed more ruthlessly than any other group. The history of the Southern Negro is the history of brutal terrorism, of persecution and murder.

During the war tens of thousands of Southern Negroes were brought to the industrial centers of the North to supply the needs of the employers for cheap labor. In the Northern industrial cities the Negro has found the same bitter discrimination as in the South. The attack upon the Negroes of East St. Louis, Illinois, the riot in Chicago are examples of the additional burden of oppression which is the lot of the Negro workers.

Altho the influx of Negro workers in the Northern industrial centers has laid the foundation for a mass movement of Negroes who are industrial workers, because of neglect of this problem by organized labor little progress has been made in organization of these industrial workers. The Negro has despaired of aid from organized labor, and he has been driven either into the camp of the enemies of labor, or has been compelled to develop purely racial organizations which seek purely racial aims.

The Workers Party will support the Negroes in their struggle for liberation and will help them in their fight for economic political and educational equality. It will seek to end the policy of discrimination followed by some labor unions and all other discriminations against the Negro. It will endeavor to destroy altogether the barrier of race prejudice that has been used to keep apart the black and white workers and to weld them into a solid union for the struggle against the capitalists who exploit and oppress them.

Special Sale

By ESTHER LOWELL

"Dresses and frocks"—a special sale:
You who buy never see how pale
Are the faces that bend over weary thin hands,
That cut and baste and guide thru machines,
So that others may press and finish the bands.

You don't know when the workers strike,
For a little time to do as they like,
For a chance to be rested and free to unite
With others to bargain for life
From men who hire vile brutes for their fight.

You don't walk in the picket lines
To see how men act evil designs:
How girls may be beaten for nothing more
Than for strolling the street to warn the unwise
That they injure themselves if they enter the door.

"Dresses and frocks"—a special sale:
You will not guess the amount of bail
It took to make the dress you buy.
You won't know until a red day
When, to make you see, many may die.

AS WE SEE IT

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY.

J. P. Morgan is one of our most respected "citizens." In fact, he is no longer a citizen. He is a master and the rest of us are his slaves. Not alone does he dominate the United States and the South American republics but he reaches over to Europe and makes proud Poincare dance to his tune. Even the Chicago Tribune admits now that France is no longer free—it is ruled by the great international banker. The French franc was tottering in the wake of the mark. Poincare was fighting for his political life. Then Morgan stepped in. He made his deal with Poincare, closed a stiff bargain and then saved the franc and won a victory for Poincare. It is reported that Morgan cleaned up enough on the rise in French currency to give him back his principal and still be a French debtor to the extent of $100,000,000. Even Ambassador Myron T. Herrick invested $200.000 in francs and made a profit of $75,000. That is how the capitalists make their money. Easy, isn't it?

• • •

Sir Esme Howard, new British Labor Party ambassador to Washington addressed one thousand pilgrims in New York last week. Among those who talked besides the knightly labor representative, were Jules Jusserand, French ambassador; John W. Davis, former U. S. ambassador to Great Britain, and Frank L. Polk, former acting secretary of state. Sir Howard indulged in the customary twaddle about the good relations existing between the United States and England. As a matter of fact, the capitalists of the two countries are as fond of each other as two hungry wolves in the vicinity of a rabbit.

• • •

Well, the war veterans have a bonus bill. Perhaps Coolidge will veto it, tho I do not see why he should. The bill gives those who won the war a twenty-year paid up insurance policy. But Coolidge, we understand, is opposed to the principle of the bonus. It would place a price on patriotism and that is something our rulers cannot tolerate. Should not the workers consider it an honor to be allowed to risk their lives for a country where a few men control most of the wealth and the remainder live at the mercy of the few?

• • •

Communists made big gains in the Ruthenian elections for the Czecho-Slovak Chamber, polling 100,000 out of the 250,000 votes cast in the election. They will be represented by five deputies. The social democrats, Agrarians, Trudova Party and the Hungarian parties elected one deputy each. The Communists also elected two members to the senate against one for the Hungarian Party. As the social democrats align themselves more and more with the foes of labor, the working class of Europe are turning to the Communists for leadership.

• • •

It is refreshing to hear language like that used by President Manuel Quezon, of the Filipino senate, in speaking on the question of national independence. "American capitalists in the Philippines will not need protection of the American flag after independence has been granted the islands, but will be treated squarely, even generously," he said. Our rulers tell us that the United States government holds onto the islands because of consideration for the welfare of the Filipinos. Quezon makes it quite clear that the "people" of the United States have nothing to do with the subpection of his native land. But the American capitalists have.

• • •

There is much anti-militarist propaganda carried on in the French army, we learn from a Paris press dispatch. The military lords got alarmed a few days ago and raided the headquarters of the Communist groups, where they claimed to have discovered "incriminating documents." As usual the propaganda came either "from Germany or Russia." How beautifully definite! The French now need a stronger army than ever to compel the workers to pay the interest on Morgan's hundred million dollar loan.

How many of your shop-mates read the DAILY WORKER? Get one of them to subscribe today.

The Poor Fish Says: Everything we touch seems to turn to oil nowadays. To be quite frank I took a drink of moonshine a few days ago from a prohibition agent I know and it tasted kind of oily. You can get that way if you know what I mean.

THE DAILY WORKER RAISES THE STANDARD FOR A WORKERS' AND FARMERS' GOVERNMENT

THE DAILY WORKER

Workers! Farmers! Demand:
The Labor Party
Amalgamation
Organization of Unorganized
The Land for the Users
The Industries for the Workers
Protection of the Foreign-Born
Recognition of Soviet Russia

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SENATE CITES SINCLAIR FOR CONTEMPT

GIRL PICKETS ASSAILANT TO GO OFF FORCE

Workers From Many Unions Defy Injunction

Scores of Chicago workers from all trades joined the picket line of the garment girls yesterday in defiance of the "Dennie" Sullivan injunction.

Carpenters, printers, members of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers Union, and workers from numerous other trade unions were seen "picketing and patroling," as Dudley Tayor calls it, side by side with the regular garment pickets and the 30 students from the University of Chicago Liberal club.

Workers Party Influence.

Most of the recruits from trades not affected by the strike come thru the influence of the Workers Party.

At the same time came the cheering word that Local 22, of the Waist Makers, New York City, had given $5,000 to the strike fund, and that Mayor Dever had promised to kick off the force Officer 3401 who committed the brutal assault on Olga Levin.

Willing Mass Picketing.

The appearance of members of organized labor in trades not affected by the strike was a complete surprise to the strikers. Many bricklayers, carpenters, and other building trades workers made their appearance and said that they were tired of seeing girls beaten up and hauled off to jail without the Chicago Federation of Labor making a protest. They were there to show the Federation and the Committee of 15 that if they called for mass picketing in defiance of "Dennie's" injunction there were plenty of workers who would be willing to express their contempt for the old boys writ in a practical way.

Students Discharged.

The two Liberal Club members David and Eugene Siskind who were arrested Saturday and arraigned in S. Clark St. police court yesterday morning were discharged by Judge Trude. The thirty-four strikers who were arraigned at the same time all demanded jury trials and were released on bonds.

Anton Johannsen and John Fitzpatrick of the Committee of 15 saw Mayor Dever yesterday and told him that organized labor held him personally responsible for the brutality of his police force to the strikers.

Promises to Can Brute.

Johannsen read to the mayor the report of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union to Committee of 15 on police brutality. He laid special stress on the assault committed on Olga Levin Saturday by Sam Golden in the presence of and assisted by officer 3401. The stress was laid on this case, Johannsen explained, only because it was a recent case and showed that the police are still brutal in spite of the promises of the Mayor that it would stop.

The Mayor said that he would have the Chief of Police in his office at 2 p. m. and see to it that the offending policeman was taken off the special strike detail and suspended. The Mayor also said that if the International Ladies' Garment Workers Union was ready to furnish witnesses to the assault he would see that officer 3401 was taken to the police trial board and fired from the force.

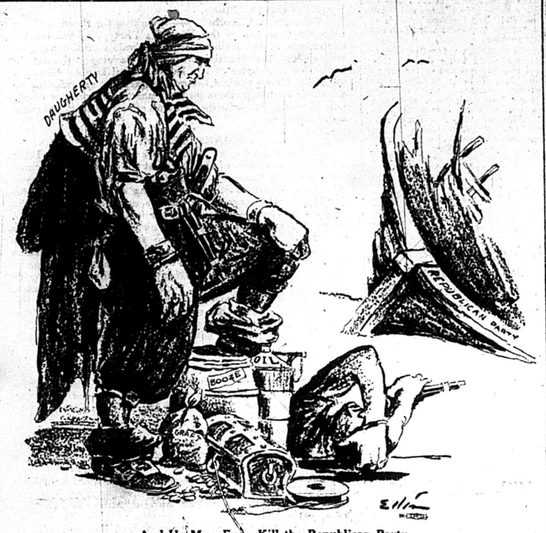
What the Mayor will do to stop the brutality of his police force remains to be seen.

That part of the report which Johannsen read to the Mayor dealing

(Continued on page 2.)

Big American Interests In Mexican Plot

DEAD MEN TELL NO TALES



And He May Even Kill the Republican Party.

COMMITTEES IN LONG DEBATE ON INJUNCTION ISSUE

Will Support Plan For Gompers Speech.

The "Committee of 15" of the Chicago Federation of Labor had an all afternoon meeting with the labor "Injunction Committee of 15" yesterday afternoon in the Federation building and at the close announced they hoped to get President Samuel Gompers here to speak against the "Dennie" Sullivan injunction at a mass meeting.

In addition they intend to publish a full report exposing the anti-labor record of State's Attorney Robert E. Crowe, who has given over his office to strike-breaking purposes.

Nelson Wouldn't Talk.

Committee men were loath to tell what the results of their long confab were, when they came out at six o'clock. Our reporter first asked Oscar Nelson, member of both committees and strikers' attorney and was referred to Anton Johannsen, chairman of the committee of 15.

Johannsen, just as loath to discuss the matter referred him on to Meyer Perlstein, vice-president of the striking union.

Fitzpatrick Quiet Too.

Perlstein also had nothing to say and directed the inquirer on to John Fitzpatrick, president of the Chicago Federation of Labor and chairman of the injunction committee, having been appointed by Samuel Gompers after the Morrison Hotel meeting last August when Gompers spoke against the injunction which Federal Judge Carpenter gave the Mitchell Company against the garment union.

But Fitzpatrick was just as reticent and suggested the reporter see Johannsen again.

Back to Johannsen.

So back to Johannsen the reporter came and finally got the news about the sum total of the joint committee's activities for the afternoon.

Having got this information about the anti-Crowe publicity and the Gompers meeting the reporter hurried away to find out how many arrests had been made that afternoon of girl pickets or volunteers from other Chicago unions under the Sullivan injunction while the committee was talking.

Another Bank Gives Up Ghost As Bankruptcy Forces Farmers Into the Farmer-Labor Ranks

CROOKSTOWN, Minn., March 24.—The Merchants National Bank of Crookstown, one of the oldest and largest financial institutions in Northwestern Minnesota, with deposits in excess of $1,000,000, closed its doors recently and was taken in charge by a bank examiner. The excuse for the debacle was "frozen assets."

The fact is, of course, that the bank is a victim of the widespread bankruptcy which has swept like a tornado thru the northwest and left hundreds of thousands of ruined farmers in its wake.

Every bank failure is a fresh argument for a farmer labor political alliance and another nail in the coffins of the two old capitalist parties.

IMPEACH COOLIDGE!

Denby Applauded By Gorged Diners At Alumni Feast

(By The Federated Press)

WASHINGTON, March 24.—Congressman Clancy, corporation democrat representing the Polish district of Detroit, testified to the nobility of character of Edwin Denby, recently kicked out of the cabinet on his oil record, at a dinner given by Michigan alumni here in honor of President Burton of the University of Michigan. Denby presided over the meeting and acknowledged the plaudits of two hundred old grads who stood and cheered with all the fervor of a Tammany precinct rally.

President Burton mildly deprecated the materialistic tendencies of the age and pleaded for recognition of scholarship and artistic and scientific achievement. He discovered, however, that he had been used as a vehicle for a Denby whitewash demonstration by politicians of both old parties.

OUT WITH DAUGHERTY!

Milk Drivers Meet Tonight.

Milk Drivers' Union, Local 753, will hold a meeting tonight in the Ashland Auditorium, S. Ashland Blvd. and W. Van Buren St., to discuss wage matters

Eight Die in Wreck.

METZ, March 24.—Eight persons were killed and twelve injured when the Ostend-Basle express struck a freight train at Benestroff and was derailed.

CHICAGO TRIBUNE LEGION ROWDIES FAIL MISERABLY

Could Only Muster Nine Hoodlums

The attempt by the Chicago Tribune and the American legion to incite a riot at a Sunday evening church meeting of the Epworth league yesterday failed when only nine members in the audience of several hundred voted against hearing a talk on the youth movement in Germany.

The wound-be riot was directed not against the subject or the church, but against the principal speaker, Brent Dow Allinson, who had chosen to take his medicine as a pacifist by serving in Leavenworth penitentiary during and after the war while many vociferous patriots of his standing in civil life enjoyed dollar a year swivel chairs and improved their private fortunes.

Allinson spoke on invitation and despite threats, among them a scurrilous letter from a safety-first colonel named Wigmore who heads the Northwestern university law school. Many Northwestern students, including those who have denounced the taking of corporation money by the university, attended the Allinson meeting which passed off decorously until the speaker had finished.

Then an American legionarie leaped up to announce a talk on real Americanism and demanded that flags be produced. His evident attempt to start something brought hisses which the Tribune reported on the front page of its Monday issue in an eight-column streamer reading HISS FLAG—CHEER SLACKER. This is incorrect insofar as the hissing and the slacker is concerned. The hissing was for the interrupter of an Epworth society meeting and the man who was cheered was not a slacker but one who had faced the war issue squarely with no attempt to evade the consequences.

SEATTLE.—Painters' Local 300, Seattle, has donated $50 to the Workers' Health bureau. New York, to help in its fight against diseases incurred in the trade.

CLAIM SHELL OIL BACKED DE LA HUERTA

Doheny, Too, Mixed Up In Bloody Business

By E. G. WOLFE.

MEXICO CITY, March 25.—"The Mexican government possesses sufficient information to show that the principal directors of the oil company Al Aguila (the Eagle) frankly lent their aid to the recent rebellion led by Adolfo de la Huerta."

This statement is made by President Obregon to the press. El Aguila gave all sorts of facilities to the rebels, while obstructing the government forces. At the same time evidence that American oil interests want to separate northern Mexico from the rest of the country is at hand.

A Shell-Standard Fight.

Great emphasis has been placed on the influence of foreign capital in the recent Mexican counter-revolution. The reactionary rebellion was for the most part a final attempt of the landed interests to regain complete control of Mexico. But it was also a part of the world-struggle between the British owned Royal Dutch Shell (of which El Aguila is a subsidiary) and American Standard Oil.

The charges that American oil aided de LaHuerta in his rebellion are questionable. On the advice of A. B. Fall, Doheny's Huasteco oil concern advanced 10,000,000 pesos ($5,000,000) to the Mexican government. Secondly, the facts recently discovered point unmistakably to British aid to the rebels.

Plot To Buy Generals.

Nevertheless, Fall and Doheny and the whole group of American oil interests have made one assault after another upon the sovereignty of Mexico. The whole country is rocking with the exposures in El Universal Grafico. Words fail to describe the gall of the American imperialist. Nothing less than the shameless political conquest of the whole north of Mexico—all the oil lands—would satisfy these hungry souls. The plot of Fall aimed at the political separation of Lower California, Sonora, Chihuahua, Coalhuila, Neuvo Leon, and Tamaulipas, including the port of Tampico, from Mexico. The plan was to buy a few Mexican generals who were to make a revolution and then the United States was to recognize all these seceded states. They are the states richest in oil.

As early as 1915 telegrams from the files of the Doheny's Huasteco company showed an attempt at the partitioning of American oil interests. While this plot was in formation Doheny was saying that Mexican oil lands were worthless because salt water was entering.

Muzzling Article 27.

The money spent by American oil on Wm. G. McAdoo and George Creel and A. Mitchell Palmer has not gone to waste, for thru their efforts article 27 of the Mexican constitution has been muzzled. The Mexican government, under the severe pressure of Doheny and Sinclair, has decided not to make this article, which would have recovered untold mineral plunder for the nation, retroactive.

Greeks Adopt Theses On The Art Of Ditching Monarchs

ATHENS, Mar. 24.—Greece, one of the oldest of the world's monarchies, today took steps to become the newest republic. The Greek assembly, by an overwhelming majority, adopted the cabinet's program for dethronement of the monarchy and establishment of a republic.

Still Some "P. W." Money.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—Four masked bandits held up the cashier and superintendent of the Piggly Wiggly stores here today and escaped with more than $20,000 in currency.

CITATION HOLDING BIG OIL THIEF IN CONTEMPT OF SENATE

"That on the 22nd day of March, 1924, a witness, Harry F. Sinclair, being called before the committee and being on the stand, refused to answer any questions that might be propounded to him by any member of the committee as set forth in the report made by the committee to the Senate on Saturday.

"That upon such statements so being made by the said witness, Harry F. Sinclair, questions pertinent to the inquiry being prosecuted by the said committee were addressed to the witness which the witness severally declined and refused to answer as therein set forth.

"And now your committee reports to the Senate that the said Harry F. Sinclair, having appeared as a witness before your said committee, refused to answer questions pertinent to the question under inquiry and is in contempt of the said committee and of the Senate."

FOUL PLAY IS HINTED IN JESS SMITH'S DEATH

Committee Finds There Was No Autopsy

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, March 24.—The senate Daugherty committee, tho in recess because of the illness of Senator Wheeler, Mont., today decided to dig deeper into the circumstances surrounding the death of Jess Smith, Attorney General Daugherty's intimate, who was found dead, supposedly a suicide, in Daugherty's apartment here last May.

Tho Mrs. Roxie Stinson, Smith's divorced wife, expressly denied any intention of hinting at the possible murder of Smith when she testified before the committee Saturday, Senator Brookhart today announced that the committee had decided "to investigate all phases of the alleged suicide of Smith," in view of the fact that no autopsy had been performed at the time of his death.

While no subpoena has been issued for Dr. J. Ramsey Nevitt, District of Columbia coroner, Brookhart said he expected to call him to explain the failure to perform an autopsy and other circumstances surrounding Smith's death.

"There was no need for an autopsy," Dr. Nevitt told the news reporter today. "It was a plain case of suicide, if I ever saw one. There was no mystery about it and no suspicious circumstances so I issued a certificate of death by suicide without an autopsy."

Brookhart set the next session of the committee for Wednesday when the examination of Mrs. Roxie Stinson, divorced wife of Jess Smith, will be resumed.

After the senate vote citing Sinclair for contempt, Senator Dill, Washington, called for suspension of Attorney General Daugherty in view of the senate's action in turning over prosecution of contempt proceedings to the federal district attorney.

"With this question of the right of a committee of congress to examine witnesses being taken to the supreme court, there is an added reason why Daugherty should be suspended." Dill said. "The federal district attorney cannot be as free to prosecute Sinclair as he would be if he did not have a superior like Daugherty who is friendly to Sinclair.

"Daugherty should be suspended by the president so that the federal attorney may have a free hand.

"Another phase of the question is that Daugherty himself is now being investigated by another senate committee and is therefore deeply personally interested in the outcome of the action."

Senator Walsh in his brief argument said there was not the shadow of a legal doubt but what Sinclair's pleas to avoid testifying were totally without merit.

McCray Trial Moves Slowly.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 24.—With only five men definitely selected for jury service, the second week of the trial of Governor Warren T. McCray on larceny and embezzlement charges started today in the Marion county criminal court.

How many of your shop-mates read THE DAILY WORKER. Get one of them to subscribe today.

TURNED DOWN QUESTIONS OF OIL PROBERS

Quiz to Go Before the Grand Jury Soon

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Mar. 24.—The senate today ordered contempt proceedings instituted by federal authorities against Harry F. Sinclair, lessee of Teapot Dome, for his refusal to answer questions before the oil investigating committee.

The committee, at the instigation of Chief Prosecutor Walsh, cited the oil magnate for contempt and the senate formally approved its action.

Seek Grand Jury Indictment.

The next step is now up to the federal district attorney here, who will lay the matter before a federal grand jury.

If the grand jury finds Sinclair in contempt, he faces prosecution and a jail sentence, until he tells his story of his relations with former Secretary of the Interior Fall from whom he obtained the lease of the Wyoming naval oil reserve.

In his citation Walsh pointed to resolutions adopted by the senate empowering the committee to subpoena and question witnesses.

When the committee met today, Senator Spencer, new Republican member of the committee, called for a subpoena for the treasurer of the Democratic national committee.

Must Probe Both Parties.

"We cannot investigate the Republican national committee without investigating the Democratic national committee," Spencer said. Fred W. Upham, Republican party treasurer, was subpoenaed Saturday.

Spencer said E. L. Doheny had contributed to the Democratic national fund, having admitted before the committee to giving them $75,000.

"If the senator thinks that is relevant to the investigation I have no objection," Walsh said.

Where G. O. P. Got Dough

Chairman Ladd read the committee a telegram from Joseph O'Neill, publicity man in the office of Will H. Hays, in which O'Neill denied that he had made any statement to Harold Vivian, New York Times reporter, concerning an alleged gift of 75,000 shares of oil stock by Sinclair to cover the deficit of the republican party, about which Hays was questioned by the committee Saturday.

O'Neill stated that he had talked with Vivian and had been questioned about the campaign deficit, but declared he had made no statement to Vivian which could have been interpreted as an admission by Hays that he had obtained the stock.

Vivian then was called.

"Please tell the committee about your efforts to obtain an interview with Mr. Hays and your talk with Mr. O'Neill," Walsh asked.

"The city editor told me to go to see Mr. Will Hays," Vivian said. "I went to see Mr. O'Neill whom I had known for a long time.

"O'Neill told me Hays was out but I arranged to call him later. When I went back about 5 p. m., O'Neill said Hays had come and left.

Were Good Pals.

"I said, 'Well, what about it?' O'Neill said, 'He's going to tell them he got the stock.' I walked into his inner office with him and asked him, 'Well, Joe, who did he get the stock from?' O'Neill answered, 'I don't know but I presume from Harry Sinclair, because they have been good friends for many years.' O'Neill

(Continued on page 2)

New Secretary Gets Ready for Business At an Old Stand

WASHINGTON, March 24.—Secretary of the Navy Wilbur arrived here today from San Francisco and went immediately to the White House for a conference with President Coolidge.

The new navy secretary remained in conference with the president for about half an hour and then, accompanied by the navy department aides, went to the navy department to take up his new duties.

What Have You Done to Get 10,000 New Subscribers by June 15th? See Page Four Today

CROWE'S DICKS BEAT AND DRAG STRIKER ABOUT

Then Sullivan Finds She Is Wrong Woman

Ray Grable, a dick attached to the office of State's Attorney Crowe yesterday tried to arrest Victoria Cislakiecz on a "Dennis" Sullivan attachment for contempt of court. The girl was in the hallway leading to the So. Clark St. police court when Grable and another officer came up to her and told her she was wanted at Sullivan's court. Miss Cislakiecz demanded to see the attachment and when it was shown her said that the name on it was not hers. Grable and his friend told her that didn't matter and tried to yank her around. Victoria resisted.

Brutes In Action.

The fearless coppers who are never afraid to try to maul up a woman yanked the more. They tore her coat and struck her and in the scuffle her purse was lost. Finally the coppers got her down stairs and dragged her across the street and literally picked her up and threw her into an auto driven by Mr. Dolinsky of the dress firm of Katz & Dolinsky.

When Victoria was taken into Judge Sullivan's court she was a wreck. Her coat was torn. Her hat was off and her skirt was mostly gone. The brave defenders of the dignity of Judge Sullivan's court had delivered their victim.

Was the Wrong Woman.

When Victoria's case was finally called she was sworn and told the judge she was not the person named in the attachment.

The judge excused her. Did he raise hell with the cops for making a blamed fool of his court? He did not. Did he say anything about police making sure they had the right person before they arrested anyone? He did not.

The cops had brought in the wrong person. That merely proved to Dennie that they were industrious, hard working bulls who had the best interests of his court at heart and did not give a fiddler's darn what innocent worker was hurt while they "did their duty."

Big Cooper Union Meeting Endorses June 17 Conference

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, March 24.—The Workers Party held a successful meeting at Cooper Union with Joseph Manley, National Secretary of the Federated Farmer-Labor Party, Ben Gitlow, J. C. Bentall, and Juliet Stuart Poyntz as speakers, the oil scandal was explained from the workers viewpoint, with the audience applauding.

It was pointed out that the whole system of capitalism thrives on swindle, graft and corruption. The reason some senators are pushing this investigation, speakers pointed out, is because the constituents that they represent the middle class farmers of the north and middle west who are going bankrupt by the tens of thousands demand that they do something to relieve the desperate situation in which these farmers find themselves.

Joseph Manley showed that the scandal has opened the eyes of many workers and farmers and made plain that the government is owned and controlled by the capitalist class thru it's politicians—the two old parties—that this year would see a Farmer-Labor Party in the field.

A resolution was adopted condemning the government as the tool of big business and indorsing the June 17th convention at St. Paul, pledging to work for sending delegates to St. Paul.

Wants "The American Cossack."

To The DAILY WORKER: I am trying to find a copy of Maurer's book, "The American Cossack." I can't find it in any of the libraries in New York. I am sure there must be some reader of the DAILY WORKER who has a copy and will be glad to part with it for a dollar. Will you be kind enough to put a notice to this effect in The DAILY WORKER? I am sure it will bring results and I will appreciate it very much.—ROBT. W. DUNN, American Civil Liberties Union, 100 Fifth Ave., New York City.

Must Go to Jail.

NEW YORK, March 24.—William H. Anderson, former state superintendent of the anti-saloon league, convicted of forgery and sentenced to from one to two years imprisonment, must go to jail immediately unless his counsel succeeds in interposing some new obstacle.

Can The Tribune Remain Silent?

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE remains silent on the disposal of its school land lease at Dearborn and Madison Streets, to the Union Trust Company.

It is trying to shroud in darkness this transaction, remaining silent on how much it is profiting at the expense of Chicago's school children.

The charges set forth in the DAILY WORKER, accompanied by the question directed to The Tribune, "How much did you get?" were also made, at a mass meeting held at the Auditorium Theatre, by Miss Margaret Haley, of the Chicago teachers.

This great gathering unanimously adopted a motion calling upon The Tribune to answer, "How much did you get?"

The motion also included a question to United States Senator Medill McCormick, one of the owners of The Tribune, now up for re-election, asking "How much did you get?"

The Tribune published a story about the Auditorium Theatre Mass Meeting. But it carefully refrained from saying a single word about the questions addressed to it and to Senator McCormick. It was absolutely silent on the serious charges made. It has remained silent up to the present.

Before the DAILY WORKER came to Chicago, The Tribune could get away with this silence, flaunting its crimes in the faces of the workers of Chicago and the nation. But that day is over.

Copies of yesterday's issue of the DAILY WORKER have been mailed to Senator McCormick at Washington, D. C., asking him, "What have you got to say?" We continue our demand that The Tribune tell the workers how much it got out of the transfer of its 99-year school land lease, a lease worth millions, if not tens of millions of dollars.

The oil grafters expected to get hundreds of millions out of their Teapot Domes and Elk Hills concessions. The Tribune got its graft when its lawyer, president of the Chicago School Board, put over the school land lease.

As one result of this school land lease steal, many school children in Chicago are being housed in firetraps, forced to attend classes in "tin can" portables, crowded 50 and 55 into small rooms with a single teacher.

The children are not getting the education they are entitled to because the Tribune, with the Daily News and other rotten interests in Chicago, were able to put over their steal.

We again ask the Chicago Tribune, "How much did you get out of this transfer of the school children's land lease to the Union Trust Company?"

We again ask U. S. Senator McCormick, one of the owners of The Tribune, "How much did you get out of it?"

The workers of Chicago want to know.

Girl's Assailant May Lose Job

(Continued from page 1.)

with the assault on Miss Levin follows:

Assault On Miss Levin.

While this report was being prepared (morning of March 22nd) for your committee Olga Levin, 365 E. 59th St., was assaulted by a man named Sam Golden who is employed by Lipson Bros. at 325 W. Adams St. in the presence of officer 3401. Officer 3401 not only refused to arrest Golden but assisted him in assaulting Miss Levin.

Miss Levin was employed by Lipson Bros. before the strike and this morning went on W. Adams st. to see if her shop had settled with the union. When she arrived in front of 325 W. Adams st. she saw a Yellow taxi cab drive up and Golden and officer 3401 get out of it. Golden was formerly a member of the union and Miss Levin in surprise at seeing him going to work while the strike is still going on cried, "My God there is Golden." Golden looked at her and said, "Leave me alone you dirty son of a bitch."

No Arrests Made.

Miss Levin asked Officer 3401 if he intended to permit Golden to use such language to her. For reply Officer 3401 pushed Miss Levin into the arms of Golden. Golden began punching her and knocked her glasses from her face. After Golden had struck her repeatedly Officer 3401 called to him to leave her alone and escorted him into the hallway of 325 W. Adams St.

This attack was witnessed by Harry Schlur and Ethel Friedman, 2628 Rice St. No arrests were made in connection with this incident.

More Pickets Arrested.

There were six arrests made on the picket line during the morning, they were, Bessie Katz, Reuben Columbus, Jennie Lieberman, Rose Garret, Bessie Lasky, and Mary Gureitz. They will all be arraigned in S. Clark St. police court this morning charged with disorderly conduct.

The Citizens Committee headed by Father Fredric Seidenberg has disbanded. In a statement yesterday it announced that it had been unable to get any of the large employers to agree to arbitrate the demands of the union and as a result they thought that their usefulness was at an end.

The report of the committee was delivered to Mayor Dever by Father Seidenberg. The Mayor would not make any statement on the report.

Citizens Committee Strikes.

After outlining the work the committee did both in investigating violence in connection with the strike and in attempting to bring about settlement of the issues involved, closes by saying:

"The hub of the matter is this: the Union insists upon recognition and collective bargaining; the manufacturers are evidently opposed to granting recognition and collective bargaining. The Committee does not see that it can now be of any further service to the parties to the struggle or to the public, which, in its opinion, has a most decided interest in the matter because it pays practically all the bills, be they what they may. The Committee drops the matter, but expresses the hope that the public will inform itself with reference to issues so that sooner or later a better day will dawn.—Frederic Siedenburg, S. J., Chairman, Mrs. B. Frank Brown, H. A. Millis, Norman B. Barr, B. M. Squires, A. J. Todd, Mary E. McDowell."

Citizens Roughly Handled.

Members of the special citizen's committee are sharply aroused over the denial of civil rights in the strike zone which they have experienced themselves. Prof. Arthur P. Todd, member of the special sub-committee of the larger committee was roughly ordered by policemen when he attempted to read one of the injunction notices posted up in front of a garment factory building on S. Market street.

Todd protested that as a citizen of Chicago he had peacefully walked the streets and read the injunction, purposely posted up for the public to see, but the policeman grew more ugly and would not hear what he had to say.

Two Red Hats Given to Hayes And Mundelein

ROME, March 24.—Patrick J. Hayes, of New York, and George W. Mundelein, of Chicago, became America's new cardinals of the Roman Catholic Church today. At 10 a. m. the pope convened the secret consistory announcing the elevation of the American archbishops.

The reasons for the honors conferred on the American bishops was given by His Holiness in the allocution. The main point made by Pope Pius was that the generosity of the American Catholics entitled them to this special consideration.

His appeal for aid in behalf of the starving victims of the Russian famine was answered generously by the American Catholics, he declared.

"GENUINE LABOR EDUCATION"
WORKERS' SCHOOL
125 FOURTH AVENUE
Near 13th St.
NEW YORK CITY
History of the Three Internationals
Ludwig Lore, Thursday, March 27
History of the American Trade Union Movement,
Solon de Leon (every Wednesday)
Marxism (every Monday)........................Herman Simpson
Every Sunday Evening--OPEN FORUM--Admission Free
Do Not Forget Our SPRING FESTIVAL
April 4th, at Tammany Hall.

KLAN FACTIONS BATTLE OVER RIVAL WIZARDS

Ten Dollar Dubs in Indiana Meet

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MUNCIE, Ind., March 24.—Autocracy of the existing Ku Klux Klan and the one-man rule under which it is alleged affairs of the order are conducted, were charged in opening speeches made this afternoon at the auditorium where 150 delegates from ten northern and midwestern states and fifteen hundred visitors from all parts of the country gathered for the national convention called for the purpose of organizing "The Independent Klan of America".

More visitors and delegates are arriving on every incoming train and traction cars with special trains due this evening from Chicago and Columbus, Ohio, and by Tuesday it is expected 10,000 persons will be here for the meeting.

The constitution for the new organization is being drafted today and will be presented on the convention floor Tuesday morning. Two strong factions have developed among the delegations, one representing William James Simmons, Founder of the Ku Klux Klan, but now withdrawn from it, and the other representing Hiram W. Evans, present Klan head, and which is seeking to avert the forming of the new organization or at least a formal withdrawal from the parent body.

Ohio has the strongest delegations present from any state outside Indiana, with Illinois running a close second.

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Independent Night Shirts Meeting to Oppose Southerners

MUNCIE, Ind., March 24.—Altho their advice may be asked in matters of organization, neither E. Y. Clark, Colonel William Joseph Simmons, Hiram W. Evans, nor D. C. Stevens, former Ku Klux Klan leaders, will be elected to executive offices in the Independent Klan of America to be organized at the first national congress which opens here today.

Colonel Simmons, founder of the Klan, and who, together with the other men have since withdrawn from the parent organization, arrived here after receiving definite announcement the new organization would not amalgamate with the Knights of the Flaming Sword, which Simmons is forming.

Five hundred delegates, representing eleven of the midwestern and northern states, arrived in Muncie early today and it is expected fully ten thousand delegates and visitors will be here by this evening. The convention, for the purpose of forming a Northern Klan Independent of the Southern organization, will continue over Wednesday. A new woman's auxiliary will also be formed.

Wilmington Union Men Responded to Teapot Dome Talks

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WILMINGTON, Del., March 24.—A Teapot Dome meeting here, Comrade R. Baker, of New York, member of Machinists Union and a comrade from the Young Workers League of Philadelphia, spoke on the Teapot Dome Scandal and pointed out how necessary a Labor Party was to defend the interests of the workers and farmers.

They stressed the fact that the Workers Party had carried on an energetic campaign for a Labor Party for the past two years.

Trade Unionists, who heard Communists speak for the first time, resolved to bring their fellow workers to the next meeting.

The militant unionists in this town are very much handicapped. During the Shopmen's strike over a year ago, many struck, and several hundred men are still out in this section.

One of those who struck in 1922, father of six children, is forced to labor at 35 cents an hour, which makes a total of $15.40 a week to feed the children, clothe them, and send them to school. Also, the rent must be paid, which is not less than $18.00 a month. Of course, it is impossible to do all of this with a small wage. The mother must go out and scrub for a living.

Electrical Workers Debate Throwing London into Darkness

LONDON, March 24.—London's double strike of tram and bus workers continued 100 per cent effective today, with employers of the city's underground lines meeting to consider joining the walkout.

Electrical workers will debate throwing London into darkness in sympathy with the strikers.

The labor government, confronted with the third industrial crisis of its brief administration, is groping for a three-fold solution, acceptable alike to the strikers, the private bus companies and the London county council, which controls the municipal tramway system. The strikers are asking increases of eight shillings a week.

IMPEACH COOLIDGE!

Demand Oscar Nelson Raise His Voice Against Thugs

AN open letter from the Chicago Executive Committee of the Workers Party, makes the sharp demand on Alderman Oscar Nelson, vice-president of the Chicago Federation of Labor, and paid attorney for the striking garment workers, that he raise his voice in the city council against the police brutalities and the violence by private thugs which is running rampant in the strike zone.

The letter, which is signed by Arne Swabeck, District Organizer for the Workers Party, and delegate to the Chicago Federation of Labor from the Painters' Union, demands to know why he has allowed these criminal actions go unchallenged so far and insists that he take immediate action. The Letter, which is dated March 24, follows:

• • • •

Alderman Oscar Nelson,
179 W. Washington Street,
Chicago, Illinois.

Dear Sir and Brother:——Speaking for those workers who are members of the Workers Party, and voicing the sentiments of the militant trade unionists of Chicago, we believe that the situation which has developed during the period of the strike of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union against the unfair garment manufacturers, demands certain actions on your part, as a member of the City Council, but principally as an officer of the local labor movement.

• • • •

DEMAND NELSON ACT.

You are aware, as well as the whole Chicago labor movement is aware, of the fact that the police force which is assigned to "keep order" in the strike zone are grossly partial in this strike situation, showing every possible ambition to protect the scabs and harrass, insult and mistreat the striking workers who may appear in that territory, while nothing is being done by the city authorities to change this situation. You are aware of the fact that striking girls have been brutally manhandled by these assigned police as well as by thugs, while little or nothing has been done to change this situation and bring those who are guilty to justice. You are aware of the fact that private gunmen, hired by the bosses, are assuming the authority to rule the streets within the strike zone, molesting not only striking workers but innocent bystanders as well. We want to know why nothing has been done on your part to stop this disgrace.

• • • •

NELSON MUST RAISE VOICE.

The District Executive Committee of the Workers Party, District Chicago, therefore demands that you bring these matters to the attention of the Chicago City Council, and demand from it:

First, that policemen, assigned to uphold "law and order" in the strike zone, actually do so and give the same protection to the striking garment workers as to anybody else;

Second, that proper action be taken toward punishing those policemen who have violated their oath of duty and been instrumental in beating up and mistreating striking workers;

Third, that all private gunmen and sluggers, the so-called guards, hired by the clothing manufacturers, be ordered removed from the steets, and that striking workers be deputized to keep order in the strike zone.

Fraternally yours.
ARNE SWABECK,
District Organizer, Workers Party, Chicago.

• • • •

Many trade unionists of Chicago are demanding that Nelson use his seat in the City Council for the strikers whose rights are being violated and whose lives are endangered by police thugs—paid by the city. A "labor representative," they insist should give the workers some of the support that he is now giving his friend, the Fire Commissioner, who is accused ofgraft and inefficiency.

Sinclair Cited For Contempt

(Continued from Page 1)

told me about the Hays law firm in Indiana being counsel for Sinclair.

"O'Neill called me later on the phone and told me not to use anything to make it look like a statement from his office and asked me what I was going to write.

"I told him I was going to say that Hays got the stock and it would probably develop he got it from Sinclair. O'Neill said 'All right, but don't say anything about the $75,000. The story appeared and no denial came frm Mr. Hays. I fully expected when Mr. Hays took the stand Saturday that he would admit he got the stock."

Hays denied on the stand Saturday that he received any block of 75,000 shares of stock from Sinclair.

"Has Hays said anything to you about the story?" Walsh asked.

Hays Gets Anxious.

"After Hays testified here, he leaned across the table where I was sitting and asked 'What did Joe tell you?' I answered 'Joe told me you got the stock, Mr. Hays.' He shook his head. That was the only time that he protested to me in any way in regard to my article."

Stanfield brought out from the witness that the stock had an estimated value of around $500,000 at the time it was supposed to have been delivered.

"You cannot now say that Hays did receive the 75,000 shares of stock to help make up the deficit of the Republican Party?" Senator Bursum, Republican, asked.

"No, but I received the assurance from Mr. O'Neill that Mr. Hays was going to admit it. Mr. Hays could have corrected the story on [illegible], or denied it, if he wanted to."

"Is Mr. O'Neill's statement in the telegram just read to the committee true or false?" Stanfield asked.

"It is absolutely false."

Vivian then was excused.

Charles E. Oelschlager, Philadelphia architect, was called.

"Did you ever have any conversation with Powers in connection with a lease of Teapot Dome?" Walsh asked.

"I once overheard the conversation between Powers and Circelli," he replied.

"Powers said that he, a man named McGlynn and Darden were to get together $200,000 to get the lease of Teapot Dome."

"Was there any statement at that time in regard to a gift from Colonel Darden to the Harding campaign fund?"

"Mr. Powers said that Darden had given $225,000 to the campaign fund and was accordingly close to the administration."

Oelschlager was then dismissed.

Criminal proceedings will be started by the government against "certain principals of the naval oil lease scandal" before a grand jury here on April 19, Owen J. Roberts and Atlee Pomerene, special government counsel, announced today.

Cleveland Co-op Has Good Year; Is Expanding Work

(Special to The Daily Worker)

CLEVELAND, March 24.—The Co-operators Company of Cleveland, a grocery concern organized in this city some ten years ago thru the sale of stock at $5.00 per share to workers, is at last showing signs of becoming a thriving enterprise. At the last stock-holders' meeting the financial report and inventory of 1923 showed a marked improvement over other years, showing inventory and cash on hand at the close of the year at about $800 in excess of the amount of stock purchased.

Plans for expanding the business and opening another store are under way for the coming year. Delivery service to all parts of the city is in operation from the store and warehouse located at 1195 E. 71st street.

CLOAKMAKERS' STRIKE IMPENDS IN NEW YORK CITY

Union Demands Call for Voice in Industry

(By The Federated Press)

NEW YORK, March 24.—A crucial test of strength is impending between workers and employers in New York's cloakmaking industries. Existing agreements between the Union, on the one hand, and manufacturers, jobbers and contractors, on the other, will expire in but a few weeks.

The workers' organization has already indicated the industrial reforms, the embodiment of which it will demand in the new contracts with employers. The Union's program, comprising ten demands which promise to become the crux of a grave struggle, will be discussed in conferences to which the employers have been invited by Morris Sigman, president, International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union.

The rejection of the Union's proposals would drive the cloak trade in this city to the verge of a serious crisis. It is still possible that such a crisis may be averted. Otherwise, New York's dress and cloak workers may follow in the path of their Boston and Chicago comrades, and accept the employers' challenge.

In a recent statement, Sigman outlined the changes to be insisted upon by the Union when the new agreements are drawn up. The union's demands are:

Limitation of the jobber to a specified number of contractors or sub-manufacturers during each season; a minimal number of guaranteed weeks' labor each year; free access for the Union to the employers' records, in order to ensure fulfillment of the agreement; raising of the minimum wage scale and systematizing of wages thruout the industry—a demand which implies the total elimination of piece-work and the computation of pay on the basis of the working week; on the principle that "the industry owes to its workers a living all thru the year," the union demands establishment of an insurance fund, to which both jobbers and manufacturers would contribute, and from which payment will be made to unemployed or part-time workers during the slack season; reclassification of finishers in the trade; enforcement of disciplinary measures against employers who violate the agreement; use of the union label on every manufactured garment; opening of a labor bureau by the union, upon which the industry shall draw for all its workers; establishment of the 40-hour week.

Peace or strife within New York's cloak industry will depend upon the employers' attitude towards these ten demands. Sigman has repeated his wish that all subjects of contention shall be settled peaceably. The alternative to such conciliation is a struggle of the most serious character.

Mexicans Waged Brave Struggle Against Fascisti

By ELLA G. WOLFE
(Staff Correspondent of Federated Press)

MEXICO CITY, March 24.—The Mexican farmer delegate to the First World Peasant Congress held in Moscow last year, was returning to Vera Cruz just when the Fascist rebellion broke out. He was warned by cable not to land in that port, but he did anyway. His was noble work leading a large group of campesinos against the generals serving the land owners.

His assistant, Rafael Carrillo, the leader of the Communist Youth of Mexico, and a delegate to the last Congress in Russia sent us the following letter from Vera Cruz: "Since the begining of the Fascist rebellion the activites of all workers groups ceased. All workers organzations without distinction of color or affiliation, or ideology were suppressed. Under these conditions the Communist group of Vera Cruz organized an illegal organization. Secretly we provided the agrarian forces under our Comrade Galvin, with arms and ammunition."

The secretary of the Communist Youth, Guillermo Lira, was taken prisoner by the rebels and hanged. The peasant youth organizations were dispersed and annihilated. Hundreds of peasant leaders were captured, tortured first, and hanged afterwards, and their bodies left to the vultures."

Comrade Carrillo goes on mentioning other atrocities committed against the workers and peasants, by the tools of the exploiting classes. But all this brutality, all this beastliness and injustice has been branded deeply into the souls and minds of the workers of Vera Cruz, these workers that last year were divided into several groups, strangling each other, are forming a united front. They are resolving all their differences. A commission has just been elected by 12,000 of them to draw up a platform on which they will unite in their struggle against their exploiters. It is a pity that the workers have to pay so dearly for their education.

Pretty Big Rabbit.

Miss Marion Goodman, 21, a teacher, was in a hospital here today suffering from numerous bites inflicted by two dogs yesterday. A rabbit fur coat she wore probably caused the attack, police believe.

OUT WITH DAUGHERTY!

WORKERS PARTY OUTLINES POLICY ON FOREIGN-BORN

Urges Councils Support Farm-Labor Drive

The Workers Party is taking steps to build a permanent foundation of the Councils for the Protection of Foreign Born Workers it was so instrumental in setting up to fight its successful battle against the forty odd laws aimed to hit workingmen who happened to be born in countries other than the United States.

Efforts are now being diected to build as many of these Councils, as practicable, into bases for the organization of Farmer-Labor branches which will be able to cope even more successfully with the menace of anti-foreign legislation. If the reactionaries should succeed in smothering the Teapot and Daugherty investigations there is a likelihood that the enemies of the foreign-born workers will make a last desperate effort to rush thru some of their vicious bills that have been held up so far.

In view of this danger the following plan of the Workers Party is of tremendous significance to all workingmen:

* * * *

Comrades:—The campaign initiated by our party for the organization of Councils for Protection of the Foreign Born Workers to carry on a fight against discriminatory legislation directed against foreign born workers has developed a mass movement of native and foreign workers against the proposed laws. Councils representing thousands of workers, in some cases tens of thousands have been formed and many mass meetings held. All kinds of workers' organizations have adopted resolutions opposing the proposed laws thru our initiative.

Immigration Committee Backs Up.

The pressure thus exerted has had the effect of compelling the Committee on Immigration to leave out of the law reported to the House of Representatives some of the worst features of the bills which were introduced in Congress and referred to the committee. The Johnson bill, reported to the House of Representatives by the Committee on Immigration, however, contains the following provisions:

1. Limits immigration to 2 per cent of the number of foreign-born of each nationality in the United States in 1890.

2. Provides that each immigrant must secure an immigration certificate

Photographs Required.

3. A photograph must be attached to the immigration certificate. The applicant must answer questions giving a detailed description of himself. In this section there is the provision that the immigrant must give "such additional information as the secretary shall by regulation prescribe as necessary to the proper enforcement of the immigration and naturalization laws."

Under the authority given in this section of the law the Secretary of Labor may require statements from each new foreign born worker coming to this country as to his political beliefs and union affiliation.

Would Bar Radicals.

4. Another section of the law prescribes that no immigration certificate shall be issued to an immigrant "if it appears to the consular officer, from statements in the application, or in papers submitted therewith, or otherwise, that the immigrant is inadmissable to the United States under the immigration laws." This section can be used to exclude those whose political views do not suit the ruling class in the United States, for it makes the test of securing an immigration certificate those laws under which many workers whose political views were contrary to the interests of the capitalists have been deported in recent years.

5. The immigration certificate of each immigrant will contain his photograph will be kept on file in Washington, thus providing for a registration of all foreign born workers who come to this country in the future.

6. The Johnson bill does not apply to foreign born workers now in the United States, as did many of the other bills introduced in the House and Senate.

Our Policy.

1. While the immediate danger of registration, photographing and finger-printing of all foreign born workers in this country is not so great as it was earlier in the year, the danger of amendments to the Johnson bill still exists. The danger of such legislation against foreign born workers also continues as a future threat.

2. The provisions of the Johnson bill are of such a character that the bill should be opposed by every worker. Immigration is still more limited than under existing law. By making the census of 1890 the basis of the quota certain nationalities are discriminated against. The requirements in regard to securing an immigration certificate make careful sifting of immigrants in the interests of the employing class possible. The bill provides the machinery for excluding those whose political views are not satisfactory to the ruling class.

Keep Councils Intact.

3. It is, therefore, necessary to keep up the fight against legislation against the foreign born and to keep the Councils for Protection of the Foreign Born Workers intact.

4. Our policy in these councils should be to show the workers' organizations represented that slave laws directed against foreign born workers are a constant threat, in fact, many discriminatory laws are now in the statute books, as shown in the pamphlet, "The American Foreign Born Workers." The only protection of the foreign born-workers against such legislation is to join with the native born in their industrial and political struggles. This means of conducting the fight is thru the organization of mass Farmer-Labor Party which will fight the political battles of native and foreign born workers alike.

Need Farmer-Labor Party.

5. We should endeavor to promote support of the organization of a Farmer-Labor Party in each council and to secure a resolution of endorsement of the formation of a local unit of the Farmer-Labor Party where none exists, or endorsement of the existing organization where formed. We should also endeavor to have the June 17th Farmer-Labor National Convention endorsed by the councils and a delegate elected from each council.

6. In such cases where the council is favorable to the idea of the formation of a local branch of the Farmer-Labor Party the council should act as the organizing committee to create such a party.

7. Our tactics in each council should be adjusted to the conditions existing, the direction being in every instance to secure support for the formation of a mass Farmer-Labor Party and the June 17th Convention.

Fraternally yours,
C. E. RUTHENBERG,
Executive Secretary.

Bughouse Fables

FABLE NO. 1.

ONE thousand striking dressmakers led by Oscar Nelson marched thru Market street yesterday, carrying banners "Down with the Injunction; Long Live the DAILY WORKER" and "We make the garments but the bosses' harlots wear them." "Dennie Sullivan is a capitalist hack; let us have labor judges" and "Mayor Dever may be a friend of labor but he says it with Clubs."

The parade started from the headquarters of the Chicago Federation of Labor with the Musicians' Union band playing, "Hail, Hail, the gang's all here." John Fitzpatrick stood in the window of his office waving his hat at the column as it swung into Wells street. Anton Johannsen was busy preparing bail for Meyer Perlstein, who was caught in the act of cleaning up twelve clothing bosses single-handed. He was charged with attempting to overthrow Chicago.

As the demonstration approached the strike zone, a call was sent in for police reinforcements, but the latter when they saw who was leading the parade dropped dead from laughing, and the girls won the strike, the bosses having no more sluggers to protect the scabs.

Bulls Who Beat Youth to Death Get Whitewash

ST. LOUIS, March 24.—The expected coat of whitewash has been applied to the city detectives, charged with having fatally beaten Claude Mitchell after he had figured in a minor auto collision which caused no damage or personal injury. Detectives say he failed to heed their command to halt. They captured the lad in front of his home, where he fell wounded. His mother, supported by eye witnesses, says the detectives beat her son with their pistol butts as he lay in the street. He died at the city hospital. A coroner's jury holds that the detectives did their work in performance of their duty. The matter will be laid before the grand jury.

Russian Cartoons Make Merry Over U. S. Oily Grafters

MOSCOW, March 24—Cartoons in the Russian papers are evently distributed between the American oil scandal and the British Labor government's gradual transformation into an imperialist government. The cartoons point to the fact that Premier Ramsay MacDonald is finding that pacifism and imperialism can not go hand in hand.

It's a Dark, Dark Year for Farmers, Uncle Sam Admits

(By The Federated Press)

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 24—Admission that the farmers of the United States can hope for no improvement in conditions this year is made in the official summary of "The Agricultural Outlook for 1924" issued by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture. Reports from 43,000 farmers thruout the country stating their intentions as to the planting of spring crops, have been sudied in connection with market conditions, and the bureau finds that "a normal production program is in sight, with no reduction in costs and no increase in the world market price for American wheat, pork, cotton and tobacco.

The situation this season, says the Bureau, with respect to labor, machinery, fertilizer, credit and other cost items is not such as to favor any expansion in production.

A surplus of corn next winter is anticipated, and the hog industry is declared to be "going thru a period of liquidation and discouragement." The dairy industry, also, will produce more than can be consumed in this country. Potato acreage is being reduced but oats, barley and hay will have a bigger acreage than in 1923. The spring wheat acreage will be somewhat lower than the total harvested last year.

The average wages per month, without board, for farm labor in 1923 was $47, as against $42 in 1922, and higher wages are expected this season. The Bureau recommends the reduction of hiring to a minimum. Nevertheless, purchases of farm machinery for the past season have been much below the normal for the preceding three years.

Bankers' Alliance Kills Russo-Chino Treaty Negotiations

(By The Federated Press)

NEW YORK, Mar. 24.—Informed quarters here point to the recent redoubled activities of the American, as well as the French ambassador to China, in connection with the rupture of Russo-Chinese negotiations. The intrigues which led the Chinese government to terminate conversations with the Rusian envoy, Karakhan, are traced to the French-controlled Russo-Asiatic bank, with its subsidiary Pekin-Chita railway. It is suggested that French interests in China have offered important concessions to American investors in their sphere of influence, in exchange for American support against Chinese recognition of Russia. Moscow journals which are usually informed from Russian government sources claim to be in possession of proof of Franco-American-Japanese intrigues against China's amicable policy toward Russia.

Czarist Refugees Will Get Proceeds Of N. Y. Leg Show

(By The Federated Press)

NEW YORK, March 24.—Theater goers in this city who attend the opening night of the Shubert performance, "Vogues," will contribute their money to Czarist conspirators and their victims in machinations against Soviet Russia. Proceeds from this performance will be devoted to maintaining the Russian White Hopes.

Several thousand voluntary exiles, mainly former officers of the Czarist armies, have chosen to remain abroad. It is for the benefit of these forlorn conspirators that proceeds of the Shubert leg-show will be handed to Prince Youssoupoff, the former aristocrat who is now in this country on his own invitation.

Olds and Browder Speak Tomorrow For the T. U. E. L.

Leland Olds and Earl Browder will be the speakers at the monthly meeting of the Chicago local of the Trade Union Educational League tomorrow at 8:15 p. m., at North-West Hall, North and Western avenues.

Olds, well known economic writer and statistician connected with the Federated Press, will speak on "American Imperialism and Unemployment."

Browder, associate editor of the Labor Herald, will speak on "The Situation in the German Trade Unions."

Discussion follows. No militant can afford to miss this meeting.

Chance for Few More.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—Denmark is the only country still entitled to send 1,000 emigrants to the United States before July 1. Norway's quota is down to 953, France's to 898, Esthonia's to 741, and Sweden's to 425. Russia and Armenia can still send 58, Iceland 53, Jugo Slavia 36, and Austria 22.

NEGRO UNIONIST PROTESTS BLACK CAPITALIST PLOT

Denounces Conspiracy Of Negro Press Ass'n

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PITTSBURGH, Pa., March 24.—Declaring that the stand against labor unionism taken by the Negro Press association means that 52 newspapers will seek to keep the Race in economic bondage, a Negro union miner makes a clear and ringing argument for workers' organization in the current issue of the Pittsburgh American, a Negro paper. The miner's letter from Finleyville, Pa., follows in part:

It is indeed discouraging to note the action of the Negro Press Association in its recent session in Nashville, Tenn.

It calls upon the Negro race to stand squarely behind capital, and announces its intention to use its powers to discredit all forms of unionism and economic radicalism. What does this mean to the Negro? We are a race of working people—hewers of wood and drawers of water. We are compelled to sell our services for our daily bread. The exceptions are negligent. (About two per cent.)

Unions Dropping Color Line.

The migration of the Negro has created a new problem in the labor world. The unions have seen that they must admit Negroes on equal terms or eventually "bust." Therefore, there is a movement on foot to organize Negroes. This is decidedly in our favor. Membership in a labor union means higher wages, better working conditions and opportunities to obtain positons which hitherto have been closed to our people. To remain out of a union when we have a chance to join is to sacrifice these benefits.

Non-unionism Means Slavery.

The capitalists desire Negro laborers to remain unorganized in order that they may maintain long hours, low wages, company stores which sell the poorest grade of goods at the highest prices; always have a supply of strikebreakers and keep us in a state of poverty and ignorance. They desire that we be herded like cattle in industrial camps and be driven like slaves by the state constabulary, the iron and coal police and other similar "cossacks" for which the industrial states are famous.

They hope to continue the peonage system of the south by which our people work from the early morning hours until the last beam fadeth and are cheated out of their earnings, always remaining in debt. All of us know what happened in Arkansas in October, 1919, when Negro farmers attempted to form a temporary organization to secure a fair price for their cotton.

We are told much about Negroes owning industries sufficient to employ our people. Capital knows no color line. A black capitalist is no more human than a white one. They all follow the dollar mark.

Radicals Make Progress.

The action of the Negro Press Association means that fifty-two papers will use their influence to keep us in economic bondage. Whatever we think of the radicals we must acknowledge that all reforms are and always have been advocated by radicals. We should not forget that they are the only people who advocate a square deal for every man whose blood is red.

Why should not leaders of this type be classed with Judas who sold his Lord for thirty pieces of filthy lucre

WARWICK WHITE,
Box 188.
Member of L. U. 1254, United Mine Workers of America.

Safety First for Workers, Costs Too Much, Railroads Say

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 24—Alfred Thom, representing the railroad companies of the United States, has protested to the Interstate Commerce Committee of the Senate against the proposed legislation requiring the use of steel baggage cars as a means of protecting the lives of mail clerks and baggage-handlers in railroad wrecks. Thom told the committee that the cost of this protection to the lives of workers on the railroads would be too great, and that a great deal of time would have to be allowed for the change in case it were ordered.

Boycott For Their Comrades.

NEW YORK, March 24.—At a meeting here, German-speaking seamen passed a resolution in favor of boycotting ships belonging to those German steamship lines whose employes have been sentenced to prison because of their participation in the recent strike in English harbors. An appeal has been addressed to American seamen's and transport workers' organizations to support their German comrades in the boycott of the specified German ships in United States ports.

Every new DAILY WORKER reader means a new recruit in the ranks of militant labor.

BURNS MUST GO!

Urban League Sells Cheap Negro Labor to White Bosses: Always Sidesteps Real Issues of Race

The constant and increasing drift of the Negro farm tenants from the South into the industrial life of the North has paralleled the drift of the white farmers into the city factory life.

The Negro migration, however, has been on a much larger scale, proportionally, and the Negro has been forced to accept more humble positions than the white migrants.

"In recent years there has been a large increase in the number of Negroes working in factories," we learn from the 1919 Negro Yearbook. "The Negro worker in the factories is, to a large extent, doing the rougher, cruder and semi-skilled work.

Between 1900 and 1910 there was an increase of 173 per cent in the number of these factory workers. Negroes doing menial jobs in the textile industries increased 283 per cent in the same time."

A Race of Laborers.

Of the total Negro population in the United States, 87.4 per cent of all the males and 54.7 per cent of all the females are engaged in gainful occupations. These figures include a large number of Negro children, working in violation of child labor laws. Of the working males, 1,099,715 are engaged in domestic service (servants), 2,893,674 are farm help, and close to a million are employed as factory laborers.

These figures mean that the Negro Race as a whole is employed at unskilled labor. Economically the Negro Race is a Race of servants and laborers.

Over half the total female population of the Negro Race is working at gainful occupations. Out of the two and one quarter million Negro women employed, over one million are employed as servants, factory laborers, charwomen and cleaners, maids, seamstresses, waitresses, and chamber maids. Another million are employed as farm laborers, laundresses (taking in washing at home), cooks, and cigar makers. Practically all of the 54.7 percent of the total females of the Negro Race, including many children, work at unskilled and menial labor.

Home Life Destroyed.

We have seen that in all the large Northern cities, the Negro, living in segregated areas, in wretched houses, and paying higher rents than any other group, are working for low wages at unskilled labor. The Negro has less home life than any other group; for over half the total females are forced to labor as well as raise their families, because the low wages of the Negroes are combined with the high rents. Not only are the women and children forced to go into factories, but in order to make both ends meet nine out of every ten Negro families are forced to take in at least one lodger, in many cases destroying the private family life, irritating the women of the house, and having a bad effect on the children.

And yet the leaders of the Race, both individually and in their business and welfare organizations, instead of squarely facing these appaling facts, by trying to organize the Negroes in their unions to demand higher pay, instead of taking a determined stand on the housing and segregation evils, instead of putting the true conditions of the Race before their people, not only ignore these issues, but are underhandedly, nevertheless directly traitors to their Race.

League Dodges Issues.

"It is impossible", says L. Hollingworth Wood, President of the National Urban League, "To adopt a definite program and enforce it in all its branches, the theory of our organization being that general principles are suggested by the National body, and the local groups of white and colored men and women forming the branch organizations in each locality are charged with the working out of these principles in the way best suited to the locality in which they have set up their organization."

In stating these general principles, Wood goes on to say "Negroes and whites are admitted to membership. Racial co-operation is the slogan. We have branches in 41 cities. Large numbers are visualizing the Race question in terms of world peace and good feeling." We will readily admit that the Urban League talks generalities.

League Bought by Bosses.

At the last national convention of the Urban League it was decided that "The Negro housing problem cannot be left to agents or private interests working for profit. **It can best be handled by corporations employing** Negroes, under direction of welfare agencies, **or by building and loan** societies".

No mention is made of organizing the Negroes into a militant party in order to gain the power to enforce their demands for better housing and more wages. No mention is made of strengthening the Negroes in trade unions. No demand against Negro segregation is made.

In fact, here in Chicago, the Urban League seems to be run by men like A. Hill, who favored the Negro girls acting as strike-breakers in the garment strike, or A. C. Thayer, who boasts of being a property owner, or the white employers who draw on the League for cheap labor, or wealthy Negro real estate concerns who profit from the present Negro housing crisis.

Employers Like Urban League.

The money required to run the Urban League for the next year is now being raised. The Urban League seems to exist thru donations. But where do these donations come from? The citizens campaign committee of the Chicago Urban League, at a dinner last Friday night, at the Appomattox Club, made its first call for contributions. We are told by the League, "Three firms contributed $500 to the fund. Six well-known business men tossed in their check for $100 each." The Liberty Life Insurance Company, the Pyramid Mutual Company, and Your Cab Company, were the firms which contributed $500. Included in the "well-known business men who contributed" were A. C. Thayer, an officer of the League and member of the Lowden commission on Race relationship. T. A. Hill, contributed $50. He heads the Chicago Urban League.

Workers Organize Selves.

Can it be expected that this well-known welfare organization, controlled by large white and Negro business men, will take a real interest in the conditions of the workers, when that interest might raise the price of Negro labor, and lower the rents, both of which would cut the profits of those who control the Urban League.

Remember what the Workers Party says about the Negro Worker. "The American Negro population will be an important factor in the class struggle, a factor which might be used as a weapon of reaction for the defeat and further enslavement of both themselves (as the Urban League is trying to do), and their white brother workers, or which, if enlightened to its own interests, can be a decisive factor for the liberation of the exploited classes of both colors. The winning of the Negro masses who toil in industry and in agriculture, is a primary task. Simultaneously the workers of the white race must be enlightened to the giving of complete and equal partisanship in all forms of the political and industrial organization of the working class. The elimination of all race discrimination within the working class movement is preliminary to its elimination in society as a whole".

Negro Women Are Forced Into Factories by Leaders of Race

THE NEGRO has less home life than any other group of people. Over half of the total Negro females, including many children, are forced to enter factories, to meet the high rents. In addition, nine out of every ten Negro families take in at least one lodger, destroying all Negro family life, and irritating the women of the Race. The combination of low wages paid to Negroes and higher rents for Negro dwellings has forced women and children to work and raise families, too.

The Urban League dodges real issues like Race segregation and the housing problem. To the Urban League, "race co-operation" means supplying cheap labor to white employers who support the League, and extracting high rents from the Negroes, which go into the pockets of the wealthy Negro real estate firms—who support and direct the League.

Amalgamation of Shoe Workers Is Issue at Confab

BOSTON, March 24.—Delegates from New York and from 11 Massachusetts towns, representing locals of four independent shoe worker unions, met in Boston to plan a united labor front in the industry. Amalgamation at this time was held up by questions of union property, existing contracts with manufacturers and constitutional points.

The problem is becoming pressing because manufacturers are moving into the middle west, leaving the employes without money enough to follow their jobs.

Fears American Legion.

EBERBACH, Germany, March 24.—Grover Cleveland Bergdoll wants an official of the United States government to guard and accompany him if he is to return home and face charges of draft evasion.

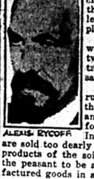
Bergdoll said he would be willing now to stand trial for evasion of the draft at almost any time, since the maximum sentence is one year's imprisonment, but that he intends to stay in Germany for a while yet. He is still without official offers concerning his proposed return.

Snow Halts Rail Traffic.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 24.—Rail traffic in some sections of central Illinois was seriously hampered by one of the heviest snows in years.

Rykoff Tells of City-Land Crisis In Red Russia

Alexis Rykoff, the new premier of Soviet Russia, in a recent interview, declared that the Soviet Republic which weathered many crisis since the Communists first seized power in 1917, is today faced with a crisis equal to any that the Russian leaders ever grappled with.


ALEXIS RYCOFF

"There is no working basis between the industrial clases and peasants," Rykoff said. "They are not running parallel in the matter of wages and compensation for their products. Industrial products are sold too dearly in Russia and the products of the soil too cheaply for the peasant to be able to buy manufactured goods in any but the smallest quantities, if at all."

Rykoff's Analysis.

Russian cities, M. Rykoff pointed out, have only 20,000,000 people at the present time, yet this urban population consumes seven-tenths of the manufactured products of Russia, while the peasant population of over 100,000,000 consumes only three-tenths of such products.

"When the peasant refuses to buy your calico and your kerosene and your nails," said Rykoff, "because he cannot afford to pay for them, because the price is too high, what do you have then? You have a chain that is broken, and one end of the chain hits the workmen. If the peasants won't buy, the production of such articles will have to be curtailed and the city workman will be thrown out of his job.

"Our crisis," said Rykoff, "is not a crisis of poverty and want. It is, on the contrary, a crisis of overproduction and surplus—a surplus of grain for which there is no market in our cities, and which, therefore, keeps down the price of bread and reduces greatly the buying power of the peasant."

Lack of Balance.

The premier was quite well aware, he said, that "the lack of balance between industry and agriculture is a historic fact in Russia. It existed before the war, when Russia was exporting 500,000,000 to 700,000,000 poods of grain. (A pood is 36 pounds.) Even then Russian industry was kept going to a large extent with foreign money, money which came either in government loans or else from investments by foreign capitalists in Russian industries, particularly in the mining and metal industries."

The premier touched upon the subject of Russia's foreign policy. In general, his attitude is that of "watchful waiting." He made no denial that the Soviet government was anxious to attract foreign capital and utilize it in the upbuilding of Russia's economic life. Some foreign capital was, in fact, already at work in Russia.

Necessity of Extreme Caution.

"But," he said, "the greatest obstacle in this direction is the absence of recognition of the Soviet regime by such countries as France and America. We have even no trade agreements of any sort with these countries. There is no official connection between us and them that could give a legal guaranty to any business transactions between us and citizens from those countries. To talk of concessions, therefore, is wellnigh useless. Even in a preliminary discussion about concessions with business representatives from those countries we must act with extreme caution."

New Baritone to Be With San Carlo Opera This Week

Local opera fans attending the performances of the San Carlo Grand Opera Company, which comes to the Auditorium Theater for a week's engagement on March 31st, will hear a new baritone, who is making his initial appearance in this city. The new singer is Mario Basiola, an importation from Italy last fall, and an artist whose singing has aroused the New York, Boston, Philadelphia and other large town critics.

Probably Basiola's greatest success is his work in Rigoletto, in which he will be heard here on Wednesday evening, April 2nd, with a noted cast including Consuelo Escobar, coloratura; Stella DeMette, Demetrio Onofrei, the sensational young Roumanian tenor; Pietro De-Biasi and others.

Report Shows 80 Pct. Of German Children Are Undernourished

(By The Federated Press)

LEIPSIC, Germany, March 24.—Investigations recently made in one of the working class suburbs of Leipsic, Liebertwolkwitz, show that 80 per cent of the school children are undernourished. Of these, 28 per cent are so badly undernourished that International Workers' Relief had to assume responsibility for them immediately, without waiting to see where the money was to come from. It was further demonstrated that many of the children wore no shirts on their bodies, tho this is a severe winter.

OUT WITH DAUGHERTY!

The Robots Are Coming to Chicago!

Watch for Rossum's Universal Robots

(AUSPICES LABOR DEFENSE COUNCIL)

JAP FARMERS AND WORKERS FORM ALLIANCE

500,000 Members in Big Farmers' Union

(Special to The Daily Worker)

TOKIO, March 24.—The Nippon Nomin Kumiai, or the Farmers' Union of Japan, a strong proletarian organization, officially united in the political action with the General Labor Confederation of Japan when 300 farmer delegates unanimously passed a resolution to stand side by side with the radical labor organization. The meeting was held at a Y. M. C. A. here.

The farmers' union includes socalled "dirt farmers," tenants and farm laborers. The big farmers' movement sprung up almost over night.

Two years ago, February, 1922, the Nippon Farmers' Union held the first meeting of the kind in the history of Japan, with less than 300 union members represented. At the second annual meeting the membership had increased to 20,000. At the end of 1923, there were 250,000 members and the latest information reaching here shows over 500,000 in the movement, which has grown with remarkable rapidity, as "the fire on dry June grass," according to the way Editor Inamura, of the farmer movement, preferred to describe.

There are three active geographical centers subdividing the Japanese farmers' movement, namely: Gunma, Niigata, as the center of eastern Japan, and Gifu district, in central Japan. Okayama district comes to the front in western Japan, Kobe alone having 485 disputes between landlords and tenants in the single year of 1923, is second to none. Among the 300 farmer delegates at the convention there was one who represented the tenant farmers of the Imperial Household Ranch at Kamikawa, Mokkaido.

Japanese Farmers' May Day.

On the first of May, 1923, farmers from four counties in Okayama district flocked to a country town named Saidaiji and celebrated May Day. Over 1,500 participated in spite of police interference. Shinzo Katsura, of the Workers' and Farmers' Alliance (a soviet, made in Japan), delivered a fiery speech, quoting "30 years ago the American workers shouted eight hours and human emancipation, fixing this day as the toilers' holiday; six years ago Russian workers rejoiced in it as his own and on the May Day four years ago industrial workers of Japan hoisted a red flag in the Ueno Park, Tokio, and today we, the Japanese farmers, declare independence from capitalism." Already they are planning big demonstrations for the next May Day.

Communist Leader.

The wide awake farmers are indebted to Prof. Sano and Prof. Inomata, of Waseda University, the latter kept in jail as the active Communist, while Prof. Sano, also condemned to prison, is still keeping himself underground.

In response to the farmers' appeal for the united front, the General Labor Confederation, as well as many other left wing labor organizations, headed by Comrade Suzuki and Rev. Kagawa held a joint meeting accepting the proposal wholeheartedly. The committee elected from both farmer and labor side are mapping out the plan for the future, according to the recent report.

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fear

Are you self-conscious about the impression you make on people?

PERSONAL appearance has a lot to do with the way you feel. Clothes count, of course. But still there is one thing so many people overlook—something that at once brands them as either fastidious or careless—*the teeth.*

Notice today how you, yourself, watch another person's teeth when he or she is talking. If the teeth are not well kept they at once become a liability.

Listerine Tooth Paste cleans teeth a new way. At last our chemists have discovered a polishing ingredient that really cleans without scratching the enamel—a difficult problem finally solved.

A large tube of Listerine Tooth Paste is only 25 cents; at your druggist's.—*Lambert Pharmacal Co., Saint Louis, U. S. A.*

THE POWER COLUMN

SUBS from all over the country are pouring into the office of THE DAILY WORKER in the National "Daily Worker" Subscription Campaign for 10,000 new readers by June 15th, their number increasing with every mail.

Not only are the subs coming in from some sixty of the largest towns to which quotas have been assigned by the business office, but they are coming in from towns and hamlets, all over the country, showing that THE DAILY WORKER has made its home in these small towns and is already producing material results in ever increasing its circulation thru the co-operation of its militant readers in those outlying districts.

Cities to which quotas have been assigned, in writing acknowledgments of their quotas in all cases accompanied by a number of new subs, express confidence not only in reaching their quotas but of unquestionably passing them.

Concrete plans outlining the campaign for new readers within their territory are being sent in to us by our active city and branch agents, showing that THE DAILY WORKER has been firmly established in those cities and has become a center of workingclass activity there and the mouthpiece of militant workers.

The rule seems to be that once a copy of THE DAILY WORKER reaches a worker it makes him its friend and it is up to the members of the Workers Party and other militant workers thru whose efforts THE DAILY WORKER has been established, to see that the workers in their vicinity become acquainted with THE DAILY WORKER, become subscribers to it and are drawn into our ranks.

There is no better time than the present in which to approach workers with our militant organ. Disgusted at the recent Teapot Exposures which involves all which heretofore had been held sacred by American citizens, they are more than ever ready to listen and heed the slogans of the militants. And there is no better way to reach all workers, organized as well as unorganized than thru THE DAILY WORKER.

The special offers made in this great campaign for 10,000 new readers are proving of tremendous help to our friends and boosters. Thru the offer of two months trial subscription for one dollar, they are able to enlist into our army of readers sympathetic but hesitating workers and for every new one year's sub they will earn for themselves a half year's subscription to either "Soviet Russia Pictorial", "The Liberator" or "The Labor Herald".

Ten thousand new readers of THE DAILY WORKER by June 15th is not a wild figure thrown to the winds. It is a close estimate of what the friends of THE DAILY WORKER can do. It is what we confidently expect YOU and thousands of other classconscious workers to do. You need not be expert salesmen or able speakers. THE DAILY WORKER speaks for itself. All we ask you to do is show your shopmates, neighbors and friends a copy of THE DAILY WORKER, approach them with a subscription blank and urge them to subscribe.

10,000 NEW SUBSCRIBERS BY JUNE 15TH!

How Many Did You Get? Send Your Subs in Now!

Head the Honor Roll!

MAKE THE DAILY WORKER GROW!

* * * *

Those who have secured new subscribers since last Wednesday are as follows:

HONOR ROLL

City	Name	Subs
CHICAGO, ILL.	A. Vallentine	6
	Stanley Kolsak	1
	Ramrich	1
	G. Bjornson	1
	E. Kessler	1
	J. Indrika	2
	Alex Brazis	4
	B. Tocke	1
	John Stuffers	3
DETROIT, MICH.	W. Reynolds	14
	Glebe Feinstein	1
	Eli Mislovich	1
	E. Galizan	1
PHILADELPHIA, PA.	Louis Zoobock	1
	Alex Bail	2
	W. Norton	1
	Harry Weinberg	1
BROOKLYN, N. Y.	A. Bimba	10
	I. Aaronson	1
	E. Israelite	1
	M. Cooper	1
WARREN, OHIO	W. P. Branch	9
NEW YORK CITY	Michael Rosenberg	1
	Carol Weiss King	2
	Jos. Lapedus	1
	Jos. Shawchik	1
PITTSBURGH, PA.	L. Rosenthal	1
GARY, IND.	John Vrancher	4
KANSAS CITY, MO.	N. Sorenson	3
ST. LOUIS, MO.	Wm. H. Johnson	2
SPRINGFIELD, ILL.	Joseph Angelo	2
WORCESTER, MASS.	C. Conlin	1
JOHNSON CITY, ILL.	S. Zevoder	1
DULUTH, MINN.	Robert Shapiro	1
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.	Florence Strong	1
WILMINGTON, DEL.	N. Bursler	1
YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO	John Larso	1
MADISON, ILL.	L. Marovsky	1
MORAN, IOWA	A. M. Susic	1
CENANGA, MINN.	Chas. Lohi	1
	Theo. Heitala	1
	Oliver Nisko	1
FINDLAY, OHIO	A. E. Kinsley	1
INTERNATIONAL FALLS, MINN.	Linnea Ekman	1
BURGETTSTOWN, PA.	M. Puskar	1
SAN BERNARDINO	Frank Gayer	2
ASHLEY, PENN.	Robert Smith	1
NAPOLEON, OHIO	Wm. G. Schultz	1
SAN JOSE, CALIF.	Chas. Bayles	1
MARSHFIELD, ORE.	V. Kalinawski	2

* * * *

DETROIT, Mich.—The Subscription Drive of the Detroit "Boost Our Press" Club closed with the Press Banquet, Saturday evening, March 15th.

The enclosed 15 new subscribers and one year's renewal is "Exhibit A" in our case to establish Detroit as the premier subgetter city of THE DAILY WORKER family. Even more convincing evidence will be sent with each succeeding mail until long before June 15th we will have made our case impregnable.

We only got started in the last Drive and we will show the country that the dynamic which usually prefaces Detroit doesn't mean "maybe".

We only hope other cities will not be discouraged as they take note of Detroit taking the lead in the race for subs.

LET'S GO!

* * * *

LOS ANGELES, Calif.—We note in your assignment of quotas for the subscription drive that you allot 100 as a standard for Los Angeles, we are hoping to do better than that.—ANNA CORNBLATH, City Agent.

* * * *

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—The Kansas City quota of 50 new subs I presume means the Missouri side and the Kansas side combined, therefore I see no reason why we should not fill our quota. I will go over and solicit on the Kansas side one evening each week.—NELSON SORENSON, Kansas City, Mo.

THIS WISCONSIN CITY NEVER HAS BEEN ORGANIZED

Beloit Has Disgraceful Open Shop Conditions

Enclosing a contribution for the Farmer-Labor campaign a Workers Party member writes the National Office from Beloit of the difficulties in the way of pioneer work in that open shop industrial town of Southern Wisconsin. Tho the 23,000 people of the town are employed under the worst conditions in machine, foundary, wood-working and knitting industries they have never been organized for resistence.

Never Have Had Unions.

Listing the bigger open shop places he says:

There is the Fairbanks-Morse and Co. making oil engines and water pumps, employing about 3,000: the T. B. Yates Wood Working Machinery Co. employs about 1,200; The Beloit Iron Works has about 500 and many other foundries, machine shops, paper mill,—all open shops—never have been union.

T. B. Yates died last year and left 32 million to his daughter, 15 years of age.

The workers are the way the bosses want them. They never think about union or strike; they all talk about their chickens, if they have any, about cars, houses, if they have one or dream to buy one, and about the very, very, best man of all, Henry Ford.

Piece Work System.

Worst of all the above shops I mention is the Bradley Knitting Co. employing about 100 girls and women. Each one is compelled to work piece work and to make at least $2.25 a day. If she makes less, they fire her, because there is a city or state law requiring every one to get at least $2.25 if she fails to make that much the company must make up the difference. Now for my part I can't do very much or even nothing because I am a foreigner and can't speak the English language, very much. I am a member of the Greek Federation of the Workers Party and Greeks that live in Beloit are worst than their shop mates. They all think about Greece and money. This is my true story, please advise me if there is anything that I can't do.—Gust Phillips.

Brookwood School's Board and Tuition Is 20 Bucks Weekly

(By The Federated Press)

KATONAH, N. Y., March 24.—Brookwood Workers' College will give two summer school courses this year. The first is a one-week Labor Institute, June 23-28, and the second a two-weeks' labor problems course, July 7-20.

The Labor Institute is especially for delegates to the annual convention of the Women's Trade Union League but is open to all men and women of the labor movement. Among the subjects are How to Increase Wages, Technical Changes in Industry and Their Effect on Trade Union Activity, the International Connections of Organized Labor, and the A. F. of L. Declaration on Industrial Democracy.

The two weeks' course is for officers, organizers, business agents, active rank and file members of the unions, including union teachers who have taught workers' classes. Company unions, labor banks, the labor press, wages, the business cycle, scientific management, the Plumb plan, labor in politics, will be discussed.

This course will be in charge of David J. Saposs, instructor at Brookwood, co-author with John R. Commons of the "History of the Labor Movement in the United States." Among those who will lead discussions are W. Jett Lauck, Walton H. Hamilton, Stuart Chase, Otto Beyer and Chris Golden.

Brookwood is located on a 50-acre tract, among the hills of Westchester county, 40 miles from New York.

The total cost of board, room and tuition for either course is $20 a week. Thirty students can be accepted for each course. Address Secretary Summer School, Brookwood, Katonah, N. Y.

NEW ORLEANS, March 24.—Princess Santa Borghese, a Fascist propagandist, spoke here in the auditorium of Loyola university on the Fascist movement in Italy. The princess traced the violence of the movement and claimed it was good for the world.

Don't be a "Yes, But," supporter of The Daily Worker. Send in your subscription at once.

UNCLE WIGGLY'S TRICKS

A LAUGH FOR THE CHILDREN

"Starving are you? Well here's some honey."
"Here's a hungry friend of mine, Uncle Wiggly."
"What's that strange noise outside?"
"Here are a few more of my hungry friends."

WITH THE YOUNG WORKERS

CONDUCTED - BY - THE - YOUNG WORKERS LEAGUE

To All Young Workers, Soldiers and Sailors!

DO YOU want to go out and fight in a war to protect the interests of those who are today plundering and robbing the nation of its resources?

Are you interested in fighting a war to make safe the profits of the millionaires of this country, the Rockefellers, Morgans, Dohenys, Sinclairs and the rest of that crew?

You have been taught to lay down your lives in defense of this country, to protect it from robbery and oppression.

Yet, the very ones who have always been the first to urge you into a war are the ones who are today plundering the wealth of America. The highest officers have been found guilty of treason to the interests they were sworn to defend.

The secretary of the navy, Edwin Denby, has sold out the oil lands belonging to the navy to Doheny and Sinclair. He has proved traitor and he goes scot free.

Another War Is Coming!

War, the murder and torture of the young workers of this country, is coming again to the United States and the rest of the world! You, young workers in the factories, mine and mills, in the army, navy and marines, are going to be called upon to go out and fight in another war "to end all wars."

Do you know what a war means? Do you remember the last war for democracy? Are you anxious to get into another bloody slaughterfest where the young workers are dolled up in uniforms and sent off into the dirty stinking trenches to have their guts ripped out by the bayonets of other workers; their limbs carried away by shrapnel; their bodies riddled by bullets, left in a torn, bleeding mass on the red battlefield? Are you anxious to go and get killed to protect the money of the capitalists of this country who are exploiting you every day in the place of work?

When you are dragged into war, for what do you fight? Whom do you sacrifice your life and health for? Is it democracy? Is it to protect the honor of your country, or the women and children?

Fighting for Oil and Steel.

In Washington today we see one of the greatest scandals of government that has yet been revealed. The greatest and most honored government officials have been proved to be crooks, grafters and traitors, bribed by the oil magnates, Doheny and Sinclair, into selling the rich naval oil reserve lands of the government. The big men in the government, whom we were taught to admire, respect and worship, have been shown up once more as tools in the hands of the millionaires of this country. "Teddy" Roosevelt, Jr., Attorney-General Daugherty, ex-President Harding and even Coolidge, all are in the oily mess, tools of the capitalists and bankers of this country. The oil lands which were supposed to be used for the navy's reserves were practically donated to these oil men.

After the World's Oil.

What does this mean? Is it merely another case of graft and corruption, or has it a more important significance?

The Teapot Dome oil steal is another piece of evidence to show the struggle among the nations of the world to get the control of the oil resources of the world. A struggle which is one of the factors leading to another war!

Oil is now the leading fuel of the world. Battleships using it are vastly more efficient than the old style coal burners. But the oil of the world is limited and the capitalists of every nation rush to get control of all of the oil lands they can lay their hands on. When Wilson interfered in Mexico it was to protect American oil interests. When Secretary of State Hughes refused to grant recognition to Mexico it was for the same reason.

The government of this country is the tool in the hands of the capitalists of this country and when another war comes—and it is coming as surely as the last one—you, young workers, will be fighting for the dirty dollars of the bosses of the United States!

Preparing for Slaughter.

The rulers of this country realize that we are heading towards another war. They know that the struggle between England and the United States for the control of the oil, seas, coal, markets and iron of the world will sooner or later bring on a war and that the youth of this country will have to be prepared to serve as cannon fodder to fight for the investments and profits of Rockefeller and Morgan and Gary.

This is why the bosses of this country are carrying on a campaign for the Boy Scouts, the Citizens Military Training Camps and for enlistments in the army, navy and the marines.

What Will You Do?

Young workers, remember the last war for "democracy!" Remember the hundreds of thousands of youths who died on the bloody field of battle and the many others who came home: human wrecks. Remember that while you were giving your lives and health, the millionaires were coining profits galore, sitting at home [illegible] patriotism. Remember the promises that were made to you! The bonus, relief for wounded vets. What you got was NOTHING! Graft in the Veterans' Bureau of the United States and kicks all around was all you got. What are you going to do when the next war comes around?

Are you going to wait until it is too late to protest and act effectively against being dragged into a murderous war to safeguard capitalist interests?

You know what happens during the war. You know what happens in the armed forces of this country before a war. While Mr. McAdoo, a presidential candidate, nabs off hundreds of thousands of dollars and others get millions out of the naval oil steal, rotten grub, rotten conditions, and rotten, brutal officers are the reward of the buck private, gob and leatherneck. This is what is suffered for the oil-smeared government.

Young soldiers, sailors and marines! While you are suffering under these conditions in your military and naval unit, you can now see what those at the head of the government are doing. Those who shout loudest for patriotism, are those who are the first to direct you into a war, are the ones who are at the same time corrupt grafters. They are bought up like articles on a market by the big capitalists of this country who sit at home and safeguard their dirty hides while the youth is murdered on the battlefield.

What are you going to do?

To Hell With Capitalist Wars!

The Young Workers League of America calls upon you to organize against capitalist wars. We want no more workers to be sacrificed to capitalist profits. No more workers' blood to be shed for their dirty interests.

Young Workers! You have no interest in fighting in a capitalist army or navy. Join labor in its fight against the state militias and national guard! Fight against the Boy and Girl Scouts! Boycott the Citizens' Military Training Camps!

Young Workers of America! United against militarism and war!

THE YOUNG WORKERS LEAGUE OF AMERICA.
Martin Abern, Executive Sec'y.

T. U. E. L. Bulletins Just Off Press Deal With Live Questions

Two March Trade Union Educational League Bulletins, hot off the press, the Metal Trades Amalgamation Bulletin and the Building Trades Worker should be read without fail not only by the workers in these trades but by all those who want an insight into the industrial question. There are certainly no official trade journals, they are fighting organs, giving the militant viewpoint, and carrying instructive information on the local and the international situation. In the Metal Trades Amalgamation Bulletin a great deal of space is given to the campaign of organizing the unorganized electrical industry. William F. Dunne leads off with a splendidly written article, "The Unorganized Electrical Industry," which, in addition to all the information that it gives, is highly readable.

"The Progressive Building Trades Worker" is somewhat larger. It throws some light on the infamous Landis award. It tells of the combat of the St. Louis workers against the one big union of the Master Builders. There is an interesting article on the shrinking of construction work and the slump in the building trades. Mike Ross in plain language tells the workers what they should know about a union and about the five-day week. The Russian and international situation of the building trades is well covered.

The address of the "Metal Trades Amalgamation Bulletin" is 1426 S. Keeler avenue, Chicago, Ill., subscription: 35 cents a year. "The Progressive Building Trades Worker" can be procured from 166 W. Washington Street, Room 303, Chicago, Ill., subscription price: 35c a year.

FILIPINO LEADER SPEAKING UNDER AUSPICES OF W. P.

Insurrecto Leader and Nearing to Talk

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, March 24.—Down with imperialism: free the Philippines! will be the demand of the big mass meeting which the Workers Party is arranging for April 2 at 8 p. m. at Webster Hall, 119 E. 11th street.

Scott Nearing will speak side by side by Manuel Roxas, speaker of the Philippine congress, and with Pedro Guevara, resident commissioner from the Philippines and Jay Lovestone, head of the research department of the Workers Party.

Led Three Insurrections.

Guevara led three insurrections against Spanish and American oppression of the people of the subject islands. His most signal contribution, perhaps, was his founding of the Seamen's Union of the Philippines and his leadership of the first strike there.

This meeting has special significance because the issue of Philippine freedom comes up before congress a few days later when the House Committee on Insular Affairs makes its report. The speakers and meeting resolutions will demand that the American government keep its original promise to the islanders and get out.

Appreciate Workers Party.

Workers Party efforts in behalf of Philippine freedom have been warmly appreciated in letters from the Philippine Federation of Labor and statements from their official representatives of the islanders.

Philippine labor has none of the fear of radical thought that is characteristic of the Gompers officialdom. That will be shown again on May 1 when the Philippine Federation of Labor will stage a huge demonstration for freedom. That International Labor Day is the labor day of the Philippines as it is of the workers of Europe.

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BURNS' COPPER SPYING EXPOSED IN MORE LETTERS

Private Dicks Worked Under D. of J. Men

Further disclosures of the Burns' labor spy in the copper industry are being made by the Industrial Workers of the World in this issue of Industrial Solidarity which is publishing more of the 200 confidential letters which have fallen into its possession.

Today's disclosures show that Department of Justice agents acted as foremen over the private Burns Dicks who were retained in behalf of the associated copper companies in Arizona and Southern California. Former disclosures showed Burns sending D. of J. men to assist his private operatives in the work for which his agency was being paid for the magnates. These letters reveal the D. of J. men as the expert directors of the lower grade private dicks.

Under Noonan's Direction.

For instance we find the Los Angeles branch of Burns agency informing J. G. Crowley, who is representing their espionage interests at Jerome, Arizona, July 19, 1923:

"This is to advise that an operative will call on you soon, identifying himself as Z-3, and giving you his name and address. He will be in and around Jerome for some time to come and will be more or less under the direction of Noonan of the Department of Justice, who will probably be in Jerome in the near future.

"I am of the opinion that this operative, while not a whirlwind, will make a very good man in that district . . ."

The letter is marked PLEASE DESTROY. The "Z-3", referred to, is J. J. Spear, an I. W. W. delegate until he was expelled following these disclosures. Z-3 was appointed delegate thru the influence of Fred Haines, alias Harris, a Burns spy who was also a delegate in the Metal Mine Workers Industrial Union until he was uncovered.

Operated in A. F. of L.

Burns agents operated in the A. F. of L. unions freely. Reports to the Los Angeles office from "Inspector L-42", "Inspector L-43" and Operative "N-1", transmit to the Burns Los Angeles office odds and ends of data on wage conditions and gossip picked up in union halls in various Los Angeles cities.

Writing from Miami, May 14, 1923 Inspector L-42 tells that he overheard "Barry of the Cooks and Waiters" say that the heads of the Mexican social organizations tell of plans to organize the mine workers under the banner of the "International", meaning the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers of the A. F. of L. The "Club de Mineros", a Mexican organization, is particularly mentioned in the stool's report as active for the union. The rest of the letter deals with I. W. W. miners' organization movements at Globe.

A later letter from "Inspector L-42", May 23, brings in President Moyer of the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers union, passing on the information that a local citizen had received a letter from Moyer, saying he was sending two organizers to the Globe-Miami district and would have co-operation from the United Mine Workers.

Inspector L-42 goes on to report who will speak at the Miami central body's meeting.

Don't Know Labor Movement.

The Burns agents, however, show slipshop methods and lack of knowledge of the labor movement, as when "Inspector L-42" says a union speaker represented the "Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor".

Long letters from operatives deal with such "shadower" details as the trailing of A. F. of L. and I. W. W. organizers from town to town in Ford cars. The agency in turn writes shariffs and other officials telling where the men are and what indictments they have over their heads.

Raise Stool's Pay.

This Fred Haines, listed in the Burns files as operative "W-1" turned in so many unionists to the companies that H. D. Dowell, who handled the paying of the detective agencies for the associated copper companies, writes from Globe, Arizona to George P. Pross, Burns' Los Angeles manager, July 19, 1923, that "W-1's" salary be increased $50.00 a month, "same to be charged to the clients concerned".

Haines and J. J. Spear, "Z-3", were the two operatives sent to Globe several weeks before in response to a request by William J. Burns, from Washington, on the stationary of the Department of Justice.

Stool's Expense Account.

Z-3's expense account for the day he lined up in the I. W. W. are illuminating as showing the expensive nature of labor espionage; It reads:

Wages, $10; lunch, 75c; card and two months' dues, $3; ticket to Needles, $14.11; Sleeping car reservation, $4.50; Dinner, $1; Taxi, $1—total, $34.36.

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Stalin Discusses Russian Party Problems

NOTE.—The DAILY WORKER today concludes publication of a speech made by I. Stalin, of the executive committee of the Russian Communist Party. He takes issue with the position of Comrade Leon Trotsky and his group, whose views we have already published.

• • •

STALIN SAID:

II. Comrade Trotzky's Letter.

THE resolution passed by the C. C. and the C. C. C. (Central Control Commission) on the inner Party democracy, published in December, was unanimously accepted. Comrade Trotzky voted for this resolution. It might therefore be assumed that the members of the Central Committee, including Comrade Trotzky, would apply unitedly to all members of the Party and call upon these to support the C. C. and its resolutions unanimously. This assumption has, however, not been realized. Comrade Trotzky has just published a letter to all Party corporations, which can only be regarded as an attempt to weaken the will to unity among the Party members, with respect to support of the C. C. and its decisions.

The reader may judge for himself. Comrade Trotzky mentions the bureaucracy of the Party apparatus and the danger of degeneration threatening the old guard, that is, the Leninians, the fundament of our Party, and goes on to say:

Degeneration of Old Guard.

"A degeneration of the 'old guard' is to be observed several times in the development of history. Let us take the most recent and most striking hisorical example; the Leaders and parties of the Second International. We know perfectly well that Wilhelm Liebknecht, Bebel, Singer, Victor Adler, Kautsky, Bernstein, Lafargue, Guesde and others have been direct and immediate disciples of Marx and Engels. We know, however, that all these leaders—some partially, others totally—degenerated towards opportunism . . . And we must say—we, the 'old guard'—that our generation, which, of course, plays the leading role in the Party, does not by itself include any guarantee sufficient in itself, against a gradual and imperceptible weakening of the proletarian and revolutionary spirit, if the Party tolerates the further development of the bureaucratic methods of the apparatus, which transform the young generation into a passive object of education and unavoidably confirm the alienation between the apparatus and the mass, between the old and the young..." ..."The youth is the Party's surest barometer, it reacts against Party bureaucratism in the most energetic manner..." "The youth must make the revolutionary formulas their own by fight...."

I must in the first place dispel a possible misunderstanding. It may be seen from Comrade Trotzky's letter that he counts himself among the old guard of the Bolsheviki, thus declaring himself prepared to take upon himself all accusations which may possibly be brought against the old guard, should this really pursue the path of degeneration. It must be admitted that this readiness for self-sacrifice is doubtless a proof of nobility. But I must defend Comrade Trotzky against Comrade Trotzky himself, for he cannot and must not, for comprehensible reasons, take upon himself the responsibility for a degeneration in the fundamental core of the old Bolshevist guard. Self-sacrifice is naturally admirable, but do the old Bolsheviki require it? I am of the opinion that they do not require it.

Why the Comparison?

In the second place, it is quite incomprehensible that such opportunists and Mensheviki as Bernstein, Adler, Kautsky, Guesde and others, can be named in the same breath as the old Bolshevist guard, which has been fighting honorably all this time against opportunism, Menshevism, and the Second International, and will, I hope, continue to fight them in future. What is the cause of this error, of this confusion; what need is there for it, if nothing but the interests of the Party is held in view, if there are no ulterior motives behind it, aiming by no means at the defence of the old guard? How are we to understand these insinuations as to opportunism with regard to the old Bolsheviki, who have been reared in the midst of a fight against opportunism?

In the third place, I am by no means convinced that the old Bolsheviki are absolutely immune against the danger of degeneration any more than I can reasonably maintain that we are for instance immune against earthquake. Such a danger can and must be admitted as a possibility. But is this intended to signify that this danger is actual and present? I do not believe it. Neither has Comrade Trotzky mentioned any signs indicating that the danger of degeneration is an actual danger. However, there does exist a number of elements within our Party who are likely to bring about real danger of degeneration among a section of the Party. I am thinking here of those Mensheviki who got into the Party against their own will, and who have not yet abandoned their old habits. At the time when our Party was being purged, Comrade Lenin wrote as follows about these Mensheviki and the danger threatened thru them:

"Every opportunist is distinguished by a capacity for adaptation, and the Mensheviki, as opportunists, accomodate themselves in a certain sense on principle to the prevailing trends among the workers; they take on protective colors, as the hare takes to a white fur in winter. It is necessary to be aware of this peculiarity of the Mensheviki and to reckon with it. But to reckon with it means to purge the Party of 99 per cent of the total number of Mensheviki who joined the Party after the year 1918, that is, after the victory of the Bolsheviki had first become probable, and then certain."

Oppose "Old" and "Young."

How could it happen that Comrade Trotzky could disregard this and other actually existent dangers, and place a possible danger in the foreground, the danger of degeneration in the old Bolshevist guard? How is it possible for anyone to shut his eyes to real danger, and to drag into the foreground a possible danger, one really not existing at all, if he is anxious to preserve the interests of the Party, and not to undermine the authority of the majority of the C. C., the leading core of the old Bolshevist guard? Is it not perfectly obvious that such methods of procedure are simply grist to the will of the opposition?

In the fourth place, why does Comrade Trotzky oppose the "old," thus liable to degeneration, to the "youth," "the Party's surest barometer"; the "old guard" which may become bureaucratized, to the "young", "which has to make the revolutionary formulas their own by fight?" Why this placing in opposition, and what purpose does it serve? Have the youth and the old guard then not always marched in one united front against internal and external enemies? Is the unity between "old" and "young" not the main source of strength in our Party? Then why this attempt to deprive the old guard of its glory, and to bring about a demagogic incitement of the vanity of the youth, so that the slight cleft between these two main groups of our Party may be widened? Why is all this being done, if the interests and unity of the Party are being pursued, and no attempt is being made to shake this unity in the interests of the opposition?

Is this the way to defend the C. C. and its resolution on inner Party demoracy, which, it must not be forgotten, was passed unanimously?

It is probable that Comrade Trotzky did not set himself any such task when he laid his views before the public in his letter to the Party organizations. Probably he had another object in view, the intention of using the defence of the resolution passed by the C. C. as a cloak enabling him to lend diplomatic support to the opposition in its contest with the C. C. of the Party.

The True Meaning.

If we got to the bottom of the matter, this also explains the ambiguity permeating Comrade Trotzky's letter.

Comrade Trotzky forms one of the block of the "democratic centralists" and a section of the "left communists"—this is the political meaning of this letter from Comrade Trotzky.

(TOMORROW ZINOVIEV SPEAKS.)

RAILROADS YIELD WAGE INCREASES TO EMPLOYES

B. & O., Pennsy, L. I. And Southern in Line

NEW YORK, March 24.—Wage increases similar to those negotiated by the Big Four railroad brotherhoods with the New York Central are spreading in the east.

Agreements have been signed with the Baltimore & Ohio, the Pennsylvania, the Long Island and the Southern railways providing increases ranging from 5 per cent to 6.2 per cent to engine and train service employes.

30 Cents A Day More.

The new Pennsylvania agreement with the train service brotherhoods provides the following increases: 30 cents a day to conductors, baggagemen and brakemen in passenger service; 32 cents a day to brakemen and switchtenders in yard service.

Financial writers have expressed some surprise at the fact that other large roads are following the lead of the New York Central in view of the statement of railway executives that the Central's action was out of line with what other roads would grant. They expect a real controversy to deveop at the conference now in session at Chicago between the train service brotherhoods and representatives of ten of the largest western carriers. These carriers contend that their last year's profits were not up to those made by eastern railroads.

Poverty Plea the Buck.

The hypocrisy of this poverty plea is apparent upon examination of the 1923 financial reports of the ten carriers in question. Altogether they earned a total net income of $238,263,988, or enough to afford a return of 5 per cent on their combined capitalization including stocks, bonds, equipment notes, etc. As this capitalization is excessive the return on actual investment appears to be nearer 7 per cent. Five of the ten roads, operating nearly 60 per cent of the total mileage earned profits in excess of 11 per cent on their common stock.

While only two of the ten earned less than 4½ per cent for their common stockholders and these two are known to represent speculative investment beyond the actual requirements of the territory served. All ten carriers earned sufficient profit to cover their fixed charges so that no one of them can claim a deficit on last year's operations.

IMPEACH COOLIDGE!

LAUGHS AT COMPARISON OF DAILY WORKER WITH ONEAL'S NEW LEADER

"I was ever so glad to hear you were on the Worker," writes a friend. "They are a live bunch and it is certainly some paper. I compare it with the New Leader of New York. The comparison makes me laugh. Your paper, militant, defiant, aggressive, educational with no pretense to high brow stuff and theirs an expression of a timid intelligentsia which looks with longing envy on the respectables and hopes that some day they may be confounded with them.

"The only consolation I get is that the Wallings, the Spargos and Chester Wrights must feel that it is too bad they parted from such a sterilized, denatured bunch themselves, even if they found a shelter under tht wing of that foul bird, not too old to long for carrion, but far too old to fly and which can only flutter his ill-feathered wings and squawk at Russia."

Cleveland Metal Workers Demand City Ownership

CLEVELAND, March 24.—Extension of the muncipal lighting plant is demanded by union machinists in answer to attempts of the privately owned Cleveland Illuminating Co. to encroach on the muncipal field. The city plant charges 3 cents per kilowatt hour while the private company charges 5 cents. The machinists, organized in Lodge 439 of the international union, declare for public ownership and for development of the city plant so that all customers can be served by it, including the Cleveland Railway company.

United States Sailors Take Over Honduras In Bankers' Interests

WASHINGTON, March 24.—The tropical radio station at Tegucigalpa, capitol of Honduras, is now manned by American operators and guarded by American bluejackets, so that communications with this country may be maintained, a dispatch from the commander of the U. S. Cruiser Milwaukee to the navy department said today. Conditions in the Honduran capitol are quiet at present.

State department officials were closely watching the situation in Honduras where serious revolutionary disorders threaten to hurt the interests of United States capitalists.

CANADIAN RAIL LABOR EXPECTS WAGE INCREASES

Brotherhoods Conduct Negotiations

MONTREAL, March 24.—New wage schedules are expected to result from negotiations going on here between the Canadian railway companies and the various brotherhoods. Negotiations between the Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Men and the railway association were resumed. The strike vote taken recently among the Canadian membership of the brotherhood resulted in a majority in favor of a walkout.

More Wages Expected.

The Brotherhood of Railroad Employes and representatives of the Canadian Pacific railway are in session here now to arrive at a new wage schedule from two different schedules used on the C. N. R. and on the Grand Trunk railway. Since the latter has been combined with the C. N. R. the demand for one single wage contract for all grades of freight handlers, clerks, store and warehouse-men, covered by the brotherhood was made. Altho the company is willing to agree to this proposition discussion arose over the demand of an increase of $16 a month for monthly rated men and 8 cents an hour for hourly rated men. Here too the final result of the negotiations are expected to be favorable for labor.

Amalgation Discussed.

The amalgamation scheme for the 16 standard railway unions will be discussed in a conference expected to take place here March 23. Altho in the old craft organizations there is some strong sentiment against amalgamation it is hoped that the conference at least will succeed in forming a central Canadian committee which shall combine the various sections of the movement thruout the Dominion. The fact that the Brotherhood of Railway Employes has voted in favor of amalgamation and that the conference is to be held immediately prior to the conference of Division 4, Railway Employes' Department, A. F. of L., gives the amalgamation conference a special significance.

"Black Jack" Writes Book.

PARIS, March 24.—Incognito, General John J. Pershing has been inspecting once again the battlefields of France, obtaining material for a book on the world war which he is writing, it was learned today.

TOLEDO I. A. M. WOULD EXPEL LEFT WINGERS

Prosecutors Ignorant of Our Program

(Special to The Daily Worker)

TOLEDO, Ohio, Mar. 24.—Charged with being members of an organization dual to the International Association of Machinists, eight members of the Workers Party who are also members of the Trade Union Educational Leauge were brought up on trial before a committee of local union 105 of this city last week.

The members accused are: Joseph Willnecker, Ralph M. Huff, Charles Stephenson, Clarence Buehler, J. F. Chapman, R. E. Cook, Walt Harris and Charles E. Weber.

They were also accused of circulating false charges against the officials of local 105. Three Grand Lodge organizers have been busy in this city for some time since they realized that their jobs were in jeopardy thru the success of the left wing elements in the union in being able to win some of the offices in the local. A letter was sent out signed by the Grand Lodge officers calling a meeting of a certain number of members of the local. This meeting was kept secret from the radicals. Charges were preferred then against the members who are now on trial.

Toledo Under Klan Control.

Being asked to appear for the defendants in the case, I arrived in the city of Toledo Wednesday the 19th. This was rather short notice to prepare the defense. I attempted to get all of the details of what lead up to this situation.

At the present time the Ku Klux Klan and other reactionary anti-labor organizations seem to hold full sway in the city of Toledo, the mayor being supported by the Klan and this white robed order recently marched undisturbed in parade thru the city with all the night caps and other regalia. Even the Socialist Party of Toledo is said to have its majority of membership also members of the Klan. Under such circumstances and in such an atmosphere, we found that our comrades' trial in the I. A. of M. resembled the Michigan trial of the Communists.

Ignorant Witnesses.

On Thursday night the testimony from the prosecution and the defense was taken by the committee which, by the way, is appointed by the president of the local according to the constitution of the union. The prosecution appeared with a great number of witnesses who all practically with the exception of the business agent, Mr. Erbright, denied having any knowledge of ever having read the Workers Party program or the program of the Trade Union Educational League. As one of those witnesses stated, "I haven't read it and I do not want to read it!"

The defense in cross examining Organizer Griffith, found that this wonderful representative of labor had not studied neither the program of the Party or the League. The defense in cross examining several of the witnesses found that those who had worked with the defendants thought that they were good union men and loyal union men and good fighters on the job. In the defense cross examination of the defendants it was found that almost everyone of them had been active in one or more strikes. Especially in the Overland strike in Toledo.

Amusing Testimony.

Some of the testimony given by the witnesses appearing before the prosecution is quite amusing. However, the documents pertaining to some are not on hand as this is being written. But one of them stated that he was disgusted because said defendants continually talked on Russia and China and other foreign countries and he didn't like that and in cross examination by the defense this witness was asked on what occasion speeches had been made on Russia and what particular examples he could give as to what had been said. He stated that Brother Willnecker had spoken on an article written by Senator LaFollette describing his experience while being in Russia. The defense asked this witness whether he ever studied the Journal of I. A. of M. and whether he ever saw articles by Senator LaFollette on Russia. He answered that he did and also that he believed the Brother was within his constitutional rights to speak on said question, but that he and others did not like it and consequently they would stay away from the meetings.

Practically all of the witnesses for the prosecution admitted that these brothers were within their constitutional rights to speak on these questions which they thought were for the good and welfare of the organization. None of the witnesses were able to prove that the members of the Workers Party and of the T. U. E. L. ever dealt with the employers directly which should be proven if the charges were correct, that these organizations were dual in character to the union. None of them could explain what a dual union really is. Quite a number of them stated that they were within their constitutional rights in all of the actions they had taken in the local union.

Absurd Accusations.

The prosecution represented by V. S. Gauthier in its closing speech laid emphasis on the fact that these men intended to overthrow the present democratic Teapot Dome government and institute in its place a so-called workers republic in this country. Also that they were taking instructions from a one Wm. Z. Foster who had conspired to destroy the organized labor movement of the United States. In fact his plea reminded me of any prosecutor against the reds in a capitalist court. Defense in its closing argument pleaded for dropping of the whole matter inasmuch as the charges had no foundation inasmuch as no violation of the constitution could be proven by the prosecution, giving the examples of loyalty of the members of the Party and the T. U. E. L. in the Ladies' Garment Workers' strike in Chicago where they are the most active on the picket line and also citing the threatened split in the United Mine Workers in District 5 which was presented by the agitation of the Trade Union Educational League and the Party.

Good Union Record Admitted.

The defense also pointed out the fact that all those defendants had been participating in one or more struggles of the working class and that some of the witnesses appearing for the prosecution admitted that they were good and loyal members of the union. The defense warned the committee against the expulsion of these defendants from the union and pointed out the need of the militants in the organization and gave examples where their expulsions would lead to the complete destruction of the union and also the disillusionment of the workers following such struggles.

Defendants—Loyal Unionists.

The final case is to be decided at the local union meeting Friday the 28th. The defense is of the opinion that the rank and file has been aroused sufficiently to turn out in great numbers and vote down this dastardly proposal of the international officials in fact the members working in one shop signed a petition to the local union protesting against the action in this case, but it was not considered by the local. This is in fact not a trial of militants but it is Machinists Union Local 105 on trial whether it wants to develop and become a real fighting organization to effectively wage a struggle against the bosses in the city of Toledo and again become a city where organized labor will be recognized as an economic and political force. The defendants are determined to carry this fight to its logical conclusion which will be victory for the left wing.

Trachtenberg Tour

Tuesday, March 25, Baltimore, Md., Workingmen's Hall, 2500 E. Madison St.

Thursday, March 27, Philadelphia, Penn., Brith Sheena Hall, 508 Pine St.

Friday, March 28, Rochester, N. Y., Amalgamated Clothing Workers Open Forum.

Saturday, March 29, Binghamton, N. Y., at 7:30 p. m., Lithuanian Hall, 271 Clinton St.

Sunday, March 30, at 3 p. m., Utica, N. Y., Labor Temple, 714 Charlotte St.

Monday, March 31, Rochester, N. Y., Hall to be announced later.

Tuesday, April 1, at 8 p. m., Buffalo, N. Y., Labor Lyceum, 376 William St.

Wednesday, April 2, Jamestown, N. Y., Hall to be announced later.

Thursday, April 3, Erie, Penna., Hall to be announced later.

Friday, April 4, E. Pittsburg, Penn., Hall to be announced later.

Saturday and Sunday, April 5 and 6, Pittsburg, Penn., Hall to be announced later.

Lusk Probe Lawyer Resents Effort to Quiz Big Oil Baron

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, March 24.—Senator Dill, Washington, a member of the senate oil committee, today charged in the senate that Martin W. Littleton, counsel for Harry F. Sinclair, was leading "a fight against all congressional investigations that would be effective."

Dill said Littleton "challenged the right and jurisdiction of the oil committee in subpoenaing witnesses before it and asking private questions."

"When Will Hays is about to come before the committee and go under cross examination relative to the receipt of 75,000 shares of Sinclair oil stock, to wipe out a deficit in the treasury of the Republican national committee and when Harry Sinclair is about to be questioned about the Teapot lease, we find Littleton here telling us we can't ask private questions," said Dill.

Big Revolutionary Meeting Is Held by N. Y. Workers Party

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Mar. 24.—The large crowd that packed the New Star Casino to celebrate the Paris Commune was one of the most enthusiastic that has ever attended meetings conducted by the Workers Party.

From the very beginning when the chairman of the meeting, District Organizer Charles Krumbein, mentioned the Paris Commune the crowd cheered for a long time, and this was enthusiastically repeated every time the speakers that followed mentioned the heroic struggles of the French comrades and those of the Russian comrades.

The meeting was proof of the growth of the influence of the Workers Party in this city, for not only was the New Star Casino packed but similar meetings were held in many parts of the city.

An excellent musical program was rendered and the meeting closed with the crowd singing the International.

LIVE MASS PAPER, SAYS PRAVDA OF DAILY WORKER

Russ Communist Daily Gives High Praise

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, March 24.—The appearance of the DAILY WORKER, of Chicago, is hailed by PRAVDA, official organ of the Russian Communist Party, as follows:

The American Workers Party has started to publish "The Daily Worker", the first Communist English language daily in the world. The office of "Pravda" already received a few issues. Judging from these the Daily Worker is taking the right course and is a real live mass paper answering the needs of the workers. (The Daily Worker is also printing serially Libedinsky's book "A Week".)

The Workers Party has 11 dailies in foreign languages serving the needs of the foreign-born workers in America. The fact that the Workers Party was able to raise $100,000 for the purpose of publishing the Daily Worker proves that the American workers realize the importance of a daily Communist paper.

Bankers Couldn't Stop It.

The Daily Worker is published in Chicago. When it became known that the party decided to publish this paper the bankers and business men of Chicago started a campaign to frighten the workers about the horrors of Bolshevism. But this attempt was futile.

This organ has to carry a different character from that of the German, Jewish, Russian, Polish, Ukranian, Lithuanian, Finnish and Hungarian papers. All of these publications have a circulation of 155,000. This is a very large circulation in view of the 22,000 members in the party. If we are to take into consideration that one paper is read not only by one worker but also by members of his family and friends, this circulation does not represent the actual number of readers.

Daily Worker, Farmers' Organ.

The Daily Worker will have to supply all information regarding strikes, workers' conferences and conditions of the working class. The paper must also serve the farmers as well as the workers. Comrade Zinoviev in his contribution to the first number of the Daily Worker pointed out the relationship between the workers and farmers and stressed the significance of the farmers in the struggle as the conditions in the United States are such that the farmers are more revolutionary than the workers. This condition is explained by the crises in which the farmers are now passing. Before the Daily Worker lie big problems, a large field and many tasks.

Warmest greetings to the first Communist daily paper in the English language in the land of the greatest revolutionary possibilities.

Committee Urges Compromise on Jap Immigration

WASHINGTON, March 24.—A new scheme for the settlement of the immigration exclusion quarrel with Japan is proposed by the National Committee on American-Japanese Relations, thru George W. Wickersham, chairman. The committee proposes a new treaty under which the Japanese would repeal all laws creating dual citizenship of Japanese children born in the United States; the migration of laborers from each country to the other to be stopped; and "most favored nation" treatment to be granted to all persons of either nationality residing under the jurisdiction of the other.

The committee asserts that for the period of 1908-1923 the net increase of Japanese thru immigration into the United States, including Hawaii, has been 16,096, of which 8,031 came to the continental United States.

Electricians Win Strike; Scabs and Police Are Canned

NEW ORLEANS, March 24.—The strike of electricians and linemen against the New Orleans Public Service, Inc., has been settled. The unions obtained their demands. According to the terms the two men in dispute will be reinstated, and the men who struck on their account will be given full seniority rights, insurance, etc. All men will be in their jobs before 90 days, the strikebreakers to be fired gradually.

The settlement is the work of Organizer Pollard, Atlanta, who called on each director of the public utility. The board of directors a few days ago ordered the general managar to make peace with the unions.

Thirty-eight cops were dropped from the police department after the settlement.

How many of your shop-mates read the DAILY WORKER? Get one of them to subscribe today.

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Teapot and the Colonies

The colonial beneficiaries of American imperialism, on whom our soldiery and House of Morgan spokesmen have been urging governmental reforms based on the American plan, are convulsed with laughter these days.

Uncle Sam, self-appointed guardian of the morals of backward peoples, has been caught in an illicit alliance with highly questionable characters—oily footsteps have been discovered leading to his bedroom—and from one end of the Western hemisphere to the other brown faces are crinkled with smiles.

This is a source of great embarrassment to our best people and Congressman Fred A. Britten, of Illinois, recently returned from Cuba, gives tongue in protest.

"Suggestions for political changes in Cuba," says Mr. Britten, "are met with cartoons of Uncle Sam smeared with muck, mud and oil and labeled, 'Why not clean your own house first?' " Mr. Britten quite rightly ascribes this cocky attitude on the part of the proteges of the sugar trust to what he calls "the hysterical investigations" now being conducted in the senate.

There may be some hysteria in connection with the investigations now under way, but it is manifested mostly by the persons and interests whose misdeeds have been disclosed and Mr. Britten's testimony is the best evidence of the fact that not only at home, but thruout the territories of small nations conquered by the armed forces of American oil, sugar, steel and finance-capital there is a rising wave of discontent and resentment against oppression and exploitation by American capital.

Perhaps the workers of Cuba, Haiti, the Philippines, Mexico and South America will learn the lesson of Teapot Dome before the American workers. If they learn it together in the same hard school so much the better for them and so much the worse for American capitalism.

Will not some other scandalized and indignant flunkey of the oil-lords gladden us with tidings of occurrences similar to those in Cuba from other mortgage holdings of the American rulers?

Thru Wrong Spectacles

The contest for the senatorial nomination now being waged in the republican party of Illinois is of first-rate interest to the workers and farmers of the entire country. This is true, not because there is any doubt as to the outcome of the contest, or because the competition in the primaries is so keen.

There is no doubt that the present Senator Medill McCormick of Harvester Trust fame, the gentleman who has condoned and upheld the outrageous Wall Street invasion of Haiti, and whose whole record in Washington is one of unfaltering service to the biggest capitalist interests, will win the nomination on April 8th. But the significant fact is that some trade union leaders, with the frank support of the insurgent bloc in Washington, are attempting to wage a plainly hopeless fight in the reactionary republican party of the state.

If LaFollette refused to play this game in North Dakota, a state which has been his impregnable stronghold for many years, why should the progressive forces waste their time and get into a hopeless contest against so powerful a capitalist machine as the republican party of Illinois?

The forces fighting to put over Newton Jenkins against McCormick or Deneen in the republican party of the state, are off on the wrong foot. They are looking at things thru the wrong spectacles. The republican party cannot possibly afford the working masses a chance for effective political action against the big business interests now strangling the country, politically and economically. Instead of spending energy in useless, demoralizing fights in the house of the enemy, the labor forces should rather devote this time and energy in building up their own house, their own political machinery. Now is the time to build up a powerful farmer-labor party, speaking solely for the working masses of the city and farm and committed to waging a relentless fight on the capitalist exploiters of the workers and farmers.

Uncle Sam is getting a little bit stouter and more determined with each passing year. While his whiskers are gray, he has plenty of vigor, judging by the manner in which he hauls a professor with peaceful inclinations before an American flag and demands that he "teach patriotism." It appears "Uncle" is getting along very nicely on an oil diet.

A dispatch from Rome states that the pope has blessed Chicago and everything within the city limits. The dispatch does not state what effect this is supposed to have on the typhoid germs in the drinking water.

The Nadir of Democracy

The zenith of our capitalist democracy, of our employing class centralized governmental power over the workers and farmers, is in the Department of Justice, with its mighty army of detectives, spies, marshals and nondescript thug-agents.

The nadir of capitalist corruption attendant to the exercise of this tyrannical rule over the exploited masses in behalf of the financial and industrial powers that be, rests in the same Department of Justice.

It is natural that Attorney General Daugherty, who is the link between the White House and the Stock Exchange, who symbolizes the apex, the height of capitalist dictatorship, should also embody all the crookedness, corruption and bribery flowing out of the disease-breeding cesspool of government by and for the bosses.

The indictment brought against Daugherty by the Wheeler Committee is too formidable to be thwarted even by the complicated technicalities of employing class courts. In the Teapot exposure Fall, Doheny, Sinclair, McAdoo, and Denby were concerned only in one line of the political holdup profession—oil. But Daugherty's dirty business and thievery branches out into all directions.

The facts adduced to date in the unmasking of the Department of Justice are without parallel in our history, which is replete with such instances of sinister domination of government by Big Business. Daugherty would make Mark Hanna, the first apostle of American imperialism, blush with shame. The Teapot scandal is as white as the first fallen snow compared with the Daugherty regime. The very witnesses called in the Daugherty investigation reflect the depths of depravity and degradation to which capitalist democracy inevitably sinks.

On the front-door steps of the Attorney General's chambers there rest a liquor scandal, a film conspiracy, espionage over political opponents, and, worst of all, the organization of a band of underworld gangmen and stool-pigeons to disrupt the labor organizations and smash their strikes.

Stern, swift action must be taken to put an end to Daughertyism. The workers and dispossessed farmers are the ones who suffer most from the Daughertys and Burnses. The working and farming masses alone have the courage to uproot this nefarious evil. Every labor organization, every farm oganization, every local union and central labor body is face to face with an urgent, a most pressing duty to make itself heard in unmistakable terms on Daughertyism. Burns and Daugherty must be kicked out of office and thrown behind the bars. They are the dark symbols of a menace—the capitalist system of industry and government—that is gnawing at the very vitals of the labor and farmers' movement the country over.

Helpless Readers

The concentration of ownership and the centralization of control in capitalist industry is proceeding apace. There is not an industry immune from this natural trend of development digging the grave of the competitive system.

Today, the dispensing of news, the newspaper industry, is conducted, like all other industries, on the commodity basis by individual capitalists for sale and private profit. The great mass of the workers and farmers, the readers of the newspapers, are as helpless before the owners of the dailies a they are at the mercy of the owners of the means of production and exchange. The worker-reader has nothing to say as to who should dispense the news and how events should be interpreted. The workingman is confronted with an accomplished fact in his morning, afternoon or evening newspaper, controlled by the capitalist class which exploits him.

The trustification of the newspaper industry tends to secure the ruling class a firmer grip on the minds of the working masses. Within the last few years this tendency has been painfully evident in New York City. First, the SUN, which was once run by Dana, was exterminated. The PRESS was buried next. The GLOBE, the oldest American newspaper, followed in quick order. The EVENING MAIL was swallowed a short time afterward. Then there was signed the death-warrant for the TELEGRAM. A few days ago formal obsequy was held over the HERALD, which merged with the NEW YORK TRIBUNE. Munsey has been the assassin and undertaker of these dailies.

The ease with which the capitalist owners dispose of and dominate so vital a necessity of the working class as the daily news should set the workers and farmers to thinking and doing. Slavery is not distant when the vital sources of mental and physical development needed by the many are monopolized by the few. The best answer to and the most effective way of dealing with this menace lies in the building-up of a powerful farmer and labor press.

The Chicago Tribune sees profit in the Teapot Dome scandal. So did another newspaper owner, Mr. John Schaffer, of the Chicago Evening Post, long before it became a scandal. His foresight brought him nearly $100,000. Now he thinks it is a scandal to continue airing the scandal. In fact he is scandalized.

The virgin birth theory bit the dust last week in a debate between the Rev. Charles Potter, modernist, and the Rev. John R. Stratton, fundamentalist. The boys are quite excited over that 2,000 year old romance of Mr. Ghost.

Gains and Losses In the British Dock Strike

EDITOR'S NOTE:—The labor struggles in Great Britain, in the economic field, become of increasing interest and importance as a result of the fact that a labor government, under the premiership of J. Ramsay MacDonald, is in power in Downing Street. The DAILY WORKER has therefore arranged to get the best possible articles and the most up-to-date news on the British labor struggle. These articles will be published from time to time by such well known writers as Charles Ashleigh, J. T. Murphy and others. Today we publish the concluding article by Ashleigh on the important British dock strike. It has a double interest in view of the newly declared Traction Strike and the threatening struggle in the coal mining industry. Ashleigh's article follows:

* * * *

By CHARLES ASHLEIGH.

Well, now the dock strike is over, and we may count up our gains—and our losses.

The men went back to work on February 26. Their demands were partially gained.

They had asked for two shillings per day increase, thus raising the minimum daily wage, in smaller ports to eleven shillings, and, in the larger, to twelve. They asked also for immediate measures to be taken towards the decasualization of their employment.

They have won: one shilling increase now, and the other shilling increase to take effect on June 2. They have also the prospect of the formation of a special commission to deal with the question of decasualization, said commission to consist of representatives of employers and dockers, in equal proportions, with a chairman appointed by the ministry of transport.

Needed It Now.

Thus, is will be seen: they asked for two shillings, and they get one now, giving the bosses the use of the other until June. Also, it is just now, during the miserable and damp British winter, that the money is most urgently needed by the workers, their wives and families, for warm clothing and for fuel.

And, as to decasualization, that question of crying importance to the longshoremen, it now seems a long way off. How long will the commission sit and deliberate, while the dockers crowd at the dock gates, waiting for the slave-drivers to come and pick out this man and that, sending the unneeded men home disconsolate?

The settlement was decided after a delegate conference was held at London. The terms were put up to the delegates, who then returned to their various ports and presented the terms to the men at mass meetings. All ports, with the exception of two, voted to accept the terms. It must be remembered, however, that the national leaders urged the delegates to appeal to the mass meetings to accept the terms. So they did not return to place the matter impartially before the rank and file, but as special pleaders.

However, despite the fact that all demands were not immediately conceded, this may be reckoned as a victory. And it is the first victory of any section of British labor for a long, hard time. It should instill the rest of the organized labor movement with new courage and aggressiveness. Now is the time to solidify and extend the left-wing minority movement within the longshoremen's organization, so far as to be ready to press the matter of decasualization.

Our Labor Government.

It is quite certain that the speedy settlement of the dockers' strike was partly due to tremendous private pressure exerted by the government on the dockers' leaders. During the strike, it was stated in the press that, in order to ensure the transportation of goods, the government was "making the necessary preparations." This can be understood in no other way than that they were preparing to adopt the strike-breaking methods rendered familiar by Lloyd George. And the British Fascisti were also organizing their special emergency corps of transport scabs. Thus, it might have been—had the strike gone on—that we should have had the admirable and edifying spectacle of seeing Mr. MacDonald co-operating with the "loyal" technical corps.

Some excitement in labor ranks has been caused by the government's announcement of its plans to construct five new naval cruisers. These are to be criusers of the "County" type, especially adapted to long cruises. In other words, they are to be the messengers of British Imperialism, in the far seas. They are to displace 9,800 tons. This is a beautiful evasion of the terms of the Washington disarmament conference decisions which forbade an increase in cruisers of 10,000 tons!

Pacifists In Warrior Role.

Not all the members of the Labor Party could swallow this scheme, and a rift is visible between the labor politicians who stand more to the right, and those who have a certain proletarian bias. But it is especially painful to watch the contortions of the I. L. P. Pacifists, the gentlemen who have poured voluminous vituperation upon the Communists because they believed that, under certain circumstances, when the situation becomes revolutionary, the workers will have to employ methods of struggle such as the master class will not hesitate to employ against the workers. The Communists were terrible people, said these peace-loving gentlemen, because they actually approved of, and applauded, the Russian Red Army. And now they find themselves in the highly uncomfortable position of having to approve the war-like plans of their own lily-white pacifist leader, MacDonald! It is a somewhat nauseating spectacle.

Undoubtedly, however, this cruiser project will provoke resentment and protest among the more proletarian elements of the labor party. In fact, this has already become apparent, and protests are coming in from many sections. In my next letter, I shall be better enabled to give an estimate of the extent of the dissatisfaction among the rank and file of the Labor Party.

Why Not Merchant Ships.

MacDonald's plea, of course, was that the building of the cruisers would provide employment for the ship-building workers. This is true; but it would have been just as easy for a government, which was really proletarian, to build up-to-date merchant vessels, and to organize a government shipping service, in the direction of which the organized workers would also have a part. There are hundreds of ships in the present merchant service which are old, inefficient and dangerous. These could have been replaced. But, really, Mr. MacDonald probably thought we should need the new cruisers for India, the population of which land refuses to remain quiet even under the beneficient rule of a labor government.

India and the Labor Government.

And this brings me to the speech of Lord Olivier, the Secretary of State for India. Sidney Olivier is a civil servant of many years' standing, and had attained high rank in the government service. He was one of the original members of the Fabian Society, the secretarial chair of which he once occupied. He has been governor of Jamaica. He has been elevated to the peerage by the labor government.

Lord Olivier's speech was of such a character that even the fickle, vacillating and rather old-maidish writer of the "Daily Herald" editorials was compelled to protest. Not that Olivier should have made any special concessions, said the "Daily Herald" leader-writer, but his tone might have been kindlier. "No one expected or wanted him to make any drastic change," says the writer of the editorial. This is perhaps true of some people, but he sems to forget the nearly four hundred milions of the population of India, who would very much have liked to have heard Olivier announce something quite drastic.

Indians' Illusions Shattered.

It is pathetic. To think of the millions of Indians who have trustfully awaited the assumption of power by a labor government, hoping that some real measures would then be taken towards self-determination. And now their illusions are being shattered with a vengeance. This is perhaps just as well. They will realize that only their own strength, their own power of organization and effort, can help them at least until a really proletarian policy is forced upon the government by the British workers.

Olivier, in his speech, absolutely rejected the request of many Indian bodies for a round-table conference of all parties to discuss the drawing-up of a new constitution for India. He made exactly the same statements as have Liberal and Tory Indian secretaries before him: that the Government of India Act had not yet been fully tested, that time was needed to see how it worked (it has been in operation three years, that we must have patience (a massacre of peaceful Sikhs has just taken place in Jaito, followed by wholesale imprisonments), and that the policy of the Swaraj Party was "mistaken, ill-informed and unjustified." It was a typical speech of an imperialistic bureaucrat. It was the answer to the suffering and exploited masses of India, the crushing of their hopes, the denial of their faith, and the official hall-mark placed upon their crucifixion.

Strikes and Rumors of Strikes.

And, in the meantime, while the Labor government pursues its more or less even way, industrial unrest grows and murmurs. In the port of Southampton, there is a strike of 7,000 ship-building workers, who demand seventeen shillings and sixpence a week increase. The employers in the cotton trade are considering a lock-out, because of a strike of mill-workers at Thornham Mills, Royton. This would involve about 150,000 workers. Mass meetings of the London street car men have decided to strike unless the employers grant their demands for an increase in wages. The engineers (metal workers) are also getting restive, and meetings are being held, thruout the country, to discuss the presentation of demands.

And, in the meantime, a new energy seems to have appeared among the workers. The left-wing movement within the trade unions is at last beginning to take shape. Especially among the miners, is the influence of the Red International of Labor Unions gaining. I hope to deal fully with this interesting development in my next letter.

The Role of McAdoo - - - - -

By JAY LOVESTONE

No one can yet tell how many political futures will crash and how many mighty careers will tumble as a result of the Teapot disclosures.

But if nothing else is achieved by the investigation in its coming labors, it has already caused irreparable loss to one of the most harmful forces in American working class political life. Aside from shedding welcome light on the true nature and role of our government, the oil revelations have dealt a mortal blow to that last gasp of American liberalism, to that half-hearted, weak gesture of the last episode in our liberalism as exemplified by the first Wilson administration.

The exit of Mr. McAdoo from the arena of national politics is significant not so much because one of the strongest figures has been removed from the scene of struggle but because that most poisonous toxin of sham liberalism, as personified by McAdoo, has been fatally impaired as a decisive force for misleading the workers.

McAdoo Served Oil and Steel.

It is not the exit of Mr. McAdoo as an individual that history is concerned with, but the fact that his being unmasked as an agent of the biggest business interests is, to a tremendous extent, precipitating the collapse of liberalism in our political conflicts.

Whoever falls into oil today, falls into bad odor. Anyone who pours oil on his political waters is bound to raise a devastating storm for himself. It is not difficult to understand the hasty retreat that the McAdoo forces are now beating.

Steel is supposed to be king today. It is often said that this is the steel age and our culture is a steel culture. McAdoo, the liberal pretender, has been found to serve the steel interests.

Finance capital, thru its merger, with industrial capital, is the czar of our capitalist system of production and exchange. As Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. McAdoo turned over the Federal Reserve Board, which is the heart of our circulatory system of commodity exchange today, to such powerful banking and manufacturing groups of Kuhn, Loeb & Co.; J. & W. Seligman and Co., and the International Harvester Trust.

To the political innocents at home and abroad it might appear paradoxical that the oil, steel, and banking interests should put their trust in a liberal phrase-monger like McAdoo. We find it easy to explain this seeming contradiction. In the final stage of capitalism, the stage of imperialism, the role of liberalism and civil peace, the role of class co-operationists and industrial democracy schemers, in the class struggles, is to serve as the handmaid of the uppermost crust of the financial and industrial class in its perpetuation of the vilest outrages against the masses. Thus it was that many liberal apologists of individual enterprise and cabinet social-democrats become the wildest Chauvinists and militarists during the war.

Under capitalist-imperialism the class conflicts between the employers and the workers invariably draw in the state—the government in all its numerous ramifications. The state, posing as an arbiter, pretending to act in the interest of all society and above any of the contending classes, serves as a political, social and economic strike-breaking agency.

Particularly in such conditions it is necessary to hide the class character of the state. Consequently, it is obvious that liberals of the McAdoo and Wilson stripe and social-patriots of the Ebert kidney become the best statesmen and saviors of capitalist world imperialism. Hence it is perfectly easy to understand how it comes about that oil, steel, and financial capital should have chosen Mr. McAdoo, the idol of one of the skilled, upper layers of our working class, the railway men, to do their bidding against the whole mass of expropriated workers and farmers.

In the role of rendering the most invaluable service to the imperialists —that is, in the role of blinding the workers to the character of the government—no one could have served the exploiting class better than, or even as well as did Mr. McAdoo, the Crown Prince of the regime of the liberal Wilson.

And nothing could have dramatized more vividly and brought into bolder relief the exit of McAdoo and the crippling of McAdooism in the immediate political struggles of the workers than his exposure as the loyal servant of that most unholy trinity of the capitalist dictatorship—oil, steel, and finance capital.

No Hoofs or Horns Here

Christian Rakovski, Soviet Representative in London, and probable future ambassador to Great Britain, is here shown with his wife and daughter at his home listening to the radio. You may notice that the Bolshevik envoy is not equipped with hoofs and horns.

"The Life of John Brown"

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* * * *

How John Brown Educated Himself.

THERE are other matters treated in this long and charming letter, written by an outlaw 57 years old, to a boy of twelve. One detail that is important is the analysis of his own character. John Brown says his father early made a sort of foreman in his tanning establishment, and that tho he got on in the most friendly way with everyone, "the habit so early formed of being obeyed rendered him in after life too much disposed to speak in an imperious or dictating way." John Brown was ever humble, and severely chastised his own faults, but this habit of being a leader served him in good stead, and made him the born captain of forlorn hopes he later became.

Another detail that interests us is his account of his early reading. Working class Americans, and they are the majority of the nation, do not go to the high schools and universities. Neither did John Brown. But they can read history, as he did at ten years, and they can study and make themselves proficient in some field, as he made a surveyor of himself by home study. He also read passionately, he says, the lives of great, good and wise men; their sayings and writings; the school of biography that seems to have nurtured so many great men. John Brown never went to school after his childhood; but he became an expert surveyor, he learned the fine points of cattle breeding and tanning, he was a students of astronomy, he knew the Bible almost by heart, he studied military tactics later in life, he was familiar with the lives and times of most of the great leaders of mankind, and best of all, he knew how to stir men to great deeds, and lead them in the battle.

Great men do not need to own a college diploma; they teach themselves, they are taught by life.

How meaningless college degrees would sound if attached after the names of Brutus, Pericles, Socrates, Caius Gracchus, Buddha, Jesus, Wat Tyler, Jefferson, Danton, William Lloyd Garrison!

As for instance: Jesus Christ, D. D.; Robert Burns, M. A.; Victor Hugo, B. S.; John Brown, Ph. D.! How superfluous the titles of man's universities, when Life has crowned the student with real and greener laurels! Yes, there are many things not taught in the colleges!

(To Be Continued Wednesday)
(The Growth of an Abolitionist).

THE DAILY WORKER RAISES THE STANDARD FOR A WORKERS' AND FARMERS' GOVERNMENT

THE DAILY WORKER

Entered as Second-class matter September 21, 1923, at the Post Office at Chicago, Illinois, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Workers! Farmers! Demand:
The Labor Party
Amalgamation
Organization of Unorganized
The Land for the Users
The Industries for the Workers
Protection of the Foreign-Born
Recognition of Soviet Russia

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STRIKE MAY STOP NEW YORK'S KEPT PRESS

NEWS STRIKE IS VOTED BY N. Y. TYPOS

"Big Six" Asks Strike Sanction In Rousing Meeting

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK CITY, Mar. 25.—The oldest and largest typographical union in the world threw down the gauntlet to the most powerful combination of publishers on the face of the earth in a special meeting held here in the auditorium of the Stuyvesant High School, when the membership overwhelmingly voted by secret ballot to request strike sanction of the International Typographical Union.

Every Daily to Shut Down.

The membership already has the assurance of Charles P. Howard, President of the International Union, that the executive council will back the membership of New York to the limit.

This will be the most complete strike in the daily newspaper field that has ever been conducted in the United States. Every daily newspaper in the city of New York will be shut down while the struggle proceeds. The composing rooms in all daily papers are one hundred per cent organized and those affected are the advertising compositors, make-up men, copy cutters, linotype operators, proof readers and mailers.

Negotations Fail.

Negotations between "Big Six" and the publishers have been going on since December 2, when the union at a special meeting, also held in Stuyvesant High School, instructed the scale committee to demand the establishment of the six-hour day in all newspaper offices in the jurisdiction. Thus the working hours per week would be reduced from 48 day work and 45 night work to a flat 36-hour week—or six hour day with four shifts per day, instead of three as at present. At the same time a demand was made for an increase in wages to $66.00 per week for day work (an increase of $11.00) and $72.00 per week for night work (an increase of $14.00).

The counter-proposal of the publishers was a reduction in wages of from 2 to 6 cents per hour and a change in shop conditions that would devitalize the union and make the compositors abject slaves of every whim of the publishers as regards working hours and speed of work.

Employers Giving Way.

A deadlock was soon reached by the local scale committee and President Charles P. Howard was called in. He succeeded in breaking the stubborn resistance of the employers and got an offer of a three dollar per week raise in wages, all other conditions remaining the same. This not being a proposition Mr. Howard felt he should recommend to the union, a special meeting was called for today and three propositions voted upon. They were:

1—To accept the proposal of the employers for a $3.00 raise.

2—To submit the controversy to arbitration.

3—To ask strike sanction of the

(Continued on page 3.)

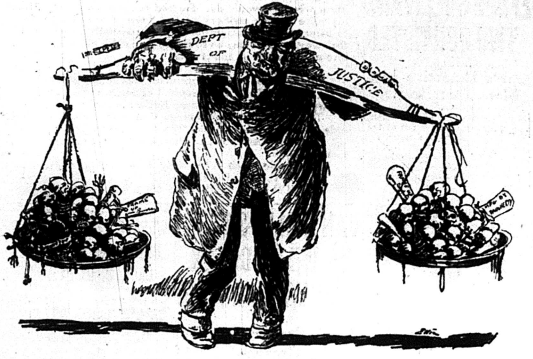
Anna Louise Strong Writes for Daily Worker Magazine

HERE is a welcome announcement for the readers of the Saturday Magazine Section of the DAILY WORKER. We have secured Anna Louise Strong, better known to our readers as "Anise," to do magazine features for the DAILY WORKER. She has been in the United States now for a few weeks, but is returning to Europe, where she will study conditions in many countries. She goes first to Great Britain, then to Germany, and later to Soviet Russia. We are sure that these articles would prove interesting to thousands of workers who are not now reading the DAILY WORKER. Our present readers should, therefore, do all in their power to find these non-readers and get them on our subscription list. See the trial "Sub Offer" on another page.

In this Saturday's Magazine Section she writes on "How the Communists Hold Power in Russia."

"On To City Hall Today!" Say Garment Strikers

THE BURDEN OF THE EVIDENCE



It Rests Heavily on the "D. of J."

KLAN KONVENTION DEBATE IS SORDID BARING OF GREED

Moron Membership Are Easy Marks

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MUNCIE, Ind., March 25.—Declarations that millions of dollars have been made by individuals at the expense of klansmen and klanswomen, that spies have been employed by the parent organization to spy on the klans thruout the country and that one-man rule had become so despotic that the true purpose of the klan had long been making money, have worked delegates and visitors to the Independent Klan of America convention here into such a fever heat that there seems no doubt of a final break with the Ku Klux Klan of Atlanta.

$4 Per Nightie.

From the platform, the direct charge was made by Samuel Bemenderfer in his convention keynote speech, that F. C. Stevens of Indianapolis, klan organizer in ten states, had made enormous profits thru selling klansmen robes at a profit of $4 to himself on each robe and thru his share received from each membership fee.

It was also charged by the speaker that the Rev. Daisy Barr, Friends minister of Newcastle, Ind., had cleared one million dollars for herself in the last year thru selling robes to the women's auxiliary, making a similar profit.

Spying On Themselves.

The speaker declared that Court Asher, a Muncie police character and supposed to be antagonistic to the klan, had been employed for months by the Atlanta headquarters as a spy in Muncie and thruout Indiana, receiving a salary of $100 a week for his work.

The constitution for the new organization was completed in secret session here last night and was introduced on the convention floor this morning. It is expected to be adopted before evening and the prediction is being freely made here that the convention now in session will either make or break the original Ku Klux Klan of the south.

King of Greece Now Member of Unemployed Camp

(Special to The Daily Worker)

ATHENS, March 25.—The national assembly today voted to dethrone the dynasty and proclaim a republic. The motion was carried by a unanimous vote and is effective at once.

Because of the possibility of a rupture in diplomatic relations with foreign countries whose representatives are accredited to the "regent of Greece," the government has decided to maintain Admiral Condoutiotis in the regency for the present.

The cabinet during the day is expected to grant general amnesty to imprisoned and persecuted politicians and pardons to members of the military convicted for implication in the last counter-revolution.

The government will expropriate as soon as possible all immovable property to the Glucksburg dynasty.

Anderson, Head Dry Zealot, Gets Term In Sing Sing Prison

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, March 25.—William H. Anderson, once the nemesis of the liquor trade and other lawbreakers, will join the "pick and shovel" gang at Sing Sing prison today.

The former state chief of the Anti-Saloon League, will now stand stripe to stripe for a few months beside the bootlegger, grafting politicians, and "prescription peddlers" whom he so relentlessly pursued.

Anderson has been degraded to the status of a common criminal by the supreme court decision yesterday denying him his application for a certificate of reasonable doubt in relation to his trial.

To Hang Boy of 17.

SAN QUENTIN, Cal., March 25.—Absolute proof has now been furnished by birth certificate that William Hard, sentenced to hang May 23 for murder, is only 17, having been born Nov. 25, 1906. He was not yet 16 when the murder with which he is charged was committed. It is against the state law to hang a boy under 18. The court refused to admit the boy's baptismal certificate as evidence of his age during the trial.

OIL IS THE ISSUE IN SO. DAKOTA PRIMARY BATTLE

Teapot Scandal Echoes Heard

(Special to The Daily Worker)

SIOUX FALLS, So. Dak., March 25.—Meager returns were coming in tonight in the state's presidential primary.

The voters expressed presidential choice in the Republican and Democratic parties, and the Farmer-Labor Party may have Robert M. LaFollette written in as choice of the new Third Party yet to be formed.

Nominees for U. S. senator, governor and other state offices also are to be named by the three parties.

The struggle between President Coolidge and Hiram Johnson for the Republican nomination for president, and the election of delegates to the national convention and presidential electors is the outstanding contest of the primary.

Senate Fight.

Of equal importance to South Dakotans is the fight between "gasoline governor" W. H. McMaster and the veteran Thomas Sterling for the nomination for U. S. senator in the Republican party.

Robert M. LaFollette also figures in the Republican primary, many believe. Many voters are expected to pass up the candidates appearing on the ballot and write in the name of the Wisconsin senator for president.

Oil figured two ways in today's primary. Governor McMaster, whose fight on Standard Oil last summer forced gasoline prices down 12 cents thruout the middle west, made the charge that George J. Danforth, manager of the campaign for Senator Sterling, was employed by the Standard Oil Co., in an attempt to "break" McMaster.

Oil Scandal Issue.

Both McMaster and Senator Hiram Johnson, who have been supporting each other in the primary race, have laid great stress on the Teapot Dome and other scandals in Washington. President Coolidge was the choice of the Republican state convention last December before the deluge of oil investigations broke loose.

President Coolidge and Senator Sterling, considered as running mates, are expected to poll a heavy vote in the cities. Governor McMaster and Senator Hiram Johnson will draw most of their support from the country.

LaFollette has no opposition for the Farmer-Labor nomination, and it is believed many who otherwise would vote the Farmer-Labor ticket will step over into the Republican primary to cast their votes for LaFollette.

William Gibbs McAdoo is unopposed for the presidential indorsement of the Democratic primary, but there are bitter contests for state office nominations.

NELSON DOES NOT KNOW IF HE WILL ACT

"Might Embarrass Mayor," Says Labor Alderman

Alderman Oscar Nelson, of the 40th Ward, did not know yesterday if he would discuss the strike of the garment workers at the meeting of the city council today. That is what he told the DAILY WORKER.

Nelson, besides being an alderman, is lawyer for the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, handling the cases of strikers arrested by the city police.

He will defend more than two hundred cases of arrested strikers tomorrow before Judge Walker in the jury branch of the municipal court.

Labor Committeeman.

In addition to being the lawyer for the union, Nelson is a vice-president of the Chicago Federation of Labor and a member of the committee of 15 and the committee on injunctions of the Federation. He was also a member of the Citizens committee which disbanded Monday. In the past, organized labor has looked to him to represent their interests in the council.

Strikers Demand Nelson Act.

Half-drunken policemen have been slugging the strikers and arresting them wholesale for walking on the streets. The strikers have been demanding that Alderman Nelson, labor representative, raise a protest in the city council and call for an official investigation into such outrageous and illegal actions by paid city employes against workers on strike.

Recently Nelson presented the case for the organized firemen of the city who were seeking a raise in pay. But he has kept silent in the council while paid city employes were trying to break the strike of the sweatshop workers.

"Does Not Know."

Nelson was in the office of the Chicago Federation of Labor when he was reached by the DAILY WORKER.

"Will you discuss the strike of the garment workers at the meeting of the council tomorrow?" he was asked.

"I don't know. I don't know what will come up there," he replied.

"Will you tell the members of the council about the Citizens committee report?

"Might Embarrass Mayor."

"I don't know. The report was made to the mayor. He may report to the council on it himself. If I say anything it might embarrass the mayor in carrying out the recommendations of the committee," Nelson said.

If the opportunity presents itself and Nelson can speak on the strike without offending any of his fellow politicians he may or he may not say a few well-chosen words is in effect what he said to the DAILY WORKER.

Look to Labor Alderman.

Since the Committee of 15 and the committee on injunctions has delayed acion on "Dennie's" injunction and mass picketing the strikers are looking to Nelson to bring the case of the strikers to the attention of the city fathers.

They hope he will report to the city council on the citizens committee for the settlement of the strike which disbanded Monday and tell the councilmen why the bosses were able to refuse to arbitrate. The strikers say the bosses who have refused to arbitrate were able to do it only because they had the police force fighting for them.

Bosses Depend On Police.

If the police force was not constantly trying to break the picket line by mass arrests and beating up strikers, the strikers say the bosses would feel less secure in their position. Feeling that in all practical ways the city administration is behind them the bosses refuse to deal with the union.

If the city politicians were really impartial the strikers say the bosses would not be so stubborn.

Oscar Nelson's position in the city council gives the strikers a spokes-

(Continued on page 2.)

On To The City Hall!

"On to the City Hall!" is the latest slogan of the brave garment strikers, now nearing the end of the fourth week of their heroic struggle.

They are going to attend the meeting of the city council this afternoon to see whether Alderman Oscar Nelson, vice-president of the Chicago Federation of Labor, will raise his voice in the city council against the brutal use of the police against them.

The slogan of "On to the City Hall!" was heard everywhere among the strikers yesterday, at their mass meeting and on the picket lines. It is expected that the Council Chambers on the second floor of the City Hall will be jammed, as in the days of the victorious struggles of the street carmen and the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, when action was forced from the city aldermen.

"On to the City Hall!"

HOW DID BOON COMPANION OF DAUGHERTY DIE?

Ex-Wife Believes Death Not Self-Inflicted

By LAURENCE TODD.

(Staff Correspondent of the Federated Press)

WASHINGTON, March 25.—Was Jess Smith, inseparable companion of Attorney General Daugherty, a suicide, or was he murdered, in Daugherty's apartment in the Wardman Park hotel a year ago?

That was the issue inferentially raised in the Wheeler investigation of Daugherty's record when Roxie Stinson, former wife of Smith, came back to the witness stand to tell that she was framed by friends of the attorney general when they feared that she would talk too much about Daugherty.

Quarrels With Daugherty.

On the witness stand she declared that Jess was in deadly fear of an expose of affairs in Daugherty's apartment, and also that he was in extreme fear of physical danger to himself and to her for some time before his death. She testified that he had always been afraid of firearms, and had forbidden her to possess a revolver, yet on the Friday before his death in Washington, he had bought a revolver after a quarrel with Daugherty at the "shack" where they were staying near Washington Court House, Ohio.

* * *

Senator Wheeler, by a series of questions, drew from the witness the statement that she observed no powder marks around the bullet wound in his temple when she saw his body prior to the funeral; that Smith's doctor had flatly denied the statement brought to her by Mal Daugherty, brother of the attorney general, that Smith's wound due to an operation for appendicitis a year before was found to be fully open after his death. In her own statement of her defiance of both Daughertys she said: "Harry Daugherty is not going to strongarm me and I am not going to have a convenient bullet thru my head."

Can It Be Murder?

Daugherty spent the night at the White House prior to the death of Smith which occurred early in the morning. No inquest was held, altho bruises appeared on the body and there have been stories that the apartment was in disorder.

Thus far the word "murder" has not been suggested in the senate hearings, but the implication of Roxie Stinson's testimony was that she feared his death was not self-inflicted.

Bankruptcy Wave Hits Farmer Gehart Larson of Morris, Ill.

Gehart Larson, a farmer, living near Morris, Ill., today filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy before the clerk of the United States District Court.

The petition was filed thru Larson's attorney, C. E. Reardon of Morris. Liabilities were listed as $2,598.54 and assets as $400. The principal creditor is Oscar Collins, a farmer, living near Saratoga, who holds a $1,300 note.

MORE OF FALL DOUGH STILL IS MYSTERY

Baffled Probers Are After His Son-In-Law

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Mar. 25.—Senator Thomas Walsh, Montana, today introduced a resolution in the senate asking the house of representatives to begin impeachment proceedings against C. C. Chase, collector of customs at El Paso, Texas, and son-in-law of Albert B. Fall.

Chase yesterday refused to testify before the oil investigating committee on the ground that he might incriminate himself.

The Walsh resolution charged that Chase had entered into a conspiracy with Albert B. Fall to mislead the committee as to the origin of the $100,000 loan which enabled the former secretary of the interior to purchase the Harris ranch in New Mexico.

It further charged that Chase had endeavored to get Price McKinney of Cleveland to testify that he had loaned Fall the money.

Walsh asked that "the resolution be transmitted to the house together with a copy of testimony in the case in order that the house might inaugurate such proceedings against Chase as may be appropriate.

The senate oil committee today endeavored to trail to its source a mysterious $32,000 with which Albert B. Fall purchased ranch properties in New Mexico after the Teapot Dome lease was negotiated.

The committee examined M. D. Thatcher, president of the First National Bank of Pueblo, Colo., and trustee of the Thatcher estate, with whom Fall had financial dealings.

Thatcher said Fall had from time to time borrowed $102,200 from his concerns but could not account for the $32,000 with which Fall testified he had purchased properties after he invested the $100.000 he obtained from Doheny in another property.

"The testimony of Thatcher proves that Fall got $32.000 from some source not yet revealed to the committee," Senator Walsh, Montana, declared following Thatcher's testimony.

Banker Is Witness.

Mahlan D. Thatcher, president of the First National Bank of Pueblo, Colo., in which Fall handled his New Mexico ranch accounts, was the first witness before the committee today.

Thatcher denied that his bank had made a loan to Fall in either 1921 or 1922. Fall told the committee he had arranged for a $100,000 credit with Thatcher in 1922.

"We made a loan of $15.000 to Fall in 1916 which was renewed from time to time," Thatcher said.

"When was it paid off?" Walsh asked.

"May 29, 1922."

This was a month after Fall granted the Teapot Dome lease to Harry Sinclair.

Walsh then read a letter which Fall sent the committee some time ago, stating that the Tres Ritaos Land and Cattle company, of which Fall is president, had a big credit running up to $200,000 with the Thatcher estate.

"How much does this company owe you now?" Walsh asked.

"$100,000."

"In small notes from time to time between January 1921 and July 1923."

Mysterious $32.000.

Thatcher testified that most of the advances were made for the purpose of permitting Fall to develop his big ranch at Three Rivers,

(Continued on page 2)

One New Sub Every Day Will Help Make It 10,000 New Subs by June 15th--See Page Five

SOLONS' IRE AROUSED BY CROOK'S DEFY

Grand Jury to Decide On Fate of Oil King

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Mar. 25.—A formal contempt citation against Harry F. Sinclair was sent to U. S. District Attorney Peyton Gordon here today by Senator Moses, New Hampshire, acting president of the senate.

This action was taken pursuant to order of the senate yesterday holding Sinclair in contempt for refusing to answer questions put to him by the senate committee investigating the naval oil reserve scandals.

Gordon will immediately present the case to the grand jury here, asking an indictment.

The Senate's citation reads:

"To the Honorable District Attorney of the District of Columbia:

"Take Notice:—That one Harry F. Sinclair, appearing pursuant to its subpoena before the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys of the Senate on 22nd day of March, 1924, refused to answer questions before the said committee under Senate Resolution 147 and that his refusal to answer and his failure to testify and the facts in relation thereto have been reported to the Senate all of which will more fully appear by the report of the said committee made to the Senate the 24th day of March, 1924, a copy of which is hereto attached."

Congress' Power Is Issue.

The whole question of Congress' power to investigate goes to the courts today when a federal grand jury here will be asked to indict Harry F. Sinclair for contempt of the Senate.

Before this question has been settled, a court fight extending to the highest tribunal in the land, the United States Supreme Court, will be waged. Both the government and Sinclair are determined to establish their contentions. The Senate intends to settle its right to force Sinclair or any other citizen to answer questions and produce records before investigating committees properly authorized.

Sinclair, taking the position that the Senate Oil Committee was violating his constitutional guarantees in trying to make him testify, will battle to the finish, it was indicated today, to defeat the Senate probers.

Indictment Is First Step.

The first step in the court fight will be the return of an indictment for contempt against Sinclair—probably on Monday.

Senator Thomas J. Walsh, chief Senate prosecutor, has drawn up a tentative form of the indictment which he desires to have the federal grand jury return.

Walsh has a conference with Owen J. Roberts and Atlee Pomerene, special government counsel arranged for today so that the matter may be placed before the grand jury at once.

Roberts and Pomerene also will begin work today on criminal cases against others who mixed up in the oil scandal for presentation to another grand jury early next month.

Indictments against Sinclair, E. L. Doheny and former Secretary of the Interior Fall probably on a charge of "conspiracy to defraud the government," are in prospect.

Legal authorities believe it would be extremely hard to make out a strong "bribery" case in view of the evidence. While the conspiracy is a lesser charge, it would be more easily established in view of the facts, it is thought.

HINT OF MURDER IN DAUGHERTY PROBE IS HEARD IN CONGRESS

WASHINGTON, March 25.—The mystery surrounding the manner of death of Jesse Smith in Attorney-General Daugherty's apartment last May was never properly cleared up, Representative Oliver, New York, declared in the House today.

"His brains were blown out in the Attorney-General's apartment either by his hand or the hand of another," said Oliver.

"No autopsy was performed; no inquest was held. He was hurried to his grave.

"Today Jesse Smith stands revealed as a collector of graft from whisky deals and involved in a fight film conspiracy and other piracies. He died when the trial of a great bootleg ring in New York was called.

"And he willed his money, derived from graft, to the Attorney-General of the United States," Oliver concluded.

RAID DEFENDANTS IN WILLIAMSON SENT TO PRISON

Promised Immunity by Klan; Doublecrossed

(Special to The Daily Worker)

DANVILLE, Ill., March 25—Several cases growing out of the dry raids in Williamson county last year were disposed of in the United States district court here today. Jail sentences were given in two cases, fines in one. Glenn Young was a witness for the state.

Klan Promised Immunity.

Lawrence T. Allen, special government prosecutor, informed the Federal court here that he would ask jail sentences for all of the 41 Herrin defendants who telegraphed a promise to plead guilty here on April 14. The men were arrested following the liquor raids of two months ago.

Representatives of the defendants stated here that the offer to plead guilty was made on promise of immunity. The overtures, the representatives charge, were made by Williamson county klansmen headed by a Marion klan attorney.

* * * *

Anti-Klansman Out On Bail.

MARION, Ill., March 25.—Carl and Earl Shelton, brothers, indicted by the Herrin special grand jury for the murder of Caesar Cagle, Herrin constable, in the Ku Klux Klan and anti-klan clash over booze enforcement that started a booze war and military occupation of Williamson county, are free today on $10,000 bonds each.

They had been held secretly in the county jail here for nearly two weeks, after surrendering to sheriff George Galligan immediately following their indictment.

The sheriff kept the information of the apprehension of the two away from the new set of "law enforcement deputies" who took over field work of the sheriff in the county following widespread opposition from klan circles.

Trachtenberg Tour

Tuesday, March 25, Baltimore, Md., Workingmen's Hall, 2509 E. Madison St.

Thursday, March 27, Philadelphia, Penn., Brith Shoenn Hall, 506 Pine St.

Friday, March 28, Rochester, N. Y., Amalgamated Clothing Workers Open Forum.

Saturday, March 29, Binghamton, N. Y., at 7:30 p. m., Lithuanian Hall, 271 Clinton St.

Sunday, March 30, at 3 p. m., Utica, N. Y., Labor Temple, 714 Charlotte St.

Monday, March 31, Rochester, N. Y., Hall to be announced later.

Tuesday, April 1, at 8 p. m., Buffalo, N. Y., Labor Lyceum, 376 William St.

Wednesday, April 2, Jamestown, N. Y., Hall to be announced later.

Thursday, April 3, Erie, Penna., Hall to be announced later.

Friday, April 4, E. Pittsburg, Penn., Hall to be announced later.

Saturday and Sunday, April 5 and 6, Pittsburg, Penn., Hall to be announced later.

Trail More of Fall Dough

(Continued from Page 1)

N. M. He said the aggregate loaned to Fall in 1922 was $15,000. The balance of the total advances were made in 1923, he said, adding that his total advances to Fall's company were $102,200.

"But it has been testified here that Fall purchased additional property for $32,000 in 1923, after he bought the Harris ranch with the $100,000 he got from Doheny" Walsh said. "Do you know where Fall got that $32,000?"

"No sir, I do not."

Daugherty, Smith Stock Gamble.

Thatcher was then excused.

Anderson H. Tackett, accountant for the federal trade commission, gave the committee a detailed account of the stock dealings of Jess Smith, intimate friend of Attorney General Daugherty.

Tackett said his examination of the books of Hibbs and Company, Washington brokers, indicated that Daugherty and Smith speculated stocks, under the name of "W. W. Sapid." The account was closed out June 1, 1923, Tackett said.

Because of the frequent purchase and sale of other stocks in the Smith account, Tackett said, it was impossible to compute whether Smith's transactions, excluding the three accounts specifically mentioned were at a profit or loss.

The committee adjourned after hearing Tackett until Thursday. Tomorrow the committee will devote its attention to bills relating to public lands. On Thursday officials of the Empire Trust Company of New York and Al Jennings, reformed bandit, of Oklahoma, will testify.

Heflin Is Wroth.

A threat by Senator Heflin, Alabama, to carry the investigation of alleged Texas land frauds to the floor of the senate temporarily halted the senate postoffice committee's probe today.

Heflin, under whose resolution the inquiry is being conducted, vehemently objected to the interruption of the presentation of evidence by James R. Page, counsel for "land victims" by George Hill, Houston, Texas, counsel for R. B. Creager.

Hill interrupted Page's cross examination of Chief Postal Inspector Rush D. Simmons to ask several questions and despite vigorous objections by Heflin, Chairman Moses permitted Hill to proceed.

Hill asked Simmons if he knew that Page was "a fugitive from justice in Texas and left there upon the return of eight indictments and the filing of disbarment proceedings against him."

"Yes. I had a general knowledge of that," Simmons replied.

"This investigation is not going to be killed," Heflin declared. "Should everything that Hill has asked be true it is no defense against the allegations in the complaint petitions filed with the postoffice deparment."

NELSON DOES NOT YET KNOW IF HE WILL ACT TODAY

Labor Head Fears to Embarrass Mayor

(Continued from page 1.)

man there, the strikers say. They hope he will speak in an effective way on their behalf.

Council Meets Today.

Today at 2 p. m. the city council holds its weekly meeting. There can be no possible reason for Nelson's not speaking effectively for the strikers there.

To the anxious hopes of the strikers Nelson replies that he may or he may not speak in their behalf at the meeting of the council.

Picket In Rain.

Yesterday morning in a dreary and uncomfortable drizzle, a hundred girls kept on the picket line. The cops did not make so many arrests as usual. Drivers of the patrol wagons objected to driving on the wet streets. But the streets were not too wet for the pickets.

Students from the University of Chicago, who are members of the Liberal Club, came to the picket line. They were all surprised to see so many strikers. One girl student said to a striker, "We thought that we would be the only persons on the picket line this morning."

Arrests In Morning.

Those arrested on the first and last trip of the patrol during the morning before the cops decided to call it a morning's work were: May Mostt, Sophie Mandelson, Ada Abrams, Eleanor Smahl, Maria Desidero and Alma Jones.

Ada Abrams was arrested because several scabs on their way to work stopped to beat her up. After beating her the scabs called the cop who had been considerate enough to walk around a corner while they assaulted Miss Abrams and he placed her under arrest. When the wagon was called to take her to the police station the coppers decided they might as well make the trip count for something and so arrested the others.

More Injunction Arrests.

Three more workers were arrested on attachments for contempt of "Dennie's" writ. They were: Oscar Simon, Kara Seiger and William Wellworth. The judge set their cases to be heard yesterday afternoon at 2:00 o'clock.

When the strikers who were arrested Monday were arraigned in S. Clark police court yesterday they all demanded jury trials. They were: Sam Seidel, Lillian Libbin, Lena Morvitz, Dora Ruben, Sarah Orlove, Emma Goldberg, Bessie Isenberg, Tessie Rhode, Ida Gaffin and Della Muddleman.

PICKET DESPITE INJUNCTON; SAYS STRIKE SPEAKER

O'Flaherty Flays Dever As Capitalist Tool.

Denouncing the use of the injunction by capitalist courts in labor disputes, Thomas J. O'Flaherty, associate editor of the DAILY WORKER, addressing a meeting of striking dress makers at 180 West Washington street yesterday, declared that strikes are won or lost on the picket lines.

"It is true that injunctions cannot made dresses," he declared, "but scabs can, and if you cannot keep these scabs away from the struck shops you cannot win. You must stay on the picket line, injunction or no injunction, until you have won your fight."

Mass Picketing Wins.

Comrade O'Flaherty told how mass picketing worked in the city of Lawrence, Massachusetts, where the workers in thousands marched to the gates of the woolen mills at 7 o'clock in the morning and during the hours when workers usually go to the shops the numbers so impressed the bosses that they dared not put any sluggers into operation.

"If the workers of Chicago used their heads during the last municipal election and put forward a mayoralty candidate on a working class ticket who would represent their interests instead of the interests of the bosses, the clubs of the Chicago police would not now be descending on your heads," said the speaker.

He said Robert E. Crowe and Mayor Dever were just tools of the capitalists of Chicago and that the workers were really to blame for their being in office.

Action in Council.

O'Flaherty called attention to the fact that the city council was meeting today and that an official of organized labor was sitting on the council—referring to Oscar Nelson. He demanded that protest be made at the council by labor's representative against the tactics of the city police.

The strikers who attended the meeting were very enthusiastic and in spite of the rain, responded to the call to go on the picket lines with cheers.

Watch British Start.

SEATTLE, Wash, March 25.—America's "round the world" army flyers watched with interest today reports of the start of the British flight.

The Poor Fish Says:—I hear the Pope joined the Third International. We have too much red here already. Look at the trouble they are making down in Washington. Now, His Holiness is sending us two more red hats!

DOZEN STRIKERS BEFORE SULLIVAN, TWO CONVICTED

Crowe's Detective Lies More Than Boss.

Judge "Dennie" Sullivan's attempt to stop picketing thru the use of the injunction led to twelve more arraignments before him yesterday.

All of the 12 strikers were charged with picketing in spite of his sacred writ and therefore being in contempt of court.

"Dennie" gave a decision against Margaret Welsh and Emma Deering, but reserved sentence until today. No decision was made in the case of ten others who will come up again today. They are: Marion Brodek, Charles F. Muller, Louis Sokoloff, Anna Feldman, Valentine Piesecki, Yattie Rossman, Silvia Factor, Ida Selkoff and Minnie Sugarman.

Swears Boss In Himself.

The injunction judge's eagerness to railroad the strikers was shown when he insisted on swearing in witnesses himself. When Nat Rieback of the Rieback firm at 225 S. Market street came up to testify against Margaret Welsh and Emma Deering, Sullivan took the task of swearing them in out of the hands of the court clerk and did it himself.

Rieback and his confidential clerk, Fred Justine, admitted under Attorney Peter Sissman's cross-examination that they had not seen either of them near their factory since they had been served with injunction notices. Both of them are constantly on the lookout, too.

Fink Schroeder Lies.

Detective Schroeder, of State's Attorney Crowe's office, then volunteered to testify against the girls. As proof that he had seen them since the injunction writ he produced his note book. The evidence, when Sissman made him show it, was nothing more than a pencilled notation, with the girl's names after the pencilled date "March 12."

On this lone evidence, contradicted by defense witnesses, Sullivan eagerly convicted the girls.

Schroeder, by the way, had a hand in the beating up of Sophie Altschuler.

Freda Reicher, Ida Abrams and Rose Boldag were arrested on the picket line late in the day by the police. They were taken to the S. Clark street station, bailed out and will appear in court this morning.

'Minute Men' Worry About Pacifist Speech That Allison Made

Brent Dow Allison's speech against capitalist wars to Northwestern University students has set the "Minute Men of the Constitution" by the ears.

These panicky gentlemen will meet in the Hotel La Salle today for the express purpose of talking about Allison's case and to planning what can be done to win back respect for the American eagle.

Sunday Lieut. Corlis Griffis will tell Northwestern students at the Patten gymnasium on the campus what they ought to do. Griffis, himself, has proved to be a very successful fighter, falling down in his plot to kidnap Bergdoll and ending up in a German jail.

London Bus Men Expect Raise.

LONDON, Mar. 25.—London bus men are expecting an early settlement of their strike with an increase of eight shillings a week. Prime Minister MacDonald is supporting a bill for concentrating bus and tram traffic under an advisory committee set up by the minister of transport.

Keep Railroad From Russia.

PEKING, Mar. 25.—French pressure is causing China to turn down an earlier agreement that the Chinese Eastern Railway, which connects with Vladivostok and Dairen be turned over to Russian control. This railroad, representing a value up to $300,000,000, was built originally with the aid of Russian money.

BURNS MUST GO!

North Side Branch Y. W. L.

Sydney Borgeson's lecture, which was to have been given at a regular meeting of the North Side Branch of the Young Workers League, had been postponed and will now be delivered this evening, March 26, at the same place, Imperial Hall, 2409 N. Halsted street, city.

IMPEACH COOLIDGE!

Watch Oscar Today!

Oscar Nelson is an alderman.
Oscar Nelson is an official of labor.
Oscar Nelson is a labor lawyer.

This should have put Oscar Nelson on the firing line in the City Council for the striking members of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union.

* * * *

But four weeks of the strike have passed.

Oscar Nelson has not spoken a single word for the garment strikers on the floor of the city council.

He has not denounced the brutality of the police.

He has not exposed the use of private thugs.

He has not brought what pressure he could to bear upon the rapacity of the garment bosses, who refuse to deal with the strikers.

* * * *

Oscar Nelson has an opportunity to break this blackening record of silence at the meeting of the city council this afternoon at 2 o'clock in the council chambers at the City Hall.

Yesterday he told the DAILY WORKER he did not know what he would do. He had not yet decided to raise his voice for the strikers on the floor of the city council, to demand an investigation of police brutality, to demand that ways and means be found to force the garment bosses into a settlement of the strike.

* * * *

Hundreds of striking garment workers ought to jam the galleries of the City Council chambers this afternoon at two o'clock to watch Oscar Nelson in action.

They ought to be there to watch Oscar Nelson, the alderman, the labor official, the labor lawyer.

Oscar Nelson can do much, if he will, to aid the garment strikers.

He can do much in the City Council this afternoon.
BUT WILL HE DO IT?
WATCH HIM, WORKERS OF CHICAGO!

VANDERLIP SAYS HE WILL "CLEAN UP" WASHINGTON

Aged Banker Sore on Grafters

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, March 25.—Frank A. Vanderlip has opened here a "laundry" with which he is going to help "dry clean the government."

"Some of my friends have suggested that I have gone crazy," said Vanderlip when he was asked to dispel a certain air of mystery with which his operations since coming to Washington recently have been cloaked. "Well, I'll tell you what I'm doing and you can judge whether I'm crazy or not."

First, Vanderlip insisted, any account of his activities here must make it plain that he is, for the time being, under the direction of Senator Wheeler, the aggressive "prosecutor" of the Senate committee investigating Attorney General Daugherty.

"Wheeler and I are working in close co-operation," said Vanderlip.

The Citizens Federal Research Bureau, which he has just opened here—is a cheerless office only half furnished as yet.

"I invented this research bureau," said Vanderlip, "to get to the American people the facts about conditions in the government.

"My idea was to get the facts together and send them to 1,000 newspapers. Out of the 1,000 somebody, somewhere along the line, would be sure to crack the story and then the rest of them would have to follow it.

New Possibilities.

"But the Wheeler investigation gave me another channel.

"The bureau here is being incorporated as a permanent agency. When I started it I planned to have 25 of the most distinguished men in the country associated with me. But I abandoned that idea for you can't get 25 such men without finding some sore toes. So I am going to have 25 hard-boiled, cold-nosed young men instead—men with no pasts. I'm not going to have a 'No thorofare' sign hung on any path I want to follow."

"What gave you this dry cleaning idea—what made you think the government needed dry cleaning?" Vanderlip was asked.

"In the McKinley administration," he said, "I was assistant secretary of the treasury. I got to know things about Washington.

"Then I went to the National City Bank. That organization, as a big holder of government bonds, keeps in touch with Washington. I built up a secret service of my own here and it has been functioning for 20 years. I know my Washington.

Got His Goat.

"When this personal machinery of investigation and information brought me reports of what was going on here, I paid little attention to it for a long time. Like a good many citizens, I regard it indifferently. But suddenly I saw the whole thing in its appalling ugliness.

"A friend asked me to make a speech. I spoke on courage in leadership.

"I was at once the target of a bitter tirade. After I was commended, and, in addition, I became a veritable reservoir into which information poured from every source. I have taken pains to check this up and such of it as is straight goes to Wheeler.

"There's the story. There's no mystery. I'm after clean government. Seems to me one way to get that is to inform the public. That's my game."

How many of your shop-mates read the DAILY WORKER? Get one of them to subscribe today.

WORKERS OF ODESSA, BLACK SEA PORT, SEND CALL FOR DAILY WORKER

A call for the DAILY WORKER has just come from Odessa, leading port on the Black Sea.

The call comes from J. Statzemco, secretary for the Industrial Workers of the World at Butte, Montana, in 1921 in a letter to the National Office of the Workers Party in which he sends his regards to W. F. Dunne and T. J. O'Flaherty of the DAILY WORKER staff. He asks that the paper be sent to the workers reading room in Odessa.

ARBITRATION OF STRIKE URGED ON GARMENT BOSSES

78 Have Signed Already, Pleaded Citizens

Before disbanding, the Citizens' Committee, which has been seeking to negotiate a settlement of the garment strike, made public its correspondence with the Chicago Association of Dress Manufacturers.

The committee's letter, which states that already 78 firms employing 1,200 workers have signed agreements, reads as follows:

Ask Bosses to Arbitrate.

"As you may know, a committee made up of citizens vitally interested in the well-being of both employers and workers has been appointed to inquire into the causes of the strike in the dressmaking industry of Chicago and to assist in every way possible in bringing about a fair settlement.

The information which the committee has obtained thus far, indicates that a majority of the workers in the industry are members of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union; that seventy-eight firms employing twelve hundred workers have signed agreements with the above named union. During the life of these agreements any differences that may arise will be submitted to arbitration.

"Are you willing to agree to arbitrate the demands of the workers before a joint committee of Chicago citizens appointed by the parties at interest and headed by a chairman appointed in the same manner?

"Please be good enough to send your reply so that it will reach the committee not later than Friday afternoon, March 21, 1924."

The bosses acknowledged the letter but refused to arbitrate. So the committee has given up trying to persuade them and the fight is on by organized labor to force them.

Prevent Meeting When Cal Is Called Benedict Arnold

(Special to The Daily Worker)

OAKLAND, Calif., March 25.—The meeting here under auspices of the Workers Party to express the opinion of the workers about the Teapot Dome exposures was stopped by police intimidation.

In advertising the meeting President Coolidge was compared with Benedict Arnold. On account of this police threatened the hall owner with prosecution and as a result the hall was closed against those who arranged the meeting.

MINERS' DISTRICT CONVENTION ON IN SMOKY CITY

Fakers Ready to Spill The Red Paint

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PITTSBURGH, Pa., March 25.—About 250 delegates, representing approximately 38,000 miners assembled here today in the district No. 5 convention. Altho little was done in the opening session, it is expected that lively debate will be the order.

Progressives Go to Bat.

This was promised when Jimmy Oates arose immediately after the preliminaries and demanded that a report of the credentials committee be submitted before any business was transacted. Oates declared that he was opposed to any aye or nay vote deciding things, until the convention was organized and it was fully determined who was entitled to cast such votes.

Oates also opposed the selection of John Tuck on the rules and order committee, declaring that the local Tuck is representing, is of the non-existant variety. However, the protests were ordered made in the proper place and a bitter battle is expected when the protests reach the convention floor.

David Hicky, president of the Pittsburgh Central Labor Union, opened the convention. He then introduced to the convention the Rev. J. J. Hughes of Hills Station, Pa., who invoked the convention with prayer. Father Hughes played a very prominent part in the strike of 1922 and when the Pittsburgh Coal company began its eviction of the miners from their homes at that place, he opened up his church in which to store their furniture.

Green to Sling Red Paint.

At noon adjournment nothing but a partial reading of the report of the executive board had been heard, in addition to the protests of Jimmy Oates.

It was announced that International Secretary Green would address the convention at the afternoon session.

Green, it was stated, is on his way to New York to attend a meeting of the Mitchell Memorial Committee, and this was his only chance to address the convention. The progressives are expecting a flow of Red Paint.

Boo, Hiss Green.

Referring to the "Old Testament" to discover the word "Ass", Billy Green, International Secretary-Treasurer, in addressing the convention of District 5, United Mine Workers of America, today used the name of the occupant of the stable at Bethlehem, and applied it to the delegates who booed and hissed him when he was invited to the platform to address the convention.

Referring to the Progressives as, "Advocates of a new, strange and untried philosophy", Green declared that they should get a hall of their own and expound their ideas there and not come into conventions of the miners to spread such poison and attempt to destroy the United Mine Workers of America.

He further stated that the progressives were like the Presbyterians who were fomenting trouble in the Methodist and Baptist churches by endeavoring to get those of these faiths to desert their own and to accept that advocated by them. Declaring that, "Instead of going out to the sinners of the world to seek new recruits, they were more contented in the work of corrupting the Saints".

"Why don't you go into the fields of West Virginia and Western Kentucky," he yelled, "and if you can establish your ideas and philosophies there, then we will be ready to accept your plan."

Pleading for harmony in words and driving it away in action, Green made a poor showing among those who have some understanding of the Labor movement.

Murray Vents His Spleen.

Vice-President Phil Murray followed with a speech of like tone and was so vicious in his remarks that a delegate who admitted that he was a friend of both Murray and Green protested against his tactics. Of course they refrained from mentioning the things that organizers of the district and international union are spreading in every district where the Union has jurisdiction. Outside of the speeches there was little done. The report of the Executive Board was read and referred to a committee for action, after which it will be discussed by the delegates.

BUNCO PARTY AND DANCE
GIVEN BY
United Workers Sunday Schools of Chicago
SUNDAY, MARCH 30, 1924
AT
PRUDENTIAL HALL
Corner NORTH AVE. and HALSTED ST.
Bunco Party 3 P. M.
Dance - - - 7 P. M.
Refreshments Served.
Tickets 35c, payable at the door.

OTHER POLICE THUGS BAD AS OFFICER 3401

All Girls' Assailants Should Be Fired

Mayor William E. Dever's promise to the "Committee of 15," to see that Officer 3401 was put off the force, does not satisfy members of the strike committee.

They point out that if Officer 3401's assault on Olga Levin is an offense worthy of dismissal that the still more violent assault on Sophie Altschuler in front of 237 S. Market street by Officer O'Rorke (3181), March 14, should lead to similar action.

Dever's Excuse Doesn't Go.

Mayor Dever's excuse to the subcommittee, consisting of Anton Johannsen, John Fitzpatrick and Victor Olander, which presented the garment workers' union written report, was that the other assaults listed there occurred before their first visit to him and before he had promised to take up the matter of police brutality—whereas the assault on Miss Levin took place later.

Strikers are indignant at this crude attempt to side-step the issue. Regardless of when the assaults by uniformed police occurred the mayor must do what he can to rectify them now. But the facts are that the mayor is grossly incorrect as to time.

Beaten Seven Days After Promise.

Johannsen, Olander and Fitzpatrick made their first visit of complaint to the mayor March 7, on a Friday morning. Sophie Altschuler was not beaten up until the following Friday, March 14, seven days after the mayor promised to make his police behave.

The cruelty of the crime was intensified at the S. Clark St. station, according to the text of the document which the committee presented the mayor and a copy of which is in possession of the DAILY WORKER. In the police station the matron refused to get a doctor for the injured girl tho she had been unconscious for a time after the attack. This, in spite of the fact that there is a doctor on the fourth floor of this building.

She was kept in the police station for several hours, without medical attendance, before she was finally booked at six o'clock. Five hours after she was assaulted Dr. Maltman, a private physician, examined her at the hotel and found her wrists still "badly swollen."

Made Mouth Bleed.

On the same day Fannie Yannes, 2229 Iowa street, was struck so violently in the mouth by Officer William Hankin in front of 228 Market street that her teeth were loosened and her mouth bled.

The beating of Ethel Spink by officers 5159 and 3609 on March 18 and the arrest of a DAILY WORKER reporter who got the policemen's number is further cited by the report which the committee handed the mayor and which was prepared by the garment workers' union. The date again refutes the mayor's statement that these other assaults occurred before the first visit of the committee.

The same day officers Collins and Schroeder, who assisted in the arrest of Sophie Altschuler, several days earlier, arrested Gussie Cohen, 1413 N. Larkin street and amused themselves by taking her hands and hitting her in the face with them.

Union Has the Proof.

All these cases are authenticated by numerous witnesses. Of the latter the garment workers' union makes the statement, which is approved by vice-president Meyer Perlstein, that:

> "Freda Reicher, a striker in whose intelligence and honesty we have the utmost faith, saw this attack and is willing to appear before your committee and tell it."

Other instances are given and the union is ready to furnish the committee of 15 that they might present them daily to the mayor.

Birth Control Clinics Urged.

BERKELEY, Cal., March 25.—"Free birth control clinics and municipally supported health clinics are the only solution of the problems presented by a too large birth rate in families economically unable to give children the proper care," said Dr. William E. Newman, a Long Beach physician, addressing the Berkeley civic forum. "The proper facts of birth control must be presented, at least pending the improvement of economic conditions," he stated.

IMPEACH COOLIDGE!

South Denies Negro Rights But Gives Him Bread; North Gives Him Rights But Little to Eat

It is from the selfish manipulation of the large employers of labor, and not from organized labor, that the Negro in industry finds his chief embarrassment. There is a common bond between the 98 per cent of the Negro adults who work and the 92 per cent of the whites who work.

All wage earners are oppressed. In that sense every race is an oppressed race, and good feeling, therefore, almost always exists between the Negro and white laborers.

"There is a mistaken notion current among those who have had few dealings with working people that race prejudice plays an important part in the relations between white and colored workers," Mary McDowell puts it.

The antagonism that has sometimes arisen is due to the fact that Negroes have so often been imported as strike-breakers, usually with little knowledge of the conditions to which they came or the significance of the strike. This feeling has nothing in common with race prejudice. The trade unions are increasing in hospitality toward colored workers and the Negroes themselves are now awakening to the need of putting an end to their use as strike-breakers. The labor union leaders of the stockyards have taken a determined stand against race prejudice."

Negroes and Whites Combine.

We are further told by the Department of Labor, that "Union workers in the stockyards charge that the packers have used Negro leaders to prevent unionizing of the Negroes. The Negroes of Chicago have become almost as putty in the hands of the employers and politicians." This statement means that the recent competition, between the Southern and White employers—the one trying to induce the Negro migrant back to the South by offering him fair treatment, the other trying to keep him here by playing up Southern lynchings—is not a change of heart on the part of the employers toward the black race. The employers controlling the Negro's job, and hence his way of living, regards the Negro, not as a problem, but as a supply of cheap labor with which to keep wages down.

Between Two Fires.

James Weldon Johnson, of the Association for the Advancement of Colored People, tells us that the Negro is badly off, whether in the North or the South. "Heretofore the Negro has had two choices," Mr. Johnson says. "That of living in the South where most of his manhood and civil rights were denied him, but where economically his condition was secure; or that of living in the North where his rights were guaranteed him, but where his economic condition was always precarious. In this attitude towards the Negro the North has been almost as cruel as the South; for altho the South denied him life it offered him bread; while the North offered him life, but refused that whereby he might live."

It is always to the interests of the powerful employers to divide the workers up into opposing factions. If groups of workers can be prevailed on to fight each other, they will not have the energy to fight the employers for better working conditions and higher wages. Hence instead of telling the truth in the daily papers which they control, the bosses make it appear that the white workers object to admitting Negroes to their unions. They try to play upon race prejudice to divide the workers so that they will not combine to better their economic conditions.

Job Competition Harmful.

Sometimes, altho rarely, it happens that a white unionist is taken in by this attempt of the bosses to split the workers up, and it is this exceptional person who advocates barring the Negroes from his union, thereby unwittingly helping his employer to keep wages down. It is then up to the Negro to show his white brother that competition between classes or groups of workers for the same jobs keeps down the standard of the workers' living. Organization of all groups of workers in the same unions gives them the power to raise the workers' standard of living. The bosses know that organization is power. That is why they combine into trusts and monopolies, and Chambers of Commerce—to keep down wages and increase the price of the goods which they sell and which the workers largely buy.

They Stood Together.

On the whole, the workers have learned this lesson. "The relation between the White and Negro workers in Chicago is good," we are told by the Interchurch World Movement. "During the riots of July, 1919, separate white and Negro workers in the same unions stood manfully together in condemning the outrage. Negroes are organized for the most part in the packing industry. In 1919 Negroes were found in 37 of the 39 various locals of the stockyards labor council."

Another example of the solidarity of the workers of all races is observed in the present garment workers strike in this city. Every morning, Negro as well as white girls can be seen on the picket lines along Market street. The workers have learned the lesson that it is not only disloyal and unprincipled, but is against their own interests to act as strikebreakers, no matter what their race. In a union of the workers there is strength for the workers.

Whole Family Works.

It is especially necessary for the Negroes to organize in their unions. The Department of Labor recently wrote: "The total average income of the white family is $300 larger than that of the Negro family. The Negro husband's income is not adequate for the family and the wife and children are called upon to assist. In addition, lodgers are taken in. The results are often serious. The wife's strength and attention are divided, children are exploited, the family circle is invaded. In the United States 43.7 per cent of the Negro mothers are at work, while only 8.9 per cent of the white mothers are at work. Twenty-five per cent—one in every four—of the Negro children are at work while 18.6 per cent of the white children are working."

In spite of this added labor of the entire Negro family, the income of the Negro family is $300 less than the white family income. In the light of these facts, is it any wonder that the living standards of the Negro families are often lower than that of white families?

New Leaders Needed.

The old type of leaders of the Negro Race instead of facing these figures, talked of "good feeling" between the races. They tried to teach the Negroes that by learning a trade, even tho a humble one, they would demonstrate their value and the white employers would have to raise their standard. This type of leader was generally not a worker at all, but a professional man or wealthy banker who was out of touch with the workers' problems.

It is time recogniton was given the new type of Race leader: the scientific thinker who shows the workers that their standards will not be raised by the bosses until the workers organize themselves and force higher standards. The workers and their employers have nothing in common.

Real Estate and the Colored Tenant

"THE negro real estate dealer frequently offers to the owner of an apartment house which is no longer renting advantageously to white tenants cash payment for a year's lease on the property, thus guaranteeing the owner against loss, and then he fills the building with colored tenants. It is said, however, that the agent does not put out the white tenants unless he can get 10 per cent more from the colored people. By this method the Negroes now occupy many large apartment buildings, but the negro real estate agents obtain the reputation of exploiting their own race."—From Investigation of Juvenile Protective Association.

Socialist President Guzzles Food While Cooks Picket Hotel

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BERLIN, March 25.—Ebert, the Social-Democratic president of Germany calmly dined on food cooked by strikebreakers at Hotel Adlon, one of the most sumptuous Berlin hotels, while pickets representing twenty-five cooks paraded in front of the Adlon Hotel with placards telling about the strike. When the regular kitchen force had gone out on strike the management of the hotel engaged strikebreakers. The pickets were on duty to deter the scabs from working and they displayed their posters in an effort to deter people from going in to dine. But the Social-Democratic president of Germany disregarded the striking workers and their placards and went in for his sumptuous meal cooked by scabs. As the Social-Democratic Party of Germany has lost most of the workers who were members of it, it would seem that, in desperation, this Social-Democratic Party is turning to scabs for sympathy and support.

One Good Reason Why The Chicago Tribune Dislikes Mexico

BOSTON, March 25.—The copper trust can't get away with the deportations and violence in Mexico that it used at Bisbee, Ariz.

The Phelps-Dodge corporation, which engineered the reign of terror in Bisbee in 1917, also owns copper mines in Mexico. The company declared a lockout at its Mexican plant but the mine did not shut down as it would have in the United States. It kept on running with the old employes, but under the direction of the state. Gen. Plutarco Elias Calles, then a state governor, took over the operations. The company sued for damages but calmed down when Calles produced the Mexican constitutional provision which forbids a lockout until the arbitration and conciliation boards have been tried. Every locked out employe is entitled to three months' wages if the employer violates this provision.

BURNS MUST GO!

ACQUIT KEENEY OF MURDER FOR ARMED MARCH

W. Va. Jury Acts Quickly in Miners' Behalf

FAYETTEVILLE, W. Va., March 25.—It took the jury only a few minutes to determine that Frank Keeney, president District No. 17, United Mine Workers of America, was "not guilty" of participating in the armed march of miners in West Virginia in the summer of 1921. The uprising was provoked after many union coal miners had been murdered by the private army of thugs that is maintained in this state by the coal operators to prevent unionization of their mines.

Indicted For Armed March.

Keeney, as well as other district officials and many other union miners and their sympathizers, were indicted in connection with the trouble and have been defending themselves in the courts ever since. The armed march trials began at Charlestown in April, 1922, a few days after the national coal strike was called. Wm. Blizzard, a sub-district president, was freed from a murder charge at that time but other miners were convicted. J. E. Wilburn, a union coal digger preacher, and his son, who were convicted and sentenced to jail at Charlestown, have since turned state's evidence—on the promise of freedom—and testified against Keeney at this trial. The defense exposed thir perjuries.

Operators Financed Prosecution.

When the jury's clear verdict was read in court a storm of applause broke forth. The prosecution was directed and financed by the coal operators altho the crime was supposed to have been committed against the state. The state's attorney did not take part in the trial, his place being aken by lawyers for the operators. The Keeney verdict is a big victory for the miners, especially since the operators had engineered the courts successfully to hold the trial in Logan county, the hotbed of gunmen and non-union control.

Plenty of Fun and Darned Good Donkey In Sancho Panza Play

The well-known tired American business man need have no fear of straining his puny bump of philosophy when he goes to see the new fantastic comedy, "Sanch Pancho," presented at the Powers Theater. The play furnishes good entertainment with a dash of home-made wisdom here and there that takes very well with the audience.

Into the court room of a king whose throne is toppling under the threats of a tax-burdened people, walks the simple-hearted peasant, Sancho Panza, with his faithful little donkey Dapple. He asks for food, and the good old king gives him not only food but an island to govern, thus fulfilling the promise of his master, Don Quixote.

Slept With One Eye Open.

Sancho finds himself surrounded by traitors, with only one loyal man supporting him. His peasant common sense warns him not to trust his flatterers—so much so that when he wants to go to sleep he says to his faithful friend, "Watch my throne—I'm going for a pillow." Sancho believes that the only way to govern peasants wisely is by going to them and talking things over.

The new governor goes down to the market place among the people who are seething with discontent and administers justice after the fashion of King Solomon, winning the distrustful people over completely. The king who gave him the island is in the crowd disguised as a poor stranger, observes ~~Sancho~~, and approves of him. The incidental romance between the king's daughter and the handsome Gregory is consummated by the simple wisdom of the new governor who deems it better for the young lady to be at home with her husband than abroad with her lover.

Has Musses With Him.

There is an uprising of the traitors in which Sancho is temporarily put down, the king and the loyal Gregory are put in chains; but Sancho calls upon his adoring people and the plot is foiled.

Sancho gives up his position, despite the protests of the king and the people, realizing that it takes a hard, cruel man to govern—and Sancho, being a peasant himself belongs with the peasants, and not over them. "I came with empty hands, and I go away with empty hands—so you see I'm not a real governor." Nor a real cabinet member, said we, thinking of a certain Teapot.

Sancho Makes a Hit.

The line in the play that struck an answering chord in the writer occurred when some one spoke to Sancho about governing his people with laws, and he replied, "What has justice got to do with law?" Bravo, Sancho Panza.

The acting is well done—many in the audience expressed the thought that the donkey is the best actor in the cast. Otis Skinner makes a delightful Sancho Panza, and his support is good.

If you're tired, want a few good laughs, and don't want to tax your mental capacities, go to see this play.—IDA DAILES.

OUT WITH DAUGHERTY!

We Have the Tribune Thinking It Over

JOSEPH MEDILL PATTERSON, editor of the Chicago Tribune, says he is considering whether he will reply to the charges growing out of the recent transfer of the Tribune's school land lease to the Union Trust Company.

Margaret Haley, speaking for the Chicago school teachers, says that the smell arising from the Tribune school land lease is just as bad as the stench that comes from the dealings of Sinclair and Doheny in naval oil leases.

We had a reporter for the DAILY WORKER camping for two days on the trail of the editor of the Tribune. His secretary declared "he was one of the busiest men in town" and hard to get. Our reporter finally landed him over the telephone.

"I don't think it is necessary to reply to these charges," said Patterson, known around the Tribune Building, in Tribune Square, as "Captain." "I don't believe we will take any notice of these charges."

It was pointed out to Mr. Patterson that the DAILY WORKER would continue its fight, that it would bring the facts about the Tribune's steal into the daylight. The suave indifference of the Tribune editor began to melt. Patterson would not admit that he had read the charges in the DAILY WORKER. He said he would get a copy, however, THAT HE WOULD THINK IT OVER, but that if he had anything to say, he would not say it thru the DAILY WORKER, but thru his own paper.

Just now the Tribune is carrying on a hysterical campaign against what it calls "Pacifism." It is carrying this on under the cloak of "pay-triotism," wrapping itself in the folds of the American flag. This is a good maneuver, for the Tribune. If the Tribune can work up a "pay-triotic" hysteria, it can draw the attention of some more Dubbs away from its own crimes, and perhaps get a few more votes for one of its owners, United States Senator Medill McCormick, who is now up for re-election.

It was easy work for the Tribune to cover up its crimes before the DAILY WORKER arrived on the scene. But, as we stated yesterday, the day of Tribune indifference to public protest is over. The cheap jingoism of this kept sheet of the big interests will not be able to profit longer at the expense of Chicago's school children, without the workers of the city learning about it.

The facts are coming to light in Washington about the naval oil leases. The Tribune and U. S. Senator McCormick will be compelled to tell how much they profited by the recent transfer of the school land lease at one of the busiest corners in the city's business district, Dearborn and Madison Streets, to the Union Trust Company.

WE DO NOT BELIEVE THAT THE TRIBUNE CAN STEAL FROM THE SCHOOL CHILDREN OF CHICAGO AND GET AWAY WITH IT.

N. Y. Printers Vote to Strike

(Continued from page 1.)

International Union on the original demands.

The first two propositions were voted down overwhelmingly and the proposition to ask strike sanction was carried by a majority of 10 to 1.

A strike vote will probably be taken Sunday. This will mean immediate stoppage, and no papers will appear Monday morning.

Under Militant Leadership.

Ever since the beginning of the negotation with the publishers it has been increasingly apparent that "Big Six" is swinging to the left under militant leadership. In dealing with the newspaper publishers the old administration of the International Typographical Union, under the leadership of the infamous "Wahneta" aggregation of reactionaries, headed by the odious James M. Lynch, labor fakir and Tammany Hall political outcast, kept the members of the union in a state of complete subjection to the whims of the publishers. The chief boast of this administration was that it was always on good terms with the publishers. This machine was shattered in the elections of 1922 when the progressive administration under the late John McParland came to power. A militant attitude was adopted toward the newspaper owners and the underpaid printers succeeded in winning raises in wages and reductions in hours in many of the principal jurisdictions of the union. But in every controversy the spokesmen of the reactionary machine are always found fighting on the side of the publishers and bewailing the good old days when the union had no dispute with them.

At a number of meetings in the early period of the controversy these advocates of peace and harmony in the industry tried to throw a scare into the members, but in December H. M. Wicks, who as a delegate representing Chicago Typographical Union No. 16 led a fight that silenced the "white hope" of the reactionaries, Jim Lynch, at the Atlantic City Convention in 1922, opened up a broadside on the apostles of submissiveness and defeated them decisively, arousing a wave of enthusiasm such as has not been witnessed since the famous forty-four hour strike in the job printing industry here. The floor leadership has definitely passed to the hands of the progressives and the officials of "Big Six" are elated at the enthusiasm displayed by the membership under the stimulus of such leadership.

Publishers Panic Stricken.

The Newspaper Publishers Association are panic stricken at the threat of a strike as they know they can never operate their plants without the assistance of the membership of "Big Six." They have frantically tried to aid and abet Jim Lynch and his treacherous crew of labor-fakirs, anti-red "Militia of Christers," etc., in their campaign to again gain control of the International Typographical Union, but the election for International officers is not until next May and should they win (which they cannot do) they could not take office and sell out the membership until next November. In the meantime the New York strike will have become a brilliant page of labor history.

Workers Daily Paper.

Realizing the importance of a workers press arrangements have been made to launch a daily labor paper that will present the strikers side of the story and also furnish important news of the day so that the public will not be deprived of newspapers all together.

Thus the New York printers will show that they can not only print papers, but edit them even better than the hirelings of capitalism that furnish the daily soporific for the readers of this city.

With this weapon of struggle and a militant and determined union leadership the titanic struggle between these colossal forces of capital and labor will culminate in a brilliant victory for the workers in the newspaper composing rooms of this city.

N. Y. FARM-LABOR DELEGATES FOR JUNE 17 MEET

Big State Convention Is Coming in May

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, March 25.—With ringing applause the delegates to the Federated Farmer-Labor Party convention—200 strong—endorsed the convention of workers and farmers to be held in St. Paul, June 17 and pledged themselves to obtain a large delegation from the New York movement.

Another resolution instructed the incoming executive committee to issue a call and organize a state convention to be held in May. This May convention will come at the climax of an organization campaign among the workers and farmers of New York state.

Want Unity Conference.

The American Labor Party was urged to join in a unity conference with the Federated Farmer-Labor Party and all possible steps will be taken to that end.

Other resolutions endorsing the DAILY WORKER, the recognition of Soviet Russia and scoring the monumental stealing of the nation's resources exposed in the Teapot Dome scandal were passed with enthusiasm by the assembled representatives of labor unions and fraternal organizations.

Scores Yellow Disrupters.

Joseph Manley, National Secretary of the Federated Farmer-Labor Party, made a full report of the St. Paul convention recently closed at which the foundation for a mass political movement of America's producers was laid. Manley mercilessly assailed Lefkowitz and Nathan Fine, who have proved such disruptive forces in the independent political movement of New York, and who protested to St. Paul in the name of the Farmer-Labor movement. He aroused a laugh when he referred to:

"Lefkowitz, the modern Don Quixote," exclaimed Manley, "and Fine, lately of Hoxie at University of Chicago, now trying to qualify as horny handed sons of toil and heretic hunters."

O'Neil and the Reds.

As for James O'Neil, the arch foe of Farmer-Labor unity, Manley declared in making his report:

"I don't know who this person O'Neil is, I am not sure if he is a member of the Department of Justice or the socialist party. Judging by his letters of protest against the reds written to St. Paul he is qualifying for a job soon to be vacated by Burns."

More Danes Can Come.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—Denmark is the only country still entitled to send 1000 emigrants to the United States before July 1. France's quota is down to 888, Norway's to 953, Esthonia's to 741, and Sweden's to 425. Russia and Armenia can send 58, Iceland 53, Jugoslavia 36, and Austria 22.

Moscow To Greenland.

LENINGRAD, March 25—Negotiations are under way between the Russian Academy of Science and the Danish scientific institutions regarding the organization of a joint scientific expedition to South Greenland.

"May First" Special To Knock Dome Off Teapot

THE "Teapot Special" edition of THE DAILY WORKER is the talk of the country. The workers everywhere are writing in telling us what they think about it. Some call it the "Oil Pot" issue but no matter how they put they all agree it was excellent.

One reader writes us as follows:

> Cincinnati, Ohio, March 20, 1924.
>
> Dear Comrades: I am reading the "Oil Pot" issue. It is great. I am out of a job near three months but still I send you $1.00 for fifty extra copies of the Oil Pot. That is all I can spare.—A Worker.

The enthusiasm of our readers resulted in tens of thousands of orders for the "Teapot Special". Our May Day issue will be even better. May 1st is the day of the International working class, the day on which they meet and celebrate the victories they have won and take lessons from their defeats.

In every country in the world, where a revolutionary workingclass organization exists, that day will be celebrated, in mass meetings and demonstrations.

Millions of copies of revolutionary publications will be in circulation. The best writers in the world workingclass movement wil write their best for that occasion.

The special May First issue of THE DAILY WORKER will have articles from the foremost figures in the ranks of the world revolutionary movement—from the great leaders of the Russian revolution and from those who in other countries yet under capitalist domination are leading the workers to final victory.

The time to start sending in orders for the May Day issue is right now. We expect to treble the run of the "Teapot Special". Branches, locals should get busy at once. Here is the order blank.

Here Comes 'The May Day Special'

THE DAILY WORKER, 1640 N. Halsted St.,
Chicago, Illinois.

Send me..............copies of "The May Day Special" Edition of the DAILY WORKER, to be dated Saturday, April 26, 1924, at the rate of five cents per copy; $1.75 for 50; $3.50 per 100. I want to help the workers and farmers learn the real meaning of the world struggle of Labor on its International Holiday.

NAME: ....

ADDRESS: ....

COURT BACKS UP SPIES HOUNDING GIRL STUDENTS

Michigan Normal Deans Are Vicious Stools

By SHERMAN BOWMAN
(Special to The Daily Worker)

LANSING, Mich., March 25.—Within a few hours after the close of the Chicago convention of the women deans of schools, who are organizers and directors of campus espionage, the Michigan Supreme Court, in an opinion in an appealed case involving a girl college student, gave the state's ultimate legal support to the highly organized spy system at the Michigan State Normal College at Ypsilanti. At Ypsilanti the college registrar, C. P. Steimle, a man next in administrative authority to the president, Charles F. McKenny, goes on nocturnal spying expeditions to near-by towns, watching dance hall doors from behind trees. And the girl college student, involved in the Supreme Court opinion, was expelled from the Ypsilanti institution by reason of the lascivious curiosity of the husband of the landlady of her rooming house. When the girl was absent from the house attending classes, this husband crept into her room, found a package of cigarets in the drawer of a bureau where she kept her underwear and found two cigaret stubs by groveling at the bottom of her waste basket.

Spy System At Work.

He completed his mission by telling Bessie Leach Priddy, the dean of women at the college. No notification of the resultant dismissal of the girl was made until she had gone home at vacation time, leaving her trunks behind. Then the dean wrote her father a letter. The father drove the girl from home, forcing her to take refuge with her sister, a stenographer. She said, thru her tears, that she had used the cigarets to char the edges of posters for her walls. An inspection of her room bore this out. Her scholarship was fair; she had not failed in any courses; other charges against her concerned harmless frivolity only and would not have been brought against her had it not been for the "overt" act which gave the insatiable muck-rakers their opportunity. Her name is Alice Tanton, of Detroit. Even the dean was forced to admit she believed Miss Tanton had probably not puffed at a cigaret more than three or four times in her life.

But she was not re-instated, and the Supreme Court has upheld the college heads. Seventeen other girl students were told not to return at the end of that term and the one preceding. Some of the others were taken back, however, because their parents went to the girls' defense in the office of the president. Even they, however, will continue thru school on probation, which amounts to blacklisting. Public school superintendents at the end of the year, on going to Ypsilanti to interview prospective teachers, will be shown the probation record and will shake their heads. The school superintendents know that back home they must justify themselves before a school board composed of representatives of the moneyed interests and the Christian group which thrives on persecution.

And at the very time the sessions of the Chicago convention were being held, there was being demonstrated at the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, the manner in which, in A. D. 1924, a young idealist working as an instructor, even in mathematics, may crucify himself on the cruel spikes of the iron cross of the old order.

Students Organize Protest.

When it became known on the campus that Sallade, who is about 30 years old, had been notified by the head of the department not to return next year, hundreds of students for two hours packed a mass meeting in his defense, urging his retention.

"He gives us something besides mathematics!" was the phrase delivered time after time from the rostrum by the student speakers who rose to defend him. And every time the phrase brought cheers.

It appears that what Sallade gave the students besides mathematics was a certain idealism which, without approximating Communism, implied somehow there was a vacuum inside the shell of the institution. And the thing which made the matter more than ever delicate for the Old Guard was that Sallade gave mathematics also. He would take up about half a class period with mathematics. But his students learned mathematics. As one said, "The guys'll work like hell for him."

The break between the university heads and Sallade came when the head of his department began cutting Sallade's divisions in half. And the break was inevitable because Sallade, after only two years on the campus, had begun "turning them away." Students waited in line on enrollment day to get into his courses. He was an instructor in mathematics in the engineering department.

Misinterpreted by Vacuum Minds.

One of the unfortunate parts of the affair was that the campaign to oust Sallade had something of the nature of persecution. It must have been a little insidious. Sallade is sensitive. And he has a wife and child and needed a job. The result was a breakdown for him. And before he took to his bed with a nervous collapse he entered the lecture rooms of two professors and said things in a way that his enemies, bent on destroying him, could exploit against him, maliciously. He not only called on the students in the two lecture rooms to rise and leave, thus to show their "manhood" but he challenged the two professors to go into the street and fight. Perhaps, after all, there was nothing 'so unfortunate about that particular part. Professors might as well be challenged to fight as anyone. But it was reported that Sallade's manner in both of the lecture rooms showed his nervous condition, in a somewhat pitiable light. Witnesses, however, may have been erroneously impressed.

The mass meeting and other acts of criticism against the heads of Sallade's department and against the regents resulted in a little leniency. Instead of being told not to return, Sallade was finally told simply to take a year's leave of absence. One of the swords held over the heads of instructors is that they are hired only for a year and are re-hired yearly as long as they march in step. So that it would be incorrect to say Sallade was or will be discharged.

He is still in bed, stricken with the paralysis of disillusionment. And at present he has nowhere to go.

Youth Sacrificed to Fossilized Ego.

A representative of the university faculty said at the student mass meeting, in virtually the only speech against Sallade's retention, that to retain him would break the heart of one of the grand old men of the campus and would cruelly hurt his pride in one of the few last years of his services. He referred to Sallade's superior, Alexander Zievet, who had bitterly complained that Sallade interfered with "academic routine." The youth had thus to be sacrificed to the greedy ego of a shrill old man.

Finally, showing the economic factor in these situations, the rooming houses at the Michigan State Normal College are subject to the dean's approval. A student who will not live in an approved house will not be given a diploma and therefore will not get a job as a teacher. Landladies who will not take what amount to orders from the dean cannot be on the approved list, cannot get roomers and cannot earn their living. By this plan the landladies become spies on the girls, spying and reporting their findings secretly to the dean being their most effective way of showing they are behaving in a matronly way toward their charges. Incidentally, landladies are now organized in a "matrons association" at Ypsilanti. Mrs. Priddy has genius for organization. And the "house president," elected from among their number by the girls in every rooming house, becomes, in a similar way, assistant secret agent. The house president is allowed to understand she will get a better job when she graduates if she shows the dean she is capable of assuming "responsibility." A large proportion of the stduents are from homes where money is not plentiful and every expedient is a temptation if it will reduce the hardship in the struggle for existence, which women teachers face equally with the men.

The Michigan State Normal College is the largest and oldest teachers' college in the state and one of the very few largest in the country, perhaps second only to Columbia Teachers College. Students there are thus encouraged to accept spying as a higher privilege.

Slimy Scandals Fabricated by Dean.

It was brought out, in the case of the girl whom the Supreme Court held was justly forbidden re-entry, that the dean had secretly called the girl's intimate friends to her office to frighten them or flatter them into betraying her. And the Supreme Court dealt with especial severity with this victim of the system because she took the advice of the liberal lawyer who pleaded for her in the courts and gave reporters a full account of the procedure against her. Sympathetic stories were printed daily for a week in Detroit newspapers. That fact, and the fact that the dean of women resigned at the end of the year and went, perhaps wiser, to another state, were two delevopments of value. But it was a sin even more unforgiveable than having cigaret stubs in her waste basket when the girl herself struck back and "told" a little on her own account. The crushing of this girl, the driving her out of her elected profession forever, with a certainty, a legality and a finality so terrifying to her, showed the students, just as in Sallade's case, that organization must be fought with organization.

Every new DAILY WORKER reader means a new recruit in the ranks of militant labor.

"The Story of John Brown"

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* * * *

The Moulding of John Brown.

AND so by his own pen, we have had illuminated for us the life of John Brown up to his twenttieth year. We see him, a big, strong boy, fond of hard work, capable in all he put his hand to, a young man bred in the hard college of life in an early pioneer settlement. He was fond of reading good books and improving his mind; he was rather shy, and yet filled with an extraordinary self-confidence, which made him a born leader, one who could show the way to men older than himself, and commana them, and himself in the straight line of duty.

The subsequent life of John Brown cannot be understood unless one knows all the environmental forces and the heredity that went to mold him. John Brown, a Puritan in the austerity of his manner of living, the narrow yet burning reality of his vision, and the hardships he later underwent, came of a family of American pioneers. To John Brown life from the outset meant incessant strife, first against unconquered nature, then in the struggle for a living, and finally in that effort to be a Samson to the pro-slavery Philistines in which his existence culminated.

At twenty John Brown married Dianthe Lusk, a plain but quiet and amiable girl, as deeply religious os her young husband, and as ready as he to assume all the serious burdens of life.

He was working in his father's tanning - establishment at this time, at Hudson, Ohio. But in May, 1825, JoJhn Brown moved his family to Richmond, near Meadville, Pensylvania, the first of his many moves for he was imbued with a deep restlessness, the hunger of the pioneer for virgin lands and new enterprises.

Here, with his characteristic energy, he cleared twenty-five acres of timber land, built a fine tannery, sunk vats, and nn a few months had leather tanning in all of them. Like his father, Owen Brown, John was of a marked ethical and social nature. He proved of great value to the new settlement at Richmond by his devotion to the cause of religion and civil order. He surveyed new roads, was instrumental in building school houses, procuring preachers, "and encouraging anything that would have a moral tendency." It became almost a proverb in Richmond, so an early neighbor records, to say of a progressive man that he was "as enterprising and honest as John Brown, and as useful to the county."

In Richmond the family dwelt for ten years. John Brown raised corn, did his tanning, brought the first blooded stock into the county, and became the first postmaster. Here, also, at Richmond, the first great grief came into John Brown's life, to school him in that stoicism that later made him the hero of a great cause. A four year old son died in 1831, and the next year his wife, Dianthe, died after having lived and worked beside him like a good, faithful woman for twelve years, giving birth to seven children in that time, five of whom grew to vigorous manhood and womanhood.

* * * *

NEARLY a year later John Brown married for a second time to Mary Anne Day, daughter of a blacksmith. She was then a large, silent girl of sixteen, who had come to John Brown's home with an older sister to care for his children after his wife's death. He quickly grew fond of the young pioneer girl; one day he gave her a letter offering marriage. She was so overcome that she dared not read it. Next morning she found courage to do so, and when she went down to the spring for water for the house, he followed her and she gave him her answer there.

Mary Brown was the best wife a John Brown could have found. She had great physical, ruggedness, and she bore for her husband thirteen children, seven of whom died in childhood, and two of whom were killed in early manhood at Harper's Ferry. She did her full share of the arduous labor of a large pioneer household, and she endured hardships like a Spartan mother. She was strong; and she had a noble and unflinching character. It was only a heroic woman such as this who could have been the wife of a hero; who could have given husband and sons cheerfully to the cause of abolition, and been so silent and brave even after their death.

John Brown worked hard; he had no vices, he was honest and painstaking, but somehow success in business always eluded him. This was another of the griefs of his life. He blamed himself for his failures, but it was really not his fault. It requires a real worship of money to make one a business success, and John Brown never took money as seriously as it demands of its lovers. After ten years in Pennsylvania, of much hard work with little results, he moved to Franklin Mills, in Ohio, where he entered the tanning business with Zenas Kent, a well-to-do business man of that town. Here he also became involved in a land development scheme that was ruined by a large corporation's maneuvers. He was so deeply involved in this and other ventures that in the bad times of 1837 he failed. In 1842 he was again compelled to go thru bankruptcy proceedings.

In after years John Brown explained these failures to the oldest son as the result of the false doctrine of doing business on credit.

"Instead of being thoroly imbued with the doctrine of pay as you go," he wrote, "I started out in life with the idea that nothing could be done without capital, and that a poor man must use his credit and borrow; and this pernicious doctrine has been the rock on which I, as well as many others, have split. The practical effect of this false doctrine has been to keep me like a toad running under a harrow most of my business life. Running into debt includes so much evil that I hope all my children will shun it as they would a pestilence."

John Brown never gave up in despair anything he had attempted; his business failures bruised him sorely, but he arose each time like a rugged wrestler and began a new endeavor. In 1839, at one of his darkest periods, he began a sheep growing and wool marketing venture in which he engaged for many years, going into partnership with Simon Perkins, a wealthy merchant of Akron, Ohio. This partnership was the longest and final one of Brown's business career.

So that is how one must think of Brown, too; not only as the consecrated, almost inhuman battler and martyr, but also as the sane, plodding, patient farmer, tanner, surveyor, real estate speculator, and practical shepherd. He was a tall, spare, silent man, terribly pious, terribly honest, a good neighbor and community leader, and the father of a large family of sons and daughters—a patriach out of the Bible, tending his flocks and gathering about him a tribe of young and stalwart sons.

He was a typical pioneer American of those rough days in the settling of the middle west. He had no time for frivolity, tho there was a grim humor in the man; he brought his children up strictly, yet was a justice that made them all love, revere and respect him until the end; and he had his share of those private sorrows that crush so many men; his first beloved wife had died, with an infant son; he had failed in business; and he had lost by death no less than nine children, three of whom perished in one month in those hard surroundings, and one of whom, a little daughter, was accidently scalded to death by an elder sister. These deaths hurt John Brown cruelly, for tho stern and stoic, he was a fiercely tender father; all his affections were fierce, tho inexpressible and deep, as a lion's.

"I seem to be struck almost dumb by the dreadful news," he wrote his family, when he heard of this accident. "One more dear little feeble child I am to meet no more till the dead, small and great, shall stand before God. I trust that none of you will feel disposed to cast an unreasonable blame on my dear Ruth on account of the dreadful trial we are called to suffer. This is a bitter cup indeed; but blessed be God; a brighter day shall dawn; and let us not sorrow as they who have no hope."

The Browns made at least ten moves in the years from 1830 to 1845, and John Brown had engaged in no less than seven different occupations. But always, under the business man and farmer, there had been the solemn philosopher brooding on God and the mystery and terror of life; and always, under the sober father and citizen ,there had been planning and brooding and suffering keenly the tender humanitarian, the Christ-like martyr, the relentless fighter who would finally pay with his life to strike a blow at slavery, "that sum of all villianies."

In this patriarchal farmer of the middle west, Freedom was forging and sharpening a terrible weapon that was some day to be turned against Tyranny. Quietly, in peaceful surroundings the work was being done; no one knew the fire in this man, least of all himself.

(To Be Continued Thursday)
The Growth of an Abolitionist.

Harlem Organizes Branch of Women's Workingclass Council

NEW YORK, March 25.—A Harlem Council of the United Council of Workingclass Women has been organized. The women of this new Council are best characterized as young live wires. A secretary and organizer were selected and work undertaken with enthusiastic unanimity to visit the women in the neighborhood, distribute the recent leaflet issued by the central body and draw as many new members to the organization as this live body of women can reach thru personal contact. Two delegates were elected to the United Council.

Within the next two weeks the following sections will have each a local council: Harlem, Upper Bronx, Lower Bronx, Coney Island, Brownsville, and Down Town. Early in April a drive is planned for the American workingclass women of the West Side. A committee to do this work has already been appointed.

Spaniard's Labor Cartoons Bring Death Sentence

(By The Federated Press)

BARCELONA, Spain., March 25.—Juan B. Archer, known as Shum, has been condemned to death because of pro-labor cartoons. Shum's talent is like that of Art Young or Robert Minor or Fred Ellis of America. When the army generals seized power in Spain, they arrested Shum, who is 21. He was then a sick man, having been wounded in an explosion. But the authorities nursed him back to health to submit him a third degree which was so revolting that Shum's resistance was broken and he confessed everything they asked him without knowing what he was saying. As a result the death sentence was imposed. The Spanish workers are making an international appeal to save his life.

IMPEACH COOLIDGE!

New York Workers Want Volunteers For Big Bazaar

NEW YORK, March 25.—Everyone can take part in the Pageant which will be given as part of the program of the Third Annual International Bazaar, April 10 to 13 at the Central Opera House.

To show the struggle of the workers in France, Russia and to show that this struggle is common to all workers of the world—is the theme of our Pageant. The struggle leading to victory will be portrayed in pantomime, dance and song. We have selections of the most beautiful revolutionary songs of France and Russia. This can be worked out as a wonderful spectacle, if enough spirited comrades will take part.

No matter what language you speak you will be able to participate as the pageant is mainly pantomime and you can sing the songs in your own language. We need fifty more men and women. You need not be an actor, singer or dancer to join the pageant, but if you are one, so much the better. We have already secured those who can dance and sing all what we need most is the crowd to show mass action.

Please call at 208 East 12th St. for more information.

Workers Starve in W. Virginia; Relief Needed Immediately

The DAILY WORKER has received a harrowing report of the misery in the mine fields near Ohley, W. Va., from the miners' relief committee of Local Union No. 1425, U. M. W. of A.

The workers there have been on strike for practically two years against an attempt of their employers to depress their wages still further. Some of the miners have been out of work for a year and a half. The company is fighting to restore the open shop system.

An injunction has been obtained against the miners and this injunction is backed up by police and constabulary. Miners have been put out of their company owned homes and are living in tents.

Suffering of the workers is extreme. Help is needed immediately. Children are underfed and their growth is affected.,

All persons who can aid these workers are urged to send in their contributions to J. C. Bell, chairman of the miners' relief committee, Local Union No. 1425, Ohley, W. Va.

New Russian Film Will Be Shown In New York City

NEW YORK, March 25.—The Moscow Art Theatre famous film which had a sensational run in Europe entitled "Polikushka," after the story of serfdom by Leo Tolstoi, will be shown Friday evening at 7:30, March 28, at the Labor Temple, Second Ave. and 14th St. The film was made in Russia during the first year of the famine, and the artists had to endure such hardships that they not only played the part, but lived it as well.

Ivan Moskvin, the charter member of the Moscow Art Theatre, plays the part of the serf, Polikushka. His artistry is unsurpassed, and creates a new standard for acting on the silver screen.

A new film called "Russia-Germany," showing political scenes in Germany as well as the conditions of the German workers and in contrast, the conditions of the Russian workers, will be given at this performance.

The combination of films, both educational and artistic, will make a very entertaining performance.

Russian Unions Get Wage Raise Just by Asking

(By The Federated Press)

MOSCOW, March 25.—When the All-Russian Congress of Trade Unions decided that because of the rise in the cost of living, wages of workers had to be increased, no strike was necessary to put this resolution into effect. The Russian government listens as closely to the instructions of organized labor as the American government does to Wall Street.

In many of the institutions the wage increase was calculated in time for February payments, and was retroactive to Jan. 1. With Russia's stable currency, issued now in 1, 3 and 5-ruble banknotes, and with its silver kopeks, a rise in wages cannot be offset by a rapidly failing currency.

"Anarchy," Shouts Business Man at Thot of 6-Hour Day

(By The Federated Press)

SAN FRANCISCO, March 25.—A recent questionnaire by a reporter on the six-hour working day brought some musty ideas out for an airing. "It would leave too much time for idle hands," says one man. "The workers are contented and satisfied under the present arrangement." A business man exploded: "The six-hour day is a madman's dream and should not be considered by anyone possessing the slightest degree of intelligence. Business would be crippled, industry paralyzed, and all economic institutions so destroyed that the country would be plunged into anarchy and revolution."

Right Wing German Socialists Alarmed At Left Tendency

By LOUIS P. LOCHNER.
Staff Correspondent of the Federated Press

BERLIN, March 25.—That fat's in the fire in the Socialist party of Germany. There is open threat of a split. In three recent elections, Thuringia, Mecklenburg and Hamburg, the Socialists lost heavily, likewise in the muncipal elections in a number of cities of Saxony.

The old guard, represented by men like Fritz Ebert, Gustav Noske, Phillip Scheidemann and Otto Wels, insist that the party was wrong in yielding to the radicals. They especially condemn the policy of trying to establish a working alliance with the Communists.

The left wing points out that the old guard in the reichstag lost the confidence of the workers when it entered the great coalition with the Peoples party, of which Hugo Stinnes is a member; and when it gave its sanction to the emergency legislation under which the military dictatorship was established.

The national party convention meets in April.

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URGE WORKERS ARM AND SEIZE POWER IN MEXICO

Communists' Manifesto Demands Action

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MEXICO CITY, March 24.—The Communist Party of Mexico tells the workers and peasants of that country in a manifesto that counter-revolutionary movements such as those of de la Huerta are a continual danger until the workers and peasants themselves are organized into an army and a workers and peasants' government is instituted.

The present government is afraid of the workers and trusts rather to reactionaries who betray it, as was shown in the de la Herta fascisti movement. The manifesto follows:

• • •

Manifesto of the Communist Party of Mexico to the Workers and Peasants:

THE reactionary rebellion of Sanchez, Estrada, and De la Huerta is near to its end. The government, aided by the peasants, the workers, and the major part of the army, has won. During the danger, the Communist Party aided the government with all its forces. We did this not because we considered the government perfect but because we understood that the reaction was infinitely worse. Now that the imminent danger of the reaction has disappeared, we wish to call the attention of the peasants and workers to the serious errors made by the Government, which made possible the rebellion.

There is only one way to prevent a counter-revolution. This one way is the formation of a peasants and workers government. Peasant and worker not only in the legislatures but also in the tribunals; not only in its tribunals but also in its national Executive and in the Executives of all the states; not only in its executives but also and above all, in the real force of the government: THE ARMY.

Follow Russian Example.

When the workers and peasants of Russia conquered in their revolution against the Bourgeoisie in 1917, they created tribunals not of lawyers and advocates, but of workers and peasants. The law of the new tribunals said: "Any man that works can serve as judge, except advocates, lawyers, former judges and students of law." And the tribunals of Workers' and Peasants' Russia have never blocked the agrarian demands of the peasants. Today not one land-owner is left in Russia. That is what you call an agrarian revolution!

When the workers of Russia—our sister country—took power, they disarmed all troops in sympathy with the bourgeoisie or the landed interests; they dismissed all reactionary generals; they armed all the revolutionary peasants and workers; put a Communist Trotzky at the head of the army; they made generals of the workers themselves and formed the famous Red Guard. This Red Guard has been able, during six years, not only to prevent any counter-revolution, but also to defeat the intervention of France, England, Poland, Japan, the United States and twelve other countries, defending itself against the whole united Capitalist World.

Reactionary Generals.

Our Government has left an entire division in the command of Guadalupe Sanchez, and what is worse, knowing all the time the reactionary sympathies of Sanchez, commended to him the criminal task of disarming the most revolutionary peasants of Vera Cruz. This is a fact known by every one, to which may be added the tragic death of Felipe Carrillo in Yucatan, whose traitorous military elements would have been reduced to impotence, by the workers of the Peninsula if they had been permitted to bear arms.

Our Government has left an entire division in the hands of Enrique Estrada. President Obregon knew that Estrada was a reactionary in things agrarian, because the president himself says: "I offered Estrada the post of Minister of Agriculture, but the declarations he made were so reactionary and so opposed to the agrarian aims of the Revolution that I had to withdraw the offer." Nevertheless he left Estrada in command of an entire division, as if the army did not mean anything to a revolutionary government.

Must Have Workers Army.

The Russian Revolution armed its workers and peasants. Our revolution was unable to furnish the workers and peasants with arms when they asked for them. The Government has not known how, or has been unable to destroy the professional army and to create a proletarian army.

And why so many errors in matters so simple? Because of bad faith? We do not believe it. Only the Mexican Government is not yet a government of workers and peasants. In general it is a government, benevolent towards the workers and peasants, but a government of workers and peasants—that not yet. And that is the next task of the Revolution. That is the program of the Communist Party. A WORKERS AND PEASANTS GOVERNMENT: that should be the slogan of the revolutionary proletariat.

Only a government without a single reactionary judge can put an end to legal chicanery, which blocks the distribution of land to those who work the land. Only a government without a single reactionary governor, without a single reactionary municipal president, without a single reactionary chief of police, can put an end to the intervention of the authorities against the workers and peasants. ONLY AN ARMY WITHOUT A SINGLE ELEMENT WHICH IS NOT PEASANT OR WORKER, CAN PREVENT ANOTHER REBELLION AND ASSURE THE PAST AND FUTURE CONQUESTS OF THE REVOLUTION.

For Workers and Peasants.

The Communist Party invites the peasants and workers who wish to make of Mexico a government exclusively worker and peasant, to enter its ranks. The Communist Party invites the Agrarian and the Labor Parties to form a united front to establish a peasants and workers government.

WORKERS AND PEASANTS OF THE WORLD, UNITE! FORWARD TO THE WORKERS AND PEASANTS GOVERNMENT OF MEXICO! FORWARD TO THE WORKERS AND PEASANTS GOVERNMENT OF THE ENTIRE WORLD!

The Communist Party of Mexico.
Section of the Communist International.

Lock Out Poultry Dressers.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 25.—Union poultry dressers, 150 in number, employed in wholesale establishments here and in Oakland and Petaluma, are locked out by their employers. The lockout took place when the men asked for 5 cents instead of 4½ cents apiece and for an eight-hour day instead of the present nine and one-half. The firms immediately on receiving the demands killed all stock on hand, cleaned up and discharged the dressers outright. The union has called on poultry dressers in retail establishments to strike in sympathy.

THE PARTY AT WORK

Miners Local Gives Farmer-Labor Party Campaign Fund a Big Boost

The response to the call of the Workers Party for a campaign fund to be used in the fight for organization of a mass Farmer-Labor Party thru the June 17th Convention at St. Paul is increasing in volume—from day to day.

The biggest boost given the fund comes from Local Union No. 5302 of the United Mine Workers of America in a remittance of $44.85 collected among the members of that organization.

This amount was collected by G. M. Shulth and John Telawske by circulating the subscription list among the members of the organization mentioned. Dollars, half dollars and quarters subscribed by these miners, who realize the importance of the struggle for a mass political party which will fight the battles of industrial workers and farmers, brought up the total to close to $50.00. Those who contributed are:

John Fischer	$1.00
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Steve Buthovich	1.00
Steve Milak	1.00
Steve Simenovich	1.00
Steve Lencharich	1.00
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Mike Miller	.25
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Joseph Kozlowski	.25
Mike Popovich	.50
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Auguste Nanine	.25
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Joe Telep	1.00
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Circulate Subscription Lists.

There are tens of thousands of workers who will welcome the opportunity to make a contribution to the campaign fund for a mass Farmer-Labor Party. The money which is given to this fund means aid in making the campaign to awaken the masses of workers and farmers reach tens of thousands who are not yet supporters of the farmer-labor party movement and the organization of new groups in support of the movement.

The work done by Comrades Shulth and John Telawske should serve as an example for every worker or farmer who has received a subscription list. Talk to your shopmates, neighbor and brother trade unionists about the June 17th Convention and the need of a party to fight the battles of workers and farmers in the coming campaign. Secure their contributions to the Farmer-Labor Campaign Fund of the Workers Party.

Help us build a mighty movement of workers and farmers to challenge the continued rule of the capitalists.

Your Union Meeting

Fourth Wednesday, March 26th

No.	Name of Local and Place of Meeting.
1	Boiler Makers, Monroe and Racine.
	Blacksmiths' District Council, 119 S. Throop St.
10	Carpenters, 12 Garfield Blvd.
21	Carpenters, Western and Lexington.
242	Carpenters, 6443 S. Ashland Ave.
1693	Carpenters, 505 S. State St.
1784	Carpenters, 1638 N. Halsted St. H. Fehling, Rec. Sec'y., 2253 Grace St. Irving 7597.
1922	Carpenters, 6414 S. Halsted St.
2507	Carpenters, 1581 Maple Ave., Evanston, Ill.
181	Coopers, 8901 Escanaba Ave.
707	Firemen and Enginemen, 3811 Archer Ave.
10399	Hair Spinners, 5445 S. Ashland Ave.
3	Hod Carriers, 1352 W. Division St.
562	Hod Carriers, 810 W. Harrison St.
11	Janitors, 23rd and 49th Aves., Cicero.
34	Janitors (Window Workers), 180 W. Washington St.
4	Jewelry Workers, 19 W. Adams St.
104	Ladies' Garment Workers, 328 W. Van Buren St.
126	Machinists, 113 S. Ashland Blvd.
524	Machinists, 735 N. Cicero Ave.
375	Maintenance of Way, 426 W. 63d St.
	Marine Cooks, 357 N. Clark St.
	Metal Trades Council, 119 S. Throop St.
54	Painters, Sherman and Main Sts., Evanston, Ill.
5	Plasterers, 910 W. Monroe St.
	Railway Carmen Dist. Council, 5445 S. Ashland Ave.
697	Railway Carmen, 5444 Wentworth Ave.
1340	Railway Carmen, 5445 Ashland Ave.
219	Railway Trainmen, 426 W. 63d St., 7:30 p. m.
11	Roofers, 777 W. Adams St.
73	Sheet Metal, 714 W. Harrison St.
485	Sheet Metal, 5324 S. Halsted St.
753	Teamsters, 175 W. Washington St.
759	Teamsters (Meat), 220 S. Ashland Blvd.
769	Teamsters (Bone), 6959 S. Halsted St.
13046	Tuckpainters, 810 W. Harrison St.
924	Tunnel and Subway Workers, 914 W. Harrison St.

(Note—Unless otherwise stated all meetings are at 8 p. m.)

Fate of 11 Girls Is Subject of Probe By Woman Doctor

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, March 25.—The fate of eleven girls, missing within the past two years from the Letchwork Village Home, may be entrusted for investigation to a special prosecutor, if Governor Smith grants a request of Dr. Anna W. Hochfelder, who has evolved a startling murder theory.

Dr. Hochfelder, assistant corporation counsel, insists that the bones of a skeleton found in a cave on Cheesecock Mountain are those of Lillian White, former inmate of the institution.

No Scuttling of Oil Probe!

The Struggle for the Party

Report given by Comrade Gregory Zinoviev at the city meeting of the Collective Bureaus of the Leningrad Communist Party Organisation.

• • • •

I. Our Discussion and Its History.

AT THE plenary session of the Central Committee of our Party, held in October of this year after the return of a large number of comrades after leave of absence, one of the questions raised was that of the workers' democracy, and the Political Bureau was commissioned to take a number of measures towards infusing fresh life into the inner life of the Party, etc.

At this plenary session I had to make a speech in which I stated all the views contained in my article of November 7, which gave the external impetus to this storm in a teacup. It need scarcely be said that it was quite accidentally that this article came to be the central point of the contest. If the article had never been written, we should none the less have had our present debates, for the questions raised in the article were taken from life, and it was not possible to escape them.

The plenary session of the Central Committee passed a resolution approving the initiative taken by the Political Bureau and the Central Committee, and the commissioning it to realize this initiative for the extension of the workers' democracy. A resolution was then passed, the result of continuous preparatory work, and published on December 7, about a month after the publication of my article, and was unanimously acepted by the Political Bureau of the Party, and by the presidium of the Central Control Commission.

II. Why Raise Question Again?

At the present time the main question being raised by the opposition is: Why has the question of the workers' democracy been brought up precisely now, in December? And search is made for the possible causes which may have induced the Central Committee of the Party to bring up this question. There are quite a number of stories in circulation among the members of the opposition. I was told, for instance, that Comrade Nevsky, one of our old workers but one who has long since lost his sense of direction and commited one mistake after another, now joining the workers' opposition, now other anti-Party groups, has arrived in Leningrad. With reference to his arrival a report was spread abroad that the decision of the Central Committee—a "manifesto of December 7"—had been come to under some pressure or other, that the Central Committee had done this in order to soft-soap the Party, etc. And this is by no means the worst anecdote. There are people in the Party who crack even more despicable jokes at the expense of their Party.

This the main question is: Why has this question been brought up just now? These same questions were discussed at the Tenth Party Congress, and that was only in 1921. Why do we renew the same discussion in the year 1923? Comrades, when replying to this question at one of the municipal meetings at Moscow, I stated that Comrade Lenin himself had already given the best answer to the question.

Answered by Tenth Congress.

At the Tenth Congress of our Party, he replied to this question, so to speak in advance. The Tenth Party Congress was occupied with the settlement of three great questions: First, the question of the new economic policy; secondly, with the question of the workers' democracy, and thirdly, with the formation of fractional groups.

The question of the new economic policy I set entirely aside, for it belongs to an entirely different category: it is a great question, one upon which we shall probably debate again, but is not at the moment on the agenda.

But the questions of the workers' democracy and of the formation of groups within the Party are closely interwoven with one another. At the Tenth Party Congress, Comrade Eucharin was our general speaker on the subject of the workers' democracy, whilst the speaker on the subject of Party fractions was Comrade Lenin. These two addresses were closely connected with one another.

Both speakers spoke on behalf of the Central Committee of the Party, and represented its views. Thus, after the resolution on the workers' democracy had been passed, Comrade Lenin spoke as follows in his last speech against the formation of groups within the Party (I quote from protocols of the Tenth Congress, and recommend all comrades having an interest in these discussions to accord careful study to the more important speeches held at the Tenth Congress): "We require one or two years for recuperation, certainly no fewer. Viewed from the standpoint of history, this is an insignificant term, but for our present conditions it is a considerable period."

Lenin's Answer.

And then further, with italics accentuating the words upon which Comrade Lenin desired to lay special emphasis: "One of two years in which we can recover from the famine, one or two years of regular supplies of fuel, so that the factories can work, and we shall receive a hundred times more support from the working class, and much more talent will arise from our midst. Nobody doubts this, and nobody can doubt it.

"At the present time we are not receiving such assistance, and this is not our fault. We are doing everything which can be done for this purpose. No one can maintain that the government, the trade unions, the Central Committee of the Party, have let the slightest opportunity slip by unutilized in this respect; but we know that desperate distress prevails and that hunger and misery reign, and we know that indifference arises everywhere out of this.

"We shall not shrink from calling the evil by its right name. It is this which is hindering the uplift of the activity of the masses."

(To Be Continued Thursday.)

They Demand "Free" Georgia, But Not India or Ireland

At the moment that all the capitalist powers and even Fascist Italy are recognizing Soviet Russia de jure, the Executive of the Second International in Luxemburg passed a few decisions which openly display the ambition to be even more anti-Bolshevist than Mussolini. At the moment when the international capitalist class is attempting to utilize the recognition of Soviet Russia for all sorts of demands upon the workers and peasants the Second International deems it its duty to begin "energetic action" in favor of the enemies of the Soviet government, in favor of the Mensheviki and Social Revolutionaries.

The Second International demands an amnesty for the political prisoners in Russia. It demands that the Russian workers, while facing their worst opponents, shall give up their arms, precisely at the moment when Soviet Russia needs the support of all the workers of the world so as to set at naught the extortive demands of the capitalist class. The Second International demands that the governments which recognize Soviet Russia shall likewise see to it that "this act shall not hinder the continuation of negotiations, for the withdrawal of the military occupation of Georgia."

This means that while the capitalist classes of all countries have got to the point where they are recognizing the Soviet Russia the Second International would like to arrange a little intervention against Soviet Russia. The question arises whether the government of MacDonald which had pledged itself before the English working class to unconditional recognition of Soviet Russia will fall in with these shameful campaigns of the allies of MacDonald and his government.

He Takes Trial Sub.

To The DAILY WORKER: The past several months I have been an occasional reader of "The Worker" (daily and weekly issues). I am taking advantage of your liberal trial subscription offer and hope soon to become a regular subscriber for I, as a member of the printing trades unions (Mailers No. 18, I. T. U.) am in sympathy with the cause The DAILY WORKER so eloquently represents.—L. C. S., San Francisco, Calif.

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Chicago Labor Leaders and Injunctions

The strike of the Ladies' Garment Workers continues with police and employers' thugs arresting and beating up the strikers—both male and female. The injunction is enforced and the bosses are jubilant.

The "Committee of 15," appointed by the Chicago Federation of Labor, has done nothing up to date except to emphasize to the strikers the difficulty of combatting injunction processes. John Fitzpatrick, at a recent meeting of the committee, displayed none of the fighting spirit he has commonly been supposed to possess, but merely dilated on the possibilities of the militia being brought in if the fight against the injunction developed real militancy.

Such may be the tactics of resolute leadership, but in our opinion they represent a spirit of defeatism wholly out of keeping with the necessities of the situation. There is a way to defeat the injunction issued against the Ladies' Garment Workers' Union and it consists of massing the entire available force of the Chicago labor movement behind the strike, mass picketing participated in by officials of unions as well as the rank and file, compelling the boss-controlled judges and police to jail, not only unknown strikers, but well-known and influential members of the Chicago labor movement. In this way the strike injunction could and would be made an issue in every local union, and the injunction itself shown as a menace to all Chicago labor and not merely to the Garment Workers.

The "Committee of 15" has made no showing at all. It is significant in this connection that the official organ of the Chicago Federation of Labor, in its last issue, devotes a lot of space to the activities of the Church Federation "Committee of 50," but has nothing to report for the official committee of organized labor.

The American Federation of Labor and the units that compose it have always loudly proclaimed their uncompromising enmity towards injunction processes and when an officialdom like that of the Chicago Federation of Labor which has acquired a reputation for militancy in excess of that possessed by the parent body, lies down in the struggle against one of the most vicious injunctions ever issued here, it is apparent that the local labor movement, having made a considerable step to the right in its fight against the Communists, is prepared to surrender all its class character and become just another Gompers' legislative body with no heart and but little guts.

If labor leaders, so-called, will not fight injunctions, or even go to unusual lengths to rally the membership for a fight against injunctions, there is nothing for which they will fight—except their meal tickets.

A Day of Preparedness

This year, May Day takes on special significance for the working masses of our country. The celebration of this holiday of the international workingclass should reflect this added import.

May Day, this year, should be a signal for nation-wide preparedness by the city workers and exploited farmers to assume full political power, complete governmental control. The workers can well afford to take a leaf out of the book of their employers. Our bosses, seldom, if ever, get into a fight without adequate preparation. Experience has taught them that preparedness for wars, strikes, and other tests of class strength is the best guarantee for success in the struggle. The same holds true for the oppressed masses occupying the opposite line of trenches in the class war.

No one can seriously argue that now is not the time to prepare for a finish fight with the employing class. As a matter of fact the political and economic situations have taken such turns that the city and rural masses cannot avoid a fight without being doomed to abject slave conditions. The farmers are stripped to their bones. Their conditions are going from bad to worse, and from worse to worst. The workers are confronted with renewed schemes for "economic readjustment" which, in the language of the pay envelope, means slashed wages. Politically, the capitalists have dropped all their sham pretenses. The bosses are now openly employing the governmental machinery to crush the working masses fighting for the most elementary civil rights and the barest economic needs. The exploiters are now running wild in their plunder of the natural resources of the country thru their iron control of the government apparatus.

Under these conditions it is next to impossible for the working masses to avoid a fight to the finish. Preparedness must be the cry of the workers and farmers today. The first step in preparing the workingclass for this decisive conflict is the building up of a powerful Communist Party that will lead the workers and poor farmers into battle and will wage the struggle of the oppressed without hesitancy and with courage. May Day should therefore be a signal for a huge drive to join and build a mighty Communist Workers Party in America.

Disturbed Washington

Reports from Washington are to the effect that President Coolidge is "greatly disturbed by the testimony of the past week" relative to the corruption revealed in the attorney general's office and other official places.

We are intrigued by the phrase "greatly disturbed." It would be just about as correct to say that a householder was "greatly disturbed" by the impact of a burglar's blackjack and the analogy is not so far-fetched as might appear on the surface. The only difference is that President Coolidge was and is one of the burglarious crew who, since falling out among themselves, have been cracking each other's craniums to the amusement of the onlookers.

Attorney General Daugherty has dared the president to fire him and he has not been fired despite the accumulating proof that he has been levying tribute on every form of vice from bootlegging to white slavery in the interim between periods when he has been securing injunctions against unions.

It is not the attorney general or the president as individuals in which this paper is interested, however. What concerns us and every member of the workingclass in the United States is the obvious fact that discredited and disgraced, proved to have violated a thousand tenets of bourgeois morality, the Coolidges and Daughertys continue still to represent the government of this country and the edicts of the class they represent are still enforced by their agents.

Today they are hated even by the deluded millions who voted for the Harding-Coolidge slate; the issues on which they contested the election are as dead as the head of the ticket and yet we are told constantly that the American form of government is a representative one.

Just as a warning to those workers who may have been led to overestimate the sincerity of the democratic opponents of the Coolidge regime by reason of the phillippics delivered daily in the senate let us say that should the workers and farmers, tomorrow, act for a fundamental change in industry and government, both prosecutors and defendants would leap to the defense of American capitalism; petty thieveries and moral turpitude of the present incumbents would be forgotten in the holy war against a revolting workingclass.

Tariff and Wheat

The high tariff is one of the panaceas frequently offered the poor farmers to save them from bankruptcy and stave off their complete financial ruin.

Recently President Coolidge used the power which the last Fordney-McCumber Tariff Act gave him to regulate tariff schedules. The Chief Executive raised the tariff on wheat. This was an out and out attempt to stem the tides of protest that are sweeping the wheat belt against the do-nothing policy of the government in the present agricultural crisis.

Of course, the poor farming masses cannot be misled by such maneuvers. In South Dakota, Governor McMaster, who is playing to win the republican nomination for the senatorship against the present incumbent, the reactionary Sterling, knows this very well. McMaster is running on a program definitely committed to repealing the capitalist tariff act, the Fordney-McCumber Law.

But it was left to the market conditions to knock the very bottom out of this Coolidge farm-relief fake. No sooner had the raise on the tariff rates of wheat been announced, than the market began to react unfavorably. The break on wheat was so sharp, that a new low on the crop for May was reached. The price on wheat at the Chicago Board of Trade, the center of the grain gamblers' activities, is now within one quarter of one cent of the lowest figures of the season.

This is the sort of help that the bankrupt farmers can expect from the government controlled by the big employers of labor. The tariff is simply another method employed by the government to help the big grain distributors and manufacturers. It levies a tax on the farmers and workers in a most burdensome and subtle form. Herein lies its danger. The present tariff law, written by the agents of Wall Street and put into effect by their ruling clique in Washington, must be wiped off the statute books at all costs. Coolidge must be deprived of his autocratic power to raise tariff rates under the guise of helping the workers and farmers whom he is hurting.

Roxie Stinson will not be the one to say there is nothing in a name after her experience with the gentleman who engaged a reservation for her in a Cleveland hotel, under an assumed name, and then attempted to compromise her, in order to choke off her coming expose of Daugherty. His name was Fink.

J. P. Morgan bought up France for $100,000,000 by biding his time. Now, the United States government that threw four billion dollars into the French maw is doing a little worrying. Morgan says it's all right. The money will stay in the family.

Join the Workers Party.

The Pacifist as Imperialist

Editor's Note.—Here is another article on the big developments in Great Britain. It is by J. T. Murphy, prominent Communist and trade unionist, whose enlightening writings are already familiar to a large number of our readers. There will be other articles in the near future on other phases of the developing struggle in Great Britain.

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By J. T. MURPHY.

THE whole labor movement of Britain was shocked on Friday morning, Feb. 22, 1924, when it read of the labor government's action with regard to cruiser building. Even the dock strike and the rent restriction bill were overshadowed by the amazing scenes of Thursday night. The pacifist premier had become the champion of the conservative party's program of cruiser building. The first big storm within the ranks of the parliamentary labor party since taking office broke even into the debates in the House of Commons. Without discussing the matter with the labor members or even the new liason committee between the labor party and the government, the latter declared to the house their preparedness to proceed with the building of five new cruisers immediately the tenders had been given and the House had voted on the matter.

Cabinet Divided.

When this was announced even the cabinet was divided and the government benches were sounding varying notes in the debate. W. H. Hudson, the under secretary of the chancellor of the exchequer, was prepared to second a motion against the government moved by Pringle of the liberal party. The ranks of the labor party itself were in turmoil. "What did this means? What the devil was MacDonald thinking about? We have preached disarmament for years and we have fought for our own distinctive policy for the treatment of unemployment. The government has thrown down the very foundations of our international policy and it has stamped upon our unemployment program. It will pay a heavy price for this surrender to the admiralty." Such were the outbursts of the labor men.

The Times was more jubilant concerning the decision. It said, "It goes far enough to establish that Mr. Ramsay MacDonald and his colleagues know how to appreciate the indispensable necessity of maintaining our first line of defense at an efficient standard. They have shown a real largeness of view in rising above deep rooted prejudices of many of their adherents about "unproductive expenditure" upon armaments, and a degree of moral courage, not common in any party, in acting upon their knowledge of what the interest of the state demand against the known wishes of a large section of their supporters."

The voting was also interesting. The motion against the government revealed a swing of the pendulum. Instead of a labor government by kind permission of the liberal party it was now a labor government by gracious permission of the Tory party. The motion was defeated by 372 votes to 73. Only one of the later was a labor vote, the rest were liberals. Two labor men, Maxton and Nichols, refused to vote. Altho Hudson had spoken against the government he voted with it after MacDonald had had conversation with him. Hudson served two years or more in jail as a conscientious objector but now MacDonald explained that he was not increasing armaments but only proposing replacements so he succumbed and voted with the government.

"Wishbone" Policy.

It was interesting indeed to see how MacDonald squared his circle. He first made his point against Pringle, the mover of the motion against the government and said "that not a keel would be laid without the consent of the House. Replacements were not increases of armaments. It was the duty of the Government to replace wastage and no foreign government could complain about that. Besides when the government came into office it found itself face to face with the fact that on March 22, 2,250 men would have to be discharged from the dock yards if no further construction was put in hand. Could we harden our hearts against building those ships and allow those men with their wives and families dependent on them to be turned into the streets?"

A conservative government wanted replacements because of the development in other countries. A Labor Government wants replacements to ease the unemployment situation. The net result appears to be the same whatever the argument used. The cruisers will be built. And replacements are always improvements and that means the effective armament value is increased. But of course we must not forget Mr. MacDonald says that all changes must be by common consent and whilst we can moralize about the wickedness of it all we must carry on in the good old way. So the pacifist does the same as the imperialist. Mr. MacDonald does as Mr. Baldwin. One sings bass, the other tenor, but they are both in the same chorus, developing the imperial forces.

Mr. Hudson put the question "Has the honorable member taken into account that when these cruisers are laid down, if they are, it will lead to the laying down of further cruisers in foreign countries, leading to a possible catastrophe which will create bigger unemployment than ever?"

Replacements The Wail.

Mr. Ammon replied on behalf of the admiralty that "these are replacements."

So the existing fleets and armaments we can take it are not a standing menace.

The whole business is one big bluff on the part of MacDonald and his colleagues and the rank and file of the Labor Party know it. MacDonald proposes to investigate the whole question of armaments and immediately he does so he will find abundant evidence to justify a continuation of the policy already indicated in his concession to the demands of the Admiralty. He will tell us that the British navy is being rapidly outdistanced by other powers exactly as his Air department has justified its building program by a comparison with the French air equipment; and exactly as the Conservative government did before him. He will tell us that naval construction in this country came practically to a standstill after the armistice; that since then Berlin has only completed such ships of the war program as were too far completed to be scrapped; that the only new vessels laid down since November, 1918 are two battleships, one cruiser-mine layer and one submarine. While dating from the end of the war the United States has built two battleships, 10 light cruisers, 73 destroyers, 27 submarines and two aircraft carriers; Japan within the same period has built or ordered for the Japanese navy 20 light cruisers, 70 destroyers and at least 50 submarines and two aircraft carriers; and France since the war has laid down or voted 9 light cruisers, 57 destroyers and 51 submarines. The Liberal press already provides this argument.

Policy of Yellow and White.

The sum and substance of the situation is, that MacDonald carries his pacifism in the same pocket as Lloyd George carried his, and uses pacifist and socialist phrases in exactly the same manner, for exactly the same ends, for nationalism and imperialism. He conceded to the pressure of the Admiralty when he appointed the old conservative Lord Chelmsford to the Admiralty, he submits to the Admiralty and its navalism when its programs are put up, and hides his concessions under the cover of alleviating unemployment and the unpreparedness of other countries to come to an agreement on disarmament. All of which of course is good liberalism, but poor pacifism, much less good working class policy. Having said A in the alphabet of imperialism he is having to say B and C very quickly.

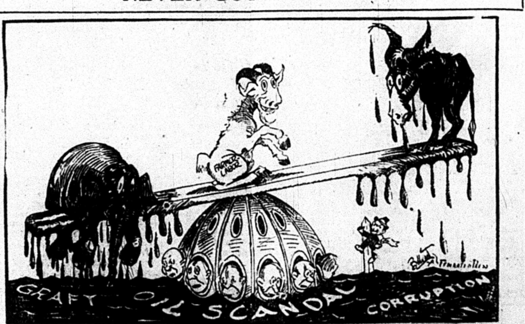
The rank and file of the Labor Party are perceiving this and it was only strict loyalty to the party discipline that got the major portion of the votes on Thursday night. They can see that so far as the workers are concerned the same officer class is in control, the same class is in power, they are doing what even the Tories want them to do, and they are wondering where they are getting to.

It is too early to see how the storm in the Party is going to develop, there is so much that is instinctive class revolt without political clarity amongst the "left" forces that there will probably be a series of crises before a new leadership is definitely established. Wheatley was certainly the man who could have led them, but his membership of the cabinet rules him out for the present. Now there is established a Party leadership in the House as distinct from the government. On this committee are Smillies, Lansbury, Wallhead, all of whom are certainly anti-militarist and repeatedly thrown into class war situations but are so influenced by the personality of MacDonald and the idea of Party unity that they cannot be relied upon in a critical situation to throw MacDonald overboard. Maxton and Johnson are not big enough to take the lead whilst Neil MacLean has so compromised himself with MacDonald on the question of his non appearance in the cabinet that he cannot do anything. Wheatley is gaining ground considerably against MacDonald. On every question where the Labor Government is compromisng itself MacDonald is held to blame. On practically every question where there is anything being gained in the way of concessions Wheatley is getting considerable of the credit. That is the most that can be said concerning the leading personalities in the parliamentary situation at the moment.

Workers Criticism Growing.

Outside the parliament amongst the workers, the voice of criticism of the Labor Government is gathering in strength every day. The tendency at first manifest even in the Communist Party to wait and see and deal gently with the innovation is rapidly vanishing. The publication of the manifesto of the Communist International on Communist policy towards the Labor Government has come as a healthy tonic to the revolutionary movement thruout the country. Its publication this week coincides with the press announcement that naval ratings be used as blacklegs in the dockers' strike, of the Labor Party storm on cruiser building, and the wrangling tactics of the new ministry of labor. This week has not been a healthy week for the Labor Government so far as the working class is concerned, but it has certainly been a great week for driving home the revolutionary message amongst the workers.

NEVER GOT TOUCHED



Drawn by Billican for The Federated Press.

AMONG THE MAGAZINES

THE IRISH PEOPLE.

The March issue of The Irish People has not a green cover in honor of the patron saint of the Irish bourgeois nationalists. Neither is it black. It is red. So much for the cover.

Looking on the inside the first thing to strike your eye is the Papal Bull granted by Pope Adrian IV to King Henry II "his dearest brother in Christ," giving that worthy power to conquer Ireland in the name of the Lord, the spoils to be divided between the Pope and the King. The Lord got nothing for the use of his name but whatever glory there was in it.

The situation in Ireland is covered by the editor in snappy editorial paragraphs. There are excellent articles by Michael T. Berry, Donough O'Dwyer, Daniel Horsely, J. P. McCarthy and Thomas Horgan. The magazine is attractive typographically; is well edited and the material is interesting and educational. Our Irish comrades are to be congratulated on keeping the Irish People afloat it being the only Communist publication now in existence making a special appeal to Irish workers. Its circulation is increasing rapidly in Ireland, since the Workers Republic, the Communist paper, suspended publication.

The Irish People is published at 2540 West Adams Street, Chicago, Illinois. Subscription price is $1.00 a year.

Join the "I want to make THE DAILY WORKER grow" club.

AS WE SEE IT

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY.

Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, and John Quinn, head of the American Legion, have joined in an attack on immigrant workmen, claiming that the influx of foreign workers would sully the pure waters of Americanism and make of this republic a replica of the corrupt nations of Europe. "There are none so blind as those that will not see." We doubt if Mr. Gompers is prevented from seeing the waters of his so-called Whitechapel London Americanism getting polluted by the crude scandals of Teapot Dome, the Veteran's Bureau, Bureau of Internal Revenue, The Department of Justice, the Prohibition Enforcement Department of the Treasury and the general corruption that prevails in Washington at this moment, admitted by even such an imperialist paper as the Chicago Tribune as being without equal in the annals of American history. Gompers sees this poisoning taking place but being one of the corrupters he is in no hurry to draw attention to it.

• • •

It is not surprising that Gompers should form a united front with the head of the American Legion against the foreign workers. Both are leading flunkeys of the capitalist class. The foreign workers have had plenty of evidence to prove to them that the countries they left behind were owned by their rulers and that they had but to do or die. And they find exactly the same conditions existing in this so-called land of the free. The American worker is being educated, in spite of Gompers, the American Legion, the Ku Klux Klan and other agencies of that kind. The Teapot Dome scandal is opening their eyes. Gompers and Quinn are silent about the Teapot Dome. Sinclair and Doheny, notorious strike breakers, can rob, bribe, perjure and even kill without arousing the wrath of the Americanized, London Jew, Gompers, but let a radical be arrested by criminal attorney general Daugherty and the notorious labor faker will be immediately before the public with a statement calculated to assist the labor hating Daugherty in securing a conviction. He has taken no such attitude in the Teapot Dome scandal. The reason is that he is a kept labor leader.

• • •

The Citizen, a so-called organ of organized labor in Los Angeles, Calif., greets the arrest of several members of the Trade Union Educational League in that city as another expose of the Communist activity in the unions. The sheet calls for a thoro housecleaning in the unions, that is getting rid of the radicals. The arrests were made by police and stool pigeons from detective agencies. But the labor fakers are not concerned about who arrests the Communists. They are always glad when it happens. Most of the so-called "organs of organized labor" are the private property of a few grafting labor skates who hold up business men for advertising and in return act the role of finks against those members of the unions who favor progressive policies.

• • •

Another black Marcus Garvey in the person of Rev. Paul Russel, D.D. has burst into the limelight and before his flame flickers out we venture to predict that he will attract considerable attention. He organized a colored Ku Klux Klan, called the Knights of the Loyal Legion of Lincoln and this organization held its first open ceremony in Youngstown, Ohio. A gigantic "L" was burned instead of the fiery cross used by their white brothers. The Reverend Russel declared that he did not believe in social equality, denounced the Catholic church and said that "the negro will develop by co-operating with his white Protestant brothers." The Rev. Russel declares himself supreme ruler and founder of the black Kluxers.

• • •

A sixteen-foot snake now the property of the New York zoo is a sociable fellow. He takes milk baths, rides in motors, sleeps in a regular bed and does other things that hundreds of workers in the slums of New York city would like to be in a position to do.

• • •

Charles Evans Hughes is not saying very much these days about Soviet plots against the security of American institutions. Perhaps he is too busy covering his tracks, fearing one of the many investigating administration crimes might get the goods on him. While he was denouncing the Soviet government for alleged interference with the affairs of the United States government, an American warship entered the harbor of Kaluczimo, Kamchatka without the permission of Soviet authorities. That was in September, 1923. Again in January 15 of this year an American destroyer entered the port of Batum, Black Sea, without any permit.

• • •

M. Litvinoff, acting people's commissar of foreign affairs, addressed a note to Secretary of State Hughes protesting against such violation of the regulations for the entering of warships into foreign ports and expressing the hope that the government of the United States which is preaching the necessity for the general observance of international law should itself set such a poor example.

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THE DAILY WORKER
RAISES THE STANDARD
FOR A WORKERS' AND
FARMERS' GOVERNMENT

THE DAILY WORKER

Entered as Second-class matter September 21, 1923, at the Post Office at Chicago, Illinois, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Workers! Farmers! Demand:
The Labor Party
Amalgamation
Organization of Unorganized
The Land for the Users
The Industries for the Workers
Protection of the Foreign-Born
Recognition of Soviet Russia

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BRITISH COAL MINERS TO STRIKE

MINE STRIKE LOOMING BIG IN BRITAIN

Another Gaint Struggle Is Facing MacDonald's Rule

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON, March 26.—Following announcement of a deadlock in negotiations between miners' officials and mine owners, the British cabinet met at 10 Downing Street today to consider an impending crisis in that industry, the third the government will have been called upon to face in its brief tenure of office.

At the same time, a national miners' delegate conference, representing 800,000 workers, met.

Agreement Expires April 17.

The existing wage scale in the mining industry expires April 17 and conferences have been under way for some time, seeking to adjust differences regarding a new scale. The board of trade announced officially early today that these have broken down completely. The employers suggest a court of inquiry, which the miners rejected unqualifiedly.

Promise Minimum Wage Bill.

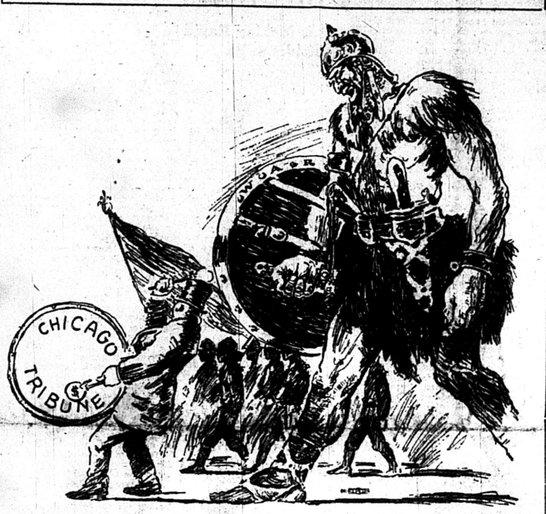
It was forecast that today's delegate conference would recommend a nation-wide ballot of miners to ascertain whether the workers are willing to strike to force acceptance of their terms.

The minister of mines will take a hand in the controversy tomorrow. If this intervention fails there is said to be no alternative save introduction in Commons of a minimum wage bill for the industry, as promised by the government.

If the House should defeat this bill, it would mean a debacle for Premier MacDonald's government.

"Labor" Alderman Is Silent in City Council as Police Arrest Forty-Five More Strike Pickets

IT YELLS FOR WAR



But It Is Silent About the School Land Lease Steal.

NELSON FAILS STRIKERS AT CITY COUNCIL

But Girls Flock To Picket Line In Greater Numbers

Alderman Oscar Nelson, vice president of the Chicago Federation of Labor, and paid attorney for the garment strikers, flatly refused to raise his voice at the city council meeting yesterday afternoon against the police slugging and wholesale arrests which are going on in violation of the law.

The labor alderman's desertion of labor came on the 29th and most critical day of the strike. Another case of police slugging had just occurred and three dozen arrests had been made of girl pickets and social workers who had come on the picket line in greater numbers than ever.

Girl Strikers Demanded Action.

When the city council opened at two o'clock the galleries were filled with girl strikers who were taking two hours off from the battle front on S. Market street for the purpose of hearing Alderman Nelson raise his voice in their behalf.

The girls waited for more than an hour in vain. Their paid attorney's voice was lifted loudly for a special Friday meeting of the council to consider the $46,000,000 budget proposal of the city of the council but he was dumb on the issue of police slugging.

Nelson Turned Girls Down.

So the girls sent Nelson a note stating that they were "waiting for some action from you. Can you help?"

Cries "Foster" To Hide Issue.

Out came Nelson. Using the same tactics he used at the Chicago Federation of Labor when John W. Johnston urged mass picketing by the Federation, Nelson launched another attack on "Fosterism."

"There is a movement going on to split the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union," he began. "It is being led by William Z. Foster and the DAILY WORKER. I'm not acting under instructions from the DAILY WORKER. If the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union asks me to introduce a bill on the floor I will do it. All the protests against police action are being given to the mayor. There is no need to bring the matter on the floor of the council."

Council Acted In Other Strikes.

Before Nelson could be asked what "Fosterism" had to do with the demand that a labor alderman protest against flagrant police violence he had turned away. In the 1915 strike of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, city aldermen raised such an issue on the floor of the council and the police were forced to back up under their fire.

Fear DAILY WORKER Exposes.

News that the DAILY WORKER intended to tell what was going on in the Chicago City Council had evidently gotten about there. When the DAILY WORKER reporter went about to the side entrance that leads towards the press seats he was stopped by council attaches.

"The DAILY WORKER!", they exclaimed: "they won't let you in."

Another newspaperman took up the cudgels for the reporter after seeing his reporter's pass which is signed by the Chief of Police and properly accredits him to get news in city departments.

He summoned the Sergeant of the Guard, a tall young man wearing horn rimmed spectacles. But the sergeant seemed to have his orders.

"We won't let you fellows in", he cried pompously.

The reporter again produced his

(Continued on page 2)

Arrest 45 While Oscar Was Mum In City Council

While Alderman Oscar Nelson was refusing to raise his voice in the city council against police brutality, the city police were making a new record for arrests of peaceful pickets.

Forty-five strikers and two social workers were thrown into patrol wagons in the course of police raids on the picket lines in which considerable violence was used.

ROSE PANITSKY.
MARY SCHWARTZ.
RAY WITKOVSKY.
ANNA RUBIN.
FANNIE KRAMER.
LENA STANISH.
FLORENCE PETERS.
GERTIE HASSEN.
LILLIAN BURKEN.
MINNIE PARRISH.
SARAH PANISKY.
REBECCA SHARR.
CATHERINE FEDARK.
JANET HARRIS.
SILVIA KRUSE.
LENA MORVITZ.
BETT'E MOLASKY.
CAROLINE LAVNTR.
SELICE ARKUNCEWSKI.
CONSTANCE KRUSCHEFSKI.
MARY SHLALMWSKI.
MORRIS BAILEN.
MORRIS SCHULNAN.
BARKEY WENTWORTH.
SOLOMON AUERBACH.
CHARLES JARZENBERG.
ALEX GORDON.
SAM BACKER.
ALFRED DUBIAN.
MATTHEW ARBCAVSKAS.
STANLEY SKLIROS.
DAVE ROSENTHAL.
THOMAS SAPECK.
WALTER BIECUK.
JACK JUNISKY.
ISADOR LITWINSKY.
MARY ARMATO.
LENA SCIATINO.
PAULINE ZORK.
EVA BASKIN.
SARAH NOVICK.
LILLIAN LIBBIN.
THOMAS HOLLAND.
HELEN TIPPY.
JENNIE LIEBERMAN.

Many of the arrests were made in front of the G. H. Lowenthal plant at 224 S. Market street which is the special object of police care. Contrary to law the police use this hallway as a temporary prison in between patrol wagon trips.

Thomas Holland and Miss Helen Tippy, Hull House residents, were arrested in front of the Lowenthal plants as they entered in their note books the numbers of police concerned in the beating up of Miss Jennie Lieberman, one of the strikers.

* * * *

WHAT WILL CHICAGO LABOR DO ABOUT IT?

DAUGHERTY IS NEAR OUSTER BY COOLIDGE

Crooked Attorney General Is Called to White House

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, March 26. —Smarting under the campaign waged thruout the country, demanding the removal of the criminal attorney general, Harry M. Daugherty, President Coolidge again today called the chief cabinet white elephant into his office and implored him to quit while the quitting was good.

The DAILY WORKER in its Monday edition pointed out that tremendous pressure would be brought to bear on the president during the week to force his hand with regard to the attorney general.

See Washington as Cesspool.

It is no secret that the prominent leaders of both democrat and republican parties fear the revolutionary significance of the Teapot Dome scandal, and the still worse revelations that have come out of the Daugherty investigation.

The workers and farmers now look upon Washington as a cesspool of corruption and on the capitalist government as whited sepulchre of vice.

They would fain stop the investigations, but the pressure from the masses is too great and we have today the spectacle of a great publisher, "Eddie" McLean, himself, up to his neck in the graft upbraiding the republican side of the house for not calling a halt on the entire business.

The wise heads among the republicans believe that the removal of Daugherty might whet the appetite of the democrats for campaign material and the investigations might be called off.

So they are making another determined effort to force Coolidge to kick the attorney general out. The president is afraid of Daugherty's political power within the party. There was an agreement between the attorney general and the president to give Coolidge the Ohio delegation in return for his friendship during his hour of trial. But now the other side—the Borah, Lodge and Reed republicans—fear there will be no republican party to go to the elections with unless the Ohio grafter is fired. The pressure on Coolidge has increased. Thus today's meeting in the White House and the conversation with Senator Lodge.

"Hell Will Break Loose."

After the conference Daugherty told the reporters that only routine matters were discussed. But it leaked out that Coolidge again implored the attorney general to do a good job for the republican party

(Continued on page 2.)

Lowenthal "Slugger" Beats Girl And Runs Away; Warrant Coming

"Slugger" Frank Fuller, employed by Lowenthal, at 221 So. Market Street, will have the pleasure of accepting a warrant this morning, served at the request of Jennie Lieberman, whom he attacked yesterday. Miss Lieberman had just been arrested and was being held in the entrance to the Lowenthal building.

Slugger Fuller addressed Miss Lieberman familiarly and attempted to shove an injunction writ into her hand.

"Hired by My Boss."

"Who are you to talk to me?" Miss Lieberman demanded. "Talk to the policemen. You're hired by my boss."

"Can you read English?" Slugger Fuller persisted.

"I'm not to tell you if I can or not."

"Just look at the heading of this," the slugger insisted, thrusting the paper into her face.

Miss Lieberman looked at the ceiling.

At this Slugger Fuller grabbed her dress at the neck with one hand and hit her chest violently with the other fist clutching the paper. He scuttled upstairs immediately after his attack upon the girl.

Policeman Saw Assault.

None of the six policemen standing in the hallway protested the brutal assault made by Slugger Fuller. Instead they laughed at seeing a defenceless girl beaten. Her scratched face and bruised crimson chest didn't phase their stolidity.

But the police sergeant on duty in that block realized that the attack was illegal and left the girl he was questioning to go up for the slugger's name. He brought it back to Jennie Lieberman and told her to swear out a warrant for the arrest of the brutal Frank Fuller.

Sara Novik, who was arrested with Miss Lieberman, became hysterical when Jennie was beaten. She had been arrested just as she was passing the Lowenthal establishment, altho she was engaged in peaceful conversation with a reporter for the DAILY WORKER at the time.

Morgan's French Lackey Out

M. POINCARE, WALL STREET HOPE, QUITS

French Premier Is Asked To Form New Ministry

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PARIS, March 26.—Raymond Poincare, the $100,000,000 white hope of J. Pierpont Morgan, was defeated in the chamber of deputies on a vote of confidence in his minister of finance.

The long threatened defeat came on the eve of the report of "Hell and Maria" General Dawes, of the reparations committee.

Poincare is one of Europe's leading militarists and a bitter foe of the Russian Soviet Republic. He took a prominent part in the intrigues that led up to the European war and paid a visit to Leningrad, then St. Petersburg, right on the eve of the great struggle.

Last Word Against Germany.

Following the war he urged a relentless policy toward Germany and on assuming the premiership in 1922 began urging that the vanquished enemy be compelled to pay to the last mark. In 1923 he sent his troops into the Ruhr thus creating a situation around which world politics raged ever since.

When the vote that brought down the ministry was taken and the re-

(Continued on page 2.)

Police Chief Gets Fired For Arresting Coca Cola Queen; Should Stick to Nabbing Strikers

ATLANTA, Ga., March 26.—James L. Beavers, police chief of Atlanta, stood suspended today pending hearing on charges growing out of the arrest of Mrs. Asa G. Candler, wife of the millionaire coca-cola manufacturer.

Mrs. Candler was arrested in a raid on an apartment in which she and two prominent business men were found. She was released at a preliminary hearing.

Accusations brought against Beavers before the police commission included that he "arrested a wife under such circumstances as will lead to divorce proceedings."

LONDON TUBE WORKERS PLAN STRIKE FRIDAY

Traffic Bill Introduced In Commons

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON, March 26.—Unless London's tram and bus strike is settled by Friday mid-night, subway workers will walk out as well, it was officially announced today. This would leave the city without transportation, except for taxicabs and a few "pirate busses."

The Locomotive Men's Union announced that all its members employed on underground systems have been ordered to quit work Friday night.

Meanwhile conferences, in which the government has taken part, have proved fruitless. The government has introduced a traffic bill in Commons, which it hopes may lead to a settlement.

Score of Orientals Believed Dead in Los Angeles Fire

LOS ANGELES, Calif., March 26. —With one body recovered, police and firemen were today searching the ruins of a Chinatown rooming house destroyed by an early morning fire, for the cremated remains of at least a score of other orientals believed lost in the blaze.

Thirty-five Chinese were sleeping on the lower floor of the rooming house and fifteen on the upper, according to police figures. Only eight so far are known to have escaped.

The fire started shortly after midnight, presumably of incendiary origin.

IMPEACH COOLIDGE!

Sob for Cattle; Forget Humans.

NEW ORLEANS, March 26.—Dr. E. Pegram Flowers, secretary, Louisiana live stock board, announces that 50,000 head of cattle died during the past year as a result of exposure and underfeeding. Capitalist newspapers have taken up the story and given much space to it. Not a word has been said about widows and children who are undernourished, underpaid and dying from consumption, the result of insanitary factories and low pay.

OUT WITH DAUGHERTY!

KLUXERS THINK QUITTING MASK RADICAL MOVE

Also Plan to Admit Foreign-Born

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MUNCIE, Ind., March 26.—Admission of foreign-born protestants who have been Americanized and abolition of the mask are radical changes from the old Ku Klux regime embodied in the constitution for the Independent Klan of America, now in session here for the purpose of perfecting a permanent organization.

After an all night session the constitution and by-laws committee reported this morning that it was ready to go before the convention this afternoon to ask adoption of the constitution.

Only legally appointed delegates will be admitted to this meeting but as several of these are openly favoring amalgamation with the "Knights of the Flaming Sword," headed by Col. William Simmons, banished founder of the Klan, a heated battle is anticipated and it is admitted there is a possibility of this faction blocking the organization plans.

The convention will close with the election of officers this evening unless plans to block adoption of the constitution fail.

Teapot Meeting in N. H.

CONCORD, N. H., March 26.—The significance of Teapot Dome was explained to the workers of this city when William Simons, of Boston, spoke here in Concord Hall recently. The crowd was not very large but they were interested.

March In The Daily Worker's Big May Day Parade--See Page Three

FRENCH PREMIER RESIGNS AFTER ADVERSE VOTE

Poincare Defeated by Narrow Margin

(Continued from page 1.)

sults announced the ministers were in a state of consternation and cries of "resign" came from the radical benches. The radicals were overjoyed at the result, Poincare being one of the most hated premiers among the workers that ever held office in France.

The government's pension bill was presented in the chamber by Count de Lasteyrie, who made it a question of confidence in the government.

By a narrow margin, seven votes, the deputies defeated the measure. The vote was 271 to 264.

Poincare immediately met with his ministers and after some discussion of reforming the cabinet, went to the Elysee and presented the resignation of the entire cabinet to the president.

Like Thunderbolt From Calm Sky.

Defeat of the government by the Chamber came like a thunderbolt from a calm sky. Count De Lasteyrie, in demanding that the Chamber amend the text of the pensions bill somewhat differently from the way it had been voted in the senate, claimed the existing text meant too great expenditure.

Yells of protest came from the left where Communist members who approved large pension appropriations, leaped to their feet.

The finance minister put his motion as a question of confidence. Amid great excitement the vote was taken.

Pandemonium In Chamber.

Count De Lesteyrie grabbed up his papers and hurried out to find Premier Poincare, amid pandemonium in the Chamber.

Poincare was before the foreign affairs commission in the Chamber building, entirely ignorant that his government had fallen. Count De Lasteyrie got word to him in the midst of a speech.

"Gentlemen, I am sorry I must leave," Poincare told the commission and as a number of excited deputies crowded around the door and pleaded with him not to resign, he forced his way thru them and rushed over to the Quai D'Orsay.

Shortly thereafter those ministers who had not been able to reach the Quai D'Orsay in time, came to the president's palace.

As soon as all had arrived, Poincare presented the cabinet's resignation.

President Millerand asked him and his ministers to remain in office despite the adverse vote, but they refused to do so.

Political observers blame Count De Lasteyrie for the crisis. They say he made a grave tactical error in putting the question to the Chamber in the form in which he did.

Millerand Is Dissatisfied.

President Millerand was extremely dissatisfied with Poincare's insistence upon resigning. After reluctantly accepting the resignation, he ordered the entire cabinet to appear in the Chamber this afternoon. He requested the presidents of the senate and the Chamber of Deputies to be there and said he would explain his attitude.

As he climbed into his automobile upon leaving the Elysee, Poincare was asked:

"Are you resigning definitely even if President Millerand charges you with re-forming the cabinet"

The imperialist statesman waved a hand evasively and declined to reply.

It was thought likely that Millerand might persuade Poincare to resume office in view of the imminence of the elections, to be held in May and the foreign situation, especially with the experts' reports due shortly.

Late this afternoon, Mr. Petert, president of the Chamber of Deputies, indicated that President Millerand would call upon Poincare to form a new cabinet and return to his post as premier.

May Form New Cabinet.

Late this afternoon Poincare returned to the Elysee for a further conference with Millerand, leading to reports that he would reconsider his determination to quit unconditionally and accept an invitation to re-form his cabinet.

San Carol Grand Opera Co.
With Special Engagement of the PAVLEY-OUKRAINSKY BALLET
Auditorium Theatre
ONE WEEK ONLY—Mar. 31 to Apr. 6
NINE PERFORMANCES
MON., March 31—"MME. BUTTERFLY," with Tamaki Miura, Anita Klinova, Gaetano Tommasini, Mario Valle. Condr., Peroni. TUES., April 1—"AIDA," Bianca Saroya, Alice Gentle, Salazar, Basiola. Condr., Peroni. WED., April 2—"RIGOLETTO," Escobar, De Mette, Onofrei, Basiola. Condr., Franchetti. THURS. Mat., April 3—"MARTHA." Escobar, Klinova, Onofrei, Interrante. Condr., Peroni. THURS. Eve., April 3—"TOSCA," Anna Fitziu, Klinova, Tommasini, Valle. Condr. Peroni. FRI., April 4—"BOHEME," Bianca Saroya, Sofia Charlebois, Onofrei, Valle, Interrante. Condr., Franchetti. SAT. Mat., April 5—Opera to be announced later. SAT. Eve., April 5—"IL TROVATORE," Louise Taylor, De Mette, Tommasini Basiola. Condr., Peroni. SUN. Eve., April 6—"CARMEN," Alice Gentle, Taylor, Salazar, Valle. Condr., Peroni.
Reg. Prices: 50c, 75c, $1, $1.50, $2, $2.50, $3. Thurs. Mat., 50c to $2
Seats now on Sale.
AUDITORIUM THEATRE.
Baldwin Piano Used Exclusively

Attorney General Angry When Five Close Friends Cleared $33,000,000 on Sinclair Deal

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, March 26.—Five friends of Attorney General Daugherty and Jess Smith "cleaned up $33,000,000" in a Sinclair oil deal, Mrs. Roxie Stinson told the Senate Daugherty Committee today that Jess Smith had told her.

Daugherty and Smith were not in the "deal" and "they were sore about it," Mrs. Stinson said Smith told her.

After openly accusing Daugherty of "moral responsibility" for Smith's death in Daugherty's apartment here last May, tho she said she believed Smith was a suicide, Mrs. Stinson launched into a story of Smith's financial affairs telling of the $33,000,000 "deal."

She said she asked Smith one day if he had profited in a certain deal. "Jess said that five men in the past few days had made $33,000,000," she testified. "I asked him if he and Harry were in on it. He said 'No, that's what we're sore about and they were our friends too.'"

"What kind of a deal was it?" asked Senator Brookhart.

"A Sinclair oil deal," Mrs. Stinson replied.

Ashurst asked Mrs. Stinson to give more details regarding the $33,000,000 deal.

"Jess Smith and I were at home in my apartment," she said. "He mentioned losing money on the stock market. I asked him why he didn't stop it. He said he would and he did the following January. He said 'Just think five fellows made $33,000,000 in just a few days on the stock market.' I asked him if Daugherty and he were in on it. He said 'No, and they were good friends of ours, too.'"

"Did he mention the names?"

"I rather imagine he did."

"Well, tell us the details," Ashurst insisted.

"I don't like to and I have a good reason for it, too."

"What I would like to know," Brookhart broke in, "is whether E. B. McLean was one of them?"

Mrs. Stinson did not answer.

Brookhart announced that the matter would be taken under consideration in executive session and it would then be decided whether she would be required to answer.

Mrs. Stinson said that she had told no one on the committee.

When Roxie Stinson took the stand today she charged Harry M. Daugherty with moral responsibility for the death of her former husband, Jesse Smith. She declared Jesse Smith's will was written in his own handwriting on Wardman Park Hotel stationery. The will was not probated in Ohio, therefore it was held invalid by the Daugherty boys who seem to have gobbled up everything Smith left behind him except his former wife. She is the adder in their path.

Rumors are afloat today that this is Daugherty's last week in Washington as head of the Department of Justice. Coolidge is forced to act and it is stated on reliable authority that he will give the Ohio grafter the gate.

SINCLAIR HAILED TO COURT AS EX-ROBBER COMES TO TESTIFY

WASHINGTON, March 26.—The Sinclair contempt case will be placed before the Federal Grand Jury here tomorrow with a request for an indictment, U. S. District Attorney Peyton Gordon announced today.

Al Jennings, former train robber, arrived here today much chastened in spirit and in a mood to take off his hat to the modern experts in separating people from their belongings. "Yes, I was a bandit, but I never was secretary of the interior," he declared.

The nomination of Samuel Knight, of San Francisco, as special government counsel to prosecute claims for Section 16 and 36 in naval oil reserve Number 1 was rejected by the senate oil committee today by at vote of 8 to 2.

American oil men are annually "plundering the treasury" of millions of dollars by escaping thru loopholes in the tax laws, said Senator King, of Utah. He is one of a committee investigating the Internal Revenue Bureau.

Senator Walsh, Montana, attacked the president for not demanding the resignation of C. C. Chase, collector of customs, when his impeachment was asked for by the senate yesterday. Coolidge is playing the role of a stubborn mule.

Illinois Miners Biggest Objectors To New Wage Scale

INDIANAPOLIS, March 26.—By a vote of 164,858 to 26,253, members of the United Mine Workers of America have approved the new wage contract negotiated at Jacksonville, Florida, in February.

In every district of the organization there was a big majority in favor of the contract. The greatest opposition was in the Illinois district, where the vote stood 43,180 for and 13,030 against.

The vote for district eleven, Indiana, was 15,268 for and 854 against.

The new wage contract provides for a continuance of the present scale for a period of three years.

Arrest Zoe's Pal.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 26.—Dr. A. F. Blanchard, osteopath and former business associate of Zoe Wilkins, murdered ten days ago, was ordered arrested yesterday for questioning by police chief I. B. Walston.

COURT CONSPIRES TO HAVE UNION'S LAWYER BARRED

'Conspiracy' Cry Raised Against I. L. G. W. U.

Nettled by the determination the garment strikers are showing in fighting their battle against the bosses Dudley Taylor, attorney for the dress manufacturers announced yesterday that he intended to prove the existence of a "general conspiracy" on the part of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union and their representatives to violate the injunction.

Taylor made his announcement in the court of "Dennie" Sullivan, the willing tool of open shop employers during the afternoon while the cases of ten strikers, charged with "contempt" under injunction proceedings were being heard.

"Return to Picket Line."

Detective Patrick Collins, of State's Attorney Crowe's staff had just taken the stand and testified that he had personally made 70 arrests of pickets and that the pickets invariably returned to the picket line as soon as they were released.

Lee Heller, a manufacturer, had also appeared with loud complaints about an alleged assault upon him by three strikers at his home at 2813 W. 18th Place, but he admitted to Attorney Peter Sissman, while Judge Sullivan scowled, that he could not identify any of the strikers and that he had not been hurt.

Defense Attorney On Stand.

Here Taylor stopped the proceedings and announced that he wanted Defense Attorney Sissman put on the witness stand.

Replying that such a proceeding was most unusual Sissman took the stand.

The employers' attorney then demanded, as tho he were accusing him of a crime; whether Sissman represented the union and the injunction defendants.

Sissman frankly said he represented Meyer Perlstein, vice-president of the I. L. G. W. U.

Then Taylor asked him where he got the money to pay the fines of the girls who had been sentenced by Judge Sullivan.

Frame-Up Plan Seen.

It was now apparent that the employers' attorney was seeking to frame an injunction charge against the defense counsel—a most unprecedented proceeding.

Taylor himself removed all doubt of this by declaring that he intended to prove a "general conspiracy."

There was a pause. Sissman replied that he would refuse an answer unless the court insisted.

Sullivan Seconds Taylor.

There was a pause. Court attaches afterwards told the DAILY WORKER reporter they had never known a judge to put a defense attorney in an injunction proceeding into a position that might disqualify him from representing his clients and giving them the legal defense the constitution safeguards.

But Judge Sullivan insisted that he answer.

Sissman then replied that he had received the money from a man whose name he refused to give.

Defense Attorney Sees Trap.

The defense attorney, seeing the trap, determined to stand on his rights and refused to play into the hands of the employers' representative who had declared he intended to prove the existence of a "general conspiracy."

Judge Sullivan, whose plans had been partly blocked, said that he would strike out this testimony if defendants to be put on the stand were not shown to be connected with any conspiracy.

Taylor's point was that Sissman's connection with the union—which he, Taylor, insisted was violating the injunction, was sufficient to have him barred. But Sissman will continue to appear.

Clara Gabin, one of the expelled left wingers who has been taking a very active part in the strike, confounded LeBosky, with her clear-cut and direct answers.

Put Out Students.

Sullivan, irritated at the effective replies of the strikers, took his revenge by having two University of Chicago students who smiled at one of his sallies, put out of the court.

All injunction cases were put off for another day, after preliminary hearing, "Dennie" having an appointment. The other strikers appearing yesterday on contempt proceedings were: Morris Cravis, Minnie Sidell, Rose Lewis, Eugene Schlater, Esther Monart, John Gotleib, Fannie Roslen, Anna Feldman and Mary Gureitz.

Margaret Wells and Emma Deering were not convicted before Sullivan the day before as the paper had said. Their cases were continued.

LEWIS TOOL AT PITTSBURGH MEET PULLS HIS STUFF

Maurer Calls for Third Party Movement

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PITTSBURGH, Pa., March 26.—The Progressives at the convention of District 5, United Mine Workers of America, made a bitter fight against the report of the credentials committee, when it was submitted to them here. In spite of this, the men whose seats were contested were allowed to vote on the committee's report.

They come from local unions that have long since gone out of existence, from locals that have never functioned and from local unions of the type described by J. A. Hamilton, on page 5, of the DAILY WORKER, March 18th issue, to such an extent missively docile to "ozone" control, or else accept the responsibility that rents on their shoulders and take the control of the union in their own hands.

Fagan Good Henchman.

President Fagan, presiding over his convention, is doing his best to emulate his master, international president, John L. Lewis, and the manner in which he jammed over the credentials committee report, aided, of course, by his army of "Blue Sky" delegates, was a disgrace to the miners' organization.

The Progressives, however, are not going to stop at this. They are going to expose the machine and its tricks. They are filing protests against the seating of every delegate from the questionable locals and intend to fight it out before any business is transacted.

Speakers occupied the rest of the morning session, among whom were the miners' attorney in the Cliftonville, West Va., riot cases, and James H. Maurer, president of the Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor. The Progressives have called a protest mass meeting for tonight. "Jim" Maurer declared that, "NOW is the time to launch a Third Party" to the delegates assembled in the convention.

Amusement Parks—Some Issue!

Lee Hall, cog of the machine and president of District 6, Ohio, pleaded with the delegates to take part in the old party primaries to bring the necessary relief.

Amusement was given consideration when a representative of an amusement park company was allowed to describe the facilities of his fun plant. While he was talking a delegate interrupted to inform the convention that, his local had sent him to the convention to work for conditions and not to hear about amusement parks.

With the "Blue Sky" delegates and visiting speakers or spell-binders the machine is for having its own way. Lies galore are being told, but the ones against whom they are told are not permitted to answer.

The outstanding feature of today's sessions was the insistance of Delegate Pat H. Toohey to have an explanation made of the revocation of the charter of the local union at Arden Mines.

This local, the one from which Tom Myerscough was expelled, had its charter taken away because of its refusal to return to work after striking against a violation of contract. President Fagan took occasion to make false charges against Myerscough and stated that Myerscough was in the gallery. The charge was that the secretary of the Progressive International Committee, of the United Mine Workers of America, made a motion to work the Arden mine nine hours a day.

Lewis Hasn't Confidence In Patton.

This was denied by delegates and a request was made that Myerscough be permitted to explain the situation, but no consideration was given to the request by International Board Member O'Leary, who is acting as chairman of the convention. Vice-President Patton, of District 5, is in the convention but it appears that the machine does not place confidence in his ability to "run the works."

* * * *

Spent Over Million In Strike.

ALTOONA, Pa., March 26.—District No. 2, United Mine Workers, spent $1,186,915.17 for relief and other purposes during the long drawn out coal strike that began in April 1922, the report of Secretary Richard Gilbert to the Altoona convention shows. While other districts in the country settled the national strike in the summer of 1922 the Somerset coal region of Pennsylvania was not included and the strike dragged on for 18 months.

The convention settled the bitter dispute between President John Brophy of the district and T. D. Stiles, editor, Penn-Central News, by voting to turn the property over to the stockholders. The paper officially dies April 15. Publication had been held up by an injunction obtained by Brophy. It was charged that it had become an organ hostile to the district officials and favorable to the international officials. Since peace has been made between the two groups the convention voted to have nothing more to do with "official organs."

Champ Clark's Daughter Loses.

NEW ORLEANS, March 26.—Mrs. James M. Thomson, daughter of the late Champ Clark, lost in her first attempt to obtain a seat in congress.

BURNS MUST GO!

Missouri Labor Head Applies the Boot to Sam Gompers' Politics

(By The Federated Press)

ST. LOUIS, March 26.—"The greatest victory even won by organized labor of Missouri was the defeat of the proposed amendments to the state constitution," said R. T. Wood, president, Missouri State Federation of Labor, addressing the Central Trades and Labor union.

Heavy votes were cast in the rural communities against the amendments on which organized labor made its fight. "That proves," Wood said, "that workers in the city and the workers on the farm are learning to act together politically. The Farmer-Labor forces of this country will go down the line with independent candidates of their own. A political unit of the city and farm producers of this nation will sound the death knell of Teapot Dome scandals at Washington."

BIG WASHINGTON, PA., CONVENTION OF F. F.-L. P. SOON

Party Is Making Rapid Strides in Pa.

By SAM T. BAKER.

(Special to The Daily Worker)

CANONSBURG, Pa., March 26.—The Washington County Federated Farmer-Labor Party, which is declared to be one of the best counties to be organized by the party, has issued a call for the county convention of the Federated Farmer-Labor Party, to meet in this city April 27, at 1 p. m. The Washington county organization, which has fourteen local unions affiliated, with a membership of two thousand, will not only celebrate the rapid strides which have already been made, but will lay plans which are expected to further bring about a great reformation in the political policies of this section of the state.

Members of the two old parties have been making vain and desperate efforts to discredit the work of the party in this county, and they have been backed in their policies of obstruction by some of the leading conservative officials of the international unions.

Over two hundred delegates are expected at the coming convention which will launch a campaign for new affiliations in the unions and Farmers' Grange and will place a ticket in the field for the coming county political campaign.

Coolidge Again Asks Daugherty To Quit His Job

(Continued from page 1.)

and quit. Daugherty's reply was, "I care as much or as little for the party as you people care for me. I'll be damned if I go until I am good and ready and if I am forced out, hell will break loose."

This ended the Coolidge effort for the time being, but astute Massachusetts political leaders have not yet given up hope. They believe a certain figure can be named that would make Daugherty see a resignation blank in a more tractable spirit. They feel he has his price, but the trouble is to pass the cash in secret. This place is rotten with spies. They all spy on each other and now Frank V. Vanderlip has a horde of them nosing into every nook and cranny.

Little's Hanging—"Patriotic" Stunt.

It is known, for instance, that Senator Wheeler has a barrel of evidence on William J. Burns, Daugherty's chief fink. So enraged are the cornered republican leaders that they are striking desperately in all directions and unloading the scourings of the Burn's office on the public in an effort to divert attention. The Republican National Committee sent out a story attacking Wheeler and his associates in Montana, and gloating over the hanging of the worker, Frank Little, by "patriotic citizens."

These desperate stunts are laughed at here. The witnesses against Daugherty are attacked as "convicts crooks, forgers, bribe-takers and other criminals." Daugherty, it seems, is everything mentioned above except a convict, and if there is any sense of decency in the capitalist parties, he will soon be behind the bars where he put hundreds of workers.

With Mop and Shovel.

NEW YORK, March 26.—William H. Anderson, "Number 75,745," with a mop and a coal shovel, began his work today as a Sing Sing prisoner. The prison garb of gray had replaced his "fighting frock coat," when the former chief of the State Anti-Saloon League pitched into his menial labors. It is possible if the convicted forger is a good prisoner that he may receive his release as a Christmas Eve gift.

Coolidge Losing in S. D.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., March 26.—Senator Hiram Johnson, of California, will defeat President Coolidge in the South Dakota primaries by between 3,000 and 4,000 votes, it was indicated today as Johnson took the lead in the late count.

Missouri Labor Meets.

ST. LOUIS, March 26.—The annual convention, Missouri State Federation of Labor, will convene at Moberly May 27.

JOHN L. LEWIS MAY RUN WITH "CAL" COOLIDGE

Would Be Good Mate For Big Strikebreaker

By LAURENCE TODD

(Staff Correspondent of the Federated Press)

WASHINGTON, March 26.—John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America, has been suggested as a running mate to Coolidge on the standpat Republican ticket this year, in order that there may be no class issue drawn between the Democrats and Republicans. George L. Berry, president of the International Printing Pressmen's Union, has for the past month been securing endorsements for the Democratic vice presidential nomination from central labor bodies thruout the country. Lewis's friends suggest that his record of support of Harding in the 1920 campaign is just as prominent as was Berry's record in support of Cox. There is not a tinge of "red" about either man.

Berry, Gompers Man.

The candidacy of labor men for second place on the capitalist party tickets this year is traced by some of the political experts to a desire to prove that labor gets a square deal from the old party machines on the one hand, and that labor can get quicker results within the old parties than from a third party on the other hand. The candidacy of George L. Berry, represents the hope of Samuel Gompers and his associates in the majority controlling the American Federation of Labor to make the labor movement as prominent on the Democratic side of the 1924 campaign as in the campaign of 1916. The Federation officials believe that if Berry could be nominated he would be elected and that labor legislation of the type approved by the American Federation of Labor officials would be effectively promoted in the next Congress.

Both Ignore Injunction.

It is equally clear in the opinion of Lewis's backers that if Lewis were nominated and elected as vice president, the G. O. P. would become interested in labor legislation and would outdo the Democrats in sympathy with the man in overalls. The Berry candidacy ignores the injunction record of A. Mitchell Palmer and the Lewis candidacy snaps an indifferent finger at the injunction record of Harry M. Daugherty.

Some enthusiasts have proposed that William H. Johnston, president of the International Association of Machinists, shall be nominated for vice president on the ticket with La-Follette. Johnston is ineligible since he was born in Nova Scotia, but another trade unionist may easily be found to accept the honor when the new party or new ticket is announced at Cleveland in July.

Catering to Progressives.

National politics have been so profoundly affected by the oil investigation and the Daugherty scandal that the nomination of trade unionists for the vice presidency this year may not be found unnecessary. Already the old party bosses are seeking to avoid a terrific battle in the Democratic convention at New York, by asking for the counsel of radical Democrats. The Iroquois Club of Chicago, for example, has invited Senator Wheeler to be its guest of honor at its annual dinner, and it is reported here that Tammany Hall is likewise sounding out the "red" Democrats with a view to having one or more of them make speeches in New York within the next few weeks. The idea seems to be that the Democratic bosses have begun to fear the La-Follette movement more than they fear Coolidge, and they want to offer concessions to the radical Democratic spokesmen in order to prevent a great section of their party from marching over into the La-Follette camp. It is a safe guess that the government ownership and democratic management of railways will be one of the tests of faith offered to the Bourbon leaders by the men whom they are seeking to hold in line.

Coolidge Will Be Third.

Collapse of the Johnson boom has merely deepened the pessimism of the near-Progressives in the Republican majority in Congress. They are convinced that Coolidge will be lucky if he runs better than third, next November.

Anticipating that the panic-stricken Republicans in the Senate would not oppose the move to indict Harry Sinclair for refusal to testify before the oil scandal committee, McLean's Washington Post on March 24, published an editorial bitterly denouncing the party leadership.

"What is the matter with the Republican leaders?" it asks, "Can it be true that they are trembling for fear that further revelations will confirm the truth of what now seem to be infamous calumnies? Or are they craven weaklings who are afraid to stand up for truth and right, because of the selfish desire to keep their own individual names out of the current scandals? Scoundrels or morals cowards—it is a hard alternative, and the people shrink from imposing judgment. But the people will not wait forever. Republicans by the millions, whose pride in their party is part of their life, are not disposed to tolerate the cowardice of their leaders in Congress when abominable allegations are nade attacking the integrity of their party. Is the Republican party dead?"

How many of your shop-mates read THE DAILY WORKER. Get one of them to subscribe today.

Oscar Nelson Is Silent in the City Council; Arrest 44

(Continued from Page 1)

pass and courteously asked him to recognize it.

"No", said the sergeant: "We only pass daily papers."

When told the DAILY WORKER was a daily he shifted and said they only made room for "regular" papers.

Told that the DAILY WORKER was perfectly regular in its appearance on the news stands the sergeant, with his back to the wall, snarled that the DAILY WORKER just couldn't get in, that was all there was about it.

Bar Labor Reporters, He says.

"Then you discriminate against labor papers", the reporter asked.

"Yes, if you will have it that way," answered the sergeant, "we do."

Time was flying, so the reporter instead of parleying further, went into the galleries. The matter will be taken up with Mayor Dever.

* * *

WILL WIN BY FIGHTING.

While Alderman Nelson was surrendering to reactionary politicians at the city council hundreds of strikers were listening to an inspiring message from Leo Krazucki, organizer for the Amalgamated Clothing Workers at the I. L. G. W. U. strike hall at 180 W. Washington street.

Demanding defiance of Judge "Dennie" Sullivan's injunction the speaker held up the example of Eugene V. Debs who defied the capitalist court's injunction in the great Pullman strike of 1894.

Defy Injunction, Like Debs.

The garment strikers must not fear to follow the same tactics as Eugene V. Debs, he urged, while the strikers cheered.

"Debs lives today while the judges who sentenced him are forgotten," cried the speaker.

Hailing the courage of Sophie Altschuler who had been beaten unconscious by police while in the performance of her union duty, Krzzycki said that both the Amalgamated Clothing Workers and the International Ladies' Garment Workers have had many bitter strikes and in every big strike there has been a Sophie Altschuler.

"Some pickets went on the picket line never to return," he said, "but they kept the fight going for unionism."

Cheer Attacks on Court.

Strikers applauded again and again every defiance of the courts and police whom the employers are using to try to crush their fight for better living conditions.

The cheers reached their highest pitch when Krzzycki referred to the march on city hall which girl garment workers were making that afternoon to see whether the politicians were going to protest police brutality or not. He continued by saying that it was not enough just to march to the city hall but that the workers must prepare to march to Springfield and to Washington and to take the reins of government over for the benefit of their class.

On to the Picket Line!

"Every soldier on the job on the picket line," he cried.

"You can get nothing without fighting: that is the only way the workers won in Russia."

Back again on the picket line the girls went that afternoon. Picketing showed more pep during the day than it has since early in the strike. The strikers know that scabs must be kept away in spite of police, and the numerous arrests made yesterday did not dampen their ardor.

Writing Is Disorderly Conduct.

Writing in a note book in the strike district along So. Market street is disorderly conduct according to the police who arrested Helen Tippy and Thomas Holland, both residents of Hull House, who were on So. Market street yesterday, to observe the progress of the strike and the activities of the police.

Miss Tippy and Holland were walking in So. Market street and they saw a slugger assault Jennie Lieberman. They took out of their pockets, pencil and paper, and began to make notes. A couple of dicks placed them under arrest. The bulls are not taking any chances on people taking their numbers in order to report their activities to the mayor.

Jennie Leiberman was put in the same patrol with Miss Tippy and Holland and when she arrived at the first district police station discovered that she was charged with assault for getting beaten up.

The police arrested Mary Armato, Lena Sciatino, Pauline Zork, Eva Baskin, Sarah Novick, and Lillian Libbin at the same time, because they had a patrol wagon there and they wanted to make the one trip count for something. They were all with the exception of Jennie Lieberman charged with disorderly conduct.

The strikers who were arrested Tuesday and arraigned in So. Clark St. police court yesterday all demanded jury trials.

Another Taken for Contempt.

One more striker was arrested on an attachment for contempt of court yesterday. She was Alma Jones, the first colored striker to be arrested for contempt. She was taken from the So. Clark St. police court when she left after appearing on a charge of disorderly conduct.

Her case was set to be heard next Tuesday when after her preliminary hearing, she was released on her own bonds.

Judge Sullivan began hearing other contempt cases immediately after Miss Jones' preliminary hearing and did not say when he would hear argument on the cases of the persons tried Tuesday or when he would pass sentence.

Union Trust Fears to Get The Tribune Into Trouble

BIG BANK IS SILENT ABOUT SHADY DEAL

Attitude Hints Something Wrong In School Lease Transfer

The Union Trust Company does not want to get the Chicago Tribune into trouble by telling the truth about the transfer of the Tribune school land lease to the big Dearborn Street bank.

This confession was made to the DAILY WORKER by Vice-President R. F. Chapin. It is a flat admission from one of the highest officials that there is something shady about the Tribune's handling of its school land lease.

The President Is Out.

The Union Trust Company is at present housed in the Tribune Building at Dearborn and W. Madison streets. Last December the Tribune transferred its school lease on this site to the Union Trust Company, since it was moving to its own north side building.

The DAILY WORKER reporter asked to see the bank's president in an effort to learn what te Union Trust Company had paid the Tribune for the valuable school lease. The money consideration involved in the deal has been kept a secret. Since the bank's president was out of town for a week, The DAILY WORKER reporter was referred to Vice President Chapin.

"Have you heard of the charges made against The Tribune and the Union Trust Company in keeping secret the transfer of The Tribune's school lease?" Mr. Chapin was asked.

"Yes, I heard all about it," said the bank's vice president, very good natured.

"The DAILY WORKER wants to get the facts about this deal," he was told.

Trouble Looms On Horizon.

"Yes, I have heard something about that, too," he said, indicating that he had read The DAILY WORKER.

The question was then put direct to Vice President Chapin "How much did the Union Trust Company pay The Tribune for this school land lease?"

Vice President Chapin immediately countered with "So you want to use me to get The Tribune into trouble?"

"Would your truthful statement about this deal get the Tribune into trouble?" was asked.

It was here that Vice President Chapin immediately got interested in other subjects. He did not want to talk school leases any more except to charge that Miss Margaret Haley, of the Chicago teachers, had been talking about the plundering of school land leases for a long time, especially about the scandal surrounding the Tribune's 99-year lease, but that all this was ancient history.

Passes Buck to Tribune.

"If the Tribune wanted to reply to these charges it would no doubt have done so a long time ago," said Vice President Chapin.

"But why doesn't The Tribune reply to these charges, if it is innocent of any wrongdoing, at least in an effort to clear itself?" and then the previous question was again hurled at Mr. Chapin, "How much did the Union Trust Company pay the Tribune for this lease?"

"I am not in a positon to give you this information," was Vice President Chapin's final defense. "You had better see Mr. Holden, my superior, and if he is willing to give you this information, it is entirely up to him."

Patterson Still "Thinking."

In the meantime Joseph Medill Patterson, editor of the Tribune, is evidently thinking this matter over, as he told The DAILY WORKER he would do. No statement has as yet appeared in the self-styled "World's Greatest Newspaper." Silence still shrouds its palace on the "Gold Coast." In the meantime the school children are still attending classes in firetraps and "tin can" portables, jammed 50 and 55 into small rooms with a single teacher.

Negro Working Women's Homes Being Destroyed By Congested Conditions; Tenants Must Act

The housing situation is peculiarly a woman's problem. The women of Chicago, in the face of increasing rents this spring, have been forced by the thousands to divide their interests between their family life and their efforts in factories as bread winners.

A woman needs a home more than a man, for life is a dreary prospect to a woman who has no comfortable home.

It is especially true of Negro women that their families have all but been destroyed in the past few years by the difficulty of meeting the recent housing crisis. The presence of the colored woman in industry is a recent phenomena.

Ten Dollars a Week.

In order to meet the growing problem of woman in industry representatives of seven women's organizations in New York City, where conditions are said to be better than in Chicago, carried on a thoro study of the Negro women in industry. Employers of 2,185 Negro women, in all the trades which she has entered, were interviewed. It was found that over half this number were receiving $10 per week or less. The wages of many were as low as five dollars per week.

"Negro women in the needle trades," we read in the investigators report. "Were found in nearly every case, to be receiving from two to five dollars less than their white sisters in the same trade.

At Work Before Sixteen.

"Over half the Negro women were at work before they were 16 years old, and a large number began between the ages of 16 and 21. All but one-fourth of them had changed their occupation during the year."

"The reason for change in occupation given by Negro teachers are interesting, for they afford a hint of the spiritual strain and drain endured by most women of that Race. One woman when asked if she preferred sewing to teaching, said she left the South to escape the unbearable treatment accorded her there. Another woman who was found dusting furniture in a department store, for eight dollars a week, had been principal of a school of 300 pupils for eight years."

Unsanitary Factories.

"In most of the factories visited," the report states, "Provisions for the comfort of Negro employes consisted in the minimum number of toilets and smallest dressing room facilities allowed by the labor laws. Toilets were generally in an unhealthy and unclean condition. Several factories had been reported to the State Labor Department as violating sanitary provisions of the labor laws."

The report concludes, "They (Negro women) did the most uninteresting work, the most menial work, and by far the most underpaid work. The American people will have to go very far in its treatment of the Negro woman to square itself with that democratic ideal of which it made so much during the war."

Out of 100 poor Negro families investigated, the Juvenile Protective Association of Chicago found that 86 Negro mothers out of the 100 go out to work. "The Negro women of Chicago constitute 42.5 per cent of the bread winners of their Race," we learn. "This is more than double the proportion of white women employed, and only 0.04 of the working white women are married."

Colored Girls Insulted.

"Colored young women who are manicurists and hair dressers find it continually assumed that they will be willing to go to hotels under compromising conditions, and when a decent girl refuses to go, she is told that it is all that she can expect. There is no doubt that colored girls are much more open to insult than white girls in similar circumstances. It is extremely difficult for Negro girls to maintain their standards of self respect."

Add to these miserable conditions in the factories where most Negro mothers work, the fact that they come home at night to overcrowded homes which they have no time to clean, with a large percentage of their children also working, and generally a few lodgers around the premises, and it is easily seen what an unhappy life the Negro women are forced to lead.

Let us hope that the Negro Tenants' League, which is holding a meeting in Oddfellow's Hall, South State Street, next Monday night, takes a determined stand for the abolition of segregation and for a reduction of rents, if for no other reason, than to restore to the Negro family some of the home life to which it is entitled.

How many of your shop-mates read THE DAILY WORKER. Get one of them to subscribe today.

NEGROES LIVING IN FIRETRAPS HAD NARROW ESCAPE

Vile Housing Conditions Forced on Race

If the wind had been blowing from the South a few days ago, Chicago, due to its long continued neglect of the condition of its houses, would have witnessed last week, one of the worst tragedies in the history of the city. A large four-story furniture factory, on the corner of Newberry avenue and Maxwell street, 1300 south, was completely gutted by a dangerous fire. The sparks spread to a few frame shacks, in the back of the plant, across the alley, occupied by Negroes, and only heroic work on the part of the firemen stamped them out.

Rubbish and Rats.

The alley back of the plant was, and still is, filled with rubbish of all sorts. Huge heaps of ashes, rotten boards, big bundles of newspapers, are mingled together with the copious mud and sprinkled with dead and living rats. The DAILY WORKER saw one big, live rat, who looked so scabby and forlorn, that he moved all beholders with genuine pity. Even rats suffer in such mean surroundings.

This narrow alley, from Maxwell street to Roosevelt road, is amost impassible. Much of the rubbish in it is inflammable. The houses on both sides are wooden frame houses of two and three stories. Almost without exception, they are surrounded by remains of wooden fences, boardwalks, and porches, which are heaped over the premises in such a way as to invite disaster to the neighborhood, which almost overtook it a few days ago.

A Hopeless Firetrap.

The furniture factory had two rickety fireplaces, both facing the back alley, which one fireman said, "Were not enough on so large a building. If employes were trapped in the part of the building facing Newberry avenue, they would have burned to death. There was no way of escape in this portion of the building."

"If the wind had been blowing from the south," according to this fireman, "at least the whole, long block of old, wooden houses as far north as Roosevelt road would have been swept away by the flames, and many would have been killed."

An examination of the neighborhood shows that rubbish, ashes, newspapers, and garbage are not properly disposed of; the buildings are in a state of decay and delapidation; streets are dirty and uncleaned; and boards which were formerly part of the porches or boardwalks lie around between the houses; all these conditions greatly increase danger of loss of life and homes by fire.

$750,000 Bank Thief Enjoys Liberty as Attorneys Argue

(Special to The Daily Worker)

ST. LOUIS, Mar. 26.—A. O. Meininger, cashier of the looted Night and Day Bank, charged with embezzling $750,000 of the bank's funds, convicted on one indictment and sentenced to five years in prison, cannot be tried on any of the remaining 47 indictments against him until the state supreme court has passed upon his appeal from the sentence, according to a decision just handed down by the supreme court. This may take years.

The looted bank closed Jan. 6, 1922, financially ruining a large number of working people, savings depositors in the institution. The local Socialist party, and several labor bodies were among the losers when the bank closed its doors. None of the indicted officials have yet been locked up. H. H. Hoehnschild, president of the bank, had 16 indictments quashed on legal technicalities.

Legal minds see many loopholes in the law thru which Meininger might escape punishment entirely, in the event the supreme court reverses the lower court verdict. In any event, the case is expected to enjoy several years of peaceful slumber on the appeal.

Unfortunate depositors in the bank have received payments of 50 per cent on their losses. More stringent state banking laws are being urged as a result of the fiasco of the Night and Day bank.

Join the "I want to make THE DAILY WORKER grow" club.

ALBERTA COAL DIGGERS WILL STRIKE APRIL 1

Bosses Refuse Pact on Jacksonville Basis

By JOHN GIFFORD
(Special to The Daily Worker)

DRUMKELLER, Alberta, Mar. 26.—As a result of a deadlock in negotiations with the operators, ten thousand miners of district 18, U. M. W. A., comprising Alberta and British Columbia, will come out on strike on April 1. Negotiations have been going on since the beginning of March, between the miners and operators, (and both sides standing firm for their demands), has resulted in the joint conference of miners and operators being adjourned sine die.

Jacksonville Terms.

The miners ask an agreement on the same basis as the Jacksonville agreement, that is a three years agreement on the old scale of wages, and the adjustment of a few inequalities in working conditions. The operators have absolutely refused to accept the demands of the miners, and claim they will not sign an agreement without a reduction in wages, and only then a one year agreement. There is an agitation on in Western Canada by the operators in the daily capitalist press for the Ontario market, the press saying that if the miners take a reduction in wages the operators will capture the Ontario market, thereby giving the miners steady work.

Coolie Wages—Company Standard.

Their chief argument is that they can't compete with the non-union fields who are operating at a lower cost of production. This argument of the operators, has been exploded time and again by the miners, and the dominion and provincial government statistics which show that the non-union fields have worked even less days than the union fields. The whole trend of the operators argument shows that they are out to bust the union, and initiate the open shop, altho the press would make it appear that the sole interest of the operators is to protect the dear public from the high price of coal, and if the miners would only take a reasonable reduction the dear public would get cheaper coal, the miners more steady work at the rate of a Chinese coolie, and the operators more profits.

The miners are wise to this talk of the operators, and know that if they concede anything to the boss, that is the day when they spell ruin and more misery for themselves and their families. The bosses are determined to initiate a reduction and the consequent open shop, and the press is playing its part in advocating a reduction and the misrepresentation of the miners' side of the issue. As a result of the solid front of the miners, the bosses thru the press, have intimated that if the miners do not accept a cut in wages, they will ship in scabs to the mines.

Who Is This "Public?"

The daily press is very indignant at the unreasonableness of the miners in standing out for higher wages than any other trade, and not helping the country and the operators especially, to get back to normalcy The miners, however, know that it is not the public, the visionary public anyway, that the press is uneasy about, but the profits of their masters, and therefore they are not biting. If the miners entertain a reduction, and even obtain the Ontario market, it will mean that they are the means of undercutting of the wages of their fellow workers in the United States, and rather than do so the miners of district 18, will stay on strike until the last loave is eaten up, and the operators adopt a more sensible course. The miners of district 18, are assured of support from the International union in the event of a strike, but apart from that, if the support is not forthcoming, the slogan of the miners is forward to emancipation, and no step backward.

Henry Ford Dubbed Wolf in Sheep's Clothing by Reader

Olympia, Wash., March 17, 1924.

To the DAILY WORKER: With reference to your file of Feb. 28th; your article by Upton Sinclair entitled, "Employers Dictate to Teachers Thru N. E. A., etc.," and your editorial comment in conjunction.

I beg to call your attention to the Dearborn Independent (Ford publication) of March 15th. Please note the accusation made against President Charl Williams, et al; in the article entitled "Are Women's Clubs 'Used' by Bolshevists?"

Just where does the Ford retinue stand in the matter of influence in educational politics? It would appear that if the worthy wolf in Sheep's clothing has any real political power in that direction it might be used to advantage in freeing the N. E. A. of one of its undesirables. Certainly President Charl Williams of the N. E. A. holds no high place in the esteem of the man who wrote that article.

I did not know whether you would pick up this rather interesting bit of co-relative information or not so just thought I would call attention to it.

Read the Dearborn Independent and weep or laugh just as it strikes you. I generally laugh.—Vernon L. O'Reilly.

Workers Party in Milwaukee Enters Election Campaign

MILWAUKEE, March 26.—The Workers Party organization in this city, while criticizing Mayor Daniel W. Hoan, candidate for re-election, because of the inadequacy of his program; nevertheless supports him and the entire socialist ticket in the election against David S. Rose who has the endorsement of big business and the open shop elements of Milwaukee.

Under the slogans, "More Power to the Workers" and "Down with the Bosses' Candidates," the Workers Party is arranging a series of mass meetings during the campaign to bring its program to the attention of the workers.

In a campaign statement the Workers Party points out that tho the socialist party of Milwaukee boasts of the increase in value of property during its regime, rents have also gone up, hitting the workers very hard. Building trades workers in Milwaukee are the lowest paid in the United States and that practically all the large establishments in the city are operating on the open shop basis. The socialist party is trying to please all classes, which is impossible.

While supporting the socialist party ticket the Workers Party demands that the socialist party join actively in the movement for a nation-wide class farmer-labor party.

Rock Dusting of Mines Would Prevent Many Explosions

Explosions of coal dust such as have caused a toll of hundreds of lives in American mines within the past few months can be greatly minimized by proper rock dusting methods, states the Department of the Interior, which recently commissioned George S. Rica, chief mining engineer of the bureau of mines, to make a study of the use of these methods to prevent the propagation of coal dust explosions in European mines.

The rock dust is spread upon the floor, roof and sides of passageways or placed upon specially constructed barriers, and when stirred up by the concussion of a local explosion, forms a screen which prevents the flame of the explosion from propagating beyond the immediate area of origin.

Stone dusting as a means of limiting coal dust explosions is made compulsory, by governmental regulation, in Great Britain except in anthracite mines and in bituminous mines that are naturally wet thruout.

In France, the scene in 1906 of the greatest of all coal mine explosions, the Courrieres disaster, which killed 1,100 men, the practice of rock dusting prevails in certain districts, and French officials are urging a wider use of rock dusting in the more dangerous mines.

Teachers' Union In Bulgaria Has 8,000 Members

(By The Federated Press)

SOFIA, Bulgaria, March 26.—Over 8,000 of the 12,000 teachers of Bulgaria are organized in the Union of Teachers, which is affiliated with the General Federation of Trade Unions. The railwaymen's union has increased its membership from 1,400 to about 8,000, and the Union of Postal Telegraph and Telephone Employes has won 1,400 new members. The Co-operative Federation includes 69 affiliated societies, with membership of 42,968, an increase of 1,700 over last year.

Etiquette And Reaction.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., March 26.—California, home of criminal syndicalism, is more concerned with etiquette than justice. State Librarian Milton Ferguson announces that books on etiquette exceed all other non-fiction works in popularity in the state library, and are also best sellers in the bookstores.

JOBLESS RELIEF IN A. C. W. DEALT WITH BY T. U. E. L.

National Needle Trades Section Statement

The National Committee of the Needle Trades Section of the Trade Union Educational League has issued the following statement setting forth the position of that organization on the unemployment relief program in the Amalgamated Clothing Workers. The Needle Trades section of the League brands as false certain rumors circulated by its enemies concerning its activities in connection with the plan for the relief of unemployed members of the Amalgamated and gives a detailed exposition of its attitude towards this and similar projects.

The League Statement.

Rumors are current in the New York organization of the Amalgamated that the T. U. E. L. is responsible for the fact that the contemplated plan for unemployment relief in the Amalgamated did not materialize. These rumors are to the effect that the decision for a five per cent assessment on the workers' wages for an unemployment fund was not carried thru because of the opposition of the League. The Needle Trades Section of the T. U. E. L. deems it necessary to clarify its position on the question and to characterize as false all such rumors.

Unfounded Accusation.

How unfounded the accusation against the League is can be definitely proved by the fact, well-known among the workers in the industry, that the plan for such an assessment was originally proposed and accepted at a well-attended meeting of the Amalgamated League before a similar plan was adopted by the Joint Board of the union. When Sidney Hillman, president of the Amalgamated later came to the Joint Board with a similar proposition, it was heartily supported by all League members at that meeting.

Real Reason.

The real reason why the plan has not as yet been put into effect must be sought elsewhere. In the New York section of the Amalgamated there has recently developed a deep distrust on the part of the membership towards the leaders of the Joint Board. This alone was the cause for the strong sentiment which developed against contributing to the fund. The opinion prevailed amongst the members that the fund will be used not alone to aid the unemployed but also for other purposes. This, in our opinion, is the only reason why the decision has not yet been carried out.

Examine Facts.

If we are to establish responsibility for the failure of this plan, we must examine the facts which caused the growth of mistrust among the membership. The League surely cannot be accused for the existing conditions, as the basis for this mistrust was not laid by the League but came as a result of the tactics pursued by the leaders of the organization.

In all the recent activities of the Amalgamated it has been quite evident that they have not reckoned with the membership. Certain individuals who consider themselves the Lord's anointed maintain that they alone are fit to lead and control the organization. The false basis of their tactics lies in this—that in their activities they place all their confidence not in the collective strength of the entire membership but in that of a few chosen individuals. The workers in the shops are seriously concerned with the conditions in the union are denied every opportunity to participate in the activities or control of the union. Such an attitude cannot create a healthy basis for union activity, but can only result in sowing the seeds of distrust which lead to complete demoralization.

League Favors Jobless Relief.

Unemployment relief is one of the most important features in the program advocated by the League. It is quite true that from our point of view the five per cent assessment does not solve the unemployment situation. We contend that in every industry unemployment funds should not be established out of the meagre earnings of the workers, but rather out of the profits of the employers.

The Needle Trades Section of the T. U. E. L. comes to the workers of our industry with the following program of unemployment relief which if put into effect, will greatly solve unemployment in our industry.

The League's Program.

1. We propose that the unions in the needle trades should carry on a fight to have all the workers assured of the necessities of life at the expense of the wealth which they create in the industry.
2. Unemployment relief at the expense of the employers and controlled by the union.
3. Guarantee of forty-two weeks employment for every worker in the industry.
4. Shorter work-day so as to distribute the work among the greater number of workers.
5. Equal division of work in every shop, instead of reorganizations, which create a great army of jobless workers.
6. An intensive organization campaign on the part of the union to wipe out the sweat-shop system which to a very large extent is responsible for the unemployment of union workers.
7. We propose that the unions in the Needle Trades use their organized power on the political field to compel the government to subsidize the unemployed.

Until this program is put into effect we propose the following measures as a means of securing immediate relief for the unemployed workers in our industry.

1. A five per cent assessment on the wages of those employed to assist the unemployed.
2. This fund to be collected by the Joint Board and administered jointly, with a special unemployment relief committee consisting of representatives from every local union elected by the membership for that purpose.

National Committee,
NEEDLES TRADES SECTION,
T. U. E. L.

Send in Your News

The Daily Worker urges all members of the party to send in the news of their various sections. Every Party Branch should appoint its own correspondent and make him responsible for the news that ought to be sent in to The Daily Worker. The Party Page should be the livest page in The Daily Worker. Help make it so. Address all mail to the Editor, The Daily Worker, 1640 N. Halsted St., Chicago, Ill.

Women's Peace Body Urge Solons to Put Bell on Martial Cat

The Women's International League for Peace and Freedom (Chicago Branch) at a recent meeting adopted a resolution declaring that the consummation and maintenance of world peace is the most important problem of the present time, that it is contrary to the spirit of America to sanction anything evil (see how we treat liquor, immorality, et al.) that most means hitherto proposed for the maintenance of world peace have fallen short of these American principles of treating evil things roughly, therefore, our worthy pacifists resolve that war must be outlawed and that no presidential party refusing to do this should be supported by peace loving citizens.

Citizens in sympathy with this resolution are requested by the W. I. L. to send letters to Calvin Coolidge and other White House white hopes urging them to make war on war. We fear the silent man is now too busy trying to get rid of Harry Daugherty to bother about such a trifling thing as war.

The local headquarters of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom is Room 1010, Fine Arts Building.

OUT WITH DAUGHERTY!

MASS MEETING OF THE NEGRO TENANTS LEAGUE OF CHICAGO

MONDAY, MARCH 31, AT 8 P. M.

ODD FELLOWS' HALL, 3335 South State Street

Speakers: Lovett Fort-Whiteman, Bob Minor, J. Louis Engdahl, Gordon Owens, Otto Huiswood, and Others.

The League has just been organized by prominent South Side Negroes and at the mass meeting will present the Negroes of Chicago with a housing program which is practical, capable of immediate effect, and which is intended to curb both white and colored profiteering real estate sharks who have been grafting on the miserable housing conditions under which they are forcing Negroes to live.

The DAILY WORKER reporter who investigated housing conditions among Chicago's Negroes will speak for 15 minutes summarizing the results of his investigation.

Red Legions to March On May Day

"May Day Daily Worker" To Create Great Surprise

TO SAY that the May Day Special number of THE DAILY WORKER will be the greatest edition ever issued by the best daily in America is to make a great claim. Yet surprises are already in store thru which that claim is already justified. Readers of THE DAILY WORKER may already have heard some whispers of the great May Day Parade in which every militant worker in America will participate. The secret has been shared in full however, only with DAILY WORKER subscribers, who no doubt have passed it on to their closest friends and comrades.

A NATIONAL MAY DAY PARADE THIS MAY DAY! A May Day Parade from coast to coast!!! A solid column flung across the country of militant workers showing their colors and their power!

You are doubtful? Such a thing has never before been done or even tried, you say? But this year it will be tried and will be done! A NATIONAL MAY DAY RALLIED AROUND THE DAILY WORKER! Ask any DAILY WORKER subscriber, he knows.

Just what has this to do with The May Day Special? The subscribers know that too and are willing to inform the curious. But take it from us that no worker can afford to miss THE DAILY WORKER May Day Special and no militant can afford to be without a big bundle of them.

Take another tip from us. Send in your order for your bundle now. The Teapot Special is all gone and we have additional orders for several thousand copies that cannot be filled. Those who waited too long have had to do without. Send in your order for your bundle now and make sure of having your supply.

Here Comes 'The May Day Special'

**THE DAILY WORKER, 1640 N. Halsted St.,
Chicago, Illinois.**

Send me..............copies of "The May Day Special" Edition of the DAILY WORKER, to be dated Saturday, April 26, 1924, at the rate of five cents per copy; $1.75 for 50; $3.50 per 100. I want to help the workers and farmers learn the real meaning of the world struggle of Labor on its International Holiday.

NAME:

ADDRESS:

STUDENTS OUT FOR LABOR'S OWN POLITICAL PARTY

Send Out Call for Organized Action

(Special to The Daily Worker)

HANOVER, N. H., March 26.—In an open letter to college students, the Dartmouth Club for Independent Political Action calls on the students thruout the country to co-operate with the progressive elements in the American Labor movement who are striving to organize a political party of workers and exploited farmers entirely independent of the parties of capitalism.

Pointing to the Teapot Dome scandal as an object lesson in political corruption which smears both Democrats and Republicans, the letter stresses the futility of expecting the representatives of organized greed to pass legislation of benefit to the workers.

Has Regular Officials.

The officers of the club are: Roland A. Gibson, president; James S. Wheaton, secretary-treasurer; Richard W. Morin, Norris B. Chipman and Jacob L. Afros, members of the executive committee.

The letter is in part as follows:

The oil scandal has revealed to all intelligent American citizens the real state of political government in this country. The senatorial investigation has brought to the surface all the sordid details of the political corruption that involves the leading politicians of both the Republican and Democratic parties, and clearly shows that under our present party system the candidates of both parties, no matter how "good" they may be when elected, are controlled after election by big business. This makes impossible the passage of any legislation which will effect fundamental economic and political reforms, and constitutes a challenge to all the progressive forces of the country to repudiate the old parties and unite to form a party which shall truly represent the majority of the people of the country.

To American college students this challenge should come with special force in view of the example of the British Labor Party, which has attained its present position of leadership largely because forty odd years ago a group of intellectuals in England, revolting from the existing system of society, allied themselves with the working class in its struggle for freedom.

For Independent Labor Party.

The Dartmouth Club for Independent Political Action has been organized in response to the challenge of the present political situation in America, and it welcomes your co-operation between labor and learning for the organization of an American Labor Party modelled along the lines of the British Labor Party.

To realize this object college students can co-operate with progressive and labor leaders in their community to carry on the movement for the formation of a party which will unite on a program of fundamental economic and political reform, including the nationalization and democratic management of public utilities and natural resources, taxation of excess profits and inheritances, government aid to farmers, opposition to war and imperialism, abolition of government injunctions in labor disputes, guarantee of civil liberties, and other measures which will pave the way for a government based on true political and industrial equality, social justice and world peace.

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THE PARTY AT WORK

Every Party Branch Must Do Its Part

By C. E. RUTHENBERG,
Executive Secretary, Workers Party.

THE PARTY cannot fulfill its tasks if only a part of our organizations participate in the work we undertake. If only a fourth or a third of our organization shows a fighting spirit, a willingness to perform the work which is assigned, we may get good results as fast as those branches are concerned, but for the party as a whole the campaign will be a failure.

This is said for the benefit of those Party Branches which are lagging behind in supporting the campaign for the Farmer-Labor Party Campaign Fund.

Many branches are doing excellent work in raising their quota of this fund. For instance, during the last few days the following branches reported:

Endicott Ukranian Branch	$ 5.00
Library South Slavic Branch	21.00
New York West Side Italian Branch	10.00
N. S. Pittsburg South Slavic Branch	10.00
N. S. Pittsburg Lithuanian Branch	11.00
Binghamton Ukranian Branch	5.00
Edgewater Russian Branch	5.00
Chicago Czecho-Slovak Women's Branch	5.00
Leadville Finnish Branch	5.90
Boston English Branch	5.00
Michigamme Finnish Branch	13.00
Wilmington English Branch	7.00

The comrades of these branches are taking their work in the party seriously. They realize that when the Central Executive Committee issues a call for funds for party work of such importance as the Farmer-Labor Party Campaign Fund it is their duty to do their utmost to produce results.

The task set before each branch is not great. Branches with up to 25 members are asked to raise only $10.00 thru sale to the members of the Mass, Class Farmer-Labor Party Labels. Branches with over 25 members are asked to raise $25.00.

That is within the reach of every party branch. If the party is to make a real campaign in support of the June 17th Farmer-Labor Convention it must raise at least $15,000 in the present campaign for money.

Comrades! The present Farmer-Labor situation is decisive for work which we have carried on for nearly two years. Shall we fail now? Or shall we reap the results of our persistent struggle?

The answer depends upon the response the Central Executive Committee receives to the Farmer-Labor Campaign Funds. Without this fund the party cannot carry on the campaign which it must in order to come out victorious.

We are in one of the decisive struggles of our work. No Party Branch can hang on. Every party member is urged to bring the matter up at his next branch meeting and if the branch has not sent in its quota have it collected and sent at once.

Amalgamated Shoe Workers of New York Launch Drive

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, March 26.—The Amalgamated Shoe Workers of America started a big membership drive Monday, March 24, which will continue for four weeks. Five campaign captains have been elected in each local and each captain has ten active members as aides.

During this campaign the initiation fee has been reduced to one dollar and the reinstatement fee of suspended members has been reduced to two dollars. This will give every shoe worker in greater New York an opportunity to become a member of this union and it is the duty of every member to bring in as many as possible. Keen competition between the different locals for the getting of members has already begun.

A bulletin will be issued each week showing the standing of all locals during the drive.

If you are a shoe worker and not a member of this union get in touch at once with the local you should join. The locals meet on the following nights at Amalgamated headquarters, 158 Waverly Ave., cor. Myrtle Ave., Brooklyn: Monday, Lasters, Local 40; Tuesday, Fitters, Local 17; Thursday, Cleaners, Packers and Goodyear Stitchers, Local 13; Friday, Cutters, Local 10; first and third Tuesday, Stitch Down and Sandal Workers, Local 2. Meets at 210 E. 104th St., New York City.

For further information telephone Cumberland 4034.

Senate Votes to Let Congressmen Take Office When Elected

(By The Federated Press)

WASHINGTON, Mar. 26.—Lame duck government, insofar as congress is concerned, is likely to get a serious setback. Senator Norris' resolution proposing to amend the constitution to permit newly elected congresses to take office the first Monday in January has passed the senate with only seven dissenting votes. A majority in the house is assured if the measure can be brought to a roll call and there appears no doubt that a majority of the states will ratify the resolution.

The favorable vote in the senate is due in part to the effect on the public mind of the lame duck scandal in the last house when defeated members controlled and distorted the whole legislative program. Chairman Campbell of the rules committee, who had been overwhelmingly defeated in the primary, pocketed a large number of important bills and defied the progressives in the house to challenge his control of the situation.

Trachtenberg Tour

Thursday, March 27, Philadelphia, Penn., Brith Sholem Hall, 506 Pine St.

Friday, March 28, Rochester, N. Y., Amalgamated Clothing Workers Open Forum.

Saturday, March 29, Binghamton, N. Y., at 7:30 p. m., Lithuanian Hall, 271 Clinton St.

Sunday, March 30, at 3 p. m., Utica, N. Y., Labor Temple, 714 Charlotte St.

Monday, March 31, Rochester, N. Y., Hall to be announced later.

Tuesday, April 1, at 8 p. m., Buffalo, N. Y., Labor Lyceum, 376 William St.

Wednesday, April 2, Jamestown, N. Y., Hall to be announced later.

Thursday, April 3, Erie, Penna., Hall to be announced later.

Friday, April 4, E. Pittsburg, Penn., Hall to be announced later.

Saturday and Sunday, April 5 and 6, Pittsburg, Penn., Hall to be announced later.

Quaker City Labor Forward Plans for German Workers' Aid

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., March 26.—Fifty delegates representing many thousands of workers in Philadelphia were present at the last conference for German workers relief held at the Bannater Mannerchor Hall.

William Weinstone, representing the International Workers Aid, addressed the conference on the situation in Germany and the work being done by the International Workers Aid. He pointed out that the condition of the German workers becomes ever worse; millions of workers are affected by hunger and that the International Workers Aid is the only proletarian organization that is feeding the German workers.

It is world-wide in organization, having representatives on its international and national committees of all labor organizations, irrespective of political representation. He specially emphasized that any workers' group is welcome to participate in the work of proletarian solidarity.

The conference reorganized the executive committee so as to give representation to every organization. A committee of twenty-five was formed. The conference is making arrangements for the bazaar which is to be held in May, and all signs point to a very successful affair.

Many delegates spoke on the work of the International Workers Aid, pointing out that we must redouble our efforts and thousands of dollars be raised in Philadelphia.

Labor Legislation Is Treated Roughly By N. Y. Politicians

(By The Federated Press)

ALBANY, N. Y., Mar. 26.—With the state legislature approaching adjournment, only the bill favoring a legal 48-hour week obtained a fair hearing and retains a fair chance of passage among labor measures. This bill, applying only to women workers, also foresees a minimum wage and, if accepted, must pass over two other proposals one permiting privileged industries to disregard the 48-hour law, the other allowing employers to institute the nine-hour day five days a week, with part time on the sixth working day. Slight concessions are promised to the trade unions on the workmen's compensation issue, but the advocacy of a state monopoly of accident insurance is foredoomed to defeat, thanks to the influence of the profit-taking insurance companies.

Little hope is held out for another measure, limiting the use of police or constabulary against strikers to emergencies designated by town councils or similar municipal bodies.

NEW YORK READERS, ATTENTION!
INTERNATIONAL MASS MEETING
MONSTER RALLY
DEMAND FREEDOM FOR THE PHILIPPINES!
OUT WITH GENERAL WOOD!
SPEAKERS:
Honorable Pedro Guevara, Resident Commissioner of the Philippines to the United States.
Manuel Roxas, Speaker of the Philippine Congress.
Scott Nearing, Prominent Lecturer and Author.
Jay Lovestone, Director, Research Department, Workers Party of America and member of the Editorial Staff "The Daily Worker".
Wednesday, April 2nd, at 8 P. M.
WEBSTER HALL, 119 East 11th Street
ADMISSION 25c
Auspices: Local Greater New York, Workers Party of America.

COMING ITALIAN ELECTION ONLY MUSSOLINI FAKE

Wants Constitutional Figleaf for Dictatorship

By GIOVANNI GIGLI
(Special to The Daily Worker)

ROME.—(By Mail.)—Italy is on the eve of a general election. Polling will take place on April 6, and the new "Camera dei Deputati" will be convoked for the State Opening on the 24th of May, that is, on the Aniversary Day of Italy's participation in the World War. This latter circumstance is not the result of a mere coincidence, as it would seem. On the contrary, the date has been chosen by Mussolini himself, out of its symbolic significance to the war mentality of Fascismo.

From the same motive, Mussolini has formed his list of candidates almost exclusively of ex-service men who have distinguished themselves in the war. So that, as a result of the new electoral law which enables the fascist government to gain two-thirds of the seats in the future chamber of deputies, provided they can only poll 25 per cent of the votes, I think I can safely anticipate that the new "Camera dei Deputati" will include the greatest number of fascist and nationalist hot heads living under the sun. In such conditions, the struggle for the opposition parties will be extremely difficult and entirely useless, and surely they would have withdrawn from the ground already had the Communist party not refused to follow their lead for a general abstention.

A Mussolini Fake.

Not only are the opposition parties, by cause of the new electoral law, in a position which hinders them beforehand from competing for the future parliamentary majority, but, in all probability, the fascist violence will make it impossible for them even to fight for the minority. The forthcoming Italian election must, therefore, be looked upon as an attempt by the fascist dictatorship to give people unacquainted with the history of the past fourteen months of Italian life the impression that everything here is right at present from a constitutional standpoint. But, alas, how far is this from being the truth.

Coincident with the official opening of the electoral campaign comes today from the Reggio Emilia province the report that a candidate on the socialist card list, Signor Piccinini, a compositor, was assassinated by fascist gunmen yesterday, in circumstances which offer a striking evidence of actual conditions in Italian domestic life.

Fascisti Murder Worker.

At dead of night, a small gang of fascisti, four in number, fell upon the house where Signor Picinini and his wife and two children lived, presenting themselves under a friendly guise and asking for admittance on the ground that they had come with some urgent comunications to make on behalf of a common friend, in this, the ruffians, naming a socialist leader well known in the district, and exhibiting identity cards from which it would appear that they were members of a socialist club. "Give me time to put my clothes on and I'll be with you in a few minutes," came the poor man's voice from within, thru the door.

His wife, however, who suspected danger, begged him to stay and not to follow the strangers in the street as she did not believe them sincere, but the poor man tried to lessen his wife's pains by pointing out that if the strangers really intended to do him harm he could not prevent their offenses by his remaining indoors. So he resolved to go. The poor lady is reported to have concluded her tragic account by adding that when she had followed her husband in the street and had seen him go round the corner, apparently engaged in a friendly talk with the four strangers, she went back to her children upstairs and tried to get them to bed again as the poor little souls had, too, been roused from sleep, and looked now much frightened. "The poor kids inquired about their father," stated the widow, "and I told them their father had gone out with some friends, and would soon be back with some nice present for them.

Body of Worker Found.

"But the little souls were soon tired of waiting and in half an hour were in a sound sleep again."

"The morrow after some passersby discovered the body of a man lying by the country road in a pool of blood. Later an officer of justice and two carabinieri were on the scene and, on examining the dead man's body, found that the unfortunate fellow had been shot dead with four revolver bullets in the head and also bore signs that before being murdered he had been knocked in the head and face with a heavy stick by his assassins. It was also discovered at Reggio Emilia not less was Signor Piccinini, the worker candidate on the socialist card list of Reggio Emilia, whom the four ruffians had fetched in his house the night before.

Beaten For Truth.

Of course, this is only one among the numberless acts of terror for which the fascisti are every day making themselves responsible thruout this country. On the very same day that this ferocious murder was discovered at Reggio Emilia not less than five other criminal acts were perpetrated by the fascisti of the same town. A journalist who was found responsible for having sent to his Rome newspaper a faithful account of the terroristic electoral activities by the fascisti in his district was summoned by the fascisti to their quarters and received a sever flogging.

In another locality, a notary, for having complied with a demand to attest the signature of an opposition candidate, was also flogged and banished from his town. According to the new fascist jurisprudence, people responsible for such crimes as I have mentioned do not receive any punishment, and it is a generally established rule in the fascist press to openly justify such crimes on the ground that they are done for "patriotic purposes." Fifty per cent of the crimes are perpetrated with the direct participation of the fascist militia, so it can be easily realized why in ninety cases out of a hundred people responsible for such crimes can elude the sanctions of justice. And this is the real explanation for the fact that people here very seldom react against their fascist offenders who, as a consequence, become every day more and more aggressive and criminal. The Italian people have entirely lost their liberty, and I do not see any sign that the end of their slavery is getting near.

The Struggle for the Party

Being the continuation of the report given by Comrade Gregory Zinoviev, chairman of the Communist International, at the city meeting of the Collective Bureaus of the Leningrad Communist Party Organization.

* * * *

COMRADES, it seems to me that these words contain the solution of the riddle offered by the whole situation. At the Tenth Party Congress we passed an excellent resolution on the workers' democracy, and passed it almost unanimously. And upon this the leader and master of the Party stepped forward and said: Let us not forget that we need about two years to set the works and factories going again to any extent, and that then we shall receive a hundred times more support from the workers, then the workers will cease to be indifferent, and new conditions will form in the Party.

Sole Marxian Reply.

Comrades, to me this appears to be the sole correct, the sole dignified, and the sole Marxian reply to the question upon which we are engaged—why we have raised the question of the workers' democracy at precisely the present juncture.

There are some among us who have lost their faith in the revolution and in their own Party, and who have become a prey to ideas inducing them to suspect some piece of diplomacy behind every decision of the Central Committee of their own Party, instead of seeking the reason for this or that decision of the Party, as a Marxist should, in the objective conditions, in the economic situation, and in the position of the whole working class.

The Party is nothing more nor less than a part of the working class. All events happening in the working class are mirrored in one way or another in our Party. The debates within the Party reflect in 99 out of 100 cases, important events occurring among the working class. This applies equally to our present debate.

And Comrade Lenin did not make any mistake as to the time required for the development. He said that one or two years would pass. Just slightly over two years have passed since that time.

During this period the situation has changed among the working class. Whole strata of non-partisan workers have developed culturally, and our Party has grown as well (here it is not a question of quantity—our working class has not increased much numerically—but of quality). In the year 1921 there were only old men and women left in the factories, there was scarcely any life in the enterprises, the workers were in a state of indifference, they participated but little in Party, Soviet, and trade union life. Let us take the Obuchov undertaking for instance.

True Proletarian Trend.

Two years ago the majority of the workers here were old men, grumblers, who were occupied solely with the manufacture of lighters to be sold in illicit trade. Today the Obuchov workman is a very different man. For a year he has been working at making tractors, he has completely changed as a man and as a workman. That workman who pilfered metal, manufactured lighters, and sold them secretly, was no proletarian in the true sense of the word.

It is true that he was very poor, as poor as a church mouse, often enough he had not even his daily bread; but he had not the proletarian psychology either. It was another matter when he began to work on tractors, and when he began to feel that agriculture, that the welfare of his country, required his work. He is now another man; an impulse towards activity is awakening within him. He now takes quite another interest in the affairs of the trade union, the Soviet, and the Party.

We may observe the same picture of convalescence in other parts of the country as well. Indifference is vanishing, or beginning to vanish.

This trend of feeling among the masses is having its effect on our Party masses and leaders, and on the whole of our Party life.

This is the reason why a quite different situation, and quite different conditions, have come to pass, just as foreseen by Comrade Lenin. The working class has begun to thaw, so to speak; rank and file are growing and gaining firm foothold: This is the solution of the riddle, the answer to the question as to why the Central Committee of our Party in September of this year began to think that the time had come to raise the question of the workers' democracy again. In many respects the conditions are favorable, and the question may well be raised.

At times we are obliged to occupy ourselves with diplomacy, as for instance when we have to do with Lord Curzon, when we have matters to settle with reference to international politics.

But when we are speaking with our own Party, which has trained us and placed us in responsible positions, and in whose midst we have been reared—then we have nothing to do with diplomacy, then we speak as it is proper for revolutionists to speak, we say what we have to say as Bolsheviki—we say what we think. Should we be in error, the Party may point this out to us.

"We Need Workers' Democracy."

Thus the first complaint which we have to raise against our opponents is that they fail to examine into the developments going on in the working class, as Marxists should, in order to find in these developments the explanation which they seek, and the inspiration for their policy; instead of doing this, they degrade themselves and our whole Party by probing the hearts of the Central Committee, and trying to discover some despicable diplomacy here.

At the Tenth Party Conferences, the most important questions were dealt with by Comrades Lenin and Bucharin, men possessing the full confidence of the Party; and they said precisely the same as we are saying now.

We need the workers' democracy as much as we need the air, without which we cannot breathe, for without it, it is not possible to create a real proletarian environment for the growth of a proletarian party. And at the time of the Tenth Congress we stated that the realization of this democracy required certain developments in the working class itself.

Why Question Was Raised.

We said: one or two years will pass before we can reckon upon the needed support from the workers.

It is naturally possible to reproach us with: But you missed the right moment all the same; the question should have been raised in April or August, not in September.

We are, however, of the opinion that we did not miss the right moment, that we took timely action, and were the first to raise the question. The first article supplied on this subject—perhaps a very bad article as asserted by many but I do not think it was so very bad—was written, as you know, by me. The whole Party reacted on the article, so that we assume that the moment chosen was not so very unsuitable. There was, of course, no disagreement as to why the question had been raised in September and not in August, the discussion on quite another matter—about which I shall speak further on.

(To Be Continued Friday.)

Horseshoer Elected.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., March 26.—In an election here to fill the term of the mayor, who died recently, Frank H. Blose of the horseshoers' union won by a large majority. Labor has three representatives on the board of alderman and is striving to capture the reins of power formerly held by Mayor Jones, who became conspicuous for his anti-labor record.

How many of your shop-mates read the DAILY WORKER? Get one of them to subscribe today.

Canadians Elect Engineer Mayor.

ST. THOMAS, Ont., March 26.—Two locomotive engineers were elected to office, one as mayor and one as alderman, by railroad workers in St. Thomas. They are George H. Sloggett and J. A. Jagor, both being past grand chiefs of Division 132, Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. Sloggett has been a railway man all his life, starting as call boy at 15.

!
fear
Are you self-conscious about the impression you make on people?
PERSONAL appearance has a lot to do with the way you feel. Clothes count, of course. But still there is one thing so many people overlook—something that at once brands them as either fastidious or careless—the teeth.
Notice today how you, yourself, watch another person's teeth when he or she is talking. If the teeth are not well kept they at once become a liability.
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A large tube of Listerine Tooth Paste is only 25 cents; at your druggist's.—Lambert Pharmacal Co., Saint Louis, U. S. A.

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ENTERTAINMENT AND DANCE
Given by the T. U. E. L.
—AT—
ASSOCIATION HALL
2105 E. 21st Street, South of Prospect
Sunday, March 30, at 3 P. M.
SPEAKER: J. W. JOHNSTONE
SUBJECT: "The Miners' Convention"
Rosenthal's Gordon Garden Orchestra
Admission 50c Dancing at 8

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NEW YORK READERS ATTENTION.
CONCERT AND DANCE
Given by the
WORKERS PARTY OF BORO PARK
SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 29TH, 1924
at 1373 - 43rd Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
PROFESSIONAL TALENT WILL ENTERTAIN
Admission Including Hatcheck 25c

ICE AND KU UX RAID SAN EDRO RADICALS

troy and Confiscate 000 Worth Property

(Special to The Daily Worker)
PEDRO, Calif., March 26.—
raided the Workers Party
t San Pedro where Comrade
, of Los Angeles, was conduct-
e usual weekly class in Amer-
history.
audience was placed under
charged with criminal syndi-
and taken to Los Angeles
we had our finger prints and
graphs taken and kept in the
overcrowded jail two days.
returning to San Pedro we
our hall a picture of wanton
tion, the police having even
the length of smashing a
partition in order to destroy
ictures that one of the com-
had painted on it.

W. W. Hall Wrecked.

interior of the I. W. W. hall
ifth and Center streets was
wrecked last night and
, chairs, blackboards and a
piled into the street, while
lleged delegates and organ-
the I. W. W. were arrested
ce.
the raid was in progress a
izzling rain fell outside, and
mately 100 white robed fig-
lighted enclosed automobiles
the hall three times.
officers said that a half-ton
ture, valued at $6,000 was
ed in the raid. One of the
mplete radical libraries ever
this district was discover-
said.
es of suspicion of criminal
ism were placed against the
en in the raid.

I. W. W. Kidnapped.

teen men who came to break
I. W. W. meeting addressed
C. Taft at the union's hall
Pedro kidnapped Randell
a youth of 18 who came out
the numbers of their auto-
.
folding him they rushed him
into the country, then strip-
his clothes and let him walk
his underwear.
kidnappers said they were
lbert Kohn, secretary of the
geles branch of the General
Committee of the I. W. W.
ized the youth by mistake.
is a seaman.

WILL YOU HELP?

Aid Is Needed For Family of Jacob Dolla---4 Years In Jail For Fighting Gary

The DAILY WORKER publishes the following letter from Jacob Dolla without his knowledge or consent, but with the hope that the response to the appeal contained therein will be so generous that its action will be justified.

Jacob Dolla was framed up and railroaded to jail by steel trust detectives because of his activities in the great strike of 1919. Promises to pardon or parole him have been made time after time by the authorities of Pennsylvania after all doubt as to his innocence of the charges on which he was convicted has been removed, but Jacob Dolla still remains in prison while criminals and degenerates of the lowest character have been released.

Must Care for Families.

The DAILY WORKER believes that the least that can be done for working class fighters like Jacob Dolla is to see that their families do not suffer physical want while the vengeance of the employers is being satisfied and it therefore urges its readers to respond to this appeal and to send their contributions for Jacob Dollas' family to the office of this paper, 1640 N. Halsted St., Chicago, Ill., or to Earl Browder secretary of the Trade Union Educational League, 1009 N. State St. Chicago.

Here is the letter sent to Tom Tippet by Jacob Dolla. Read it carefully and then send in your contribution:

Pittsburgh, Pa., March 4, 1924

Dear Brother Tippett:

I just heard from my wife yesterday, saying she was sick for a few days again. Now she is all right, but our little daughter is sick now and my wife fears she must be operated on. My wife is highly alarmed, saying she has no funds, and she fears if she appeals to put the child under a charity operation, they may take the children from her.

My persecuters hound her as well as they do and did me, because the agents of the steel corporation when I was arrested and after I was sentenced and since then asked her to divorce me, saying they will help her get the divorce and it won't cost her a cent, but she refused to do so.

My wife knows our persecutors control the town and have everything their own way. I myself don't know what to do. I am helpless and innocent here in prison serving for labor's cause because I am a militant worker. For this crime I was railroaded to prison. If I could save my sickly wife and two little children with a drop of water from starvation and ruination, I am not able to do so, as much as I would love to, and willing to rush in in the eleventh hour of grave need to rescue them from complete ruination, but my persecutors won't let me.

My faithful wife is struggling to make ends meet since I was jailed —Oct. 5, 1919—much over four years, and never before was she in graver need than now. Altho she was many times in danger she never asked for help and wrote me not to ask for any help, saying they are satisfied with one warm meal a day as long as I am in prison.

For myself I do not care what comes or goes any more, as I know I am in the clutches of the bloodthirsty steel kings and they will not break their bloody teeth until they have sucked life and blood out of me, but I do worry about my wife and children, as I don't like to see them persecuted because I am their father and husband.

When I was arrested my persecutors told me if God and all the angels came down from heaven it will not help me. I considered them mad because they praised themselves above God's power, but I found they were right on that point.

Brother Tippett, this appeal is not for me but for my wife and children, and I hope you carry this appeal to the hearts of every brother, sister, and comrade.

Brother James H. Maurer and Clinton S. Golden of Pennsylvania are doing their very best; they are fighting a brave battle to secure justice and my freedom so I can go home and support my family. Last Christmas, Brother Golden sent $50 to my family. My wife wrote me that this $50 just came in time; she needed coal and paid the store bill and bought shoes and clothes for our children, saying the children had to go to school in summer clothes.

I hope you will bring this letter to the attention of the workers and T. U. E. L., Chicago Federation of Labor, and others.

In all the world there is not anybody who is in graver need of help than my family at the present time. I don't make any appeal to Brothers Golden and Maurer as I feel they are both doing more than enough. I wish you would tell Comrade Moritz J. Loeb, that I am receiving The DAILY WORKER O. K. It is a great paper and a real fighting weapon for us workers. I don't know who paid the subscription for me, but I am thankful to the comrade who did.

With best wishes and kindest regards, believe me, I am fraternally yours for the solidarity of the farmers and workers everywhere.—JACOB DOLLA, Box A12891, North Side Station, Pittsburgh, Pa.

COMMUNIST-CHILDREN'S-COLUMN

E AWAKENING

OSEPH McDONALD.

akening one morning, my
d upon a little calendar,
e wall close to my bed-
oticed the date, March
it was the first day of
was filled with the desire
u the country lanes and
ts arrival. Half-an-hour
ted on my journey and
utes had left the dingy,
reets of the district in
On entering into the
my whole being seem-
I felt radiantly happy.
as so—I could not tell.
the sweet invigorating
ng as a thirsty man
fresh water. Above,
lue sky, the lark was
y little song which
ng of welcome to the
this was so. Who
ed to view the green
from over the hedge-
I gazed upon that
I dreamed—and lo;
no longer empty.
were little bands of
merrily. Their faces
ith health and hap-
ambolled hither and
s rested upon one
ing ring of roses.
d familiar Why!
Tommy Jones who
nd the two little
opposite to me.
they seemed to
ever had I seen
contented, nor
clean and neatly
to romp with
n me, but as I
y mouth to
Jones, the
No longer
olling there.
d save for
out promi-
ocking me.
on it was
is private
soul was
rebellion:
y. No
around

the filthy gutter, breathing the foul air. This was the awakening. This was no dream but the brutal reality of life. What I saw there, I could see in England, Germany, France and Italy. The children of all lands are suffering the same living death as this, their little hearts are pining for the fields. Can you not see their faces or hear their cries. WORKING CLASS CHILDREN! THESE FIELDS ARE YOURS. YOU MUST PREPARE TO TAKE THEM FOR YOURSELVES.

Children-Parent Organization Puts "Bunco" On Program.

"Bunco" is not necessarily the "bunk." Especially, when it is run for the benefit of a growing working-class children's organization. This was the general opinion of the parents at the Central Committee of the United Workers Sunday Schools at their last session.

Some of the parent-delegates pointed out that in order to build up an effective children's organization, to combat the nationalist and religious dope peddled under the guise of education in Chicago's public schools, money is necessary.

But, that is not the only reason for making this announcement. The children-parents' organization caters to your egoistic as well as your altruistic nature. Do you want to say: "I've had a fine, grand, glorious time," then just come to the bunco party and dance given by the United Workers Sunday Schools of Chicago on Sunday, March 30, at Prudential Hall, North avenue and Halsted street, at 3 p. m. Besides bunco and dancing, refreshments will be served. Tickets are 50 cents payable at the door.

JOIN THE JUNIOR SECTION
For Information
1009 N. State St., Rm. 214
Chicago, Ill.

"Perfect" Cook in Germany Gets Bare $7.50 Per Week

(By The Federated Press)

BERLIN, March 26.—If you are a perfect cook in Germany, the highest wage you may expect is 30 marks per month—about $7.50. If you are a male married servant or butler, you may expect 40 marks or less than $10 per month besides keep.

Girls under 16 experienced as maids must be content with $3.25 per month and keep. A girl who is maid and cook combined can claim $5 per month; a housekeeper who cooks may get $8.50. The schedule for a nurse girl varies from $4.75 to $6.25 a month.

Don't be a "Yes, But," supporter of The Daily Worker. Send in your subscription at once.

RENEGADE LABOR LEADER HUGHES VISITS AMERICA

This Australian Faker A Rotten Egg

By SYDNEY WARREN.
(Staff Correspondent of Federated Press)

VANCOUVER, B. C., March 26.—William Morris Hughes, Australian renegade labor leader and rabid wartime conscriptionist, has arrived on this continent, for a lecture tour thru the United States in which he will speak of the necessity of converting the Pacific ocean into an armed sea for the protection of the allied sugar and other financial intrests. Hughes pretends that this profiteering dodge is in the interest of the white race against the yellow.

"Sound" Views On Labor.

In announcing Hughes' arrival here, the lecture folder describes this palavering decoy-duck of the bosses, as a labor leader who holds "sound" views on labor. "From the beginning of his career," the announcement prattles, "he has taken a firm stand against radicalism, and in recent years he has displayed undaunted courage in combating the acceptance of bolshevism, syndicalism and other extreme ideas."

Hughes is one of the most outstanding examples of a man's complete betrayal of trust. Beginning life in Australia as an itinerant tinker and umbrella mender, he joined the labor movement and subsequently was elected to union offices. Later he became a member of the New South Wales state parliament and later still a member of the Federal Austrialian parliament.

Betrayed Labor Interests.

In 1915 he was elected prime minister and as head of the Labor party he betrayed its historic ideals by attempting to deliver Australia's manhood into the hands of Great Britain's war junkers. Gathering about him a coterie of other renegades and combining this aggregation with the minority capitalistic party, he proposed a vicious measure of conscription. Lacking the courage to bring in the measure by government proclamation, he granted a referendum on the question, and proceeded to subsidize and intimidate those who dared offer opposition. The referendum having been defeated, he announced that he would never again bring up the question of conscription. Less than 14 months afterwards he brought forward the same proposals for the conscription of Australia's man power, despite his pledge to the contrary.

Fed At Profiteer Trough.

During the war, Hughes as premier of Australia virtually turned over the country to the war profiteers and for his servitude to them was presented with a cash fund of £25,000 (nearly $125,000). This sum was donated anonymously and his acceptance of it was a contributing factor to his defeat within his own party as leader and prime minister.

Hindoos on Trial For Attempting To Free Country

CAWNPORE, India, March 26.—Yesterday a trial was begun against eight Hindoos who were charged with having made an attempt to establish a Communist organization in all of India. Four of the accused were not present.

Material was presented which purported to prove that in 1921 the Hindoo revolutionaries met in Moscow and agreed on a program for Bolshevist propaganda in India.

The accusation was that the Hindoo Communists on trial had utilized workers and farmers' organizations for the purpose of attempting to bring about the separation of India from England and for establishing the complete control of the Indian National Congress.

"To Be or Not To Be" Is Big Question that Faces Greek Monarch

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BUCHAREST, March 26.—King George of Greece announced today he will refuse to abdicate the Greek throne until a national plebiscite confirms the action of the assembly at Athens in dethroning the dynasty and declaring a republic.

The Greek constitutionalist committee issued a proclamation today against dethronement of the dynasty, alleging that a "republican militaristic minority" was responsible for the assembly's action. It urges the Greek people to make any sacrifice to support their constitutional rights.

Preparations are under way to hold a national plebiscite.

I. W. W. Sailor Tells What He Saw In Russia Where Seamen Enjoy the Best Conditions In Europe

By M. FILL.

When I saw Bill Haywood on one of my visits to Moscow, he told me, "The one thing which stands out as the most glaring fault of the Industrial Workers of the World of today is that it does not seem able to understand the Workers' Soviet Republic—it does not understand Russia."

Later, when I decided to come back to the States, thinking that other I. W. W. sailors would be sure to respond to the call put out last year for a united front of all transport workers in the joint Committee of Action set up by the Transport Workers affiliated to the Red International of Labor Unions in co-operation with those affiliated to the Amsterdam International, I thought that I would be able also to explain Russia to the I. W. W. membership as an ordinary worker like myself saw it, but I was not given the opportunity.

I'm going to get a job on a boat that will take me back to Russia. But before going I want to tell the members of the I. W. W. the simple story of what I, as an ordinary worker, saw when I went to Russia, and how things there compared with conditions I found elsewhere.

The United States government had turned over to the "ARCOS" or All Russian Co-operative Societies, the ship "Tobolsk," which sailed in February 1923 with a crew of which I was a member. When we reached Blythe, England, the London representative of Arcos put the ship up for repairs while the crew was sent on to Petrograd.

Treated to the Best.

The Russian conductor on the train from Riga to Leningrad told us he was instructed by telegram to tell the "crew committee" to phone Zinoviev's secretary when we arrived at Leningrad. We did, and a bunch of automobiles were sent for us in which we sailors, firemen, oilers and so on were driven to what used to be the chief hang-out for rich foreigners, the Hotel International. For us rough working stiffs of the "Tobolsk" crew, the elegant dining room and tables looked very unusual, but the workers are given the best there is in Russia, and hungry as we were we forty-five men enjoyed the supper of steaks, chops and other things to order on a menu like a fine hotel in the States, printed in English and Russian.

It was in the middle of March, an anniversary of the French Commune, and singing crowds filled the streets that night, while Russian gypsies were dancing in the hotel hall-room until 3 a. m., at an entertainment the crew arrived early enough to attend.

Ex-I. W. W. Secretary In Charge.

A few days later I got a job on the "Trans-Baltic," fixing her up for a trip to Odessa, but after the ice broke up I shipped on another, "The Red Profintern." On it and other boats I made a few trips to London and several to Hamburg. Between voyages I made three trips, with free fare, to Moscow, where I met a number of old I. W. W.'s. In Petrograd, Lipshitz, once I. W. W. secretary at Detroit, is secretary of the Petrograd government stores, both wholesale and retail.

By agreement made collectively between the Russian Union and the government, sailors' pay is made in English money as soon as their ship passes Kronstad outward bound. In German waters, where the German sailors get only 60 gold marks, or about $12, Russian sailors are paid five pound ten shillings a month, in English waters they are paid six pound ten shillings and in western waters, ten pounds a month. What time I was out of work in Petrograd, the Union supported me from a fund raised by deductions of from two to five per cent (never over five) from the wages of those employed. The unemployed get from the Union a daily ration of one good warm meal, an additional pound of bread, a comfortable place to live, free theatre tickets by turn and money for subsistence equal to about one pound English money per month.

Seamen's Committees.

On the Russian ships all the old conditons so infamous in the old days of brutality are gone. The captain is a navigator, and there his authority stops. He has nothing to say about the crew, its behavior, organization, hours, food wages or anything else. The collective agreement of the Union with the government covers all that by fixing the general conditions, like wages and hours, and the crew governs itself by an elected committee of five. This Committee sees to supplying quarters and food and regulating the shifts. When a ship reaches a foreign port the crew are paid up and given two weeks advance! Think of that being done on any other boats! The quarters are clean and fitted out with bedding such as no other sailors have. It is taken from houses of the rich of old Russia. In addition every ship has a piano and a large library for the use of the crew. Imagine that on the boats you sail on, you I. W. W. sailors!

Four-Hour Shifts.

Shifts on deck work four hours on and eight hours off, below deck being harder work, three on and nine off. All around, conditions are so much better on Russian boats that hundreds of sailors from Germany and England are continually trying to get into Petrograd and get on a Russian boat. Russia thinks lots of her sailors because they have always been revolutionary. But all workers are given the best that Russia can get. Soviet Russia takes from speculators and gives to the workers. The speculators and Nep-men are social outcasts.

Business Men In Bad.

When a fellow becomes a "business man" in Russia he loses his right to vote and about every other right as well, along with the respect of the people. Everything costs him ten times more than a worker has to pay, until quite often, his real net profit is less than a worker's wage.

For electric light I paid ten kopecks gold, but a speculator paid two rubles. For a room I paid thirty-five kopecks (while working), a speculator paid four rubles, and no better room than mine. The speculator or business man under Nep lives in constant terror, with some reason. His prices are set by the government. If, in order to make something to cover the high rates he is charged for everything, he should overcharge, he may be arrested and exiled and his goods confiscated. They are so deathly afraid of being reported by a member of the Communist Party that they will hardly talk to anyone they do not know. They must keep their mouths shut about politics, about the workers' government, and that is no joke! One "wrong move" and they are arrested.

"Political Prisoners."

In Russia I saw both speculators and priests being taken thru the streets to trial. As soon as they are pinched, speculators often begin to claim that they are "socialists." That's the kind of "political prisoners" American workers are asked to worry about.

It may be well to note, that Emma Goldman, who could not hoodwink the Russian workers, is living in luxury and idleness at the Hotel Plaza at Charlottenburg, the millionaire suburb of Berlin. With an I. W. W. who went to Leavenworth in 1918, I met Emma at Hamburg. My companion, requiring change, turned to Emma Goldman, who astonished us both by searching thru a great roll of English five pound notes for something smaller. Later, he visited her Berlin apartment, where they were waited upon by serving maids with fine foods, champagne and cognac. At the same time, the German workers were starving and begging by tens of thousands around her, and Communists were being pointed out on the streets by Social Democrats for arrest and often secret execution, Emma Goldman was living luxuriously, calmly and safely in the same suburb where Karl Liebknecht was murdered. Her neighbors and companions are German exploiters and the White Guard generals and "nobility" of Czarist Russia. It is fit company for those who lie about the revolutionary workers and peasants.

DAUGHERTY FILM GRAFTING SEEN IN CALIFORNIA

Quimby Fixed Dempsey Picture Deal There

By MIRIAM ALLEN DE FORD.
(Staff Correspondent of the Federated Press)

SAN FRANCISCO, March 26.—Echoes of the thunder storm breaking around official heads in Washington are reverberating in San Francisco. Indictments returned by the Los Angeles federal grand jury in connection with the showing of Dempsey Firpo fight films in California, have revealed that Frank C. Quimby, who first exposed the Dempsey-Carpentier film graft to the committee investigating Secretary Daugherty, also had charge of arranging matters in San Francisco for the Demsey-Firpo films.

"Everything Fixed," They Heard.

Quimby masqueraded under the name of Walter Jackson. Among the local men indicted are W. O. Edmunds, who released the films here, and Maurice Blache, who produced them. Both state they were assured by Quimby (alias Jackson), that "everything was all right with the officials" and that "it was all fixed with the government." Later Blache, who had threatened to make trouble by protesting against producing the film, was given the double cross—payment being stopped on his check for the work.

Fined Only $100.

Perry Oliver, Los Angeles, also indicted, assisted in distributing the film here, and was fined $100 by Judge William Hunt on the plea that he was a war veteran, was ignorant of the law and was merely taking the films thru California to Australia. The usual fine for this offense is ten times $100. The most prominent name under indictment so far is Alexander Pantages, vaudeville magnate. His local manager, J. J. Kluxton, is also named, the Dempsey-Firpo films having been shown at the Pantages theater here.

Attorneys for the indicted men say the trial will lead straight to Washington and will be definitely connected with the charges against Daugherty.

California Building Trades Urge Suits Against Monopolies

SACRAMENTO, Calif., March 26.—The state Building Trades Council of California, in convention here, threatens action against shipping and lumber firms on charges of violating the interstate commerce and anti-trust laws. It is charged that lumbermen and ship owners have discriminated against boats carrying union crews, in an attempt to destroy the Seamen's Union. Complaint has been made to the department of justice.

Other matters taken up by the convention include child labor, state water and power act, labor banks and oriental immigration. President Frank C. MacDonald, in his opening address, touched on the war problem, and stated that "the same conditions which were responsible for the wars of the past still exist, and unless these conditions are remedied future wars are inevitable."

The council's big victory of the year was a judgment against the San Francisco Industrial Association's "American plan" and the practical end of the open shop war in the building trades of that city.

The last labor convention held in Sacramento, the state strategy meeting of the I. W. W., was raided by the police and 23 delegates arrested. The convention of the Building Trades Council was undisturbed by the authorities.

Probe Wallace Crookedness.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—Investigation of expenditures in the department of agriculture is about to start in the house. This is the first step to review publicly Secretary Wallace's violation of the packing house control law and the placing of numerous pro-packer employes on the staff of the packers and stockyards act administration.

Dinner Pail Epics

by Bill Lloyd

I see some Meth'dists in the east got somewhat het at a lovefeast, debating whether not 'twus right to send their young men off to fight.

I think perhaps in these peace calms their consciences wuz having qualms; because they sprung so many gags and blessed so many service flags when Wilson called 'em all to be the heralds of democracy. I think their consciences should twitch and make 'em scratch their weak souls' itch.

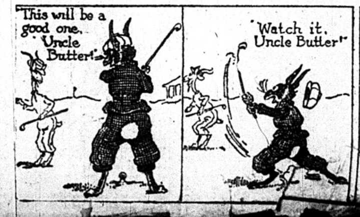
One man, who teaches in a school, sed he was gonta make a rule that he would rather go to jail before agen he'd ever fail by sending school boys off to fight. That man has surely saw the light.

But Bishop Wilson [illegible] on guard to [illegible] the yard [illegible] it sed in words that faltered, that church and preachers should oppose all tricks to lead 'em by the nose to war agen on the offensive; 'twuz different with the wars DEfensive.

I think that word "agen" unwise. It seems to say the textbooks lies. It seems to say that we have fought some battles that we hadn't ought. They otta given him a jog that his remarks had slipped a cog.

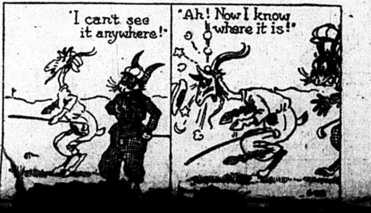
When preachers' minds has grown so strong that like Gene Debs they think war wrong, and like old Gene they go to jail before their consciences they fail, when at the ri of losing dough they tell the you they should not go to shoot th fellows in the guts because s statesmen has gone nuts; when give up campaigns of hate, I'll a nichel in the [illegible]

UNCLE WIGGLY'S TRICKS



This will be a good one, Uncle Butter!
Watch it, Uncle Butter!

A LAUGH FOR THE CHILDREN



I can't see it anywhere!
Ah! Now I know where it is!

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The Legion Up In Arms

The self-appointed defenders of the country from the American Legion are in a fit of rage over the speech delivered by a young pacifist, Brent Dow Allinson, at the Northwestern University. The fumes emanating from the rage that has overwhelmed these flag-wrapped patriots are poisoning the atmosphere far and wide.

This is not the place for an examination of the fallacies of pacifism, theoretically or otherwise. What is of importance here is that the reactionary capitalist spokesmen and their lackeys have taken up the cudgels for their capitalist masters and have forthwith made a class issue out of it. The Tribune is shrieking vengeance. The Herald and Examiner is swearing volleys at the Communists. The Young Workers League and its publications come in for a special lacing at the hands of this most saffron sheet of capitalist newspaperdom. The Legionaires are threatening to call in the notorious red-baiter Comerford. The black Crowe, state's attorney, is on his hind legs sparring for trouble. Why the rage?

The American Legion officialdom is playing the game of the capitalist exploiters who are responsible for having misled this country into the last imperialist war. These sycophantic lickspittles of the bosses, who are attempting to build another huge strike-breaking apparatus to supplement and strengthen the already existing powerful state strike-breaking apparatus, the government, are in panic because the youth of the country, particularly the working-class youth who do the fighting in wars, are becoming aware of the fraud and delusion of patriotism as preached and practiced by the employing class of this country. The attempt to let loose a wave of flag-loving hysteria and to flood the district with spread-eagle orators are the first answer of these defenders of the enemies of the workingmen and farmers.

These same self-chosen saviors of the country are the ones who always try to wrap themselves in, or hide behind, the stars and stripes in order to smash strikes more effectively, in order to break up the organizations of the poor workers and farmers more easily. Just now they are attempting to utilize their attack on Allinson and pacifism as an entering wedge for a far more deadly onslaught—an attack on workingclass opposition to militarism. Consequently, all men and women who have to work for a living, whether on the farm or in the factory, will not be led astray by this smoke screen which is merely dangerous camouflage for a general attempt to uproot all workingclass resistance to capitalist militarism.

The New Year and Now

In view of the continued disclosures revealing to an open-mouthed nation the exceedingly spotted record of Attorney-General Daugherty and the prevailing opinion in well-informed circles that morally he is somewhat below the level of the white-slavers he has had pardoned for a consideration while class-war prisoners rotted in their cells, it is interesting to read again the new year's statement issued by this red-baiting upholder of the ethical standards of the republic. We reproduce this document for the amusement of our readers, but urge those with weak stomachs to have a large-mouthed receptacle handy while perusing this masterpiece of hypocrisy:

> "It is my opinion that a good New Year's resolution for every American citizen to make and keep is that he will respect and obey the written laws of his country in their letter and spirit, and that he will keep constantly in mind that the law and the constitution are the guarantees of his own peace and happiness, as well as the peace and happiness of his neighbors and the nation. With all our people living in the realization of these truths there is little room for the pessimist in America.
>
> "While our republic is blessed with high ideals and marked material progress, it is always becoming that every individual contribute to the fullness of his ability in the attainment of a still higher standard of social, political and economical morality. Progress is an elemental factor in the lives of nations and men, which even time can not check. But the kind of progress we should aspire to is that progress which will establish still more firmly the foundations of law, liberty and justice."

To any reader who can name the contribution made by the author of the above to a "higher standard of social, political and economic morality" we will present a drop of genuine Teapot Dome oil.

The American workers and farmers have been fed for years on this and similar brands of hokum; morality, religion, the sanctity of the home and mother love have been the catch-phrases of every oleaginous tool of the exploiting class, but we predict that from now on the market price of such platform phrases is going to drop to zero.

[illegible] and cynical laughter is heard [illegible]

was accustomed hitherto to listen gratefully to the purveyors of superheated atmosphere and in some districts where the going has been unusually tough word comes that a bounty has been placed on the heads of capitalist party politicians.

All of which is encouraging to everyone except the capitalist class and their army of thugs, grafters, mental prostitutes—the horde of camp-followers of capitalism whom the real rulers retain to do the dirty work of fooling and oppressing the masses.

Welcome Evidence

Two facts just disclosed in the Teapot investigation overshadow nearly all of the revelations brought out by the Walsh committee to this day. When Hays, former chairman of the national committee of the republican party, admitted under pressure that Sinclair had donated $75,000 to cover the deficit incurred by the 1920 Harding campaign, and when Sinclair himself confessed to giving another sum of $25,000 to the party which handed him over the Teapot lease, we were introduced to a basic fact explaining the wherefore and the why of the whole mess.

This evidence, tho less sensational than some of the other facts adduced to date, is far more fundamental and is most welcome. The financial facts thus established should make every workingman and poor farmer think. It is evident that such level-headed business men as Sinclair would not invest $100,000 in a business proposition which wasn't sound. The republican party has proved to be a mighty sound source of profit to the capitalists. The Harding-Coolidge administration will go down in history as an example of the most brazen form of capitalist control of government in the United States, in all its vilest and most corrupt forms.

Just now it seems as if the democratic party, competing for the favors of the big interests, will soon be chosen as a better field of investment in the capitalist game of control of government against the workingclass. Some of the employers, like Sinclair, had been financing the two parties for some time. The late Franklin Lane, who was a consummate oil politician, once well said: "The donkey and the elephant feed from the same crib."

By this time it is plain to every worker and farmer that the democratic and republican parties, owned and controlled by big business interests, can only serve the exploiters against the working masses. In practice Gompers' policy of "reward your friends and punish your enemies" has been translated into "reward your friends and hang yourselves." The Teapot exposure has thrown the last shovelful of earth over the carcass of this dangerous illusion spread amongst the working people of this country by the enemies of the workingclass masquerading as its saviors.

Class Justice

Sinclair, the hero of the oil holdup, has defied the United States Senate Committee in refusing to answer questions put to him on the witness stand regarding his financing of the republican party. Mr. Sinclair did not even hide behind a plea of incrimination and degradation in accordance with the constitutional provisions. Sinclair just politely told the Walsh committee that the oil matter was no longer any of its business. The oil magnate had with him at his side the well-known corporation attorney Martin W. Littleton, of New York.

The Senate has done nothing effective to make Mr. Sinclair toe the mark. If the law would be applied as it is on the statute books, Mr. Sinclair would be behind the bars today, in a plain, ordinary, common jail. But Mr. Sinclair is touring the country in limousines scot free. Why is this special treatment being accorded to Sinclair?

Why is it that a workingman or poor farmer is immediately thrown into jail when he utters even the mildest words regarding some bought-and-paid-for aristocrat of the robe? There is no doubt that if the recalcitrant witness before the committee were a workingman, he would now be rotting in some filthy federal cell for his challenging the dignity of the United States. Yet, some flannel-mouthed defenders of our present system of government would have the working and farming masses believe that we do not have a capitalist class system of justice in this country.

As matters stand now, Mr. Sinclair can monkey around with and hide behind the intricate technicalities of the legal system for at least a year. The final arbiter will be the Supreme Court, the nest of the blackest of our black reactionaries. In the meanwhile the Senate Committee will have to bite its thumbs; the country will be kept in ignorance of how the republican party was financed in its last national campaign; government by oil will remain supreme; and Mr. Sinclair will have the laugh on the whole outfit that is pretending to hunt his head.

We submit, this is the rankest form of justice handed to the workers and farmers of this country. Yes, we can always count on the courts to run to the rescue of the exploiters when their class interests are in danger.

The Windy City is threatened with another heavy storm this week, weather forecasters predict. Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, is reported on his way here to fight the injunction menace. Sam is the champion windbag of America.

J. Horace Harding has Frank A. Vanderlip canned from the Continental Can Company for caustic comment on dead namesake.

Significance of June 17th Farmer-Labor Convention - - By C. E. RUTHEN

THE June 17th Farmer-Labor Convention in the Twin Cities (St. Paul or Minneapolis), Minnesota, will be an event of historic importance in the development of the movement for class political action against the capitalist system.

The five years since the end of the war have been a period of development of the Farmer-Labor movement. Under the spur of economic forces which made the farmers and workers more intensively conscious of their exploitation and oppression by the capitalist class many sporadic efforts to organize for independent political action have developed. On June 17th the isolated organizations scattered thruout the country will combine for joint action. The June 17th Convention will be the culmination of the movement which has been developing during the past five years.

Why June 17th Holds Great Promises

Doubters may well ask why the June 17th Convention promises so much when other national conventions called for the same purposes have failed in creating a permanent, mass political organization of farmers and workers.

The old Farmer-Labor party tried in 1920 to create a national organization of farmers and workers, only to see the organization disintegrate, so that today practically nothing remains. The July 3rd Convention last year created the Federated Farmer-Labor party, which, while it has been a powerful organizing force in the Farmer-Labor movement, was not, however, able to organize itself as a nation-wide party.

In view of these experiences, why may we expect different results from the June 17th Convention? What right have we to believe that the June 17th Convention will create a powerful national organization of farmers and workers?

There are a number of reasons:

First, the Farmer-labor movement is more developed. The economic experiences from which it springs have created a wider basis than existed in 1920. Both the farmers and workers have learned new lessons about what the enthronement of a privileged class and governmental power in the hands of that class means to them. Economic forces have pushed forward the movement, it is riper, more prepared for definite organization.

Second, the Twin City Convention is called by already existing organized Farmer-Labor parties. It has as its basis practically all that there is of an organized expression of the movement for farmer-labor political action. The six state Farmer-Labor parties, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Montana and Washington, give the national organization a foundation such as has not existed before. The Federated Farmer-Labor Party convention had very few organized farmer-labor groups. It was a gathering of representatives of local trade unions more than anything else, and these had to be organized locally after the convention in order to create a party. The existing of six state parties, to which another eight or ten will probably be added before the national convention, gives a solid organization basis for the national party.

Third, this is a presidential year. Political interest runs high. There will be immediate work to be done after the June 17th Convention. To enter into the national campaign means creating election machinery everywhere. There is an incentive to action which did not exist after the Federated Farmer-Labor Party convention. The presidential campaign will create the opportunity to more easily build a permanent organization than would otherwise exist.

Class Party or Third Party.

The fact that the June 17th Convention is being held separate and apart from the July 4th Convention of the Conference for Progressive Political action is a fact of great importance. Strong efforts were made to join the two conventions, by forcing the farmer-labor group to give up its separate convention.

The failure of this attempt to prevent the holding of the Farmer-Labor convention shows that there is already some consciousness of the difference between the Third Party movement and the Farmer-Labor movement in the ranks of the latter.

Before the July 4th Convention of the C. P. P. A. was called the Farmer-Labor convention promised to have a strong admixture of the petty bourgeoisie. In fact, it was a question whether that class would not dominate the convention and take the leadership. The calling of the July 4th C. P. P. A. convention has served the purpose of eliminating a large part of the Third Party group from the June 17th Convention. It is the representatives of the exploited farmers and industrial workers who are coming to the Twin Cities, June 17th. The March 10th Conference already showed this process of elimination. It was the groups who were for a class Farmer-Labor Party who were represented in that conference and the Third Party elements were absent.

This cleansing process makes the opportunity which the June 17th Convention presents greater than it otherwise would have been. With a strong admixture of Third Partyites in the convention it would have been necessary to separately organize the petty bourgeoisie elements from winning the leadership over them. As the June 17th Convention now promises to be, there will be represented the exploited farmers and industrial workers who are ready to organize a class party with a class program and a class leadership to fight against the rule of the capitalists and for a workers and farmers' government.

Fight Against the C. P. P. A.

The immediate work before the farmer-labor group is a strong offensive against the C. P. P. A. The Cleveland Convention can have all the Third Party elements. It can have the representatives of the well-to-do farmers, the small business men and the broken-down old party politicians who are looking for new fields in which to conquer. It can even have the labor aristocrats, the ten thousand a year labor leaders, who are petty bourgeoisie in al ways of living and thinking.

But the C. P. P. A. Clevela ference must not have a sin ploited farmer or industrial without a fight. The exploited and industrial workers belong June 17th Convention.

From now on there will be a gle between the two conventio the support of the masses ploited farmers and industrial ers. While the C. P. P. A, has the rank and file from its conv by refusing to grant represe to local trade unions, it will still hold the leadership over But its past history is against has met three times and thre betrayed the workers and f who are for independent politi tion. Who knows that it w again play the game of old politics and again betray these ers and farmers?

The June 17th Convention h advantage in the struggle wit C. P. P. A. It has a clear cu gram. There is no vacillatio hesitation connected with it. 17th is a convention pledged dependent political action. Th organization and enthusiasm the June 17th Convention. T an active driving force in the ated Farmer-Labor Party a Workers Party. With all the behind the June 17th Con thrown into the fight it will fight for a class Farmer-Labo against the C. P. P. A.

For the members of our Pa see clearly what the June 1 the July 4th Convention st the fact that there is a July vention competing for the su the exploited farmers and i workers should serve as a s to more intensive work. I task to organize the class Labor Party. In the June vention there is the greates tunity yet presented to achi end, and to help the Americ ers and farmers make their fi stride forward to the Work Farmers' government.

"The Story of John Brown"

This is "The Story of John Brown," by Michael Gold. Published by the DAILY WORKER thru arrangement with Haldeman-Julius Company, of Girard, Kans. Copyrighted, 1924, by Haldeman-Julius Company.

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The Growth of An Abolitionist.

FOR tho John Brown had always been an abolitionist, tho he had learned from his father, and from his own experiences to hate slavery and its manifold brutalities, it was not until his thirty-fifth year that John Brown showed any more active hatred of it than did hundreds of Ohio farmers around him. Like them, he aided when he could, in the work of the Underground Railroad. Thousands of free Negroes and white abolitionists were engaged in this work of passing fugitive slaves from the South up over the Canadian line, where they were being restored to manhood under the flag of monarchism.

But John Brown, in 1834, began thinking that education of the Negroes might be an important way toward the solution of their problems. He formed plans of starting a school for them. He and his family at this time, tho his wool business was going comfortably, lived in extreme frugality, for they had agreed to save all they could toward the establishment of some such school. For years John Brown dreamed of such ventures as these; and he read all the journals of the small abolitionist groups, and met many of the leaders. He always spoke against slavery in churches or political meetings where he happened to be; and he made friends with many Negroes, and showed a deep interest in all their problems. But not yet had he formed any of those belligerent plans that later were his whole life. He still believed that abolition might be effected by education and peaceful agitation.

Slavery Causing War.

Events were piling up too rapidly against such a view, however. The South grew more aggressive every day. The slave system seemed to carrying everything before it. It had broken the agreement of 1820 by extending slavery above the Mason and Dixon line into Missouri. It had forced the war against Mexico, and had carved out huge new tracts for slavery. It dominated the government of the United States. All of the Presidents were pro-slavery, or they could not hope for office. Congress was pro-slavery, and the Senate, too.

And it was not only in the South that the life of an abolitionist was worth little more than a pinch of snuff. The slavery venom had crept into the North, for powerful economic reasons. The Northern merchants and manufacturers made their profits by selling machinery, and the goods made by machinery, to the agricultural, cotton-raising South. And the South threatened to secede from the union, or at the least, to force a low tariff on imports, and buy its goods in Europe, if the abolitionists were not curbed.

Master Class Triumphant.

There were not many of these abolitionists; but they were outspoken, intense, and made themselves [illegible] They [illegible] age. They were persecuted, tarred and feathered, and in many cases lynched by the Northern mobs.

Then the Southern slave system seemed to have reached a triumphant climax in two events: the first, the passing of the Fugitive Slave Law, in 1851, and the other, the battle over the admission of Kansas as free soil or slave territory.

The fugitive slave law incensed John Brown to fury, as it did every other abolitionist. In was a federal law forced by the South which forced the state officials of every Northern state, however much they might hate slavery, to join in the hunt for runaway slaves and their helpers.

A United States sloop was sent to bring back a slave who had fled to Boston. The abolitionists tried to rescue him, but were foiled, with two men killed. Scenes such as these marked, everywhere in the North, the enforcement of the law. Abolitionists were arrested in communities where everyone of their neighbors were also anti-slavery. Slaves, who had been freemen for years and years in the North, were captured and dragged back to bondage by government officials.

"No Unionism With Slaveholders!"

The abolitionists became more fiery in their desperation. Many of them, like Garrison, began preaching that the North set up a government of its own: "No Union With Slaveholders!" was the slogan.

And the Kansas affair heaped coal on this fire. Under the Missouri compromise, both North and South had agreed to restrict slavery within the states already burdened with it; they had agreed also, that the citizens of a new territory could decide whether or not they wanted slavery or freedom, and would vote their choice when the territory was admitted to the union. In other words, both sides would keep their hands off new territory; and the federal government would not interfere.

Kansas was such a territory; it was being rapidly settled, and in a few years was to come up for admission as a state.

And what was happening was that the South was flooding this territory with spurious settlers; idle, whiskey-drinking ruffians armed with shot guns and revolvers, who were intimidating the Northern settlers who had come, and were stealing the elections from them, by force of arms.

The South was openly breaking its agreement with the North; it was openly declaring its intent to make Kansas another addition to the slave states.

Civil War in Kansas.

To the abolitionists in the North this seemed like the last straw. The South was at its flood tide of domination; it controlled everything in the American union; and now it was moving forward to make its domination permanent by any means; even by the means of murder and intimidation.

Reports of assassinations, whippings, and the burning down of Northern settlers' cabins came every week from Kansas. The abolitionists began raising emigrant companies of Northerners who would go to Kansas to vote for freedom, even tho the South sent its cannon against them.

The Brown family had by now moved to North Elba, New York, a little Adirondack colony of fugitive Negroes who had settled on the lands owned by Gerrit Smith, a wealthy and sincere abolitionist. John Brown had been of much practical service to the Negroes there; but he and his sons, like every other foe of slavery, were deeply shaken by the events in Kansas.

It seemed horrible to everyone, that after twenty years of bitter agitation, slavery was not waning, but was stronger than ever—indeed, was threatening to swallow up even the North.

Strong men were needed in Kansas; and so John Brown's sons went there. They were men of peace; they went there as bona fide settlers, to take up claims, and to cast their vote, when the time came, for freedom. But in two months they were writing letters to North Elba asking their father to send them all the rifles he could collect.

"Send Us Arms."

"We have seen some of the curses of slavery, and they are many," wrote one of the sons in his very first letter home. "The boys have all their feelings worked up, and are ready to fight. Send us arms; we need them more than we do bread."

John Brown collected the arms; and what was more, he delivered them with his own hands. He wound up his business affairs, left his strong, patient wife in charge of the North Elba farm, and went to join his sons in Kansas. The curtain was now rising on the first act of the universal drama called John Brown. The man of God, the tender friend of little slave children, and old, tortured slave mammies, the man of the plough and the counter, the patriarch and citizen was at last ready to become Captain John Brown of Osawotamie; John Brown, the outlaw, the warrior, the soldier of freedom.

At the mere mention of his name border ruffians and swashbuckling adherents of slavery were soon to tremble and even fly, as tho a devil were behind. And he was bowed with cares and rapidly turning gray; and he had never handled fire arms; and he was at the age when other men begin to talk of retiring from business and life, when they long for peace and reflection, in some quiet country scene, away from the world and its problems.

He was fifty-five years old.

(To Be Continued Friday.)
(The Situation In Kansas.)

The Poor Fish Says:—I used to be against violence but now I am not. Princess Santa Borghese, of Italy, spoke in Loyola University, New Orleans, last week and said that some kinds of violence were good. Not the red kind, tho. I am for constitutional violence.

Youth View

By HARRY GANNES

Foster and Coolidge American Youth.

JUST the other day Coolidge his oil soaked hand long to pat the boys of the na the back and give them his advice: "Work hard and beh The occasion was the vi group of boys to the oily breaking president to ask h ing for the coming nation-wi bration of "Boys Week," Apr May 3.

The president actually his work to meet the boys quavering voice told how bringing up his own two "work hard and behave." if the boys follow in thei footsteps or in those of of the present cabinet me won't have to work hard they behave half as well erty, attorney general of States of America, they light of the closing y accidental president.

"Work hard and beha does that mean to the of youth of the nation? it signify to the 2,500,0 borers Submit to keep your mouth shu join unions; give the your immature stren bosses and their graf ernment officials.

We hear a lot of sen about the boys this year, with "boys week" All the lies taught t youth are magnified times. The opportunit overtime, and more is worn out by wa the love of country youth.

Nor is militarism will think the boy rule the boys of th watch the boys wee Legion officers go th antics to impress youth of the necess to kill some foe, j told, but that the interest of capitali able. The banks, ers, the politicia hands in creating opportunity; and young lads will while to the b working class their miserable slavery.

Amid the tr peddled by th italism it is words of a who knows est of the A understands ing bambo open and tion from of which ican boy prospecti

"The of ca Foster the r and labor guar

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THE DAILY WORKER RAISES THE STANDARD FOR A WORKERS' AND FARMERS' GOVERNMENT

THE DAILY WORKER

Entered as Second-class matter September 21, 1923, at the Post Office at Chicago, Illinois, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Workers! Farmers! Demand:
The Labor Party
Amalgamation
Organization of Unorganized
The Land for the Users
The Industries for the Workers
Protection of the Foreign-Born
Recognition of Soviet Russia

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ASK INDICTMENT FOR DAUGHERTY'S BROTHER

Hamon Split $1,000,000 Four Ways to Buy Presidency For Harding

40 STRIKERS FACING PICKET CHARGE, FREE

Mass Arrests At Lowenthal Plant Prove Dud

More than forty garment strikers, charged with disorderly conduct, were discharged when they appeared before Judge Samuel H. Trude yesterday in the S. Clark Street police court.

The strikers all decided to stand trial at once knowing the police did not have a case against them. They had been arrested Wednesday evening when C. H. Lowenthal, 224 So. Market St., asked the police to clear the sidewalks of all pickets.

As soon as one group was arrested another group appeared and they were arrested until the police decided that the strikers were numerous enough to keep them working all night.

Keep the Line Full.

Yesterday morning the police officers who had arrested the strikers expressed their opinion that it would not be possible to arrest the picket line of the strikers because they seemed to be able to fill the line with new pickets as soon as one group was arrested.

The coppers who had just the night before manhandled girls while arresting them tried to be pleasant and smiling friends. The girls treated them with the utmost contempt.

That old wheeze of the cops, "we are only carrying out orders" was sprung on the girls a dozen times. The girls disdained answering the coppers.

The Court Routine.

As each case was called the judge asked if any one was appearing against her. "What did this girl do?" Judge Trude would ask.

"She was walking up and down. Picketing," a cop would say.

"Discharged," snapped the judge. "Call the next case."

Some times the cops would vary the process by charging that the girl had called "Scab".

When the judge asked if it was true and the girls denied it they were discharged.

Court Gets Impatient.

Finally Judge Trude grew impatient and told the police not to bring girls into court if they did not have any evidence against them.

Four of the girls who were brought in asked for jury trials. They were all charged with assault. They were: Jennie Lieberman, Anna Rubin, Lena Standish and Anna Brosdick.

Warrant for Slugger.

Judge Trude issued a warrant for the arrest of Samuel H. Fuller, the private slugger for C. H. Lowenthal, charging him with an assault on Jennie Lieberman the day before. But immediately after this she was seized by two deputy sheriffs and hurled off to Judge Sullivan's court to show why she should not be punished for contempt of court for picketing in spite of Dennie's order not to picket.

Jennie was assaulted by Tuller when he tried to give her a copy of the injunction. She refused to take it and Fuller grabbed the injunction in his fist and hit her a terrific blow

(Continued on page 2)

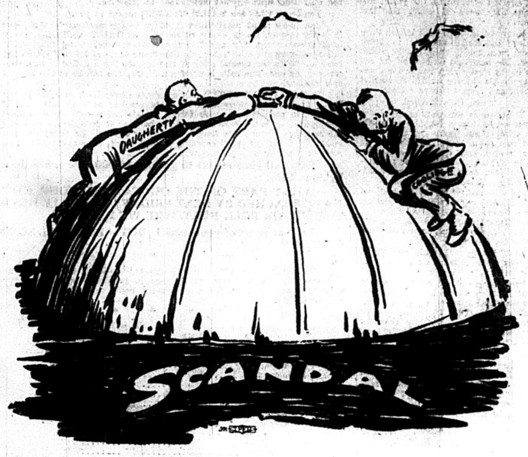
PERLSTEIN HAS PLANS FOR 'LABOR' ALDERMAN IN THE CITY COUNCIL

Meyer Perlstein said yesterday that he is considering asking Alderman Oscar Nelson and the other members of organized labor in the city council to take the case of the strikers up with that body soon. He did not say what plans he had in view.

"Wait, we are considering that matter. At the proper time we will make our plans public," he said.

His answers to questions indicated that he was well aware that much could be done for the strikers' cause by Nelson and others in sympathy with the strikers in the city council.

THE OILY DOME



They Can't Hold On Much Longer.

'DENNIE' INSULTS PETER SISSMAN, STRIKE LAWYER

Bosses' Judge Acts Like Spoilt Baby.

Disgracing the courtroom yesterday afternoon, Judge Sullivan indulged in a tirade of abuse against Defense Attorney Peter Sissman.

"Dennie's" frothing occurred when Sissman presented $500 in Liberty bonds each for the release of Jennie Lieberman and Lena Morvitz who had just been brought in by deputy sheriffs on attachments in contempt of court proceedings. Sullivan first began snarling that the papers accompanying the bonds were not properly drawn and that the girls could not be released. Sissman and Associate Counsel William Cunnea insisted that the bonds were all right.

"Let Them Stay In Jail."

Sullivan then exclaimed that it was a matter of indifference to him whether the girls spent the night in the cell or were released on bonds.

Then the judge began abusing Sissman, saying that when the court had ruled in an earlier case that the girls could not be released on their own recognizance that he had acted like a baby and had not gone on with the case.

Sissman's refusal to recognize the court's ruling by acting in the former case had been for the sake of protecting the record so that an appeal could be taken to a higher court later. Had he accepted Sullivan's ruling he would have been handicapped afterwards in appealing unjust convicitions.

Sullivan after more abuse said that he didn't want Sissman to appear in the case if he did not behave to suit him ("Dennie".)

"Dennie" Still Not Interested.

Continuing to assert that he had no interest in whether the girls stayed in jail or not he was interrupted by Defense Counsel Cunnea who said that it was a matter of interest to him and that he insisted the girls be released.

At this moment Freda Reicher was brought in on another attachment case and the judge showed his anger at having to do some more work that afternoon.

However, after more yapping by His Honor the girls were released.

More cases are coming up today.

Landslides Kill Many in Italy.

AMALFI, Italy, Mar. 27.—Ninety-one persons were killed and lives of many tourists, including Americans, imperilled when a series of landslides devastated villages on the Gulf of Saerno yesterday, it was officially announced today.

WON'T LET ROXIE GIVE NAMES OF FIVE MEN IN $33,000,000 DEAL

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, March 27.—The Senate Daugherty Committee today refused to let Roxie Stinson name the five men she said yesterday made $33,000,000 in a Sinclair oil deal.

Daugherty's counsel intimated that "The Name of a President of the United States was among them" and in a hot clash with Senator Wheeler, demanded the right to go into the matter.

Wheeler was adamant and tho it at one stage looked as tho he and Former Senator Chamberlain might come to blows, Daugherty's lawyers were not permitted to open the question which the committee itself had decided not to go into because Daugherty was not involved.

Her cross examination was relatively brief and unimportant and her story was not shaken by Paul Howland's questioning.

The committee, before putting her on the stand, asked President Coolidge to order Daugherty to turn over files relating to gun-running to Mexico during the Cantu revolution in 1921, which Daugherty is withholding on the ground of public policy and after Miss. Stinson finished, questioned a Department of Justice file clerk to learn why he had not furnished daily reports as directed by the committee, on data required in the inquiry.

Daugherty, meanwhile, cancelled a proposed trip to Florida and gave out word that he would have an "interesting" statement during the afternoon.

Malleable Iron Combine Indicted Under Trust Law

(Special to The Daily Worker)

CLEVELAND, Ohio., March 27.—Indictments against 42 large malleable iron manufacturing corporations and certain of their officers, charging violation of the Sherman Anti-Trust Law in restraint of competition and establishment of a monopoly, was returned by a federal grand jury here this afternoon.

Thru the American Malleable Castings Association, the 47 firms, the indictment charged, were enabled to carry out the "unlawful purposes of the combination." Price fixing, elimination of competition and division of customers were charged in the action.

The 47 concerns control 75 per cent of all the malleable iron castings of the country, it was alleged.

OUT WITH DAUGHERTY!

MORGAN REFUSED RESIGNATION OF FRENCH PREMIER

Poincare to Form New Cabinet

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PARIS, March 27.—J. P. Morgan, from his yacht on the Mediterannean Sea turned down his thumbs on the resignation of Raymond Poincare and demanded that his favorite French lackey get back on the job in double quick time else the French would be given a first class exhibition in watching how fast a franc would sink. Poincare obeyed his master.

This was the interpretation placed on the sudden change of attitude on the part of Poincare whose "irrevocable resignation was withdrawn shortly after Morgan's radio message reached Paris.

France is tightly in the grip of the Morgan bankers group and the big industrialists, and a small matter like an unfavorable vote will not be allowed to spoil their business. Formerly French governments took a defeat seriously but it is no secret that the big industrialist only tolerate the parliament impatiently, and for two cents they would establish a dictatorship with Poincare as Mussolini and rid themselves of the nuisance of flirting with parliamentary majorities.

Poincare consulted with men who will be ministers in his reconstructed government and visited Millerand late this afternoon, informing the president that he would resume the office of premier.

Poincare, after resigning yesterday, following his government's defeat in the chamber on a vote on pensions, found president Millerand strongly opposed to his resignation. The premier agreed to consider retaining office and re-forming his cabinet.

France Still Holds.

The franc continued strong despite the government crisis, opening at 18.44 to the dollar.

Resolutions of confidence, urging Poincare to withdraw his resignation, were presented to the premier during the day.

Minister De la Croix, emerging from the foreign office, said: "The crisis is virtually ended."

Poincare's resignation resulted from defeat of a government measure in the chamber of deputies by a margin of seven votes. The premier was not present, but Count de Lesteyrie, finance minister, made his motion regarding widows pensions a question of confidence and was defeated, 271 to 264, more than 200 deputies voting by proxy.

It is expected that Count de Lesteyrie will be among the missing when the new cabinet is announced.

MacDONALD'S GOVERNMENT FACES CRISIS

Privy Council Called To Deal With Strikers

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON, March 27.—The MacDonald government faces today the most serious crisis which has confronted it since it took office and which is reflected in the calling of the privy council to consider passing a national emergency act virtually declaring a state of siege thruout Great Britain.

The strike of tramway workers and bus drivers and the entry of the subway employes into the struggle is only partially responsible for government concern. The miners' strike looms in the near future and the shipyard employers have answered the demands of the workers with a threat of a lockout.

Say D. O. R. A. Decided On.

Some newspapers here contend that the MacDonald government has already decided to invoke the emergency powers act of 1920 and that the privy council meeting is merely for obtaining the formal consent of the king. King George is at Knowsley for the Grand National steeplechase and the privy council will meet there to save him the inconvenience of coming to London.

The emergency powers act is practically the same as the infamous defense of the realm act called DORA for short and which aroused the bitter opposition of the British workers. It allows the government to mobilize the army and navy personnel for the purpose of carrying on public services, to commandeer men and materials and exercise complete control over the lives of the people.

The last time the act was used was in the coal strike of 1920.

Unionists Opposed.

That any attempt to utilize the emergency act in the present situation will bring unalterable opposition to the MacDonald government from all sections of the trade union movement is conceded even by government supporters.

The second reading of the London traffic bill, which has divided the government forces, comes up in the house of commons today. Many liberals have refused their support of this measure as have almost all of the trade union element of the laborites, and the government is depending, strangely enough, upon tory votes to save the measure. Even some of the tories are doubtful concerning the drastic provisions of the measure.

OUT WITH DAUGHERTY!

PENROSE GOT QUARTER MILLION; DAUGHERTY, HAYS GO FOR $25,000

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Mar. 27.—Many new dashes of color were given the story about the big money deal at the republican convention in 1920, when it is claimed $1,000,000 was passed out to secure the presidential nomination for Warren G. Harding.

This new color was given the hearings before the senate oil committee by Al Jennings, who became famous years ago as train robber, but since turned evangelist and politician.

Al Jennings said that part of the $1,000,000 was spent as follows:

To the late United States Senator Boise Penrose, of Pennsylvania, $250,000.

To Will H. Hays, former postmaster general, $25,000.

To Harry M. Daugherty, attorney general, $25,000.

To "Manning of Ohio," $25,000.

While the republican boss and senator of Pennsylvania therefore sold at a quarter million, the postmaster general and the attorney came cheap at $25,000.

LA FOLLETTE TO RUN AS AN INDEPENDENT

Will Not Form Third Party, Say Aids

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Mar. 27.—Senator LaFollette's program for an independent campaign —completely apart from any party whatsoever—is matured and has been put under way on a national scale. Organization has now progressed in some states as far as township and city precincts.

This information, coming from a source close to the Wisconsin senator, bears out earlier forecasts of LaFollette's intended course.

In addition to these, they claim that the disturbed conditions of this unparalleled political year, they have a chance to edge in on Illinois, Ohio and even Pennsylvania.

Already, the LaFollette workers have envisioned enough support for him to prevent any one else obtaining the required majority in the electoral college. That would throw the election into the house, where the vote is by states and a majority is required. The situation there is very close and the group of states where LaFollette is strongest would hold the balance of power.

Should the house fail to elect and the matter go to the senate where the vote is by individual senators, LaFollette again would stand in the way of election of any one not agreeable to him.

Coolidge Nursing Courage to Tell Bold Political Brigand, Daugherty That He Must Quit the Cabinet

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, March 27.—Harry Daugherty is expected to quit his office within twenty-four hours, it was learned today on reliable authority. As the DAILY WORKER correspondent was informed yesterday, the Daugherty case is keeping "Cautious Cal" awake nights and prominent republicans—not from Ohio—are not giving the president a chance to forget the attorney general.

Outside of William Randolph Hearst and Arthur Brisbane, practically every other prominent person in the country, not directly affiliated with the criminal ring of which Daugherty was the master mind, believes now that the attorney general will not even have an empty oil barrel to walk away in, if he stays much longer in the Capitol.

New revelations are gushing up daily, drenching the whole republican party with a substance that no politician would care to apply a match to when the election storm is raging next fall. After Daugherty the next to hit the toboggan will be William J. Burns, his criminal associate.

WICHITA, Kan., March 27.—Clifford C. Histed of Kansas City today purchased the Kansas City, Mexico and Orient railroad for $3,000,000 at an auction ordered by Federal Court to pay indebtedness.

DAUGHERTY IS BRANDED AS A CRIMINAL AID

Unmask Family As A Nest Of Crooks

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Mar. 27.—Indictment of Mal Daugherty, brother of the attorney general, for contempt because of failure to produce records before the Daugherty investigating committee was sought in a motion today by Senator Wheeler, chief prosecutor.

President Coolidge today was requested formally to force Attorney General Daugherty to turn over to the senate committee investigating Daugherty the Department of Justice files on Mexican gun-running in 1921.

This action was unanimously voted today in an executive session.

A flat refusal by Daugherty to furnish the documents on the ground that it was "inimical to the public interest," caused the committee to "go over his head" to the president.

Found Gun Piker's Method.

Al Jennings, ex-bandit and politician, charged before the senate oil committee that the late Jake Hamon put up $1,000,000 to elect President Harding in exchange for the secretaryship of the interior.

Jennings also charged that $250,000 was paid to the late Bois Penrose, Republican senator from Pennsylvania, in the same "deal."

Involved with Hamon, Jennings said he believed, were certain big oil men from Oklahoma, including Harry F. Sinclair.

Jennings said he got his information from Hamon himself. He and Hamon were intimate friends.

Hamon told him long before the convention that Harding was to be nominated and that he (Hamon) "would be the biggest man in the United states."

The deal was finally concluded in a hotel room in Chicago the night before Harding was nominated, Jennings said. He mentioned the name of Attorney General Daugherty as one of those present. Daugherty was pre-convention campaign manager for Harding.

Hamon Presidential Timber.

Telling of events just prior to the Harding nomination, Jennings said:

"In Hamon's room at the hotel, I lodged with him and we talked all night. He said he wanted me to come back and run for governor. He said

(Continued on page 2.)

HOUSE SPLITS WITH SENATE ON CASE OF FALL'S SON-IN-LAW

WASHINGTON, March 27.—Formal notification from the House to the Senate to "mind its own business" was in prospect today as the split between the two bodies widened over the suggested impeachment of C. C. Chase, A. B. Fall's son-in-law.

House leaders have already reached an informal decision not to press the impeachment, suggested by a unanimous vote of the Senate. The House judiciary committee did not even dignify the Senate resolution with consideration when it met yesterday.

The Chase impeachment suggestion has brought to a head a spirit of hostility between the two houses which grows out of the fact the House fears the Senate is going to cause a summer session of Congress.

The House is well along with its business and could easily adjourn in June, but the Senate has scarcely begun.

Regarding the Senate's suggestion for Chase's impeachment, House sentiment seems to be that it would be a waste of time and money to impeach a minor official. Chase's resignation as collector of customs at El Paso has been accepted by the Treasury, following notification by Secretary Mellon that this would not hamper impeachment proceedings.

JOHN L. LEWIS O. K.'S ANDERSON, INJUNCTION JUDGE

Tells Coolidge Author Of 1919 Writ Suits Him

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Mar. 27.—The fact that John L. Lewis, international president of the United Mine Workers, has sold out body and soul to capitalist politicians was shown today when he told President Coolidge that he would make no objection to the appointment of Judge A. B. Anderson, of Indianapolis, to succeed Judge Francis E. Baker as judge of the United States Circuit Court.

Judge Anderson was the author of one of the most vicious injunctions in the history of American labor. His injunction, issued in the fall of 1919 against the United Mine Workers' Union, restrained the international union and its branches from using their funds to aid the great coal strike that was then going on and from abetting the struggle in any way.

"Cannot Fight Government."

Local miners' unions ignored the infamous writ and continued their fight until the operators were finally forced to yield them an average increase of 27 per cent over their former wages. John L. Lewis and his international officials, however, accepted the injunction and laid down to the courts and the employers.

"We cannot fight the government," announced Lewis. Even Samuel Gompers afterwards expressed amazement at Lewis' cowardice in this crisis.

Seeks Vice Presidency.

Lewis' surrender to the Coolidge politicians as regards the appointment of this labor hating judge is interpreted as part of his plan to capture the vice-presidential nomination, as running mate with Coolidge in the fall elections.

Chicago Plumbers Win $1.25 an Hour And 44-Hour Week

A two-year agreement at $1.25 an hour has been signed with employers by Chicago units of the United Association of Plumbers and Steamfitters of the United States and Canada.

The $1.25 rate is below the wages paid in a number of other middle western cities. It works out to $10 per eight-hour day. St. Louis plumbers are getting $14 a day and East St. Louis plumbers $13 per eight-hour day, according to Chicago officials of Local 130.

Senator LaFollette Ill With Pneumonia; Condition Satisfactory

WASHINGTON, Mar. 27.—Senator LaFollette, progressive leader, has developed pneumonia, it was announced here today.

A statement by LaFollette's doctors follows:

"Senator LaFollette has developed pneumonia. His present condition is satisfactory. (Signed) Dr. C. C Marbury, Dr. T. S. Lee, Dr. B. M. Randolph."

Harry Gannes Speaks To Maplewood Young Workers on Scouts

Harry Gannes, well-known newspaper reporter spoke last night at the Workers Lyceum, 2733 Hirsch Blvd., on "Who Owns the Boy Scouts and the Y. M. C. A.?" The meeting was held under the auspices of the Maplewood Branch of the Young Workers League.

Must Kneel To Orthodoxy.

NEW YORK, March 27.—Put under ban by Bishop Manning, because of barefoot dances performed in defiance of his order, wardens and vestrymen of St. Mark's-in-the-Bouwerie must decide whether they prefer independence of ritual to episcopal visitations administrations.

Still Looking for Bergdoll.

BERLIN, Mar. 27.—Grover Cleveland Bergdoll, who may—or may not—be returning to the United States, was not among the passengers on the boat train that left to make connections with the steamer Deutschland today. He could, of course, board the vessel at Cuxhaven.

Japs Drown in German Steamer.

DUNGENESS, England, March 27.—Twenty-three Japanese sailors are believed to have been drowned when the German steamer Heimdal struck and sank the Japanese cargo boat Tokufuku Maru in dense fog off the Kanish headland at midnight. Sixteen of the Tokufuku Maru's crew were saved.

Railroads Have Dough.

ST. LOUIS, March 27.—Ten million dollars worth of equipment, including 25 locomotives, 50 steel passenger cars and 4,250 freight cars, have just been purchased by the Southern Railway for delivery in the next few months, it was announced here.

Our Advertisers help make this Paper possible. Patronize our Advertisers and tell them you saw their Ad in The Daily Worker.

Make This Hired Man Get On the Job

ALDERMAN OSCAR NELSON, vice-president of the Chicago Federation of Labor, did not raise his voice for the striking garment workers in the city council on Wednesday afternoon.

Alderman Nelson said that the DAILY WORKER could not make him speak. He declared he was not taking his orders from the DAILY WORKER.

Alderman Nelson said he would get his orders from Meyer Perlstein, vice-president of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, in charge of the strike.

• • • •

It is said there are three kinds of servants.

The efficient servant knows what to do and does it.

One not so efficient has to get his orders and then does it.

The third kind not only waits for his orders but has to be watched while he is carrying them out, otherwise he would fail to do what he has been told to do.

• • • •

Oscar Nelson is some kind of a servant of the working class. Otherwise he has no business in the labor movement.

We believe that the workers are finding out just how Oscar Nelson is, or is not, serving the workers in this strike.

If Oscar Nelson were a good servant of the workers, in this case the striking ladies' garment workers, he would, as alderman, not have waited for any kind of orders. He would have gotten busy, instinctively, the first day the strike started. But Oscar Nelson did not do that. So he is not the first kind of servant.

• • • •

If Oscar Nelson were the second kind of servant of the working class, he would have gotten busy in the city council at the first suggestion, no matter what the source from which it came. But he is even a bad second kind of servant. He not only is balky at the DAILY WORKER'S suggestion. He even resents them.

Oscar Nelson thus shows himself the third, or worst kind of servant, the workers could have in the city council. He must be kicked into doing anything, and he must be watched while he is doing it.

• • • •

Oscar Nelson, as attorney, is employed by the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union. He is under the direction of Meyer Perlstein, in charge of the strike. Perlstein is his boss. Perlstein can make him get on the job for the strikers in the city council. At least Alderman Nelson says he will take Perlstein's orders.

• • • •

Perlstein's duty is clear.

Let him give Oscar Nelson orders to put up a fight for the strikers in the city council.

Let Perlstein get around to the city council and see that Oscar Nelson carries out the orders given him.

Make this hired man, Oscar Nelson, get on the job.

Striking Miners of West Virginia Need Clothing and Food

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WARREN, Ohio, March 27.—The city central committee of the Workers Party had a letter from the United Mine Workers of West Virginia appealing for shoes, clothing and canned goods. They have been on strike there for some time, so that help would be welcome there as soon as possible.

I hope every one answers this appeal, and gives what they can, when you all know what it means to them. The different branches of the Workers Party here will try and do their best in this case, and I hope everyone will try and help them to succeed in their efforts.

Most of you know what it means to stand in a strike and fight for your rights, altho great poverty threatens you. And what it means to receive help when all hope is almost gone. This little help will give these comrades more fighting ability to continue their fight to a victorious end. So once more—do your bit to help these comrades to win this fight.

Pope Crowns Two of His Trusted Agents With Red Headgear

ROME, March 27.—Amid all the gorgeous splendor and pageantry of Roman Catholicism, Cardinals Hayes and Mundelein today received from Pope Pius XI the red hats that signify their elevation to the rank of princes of the church.

St. Peter's, where the ceremony was performed, was jammed with a tremendous throng, including hundreds of Americans privileged to watch their countrymen, who started together as poor boys on the lower east side of New York, receive the highest honors within the power of the pontiff to bestow.

Cardinal Mundelein received his red hat at 10:42 a. m., Cardinal Hayes his at 10:45.

Don't Believe Huerta Is Back.

NEW ORLEANS, March 27.—Officials of the Obregon government here today placed little credence in the widely circulated report that Adolfo De LaHuerta, revolutionary chieftain, landed here last night after fleeing from Mexico. The report was circulated following the docking of the Mexican steamer San Francisco.

New Yorkers In Hike.

NEW YORK, March 27.—Harlem English branch of the Young Workers League is holding a hike to Palisades Park this Sunday morning. Comrades should assemble at 9 a. m. at Fort Lee Ferry: In the evening a social will be held at our headquarters, 2042 5th avenue (Finnish Co-operative Hall), corner 126th street. A good time is promised all.

HIRAM NOSES CALVIN OUT IN S. D. PRIMARIES

Teapot Cabinet Head Claims Victory.

(Special to The Daily Worker)

SIOUX FALLS, Mar. 27.—Hiram Johnson is forging ahead of Coolidge in the primary contest for the republican state delegation to the national convention in Cleveland. The last returns from 1,469 out of the 1,825 state precincts show Johnson to be leading Coolidge by the narrow margin of 298 votes; 36,585 for the Californian senator against 36,287 for the president.

Hostile to Coolidge.

The Johnson supporters are claiming the victory because their white hope has come from behind and nosed out Coolidge. The returns now coming in are distinctly hostile to Coolidge. These precincts cover the furthest rural counties of the states where the farmers are disgusted with the government and seeking to give vent to their dissatisfaction in every way possible.

Already the Coolidge supporters are preparing excuses to explain away the impending likely defeat. Bascom Slemp, the president's political wire puller, now his private secretary, and other active Coolidge workers have already announced that the South Dakota results will not matter either way as the Coolidge nomination at the republican convention is only a matter of formality. They are boasting of the fact that the reactionary clique dominating the republican party has to date succeeded in lining up for the Teapot "principal," the chief executive of the country, more than enough delegates to secure his nomination on the first ballot.

Restoring Johnson's Shine.

The Johnson supporters are jubilant over the chances of success they have here. They are especially anxious to restore the losses suffered by Johnson in North Dakota. The defeat in North Dakota has done irreparable harm to the Johnson boom. These managers of the fake progressive from California are looking forward anxiously to a victory in South Dakota to restore some of the shine on the boom of their candidate.

Observers here feel convinced that no matter who wins the republican nomination, it will not be much of a victory for either. The great mass of farmers and workers are utterly dissatisfied and thru with the republican party.

How many of your shop-mates read the DAILY WORKER? Get one of them to subscribe today.

40 STRIKERS FACING PICKET CHARGE, FREED

Arrests at Lowenthal's Prove Boomerang

(Continued from Page 1)

on the chest knocking her down. Then he had her arrested for assault.

Helen Tippy and Thomas Holland, who witnessed the assault, both residents of Hull House, were among those discharged by Judge Trude yesterday.

Keep the Courts Busy.

The entire morning session of Judge Sullivan's court was taken up with hearing the testimony of Nat Stein and Abraham Heller, dress manufacturers. Eleven respondents were on trial and Nat Stein said that he saw all of them on the picket line since they were in court the last time.

He said that he had not known them before the strike but got to know them from seeing them on the picket line. He said that he himself did not go in the street but stood in the doorway of his factory at 328 S. Market street and from there saw them.

Stein Gets Rattled.

Under cross examination by Peter Sissman, attorney for the unionists on trial, Stein grew rather rattled. He was not so sure that he saw all the respondents on the picket line. Then he admitted he didn't know which ones he had seen and which ones he had not seen.

He was insistent that he had not left his doorway to watch the pickets. Then he said that he had seen some of the strikers on trial at Jackson and Market streets which is a little way from his factory.

"But that was all right," said Stein, "I was there passing on my way to the factory."

Poor Stein did not seem to realize that Dennie's injunction was not for the purpose of preventing bosses from walking the streets. Dudley Taylor had neglected to tell Stein that the writ only tried to keep workers off the streets.

Not So Sure After All.

Heller testified to the same effect. Yes, Heller had seen all the respondents on the picket line. Yes, every day of the strike. That is every day but Sunday.

Yes, he saw them there yesterday. He was sure about that till he was told that the strikers on trial had been in court the day before till 4:30 in the afternoon.

Then Heller was not so sure about what he had seen. He said it might have been the day before. But the strikers were in court all day Tuesday. Well, well, he must be mistaken but he had seen all of them on S. Market street at various times. Often, sure!

After a morning spent in hearing such testimony Sullivan adjourned court.

Dudley Taylor's efforts to connect the strikers on trial with picketing in the strike district came as a surprise to everybody in court after his furious attempts to build up a conspiracy charge against all strikers the day before.

Many persons thought that he let the conspiracy angle drop in order that the defense might not get a chance to put him on the stand and ask him a few pressing questions about the bosses and their conspiracy to get all the workers in the garment industry who are on strike into jail.

May Put Dudley on Stand.

If Taylor attempts at any future time to try to make a conspiracy case out of the contempt trials it is expected that the defense will have him take the stand and try to get from him what he knows. They expect that he will fight every attempt to get at his knowledge because he knows much more than he is willing to tell.

Everybody knows that if a conspiracy exists among the bosses little Dudley is the brains and backbone of it.

Now Use Conspiracy Charge.

Dudley Taylor, attorney for labor-hating employers generally, and for the open shop garment bosses in particular, today showed that he and his paymasters are using the same tactics against the garment strikers as were used recently against the members of the upholsterers' union.

Arrested about 1:00 a. m. yesterday morning, William Katzin, Harry Rosen and Oscar Simon—striking garment workers—are to be arraigned in the Dexter avenue police court and charged with "conspiracy to violate an injunction"—the injunction in question being the one issued against the International Ladies' Garment Workers Union, its officers and members.

The three strikers were taken to the office of State's Attorney Crowe, questioned, and sent back to jail. When the attorney for the union appeared with a request for a writ of habeas corpus the state's attorney sent notice over that conspiracy charge had been filed.

Labor Charges Conspiracy.

The arrest of the three strikers and the appearance of a conspiracy charge in the war against the Ladies' Garment Workers Union followed the statement made yesterday by Dudley Taylor that "a widespread conspiracy existed to violate the injunction."

"There is a conspiracy," say union officials, "but it is a conspiracy on the part of the state's attorney, the garment bosses and their legal aids to railroad strikers to jail as the upholsterers were railroaded."

OUT WITH DAUGHERTY!

No Scuttling of Oil Probe!

THE POWER COLUMN

FIGURES SPEAK

READING, PA., leads in the drive for 10,000 new subscribers by June 15th having reached 27% of the quota assigned to it. Warren, Ohio, follows close behind with 24%. Brooklyn with a quota of 200 follows having reached 21.5% of its quota and Patterson, N. J. follows with 20%.

Cities with larger quotas show a much smaller percentage, due to the fact, no doubt that they have not yet been able to muster up all their forces for the drive.

However, many of the larger cities must immediately put more force behind the campaigns in their territories if they hope to reach the quotas assigned to them, and we are sure that no city will feel justified to fall below the quota assigned to it.

With the DAILY WORKER firmly established in its own home and with three months of successful existence, under energetic and intelligent guidance of the city or branch agents, there should be no difficulty for any city in which we have a DAILY WORKER connection to reach the quota assigned to it and with a little extra effort to go far beyond the quota.

The DAILY WORKER is here to stay. It has become known to the workers of America. It has already taken part in major struggles of the workers of America as in the United Mine Workers' Convention and now the great International Ladies' Garment Workers' strikes in Chicago and other needle trades centers. It has boldly and unflinchingly told all there is to be told about the great Teapot Dome exposure. It is the only real workingclass newspaper in America.

You know what the DAILY WORKER means to you.

You know what possibilities it offers to our movement. And now it is up to you, up to every reader of the DAILY WORKER, every branch and every city agent, every militant worker, to enlist their fellow workers and shopmates into the strong army of DAILY WORKER readers. With the special offer of two months for a dollar to new subscribers, no one, who calls himself a militant, can fail to secure several new readers.

To the DAILY WORKER city agents, we say: Look over the Honor Roll. Look at the percentage of quota reached by your city, and if it is not in proportion to your forces, set about immediately to remedy any defects or laxity which may exist in your organization. See that the branches in your city have elected their agents. Be always on the lookout for new ways of carrying on the work, of making the work more interesting and productive.

Exert all your efforts to get the 10,000 new subscribers by June 15th.

WHAT PART OF THE QUOTA WILL YOUR CITY HAVE REACHED BY NEXT FRIDAY? MAKE IT HEAD THE HONOR ROLL NEXT TIME WE PRINT IT!

Send us news of your work! BUT ABOVE ALL SEND US SUBS!

• • • •

A PROVERB from one of our boosters: "Inclosed please find one almighty for a 2 mos. sub. Hope to get many more, I realize subs are tacks or nails for the capitalist coffin that won't rust."—E. Grassenbacher.

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City	Quota	No. of new subs secured	Percentage reached
Reading, Pa.	15	4	27%
Warren, Ohio	50	12	24%
Brooklyn, N. Y.	200	43	21.5%
Paterson, N. J.	25	5	20%
Springfield, Ill.	25	4	15%
Milwaukee, Wis.	100	13	13%
Kansas City, Mo.	50	6	12%
Rochester, N. Y.	50	5	10%
Gary, Ind.	50	4	8%
Detroit, Mich.	400	25	6¼%
Boston, Mass.	200	12	6%
Pittsburgh, Pa.	150	9	6%
Elizabeth, N. J.	15	1	6%
Duluth, Minn.	50	3	6%
Los Angeles, Cal.	100	5	5%
Chicago, Ill.	1000	54	5.4%
Philadelphia, Pa.	200	10	5%
New York City	500	21	4.2%
Toledo, Ohio	125	6	4.8%
Grand Rapids, Mich.	25	1	4%
Johnson City, Ill.	25	1	4%
St. Louis, Mo.	125	4	3.2%
Youngstown, Ohio.	30	1	3.3%
Cleveland, Ohio	250	6	2.4%
St. Paul, Minn.	100	2	2%
Seattle, Wash.	50	1	2%
Minneapolis, Minn.	200	2	1%

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HONOR ROLL

of those who sent in subs since last Power Column was published:

BROOKLYN, N. Y.	
Chas. Kral	4
A. Bimba	18
Herman S. Scherer	7
C. O. Peterson	1
CHICAGO, ILL.	
R. Specter	3
S. T. Hammersmark	3
Ed. Falick	1
Anna Fox	2
J. A. Lopez	1
W. P. Jewish Branch	8
Geo. Mishinoff	2
S. Juska	2
NEW YORK CITY	
G. Halpern	1
Bob Van Patten	1
Chas. Beyer	1
Jos. Josper	1
Einar Olsen	1
H. Feinstein	1
Geo. Tutler	1
Eli Suomenberg	4
V. Fodor	2
Jos. Lapidus	1
A. Omholt	1
I. Rebelsky	1
BOSTON, MASS.	
Fanny Altschuler	2
Robert Zelms	10
DETROIT, MICH.	
K. Jaratzewich	1
W. Reynolds	7
WORCESTER, MASS.	
Eteenpain Co-operative	8
PITTSBURGH, PA.	
Wm. Scarville	4
S. Merges	3
CLEVELAND, OHIO	
E. A. Duchary	1
S. Hortley	1
C. Kraven	1
Max Lerner	1
Nick G. Neder	1
Wm. E. Lee	1
NEFFS, OHIO	
Adolf Ratay	6
ELY, MINN.	
Alfred Pasanen	6
PHILADELPHIA, PA.	
I. Minkoff	1
E. Grassenbacher	1
Louis Zoobock	1
A. L. Rubin	1
W. Norton	1
PATERSON, N. J.	
A. Lapinski	3
Mabel Madara	1
J. Senkanckas	1
ROCHESTER, N. Y.	
Harry Davis	5
GLEASONDALE, MASS.	
I. Mikhola	4
HAMMOND, IND.	
L. F. Carver	4
HOLYOKE, MASS.	
Jos. Kowalski	4
KANSAS CITY, MO.	
N. Sorenson	3
WARREN, OHIO	
Chas. Schwartz	3
COELLO, ILL.	
Anne Haudeguard	3
SCRANTON, PA.	
Isaac Lajarevitz	2
V. Turanskas	1
MILWAUKEE, WIS.	
G. S. Shklar	2
DULUTH, MINN.	
Robert Shapiro	2
ST. LOUIS, MO.	
Wm. H. Johnson	2
GENEVA, NEB.	
John Koheler	2
MT. VIEW, CAL.	
N. G. Nicholas	2
IRONWOOD, MICH.	
Frank Nurmi	1
TAYLORVILLE, ILL.	
Geo. Bravo	1
BUFFALO, N. Y.	
Carl Johnson	1
MORENGO, WIS.	
J. Maalita	1
LITTLE FALLS, MONT.	
Bror Aflerson	1
SNAKE RIVER, WIS.	
Carl Christopherson	1
SANDSTONE, MINN.	
Peter Johnson	1
DAVENPORT, IOWA	
Thos. Olsen	1
MONESSEN, PA.	
P. J. Savo	1
BATTLE CREEK, MICH.	
John Bichek	1
ELIZABETH, N. J.	
Anton Gabriel	1
CHELSEA, MASS.	
J. Grabir	1
READING, PA.	
H. R. John	1
BALTIMORE, MD.	
Wm. Wilkins	1
FARIBAULT, MINN.	
E. Ford	1
TUCUMCARI, N. MEX.	
Geo. Hoffman	1
GARDNER, MICH.	
Waino Wick	1
PENACOOK, N. H.	
R. Bjorkblacka	1
BENTON HARBOR, MICH.	
Gus. Glade	1
NEW CASTLE, PA.	
Hanna Pulka	1
SEATTLE, WASH.	
E. H. Cottrell	1
PERRYSBERG, N. Y.	
G. Long	1
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.	
E. Wayzynen	1
GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.	
Jos. Johnson	1

DAUGHERTY GETS BRANDED AS AN AID TO CRIMINALS

Unmask His Family as Nest of Crooks

(Continued from page 1.)

he would get behind me and I would be elected. We took a few drinks of four roses. I asked him what was behind his mind. He said 'I'm going to be the biggest man in the United States.' He said something about $100,000 for a campaign for me. He mentioned Harry Sinclair and some other oil men."

"What else did he say?"

"He said he had already been East and talked with Boise Penrose and that he could name the next president of the United States.

"He said Harding would be the nominee of the convention. 'Money talks and I'm going to put up the money,' he said."

Jennings charged that Will Hays and Attorney General Daugherty each got $25,000 in the "deal."

No Collateral Needed.

Reversing its announced program, the committee today called Leroy W. Baldwin, president of the Empire Trust Company of New York, as the first witness.

Baldwin brought records of transactions between the Republican National Committee and his bank. He said the bank made a loan on Sept. 9, 1920, of $100,000. On Jan. 9, 1921, $5,000 was paid. In April $10,000 was paid. On December 8, 1923, the bank was paid $85,000. On April 5, 1923, the bank again loaned $166,620.85. That loan was paid off December 14, 1923.

"What collateral was there for this loan?" Walsh asked.

"We never had any collateral for any of these loans. Some government bonds were, I believe, delivered in the first instance, altho it was not used entirely as collateral. They had a par value of $75,000."

"From what source did the bonds come?"

"I think they came from Mr. Hays."

"Did you know about any payment of $75,000 by Harry F. Sinclair?"

"No."

Baldwin was then excused.

Al Jennings was called to the stand.

Jennings said he lived in Venice, Cal. He lived in Oklahoma 20 years and was an intimate friend, he said, of Jake Hamon. He attended the Republican National Convention in Chicago in 1920 with Hamon.

The rattle of movie cameras startled Jennings and he turned to the press table and remarked:

"I'd rather face a batter of sheriffs."

Names Pirate Crew.

Continuing his story, Jennings said:

"Hamon told me Harding would be nominated the next day and it would cost him a million dollars. He said Penrose was to get $250,000.

"It had been agreed that day," Hamon told me, by Will Hays, Harry Daugherty and somebody else that Hamon was to be secretary of the interior."

"Has the information Hamon gave you come true?" Spencer asked.

"Pretty well."

"Did Hamon tell you what he was going to do as secretary?"

"Yes, he said he was going to get all the oil lands the democrats had left."

"Who did Hamon give money to in connection with the convention?"

"He said he gave $25,000 to Daugherty, $25,000 to Will Hays, $250,000 to Penrose and $25,000 to a man named Manning—or something like that—form Ohio.

"Hamon believed that money would buy everything. It seems to have been pretty well founded in some instances.

"Hamon Lacked Ideals."

"I liked Jake Hamon in spite of his lack of ideals. He was the only lawyer in Lawton, Okla., who extended a helping hand to me when I came out of prison.

"Jake expected to be president of the United States some day."

"On what ticket did you plan to run for governor?" Senator Bursum, New Mexico, asked:

"Democratic."

"Why did Hamon want you to run on the Democratic ticket?"

"That didn't make much difference in Oklahoma."

What did Hamon want you to run for governor for?" Bursum asked.

"He wanted me to disrupt the Democratic party so he could carry the state for Harding. Well, I didn't go into the deal. Harding did carry the state. Hamon said that cost him a half a million dollars."

"Wasn't Hamon for Wood?"

"No. He never liked Wood."

Jennings was then excused.

Senator Spencer announced this afternoon that he had issued subpoenaes for Wilbur Marsh, treasurer of the Democratic National Committee, George White, Ohio, former chairman of the Democratic National Committee, John Walsh, brother of Senator Walsh, and E. L. Doheny, oil man who admitted he loaned Fall $100,000.

Fear Yugo-Slavs.

ATHENS, March 27.—Despite the denials from Belgrade, reports persist that 50,000 Yugo-Slav troops, including cavalry and artillery, are concentrated in the Kenal district for the purpose of occupying Greek Macedonia in case Greece becomes a republic.

Powerful Union Trust Co. Passes Buck to Tribune

TRIBUNE MUM ON SCHOOL LEASE STEAL

Union Trust Partner In Big Land Scandal

High officials of the Union Trust Company, that prides itself on being one of the "three oldest" banking institutions in Chicago, have decided to pass the buck on the school land lease scandal to the Tribune.

They haven't got a word to say to the DAILY !WORKER since Vice President and Secretary R. F. Chapin declared that to talk might get the Tribune into trouble.

Mr. Chapin told the DAILY WORKER, after being cornered on his statement that to talk might make "trouble for the Tribune," that all further information must come from his superior, Vice-President C. R. Holden.

Passing the Buck.

Vice-President Holden was reached by the DAILY WORKER, but he declared that he had heard nothing about the charges made that the Tribune was keeping secret the amount involved in the transfer of its school land lease to the Union Trust Co. He had not read the charges that had appeared in the DAILY WORKER. He referred the DAILY WORKER to President H. A. Wheeler.

Vice-President Holden, however, before cutting off his interview with the DAILY WORKER, offered the information that anyone lies who says that the Union Trust Company paid the Tribunb an unusual sum for the old Tribune Building at Dearborn and W. Madison Sts., and for the lease on the school land on which the building stands. He thought the sum paid was low, but he would not say how much was paid. He passed the buck to President Wheeler.

The president of this exclusive Chicago financial institution, that prides itself on being located in "the very heart of Chicago's business center," received the DAILY WORKER with overcoming politeness.

President Wheeler confessed he had not heard about the mass meeting at the Auditorium Theatre where a motion had been made demanding that the Tribune and the Union Trust Company make public the amount involved in the transfer of the school children's land. He had not seen the DAILY WORKER, but he would be glad to read what it had to say.

"I am not in a position to talk about this deal," he said. "It is for the seller (The Tribune) to say what the property was sold for. These facts are all on record and open to the public."

Sum Kept Secret, Says Haley.

Miss Margaret Haley, speaking for Chicago's school teachers, declaring that the amount involved in the transfer is being kept a secret, that it has not appeared in the records.

When this was pointed out to him he would only say that, "It is a matter entirely for the Tribune, not for us."

"If the facts in this deal are open to the public why doesn't the Tribune publish them in answer to the charges made by the DAILY WORKER, and by Miss Haley?" President Wheeler was asked. "Would you urge the Tribune to publish these facts? Don't you think the workers of Chicago are entitled to this information?"

"Of course, they are," said President Wheeler. "But it is for the seller to give these facts. And if you want to tell them you can get the facts from the county records," he concluded, again dodging the fact that had been pointed out to him that this intersting feature had been eliminated from the records before filing.

President Wheeler added that he was not responsible to the people of Chicago, he was only responsible to the bank of which he was the head.

The Tribune Building, according to the literature issued by the bank, is now the Union Trust Building, and the scandal surrounding the Tribune school land lease steal is something that the officials of the bank would like to be considered "Ancient History."

In the meantime Joseph Medill Patterson, editor of the Tribune, is still thinking the matter over, "Shall he make public the details of the deal between the Tribune and the Union Trust Company?"

That is where the case rests as this issue of the DAILY WORKER goes to press. Both the Tribune and the Union Trust Company are rich and powerful. Part of that wealth is the result of the fact that they have been able to plunder school lands set aside for the benefit of the school children of Chicago.

House Children In Firetraps.

In the meantime the school children are still being housed in firetraps and "tin can" portables, jammed 50 and 55 into small rooms with a single teacher. Why this is so is something the workers of Chicago are going to find out. And the DAILY WORKER is going to help them find out.

Detroit Workers Party Members to Discuss Big Issues

DETROIT, Mich., March 27.—The General Membership Meeting of the Workers Party of Detroit, which will be held Monday evening, March 31, in the House of the Masses, 2101 Gratiot avenue, comes at an opportune moment. The Central Executive Committee, at its March meeting, adopted a memorandum on the "Labor and the Third Party" Policy of the Workers Party, which is being submitted to the E. C. C. I. The memorandum deals exhaustively with the St. Paul June 17th Convention and the Cleveland July 4th C. P. P. A. Conference. It is now being published in the Party Press, and our membership must familiarize themselves with the document so as to discuss it intelligently at the March 31st meeting. The following agenda will be reported upon:

(1) Our "Labor and Third Party" Policy.

(2) The Present Status of Our Industrial Policy.

(3) The DAILY WORKER.

(4) "Protection of Foreign-Born" Councils.

(5) Co-ordination of Party Activities.

This meeting occurs on the 5th Monday of the month, which will eliminate any conflicting meetings. Our entire membership is expected to be present.

Mexican Rulers Against Textile Workers in Crisis

MEXICO CITY, March 27.—For many weeks the members of the Confederacion General de Trabajadores (Anarcho-syndicalist) in the textile industry have been threatening to take possession of the textile factories. The textile employers in many sections of the country are running their factories only three days a week. The resultant lower than-starvation-wage has caused a great deal of discontent. The workers are proposing one of two remedies—either that the employer raise their wages for a three day week, or that they give them work for a six day week.

The workers threaten that if no definite conclusions have been arrived at in a few days that they will take over the factories. The Government threatens direct action of the military against such direct action of the workers. This reply has greatly encouraged the bosses, and they are in no hurry to settle. In spite of the boast of the Mexican "yellow" labor leaders at their last convention that the Obregon government has never used force against the workers, we know that it is ready to do so now to protect the property of the employers, and that it also used force against the so-called "reds" in last year's car strike.

Sleuths on Bergdoll Trail Like Hounds Sniffing the Air

BERLIN, March 27.—The mystery of the whereabouts of Grover Cleveland Bergdoll, notorious American draft evader, deepened today when officers of the steamer Deutschland in Hamburg swore that nobody named Bergdoll had booked reservations on the ship, scheduled to depart from Cuxhaven at noon Thursday for America.

There seemed to be a concerted movement by friends and relatives of the slacker to conceal his movements. Every effort was made in Eberbach, where Bergdoll has been staying, to mislead correspondents attempting to verify a report that the draft evader is starting back to the United States to face charges against him.

Bergdoll, it was said, has no American passport but may have obtained a German document under an assumed name.

Coal Bosses and North Virginia Miners Have Wage Conference

BALTIMORE, Md., March 27.—The third chapter of the wage and working conditions parley of representatives of the North West Virginia Coal Operators Association and the United Mine Workers of America began here today.

The conference opened with an executive meeting of all representatives at which the wage question was discussed. Because of slight differences, it was decided to send the matter back to sub-committees from both organizations to iron out the difficulties. George Brackett, secretary of the Operator's Association, said working conditions acceptable to both sides, have been adopted.

The miners asked that the present wage scale, which has been in effect since April 1, 1923, be continued for three years, starting April 1.

Jury Chosen to Try Indiana Governor For $155,000 Theft

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 27.—The jury for the trial of Governor McCray was completed shortly before noon Wednesday.

Governor McCray is on trial on an indictment charging him with embezzlement and larceny of $155,000 of the funds of the state board of agriculture.

ST. PAUL WILL HAVE JUNE 17 CONVENTION

Call Sent Out for Big Gathering

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., March 27.—The call for a national Farmer-Labor convention on June 17, was issued here over the signatures of several powerful national and state farmer and labor organizations. The conventions will be held in the City of St. Paul.

The decision to hold the convention on June 17 was reached here recently after a series of conferences took place between different farmer-labor and progressive groups.

Those Signing Call.

Those signing the call are the Farmer-Labor Federation of Minnesota, William Mahoney, president, and Dr. W. A. Schaper, Henry G. Teigan and R. D. Cramer; the Progressive party of Nebraska, thru J. L. Beebe and W. H. Green; the Farmer-labor party of Washington, John C. Kennedy, secretary; the Farmer-Labor party of North Dakota, R. H. Walker, chairman and H. R. Martinson, secretary; Buffalo Labor party, Buffalo, James Campbell, secretary; Western Progressive Farmers William Bouck, of the state of Washington, chairman; Federated Farmer-Labor party, Joseph Manley, secretary; the Farmer-Labor party of South Dakota, formerly the Non-partisan league party, Tom Ayres, chairman, and Miss Alice Lorraine Daly; Farmer-Labor party of Montana, Charles E. Taylor and P. Budden.

The committee on arrangements for the convention, named at a conference in St. Paul several weeks ago, decided on St. Paul, rather than Minneapolis for the convention.

Arrangement Committee.

The committee on arrangements, also signing the formal call, consists of William Mahoney, St. Paul, chairman; C. A. Hathaway, secretary; W. A. Schaper, of Minneapolis; H. C. Teigan, of Minneapolis, secretary to Senator Magnus Johnson; R. D. Cramer, of Minneapolis; W. H. Green, of Nebraska; Tom Ayres of South Dakota; Joseph Manley of Illinois, and R. H. Walker of North Dakota.

Ex-Senator France Returns.

NEW YORK, March 27.—Ex-Senator Joseph I. France, of Maryland, who has just arrived here from Russia, has declined to make statements to newspaper men at this juncture. He indicates, however, that he possesses fresh material, pertaining to the subjects of the senate investigation committee. France explains his disinclination to receive press representatives partly to his unsatisfactory health, following the ocean voyage, and partly by a desire to disclose his information and opinions at the opportune moment. His views as to the general policies of the Russian government are known to be friendly.

Lay Off Textile Hands.

PENACOOK, N. H., March 27.—The labor situation in this section of the state is bad. The Standish Mills Company is laying off hands, there being no orders ahead. The bosses are not worrying as Palm Beach is not entirely reserved for oil plotters and there are a few more cold days left in this neck of the woods, but the workers are worrying as there are no jobs in any other part of the state.

Austrian Miners Win.

VIENNA, March 27.—The miners of Styria in Austria after having been out more than two months, can record an almost complete victory. Wages are now to be adjusted according to the cost of living index figures. Other gains are an increase in the children's bonus; rates per shift to be revised; no reprisals upon the miners for having gone out on strike. The strike is still on at the Karl mine of the Alpine Montan company.

Russian Wages Increase.

NEW YORK, March 27.—Reports which have reached the New York office of the Russian-American Industrial Corporation describe progress made by the Moscow "experimental factory," the model plant among the 35 garment factories under the All-Russian Clothing Syndicate.

While output at this factory rose 25 per cent during 1923, workers' wages at the same plant have increased 42 per cent over the rates paid a year ago.

Coolidge Farm Propaganda.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—Representative Summers of Washington, a staunch Coolidgeite, is conducting a franked propaganda for the McNary-Haugen agricultural export bill, in which he declares that this measure will "increase present prices of wheat about 40 cents a bushel, corn and hog prices about 40 cents, and cattle about 30 cents." He asserts also that its purpose is to give the farmer's dollar the same relative purchasing power it had before the war.

How many of your shop-mates read THE DAILY WORKER. Get one of them to subscribe today.

Trachtenberg Tour

Friday, March 28, Rochester, N. Y., Amalgamated Clothing Workers Open Forum.

Saturday, March 29, Binghamton, N. Y., at 7:30 p. m., Lithuanian Hall, 271 Clinton St.

Sunday, March 30, at 3 p. m., Utica, N. Y., Labor Temple, 714 Charlotte St.

Monday, March 31, Rochester, N. Y., Hall to be announced later.

Tuesday, April 1, at 8 p. m., Buffalo, N. Y., Labor Lyceum, 376 William St.

Wednesday, April 2, Jamestown, N. Y., Hall to be announced later.

Thursday, April 3, Erie, Penna., Hall to be announced later.

Friday, April 4, E. Pittsburg, Penn., Hall to be announced later.

Saturday and Sunday, April 5 and 6, Pittsburg, Penn., Hall to be announced later.

DEMOCRATS GET WHAT IS LEFT OF OKLAHOMA PARTY

Reconstruction League Names Millionaire

(Special to The Daily Worker)

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., March 27.—A real farmer-labor movement will be started, by workers and farmers of this city following the complete betrayal of their interests at the convention of the Farmer Labor Reconstruction League at El Reno, at which the democratic party was indorsed and a plutocrat was nominated.

The Workers Party offered credentials for D. Cobb and Helman. All the committee were favorable to seating them, but Victor Purdy, and finally his argument prevailed and the credentials were tabled. Having no champion on the floor of the convention to plead our cause and no outsider allowed to plead his own we were forced to silence.

Wrightman Nominated.

The convention endorsed the democrat party and nominated a full state ticket choosing a multimillionaire, C. J. Wrightman, for senator on the grounds that the league is busted and he can finance his campaign and will help others to get thru. Wrightman is against government ownership of railroads. He is about of the same make-up as any reform Roosevelt republican would be. Sold to the highest bidder.

The platform was made to suit him on railroads by declaring the league stands for "regulation or public ownership of public utilities."

A cheap foreign exclusion act was passed and my suggestion to pass a resolution to condemn the pending congressional bill was ignored. No mention was made of Russia. A move to unite the Farmers' Union and the Farm-Labor Union was turned down.

The convention voted to strike out the word "regulation" from the railroad clause in the platform but a reactionary vice-chairman declared the motion lost. The majority was so visible that the farm delegates went home quite peeved over the defeat.

Otherwise the platform is the usual populist platform that has been handed down for forty years.

Dan Hogan Turned Down.

Dan Hogan introduced a resolution leading to a third party and the endorsement of Robert La Follette, also to send delegates to the meeting at Cleveland July 4th. It was turned down so no attempt was made for St. Paul. It was truly a southern democrat convention with a large body of former socialists all divided against themselves. The Farm Labor Union was the most hopeful sign of the convention. They were not well organized but showed a large sense of class solidarity and an understanding of what farmers and workers want. They have invited me to come to a number of places and present the trend of the movement of farmer labor in the northwest.

We will start a petition at once for a Farmer-Labor Party. It requires five thousand signatures and all we have to do is to name the party and go to bat, as I understand the resolution that passed for a third party. We will call it the Farm Labor Party of Oklahoma. The old farm labor party is dead and does not count. It is like the socialist party that had just six people at the state convention.

OUT WITH DAUGHERTY!

Fake 5 Cent Trolley Fare Is Exposed by N. Y. Correspondent

To The DAILY WORKER: I recently read in The DAILY WORKER that the Public Service Electric Co. of New Jersey had made profits on a five cent fare—meaning that it had reduced the fare from eight cents to five cents and was stealing more money than before. I believe that it could be done, but, being a resident of the Public Service State I know that the P. S. did not actually reduce the fare. The P. S. split the territory into zones. For instance, from Passaic to Paterson the fare used to be eight cents, with one fare. Now the P. S. charges two fares, at five cents each, totally ten cents. No wonder the P. S. makes money. Ten cents is more than eight cents.—SEYMOUR ZASKIN, Passaic, N. J.

BURNS MUST GO!

MACHINE MEN IN PLENTY AT BIG CONVENTION

Payroll Brigade Rule Pittsburgh Meet

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PITTSBURGH, Pa., March 27.—Increasing the dues, the present assessment of one-half of 1 per cent to 1 per cent, and an additional assessment of $1.00 per year for a building fund, are things intended in this convention, by the machine in charge of affairs in District No. 5. The machine has grown so large that the present revenue, which is already a drain on the miners of the district, is far from sufficient to meet its exorbitant needs. The financial report submitted to the convention and accepted by those who spent it, is so glaringly extravagant, that, were it not for the slush funds received from the International Union, the report, instead of showing a small balance, would be showing a deficiency of about $50,000.

Fat Boys Violate Constitution.

The men who are here representing the rank and file, and who are sufficient to represent a majority of the membership of the district, are protesting in vain against the overwhelming number of pay-rollers and their henchmen, who are representing no one except the machine. These men are flanked by international organizers from many other districts, all of whom are voting. To overcome these obstacles, the delegates are planning to have the rank and file leave the picks for a sufficient length of time to change things in the convention.

They plan to have the miners come into Pittsburgh from their respective "camps" and sit in the convention, taking as much play in the affairs of the convention as the pay-rollers are doing, even to the extent of voting. The "Law" and "Constitution" are being "done up brown" by the machine, wherein it applies to the progressive delegates, but their interpretations of same are different when application is asked for the Fat Boys.

Each session produces a bitter battle and every issue is being railroaded, while the delegates who are not clear on the issues are becoming so disgusted that they threaten all kinds of things, even to the extent of going home to advocate the keeping of the tax and assessments at home. What will develop as the battle waxes warmer is more than can be forecast now, but whatever does, will furnish no surprise.

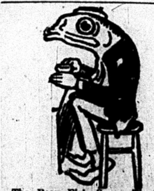
Spend Money Recklessly.

The machine succeeded in seating its organizers in the battle that came with the credentials committee report, and the next big event will be the report of the constitution committee. Van A. Bittner, who once presided over this district, but who was forced to resign in 1916, will be chairman of this committee and to the wise, this is sufficient. This "chief representative" of the International Union is considered so valuable to the machine, that when he was forced to resign as president of the Pittsburgh district, he was given a job by the then international president, John P. White, and for his services he is paid $1,200 a year more than the ordinary organizers. He has evidently served well, for he has been retained ever since and is doing his stunts regularly.

It is under the report of Bittner's committee that the question of increased dues and assessments will be considered, so unless the rank and file can be gotten into Pittsburgh to prevent it, the miners will find that they will be taxed so heavily that it will be more of a burden than they can stand. The chances are that much trouble will accrue as a result of the vicious legislation being attempted and passed here, at least it is promised and if it materializes, the machine will find that they have bitten more than they can chew.

Rank and File Awakening.

The shutting down of mines, the slow work of those supposed to be running and the already bad conditions that prevail, and which were refused "airing" at the sessions yesterday, will all tend to help the miners come to a realization of their helpless plight and will force the necessary courage to rid themselves of the misleadership they now have.



The Poor Fish Says:—The Hindoos are very ungrateful. They rejected the budget of the Ramsay MacDonald government. While Mr. MacDonald is making such a valiant effort to prove he is not a radical, those who should know better insist on making a fuss.

STUDEBAKER THEATRE
418 S. Michigan Boulevard, Chicago

This Sunday Morning
March 30 Eleven O'Clock

Great Popular Scientific Lecture by
PERCY WARD
The Eminent Rationalist Orator

On the Subject

"The Lure of Sex In the Search-Light of Modern Science"

A FRANK AND FEARLESS DISSECTION OF THE MIGHTIEST OF HUMAN PASSIONS!

—Prelude—

"Why the Pope Has Given Chicago A Cardinal"

OVER A THOUSAND SEATS -- DOORS OPEN AT 10:30
All Seats: Fifty Cents

OUTLOOK DARK FOR COLORED KU KLUX KLAN

Freeman, Negro Paper, Exposes Fakers

(Special to The Daily Worker)

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 27.—Along with all the other diabolical plots of the Ku Klux Klan to gain ascendancy in this state the latest plot has come to light. There has been organized a "black" Klan movement, under the misleading name of "Shades of Lincoln."

"Spittoon Wiper" Visible Factor.

The organization first became noted when they rented a suite of offices in the Pastime Recreation Hall, and proceeded to hold meetings. One Rev. Christian, of the A. M. E. Zion church, reputed thief of the church's money and at present a "spittoon wiper" at the State house, is the visible factor.

One Mr. Washington, of Fort Wayne, is the originator, apparently. One J. K. Brown, local attorney, is known as the "King Kleagle." They have an application card that insists that the applicant be an "Afro-American of protestant faith, without allegiance to any other country, creed, sect, etc. Must be opposed to undesirable immigration, etc.," all in strict mimicry of the reputed application questionnaire of the "Koo Koos."

"The Freeman," an independent colored weekly, exposed this organization originally, in last week's issue and is engaged in running down the evidence in the case. Following the appearance of the Freeman article the agent for the building requested the "shades" to vacate.

Where'd They Get the Dough?

None of the gentlemen (?) named have more than carfare from one day to the other, yet they have $1,500 worth of office furniture paid for and installed (about to be put out in the street) and are making flattering bids to prospective "workers." Rev. Christian is a strong "Jackson" man, the candidate for governor who is a reputed Klansman. Jackson has a corps of colored workers who are feverishly attempting to exploit the people.

Are the Shades part of the Jackson personnel? We will find out. We will also destroy this ignorant menace ere it recoils and strikes the heart of an already crushed people.

Senator Ralston for Daugherty.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—Senator Ralston of Indiana has joined his boss, Tom Taggart, in the anti-labor stand assumed by Taggart when he recently indorsed Attorney General Daugherty. Ralston pretended to be much alarmed when other Democratic senators proposed to read Taggart's indorsement of Daugherty to the senate and to chastise the Indiana boss for his involvement of their party in the Daugherty mess.

Swede Lands Dollars.

HOLLYWOOD, Calif., March 27.—Edna Cudahy, daughter of the late Jack Cudahy, was married here yesterday to Lt. Lais Lithander, an officer in the Swedish army. Mrs. Lithander married Percy Brown, a Pasadena bank teller, in 1920 and they were divorced last year.

CROWE DETECTIVE SAYS POLICEMAN BEAT UP PICKET

Tells Us About Assault On Miss Altschuler

Detective William Schroeder, of State's Attorney Robert E. Crowe's staff, stopped a DAILY WORKER reporter on So. Market street yesterday morning and asked him to "tell the editor" that he had not helped to beat up Sophie Altschuler.

"It was Officer 3181 who trimmed her," said Schroeder.

"I arrested her and turned her over to the other fellow and he trimmed her there in the hallway.

Officer 3181 Under Charges.

"He's under charges now. The union lawyer asked how it was I signed the complaint against her if I didn't help to beat her up. I just arrested her for violating the law but I didn't beat her."

Schroeder says that Miss Altschuler slapped his face when he squeezed her arm but that it didn't hurt him.

"These girls aren't rough," he continued. "They don't carry any hat-pins or dangerous weapons or make trouble when they are arrested. No one has any business to beat them up."

Miss Altschuler, who spent several days in bed after the assault by Officer 3181 and there were blue marks on her arm where the detective had gripped her when he arrested her.

Looks Out for Ribback Co.

Schroeder keeps a fixed post in front of Ribback's factory at 221 So. Market street and has been a leading witness against strikers seized under "Dennie" Sullivan's injunction writs. He is a sallow-faced man of medium height, with a well knit frame and keenly observant eyes. Crowe has detailed him to strike work. Officer 3181, of whom he spoke, is a regular, uniformed city policeman under the direction of Chief Collins and Mayor Dever.

In reference to the detective's statement that his prisoner had "violated the law" the testimony of citizen witnesses is that the girl was peacefully picketing. This, according to United States supreme court decisions, is within the law. It is also within human rights. The streets are the people's and workers have as much right to use them as have employers, detectives and private "sluggers."

Get Spring Hats.

ROME, March 27.—Pope Pius has bestowed the red Berretta Rochetto upon Cardinals Hayes and Mundelein. The ceremony was simple, attended only by those cardinals who are personal friends of Hayes and Mundelein. The latter expressed thanks on behalf of both; the Pontiff replied briefly.

Favor Child Labor Amendment.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—The House Judiciary Committee favorably reported the Child Labor Constitutional Amendment, which would enable Congress to enact anti-child labor legislation.

The Supreme Court has twice held that Congress, under the constitution, is without power to regulate child labor.

YOUNG WORKERS LEAGUE RESENTS PACIFIST CHARGE

Is Against Capitalist Militarism

By HARRY GANNES.

Imminent failure of the campaign to enlist the youth in the Citizen's Military Training Camps is driving the capitalist press to desperation. Brent Dow Allinson, a Christian pacifist, is made the object of vicious attacks launched by the combined Chicago brass check association, the American Legion and a number of other pro-militarist organizations.

Militarists Losing.

It was not the innocuous talk that Allinson delivered before the Epworth League meeting in Evanston recently that evoked the prolonged attack that is being carried on, but the fact that there is little indication that the American youth are ready to be dragged into another world war. At the Northwestern University the Students' Military Training Reserve Officers' Military Training Corps are losing members, while the ex-soldiers openly proclaim their refusal to take part in another slaughter fest.

Every anti-military and pacifist organization in the country is being connected with the Young Communist movement, the Young Workers League of America and its Junior Groups. It is claimed that the Y. W. L. is the brains behind the entire anti-military and pacifist propaganda in the United States. The ridiculous charge has been made that Trotzky is personally supervising the anti-military propaganda spread by Allinson and others.

Not Non-Resistants.

The Young Workers League is definitely an anti-military organization but is far from being connected with Tolstoian or Christian pacifists. The anti-military campaign carried on by the Young Workers League of America is not conducted in secret but is an open, working class, militant fight against the growing imperialism and growing armaments in the United States. The last report of the United States War Department showed that the military forces in this country had grown by about 50 per cent in the past 10 years. United States capitalists are financing military operations in Mexico and the South American republics.

A Crazy Charge.

That the anti-military campaign carried on by the Y. W. L. and the Junior Groups is inspired by Trotzky is a ridiculous asertion and is based on the fact that the Young Workers League works in close harmony with the Young Communist International in carrying on its military campaign. The headquarters of the Young Comunist International are in Moscow but have no direct connection with Trotzky. The military program is outlined by the young workers themselves, who are members of the Communist leagues all over the world and is carried out by the members of the organization and so many of the outside young workers as can be gotten to realize the danger to themselves of capitalist wars.

Whereas the capitalist press is trying to isolate the anti-military struggle carried on by the only revolutionary youth organization in the United States, the Young Workers League, to a fight against American militarism, it must be clearly pointed out that the Y. W. L. is co-operating with the young Communist Leagues everywhere as it recognizes that the entire capitalist world is involved in modern imperialist wars.

The present anti-military program of the Y. W. L. was adopted at its last convention, May, 1923, and has formed the basis of the anti-military campaigns carried on by the American young Communist organization.

Militarism Spreading.

"American capitalism is arming itself as well as are the European nations," declares the resolution on militarism and anti-militarism. This warning has not proven over stressed. The British Labor Party since taking over power has authorized the increase of the naval strength of Great Britain; South America is spending millions for armaments; and in the United States stupendous preparations are being made this summer for increasing the military forces of the United States.

Evident opposition by a great section of the American people, and especially the young workers, has thrown the pro-military organizations, such as the American Legion, the Chicago Tribune and the Daily News, into hysterics. An attempt was made to declare all anti-military propaganda seditious. The state's attorney was called upon to prosecute the Young Workers League, among other organizations, under the decision in the Bross Lloyd case which makes distribution of strike literature a crime. No action has yet been taken as the state's attorney's office deems its case too weak and an evident infringement of the most elementary rights guaranteed by capitalist law in Illinois.

There is some connection between the issuing of the recent leaflet addressed "To All Young Workers, Soldiers and Sailors!" by the Y. W. L. at this critical moment when the capitalists are trying to mass the youth in the Military Training Camps and the concerted attack on all who proclaim anti-military opposition.

Workers Did Not Join.

Last summer the allotments for the Citizen's Military Training Camps were nowhere near filled and the fear that this will be repeated this year in the face of the mass propaganda undertaken by the Y. W. L. among the factory workers and in the schools is driving the capitalist newspapers and their militarist organization to drastic attempts to suppress the Y. W. L. whose anti-military propaganda is the most purposeful in arousing the working youth against any participation in capitalist wars.

No brow-beating bluff will thwart the Y. W. L. in carrying on a persistent anti-military campaign at this time. The league will more than ever throw its full strength in the carrying out of its program under the slogan of: "Down With All Capitalist War!" In acting on the following program, the Y. W. L. emphasizes the fact that its struggle against militarism is not and cannot be a pacifist one, but "is the struggle of a militant, unarmed class against its armed oppressors"

Y. W. L. Program.

Here is the Y. W. L. anti-military program:

Immediate steps must be directed against further increase in armaments on the one hand, and on the other toward a discouraging of voluntary military training.

Our anti-military activities shall assume the following forms:

1. War against armaments.

(a) Continuous efforts to awaken the workers to opposition to armaments.

2. Propaganda amongst the youth likely to be recruited for military training camps, students corps, or the like.

(a) Printing of leaflets and circulars, to be distributed among the young workers and working students, pointing out the purpose for which they are trained.

(b) National campaigns participation in military training at periods when the training camps are opened or at times when the question of military training is before the workers.

3. Work among the children to point out the militarist character of the Boy and Girl Scout movement.

(a) Every attempt must be made to reach as large a section of the proletarian children and prevent their membership in the Boy and Girl Scout organizations.

(b) Enlist the aid of the worker parents in the struggle against the Boy and Girl Scout movement on militarist and anti-working class grounds.

Fight White Guardists.

4. Fight against Fascism and White Guard organizations.

(a) Together with the Party, the League will carry on work against the formation of anti-working class Fascist organizations such as the Ku Klux Klan, the American Legion, the American Sentinels, etc.

(b) To secure the co-operation of all labor organizations for the fight against Fascism and White Guard organizations.

5. Propaganda among the ex-service men and disabled soldiers.

(a) To point out the treatment meted out to soldiers in capitalist wars.

6. Utilization of dissatisfaction of the armed forces.

(a) The dissatisfactory conditions of the soldiers and sailors, as well as within the training camps, should be portrayed in League and Party papers.

At all times the anti-military work of the League must be carried on in closest co-operation with the party, for tho the majority of those who bear the brunt of war are the youth, crises of this nature affect the entire working class and the best results can be achieved only by the closest harmony with the leaders of the Communist forces in the United States, the Workers Party of America.

Socialists Collect For Ebert

The New York Leader, of March 15th, in its editorial "Aid for the German Unions" calls upon all Socialists to contribute for the support of the German trade unions and German Socialist organizations.

It announces that contributions are to be sent to the American Federation of Labor and states that "the American Federation of Labor is the custodian of funds collected in this country for the German unions—and for all organizations in Germany. Funds shall be sent locally to Morris Berman, Forward Building or direct to the American Federation of Labor in Washington."

Workers should also note that the Gompers fund ostensibly only for the German Trade Unions, is also intended to support the German Socialist organization. The charge made that Gompers is collecting not to feed the German workers but to combat the militant class conscious workers in the German labor movement is further substantiated by this announcement. Mr. Gompers in conspiracy with the right wing Socialists in America has even overcome his "prejudices" against the German Socialists with whom he refused to have anything to do with by getting out of the Amsterdam International because for him they were "too red".

It seems that the German Socialists have become black enough for Mr. Gompers to come to their rescue.

It is the duty of all workers to point out that the Gompers fund is not to assist the millions of starving workers and their children but is a weapon with which to beat down the efforts of the German proletariat to free itself from its miserable condition and is a prop to support the crumbling machine of the capitalist lackeys, the Socialist labor officials.

The International Workers Aid is the only proletarian organization that is actually feeding the hungry German workers. The workers must support this fund only to assist their fellow workers in Germany.

The Struggle for the Party

Being the continuation of the report given by Comrade Gregory Zinoviev, chairman of the Communist International, at the city meeting of the Collective Bureaus of the Leningrad Communist Party Organization.

* * *

III. The Fractions and Groups.

THE second important question occupying us at present is that of the formation of fractions or groupings. In my opinion this is one and the same question. It is known to you, comrades, that our opponents, Comrade Preobrazensky and others, represent the matter somewhat as follows:

"At one time we had full liberty to form fractions within the Party. Altho we passed thru difficult times at the beginning of the civil war, still we were able to debate freely as to whether we could call upon the military specialists or not, whether the Brest peace should be concluded or not, and so forth. But since the Tenth Party Congress we have been limited, there is no longer any free expression of opinion in the Party. This shows that our whole inner Party policy has been mistaken since the Tenth Party Congress, and that the decisions of the Tenth Congress were thus mistaken in themselves. It is therefore necessary to re-examine the decisions of the Tenth Party Congress."

Lenin Drew Up Resolutions.

I have already pointed out that the decisions of the Tenth Party Congress were arrived at with the participation of Comrade Lenin, and not only this, but that they were his decisions. He drew up the resolution passed by the Tenth Party Congress, he gave the address, he was the chief speaker of our Party at the Congress on precisely this subject.

But let us assume that even Comrade Lenin might be in error. Then the comrades should say this straight forwardly, and not make an attack on the disciples of Lenin, an action very much lacking in courage. But let us really look into the matter, comrades, and see if the conditions ruling in the Party at the time of the Brest peace were really so idyllic as to be worthy of being rendered eternal?

Our Party is still so young that the majority cannot remember what happened at the time of the conclusion of the Brest peace, about five or six years ago. At that time a fraction had been formed, calling itself the "left communists." The leading theoretical leader of this fraction was Comrade Bucharin, and one of its practical organizers was the late Ooritzky.

A large number of leading members of our party joined this fraction, at one time almost one-half of the Central Committee. This fraction expressed itself as opposed to the conclusion of the Brest peace. Its members violated Party discipline in this same hall and voted against the decisions of the Central Committee in the All Russian Central Executive when the question of the Brest peace was decided. It issued its own newspaper.

Danger of Groups.

In a word, it acted like a party within the Party, like an independent fraction. And such a state of affairs is designated as normal! I should like to relate to you an episode with reference to that time, one which I have just got to know lately. At that time, now held up to us as an ideal period, the left social revolutionaries, who were also against the Brest peace but in reality represented a petty bourgeois and counter-revolutionary party, had become so bold that they applied to the left communists with the official proposition that the Soviet of People's Commissaries, headed by Comrade Lenin, should be arrested, and a new Soviet of People's Commissaries be appointed.

We did not hear of this until a few days ago when Comrade Bucharin informed a great meeting at Moscow of it. When the debates over the fraction question had reached their present point, Comrade Bucharin said to himself: This cannot be kept secret any longer, I shall tell the Party straight out how matters stood at that time.

Please notice the following. At that time the fraction of the left communists was headed by excellent workers, old, tried and tested. It is true that some of them had joined the Party only a short time before, as for instance, the late Ooritzky, but there were also such old Party comrades among them as, for instance, Bucharin. They indignantly rejected the proposal of the left social revolutionaries.

Why Wasn't Central Informed?.

We thank them for not having arrested Vladimir Ilyitch; but the fact that they did not inform their Central Committee of the matter, and that we did not hear of it until six years later, is an excellent historical illustration of what fractional struggle signifies in a Party governing a state.

When a party is not governing a state, then a fraction is still an evil, but a more or less bearable evil; in such a case the parties quarrel as to whether some newspaper be published or not, whether some secretary be appointed, etc. These disagreements have no reference to the government, to the question of power. But when a party is governing a state, and especially when civil war is raging, then every fraction struggle within the party is transformed into a struggle for power. This struggle is completely disastrous. And where other forces exist as well, hostile to us, as, for instance, the left social revolutionaries, this petty bourgeoisie gone mad, then we have that third party ready to take advantage of the dissensions of others for its own benefit.

(To Be Continued Saturday)

For information concerning the Young Workers League of America, address Y. W. L., 1009 N. State St., Chicago, Ill.

Anti-Semites Are Conducting Drive On German Unions

(By The Federated Press)

BERLIN, Mar. 27.—Anti-semitism is being dragged into the ranks of German labor. A fascist organization, the German Nationalist Workers' Association, is appealing to the workers to leave the trade unions of the General Federation of Labor, which they assert are controlled by the Jews, and to form labor unions without Jews.

The president of the general federation and the presidents of almost all the large unions are non-Jews, tho nothing in the by-laws prevents Jews from attaining office.

Join the "I want to make THE DAILY WORKER grow" club.

FRANCE IS USING BELGIUM AS HER MILITARY VASSAL

Plans Naval Base for War on England

By A. HABARU.
(Special to The Daily Worker)

BRUSSELS, March 27.—The slight improvement which seems to have taken place in the relations between France and England since the MacDonald government took office will not have a lasting effect.

The main reasons for the rivalry still exists and will become stronger as time goes on.

France has secured a great strength in metallurgy, now that the mines of Loraine belong to her, and little by little she is gaining the primary on the continent.

When France becomes the greatest continental power her expanding interests will be hitting against the interests of Great Britain with greater force than ever.

Getting Ready For War.

France is carefully studying the means of fighting the next war against England. She is improving her flying corps; she is increasing her navy. Further she is seeking the means to build a railway thru the Sahara, and this will enable her to send to France by land without fear of English submarines, millions of Negroes from Senegal and the Niger. Last but not least, owing to the servility of the Belgian government, France is organizing in Flanders, on the Belgian coast, a base for her navy—in case of war against England.

Naval Base on Belgian Coast.

The war has shown how every important the Belgian coast will be in a naval struggle. In the hands of the Germans it meant a big danger for Great Britain.

The French plan to transform Zeebrugge, Bruges, into a naval base. The Belgian war fleet has been conveyed to Bruges, where the Belgian sailors are trained on the French warship, d'Entrecasteau. Bruges will become an important military base, too. The biggest barracks of the country will be built there. Important factories in the neighborhood to manufacture war engines will be erected there.

Secret Military Pact.

There is a secret military agreement between the two countries The Belgian navy is strongly bound to the French navy. The Belgian officers are instructed in France; their maneuvers are taking place there. France has given Belgium a war training ship and further a scheme is being prepared to establish an air railway between France and Bruges in order to avoid the danger of a flood by the bombardment of the dams and locks of the Yser.

All the above facts cannot be denied. France is making use of her small vassal, to prepare for the next war against the new enemy, i. e., against England.

Another Sky Pilot Caught.

INDIANAPOLIS, Mar. 27.—Rev. Louis Holloway, pastor of the United Brethren Church at Atica, Ind., is in jail here awaiting a hearing before Federal Judge Anderson on a charge of violating the Mann act.

After his hearing here he will be taken to Danville, Ill., to face similar charges there. It is alleged that he took a young girl choir singer to Danville and registered at a hotel with her as man and wife.

LARKIN LOSES SUIT AGAINST UNION CHIEFS

Expelled From Union As Sequel

(Special to The Daily Worker)

DUBLIN, March 27.—Following a lawsuit which ended unfavorably for him, James Larkin, founder of the Irish Transport and General Workers Union, was expelled from that organization by a vote of the executive committee.

Briefly the events which led up to the expulsion are as follows:

Air Thick With Charges.

On Larkin's return to Ireland after his deportation from America, he got into a personal quarrel with William O'Brien, general treasurer of the union. Larkin was general secretary. The air was thick with charges and counter charges.

Finally Larkin convinced himself that as a result of the action of two branches of the union in Dublin O'Brien, general treasurer, and Thomas Foran, general president of the union, were suspended from their offices. With his brother-in-law and a few others he refused the officers admittance into their headquarters.

The officials secured an injunction restraining Larkin from interfering with them in the performance of their official duties, so Larkin had to open the doors for them. Larkin then tried his hand at the injunction game. He charged the officials of the Transport Union with various "high crimes and misdemeanors" but unfortunately his evidence was very vapory when he reached the court room.

Both sides were defended by a brilliant array of counsel but Larkin dismissed his after their failure to secure a further continuance of the case.

William O'Brien on the witness stand admitted that Larkin was still general secretary but under suspension as a result of his action in excluding the officers of the union from their offices and charging them with misappropriation of funds. Larkin was general secretary of the union since 1909 and his salary was paid to his wife by arrangement during the 8½ years he was in America. The total sum amounted to about $10,000.

Invokes English Law.

Larkin claimed that O'Brien was not legally elected to the executive committee. He also charged that the union violated the law in using union funds for political purposes. This the officials admitted but suggested that violating English law was not considered a crime in Ireland.

Larkin did not oppose using union funds for political purposes on principal but he said it was a violation of law. The judge held that as the union officials were changing the rules of the union to evade the violation of the law, it was rather belated to punish them for it.

One member of the union executive committee was charged by Larkin with being a thief. It was proved, however, that he was discharged by a baking company for over-extending credit rather than for embezzlement of the firm's funds as Larkin thought. He drove a delivery wagon.

Several women witnesses testified for Larkin that they were not paid mortality benefits when their husbands died because their books were in arrears. The union officials claimed that it was not legally empowered to pay benefits under these conditions, as they would leave themselves liable to court action by someone who might be scrupulous about observing the law.

Case Decided Against Larkin.

The case was decided against Larkin with costs. This will mean a debt of several thousand pounds on Larkin's shoulders.

It can hardly be said that Larkin covered himself with glory in the trial. Without any knowledge of legal procedure he foolishly discharged his counsel as he did in the New York trial with equally unfortunate results. His fight against the union officials if not tied up with questions of funds and if free from personal attacks involving financial scrupulousness might be successful as the workers are by no means satisfied with the leaders.

The only result of the trial was to prove that the present officials, tho poor revolutionists, are better bookkeepers than Larkin, who according to the testimony signed a financial statement as secretary of the union in 1913 to the effect that there was the sum of approximately seventeen hundred pounds in the Hibernian Bank to the union's account when there was not a penny there.

It is feared that nothing can now avert a split in the union.

Danish Strike Settled.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—A cablegram from Copenhagen to the Danish legation here declares that the dispute between the association of employers and the unions of unskilled labor in Denmark has been settled by government conciliators. Lock-outs and strikes affecting more than 70,000 workers had been set for this spring, but these are now apparently averted.

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Send in Your News

The Daily Worker urges all members of the party to send in the news of their various sections. Every Party Branch should appoint its own correspondent and make him responsible for the news that ought to be sent in to The Daily Worker. The Party Page should be the livest page in The Daily Worker. Help make it so. Address all mail to the Editor, The Daily Worker, 1640 N. Halsted St., Chicago, Ill.

EMPLOYES OF DULUTH GARMENT BOSS ON STRIKE

Patrick Company Fired Union Members

To The DAILY WORKER: The F. A. Patrick Company of Duluth celebrated St. Patrick's day by informing its employes that a number of its former employes discharged for being members of the union would not be reinstated. On hearing this the remainder of the employes also union members quit work and have not yet returned.

The employes of the F. A. Patrick Co. decided to organize. The firm always boasted that it was its policy not to discriminate against union members in its employ. But on March 11, eight workers were fired for being members of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers to the knowledge of the firm.

The union organizers secured an interview with Mr. Ahern, the manager of the department, who admitted they were discharged for being members of the union. The organizers asked their reinstatement but this was refused.

On March 17 the workers reached the limit of their patience and walked out. The fight is now on to a finish. Not a single striker deserted the ranks and a strong picket line is maintained.

Fishermen's Price For Salmon Cut; Fish Prices Soar

By SYDNEY WARREN.
(Staff Correspondent of Federated Press)

VANCOUVER, B. C., March 27.—The Canadian Fisheries Association, has reduced British Columbia fishermen 7½ cents a fish on Sockeye salmon for the coming fishing season. The price to be paid fisherman this year is 22½ cents as against 30 cents last year. This is paid only for Sockeye salmon. Chum salmon and other inferior fish are paid a fraction of this price.

In face of the cut suffered by the fishermen of this province, the cannery owners of British Columbia are receiving the highest prices for sockeye in the United Kingdom markets and elsewhere. This price will hold for sometime due to the fact that the Japanese government has commandeered the fish pack of the Japanese canneries to relieve the earthquake distress.

Holds Up Muscle Shoals.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—Disposition of Muscle Shoals will not be taken up by the senate agriculture committee for at least two weeks, Chairman Norris stated in a conversation with news reporters.

PERU TYRANT IS TOOL OF U. S. PLUTES

Denounced by Head of Mexican Education

(By The Federated Press)

LIMA, Peru, March 27.—A letter that will cause a tremendous uproar in Peru and no less sensation in Mexico has just been smuggled past the rigid Peruvian censorship and into this tyrant ridden country by Jose Vasconcelos, Mexican minister of education. The letter, impersonal in tone, damns the petty dictatorship of Leguia, Peruvian president who was "made-in-the-U. S. A." and just falls short of counselling a revolution.

The letter will have a tremendous effect in all of Latin-America, for the whole of South America looks to Vasconcelos for spiritual leadership. In Mexico, the minister of education has recently been under heavy fire from certain quarters because of his feud with Morones of the Federation of Labor and his firing of certain labor or semi-labor functionaries and retention of reactionary elements in the department of education. The radical tone of the letter will, however, tend to controvert many of the charges against him.

Presents Resignation.

When Vasconcelos issued a vigorous attack on Vivente Gomez, autocrat of Venezuela and, like Leguia, tool of Standard Oil and the American state department, he accompanied it with his resignation so as not to embarrass the Mexican government. His resignation was not accepted, and in due time relations were broken off between Mexico and Venezuela. Now his resignation will be presented once more, and it is impossible to predict the outcome.

All Latin-America is beginning to talk about the tyranny of Leguia in Peru. Papers from Argentine, and other South American countries, and even from Cuba and Panama, are full of polemics against him. Jose Ingenieros, of Argentina, is another outstanding figure in Latin-American culture, and he, like Vasconcelos, has added his powerful voice to the chorus attacking American imperialism and its Peruvian tool. But none of these attacks will have the effect of Vasconcelos' letter, for it is addressed directly to the students of Peru and comes from a cabinet minister in the country that is most idealized by liberal elements in the rest of Latin-America.

Taken by Force.

The grinding exploitation of the Indian tribes on the nearer slopes of the Andes whose property, owned under a system of primitive communism, has been taken from them by force, and who are driven to work for foreign (especially American) capital to the crack of the slave-driver's whip, has resulted in widespread revolts. These are blind strivings to restore the "Empire of the Incas" and the system of primitive communism that yielded peace and freedom and plenty.

Student and labor leaders from the coastal plain are turning to the problem of linking up this blind force with their own strivings for industrial socialism or modern communism. They are studying Kechua, the native Indian dialect in order to explain modern social philosophy to the non-Spanish speaking tribes. The Indians readily understand the conversation between their rebellion against capitalism and that of the industrialized workers.

IMPEACH COOLIDGE!

SEE
Why there is no Revolution in Germany
Why there is hunger and despair in Germany
How Russia is slowly building herself up
The contrast between the two most talked of Countries in Europe

RUSSIA and GERMANY
A TALE OF TWO REPUBLICS
EIGHT REELS OF MOVIES
To Be Shown

Mar. 31 HERRIN, ILL., Annex Theatre
Apr. 1 BENTON, ILL., Star Theatre, 2 P. M.
" 1 JOHNSTON CITY, ILL., Palace Theatre, 8 P. M.
" 2 W. FRANKFORT, ILL., Majestic Theatre
" 3 DUQUOIN, ILL., Majestic Theatre
" 4 CHRISTOPHER, ILL., Opera House
" 6 DOWELL, ILL., Rex Theatre
" 7 O'FALLON, ILL., Taylor Opera House
" 8 BELLEVILLE, ILL., Rex Theatre
" 9 ZEIGLER, ILL., Empire Theatre
" 10 LIVINGSTON, ILL., Eagle Theatre
" 11 COLLINSVILLE, ILL., Miners' Temple
" 12 GRANITE CITY, ILL., Rialto Theatre
" 13 VALIER, ILL., Palace Theatre
" 14 CARLINVILLE, ILL., Marvel Theatre
" 15 KINCAID, ILL., Kincaid Theatre

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JIM MACLACHLAN CHEERED AT BIG MASS MEETINGS

Lewis and Gang Near End of Rope

Jim McLachlan, released from a Canadian prison, where he was incarcerated with the aid of John L. Lewis and the British Empire Steel Company, is now speaking to large and enthusiastic meetings thruout the mining fields of Nova Scotia, while the provisional officers who are sent in by Lewis to take the place of the deposed officers are afraid to face the miners.

The letter printed below, which was written by Jim McLachlan to Thomas Myerscough, shows what desperate straits the Lewis tools are in. It appears that the "great mind" of the international union, the strutting popinjay, John L. Lewis was flimflammed and bunkoed by the British Empire Steel Company, and his lackeys are no longer able to live up to the generous promises they made to the miners.

Some Debt!

In addition to their other troubles the "cuckoo officers," "Slimy" Barret and Company have a debt of $100,000 hanging around their necks and the business men who advanced them credit now threaten to put them behind the bars. Roguery does not always pay. The letter follows:

Dear Comrade Myerscough: Your letter of March 6th had evidently gone to the Pen after I left there and only reached me here two days ago. While in Dorchester, I found the guards all right and while I could not get any papers of any kind, yet thru some of the guards I learned much of what was going on, on the outside especially about the U. M. W. convention. I am not a bit the worse for my jail experience, I lost a few pounds of flesh, was only able to tip the scales at 136 pounds, when I came out, but just about my "fighting" weight.

John L's imposed officers in this district are in a bad way. First, they could not tell the men whether they were on strike, or a suspension. Then they contracted over one hundred thousand dollars debt with the merchants in relief during the "strike" or "suspension" and now John L. won't pay, saying that they had no authority to contract this debt. The little merchants are in the air, their small working capital being used up in this debt and are threatening Barrett and Co., with the law. Then the miners voted down their "Montreal Agreement" and Dalrymple swears this is the first time in the history of the mine workers that men ever voted against an agreement negotiated by their officers.

Afraid To Go To Meetings.

The proposed contract is actually a cut to the men. None of the Lewis men dare go to a local union but content themselves by talking to the men thru the yellow press. They are, I feel sure, on the run and I expect big things to take place here before May. I also feel sure that the officials of the British Empire Steel Corporation have doubled-crossed Lewis.

Before the contract was negotiated Dalrymple, Barrett and Co. proclaimed that they would come back with the 1921 rates. This the officials of the company had promised as a reward for deposing Livingstone and the rest of us, but when it came to the real shown-down, they refused to come across, so they had to take what they could get. All of these things taken together are making the bunch good and sick.

The question of the debt, and the question of the action to be taken in view of the adverse vote comes up at the Internationa Executive Board in April, and I would not bat an eye to see Lewis pull up stakes in Nova Scotia. Meantime the locals here are becoming more aggressive, demanding a convention to; first, draw up new wage demands and second, appoint men to run a district election. Since coming out on the 5th, I have held packed meetings every night, except three nights, and I know these meetings are worrying the Fat-men to death. We shall keep up the fight until the Lewis gang are driven out.

With kindest personal regards,

I am, with comradely greetings,

J. B. McLACHLAN.

Europe's Wheat Acreage.

A slight decrease in winter acreage in some of the leading winter wheat producing countries of Europe is reported to the United States department of agriculture. The combined winter wheat acreage in Belgium, Bulgaria, Roumania, Poland, Spain, Italy, Czecho-Slovakia and Lithuania is estimated at 33,350,000 acres compared with 33,788,000 acres in 1923. Estimates for Germany and France are not yet available.

Your Union Meeting

Fourth Friday, March 28th, 1924.

No.	Name of Local and Place of Meeting.
237	Bakers and Confectioners, 3420 W. Roosevelt Road.
122	Blacksmiths, 64th and S. Ashland Ave.
429	Boiler Makers, 105th and Avenue M.
434	Boiler Makers, 55th and Halsted.
533	Boiler Makers, 62d and Halsted.
	Building Trades Council, 180 W. Wash.
	Carpenters' District Council, 505 S. State St.
2200	Carpenters, 4339 S. Halsted St.
15	Conductors (Sleeping Car), 912 Capitol Bldg., 10 a. m.
9	Electricians, 2901 W. Monroe St.
183	Electricians, 19 W. Adams St.
3	Electrotypers, 175 W. Washington St.
683	Engineers (Loc.), Madison and Sacramento.
845	Engineers, 180 W. Washington St.
674	Firemen and Enginemen, 5428 Wentworth Ave.
45	Fur Workers.
84	Glass Workers, Emily and Marshfield.
85	Granite Cutters, 180 W. Washington.
118	Hod Carriers, 1850 Sherman St., Evanston.
	Ladies' Garment Workers, Joint Board, 328 W. Van Buren St.
4	Lithographers, 639 S. Ashland Blvd.
113	Machinists, 113 S. Ashland Blvd.
199	Machinists, 113 S. Ashland Ave.
492	Machinists, 55th and Halsted Sts.
746	Machinists, S. E. cor. Lexington and Western.
1225	Machinists, 53d Pl. and Halsted St.
6	Metal Polishers, 119 S. Throop St.
637	Painters, School and Sheffield Ave.
73	Pattern Makers, 119 S. Throop St.
1	Piano and Organ Workers, 810 W. Harrison St.
310	Plasterers, 180 W. Washington St.
563	Plumbers, 5212 S. Halsted St.
612	Plumbers, 9251 S. Chicago Ave.
958	Railway Carmen, 11405 Michigan Ave.
1268	Railway Carmen, Blue Island, Ill.
1307	Railway Carmen, 52d and Robey.
306	Railway Clerks, Atlantic Hotel.
863	Railway Clerks, 9 S. Clinton St.
301	Watchmen (Stock Yards), 3749 S. Halsted St., 9 a. m.

(Note—Unless otherwise stated all meetings are at [illegible] p. m.)

Radical German Cartoonist Fined For His 'Ecce Homo'

(By The Federated Press)

BERLIN, Mar. 27.—George Crosz, one of the ablest cartoonists of Europe, who has been devoting his talent to the advancement of the working class, has been fined 500 gold marks (about $125) for "obscenity."

The indictment came as a result of his book of illustrations, Ecce Homo. Grosz declared that by picturing conditions as they are he wanted to hold up a mirror to our modern society so that it might see itself and reform. A number of authorities testified either in person or by letter in favor of Grosz, among them Max Liebermann, the painter, and Maximilian Harden, the publicist.

No Scuttling of Oil Probe!

WORKERS PARTY AND I. W. W. TO DEBATE ISSUES

Ralph Chaplin to Act as Chairman

What promises to be one of the most attractive debates staged in this city for many years will be held in North Side Turner Hall, on Sunday afternoon, April 13, between James P. Cannon, representing the Workers Party and Forrest Edwards, the Industrial Workers of the World, with Ralph Chaplin, revolutionary poet, in the chair.

The question to be debated is "Resolved that the Workers Party must fail to accomplish anything of importance for the workers." Forrest Edwards will take the affirmative and James P. Cannon, the negative.

Forrest Edwards is a member of long standing in the I. W. W. and was one of the twenty year men in Leavenworth. James P. Cannon is assistant secretary and member of the central executive committee of the Workers Party.

The proceeds will be divided fifty-fifty between the Labor Defense Council and the General Defense Committee.

Communist Organ Reappears in Italy Despite the Fascisti

Evidently the Italian Fascisti are unable to suppress the Communist movement altogether, for a Communist daily newspaper, L'Unita, has again started publication on Feb. 12, which is the first time since the Fascisti came into power that a Communist daily has at last been able to appear in Italy. The revolutionary movement is alive in Italy and the appearance of the Communist daily after a long suppression is the best manifestation of that. Even the Fascisti cannot destroy the Communist movement as they set out to do.

How many of your shop-mates read THE DAILY WORKER. Get one of them to subscribe today.

COMMUNIST·CHILDREN'S·COLUMN

Wonderland

By A. BURGESS

MANY years ago, before quite many of the readers of this section were born, a little baby opened its eyes and looked around. Like all little babies, it started to cry. Immediately a mother, full of mother-love for her little one, soothed her baby to sleep. Now I will call this little baby Anna, because it was a little girl.

As time passed, little Anna grew from babyhood to childhood. Every time she cried her mother comforted her just as she had done when she was a tiny baby, with the same mother-love and understanding.

When little Anna was about seven years old she soon found there were many things she wanted that her mother could not give her: good food to eat and warm clothing to wear. So one day she came to her mother's knee and said:

"Mother, why does not daddy give you money every week to buy us things with, like other little girls' daddies do?"

Mother, looking at her little girl, replied: "Daddy can't get work because he is trying in his way to help little girls and boys who are worse off than we are."

Little Anna opened her eyes and could not understand how it was possible to be worse off than her daddy and mother.

As she grew older she found that there were plenty of little children badly fed and clothed; and she wondered what was wrong. She soon found out there was plenty of food and clothes for everybody in the world but if you could not get wor and earn money you could not have plenty to eat. So she thought when she grew up she would help these people to get work. But, then again, everybody was so busy looking after themselves; they forgot all about the people who had no work; so she joined the Junior Section of the Young Workers League, hoping by doing so to help make life better for the little ones that are being born every day. I am sure all the little Communist readers would like to do the same. And you can only do so by getting all your little friends and yourself down to the meetings of the Junior Section.

Aids Germany's Starving.

(Note—This is a letter from a child of a miner in Barrackville, W. Va.):

Dear Comrade: I took a little activity for the starving children of Germany. There has been held a dance at Grantown on First of March. By instruction of our group of young workers that I was supposed to be at that dance and collect money for the starving children of Germany. So I went there and done my duty the best I could do it. I collected $14.05. Every one I saw for this purpose they were surprised. When they saw me doing the job. And lot of them asked me who instructed to do this. I told them Young Workers Group of Barrackville. Then they asked me what kind of a group is that. That that is the first time they heard of such a group. So I went in a debate with them and I explained to them all about it. They even did not forget to ask me am I going to send it in any of the papers that they can see their names and sum of money. I told them that I am going to send it to the DAILY WORKER. I had the answer that they do not have the paper. I told them why don't they get one. That that is the only paper that the working man should read. They asked me the address and I gave it to them. I hope they will subscribe for it. Furthermore I can say that the young movement at Barrackville are progressing good. But one thing is that we are going to lose our group leader. He is going away from this state to Pennsylvania. I hope that the branch at Barrackville furnish us another one like he was. I called all the young workers to join with us.

Please put this in the DAILY WORKER that will give the workers a good attention of this territory. Fraternally yours, MARY BRAJKOVICH, Group Secretary.

JOIN THE JUNIOR SECTION
For Information
1009 N. State St., Rm. 214
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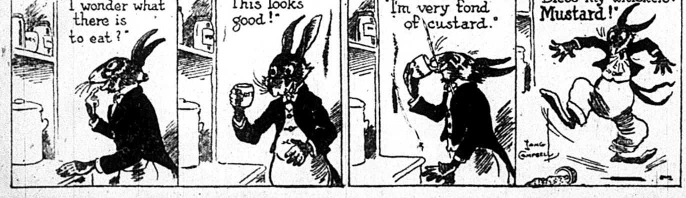
UNCLE WIGGLY'S TRICKS

A LAUGH FOR THE CHILDREN


"I wonder what there is to eat?"
"This looks good!"
"I'm very fond of custard."
"Bless my whiskers! Mustard!"
Lang Campbell

Foster Tears Hide Off German Socialists In Labor Herald

Reports state that the majority of the socialist party members remaining in the party at Toledo, O., are also members of the Ku Klux Klan, and it is indicated that that Fascist organization in combination with these "socialists" and reactionary leaders of some of the unions, especially the Toledo Local 105, I. A. M., is behind the attempt to expel left wing militants of the Trade Union Educational League from the union.

Fascism in American Unions.

With the Klan working strongly within the Indiana district of the U. M. W. of A. and at other points, all signs show that American Fascism is penetrating the American labor movement just as much and even more than it has done in Germany, where, as pointed out by Wm. Z. Foster in the April issue of the Labor Herald, the enemies of the Communists have united in a conspiracy against any revolutionary effort of the German workers

In Foster's article, entitled, "What's Happening In Germany," a most thoro analysis is made of the treachery of the "Social-democrats" of Germany, how their traitorous "civil peace" during the war betrayed millions of workers to the war machine, and after the war, their vicious butchery of every worker who fought for revolution instead of capitalist reconstruction was aided by leaders of the trade unions and the Fascist tools of Stinnes and the other great industrialists.

Lesson From Germany.

American workers who are now only beginning to feel the first appearance of Fascism in their unions should read Foster's article, which is the most important one on Germany appearing anywhere this month, in order that they may see, not only the movement of Germany, but the future of America mirrored before them, in order that they may know how the German workers are fighting ever more successfully against the same dangers which will appear in America in the future.

Gompers Backs George Berry, Strikebreaker, For Vice Presidency

(By The Federated Press)

WASHINGTON, March 27.—Chester M. Wright, director of the information and publicity service of the A. F. of L., has issued a three page statement of the candidacy of George L. Berry of the Printing Pressmen for the Democratic nomination for vice president. No mention is made of the character of platform or running mate which Berry would demand, but his record and indorsements are elaborately set forth.

The statement declares that Berry's candidacy is indorsed in writing by every member of the executive council of the A. F. of L., and by "practically every international labor union." Indorsement is claimed also from "practically every city labor council and state federation of labor in every state of the Union." Berry is a newspaper editor, trade union leader, an extensive farmer and landowner, is director of a bank, and is interested in mercantile and timber enterprises.

Of his trade union character it is stated "he has demonstrated his courage on many occasions in the maintenance of peace, the sanctity of contract, and the harmonious relationship between employers and employes. This is best demonstrated by his courage in settling the outlaw newspaper web pressmen's strike, which occurred in New York City last September, for which action be received the unanimous commendation of not only the American Federation of Labor but of leading newspaper and magazine publishers and the general public of America."

Chicago Russians Unite in Defense Of Foreign Born

A provisional committee for the protection of foreign born workers has been formed by five Russian organizations in Chicago. It will co-operate with the Chicago council that represents all the national groups of foreign born workers and the labor unions of the city.

The Society for Technical Aid to Soviet Russia, the White Russian People's Society, Lira, Zoreki Radiny and Russian branches No. 1 and No. 2 of the Workers Party participated.

CANADIAN RAIL WORKERS HOLD BIG UNITY MEET

Delegates from All Over Canada Present

By TIM BUCK

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MONTREAL, March 26.—One of the most representative and business like gatherings the amalgamationists have ever held, was the amalgamation conference convened by the Montreal Amalgamation committee at the Railroaders club here.

Seventy-four delegates; all credentialed by their local lodges to both the divisional convention and the amalgamation conference, coming from points as far apart as Port Mann, B. C., and Richmond, Quebec, and representing every craft strengthened by delegates from the Canadian Brotherhood of railroad employes, constituted a conference of no mean order.

Get Down To Work.

Terry McGovern, chairman of the C. P. R. Federation (Montreal) called the meeting to order with a few timely remarks on the work so far done by the Montreal committee, pointing out that when first organized it had been expressly arranged that it should be provisional only; carrying on the work of education and organization in the interest of the amalgamation movement, until such a time as it was possible to organize a really representative gathering such as the present where a real national committee could be elected and the work could be properly organized on a national scale.

Delegate McGovern having been elected as chairman of the conference, and the rules of order being adopted, the report of the provisional secretary was called for.

Secretary Longs report, free from all verbiage; and dealing only with actual work accomplished, showed very clearly that altho the committee had considered themselves merely provisional; they have done trojan work. Nearly $600 has been raised for propaganda work (mostly locally). Copies of the Minnesota plan have been published in French and distributed among the French speaking railway workers of Quebec, numerous local amalgamation committees have been set up at various points particularly in Ontario, sympathetic relations have been developed between the amalgamation forces and the C. B. of R. E., and endorsation of their work have been received from no less than three hundred local lodges thruout the Dominion, all of which are on file.

Out For Amalgamation.

Resolutions were dealt with reaffirming the determination of the Railroad workers of Canada to work in co-operation with the St. Paul committee until amalgamation is an accomplished fact, urging support of the "Amalgamation Advocate" and appointing Secretary Bill Long as contributing Canadian Editor, on the setting up and the work of the local amalgamation committees, and one drawing attention to the menace of the various schemes of co-operation, standards of production, etc., whereby the International officialdom is endeavoring to reduce trade unionism to an appendage of the capitalist system, and a means of increasing the exploitation of the workers in the direct interest of the employing class. The Conference went on record unanimously as reaffirming the conviction of the progressive railroaders that in the present crisis of capitalism no schemes of collaboration can help the working class. Our only hope lies in militant industrial organization.

Executive Elected.

An executive representative of all crafts represented, with power to add representatives of other crafts was elected, to function on a National scale. Delegate McGovern was reelected as Chairman of the National committee, Bill Long was re-elected as Secretary, Delegates Smith of the Carmen, Toronto, and Corrigan of the Boilermakers, Montreal, were elected vice Chairman and Treasurer respectively. Delegates Dalyrymple, Stratford; Wall, Montreal; Thompson, Montreal; Snedden Stratford, Wilkinson; Knowles Walsh and Hughes of Montreal; Jack Lakeman of Edmonton; Chisholm of Toronto and Mattick of the Moulders, Winnipeg, will compose the new national executive.

Washington Reporters Talk Unionism as Publisher's Axe Falls

(By The Federated Press)

WASHINGTON, March 27.—Murmurs of anxiety and suggestions of the need of a trade union of Washington press correspondents fill the press galleries at the Capitol, since the death of the New York Herald, and certain changes in the staffs of other big papers which have dislodged a number of popular correspondents here. Within a short period of years Frank Munsey has extinguished the New York Press, Globe, Mail, Sun, and Herald, and is now rumored that he is about to consolidate the Telegram with the Evening Sun. Each of these changes has had its effect in Washington. At the same time Hearst has been buying up papers in different parts of the country, with consequent changes in the Washington staff.

The threat of creating a trade union is not taken seriously, however, by the various bureau managers.

IMPEACH COOLIDGE!

German Relief Work Knifed by Yellow European Socialists

(F. S. R. Press Service)

On February 16th at Luxemburg, the first meeting of the Executive Committee of the Socialist Workers International, which is the "Second International", took place.

Resolutions galore were presented and passed. Among them one urging governments to grant recognition to Soviet Russia but at the same time condemning the Soviet Republic. Nothing concrete was done with regard to laying plans for activities which will help feed the German workers, but a resolution was passed condemning the International Workers' Relief Committee.

The International Workers' Relief Committee is conducting at present more than fifty Soup Kitchens in Germany in which workers, their wives and children are being fed. The Second International does not like this because it shows up their impotency to do anything concrete for the workers of Germany. Mr. Crispien of Germany therefore introduced a resolution condemning the work of the International Workers' Relief Committee and the Executive Committee of this Second International promptly voted to send out a circular letter to all its affiliated bodies the world over, warning them against this terrible International Workers' Relief Committee. The plot is now complete. The destructive criticism will be conducted on an international scale.

In the meantime the International Workers' Relief Committee is busy working.

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The Race For Ruin

Representatives of the armed air forces of the United States and Great Britain are racing around the world and here we have a clear example of the prostitution of scientific discoveries and mechanical advances to the service of imperialism.

Not only has a purely scientific project been given a competitive national character, but the entire expedition is of a military nature—handled by national militaristic groups whose interest in the experiment is to determine the relative efficiency of military aircraft of both nations.

From the public statements of the aviators it is easily seen that the expeditions are merely mimic warfare. The British announce that they intend to beat the Americans and the Americans are equally determined to humble the Britishers; each group of contestants will use the experience gained in the flight to make improvements in their fighting machines.

Almost the entire field of aircraft development is in the hands of capitalist governments which means that it is available principally for warfare—offensive warfare because the airplane is not a defensive, but an offensive weapon whose major function, according to the admissions of the aircraft experts, will be laying waste to territories inhabited by non-combatants. "Destroying the civilian morale of the enemy" is the euphemistic phrase used to decribe the bombing and gassing of towns, cities and countrysides by the enthusiastic exponents of military aircraft technique.

Modern capitalism mobilizes for the purpose of war and loot, for the subjugation of the workingclass of its own and enemy nations, the scientific discoveries that, properly used, would make this globe a paradise by eliminating heartbreaking toil and linking the world peoples together in one huge family.

Communism proposes to do this and upon the heads of the Communists therefore is poured the bitterest denunciation by those who see nothing incongruous in using the wonder of air-navigation to bring death and misery instead of a fuller and happier life to the toiling millions.

But idealism and a vision of a better future accomplishes little against the destructive technique of modern capitalism, so Communists, in addition to urging the workers to organize and concentrate their power against the capitalist state, urge likewise the acceptance of every opportunity by the workers to master the intricate machines of modern industry and warfare so that in the struggle for power that will come the workers may also use them. The lackeys of capitalism must be deprived of a monopoly of the state power thru the breaking of their monopoly on mechanical means of suppression as well as by the destruction of their monopoly of the press and other avenues of information and education.

Capitalist Nationalism

One of the stock-in-trade arguments of the capitalist apologists, liberal and conservative, progressive and reactionary alike, in behalf of the present economic system is that it permits and fosters the growth of nationalism, of the existence of independent national groups enabling the various peoples to develop their peculiar spirits, cultures and other obscure virtues.

As usual the objective facts give the lie to the high-sounding claims of the capitalist champions. The present system, breeding wars and national strife, is decimating the various peoples occupying the continent of Europe. Capitalist customs barriers, employing class tariffs, complicated money system, oppressive profiteers' taxes to maintain huge armies to suppress the workers and peasants and perpetuate capitalism, are only a few of the inherent capitalist forces at work, undermining the very existence of the nations whose independence is supposed to be so sacred to the League of Nations.

The attempt to apply the fraudulent formula of capitalist nationalism has given the coup de grace to the heralded efficient economic system it took two generations to build up. On the ruins of the Austro-German machinery of production there have risen many so-called nationalities that are the very antithesis of the principle of self-determination and national freedom. Poland, Czecho-Slovakia, Jugo-Slavia, and the Baltic countries are only puppets in the hands of the French and British imperialists. The governing cliques of these countries are the very ones drowning these various national peoples in blood and misery.

The only country in the world where national independence is a reality and not a sham behind which there hide the imperialist hangmen of the masses of all peoples, is Soviet Russia, the implacable foe of capitalism and the vanguard of Communist Internationalism.

Bishops and Bayonets

Bishop Nicholson, of the Methodist Church, has come out against the pacifist movement in his organization. In an interview the worthy bishop says:

> "If the flag is fired on I will be in the forefront of those demanding its defense."

If we understand the viewpoint of the pacifists this is exactly what they complain of—the fact that bloody-mouthed prelates and politicians are always willing to be in the front ranks of those DEMANDING defense, but that their military ardor is satisfied with this vicarious method of participating in the slaughter.

The casualty list of the last imperialist struggle contained but few names of those demanding defense; it was the dupes of the demanders that paid the price of death, disease and misery.

We do not take the pacifist position; on the contrary we consider it a danger to the workingclass faced with the armed might of the capitalist state, but we heartily join with the embattled bible students in urging that bishops and bankers, employers and editors of war-mongering sheets—the whole tribe of capitalistic panderers—be considered first line troops in the next war brought on by clashing imperialist interests. There is little hope of this desirable result occurring, but it is interesting to visualize the panic that would ensue among the big-paunched, soft-handed dispensers of advice to the workers to go and get themselves killed gladly whenever the ruling robber band sends out word to its lackeys that its wealth and power are in danger.

Bishops will talk enthusiastically about bayonets when there is no danger of their own robes being punctured, but the peaceful message of the master will be quickly called to mind if there is a remote possibility of their coming in contact with the business end. Under such circumstances there doubtless would be a remarkable unanimity in the agreement of the church militant to surrender even the front line position in the ranks of those who were simply demanding "defense of the flag" and other emblems and institutions of modern capitalism.

Why the Change?

Judging by the character of the new publicity drive launched by the entire capitalist press of the country against the continuation of the Teapot and Daugherty scandal investigations, one cannot fail to be impressed with its being very much akin to the powerful drive organized several months ago in behalf of the Mellon scheme. Just as the Mellon maneuver was a product of careful planning, heavily financed by the big business interests, so is this present drive. The new publicity campaign, in which the yellow Hearst sheets are especially active, bears all the earmarks of an organized conspiracy, far more devolped than even the Mellon and Bok peace schemes.

The central point in the entire tirade against the continuation of the investigations is that Congress ought to wake up and do something. The demand is now made that the Senate should stop being a grand jury and resume its normal function of serving as a legislative body. Bitter complaint is being made against the failure to secure legislation on certain big questions confronting the country.

The ways of gods and politics are surely devious. They are particularly devious when the economic class interests of the employers demand their being so. Why the complete change of front? How comes it to be that the Hearst sheets, always feeding the poor "public" on the dirtiest of sex and other scandals and peddling the worst of morbid "stuff," are now yelling against being overfed with Washington scandals? What has happened to its news stomach, always accustomed to the coarsest of food, that it is now too delicate to digest the information about the rottenness of capitalist control of government? What has happened to change the minds of the hired editors that they are now shrieking for more laws? Was it not only a few weeks ago that they were up in arms against Congress enacting so many laws and were demanding that the House and the Senate stop legislating and keep its hands off business? Why are these jackals and hyenas of the capitalist world now spitting, growling and crouching against the calling of witnesses from the underworld to show what is what about Daugherty and Coolidge when all their lives they have specialized in feeding the readers on the sensations of such witnesses? Have not these same underworld thugs been the most trusted agents of our cabinet? Have not their same capitalist masters organized leagues against the enactment of more laws only a few months ago? Why are these bankers and manufacturers now so anxious to secure legislation on the bonus and the railroad question when but yesterday they fought tooth and nail against the consideration of these problems by Congress?

Why the change? We have a hunch. We know. The employing class of this country does not fear legislation. The delicate balance of power in Congress Coolidge can be counted upon by them to veto most if not all laws objectionable to the bosses. But a continuation of the investigations always bears the danger of someone spilling information which will tend to undermine further the already shaken confidence of the masses in the strikebreaking government of the United States. Herein lies the fear. Herein lies the cause of the change. And herein lies the best reason for the workers and farmers to put a halt to these criminal efforts of their employers and to force a continuation of these investigations to the limit.

The Minority In the British Trade Unions

By CHARLES ASHLEIGH.
(Written Specially for the Daily Worker.)

THE last few weeks have witnessed a definite and encouraging revival of the left-wing spirit among the rank and file of the British labor unions. It will need all of the best tactical and organizational efforts of the British militants to give this new spirit a direction, a crystallization, so that it does not uselessly expend itself, and thus leave the movement where it was before.

There have been attempts before at the organization of a minority movement in the British labor unions. For some years, there existed various local organizations, Industrial Leagues, etc., which drew, in great measure, their inspiration from the industrial unionist propaganda in America. Members of the British Socialist-Labor Party played a considerable part in these early organizations. They did not, however, share the dualist conceptions which prevailed, at that time, in the United States, and sought to bring about industrial unionism thru educational and agitational work within the existing unions.

Syndicalist Agitation.

Then, with the return of Tom Mann to Britain, there came a development of Syndicalist agitation. A number of militants were grouped around Tom Mann, and the "Industrial Syndicalist," was published as their organ. These British Syndicalists owed far less to the Anarchist tradition, however, than did their conferes in the Latin countries. Their point of view was strongly Marxian, altho their position regarding parliamentarianism was that of our Anarcho-Syndicalist friends. It was before the Russian revolution, when the revolutionary conception of the nature and historical functions of the capitalist state had not clarified in such marked degree as it later did, thru the clear and scientific teaching of Lenin.

Still later, during the war, there came the Shop-Stewards' Movement, the first real attempt to create, on a national scale, a left-wing industrial movement. This was in the time of the shop committees, the period of the heroic struggles of the workers of the Clyde, led by their shop stewards. This movement, however, laid special emphasis on the creation of shop committees, at the expense of the other necessary tactics—the penetration of the trade unions, the conversion of the Trades Councils into organs of militant action. For this reason, partly, and also probably because of the great slump after the war, the shop committee movement lapsed.

The Red International.

And then, for a long dreary time, during which the offensive of capital had its own predatory way with wages, hours and shop conditions, and the unions lost hundreds of thousands of members, there were but sporadic, scattered attempts at the building-up of a real nation-wide movement within the trade unions.

Nevertheless, preparations were being made. The Communist Party of Great Britain had come into being, with its definite policy of trade unions work, along the lines laid down by the International. A British Bureau of the Red International of Labor Unions had been established in the United Kingdom. And slowly the forces of the left began to reassemble.

The problem in Great Britain is somewhat similar to that in America. The British workers have been isolated from the currents of European Socialism. Their economic position, for years, was better than that of the workers of all other great European powers. The colonial empire of Britain enabled certain sections of the British proletariat to be maintained by the employers in comparative comfort—at the expense of the toiling millions of India, Egypt and other lands. The workers' leaders, therefore, and wide strata of the workers themselves, were saturated in the ideology of the small bourgeoisie. It has required the disconcerting suddenness of the reduction of their standard of living, since the war, to bring them to some realization of the necessity of vital changes in trade union structure and tactics. Now, however, the soil is prepared; the objective conditions for the revolutionizing of the British trade union movement are present. What is now needed is the perfection of the mechanism by which the revolutionists may take advantage of these conditions.

The Gigantic Task.

And, slowly, this mechanism appears to be evolving. It is slow work, and all due account must be taken of the special traditions and psychology of the British organized workers. The launching of luridly worded manifestoes, the calling of enthusiastic conferences—at which splendid speeches are made, but no definite plans for future work are formulated—are not enough. Laboriously and laid, in the great key industries, for carefully, the ground-work must be a real vital rank-and-file movement, a movement which will not be something superimposed upon the workers, but which will answer their immediate needs, and will grow up out of their own efforts. In this task, the duty of guidance and leadership falls upon the Communists and the adherents of the Red International of Labor Unions.

There are already signs that the British minority movement is at last getting on to an organized basis. There is at present, for example, discontent among the miners. Negotiations are proceeding with the mine-owners, and there is a definite likelihood of a great industrial struggle in the mining industry. And it is precisely among the miners that the militant left-wing movement is growing apace. On February 16, the first issue of "The Mineworker" appeared, the fortnightly official organ of the National Miners' Minority movement. Already two issues of this journal have appeared, and its reception among the miners has been most encouraging. After the publication of the first number, letters and articles literally poured into the office, signifying the intense interest which the miners are taking in the movement.

Miners Active.

There have recently been held district and national conferences of the militant, progressive miners, with the result that a movement, on an organized national scale, has now been started. A program of demands has been drawn up, which the rank-and-file is pressing upon the Executive of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain, urging them to make it the basis of their demands in their negotiations with the employers. The program includes such demands as: (1) Wages to be based on the cost of living, the basis of which shall be the wages paid in 1914; (2) A weekly wage to be guaranteed to all workers; (3) The six-hour day; (4) An allowance of one-fifth shift, to be paid on all afternoon and night work.

The growth of the miners' minority movement is full of encouragement. It would be swifter if only the militant miners were in the position to finance organization campaigns. But the recent long period of unemployment, and the extremely low wages they now receive, make it hard for them to pay the expenses of putting organizers into the field.

Among the transport workers, also, there are signs of an awakening. The "International Seafarer," organ of the seamen's section of the International Propaganda Committee of Transport Workers, of the R. I. L. U. is being published in London, and is widely circulated among the workers in the ports. During the recent dockers' strike, the militants organized a National Transport Workers' Solidarity Committee, which is now to become a permanent body, and is to initiate the minority movement among the transport workers.

Left-Wing Conferences.

Left-Wing conferences have been called, also, for the metal trades. These conferences are not of the earlier type—mainly propagandist—but are definitely for the purpose of setting up machinery for the organization of the minority movement.

Thus, there appears to be a new and refreshing movement at work within the ranks of the British organized workers. The building up of minority movements in the great unions of the key industries, the organized attempt to bring Left-Wing influence to bear upon the Trades Councils—these are the tasks confronting the militants of Britain. Especially important is such work at the present juncture, when there rules, in Britain, a new kind of government—a government, not of labor, but of labor leaders. The immense political importance of a Left-Wing movement in the trade unions—which are all affiliated to the Labor Party—will be obvious.

After the organization of actually functioning minority organizations within the trade unions—really functioning organizations, I say, and not merely committees on paper—there will be the task of bringing the representatives of these various movements together in a national conference of the militant elements in the labor organizations. And, out of this conference, will probably be born the national organization which will co-ordinate and further the work of establishing a solid, active and growing Left-Wing movement.

Team Work Necessary.

But this means an immense amount of hard work. It means efficient team-work among the militants, and an adoption of the best organizational technique. And, as I have said, the means at the disposal of the impoverished British workers are but small. Nevertheless, the task must be accomplished; and, eventually, it will be. A good beginning has been made. It must be actively followed up. There is a ferment of discontent among the masses. It is now the task of the militants to use every effort to direct this discontent along the organizational channels which will lead the revolutionary British workers to control over their mighty industrial organizations, and thus to victory in the struggle against the capitalist class.

"The Story of John Brown"

This is "The Story of John Brown," by Michael Gold. Published by the DAILY WORKER thru arrangement with Haldeman-Julius Company, of Girard, Kans. Copyrighted, 1924, by Haldeman-Julius Company.

* * * *

The Situation in Kansas.

AS JOHN BROWN left for Kansas, he turned to his wife and the remaining members of his family and said: "If it is so painful for us to part with the hope of meeting again, how must it be with the poor slaves, who have no hope?"

John Brown was always sanguine in his ventures; but the events before him would have tried the hope of a superman; they were to be bloody, exacting, terrible. It was what he needed, however for John Brown went to Kansas with a greater project in his mind, the attack on Virginia and the South, and Kansas was to be for him the rough, harsh school in which he could train himself for that supreme effort.

Evolution From Pacifist to Warrior.

With his youngest son, Oliver, then about eighteen years old, and a son-in-law, Henry Thompson, John Brown left Chicago in August. The party had a heavily loaded wagon drawn by a "nice, stout, young horse," that was stricken with distemper when they reached Missouri, and could barely drag himself along. Their progress was therefore slow; a scant seven or eight miles a day. But it gave them an opportunity to see and hear things in Missouri, then fiercely pro-slavery, and the reservoir from which were drawn most of the border ruffians who were raiding Kansas, and trying to force it into the phalanx of slavery states.

Companies of armed men were constantly passing and re-passing on the route to Kansas, and they were continually boasting "of what deeds of patriotism and chivalry they had performed there, and of the still more mighty deeds they were yet to do." As Brown wrote home in a letter, "No man of them would blush when telling of their cruel treading down and terrifying defenseless Free State men; seemed to take particular satisfaction in telling of the fine horses and mules they had killed in their numerous expeditions against the damned Abolitionists."

John Brown was roused by all this; already he was changing from the peaceful patriarch to the fearless warrior in the field. One incident illustrates this. When the little party reached the Missouri River at Brunswick, Missouri, they sat themselves down to wait for the ferry. There came to them an old man, frankly Missourian, frankly inquisitive after the manner of the frontier. "Where are you going?" he asked. "To Kansas," replied John Brown. "Where from?" asked the old man. "From New York," answered John Brown.

We Will Not Die Alone!

"You won't live to get there," the old Missourian said, grimly.

"We are prepared," John Brown answered, "not to die alone." Before that spirit and that eagle eye the old Missourian qualied; he turned and left.

It was in October, after an arduous trip, that John Brown and his party reached the family settlement at Osawotamie. They arrived weary and all but destitute, with about sixty cents between them. And they found the settlement in great distress; all of the Browns, except the wife of John, Jr., completely prostrated with fever and ague, gotten from the rough conditions. They were living in a tent exposed to the chill winds, and were shivering over little fires on the bare ground. All the food left was a small supply of milk from their cows, some corn and a few potatoes. It was an unusually cold winter that year; on October 26 John Brown saw the hardest freezing he had ever witnessed south of his bleak farmhouse in the Adirondacks; and all the Kansas pioneers in it as did the Browns.

Nobody in Kansas that first winter knew what comforts were. While the Browns paid the penalty for living on low ground in a ravine and in tents, their bitter experience with sickness and hunger was not as bad as that of many other Northern families. Starvation and death looked in at many a door where parents lay helpless, while famished children crawled about the dirt floors crying for food, and shrieking with fear if any footstep approached, lest the comer be a border ruffian (as the Southerners were called), instead of a friend. For pure misery and heart-breaking suffering these pioneer tales of Kansas are not surpassed by any in the whole history of the winning of the West.

Puts New Life Into Sons.

But old John Brown was indomitable; he put new life and energy into his six sons; by November two shanties were well-vanced and the food problem had been lightened. They were getting into good shape for the winter, and preparing to take up their share in the settling of Kansas, when the hot breath of war scorched all these plans, as it did many another Northern settler's.

There would be little time for growing corn for the Browns thereafter, or for the other settlers; the slavery question demanded an answer first.

One dread that had worried the Browns before leaving home proved unnecessary. It was their fear of the Indians. The Browns were terrified when the first big band of Sacs and Foxes in war paint surrounded their tent, whooping and yelling, but they had the good sense to ground their arms, and the Indians did likewise. Thereafter both sides were great friends, John, Jr., went often to visit their old chief; once, when in the following summer, the Indians came to call again, they were "fought" with gifts of melons and green corn. "That," said Jason Brown, "was the nicest party I ever saw."

John Brown, Jr., used to ask the old chief questions, as, "Why do you Sacs and Foxes not build houses and barns like the Ottawas and the Chippewas? Why do you not have schools and churches like the Delawares and Shawnees? Why do you have no preachers and teachers?" And the chief replied in a staccato which summed up wonderfully the bitter, century-long experience of his people: "We want no houses and barns. We want no schools and churches. We want no preachers and teacher. We bad enough now."

Indians Were Good Friends.

No, the Indians were friends. The men really to be feared were not long in putting in their appearance. One night six or seven heavily armed Missourians rode up to the door, and asked whether any stray cattle had been seen. The Browns replied in the negative; and then, as newcomers, they were asked, in the border slang, how they were "on the goose."

"We are Free State" was the answer, "and what is more, we are Abolitionists."

The men rode away, but from that moment the Browns were marked for destruction. They did not shrink from danger, however. They nailed their flag to the mast; armed themselves, and plunged into the thick of all the political battles then raging. In a short time their settlement was to become known as a center of fearless, and if necessary, violent, resistance to all who wished to see human slavery slavery introduced into the territory. John Brown's life work had begun.

(To Be Continued Saturday)
(The Border Ruffians Hold An Election).

Don't be a "Yes, But," supporter of The Daily Worker. Send in your subscription at once.

OUR BOOK REVIEWS

Woman and the Labor Movement. By Alice Henry. Published by Geo. H. Doran.

Alice Henry in her book, "Woman and the Labor Movement," traces the role of woman in industry from the early days of our ancestors to the present day.

In the course of the development of this subject the author deals with such problems as industrial legislation, minimum wage, extent of woman labor during the war and the Negro woman in industry.

Legislation as the cure for all ills has been practiced to a greater or lesser degree thruout the United States, in remedying unfavorable conditions of the workers. The disheartening experience of the American workers in this regard justifies the secondary importance of this phase of work as expressed in the following statement: "Altho men have in this country mostly depended upon organization to win improvement in their working standards, they have not hesitated to make use of legislation when that seemed the better plan."

The author also considers, in her treatment of "Women and the Labor Movement," the organizations that are working for the betterment of women in industry. Among these organizations is the National Women's Trade Union League which "stands for placing industry upon such a basis that the long and exhausting strikes of which we have had so many, shall be made unnecessary thru such organizations of the workers that industry can be placed upon an equitable basis and the collective agreement and not force or individual profit be the deciding factor in any industrial arrangement or re-arrangement." The author might well have stressed the fact that it is impossible to attain this end under a system which lives and thrives on profit by exploiting the labor of the workers.

Thruout the book, the author brings out that the problems of women in industry are only a part of the many problems facing the labor movement today. They should therefore not be treated as separate problems in which only women are intersted but one in which men and women must unite in order to achieve results.

The book is well written, easy to read and understand, and should prove of value to those who are working in the labor movement.—JULIA SCHULNER.

OUT WITH DAUGHERTY!

NEW YORK READERS ATTENTION.
CONCERT AND DANCE
Given by the
WORKERS PARTY OF BORO PARK
SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 29TH, 1924
at 1373 - 43rd Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
PROFESSIONAL TALENT WILL ENTERTAIN
Admission Including Hatcheck 25c

THE DAILY WORKER
RAISES THE STANDARD
FOR A WORKERS' AND
FARMERS' GOVERNMENT

THE DAILY WORKER

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SATURDAY, MARCH 29, 1924

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DUMP DAUGHERTY TO SAVE G.O.P.

Injunction Harry Told To Beat It For Cal's Sake

N. Y. PRINTERS INSISTING ON SIX-HOUR DAY

Shorter Hours Solution For Wide Unemployment

By H. M. WICKS.

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK CITY, Mar. 28.—The greatest unemployment in the printing industry since the crisis of 1907 was the motivating force that caused the adoption of the present demands of Big Six (Typographical Union No. 6).

Gradual Slowing-Up.

When the new scale of hours and wages was presented to the newspaper publishers in December the industrial depression had just become acute; for months there had been a gradual slowing up of orders in the commercial and book end of the industry causing a steady increase of unemployment and short-time work.

The falling off of commercial and newspaper advertising hit the large dailies. In other periods of crises the smaller newspapers of New York suffered severely and on many occasions were close to bankruptcy. Taking advantage of the panicky feeling pervading the ranks of these so-called independent newspaper owners, the representative of the House of Morgan, Mr. Frank Munsey, began a campaign of newspaper buying and consolidation, with the result that the unemployment, already a serious problem in the job branch of Typographical Union No. 6, was accentuated by the influx into the ranks of unemployed of those displaced thru newspaper amalgamations.

Printing an Industrial Barometer.

Old heads in the printing and publishing game know that this industry is one of the surest barometers of industry. The great corporations place most of their printing orders in the city of New York. Chicago does a great deal of tariff work for the western trunk line railroads. In both cities there has been a marked decline of railroad work. Especially have the railroads curtailed their summer advertising. This advertising has dropped by over one hundred per cent since last year.

Automobile catalogs are fewer and far less elaborate than in the other years since the war. Textile establishments have cut their advertising down to almost zero, while the mail order houses are all cutting their orders. This is significant as it reveals the fact that the capitalists know we are in a period of crisis, altho newspapers are not saying anything about it. In the last crisis the printing industry was not hit until toward the close of the period for the reason that every railroad in the United States had to revise all its tariffs after passing from governmental control to private hands again.

Today, however, the printing industry, as in the past, is a true barometer of industrial prosperity.

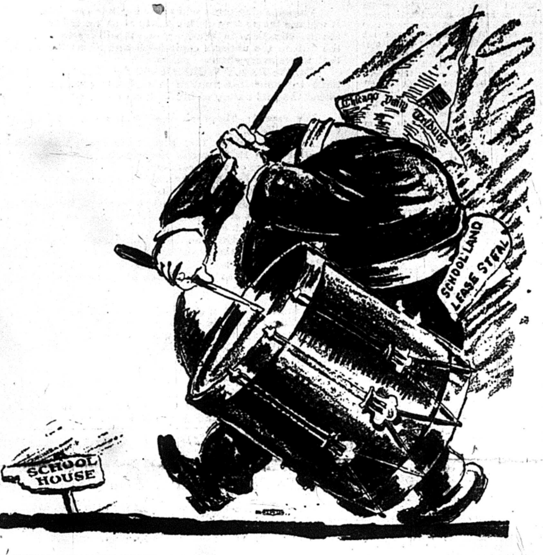
Shorter Hours a Solution.

Reducing the hours of labor from eight to six will absorb part of the unemployed. In New York, with the inauguration of a five-day week it would practically solve the question temporarily. Realizing this fact the militants in Big Six got together and waged a staunch fight for shorter hours with the result that the demand for the six-hour day was incorporated in the new scale presented to the employers on the newspapers.

In face of unemployment in the industry and a period of acute industrial depression setting in thruout the entire country many trade unionists are telling the leaders of Big Six that this is a poor time to strike.

The time to strike is now, just before the rush of Easter advertising by the department stores and specialty shops. This is one season of the year, until the beginning of holiday advertising, that the great newspapers can make immense profits and by striking now we can bring the newspaper owners to their knees.

THE TRIBUNE GOES TO WAR



26 Strikers Smile at Sullivan's Sentences; All Still Free While Injunction Verdict Is Appealed

Twenty-six garment strikers smiled as Judge "Dennie" Sullivan sentenced them on charges of contempt of court for violating the injunction he granted his friends the garment bosses.

All the cases are being appealed by defense attorneys Peter Sissman and William Cunnea and not one of the girls and men Sullivan so gladly sentenced is in prison or has paid a cent of fine.

Three 50-Day Sentences.

Fifty-day sentences were given Louis Sokcloff, John Gottleib and Morris Kravis, each of whom was also fined the sum of $200.

A ten-day sentence was imposed on another devoted striker, Marion Brosdick, who also received a $200 fine. Minnie Seidel was sentenced to five days in prison and $150 fine.

Other Labor Fighters Fined.

No other jail sentences were imposed. All the others were fined, as follows: Clara Gabin, $125; Ida Selkoff, $175; Minnie Sugarman, $125; Celia Factor, $125; Valentina Piescki, $125; Emma Deering, $150; Margaret Welch, $150; Charles F. Muller, $200; Mrs. Pengras, $100; David Krus, $150; Sarah Hourwitz, $125; Yetta Roseman, $125; Rose Stone, $125; Anna Feldman, $125; Fannie Rosen, $125; Isadore Dixler, $200; Mary Hourwitz, $125; Esther Monart, $125, and Bessie Fishman, $125; Eugenia Schlacter, $100.

Mrs. Schlacter is a widow with four children. She is striking and fighting for the union shop so that she may put more food into the mouths of her little ones.

Evelyn Bornfeld and Clara Cacken were brought into Sullivan's court on attachments for contempt of court late in the afternoon. They will be arraigned Tuesday.

Hold Strikers Twelve Hours

The three garment strikers who were arrested and held for more than 12 hours and finally charged with conspiracy and assault by the police of State's Attorney Robert E. Crowe, were arraigned in Shakespeare Ave. police court yesterday.

(Continued on page 2.)

PICKETS! Turn Back the Scabs Monday Morning

There must be a double force of pickets Monday morning to turn back the scabs the bosses will try to get over Saturday and Sunday.

Last Monday the same thing happened but the pickets were out in force and turned the scabs away. Scores of scabs who came up in yellow cabs, and in the private cars of the bosses, with "sluggers" on guard, were met by pickets and turned away.

DAILY WORKER men, who were out on the line, saw the pickets work. They saw the success the pickets had.

Pickets were arrested, of course. Pickets were roughed up, of course. Drunken policemen and sluggers shoved them about and cuffed them as they were paid to do, but the pickets kept up their fight. Whenever they saw a prospective scab coming they went up to her and told her that a strike was on and that she must keep away.

Strikes are won on the picket line. They are won by defying the police and "Dennie" Sullivan's injunctions.

STRIKES ARE WON BY KEEPING THE SCABS AWAY.

Seventy-eight garment bosses have already been compelled to surrender to the workers of Chicago.

ON TO THE PICKET LINE MONDAY to keep away the scabs and win.

LONDON MAY WALK IN DARK; STRIKES GROW

Electrical Workers in Threat to Quit

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON, March 28.—The threatened strike of the subway motormen called in sympathy with the tram and bus drivers may bring about the downfall of the MacDonald government or the establishment of a temporary dictatorship, unless a last minute effort to avert the tieup is successful.

To make matters still worse for Mr. MacDonald and his right honorable associates, the city electrical workers threaten to plunge London in darkness to aid their fellow workers who are on strike. The British workers are certainly showing a fine spirit of solidarity.

The possibility that the infamous DORA or Defense of the Realm Act may be again resurrected for use against the strikers by the so-called labor government has filled the British working class with anger.

Coupled with that is the offer of the British Fascisti and other White Guard organizations to assist the government.

The sympathy strike is scheduled for midnight and MacDonald summoned opposing parties in the transportation dispute to the ministry of labor early today for a desperate eleventh hour effort to avert the threatened walkout.

Such a strike would complete the paralysis of London's transportation and its consequence might readily involve the fall of the government. The crisis is considered the most serious MacDonald yet has faced.

Fearing the strike of subway workers inevitable, big business firms today converted all available space into bedrooms to accommodate employes who will have to sleep near their jobs.

In consequence London's shops were swamped with demands for oil and kerosene lamps and fuel.

$35,000 PRICE FOR FEDERAL JUDGE'S JOB

D. of J. Probers Get Latest Quotations on Judiciary

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Mar. 28.—Former representative J. Van Vechten Olcott, of New York, today told the senate committee investigating the Department of Justice that Wayne Wilson, a member of the National Republican Club, two years ago offered to secure his appointment as a federal judge for $35,000.

Olcott said he rejected the offer and felt that it was his duty to inform the committee of the incident.

So far as he knew, Olcott said, Wilson did not represent anyone in the Department of Justice.

Olcott is a republican. He served two terms in congress, 1904-1908, from the Fifteenth New York District.

"When this man came to me and told me that my name was prominently mentioned for a place on the bench I was naturally flattered," said Olcott.

"Little Money Necessary."

"After we talked the matter over, he said, 'you know a little money will be necessary.'"

"I told him that I was highly appreciative of the honor but I could not understand putting up any money."

What amount did he mention?"

"He said that I should pay $10,000 when my name was sent to the senate and $25,000 when I was confirmed."

"What did you say to that?"

"I said 'let's forget it.'"

"What company was he with in New York?" asked Brookhart.

"I believe with the National Surety Company," replied Olcott.

"We expressed regret at the naming of this man but the committee must have it," Brookhart said.

"Wayne Wilson was the man," Olcott repeated.

"Did he represent anyone else?" asked Senator Jones.

Represented "The Boys."

"He said he was representing 'the boys.'"

"Did he mention the names of 'the boys?'"

"No."

Did he name Howard Mannington?"

"No."

"Was he prominently identified with politics in New York?"

"He was a member of the National Republican Club. I never heard of his holding office. He called to see me shortly after the introduction of a bill in Congress to increase the number of federal district judges."

Olcott was then excused.

Kentucky's Liquor Has Kentucky Son In Troubled Mess

WASHINGTON, March 28.—Representative John W. Langley, Kentucky, indicted on a conspiracy charge in connection with liquor withdrawals, appears in court today to plead and give bond for his trial.

At the same time Langley's colleagues in the house are considering his status.

Langley was indicted with five others, including:

Millard F. West, Lancaster, Ky., former deputy commissioner of internal revenue.

Russell M. Sackett, Ben L. Moses, Harry Sattler, all of Pittsburgh.

Sidney Reiss, New York.

The indictments resulted from a grand jury investigation into charges outlined by the Chicago grand jury which recently indicted Col. Charles R. Forbes, former head of the veterans' bureau.

SOUL OF TRAIN BANDIT JENNINGS REVOLTS AT ACTS OF POLITICIANS

WASHINGTON, March 28.—The ancient and honorable "stick-up" profession has fallen upon evil days, says Al Jennings, once king of the outlaws.

The former train robber, fresh from his appearance before the senate oil committee, chewed his finger nails bitterly in the ante-room of the capitol today while he mourned the passing of "honest" American banditry.

"Thieves in my day were good moral men," said Al, as he fingered an angry lock of Irish red hair. "They believed in the bible, God Almighty and the efficacy of a six shooter to settle any argument.

"Most of them didn't drink—but if they did hanker occasionally a shot of red eye, they waited until after working hours. Those boys knew that hooch and hold-ups didn't mix.

"But that of course, is all changed now," he continued. "There are only two kinds of bandits in this age and a good he-man Oklahoma killer wouldn't wipe his feet on either. First, there is the crooked politician and, second, the high school scapegrace."

"The old time robber usually was forced into a life of crime. Perhaps a hasty shooting had put him outside the pale of the law. He robbed to live," he said.

"The juvenile criminal of today isn't a poor cow-puncher who knows he's done wrong. He goes into it because he wants to, because of the excitement, because he knows that the only crime today is getting caught.

"Then comes dope and liquor to spur up his courage. With his 'snow' to sniff, he's a raging lion. Without it, he is a cringing, cowardly rat... The men who held up mail trains single handed twenty-five years ago didn't need a 'shot' to give them nerve. They had it. I'm one and I've still got it."

LOUCHEUR, BIG STEEL KING, IN FRENCH CABINET

Next Step May Be Dictatorship

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PARIS, March 28.—Louis Loucheur, wealthiest of French Industrialists, accepted the important post of Minister of Commerce and of Posts and Telegraph, in the new Poincare cabinet. The presence of the rich steel baron in the French government was commented on widely today. It was noted that Loucheur is the author of the famous declaration that France would never pay the debt owed to the United States.

Owes $4,000,000,000.

France owes the United States around four billion dollars. A large part of this loan was used by France to pay the cost of raising up big military establishments in Poland and other European countries under France's tutelage.

Poincare is completely revising his cabinet. His resignation is now considered in many quarters as a ruse to get rid of some of the deadwood in the last cabinet and to lay the groundwork for the establishment of a dictatorship. It is freely stated here that Morgan before granting the loan that saved the franc and the Poincare government, secured the promise that repayment of the one hundred million dollars must not be allowed to depend on the whims of a parliament.

New Cabinet.

With three posts yet to be filled the cabinet is as follows: Premier, and foreign affairs, Poincare; colonies, Fabry; war, Maginot; public works, Le Trocquer; interior, Deselves; liberated regions, Marin; finance, Marsal; education, Jouvenel; labor, Vincent; commerce and agriculture, Loucheur.

CAN TIED TO RED BAITER HARRY BY CAL

Refusal To Submit His Files Brings Ouster

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Mar. 28.—At the request of President Coolidge, Attorney General Daugherty today resigned from the cabinet. The resignation was announced from the White House where Daugherty's letter acceding to the President's demands was given out.

"The resignation of Attorney General Daugherty will not halt the senate investigation of his administration of the Department of Justice," Senator Wheeler said when told of Daugherty's resignation.

Daugherty's letter follows:

"My Dear Mr. President:

"I hereby acknowledge receipt your letter of March 27 by the hand of your secretary requiring my resignation as attorney general of the United States.

"Solely out of deference and in compliance therewith I hereby tender my resignation. While you do not state when you desire my resignation to become effective I must respectfully request it become effective forthwith.

"Yours very truly,
"H. M. Daugherty,
attorney general."

The president's letter to Daugherty follows:

"My Dear Mr. Attorney General:

"Since my conference with you I have examined the proposed reply you suggest making to the demand that you furnish the committee investigating the Department of Justice with files from that department, relating to litigation and to the bureau of investigation.

"You represent to me and to the committee in your letter that it would not be compatible with the public interests to comply with the demand and conclude your letter with a statement that I approve that position. Certainly I approve the well established principle that departments should not give out information or documents where such a course would be detrimental to the public interests and this principle is always peculiarly applicable to your department which has such an intimate relation to the administration of justice.

"But you will readily perceive that I am unable to form an independent judgement in this instance without a long and intricate investigation of voluminous papers, which I cannot personally make and so I should be compelled to follow the usual practice in such cases and rely upon your advice as attorney general and head of the department of justice.

Conflict of Interests.

"But you will see at once that the committee is investigating your personal conduct and hence you have become an interested party and the

(Continued on page 2.)

28 MORE MINERS' LIVES IS TOLL OF COAL TRUST IN W. VA.

(Special to The Daily Worker)

CHARLESTON, W. Va., March 28th.—Twenty-eight miners here entombed and believed to have been killed in a gas explosion of the Yukon-Pocahontas Coal Company Mine, near Bluefield, early today, according to a telegram received here from the mining company by R. M. Lambo, chief of the West Virginia Bureau of Mines. The mining chief made preparations to go to the scene of the accident.

* * * *

WELCH, W. Va., March 28.—Bodies of 13 of the 25 miners entombed in the mine of the Yukon-Pocahontas Coal Company at Yukon, McDowell County, were removed this afternoon. It is believed the remaining 12 have also lost their lives. A mine rescue car was being rushed to the scene from Nemors.

Today's Housing Article Appears on Page Four of this Section

KIN IS CALLED AND WALSH IS MUCH PAINED

Subpoenaing Solon's Brother Brings Fight on Spencer

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Mar. 28.—A partisan break has developed in the senate oil investigating committee and is causing threats of an attempt to oust Senator Seldon P. Spencer, Missouri republican. Democrats threaten to carry their fight against Spencer to the floor of the senate.

They charge the newest republican member of the investigating committee with improprieties in attempting to "get something on" Senator Walsh, chief of the democrats and leading prosecutor.

Conferences of democratic members of the committee have been held and two methods of proceeding against Spencer have been discussed.

Two Methods Proposed.

1.—Presentation of a formal motion in the senate asking his removal from the committee.

2.—A directly opposite policy of giving him every leeway.

At least two senators say they will lay Spencer's actions before the senate in speeches.

The Missouri senator was appointed to the vacancy of Chairman Lenroot a little more than a week ago. He immediately aroused Walsh with his manner of questioning witnesses and Walsh openly charged him with "putting words in the mouths of witnesses."

In a turbulent session of the Senate Oil Committee today, Senator Walsh, Montana, charged that Spencer Selden Spencer, Republican, Missouri, a member of the committee, had, subpoenaed John Walsh, his brother, "to cast malicious suspicions upon me."

John Walsh denied that he had any connection with either the Sinclair or Doheny oil companies or was in any way connected with the leases made by Albert B. Fall.

The sharp conflict between Spencer and Walsh further widened the breach between Spencer and the Democratic members of the committee.

Will Hays' Denial.

When the committee met today Chairman Ladd read a telegram from Will Hays denying he ever received $25,000 from Jake Hamon in connection with a "deal" at the last Republican convention as charged by Al Jennings, former bandit, yesterday.

Walsh announced his brother John was present and ready to testify but Spencer said he was not ready to examine him.

"You owe it to my brother to clear up the matter immediately," Senator Walsh said. "My brother has been under investigation for more than two months by persons determined to discredit these hearings. Because of that he is under suspicion."

Spencer then agreed to put John Walsh on the stand.

Walsh said he was a lawyer, born in Wisconsin.

"Do you represent the Mutual Oil Company?" Spencer asked.

"No."

"What oil companies do you represent?"

"Strictly Speaking."

"Strictly speaking I represent no oil company. I do, however, represent a holding company, known as the American Republics Corporation of which J. S. Colina is president. It holds oil stocks. I am counsel and a member of the board."

"Does the company have any interest in oil leases in Wyoming and California?"

"No."

"My company has no interest in oil leases there."

"What oil companies does the holding company hold stock in?"

"About 15 or 16 companies."

Walsh said he also represented several development companies which have not yet begun operations.

"You never have been engaged in the oil business in any way?" asked Spencer.

"No, sir."

"You never have visited the office of the secretary of the interior in regard to oil matters?"

"No, sir."

In excusing Walsh, Spencer asked him to keep in touch with him.

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Cal and Sinclair, With Backs To Wall, Defy Attack On Grafting

By LAURENCE TODD
(Staff Correspondent of The Federated Press)

WASHINGTON, March 28.—Despite the frantic protests of E. B. McLean, voiced thru his Washington Post, the senate has proceeded not only to seek the criminal indictment of Harry Sinclair for his refusal to testify before the oil investigation committee, but it has followed immediately with a resolution suggesting to the house the impeachment of C. C. Chase, collector of customs at San Antonio and son-in-law of Albert B. Fall.

Cal Keeps Crook Chase.

Chase refused to testify on the ground that his answers might incriminate him, yet after this confession of criminal status President Coolidge failed to immediately order his dismissal. When Senator Bursum, staunch defender of Fall, pleaded that Chase would probably resign his federal job, Minority Leader Robinson replied that no resignation would be permitted to protect an offending officeholder.

The testimony which the committee expected to get from Chase related to the trip which he made to see Price McKinney at Cleveland, when Fall begged McKinney to perjure himself by testifying that Fall had borrowed $100,000 from McKinney. Discussing this affair on the senate floor, Senator Dill declared that the perjury of McLean as to this $100,000 loan to Fall was later framed up at a conference in Atlantic City. Dill urged the impeachment of Chase which was suggested in the resolution offered by Senator Walsh and adopted, 70 to 0 on a roll call.

Sinclair Hires A. P. Man.

Sinclair has reached into the office of the Associated Press and employed as his publicity man, at a salary alleged to be $15,000 a year, the one man on the Associated Press staff in Washington who has been conspicuously sympathetic with the oil crowd. The salary is at least double what he has been receiving.

An analysis of the Teapot Dome lease, made by W. W. Tarbell of Bethel, Conn., an oil expert, showed that the lease violated all of the rules which usually protect the owners' interests. It provides no bonus, such as is almost universally paid, and the royalty rates are so arranged as to enable Sinclair to profit by restricting production. He has restricted production, Senator Dill declared, with mathematical regularity.

U. S. Abets Oil Trusts.

Still more sinister is the clause giving to Sinclair and his partner, the Standard Oil Co. of Indiana, thru the Sinclair Pipe Line Co., which they jointly own, the monopoly privilege of delivering oil from the Wyoming field by pipe line eastward. Possession of this monopoly, Tarbell impressed upon the committee, gives to Standard Oil and its allies the control of oil prices in the American market.

Dump Harry for Cal's Sake

(Continued from page 1.)

committee wants these papers because of a claim that they disclose your personal conduct of the department. Assuming that the request of the committee is appropriately limited to designated files, still the question will always be the same.

"In view of the fact that the inquiry relates to your personal conduct you are not in a position to give me or the committee what would be disinterested advice as to the public interest.

"You have a personal interest in this investigation which is being made of the conduct of yourself and your office, which may be in conflict with your official interest as the attorney general. I am not questioning your fairness or integrity.

"I am merely reciting the facts, that you are placed in two positions, one your personal interest, the other your office of attorney general, which may be in conflict. How can I satisfy a request for action in matters of this nature on the ground, you, as attorney general advise against it, when you as the individual against whom the inquiry is directed necessarily have a personal interest in it?

"I do not see how you can be acting for yourself in your own defense in this matter and at the same time and on the same question acting as my adviser as attorney general.

"Positions Incompatible".

"These two positions are incompatible and cannot be reconciled. I am sure you will see that it is necessary for me to have the advice of a disinterested attorney general, in order that I may discharge the duties of my office in this and other matters. I feel certain that you will know how deeply I regret that this situation has arisen. It only illustrates the difficulties which are certain to recur with ever increasing embarrassment and your inability to perform satisfactorily the duties of attorney general under present conditions.

"You will readily understand that it is not now my intention to prejudge the issues which remained to be developed in this investigation. I recognize that you are entitled to a full and fair hearing. But as there is no way by which you can divest yourself of the interest you have personally in the investigation I can see no way but for you to retire as attorney general and I am therefore compelled to request your resignation.

"Very truly yours,
"Calvin Coolidge."

The president requested Daugherty's resignation yesterday when his secretary, C. Bascom Slemp, delivered Mr. Coolidge's letter dated March 27 to Daugherty.

Daugherty's reply, presenting his resignation and requesting that it be made effective at once was dated today and was taken to President Coolidge this morning by Warren F. Martin, special assistant to the attorney general.

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History of Case.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—Attorney General Harry M. Daugherty, intimate friend and political advisor of the Harding administration, was forced out of office today by the fire of a senate investigating committee, which prompted President Coolidge to ask his resignation.

The man who more than any other effected the nomination of the late President Harding, went out only after a long struggle in which he defied the senate and house committees to find him guilty of wrong-doing in office and opposed the counsel of senatorial friends to resign his post voluntarily.

"Untimely," Says Henry.

Asserting that President Coolidge's action was "most untimely," Daugherty, in a seven page letter to the president given out today at the Department of Justice said Mr. Coolidge was following "a dangerous doctrine" in suggesting that "an attack upon a cabinet officer disqualifies him for further official service."

"All the pretended charges against me are false," continued Daugherty. "But whether true or false, if a member of the cabinet is to be incapacitated or disqualified by the preferment of charges against him, no matter how malicious or groundless, and he is compelled to give up his responsible position and sacrifice his honor for the time being because of such attack, no man in any official position is safe and the most honorable, upright and efficient public servant could be swept from office and stable government destroyed by clamor.

The Indignant Daugherty.

"I cannot escape the conviction, Mr. President, that your request for my resignation is also most untimely. It comes at a time when truth is banishing falsehood from the public mind, even tho I have not as yet had an opportunity to place upon the witness stand before the senate committee a single witness in my defense or in explanation or rebuttal of the whispered and gossipy charges against me."

Pressure for Resignation.

The ouster of the attorney general came with dramatic suddenness after weeks of speculation as to how long President Coolidge would resist the demands that he put him out.

Many of Coolidge's intimate friends and numerous republican leaders in and out of congress persuaded Coolidge insistently to act for the good of the party.

Even indirect methods were employed to indicate to Daugherty that it would please the president if he got out.

But Daugherty remained adamant. He would leave, he said, only if guilty of misconduct in office were proved against him or if Coolidge personally demanded it.

Astounding Disclosures.

Meantime, the senate committee investigating his conduct of the Department of Justice began hearings which to date have developed the most extraordinary and sensational stories of intrigues, "deals" of all kinds and the inter-change of huge sums of money for mysterious purposes—inter-changed between men, according to the testimony, who were intimate friends of Daugherty or involved with friends of his.

The resignation was brought about by a letter sent to Daugherty yesterday by President Coolidge, requesting the attorney general to leave, which was replied to today with a request by Daugherty that the resignation be effective immediately.

Solicitor general James M. Beck will become acting attorney general, according to statute, until a successor to Daugherty is appointed by the president.

IMPEACH COOLIDGE!

NEAR PANIC AMONG MASTER CROOKS WHEN DAUGHERTY IS DUMPED

NEW YORK, March 28.—Feigning apprehension over the announcement of President Coolidge's request for Attorney General Daugherty's resignation and the latter's immediate stepping out, professionals again attacked the whole stock market today

Altho it was evident that the Washington situation was clarified rather than otherwise affected by this development, the renewed assault broke prices in the general list to levels which brought necessary liquidation of impaired marginal accounts.

Selling of this character accellerated the decline in stocks like steel, Baldwin, American Can, Corn Products and other industrial favorites. In issues with a thin market, such as Fisher Body, Kelsay Wheel, General Cigar and Buffalo and Susquehanna Railroad, bad breaks took place and the trading at times was nearer demoralization than at any time since the current decline got under way last month.

How many new readers have you secured for THE DAILY WORKER? Get another today.

26 STRIKERS IN COURT SMILE AT DENNIE'S EDICTS

Garment Strike Writ Sentence Is Appealed

(Continued from page 1)

The state asked that their cases be continued till April 17.

The three strikers had been arrested Thursday morning and the union had their attorney take out a writ of habeas corpus. Before the writ was returnable the state's attorney's men came into court and said that the men had been booked.

It was apparent yesterday that the state's attorney's office did not want to have a preliminary hearing because the defendants in that way might learn something of the charges against them.

Bosses Want No Hearings.

The state's attorney wants plenty of time in which to prepare a case against them without giving the men a chance to defend themselves. The state's attorney's men may take the case to a grand jury and ask indictments before April 17. In that way the men who are charged with conspiracy and assault would not have a chance to prove their innocence till they were brought to trial.

Eight other strikers have been indicted, it was learned yesterday. They were charged with malicious mischief and conspiracy to do an illegal act. According to the information in the hands of the union lawyers the men are charged with having entered the plant of Blum and Templer at 178 W. Adams St. on the 27th of February, the first day of the strike, and having called the workers there out on strike.

The eight men who are reported indicted are: Sam Ross, Adolph Rodinowitz, Hyman Goldman, Bruno Bontwisky, Joe Gallor, Dan Glassman, Harry Matin and Charles Roof.

Trude Discharges Fourteen.

Fourteen strikers were discharged in So. Clark St. police court yesterday when their cases were called. Judge Trude discharged them after a trial in which all of the cases were massed.

The strikers discharged were: Emma Goldberg, Sarah Zelinsky, Lillian Junberg, Jennie Wosiak, Yetta Orenstein, Francis Lawan, Sarah Shapiro, Bessie Eisenberg, Dora Maller, Clara Zozkon, Ellen Dorenfeld, Ida Goldberg, Fredia Nitzberg and Pearl Cohen.

Less Than Five Minutes.

The mass trial took little more than five minutes. The police merely said that the girls had been picketing and the judge discharged them. The judge has repeatedly told the police that arrests for picketing should be made under the injunction issued by Judge Sullivan. That has had no more effect on the police who have continued to try to arrest all pickets who came anywhere near the strike district. That the police are only trying to accommodate the bosses is proven by the fact that arrests are made when they cannot prove to Judge Trude that the girls should be arrested.

Sullivan Frets Again.

In Judge Sullivan's court the judge got worried as to the method he should use to prove to the strikers that his injunction and the dignity of his court is not a joke. He asked Peter Sissman what method he would use to impress on the strikers the fact that he had issued an injunction and that it should not be violated.

Sissman told him that the strikers believed that the law which permitted him to issue an injunction, have persons brought before him for violating it, and trying them for that violation was wrong. He said that as long as the strikers believed that they would undoubtedly treat his injunction as they have been treating it.

"When the people who violate the injunction of this court are brought in here and tried by the same man who issued the injunction they very naturally resent the operation of such a law," he concluded.

Both the prosecution and the defense summed up the evidence against the various strikers who have been tried and on whom judgment has not been passed.

Sullivan Is Bosses' Judge.

Constantly during the summing up of the evidence in favor of the strikers which Sissman made the judge would interrupt and try to make a point against them. The judge said that he had made careful notes of all the testimony and that he did not need Sissman to refresh his memory. He seemed from his remarks to have made notes only of the testimony of the bosses and their witnesses. He was constantly reciting from his notes and on one occasion very incorrectly.

Five more strikers were brought into Sullivan's court to prove to the honorable that they had no contempt for him. They were: Anna Galich, Bessie Katz, Joseph Klavitz, Isadore Kreger, and Sam Dorf.

He's Some Robot!

After taking their names the judge set their cases to be heard next Tuesday. They were released on their own bonds.

13 Pickets Arrested.

Thirteen strikers, picketing in the heavy rain yesterday afternoon, were arrested on S. Market street. They are: Samuel Smith, Barnet Soll, Alphons Graham, Frank Rokosh, Ben Stein, Dave Rosenthal, Stanley Skeass, Clara Junburg, Maude Kaleta, Mary Muchelaught, John Swukakyi, Ben Altman and Mary Kozow.

Impeach Coolidge! Let Him Follow Daugherty!

Harry M. Daugherty is out.

The worst attorney general that corrupt American capitalism ever produced has been forced to resign.

But he is only one of the great army of grafters in high places. He is only a cog in the whole rotten capitalist political machine.

• • • •

The DAILY WORKER has fought incessantly for the ousting of Daugherty. It fought Daugherty because Daugherty is typical of capitalism. Every blow the DAILY WORKER directed at Daugherty was a blow intended for the decadent social system that produced the Harding regime, the most vicious and debased in all American history; that gave us Coolidge, the Strikebreaker President; that spawned the democratic labor-baiter, Attorney General J. Mitchell Palmer, succeeded by the republican, Daugherty, who did the dirty work of the big business interests when he raided the convention of the Communist Party in Michigan, and when he fought the railroad strikers, hitting alike at the political and the industrial organizations of the workers.

• • • •

The capitalist press will again begin to cry "Enough!" It will use the ousting of Daugherty as an excuse to call off the investigations in Washington. It will try to cover up the filth in the nation's capitol—to counteract the stench that arises everywhere.

But the DAILY WORKER will fight on. It will continue to unmask corruption in capitalist government, to reveal the real nature of big business rule.

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We repeat: "Impeach the Strikebreaker President, Calvin Coolidge."

The same money that bought Harding's nomination and election in 1920, bought the nomination and election of Cal Coolidge as vice president.

If the Harding administration was corrupt, Coolidge was a part of that administration.

Coolidge knew of the bribery, not only in the peddling of oil leases, but in all the branches of government. And he remained silent, acquiescent.

It was Coolidge who sent his private telegrams to "Eddie" McLean, the capitalist editor, and the goat, Fall, at Palm Beach, Florida. Coolidge, even if he sits in a high place, is just as guilty as the hungry receiver of the cheapest graft.

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If impeachment proceedings are not brought against Cal Coolidge, who held on to Daugherty to the very last, then the ousting of Daugherty means nothing.

COOLIDGE MUST BE IMPEACHED. HE MUST BE DRIVEN FROM OFFICE.

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And the workers and farmers of the United States must organize NOW, must close their ranks everywhere thruout the nation, so that they will be able to take the greatest possible advantage of his going.

Famous Three Year Pact Means Nothing To Big Coal Barons

KANSAS CITY, March 28.—Demand for a cut in wages of forty thousand coal miners employed in the southwestern states, was presented by mine operators to union representatives in a joint conference here today.

At a preliminary meeting before the joint conference the mine owners decided that a reduction in expenses is necessary if the mines are to continue in operation, and voted to reduce wages.

The present contract expires April 1st.

Hiram Reaches Tape Ahead of Cautious "Cal" in S. Dakota

PIERRE, S. D., March 28.—With Hiram Johnson the victor on the face of unofficial returns, managers of the campaign of President Coolidge in South Dakota today messaged the president for permission to start a recount.

It was one of the closest votes on a presidential preference in many years.

Robots Will Murder Each Other in Next War; Exit Heroes

COPENHAGEN, March 28.—Mechanical soldiers, directed by wireless rays, will fight the next war, if the claims of Niels Aasen, Norwegian scientist and inventor, prove true.

Aasen claims to have invented a soldier automaton which can fire 2,000 rounds a minute, thus virtually doing away with human "cannon fodder."

The invention has been offered to the Danish government.

Patient Demands High Fee for Doctor's Attention

The "anesthetic kiss" was introduced today with the filing of a suit for $100,000 by Mrs. Evelyn Siegan, 26, against Dr. Louis M. Myers.

While undergoing examination in the physician's office, Mrs. Siegan charges Dr. Myers put her under an anesthetic and performed his osculatory operation, the bill charges.

Took God Too Seriously.

LOCUST GROVE, Ga., Mar. 28.—"If thy right hand defend thee, cut it off," Herbert Little, 17 years old, read in the Bible.

With the faith of a crusader Herbert hacked away at his hand with a hatchet until he had almost severed it.

Doctors Declare Wisconsin Senator's Condition Improved

WASHINGTON, March 28.—Senator Robert M. LaFollette, ill from pneumonia, passed a comfortable night and was improved this morning, according to members of the family.

IMPEACH COOLIDGE!

PITTSBURGH COAL DIGGERS DEMAND DOLLA FREEDOM

Vote Repeal of Flynn Anti-Sedition Law

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PITTSBURGH, Pa., March 28.—The Pittsburgh miners passed resolutions for the repeal of the Flynn anti-sedition law and for the release of Jacob Dolla, a victim of the steel strike, by unanimous vote, at their convention in session here.

Surprise was occasioned in the ranks of the progresives when the above action was taken, because of the rock-bound attitude taken on other measures by the machine forces.

However, they will not allow themselves to be fooled by this action, because they realize that such things have been done before and it is a long way from passing a resolution, to forcing action on it.

Well! Well!

They were equally surprised when Feeney, of Coke Region fame, made a good speech in favor of the Dolla resolution, because he has consistently been against anything that has been presented by the progressives. However, he took this occasion to advertise the fact that he was on the job during the steel strike.

The resolution on the question of recognition of Soviet Russia was treated with the same consideration as was done at Indianapolis. The Howat resolution was under discussion at noon adjournment, with Van Bittner having the floor for the beginning of the afternoon session.

Discuss Local Conditions.

The afternoon session was full of interesting discussion on affairs affecting local conditions but the pay roll, true to its to its own cause, say that little consideration was given to any of the abominable conditions described, that is, as far as the voting in the convention was concerned. Of course, they promised that they would look into the cases mentioned and would get settlements satisfactory to the men and the local unions affected.

Delegate John W. Hayman, presented a good argument in favor of a resolution presented by his local, regarding the scales at the mine where he is employed at Washington, Pa. Hayman declared that the scale was so high in the air that neither the company weighman nor the miners' check weighman could see the scales. This made little differences to the machine, for when the vote was taken the machine voted in its usual way and the scales at the Washington mine are still in the air.

Britons Girdling Their Earth.

ROME, March 28th.—Major MacLaren and his companions of the British round-the-world flight expedition arrived at Centocelle Airdome at 7:40 a. m. today, landing their big Napiers-Vicker Amphibian plane without mishap. They left Lyons, France, yesterday.

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OIL SCANDAL HAS MEXICO ON ITS EAR

Oil Men Tried to Split Southern Republic

By BERTRAM D. WOLFE.
(Staff Correspondent of The Federated Press)

MEXICO CITY, March 28.—Teapot Dome is gushing into Mexico as the mania for deciphering code telegrams spreads across the border.

Sensational Exposures.

The result is a series of exposures no less sensational than those in Washington and involving prominent Mexicans and in part the same figures that have been oil-soaked in the U. S. A.

The newspaper Universal Grafico is running a series of telegrams and letters between Albert B. Fall and his representatives on the American side of the line and Marxian generals here. The facts, tho long suspected, have all Mexico by the ears, for they involve a new partition of Mexico with five northern states and the entire oil fields involved. A secession fomented and financed by American oil and mining interests, with immediate recognition of the secessionists virtually assured by men close to Harding, such as Daugherty and Fall (and even the name of Hughes figuring).

Why were these professional filibusters so anxious to annex the Mexican oil and mine regions, if they were able to use (as they have) the state department of the United States to exact concessions and nullify article 27 of the Mexican constitution?

The answer is found in Teapot Dome. They knew it would be easier to get concessions for a song from men like Fall if the region became American territory than to bully it out of refractory officials. The exposures show that the alleged bandit Villa shot the first briber that was sent to him, and that the second, when he heard of the fate of his predecessor, sold the letter he bore to President Carranza.

Saw Much of Secretary Hughes.

They show further that Fall and his gang financed a revolution by General Cantu in Lower California, but that it fell thru. The disreputable General Gonzales, member of Carranza's cabinet; General Pelaez, one of the leaders of the recent rebellion, and General Cuellar, were all tools. A certain "Caso" whose real name has not yet been decoded, "has of late (to quote one of the telegrams) seen a good deal of Hays (Charles Evans Hughes) and reported made good impression."

"He (Caso) and Garza (General Cuellar) have also seen Thomas (Fall, then secretary of the interior). Latter apparently well impressed with Garza."

All these and many more things the telegrams and letters reveal. Continuing the same telegram which was sent by W. F. Buckley, who signed himself "Langford," to J. H. Sears in the Hotel Ambassador, Los Angeles, and decoding it as far as possible we find:

"General Cuellar has apparently made deal with California Company (Doheny). Mona (General Gonzales) is working hard and is looked on favorably by Dover (Daugherty) and other friends of Haynes(President Harding)."

Recognition by U. S. Promised.

Another telegram from Buckley to Sears reads in part:

"I have been advised definitely that Company (the government of the United States) will immediately give appraisal (recognition) to Thompson (Palaesz) if he will take land. I have so advised him. I also think company would give appraisal to ANY ONE WHO MAKES A CREDITABLE SHOWING . . . and that we can immediately thereafter secure from the company all manner of facilities at boundary and soon thereafter secure appraisal."

The letter from one of Fall's henchmen to Villa reads in part as follows:

"If you will meet me at a place designated by you on the border I promise to bring to our conference one of the most eminent statesmen in the United States with powerful influence with BOTH OUR NATIONAL POLITICAL PARTIES relative to questions pertaining to Mexico. I refer to U. S. Senator Albert B. Fall . . . no living American knows the conditions in Mexico better than he. Now, General Villa, I have discussed this question thoroly with Senator Fall and most of the prominent mining men of Chihuahua, and the press of this country is generally with you in forming a stable government, especially IN NORTHERN MEXICO . . . I grimly believe that he (Fall) and some of his friends (and you) can organize a plan to forward your interests, there being only one condition that they will require of you—that is, that you protect American lives AND PROPERTY. . . With a combination like this to assist you, you will soon have large revenues from mines of Chihuahua and from many other sources. . . ."

This letter is signed by Chas. F. Hunt and dated El Paso, Jan. 17, 917, just before the outbreak of the ar and under Woodrow Wilson's ministration. The telegrams are July, 1921, under the Harding inistration.

Trachtenberg Tour

Saturday, March 29, Binghamton, N. Y., at 7:30 p. m., Lithuanian Hall, 271 Clinton St.

Sunday, March 30, at 3 p. m., Utica, N. Y., Labor Temple, 714 Charlotte St.

Monday, March 31, Rochester, N. Y., Hall to be announced later.

Tuesday, April 1, at 8 p. m., Buffalo, N. Y., Labor Lyceum, 376 William St.

Wednesday, April 2, Jamestown, N. Y., Hall to be announced later.

Thursday, April 3, Erie, Penna., Hall to be announced later.

Friday, April 4, E. Pittsburg, Penn., Hall to be announced later.

Saturday and Sunday, April 5 and 6, Pittsburg, Penn., Hall to be announced later.

Trachtenberg Ends Successful Tour In Nutmeg State

Alexander Trachtenberg has just ended his tour of Connecticut, speaking to large meetings at Bridgeport, Waterbury and New Haven.

In Waterbury, the "brass town", uniformed police and police not in uniform attended the meeting in considerable numbers. The mayor of Waterbury is a very cautious man and believes in preparation. A little personal conversation with the police however, brought out the welcome information that they were glad to be detailed to hear a lecture on Soviet Russia rather than walk the streets in the bitter cold weather. And after the meeting they all voted the speech acceptable and interesting.

The meeting in New Haven was attended by a goodly sprinkling of Russian anarchists and Social Revolutionaries. As happened once before, they attempted to monopolize the end of the meeting by asking all the questions and doing all of the discussing. But as before, they did not get away with it. When Trachtenberg pointed out (these counter-revolutionists were much concerned about freedom in Russia) that Soviet Russia did not intend to permit that kind of freedom which had as its aim the assasination of the Soviet leaders and the reinstitution of the reactionaries, the audience approved with loud applause.

Scott Nearing Bursts Free Speech Fetters On Stamford, Conn.

The Scott Nearing meeting at Stamford, Conn., ended the reign of suppression in this city and it is now to be hoped that free speech and assemblage will suffer no further assaults here. This was the first open meeting the Workers Party has held in this city. The audience was large and "select" for federal agents, the wife of the judge and some of the high school faculty were present. The many workers who attended, however, appreciated the lecture, "Oil and the Germs of War," most. Many questions were asked after the lecture.

In Hartford the largest meeting in the history of the party was held. Seven hundred people filled the Grand theater and a collection of $125 was taken. Two hundred copies of The DAILY WORKER and much other literature was sold. The audience signified its willingness to attend future Workers Party meetings by giving names and addresses so that notification can be sent them.

The Bridgeport Nearing meeting was held in Metal Trades Hall. Every seat was filled. Here Nearing spoke on the Teapot Dome scandal. He stressed the importance of the June 17 convention and the organization of a class farmer-labor party as the beginning of the end of bribery, corruption and exploitation of the workers and farmers.

Soviet Recognition Necessary to Relief Of U. S. Farmers

(By The Federated Press)

WASHINGTON, March 28.—Debate on the McNary-Haugen export marketing bill in the senate is expected to renew discussion of the do-nothing foreign policy of Secretary Hughes, which was last taken up when Senator Borah's resolution calling for recognition of Russia was before the upper house.

It has been Borah's contention, and the belief of most of the progressives on both sides of the aisle, that the American farmer cannot get higher prices for his products until the people of Europe are enabled to buy more. This means reconstruction of Europe, relations with Russia, evacuation of the Ruhr by the French, and credits to Russia and Germany.

Senators Shipstead and Magnus Johnson have insisted that the farmers of the west are no longer to be saved by credit if they cannot get a price for their crops equal to the cost of production. They indorse the demand that the state department seek peace instead of further trouble in Europe.

California Supreme Court Rebukes Judge For Prejudiced Trial

(By The Federated Press)

SACRAMENTO, Calif, March 28. The California supreme court has refused to review the Flanagan and Stangeland criminal syndicalism cases, in which the appellate court has reversed the decision convicting these two men. The appellate court had also reprimanded Judge C. O. Busick for his prejudice in dealing with this and other criminal syndicalism trials. The defense will now move immediately for a transfer of Flanagan from San Quentin and Stangeland from Folsom to the Sacramento county jail. It is expected however that the cases will be dismissed before another trial date is set.

FARMER-LABOR UNITY HOLDS IN MINNESOTA

Non-Partisan League Will Co-operate

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., March 28.—Contrary to statements circulated in the hostile press, the Non-partisan league of Minnesota has not broken with the Farmer-Labor Federation headed by William Mahoney of St. Paul. At its recent convention the league voted to affiliate with the federation. The league will retain its identity according to the terms of the arrangement worked out with the larger body.

Plan of Action.

The Non-partisan league will hold on to its paper, the Minnesota Leader. The plan under which the league will work with the federation is briefly as follows:

1.—The federation will concentrate in cities and towns and unorganized territory.

2.—The league will continue its organization work in its present territory.

3—The league will continue its paper, the Minnesota Leader.

4.—The league will pay dues to the federation on the same basis as labor unions, that is, 2 cents per month per capita as provided in its constitution.

The central committee of the Farmer-Labor Federation met last Saturday and appointed the following executive committee to act between the meetings of the central committee: Walter J. Kennedy of Simpson; Fred E. Osborne of South St. Paul and R. D. Cramer of Minneapolis. William Mahoney of St. Paul, chairman of the central committee, and Ralph Harmon of South St. Paul, secretary, also will be ex-officio members of the executive committee. Mr. Mahoney will be the chairman of both committees.

"Farmer-Labor Advocate" Organ.

It also was decided to make the Farmer-Labor Advocate of St. Paul, started about a year ago, the official organ of the federation.

The central committee members who attended the meeting in St. Paul Saturday follow: First district—Walter J. Kennedy, Simpson, Non-partisan league; J. P. Placek, Austin. Second—John F. Johnson, Hanska; W. C. Sprague, Madelia, Non-partisan league. Third—Fred E. Osborne, South St. Paul, Non-partisan league; A. C. Welch, Glencoe, Non-partisan league. Fourth—Frank Fisher, St. Paul; Frank Starkey, St. Paul. Fifth—R. D. Cramer, Minneapolis; J. O. Johnson, Minneapolis. Sixth—A. H. Hendrickson, Sauk Center, Non-partisan league; E. W. Anderson, Becker, Non-partisan league. Seventh—Judge Harold Baker, Renville, Non-partisan league; Heming Nelson, Atwater, Nonpartisan league. Eighth—George E. Webster, union man, Hibbing; H. W. Dart, railroad brotherhood, Proctor. Ninth—J. C. Pratt, Crookston; Louis Engstrom, Roseau, Non-partisan league. Tenth—C. R. Hedlund, Minneapolis; G. H. Lunberg, Montrose, Non-partisan league.

Cop Transgresses Etiquette.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 28.—When a poor working man is beaten up for resisting an officer that ends it. But when nine business and professional men were arrested in a drinking row at a fashionable restaurant, one newspaper was too delicate even to mention their names, while the policeman who handled the men a bit rough and the sergeant who didn't stop him have both been suspended from the force.

IMPEACH COOLIDGE!

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Ohio Non-Union Mine Conditions Related By Correspondent

A letter describing the bitter non-union conditions in the mines near New Port, Ohio, has come to the DAILY WORKER from John J. Moravesky, a union miner there. The Walford Coal Co., and other companies there have been operating non-union for three years.

Miners, who are working only on a part time basis are getting $4.00, $4.50 to $5.00 for outside work and $5.00 to $6.00 for inside day men, with tonnage rates for loaders only 60 cents. The union scale price is $6.88 for outside work and $7.50 for inside work, with loaders paid 78.8 cents per ton, besides pay for dead work. For men with families ranging up to seven children the non-union wages, at irregular employment, represent the direst poverty.

The non-union coal mines there are surrounded by union mines, but there is danger the non-union area will be extended.

Our correspondent tells of a United Mine Workers" organizer being stoned away from the premises of the company. The bosses forbade him admission and some of the stones were flung by "100 Per Cent American" scabs.

Nine men who listened to the organizer were discharged and ordered to move from their company houses.

The bosses say they can't pay the union scale and sell coal for $1.80 a ton but they do not say that M. S. Wolford and Edgar Wolford, his son, control the majority of the company stock and that these two are buying coal from the Wolford Coal Co., and retailing it for $7.50 a ton at their coal yard under the name "Fountain Coal Co.," Akron, Ohio.

Workers in Akron, Ohio, and elsewhere, should buy only union coal and help the miners to win, the miner urges rightly.

Oranges Rotting In Florida Orchards Thru Dealers' Greed

(Special to The Daily Worker)

DADE CITY, March 28.—Wholesale waste of fruit is going on in Florida orchards because the owners will not pay enough to make it worth while to gather it. Right near Dade City thousands of bushels of oranges are rotting on the ground in the groves, going to waste. The price is only 75 cents per gathering a crate, or a little over 1 1-2 bushels.

Organizer F. E. Marshall, of the Farm-Labor Union of America, reports that there are now about 100 members in Pasco county in spite of the opposition of local dealers.

California Cattle Kings Fattening Off Hoof-Mouth Disease

(By The Federated Press)

SACRAMENTO, Calif., March 28. Quarantine headquarters for the foot and mouth pestilence which has been affecting California cattle has accused several large cattle owners of the state of having deliberately allowing their herds to become infected so that they could be killed and the owners collect the indemnity paid by the state and federal governments for all cattle so slaughtered. The bureau in charge states that henceforth all such cases will be fully prosecuted and payment will be refused for animals infected with the disease on purpose to collect the indemnity.

How many of your shop-mates read THE DAILY WORKER. Get one of them to subscribe today.

JOB SHORTAGE GROWING, SAYS LELAND OLDS

United States Seeks World Control

At another successful monthly meeting of the T. U. E. L. at North-West Hall, Leland Olds of the Federated Press sketched in figures and statistics the growing power of American imperialism and it's effect on the increasing unemployment.

"The conduct of the war, the peace treaty, today's maneuvers of Morgan and our own Hell 'n Maria Dawes, are all steps having in view the placing of the economic control of the world in the hands of U. S. bankers," said the speaker.

"Since 1916" he continued, "the Navy League and the banking interests have been outspoken in their plans that the American dollars replace the pound sterling as the monetary standard of the world—and that we have a strong navy to back up the American dollar."

Olds Gives Figures.

In figures on our basic industries he pointed out the coming serious unemployment. "The attempt is already being made," he said, "to lengthen hours of work and decrease wages as part of the plan of the American bankers to gain the position held by England for the past century, in whose grip rested the world's economic control."

Earl Browder, editor of the Labor Herald, whose summary of the most important developments in the world of labor are becoming an outstanding feature of these meetings spoke on "The Situation in the German Trade Unions." He pictured briefly the disintegration of the German trade unions under the past reactionary leadership. "The situation has become so serious," explained the speaker, "that today they are forced to appeal to Sam Gompers for their wages. The press "he continued," is ruined. Today the once mighty unions are hardly able to publish a small weekly bulletin. And the speaker felt sure they owed the printer for this.

Communists Only Hope.

"The growing power of the Communists who are the only force holding the unions together today in Germany is the only hope of the German workers," the speaker explained.

The reports of the delegates were featured by the summary presented by A. Overgaard of the machinists on the situation in Toledo, where T. U. E. L. members are being expelled from the union on charges of "overthrowing the government" and because the accused members talked often "of Russia and China" and the officials "don't like it."

Has Money for Sluggers.

ST. LOUIS, March 28.—The Manganese Steel Co. refuses to grant the new $7.50 a day scale of union molders, an increase of 50 cents. But at a hearing of an injunction suit brought by the company against the union it was disclosed that the firm has been paying $10 a day to deputies to "guard" the struck plant. The company wants the court to stop by an injunction the effective picketing which has been carried on by the union since last October. The company also insists on the right to fix the price of piece-work "without interference" from the union.

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why there is hunger and despair in Germany
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the contrast between the two most talked of Countries in Europe
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"Ancient History"--But the Workers Never Forget

The Chicago Tribune and the Union Trust Company wonder why the DAILY WORKER cannot consider their school land lease deal "ancient history" and let it go at that. They feel that the workers ought to forget.

When the Tribune put over its 99-year school lease steal in 1880, it no doubt hoped the workers would forget. It showed its brazen indifference to public protest when, in 1895, it had its lawyer, president of the school board, wipe out the 10-year revaluation clause.

Both the Tribune and the Union Trust Company are rich and powerful. But 99 years is a long time and many things are more than likely to happen before the year 1980. The 56 years ahead are not yet "ancient history." They contain many days of retribution for the plunderers of the at present poorly organized masses.

The Union Trust Company now has the school land lease to the property at the corner of Dearborn and W. Madison Streets, which it calls the "heart of the business center of Chicago." It is able to put up a big fight for its robber's loot.

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George E. Marcy, president of the Armour Grain Co., part of the big food trust.

George A. Ranney, vice-president and treasurer, International Harvester Co.

George G. Thorp, vice-president of the Illinois Steel Co.

These in addition to a lot of smaller fry. What a power facing the workers and farmers in this one financial institution: a phone magnate, heads of powerful railroads, of the food trust, of the farm implement trust, and the steel trust.

They feel secure, no doubt, in regarding their past crimes, including the plundering of the Chicago school children's land lease as "ancient history."

But the day of the workers and farmers is coming. The oppressed are organizing politically and industrially as never before.

The crimes of the present masters will never become "ancient history." An enraged people will demand that the criminals of today atone for every crime committed.

THE WORKERS NEVER FORGET!

Hiram's "Victory"

In a contest marked by a most shameful squandering of money and purchase of influence, Hiram Johnson has nosed out Cal Coolidge in the republican primaries of South Dakota.

The contest was close all the way thru and was the best proof of the fact that the republican membership sees no difference beween the conservatism of Coolidge and the "progressivism" of Johnson. The very fact that the race was within the republican party shows that they are both reactionaries of essentially the same stripe.

Hiram Johnson cannot afford to celebrate the South Dakota victory with too much pomp and satisfaction. This state was the one place where he centered his heavy artillery. Here Wrigley spearmint-chewing gum dollars, not pennies or nickels, flowed freely. There was a bitter anti-administration fight because of the fierce struggle between Governor McMaster and Senator Sterling for the senate nomination. The indorsement of Sterling by Coolidge automatically put the powerful state republican machine of the governor at the disposal of the Johnson forces. Yet, the California senator won only by a scratch.

The best evidence of the collapse of the Johnson candidacy is afforded by the decision of Wrigley, the millionaire backer and chief supporter of the Californian's aspirations, to stop financing him. Wrigley is jumping on the Coolidge bandwagon. This dooms the hopes of Johnson. Without plenty of money, capitalist politics cannot be played successfully.

Apparently there is a reformation of lines in the republican party, with all shades of big capitalist opinion staking everything on Coolidge in order to beat back the assault on the organization and the fundamental class interests involved. The other day, William Randolph Hearst, who was a loud-mouthed backer of Hiram Johnson all the time, came out with a song of praise and hearty indorsement for Coolidge. Now Wrigley, another Johnson angel, jumps into the openly reactionary fold. These are the signs of a decisive fight in which Johnson, attempting to pose as a middle of the roader, stands no chance.

May Day In Europe

Not since the masses of France and Germany demonstrated in an ugly mood on May 1st, 1920, has the European political powder magazine been in such danger of explosion.

Soon national elections will be held in Germany. All observers are agreed that the parties of the extreme right and the extreme left will make heavy gains. The Social-Democratic Party, occupying the middle role but serving as the kept handmaid of the reactionaries in their dirtiest work against the famished German proletariat, is losing ground rapidly and steadily. The effect on the European politico-economic situation of the inevitable sharpening of the class conflict in Germany ensuing from such a parliamentary situation is inestimable.

The French elections have been deliberately put off until the German results are known. French imperialists will then use the growth of Right and Left strength as a club over the masses. An alarm of new, serious dangers to France will be sounded to mislead the workers. The bogus of Junkerism and Bolshevism will be raised in all viciousness to stampede the masses in support of Poincare and the iron and steel interests organized in the Comite des Forges.

But the French masses cannot be misled so easily now. The workers, poor peasants, ex-soldiers and even some sections of the lower middle classes, are enraged at the Morgan loan and its terms binding the French masses hopelessly to American finance monopoly. The hundred million dollar loan is a drop of relief in the sea of financial and political troubles in which the imperialist French government now finds itself. There is trouble brewing in the Dawes Commission. The German industrialists are showing signs of restiveness with its prospective terms. Poincare is having the time of his life holding on. His resignation and immediate acceptance of the task of forming a new cabinet are only straws showing which way the wind is blowing. A storm of serious dimensions is threatening to overwhelm his present precarious hold on the government.

Under these circumstances the Communist Party of France is bound to make considerable headway. With Communist gains in France and Germany the European volcano is soon bound to rock the continent to its very foundations. May Day in Europe, 1924, deserves most careful watching by the workers of the world.

The Poison of Pacifism

The appearance of a young pacifist, Brent Dow Allinson, at the Northwestern University in behalf of an anti-war movement making rapid headway amongst the students of the country has aroused the ire of the "best citizens" of Chicago and its fashionable suburbs.

The Tribune and the Hearst Herald and Examiner, supposedly actuated by the common danger of the pacifist "scourge" overwhelming the nation, have buried their sharp hatchets of yesterday and are now vieing with each other in a call to arms against the anti-war movement in the local schools. In a series of vicious attacks and malignant diatribes, these saffron journals of the exploiters have denounced pacifism as a danger primarily because of its poisonous effect on the plastic mind of the youth.

Let us analyze a bit this poison in pacifism. Is the opposition of the young students to force, to infernal wars in itself a poisonous doctrine under all conditions? Would the Tribune have the working masses believe this as the cardinal truth of the controversy? If so, would the Tribune indorse the opposite policy of general resource to force, to wars under all conditions? Would the Hearst sheet applaud the use of force by striking coal miners in defense against attacks by hired armed thugs of the operators on the defenseless women and children of the coaldiggers? Would not our morally indignant Tribune and Examiner then engage in denunciation of the force employed by the workingmen in self-defense far more vigorously than the denunciation now resorted to by the pacifists of the capitalist recourse to hellish destruction of the lives of the workers and farmers in support of the imperialist interests of our bosses?

No one will be fooled by the cries of the capitalist press about the "poison" in the pacifist propaganda against militarism and particularly regarding the opposition to supporting this or any other employing class government in its decimation of hundreds of thousands of workingmen in order to defend billions of dollars of capitalist profits and investments. Wars, force, armed struggle are all sacred and moral to the capitalists, their newspapers and churches when employed in behalf of the interests of the exploiting class. Wars, force, armed struggles are unholy and "poisonous to the mind of youth" when employed against the capitalist class. Non-resistance and pacifist doctrine are most holy to the bosses when workingmen are on strike and are terrorized by gunmen in and out of uniform; when bankrupt farmers are being driven off their land at the point of the gun by sheriffs serving the banking interests. Capitalist class interests are the sole criterion of holiness and morality to the Tribune and Hearst.

The poison in pacifism, in so far as the capitalist class is concerned, lies in the fact that it may develop, sooner or later, under certain conditions, into the sound revolutionary doctrine of organized workingclass refusal to fight capitalist wars and into the proletarian desire of fighting the only war in which the workers of the world should engage—the war against capitalist imperialist wars and capitalism.

Chicago Has Made No Effort In Twenty Years to Clean Up Its Ghettoes and Slums

No effort has been made by the city to clean up Chicago's slums and ghettoes in the twenty-four years intervening between the disclosures by the City Homes Association in 1900 of dangerous housing conditions, and the present time.

Charles Ball, who has been a chief in the sanitary department of the city Department of Health for over a decade, told the DAILY WORKER yesterday that all the evil conditions, described in the first extensive survey of housing conditions in this city, still remain, intensified by increasing population and proportionally higher rents.

"For the past twenty-five years," said Mr. Ball, "Chicago has ignored the fast growing slums. She has been content to let the private interests control the housing of her citizens. Private interests have cared nothing for the welfare of the people as a whole. The city ordinances governing apartments are entirely adequate, and the Department of Health hasn't enough men to enforce those we do have."

Many Problems Await Attention.

"There are many housing problems in congested portions of the city, which are awaiting attention," it is mildly put in a Department of Health report. "These are found in buildings constructed prior to the last three years, and mainly buildings constructed for two or more families. Coupled with these are poor insanitary conditions existing in many places of employment. There are also many crowded areas with front and rear tenements with conditions many of which could and should be remedied."

Look in any yearly report of the Chicago Department of Health and you will find similar statements. Always it is pointed out that unbearable housing conditions are still "awaiting attention," and that the number of sanitary and building inspectors is "inadequate to cope with the situation." Compare this state of affairs with any yearly report of the Board of Health of almost any European city. Liverpool Department of Health report states that in one year 2,342 new apartment houses were erected and 386 were caused to be torn down by the Department of Health.

The two investigations into Chicago's housing conditions which are considered by housing experts to be the most authoritative and the most thoro, are the report of the City Homes Association mentioned above, and a survey of the "Cost of Living in American Towns," compiled by the British Board of Trade, admitted to Parliament records, and recently made a United States senate document.

Chicago Noted For Slums.

The latter, reporting on Chicago, shows that conditions have not been improved in this century. On the contrary, they have been allowed to get worse until now Chicago has an unsavory reputation for its slum life. Chicago is known as the town of millionaire packers and steel magnates. Thru its neglect of the congested district, Chicago is also known as a city that cares nothing for the physical or moral welfare of her working citizens. People are too busy making money at private pursuits to take a public spirited view of the housing situation.

"The building of houses for sale is done almost entirely by private speculation," the British experts point out. "In the past a large proportion of the houses in Chicago, particularly in the poorer districts, have been erected with little regard for either building or sanitary regulations, and in large areas conditions exist today which call for determined action on the part of the health authorities. Statistics reveal appalling conditions of housing, great overcrowding, and acute destitution.

"An inspection made for the purpose of this report of the districts described in the report of the City Homes Association in 1900, show that no general improvement has taken place in housing conditions, and that in some respects they are getting worse.

"The crowding together of these several storied tenements would of itself be prejudicial to the health of the inmates, but when workshops and stables are found in the rear, as often happens, the evil is intensified. Moreover, a large proportion of the frame buildings, which were but flimsily constructed at the outset, are now old and in a neglected condition."

Buildings Erected For Profit.

"Most of these buildings were erected without any provision against damp, a defect which is all the more serious in Chicago owing to the marshy soil, and the fact that during heavy rains the sewers overflow, and to the large number of basement and cellar dwellings.

"During the heat of summer the pavements are overcrowded at night with men, women and children who, finding the stifling atmosphere of their overcrowded quarters insupportable, prefer to sleep in the open air. A generation of slum dwellers is growing up in this large district of squalor which in the future will hardly fail to increase the gravity of Chicago's social and municipal problems."

The above districts mentioned by the London visitors did not include South Chicago and the stockyards district, as they were recognized to be, by far, the worst in the city. Of these two sections, it is briefly mentioned that "Back to back houses of wood, resting on piles largely predominate, and a great number of cellars and basements are inhabited. Beds are crowded together and are often occupied by day and night workers in turn."

"Large sections of the city," the report concludes, are constantly filled with dust and clouds of smoke from vast numbers in adjacent foundries and railroads in adjacent districts. The air is further polluted by piles of refuse accumulating in the streets and alleys. Forty five per cent of the people live in rear flats, rear buildings or basements, with small windows and no sunlight. Consumption is steadily increasing among the poor of Chicago generally, and the need for better housing is urged."

Nothing Has Been Done.

In a quarter of a century, the municipal government has done absolutely nothing to remedy these conditions. Private real estate concerns, have been the cause or the death of hundreds from disease, and the ill-health and extreme discomfort of many thousand more. It is time the working people of Chicago saw to it that the city departments were no longer used as mediums to carry on graft, or to give favorites political patronage. It is time the wishes of the private real estate concerns were ignored, and their influence curbed, in order to get something done to abolish the frightful slums of the city.

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Unemployment in the United States

(Continued from Page 1)

follow the direction of the following slogans:

Political.

Government operations of non-operating industries and shops.

Inauguration of public works.

Maintenance of unemployed at union rates of wages.

Nationalization of mines, railroads and public utilities.

Abolition of child labor.

Recognition of and trade relations with Soviet Russia.

Unemployment insurance administered by the workers.

Grants by the government.

Industrial.

Industry must be responsible for maintenance of its workers.

Equal division of work among members in each industry and shop.

Assessment of employed for relief of unemployed.

Establishment of control committees of workers to regulate production and investigate accounts.

Struggle against sabotage of employers.

Unemployment insurance supported wholly by the employers, and administered wholly by the workers.

In every action the aim shall be to accomplish the utmost of political enlightenment with the greatest possible immediate struggle. The political nature of the fight against unemployment must be developed and strengthened, without carrying the immediate struggle so far ahead of the understanding of the workers as to destroy the mass character of the movement. It shall be a major effort to actually obtain all possible immediate benefits for the unemployed, which must be made the basis for wider demands and more intense struggle. The trade unions, all workers' organizations, and the unorganized employed, must be drawn into organized participation in the unemployed demonstration and actions. The slogan of "Solidarity of interest between the employed and unemployed" must be heavily stressed at all times.

The methods and instruments of action in the fight against unemployment will include every section of the organized labor and revolutionary movement. In all political actions of the Party the unemployment issue must be brought to the fore more and more as the industrial crisis develops. The issue of unemployment must be raised in all councils, conventions, and other gatherings of workers, by proposals of concrete actions, including joint committees of trade unions, etc., with the unemployed, demonstrations, deputations to governmental bodies with demands based upon the slogans of the struggle, and in all shops and factories by proposals for action uniting the employed with those thrown upon the streets.

The Workers Party must be made the organizational and ideological center for the entire movement. The Party press must develop an agitational and educational campaign on unemployment, giving an increasing amount of attention and space to it. Every Party committee must make a special study of unemployment as it develops its particular sphere of activity and report from time to time to the Central Executive Committee. Workers Party members must participate in a leading position in every action of the unemployed, giving it direction and consciousness.

As unemployment develops upon a mass scale nationally, which is definitely to be expected in the not distant future, the Party must take the lead in simulating, initiating and organizing, councils of the unemployed in co-operation with the unions and other workers' organizations, upon a local, state, industrial and national basis.

• • •

(Note on Textile Industry.)

The textile industry is like coal mining and copper, suffering from a large shift in production from one field to another. This makes the unemployment problem severely felt in many New England textile centers which are operating at from 20 to 60 per cent of capacity. In the textile industry as a whole, however, there is not the paralysis indicated by the condition in New England, because the southern mills are running at 100 per cent to 130 per cent of single shift capacity. The average for the textile industry as a while is around 94 per cent at this time.

Thus the acute unemployment in Fall River, Lawrence, New Bedford, the Pawtucket Valley, etc., is largely caused by the shift in production and not by a crisis in the textile industry as a whole. The completion of the great textile merger of a year and a half ago, which centralized almost the entire industry, has made it possible for the textile trust to close down the New England mills and throw the production into the southern section without causing injury to the capitalist interests involved. The increased profits from the lower wages and child labor of the south go to pay interest on the idle investments in the north.

The comparison between the total employed in December, 1922, and December, 1923, does not, of course, give anything like a complete picture of the employment condition in the textile industry. Employment figures month by month for the years 1921-22-23 shows the stretch between the low and high points, which are January, 1921, and March, 1923, respectively, to be a little over 62,000. More illuminating are the yearly averages which are for the three years, 255,580; 248,361, and 278,331. The number employed for December 1923, is seen to be 24,000 or a little below the peak figure and 38,000 of 17 per cent above the low point. It is interesting to note, however, that there is no such tremendous fluctuations in the yearly averages.

How the Communists Keep Power in Russia

(Continued from Page 2.)

ing" at the time when the new economic policy was introduced, three years ago. One or two hundred thousand members were thrown out. Any worker or peasant, whether Communist, might bring charges against a party member, that he was acting unworthy of a Communist—that he got drunk or profiteered or was rough with the workers under him. The hearings were open; if the Party considered the member a drawback, he was thrown out.

Less spectacular "cleanings" go on constantly without comment. I have met Communists in the past two years in Russia who were causing chaos who were playing petty politics, who were destroying efficiency by personal grudges. I have felt utterly hopeless of the department or industry in which they worked. Then after six months or a year, I have suddenly heard that these men had been "cleaned out" of the party and transferred to jobs of unimportance and I have known that other people than myself had observed them, and that a force was constantly acting, sometimes delayed and sometimes mistaken but striving for the purity of the Communist ranks. Only this autumn the Central Committee of the Party laid hands on certain high officials in Moscow and sent them down for temporary jobs in the provinces for no other reason than that they were "living too much like bourgeois and getting out of touch with the common people."

Hard Workers.

Half a million men organized on such terms are scattered across Russia. North of the Arctic Circle, south of the Caucasus, east of the Volga, I found them in the timber industry and little provincial towns, a far-flung group sent out to be ministers of finance in little republics, or sawmill workers laboring to increase production. Every large factory, every notable village, has its Communist nucleus. If any factory had no Communists, some would be sent from Moscow to get jobs there. They would do the work of foremen, or machinists or carpenters or managers. But they are expected to work harder than anyone else, to stay later, to be examples of loyalty and energy, to know the demands of the workers and explain to them the plans of the government. They are expected to secure and hold political leadership by constant diligence in public affairs.

About once a year the basic problems of policy arising in government go out to a party referendum.

The Communist group in every factory and village will debate it, and send delegates to a district meeting. The district meeting will discuss it again, among other questions, without censorship and with concrete charges of oppression and abuse of power. The districts will then send delegates to regional conferences and thence to the Caucasian or Ukrainian or White Russian Party Congress; till at last the views of the entire membership meet and mingle in the great All-Russian Congress, ultimate authority on the policy of Russia's ruling Party.

When policy is once determined, whether it be a question of the management of heavy industry, or of the relation of little nationalities within the Soviet federaion—it becomes the duty of all party members to go home and explain to the people of Russia just why the decision was reached. It is their job to justify the government to the people, and see that the complaints of the people reach and influence the government before the pressure becomes too great. Long before the petty discontents of peasants or coal miners or Ukrainians or Armenians can reach the stage of organized protest, a vast network of the Communist machine detects these discontents and appraises them. A recent series of strikes in South Russia caused much searching of heart in the Central Executive of the Party. "What is the matter with our local Communist groups," they asked, "that they did not discover these discontents and meet them in time."

Party Realistic.

In its daily action the Communist Party is highly realistic. While it has a definite goal for Russia's future development, it does not attempt to enforce that goal at once. It caters to popular desires, trying always to mold that desire in the direction of its own aims. For instance, there is a great desire among peasants for modern agricultural machinery; the government imports machinery, but sells by preference thru peasants' co-operatives which farm their land in common. That is one typical instance of the use of economic pressure to guide the development of Russia in the direction it wishes.

They all know the job they are on, and their part in relation to Russia and the rest of the world. The Communists in the oil industry know the importance of oil in the world's commerce; the Communists who died fighting the famine did so knowing that agriculture was the basis of Russia's reconstruction. The Communists on low wages in the schools know what depends on the education of the youth towards the goal they have set.

They are not on a personal job; they are on a state-wide job, and they know it. Even mortal disease does not release them; it merely transfers them to other work. I met a man who had been general of an army in Siberia and was now dying of tuberculosis in a little provincial town, transfered to secure a better climate, but still working on. I knew a young boy who spent four years in Hungarian prisons and has incurable heart trouble from the tortures he endured; he is in the far north building roads where the open air life will help keep him alive a little longer.

Why should anyone enter a Party which demands such discipline? For the fun of building on the greatest undeveloped lands of the world a Workers' Republic, the next great forward step in history. There are always people who would rather run public affairs than enjoy private comfort. The organization of the Russian Communist Party allows these people to choose themselves by a hard and simple test. It is a disciplined oligarchy which anyone may join if he would rather organize a co-operative commonwealth than be comfortable.

A Strong Challenge

Young men, energetic men, respond quickly to such a challenge. Behind the Communist Party lies the League of Communist Youth, almost equal in numbers to the adult party, also under discipline which increases as the years go on, preparing to enter into government. Behind them are the Young Pioneers, who already have no memories antedating the Revolution.

Just as a piece of statecraft, quite aside from its working class significance, the Communist Party of Russia is a rather wonderful machine. It has its methods of dectecting discontent before this reaches the dangerous stage. It has its methods for keeping its own ranks pure and energetic. It has its test for selecting out the men and women who are really more interested in "politics," that is, in managing public affairs, than they are in any private recompense. . . . Some day some of its methods may fail; failure is always possible to any human organization. But the Party is making plans for developing a Workers' and Peasants' Republic towards a co-operative commonwealth thru a long term of years, with perfect confidence that it will be able to keep power. There is no sign of any organization in Russia likely to contest its power, in even a single state or city.

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"The idea becomes power when it penetrates the masses."
—Karl Marx.

Special Magazine Supplement
THE DAILY WORKER

SECOND SECTION
March 29th, 1924. This magazine supplement will appear every Saturday in The Daily Worker.

Unemployment in the United States

Statement adopted by the Central Executive Committee of the Workers Party.

UNEMPLOYMENT is a constant scourge of the workers under capitalism. It is ever present in some degree, except in those periods when rival groups of imperialists whet the workers to murdering each other and when production of war materials temporarily absorbs the full labor forces; in "normal times" it is the so-called industrial reserve army, while in times of acute crisis, unemployment throws millions of workers upon the streets takes on a mass character it but brings into bold relief the inherent problems that face the working class at all times.

Mass unemployment, however, does present its own distinctive problems in the character of the immediate struggle of the workers, particularly of those directly involved. It, therefore, becomes of vital importance for our Party to have exact knowledge of the growth and extent of unemployment, its sectional and industrial variations, its tempo of development, and to prepare definite lines of action for the workers in their struggle against its devastating effects.

Immediate Cause of Present Unemployment.

The capitalist system of the world has, since 1919 and up to the latter part of 1923, presented a spectacle of constantly declining production and growing unemployment. It is in the throes of the most profound crisis of history. Many millions of workers are deprived of all chance to make a living, and those who work have their wages constantly driven down. The United States is an integral part of world capitalism, and it is impossible that it should escape participation in this crisis.

In 1921, when the first big drop in exports to Europe from the United States occurred as a result of Europe's bankruptcy, there were 5 to 6 millions of workers thrown out of employment in the resulting depression. But in spite of the fact that in 1922 and 1923, exports declined still more, yet American capitalism was able temporarily to recover itself, increase production to new high levels, and generally to restore "normalcy."

The principal factor in this temporary recovery in the face of lost export markets was an unexampled domestic market, created by great capital expenditures, chiefly in the tremendous boom in the building industry, great replacements and extensions on the railroad systems of the country, and also in the unheard-of expansion of the automobile and oil industries. More than ten months ago, however, Roger Babson was pointing out what the Communists knew, that "Many of the men now getting an increase in wages will be out of work before 1924 is ended."

The domestic markets could not continue indefinitely to absorb the high production of American industries under the limitations of capitalism. The turning point came in May, 1923, and industry has been on the down-grade since that time with a growing accompaniment of unemployment. This downward tendency will, in the not distant future, develop again the phenomena of mass unemployment in the United States.

Present Extent and Rate of Unemployment.

We are certain that unemployment on a mass scale will face the working class in the near future. That does not mean that we can say positively that it will be in the summer of 1924, or the winter of 1924-25 or even that it may not be held off until the summer of 1925. The tendency is fixed by broad underlying factors which do not admit of unemployment being prevented, but the tempo of development is subject to variation by many minor factors.

Thus at the present moment there has been a distinct check in the downward trend, with many factors in the industrial situation registering an appreciable improvement. As an example of the facts that substantiate this observation may be cited the record of car-loading for the week ending March 1st, which exceeded by a wide margin the loading record for any week in January, February or March in history.

So eminent an economist as Eugene Varga has said, in his review of the economic situation of the world for 1923: "Production and the whole economic life of the United States and Canada continue on a fairly good level, without so far showing any clear signs of an approaching crisis. We do not wish to say that this crisis will not soon arise. In accordance with the general experience of capitalist production this should be the case in the not distant future, but so far as we can observe there are no objective visible signs at present."

In this judgment the Central Executive Committee of the Workers Party agrees with Comrade Varga. The United States is not yet suffering from an acute industrial crisis. The situation has not fundamentally changed since Comrade Varga wrote his report. Unemployment has not developed a mass character in the United States.

The downward tendency of production and the growth of the number of unemployed is, however, distinctly marked and threatening. While it would lead to serious error to overestimate its immediate significance as a national problem, it is still a fact of the utmost importance in its implications for the future. Many facts are at hand to point this out.

For example, in the textile industry (See note on Textile Industry —last page) there is, according to the figure of the U. S. Bureau of Census, (report covering key centers of the industry), a decrease in the number of persons employed from December, 1922, a total of 264,752, to December, 1923, the number of 261,914, or a decrease in the number of employed 2,838 during the year in the centers covered by the report or a little over 1 per cent while the operations of the industry, by volume of production, decreased in percentage of capacity from 74 to 63 in the same period, indicating much partial employment.

Bituminous coal production fell (comparative figures based on the 1913 index) from a peak production during the year of 126, and a yearly average of 114, to but 101 in December, 1923. The building industry estimates a 10 per cent to 15 per cent reduction in operations for 1924. Railroad construction and replacements, optimistically estimated some months ago at two billions of dollars for 1924, has not materialized and will doubtless not be realized in anything like that sum. The railroads have reduced their operating forces by 175,000 during the latter part of 1923 and since. The trend toward unemployment has been accentuated by the hundreds of thousands of farmers driven from the land and into the cities by the agricultural crisis. These are but a few of the objective facts that point to the unquestionable growth of unemployment.

Along with this gradual trend in the general situation goes more violent displacements within certain industries and localities. Thus the coal industry is in the midst of a most difficult readjustment which is throwing large numbers out of employment in the entire industry, while in certain restricted fields the industry is flourishing. Coal mining was so expanded under the necessities of war, that it has a productive capacity 40 per cent above the needs of the domestic market in times of peace. Operators are taking advantage of this fact to shift production from union fields and high-cost mines, to non-union areas and low-cost pits.

This internal adjustment, involving the expulsion of 200,000 miners from the industry by force of starvation, creates a major crisis in the coal mining industry. The copper industry presents a somewhat similar situation, with an industry keyed up to war needs, now cut off from European markets, and with the added complication of new low-cost ore fields recently opened to exploitation with great expenditure of capital which are shifting the center of gravity of the industry toward the new fields, and thereby displacing labor and creating unemployment.

These industrial and sectional problems of unemployment require special programs of action for the workers in the respective fields, coordinated and included in the general struggle, adjusting to local conditions the fight against imminent impoverishment and unemployment; they canot alone, however, be made the basis of a general program to fight unemployment, which must be built upon the situation of the American working class as a whole. On this general situation at this time, we can say that unemployment is increasing and threatens to assume a mass character sometime between the summer of 1924 and spring of 1925, but it has not yet reached that stage.

Program for Fighting Unemployment.

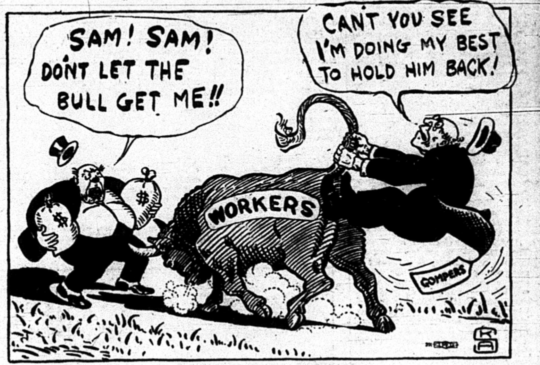
The Workers Party shall take a leading part in the fight against unemployment in all its phases. The following general considerations will guide our participation in such struggles:

Unemployment is an inevitable accompaniment of capitalism, and can only be abolished with the system that produces it. The struggle against unemployment must be calculated to enlighten the workers to this fact, without dampening the ardor of their struggle but rather intensifying it. To this end, practical sets of demands must be formulated and a program of action established, designed to weld all manifestations of protest against unemployment into a national movement; this must in turn be adjusted to each local and industrial situation in a practical manner.

The slogans and practical actions of the struggle will follow two general channels, the political and industrial; they will be directly against the government as the representatives of the capitalist system, and against the industry and individual employer as the immediate exploiter. These two aspects will often be interwined and interchangeable, but for clearness are considered separately. They will

(Continued on page 8.)

HE'S DOING HIS BEST



SAM! SAM! DONT LET THE BULL GET ME!!
CANT YOU SEE I'M DOING MY BEST TO HOLD HIM BACK!
WORKERS
GOMPERS
$
$
$

But He Can't Hold on Much Longer.

How the Communists Keep Power In Russia

By ANNA LOUISE STRONG (Anise)

IF TROTZKY and Rykov, and Zinoviev and Kameneff, and the dozen chief men in government in Russia were to die tonight, blown up in some explosion in the Kremlin, the government of Russia would go on without a break. This is what the capitalist groups of earth do not realize, tho the workers of the world know it very well. There would be another great funeral in the Red Square, there would be a confusion of detail in many government offices where the organizing head was gone. But the successors to these men would step automatically into office, or be selected by the appropriate committees, there would not be even a new election needed. The form of government and all its major policies would be untouched.

The Communist Party.

The governing power in Russia lies in the Communist Party, of half a million men and women. They continue from year to year to govern one hundred and thirty million people. Longer than any government in the world they have held power. Cabinets and thrones all over Europe rise and fall, in our own United States we have the periodic shifting of parties, as accumulating discontent throws out the party that is "in," and gives a chance to the party that is "out," until it in its turn disillusions the people, and is replaced by the ever-swinging pendulum of our two-party system.

The Communist Party of Russia, ruling by a one-party system, does not worry about accumulating discontent. It has grown stronger year by year. It expects to keep on growing stronger. It makes plans for five, ten, fifteen, twenty years ahead, expecting to hold government for an indefinite period. As far as observations over a thousand miles of Russian territory and continued for two years indicate, it has a good chance of doing so.

How does it keep control? The answer is not to be found in the annual elections. Once eacr year the people of Russia have, theoretically, the chance of electing an entirely different government. Even from week to week any factory of five hundred workers may recall and replace its representative in the city soviet, the only body to which it elects directly. Practically, however, the results are known beforehand. Representatives change, delegates are recalled and replaced, but the control of the Communist Party goes on.

I visited two elections in Moscow. They take place not by ballot, but in open assembly. Any factory or government department or enterprise with five hundred workers is entitled to one representative in the city council, the Moscow Soviet. Elections last for an entire week, each factory selecting the afternoon which suits it, holding its election meeting on factory time, so that practically all workers attend, hearing reports and choosing representatives.

How They Vote.

I went with the employes of the Foreign Office to see them vote. They had less than 500 employes, so they combined with the State Bank and a few little factories to choose their representatives. They gathered in a central hall; they sang the Internationale and heard reports. A man from the Communist Party made the first report, telling what last year's program had been and how far the government had fulfilled it; what next year's plans were, in city taxes and water supply and municipal repairs, as well as in national issues. His chief appeal lay in pointing out that everyone got more wages this year than last and had better food, more clothes, better living. "The rest of Europe is growing continually worse; Russia is growing rapidly better; vote for the Communist Party which has improved your conditions." Such was the theme of his speech.

The audience was obviously in control of the meeting. They determined how long he should speak, granting him at first twenty minutes and then extending the time. Disappointment swept the hall when no opposition candidates declared themselves. "How dull," said a Communist sitting near me. "Can't they even give us a debate?"

The factories that had an opposition bragged about it. "We had the best election in town," said the Amo Auto Factory. "Three different candidates and lots of attacks on the government. A Social Revolutionary denounced the Communists for failing to keep their promises. 'Five years ago they promised you a new world,' he jeered. 'Now they offer you a better water-supply and a few more electric lights.' . . . There is interest in that kind of election." Yet here also the election was merely an interesting debate; nobody doubted that the Communists would be returned to power.

Is It By Terrorism?

Is it by terrorism that the Communists keep power in such elections? Certainly none was visible on the surface. The audience laughed and asked questions and made comments for and against the speaker. There was no sense of constraint, a good time was had by all. Half a million men do not terrorize one hundred and thirty million by mere openness of discussion unless some other more subtle form of control lies behind it. The Communist control goes farther back into industry and life and is more permanent than any election day meeting.

It is a very remarkable organization—this Communist Party of Russia. Millions of votes are cast for it each year, but these voters do not rank as Party Members. Voting is incidental expression of approval; to be a Party Member is a life-long job. It is to be organized into a compact unit whose purpose takes precedence over every other interest. You are a Communist first and everything else afterwards. You are on call always, to go wherever you are sent in Russia.

It takes from six months to three years to join the Communist Party. You state in your application the kinds of work you are fit for. You go into regular classes to fit yourself; you attend discussions on economics and international relations and internal problems of Russia.

In the far north I met Rimpalle, organizing mica mines and feldspar quarries in an undeveloped region. Hiking ten to eighteen miles daily, wading thigh-deep in swamps, organizing unlettered peasant labor to develop little mines. At the summer's end he brought back from his prospecting one hundred thousand dollars worth of mica; he checked it up in a barn behind the statehouse in the little provincial capitol, and then turned back three days northward to his job. He got for his summer's work "my food and one resoling of my boots." . . . I asked him if he were a Communist, and he smiled shyly and said: "A candidate." When Rimpalle has worked like that for a year or two, he will be admitted to the Party.

Sever Discipline.

All Communists go under severe discipline which enters into their pay envelope and the kinds of work they are allowed to do. They cannot make money by private trade or by exploiting the labor of another. If they get a wage higher than a certain sum, which was once almost nothing, but is now about fifty dollars a month, they must divide the surplus with the Party treasury, which maintains hospitals, day nurseries, sanitariums for the sick and dependents of the Party. If they get even as low as twenty dollars a month, they find it attacked by famine assessments and other emergencies, as well as by ordinary party dues. I know men and women who gave their wedding rings to the famine, because it was voted by the local branch of the party.

Thus the Party builds itself into one solid family, pooling its resources and uniting its forces. This organized force is always ready for action; it can be cast at a word into any part of Russia. When shock troops were needed to stiffen the battlefront, when men were needed to stem typhus epidemics, or to fight famine, or to increase production in some ruined factory or flooded mine—Communists were mobilized and sent to these jobs. The Communists talk always in terms of "fronts." First, there was the war on many fronts; then there was the "famine front"; then the "front of industry," and now the "front of education." This means that, lacking sufficient men for all the jobs of rebuilding Russia, they attack one after another the most important and crying needs, and throw their organized force for a time in that direction.

A girl of my acquaintance was "commissar" of a typhus hospital during the height of the Polish war. She told me how a thousand men were brought in and laid on the floor in the commandeered high school building. They had no soap, no beds, no bedding, no change of underwear for sick, lousy men from the front. "But we mobilized beds and bedding and underwear," she said.

"How does one mobilize underwear?" I asked in curiosity.

"It was a town of sixty thousand souls," she answered. "We sent word that every family should give us one suit of underwear. Of course we could not compel them; we had no authority; it was a voluntary tax. Except for the Communist; Communists are not permitted to refuse. We Communists are making the Revolution; we must give whatever is demanded."

How Graft Is Punished.

Week by week the Communists of my acquaintance receive orders to go on certain evenings to teach reading and writing in factory night schools, or to give certain Sundays to community work. In return for this discipline, this giving up of all human rights, Communists get the job of ruling Russia. They are given trusted posts and job preference in high offices. They do not get as high pay as the experts and technical men employed under them, but they get more honor. The experts are supposed to be working for money; the Communists are supposed to be working for loyalty.

The temptations such men are exposed to can be easily imagined by anyone knowing the ancient habits of bribery in Russia, or even the ordinary desires of human nature. But the Party keeps close watch of its members. Their wages are known; their style of living is apparent. If a Communist is caught in crime against the Republic the penalty is more severe than for the ordinary man. Graft in office, which in others might be merely the bad habit of old Russia, is in him treason to the Revolution. High Communists have been shot for graft in office.

For lesser offenses he may be demoted, or transferred to some harder, less comfortable job in the provinces or even "cleaned out" of the Party. There was a great "clean-

(Continued on Page 8)

Chicago

By CARL S RG

Hog Butcher for the World,
Tool Maker, Stacker of Wheat,
Player with Railroads and the Nation's Freight Handler;
Stormy, husky, brawling,
City of the Big Shoulders:
They tell me you are wicked and I believe them, for I have seen your painted women under the gas lamps luring the farm boys.
And they tell me you are crooked and I answer: Yes, it is true I have seen the gunman kill and go free to kill again.
And they tell me you are brutal and my reply is: On the faces of women and children I have seen the marks of wanton hunger.
And having answered so I turn once more to those who sneer at this my city and I give them back the sneer and say to them:
Come and show me another city with lifted head and singing so proud to be alive and coarse and strong and cunning.
Flinging magnetic curses amid the toil of piling job on job, here is a tall bold slugger set vivid against the little soft cities;
Strong as a dog with tongue lapping for action, cunning as a savage pitted against the wilderness,
Bareheaded,
Shoveling,
Wrecking,
Planning,
Building, breaking, rebuilding,
Under the smoke, dust all over his mouth, laughing with white teeth,
Under the terrible burden of destiny laughing as a young man laughs,
Laughing even as an ignorant fighter laughs who has never lost a battle,
Bragging and laughing that under his wrist is the pulse, and under his ribs the heart of the people,
Laughing!
Laughing the stormy husky, brawling laughter of Youth, half-naked sweating, proud to be Hog Butcher, Tool Maker, Stacker of Wheat, Player with Railroads and Freight Handler to the Nation.

The Struggle Within the Russian Party

Being the continuation of the report given by Comrade Gregory Zinoviev, chairman of the Communist International, at the city meeting of the Collective Bureaus of the Leningrad Communist Party Organization.

* * *

IN THE resolution passed at our conference, I made use of the expression: The struggle between two fractions within a party which is governing the state contains the germ of two governments. And at the beginning of the year 1918 the germs of two governments existed.

At the present time everybody smiles at the idea that Bucharin and Ooritzky could ever have seriously contemplated deposing Comrade Lenin and replacing him by Pyatakov. But at that time the situation was such that this plan could be brought up in the party of the left social revolutionaries hostile to us.

We were a hair's breath removed from the most appaling disaster. The cause of the revolution hung by a hair. I shall never forget meeting Comrade Lenin in the corridor of the Smolny after we had received the news that the Germans, utilizing our hesitation with regard to the conclusion of the Brest peace, had sent their troops against Pleskau. Comrade Lenin said to me: "Everything seems to be lost. For once in my life I gave way to people who were leading the Party on the wrong path, and now it seems as if the revolution is to be lost thru it."

Danger of Situation.

When it is asserted that we should return to the times of the Brest peace, then we say: No, the lesson which we learned at that time shall not be in vain. It is not such a very great misfortune when the Party commits this or that error, so long as it is made wiser by the experience. The errors committed at the time of the Brest peace have shown us that fractional struggle signifies the decay of the proletarian dictatorship.

Comrades, consider more attentively the atmosphere prevailing in Moscow. We hear that Leningrad is provincial. I take the liberty of believing that this is not quite the case. Leningrad is the central, which is developing more and more. Comrades Sapronov and Preobrazensky say: "To be sure, out there in the provinces they are behindhand and have no comprehension for the attractions of freedom of fraction and discussion," etc. Thus we are simply provincial

And look at what is going on in Moscow. Over every wire and by wireless as well, in every commissariat and sub-commissariat, of which there are a million and one, the whole of the employes occupied in these commissariats and sub-commissariats are all buzzing with the same idea; there is something wrong in their Party, some rupture is preparing in the Party; let us see what is going to happen; let us wait and see how it will end.

Fractions Cause Demoralization.

The same subject matter is busying bourgeois and "state officia." Moscow. It is just as I said on the occasion of the Brest peace. As soon as any differences of opinion arise in Party life these spread at lightning speed over the whole state apparatus, and the state apparatus splits and begins to whisper in corners instead of working. And the first to be delighted at a quarrel within the Party, should a quarrel really come about, would be the bureaucratic section of our state apparatus. Other parties may permit themselves squabbles, they may afford themselves this luxury—they possess neither commissariats nor specialists, nor state officials.

But we may not do this.

In the course of a discussion at Moscow a young comrade observed the whole "mischief" in the Party originated in its having seized power.

Comrades, there is a small grain of truth in this. Formerly, before the Party took over power, and no such pressure was put upon it, it was not troubled with any questions of the state apparatus. Thus it would appear that the whole "mischief" arises from our having taken over power. But allow me to say, comrades, that all that is good also arises from our having taken over power. We formed the Party for the special purpose of overthrowing the bourgeoisie and placing the power in the hands of the workers.

About two weeks ago the discussion took such a turn that some of us said: "The resolution passed at the Tenth Party Congress, prohibiting the formation of fractions, must be cancelled. Unless this is done, no workers' democracy will be able to accomplish anything." There are some less experienced and less diplomatic comrades who are still saying this. Thus, for instance, today's Pravda publishes an article by Commade Krylenko, attorney for the republic. So far as I am aware, Comrade Krylenko does not belong to the fraction of "democratic centralism," but speaks solely as a jurist, from the viewpoint of legality, and says: 'If you do not allow freedom of fighting from a definite platform, then the whole workers' democracy is abolished."

What is a Fraction?

I should like an exact definition of what a fraction or group is. If you do not want fractions, we shall of course agree, as demanded by Party discipline.

"But we are prepared to say that the workers' democracy is again, as it was after the Tenth Party Congress, merely a proclamation upon paper."

I do not know in which direction Comrade Krylenko tends at present, but it seems to me that his profession is leading him astray; he is anxious to have a neatly rounded juridicial formulation of what a fraction is, what a group is, and what a workers' democracy is. Instead of taking life as it is, he is looking for some "code," and stumbles over it. But we are confident of being able to come to an agreement with such comrades as Comrade Krylenko. We believe that he will comprehend that tho it is difficult to draw up a code of criminal law under the conditions imposed by the new economic policy, the working out of a code on groups only requires the good will of a revolutionist who really understands the interests of the revolution, and does not put the question sophistically, asking: "Can I, for instance, join Comrade Preobrazensky?" He receives the reply: "Yes, you can."—"Can I speak in the same nucleus?"—"Yes."—"Can one speak in five nuclei?"—"You can do that too."—"Then it seems to me that this is the solution of the riddle, and that you will have to admit freedom of fraction."

Speak Candidly.

In my opinion, such a viewpoint is unworthy of a revolutionist. No one asks that anyone should not join others, or not take part in the nuclei. No, join the nuclei if you please, but do not forget that we are the sole legal Party in this country, that we are surrounded by enemies on all sides, and that we must not allow the formation of groups.

Two weeks ago the question was raised as to whether we could cancel the resolution passed by the Tenth Party Congress, that is, Comrade Lenin's resolution. Then we plunged into the night. When these comrades saw that it would be so easy to annul the resolution of the Party Congress, that altho Comrade Lenin is ill and unable to take part in the fight himself, he has schooled a number of other people during the course of thirty years, and these know how to defend his cause when he himself is chained to his bed (applause), then they retired to the positions which they had ready, and put the question as follows: It is possible to manage without fractions, but allow us groupings.

To this we replied that we were very will aware that these groupings were nothing more nor less than the same fractions.

Why hide behind pseudonyms?

It is better to speak candidly on the matter, as Comrade Krylenko does.

(To Be Continued Monday.)

Page Mr. Fall!

"That man says a dishonest dollar never passed thru his hands."

"Not if he could help it," answered Senator Sorghum; "he's always held on to it."

THE PARTY AT WORK

Central Committee of Workers Party Supports South Slavic Bureau Against Former Editors

The disruptive tactics of former opportunist editors of the South Slavic section of the Workers Party were condemned by the Central Executive Committee of the Workers Party in a statement which is published herewith:

To the Members of the South Slavic Section of the Workers Party:

Dear Comrades: The Central Executive Committee of the Workers Party, upon the request of the Bureau of your Section, has held an extensive hearing on the controversy between certain members of the South Slavic Section and the Bureau, regarding the attitude of the Bureau toward Cvetkov and Kutuzovich, former editors of the Party organ.

On Feb. 24, members of the C. E. C. met with your Bureau, with Comrades Fisher, Jurich, Horvat, Znavor and Mirakovich also present, and went into the situation at length, hearing statements and arguments from both sides for eight hours.

Since that time both sides have submitted written statements and translations of articles, all of which have been carefully taken into consideration by the C. E. C. We find all elements agreed that Cvetkov and Kutuzovich should not be taken back into the Party.

The issue is between the Bureau, which insists that it has been fighting for a Communist policy in its controversy with the ex-editors, and those comrades who have objections to the personalities and methods of the Bureau.

Supports the Bureau.

The Central Executive Committee most emphatically states that it supports the general line of policy followed by the Bureau of your Section in its fight against the former editors, Cvetkov and Kutozovic who left the paper without the consent of the Bureau, and who left the Party of their own accord. The Central Executive Committee declares that the fight of the Bureau against these former editors and against their influence was and is a fight for a Communist Party and a fight for a Communist ideology in the ranks of the South Slavic comrades. We find this policy justified by the statements published by Cvetkov and Kutuzovich, in the leaflet sent out by them and in the "Novi Swijet," which prove that they do not understand Communism or the functions of a Communist Party. Their false, malicious and unsupported charges of mishandling of money were crimes against the Communist movement. They evidence a strong aversion, not against mistakes of revolutionary propaganda, but against propaganda for a revolutionary program itself. They show affection for bourgeois intellectuals, but strong dislike for proletarian members of their own organization who propagate the class struggle. They act in the capacity of provocateurs, by denouncing the Party in its relations to outside organizations, and in other ways. They repudiate party discipline, and hold to their "rights" to write and say whatever they please, without responsibility to any organization. They published a very demoralizing article in the coal strike, parroting the cheap arguments of the capitalist press and discouraging the strikers, thereby proving that they had not the most elementary knowledge of the class struggle and how a Communist should act. The Bureau acted according to its Communist duty when it took vigorous action against these and other things, which are nothing less than the manifestations of opportunism.

Good Comrades Misled.

It is to be regretted that a few good proletarian comrades have been under the influence of Cvetkov and Kutuzovich, to such an extent that they have defended these un-Communist actions of theirs and have written in the "Novi Swijet" against the Bureau. Party members cannot write for non-party publications, except under the directions of Party committees; when non-Party papers are attacking the Party, it is not permissable that Party members should assist in any manner; but to go into such a hostile paper to air grievances of the Party, is an act which the Party itself cannot allow to continue for one moment. The C. E. C. calls upon every member of the Workers Party to cease writing for, or supporting in any way, the "Novi Swijet."

The Party is not opposed to "intellectuals" in the movement nor is it opposed to cultural activity. True intellectuals who come to the movement to serve it, and not attempt to rule it, are to be welcomed. But the rank and file proletarian comrades must not allow themselves to be terrorized into the belief that only intellectuals are qualified to take a leading part in the movement and that workers should hold their tongues. This state of affairs, fostered for years in the South Slavic section of the Party, is a very unhealthy one.

"Intellectuals" Must Behave.

Cultural activity, so long as it is based upon the class struggle and the Communist program, and does not degrade our Party from the position of fighting leader of the working class into a mere bourgeois educational sect, is to be encouraged and developed. But the Party cannot agree that this necessary cultural work can only be done by certain individuals who try to use their ability and training as a club to force their own direction upon the Party. Cultural work must be developed by the proletarian elements themselves, with the assistance of such "intellectuals" as are willing to subordinate themselves to the interests of the workers and the discipline of the Party. The South Slavic Section of the Workers Party undoubtedly contains men and women capable of developing this feature of your work who are at the same time tried and trusted comrades, with loyalty to the Party and to the Communist International.

Every Good Comrade Welcome.

The Central Executive Committee is not interested in supporting or condemning any individual member of the South Slavic Section. We want to draw every good Communist into active participation in the work of the Section, including those comrades who, thru misunderstanding, have been misled into supporting the enemies of our Party. In your coming Convention we hope that you will have a full and frank discussion which will result in the selection of a Bureau that will have the complete cooperation of every member and which will at the same time have the necessary understanding of Communist principles, Communist discipline, and loyalty to the Communist International. The Central Executive Committee will send a special representative to the Convention to assist in the solution of all problems confronting you, the liquidation of controversies, and the fraternal unification of all true followers of the Communist International for the great struggles which lie before us.

We call upon every South Slavic Worker, members and ex-members of the Party, to return to the work of building up, strengthening and perfecting our Party, to eliminate all old quarrels, to join together in the most energetic participation in our general Party life and Party work in the American class struggle.

United to conquer the future for the Workers Party!

With Communist greetings,
C. E. RUTHENBURG,
Central Executive Committee,
Workers Party of America.

The Development of the Teapot Dome Campaign

Statement of the Daugherty investigation adopted by the Central Executive Committee Workers Party.

THE investigation of Daugherty and the Department of Justice growing out of the Teapot Dome situation affords the Party a splendid opportunity to draw the whole labor moverent into a big political campaign.

There is no man more hated in the whole labor movement, there is no other individual in the whole government bureaucracy against whom an attack can be centered as affectively by the entire labor movement, regardless of differences of political opinion that may prevail amongst the workers, than Attorney General Daugherty.

The Wheeler investigation of the Department of Justice has only begun. It has already proceeded far enough to show that the disclosures in this instance will be at least as significant in its effect on the political situation as the Teapot exposure has been to date.

The Wheeler investigation affords the Party an opportunity to draw the organized labor movement into the role of being the most active and dangerous opponent of Daugherty.

Towards this end we propose the following policy of the Party.

1. The Party must do everything possible to have the Wheeler committee investigate and make public the high handed deeds of the Department of Justice and the Burns Agency in the last national strike of railway shopmen and in other struggles of the workers.

2. The Party members should immediately secure the adoption of resolutions in such labor bodies as Mineapolis, Detroit, Buffalo and Chicago Federations of Labor calling upon Senators Wheeler and Brookhart to investigate the conduct of the Department of Justice and the Burns Agency in the last big strike.

3. These central bodies should ask the Railway Employes' Department of the American Federation of Labor to insist on being heard on the experiences of its membership with the agents of the Department of Justice and the Burns detectives while on strike.

4. That the Party call upon the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor to demand that it be given a chance to divulge all the information in its possession about the criminal activities of the Department of Justice and the manipulations of Burns and Daugherty against organized labor, particularly insofar as its right to strike and organize have been flagrantly violated by these department and bureau heads.

5. That our members in all local labor unions shall secure the adoption of resolutions calling upon the executive council of the A. F. of L. to accept the above policy and calling upon the Wheeler committee to go to the bottom of the record of the Department of Justice and its bureau of investigation in strikes, in disputes between the employers and the workers, and in its general activities against working men trying to organize.

6. That the Party take steps to have such bodies as the Civil Liberties Union demand a thoro investigation of the forces behind illegal conduct of the Department of Justice and its raid on the Bridgeman convention and the Trade Union Educational League office in 1922.

7. That mass meetings be arranged by the Party in co-operation with labor unions, farmers' organizations, farmer-labor parties and general organizations of labor on the Daugherty investigations.

8. Tho the Party will undoubtedly be the dynamic force in this movement which must be part of our general Teapot Dome campaign, it would be best to arrange these meetings in accordance with the above policy along the widest possible basis of the united front.

9. That the DAILY WORKER concentrate its greatest attack on Daugherty and Burns from the labor angle. This is especially necessary since Wheeler and his committee are planning to keep the working class angle as much as possible in the background.

10. That the Young Workers League get into the Teapot campaign by making this issue its next major campaign organizationally and in the press.

11. That the National Defense Council map out a program of action whereby it can be linked up with the campaign against Daugherty and Burns.

Conclusion.

One of the main weaknesses of the Party's campaigns to date has been the fact that we have not thrown out sufficient slogans to appeal to all workers, regardless of their differences of opinions, to struggle against the employing class.

The great interest aroused in governmental affairs by the Teapot Dome investigation and the special oportunity afforded us thru the Wheeler investigation to intensify this great interest amongst the laboring masses by giving our appeal a strong labor color enables us to throw fundamental slogans of the following nature which trend to unite the workers as a class against the capitalists as a class and hence against the government as their agency:

(a) Down with the use of government force in strikes and labor disputes.

(b) Down with government by injunction.

(c) Down with the employers' private armies of detectives and gunmen.

(d) Down with all interference with the right to strike and organize.

(e) Out with Daugherty and Burns. Punish them by imprisonment for their high handed violations of the above-mentioned elemenetary rights of the workers as prescribed even by present laws.

(f) Let us organize and get together politically to make impossible the rule of other Dughertys and Burnses. This is the Farmer-Labor political slogan in effect.

The Party of Lenin - - -

By H. GERISH

SINCE the existence of the Soviet government the capitalist, as well as the so-called "socialist" press, has tried to impress upon the minds of the workers of the world that the Communists in Russia are maintaining power only because of the "bloodthirsty Cheka." The proletariat of Russia more than once proved their lopalty to the Soviet government and the Communist Party. The more the capitalist press and the heroes of the Second International raved about "persecution of workers," "jailing of socialists," "suppression of democracy," etc., the more did the workers rally to the support of the Communist Party. For the proletariat of Russia realize that it is due to the leadership of the Communist Party that they were able to come out victorious in the battles against all white guard generals, who enjoyed moral and financial support of the world bourgeoisie and its lackeys of the Second International. The laboring masses of Russia know that it is due to the leadership of the Communist Party, that the Soviet government was able, in 1921, so successfully to liquidate the famine.

Toiling Russia Supports Communists.

The least sign of danger always served as a signal for the whole of toiling Russia to rally under the banner of the Communist Party. Those who were fortunate enough to be in Moscow last summer and witness the great demonstrations of the workers in reply to the Curzon ultimatum will not fail to appreciate the fact that the Soviet government and the Communist Party enjoy the full confidence and support of the whole laboring population.

The mere publication of the Curzon note was sufficient for the workers and peasants of Russia. Without any agitation of any kind, the workers left their places of work and flocked into the streets in hundreds of thousands. Was there any agitation necessary? Not at all. For the workers and peasants of Russia know what war against the Soviet government means. The spontaneous demonstrations thruout the union proved the strength of the Soviet government and the Comunist Party. It proved that while the workers and peasants of Russia do not want war they are, nevertheless, prepared to defend the victories of the revolution with the last drop of their blood. They demonstrated to those who were still in doubt, that a threat against the Soviet government is a threat against them—the workers and peasants.

With the death of Lenin the Communist Party suffered its greatest loss. In every difficult situation the Party could always depend upon Lenin. He could always foresee in advance the difficulties that would face the Soviet government and the Party, and he was always able to adapt the tactics of the Party and the government to the given situation.

Party Membership Increases.

Now, Lenin is no more. The Party will have to carry on the difficult tasks ahead without the aid of his clear mind, and exceptional insight of its great leader and teacher. That the Party will succeed, in spite of all difficulties, there can be no doubt. Lenin has left us a strong, centralized and disciplined party which is supported by the whole of toiling Russia.

Do the workers of Russia realize these difficulties? The best answer is given by the workers themselves. Whole factories of workers thruout the country have sent in applications for joining the Party. Reports to date show that over 120,000 workers have applied for membership in the Party. In Moscow alone over 34,000 applications have been received. In Leningrad over 31,000 workers have applied for membership. And Moscow and Leningrad are no exceptions. From every nook and corner of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republic reports are coming in that the workers are flocking into the Party in thousands. The Russian proletariat is sending its best sons to fill, by their collective work, the vacancy left by Lenin.

It should be remembered that these applications for membership into the Party, come exclusively from workers from the bench.

In conformity with the decision of the Party conference, held in January, only this class of workers are at present accepted into the Party. In order to strengthen the proletarian kernel of the party, the conference resolved to draw into the Party 100,000 workers from the bench within the next year, for the same period closing the doors for all others.

100,000 Members In Six Weeks.

Only six weeks have passed since that conference, and not only must we not wait a whole year in order to add 100,000 workers to the Party, we are already far ahead of that goal.

One illustration will be sufficient to give the reader an idea of the present frame of mind of the Russian workers:

At a meeting of one of the factories in Moscow, at which applications from the workers of that factory were discussed, one of the applicants, an old man of about 58, who has been working at that factory for the last 25 years, was asked: How does he explain the fact that in all these years he did not join the Party, and now has finally decided to apply for membership. The old worker with a determined look in the face replied: "I am an old man. I don't know very much about politics. I only know that my best years I have spent at this factory, and it's only since the October revolution that I felt that my work is worth while. I did not join the Party till now because I considered myself to be too old to be of much use. At the same time Ilyitch was alive. Now, Ilyitch is dead. It is the duty of every honest worker to join the Party of Ilyitch and continue his work."

The last words of the old worker were spoken with tears in his eyes. At the same meeting 56 workers handed in their applications for membership. After the meeting the secretary of the factory committee said: "If this number is not sufficient, we will give more. We will send to the Party the best among us."

Build the Party of Lenin.

These words are repeated in Moscow, as well as in Leningrad, Nizhni-Novgorod, Kharkov, Odessa, Kiev, Tiflis, Vladivostok, Samara, and thruout the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics.

At the grave of their dead leader and teacher, the workers of Russia proclaim: We shall build and strengthen the Communist Party—the Party of Lenin.

Moscow, Feb. 29, 1924.

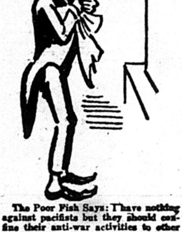
CIVILIZATION

Morning:
The city groans,
Embowels, amoeba like, its heritage of putrid living.

Evening:
The city grows dark under a sky of graying blue.
Crevices, between houses, crevices long and narrow
Seep in the darkness.
The groaning of street cars,
The shuddering of a galaxy of whirring wheels,
Factory whistles, clamoring with its insistent
Cry of pain and unwillingness to grant men their
Brief nightly parole.

Night:
The city vomits forth a part of itself,
And ashamed at the paleness of day, with a subdued growl,
Folds a curtain of night on the weary deeds of the bed.

HERMAN REINSTEIN.



The Poor Fish Says: I have nothing against pacifists but they should confine their anti-war activities to other countries. Then they would be alright.

FASCISM; A LETTER FROM ITALY

By G. MASCI

AT the Conference held on December 19th under the direct auspices and in the presence of the Prime Minister Mussolini, between the leaders of Italian industry and the principal leaders of the Fascist Trade Unions, the complete failure of the programs and the practice of Fascism in the spheres of Trade Unionism had to be recognized.

The feverish attempts made by Fascism, before and after having obtained power, to create a trade union movement which would be at its service, are well known. It is also known, how these attempts, while succeeding to a rather considerable degree in the agrarian field, have failed almost completely in the industrial sphere. It was easy for the Fascisti, in view of the life and working conditions of the poor peasants, and of the rural workers dispersed in a great number of villages with feeble ties between the Trade Unions, to destroy the Socialist organizations of the land workers and to force the rural masses by means of physical terror and of the economic boycott, to enter into their corporations. It was otherwise in the industrial sphere, except with the railway employes, amongst whom much can be obtained by state coercion and by the ever threatening menace of discharge, and also with the dockers who had already their strictly guild-like organization determined by the conditions in the traffic at the Italian ports which is developing very spasmodically, in relation to the preponderance of exports and imports and to the seasonal activities for grain, coals and coffee.

Made Up of Criminal Elements.

In the large industrial towns, the Fascists only succeeded in gathering inconsiderable groups, consisting nearly everywhere of unemployed and of criminal elements, who, by means of the Fascist party ticket obtain impunity for sabotage, theft in work-shops and personal violence against foremen. And yet it was necessary for Fascist politics to win the masses at any price.

The Fascist Government can only maintain power so far as it renders life impossible to other organizations which are not Fascist. Mussolini bases his power on large strata of the petty bourgeoisie, which (since they have no function in the productive life and hence do not feel the antagonisms and the contradictions resulting from it), in fact believe the class struggle to be a diabolical invention of the socialists and communists. The entire so-called hierarchic conception of Fascism is dependent upon that fact. It is indispensible for this conception that no independent organization of a typical class character exist and that the modern social life be organized in a series of petty corporations subject to and controlled by the Fascist elite, being the concentrated expression of all the prejudices and utopian visions of the petty bourgeoisie. Hence the necessity for Integral Trade Unionism, which is a revised conception of the Christian democratic Trade Unionism, substituting the deified nation for the religious idea.

Opposed by Industrials.

This program was resolutely opposed by the industrials, who refused to enter the Fascist corporation, to allow themselves to be controlled by Rossoni and his like. The Fascists, some months ago, in face of the repulses by the industrials, began a demagogic fight, which went so far as their announcing and propagating in great style a general strike of the metallurgical and textile workers. The campaign against the industrials culminated immediately after the visit paid by Mussolini to the Fiat works of Turin on the anniversary of the Fascist "March on Rome." The workers of the Fiat, six or seven thousand of whom had been gathered in the courtyard of the factory in order to hear a speech by Mussolini, received the leader of the Fascists in a hostile manner. The Fascists accused the Turin industrials of having fostered the anti-Fascist spirit of the masses, of preferring to treat with reformist organizations instead of with Fascist ones, of discharging from the Works the Fascist workers, thus preventing the development of the corporations and so on; they went so far as to attack personally in a coffee-house the chief of the Fiat, Senator Giovanni Agnelli. The situation became very serious for the industrials as well as for the Government.

Communist Opposition Voiced.

The Communist Trade Unions Committee intervened in the agitation, inviting the working masses to take part in the struggle against the industrials in order to enlarge the movement, even tho the struggle had been engaged in by the Fascists. The agitation was stifled by the central leaders of the Fascisti, and the Conference held on the 19th of December was convened. In the speech Mussolini delivered there, he recognized, that it is impossible to organize workers and industrials in one and the same trade union. Integral Trade Unionism, according to Mussolini may be applied, only in the sphere of agrarian production. The Fascists have to respect the organizatory independence of the industrials and have to work only in order to avoid the outbreak of class conflicts. The meaning of these words is clear. The Fascists abandon even the keeping up of the appearance, not only of a struggle against the industrials, but also of any attempt to equilibrate, under their arbitrary control, the interests of the classes and they have only the confessed task of organizing the workers to surrender them to the capitalists bound hand and foot. This is the beginning of the end of the Fascist Trade Unionism.

Immediately after the conference, many land owners protested loudly against the discriminating treatment shown by Fascism to industry and to agriculture. They denounced the violence which they said the Fascist Trade Union Organizers exercised to the detriment of the land owners' interests, by compelling them to respect labor contracts, which of course declare to be absurd and opposed to the interests of the nation, and they claim to be allowed to reconstitute the General Confederation of Agriculture which had been absorbed by the Fascist corporations. At Parma the agrarians have placed themselves in direct opposition to Fascism, provoking a whole series of incidents and conflicts. At Reggio Emilia, the deputy Corgini, former under-secretary of state to the government of Mussolini, has been expelled from the Fasci and leads a raging campaign in favor of the organizatory independence of the land owners.

It is to be remarked how great a success was obtained by the tactics applied by our Party, in order to unmask before the masses the Fascist Trade Union leaders who had raised such a hubbub against the industrialists. It is true, these tactics procured to the Fascists the satisfaction of having meetings attended by many thousands of workers, but they led also to forcing the Fascists to the wall, to causing them to eat their words and to discrediting them even in the eyes of the most backward portion of the working masses.

Disintegration of Fascism.

If these tactics were generalized and also extended to the agrarian field, it would be possible to accelerate in a high degree the disintegration of Fascism and hence the reorganization of the revolutionary forces. But against this there are the reformist socalists as well as the maximalist socialists who still have control over the Trade Union Centrals and of the only periodicals of a proletarian character still published in Italy. Thus they demonstrate once more that they do not really intend to fight against Fascism. It is true, they risk much if they attack Fascism in order to contend with it, within its own Trade Unions or in the agitations sometimes got up by it, for control and leadership of the masses entering the movement. On the other hand, it is certain that large strata, not only of rural workers, but also of factory workers who have no other chance of fighting against the bourgeoisie are drawn to these agitations by the Fascist demagogy, hoping thus to wring something from their employers. The intransigeance shown by the reformist and maximalist gentry, is in fact no intransigeance against Fascism, but against the poorest and most backward portion of the workers. Moreover, it is never true to itself and makes many concessions to the Fascists who are governing.

"The Story of John Brown"

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The Border Ruffians Hold an Election.

NO FAIR-MINDED reader of history can doubt, in glancing over the records of that time, that the South took the first bloody and brutal offensive in their attempt to force slavery on Kansas. Later, the Free State men from the North, under leaders like John Brown, General Lane and Captain James Montgomery, took up arms, too, and defended themselves bravely; but at first, they were victims of the South's determination to carry its point.

Stealing the Elections.

The Southerners began the attack by stealing the elections for the territorial legislature. Thousands of Missourians, on horseback and in wagons, with guns, bowie knives, revolvers and plenty of whisky, poured over the line in November, 1854, and encamped near the polling places. The ballot boxes were extravagantly, even humorously, stuffed; the elections were carried for the South. There was nothing concealed about the affair; in fact, the Missouri newspapers had gaily whipped up recruits for the raid.

Many of these men, Border Ruffians, as the North called them, were hired for the work. Others came for the fun; others because they hated Yankees; others because they were devout believers in Slavery.

"They wore the most savage looks and gave utterance to the most horrible imprecations and blasphemies," said Thomas Gladstone, a relative of the great statesman of that name, who was in Kansas at the time. "In groups of drunken, bellowing, bloodthirsty demons, armed to the teeth, they crowded about the bars and shouted for drink, or made the night hideous with noise on the streets."

Free State Men Punished.

Their fraudulent Pawnee legislature convened and passed a code of punishment for Free State men. Under the code, no one opposed to slavery in any manner could serve on a jury, or hold any office in Kansas.

Death itself was the penalty for advising slaves to rebel, or even supplying them with literature that would have that effect.

The mere voicing of a belief that slavery was illegal in Kansas was made a grave crime. Any person who said in public that slavery was wrong, or any person who even "introduced into the territory, any book, paper, magazine, pamphlet or circular"—saying this, was to be punished by imprisonment at hard labor for a term of not less than five years.

This notorious Clause 12 was obviously aimed at the New York Tribune and other anti-slavery journals, and was meant to shut off every whisper of free speech. And it did not work.

For the Free State settlers would not recognize the legality of the legislature, and held an election of their own. And so there were two legislatures in Kansas Territory, two governors and governments. All the fighting that followed centered about this dualism, and about the mad, desperate butcheries and burnings begun by the Southerners, when they saw they could not cow the Northerners into submission.

Troops Against Free State.

President Pierce, who was pro-slavery, sent a message to Congress in which he sided with the fraudulent legislature and its code, declaring it legal, and threatening the Free State men, whom he called traitors, insurrectionists, and seditionists against the United States government.

In all the Kansas conflict, he threw federal troops and federal politicians against the Free State men. The South rejoiced at his stand, but the Free State men went on with their work. And John Brown and his sons took a leading position in the fight.

(To Be Continued Monday.)

(The Sack of Lawrence.)

Harvest Song

By JEAN TOOMER

(From the book "Cane", by permission of Boni and Liveright, publishers, New York)

I am a reaper whose muscles set at sundown. All my oats are cradled.
But I am too chilled, and too fatigued to bind them. And I hunger.

I crack a grain between my teeth. I do not taste it.
I have been in the fields all day. My throat is dry. I hunger.

My eyes are caked with dust of oatfields at harvest-time.
I am a blind man who stares across the hills, seeking stack'd fields of other harvesters.

It would be good to see them . . . crook'd, split, and iron-ring'd handles of the scythes. It would be good to see them, dust-caked and blind. I hunger.

(Dusk is a strange fear'd sheath their blades are dull'd in.)
My throat is dry. And should I call, a cracked grain like the oats . . . echo—

I fear to call. What should they hear me, and offer me their grain, oats, or wheat or corn? I have been in the fields all day. I fear I could not taste it. I fear knowledge of my hunger.

My ears are caked with dust of oatfields at harvest-time.
I am a deaf man who strains to hear the calls of other harvesters whose throats are also dry.

It would be good to hear their songs . . . reapers of the sweet-stalk'd cane, cutters of the corn . . . even tho their throats cracked and the strangeness of their voices deafened me.

I hunger. My throat is dry. Now that the sun has set and I am chilled, I fear to call. (Echo, my brothers!)

I am a reaper. (Echo!) All my oats are cradled. But I am too fatigued to bind them. And I hunger. I crack a grain. It has no taste to it. My throat is dry . . .

O my brothers, I beat my palms, still soft, against the stubble of my harvesting. (You beat your soft palms, too.) My pain is sweet. Sweeter than the oats or wheat or corn. It will not bring me knowledge of my hunger.

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THE investigation of Daugherty and the Department of Justice growing out of the Teapot Dome situation affords the Party a splendid opportunity to draw the whole labor movement into a big political campaign.

There is no man more hated in the whole labor movement, there is no other individual in the whole government bureaucracy against whom an attack can be centered as effectively by the entire labor movement, regardless of differences of political opinion that may prevail amongst the workers, than Attorney General Daugherty.

The Wheeler investigation of the Department of Justice has only begun. It has already proceeded far enough to show that the disclosures in this instance will be at least as significant in its effect on the political situation as the Teapot exposure has been to date.

The Wheeler investigation affords the Party an opportunity to draw the organized labor movement into the role of being the most active and dangerous opponent of Daugherty.

Towards this end we propose the following policy of the Party.

1. The Party must do everything possible to have the Wheeler committee investigate and make public the high handed deeds of the Department of Justice and the Burns Agency in the last national strike of railway shopmen and in other struggles of the workers.

2. The Party members should immediately secure the adoption of resolutions in such labor bodies as Mineapolis, Detroit, Buffalo and Chicago Federations of Labor calling upon Senators Wheeler and Brookhart to investigate the conduct of the Department of Justice and the Burns Agency in the last big strike.

3. These central bodies should ask the Railway Employes' Department of the American Federation of Labor to insist on being heard on the experiences of its membership with the agents of the Department of Justice and the Burns detectives while on strike.

4. That the Party call upon the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor to demand that it be given a chance to divulge all the information in its possession about the criminal activities of the Department of Justice and the manipulations of Burns and Daugherty against organized labor, particularly insofar as its right to strike and organize have been flagrantly violated by these department and bureau heads.

5. That our members in all local labor unions shall secure the adoption of resolutions calling upon the executive council of the A. F. of L. to accept the above policy and calling upon the Wheeler committee to go to the bottom of the record of the Department of Justice and its bureau of investigation in strikes, in disputes between the employers and the workers, and in its general activities against working men trying to organize.

6. That the Party take steps to have such bodies as the Civil Liberties Union demand a thoro investigation of the forces behind illegal conduct of the Department of Justice and its raid on the Bridgeman convention and the Trade Union Educational League office in 1922.

7. That mass meetings be arranged by the Party in co-operation with labor unions, farmers' organizations, farmer-labor parties and general organizations of labor on the Daugherty investigations.

8. Tho the Party will undoubtedly be the dynamic force in this movement which must be part of our general Teapot Dome campaign, it would be best to arrange these meetings in accordance with the above policy along the widest possible basis of the united front.

9. That the DAILY WORKER concentrate its greatest attack on Daugherty and Burns from the labor angle. This is especially necessary since Wheeler and his committee are planning to keep the working class angle as much as possible in the background.

10. That the Young Workers League get into the Teapot campaign by making this issue its next major campaign organizationally and in the press.

11. That the National Defense Council map out a program of action whereby it can be linked up with the campaign against Daugherty and Burns.

Conclusion.

One of the main weaknesses of the Party's campaigns to date has been the fact that we have not thrown out sufficient slogans to appeal to all workers, regardless of their differences of opinions, to struggle against the employing class.

The great interest aroused in governmental affairs by the Teapot Dome investigation and the special oportunity afforded us thru the Wheeler investigation to intensify this great interest amongst the laboring masses by giving our appeal a strong labor color enables us to throw fundamental slogans of the following nature which trend to unite the workers as a class against the capitalists as a class and hence against the government as their agency:

(a) Down with the use of government force in strikes and labor disputes.

(b) Down with government by injunction.

(c) Down with the employers' private armies of detectives and gunmen.

(d) Down with all interference with the right to strike and organize.

(e) Out with Daugherty and Burns. Punish them by imprisonment for their high handed violations of the above-mentioned elemenetary rights of the workers as prescribed even by present laws.

(f) Let us organize and get together politically to make impossible the rule of other Dughertys and Burnses. This is the Farmer-Labor political slogan in effect.

The Party of Lenin - - -

By H. GERISH

SINCE the existence of the Soviet government the capitalist, as well as the so-called "socialist" press, has tried to impress upon the minds of the workers of the world that the Communists in Russia are maintaining power only because of the "bloodthirsty Cheka." The proletariat of Russia more than once proved their loyalty to the Soviet government and the Communist Party. The more the capitalist press and the heroes of the Second International raved about "persecution of workers," "jailing of socialists," "suppression of democracy," etc., the more did the workers rally to the support of the Communist Party. For the proletariat of Russia realize that it is due to the leadership of the Communist Party that they were able to come out victorious in the battles against all white guard generals, who enjoyed moral and financial support of the world bourgeoisie and its lackeys of the Second International. The laboring masses of Russia know that it is due to the leadership of the Communist Party, that the Soviet government was able, in 1921, so successfully to liquidate the famine.

Toiling Russia Supports Communists.

The least sign of danger always served as a signal for the whole of toiling Russia to rally under the banner of the Communist Party. Those who were fortunate enough to be in Moscow last summer and witness the great demonstrations of the workers in reply to the Curzon ultimatum will not fail to appreciate the fact that the Soviet government and the Communist Party enjoy the full confidence and support of the whole laboring population.

The mere publication of the Curzon note was sufficient for the workers and peasants of Russia. Without any agitation of any kind, the workers left their places of work and flocked into the streets in hundreds of thousands. Was there any agitation necessary? Not at all. For the workers and peasants of Russia know what war against the Soviet government means. The spontaneous demonstrations thruout the union proved the strength of the Soviet government and the Comunist Party. It proved that while the workers and peasants of Russia do not want war they are, nevertheless, prepared to defend the victories of the revolution with the last drop of their blood. They demonstrated to those who were still in doubt, that a threat against the Soviet government is a threat against them—the workers and peasants.

With the death of Lenin the Communist Party suffered its greatest loss. In every difficult situation the Party could always depend upon Lenin. He could always foresee in advance the difficulties that would face the Soviet government and the Party, and he was always able to adapt the tactics of the Party and the government to the given situation.

Party Membership Increases.

Now, Lenin is no more. The Party will have to carry on the difficult tasks ahead without the aid of his clear mind, and exceptional insight of its great leader and teacher. That the Party will succeed, in spite of all difficulties, there can be no doubt. Lenin has left us a strong, centralized and disciplined party which is supported by the whole of toiling Russia.

Do the workers of Russia realize these difficulties? The best answer is given by the workers themselves. Whole factories of workers thruout the country have sent in applications for joining the Party. Reports to date show that over 120,000 workers have applied for membership in the Party. In Moscow alone over 34,000 applications have been received. In Leningrad over 31,000 workers have applied for membership. And Moscow and Leningrad are no exceptions. From every nook and corner of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republic reports are coming in that the workers are flocking into the Party in thousands. The Russian proletariat is sending its best sons to fill, by their collective work, the vacancy left by Lenin.

It should be remembered that these applications for membership into the Party, come exclusively from workers from the bench.

In conformity with the decision of the Party conference, held in January, only this class of workers are at present accepted into the Party. In order to strengthen the proletarian kernel of the party, the conference resolved to draw into the Party 100,000 workers from the bench within the next year, for the same period closing the doors for all others.

100,000 Members In Six Weeks.

Only six weeks have passed since that conference, and not only must we not wait a whole year in order to add 100,000 workers to the Party, we are already far ahead of that goal.

One illustration will be sufficient to give the reader an idea of the present frame of mind of the Russian workers:

At a meeting of one of the factories in Moscow, at which applications from the workers of that factory were discussed, one of the applicants, an old man of about 58, who has been working at that factory for the last 25 years, was asked: How does he explain the fact that in all these years he did not join the Party, and now has finally decided to apply for membership. The old worker with a determined look in the face replied: "I am an old man. I don't know very much about politics. I only know that my best years I have spent at this factory, and it's only since the October revolution that I felt that my work is worth while. I did not join the Party till now because I considered myself to be too old to be of much use. At the same time Ilyitch was alive. Now, Ilyitch is dead. It is the duty of every honest worker to join the Party of Ilyitch and continue his work."

The last words of the old worker were spoken with tears in his eyes. At the same meeting 56 workers handed in their applications for membership. After the meeting the secretary of the factory committee said: "If this number is not sufficient, we will give more. We will send to the Party the best among us."

Build the Party of Lenin.

These words are repeated in Moscow, as well as in Leningrad, Nizhni-Novgorod, Kharkov, Odessa, Kiev, Tiflis, Vladivostok, Samara, and thruout the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics.

At the grave of their dead leader and teacher, the workers of Russia proclaim: We shall build and strengthen the Communist Party—the Party of Lenin.

Moscow, Feb. 29, 1924.

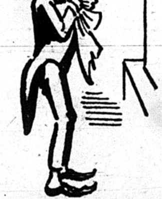
CIVILIZATION

Morning:
The city groans,
Embowels, amoeba like, its heritage of putrid living.

Evening:
The city grows dark under a sky of graying blue.
Crevices, between houses, crevices long and narrow
Seep in the darkness.
The groaning of street cars,
The shuddering of a galaxy of whirring wheels,
Factory whistles, clamoring with its insistent
Cry of pain and unwillingness to grant men their
Brief nightly parole.

Night:
The city vomits forth a part of itself,
And ashamed at the paleness of day, with a subdued growl,
Folds a curtain of night on the weary deeds of the bed.

HERMAN REINSTEIN.



The Poor Fish Says: I have nothing against pacifists but they should confine their anti-war activities to other countries. Then they would be alright.

FASCISM; A LETTER FROM ITALY

By G. MASCI

AT the Conference held on December 19th under the direct auspices and in the presence of the Prime Minister Mussolini, between the leaders of Italian industry and the principal leaders of the Fascist Trade Unions, the complete failure of the programs and the practice of Fascism in the spheres of Trade Unionism had to be recognized.

The feverish attempts made by Fascism, before and after having obtained power, to create a trade union movement which would be at its service, are well known. It is also known, how these attempts, while succeeding to a rather considerable degree in the agrarian field, have failed almost completely in the industrial sphere. It was easy for the Fascisti, in view of the life and working conditions of the poor peasants, and of the rural workers dispersed in a great number of villages with feeble ties between the Trade Unions, to destroy the Socialist organizations of the land workers and to force the rural masses by means of physical terror and of the economic boycott, to enter into their corporations. It was otherwise in the industrial sphere, except with the railway employes, amongst whom much can be obtained by state coercion and by the ever threatening menace of discharge, and also with the dockers who had already their strictly guild-like organization determined by the conditions in the traffic at the Italian ports which is developing very spasmodically, in relation to the preponderance of exports and imports and to the seasonal activities for grain, coals and coffee.

Made Up of Criminal Elements.

In the large industrial towns, the Fascists only succeeded in gathering inconsiderable groups, consisting nearly everywhere of unemployed and of criminal elements, who, by means of the Fascist party ticket obtain impunity for sabotage, theft in work-shops and personal violence against foremen. And yet it was necessary for Fascist politics to win the masses at any price.

The Fascist Government can only maintain power so far as it renders life impossible to other organizations which are not Fascist. Mussolini bases his power on large strata of the petty bourgeoisie, which (since they have no function in the productive life and hence do not feel the antagonisms and the contradictions resulting from it), in fact believe the class struggle to be a diabolical invention of the socialists and communists. The entire so-called hierarchic conception of Fascism is dependent upon that fact. It is indispensible for this conception that no independent organization of a typical class character exist and that the modern social life be organized in a series of petty corporations subject to and controlled by the Fascist elite, being the concentrated expression of all the prejudices and utopian visions of the petty bourgeoisie. Hence the necessity for Integral Trade Unionism, which is a revised conception of the Christian democratic Trade Unionism, substituting the deified nation for the religious idea.

Opposed by Industrials.

This program was resolutely opposed by the industrials, who refused to enter the Fascist corporation, to allow themselves to be controlled by Rossoni and his like. The Fascists, some months ago, in face of the repulses by the industrials, began a demagogic fight, which went so far as their announcing and propagating in great style a general strike of the metallurgical and textile workers. The campaign against the industrials culminated immediately after the visit paid by Mussolini to the Fiat works of Turin on the anniversary of the Fascist "March on Rome." The workers of the Fiat, six or seven thousand of whom had been gathered in the courtyard of the factory in order to hear a speech by Mussolini, received the leader of the Fascists in a hostile manner. The Fascists accused the Turin industrials of having fostered the anti-Fascist spirit of the masses, of preferring to treat with reformist organizations instead of with Fascist ones, of discharging from the Works the Fascist workers, thus preventing the development of the corporations and so on; they went so far as to attack personally in a coffee-house the chief of the Fiat, Senator Giovanni Agnelli. The situation became very serious for the industrials as well as for the Government.

Communist Opposition Voiced.

The Communist Trade Unions Committee intervened in the agitation, inviting the working masses to take part in the struggle against the industrials in order to enlarge the movement, even tho the struggle had been engaged in by the Fascists. The agitation was stifled by the central leaders of the Fascisti, and the Conference held on the 19th of December was convened. In the speech Mussolini delivered there, he recognized, that it is impossible to organize workers and industrials in one and the same trade union. Integral Trade Unionism, according to Mussolini may be applied, only in the sphere of agrarian production. The Fascists have to respect the organizatory independence of the industrials and have to work only in order to avoid the outbreak of class conflicts. The meaning of these words is clear. The Fascists abandon even the keeping up of the appearance, not only of a struggle against the industrials, but also of any attempt to equilibrate, under their arbitrary control, the interests of the classes and they have only the confessed task of organizing the workers to surrender them to the capitalists bound hand and foot. This is the beginning of the end of the Fascist Trade Unionism.

Immediately after the conference, many land owners protested loudly against the discriminating treatment shown by Fascism to industry and to agriculture. They denounced the violence which they said the Fascist Trade Union Organizers exercised to the detriment of the land owners' interests, by compelling them to respect labor contracts, which of course declare to be absurd and opposed to the interests of the nation, and they claim to be allowed to reconstitute the General Confederation of Agriculture which had been absorbed by the Fascist corporations. At Parma the agrarians have placed themselves in direct opposition to Fascism, provoking a whole series of incidents and conflicts. At Reggio Emilia, the deputy Corgini, former under-secretary of state to the government of Mussolini, has been expelled from the Fasci and leads a raging campaign in favor of the organizatory independence of the land owners.

It is to be remarked how great a success was obtained by the tactics applied by our Party, in order to unmask before the masses the Fascist Trade Union leaders who had raised such a hubbub against the industrialists. It is true, these tactics procured to the Fascists the satisfaction of having meetings attended by many thousands of workers, but they led also to forcing the Fascists to the wall, to causing them to eat their words and to discrediting them even in the eyes of the most backward portion of the working masses.

Disintegration of Fascism.

If these tactics were generalized and also extended to the agrarian field, it would be possible to accelerate in a high degree the disintegration of Fascism and hence the reorganization of the revolutionary forces. But against this there are the reformist socalists as well as the maximalist socialists who still have control over the Trade Union Centrals and of the only periodicals of a proletarian character still published in Italy. Thus they demonstrate once more that they do not really intend to fight against Fascism. It is true, they risk much if they attack Fascism in order to contend with it, within its own Trade Unions or in the agitations sometimes got up by it, for control and leadership of the masses entering the movement. On the other hand, it is certain that large strata, not only of rural workers, but also of factory workers who have no other chance of fighting against the bourgeoisie are drawn to these agitations by the Fascist demagogy, hoping thus to wring something from their employers. The intransigeance shown by the reformist and maximalist gentry, is in fact no intransigeance against Fascism, but against the poorest and most backward portion of the workers. Moreover, it is never true, to itself and makes many concessions to the Fascists who are governing.

"The Story of John Brown"

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The Border Ruffians Hold an Election.

NO FAIR-MINDED reader of history can doubt, in glancing over the records of that time, that the South took the first bloody and brutal offensive in their attempt to force slavery on Kansas. Later, the Free State men from the North, under leaders like John Brown, General Lane and Captain James Montgomery, took up arms, too, and defended themselves bravely; but at first, they were victims of the South's determination to carry its point.

Stealing the Elections.

The Southerners began the attack by stealing the elections for the territorial legislature. Thousands of Missourians, on horseback and in wagons, with guns, bowie knives, revolvers and plenty of whisky, poured over the line in November, 1854, and encamped near the polling places. The ballot boxes were extravagantly, even humorously, stuffed; the elections were carried for the South. There was nothing concealed about the affair; in fact, the Missouri newspapers had gaily whipped up recruits for the raid.

Many of these men, Border Ruffians, as the North called them, were hired for the work. Others came for the fun; others because they hated Yankees; others because they were devout believers in Slavery.

"They wore the most savage looks and gave utterance to the most horrible imprecations and blasphemies," said Thomas Gladstone, a relative of the great statesman of that name, who was in Kansas at the time. "In groups of drunken, bellowing, bloodthirsty demons, armed to the teeth, they crowded about the bars and shouted for drink, or made the night hideous with noise on the streets."

Free State Men Punished.

Their fraudulent Pawnee legislature convened and passed a code of punishment for Free State men. Under the code, no one opposed to slavery in any manner could serve on a jury, or hold any office in Kansas.

Death itself was the penalty for advising slaves to rebel, or even supplying them with literature that would have that effect.

The mere voicing of a belief that slavery was illegal in Kansas was made a grave crime. Any person who said in public that slavery was wrong, or any person who even "introduced into the territory, any book, paper, magazine, pamphlet or circular"—saying this, was to be punished by imprisonment at hard labor for a term of not less than five years.

This notorious Clause 12 was obviously aimed at the New York Tribune and other anti-slavery journals, and was meant to shut off every whisper of free speech. And it did not work.

For the Free State settlers would not recognize the legality of the legislature, and held an election of their own. And so there were two legislatures in Kansas Territory, two governors and governments. All the fighting that followed centered about this dualism, and about the mad, desperate butcheries and burnings begun by the Southerners, when they saw they could not cow the Northerners into submission.

Troops Against Free State.

President Pierce, who was pro-slavery, sent a message to Congress in which he sided with the fraudulent legislature and its code, declaring it legal, and threatening the Free State men, whom he called traitors, insurrectionists, and seditionists against the United States government.

In all the Kansas conflict, he threw federal troops and federal politicians against the Free State men. The South rejoiced at his stand, but the Free State men went on with their work. And John Brown and his sons took a leading position in the fight.

(To Be Continued Monday.)

(The Sack of Lawrence.)

Harvest Song

By JEAN TOOMER

(From the book "Cane", by permission of Boni and Liveright, publishers, New York)

I am a reaper whose muscles set at sundown. All my oats are cradled.
But I am too chilled, and too fatigued to bind them. And I hunger.

I crack a grain between my teeth. I do not taste it.
I have been in the fields all day. My throat is dry. I hunger.

My eyes are caked with dust of oatfields at harvest-time.
I am a blind man who stares across the hills, seeking stack'd fields of other harvesters.

It would be good to see them . . . crook'd, split, and iron-ring'd handles of the scythes. It would be good to see them, dust-caked and blind. I hunger.

(Dusk is a strange fear'd sheath their blades are dull'd in.)
My throat is dry. And should I call, a cracked grain like the oats . . . echo—

I fear to call. What should they hear me, and offer me their grain, oats, or wheat or corn? I have been in the fields all day. I fear I could not taste it. I fear knowledge of my hunger.

My ears are caked with dust of oatfields at harvest-time.
I am a deaf man who strains to hear the calls of other harvesters whose throats are also dry.

It would be good to hear their songs . . . reapers of the sweet-stalk'd cane, cutters of the corn . . . even tho their throats cracked and the strangeness of their voices deafened me.

I hunger. My throat is dry. Now that the sun has set and I am chilled, I fear to call. (Echo, my brothers!)

I am a reaper. (Echo!) All my oats are cradled. But I am too fatigued to bind them. And I hunger. I crack a grain. It has no taste to it. My throat is dry . . .

O my brothers, I beat my palms, still soft, against the stubble of my harvesting. (You beat your soft palms, too.) My pain is sweet Sweeter than the oats or wheat or corn. It will not bring me knowledge of my hunger.

The "National Farmer-Labor Party"---In Memoriam

By WILLIAM F. DUNNE.

ROBERT M. BUCK and J. G. Brown, for the group calling itself the National Farmer-Labor Party, in the New Majority for March 22, explain the position of that almost defunct organization relative to the recent Minnesota conferences, the June 17 convention, the July 4 conference, the Communist bugaboo and many other things.

To Correct False Impressions.

It is solely for the purpose of clearing up any false impressions created by the gentlemen mentioned above that this article is written. Their expressions of despair at and disappointment with the outcome of the Minnesota conference are merely an extension of the attitude they assumed at these important meetings and it is therefore necessary to state clearly what that attitude was and what the delegates to the Minnesota conferences represented. Neither from the article in the New Majority on the Minnesota conferences signed by Robert M. Buck nor from the official report of Buck and Brown as delegates can be learned the fact that every conference and convention beginning with the St. Paul meeting of the Farmer-Labor party representatives from seven states on March 10, to the convention of the Minnesota Farmer-Labor party on March 14, represented by delegates of functioning Farmer-Labor parties and economic organizations, hundreds of thousands of workers and farmers.

These delegates had been elected by their organizations for the specific purpose of passing upon the advisability of calling a great convention of delegates from labor unions, working class political parties, co-operative societies, etc., and organizing these forces on the political field.

The organizations represented at the Minnesota conferences were those which had committed themselves to a political party separate and distinct from the parties of American capitalism and whose attitude towards independent political action was not predicated upon the bolt of one or more progressives from the old parties but adopted as the fundamental principle of political action for a mass party of workers and farmers.

Authoritative Gathering.

The St. Paul conference was a mandated body. Every delegate came with authority to make decisions on behalf of his organization and represented there were the Western Progressive Farmers of Washington, the Farmer-Labor parties of Washington, Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, The Progressive party of Nebraska, the Farmer Labor Federation of Minnesota, the local party of Buffalo, N. Y., and the Federated Farmer-Labor party. In addition to these bona fide parties there were the National Farmer-Labor party of America—a party in name only, without members or even a good mailing list—represented by Buck and Brown; the seceding Illinois faction of this same organization represented by Rodriguez and Gifford Ernst and a non-existent labor party in Washington, D. C., represented by one William V. Mahoney.

The vote against holding the proposed convention on June 17 is given by Buck as 12 to 6 without any explanation of its character. It is enough to say here that Rodriguez, Ernst, Buck, Brown, William V. Mahoney of Washington, D. C., with one Minnesota delegate voted in opposition with the obvious corollary that the June 17 convention was favored by all of the bona fide farmer-labor parties outside of Minnesota and by half of the Minnesota delegation. It should be noted also that the secession of Rodriguez and Ernst gave the "National" Farmer-Labor party two more votes—a total of four, one for each member.

This gives the lie to the statements made and reiterated by Buck and Brown to the effect that it was Communist control that forced the setting of the convention date. As a Communist I wish that this were true, but the facts are otherwise.

The truth of the matter is and everybody who attended the Minnesota conferences knows it, that Buck and Brown, united for the purpose with Rodriguez and Ernst, came to St. Paul, not to work for unity in the Farmer-Labor ranks, but to destroy the movement for a class Farmer-Labor party in the interests of the Conference for Progressive Political Action and the middle class elements which the officialdom of that organization follows.

Destructionist Efforts.

This group, representing nothing and nobody but themselves since they bolted the July 3rd convention, tried to scare the other elements in the conferences with the threadbare tales of the Communist menace, disrupt the northwest movement and leave nothing but scattered fragments to be picked up by the politicians and union bureaucrats who will dominate the July 4 gathering. They were willing to take the risk of wrecking the whole movement for a class farmer-labor party in order to accomplish this purpose.

Meeting with no success in St. Paul because their tactics and the motives that prompted them were well understood by the real representatives of the Northwest Farmer-Labor movement who, however, accorded them the courtesy of listening patiently to every lie, misrepresentation, slander, innuendo and jesuitical argument they had to lay before the conference, this group then went to Minneapolis, and, forming another united front with the most reactionary section of the Minnesota labor and farmer movement, hung around the fringe of the powerful organization that was taking form and peddled their poison to everyone that would listen.

United Front of Reaction.

During the three conferences that were held in Minneapolis following the St. Paul meeting, the conferences that brought unity in the labor-farmer movement in Minnesota, these free-lance apostles of a policy of timidity and hesitation, were seen with such obstructionists and careerists as Baldus and Thomason of the new defunct non-partisan league, Parsons and Vandenberg, meal-ticket artists and fakers par excellence, in short they co-operated to the best of their ability with the Van Lear-Townley clique that prostituted the Minnesota Daily Star and did its best to make the Minnesota movement a tail to the political kite of spineless and crooked office-seekers.

William V. Mahoney of Washington, even journeyed to St. Cloud and continued his scandal-mongering at the convention of the official Farmer-Labor party of Minnesota until he was squelched by William Mahoney of St. Paul, chairman of the farmer-labor federation of Minnesota.

The report published in the New Majority is therefore sadly lacking in both detail and truth. Were it a truthful record of what took place in Minnesota it would state that the men who signed it and two of their allies already named, at a time when a great coalition of the working class forces of the Northwest was taking shape, deliberately sabotaged the unity process as well as they could and that their activities were a source of aid and comfort to every foe of the labor movement and were commented upon gleefully by the capitalist press of the Twin Cities.

Habitual Bolters.

After mentioning not a single one of the developments in Minnesota that are recognized even by labor's enemies as of the greatest significance, Buck explains that his organization (composed of himself and Brown) did not sign the call for the June 17 convention "in view of its domination by the Communists, not from any red-baiting motives, not because they are radicals, but because it is impossible to work with them toward the establishment of a labor-party that organized labor will support."

This is a rather frank admission that the secession of the Buck-Brown group last July was no accident but that they are habitual secessionists; it is also an admission that at St. Paul they refused to be bound by the majority decision of the real farmer-labor parties who find no such difficulties in working with Communists and that in any gathering of workers where their vaccillating policy is beaten by a policy of action they will refuse to go along.

The Future.

The Buck-Brown-Rodriguez-Ernst group now pin their faith on the C. P. P. A. and July 4. They bolted the Cleveland convention of this organization against the advice of the Communists who told them to stay on the inside; now they are going back to their vomit. They have no faith in June 17, they say, because they do not believe it possible that respectable middle class politicians will accept support from an organization with which the Workers (Communist) Party of America is affiliated; they have forgotten all about the June 17 convention as the best guarantee of independent action on July 4 and they now stake all, not on the workers and farmers, but on politicians and labor officialdom—the same elements they have many times denounced as hopeless.

Where will this little handful of former progressives finally align themselves? It is hard to say but right now they are headed with John Fitzpatrick, their economic foundation, straight for the Gompers camp. There they may find a quiet resting place but just at present they are homeless, helpless, hopeless and alone.

Facing Fascism in Great Britain

By J. T. WALTON NEWBOLD

THE OTHER DAY, traveling down thru France, on the Riviera express, fate and fortune were so good as to project me, suitably equipped with non-comittal guidebooks and literature, into a compartment in which were two ex-officers, one Italian and the other British. We got into conversation which became, to say the least, interesting. It started with the franc. It went on to the pound. It embraced the Labor government, and the guardsman became still more interesting. The Italian proved to be a Fascist. They grew communicative. I smiled my sympathy and my encouragement.

Fascism—The Cult.

My compatriot was engagingly frank. Fascism is the thing and matters are going on very nicely. It is the cult in the regimental messes and in the West End clubs. One of these days, and before so very long something is to happen to "those damned fellows from the Clyde." They will be taught a salutary lesson. It will be rather "a rag, don't you know." "We are going to have no Bolshevism in England."

Now, this week-end one finds in the reactionary press a chorus of denunciation of Wheatley, torrents of abuse of the Clyde men, violent attacks upon the Communists of Poplar. The whole of the Conservatives and a very large section of the Liberals are rallying against Wheatley and his interpretation by an executive act of the whole case of the left wing elements in what affects the treatment of the unemployed worker.

Wheatley intends to force the pace. The issue he has raised makes a direct and immediate appeal to the great masses of the unemployed and the low paid workers. He has raised the issue of whether or not the workers are to permit the powers of the State and the local authorities to be used as the framers and defenders of the whole poor law system intended they should be used, to enable the master class to use the necessities of the poor for the undoing of the bargaining power of the poor.

Wheatley's action, like that of our comrades in Poplar, is indeed revolutionary, striking at the whole vile system of bourgeois class rule across hundreds of years. Wheatley's action is a step, as the master class knows (and, knowing, squeals), towards the use of political power, embodied in the state and local authorities, for the purpose of breaking the capitalists' economic advantage over the worker.

On Eve of Fascist Violence.

It is a step that, affecting the principle all local expenditure and, therefore, all the big rate payers who, under democracy, find themselves in a grotesque minority, will cause these big rate payers here, as in Italy and Germany, to finance and assist organizations for "cleansing" local and national authorities of socialists and Communists.

We are one the very eve, comrades of the entire left, of fascist violence here in Great Britain.

It now becomes apparent, from what Maxton has said concerning the appointment of Lord Chelmsford to the Admiralty, that the navy chiefs have declared a mutiny, a class revolt against the working class.

After the army revolt at the Curraugh in 1914, we have the navy revolt at the admiralty in 1924. We have the same insolence shown by the Scottish legal fraternity.

It may seem a little thing, but it is very symptomatic of the arrogance of the king's immediate court entourage, and of their insufferable impudence, that the Londonderry household, which was the go-between for the army rebels and Carson with the king in 1914—has been entertaining, not on behalf of the government but on behalf of the opposition, the ambasadors of the United States, France, Italy and Spain.

Kellogg, ambassador of the United States, is notoriously the nominee of the Morgan house, i. e., of Tory influence in American finance and politics. The Vicomte St. Aulaire, ambassador of France, belongs to the circle of Bonapartist-Monarchist reaction, profoundly hostile to recognition of the Soviets and favorable to the right wing of the Bloc National. The Spanish and Italian ambassadors are the avowed agents of fascism.

Insult to Laborites.

Quite evidently, we are here witnesses of the official representatives of American and European reactionary governments attending the party reception, not of the government to which they are accredited (in theory), but of the opposition.

If the Labor government does not understand in its full bearings the significance of this insult to themselves as representatives of the working class they will understand nothing. If they do not understand it is no reason why we should be equally supine and spineless.

The reaction is organizing in the ward rooms, in the messes, in the clubs, under the eye—and you may warrant that Nickie's cousin's eye is an approving eye—of the king himself, to defend here in London and thruout Britain the close preserves of landed and financial privilege.

The hitch in recognition; the need of watching all attempts to whittle down that recognition by bringing pressure to bear upon the government during the coming negotiations with Russia; the incident of the admiralty officials; this case of Poplar; all these veiled insults and intrigues—require that all the elements of the Left-Laborites, Socialists, and Communists call into being once more, this time to strengthen the hands of the Labor government, the councils of action, national and social.

Organize!

We must organize, and at once, the whole working class behind the government so that it can have the assurance that whatever it does immediately behind it stands a watchful, resolute working class movement.

IMPEACH COOLIDGE!

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ECONOMIC FORCES DISMEMBERING THE BRITISH EMPIRE

By SCOTT NEARING
(Federated Press Staff Writer)

Economic forces are at work that are destined in the not distant future to dismember the British empire.

Superficially these forces appear in the mad scramble for fuel oil; in the smothering burden of unemployment; in the huge debt of seven billion pounds sterling (one pound is $4.22 present exchange) carried by the Mother Country; in the heavy taxes that must be paid in spite of the trade depression. But underlying these threats, and overtopping them in importance, is the economic development that has taken place during the past decade in Canada, Australia, India and South Africa.

British imperial policy has been built on the theory that raw materials produced in the dominions and colonies would go to the British isles duty free; would be fabricated in British industrial establishments, and would then go back, in the form of finished goods to the colonies and dominions from which the raw material had been secured. Thus the cotton of India, the wool of Australia and the hides of South Africa would travel half around the world to be manufactured and would then find their way back half around the world again, in the form of calico, worsteds and shoes.

Under this plan British ship owners would secure a profit both on the outgoing and on the return voyage, British jobbers would take their toll on both the raw and the finished product; British manufacturers would add a "reasonable return" on capital; British insurance would "carry the risk," and British bankers would "advance the credit."

This was all very well at the outset, while the dominions were economically under-developed. The richness of the newly tapped resources, a little extra effort on the part of colonial workers and the absence of any large parasitic class in the now countries made up the difference between the amounts received for raw material shipped to the Mother Country and the amount paid for the finished products sent back in British ships.

But the colonies and dominions gradually matured economically—that is, they developed facilities for converting raw materials into finished products right on the spot where the raw materials were produced. Thus they saved the cost of shipping them half way round the world and back again.

Bankers Dig Own Grave.

In this work they were greatly assisted by British bankers, who, all unwittingly, were busy cutting their own throats.

British bankers took the money which British manufacturers and traders had made out of the manufacture and transport of colonial raw materials and invested it in the colonies—first in the production of raw materials (mining and lumbering); then in public utilities (railroads and electric light plants), and finally in manufacturing establishments that competed directly with similar plants in Britain.

When the war broke out almost half of all the British overseas investments was placed in Canada, India, South Africa and Australia. This policy of developing colonial industry was destined, in the long run, to destroy the colonial market for British goods and thus overthrow the economic system which was making the investments.

The war created such an immense home demand for steel, chemical, textile, leather and other products that the British manufacturers were temporarily unable to supply the colonial markets. Indeed, the demand became so great that the colonies and dominions found a market in Great Britain for the steel, chemical, textile, leather and other manufactured products which they were able to produce.

Thus overnight, the tables were turned and colonial manufacturers were called upon, not only to supply the home market, but to supply the market of the Mother Country as well. The process is well illustrated in the experience of Canada.

Example of Canada.

The manufacturing industries of Canada were carried on in 21,306 establishments in 1915. Two years later, the number of establishments had jumped to 34,392, and in 1919 it stood at 38,344, or nearly double the number for 1915.

During these four years the amount of capital invested in manufacturing increased from $1,994,000,000 to $3,230,000,000 and the value of the product from $1,407,000,000 to $3,520,000,000. Those increases are accounted for, in part, by the increase in prices, but the number of workers engaged in the manufacturing industries rose, during the same four years from 497,190 to 682,434. Here is evidently a growing volume of manufacturing, which may be disposed of thru home sales or thru exports.

There are no figures available giving the changes in home consumption, but the export figures are contained in the Canadian Year Book. Two or three illustrations will serve to establish their relation to British production.

Canada exported $65,081 yards of cotton fabrics in 1914. In 1917 the figure stood at 846,099 yards. The value of woolen manufactures exported in 1914 was $81,555, and in 1917 $725,148. In this connection it is worth noting that the exports of Canadian woolens to Great Britain in 1914 was $26,542; in 1915, $113,629, and in 1917, $294,886, or nearly 12 times the value of 1914.

The same thing holds true of the iron and steel industry. The value of exports in 1914 was $2,809,000, of which $441,000 went to Great Britain. By 1917, Canada was exporting $41,840,000 in steel and iron, of which $22,900,000 went to Great Britain.

Here was an immense productive machine, built to supply war demand, and producing those very textile and steel products which made up the bulk of the British manufacturing enterprise.

Australia, India, South Africa.

The same thing that happened in Canada happened in Australia, and for the same reasons. Like Canada, Australia had a rich local market, largely supplied by British goods. When this supply was curtailed, the Australians began making their own textiles and shoes.

The Australian Year Book reports 3,090 employes in woolen, cotton and tweed mills in 1913, turning out a product valued at 926,000 pounds. By 1919 the number of workers had increased to 4,087 with a product valued at 2,330,000 pounds. The number of boot and shoe workers was 13,436 in 1913 and 15,960 in 1919. During the same years the value of the product rose from 4,000,000 to 7,100,000 pounds.

Similar facts might be cited from India and from South Africa.

Beginning under the pressure of war necessity, these colonial and dominion industries taught the local populations:

(a) That it "makes work" and "circulates money".

(b) That the cost of domestic manufactures is equal to the cost of imported manufactures minus transportation, insurance, jobbing and banking charges.

(c) That domestic industry keeps manufacturing profits at home where they are reinvested.

(d) That the local groups thus created have a vested interest in home industry which provides the basis for a local industrial society.

This is the new-old lesson of economic independence—the lesson that Carthage learned from Tyre; that the English colonies in America learned from this same Great Britain and that the present British colonies and dominions are now learning. When the lesson is thoroly assimilated, the British empire of 1924 will have lost some of its most important economic units.

COMMUNIST-CHILDREN'S-COLUMN

SCHOOLGIRL BOLSHEVIKS.

By STELLA JACKSON (Age 12)

"Oh, my," said Pippin, for the fiftieth time that evening, "What a dense, stupid, thick-headed lot they are." She was curled up on a sofa, gazing at a copy of THE YOUNG COMRADE, but thinking of her school mates. When she arrived at school, the day before, she had been greeted quite enthusiastically, but when Pamela Ford saw her read THE YOUNG COMRADE she had stood transfixed with amazement, her eyes like saucers. The others gathered round to stare in their turn. Pippin looked up, stared also, saw that her eyes were fixed on the paper and said, "Want to read it, any of you?"

"Are You a Bolshevik?"

"Are—are you—a—a Bolshevik?" asked Trix, the monitor of the class, incredulously.

"Yes, ra-ther!" replied Pippin, with a laugh.

"Philippa Moore! Well!" exclaimed the monitor and half the girls rushed outside to spread the news and talk it over in horrified whispers. The other half stayed and told Pippin what they thought of her. She was a silly dunce; she was mad; she couldn't help it, it was her parents' fault; she was a wicked person; she had bats in her belfry; these were some of the opinions. When they had been given the girls turned and marched away. Since then Pippin had practically been sent to a school for bad girls, by her teachers. The girl whose room she had been sharing in the school had packed up and gone away. So there she was—on the sofa. Suddenly a timid sort of a knock came on the door; it opened, and a girl's face peeped in. When she saw Pippin she gave a merry smile and came in, shutting the door behind her.

"I'm so glad you've come to this school," she said. "I'm a young Bolshevik, too!"

"What!" gasped Pippin. "Well, I don't suppose this stuck-up lot of idiots will stand for more than one."

"Won't they?" chuckled her visitor. "I've converted three already; and each of them has converted one—that makes seven—no, eight of us. How old are you? Have you a nickname? What shall we do next"

A Meeting Is Called.

"I'm thirteen. They call me Pippin at home. Shall we call a meeting?"

"Yes, do lets—I know! One of our band, Sylvia Green, shall make a speech protesting against the meanness of sending us Bolshevik girls to the 'Bad girl schools' without any cause. Then you can answer questions at this meeting. If you have some more copies of THE YOUNG COMRADE we can distribute them."

"Yes, I've plenty."

"That's good."

Next morning a neatly written notice apeared on the school bulletin board, reading: "A meeting will be held in the school playground immediately after lunch. You'll discover the subject when you get there."

"They say 'curiosity killed the cat,' but this is a case of 'curiosity will fill the playground with students'," laughed Yetta (Pippin's visitor) as she and Sylvia watched them pouring in.

Sylvia's speech was very successful; she told the students that the reason why they wanted to send the girls away from the school was because they were fighting for the workers. The capitalist newspapers, because they were afraid of the Bolsheviki, said that they were bloodthirsty, wicked, horrible people.

Then Pippin, in answer to the question, "What are the Bolsheviki?" said: "Bolsheviki is the name given to the great party which now rules Russia. The word Bolsheviki really means 'majority.' In order to free themselves from the tyrannical reign of the Czars, the Russian workers and peasants rose in revolt and there was a revolution. Now, there are no rich, there is no tyranny. Furthermore, the children of Russia today do not have to slave away in the mines, mills and factories like they do in this country in many cases. The children of Russia have their own organization called 'The Young Pioneers' and they play, study and work for the good of the workers' government and the working class."

Pippin sat down amid a storm of cheers.

The Group Functions.

Yetta then produced a sheet of paper, pen and ink, and said: "Will those of you who agree with us now, sign their names here?"

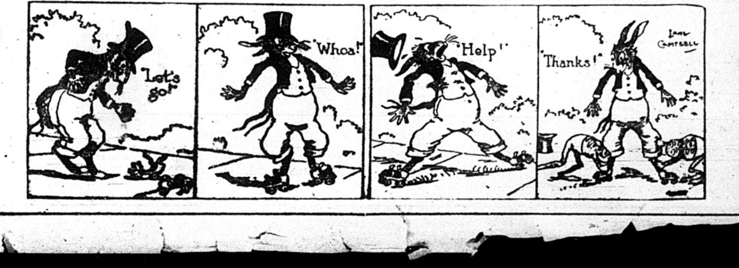
Nearly everybody signed, and those who did not were laughed at. And that is how the little band of schoolgirl bolsheviks grew to be a Junior Group of the Young Workers League, functioning right in the school.

For information concerning the Young Workers League of America, address Y. W. L., 1009 N. State St., Chicago, Ill.

JOIN THE JUNIOR SECTION
For Information
1009 N. State St., Rm. 214
Chicago, Ill.

UNCLE WIGGLY'S TRICKS

A LAUGH FOR THE CHILDREN



Let's go!
Whoa!
Help!
Thanks!
Lang Campbell

THE DAILY WORKER RAISES THE STANDARD FOR A WORKERS' AND FARMERS' GOVERNMENT

THE DAILY WORKER

Entered as Second-class matter September 21, 1923, at the Post Office at Chicago, Illinois, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Workers! Farmers! Demand:
The Labor Party
Amalgamation
Organization of Unorganized
The Land for the Users
The Industries for the Workers
Protection of the Foreign-Born
Recognition of Soviet Russia

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BRAND CROWE AS LABOR ENEMY

Daugherty's Going Can't Save Coolidge

PUSH WEEKS, MELLON INTO MAELSTROM

Harding's Mantle Wrecking Whole Republican Party

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Mar. 30.—Calvin Coolidge ousted Harry M. Daugherty in the hope that he would relieve the pressure that threatens to wreck his cabinet and make of the present republican administration an international laughing stock.

The republican papers thruout the country are endeavoring to present this belated act of "Cautious Calvin" as another proof of the wisdom which animates this Wall Street automaton, showing that while he has an eye to the dignity of the office and the preservation of the best interests of the American people he refused to be bludgeoned by the enemies of the republican party into a hurried compliance with the almost universal demand for the ousting of the Attorney General.

Oily Tool of Big Interests.

But Coolidge cannot save himself by letting Daugherty go. The attorney general at worst was only the tool of big capitalist interests who controlled the present administration, of which Coolidge is the head.

It has been proved to the satisfaction of everybody that the Harding cabinet was a bought and paid for cabinet, bought and paid for by the money power in an open manner, signifying their contempt for the workers of this country and confident of their power to block any effort to bring them to book for their crimes.

Calvin Coolidge is today the responsible head of that group which agreed to barter away the resources of the United States for a consideration. He assumed the mantle that Harding wore and on his assumption of the post left vacant by Harding's death, Mr. Coolidge promised to faithfully carry out the policies of his dead prodecessor. This he has faithfully done. He has kept his promise to the plunderbund.

"Pay-triotism" Is Exposed.

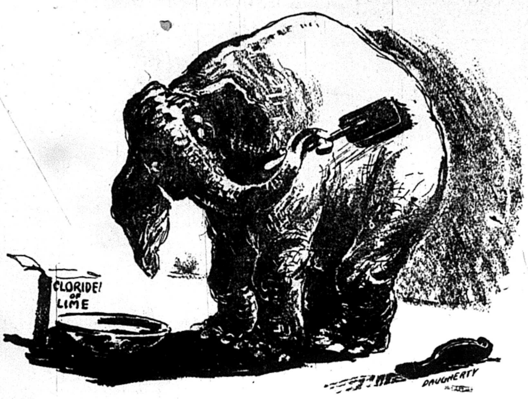
Calvin Coolidge today stands convicted before the bar of public opinion as the head of the greatest conspiracy that ever revealed the class character of the American government. The alleged patriotism of the capitalist parties is now exposed as a sham. It has been proved that both parties have sold for cash the very resource they were charged to protect. In dropping Daugherty, Coolidge is simply throwing a bone to the wolf of popular indignation which is howling for his own head.

The workers and farmers of the United States will not be satisfied until the ringleader of this conspiracy is brought before the bar and impeached. Coolidge was the boon companion of all the criminal elements who have been charged publicly and convicted of violating the laws, made by the capitalists themselves but laws that are only enforced against the working class. Coolidge must go.

The DAILY WORKER correspondent learns that Daugherty is not in a merry mood and is threatening from his resting place in Atlantic City to "spill the beans, but it is no secret that tremendous pressure is being brought to bear on him by the money power which is backing Coolidge for the presidency to keep his mouth shut. As a matter of fact the situation has become so desperate that men in high places go around well equipped with defensive weapons and that the fate of Jake Hamon and Jess Smith oftentimes rises up to bedevil the

(Continued on page 5.)

ANOTHER EFFORT TO CLEAN UP



But Daugherty Isn't the Only Skunk in the G. O. P.

CANADA WILL RECOGNIZE RUSS SOVIET

Assurance Given Trade Delegation By Premier King

(Special to The Daily Worker)

OTTAWA, Ont., Mar. 30.—The Canadian government will recognize the Russian Soviet Republic as a step toward the cementing of closer economic relations between the two countries declared Premier King of the Dominion government in a letter to M. Yasikov, head of the Russian trade delegation, which was made public here today.

The action meets with approval thruout the country. The Soviet envoy stated that following an interview with Premier King he wrote him a letter asking whether Great Britain's recognition of Russia would be followed by similar action on the part of Canada. The published letter was the premier's reply.

Canada is the first great English speaking nation on the American continent to recognize the Soviet Republic. It is freely predicted here that the United States government will experience more and more difficulty in withholding recognition, now that its northern neighbor has taken action.

• • • •

EDITOR'S NOTE—In order to get the question of Russian Recognition vividly before its readers, the DAILY WORKER asked Alexander Trachtenberg, recently returned from Soviet Russia, for an article on this question. He reviews the situation as follows:

• • •

Nothing Succeeds Like Success.
By ALEXANDER TRACHTENBERG

THE Czecho-Slovak Foreign Minister Benes was reported to have prophesied on New Year's Day that the year 1924 will be remembered by the re-establishment of complete diplomatic relations between most of the European and Asiatic countries and Soviet Russia.

Benes is one of those European foreign ministers who spends more time traveling about foreign capitals than in staying at home.

In addition to his aims of getting a loan here and an agreement there, for his government, Benes is trying to become a leader in the League of Nations by playing the role of pacifier and great statesman in Central Europe and the Balkans.

Knew Whereof He Spoke.

Being in close touch with the chancellors of Europe, Benes knew what he was talking about, in utter-

(Continued on Page 6.)

Watch Them Fall in Line

COUNTRIES which have extended de jure recognition to Russia, and have resumed diplomatic relations with Soviet Russia, are as follows:

ESTHONIA	1920.
LATVIA	1920.
LITHUANIA	1920.
FINLAND	1920.
POLAND	1921.
TURKEY	1921.
PERSIA	1921.
AFGANISTAN	1921.
GERMANY	1922.
ENGLAND	1924.
ITALY	1924.
NORWAY	1924.
GREECE	1924.

NEXT?

Countries having trade relations with Soviet Russia, and that have extended de facto recognition, are as follows:

- AUSTRIA.
- CZECHO-SLOVAKIA.
- SWEDEN.
- DENMARK.
- CHINA.
- JAPAN.

Indiana Governor Runs State Along Teapot Dome Lines

(Special to The Daily Worker)

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 30.—Indorsement on checks of the Indiana state board of agriculture made payable to the Discount and Deposit Bank at Kentland, Ind., were identified today as being in the handwriting of Governor McCray in the testimony of Amos D. Morris, former cashier of the bank, at the trial of the governor on larceny and embezzlement charges.

The checks totaled $155,000, the amount McCray is charged with embezzling.

La Follette Better.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 30.—Senator LaFollette, ill with pneumonia, spent a comfortable night and his condition this morning was "satisfactory," his physicians reported.

BLAST KILLS, BOSSES EVICT COAL MINERS

Workers Suffer in West Va. and Pennsylvania

(Special to The Daily Worker)

CHARLESTON, W. Va., March 30.—Fifteen bodies of the 26 miners killed Friday in a gas explosion at the Yukon, Number 2, mine of the Yukon-Pocahontas Coal Company, have been brought to the surface.

Rescue workers have penetrated far into the mine in search of the additional eleven bodies.

The bureau of mines here was still without details of the disaster. Yukon, a mining settlement in McDowell county, is without telephone service and its only communication with the outside world is over rough mountain roads. The blast occurred just after the men entered the mine yesterday morning, about three quarters of a mile inside the mine.

• • • • •

JAMESTOWN, Pa., March 30.—Twenty miners occupying houses of the Vinton Colliery Company, Vintondale, have been served eviction notices as result of a strike at the mines there. Officials of district No. 2, United Mine Workers, one week ago protested the evictions to Gov. Pinchot, but the regular legal process is being followed out and notices to vacate within a week have been served by the sheriff.

Workers Missing In Wreck.

NEWARK, Ohio, March 30.—An engineer and a fireman are missing as a result of a Baltimore and Ohio freight train crashing thru a bridge at Locust Grove near here. Heavy rains last night weakened the bridge supports. The missing men are Engineer Louise Haftle and Fireman H. F. Gardner, both of Newark.

Section Hands Killed In Utah.

PROVO, Utah, March 30.—Five railroad section hands were reported killed and seven others injured today when an avalanche of snow, rocks and dirt descended upon a gang of fifty clearing snow from tracks of the Denver and Rio Grande railroad in Provo Canyon, 12 miles from here.

Our Naturalization System.

In the past five years over 85,000 petitioners for naturalization were denied citizenship for technical reasons which could have been cured before the petitions came to hearing.

IMPEACH COOLIDGE!

LABOR PICKS FEATHERS OF SCAB CROWE

Slugger of Girl Strikers Is Exposed by Committee

State's Attorney Robert E. Crowe, strike-buster and slugger of garment girls, is denounced in a long statement issued Sunday by the "Committee of 15" of the Chicago Federation of Labor.

This statement, which the DAILY WORKER is publishing in full, will be scattered far and wide thruout the city of Chicago to warn workingmen and women of the nature of the employers' reptile in the state's attorney's office, who has turned the county prosecutors' office over to Dudley Taylor, attorney for the garment bosses and the Illinois Employers' Association.

Told To Get Goods On Crowe.

The facts which the committee has gathered against the strike-breaking state's attorney since they began their investigation four weeks ago at the orders of the Chicago Federation of Labor show that:

Crowe has sold out to the garment bosses and is seeking to break the strike of the sweatshop workers by wholesale arrests and brutality; and that:

Crowe is the enemy of all union labor and is using the state's attorney's office against the entire labor movement.

The committee's statement follows:

• • •

TEXT OF CROWE REPORT.

TO THE Chicago Federation of Labor—Your Committee of Fifteen, appointed to investigate the State's Attorney's activities in the Ladies' Garment Workers' strike, respectfully submits the following report of its investigation:

Your committee has found:

(1) That State's Attorney Robert E. Crowe has openly and flagrantly permitted misuse of his office in the interests of the garment manufacturers of this city;

(2) That his record in the present Garment Workers' strike is only one instance among many other instances of the misuse of his office in the interests of the manufacturer's and employers' associations;

(3) That in his adopting and following of a brazen and militant policy against organized labor he has gone so far as virtually to turn over his office to the Employers' Association and to Dudley E. Taylor, their attorney;

(4) That he has been derelict in the carrying out of his primary duties and functions as the prosecuting officer of crime;

(5) That in spite of the fact that Cook County has appropriated more money yearly for the state's attorney's office in the past four years than ever before, crimes of a major nature, including murder, have been committed and have gone unpunished to an appaling extent;

(6) That the platform upon which Mr. Robert E. Crowe stands for re-election is an unveiled threat to break the back of organized labor in Chicago, and that it is supported by the interests represented by the notorious "Wheat King" James Patten, and by Dudley E. Taylor, the "injunction" attorney for the Garment Manufacturer's Association and for other employers' associations.

Crowe Found Guilty.

Mr. Crowe stands convicted in the eyes of labor as one of labor's worst foes. He is convicted, not only by his own numberless utterances against organized labor, but more especially by his acts of relentless labor persecution.

In an election pamphlet entitled "Law Enforcement," issued in January, 1924, by the state's attorney, he prints a number of excerpts from letters and press comments by a number of individuals, whose anti-labor policies have become matters of common knowledge. Most of these letters refer by inference to his work on "labor cases." The editorials which he quotes, and in which he seems to

(Continued on Page 2.)

The Foul Press and the Garment Strike

THE garment strike must be going pretty strong. The bosses must be bending their knees before the strike forces. Victory must be perching on the banners of the strike pickets, in spite of city police and private thugs, in the face of Judge "Dennie" Sullivan's injunctions, jail sentences and fines.

Otherwise, why do the Tribune and the Herald and Examiner take such care to manufacture "an assassination plot" out of an alleged shooting at the home of one of the garment manufacturers, Saturday night?

The Tribune stated that "Nicholas Kovler, clothing manufacturer, who has been one of the most active employers in attempting to break the strike of the garment workers," . . . "His wife, and a seven-year-old child were seated at a table in the dining room, and a maid was standing nearby when the bullets thudded against the wall. One of them embedded inself in the wall directly above Mr. Kovler's head, while the other missed his wife by inches."

SHATTERS TRIBUNE STORY

What a different story Mr. Kovler, himself, told directly to the DAILY WORKER. What a different setting for the Tribune's "plot" the manufacturer himself gives. He states that his wife was in the kitchen, that the child was asleep in a bedroom, that he had himself left the room, and that the maid was leaving when the alleged shots were fired. This shatters completely the Tribune's hair raising story, that it prominently displayed on the first page of its widely circulated Sunday issue. This was the first garment strike story that had found its way to the first page of the Tribune.

Since Mr. Kovler assures the DAILY WORKER that he has not had any trouble with bootleggers, we have our own theory about this shooting, if there was any shooting, which we even doubt. This theory has worked out successfully in previous labor struggles, and we refer it to the Chicago police, whom the Tribune claims are busy "bringing in all the business agents and active pickets in the garment workers' unions."

FIRED BY PRIVATE DETECTIVES

This theory is that some gunman in the pay of a fee-hungry private detective agency, that is getting fat off the strike, fired the shots. The strike has been going on for four and one-half weeks and the services of private thugs, gunmen and plug-uglies come rather high. The bank accounts of the bosses, therefore, who have been paying for the standing army of strike terrorists furnished by these private detective agencies, must be getting rather low.

These private detective agencies know, that when the bosses begin getting weak around their check books, a few threatening letters, a few shots in the night, or into an empty room, or a little fake publicity in a daily newspaper, always helps to again start a flow of gold into their coffers. We do not doubt that this was the incentive back of the attack on the Kovler home.

MAKE THE FINKS CONFESS

We suggest to the police department—especially to the sleuths of State's Attorney Crowe's office—that they raid the private detective agencies in the city, put their officials and gunmen thru the third degree, even as they grill innocent workers, and we assure them that then they will come near to a solution of the shooting at the Kovler home on last Saturday night.

But we do not expect them to do anything of the kind. That would help the strikers, and the city (democratic) and county (republican) administrations are against the strikers.

But when the foul press and the bosses' tools begin using these tactics, then one thing is sure, and that is—THE STRIKERS ARE WINNING.

The frantic lies of the Tribune and Herald and Examiner show that the garment bosses are waging a losing fight.

"Union Shooting" Story Shot To Pieces By Story Garment Boss Kovler Tells The Daily Worker

Nicholas Kovler, dress manufacturer, at 337 S. Market street, has nearly as wild an imagination as the Chicago Tribune.

He has told half a dozen different stories since Saturday night, saying "the union" tried to shoot him at his home at

(Continued on page 2.)

Free Filipinos! Mass Meeting! Webster Hall, New York City, April 2, Workers, Attend!

UPHOLSTERERS APPEAL FOR MEN TAYLOR FRAMED

Raise Money to Fight 4 Boycott Convictions

The Upholsterers' District Council of Chicago announced yesterday it will appeal the case of their four members who were recently found guilty of conspiracy to boycott for refusal to work with scabs during the strike. The four men, who were all officials of locals of the upholsterers' union, were indicted thru the efforts of Dudley Taylor, attorney for the upholstery bosses and the Illinois Employers' Association.

The unionists were tried before Judge Hosea Wells in Superior court and the jury found them guilty and levied a fine of $50 and $100 on each of the defendants. Fred Jurish, a member of the painters' union, was also tried and found guilty at the same time, but the judge later reversed the finding of the jury in the case and released him.

40 Unions Fight Sentence.

Since then the upholsterers have secured stay of sentence from the court to permit them to prepare an appeal to the Appellate Court. More than forty unions were represented Saturday at a meeting in the offices of the Chicago Federation of Labor where plans were made to raise money to carry the appeal to the higher court.

Altho the appeal will cost much more than the paying of the fines would be, the upholsterers feel that to let the sentence stand unchallenged would establish a dangerous precedent on which other unionists would be hauled into court to defend themselves when the bosses failed to break a strike.

Bosses Use Boycott.

Capitalist courts have held in the past that when a group of business men decide not to patronize a firm and inform each other of their intention, they are within their rights. In the case of the upholsterers, however, the lower court has held that when a group of union men attempt to use the boycott they are subject to the penalties of the law.

The upholsterers were charged with asking union men not to work with scab upholsterers during the recent strike of the upholsterers. That and that only was the thing the state proved against the union men.

The Federal court in South Dakota in the case of Montgomery Ward & Co. vs. Mannix, held that people have the right to refuse to deal with any firm or individual for any or no reason and having that right they necessarily have the right to inform others of their intention and the reasons for it. But that was a case where two rival commercial organizations were asking the protection of the law. Will the law in this state be interpreted in a different fashion when labor organizations try to use the boycott?

Federation Unions to Aid.

The meeting of union representatives Saturday voted to send a letter and a speaker to all local unions affiliated with the Chicago Federation of Labor and ask them to vote contributions to help pay the cost of the appeal. The upholsterers explained that their union was not in a position to pay the costs of the appeal because of the long strike which they have just gone thru and the fact that they, unaided, paid all the costs of their trial. They pointed out that they were well able to pay the fines levied but were appealing only because of the trade union principle involved.

Fight of All Labor.

"Unless this principle is fought for other unions will find themselves in court for telling their fellow unionists there is a strike. This appeal is being made for the labor movement. If we were in a position to pay the costs of the appeal we would do it gladly. But we are not. Since we are fighting for the labor movement and in order to protect its rights we ask the labor movement to held pay the costs of the fight," Thomas O'Shea, business agent of Local No. 111 of the Upholsterers' Union and one of the defendants said.

Union contributions should be sent to Chicago Federation of Labor at 166 W. Washington street. Contributions should specify that the donations are for the Upholsterers' Appeal Fund.

Provide For Air Service.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—The postoffice appropriation bill containing an item of $2,750,000 for a day and night air mail service from coast to coast was finally passed by both Houses of Congress.

Chicago Young Workers Hold Membership Meeting Tonight

A membership meeting of the Young Workers League of Chicago will be held tonight at the Folkets Hus, 2733 Hirsch Blvd. at 8 p. m. A report summarizing the work of the Chicago League will be made by P. Herd, the City Organizer. Plans for future activity will also be planned.

Martin Abern, National Secretary of the Young Workers League of America, will report for the National Executive Committee of the Y. W. L. on the recent developments of the Labor Movement and their reflections upon the young workers of this country.

[illegible] members must attend this meeting.

Strike-Buster Crowe Exposed by "Committee of 15"

(Continued from page 1)

take particular pride, are the ones which "congratulate" him on his labor indictments and convictions.

"Pet" of Employers.

The manner in which Mr. Crowe became the "pet" of the interests is readily and easily disclosed when the history of the state's attorney's official acts is unfolded. When he was running for office in 1920, he bellowed forth his thunderous threats against Victor Lawson of the Daily News and the McCormick family of the Tribune. He would, he announced, put them in jail if they persisted in their illegal practices.

On October 28, 1920, it is reported in the Daily News of Chicago that:

> **I am going to make Victor Lawson observe the law. I am going to try and make Victor Lawson pay his taxes, and if I don't succeed in doing it, I am going to put an additional burden on the taxpayers of this state. . . . I am going to make the taxpayers of this city buy him a ticket on the Chicago & Alton R. R. to Joliet, and I am going to give Victor a free ride, and then we are going to keep him at public expense until he learns to behave himself.**

Lawson Not Jailed.

Mr. Victor F. Lawson is not known to have changed his ways materially. And yet the taxpayer of this state was not forced to assume any additional burden by buying him a ticket to Joliet. Mr. Crowe was to make Mr. Lawson "observe the law"—and if he failed, he promised to put him in jail. Mr. Lawson is not known to be now observing the law any more than he did then. Has he been put in jail? Has he so much as been questioned, let alone been arrested?

Today Mr. Crowe says that Mr. Lawson is a law observing citizen. He quotes him prominently in his own pamphlet. Why? Why is Mr. Lawson's present opinion commendatory? Because Mr. Lawson feels that the state's attorney has filled the bill as far as his policy against organized labor is concerned. Says Mr. Victor F. Lawson:

Capitalist Editor Praises Crowe.

> **The showing you made of thirty-six convictions in recent trials of men who have used the good name of labor as a cloak in the perpetration of grave crimes against the social order is most notable and encouraging. I congratulate you.**

On July 9, 1920, the Herald & Examiner reports Mr. Crowe to have said:

> **I maintain that the State's Attorney's office should be conducted as a law office solely, and not as a club to punish enemies, political, or otherwise, and that it should not be used to promote political fortunes of a faction of a party; or used by the incumbent as a stepping stone for political advancement.**

And again on September 9, 1921, in the Tribune, in connection with the election fraud cases:

Brother in Election Fraud.

> **This respondent (Robert E. Crowe) is ready, able and willing, now and at all times, to prosecute any person or persons guilty of crime, regardless of the party or faction, with which such person may be identified.**

On February 19, 1921, the Chicago Daily News carried a report, reproduced in part here, exposing various election frauds, in which the name of Sarsfield Crowe, a brother of the State's Attorney, seems to have been implicated. Was Mrs. Sarsfield Crowe prosecuted? Or did Mr. Robert E. Crowe find him entirely innocent?

In 1920, both the Tribune and the Daily News were loud in the denunciation of the supporters of Robert E. Crowe. Expose followed expose as to the vice lords that they stated were the backbone of his campaign. A few portions of these crying articles are reproduced here. "Vice, Gambling, Rampant near Home of Crowe," "Posters Tell Whom Vice Kings Aid," "Crowe's Poster in Dives," and so forth.

Who Pays Crowe's Bills?

Today, Mr. Crowe apparently has additional advertising facilities. His large posters and advertisements are to be seen on Michigan Boulevard and the Drive.

This advertising on a large scale is expensive. Someone must pay for this costly advertising. Mr. Crowe certainly can't afford to pay for it out of his salary of less than $12,000 a year. But contributions apparently are not lacking. Indeed, it would be singular if they were lacking considering the zeal which the state's attorney's office is showing in supporting the garment manufacturers in the present strike.

Squanders County Money.

His record in the fulfillment, or rather nonfulfillment of the legitimate duties and functions of his office supports no other explanation.

In the years 1921 to 1924, inclusive, Cook County has appropriated for his office no less than $2,133,786.[illegible]7, an average of over $533,000 a year; in the four years preceding Robert E. Crowe's incumbency, the county appropriated $1,513,065.88, a yearly average of about $378,000. It is thus seen that the appropriations for the present State's Attorney were 41 per cent greater than for his predecessor.

In spite of these colossal increased appropriations, criminals of the most vicious sort continue their depredations in Chicago practically unmolested. The February 12, 1924, issue of the Journal carries the item that altho there had been committed 270 murders in Chicago, there have been only nine convictions.

Chicago Graft Ridden.

On October 6, 1923, the Herald & Examiner says the following editorially:

> **Chicago is graft ridden. Had there been no bribery, there would have been no beer murders. But we still await in vain a word or act that would indicate an investigation of corruption by the state's attorney's office, a call for or a suggestion of a special grand jury, or any other official movement to put the grafters in Joliet. Tribute of $140,000 a day!—and nothing doing in the criminal court building.**

Again, on March 5, 1924, the Tribune quotes Chief of Police Collins to the effect that

> **A nation-wide syndicate of criminals has made its headquarters in Chicago. The most dangerous of gunmen have collected here. The old arson ring, the pickpocket trust, and confidence men's alliance and the late beer running crews were just office boys compared to the present aggregation.**

Busy Hounding Strikers.

But Mr. Crowe is at present too busy hounding striking garment workers to pay any attention to what is fast becoming a desperate criminal situation in Chicago!

When he was prosecuting the so-called "labor cases," which arose out of the "Dailey Commission's inquiry," he was on the lookout for special and expert assistance. And he had no difficulty in getting it—he simply appointed one of the Tribune lawyers.

When the recent Duffy murders were committed, and the "probe" was begun, and all indications, which even a layman could discern, seemed to point to the fact that desperate gangs of criminals were apparently operating in Chicago with immunity, did Mr. Robert E. Crowe look around for "special and expert assistance?" He did not. He put part of the responsibilty of investigating and prosecuting this case into the hands of one of his youngest and most inexperienced assistants. The job of unraveling the evidence in this important case was entrusted to a young man who stepped out of the class room and into the state's attorney's office—a young man who had just been admitted to the bar.

If Mr. Crowe was really serious in his efforts to clear Chicago of what Chief of Police Collins calls a "Nation-wide syndicate of criminals," would he have assigned a person just out of school to tackle the problem?

Dudley Taylor the Boss.

Mr. Crowe has other matters that seriously concern him. He has to "deliver" to the employers' and manufacturers' associations before election. He has to prove that he will "go along."

In the upholsterers' trial it was clearly brought out that Dudley E. Taylor, the attorney for the employers' association in that case, and the attorney for the garment manufacturers at the present time, had no difficulty in having the upholsterers' union officials arrested and brought in by police officers attached to the state's attorney's office, without any warrant of law, and then and there questioned and examined them.

The "courtesy" of the state's attorney's office was thus turned over to this Dudley E. Taylor. He could interrogate any union official at will, and examine such union records as he pleased by merely sending forth police officers and having them brought in.

Taylor Runs Crowe's Office.

The vast ramifications of the control of the state's attorney's office which this Dudley E. Taylor exercises can hardly be overestimated. His hand is seen in practically every official move which Mr. Robert E. Crowe has made in any "labor case." Mr. Dudley E. Taylor has acted as the attorney for the notorious Citizens' Committee to Enforce the Landis Award. The Citizens' Committee in about two years of its existence has collected a fund, according to press reports, of no less than two and a half million dollars to carry on its fight against organized labor. Mr. Taylor is the legal representative of the employers' associations and the manufacturers' associations, and he is the attorney that has been instrumental in taking out the present injunctions for the Chicago Garment Manufacturers.

Arrests in Garment Strike.

It is therefore not at all startling, in view of these facts, to find Mr. Robert E. Crowe

(1) Swelling the ranks of the privately hired gunmen by detailing some fourteen police officers for duty in connection with the garment workers' strike. These police officers are attached to the state's attorney's office to assist him in the preparation of cases. They are in no wise to be used for ordinary police duty nor are they to be loaned to any employers' organization for the purpose of breaking a strike. Altho there were about 100 uniformed police officers assigned for duty in the strike zone by the police department, they made but 10 per cent of the arrests, while the fourteen police officers from the state's attorney's office in the same area, made about 90 per cent of the arrests;

(2) Making these wholesale arrests by his officers in an attempt to injure the morale of the strikers; and

(3) Permitting on the part of his police officers brutal conduct towards the striking Ladies' Garment Workers, the vast majority of whom are women.

Hates Organized Labor.

These facts, as stated, are not startling. Mr. Crowe has disclosed his bitter prejudices against organized labor on numerous occasions. His "poorhouse or jail" speeches, and his "keep them busy defending themselves" speeches are clear and concise condemnations of himself, from his own mouth.

On May 2, 1922, the Chicago Daily News reported that, in a speech before Rotary Club members at the Hotel Sherman

> **State's Attorney Robert E. Crowe warned defendants in recent labor trials that he was going to put them either in the poorhouse or the penitentiary. "I understand that the Quesse defense fund is $90,000, but I will put him either in the poorhouse or the penitentiary. Every indictment will be tried."**

Promises War on Labor.

And, again on August 22, 1922, the Tribune reported that labor cases still pending in the criminal courts are to receive Crowe's immediate attention, and quoted him as saying:

> **We now have an unprecedented building boom going on in the city, and I am going to keep these men so busy defending themselves that they will have no chance to kill building.**

If further proof were needed that Robert E. Crowe is an unquestioning tool and willing agent of the "Citizens' Committee," it is provided by the report of February 5, 1924, which appeared in the Tribune. The essence of this report is reproduced. It describes a banquet held at the Union League Club, and stated that

Plutes Laud Crowe.

> **The prosecutor (Robert E. Crowe) was a guest at a luncheon given in his honor at the Union League Club. W. R. Abbott, president of the Illinois Bell Telephone Company, presided, and there were between thirty and forty leaders in Chicago's business life present.**
>
> **A motion to endorse Mr. Crowe was made and passed unanimously. Among those who spoke were T. E. Donnelley, chairman of the Committee to Enforce the Landis Award; Jas. A. Patten, also an active supporter of that movement, and Ezra Warner of Sprague, Warner & Company.**
>
> **Other speakers dwelt upon the history of Crowe's prosecution of labor cases.**
>
> **Before the meeting closed, there was a general agreement that those present would do everything in their power to aid in State's Attorney Crowe's primary and election battles. Dudley E. Taylor, secretary and attorney for the Association, was directed to keep the Association on its toes during both campaigns.**

Your committee respectfully submits, therefore, that the facts cited in this brief report conclusively prove that Robert E. Crowe's numerous nefarious practices brand him as one completely subordinated to the will of those who have been and still are waging a bitter fight against organized labor.

And, your committee further respectfully submits that this report, if acceptable, be given the widest possible publicity, to the end that the best interests of the community in general, and labor in particular be promoted.

Words of "Mother" Jones Spur Pickets to New Efforts Today

The striking garment workers will go to the picket line this morning with the speech of "Mother" Mary Jones, delivered to them Saturday afternoon, still ringing in their ears.

"Mother" Jones, who is on her way to California from New York, stopped over in Chicago long enough Saturday to speak to the strikers.

"Mother" Jones, veteran of a thousand strikes and hundreds of jails, talked to the strikers, most of whom are girls, not as a labor leader, but as woman to woman. In spite of the fact that "Mother" Jones is well past eighty she spoke with the pep and punch of youth. Joined to the pep and punch was the wisdom of innumerable years of experience.

This Strike Is War.

"This strike of yours is war. It is damned real war. You girls are fighting and I want to tell you to keep on fighting.

"Don't care about police in or out of uniform. Don't care for jails, courts or injunctions. Picket, strike, fight.

"Don't let anything scare you. You are right in demanding decent wages and conditions. Remember that and keep your courage up. Don't let their sluggers and hired thugs frighten you.

"Some of you workers are mothers. Talk to those police and sluggers and gangmen as you would to your children. You may show them you are right.

Fought Gunmen for 50 Years.

"I have seen gunmen and sluggers in every state in this country. I have fought them for more than fifty years. I know that they cannot do anything but kill you and if they do that you need not worry. I have been in jail more times than anyone can remember and I am still here and I am good for another twenty years.

"If I am here for another twenty years I will still be fighting. They can't keep me still. They can't shut me up.

"And I am damn sure they can't scare me. If you strike with that idea in mind they will not be able to make you lose this strike. And always remember you can strike again and after that strike you can strike again.

"I will see all the bosses and their hired lawyers and other lackeys in hell before I will stop fighting. Girls I am with you and with you strong.

Tells of Miners' Struggles.

"You girls should get the entire labor movement of this town behind you. They can help you. Get them to do it.

"Don't think that this strike is a hard strike even if you do have to fight. Remember the strikes of the miners. I have seen miners strike when they had to leave their homes when the strike began and live in tents. I have had to walk in water up to my waist to get to miners' camps to talk to them because the bosses owned all the roads and other land. But I went and I talked. And I have faced machine guns and soldiers and bayonets to go and talk to strikers. But I always got there and I always talked.

"Don't be afraid of jails or courts or judges or police or gunmen or lawyers. Don't be afraid of anything on earth or in hell. Strike and strike hard."

When "Mother" Jones had finished her speech the strikers cheered her till they were hoarse. To many of the strikers who had recently joined the union and saw this fine old woman who after more than fifty years of continual hard fighting was still full of spirit and determination she was a revelation.

Talk Is Inspiring.

To see a woman old and apparently feeble start to talk and while talking lose all consciousness of herself and regain her youth and strength was inspiring. After she got well under way Mother Jones would pound the table and deliver her message in the same way she did when she began.

"If she could fight for fifty years you kids should be able to strike for fifty weeks. Save some of the pep 'Mother' Jones gave you for Monday. Then take it out and go to the picket line. Before 'Mother' Jones spoke I said that the beginning of the fifth week of the strike would find the strikers without much enthusiasm but with a lot of determination. 'Mother' Jones has given you not only renewed determination but a lot of enthusiasm. Take it on the picket line Monday," one girl striker told the meeting after "Mother" Jones had finished. We don't give the girl's name because Sullivan would have her in court for encouraging violation of his injunction if we do.

Trude Discharges Twelve More.

Earlier in the day twelve strikers were discharged by Judge Trude in So. Clark St. police court when the police were unable to show why they had arrested them. This was the third mass trial and mass acquittal that has occurred in Trude's court in three days.

Strikers who were inspired by the speech of "Mother" Jones to go to the picket line Saturday in the pouring rain met with great success. The bosses were unable because of the rain to get cabs for the scabs. Rainy days mean good business for the taxi drivers and they don't have to wait around for orders.

Pickets Talk to Scabs.

The scabs leaving the shops were compelled to walk in the rain and the pickets had a good chance to talk with them. The police were not brave enough to come out in the rain and risk wet feet and so the pickets worked undisturbed. Not a single arrest was made all day Saturday. Not because there was any lack of pickets on the streets, but because it was too wet for the police.

Many scabs after being talked to promised not to return to work today and the pickets promised to be on hand to see that they kept their promises.

Cases Continued to Tuesday.

Today the strikers, who have been arrested for contempt, will have a respite from attending Judge "Dennie" Sullivan's court. All pending cases have been set to be heard tomorrow and the twenty-six strikers who were last week fined and sentenced to jail will have bonds set then.

When the strikers' cases were called Saturday Attorney Leo LeBosky read to the court from the DAILY WORKER to back up his request that all the strikers sentenced to jail be sent there at once and not be admitted to bail.

"I want to read to your honor from a paper that the strikers read, what they have to say about the way the respondents took the sentences you imposed," LeBosky began.

Reads from "Daily Worker."

Then he read the beginning of the story from Saturday's DAILY WORKER which told how the strikers took their sentences.

"These people boast that no one is in jail. They also call for strikers to go to the picket line in the next column. They urge the strikers to flout the order of this court assuring them that no one has yet gone to jail for doing it.

"I think it is time the court sent these respondents who have been sentenced to jail to go to jail to show that the orders of this court cannot be diregarded."

LeBosky also pointed out to the judge that he was criticized by the DAILY WORKER. "I have been criticized before, I suppose I can stand that," "Dennie" said.

Before the incident of the reading of the DAILY WORKER the court refused to accept bonds signed by Attorney Peter Sissman as security for the appearance of the strikers after their appeal had been heard.

Sullivan Refuses Sissman's Bonds.

The judge refused to accept Sissman's bonds after LeBosky the "tender hearted" told the court that if any of the strikers failed to show up he would be reluctant to collect from Sissman.

Sissman assured him that all the strikers would be on hand to answer after their appeal has been decided and he was perfectly willing to pay up if the improbable happened and a striker was missing.

Sullivan turned down Sissman's offer agreeing that it would pain him immoderately to be compelled to ask Sissman to pay if a striker failed to appear.

The strikers who recalled the unprovoked tirade which Sullivan let loose on Sissman last week smiled at the hypocrisy of the gent with the tender dignity.

Meyer Perlstein Charges Crowe's Men Fired Shots At Kovler Home

Vice-President Meyer Perlstein, of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, charges that the shooting at Nicholas Kovlen was a frame-up by the state's attorney's office and employes.

"I believe the shooting was done by agents of the state's attorney's office and the employers in order to scare those bosses who are thinking of yielding to the union," he said in a statement to the DAILY WORKER.

Taylor's Provocateur Methods.

"In every strike Dudley Taylor is connected with these provocateur acts occur. The plan is to frighten employers and to prejudice the public and the court. Newspapers come out with big stories against the strikers on such a pretext and bosses' lawyers make an issue of it in court.

"The Ladies' Garment Workers' Union had nothing to do with the affair. All the violence in this strike is on the side of the employers and the sluggers and police."

Dudley Taylor could not be reached by the DAILY WORKER yesterday.

Foul Press Tale Of 'Union Shooting' Is Shot to Pieces

(Continued from Page 1)

726 S. Cornelia street. Some of these stories appeared in the Chicago Tribune and the Herald and Examiner.

No, he didn't see any union men at the scene of the shooting, he admitted to the DAILY WORKER.

Union Never Threatened Him.

No, the union had never threatened him.

No, he had never had any personal quarrels with any of the union men or women who were on strike.

But the union must have done it, he insisted.

Tribune's Pack of Lies.

The Sunday morning Tribune had carried vivid yarn telling how he and his wife and child were all sitting in the dining room, and the serving maid was standing by, when two bullets crashed thru the window, flying between Mrs. Kovler and the maid. Police were on the job, the stories continued, and all union officials and business agents were to be hauled in for inspection by a woman witness who had been standing in the street and saw two men running away.

This sounded exciting, so the DAILY WORKER asked Mr. Kovler about it Sunday, after his imagination had had time to cool.

Kovler Contradicts Tribune.

Then he said that:

He was not in the room where the bullets entered:

His wife was not in the room:

His baby was not in the room:

None of the family were there except the serving maid, Mrs. Ella Loeder. No, he did not think they wanted to kill the maid. It might have just been an attempt to scare him, he said.

No Arrests Made.

The detective bureau meanwhile said they had not made any arrests and didn't propose to do so. They intimated that they regarded Kovler's story as fishy.

And after all the yarns have accomplished their purpose, for the manufacturer. They spread false stories about the union which is on the way to winning higher wages and shorter hours for the girls he works in his sweat shop at 337 S. Market St.

Oregon Farmer-Labor Party.

PORTLAND, Ore., Mar. 30.—The newly organized Farmer-Labor party of Oregon indorses the national Farmer-Labor convention to be held in St. Paul June 17. The Oregon party officers are Otto Newman, chairman; Frank Rusmisel, secretary treasurer; A. L. Karnopp, state organizer.

BURNS MUST GO!

PAY-ROLL VENTS ITS WRATH ON 'JIMMY' OATES

Veteran Is In Bad for Exposing Padding.

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PITTSBURGH, Pa., March 30.—Because he forced the removal of "Billy" Feeney's son from the payroll, by showing that he was hired at $200 a month, while neither the International or the Provisional District 4 (Coke Regions) pay-rolls showed any account for him, the machine in the Pittsburgh District intends to vent its wrath on "Jimmy" Oates.

This man Oates, despite his many years of service for the organization, is made the butt end of all the jibes that the machine henchmen can cast in his direction.

One of the oldest men in the district, in point of service, and not very far behind in years, having tramped all over the district in the old days when courage was a very necessary asset he is now made the goat by an unscrupulous set of men as ever pulled on a pair of shoes.

He, Oates, is the man who is responsible for the establishment of the United Mine Workers of America in many of the mining towns in the Pittsburgh district. When Van Bittner was forced to resign as president of this district in 1916, it was alleged that he, or others, had received a bribe of $5,000 and it was then that Oates won for himself the enmity of the machine.

Bittner sent him many telegrams, and ordered that he withdraw the organizers from the Allegheny Valley, but Oates refused to do so and he finally succeeded in organizing the places where he was at.

Murray Turns to Europe.

Declaring that "Soviet Russia appoints all its leaders, in order to increase its efficiency," Phillip Murray made a grandstand plea for retention of the appointive power at the convention of miners in session here. This after all the attacks that he personally directed against the first Workers' government, both here and at the Indianapolis fiasco last January.

He also stated that the officials of the British Miners' Union enjoyed the appointive power, but when his statement was challenged, by a delegate who has not been away from the old country long enough to lose his decided "Scotch" dialect, he took the challenge without rebuttal.

No opportunity is being lost by the machine to cast inferences that this and that resolution "came from Chicago." Lies and insinuations, backed by the overwhelming number of pay-rollers, are ruling this convention. Nothing is being overlooked to link everything of a progressive nature to Soviet Russia, thru its "agents" in Chicago, and the need of salvage for "our splendid organization" is an urgent one.

Defeat Howat Resolution.

The hard skinned delegates from the picks get little consideration from the soft-hand tribe with the glib voices in this convention.

The Howat resolution was defeated with machine-like precision and the resolution on appointive power was rushed thru in like manner.

Van Bittner, as the principal defender of the International Union, in its action on expelling Howat and the rest of the Kansans, told how proud he was of the United Mine Workers of America.

He described it as the greatest organization in the whole world, and John L. Lewis, its president, as the greatest labor leader in the world. He was followed by Vice President Murray and between them they consumed more than three hours despite the fact that, according to the rules, each speaker was limited to ten minutes.

Murray attacked the author of the resolutions and demanded to know who had prepared them. The idea of anyone attacking "the greatest labor leader," as they termed Lewis, was more than he could allow himself to comprehend. He said that the New York and Philadelphia papers attacked Lewis, had cartooned him, with his head to the tail of a snake.

Someone in the convention among the machine henchmen, when Murray was asking who prepared the resolutions, yelled out, "They come from Chicago." Someone else also yelled "They came from Moscow" and Murray answered, "Yes, Comrade Myerscough came with them clear from Chicago."

Turn Down Labor Party.

With the army of pay-rollers and sluggers, the machine is running amuck; they are actually sounding their own death warning, as far as the membership is concerned. When the question of a Labor Party was brought before the convention by a resolution from Wyano, Pa., the committee moved to non-concur and the delegate who introduced it was refused the privilege of speaking for his resolution.

This in spite of the fact that the machine applauded "Jim" Maurer, president of the State Federation of Labor, when in his speech on Tuesday he declared that "now is the time to start a Third Party." The probable reason for this is the fact that President Fagan, of District No. 5, is a candidate for delegate to the Democrat Convention. The only mystery here is how the sedition and Dolla resolutions passed by unanimous vote.

WORKERS PARTY TAKES STAND ON MILWAUKEE POLL

Swabeck Writes About Tuesday's Elections

By ARNE SWABECK
(Special to The Daily Worker)

MILWAUKEE, Wis., March 30.—With a period of industrial depression and consequent unemployment in prospect, Tuesday's municipal elections become of added importance to the workers in Milwaukee. The candidates, both those endorsed by the Socialist Party and by the Milwaukee manufacturers, are mum on this question. They have nothing to offer for the relief of such a situation, nor have they anything to offer concerning the many vital questions confronting the workers at the present time.

Yet these elections become a question of choosing an alternative. The election of David S. Rose, as mayor, endorsed by the manufacturers, would mean a complete crushing of the last vestige of labor participating in government. It could mean nothing else than a renewal of the police terror of the olden days, with all possible support to the attempts to crush labor unions. The election of Daniel W. Hoan would at least mean an expression of opposition to the candidate of the big capitalists.

Must Defeat Bosses' Candidates.

The Workers Party, local Milwaukee, in a statement issued, clearly points out that in view of these facts, and particularly in view of the fact that the Workers Party has no candidates in this election, and is therefore unable to call upon the workers of Milwaukee to support its candidates, they should support the candidacy of Mayor Hoan and the others endorsed by the Socialist Party.

Of course this does not mean a united front with the Socialist Party upon its program of meaningless phrases. It is purely a question of defeating the candidates of the capitalists. The Workers Party has repeatedly invited the Socialist Party, both nationally and in many cities, to become part of a united front of the American workers thru the formation of a Labor Party, such a united front to be based on an active struggle for the pressing needs of the workers.

Point Out Socialist Failures.

The statement issued by the Workers Party, despite the fact that it calls upon the workers to support this ticket endorsed by the Socialist Party, very definitely points to the record of failures in the past and the betrayals by the Socialist Party, of the best interests of the workers.

It tells the workers that it would be a mistake to vote for the Socialist candidates without understanding that it will never militantly fight for the needs of the workers. It points out what some of the duties of a real working class party are.

It points out that the Socialist Party has made no attempt to participate in a united front of the American workers thru the formation of a class Farmer-Labor Party. It has made no attempt to be represented at the coming convention to be held in St. Paul, June 17th, called by the Minnesota Farmer-Labor Party, the Federated Farmer-Labor Party and many other State Farmer-Labor parties and groups, called for the purpose of forming a class Farmer-Labor Party. It points out that the duty of the Socialist Party is to join in such a movement; that it should fight to secure relief for unemployment; that it should assist the unions in organizing the unorganized; and that it should strive to actually protect the political rights of the workers and consistently fight for the abolition of the issuance of injunctions as a means, in the hands of the capitalists to suppress the workers.

Workers' Economic Needs Many.

The economic and political needs of the workers of Milwaukee are as many, and as pressing, as in any other city.

The Workers Party in its statement issued demands for the workers of Milwaukee:

First:—Immediate action by the City Council appropriating funds for the relief of the growing unemployment.

Second.—Money for this purpose to be raised thru requiring licenses for all business organizations, with a charge for such licenses sufficient to provide the money.

Third.—The organization of shop councils in all city and public service institutions made up of representatives of the workers with power of these shop councils to regulate hours of labor, working conditions and to participate in the management.

For the coming industrial depression, and for that matter for the present situation, as well, these demands are of particular importance. The workers of Milwaukee should unite their forces for the adoption of such measures and in making the demands even upon the Socialist Party, not commit the mistake of believing that the Socialist Party, with its present leadership, will fight for its achievements. Nevertheless they should force the hands of this leadership so the workers may become definitely convinced of the necessity of building a truly revolutionary party which can take the place of the Socialist Party—a revolutionary party which can become a vital and integral part of the working class, expressing all the struggles of the workers and lead the way to their emancipation.

IMPEACH COOLIDGE!

Official Neglect, Corruption and Graft Are Blamed For Bad Housing Conditions in Chicago

The prediction of twenty-four years ago, that if housing evils were allowed to go unchecked, Chicago would have a great tenement house population crowded together in stifling quarters—with over half the total population living in dirty surroundings, with practically no air and sunlight—has now come to be a fact.

In 1900 the City Homes Association, assisted by many welfare agencies and college workers, conducted the first scientific and thoro investigation of housing conditions ever made in Chicago.

It was declared by these investigators that "the purpose of the investigation is to lay a foundation for reform." The investigation is important because of its scope, its scientific procedure, and because all housing experts say that nothing has been done since that time to better the evils exposed, in fact, that conditions have been allowed to become more acute.

Corrupt Politicians Blamed.

The blame for the evil housing conditions found is laid to "official neglect, corrupt politics, lack of organization to force action, and above all, to success of the slum landlord in combating his individual property interests against the health and sanitary necessities of the working people of Chicago."

Some of the conditions reported are: Union street, condition of rear tenement is awful; Maxwell street, bad lighting, very dirty; Thirteenth street, a typical bad tenement, cheap narrow, dark, dirty stairs; Ashland avenue, rubbish thrown under the sidewalk; Holt street, only two yards in block dirty and insanitary; Noble street, yard very dirty, rubbish all about; Ewing street, lots strewn with rubbish and garbage."

"Inside the apartments the rule was found to be darkness, lack of air, uncleanliness, and poisonous gases. Musty, fetid rooms, which cannot be ventilated because of brick walls overshadowing the windows, were found, with inevitably accumulated dirt, mold and vermin. Emanations from the body, foul air in dwelling and sleeping rooms complicates all difficulties of bad building and construction and doubles the cost to the tenants of dark, unclean, and badly ventilated rooms. The limited amount of cubic air-space for each individual caused by overcrowding has been known to suffocate children.

Rotten Housing.

"The miserable construction and ill-repair of many tenement houses causes damp and unwholesome dwelling places which are obviously unfit for human beings to dwell in. Basements and cellars are inhabited, and in some of them all the most serious inside sanitary conditions are found.

"The evil effects of overcrowding are numerous. Children are kept up and out of doors until midnight in summer because rooms are unendurable; cleanliness of house and street are made difficult; the air is filled with foul odors of every kind; a state of nervous tension, and lack of home privacy are created.

"Chicago's tenement house population is oppressively dense. Our density of population is most appalling. By comparison to the height of our dwellings, the real density of Chicago's population equals the worst in the world. In the districts investigated there is a great crowding of population in a small area. The density of some blocks is over four hundred per acre. If this were extended over the whole area of Chicago, it would mean that **the entire population of the United States could be housed in Chicago.** In one lot of less than one-seventh of an acre, 125 people are housed. Applying this figure to the whole area of the city, it would mean that **more than the entire population of the western hemisphere could be housed in Chicago.**

Evils of Rotten Conditions.

"Some of the evils resulting from this overcrowding are; immorality, perverted sexuality, drunkenness, pauperism, debauchery, high death rates, a pitiful increase in infant mortality, terrible suffering among little children, scrofula and congenital diseases, encouragement of infectious diseases, inability to work, reduction of physical stamina, consumption."

"Chicago may take into account that the neglect which permitted these conditions to arise is at the expense of the health and welfare of thousands of working people who are now living in these tenements. **The working classes of Chicago are the worst sufferers.** The neglect permitted is at the risk of even greater danger in the future."

When it is taken into account that the conditions described above were in existence twenty-four years ago, and that nothing has been done in all that time to stem the steadily accumulating evils, it is evident at the present day, what a terrible price in life, health and comfort must have been paid by the workers of Chicago, in order to allow the private real estate concerns to increase their profits.

Paving Alleys—Some Remedy!

Charles Ball, a well known lecturer and writer upon housing conditions in this city, who is a chief in the sanitation bureau of the Department of Health, said to The DAILY WORKER yesterday: "In the last quarter of a century, all that we have done to eliminate Chicago's housing evils has been to clean up and pave a few alleys." Mr. Ball is daily in touch with housing conditions in Chicago. Every day he receives reports from his sanitary inspectors from all over the city, besides making numerous tours of inspection himself. Mr. Ball says: "The conditions reported twenty-four years ago by the City Homes Association are in existence **today in a greatly multiplied and more acute form.** No great number of unfit houses have been torn down; the city has built no apartments or made no effort to eliminate even the worst slums. I believe that the worst obstacle to better housing facilities is the criminal way we have allowed private interests to entirely control the city's building and housing program."

In a quarter of a century of managing the city's affairs, all that the municipal authorities have to show in the way of improvement, is the paving of a few alleys, as against the indescribably dangerous and unhealthful way workers of the city are forced to live.

Youngstown Workers Organize Council to Aid Foreign Born

(Special to The Daily Worker)

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, Mar. 30.—Council For the Protection of Foreign-Born Workers went over with a bang here. The meeting was attended by delegates from twenty-five local fraternal and labor unions and turned out to be one of the most educational meetings ever held in Youngstown.

Speakers from the various labor organizations roundly condemned the proposed immigration laws and Max Lerner of Cleveland dealt more in detail with the meaning of the proposed laws and their effects on labor.

William McCabe, Painters' Union, elected president, and Morris Been as secretary. Joseph Coope, treasurer.

An executive committee of seven was elected and a committee of three to represent the council at the Labor Congress was also elected.

Resolutions were read and adopted and will be forwarded to Congressman John Cooper and Senators Fess and Willis.

Arrangements are being made to hold one of the largest mass meetings ever held in Mahoning valley with well-known speakers to address the meeting.

* * * *

For Western Ohio Council.

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, Mar. 30.—A call to organize the United Front Labor Defense and Free Speech Council of western Ohio has been mailed out by the Farrell Defense Committee. Meeting to be held Sunday afternoon, 2 p. m., at the Federal Hall, 338½ West Federal street, to which all believers in free speech, press and peaceful assemblage are invited to attend.

The Civil Liberties Union is supporting the call and will assist in organizing the council.

Salvationists Guzzle Swell Eats as They Raise $$ for Hungry

NEW ORLEANS, March 30th.—Teams of business men organized to raise funds for the down and out fund of the Salvation Army meet daily at an expensive restaurant to "lunch and talk over affairs." It is not stated whether the check is paid out of the collections or "put on ice." However, there is more eating and talk indulged in by the gentlemen than work for the unfortunates.

Home Life Destroyed

THE large majority of the Negro families have had their home life destroyed because most Negro women are forced into industry in order to make both ends meet. Today we give the results of an investigation into the wages, and reveal the conditions which these Negro mothers meet in the factory. Until segregation of the Negro, and real estate profiteering are abolished, the Negro family life will be non-existent. Nine out of ten Negro homes take lodgers into their overcrowded family circle. If the Negroes want to better their housing facilities, and if they want a practical program with which to abolish the housing evils, they are advised to attend the Negro Tenants League mass meeting, in Odd Fellows' Hall, next Monday evening.

YOUNG WORKERS LEAGUE WARRING ON MILITARISTS

Fighting Boy Scouts, 'Y,' and the Rest

By HARRY GANNES.

There has been no let up in the slanderous and vicious campaign carried on by the capitalist papers against all anti-war elements and particularly the Young Workers League and its Junior Groups.

Several members of the Young Workers League and the Junior groups have been called for questioning by teachers and principles who want to aid the capitalist newspapers in their endeavor to snuff out any opposition to their war preparations.

United Front, Anti-War Meet.

The basis for linking up the Allinson and other pacifist movements with the revolutionary anti-military work carried on by the American young Communist organization is the joint students and young workers meeting held in June of last year to found a united front of all elements willing to join in a concerted attack on the growing militarization of the United States. Brent Dow Allinson represented the mildest of pacifist elements, while the Young Workers League of America thru Martin Abern and Al. Albright stressed the Communist military and anti-military program and refused to co-ordinate with any of the milk-and-water pacifists present. No agreement for work was arrived at at the Waukegan Students Conference.

Y. W. L. Anti-Military Leaflet.

The Young Workers League has since been carrying on a lone campaign against militarism particularly in the schools and thru the Young Worker and the Young Comrade. Recently a special anti-military leaflet was printed pointing out the immediate war dangers.

Particular emphasis was laid by the league on the use of the boy scouts, the Y. M. C. A. and other capitalist youth organizations as military units by the American government. In the last war the Boy Scouts were organized into an effective military unit and were widely used by the militarist forces in carrying on the war. The Y. M. C. A. became the educational unit for the army with the express purpose of making better soldiers out of the young men who were drafted.

Against Y. M. C. A.

Hence the Y. W. L. anti-military campaign has been directed with all the force at its command particularly against these organizations and the citizen's military training camps who disguise themselves as benevolent institutions.

There is very little indication that the young workers will be frightened into meek submission to militarization. Pressure is being exerted on the students by pointing out that the Y. W. L., a Communist youth organization, is most energetic in its demands against the struggle against arming for future capitalist wars.

Boy Scouts A Dud.

Two military campaigns now being conducted by capitalist forces are are meeting with obvious failure. The attempt to enlist the boys of the working class into the Boy Scouts is falling short of the mark set by the organizers of this movement; and the call for young men to enlist in the Citizen's Military Training Camps is not meeting with a responsive nod from the young workers in this country. They still remember the rotten, stinking food served in 1922, and the brutal officers who made life miserable for the young wage slaves who were unfortunate enough to enlist in these camps.

Vets Are Wise To Wars.

Disgusted by the wholesale graft in the veterans bureau and the failure of the bonus, the world war vets are proving to be a discouraging element to any war attempts on the part of the imperialistically inclined American capitalists. The mass exodus from the American Legion and the drop in the number of students who want military training, is the inspiring cause for the anti-red and anti-pacifist campaign now being put over by all pro-militarist organizations in the United States.

Our War On Militarism.

"This is the time to stress our anti-military work," declared Martin Abern, secretary of the Young Workers League; "we had planned a national anti-military campaign for this spring, irrespective of the action of the pacifists or the American Legion and the Tribune, and are going to keep up our work among the young workers and students. We realize that our organization is not of mass size; but we know that the American youth is disgusted and disillusioned about the sacred nature of American capitalism and is not ready to lay down its life for the bloody dollars of the Morgans and Rockefellers. The endeavor should be to arouse the working youth to a realization that the anti-military struggle must be a Communist one and should steer clear from the dangerous shoals of pacifism.

"The Citizen's Military Training Camps and the Boy Scouts will receive our special attention. We call upon the working children and the working youth to join us in our endeavor to destroy the war monster now being created by the American capitalists. Our slogan is, 'Down With All Capitalist Wars;' and it is up to the youth of the working class to smash the capitalist war danger."

IMPEACH COOLIDGE!

In Memoriam Arvo Usenius

Born February 15th, 1892, at Helsingfors, Finland
Died Monday, March 10th, 1924, at Superior, Wis., U. S. A.

THE WORKERS PARTY of America and particularly the Finnish Federation suffered a great loss by the death of Comrade Arvo Usenius who died as all militant workers would hope to die, "on the job."

Coming to America from Finland eleven years ago Usenius contracted tuberculosis while working at his trade as a machinist in the big machine shops of the East. Joining the Finnish Federation, Usenius later became a member of the Communist and Workers Parties.

Comrades in Ishpeming, Mich., remember his splendid efforts as director of their dramatic work. Coming to Superior, Wis., three years ago, Comrade Usenius was found in the forefront of every Party activity particularly in Y. W. L. and T. U. E. L. work.

In his position as assistant editor of our Finnish Daily "Tyomies", he worked up to the last, leaving his desk at 7:00 P. M. on Monday, March 10th, he died in his home one hour later.

Those who knew him will long remember him as a loyal and hard-working member of our Party and our hope is that each one of those who knew him will emulate his spirit of devotion and sacrifice which impelled him to give unstintingly of his services to our Party even while the dread of disease was working its ravages upon him. The best memorial we can give him is to work as he worked for Communism.

DEFY INJUNCTION, PICKET AND WIN, SWABECK URGES

Workers Party Speaker Addresses Strikers

"Defy the injunction: Picket and Win the Strike!"

This was the message of Arne Swabeck (district organizer of the Workers Party to the regular meeting of the garment strikers at 180 W. Washington street.

Swabeck hailed the victory of the garment strikers of Boston and told the strikers that the sweatshop bosses of Chicago could be brought to their knees by militant tactics.

Double Picketing Monday.

Victory will be won, cried the speaker, by keeping the picket lines strong. Picketing must be doubly strong Monday morning.

The strike is not just the fight of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union. It is the fight of the entire labor movement of Chicago. Every sincere union man, of whatever craft, should go out on the picket line and aid in the gallant struggle that the garment strikers are waging, Swabeck urged. Applause came from the strikers who have been welcoming the support radical union men from other trades have been giving their fight.

Girls who have been keeping the picket lines filled cheered while he poured out his scorn on Judge "Dennie" Sullivan and his injunction.

"Judge Sullivan thinks that the streets belong to the bosses," said Swabeck. "The strikers know that they belong to the people and they are going to continue to walk the streets in spite of him"

Old Party Politicians.

The Workers Party speaker pointed out the political significance of the strike. The mayor whose policemen are beating up pickets is an old party politician. The "labor" alderman who refuses to raise his voice at the city council is also an old party politician. Until the workers elect their own representatives on a farmers' and workers' party ticket they will continue to be betrayed.

A workers' government would put all the private sluggers and labor pounding policemen off the strike district and put in strikers who were deputized to preserve order, he said, and these workers would see that the "sluggers" stopped slugging.

ON TO THE PICKET LINE! was his appeal at closing.

IMPEACH COOLIDGE!

National Defense Committee Appeals For Assistance

To the DAILY WORKER: A mistaken impression is being spread that all political prisoners have been freed and that consequently there is no further need for defense and relief work. That defense is still a matter of vital interest to all workers can be shown from the fact that the National Defense Committee alone is defending seventy workers who are facing deportation.

Our most recent case is that of Judah L. Cooper who was arrested on February 3rd at Bayonne, N. J. at a Soviet Russia Recognition meeting by two professional spies and was indicted under the Federal Conspiracy Act. It is all right for bankers, business men and congressmen to ask for recognition of Soviet Russia when the recognition means business, but it is a crime for a worker to voice his sympathy and ask for support of the Workers' Government. This is another example of American justice.

These men have participated actively in the labor movement and it is due to their activities that they are being persecuted. This, therefore, is your fight and you must help.

You are urged to make an outright donation to the National Defense Committee, or to contribute some articles for the Third Annual International Bazaar which will take place April 10th thru 13th at Central Opera House, New York City.

Nerma Berman, secretary.

IMPEACH COOLIDGE!

No High Wages for Workers in Next War Militarist States

SAN FRANCISCO, March 30.—Brigadier General H. S. Wolfe of New York, a finance reserve officer addressing the reserve officers of the Ninth Army Corps area declared that in the next war, the big industrial establishments of the United States would co-operate with the government in seeing that the workers who remained in the factories would not draw high wages while others received army wages.

Of course the general did not state that the industrial magnates would not be allowed any profit on the commodities produced for war purposes, the sacrifices would be made by the workers.

"We desire to organize the industries of the countries so that we will be able to mobolize them as the man power of the country is being mobilized," said General Wolfe. Thus we have our rulers preparing for the next holocaust and cold bloodedly planning the most effective methods of sending the workers to their doom at the least possible cost.

No Scuttling of Oil Probe!

FREEDOM FOR FILIPINOS IS FRISCO DEMAND

Big Mass Meeting Will Be Held in New York

At the enthusiastic mass meeting of workingmen in San Francisco a strong demand was voiced for Wall Street getting out of the Philippines. The meeting, held under the auspices of the local Workers Party, was addressed by Communist and Filipino speakers and strongly denounced the Republican and Democratic parties for their policy towards the Filipino people. Special commendation of the Workers Party activities in behalf of Filipino freedom from American imperialists was voiced at the mass rally which adopted the following resolution:

"Whereas, the Congress of the United States, by an almost unanimous vote of its members, representing the Republican and Democratic parties, passed on August 29, 1916, the Jones Act declaring it to be 'the purpose of the people of the United States to withdraw their sovereignty over the Philippine Islands and to recognize their independence as soon as a stable government can be established therein'; and

"Whereas, this was a clear and definite promise on the part of our government to grant the Filipinos their freedom as soon as such a "stable" government should have been established; and

"Whereas, such a government has been established in the Philippines for many years, as testified to by their former Governor-General, Francis Burton Harrison, in his book entitled "The Cornerstone of Philippine Independence", and as is quite evident to any impartial observer of the Islands; and

"Whereas, the workers of the United States are opposed to the imperialistic schemes of the present Governor-General, Major-General Leonard Wood, who is repaying the millionaire backers of his campaign for the Presidency of the U. S. in 1920 by handing over to that same group of American exploiters the development of the enormous natural resources and the industries of the Philippines; and

"Whereas, there is now pending in Congress a bill to grant the Filipinos their immediate freedom from American rule: as an independent nation:

"Therefore, be it resolved, that this mass-meeting of American and Filipino workers and citizens demand that the government of this country fulfill its solemn promise and that we urge the Congressmen and Senators from this state to support unreservedly the granting of immediate independence to the Philippines.

"Be it resolved that we condemn the Republican and Democratic parties for their failure to give the Filipinos their freedom and that we commend the Workers Party of America for its stand in behalf of immediate Philippine independence.

"Be it resolved that copies of this resolution be sent to the press and the Congressmen and Senators from this state."

On April 2 at 8 p. m. the workers of New York City will hold a monster rally for Philippine freedom at Webster Hall, 119 East 11th St. Pedro Guevara, Philippine resident commissioner to the United States, Scott Nearing and Jay Lovestone will be the speakers.

IMPEACH COOLIDGE!

Hindoo Student of Northwestern Spoke Before Yowls Sunday

The relation between the pacifists discovered at Northwestern University, and the Young Workers League was made plain at a meeting held Sunday, March 30th, at 3:00 p. m., at 4021 N. Drake avenue, under auspices of the Irving Park branch of the Young Workers League of Chicago.

Haridas Muzumdar, student at Northwestern University and closely connected with the Pacifist movement, was the principal speaker.

The Irving Park Branch of the League is making arrangements for an entertainment and dance to be held Saturday evening, April 19, at 4021 N. Drake avenue. All the Young Workers League members will do well to set aside this evening for this affair.

This branch of the Young Workers League meets the second and fourth Tuesdays of the month at 4021 N. Drake avenue, and all who are interested to attend the meetings will be very welcome.

BURNS MUST GO!

The Daily Worker "May Day Special"

THE WORKERS of the world will again celebrate on the coming first of May the victory of their Russian comrades in establishing the first Workers Republic in human history and maintaining it against the combined attacks of world capitalism.

Soviet Russia will be hailed on next May Day by hundreds of thousands of demonstrations as a challenge to the capitalist system and a star of hope to the struggling working masses of all lands.

The workers in every country will appraise the results of the year's struggles. They will take lessons from the past and prepare for the future. It will be a day of reckoning and a day of inspiration.

The workers of the United States will point to the growing demoralization of the capitalist parties as evidence that the capitalist system even in young America has been stricken with a mortal disease from which it cannot recover. The Teapot Dome scandal alone is evidence enough of this.

Radical organizations, progressive unions will call on the members to honor the international holiday of the working class. The Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America has sent out a call to its locals thruout the country to make immediate arrangements for the celebration of May First. That union has fixed the day for the opening of its biennial convention on the second Monday in May so that it would not conflict with the May Day celebration.

The "May Day Special" of the DAILY WORKER will carry the news of arrangements for the May Day demonstrations thruout the country. It will carry articles from the leaders of the world Communist movement. It will fittingly celebrate labor's international holiday in an edition that will put in the shade all previous special issues. Its writers and cartoonists will do their best to make the first May Day issue of the DAILY WORKER a historic one. Get on the job immediately. Order a bundle. Fill out the blank printed below and send it in at once.

Here Comes 'The May Day Special'

THE DAILY WORKER, 1640 N. Halsted St.,
Chicago, Illinois.

Send me..............copies of "The May Day Special" Edition of the DAILY WORKER, to be dated Saturday, April 26, 1924, at the rate of five cents per copy; $1.75 for 50; $3.50 per 100. I want to help the workers and farmers learn the real meaning of the world struggle of Labor on its International Holiday.

NAME: ....

ADDRESS: ....

TRACHTENBERG MAKES BIG HIT IN HUB SPEECH

Told of Present State Of Russian Affairs

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BOSTON, Mass., March 30.—Several hundred Boston workers heard intimate details about the Russian government, finance, industry and education from the lips of one who spent almost a year in Russia, and who had a further opportunity to travel in the other European countries and make comparisons. Alexander Trachtenberg, who was the representative of the Workers Party, had ample opportunity to investigate for himself, due to his knowledge of Russian. His previous contact with unions in this country, and his editorship of the American Labor Year Book qualified him for an analytical survey of the situation.

He traced the upward development of Russia in international affairs, pointing to the shifting of the International Naval Conference to Rome because Russia had boycotted Switzerland, as an index to the power of the first proletarian state.

Comrade Trachtenberg will speak on the following dates in the cities printed below:

Monday, March 31, 8 p. m., Rochester, N. Y., Labor Lyceum, 580 St. Paul St.

Tuesday, April 1, at 8 p. m., Buffalo, N. Y., Labor Lyceum, 376 William St.

Wednesday, April 2, 8 p. m., Jamestown, N. Y., Carlson's Hall, 19 Market St.

Thursday, April 3, 8 p. m., Erie, Pa., Central Labor Hall, S. E. Cor. 17th and State.

Friday, April 4, 8 p. m., East Pittsburgh, Pa., Workers Home, Electric and North Aves.

Saturday, April 5, 8 p. m., Pittsburgh, Pa., Labor Lyceum, 35 Miller St.

Sunday, April 6, 2 p. m., Pittsburgh, Pa., Moose Temple, Penn Ave. between 6th and 7th Sts.

Monday, April 7, 7 p. m., Bentleyville, Pa., Union Hall, center of the village.

Tuesday, April 8, 8 p. m., Canton, Ohio, Schlobach Hall, 421 Market Ave. N.

Wednesday, April 9, Youngstown, Ohio, full details to appear later.

Thursday, April 10, 8 p. m., Warren, Ohio, Hippodrome Hall, High St., 3rd floor.

Friday, April 11, 7:30 p. m., Cleveland, Ohio, Labor Temple, 2536 Euclid Ave.

Sunday, April 13, 2:30 p. m., Cleveland, Royal Hall, 5217 Woodland.

Monday, April 14, 8 p. m., Toledo, Ohio, Labor Temple, Jefferson and Michigan.

Tuesday, April 15, 8 p. m., Detroit, House of the Masses, 2101 Gratiot Ave.

Wednesday, April 16, 8 p. m., Detroit, House of the Masses, 2101 Gratiot Ave. (Russian Trade Unions).

Thursday, April 17, Grand Rapids, full details to appear later.

Friday, April 18, Chicago, full details to appear later.

Saturday, April 19, Milwaukee, full details to appear later.

Sunday, April 20, Gary, Ind., full details to appear later.

If Employment Shark Doesn't Get You the L. A. Policemen Will

To the DAILY WORKER: What shall we think of a system which forces idle men to patronize employment agencies of the worst type and claps them into jail if they do not get jobs.

The Los Angeles police under Vollman, who claims to be a "scientific policeman of today" are arresting jobless men in large numbers for the mere crime of being out of work.

The way workers are forced to patronize these employment offices is illustrated by this experience:

Sent To Employment Shark.

On Feb. 25, 1924, a friend of mine and myself went out to look for work, and we listened to the following "information" given to a big crowd of men by a little boss, speaking for a big one, a local merchant:

"Well, we want 150 men tomorrow, and you can get the necessary information thru H— Bros. on Second Street" (an employment bureau).

Now, the point is this: (1) Is the work on this speedway in Hollywood going to be a 50-50 proposition (between the boss and said employment shark) of hiring and firing—as usual in the past—for the sole purpose of squeezing the last dollar out of unfortunate, idle men? (2) If not, why did they not hire the men on the spot, or send for help from the free employment bureau—in which idle, destitute workers are crowded like sardines in the fishing trust's tin cans every workday of the week?

"Unconstitutional."

The law, regulating employment bureau's, has been declared unconstitutional by the Supreme court of the earthquake state.

What do fundamental, natural, rights of a small fish amount to, anyhow, compared with man-made property rights of a Big, man-eating Shark in the merciless sea of the master class?—L. T. Rendal, Los Angeles.

Drowned In Brandy.

TOULOUSE, France March 30.—Four men, working in a local distillery, were overcome by liquor fumes today, fell into a vat of brandy and were drowned.

IMPEACH COOLIDGE!

NEW YORK READERS—NOTICE
SPRING FESTIVAL and DANCE
At TAMMANY HALL
On FRIDAY, APRIL 4TH, 1924
Clef Club Orchestra
Negro Spirituals Dorothy Edwards, Soprano
Classic and Spanish Dancing—Sylvia Friedman
Under auspices of
WORKERS' SCHOOL, 125 Fourth Ave.
And
TRADE UNION EDUCATIONAL LEAGUE

The Role of the Workers Party in the Farmer-Labor United Front

A Letter to the District Executive Committee of Minnesota, Authorized by the Central Executive Committee

Chicago, Ill., March 27, 1924.

District Executive Committee,
District Nine,
Minneapolis, Minn.

Dear Comrades: It has come to the attention of the Central Executive Committee, that the question of policy to be followed by our Party organization in the Farmer-Labor Party has been before the District Executive Committee and divergent views have come before that committee on this question. The Central Executive Committee directs me to make the following statement to the District Executive Committee regarding the matter:

The situation in Minnesota is of vital importance to our whole Party organization. In Minnesota the Farmer-Labor Party is in existence in a definite, crystallized form, and the policy which we adopt in Minnesota will be a precedent for the whole Party in relation to the National Farmer-Labor Party when that organization is finally crystallized. It is therefore important that we adopt the correct Communist policy in Minnesota as a guide to our whole Party for its work inside of the Farmer-Labor Party thruout the country.

Our Work as a Communist Party.

In order to put the question of this policy in a correct relationship, we must proceed from the basis of what is our work as a Communist Party. The Workers Party prides itself in being a Communist Party; that means, that it considers its work to build up and lead the forces which will bring about a proletarian revolution in the United States and establish a Soviet form of government and the Dictatorship of the Proletariat. Our struggle to achieve this end gives us our right to call our Party a Communist Party. We are organized to attain that end and all the work which we do as a Party must lead to this goal which we are striving for.

Methods of Reaching Our Goal.

With this fact firmly fixed in our minds, the next step is to consider thru what methods we can build up the forces which will create the proletarian revolution and establish the Soviets and the Dictatorship of the Proletariat.

One method which might be considered as a means, is that of convincing the majority of the workers thru propaganda that the present capitalist system is a system of exploitation and oppression for the workers of this country and that the government is the instrument of the ruling class for maintaining this system and that they must establish the Soviet Government and the Proletarian Dictatorship. This method of propaganda is the method of such organizations as the Socialist Labor Party and the Proletarian Party.

As a Communist Party we use the method of propaganda in carrying on our work, but we know that merely thru theoretical propaganda about the evils of the capitalist system and the necessity of the Proletarian revolution, Soviets and the Proletarian Dictatorship, we can never win the majority of the working class and mobilize them for the struggle to achieve these ends.

The Communists' method of work includes, besides the method of propaganda, the method of participating in the every-day struggle of the workers, and thru such participation, winning leadership of the working class and thus creating the movement which can bring about the proletarian revolution. We know that the class conflicts which the capitalist system produces continually, bring the workers into conflict with the ruling class over immediate questions of wages, working conditions, and other matters affecting their daily lives. It is the Communist policy to enter into the struggles of this character which arise under the existing order and to fight side by side with the working class, showing at each development of such struggles the necessity of steps forward, because the working class cannot win any final victory until the proletarian revolution is achieved.

The United Front Policy.

In the application of this Communist stategy, the Communist International has developed the policy of the United Front. For us, the Farmer-Labor Party and in other United Front movements, we associate ourselves with other groups of workers in struggles over immediate questions affecting the workers' lives. We fight with them against the capitalist oppression which they are conscious of.

Our purpose in thus fighting with the workers is to help them win whatever can be won thru such struggles. But this is not our only purpose. We have as our principle aim in the United Front, to win the masses of the workers for the struggle against capitalism and for the proletarian revolution, Soviets, and the Dictatorship of the Proletariat.

We know that the great masses of workers are not sufficiently conscious of the character of the capitalist system so that today they will listen to us if we carry on mere propaganda against capitalism and for the Soviets and the Proletarian Dictatorship. On the other hand, we know that in the process of the struggles against capitalists over immediate questions, there will arise those circumstances which will make it possible for us to point to the need of a struggle against the whole system of capitalism and to the Soviets and the Proletarian Dictatorship as the means of expressing the workers' power.

For us as a Communist Party this latter possibility of the United Front is of the greatest importance. It is because the United Front creates the most favorable circumstances to bring about an advance of the working class toward the final struggle for the Soviets and Proletarian Dictatorship that we enter into the United Front.

Every decision we make as to the policy which we are to follow must be determined by the above statement of what we are aiming to achieve in a United Front movement and our policy will only be a correct Communist policy if it brings us closer to our goal of the Proletarian Revolution, Soviets and the Proletarian Dictatorship.

Errors in Policy Proposed to the District Executive Committee.

When viewed in the light of what has been said above, the proposal made by certain members of the District Executive Committee that we shall nominate candidates who are members of the Workers Party on the Farmer-Labor ticket, but that these candidates shall make no public declaration that they are Communists, and that they shall run for office merely on the Farmer-Labor program, immediately appears to be what it is, a non-Communist policy.

How would such a policy help us in our work of winning support for our Communist principles, the Proletarian Revolution, Soviets and the Dictatorship of the Proletariat? If our members are to run as other candidates run for office on the Farmer-Labor ticket, what will distinguish them from these candidates in the minds of the working class? How will the Communist party gain anything from the United Front under these conditions? We are not interested as a Communist Party in electing any individuals to public office, for the mere sake of electing that individual to public office. We are not interested as a Communist Party in electing candidates to public office merely for the purpose of supporting the immediate demands which may appear in a Farmer-Labor Party program. We say to the working class, and it is our duty to say to the working class during the campaigns of the Farmer-Labor Party, that these immediate demands will never bring about the emancipation of the workers from the exploitation and suppression of capitalism.

It is the duty of a Communist elected to a legislative body of the capitalist state to carry on revolutionary propaganda there against the capitalist government. Frank Miner, when a member of the Minnesota legislature, correctly understood this policy when he introduced a bill to abolish the existing government of Minnesota and establish the Soviet form of government. But if our candidates on the Farmer-Labor ticket do not announce themselves as Communists, do not, during their campaign, carry on agitation for the full Communist program including the proletarian revolution, Soviets and the Dictatorship of the Proletariat, they will have no mandate from the workers to enter the capitalist legislative bodies and there conduct their revolutionary propaganda.

The policy which was proposed to the District Executive Committee does not in any way distinguish our candidates from other candidates on the Farmer-Labor Party ticket. It means simply that our Party and our candidates are a part of the Farmer-Labor Party and nothing more. It would mean that we would not do that work for which we entered the United Front of the Farmer-Labor Party and in place of using our position as part of such a United Front for Communist activity and to advance the Communist movement, that we ourselves would merely become an adjunct of the Farmer-Labor Party.

The Central Executive Committee, therefore, disapproves of these proposals.

The Communist Policy in the Farmer-Labor Party.

What then is to be the tactics of our Party as part of the United Front political organization called the Farmer-Labor Party? We believe that the minority of the Minnesota District Executive Committee correctly formulated this policy.

We must nominate Communists, members of the Workers Party, in the Farmer-Labor Party primaries. These Communist candidates must, during the primary campaign, publicly announce themselves as Communists and members of the Workers Party. They must publicly support the full Communist program, stating in their speeches and writings and in the platform submitted to the workers, that they ask support because they stand for a proletarian revolution, the establishment of the Soviet government, and the Dictatorship of the Proletariat.

Only thru these tactics will we be playing the part of a Communist Party in the United Front. Only thru these tactics will we be performing our duty as a Communist Party in carrying on the struggle for the proletarian revolution, Soviets and the Dictatorship of the Proletariat.

If our candidates are defeated in the Farmer-Labor primaries, then we will issue a statement in the name of the Party to the effect that we have carried on the fight inside of the Farmer-Labor Party for the correct policies which will lead to relief for the workers from capitalism, but since the majority of the workers are not yet sufficiently conscious of the need of the methods proposed by the Communists, we will not, therefore, desert them in their immediate struggle, but that we will give our full support to the Farmer-Labor ticket which has been selected by the masses of workers and farmers.

Should our candidates be nominated in the primaries they will thus obtain a mandate from the workers and farmers to continue their fight for Communist principles in the election campaigns and in the legislative bodies of the capitalist government.

The policy here outlined is the only correct Communist policy, and this policy must be put into effect in Minnesota and thruout the whole country by our Party organization as quickly as the Farmer-Labor Party appears in the crystallized form which has come into existence in Minnesota.

Dangers to the United Front.

There will be those who will object to this Communist policy on the ground that it endangers the United Front. Let us say frankly here that each time we show our Communist face and our Communist policy in a United Front, we endanger the United Front. If we are never to endanger the United Front, that means that we will never show our Communist face or advocate our Communist policies within the United Front. If we are to follow such a policy, then we have no Communist reason for joining in any United Front movement.

As has already been stated, we enter into the United Front because the United Front offers the best method of carrying on the struggle for our Communist principles and of achieving our Communist goal.

And we must take those actions which will help us in that work irrespective of any other consideration.

The Minnesota Situation.

The Minnesota situation still presents some special problems in view of the fact that there exist both the Farmer-Labor Federation and the legal machinery of the Farmer-Labor Party. In order to meet these problems, the Central Executive Committee directs the District Executive Committee to apply the following policies:

1. The Party must accomplish two results in the question of candidates in the Minnesota elections:

(a) To bring the identity and program of the Workers Party before the workers as distinguished from all other elements in the Farmer-Labor Party.

(b) To defeat the candidates who are opposed to the Farmer-Labor Federation and who would use their control of the State Committee to sabotage the June 17th Convention in favor of July 4th.

2. The Party shall enter candidates for the State Legislature, U. S. Senator, and such offices as are not involved in the question of the appointment of the chairman and members of the legal State Committee of the Farmer-Labor Party.

3. In view of the fact that the entry of the Workers Party candidates for Governor and other state offices which appoint the State Committee of the Farmer-Labor Party would so divide the votes of the candidates who favor the Farmer-Labor Federation and the June 17th convention as against the July 4th conference of the Committee for Progressive Political Action as to give the nominations to candidates who would appoint a state committee of the Farmer-Labor Party which would be hostile to the Farmer-Labor Federation and the June 17th Convention, we do not enter candidates for these offices.

4. Our Party shall support for these offices those candidates who openly declare themselves for the Farmer-Labor Federation and the June 17th Convention who have the best chance to be nominated.

5. Our Party in Minnesota shall enter into no agreement with progressive labor leaders as to candidates, but shall determine its attitude independently and make a public declaration of its attitude and the reasons for it.

6. The District Executive Committee shall issue a public statement explaining that it has not entered its own candidates for Governor and some other states offices in the primaries only because it does not want to endanger the Farmer-Labor Federation and the June 17th Convention. This statement shall clearly set forth the program of the Workers Party and its attitude toward the Farmer-Labor Party and the various elements in it and the whole campaign of our Party in the elections shall be conducted along this line.

7. Members of the Party in Minnesota may become candidates for office only by permission of the Party and those becoming candidates must openly declare themselves to be members of the Party and seek support of the workers as such.

Fraternally yours,
C. E. RUTHENBERG,
Executive Secretary.

New England Leads In Low Wage Rates Recent Figures Show

NEW YORK, March 30.—New England is revealed as the low wage paradise of the open shoppers in a recent statement covering average hourly wages paid in manufacturing establishments represented by the National Metal Trades Association, the one big union of metal trades employers. Thruout the New England states members of this association paid employes of machine shops, foundries and pattern shops an average of 56 cents an hour during January as compared with 62.2 cents an hour in New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania. In these three states members of the association were paying an average of 60.6 cents in July, while New England paid 53.5 cents in the same month. In Ohio and Indiana they were paying 59.1 cents in January as compared with 57 cents in July.

Michigan establishments come close to equaling the low record of New England with an average of 58.4 cents in January and 56.4 cents in July. Illinois, Wisconsin and Missouri report 58.8 cents in January and 57 cents in July.

It should be noted that these are non-union wages and that the majority of concerns represented have so organized their work that the greater part is done by employes classed as semi-skilled or machine operators. Unskilled labor is included in the average.

The National Metal Trades Association has a membership of over 1,000 concerns which employ together more than 600,000 workers. No firm operating under an agreement with metal trades labor unions is eligible to membership in the association. It has always attacked the cost of living basis for determining wages. By doing so it has prevented the development of standard or minimum wages rates on which groups of workers could unite.

Scab Building Trades Council Organized In Minneapolis

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., March 30.—Open shop elements aiming to destroy the organized labor movement in this section are responsible for the organization of the Amalgamated Building Trades and Labor Union declares prominent labor leaders here.

The intention of the "union" is to bring about "more friendly relations between employers and employes." This so-called union will incorporate so that it can be sued by employers!

J. R. Bjorkland, secretary of the Carpenters' Local No. 7, declares the new organization goes a step farther than the company union but will not have the support of the workers as it is evidently organized in the interest of the capitalists.

The officers are: Mr. Pettibone, president and general business agent; S. D. Frye, treasurer, and C. E. Reese, secretary. Its program shows clearly that it is a creation of the building contractors. It is in part as follows:

A nine-hour day and a 48-hour week during the summer construction period; to permit non-union men to work with union men during shortage of help; to allow one tradesman to perform the work of other tradesmen on short time jobs at the request of the employer; arbitration of difficulties; opposed to immigration.

Mexican Workers Given Telephone and Telegraph System

(By The Federated Press)

MEXICO CITY, March 30.—The Mexican government is ready to turn over to private ownership the telephone and telegraphs which it has controlled for nine years. Offers are pouring in from all over the world. The Swedish Ericsson Company is trying to get control. The latest offer has been received from Hayden, Stone & Co., an American syndicate of Boston. One by one the Latin-American public utilities are falling into American hands.

* * *

Here's the Reason.

MEXICO CITY, March 30.—The Mexican government owes its employes 58 days' pay. Most of the teachers who have families to support have had to sell their furniture and pawn everything they could lay their hands on. Porters and cleaners are starving, and yet the Obregon government is piling up millions of pesos in the National Bank of New York, to pay interest on the debt—which this year will amount to 35,000,000 pesos ($17,500,000).

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MAJORITY OF MINE VICTIMS FOREIGN BORN

Hundreds of Children Left Fatherless

By YOSIO NISHIMURA.
(Special to The Daily Worker)

CASTLEGATE, Utah, March 30.—The latest report from Carbon County, Utah, shows there were 97 foreign born among the 173 victims of the Castle Gate explosion, the fact eventually tells what one of the basic industries of America—most perilous, yet most essential of all industries—owes to those foreign born peace time soldiers.

Austrian	6
Belgian	1
English	7
Greek	49
Italian	24
Japanese	5
Korean	3
Scottish	2
Sub-Total	91
Negro	2
	99
American	74
Total	173

The Utah Fuel Company, notorious with its tactics of force and violence against the miners passive resistance, produced ghastly crops of human corpses and human misery:

Orphan, 1 to 5 years old	117
Orphan, 6 to 10 years old	72
Orphan, 11 to 18 years old	59
Widows	151
Old mothers	25
Total Dependents	424

Since there are 117 children under 5 years, practically all of the dead miners were in the prime of life—about 30 years old. Just imagine 424 dependents with many more crying in the far away lands while the Utah Fuel Company is groaning about the estimated loss of $750,000 as the result of the mine being obliged to remain ilde for one month, probably.

Several miles away from Castle Gate, there lies a beautiful plateau, situated 8,500 feet above the sea. In the midst of the blooming columbine and the sego lillies there stand 200 tombs, the last resting place of the victims of the Scofield mine disaster of 23 years ago.

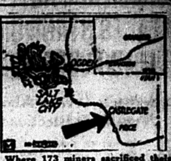
Castle Gate or any other mine in Utah is not a gas mine and if proper precautions were taken with abundant air current and keeping the mine free from coal dust, etc., the mine would be safe. Numbers of times the miners attempted to organize a union and protested against the existing unbearable conditions and each time they were forced with guns pointed in their faces to disband the organization. Not very long ago the miners of Castle Gate took to the hills, right across the creek and held the fort for a week under the cross fire of the gunmen and the state militia.

"Gas is fast accumulating in the mine. Unless the Kemmerer Coal Company does something, there will be a catastrophe. Best we can do is to beat it." This remark was uttered by a miner, Kozaki, just one day before the horrible explosion of Frontier mine, Kemmerer, Wyoming last fall. On account of his wife and children, he had to work one day more to cover their traveling expense, that one day cost him life.

It is a dangerous practice to leave the safety of the miners' life to an inspector who was picked up from incompetent captains of coal companies. He is holding his office because he prefers to stay in the pump house or the repair shop of the mine he has to inspect and make the same old story, "Excellect condition." All the while he stays on the company's property, he is sure to carry bonded stuff on his hip and usually with a sunny smile, which means money in his pocket.

Right after the inspector's "examination," according to the New York Times, the present Castle Gate disaster followed.

SCENE OF MINE DISASTER



Where 173 miners sacrificed their lives on the altar of the coal barons' greed.

Your Union Meeting

Fifth Monday, March 31, 1924.

No.	Name of Local and Place of Meeting.
301	Brewery Workers, 1700 W. 21st St.
1	Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, 910 W. Monroe St.
538	Butchers, Hebrew, 3420 W. Roosevelt Road.
	Cap Makers, 4003 Roosevelt Road.
70	Carpenters, 2705 W. 38th St.
80	Carpenters, 4039 W. Madison St.
181	Carpenters, 2040 W. North Ave.
199	Carpenters, S. C., 9139 Commercial Av.
416	Carpenters, 505 S. State St.
419	Carpenters, 1457 Clybourn Ave.
448	Carpenters, 222 N. West St., Waukegan.
1367	Carpenters, 2040 W. North Ave.
14	Cigar Makers' Ex. Bd., 166 W. Washington St., 7:30 p. m.
	Coopers' Joint Ex. Bd., 2525 S. H
400	Engineers, 4643 S. Halsted St.
401	Engineers, 311 S. Ashland Ave.
569	Engineers, 180 W. Washington St.
645	Engineers, (R. R.), 2433 W. Roosevelt.
59	Ladies' Garment, 328 W. Van Buren St.
74	Lathers, 725 S. Western Ave.
101	Painters, 3316 W. North Ave.
194	Painters, Madison and 5th Ave.
265	Painters, 111th and Michigan Ave.
273	Painters, 2432 S. Kedzie Ave.
	Railway Clerks' Dis. Council, 168 W. Madison St.
695	Railway Clerks, 75th and Drexel.
781	Railway Clerks, 549 W. Washington.
877	Railway Trainmen, 2900 W. North Ave., 9:30 a. m.
	Sailors' Union of Great Lakes, 355 N. Clark St.
16986	Scientific Laboratory Workers, City Hall, Room 713.

(Note—Unless otherwise stated all meetings are at 8 p. m.)

1,396 Workers Lost Lives in Canadian Industry Last Year

OTTAWA, Can., March 30th.—There were 1,396 fatal industrial accident in Canada during 1923. The largest number of these took place in the transportation and public utility group, where there were 366 deaths. There were 196 deaths in manufacturing; 193 in logging; 188 in mining, non-ferrous smelting and quarrying; 173 on construction; 129 in agriculture; 60 in public and personal service; 29 in fishing and trapping; 24 in trade, and 38 in miscellaneous.

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TONIGHT at 8—"MME. BUTTERFLY," with Miura, Klinova, Tommasini, Valle; Ballet divertissement by Pavley-Oukrainsky ballet. Conductor, Peroni.
TOMORROW NIGHT—"AIDA," with Saroya, Gentle, Salazar, Basiola; Incidental dances by Pavley-Oukrainsky ballet. Condr., Peroni.
WED., April 2—"RIGOLETTO," with Escobar, De Mette, Onofrei, Basiola; Incidental dances by Pavley-Oukrainsky ballet; Condr., Franchetti.
THURS., MAT., April 3—"MARTHA," with Escobar, Klinova, Onofrei, Interrante. Ballet divertissement by Pavley and ballet. Condr., Peroni.
THURS. EVE. — "TOSCA," with Gentle, Klinova, Tommasini, Valle; "Syrian Temple Dance" by Oukrainsky and ballet. Condr., Peroni.
FRI., April 4—"BOHEME," with Saroya, Charlebois, Onofrei, Valle, Interrante; "A Dance Poem," by Pavley and ballet. Condr., Franchetti.
SAT. MAT., April 5—Opera to be announced later.
SAT. EVE.—"IL TROVATORE," with Taylor, De Mette, Tommasini, Basiola; Incidental dances by Pavley-Oukrainsky ballet. Condr., Peroni.
SUN. EVE., April 6—"CARMEN," with Gentle, Taylor, Salazar, Valle; Incidental dances by Pavley-Oukrainsky and ballet. Condr., Peroni.
Reg. Prices: 50c, 75c, $1, $1.50, $2, $2.50, $3. Thurs. Mat., 50c to $2
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Manuel Roxas, Speaker of the Philippine Congress.
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Jay Lovestone, Director, Research Department, Workers Party of America and member of the Editorial Staff "The Daily Worker".
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PUSHING WEEKS, MELLON INTO THE MAELSTROM

Daugherty's Exit Can't Save Coolidge

(Continued from page 1)

sleeping hours of prominent grafters in the Republican Party.

William J. Burns will soon follow Harry Daugherty out into the cold world. William J. Flynn, Burns' predecessor, is in close touch with the situation in Washington and is assisting the "D. of J." investigators hoping that in the event of a Democratic victory that he will be back on his old job again. But the workers have no more reason to love Flynn than they have to love Burns. Both are among the most contemptible creatures that ever trod the earth and should be behind the bars for their many crimes against the working class.

The guns of the probers are now levelled at Secretary of the Treasury Mellon and John W. Weeks, secretary of war. In fact the bewhiskered secretary of state, Mr. Hughes, has finally been dragged into the quiz. A startling story—the most startling since the investigation opened—was told last Saturday by Captain H. L. Scaife, former Department of Justice investigator. He stated on the witness stand before the committee investigating the Department of Justice that high government officials were involved in a plot with the Japanese government and big manufacturers to defraud the government of which they were members.

Blames Crooked Politicians.

Captain Scaife declared "as a result of my investigations into the aircraft and other cases I became convinced that our government is being overthrown not by Bolsheviks but by crooked politicians."

This testimony has created terror in the ranks of the big capitalists who own both parties. At the very moment when the Department of Justice was combing the country for radicals, smashing labor unions and trying to fasten the Dupont Wall Street explosion on the Communists, the government was, thru its department heads actually engaging in illicit commerce with spies of the Japanese government and with agents of grafting concerns who were robbing the government of hundreds of millions of dollars.

The effect of these revelations are of course fraught with danger to the present two-party system by which the ruling capitalist class of this country maintains its political equilibrium. Already, frantic appeals are being sent out from Republican headquarters calling for a let up on investigations, else there is danger that neither party can win out in the next election with the result that the election may be thrown into the house. A bill has been introduced which would permit congress to meet immediately after election and the inauguration of the president to take place on January 3 instead of March, as hitherto.

Among the sensations in the testimony of Captain Scaife was the charge that the Bosch Magneto Company, a German owned corporation was sold to the firm of Hornblower and Weeks—Secretary of War Week's concern—for over two million dollars less than its stock was valued at.

The captain's testimony was, in brief, as follows:

1. That Attorney General Daugherty was connected with a plot to defraud the government in the Bosch Magneto case, T. B. Felder, law partner of Daugherty, assured Scaife that the attorney general had come to terms with the company. Felder offered Scaife $10,000 for his silence. Feider made the agreement with Daughrty on May 5, 1922. (That was three months before he raided the Communist convention in Bridgeman on a charge that it was engaged in a plot to overthrow the government.)

The sale of the Bosch Magneto Company was financed by the banking house of the present secretary of war.

2. That in 1922 when relations with Japan were critical Daugherty had evidence that Japanese spies were taking pictures of the fortifications along the cost line of the United States but no preventive measures were taken by the attorney general. That the Standard Air craft corporation which had charge of making airplanes for the government during the war was owned by the Mitsui company of Japan, which in turn was an agency of the Japanese government in this country, and thru which they paid their spies. This company gave a bribe of $100,000 to Daugherty and Jess Smith to call off the prosecution. The prosecution was called off.

So startling was the testimony of this former D. of J. man that the revelations of Nicholas Cimine of New York attracted little notice, tho in ordinary times they would get a big press. He told of meeting with Howard Mannington and Daugherty to secure the appointment of a liquor man as immigration commissioner in New York. In return for this work he received around $1,500.

Meanwhile the Democrat sappers are busy undermining the position of Mr. Mellon. They hold that his connection with the bootleggers renders him unfit for office. A resolution was introduced in the senate calling for an investigation of his office. There is a statute, more honored in the breach than in the observance, which prohibits—but does not prohibit—anyone connected with mercantile or commercial corporations from occupying the position of secretary of the treasury. Other cabinet members slated for a scourging are Wallace, Hoover and Work.

Howard Mannington, once private agent of Harding and the writer of most of his pre-election speeches is on his way from Paris where he has been in hiding. He is wanted by both the Daugherty and Teapot Dome committees.

Tho Coolidge dropped Daugherty from the cabinet, their relations can be judged by the fact that the grafting ex-attorney general will be a Coolidge delegate at large on the ticket to be voted in the Ohio primaries April 29, with the blessing of the White House. Thus it is clearly evident that Coolidge merely let Daugherty go, hoping to appease popular clamor for a head, but with the mental reservation that in the event of Coolidge's re-election the ex-attorney general would be in the next cabinet, perhaps as prohibition director.

The Teapot Dome committee continues to grind out sensation after sensation and the end is not yet in sight.

New evidence has come to Senator Thomas J. Walsh concerning the "Million Dollar Vote Bribe" story of Al Jennings, two-gun politician from the West.

If confirmation of the information now in Walsh's hands is received, a subpoena for two or three prominent men who knew of developments at the last Republican national convention will be issued today.

Jennings charged on the witness stand that the late Jake Hamon told him of a million dollar deal to elect President Harding, whereby Hamon was to get the secretaryship of interior and lease the government oil lands to private interests.

Will Hays, who was charged by Jennings with getting $25,000 of the million, also will go on the stand next week to be questioned regarding his vehement denial of the story.

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The Struggle Within the Russian Party

Being the continuation of the report given by Comrade Gregory Zinoviev, chairman of the Communist International, at the city meeting of the Collective Bureaus of the Leningrad Communist Party Organization.

* * *

IV. Composition of Our Party.

WHY may we not allow the formation of fractions or groups? Besides the reasons already given, we have additional motives for not allowing this. Consider, for instance, the inner situation of our Party, remember the difference in age of its members, the division of work obtaining in the Party, and the numbers of its personnel.

Our Party is the largest in the world. It takes the first place among all the parties in the Comintern. Whatever faults it may have, it was the first to carry out a great revolution, and has now held its position at the head of the victorious working class of Russia, for seven years. However, many weak points we may discover in it, it possesses other, and so strong points, that these latter outweigh the former a million times.

Age of Members.

Let us look at the Party as it really is. Above all, let us take into consideration the various ages of its members. Before the year 1905 there were 2,517 active members in our Party, between 1905 and 1916 7,916 joined, in the year 1917 35,154, in the year 1918 63,643, and in the year 1919 107,840, in the year 1920 121,789, in 1921 40,419; in 1922 there were scarcely any new members admitted. Seven thousand members joined without the year of their admittance being noted. This record comprises, after all Party purgings, 360,000 members.

Up to the year 1916 we had 10,000 members; in the year 1917, 80,000. All other members were admitted later, the overwhelming majority in the years 1919 and 1920.

What does it signify when the membership of a party is thus constituted? Every party has its history.

Our Party has a very peculiar history. The history of our Party comprises the brief period of 20 to 25 years, and almost the whole of its membership is terribly young, and has only belonged to the Party for two or three years. This is naturally the result of the fact that we were working underground for 20 years under czarism at the task of laying the foundations of the Party, and during this time it was impossible for great masses to join the Party. One hundred thousand persons joined the Party between 1917 and 1918.

More Agrarians.

This was the generation which the party had reared during the period of its illegal activity, during the period of the "Iskra," the "Pravda" and the "Svesda," until October, and a little later than October. These members total one-quarter of the membership of the Party, but three-quarters are quite new comrades, who have joined since 1919, and who possess splendid qualities, for they have passed thru the school of revolution, the school of the civil war.

We know that they possess strong points putting any other experience in the shade. But there is something which they do not possess, comrades—and it is their misfortune and not their fault that they do not possess it—and that is the knowledge of the history of the Party, of the whole traditions of the Party, of that holding together which only the long years of underground work under the heavy yoke of czarism could have brought about!

Further, comrades, you must observe the following circumstance: Until the year 1917 our Party was predominantly a labor party: There were only about 2 per cent peasantry in the Party. Since 1917 and 1918 we have a large number of peasants in our midst—66,000 party members who till the soil, whilst at one time we had only a handful of peasants among us.

The Various Strata.

This is a very considerable stratum of a new class.

Besides this, we have a number of followers who go with us without exactly sharing our convictions. The Mensheviki, formerly absorbed the greater part of this description of followers, but now that we are in possession of power, a part of them follow us. Great mass organizations have sprung up around us, as for instance, the Russian Communist Youth Union. This is a magnificent organization, but it too has its faults, and it has members who simply follow the crowd.

Besides this, comrades, we must consider the question of division of work in our Party. I shall try to name the most important categories.

We have "Party workers" (of these I shall speak in further detail later), that is, workers immediately occupied in the Party apparatus.

And then we have Soviet administrators, Party administrators, trade union administrators.

Further, economists, specialists, officials—representatives of the Peoples' Commissariats, etc.

And then we have military workers, comrades working in work shops, 66,000 comrades following the plough, an extensive group of Party members attending educational institutions, the students, whom I shall also mention again later on. I have recounted the main groups only.

Small Number of Old Guard.

We can thus see that there is a great division of labor in the Party; and this cannot be otherwise, as we are governing a great state. This division of work has its advantages, but it has its negative aspects as well. Every comrade becomes specialized in some particular line, and is unable to form a clear survey of other lines.

Now, comrades, look at our party as it is. Of the old guard there remains only a small group of 10,000 men. An enormous number of new members have joined, who have been steeled in the fire of civil war, but lacking in adequate preparation and real party schooling. There has been an enormous influx of peasantry, many other followers have joined us because we were successful, the division of work has ensued. Is it not inevitable that there must be tendencies in the party which strive towards schism

Splits are possible with reference to the Soviets or to the party; a rupture may take place between the old main body of the party and the younger section; it is also possible that breaches take place in economic and productive matters, or in trade union affairs.

Thus we have three possibitities of schism and decay. We are holding all these trends together with one single clamp—with party discipline, with the decisions of the Party Congresses which hold the staff of the Party together. Imagine what would be the result, were we to add to all these fundamental tendencies still one more—the tendency to split into groups. What would happen then?

Fate of Party at Stake.

It would mean the decay of the Party, so much we must candidly admit to ourselves. It is not a question of whether we allow or do not allow this or that person to "join" someone else for the purpose of the existence of the Party itself; the fate of the whole Party is at stake.

And therefore we ask the question, whether the decisions for which Comrade Lenin fought, could only be defended by him alone; must we cancel them, or shall they continue?

(To Be Continued Tuesday.)

Whistle for Robots Blows April 20th at Chicago Turner Hall

The new Labor Production of Karel Capek's great Robot play "R. U. R." will have its first Chicago presentation on Sunday afternoon, April 20, in North Side Turner Hall, 820 N. Clark St. A second performance will be given Wednesday evening, April 23, in C. S. P. S. Hall, 1126 W. 18th St.

Several innovations have been introduced in the Labor Production of "R. U. R." which represents daring departures from the method used by the Theatre Guild in its staging of the play. No liberties have been taken with the author's manuscript. On the contrary, certain devices of setting and costume have been adopted which will serve to bring out the real meaning of Karel Capek's significant dialogue.

The cast has been rehearsing for several weeks. The Robots have become so imbued with the spirit of their role that it has actually become necessary to blow a big, hoarse factory whistle "so that they will know when to stop work." Tickets for all performances sell for 75 cents. They can be secured from the Labor Defense Council, Room 307, 166 W. Washington St.

Boston Workers Plan Several Affairs in Next Two Months

The Workers Party of Boston, Mass., has mapped out a program of activities for the next two months. The dates and places are as follows:

Friday, April 11—"The Freiheit" Celebration, arranged by the Jewish C. C. C., at Ford Hall, Boston, Mass.

Saturday, April 26, 8 p. m.—Grand Concert, given by Local Boston, at Dudley St. Opera House, 113-119 Dudley St., Roxbury, Mass. Combined Chorus of Lettish, Russian, Ukrainian and Lithuanian Branches will participate. Orchestra. Prominent soloists. Admission 50 cents (incl. war tax).

Thursday, May 1, 7:30 p. m.—International May Day Celebration, arranged by the May Day Conferenge of Local Boston, at Lorimer Hall, Tremont Temple, Boston, Mass. Prominent speakers. Singing and music.

Friday, May 30 (Decoration Day)—International Picnic at Caledonian Grove, Dedham, Mass. All Clubs and Branches of Local Boston will participate.

Watch for further announcements. All Party Branches and friendly organizations are kindly requested not to arrange any other affairs on those dates.

Council for Protection of Foreign Born Workers will meet on Sunday, March 30, 1924, 11 a. m. at Room 5, 113 Dudley St., Roxbury, Mass.

May Day Conference will meet Tuesday, April 1, 8 p. m., at Room 5, 113 Dudley St.

WORKERS HOLD SPORTING MEET IN NEW YORK

Plan to Call National Conference

By EMIL TOIKKA.

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, March 30th.—The Workers Sport Conference, call for which was published in a recent issue of the DAILY WORKER, was held on Sunday, March 23rd, at the Workers Party Finnish headquarters, New York.

Organizations Represented.

The following organizations were represented at the conference:

Williamsburg English Branch, represented by Al Furman; Hungarian Young Workers Athletic Club, represented by S. Kisza; Athletic Club Kaleva, of Brooklyn Finnish Branch of Workers Party represented by A. Rasp and H. Wigell; Jugo-Slav Workers' Sport Club, represented by J. Duimovich; Czecho-Slovak Workers' Gymnastic Federation represented by F. Modrovisky.

Ukrainian Branch of Workers Party represented by Shalagan; Athletic League of Workers Party Finnish Federation represented by A. Wax; Oriental Branch of Workers Party represented by D. Yamashima; Scandinavian Branch of Workers Party, represented by E. Mattson; Workers Party, Finnish Branch of Jamaica represented by K. Kuusisto; Athletic Club Vesa of the Harlem Finnish Branch of Workers Party represented by John Abrahams; Jewish Branch of Workers Party No. 2 Bronx represented by Freda Siegel; Harlem English Branch of Young Workers' League represented by James Geraghty.

After a lively discussion about workers' sports, which took up two or three hours' time, it was decided to call a National Workers' Sport Conference. All delegates were in favor of the policies of the Red Sport International of Moscow.

A provisional Executive committee of five was elected and instructed to issue the call for a workers' sport conference for the purpose of organizing a Workers Sport and Athletic Alliance in America. The P. E. C. was also instructed to carry on intensive propaganda for the workers' sports.

Entertaining Program.

After the conference many of the delegates participated in the annual celebration arranged by the Athletic Club Vesa of Harlem Finnish Branch of Workers Party. A very fine program was arranged in which over a hundred gymnasts took part. In the program were members from the Jugo-Slav Sport Club, the Czecho-Slovak Workers Gymnastic Federation and the Athletic Club Vesa.

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"	1	JOHNSTON CITY, ILL., Palace Theatre, 8 P. M.
"	2	W. FRANKFORT, ILL., Majestic Theatre
"	3	DUQUOIN, ILL., Majestic Theatre
"	4	CHRISTOPHER, ILL., Opera House
"	6	DOWELL, ILL., Rex Theatre
"	7	O'FALLON, ILL., Taylor Opera House
"	8	BELLEVILLE, ILL., Rex Theatre
"	9	ZEIGLER, ILL., Empire Theatre
"	10	LIVINGSTON, ILL., Eagle Theatre
"	11	COLLINSVILLE, ILL., Miners' Temple
"	12	GRANITE CITY, ILL., Rialto Theatre
"	13	VALIER, ILL., Palace Theatre
"	14	CARLINVILLE, ILL., Marvel Theatre
"	15	KINCAID, ILL., Kincaid Theatre

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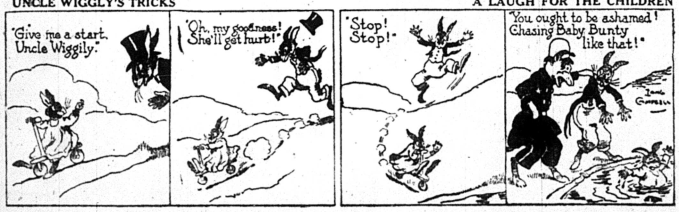
"Give me a start, Uncle Wiggily."
"Oh, my goodness! She'll get hurt!"
"Stop! Stop!"
"You ought to be ashamed! Chasing Baby Bunty like that!"
Lang Campbell

THE DAILY WORKER

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WILLIAM F. DUNNE } ....Editors
MORITZ J. LOEB..........Business Manager

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Statement of the Ownership, Management, Circulation, etc., required by the Act of Congress of August 24, 1912.

Of "The Daily Worker", published daily except Sunday, at Chicago, Ill., for April 1, 1924.

State of Illinois }
County of Cook } ss.

Before me, a notary public, in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared Moritz J. Loeb, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the business manager of the "The Daily Worker", and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management (and if a daily paper, the circulation), of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 443, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are:

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2. That the owner is:

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5. That the average number of copies of each issue of this publication sold or distributed, thru the mails or otherwise, to paid subscribers during the six months preceding the date shown above is 12207.

MORITZ J. LOEB, Business Manager.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 27th day of March 1924.

(Seal.) S. T. HAMMERSMARK.
(My commission expires April 20, 1924.)

More "Red" Scares

John T. Adams, the national chairman of the republican party, and the members of the republican national committee, have both proven themselves to be inveterate liars. On the floor of the senate such venerable truth-seekers as the aged Lodge, the crafty Smoot, and the haughty Lenroot have been forced to admit that their national committee has lied and lied miserably.

Now the leading committee of the republican party is showing signs of acute desperation. In an attempt to becloud the issue and rally all the possible strength to put an end to the oil disclosures it has fired a barrage against Senator Walsh and especially Senator Wheeler, charging them with being "reds." This rot was supplied to the republican committee by the Department of Justice and the Burns Agency. It is exactly this kind of "information" that has been used to convict innocent workingmen, honest strikers of crimes committed by the paid agents of the government and the gunmen employed by the Burns agency.

Wheeler and Walsh are not now and never have been proponents of any doctrine that savors of working class opposition to the capitalist system of government and industry. They are both members of the democratic party which is as much an organization of Wall Street as is the republican party. Walsh has played with the big power interests of his state. He has shirked his duty in uncovering the "principal" in the oil scandal. Wheeler has been closely associated with Walsh for many years. Wheeler has not done a thing to have his committee expose the dastardly activities of the Burns Agency and the Department of Justice in the Trade Union movement. Wheeler is not showing the slightest intentions to attack Burns and Daugherty from this angle either. He is limiting himself to scandal, corruption and other highly "commendable" outbursts of moral indignation. Wheeler is as far away from Communism and the Workers Party as any good democrat can possibly be.

The cloud of dust raised by Adams and his henchmen will not fool anybody. It is an obvious attempt to rally the forces of reaction for a last effort to stifle the investigation. When capitalist gutter-politicians like Adams resort to calling such law-abiding, respectable democrats like Walsh, who fathered the Montana State Syndicalist law, and Wheeler, who has not lifted a finger or uttered a word in behalf of a merciless exposure of the Burns-Daugherty strike-breaking and union-smashing activities, it is as clear as broad daylight that the whole republican party is in desperate straits. Lies and misrepresentation are the first and last refuge of the capitalist politicians oppressing the working and farming masses.

Million Dollar Convention

What a ghastly sight this high-priced capitalist democracy of ours is! It is unfortunately true that dead men tell no tales. Otherwise the country would today be treated to a sorry spectacle of the holiest of holy, of employing class saints being tarred and feathered in the pitchest black of sordid political corruption.

Al Jennings, former train robber, today evangelist, has told the Wheeler committee that a million dollars was spent at the republican national convention of 1920 to put over Warren Gamaliel Harding, Senator Boise Penrose, Will Hays, and Harry M. Daugherty were among the political pawnbrokers playing with the fate of the country who received sums ranging from $25,000 to $250,000. It is very likely that this was the $250,000 found in cold cash in Mr. Penrose's vault after his death. At the time this huge sum of cash was discovered it was a great surprise and mystery to many that so practical a business man as Penrose should have failed to invest this large sum of money. Now the rooster has come home to tell why the slick, crooked boss of Pennsylvania capitalist politics did not dare invest this money at a substantial profit.

The million dollars thus distributed at the republican convention is only a drop in the bucket of what was spent. It is fortunate for many men high in the inmost circles of finance and politics that Harding, Jake Hamon, and Jesse Smith are dead now. These underworld spirits cannot communicate information even to Sir Oracle Lodge, the principal figurehead of the school of scandal, otherwise known as the United States Senate.

This million dollars was paid out by Jake Hamon, another notorious underworld character, in behalf of certain big interests who counted on being given concessions of the type of Doheny's and Sinclair's. Here we have living proof, tho dead men are involved, of the fraud capitalist democracy is. What utter hypocritical balderdash to talk about the potency of universal suffrage of an amorphous mass of workers whose sources of physical and mental life are pawns in the ruthless hands of the present ruling class. This business is as old as capitalist control of government in industry. In 1896 McKinley's campaign fund was more than six million dollars. Roosevelt's election was procured in 1904 at $11,000,000. The Clapp committee disclosures in 1911 revealed that the big oil and other interests contributing to these campaign funds contributed for precisely the same reasons then as Sinclair and Doheny did only a few months ago—to secure a better hold on the government which will thus protect their big interests more effectively.

That million dollar convention with its scores of millions of dollars of graft and bribery, with its Harding-Coolidge administration, with its 67th Congress which handed out $14,000,000,000 in bonuses to the big interests is a stern reminder to the working and farming classes that it is high time that they take matters into their own hands and smash this ugly picture of the pure, democratic capitalist government to smithereens.

The Party

This issue of the DAILY WORKER carries much material that has to do directly with the policies and tactics of the Communist movement.

While all of this material is of the greatest interest to every member of the Workers Party, there is no reason why it should not have an intense appeal to all readers of the DAILY WORKER, in fact, to all men and women who labor.

There is the official statement of the Workers Party and its role in situations similar to that now existing in Minnesota. The struggle in Minnesota is one that is rapidly developing in many other states, where similar political phenomena will appear.

Also in the material that is being published on the discussion within the Russian Communist Party. The Russian party is not different from the parties in other countries. It has problems very much similar to those that exist elsewhere, only on a different scale, since it is the ruling party in a nation covering one-sixth of the earth's land surface. All workingmen and women desirous of building a class party of labor in the United States will profit by reading the discussion within the Russian party.

We cannot urge our readers too strongly, therefore, to carefully read and study this material. Do not put aside this issue of the DAILY WORKER until you have read "The Role of the Workers Party in the Farmer-Labor United Front," on Page Four, and "The Struggle Within the Russian Communist Party," on Page Five. You will become a better fighter for labor for doing it.

JOIN THE WORKERS PARTY

Nothing Succeeds Like Success

By ALEXANDER TRACHTEN

(Continued from page 1.)

ing those significant remarks on New Year's Day. Several countries have already fulfilled his prophecy.

Two first class powers—England and Italy—and two of secondary importance, Norway and Greece, have extended de jure recognition to the Soviet Union and have resumed full diplomatic relations, which were interrupted by the revolution.

It was reported the other day that Sweden has also recognized Soviet Russia, altho the news has not been confirmed from Soviet sources.

Historical Antecedents.

The first forms of contact with Soviet Russia were trade agreements which the various Western States negotiated with the Soviet government after acknowledging its de facto existence. These instruments were later developed in de jure or complete political recognition and the establishment of normal diplomatic relations which existed before the November revolution.

The first countries to extend de jure recognition were those bordering on Russia, with the exception of Roumania. Esthonia recognized the Soviets in 1920 and was followed the same year by Latvia, Lithuania and Finland. Poland signed the Riga agreement in 1921 and Germany negotiated the Rapalle Treaty next door to the Geneva Conference in 1922. England, Italy, Norway and Greece are of the 1924 crop of recognition countries.

In addition to the ten European states which have extended de jure recognition to Russia, there are three other states which have previously recognized the Soviet government and have for a time maintained diplomatic relations with it—namely, Bulgaria, Austria and Hungary. These countries have, by the Brest-Litovsk Peace Treaty, extended full recognition to Russia, but severed diplomatic relations when the treaty was scrapped.

Austria has maintained trade relations with Russia, and while the writer was in Vienna last year, the gorgeous Czarist Embassy building was turned over to the Soviet trade delegation—an act usually anticipating complete recognition. Fascist Bulgaria which has offered an asylum to Wrangel and his bandit troops, will have to do a number of things before Russia will agree to a renewal of diplomatic relations.

Similarly, not much love is lost between Soviet Russia and Hungary, and re-establishment of "friendly relations" with Hungary doesn't seem to be very popular in Russia.

Besides the 13 European countries, which have recognized de jure Soviet Russia, must be added Denmark, Sweden and Czecho-Slovakia, which maintains trade relations with Russia, operating only on a de facto recognition of the Soviet government.

Sweden Carries On Negotiations.

Sweden has in addition been conducting for the past three years, negotiations for complete recognition, but is holding out for a better bargain. Premier Truger, like Poincare, has still some illusions about being able to secure better terms thru bargaining, but the recent action of Norway and the popular demands for full recognition at home will force the militarist Premier to capitulate.

The recent news that Sweden has entered the recognition column, tho unconfirmed, proves that official recognition is only a matter of days. Denmark will follow suit before long. It would not remain the only Scandinavian country without diplomatic relations with Russia.

Egoism In Czecho-Slovakia.

Czecho-Slovakia is suffering from n over-dose of egoism. It considers itself a first class power and is also expecting something in return for full recognition. It forgets, however, that it is itself a new state, and must seek its own recognition by Russia.

The European states, which have so far failed to establish any official relations with Russia include: France, Belgium, Switzerland, Holland, Spain, Portugal, Jugo-Slavia and Roumania. Among the eight countries which have maintained an attitude of watchful-waiting several will be greatly influenced and will be moved to revise their attitude by the recent recognitions. Russia is now preparing to negotiate with Russia at Vienna the question of Bessarabia, the annexation of which, altho approved by the allies, was never agreed to by Russia.

Jugo-Slavia, a new state, like Czecho-Slovakia, must also secure recognition by Russia. Holland has recently entered into discussion regarding recognition. Spain has already evinced an interest in the recognition question and is expected to follow the Italian example. Switzerland is out of consideration now on account of the boycott which Russia has imposed upon the Republic for its failure to prosecute those responsible for the murder of Vorovski.

A Prophecy Fulfilled.

Belgium is beginning to show the weakening influence of Poincare but recognition does not seem either sought or expected from that quarter. In France the bitter ender on the Russian question—strong and angry voices are being raised for recognition or at least a reaproachment with Russia.

The coming elections which may bring **the defeat of Poincare's Nation bloc** by the parties of the radical bloc will probably determine this vexed question. The English and Italian recognition acts are making themselves felt even before the elections.

Asia Coming Around.

In Asia, Russia is recognized de jure by Turkey, Persia and Afganistan, and de facto by China and Japan, leaving only one independent state—Siam—without official relations with Russia. Complete recognition by China is expected shortly, and tho Japan is leaning toward the U. S. since its last catastrophe, Russian recognition is the question of the day in government and public circles there. Japan and the United States are exerting an influence over China against full recognition of Russia, which according to recent news, has been settled by the Chinese and Russian representatives.

In America, neither the United States—a bitter ender like France—nor the different Latin Republics have any relations with Russia. The dominating influence of American Imperialism in Central and Latin America has a great deal to do with the failure of those republics to resume diplomatic relations with Russia.

The Present Russian Policy.

The Soviet policy with regard to securing recognition from other powers is quite different today from what it was two or three years ago. The Soviet government was then willing to offer greater concessions in exchange for recognition and re-establishment of relations with other countries. The inauguration of the new Economic Policy in 1921 was a powerful influence in this regard. Russia needed contact with the outside world to carry out its program of economic reconstruction. But the powers decided to wait and see, hoping to secure better terms by this method. Even at Genoa, when George and Schautzer realized that they had waited long enough, their fear for France prevented their meeting Chicherin half way. Time was passing and Soviet Russia was rehabilitating itself by the scant means at its command. Thru trade agreements with its border states, the Scandinavian countries, Germany, England and Italy, Russia carried on its limited trade without credits and political recognition.

Russia's Remarkable Achievements.

By means of strict economy and improved management, it has accomplished remarkable results in industry and agriculture. The powers began to consider whether the prolonged waiting hadn't already cost them too dearly. I remember hearing Zinoviev declare at the 12th Congress of the Russian Communist Party last summer that the longer the powers wait with recognition the more they will be charged for the time lost by Russia. England and Italy finally decided to consider their own interests and not wait until all the allies made up their minds about the matter.

The countries with which Russia has complete or trade relations suffice for all her economic needs at the present time. She can afford now to say to the rest of the word, "Complete recognition first and negotiations afterwards." Karachan, the Russian delegate to China, can inform the Chinese government that it either ratify the agreement reached between him and Dr. Wang, the Chinese representative, within three days or the whole thing is off. Russia also knows that most remaining countries including France, are fast losing their illusions of expecting to secure bargains for recognition or collect the bills which were originally figured against Russia.

Invincible Soviet Russia.

The growing strength of the Soviet government is the most convincing argument. The removal of the Naval Conference of the League of Nations from Geneva to Rome, because Russia was boycotting Switzerland, demonstrated the radical change in attitude toward the Soviet government. Russia has taken her place among the great powers, and because of her peculiar economic and political structure, is occupying a commanding position in the world.

America Not So Moral.

Even America will be forced to recognize this fact tho it may not be the morally indignant Mr. Hughes who will address the first decent diplomatic letter to the Soviet government. Asked the other day why he thought America was still refusing to recognize Russia now that there was at least one argument less that the United States government would henceforth advance against Russia Puritan America claimed that the Russian government did not consist of morally qualified persons. After the oil graft exposures, Litvinov thought, America would not insist that the Russian government officials had to be as highly moral as its own office-holders.

Bow to Bloody Bolsheviks.

Russia has won her recognition by the military victories of 1918-1920 and her successes on the economic front after peace was achieved. She stands today invincible and continues a glorious inspiration to the disinherited of the world. The "bloody" Bolsheviks with whom the big and small powers vowed not so long ago to have nothing to do, are now being invited to negotiate terms of recognition by one country after another. How did it all happen? The wise old adage "Nothing succeeds like success" supplies the answer to this puzzle.

"The Story of John Brown"

This is "The Story of John Brown," by Michael Gold. Published by the DAILY WORKER thru arrangement with Haldeman-Julius Company, of Girard, Kans. Copyrighted, 1924, by Haldeman-Julius Company.

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The Sack of Lawrence.

"YET we will continue to tar and feather, drown, lynch and hang every whitelivered abolitionist who dares pollute our soil," said a flamboyant editorial in the Squatter Sovereign, a pro-slavery paper published at Atchison, Kansas, a Border Ruffian stronghold.

The Slaveryites lived up to this promise. The Free State men at this time had not begun to arm, but doggedly and quietly went about organizing their own government at Topeka. Their actions infuriated the Southerners. Now began the long list of crimes that made the soil of Kansas reek with blood.

It would be impossible to give a full record here of all those crimes. The least that happened was the destruction of newspapers that protested against Southern injustice, such as the Parkville, Missouri, Luminary, which was burned down, the machinery thrown in the river, and the editors threatened with a similar fate if they indulged in further free speech.

Hundreds Murdered.

There were hundreds of abolitionists murdered in Kansas; hundreds of their wives and children were gibed at and threatened and terrified; hundreds of their cabins were burnt down, and thousands of head of cattle stolen.

One of the murders was the killing of Samuel Collins, owner of a sawmill near Atchison, by Patrick Laughlin, a pro-slavery man. No effort was made to punish him by the authorities. But something was done by them in another case. Charles Dow, a young Free State man from Ohio, was cruelly shot down from behind by Franklin Coleman, a pro-slavery settler from Virginia.

What the authorities did in this case was to arrest Jacob Branson, with whom the dead man lived. A pro-slavery sheriff charged Branson with having made threats to revenge his friend. Branson was rescued by a group of his friends with rifles, and taken to Lawrence for protection, Lawrence being entirely settled by the Free State men.

The sheriff called on the governor, and the governor called on the militia, and with the aid of Missouri citizens, about twelve hundred armed men marched on Lawrence, to "put down the rebellion."

The men of Lawrence sent out a call to all Northerners; and John Brown and his men were among those who responded. There were five hundred settlers in Lawrence, and they feverishly fortified the town with embankments; but the whole affair ended by a compromise; there was no fighting; only two men were killed in a light skirmish.

Southerners Demand Blood.

The Southerners left, weak with all the whisky they had drunk on the expedition, according to reliable observers, and angered that they had not been given the chance to burn Lawrence down.

For Lawrence was a sore spot to the pro-slavery men. It was the largest Free State town in Kansas, and the center of all the political activities of that group. It published a newspaper, and its Free State Hotel was the headquarters of the Northerner's government.

There were other murders, despite the treaty signed at this time. And then in February, as Free State men were holding another of their elections, they were assaulted at Leavenworth and many of them forced to flee to Lawrence.

One of the leaders of the Free State men, as he was returning from Leavenworth after the election, was captured by a company of Border Ruffian militia. Wounded and defenseless tho he was, they literally hacked the unfortunate foe of slavery into pieces with their hatchets and knives. Not an effort was made to punish these murderers, tho their names were known by everyone. Some of the slavery jorunals even praised the deed, and called for more. Said the Kansas Pioneer of Kickapoo:

"Sound the bugle of war over the length and breadth of the land, leave not an Abolitionist in the territory to relate their treacherous deeds. Strike your piercing rifle balls and your glittering steel to their black and poisonous hearts."

Guerrilla Warfare Increases.

And in May of that year, after further alarms and disturbances, Sheriff Jones returned with an army of 750 "swearing, whisky-drinking ruffians," armed with rifles, and even two pieces of artillery. This time the Free State men were unprepared. John Brown was not there, nor any other real leader. The Free State men still believed in peace, and lgality. And they saw their Free State Hotel go up in flames, their newspaper plant destroyed, and an orgy of drunken destruction let loose among their homes.

"Let Yankees tremble, Abolitionists fall,
"Our Motto is, Give Southern Rights to All."

This was the inscription on one of the banners of the invading army. Lawrence was the first city to receive these rights. Thereafter Free State men knew what to expect; they began forming companies of riflemen and guerilla fighters to protect their communities against Southern rights.

(To Be Continued Tuesday.)
(The Liberty Guards.)

Communism and the Filipinos

THE Filipino people are face to face with the most serious crisis in the history of their nation. The archipelago is aflame with a spirit of revolt against the dictatorship of Wall Street and the iron rule of the strikebreaker, General Leonard Wood.

President Coolidge's last message arrogantly denying the Filipinos their right to national independence has aggravated the acute conditions. The high-handed interference of the American financiers' auditor with the national freedom movement of the Filipinos has only added fuel to the flames. Unless unforeseen circumstances intervene, we are due for an explosion in the Islands at an early date. The Filipino people know how to fight for freedom. They have valiantly fought for freedom before and they will not brook tyranny, whether it be cloaked in the stars and stripes or any other banner now employed by the imperialist oppressors of the colonial nations.

The struggle of the Filipino masses for liberation from their Yankee exploiters is a struggle which is of primary concern to the American workers. Unless they take a hand in forcing their own bosses out of the Islands, they will, sooner than most now expect, be called upon to shoot down their Filipino brethren in order to strengthen the reactionary capitalist masters today oppressing the American workers and farmers along with the tenants and laborers of the Islands. The working masses of the United States are the only ones who can make their imperialist oppressors holding the Filipinos in subjection get out of the Islands and thus save the country from new wars.

To this end the successful mass meetings of workingmen called by the Workers (Communist) Party in Chicago, New York and San Francisco should be a lightning rod to the whole American labor movement to girdle its loins for a fig to the finish against this commo enemy of the Filipino and our own working class—the big capitalis owning and controlling our government and our industries. Let every labor organization, every farmers' organization, join with the communists in this vital, urgent work. Let the Confederation of Labor in the Philippines, in its coming May 1st demonstration, express its solidarity with the workers and poor farmers of the United States. Under this banner of international working class solidarity, under this leadership of the Communist International, which alone is fighting the capitalist imperialists the world over to the bitter end, will the oppressed Filipino masses and their American brothers win their common struggle against their common enemy—the capitalist exploiters of labor and the dispossessed farmers of all countries.

The Poor Fish Says—A labor leader, third class, said that unless the DAILY WORKER stopped attacking him for doing nothing he would stop doing it. That fellow should be president. He can say nothing well.

Investigate Child Labor.

SACRAMENTO, Calif., March 30.—Louis Block, statistician of the California labor commissioner's department, is investigating the child labor problem in the asparagus beds of the Sacramento valley. By the state law, minors 16 years or older may be employed in farm and fruit work during school vacations or out of school hours, but not more than eight hours a day or 48 hours week. Block will go into the question of hours, wages, general treatment and number of children employed.

THE DAILY WORKER
RAISES THE STANDARD
FOR A WORKERS' AND
FARMERS' GOVERNMENT

THE DAILY WORKER

Entered as Second-class matter September 21, 1923, at the Post Office at Chicago, Illinois, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Workers! Farmers! Demand:
The Labor Party
Amalgamation
Organization of Unorganized
The Land for the Users
The Industries for the Workers
Protection of the Foreign-Born
Recognition of Soviet Russia

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HOOVER AIDED ANTI-SOVIET WAR

(Special to the DAILY WORKER by Our Own Washington Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, March 31.—Charges made by Captain H. L. Scaife, former Department of Justice agent, that the American Relief Administration, in 1919, on orders of Herbert Hoover, now Secretary of Commerce, diverted $1,000,000 worth of supplies intended for starving Russian civilians to the counter-revolutionary leader, Admiral Kolchak, at Archangel, may be investigated by the Senate Daugherty Committee.

Scaife, in his testimony before the committee Saturday, made passing reference to a "diversion of funds by the administration to finance a revolution in Russia," and later amplified his statement. Hoover, Scaife said, ordered a whole boatload of trucks, medicines, food, clothing and hospital supplies turned over to Gen. Yudenitch, a counter-revolutionary associate of Kolchak, at Archangel. The supplies, he said, were carried in a shipping board vessel, commanded by Captain James E. Martin.

Garment Strike Leader Kidnaped by Crowe's Office

FRAME-UP ON BEALIS, JOINT BOARD HEAD

Hidden From Friends Who Seek His Release

Sergeant Patrick Collins and Detective William Schroeder, from the office of strike-buster State's Attorney Robert E. Crowe's office, invaded the Chicago headquarters of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, at 328 W. Van Buren street, late yesterday and kidnapped Morris Bealis, manager of the Chicago Joint Board.

All afternoon and night Bealis was held without any formal charge against him and without bail.

Rushed first to the State's Attorney's offices in the Criminal Court building he was transferred from there to the East Chicago police station.

Habeas Corpus Writ Doesn't Help.

Strikers and union officials who demanded to see him and members of his family were coldly denied admittance. Attorney W. G. Rickert for the union finally got a habeas corpus writ from Superior Court Judge Frederick D. Young—returnable today. Judge Young thus allowed the detectives to work their will on him all night.

Held For Kovler "Shooting."

Bealis is held on "suspicion" of being connected with the "assasination plot" again Nicholas Kovler, dress manufacturer whose shooting story the DAILY WORKER exposed in yesterday morning's issue.

The DAILY WORKER got a definite statement from Mr. Kovler that he was not in the room into which two shots were alleged to have been fired and that he had never been threatened by any union men. Detectives, however, were quoted as saying that they intended to arrest union officials in connection with the ting.

At Detective's Mercy.

ealis is held for "investigation." means for the "gold fish" the "sweat box." He is held ight there at the mercy of the callous bunch of labor hating tives in America.

Mitchel Indicates Guilt.

ar'ier in the day the DAILY ORKER got a statement from the ad of the garment bosses that implied he had guilty knowledge of he Kovler shooting.

This was Frank Mitchel, of the dressmaking firm that takes his name and head of the Chicago Association of Dress Manufacturers

(Continued on page 2.)

Arkansas Families In Feud Battle Over Children's Quarrel

BOONEVILLE, Ark., March 31.—A child was killed and eight members of the Van Allen and McCarson families were wounded in the renewal of a feud in Lick Creek Valley near here.

The McCarsons, firing from their house and the Van Allens, barricaded behind a wagon on the roadway, maintained a constant fire until the last member of both families was wounded.

The difficulty arose over a trivial matter. Sam McCarson, 12, and Roby Van Allen, 13, quarreled at a school house in the valley when Roby called Sam's elder sister "bad names."

DAUGHERTY QUIZ TO CONTINUE DESPITE HIS RESIGNATION

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, March 31.—At an executive session called for the purpose of planning its future course, the Senate Daugherty investigating committee today decided to continue its inquiry without regard for the resignation of Attorney General Daugherty.

Tho some members favor slowing up proceedings with a view to an early halt of the probe, it was decided by the committee to go ahead for the time being at least as if nothing had happened.

With this decided, the committee tomorrow will continue its hearing of Captain H. L. Scaife, former department of justice agent, and thereafter Gaston B. Means on the stand again.

RECOGNITION OF RUSSIA NEARER BY CANADA'S ACT

Pressure on Washington Grows Stronger

By LUDWELL DENNY.
(Staff Correspondent of the Federated Press)

NEW YORK, March 31.—Recognition of Russia by the United States government is one step nearer as the result of the impending recognition of Moscow by Canada, in the opinion of the committee of representative American business men who have been working for the last year to smoke Secretary Hughes out of his anti-Russian position.

American Exporters Restive.

Since London and Rome renewed relations with the Kremlin to the advantage of British and Italian business men, American exporters and investment interests have grown increasingly restive under the handicaps imposed on them by the stubborn and short-sighted policy of the U. S. state department. That Canadian business men are now to get in ahead of them is the last straw in breaking the patience of the New York capitalists whose agents report that Russia is the only country in Europe on the up-grade and therefore the safest field for trade and investment.

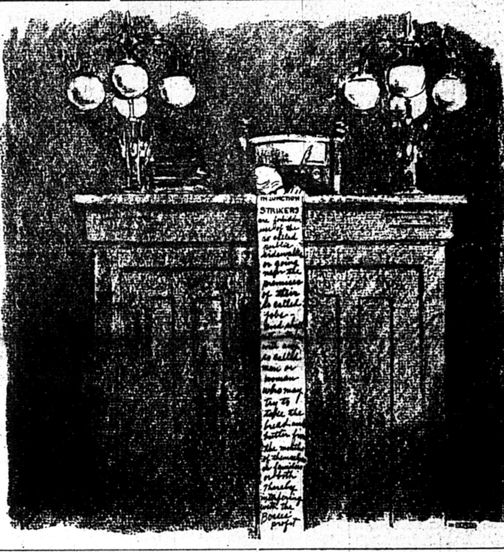
"In the best interests of both countries" Canada is prepared to recognize the Russian government. Premier King has written to A. Yasikov, Moscow representative in Montreal, according to reports reaching here. This action comes as the result of six weeks of negotiations between the Montreal government and the Russian trade mission which it invited to Canada. Premier King now announces that he is ready to receive a political mission and Yasikov has cabled the invitation to Foreign Minister Chicherin in Moscow.

Oil Scandal May Help.

With the U. S. state department under investigation by the senate for its complicity in the oil scandals, and Secretary Hughes about to open the already discredited Coolidge campaign in New York, the possibility is being discussed hereby that Hughes may soon be anxious to lighten his pack of troubles. Unofficial intimation by Hughes that the Russian trade mission which has been so successful in Canada would find the Washington climate agreeable might relieve the hard-pressed secretary from one source of increasing criticism. It is pointed out here also that Senator Borah, leading advocate of Russian recognition, has recently been taken into the confidence of the Coolidge administration.

IMPEACH COOLIDGE!

THE SO-CALLED MAJESTY OF THE LAW


INJUNCTION
STRIKERS
are forbidden use of the so called public sidewalks or going near the premises of their so called jobs
and any so called man or woman who may try to take the bread and butter from the mouths of themselves or families or both thereby interfering with the Bosses' profit

FARMER-LABOR PARTY RILED AT LEADERS' ACTION

Charge Fitzpatrick Is Violating Party Rule

A serious division has arisen in the Cook County branch of the Farmer-Labor Party of the United States over the action of John Fitzpatrick and E. N. Nockels, original founders of the Farmer-Labor movement, in going directly against the ruling of the Executive Board of the Farmer-Labor Party by indorsing old party politicians in the primaries on April 8.

At their last meeting, March 14, the executive board, with sixteen out of twenty-one present, among the conspicuous absentees being Fitzpatrick and Nockels, unanimously passed the following motion: "That **all members and friends of the Farmer-Labor Party of the United States be requested to remain away from the polls on primary day April 8;** as the Farmer-Labor Party of the United States is the political expression of the organized labor movement (city and rural workers) and it is to be hoped that they will not entangle themselves WITH ANY DISREPUTABLE CITY AND STATE OFFICIALS."

Defied Party.

In direct defiance of this ruling of their party John Fitzpatrick and E. N. Nockels, signed a communication which was given wide publicity in the Hearst press "Hereby urging that trade unionists participate in the primaries April 8 in support of candi-

(Continued on page 4.)

"IT IS A PERFECTLY LOGICAL SITUATION," --JOHN FITZPATRICK

Resolution of Illinois State Federation of Labor indorsed by John Fitzpatrick and Edward N. Nockels:

"Resolved that the nomination of the three candidates (Small, Jenkins and Kellar) is hereby urged. Further resolved that trade unionists in all congressional and senatorial districts be and hereby are urged to support these candidates."

Resolution signed by Fitzpatrick and Nockels, original founders of the Farmer-Labor Party of the United States—. "For the reasons stated in the above resolution adopted by the executive board of the Illinois State Federation of Labor on March 17, the undersigned trade union executives do hereby urge that trade unionists participate in the primaries April 8, in support of Jenkins, Small and Kellar." Signed by Nockels and Fitzpatrick among others.

Motion unanimously passed by the executive board, Cook County branch, of the Farmer-Labor Party of the United States—Fitzpatrick and Nockels being conspicuously absent—. "That all members and friends of the Cook County branch of the Farmer-Labor Party of the United States be requested to remain away from the polls on primary day, April 8; as the Farmer-Labor Party of the United States is the political expression of the organized labor movement (rural and city workers) and it is to be hoped that they will not entangle themselves with any disreputable city or state officials."

Statement of John Fitzpatrick to the DAILY WORKER: "It is a perfectly logical situation."

EXPECT STRIKE OF COAL MINERS IN SOUTHWEST

Expect 45,000 Workers To Walk Out

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 31.—Unless a new agreement between miners and mine owners on wages is reached by midnight, strike of 45,000 workers will be ordered in Southwest coal mines immediately, union leaders here said today.

A sub-committee appointed to outline a program reached an agreement on procedure which was presented to the joint conference of operators and union representatives.

The present contract expires at midnight.

Striking London Tram Workers Vote To Accept Terms

LONDON, March 31.—Striking tramway men vote today to accept terms of a settlement reached by their leaders with employers last week. Work will be resumed tomorrow.

LaFollette Improves.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—Improvement in the condition of Senator Robert M. LaFollette continued today. LaFollette spent a comfortable day Sunday and rested well last night.

BURNS MUST GO!

SINCLAIR IS INDICTED FOR CONTEMPT OF OIL PROBERS; HIDES HIS PRIVATE AFFAIRS

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, March 31.—Harry F. Sinclair was indicted today by the Federal Grand Jury on a charge of contempt of the Senate oil investigators.

Sinclair refused to answer the questions on the ground that the committee—or any congressional committee—was without constitutional authority to compel a man to divulge his private affairs.

Involved in the long legal fight which is expected to follow is the important point of authority of congressional investigating committees—a point which never before has been finally decided by the courts.

Sinclair must appear voluntarily before the court for a rearrangement of bail or a warrant will be issued for his arrest.

The indictment specifically charged Sinclair with ten counts, nine for as many questions which he refused to answer before the committee and the tenth, a general charge that he violated Section 102 of the revised statutes in failing to answer any question.

The indictment charge was as follows:

"That Harry F. Sinclair did unlawfully refuse to answer such questions against the dignity of the United States and contrary to the form of the statute of the same in such case was made and provided."

The indictment was returned before supreme court justice Hits of the District of Columbia Court. It cites legal documents in connection with the leases including the original executive order of President Harding transferring the jurisdiction of the naval oil reserves from the navy to the interior department.

It also contained copies of the various resolutions passed by the senate empowering the Public Lands Committee to investigate the leases and Section 102 of the revised statutes which states that any witness failing to answer questions before a congressional investigating committee can be indicted by the grand jury for contempt.

The indictments was as follows:-

"The Grand Jury for the United States of America impanelled and sworn in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia presents that for many years past the government of the United States has been greatly disturbed by the progressive diminution of the supply of petroleum from which are derived fuel oil, gasoline and other valuable products indispensably necessary to the operation of naval vessels and consequently have been keenly interested in the subject of their conservation and economic production, handling, use and storage of oils for that purpose, especially with reference to occurrence of such supply on the public domain."

The indictment then sets forth the questions which Sinclair refused to answer and closed with the formal indictment of Sinclair.

How many of your shop-mates read the DAILY WORKER? Get one of them to subscribe today.

FRENCH PREMIER TREMBLES WHEN DEPUTIES JEER

Much Laughter Over His Ministerial List

PARIS, March 31.—Premier Poincare received a cool reception from the Chamber of Deputies today when he read his ministerial declaration and presented the new Cabinet.

Frequent interruptions and laughter came from the left benches. Poincare was not his old fighting self. His hands trembled and he appeared noticeably over-strained.

Angry at his interruptors, the Premier stopped reading.

"Canaille! (name of a dog)," shouted Deputy Lacotte, radical leader, "cannot we laugh?"

Poincare retorted that he would re-read his sentences each time there was an interruption. There were plenty of these and at one time he read a phrase seven times.

The Premier shook with rage as Radical deputies ridiculed his announcement of the new ministers, because four of them were Poincare's opponents and politicians feel he has made a political compromise.

Mussolini Hopes for Uprising of Middle Class in England

LONDON, Mar. 31.—Premier Mussolini of Italy foresees "sooner or later" an uprising of the middle classes in England in a somewhat different form from the Fascist revolution, Sir Eric Hambro, prominent British banker, said today in an interview.

Sir Eric referred to a recent conversation with the Italian premier in which Mussolini visualized an entire Europe under the spell of Fascism.

"The keynote of fascism is realization that capital is the friend of the people," Mussolini said, according to the banker. "For this reason they will eventually succeed in eliminating oppressive taxation from capital, thereby hastening a revival of industry."

Sir Eric predicted that Mussolini would have no difficulty in balancing the Italian budget, with such views.

One of Morgan's Coal Combines Announces 200% Dividend

(By The Federated Press)

WILKES-BARRE, Pa., March 31.—There's to be another melon cutting party in the coal industry. Stockholders of the Lehigh & Wilkes-Barre Coal Co., one of the largest of Morgan's anthracite combine, have just voted for a 200% stock dividend. And when the directors get around to declaring it the slices will be distributed to the small wealthy clique who have owned the anthracite industry since the 1890's and have made pretty sure that the gilt-edged securities did not get out into plebian hands.

The directors last year declared a $40 cash dividend on each $50 share, or 80% hard coal profit. This corporation produces over 5,000,000 tons of the country's annual hard coal supply.

Today's Installment of "The Story of John Brown" Appears on Page Six

WATSON VISITS COOLIDGE AND APPLIES SALVE

Reactionary Tries to Use Soft Pedal

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, March 31.—With the resignation of Attorney General Daugherty presenting what he called a new situation, Senator Watson, standpat republican, after a visit at the White House today called on Senate democrats to unite with republicans in bringing about speedy enactment of tax reduction legislation and other measures recommended to Congress by President Coolidge.

"Now that Attorney General Daugherty has seen fit to resign, a new situation presents itself in the Senate and it seems to me that it is the duty of the democrats to join with the republicans to bring the Senate back to its legislative function," Watson declared.

Sure He Regrets Probe.

"It has been regrettable, altho unavoidable, that four months of this session, with the most constructive legislative program before it of the reconstruction period following the war, has been devoted almost entirely to endless discussion by Congress of personalities involved in the oil leases and alleged wrongdoing in public office.

"I hope the Senate will begin without delay the legislative program laid before Congress by President Coolidge last December and give the taxpayers what they are entitled to—a reduction in taxes and legislation to relieve the farm situation and to bring about improved domestic conditions.

"The Senate must devote itself untiringly if it hopes to conclude consideration of the legislative program and adjourn by June, which we ought to do. The general prosperity of the country would be aided by Congress enacting its program without delay so that business can adjust itself to new conditions called for in new laws."

Counter-Attack Held in Abeyance.

Meanwhile the Republican counterattack on the oil investigating committee was held in abeyance.

George White, chairman of the Democratic National Committee in 1920 at his own request has been excused until next week.

White was subpoenaed by Senator Spencer, republican, Missouri, who will question him regarding gifts made to the party campaign fund by Edward L. Doheny. Spencer will attempt to clear up the apparent discrepancy between Doheny's testimony that he gave $75,000 and the $8,000 entry in the committee's books.

The subpoena issued for Doheny at Spencer's request, has not yet been served.

* * * *

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Mar. 31.—"I have no personal feeling against the president. I am yet his dependable friend and supporter."

This statement in Harry M. Daugherty's announcement to the "American people" following his ousting from office, was taken here today as final proof that the former cabinet member has no intention of withdrawing his name as delegate at large to the Republican convention from Ohio, instructed for President Coolidge.

Daugherty's statement, which he promised in an interview Saturday night, did not reveal the "inside story" of events which led up to the president's request for his resignation, but instead called on the people to sacrifice personal interests and stand by the president and the cabinet during the present investigations in Washington.

Canned Heat Fatal.

TOLEDO, Ohio, March 31.—Six men are dead here today and one man is dying from drinking "canned heat" and rubbing alcohol.

One man died alone in his room where he was found by the clerk of the Workingmen's Hotel.

Power Trust's Profits Grow.

Net earnings of the Illinois Power and Light Corporation for the 12 months ending Feb. 28, 1924, were $9,504,945, an increase of $1,666,807 over the corresponding period in 1923, it was announced today.

BURNS MUST GO!

Special Reduction on Books at
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Hearst's Poison Press Spits Out Lies at Young Workers' Success In Organizing School Protests

By MAX SHACHTMAN

(Editor of "The Young Worker.)

A typical instance of the capitalist press attitude toward a radical workingclass organization was shown here today in the rejection by the Chicago Herald and Examiner's city and labor editors of an opportunity to correct a lying story which they printed in the Monday edition of their yellow rag.

The Hearst rag carried a story of the meeting held by parents of the Cregier school district to protest against the brutal flogging of workingclass children by the principal of the school, a hag named Mary E. Tobin.

The Young Workers League, which participated in the meeting—with its members acting as leading spirits and advisers—was represented by the Herald & Examiner as having backed the demand of the indignant parents to call a strike of the children. The story definitely stated that "the 'Young Workers' also had representatives present and they backed the strike demand." This is vigorously denied by members of the Young Workers League who took part in the meeting and also by impartial attendants.

Wanted Bigger Movement.

The truth of the matter is that the League members turned the tide of the meeting's sentiment against a strike, which, it was pointed out would be premature and very doubtful of success.

Instead of a hasty and inadvised local strike call being issued, the Young Workers League representatives at the meeting prevailed upon the parents to form a permanent organization committee to defend the rights of working class children in the public schools and to organize the parents and children of the entire city in order to present a stronger and more consolidated front on the proposition. Members of the League, together with parents, were chosen by the meeting on the organization committee.

Examiner Dodged Issue.

In an effort to give the Herald & Examiner an opportunity to correct the false impression given by its story, which, it is presumed, was written by the labor editor of the paper, Wm. L. Bliss, the Young Workers League called the latter gentleman on the wire. Bliss was not in, but an assistant answered and tried to sidetrack the issue by asking what the purpose of the Young Workers League was. In this he was not successful.

The assistant passed the buck to the city editor. This honorable gentleman of the press told the League member who was speaking that the reporter was more to be believed than the Leaguer. This, of course, is in direct contradiction to the elements of logic, for no sane man would rather believe a capitalist press reporter if there were any alternative.

City Editor Hung Up.

After the League representative had pointed out that even the reactionary Chicago Tribune had given a more truthful account of the meeting, in which it was admitted that the League members had counselled against the school strike, the Herald & Examiner's city editor hurriedly hung up his receiver and "considered the incident closed."

We suggest that Mr. Hearst, owner of the Herald & Examiner, take advantage of the opportunity to raise this city editor to the post of chief editor for he has shown an undeniable ability as editor of a Hearst rag—the ability to stare the truth about the radicals in the face and refuse to admit the facts.

Try to Frame Strike Leader

(Continued from Page 1)

which is leading the fight against the girl garment strikers.

Mitchel Does Not Deny.

Mr. Mitchel did not deny that private detectives fired the shots alleged to have gone thru the windows of Mr. Kovler's home, at 726 Cornelia avenue, and which laid the foundation for the Chicago Tribune's story of a union "assassination plot."

At the point blank question of the DAILY WORKER, as to whether the private detectives the manufacturers hire did the shooting, Mitchel paused a moment, then said he had nothing to say for publication.

Passed Buck to Mitchel.

The DAILY WORKER had had another interview with Mr. Kovler in which it queried him about the private detective theory.

Kovler passed the buck to the "Association," as he called it. The "Association hires all our detectives," he told us.

Talking to Mr. Mitchel, the head of the association, the DAILY WORKER reporter urged him to bare all the facts he had about the case and reminded him that early in the strike he had invited the public to investigate his shops and labor policy. The DAILY WORKER asked him whether that invitation had been cancelled but Mr. Mitchel refused to say anything further.

Bealis Strong Strike Aid.

Strikers' officials see the hands of Mitchel and Dudley Taylor behind the seizure of Bealis. The head of the Joint Board was particularly hated by the garment employers because of the support the Joint Board has thrown to the strike. Bealis, himself, is a member of the Cloakmakers' Union which has so generously supported the struggle in which it is not immediately involved. The Chicago local alone gave $10,000 to the strike.

Girl pickets declared that they would redouble their efforts on the picket line and make Crowe's conspiracy fail.

Pickets came out with enthusiasm yesterday afternoon and voiced their arguments to scabs as they left their factories. Four workers were arrested. They are Rose Goldberg, Goldie Tessel, Sarah Zelinsky and Rose Mandrake.

Fight Hoof Disease.

SAN FRANCISCO, Mar. 31.—Another feeding yard in Los Angeles was placed under quarantine for hoof and mouth disease today. It constituted the only serious development of the scourge contained over the week end.

IMPEACH COOLIDGE!

PICKETS WIN IN SNOW

Icy wind and flying snow did the garment bosses no good Monday morning—the fifth Monday morning of this hard fight against the Chicago sweatshops. Scores of pickets held the strike lines firm in the Loop, Northwest and West Side districts and turned back the scabs that jumped out of yellow taxicabs under the escort of the association's sluggers.

More arrests were made and several girls were roughly handled by the blue coats and privately paid strong arm men who wall themselves around the labor recruits the bosses were bringing in, but the pickets got results. They got their message over to the workers who had been lured by the stories of employers' agents who said that the strike was over.

Monday Was Decisive.

Both the union forces and the employers had made preparations for this fifth Monday morning. The strike committee and the DAILY WORKER had sent out the call to man the picket lines regardless of weather. The employers' agents for the other side, visited hundreds of homes over Sunday of former workers and prospective strike-breakers. Monday morning came and results showed that the workers side won, had passed the danger day successfully.

Cops Discouraged.

The workers' determination had a discouraging effect on the police. The DAILY WORKER reporter saw them sheltered in warm hallways looking out at the pickets striding thru the snow. Only when a load of would-be strike-breakers approached did the cops come out in force, turning up their heavy coat collars.

Judge Trude's habit lately of discharging most of the arrested pickets is another factor that has for the time being, tended to discourage those "hard guys" on the force who want to make a record for the bosses who slip them their two bucks a day.

Try to Bluff Pickets.

The police were trying out a new method of breaking the picket line—threatening the pickets. The new method did not work any better than the old method of arresting everybody in sight did. The pickets listened to the threats and continued about their business.

The failure of the cops to bluff the pickets made them sore and they increased the severity of their threats but without effect. It was evident from the concerted way the police were acting that they had orders from someone and were carrying the orders out.

Arrests In Morning.

During the morning only three arrests were made. The persons arrested were: Anna Berenbaum, Mary Muehlhaopt and Rose Finesilver. The strikers arrested were evidently taken merely in order to prove at the police station that there were police on S. Market street. The strikers had done nothing to merit arrest. They were picked up and put into a patrol wagon because they were the pickets nearest to it when it drove up.

Clara Miller, a striker, was arrested on an attachment issued by Judge Sullivan and charged with contempt of court. After a preliminary examination her case was set for hearing today together with all the other contempt cases.

IMPEACH COOLIDGE!

NEW YORK READERS, ATTENTION!

INTERNATIONAL MASS MEETING

MONSTER RALLY

DEMAND FREEDOM FOR THE PHILIPPINES!
OUT WITH GENERAL WOOD!

SPEAKERS:

Honorable Pedro Guevara, Resident Commissioner of the Philippines to the United States.
Manuel Roxas, Speaker of the Philippine Congress.
Scott Nearing, Prominent Lecturer and Author.
Jay Lovestone, Director, Research Department, Workers Party of America and member of the Editorial Staff "The Daily Worker".

Wednesday, April 2nd, at 8 P. M.

WEBSTER HALL, 119 East 11th Street

ADMISSION 25c

Auspices: Local Greater New York, Workers Party of America.

Y. W. L. ORGANIZES ACTION AGAINST BRUTAL TEACHERS

Taking Charge of Drive On Miss Tobin

BY NAT KAPLAN.

Editor The Young Comrade.

Besides the fire hazards, seat shortage, unsanitary conditions and the general corruption of Chicago's Public Schools we have to add another feature: Corporal punishment under various pretenses is still in vogue in our elementary educational institutions.

One hundred and fifty parents of children who attend the Cregier School gathered with the intention of immediately declaring a school strike. The meeting was called jointly by the Temporary Parents' Committee and the Junior Section of the Young Workers League.

School Board Ignored Issue.

Mr. Bernard Weil, chairman of the Parents' Committee, opened the meeting. He pointed out that for weeks they had endeavored to take action against Miss Mary E. Toben, principal of the Cregier School, whose brutal treatment of the children and parents was the case of the present revolt. He had endeavored to stay "within the bounds of legality" and had secured an interview with an individual in the local school board, who had passed as McAndrews, superintendent of the Chicago schools. This imposter attempted to appease him with the general hot air spiel of: "We will see what we can do about it." Knocked about, and refused a hearing by bona fide school officials, Mr. Weil declared he was now ready to test his constitutional rights and determine whether he had as much say over the method of raising his children as the corrupt school officials. At this point the general sentiment was for the immediate walkout of the children.

Young Workers League Steps In.

Nat Kaplan, representing the Junior Section of the Young Workers League, pointed out that the present situation in the Cregier School was not a phenomena peculiar only to the Cregier School but was rather one incident typical of the general state of affairs in the schools thruout the country. The arrangement of a school strike was not such a small thing. It differed from an economic strike insofar as it struck a direct blow at the city administration. Were we to decide for a strike at this meeting and have 150 or so children walk out, it would be the easiest thing in the world for the city administration to muster the full force of the Police Department and break the strike up in 15 minutes. We are not opposed to the strike, we can bide our time and organize for a greater victory later. The first thing to be done at this meeting is definitely to organize ourselves into a parents' organization of the Cregier School to elect a permanent executive committee and instruct that executive committee to make plans for the raising of finances, the printing of leaflets, the arranging of further mass meetings and the sending of a representative to the next meeting of the Teachers' Federation of Chicago to secure their support in this battle.

Recite Brutalities.

The floor was then thrown open for a general discussion by the parents and children. Many of the parents cried as the children recited the treatment they had received at the hands of the autocratic Miss Toben. Among the many cases mentioned, the following were of special interest:

(1) Harry Tatlebaum was forced to stand in the hall almost daily by his teachers while they marked him absent. Then on the pretense of poor attendance he was taken to court and railroaded to the parental school. Both his mother and the truant officer testified at the trial that the boy attended the school. But Miss Mary E. Toben, principal of the school, insisted that the judge should send him to the parental school. The judge requested Miss Toben to transfer the lad to another school and give him a chance to make good, but she absolutely refused to do this.

Use Janitor as Thug.

(2) Sidney Chaplick was suspended for whispering. His father went to inquire about it. He was ordered out by Miss Toben. Upon his refusal to leave, the janitor of the building was called in and threw him out. (The same treatment was given to Mr. Arien Weiner)

A few days later Mrs. Chaplick, the mother of the boy, went to interview Miss Toben. Miss Toben refused to listen to the mother and told her "to go bury herself."

(3) On Monday, February 11, four girls were late for their sewing class. They were all made to stand during the entire period for one and one-half hours without removing their heavy winter wraps and were not given their lesson. These girls were: Bernice Weil, Esther Greenberg, Pauline Seltz and Esther Waxlander. Bernice Weil, the first girl, upon her arrival home, collapsed. Upon her revival her mother sent her with a complaint to Miss Toben. She returned this message: "That it was none of the mother's business what the teachers did."

Parents Want Strike.

The fact that ordinarily conservative parents were ready to leap into such a drastic act while revolutionary youngsters were pleading for caution put a peculiar light on the entire proceedings. John Williamson of the Young Workers League then took the floor. He pointed out that the sentiments prevailing for an immediate strike would only lead to defeat of our entire purpose.

The main thing which we are out for is the ousting of Mrs. Mary E. Toben. We must unite on a purely working class basis to secure this aim. We must especially get the Teachers' Federation of Chicago to line up with us and thru them we will endeavor to secure the support of the Chicago Federation of Labor.

Youths Systematize Fight.

"Elect your committee now and put some system in this fight and you will surely win," said Williamson. Max Salzman also took the floor and helped to swing the final decision into the proper channel. At last the final action was taken.

The immediate calling of a strike was voted down by an overwhelming majority and a committee of nine was elected. The committee consists of the following: Mr. Bernard Weil, Mrs. B. Weil, Mrs. Rheur, Mr. Ameiser, Mrs. Goodman, John Harvey, Mrs Weiner, Mrs. Spersuman, Lurie and Nat Kaplan.

Mass Meeting Tomorrow.

The committee held an immediate session after the meeting and decided to convene the following day and make preparation for the big mass meeting of all Cregier School Parents to be held on Wednesday, April 2, at 1103 S. Loomis street.

Floods Hit Maryland.

BALTIMORE, Md., Mar. 31.—Five persons, all members of one family, have been drowned and property valued at millions of dollars has been damaged or destroyed by the floods on the Potomac River in Western Maryland, which have driven hundreds of persons from their homes since the water began to rise early Saturday.

IMPEACH COOLIDGE!

The Tribune's Sunday Spree

WE carefully scanned all the columns of Monday morning's Tribune for some follow-up on its terrifying "assassination plot" featured on the first page of its Sunday issue.

But there was not a word to be found anywhere.

The Tribune had dropped the entire matter.

The Tribune's Sunday spree was over.

* * *

BUT in the eyes of its hundreds of thousands of readers the carefully planned fabrication still stood; that the members of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union were responsible for an alleged shooting at the home of the garment boss, Nicholas Kovler.

The falsehood had been planted in their minds. The prejudice had been created. The poison had been spread.

That was all the Tribune wanted.

* * *

THE TRIBUNE did not care about the truth of the matter contained in the story it published. The truth did not quit is purpose.

Can it be that the biggest open shoppers are panic-stricken over the plucky struggle being waged by the striking garment workers?

Can it be that this Landis Award sheet has received orders from its biggest anti-labor masters to go the limit in an effort to discredit the strike? It looks that way.

Else why such efforts at misrepresentation of the workers' cause by the Tribune?

* * *

THE TRIBUNE went on a Sunday spree, gorging its first page with malicious lies about the garment strike. But it was a spree with a purpose. It was clearly an indication of the unity of the open shop interests in Chicago back of the garment manufacturers.

The lesson should be plain to all organized labor. All workers must close their ranks in more solidified support of the strikers.

Against the unity of the bosses—THE UNITY OF THE WORKERS!

UNITY WILL WIN!

Between Essington And Small, Workers Have Devil's Choice

In addition to his anti-union record where male workers are concerned. Thurlow Essington, candidate of the big interests for the republican nomination for governor, broke his pledge to women workers during his last term in the Illinois senate. The charge is made with ample detail by Agnes Nestor of the Women's Trade Union league of Chicago.

After Essington had promised the women that he would support a bill for a nine-hour day and 48-hour week as a maximum for women workers in industry, he supported a 54-hour measure instead.

"When I asked him after the session," Miss Nestor says, "why he failed to vote for Senator Barr's amendment, after promising to do so, he flippantly said: 'That was before I knew of a 54-hour week and I like that so much better.'

"Senator Essington, after getting the support of the Illinois joint labor legislative board in his 1921 campaign for renomination as state senator on his record for opposing the state constabularly bill, went to Springfield and reversed his position and supported the state constabulary bill."

Report Tax Bill This Week.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—The tax bill will be reported to the senate by the finance committee late this week, Chairman Smoot announced today. By holding day and night sessions for the past two weeks, the committee has made "extraordinary progress" with the measure, Smoot said, and by Thursday night its consideration will have been completed.

British Flyer Down.

ATHENS, March 31.—The British round the world flight plane was down today after a forced landing, in Lake Saint Mathew on the island of Corfu.

Filipino Workers Greet Americans

To Pledge Unity Against Common Enemy

THE FILIPINO labor organizations are planning to organize gigantic demonstrations for independence from Wall Street rule on May first.

May First is the national labor holiday in the Philippine Islands. This year, according to information received by Jay Lovestone from Jose Topacio Nueno, a representative of the Manila legislature and the Philippine Federation of Labor, will make special efforts this May first to express its thanks to the American Communists and to unite with the American workers for a common struggle against the capitalist class.

At a meeting to be held under the auspices of the Workers Party on Wednesday, April 2nd, 8 p. m., at Webster Hall, 119 East 11th Street, near Third Avenue, the following will speak: Manual Roxas, leader of the Philippine National Congress, Pedro Guevara, leader of the first strike in the Philippines, organizer of the Seamen's Union, and now resident Commissioner from the Philippines in the United States, Scott Nearing and Jay Lovestone.

Evidence will be made public for the first time showing how General Wood has been handing over the natural resources of the country to the capitalists who financed his 1920 presidential primary campaign.

In the Philippines, General Wood is pursuing the same policies that ex-Secretary of the Navy Fall resorted to in handing over the valuable Teapot Dome oil reserves to Sinclair. Comrade Lovestone will make public the latest information he has secured on the manipulations of General Wood with the Wall Street bankers to enslave the Filipino and American workers.

The Philippine issue will be one of the matters stressed in the International May Day Issue of the DAILY WORKER, dated April 26. Help in the fight to free the Filipinos by sending in an order for the May Day Issue on the blank below:

Here Comes 'The May Day Special'

THE DAILY WORKER, 1640 N. Halsted St.,
Chicago, Illinois.

Send me................copies of "The May Day Special" Edition of the DAILY WORKER, to be dated Saturday, April 26, 1924, at the rate of five cents per copy; $1.75 for 50; $3.50 per 100. I want to help the workers and farmers learn the real meaning of the world struggle of Labor on its International Holiday.

NAME: ....

ADDRESS: ....

REDS ARE ISSUE AT PITTSBURGH COAL CONVENTION

Leaders, Under Fire, Call Names at Radicals

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PITTSBURGH, Pa., March 31.—Encouraged by their excess numbers, the Lewis machine, made disgraceful the scenes of the convention of District No. 5, United Mine Workers of America, at today's session here. Lies, insults and every dirty trick in their category was unloaded by Van Bittner, Billy Feeney and National Board Member O'Leary in their attempt to belittle the efforts of the progressives to expose them for what they are.

The convention has never had its equal in the opinion of old-timers and there have been "some hot ones." Workers Party Organizer Fred H. Merrick came in for his share of attack this morning, being charged with much of the responsibility for the chaotic state of affairs in the Pittsburgh district. J. A. Hamilton was again riddled and charged with being a "renegade school teacher," while Tom Myerscough, William Guiler and Thomas Ray got more than their share.

Impeaching Officials.

These attacks came as a result of impeachment resolutions presented by the Progressives against all the principal officers of District 5.

Fagan was tied to one of his Indianapolis lies, when, in answer to a question as to whether he had stated in the National convention that the only one telephone at Hills Station, Pa., was in the Coal Co. office. Fagan answered that he had said so. Hills Station is the former home of Thomas Myerscough, secretary of the Progressive International Committee, and the statement concerning the "one phone" was made to give the impression that Myerscough used the Coal Co. telephone.

When Fagan admitted making the statement, Delegate Guiler produced two telephone directories, showing that the Hills Station Cooperation Association had its own telephone, and stated that Myerscough used that phone always. Myerscough was the President of that Association and it was a successful one until the Coal Co. officials of District 5 joined forces to get rid of him.

O'Leary also recounted the visit of Myerscough to the Coke Region to volunteer his services in the strike but stated that same was refused because they did not trust him.

Radical Didn't Fear Gunmen.

Neither did they say that after ten bitter weeks in that camp, Lincoln Hill, which culminated when an injunction was issued, Myerscough was asked by Board Member Hughes to go to Hills Station because the Pittsburgh Coal Co. had imported an army of gunmen who with the State Police and State Militia were playing havoc with the men and women there. Myerscough accepted the orders to go there when the officers of the local union made a point blank refusal to do anything and Myerscough came out of that situation with flying colors.

In his many battles with the reactionary forces in the Pittsburgh district, Myerscough has flung his record in their faces.

Must Face Rank and File.

Knowing that they have the numbers in this convention, they are attacking everyone they can think of, but they are going to have a hard time explaining things to the rank and file. They can have a little fun by poking jibes and insults at the progressives at the convention, but they have to collect their sustenance from the men who work at the union mines and not from those who work in the scab mines which many of the locals that pay-rollers are representing are tached. Feeney went down as as the vermin, of which tribe h part, to find names for Ji Oates.

MANY TAILORS' LOCALS BACKING MAX SILLINSKY

Red Baiters Can't Down Progressive

With nominations coming from some thirty five cities for Max J. Sillinsky for General Secretary Treasurer of the Journeymen Tailors Union, the campaign for the office in the Journeymen Tailors Union has started with vigor.

Since the American Federation of Labor Convention at Portland, when Thomas Sweeney, the present General Secretary Treasurer of the union voted for the expulsion of William F. Dunne, there has been a heated discussion over this action of Sweeney's as against the action of Max J. Sillinsky who was one of those who voted against the expulsion of Dunne.

Protest Vote Against Dunne.

Protest after protest have been registered by locals, individuals and groups in the union against the outrageous action of Sweeney. The official organ,\ issue after issue, has been filled with letters of protest and criticism against himself which Sweeney against his will has been forced to pubish. At first not daring to publish Dunne's speech in Portland, he launched a vituperative campaign of slander and vilification against all those disagreeing with him but the avalanche of sentiment against him became so great that he was forced to publish Dunne's speech in full in the Official Organ.

As the time for nominations for the office of General Secretary-Treasurer grew nearer and it became manifest that Max J. Sillinsky would be nominated against him on the issues that had arisen in the Journeymen Tailors Union, Sweeney began to use the official organ as a mud slinging instrument against Sillinsky and those likely to support the latter for the office.

Today the "Journeymen Tailor" has practically become a personal weapon of Offense and Defense for Sweeney.

Foolish Red Baiting.

Sweeney has inaugurated a campaign of red baiting in the union. All of his opponents, all those desiring different methods to be pursued and different action taken are "Communists, Bolsheviks, Disrupters, Reds." Sweeney has come out as a safe and sane "socialist" and in one of the last issues of the Journeyman Tailor declares that only by building the socialist party will anything be accomplished.

Big Locals For Max.

The last issues of the "Journeyman Tailor" have begun to contain derogatory articles on Soviet Russia, one of them pointing out how Soviet Russia was violating the sacred principle of agreements in refusing to recognize Czarist debts.

Among the locals endorsing Max Sillinsky for Secretary-Treasurer are: Cleveland, Pittsburgh, New York City, San Francisco, Detroit, Butte, Buffalo, Toronto, Canada, Denver and Kansas City. These locals and the members of the Journeymen Tailors Union know for what to take the so-called socialistic leanings of Sweeney and his likes and on the other hand look to Sillinsky's action in Portland as well his stand with Progressives in their policies as assuring them a militant aggressive leadership of their union.

The task of the Progressives in the Journeymen Tailors Union is clear. It is now up to every forward seeing member of the Journeymen Tailors Union to exert every effort to assure the election of Max J. Sillinsky and the voting in of a consistent progressive policy for the Journeymen Tailors Union instead of decrepit reacionary and disitegrating policy of Sweeney and his like.

Morpheus Hugs Two Moonshine Sleuths; Inspector Fires Them

NEW ORLEANS, March 31.—Edward Rooner and Alvin Johnson, motorcycle policemen, detailed on a special hunt for bootleggers, highwaymen and other law breakers, were found fast asleep in a shed by Supt. of Police Molony on a tour of inspection. They are now looking for another job.

Party Membership, Attention!

THE PRESENT situation of the Workers Party in the struggle for the formation of a mass, class Farmer-Labor Party will be presented to the membership of the party in a series of membership mass meetings in the principal cities.

The development of the Farmer-Labor movement requires the mobilization of the entire party for an intensive campaign during the coming months. It is essential that every party member not only give the campaign the greatest support possible, but it is equally important that every member of the party know exactly what the party is trying to do. The whole party must understand the role which the united front movement for the Farmer-Labor Party plays in the struggle for the Proletarian Revolution, the Soviets and Proletarian Dictatorship.

In order to present the situation to the membership meetings have been arranged in the district headquarters city of eight districts, which will be attended by the members in these cities and also by comrades invited from the nearby cities. These meetings will be addressed by C. E. Ruthenberg, Executive Secretary of the Party. His subject will be "The Decisive Stage of our Labor Party Policy".

The meetings arranged are:

Cleveland, Sunday, April 6, at 3 p. m., Labor Temple, 2536 Euclid Ave.
Pittsburg, Monday, April 7, 8 p. m., Labor Lyceum, 35 Miller St.
Philadelphia, Tuesday, April 8, 8 p. m., Amalgamated Centre, 431 Pine St.
New York City, Wednesday, April 9, 8 p. m., Stuyvesant Casino, 142 Second Ave.
Boston, Thursday, April 10.
Buffalo, Saturday, April 12.
Detroit, Sunday, April 13.
Chicago, Tuesday, April 22.

Every party member in the cities mentioned should attend these meetings. Every party member within reach of these cities should come to the meetings.

The Party must know and understand the policies of the Central Executive Committee. The Party must mobilize all its strength for the campaign which the Party is now entering.

WITH THE YOUNG WORKERS

CONDUCTED - BY THE YOUNG WORKERS LEAGUE

BULLETIN

Issued by the
Young Workers League of America,
1009 N. State St., Chicago, Ill.

To All Shop Nuclei and Branches of the Young Workers' League:—

Dear Comrades: it becomes necessary to cancel the National Conference of the Young Workers League set for May 30th, 31st and June 1st, 1924, in Chicago. The purpose of calling our National Conference was fully explained in the call. However, there have been changes in circumstances the past few days which necessitate the cancellation of the National Conference.

The Young Communist International has called a Bureau Session in the month of May to take up its immediate problems and its regular Fourth Congress was to be held on International Youth Day, in September. The regulations of the Young Workers League call for a National Convention of the League within four months after the Congress of the Young Communist International. The Young Communist International, however, has decided in view of the change by the Communist International of its congress, to call the regular congress of the Young Communist International immediately after the Communist International Congress in June.

Since it would be necessary to call a convention of the Young Workers League shortly after the Young Communist International Congress, it would mean that if we should hold our National conference as scheduled, on May 30th, the Third National Convention of the Young Workers League would have to follow but a few months after our National Conference. This would be a financial and technical impossibility for us. We are therefore calling off the National Conference and instead will call the regular Third National Convention of the Young Workers League a few months after the Young Communist International Congress.

In the "Young Worker" you can read the letter from the Young Communist International informing us of the cancellation of their Bureau Session and the calling of their Fourth Congress, from which follows, logically, the postponement of our National Conference.

Since you have had the call and agenda for the National Conference but a few days, there should not be any great inconvenience caused because of the postponement.

We ask you to continue energetically with the work of the League; discuss more closely than ever the immediate and future problems and lay the basis for district organizations so that when the Third National Convention of the Young Workers League is called we shall be able to note large strides forward of the League.

With Communist greetings,
MARTIN ABERN,
Executive Secretary.

Teapot Dome Labor Secretary Puts New Chains on Aliens

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 31.—The screws have been further tightened on aliens within the United States by Secretary of Labor James Davis who, in a new ruling, declares that an alien who has been admitted to this country for temporary residence must first secure the consent of immigration authorities before endeavoring to become a citizen.

In line with his recent policy of making it as hard for the alien as possible, Secretary Davis now rules that if immigration authorities care to they can ship the immigrant out of the country. An alien who has temporarily been admitted to this country, even tho he decides to remain and become naturalized, is subject to the whim of the immigration authorities, according to the new ruling.

IMPEACH COOLIDGE!

NEW YORK READERS, ATTENTION!
4 Days Of Pleasure!
3RD ANNUAL INTERNATIONAL
BAZAAR
APRIL 10-13, 1924
At
CENTRAL OPERA HOUSE
67th Street and 3d Avenue
For Defense and Relief of Class War Prisoners
Delightful Programs and Dancing Every Night—
"Big Value" Bargains Afternoons and Evenings
HELP A GOOD CAUSE!
By Your Attendance and
By Donating for the Booths
Materials for Hats and Dresses or Finished Goods, Ornamental Objects, Books, Etc., or Cash Money to help defray expenses of Defense—
Send Contributions to
NATIONAL DEFENSE COMMITTEE
80 East 11th Street, New York City
TICKETS ON SALE NOW

Famer-Labor Forces Of Oklahoma Run Big Oil Candidate

By ERNEST R. CHAMBERLAIN.
(Staff Correspondent of The Federated Press)

OKLAHOMA CITY, March 31.—Oklahoma's farmer-labor forces are swallowing hard trying to accustom themselves to the sensation of supporting a millionarie oil man for U. S. senator. Charles J. Wrightsman of Tulsa is the nominee of the Farmer-Labor Progressive league for the Democratic primary. His friends stress his ability to finance a campaign.

Opponents of Wrightsman at the El Reno convention united in support of Fletcher Davis, a Pittsburgh county school teacher and member of the Farm-Labor union, to whom rallied the enthusiastic youth of the Red river ready to ride the rods and pass the hat to conduct a campaign.

J. Luther Langston, league manager, came out for Wrightsman, saying that all money expended by the Tulsan would go thru the league to be used in behalf of the entire ticket.

The Oklahoma Leader's forces, rallying about 200 of the 601 delegates present, made a strong fight for a third party but were outvoted. A third party move is under way headed by George Wilson and numerous Socialists and followers of LaFollette who insist on availing themseves of the recently enacted state law to place a Farmer-Labor ticket in the field. They propose to file their ticket and then campaign for the league candidates in the Democratic primary. If the league candidates are successful their names can also be inserted in the third party ticket by having the third party men withdraw in their favor. This has been done in Minnesota Farmer-Labor campaigns.

He Wants the Right Dope.

To the DAILY WORKER—While selling the DAILY WORKER Friday, March 28, on Cadillac Square, a young fellow approached me and asked if this was a Communist paper. On being assured it was, he informed me that he had been hearing a great deal of Communism and Communist literature over the radio. And, as he had little sympathy for the other side, he wanted to hear what we had to say, and purchased a copy of the DAILY WORKER.
W. Reynolds, Detroit, Mich.

Farmer-Laber Party Is Riled At Leader's Action

(Continued from page 1)

dates referred to in said resolution," chief among whom was Governor Small.

The resolution referred to was that adopted by the executive board of the Illinois Federation of Labor which urged the support of not only the Republican candidate Len Small and Newton Jenkins, but also the Democratic candidate for governor, Kent Kellar.

Thomas C. McCabe, secretary of the Cook County branch of the Farmer-Labor Party, when interviewed by the DAILY WORKER, said, "I stand by the decision of the executive board of my party. I don't believe Small will win the nomination anyway. Even if he did, the Farmer-Labor Party intends to run candidates by means of petitions. It was the unanimous sense of the executive board that the old party politicians are disreputable, and I don't believe labor will gain anything by indorsing the old party politicians.

Violated Party Principles.

"Let John Fitzpatrick speak for himself. He knew of the motion which the party executives unanimously passed. Perhaps he has fallen into some trap set for him by the politicians. HE HAS VIOLATED THE SPIRIT, POLICIES AND PRINCIPLES OF THE FARMER-LABOR PARTY, in my opinion. But let him speak for himself."

"It is to be regretted that some trade unionists have placed their liberty in jeopardy and at the mercy of unscrupulous politicians who have in past times aligned themselves against labor."

John Fitzpatrick was faced, by the DAILY WORKER, with the contradictory statements of the party which he helped to launch—The Farmer-Labor Party—and the resolution which he signed. "It is a perfectly logical situation," said Fitzpatrick, "what I meant was that if the trade unionists are bound to enter the primaries, then they should vote for Small. I did not advise them to participate in the primaries."

Let Facts Speak.

But Fitzpatrick did advise trade unionists to participate in the primaries, not only in the communications quoted above, but in his endorsement of the resolution passed by the executive board of the Illinois State Federation signed by Fitzpatrick, which resolved, "The nominations of the three candidates, Newton Jenkins, Len Small and Kent Kellar, are hereby urged. Resolved further, that trade unionists in all congressional and senatorial districts be and hereby are urged and advised to support these candidates."

Fitzpatrick was asked what he had to say to this and to the statement of McCabe that "All loyal Farmer-Laborites must urge unionists to stay away from the primaries."

"That is a different proposition," said Fitzpatrick. He abruptly terminated the interview without saying goodbye, dashing out the door and down the stairs while the DAILY WORKER reporter was asking him another question.

IMPEACH COOLIDGE!

Cabaret Dance Will Entice Tired Reds To Northwest Frolic

An innovation in entertainments will be introduced to the workers of Chicago on Thursday evening, April 3, when the North West Side English branch of the Workers Party associated with the Maplewood branch of the Young Workers League, will polish the floors of the Workers Lyceum at 2733 Hirsch Boulevard for the cabaret dance which every militant foot artist in the city is looking forward to.

It might be stated at this stage of the game that the cost of participating in this novelty is thirty-five cents including your share of the cost of making the world safe for democracy and paying the household expenses of Jess Smith and other gay lads who held forth in Washington before the Teapot burst.

That little matter taken care of we will not let you in on the other secrets but we can hint that between now and Thursday this paper will carry a VERY IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT in the advertising columns relative to the cabaret dance. The advertising manager of the DAILY WORKER bought a ticket for the affair after the committee on arrangements gave him the copy for an ad. The worst is yet to come.

K. K. K. Turns Up A Joker.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., March 31.—A comical part in the Milwaukee municipal elections was provided by the Koo Koos. The Badger American, the alleged publication of the Klan, has "indorsed" Socialist Candidate, Hoan, for mayor; much to the displeasure of the latter.

Mayor Hoan was quick to repudiate the unwelcome endorsement, but this did not prevent the opposing forces to make an issue of it in the bitter municipal election campaign now taking place in the city.

Mayor Hoan charges that this was a trick played on him for the purpose of alienating about 7,000 colored votes in addition to a considerable Jewish and Catholic support.

Dr. Henry Lindlahr Dies.

Dr. Henry Lindlahr, naturopath, who conducted a "nature cure" sanitarium in Chicago, died last week.

IMPEACH COOLIDGE!

Burns Man Planned Deportation and Shooting of Foreign-Born Miner, Secret Letter Shows

How William J. Burns private detectives use the immigration authorities to get rid of radical foreign born workers who are endangering the profits of the corporations which retain the agency is shown in a confidential letter from a Burns operative which has fallen into the possession of the Industrial Workers of the World.

The letter is from Operative "Z.3" to G. G. Pross, manager of the Los Angeles Branch of the Burns agency.

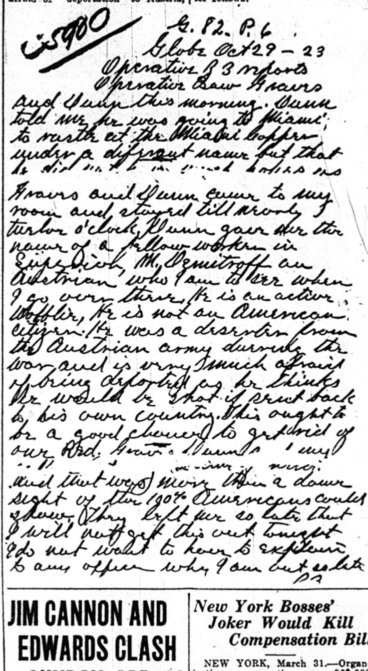
"Getting Rid of a Red."

"Z. 3," otherwise known as J. J. Spear, an Arizona delegate for the Metal Mine Workers Union of the I. W. W. until he was exposed and expelled, says that a certain "Dunn," who seems to be another operative, informs him that an I. W. W. named M. Demitroff was afraid of deportation to Austria, where he would be shot as a deserter from the Austrian army. This, commented "Z. 3," ought to be "a good chance to get rid of our Red."

Other letters in the Burns wobbly file show how all such information was turned over to Department of Justice agents or local authorities in the interest of the copper companies who were retaining the Burns agency.

Facsimile of Letter.

The facsimile of the original letter follows:



5980
G. 82. P. 6
Globe Oct 29 - 23
Operative Z 3 reports
Operative saw Graves
and Dunn this morning. Dunn
told me he was going to Miami;
to rustle at the Miami Copper
under a different name but that
[illegible]
Graves and Dunn came to my
room and stayed till nearly
twelve o'clock. Dunn gave me the
name of a fellow worker in
Superior, M. Demitroff an
Austrian who I am to see when
I go over there, he is an active
Wobbly, he is not an American
citizen. He was a deserter from
the Austrian army during the
war and is very much afraid
of being deported as he thinks
he would be shot if sent back
to his own country. This ought to
be a good chance to get rid of
our Red. [illegible]
[illegible]
And that was more than a dam
sight of the 100% Americans could
show. They left me so late that
I will not get this out tonight
I do not want to have to explain
to any officer why I am out so late
Z3

JIM CANNON AND EDWARDS CLASH SUNDAY, APR. 13

Big Debate at North-Side Turner Hall

Everything points to the certainty that the debate between James P. Cannon, of the Workers Party, and Forrest Edwards, of the Industrial Workers of the World will be the biggest event of its kind that Chicago has had in years. Indications are that both Workers Party and I. W. W. members, in Chicago, are wholeheartedly back of their men.

Ralph Chaplin, who will act as chairman, is one of the "old time wobblies" who was released from jail only a short time ago, under the blanket pardon issued by President Coolidge.

Forrest Edwards, who will try to show "that the Workers Party must fail to achieve anything of importance for the workers," is also an ex-inmate of Leavenworth penitentiary. He was formerly secretary-treasurer of the "Agricultural Workers Industrial Union," the agricultural branch of the I. W. W. He is said to be widely known in the harvest fields of the west.

"Jim" Cannon, presenting the viewpoint of the Workers Party, has been a prominent figure in the revolutionary working class movement for years. He is national chairman of the Workers Party.

The question to be debated is: "Resolved, That the Workers Party must fail to accomplish anything of importance for the workers," with Edwards taking the affirmative, and Cannon the negative. The struggle will take place at the North Side Turner Hall, Sunday afternoon, April 13.

IMPEACH COOLIDGE!

Bad Rails; Big Profits.

Four cars of the Broadway Limited, Pennsylvania Railroad flyer between Chicago and New York, were derailed today at Hamlet, Ind., about 70 miles from here. Passengers were given a shaking up, but none hurt. A defective switch caused the derailment, it was stated.

How many new readers have you secured for THE DAILY WORKER? Get another today.

New York Bosses' Joker Would Kill Compensation Bill

NEW YORK, March 31.—Organizations representing over 900,000 wage earners have joined together here to fight the 'joker" which the employers are endeavoring to insert as an amendment to the Twomey-Wilson silicosis bill, introduced by labor.

Declaring that if the employers substitute is passed by the legislature, the entire Compensation act of New York will become null and void, representatives of the Worker's Health Bureau, the New York Federation of Labor, the Central Trades and Labor Council, and the Building Trades Compensation Bureau, point out that the joker would create a medical board of three physicians, whose decision would be final.

"Sillicosis is a lung disease prevalent in certain dusty trades, and often leading to tuberculosis," these organizations declare. "The effect of the joker would be to nullify the Compensation Act. The injured worker would be denied the right of appeal."

Legion Gets Stung; Bergdoll Refuses To Return to Jail

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BERLIN, March 31.—Grover Cleveland Bergdoll is back in Eberbach.

The young Philadelphian and his companions, the Stecher boys, are not returning to the United States at this time.

Bergdoll charged that a "quartet of newspapermen" who have been working to induce him to return, in the interest of an American newspaper concern, offered him American passports under the name of "Bryant" as well as other spurious documents asking consuls in Germany to extend him courtesies.

The draft avoider said he had not made himself liable under the law:

"I believe I was illegally convicted of desertion," he said.

"I never took oath as a soldier, nor wore a uniform."

He said the newspapermen offered him annulment or quashing of the desertion charge if he would return with them, but that he was skeptical.

Suspicious of Host.

When police picked up George Evans at a back door, he said he was "just making a call." His "calling cards" were a revolver, jimmy and flashlight.

WILSON WISHED GERMAN VICTORY BEFORE HE DIED

Said France Should Be "Cleaned Up"

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., March 31—"To the zero hour, Woodrow Wilson regarded himself as the spiritual leader of a cause only temporarily lost," writes James Kearney, publisher of the Trenton, N. J., Times, in an intimate copyrighted article appearing this week in the Saturday Evening Post.

Kerney says in his article that Wilson thought his radio speech delivered on Armistice day brought a reaction which showed the pendulum swinging back in his direction. The writer then reveals the bitter feeling Wilson had accumulated toward the attitude of France.

Furor Over Radio Speech.

"When I reminded him that there was quite an international furor over his radio reference to the 'sinister climax' of France and Italy having 'made waste paper of the treaty of Versailles,'" Kerney writes, "he fired back in a spirited voice, 'I should like to see Germany clean up France and I should like to meet Jusserand and tell him that to his face.'"

Revealing Wilson's idea of his place in world opinion, Kearney quoted the former president further:

"I am going to try to look at myself as tho I did not exist—to consider the whole thing in an impersonal way. From the messages I get I realize that I am everywhere regarded as the foremost leader of the liberal thought of the world, and the hopes and aspirations of that liberal thought should find some better place of expression than in the senate."

And at this point the writer quotes Wilson's estimate of the senate:

"Outside of the United States, the senate does not amount to a damn, and inside the United States, the senate is mostly despised; they haven't had a thought down there in fifty years."

Did Not Support Cox.

"You know I have a temper and if I was to go to the senate I should get into a row with that old Lodge, who no longer counts for anything. As I have remarked before of him, I'd rather be a dead dead man than a dead live man. The senate would hardly provide the place for liberal leadership that the world is seeking so sadly."

Kerney revealed Wilson as not supporting the presidential aspirations of James M. Cox, tho regarding his stand in the last election as a "brave one."

"'His master's voice has spoken,' was his breezy comment on President Coolidge's message to congress," Kerney writes, and "of the administration world court idea," he said, 'they don't know where they're drifting; Hughes is at sea and they have no program.'"

IMPEACH COOLIDGE!

Slaves to Rest Sunday.

MONTREAL, Mar. 31.—Provision is now made for the observance of Sunday as a day of rest at Shawinigan Falls, one of the chief centers of the pulp and paper industry in the province of Quebec. The mills cease operations Saturday midnight and remain closed down 24 hours.

How many of your shop-mates read THE DAILY WORKER. Get one of them to subscribe today.

! fear
Are you self-conscious about the impression you make on people?
PERSONAL appearance has a lot to do with the way you feel. Clothes count, of course. But still there is one thing so many people overlook—something that at once brands them as either fastidious or careless—the teeth.
Notice today how you, yourself, watch another person's teeth when he or she is talking. If the teeth are not well kept they at once become a liability.
Listerine Tooth Paste cleans teeth a new way. At last our chemists have discovered a polishing ingredient that really cleans without scratching the enamel—a difficult problem finally solved.
A large tube of Listerine Tooth Paste is only 25 cents; at your druggist's.—Lambert Pharmacal Co., Saint Louis, U. S. A.

THE MALT WITHOUT A FAULT
Buy it by the Case. We Deliver
1 Case Bohemian Malt Hops, $7.50
CESKI MALT EXTRACT CO.
1916 W. Chicago Ave.
Telephone Armitage 0835

S. FACUNA
Gentlemen's, Ladies' and Children's
SHOES
REPAIRING A SPECIALTY
Every Shoe Bears the Union Label
2018 W. Chicago Avenue
Phone Humboldt 0485

MACDONALD IN CRISIS OVER HIS BLACKLEG PLAN

Strikebreaking Threat Is Resented

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON, March 31.—The Labor government of Great Britain is faced with a serious crisis today, following the decidedly hostile reception accorded by organized labor to the strike-breaking activities of the MacDonald government.

Premier MacDonald, faced with a street car strike, the sympathetic strike of the bus workers, and the threatened walkout of the subway workers, instead of backing up the workers which he is supposed to represent, publicly declared his plans to maintain as far as he could, the traffic of the city.

Cabinet Strikebreakers.

As a result, Premier MacDonald and his cabinet, regardless of the outcome of the present traction strikes, is exposed to the workers as a tool of the capitalists, even going to the extreme of threatening to call out the military forces to break the strikes. Workers in all trades are today renouncing the "Labor" government as a strike-breaking agency which has betrayed labor.

The present crisis follows on the heels of the action of the miners a couple of days ago, in forcing MacDonald against his will to introduce a miners' minimum wage bill into parliament. Premier MacDonald, at that time, lost much of his labor support when he tried to dodge the miners' demand by saying that the bill could not pass at any rate, because it would be opposed by the liberals as well as the tories.

The miners, however, forced their pseudo-leader to yield, declaring that the "Labor government is there to pass labor legislation, and if it can't do that it might as well quit."

Opposition Growing.

In the face of the growing opposition to him within the ranks of organized labor, Premier MacDonald is making frantic efforts to settle the various strikes that are coming upon him one after the other. Today (Monday) the striking street car workers will ballot on whether or not to accept the final compromise agreed to by representatives of the employers and the strikers, last week. The bus workers, who were striking in sympathy with the traction employes, will not ballot, but will await the decision of the traction workers.

But no matter what the outcome of the present traction strike, it is evident that, due to MacDonald's betrayal of his supporters, an increasing number of Laborites will voice their opposition by voting in their councils, against his government.

Philadelphia Will Celebrate Second Freiheit Birthday

PHILADELPHIA, March 31.—The second anniversary of the only Communist daily in America in the Jewish language, the "Freiheit," will be celebrated on Saturday evening, April 12, at Moose Hall, Broad and Master.

The celebration will start with an unusually fine concert and wind up with a "Freiheit" banquet.

Mina Dolores, Philadelphia's best lyric soprano; Alfred Seyden, distinguished Russian violinist; Maurice B. Katz, a well-known pianist, and Cermel Kazanova, a recently arrived young Russian dancer, will participate in the concert.

Besides, and to crown it all, the Philadelphia "Freiheit" Gesangs Verein, the first Jewish labor singing society, will make its initial appearance with a number of workingmen's revolutionary songs.

Comrade S. Epstein of New York will speak on behalf of the editorial department of the "Freiheit."

M. L. Olken, Philadelphia, manager of the "Freiheit," will preside.

Tickets are 55 to 83 cents. They can be gotten in the office of the "Freiheit," 340 S. Fifth street, or at Party Headquarters, 521 York avenue.

Trachtenberg Tour

Tuesday, April 1, at 8 p. m., Buffalo, N. Y., Labor Lyceum, 376 William St.

Wednesday, April 2, 8 p. m., Jamestown, N. Y., Carlson's Hall, 19 Market St.

Thursday, April 3, 8 p. m., Erie, Pa., Central Labor Hall, S. E. Cor. 17th and State.

Friday, April 4, 8 p. m., East Pittsburgh, Pa., Workers Home, Electric and North Aves.

Saturday, April 5, 8 p. m., Pittsburgh, Pa., Labor Lyceum, 35 Miller St.

Sunday, April 6, 2 p. m., Pittsburgh, Pa., Moose Temple, Penn Ave. between 6th and 7th Sts.

Monday, April 7, 7 p. m., Bentleyville, Pa., Union Hall, center of the village.

Tuesday, April 8, 8 p. m., Canton, Ohio, Schlebach Hall, 421 Market Ave. N.

Wednesday, April 9, Youngstown, Ohio, full details to appear later.

Thursday, April 10, 8 p. m., Warren, Ohio, Hippodrome Hall, High St., 3rd floor.

Friday, April 11, 7:30 p. m., Cleveland, Ohio, Labor Temple, 2536 Euclid Ave.

Sunday, April 13, 2:30 p. m., Cleveland, Royal Hall, 5217 Woodland.

Monday, April 14, 8 p. m., Toledo, Ohio, Labor Temple, Jefferson and Michigan.

Tuesday, April 15, 8 p. m., Detroit, House of the Masses, 2101 Gratiot Ave.

Wednesday, April 16, 8 p. m., Detroit, House of the Masses, 2101 Gratiot Ave. (Russian Trade Unions).

Thursday, April 17, Grand Rapids, full details to appear later.

Friday, April 18, Chicago, full details to appear later.

Saturday, April 19, Milwaukee, full details to appear later.

Sunday, April 20, Gary, Ind., full details to appear later.

Chicago Children Growing Up In Insanitary, Tuberculosis Breeding Homes, Says Civics School Report

Many sections of the city adjacent to railroads, industries, and cheap commercial centers, house thousands of workers in insanitary, ill-repaired homes, which the landlords, waiting to sell their property at a profit to the incoming factories, make no effort to make livable.

In the Jewish and Italian districts of the West Side, factories and business houses have been moving across Canal Street and into the heart of the rooming house district from more obviously commercial streets like Halsted, Twelfth, and Jefferson.

The whole territory, between Halsted and the river, from the South to the North branch, has been awaiting the invasion. The Chicago School of Civics and Philanthropy, which some time ago published ten pamphlets on housing in Chicago, says of this district, "In the meantime, while landlords and dealers wait, poor people continue to live in insanitary houses, tuberculosis breeding there, and children growing up in dark, ill-ventilated rooms, without proper place to play.

Alley Houses.

"Unfortunately, the clearing of areas where improvements were made, has not meant the destruction of the old frame houses which occupied them .They have been sold at a very low rate and the enterprising neighborhood landlords who bought them moved their old houses to the rear and placed the new ones in the front spaces thus vacated."

It might be incidentally remarked that Chicago is about the only city in America which would let the landlords get away with such a practice, which is so obviously a menace to the health of her workers. These houses which have been moved back to make room for another in front have caused the menace of the alley or rear tenement, which all housing investigators agree is one of the most characteristic of the bad features of Chicago's housing. Hardly another city in the world would allow these old rear shacks to go uncondemned.

"The alley houses," says an expert investigator, "are not only objectionable because the windows look out on the dirty, ill-smelling alley, but because they are old, in poor repair, and in general without adequate sanitary provisions. The alley house is much more frequently dependent upon a yard water closet or privy than is the newly built house."

"Little Sicily" Disease Hot-Bed.

In the district known as "Little Sicily 30 per cent of all the houses are fronting on alleys. The majority are frame houses, dark and in poor repair. Because of these rear tenements, according to the University survey, "Hundreds of people in the lower North side are living in houses where the conditions not only cause great discomfort, but are frequently dangerous to the health of the tenants. One of the worst features of the condition of the houses is the damp walls. Frequently the roofs leak, destroying the ceiling and flooding the floors. In numerous cases the sinks are frozen and the water supply entirely cut off. The landlords refused to make even the most necessary repairs. Some of the cellars are so damp they cannot be used. Often they are in a condition which makes them not only dangerous to those living in the cellar apartment, but to the other occupants of the house. With the dilapidation of the buildings goes a general lack of cleanliness in the yards and alleys."

Speaking of the region south of Polk street, a Hull House writer says, "Rear tenements and alleys form the core of this district, and it is there that the densest crowds of the most wretched and destitute congregrate. Little idea can be given of the filthy and rotten tenements, the dingy courts and tumble-down sheds, the dilapidated outhouses, the broken sewer pipes, the piles of garbage fairly alive with diseased odors, and of the numbers of children filling every nook, working and playing in every room, eating and sleeping in every window sill, pouring in and out of every door, and seeming to pave every scrap of yard."

1,200 In 4 Chicago Blocks.

"In the Slovak district of the Twentieth Ward," a student of the Research Department of the School of Philanthropy and Civics tells us, "a house set on the rear of the lot means invariably two houses on the lot, and between them a small court or yard, sometimes only the width of a narrow passage. This becomes an abiding place for rubbish, even for scraps of rotten garbage. Water seeps down from the higher level of the street or alley and stands here often in stagnant pools. Twenty-two per cent of the houses of this district are rear or alley tenements, and over 1,200 little children live in four blocks in this neighborhood."

"Not only are the houses old, and therefore EXEMPT FROM COMPLIANCE WITH OUR PRESENT LEGAL STANDARD but most of them are wooden, and hence greatly affected by age." They are, therefore, almost uniformly dilapidated. The cellars are almost universally damp, and the walls are often white with mold, and so damp as to be musty."

"The alley tenement is a conspicuous feature of Chicago's housing problem" another of the Russell Sage foundation pamphlets tells us. "The alley houses back of the stock-yards are almost uniformly old houses, and for sanitary provisions they are frequently entirely dependent upon a water closet or privy."

Chicago Densest Population.

The menace of these old houses, built before even the present inadequate housing laws were passed, moved to the back of the lot to make room for a newer nouse, or another old one in front, is one of the most glaring of Chicago's housing evils. Even in New York, the municipal government would not allow the profiteering landlords to get away with such an obvious crime as this. Chicago, unlike New York, is a city of 2, 3, 4 and 5-story tenements. In proportion to the height of the buildings, Chicago has the densest and most overcrowded population in America.

Add to this overcrowding, the many tenements fronting on alleys, and the age of the houses—very many of them being over forty year old—and it is seen why Chicago has the reputation, among even the most superficial social investigators, of being the unkindest and cruelest in housing its working population.

Pennsylvania Rail Workers Hit by a Series of Layoffs

By LELAND OLDS.
(Federated Press Industrial Editor)

Workers engaged in the manufacture and repair of railroad cars in Pennsylvania have been hit by a successions of layoffs, according to the monthly employment reports of the federal reserve bank of Philadelphia. Reductions in force between January and February amounting to 12.8 per cent followed a layoff of over one-third of the forces between December and January. Altogether since October the number employed in these establishments has been reduced by one-half.

The February report covering all manufacturing in the state shows employment for that month lagging far behind the normal seasonal gain Employers added less than 1 per cent to their working forces and the total number employed was still 2.5 per cent below the December level.

An increase of 6 per cent in the total amount paid each week in wages is considered the most hopeful feature of the report because it indicates that some of the industries were resuming fuller operating schedules.

Impeachment for Theft Confronting Friend of Walton

By ERNEST R. CHAMBERLAIN.
(Staff Correspondent of The Federated Press)

OKLAHOMA CITY, March 31.—Oklahoma's extraordinary session of the legislature has adjourned but the senate still sits as a court of impeachment in the case of John Whitehurst, president, state board of agriculture. Departure of Fred Parkinson, state examiner and inspector, for California on "official business" at a time when he was to be called to testify as to an alleged shortage of $130,000 at the Agricultural and Mechanical College, has thrown a monkey wrench temporarily into the proceedings. Whitehurst as chairman of the college board is charged with knowledge and with failure to have a report of it published for several years.

Whitehurst was a bosom friend of Gov. Jack Walton until Walton's farmer-labor support forced the appointment of George Wilson to the college. Whitehurst then turned on Wilson and Walton was forced, this time by the other crowd to fire Wilson as an alleged red from college.

But Wilson was at the college long enough to learn something of the sad state of its past conduct. With leads thus obtained Wilson and former associates of Whitehurst have brought Whitehurst to trial.

Swiss Defeat 54-Hour Week.

BERNE, March 31.—By a popular vote of 431,342 to 317,746, the amendment to the factory law, which proposed to establish a 54-hour week instead of the present 52-hour week, in times of national economic crises, was defeated.

MASSACRE OF HINDOO REBELS IS PROTESTED

Lansbury Denounces the Jaito Killing

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON, March 31.—A big demonstration in Bombay, of persons applying for relief and protesting against the inaction of the British "Labor" government in face of the strike of 160,000 cotton-mill workers, has been reported here. Pitiable scenes of starvation and distress are being enacted, and over fifty-thousand workers have fled from Bombay in their quest for food.

Mr. Lansbury called to the attention of the Under Secretary for India, Professor Richards, that the government should meet representatives of India to discuss how more self-government might be given them, and so preserve the peace of India. Mr. Lansbury protested against the massacre at Jaito, where 21 persons were killed and 33 wounded, when police and soldiers fired into crowds. Many more are now in prison.

Attack MacDonald Imperialist.

The Under-Secretary replied that the "Government was full of sympathy for the ultimate ideal of self-goverment for India, but it is difficult to keep the peace among different religious sects. We are attempting to settle these difficulties by setting up a joint board."

The Communist Party of Great Britain, backed by thousands of workers who realize that the industries of India are British owned and British controlled, has issued this proclamation to the workers of India: "Workers and peasants of India: The British Communist Workers hold out their hands to you in comradeship and declare: Do not mistake the countenances of a Haldane or an Olivier for the British working class. Our struggle and your struggle is one against the bloody British militarists and imperialists. The British Communist Party, which is winning to its influence larger and larger sections of the British working class, stands for the complete liberation of the independent Workers' and Peasants' Republic of India."

Workers Protest Massacre.

Large numbers of British workers are protesting against the Jaito massacre and the earlier MacDonald message threatening the Indian forces of revolt, which they point out, was a brandishing of the sword of conquest which was triumphantly acclaimed by Mussolini.

Olivier, the autocratic secretary for India, in the MacDonald government, has now closed the doors on even the mild proposal of a round-table conference, proclaiming instead the "right of the British to rule India."

MacDonald has broken his January pledge to India that "No party in Great Britain will be cowed by threats of force; and if any sections in India are under that delusion that this is not so, events will very sadly disappoint him." One month after making this pledge, came the great massacre of unarmed Indians at Jaito, and for that reason, the militant laborites are withdrawing support from the MacDonald government.

New Poincare Cabinet Decides to Continue Militarist Policy

PARIS, March 31.—"Continuance of previous foreign and domestic policies" was decided upon today by the new French cabinet at its first meeting.

Premier Poincare's ministry held a cabinet council at the Quai D' Orsay to discuss drafting of the Ministerial Declaration which the Premier will make before the chambers Monday.

Selection of a cabinet which is a coalition, including leaders of the left, is considered a clever piece of political maneuvering on the part of Poincare in view of the approaching elections which will be held in May. The premier brings under his hand elements which would otherwise have opposed the bloc national and, in the opinion of political observers, assures his own re-election.

Moreover, three of the new ministers opposed and criticized the previous government's fiscal measures. They now are charged with enforcing them.

Considerable criticism is levelled against the new cabinet, however, by the press, except those papers that are subsidized by the Comite Des Forges.

IMPEACH COOLIDGE!

Daily Worker Exposes the Chicago Real Estate Board

THE CHICAGO REAL ESTATE BOARD IS BREAKING THE HOUSING ORDINANCES. In the next three articles the DAILY WORKER will expose the lease drawn up by the Real Estate Board, Lease No. Ten, which is used by almost every landlord in the city. By means of this lease, the Board has FORCED THE RENTERS TO WAIVE ALL LEGAL RIGHTS, and has PLACED THE RESPONSIBILITY FOR REPAIRING OLD HOUSES, and for SECURING HEAT AND HOT WATER, UPON THE TENANTS. The state and city housing laws are used by the landlord as a boomerang to injure the tenant, who does not know legal procedure and hence is easily tricked by the Chicago Real Estate Board.

THE POWER COLUMN

Some of the Cities Just Won't Stay Down

A DOZEN or more of towns have sent in their complaints to our office that they were not entered officially into THE DAILY WORKER subscription drive for 10,000 new readers by June 15th and were not assigned quotas. We are, with no reluctance, listing them here.

Menanga, Minn.	15
International Falls, Minn.	15
San Bernardino, Calif.	15
Marshfield, Ore.	15
Neffs, Ohio	25
Ely, Minn.	25
Monesson, Pa.	15
Daisytown, Pa.	15
Turtle Creek, Pa.	25
Denver, Colo.	25
W. Concord, N. H.	15
Miles City, Mont.	25
Providence, R. I.	15

Many of these towns have already sent in subs covering a large percentage of their quota, and all enthusiastically promise to go over the top of quotas assigned, ask for more sub blanks and sample copies of THE DAILY WORKER so that they can systematically canvass the town for subscribers. The results achieved, in some cases thru efforts of one or two active comrades can be seen from the Honor Roll, for instance Turtle Creek and Miles City, Montana. "We have no difficulty," they say, even tho many of them cannot speak English well, "in getting subscribers on the special offer of two months for one dollar. We are keeping track of all the trial subs we get and when the new subscriber's two months are almost up, we will make it our business to secure renewals from from each one of them for a year at least!" And from our experience in dealing with these comrades, we know this is no idle boast.

* * * *

PARTICULARLY good work for THE DAILY WORKER is being carried on in Kansas City, Mo. In addition to the city agent, Nelson Sorenson, whose name accompanied by a few subs always appears on the Honor Roll, who supervises all the work in both Kansas Cities and now also in Independence, Mo., (a town of some 10,000, fifteen miles away from Kansas City) they have appointed a comrade who is active and well-known in the trade union movement in Kansas City to take care of the sale of DAILY WORKERS and getting of subscriptions in and thru the trade unions in these cities. Of course they are encountering some very bitter opposition from the reactionaries, (being forbidden to solicit subscriptions in the meeting hall), who are afraid that the rank and file may learn some truth about them from THE DAILY WORKER. But our comrades in Kansas City have these dignitaries beat. They distribute sample copies of THE DAILY WORKER as the members of the union come into and come out of the hall and solicit subs at their homes, when the workers have had time to read the DAILY. Solicitors say that in this way they find it much easier to sell the subs. They also have one comrade in charge of distribution and sale of subs in Jewish communities and Comrade Massey in charge of news stands and regular delivery route distribution. They have put out very effectively 1,000 TEAPOT SPECIALS in workers' residence districts, every copy going into the hands where it did most good. This systematic organization accounts for the growth of our Kansas City mailing list.

* * * *

IN TOLEDO, Ohio, the second Saturday in April has been set aside for a street selling campaign, all the party members and other militants will be out on the streets of Toledo, at entrances to the factories, etc. selling THE DAILY WORKER. Our agent there is preparing an interesting advertising stunt full details of which will be published later.

When properly organized, street selling has proven quite successful. Detroit has tried it and over 80 copies were sold in two hours on a downtown street there.

Organization for the DAILY WORKER distribution and systematic soliciting of subscriptions has not been perfected in many of the cities. Subs received from those cities are merely efforts of some of the most active comrades. However, this organization is being rapidly established, and effects of it can already be felt.

It is with confidence in the comrades in charge of DAILY WORKER activities, whether they be in the city, within the branch, in the shop and T. U. E. L. units, it is with the feeling of assurance that every militant realizes the full significance of the press in the minds of workers, that we say by June the 15th we will have on our mailing list 10,000 new readers. THINK! 10,000 workers to whom we can interpret events in terms of Communism!

Are you doing YOUR SHARE to reach this goal? Is your name on the Honor Roll? Will it be on next time this column is published? YES! We have no use or place for "no."

* * * *

HONOR ROLL

CHICAGO, ILL.	
P. Matenko	2
Jack Johnstone	1
Plav, N. W. English	3
N. Kalousek	1
Wigo Theilgaard	1
J. Shafir	2
M. Zakian	1
S. T. Hammersmark	2
John Zuskar	1
P. Aronberg	1
H. P. Clausen	2
E. Wickstrom	4
J. Indrika	1
L. Spiegelman	1
K. Harris	1
F. Klee	1
Mike March	2
John Heindrickson	4
SUPERIOR, WIS.	
Jos. Palin	3
Tyomies	18
NEW YORK CITY	
Carl S. Stern	1
Israel Aaronson	1
Milton Weichenberg	4
Dist. 2 Office	5
Sophie Salit	1
May Helfgott	1
Edw. Schwartz	2
M. Rosenberger	1
MILES CITY, MONT.	
J. H. Wilson	15
TURTLE CREEK, PA.	
Jos. Raynovich	10
PHILADELPHIA, PA.	
J. A. Bekampis	1
Louis Zoobock	1
J. Dulinskas	7
BOSTON, MASS.	
Hyman Shaines	3
Robert Zelms	5
Wm. Simons	1
DETROIT, MICH.	
W. Reynolds	6
J. A. Singer	1
TOLEDO, OHIO	
A. W. Harvitt	5
HOUSTEN, PA.	
Wm. Pilkengton	5
OAKLAND, CALIF.	
P. B. Cowdery	4
AMBRIDGE, PA.	
Geo. Maich	3
PROVIDENCE, R. I.	
Jas. P. Reid	3
W. CONCORD, N. H.	
Richard Bjorkback	1
Wm. Wentela	1
W. Pannanen	1
GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.	
James Rose	1
Jacob Korf	1
DENVER, COLO.	
Wm. Dietrich	2
CLEVELAND, OHIO	
F. Barnhard	1
J. H. Nyman	1
PORTLAND, ORE.	
Louis Berry	2
YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO	
Chas. Williams	1
S. D. Collette	1
JERSEY CITY, N. J.	
Henry Silta	2
KENOSHA, WIS.	
A. Niemi	2
DAISYTOWN, PA.	
[illegible]	2
MUNISING, MICH.	
L. Shamberger	2
SUPERIOR, WYO.	
Mike Brklacich	2
CHARLEVOIX, MICH.	
F. Novotny	2
LEAVITTSBURG (Warren), O.	
Jack McKeown	2
KANSAS CITY, MO.	
N. Sorenson	1
BUCKNER, ILL.	
A. Delforge	1
BROOKLYN, N. Y.	
M. Meyer	1
MILWAUKEE, WIS.	
G. S. Shklar	1
BALTIMORE, MD.	
Philip Caplan	1
DULUTH, MINN.	
F. Krismus	1
GARY, INDIANA	
J. E. Harkins	1
SPOKANE, WASH.	
Ed. Pletcher	1
COVERDALE, PA.	
Mrs. M. Kine	1
NORWOOD, MASS.	
A. W. Ostecholm	1
BAY CITY, MICH.	
Joe Zook	1
RUSSELTON, PA.	
G. M. Schultz	1
MENANGA, MINN.	
Chas. Lohi	1
CHISHOLM, MINN.	
Jos. Muvrin	1
LONG COVE, MAINE	
Kalle Lepponen	1
WINDSOR, MASS.	
J. J. Skahan	1
E. ST. LOUIS, ILL.	
J. J. Danjotas	1
SANDUSKY, OHIO	
Chas. Letz	1
EBEN JUNCTION, MICH.	
Carl Norberg	1
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.	
A. E. Phillips	1
CRANSTON, R. I.	
Hugo Siegel	1
YORKVILLE, OHIO	
Agat Phocion	1
McKEES ROCKS, PA.	
E. Winkler	1
KINGSTON, MINN.	
Aug. Orn	1
MARSHFIELD, ORE.	
Sam Island	1
BUDYARD, MICH.	
Matt Manich	1
HIGHLAND PARK, MICH.	
A. Gadarian	1

GERMAN PLUTES WINE AND DINE CORRESPONDENTS

Then Beg Writers fo Sympathy

By LOUIS P. LOCHNER.
(Staff Correspondent of The Federated Pre

BERLIN, March 31.—The incred ble thing has happened. The junke of Germany, the big landholde who have been holding their annu convention in Berlin these days, i vited the foreign correspondents, e pecially from the United State Great Britain and Holland, to a te at which they solicited the sympath of the outside world for their sit ation, which they describe as despe ate.

To understand this maneuver on must remember that these are th simon-pure 100 per cent nationalis who only half a year ago disdaine asking for foreign publicity. "Ge many for the Germans" was thei motto; they had no use for foreign ers, Jews, or for any policy of in ternational understanding.

Wined, Dined Scribes.

The reason for now calling in for eign correspondents, who were re galed with delicious pork an ham and egg sandwiches, expensiv liquors and genuine tea and coffe while being harangued on the "grav distress of our fatherland," was evidently to solicit foreign credits, to complain of the labor policy, and to maintain that the latest taxes upon the big agrarian estates were prohibitive.

The big landlords want foreign credits thru the rentenbank, bu complain that they must pay to much into that rentenbank since th 6 per cent mortgage levied upo their property is based on the pre war assessments. An inquisitive Br tish correspondent interposed, how ever, to say that the junkers we not telling how their fixed propert had increased in value during the i flation period.

8-Hour Day Got Their Goat.

The junkers are furious becau the farm workers secured the eigh hour day during the revolution an got rid of feudalism.

The biggest squeal emitted b the junkers was taxes. By erectin houses, barns and other improv ments which increased the value their estates tremendously, they e caped paying taxes on a large pa of their fortunes, while the city wa earner and the government offici had his income tax deducted reg larly every payday. The new tax under the state-of-emergency la will if drastically administere make the junker come across. Bu he is finding little sympathy in th rest of Germany.

Peace League Gave Wilson Some Points, Says Jane Addam

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, March 31.—The fac that the Women's Internation League for Peace and Freedom ga Wilson a few ideas for his hyp critical 14 points was the outstan ing feature in the Jane Addam speech to several hundred membe at 99 Park Ave.

Miss Addams recounted the wo of the League during and after t World War. She had practicall nothing to point to except a few loc attempts by the league to ease t execution of the onerous pea treaties. Her program for the futu was disappointing. Despite her rep tation as a pacifist, she omitted reference to a program for stoppin the next war or for removing t deepseated causes of war. Her avow purpose went no further than t creation of an atmosphere of go feeling which might put off the w of to-morrow until the day after t morrow. Altho there were ma wealthy people in the audience, t chair could not raise the propos sum of $1,000. This money is to he defray the expenses of foreign del gates to the fourth biennial conf ence of the league to be held in Was ington during the week of May 1.

In the evening there was a publ meeting at Mrs. Sargent Cram Peace House, 109th St. and 5th Av Two German Women delegates fro Munich spoke. They emphasized t uselessness of violence in the clas war and urged the workingmen to "heroic" and submit. Miss Addam also spoke. Half the audience several hundred got up and left the beginning of the collection.

It was stated the Mme. Kollont had been interested in having t women in Soviet Russia send a del gate to present their viewpoint peace to the International conferen at Washington.

Connecticut Labor Bank Coming

NEW HAVEN, March 31.—Wor ers of Connecticut are expected ha their first labor bank soon, as t result of a conference of 150 repr sentative trade unionists which m here under the auspices of the sta federation of labor. The questio which was favorably debated at t last state convention, is to be su mitted to a referendum.

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GOMPERS TOOL FEELS TIP OF LABORS' BOOT

Fails to Wreck Farmer-Labor Party, W. Va.

(Special to The Daily Worker)

CLARKSBURG, March 31.—The efforts of W. T. Harris, president of the West Virginia Federation of Labor, a disciple of Gompers, and his cohorts to wreck the Farmer-Labor Party of this state was decisively defeated at the convention held here recently when his resolution calling for non-partisan political action was turned down almost unanimously and its author driven from the platform.

Following the convention the Kanawha Valley Central Labor Union, enraged over this attempted betrayal unanimously passed a resolution demanding the immediate resignation of Harris and the other officials of the federation who participated with him in the plot. The Central body charged that since the organization of the Farmer-Labor party it was sabotaged by the heads of the federation.

Lackey Harris Foiled.

The attempt to steal the convention and subvert the purpose of the organization was made in a roundabout way by the slick lackey Harris. He objected to the call sent out by the duly elected officers of the party but the call was endorsed by an almost unanimous vote. Next, aided by a majority of his executive board he introduced a resolution favoring the non-partisan plan. After a bitter debate during which Harris insulted the convention for not following him, a vote was taken with only four in favor of the resolution.

He then left the convention in a rage, but on his way out he was informed that charges were preferred against him for pernicious political activities in the interests of the capitalists. He stopped to hear the document read and left without saying a word in his defense.

The convention reaffirmed its declaration of principles adopted in Clarksburg last July when the party was formed, elected a permanent chairman and secretary, an executive committee, nominated a state ticket and adopted plans for congressional, senatorial and county organizations.

State Ticket.

The State ticket as unanimously ratified by the convention is as follows:

Governor—Dr. A. S. Bosworth, Elkins, Randolph county.

Secretary of State—W. F. Naylor, McMechen, Marshall county.

Superintendent of Schools—Mrs. Della Tetrick Franklin, Huntington, Cabell county.

Auditor—Joseph R. Diggs, Fairmont, Marion county.

Treasurer—Dr. John S. Thayer, Grafton, Taylor county.

Attorney General—G. H. Duthie, Clarksburg, Harrison county.

Commissioner of Agriculture—J. B. West, Mannington, Marion county.

U. S. Senate—Dr. M. S. Holt, Weston, Lewis county.

Noah Zinn of Clarksburg, was elected chairman by unanimous vote and Joseph R. Diggs was elected secretary-treasurer on the second ballot.

The executive board consists of A. F. Boyd, Fairmont, first district; S. W. Perchon, Century, second district; L. F. Farley, Mt. Clare, third district; Mrs. D. N. Franklin, Huntington, fourth district; A. C. Williams, Matewan and E. H. Hartwicke, Charleston, fifth district.

Against Capitalist System.

The convention adopted a platform which declared the capitalist system responsible for the great ills from which modern society suffers and declared that the workers should organize to establish a form of society where the wealth of the nation would be accessible to all and not as now in the control of a few.

BURNS MUST GO!

Economic Chaos and Unemployment Are Raging In Germany

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BERLIN, March 31.—Some idea of the terrible economic chaos brought on by the socialist government in co-operation with the industrialists is obtained from the unemployment figures for December, 1923. For every 100 positions open for men, there were 1,282 applicants; for every 100 positions open for women, there were 495 applicants, and of every 100 applicants of both sexes only nine were placed in positions, in this one month thruout Germany.

IMPEACH COOLIDGE!

The Struggle Within the Russian Party

Being the continuation of the report given by Comrade Gregory Zinoviev, chairman of the Communist International, at the city meeting of the Collective Bureaus of the Leningrad Communist Party Organization.

* * *

V. The Majority of the Central Committee and Our Opposition.

THIS is the reason, comrades, why we, the majority of the Central Committee—the overwhelming majority if I am not mistaken: 55 to 3 (including candidates)—hold fast to our position. You may believe us, and I know that the majority of those present in this hall believe us (applause), that we are not clinging to the epaulettes of the Central Committee.

It is well known to you that a few years ago some of us sat together with the Mensheviki in united Central Committees.

Cannot Tolerate Fractions.

We shall do our work in whatever place the Party sends us. But so long as the Party does not dismiss us, we shall do as Comrade Lenin taught us to do, we shall fight energetically and passionately against the tolerance of the freedom to form fractions. (Applause.)

We are prepared for the severe accusations which will be brought against us, for savage attacks against the representatives of the present majority of the Central Committee. But we have a thick skin, we have gone thru a lot already, and we have managed to fight for our views under the most difficult circumstances. I tell you in advance: you will hear many lamentations, you will be told that we act ruthlessly, etc.

But we shall fight to the end.

You comrades of the opposition believe that you will now conquer the freedom of group formation, but we say to you: No. We are convinced that when the question is put to our Party generally with regard to this question, the unanimous anwer will be: that our Party, pursuing its activity under the conditions of the new economic policy, surrounded on all sides by the bourgeoisie, and showing to the whole world an example of discipline, cannot tolerate any freedom to form fractions and groups.

"Fraction of Loudest Shouters."

We do not doubt but that the Party will answer again, this time as at the time of the Tenth Party Congress, with the same reply.

Comrades, at the present time our debate has reached a somewhat difficult zone, just as in the year 1921. For me it is especially disagreeable to have to polemize against Comrade Trotzky in his absence, but unfortunately Comrade Trotzky was unable to come. The core of the present opposition is the fraction of "democratic centralism."

We of Petrograd, poor provincials that we are, are little acquainted with this fraction, but in other organizations it caused enough commotion at the Ninth, Tenth and Eleventh Party Congresses (it was not for nothing that Comrade Lenin named it the "fraction of the loudest shouters")—its adherents were Sapronov, Ossinsky, Rafael, and some other Ukrainians, in part really old Bolsheviki, in part old Mensheviki.

These comrades hang out the attractive sign of "democratic centralism" as a designation for their fraction. It is written in our statutes that the Party works on the basis of democratic centralism. But as you are well aware, it is often possible to draw wrong conclusions from the best of premises.

Lenin's Advice.

As early as the Tenth Party Congress, these comrades adopted their present line. Their motions were rejected by the Tenth and Eleventh Party Congresses.

Comrade Lenin said that this fraction was more lacking in principle than any other which he had ever encountered in the course of his long struggles (the fraction of the "loudest shouters"). And a fresh question can scarcely be raised in the Party, before this flighty group appears on the surface again. "Aha! democracy?" they cry, "this is where we come in again."

And now the old song begins again to a new tune: Allow fractions, etc. And now important members of the Central Committees have joined them—Preobrazensky, Smirnov, Serebryakov, comrades who on the motion of Comrade Lenin were not re-elected to the Central Committees at the Tenth Party Congress of the Russian Communist Party.

All these are comparatively prominent workers; the Party has tried them, and proclaimed thru Lenin's mouth: You are of no use as leaders for the Party. At the Tenth Congress this group was let drop collectively on the motion of Comrade Lenin, who spoke openly to the Congress as follows: "These comrades are of no use as leaders of the Party, and I advise the Congress not to elect them."

Congress Follows Advice.

The Congress followed his advice and did not elect this group. Now these one-time members of the Central Committee have joined the group of "democratic centralism."

Comrade Trotzky has not expressed himself clearly. When the resolution was drawn up, he was opposed to any formulation containing severe condemnation of groups and fractions. But after he had convinced himself that we were really severe in our judgment of his present allies of the "democratic central," and had politically almost annihilated them in the public opinion of the Party, then he abandoned his reserve and spoke the words to which so much weight is attached.

(To Be Continued Wednesday.)

THE PARTY AT WORK

The Work of the Party C. E. C.

TO THE Members of the Workers Party:

The Central Executive Committee of the party has decided hereafter to publish a weekly digest of its decisions for the information of the party membership. Each party paper will receive this digest and all party editors have been instructed to translate and publish same.

Obviously the decisions of the C. E. C. cannot be published in full, but all the decisions relative to the general work of the party will be included in the digest in summarized form.

Following are the decisions of the committee for the week ending March 29th:

Use of Courts.

Instructed party members in trade unions not to make use of courts in the fight within the unions. Elected a sub-committee to draw up a statement on the subject for the party press.

Membership Meetings.

Authorized a series of membership meetings to be addressed by C. E. Ruthenberg, for the purpose of mobilizing the membership for the June 17th Farmer-Labor Party convention and informing the membership in regard to the present status of our labor party campaign.

Sport International.

Refered to the Y. W. L. the question of establishing branches of the Communist Sport International.

Esthonian Federation.

Instructed Esthonian Federation to remove A. Machle as editor of "Uus Ulm" for publishing non-Communist articles. Appointed Benjamin Gitlow to represent C. E. C. at Federation Convention.

Non-Party Speakers.

Instructed all party units to secure permission of C. E. C. before engaging prominent non-party speakers to speak at party or united front campaign meetings. Decision does not apply to working class non-party speakers.

Jewish Federation.

Approved appointment of M. Holtman as secretary of Jewish Section of the Party and A. Saltzman as business manager of the Freiheit. Withheld approval of editorial board of Freiheit proposed by Jewish Bureau consisting of Schacno Epstein, M. Epstein and Katz until receipt of further information.

Milwaukee Election Campaign.

Authorized issuance of statement strongly criticizing Socialist candidates, but advising workers to vote for same since there were no candidates of a revolutionary party.

Italian Section.

Refused consent to postponement of convention of Italian Section until after next National Convention of the party, but authorized Bureau to postpone convention from May to June.

Myerscough-Lewis Debate.

Authorized Tom Myerscough to challenge John L. Lewis to debate question: Resolved, that John L. Lewis lied when he charged that Tom Myerscough had urged the acceptance of a wage reduction in District No. 5.

Cannon-Edwards Debate.

Authorized James P. Cannon to debate with Floyd Edwards of the I. W. W.

Indiana Farmer-Labor Party.

Directed District Organizers at Chicago and Detroit to take immediate action to have party members in Indiana establish contact with Farmer-Labor Party in that state.

California Farmer-Labor Party.

Instructed California party organization to make a campaign for endorsement of June 17th Convention by California Farmer-Labor Party Convention.

Illinois Labor Party.

Instructed Party members in Illinois to support movement for a labor party to include all Farmer-Labor party groups in Illinois and to participate in formation of local branches of such a labor party.

Minnesota Situation.

Instructed Party members in Minnesota as to their policy in Minnesota Farmer-Labor Party. Full text of instructions will appear in party press for guidance of whole party in similar situations.

Instructions have appeared in the DAILY WORKER on Monday, March 31, 1924.

New York City Organization Bulletin.

Refused consent for publication of an Organization Bulletin by Local Greater New York. Directed that Local Greater New York and all other party units should elect special committee to furnish such material to the DAILY WORKER in order to increase interest of membership in DAILY WORKER by making it the medium thru which they will secure information in regard to all party problems.

Broms' Expulsion.

Refused to take action to reopen case of Allan S. Broms, expelled from the party, on the ground that no new facts warranting such action were before the committee.

Russian Recognition.

Authorized the preparation of a pamphlet on Russion Recognition by Comrade Lovestone, to be published by party literature department.

C. E. Ruthenberg,
Executive Secretary.

Big Revolutionary Bazaar Coming in New York Next Week

NEW YORK, March 31.—Comrades participating in the great Labor Pageant of the French and Russian Revolutions to be presented during the Third Annual International Bazaar of the National Defense Committee, at Central Opera House, April 10 thru 18, are urged to attend without fail the rehearsal this Saturday at 288 East 10th Street.

The pageant is under the direction of eminent artists and with the full co-operation and attendance at rehearsals of the comrades a successful spectacle can be staged, that will make a lasting impression on all who see it, comrades and sympathizers.

IMPEACH COOLIDGE!

Your Union Meeting

First Tuesday, April 1, 1924

No.	Name of Local and Place of Meeting.
39	Amalgamated Clothing Workers, Labor Lyceum Hall, Kedzie and Ogden Ave.
61	Amalgamated Clothing Workers, 175 W. Washington St.
144	Amalgamated Clothing Workers, 409 S. Halsted St., 7:30 p. m.
152	Amalgamated Clothing Workers, 1564 N. Robey St.
270	Amalgamated Clothing Workers, 409 S. Halsted St.
17	Asbestos Wkrs., 180 W. Washington St.
30	Bindery Workers, 19 W. Adams St., 6:30 p. m.
588	Boiler Makers, Chicago and Western.
298	Boot and Shoe Wkrs., 1939 Milwaukee.
49	Brick and Clay Workers, Clark and Devon.
21	Bricklayers, 912 W. Monroe St.
136	B. S. I. W., 738 W. Madison St.
376	B. S. I. W., 113 S. Ashland Ave.
58	Carpenters, Diversey and Sheffield.
141	Carpenters, 1023 E. 75th St.
271	Carpenters, 9442 Cottage Grove Ave.
272	Carpenters, Moose Hall, Chi. Heights.
1128	Carpenters, Moose Hall, La Grange, Ill.
1727	Carpenters, 14th St. Hall, North Chicago.
1786	Carpenters, Springfield and 26th.
15	Coopers, 2525 S. Halsted St.
885	Electricians, Armitage and Crawford.
2	Elevator Constructors, 2901 W. Monroe Street.
402	Engineers, 180 W. Washington St.
188	Firemen and Enginemen, Lake and Francisco Street.
22	Hatters, 166 W. Washington St.
5	Hod Carriers, 225 E. 15th St., Chicago Heights, Ill.
6	Hod Carriers, 814 W. Harrison St.
81	Ladies' Garment Workers, 328 W. Van Buren St.
390	Machinists, 3257 Sheffield Ave.
582	Machinists, 7414 Wentworth Ave.
446	Maintenance of Way, 5445 Ashland Ave.
1972	Maintenance of Way, 3127 W. 38th St.
	Marine Fire and Oilers, 357 N. Clark.
320	Meat Cutters, 11405 Michigan Ave.
16	Painters, 35th and Wood.
147	Painters, 20 W. Randolph St.
180	Painters, N. E. cor. California and Madison.
184	Painters, 6414 S. Halsted St.
191	Painters, N. W. cor. State and 55th.
225	Painters, 9202 S. Chicago Ave.
275	Painters, 220 W. Oak St.
371	Painters, Chicago Heights, Carpenters' Hall.
396	Painters, 810 W. Harrison.
521	Painters, Trumbull and Ogden Ave.
502	Plasterers, Monroe and Peoria Sts.
700	Railway Carmen, 2345 S. Kedzie Ave.
1010	Railway Carmen, 1126 W. 18th St.
333	Railway Clerks, 11411 Michigan Ave.
1505	Railway Clerks, 5436 Wentworth Ave.
2219	Railway Clerks, 509 W. Washington Street.
222	Railroad Trainmen, 20 W. Randolph Street.
69	Signalmen, 426 W. 63d St.
17183	Stereopticon Slide Wkrs, Great Northern Hotel.
83	Switchmen, 901 E. 75th St.
712	Teamsters, Laundry, 220 S. Ashland Blvd.
12757	Tent and Sail Makers, Washtenaw and Wabansia Ave.
17352	Theatre Wardrobe Attendants, 912 Capitol Bldg., 2 p. m.
7	Waiters, 234 W. Randolph St.
16171	Ward Superintendents, Palmer House, 2:30 p. m.

(Note—Unless otherwise stated all meetings are at 8 p. m.)

Los Angeles Reader Likes O'Flaherty's Column the Best

"The DAILY WORKER has more truth and philosophy to the square inch than the capitalist papers have to the square mile," writes a subscriber from Los Angeles.

The writer goes on to suggest that perhaps the intellectual diet offered by the DAILY WORKER is too rich and adds:

"The best articles, that is, the ones that will appeal to the ordinary uninitiated reader, are by Comrade O'Flaherty in 'As We See It.'"

Bursted Canadian Bank Hit Union, Says Shopmen's Head

(By The Federated Press)

MONTREAL, Mar. 31.—Welcoming the biennial convention of Division No. 4, railway employes' department, American Federation of Labor, in session here, Mayor Martin urged the beneficial results of unions in protecting the weak. Labor, he argued, has just as much right to organize as bankers, lawyers or merchants.

R. J. Tallon, president of the division, in his report characterized the last two years as a period of hard pulling against the current of returning "normalcy," whose general sweep had a tendency to bring to an end many of the advantages of labor won during the war. "We were never in better shape numerically," he said, "but our membership is suffering from that general feeling of apathy which prevails in the ranks of labor on this continent."

Charles Dickie, secretary treasurer, said the organization had been involved to the extent of $16,405 by the failure of the Home Bank. Twenty-five per cent had been received but it was uncertain how much more the union would get or when.

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On the Steppe........Gretchianoff
Slumber Song........Gretchianoff
Negro Spirituals........H. Burleigh
Sung by Miss Dorothy Edwards
At the Piano: Mme. Paula Sasover
Dances
1. Dying Swan........
2. Jockey........
3. Spanish Dance........
Danced by Sylvia Friedman at the Piano: Bessie Loeb

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"Where's the stove, Wiggy?"
"I moved it down next to the coal bin!"
3-7

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"Birds of a Feather"--Expose Them Both

Strike-buster Robert E. Crowe was exposed in the columns of the DAILY WORKER, Monday morning, when we made public the complete report of the "Committee of 15" of the Chicago Federation of Labor.

The DAILY WORKER now urges the "Committee of 15" to fearlessly expose the strike-busting record of Mayor William E. Dever's police as well.

Uniformed city policemen are beating up girls on the picket line. Uniformed city policemen are arresting them and aiding the state's attorney's men in arresting them. Even where an arrest has technically been made by a plainclothesman attached to the state's attorney's office it is the city policeman who shoves her into Lowenthal's doorway and acts as the willing assistant to the Crowe dick.

Sophie Altschuler was technically arrested by William Schroeder, a detective assigned to Crowe's office, but Officer O'Rorke, No. 3181, took her off the detective's hands and beat her up.

Officers 5159 and 3609 beat up Ethel Spink. Officer 3401 beat up Olga Levin. Many more such cases of brutality to strike pickets are on our files.

The DAILY WORKER demands that the "Committee of 15" present the workingclass public with as full an indictment of the mayor's strike-breaking activities as it has given of Robert E. Crowe.

The Committee has the facts of police brutality in this strike. They submitted these facts to the mayor. Let them broadcast these facts as they are broadcasting the expose of Robert E. Crowe. Otherwise one capitalist politician will merely gain at the expense of his political rival.

Dever and Crowe are birds of a feather as far as the workers are concerned. Pick their feathers and expose them both.

Recognizing Soviet Russia

The latest government to signify its intention to recognize the Russian Soviet Republic is Canada. There is a Soviet Trade delegation in Canada already and the country as a whole is jubilant over the prospect of getting down to business and brushing aside the legal obstacles that have so far prevented free commercial intercourse—between the people of the Dominion government and Soviet Russia.

Foreign Minister Benes of Czecho-Slavia predicted that this year would be remembered by the establishment of complete diplomatic relations between most of the European and Asiatic countries and Soviet Russia.

This prediction is being borne out by the developments in Europe since the opening of the New Year. Two of the most powerful nations in the world, the mighty British Empire and Italy, have granted de jure recognition to the first Workers Republic in history and this action was followed by Norway and Greece and the extension of de facto recognition by other countries. Canada, a powerful influence on the American continent, is the first country on this hemisphere to signify its intention to recognize Russia.

This is a testimony to the growing power and stability of the Soviet Republic. The capitalist nations have come to the conclusion that they cannot defeat the Workers Republic so they decide to make the best of a bad situation. In the meantime the Teapot Dome government of the United States raises its hands in horror over the state of affairs in Russia and refuses to have anything to do with the wicked Communists. It is only fair to say, however, that the present administration has been quite busy peddling the country to various hucksters and had to depend on the old fossil Gompers and the Jewish Daily Forward for most of its Russian information. Once the cabinet is de-oiled perhaps what is left of it—if there is any—might step in line and follow the example of Britain in its foreign relations.

Meanwhile the workers of Russia are proceeding nicely with the work of laying the groundwork for the establishment of a Communist society.

A skull of a more primitive shape than that of the Neanderthal man has been discovered in California. The find is puzzling scientists as no California senator has been reported missing.

The French navy, with five capital ships, has sixty-seven admirals. This is reported to be causing great unrest in the Honduran army which has only forty-two generals.

JOIN THE WORKERS PARTY

Small and Smaller

The workingclass are constantly told during election periods that its future welfare depends on its choice of a candidate from the ranks of the capitalist parties. They always make a choice. But their condition does not show any improvement. In fact it grows worse. Its friends turn out to be enemies and its enemies never change for the better; they cannot change for the worse.

Here in the state of Illinois two rival groups in the republican party are at each other's throats over the spoils of office. Governor Small, with as unsavory a record as any public official who ever held office in this state is opposed by another gang of blackhearted crooks and anti-labor open shoppers. Both factions are controlled by the enemies of labor.

Until quite recently the American Federation of Labor in this state was committed to independent political action. The leaders of the movement sponsored a Farmer-Labor Party which attempted to rally the workers under its banner on the political field against all the parties of capitalism, alleged friends and open foes.

The workers were slowly gaining confidence in themselves. The capitalist parties could see the day approaching when grafting labor officials could no longer barter the labor vote at election time.—But a change has taken place. Those who in the recent past sponsored the Farmer-Labor Party movement have now betrayed it and are eating from the capitalist trough along with the consistent reactionaries who have always looked on the labor movement as their legitimate prey.

The executive committee of the Illinois Federation of Labor has endorsed Small and now the leaders of the Chicago Federation of Labor, John Fitzpatrick and Edward N. Nockels, respectively president and secretary, have issued a public statement calling on the members of organized labor to support Small in the primaries on April 8.

The only ray of light in this discreditible situation is the resolution that was passed by the Cook County branch of the Farmer-Labor Party urging the workers to stay away from the republican and democratic primaries next week, and severely criticising the purchaseable labor leaders who have espoused the Small candidacy.

Governor Small has a record that fits exactly with his name but he is a moral giant compared with those leaders who have betrayed their principles and turned their backs on the movement for Farmer-Labor political action, which they helped to bring into existence. They are a million times smaller than Small.

Lewis Changes His Mind

John L. Lewis is International President of the United Mine Workers of America. His brother George is a member of the Legislative Committee of the union. The political atmospheric current generated by brother John is as agreeable to the sense of smell as that caused by the presence of a skunk. His brother did not follow in the footsteps of Caesar's wife. Suspicion sticks to him like the smell of a raw onion. But that has nothing to do with the story except by way of introduction.

Recently Mr. George Lewis appeared at the White House to inform President Coolidge that the United Mine Workers of America would not look with favor on the appointment of Judge A. B. Anderson, of Indianapolis, to succeed Judge Francis E. Baker as judge of the United States Circuit Court. Judge Anderson was the author of one of the most vicious injunctions in the history of the American labor movement directed against the United Mine Workers Union in the year of 1919, restraining the union and its officials from using the funds of the organization to aid the great coal strike that was then going on.

It was then John L. Lewis made the declaration that "we cannot fight the government" and was branded a coward by Samuel Gompers for declining the fight.

Something happened after Mr. George Lewis visited Coolidge. It was authoritatively stated in Washington that Lewis was slated to be the Coolidge running mate on the republican ticket in the next election. Hardly had the rumor time to filter out when John L. Lewis appeared in Washington and announced that the United Mine Workers of America has no opposition to the appointment of Mr. Anderson the strikebreaker. It seems that further comment would be superfluous. But this gives a nice picture of Mr. John L. Lewis.

The Y. M. C. A. is planning to erect a building in South Chicago. Judge Elbert H. Gary has contributed $300,000 to the fund of $750,000 which is being raised. He knows what he is doing. A Y. M. C. A. dope factory in the vicinity of his steel mills will help to keep the slaves gazing in the general direction of where Jesus is supposed to live. While they are looking upwards the Judge, aided by experts from the Coolidge administration, can go thru their pockets.

William Randolph Hearst says that Daugherty got the gate because of his vigor in prosecuting Standard Oil. At the same time Mr. Hearst's literary monkey, Arthur Brisbane, uses up half his daily column singing the praises of the Rockefellers. How the pair must laugh!

Frank A. Vanderlip wants a housecleaning in the republican and democratic parties. We are in favor of that and after some degree of sanitation is attained, the process should be topped off with a successful surgical operation, with both patients waking up in heaven.

"The Story of John Brown"

This is "The Story of John Brown," by Michael Gold. Published by the DAILY WORKER thru arrangement with Haldeman-Julius Company, of Girard, Kans. Copyrighted, 1924, by Haldeman-Julius Company.

* * * *

The Liberty Guards.

ONE of these companies was the Liberty Guards, as commander of which John Brown first received his historic title of Captain. Besides four of Brown's stalwart sons, there were fourteen other Free State settlers, and they were present at the first attempted raid on Lawrence, which had resulted in a compromise and an abortive "treaty."

Captain John Brown had gathered his men, and was on the way to Lawrance for the second time when they were informed by a messenger that Lawrence had already been destroyed. The Border Ruffians had captured the town without meeting any resistance, and razed it to the ground, the breathless courier reported. This startling news was received in a bitter silence by the little company. They pushed in, nevertheless, and encamped near Prairie City, hearing from passing stragglers further reports of burnings, killings and drunken threats of the Southern invaders.

Border Ruffians Active.

It was a period of great excitement. The Kansans felt as if war had commenced in earnest on them, and that they were to be wiped out. Some of the men who lived on the Pottawatomie Creek, near Dutch's Crossing, heard reports that their women had been threatened by a group of the toughest pro-slavery ruffians who lived there.

"We expect to be butchered, every Free State settler in our region," one of these men told John Brown.

Here was a story John Brown heard a few days before from the lips of a pretty young girl named Mary Grant, a settler's daughter in the region:

"Dutch Bill arrived at our house, horribly drunk, with a whisky bottle with a corncob stopper, and with an immense butcher knife in his belt. Mr. Grant, my father, was sick in bed, but when they told him that Bill Sherman was coming, he had a shot gun put by his side. 'Old woman,' said the ruffian to my mother, 'you and I are pretty good friends, but damn your daughter, I'll drink her heart's blood.' My little brother Charley succeeded in cajoling the drunken man away."

Reprisals Begin.

An old settler named Morse was hung and let down again by this same group of ruffians. Then they threatened to kill him with an axe, but his little boys set up a terrible wailing, and begged for his life. The ruffians spared him, but gave him until sundown to leave the community. He wandered in the brush for two or three days with his children, frightened to death, and finally died of the excitement.

There were other such tales, including one horrible story of a similar attack on a woman in childbirth. The ruffians had also put up a notice, advising every Free State settler to leave the community in thirty days or have his throat cut.

John Brown and his men discussed this matter, and grimly decided to "do something to show these barbarians we have some rights." They moved down that night on the Pottawatomie, and calling out the five men who had done most of the killing, threatening and burning down of houses in the region, executed them as a measure of self-defense.

John Brown Guerilla Captain.

It was a bloody, stern act, but it proceeded out of the same inflamed spirit with which the miners at Herrin recently shot down the armed strikebreakers who had had been brought into their section. Many, including some sympathetic historians like Oswald Garrison Villard, have condemned this brutal deed, and have called it a stain on John Brown's life. Murder is murder, and it cannot be defended on ethical or logical grounds. But when a thug assails one with a gun, or threatens one's wife and children, is one to practice non-resistance on him? Is his life more valuable than one's own? In such moments men do not think, they act as nature tells them to; even a Villard would refuse to yield up his life to a thug; he would forget logic and ethics, and defend himself. And that is what John Brown did; his act was a stern and immediate answer to the long-continued murders and threats against the Free State men of Kansas. It shook the territory to its foundations, and it made of John Brown a hunted outlaw. Thereafter he grew no more corn and built no more cabins for his family; he was a guerilla captain in the field.

(To Be Continued Wednesday.)
(After Pottawatomie)

Oriental Peoples Grieved For Lenin's Death; Soviet Policy Forges Bonds of Unity In East

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MOSCOW (by mail).—The following is an excerpt from Leo Kameneff's speech, of January 30, at the Second All-Union Congress of Soviets, being a part of the Soviet Government's report to the Congress. Referring to the Soviet Union's Oriental policy, the Acting President of the Council of People's Commissaries said, in part:

"You know that our Oriental policy may be put in a very few words: constant friendship with the oppressed nations of the East was and still is immutably the slogan of the Soviet Government Friendship with Oriental peoples, striving at an independent national development, is not the result of such or other policy of the day: it is one of the fundamentals of the general policy of the Soviet power, it is its token.

Don't Barter Friendship.

"Brotherly sympathy with the Eastern nations, fraternal assistance to them in the cause of the powerful movement which is bound to bring about the era of national independence and emancipation of these nations—are laid out at the very base of the policy of the Soviet Power. (Loud applause). Differently from all the other governments, we do not bargain this friendship, we do not barter or sell it, we transact no deals with it.

"On the occasion of the terrible grief that has befallen us and all toiling masses we have received thousands of messages of every description. However, those received from the Orient are especially in grief.

"The following words were said, among other speeches made in the Turkish Parliament: 'Lenin's death has grieved us all. This great man has stood by us, assisted us, in our blackest hours and ever wished us success in our fight for independence. Lenin never missed an opportunity to welcome our National Assembly.' The speaker concluded by moving the despatch of a condolence telegram, most warmly worded. One of the next speakers, Deputy Djelal Nurim, added that 'when our people were living thru their hardest days, Lenin stretched out his hand to us. His letters and telegrams were ever a source of encouragement for us.'

Straightforward Oriental Policy.

"Such utterances," continues Mr. Kameneff, "are the prize of an open and straightforward policy of assistance rendered to and friendship with the peoples of the East, and this tribute surely is the best token of the correctness and far-sightedness of our policy. The history will forever record that, in the black days of the liberative struggle of the Oriental people, Lenin stretched out a brotherly hand to them, and this shall also be a precept for our further policy." (Applause).

The acting president of the Council of P. O. of the U. S. S. R. then reports that "from far-off China, we have received, over the signature of Sun Yat Sen, the leader of the democratic forces of China, a telegram whose contents are characteristic, I would say, of a new historic era introducing new facts into history, which at the same time serve as precepts of our policy Dr. Sun Yat Sen's message reads.

"'Resolved that the Kuomintang, assembled in National Congress, record its profound sorrow at the death of Comrade Lenin, whose work as chief architect of New Russia is at this moment inspiring the minds and purpose of the Congress in its principal task of making the Party a national instrument for the unification of China and for the advancement and welfare of the Chinese People under democratic institutions; and as a mark of respect the Congress stands adjourned for three days.'

Russia's Program.

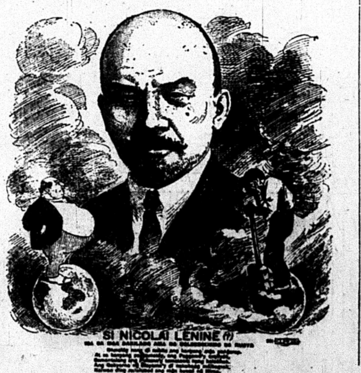
"We are proud, declares Mr. Kameneff, "that our leader inspires, in remote China the forces of a democratic nation onto a new liberative work. This precept we shall never abandon. And so again do I repeat: the tenor of our policy is, friendship with all the nations of the world, brotherly sympathy for the oppressed peoples, business and peaceful relations with all the governments." (Loud applause).

Argentina Workers Pensioned on Full Pay After 25 Years

BUENOS AIRES, March 31.—All persons in Argentina who have labored for 25 years are pensioned to the extent of their present salaries, as the result of a new pension law, President Marcelo T. De Alvear has officially announced.

The workers themselves, however, must supply half of the pension fund by donating to it 5 per cent of their salaries, the other half being supplied by the employers, who also donate 5 per cent of the amount of their payrolls. The law, which was bitterly opposed by the employers, is to take effect in two months.

LENIN


SI NICOLAI LENINE !!!

Poster put out by Filipino workers on occasion of Lenin's death.

18 WORKERS LOST LIVES WHEN BOSS VIOLATED LAWS

Criminal Negligence by Explosive Firm Bared

(By The Federated Press.)

TRENTON, N. J.—March 31.—Eighteen workers killed and 200 injured by explosion! Oh, no, the company was not to blame, it was much more interested in protecting its employes than in piling up profits—at least according to the company officials and capitalist newspapers. The workers who escaped say the company was responsible, do they? Well, that's only red propaganda. . . . That was the story at the Nixon plant of the Ammonite Company, on March 8.

Law Was Violated.

Now comes the report of Dr. Martin Szamatolski, consulting chemist New Jersey department of labor, declaring that the company was carrying on dangerous operations just before the explosion which were very different from those in progress when the plant was inspected and approved on Jan. 1. "It would be idle to speculate on the true causes of the explosion," the expert reports, "beyond the fact that it was due to gross negligence and violation of the law."

The report of State Labor Commissioner Andrew F. McBride which includes the Szamatolski report, has forced Prosecutor Joseph E. Stricker, of Middlesex county, to summon the grand jury in special session to fix responsibility. Gov. Silzer may have to act upon Commissioner McBride's recommendations and call a special session of the state legislature to revise the laws governing manufacture and storage of explosives.

Don't be a "Yes, But," supporter of The Daily Worker. Send in your subscription at once.

MOVEMENT FOR SHORT WORKDAY AT STANDSTILL

Workday Outside New York Lengthens

By LELAND OLDS
(Federated Press Industrial Editor)

Generally speaking the movement for a shorter week in New York state stands today almost exactly where it stood in December, 1921, altho outside New York City the number of men on an eight-hour day has been reduced from somewhat over a half in 1921 to less than a half in 1923.

More than 60 per cent of the factory workers of New York state have a working week of 48 hours or less, according to the chief statistician of the state department of labor. He bases his report on information from 1,300 manufacturing establishment employing over 400,000 workers.

Workers in New York City.

Wage earners in New York City where organized labor is strong have made the greatest progress toward the shorter working week while the detailed figures indicate that many employers by moving to small upstate towns have succeeded in putting off the day when they must conform to union conditions. The report says:

"Over 80 per cent of the factory workers in New York City have a basic working week of 4 hours or less, and one-third have a 44-hour week. Up state the working week is longer. Not quite half the men and somewhat fewer of the women worked 48 hours a week and the 44-hour week was almost unknown. A substantial proportion of the men upstate work over 54 hours as compared with almost none in New York City. Two-thirds of the women upstate work 49, 50 and 51 hours a week."

The figures shows that 31,785 men in factories outside New York City are still working more than 54 hours a week and that 59,455 out of 207,844 or 28 1-2 per cent work more than 52 hours a week.

Figures Tell Tale.

The following table shows for the state as a whole the proportion of workers in different industries working the various basic weeks:

INDUSTRY—	—Hours— 48 or less	49 to 54	Over 54
Stone, Clay and glass....	18.1%	54.7%	27.2%
Metals, machinery, etc....	54.9	33.1	12.0
Wood manufactures	45.3	42.8	11.9
Fur, leather and rubber..	76.6	20.7	2.7
Chems., oils, paints, etc.	65.1	31.9	3.0
Paper	75.1	18.7	6.2
Printing and paper goods	79.3	20.6	0.1
Textiles	48.0	46.8	5.2
Clothing, millinery, etc.	65.2	33.9	0.9
Food, bever. and tobacco	45.4	37.8	16.8
Water, light and power..	46.4	27.0	26.6
Total	61.7%	30.9%	7.4%

The iron and steel industry in New York proves to be still very much in the reactionary class with 86 1-2 per cent of its employes working over 54 hours a week. According to the report a large proportion of them worked 60 and 72 hours a week. Only 5.7 per cent have secured a week of 48 hours or less.

Hours of Labor.

In the manufacture of machinery approximately 69 per cent of the workers are on a week of 48 hours or less. In the automobile industry 43 per cent work 48 hours or less and 33.5 per cent work from 49 to 51 hours per week. In the manufacture and repair of railroad rolling stock approximately 60 per cent of the workers have a basic 48-hour week.

The shoe industry in New York appears particularly progressive with 93.1 per cent of its employes working a basic week of 48 hours or less. In the manufacture of paper 75.1 per cent of the employes work a straight 48-hour week.

In textile industry 72 per cent of the silk workers and 80.8 per cent of the cotton mill workers on a 48-hour week basis as compared with only 16.5 per cent of the employes of woolen mills working the shorter week. Approximately 56 per cent of the employes of the woolen industry still work from 52 to 54 hours a week.

Workers who have led in establishing the 44-hour week include the fur workers with 100 per cent of their number on that basis, printing and bookmaking with 54.6 per cent, mens' clothing with 77.1 per cent and women's clothing with 75.1 per cent.

Prison-Made Reliance Shirts.

OKLAHOMA CITY, March 31.—Tho defeated in the senate the resolution cancelling the prison contract of the Reliance Shirt Factory with the Oklahoma state penitentiary has apparently agitated the members of the state board of affairs. The chairman of the board has declared that the shirt factory proposition will be investigated thoroly. The house resolution charged that the state was losing $70,000 annually on the contract and cited the fact that $10,000 had been donated to the campaign funds of the governor and attorney general by the prison contract people.

THE DAILY WORKER RAISES THE STANDARD FOR A WORKERS' AND FARMERS' GOVERNMENT

THE DAILY WORKER

Entered as Second-class matter September 21, 1923, at the Post Office at Chicago, Illinois, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Workers! Farmers! Demand:
The Labor Party
Amalgamation
Organization of Unorganized
The Land for the Users
The Industries for the Workers
Protection of the Foreign-Born
Recognition of Soviet Russia

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PLAN PROVING HARDING ELECTION CONSPIRACY

State's Attorney's Kidnaping Stunt Blows Up

BEALIS FREED WHEN CROWE PLOT FAILS

Witnesses Spoiled Frame-Up Against Strike Official

The state's attorney's office admitted yesterday that it had no evidence on which to either hold or prefer a charge against Morris Bealis, manager of the Chicago Joint Board of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, in connection with the alleged shooting at the home of Nicholas Kovler, garment manufacturer, last Saturday.

When Judge Frederick De Young ordered the state's attorney's men to bring Bealis into court on a writ of habeas corpus, State's Attorney Robert E. Crowe's dicks admitted they could not connect him in any way with the shooting and the judge ordered his release.

Witnesses Refused to Frame Bealis.

The detectives said that they had arrested Bealis in order to question him and that they were unable to get any evidence from him. They said they also wanted to have him looked over by persons who claim to have seen the men who are alleged to have done the shooting. Two persons who came to identify Bealis were certain he was not the man they saw.

Bealis was arrested Monday noon in his office on West Van Buren St., and taken to the state's attorney's office for questioning. When the lawyers for Bealis went to Judge De Young to ask for a writ, the state's attorney's men agreed to let him go within an hour. They failed to keep their promise and the union attorney went to Judge Voight and demanded a habeus corpus writ. Voight made the writ returnable yesterday at 9:00 a. m., and when the hearing was held Bealis was ordered released.

Bealis was held in the East Chicago Ave., police station from Monday evening till Tuesday morning.

Fear to "Gold Fish" Bealis.

Detectives who began with browbeating tactics changed their tune for the joint board head refused to answer their questions while he was illegally held without any criminal charge against him. Detectives gave up and did not attempt to use the usual tactics of the "gold fish" room where prisoners are beaten and tortured by applying lighted cigar ends to the most sensitive parts of their bodies.

When Bealis was first arrested Attorney W. G. Rickert, for the union, served notice on the state's attorney's office that no "sweatbox" tactics would be tolerated.

8 More Injunction Arrests.

Eight more strikers were arrested on attachments for contempt of Judge "Dennis" Sullivan's order not to picket. They were: Rose Onofrio, Wanda Kaletta, Rose Printz, Mary Siegel, Anna Berenbaum, Lillian Greenberg, Eva Jacobs and Jennie Miller.

Alma Jones, the first colored girl striker tried for contempt of court because she picketed was tried, found

(Continued on page 2.)

ALL PEOPLE ARE FREE AND EQUAL IN UNITED STATES

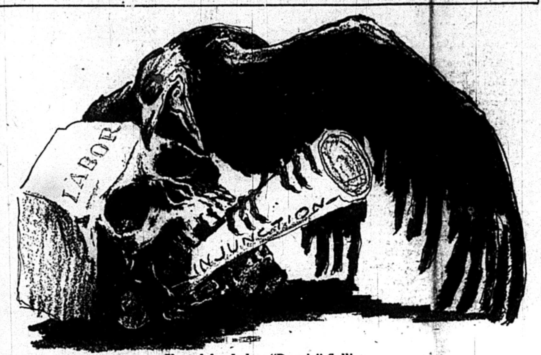
(By The Federated Press)

NEW YORK, April 1.—Two items in New York newspaper on the same day:

1. Collector of internal revenue announces payment of income tax of one citizen amounting to $7,000,000 for one year.

2. Mrs. Anna Shafer, 243 Second street, received callers today who came to her room in response to an advertisement offering to give away her 2-year-old baby boy. The mother, who is a waitress, says she is unable on her wages to support the boy.

A DREAM OF STATE'S ATTORNEY CROWE



Shared by Judge "Dennie" Sullivan.

Prosecution Pleads For More Time In Ruthenberg's Trial

ST. JOSEPH, Mich., April 1.—Charles E. White, Justice of the Court of Appeals, today granted further extension of time in the case of C. E. Ruthenberg, convicted in connection with the Bridgman convention for "assembling with" the Communist Party.

The defense attorneys have had papers on appeal ready for six months but the prosecution has asked for delay from month to month on the ground that other cases had interfered with their examination of the record of the Ruthenberg case submitted by the defense.

The present indications are that the court of appeals will not get the case before next fall.

C. E. Ruthenberg, when interviewed by the DAILY WORKER on the status of the case remarked "Daugherty who initiated the 'Red Raid' in Bridgman, has lost his job and I am not in prison yet."

LET LUDENDORFF GO BUT CONVICT HIS FOLLOWERS

8 Sentenced for Munich Beer Cellar Plot

MUNICH, April 1.—General Ludendorff was acquitted today on a charge of treason for his share in embryonic beer cellar putsch of November 1923.

Troops and special police kept people moving on the streets and broke up all gatherings of two or more, fearful of a nationalist demonstration.

Reichswehr, marching with rifles on their shoulders and "potato masher" hand grenades stuffed in their belts, prevented any outburst, however.

Of the defendants, Ludendorff was the only one completely exonerated Hitler, together with Weber, Kriebel and Poehner, was found guilty of high treason. They were fined 200 gold marks and sentenced to five years in the fortress.

The remaining defendants, Bruckner, Roehm, Parnet, Wagner and Frick, were found guilty of aiding high treason. They were fined 100 gold marks each and sentenced to 15 months imprisonment. These latter sentences were immediately commuted and the defendants will be released on probation.

Yeggs Get April Fooled When They Visit Barber Union

The yeggs who broke into the office of the Chicago Journeyman Barbers' Union did not realize the significance of April 1 until they cracked the safe. Three one-cent stamps, two old shaving brushes and a bar of soap were on a card bearing the words "Call again." Frank Rango, secretary, anticipated a burglary and prepared accordingly.

40,000 STRIKING IN SOUTHWEST MINING FIELDS

Demand Bosses Yield to Agreement

(Special to The Daily Worker)

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 1.—Coal miners in southwestern states left their jobs today and will not return until an agreement is reached in wage negotiations between union representatives and mine operators now in progress here.

The old wage contract expired at midnight. Miners took their usual April 1st holiday today and are not expected to return to work tomorrow unless an agreement is reached by a sub-committee of miners and operators in conference here.

Approximately 40,000 men are affected, according to union heads.

War Pension Bill Passed.

WASHINGTON, April 1—The Senate today passed the Bursum pension bill by a vote of 51 to 10. The bill increases pensions of civil and Indian war veterans from $50 to $72 a month and fixes the pension of their widows at $40. Appropriation necessary to cover the measure is estimated at $55,000,000.

Endorse St. Paul Meet.

OAKLAND, Cal.—The Oakland Laborers' Union has indorsed the national third party convention at St. Paul June 17.

Busted American Farmers Plan To Migrate Over Canadian Line

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, April 1.—Over 100,000 farmers in the American Northwest, on account of unemployment and bankruptcy of agriculture in that region, are preparing to migrate into Canada, immigrant agents of the Canadian National Railways have just reported to the Department of Labor.

MANY ELECTIONS HELD THRUOUT U. S. YESTERDAY

Hot Municipal Fight In Milwaukee

Several elections took place thruout the country yesterday. The contest that held most interest for the workers is that which took place in Milwaukee between the present Mayor Daniel W. Hoan, Socialist, and David S. Rose, so-called nonpartisan, but actually candidate of the open shop and big business elements.

Fight On In Milwaukee.

While the Workers Party of Milwaukee severely criticised the Socialists there for their sins of commission and omission againt the working class, it at the same time upports Hoan againt the out and out anti-labor reactionary Rose. The DAILY WORKER goes to press too early to be in a position to give the returns but we publish for our readers' information the centers in which the main political battles are being waged.

The State of Wisconsin is balloting today in the primary elections with all indications pointing to an overwhelming victory for La Follette over Coolidge in the Republican contest.

Civil War In Cicero.

A small civil war raged in Cicero, Illinois, over the town elections, between the democrats and republicans. The democrats are running on a free speech platform which the present office holders have treated with contempt. The radical elements among the foreign population are siding with the democrats. The republicans have unlimbered their heavy artillery and are trying to shoot their way to victory at the polls. It is also reported that the Poles, the majority of whom are conservative, are lined up behind the republicans while the Lithuanians are the democrats.

Last night gunmen climaxed a day of beatings by attacking William K. Pflaunt, democratic candidate for town clerk; his wife and Clem Kopstein, a printer. Other depredations were committed.

In one precinct, judges and election clerks, together with fifty voters, were driven into the streets and, according to reports to John Rush, chief clerk to the election commissioner, the gangsters tampered with the ballots. The gangsters are making a systematic patrol of the voting precincts in four automobiles.

Carl M. Garver was re-elected mayor of Des Moines, Iowa, by a margin of 2,000 over his opponent; both republicans.

Fiery Crosses Burn.

Fiery crosses were burned thruout the city of Council Bluff, Iowa,

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SMALL BACKERS FACE EXPULSION FROM F.-L. PARTY

Fitzpatrick Is Placed in Unhappy Position

Contradictory statements, charges and counter-charges are flying around in the utmost confusion as the result of the indorsement of Governor Small for the April 8th primaries, by the leading trades union officials and some of the executives of the Farmer-Labor Party. Those implicated in the inconsistent situation are trying to squirm to cover with denials and voluminous explanations. All are agreed, however, that the predicament of John Fitzpatrick, who violated the constitution of the Farmer-Labor Party by indorsing Small, is far from a happy one.

May Mean Expulsion.

Two members of the executive board of the Farmer-Labor Party, Cook County branch, have allowed their names to be used in circulars issued by the Len Small for Governor Wage Farmers' Campaign Committee. Thus we have the contradiction of John G. Clay and Chas. F. Wills, members of the executive board of a party whose constitution prohibits alliance with any other capitalist politicians or parties, acting on a committee with other "labor leaders," which is in charge of the "Len Small for Governor Wage Earners League."

Arthur Olsen, also a member of the executive board of the Farmer-Labor Party, admitted, when interviewed by the DAILY WORKER, that this situation will have to be thrashed out at the next executive board meeting, and may lead to the expulsion of some of those acting for Small.

"I don't see how a member of the executive board of the Farmer-Labor Party can indorse Small or any other candidate," said Olsen. "Our constitution expressly states that no member may indorse a candidate affiliated with another party. Certainly those endorsing Small are inconsistent and are violating the Farmer-Labor Party constitution."

Why Use A Goat, Fitz?

By common consent, Thomas McCabe, secretary of the Cook County Farmer-Labor Party, seems to have been made the goat in the frantic efforts to save the face of John Fitzpatrick, E. Nockels, and the others who have allowed their names to be linked with Small in the primary campaign.

Despite the fact that John Fitzpatrick admitted to the DAILY WORKER that a newspaper clipping mentioning him as a signer of a communication endorsing Small, was correct, those who are trying to save the situation declare Fitzpatrick has not violated the ruling of the Farmer-Labor Party against participation in the primary.

But it was definitely stated at the Small campaign headquarters, 30 North Wells street, by Ike Volz, secretary of the campaign that, "John Fitzpatrick, Nockels, and all the labor leaders of the city have come out for the governor."

Gifford Ernst, of the Rodriguez-Ernst,, Illinois Farmer-Labor Party, gave the DAILY WORKER the following written statement: "The Farmer-Labor Party of Illinois is not responsible for the statement of Thomas McCabe, who pretends to speak as secretary of the Cook County Farmer-Labor Party. His efforts to impugn the motives of **all the leading trade unionists** who have warned the people against the possible nomination of Essington in the Republican primaries **and who are therefore**

(Continued on Page 2.)

Stromboli Breaks Out, Hurling Death In Fiery Cinders

(Special to The Daily Worker)

ROME, April 1.—A terrific explosion occurred inside the Volcano Stromboli in the Lipari island group at 3:30 a. m. today, the Royal Observatory on the mountain reported. Masses of cinders were thrown out, destroying vineyards on the mountainside. Fifteen persons were injured.

The volcano is spouting such dense clouds of smoke from its crater that those at the observatory are unable to ascertain the extent of the activity.

DAUGHERTY SHIELDED MILLER BROTHERS IN $500,000 LAND FRAUD

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 1.—Charges that former Attorney-General Daugherty hampered him in the prosecution of a conspiracy case were made to the senate investigating committee today by H. M. Peck of Oklahoma City.

Peck, who was formerly a United States District Attorney in Oklahoma, said he was charged with failure to prosecute the Miller Brothers, owners of the famous "101 ranch," for conspiracy to defraud the government of 10,000 acres of Indian lands.

Altho he telegraphed to Daugherty that Zack and Joe Miller were going to plead guilty to obtaining the lands fraudulently, Peck said the attorney general wired back instructing him to make no recommendation to the court.

After the case of the Miller Brothers had been continued from time to time on instructions of Daugherty, Peck said both Zack and Joe Miller pleaded guilty to the charges and paid fines amounting to $7,000.

Despite the plea of guilty to obtaining the 10,000 acres of Indian land by fraud, Peck said no suits have been instituted to recover them. The land, he said, was valued at $50 an acre.

VICTIMS OF LAND FRAUDS GET CASE BEFORE SENATE

Plot to Halt Probe Is Investigated

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, April 1.—A score of letters from persons who allege "misrepresentation" in the description of lands they purchased in Texas today were presented to the Senate Postoffice committee investigating alleged land frauds, by James R. Page, advisor to Senator Heflin, chief prosecutor.

Heflin also has several communications he will introduce to reveal conditions in the Lower Rio Grande Valley.

Rush D. Simmons, chief postal inspector, will be placed on the stand to explain to the committee why he removed Inspector Donaldson from probing land operations of Creager.

Joint Board Head Tells Daily Worker Of Jail Experience

After Morris Bealis, chairman of the Chicago Joint Board of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, had deloused himself from the effects of the night in a filthy cell of the East Chicago Avenue police station, he returned to his duties at the offices of the Union at 328 W. Van Buren street.

He told a DAILY WORKER reporter that Assistant State's Attorney John Sbarbro began questioning him roughly but that he refused to answer any question unless his attorney was present. Sbarbro refused admittance to the attorney, W. G. Rickert, who had gotten on the job immediately.

When Sbarbro heard Rickert was asking for a habeas corpus writ he went before Judge Voight and had the writ returnable the following morning on the pretext that he wanted to question Bealis during the night. The insincerity of this excuse is seen by the fact that Bealis was shoved into a cell and the door locked without the detectives attempting to question him further.

On Bealis' release in court yesterday morning Crowe's man began to bluster, saying that the state's attorney would hold him (Bealis) personally responsible for any union slugging. Bealis retorted that the only slugging in this strike is by the police and employers' agents.

London Bus and Tram Strike Over, Service Resumed

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON, April 1.—Tram and bus service was resumed today on full schedules in all parts of London, following acceptance by the striking workers of terms offered them last week.

DAUGHERTY'S SHARE HAMON FUND $25,000

Committee to Get Proof of 1920 Conspiracy

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, April 1.—The late Jake Hamon gave former Att'y General Daugherty $25,000 at the 1920 republican national convention, R. H. Wilson, of Oklahoma City, today declared in testifying before the senate oil committee that Hamon told him.

The money was paid over because the republican national committee was "broke," Wilson said Hamon explained.

Buying Secretaryship.

Wilson's testimony purported to bear out the charge of Al Jennings, reformed bandit, that Hamon spent a large sum to nominate the late President Harding in the hope of getting the secretaryship of the nation.

Senator Thomas J. Walsh declared at the senate oil committee hearing he expected to prove that a conspiracy led to appointment of "a secretary of interior" and subsequent lease of the government naval oil reserves thru that appointment.

Walsh, during a discussion in the committee, told Standfield, Oregon republican, that he intended to produce witnesses to bear out his charge.

It was the first time Walsh had pledged himself to furnish such proof and came after republican senators Stanfield and Spencer had declared that up to this time only rumors have been brought forward to substantiate any such charge.

$5,000 Bail For Sinclair.

Bail for Harry F. Sinclair, indicted for contempt of the senate oil committee, was set today at $5,000 by Justice Hitz of the district supreme court.

Sinclair has not yet appeared. If he does not present himself shortly a warrant for his arrest will be issued.

While bail arrangements were being made for Harry F. Sinclair, the senate oil committee again took up its inquiry today.

Two witnesses who were presumed to know something of the reported dealings of oil interests for the secretaryship of interior at the 1920 republican national convention were scheduled to take the stand.

R. H. Wilson, once a candidate for the democratic nomination for governor of Oklahoma, and W. L. Kistler, oil promoter of Tulsa, were called.

No Word From Sinclair.

Meantime, Payton Gordon, district attorney, awaited some official word from Sinclair, indicted yesterday on ten counts charging contempt of the senate in his refusal to answer questions put to him by the investigating committee.

Both the government and the Sinclair attorneys want a speedy trial and it is possible that it may be begun before criminal proceedings against the principals in the oil scandal are begun before a grand jury here a week from Thursday.

Process servers have as yet been unable to locate William Boyce Thompson, who had charge of finances in the last republican campaign.

$25,000 to Daugherty.

Wilson related his conversation with Hamon which he said took place about

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MICHIGAN GOVERNOR SAYS HE'S WILLING TO TAKE D. OF J. JOB

LANSING, Mich., April 1.—Governor Alex J. Groesbeck today declared he would consider accepting an offer of the attorney generalship should it be made, but the executive added that was "highly improbable."

"It has been my impression that the president will appoint Justice Rugg of the Massachusetts supreme court," the governor stated.

"I would, of course, consider it should it be offered me, but I believe that is highly improbable."

BURNS MUST GO!

Today's Installment of "The Story of John Brown" Appears on Page Six

SHOW DAUGHERTY SHARE IN HAMON FUND $25,000

Probers to Get Proof of Conspiracy

(Continued from page 1)

two weeks after the convention as follows:

"I met Mr. Hamon in the lobby of a hotel in Oklahoma City. We were all interested in his work. I just told him 'I see you put it over.' He said 'Yes, I had good luck, I got what I went after.' I asked him how he did it. He said the committee was broke and he made it up."

Senator Walsh asked Wilson if Hamon referred to Harding's campaign fund.

"Yes, he said he gave $25,000 to the fund thru Harry Daugherty. He didn't say, however, just what he expected to gain by it."

Cross questioning by senators Spencer, Missouri, republican, and Stanfield, Oregon, republican, failed to shake the witness' story. He was then excused.

J. E. Dyche, of Oklahoma City, campaign manager for Hamon when Hamon was fighting Jim McGraw for a place on the Republican National Committee, was then called to the stand by Senator Stanfield.

Dyche said he is now a prohibition agent.

Was Hamon's Manager.

"Hamon came to me in 1920 and asked me to manage his campaign," Dyche said. "I was a delegate and chairman of the Oklahoma delegation later at the republican national convention.

"We started to elect a joint General Wood-Hamon delegation, but Wood broke away from Hamon early in the fight. We then asked for selection of the delegates personally for Hamon.

"We pledged ourselves to Lowden of Illinois," he said.

"Did you read Al Jennings' story in which he said that Hamon asked him to run for governor in 1920?" Senator Stanfield asked.

"Yes, that's all bunk."

Spencer then asked him what he thought of Jennings' statement that Hamon had given $250,000 to the late Senator Boise Penrose of Pennsylvania and sums to other politicians, including Harry Daugherty.

"It is not true. Jake didn't like to spend his own money and he couldn't have done it very well without me knowing about it."

Says He Spent Hamon Funds.

"What do you think of Jennings' story that Hamon paid a million dollars to Daugherty, Penrose and Will Hays?" Stanfield asked.

"I don't think there is anything to it. If he could have done it he would not have done it because he wasn't in the habit of giving money away."

Dyche said he himself had spent Hamon's money in the campaign over the delegation "and I'll say we didn't spend very much."

Walsh asked Dyche about Wilson's testimony.

"Wilson is a reputable citizen whom I would believe but I think Hamon must have been kidding him," Dyche said. "Sometimes Jake's conversation got rather loose when he was talking to democrats."

"How much money was spent in Hamon's campaign against McGraw?" Walsh asked.

"I'll pull the cover off and tell if you want me to, but I think [illegible] was Jake's personal affair.

"Jake spent about $20,[illegible] I spent about $80,000—of course it was all his money," Dyche said.

"Was any of that $105,000 spent for corruption and fraud?" Spencer asked.

"Absolutely not."

The committee then adjourned until tomorrow.

Chairman Ladd today issued a new subpoena for William Boyce Thompson, finance chairman for the republican national committee in 1920. It calls for him to appear "forthwith."

A prior subpoena issued for Thompson several weeks ago has not been served, due to inability to locate the politician.

* * * *

Free Sinclair on $5,000 Bail.

WASHINGTON, April 1—Harry F. Sinclair, accompanied by three lawyers, appeared before Justice Hitz of the district supreme court here today and pleaded "not guilty" of contempt of the senate, as charged in indictments returned against him.

Sinclair asked the court, however, for permission to withdraw the plea within ten days and institute whatever proceedings his lawyers advise. It is understood a demurrer may be filed.

Sinclair gave bond of $5,000 for his appearance at trial.

Paterson Unions To Back Showing Of "Polikushka"

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PATERSON, N. J., April 1.—At a conference of representatives of many workers organizations held here to consider plans for the relief of German workers, it was arranged to show the Russian film "Polikushka" at the Paterson High School Auditorium on May 2nd. The campaign for the relief of German workers is in full swing in Paterson. Last week a concert and mass meeting in Carpenter Hall was addressed by Comrade Herman Nuding from Germany.

Those co-operating in the German relief work include Associated Silk Workers, Butchers Union 454, Full Fashioned Hosiery Workers, Amalgamated Clothing Workers, Workers Party, and several German organizations.

Washington, D. C.--A Walled City Whose Stench of Corruption Is Enough to Overwhelm Nation

By JULIAN STREET

WASHINGTON, April 1.—Like Jericho of old, Washington is a walled city, but the hosts of Israel have only begun to march around it and the wall still stands.

Thru the city gates travellers pass freely, with the eyes of sleuths upon them; the mails come and go, tho letters are in some cases mysteriously opened and re-sealed before delivery; the telegraph and telephone connect the city with the world outside, tho both are said to leak at times.

Some truth, to be sure, does escape thru the wall, but truth outside of Washington does not look the same as truth inside. The Washington eye is not constructed like the ordinary human eye, but sees as normal many things which to the eye of an outsider appear grotesquely improbable.

I have been here two weeks and in that time have undergone a disillusionment profound and painful. I have been disillusioned about many things, but most of all I am staggered by the knowledge that every hotel bell boy and every taxi driver in Washington knew on March 4, 1921, what I have only lately learned, namely, that to the affairs of federal government, the morals and methods of a corrupt town council have been applied.

To what extent does the public outside the wall realize this? I am inside the wall and do not know. I judge that confidence has been shaken by the Daugherty disclosures, but I gravely doubt that the public is prepared for the further disclosures that are inevitable.

There have, of course, been partisan attacks upon the Republican party and some of these have not been justified; nevertheless prominent Republicans of the more progressive type say the party needs purging as it never needed it before and feel it is incumbent upon the Republican party to take the bitter dose voluntarily rather than have the dose forced down its throat by a democratic doctor who hopes the medicine will kill the patient.

Truth Stronger than Fiction.

One lesson certain to be learned by the innocent outlander visiting Washington, brought into the slightest contact with the official world, is that in Washington the incredible is sometimes true. He will discover for instance, as I did, that there is truth in the highly colorful tales one hears of spying and counter-spying by detectives.

Senators, congressmen, newspapermen and secret service agents will assure you that "the hill," as the Capitol is called, has been thoroly investigated.

Offices of Senator La Follette and others are said to have been broken into and rifled, the object of the game being to "get something on" the men chiefly concerned in the investigations. Sleuths have also been sent to the home towns of some of the more active foes of official principals and it is freely reported that in at least one instance a woman was used for the purpose of compromising a gentleman of tendencies too critical.

One member of the cabinet complained to the President some time ago that he was being shadowed and otherwise molested.

Espionage in its more rough and Russian forms evolved during the war, doubtless because of urgent necessity, developed practices unheard of in the old time secret service. These practices have been continued and a notable feature of them is to be found in the fact that honest men seem lately to have received more attention than lawbreakers. It is, of course, comparatively easy to "get something on" a lawbreaker, but not so easy to "get something" on honest men.

"Shadows" In Abundance.

If honest men were as timid as groundhogs, few of them would be here, for many honest men in Washington see their shadows every day. Thus, for example, the Washington residence of Frank A. Vanderlip, who has been of such great assistance to the senatorial committee investigating Mr. Daugherty, is continually under surveillance and Mr. Vanderlip is shadowed in all his goings and comings. He has even spoken to his shadow once or twice.

To those contemplating a trip to Washington in the interests of clean government, I am able to give these helpful hints:

Bring your talking machine with you and play it in your hotel room while holding confidential conversations. It nullifies the operation of the dictaphone.

If you have three telephone bells on one line wire, tappers cannot operate.

Have confidential letters addressed to some one other than yourself, who will turn them over to you.

Do not try to hide important papers in your room when you go out. They look under the mattress too.

Do not be deceived because you thought your papers have not apparently been disturbed. They photostated them.

IMPEACH COOLIDGE!

TO ALL MEMBERS OF THE WORKERS PARTY IN NEW YORK CITY

There will be a general membership meeting to discuss our Labor Party Policy on Wednesday April 9, at Stuyvesant Casino, 142 Second Avenue.

Comrade C. E. Ruthenberg will open the discussion speaking on the "Decisive Stage In Our Labor Party Policy", and general discussion will follow.

Many conferences and conventions of the Farmer-Labor forces have been held recently and the party members must be acquainted with the latest developments in order to carry out the policies of the party.

Every member should attend this important meeting and be on time 8 p. m. sharp.

NEGRO AUDIENCE JOINS TENANTS LEAGUE IN BODY

Race Equality Demand Voiced by Speakers

A large and enthusiastic audience Monday night, unanimously joined the Negro Tenant's Protective League, at the first mass meeting held by the league at 3335 South State St. It was announced that the next meeting will be held in a large church which has been donated by a South Side minister. The time and place of the next meeting will be announced later.

Robert Minor, editor of the Liberator, and greatly beloved of the Black Race, provoked continuous outbursts of applause by his plea for social and economic equality of the Negro. "You are supposed to have social equality in Chicago," Minor told his Negro audience, "But try to eat dinner in the Blackstone Hotel and see how quickly they throw you out."

Seeds of Murder.

"Those who are discriminating socially are planting the seeds of murder and race hatred. Segregation of the Negro in prescribed districts is a political power. The czar of Russia did the same thing to the Jews before the Russian revolution, telling them where they could and where they could not live. Now the Chicago landlords are trying to exercise that power over the Negroes.

Lovett Fort-Whiteman, of the Chicago Defender, pointed out that the Tenant's League is a purely working class organization.

"The Negro not only pays the highest rent, but he receives the lowest wages. The best way to curb the rent hog is for the league to organize the tenants of the South Side to go out on a rent strike, and refuse to pay high rents and refuse to move," said Otto Huiswood of New York.

Praise Daily Worker.

D. E. Early said he hoped the time would come when the slums of Federal St., could be burned down, and all the Negroes of the South Side could move over to Michigan Blvd.

The speakers praised the DAILY WORKER for their activity in reporting Negro news and advertising the Negro Tenant's League.

Ruthenberg and Trachtenberg to Visit Pittsburgh

PITTSBURGH, April 1.—Alexander Trachtenberg will lecture at a mass meeting to be held at Moose Temple, Penn Ave., Sunday, April 6, 1924, at 2 p. m., under auspices of Workers Party. The subject will be: "What I saw In Russia and Germany."

C. E. Ruthenberg from Chicago will visit Pittsburgh, Monday, April 7, and address a membership meeting of Workers Party on the subject: "The Decisive Stage of Our Labor Party Policy." The meeting will be held at Labor Lyceum, 35 Miller St., at 8 p. m.,

It Doesn't Often Happen.

DANVILLE, Ill., April 1.—Sentences of one year in jail and $3,500 fine each were meted out here last night to Henry Albrecht and his son Henry Albrecht, jr., wealthy East St. Louis lunch room owners for violating the Volstead act. Thomas Mahar, their bartender, was sentenced to six months in jail and $500 fine.

Harris Scrap Still On.

NEW YORK, March 31.—Characterizing Memphis friends and relatives of Eleanor Elaine Harris as "a bunch of ruffians." Carruthers Ewing, counsel for the southern beauty's banker husband, today opposed a motion for a new trial of Beverly D. Harris' annulment suit.

"Canned Heat" Kills 11.

TOLEDO, O., April 1—The eleventh victim of canned heat orgies, Thomas Beckwith, 48, died here this afternoon at a hospital, while a twelfth person suffering from the effects was picked up on the street and taken to the hospital.

Mid-City Branch Meets.

A regular meeting of the Mid-City English branch of the Workers Party will be held Wednesday, April 2, at 8 p. m., in Emmett Memorial Hall, corner Ogden and Taylor. Important business! Be there!—Dan Horsley, secretary.

BEALIS IS FREED WHEN CROWE'S PLOT BLOWS UP

Frameup Against Strike Official Fails

(Continued from page 1)

guilty, and sentenced to 15 days in jail and $200 fine.

Hot Air From "Dennie."

The judge in delivering the sentence made a speech in which he got off some of his venom against workers who strike against their employers.

It has been the regular court practice in all other contempt cases up till this one to permit the defense and the prosecution to sum up the evidence presented, before the judge passes sentence. This time Judge Sullivan beat both sides to it—denied the defendants their rights—and imposed the sentence and delivered his lecture before anyone had a chance to say anything.

William Seiden of the firm of Stein and Seiden, dress manufacturers at 212 S. Market street, said that he had seen Miss Jones in front of his place of business every day. I. W. Stokes, a police officer who was one on the street all the time, said that he only saw Miss Jones picket twice.

Colored Striker's Fine Story.

Then Miss Jones was called to the stand to defend herself. She said that she had picketed and that she had spoken to colored scabs. She said that she spoke to them in order to try to show them they were their own enemies and were dragging down the standard of living of all garment workers by refusing to strike.

Miss Jones told her story in a simple, straightforward, earnest fashion. Then Leo LeBosky cross-examined her. He was intent on finding who had told Miss Jones to picket and who had told her where to picket. Miss Jones told him she had brains enough to know where to picket.

"Why did you picket at 212 S. Market street?" LeBosky asked.

Had Message for Colored Girls

"Because there were a lot of colored girls working there. I am a colored girl and I wanted to talk with them," Miss Jones told him.

"Yeh, we can see you are colored, but who told you to go there?"

For five minutes LeBosky kept at that question of who sent her to picket.

"Do you believe in God? Do you know you are under oath? Do you know what that means?" LeBosky shot at her.

LeBosky's attempts to rattle Miss Jones failed and she told him simply that she did believe in God, knew what an oath meant and was telling the truth.

"Dennie" Feeds His Face.

Then LeBosky gave up his examination, the judge passed sentence and delivered his speech. The speech was cut off when it came time to recess for lunch. No overtime in "Dennie's" court.

Miss Jones' sentence will be appealed, if necessary, to the state supreme court.

Pasty Faced Dick on Stand.

Frank Fuller, a pasty faced private dick employed by the Soule Secret Service at 139 N. Clark street, and Sergeant Patrick Collins of the state's attorney's office, were the principal witnesses against girl garment striker in Judge "Dennie" Sullivan's court yesterday afternoon.

Fuller, who brazenly swore that he was sold by his firm to the C. H Lowenthal Company at 224 S. Market street, which is trying to crush the strike, took the stand against Freda Reicher, Lena Moritz and Jennie Lieberman, and testified that he had seen them frequently walking the pavement in front of the Lowenthal shop.

Slugger's Eyes Drop.

The "slugger's" eyes dropped when Miss Lieberman faced him. It is only a few days ago that Fuller beat up Miss Lieberman under the protection of some of Mayor Dever's policemen. Miss Lieberman afterwards obtained a warrant against her assailant from Magistrate Trude.

Judge Sullivan gladly accepted the "slugger's" testimony—the beating up of the girl being an incident in the line of the same strike-breaking duty that is engaging Sullivan himself.

Freedom For Ireland Only.

Pat Collins, brother of the late Michael Collins, former president of the Irish Free State and himself an ardent advocate of freedom—for Ireland—also did his bit towards crushing freedom in America. Collins swore that each of the three girls had picketed in front of the Lowenthal shop. (Collins, by the way, boasts of having made more than 70 arrests in this strike.)

Sullivan sentenced Miss Reicher to 30 days and a $200 fine, Miss Lieberman to 30 days and Miss Moritz to 20 days and $200.

The cases are being appealed and execution of sentence is delayed.

Decision was reserved in the case of Bessie Katz, Olga Garich, Joe Kravitz, Isador Kregger and Sarah Dorf whose cases came before Sullivan in the afternoon in contempt proceedings. The case of the eight strikers taken on injunction attachments in the morning was set for today.

Seven more pickets were arrested by the police late in the afternoon. The arrested pickets are: Anna Jaffon, Alice Grooze, Esther Friedman, Helen Weiss, Ann Harvey, Arthur Ryback and Louise Hughin.

IMPEACH COOLIDGE!

Grand Lodge Officials Active In Aiding War on Militants In Toledo Local 105, I. A. of M.

By ANDREW OVERGAARD.

TOLEDO, O., April 1.—By a vote of 59 to 46 seven members of Local 105 of the International Association of Machinists were fined $50.00 and disfranchised for one year for membership in the Workers Party and T. U. E. L. The vote occurred on the report of the trial committee appointed to hear the evidence and defense of the following members: T. F. Chapman, Clarence Buhler, Joe Willnecker, Walter Harris, T. Cook, Chas. Weber, and Chas. Stevenson.

A motion made to give the writer, who defended the accused in the trial, the floor as a member of the I. A. of M. was ruled out of order by the chairman. Appeal from his decision was also overruled by this same tool of reactionary officials, who stated "No damn appeals goes here!"

Gauthier Assails Negroes.

Grand Lodge Organizer Gauthier spoke for some time and assailed the left wing. He especially attacked one section of the program of the Workers Party on the Negro question, calling to the members, "Do any of you Fellows want to have social equality with the niggers?" Some one in the local interrupted by stating that the Declaration of Independence says that all men are equal. He was, however, called to order by the chairman. Mr. Gauthier also assailed the DAILY WORKER for carrying a report on the trial, which in his opinion proved that this party was in opposition to the International Association of Machinists.

Brothers Willnecker and Chapman spoke in behalf of the defendants and also defended the position of the party and the Trades Union Educational League. In the closing remarks they stated, "You may separate us at this time from Local 105 and prevent us from participating in this work, but you cannot and will never separate us, as Communists, from the working class. We shall keep on the work until the ideas for which we stand have been realized by the workers of this country. We shall keep on our work in organizing machinists for Local 105, proving that we are loyal Union men, no matter what action you take tonight."

Numerous questions in regard to this case were hurled at the chair, who was at all times very nervous, and stated that the members were there to vote, that it was their privilege, but that no disturbance would be allowed.

Grand Lodge Runs Meeting.

Mr. Griffith, another organizer for the Grand Lodge, then took the floor and after having made a lengthy speech against the militants, moved the previous question, which was carried by a vote of 61 to 43. An amendment was offered for the same fine and expulsion from the Local, but was voted down by a large majority. The vote was then taken on the report of the committee in spite of the fact that the rank and file was still clamoring for the floor and for the opportunity to listen to the story of the defense.

There is no doubt that these seven members will carry on a consistent fight for their reinstatement and carry it to the convention of the International Association of Machinists, which is to be held this year. They feel that they have the right to belong to any political party they see fit without violating any section of the constitution and that this struggle is nothing but a deliberate attempt on the part of the International Organizers to check the progressive development of Local 105.

Reasons for Action.

It is well to state some of the reasons for the action and what led up to it. The action of the Local in electing the militants to a number of offices was no doubt only one of the reasons for the charges. The election was held on December 9, 1923, at which time the militants captured the following offices by an overwhelming majority: Buehler for treasurer, Harris for vice president and Chapman was only defeated by six votes as candidate for Business Agent. All important committees were practically filled by the militants, such as delegates to Labor Congresses, Central Labor Committees and Committee on Education, etc.

It is interesting to note that the Business Agent, Ebright, only received 34 votes as candidate to the Labor Congress and that Chapman received 66 votes. At this time Mr. Ebright is president of the Labor Congress. The militants were obligated to office on January 4 by International Organizer Griffith. On January 10 a meeting was called by all the members of the Local whom the reactionary officialdom were sure of controlling for the purpose of ousting the militants from office. The letters sent out were signed by Gotheir, Ebright, Griffith, Rogge and Conrad, but none of the militants were invited.

All Militants Unseated.

On January 11 a resolution was introduced calling for the unseating of all officers who are members of the Workers Party and the Trades Union Educational League. The resolution carried by a vote of 48 for and 38 against after the chairman had refused the militants more than five minutes to state their case.

On the same evening the local proceeded to elect new officers and after they were elected they were immediately obligated.

The attitude of the rank and file of Local 105 when told to participate in affairs of the local is that it is no use, because if they elect men they want to office, immediately the International Officials step in here and throw them out.

The more dangerous situation is that many members are threatening to drop their cards in the organization and it becomes one of the problems of the militants to get them to stay in the International Association of Machinists. The men involved are determined to wage a national struggle against these expulsions and suspenions and are confident that the rank and file of the International Association of Machinists will put a stop to these tactics in the coming convention. Other locals of the Machinists Union should immediately adopt resolutions protesting against these tactics of discriminating against members who hold different political opinions than the Grand Lodge officials and forward them to the Grand Lodge in Local 105, Toledo.

It has been proven in the Ladies' Garment Workers' struggle that the militants are the most loyal members when it comes to a real struggle against the bosses.

It has also been proved that by expelling the revolutionary element that the organization is in danger of being completely destroyed.

Small Backers Are Facing Expulsion From Farmer-Labor Party

(Continued from Page 1)

urging the nomination of Governor Small, is a crude attempt to give comfort to the enemies of labor. **The fact that labor leaders support Governor Small in the primaries,** indicates that they desire to be consistent in matters that involve trade union principles."

Repudiates Farmer-Labor Party.

The trade union officials backing the Small for governor campaign, evidently underestimate the intelligence of the workers of Chicago. They have allowed the use of their name time and again in the public press, they have passed resolutions indorsing Governor Small, they have acted on committees and in an advisory capacity to aid the Small campaign. All this goes for John Fitzpatrick, member of the executive board of the Farmer-Labor Party. **John Fitzpatrick has violated the constitution of the Farmer-Labor Party. He repeatedly refuses to deny that he is in favor of participation in the primaries in aid of Governor Small.**

David McVey, John Fitzpatrick, Nockels, Clay, Wills and the others, were given the choice as to whether to stand loyal to the constitution of the Farmer-Labor Party, and the executive board of the Farmer-Labor Party, and repudiate the Small campaign, or to repudiate the Farmer-Labor Party and indorse the notoriously disreputable Small. **They chose to repudiate the Farmer-Labor Party and indorse the crooked politician.**

"The expressions of Mr. McCabe were his own personal expressions," said David McVey, chairman of the Cook County Farmer-Labor Party. "The Farmer-Labor Party has made no comment on persons active in the labor movement, and disclaims any responsibility for the personal comment of any individual."

McVey tried to deny that members of the executive board had indorsed Small, but the DAILY WORKER reporter showed him the proof, and he lamely said, "Well, you will have to see them."

In Solid With Gompers.

"John Fitzpatrick is between two fires," said Arthur Olsen to the DAILY WORKER. "He must be for Small because the Gompers machine is for Small. Fitzpatrick must go along with the Gompers machine or they will dump him over at the next election. He has his job to look after. Oscar Nelson and the old guard of the A. F. of L. are for Small. Fitzpatrick must stay back with them."

Fitzpatrick and Nockels are trying to ride two horses at the same time and are falling between them. The time has come when Fitzpatrick can no longer pose as a progressive. **If the Farmer-Labor Party continues to carry these men along after they have violated a fundamental principle of the Farmer-Labor constitution the party will be tarring itself with the same reactionary brush and will also be aligned with disreputable politicians.**

Another prominent official of the Farmer-Labor Party, who did not want his name mentioned, for fear of incurring animosity of the Fitzpatrick-Gompers machine, said laughingly, "I am sorry for John Fitzpatrick. He has muddled in his usual muddling way into a difficult situation. Now let's see how he can muddle out of it."

Supreme Court Opens.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 1.—The April term of the Illinois supreme court convened this afternoon. A number of important cases are on the advisement docket and opinions may be handed down at adjournment.

BURNS MUST GO!

Many Elections Are Being Held Truout the United States

(Continued from Page 1)

as returns from the municipal elections showed a landslide for most of the candidates said to have the backing of the Klan. The republicans won nearly every office.

The Illinois primary elections have been the hottest in the history of the state. Three republican factions are tearing the hide off each other. The big fight for nomination for governor on the republican ticket is between Small and Essington. The Chicago Tribune and Daily News are for Essington. Small is posing as a "friend of labor" and has the endorsement of the labor fakers, tho the governor was placed on the unfair list by the Central Labor Council of Kankakee and is as contemptible a grafter as ever disgraced public office. Essington is equally bad if not worse. He is openly on the side of the Chamber of Commerce, while Small is secretly with the Big Interests tho pretending to be a man "of the people."

Labor Fakers Endorse Small.

The endorsement of Small by John Fitzpatrick has caused a division in the local Farmer-Labor Party. Fitzpatrick is now lined up politically with "Umbrella" Mike Boyle and the gangster elements in the labor movement he replaced when he was elected to his present position.

Ex-Governor Deneen is running for the senatorial nomination against Senator Medill McCormick. Deneen has the backing of Hearst and the rival gangs of grafters tell the truth about each other.

President Coolidge is expected to receive the endorsement of the republican organization for president tho Hiram Johnson will have some votes in the Illinois delegation. As first published in the DAILY WORKER about six weeks ago it is now officially stated that the chewing gum king, William Wrigley, Jr., has withdrawn financial support from Johnson.

Designation Conventions On.

Delegates to the spring designating convention of the republican and democratic parties were elected in New York today. The conventions will be held this month and will elect delegates to the national conventions. In the first district Ruth Lett, an independent, is fighting the designation of Theodore Roosevelt, as a delegate to the republican convention.

The present month will show whether Calvin Coolidge will be nominated for president on an early ballot in the republican national convention in June.

Beginning with the Wisconsin primary today, the month will be crowded with primaries and conventions for selection of delegates to that convention.

April is the biggest month in selection of convention delegates.

President Coolidge himself will get into action when on April 22 he addresses an assemblage of editors in New York.

Month of Primaries.

Connecticut will hold its convention today, and the Menry Lincoln Johnson faction in Georgia will meet. Other conventions during the month include Maine, April 3; Washington, 5; Rhode Island, 7; Illinois, 16 (following a primary on April 8); Florida, 17; Delaware, 22; Oklahoma, 23; Arizona, 28; Missouri, 29, and the Phillips faction in Georgia on April 30.

In the meantime these states will hold primaries:

Michigan, 7; Illinois, 8; Nebraska, 8; New Jersey, 22; Pennsylvania, 22; Massachusetts, 29; Ohio, 29.

Argentine Giving Retired Workers Their Full Wages

BUEANOS AIRES, April 1.—Salaries without work—a momentary millenium—came true in the Argentine today.

Under the new pensions law, effective this morning, everyone who has worked for 25 years for anyone in any capacity is entitled to toil no more and to receive the full salary he was earning at the time as a life pension.

Avery Firm Goes Broke.

PEORIA, Ill., April 1.—The Avery Company, one of the oldest and largest implement manufacturing concerns in the country, filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy in the federal court before Judge Fitzhenry in Bloomington this afternoon.

Liabilities are over $6,000,000 and assets over $8,000,000. Liabilities listed do not include stock and other obligations.

John W. McDowell of the Title and Trust Company, Peoria, is named receiver.

Firetrap Claims More Lives.

NEGAUNEE, Mich., April 1.—Two hospital patients and an employe lost their lives in a blaze which destroyed the City Hospital, a two-story frame structure, here late last night. The cause of the fire is unknown.

Homeless Thru Flood.

BALTIMORE, Md., April 1.—Three thousand persons in the town of Kitzmiller, Garrett county, Maryland, about 40 miles from Cumberland, were reported homeless today without food and heat and cut off from communication as a result of the Potomac River flood.

Worker Instantly Killed.

PEORIA, Ill., April 1.—George Wright, aged 35, was instantly killed at the Great Western Distillery this morning when he fell 35 feet from a scaffolding onto a pile of brick.

LABOR LEADER DENOUNCED FOR BIG BETRAYAL

Small Branded a Scab Governor

The Workers Party of District 8 (Illinois) has issued the following statement, declaring that the time is "rotten ripe for the formation of a real Farmer-Labor Party," and denouncing John Fitzpatrick and John Nockels, members of the executive board of the Farmer-Labor Party of the United States, for endorsing the anti-union, crooked and disreputable old party politician Len Small. The statement follows:

That the Executive Board of the Illinois State Federation of Labor in a resolution adopted, endorsed the candidacy of Governor Small for another term as Governor of the State of Illinois, and called upon the workers to vote for Governor Small in the primaries election April 8th, is no surprise to anyone. Most of the members of that executive board frankly endorse the political policy of Samuel Gompers. John H. Walker, President of the Illinois State Federation, has made himself conspicuous by his renegade policy from the socialist party to the Farmer-Labor Party, and from the Farmer-Labor Party to the tail end of the capitalist politicians. To some, however, it may appear rather shocking that John Fitzpatrick and Edward Nockels who, in the past, have posed as progressives, sponsoring a policy of independent political action of the workers, with other prominent labor men, take the same position as the State Federation of Labor, that is, to urge the workers to vote for Len Small in the April 8th primaries.

John Endorses Scab.

In this manner John Fitzpatrick has completed the swing to the capitalist parties which he began at the July 3rd Convention, at which the Federated Farmer-Labor Party was formed, and which further was strengthened by his action as a member of the Chicago Labor Committee on Injunctions, in endorsing the judicial candidates of the capitalists. The endorsement of Len Small for Governor, aside from the fact that he, while being a public official, was put on the unfair list by the Trades Council of his home town, Kankakee, Ill., and also aside from the fact that he, in his much praised road building program, awarded contracts of construction to non-union builders and thus helped to reduce the wages of the workers, constitutes a complete betrayal of the principles of independent political action by the workers.

Embraces Disreputable Politicians.

To the workers of the State of Illinois it should now have become clear that there can be no hope for real leadership from such labor officials, despite their progressive phrases. John Fitzpatrick has many times, in the past, within the Chicago Federation of Labor and as the spokesman for the Farmer-Labor Party stated that the workers can hope for no relief from the injustice and encroachments of capitalism before they realize the necessity of, thru their own instrument, placing their own men in public positions. Now he himself deliberately betrays this principle, severs his connections with the working masses in their struggles, not only to find a way toward their emancipation but even to gain their immediate needs. He has become entangled with the disreputable capitalist state officials and sponsored the maintenance of such a regime.

Real Labor Party Needed.

The majority of the members of the Executive Committee of the Farmer-Labor Party disagree with Fitzpatrick in that action, which only substantiates the contention repeatedly made by the Workers Party, that the workers must organize their own political party, that is, their own political instrument, and place its own candidates in the field and control the action of such candidates when elected. The need for a real class Farmer-Labor Party in the State of Illinois, which can become an integral part of the farmer-labor forces which will gather at St. Paul on June 17th for the formation of a national class Farmer-Labor Party, has become perfectly clear.

Boycott Fitzpatrick and Small.

The workers should stay away from the primaries of the democratic and republican parties. It is only a fight as to which one of the capitalist candidates shall run away with the spoils. It takes no cognizance whatever of the interests of the workers. Nothing can be expected; however, from the existing Farmer-Labor Parties while their leaders pursue such a course. The rank and file workers of the State of Illinois should compel these parties to unite with all the existing labor forces under a leadership which will pursue a class political policy. The time is rotten ripe for the formation of a real class Farmer-Labor Party.

ARNE SWABECK,
District Organizer, Workers Party.

How many of your shop-mates read the DAILY WORKER? Get one of them to subscribe today.

Our Advertisers help make this Paper possible. Patronize our Advertisers and tell them you saw their Ad in The Daily Worker.

Trachtenberg Tour

Wednesday, April 2, 8 p. m., Jamestown, N. Y., Carlson's Hall, 19 Market St.
Thursday, April 3, 8 p. m., Erie, Pa., Central Labor Hall, S. E. Cor. 17th and State.
Friday, April 4, 8 p. m., East Pittsburgh, Pa., Workers Home, Electric and North Aves.
Saturday, April 5, 8 p. m., Pittsburgh, Pa., Labor Lyceum, 35 Miller St.
Sunday, April 6, 2 p. m., Pittsburgh, Pa., Moose Temple, Penn Ave. between 6th and 7th Sts.
Monday, April 7, 7 p. m., Bentleyville, Pa., Union Hall, center of the village.
Tuesday, April 8, 8 p. m., Canton, Ohio, Schlebach Hall, 421 Market Ave. N.
Wednesday, April 9, Youngstown, Ohio, full details to appear later.
Thursday, April 10, 8 p. m., Warren, Ohio, Hippodrome Hall, High St., 3rd floor.
Friday, April 11, 7:30 p. m., Cleveland, Ohio, Labor Temple, 2536 Euclid Ave.
Sunday, April 13, 2:30 p. m., Cleveland, Royal Hall, 5217 Woodland.
Monday, April 14, 8 p. m., Toledo, Ohio, Labor Temple, Jefferson and Michigan.
Tuesday, April 15, 8 p. m., Detroit, House of the Masses, 2101 Gratiot Ave.
Wednesday, April 16, 8 p. m., Detroit, House of the Masses, 2101 Gratiot Ave. (Russian Trade Unions).
Thursday, April 17, Grand Rapids, full details to appear later.
Friday, April 18, Chicago, full details to appear later.
Saturday, April 19, Milwaukee, full details to appear later.
Sunday, April 20, Gary, Ind., full details to appear later.

Fink Agency Offers Its Stool Pigeons To Big Employers

(By The Federated Press)

MILWAUKEE, April 1.—Industrial espionage is sold to Milwaukee employers in the following sales letter sent out by the Howard W. Russell, Inc., secret service with offices in the Caswell block:

"Dear Mr.——: Wouldn't you like to slip into an old suit of clothes, change your entire appearance, step out and take a job right among your own employes and find out what is going on among them—learn what they say—what they do—how they think and act—how they feel about their jobs and pay—and a thousand and one other things?

"Of course you would—and when you got thru I'll wager you'd have obtained some mighty valuable information.

"Every executive I've ever met would like to do this very thing but, as you can appreciate, it is out of the question and it wouldn't pay you to do this any more than to typewrite your own letters or do your own bookkeeping. How then can it be done?—you ask. Russell Service is the answer.

"Our trained representatives, with their diversified experience will furnish you with unbiased information, suggestions and criticisms such as no one else in your organization can or will give you. They will serve as your eyes and ears out in the shop, around town—or wherever they may be—gathering any and all information of possible value to you, enabling you to best protect your interests. Unless yours is an exceptional situation, you can use Russell Service profitably.

"We will be glad to have one of our field managers call to discuss your particular situation with you and explain our service if you just draw a circle around this word 'YES' and return this letter. No obligation —and he will not 'Urge to buy.'

"Very truly yours,
"HOWARD W. RUSSELL, INC.
"By Walker C. Russell, Sec'y."
WCR:LK

Many Organizations Back International Bazaar for Defense

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, April 2.—From all indications the Third Annual International Bazaar of the National Defense Committee, which will be held April 10 thru 13, at Central Opera House, will be the greatest and most interesting affair in labor circles of New York.

The following organizations have secured booths:

Bakers' Local No. 1, Amalgamated Food Workers: Cake and Bread Booth.
Militant Milliners: Millinery Booth.
Shop Delegates League, Waist and Dressmakers: Dress and Waist Booth.
White Goods League: Underwear Booth.
Finnish Branch Harlem, W. P.: Miscellaneous Booth.
Downtown English Branch, W. P.: Miscellaneous Booth.
Brownsville Section, W. P.: Childrens' Dress Booth.
Williamsburg English, W. P.: Drug Booth.
Williamsburg Jewish, W. P.: Miscellaneous Booth.
Spanish Branch, W. P.: Spanish Novelties and Pastry Booth.
West Side English, W. P.: Paintings, Sculpture and Autographed Books.
Polish Branch, W. P.: Miscellaneous Booth.
Newark City Central: Miscellaneous Booth.
Armenian Branch, W. P.: Miscellaneous Booth.
Russian No. 2, W. P.: Russian handicraft and Russian objects.
W. P. Branch, Linden, N. J.: Miscellaneous Booth.
Jewish Branch No. 1, W. P.: Miscellaneous Booth.
Hungarian Branch, Yorkville: Miscellaneous Booth.
Harlem English Branch, W. P.: Miscellaneous Booth.
English Astoria, W. P.: Flower Booth.
Bronx Section of English and Russian, Y. W. L.: Miscellaneous Booth.
Junior Group of New York: Miscellaneous Booth.
Ukrainian Branch, W. P.: Miscellaneous Booth.
Borough Park Section, W. P.: Miscellaneous Booth.

How about your Organization? Have you secured a Booth? If not, act quickly or it will be too late.

An unusual program has been arranged for every night. Watch for further announcements. For information call Stuyvesant 6616 or write to the National Defense Committee, 208 East Twelfth street, city.

Hays Holds His Job.

NEW YORK, April 1.—Will H. Hays continues official head of the motion picture industry until March 1928, it was announced following the annual meeting of the Motion Pictures Producers and Distributors of America, Inc. His salary is understood to be $300,000 a year.

MELLON MAY BE NEXT BIG THIEF TO LOSE SCALP

Unless They Get Hoover First

By LAURENCE TODD.
(Staff Correspondent of Federated Press)

WASHINGTON, April 1.—Now that Denby and Daugherty have been dismissed from the cabinet Washington is asking whether Mellon, Weeks or Wallace is to be the next one forced out because of his record. Mellon is already in a serious situation, due to disclosures made by Senator Couzens' committee as to the wholesale reduction of taxes to big corporations and to persons and companies with which Mellon and his friends are connected.

Weeks Indifferent to War Frauds.

Weeks has been as indifferent as Daugherty to the prosecution of war frauds, and Wallace has ignored the plain letter of the law with reference to stockyards and meat packer control. A house committee is now investigating Wallace's acts. Senator McKellar of Tennessee has renewed the fight begun by the late Senator Watson of Georgia to remove Mellon from office on the ground that as a business magnate he is constitutionally barred from being secretary of the treasury.

McLean's Washington Post, which bashfully refrained from editorial comment on the downfall of Daugherty, has proposed that Senator Sterling of South Dakota be appointed in his stead. Sterling would be an ideal spokesman of the anti-labor and anti-progressive program of the administration.

* * * *

Senator Borah's latest resolution calling for an international conference for the economic restoration of a war-impoverished world, shows all of the limitations placed upon any appeal to the Coolidge administration. Not only does the resolution leave the program to the president but it also leaves to the discretion of Coolidge the essential matter of invitations.

Recognize Russia.

Borah says that while he leaves to the president the option of inviting or excluding any country, it is obvious that such a conference can achieve no important success unless Russia and Germany take part. To accomplish anything, it must be a world conference, yet just because he knows that Secretary Hughes and the president are hostile to Russia he can go no further than suggest the matter in a speech.

* * * *

Secretary Hughes is busy with the Latin-American diplomats just now, assuring them that his recent sending of a company of marines 100 miles inland to occupy the capital of Honduras is in no sense an innovation in the political affairs of that republic. Senator Shipstead, however, is of the opinion that Hughes would have gone much further in his military campaign on behalf of the United Fruit Co.'s dictatorship in Honduras had the progressives in congress not voiced a vigorous protest.

U. S. Sticks In Nose.

President Coolidge seeks to calm the fears of the people of Latin-America by announcing that he favors the election of the governor of Porto Rico by the people of Porto Rico—a measure demanded by a commission representing all of the political parties of the island and formally indorsed by the house committee on insular affairs. Secretary of War Weeks recently sent a telegram to Porto Rico declaring that he opposed this plan of popular election of the governor because the Socialists might soon became strong enough to win the election.

Workers' School and N. Y. T. U. E. L. Hold Spring Festival

NEW YORK, April 1.—The Workers' School and the Trade Union Educational League will, under jojint auspices, give a Spring Festival and Ball at Tammany Hall, New York City, April 4, 1924.

This will be a gala affair and will definitely establish a close relation between genuine labor education and the trade union movement.

Education is becoming an ever greater factor among the revolutionary workers.

The Spring Festival and Ball will give all the comrades and sympathizers an opportunity to help realize a close co-ordination between education and the unions.

All are urged to come and bring their friends along and have a good time in the bargain.

Do not forget the date—April 4th, and the place, Tammany Hall, New York City.

Haskell for Russ Recognition.

CINCINNATI.—"While America wraps herself in an antiseptic robe and refuses to touch the bloody hand of Russia, the good will created by America's food and relief expeditions is going to England," says Col. William N. Haskell, director, America Relief Administration in Russia. His statement follows close on the recognition just granted to Russia by the Dominion of Canada.

America has little to lose and much to gain by granting the conference asked by the Russians in order to establish friendly relations with America, according to Haskell.

Every new DAILY WORKER reader means a new recruit in the ranks of militant labor.

SILBY BARRETT, TOOL OF LEWIS, RESIGNS NOVA SCOTIA JOB

(Special to The Daily Worker)

GLACE BAY, Nova Scotia, April 1.—Silby Barrett, provisional president of District 26, United Mine Workers of America, has handed in his resignation to Wm. Dalrymple, representative of John L. Lewis in the District.

Barrett, as a result of his subservience to Lewis, and his assistance to Besco in keeping down the wages of the miners, was overwhelmingly defeated in the last District elections, but the miners could not get rid of him, for he was kept upon the payroll by Lewis, altho his presence in the mining area was exceedingly obnoxious to the workers.

His resignation is welcomed by the miners, as their patience with him and his fellow Lewis appointees was almost exhausted.

The overwhelming vote of the miners rejecting the last Barrett-Lewis iniquity, the Montreal contract, was the immediate cause of the resignation.

G. O. P. National Committee Favors Lynching, Says Report

(By The Federated Press)

NEW YORK, April 1.—The Republican national committee is "condoning lynching and mob violence," says the American Civil Liberties union here in replying to the committee's attack on Senator Burton K. Wheeler of Montana who is investigating the ousted attorney general, Harry M. Daugherty.

The Republican committee issued a statement attacking Wheeler on the ground that "treason ran riot in Montana while he was U. S. district attorney," and that "finally the decent patriotic Americans of Butte took the matter in hand, hanged one of the leaders, and ran the others out of Butte."

The reference is to the hanging of Frank Little, July 31, 1917. The Liberties union reminds the Republicans that this was one of "many outrages committed by representatives of the Anaconda Copper Co. against their employes, and was due solely to Little's activities as a strike leader. No charges of sedition or treason were made against him or any of the strikers.

"The state of Montana, politically and industrially, has been long dominated by the Anaconda Copper Co., controlled from New York. The company's record is one of lawlessness, bloodshed, bribery and corruption. . . . Mr Wheeler should be commended for his activities in behalf of American rights of free speech, freedom of the press and freedom of assemblage for the people of his state."

Penn Operators Will Attempt to Force Wage Cut on Miners

(By The Federated Press)

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., April 1.—A wage reduction will be demanded by the operators in the negotiations which have begun here between the mine owners and miners of the central Pennsylvania bituminous field, according to B. M. Clark, spokesman for the operators. The men are understood to be asking the renewal of the present contract and scale for three years, in accordance with the Jacksonville agreement between the United Mine Workers and representative operators.

* * * *

Put Shopmen On Part Time.

JOLIET, Ill., April 1.—Over five hundred shopmen employed in this town by the E. J. & E. railroad have been threatened with a prolonged lay-off unless they agree to work only four days a week. The shopmen have been working on a five day per week schedule since Dec. 28.

April Liberator Takes Peep Into Teapot; Sees Wall St.

(By The Federated Press)

Looking beyond mysterious satchels filled with liberty bonds, Robert Minor in the leading article in the April Liberator declares "Jake Hamon and Jess Smith and Harry Daugherty were not the general staff, but the camp followers of the real army of loot. It doesn't seem credible that a three-years-rich millionarie from the Oklahoma oil camps and a third-rate pardon attorney from Ohio had the deciding power over the presidency of the United States. It is more probable that the giants of Wall Street, who were also there, attended to their business.

"The prominence in government control and the spectacular recklessness of Sinclair and Doheny in getting what they want is due to the feverish struggle now going on all over the world for the control of the sea, the land and the air, which only oil monopoly can give.

"And after (or before) we go to war with Mexico, what will we do in Persia, and China, and Mesopotamia and Africa?"

Doings in the Bronx.

NEW YORK CITY, April 1.—Saturday, April 5, the Bronx English Branch of the Workers Party will hold their annual Entertainment and Dance at Workers Hall, 1347 Boston road. A novel program is being arranged and the music will be furnished by Fred Lilienstein and his Orchestra. Admission will be only 35 cents.

OTHER CROOKS MAY SQUEAL ON COOLIDGE

His Cowardice Ires Big Grafters

By LAURENCE TODD.
(Staff Correspondent of The Federated Press)

WASHINGTON, April 1.—President Coolidge, with evident reluctance, kicks Attorney General Daugherty overboard, to follow Secretary Denby, and once more the old guard is divided between those who rejoice in Coolidge's "courageous performance of duty," and those who privately denounce him for "caving in" when his friends come under too hot a fire. Denby's assistant, young Roosevelt, is still in office, and the capitol waits to see whether Detective Burns will not likewise be retained in favor and power.

It was on the morning of Daugherty's dismissal that Senator Wheeler's committee investigating crookedness in the department of justice heard the testimony of Allen J. Pickering, former auditor in the aircraft war fraud cases, that all attempts to prosecute Mitsui & Co. in the Standard Aircraft case, and other grafters, were stopped by the department itself. The Wright-Martin case, the Lincoln Motors case and other big cases involving almost $20,000,000 which should have been recovered by Daugherty for the government, were covered in his testimony.

Free Pork.

How Harry Sinclair, J. Ogden Armour, Will Hays, Thos. B. Felder and W. J. Burns, among others, frequented the Daugherty-Smith apartment, and how Daugherty played cards with Fall, Sinclair, Zevely and Jess Smith, while "plenty of whisky" was supplied from the wall safe at the McLean house on H st., occupied by Daugherty and Smith, was told by Daugherty's colored valet, Walter Miller. He said that Armour's local agent supplied the house with hams and other meats, and sent no bills. (The packers' "consent decree" was at that time being studied by Daugherty on behalf of the American public.)

A choice bit in this testimony was the statement that Richard Washburn Child, rabid anti-labor publicity man, called on Daugherty and Smith at this house of mystery and conviviality before getting his appointment as ambassador to Italy. Child served in Italy, and told Mussolini that America liked his methods.

The third witness on this memorable day was former Congressman Olcott of New York, who said he was approached, when he became a candidate for appointment to the federal bench, by one Wayne Wilson, who told him "the boys" would require $10,000 when he was appointed and $25,000 when he was confirmed. The old guard look upon Coolidge's surrender to public indignation against Denby and Daugherty as showing that he will continue to use them in fair weather and let them shift for themselves when the winds begin to blow. Some of them may decide to turn state's evidence—unless Coolidge appoints one of their crowd in Daugherty's place.

Class War Prisoner Rejoices at Getting The Daily Worker

"The DAILY WORKER comes regularly to me now, and I will have to thank you again for your subscription," writes No. 38125, an I. W. W. class war prisoner in San Quentin penitentiary, California, to a friend

"There is lots of good news in it; we (the I. W. W.) are not totally ignored as I imagined we would be.

"It sure has the Milwaukee Leader skinned a mile for news of labor activities.

"I saw in the magazine section of the Leader how one man was experimenting to do away with sleep, so that the workers could put in an eternal shift. How would you like that?

"Things look good for our organization right now, altho they are trying petty persecution for a change.

"As you say Washington is being hauled over the coals, but it is only a matter of months until those who think they are AWAKE will be as the Dutchman in Rip Van Winkle."

* * * *

Subscriptions to the DAILY WORKER are given class war prisoners at half rate, $3.00 a year.

Philadelphia Party Membership Will Hear Ruthenberg

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PHILADELPHIA, April 1.—A most important joint general membership meeting of the Workers Party and the Young Workers League of Philadelphia will take place Tuesday evening, April 8th, at the Amalgamated Center, 431 Pine street.

C. E. Ruthenberg, Executive Secretary of the Party, is coming especially to address this meeting. He will report on the latest developments in the Farmer-Labor Party movement and explain the various problems that confront our party at present.

This is the first time in the history of our party that the Philadelphia comrades have had a chance to hear Ruthenberg address a party membership meeting in this city. Every member must make it his business to be present.

IMPEACH COOLIDGE!

MENTIONING THE MOVIES

By PROJECTOR.

Here is a list of theatres which this week are showing the International News Reel No. 27 in which is contained the strip of film showing interesting scenes in Moscow, and which no doubt will be of interest to the readers of the DAILY WORKER:

Rivoli
Tivoli
Roosevelt
Chicago
Oak Park
Crown
Cosmopolitan
Park Side
Commercial
Tiffin
Portage Park
Orpheum
Frolic
Gold
Cozy
California
(26th Street)
Buckingham
Grand
(North Ave.)
Randolph
Crawford
Banner
Kenwood
Oakland Square
Biograph
Paramount
Atlantic
Rialto
Lane Court
Michigan
Milford
Crystal
(North Ave.)
Astor
Howard
Vitagraph
Riviera
West End
Pershing
Metropolitan
Jackson Park
Kerlov
National
De Luxe
(Wilson Ave.)
Kunbark
(62nd Street)
Hub
Virginia
(Madison Ave.)
Biltmore

Labor Party Not Third Party, Says Amalgamated Organ

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, April 1.—The Advance, official organ of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, in its issue of March 27, has the following editorial comment on the political ferment now taking place inside the two old capitalist parties and on the movement for a labor party of workers and exploited farmers:

* * *

"Labor Party Not a Third Party.

"Let it be clearly understood that a third party and a labor party are not the same. The former may be a progressive or reform party, rebelling against the corruption of the two old reactionary parties of Capitalism, but it can only be a capitalist party, not a labor party. By a labor party is meant a party that is not only opposed to the Republican and Democratic parties but stands openly, squarely and finally for labor. A third party, as it is popularly understood today, is not expected to do that. It is only expected to make capitalist party politics cleaner and return some of the early virtues of capitalism, such as freedom of speech, of the press, etc. Labor welcomes everything that makes for a cleaner and freer social and political life. But labor's grievances are not, primarily, against capitalist corruption. They are against the economic and other evils inherent in our industrial system. To cope with those evils the workers must have their own labor party. No other party could or would do it."

Robbers Make Hay While Cops Continue To Arrest Strikers

Aroused by a week-end "crime wave" that included a score of robberies, Chief of Police Collins today turned a veritable swarm of flivver squads loose on the city. Many arrests have been made, the prisoners including a woman who acted as a lookout for a gang of criminals.

Safe blowers tunneled their way into a department store and escaped with $3,000 in cash. Mortimer Rosenthal, real estate man, was held up and robbed of jewelry valued at $1,600 and $60 in cash. A dozen men were held up in a pool room and robbed of $500. Mrs. Max Kaplan's screams frightened off two burglars who entered her apartment and demanded her jewelry. The jewels, in a small safe, are valued at $6,000.

Many lesser robberies and hold-ups occurred in all parts of the city.

Daily Worker Reader Says Dunne's Stuff Is Very Well Done

Earl Altwater, of 829 Peralto street, Pittsburgh, not alone likes the DAILY WORKER but he proves it. In a letter to William F. Dunne he enclosed a check for ten ($10.00) dollars for two shares of stock in the DAILY WORKER. We publish part of his letter to show you what he thinks of our daily:

Dear Bill:—Enclosed herewith you will please find money order in the sum of ten ($10) dollars for which kindly issue two shares of stock to the daily in the name of F. L. Altvater.

Within a week you can expect to be in receipt of another $10.00 from me.

We read your articles with as much interest as ever, and they sure hit the nail on the head.—EARL ALTVATER.

Dutch Militarists Build Navy at Children's Expense

By PAUL HOYER
Staff Correspondent of the Federated Press

THE HAGUE, Holland, April 1.—Militarism is to paid paid for at the expense of education, in Holland, according to the plans of the government to increase the Dutch navy.

The money for the increase is to be found by reducing the educational apparatus of the country. Seven years of school are required for every Dutch child. The government proposes to reduce the number to five or even four years. While at present children are required to enter school at 6, they would hereafter enter at 7, and quit at 11 years, while formerly they were obliged to go until their 13th year.

TOM MYERSCOUGH DARES LEWIS T DEBATE ISSUES

Progressive Gives Lie t U. M. W. of A. Czar

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PITTSBURGH, Pa., April 1.—John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America, has been spreading many slanders about Thomas Myerscough, the fighting progressive of the Pittsburgh district who was expelled, like Alex Howat and Jim MacLachlan, for his loyalty to the rank and file of the coal diggers.

In the following open letter from Pittsburgh Myerscough challenges Lewis to debate and defend some of these slanders:

Mr. John L. Lewis,
Merchants Bank Bldg.,
Indianapolis, Ind.

Dear Sir—I have been informed that a meeting was recently held in the Pittsburgh district at which an effort was made to arrange a debate between a representative of the International or District Union and myself. The effort was launched, so as to enable the miners of District No. 5 to determine whether or not I am guilty, as charged by you and other officials of the Miners Union, attempting to bring about a reduction in wages in 1921.

I have also been informed that sabotage was practised to prevent the calling of such a meeting, because you do not want the miners to hear the truth. Now, however, inasmuch as Philip Murray, P. T. Fagan and yourself are collaborating in the spreading of the lie that I did make such an attempt, I hereby challenge you, Murray or Fagan to a debate on the following subject, yourself preferred:

Resolved, That John L. Lewis lied when he charged that I tried to bring about a reduction in wages, to the 1917 schedule, in the year 1921 at Monongahela, City, Pa.

I will take the affirmative and you, or the one you choose, the negative. The date and place of such a meeting to be agreed to by allowing you to select three dates in the second half of April or the first half of May. Also three principal towns in District No. 5, from which I will make the final selection.

If you think you can make your lies stick in this district, this is your chance. An early reply will be appreciated by

THOMAS MYERSCOUGH.

It will be remembered that Lewis spread the same slander about MacLachlan.

Laws Mean Nothing To This Capitalist Business Governor

INDIANAPOLIS, April 1.—Details of the formation of the "Goodrich pool" of $350,000 to "save McCray from the gravest personal consequences" were related today by James P. Goodrich, former governor, in the trial of Gov. McCray on charges of larceny and embezzlement.

Goodrich was on the stand for two hours telling of the efforts he made to raise the pool, which went to repay the $155,000 of the board of agriculture money that had been turned over to McCray and to pay back $155,000 to the Discount and Deposit Bank at Kentland.

In answer to McCray's declaration that he had done no wrong, Goodrich testified he told the governor he had violated nearly all the federal banking laws is existence.

Fitzpatrick Flays Crowe, Servile Tool Of Labor's Enemies

(By The Federated Press)

Browbeating and intimidating of workers by the state's attorney's office of Cook county "in favor of labor-skinning employers" is charged by John Fitzpatrick, president Chicago Federation of Labor in a letter to the president of the county board.

"The chief officer in the state's attorney's office," Fitzpatrick reminds the official, "has declared publicly that he will send officials of labor unions to the penitentiary or the poorhouse. He has permitted the employers' associations to install their attorneys in the state's attorney's office under the guise of special state's attorneys, thereby enabling the employers' associations to pay the enormous fees of their private attorneys out of the public funds, and this for strikebreaking purposes and general intimidation of workers in favor of employers. Our offices have been raided time without number. Our officers and members have been dragged over to the state's attorney's office and submitted to third degree methods."

Honest Man Gets Axe.

SAN FRANCISCO.—Andrew J. Gallagher, labor man, has been dropped from the board of governors of the Civic League of Improvement Clubs, as punishment for his advocacy of the people's water and power act last election and for his activities in exposing the bribery by the power corporations of George Skaller, the league's president. Gallagher had been a member of the board for three years.

IMPEACH COOLIDGE!

WORKERS PARTY URGES ALDERMEN TO PROBE POLICE

Brutalities in Strike Are Cited In Statement.

Calling attention to the aldermanic investigation of police brutality during the great garment strike of 1915 the district organization of the Workers Party asked the 50 aldermen now sitting in the city council to get busy and probe the brutalities now taking place on S. Market street.

The call was sent to every one of the 50 members of the city council and is accompanied by a citation of acts of violence committed by uniformed city policemen against members of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union.

Police Probe Demanded.

The city council has another regular session tomorrow afternoon at 2 o'clock in the city hall. The Workers Party's statement to the council members follows:

TO ALL CHICAGO ALDERMEN.

Sir: We are enclosing herewith a statement of brutalities committed by Chicago police and hired sluggers, during the strike of the International Ladies' Garment Workers, for your attention and consideration. We believe that such actions are a disgrace to the city and should not be allowed to continue unchallenged.

We wish to call your attention to the fact that during the strike of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers in 1915 in this city, an aldermanic investigation into the abuses of police authority conducted thru public hearings, took place, with the result that the city council adopted a resolution condemning the police for considering the strikers as their enemies, and Chief Schleuter was compelled to remove the special police from the strike zone. During these pubic hearings, which resulted in great service to the public, the police administration admitted using spies within the union ranks.

We are of the belief that the present situation constitutes one similar to that of the strike of 1915. We further believe that the city council should conduct a real investigation with a view of taking proper action against those who are violating their oath of office, and we urge you to use your office for this purpose.

Sincerely yours,
Arne Swabeck,
District Organizer,
Workers Party Dist. No. 8.

LIST OF BRUTALITIES

Strike busting police brutality is cited in the following statement which accompanies the letter:

The assault committed by Police Officer O'Rorke, whose number is 3181, on Sophie Altschuler, on the evening of March 14th stands out as one of the most brutal assaults on record. Sophie Altschuler was picketing along South Market street when arrested by Officers Patrick Collins and Schroeder, both of whom are attached to the office of the state's attorney. Miss Altschuler was taken into the hallway of the building at 237 S. Market street, and placed in charge of Officer O'Rorke.

What O'Rorke Did.

While awaiting the arrival of the patrol wagon, Officer O'Rorke treated Miss Altschuler with abusive language, struck her and began twisting her wrists and fingers. Miss Altschuler lost consciousness for a few minutes and was later picked up from the floor by O'Rorke and dragged to the rear of the hall, with a threat that he would throw her down the flight of stairs into the cellar.

Officer O'Rorke actually attempted throwing her into the cellar and was stopped only by the fact that Miss Altschuler again lost consciousness. None of the officers or plain clothes men who witnessed this disgraceful treatment attempted to interfere. Miss Altschuler and Miss Siever were loaded into the patrol wagon and the officer in charge told those of the patrol to instruct the matron in the South Clark street station not to book the two girls till after 6 o'clock. It was then about 4:30 p. m.

Matron Lets Her Suffer.

The matron of the police station upon being called to her attention, the critical condition of Miss Altschuler, replied that nothing need be done for her because the skin on her head was not broken.

Miss Altschuler, after being bailed out, was taken to the Morrison Hotel and examined by Dr. James Maltman who reported: "I attended this afternoon Miss Sophie Altschuler who had been seriously beaten about the head and face. Her wrists were twisted and badly swollen."

On the same day Fannie Yannes, 2229 Iowa street, was struck in the mouth by Officer William Hankin in front of 228 S. Market street. She was arrested on a charge of disorderly conduct. As a result of the blow she received her mouth bled and her teeth are still loose.

Another Girl Attacked.

Tuesday, March 18th, Officer 5159 and 3609 assaulted Ethel Spink who was not at that time a striker. She was on her way to work and because she looked like one of the striking garment workers she was assaulted by Officer 5159 and Officer 3609 then stepped in and assisted. Miss Spink was not hit but shaken by the police officers. A reporter for the DAILY WORKER was arrested and charged with disorderly conduct for getting the numbers of the officers. Miss Spink was arrested and charged with disorderly conduct.

The same day Officers Collins and Schroeder referred to above in connection with the arrest of Sophie Altschuler arrested Gussie Cohen, 1413 N. Larkin street. After they placed her under arrest they amused themselves by taking hold of Miss Cohen's hands and hitting her in the face with them. This happened about 4:30 or 5 o'clock p. m. when Miss Cohen came from work. She is not on strike as her boss has settled with the union. After hitting Miss Cohen with her own hands Collins and Schroeder dragged her to the patrol wagon.

Cop and Thug Beat Girl.

On Saturday morning, March 22, Olga Levin, 365 E. 59th street, was assaulted by a man named Sam Goldin, who is employed by Lipson Bros., at 325 W. Adams street, in the presence of Officer 3401. Officer 3401 not only refused to arrest Goldin but assisted him in assailing Miss Levin.

More than 700 arrests have been made of men and women peacefully walking the streets in the strike zone, while the officers mentioned above have become a danger not only to the striking workers but to the community as a whole, continue to be detailed to the strike zone.

IMPEACH COOLIDGE!

THE PARTY AT WORK

Two Organization Tasks of Our Party

By C. E. RUTHENBERG,
Executive Secretary, Workers Party

WHAT kind of a party have we?

There is no doubt as to the answer to that question from the standpont of principles and tactics. Our tactics, our principles, our program are Communist.

But that does not answer the question fully. What sort of a party are we organizationally? Can we answer that question as proudly, we are a Communist Party?

There are many facts which go to show that organizationally we are still far below the standard of a Communist Party. Our members do yet fully realize what Communist dicipline is and the standard of work which is expected from the members of a Communist Party.

Take the question of dues payments: In a party fully impregnated with a Communist spirit and discipline the question of regular payment of dues by all members should not require special organizational action. Yet it seems that such is the case in our party.

Payment of Dues.

We have counted the number of members in our party as 20,000 during the past year. The actual dues payments during the last quarter of the year were about 18,000 per month. The first indication that these figures as to dues payments did not actually show the membership of the party came in the industrial registration taken in November. The reports from the branches showed 25,000 members on the rolls in place of 18,000 who were paying dues.

Since that time the National Office has secured more facts about the situation. A new system of monthly reports from the branches to the District Organizers was established.

The way in which the organization has responded to the call for these reports is itself a sad commentary on the necessity for efficiency within the party organizations. All party branches have been sent report cards on the first of each month. Out of the thirteen hundred party branches which were sent report cards on March 1, reports from 156 branches have reached the National Office. We do not know how many branches actually sent in their cards to the district offices for it seems that even the District Organizers cannot fill out a simple report on the 20th of the month, eight of them having failed to send in the tabulated statement of branches reporting which the National Office requires of them.

Reports Delinquent.

The reports which have been received, however, throw some light upon the question of membership and dues payments. Here is a table showing the facts:

District	Total Branches	Total Reporting	Total Members	Members With Dues Paid to Date
2	120	50	2,241	1,479
3	57	20	287	183
5	97	16	338	290
6	65	45	1,172	816
7	38	22	622	306
15	40	3	22	19
	417	156	4,682	3,093

Here are 156 out of 1,300 branches which report 4,682 members on their rolls. If the same ratio of membership held good for the remaining branches it would mean that we have 35,000 members on our rolls. That is probably an exaggeration as the average membership per branch is lower than in the branches reporting above. Suppose we take in place of this method of computing the membership the ratio between dues payment and members on rolls. The table shows that one-third of the members of the party do not pay their dues regularly. They are from one to three months behind in their dues payments. If this ratio holds good for the whole party then, since our dues payments show 18,000 members paying dues monthly, we have over 27,000 members on our rolls.

Is it the best we can do to collect dues from only 18,000 out of 27,000 members monthly

Certainly we cannot proclaim ourself a Communist party in our organizational work so long as such a condition exists. We must find ways and means to remedy this situation. We build up a stronger spirit of responsibility to the party organization and greater pride in seeing that our organization machinery functions well.

Every party unit should immediately investigate the status of the branch membership and take steps to see that dues are collected from each member monthly. City central committees and district organizers must watch the reports from the branches and take the necessary steps to tighten up the organization machinery in those branches which lag in handling their work efficiently.

Building the Party Membership.

Not only does our party not function well in collecting dues from the members of the party, which means that the members on our rolls do not all function effectively in the party (for a member who does not pay dues regularly is a member who does not work effectively for the party), but we are not making full use of our opportunity to build up our party membership.

There are thousands of workers just outside of our party who should become members of our party organization. We have educated them thru our press and public meetings and our party work so that they are ripe for membership.

We have no machinery, however, for bringing these workers into the party. Their is no organized, consistent effort to reach them and to induce them to join the party.

We cannot wait for these workers to come into the party of their own accord. We create the means of bringing them into the party. We must have in every party unit an instrument which will reach out and make these workers members of the party.

It is vital for us that our party increase its membership. Our lines are so extended, our responsibilities so great, that the present membership cannot carry the burden much farther. We cannot spread our influence into still wider fields unless we increase our membership thru gathering into the party those workers who stand just outside, ready to join in our work if we take the proper steps to bring them into the party.

Membership Committee Needed.

To meet the situation which has been outlined above each party branch should immediately create a membership committee. This committee should consist of three members and should be charged with the task of making our party a real Communist organization as well as a Communist Party in principles and tactics.

The membership committees in the branches should be held responsible for seeing that every member pays his dues regularly. The membership committee should also be charged with the work of bringing new members into the branch. They should plan organized campaigns to bring the workers who are ripe into the party.

The City Central committees should also elect such membership committees and charge them with the work of seeing that every branch has a properly functioning membership committee.

The City Central Committee Membership Committee must keep in close touch with each branch and when a branch fails to do its work should visit that branch and take the necessary steps to remedy the weaknesses.

There are other tasks than the work of seeing that dues are collected and new members brought into the party which the membership committee should undertake. These will be left for another article. Let us make a beginning in strengthening our organization. Let us create the machinery to remedy the scandalous conditions shown in the figures quoted above. Let us create the means of a persistent campaign for the upbuilding of the membership of the party. The creation of the membership committee should be the beginning of that work.

Russian Petroleum Production Gains In Baku District

MOSCOW, April 1.—It is reported that the output of oil in the Baku fields during the first quarter of the current working year (October-December, 1923) reaches 63,588,000 poods. Those returns compare favorably with last year's 51,244,000 poods and 41,853,000 poods in 1921, for the same months. The improvement is partly due to the considerable amount of technical work done, but mainly to intense drilling in 1923.

REACTION IS FIRMLY IN THE GERMAN SADDLE

Saddler Ebert's Socialist Party to Go

By LOUIS P. LOCHNER.
(Staff Correspondent of Federated Press)

BERLIN, April 1.—Unless all signs mistake, the next government of Germany will be a reactionary government. The German Nationalists openly boast of this and go on making their plants just as tho they were already in the saddle. Their only problem seems to be whether the German People's party, who are even more extreme nationalists, will carry off a dangerously large number of seats and then refuse to play with the German Nationalist party.

It is pretty generally conceded that the moderate parties are in for a drubbing. The Center, backed by a constant Catholic constituency, will probably suffer least. But the Socialists and the Democrats are in for it. The Socialist party is hopelessly divided and carries the odium of having sanctioned, at least tacitly, the military dictatorship and of having voted for the state-of-emergency regulations. It is being sharply attacked all along the line by the Communists. The Democrats are neither fish nor fowl.

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The reichstag has been ordered dissolved. In fact, the reichstag was really hanging on chiefly because the representatives can enjoy free first-class travel anywhere in Germany on the state-owned railways for a while longer and draw their pay; and second, the president of the Reichsbank, Schacht, has obtained permission of the reparations commission for a bank of issue backed by gold. For this he needs the authority of the reichstag.

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Ludendorff Runs Court.

As tho to enliven this drab existence, Ludendorff and his henchmen are providing a tragic sort of comic opera at Munich. The pot is calling the kettle black, and a nasty picture is revealed of doublecrossing and treachery on the part of the would-be saviors of Germany. From a juridical standpoint the whole thing is a joke. It is not the presiding judge, but the men accused of high treason—Hitler, Ludendorff, etc.—who are running the proceedings.

As the witnesses are summoned, they invariably bow first to "Exzellenz" Ludendorff and to Hitler, and only later they remember that there is also a court to which respect is due.

The spectators, who are mostly Hitler men, noisily vent their approval or disapproval of what is happening. The court is either unwilling or unable to maintain order.

Such is justice in the Law'n Order state of Bavaria!

Russian Agricultural Workers Pledge to Forward Lenin's Work

The following communication was received by the Third Group of the "German Agricoltur Kommune Echo" from their Russian comrades of the "First Russian and American Agricultural Commune." They also appealed for mechanics, millers, carpenters, bricklayers and blacksmiths who are willing to go over to Russia and help build up a commune. Information can be secured from Joseph Holz, secretary, 1756 N. Bodine St., Philadelphia, Pa.

The Resolution.

A special general meeting of the comrades of the "First Russian and American Agriculture Commune." "The Third International," (formerly the "Echo") was held on the 23rd day of January 1924, and after learning by telegram and thru the speeches made by Comrades Mileshko and Kowatz of the unexpected and sudden death of our great teacher and guide, "Vladimer Ilyitch Ulianov" (Lenin), who on the 21st day of January 1924, at 6:50 p. m., in Hogie, near Moscow, passed away. The commune mourns together with the world proletariat this heavy loss.

The commune pledges before his fresh grave to continue his work with renewed vigor and energy to break the way towards Communism. On the 19th day of July, 1923, Comrade Lenin was honorably accepted as a member of our commune, and altho he is dead, his ideas live in the hearts of all Communists and honest workers.

Our commune resolves: To donate three days income (60 pood of grain) from our mill for the "Lenin Institute" to help further the progress of his ideals and periodically one day's income each month for the help and maintainance of the "Children Orphan Home."

G. SCHULER, Secretary.

LONDON LABOR IN DEMAND FOR RELEASE OF TOM MOONEY

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON, April 1.—The London Trades Council at a delegate meeting unanimously passed a resolution requesting the governor of the State of California to release Tom Mooney. The resolution follows:

"This delegate meeting of the London Trades Council believes that the continued imprisonment of Tom Mooney is not justified, and is creating an anti-American spirit amongst British workers. It therefore urges the Governor of California to release this prisoner, and thereby assist in bringing about complete harmony between the peoples of Britain and the United States."

On behalf of the Council, yours truly, D. CARMICHAEL, Sec'y.

Labor Faker Keating Fears Radicals May Frighten LaFollette

(By The Federated Press)

WASHINGTON, April 1.—Quoting an editorial in the local Scripps paper entitled "LaFollette's Fool Friends," the current issue of "Labor," organ of the rail labor unions, endorses the suggestion that the St. Paul convention set for June 17 may prove embarrassing and even dangerous to the LaFollette candidacy before the country.

"Some of LaFollette's friends," says Labor, "are seriously disturbed over the premature third party movements which are springing up thruout the country.

"In the circumstances it would be the easiest thing in the world for the old guard to pack the gathering with its henchmen disguised as radicals, then they could nominate La Follette on an impossible platform to the accompaniment of a series of 'red speeches.'

"That is exactly what happened at the Farmer-Labor convention at Chicago in 1920. At that time the reactionaries feared LaFollette would run as a third party candidate, so they packed the convention and arranged for a number of wild eyed speeches and forced the adoption of a platform, which they knew LaFollette would not accept. La Follette refused to run."

Pan-American Labor Probes Weeks' Rule Over Porto Ricans

(By The Federated Press)

WASHINGTON, April 1.—Inquiry is being made by the Pan-American Federation of Labor, as to whether Secretary of War Weeks deliberately intruded into the political and industrial situation of Porto Rico by sending a telegram to San Juan declaring that he opposed granting the island the right to elect a governor because of the socialist party there and the possibility of the election of a socialist governor.

Santiago Iglesias, president Porto Rican Federation of Labor and leader of the socialist party in the islands, returned to San Juan from Washington March 12 to discover that a tremendous public controversy had arisen, due to a joint manifesto by Barcelo, leader of the reactionary unionist party, and Tous Soto, head of the republican party, urging coalition against the socialists. This joint manifesto, based in part upon the alleged telegrams from Weeks, called for an abandonment of the statehood idea which the republicans had always upheld.

Iglesias charges that the men who secured the cablegram from Secretary Weeks made a catspaw of that official and that the congressional committees dealing with Porto Rico would disregard his hostile recommendations.

Read This and Weep for Poverty Of Coal Operators

(By The Federated Press)

NEW YORK, April 1.—It looks pretty good to me, said the Island Creek Coal Co. stockholder as he picked up the annual report of his company and found that his profit for the year amounted to $20.39 a share after payment of preferred dividends. Probably he chuckled when he thought of what he had put into that stock.

Its par value is just $1, according to The Wall Street Journal. That makes the $3,692,569 profits made this year at the expense of coal diggers and coal users equivalent to just 2,039 per cent return.

Can you beat it? Incidentally the company the previous year paid cash dividends amounting to $17 a share, 1,700 per cent on the par value of the stock.

U. S. WORKERS ARE RICH BUT DON'T KNOW IT

Nation's Wealth Over 300 Billions

WASHINGTON, March 31.—The American nation, reputed to be the richest in the world, is worth $320,803,862,000, the Department of Commerce reported today.

In ten years, between December 31, 1912, and December 31, 1922, when the last survey was made, the national wealth increased 72.2 per cent. On December 31, 1912, it was placed at $189,299,664,000.

Per capita wealth increased from $1,950 in 1912 to $2,918 in 1922, an increase of 49.6 per cent.

The huge increase in the money value of the nation's wealth, the department said, is due principally to the rise in prices in recent years and not entirely to a corresponding increase in the quantity of wealth, as economists figure it.

All classes of property, except livestock, increased in value in the ten years period, the department reported.

The estimated value of taxed real property and improvements increased from $96,923,406,000 to $155,908,625,000 or 60.9 per cent.

Exempt real property, exclusive of national parks and monuments, rose from $12,313,520,000 to $20,505,819,000 or 66.5 per cent.

Stocks of goods, vehicles, other than motor, furniture and clothing rose from $34,334,291,000 to $75,983,607,000 or 121.3 per cent.

Railroads and their equipment rose from $16,148,532,000 to $19,950,800,000, or 23.5 per cent.

Privately owned telephone and transmission enterprises other than railroads increased from $9,572,855,000 to $13,607,570,000 or 42.1 per cent.

Manufacturing machinery, tools and implements rose from $6,091,451,000 to $15,753,260,000 or 159.1 per cent, an indication of the industrial expansion of the country.

Farm implements and machinery increased from $1,368,225,000 to $2,604,638,000 or 90.4 per cent.

Heavenly Spooks Are Sure Getting Very Bloodthirsty

ANDERSON, Texas., April 1.—Commodore Bullock, 33, who confessed to the murder of Sheriff L. E. Morehead during a community entertainment at Steep Hollow school house will probably be sent to an asylum. Bullock told authorities his "dead sister in heaven sent me word to do it."

Sheriff Morehead was taking the part of a country constable in a play when, as he stalked across the stage the report of a shot gun was heard and he crumbled to the floor. The audience thought it was part of the play and applauded.

Your Union Meeting

First Wednesday, April 2, 1924

No.	Name of Local and Place of Meeting.
38	Amalgamated Clothing Workers, 1564 N. Robey St.
179	B. & S. I. W., Stone Derrick, 180 W. Washington St.
131	Belt Line Federation, 624 and Halsted.
2	Brick and Clay, Village Hall, Lansing.
10	Carpenters, 12 Garfield Blvd.
21	Carpenters, Western and Lexington.
242	Carpenters, 5443 S. Ashland Ave.
250	Carpenters, Blacker's Hall, Lake Forest
643	Carpenters, 180 W. Washington St.
1693	Carpenters, 505 S. State St.
1784	Carpenters, 1638 N. Halsted St. H. Fehling, Rec. Sec'y., 2253 Grace St. Irving 7597.
1922	Carpenters, 6414 S. Halsted St.
2289	Carpenters, 113 S. Ashland Blvd.
	Carvers (Wood), 1619 N. California.
293	Conductors (R. R.), 127 N. Francisco Ave., 7 p. m.
798	Electricians, 127 N. Francisco Ave.
85	Engineers, So. Chi., 11405 Michigan Av.
47	Firemen and Enginemen, 7429 S. Chicago Ave., 9:30 a. m.
275	Firemen and Enginemen, Lake and Francisco, 9:30 a. m.
	Hod Carriers District Council, 814 W. Harrison St.
10	Janitors (Mun.), Kedzie and Belmont.
5	Ladies' Garment Workers, 328 W. Van Buren St.
366	Machinists, 818 W. 55th St.
478	Machinists, 3802 W. Madison St.
830	Machinists, 1162 Milwaukee Ave.
515	Maintenance of Way, 5324 S. Halsted.
	Marine Cooks, 357 N. Clark St.
23	Moulders, 2860 W. Madison St.
54	Painters, Sherman and Main Sts., Evanston, Ill.
624	Painters, 180 W. Washington St.
893	Painters, Moose Hall, La Grange.
972	Painters, Odd Fellows Hall, Blue Island
5	Plasterers, 910 W. Monroe St.
16653	Poultry and Game, 200 Water St.
236	Railway Clerks, 549 W. Washington.
225	Railroad Trainmen, 812 W. 59th St.
900	Railroad Trainmen, 64th and University
73	Sheet Metal, 714 W. Harrison St.
723	Teamsters (Soda), 220 S. Ashland Blvd.
733	Teamsters, 220 S. Ashland Blvd.
769	Teamsters, 6359 S. Ashland Ave.
247	Typographical, 5015 N. Clark St.
8	Wall Paper Crafts, Chicago and Western Aves.

(Note—Unless otherwise stated all meetings are at 8 p. m.)

Still Fight Epidemic.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 1.—Announcement of rigid quarantine regulations against livestock and farm product shipments from California by the State of Nevada was the outstanding development today in the hoof and mouth disease epidemic in California.

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2. Jockey
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The Robots Are Coming!

COMMUNISTS NOT PACIFISTS; ARE FOR CLASS WAR

Case Explained by Y. W. Leaguer

By HARRY GANNES.
(Member of National Executive Council of Young Workers League)

Compulsory military training is the object of the present anti-pacifist campaign. The failure of the citizen's military training camps for the past two years, and the probable miscarriage of the plan this coming season, is goading the Chicago Daily Tribune, the National Security League and a horde of other pro-imperialist organizations to an attack on all pacifist and communist elements.

The war department of the United States government has issued orders for a mobilization of 400,000 troops for war training. The present incumbent in the navy department announces his aim to be a large and ship-shape navy commensurate with the Washington armament conference provisions. Just what this means, how ineffective it is for a curtailment of war forces is shown by the action of the British Labor Government in sanctioning the building of destroyers of 9,800 tons, when the Washington agreement limits the nations involved to destroyers of 10,000 tonnage.

Coolidge's War Plans.

The president has urged a combining of the war and navy department for more efficiency than is at present possible. Another of the great problems facing the imperialist government of the United States is the mobilization of an army of eight to nine million in case of war, and the plan of the war department is to train a large enough officers' corps in the universities and high schools to be able to throw a trained body into action at the call of war.

These vast war preparations are the basis of the hatred evinced from the militarists in the United States when the imperialist form of the American government is pointed out by the young Communist as well as by the pacifist students. In the universities propaganda carried on against the students military training corps has aroused the United States army officers who are paid to carry on the murder-training. The Communist anti-military work conducted by the Young Workers League in the factories mines, mills, offices, in the grammar and high schools, designed as it is to arouse the working class youth to militant action against wars, has especially met with the hatred of the militarist backers of American capitalism.

In order to frighten the student pacifists, the charge is being made by the Tribune, the News, the Herald and Examiner, as well as by the officers at the head of the Reserve Officers Training Corps that all anti-military propaganda emanates from Moscow and is under the direct supervision of William Z. Foster.

Communists Not Pacifists.

It is true the entire Communist movement of the world is definitely anti-military in so far as capitalist wars are concerned. But there is not the least taint of pacifism in the Communist anti-military program. As Trotzky has said, "In the Wars of the Capitalists we are pacifists, but in the wars of the working class we fight unto the death." It is this kind of anti-military activity that is driving fear into the hearts of the junker gang now trying to stampede the American working class into preparation for a new war.

That the present anti-pacfist and red-baiting exertions undertaken by the combined capitalist press with the official sauction of the United States army and naval department has a deeper significance that the limited agitation of the university students and the Young Workers League of America is strikingly shown by an examination of the dominant imperialist position the United States has assumed in the past decade.

U. S. a Jingo-Imperialist.

Beginning with the Spanish-American war the United States entered the world arena as a jingo-miiltarist and imperialist nation. Since then it has assumed the master hand. The close of the world war found it on the pinnacle of finance imperialism. As has been pointed out repeatedly by communists the world over, the military forces of a nation develop in the ratio that it grows imperialistically. Where, for some reason or other, this military growth is retarded, frantic efforts are made by the capitalists to speed up their fortifications and to incerase armaments of every kind.

Dragging the American youth into the world war in reality against the will of the majority of people in this country has left a profound reaction in the minds especially of the working class and a large section of the students to any new war ventures. The desire and need for an army, at the same time, becomes ever more pressing and the delicate world situation becomes ever more aggravated. Right at this moment, any demonstrations against the growing militarization of the youth in the United States meets with the sternest rebuke.

Attempts at inciting violence against the pacifist and Communist elements are made daily by the capitalist press, but so far their assaults have not culminated in action.

War Plutes Run Church.

The most despicable spectacle in the great melodrama of Communist and pacifist hunting is the militarist leaning of the so-called Christain church in the United States. To every minister that sticks to a pacifist attitude, ten thousand spring up to justify the recent world carnage and to proclaim the house of God ready for another go at any enemy, so long as as American capitalism beckons and proclaims it in its interest.

The Y. M. C. A. stands ready to repeat its Judas role, and the boy and girl scouts are being fired into a blind passion for war and arming.

War Against Capitalism.

Remembering that the present national mobilization campaign ordered by the war department is to extend over a period of a few months, that Congress has permitted the army to remain at 137,000, that the citizen's military training camps are starting their boosting for recruits (this to last for about five months), the present anti-Communist and anti-pacifist campaign can be expected to intensify. The greater the failure of the military plans of the Kaiser-like Tribune, the American Security League and the rest of the jingoists, the higher will spring the flames of abuse and prosecution against those who demand "No War," or if war, "War Against Capitalism."

In face of this situation it is hopeful to find the young workers and students organized in the Young Workers League taking a resolute stand to continue their anti-military activities in every effective manner.

For information concerning the Young Workers League of America, address Y. W. L., 1009 N. State St., Chicago, Ill.

Russian Ships Ply Between Odessa And Vladivostok

MOSCOW, April 1.—The new line Odessa-Vladivostok was opened on the 1st of February. The first steamer to ply between the two ports is the S. S. Transbalt, which left Odessa with a full cargo. The ships will sail regularly every three months.

The Russian Soviet State Commercial Fleet has decided to open a steamship line between Odessa and Alexandria (Egypt). This service will facilitate the imports into Russia of Egyptian cotton.

The Struggle Within the Russian Party

Being the continuation of the report given by Comrade Gregory Zinoviev, chairman of the Communist International, at the city meeting of the Collective Bureaus of the Leningrad Communist Party Organization.

• • •

VI. Comrade Trotzky's "New Course."

WE HAVE before us an article by Comrade Trotzky, one which has been published in our newspapers under the title of "The New Course." Unfortunately, this article is not expressed clearly either, and it is not possible for everyone to understand it immediately. I have even come across individuals who maintain that Comrade Trotzky supports the resolution of the Central Committee in this article. Of course it is nothing new that the rope "supports" the man being hanged.

Comrade Trotzky's authority is as undoubted as the services he has rendered to the Party. Among ourselves there is no use to waste words upon this. But mistakes are mistakes, and remain so. When I made a mistake, I was pulled up sharp by the Party; Bucharin, too, had to undergo the same experience. When Comrade Trotzky committed grave errors in 1921, Comrade Lenin published two pamphlets on Trotzky's errors. Discussions were held all over Russia, and Comrade Trotzky was slightly in the minority at the Party Congress.

In Contradiction to Central.

And now we must go into this question in its essentials, without regard for the former services of those who commit errors.

I repeat, that Comrade Trotzky's article is most unclearly expressed. But we, the majority of the Central Committee, distinctly see in it no support, but a thwarting of the line followed by the Central Committee and its unanimous decisions. We worked in collaboration with Comrade Trotzky for a whole week on the resolution, in commissions and sub-commissions. It need not be said that every possible concession was made in order to arrive at an agreement with Comrade Trotzky, for we lay very great value on his agreement.

Who can fail to appreciate Comrade Trotzky's authority in the Party?

We reached an agreement. And what happened The unanimously passed resolution was published, and the next day this article by Comrade Trotzky appeared, undoubtedly violating this unanimity.

You are naturally entitled to demand from me proofs in confirmation of my assertion that Comrade Trotzky's article is in contradiction to the resolution of the Central Committee. I therefore pass to these proofs.

VII. What Is the Party?

It will be known to you that "Trotzkyism" represents a certain trend in the Russian labor movement. What was the essential character of the old "Trotzkyism?" I shall not go here into the peasant question, but shall deal with the questions occupying us in the immediate present. For instance, the question of what the Party is, the question of what inner Party democracy is, the question of what attitude we are to adopt towards fractions.

Before entering our Party, Comrade Trotzky fought with the whole of his characteristic passionateness for the idea that the labor party has to represent a conglomeration of various tendencies, various fractions, various groups, and various currents.

At that time we even employed a special term, invented by Vladimir Ilyitsch: "currenters," as a designation for those who pursued special "currents." In the liquidation question, Comrade Trotzky repeatedly asserted that he fundamentally supported the liquidation idea. At first he admitted that it was wrong in many points, but still he held the liquidation idea to be a "permissible gradation" in the labor party.

Cannot Be a Noah's Ark.

Many old comrades will recollect these words on the "permissible gradation," which I here adduce exactly as they were spoken: "In a word, let us live and let live. The Party is a conglomeration of separate fractions and currents."

Even at that time we replied: No, we cannot adopt this formula of "live and let live" as a rule of conduct. We said: "If the working class is to be victorious, there must be one united and steeled Bolshevist party, and we cannot allow the liquidators, the Mensheviki, to go on working as they think best." They must be wiped out. (Applause.)

This was the reason of the strife at the time when Comrade Trotzky issued the newspaper named "Pravda" in Vienna. At that time we published the labor paper, "Pravda," in Petragrad, with the aid of the workers' pence.

Is it possible for us to adopt the "live and let live" standpoint in the question of the "currents?" Now, as then we reply: No, for the Party cannot become a Noah's ark, where there are two of each kind; the Party must not become a conglomeration of separate groups and currents. The Party, working under the conditions created by the new economic policy, that is, under fairly variegated conditions, must be a united Bolshevist party of the old Leninian type. Otherwise we are condemned to decay.

Leninian Bolshevism.

The chief error committed by Comrade Trotzky in his article, "The New Course," consists of the fact that it contains a certain revival, a certain renaissance of the old views which recognized the "permissibility" of separate currents and gradations. "Let us live and let live"; it does not matter if varying opinions exist, we shall all manage together in the end. Of course this sounds very democratic.

We may represent the matter somewhat as follows: On one side there stand the bloodthirsty old Bolsheviki, who will not allow other people to "live," and on the other side stand the good people with their motto of "live and let live." To be sure there are many people who appreciate this angelic goodness.

But Bolshevism is not founded on angelic goodness, it was formed by the proletarian distrust of everything not belonging to Bolshevism, of everything which was not Leninism.

Why did the Mensheviki go so miserably bankrupt?

In the first place, of course, for the reason that they were opportunists, but also for the reason that under their rule the Party was formed on the mosaic work principle: two of every kind, their whole party a conglomeration of currents. You will remember that Tschernov boasted that they had right socialists and left socialists in their ranks, that they enjoyed an extraordinary "freedom of speech;" but where are they now and what has become of their party? The same would have happened to us, had we not opposed ourselves irreconcilably to everything which was not Leninian Bolshevism.

(To Be Continued Thursday.)

COMMUNIST·CHILDREN'S·COLUMN
$

BILL BOLSHIE'S DREAM OR THE MACHINES THAT TALKED

The clock had barely struck the first note of twelve when "Too-oo-oot" went the factory whistle, and almost in a second the whole of the machinery in the factory came to a standstill. Then hundreds of men were to be seen making their way hurriedly towards the gates, putting on their coats as they went, or rubbing their hands with pieces of rag.

So they all rushed away as quickly as they could, all except Bill Bolshie, a young boy who had to stay in the factory while the others went for their dinners, and when one o'clock came he had to pull the factory whistle string.

But Bill was only a little boy, not at all strong, and not used to the stuffy air in the factory, so after all had gone he sat down on a bench and fell off to sleep. While asleep Bill had a most amusing dream.

Billie's Dream.

Hardly had he closed his eyes when the big factory dynamo walked out between the benches. It was ever such a proud looking dynamo. It looked around boastingly and said in a loud voice: "Now look here all you factory tools. I want you all to understand that I am the most important thing here. How do you think you would get along without me? It is I who provide you with the energy that makes the wheels go round." He stretched out his arms and looked around as important as if the world belonged to him.

But a monkey wrench jumped down from one of the benches and going up to him said, "Here—don't you be too big. Just remember that if it weren't for me going round all day and tightening up the nuts everything would fall to pieces. Even you, Mr. Dynamo, couldn't stick together."

Just then a smaller voice joined in and an oil can started arguing. "Now it's no use any of you talking. It is I who am the most important thing here. Even you, Mr. Monkey Wrench, could not tighten a nut unless I came along to oil it for you."

Co-operation A Necessity.

The other two looked very indignant. Fancy being talked to like that by a mere "oil can." And all the other things in the factory heard it too and round they all came running, each protesting in its loudest voice that it was the thing that counted most, even a piece of cotton rag said that as he wiped the grit and dirt off everything he stopped them from breaking down, and, therefore, he counted most." So busy were they arguing that they did not hear a heavy slow step which came down from the office at the other end. Suddenly they were pushed on one side, and a ledger, its pages turning backwards and forwards to show how angry he was, stepped amongst them and said "Stop all this chatter. Who are any of you to talk about being important in this factory? I am the brains here. It is I who direct you all. Without me you would be like lost sheep."

But the others would not have that. They still kept arguing until a wee mouse ran out and stood on its hind legs and laughed at them. "What!" shouted all together. "Are you laughing at us?" "Yes," said the mouse. "Listen to me. None of you are more important than the other. You all depend upon one another. look at Mr. Ledger there. Turn his pages over. Only a few are concerned with work. the rest are full of numbers figuring up the boss's profit and those that deal with the work have been told you by others. And you, Mr. Dynamo, where do you get your energy? That comes from the boilers under which there is coal, and the coal comes from many miles away. And you, Mr. Oil Can. Where do you get your oil? That comes from all over the world, and is boiled and refined before it reaches you. And so with all of you. Don't argue like babies and quarrel like little sparrows. Remember this, that you can't do without one another, but there is one man, a man who seldom comes here; and then only to look around and bully Mr. Dynamo as much as Mr. Ledger or Mr. Oil Can. And this man who owns you all, lives better than any of you. You've forgotten that whilst you quarreled. Now jump back to work, it is nearly one o'clock."

Jump back they did, and made such a noise that Bill Bolshie woke up and saw the time and ran to pull the whistle string for the men to come back.

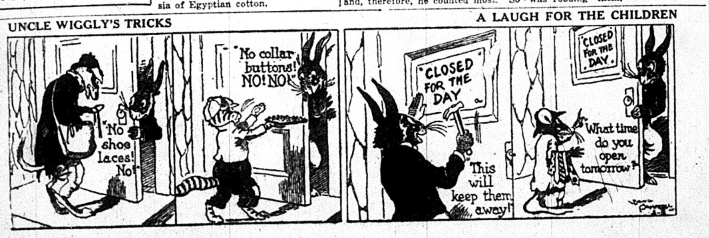
Boss Exploits—Workers Brag.

The men came in from dinner, and as they came in they too, were arguing. The funny thing was that they were saying the same thing as the dynamo and tools had said. A laborer was telling an engineer that he was most important and an electrician was arguing with a clerk.

Bill Bolshie looked astonished and wished that he had as much courage as the mouse and could tell them that they all depended one on the other. Then instead of quarreling amongst one another they should work together. Because whilst they argued against one another, the boss, who never worked, was robbing them.

UNCLE WIGGLY'S TRICKS

A LAUGH FOR THE CHILDREN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LUMBERJACKS SENTENCED ON BOYCOTT CHARGE

Pulp Interests Railroad 3 Maine Workers

(By Defense News Service)

BANGOR, Maine, April 1.—Are business men to have legal right to boycott union men in Maine, while the unionists go to prison for boycotting the same business men in return? This question is involved in an appeal now being prepared by counsel for three I. W. W. members recently convicted at Dover-Foxcroft for alleged conspiracy to injure the business and reputation of three Greenville merchants and the Lumbermen's Y. M. C. A. there.

Two-Year Sentence.

The convicted men are Robert Pease, sentenced to serve one and one-half to two years in prison, and John Lucelle and Willard Parent, who are to serve from one year to fifteen months. They were arrested following the appearance of red stickers signed by the Greenville Junction branch of the Lumber Workers Industrial Union, a component part of the Industrial Workers of the World. These stickers contained the names of the Lumbermen's Y. M. C. A., Crafts' General Merchandise Store, Moosehead Clothing Store, and D. M. Ward, drugs and soft drinks. With the names were the words: "They have discriminated against members of the I. W. W. and advocated violence to drive workingmen out of town. Workers, spend your money elsewhere."

Lumberjacks Were Organizing.

For several months the I. W. W. has been actively organizing the workers in the pulp wood forests centering around Bangor and Greenville, which is 65 miles northwest of here. As the organization grew in strength obstacles put in its path by the pulpwood interests were multiplied. Lately there was an attempt to drive the industrial unionists out of Greenville. The "Wobblies" were ousted from many lodging houses, and local stores began to discriminate against them. And violence was openly threatened by some of the business men.

When the three industrialists were placed on trial before Supreme Judge Morrill, the court allowed the prosecution to call numerous witnesses, but would not permit Defense Atoorney B. W. Blanchard to show that I. W. W. members had been refused lodgings in Greenville, tho they had ample money and were law-abiding. There was no evidence that the defendants were at the meeting which authorized the boycott. Lucelle and Parent were alleged to have sold copies of the Industrial Worker containing an appeal to workers to avoid the Y. M. C. A. and the three firms mentioned in the boycott.

Other Unionists Arrested.

John Berg and William J. Turner, I. W. W. members, also have been arrested on the same charge.

Conditions in the logging camps of Maine are almost invariably bad. Wages are low, food poor, and sleeping quarters and toilet accommodations are unsanitary and a menace to the health of the workers.

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CANADIAN WHEAT FARMERS FACING DESPERATE YEAR

Fruit Growers Are Just As Badly Off

By SYDNEY WARREN.
(Staff Correspondent of the Federated Press)

VANCOUVER, B. C., April 1.—Canadian wheat farmers and fruit growers are fighting with their backs against the wall for existence and to many of them the next 12 months will tell the tale.

British Columbia fruit growers are today faced with the prospect of almost inevitable ruin within the next year unless immediate steps are taken to handle the surplus fruit grown.

More than one thousand tons of berries were produced in excess of the amount consumed by the prairie provinces and provincial canneries and, as the freezing and processing of the fruit is too costly to take care of the surplus raised, the growers are being forced to consider co-operative methods of canning and market control. It is estimated that the cost of cans would have been more than repaid by the saving of mold losses last season alone.

Co-operative Canneries.

The berry growers are now taking steps to forestall the complete collapse of their industry by organizing co-operative canneries and have asked the provincial government for assistance in financing.

The Canadian wheat farmers on the prairies are facing a similar crisis. For several years the crops have been good but the returns did not enable the growers to meet their obligations and maintain a standard of living. It has been the old story of grain speculators skillfully manipulating the grain market by creating a selling market that would enable them to buy up the crop for the season and hold it to resell at a profitable figure.

$200,000,000 Financing Plan.

To cope with this, Canadian grain growers plan the creation of three wheat pools in the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, with a central dominion pool. The pools together are planned to handle at least one-half of the wheat raised in Canada and will be operated by grain growers only. Financing of the scheme which involves a large outlay of capital is under way and it is stated that $200,000,000 is available.

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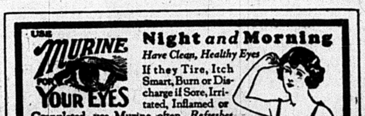
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Hoover Exposed

That Herbert Hoover, now Secretary of Commerce in the Coolidge cabinet, while head of the American Relief Administration, which had several millions of dollars at its disposal intended for the starving people of Russia during the period of the great famine in 1919, diverted a million dollars from that fund to the notorious brigand and counter-revolutionist Admiral Kolchak, for the purpose of creating civil war in Russia is the startling testimony given by Captain H. L. Scaife, former Department of Justice agent, before the senate committee investigating Daugherty, in Washington.

When Hoover was appointed director of the American Relief Administration, the Communists pointed out that Hoover would do the very thing he has now been charged with by a government agent, who is not a Communist or a radical of any school. The Communists pointed to Mr. Hoover's record in Hungary, where, his agent Gregory, a Hoover tool, used the funds of the relief organization to overthrow the Soviet Republic under Bela Kun and place the dictator Admiral Horthy in power. The bloodthirsty admiral murdered thousands of workers and the blood of every mother's son of them is on the head of Herbert Hoover.

So Hoover tried the same game in Russia! The Communists warned the American workers that behind the cloak of humanitarianism, with which the designs of the American capitalists were hidden, was the sinister intention to take advantage of the frightful calamity which visited the workers of Russia, to sabotage their government and turn the country over to the tender mercies of the Czarist general who would consent to sell its resources to the American plunderers for whom Hoover was acting.

The American workers, to their eternal glory he said, heeded the warning of the Communists and sent hundreds of thousands of dollars to the Russian workers without any conditions, to save millions of Russian workers and peasants from a lingering death by hunger and, more important still, to **save the revolution.** Thanks to the aid of the workers of all lands the Soviet Government was able to foil Mr. Hoover's plots, and the workers of this country feel proud that thru the Friends of Soviet Russia they did their share in saving the Workers Republic in its most critical hour.

Now, the entire country knows what the Communists knew four years ago. Hoover is charged with a crime compared to which the direliction of Fall is trivial. He misappropriated at least one million dollars of the fund consigned to his care for the relief of distress. He attempted to overthrow a government with which the people of the United States were at peace, which they were in fact saving from the curse of famine. Crimes greater than these no man could commit.

Hoover's crime is but another example of the treachery of capitalist governments and their unrelenting determination to crush the rule of the workers. This further proof should increase the determination of the workers and exploited farmers of America to get rid of the capitalist class and establish a Soviet government.

The DAILY WORKER published the complete report of the "Committee of 15," of the Chicago Federation of Labor, attacking the conduct of the state's attorney's office in the garment strike, in our Monday morning editions. The Herald and Examiner trailed along with a paragraph about the report in its Tuesday's issue. Better read the DAILY WORKER and get the news while it is news.

Among those who have mourned the death of Barney Bernard, is Bernard McFadden, owner of several health and beauty magazines. Barney's picture was featured in one of the health magazines as a typical example of what a person can do for his body by following the advice of McFadden and subscribing to his literature. Everybody must die, of course, but it is rather hard on McFadden.

The Shah of Persia got his name in the papers about six months ago when he contributed a new wrinkle to the terpsicorean art in a Casino at Deauville, France. Again he got a little publicity not so much on the occasion of losing his throne.

The poor Shah now sheds salt tears over his misfortune. Like a weeping Jerry he sits in his apartment near the Bois de Boulogne. Cheer up, prince. The worst is yet to come. A prince with a head these days has something to be thankful for.

JOIN THE WORKERS PARTY

A Fit Defender

If the American workers need any further proof of the moral turpitude of ex-attorney general Harry M. Daugherty, and his eminent unfitness for holding any public office higher than superintendent of a public convenience station, they are referred to the March 31st issue of the Herald and Examiner of Chicago.

William Randolph Hearst, the champion journalistic prostitute of America, if not of the world, has written over his own signature a lengthy editorial scoring the committee which is investigating Daugherty and his deeds, declaring that to date they have not produced any evidence of an incriminating character against the ex-attorney general and charging that the attack on him is due to the alleged fact that he was a "friend of the people" and not a corporation lawyer.

The readers of the American mess have long ago ceased to place any credence in the declarations of William Randolph Hearst. They are interested in his defense of Daugherty only to the extent of having their curiosity aroused over the secret back of the yellow journalist's defense of the notorious grafter and strikebreaker.

Not so very long ago it was whispered around the Capitol that the publisher and Mr. Daugherty were bitter enemies. One of Mr. Hearst's champion muckrakers was put to work "getting the goods" on the then attorney general. A[illegible] the story goes Arthur Brisbane, Hearst's "Good Man Friday," visited Washington, had a conference with Mr. Daugherty and the expose, partly set up in type, was killed and never appeared.

What is the deal between Hearst and Daugherty? Mr. Hearst has extensive interests in Mexico. Did he secure the aid of the Department of Justice in rivetting the chains of bondage on the Mexican peons?

Mr. Hearst saw nothing heinous in Daugherty's strikebreaking activities. He saw nothing heinous in his setting the machinery of his spy agency in motion to smash up the shopmen's strike. There was nothing offensive to the sensitive nostrils of Hearst in Daugherty's association with the scourings of the underworld, the grafter Jess Smith, the immoral debaucher Jake Hamon, and the hundreds of others who hovered around the Capitol since he got into office, like buzzards around a battlefield.

William Randolph Hearst is a very fitting defender for the disgraced ex-attorney general. Much tho we despise Daugherty we cannot help extending our condolences to him for his new-found friend. To have lost a comparatively companion like the burglars' "fence" Jess Smith only to be obliged to lean on William Randolph Hearst is a punishment that would melt the heart of even a plundered bootlegger.

The Booze Secretary

Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury and one of the wealthiest men in the United States, is charged with getting a share of the graft of several unsavory bootlegging deals thru his power to grant permits for liquor removals, under the Volstead Act, the enforcement of which the Treasury Department is charged with.

Several witnesses testifying before the committee to investigate Harry M. Daugherty, stated that Mellon owns a big distillery in Pittsburgh and that one of the first big pieces of graft that came the way of the new booze aristocracy had its origin in the whiskey factory of our very respectable Secretary of the Treasury.

It is an axiom that crooks never trust each other. It is not surprising, therefore, to learn that shortly after Mellon accepted his present post, President Harding sent a corps of spies on his trail to get the "goods on him." They failed the first time. Mellon slipped thru the lines. The second time, the sleuths got on his track, they nabbed him. Harding kept the "goods" in his safe, no doubt, for use, in an emergency. The workers and farmers of the country did not know anything about this until Gaston B. Means delivered the "goods" on the witness stand in Washington.

The capitalists who run this country were quite disturbed over the exposure of Mellon as a common booze-running grafter. It hurt the dignity of the office. Fancy a man who had charge of the nation's money being mixed up in booze peddling! Violating the rules he actually made himself, for a few hundred thousand dollars or a few millions! This was striking pretty near the roots of capitalist government. It must be stopped. The workers would lose confidence in the "respectability" of their rulers.

After Daugherty was handed his hat and told to take his burglar's tools along with him, Mellon was slated for the skids. But immediately the capitalist press, democrat and republican, began to lay down a heavy barrage behind the Booze Secretary of the Treasury. Cartoonists and hack writers were called into play and it looks as if millionaire Mellon's dough will choke off the moral indignation of the democratic snipers.

After all this reign of terror against the republican grafters could be carried so far that it might threaten the existence of both capitalist parties. A united front of capitalists to save Mellon is being formed. The men who own this country do not like to see their political lap dogs in Washington getting out of hand. It spoils their game. So they are now cracking their whips over the heads of the noisy democrats and goading the frightened republicans into a more aggressive attitude.

"The Story of John Brown"

This is "The Story of John Brown," by Michael Gold. Published by the DAILY WORKER thru arrangement with Haldeman-Julius Company, of Girard, Kans. Copyrighted, 1924, by Haldeman-Julius Company.

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After Pottawatomie.

JOHN BROWN, JR., and Jason, Brown, two of the fighter's sons, were captured by Missourians and suffered incredible tortures after the Pottawatomie affair. Both men were burning with fever, but they were dragged at the ends of ropes for two or three days, beaten, hung up and let down, and then chained to ox carts in the wind and rain. John, Jr., always of a nervous temperament, went temporarily insane under this treatment, but his captors had no mercy. Tho he shrieked wildly, and tho his brother Jason begged that the Southerners have pity, their hearts were hard as flint.

The following scene is described by Jason:

Brutality of Stockholders.

"Captain Wood said to me: 'Keep that man still.' 'I can't keep an insane man still,' said I. 'He is no more insane than you are. If you don't keep him still, we'll do it for you.' I tried my best, but John had not a glimmer of reason and could not understand anything. He went on yelling. Three troopers came in. One struck him a terrible blow on the jaw with his fist, throwing him on his side. A second knelt on him and pounded him with his fist. The third stood off and kicked him with all his force on the back of the neck. 'Don't kill a crazy man!' cried I. 'No more crazy than you are, but we'll fetch it out of him.' After that John lay unconscious for three or four hours. We camped about one and a half miles southeast of the Adairs. There we stayed about two weeks. Then we were ordered to move again. They drove us on foot, all the prisoners chained two and two. At Ottawa ford young Kilbourne dropped of a sun stroke."

The men were later released, for they had done nothing that could be prosecuted in the court where the pro-slavery government "troops" had driven them. This was the sort of thing John Brown was fighting; it was life and death, and no mercy could be expected from the Southerners. Mr. Villard and other timorous friends of John Brown do not seem to understand the nature of the battle; and they do not understand what giant faith and courage it must have taken for an old farmer of fifty-five to continue fighting in such an atmosphere.

John Brown did not flinch. Another son, Frederick, was shot down in cold blood on the steps of the family home at Osawatomie, but the old fighter, shedding a silent tear for the loss, for he deeply loved his children, went on his stern path.

Reward Offered for Brown.

The spuriously elected slavery governor offered a reward of $3,000 for John Brown, and the President of the United States a reward of $250. Federal troops scoured the territory for him. For months he and his men slept out in the fields, flitting from place to place, and fighting in many battles.

With only nine men he fought off a troop of twenty-three Southerners at the "battle of Black Jack," and forced them to surrender. In August, 250 men moved on Osawatomie. John Brown gathered about forty men to resist the Southerners, and a hot battle was fought, in which, of course, Brown had to retreat. The town was thoroly wiped out, and also granted "Southern rights."

There were many other skirmishers; the name of Captain John Brown, old Brown of Osawatomie, became a legend in Kansas. He became a sort of Pancho Villa figure to the South; a hundred times he was reported dead or captured; a hundred times he was blamed for wild deeds he had never done.

Here are two contemporary pictures of John Borwn in the field. The first is written by August Bondi, a brave and able young Austrian Jew, who put himself under Brown's leadership after the Pottawatomie affair:

"We stayed here up to the morning of Sunday, June 1st, and during those few days I fully succeeded in understanding the exalted character of my old friend, John Brown. He exhibited at all times the most affectionate care for each of us. He also attended to the cooking. We had two meals daily, consisting of bread, baked in skillets; this was washed down with creek water, mixed with a little ginger and a spoon of molasses to each pint. Nevertheless, we kept in excellent spirits; we considered ourselves as one family, allied to one another by the consciousness that it was our duty to undergo all these privations for the good cause. We were determined to share any danger with one another, that victory or death might find us together; and we were united, as a band of brothers, by the love and affection toward the man who with tender words and wise counsel, in the depth of the wilderness of Ottawa creek, prepared a handful of young men for the work of laying the foundation of a free commonwealth.

His Philosophy.

"His words have ever remained firmly engraved in my mind. Many and various were the instructions he gave during the days of our compulsory leisure in this camp. He expressed himself to us that we should never allow ourselves to be tempted by any consideration to acknowledge laws and institutions to exist if our conscience and reason condemned them.

"He admonished us not to care whether a majority, no matter how large, opposed our principles and opinions. The largest majorities were sometimes only organized mobs, whose howlings never changed black to white or night into day. A minority convinced of its rights, based on moral principles, would, under a republican government, sooner or later become the majority."

The other description is that of William A. Phillips, then a correspondent of the New York Tribune, and later a Colonel in the Civil War. Brown, still an outlaw, was on his way to Topeka, to be on hand at whatever crisis might arise at the opening of the legislature elected by the Free State settlers. Phillips met him on the way.

Prophet of New Day.

His account is important, for it shows that John Brown saw much farther than his own times. He knew that there were many other things wrong with the social system in America besides slavery. There are plain indications here, as in other accounts, that John Brown was one of those early American Socialists, such as Horace Greeley, Albert Brisbane, father of Arthur Brisbane, Bronson Alcott, Ralph Waldo Emerson and others, who felt that the abolition of slavery was only the first step toward a free America. Wendell Phillips, for instance, one of this abolitionist band, became after the Civil War one of the leading champions of the rights of workingmen in their battle against the capitalists.

But here is Colonel Phillips giving his charming picture, in the Atlantic Monthly for December, 1879, of that night ride and the conversation he had with Brown as they lay bivouacking in the open beneath the stars:

"He seemed as little disposed to sleep as I was, and we talked; or rather, he did, for I said little. I found that he was a thoro astronomer; he pointed out the different constellations and their movements. 'Now,' he said, 'it is midnight,' as he pointed to the finger marks of his great clock in the sky. The whispering of the wind in the prairies was full of voices to him, and the stars as they shone in the firmament of God seemed to inspire him. 'How admirable is the symmetry of the heavens; how grand and beautiful! Everything moves in sublime harmony in the government of God. Not so with us poor creatures. If one star is more brilliant than others, it is continually shooting in some erratic way into space.'

"He criticized both parties in Kansas. Of the pro-slavery men he said that slavery besotted everything, and made men more brutal and coarse; nor did the Free State men escape his sharp censure. He said we had many true and noble men, but too many broken down politicians from the older states, who would rather pass resolutions than act, and who criticized all who did real work.

Did Not Trust Politicians.

"A professional politician, he went on, you could never trust; for even if he had convictions, he was always ready to sacrifice his principles for his advantage.

"One of the most interesting things in Captain Brown's conversation that night, and one that marked him as a thinker, was his treatment of our forms of social and political life. He thought society ought to be reorganized on a less selfish basis; for while material interests gained by competition for bread, men and women lost much by it. He condemned the sale of land as a chattel, and thought there was an infinite number of wrongs to right before society would be what it should be, but that in our country slavery was the sum of all villainies, and its abolition the first essential work."

(To Be Continued Thursday.)
The Great Plan Evolves.

Chicago Real Estate Board Frames Leases Leaving Landlord Nothing To Do But Accept Rent

Landlords, under the leadership of the Chicago Real Estate Board, have imposed leases on the tenants of the city, which give the real estate companies absolute control of subsequent legal conflicts, and which place all responsibility of upkeep, repairs, damages and heating upon the shoulders of the tenants.

Lease No. 10, composed by the Chicago Real Estate Board, which is used by the large majority of Chicago landlords, leaves openings for a good many sharp and unethical practices, which are often taken advantage of by the lessor, not only to dodge his own responsibility, but to cheat the lessee of money in addition to his legitimate rent.

The city has no uniform lease, and there is no Rent Commission which would, in some measure, force the landlords to use a fair lease form. On the other hand, the landlord gets up all the leases. There is a mass of matter printed in small type in all Chicago's leases which the tenant finds impossible to understand unless he takes the lease to a lawyer, which he generally cannot afford to do. The prospective tenant is told that it is merely a matter of form, and in most cases signs the lease, only to find later that he has absolutely no rights, and the landlord can and does take advantage of him in countless ways.

Numerous Complaints.

Numerous complaints come to the United Charities and other welfare groups every month that the landlord is breaking the city ordnances by refusing to keep the plumbing, or the walls and ceilings in repair. These agencies examine the tenant's lease and because they find in a majority of cases, the following quoted paragraph, they can not only do nothing to force the landlord to act, but they find that, according to city law, the **tenant must make and pay for his own repairs.**

The majority of the leases to apartments and flats in Chicago include a paragraph declaring; **"Lessee shall keep the said premises and the walls, ceilings, floors, woodwork, paint, plastering, plumbing, pipes, fixtures, kitchen ranges, globes and glassware, and appurtenances thereto in said demised premises in a clean, sightly and healthy condition, and in good repairs, all according to the statutes and ordinances in such cases made and provided, and the directions of public officers duly authorized, all at his own expense.**

Under this clause, if a tenant has lived for 13 or more years in the same house, he must still make and pay for all repairs. This clause is frequently enforced by landlords when plaster falls off the walls, when, due to age, the ceilings fall in, or when the plumbing wears out.

If thru the inveterate neglect of the landlord, the house has become a danger to the tenant, and if, thru an accident caused by this neglect the tenant is injured, the tenant, in this widely used lease, is forced to agree that the landlord is in no way responsible. "Lessor shall not be liable to Lessee for any damage or injury to him or his property **occasioned by the failure of the lessor (landlord) to keep said places in repairs,"** says article seven of the most frequently used apartment lease in the city. "Nor shall the Lessor be liable for any injury done or occasioned by wind, or by or from any **defect in plumbing, or electric wiring, gas pipes, water pipes, or from broken stairs, porches, railings, or walks nor for any damage from water, ice or snow bearing upon or coming thru the roof nor for any damage caused from any act of negligence, or omission of co-tenants or other persons or of the lessor's agents or of the lessor himself, all claims for any such damages being hereby expressly waived by lessee."**

Will Not Furnish Heat.

Another clause in the lease concocted by the Chicago Real Estate Board which is frequently taken advantage of by the landlord to decrease his expenses, seems rather harmless, but it is really an agreement of the tenant, if the landlord fails to furnish heat, **that he must furnish his own heat for an apartment rented as a heated apartment.**

"Lessor shall not be held liable for any **injury or damage whatsoever which may arise or accrue from his failure to furnish cold or hot water, regardless of the cause of such failure, all claims for such injury or damage hereby being expressly waived by lessee."**

The Tenants' League of Chicago and several charity organizations have in their files numerous records of tenants, who, renting a flat as a heated flat, have been forced, by the above clause to pay out an additional ten or twenty dollars a month to heat the apartment themselves.

It might be asked, "Why does a tenant in a sane state of mind sign away all his rights, and agree to take all responsibility himself?" The answer is that ninety-two per cent of the people of Chicago, if they want to live in the city at all, **are forced to sign the above lease or one just as bad or worse.**

The Chicago Real Estate Board, which has just come before the people of the city in a benevolent, altruistic guise, with an "Own your own home" exhibit at the Coliseum, **absolutely controls the leasing of all the apartments and flats in Chicago.**

Must Leave Improvements.

If you rent a home in Chicago at all, you must agree in addition to the above, to leave all improvements you have made on your apartment at the disposal of the landlord, or if he desires to move the improvements, such as locks, doors, cupboards, shelves, partitions, bathroom fixtures, lighting fixtures, "The Lessor (landlord) may remove and store same, and lessee agrees to pay for removal and storage of same."

In the next article we shall further expose the sharp practices of landlords, bordering on the illegal, which grow directly out of the unscrupulous leases which the tenants of Chicago must sign, or else leave the city.

LATIN AMERICAN REPUBLICS ARE DOLLAR RULED

Four Billions Are Sunk There

By LELAND OLDS.
(Federated Press Industrial Editor)

Your share of our American investment in Canada and Latin-America would be $150 if ownership of the rapidly developing American financial empire were equally distributed among the 41,600,000 gainfully employed persons in the country. Authoritative reports place the total grip which United States capitalists have secured on the productive enterprise of the remainder of the two continents at $6,260,000,000.

Investment of United States dollars in Latin-America, according to a statement by the department of commerce, amounts to nearly four billions—$610,000,000 in pubic securities and $3,150,000,000 in Latin-American industries. That means, it says, nearly $35 for every man, woman and child in the United States without counting almost two billion dollars in trade which affects directly and indirectly a great number of Americans engaged in producing, transporting and marketing merchandise. This ought to prove, of course, that even the humblest inhabitant of the country has a stake in the expansion of empire.

The department discusses the growth of imperialist interest: "Our great interest in Latin-America," it says, "is largely a growth of the last ten years, almost entirely of the 20 years which have elapsed since the beginning of work on the Panama canal. Latin-America prior to 1904 was terra incognita to many Americans; now manufacturers and merchants, farmers, bankers and investors, shipowners and operators, travelers, educators and students are looking for all the information they can get on Latin-American affairs. Colleges are giving special Latin-American courses."

The department of commerce is publishing a series of financial studies of Latin-American countries. These can be secured for 15 cents each from the superintendent of documents at Washington and should be of interest if only as an indication of the attempt to educate the people of the country into supporting financial aggression.

Consolidation of American foreign investment is to be secured thru such institutions as the recently organized International Securities Trust of America which is starting under the wing of the great Morgan Guaranty Trust with a capitalization of $65,000,000. This corporation is modelled after similar investment combines which have for years supervised much of the overseas investment of the British empire. It is known as the group system of investing. The selection of securities to be purchased by this trust is rigidly circumscribed by conditions which insure international diversification. Among the conditions laid down is that "investments may be made only in those countries where the financial history shows stability and the protection of private property assured."

A recent instance of the expansion of American investment in Latin-America is the purchase of control of the International Railways of Central America from British interests. This means American control of almost 600 miles of railroad across the backbone of Central America. The road has a contract for carrying all the United Fruit Co.'s products in Guatemala so that the transaction really means a consolidation of American control in that region.

Tribune Begs Lady's Pardon for Calling Her Working Woman

(By The Federated Press)

A horrible stain on the character of a real lady has been hastily removed by that most chivalrous of character assassins, the Chicago Tribune. The assassination in this instance was unintentional and the lady's reputation was revived a few days later by formal printed apology. She was not a radical and was therefore entitled to decent consideration.

The moral lapse unintentionally attributed to the gentlewoman was not the familiar fleshy one to which even our toniest ladies are susceptible. It was apparently far worse. It was a downright denial of aristocracy, of gentility, of our democracy's highest social standards.

The Trib had called her a "governess," basely implying that she had earned her living by her own efforts, drawing a beggarly wage in exchange for actual service instead of clipping it from gilt-edged bonds.

The Federated Press will do what it can to rectify the Trib's mistake by reprinting the apology which appeared in the Tribune of March 27:

Mrs. Williams was a highly educated woman and, instructed her daughter Mary and some of her young friends in Latin and the higher studies. She took up this work because she was left lonely after the death of the three younger children of the family. She did not at any time act as a hired governess.

Nothing vulgar, you see—own daughter and some friends—the higher studies—above all, not at any time common hired governess. Dear no.

IMPEACH COOLIDGE!

THE DAILY WORKER
RAISES THE STANDARD
FOR A WORKERS' AND
FARMERS' GOVERNMENT

THE DAILY WORKER

Entered as Second-class matter September 21, 1923, at the Post Office at Chicago, Illinois, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Workers! Farmers! Demand:
The Labor Party
Amalgamation
Organization of Unorganized
The Land for the Users
The Industries for the Workers
Protection of the Foreign-Born
Recognition of Soviet Russia

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SHOW ARMY HEAD CONSPIRATOR

BIG FINANCIAL AID ASSURED TO STRIKERS

Amalgamated's Treasury To Help I. L. G. W. U.

The powerful Amalgamated Clothing Worker of Chicago is coming to the aid of the striking dressmakers of the International Ladies Garment Workers with a large sum of money, it was learned yesterday after the meeting of the Board of Directors of the Joint Board of the "Amalgamated" which authorized the donation.

All that remains now to put the money into the hands of the striking union is the formal sanction of the Joint Board at its meeting today.

"Dennie" Railroads Eight.

"Dennie" Sullivan was hard at work all yesterday, acting as judge and jury, railroading garment strikers haled before him on injunction counts.

Eight workers received prison sentences and fines and five others were fined without prison sentences. The strikers are still free and the fines are unpaid while appeal is being taken.

Judge Enjoys Work.

Victoria Seslakwitz received most of Sullivan's attention. He sentenced her with evident pleasure to 45 days in jail and a $200 fine.

Thirty days and a $150 fine was given Eva Dorenfeld and Oscar Seims, each. Twenty days and $150 fine was inflicted on Clara Zazarn. Rose Harris, Fannie Goldberg, Rose Goodman and Sarah Schneider all got ten day sentences and $125 fines.

Mrs. Rosenstein was the only striker discharged.

Mamie Kuntz and Marie Bergstrom were each fined $50 and Clara Miller and Carrie Siever were each fined $150.

This sanction will come as a matter of course, it was stated at the Amalgamated, because the Joint Board had referred the matter of strike aid to the Board of Directors.

Amount Named Today.

Until the meeting today the DAILY WORKER is not at liberty to make public the sum, but it can be stated that it is a substantial amount which will be of very considerable aid to the workers who have been putting up such a gallant battle against the sweatshop system for five weeks.

This support from the Amalgamated, an organization unconnected with the American Federation of Labor, is expected to spur unions affiliated with the Chicago Federation into concrete action in behalf of the strikers.

Have Aided Many Struggles.

The Amalgamated has extended aid to striking workers ever since its inception. It has given not only to its sister organization in the A. F. of L. but has contributed generously to miners, railroad workers and to struggles in many industries and trades.

Its own historic struggles in 1915 and 1910 got considerable support from other Chicago unions.

The Board of Directors of the Joint Board of Chicago is officered by Philip Chelemer, as president; M. C. Fisch, as secretary. Charles Sweatall, president of the Joint Board, is also a member of the board of directors which numbers 11.

"Dennie" Fines Five More.

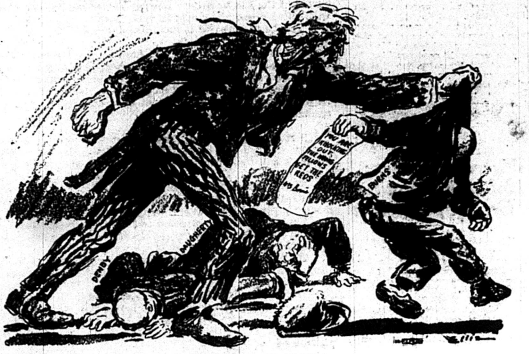
Judge "Dennie" Sullivan began the day in his court yesterday by soaking fines on five strikers for picketing. The persons fined were: Bessie Katz, $200; Olga Galitch, Sam Dorf, Joe Kravitz, and Isadore Kreeger, $175 each. The sentences will all be appealed.

Immediately after "Dennie" had sentenced these five strikers, five others who had been arrested on attachments were brought before him for preliminary hearing. They were: Meyer Kranz, Ida Rubnow, Esther Richman, Sarah Seidel, Jennie Chanin and Caroline Witlowska. Their cases were all set to be heard sometime next week.

Then James P. Hyde, appearing for the Francine Frock Co. and other complainants, had 23 strikers brought out and began trying them. The method employed was to get a general

(Continued on page 2)

TRYING TO ESCAPE


YOU ARE KNOCKING OUT THE WRONG FELLOWS GET THE REDS
DENBY
DAUGHERTY
BURNS

An Overworked Alibi.

COLUMBIA LAW DEAN FILLS POST DAUGHERTY HELD

Harlan Fiske Stone Is Coolidge Choice

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, April 2.—Harlan Fiske Stone, New York, former Dean of Columbia Law School, has been selected as attorney-general of the United States by President Coolidge.

Official announcement of the selection was made today and Stone's nomination was sent to the Senate for confirmation.

Opposed Palmer's Raids.

He will take office as successor to Harry M. Daugherty as soon as the Senate confirms him.

He was President Coolidge's guest at breakfast at the White House this morning. Several senators were there also and tho Mr. Coolidge did not tell any of them that Stone had been selected, they got the impression he was to be the new attorney-general. This belief was confirmed somewhat later.

Stone was a classmate of President Coolidge at Amherst College and the two are old friends.

Stone's nomination is expected to be approved by the Senate immediately. Stone will return to Washington after putting his personal affairs in New York in shape and take over the duties of the Department of Justice.

Stone is known as a liberal in his views. He opposed the "red raids" conducted against radicals in this country by A. Mitchell Palmer, attorney-general under the Wilson administration.

Refused To Comment.

President Coolidge's decision to appoint Stone came after a long study of many "possibilities."

Stone was born in New Hampshire October 11, 1872. He was admitted to the bar in 1898 and ever since he has been a lecturer on the law. In September, 1920, he became Dean of the Columbia University school of law.

His firm is Canfield, Satterle and Stone and he is a director in a number of enterprises.

Stone lives in Englewood, N. J.

He married Agnes Harvey of Chesterfield, N. H., in 1890.

President Coolidge's appointment of Harlan Fiske Stone as attorney general means that the Department of Justice is to be taken out of politics during the Coolidge administration, it was said at the White House after Stone's nomination was sent to the senate today.

After Stone's name had been presented to the senate, most Democrats refused comment on the appointment.

"I don't know him and never heard of him," Democratic Leader Robinson said.

IMPEACH COOLIDGE!

'WILL STAY IN RUHR, DESPITE EXPERTS,' POINCARE DECLARES

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PARIS, April 2.—Speaking in the chamber of deputies this afternoon, Premier Poincare indicated that France will not accept the findings of the commissions of experts investigating Germany's capacity to pay reparations, if it involves abandoning the Ruhr.

"We will not give up our occupation of the Ruhr whatever the experts may propose," the Premier said.

TRADE UNIONS IN STEEL DISTRICT FIGHT DAVIS LAWS

Kluxers and Royal Riders Standing Alone

By WALLACE METCALFE.
(Special to The Daily Worker)

YOUNGSTOWN, O., April 2.—The Mahoning County Labor Congress went on record opposing the selective immigration laws sponsored by Secretary Davis now before the powers that rule in Washington, D. C.

Resolutions were adopted and published in both of the daily papers as well as in the Labor Record, official organ of the labor movement in this section, condemning the passage of the immigration laws.

Seated By Labor Body.

Three delegates from the Council for the Protection of Foreign-Born Workers were seated by the Mahoning County Labor Congress as fraternal delegates and will co-operate with the labor movement in combatting passage of the laws.

About the only organization favoring passage of the immigration laws in this section of the steel district is the Ku Klux Klan and its suckling called the "Royal Riders of the Red Robes" whose members lately were attendants at a meeting of the Knights of Lincoln, the colored Klan, who's imperial wizard, known as Rev. Russell, departed for parts unknown after his record in a N. Y. state prison was made known and after he had victimized several score members of his race.

The only thing left behind by the very Reverend Russell was a photo of Lincoln and a bad taste in the mouth of his dupes.

Negroes Are Invited.

Negro organizations have been invited to send delegates to the Council for the Protection of Foreign-Born and at the next meeting several organizations will be represented.

La Follette Out Soon.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—Senator La Follette is gaining in strength and if his condition continues to improve he will be able to get back to work this month, his physicians said today.

BULLETS NOT BALLOTS MARK CICERO ELECTION

Capitalist Politicians Shoot It Out

Force and violence and other unlawful means meant more than a dry legal document stating reasons why Communists should be sent to jail for several years for trying to overthrow the government with typewriters, mimeographs and buried barrels of literature, when democrats and republicans buckled on their armor, took out their shooting irons and turned the little town of Cicero into a miniature Mexico, while the voters of that Chicago suburb were trying to decide who should collect the graft from the bootleggers for the next few years.

Republicans To Get the Graft.

When the smoke of battle cleared away and the dead and wounded taken to the undertaking parlors and hospitals, the republicans were victorious. Thomas J. Buckley was elected collector. If there ever was anything in a name, it is in the collector's in Cicero. It is stated that a man who cannot save $200,000 in four years as collector in Cicero should be in a home for the feeble-minded.

The republicans have ruled Cicero for years and are running it as a wide open town. In the past they have divided the spoils with the democrats. This year the democrats decided to place an independent ticket in the field and the shooting began.

The democrats ran on a more liberal ticket than that of their opponents. They promised a reduction on the protection rate per bar-

(Continued on page 2)

McCray Wanted Money in Batches, Bankers Testify

(Special to The Daily Worker)

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., April 2.—Efforts of Governor McCray to secure a $600,000 loan from Indianapolis bankers last summer to pay back $155,000 of the funds of the state board of agriculture were to be aired today at the trial of McCray on charges of larceny and embezzlement for his use of the board of agriculture's money.

Frank D. Stalnacker, president of the Indiana National Bank, and Elmer W. Stout, president of the Fletcher American National Bank, told of rejecting McCray's urgent plea for a loan last summer to "meet pressing obligations." They said McCray mentioned the $155,000 of the board of agriculture as one of the sums he must have. They said they told him that the Indianapolis banks could no longer extend him credit because of the precarious condition of his finances.

WEEKS, DAUGHERTY, GOFF, HAYDEN IN $5,000,000 AIR PLANE DEAL, SAYS SCAIFE

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 2.—Declaring that Secretary of War John Weeks, head of the United States Army, still a member of the Coolidge cabinet, ought to be indicted for conspiracy, Captain H. L. Scaife today told the Senate Daugherty Investigating Committee that Weeks "called off" a suit against the Wright-Martin Airplane Corporation for recovery of an overpayment of $5,000,000.

Captain Scaife included among the conspirators, in addition to Secretary of War Weeks, former Attorney General Harry M. Daugherty, Guy D. Goff, one of Daugherty's assistants, and Charles Hayden, President of the Wright-Martin Airplane Corporation. Scaife also charged that Daugherty, tho he had all the facts in the case, failed to bring suit. No suit has ever been filed, Scaife said.

This is the same Captain Scaife who, on Saturday, charged that Secretary of Commerce Herbert Hoover had diverted $1,000,000 of Soviet Russian Relief funds to the white counter-revolutionary armies, in an effort to overthrow the Russian Soviet Republic, as he had successfully overthrown the Hungarian Soviet Republic.

The exposure of Secretary of War Weeks shows that the effort to knock out additional members of Coolidge's cabinet of grafters has not yet come to a complete halt.

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NEW LIGHT ON DAUGHERTY'S MITSUI DEAL

Agent Says Jess Smith and Daugherty Knew Facts

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, April 2.—Charges that the Standard Aircraft Corporation, a Japanese financed firm which built airplanes for the United States during the war, communicated American aviation secrets to Japan were made before the senate Daugherty investigating committee today by Captain H. L. Scaife, former Department of Justice agent.

Scaife submitted reports by naval intelligence officers purporting to corroborate his charges.

Scaife Investigates Fraud.

Scaife's charge was made during his testimony alleging that the government had overpaid Mitsui & Company and the Standard Aircraft Company more than $6,500,000 for airplane construction and that Daugherty had failed to recover the money.

Gaston B. Means recently told the committee that he received 100 $1,000 bills from a representative of Mitsui & Company for Jess Smith, Daugherty's close personal friend.

The committee examined Scaife in detail concerning his investigation of the aircraft corporation, which he previously charged were blocked by officials of the Department of Justice.

Senator Wheeler, Montana, read into the record impeachment charges against Daugherty in the House in 1922 relating to his alleged failure to prosecute the Standard Aircraft Company.

Daugherty Got Report.

Scaife said that Daugherty was given a personal report on the alleged fraudulent transaction of the Standard Aircraft Company.

"Who was present?" asked Wheeler

"Jess Smith."

"The same Jess Smith who got the $100,000?"

Paul Howland, counsel for Daugherty, objected to the remark and Wheeler withdrew his statement.

Taking up the Roma disaster at Norfolk, Va., Scaife said he considered this accident a good field for investigation by the Department of Justice.

Scaife then read an audit which he said showed an overpayment of $5,000,000 to the Wright-Martin corporation.

"I think that we should have these men indicted by a grand jury," said Scaife.

"What men?" asked Moses.

"John W. Weeks, secretary of war; Charles Hayden, president of the Wright-Martin company; Harry M. Daugherty, ex-attorney-general, and Guy D. Goff, his assistant," said Scaife.

Daugherty Refused to Prosecute

Replying to questions by Senator Wheeler, Scaife said that he had laid all of his reports and charges before Daugherty who promised to prosecute

(Continued on page 2.)

It Goes Badly With Cal's Crooked Gang

DISCLOSURES that Secretary of War John M. Weeks is involved in a $5,000,000 airplane scandal, creates interest in the present status of Cal Coolidge's cabinet of political crooks. The standing is as follows:

GONE!

Edwin Denby, former Secretary of the Navy, who turned over the navy's oil reserves to the oil robbers.

Harry M. Daugherty whose crimes are too numerous to mention.

GOING!

Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, who got caught in the million dollar booze scandal. He is a big whisky distiller and chief prohibition enforcement officer. One of his many jobs is helping rich dodge their taxes.

John W. Weeks, Secretary of War and banker who purchased the stock of the Bosch Magneto Company, a German concern, for over three millions less than the stock was worth. Now caught in $5,000,000 airplane scandal.

TO GO!

Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, who diverted one million dollars of the American relief funds to aid Czarist war on Soviet Rule.

Charles E. Hughes, agent of the Standard Oil Company, in plot to prevent the recognition of Russia and to grab oil fields in the Near East.

Henry C. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, Wall Street tool and enemy of the farmers.

Hubert Work, Secretary of the Interior, who succeeded Albert B. Fall, and hid the criminal acts of his predecessor.

James J. Davis, Secretary of Labor, also Pittsburgh banker, author of the scheme to finger-print the foreign born workers.

Calvin Coolidge, President, champion strikebreaker of America and ringleader of the cabinet of crooks.

THIRTY-FIVE THOUSAND COAL DIGGERS STRIKE

Operators Refuse New Agreement

(Special to The Daily Worker)

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 2.—Instructions for all coal miners in the southwest to remain on strike were sent out by union leaders here today following failure to reach an agreement on wages in negotiations with mine operators. About 35,000 men are affected. Union leaders placed the burden for the strike on the mine owners because of the latter's refusal to keep the 1923 contract which expired March 31 in force until a new agreement could be reached by arbitration.

New York Autos Kill 76.

NEW YORK, April 2.—There were 76 fatalities from automobiles in the city during the past month compared to one death caused by a horse drawn vehicle.

SAGE OF EMPORIA IS URGING CANNING OF TAX DODGER MELLON

(Special to The Daily Worker)

EMPORIA, Kans., April 2.—Secretary of the Treasury Mellon will be the next cabinet officer to "walk the plank" William Allen White, editor of the Emporia Gazette, said in his paper today.

"If he stays aboard he will sink the ship," White said.

"The roar that forced Daugherty and Denby will be a whisper compared with what Mellon will get when the country knows what he has done, following his personal attitude, toward the laws which are entrusted to him."

White said that Mellon belonged to that wing of the party which did not believe in the prohibition law and "time and again he has scoffed at the law, ignored the law and bent it to uses which were questionable."

Mellon also belongs to that wing of the party which believes that taxes should be paid largely as possible by a per capita average, and that the rich should not be taxed according to their great debt to the government for protecting their wealth and aiding them in its accumulation, the editorial said.

"Five Lonely Scabs"---A Story of the Garment Strike---On Page Three

LIE IS PASSED TO E. L. DOHENY BY WITNESS

Democratic Chairman Says He Lied $40,000 Worth

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, April 2.—George White, former chairman of the Democratic National Committee, today told the senate oil committee that E. L. Doheny contributed $34,900 to the democratic party funds in 1920 and 1921.

White, when questioned about Doheny's testimony that he had contributed $75,000 said Doheny would have to account for the difference. White said he recalled no contributions from Harry F. Sinclair. Doheny gave him three checks aggregating $9,900, during the campaign in 1920 and in April 1921 contributed $25,000 toward the party's deficit, White said.

New Investigating Agency.

An improvised national investigating agency has been built up to run down evidence for the senate oil scandal committee.

It is thru this agency that Senator Walsh expects to produce proof that there was a conspiracy to lease the naval oil reserves as far back as the 1920 Republican national convention.

Here is the way the new investigating agency works, as Walsh described it today to the DAILY WORKER reporter.

"We receive scores of letters each day—some from inmates of insane asylums and some from patriotic citizens who have evidence bearing upon our inquiry. Heretofore we have had no method of finding out just what these witnesses would testify.

Correspondence Sleuthing.

"A man writes that some prominent man told him there was a conspiracy at the last Republican convention. We have to subpoena both men, sometimes half way across the continent and bear the expense of their visit. And when they get to the stand sometimes they do not tell the story I expect or after consultation I learn that they have no direct evidence, only rumors.

"Thru this new arrangement I can obtain some one in practically every city in the United States to go to see the man who writes me and find out just exactly what is to be testified."

After hearing White the committee adjourned until Monday to give Walsh an opportunity to work over, thru his new investigating agency, additional information which has come to him concerning the story of rumored bribery at the last Republican national convention.

Bacchus, Wounded In Cicero, Will Miss Time of His Life

Pan, the God of music, will have his innings at the Cabaret Dance which will be held tonight in the Folkets Hus, 2733 Hirsch Boulevard. Most of the other Gods will be there too, with the exception of Bacchus who was severely wounded in the Cicero elections and does not want to appear among the goddesses in a battered condition.

The God of music, however, has promised to make up with sound what may be missed in the way of spiritual exhiliration thru the absence of Bacchus. The Northwest Side branch of the Workers Party in conjunction with the Maplewood branch of the Young Yorkers League are staging this affair in a joint effort to introduce a new innovation to Chicago radicals. It is reported that the idea was imported from New York, which makes it fashionable right off the reel.

There will be singing, dancing and eats. Just like a cabaret. It is even rumored that the R. U. R. robots will be there, tho perhaps incognito, their manager being averse to allowing the public to gaze on them until they make their official debut in that famous play. But if you are sufficiently curious a member of the Northwest Side branch may introduce you to them. Yes, they can talk—sometimes too much.

But the funniest part of the show will be the announcer. Who he is, what he is, remains to be seen. It will cost you exactly 35 cents to see everything including the announcer. Russians playing mandolins. Others reciting. Two pretty girls, Mabel Neemai and Emma Blechsmidt performing a special dance. What more do you want? Come!

How many of your shop-mates read THE DAILY WORKER. Get one of them to subscribe today.

New Light On Daugherty's Deals

(Continued from Page 1)

the Wright-Martin company, but Daugherty never kept his promise.

Crooks Dictated Policy.

Scaife wandered into an account of aircraft disasters during and after the war, which he said he considered a good field for investigation.

Burns had disagreed with his suggestion, thus betraying—Scaife said—that the department of justice policy resulted in "crooks not being investigated unless they were willing to be investigated."

On the day of the disaster to the army airship Roma at Norfolk, Va., in February, 1921, the witness said, he had prepared a telegram to the department's agent at Norfolk instructing him to start an investigation, but when it was submitted for Burns' signature the latter refused to sanction it because the war department had not asked for an investigation.

Huge Profits.

Taking up the Wright-Martin company case, Scaife said that the company's "minutes" showed that it had been agreed by the directors that 8 per cent would be a fair profit on war contracts for planes, while the audit of the company's books showed that 270 per cent net profit" had been taken. He added that the audit also disclosed an overpayment by the government to the company of $5,267,000.

Thomas L. Chadbourne, an attorney, got the Wright-Martin Aircraft company its cost-plus contract, Scaife said, as a substitute for an original fixed price contract.

"The fees paid Chadbourne for turning the contract into a cost-plus affair," Scaife went on, "were added to the costs of the company as presented to the government under the cost-plus system."

Expenses Included Everything.

The committee identified Chadbourne as a democrat, and Scaife added "he was a large campaign fund contributor."

Scaife read items from the audit to show that cigars, laundry and similar charges for company officers had been included in what the government was required to pay for. The cigar item was for $900, and included a special box for the company president.

The witness said he had reported the facts to Mr. Daugherty, and that a promise had been made in behalf of the department of justice to institute prosecutions.

"This case had gone thru every process of audit and review in the war department before it came to the department of justice," he said.

Letters exchanged between Secretary Weeks, Hayden and others, in 1922, were read by the witness. Mr. Weeks told Hayden, in one of the letters, that an appeal from air service officers to himself was possible in the case of overpayments.

Another letter from Assistant Attorney General Lovett to William Hayward, United States attorney in New York, dated Nov. 15, 1921, transmitted war department records on the Wright-Martin overpayment case and directed that recovery proceedings be started.

Weeks Stopped Prosecution.

In a letter dated Nov. 23, 1921, Weeks told Hayden he would request the department of justice to take no further action in the case until Weeks had talked with General Manager Hoyt of the Wright-Martin company.

On Aug. 8, 1922, Scaife went on, Guy D. Goff wrote to the attorney for the Wright-Martin company, saying that suit was to be instituted. "The department of justice was switching the case around from attorney to attorney," Scaife said. It was taken back from District Attorney Hayward in New York, he said, and tendered to Leon B. Duer, a New York attorney.

Meanwhile, Scaife asserted, "witnesses were disappearing and the men who made the audits were leaving the service."

Senator Wheeler, the committee prosecutor, suggested that "the volunteer remarks that Mr. Scaife made as to indictments have no particular place in the record," but Senator Moses said it was too late to withdraw the testimony, as it had "already gone over the wires."

George B. Chamberlain, counsel for Daugherty, asked the witness why he had no advised also the indictment of "the people who made these allowances to the companies in the first place."

Scaife agreed that both groups "ought to be prosecuted." The committee then took a recess until 10 a. m. tomorrow.

More Daugherty Frauds.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 2.—Telegrams sent to former Attorney-General Daugherty were brought to the attention of the senate committee investigating alleged land frauds in the lower Rio Grande valley of Texas today by Senator Heflin (democrat, Alaska), who with the aid of James R. Page of Kansas City, Mo., is prosecuting the inquiry.

The committee also went further into complaints from purchasers of the property on file in the postoffice department, having ordered Page and George A. Hill, Jr., of Houston, Texas, attorney for R. B. Creager of Brownsville, republican national committeeman from Texas, to make a summary of these letters not already read into the record. Rush D. Simmons, chief of the division of postal inspectors, who has been on the stand since the inquiry began, remained for further questioning.

The telegrams to Daugherty were brought out by Senator Heflin as indicating an effort to influence the former attorney-general to have cases against Rio Grande valley land companies dropped. Creager has been accused by Senator Heflin of being a party to the alleged frauds and also of using influence in Washington in an effort to stop investigations.

Bullets, Not Ballots, Election Story

(Continued from Page 1)

rel of real beer. The beer runners were kicking against the price of $5 on every barrel that passed thru Cicero as well as what was sold there. The democrats would bring booze graft within the reach of the humblest citizen. The republicans were maintaining a sort of alcoholic Wall Street in the town.

Republicans Have Re-inforcements.

The republicans, believing in the Napoleonic adage that "God is on the side of the heaviest battalions," called out their armies and made alliance with neighboring war lords in South Chicago, who sent in reinforcements. The democrats called in the democratic administration of Chicago, and that powerful ally sent as many spare cops as were not engaged in arresting strikers, to aid their beleaguered friends in Cicero.

A squad from the detective bureau in an automobile, opened fire careless-like on three men who were seen walking out of a hotel. The three got out their pistols. All the weapons talked simultaneously. The music was pretty for awhile. Then one of the three threw up his hands. A democratic bullet had found his heart. Another was arrested. The third escaped.

Where Are the Medals?

There were no deaths on the democratic side but there were several wounded. Gangsters used a garage for a prison, where hostile precinct captains were held until the balloting and the bulleting was over. The Cicero voters are rather glad that elections don't happen every day. Most of them smelled powder for the first time and do not like it. It takes as much courage to vote for a democrat in Cicero as it does to vote for a Catholic in Atlanta, Ga.

Had Comfortable Lead.

The Chicago Tribune has not yet blamed the sanguinary conflict on the Communists but no doubt as Mr. Burns is looking for another appropriation for his investigation bureau he will swear on the bible that Moscow financed the gangsters.

The majorities of the republicans were around eight or nine hundred. They would have been higher but for the intrusion of Mayor Dever's army. It was a great victory for democracy.

In other sections of the United States the elections were comparatively free from bloodshed, but the stakes were not always as high as in Cicero.

Klux Helped Socialists.

Daniel W. Hoan, socialist mayor of Milwaukee, was reelected with a majority of about 8,000 votes over the so-called non-partisan candidate David S. Rose. A La Follette-Socialist united front was evident. The Ku Klux Klan also declared for Hoan tho this support was repudiated by the socialists and branded as a ruse on the part of the enemy. As the Klan is supposed to be "dry" and Rose is an avowed "wet" the night shirt brigade may have been in earnest.

It is also stated that a goodly percentage of the former membership of the Socialist Party in Milwaukee is now in the Klan. This is true of Indiana and Ohio.

LaFollette is leading in the Badger State for the delegation to the republican convention and Governor Al Smith of New York is ahead in the democrat primaries. Smith has a comfortable lead over McAdoo.

In Peoria, Ill., it is reported that the democrat victory was a defeat for the Ku Klux Klan.

Young Teddy Elected.

Theodore Roosevelt was elected preferential delegate to the New York State Republican convention, defeating his independent opponent.

Unqualified endorsement of Jonathan M. Davis as Kansas' choice for the democratic presidential nomination was assured today as the state party convention went into session to choose delegates to the New York convention.

Tonight—CABARET DANCE—Tonight
At WORKERS LYCEUM, 2733 Hirsch Blvd.
THURSDAY, APRIL 3RD, at 8 O'Clock
Tickets 31c plus 4c War Tax
Auspices: The North-West English Br., W. P. and Maplewood Y. W. L.
COME FOR A GOOD TIME

Prince Quits Riding But Takes Up With General Trotter

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON, April 2.—The Prince of Wales, traveling as the Earl of Chester, went to the continent today, en route for Biarritz, where he will recuperate from his recent accident and do no hard riding. General Trotter accompanied the prince.

Browder Speaking Tonight.

Earl R. Browder, editor of the Labor Herald, speaks tonight at the headquarters of the Amalgamated Food Workers, at 214 N. State street, second floor. "The German Labor Union" will be his theme. The Amalgamated holds open forums every Thursday evening.

BURNS MUST GO!

Burns Indulges In Annual Lie Orgy In Seeking Graft

WASHINGTON, April 2.—William J. Burns wants another appropriation for his Investigation Bureau, which is a feeding ground for the William J. Burns International Detective Agency. He appeared before a house sub-committee on appropriations recently and part of his testimony was made public here thru the New York Tribune bureau which is an annex to the American Defense Society. The noted "defective" is reported to have informed the committee that there are 557 radical papers in the United States published in 26 languages. The Soviet government was responsible for strikes in the United States, said Burns. Asked if the Third International was responsible for the Herrin affair, Burns stated that they were connected with it. He was not positive of this, however, as Mr. Ellis Searles.

Burns digs up the same old arguments every year when going after the money required to keep his stool pigeon agency in good condition. He did not tell the committee that the Communists were responsible for giving away the Teapot Dome, buying the presidency, or accepting bribes from the Japanese government. But Burns may get his appropriation unless he is kicked out like his criminal superior, Daugherty.

Warren Workers Hold Big Meeting On Teapot Dome

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WARREN, Ohio, April 2.—At a big mass meeting here called by the Workers Party to consider the Teapot Dome situation John Hamilton, Comrade Lerner, of Cleveland; Kranilovich, of the South Slavic Branch, and Fred Merrick, Pittsburgh district organizer, emphasized the hopeless corruption of capitalistic government and the importance of the Farmer-Labor Party movement.

Merrick urged on the workers the need of unity between foreign born and American workers and brought out the fact that the American born workers has made gallant fights against oppression and can be rallied to a program for solidarity with the foreign born.

Chicago's Retail Clerk's Union Wins $4 Raise

A flat raise of four dollars a week is granted organized retail clerks of Chicago in an agreement signed by officials of Retail Clerks Local No. 195 of Chicago at a conference with the Merchants' Association of Cook County and the Maxwell Street Business Men's Association.

The agreement will run for two years. Business Agent Harry Winnick and Samuel R. Cooper, president of the local, represented the union at the conference.

Eight-Hour Day Celebrated By United Mine Workers

The United Mine Workers of America celebrated the anniversary of the winning of the eight-hour day thruout the jurisdiction of the organization. In some districts they celebrated it by a strike, their contracts with the coal owners having terminated and the bosses refusing to sign a new wage pact.

One hundred and fifty-five thousand miners in the anthracite regions quit work, only the engineers, firemen, pump runners and others remaining at work.

The miners of Illinois celebrated the day as a holiday.

Forty thousand miners in the Southwestern states were on strike, the 1923 contract having expired.

Eight thousand miners in Western Canada struck when the coal operators refused to sign a new contract. The strike promises to be the hardest fought in the history of the union.

Balloting at Nelson British Columbia, showed an overwhelming vote for a walkout.

Boom for Ralston Begun by Hoosier Democratic Chiefs

(Special to The Daily Worker)

INDIANAPOLIS, April 2—The first organized effort to bring about the nomination of Senator Samuel M. Ralston for the presidency was started today at a meeting of the democratic state committee, and leaders of the party in Indiana.

A committee was named at a meeting of the state committee to present the name of Ralston to the nation as a presidential possibility.

Pilgrim Ship Afire.

LONDON, April 2.—The British steamer Frageston, out of Bombay with 1,200 pilgrims for Jeddah, is rushing for Port Sudan, while the crew fights desperately to check a roaring fire in the vessel's cargo of cotton, according to a message to Lloyd's.

Every new DAILY WORKER reader means a new recruit in the ranks of militant labor.

IMPEACH COOLIDGE!

Why Not Third Degree Taylor?

WHY DOESN'T the state's attorney's office kidnap Dudley Taylor? Why doesn't State's Attorney Crowe put Dudley Taylor thru the third degree? Why isn't Dudley Taylor stuck in a stinking police station cell overnight?

These are serious questions. They should have an answer.

* * * *

It is charged that the "assassination plot" at the home of the struck garment manufacturer, Nicholas Kovler, was a frame-up of the state's attorney's office and its bloodhounds.

Lawyer Dudley Taylor, legal light of Chicago's biggest open shop bosses, works hand in glove with the courts and the state's attorney's office against the workers.

It is charged that in every labor struggle, Lawyer Taylor is connected with some such shooting event as occurred at the Kovler home. Lawyer Taylor can be connected with these provocateur acts in every strike.

Yet, Dudley Taylor is not third degreed.

* * * *

But it is Morris Bealis, the head of the strikers' joint board, who is kidnaped, who is questioned, who is thrown into a foul police station cell, who is kept all night incommunicado, who is only released the next day with the sleuths of capitalist justice confessing they do not have an iota of evidence against him.

* * * *

Nothing during the garment workers' strike has so clearly exposed the close alliance between the open shop interests and their political tools in public office as the kidnaping of Bealis. Every kept sheet in town is silent about it.

First, as it charged, the state's attorney's office enters into a frame-up against striking workers, and then, of course, it must protect its pals in crimes against the workers.

Taylor will not be arrested and third degreed. Instead his suave arguments will get a respectable hearing from the "honorable" courts.

The heads of the private detective agencies furnishing thugs and gunmen for the struck garment bosses will not be troubled.

While Dudley Taylor and his legal allies in the capitalist courts continually yell "conspiracy" before the judges against the strikers, no mention is made of the actual conspiracy of the Chicago Association of Dress Manufacturers against the welfare of the workers.

* * * *

This garment strike, like all previous strikes, has shown that the bosses are solidly united. They stand together. They fight together. They win together.

Let the workers profit by this garment strike by developing a little more solidarity, a little more unity.

Let them learn to stand together a little closer, fight together a little better, and win some bigger and ever bigger victories.

IF THEY WILL DO THIS THEN THE SACRIFICES OF THIS STRIKE WILL NOT HAVE BEEN IN VAIN.

Financial Aid Assured Strikers

(Continued from page 1)

statement from several witnesses about conditions in the strike area and then try each case separately by calling witnesses to testify against certain strikers.

23 Real Unionists.

The 23 strikers put on trial in one batch were: Sophie Yoong, Victoria Seslakiz, Fannie Goldberg, Rose Harris, Mrs. Rosenstein, Emma Rosenberg, Rose Goodman, Sarah Schneider, Mammie Kuntz, Clara Miller, Carrie Siever, Clara Zazaon, Evelyn Dorenfield, William Wentworth, Oscar Simon, Victor Powerman, John Swiekoski, Matthew Argadskas, Albert Dobie, Ben Stein, Alphonse Graham, Albert Ferguson and Morris Ulitzky.

William Leonard, manager of the General Service Co., a detective agency that hides behind a harmless sounding name, was the first witness called to tell of conditions in the strike district. He said he was hired by several dress manufacturers to guard their workers and "for other services."

Fink Saw 52 Pickets.

Leonard said that yesterday morning he had seen 52 pickets on two blocks in the Loop strike district, thus unwittingly paying a compliment to the solidarity of the strikers who picket in spite of injunctions, policemen, private sluggers and spies.

Leonard said that his men had served more than 100 pickets with copies of the injunction and told them to stay away from the strike district. He did not refer even once to any of the 23 strikers on trial.

Fink Is Asinine Witness.

Under cross examination by Peter Sissman, lawyer for the strikers, he said he was employed by the Francine Frock Co., Mitchell Bros., Arthur Weiss and Co., and Katz and Dolinsky. He would not tell on what basis he was paid. Leonard seemed a little vague as to just where the guards assigned under him worked. He had testified that some of them worked in the shops guarding the scabs and the bosses and then said that some of them had served copies of the injunction on pickets. His testimony was liberally sprinkled with long drawn out Ahs! He was constantly playing for time in which to frame his answers. When he stepped off the stand he was nervous and walked out of the court room at once.

Patrick J. Collins of the state's attorney's office was the next witness called. He was called to testify against Sophie Young. He said that he had seen her around the strike district often and had arrested her March 17th for assault. Then William Schroeder, another Crowe dick, was called. He said that he, too, had arrested Sophie Young on March 17th for assault.

Dicks Quarrel for Credit.

On cross examination it developed that Sophie Young had only been arrested once on that day and that the apparent difficulty was that Schroeder didn't want Collins to walk off with all the credit. Collins on the other hand didn't want Schroeder to get any of the credit for the glorious work of arresting little girls. When the matter of the proper distributing of credit had been settled Schroeder said, "We are partners. If he arrests them or I do its all the same."

"Dennie" Plays Cat.

It was now 12:20. Before passing sentence Judge Sullivan amused himself by discussing with the lawyers the proper sort of punishment for Miss Young. He tried to play the cat, with Miss Young as the mouse.

"I pity any man who gets that young lady for a wife," hizoner observed. He didn't explain what that had to do with the case on trial. The judge continued his gentle sport with one eye on the clock. Promptly at 12.30 he sentenced Miss Young to 25 days in the county jail and $200 fine. Then he adjourned court for lunch.

Poor Comfort for Bosses.

The Journal of Commerce, in a signed story in yesterday's issue, tries to cheer up the manufacturers by telling them the strike is on its last legs. The basis for the assumption seems to be that since the bosses are still refusing to concede the union demands; therefore, the strike is being lost. In the course of the story the Journal of Commerce says that Sullivan's "Injunction halts picketing," and in the next paragraph they say, "Thruout its course the union pickets have constantly patrolled the streets of the clothing district."

The worthy Journal admits that if the strike is called off by the union that there will still be a good union spirit among the workers.

These self contradictory statements are the sort of thing that the bosses are using to keep their spirits up, union officials said yesterday.

Peoria Klansmen Fail to Reward Republican Friends

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PEORIA, Ill., April 2.—Republicans elected seven out of nine aldermen here yesterday but lost on supervisors, the Democratic candidate for supervisor and 11 out of 15 assistant supervisors winning. The Ku Klux Klan endorsed the Republican candidates for supervisor and roused an opposition that wiped out party lines and carried candidates to defeat.

Cuban Rail Strike Ends.

HAVANA, April 2.—The strike of union workers on the Santiago division of the Cuba railroad was ended today and train service was resumed, according to a dispatch to La Prensa. No details were given.

FITZPATRICK NOW UNITED TO WORST POLITICAL CROOKS

Deneen-Lundin in Small Machine He O. K.'d

Not only have prominent members of the Cook County Farmer-Labor Party come out for the nomination of Governor Small in the April 8th primary, but in so doing, the very founders of that movement have aligned themselves with Deneen and Lundin, the most reactionary and crooked bosses in Chicago politics.

The latest move of Fitzpatrick, Nockels, Clay, Wills, Harry Scheck, McVey and other Farmer-Labor Party leaders in affiliating with this reactionary combination, means a complete shake-up in the leaders of the Farmer-Labor Party, and in the trade union circles of Chicago. Fitzpatrick, Nockels and the others, as the result of their latest move have rejected the McCabe type of Farmer-Laborite and definitely climbed on the band wagon of Gompers, as represented by Oscar Nelson and Victor Olander.

With Nelson and Gompers.

At the same time, these men, executive board members of the Farmer-Labor Party, have formed a new front with the Farmer-Labor Party of Illinois, which is reported to be backed by Nelson and the Gompers machine as a dual organization formed for the express purpose of disrupting the original Farmer-Labor Party.

The new line-up is Fitzpatrick; the Gompers machine; the Illinois Farmer-Labor Party backed by Oscar Nelson; Len Small, the disreputable old party politician; Fred Lundin, Chicago's boss, who has so often been implicated in graft charges; Charles S. Deneen, who has made a dicker with Lundin in the coming primary; Newton Jenkins and Kent Kellar, democratic politicians.

Thus Fitzpatrick, Nockels, and the other founders of the Farmer-Labor movement in Chicago, have shifted from supposedly progressive advocates of independent political action to the clan of the Gompers machine and the unscrupulous politicians with which it is associated.

May Throw Fitzpatrick Out.

It is doubtful whether or not the progressive element of the Cook County Farmer-Labor Party will let the Fitzpatrick group remain in their organization in the face of this betrayal. The McCabe faction, despite the enormous pressure brought to bear from Fitzpatrick and the other reactionaries, is determined to take some action against the Farmer-Labor Party leaders who have violated the constitution of the Party and also disobeyed the instructions of the executive board of the Farmer-Labor Party, advising the members to keep out of the primary fight.

C. F. Lowrie, secretary of the Farmer-Labor Exchange of the Farmer-Labor Party, declared to the DAILY WORKER that "Some action will undoubtedly be taken by the executive board of the party, which will lead to independent political action in the future. The party membership will undoubtedly take action and it will be in the interest of a united third party."

When asked if he did not think the Farmer-Labor officials are violating their party platform, which declares against alliance with any other political parties, by endorsing Small, Lundin, Deneen, Jenkins and Kellar, Lowrie answered, "What's a constitution more or less between friends. You know inconsistency is a beacon to wise men and a scarecrow to fools." Lowrie admitted, however, that the direct violation of the Farmer-Labor platform would cause some decisive action on the part of the rank and file advocates of independent political action..

Small Machine's Dicker.

The Small machine, endorsed by Fitzpatrick and other original founders of the Farmer-Labor Party, has made a dicker with the old city hall faction led by Fred Lundin, who has been so particularly odious to labor and presumably to the labor officials who have now jumped into his camp. Deneen and Lundin have united in issuing a joint ballot with men of both factions. The marked ballot, which advises the voters, "Mark your ballots for the men listed below," contains the names of both Deneen and Lundin followers. For state's attorney, George B. Holmes, a Deneen man, is recommended and for circuit clerk, William E. Deffler, Lundin man.

So it goes down the ballot, Lundin and Deneen men combining to complete the new combination comprising Fitzpatrick, Gompers machine, Deneen and Small and Lundin.

Fitzpatrick Won't Comment.

John Fitzpatrick refused today to make any statement as to whether or not he would resign voluntarily from the Farmer-Labor Party, or wait for the action of the executive board. He refused to comment on his violation of the party platform, making him ineligible to belong to the Farmer-Labor Party, because he has entered the primary endorsing disreputable politicians. He still thinks the situation a logical one.

It was stated by the Newton-Jenkins campaign committee, 237 South Dearborn street, that Fitzpatrick and Nockels are active in supporting Jenkins in the republican party primary.

OIL THIEVES DO NOT HONOR OLD ROBBER CODE

Standard Steals March On Little Ones

By LUDWELL DENNY.
(Staff Correspondent of the Federated Press)

NEW YORK, April 2.—Lawless oil capitalists recognize one law—or, are supposed to. It is an unwritten law, based on the ancient and respectable conviction that there should be honor among thieves. Gyp the government out if its lands, overcharge the consumer, underpay the workers and use the Burns detective agency (headquarters U. S., department of justice, Washington, D. C., to break the unions, and when business is bad sell a load of fake stocks. All the while try to keep the U. S. state department fixed so that it can throw a war for democracy whenever your Mexican oil profits are endangered or the British beat you to the grab in Persian petroleum.

Standard Breaks Rule.

But—lay off your oily fellows. That seems to be the rule.

There is a rumpus in Wall Street because some say that Standard Oil has broken the rule. W. C. Teagle, president, Standard of New Jersey, on the basis of U. S. geological survey figures showing a reduction of petroleum stocks at the end of January, forecast that consumption would soon pass production. On the supposition of a prospective oil shortage prices went up.

Now, however, the government issues revised figures showing that there were 2,246,000 barrels surplus of petroleum exclusive of producers' stocks east of the Rockies, which were not in the original government figures. No government explanation is given except a footnote explaining that the revised total includes 948,000 barrels not previously reported. Some time ago Herbert Hoover pulled a similar oversight in sugar figures and prices went up also.

Withheld Reports.

The little oil fellows here are saying among themselves that Standard withheld reports of its surplus stocks to the government to justify an increase in prices of crude oil, and got away with it. The honor among thieves rule having broken down, they now suggest "in the interests of the public" that regular and complete reports of surplus stocks be made compulsory by law. Tho the pessimistic ones point out that there are ways in which oil capitalists can break even written laws.

Big Strike on German Waterfront; Sailings Cancelled

HAMBURG, April 2.—The German water front is on strike. In Hamburg and Bremen, the chief ports, all harbor workers have downed tools to preserve the 48-hour week. The North German Lloyd Co. had invited the American correspondents resident in Berlin to take part in a two-day trial cruise of the gigantic new steamer Columbus, March 19 and 20. The invitations were recalled on account of the strike.

Since the beginning of the strike, 43 ocean going steamers and freighters have arrived at Hamburg, besides those in port when the strike began. These ships are lying idle, since there is practically nobody to unload or load them.

The "technical emergency help," an organization of strikebreakers, mobilized only 539 men, of whom 346 were employed on four steamers in Hamburg carrying perishable foodstuffs, and 193 on five steamers and three barges in Altoona, right outside of Hamburg.

City Walks Unshaved To Work as Barbers And Carmen Strike

SCRANTON, Pa., April 2.—Traction lines in and around Scranton were completely tied up after the walkout Tuesday of 600 employes of the Scranton Railway Company. Lines running from Forest City to Duryear, as well as the city lines, were not running a car, and over 100,000 people were walking today following the strike.

The strike tied up the Lackawanna Valley, almost all the industrial plants located there being tied up. The conductors and motormen demanded 17 cents an hour increase, and struck rather than accept mediation from federal and business interests who wanted to force the men to accept less.

The Journeymen Barbers' Union at the same time tied up all the barber shops in town, striking for higher pay and shorter hours.

Fur Workers To Meet.

BERLIN, April 2.—The seventh international furworkers' congress will be held in Berlin July 28 to 30. This will probably be the first time the furworkers of America will be represented by delegates. The Fur Workers' Union of the United States and Canada joined the international in 1922. One of the big questions is whether the furworkers' international shall be amalgamated with the clothing workers' international.

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Over Five Billion Dollars Estimated Plunder of Poincare And Pals In Financial Scandal

PARIS, April 2.—Seventy billion francs—more than $5,500,000,000. That is the estimate by members of the chamber of deputies of the takings of grafters who have precipitated the most colossal scandal that the French republic has ever known, or the French nation for that matter, for even Louis Fourteenth, the Grand, the Magnificent, never made such a raid on the treasury.

The Teapot Dome grafters are pikers. They ought to come over to France and take a few lessons.

No wonder Poincare wasn't especially anxious to form another ministry to take the place of the one which resigned because of a defeat in parliament. There never was such a stinking mess to clean up.

Charged to Reparations.

Germany occupied during the war some fifteen thousand square miles of French territory. This was the so-called "devastated area" to which the French government turned its attention when the peace came. In order to push reconstruction, the government directed that everybody who had property in that area which suffered impairment or destruction should draw up a bill of damages, representing his losses, and present it to the ministry of reconstruction. The ministry, backed by the parliament, met these claims and charged them against Germany for reparations.

One year ago, a local paper exploded a bombshell by starting to print a series of articles revealing frauds in reconstruction claims put in by big business interests. The series was just started, and a gale began to sweep about political Paris when the paper quite mysteriously ceased publication of the articles.

Meantime, M. Poincare had sent his army into the Ruhr and Germany began her fiscal debacle. Still no one paid heed to the charges of scandal. Then the French franc began to tumble. Germany was paying little or nothing on her vast war bill. The French government had expended staggering sums on reconstruction, sums which were not being met by German payments. A fiscal crisis resulted.

The Bubble Bursts.

Then the storm broke. The opposition to Poincare in the French chamber went out and collected data on the reconstruction frauds. Case after case was cited of the swindling of the public treasury by powerful business interests domiciled in the devastated regions.

One figure emerged into the limelight as the fight went on. It was that of M. Inghels, deputy from the department of the North. M. Inghels proceeded to dig into the ministry of reconstruction. He put other investigators to work.

It was found that steel and iron interests, sugar barons, textile plant owners, large manufacturers mine owning industrialists and other big business men, whose property lay in the devastated regions had overestimated their damages by the scores of millions and collected.

Among the astounding claims, one of the most amazing has to do with a great metallurgical firm at Longwy. This firm owned a vast steel works in that town before the war. When the Germans took possession of the place they did not destroy the plant, as they often did in other cases. They decided to operate it and produce war materials for themselves. When the armistice came they withdrew, leaving the plant almost intact and leaving also, nearly 50 per cent of the materials. The business, estimated, was worth at the outbreak of the war about 250 million francs, or 20 million dollars. The company put in a claim for 447 million francs war damage to their plant, or about 37 million dollars. They were paid by the government 369 million francs, or in the vicinity of $30,700,000.

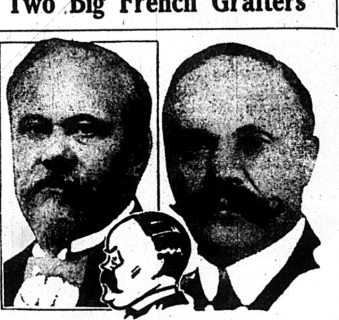
200 Convictions, He Says.

When the big business interests in some of the districts got wind of the intention of the government, records for taxes and property valuations in many of the ruined districts disappeared.

The Communist deputies are accusing the great metal trust of France, many of whose members have large business holdings in the devastated area, with trying to block publicity thru political pressure. One deputy a few days ago publicly declared that one of the biggest metallurgical men in the country is fighting against exposure. When he named this man as Louis Loucheur, the French chamber was transformed into a pandemonium.

In reply to the charges of the deputies that the "Ministry of Liberated Regions has become the grave of scandals," the minister who headed this government department in the Poincare cabinet that has just resigned announces that no less than five hundred prosecutions have been undertaken against the swindlers, and two hundred convictions have been obtained to date.

Two Big French Grafters



Poincare (left) and Loucheur, and a caricature of the latter from one of the Paris newspapers.

Trachtenberg Tour

Thursday, April 3, 8 p. m., Erie, Pa., Central Labor Hall, S. E. Cor. 17th and State.
Friday, April 4, 8 p. m., East Pittsburgh, Pa., Workers Home, Electric and North Aves.
Saturday, April 5, 8 p. m., Pittsburgh, Pa., Labor Lyceum, 35 Miller St.
Sunday, April 6, 2 p. m., Pittsburgh, Pa., Moose Temple, Penn Ave. between 6th and 7th Sts.
Monday, April 7, 7 p. m., Bentleyville, Pa., Union Hall, center of the village.
Tuesday, April 8, 8 p. m., Canton, Ohio, Schlobach Hall, 421 Market Ave. N.
Wednesday, April 9, Youngstown, Ohio, full details to appear later.
Thursday, April 10, 8 p. m., Warren, Ohio, Hippodrome Hall, High St., 3rd floor.
Friday, April 11, 7:30 p. m., Cleveland, Ohio, Labor Temple, 2536 Euclid Ave.
Sunday, April 13, 2:30 p. m., Cleveland, Royal Hall, 5217 Woodland.
Monday, April 14, 8 p. m., Toledo, Ohio, Labor Temple, Jefferson and Michigan.
Tuesday, April 15, 8 p. m., Detroit, House of the Masses, 2101 Gratiot Ave.
Wednesday, April 16, 8 p. m., Detroit, House of the Masses, 2101 Gratiot Ave. (Russian Trade Unions).
Thursday, April 17, Grand Rapids, full details to appear later.
Friday, April 18, Chicago, full details to appear later.
Saturday, April 19, Milwaukee, full details to appear later.
Sunday, April 20, Gary, Ind., full details to appear later.

Removing Workers From Office.

WEIMAR, Germany, April 2.—The "law and order" forces of Thuringia, which with the aid of federal German troops secured an electoral victory over the Socialists and Communists in February, are rigorously firing working class representatives who held political jobs under the previous administration—all under the plea of reduction of expenses. They are scrapping social legislation that favored the unemployed, war victims, and widows and orphans.

I. L. G. W. Organizes Three Thousand More N. Y. Needle Workers

NEW YORK, April 2.—A new branch of the clothing industry in New York will operate under union conditions in the future following a two-weeks' strike carried on by the International Ladies' Garment Workers' union. Tuckers, pleaters, hemstitchers and ornamental workers on women's clothing who had been working from 45 to 60 hours a week, will get a reduction of hours to 42 and wage increases in 90 per cent of the shops.

The most important gain is union recognition for the 3,000 workers who have received a charter as local 41, I. L. G. W. The union began its organizing campaign two months ago. The work, formerly in the dress and waist shops, has developed during the last three years into a special industry. Improved working conditions are provided in the contract. Minimum wages are fixed at $35 a week for tuckers, $45 for pleaters, $30 for hemstitchers, and $30 for novelty workers.

Progressives Denounce Fusion.

OMAHA, Neb., April 2.—W. H. Green, secretary, and J. L. Beebe, chairman of the progressive party, have issued a call for a convention May 1st in Omaha. They denounce the small minority of the progressive party members who favor an alliance in the April 8th primary with the democratic party.

IMPEACH COOLIDGE!

STRIKE TIES UP JOINTS ALONG THE GREAT WHITE WAY

Plutes' Eating Places Hit by Class Struggle

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, April 2.—The gaiety has gone out of nine of the flashiest restaurants along the Great White Way as the waiters, cooks, dishwashers and bus boys have gone on strike to enforce union condtions.

The strike is called by the Amalgramated Food Workers in answer to the declaration of the Salvin & Thompson (Rector) Corporation that conducts the string of swell refreshment joints that the open shop was to rule hereafter. For six years the firm has been signed up with the union.

A. F. of L. Supports Strike.

Restaurants affected in New York are the Moulin Rouge, Palais Royal, Montmartre, Club Royal, Plantation, Club Gallant, Palmoral Club, 400 Club, Barn Club and Pavillion Royal. Another big restaurant is tied up at Valley Stream, N. Y.

Full solidarity in the struggle has been pledged by the A. F. of L. Waiters and Cooks' Locals and all the other New York branches of the Amalgamated will help win the fight. The Amalgamated is a powerful independent union, not affiliated with the A. F. of L.

More than 500 workers are affected. Strike meetings are held daily at 3 p. m., at the branch headquarters and the strikers are confident of winning.

Guns and Hootch.

One picket has been arrested in front of the Club Gallant restaurant. Four scabs drew revolvers on pickets in front of the Palais Royal and were themselves pinched. At the police station guns and bottles of hootch were found in the scabs' pockets and all four were held for the grand jury.

So the strike goes on: the strikers are happy and the bosses miserable as they see their bourgeoisie patrons dining and wining in other resorts of the Great White Way.

Norwegian Students Side with Strikers In Big Labor War

(By The Federated Press)

CHRISTIANIA, Norway, April 1.—Students of the University of Christiana expressed themselves vigorously when they learned that certain of their comrades had enrolled as strikebreakers and were unloading cargo during the lockout and strike of 70,000 Norwegian workers. The students' federation called a general meeting and passed a resolution condemning every form of strikebreaking, and declaring the action of their fellow students "unworthy and a disgrace to the professional classes as a whole."

On the other hand the military has been called in again and again by the employers to aid the strikebreakers. This has incensed the workers and there have been skirmishes between soldiers and workers. In Drontheim a cruiser was sent to fire upon the workers in case they should try to start something.

Seventy thousand workers of Norway are either locked out or on strike as a result of the great offensive started by the bosses in January and carried out with systematic brutality in February. The country has only 2,500,000 inhabitants. The number of workers organized in trade unions is 95,000, of whom 70,000 are out.

Five Democrats Vote Against New Child Labor Amendment

(By The Federated Press)

WASHINGTON, April 2.—By vote of 14 to 6, the house judiciary committee has favorably reported the resolution proposing a child labor amendment to the federal constitution. Representative George S. Graham of Philadelphia, republican, the chairman of the committee, voted against the resolution, as did five democrats. The democratic members of the Committee are Thomas of Kentucky, Sumners of Texas, Montague of Virginia, Wise of Georgia, Tillman of Arkansas, Dominick of South Carolina, Major of Missouri, Weller of New York, and O'Sullivan of Connecticut. The committee has kept secret the votes of all of its members.

Grace Abbot, chief of the children's bureau, in pleading for the measure, testified that more than 1,000,000 children between 10 and 16 years of age, or 1 in 12 of all children of these ages in the United States, were reported by the 1920 census as gainfully employed. Thirty-five states allow children to go to work without a common school education. Nineteen states have no requirement as to the physical fitness of children who go to work. In 11 states children under 16 years may work from 9 to 11 hours per day. Fourteen states do not protect children under 16 years from night work.

Fur Workers Meet May 12.

NEW YORK, April 2.—May 12 is fixed as the date of the sixth convention of the International Fur Workers' union in a call issued by officials here. The convention, which meets in Chicago, will consider organization of the remaining open shops of the industry in New Jersey and New York. Unemployment insurance in cooperation with employers will be put up to the delegates.

Five Lonely Scabs Work While Nicholas Kovler Tells the Daily Worker About Those Radicals

Nicholas Kovler, the garment manufacturer who leaped into the Tribune limelight by his stories of the two shots which were fired thru his dining room window Saturday night, is very, very much excited about the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union.

The DAILY WORKER decided to investigate his state of mind so a reporter called on him yesterday, by appointment, at the plant of Gallin & Kovler, at 327 S. Market Street. There we found why Mr. Kovler is peeved at the union.

5 Left Out of 35.

Only five girls are manning the machines where 35 used to work, before the strike call and they are turning out very little work. And no one else will scab for them.

The DAILY WORKER wanted to know what stories Mr. Kovler would tell about his shop conditions. His yarns on the shooting, for which Morris Bealis was kidnapped by Crowe's police and later freed when witnesses failed to back the detectives up in the frame-up plot, had been several and contradictory. So our reporter asked him how he treated the girls in his shop.

Such a Lovely Place.

The non-union manufacturer talked eagerly. He told about high wages and perfect conditions,—in fact he pictured such a factory workers' Utopia that we almost forgot the hard facts of low wages and piece work discrimination and blacklisting that had been furnished us by some of his striking employes.

"My girls," said Mr. Kovler. "Why my girls make more than the city police, the firemen, or the postal workers." "The police get only $30 a week. I don't see how a man can live on it."

"Thirty-five dollars a week for women is better than they can do anywhere else. The garment industry pays the highest wages in the country. Why, American girls won't believe they can make so much." Most of the girls employed at Gavlin & Kovler's are Polish or Russian-Jewish.

A 100 Per Center.

"America is a great land of opportunity, for the foreigner," remarked Mr. Kovler. "But if you were an American girl in industry, you wouldn't want some foreigner telling you what to do," he added irrelevantly. "If you were foreign, that's different.

"We've always had an open shop: never discriminated against anyone," claimed Kovler and immediately contradicted himself with the statement. "We're not against organized labor, nor the federation; but we've got to fight these radicals. The law must be obeyed."

"There are 900 other good unions," continued Kovler, "the engineers and the builders," whom he does not oppose. It is only the "International Ladies Workers" (he doesn't get the union's name right) who lead his girls astray. "They pull out the girls in organized shops where even in this slack time the girls are making $60 to $70 a week," asserted Kovler, (union girls find that even the largest shops seldom give a girl as much as $50 a week and that the average thruout the year is not over $20.)

Likes 70 Hours Better.

"The girls want to work only 40 hours a week," said Kovler. "Grocery and butcher clerks have to work 70 hours a week. Why should these girls work only 40?" he demanded. "Is it fair, It isn't." "It's all the same work, isn't it?" But Kovler didn't know that he chose an illustration from an almost unorganized field that obviously is not "the same" as the garment industry.

Mr. Kovler showed the interviewer his plant, explaining that most of his trade is in silk dresses, retailed by Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.

Only Five Girls Working.

"We have only a small place," remarked Kovler. "Only five girls on the machines now. They don't look as tho they would fight anyone, do they?" (The DAILY WORKER reporter refrained from comment).

"Usually we have about 35 workers all told. Twenty went out on strike," Kovler stated at one time and at another. "You can't get our girls to go out. The union people come up here and pound on the table but our girls just laugh at them."

Kovler displayed a beautiful summer frock of silk and said that the girls were paid $2 for making such a dress and could make 4 or 5 in a day. "We sell the dress for $27.50 wholesale and the retailer must charge at least $45 to make anything at all."

Big Profits Off Girls' Labor.

Judging by the material and making, liberal allowance for other labor than the operator's and for overhead. Gavlin & Kovler must have at least a profit of $12 on each of these silk dresses. Multiply this sum by the usual number of operators, 12, and again by the number of dresses made each day and you will have a rough estimate of what the boss makes. If we assume that the boss' "four or five dresses per girl" is correct, say generously 50 dresses a day, the daily clear profit would be $600 a day or so.

Hazy About Shooting.

There was almost a sob scene when Mr. Kovler told us about the shooting at his home. He became very emotional as he told of the horrors of shooting innocent wives and children. It happened that Mr. Kovler had told another DAILY WORKER reporter that neither he, nor his wife or child were in the room which the shots entered. Yesterday he was very hazy on the details on the affair. He preferred rather to view his memories thru misty veils.

He picked up a mashed bullet which he keeps by him and treasures as a memento of the "assassination plot." Kovler lectured us on the course of this "dum-dum" bullet which had gone thru a wall into the dining room, he said.

When the DAILY WORKER reporter went to the home she could see no bullet holes in the wall. There are holes in the window, but no evidence was found of the ferocious course of the piece of lead which Kovler likes to talk of. The maid would make no statement.

Facts Show Tribune Lied.

The residents of the flat adjoining the Kovler heard the shots about nine o'clock Saturday evening, but did not concern themselves, according to the statement of Mrs. C. H. Miller, the neighbor. Mrs. Earle Luscomb of 737 Brompton Place, immediately in back of the Kovler apartment, also heard the shots but saw no one. The Miss Evans, according to the Tribune story, is supposed to reside at 744 Brompton Place, was not known to the inhabitants of the flat above. The "Tribune" story said that she had seen the "fugitives" on the street, but must have done some fence-jumping or run a circuitous route, for there is no alley or other runway by which they could have gone to run by the lady in such way as to convince her of their complicity. At her own dwelling the shots could not have been heard easily on account of the large apartment building between that house and the Kovler's. The name "Evans" was not on the mailbox at 744 Brompton Place.

Kovler assured the reporter that he never had trouble in his shop, but the girls who have worked there tell a different story. They say that the place has never been unionized, that working conditions are none too good, and that sanitary conditions are disgustingly unsanitary requiring action by the Health Department.

Parties and Yellow Dogs.

One of the striking employes of the firm said that a few days before the strike was called, the boss gave a party for the girls at the fore-lady's house. At first the union members were not asked, but at the last moment they were invited. They did not attend, however, and were not surprised when the bosses passed out the infamous "yellow-dog" contract papers the next morning. Three girls who would not sign were immediately laid off.

In the last week or two Gavlin & Kovler have been busy testifying against pickets taken under the injunction and succeeded in having a sentence of ten days in jail imposed upon one of the active girls.

Oilman Tells How Irishman Doheny Aided British Lion

(By The Federated Press)

SAN FRANCISCO, April 2.—A sidelight on the Washington revelations which showed that a large part of Doheny's oil holdings were pledged to the British navy, is shown by a person well known in labor circles, who in 1916 was an office employe of Doheny's Pan-American Petroleum Corporation in Los Angeles. In 1916 nearly every executive in the Doheny offices was a British subject.

Altho the United States was then officially neutral in the world war, the corporation's publications worked toward alliance with England; and when millions of Americans were voting for Wilson in the mistaken belief that he would "keep us out of war" most of Doheny's right hand men were actively working against Wilson for the very same reason.

Sabotage Stimulates Relief.

NEW YORK, April 2.—The militant sabotage campaign of the anti-labor American Defense society here against financial aid for starving German children is expected to increase the donations for German relief from labor organizations and individuals. In a letter of protest against the $10,000,000 appropriation for the purpose passed by the house in Washington it ridicules the idea that relief is needed. It called the action of the house of representatives "a betrayal of the American people," and the appropriation merely an attempt to win the German-American vote in the coming election.

Esthonia Jailing Workers.

REVAL, Esthonia, April 2.—Arrests of working class leaders are the order of the day in Esthonia. The government began a systematic hunting down of trade union and other working class leaders an January 21, and since then its work has been methodic and thoro along these lines. An economic and financial crisis is impending, and the government wants to put the leaders behind the bars in advance.

Many Fires in Indiana.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 2.—Indiana's fire loss for the first three months of 1924 was nearly as great as the loss for the entire twelve months of 1923, figures compiled in the office of Newton T. Miller, state fire marshal, revealed recently.

Tikhon Had A Fit.

MOSCOW, April 2.—It is learned that ex-Patriarch Tikhon has had a fit and is suffering from an attack of sclerosis.

IMPEACH COOLIDGE!

KELLY'S SOUL BEING CLEANSED BY DOLLARS

Tho His Daughter May Starve

JERSEY CITY, N. J., April 2.—Those pillars of society, the law and the church, will rob a little girl of support unless the decision of Vice Chancellor Lewis in chancery court here can be reversed on appeal. Lewis has sustained the will of William J. Kelly, former clerk in the criminal court, that $11,000 of his estate go to pay for masses in the Catholic church for the repose of said Kelly's soul. The priests have already reposed his soul to the tune of $7,450. If they get the additional $11,000, then $20,400 masses will be provided for. The Catholic church allows a busy city priest to farm out to country priests his surplus masses for gone but not forgotten benefactors.

This religious man Kelly forgot to tell his church or his friends that he had a child. They thought he was a bachelor. Now Mrs. Margaret Moran, of Ridgewood, N. J., who has the custody of Kelly's 9-year-old daughter is contesting the claim of the church of the estate. A clause in the will provides for forfeiture by beneficiaries who contest it, but the court has ruled that this does not affect the child as the custodian is in bringing action. But the judge wouldn't let the girl have the money. If the church will say those masses on credit, then it is said the church can sue the estate for unpaid service if the higher court reverses the decision.

Let Germans Die, American Defense Society's Policy

(By The Federated Press)

NEW YORK, April 2.—The militant campaign of the anti-labor American Defense Society here against financial aid for starving German children is expected to increase the donations for German relief from labor organizations and individuals. In a letter of protest against the $10,000,000 appropriation for the purpose passed by the house in Washington ridicules the American Defense Society idea that relief is needed. It called the action of the House of Representatives "a betrayal of the American people," and the appropriation merely an attempt to win the German-American vote in the coming election.

The relief committee of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America here has issued a warning to individual contributors that congressional action will not be sufficient and that private donations are still needed. It points out that $10,000,000 will be inadequate, that the appropriation will not be immediately available, and that the bill has not yet been voted by the Senate or signed by the president.

World Solidarity of Actors.

NEW YORK, April 2.—Growing international solidarity among the actors of the world is the interpretation of officials of the Actors' Equity Association here in explaining to the Federated Press assurances of support cabled by the Actors' Association of England. "This action by the British union will effectively kill any move by members of the Protective Managers' Association to fill the places left vacant by their proposed June 1 lockout by importing entire foreign companies," said Secretary Frank Gillmore of the Equity.

Your Union Meeting

First Thursday, April 3rd, 1924.

No.	Name of Local and Place of Meeting.
	Allied Printing Trades Council, 59 E. Van Buren St., 6:30 p. m.
271	Amal. Clothing Workers, 409 S. Halsted St.
227	Boiler Makers, 2040 W. North Ave.
93	Boot and Shoe, 1939 Milwaukee Ave.
499	Boot and Shoe Wkrs., 10258 Michigan.
14	Brick and Clay, Shermanville, Ill.
186	Brick and Clay, Glenview, Ill.
	Bridge and Struct. Iron Wkrs., District Council, 738 W. Madison St.
13	Carpenters, 113 S. Ashland Blvd.
62	Carpenters, 6416 S. Halsted St.
341	Carpenters, 1440 Emma St.
434	Carpenters, South Chi., 11037 Michigan Ave.
504	Carpenters, Ogden and Kedzie.
2103	Carpenters, 758 W. North Ave.
180	Drug Clerks, 431 S. Dearborn St., Room 1327.
134	Electricians, 1507 Ogden Ave.
795	Electricians, 7475 Dante Ave.
115	Engineers, 9223 Houston Ave.
16432	Field Assessors, Victoria Hotel.
429	Firemen and Enginemen, 38th and Campbell Sts., 7:45 p. m.
269	Hod Carriers, South Chi., 3101 E. 92d St.
25	Janitors, 59 E. Van Buren St.
69	Janitresses, City Hall, Hearing Room.
18	Ladies' Garment Workers, 328 W. Van Buren St.
54	Ladies Garment Wkrs., 1214 N. Ashland Ave.
100	Ladies' Garment Workers, 328 W. Van Buren St.
12	Leather Workers, 810 W. Harrison St.
233	Moulders, 119 S. Throop St.
	Painters' District Council, 1446 W. Adams St.
371	Painters, Dutt's Hall, Chicago Heights.
3	Piano & Organ Wkrs., 180 W. Wash.
281	Plumbers (Railway), Monroe and Peoria
669	Plumbers, Monroe and Peoria Sts.
515	Railway Carmen, 1259 Cornell St.
724	Railway Carmen, 75th and Drexel Ave.
1082	Railway Carmen, 1900 W. 17th St.
278	Railway Clerks, 549 W. Washington.
504	Railway Clerks, 8138 Commercial Ave.
14872	Sign Hangers, 810 W. Harrison St.
38	Signalmen, 6236 Princeton Ave.
12	Slate, Tile Roofers, 1224 Milwaukee.
110	Stage Employes, Masonic Temple, 10:30 a. m.
	Stone Cutters, 180 W. Washington St.
743	Teamsters, 9206 Houston Ave.
754	Teamsters (Dairy), 220 S. Ashland.
755	Teamsters, 20 E. 8th St.
110	Upholsterers, 180 W. Washington St.
17616	Warehouse Emp., 166 W. Washington.

(Note—Unless otherwise stated all meetings are at 8 p. m.)

HANDS OFF--SUN YAT SEN WARNS WHITE LOOTERS

Clash May Come With White Soldiery

(By The Federated Press)

HONGKONG, China, April 2.—Southern Chinese ports are overrun with trained fighting men. Sailors and marines of British, French, Italian and Japanese nationalities predominate, with a sprinkling of American and smaller fry.

The reason for this display of force is a threat by Dr. Sun Yat Sen to take control of the Chinese maritime customs in the province and to apply any surplus which may be left, after some demands of the foreign financiers have been met, to the needs of the people of the province.

Hands With Russia.

But he also threatened to introduce a bolshevist regime into the province of Kwangtung, and talked of joining hands with Russia.

Here more trouble arose. The Italians without any warning announced to the other international birds of prey thru the Italian legation at Pekin that they had got their claws well into the prize by occupying the Canton customs premises.

Immediately all the foreign gunboats at Hongkong that could navigate the Pearl river, sped to Canton to keep an eye on the business and the actions of the other international "comrades."

Unions With Sun Yat Sen.

Meanwhile, Sun Yat Sen courageously took up the cudgels against the oppressors of the people. Under the guns of the foreign war vessels at Canton, the workers and business people have arranged huge protests against foreign intervention. No fewer than 250 guilds and unions have announced their determination to support Sun Yat Sen.

On top of this, the Association of Chambers of Commerce in the Kwantung province decided to throw in their lot with guilds and unions and, if necessary, to organize a general strike and boycott against all foreigners in South China. If such an anti-foreign campaign starts in the south it may extend to the whole of China.

Publisher Damns "Prussianism" of U. S. Book Censors

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, April 2nd.—Major George Haven Putnam, dean of American publishers, who is 80 years old tomorrow, launched an energetic attack on the censorship which enables the post office to put books on the blacklist at will.

"It's nobody's business what a grown up man or woman wants to read," said the major.

He related how a book seller came to him for counsel when an important shipment of "Casanova" was recently seized in Boston.

"Custom officers confiscated the classic on order from the treasury department," stormed the old soldier. "That sort of thing is downright Prussianism. In fact it's damn impertinence.

"What do Washington officials know about classics anyway? They seize Boccaccio, Rabelais and even Shakespeare. These literary gems might not be good for young girls or children, but who are these officials to decide for you or me our morality or reading matter? I do not know anything about their critical qualifications."

Daugherty Grafting Aids From Chicago On Way to Testify

Three Chicagoans have been subpoenaed to appear before the Senate Daugherty Investigating Committee in connection with the showing of the Dempsey-Carpentier fight pictures. The men are William S. Barbee, former loop theater owner, at whose place the pictures were shown; J. A. Bates, associate of Barbee, and Charles Weingeld, lawyer, who was consulted by Tex Rickard, fight promoter, in connection with the showing of the pictures.

It was also disclosed that the committee had summoned M. P. Kraffmiller, of the American Tank Car Company, and secretary to Secretary of States Hughes when the latter was governor of New York. Kraffmiller is said to have known Howard Mannington, involved in other phases of the Daugherty investigation.

Enemies of Class Farmer-Labor Party In Open Fight Against June 17th Convention

By C. E. RUTHENBERG, Executive Secretary, Workers Party

WHAT is evidently the opening gun in the fight of the opponents of a class Farmer-Labor Party against the formation of such a party has been fired by "Labor," which is the organ of the railroad unions and endorses the Conference for Progressive Political Action.

The Conference for Progressive Political Action want the workers and farmers to stay away from the June 17th Farmer-Labor convention. It wants them to put their hopes upon the July 4th C. P. P. A. convention, so that the latter if the ruling group so decides can again endorse one of the old party tickets and kill any opposition pledged to independent political action thru a Farmer-Labor Party.

"Labor" in discussing the June 17th convention makes this clear. It says:

"Some of La Follette's friends are seriously disturbed over the premature third party movements which are springing up throuout the country.

"They are particularly suspicious of a call for a third party convention to be held in St. Paul on June 17th. According to reports reaching Washington, a majority of the members of the committee on arrangements for this gathering are members of the so-called "Workers Party," a recognized Communistic organization.

"Only 13 names were attached to the call and no attempt has been made to insure a representative attendance.

"La Follette is in no sense responsible for this call, and the men who are recognized as the leaders of the La Follette movement had nothing to do with it.

"In these circumstances it would be the easiest thing in the world for the Old Guard to pack the gathering with its henchmen disguised as radicals.

"Then they could nominate La Follette on an impossible platform to the accompaniment of a series of 'red' speeches.

All this is, of course, nonsense. The call for the St. Paul convention was signed by representatives of every state Farmer-Labor Party in the United States which amounts to anything. It is true the June 17th convention is not purely a convention built up around the personality of La Follette and subject to any whim he may express.

It is a convention called by those groups which are in earnest in their desire to create a Farmer-Labor Party which will represent the interests of the exploited farmers and workers on the political field.

Line of Attack Indicated.

The article in "Labor" indicates that the hesitating, vacillating group behind the Conference for Progressive Political Action, which sometimes is for a "Third Party" and sometimes for rewarding the friends and punishing the enemies of labor in the republican and democratic parties are going to make the effort to kill the real convention of the farmers and workers.

The opening of this attack means that the forces behind the June 17th convention must wage a more aggressive fight. For the Workers Party it means that all its strength must be thrown into the balance in order to prevent the C. P. P. A. from deceiving and frightening the workers and farmers thru such propaganda.

Farmer-Labor Campaign Fund Needed.

It was because the Central Executive Committee of the Workers Party foresaw this situation that it asked the members of the party and sympathizers to raise a $15,000 campaign fund in support of the class Farmer-Labor Party. This fund is required in order to carry on a country-wide campaign of publicity in support of the June 17th convention. Organization work must be done to create local and state Farmer-Labor parties and to secure delegates from all organizations invited to attend the June 17th convention.

Every party branch has been asked to raise from $10.00 to $25.00 according to its size. If the party is not to fail in its work in support of the June 17th convention and a class Farmer-Labor Party it must raise at least $15,000. Not only branches must support this fund, but every individual who has received the subscription list should give his aid.

These branches have sent in their quota since the last report:

Detroit English Branch	$20.00
Newark Greek Branch	8.00
Harlem Finnish Branch	17.00
Bronx English Branch	15.00
Massillon South Slavic Branch	6.00
San Francisco Lettish Branch	10.00
W. Frankfort Lithuanian Branch	12.00
Elm Grove Russian Branch	10.00
Philadelphia Ukrainian Branch	2.00
Yorkville Ukrainian Branch	2.00
St. Paul Russian Branch	5.00
Minneapolis Scandinavian Branch	15.00
San Francisco English Branch	14.00
Northwest Chicago English Branch	3.00
Revere Jewish Branch	4.00
South Chicago South Slavic Branch	6.00
Boston Lettish Branch	32.20
Yonkers Ukrainian Branch	4.00
Bickaville L. I. Ukrainian Branch	10.00
Yorkville Greek Branch	8.00
North Bessemer South Slavic	25.00
Raymond Finnish Branch	5.00
San Francisco Greek Branch	10.00

What is your answer to this attack? Will you help the fight for the June 17th convention and a class Farmer-Labor Party?

BISHOP SAYS HE'S FIRST IN ASKING OTHERS TO FIGHT

Willing to Be in Oratorical Trenches

Disciplinary action may be taken by Bishop Thomas Nicholson, head of the Chicago area of the Methodist Episcopal church, against pacifist students of Northwestern University, and Northwestern College at Naperville, Ill., it was indicated today. The university and the college are endowed by the Methodist church.

Approximately 150 theological students of the university have signed pledges dedicating their lives to the abolition of war by means of "my personal refusal to sanction any future war, or to any form of military service." The pledge cards were signed at a meeting in a class room at the university.

During the meeting a telegram said to be from a pacifist group at Yale arrived, pledging support to the "world movement for peace."

Want Miltarism Canned.

Students at the college favor the stand taken by the university men and a movement is under way to discontinue the reserve officers training corps system at the school.

Bishop Nicholson declared emphatically that the stand of the students was not the stand of the church.

Makes Quiet Investigation.

"If the flag is fired on I will be in the forefront of those demanding its defense," the bishop declared.

Bishop Nicholson is making a quiet investigation of pacifist activities at both schools, it was learned, and strong steps are anticipated.

The present agitation started on Sunday night when an Epworth league meeting in a Methodist church in Evanston was turned into a pacifist demonstration.

Rail Brotherhoods Demand Western Roads Raise Wages

Wage scales and working rules for trainmen on Western railroads were considered at a meeting here today by operators and representatives of the rail brotherhoods.

Eastern lines recently granted rail workers an increase approximating five per cent. There is some speculation as to whether the employes on Western lines will settle on that figure.

Miners' Local Gives Financial Boost to Farmer-Labor Cause

The response to the call of the Workers Party for a campaign fund to be used in the fight for organization of a mass Farmer-Labor Party thru the June 17th Convention at St. Paul is increasing in volume from day to day. The biggest boost given the fund comes from Local Union No. 5302 of the United Mine Workers of America in a remittance of $44.85 collected among the members of that organization.

This amount was collected by S. M. Shulth and John Telawake by circulating the subscription list among the members of the organization mentioned. Dollars, half dollars and quarters subscribed by these miners, who realize the importance of the struggle for a mass political party which will fight the battles of industrial workers and farmers, brought up the total to close to $50.

There are tens of thousands of workers who will welcome the opportunity to make a contribution to the campaign fund for a mass Farmer-Labor Party. The money which is given to this fund means aid in making the campaign to awaken the masses of workers and farmers reach tens of thousands who are not yet supporters of the farmer-labor party movement and the organization of new groups in support of the movement.

Threat to Draft Labor in Next War Rouses Sam Gompers

(By The Federated Press)

WASHINGTON, April 2.—In a formal statement of its current legislative program of the American Federation of Labor denounces the proposal for conscription of labor in case of national emergency as being "a more inimical piece of legislation than was ever before considered by congress." It demands exclusion of Japanese by law rather than by the gentlemen's agreement, and appeals for the soldier bonus.

Discussing the proposed conscription of labor, the report says it is being advocated in radio propaganda talks, and its essence is the plan of paying to conscripted labor the same pittance allowed to soldiers. The A. F. of L. would be willing, it says, to agree to this if the members of the U. S. supreme court, of congress, the cabinet and the president would take the same $33-a-month allowance as salary, and would put all military officers likewise on this rate of pay.

The labor conscription radio speech of Major General Hanson E. Ely, commandant of the war college, sent out March 13 from here, said that this draft would dispose of labor troubles in time of war. The labor elements that were disposed to make trouble would simply be transferred to the trenches!

On the other hand, the owners of resources would be "requested," merely, to furnish at a fair profit the things the government might need. If shipments were refused, the government could decline priority in freight movements to the business of the unwilling firms.

Rifles Shoot Sense Of Unity Into Vera Cruz Workers

(By The Federated Press)

VERA CRUZ, April 2.—The misery and suffering of the workers of Vera Cruz, divided into several hostile camps, has taught them a much needed lesson. All last year was marked by strikes in which one group scabbed on the other. Then the rebellion of reaction came. The workers were all mistreated, and their leaders killed regardless of which group they belonged to.

Twelve thousand workers, bakers, bricklayers, masons, millers, electricians, cigar workers, railroad workers, workers of the oil fields, firemen, fishermen, checkers, carpenters and longshoremen have just gotten together. They have elected a commission to draw up a platform for a united front in the economic struggle against their exploiters.

Jap Militarists Plan Capture of Government Jobs

TOKIO, April 2.—Retired admirals of the navy and generals of the army met here to launch what may prove the foundation for a military group in Japanese politics.

The announced purpose of the meeting was to found a society to be called the "Kofukukai." Its object will be to render assistance to army and navy candidates running for seats in the Diet and to foster military education in Japan. A number of officers are candidates for the Diet.

Approximately 150 retired officers have expressed their intentions of joining the "Kofukukai" movement.

IMPEACH COOLIDGE!

U. S. CONCESSION HUNTERS MAKING MEXICO LOUSY

Sinclair and Other Yank Freebooters on Job

(By The Federated Press)

MEXICO CITY, April 2.—Hundreds of concession hunters have come to Mexico in flocks like crows. In return for the support the American government gave Obregon during the recent rebellion, plans are afoot to get control of government owned railroads, telephones and telegraphs.

Captain Wolvine, of the Wolvine lines, in return for a loan of from 25 to 40 million pesos (1 peso, 50 cents), wants the concession of a tract in southern Mexico the size of Minnesota. On this land he would raise tobacco, rice and sugar. He is willing to charge no interest on the loan if the Mexican government permits him to export all his products duty free for ten years after production begins.

Yankees Get Tobacco Trust.

The house of Speyer, New York, is also making secret negotiations for a loan of 10,000,000 pesos. Rumors are afloat that the large tobacco trust Buen Tono, has fallen into American hands. Americans are making many other propositions to the Mexican government—propositions of ports and railroad lines, and even of a canal thru the Tehuantepec peninsula, which would greatly shorten the transcontinental distance as compared with the Panama canal.

Big Sinclair Deal.

B. Ross Jones, representative of the Oklahoma oil interests, is trying to lease oil lands in the northern part of Tamaulipas. The Humble Petroleum Company is starting work on its newly acquired oil lands near Guerrero. The Sinclair Oil Company has just leased 4,000 acres of rich oil land in northern Mexico. The Placeres Oil Company, of Tampico, has recently acquired 50,000 acres of lands, only a few miles from Sinclair lands.

Milk Producers Go On Strike When the Buyers Break Bargain

ELGIN, Ill., April 2.—One hundred and eight farmers delivering milk to the Olson plant at Woodstock, owned by the Weiland Dairy Company, went on strike this morning, cutting off a daily supply of 30,000 pounds. The strike resulted from failure of the Olson company to pay the full association price for all milk taken. Practically all of the farmers' milk is being dumped.

Congress Must Pass Tax Bill Declares Mormon Sen. Smoot

WASHINGTON, April 2.—Congress will not be permitted to adjourn until it has passed a tax reduction bill, Chairman Smoot, of the finance committee, declared in the senate today.

"I know there will be a tax reduction bill enacted," Smoot said.

How many new readers have you secured for THE DAILY WORKER? Get another today.

T. U. E. L. Organizing Amalgamation of The Food Industry

An enthusiastic District Conference of the Food Workers Group of the Trade Union Educational League has decided to launch out into an aggressive national campaign for the Amalgamation of all the Unions of the food industry. D. E. Early was elected National Secretary, and an enthusiastic welcome was accorded Earl Browder, who greeted the Conference in the name of the National Executive Committee of the Trade Union Educational League.

Other speakers who gave the Conference important messages were A. Bush, National Chairman; Charles Keller, V. H. Sundell and Albert E. Stewart. The Food Workers already have over 150 connections thruout the country in the various branches of the food industry, who will immediately take up the fight for amalgamation in their respective unions.

Unions affiliated with the Food Workers Group include the Hotel and Restaurant Workers International, the Bakers unions, Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workers, Milk Wagon Drivers, Amalgamated Food Workers, and several other unions of the food industries.

German Bayonets Are Running Only Against Workers

(By The Federated Press)

BERLIN, April 2.—Some weeks ago differences arose between the Berlin flour mill workers and the owners. When the mill workers obeyed the ministry of labor and sent a delegation to deal with the ministry, they were suddenly arrested by the military forces and held until they promised that in so essential an industry as milling there would be no strike pending the settlement.

Now a new situation has developed. Again there are differences between the bosses and the workers, and the ministry of labor has put into play its machinery of arbitration. The mill owners refuse to come. They declare they have fired all their workers and there is nothing to arbitrate.

In other words, the "essential" industry of milling has stopped by action of the mill owners. But no military is at hand to arrest these gentlemen and to compel them to run their mills. Germany bayonets run one way only.

Military Spain Breaks Promise.

MADRID, April 2.—Spain's military directorate confesses that they cannot meet their promises. The Spanish directorate has been so busy conducting costly military operations in Morocco, that they have not met the budget promised the people in the last three months.

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POLITICALS DIE SLOW DEATHS IN GERMAN CAMPS

Gen. Seeckt's Barbed Wire Prisons Described

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BERLIN, April 2.—The following protest, describing the conditions in the German concentration camps for political prisoners, was addressed to General Seeckt by Ivan Katz, a member of the Prussian Landtag. He describes the camp at Munster, particularly:

"The prisoners are confined behind barbed wire and twice a day for an hour are allowed to take a walk between the wire fences. Since their shoes are not in wearable condition, and the ground around the barracks is soaked with slush and snow, the prisoners are exposed to colds, typhus, and certain death.

"The French themselves have never treated German prisoners so infamously as the German military are treating German citizens.

"Since neither the Reischwehr, the security police, nor the Department of Justice provide for the prisoners, and their maintenance is left to their relatives, who themselves are absolutely without means in every case, the prisoners have no soap, no tooth brushes, no tooth powder, no underwear, no clothing, and no footwear. The prisoners are certain to succumb helplessly thru cold, dampness, and dirt. It is scandalous that an administration ventures to arrest citizens who have committed no punishable crime and drag them to an uninhabitable wilderness, without at least providing the necessities of life for these innocent prisoners.

"The fact that Germany has sent her political prisoners to concentration camps has aroused the attention of the whole civilized world and has exposed Germany to contempt. But when it is known that the military power does not even provide for these prisoners, but is consciously allowing them to perish, the scorn of the world will doubtless increase in the face of such barbarous methods, the desires of other countries to help Germany in its distress will subside, and the return of the Ruhr prisoners from France will be made impossible."

IMPEACH COOLIDGE!

! fear
Are you self-conscious about the impression you make on people?
PERSONAL appearance has a lot to do with the way you feel. Clothes count, of course. But still there is one thing so many people overlook—something that at once brands them as either fastidious or careless—the teeth.
Notice today how you, yourself, watch another person's teeth when he or she is talking. If the teeth are not well kept they at once become a liability.
Listerine Tooth Paste cleans teeth a new way. At last our chemists have discovered a polishing ingredient that really cleans without scratching the enamel—a difficult problem finally solved.
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CHARITIES HEAD LAUDS WORKERS' HOUSING PROBE

Articles Inspire Big Investigation

Additional evidence that the vigorous campaign the DAILY WORKER has been carrying on for better housing conditions in the Negro quarter of the city is brought out in the announcement of the United Charities of Chicago, that, inspired by the DAILY WORKER INVESTIGATION, they are instituting an investigation of their own.

"I have been following the articles in the DAILY WORKER about Negro housing conditions with great interest," Edwin Jones, financial secretary of the United Charities, told the DAILY WORKER reporter. "I have clipped them all. They are thoro and I believe the statements of the miserable conditions of that district are true. I have started a housing investigation of the Englewood district and we are going to use the articles from the DAILY WORKER as a basis for our investigation of the southwestern portion of the city.

"I shall be glad to give the DAILY WORKER full access to the reports of our investigators."

Mr. Jones then discussed charity activities, saying possibly the Urban League caters so much to the large employers because they have to in order to get enough money to exist.

When told that the DAILY WORKER feels that there is something fundamentally wrong with a society which makes necessary such organizations as the United Charities—which in a small way cares for the victims of a faulty social system—instead of trying to change the system as a whole, Mr. Jones replied:

"The DAILY WORKER is trying to do socially what we are trying to do with individuals. We are careful how we spend our money on the individual—that is, we try to get him a job and permanently set him on his feet instead of just giving him a basket of food occasionally. I guess the DAILY WORKER is working on the same principles in the social field—trying to fundamentally better the government instead of instituting a few petty reforms."

Thirst for Blood Necessary Quality For Citizenship

By LUDWELL DENNY
(Staff Correspondent of Federated Press)

BROOKLYN, N. Y., April 2.—Tho the legal right of aliens to claim exemption from the draft was recognized during the war, hundred per cent judges who fought the war from a swivel chair are now taking out their spite on such foreign born residents applying for U. S. citizenship. Supreme Court Justice Joseph Aspinall here has denied citizenship to 11 applicants on the ground they claimed exemption from military service.

Can't Claim Exemption.

Aspinall is not the only judge who is prostituting his position to his prejudices in this manner, but he is one of the most notorious in the New York district. Federal judges usually have been less guilty than justices of the state court.

The 11 victims came up before Aspinall with 200 other applicants for citizenship. Justice of the warphobia brand was swift.

Judge: You claimed exemption in the draft?

Victims: Yes.

Judge, curtly: Dismissed! . . . Pass out! pass out! Next!

Nine applicants who were unlucky enough to have been born in the land of the czar were especially displeasing to his honor who sees red whenever Russia is mentioned. Four were turned down because of draft exemption and five whose reading did not please the embodiment of the law.

Americanism De Luxe.

One old Jewish resident got his reward because he bought a liberty bond. When he acknowledged that he could not read English, the judge was stumped, but only for a minute.

Judge: Did you buy bonds during the war?

Virtuous Patriot: Yeh, fifty dollars' worth.

Judge: M'm. Well—Try to learn a little more English. I'll let you in because you bought a bond.

Two applicants were rejected because in the judge's opinion they were "not well disposed."

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The Struggle Within the Russian Party

Being the continuation of the report given by Comrade Gregory Zinoviev, chairman of the Communist International, at the city meeting of the Collective Bureaus of the Leningrad Communist Party Organization.

* * *

VIII. Our Party Apparatus.

COMRADE TROTZKY brings the whole might of his argumentation to bear against our Party apparatus, and writes: "The new course does not by any means signify that the Party apparatus is set the task of decreeing, creating or establishing the regime of 'democracy' within any definite term." And we read further, in black: "The Party must subordinate itself to its apparatus." Then comes an exposition to the effect that a number of "Party workers" should be relieved of their posts and reduced to the ranks.

The Party Apparatus.

I am by no means an unconditional worshipper of the apparatus and Party workers at any price, I have never counted myself among them, and I have attacked them as often as any one else. I have attacked bureaucracy severely, both in our Soviet press and at the All-Russian Soviet Congress.

I know the weak sides of our Party apparatus very well, and know that this must be renewed and democratized from below; but when I have to look on and see that Preobrazensky, Sapranov and Raffel cry out against the "Party workers" at every turn, and that they employ the term almost as much as an invective as the term "Chekist" is used by the Mensheviki, then we step forward and beg the Party to count us among the ranks of the unhappy "Party workers." You may as well know, comrades, that when the term "Party workers" is used, the Central Committees of the Party is meant; the Central Committee of the Party stamps its mark upon everything.

When we turn to statistics, we see that in the whole of this, our terrible apparatus of the Union of Socialist Republics, which comprises one-sixth of the globe, there are 18,000 Party workers, the greater number of which are technical workers, including a large number of retiring and honest worker bees, who work on the spots where they have been placed by the Party. For indeed tho it be a disgrace to be an official and a Party worker in the the despicable Menshevist machine, it is no disgrace whatever to be a "Party worker" in the proletarian apparatus of the Communist Party.

Cannot Wholly Condemn Apparatus.

Comrade Lenin censured the state apparatus, the whole Soviet machine. He said that it was still in part the old Czarist apparatus, which we had not succeeded in remodeling, and he censured this apparatus so severely that there was no point left uncriticized.

And to whom did he appeal? To the Party apparatus.

He submitted a definite plan for the reorganization of the workers' and peasants' control, and of the Central Control Commission. And if there was anything rotten in the Soviet state, then all eyes always turned to the Party apparatus, for nowhere else was protection from bureaucracy to be found.

We must renew and reform our apparatus. Those comrades who maintain that our people remain too long in the apparatus are wrong. It is rather the contrary which is the case.

Even in the Central Committee, in which the qualified Party workers are gathered together, 90 out of 134 responsible workers have been working for less than a year. Thus the Party workers do not only not remain too long, but have not even time for the preparation required if they are to work fully into the great apparatus of the present day.

We, comrades, are "provincials." In Petrograd we have just begun with the re-election of the collective bureaus, of the secretaries; we are of the opinion that this is in accordance with the spirit of democracy, and that by this means the apparatus receives the necessary renewal from below. But it is utterly wrong to condemn the apparatus wholesale.

Bureaucracy Must Be Abolished.

A short time ago we conquered the Far East, and we had to form a new government. It was necessary to create a Soviet apparatus, a Party apparatus, and an economic apparatus, etc. At the beginning we naturally did this by appointing suitable persons thru the medium of our apparatus. And what else could we have done? How could we govern the state otherwise

We do not want to assert, comrades, that ideal conditions obtain amongst us. It goes without saying that we have our faults like every one else, and our apparatus is no more immune from rust than other machinery; it must be cleaned and polished, re-oiled, some few small parts replaced. But there is no need to throw the baby away with the bath water.

And it is here that Comrade Trotzky commits his greatest error, for he is beginning to support people who want to do away with the main core of the Party apparatus.

What is the meaning of the phrase: "The Party must subordinate itself to its apparatus?" Has the reverse been the case up to now?

Comrade Kalinin was indeed right when he said, during a discussion at Moscow: "A few years ago the Mensheviki called us 'committee workers,' and in the mouths of the Mensheviki this was severe invective; and now you are implying with 'Party workers' the same as the Mensheviki meant at that time with 'committee workers'."

Yes, comrades, there is much in our apparatus which must be improved, renewed and purified. Bureaucracy must be removed. But those who want to depose the apparatus wholesale must be put in their place, for our Party apparatus is the right hand of the Party.

(To Be Continued Friday.)

50,000 LESS ARE WORKING IN N. Y. THAN LAST YEAR

"Full Dinner Pail" Bad Bet Under Capitalism

By LELAND OLDS
(Federated Press Industrial Editor)

NEW YORK, April 2.—No evidence of an upward swing in the job market in New York state similar to that of a year ago is seen in the February employment report of Industrial Commissioner Shientag of the state department of labor. His statement shows that factory employment in the state increased about 1 per cent between January and February but that the level is still more than 2½ per cent below that of February, 1923, and 5 per cent below the high level of last March.

This means there are at least 50,000 more factory workers out of a job in the state than a year ago.

Metal and Textiles.

The important group of metal industries, says Shientag, showed practically no net change this month. Shop making and repairing railway rolling stock continued to reduce forces. Only the automobile industry contributed any forward movement within the metals group.

Employment in the textile industry showed considerable improvement over January but was less favorable than a year ago. Apparently the public is buying less clothing this year. Important reductions compared with a year ago are noted in manufacture of woolens for garments, in cotton goods and in the garment trades.

In the building supply industries employment made a sharp seasonal drop. Brick yards were closing down and cement mills laying off workers. Furniture factories reported a decline.

City Better Than State.

New York City employment, according to Shientag, advanced more than the rest of the state. In the cloak and suit trade additional shops were resuming operations and the reports indicate over 4,000 persons added to the pay rolls in the men's clothing shops while the women's shops took on a smaller number. An unusual falling off in employment in the printing trades was reported.

Outside New York the only improvement noted was occasioned by the automobile industry and the gains in that less favorable than a year ago.

This report indicates that there are over 30,000 more unemployed factory workers in New York state than there were in February, 1923, without taking account of the normal increase in population which would add at least 20,000 more to the labor looking for jobs.

How many of your shop-mates read THE DAILY WORKER. Get one of them to subscribe today.

Party Membership, Attention!

THE PRESENT situation of the Workers Party in the struggle for the formation of a mass, class Farmer-Labor Party will be presented to the membership of the party in a series of membership mass meetings in the principal cities.

The development of the Farmer-Labor movement requires the mobilization of the entire party for an intensive campaign during the coming months. It is essential that every party member not only give the campaign the greatest support possible, but it is equally important that every member of the party know exactly what the party is trying to do. The whole party must understand the role which the united front movement for the Farmer-Labor Party plays in the struggle for the Proletarian Revolution, the Soviets and Proletarian Dictatorship.

In order to present the situation to the membership meetings have been arranged in the district headquarters city of eight districts, which will be attended by the members in these cities and also by comrades invited from the nearby cities. These meetings will be addressed by C. E. Ruthenberg, Executive Secretary of the Party. His subject will be "The Decisive Stage of our Labor Party Policy".

The meetings arranged are:

Cleveland, Sunday, April 6, at 3 p. m., Labor Temple, 2536 Euclid Ave.

Pittsburg, Monday, April 7, 8 p. m., Labor Lyceum, 35 Miller St

Philadelphia, Tuesday, April 8, 8 p. m., Amalgamated Centre, 431 Pine St.

New York City, Wednesday, April 9, 8 p. m., Stuyvesant Casino, 142 Second Ave.

Boston, Thursday, April 10.

Buffalo, Saturday, April 12, Finnish Hall, 150 Grider St.

Detroit, Sunday, April 13, Finnish Hall, 5963 Fourteenth St.

Chicago, Tuesday, April 22.

Every party member in the cities mentioned should attend these meetings. Every party member within reach of these cities should come to the meetings.

The Party must know and understand the policies of the Central Executive Committee. The Party must mobilize all its strength for the campaign which the Party is now entering.

Workers' School Holds Celebration For Its New Home

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, April 2.—The Workers School recently held a gala celebration in honor of its removal to the more spacious and elaborate quarters at 125 Fourth avenue.

E. B. Jacobson, the chairman, stressed the necessity for all members of the Party and sympathizers to promote the scope and welfare of the Workers' School. He urged all Comrades to attend the following three most essential courses now given at the School: Marxism, given by Herman Simpson; History of the Three Internationales, by Ludwig Lore, and History of the Trade Union Movement, by Solon de Leon.

Charles Krumbein, the District Organizer, praised the New York comrades who started the organization of a School on their direct initiative. He urged that the comrades "boost the School all the time."

Greetings were also presented by Clarence Miller, representing the Young Workers League, and by Jack Jampolsky, representing the Trade Union Educational League.

Herman Simpson, the School's lecturer on Marxism, spoke on Teapot Dome.

The last speaker was Juliet Stuart Poyntz, who gave a clear presentation of the educational conditions in Soviet Russia at present.

The School must aim to raise the level of the rank and file to intelligent and responsible thinking action along political and industrial lines, she said.

$20,000 Raised for Starving Germans By N. Y. Workers

NEW YORK, April 2.—The New York committee of the International Workers Aid announces that its fund for German Relief has reached the $20,000 mark. The committee has arranged with the National Office of the International Workers Aid in Chicago for a good kitchen called "New York," to be maintained by the local committee. It has been advised by the National Office that such arrangements will be made possible and that a New York kitchen will be opened in Berlin which will provide 1,500 meals a week.

Ten thousand as the initial fund for maintaining this food kitchen has already been forwarded to Germany. The committee has planned widespread activities in New York and New Jersey for the month of April in order that the fund already collected may be doubled.

Tammany Hall Ball Friday by T. U. E. L. And Workers School

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, April 2.—The Workers School and the Trade Union Educational League will hold a ball and dance in Tammany hall next Friday evening.

Dancers and singers have been engaged for the ball and the Clef Club Orchestra will furnish music. The entire radical movement is awaiting the affair.

DE LA HUERTA A 'RED,' ANNOUNCED HIS PRESS AGENT

Thot This Would Please Gompers, Ha! Ha!

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MEXICO CITY, April 2.—No wonder de la Huerta lost out. He had such a dumbbell press agent. This press agent, Jorge Prieto Laurens, bid for Sammy Gompers' support by telling him that de la Huerta was a "red."

Jorge, as Jorge Prieto Laurens is familiarly called, is the ambitious young politician who wrapped de la Huerta around his scheming finger and persuaded him to "run" for president with Jorge as the king-maker or power behind the throne. When they got their rebellion started, young George, for that's the English of it, became publicity man to the rebels.

Tried to Win Sammy.

With rare tact he set out to persuade Samuel Gompers that he ought to support the rebels because they were "reds" and "Communists" and were fighting for Socialism. Just the thing to win over Sammy Gompers! He loves red worse than a bull.

"Come and see for yourself," cabled Jorge to Sammy. "We've established Socialism here and we're gonna confiscate all the big estates of Obregon and Calles, and without compensation." "I won't come," cabled Sammy.

Prieto sent the same stuff to Canuto Vargas of the Pan-American Federation. Vargas' answer was a lecture on Socialism. This is part of it:

Just Like Mussolini.

"Adolfo de la Huerta a Socialist? It may be? Mussolini was also a Socialist, and not of the parlor variety. . . . Today he drinks with Primo de Rivera a toast to the armies and fleets of Alfonso XIII and Victor Emanuel.

"A movement whose supreme general is Guadelupe Sanchez is "socialist" and "libertarian" and already "dividing" lands? Ask the peasants of the State of Vera Cruz, Mr. Prieto Laurens, to which side Gen. Sanchez leans.

"If you are looking for Socialists . . . . look for them in the Casa del Obrero Mundial and in the Mexican Confederation of Labor and you'll find them there in their post.

"Before coming to seek the sympathy of the workers' movements of the U. S. . . . . it is necessary, indispensable, that you go to seek the sympathy of the Casa del Obrero Mundial and the Mexican Confederation of Labor. . . . . . ."

France Wants Her Workers to Breed Kids Like Rabbits

PARIS, April 2.—Faced by the fact that France with her 40,000,000 inhabitants and a declining birth rate is living next door to Germany with her 60,000,000 inhabitants and an increasing birthrate, the French government is making frantic effort to encourage large families. Among the measures adopted by way of "encouragement" are the following: Large families enjoy special cheap rates when traveling; fathers of large families are excused from military service. A proposal is now on foot for giving heads of large families more than one vote at elections.

The one thing, however, that the government does not do is to solve the problem of where such a large family is to live. The landlords of Paris and other larger cities are quite as inexorable as in America. They don't want large families in their houses.

Making Militants
Is the revolutionary task of the hour!
Making Militants
Is the favorite job of
THE DAILY WORKER

When THE DAILY WORKER makes claim that every new subscriber means a new recruit in the ranks of militant labor, we make no idle boast.

Around THE DAILY WORKER are being rallied the militants in America for the revolutionary struggle which is to result in the downfall of capitalism and the rise of a Workers' Government.

How have YOU made use of THE DAILY WORKER?

Have you used it only for your personal education and inspiration? Or have you accepted THE DAILY WORKER for what it was intended, the organizer and educator of the workingclass? To you, is THE DAILY WORKER a duty as well as a privilege?

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If you are a militant by reason of your reading THE DAILY WORKER, make "your paper" serve the same purpose for another worker that it served for you.

The welfare of THE DAILY WORKER is built upon the foundation of the militant labor movement.

The organization of the militant labor movement is being built on THE DAILY WORKER circulation.

A new DAILY WORKER subscriber means a new militant!

A new militant should mean ten new subscribers to THE DAILY WORKER!

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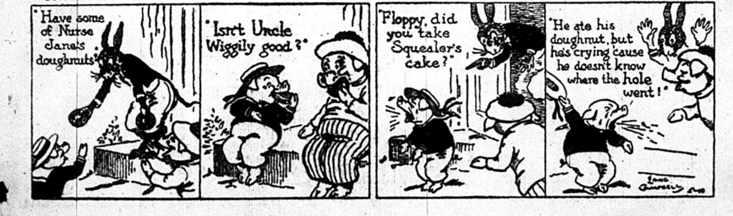
UNCLE WIGGLY'S TRICKS

A LAUGH FOR THE CHILDREN


"Have some of Nurse Jane's doughnuts"
"Isn't Uncle Wiggily good?"
"Floppy, did you take Squealer's cake?"
"He ate his doughnut, but he's crying 'cause he doesn't know where the hole went!"

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Leave It to the Courts

"Leave it to the courts" has become the eleventh commandment of our capitalist class.

There is no other country in the world where the courts wield as much governmental power as in the United States. The courts are the very heart of the government machinery of oppression used by our capitalists to defend their class interests and to crush the working and farming masses. Whenever the employers are in serious danger they can always count on their courts, their intricate judicial system, to stand by their class interests.

Several months ago Coolidge was compelled to call upon the Federal Trade Commission to look into the gasoline price situation. The sacred capitalist law of supply and demand was then being knocked into a cocked hat. Prices of gasoline were rising swiftly, altho the visible supply was abnormally large and the current demand was unusually small.

Scarcely had the Federal Trade Commission gotten on the job to explore this wilderness, this puzzling situation, when the Supreme Court cried "Halt!" and put an end to its work.

This is not an isolated case but a typical, normal example of the services rendered to the bosses by the courts in protecting capitalist interests against even the feeblest questioning.

In a recent tobacco case the court decreed that the commission could not examine the records of a corporation, unless it could tell in advance precisely which financial papers it wanted. This, of course, was a clever, but dishonest, method of making all investigation of capitalist profits impossible.

The capitalist dictatorial powers of the Supreme Court and the lower courts is best seen by the workings of our employing class judicial system. A decade ago, Congress empowered the Federal Trade Commission to examine the papers and books of corporations engaged in interstate commerce. The president's signature then made this enactment of Congress law. Dozens upon dozens of occasions, the House and Senate voted the commission money to proceed with such investigations. Along comes the Supreme Court, that collection of most menial lackeys of the employing class, and kills the law made by Congress, the supposedly revered representative of the masses. Forthwith this capitalist agency makes its own law based upon the thin ridiculous abstraction that a corporation is a legal person whose sacred rights would be violated by such an investigation.

The pirates of old would have to learn the A-B-C of pillage and cunning from our capitalist exploiters and their governmental protectors of today. Yes, "Leave it to the courts" is an excellent slogan for our bosses. It is exactly for this reason that it would be suicide for the workers and farmers to put the slightest faith in the capitalist judges and employing class justice.

A Significant Omission

Coupled with the propaganda for the discontinuance of the Daugherty investigation, the fact that in all the reams of testimony before the committee there has been not one word of the greatest outrage perpetrated by the discredited attorney-general—his securing of an injunction effectively breaking the strike of 400,000 underpaid railway shopmen in 1922.

The reformist and partisan nature of the whole proceeding, partaking of the nature of a quarrel between two groups of henchmen of big capital, is effectively shown by the omission of this outstanding incident in the whole criminal career of Daugherty as a representative of the employers and financiers of the United States.

In this connection it is of further interest to note that none of the officialdom of the railway labor unions or of the American Federation of Labor took advantage of the Daugherty investigation to request the right to appear before the committee or issued any public statement in which the role of Daugherty as a strike breaker was featured.

The reason for this apparent lack of interest in the discrediting of Daugherty is found in the fact that other union officials besides John L. Lewis of the United Mine Workers intend to support the republican party nominees.

It is a great game that is played in Washington and up to their ears in the mess of corruption and betrayals are the "practical" men who are the labor leaders of America.

It is little wonder that they hate venomously the rising Farmer-Labor movement and are cooperating with the capitalist party politicians to hamper it in every way. They have no wish to see political treason placed in the same category as scabbery.

JOIN THE WORKERS PARTY

The Roosevelt Name

None of the male heirs to the Roosevelt name appear to be endowed with the business ability of the late Mr. Jess Smith or the courage of Edward Lockhart, the famous war hero and patriot who was just killed in action—while staging a holdup.

Theodore is Assistant Secretary of the Navy. In that capacity he has proved his right to the first syllable in his title. There is nothing to him but a name. His brother Archie, after escaping from the World War in as good condition as he entered it, was given a job as Vice-President of one of Harry Sinclair's oil companies. It happened this way. Sinclair wanted the Teapot Dome lease. It belonged to the Navy. Theodore was Assistant Secretary. Denby was Secretary. The latter had no brains. The former had less. But his father's reputation counted for something. So if he threw his influence in favor of a lease to a friendly oil man it would be worth something.

When Theodore asked Sinclair to give his brother Archie a job, the oil man made a vice-president out of him. His function was to wheel the baby carriage for Sinclair's wife and take her to the movies once in a while. He was such a handy vice-president that his salary was increased from $5,000 to $15,000 a year. Then something burst. In fact everything was exploding. Even revolvers. It looked as if the entire Coolidge cabinet would be shot before sunrise.

The noise of the Teapot explosion scared vice-president Archie Roosevelt stiff so he went and squealed on Sinclair. Then Sinclair squealed on the Roosevelt family and said the darned lot of them weren't worth an empty oil can. Archie was a dumbell says the oil magnate. He gave him a job out of sympathy.

The Roosevelts tried to crawl out of the Teapot scandal but were got while making a getaway. "Dumb and dishonest" is the popular verdict on the family of the late "Terrible Teddy" exemplar of 100 per cent Americanism.

A resolution is now up in the Senate calling on the president to demand the resignation of Theodore Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the Navy. The capitalist press is horrified. "Lese Majeste" they intimate. The Roosevelts are supposed to have inherited the right to public office. But they seem to be better qualified for doing the chores around a penitentiary.

Slippery Path to Fame

The Duplex Printing Press Company of Battle Creek, Michigan, is sending out a calendar carrying the "office creed" of the Marion Star, owned by the late President Harding. The calendar is accompanied by an effusive eulogy of the deceased president which is credited to the chairman of the board of directors of the Duplex Company and is similar in tone to the flood of literature, halted somewhat by the Teapot Dome exposures, that was designed to establish a Harding cult in the United States.

The eulogy ends with this ecstatic note:

> **A personal and somewhat intimate acquaintance with him (Harding) of more than thirty years enables the writer to testify of his own knowledge that the basic elements of character which were the foundation of Harding's career were faith and conscience with the ultimate purpose of benefiting mankind. The achievement of this purpose was his constant aim and the crowning glory of his life.**

The glorification of dead rulers has been going on for thousands of years and the truth is deliberately obscured for the reason that the masses must not be allowed to know the real nature of the individuals who represent from time to time the interests of the privileged minority.

Upon what a frail basis the myth of Harding as a great good man rests is shown by the following extract from a recent article by Julian Street:

> **I have been disillusioned about many things, but most of all I am staggered by the knowledge that every hotel bellboy and taxi driver in Washington knew on March 4, 1921, what I have only lately learned, namely, that to the affairs of federal government, the morals and methods of a curupt small town council have been applied.**

When Harding died the press of American capitalism organized for him a funeral befitting a genius and a hero. He was neither but the reverse and in the light of the recent revelations—not one-tenth of which have been allowed to reach the public—the psycho-analysts can study the Harding funeral rites as an example of mass over-correction and an interesting psychopathic social phenomenon.

To be entirely successful the canonization of Harding should have been completed before the investigations got under way. Oil has made his path to fame somewhat slippery even for a spirit whose surefootedness is proverbial.

The Naive MacDonaldites.

"The keynote of fascism is the realization that capital is the friend of the people," says Mussolini. All of which is the cause of much rejoicing among the British capitalists to whom the prediction of a fascist dictatorship in Great Britain was brought by a British banker recently after an interview with the Italian dictator.

The MacDonaldites, scorning the revolutionary doctrine of the class struggle and believing implicitly in the democratic pretensions of Britain's capitalists, leave the control of the army and navy in the hands of capital's agents.

Having completed his work of framing the terms on which the German workers shall be anslaved to international capital, General Dawes is going to visit the ruins of Pompeii. It is a long time since they have been viewed by such an accomplished expert on ruins

"The Story of John Brown"

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* * * *

The Great Plan Evolves.

MUCH more can be written of of this Kansas period in John Brown's life; a large bibliography of Robin Hood literature has gathered about it. John Brown, and other men like him, hastened the solution of the slavery question by their firm stand in Kansas. If the South had been allowed to add Kansas to the roster of slave states, it would have crept further north, until perhaps there would have been slavery up to Canada. It is seary for any institution to become permanent; man is a creature of conventions. Slavery, like cannibalism among savages, would have in time become a matter-of-fact doctrine with all America, had not the Kansas abolitionists challenged it.

John Brown left Kansas in 1857, and made a trip thru New England, gathering friends, money, arms and recruits for a new great plan that was working in his mind.

Brown Gathers Recruits.

He saw that the abolitionists would be successful in making Kansas a free state. The job was already half done; but when it was completed, what next? There would still be the vast groaning empire of slavery in the South; there would still be five million black folk bought and sold like cattle; beaten, raped, murdered as if they were lower than cattle. The South would still be in the saddle at the White House; the fugitive slave law would still be enforced; and churches, business men, newspapers, mobs, and United States troops, all would join in upholding the devil's doctrine that slavery was respectable, the law of the land.

The Abolitionists, with their few journals, were ever agitating against this infamy that was being protected by the United States flag. But John Brown knew that only a bold deed could shake the union; could make men see clearly what slavery was.

Slavery had become so firmly settled into the national life that the few thousand abolitionists only seemed like gadflies biting at the hide of a rhinocerous. John Brown saw that a pick-axe was needed to draw the blood. The pocketbooks of the slave holders must be attacked. Slavery must be sabotaged, and made unprofitable. It was such a safe and sane business now; it must be made dangerous. John Brown planned to go boldly into Virginia, with a band of men, and start there a large movement of runaway slaves. When slaves were no longer meek and submissive, when every slave became a potential runaway and rebel, slavery would cease to be a paying business. Thus reasoned John Brown.

Carries Off Slaves.

In December, 1858, with things at last peaceful in Kansas Territory, and a Free State almost assured, John Brown made a last stirring raid into Missour. Negro slave named Jim Daniels had come to one of Brown's men with a pathetic tale. He and his wife and babies were to be sold at auction in a few weeks, and perhaps separated forever. He was a fine looking, intelligent mulatto, and he wept as he told the story. John Brown and ten of his men rescued Daniels' little family and carried off to freedom eleven other slaves of the vicinity. At early dawn the next day the caravan of freedom set forth on its long journey to the Northern Star—to Canada, where slaves were free. It was a perilous and arduous undertaking. The party had to sleep by stealth in barns and icy fields, with armed sentinels posted all night. The Governor of Missouri wired to Washington; money rewards were offered for Brown, armed possee were sent searching for him, the Federal troops combed the state. There were prairie snow storms, and there were little provisions. But the old lion brought his charges thru to Canada.

One incident of the trip is worth repeating. It shows what a terror the mere name of John Brown had become in Kansas.

At one place, the ford of a river, Brown's party learned there was a posse of 80 armed slavery ruffians waiting to capture him. The old man did not turn back, tho he had only 22 men, black and white. He marched down on the ruffians. "They had as good a position as 80 men could wish," wrote one of Brown's men, "they could have defeated a thousand opponents, but the closer we got to the ford, the farther they got from it. We found some of their horses, for they were in such haste to fly that some of them mounted two on a saddle, and we gave chase and took three or four prisoners, whom he later released. The marshal who led them went so fast one would think he feared the fate of Lots wife."

Not To Be Taken By Boys.

"Old Captain Brown is not to be taken by boys," said the Leavenworth Times, now Free State, "and he invites cordially all pro-slavery men to try their hands at arresting him."

On March 12th the slaves were safe in Canada, rejoicing in their happy fortune, after having been brought in the dead of winter, thru hostile country, some 1,100 miles in 82 days. One of the slave women had had six masters, and four of the party had served sixteen owners in all. Now they were free. And their little children were free, and would never be whipped by a Southern gentleman or stood on the auction block like a horse or cow. The outlaw John Brown had done what was forbidden by the Supreme Court and the President of the United States; and now he was planning greater deeds.

(To Be Continued Friday.)

(The Eve of the Tragedy.)

City Ordinance Passed to Aid Tenant; Is Twisted by Greedy Landlords to Extort More Money

City ordinances recently passed as a supposed protection of the rights of the tenant, have been taken advantage of by Chicago's landlords to cheat their tenants of additional money.

The average tenant, knowing little about the housing ordinances, is required by law to follow a strict line of procedure. The landlord, on his part, backed up by the Chicago Real Estate Board and his own lawyer, knows just what procedure to follow to place the tenant at a disadvantage.

The housing law has in many cases acted as a boomerang to the favor of the landlords.

The real estate dealer has inserted in his lease, whether it is the Number 10, which is the most widely used, or Number 7, or Number 3, several jokers which can be used at various times to extract more money from the tenant.

Tenant Prosecutes Himself.

If the tenant is one day late in the payment of rent, the landlord can institute legal proceedings against his tenant, and according to the lease the tenant is forced to sign, he waives all trials and defenses, and agrees to pay the landlord whatever he asks for legal fees. Article Fifteen of lease Number 10, which the Real Estate Board declares to be "The Best Lease," says,

"If default be made in the payment of the rent hereinabove reserved, or of any installment thereof as herein provided, Lessee does hereby irrevocably constitute any attorney of any Court of Record in this State, attorney for him and in his name, from time to time, to waive the issuance of process and service thereof, to waive trial by jury, to confess judgment in favor of Lessor, his heirs, executors, administrators or assigns, and against Lessee, for the amount of rent which may be then due, by virtue of the terms hereof, or of any extensions or renewals hereof, or by virtue of any holdover after the termination hereof, and which may be in default, as foresaid, together with the costs of such proceedings, and a reasonable sum, but at no time less than Ten Dollars, for plaintiff's attorney's fees in or about the entry of said judgment, and for said purposes to file in said cause his cognovit thereof, and to make an agreement in said cognovit, or elsewhere, waiving and releasing all errors which may intervene in any such proceeding, and waiving and releasing all right of appeal and right to writ of error, and consenting to an immediate execution upon such judgment; and Lessee hereby confirms all that said attorney may lawfully do by virtue hereof. Lessors shall have a first lien on Lessee's interest hereunder, and on Lessee's property now or hereafter located in said premises, or elsewhere, to secure the payment of all moneys due hereunder, which lien may be foreclosed in equity, and in case of any such foreclosure proceeding, a receiver shall be appointed to take possession of said premises and property and relet the premises under order of court."

Tenant Pays Costs.

Landlords have many times in the past executed judgment on the tenant for rent which is only a few days overdue, and then, in accordance with the above clause, have charged the tenant fifty dollars or more for costs, the tenant having waived in the lease all rights to defend himself.

It is a well-known fact, both to the tenant and the landlord, that a large proportion of renters in Chicago, because of the high rents, keep lodgers and roomers, subletting one or more rooms of a four or five room flat, in order to meet the rent. The real estate men have taken advantage of this general practice, prompted by stern necessity, to gain another hold on their teannts, thru another clause inserted in most of Chicago's leases.

The procedure is to insist, in the lease, that the tenant must get the consent of the landlord in writing, before he sublets the rooms. The landlord tells the tenant this is just a matter of form, gives his verbal consent, and the unsuspecting tenant goes ahead and lets his rooms. But he has broken his lease, as the landlord has not given his written consent, and the landlord does not hesitate to break the lease in his turn, using the sub-letting clause as a club over the tenants head.

Double Crossing Landlord.

The clause which so often later causes the renter embarrassment, states that—

"SECOND:—Said premises shall not be occupied in whole or in part by any person other than Lessee, and Lessee shall not sublet the same or any part thereof, nor assign this lease without, in each case, the consent in writing of Lessor first had and obtained; nor permit to take place by any act or default of himself or any person within his control, any transfer by operation of Law of Lessee's interest created hereby; nor offer for lease or sublease the said premises, nor any portion thereof, by placing notices or signs of "To Let," "Furnished Room" or "Rooms to Rent," or any other similar sign or notice in any place, nor by advertising the same in any newspaper or place or manner whatsoever without, in each case, the consent in writing of Lessor first had and obtained."

Lease Voids Ordinances.

By means of a bitter propaganda campaign, and by means of much lobbying and wire pulling, various Tenant organizations have succeeded, in the past three years, in getting a few feeble laws passed by the city and state, which to a very limited extent protect the tenant from the unscrupulous landlord. But the CHICAGO REAL ESTATE BOARD HAS NULLIFIED THE EFFECT OF THESE ORDINANCES BY DEMANDING THAT THE TENANT WAIVE ALL PROTECTION FROM THESE ORDINANCES. "THE LESSEE HEREBY WAIVES all notice of any election made by Lessor hereunder, demand for rent, notice to quit, demand for possession, and any and all notices and demands whatsoever, OF ANY AND EVERY NATURE, WHICH MAY AND SHALL BE REQUIRED BY ANY STATUTE OF THIS STATE RELATING TO FORCIBLE ENTRY AND DETAINER OR TO LANDLORD AND TENANT OR ANY OTHER STATUTE OR BY COMMON LAW DURING THE TERM OF THIS LEASE OR ANY EXTENSION THEREOF."

"Lessee shall pay and discharge all costs, expenses and attorneys fees, which shall be incurred and expended by Lessor in enforcing the covenants and agreements of this lease, whether by the institution of litigation, or in taking the advice of counsel, or otherwise."

Real Estate Board Controls.

In other words, the Chicago Real Estate Board masquerading as a benevolent and public spirited body, claiming to further the public good, HAS FOISTED UPON THE PUBLIC AN ILLEGAL LEASE, IN WHICH THE TENANT MUST AGREE TO WAIVE ALL RIGHTS GRANTED HIM UNDER STATE AND CITY LAW, and if the tenant does have the courage to bring the landlord to justice, the Chicago Real Estate Board has forced THE RENTER TO AGREE TO PAY ALL LEGAL COSTS.

Under this lease, the Chicago Real Estate Board, taking advantage of the unorganized renters, has squirmed out of the responsibility for making repairs, for giving heat and hot water, and in addition has forced the tenant to sign away all the rights grudgingly given him by law.

The Chicago Real Estate Board realizes the value of organization.

Landlords Hog Rights In Illegal R. E. Board Lease

BY MEANS of the lease concocted by the Chicago Real Estate Board, which is used more than any other apartment house lease in the city, the tenant must sign over all his rights to the landlord. If a tenant has lived in a house for fifteen years, he is forced by the "benevolent" Chicago Real Estate Board Lease No. Ten to MAKE ALL HIS OWN REPAIRS. If the roof falls in, and the tenant is injured, THE CHICAGO REAL ESTATE BOARD FORCES THE TENANT TO REPAIR THE ROOF HIMSELF, AND THE LANDLORD, ACCORDING TO THE LEASE, IS EXEMPT FROM ALL CLAIM FOR DAMAGES BY THE INJURED TENANT. Tenants, learn a lesson from the Real Estate Board—they are organized to force you into signing an illegal lease. Organize, and REFUSE TO SIGN THE CHICAGO REAL ESTATE BOARD'S NUMBER TEN LEASE.

AS WE SEE IT

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY.

Coolidge does not fear the Daugherty wrath we are told by a United Press correspondent, because the ex-attorney general is properly "sewed up" and if he squeals on Coolidge that wily gentleman will unlock the political Pandora Box and turn loose enough evil spirits to make Harry feel like purchasing a one way ticket across the river Styx. We thought so much. Coolidge withheld the axe which he dangled in the vicinity of Daugherty's neck until his sleuths had Daugherty hog tied. Then the fearless strikebreaker lopped off Harry's political head with as little fear as if he were only denouncing the growth of Bolshevism in the columns of the Ladies Home Journal.

* * * *

Coolidge dropped Daugherty because he was considered a crook by everybody who reads the papers outside of William Randolph Hearst. At the same time he has placed the seal of his approval on him as a Coolidge delegate to the Republican convention. There is no doubt but Daugherty is as mad as a dozen mad hatters, but what can he do? Unless he wishes to play the role of Samson and pull the political structure down over his own head he had better keep that head from uttering any words that might endanger its future.

* * * *

There is a very bright prospect of having a complete set of strikebreakers appealing to the voters in the next presidential election for White House honors on the Democrat and Republican tickets. Coolidge stands a good chance of being the Republican standard bearer. Strikebreaker number 1. As a running mate he may have John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America. Strikebreaker number 2. Major George L. Berry, president of the International Printing Pressmen's Union, is a candidate for the vice presidential nomination on the Democratic ticket. Strikebreaker number 3. The list is not yet complete. Mr. Berry is a major, you will notice. He got the honor by being a good boy during the war, and, like a good many preachers who were ferocious patriots in those hectic days, but remain at a respectable distance from the firing line, George stayed in Washington and expended his vocal energies in hustling others across the pond to meet the bullets, until the armistice was signed.

* * * *

Berry, we are informed on reliable authority, had designs on a job which would bring him into proximity to the nation's gold supply during the war. Sam Gompers recommended him for the position. But at that time the members of Mr. Berry's union, thought they had reasons to believe that their president was rather careless with funds and the government being obliged to give several billion dollars away to needy and embattled European nations and to Czarist anti-Bolshevists, did not want to place any further temptations in a good man's way. Instead Berry was turned into a major which is worth some money to him nowadays.

* * * *

We are anxiously waiting for the Democrats to produce a ticket leader whose principal qualification is that of strikebreaker. In the event of the foursome being knocked into a deep hole by some Third Party golf expert, the vaudeville stage would have the opportunity of presenting a new feature, to patrons who are weary listening to the same old jokes and looking at the same old actors year after year. How would this sign look on the theatre billboards: "Silent Cal" and "His Strikebreaking Four"? We believe it would make a hit.

* * * *

This column has aroused the wrath of several Jewish workers who have sniffed a suspicion of Ford popaganda in the statement that Samuel Gompers can trace his ancestry back to Moses. The protest reflects credit on our readers who feel a certain guilty responsibility for not having fed Sam's medieval ancestors on some nourishment such as Paris Green or cyanide of potassium, which of course would save the American workers a lot of trouble, Whitechapel, London, from the dishonor of being his birthplace and our Jewish readers from a dizzy feeling every time his name is mentioned. They should feel comforted, however, in the thought that tho they have inflicted Gompers on the American workers and David Goldstein on the Irish workers, the latter weep salt tears whenever a Doheny or a "Dennie Sullivan" buys an administration or issues an injunction. Keep your underwear on, fellow workers. There is no offense meant, but we don't blame you in the least for regretting the existence of Gompers. Anyhow, one Karl Marx covers a multitude of Gompers and one James Connolly makes up for a cellar full of "Dennie" Sullivans. Let us be calm.

BURNS MUST GO!

Just a Question of Distance.

"You say," quizzed the lawyer, "that the defendant fired three shots at you in rapid succession? Now, how far were you from him when he fired?"

"The fust shot, or the last one, sah?"

"Why? What difference does make?"

"'Bout a quatah ob a mile, sah."

IMPEACH COOLIDGE!

THE DAILY WORKER
RAISES THE STANDARD
FOR A WORKERS' AND
FARMERS' GOVERNMENT

THE DAILY WORKER

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The Labor Party
Amalgamation
Organization of Unorganized
The Land for the Users
The Industries for the Workers
Protection of the Foreign-Born
Recognition of Soviet Russia

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PROBE HOOVER WAR ON SOVIETS

WEEKS "IN" ON $12,000,000 FRAUD

CATCH WEEKS IN ATTEMPT TO 'COVER UP'

Tries To Hide War Frauds In Aircraft Case

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, April 3.—Senator Burton K. Wheeler of the Daugherty Investigating Committee today ordered a subpoena issued for certain papers "seized" by Secretary of War Weeks, when new testimony was given involving the War Department in the war frauds case.

The subpoena also calls for Weeks' personal appearance.

Wheeler called to the stand Captain William F. Volandt of the air service and demanded that he hand over records of Thomas F. Lane, former legal adviser in the War Department.

Fired For Aiding Probe.

Because he refused to obey orders to "keep away from the Brookhart committee," Thomas L. Lane, legal adviser to the chief of the army air service, today told the senate Daugherty investigating committee that he was dismissed by Captain Volandt, chief of the audit section of the air service.

Subsequently, Lane testified, files of private investigations he made of the Standard Aircraft Corporation were removed from his desk by Volandt.

"After I had attended a session of the committee when Allen J. Pickering, department auditor, testified, Volandt called me on the phone and ordered me to keep away from the committee and the capitol," Lane said.

"I told Volandt he couldn't tell me when and where I could go. He said they were orders and I would have to abide by them. I didn't and was let out."

"Has Volandt these files now?"

"Yes. He said he would return them to me after he had used them in preparing a statement for this committee."

The committee summoned Volandt by phone to appear immediately.

The committee also instructed Chairman Brookhart to inform Secretary of War Weeks of Volandt's reported action.

Weeks In On Graft.

Going back to the sale of $2,000,000 of government securities by the Bosch Magneto Corporation, Lane said, "They were sold thru the brokerage firm of Hornblower and Weeks." Secretary of War Weeks was a member of that firm. He was not, however, secretary of war at that time, according to Lane.

Lane was then excused and Captain Volandt called to the stand. He is assistant chief of the air service.

Volandt said the records he got from Lane were "official records of the war department."

Call Weeks' Bluff.

"Secretary Weeks has taken those papers and he told me to inform you that if you want them you will have to subpoena them from him," Volandt said.

"Well, the subpoena will be issued immediately," Wheeler said.

Lane testified that Volandt "took the papers away from me."

Lane claimed they were his personal records showing irregularities

(Continued on page 2)

LEGION HEAD WITH WAR GOD AGAINST WOMEN AND CHILDREN

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., April 3.—A warning that Bolshevism and Radicalism are gaining strength in the United States thru activity among "Pacifist" organizations of women and children was sent today to all departments of the American Legion by Garland W. Powell, director of the Legion's Americanization Commission.

The message warned Legionnaires against a national anti-war campaign directed by the Women's Peace Society and other organizations which, Powell said, is "finding fertile field among women and children" and showing the seed for un-American propaganda.

COMMUNIST PLOT TO OUST CAL'S CABINET BARED

Two Out, Says Marvin; Worst Yet to Come

(Special to The Daily Worker)

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., April 3.—With two cabinet ministers out and several more kept busy picking the tacks off their official chairs, Fred Marvin, editor of the Searchlight Department of the New York Commercial, declared in a speech delivered under the auspices of the Indianapolis branch of the National Metal Trades Association that the Communist movement was on the road to success with their plot to destroy the Coolidge cabinet, discredit the republican party and open the floodgates to a wave of Bolshevist propaganda that would overthrow the United States government.

Denby First.

Marvin charged that the Teapot Dome scandal was an invention of the Communists, who started the investigation with the object of weakening faith in our institutions and dragging officials before the public morally and politically naked so to speak.

Denby was the first victim marked for slaughter by the Communists, declared Marvin. He occupied the important position of secretary of the navy. Being a "big navy man" Mr. Denby immediately on taking office proceeded to build up the fleet and place it on a war footing. This seemed to make the Communists very angry. So they met in secret session (he did not say they wore masks) and decided to get Denby. The rest was easy. A few instructions to their agents in the senate and Denby was seen saying good bye to his friends and dodging the photographers on his way to the political scrub brush. Such is the power of the Communists.

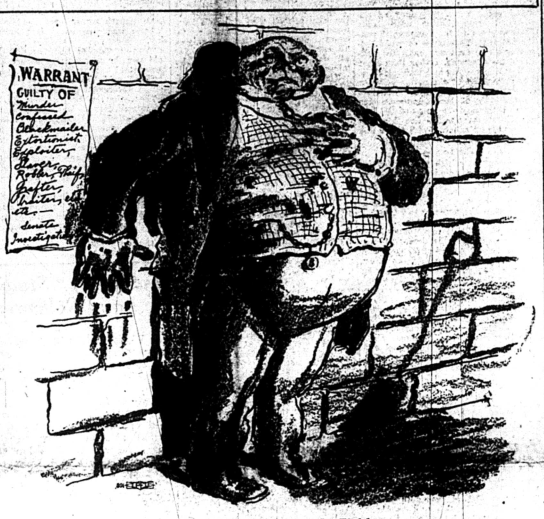
Skids Greased for Others.

Having disposed of Denby, they next turned their guns on Harry M. Daugherty. He committed the crime of "preventing mass action on the American railroads during the shopmen's strike." His doom was sealed. The Communists deliberately and with malice aforethought brought so much evidence of his "patriotism" in the form of "assembling with" divers grafters and evil doers that the American people had to wear gas masks while his conduct was under scrutiny. Coolidge was finally obliged to drive Daugherty out but not before the people were beginning to become convinced that Coolidge was as big a crook as Daugherty.

Fred Marvin revealed an amazing story of Communist propaganda.

(Continued on page 2)

TO BE SHOT AT SUNRISE



Bloody Capitalism Sees Its Finish.

DEMOCRACY SAFE SAYS DAVIS AFTER HIS NOMINATION

McAdoo Second Choice Of His Delegation

(Special to The Daily Worker)

KANSAS CITY, Kas., April 3.—"Democracy is marching toward its greatest triumph," Jonathan M. Davis, dirt farmer-governor of Kansas, declared today after he had been given the endorsement of the state democratic convention for the presidential nomination.

The governor wept as the endorsement was voted without dissent.

"I wish my old democratic father and mother were so that they could witness the victory the party will score next November," he said.

Delegates chosen to the national convention in New York were instructed to vote for Davis "until a majority decide it is no longer advisable." William G. McAdoo will get the support after that as most of the delegates are McAdoo men.

The convention delivered a direct blow to Governor Al Smith, of New York, in declaring that the delegates should support no one who is not wholeheartedly in favor of complete enforcement of the prohibition law.

Supporters of Gov. Davis expect to line up delegates from several other midwestern states before the convention. The keynote of the governor's appeal for nomination by the national convention will be restoration of confidence in government.

Recent disclosures, in the oil lease and department of justice investigations in Washington indicate that the "sacred fires of freedom are about extinguished," the governor declared.

"We must re-establish the faith of the people, which has been shaken to its foundation in our government.

"Champions of freedom and liberty must make their greatest effort during this presidential election."

Strikers Don't Worry Bosses While Police Protect Strike Scabs, Says John M. Glenn, Labor Foe

John M. Glenn, secretary of the Illinois Manufacturers' Association, mouthpiece of the biggest open shoppers, admitted to a reporter for the DAILY WORKER that the enemies of labor in Chicago, among the biggest employers, are not worrying overmuch about the present strike of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union.

Not that they do not fear the plucky spirit of the strike pickets. Not that they do not fear the growing spirit of solidarity among the workers in the needle trades.

But thru their megaphone, Glenn, who has played an infamous part in every labor struggle in this city and state, openly states that all is safe at the city hall, nothing is doing in the city council, as in previous struggles, with the result that boss dressmakers feel they are sitting pretty.

"There is not a Chinaman's chance for a strike to succeed when there is proper police protection," declares this sworn foe of labor, John M. Glenn, who led the fight against the United Mine Workers' Union in the attempted frame-up at Herrin.

Labor Hater Talks.

Mr. Glenn was in his spacious offices in the loop when seen by the DAILY WORKER reporter. He admitted that in previous strikes, the Manufacturers' Association had been compelled to put up a hard fight in order to keep things straight, for the open shoppers in the city council. But they had succeeded in preventing any interference with police protection for the bosses.

"We got the police protection we wanted," he said, "and so far there has been no interference from the city council, with police protection in this garment strike."

This "sitting pretty" of the arch strike breaker, John M. Glenn and his pals, because of the failure of the city council to act, is probably the greatest indictment that has yet been brought against the so-called "labor" aldermen in the city council. The DAILY WORKER today publishes this list of "labor" aldermen, as complete as could be obtained, as follows:

Here is the List.

OSCAR F. NELSON, 46th ward, vice-president of the Chicago Feder-

(Continued on page 2.)

Capitalist Solon Fears Publicity; He Frames Drastic Bill

WASHINGTON, April 3.—Newspapers and other publications would be barred from the mails unless they publish all demanded retractions with explanations in precisely the same prominence as the original article under a bill introduced in the senate today by Senator Owen, democrat, of Oklahoma.

Owen's bill provides that a publication shall be barred by the postmaster general if it "refuses to publish upon receipt and in precisely the same page and position on the page as that in which it shall previously have published, a specific reference by name to any person or persons whether natural or artificial, a sworn or affirmed statement or correction, explanation or denial of said reference,, reasonably proportionate as to length."

SHIP CAPTAIN TO TELL THE DAUGHERTY PROBERS ABOUT ATTACK ON WORKERS' RULE

By LAURENCE TODD.
(Staff Correspondent of The Federated Press)

WASHINGTON, April 3.—Documents and a gold-and-red medal conferred upon him by General Yudenitch for distinguished service in helping that counter-revolutionary to start on his drive to capture Petrograd in the summer of 1919, are displayed by Captain James V. Martin, awaiting his turn to testify in the Daugherty investigation.

Martin proposes to show that Herbert Hoover entered into a conspiracy to overthrow the Soviet government of Russia, by furnishing food, motor trucks and gasoline to the Yudenitch expedition, while Winston Churchill, British war minister, promised war equipment including tanks and airplanes, and the French furnished ammunition, uniforms and technical experts.

He has copies of the bills of lading of the Shipping Board vessel, Lake Fray, which he commanded when she carried a cargo of food, motor trucks, truck parts and gasoline to Reval in August, 1919, and delivered them to the "Supply Committee, Russian Armies"—which was Yudenitch.

Fight Aircraft Combine.

Martin is a veteran inventor, pilot and producer of airplanes, who has assisted the various committees of Congress that have tried to get justice for the government against the aircraft combine that has robbed it of some $250,000,000.

During the war he was sent abroad as an expert on aircraft engineering, but was deprived of his credentials while there and finally took command of a ship, since he was an experienced navigator.

This ship was in War Department service and was loading for a return to America from Brodeaux, in July 1919, when he was notified that he had been transferred with his ship to the service of the American Relief Administration. Hoover cabled him orders to take on a cargo of food and motor trucks and proceed to Hamburg and Reval. He believes his enemies in the aircraft combine conspired to get him sent into mined and dangerous waters in this way.

He sailed to Reval, taking as a passenger a General Wall, who represented the Kolchak, Denikin and Yudenitch joint military movement, which had a directing office in Paris.

The Goods on Hoover.

"I have cables and letters," said Martin to The Federated Press, "that prove that Hoover first requested me to carry this Gen. Wall to Reval, and then, when I insisted upon authorization from the Shipping Board for such an illegal act, Hoover brought pressure at London so that E. C. Tobey, representing the Board in London, advised me to take Wall aboard." He shows a letter, on Shipping Board stationery, signed by "Gen. Ernest N. Wall," acknowledging that he was accepting special conditions of passage on the ship.

Martin exhibits one of the bills of lading, which recites the amounts of gasoline, grease, motor trucks and truck parts consigned by his vessel to the "Russian Armies" at Reval—which was then Esthonia, where Yudenitch was harbored. He then shows the decoration given him by Wall on behalf of Yudenitch with its stamped certificate bearing, in white on a light blue background, the double-headed imperial Russian eagle.

The medal is of gold with red embellishment at the centre of its Greek cross design. The ribbon is light red, with white stripe at either edge. The certificate informs Wall, that he is made "an Ensign of the Order of St. Stanislaus, third class," in recognition of his services. The service, he declares, was the delivery of a shipload of food and trucks and fuel in time for its use in the advance on Petrograd.

The British Fail.

"Russian history would have been changed by that expedition if the British had kept their part of the agreement by sending tanks and airplanes in time," Martin said. "British labor was protesting, and the Churchill plans were stopped.

"The British fleet waited at Reval to steam up to Petrograd when it should be taken.

"The German forces of Von der Goltz and Bermont had contracted to help, but they started a private war in Latvia instead. Gen Goff of the British army, representing the American government up there, as adviser, asked me to buy airplanes from the Germans to sell to Yudenitch. A force of 160,000 Finnish troops, well equipped, waited to cross the Finnish border as soon as Petrograd should fall.

"I considered that I would be carrying out the American policy if I furnished the airplanes that were needed.

"I asked Special Commissioner Haynes at Helsingfors for advice. Before he replied, Yudenitch advanced, because the Von der Goltz outbreak had led to a blockade in the Baltic and he dared not wait any langer. Yudenitch got to the outskirts of Leningrad, but he lacked the munitions that would have carried him to victory."

Believes Story Is Accurate.

Hoover's representative in Reval, filed charges against Martin, for having agreed to buy airplanes in Germany, and recommended that he be relieved of his command at once. He cabled that Gen. Wall had advised that were Martin retained in command it would "be unsafe for him to return and give evidence."

Congressman Woodruff of Michigan, to whom Martin first disclosed this inforamtion, believes the documents are genuine and that Martin's story is substantially accurate.

Republican Governor Big Crook.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., April 3.—Governor Warren T. McCray's indebtedness on March 1, 1923, was more than $200,000 in excess of the indebtedness shown on a financial statement he gave the Indiana State Board of Agriculture, it was revealed today in the testimony of Indiana bankers at the trial of McCray on larceny and embezzlement charges.

Crooks and More Crooks.

SAN DIEGO, Calif., April 3.—Mrs. Irvin R. Brown, wife of Lieut. Brown, naval supply officer alleged to have deserted his ship after taking $120,000 in government money, today turned over $75,820 to the local naval authorities.

What Do You Know About Labor Rule In England?

THE DAILY WORKER has secured an illuminating series of articles on recent developments in Great Britain. They are written by the prominent British Communist and trade unionist, J. T. Murphy. These articles cover the interesting questions growing out of the ascension to power of the so-called Ramsay MacDonald labor government. This series will be an education in itself in labor's struggle for power. These articles will start Monday morning and will run during the week. Get Monday's issue of the DAILY WORKER and follow this series from the beginning to the very end. The first article is entitled:

"REFORMISM IN FULL SWING . . . By J. T. Murphy.

Soviet Russia and Germany Are Unit On League of Nation's Issue

LONDON, April 3.—Germany and Russia have made a compact not to enter the League of Nations unless they are admitted together, the Daily Herald says it learns from a "League of Nations source."

Three Weeks Gone in Drive For 10,000 New Subs-See Page Three

DAUGHERTY'S SUCCESSOR IS MORGAN AID

Stone Partner of Morgan's Brother-In-Law

(By The Federated Press.)

WASHINGTON, April 3.—The firm of J. P. Morgan & Co. is now intrenched in the U. S. Department of Justice. Thru the appointment by President Coolidge of Harlan Fiske Stone to succeed Attorney General Harry M. Daugherty who was run out of office by the senate, Wall Street has installed a principal lieutenant instead of a campfollower in this strategic office.

Does Morgan's Dirty Work.

Stone has been universally described by the press as dean of the Columbia university law school. His more important office is law partner of J. P. Morgan's brother-in-law, Herbert Livingston Satterlee. Satterlee has done a great deal of the higher-up dirty work for the Morgan firm. He married the old J. Pierpont Morgan's daughter, Louisa, 24 years ago. The Wall Street law firm is known as Satterlee, Canfield & Stone. Stone's law practice amounts to over $125,000 a year.

Stone's war service consisted principally in sitting on Secretary Newton D. Baker's board of inquiry into the war objectors who were held under more or less terrible conditions in the various camps. With Judge Julian W. Mack and Major Richard C. Stoddard, Stone had the objectors appear before him and decided whether they were to be given objector status or ordered into the ranks to be court-martialed.

"Irritated" by Objectors.

He is described in Norman Thomas' book, "The Conscientious Objector In America," as expressing "little but irritation" for the college pacifists. A victim of his board decisions is quoted in the same book as saying of him: "I believe his questions were more insinuating and less direct than those of Judge Mack." He became especially irritable when former Columbia law students of his appeared before him as objectors. In such cases Stone would urge that objectoring was in bad taste and would reflect on the college.

His Morgan affiliations are not expected to whet his desire to uncover the root of government corruption.

* * *

Look Askance at Stone.

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, April 3.—With its eyes sharpened to pin points as a result of the scandals investigations, the senate today began to take a long look at Harlan Fiske Stone, the new attorney general.

Stone's nomination was followed by the discovery that he was for years connected with the law firm of Canfield, Satterlee and Stone, the Satterlee being the son-in-law of the late J. P. Morgan.

That circumstance was enough to cause several progressive senators to say today a careful inquiry into Stone's qualifications and connections would be made.

The judiciary committee has the nomination. It will be taken up in a day or two and requests may be forthcoming that Stone be called before the committee. Administration leaders will resist any such step.

IMPEACH COOLIDGE!

Lovestone Sees Alleged Radical Probers in Washington Getting Cold Feet in Daugherty Grill

By JAY LOVESTONE.

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 3.—The Daugherty investigation is proceeding without its early vim and vigor. Senator Wheeler, of Montana, has lost so much of his pep that he finds it necessary to announce publicly that he will go on with the investigation of the Department of Justice, "despite" the resignation of Daugherty.

Senator Dill, of Washington, who prides himself on being a progressive, has introduced a resolution demanding the resignation of Assistant Secretary of the Navy Roosevelt, because of his part in the Teapot leases, and because of his sending marines to clear the naval oil reserve area for Mr. Sinclair.

But, M. Dill has found it adviseable to desert Washington for a speaking trip in the West right after he introduced his resolution. Mr. Dill has permitted his resolution to be laid on the table.

Senator McKellar has proposed that Mellon's financial connections be investigated, in view of the charge that he is holding the office of the Secretaryship of the Treasury in violation of the law which incapacitates anyone who has interstate commerce financial interests from holding this cabinet post.

But, Mr. McKellar, who always prides himself on being one of the "vigorous" democrats in the capitol, has allowed his resolution to go the regular route of the Senatorial legislative calendar. This means that McKellar has signed the dead warrant of his newly born political babe.

Democrats and Progressives Quitting.

Why this right-about-face on the part of the democrats and such so-called progressive as Wheeler, Dill and Brookhart? Why are these men not fighting for the vigorous continuation of the investigations of big business control of government?

Why is Wheeler doing nothing to turn the searchlight on the criminal strike-breaking activities of the Department of Justice and the Burns Agency against the trade unions and working class political organizations?

The story of the high-handed conduct of Burns and Daugherty in the last railway shopmen's strike alone is sufficient to put them behind the bars for scores of years, even on the basis of the present capitalist law. Yet, Messrs. Brookhart and Wheeler have done nothing to bring this information before the country.

Why is it that the regular and irregular democrats of all stripes are showing signs of wearying of the investigations and falling for, what they know very well to be just plain rot and buncombe, the appeal for "getting down to business and legislating?"

Why are these democratic hawks and eagles of yesterday becoming owls so soon and refusing to go ahead with the charges against Mellon, Hoover, Hughes and other cabinet members?

All Serve Same Masters.

There is but one answer to all these questions. The progressives, democrats, republicans and capitalist politicians of all stripes regardless of how radical the phrases they mouth may be, are first and foremost concerned with the preservation of the fundamental interests of the employing class. The danger signal for the capitalist class is the sign for their stopping these investigations. The revelations have already gone too far in shaking the confidence of the masses in the government.

The big employers of labor have felt that these investigations are going just a bit too far. For sometime they have exercised heavy pressure to put an end to the senatorial exposures. Now they are beginning to get results. The worm is beginning to turn. The democrats are making common cause with the republicans in organizing for more laws, in organizing to get what their masters have denounced only yesterday in the most bitter terms. The so-called progressives, the jellyfish backboned radical wind-jammers are now giving into the demands of the big interests. of course, their surrender is not as openly abject and not as clumsily put over as the regular democratic party retreat, but, the more skillfully maneuvered, is is nevertheless as complete a betrayal of the interests of the masses as is the treacherous conduct of the Walshes, McKellars, and other democratic whips and dark horses.

This sudden dimning and cowardly action of the insurgent stars and democratic satellites in the Capitol should not surprise any worker or farmer. It should not even disgust any genuine progressive any real class enemy of the employers. This half-hearted wavering policy of the so-called progressives only adds further proof to the Communist contention that, regardless of what kidney or ilk he be, every capitalist politician must sooner, rather than later betray the working and farming class. The only point of distinction between the various schools of employing class politics is the degree of soonness with which they play the game of the biggest interests openly, one hundred per cent, and sabotage the needs and demands of the laboring masses.

The Lesson.

The way in which the sundry investigations are now being liquidated, drowned and sunk to the very bottom of the troubled political seas, by all shades of capitalist political panhandlers teaches the working and farming masses of the United States at least one worth while lesson. Out of the hasty retreat that the democrats are beating from the field of struggle and out of the weak-kneed, feint effort that the progressives are making in exposing the plunderers of the country's natural resources and the strike-breakers and union-smashers. There arises more painfully clear than ever the unquestionable urgent need for the organization of the workers and poor farmers into a national class farmer-labor party separate and distinct from the two old parties of capitalism and the plague of hybrid capitalist progressivism and employing class progressive-ifs.

Quaker City Trade Unionists Invited to Hear Communist Speak

PHILADELPHIA, April 3.—Trade unionists are especially invited to the lecture, on Sunday, April 6, of A. Jakira, district organizer of the Workers Party, which will be given before the Philadelphia Open Forum, 521 York avenue. Comrade Jakira's subject will be "The New Trend in the American Labor Movement." There will be a discussion after the lecture. There will be no admission charge.

The lecture on the following Sunday will be on "Independent Unions," given by Comrade Baker.

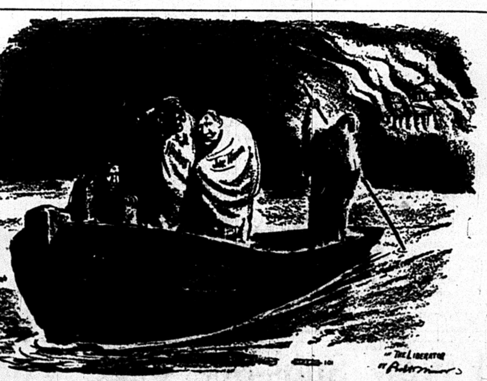
Socialists and Liberals.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 3.—A call has been issued to California liberals and labor men for a convention here under the auspices of the Farmer-Labor party June 1, to appoint delegates to the July 4 convention in Cleveland. It has the cooperation, of the Socialist party, which has agreed to put no candidates of its own in the state field, and will not be opposed by the A. F. of L. and the railroad brotherhoods.

15th "Canned Heat Victim Dies.

TOLEDO, O., April 3.—The fifteenth victim of canned heat and denatured alcohol orgies, James McFadden, 45, died here at 3:40 p. m. yesterday, while two others are in a serious condition.

ON THE RIVER STYX



Harding to Jake Hamon: "Well, Jake, we left some Hell behind us."

SIGMAN TELLS DRESS STRIKERS UNION STRONG

Union Decides To Raise Benefits.

(Continued from Page 1)

ation of Labor, of the Postal Clerks' Union.

SHELDON W. GOVIER, 9th ward, an alderman for seven years, a brass moulder 10 years ago, not now, but formerly a union man.

HARRY W. KLINKE, 47th ward, Chicago Photo Engravers' Union. Local No. 5. Member for past 20 years.

THOMAS S. BYRNE, 15th Ward, Local 241, Street Carmen's Union.

THOMAS J. BOWLER, 41st Ward, Street Carmen's Union.

PATRICK F. RYAN, 18th Ward, Horseshoers' Union.

JOSEPH H. SMITH, 32nd Ward, Blacksmiths' Union.

Demand Action.

These are only aldermen now in the city council who claim to have some sort of labor affiliations. Of course, during election campaigns, all candidates for aldermen, as for all political offices, claim to be labor's friends.

This is probably the greatest possible indictment that could be levelled against these so-called "friends of labor" in the city council, that they have remained silent during the five weeks of the garment strike, because, in the words of their spokesman, the garment bosses have not feared that the "police protection" given by Mayor William E. Dever's police force and State's Attorney Robert E. Crowe's dicks would be withdrawn.

Vice-President Meyer Perlstein, of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, in charge of the strike, has stated to the DAILY WORKER that he is planning to get Alderman Nelson, who is also an attorney for the union, to take some action in the city council. Nothing has been done, however, altho plans may be in preparation for the next meeting of the city council on next Wednesday.

May Be Issue at Meeting.

The matter, no doubt, will come up for discussion at the Sunday meeting of the Chicago Federation of Labor, when the "Committee of 15" and the "Injunction Committee" of the Federation will bring in the report of its activities in aid of the strike.

It was announced a week ago that plans were on foot to bring President Gompers, of the American Federation of Labor, to Chicago for a mass meeting in aid of the strike but so far no date has been set for the gathering. It was stated that Gompers' speech would deal especially with the use of the injunction in labor disputes.

Sigman Speaks to Strikers.

Morris Sigman, president of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, at a meeting of strikers held at 180 West Washington street yesterday announced that the union has decided to raise strike benefits from $7 and $10 a week to $9 and $12 a week.

In making the announcement Sigman pointed out that this decision to raise the strike benefits came at a time when the bosses are charging that the union is on its last legs. "I know that you will be glad to hear that the strike benefits will be raised. I also know that you will be glad not because it means a few dollars a week more to you, but because it effectively answers the statements that the unions is weak. We are able to make this raise in strike benefits without assistance from any other organization.

Amalgamated Helps.

"The Amalgamated will probably vote to give us a substantial sum at the next meeting of the Chicago Joint Board and that will be the first assistance we have been given by any organization not a part of the International.

"While the bosses are trying to tell the strikers that the union and the strike is on its last legs they are fighting like cats and dogs among themselves. The big bosses are being accused by the little bosses of trying to eliminate the smaller firms. The little fellows charge that the big bosses are trying to drive them into the poor house and thus gobble up their business.

"The big fellows who run the Association of Dress Manufacturers are afraid of calling a meeting of the association. They know only too well that the little fellows will be at their throats.

Scrap of Paper.

"The members of the association on joining were required to sign a note for $1,000 that would be collected if they settled with the union. That note is not worth the paper it is written on, but the big fellows are threatening to drag the small fry thru the courts if they settle.

"In the meantime the bosses are busy telling each other and trying to tell the strikers that the union is losing. It is not. We are as strong today as we ever were. We are as good fighters today as we were on the first day of the strike."

Arrangements have been made to have the National Security Co. go bonds for all strikers arrested for violation of Sullivan's injunction.

Shoe Workers Contribute.

Workers in the Monarch Shoe Co., a non-union shoe shop at 913 W. Roosevelt road, brought $25 to the union office yesterday. The committee which brought the money explained that it was collected in the shop for the benefit of the strike. Officials of the union explained that the union was well prepared to take care of the strike financially. But the committee protested so vigorously that the officials took the money so as not to offend the workers. "That little action of the workers in that shoe shop shows very effectively what the workers of Chicago think of the strike," Meyer Perlstein said. "It is not the money but the sentiment involved that means something."

Cop Beats Girl.

Gussie Kessel, a striker, was assaulted by police officer No. 2034 yesterday afternoon on S. Market street near Van Buren street.

A bunch of scabs were going from a shop and Miss Kessel and other strikers were standing nearby when someone shouted "scabs." The copper grabbed Miss Kessel and twisted her arm behind her back and dragged her into a doorway.

Even after the copper had Miss Kessel safely in a doorway he continued to twist her arm. Miss Kessel screamed from the pain and other strikers were attracted to the doorway where Miss Kessel was being held. Esther Lowell, a reporter for the DAILY WOKKER, went into the doorway and demanded to know why Miss Kessel was being arrested. She was shoved out of the doorway into the street with considerable violence and cursed at.

The union will bring the assault on Miss Nessel to the attention of Mayor Dever thru the sub-committee of the Committee of 15 of the Chicago Federation of Labor. The sub-committee will probably lay the matter of the assault before Mayor Dever this morning.

Jennie Lieberman who was assaulted last week by Frank Fuller, was very much surprised to see Fuller take the witness stand against her. Wednesday in Judge Sullivan's court. Miss Lieberman had sworn out a warrant charging assault against him the day following Fuller's attack on her. She thought that he had been arrested.

Arrest the Slugger-Cop!

Yesterday Miss Lieberman went to the S. Clark St. police court to see what happened to the warrant. She was told that the police had it. So Miss Lieberman went to the S. Clark St. police station and asked about the warrant. There she was told that the police in the first district probably had the warrant. So to the first district Miss Lieberman went. There she was told that they had never been sent a warrant to serve on Fuller. So back to the S. Slark St. court went Miss Lieberman. The old story, "Sorry, but we don't know what happened to that warrant. You'll have to get another, it seem to be lost."

Last night Miss Lieberman said that she will go before Judge Trude and swear out a second warrant against Fuller and see that it is served.

District No. 7 United Mine Workers Starts Ku Klux Klan Cleanup

HAZLETON, Pa., April 3.—Thirty-two miners, against whom charges of holding dual membership in the Ku Klux Klan have been made by Local Union Number 1704, at Nesquehoning, will be tried as provided for under the laws of the United Mine Workers of America, Thomas Kennedy, President of District No. 7, announced today.

Kennedy recently sent orders to all locals to investigate members alleged to belong to the Klan and purge the union of them in accordance with the constitution adopted at the last convention.

Weeks 'In' On $12,000,000 Fraud

(Continued from page 1)

in repayment of claims in connection with the "war fraud cases."

Volandt admitted taking the papers and giving them to Weeks but claimed they "were official records of the department."

Volandt admitted he had ordered Lane to "stay away from the Daugherty investigating committee."

"I told him to wait until he was subpoenaed," Volandt said.

Volandt said Weeks ordered the Lane papers turned over to him.

Lane was suspended last Saturday.

"You suspended him the day he told you he was coming before the committee?" Wheeler asked.

"Yes," said Volandt.

Unprecedented Procedure.

The action in subpoenaing Weeks is unprecedented in congressional investigations. Usually a cabinet officer is merely "respectfully invited" to appear.

The papers were records in investigations by Lane in connection with Bosch Magneto, Standard Aircraft and Wright-Martin war fraud cases.

Lane in his testimony, assailed A. Mitchell Palmer, former alien property custodian, for sale of the Bosch Magneto property for $4,150,000.

"It should not have been sold for $12,000,000," said Lane.

Lane said he took records in the Bosch case to Assistant Attorney General John W. H. Crim and Crim said it was the "rottenest" case he ever saw. Crim, he said, promised immediate action on "this great fraud."

The witness said the department of justice had done nothing to this day so far as he knew.

His Bosch magneto records were among those taken from him by Captain Volandt, Lane said.

* * *

Daugherty's Troubles Not Over.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—Further inquiry into the alleged failure of former Attorney General Daugherty to press prosecutions of Oklahoma Indian land fraud cases was to be made by the senate Daugherty investigating committee today.

Senator Wheeler planned to put witnesses on the stand to substantiate the story told the committee Tuesday by former U. S. District Attorney Peck of Oklahoma that Daugherty directed him to delay court action against the Miller Brothers, who were charged with having obtained $500,000 worth of Oklahoma Indian lands by fraudulent means.

If the committee cleans up this line of its investigation today it is planned to put Gaston B. Means on the stand again for further examination.

Daugherty "Studied" Case of Land Robbers; Fired Investigators

(By The Federated Press)

WASHINGTON, April 3.—Here is a fragment of evidence before the Wheeler committee, as to enforcement of law when the Miller brothers, operating the 101 Ranch, defrauded the Ponca Indians in Oklahoma out of 10,000 acres of land, worth $500,000, for agricultural purposes. Oil has been struck on this stolen land, in two places, since the Millers got it.

George L. Miller, his two brothers, an office man and a field operator were indicted for having caused Indians who traded at the Miller ranch store, and who ran into debt to the store, sign certain papers which were actually deeds to land which had not yet been allotted. The Indians thought these were merely notes or mortgages. An enemy alien, "farmed out" during the war to Miller, discovered the frauds and informed the government. District Attorney Peck, who secured the indictments, was ready to try the cases at Oklahoma City on criminal charges in May, 1921, when Daugherty called him off, pending "study" of the case by Daugherty. The letter informing Peck of this sudden change in plans was sent direct from Daugherty's own office, and not thru the regular channels.

George Washington a Piker.

The special agent who had investigated the case, was let out. Special Assistant Attorney General Bell, who had studied the case, was dismissed. Peck was asked for his resignation. Sen. Harreld forced Daugherty to re-employ him as a special prosecutor when the case finally approached trial. On the criminal indictments the three chief crooks pleaded guilty when promised that they would merely be fined; the federal judge saying that civil suits would restore the land to the Indians. On that assumption he made the fines very light.

Daugherty has never prosecuted the civil cases. The Millers still hold and enjoy the 10,000 acres and the oil wells, stolen from the Indians in return for a few hundred dollars in store goods.

England Is Torn With Big Strikes In Main Industries

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON, April 3.—With one million and a quarter unemployed workers and strikes spreading like wildfire thruout the United Kingdom, the MacDonald government is facing the supreme test in its goal to harmonize the conflicting interests of capital and labor and abolish the class struggle.

All the main industries are facing upheavals In fact, there are so many strikes on now that only the very important ones receive any attention.

The government inaugurated a court of inquiry, but the workers were not satisfied with this flimsy arrangement which always favored the bosses. They prefer to rely on their own power to force concessions thru the strike weapon.

Work on the British Empire Exhibition was paralyzed thru a strike of seven thousand employes. A special police force was organized to protect scabs. The workers only demanded a measly four cents an hour increase but this the bosses would not grant

Roumania Stubborn Against Soviets

VIENNA, April, 3.—Roumania has so far stubbornly refused to cooperate with the Soviet delegates in the Russo-Roumanian conference here regarding Bessarabia's sovereignty. The Soviet delegates insist upon a plebiscite in the province.

CROWE'S FINKS ARREST EIGHT UNION MEMBERS

Were Looking for Them Over Week

The dicks of State's Attorney Robert E. Crowe have finally got some one they were looking for. Because of that they are breathing a little easier. Altho the persons arrested are not the persons who did the Daugherty killing or the boys who tried to kill Hirshie Miller or any well known criminals still the state's attorney's men have made a capture.

Page Mr. Freud.

Last week eight members of the International Ladies' Garment Workers Union were indicted for conspiracy and malicious mischief. Ever since then the dicks have been looking for them. The eight men did not try to hide. They went about their business as usual and the dicks looked for them. The dicks looked in vain. Maybe the dicks of the state's attorney had developed a fatalistic attitude and thought they could not find any one.

So someone at the state's attorney's office got a bright idea. Why not ask the lawyer for the union where these men were?

So yesterday morning, some one from the state's attorney's office called R. J. Rickert, lawyer for the union and asked where they could find, Sam Ross, Adolph Rodinowitz, Hyman Goldman, Bruno Bontwisky, Joe Galler, Dan Glassman, Harry Martin and Charles Roof, the men wanted.

Rickert after finding out what they were wanted for agreed to deliver them to the state's attorney's office within an hour. Rickert kept his promise and as soon as the men were taken to the Criminal Courts building had them bailed out.

Men Appear Voluntarily.

The men are all charged with entering the shop of Blum & Templer at 178 W. Adams St., on Feb. 27, and getting the workers there to go out on strike. Feb. 27, was the first day of the strike. It is understood that the indictment against the eight men, was returned on Thursday, March 27, and that the police have been looking for them ever since.

The seriousness with which the indicted men take the case against them can be gauged by the fact that they all agreed to go to answer the indictment when they were told they were wanted.

There is no indication when their case will be tried.

Yesterday the picket line on S. Market St., was as well filled as during the first week of the strike.

Twelve pickets were arrested on attachments, charging contempt of court. They were all taken to Judge Sullivan's court.

The girls arrested did not get a preliminary hearing before lunch and were held till afternoon by the sheriff.

Catherine Fisher Maltreated.

Catherine Fisher a member of the National Women's Party, who has been interested in the strike of the garment workers was on S. Market St., when some of the girls were arrested on attachments. After finding out where they were being taken she went to Judge Sullivan's court and asked a bailiff for permission to talk to the girls. Permission was granted and Miss Fisher went into the jury room where the girls were.

She had no sooner gone in than another bailiff told her to get out She was leaving when the bailiff grabbed her by the arm. The door to the court room was open and Miss Fisher cried out because of the pain. Sullivan ordered her brought before him and gave her a lecture on manners in court and ordered her to leave the court room and not come back.

Say Communist Plot To Oust Coolidge's Cabinet Is Bared

(Continued from page 1)

He recited the number of publications, organizations, and the financial resources with which the communists carry on their work. "There are 200 organizations carrying on Communist propaganda in the United States," he declared.

Get Out Checkbooks.

In a peroration which was designed to touch the check books of his hearers he appealed to them to come to the assistance of embattled democracy which was in deadly peril from the onslaughts of the Communists "directed by a system of interlocking directorates, leading into the Kremlin, at the head of which looms the sinister figure of Gregory Zinoviev, who pulls the strings, that make his puppets in every subversive American organization from the underground Communist party to the Conference for Progressive Political Action, dance to his tune." Marvin was almost out of breath when he concluded but he managed to save enough wind for emphasizing the importance of cash in meeting the Communist peril.

Wisconsin May Not Be Dry But It Has No Stomach for Oil.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., April 3.—Senator Robert M LaFollette today increased his lead over President Coolidge in the Wisconsin primary more than 80,000 in the returns from 1,192 of the 2,574 precincts. The count for each slate of delegates stood: LaFollette, 150,109; Coolidge, 69,983.

In the Democratic returns Governor Al Smith had a lead of approximately 13,000 over William Gibbs McAdoo in the count from 971 precincts. The count: Smith, 38,341; McAdoo, 24,932.

FITZPATRICK SAYS OLD PARTIES ARE DECAYED TO CORE

Yet He Tells Voters to Support Len Small

A resolution signed by John Fitzpatrick, Charles Wills and David A. McVey, chairman, vice-chairman and secretary, respectively, of the Illinois branch of the National Farmer-Labor Party, declares that "The two old parties are decayed to the core and that the only solution is for labor and the farmers to have a party of their own."

In face of this resolution, which calls for a state convention of the Farmer-Labor Party, the three men who sent out the declaration against the old parties, have all endorsed both democrat and republican candidates in the coming primaries.

Playing Two Games.

John Fitzpatrick, who is trying to play a two-faced game, endorsing Len Small at the demand of that politician, at the same time he sends out calls for independent political action and denounces the party which Small represents, has his office stacked high with Len Small For Governor campaign circulars, which the Chicago and Illinois Federation of Labor officials are sending out.

The circular signed by the Farmer-Labor Party officials follows:

The Farmer-Labor Call.

"The sixth convention of the Illinois Branch of the Farmer-Labor Party of the United States will be held at 130 West Washington street, Chicago, April 19, 1924, at 10 a. m., for the purpose of nominating candidates for state office at the November election, the election of delegates to the national convention in Cleveland, Ohio, July 4, the adoption of a state platform and other business of the party. Each county branch is entitled to one delegate and one additional delegate for every 200 individual dues-paying members in good standing. Each local union is entitled to one delegate and one additional delegate for every 1,000 members.

"The greatest opportunity for national Farmer-Labor Party development that has ever occurred is upon us. The Illinois branch of the party must do its full share toward crystallization of the sentiment that the two old parties, with their Teapot Dome and other scandals, are decayed to the core and that the only solution is for labor and the farmers to have their own party. Our convention will have, among other things, to consider the attitude our party should adopts toward the candidacy of Senator La Follette for president.

"Therefore, your organization is urged to send lelegates to the convention. Such delegates must be persons who will subscribe to the purposes of the Farmer-Labor Party of the United States and who, therefore, are interested in the development of its policies, principles and tactics and the successful prosecution of its work.

"Fraternally yours, Illinois Branch Farmer-Labor Party of the U. S., D. A. McVey, Secretary-Treasurer; John Fitzpatrick, State Chairman; Chas. F. Wills, State Vice-Chairman."

FITZPATRICK SAYS THIS SITUATION IS QUITE LOGICAL

Motion unanimously passed by the executive board, Cook County branch, of the Farmer-Labor Party of the United States—Fitzpatrick and Nockels being conspicuously absent—. "That all members and friends of the Cook County branch of the Farmer-Labor Party of the United States be requested to remain away from the polls on primary day, April 8; as the Farmer-Labor Party of the United States is the political expression of the organized labor movement (rural and city workers) and it is to be hoped that they will not entangle themselves with any disreputable city or state officials."

Statement of Ike Volz, secretary Len Small Campaign Club:

"John Fitzpatrick, Nockels and all the other labor leaders of Chicago have definitely come out in favor of the governor."

Statement signed by Chas. Wills, and John Clay, both members of the executive board of the Farmer-Labor Party of Cook County:

"The Len Small for Governor Wage-Earners League joins with the Illinois State Federation of Labor and many other civic bodies in urging the re-nomination of Governor Len Small in the Republican primaries, Tuesday, April 8th, next."

Teapot Fills German Papers.

BERLIN, April 3.—The Teapot Dome scandal in the United States is commanding a lot of space in German newspapers. While the first telegraphic news was scant, because the German press is holding down on cable tolls, steamers have brought extensive mail correspondence which fills the papers. The magnitude of the scandal is fully appreciated.

Our Advertisers help make this Paper possible. Patronize our Advertisers and tell them you saw their Ad in The Daily Worker.

THE POWER COLUMN

Three Weeks of the Drive for 10,000 New Readers Gone—Let's See What We Have Done

WITH LESS than three weeks of the drive passed, the figures given below make us feel more sure than ever that the goal of 10,000 new readers by June 15th will be reached and even surpassed. Most of the subscriptions thus far sent in are from present readers of THE DAILY WORKER and individual boosters of our DAILY. Take for instance, Miles City, Montana, in a few hours work our boosters there secured 15 new subscribers. This means much more than fifteen more names on our mailing list as most of these new subscribers will in turn become boosters of THE DAILY WORKER and will themselves bring new and fresh forces into our army of DAILY WORKER readers. This is not an exceptional case; determined efforts everywhere meet with the same results.

Detroit, Philadelphia, Seattle, Cleveland, Toledo, Los Angeles, Warren, O., Worcester, Mass., Milwaukee, Wis., Chicago, Kansas City, Rochester, Brooklyn, New York City, Reading, Pa., Duluth, Superior, Neffs, O., Minneapolis and dozens of other towns have acknowledged our call for the drive and in informing us of their plans of activities for it, told us in all cases that they felt positively assured from the enthusiasm with which the comrades are entering the drive, that the quotas assigned to them will not only be reached by the middle of June, but in many cases doubled.

As this goes to press Miles City, Mont., ranks highest in the percentage of quota raised, Superior second, W. Concord, N. H. and Turtle Creek third and fourth, Warren, O. and Monessen, Pa., fifth and sixth. Brooklyn, with a quota of 200 follows as seventh in the great race for 10,000 new subscribers by June 15th, and Kansas City, Mo., eight having sent in 15 new subscribers out of its quota of 50, others follow close behind.

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Where is YOUR City on this Honor Roll?

CITY	QUOTA	SUBS TURNED IN	PERCENTAGE OF QUOTA REACHED
MILES CITY, MONT.	25	15	60%
SUPERIOR, WIS.	50	21	42%
W. CONCORD, N. H.	15	6	40%
TURTLE CREEK, PA.	25	10	40%
WARREN, OHIO	50	19	38%
BROOKLYN, N. Y.	200	66	33%
MONESSON, PA.	15	5	33%
NEFFS, OHIO	25	7	28%
KANSAS CITY, MO.	50	15	30%
DULUTH, MINN.	50	13	26%
READING, PA.	15	4	26%
ELY, MINN.	25	6	24%
AMBRIDGE, PA.	15	3	20%
MENANGO, MINN.	15	3	20%
SPRINGFIELD, ILL.	25	5	20%
WORCESTER, MASS.	75	13	17.3%
NEWARK, N. J.	25	4	16%
PROVIDENCE, R. I.	25	4	16%
PHILADELPHIA, PA.	200	30	15%
MILWAUKEE, WIS.	100	15	15%
YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO	30	4	13%
TOLEDO, OHIO	125	17	13.6%
BOSTON, MASS.	200	27	13.5%
SAN BERNARDINO, CALIF.	15	2	12.4%
MARSHFIELD, ORE.	15	2	12.4%
OAKLAND, CALIF.	34	4	12%
DAISYTOWN, PA.	15	2	12.4%
GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.	25	3	12%
ELIZABETH, N. J.	15	2	12.4%
CHICAGO, ILL.	1000	115	11.5%
PORTLAND, ORE.	30	3	10%
DETROIT, MICH.	400	40	10%
NEW YORK CITY	500	48	9.6%
GARY, IND.	50	4	8%
CLEVELAND, OHIO	250	21	8.4%
DENVER, COLO.	25	2	8%
ERIE, PA.	15	1	6.2%
PITTSBURGH, PA.	150	9	6%
LOS ANGELES, CAL.	100	6	6%
McKEES ROCKS, PA.	30	2	6%
ST. LOUIS, MO.	125	6	4.8%
NEW HAVEN, CONN.	25	1	4%
WATERBURY, CONN.	25	1	4%
SO. BEND, IND.	25	1	4%
CINCINNATI, O.	25	1	4%
AKRON, OHIO	30	1	3%
SEATTLE, WASH.	50	1	2%
ST. PAUL, MINN.	100	2	2%
CANTON, OHIO	50	1	2%
ROCK ISLAND, ILL.	50	1	2%
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.	20	3	1.5%
BUFFALO, N. Y.	150	2	1.3%
ZEIGLER, ILL.	75	1	1.25%

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HONOR ROLL

New subs turned in since last POWER COLUMN was published:

CHICAGO	
ERICK WICSTROM	2
WALTER SCHUTH	1
JOHN TAUGNER	1
L. LENARD	1
M. O. BULL	1
A. SCHAAP	1
HERMAN SELNICK	1
CLARA SAFFERN	1
I. GABIN	1
HANS JOHNSON	6
A. J. MAKI	2
FRANK PRIDE	2
J. INDRIKA	3
N. O. BULL	3
H. P. CALUSEN	3
V. MELTZ	1
BROOKLYN, N. Y.	
S. BORUN	3
C. O. PETERSON	3
A. RASP	3
A. BIMBA	13
FEINBLATT	1
CLEVELAND, OHIO	
T. BRADLEY	3
LAURI WIRTA	2
HENRY BAUER	2
ELIA MOSHOGIANES	1
PETER JOHNSON	2
J. JULINAS	2
NEW YORK CITY	
ITAL. WEST SIDE	1
SARA RECKER	2
I. REBELSKY	1
V. SAARKAPPEL	3
OLDRICH FOUCEK	3
V. FODOR	1
PHILADELPHIA, PA.	
OMAR JOHNSON	1
A. BAIL	3
M. ZEVIN	3
H. BARTELL	6
DULUTH, MINN.	
R. HARJU	5
R. SHAPIRO	5
KANSAS CITY, MO.	
GEO. MEYLER	5
A. BUEHLER	2
NELSON SORENSON	1
CATFISH, PA.	
ARNALDO TORNARI	8
DETROIT, MICH.	
JOS. MARKUS	2
W. WIRTA	3
C. LAMBKIN	1
W. REYNOLDS	1
STANLEY COCHUBA	1
ROCHESTER, N. Y.	
HARRY DAVIS	7
TOLEDO, OHIO	
A. W. HARVITT	4
STEPHENSON	1
HARRIS	1
JAMAICA PLAINS, MASS.	
JIM LACEY	5
WARREN, OHIO	
MINNIE RANTON	1
I. JOSEFSKI	3
J. HRAMLOVICH	1
BOSTON, MASS.	
S. BOZADJIAN	1
WM. SIMONS	1
M. KUTESKER	1
R. ZELMS	3
NEWARK, N. J.	
LOUIS JAFFE	4
COELLO, ILL.	
AUNE HAUDEGAURD	4
MONESSEN, PA.	
PEARL LANUNI	4
WORCESTER, MASS.	
ETEENPAIN	4
CAMBRIDGE, MASS.	
B. J. LIEB	3
RELIANCE, WYO.	
ANDY HOMAR	3
W. CONCORD, N. H.	
WM. WENTELA	2
ROBT. JOHNSON	1
MANOR, PA.	
FRANK SHUSTER	3
TERRE HAUTE, IND.	
J. E. HALL	2
ST. LOUIS, MO.	
W. H. JOHNSON	1
T. R. SULLIVAN	1
TORONTO, ONT., CAN.	
E. NYRAN	2
TWILIGHT, S. D.	
W. P. FARRELL	2
BRANTWOOD, WIS.	
MIKE WIITALA	1
NASHVILLE, TENN.	
L. J. HATZAPFEL	1
NEWPORT NEWS, VA.	
H. M. AYERS	1
NASHWAUK, MINN.	
LIINA VAINONQUA	1
MILFORD, UTAH	
E. J. JOHNSON	1
RED LODGE, MONT.	
MATT LUOMA	1
ROCK ISLAND, ILL.	
PERRY SHIPMAN	1
MONTROSE, COLO.	
F. SMITH	1
COVINGTON, MICH.	
AUG. USENUS	1
RIVERSIDE, CAL.	
M. SHAPAVALOV	1
HUNTINGTON, W. VA.	
D. D. HARPER	1
BRACKENBRIDGE, PA.	
MATT PAVEN	1
PENACOOK, N. H.	
WALTER PAANENEN	1
CLE ELUM, WASH.	
LOUIS OMAN	1
EVANSTON, WYO.	
L. DAHLMAN	1
COLUMBUS, OHIO	
CHAS. E. BELCHER	1
CANTON, OHIO	
M. SHUNSINGER	1
PROVIDENCE, R. I.	
E. W. THEINERT	1
MC KEES ROCKS, PA.	
AUG. BARTSCH	1
LOS ANGELES, CAL.	
ANNA CORNBLATH	1
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.	
WM. E. HECHTER	1
PITSFIELD, MASS.	
MRS. IDA SIMONSON	1
ERIE, PA.	
M. J. WARD	1
NEW CASTLE, PA.	
HANNA PULKA	1
BUFFALO, N. Y.	
CARL JOHNSON	1
YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO	
W. METCALFE	1
SPRINGFIELD, ILL.	
JOS. ANGELO	1
MARISSA, ILL.	
DAN RATTAY	1
PORTLAND, ORE.	
MARY YUNGER	1
CATALOD, IDAHO	
JACOB POLAK	1
MILWAUKEE, WIS.	
CORA MEYER	1
CENTERVILLE, IOWA	
M. LAKTONIA	1
JOS. OZANICH	1
LANSING, MICH.	
FRANCIS COOK	1
ELIZABETH, N. J.	
ANTON GOBULD	1
HAMMOND, IND.	
T. PANYAN	1
AKRON, OHIO	
FRANK KRONES	1
SO. BEND, IND.	
C. H. BLODGETT	1
HEDGEWISCH, ILL.	
N. BUSICH	1
CINCINNATI, OHIO	
LOTTA BURKE	1
NEW HAVEN, CONN.	
P. SMERNOFF	1
ZIEIGER, ILL.	
JOSEPH SOLINA	1
WATERBURY, CONN.	
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PERSIAN BRIBES BY SINCLAIR AND STANDARD BARED

U. S. Corruption Told by Soviet News Service

(By Rosta News Service)

MOSCOW, April 3.—The papers give prominence to the disclosures of the system of briberies practised in Persia by the competing American oil interests, striving to get concessions in the Northern part of the country.

There was keen emulation as to which company should be the first to bribe one high official or another and which should give the largest sum.

Oil Creek Passes Buck.

True, the representative of the Sinclair Oil Co., in an interview with the correspondent of the Rosta News Agency at New York, denied the reports appeared in a part of the American press to the effect that this Company had bribed the competent Persian minister, asserting that the latter had indeed received a sum of 100,000 dollars as "squeeze" not from the Sinclair Co., but from a competing American firm. The correspondent of the New York American, who sent the report from Persia about the activities of Sinclair Co., in this conection, "made a mistake," according to this firm's representative, as to the person who actually gave the bribe and the concern the giver represented.

However, the Rosta learns that all the competing oil interests, namely the Sinclair Oil, the Standard Oil, and the Anglo-Persian South Oil. Companies have been largely engaging in a free competition of showering bribes upon the Persian high officials, who are in control of the granting of oil concession leases in the northern part of Persia. So that the particular question of one bribe or another cannot have any special importance as to the corruption of the entire system prevailing in oil concession hunting in Persia.

Italian Workers of Chicago and Vicinity Fight Anti-Alien Law

The Italian workers of Chicago and Cicero, Ill., are opposed to the various bills pending in congress, which aim to enslave the workers of this country.

Last February a temporary committee was organized by the Italian branches of the Workers Party. This committee called a conference of all the Italian sick and death benefit societies, unions, athletic clubs and political organizations.

The conference was held last Sunday. It was attended by 42 delegates representing 22 organizations. An executive committee of 11 members was elected to take charge of the work.

A resolution was approved unanimously putting the conference on record to constitute itself as a council for the protection of foreign born workers and to do everything in its power to oppose the passage of the proposed laws to oppress the foreign born workers.

A letter was read from the secretary of the international council of Chicago, E. Holt. He invited the Italian council to unite with the international council in the agitation against the proposed laws. The letter was greeted with great enthusiasm and the executive committee was instructed to work together with the international council.

Another important decision was, that the executive committee stands instructed to visit all the organizations, which were not represented in that conference, to send delegates in next meetings.

Before adjourning the executive committee was also instructed to organize within a short time a mass meeting of the Italian workers of Chicago and Cicero to protest against the pending laws.

Strike in Scranton.

SCRANTON, Pa., April 3.—Because the corporation refused their demands April 1, the 600 employes of the Scranton Railway Company, went on strike by vote of the rank and file of workers. They are asking a wage increase of 17 cents an hour and better working conditions. The company pleads poverty in an effort to win support of public opinion and it refuses to negotiate. Barbers, bricklayers, plasterers and butchers are also on strike.

Engineer Killed In Wreck.

FREDERICKSBURG, Va., April 3.—Engineer W. Lynn Snelson was killed and two members of the train crew were injured when the southbound Atlantic Coast Line, Florida Special left the rails near Woodford, 16 miles south of here today. Spreading rails caused the wreck of eleven cars in the train, nine left the track.

Strikebreaker George L. Berry Wants to Hold Jackass' Tail

By MAX SHACHTMAN
(Editor of Young Worker)

Maybe you don't know it, but Major George L. Berry, president of the International Printing Pressmen and Assistant's Union, is out for the Democratic party nomination for vice-president, in an effort to give the Democratic ticket a "labor" tinge.

Dear Sir and Brother Berry has the backing of the American Legion, of which he is a past Vice-Commander and of Sam Gompers, head of the American Federation of Labor.

And so, his campaign manager among the American Legionaires, a Mr. John A. McCormack, is sending out publicity buncombe about the immeasurable qualifications of Berry. Don't think that Berry has no qualifications! Indeed he has plenty and they are of no mean order.

A Great Soldier!

For example, the letterhead states that he is a "veteran of the World War," (he served in Washington until the war ended, then he went over to visit the battlefields) and American Trades Unionist, is respected by all the newspapers, one of the founders of the American Legion, founder of a Home for the Aged, and so forth. Besides, to quote the blurb, he "made a great fight in New York in September to uphold contracts and to oppose radicalism in organized labor."

This last is interesting. The fine language is intended to clothe the fact that he acted as a strikebreaker in New York against the members of his own organization. This act was surly enough to fit him for life membership in the association for the saving of the republic, first founded by Calvin Coolidge. Not that our anxious supporters of Major Berry's candidacy are opposed to labor! Naw! Of course there is the little matter of the leaflet which is sent along with the campaign letter which does not happen to have the union label on it. But that's of minor importance. Suffice it to say that many international unions have endorsed Berry's candidacy. What's a uinon label or two between good friends?

But don't imagine for a minute that we have exhausted friend Berry's qualifications. He is the owner of a newspaper, too. We have hurried to look it up and see to what extent it supports union labor and as we go to press we are still looking—hopefully.

Ha! Ha! He's a Bore—

George L. is also the director of a bank. You see we have here no ordinary labor leader. We do not hold this against him, understand. He is probably a director of the bank in order to bore from within, to supervise the savings of the workers—when they have any.

With all these excellent features we take a determined stand in favor of the Berry nomination on the Jackass ticket. He would make an excellent running mate for the presidential jackass, with the possible drawback that his ears are not long enough, but that deficiency in appearance is offset by a fine vocal equipment which reveals the donkey in human garb whenever Berry brays. To prove it we could go on quoting his abilities, especially in breaking strikes and opposing radicalism. But, as the campaign letter says, his actions "have created world wide attention and commendation;" and commendation from such sources should be recommendation enough to the workers of this country.

If we were to quarrel at all with the list of his qualifications, we would comment on the boost he is given because he is an "extensive farmer." But on second thought, we can see that after all Major Berry has undeniable ability in spreading manure.

IMPEACH COOLIDGE!

Chinese Are Optimists.

SYDNEY, N. S. W., April 3.—Chinese in Australia, members of the Kuo Min tong (Chinese Nationalist party) welcome the formation of the Labor government in Great Britain, and look to Ramsay MacDonald to assist the Chinese under Sun Yat Sen in their fight for liberty and equality.

Rote Fahne Resumes.

BERLIN, April 3.—After having been suppressed since last November, the Rote Fahne, official organ of the Communist party of Germany resumed publication March 1, the day on which the military dictatorship was ended, and a civil dictatorship took its place.

IMPEACH COOLIDGE!

Tenants!--Refuse to Sign ChicagoR. E. Board Lease; They're Illegal and Unfair

AFTER much trouble and expense, the tenants of Chicago succeeded in having passed a few feeble ordinances curbing the landlord to a limited extent, in his merry pastime of robbing the renters. But LEASES MADE UP BY THE CHICAGO REAL ESTATE BOARD AND USED BY ALMOST EVERY LANDLORD IN THE CITY, NULLIFY THE EFFECT OF ALL EXISTING ORDINANCES BY FORCING THE TENANT TO WAIVE HIS RIGHTS UNDER THE LAW, BY FORCING HIM TO WAIVE ALL TRIAL OR DEFENSE IN LEGAL MIX-UPS WITH THE LANDLORD, AND BY FORCING HIM TO PAY THE EXPENSES OF ANY LEGAL TANGLE BETWEEN LANDLORD AND TENANT.

REFUSE TO SIGN ANY LEASE DRAWN UP BY THE CHICAGO REAL ESTATE BOARD—IT IS PROBABLY ILLEGAL AND UNDOUBTEDLY UNFAIR.

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Mr. Percy Ward will shortly begin a Class in the Art of Public Speaking. For Dates and Terms write to Percy Ward, Rationalist University Society, 72 West Randolph Street, Chicago.

Unfortunate Tenant Waives Everything Except Paying Rent In Landlords' Tricky Leases

State and City ordinances, supposedly passed to protect the renters against the rent-hog, have acted in most cases as a boomerang, aiding the landlord to place his tenant in further difficulties.

The tenants, understanding almost nothing about legal procedure and too poor to hire a lawyer. find themselves often tricked by the landlords to use the rent laws to screen their unethical practices.

The landlord is required by law to send a sixty-day advance notice to the tenant, if he wants him to move at the expiration of a lease, but the tenant must answer this notice, in a certain form supplied by law.

The tenant receives from the landlord the following notice: "You are hereby notified that I have elected to terminate your tenancy by virtue of which you now occupy, as my tenant, the following described premises. And you are hereby further notified to quit and deliver up the possession of said premises to me at the end of the present term, provided sixty days intervene, otherwise at the end of the sixty-day term, which commences next after the service of this notice.

"And I hereby demand of you, pursuant to Section 17 of 'An act in regard to forcible entry and detainer' as amended, that within ten days after the receipt of this demand, or within 30 or more days prior to the termination or expiration of your term of tenancy, you give me notice of your intention, if it be your intention, to apply for a stay of execution in case of judgment for possession of the above described premises rendered against you."

This notice must be answered by the tenant as follows: "Pursuant to your demand, under section 17a of 'An act relating to forcible entry and detainer,' as amended, notice is hereby given you that in the event of a judgment for possession against me for......apartment, it is my intention to apply for a stay of execution."

Many tenants do not answer these notices at all, failing to understand the legal phraseology of the demand for an answer from the tenant, or else they do not make their answer in the proper manner.

A notice to the tenant to vacate is much more important in the landlord-tenant battle than would appear on the surface, because it is the general practice for the landlord to send every tenant notice to vacate after the violation of the lease.

Due to the rent laws, after sending such notice, the landlord has his tenant "just where he wants him." If between the time of sending notice to his tenant, and the expiration of the lease, the landlord finds a new renter at a higher rent, according to law the tenant who has improperly answered the notice to vacate must move as soon as the lease expires. The notice to vacate, which the large majority of renters receive every year, is an advance notice that the tenant must pay a higher rent or get out.

Many landlords, even tho they send the notice, intend to let the present tenant remain, find after the notice is sent, a family which is willing to pay more, and the old tenant has to go.

Even if the tenant does apply, in answer to the notice to vacate, for a stay of execution, after the expiration of the lease, the tenant must pay the higher rent demanded or else take the case to the court. In that event it is up to the discretion of the judge sitting at the time on court cases whether or not the tenant must vacate.

The rent laws were passed at the urgent demand of the tenants, so that they would not suddenly be faced with the choice of either paying a high rent increase or of moving. The rent laws have been so wrapped in legal phraseology, and so indirect and feeble, that they are not only ineffective, but due to the leases since put into use by the Chicago Real Estate Board, they aid the landlord.

The tenant must waive, in the lease, all the benefits which were supposed to accrue to him from the rent laws. The only thing that the landlord permits to remain active is that part of the rent laws which binds the tenant to lengthy legal procedure and which serves to confuse and involve the tenant while the landlord is robbing him.

Chicago is said by housing investigators to have the feeblest rent laws, and to pay less attention to this problem than any other American city. The Chicago Real Estate Board has cleverly turned what little legislation we have on housing to the advantage of the real estate companies.

To Be Deported.

SAN QUENTIN, Calif., April 3.—Jack Gaveel, criminal syndicalism prisoner, has decided not to resist deportation charges and will probably be deported to Canada before long, his term having almost expired.

LENINGRAD PORT RETURNS TO OLD TIME EFFICIENCY

Ice-Breakers Make Way For Wheat Ships

(By Rosta News Agency)

LENINGRAD, April 3.—The port of Leningrad (Petrograd) is gradually becoming the best organized and busiest harbor of the Union of Soviet Republics. The 1923 shipping season was very successful. Its results exceed the total of the figures of the two preceding shipping seasons. After ten years of disorganization the port worked in 1923 without any interruptions. During this season 355 ships left the port—which is twice as much as during the two preceding seasons.

Grain Exports.

It was the first time since the revolution that millions of poods of Russian grain were exported abroad thru the port of Leningrad. Russian grain is now at the fore as a powerful economic factor on the foreign markets.

As regards imports 736 vesesls entered the port in 1923. During the first shipping year (1921) 312 ships entered the port, during the second year—644. The goods imported to Russia during the Summer in 1923 were mainly foreign coal (13,000,000 poods), technical material, locomotives, etc. Of foodstuffs only an insignificant quantity of sugar was imported. In 1922 foodstuffs formed a considerable part (17,000,000 poods) of the entire import figure, while in 1921 they formed almost half of all the imports.

In 1923 there were no delays in loading and unloading the ships. Mechanical devices have been introduced. Loading and unloading have been organized in such a way that during the whole season the time schedule of the ships has not been exceeded by even one hour. The port harbored at the same time up to 50 steamers and was successful in giving them all satisfactory service.

Dredging In Harbor.

The technical improvements of 1923 consisted in a full cleaning up of the land and water area of the port, and in extensive dredging operations which greatly extended the mooring possibilities of the harbor. The port has been brought back to its pre-war condition. It can accomodate every day 100 steamers, i. e., four times more than in the preceding seasons. A magnificent iron and concrete storehouse has been constructed. Nothing has remained now of the pitiful condition which the port presented between 1919 and 1921.

During the winter the port will receive and dispatch 350 steamers and will handle 84 million poods of export and import freight. As in the past year the giant ice-breakers "Lenin," "Yermak" and "Sviatoger" which have been completely repaired, are used for ice-breaking. They are aided by a squadron of small ice-breakers.

Your Union Meeting

First Friday, April 4th, 1924

No.	Name of Local and Place of Meeting.
237	Bakers and Conf., 3420 W. Roosevelt.
8	Bookbinders, 175 W. Washington St., 6 p. m.
29	Broom Makers, 810 W. Harrison St.
	Building Trades Council, 180 W. Wash.
	Carpenters' Dis. Council, 505 S. State.
70	Carpenters, 2705 W. 38th St.
2200	Carpenters, 4339 S. Halsted St.
9	Electricians, 2901 W. Monroe St.
214	Electricians, 4142 W. Lake St.
779	Electricians, R. R., 5324 S. Halsted St.
564	Firemen and Enginemen, 5438 S. Halsted St.
84	Glass Workers, Emily and Marshfield.
225	Hod Carriers, Monroe and Peoria Sts.
	Ladies' Garment Workers, Joint Board, 328 W. Van Buren St.
83	Machinists, 113 S. Ashland Blvd.
113	Machinists, 113 S. Ashland Blvd.
273	Painters, Sokol Chgo Hall, 2345 So. Kedzie Ave.
637	Painters, School and Sheffield Ave.
863	Painters, Highwood, Ill.
1332	Paintyrs, 3140 Indiana Ave.
	Pattern Makers, 119 S. Throop St.
612	Plumbers, 9251 S. Chicago Ave.
346	Railway Carmen, Village Hall, Kelsa, Ill.
376	Railway Carmen, Village Hall, Kelzie, Ill.
998	Railway Carmen, 5445 S. Ashland Avp.
328	Railway Clerks, 20 W. Randolph St.
679	Railway Clerks, 9 S. Clinton St.
1356	Raiway Clerks, Ft. Dearborn Hotel.
4	Railroad Trainmen, 1536 E. 64th St.
119	Railroad Trainmen, 3349 North Ave.
198	Railroad Trainmen, 9120 Commercial Ave.
	South Chi. Trades and Labor Assembly, 9139 Commercial Ave.
367	Sheet Metal Workers, Ashland and Van Buren.
2	Stage Hands, 412 Capitol Bldg.
12	Steve Mounters, 3609 Wolfram Ave.
	Telegraphers (Com.), 312 S. Clark St.
484	Waitresses, 19 W. Adams St., 3 p. m.
	Women's Union Label League, 220 S. Ashland Blvd.

(Note—Unless otherwise stated all meetings are at 8 p. m.)

'Willie-Wah' Storm In Aleutian Islands Lays Up Aviators

(Special to The Daily Worker)

SEATTLE, Washington, April 3.—Second unfavorable weather conditions in British Columbia, Alaska and the Aleutian islands continued today, making probable further postponement of the start of the second leg of the American army "round the world" flight.

A "Willie-wah" which is a violent form of wind storm frequent this season of the year, was reported in the Aleutian islands.

Direct Shipment Of American Cotton Arrives in Russia

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, April 3.—The steamer Etna has sailed from New Orleans for Murmansk (non-freezing Russian port in the Far North), with a cargo of 10,000 bales of cotton and cotton seed. This is the first purchase made in the United States by the All-Russian Textile Syndicate.

Carpenters Start School.

DETROIT, April 3.—The Carpenters' Union has started a trade school for its membership, skilled carpenters in the organization acting as instructors in classes every Wednesday evening.

WITH THE YOUNG WORKERS
CONDUCTED - BY THE YOUNG WORKERS LEAGUE

Youth Views

By HARRY GANNES

Young Workers Think Shop Nucleus Is New Kind of Food.

"SHOP NUCLEUS? What is that something to eat," That's about the way the average young fellow in the factory greets the name for the basic form of Communist organization.

No, shop nucleus is not something to eat, drink or wear. In reality it is a very simple term. It is new and that is why it is hard to understand and especially to recognize as important for workers, young and old.

"Nucleus" is the scientific name for the kernel or the life center of any living body. Shop nucleus would mean the "life center of the shop." The shop nucleus so far as Communists are concerned means that we should have our organizational units in the shop where they are to act as the centers of life and energy of the working class.

Accepted Form of Organization.

Since the last convention, the Young Workers League has been putting a lot of time and energy into this work of transferring the territorial branches into the shop. Even the Workers Party has once or twice winked favorably on the shop nuclei form of organization. Sooner or later this will be the all-absorbing task.

For the Young Workers League which moves a little faster and has the historic reputation of being "pure," the shop nucleus transformation becomes the pivot of all activity.

Just why is this so? The plan of the nucleus is to transfer all activities to the shop. Well, when considering anti-military work we must think of how to carry out our propaganda in this sphere. Naturally when we are organized on the basis of the shop, the first thought is: start your anti-military work among your fellow toilers—in the shop. And the same is true of all other league and party work.

Leadership of Masses.

Therefore, it is not surprising at all to find the Young Workers League glibly spouting about nuclei, nuclei and more nuclei. Too much cannot be said about nuclei. A day will come when the term Communist shop nuclei will mean leadership to the masses of American workers; and in its small but necessary way the Young Workers League is in all earnestness planning the success of its shop campaign.

Young Worker Is Out.

The latest number of the Young Worker, official organ of the Young Workers League of America, has just come off the press and can be obtained for 5c a copy, 3c in bundle orders, from the national office of the league, 1009 N. State street, Chicago, Ill.

Among the leading features of this excellent newspaper for the current issue are special stories of the activities of the league all over the country, articles on the situation and conditions of the young workers in the United States and other lands, an exposure of the forces behind the recent Mexican civil war, which may involve a conflict between this country and the British government, and articles dealing with the reorganization of the league on the basis of shop units. One of the most interesting features is the beginning of a serial story by Leon Trotzky, well-known leader of the Russian workers' revolution, describing his escape from Siberia after the revolution of 1905. There are the usual features, which include articles by well-known writers, editorials, and the inimitable humor column of Walt Carmon.

Send in for your copy immediately, or, better yet, send in a dollar for a year's subscription.

Painters Charter New Locals.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 3.—The Painters, Decorators & Paperhangers of America have instituted new locals here and in Redwood City, and will soon institute another in Oakland. This brings the membership above that existing before the 1921 building trades lockout. San Francisco is coming back strong as a union city.

For information concerning the Young Workers League of America, address Y. W. L., 1009 N. State St., Chicago, Ill.

BANNER YEAR FOR LUMBER PLUTES OF NORTHWEST

Huge Profits as Workers Sleep with Rats

(By The Federated Press)

VANCOUVER, B. C., April 3.—British Columbia lumber barons get everything out of the timber but the knothole. The royal commission investigating the pulp and paper situation in Canada were informed by British Columbia lumber bosses here that in the cedar log exporting business, the tops of cedar trees, which were unprofitable for domestic selling, were sold to Japan at a good market price. So enticing have lumber profits become that within the last month considerable American capital has come into the province.

While the lumber business is undoubtedly profitable for the lumber bosses it is anything but lucrative for the lumber workers. During the rainy season many camps have reported leaky bunkhouses, inadequate bedding and poor quality food. A great number of camps have no dry rooms for the washing and drying of clothing and the result has been rheumatism and pneumonia.

At Stave Falls, Camp 3, owned by the Stave Falls Lumber Co., the camp has no bathhouse or dry room and the sleeping quarters are decrepit buildings overrun with rats and vermin. In this camp the workers are charged 15 cents a day for the privilege of using bedding that has never been changed in months. At another place, Theodosia Arm, B. C., owned by the Merrill & Ring Logging Co., the workers are forced to live in leaky tents, badly overcrowded and unsanitary, as many as 20 men sharing one tent with no washing or other sanitary conveniences.

Attempt to De-Oil Members of Congress Ends in Failure

(By The Federated Press)

WASHINGTON, April 3.—When Senator Frazier, of North Dakota, asked for immediate consideration of his senate joint resolution 74, which calls upon all senators, congressmen and other federal officials drawing more than $3,000 a year to file a public statement of their holdings of oil stocks and other investments, Senator Curtis, of Kansas, objected. The resolution went to sleep in committee.

Frazier said that the disclosures made in the oil and other investigations had justified the suspicion of the people that this is a government "of, by and for the financial interests," and that public officials who are not afraid of being found out should be glad of an opportunity to publicly report their holdings of stocks, bonds and other ownership that might be favorably affected by their official acts.

Curtis, the republican whip, recently confessed to being in the circle of McLean's protectors, and was later discovered to have bought Sinclair oil stock just after the Teapot Dome lease was signed.

Chairman George Graham, of the house judiciary committee, is blocking the impeachment proceedings against Fall's son-in-law, C. C. Chase, collector of customs at San Antonio, which were started by a unanimous roll call vote in the senate. Graham is under the control of the republican party organization in the house.

Middlemen and Railroads Get Farmers' Money

ATKINS, Mont., April 3.—After paying exorbitant freight and brokerage charges, farmers in this territory have nothing left over to pay for other expenses, and are losing heavily on all hay and other farm products shipped. A farmer in this town shipped a carload of hay to Joliet, Ill., and the charges on 316 bales, weighing 34,200 pounds amounted to $312.25, which is nearly a dollar a bale. The market price of hay was $19.00 per ton of 20 bales

The farmer, found that he had lost heavily on the transaction, his receipts from the hay not quite covering the freight costs. The farmers' discontent over raising their crops merely to increase the profits of the railroads is naturally increasing in this section.

How many new readers have you secured for THE DAILY WORKER? Get another today.

Our Musical Critic Defends Himself Against Californian

By ALFRED V. FRANKENSTEIN.

Violent protest against the musical criticism of this writer has come to the DAILY WORKER offices in the form of a letter from Comrade Sam Milder, of San Pedro, California. Comrade Milder says: "He (Frankenstein) reveals himself as unintelligent and uniformed in music matters by granting approval only to the modern composers; the old masters without exception, receive surprisingly puerile sneers and unexplained abuse from him. This, I contend, is no adequate criterion for criticism, and I hope you will consider this matter for the sake of the music lovers who are enlightened enough, also, on more worldly matters to read the only working class daily in America."

We plead partly guilty to the indictment. What our comrade is trying to say is that he disagrees with our point of view. He likes old music, so do we, but we vastly prefer the moderns. There is nothing sneering in our attitude, and no unexplained abuse. If a Bach concerto puts us to sleep we say so.

1924 Versus 1624.

The criteria of criticism of this writer are his own views and likes in music, as developed by what training and experience he has had. In his view, the art of music has been gradually developing since early times. The music of the present is better than that of the past because of this development. Just as the orchestra of 1924 is capable of thousand fold richer and more beautiful effects than the primitive orchestra of 1624, so the music of the twentieth century is a finer product artistically and esthetically viewed than the music of the seventeenth century.

We are by no means alone in this view. For example, we quote from Rimsky-Korsakoff's autobiography: (Knopf edition, page 18), "Mozart and Haydn were considered out of date and naive; J. S. Bach was held to be petrified, yes, even a mere musico-mathematical, feelingless and dead nature, composing like a very machine. Handel was considered a strong nature, but he was mentioned very rarely. Chopin was likened by Balakireff to a nervous society lady." These are the opinions of what our comrade terms the "old masters" held by Balakireff, Cui, Borodin and Musorgski. These men were some of the greatest musical geniuses of Russia, a land fertile of genius. Are these "unintelligent and uninformed men, and are their opinions to be held as 'puerile sneers' and 'unexplained abuse?'"

Praised Bach Once.

The condemnation of the "old masters" quoted above, coming from men who knew beyond cavil whereof they thought and spoke is far stronger than anything this writer has published in the DAILY WORKER. Comrade Milder may remember that we praised highly J. S. Bach's "St. Matthew's Passion," and we should have given the stamp of our most important approval to Handel's oratorios and the symphonies of Mozart and Haydn had any been performed.

Yes, Comrade Milder, we are biased in favor of the moderns. We would much sooner hear Prokofieff's "Love For Three Oranges" over again than Gluck's "Orpheus." And Gustav Mahler's seventh symphony would attract us far more powerfully than the "Jupiter" of Mozart. Why preference for modern music should call on our head your wrath and vituperation passes the bounds of the understanding given to our unintelligent and puerile intellect, but it causes us great grief and anguish of soul.

IMPEACH COOLIDGE!

Lunatics In California.

SACRAMENTO, Calif., April 3.—There are 782 more inmates of California prisons, reformatories and asylums this month than in the same month of 1922. Folsom and San Quentin now have the largest population in their history. Despite 25 recent paroles there are 2,900 at San Quentin, counting the road camp. In 1923, 844 women were arrested in California on felony charges as compared with 482 in 1922—an increase of nearly 100 per cent. Of these 128 were arrested for burglary and 96 for worthless checks. Nineteen women were charged with highway robbery.

Poultry Dressers Win.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 3.—Members of the Poultry Dressers' union in three local markets have returned to work after a week's lockout. The agreement includes recognition of union arbitration, a 48-hour week as against 57, a 12½ per cent wage increase, based on piecework, and a guaranteed minimum of $45 a week.

BURNS MUST GO!

With the Labor Editors

(NOTE—Under this head the DAILY WORKER will publish from time to time editorials and articles from the labor press of the world. The publication of such articles and editorials does not mean, necessarily, that the DAILY WORKER is in entire agreement with the sentiments expressed. The articles will be selected for forcefulness of expression, literary style and information contained therein, as well as for agreement with the DAILY WORKER policy.)

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The following editorial is from the Wyoming Labor Journal, official organ of the Wyoming State Federation of Labor, James Buckley, editor.

Leading Law Official

The attorney general of the United States, thundering against striking shopmen in Federal Judge Wilkerson's court, is one picture.

The same official in the seclusion of a Florida hotel, while the Teapot Dome scandal rocks the nation, is another picture.

The attorney general threw the shopmen's case into an equity court because he said, he wanted "quick action." The shopmen's rights were not considered.

Their plea for justice fell on deaf ears. They were charged with conspiracy, condemned and enjoined. The government spent millions to break their strike and the attorney general proclaimed his allegiance to the anti-union shop.

But worse than all this, the attorney general caused government by injunction to be substituted for government by law.

In the Teapot Dome case the same individual is a different attorney general. He gives no interviews to newspaper men. He does no heroic pose about "government by law."

No injunction process is suggested, and out of the welter of corruption that oozes from the senate probe comes whispers that the law is shaped to permit escape.

It is whispered that the Teapot Dome oil lease in itself can not be proven criminal and that it will be hard to prove the money transactions were illegal, as these are alleged to be loans, payable on demand.

Tho the oil lease may be canceled, the lease holders have unloaded. They have sold stock to the public and have secured the cash, while others "hold the bag."

Individuals of small importance may be punished after being discredited in the public eye, but the "higher ups" will not be reached. The usual policy is to secure a few victims of little standing, or of temporary popularity, who will be used to appease popular wrath.

The "higher ups" are the inner circle, the respectable citizens who grease the political machine, suggest candidates, judges, or department heads, who shape policies and who "rig" the stock market when the trap is ready.

Various sums alleged to have passed between parties in the public eye is but cigarette money as compared with the $100,000,000 that Teapot Dome is claimed to be worth to its private exploiters.

It may be said that a public official can not apply the shopmen's procedure to the Teapot Dome case.

Labor does not ask this. Labor opposes government by injunction. It insists on the even distribution of justice—not government by courts for the workers and a law code filled with loopholes for the influential and rich.

Justice may be thwarted by legalistic hair splitting, but labor's higher consciousness repels tricky pleadings and unlawful attacks against the workers while natural resources are filched and public office is defiled.

To the workers, equity proceedings, chancery courts, criminal law and civil action are but other names for moral conduct between men.

Labor makes little distinction between law and the moral code.

When this code is violated they feel that the spirit of the law is ignored and that government is brought to debasing levels.

Australian Hughes Would Make Judas Hang His Head

By W. FRANCIS AHERN.

(Staff Correspondent of Federated Press)

SYDNEY, N. S. W., April 3.—Since he was kicked out of the Labor movement W. M. Hughes, who is now touring America, has become the most dangerous reactionary Australia has ever known. He instituted a political censorship (apart from the ordinary military censorship) the like of which was never known before in Australia. In particular, he harassed the very Labor papers that, prior to the war, helped him to power as a Labor premier.

He broke strikes with the aid of the military, broke up unions, turned unionists out to starve, and instituted preference for company unions.

In September, 1922, at the behest of the British imperialists, he tried to rush Australia into war with Turkey. That exploit failed because the Australian people repudiated his offer of troops. He has been mixed up in a score of political scandals.

The employers handed him a donation of $125,000. And to this day he has refused to divulge the names of the donors.

Hasn't Decency of Judas.

Today Hughes as a political force is dead. Thrown out of the position of prime minister he is left to live on his political wits. He is posing before the American people as a genius of democracy, just as his fellow Welshman, Lloyd George, did. American workers must be warned that in Hughes they have a reactionary of the most dangerous type.

Those in Australia who knew him better than anybody else warn the American workers to assess him at his proper worth—as a political Judas who in the days when he was called upon to prove his loyalty to the Labor movement betrayed the workers basely and yet, unlike the Bible Judas, hadn't the decency to atone for his crime by suicide.

C. of C. Gives Farmers Judas Kiss.

At the last meeting of the Growers' Association at Fort Landerdale, Fla., writes Frank Voigt to the DAILY WORKER, farmers were urged to join the Chamber of Commerce and to send representatives to the monthly meetings of that body. Our correspondent believes this is an attempt to prevent the producing farmers from uniting in a class organization.

IMPEACH COOLIDGE!

Workers Arrested In California on Slightest Excuse

By MAUD McCREERY

(Staff Correspondent of Federated Press)

LOS ANGELES, Calif., April 3.—Local police officers are running amuck these days, arresting hundreds of men daily on the charge of vagrancy. The men are walking the streets hunting jobs that will prevent their becoming vagrants and public charges. They are arrested, thrown into jail, booked and finger printed and then released after a day or two without explanation or redress.

Typical "Law and Order."

The following letter written to The Los Angeles Record tells a typical story of the tactics of the police and serves as a warning to workers in the east and middle west who are fascinated by the advertisements and newspaper articles put out by the Los Angeles boosters and open shoppers to lure them to California:

"EDITOR RECORD: Could you give space for another horrible example of an unfortunate worker in these realms of sunny California? it happened this way: A friend asked me to sell some of the Farmer-Labor literature, The DAILY WORKER, etc., a few weeks ago at the same time that men and women were being arrested for selling the I. W. W. paper Solidarity and the Industrial Worker. 'Yes,' said the plain clothes cop on looking over the paper, 'this is all Wobbly—and in you go.' He kept me in jail two days and released me without a trial.

No Charges Made.

"I went to the Workers' party meeting at their next session to relate my hard luck story. A number of uniformed cops lined the audience up and hurried 39 of us off. We were taken to the Los Angeles' jail and finger printed. The last few getting to their cells about 2 a. m. found the remainder of their party sprawled on the cement floor without bed or blankets. The next night we got blankets which were damp and lousy. Most of the day was spent in taking our photos and finger prints, this latter in triplicate. We were finally let loose on Saturday without one word of explanation or warning."

To Strike May Day.

DETROIT, April 3.—May day is the date fixed by Local 58, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, for a stoppage of work in case contractors refuse to meet a demand for a scale of $1.25 instead of $1 an hour for journeymen.

OIL PROBE PLANS CRIMINAL ACTION IN 5 INDICTMENTS

No Legislative Action This Session

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, April 3.—Two witnesses have been subpoenaed to appear before the senat oil investigating committee Monday.

They are Robert J. Wolfe, publisher of the Columbus Dispatch and the Ohio State Journal of Columbus, Ohio, and J. B. French of Oklahoma City. Senator Walsh will question both in connection with reported political "deals" at the 1920 republican national convention at Chicago.

Wolfe was a member of the Ohio Wood delegation to the convention. French is said to have been a political associate of the late Jake Hamon.

With the end of their inquiry in sight, senate oil investigators prepared to translate the results of the scandal probe into definite results immediately.

Federal Jury Called.

The federal grand jury which meets here April 10 will be entrusted with criminal proceedings against at least five men whose names have figured in the oil inquiry. At the same time the committee will take steps to make apparent to the country the concrete results of its months of work. These are:

1. Preparation of a report which will sweepingly condemn policies followed with respect to the leasing of naval reserves.

2. Presentation of amendments to the leasing law and probably some original legislation to prevent future disposition of any part of the public resources, without a check by congress.

Senator Walsh, Montana, leading spirit in the investigation, is now at work on the proposed legislation. It will be impossible to get action on this at the present session of congress, but Walsh and his colleague want to have it introduced as soon as practicable as notice to the country that the committee intends to heed the lessons learned in the inquiry.

To Be Hot Document.

The report which will cover millions of words of testimony, will apply in the main to the period since Walsh went to Palm Beach in January to question E. B. McLean and is expected to be one of the most scathing documents ever presented to the senate. It will condemn the turning over of the naval oil lands from the navy to the interior department and the manner in which Teapot Dome and Elk Hills were leased to Sinclair and Doheny.

Walsh and the committee are cleaning up the loose ends of the inquiry by seeking further evidence concerning the reputed "bartering" at the 1920 republican national convention. Government counsel are in constant touch with the probers going over evidence for presentation to the grand jury.

At least five persons will be named in indictments to be sought on charges of conspiracy to defraud the government, it was indicated.

Wilson's Widow Wins Watchmakers' Wad; Was Willing Worker

WASHINGTON, April 3.—Cutting off his relatives, Henry Bergheimer, Swiss watch-maker, who died here last October, left his estate valued at $6,000 to Mrs. Edith Bolling Wilson, widow of the late president.

Bergheimer's will, filed here for probate, conveyed life insurance and other property to Mrs. Wilson. Bergheimer once worked in the jewelry store of Galt Brothers here in which Mrs. Wilson has an interest, obtained thru her marriage to one of the former partners in the business. He was a very much attached to Mrs. Wilson and was considered a loyal worker.

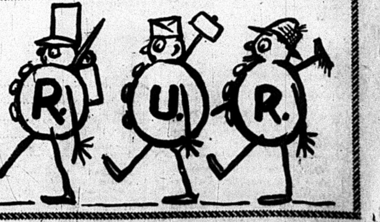
Wanted For The Rock Pile.

NEW YORK, April 3.—A bird that breaks rock with his bill, swims, flys and walks will be sought by the University of Pennsylvania expedition which sails for the valley of the Amazon tomorrow. Specimens of this bird, called the Doatzin, are valued here at $50,000.

Irish Rebels Sentenced.

CARRICK-ON-SHANNON, Ireland, April 3.—Twenty years penal servitude has just been served out by the Free State to Gen. Bofin, of the Irish republican forces, one of the most prominent Irish rebels.

The Robots Are Coming!



TRACHTENBERG'S ROCHESTER TALK MUCH APPLAUDED

Lectures on Communist Movement in Europe

(Special to The Daily Worker)

ROCHESTER, N. Y., April 3.—Alexander Trachtenberg, who has recently returned from travels thru Soviet Russia and other parts of Europe where he made a careful study of the European labor and Communist movements, delivered a most instructive lecture on the "International World Situation." The speaker was greatly applauded.

The speaker gave special emphasis to the activities of the various European Communist sections of the Comintern. Of Russia, he said: "I left it from the back door but I entered it from the front door, this time welcomed by the representatives of the working class."

Feel the Revolution.

"One feels the revolution the moment he's there," continued the speaker. "The working class is actually in power and you cannot help feeling it everywhere."

Trachtenberg travelled extensively thru Russia, visiting factories, co-operatives and agricultural sections of the country, gathering statistics and studying the actual conditions from that basis.

Tells of German Communists.

Describing the revolutionary situation in Germany, Trachtenberg told of the activities of the German Communist Party and explained why the party did not want to call for an uprising in November last. One of the reasons given by the speaker was the betrayal of the left social-democrats. "In time of crisis," he said, "they prove to have no backbone." They refused to fight the fascisti movement.

Comrade Trachtenberg also discussed the situation in Poland, Czecho-Slovakia and France. He concluded the lecture by emphasizing the necessity of American labor building up the American labor movement and spoke in favor of the workers' independent political action.

In another lecture—this time to the Workers Party membership and sympathizers—he detailed the activities of our movement. To proletarian party members who participated in the discussion Trachtenberg said that they had no right to criticize the Communist Party from without as long as they considered themselves Communists.

He spoke in Binghamton and Utica also.

Trachtenberg Tour

Friday, April 4, 8 p. m., East Pittsburgh, Pa., Workers Home, Electric and North Aves.

Saturday, April 5, 8 p. m., Pittsburgh, Pa., Labor Lyceum, 35 Miller St.

Sunday, April 6, 2 p. m., Pittsburgh, Pa., Moose Temple, Penn Ave. between 6th and 7th Sts.

Monday, April 7, 7 p. m., Bentleyville, Pa., Union Hall, center of the village.

Tuesday, April 8, 8 p. m., Canton, Ohio, Schlobach Hall, 421 Market Ave. N.

Wednesday, April 9, Youngstown, Ohio, full details to appear later.

Thursday, April 10, 8 p. m., Warren, Ohio, Hippodrome Hall, High St., 3rd floor.

Friday, April 11, 7:30 p. m., Cleveland, Ohio, Labor Temple, 2536 Euclid Ave.

Sunday, April 13, 2:30 p. m., Cleveland, Royal Hall, 5217 Woodland.

Monday, April 14, 8 p. m., Toledo, Ohio, Labor Temple, Jefferson and Michigan.

Tuesday, April 15, 8 p. m., Detroit, House of the Masses, 2101 Gratiot Ave.

Wednesday, April 16, 8 p. m., Detroit, House of the Masses, 2101 Gratiot Ave. (Russian Trade Unions).

Thursday, April 17, Grand Rapids, full details to appear later.

Friday, April 18, Chicago, full details to appear later.

Saturday, April 19, Milwaukee, full details to appear later.

Sunday, April 20, Gary, Ind., full details to appear later.

Oklahoma Farmer-Labor Convention Will Be Held in May

(By The Federated Press)

OKLAHOMA CITY, April 3.—Call for a state convention to be held May 9-10 in Oklahoma City to launch a Farmer-Labor Party in Oklahoma has been sent out from a committee of 50 farmers and city men and women which met March 27 at a Farmers' Union community house six miles from Oklahoma City.

The call adopted follows that issued by the National Farmer-Labor committee on arrangements and sets forth the aims of the movement to send delegates to the St. Paul convention June 17 and to put out a complete ticket in Oklahoma for the August primaries. A law recently passed in Oklahoma provides that a new party may be launched by the filing of petitions bearing 5,000 signatures.

The Struggle Within the Russian Party

Being the conclusion of the report given by Comrade Gregory Zinoviev, chairman of the Communist International, at the city meeting of the Collective Bureaus of the Leningrad Communist Party Organization.

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X. The "Old Guard" and the Youth.

OUR next difference of opinion with Comrade Trotzky refers to that passage in his article in which he says: "A degeneration of the 'Old Guard' is to be observed several times in the development of history. Let us take the most recent and most striking historical example: The leaders and the parties of the Second International.

"We know perfectly well that Wilhelm Liebknecht, Bebel, Singer, Victor Adler, Kautsky, Bernstein, Lafargue, Guesde and others have been direct and immediate disciples of Marx and Engels. We know, however, that all these leaders—some partially, others totally—have, in the atmosphere of parliamentary reform and of the strong growth of the party and trade unions apparatus, degenerated towards opportunism."

Bebel, Lafargue and other dead leaders, who cannot defend themselves, are simply cited to point a moral; it was hardly possible to name the members of the Political Bureau, and therefore Bebel, Lafargue and others are adduced. This is clear to each and everyone. And which disciples are meant is equally clear.

Why This Attack?

Comrade Trotzky steps forwards and says: "You are the immediate disciples of Lenin; the disciples of Marx went over to the side of the bourgeoisie under the influence of parliamentary conditions, from which we may conclude that the same may happen to you." Of course we cannot take a patent preventative that nothing of the kind could ever happen to us. Should that which Comrade Trotzky is frightening us with really occur, the Party will turn us out ruthlessly enough.

But what has really happened to us? Of all the persons adduced by Comrade Trotzky, the only ones still living are Kautsky and Bernstein, and these too are mere political corpses adorning the very extreme right wing of the Scheidemann party, altho they are both disciples of Marx and Engels. It is with these that we are compared, and the comparison is drawn in the hope that a shadow will thus be cast on the political trend of the majority of the Central Committee.

The rule of the bourgeoisie and parliament spoils people. That is true. But fortunately these elements do not obtain amongst us, and our past is cleaner than that of Kautsky and Bernstein, and we are carved from another wood altogether . . .

The third passage in Comrade Trotzky's letter which calls for special objections on our part is that in which he speaks of the youth. This is an especially wide and delicate question, and cannot be passed over in silence.

The Youth.

Comrade Trotzky expresses himself as follows: "Since the Party apparatus is unavoidably constituted out of the most experienced and proved comrades, the worst consequences of the bureaucratism of the apparatus will be its influence on the ideological-political formation of the young generation of the Party. It is precisely owing to this circumstance that the youth—the surest barometer of the Party—reacts against the Party bureaucratism in the most energetic manner." In other words, the question dealt with is that of the Party generations, of the fundamental core—the old Bolshevist guard and the Youth.

I have already quoted the main figures referring to the various ages represented among Party members. We are fully convinced that there are no differences of opinion between us and our young guard, and that there cannot be any.

In no case must we permit the old Bolsheviki to hold the young in tutelage. This would be the most foolish thing which could be done. It is ridiculous to suppose that we could act in the manner of those people who say: the chicken must not try to teach the hen: listen to what your elders say, do as papa and mamma tell you; for we are the disciples of Comrade Lenin, and know that, given like conditions, the rule is valid which says: the younger the better.

Room for Marxian Knowledge.

We know that the day must come when we shall be relieved of our posts, that we old Communists will be followed by the coming generation. It is incumbent on us to help this younger generation, to transmit to it the political experience gained by the Party during long decades. It is the task of the Party to prepare the way for the coming generation, to give it the opportunity of learning, so that it may be able to render service to the country later on.

I recall to your minds the demagogic observation made by Preobrazensky, to the effect that the students who had passed thru the Sverdlov university gain culture and Marxian knowledge, but that this knowledge is of no use to them if they cannot apply it to real life.

We know that all the best of the Sverdlov scholars and students of our universities hold circles, and participate in Party work. And it is well that they do so!

But to assert that there is no room in our country for the application of Marxian knowledge, in a country where we have so many illiterates and politically untaught; to assert to the youthful members that they will never be able to apply their knowledge, for the Party prevents them—that is bad demogogy, comrades.

When Comrade Preobrazensky makes such assertions, it is at least incautious of Comrade Trotzky to make the observation which he does with regard to the youth, especially if we consider the circumstances under which he makes it.

Another Trotzky Mistake.

Comrade Trotzky makes another grave mistake here. It is not correct to regard this youth as a barometer which the Central Committee has to take as rule of conduct. The barometer according to which the Central Committee has to regulate its actions is—the workers in the workshops and factories. It is not our intention to depreciate the value of the other groups in the least.

But if we are speaking of who is the "weather maker" for the Party, then it is a matter of course that this role is played by the workers. We seek these workmen alike, in the nuclei and at their work.

The youth question has become particularly acute at the present time and we must come to a definite agreement. Should anyone succeed in erecting a partition between the main core of the Party and the youth, this partition would naturally be a great misfortune for us.

We are, therefore, convinced that the overwhelming majority of the really proletarian youth, now learning under the guidance of the Party, will discern the intrinsic character of our differences of opinion, and will say to the praisers of youth: Do not praise us too much, we are not going to allow ourselves to be divided from the old fundamental core of the Party. We want to learn from the old main core of the Bolshevist Party. I think that the great majority of the youthful members will speak thus, and they will be right.

X. Conclusion.

I have not touched upon every point of dispute which might arise from Comrade Trotzky's article. His article is one which is not easily forgotten. In the old Bolshevist days we should have placed every sentence under the magnifying glass, and not left one stone upon another, as Bolshevism was accustomed to treat wrong programmatic articles.

We regret that Comrade Trotzky should have violated the unanimity once arrived at by the unanimously accepted resolution of the Central Committee, and should have come forward with such an article. This article will be debated and re-debated everywhere.

A discussion has begun all over Russia. But everything has its good side. The whole Party, including our Petrograd organization, will consider the questions raised in this article. I hope that our organization will give a clear and definite reply to these questions.

The composition of the Central Committee of our Party is well known to you; you know that it is the pick of the Party, sifted out 25 years ago. The whole Central Committee is agreed now even more than in Lenin's time, that Comrade Trotzky is still committing a fundamental political error, as he did at the Tenth Party Congress, when Comrade Lenin was obliged to oppose him.

No Danger To Party.

But it need not be said that however much we may differ in opinion from Comrade Trotzky in a number of questions, Comrade Trotzky is and remains one of our most authoritative leaders. Whatever comes, Comrade Trotzky's co-operation in the Political Bureau and other organs is indispensable. And this is secured. Do not believe any rumors, legends, etc. There have been differences of opinion, and always will be. The Party will decide who is right, but we shall continue to work unanimously together.

We must make careful decisions on all questions raised, and pay no heed to the malicious joy of our enemies the social revolutionists, the white guards, the Mensheviki. We are fully convinced that the unity of our Party is secure. Naturally, we need more than mere external unity, we need unity on the basis of Lenin's views. I call upon our Petrograd organization—the oldest organization of the Bolsheviki to exercise this unity!

Reader Likes The Daily Worker and Offers Suggestions

To the DAILY WORKER: Since the appearance of the DAILY WORKER I have read every copy of it, and I like it very much. At last the working class of this country has succeeded in establishing a real English Communist paper. I went a little further and tried to find out what the other readers of the DAILY WORKER think about it, and so far I haves not met a single person who had not expressed complete approval of the paper.

In the DAILY WORKER the workers and poor farmers have their friend, their leader and their inspiration. Now it is up to the members of the Workers Party and their sympathizers to distribute it, to place it into the hands of the masses. The DAILY WORKER must be read by hundreds of thousands of workers and exploited farmers. It is their paper, and if they will not read it, we will be blamed because we didn't reach them with the DAILY WORKER. I am absolutely convinced that if we work with the same zeal in the distribution of the DAILY WORKER as we have worked in collecting money for its establishment, the DAILY WORKER will soon become a great factor in the class struggle of this country.

Tho in complete agreement with the position of the DAILY WORKER I would like, however, to make one suggestion as to its contents. I think it would be very beneficial to the paper and to its readers if the DAILY WORKER would have a "Press Review" section. I don't mean the kind of a review that is usually carried by the English papers, which contains only long extracts, quotations or reprints from the other papers and magazines. The "Press Review section should be a lively one and interesting and it is impossible to make it so by using long quotations or reprints. What we have to do in this section is to take fundamental ideas from editorials, or articles of more influential bourgeois papers or of official organs of the unions or political parties, if necessary by quoting a sentence or two, or even a paragraph, and either criticize them as briefly as possible or use them for emphasizing our point of view, if such editorials or articles agree with our position on some particular question. I did like the criticism of the "New Leader" of New York, which occurred in the DAILY WORKER sometime ago, and also Comrade Minor's criticism of "The Tribune," but I think that they are entirely too lengthy, too many unnecessary words. You cannot make the readers read such long articles, and the "Press Review" section must be read and liked by the majority.

In making this suggestion I am not sure whether it is in place. But having at heart the best interests of our DAILY, I thought I will mention the things that are on my mind.

With, Communist greetings, I remain.—A. Bimba, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Party Membership, Attention!

THE PRESENT situation of the Workers Party in the struggle for the formation of a mass, class Farmer-Labor Party will be presented to the membership of the party in a series of membership mass meetings in the principal cities.

The development of the Farmer-Labor movement requires the mobilization of the entire party for an intensive campaign during the coming months. It is essential that every party member not only give the campaign the greatest support possible, but it is equally important that every member of the party know exactly what the party is trying to do. The whole party must understand the role which the united front movement for the Farmer-Labor Party plays in the struggle for the Proletarian Revolution, the Soviets and Proletarian Dictatorship.

In order to present the situation to the membership meetings have been arranged in the district headquarters city of eight districts, which will be attended by the members in these cities and also by comrades invited from the nearby cities. These meetings will be addressed by C. E. Ruthenberg, Executive Secretary of the Party. His subject will be "The Decisive Stage of our Labor Party Policy".

The meetings arranged are:

Cleveland, Sunday, April 6, at 3 p. m., Labor Temple, 2536 Euclid Ave.

Pittsburg, Monday, April 7, 8 p. m., Labor Lyceum, 35 Miller St.

Philadelphia, Tuesday, April 8, 8 p. m., Amalgamated Centre, 431 Pine St.

New York City, Wednesday, April 9, 8 p. m., Stuyvesant Casino, 142 Second Ave.

Boston, Thursday, April 10.

Buffalo, Saturday, April 12, Finnish Hall, 150 Grider St.

Detroit, Sunday, April 13, Finnish Hall, 5963 Fourteenth St.

Chicago, Tuesday, April 22.

Every party member in the cities mentioned should attend these meetings. Every party member within reach of these cities should come to the meetings.

The Party must know and understand the policies of the Central Executive Committee. The Party must mobilize all its strength for the campaign which the Party is now entering.

Reverse Decisions.

SACRAMENTO, Calif., April 3.—The third district court of appeals has reversed the convictions of Alfred Erickson and Lauri Mammi on criminal syndicalism charges, while affirming the convictions of Frank Cox, R. Kullman and C. E. McGrath. The court claims membership in the I. W. W. was "not proved" in the cases of Erickson and Mammi. Membership was freely admitted in all cases and the contradictory decisions are purely arbitrary. The decisions against Cox, Kullman, and McGrath will be appealed to the state supreme court.

How many of your shop-mates read THE DAILY WORKER. Get one of them to subscribe today.

German Mark May Take Another Crazy Fit Before Long

By LOUIS P. LOCHNER.

(Staff Correspondent of the Federated Press)

BERLIN, April 3.—From a psychological point of view, one of the most curious phenomena in Germany is the stabilization of the mark. A terrific drop is predicted, however, by experts. Where four months ago the least desired form of money in Germany was the mark, while foreign exchanges were at a premium, the reverse is true today. People actually prefer the rentenmark to the British pound, the Dutch florin, the Swiss franc. Only the dollar enjoys equal favor with the rentenmark.

How did this change come about? It is purely a question of psychology. The German people have been psychologized into believing that stabilization has taken place. That's all. "Balance your budget and stop the issuance of paper money," was the answer given by practically all foreign experts who tinkered with Germany, when asked how stabilization could be effected.

Becoming Expert Mathematicians.

But the budget has not been balanced and the presses have not stopped turning out paper money. The gap between income and expenditure of the national government is worse than at any time before the fall of 1922. During February the national treasury ran behind 138,500,000 gold marks (about $3,300,000). This is due to the fact that the return from the new tax laws is not as big as the government hoped. The rich fellows are, as usual, escaping some of the tax burdens. As for paper money, while on Nov. 15, just before the stabilization began, 92,884,721,000,000,000,000 paper marks were in circulation, there are now six times as many, namely 587,374,526,000,000,000,000, marks in circulation.

Richard Kuczynski, one of the ablest economists in Germany, warns that: "A stability that does not rest upon sound state finances but draws its chief sustenance from emotion, from the confidence of a people that has grown weary thru terrible suffering, cannot last long." Kuczynski urges a big foreign loan.

Retired Admiral Wants Airplane.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, April 3.—Declaring that "the airplane is the only military and naval weapon which is useful in peace times," and that therefore a few hundred million dollars spent on airplanes for war purposes would also aid peace development, Admiral W. F. Fullman, retired, proposed to organize a strong aeronautic association which will get the government to come thru with the coin. Inasmuch as these planes will not be used for war purposes until war comes, Admiral Fullman states that the pacifists in congress could not object to the cost of an "America first" air program.

ELECTRIC TRUST PROFIT FOR 1923 IS $189,379,050

Government In Fake Sherman Law Suit

By LELAND OLDS.

(Federated Press Industrial Editor)

Existence of a giant electric light bulb trust which preys on the millions of electric light users in the country, is charged in a suit filed by the U. S. government in the Cleveland district court. The bill charges the General Electric Co. and the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co. with conspiracy to violate the Sherman anti-trust law.

The profits of these two companies have been enormous. During 1923 General Electric made a net profit for dividends amounting to approximately $33,000,000 or at the rate of $18 on every $100 share of common stock.

$189,379,050 Profit.

Westinghouse will show net profit available for dividends approximately $16,000,000 or at a rate of $18.30 on each $100 worth of common stock. The combined profits of the two companies for the last five years total $189,379,050 after payment of all fixed charges, and are shown year by year as follows:

	Gen. Electric	Westinghouse
1919	$25,077,971	$14,886,445
1920	22,132,288	12,297,640
1921	21,652,812	5,837,389
1922	26,231,019	12,263,486
1923	33,000,000	16,000,000
Total..	$128,094,090	$61,284,960

Profits of General Electric, the principal in the electric light bulb conspiracy, show hardly any diminution during the depression of 1921.

General Electric, according to the government's suit, controls practically the entire sale of tungsten lamps in the United States. This means that a single great corporation is in a position to levy a monopoly profit on practically every user of electricity for lighting purposes in the country, for during 1923 approximately 99.8 per cent of the electric bulbs used were tungsten filaments.

Million Bulbs A Day.

The magnitude of the business is apparent when we find that during 1923, 341,000,000 electric light bulbs were manufactured in the United States or more than a million for every working day. And the fact that only 30 per cent of the nation's homes are yet equipped with electric lights leads these companies to predict a continuation of the rapid increase in the business which has characterized recent years.

The government's petition demands that a system of contracts existing between the General Electric and the several companies engaged in distribution of the lamps be adjudged a violation of the Sherman anti-trust law and that they be annulled. It asserts this contract system has been created for defeating the law by preventing competition. The business probably amounts to $50,000,000 a year.

Capitalism Drives To Suicide, Show Insurance Records

(By The Federated Press)

Death claims paid for suicides during 1923 by one of the largest insurance companies in the country indicate that the present economic order is becoming increasingly intolerable to the human beings for whom it is supposed to exist. Suicide claims paid by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company amounted to $1,300,000 and exceeded by approximately $150,000 the payments by the company for deaths caused by automobile accidents during the same period.

"The prevention of self destruction," according to the statistical bulletin of the company, "is one of the major problems in the conservation of life." Such a sentence might have been written in Rome 2,000 years ago when the Mediterranean world was dominated by a small clique of very wealthy capitalists.

BURNS MUST GO!

How many of your shop-mates read THE DAILY WORKER. Get one of them to subscribe today.

Spokane Workers To Elect Delegates To Big Convention

SPOKANE, Wash., Apr. 3.—Delegates to the national convention of the Farmer-Labor movement to be held in St. Paul June 17 will be named by the recently organized Farmer-Labor club of Spokane. The organization meeting of 50 members made J. A. Vaughan, of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, chairman of the club while David Reid, former editor of the Spokane Forum, was named secretary. Willian Bouck, head of the Western Progressive Farmers, was the principal speaker.

Too Many Butchers In California.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 3.—The Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen headquarters has asked its members to keep out of California, as there are more butchers here now than jobs.

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"You wait here I'll speak to Bully's mother"
"Come look at Bully. He can't hurt you now..."
"Nurse girl!"
"Sissy dog!"

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C. P. P. A. Fears June 17

Undaunted by the uncovering of McAdoo as a tool of big capital the Conference for Progressive Political Action continues the noble work of digging up Lincoln republicans and Jeffersonian democrats and offering them as candidates of labor following the Chicago endorsement of McAdoo by the Union heads who compose the C. P. P. A.

Its official organ, "Labor," is almost terrified by the possibility that the June 17 conference of Farmer-Labor parties and groups, to be held in St. Paul, will adopt a platform so radical that Senator LaFollette will be greatly hampered in his appeal to the electorate. It is doubtful if the C. P. P. A. would view the June 17 conference with such fear and trembling if it had a clear idea of the forces that are at work in this eventful period. Its admission that it believes that La Follette should be allowed to dictate a platform for the working masses of this country to support shows that despite its trade union complexion the C. P. P. A. is without any real workingclass character. It does not want a mass movement of workers and farmers established in the United States for the simple reason that sooner or later this kind of a movement would reject all middleclass leadership.

Labor officialdom of the United States can function only in a middleclass milieu; it cannot lead a class political movement and it knows it. It wants a quiet, respectable, timid movement that puts its trust in lawyers and liberal politicians with whom labor officialdom feels at home and with whom it can enter into those quiet little deals that bring so much pleasure, and sometimes profit, to a labor leader.

The increased possibility of the success of a LaFollette campaign has made the C. P. P. A. more reactionary; it scents the fleshpots and it wants no one antagonized but the reds who, of course, do not count in its scheme of things.

It is a little hard to understand the frame of mind of labor union officials who would sacrifice a mass political party of workers and farmers, carrying the struggle to American capitalism, in the interests of any politician or group of politicians, but this is what the C. P. P. A. intends to do and will do unless the advanced elements in organizations of the workers and farmers are on the job from now until June 17.

The number of votes cast for LaFollette will be at best only a barometer of the resentment against the parties of capitalism. Unless this sentiment is crystallized into a functioning organization, controlled by workers and farmers, so far as these two groups are concerned, no progress will have been made.

June 17 is a workingclass date and its decisions will be those of a workingclass gathering.

"Invisible Government"

Many liberty-loving liberals are now feeling a hot blush of shame at the testimony adduced regarding the extent of "invisible" government in "the land of the free and the home of the brave." Out of the welter of charges made by the best-trusted agents of our capitalist democracy, the grafters, corruptionists, crooks, felons, and hold-up men, there has arisen the clear proof that the democratic and republican parties are dominated by a clique, working under cover in behalf of the big business interests. The effort of the fur-thief, Senator Spencer of Missouri, to turn the searchlight on the shady side of democratic politico-business deals should bring welcome substantiation of the cardinal truth that service to the employing class by the government agents of all capitalist parties is rendered on a strictly non-partisan, and frankly class basis.

Communists refuse to get excited over this menace of "invisible" government. To us there is nothing invisible about a government which jails the bravest champions of the workingclass, which shoots down unarmed strikers and sets fire to the tent colonies of the helpless women and children of striking coal miners, which aids and abets the railroad corporations, bankers and grain gamblers in driving the farmers to ruin and despair, and which is dedicated solely to the perpetuation of the present capitalist system of exploiting the workers and farmers at home and of plundering the laboring masses in the colonies and dependencies. Every workingman, every exploited farmer sees altogether too much of this "invisible" government of the bosses. The only invisible feature of the present monarchical republic of ours is its much-vaunted democracy. This is invisible because it is not there and there is nothing to see of it.

Communists have always pointed out that capitalist democracy is a fraud. We have told the working masses that this so-called democratic form of our government is in substance an iron dictatorship over the workers and farmers by the bosses, the owners of the means of production and exchange. Time and again the Communists ripped off the mask, smashed the shibboleths, and dispelled the delusions behind which hides the brutal capitalist dictatorship: the government masquerading as the representative and servant of all the people.

The Teapot and Daugherty disclosures only tell the workingclass a thousand times more effectively this great truth that we have sought to bring to the masses. Moral revulsion, shame, and horror are not in order on this occasion. What we must do is to steel our spirits, call upon our iron class determination and get on the job to strike at the very roots of the painfully visible and employing class domination of the lives of the working masses.

A hot blush of shame is not the way out. There is but one way to end the visible and invisible capitalist tyranny and that is for the workers and farmers to send both capitalist parties to the scrap heap, organize their own farmer-labor party on a class basis, fight for the establishment of a workers' and farmers' republic in place of the present capitalist republic, and set up a proletarian dictatorship to take over the industries and natural resources of the country and operate them on a Communist basis, collectively in the interest of the working and farming masses, instead of as is being done now in the interests of the owning, exploiting class.

The Farmers' Plight

The hopeless condition of the wheat market is of two-fold inestimable significance. For one thing it reflects the international character of capitalist production. Furthermore, it shows the utter powerlessness of employing class government manipulation in all its half-hearted attempts to alleviate the distress of those farmers engaged in producing a world commodity.

Our wheat market is smashed. New lows are the features of the daily wheat price columns in the financial sheets. Every capitalist remedy has proved to be a flat failure. Tariff increase, bankers' junketing trips of investigation, and senatorial peace cruises in President Coolidge's royal yacht on the Potomac haven't helped the farmer an iota. Every one of these quack solutions is today anathema to the agricultural masses of the wheat belt.

Wheat is a world commodity. Its price is not determined by the wire-pullers of the White House but by the conditions of the world market. Wheat is not like cream, cheese or buttermilk which are commodities primarily of the local market and, therefore, often fit material for capitalist reform manipulations. Liverpool is the center of the world's wheat market. Here the pulse of wheat prices is found and controlled. The Chicago wheat pit, more or less, echoes the noise of the wheat dealers in Liverpool.

In the eight months since last July America exported 94,923,000 bushels of wheat compared with 207,978,000 bushels exported in the corresponding period of the preceding year. The reason for this sharp drop is obvious. Canada, Australia, Argentina, and the European countries outside of Soviet Russia have had a much larger crop available for the world market this year. The collapse of our domestic wheat market is brought about by this world condition.

It becomes plain that the salvation of the American wheat farmer, as well as the redemption of every suffering producer of other world commodities, depends on a complete, fundamental international reorganization of the world's system of production and exchange. Capitalism cannot achieve this necessary, basic reorganization, because that would mean its total obliteration in favor of a Communist system of industry. Hence, in order to save themselves from utter ruin, the poor wheat farmers must pitch in their lot with those forces of every country in the world fighting for a thorogoing overhauling of the present system of capitalist production and exchange. For the farmers and producers of basic commodities ever again to look for relief in the fraudulent legislation measures of capitalist government agents is the height of folly.

The source of the evil of the disaster is international in scope. The remedy against the distress must, therefore, be international in scope. From day to day it becomes plainer that there is but one way out of the present misery for the workers and farmers of the United States, as well as every other country in the world. That way is to line up in the international struggle against world capitalism, against the rule by the class of world bankers and manufacturers, led by the Communist International.

John Fitzpatrick sees no contradiction between the resolution of the Cook County Farmer-Labor Party urging the workers to keep away from the democratic and republican primaries and his action in urging the workers to support Small. Fitzpatrick is a prominent member of the Cook County Farmer-Labor Party. "The action is perfectly logical" declared Mr. Fitzpatrick to a DAILY WORKER reporter. Anybody who can see where the logic comes in is fully qualified for a rest in the Coolidge cabinet.

A legion commander speaking in California recently declared that in the years to come the American Legion would rule this country. If that day ever comes all roads to hell will be jammed with human traffic, on the road to comparative peace in the infernal regions.

JOIN THE WORKERS PARTY

"The Story of John Brown"

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The Eve of the Tragedy.

JOHN BROWN was now fifty-nine years old, and in the last year of his life. He had been disciplined in a terrible school in Kansas, but what he was about to attempt seemed so mad, so reckless, and so suicidally brave that many men of the South claimed, after the attempt, that he was but an insane man, and many of his conservative friends chose to take this view of the case, also.

Brown's Program of Action.

Yet John Brown was not insane. Coolly, rationally, like a clear-headed strategist, he had figured out the situation. He was an Abolitionist, and was determined to do anything to end the brutal slave system. Peaceful agitation had been going on for decades, but the North was still apathetic, and the South was only more inflamed and settled in its ideas.

What John Brown felt was needed now, was to make the men of the North and the South realize that there would be no peace in the land while slavery endured. What they must see was that men like himself would rise to break that loathsome peace. He would go to the South, capture the arsenal at Harper's Ferry, in Virginia, and run off all the slaves he could find. He would take the hills about the Ferry, and with a guerilla band move thru the countryside, making slavery a shaky institution.

If he failed, he could but lose his life. He would at least stir the nation on the issue of slavery, and force men to take sides. There was too much neutrality and silence in the land on this issue, this institution that to him was a bloody crime against God and humanity. He could not fail, he felt; success or failure would achieve the same results. Events proved that he was right.

Lecturing in New England.

John Brown spent that winter and spring in New England, giving occasional lectures and meeting all the leading men of the Abolition movement, who collected money for him, tho he did not fully reveal his plans to anyone.

George L. Stearns, Gerrit Smith, the philanthropist; Frank B. Sanborn, the Concord school master and author; Thomas Wentworth Higginson, a brave, noble commander in the Civil War, and a charming man of letters afterward; Theodore Parker, one of the greatest and most sincere Christian clergymen produced in America; Samuel G. Howe, and others were among John Brown's supporters. Thoreau and Emerson he also met at various times, and both were passionate admirers of the stern, pure soldier of liberty.

While their Captain was gathering arms and money for the raid, some of Brown's men were quartered in a farmhouse near Harper's Ferry, while others were studying the region, and mapping out routes for the attack and the retreat to the hills.

"Men, Get Your Guns!"

It was a cool fall night, the 16th of October, 1859, when Captain John Brown gave the command his men had been impatiently awaiting for months: "Men, get your guns; we will proceed to the Ferry." Says Mr. Villard, at times an eloquent chronicler:

"It took but a minute to bring the horse and wagon to the door, to place in it some pikes, fagots, a sledge hammer and a crow bar. The men had been in readiness for hours; they had but to buckle on their arms and throw over their shoulders, like army blankets, the long gray shawls which served some for a few brief hours in lieu of overcoats, and then became their winding sheets. In a moment more, the commander-in-chief donned his old battle-worn Kansas cap, mounted the wagon, and began the solemn march thru the chill night to the bridge into Harper's Ferry, nearly six miles away.

"Tremendous as the relief of action was, there was no thought of cheering or demonstration. As the eighteen men with John Brown swung down the little lane to the road from the farm house that had been their prison for so many weary weeks, they bade farewell to Captain Owen Brown, and Privates Barclay Coppoc and F. J. Meriam, who remained as rear guard in charge of the arms and supplies. The brothers Coppod read the future correctly, for they embraced and parted as men do who know they are to meet no more on earth. The damp, lonely night, too, added to the solemnity of it all, as they passed thru its gloom. As if to intensify the sombreness, they met not a living soul on the road to question their purpose, or to start with fright at the sight of eighteen soldierly men coming two by two thru the darkness as tho risen from the grave.

Plans Well-Laid.

"There was not a sound but the tramping of the men and the creaking of the wagon, before which, in accordance with a general order, drawn up and carefully read to all, walked Captains Cook and Tidd, their Sharp's rifles hung from their shoulders, their commission, duly signed by John Brown, and officially sealed, in their pockets. They were detailed to destroy the telegraph wire on the Maryland side, and then on the Virginian, while Captains John H. Kagi and Aaron D. Stevens, bravest of the brave, were to take the bridge watchman and so strike the first blow for liberty. But as they and their comrades marched rapidly over the rough road, Death himself moved by their side."

(To Be Continued Saturday.)
(The Arsenal Is Captured.)

The Rural Rebellion

By ALFRED KNUTSON

IT IS not very difficult to make the average farmer understand that we are living under a capitalist dictatorship. All that is necessary in order to make this perfectly clear to him is to point out how the small towns have been and are being governed. Maybe he did not understand the situation very well before, but now, when he cannot get much for his products and finds it impossible to pay the debts he owes, he is critically analyzing the conditions that obtain in his community and thruout the country.

The farmer will readily agree with you that every small town and the country surrounding it are dominated politically and economically by three outstanding types: the banker, the lawyer and the mayor. Whatever this dictatorship decides to do in the community becomes the rule and law for everybody else. To be sure, everything is done in the name of the "republic" and "the people," but since the farmer has begun to quit thinking the thoughts of town dictators and started to think independently, he realizes that such tactics are employed for the purpose of winning his confidence and support.

Main Street Potentates.

It is also very noticeable that the town dictatorship is not in the habit of asking the advice and the opinion of the farmers and the town workers as to what shall or shall not be done in the community. Instead it has become a well-known fact that the small town dictators are seeking the advice and approval of the bigger dictators in the larger industrial centers. All this the farmer can now see clearly when the situation is explained to him. Just at present he is not easily fooled by high-sounding phrases like "democracy" and "the will of the people."

The "Beneficient" Banker.

For several years these small town dictators have ruled in their respective communities without let or hindrance. They have bossed the job by means of the iron hand of economic pressure, conscientiously carrying out the orders of the big industrialists and financiers of the country, and the farmer has always tamely submitted to what he thought was the "inevitable." Whatever the banks and "the leading citizens" of the town told him to do, that he did. If he desired to improve his farm with new buildings, machinery and cattle, the banker had to be called upon for advice and such a thing as getting loans from the banks, even the smallest, without giving details as to what the money was to be used for, was absolutely unthinkable. It was considered a great effrontery to this supposedly unselfish "benefactor" of the farmer if the information asked for was not gladly and cheerfully given.

New Viewpoint.

But what is the situation today? Owing to the economic crisis in agriculture a great change has come about in the psychology of the farmer towards his small town dictators. To be sure, he is still dictated to by the same dictatorship, but what a collossal difference there is in his attitude towards his petty masters! No longer does he cringe and fawn at the feet of the banker and the lawyer every time he asks for a "favor." He has begun to assert his rights and independence and is convinced that he and not the banker or the lawyers is the useful member in society.

When it is suggested to the farmer that the town dictatorship ought to be composed of farmers and workers instead of lawyers and bankers, he nods his head approvingly.

Snubbing Our Civilization

By J. O. BENTALL.

THERE are two ways in which you can snub this petty civilization:

One is to commit suicide; the other is to create revolution.

Life insurance companies are in a bad way because of the great number of suicides. During 1923 claims of $1,300,000 were paid for people who had decided that hell could be no worse than this capitalist earth. This is $150,000 more than was paid for lives lost in automobile accidents for the same period.

One peculiar fact looms up on the horizon of civilization's drift. There has been a steady falling off in the rate of suicide since the beginning of August, 1914. This alleged decrease is laid at the door of the war. It has also become a forceful argument in favor of war.

Listen: Also weep a bit:

If you want to die and go to heaven before God decides that your time has come, the handiest thing in the world to have around is a good Christian war, and then you can go right into the front rank and be almost certain of a speedy death, accompanied by a secure cinch on a reserved seat at the angels' concert.

That beats the clumsy rope route all hollow, which nine times out of ten ends at the entrance to the coal shovelers' scab gang where there is no pay for overtime and where the devil is the boss, and where the Volsted Act covers everything from light wines to rain water, and where prohibition agents have had to go out of business because of a shortage in liquids.

And here people have called war sinful when as a matter of fact it has saved thousands of well-meaning prospective suicides from hell and landed them in the ranks of heroes that have come thru the beautiful valley of slaughter and washed their robes and made them white in the blood of the slaves.

It appears of late, however, that there is a tendency toward an increase in the rate of suicides. But that can be explained.

If people want to die and can find no war to get killed in, what can they do? If they cannot get the profiteers to accommodate them by shooting them down on the battlefield, they are simply compelled to do the job in the less artistic manner, for to endure the blessings of present prosperity showered upon us by our benevolent capitalism seems to be out of the question.

Yet, you may be one of these ungodly blasphemers who think that if this earth was run right it would be a mighty nice place to live in. You have the effrontery to deny that poverty and hunger and slavery and suffering and dirty tenements and ragged clothes and child labor and woman's debasement and man's degradation are necessary to keep a sinful race humble before God. You come out in open rebellion against our most sacred institutions. You want to eliminate the very foundation of Christianity and make people happy in this world when it will clearly be seen that by so doing you rob them of the humble longing for the mansions in the sky.

You come along and take away from the people the very desire to die and give them an inspiration to live. By doing this you steal from the masses the thought of suicide and openly undermine the sacred mission of war which has proven so successful in claiming the loyal slaves from self-destruction, by letting them get killed in the proper patriotic way.

The workers are awfully ungrateful and uppish these days. They turn up their noses at our pretty civilization and snub it—some by committing suicide and others by starting a revolution.

Washington Jingles

SILENT CAL COOLIDGE:

Say lookit here, Harry Daugherty
I know you've got the goods on me.
Now why the hell don't you resign?
If you did that it would be fine.

WILLIAM J. BURNS
(to the Senate Investigation Committee):

The Reds is the guys I investigate;
I aint no crook, I'm damn good skate.
And say cut out that foolish stuff,
You know with me you can't get rough.

A MILLIONAIRE:

Suppose I give a little loan,
I'm absolute sure it won't be known.
It aint expensive as I thot.
Oh sure the government kin be bought.

AMERICAN DEMOCRACY
(Old, lame, and full of booze):

Them good old days when I was fit
Is gone. Now I can't make no hit.
Nobody loves me, that's a fact,
Everybody thinks I'm a little crack.

Divorce Prices Boosted.

ALTON, Ill., April 3.—Lawyers here met and found they were charging as low as $10 for a divorce, and forthwith set the rate for getting happily unmarried: $50 if uncontested, $100 up if contested.

Help For the Dolla Family

TO THE DAILY WORKER: I have just finished reading Jacob Dolla's letter to Tom Tippett, and I want to do a small part towards helping Dolla's family. I enclose herewith $1.00 and I will endeavor to send more within a week or so. It seems to me that you would be doing the right thing by keeping after this matter until his family is taken care of as they should be. The least any of us—who are on the outside—can do is to contribute a dollar or so. That only means doing without a couple of meals, and that surely is a small matter to most of us.—William M. Davy, Cleveland, Ohio.

AS WE SEE IT

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY.

An Irish worker from California does not understand why we favor an Irish Republic and yet throw the hooks into the reign of the Catholic political machine in Ireland. If our correspondent had to choose between an Irish republic, which he favors, and the Catholic church, he would choose the latter, as life is only short at best and he does not want to run the risk of having to associate with Martin Luther, Robert G. Ingersoll, Charles Darwin and Lenin on the other side of eternity. Now, we feel just the other way about it. Wherever the above mentioned comrades are we want to be there; whether it be to hell, heaven or purgatory. But that does not answer the question why we are for a republic in Ireland and against the Roman Church. In the first place we favor a workers' republic in Ireland as the Workers and Peasants of Russia have. This form of government would enable the producers of Ireland to determine the conditions under which they live and give them the opportunity to build up a state of society where poverty would be eliminated and knowledge, the foe of ignorance and superstition, available to all.

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The Roman Church is the bitter enemy of the emancipation of the workers in all lands from the robber rule of capitalism. It wants to keep them enslaved so that in their misery they will look to a world beyond the grave for consolation and a reward for the miseries they suffer in this world. While believing this humbug they are easy prey for the clergy of all denominations who in return for a fee, promise them access to the sanctum sanctorum of a deity who exists only in the imagination of the clergy who have commercialized religion and made of it the best paying business in the world today, outstripping even the oil business. It would take too long to tell the story here but if our correspondent will read "Labor, Nationality and Religion," written by James Connolly, he will learn something of the relations of the Catholic Church to Ireland that will remove some of the superstition from his brain. The Roman Church in Ireland and in all other countries has been and is today the enemy of progress and general enlightenment, and for that reason among others we condemn it.

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The long expected has happened. The Communists are charged with responsibility for the Teapot Dome expose. The friend who hands us the taffy is none other than the well-known, Mr. Fred R. Marvin, associate editor of the New York Commerical and authority on what is not so in the radical movement of the United States. After thanking Mr. Marvin for the kind compliment which I regret to say we are not entitled to, our readers will be interested to know by what mysterious process of reasoning Mr. Marvin arrives at the remarkable conclusion.

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First let us give the gentleman's location. He had the opportunity for taking the credit of exposing the republican grafters, from LaFollette and the democrats at a dinner given by the Indianapolis branch of the National Metal Trades Association. Now, let him shoot. First, the Communists "got" Denby because of that worthy's efficiency as navy secretary. The Communists not being in favor or large navies unless they are under Communist discipline, got on the poor Michigander's trail and greased the skids for him. It's quite plausible, but, Denby was getting along very well with his job as far as the Communists were concerned. Given a little more time he would have the entire navy on the rocks and then the Communists would only have to conquer Switzerland, sail into New York harbor and hold up the United States with the Swiss navy. Indeed, had Denby not been so busy testing the amphibian qualities of his ships, he might have given the rest of the country away to his friends. No sir! Denby was a perfectly good Secretary of the Navy.

• • • •

We got Daugherty because he stopped mass action in the railroad strike. We confess to a little pride in our share of the credit for Daugherty's exit but what an excellent Communist propagandist he was? While Victor Berger the socialist representative was trying to smooth over the rough spots in the capitalist system, so that the workers would find it tolerable Mr. Daugherty was giving the American workers and farmers a turn in their stomachs. The Communists said: "Here they are, your capitalist rulers. Denby, Fall, Daugherty, Hamon, Jess Smith and many other crooks dead and alive. How do you like your leaders? What about getting together and booting the whole darn lot of them into oblivion and establishing a workers soviet republic?" After listening to this harangue the workers take another look at Daugherty and Co. and sign an application for membership in the Workers Party. Why should we be in a hurry to kick these fellows out?

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The rest of Marvin's talk is not interesting. The Communists would be mighty glad however, if they only had as many papers, billions of gold rubles and hundreds of organizations as Marvin says they have with which to capture this Teapot Dome government, oust the parasites and establish a form of government that would serve the interests of the producers who build up the wealth of this country that is gobbled by the plunderbund and wasted in riotous living and in payment for services rendered by political hangerson like Marvin.

THE DAILY WORKER RAISES THE STANDARD FOR A WORKERS' AND FARMERS' GOVERNMENT

THE DAILY WORKER

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PARDON SOLD FOR $50,000

BANK ROLLS OF GARMENT BOSSES SLIM

Pay $50,000 For 5-Weeks' Use of Gunmen, Thugs

Weak-kneed banking accounts are forcing the struck garment bosses to cut down on their armies of sluggers and gunmen.

This information has come to the DAILY WORKER, carrying out the prediction already made in the alleged shooting at the home of the garment boss, Nicholas Kovler.

Cause of Kovler Shooting.

The DAILY WORKER charged the shooting was the work of private detective agencies that were having their men laid off by struck garment bosses who are going "broke."

The DAILY WORKER has information, for instance, that Arthur Weiss & Co., 176 W. Adams street, has laid off several sluggers, the excuse being that they were "lounging about upstairs getting drunk." It is stated that Weiss and Co. pays its sluggers as high as $7 and $8 per day.

Weiss Regular Strike Breaker.

Weiss and Co. has been one of the most active bosses in fighting the strikers. Arthur Weiss, himself, has been in personal charge of the thugs around his plant. He has even taken a hand in superintending the anti-strike activities of State's Attorney Crowe's men along So. Market street.

Weiss has also been very officious in directing the four Crowe's men in front of his own plant. He has also been active in ordering the police to make arrests of pickets.

The fact that Weiss is able to build a personal army among the city police and the dicks from the state's attorney's office, will no doubt help him cut down his expenses, so far as private gunmen and sluggers is concerned. But other bosses, who see the balance in their bank books dropping and dropping, are not in so fortunate a position.

This raises the question of just how much the strike is costing the garment bosses, in the hiring of gunmen alone. The DAILY WORKER estimates that the cost has already passed $50,000, or about $10,000 for every week of the struggle so far.

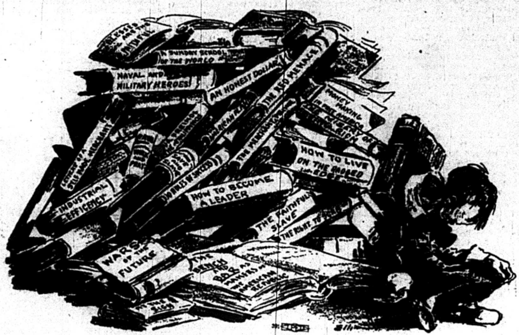
Cost of Strikebreaking Comes High.

Have a look at the figures for service offered by the Edward J. Hargrave Secret Service, which has admitted supplying garment bosses with guards and operators.

Guards alone come at $7 per man per day, if there are over five guards used; or at $8 per man per

(Continued on page 2)

THEY CALL IT "EDUCATION"



Doping the "Potential" President

PROSPECT OF AN EARLY STRIKE AGREEMENT SLIM

Joint Committee Trying To Make Peace

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 4.—Conferences attempting to obtain a settlement of the strike of 35,000 coal miners in the southwest in progress here were still deadlocked today. Little prospect of an immediate settlement was in sight, according to members of the sub-committee of the joint conference of miners and operators, which is attempting to work out an agreement.

Plundered Bankers Form Queue in Court To Squeal on McCray

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., April 4.—Governor Warren T. McCray had banking indebtedness of a million and a quarter of dollars on March 1, 1923, according to the testimony of seventy Indiana bankers who had testified up to noon today in the trial of McCray on larceny and embezzlement charges.

Thruout the morning the procession of bankers continued in the criminal court, each banker telling how much the Governor owed his bank on March 1, 1923.

Every new DAILY WORKER reader means a new recruit in the ranks of militant labor.

BRITISH I. L. P. TO DISCUSS ABOLITION OF PARLIAMENT

(By The Federated Press)

LONDON, April 4.—Abolition of the British parliament will be debated by the Independent Labor Party annual conference at York April 20 on the motion of the London central branch. The proposal is to substitute for the present houses of lords and commons four separate chambers. One would be elected to deal with criminal law, civil contract, and the like. Another would consist of representatives of vocational interests along lines of the present trade union congress, and would deal with all industrial matters. A third body would consist of representatives of consumers, and the fourth would be a cultural chamber. A supreme council would coordinate the four and conduct foreign affairs.

Premier Ramsay MacDonald and other leading cabinet officials are members of the Independent Labor Party.

GERMAN MONEY KINGS REVEL IN RIOTOUS LUXURY

Millions of Workers Are Starving

BERLIN, April 4.—Germany has taken drastic measures to curb lavish expenditure by her millionaires abroad. Hereafter passports and extensions of the same will cost $125 and other difficulties will be thrown in the way of German "nouveau riche" who want to go to French and Italian resorts to spend their money.

Inland hotels and resorts are gleeful, believing the new regulations will turn a flood of profiteers and "schiebers" who hitherto have splurged on the French and Italian rivieras to home resorts.

German resort prices are now above those elsewhere, while in Berlin they are asking from $6 to $9 for seats at a show in which Fritzi Wassary, Viennese star, is playing.

Paytriotic Dentists Fill Soldiers' Traps With Junk: Not Gold

(By The Federated Press)

NEW YORK, April 4.—Seven New York dentists have been indicted by the federal grand jury here in connection with the probe of U. S. Veterans' bureau corruption. They are charged with collecting money from the government for work they did not perform. Twenty-eight dentists were investigated. Six hundred ex-soldiers opened their mouths while the experts determined the werth of sundry crowns and bridges.

IMPEACH COOLIDGE!

WALSH PROBE IN PROMISE TO GET BUSY NEXT WEEK

Subpoenas Are Issued For More Witnesses

WASHINGTON, April 4.—A half dozen new witnesses dug up by the new national investigating agency of Senator Thomas J. Walsh will be brought before the Teapot Dome committee next week.

Walsh expects them to give testimony concerning a reported deal of oil men to select a "complacent" secretary of the interior, who would lease the government naval oil lands.

Three subpoenas were issued today for:

Call Hamon's Friend.

H. W. Ballard, Los Angeles, Calif., said to be a former friend of the late Jake Hamon.

Jack Smith, Paris, Texas, who is said to have had a conversation with Hamon after the last republican election.

J. F. Baughan, Harlingen, Texas, said to have been a friend of Hamon.

These three witnesses were subpoenaed by Walsh in connection with his announced intention of proving that there was "a conspiracy before the election" to lease the naval reserves.

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Democrats Blame Republicans.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—Republicans are conducting an unethical political campaign of misrepresentation to "cover up" their own deficiencies, Senator Robinson, democratic leader, charged in the senate today.

Robinson spoke in answer to Senator Pepper, Pennsylvania, and Representative Longworth, Ohio, who charged that the democrats were delaying legislation for the purpose of making "scandal investigations."

"Republicans are merely attempting to discredit the work the investigating committees are doing," Robinson said.

Naval Bookkeeper Who Swiped Boodle May Be Suicide

LOS ANGELES, Calif., April 4.—Officers rushed to Venice, Calif., today seeking to identify the body of a suicide found there as Lieut. Ervine R. Brown, naval officer who disappeared while $120,000 short in his accounts.

"Ervine is no criminal," Mrs. Brown said today. "He always has been the finest husband in the world to me all these five years since we first met and were married in England.

"But since the Point Honda disaster when his ship, the destroyer Somers, hit the rocks along with all the other destroyers, he has not been the same."

Moscow Paper Says Spies Were Paid For Work Against Soviets From Hoover's Relief Millions

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, April 4.—"Evening Moscow," the official organ of the Moscow Soviet, today announced that evidence was brought forth at the trial of the counter-revolutionaries in Kiev which proves that members of their organization were paid for their espionage services with the funds of the American Relief Administration. This tallies with the testimony of Captain H. Scaife, former government agent, given before the Daugherty probe committee in Washington.

"Laboring Moscow," another paper, challenges Secretary Hughes to state now, in view of these exposures, which country, Russia or the United States, had interfered in the affairs of the other. It says that Hughes has not been able to prove his allegations against Zinoviev, head of the Communist International.

The paper goes on to say that tho the Russian workers could not forget the part played by America during the administration of the mountebank Wilson, in making war on them and aiding the counter-revolutionary bandits who were trying to overthrow their government, they were still grateful for the help received during the famine. They could not forget, however, that the same relief administration played a prominent part in overthrowing the Soviet government of Hungary.

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Haskell Admits Probable Guilt.

NEW YORK, April 4.—Commenting on the revelations made in the Moscow paper, Col. William N. Haskell, former director of the American Relief administration, declared today that it is quite possible a few of those employed by the A. R. A. in Russia were spies and provocateurs. "It appears that the prosecution has shown they had such connections", he said.

DAUGHERTY'S PROBES BARE GRAFT TRAIL

Showing Connection With The Department of Justice

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, April 4.—A photostatic copy of a letter purporting to be from Charles Vincenti, of Baltimore, to Elias H. Mortimer setting forth an agreement whereby Mortimer was to get Vincenti's 18 month sentence in a federal prison commuted for $50,000, was introduced in the record of the Senate Daugherty investigating committee today.

Senator Wheeler said he would show later that the matter "was connected with the Department of Justice."

Mortimer was chief government witness before the grand jury that indicted Charles R. Forbes, former director of the veterans' bureau and Representative Langley of Kentucky.

Introduction of the letter came during testimony of J. S. Dyche, of Oklahoma, former warden of Atlanta penitentiary, concerning alleged dope traffic at the prison and the method of pardoning federal prisoners.

Weeks Disgorges Letters.

When the committee convened in open session, Chairman Brookhart announced that Weeks had sent all the records desired by the committee at this time and that Captain Volandt would be examined in executive session later today.

Brookhart also announced that the committee had decided to hold hearings in the near future at Washington Court House, Ohio, to examine the records of the Midland National Bank of which M. S. Daugherty, brother of the former attorney general, is president.

The decision to go to Ohio to investigate the estate of the late Jess Smith was made to relieve the bank of the embarrassment of being deprived of its records for any great length of time, Brookhart said. Mal Daugherty refused to bring them to Washington or permit the committee's examiners to inspect them.

Volandt Guards Testimony.

Secretary of War Weeks today transmitted to the senate Daugherty investigating committee all war department records in aircraft cases which the committee demanded yesterday.

Weeks sent them to the committee by Capt. W. F. Volandt, assistant chief of the finance section of the air service and requested that all but one of them be considered by the committee in secrecy.

Want Documents Kept Secret.

Weeks said the records were of great importance to litigation already in the courts or about to be taken to them, that the sum of $42,000,000 was involved and that if

(Continued on page 2)

PEP IN DAUGHERTY'S REPLY TO PEPPER MAY START FIRE LATER

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, April 4.—Former Attorney General Daugherty will refuse to be "made a goat," he and his friends said emphatically today as Daugherty prepared to issue a statement in reply to Senator George Wharton Pepper's reference to Daugherty in his Portland, Maine, "keynote" speech.

Pepper said appointment of Daugherty was a grave error in judgment.

Instantly Daugherty shot out a statement in which he said:

"I do not propose to be made an issue in the coming campaign except for the benefit of the republican party as a beneficiary of my administration of the public business in the Department of Justice."

This brief retort to Pepper is but an indication of the tenor of a carefully prepared statement which Daugherty intends giving out later, perhaps today, his friends said.

Facts Blast Hoover Denial of Aiding Anti-Soviet War; Show He Aided Yudenitch

By LAURENCE TODD

(Staff Correspondent of The Federated Press)

WASHINGTON, April 4.—In answer to Secretary of Commerce Hoover's denials that the American Relief Administration gave aid to Yudenitch in his attempt to capture Petrograd from the Soviet Republic in 1919, Captain James V. Martin of the Shipping Board vessel Lake Fray has shown to The Federated Press four documents that are likely to force Hoover to do a great deal of retracting or high grade explaining.

They seem to prove conclusively that Hoover was behind Yudenitch—that the American government made war on Russia thru the $100,000,000 relief fund, voted just after the armistice, to save the lives of starving women and children in central Europe. Photostatic copies of these documents are in the possession of The Federated Press.

Here Are the Facts.

First there is a bill of lading, dated at Bassens (near Bordeaux), France, Aug. 6, 1919, reciting that the master signing below, Jas. W. Martin, has "received in apparent good order and condition, from American Relief Administration," for shipment on the Lake Fray and bound for Reval, goods or property as described below, to be delivered in like apparent good order and condition at the port of Reval to "Representative Central Supply Committee of the Russian Armies." These were the counter-revolutionary forces.

The list of goods is: "Sixty Q. M. C. Class B (Liberty) trucks, 3-ton cargo; gross pounds 810,000, gross metric tons 367.413. One hundred fifty drums lubricating oil; gallons 7500. Three barrels grease, gallons 150. One thousand drums gasoline; gallons 50,000. Spare parts for Q. M. C. Class B trucks (Liberty)."

Carries Revolutionary General.

Next is a letter on the stationery of the division of operations, U. S. shipping board, emergency fleet corporation, dated "U. S. S. Lake Fray, Saint Nazaire, France, Aug. 15, 1919" which reads:

"We, the undersigned, hereby acknowledge that Capt. James V. Martin of the Lake Fray has fully explained the conditions of our residence aboard ship while en route to Russia. We understand that the Lake Fray has no passenger accommodations and we agree to make the best of conditions aboard ship without complaint.

"(Signed) Gen. Ernest N. Wahl."

Martin testifies that Wahl was the former imperial military governor of Petrograd, who was sent on his ship to join Yudenitch at the request of Hoover.

Third in the series is a certificate dated "Reval, Sept. 4, 1919," and having attached to it a medal of gilt, with four gilt imperial eagles between the red-enameled arms of a Greek cross. The certificate is signed and reads:

"Sir—I have the honor of decorating you herewith by the Ensigns of the Order of St. Stanislaus, 3d Class, as a sign of deep appreciation of the work you have rendered to the Russian North-Western Army.

(seal) N. YUDENITCH,
"General and Commander in Chief of the Russian Forces of the North-Western Front.
"Captain Martin, U. S. A.
"Capt. Jas. V Martin."

This date, Sept. 4, 1919, follows the delivery of the cargo to the Russian Whites at Reval.

Cleared of Hoover Charges.

Fourth comes the letter of April 26, 1920, on the stationery of the division of operations, U. S. shipping board emergency fleet corporation, at Washington, exonerating Martin of false charges by the Hoover organization:

"Dear Sir: Confirming verbal conversation with you recently relative to charges against you while in command of the S. S. Lake Fray, you are hereby advised that all agents of the United States shipping board and sea service bureau have been informed under date of April 21 that these charges are unfounded and you are now subject to re-employment as master of United States shipping board vessels, effective April 21. Yours very truly.

"GEORGE EGGERS,
"Asst. Director, Operating Dept., by Lloyd F. Gaines, Chief Clerk."

Hoover says that Martin's ship carried "food and medicines" to "civilians" at Reval.

BROADCAST CALL FOR THE JUNE 17 F.-L. CONVENTION

Meeting at Auditorium in St. Paul, Minn.

(Special to The Daily Worker)

ST. PAUL, Minn., April 4.—The National Arrangements Committee charged with the work of organizing the National Farmer-Labor Progressive Convention, June 17th, has begun the work of sending out the fifty thousand invitations to trade unions, co-operatives, farmers' organizations and labor and farmer political groups.

Accompanying the call for the convention, which is printed in pamphlet form is the following letter from the National Arrangements Committee:

To All Progressive Organizations,

GREETINGS: Enclosed you will find the official call for a great Farmer-Labor Progressive Convention, which is to be held in St. Paul, Minnesota, beginning June 17, 1924. The purpose of this convention is to accept a platform and nominate candidates for president and vice-president.

The farmers and workers of Minnesota, and of the other Northwest states, who issue this call, have already united into powerful Farmer-Labor parties. They realize, however, that exploitation by the financial interests can only be stopped when national unity of these groups is attained. The success of the farmers and workers in the northwest states is a guarantee that the June 17th Convention will be the largest gathering of workers and farmers ever held in America.

We invite all progressive groups to elect delegates. We want real national political unity. We will leave the door open to the Conference for Progressive Political Action and all other groups who wish to break away from the two old parties. If they do not see fit to come to our convention, but express a desire to nominate independent candidates, we will co-operate with them. The workers and farmers want action now and the only way to assure that action is by sending delegates to the June 17th convention which is definitely committed to the formation of a new national independent political movement.

Do not hurriedly pass over this communication. Take your share in building this movement. Elect your delegate at once and then lay plans to finance his trip. Do more than that, carry on an agitation among the other organizations in your locality to popularize this great gathering of producers. We have sent out fifty thousand copies of this call. The expense of this undertaking has been a burden on our movement. Much more money must be spent before June 17th. We would therefore urge that your organization contribute what it can afford and send it in at once. Above all get your delegate to the convention.

Fraternally yours,
NATIONAL ARRANGEMENTS COMMITTEE,
(Signed)
William Mahoney, Chairman,
C. A. Hathaway, Secretary.

The following compose the committee in charge of the arrangements for June 17: William Mahoney, chairman, 158 East Third Street, Saint Paul, Minn.; Wm. A. Schaper, vice-chairman, Minneapolis, Minn.; Tom Ayers, Mitchell, S. D.; R. H. Walker, Yucca, N. D.; C. A. Hathaway, secretary-treasurer, Labor Temple, Saint Paul, Minn.; John A. H. Hopkins, New York City; H. G. Teigan, Washington, D. C.; R. D. Cramer, Minneapolis, Minn.; Joseph Manley, Chicago, Ill.; W. H. Green, Omaha, Neb.

J. T. Murphy's Articles on "What's Doing in England" Start in the DAILY WORKER Monday

LEGION THUGS OUST SOCIALIST MAYOR IN N. J.

Was Easy Mark; Had No Organization

By LUDWELL DENNY.
(Staff Correspondent of Federated Press)

RAHWAY, N. J., April 4.—Mobs of hundred percenters in this New York suburb threaten violence against their defeated liberal opponents in the town election which threw out the commission form of government, forced the resignation of the socialist mayor, and turned Rahway over to the dictatorship of the American Legion and so-called Loyal Citizens' Association.

The mob, which unsuccessfully attempted to victimize a progressive, Louis F. Budenz, on the night of the election, March 25, is planning another demonstration. Budenz, editor of The Labor Age, published in New York, tho not a socialist, had campaigned for Mayor James B. Furber. When the vote of 2,922 to 981 against the reform administration was announced, a mob of more than a thousand formed behind 60 automobiles, headed by an empty coffin draped with an American flag, and started for the mayor's house. Not finding Furber, they paraded to Pudenz's house.

Didn't Know His Color.

"Kill the red," the inflamed patriots yelled hammering on the doors. Three times the mob came and went, demanding that Budenz come out and take his medicine. Finally they gathered around the coffin on the lawn, and with the automobile light playing on it, held a ceremony to the accompanying bugle playing taps for the dead.

The police arrived each time after the mob had departed. Mrs. Budenz' sick sister Anna Giess, was in the house during the wild orgy on the lawn.

The trouble goes back 20 years when Furber, as a reform republican mayor, fought the political machine. Six years ago he led the citizen's crusade for a commission form of government to supplant the rotten ward system in Rahway. He was one of the first commissioners to be elected after the victory. Two years ago Furber was chosen mayor. Despite the two republican commissioners he has instituted various reforms which gained him the opposition of bankers and business men. Two years ago, he refused to march in an American Legion memorial parade on the grounds that the soldiers had been duped into dying for a mistaken ideal. This, coupled with his activities as a pacifist during the war, made him a marked man by the Legion.

Municipal Reforms Accomplished.

By instituting an efficient paid fire department he incurred the enmity of the volunteer firemen, a social club and political machine of shady reputation, whose members has been getting tax exemption. He fired the chief of police who refused to stop gambling at an American Legion carnival two years ago. He appointed a former policeman, Joseph Gerlach, as chief after a long struggle with the opposing commissioners.

Gerlach is a Roman Catholic, and the mayor's school board appointee, Mrs. Bernard Engleman, is a Jewess. That was too much for the hundred percenters who organized a secret society to defeat Furber. The campaign was conducted with intimidation and the issue stated as Americanism versus Bolshevism. With commission government voted down the mayor was made powerless. While his enemies were organizing a recall campaign he resigned, March 27. The mayor's support came from the Progressive club and the railway unionists. There is no socialist organization in the town, and scarcely 20 socialists.

The mayor's successful reforms which trod upon the toes of local bankers and business men are the municipal camp site and swimming pool, city milk stations and coal stations selling at cost.

Bank Rolls of Bosses Get Slim

(Continued from page 1)

day, if under five. When the Hargrave agency contracts to "run the plant efficiently and guarantees to break the strike," the charge is $7 per day per party supplied. This is the "complete service," including "experienced operators" to run the machines and "get out the work."

The number of guards needed varies, "depending on the entrances." For a plant of 15 workers, "two guards should be sufficient." And the great advantage of the Hargrave service is that their guards are all "deputy sheriffs," so that in case there is any trouble, any one gets shot, you know, or if someone brings suit against your firm, there won't be any difficulty.

Co-operation Makes it Cheaper.

Of course with Mayor Dever's police and State's Attorney Crowe's men cooperating so nicely with the private sluggers, the bosses really don't need more than two or three hired guards, deputized or otherwise, at their doors! But few of the bosses have under three guards each, which means $24 a day out of their pockets to the agency, plus whatever the booze and palm-greasing costs. Five guards would cost the boss $35 a day.

Suppose the employer is having "complete service," as many of them are, and that the agency is supplying five scabs and three guards. Then the boss must pay $35 every day for his scabby workers and $15 for their guards, or $50 a day in "service" alone. Now if the boss has had this "complete service" for the full time of the strike, that is five weeks, he has paid only a paltry $1,750 to keep his shop going. If he has had more operators than five, the cost has been that much greater. If he had ten workers and guards in proportion, the charges have mounted up to some $3,675 by now.

Thug Cost is $50,000.

There are at least ten big garment bosses whose costs must have run up to at least the $4,000 mark by now, if not much over it when injunction costs, court service, and official "hand-warming" expenses are added. To say then, that the bosses have spent $50,000 to prevent the Chicago ladies' garment workers from winning their strike, is speaking mildly. We haven't added all the little fellows' charges in!

But just on the surface, as far as we've gone, it looks as tho the strike were hitting the bosses more severely by far than a little consideration in the way of higher wages and improved conditions for their former union employes would have cost.

Some Views About Crowe.

"Some fellers hate to lose their jobs" is right!

A bloated, bleary-eyed Crowe's-man came up to a DAILY WORKER reporter in front of Arthur Weiss' shop on W. Adams street, to argue that his master, State's Attorney Crowe is the best crime-buster the city of Chicago could have.

"There isn't a finer man for the job. There ought to be more like him. Why if the laws of this country weren't so lax, he'd have men like the editors of your paper in jail long ago. Those fellows ought to go back to the country they come from. It isn't right: they're against the government," the Crowe's-man expostulated indignantly.

"Look there at that picket with the fur collar. The other day she walked up and down for an hour with a nigger man," the irate dick continued. "If she done that down in Georgia they would have strung the two of them up there in the middle of the street. Tarred and feathered 'em."

"Sure I'm for Crowe. See the button?" And he swaggered away.

Still on the Battlefield.

"We're still on the battlefield and are ready to continue with as much vigor as before," was President Morris Sigman's forceful answer to the rumors that have been spreading about the weakening of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' strike here.

"It is my sincere belief," Sigman went on, speaking to the assembled strikers at a mass meeting, "that many employers feel very uncomfortable just now. The scab element is always unsatisfactory at best. Sluggers, legal as well as 'illegal,' are expensive. And in spite of what the lawyers say, injunctions do not destroy strikes."

Bad Break in Editorial.

Sigman explained that an unfortunate editorial, in "Justice", official organ of the international union, intended to relate to the Camden, N. J., strike but labelled as referring to the Chicago strike, had misled some of the girls as well as the bosses and public.

"No sane union and no sane leadership would go to the press to discuss tactics and the calling off of a strike," said Sigman. "If we had any intention of calling off the strike we would come directly to the workers, to you here," Sigman concluded.

President Sigman made it clear that the International would continue to support the strike financially, as well as by verbal encouragement, and that the executives did not consider the situation in any way disheartening.

"Keep up the picket lines full strength!" he said.

Release 50 Strikers On Bonds.

Fifty strikers, who have been found guilty of contempt of court by Judge Sullivan for violation of his injunction, were released on bonds yesterday. Their release was secured pending an appeal to the appellate court of all cases of strikers sentenced for contempt.

Nearly the entire day was taken up in arranging the bonds. Orders made out by the defense attorneys were objected to by Dudley Taylor and other lawyers for the bosses. The objections were technical. Peter Sissman, senior counsel for the strikers, had sent to Dudley Taylor a copy of the order he proposed using Thursday evening and Taylor made no objection till the orders were produced in court.

All fifty orders had to be made out again in order to agree with the ideas of Taylor on what a bond order should be. Finally, late in the afternoon the orders were signed and the strikers permitted to go home after signing them.

Eight strikers were found guilty of contempt while the others were waiting for their release. The case against them was purely perfunctory and they were all fined $100 and costs. Their cases will also be appealed.

Wants to Make It Good Beating.

Those found guilty of contempt yesterday and fined were: John Sweikofski, Mathew Rababskas, Albert Dubiel, Ben Stein, Alphonse Graham, Stanley Sklore, Albert Ferguson and Maurice Ulitsky.

Arthur Weiss, leader of the anti-union bosses, told people who talked to him recently that the manufacturers will fight the union and the strikers even if the strike is ended soon. He is reported to have said that the bosses want to see the strikers so thoroly beaten that they will not attempt to organize for a long time.

This decision was reached at a recent meeting of the dress manufacturers association, Weiss said. The bosses are prepared to help Judge Sullivan send more workers to jail as long as there are cases to fight. The association, according to Weiss, is anxious to see that more strikers are convicted for contempt.

Robert Buck, editor of the New Majority spoke at a strike meeting at 180 W. Washington street yesterday afternoon. He told the strikers that it is only a question of time till they win and he knew from experience in other strikes that injunctions cannot break a strike if the workers keep their spirit up.

Party Membership, Attention!

THE PRESENT situation of the Workers Party in the struggle for the formation of a mass, class Farmer-Labor Party will be presented to the membership of the party in a series of membership mass meetings in the principal cities.

The development of the Farmer-Labor movement requires the mobilization of the entire party for an intensive campaign during the coming months. It is essential that every party member not only give the campaign the greatest support possible, but it is equally important that every member of the party know exactly what the party is trying to do. The whole party must understand the role which the united front movement for the Farmer-Labor Party plays in the struggle for the Proletarian Revolution, the Soviets and Proletarian Dictatorship.

In order to present the situation to the membership meetings have been arranged in the district headquarters city of eight districts, which will be attended by the members in these cities and also by comrades invited from the nearby cities. These meetings will be addressed by C. E. Ruthenberg, Executive Secretary of the Party. His subject will be "The Decisive Stage of our Labor Party Policy".

The meetings arranged are:

Cleveland, Sunday, April 6, at 3 p. m., Labor Temple, 2536 Euclid Ave.

Pittsburg, Monday, April 7, 8 p. m., Labor Lyceum, 35 Miller St.

Philadelphia, Tuesday, April 8, 8 p. m., Amalgamated Centre, 431 Pine St.

New York City, Wednesday, April 9, 8 p. m., Stuyvesant Casino, 142 Second Ave.

Boston, Thursday, April 10, 8 p. m., Credit Union Hall, 62 Chambers Street.

Buffalo, Saturday, April 12, Finnish Hall, 150 Grider St.

Detroit, Sunday, April 13, 2:30 p. m., Finnish Hall, 5963 14th St.

Chicago, Tuesday, April 22.

Every party member in the cities mentioned should attend these meetings. Every party member within reach of these cities should come to the meetings.

The Party must know and understand the policies of the Central Executive Committee. The Party must mobilize all its strength for the campaign which the Party is now entering.

Actors' Equity and Theatre Managers Come to Terms

NEW YORK, April 4.—Terms of a settlement under which was averted an actors' strike scheduled for June 1 were kept secret today.

Agreement has been reached between the Actors' Equity Association and the Producing Managers' Association, and peace in the theatrical world restored, but it may be several days before the terms are made public.

Five managers represented a group of 27 who recently announced opposition to the "closed shop" sought by the "Equity." They are understood to have agreed upon a compromise whereby a certain percentage of certain casts must be Equity members.

Using Strong Language.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., April 4.—Comfortable middle class families in Syracuse as well the working class are using what Chief Detective Burns calls Bolshevik language in discussing the latest action of the omnipresent phone trust. The New York Telephone Co., has announced another raise in rates.

May Start New Religion.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., April 4.—Claiming to own the stone with which David Slew Goliath, R. M. Johnson of Morristown, has asked Wilbur Nelson, state geologist to inspect and value it. He said the stone has been in his family since biblical times.

Gompers Feels Badly.

NEW YORK, April 4.—Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, was overcome suddenly when about to speak before a meeting of the conference board of physicians in industry at the Hotel Astor today.

Coal In North Russia.

MOSCOW, April 4.—Powerful layers of coal have been uncovered in the basin of the river Uss, an affluent of the Petchora (North Russia).

GOVERNMENT AND BUSINESS ROTTEN SAYS VANDERLIP

Aged Banker Resigns All Directorships

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, April 4.—Frank A. Vanderlip has cut loose from Wall Street.

With one stroke of his pen he severed all the ties that have bound into the company of the nation's mightiest money men and voicing regret that his former colleagues were blind to conditions, bade them farewell.

Vanderlip announced he had taken a step which he told friends here ten days ago he seriously contemplated. He has resigned from all boards of directors on which he was a member. His cutting adrift from Wall Street, to be freer to go on, unannoyed by the criticisms of business associates, with his "dry cleaning" of the government here, was announced in a letter to E. P. Swenson, president of the Freeport Texas Company, New York. Swenson has asked Vanderlip to retire from that company's board, because of his activities here, and Vanderlip, complying said:

"I am quite willing to comply with your request. My one regret is that men with whom I have long been associated in business now are so blind to the present situation in the government at Washington. . . . I would leave with you and my other business friends one simple thought to ponder:

"If this country were suddenly to be faced by a great crisis in which there was need for wise, vigorous and honest action to protect our national life, would you be satisfied to face the emergency under governmental conditions such as have been the rule for the last three years?"

Vanderlip is the director in concerns, among others: International Mercantile Marine, Union Pacific, Oregon Short Line Railroad, United States Rubber Company, U. S. Realty, Oregon and Washington Railroad, Los Angeles and San Pedro Railroad.

LANDLORDS TO RAISE RENTS ON MAY FIRST

No Reasonable Excuse For Increases

A general and exorbitant increase in rents is reported as going into effect May first of this year. The DAILY WORKER has collected much evidence of this renewed activity of the Chicago rent-hogs, which we are printing below, and we print also the names of the landlords and agents who are boosting the rents, for no reasonable cause:

J. A. Strobhart of 5337 Indiana avenue, who when he moved in was paying $42 per month rent, has had his rent increased to $85 beginning May first. His landlord's name is Camp, a Negro real estate man located on 43rd street, who is profiteering on his race.

Uncalled For Increases.

Mr. C. L Fleming, 1030 E. 41st Place, whose landlady is Mrs. Rose Burnett, will have to pay $20 more a month beginning May first.

Simon J. Williams of 5245 Indiana avenue, and Walter Smith, in the same building, report that their rent is being increased on May first from $70 to $95 an increase of $25 per month. The owners of this house are Ellis and Charles Dean, and the agent is Clarence Corbin, another unscrupulous gang profiteering on the Negro race.

Mrs. Robert Lewis, 3127 Ellis avenue, has had her rent increased from $70 to $90 a month beginning May first. The agent for the property is H. C. Dean, located on 53rd street.

The fifteen flat building at 801-11 Bradley Place, near Grace and Halsted streets, has had its rent doubled in all fifteen flats since May, 1918, when the rent was $28 per month. This spring the rent is being increased from $55 to $70 per month. The landlord of this building is John J. Brewis, and his agent is George Kappes.

Why the Increase?

Eugene Seelenbach, 215 E. Ontario street, HAS HAD HIS RENT INCREASED FROM $90 to $175 per month. His landlord is W. D. Sawyer, 330 N. Water Street.

Constantine Morris, 1221 W. Adams street, reports his rent will be raised on May first from $48.50 to $60. This building is very old and the present tenant has been there for thirteen years. The landlord is Gorge Estabrook and his agent is A. P Rankin and Company, 1256 W. Madison street.

Most of these buildings are old, and have not been repaired by the landlord for many years. Advertise these landlords who are unfairly raising rents without reason.

Freiheit Concert.

The Mandolin Orchestra of the Freiheit Singing Society will play at the concert which is arranged for May 18, at the People's Institute, Taylor and Little streets.

IMPEACH COOLIDGE!

Pardon Sold For $50,000

(Continued from page 1)

the contents of the records were made known to the defendants of the suits, it would "result in great injury to the public interest."

Weeks also asked that the records at all times be left in custody of Captain Volandt, so that the war department's responsibility for them would not be interrupted. He said Volandt would produce them whenever the committee desired them.

The committee went into executive session immediately after receipt of Weeks' letter to consider his request to keep the documents secret.

Burns Spills His Stuff.

William J. Burns, chief of the bureau of investigation of the department of justice, today told the senate Daugherty investigating committee that he was prevented from going after the "higher ups" behind the "dope" traffic at Atlanta penitentiary.

Declaring that he was told by one of his agents that Superintendent of Prisons Votaw, brother-in-law of the late President Harding, had ordered his investigation of the traffic stopped, Burns said he had appealed to his superiors in the department of justice without avail.

He told the committee that if he had been permitted to push the inquiry, he believed he would have caught those behind the traffic and stopped it. He said the traffic is still going on, as part of the activities of a nationwide drug "ring."

Burns was called to the stand at the end of a day of inquiry into conditions at Atlanta in which J. S. Dyche, former warden, was the principal witness.

Dyche's testimony consumed most of the day's session. He told of efforts to stamp out traffic in dope at the prison and said that H. H. Votaw, superintendent of federal prisons and brother-in-law of the late President Harding, had blocked investigation of the traffic because of publicity attendant upon it, after four indictments had been returned.

Worse at Leavenworth.

Dyche said the sale of dope was worse at Leavenworth than at Atlanta.

"How do you know "

"When I reported 650 addicts, the superintendent of Leavenworth reported 1,000 addicts."

Poor Committeemen Are Tired.

No further hearings of the committee will be held until Monday in order to give the members a rest, Chairman Brookhart announced after the session.

Oily Candidates Trail Behind Bob And Al in Wisconsin

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MILWAUKEE, Wis., April 4.—With 1,461 precincts reported out of 2,574 precincts, returns of Wednesday's election, Senator Robert M. LaFollette's slate of delegates to the national republican convention were leading the President Coolidge slate, 87,363, the vote being:

LaFollette 169,789; Coolidge 82,426.

Returns of 1,130 precincts in the democratic delegate election, gave Governor Smith 37,173; McAdoo 24,989.

Economic Interpretation of History.

At a lecture, the speaker orated fervently: "He drove straight to his goal. He looked neither to the right nor to the left, but pressed forward, moved by a definite purpose. Neither friend nor foe could delay him, nor turn him from his course. All who crossed his path did so at their own peril. What would you call such a man?"

"A truck driver!" shouted a voice from the audience.

Duluth Farmer-Labor.

DULUTH, Minn., April 4.—In response to a call by the Duluth Trades Assembly 166 delegates including about a dozen women representing 61 organizations, met here March 30 to consider Farmer-Labor condidates. The call was issued to labor unions, ladies' auxiliaries, farmers' clubs, cooperative and progressive organizations. Each congressional aspirant was instructed to support the party winner in the general election.

Frisco Bakers Want Raise.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 4.—The Cracker Bakers' Union has asked for a wage raise of $1 a day, to be effective May 1st. The raise, which has the endorsement of the Central Labor Council, is being considered by the employers and will probably be granted. The union, 275 strong, is almost entirely composed of women.

Buenos Aires Reds Win.

BUENOS AIRES, April 4.—Socialist candidates won overwhelming victories over their "radical" opponents in elections to the chamber of deputies, final returns today showed. Only six "radicals", the party to which President Alvear belongs, were returned.

Strikebreaker "Cal" Hopeful.

WASHINGTON, April 4—By April 22 President Coolidge will have 620 delegates to the republican national convention, William M. Butler, his campaign manager, said here today.

Small's Speech Fatal.

While listening to a speech here last night by Governor Len Small, Dennis Dennehy fell dead from a heart attack. Dennehy was standing on a chair in order to get a view of the speaker when he collapsed.

Why Not Try Burns Agency.

Mrs. Arthur Burns, wife of a wealthy building contractor, today examined rogues gallery photographs in an effort to identify the men who last night tied her to a chair in her home and robbed her of $35,000 worth of jewelry, paintings and rugs.

Friends Will Be Friends.

Pat was hard hit and sinking rapidly, so a chaplain was summoned. "Pat," he said gravely, "you are about to go west. While you have time you must renounce the devil."

"Father," replied Pat, "if I'm that bad off, 'tis in no conditon I am to be after making new inimies."

More Crooks Nabbed.

NEW YORK, April 4.—A grand jury today filed with Justice John F. McIntyre thirty indictments against four active heads of the defunct firm of E. W. Wagner and Company, stock exchange house which failed in December, 1921, for more than $10,000,000.

Radio Fan Victim.

GALESBURG, Ill., April 4.—Howard Philblad, 19, Knoxville, Ill., was instantly killed Wednesday afternoon when a radio aerial wire with which he was working came in contact with a 2,300 volt high tension power wire.

KANSAS OLD LINE POLITICIANS IN 'TEAPOT SCANDAL'

Democratic Boss Got a Large Check

(Special to The Daily Worker)

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 4.—Mrs. Marie Harris, a mild mannered little woman who believed her hopes and ambitions for her husband's success were crushed by "machine politics" injected a "Teapot Dome" into Kansas City's municipal election campaign today.

Mrs. Harris walked info a political meeting in an outlying section of the city and asked to be heard.

She said her husband had lost his job because, as engineer for the Kelly-Dennis Contracting Company he would not approve a $2,000,000 sewer contract containing $200,000 in "extras."

Showed Check.

Clinching her statements she exhibited a check for $5,000 drawn by the Kelly-Dennis Company, payable to Tom Pendergast, democratic "boss" and endorsed by him. She said the check had been deposited by the political leader in his personal account.

Before the audience which was scattered thru the tiny neighborhood moving picture theater could realize what had happened Mrs. Harris slipped out a side door and hurried home.

"My husband was employed as chief engineer by the Kelly-Dennis Company in Canada," she said. "Mr. Kelly was convicted of graft in building parliament buildings there. They came here three years ago and brought my husband with them.

Refused Approval.

"Kelly-Dennis obtained the $2,000,000 turkey run sewer contract. My husband was an honest man and when he thought they were trying to put thru $200,000 worth of work in the contract which wasn't needed, he refused to approve the plans.

"They brought all possible pressure to bear on him but when he held steadfast he was discharged. He is now broken mentally and physically and working with a pipe gang."

Pendergast declared the contract was given to him as a "campaign contribution."

Ford Dead Beat.

DETROIT, Mich., April 4.—Henry Ford failed to live up to an agreement to reimburse Lincoln Motors company stockholders, Wilfred C. Leland, formerly one of the heads of the company, charged in a letter made public today.

Students Battle Cops.

PHILADELPHIA, April 4.—Four freshmen students of the University of Pennsylvania are in jail today, scores more badly battered and six policemen are in the same plight as the result of a street fight here between hundreds of the University students and city police.

MONARCHISM IN GERMANY STAGES BIG COMEBACK

Live Kings Are Risky Investments

BERLIN, April 4.—Monarchism has burst upon Germany in unblushing openness. Republicans and monarchists brawl in the streets and no day passes without some demonstration by those who want a new "all highest."

At a mighty nationalistic demonstration during the funeral of Willy Dreyer, Ruhr Saboteur, who died in a French prison at St. Martin, the flag of Republican Germany was ripped from a staff. Emblems of anti-semitism were raised and three ministers walked bare-headed past them.

The party of former Chancellor Streseman is advocating a democratic monarchy while a nationalist convention at Hamburg voted for the old time monarchy.

A "Bismarck celebration" last night was made the occasion for violent outbursts on the part of monarchist sympathizers, while the end of the Ludendorff trial at Munich was marked by nationalist rejoicing.

Only Chancellor Marx and a couple of other ministers are "out and out" republicans.

Republicans Send Up Balloon.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—Coolidge and Pepper is the ticket upon which a certain influential group of Republican conservatives have united.

When Senator Pepper of Pennsylvania today delivers the party's keynote speech before the Republicans of Maine, it will be in the nature of a tryout for him, as well as a party "trial balloon." to see how the winds of popular sentiment are blowing.

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BIG LEADERS IN BOTH PARTIES FEAR OIL QUIZ

All Sprinkled With the Same Oil Brush

By LAURENCE TODD
(Staff Correspondent of Federated Press)

WASHINGTON, April 4.—Altho social and personal pressure of the most insidious kind is being exerted, especially from within the Democratic ranks in congress, to stop the investigation into the affairs of the department of justice, Chairman Brookhart and Senator Wheeler say they are going forward to its main object—the exposure of the throttling of the enforcement of federal law by Daugherty and his staff.

For even with the dismissal of the attorney general, the department makes no change in its policy of indifference to the rights of ordinary people.

If they are to escape the deepest suspicion of betrayal of the millions of voters who now applaud their courage, the members of this committee must take up the non-prosecution of the 50 federal trade commission complaints filed for prosecution within the past three years.

Kirby, Lumber Thief.

There is, for instance, the great lumber selling pool case, in which the notorious J. H. Kirby of Texas, rabid wartime "patriot" and millionaire profiteer, is the central figure. Kirby has quit being a Burleson Democrat, and is now a Coolidge Republican. He recently issued a statement denouncing the muckraking in Washington. Daugherty has failed to prosecute Kirby and his associates.

The name of Fred Upham, treasurer of the Republican national committee, is said to be involved in the stopping of prosecution of another of the big cases which the commission prepared for court action at Daugherty's hands. In still another instance, no less than 40,000 letters, proving a nation-wide fraud, were turned over to the department of justice by the commission after many months of investigation and study of evidence, yet here again there has been paralysis in the law enforcing arm of the government.

Palmer Messed Up.

One of the underground arguments capitalized by the democrats—men who are backing Oscar Un[illegible]wood or Ralston for the presi[illegible]y—to bring Ashurst and Wheel[illegible] the democratic senators on the committee, into line for a stoppage of the inquiry is the fact that former Attorney General Palmer played much the same game.

Palmer defied the laws not merely in arresting the supposed radicals in the labor movement, and in securing lawless injunctions against strikers, and in instructing his special agents that they must ignore violations of the prohibition law, but in handling the alien property custodian's office, in delaying and compromising the fight with the meat packers, and in handing over vast oil deposits to Standard Oil under pretense of compromise of suits by dummy claimants.

Alien property scandals are likely to break forth in this hearing, anyhow. Miller of Delaware, the alien property custodian at present, is a former secretary of the Republican national congressional committee, a member of the DuPont family combination which secured from Palmer's man Garvin the chemical patents. Huge sums have been paid by him to republican politicians of various states, as "attorney fees"—for which the aliens must pay.

Finally, and fundamentally, there is the strikebreaking record and policy of the department of justice to be investigated. Chairman Brookhart is willing to go thoroly into this class prejudice attitude shown by Palmer and Daugherty and Burns. He considers, it the perfect fruit of the system of ownership of the department by and for the big propertied interests centered in Wall Street.

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Trachtenberg Tour

Saturday, April 5, 8 p. m., Pittsburgh, Pa., Labor Lyceum, 35 Miller St.
Sunday, April 6, 2 p. m., Pittsburgh, Pa., Moose Temple, Penn Ave. between 6th and 7th Sts.
Monday, April 7, 7 p. m., Bentleyville, Pa., Union Hall, center of the village.
Tuesday, April 8, 8 p. m., Canton, Ohio, Schlebach Hall, 421 Market Ave. N.
Wednesday, April 9, Youngstown, Ohio, full details to appear later.
Thursday, April 10, 8 p. m., Warren, Ohio, Hippodrome Hall, High St., 3rd floor.
Friday, April 11, 7:30 p. m., Cleveland, Ohio, Labor Temple, 2536 Euclid Ave.
Sunday, April 13, 2:30 p. m., Cleveland, Royal Hall, 5217 Woodland.
Monday, April 14, 8 p. m., Toledo, Ohio, Labor Temple, Jefferson and Michigan.
Tuesday, April 15, 8 p. m., Detroit, House of the Masses, 2101 Gratiot Ave.
Wednesday, April 16, 8 p. m., Detroit, House of the Masses, 2101 Gratiot Ave. (Russian Trade Unions).
Thursday, April 17, Grand Rapids, full details to appear later.
Friday, April 18, Chicago, full details to appear later.
Saturday, April 19, Milwaukee, full details to appear later.
Sunday, April 20, Gary, Ind., full details to appear later.

JUDGE TRIED TO STEAL MARCH ON SACCO COUNSEL

Did Not Notify Lawyers Of His Decision

(By The Federated Press)

DEDHAM, Mass., April 4.—If Nicola Sacco, frame-up victim and labor prisoner, finally escapes the electric chair despite the big business interests and legal powers which are determined to get him, he may have his bitter enemy, the capitalist press to thank. Had it not not been for a stray item in the capitalist press aimed further to discredit the defense, Sacco's appeal might have been lost by default and he would now be preparing to go to the electric chair for the pay roll murder he never committed.

Crude Attempt to Get Sacco.

The latest developments in the case adds to the devious methods employed by the state's attorneys and judge. Judge Webster Thayer, of the superior court here, gave a decision March 26 denying the appeal for a new trial, finding that the barrels of the two pistols which had figured as evidence had been interchanged. For some mysterious reason Thayer failed to notify the defense of the decision. Under the state law notice of a bill of exceptions against a decision must be given within three days after the decision is rendered, or the right of appeal is sacrificed. Thus the Sacco case would have been lost had not the defense attorney discovered the judge's decision in a newspaper. The discovery was made on the last day of grace, just in time to permit giving notice of appeal.

Thayer's action is inexplicable especially as Defense Attorney Moore talked with him on the day of the decision and the two days following, tho no mention was made by the judge of his decision.

The decision refusing a new trial upholds the state's contention that the original Sacco gun barrel was transferred to another exhibit. The defense holds that the original, which proves that Sacco could not have fired the shot which killed the South Braintree paymaster and assistant in 1920, has disappeared altogether. Thayer, whose decision excludes the defense contention, refused in the recent hearings to permit Sacco's lawyers to submit evidence proving this point. On this basis the defense will file a bill of exceptions and motion for a new trial.

Prosecution Tampered Evidence.

During the hearings last autumn the disputed guns were examined in court by experts for both sides. Albert H. Hamilton for the defense showed that the fatal bullet could not have been fired from Sacco's gun. Now when he attempts to check up on the exact opposite report of the state experts, he finds not the original but another gun barrel. The new appeal will charge that the exhibits have been tampered with.

On alleged framed-up testimony against him and Bartolcmeo Vanzetti, Sacco was convicted in July, 1921, of murder. The case has roused the workers in many countries to protest. Last year Sacco, waiting appeal, was adjudged temporarily insane and committed to the Bridgewater Institution. But last fall he was sent back to Dedham jail.

Fichman's Story of Cheap Living Sounds, Looks Rather Fishy

NEW ORLEANS, April 4.—Brass check newspapers in this city are spreading a report on their front pages for Dr. Fichman, in which the gentleman says that a family of five can live easy on $21 a week provided they had no rent to pay.

Getting down to brass tacks, the learned Dr. says a single man can spend $2.50 a week for food, one dollar for clothing, 45 cents a week for fuel and lights, and one dollar for incidentals, such as car fare, to get to work and the like, or a grand total of $5.25 a week, sleeping, of course, on the park benches in the summer and the police station in the winter time, presumably.

This ought to be a signal for a general reduction of wages among the patriotic employers of the south.

How many new readers have you secured for THE DAILY WORKER? Get another today.

BIG CONVENTION IS ENDORSED BY DOWELL MINERS

Say It Is Best Reply to Teapot Dome

(Special to The Daily Worker)

DOWELL, Ill., April 4—Declaring that the only fitting reply to the Teapot Dome scandal is the organization of a powerful Farmer-Labor party to wrest governmental power from the capitalist crooks who now control it and battle for a workers' and farmers' government, Local Union No. 3703 of the United Mine Workers of America at Dowell, Illinois, passed a resolution endorsing the national Farmer-Labor convention to be held in St. Paul on June 17, by the progressive forces in the farmers' and trade union organizations of the United States.

The resolution is signed by Carl Diliberto, president, and Mike Skarupa, recording secretary, and reads as follows:

"The senate investigation of the Teapot Dome oil leases shows that the government of the United States under both republican and democratic administrations serves the capitalists as an instrument for looting the nation. Senators, cabinet officers, have been exposed as the paid men of big capitalist oil interests and even presidents are not immune from their influence. Fall, Denby, McAdoo, Daugherty, Lane, Roosevelt; these are the names which the workers and farmers of this country have been asked to honor but now they are all covered with the slime of corruption and graft.

"The Teapot Dome exposures only prove again on a larger scale what has been proven in this country hundreds of times; that the government of the United States serves the interests of a privileged class and is the enemy of the workers and farmers who produce the wealth of the country. It proves again that not one among the high and mighty of the old parties is immune from the corruption, grafting and looting thru which the capitalists take for themselves the wealth of the nation. It proves again that the existing system of industry and government is part of one system of special privileges and exploitation thru which the workers and farmers are robbed of what they produce.

"There is only one answer to the Teapot Dome and whole system of Teapot Domes, which is capitalism, the organization of a Farmer-Labor Party and the struggle for the workers' and farmers' government. Only a Workers' and Farmers' government will end the looting of the nation by the capitalists. A great mass Farmer-Labor Party must carry on the struggle to establish that workers' and farmers' government.

"Whereas, A convention has been called for June 17th, 1924, at St. Paul, by the Farmer-Labor Party of Minnesota, the Federated Farmer-Labor Party, the Farmer-Labor Party of Washington, Montana and South Dakota, and other organizations for the nomination of a Farmer-Labor candidate for president and the adoption of a national platform, and this convention gives the opportunity to create the mass Farmer-Labor Party which will carry on the fight for a Workers' and Farmers' government.

"Therefore, be it resolved. That we, Local Union No. 3703, U. M. W. of A., Dowell, Illinois, endorse the June 17th, 1924, convention; and

"Be it further resolved: That a copy of this resolution be sent to the "Illinois Miner," Federated Press and the DAILY WORKER."

Chinese in Second Big Demonstration To Honor N. Lenin

(By Rosta News Agency.)

CANTON, April 4.—In pursuance of age-long Chinese custom, the Kuomingtang Party again paid honor to Lenin's memory—a month after his death. A huge popular meeting was held there in the town garden, making an indelible impression by its dimensions and organization. There were distributed thousands of specially written pamphlets on Lenin as a friend of the oppressed nations in their struggle for their rights, his portraits with national and revolutionary inscriptions on them, and leaflets explaining Lenin's importance as a leader of all oppressed and toilers.

Various Kuomingtang organizations, trade unions, army units, and students—each and all passed before a platform, decorated with Lenin's portrait and placards bearing appropriate texts, bowing three times as they passed by.

Dr. Sun Yat Sen, the Central Committee of the Kuomingtang and the high command of the various armies stationed at Canton took part in the meeting and the official procession past the platform. The speeches that were made on the occasion were distinguished by the sincere, cordial and enthusiastic feelings imbuing them—testifying to the great and deep influence of Lenin on the national movement of China.

Catholic Paper Goes Open Shop.

SEATTLE, Wash., April 4.—The Catholic Northwest Progress, formerly printed in a Seattle union shop, is now appearing from one of the most hostile anti-union shops in the city. No reason was given for the change.

Beer With Kick Is Favored by Gompers Say Brewery Workers

CINCINNATI, Ohio, April 4.—The International Brewery Workers have declared for a modification of the Volstead Act, in a letter to all members of the Brewery unions, indorsed by Samuel Gompers. The letter advises friends of organized labor to bring pressure to bear on the Senators in their districts to vote for passage of Senate Bill 1524, which has for its purpose changing the alcoholic content of beverages from the present less than one half of one per cent to 2.75 per cent.

PORTO RICAN WORKERS HAVE NAUGHT TO SAY

Secretary Weeks Fears Workers' Rule

(By The Federated Press)

WASHINGTON, April 4.—Porto Rican self-government is henceforth to be conducted on a strictly class basis, the working class being excluded from participation, according to men who have studied the mysterious negotiations centering about Secretary of War Weeks and the Bureau of Insular Affairs since the hearings on the bill providing that the governor of the island shall be elected by the people. The workers, organized in the trade union movement and the Socialist Party, are to be shut out by a coalition of the Unionist and Republican parties in the island.

It appears that when Gov. Towner and the various party leaders concluded their testimony before House and Senate Committees here last month, the hearings were re-opened for the purpose of writing into the bill the definite guaranty that American sovereignty in the island should not be questioned. This was due to the fact that the Unionist party, which represents the ruling reactionary element, had favored the idea of independence at one time. Sen. Barcello, its leader, had been suspected of wanting to make himself dictator of an independent Porto Rico.

Barcelo is reported to have agreed to the American sovereignty pledge, if Weeks and the administration here would give guarantees against radical control later on. Governor Towner suggested an amendment to the bill, providing that an elected governor should be removable at will by the president. This was rejected by the Senate committee, whereupon Weeks and Towner arranged with Sen. Tous Soto, Republican leader, that Barcelo and Tous Soto should get together on a plan for requiring property qualifications for voting on the governorship.

As the question of property qualifications was the fundamental issue upon which the long struggle for Porto Rican territorial self-government was won, under the Wilson administration—the qualifications being rejected and the working class of the island retaining the ballot—this audacious move by the propertied interests had to be planned carefully and approached only after considerable delay. The delegation went home, and it is reported that the two leaders now contemplate a special session of the legislature in order to modify the governorship bill to the extent suggested by Weeks and his advisers.

Assurances were likewise given the sugar, tobacco and other American exploiting companies in the island, that the coalition of the Unionist and Republican forces would safeguard Porto Rican holdings of these companies for a long time to come; the Socialist party would be excluded from any chance of power.

Finally, Weeks told the newspapers that he opposed the grant of an elective governor to Porto Rico because of the danger that a Socialist to that post, since the Socialist strength is steadily increasing. This statement is being used in the island to spur the legislature to appeal to Congress to require special qualifications for voters on the governorship.

Local Farmer-Labor Exchange Marketing Honey and Prunes

The Farmer-Labor Exchange has been successful in marketing to the labor union consumer, farm products from many sections of the country, the DAILY WORKER is informed by C. F. Lowrie, secretary of the organization, which has offices at 166 W. Washington street.

"We have marketed over 12,000 pails of Idaho's honey directly to the Chicago trade unions," Mr. Lowrie said. "We are now marketing Big Idaho prunes at $4.50 for a 25-pound box delivered anywhere in the city. We are also delivering fresh eggs from the organized farmers of Iowa, which we deliver in case lots of 30 dozen each at market prices. We are also selling union label goods to both farmers and organized labor, especially UMACO coffee, the only union labed coffee on the market.

"Every local is asked to select a cooperative committee to extend this work. We are proving that organized labor and organized farmers can co-operate, in spite of the prediction of their common enemy that they could not."

Worker Instantly Killed.

PEORIA, Ill., April 4.—George Wright, aged 35, was instantly killed at the Great Western distillery when he fell 35 feet from a scaffolding onto a pile of brick.

JEWISH TENANTS THREATEN WAR ON LANDLORDS

Organize to Fight the Greedy Rent Hogs

The Jewish tenants, who have been hard hit by the general increase in rents this spring, organized in preparation for an extensive rent strike, at a well attended mass meeting in Division Hall, 2448 Division Street.

The Jewish Mother's League, which has been in existence seven years, is leading the movement of the Jewish tenants, who especially on the Northwest Side, are faced with rent increases ranging as high and higher than $35 per month. Mrs. Blumin, of the League expressed interest in the Negro Tenants League, and told the DAILY WORKER that at the next executive meeting of the Mother's League, steps would be taken to unite all the organizations into one militant body to fight the rent hogs this spring.

Jewish families have had their rents increased outrageously this year, it was stated at the Jewish Charities, 1800 Seldon Street. No one has had their rent reduced, and almost every flat has been increased, generally without apparent cause, it was said.

There was some sentiment expressed at the mass meeting for the building of co-operative apartments, but the majority of speakers contended that immediate relief is needed, and building additional houses would not help matters now. It was stated by Mrs. Blumin that the most effective method of reducing rents, and of preventing an unwarranted raise, is a rent strike such as was successfully carried on in Brownsville district, New York last year.

Mrs. Blumin advised the tenants to refuse to move and to refuse to pay an advance of rent. If the Jewish tenants take concerted action, she said, the landlords will not dare to evict them.

Unions To Own Bakery.

SYDNEY, N. S. W., Bakery workers in New South Wales who have been on strike as a protest against the attempt by the employers to reintroduce night baking have practically won the strike. Three or four baking establishments are still on night work, and the unionists are now directing the fight against these.

The union is establishing a large union-owned baking establishment at Sydney, known as the Day Baking Cooperative Co., Ltd. It has a capital of $50,000, all shares being held by employes in the baking trade or other trade unionists.

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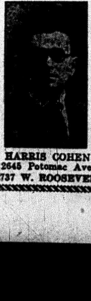

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Pa(y)triotism Supreme

In every country run and ruined by a class of exploiters, the masses are called upon, with regularly recurring frequency, to defend the "honor" of the nation, to die for the "homes and hearths" they do not own, and to preserve the security of the plunderbund's country. All of these widely advertised sacred duties sum themselves up in patriotism, the all-embracing super-virtue of capitalist government and industry.

Patriotism, the much-heralded employing-class ideal, is in reality the last refuge of our imperialist scoundrels. Patriotism, as preached and practiced by our ruling class, is, in the last resort, a blanket employed by the bosses to cover the countless crimes committed by them against their wage and farm slaves.

Captain Scaife's testimony before the Wheeler committee has turned the scorching light on American paytriotism. Those who have yelled most for crushing the German government are now exposed as the tools of the despicable German imperialists. Those who have cried loudest for a powerful aerial armada, second to none in strength and numbers, are shown to be the very ones who despoiled the country of a billion dollars deliberately squandered on useless, faulty airplanes whose victims were the duped American pilots, misled by the fraudulent cries of capitalist patriotism. The people who have worked overtime breeding war-fever against Japan, now turn out to be the skillful manipulators of the Japanese imperialist interests. Those who have yelled loudest for our workers and farmers to rush to Flanders fields and Verdun to die at $30 a month are precisely the very ones who have coined the fabulous profits out of the last imperialist war to save the world for capitalist democracy. Above all, it is instructive to note that it was under the righteous-mouthed democratic administration of so notorious an apostle of capitalist peace as Woodrow Wilson that these damnable crimes were perpetrated against the workingmen and farmers.

There is nothing startling about the above irrefutable truths disclosed by Captain Scaife, a former employe of the Department of Justice, for the third time in the last two years. This is merely more unchallengeable proof of the fact that the laboring masses of the city and country have no interest in and should resist to the bitter end all attempts of their exploiters and government oppressors to draw the country into capitalist imperialist wars, regardless of the sweet words and high-sounding phrases peddled by the prostituted press on such occasions.

Here we have capitalist patriotism with a vengeance. The American workers and farmers have been fooled all too often into fighting the battles of their bosses. The Scaife testimony exposes capitalist patriotism at its highest stage of development. These revelations can only prove a signal to the exploited working masses, to be on guard against ever again being poisoned by this deadly toxin of employing class patriotism and national honor and safety.

Russia To the Fore

An undercurrent of pessimism is making itself felt on the continent of Europe. The hopes aroused by the likelihood of the Dawes commission providing panaceas for Europe's severe economic illness are losing their glamor. In many quarters fear is displacing these hopes—the fear lest the Dawes proposals should strike a snag somewhere in Berlin or Paris. Judging by the preliminary reports concerning the "Hell-an-Maria" recommendations, there is plenty of trouble ahead for the "Good Samaritans" of Yankee imperialism.

In this vast sea of troubles, there is but one isle of safety. And that is the Workers' and Farmers' Republic of Soviet Russia! Slowly but surely the Communist leviathan is rising to its feet, despite countless obstacles and difficulties: Soviet Russia, alone of all the European countries, is on the upward grade today.

Two years ago the Soviet Republic's exports barely tuoched the fifty million dollar mark. Last year this trade rose to $110,000,000. The outlook today is for an export of about one-quarter of a billion dollars worth of produce.

Germany, the land that was saved from the "horrors" of Bolshevism by Kautsky and Noske, is now in agony. Its workers and poor farmers are helpless before the death-dealing juggernaut of the Junker-capitalist alliance. Even the vaunted German capitalist productive system has been rocked to its foundation. The German Mark is a reproach. The revival of German industry is contingent upon the rest of the world, especially the United States, allowing the German manufacturers to dump huge piles of commodities produced by woefully underpaid workers. With Soviet Russia, the black sheep of the imperialist world, the story is exactly the opposite. Soviet currency—the Chervonetz—is one of the very few currencies now standing at a premium over the dollar. The Workers' and Farmers' Republic is steadily raising the pay and living standards of its workers.

It is illuminating as well as interesting to note that every hellish scheme devised against the Communist government has turned out to be a boomerang for the capitalist brigands. The foreign-inspired counter-revolutions, the French and British financed attacks and wars, the economic boycott—all have failed miserably. The allied imperialists thought it was a master stroke of military and financial policy to separate Esthonia, Latvia, and Lithuania from Soviet Russia. Here the imperialist failure is especially appalling. The severance of these war-devastated regions has saved the Soviet Republic innumerable difficulties of reconstruction. These capitalist-financed puppets of French and British imperialism are today compelled by sheer economic necessity to be the agents of Communist Russia's rehabilitation.

Soviet Russia's remarkable advance to the fore is the best vindication of the correctness of Communist policy, of the efficacy of revolutionary tactics and the wretched bankruptcy of the social-patriotic tactics of betrayal exposued by the Second International and its followers—the world over.

The Tribune and Leningrad

The Tribune, peeved because the Soviet Government has changed the name of Petrograd to Leningrad, sheds bitter tears over the neglect shown by the heartless Communists to bloody Peter, its founder and states that the city population has shrunk, under the Soviet government to 400,000.

The inference of course is that Lenin represented sorry failure and that poor shrunken Leningrad is a fitting monument to his failure and fanaticism.

The Tribune, with its usual disregard for facts, when there is any workingclass angle to the subject, gives the population figure at less than one-third of what it actually is. Instead of Leningrad having a population of 400,000 the latest census shows that it is a city of 1,137,600.

In 1920 its population was 740,000; in 1921, 782,000; in 1922, 1,038,001. There has, therefore, been a steady growth since 1920 despite the fact that in 1918 the seat of government was moved from Leningrad to Moscow taking away thousands of government employes.

The information given above is as accessible to the Tribune as it is to us and the misstatements are consequently the more contemptibly culpable.

"Impartial" Government

"Not a chance for a strike to succeed when there is proper police protection."—John M. Glenn of the Illinois Manufacturers Association.

We offer the above as a text for a dissertation upon the impartial role of democratic government as exemplified in this republic to the gentle gentry who expatiate at length upon the evils of a workingclass dictatorship as a means for abolishing capitalism.

We suggest further that they explain in the light of the above frank utterance what the principal role of the armed forces of the state is in maintaining law and order.

Bolshevist ideas are opposed to the temperament of the Russian people declared an exiled Russian pastor recently. While the Russians are not exactly as crazy for pastors as the South Sea island cannibals who used to eat them for breakfast, the very fact that the reverend gentleman was kicked out of the Soviet Republic by the "temperamental Russians" hardly jibes with his testimony to their religious fervor. But then who expects a clergyman to tell the truth?

Marquis James, a writer in Hearst International suggests the drafting of wealth and labor as a means of war prevention. The wealthy could claim exemption and let their wealth do the fighting! Is that it? We suggest that the embalming of nutty gentlemen like Mr. James might console some of the war victims even tho it might not prevent it.

The installation of a radio set in the Chicago jail on the theory that it will make happy and contented prisoners reminds us of a remark made by a friend of ours on seeing the advertisement of a portable graphophone for campers. "What's the use of going camping," he said, "if you can't get away from the graphophone?"

All labor should be for Small bleats John L. Walker former member of the Socialist Party and one time leader of the Farmer-Labor Party movement. It is rather amusing to watch John shed those heavy, beady, glistening tears over his past sins, that is when he was an honest man.

In the suit over the will of the late Lord Northcliffe dividing an estate worth $3,750,000 59 lawyers have been retained. A 10 mark note of the Rhine republic will be given to the reader making the correct guess as to who gets the money.

The newspaper advertising which Roosevelt senior received seems to have lost its efficacy so far as Roosevelt junior is concerned perhaps because the son is both less truthful and toothful.

FARMER-LABOR SECRETARY HITS SMALL BACKERS

McCabe Says Ernest Is Purchased Faker

The entire Chicago and Illinois Federation of Labor machine, backed by the Hearst press, is touring the state electioneering for Len Small, for Governor, in the last lap of the primary campaign, and at the same time Thomas G. McCabe, secretary-treasurer of the Cook County branch of the Farmer-Labor Party of the United States reiterates his contempt for the trade unionists who have betrayed independent political action. Downtown politicians stated today that Small has a much better chance for nomination and election, and that if he does not ride in, it will be due to the increased activity of trade union officials in his behalf.

Small Advocate Condemned.

William Schoenberg, International organizer of the machinists, at the last meeting of Local 390, made an impassioned speech in an endeavor to convert the rank and file to vote for Small in the primaries. "If I were in Milwaukee I should vote the Socialist ticket, if I were in Germany or Denmark I should be with the Social-Democrats. But here in Illinois, as there is no independent political organization for labor, it is necessary for the workers to deal with Small."

The machinists' organizer was reminded by Andrew Overgaard, Louis Look, president of the district council, Jake Weydert, Philip Kerr, and several other rank and file machinists that there is a Farmer-Labor Party in Illinois as well as Minnesota, but that trade union officials have been engaged in merrily knifing the labor party in the back in favor of the old parties. They pointed out that Schoenberg seemed to be with the party which he thought had the most prestige, or which he could get the most out of. They declared there was little difference between Small and Essington, that whoever wins, the politicians and the policemen's club will be used against labor, as they are being used in the garment strike at the present time. They declared their faith in a workers' party which is based on class lines and which is against both of the old parties.

Need Leaders With Backbone.

"I don't see how any self-respecting trade unionist can go into the coming primary fight for any candidate put up by the old parties," said Thomas G. McCabe, last night in an exclusive interview with the DAILY WORKER. "The old party primaries are like a pest house. No decent man can enter them without becoming contaminated—I don't care who he is. I made my statement advising all friends of labor, to stay away from the polls because I wanted to set the Cook County Farmer-Labor Party right by declaring against entanglements with old party politicians.

"It is deplorable that more Farmer-Labor Party members did not have the guts to support me in my stand. I was speaking with the backing of the unanimous decision of the executive board of the party and the constitution of the National Farmer-Labor Party. It is the duty of every union man who has any class consciousness or any realization of the position of the workers in society, to stay away from the primaries—both democratic and republican—on April 8.

The Cat's Let Loose.

"It is evident that we need labor leaders with a good deal stiffer backbone and good deal clearer brains if we are going to keep the workers from being sold out to corrupt politicians in the future."

McCabe launched into an attack on the Illinois Farmer-Labor Party, a dual organization headed by Gifford Ernest, not connected with the National Farmer-Labor Party. "The Farmer-Labor Party of Illinois is a scab organization," said McCabe. "Ernest never carried a union card. He is a non-labor man who has lived off of union men and women of Chicago for the last three years. I am glad that this situation has revealed Ernest's organization in its true light. I believe we have discovered that Ernest is just a figure head, backed by Walker and Olander. I believe we have discovered who is paying Ernest's salary and expenses—the very people who are backing Small. I am now convinced that Ernest entered the July 3rd convention at the instance of these men for the very purpose and the definite intention of disrupting the Farmer-Labor Party of Chicago so that Small and the other old party politicians would not lose support."

"Ernest would not dare to declare in favor of staying away from the primaries because he would endanger the funds necessary to maintain his headquarters, which are supplied by Small men. Walker and Olander have in the past received favors from both the old parties. They have a very unsavory records."

Attempt to Swing Federation.

"Influence is being exerted on members of the Farmer-Labor Party to keep them lined up for Small. It is ridiculous that serious Farmer-Labor Party members should repudiate their Party and declare that they do not owe any allegiance to it. We are having an executive board meeting tonight (Friday night) which will probably have an important bearing on the future of the Farmer-Labor Party of Chicago."

It is being generally rumored in the Federation of Labor Building that at the meeting of the Chicago Federation of Labor next Sunday, some of the officials will endeavor to swing the Federation to an indorsement of Small.

POEM WITHOUT RHYME BUT NOT WITHOUT REASON

(By GORDON W. OWENS)

I am The Chicago Tribune, slinger of mud, distorter of news and teller of lies. Manufacturing fake news, creating prejudices and race riots are my specialties.

I will call black white and white black in order to put something over. I am brazen without honor or shame. No sewer is so deep, that I will not descend into same to obtain mud to sling at those whom I oppose.

No lie is so vicious that I will not print in order to slander those with whom I disagree. No deed is so vile that I will not resort to in order to accomplish my purpose.

I am The Chicago Tribune, the Ananias of the newspaper world, representing journalism in its blackest and yellowest form.

German Living Cost One-Third of What It Was Before War

By LOUIS P. LOCHNER
(Staff Correspondent of Federated Press)

BERLIN, April 4.—The cost of living has gone up about 33 1-3 per cent in Germany as compared with pre-war days. But workers' wages have in most trades been decreased over the prewar period. So that the workers not only find necessaries more expensive than in 1913-14, but he has less money to pay for them.

The following table shows workers' wages per hour this year and ten years ago:

	1913-14 pfennigs	Jan.1924 pfennigs
Masons	68	59.7
Building trades	55	54.2
Metal workers	57	52.9
Cabinet makers	56	53.4
Upholsterers	54	52.6
Printers	60	57.0
Weavers	50	47.1
Tailors	57	52.2

A pfennig is worth about one-fourth of a cent. In the above, the highest hourly rate is 15 cents. In only three trades, painters, leatherworkers and bookbinders, in Germany has there been a wage increase over 1913-14. But this increase is more than offset by the rise in the cost of living.

After March 31 the building industry will be without any collective agreement. As 75 per cent of the building workers are unemployed, the employers' demands would throw the unions back 30 years. These demands include a 60-hour week (48 in winter, 72 in summer), the loss of holidays, the exclusion of apprentices from the agreement, no restriction on piece work.

W. Va. Labor Faker Had Business Angle On Labor Politics

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WHEELING, W. Va., April 4.—The president of the West Virginia Federation of Labor, Mr. Harris, according to G. W. Otto, of this city, made an unsuccessful attempt to swing the labor vote he controlled "Where they would do the most good," in the recent senatorial campaign.

"Harris informed me," said Mr. Otto, "that he was president of the American Federation of Labor in West Virginia, and that 'he had the votes to deliver and would throw them the way they would do him the most good.' Harris declared that 'Records got a man nothing, and that if Senator Cooper did not deal with him, then another man would be candidate for the senate, and that he—Harris—would swing labor's vote to the other man'."

Mr. Otto declares that in spite of the fact that Cooper was the logical candidate for labor's vote, having a good record in working for the 8-hour law and other labor legislation, President Harris declared he would not swing labor's vote to a candidate who gave him nothing in return.

New Zealand Labor Paper Harpoons Our Robber Paytrioteers

(By The Federated Press)

WELLINGTON, New Zealand, April 4.—Commenting on the Teapot Dome oil scandal the New Zealand Worker says: "Gentlemen of the United States cabinet have been caught in a great and grimy oil scandal, but only after they had dipped their tarry fingers deeply into the loot.

"The Daughertys, Bakers, Roosevelts and company in the oil scanday, it must be remembered, were the very creme-de-la-creme of United States patriotism and it was they who organized the drives against socialists and others for their alleged lack of love of country and their corrupting influence in the state.

"A nice bunch, the lot of them! Liars and thieves all, whose knaveries almost make the earth stink to heaven. And it is these, and such as they, monopolizing patriotism as they have done for filthy profit, who have vilified and persecuted pacifists and conscientious objectors for hating their beastly greed and bloodshed."

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The Growth of Tenancy In Agriculture

(Continued from Page 3)

The statistics of acreage prove the contrary what is assumed by the "pauperization theory": Tenant farms are growing not only in numbers but in sizes as well they exceed the growth of owner farms and in considerable parts of the country they are bigger than owner farms:

Let us look what changes have been made in distribution of farm property among the tenure groups:

The total farm property estimated in 1910 in 41 billion dollars and in 1920 in 78 billion dollars was distributed as follows in per cents of the totals of each year:

	1910	1920
In owner farms	65.1	61.1
In manager farms	4.1	4.0
In tenant farms	30.8	34.9

The tenant farms appear here as the only group where the increased farm property was accumulated relatively more at the end of the decade than that was at the beginning. Owner farms and farms operated by managers had smaller part of farm property in 1920 than they had in 1910.

Property Subdivision.

The total property in its subdivisions was distributed among the main groups of farms (in per cents of each year's total amount) as follows:

	In owner farms. 1910.	In owner farms. 1920.	In manager farms. 1910.	In manager farms. 1920.	In tenant farms. 1910.	In tenant farms. 1920.
Value of land	62.5	58.4	4.3	4.0	33.2	37.6
Value of buildings	72.1	68.6	3.3	4.0	24.1	27.4
Machinery and implements	71.1	68.1	3.4	2.9	25.4	29.0
Value of live stock	69.1	66.1	4.1	4.5	26.8	29.3

Owner farms still had in 1920 more "land values" and held more of the values of buildings, machinery and live stock than both the other groups. But comparing the figures for owner farms of 1920 with those of 1910 we have to note that their relative economic force is vanishing: in "value" of land and capital—buildings, machinery and live stock—they had smaller share in 1920 than they had in 1910.

The strength of tenant farms increased. Their share in "value of land" and in capital was considerably bigger at the end of the decade.

Tenant Farms Advance First.

Very small changes we can find in the position of manager farms. They had turned more to live stock raising. It is impossible to find any confirmation of the assertions of pauperization theory in the census statistics. Tenant farms do not appear as pauperized, weak, economically exhausted establishments. In intensification of agriculture tenant farms are advanced before owner farms. Average values per acre of live stock, farm implements and machinery are higher and had increased more in tenant farms than in owner farms.

The 1920 census report does not give any direct information about changes in types of farms by tenure. We cannot trace directly in which groups of farms simple commercial farming is developed more in capitalistic farming with hired labor. But the statistics of farm property indicate that in this respect exactly tenant farms are breaking the way: intensification of agriculture, in which tenant farms are the leaders, demands more labor than extensive farming of owners.

When the backward progressives or liberals denounce tenancy then they always speak not about one but about two things: tenants and hired labor. Thus the "Report of the Commission on Land Colonization and Rural Credits of the State of California," of Nov. 29, 1916, complains:

Great properties, owned by nonresidents are being cultivated by tenants or by nomadic and unsatisfactory hired labor" (page 7, Black mine. O. P.).

This same danger was noted by the "Report of the Public Land's Commission, 1905," which announced:

"There exists and is spreading in the West a tenant of hired labor system (black mine. O. P.), which not only represents a relatively low industrial development, but whose further extension carries with it a THE GROWTH OF TENANCY IN most serious threat. Politically, socially and economically this system is indefensible." Page xxiv.)

Yes, tenants and hired labor come together and can remain together in the "most serious threat."

Difference In Systems.

The characterization of new tenant farms by the above report in substance as capitalistic farms, the definition of the new tenancy as a tenant or hired labor system, it seems, is correct. This feature of the tenant farms is vital and deserves attention.

Tenancy, as established at present in the United States, is created by different forces and in different conditions than tenant systems came into existence in other countries and in this same United States in previous times not so very long ago. Its development does not depend from individually accumulated capital of tenants, as that was the case for a very long time with tenancy in England and in other countries. In considerable extent tenancy is created here directly by the initiative and means of financial capital. Bonded tenants, hired tenants, are here among the different tenant groups.

Financial capital develops in tenancy not only a system but a new mechanism of exploitation.

The historical duty of the new tenants before their creator, financial capital, is to produce more values and more rent and profits than independent farmers were able to do even when their farms were in full order and they were not economically weak and pauperized. Together with this tenants are doing a work on which account the "economics of transition period" will be here simpler.

Financial Capital—Its Influence.

Pauperization of farmers owners do not stay in direct connections with establishment of tenancy. Direct transformation of owners in tenants, it seems, did not contribute much to the increase of number of tenants. In acquisition of farmers' land by financial capital pauperization plays decisive role. For enlarging and concentration of land holdings dispossession of farmers is enforced by "economic means" of financial capital as effectively as that was done by fire, swords and scaffolds in "glorious revolutions" in Europe. In the battles with independency of farmers, financial capital does not look for captives. When a farm is foreclosed or purchased by a land company that does not mean an immediate addition of a new tenant. It means only an increase of territory for tenancy.

Financial capital separates land ownership from its cultivation and dispossession of farmers often is carried thru or supervised by another set of offices or agents from that which takes care about exploitation of acquired lands. These are separate processes and require seperate consideration. If we mix them up then it is impossible to recognize their true features. A cruel attack of financial capital on land holdings of independent farmers in some sections can look then as an expression of crisis in agricultural production; a victory of financial capital we may accept then as a sign of decay of capitalism; confiscation of farmers' savings in imposed forms of bankruptcy can appear then as another sign of crisis in production.

Creation of New Farmers Movement.

Acquiring ownership of land as means to exempt and to appropriate in the form of land rent the values produced in agricultural financial capital produces the basis for tenancy and creates on this basis capitalistic tenancy as the typical form of relations which insure unceasing direct flow of land rent and profits in the vaults of banks.

As by the means in acquisition of land ownership—mortgages, taxes, manipulated freight rates, etc.—so by increased skinning of people in the tenant system financial capital creates a new farmers' movement which can be ended only with the end of the system of exploitation in all its forms. It is impossible for this new farmers' movement to dissolve itself on individually owned farms, as that happened with previous farmers' movements. This new farmers' movement has neither the old traditional economic foundations, nor traditional armies of prospective settlers. It cannot have their traditional end.

"The Story of John Brown"

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The Arsenal Is Captured.

EVENTS flashed sharp and terrible and swift as lightning after this sombre opening of the storm. The telegraph wires were cut, the watchman at the bridge captured, guards were placed at the two bridges leading out of the town, and many citizens were taken from the streets and held as prisoners in the Arsenal.

Perhaps the most distinguished prisoner was Colonel Lewis W. Washington, a great-grandnephew of the first President, and like him, a gentleman farmer and slave owner. He lived five miles from the Ferry, and with the instinct of a dramatist, John Brown seized him and freed his slaves as a means of impressing on the American imagination that a new revolution for human rights was being ushered in.

Brown's Heroic Struggle.

The little town was peaceful and unprepared for this sudden attack, as unprepared as it would be today for a similar raid. By morning, however, the alarm had been spread; the church bells rang, military companies from Charlestown and other neighboring towns began pouring in, the saloons were crowded with nervous and hard-drinking men, and there was the clamor and furor of thousands of awe-struck Southerners. No one knew how many men were in the Arsenal. No one knew whether the whole South was not being attacked by Abolitionists, or whether or not all the slaves had armed and risen against their masters, as they had attempted to years before in Nat Turner's and other rebellions.

By noon the Southerners had begun the attack. They killed or drove out all the guards John Brown had stationed at various strategic points in the town; they murdered two of Brown's men they had taken prisoners, and tortured another. They managed to cut off all of Brown's paths of retreat, and by nightfall, he and the few survivors of his men were in a trap.

Robert E. Lee Takes Fort.

His young son, Oliver, only twenty years old, and recently married, died in the night. He had been painfully wounded, and begged, in his agony, that his father shoot him and relieve him from pain. But the old Spartan held his boy's hand and told him to be calm and to die like a man. Another young son, Watson, had been killed earlier in the fighting. John Brown had now given three sons to freedom, and was soon himself to be a sacrifice.

There were left alive and unwounded but five of Brown's men. The Virginia militia, numbering, with the civilians in the town, up to the thousands, seemed afraid to attack this little group of desperate men. In the dawn of the next morning, however, United States marines, under the famous commander, Robert E. Lee then a Colonel in the Federal forces, attacked the arsenal and captured it easily. John Brown refused to surrender to the last; and he stood waiting proudly for the marines when they broke down the door and came raging like tigers at him.

Brown Beaten Mercilessly.

A fierce young Southern officer rah at him with a sword, that bent double as it pierced to the old man's breast bone. The young Southerner then took the bent weapon in his hands and beat Brown's head unmercifully with the hilt, bringing the blood, and knocking senseless the old unselfish and tender champion of poor Negro men and women. Those near him thought John Brown was dead; but he was still alive; he had still his greatest work to do.

(To Be Continued Monday.)

(John Brown's Men.)

Labor Limericks

By CHARLES ASHLEIGH

An earnest young curate, named Flynn,
Said the workers were living in sin.
So he chased and he harried
Both single and married—
Then died from devotion to gin.

A stout pompous person, named Bleeder,—
A prominent union leader,—
Said: "You ask why I dine
With the boss?—I like wine;
And, then, I'm a vigorous feeder."

A learned professor, named Bray,
Said: "I really can't make teaching pay!"
So he lectures on Russia,
And says we must crush 'er.
And guzzles champagne every day.

Moskvin In "Polikushka"

Ivan Moskvin, the star in the great photoplay, "Polikushka." Moskvin plays the character of a ragged, ill-kempt stableman and makes an appealing tho tragically futile figure out of him. The picture was shown in Orchestra Hall, recently by the Friends of Soviet Russia and Workers Germany. It will be shown over the nation by the Friends of Soviet Russia and Workers' Germany during the weeks ahead.

"The idea becomes power when it penetrates the masses."
—Karl Marx.

Special Magazine Supplement
THE DAILY WORKER

SECOND SECTION
April 5th. 1924. This magazine supplement will appear every Saturday in The Daily Worker.

Opposition Camouflaged As Friendship

By ALEXANDER BITTELMAN.

THE Communist International has become more sensible and therefore more acceptable—is the historical dictum of J. B. S. Hardman in the March issue of the "American Labor Monthly."

Now, there are many ways in which history can be written. But there is only one good way, the correct and scientific way, whose first prerequisite is: **searching after facts.** First get your facts and then build your theory. Our estimable J. B. S. Hardman has gone about the matter the other way round. He first invented a theory (a philosophy of history, if you please), and then proceeded to fashion the facts to fit his theory. The result is a historical analysis which "proves" a case—his own case against the Communist International and its American section.

But let us take up his history first. J. B. S. finds that within the Communist International, altho dominated by Lenin and guided by the spirit of Marxian philosophy, "traces of former leaders and thinkers are clearly discernible." A very innocent and harmless statement, indeed. Surely the Communist International is not the beginning of all beginnings, neither is Lenin, nor is Marx for that matter. Into the making of the Communist International have gone the tested and proven ideas and experiences of generations of proletarian struggle. History—any kind of history—means first of all continuity of development. But what does this prove?

Well, J. B. S. Hardman has not made the above statement for nothing. It was done for a purpose, which becomes apparent immediately upon learning that "perhaps . . . (the trace) . . . of Blanqui is one of the most conspicuous influences in the Communist world organization, and it may do to enter into an analysis of the Communist International with a glimpse into this particular social philosophy."

So, there you are. The philosophy of Blanqui was one of the most conspicuous influences in the Communist International. Well, that is not new. Read the literature of the social-patriots and betrayers of the working class the world over and you will find there not merely traces of what J. B. S. says now, but the very same thing verbatim. Our good, old friend J. B. S. is here merely repeating Kautsky, Scheidemann, MacDonald and all the rest of the noble knights of the 2nd International. And if we would care to go a little deeper into history, we could remind our friend J. B. S. that **Blanquism** was the first big charge against the Bolsheviks preferred by the Menshevik Brotherhood as far back as the year 1903-1904. Lenin, according to his menshevik opponents in the old Russian Social-Democratic Labor Party, was the father of the Blanquist Revival in Russia. So that's that.

It is apparent that J. B. S. is not exactly in love with the Communist International. He simply does not like it. He never did. The reason? Well, the Communist International is not precisely what he would like it to be. It does not come up to his conception of taste, yes, "revolutionary" taste, for our imaginative historian of the "American Labor Monthly" is a man of taste and what he terms, culture.

However, this is beside the point. Elaborating further on his charge against the Communist International, J. B. S. Hardman defines Blanquism as a belief in "permanent proletarian insurrection." And after having satisfied himself that this definition offers a suitable weapon of attack, he proceeds to deliver himself of the following "historical truth":

"In the first year or two of its life, the Communist International came very near satisfying the above cited ideal of the Blanquists: it had too much of the tendency to become a permanent organization of proletarian insurrection."

Proletarian insurrection! What a contemptible thing, particularly **permanent** insurrection. How dare they, anyway? And to think of it, that even the Communist International has been catering to it!

It looks very terrible, indeed, but it is not. What J. B. S. Hardman means to say is merely this: that in the first two years of its life the Communist International was basing its policies and strategy on the immediate approach of a direct proletarian struggle for power.

To a very large extent this is so. But what of it? What's wrong about it? It is here, at this point, that J. B. S. has unwittingly touched the very crux of the problem.

Yes, the policy and strategy of the Communist International, not only in the first two years of its existence, but up till this very moment, are based **on a revolutionary orientation.** The theory of it is that since the beginning of the last war capitalism has entered into the last phase of its development. It is approaching its end. No one can foretell with absolute certainty how soon the end will come. But it is sufficient to know that the entire world, with the possible exception of America, is passing thru a revolutionary crisis.

This theory is based on facts. And if our imaginative historian of the "American Labor Monthly" has any taste at all for economics, we might take up the details of it at some future date. For the present sufficient to say that the broad lines of strategy of the Communist International today as well as three years ago are based on this theory.

This does not mean that every country in the world is **on the verge** of a revolution. Some countries are closer to it than others. And then again, it is also a matter of tempo, of rate of development. At one time, particularly during 1919-1920, this tempo of revolutionary development was very quick, so much so that the proletarian seizure of power was the question of the day in Central Europe, the Balkans and Italy. During the years of 1920-23 the rate of revolutionary development slackened down, but at the end of 1923 and beginning of 1924 the world situation has become extremely critical again. These changes of tempo necessitate of course, changes in Communist tactics, but the general strategy remains the same.

The inconsistency of some "centrist" minds is really peculiar. In his historical review of the Communist International J. B. S. quotes a passage from a resolution adopted at the 3rd congress of the Communist International. It reads:

"The distinction (between Communists and Social-Democrats—A. B.) is in the fact that Social-Democrats hinder the actual development of the revolution by rendering all possible assistance in the way of restoring the equilibrium of the bourgeois state while the Communists, on the other hand, are trying to take advantage of all means and methods for the purpose of overthrowing and destroying the capitalist government and establishing the dictatorship of the proletariat."

J. B. S. quotes this passage approvingly, which would seem to indicate that he agrees with it. Then why in the name of logic, is he raving against the first two years of the Communist International? Was not the Communist International doing precisely what the quoted passage calls for, that is, taking advantage of all means and methods for the purpose of overthrowing . . . etc.? And the only thing that can be said in addition is that the efforts of the Social-Democrats to hinder the development of the revolution and to restore the equilibrium of the capitalist state were in some instances more successful than the revolutionary efforts of the Communists. But what has Blanqui got to do with it? Well, he has something to do with it. Just read what's coming:

"There followed in rapid succession prescriptions of war measures. Parliamentary action for political (?) purposes was thrown into discard. . . . The trade union movement . . . was to be scrapped . . . new purist unions were to be built . . . the revolution was to be the task of small minorities? . . revolutionary organizations centralized and secret . . . etc., etc."

Horrible, horrible. It looked like a veritable nightmare. But now—now, thank God, things do look different. The Communist International had finally seen the light (emanating from J. B. S.) and has turned from "Romantic Insurrectionism to Revolutionary Realism," all in capital letters.

It may be useless perhaps to refer a historian of an imaginative turn of mind **to facts.** What are facts to him and what is he to facts? Nevertheless an attempt must be made to instruct our over-imaginative writer of the "American Labor Monthly" in a few elementary principles.

The doings of the Communist International lie within the age of history, i. e., they are embodied in books, resolutions, theses and statements by responsible and recognized leaders of the Communist International. Why not refer to official documents? Is not that the natural course? Of course, it is, but not for J. B. S. For him and his cause it was so much more convenient to ignore official documents. Why? Because mere reference to them and to the actual history of the Communist International.. would instantaneously explode to shreds all the foolish and ridiculous charges brought forth with so much pomp and ceremony.

"The Communist International discarded praliamentary action." Nonsense. Read the proceedings of its congresses. Study the life-history of the various Communist groups and parties even of the year of 1919-1920' and you will see how ridiculous this assertion is.

Of course, there were anti-parliamentarian groups and tendencies in certain sections of the Communist International. In some sections these tendencies were more pronounced than in others. But here is the important thing to be borne inmind, that the Communist International **always and consistently** opposed these tendencies, trying to educate and convince the workers of the necessity of parliamentary action for revolutionary purposes.

"The trade union movement was to be scrapped and new purist unions formed over night." Nonsense again. The policy of the Communist International, as embodied in its official decisions and literature, was from the very beginning directed towards one end: **to win the trades unions over to the revolutionary class struggle.**

To be sure, in the practical application of this policy many difficulties were encountered. In a few sections of the Communist International some serious deviations from this policy occurred at one time or another. But here again it must be remembered that the instructive and guiding assistance of the Communist International was always and immediately at hand to correct these mistakes and deviations.

"The revolution was to be the task of small minorities." Here's where Comrade Blanqui's ghost appears again. But that's nothing. It does not frighten any one. Communists can sit with Blanqui even bodily in one room and not become contaminated. The revolutionary strategy of the Communist International is by now so well established in our minds that this talk about "minorities" sounds to us like pre-ancient history. We simply don't take it seriously.

"Revolutionary organizations centralized and secret." Well, well, this is some charge. To which we reply: Centralized? Sure, always, the degree and form of centralization to be determined by the actual conditions of the class struggle. Anything wrong in that? Nothing that we can see, and this is and has been the position of the Communist International.

Secret? No, not always. As conditions demand. But always remember that legality with the Communist International is not a fetish. Nor is illegality for that matter. It is a form of organizational existence which our enemies succeed at times in imposing upon us. When they do, we take it, and proceed further along the road of revolutionary struggle. This is and has been the position of the Communist International.

In concluding his excursion into the history of the Communist International, J. B. S. attempts to take a fling also at the Workers Party of America. In order to make it more effective, we presume, he makes use of a statement published editorially by "Die New Yorker Volkszeitung" to the effect that Comrade Zinoviev was not justified in expecting "desirable surprises in the American Labor Movement." The **"Volkszeitung"** does not believe that our movement is advancing fast enough to warrant such expectations.

Well, we are compelled to say that Comrade Zinoviev, altho not residing in America and therefore not in possession of first hand knowledge about American affairs, has in this case better and truer gauged the present situation in the American labor movement than has the "Folkszeutung." The Workers Party seems to be in complete, agreement with the Communist International and with Comrade Zinoviev that we are perfectly justified in expecting such agreeable surprises in the American labor movement. The recent developments in the movement for a mass farmer-labor party is proof sufficient.

J. B. S. is fully entitled to enjoy whatever little comfort he can derive from the fact that the "Volkszeitung" believes in this case as it does. But this is neither here nor there. His case against the Communist International has not been strengthened at all. He will have to look for other means—more effective than this.

We are sorry to say that the Communist International is today just as "bad" as it was three years ago. The same revolutionary philosophy and strategy. The same determination to fight capitalism to a finish, and even the same youthful bouyancy. Only it has grown—considerably grown—in power and influence. For the rest, the same old boy, and for that we love it.

Watch For Our "May Day Special"

MAY DAY is only a few weeks off. The class-conscious workers all over the world are already preparing to celebrate the day by proletarian solidarity and revolutionary working class power.

The "May Day Special" of THE DAILY WORKER to be dated Saturday, April 26, 1924, will contain a rich and interesting selection of articles and cartoons prepared especially for the occasion.

Watch for "The May Day Special".

A COMRADE - - - -

By N. BUCHARIN

LENIN is dead. Never more will we see this powerful forehead, this marvelous head radiating revolutionary power; these gleaming, penetrating, attentive eyes; these energetic and vigorous hands; never more will we see this human statue molded out of one block on the frontier of two epochs of human evolution.

The peak of thought, of feeling, of the will of the proletariat has collapsed. His energy flowed up in invisible currents to wherever the heart of workers beat, to where the conscience of a powerful class is formed, to where the weapon of the battle of liberation is being forged. Across the centuries Lenin has been and will remain unique, without equal.

Lenin—The Leader.

Comrade Lenin was above all a leader, a leader whom nature gives to humanity but once in a century. His is of those who give their name to their epoch. He was one of the greatest organizers of the masses; like a giant, he advanced at the head of a human wave, organizing the innumerable human units into an army of disciplined work, crushing the adversary; he dominated the elements in throwing the light of his powerful mind upon the straight roads as well as upon the obscure alleys where resounds the rhythmic step of workers' columns following the red standards of revolt.

What is it that made of Lenin so inspired an expression of millions of beings?

It was above all his extraordinary understanding of the needs of the masses; he possessed a myterious sense which enabled him to perceive in the masses the movements, the thoughts which were mort imperceptible to all others.

No one could listen as be. He listened with patience and attention to an old soldier, a peasant from some far away place, a worker.

It was enough for him to exchange some words with a humble peasant woman to determine the pulse-beats of the life of the country places; one word caught from a worker during a meeting was enough for him to feel the road taken by workers' thought. He disentangled the complexity of social relations, and before the eyes there arose the picture of the life of millions of beings.

Simplicity in Bearing.

Lenin had a singular talent for talking with people; he got so intimately near them that they confided to him all their doubts, their desires, their questions.

For every one Lenin found a simple language. Hating the enemies of the working class with all the force of his mighty soul, breaking with them brutally, definitely, categorically, Lenin knew how to convince; he dissipated all the doubts of those men who did the militant work. It is for this reason that Lenin possessed a marvelous attraction; he charmed people; they came to him (not as to a chief, but as to the best friend and comrade, the most experienced, the wisest; and he bound all these people to himself by means of a cement which no force could have loosened.

Never more will there be found in history a leader so much loved by those near him. Everyone had a special feeling for Lenin. It was not for his vigorous intelligence and for his iron fist that he was loved. No, he was simply loved. He bound people to himself by intimate bonds. He was a comrade in the real sense of the word, this great word to which the future belongs. Such will be in the future the relations between people.

The greatest simplicity was the essential trait of his policy; it was not the simplicity of naive people; it was the simplicity of genius. He found simple words, clear slogans, easy solution of the most complicated problem. Nothing was more foreign to him that sinuosity, pose, sophism; he hated all that. He ridiculed this cursed heritage of the old order.

Enemy of Sterile Verbiage.

He knew the value of action and was the most implacable enemy of all sterile verbiage, and at the same time he guided his Party in a masterly way and he swept along all the workers. He was a dictator in the best sense of the word: Absorbing all the asps of life, he made the experiment with thousands of men in his marvelous spiritual laboratory and directed with his audacious hand as a powerful chief.

He never adapted himself to the backward ones; he never passively noted down events; he knew to march against the current with his whole aroused ardor; so ought a chief to be.

Comrade Lenin has left us; he has gone away forever. Let us dedicate all our forces to his heir, our Party. May this Party be animated by his spirit, his will, his illimitable daring, his devotion to the working class.

Let us all know how to listen to the mass as did Lenin, our common chief, our great master, our immortal comrade.

Vladimir Ilyitch Ulianov--Nicolai Lenin

By MAX BARTHEL (Berlin).

In the workers' quarters of Prague and Berlin,
London, Paris and Copenhagen
A clanging hammer struck crashing:
"Lenin is dead, Comrade Lenin!"

An outcry from the cities of Moscow and Vienna,
Bombay and Cape Town with frantic heart,
A wailing arises from depths of grief:
"Lenin is dead, Comrade Lenin!"

Odessa bends in sorrow to Moscow:
"There lies our father at our feet,
He whom earth's disinherited greet,
Leader of the poor, Comrade Lenin!"

Paris is in tears, Vienna wails,
Rome and Athens are struck down.
The other cities come and ask:
"Comrades, what is it?"—"Lenin died, Lenin!"

Chinese coolies, despised, spat upon,
The yellow stokers of pitching ships,
They shudder and imagine dreadful cracks:
"Lenin is dead, Comrade Lenin!"

And all the slaves of the colonies,
Negroes, Mulattos, and slender Malays,
Arise like lightning and say and cry:
"Lenin is dead, Comrade Lenin!"

Then silent are the cities of Moscow and Berlin,
Rome, Prague and London devoured with bitterness—
Hereupon a voice speaks clearly thru sorrow:
"Lenin is dead? Long live Lenin!"

AS WE SEE IT

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY.

It would be interesting to read the reports in the Moscow papers of the manner in which election campaigns are waged in Cicero, Illinois. They may say, "Well what can you expect in a capitalist country where the only incentive in public life is not service to the community as in our Soviet Republic but the accumulation of wealth, and as the shortest road to wealth is via the graft route, why graft is the rule and not the exception. When graft begins to thin out the grafters begin to shoot." That is about the size of it.

• • • •

Oswald Mosely, M. P. son-in-law of Lord Curzon has joined the Independent Labor Party of Great Britain. Mosely married Lady Cynthia Curzon, Lord Curzon's daughter in 1920.

His wife is a generous contributor to the Labor Party's campaign funds. There is a wild rush on the part of the nobility for membership in the Independent Labor Party. The society columns of the London papers are filled with stories of dinners and afternoon teas at which the King and Queen rub shoulders with trade union leaders and "intellectual" members of MacDonald's cabinet. This state of affairs is not universally popular.

• • • •

Thomas Johnston, editor of the Glasgow "Forward" comments with his customary incisiveness on this tendency to kiss the royal foot that is still massaging the neck of the British working class. Tom Griffith is Labor Treasurer of the Royal Household. Says Johnston, "Tommy, it seems had a great time with the King. 'If you had seen us there, chatting informally with the King, you would have thought this sort of thing had gone on for centuries. A more delightful half-hour I have never spent. The King gripped my hand.'"

• • • •

"Note it wasn't his throat or his ankle that was gripped, just his hand, the hand of an honest son of toil—but more, there was a feeling of constraint. He obviously looked on us as friends." "Not as snobs, but as friends. Chums in fact." "Oh, brothers," moans Johnston, who is an M. P. himself, "give us air and loosen our collars; for we are like to choke! It may be that certain ceremonials have to be undertaken; but surely there is no excuse for those public exhibitions of snobbery!" No doubt Jim Oneal will make a vicious attack on Thomas Johnston for his undignified criticism of His Majesty's Labor Socialist (yellow) Government.

The Italian Elections Under Fascism

By GIOVANNI GIGLIO.

THE ITALIAN electoral campaign is in full swing. But the opposition parties have not been able to hold a single meeting as yet, not only because of the fact that open air meeting are, as a rule, never allowed by the police, but also because the fascist volence makes it impossible for the candidates of the opposition parties to return to their constituencies, from which they have been driven or compelled to escape. Here are two or three examples:

Signor Salvatore di Fausto, ex-M. P. and a prominent member of the Partito Popolare, sends to his Vicovaro constituency, a small town within the Rome province, his private secretary with instructions to do some canvass work. At the small railway station of the constituency the private secretary is soon noticed on his arrival by three fascisti and followed at a close distance on his track. The secretary gets aware that he is being closely followed by the three fascisti and therefore tries to elude their pursuit by entering swiftly into a church. But the three fascisti notice his move and follow him inside the church. Perceiving the impossibility of getting rid of his spies, the secretary very wisely, as you will see, tries to approach them.

So, with the most fascinating smile on his lips, he ventures to ask the three "gentlemen" to be so kind as to tell him what they wanted. "Your d——d skin," answered in a wild chorus the three "gentlemen." The secretary was shocked. Then, one of the fascisti continued: "We know that you are the secretary of Mr. So and So and we also know the purpose of your coming here. Now, the best you can do is to follow us back to the railway station." The secretary attempted to make a timid protest, but he soon repented for having made the attempt.

When he, in company of his three guides, reached the railway station, the fascisti requested him to telephone his candidate in Rome. And he was compelled to warn by phone his candidate not to think any more of his constituency. Three days later the candidates went to his constituency and under the protection of strong police forces was able to hold a meeting. But the day after the meeting the fascisti had their terrible revenge, by murdering three of the candidate's friends in the constituency.

Here Is Another Example.

The province of Bari gave, in the last election (1921), heaps of votes to the socialist ticket. A few days ago, Signor Vella, a socialist M. P. for Bari, tried to get in touch with his constituency and, as the local branch of the fascist party had warned him beforehand "not to show his face in the streets of Bari," before leaving Rome for Bari, he wanted to make sure that the government would protect him. The government let him know that instructions had been given providing for his personal security at Bari. But when Signor Vella reached Bari he was received by such a hostile demonstration from the fascisti that he deemed it prudent to take shelter inside the perfect's house.

The prefect received him very kindly, but seemed helpless. "How," exclaimed the socialist candidate, "I was given the assurance by the government that I would be enabled to make my electoral campaign here, and you do nothing to prevent the fascisti from organizing their attacks upon me." "Sir, answered the prefect, "you are quite right, but you see that I am helpless. These devils • • • you know • • • and I • • • am helpless. Take my friendly advice; go back to Rome, and I'll see that you get safe back to the railway station." And the socialist candidate had to take the prefect's friendly advice and accept also the offer of a strong police escort on his way back to the station.

Fascist Intimidation.

In the face of this kind about one hundred of the late M. P.s have informed their constituencies that they perfer to retire of their own will, and it is expected that the opposition parties may at the eleventh hour abandon completely the arena. They are already wondering what is the use of participating in the election when it is already known beforehand what the result of the election is going to be. The fact is that Mussolini has already ensured for the morrow a meek and obedient parliament. He is already sure that he will have 356 faithful followers in the future "Camera dei Deputati" out of a total of 535 M. P.s.

The result of this election will be to throw the crowds of laborers and farmers outside parliamentary life and deprive them, as a matter of fact, of the universal suffrage. In fact, for them it is almost impossible even the total conquest of the places officially reserved by the electoral law to the minority. If to this is added the preoccupation of the fascist electoral methods, one will get a clear insight of the meaning of this election which is aiming at vanishing with lawfulness and democracy an oligarchical regime resting on a daily and systematic violence. (Election, Sunday, April 6.)

Youth Views

By HARRY GANNES

IS COMMUNIST THEORY IMPORTANT?

SOME of the younger comrades think Communist theory unimportant. Lately the idea has grown up that a knowledge of tactics and current events is enough. This is a sad mistake.

Trotzky has said we shall conquer thru our knowledge of Communist theory. Theory is our guide to correct action.

On what is our theory based? First, on the works of Marx, Engels and the host of other proletarian writers who have understood and accepted the materialist conception of history, the class struggle, and the Marxian theory of surplus value; secondly, on the experience of the working class struggles and the recent development of capitalism, mainly as pointed out by Lenin in his works.

Importance of Study.

The past five years have been replete with rapid revolutionary developments. The youth of today have been maturing in an age of strife and struggle with but little time for reflection and less for study. Especially is this true of those in the revolutionary workers movement. The result is that many entirely overlook the need for detailed study of Marx, Engels and Lenin.

Karl Radek had amply pointed out the weaknesses of the European revolutionary youth in the matter of solid theoretical education. Most of the organized youth, he pointed out, were brought up at a time when Europe was in the throes of a bitter world war, followed by repeated revolutions and continuing economic and political crises.

The great theoreticians of the social-democrat and the present Communist parties were developed during the so-called periods of peaceful development of capitalism, as for example, Lenin, Zetkin, Luxembourg, Trotzky, Bucharin, Thalheimer, for the Communists; Bernstein and Kautsky, for the socialist traitors.

The life of every one of the leaders of the Communist International is the life of an avid student of Marxian theory and the development of capitalism, economicaly and politically. The danger in these times of action is for the youth to overlook such study.

Participation Not Sufficient.

It is true that the mass of workers, young and old, will learn thru active participation in the class struggle; but we cannot forget the fact that the backbone and brains of the Russian Communist Party is still the old Bolsheviks whose theoretical education at no time was neglected even during periods of intensive action.

A Communist party and a Young Communist League without a complete leadership versed in the theories of Marxism and Leninism is worse than a ship without a rudder; for the driving force of our enemies, the capitalists is more deadly than the rigors of the sea and of the wind.

For information concerning the Young Workers League of America, address Y. W. L., 1009 N. State St., Chicago, Ill.

ON JUNE 17 IN THE TWIN CITIES.

It is then and there the Farmer-Labor movement of the United States will mobilize its forces for a political struggle against Teapot Dome Capitalism. Boost the convention of June 17th.

COMMUNIST·CHILDREN'S·COLUMN

The Adventure of Johnny Smart Or A Lad in the Russian Revolution

Johnny Smart was a carpenter's apprentice. He was a husky young boy, with a sharp prominent nose, and lively blue eyes. He had the reputation of being the greatest mischief maker of all the boys in the factory.

Today Johnny was excited. It seemed as if the fear which hovered over the city, this foreboding of something evil and inevitable, had crept into Johnny's blood.

Since early morning, streams of people were leaving the city; an unexpected advanc of White Guards had forced the Reds to abandon the city. Long trains of wagons, piled up high with furniture, boxes of all sorts, with food and ammunition, passed continuously thru the streets. Anxious drivers, their faces covered with sweat, kept whipping the horses to a faster pace. Here and there could be seen a Red Guard hurrying on some duty. Wounded were already being carried into the city; the sick and crippled dragged themselves painfully after the departing wagons. The street was a confused medley of rattling wheels and groaning wounded. Here and there a driver lost his head and began cursing his horse and his carriage and pitilessly beat his poor animal.

Volunteers For Secret Work.

Johnny had wanted to leave the city together with the other workers of the factory, but their leaders had ordered him to remain.

"Hey, where are you going, you young scamp? Don't you think we've got enough without being bothered with you. You don't have to be scared of the Whites. They won't hurt you. So you remain here."

Johnny saw that neither tears nor prayers would help. So he ran to the headquarters of the Young Communist League. He was a member of one of the Communist Children's Groups.

But there also they were too busy to be able to help him. The committee was standing in the corner, discussing excitedly and in low voices. Three young men were piling all the documents on the table, and burning them as fast as they could in the glowing stove.

"We can't trust the tobacco girls for our secret service work yet," Gregory was saying.

Johnny picked up his ears. Secret service work! He had already heard a great deal about it. It means something terrible and mysterious; one dared not sleep at home, and the White Guards burned the houses and hung the workers.

His older brother was caught in this work, and was now lying in prison—maybe they would let him try his hand at it.

"Comrades, can't I do something, too" Gregory looked at the little figure before him. "What, then," he asked.

"Can't I do secret work?"

The Whites Attack Village.

The young people burst into laughter.

"You! You're much too young. Why, you're still at your mother's apron strings."

Johnny felt hurt. He turned his back upon them sadly, and sat down on the window sill, pressed his face against the pane and fell into suffering silence.

In the street, the tumult had somewhat decreased; the crowd had grown less dense. There were fewer wagons. From the station little groups of Red Guards kept coming all the time, and a mounted officer would now and then rush down the street, with sparks flying from his horse's hoofs.

Beyond the city, the Reds and Whites were fighting. He could distinctly hear the guns and the loud thunder of the cannon. Now the cars passed by, followed by a few soldiers.

Suddenly, the first shell exploded in the street. The troops quickened their pace. Then a second shot. Now, the commands could be heard quite clearly. From many windows faces peeped in the direction from which they expected the Whites to be coming. On the outskirts of the city a bright flame sprang up suddenly.

"A shell must have hit its goal," thought Johnny, and he directed his entire attention to the fire.

After the Hand Grenades.

All the papers have been burned, and now the committee was preparing to leave the room, but Gregory stopped suddenly. He seemed to have remembered something.

"Boys! The hand grenades! We've forgotten to remove the hand grenades."

"Which hand grenades?"

"Those which were in Frederick's house."

"Well, it's too late now," Mark said despondently. "Frederick has left the city; and we can't take the chance of going to his house. Every one knows that he was a Communist and we would surely be recognized. The capitalist soldiers are already searching the streets for our comrades."

What could they do? The hand grenades had to be gotten at any price.

"Comrades, let me go. I am small and no one will think of stopping me. And I will bring you the hand grenades."

Gregory and Mark looked at little Johnny. "Well, all right. They are in Kronstad Street. The number, 27, first floor, to the right, under the bed. You bring them here."

(To Be Continued Monday)

Proletarian Song.

I'm a worker—and you're a worker—
We have our life—'tis without delight,
For ev'ry day the old world about us
Seems nothing but changing black and white.

And thru the monotony of our day
We've work and worry—no more have we.
The weeks come on and are gone away,
We seek for something but naught we see.

The years go by, and youth goes too,
We have suffered want and have naught to show.
I'm a worker and you're a worker—
We are building the Future, 'tis all we know.

Translated from the German of Julius Zerfass by Henry Roenne.

OUR BOOK REVIEWS

Y'eave Ho! My lads—For a Sailor's Life.

Reviewing "The Sailor's Union of the Pacific," by Paul S. Taylor, Ph. D. Ronald Press Co., N. Y., $2.50.

To land lubbers, a sailor is a strange being. If we are romantic, the sailor becomes the embodiment of the spirit of adventure, romance and freedom. There is about him the tang of exotic lands, the fulfillment of many unfulfilled desires. If, however, we be prosaic, then the sailor is a drunken, good-for-nothing creature often seen hanging around wharves or lounging in dark hallways with some girl he has been fortunate enough to pick up. Strange, isn't it, how our conceptions of certain legitimate occupations have developed?

Seamanship is an occupation steeped in tradition, and seamen have for years been the sufferers of great economic and social oppression by virtue of that tradition. Dr. Taylor has presented to us in an exceedingly readable form a "dramatic account of the rise of American seamen to freedom and self respect." It is the story of a trade union in what would seem to be a distinctly unorganized industry, and the fight for a code of laws that would guarantee to the sailor, who for years has been bonded to his vessel in the name of ship discipline, the minimum of economic freedom—guaranteed to every worker—the right to leave his job.

"At best the old-time sailor's lot was a hard one. Sleeping and eating in a little black, ill-ventilated, poorly lighted, unfurnished hole called a forecastle, with a hard board bunk and a bit of straw or a cheap mattress, if he provided it himself, he lived a life of great physical discomfort." This sort of physical life at sea coupled with an unsavory life ashore at the mercy of "crimps" and scavenger boarding houses, and ending in being shanghaied back to the vessels—to start the vicious circle all over again—has been only one phase of the life of the sailor. The lack of economic freedom, the lack of protective legislation for the hazards of the industry, and the social stigma attached to the job—were all forces which finally made for organization on the part of the seamen of the Pacific Coast.

The recitation of the repeated attempts to organize, the destruction of these organizations by ship owners, crimps and even other unions in the course of jurisdictional disputes, reveal the natural process out of which trade consciousness develops.

The Sailor's Union of the Pacific came into being, however, and began its fight for the seamen of the Coast.

The culmination of the struggle for legal rights came only in March, 1915, with the passage of the Seamen's Act, which abolishes arrest and imprisonment as a penalty for desertion, created provisions for decent living conditions on the boat, and provided for some definite safety measures.—T. W.

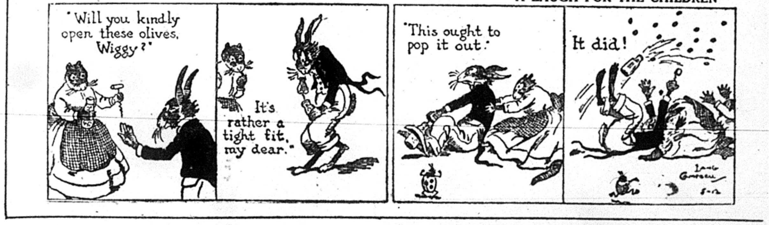
JOIN THE JUNIOR SECTION
For Information
1009 N. State St., Rm. 214
Chicago, Ill.

KICK 'EM OUT!

That's what you should do to the servants of the bankers and oil magnates in President Cal's cabinet. Show them the way out.

UNCLE WIGGLY'S TRICKS

A LAUGH FOR THE CHILDREN


"Will you kindly open these olives, Wiggy?"
It's rather a tight fit, my dear.
"This ought to pop it out."
It did!

Objective Conditions and Shop Nuclei

By HARRY GANNES

EXPERIENCE and history proves that the strength of a Communist organization lies in the predominance of the proletarian members within its ranks. There is abundant proof of this. Has not the Communist International time and again rebuked the weakness of the Italian and Bulgarian Communist Parties because of the preponderance of peasant elements? Zinoviev has more than once indicated the advantage that the German Communist party has in the vast number of proletarians within its ranks, even tho that party has been criticized for not developing its shop nuclei activities more rapidly.

The Grave Digger of Capitalism.

But this is no argument against the most intensive campaigns and activities among the peasant masses—in the United States the oppressed tenant and dirt farmers. Comrade John Pepper and others have shown the necessity of the work of the American party in the agrarian sections of the country. In a country that is half industrial and half agrarian in its population, facing realities, there is no doubt where the activities of the Communists must be directed. Yet the work among the industrial workers must predominate.

The grave diggers of capitalist society will be the proletariat, the unskilled workers created by the capitalist mode of production. Marx did not quibble about that. It is true that the peasantry and the aristocracy of labor (the skilled workers) might act as the pall bearers and the undertaker, but the most important function belongs to the lowest stratum of exploited workers, the proletariat, those who in the United States work in the basic industries.

This is nothing new for the Communist movement in the United States. For more than once has the slogan been issued, to the masses of workers! But the party has been laboring under handicaps imposed by an antiquated organizational structure that has prevented it from reaching the very section of the working class that must be relied upon as the motive force of revolution. Why? Because of the inherent development of capitalist society, the massing of large numbers of workers in industry and the disfranchisement of a vast number of these workers. Then, too, these unorganized workers have been forbidden the right and the means to organize in defensive economic organizations, trade and industrial unions.

Shop Nuclei Necessary.

John Edwards, in his article on "Shop Nuclei—The Only Road to a Mass Communist Organization," shows how the present structure of the party is incapable of enlisting the great number of unorganized workers and why the major part of our work reaches those organized into trade unions, for the most part the better skilled workers.

It would be well to direct our attentions to objective conditions in the United States so far as shop nuclei or organization is concerned. Heretofore, discussion has been on the conditions within the party; a necessary discussion.

The problem of shop nuclei deals mainly with the basic industries and the factories. There are according to the latest census some 12,000,000 factory workers (men and women engaged in manufacture). There is a total of 290,105 manufacturing establishments, divided as follows, outside of 179,676, which employ very few or no workers:

No. of Workers	No. of Factories
6 to 20 workers	56,208
21 to 50 workers	25,379
51 to 100 workers	12,405
101 to 250 workers	10,068
251 to 500 workers	3,599
501 to 1,000 workers	1,749
1,000 to 50,000 workers or more workers	1,021

The number of factories employing over 1,000 workers has nearly double since 1914. Except Germany, there is not a capitalist country in the world that has so propitious a background in industry for the formation of shop nuclei as the United States. It is conceded that there are difficulties in the matter of foreign born workers. But that will be taken up later.

The industrial development of the United States shows that the basic industries have been the magnets for the concentration of workers within particular sections of the country. However, politically, the workers have been divorced from their natural industrial concentration, and as a result some have lost sight of the shop as the basis for agitation.

Party Must Be Mobile Force.

A Communist Party must be a mobile force. It must be quick to act in emergencies; and its campaigns, based on the immediate as well as the ultimate needs of the working class, must be pushed with the speed that is commensurate with the change and crises of the daily struggles. History has developed that type of organization as a result of:

1. The industrial development of the capitalist system and the tendency to employ more and more workers under one roof or in one group, and,

2. The political formations assumed by working class power, typified by the shop councils (soviets).

It is impossible to conceive of the ultimate success of the Communist program, or even of lasting continued favor with the masses of the workers in the matters of every day campaigns, without some form of mass political organization with its basic units in the shop.

A Communist party based on the shop nuclei principle particularly has the advantage, among other things, of the facility with which decisions from the central executive committee are passed down to the basic organizational units which are in constant touch with the masses of workers—limited only by the size of our organization. Decisions and instructions, in this way, are transmitted with effect.

Within the American party we face a big question when discussing shop nuclei—our language federations. But when the shop nuclei question is understood in relation to the subjective conditions of the party and the objective facts of our industrial and political situation, we find that the formation of shop nuclei is the greatest help for the attainment of the ends sought by our federations in harmony with the central executive committee of the party.

Foreign Workers Predominate.

Let us see how the facts bear out the above statements. Fifty-eight per cent of the total number of workers are employed in American industries. Of the workers employed in the basic industries such as mining, iron and steel, meat packing and clothing, 60 to 70 per cent are foreign born. It can be said unequivocably that the protection of the foreign born workers in the United States is a problem of more than immediate importance for the Communist movement. How can our party best meet this duty?

In its shop nuclei resolution, just adopted, the Communist International rightly states:

"Under the reformist policy of the social-democratic parties, which endeavored to exert an influence upon the bourgeois government by means of the ballot box, it was natural that attention should be chiefly directed to the organization of voters. The organization, therefore, was based upon electoral divisions and residential areas."

So far as organization structure is concerned our present party is a whole-cloth inheritance of the socialist party. Our only difference is district organizations based on geographical territorial divisions, which is a weak concession to the needed complete reorganization and organization on the shop nuclei basis.

What does our present form or organization mean to the foreign born comrades within our ranks and those who are not in our organization but who are miserably exploited on the job?

The foreign born section of our population cast 11 per cent of the total vote in the last national election, which means 89 per cent of them are disfranchised. Any organization based, as the Communist International says, on the "organization of the voters" is prevented from carrying on real Communist activities. And the foreign born workers suffer mostly thru the ineffectiveness of our present organization structure. Our foreign born comrades, therefore, should be in the front rank in the demand for a sensible, yet rapid, organization and reorganization of the party on the basis outlined by the Communist International—the shop nuclei.

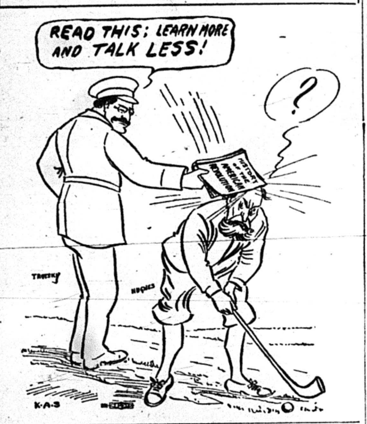
Unimpaired Language Groups.

Would the shop nuclei impair the necessary work among the language groups of workers within the industries? An examination of facts prompts an emphatic "No!" In the needle trades, for example, we find a preponderance of Jewish and Italian workers. The change would in no way interfere with better and more effective Communist language work within the needle industries. We find Poles and Negroes almost exclusively employed in the Chicago stock yards. How will this interfere with the aims of our present federations? Will it not be rather the best means of advancing these Communist aims? The steel industries and the mining camps are but a few other examples that carry out this idea.

The best interests of the foreign born workers can be protected on the job where they are bitterly exploited and where they completely lack direction and organization. It is for the Communists to give these real proletarians leadership; and that can best be done in a Communist manner by transforming our basic organization unit to the shop.

Summing up: We find that objective conditions in the United States offer monumental arguments for the shop nucleization of our party. How shall that be done? What shall be our first step? That requires a special article. First of all we must recognize our problem, accept and understand the principle. The working out of the details is not such a hard matter. If our comrades persist in offering objections to the shop nuclei organization no plan will work, for that plan will be directed to comrades who are not yet convinced of the feasibility and the superiority of the type of organization that made the Russian revolution successful and will be more than instrumental in assuring the permanency of the coming German revolution.

"Charlie" Likes Movies Better


READ THIS; LEARN MORE AND TALK LESS!
?
HISTORY OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
TROTSKY
HUGHES
K-A-S

Hunger-Revolt

By OSKAR KANEHL

You risk to eat
when we are hungry?
Panes are clinking on the pavement,
Rashly pushed in by hunger-fists.
Cases are breaking. Boxes are flying.
Barrels are rolling. Bottles are flowing.
Bags are sheding.
Hunger-hands are raking in abundance.
Unfeeling fingers are grasping for things,
which else are only cautiously served
by silver-utensils.
Are throwing valuables pell-mell.
Are giving away. Are wasting Are flinging away,
what doesn't go into the hunger-mouths.
Are eating with eyes, hands and feet.
Only once without fear and without resistance.
Only for this once nothing to lack.
Only once to taste, once to bite.
Only once to take away,
what isn't allowed to belong for us.
And why not?
And why not? We are hungry.
Only once to ourselves fill!
In the burgher-throat the rich morsel sticks fast.
Before his window the revolt is breaking.
In the police—presidency assembles
the guardian of republic.
From street away! (Away from street!)
Who hungers—will be shot!

Translated By Paul Acel.

The Growth of Tenancy In Agriculture

By OSCAR PREEDIN

UP to the present agricultural crisis tenancy in the United States was considerd as a merely temporary condition of individuals on their way to ownership of farms which they toiled. Growth of tenancy was represented as growth of agriculture on account of new farmers who did not possess sufficient means for immediate purchase of land and therefore were compelled to "work up" thru tenancy.

This explanation of tenancy was generally accepted. It found recognition by leading members of the old socialist party and was one of the corner stones of socialist party "farmers' program." A. M. Simons, chairman for many years of the socialist party special "Commission of Farmers' Question," wrote in accord with all bourgeois economists:

Decline of Owners Relative.

"The increase in tenants is accounted for by the new persons who are going into agriculture, and there is no possible way in which the statistics can be interpreted to show that there is any general movement in the direction of a **transformation of farm owners into tenants.**" ("The American Farmer," edition of 1908, page 114.)

This theory recognized the high prices of land as one of the main obstacles which did not permit people with small savings to become owners of farms as easy as that was possible some decades ago. But the prices of land appeared for adherents of this theory only as some hill on the way of tourists—new farmers. They declared the way to ownership as passable, especially with the help of mortgages.

"The mortgage is an advanced step from tenancy. . . . The bridge between tenancy and ownership is the farm mortgage," says Ivan Wright in his book, "Farm Mortgage Financing."

Such was the representation of the question of tenancy by the pleasing sweet "theory of expansion."

The summaries in statistics of agriculture of United States since 1880, when the first census of tenure was here taken, up to 1910 continued to record increasing numbers of owner farms among still more increased numbers of tenants. Decline of owners up to 1910 was only relative.

This was used by the "theory of expansion" to represent itself as founded on facts. It seemed possible that tenants were "working up" to the positions of owners, that to the increase of owners contributed previous tenants and that increase in tenants was possible to account for "by the new persons who are going into agriculture."

Census 1910-1920.

The last census decade 1910-1920 was very favorable for agriculture in United States. Thru all this decade prices of farm products were on high level. Therefore, according to the current explanation of tenancy, increased number of owners, should be produced on account of tenants.

But exactly the contrary was found by the agricultural census of 1920. The following changes in number of farms by tenure were recorded:

	1910 Number in 1,000	1910 P. C. of total	1920 Number in 1,000	1920 P. C. of total	Increase (+) or decrease (—) in numbers, 1910-1920 in 1,000
Owners	3,949	62.1	3,925	60.8	— 24
Managers	58	0.9	68	1.1	+ 10
Tenants	2,355	37.0	2,455	38.1	+100
TOTAL	6,362	100.0	6,448	100.0	+ 86

How the appearance of 100,000 new tenants can explain a temporary condition on their way to ownership if at this same time 24,000 owners disappeared?

"Theory of Pauperization."

These facts proved very convincingly that "theory of expansion in explanation of tenancy was only a romantic invention. Some other "scientific treatment" of the question was requested. Therefore for the explanation of growth of tenancy in the atmosphere of present agricultural calamity very wide circulation is given to assumptions that tenants are produced in pauperization of owner farmers.

This "theory of pauperization" contains all the metaphysical elements of "expansion theory." It considers tenancy as just this same condition of actual farmers somewhere below the standard of farmers owners. . . . The "theory of pauperization" is in reality only reversed "theory of expansion": Instead of representing tenancy as a condition of group of people who come from undefined places with unsufficient means and are on a temporary stage to the positions of owners the theory of pauperization represents tenancy as a station of "degraded" owners who are touring in contrary direction. Theory of expansion was built on pleasing conceptions of agricultural prosperity but theory of pauperization is constructed exclusively on conceptions of depression. They are two songs of one petty creed: the first looks like a wedding march for demonstrative procession to husbandry of a new farmer, the second has to serve for funeral purposes.

As every funeral song so the theory of pauperization expresses some hopes about the "life after death." It does not admit that tenancy will stay here permanently. It sticks fast to the belief that the system of independent owners is the American system of agriculture. It finds only one thing wrong: the prices, not the prices of land, but the prices of farm products. The ridiculous talks and demands for higher prices are very convenient for all bourgeois "scientists" because they carry away the attention of people from existing class relations in agriculture. It helps them to hide all the constructed system of exploitation in agriculture behind the big piles of agricultural products. From the mass of products on market nobody can tell under what conditions and in what relations they were produced. A bushel of wheat cannot tell how much rent or mortgage dues, taxes were paid for the land on which the wheat was raised. But the prices of agricultural products can inform landholders how much rent their tenants must pay the next year.

Enormous Profits For Landholders.

Agriculture of United States is a nest where enormous profits are hatched for the class of capitalists and landholders. The growth of tenancy is here an expression of progress in separation of land ownership from actual farmers for the sake to separate and to appropriate part of produced values on the land for title holders.

The theory of pauperization wants us to believe that tenancy is here limited only to weak and poor farmers, that it establishes itself in that part of agriculture which is sinking down in an economic mire.

Is this true? Are the collections of land rent limited only by the masses of pauperized farmers? Is it true that tenancy grows only in economically destroyed farms?

If tenancy is an expression of economic weakness, poverty and destruction, then its fate is sealed and final victory and survival of owner farms is assured.

If to find the true position of tenancy and if to give full account of the spreading of tenant relations in the agriculture of United States we have to consider carefully that statistical material which is supplied by the census of 1920.

This census allows us to follow the development of farms by their tenure only in respect to the number of farms, acreage of all land, acreage of improved land and farm property.

Gain By All Tenure Groups.

Considering the acreage of farms—total farm land and improved farm land—we can see that increases of land were gained by all tenure groups of farms. They were in thousands of acres:

	All land in farms. Increase 1910-1920. Amount in 1,000 acres	All land in farms. Increase 1910-1920. Percent of of 1910	Improved land in farms. Increase 1910-1920. Amount in 1,000 acres	Improved land in farms. Increase 1910-1920. Percent of of 1910
In all farms	77,085	8.8	24,621	5.1
In owner farms	38,220	6.4	4,257	1.4
In manager farms	398	0.7	897	7.3
In tenant farms	38.467	17.0	19,467	12.5

The shares of farm tenure groups in expansion of agriculture were here unequal. From the increase of all land in farms tenants had very little more than owners, but from the increase of improved land in tenant farms came about four-fifths. Land holdings of owners increased nearly as much as in tenant farms but in expansion of cultivation of farm lands owners succeeded to do less than one-fourth of that what was done by tenants.

Average Acreage.

(This does not give any justification to the "theory of expansion." Why? To explain this to A. M. Simons and to other bourgeois economists and historians is as hard a job as an Irishman in the city of New York had with statistical misconceptions of his devoted wife who expected her third child and was greatly excited just because "the statistics prove that in the city of New York every third child is a Jew.")

The average acreage of all land per farm was changed during 1910-1920 in the folowing way:

	Acres per farm 1910.	Acres per farm 1920.	Increase or decrease in acres per farm
Owners	151.6	162.2	+ 10.6
Managers	924.7	790.8	—133.9
Tenants	96.2	107.9	+ 11.7

Of these were improved in average per farm:

Owners	78.5	80.0	+ 1.5
Managers	211.9	193.0	— 18.9
Tenants	66.4	71.6	+ 5.2

Only farms operated by managers were poorer in land in 1920 than they were in 1910.

Farms operated by owners and tenants increased in size. They both were richer in land in 1920 than they were in 1910 and with this expressed **concentration of agriculture.** To this tenant farms contributed more than owner farms. In these averages tenant farms still appear smaller than farms operated by owners. This difference is decreased: in total acreage it was 55.4 acres in 1910, but 54.3 in 1920; in improved land, 12.1 acres in 1910, but only 8.4 acres in 1920. This shows that in land holdings owner farms still keep advanced position but in cultivation of land they are nearly on this same level as tenant farms.

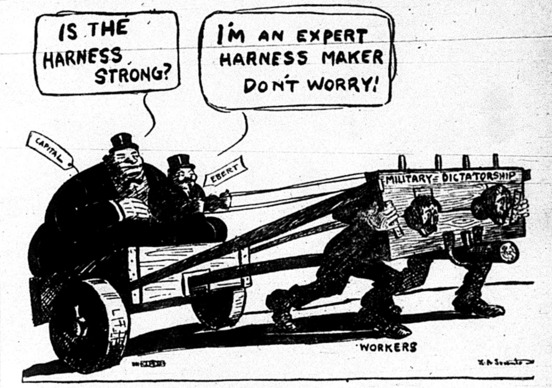
Tenant Farms Increasing in Size.

Tenant farms appear small in averages of U. S. mainly on account of cropper and share tenant parcels in the South. In New England, Middle Atlantic and East North Central divisions tenant farms even in averages of the divisions are larger than owner farms. The sizes of farms were here: in 1920:

	Owners.	Tenants.
New England	104.9	107.9
Middle Atlantic	88.7	109.2
E. N. Central	99.8	126.0

(Continued on Page 8.)

GERMAN SOCIALISTS SAVING FATHERLAND



CONDITIONS OF HEROISM

By STANLEY BOONE

THE bourgeois portions of France and the United States,—which create teachers, judges and journalists as well as a god in their own image, and which squeeze even out of the Twenty-third Psalm a little propaganda for their own perpetuity,—are strangely afraid of their heroes.

Today after 132 years bourgeois France dares not look Danton in the face.

It is 132 years since August 10, 1792, when the sections of Paris rose to put Louis XVI and his family in the tower of the Temple. And it is from that day that the present bourgeoisie of France date their fortunes, whether millionaires or petty shopkeepers who hope to be millionaires. Yet recently there have appeared three new books by French bourgeois pseudo-historians or biographers which repudiate Danton and the other Eighteenth Century creators of French private property.

These books, only a part of the annual crop, repudiate not merely the methods of the Jacobins but the public and private morals and purposes of the revolutionary creators of the French bourgeois state. To form a parallel in this country it would be necessary to denounce George Washington as an adventurer, the members of the Boston Tea Party as criminals "having no regard for law and order" and the "Sansculottes" of Valley Forge as hoodlums. And in the United States men have been shot for less.

Bourgeois History.

One of these three volumes is "The Dauphin", by George Lenotre, translated by Frederic Lees. Mr. Lees, according the "Who's Who, 1921", is an English journalist residing in Paris and Italy who has been made an "officier de l'instruction publique" by the French goverment, in recognition of his efforts in furtherance of the Franco-British entente cordiale.

The two other volumes are "Danton", by Louis Madelin, and "Mazon Roland", by Mrs. Blashfield.

"To hold in their possession and molest at leisure the King descended from so many kings and the beautiful Queen of the Trianon, what a voluptuous and depraved godsend to men naturally hateful of all beauty and nobility," says Mr. Lenotre in "The Dauphin", referring to the French revolutionists and especially to the Paris members of the Left or Mountain Party.

Of course this volume is converned primarily with the mystery of the disappearance of the executed king, while he was a prisoner in the Temple tower, but the story is exploited to the disadvantage of those who deprived him of the privileges of tyranny. Mr. Lenotre is the author of six other volumes dealing with similar details of history.

Royal Heroines and Heroes.

Referring to Marie Antoinette, in the chapter entitled "The Temple," Mr. Lenotre continues. "The repeated blows of relentless misfortune were necessary in order that dignity, resignation, greatness of soul should compose for the prisoner of the Temple an imperishable diadem more imposing than the crown she had just lost."

And perhaps the crowning example of Mr. Lenotre's point of view is in the following passage, referring to the captivity of the Dauphin himself: ". . . we shall recognize perhaps that it was not a simple episode of the great revolutionary drama but that it formed the basis and texture of it, unknown even to those to whom the parts were distributed."

It is unessential to quote from Madame Roland's memoirs. The memoirs and the letters are everywhere. She grew; had her home with her futile husband, who rose and fell early as an inconsequential minister pro tem; had her lover, Buzot; had her jealous quarrels with the great revolutionists, for whom her husband should have been chief clerk; and died, a counter-revolutionist. She was a counter-revolutionist not so much against what was accomplished as against only the men in France by whom accomplishment was possible. Of course Madame had a right to objections, which were especially directed at Danton, whom she is reported to have found, ". . . ferocious in face and probably in heart."

We may regret, in view of her intentions to be of use to her country, without sharing Carlyle's surprisingly naive enthusiasm for her, that she had to die on the guillotine. But the judgments which she delivered against her contemporaries are not, therefore, sound or vitally interesting, especially since her favorite aversion, Jacques Danton, came nearer than anyone else to being personally as magnificent as the revolution itself. It is because such men live as product of social farces, even today, that revolutions are both probable and worth while. It is also because of the stubborn rancor of persons like Madame Roland that such men have sometimes to die. And it was so useless in her case, fos Madame, since she died before Danton, and gained, therefore, only martyrdom when she would have preferred revenge.

The Eve of Action.

Danton spoke at the club of the Cordeliers the evening of August 9. When he finished speaking and went out into the night the great bell of that former Franciscan prayer hall began to toll. The sound was taken up by other bells. It was the tocsin of insurrection, the midnight summons to the insurrectionary commune, an organization which in an inspiration that was largely Danton's, had been forming all that day in the forty-eight sections of Paris.

The City Hall was entered and occupied, the existing administration of Paris walking out with little resistance. The mayor alone was retained by the illegal representatives then in power.

Doubtful of Danton.

Supporting this movement were armed troops, conspicuous among them being the contingent from Marseilles, which had marched to Paris on its mission unmolested. Non-committally the Marseillaise declined an invitation to accept quarters with the conservative national guard and went instead to the Club of the Cordeliers.

On the tenth, the insurrectionary commune demanded and obtained from the astonished and vacillating Assembly the imprisonment of the king and queen. France, for a while at least, was a Republic, and thereafter the capitalists were free to exploit the proletariat which put them in power.

M. Madelin's study of Danton tells this story and the story of Danton's entire career in great length and in good style. M. Madelin is nearer an appreciation of his subject than either of the other two. He has written a book worth having, for both reference and inspiration. But even M. Madelin is inclined to doubt. He shrinks from wholly embracing this Danton whom he nevertheless admires. There is noticeable in his narrative the commonplace bourgeois fear that a contemporary proletariat and peasantry may assume from the past that for Danton, as for Washington in the United States, the path to his position of historic importance was the path of unmitigated revolution.

The French bourgeoisie thus do their best to make the heroes of their great revolution venal, insincere, brutal, or merely insignificant. If they do not make specific charges, the bourgeois authors resort to innuendo. Being certain they were not respectable men, the nearest approach, in works of this kind, to an acclamation of the forerunners of the present bourgeois society in France is a confession of an inability to decide whether the Jacobins were even honest men. That is the nearest these cowardly or sly moderns will permit themselves to approach to Danton, Robespierre, Marat, St. Just, Cornot, Desmouslins, several women revolutionists and the rest . . . the result of these cowardly and malicious tactics being in that case the maledictions elsewhere freely borrowed from the vindictive memoirs and embalmed gossip of Madame Roland, that parlor revolutionary of the Gironde, go as uncontested in popular circles as if nothing at all in addition to them had ever been written.

France and America.

There is a curious contrast between these characterizations of the Jacobins and the distortions practised on the reputations of the heroes of the American Revolution. In this country the memories of Washington, Thomas Jefferson, Benjamin Franklin and others have been socially useful insofar as they could be exploited by parents and teachers to assist in the discipline of children. In this country children have been growing up in the belief that George Washington became president chiefly because he would not tell a lie to his father. The implication of this myth, which has only recently begun to decline in favor, is that if George Washington had deceived his father in the matter of the cherry tree he would never have gotten very far in life. The myth of the cherry tree, in which little George confessed, "Yes, father, I cut it down with my little hatchet," was fortified by the stories of the crossing of the Delaware and the hardships of Valley Forge. Children must not be allowed to assume that Washington was a molly-coddle even if he did tell his father the truth!

Rebels of Their Day.

And yet the men of the American Revolution, no less than the French revolutionaries, were grimly militant rebels who overthrew their king, insofar as King George III had anything to do with their own lives. The Americans had no feudal aristocracy to disperse but they flew instead in the face of an empire tradition. It may be assumed that the American revolutionaries were potentially regicides. Even in revolutionary France the execution of the royal family was not originally a part of the Republican program. The French Republican program was not clarified until three years after the Bastile fell. Altogether the French Revolution was the younger European cousin of our own. On the site of the Bastile the French have dedicated a tablet to Thomas Paine.

Sorrow is not exactly what a man feels in contemplating the cowardice, the hypocrisy, the conceit, the senility and the intellectual torpor which gave rise to the making and perfecting of the myths and accessory falsifications, myths either emasculated or vicious, in the shadow and venom of which the rising generations have to grow.

Useful Tradition.

It has taken less than 150 years in the United States for the increasingly parasitical bourgeoisie to appropriate their ancestral past to their own ends. But in all that time there has been no structural economic or political change in this country to influence the growth of these propaganda myths which we now have. The Civil War was a national upheaval but it was a bourgeois war, anachronistic in its abolition of slavery. And the contrast between the American and French propagandic biographies and historical studies is undoubtedly largely due to the changes which, on the contrary, have taken place in France since the work of the Jacobin revolutionists was done.

After the French Revolution came the Thermidorian reaction, followed by the Directory and the first Empire. And after the first Empire state came the two later Empire states, one under Napoleon I and one under Napoleon III, in addition to the three intervening restorations of the monarchy, under Louis XVIII, Charles X and Louis-Phillipe. Each of these periods left its influence on the transmitted accounts of the revolution.

Falsifying the Record.

To escape political imprisonment at the hand of one or another of the succeeding emperors or monarchs, perjuries were committed by men and women who had reliable accounts to give, while the official reactionary spokesmen, either in obedience to or in support of a government censorship, poured forth their speeches and their books in defamation of their great predecessors.

Napoleon I saved a part of the fruits of the revolution by organizing France against any permanent return of the Bourbons. Nevertheless, he seemed to find it to his advantage, as the imperial savior, to smother and bury away from the public gaze whatever was glorious in the events out of which, as a brilliant artilleryman, he grew. To the same end there was muckraking into the lives of the men and women of the Jacobin Club, many of whom as a consequence have had to stand or fall, in the estimation of posterity, in proportion to their reputed respective abilities to hold a cup of tea in a refined Girondian or royalist salon.

Betsy Ross, of the United States, is idealized. Whatever her character was in fact, her reputation today has been so manufactured that children may safely be allowed to love her. But Theroigne de Mericourt, a young Parisian Mother Jones of 1789, is held now to have been less patriotic, in the sense of that day, than "immoral." Thus in France the heroes are not preposterously made angels or saints, and claimed by the bourgeoisie as something far less than they really were. They are even more preposterously burned in adjectival effigy, by those who are afraid even of their ghosts, and are not claimed at all.

Tell It to the YOWLS.

First Society Woman—That's my baby that we just passed.

Second S. W.—How could you tell?

First S. W.—I recognized the nurse.

To Potash and Perlmutter

By MICHAEL GOLD.

Aha, Potash and Perlmutter, so we see you again,
This time in real life, you cute comical partners in the cloak and suit trade!
No more pinochle playing, no more funny Yiddle talk, no more quaint business methods,
No more busting up the partnership and making up again ten times a day,
No more pathos, love, magazine plotting,
Potash and Perlmutter, SHOLEM ALEICHEM, so you are here again!

* * * *

OY, WEH IS MIR!
Can this be little fat soft-hearted Mawruss Perlmutter,
And is this the bluff, crude, good-hearted Abe Potash?
And is it a wintry Chicago street, and are the partners angry?
Are their quaint Hebrew faces mad with rage as they slug a little Jewish girl with blackjacks,
And help the Irish cop step on her face, and twist her arms, and knock her senseless?
Is it Abe who curses her as she is taken off in the patrol wagon?
Is it Mawruss, the tender husband and father, who pats the Irish policemen's shoulder and rewards him with a cigar?

* * * *

Yes, it is you, Potash and Perlmutter.
Yes, you are here again, you have stepped from the stage, washed off your clown's masks, and revealed the wolfish fangs and murderous faces.
Yes, it is you speaking the lines of real life, confessing all that your author would not tell us.
Yes, we know you now, Potash and Perlmutter, and exactly how you run your quaint business.

* * * *

Listen, Potash and Perlmutter, Dealers in Cloaks and Suits, and Sluggers of Girl Workers,
We will remember what we have seen, gentlemen.
We will yet redeem the proud race that brought forth Jeremiah, the people's prophet,
Moses, the leader of slaves, Jesus, the rebel, and Marx, Trotzky, Liebknecht and Heinrich Heine.
We will go back two thousand years and find the smooth pebble and sling of David,
The sword of Judas Maccabbee, and Bar Cochba's martial wisdom,
We will remember you on that day, we other Jews,
We will remember all our dear blood brothers, Messrs. Potash and Perlmutter!

Education in Soviet Russia

By JULIET STUART POYNTZ

NOWHERE does the transforming effect of the proletarian revolution show itself more clearly in Soviet Russia than in the field of education. The concentration of political power and economic control in the hands of the working class has brought about a complete change in the aims and methods and content of education.

Russian education has advanced with one bound from a pre-feudal condition to the very forefront of modern civilization. The new society of workers and peasants has developed a system and theory of education which uses the latest results of scientific research in every field and applies them without the trammels of commercialism and individualism which have held back bourgeois society. The spiritual revolution in Russia is no less remarkable than the economic and political revolution.

The first task of the young Soviet government when it came to power in October, 1917, was to remodel elementary education according to Socialist ideals and to attack the universal illiteracy which had been left as a legacy by the obscurantist Czarist regime. New schools were founded thruout the country and numberless "first-aid stations," libraries and reading rooms in the villages with teachers for adults, while in the towns cultural and educational clubs and classes for adult workers sprang up everywhere and flourished. This gigantic work of propaganda and enlightenment was undertaken by the Soviet government working in conjunction with the Communist Party, and its fruits are shown in the raising of the cultural level of the whole Russian nation in the short space of seven years and in the face of the enormous difficulties created by the famine and the civil war.

Illiteracy on the Wane.

The progress of the struggle against illiteracy is shown by the figures published in a report on Education in Russia issued by the government in 1922 on the basis of the results of the census of 1920. An interesting comparison is made between the conditions in that year and in 1897, which may be taken as a typical year of the old regime when the educational efforts were practically stationary. The number of men who could read and write increased during this period from 318 per thousand to 409, of women from 131 to 244, and for every thousand of the whole population the number of literates rose from 223 to 319. In 1920 338 of every thousand of the population in the country below the age of 18 were able to read, in the cities, 603. In the next age class up to forty years, 425 per thousand of the country population and 791 of the city population were able to read. Between 40 and 45 the relative figures were 215 and 550 and over 45, 326 and 661. This is a remarkable record of enlightenment for the short period of existence of the Soviet government, but Lenin, who was never willing to let communism rest on its laurels or even pause to congratulate itself in the struggle upward, pointed out the enormous work that still remains to be done in a statement during the 1922 All-Russian Congress of Soviets. "We find as a consequence, as was to be expected that we are still very far from the time when illiteracy will have entirely disappeared in Russia. We see too what a gigantic work we must still carry out in order to build a real structure of culture on the basis of our proletarian conquests."

Care of Children.

While the Socialist program has always included an enlarged responsibility of the state for the children, the consequences of the war and famine in Russia involved the Soviet state more deeply in this problem than would ever have been the case under more normal conditions. In addition to the orphans who were made helpless by the terrific losses of Russia during the great war were added those whose parents perished in the civil struggle and the war against capitalist intervention. Then came the famine, and Soviet Russia had thrown upon her hands millions more of helpless and starving children whose parents had perished of starvation. It was a gigantic undertaking to provide not only education, but mere sustenance for these millions of hungry mouths. There was an enormous strain on the educational machinery of the Soviet Republic, and often the needs of education had to be sacrificed to those of life. Vast numbers of new institutions had to be brought into existence to care for the children of the state. These had to be provided first, with the necessities of life, food, clothing and shelter, and then with education.

Children's Initiative Developed.

The extraordinary results of these efforts form one of the greatest evidences of the power and desire of a proletarian government to meet a great social vision and a great social crisis. The thousands of children's homes and colonies that have sprung up all over Russia in spite of their poverty and lack of all means for educational work yet show a spirit and tendency in their life and in their loving care of the nation's children which is totally foreign to the capitalist states with all their means. In visiting those homes one feels that man does not live by bread alone nor does education flourish by money alone, but by the great social vision and passion for human brotherhood that animates all the educational activities of the Soviet government. The children of Soviet Russia are different creatures from the poor warped products of capitalist civilization that are turned out by our schools. Discipline in the American sense of the word is unknown in the Russian children's homes and schools. When a foreign visitor enters the room the children cry out spontaneously and enthusiastically, "Sdrastvutye, Tovarish!" and run forward to meet and converse with the stranger who will have something to tell them about the comrades of other countries. 'I remember a beautiful scene in a home for small children in Ekaterinburg where the children were preparing a play to celebrate the birthday of the children's poet, Nekrasof. I came in with the local official of the Narkompros or Department of Education. The children ran forward with cries of joy and seized our hands and kissed them without the slightest trace of bashfulness or self-consciousness. These were comrades from somewhere in the world to them and that was enough to make them take us to their hearts. Many thoughts ran thru one's mind at this and countless similar experiences. In the spirit of the new collective homes for children in Russia a new race is being bred, a new type of human being who is adapted to the new social system, who owes his existence and his loyalty to society and not to the family. "You can't change human nature," said the conservatives. But human nature has been changed, and changed fundamentally in Soviet Russia.

Aims of Education—Social.

The elementary schools of Soviet Russia have created a revolution in the field of pedagogical theory which will undoubtedly transform the entire method and content of education in other countries, once the barriers of capitalist control have broken down. The aim of education in Russia is social and not individual. Education is given not to enable some individual to climb above his fellows or to enjoy class privileges and perquisites but to enable him to contribute to the community. Much old academic rubbish that clutters the curriculum of capitalist countries is brushed aside, and education returns to the vital facts and needs of life. These are first of all economic, and the whole life of the Russian school centers around the problem of creating a new and more intelligent and social-minded society of workers and peasants in the next generation. The children are trained in the shop side by side with their comrade workman who imparts his technical knowledge to them and on the farm with the brother peasant who works with them on the land. Some children's colonies on the land support themselves entirely from the product of their own toil, and are robust, self-reliant, members of society at an age when the children of capitalist countries are still groping and dependent. These children's colonies will in many cases grow into adult co-operative peasant communties without the children being aware of the transition from childhood to maturity, for they are self-governing responsible groups from their earliest age.

Curriculum of Russian School.

The system of self-government is universal in the children's homes and schools and colonies in Russia. The councils of the children have great responsibilities and rights which cover the whole field of their life and activities from the problem of securing food and support to the working out of their own curriculum and the choosing and dismissal of their teachers. A child in the Russian notion of education is a smaller and younger member of the human species, but a complete human being with his own personality and rights.

The curriculum of the Russian school is vastly interesting. Such subjects as economics, sociology and anthropology, instead of being reserved for the university are taught to the youngest children. In many a school you will find beautiful models of the life of man in all its stages from the most primitive down thru the feudal society until today. These models are beautifully and artistically made of clay, wood, sand, moss, rags, feathers—anything, and the making of them must be of enormous value in developing the artistic abilities of the students as well as developing their historical and social imagination. Little tots of four and five in the kindergarten scrawl little pictures of life in the hunting and fishing stages of culture, and from that age on their economic education becomes more and more intensive and thoro, and is always related to their own problems of life.

Less Talking, More Doing—Motto.

The ideas of the greatest pedagogical thinkers, Spencer, Dewey, etc., have contributed to the educational theory of the Russian schools as well as Marxist theory and the practical needs of the peasants and workers' society. Arithmetic is not taught as the science of reckoning commercial profit and loss as in our capitalist civilization, but as social statistics. Children of seven and eight work out beautiful colored stastical diagrams illustrating their own life, their age, sex, parentage, social condition, the provisioning and economic problems of their own school, then of their town or community, and then of the Soviet society.

Less talking and more doing might be the motto of the Russian school. From their earliest infancy the children express their reactions to what they see or learn or experience not only thru discussion and writing but thru drawing, painting, modelling, dancing and music. The effort is always to develop the creative instincts of the child. And the results are often astonishing. Painting and drawing from young children that would do honor to an adult art school in western Europe. The children paint their own scenery for their school plays—when paints are to be had. They write their own plays and act them. They compose their own songs and dances and recitations. They make their own clothes. They make their own carvings, toys and decorations for their Christmas trees. They paint the pictures that adorn the walls of their childrens' homes, they ornament the furniture and embroider the linen and beautify everything around them until they make a poverty-stricken home look like a little bower.

Compulsory Decrease in Expenditures.

The new economic policy and the effort to balance the budget of Soviet Russia has caused entrenchment in all state expenditures, and the educational budget has been a heavy sufferer. It has as little as possible to work out the ideals of pure communism in the field of education then elsewhere. The number of elementary schools that increased from 63,743 in 1918, to 94,205 in 1920, has been reduced again under the pressure of economic necessity, and the support of schools and children's homes thrown to a great extent upon local authorities and voluntary organizations, the trade unions, the peasants' unions, the Red Army, etc. But the Soviet government and the Communist Party have their clear end in view and regard the present retrenchment as only transitory. With Russia's economic reconstruction and the improvement of industry and agriculture will come a cultural revival and a development of education that will mark a new spiritual era in human development.

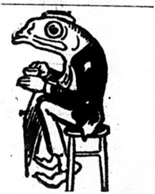
Hymn (St. Catherine) The Faith That Is to Be

By G. W. HALE

Midst changing systems, fading creeds,
That fail us in our deepest needs
Our struggling souls refuse to rest
And call our present good the best;
Our eyes in rapture seem to see
A mightier faith that is to be.

Our fathers' faith we do not slight,
'Twas Truth's grey dawn across the night,
Yet on this world we trust will shine
Some larger beams of light divine;
As one by one the shadows flee,
We seek the faith that is to be.

A faith where truth shall not be feared,
But to it temples shall be reared.
Where beauty unashamed shall dwell
With goodness, and its secrets tell;
Where love shall reign supreme, and we
Shall live the faith that is to be.



The Poor Fish Says—Communists are always howling that there is no longer an opportunity to make money in America. Nonsense? Why, Harry Thaw is crazy and yet he's earning thousands daily in a bug house.

DINNER PAIL EPICS

By BILL LLOYD

I see that while we guys is toiling, the politicians' pot is boiling. For now we have the open season when folks is sed to use their reason in voting to pick candidates to make up the November slates.

With his old party on the rack, our Cal is out for a comeback. He thinks the people otto see the worth of mediocrity. And Hiram Johnson, he is fighting to set his rod to ketch the lightning. Then son-in-law, Bill McAdoo, has got his lightning rod out, too, and having quit Doheny's pay he hopes to win election day. Al Smith, who sez that he is wet, won't get bootleggers' votes, you bet, but his campaign will likely hear from those who like light wine and beer.

When oil is sed, one thing is sure. We needn't look for any cure from either Rep. or Democrat; the recent scandal's spilt the fat. It's sure Big Biz is out to rule, tho they don't teach such things in school. When they can't win by waving flags, they pack some money in their bags, and then same candidate is sought who can be leased for four years or bought.

WE WANT A CLASS CANDIDATE.

In the coming presidential elections we want a candidate of a clean Farmer-Labor Party. Hence, Boost the Convention of June 17th!

THE DAILY WORKER RAISES THE STANDARD FOR A WORKERS' AND FARMERS' GOVERNMENT

THE DAILY WORKER

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Workers! Farmers! Demand:
The Labor Party
Amalgamation
Organization of Unorganized
The Land for the Users
The Industries for the Workers
Protection of the Foreign-Born
Recognition of Soviet Russia

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HARDING KIN DOPE TRAFFIC AID

CAN'T BREAK STRIKE WITH INJUNCTIONS

Chicago Labor Delegates Told It Won't Be Allowed

"The injunction against picketing cannot under any circumstances be permitted to destroy the garment workers' strike, and it will be carried thru to a finish in the face of continued police brutality," Meyer Perlstein, vice-president of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, told the Chicago Federation of Labor yesterday.

Who's the Goat?

Mayor William E. Dever has informed the "Committee of Fifteen" that if they can produce eye witnesses to the police brutality he will have any officer thus exposed dismissed from the force, but meanwhile the injunction is costing the unions thousands of dollars and the "Committee of Fifteen" reports it does not know what further action it will take.

"We will show Dudley Taylor and Judge "Dennie" Sullivan that the garment strike cannot be broken by injunctions," said Perlstein. "In all my long strike experience I never saw such police brutality in any city as I have in Chicago in this strike. This is not an ordinary strike; it is a very bitter struggle—a war."

Fight Thru Season.

Before the week is out over $100,000 will have been put up on appeal cases alone, according to Perlstein. "The season ends in a few weeks and a slack period of six weeks begins," he said, "but we have decided to carry the strike thru the slack season if we have to. We cannot permit, under any circumstances, the injunction to destroy the strike."

The mayor has been presented with many instances of specific police brutality, the "Committee of 15" reports. He has been confronted with the names of strikers badly beaten up, the names of the offending officers, the location and time of the manhandling, and the committee has many eye-witnesses to these inhuman scenes. But the mayor, according to the report, submitted to the Chicago Federation of Labor by Chairman Anton Johannsen, of the "Committee of 15," has asked that these eye-witnesses be produced and then he will dismiss the officers involved.

Cut Out the Sabotage!

It is not known what or who is back of the fact that these eye witnesses, who are very willing to testify to police cruelty, have not been produced. The fact remains that the names of the eye-witnesses demanded by the mayor are in the hands of the "Committee of 15," by their own admission. It is also a known fact that the police are daily breaking the law at the instance of the garment bosses.

"We told the mayor that we had the eye-witnesses," Johannsen reported for the "Committee of 15," "when the proper time comes that that kind of witnesses are wanted we can produce them. I don't know what action will be taken."

Mayor Dever admitted to the "Committee of 15" that he had very little control over his force, and it seems that the demand for the production of eye-witnesses to police brutality is just an excuse by the mayor to stall the strikers off until the strike is over. It seems that the "Committee of 15" has fallen, willingly or unwillingly, into the trap.

"You know it is not easy to enforce police discipline," Mayor Dever is reported by Johannsen to have said. "The average cop has a peculiar idea that my administration or any other administration is sympathetic to the employers."

"And you can appreciate if you have ever been thru a strike," Johannsen added to the mayor's admission, "where the mayor got this idea of partiality to the employers."

Plenty of Evidence.

"Go down on Market street," Johannsen said, "if you want to see the police breaking the law. They do it every day about 4:30, when the pickets are herded into a waiting patrol wagon so that the scabs can come

(Continued on page 3)

Workers! Farmers! Boycott the Primary Election of the Capitalist Parties

WAGE earners and farmers of the state of Illinois should refuse to participate in the selection of candidates for the capitalist tickets at the primary elections, Tuesday, April 8. These candidates, be they so-called "good" men or "bad" men, are nothing but the servile tools of the bosses. They are members of the gang which looted the resources of the nation, exposed thru the Teapot Dome oil scandal, the aircraft scandal and the veterans' bureau graft scandal. They are the upholders of the present corrupt system of government, running on a program to maintain that system. They have no program for the industrial workers and mortgaged farmers.

Workers and farmers of Illinois, these candidates are the chosen representatives of your enemy class, whether they be under the special protection of the Chicago Tribune or the Hearst papers. To pledge your support to any of those is to help maintain reaction, to help maintain the vicious system of anti-labor injunctions and to drive the farmers from the land.

Inconsistency of Labor Fakers.

The inconsistency of some of the labor leaders who today support Small for governor defies description. Four years ago when he was elected governor he was on the unfair list by action of the Central Labor Council of his own home town, Kankakee. John H. Walker, president of the Illinois State Federation of Labor, at the time stumped the state in an effort to show that Len Small was an anti-labor candidate. That he used all the tricks known to him to loot the state treasury, is a well known fact—here we only need to mention that but 2 per cent of the allotted 10 per cent of the packing house bonds went into the state treasury. The difference between Len Small and those exposed thru the Teapot Dome oil scandal is only a difference of degree. Certainly the Illinois workers and farmers can have no preference for this candidate as to any other capitalist candidate. The treacherous labor leaders may have their own personal interests at stake.

Nothing can be gained by the workers and farmers of the state of Illinois in tomorrow's capitalist primaries. They should stay away from the polls and as a next step unite their forces for political action independent of the old bosses' parties. The existing Farmer-Labor Parties should be compelled to unite with the other forces of labor to put up a united labor ticket for the state elections Nov., 1924, and for the establishment of a real class Farmer-Labor Party which will unite with the forces of workers and farmers meeting in a national convention in St. Paul, Minn., June 17th.

Labor Must Rule.

Labor must thru its own instrument place its own representatives in power and control the actions of such representative. Labor must stop currying favors from capitalist politicians—their common enemies.

The Workers Party of America is firmly committed to such program of unity of action and will work ceaselessly for its realization!

Stay away from tomorrow's capitalist primaries!

Help unite the forces of industrial workers and farmers thru a representative class Farmer-Labor Party.

This is the only consistent and effective protest to the present governmental corruption, to the injunction laws and to the proposed "Cossack" State Police—District Executive Committee, District No. 8, Workers Party of America, Arne Swabeck, District Organizer.

Homestead, Pa., Steel Mill Worker, Wages Too Small, Forced to Give His Three Children Away

(Special to The Daily Worker)

HOMESTEAD, Pa., April 6.—Andrew Kartez offered to give his three small children away because his meager part time wage as a laborer in a mill is not enough to keep them in comfort.

Kartez attempted to place an advertisement in a paper here reading: "Three fine children to be had for the asking by any person who will promise to provide for them."

Since the death of Kartez's wife, the father has been caring for Jennie, 11, Andrew, 7, and Mary, 4.

Wheeler, Weeks, Ryan and Standard Oil

By WILLIAM F. DUNNE

THE army aircraft scandal in which Secretary of War Weeks was involved when he was discovered attempting to conceal documents representing five years of investigation and containing damning evidence of theft running into hundreds of millions of dollars in the aircraft department, is the most dangerous exposure for the American plunderbund of those made to date.

John D. Ryan, head of the Anaconda Mining Company, chairman of the board of directors of the Montana Power Company, director of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company—all subsidiaries of the Standard Oil Company—was head of the Aircraft Corporation during the war.

A billion dollars was spent and of the 247 airplanes built and sent to the western front not one was serviceable. Edward Rickenbacker, well-known American aviator, now head of the Rickenbacker Motor Company in a series of syndicated articles written shortly after the armistice, characterized these airplanes as "flaming coffins."

But—the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company got for a song 38 miles of standard roadbed, built with government money, by the labor of army engineers, officers and enlisted men, running thru the heart of the richest belt of spruce timber in the state of Washington. The road was built ostensibly as an emergency outlet for spruce timber but not a foot of timber was hauled over it during the war.

Ryan's Mussolini.

John D. Ryan appointed Colonel Disque, a former warden of a Michigan penitentiary, as labor director—a miniature Mussolini.

By his orders war was waged on labor unions in the lumber industry and it was under his direction that the timber-baron owned Loyal Legion of Loggers was organized. Colonel Disque played no favorites. He fought the remnants of the Timberworkers Union, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, and the Industrial Workers of the World impartially but as the latter organization was by far the strongest and most militant their membership suffered the most.

A reign of terror, organized with the military forces as a basis, was instituted. The military, directed by Disque, cooperated with the gunmen of the timber-barons and more than one organizer of the Industrial Workers of the World disappeared mysteriously in the wilderness of the Pacific Northwest, to say nothing of the dozens that were beaten and jailed.

The timber-barons were jubilant. Ryan and Disque warred on wages but not on profits. Spruce timber that was being laid down in San Francisco for $14 per thousand before the aircraft corporation was formed, jumped to $114 per thousand and kept going up. The wildest orgy of profit-making that the Pacific Coast had ever seen—not even barring the period of the Klondike rush—was the result.

Paying His Tools.

The looting was openly conducted and a matter of public knowledge. John D. Ryan was the target of the criticism from a dozen sources despite the censorship and President Wilson was forced to write a letter commending him to quell the storm.

Richard Kilroy, now editor of the Anaconda Standard—a peculiarly appropriate name for a copper-trust oil-trust sheet—was the publicity man for Ryan during the spruce orgy. To keep his mouth shut he was then given his present position at a salary of $1,200 per month with a five year contract. A short time ago he was fired by some minor officials of the Anaconda Mining Company. He got Ryan in New York by long distance telegraph and in twenty minutes was back on the job.

It now develops before the committee of which Senator Wheeler of Montana is chairman that Secretary of War Weeks was a member of the law firm of Hornblower and Weeks that sold $2,000,000 worth of government securities for the Bosch Magneto Company. Most of the documents that Secretary Weeks had purloined by an army officer related to frauds in the production of aircraft. The value of the loot is estimated by Lane, the investigator from whom the records were stolen, at $200,000,000.

Standard Oil Lackey.

John D. Ryan was in complete charge of aircraft production during the war and it is logical to suppose that the trail of corruption leads straight to the head office of the Anaconda Mining Company, the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company and the parent company, Standard Oil.

It was the Anaconda Mining Company that was the head and forefront of the persecution of labor and radical organizations in the Rocky Mountain states during the war; that hounded Wheeler himself and tried to kill him politically and physically. Wheeler knows that Standard Oil owns the copper, coal, oil and timber of Montana.

It was John D. Ryan and his chief gunman, Colonel Disque, acting for the lumber barons, who led the war on labor in the Pacific Northwest and who sent to prison from Oregon, Washington, Idaho and Montana members of the I. W. W. for bringing, thru organization, mighty improvements in the inhuman conditions under which the timber barons had forced the lumberjacks to labor. The Centralia raid, the torture and murder of Wesley Everest, the railroading of seven lumber workers to a living death in Walla Walla penitentiary, the smothering to death of 164 miners in the Speculator mine, the hanging of Frank Little in Butte, the deportation of 1,400 metal miners from

(Continued on page 2)

Bryan and Other Imbeciles Told Majority Vote Can't Kill Truth

ANN HARBOR, Mich., April 6.—William Jennings Bryan, arch foe of the evolution theory was assailed as "prehistoric" by Professor Stuart P. Sherman, of the University of Illinois, in an address at the student convocation here.

"Mr. Bryan wants to put religion on its feet," Professor Sherman said. "How does he propose to do it? By calling for legislative suppression of the most fruitful scientific theory of modern times. And the answer to that call takes the shape of mass meetings of 60,000 benighted bible students passing resolutions against the doctrine of evolution.

"A church or a university which attempts to suppress truth by a majority vote is not moulding characters but nursing hypocrites and imbeciles."

RESUME STRIKE CONFERENCE IN KANSAS TODAY

No Agreement in Sight Over the Week End

(Special to The Daily Worker)

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 6.—Conferences attempting settlement of the strike of 35,000 coal miners in the southwest will be resumed Monday. No agreement was in sight when representatives of the union miners and employers recessed for the week end.

Liquidate Last Remnants of the Mexican Fascisti

MEXICO CITY, April 6.—The final remnants of the Fascisti uprising will be crushed within a short time, Minister of War Serrano said today on return from an inspection of the military front in the southeast.

The government now is preparing to send troops to occupy Frontera, Progresso and Chipas, Tabasco, Campecht and Yucatan, Serrano said.

No resistance is anticipated.

"All the petroleum regions are free of counter-revolutionists," Serrano said.

"Many supporters of General Cavazos, who has been leading guerrillas operating along the border of Hidalgo and Queretaro, are surrendering."

Cal Coolidge Still "Proposing" Aid to The Wheat Farmers

WASHINGTON, April 6.—President Coolidge has proposed to the recently created $10,000,000 agricultural credit corporation in the north west that it make loans thru the war finance corporation to aid northwestern wheat farmers to diversify their crops.

In a letter to C. T. Jaffray, Minneapolis, chairman of the credit corporation, he advocated such procedure as an "effective service to agricultural interests of the central northwest" and asked for an expression of the corporation's views on the subject.

Radio Fans Will Have To Pay More for Sets; Solons Decree

WASHINGTON, April 6.—Radio fans and Mah Jong addicts will have to pay something for the privilege.

Senate tax makers have cut taxes on automobiles and candy, but put 10 per cent levies on radio and mah jong sets. All radio sets costing $15 or more—which means most of those that are sold—will bear the 10 per cent tax under the provision inserted by the senate finance committee. All mah jong sets worth $5 or more must pay 10 per cent. It will just be added to the price, because the manufacturer or importer is to pay it.

IMPEACH COOLIDGE!

Votaw, Brother-in-Law of the Late President, May Be Called in Prison Drug Probe

WASHINGTON, April 6.—Heber H. Votaw, superintendent of federal prisons and brother-in-law of the late President Harding, may be subpoenaed by the senate Daugherty investigating committee, in connection with testimony of William J. Burns and J. S. Dyche, former warden of Atlanta penitentiary, that he blocked an investigation into the drug traffic at the prison, it was said at chairman Brookhart's office today.

Votaw probably will not be subpoenaed until after the committee cleans up some of the "leads" on which it is now working but committee members said they expect eventually to summon him to explain why he stopped the drug investigation in the face of pleas by both Burns and Dyche that it be permitted to continue.

About 650 convicted violators of the narcotic laws were in Atlanta penitentiary at the time Heber Votaw, superintendent of prisons and brother-in-law of the late President Harding, had the warden, J. E. Dyche removed, according to Dyche's testimony to the Senate investigating committee. Mr. Dyche had repeatedly urged Votaw to send inspectors to work under cover and stop the "dope" traffic in the federal prisons.

Was His Palm Greased?

William J. Burns finally sent three detectives to work at Atlanta and their work resulted in the indictment of four guards for selling dope. Two other guards resigned before they were called on the carpet. Attorney-General Daugherty dismissed the cases of two of the indicted guards and the other two cases ended in jury disagreements.

Votaw came to Atlanta at the time, as Dyche's testimony shows:

Senator Wheeler—Now, about the time that these indictments were found, did you see Mr. Votaw?

Mr. Dyche—He came down there.

Senator Wheeler—And what, if anything, did he say to you with reference to the investigation?

Mr. Dyche—Well, unfortunately, senator, as I thought at the time, the matter kept getting into the papers and Mr. Votaw's objection seemed to be the publicity. He gave as a further reason that it disorganized things in the institution, of course. But there was nothing to that.

Passing the Buck.

William J. Burns also testified that Votaw had blocked the "dope" investigations in the federal prisons because the "higher ups" were about to be exposed. Burns testified that he had conferred with Daugherty at the time, but had not mentioned Votaw as the man who was responsible for stopping the inquiry. Burns explained that he could not produce the files of the narcotic investigation before the Senate committee because of "confidential" statements contained in them. He testified as follows:

Senator Wheeler—I understand you think it is the paramount duty of the government to clean up the dope situation and the trafficking in narcotics in these federal penitentiaries?

Mr. Burns—I certainly do.

Senator Wheeler—And the investigation in Atlanta into the narcotic situation was suspended over your protest?

Mr. Burns—Yes.

Senator Wheeler—Who stopped you in the investigation?

Mr. Burns—Well, my agents stated that Mr. Votaw stopped them.

Senator Wheeler—Now, did you take the matter up with the attorney general when he stopped you? (There was a long pause.)

Mr. Burns—There was some conference with the attorney general. I think the attorney general sent for me and asked me about the situation.

Senator Wheeler—Yes, and did you tell him what a bad situation it was?

Mr. Burns—I told him what our agents had accomplished.

What's that, "Billy"?

Senator Wheeler—And you told him that investigation had been stopped by Heber Votaw, the superintendent of prisons?

Mr. Burns—No; I don't know that I said that. I supposed he knew that. Mr. Votaw saw the attorney general.

The deputy warden of Atlanta had sided with Votaw in opposing the "dope" investigations, but the United States attorney, Clint Hager, wanted to continue, Dyche stated during his examination. Votaw's orders won and the Burns' men left the penitentiary. Later Dyche was called to the capitol by the attorney-general and criticised severely about the "publicity" attending the "dope" inquiry.

Dope Traffic Still On.

Dyche said that he got the impression that the Washington "higher ups" wanted to "cover up." He stated that 8 or 10 should have been indicted. Leavenworth prison has 1,000 addicts, according to Dyche, and nothing has been done to stop the traffic.

Morgan's Big Bribe Fund Gives Poincare New Lease of Life

PARIS, April 6.—The chamber of deputies gave Premier Poincare's new government another vote of confidence, 327 to 201 this afternoon, this time on the subject of the proposed pensions bill.

It was an adverse vote on this measure by the chamber that defeated the last government and caused Poincare's resignation.

Today's vote was the chamber's second expression of confidence in the new government within 24 hours.

MacDonald's Police Shoot Down Hindus In Strike in India

CALCUTTA, India, April 6.—Four mill hands were killed and 34 wounded in a serious riot today at Cawnpore. The workers were endeavoring to enforce their demands for an increase in wages when the police fired a volley into the mob.

JESS SMITH BECAME NERVOUS WRECK WHEN HARRY MADE HIM GOAT

WASHINGTON, April 6—Roxie Stinson, ex-wife and paramour of the late suicide, Jess Smith, partner in crime of Harry M. Daugherty, in an interview with Julian Street, declared that her ex-husband was all shot to pieces when he realized that the ex-attorney intended to unload the booze scandal on him.

Speaking of Jess Smith, Miss Stinson said:

"When he came back from the convention at Chicago, he told me and my companion how Harry Daugherty got the nomination for Harding, going at two in the morning to a room where a secret conference was being held and strong-arming it thru.

"In April Jess came home to Washington Court House and I saw he was in a highly nervous condition. Once, apparently under great stress, he exclaimed 'they've passed it up to me.'

"I knew what he meant. Some six months before there had been started quiet inquiries, instigated by politics, intended to involve the attorney-general and Jess in liquor frauds.

"Jess was terribly concerned about it, but Harry, with his usual coolness in big emergencies, let it slide off his back. Subsequent pressure and realization of what Harry Daugherty's attitude towards him would be, was the real cause of Jess Smith's suicide.

Daugherty-Pepper War Splits the Republicans

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, April 6.—Danger of real split in the party faced Republican leaders today as a result of the increasingly bitter quarrel between former Attorney General Daugherty and Senator Pepper of Pennsylvania.

Daugherty has issued a statement lashing Pepper in vigorous, fighting words for his Maine speech and warning G. O. P. leaders that he does not intend to be the butt of criticism for Republicans or Democrats.

Hears Knell of Death.

Daugherty declared that a "few more keynote" speeches like Pepper's would "sound the death knell of Republican success in the coming elections."

Daugherty traced Pepper's animosity towards him to his refusal to recommend the senator for solicitor general. He said that Pepper was unable to secure the endorsement of either the late senators Penrose or Knox of Pennsylvania for the office.

Pepper Sticks to Speech.

PHILADELPHIA, April 6.—"Everything I said in my Portland, Maine, speech was said after careful thought and consideration. I have seen no developments since to cause me to think it necessary to add anything to it. I stand by everything I said."

This was the statement of Senator George Wharton Pepper here today, regarding former Attorney General Harry M. Daugherty's attack on him last night in Washington, because of the Senator's speech before the Republican convention in the Maine City.

As to Daugherty, Senator Pepper declared he had nothing to say.

Regarding the rumor circulated in Washington that Daugherty and his political allies are preparing to desert the Coolidge standard, Senator Pepper declared that the former attorney-general is possibly in a position to know what certain men might do, but indicated that he had no knowledge that important political leaders are allied with Mr. Daugherty in such a move.

Our First Article by J. T. Murphy on "What's Doing in England" on Page Six Today

MAGNUS MIXES WITH OILY PARTY MACHINE OUTFIT

Fights F.-L. P. Position In Illinois

Magnus Johnson, who is supposed to represent the workers and farmers of Minnesota in the United States senate, has thrown himself into the Illinois political situation in the republican primaries.

The party that Magnus Johnson attacked in Minnesota as the party of the landlords, grain gamblers, bankers and food speculators, becomes in Illinois the stamping ground of this same "Magnus", one of whose achievements in Washington, D. C., is losing out in a milking contest.

U. S. Senator Johnson is in the republican primaries, in spite of the fact that the Cook County (Chicago) Farmer-Labor Party has officially called upon the workers and farmers to stay out of the old party primaries, and while the Illinois Farmer-Labor Party has labelled the republican and democratic outfits as "decayed to the core, and that the only solution is for labor and the farmers to have a party of their own".

Dodges Questions.

Senator Johnson tried to justify his action in lining up with the Jenkins-Small-Lundin political gangsters, who are said to have a deal on with the Ex-Governor Deneen forces, by giving his views to the DAILY WORKER in an exclusive interview.

When asked whether he would stay away from the corrupt politicians, or whether he would betray the farmers and workers who elected him to office, Johnson told the DAILY WORKER, "I am campaigning for the election of Newton Jenkins, a candidate for senatorial nomination on the republican ticket. True, both the republican and democratic parties are smeared with oil, but I believe in supporting a farmer-labor party only when there is a good chance for election."

Senator Johnson seemed more anxious to talk about himself than about what he has done to justify the support of the farmers and workers of Minnesota. Instead of talking about farm and labor legislation, Johnson was more interested in his milking contest with the Secretary of Agriculture, which seems to be Johnson's only bid for fame. Former supporters of the Minnesota senator are pointing out that he lost even that.

For Small Business Man.

Senator Johnson placed more emphasis on the small business men in talking to the DAILY WORKER, than he did on the farmers and workers who elected him. When a direct question was asked him about a party which really represented the workers and farmers, or if the Teapot Dome scandal showed that America is "class ruled" by the capitalists, he sidestepped by talking about "good-fellowship" and "philosophy". Whenever Johnson approached unsafe ground, he pulled himself back with the statement "The public is tired of standpatism and Coolidgeism, and I am a progressive".

"The business men are dependent on the farmers and workers for their trade and their existence", said Johnson, "and in my campaign in Minnesota, I had the support of the small bankers and small business men. Even the big business interests are not strongly opposed to the La Follette movement. They see the handwriting on the wall, and they know what is coming. Our enemies often call us radicals and some of them have even called me a Communist, but of course that is ridiculous."

The Cat Slips Out.

Senator Johnson in his zeal for the middle-class business men, belittled the idea of an independent labor party in this city which the militant workers are advocating, on the grounds that "It didn't amount to much and that all the labor leaders have indorsed the old party candidates anyway." Newton Jenkins, who was with the Senator, agreed with this statement. "Fitzpatrick, all the railroad unions, and practically every union official in the state have indorsed me for republican senator", said Jenkins.

Johnson admitted that La Follette seemed more interested in becoming a Presidential candidate on no matter what ticket, rather than lead a militant class conscious farmer's and worker's labor party. "La Follette will make a bid for the regular republican nomination", Johnson admitted. "However I believe Coolidge is sure of the republican nomination and in that case La Follette will have to run as a third party progressive candidate."

Our Reporter Goes Campaigning With Magnus Johnson In Spite of Walker, Foe of the Labor Party

Senator Magnus Johnson, the man of the people, the rip-roaring, tobacco-chewing Scandinavian "Theodore Roosevelt," has been in our midst. When interviewed by the DAILY WORKER he had just finished telling a crowd at the Western Electric Company's gates, at 48th Street and Cicero Avenue, that he was for a big soldier's bonus—he was no pacifist, you bet you—he was a patriot thru and thru.

It was a motley crew that the DAILY WORKER reporter, in the course of his duties, was forced to associate with in the ride back to town on the "L." There was Newton Jenkins, the intellectual, superior, cultured, English-welsh lawyer—suave and looking bored to death. He no doubt subscribes to Professor McDougall's theory that humans are divided into four distinct grades of intellects—and Jenkins is in the front rank of the highest caste.

Some "People" Dislike Us.

Then there was an ex-wobbly ex-hobo-hotel-keeper now connected with the Hiram Johnson campaign, shining in the reflected glory of a real, live Senator. Last but by no means last was Frank Walker, of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, "from Stone's office", a stern, sour individual, with a crabbed wrinkled face, who took an immediate, unchanging and violent dislike to the DAILY WORKER reporter.

It was evident that Johnson was giving Jenkins a lesson in how to be an honest-to-god, handshaking, shoulder-slapping politician, and it was equally evident that Jenkins took no joy in the job. "Ah, Mr. Jenkins, said the Senator, "there's a soldier, see his soldier's button. Meet Mr. Jenkins, he's for a soldier bonus, you want to vote for him in Tuesday's primary". "How are you," said Jenkins phlegmatically, and he said no more, altho himself an "overseas" man.

Magnus looked at the republican senatorial candidate with obvious disaproval, and to show Jenkins how it is done launched into an impassioned plea for the reward of the faithful vets. Johnson's pose was somewhat shaken when a man in the surrounding crowd yelled out "All you farmers are no damn good, I wouldn't vote for you on a bet." Then ensued a rather undignified squabble during which Johnson said the heckler had no sense and was no good, to which the ruffled interrupter answered, "You're common, damn common, I don't want to talk to you, I'm a psychologist", and walked off in a huff.

Budding "Teddy" Good Actor.

The party escaped into a restaurant for some "coffee and", after "labor leader" Walker made an unsuccessful attempt to get rid of the DAILY WORKER reporter. It seems the chauffeur who brought the Johnson-Jenkins party to the industrial plant, had been as bored as Jenkins by the affair, for he slipped away before Johnson had finished his speech, and we were left to the tender mercies of the "Elevated" railroad.

The DAILY WORKER reporter thought he would remind Magnus, upon whom the mantle of Theodore Roosevelt had considerably descended that in this enlightened day women were also voters. "You are waiting on a very famous personage," he said to the waitress. "Meet Senator Magnus Johnson of Minnesota, the man who got licked in a milking contest with Secretary of Agriculture Wallace".

"But remember," said Magnus, affably, "He only won a newspaper decision. And besides he was born on a farm, and I never saw a cow until I was 23 years old." It was ever thus. Another idol shattered. The man whose reputation was built upon rural atmosphere. The man whose daily companions, were reported in the press to be cows—the man who rode into the senate on a cow's back, you might say, never saw a cow until he was twenty-three years old.

We were safely on the "L" at last, after Senator Johnson had repeated his formula, "I'm Senator Johnson of Minnesota, I'm campaigning for Jenkins in the republican primaries, Vote for him, he's a good man," to an Italian grade crossing watchman, and to half a dozen street corner loafers.

Ain't It Tough, "Frankie?"

Walker had made another unsuccessful attempt to shake the DAILY WORKER reporter as we bought our tickets, and tried to induce Jenkins not to pay the DAILY WORKER reporter's fare—"He won't give us any publicity, he's for a labor party," the "labor" man kept repeating.

The DAILY WORKER reporter talked to Magnus and "Newt" while Walker nursed his grudge against a labor party on the other side of the car, with the ex-hobo-hotel-keeper for company. The historic interview, given in another column, was on.

LABOR SKATE TRIED TO PROTECT MAGNUS FROM DAILY WORKER

Frank Walker, of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, made an ineffectual attempt to save Senator Magnus Johnson, of the Farmer-Labor Party, who came here from Washington to advance the senatorial campaign of a republican, from the contaminating clutches of a DAILY WORKER reporter.

"Come over here with me, Senator", said Walker, breaking in on the DAILY WORKER interview.

"But I'm talking to a newspaper man".

"But he's not for us, Senator. He is from the DAILY WORKER. They haven't given us any publicity. They're for an independent labor party."

In spite of the fact that railroad "labor" leader winked and made significant faces at Senator Johnson, the Minnesotan refused to budge. Senator Johnson thought he had enough political experience to "get by," even with an advocate of independent political action without making a statement that would offend his republican associates.

Some mix-up. A Senator elected on a worker's and farmer's platform campaigning to have a republican nominated for the Senate, rebuked by a "labor leader" for associating with a man who believed in a militant labor party.

No wonder the DAILY WORKER is advocating a militant farmer's and worker's labor party that refuses to bargain with the corrupt politicians, or to elect leaders who "sell out" to corrupt politicians.

TAX BILL WILL BRING DEFICIT OF $47,000,000

Write Law on Senate Floor This Week

WASHINGTON, April 6.—A new tax bill—the one that finally will become a law—will be written this week on the floor of the senate. The senate finance committee has planned to finish its three weeks work on the measure, passed by the house.

The new bill, as finally passed, probably will provide for a 40 per cent maximum surtax instead of the 44 per cent of the house bill.

Central Block Organized.

A tentative agreement for this revision has been reached between progressives and democrats, who can control the senate.

The committee bill embodies the Mellon rates but even the most optimistic republican members of the committee have no hope that these will survive the senate in any essential detail.

Democrats could strike out the Mellon rates in committee and rewrite the bill before night if they wished.

Let Matters Rest.

With the aid of McCormick and use of a proxy for LaFollette, the Mellon rates could be killed, but this would raise a question of what rates should be substituted, resulting in a long fight, so the democrats have decided to let matters rest until the bill is reported out Monday.

The bill as it stands now is $47,000,000 short of raising the necessary revenue, according to Chairman Smoot.

Grand Opening
Third Annual International
BAZAAR
for Defense and Relief of Class War Prisoners
THURSDAY EVENING, APRIL 10, 1924
CENTRAL OPERA HOUSE
67th Street and 3rd Avenue, New York City
FINNISH PROGRAM
Folk Dances, Athletic Exhibitions, Singing.
DANCING AFTER PROGRAM
Wonderful Bargains at the Booths
In Dresses, Hats, Ornamental Objects, Books, Embroidered Articles, Knitted Goods, Etc.—All at Prices Only a Bazaar Can Offer.
ADMISSION 35 CENTS

DAUGHERTY PROBE TO EXTEND OVER 2 MORE MONTHS

Score of Witnesses Yet To Be Heard

WASHINGTON, April 6.—New strands in the tangled web of accusation being woven about former Attorney General Daugherty were being unravelled today by Senator Wheeler as the senate investigating committee rested from four weeks' labor.

In checking up on the witnesses and evidence yet to be heard, Wheeler estimated that at least two months more of open hearings were in prospect.

Go to Bottom of Mess.

"While we have had abundance of evidence ready for presentation for weeks, every day brings up new angles that we cannot afford to overlook," said Wheeler. "Now that we have started we must go to the bottom of what appears to be a rotten mess in the department of justice."

Each new evidence being gathered by Wheeler and a corps of assistants "ties in" with testimony already heard, and Wheeler predicted that more startling disclosures are yet to be made when open hearings are resumed on Monday.

Hear Score of Witnesses.

More than a score of witnesses subpoenaed at the outset of the hearings are to be heard. These include Secretary Mellon and Secretary Weeks—the former in connection with alleged liquor deals and the latter in connection with war fraud cases.

Howard Mannington, intimate of Daugherty, and Jess Smith, who lived in the "little green house on K street," is expectd back from Paris early next week. Another important witness yet to appear is Jap Muma, alleged "master mind" in the Dempsey-Carpentier fight films deal, which Gaston B. Means charged netted Jess Smith and his associates $180,000.

Wheeler, Weeks, Ryan And Standard Oil

(Continued from page 1)

Bisbee, Arizona, the innumerable crimes against the workers of the Northwest, can be laid directly upon the shoulders of John D. Ryan and the Standard Oil Company. Richard Kilroy, editor of the Anaconda Standard, who blackmails Ryan for a $1,200 per month job, has condoned these crimes a thousand times and boasts of Ryan's hatred of labor organizations.

Wheeler Knows Ryan.

Senator Wheeler knows that these charges are true. He knows that John D. Ryan is a crook and a murderer by proxy and he must know that it is now within his power to show to the masses of the American people the connection between the Standard Oil lackey, John D. Ryan, Secretary of War Weeks, the crimes of the war period, and the American government.

He has the greatest opportunity presented to him that was ever afforded a man in public life.

Will he hesitate to take advantage of it because John D. Ryan is a member of the democrat party, to which he belongs, and because John D. Ryan was appointed by President Wilson to the head of the aircraft corporation which spent over a billion dollars for 247 "flaming coffins" and made war, not on the kaiser, but on workers?

The real test of the senatorial investigations is now at hand. The investigators have broken thru the first line of defense of the big capitalists of the United States and the next step takes them into the offices of Standard Oil.

It is the irony of fate that two senators from Montana—the Treasure State whose inexhaustible natural resources, oil, copper, waterpower and timber have been seized by Standard Oil—should be in charge of the committees which, if they make public all the facts concerning the ownership of American government by oil and finance may do more to crystallize forces making for a mass political revolt than any other agency.

Tables Are Turned.

In 1917, 1918 and 1919 the Standard Oil and its subsidiaries put a price on Wheeler's head. Today he can deal them a blow that will shake to the foundations their political control and upon the decision he makes much depends. The mass movement of the workers and farmers is arising and will become stronger from year to year no matter what happens in Washington, but Wheeler himself must now choose between an opportunity for great service and the democrat party of Ryans and Rockefellers.

Fasting Cure Is Fatal to Man But Woman May Recover

DAYTON, Ohio, April 6.—Daniel Johnson, 61, who fasted 47 days in an attempt to cure himself of a serious stomach trouble, is dead after efforts to administer liquid nourishment failed.

His wife, who fasted 43 days in sympathy with him, is slowly recovering.

The aged couple were said to have followed rules for fasting in a magazine.

Johnson weighed 206 pounds when he started fasting. At his death he weighed 125 pounds.

Single Women, Getting Cheapest Wages, So Badly Housed That They Take to the "Easiest Way"

There are 300,000 women working in industries in Chicago, most of whom live in the rooming house district, or in clubs and society rooms. There are only 3,090 available places to house the single women.

In a speech before the Union League Club recently, Miss Marie Merrill, for eight years in social welfare work, pointed out the seriousness of the shortage of available homes for Chicago women who are in industry.

"Life is a dreary prospect for a woman who has no comfortable home," said Miss Merrill. "Women need a real home more than men. I have seen women come to the department of public welfare, down and out, without hope in life, and when we supply them with a home-like place, it is wonderful to see how they brighten up. One night in a comfortable home raises the hope of these women and gives them courage to go on. There are also many married women in industry, and for that reason it is absolutely necessary for the city to consider increasing its inadequate day nursery facilities."

Not Enough Rooms.

The rooming house facilities of Chicago are decidedly inadequate, especially the accommodations for women, was the conclusion of an investigation of the housing of non-family women in Chicago conducted three months ago by the Chicago Community Trust Company. The three principal rooming districts for women were investigated; those nearest the loop in residence neighborhoods on the North, South and West Sides.

The North Side rooming district west of State street was found to be "filled to overflowing with non-family men and women. Householders here don't have to advertise rooms in the papers. A card in the window brings several applicants within an hour." The Juvenile Protective Association in another survey, found five thousand women and ten thousand men huddled together in rooming houses in this ward.

No Place to Go.

The Community Trust survey says of the West Side rooming section, the 18th ward: "This is old Chicago. Old families who began to make the city great have gone, leaving the decaying mansions to be rented as cheap lodging houses." The Y. W. C. A. Industrial Service Center says of the southern part of this ward: "There were 50,000 industrial girls working within a radius of ten blocks. Last year the West Side residence of the Y. W. C. A. turned away 1,500 applicants, and many single women who applied at the other homes could not be admitted."

The Community Trust investigator says: "Furnished rooms in the 18th ward, in comparison with other rooming districts, have poorer bathing facilities, poorer furnishings, more rooms at grade C (the lowest grade listed) and furnish fewer laundry privileges."

Wages Low But Not Rents.

Only eighteen, or 6 per cent of the 300 rooms visited by the Community Trust investigators rented at less than five dollars a week. Rooms renting from 5 to 8 dollars comprised 26 per cent of those visited in the North, 71 per cent of those in the West, and 56 per cent of those on the South.

"Only a few single rooms were found to cost less than seven dollars per week, over 25 per cent cost ten dollars per week, and over 40 per cent were ten dollars per week or over."

In spite of these high rents, which were exorbitant considering that the single women renting them receive even lower wages than white-collar men clerks, the accommodations were found to be unusually bad. "Over 26 per cent of the houses inhabited by non-family women on the South Side contained bathrooms used by more than six persons, of both sexes. The same condition prevailed in 41 per cent of the rooming houses on the North Side, and 52 per cent of the rooming houses on the West Side."

City Neglects Workers Comfort.

The lack of method and of municipal supervision of the rooming houses of the city, makes life miserable for the single women. The low wages paid to women factory hands, clerks, stenographers and saleswomen, combined with the high rents and uncomfortable homes to make it difficult for Chicago's young women to keep off the "easist path." The city's neglect of the housing of its single women has been one of the main factors in the increase of prostitution, the Community Trust Company found.

The general living conditions were found to be wretched. Only 61 out of the 300 rooms examined were found to be cozy and fairly comfortable. The rest were shabby and poorly furnished. Eighty-five out of the 300 were found to be "the sort of a place we are forced to accept because of the great range of needs we are asked to meet," which means that the women are forced to get as cheap a room as possible, in a section which is near to their work.

All Rooms Uncomfortable.

None of the rooms were graded as Class "A", that is, those filling all requirements. Of the 300 rooms 215 were found to lack some vital and important factor necessary for the bare health and comfort of the roomers. Usually the housekeeping privilege meant a gas plate or an electric grill set up in a ten dollar a week bed-room. One-third, or over one hundred of the rooms, had no means whatever by which the young women could entertain men friends. They were not allowed to have men call at the house, and there was no reception room or parlor where guests could be entertained.

"With few exceptions," says the survey, "the residences turn away many applicants every month. Most of them turn away many more times the number of applicants than they have rooms. Thus the survey," is the general conclusion, "has indicated very inadequate provision for transients and for single men and women, in the city."

Housing Lack Increases Prostitution

The conditions described by O. Henry in his famous story "Brick Dust Row," which show how many girls are continually sinking into the mire of the city's cheap night life simply because no one takes an interest in them or tries to fill their simplest needs, are prevalent in Chicago today, with all their evil influences and degenerating results.

State Rests Case Against Indiana Governor-Forger

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., April 6.—The state has rested its case against Governor McCray, charged with embezzlement and larceny of $155,000 of the funds of the state board of agriculture, shortly before noon today.

The prosecution closed with the testimony of two handwriting experts, both of whom expressed the opinion that various signatures on notes given to the board of agriculture as collateral were written by McCray.

The two experts were introduced by the state in an effort to prove the contention of the prosecuting attorneys that McCray had forged the notes he gave the board of agriculture.

Japanese Scientists See Nature Breathing Just Like Humans

TOKIO, April 6.—Japanese scientists have been startled by the discovery that the Lake of Reeds, located in the heart of the Hakone mountains, is rising and falling with the regularity of a person breathing.

The rise and fall amounted to several inches. The activity is attributed to some volcano disturbances which caused recent earthquakes in the Japanese isles.

Professor Nakamura, leading seismologist, has rushed to the Hakone mountains to make a study of the phenomenon.

Trotzky Returns On April 15th.

MOSCOW, April 6.—When Leon Trotzky returns to his post as War Minister on April 15, he will find a number of changes in his department. The council of commissars has decreed that General Frunze, assistant war minister, be made chief of the general staff in place of General Lebediev. General Sergius Kamenev, who has been Commander-in-chief of the Red army, is now army inspector, and M. Unschlicht, former acting chairman of the political police, is now chief of army supplies.

Fly to North Pole.

MOSCOW, April 6.—Dr. Fridtjof Nansen, the famous Norwegian explorer, has consented to undertake a flight to the North Pole with the Russian airman, Rossinsky, according to a special report from Moscow. Altho Nansen is 63 years old, he is still active in relief work, under the League of Nations. He has not been in exploration work for years but is confident that the polar flight is feasible with a specially designed airplane.

Extend Housing Law.

NEW YORK, April 6.—New York state's housing tax exemption law which expired March 31, has been extended for another year. The purpose is to encourage building and relieve the serious housing situation. Recent investigations by the state revealed widespread disease and crime due to overcrowding and unsanitary conditions, coupled with rent gouging by landlords.

IMPEACH COOLIDGE!

STRIKE AGAINST CREGIER SCHOOL STARTS TODAY

Parents Determined To Oust Principal

By NAT KAPLAN.

The last meeting of the Cergier School parents voted almost unanimously to declare a school strike at an immediate date. The issue at hand, namely, the brutality of Miss Mary E. Toben, principal of the school, had reached such a point that the parents would tolerate no further delay. The position of the Young Workers League participants in the fray was as follows: (1) Being a small minority of the parents, an immediate strike would result in failure. We must therefore organize and agitate for the removal of Miss Tobin without resorting to the strike, and (2) If the majority of the parents' body decides for a strike we must participate in it, guide it, organize it, and help to make it as successful as possible.

Young Workers League Wins Confidence.

The fact that the Young Workers League members reiterated their intention of standing shoulder to shoulder with the parents and children in this fight, altho doubtful of its outcome, won for them the confidence of the rebelling parents. Minnie Lurye, John Harvey and the writer were elected on the executive committee of the Parents Body and helped to formulate most of the decisions.

Executive Committee Plans Details.

The details of the strike were left in the hands of the executive committee. Yesterday the committee met and decided to call the strike for Monday, April 7th. The women on the executive committee are making arrangements to have the children of the neighborhood go from house to house and leave printed leaflets and letters announcing the day of the strike. Besides that the most active women in the fight will be engaging in a house to house canvass today and tomorrow in order to get as many of the Cregier School parents as possible down to the Parents Mass Meeting to be held Sunday evening, April 6th at 1103 S. Loomis which will be the last rally before the strike.

At this meeting all the parents will be instructed on the details of the strike. Children with banners and slogans ~~will~~ be marching up and down in front of the school in order to attract the children who attend. Some of the ringleaders among the children will secure a drum and stage a regular parade. The Young Workers League members took special care to point out that the parents involved in this affair could be arrested for breaking at least four state laws. Yet it was absolutely necessary that since the strike was decided that we go thru with these demonstrations. The parents by this time were beginning to feel that "justice" could not be found within the bounds of the capitalist laws and so determined to go thru with all details at any cost. The first day of the strike will end up with a children's mass meeting at 1103 S. Loomis street at 4 o'clock. Members of the Junior Section of the Young Workers League will arrange a program and young strikers will tell of their experiences under the corporal punishment system in the Cregier School.

The Prospects for Success.

The prospects for the waging of a successful strike in this case are very slight. The issue itself is more of a personal one, i. e., parents who have suffered at the hands of Miss Tobin are against Miss Tobin who has caused the suffering. All attempts on the part of the Y. W. L. members to point out that this fight was a bigger issue—a fight against not only Miss Tobin and the Cregier School, but against the board of education and the entire municipal administration, was not recognized by the parents. The attempt to link up this fight with a fight against the Nationalist and religious propaganda in the public schools also proved futile. The assistance of the Y. W. L. members in a direct fight for the ousting of Miss Tobin was welcomed and so we are in this thing and will try to make it as successful as possible. The biggest victory won so far for our program was the decision of the parents to form a regular dues paying Cregier School parents organization.

Ford Gets Ford In Trouble.

NEW YORK, April 6.—"Henry Ford," a negro chauffeur, was fined $25 for speeding in a "namesake" machine.

Chicago Working Women Find Wages Low; Not so With Rents

THE CITY of Chicago is negligent of the comfort of her people as a whole, but there is no class in the city which is as neglected and miserable as are the 300,000 women who work at low wages in Chicago's industries. This is especially true of the non-family women of Chicago, who must get rooms in restricted sections, so as to be reasonably near their work. These women, paying eight and ten dollars a week for an uncomfortable and inconvenient room, sometimes give out as high as 40 per cent of their low wages for rent. It is from the rooming women of Chicago that the growing horde of prostitutes is recruited. Finding that she cannot exist on the low wages, combined with the high rent, and that nobody cares, Chicago's non-family woman, not even allowed to entertain men friends in her "home", often takes the "Easiest way out".

GARMENT STRIKE CAN'T BE BROKEN BY INJUNCTIONS

Labor Delegates Hear Story of Struggle.

(Continued from Page 1)

out unmolested. We have found, also, that some of the women scabs are related to union men. We are preparing a list of the names of union men whose mothers, wives and sisters are acting as scabs, and we are going to urge the unions to expose these people and get their relatives out of the shops."

The Citizens' Committee appointed at the suggestion of Mayor Dever, resigned because the employers refused to act with them in any way to settle the strike, Johannsen reported. "The union officials agreed to confer with the bosses," said Johannsen, "but out of 138 letters sent to the bosses asking them to confer, conciliate, arbitrate, or in some way to co-operate to settle the strike, all but five ignored the Citizens' Committee, and the five who answered unqualifiedly refused to confer."

Johannsen Makes A Break.

Speaking of the personnel of the Citizens' committee, Johannsen brought a laugh from the delegates by saying "There were a couple of labor delegates on the committee who were more or less unimportant."

No effort has been made by the "Committee of 15" to get the strike situation or the police brutality on the floor of the city council, altho it was pointed out that this could easily be done thru Oscar Nelson.

Mother Jones again called on the strikers to defy the injunction. "You don't need a lawyer," she said. "Refuse to pay the bonds and go to jail. Fill up their jails, and they'll have to let you out. I never call a judge 'His Honor.' Most of the judges haven't got any honor."

Nelson Finally Blushes.

"The great trouble in these struggles is the officials of labor themselves do not take advantage of the psychological time and then strike the blow. Don't pay for a lawyer. I never paid for a lawyer; I prefer to defend myself. I wouldn't pay a lawyer to save his neck."

This brought a roar of laughter, as the delegates looked pointedly at the reddening Oscar Nelson.

Railroad An Adjournment.

Friends of Len Small railroaded a motion to adjourn thru the Chicago Federation of Labor meeting yesterday while the delegates were still reporting in order to choke off criticism against John Fitzpatrick, E. N. Nockels and Harry Scheck. The sentiment of the delegates seemed to be largely against the action of these Farmer-Labor Party members in throwing over independent political action in favor of participation in old party politics.

Fitzpatrick, in the chair, decided that the motion to adjourn—made a little after 4 o'clock—had been carried. A roar of protest went up at his decision and he declared himself in doubt. On a standing vote, tho it looked to many present as tho the motion had been decisively defeated, Fitzpatrick declared the meeting adjourned.

Fitzpatrick was in an embarrassing position due to his violation of the Farmer-Labor Party platform by entering the Tuesday primary fight. His friends have been denying all week that these three Farmer-Labor Party members had lined up for the corrupt Len Small. At the Federation meeting today, however, the March 29th Illinois State Federation of Labor weekly news letter was passed around and on the front page was a statement signed by Fitzpatrick, Nockels, Scheck and others definitely advising trade unionists to vote for Small. He was forced to railroad the motion to adjourn thru the meeting rather than face the adverse criticism of his betrayal of independent political action of labor.

IMPEACH COOLIDGE!

Mrs. Johnson Going Home.

Mrs. Magnus Johnson, wife of the senator from Minnesota, prefers the farm to Washington, she said here today on her way back to her home near Kimball, Minn.

"I like Washington, but—well, we have awfully good things to eat on the farm, Mrs. Johnson said. "The cream is pure. Washington is a great place, but now that summer is coming on, I want to be back on the farm."

How many of your shop-mates read the DAILY WORKER? Get one of them to subscribe today.

Trachtenberg Tour

Monday, April 7, 7 p. m., Bentleyville, Pa., Union Hall, center of the village.

Tuesday, April 8, 8 p. m., Canton, Ohio, Schlobach Hall, 421 Market Ave. N.

Wednesday, April 9, Youngstown, Ohio, full details to appear later.

Thursday, April 10, 8 p. m., Warren, Ohio, Hippodrome Hall, High St., 3rd floor.

Friday, April 11, 7:30 p. m., Cleveland, Ohio, Labor Temple, 2536 Euclid Ave.

Sunday, April 13, 2:30 p. m., Cleveland, Royal Hall, 6217 Woodland.

Monday, April 14, 8 p. m., Toledo, Ohio, Labor Temple, Jefferson and Michigan.

Tuesday, April 15, 8 p. m., Detroit, House of the Masses, 2101 Gratiot Ave.

Wednesday, April 16, 8 p. m., Detroit, House of the Masses, 2101 Gratiot Ave. (Russian Trade Unions).

Thursday, April 17, Grand Rapids, full details to appear later.

Friday, April 18, Chicago, full details to appear later.

Saturday, April 19, Milwaukee, full details to appear later.

Sunday, April 20, Gary, Ind., full details to appear later.

"Mother" Jones in Battle Appeal To Chicago Women as She Urges "On to the City Hall!" Slogan

"Why don't the women of Chicago storm the city hall and court-house as 'Mother' Mary Jones challenged them to and tell Mayor Dever and the judges that they must stop insulting our womanhood," cried one of the woman delegates as she left the Chicago Federation of Labor meeting yesterday.

"Women are not women if they won't protest when their fellow workers, the girl garment strikers, are struck with an injunction and beaten by offices of the law," cried "Mother" Jones to the Federation meeting.

She recounted stories from her own experiences with injunctions and demanded that the girl pickets stand up before Judge Sullivan and his court, before Dudley Taylor, Le Boskey, and their gang of sluggers and defy their illegal injunction against the workers.

John Fitzpatrick, president of the Federation, seconded "Mother" Jones cry with a strong appeal:

"When one labor organization is involved in a fight, make it the common cause of all and settle it then and there!"

Girls Doing the Fighting.

"This fight is not alone that of the few girls that are struck over here," Fitzpatrick continued. "They're making a fight for the whole trade union movement of Chicago. They're not afraid of the situation. They're doing the fighting!"

True enough, Brother Fitzpatrick, and what is the Chicago Federation of Labor doing to back the girls up in this fight, the Federation's own fight?

"The Committee of Fifteen" has picked a few feathers of the Crowe in the state's attorney's office and made a few remarks to Mayor Dever, three weeks ago, on the matter of police brutalities. The uniformed and plainclothes sluggers continue their rough dealing with girl pickets.

Mayor Dever promised the "Committee of Fifteen" that if witnesses of brutalities were produced, as promised, that the officers would be brought up on charges and dismissed from the police force. So far NOTHING HAS BEEN DONE. The "Committee of Fifteen" has made no further report to the Mayor.

The Citizens' Committee also reported to Mayor Dever and then disbanded. Their proposed investigation of the strike situation collapsed, unsupported.

Send Them Engraved Invitation.

Do the women of Chicago, the Women's Trade Union League, need an engraved invitation to help their sisters in the garment strike?

Do the women of Chicago need a special request to demonstrate their active sympathy Is that why they, too, have failed to join the picket lines of the striking ladies' garment workers?

President Fitzpatrick himself has said that the garment workers are fighting for the whole labor movement of Chicago. It is evident that Dudley Taylor and his cohorts in the Employers' Association are backing the Dress Manufacturers' Association in another battle of the war of Chicago big business against unionism, against LABOR.

Why doesn't the Federation of Labor send its auxiliaries into the fight they have acclaimed their own?

"Mother" Jones Never Afraid.

Women of Chicago, women of the Trade Union League, will you stand by and see the garment bosses crush the girl workers, your sisters, with an INJUNCTION? Are you afraid to go to jail? "Mother" Jone has never been afraid. These garment strikers are not afraid.

Women of the Trade Union League, if you let the opportunity slip, you will be confronted with injunctions whenever you are called out to fight for better life.

Women of the Trade Union League, will you accept the issue? Will you recognize your fight? Will you demonstrate your sharing the cause of the striking garment workers?

Strike Will Go On.

You have heard the international vice-president, Perlstein, say that the strike will continue. If it cannot be settled soon, it will have to drag on for months thru the slack season. Are you women of the Trade Union League willing to let such a situation remain?

"Settle that fight then and there," cries John Fitzpatrick.

Women of the Trade Union League, show the Federation what you can do for your striking sisters.

BURNS MUST GO!

Measles Closes School.

FREEPORT, Ill., April 6.—An epidemic of measles in the town of Shannon, population 600, has resulted in an order from the health board, closing the schools until April 14. There are said to be more than eighty cases. Thus far none has proved fatal.

Workers Killed In Wreck.

BELLEVILLE, Ill., April 6.—John Sebaston, 35, Evansville, Ind., fireman on L. & N. freight train No. 58, was killed and Grover Williams, 39, engineer, was injured when the engine of their train turned over at a switch five miles north of here late Friday.

Price On Horse's Affections.

A horse's affection is worth $35 justice of the peace Williams ruled. Joseph Pacini turned over the horse to William Moore for a debt of $75. Moore returned the horse and the court allowed Pacini to deduct $35 for the temporary loss of the animal's companionship.

IMPEACH COOLIDGE!

RUTHENBERG IN FIRST SPEECH OF EASTERN TOUR

Stirring Mobilization Call at Cleveland

CLEVELAND, O., April 6.—A stirring mobilization call to Cleveland Workers Party members was given here today at Cleveland Labor Temple by C. E. Ruthenberg, Executive Secretary of the Party, in the first of his series of meetings in which he discusses "The Decisive Stage of Our Labor Party Policy".

The problems of the day in the formation of a mass, class Farmer-Labor Party were presented to the membership by Ruthenberg. The need for mobilizing the whole party in an intensive campaign during the next few months was stressed by the speaker. Understanding, on the part of every Party member, as well as the fullest possible support, was shown to be most necessary.

Meetings in each district headquarters city of the east have been arranged so that the whole party may learn the role which the united front movement for the Farmer-Labor Party plays in the struggle for the workers' revolution, the Soviets and Workers' and Farmers' Dictatorship. Party members from nearby cities are expected to attend these assemblies.

Monday night Comrade Ruthenberg speaks in the Pittsburgh Labor Lyceum, 35 Miller St., Pittsburgh, at 8 p. m. The rest of his program of meetings is as follows:

Philadelphia, Tuesday, April 8, 8 p. m., Amalgamated Centre, 431 Pine Street.

New York City, Wednesday, April 9, 8 p. m., Stuyyesant Casino, 142 Second Ave.

Boston, Thursday, April 10, 8 p. m., Credit Union Hall, 62 Chambers St.

Buffalo, Saturday, April 12, Finnish Hall, 150 Grider St.

Detroit, Sunday, April 13, 2:30 p. m., Finnish Hall, 5963 14th St.

Chicago, Tuesday, April 22.

Every party member in the cities mentioned should attend these meetings. Every party member within reach of these cities should come to the meetings.

The Party must know and understand the policies of the Central Executive Committee. The Party must mobilize all its strength for the campaign which the Party is now entering.

BURNS MUST GO!

Ku Klux Klan Kills Four, Wounds Many, in Western Pennsylvania

LILLY, Pa., April 6.—Departing Ku Klux Klansmen killed four townsfolk and injured thirteen others when young men of the town turned a fire-hose stream on the Klansmen boarding their special train for Johnston. The Klansmen managed to get their wounded on the train. Three injured Ku Kluxers were taken to the hospital upon their arrival at Johnston. Twenty-five members of the Klan were arrested by Sheriff Logan N. Kellar.

The dead inhabitants of Lilly are: Prillip Conrad, 25; Frank Maesko, 22, and Floyd Paul, 28, and an unidentified man. Several of those wounded are not expected to survive.

Klansmen had held a hooded ceremony in a field near the station. The members had come down on the special train from Johnston and raised their fiery cross in Lilly. When they returned to the railroad, a crowd of 1,000 townsfolk had assembled. After the hose was turned on the Klan shots were fired and a volley of bricks and stones.

State troops were rushed to Lilly in response to the request of the district attorney of Cambria county.

Johnston police claim that the Klan's visit Lilly was occasioned by the firing of shots into the home of a Methodist minister there two weeks ago.

IMPEACH COOLIDGE!

For the Benefit of
THE
DAILY WORKER
At
Folkets Hus
2733 Hirsch Blvd.
SAT., APRIL 19TH
?

FAKE FASCISTI ELECTION IS HELD THRUOUT ITALY

Mussolini's Democratic Dictatorship at Work!

(Special to The Daily Worker)

ROME, April 6.—The Italian general election that was held today for a new chamber of deputies may look like a great joke to the average American, but not so to Premier Mussolini and his fascist followers.

First of all, the new Italian electoral law was devised to allow the fascists to remain in power whether the country wanted it or not and in order to achieve this extraordinary result, the law provides that any party polling 25 per cent, or one-fourth of the votes actually cast, will elect two-thirds of the deputies composing the Italian chamber of deputies, or 356, out of a total of 535.

In practice the law works this way: The country is divided into fifteen electoral districts, and the tickets are divided into two main categories, namely, national, or majority, tickets, and districtual, or minority, tickets. The former are the tickets which on polling 25 per cent of the votes will elect a majority of 356 deputies; the second are only after the whole or part of the 179 remaining seats, and which the law allots to the minority, which may or may not be opposition.

Sewing It Up.

A national or majority ticket must be presented in all the fifteen constituencies or electoral districts; the minority tickets must be presented in at least two districts. In each district the majority tickets will carry a number of candidates equal to two-thirds of the deputies the district elects, owing to its population. The minority or districtual tickets must have no more than one-third of the candidates. For example: Suppose a district elects 30 deputies. Then the majority tickets will carry 20 names and the minority tickets 10. Furthermore, while the votes of majority tickets are counted "nationally," the votes of the minority tickets are counted only in relation to the districts in order to allow each district to have one-third of its deputies in the chamber. To exemplify: A majority ticket may or may not get 25 per cent of the votes in one, two, three or more districts; but if the total of the votes polled by the same ticket in all the districts is equal to 25 per cent or more of the votes cast, it elects two-thirds of deputies in "all" the districts. A minority ticket will elect its one-third of deputies, regardless of the number of votes it receives.

Each Has Emblem.

Naturally, there can be more than one majority ticket and many minority tickets. But only the majority ticket polling the largest number of votes above the 25 per cent required by the law, elects 356 candidates, while the rest of the majority and minority tickets will divide among themselves the seats allotted to the minority in proportion to the votes which each ticket receives.

The majority tickets are each distinguished by a party emblem and so are the minority tickets. The emblem is the same for all the districts in which the ticket is presented.

Should no majority ticket secure the required 25 per cent of the votes cast, then the electoral proportional system, formerly in use, comes into play and each ticket, whether majority or minority, elects the number of deputies to which it is entitled in proportion to the votes polled.

All the controversies arising out of the new electoral law will be settled by the court of appeal of Rome, which will also make the final count.

The Russo-Oriental Chamber of Commerce Has Envoys in Turkey

(By Rosta News Agency)

MOSCOW, April 6.—The Russo-Oriental Chamber of Commerce has completed the organization of a trade delegation to Turkey, which is made up of representatives of Soviet economic organs specially interested in the resumption of trade relations with Turkey—namely, the All-Russian Textile Syndicate, the Sugar Trust, the metal and wood industries and the Russo-Oriental Chamber of Commerce itself. Seeing that rubber products found a good market in Turkey previous to the war, the Rubber Trust also wishes to be represented upon the delegation.

An application to the same effect has also been received on the part of Russian South Eastern Committee of International Trade, in whose area are situated the portland cement and building materials works which had previously enjoyed a brisk trade with Turkey. At Constantinople, the delegation will further be joined by the representatives of the "Khlebo-export" (bread stuff export) and the oil syndicate, which are already busily engaged in Turkish commerce.

Lose Halls In Oakland.

OAKLAND, Cal., April 6.—In an attempt to suppress radical meetings here at the request of the Rotary club and the Elks, landlords of halls in which the Workers Party and the I. W. W. have held their meetings, lectures and dances, have been ordered by the police to refuse further use of the halls. Action has been taken by the Workers Party to fight this discriminatory order.

The Industries for the workers!

School Girl, 12 Years Old, Sends Dollar For Family of Dolla

Anna Cheskis, a radical of twelve, who was saving to buy herself a fountain pen sent $1 to the fund the DAILY WORKER is raising for the family of Jacob Dolla.

That makes $21 that has been raised for Dolla's family. The money has been sent forward to those for whom it was intended and we hope to send a good bit bigger sum next week. Make your contribution now and get it off your mind.

Anna Cheskis in sending her dollar said, "I have been saving money to buy myself a fountain pen because as a girl of twelve I needed it very badly for my school work but when I read of the plight of Jacob Dolla's family it dawned on me that by sending away my savings to them I would be helping a comrade in need."

After reading that you will hardly need any more urging. DO IT NOW.

Here is the list of those who have done their duty: F. Meyeth, Boston, Mass., $1; J. E. Engelbaurg, New York City, $1; Anna Cheskis, New York City, $1; M. Slin, Chicago, $2; J. Gruczolowski, Cleveland, $3; M. Rosenberger, $1; E. Holt, Chicago, $2; Geo. Vital, Gary, $2; Wm. M. Davy, Cleveland, $1; A Comrade, Chicago, $2; L. A. Barnett, Bloomfield, N. J., $3; Wm. F. Miller, Chicago, $2; Total, $21.

UNION SMASHED AS VANCOUVER STRIKE FAILS

Bosses Want City To Pay Finks

By SYDNEY WARREN.
(Staff Correspondent of The Federated Press)

VANCOUVER, B. C., April 6.—The Vancouver Shipping federation admits it spent $100,000 to break the recent longshoremen's strike in this port and now is asking the city council of Vancouver to reimburse it for maintaining a patrol boat at $35 a day during the strike.

The federation in refusing to accede to the union's demand for the restoration of the bonus of handling lumber cargoes, stated it was unable to do so because of the poor returns from shipping generally. The union's spokesmen pointed out by comparative figures the growth of shipping in the port and the rise in freight rates. One phase of the increased port movements from Vancouver is shown in the announcement that the grain handling capacities of both dock and elevators, estimated at 8,500,000 bushels a month will be overtaxed by the middle of April.

Accidents Increasing.

Since the breaking of the strike, waterfront workers have been speeded up to the maximum without regard to life or limb. Numerous accidents have occurred and the newspapers have ceased reporting the minor ones. The shipping bosses maintain a blacklist of some 400 active union workers. All longshoremen are now hired thru the company's "Fink" hall. The shipping bosses have informed the government employment bureau that they will not not hire men thru the bureau unless they subsequently pass thru the company's own bureau for identification.

The old organization of the longshoremen here, known as the International Longshoremen's Association, has disbanded and in its place are two other organizations that the attempting to form the nucleus of another union.

Detroit Armenian Communist Groups Have Buried Hatchet

The unification of the branches of the two groups of the Armenian Section of the Workers Party is now under way in those cities where the rival groups are represented. The Boston branches were united a week ago. The Detroit branches were united at a meeting held Sunday, March 30th.

In carrying thru the unification program, the Detroit branches adopted a resolution calling upon all other branches of the Armenian branches to follow their example. The resolution reads as follows:

Resolution.

The representatives of the two Armenian groups of the Workers Party of Detroit, meeting with representatives of the District Executive Committee and the City Central Committee, recognizing the demoralizing effect upon the membership of the party and the confusion in the ranks of the outside workers created by the factional strife, which, if not terminated at once, will completely discredit the Armenian section of the party; recognizing also that the present period offers the greatest possibilities for the building of a revolutionary mass movement which requires unity in the ranks of the revolutionists; convinced that there is no difference in principle which separates the two groups, but merely animosities created by the long strife;

Resolves, That the first requirement for unity is the will to unite; that unity can be achieved on the basis of the acceptance of the principles and policies of the Communist International and of the Workers Party of America, and the recognition of the Communist Party of Armenia as the Armenian Section of the Communist International, and upon the resolution of both groups hereafter to discuss, not the actions of the past, but the present and future problems of the Party.

Be it further resolved, That we call upon all other groups of the Armenian section and the bureau to unite on the same basis.

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POWDER KINGS' PAID LOBBYISTS BLOCK REAL QUIZ

Nixon Disaster Report Shocks Public

(By The Federated Press)

TRENTON, N. J., April 6.—There is a sequel to the tardy revelations contained in the state department of labor that "gross negligence and violation of the law" by the company caused the March 8th explosion at the Nixon plant of the Ammonite Co, when 78 workers were killed and 200 injured.

In preparing new protective legislation demanded by State Labor Commissioner McBride's report, it has discovered that the explosive manufacturers not only maintain an active lobby to prevent reform but actually write most of the present ineffective law regulating themselves.

"Reasonable Regulations."

The manufacturers' committee in 1909 drew up "reasonable" regulations which were later written into the law. Distances of safety between buildings were fixed much below the regulations in England and other countries. The definition of "explosive" was left elastic and full of loopholes for the manufacturers. Risk to life and limb were not considered as serious unless some integral portion of a building was damaged.

Only one inspection a year is required by the law written by the manufacturers, and the maximum license fee is $25 annually. In New Jersey 100,000 pounds of explosives may be kept within 1,835 feet of inhabited buildings, while in England the required distance is 5,200 feet, almost a mile.

Public sentiment, after accepting the company's alibi for the Nixon explosion, has been roused by these revelations and the belated grand jury has been called to fix responsibility. The owners' lobby is apparently strong enough to prevent the calling of a special session of the state legislature to enact a new law.

German Editors May Be Severely Punished If Caught Thinking

By LOUIS LOCHNER.
(Staff Correspondent of The Federated Press)

BERLIN, April 6.—An editor has no business to have opinions running counter to those of the newspaper owner, in the opinion of the Newspaper Publishers' Association of Germany. Alarmed at the rumor that the National Press federation was contemplating the introduction of a bill in the reichstag by which some independence of thought was to be guaranteed editors and writers, the publishers made clear their standpoint in the Zeitungsverlag, official organ of their association.

The editorial is arrogant in the extreme, as will be seen from the following quotations from it: "It cannot be admitted under any circumstances that the editor be considered anything but the legally appointed representative of the publisher. The editor has no connection with the paper by virtue of any rights of his own; all rights are derived from the publisher. The editor is under no obligations on his own account to safeguard the public interest; his only duty is that of editing the paper or the section of the paper assigned to him according to orders from his publisher."

Detroit Labor in Protest Over Ford's Muscle Shoals Lease

(By The Federated Press)

DETROIT, April 6.—Charging that "the Muscle Shoals lease is looked upon by those who know, as a bigger grab than Teapot Dome," the Detroit Federation of Labor has sent a resolution to the two Michigan senators calling on them to "do all in their power to prevent the consummation of this deal to transfer government property to a private corporation." The huge government power and nitrate plant in Alabama is referred to.

According to the Detroit Labor News, under the provisions of the contract Henry Ford will receive for $1,500,000 property which would bring about $16,000,000 at a forced sale.

How many of your shop-mates read THE DAILY WORKER. Get one of them to subscribe today.

GERMAN PLUTES INSIST UNIONS BE WIPED OUT

Industrialists in Ultimatum to Reich

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BERLIN, April 6.—The last week has witnessed the frankest expression of the rule of Germany by the big industrialists that has yet been given. The German workers will pay the reparations or no payments will be made is their ultimatum.

Most of the week was given over here to a meeting of representatives of finance and industry. The policies of the two big organizations of German employers and financiers were discussed publicly at numerous meetings but the real business was done in private and closely guarded committee sessions.

Sorge, frequently interrupted by applause from his fellow-industrialists, said:

"The premise for the German fulfillment policy are seven:

"1. The political power of the unions must be entirely destroyed.

"2. The government must cease to negotiate directly with the trade unions.

"3. The eight-hour day law must be repealed.

"4. A single front of trade unions in industrial decisions must be prohibited.

"5. Obligatory governmental arbitration in labor disputes over wages must be restricted.

"6. The return of all economic machinery, beginning with the state railroads, to private hands must be undertaken.

"7. As the necessity of reparations payments will compel transformations of German production, the internal markets must be prevented from falling into the hands of foreign competitors by the creation of new and the raising of existing customs duties.

"German industry is willing to make sacrifices for the welfare of the reich, but only on the basis of these conditions. Only when the rubbish is swept away from internal politics can German industry turn its attention to foreign problems.

Little Improvement.

"The German situation has not been improved since the cessation of passive resistance. Nevertheless, passive resistance had to be discontinued because of the primary necessity of bringing about delaxation of the internal political tension and of dealing with internal politics.

"Even a renewal of the so-called fulfillment policy cannot immediately regain for Germany her powerful political position. Nothing would be worse than raising false hopes of assistance from abroad. The negotiations of Herr Hermes and Wilhelm Cuno in the United States have shown that even in that country there is still a strong feeling against Germany.

No Aid From Britain.

"The British labor party is carrying out a realistic policy and will not engage in any struggle for Germany's sake. Italy considers that a weakened Germany is the best possible security for the retention of the southern Tyrol. Illusions regarding Russian help are equally dangerous. Even should Russia fight Poland, Germany could recover Upper Silesia only by force of arms.

"A Russo-German war against France would be fought on German soil and would destroy German industry and agriculture. Last, but not least, such a Russo-German entente would involve internal political reactions dangerous to Germany.

Reich Must Yield.

"The reparations negotiations are likely to result in an almost unbearable situation for Germany. The only adequate moral and material resources for the solution of the reparations problem are German agriculture and industry. Ex-Chancellor Wirth's fulfillment policy was right in principle but failed because he pursued the wrong internal policy. German industry and agriculture can support the fulfillment policy only on the basis of certain premises.

"Here I would like to say that we do not wish to eliminate the German government. The negotiations with France must indeed be carried on by the two governments, but the German government must work in the closest touch with expert committees of industrial organizations."

The Communists have already issued a leaflet on the meeting of the industrialists in which they point out that not only is a reduction of wages, destruction of legal safeguards of the workers and a lengthening of hours demand but that the industrialists also insist upon a new tariff that will allow them to set their own prices upon domestic commodities.

IMPEACH COOLIDGE!

Hammersmark Talks Tonight.

S. T. Hammersmark, member of the national executive committee of the Trade Union Educational League and noted union organizer, will speak on "The Crisis in the Capitalist Parties" and "Farmer Labor Unity at the National Socialist Institute, 3322 Douglas Blvd., at 8 o'clock tonight, under the auspices of the Douglas Park English branch of the Workers Party.

Hard Time Getting Along.

SEATTLE, Wash., April 6.—Further delay of the start of the second leg of the American army round the world airplane flight was made necessary today by damage to the plane of Major Frederick L. Martin, commander of the flight.

BURNS MUST GO!

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE CROOKED SAYS NEARING

Punishes Reds; Rich Crooks Go Free

By SCOTT NEARING.
(Federated Press Staff Writer)

The department of justice is that part of the state which spies on citizens and prosecutes those who are caught breaking the law.

It necessarily follows that the enemies of the modern state are the enemies of the department of justice, and are to be hunted down and punished accordingly.

This is the explanation of the treatment meted out to Debs and to Morse by Attorney General Daugherty, who did his best (to all appearances) to keep Debs in prison and to get Morse out of prison.

Debs was a humanitarian, a protester against war, and advocate of a new and kindlier social order. He committed no act. He was merely agitating against that form of society which made possible the war and the department of justice.

Morse, to put the matter mildly, was a profiteer, who had resorted to methods that gave him illegal access to the funds of the United States government. Apparently Morse had not only obstructed the government, but he had robbed it.

The Red Raids.

The same contrast exists between the ferocious red raids, initiated by the department of justice against people who were, for the most part, foreigners, and unable to defend themselves with the same facility as Americans, and the failure to prosecute the war profiteers and grafters, the violators of the anti-trust laws, and the other measures intended to curb the rapacity of big business. The department of justice has no necessary connection with "moral right" or "just conduct." It is an agency for administering the law.

In League With Crooks.

But that is not all.

The department of justice is an agency for administering some of the law, some of the time. The laws against the opponents of the established order are enforced with savage barbarity. The laws against those who plunder the people and the government may be enforced, or they may not.

There are cases in which the department of justice goes even further, and thru its highest officials suggests ways in which the laws may be broken, and then protects the lawbreakers.

If the testimony given before the senate committee means anything, it is that the department of justice is a jobbing house, distributing favors, immunities, privileges and occasionally serving as the bulwark behind which powerful men hide when they commit crime.

The department, like any agency of the vested interests, must be seen realistically, as a part of the machinery of the established order. A banker collects interest as a matter of course. A landlord racks rent from even the most poverty stricken. The department of justice, without any reference to morality, equity or rectitude, projects and serves the existing order with zealous solicitude.

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The Discussion In the Russian Communist Party

Today we publish the resolution submitted by Comrade Ossinsky, of the Russian Communist Party, to a meeting of the Party nuclei bureaus and of the active party workers of the Moscow organization. Comrade Ossinsky spoke on the "Immediate Tasks of the Economic Policy." He was in opposition to the majority of the Russian Communist Party led by Zinoviev, Stalin, Bucharin and others. Following Comrade Ossinsky's speech we will publish the resolution of the Thirteenth Party Conference on the entire discussion.

* * *

OSSINSKY SAYS:

IN VIEW of the fact that the resolution of the Political Bureau of the Central Comittee on the "Immediate Tasks of the Economic Policy" represents mainly an exposition of the resolutions adopted by the Twelfth Congress of the Russian Communist Party with the addition, however, of some new proposals of doubtful worth and the omission of some questions which have become ripe, the meeting considers it necessary to amend the resolution of the Political Bureau in the following fundamental respects:

The Amendments.

1. It is necessary, not only to bring forward the questions regarding the fundamental and decisive significance of knitting together the nationalized industries and the peasant economy, but also to explain the reasons for which this knitting together has not been realized during the past period and the reasons why the connecting of the villages with private home industry and with private commercial capital have developed more successfully. The fundamental reasons for all this are: The lack of a plan uniting the work of all the branches of state economy, the casualness and the unsystematized work of the leading organs, and in connection with this, the disharmony and crudeness prevalent in the work of the whole economic peripheries.

The reproaching "a number of economic organs" for having incorrectly applied the directives of the Twelfth Congress; and for having raised the prices higher than was justified, the resolution loses sight of the fact that such a reproach implies also the lack of leading on the part of the highest organs in the commercial activity of the economic organs. The reproach in the first place must, therefore, be directed against the highest organs.

2. Setting aside the question as to whether, under the conditions of the new economic policy, crises are unavoidable, or whether it is only so-called "depressions" which are unavoidable, it is necessary to state that the present crisis has nothing to do with such unavoidable economic disturbances. It is not the result either of a sudden reduction in the demand from the peasants, resulting from a bad harvest (which might be a possible cause of a depression and could not be overcome), or of a change in the movement of world prices. It is also impossible to explain it by pointing out the disparity between industrial and agricultural production, a disparity which, it is alleged, results from objective factors. If the development of the state industry is proceeding in an elementary way, and is not balanced by the development of agriculture, this is due to the lack of a plan of management.

Improper Credit.

The principal causes of the present crisis are (a) the chaotic nature of our industrial construction; (b) the casual and improper credit policy; owing to the latter, in the period of spring and summer 1923, the financial means of the state bank were totally engaged in operations of industry and wholesale trade on unsound bases and without retaining a reserve for the autumn period of grain crop.

The resolution must be modified, in order to state the real causes of the crisis and in order to make clear the concrete faults committed; to screen these faults means to prevent their being corrected.

3. In the resolution of the Political Bureau, there is no mention of the question of the administration of industry, which has a tremendous importance among the actual tasks of economic policy. It is necessary to put forward and work out concretely the question of establishing a close connection between the trusts, which at present in fact are autonomous, on the one hand, and the Supreme National Economic Council on the other, as well as the task of creating a firm and well-connected system of state economy on the basis of an economic plan and of a correct leadership of the state enterprises. This will strengthen to the highest degree the position of our State Economy in its struggle against private capital and also in regard to a real knitting together of the State Industry with the villages.

4. The resolution of the Political Bureau, in one of its points, lays down a totally incorrect task, namely, to include in the calculation of the price of products merely "the necessary minimum profit." Such a task implies a revocation of the resolution of the Twelfth Congress, a transition to the position of a common bourgeois "fiscal economy," it excludes the possibility of basing the state budget on incomes deriving from industry. The corresponding task can only be formulated as follows: "Obtaining the greatest profit with a given average price and with the obligation to strive to reduce the price by means of enlarging and perfecting the working capacity."

Help Co-operatives.

5. The resolution of the Political Bureau does not give a correct estimation of the successes of private capital in general and, in particular, of private commercial capital which has already come into possession of 14 per cent of the wholesale trade, 15 per cent of the wholesale-retail and 80 per cent of the small trade, and has also accumulated large sums in goods and stable values. It is necessary to dedicate far greater attention than hitherto to the work in the sphere of commerce. In connection with this it is necessary (see Comrade Lenin's article on Co-operation), in the fight against private commercial capital, to bring to the forefront the co-operative organizations, elaborating a plan of increased credits to them, both by supplying them with goods from the state industry and also with financial means.

6. The demand for an active trade balance put forward in the resolution occupies a very extended, but completely unjustified position. This demand, in its essense, means: To export as much as possible, to import as little as possible and furthermore only to import means of production. To accumulate the difference in the form of a gold fund.

Regard, however, must be had to the following:

(a) Soviet Russia cannot allow herself the luxury of spending means for the transition from bank notes to metal currency, but must spend these means for productive purposes.

(b) The import of the necessary industrial raw materials (cotton) is to be developed as much as possible.

(c) The private importation of articles for mass consumption in which we are lacking could be the principal and most profitable weapon for the state in its fight against speculation in goods.

(d) The importation of articles for peasants' consumption is a very important means for developing our export. From this point of view it is necessary not to strive at the greatest preponderance of exports over imports, but at maintaining a solid equilibrium between the first and second.

Foreign Credit Necessary.

On the other hand, to the extent to which Soviet Russia obtains foreign loans and will be able to commence a large scale importation of means of production, and partially also of articles of consumption in which she is lacking, her commercial balance can become a negative one without any detriment to the development of the productive forces, because her financial balance will be a positive one.

It is necessary, not to proclaim the abstract slogan of an active trade balance, but to proceed towards elaborating a rational plan and to make a large use of goods intervention (i. e., partial importation from abroad of goods which we lack and of those which the price has particularly increased).

7. The lack of a well thought out credit policy, the practical autonomy of the state bank (for instance, the abolition of credits to industry which took place in autumn without the consent of the State Planning Commission and the Supreme National Economic Council), the attempt, instead of aiming at a general economic plan, to regulate economy from the financial centre, the failure of these methods of a unique "planning"—all this demands decisive steps towards including the plan of the distribution of credits into the general economic plan, and also a corresponding modification of the mutual relations between the State Bank and the State Planning Commission.

8. The central question of the proletarian economic policy in the sphere of industry is the work for systematically improving the position of the working class. Successes in this direction are the most important guarantee for industrial successes. Measures for raising the standard of living of the workers and also for strengthening, reviving and freeing our trade unions from the stultifying influence of the "Party absolute tranquility" must be elaborated on a large scale and more carefully.

Raise Standard of Living.

It is necessary also to bring forward and to elaborate the question of measures for the fight against unemployment, a question which has been totally omitted from the resolution of the Political Bureau. It is also necessary to remark that the establishment of plannedness in our economic construction, introducing it into the system of our State Industry, will, by facilitating the acumulation of productive resources on the part of the state, become a powerful factor, reducing unemployment and raising the standard of life of the proletariat.

9. The fact that the resolution of the Political Bureau recognizes the necessity practically to carry out the resolutions of the Twelfth Congress regarding the State Planning Commission, and in general regarding the establishment of a planned administration of economy, can only be welcomed. But to the natural question, why was this not done after the Twelfth Congress, the resolution gives an evasive answer which is not to the point, and which provokes grave reflections regarding the future. This resolution connects the possibility of a planned administration with the introduction of a stable valuta, and thereby seeks to explain the dilatoriness in executing the resolutions of the Twelfth Congress, by the necessity of first of all carrying out the currency reform. Such a presentation of the question is incorrect and dangerous because, without the general and uninterrupted equilibrating of the finances with the other elements of the state and national economy, there can be no talk of securing a real stable currency. It is incorrect to assume that the prerequisites for the planned administration of economy can be prepared piecemeal. It is precisely this way of handling the matter which, from time to time, causes a sharp disparity in the fundamental factors of economy and which appears to be one of the main causes of the present crisis, which, to a considerable extent, seems to be a crisis of disparity and of lack of prevision.

Necessity of Public Reports.

10. The tremendous importance and the complicated nature of the questions which the resolution of the Political Bureau places before the Party for discussion, necessitate a detailed handling of all their points in the press, the publishing of the most important figures and material regarding all the most important questions of economy, the edition of special manuals and the like—all of which has not been done up to the present. The discussion on the economic construction was introduced in such a way, that it cannot be correctly developed and utilized by the outlying sections of the Party, and by the mass of the rank and file nuclei. If we wish to have a really general Party discussion, these foults and omissions must be immediately remedied.

(To Be Continued Tuesday.)

THE POWER COLUMN

New DAILY WORKER Power Forces Extension In Power Column

10,000 New Sub Campaign Huge Success So Far

WHILE Detroit was casting defies to Chicago and Chicago was tossing the gauntlet to the whole country and Toledo was making claims of being the best sub-getting city for THE DAILY WORKER in the United States, the great 10,000 new sub campaign is making mince meat of previous records and reputations and is forcing the erstwhile champion individual boosters to look after their honors. So great have the returns been thus far in the drive, that the prophecy that the 10,000 new subscribers would be secured long before June 15 seems to be coming true.

Dope Upset.

MANY surprises are resulting and the pre-campaign "dope" on the final standing of the various cities has already been upset. Miles City, Montana, a city which most DAILY WORKER readers didn't know was on the map, has furnished a startling example of what can be done by those who really put spirit and energy behind their work for "their daily". Fifteen new subscribers have already been added in this city out of the quota of 25, or 60% of the total number set before June 15 and a lead in number of subs over such big cities as Pittsburgh, Los Angeles, Cincinnati, Seattle, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Buffalo. Superior, Wis. and Warren, O. are also showing a clean pair of heels to the metropolitan centers.

Brooklyn Put New York City to Shame

A GREATER upset still is the showing made by Brooklyn with a total of 66 new subs or 33% of its total of 200, while New York City with its millions of workers and thousands of Workers Party members has so far secured only 48 out its low quota of 500 or less than 10%. Ely, Minn., has secured more new readers than either Minneapolis or St. Paul! Turtle Creek, Pa. has turned in 10 against a measly 6 from St. Louis! Come on you big cities, home of the industrial workers, centers of the revolutionary movement in America; the country towns are sticking it all over you! 24% of the period of the drive is over and those who want to keep their records clean must get into action now.

Get Your Name on Honor Roll

TOMORROW we will publish the names of those militants who in the last few days (April 3-5) have made their efforts for organizing the working class into the militant movement count by getting new subscribers for THE DAILY WORKER. The Honor Roll is growing larger every week but we must do better still, we must give every militant in the entire country an opportunity to get onto themselves thru the columns of THE DAILY WORKER. We must tighten up the lines and sweep the masses, already rebelling against their masters, into the ranks of the class conscious workers.

Has your name been on the Honor Roll? Every reader of THE DAILY WORKER should get on it at least once by getting at least one new subscriber. Send for the trial subscription cards and the premium subscription cards or use the coupons appearing elsewhere in this issue. Get a new yearly sub and get your choice of The Labor Herald, The Liberator or Soviet Russia Pictorial, free for half year. Or get a trial sub at the special rates of 2 months for $1.00.

Great Majority of Workers' Children Are Undernourished

(By The Federated Press)

NEW YORK, April 6.—One child in every three in working class families is undernourished, a survey of the Mulberry district in New York City discloses. Four thousand children under the care of the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor were examined by experts of the association and of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co.

Accepted methods determining undernourishment are condemned by the report as producing falsely optimistic statistics. The method generally used by schools and clinics is to confine the test to average weight for age and height, declaring all children 7 or 10 per cent below the average to be undernourished. Other factors must be considered, this survey shows General physical condition, muscular development, luster of the eyes, color of the skin and other tests are as important as the weight test.

This study reveals that 77.2 per cent of the boys and 67.1 per cent of the girls who were undernourished would have been missed altogether by the so-called 7 per cent weight tables.

The usual recommendation that every child receive a thoro medical examination at least once a year is made.

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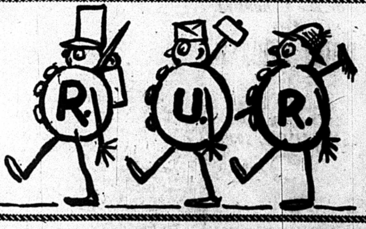
The Robots Are Coming!



BIG OHIO DEFENSE COUNCIL TO FIGHT STEEL TYRANTS

Labor of Two Countries In Organization

(Special to The Daily Worker)

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, April 6.—The Western Ohio Free Speech and Labor Defense Council was organized at an initial meeting for the purpose of rendering assistance to workers falling into the clutches of the vicious sedition and criminal syndicalist laws used by the steel and coal barons to suppress workers' organizations and to gag militant workers in the labor movement.

Delegates from the Mahoning and Trumbull county central labor movement, as well as delegates from the various fraternal organizations, took part and pledged their support to the Farrell workers now facing trial charged with violating the sedition law of Pennsylvania.

The council also pledged its support to organized labor and will back up to the limit the work of organizing the steel workers as now being conducted under the American Federation of Labor. Every effort will be made by the newly organized council to bring about a United Front of all organizations to wipe out the sedition and criminal syndicalist laws, the barrier erected by the coal and steel barons to prevent the organization of the steel workers and to imprison those who advocate organization.

F. Timlin, of the Molders' Union, was elected president; Richard Caddick, of the Trumbull County Labor Congress vice-president; John Landers, of the Carpenters' Union, recording secretary; Wm. J. White, of the Girard Lodge of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, treasurer; Wallace Metcalfe, of the Civil Liberties Union, corresponding secretary. An executive committee of seven was elected, including the officers, with Emory Moré, of the United Garment Workers' Union and F. Witt, of the Electrical Workers' Union, as additional members.

Central Bodies Behind Council.

The combined strength of the Mahoning county and Trumbull country central labor bodies will back up the council in its work of providing moral and financial support to those falling into the clutches of Ohio and Pennsylvania labor gag laws.

The address of the council is P.O. Box 883, Youngstown, Ohio.

Negro Writer Applies Castigating Rod to Lying Tribune's Hide

The DAILY WORKER:—I sent the following letter to the Chicago Tribune.—Gordon Owens.

To the Chicago Tribune:—A few days ago, I informed an audience that the Chicago Tribune would publish a fake "Red" Negro propaganda article in a few days. By reading the Tribune, Wednesday, April 2, 1924, I learn that my prophecy has come true. Your dirty, filthy, lying, lecherous, yellow capitalist sheet contains on page 12, Wednesday, April 2, 1924, a news article, "Soviet Spreads 'Red' Doctrines Among Negroes," suppoced to emanate from Washington, D. C., which in my opinion was concocted in the distorted and rattle snake brain of one of the kept pimps, intellectual prostitutes, or master lying reporters in the employ of the Tribune.

The ropes and fagots of the Southern mobists and lynchers are the real factors in the Negro emigration North. The hook worm, clay-eating, uncivilized white trash of the cracker-ridden South, who at the behest of the lying Southern newspapers of the ilk of the Chicago Tribune, from mobs and lynch and burn Negroes are the real "Red" agents emptying the South of its Negro population.

Those Negro "Reds" in this expose article are actively engaged in organizing Negro workers to fight the Negro and white real estate hogs, sharks and robber landlords. They are also advising Negroes to join white labor unions wherever possible and to form Negro unions to fight for higher wages and shorter hours, and to link up their forces with the white enlightened, class conscious and radical workers who are also fighting the common enemy of both Negro and white workers, the capitalist exploiting class.

Respectfully,
GORDON W. OWENS

Anxious for Farm Machinery.

MOSCOW, Apr. 6.—(Rosta)—The Siberian farmers literally beseiged the local agricultural stores as a result of the decision of the Council for Labor and Defense of the Union of the S. S. R., anent the sale of agricultural machines and tools and dead stock to the rural population at pre-war prices and on a long term credit basis.

At the present time all the stock in trade of harvesting machines in Siberia has been sold out. The demand on the part of the peasants is mainly for heavier and more productive land machinery.

COMMUNIST-CHILDREN'S-COLUMN
$

THE ADVENTURES OF JOHNNY SMART, OR A LAD IN THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION.

Johnny grabbed his hat and ran down the street. Kronstad Street lay in the direction of the railway, whence Whites were approaching. Thru several side streets, over a silent deserted market place, Johnny approached the railway. No Red Guards were there, and the Whites had not yet come. There wasn't a soul on the street. Here and there a terrified citizen peeped thru his barricaded window. Johnny began to feel afraid. "What if I should be caught," he thought. He began to run quickly. Finally he arrived on Kronstad Street. Here was 27. Johnny approached the door. It was closed. He pressed against it with all his might. But the door was solid, and did not give way. "What shall I do, what shall I do?" he thought. "They'll think I was afraid and ran away." And he felt so ashamed.

The Grenades Are Found.

A lump rose in his throat, and he wanted to cry. "I can't go back this way, it will soon be dark, and then I can climb up over the wall and get the hand grenades. Johnny carefully walked round the house and crept thru a crack between the wooden wash house and the wall. Everything was dark and damp. The rats were scratching and squeaking under the floor. The cannon were thundering somewhere near. Tired and excited, Johnny sat down on the floor, which was all bestrewn with dirt and cigarette stubs, and waited.

Somewhere in the neighborhood a shell exploded. Johnny was convinced that the end of the world had come, and that he was soon to die. He cast a glance at the sky. It had become quite dark. Carefully, he crept from his hiding place over the wall, and sneaked along in the direction in which he believed Frederick lived.

A window was open. With a leap he was in the room. It was empty. The floor was littered with paper the furniture was in disorder. . . . There was the bed. Johnny crawled under the bedstead and felt something hard with his hands—it was lying in a sack. With care, he pulled out the sack from under the bed.

"The hand grenades. 1, 2, 3, 4. 5 . . ." Johnny fastened the sack and bound it fast to his shoulders, and stealthily left the house by the same route he had used in entering.

"I can't go back to the League headquarters. The Whites must be there already . . . I will have to go directly to Mark's house . . ."

Here's the market already . . . .

Johnny Escapes

"Halt, who goes there?" A voice from the darkness called sharply.

Johnny turned sideways and started running with all his might, between the market stalls

Behind him he heard a shot, and thru the darkness he could see spluttering flame. . . But Johnny was far away already . . . Twenty minutes later, he burst into Mark's house, breathless, exhausted and frightened. Mark was sitting in a small room behind barred windows. A kerosene lamp lit up his face with a dull light.

"Have you really come?" called out Mark, astonished, "we thought you must have been afraid or fallen asleep."

"Here," said Johnny proudly, "are the hand grenades," and he handed over the heavy sack.

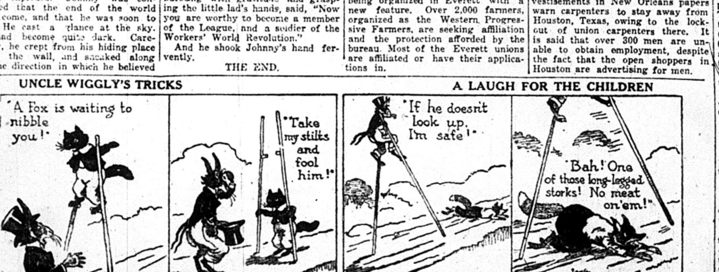
Mark took the sack, his heart bursting with gratitude and grasping the little lad's hands, said, "Now you are worthy to become a member of the League, and a soldier of the Workers' World Revolution."

And he shook Johnny's hand fervently.

THE END.

UNCLE WIGGLY'S TRICKS

A LAUGH FOR THE CHILDREN


A Fox is waiting to nibble you!
Take my stilts and fool him!
If he doesn't look up, I'm safe!
Bah! One of those long-legged storks! No meat on'em!
4-7

GRINDING MORE PROFITS OUT OF COAL DIGGERS

New Way of Speeding Up Production

By J. A. HAMILTON.

(Special to The Daily Worker)

FAIRMONT, W. Va., April 6.—Under the new three-year agreement, the coal industry is supposed to be "stabilized." What "stabilization" means to the miner is indicated by the experience of the men at the Barrackville mine near here, owned by the Bethlehem Steel Company, and operated under union contract.

Before the expiration of the last agreement, the Company began to "stabilize" the labor force by taking the men in as "partners" in the business, thru selling them 7 per cent preferred stock at $94 per share. Altho the preferred stockholders have no voice in the management of the company, yet they share in the profits of the business at the rate of $7.00 per year per share, which is a good percentage on an investment of $94.00. So far, so good, provided out of your part time work you can get hold of the $94.00.

Doping The Workers.

But the company having obligated itself to pay out this $7.00 per year, next proceeds to "stabilize" its income in order that this and other obligations might be certainly met. It has just posted notices to the effect that house rent is raised $1.00 per month, house coal is at a higher price, and that hand drilling will be introduced in place of the customary machine drilling.

Unless a miner owns two shares or more of the stock, he will therefore pay in increased rent more than he gets back from the company in interest, and the company has his $94 besides; in addition, in order not to imperil his investment, the miner must abstain from strikes or any other action detrimental to the profits of the company.

Human Power Vs. Mechanical Power.

To get the coal blasted down, six-foot holes are drilled into the solid rock, so that the explosive can be inserted far back. This has been done at Barrackville by compressed-air machines operated by special drilling crews. It must now be done by the coal loader with a hand drill. The drills and accessory tools and the continual sharpening of the drill points, put additional expense on the miner, and the drilling work is said to be especially hard in the Barrackville mine. For the hand drilling the miner gets an extra two cents per ton which the men claim will far from compensate them for the extra labor and expense.

It is estimated that it costs the company several times the two cents to drill the holes by machine, so that by substituting human power for mechanical power, Charley Schwab will save quite a tidy sum during the ensuing three years, to pay preferred dividends to his various "partners."

It is true that hand drilling is most generally in vogue in the Northern West Virginia mines, but this is all the more reason why the union instead of allowing labor-saving machinery to be abandoned where it has once been introduced, should require its extension into other mines, especially when the miner is the victim of the abandonment of the machine.

Employers Skinning Employes.

Of the many varieties of howls emitted by the union-busters, one of the favorites is, "Unionism opposes the introduction of machinery." But when this metal machinery is found to be more costly than human flesh and blood, then the howl is of another kind; if the Union then demands the retention of the machine it is "a cultivator of indolence," and if it demands that the human machine receive at least the same amount demanded by the metal machine or if the union stands for maintenance or increase of income of skilled workers whose skill is replaced by a machine, then the union is an "enemy of business enterprise and of efficiency."

If three days can produce so much "stablization" at one mine, what a great amount of "stablization," in the form of profits for the coal companies and other exploiters, can be looked for in three years. Truly the three-year agreement is a great achievement—for the capitalist class.

Farmers To Join Labor Legal Aid.

EVERETT, Wash., April 6.—Legal aid under labor control, which has proved a success in Seattle, is being organized in Everett with a new feature. Over 2,000 farmers, organized as the Western Progressive Farmers, are seeking affiliation and the protection afforded by the bureau. Most of the Everett unions are affiliated or have their applications in.

Your Union Meeting

First Monday, April 7th, 1924

89	Bartenders, 123 N. Clark St., 8:30 p. m.
	Boiler Makers' District Council, 63d and Halsted Sts.
626	Boiler Makers, 63d and Halsted Sts.
94	Boot and Shoe, 1939 Milwaukee Ave.
1	Bridge ad Structural Iron Workers, 910 W. Monroe St.
593	Butchers, Hebrew, 3420 W. Roosevelt.
638	Butchers, Bohemian, 1870 Blue Island Ave.
	Cap Makers, 4003 W. Roosevelt Road.
70	Carpenters, 2705 W. 38th St.
80	Carpenters, 4039 W. Madison St.
181	Carpenters, 2040 W. North Ave.
199	Carpenters, S. C., 9139 Commercial Ave.
416	Carpenters, S. C., 505 S. State St.
419	Carpenters, S. C., 1457 Clybourn Ave.
448	Carpenters, 222 N. West St., Waukegan
1307	Carpenters, 1350 Sherman, Evanston.
1367	Carpenters, 2040 W. North Ave.
2505	Carpenters, 180 W. Washington St.
14	Cigar Makers, Executive Board, 166 W. Washington St., 7:30 p. m.
713	Electricians, 119 S. Throop St.
394	Engineers (Loc.), 7832 S. Union Ave. 7:30 p. m.
400	Engineers, 4643 S. Halsted St.
401	Engineers, 311 S. Ashland Ave.
569	Engineers, 180 W. Washigton St.
	Federated Crafts, 33 E. 111th St.
196	Firemen and Enginemen, 2431 Roosevelt Road, 9:30 a. m. Last meeting 7:30 p. m.
237	Firemen and Enginemen, 4126 W. Lake
535	Firemen and Enginemen, 5438 S. Halsted St.
698	Firemen and Enginemen, Madison and Sacramento.
331	Firemen and Enginemen, 64th and Ashland Ave.
10615	Gardeners and Florists, North and Western Aves.
18	Glove Operators, 1710 N. Winchester.
76	Hod Carriers, 814 W. Harrison St.
59	Ladies' Garment, 328 W. Van Buren.
74	Lathers, 725 S. Western Ave.
374	Longshoremen, Tug. 355 N. Clark St.
265	Machinists, 75th and Dobson Blvd.
337	Machinists, 1638 N. Halsted St.
378	Maint. of Way, 1543 W. 103d St.
723	Maint. of Way, 202 W. 47th St.
638	Meat Cutters, 1870 Blue Island Ave.
15016	Nurses (County), Sacramento and Madison St.
27	Painters, 175 W. Washington St.
101	Painters, 3316 W. North Ave.
194	Painters, Madison and 5th Ave.
265	Painters, 111th and Michigan Ave.
273	Painters, 2432 S. Kedzie Ave.
41	Park Attendants, Halsted and Harrison
623	Plumbers, 535 N. Cicero Ave.
7	Printing Pressmen, 179 W. Wash.
855	Railway Clerks, 6236 Princeton Ave.
2064	Railway Clerks, 159 N. State St.
241	Railway Employes of America (Surface Lines), Van Buren and Ashland.
	Sailors' Union of Great Lakes, 355 N. Clark St.
70	Signalmen, 901 E. 75th St.
51	Sheet Metal Workers, 1635 N. Halsted.
4	Steel and Copper Engravers, Morrison Hotel.
5	Tailors, 180 W. Washington, 7:30 p. m.
721	Teamsters, 11526 Michigan Ave.
739	Teamsters, 2500 S. Halsted St.
758	Teamsters, 220 S. Ashland Blvd., 3 p. m
772	Teamsters, 220 S. Ashland Blvd.
9	Typographical (German), 1457 Clybourn Ave., 5 p. m.

(Note—Unless otherwise stated all meetings are at 8 p. m.)

Jane Addams' Peace League Ousted From Chicago Headquarters

Inspired by the newspapers and American legion campaign of terrorism against pacifists the landlords of the Fine Arts building have ordered the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom to vacate the premises which the pacifist women have occupied for the last three years. Jane Addams is an active member of the league.

Fear of lawless raids on the women's meetings with attendant damage to property and to the reputation of the Michigan boulevard building were assigned by the Chapin interests which own it as contributing to the ouster notice.

"The landlords plainly intimated that they were afraid of raids," declares Secretary Ella Boynton of the women's peace league. "We have met regularly for three years without disorder from the legion or anyone else, but I think the false stories about pacifists carried by the Chicago Tribune, Daily News and other papers have roused groundless fears in the owners of the building.

"They also said that they wanted to raise the rent and that they had other plans for the rooms but I think the hue and cry against pacifists was the principal factor."

Altho the lease expires May 1, the landlords decided to take a chance for one additional month because the league's summer school had been advertised to meet in the Fine Arts building from May 1 to 31 and the sudden notice to terminate occupation of the premises had caught the women unawares.

Senator Love For Killing.

OSSINING, N. Y., April 6.—Shall capital punishment be abolished? Yes, is the answer of the majority of radio fans who voted in the recent radio debate on that subject. The speaker who upheld the reform was the warden of Sing Sing prison here, Lewis E. Lawes. State Senator William Love of Brooklyn talked thru the broadcaster against abolition of the electric chair.

Fake Advertising.

NEW ORLEANS, April 6.—Advestisements in New Orleans papers warn carpenters to stay away from Houston, Texas, owing to the lockout of union carpenters there. It is said that over 300 men are unable to obtain employment, despite the fact that the open shoppers in Houston are advertising for men.

Gompers' Socialist Henchmen Expel Communist Member From Bookkeepers' Union Without Trial

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Apr. 6.—Almost two years ago the Bookkeepers, Stenographers and Accountants' Union, No. 12646, of the American Federation of Labor was in the hands of the progressive elements.

From time to time resolutions and decisions were passed which did not bear the approval of Mr. Gompers, therefore, he decided to smash this organization. He immediately instructed his henchman, Mr. Hugh Frayne, organizer in New York, to "reorganize" this local.

The play was performed immediately and the result was that from a membership of four to five hundred, only thirty or fifty were left in the reorganized union. Neither Mr. Gompers, nor his faithful tool, Mr. Frayne, nor his followers in the union worried very much what happened with these hundreds of office workers. And why should they worry about them? They don't need the members, they are not interested in the least about the fate of the workers. What they want is the "union," a "safe and sane" machine. There is no doubt that they have succeeded perfectly well in their destructive and cowardly mission.

Watchful Toms Busy.

At any rate, now the reorganized local with only a handful of office workers and socialist leaders, Mr. Bright and Mr. Bohm, president and secretary respectively, is "safe" forever. The rebel Communists are "smashed" and they will never even dare to come near this organization, so thought Mr. Gompers, Mr. Frayne and their brothers-in-arms in the union.

Time went on. The intolerable condition of the office workers in New York forced them to hunt up the organization. They found the B. S and A. U. No. 12646 and one by one they began to come and join it. Now, the great problem before the appointed union officials was to watch that the "undesirable" elements might not come (or sneak, as they say) into the organization. And they worked, very diligently spared no time or energy to search the minds and thoughts of every office worker that came to ask for admission into the union. Thanks to the "hard" and "energetic" work of our appointed officials, the membership of our union has passed the couple hundred mark.

Inevitable Happens.

And the inevitable happened. At the end of last year we had elections of our officials. Comrade Anton Bimba was elected as a delegate to the Central Trades and Labor Council of Greater New York. The president of the union, Mr. Bright, and the secretary, Mr. Bohm, immediately smelled "danger" because they already knew that Bimba was not one of their "safe" and (in) sane machine. They talked the thing over and came to the conclusion that it wouldn't pay to raise this question at the union meeting and force new elections upon the membership. They were not sure whether they would succeed and win their case against Comrade Bimba. So finally, they decided to behave "honorably" and tie the hands of Comrade Bimba in the Central Trades and Labor Council by passing a decision in the union that our delegates must vote unanimously on all questions in the Council. In view of the fact that we, the "respectable" socialists have two delegates in the Council against one Communist our position will be secure and the Communist will be unable to make a "bloody revolution" there and set up the "soviets" in Greater New York. From now on "peace and good will" prevailed in our organization. We listened to the reports of our officials, applauded them, talked a lot and planned how to organize the office workers of New York. We, the members, began to see some hope of building up our organization and bringing into it at least a great portion of the white-collar slaves of the metropolis.

Gompers Issues Ukase.

Such was our illusion. But the president and secretary of our union did not see things in the same light as we did. They became uneasy and worried about the Communist in our union. If they cannot expel him, they must at least "save" the organization and not allow him to set up the "soviets" inside of it, for it may endanger their jobs and especially when brother Bright was contemplating a $50 job for himself. Therefore, regardless of the fact that the constitution of our union (Article IV, Section 1) says that the delegates to the Central Trades and Labor Council are included in the executive committee, they would not call Comrade Bimba to the meetings of the committee.

Then the convention of the Workers Party of America came and Mr. Gompers saw in the Communist papers that Comrade Bimba was a delegate to that convention. He also already knew that Comrade Bimba was a delegate to the Central Trades and Labor Council from the office workers' union, which he had cleaned up so completely and made "safe" forever. He immediately wrote to the officials of our union thru Mr. Frayne instructing them to investigate Comrade Bimba and take necessary steps for getting rid of the Communists again even at the expense of destroying the union. But our officials did not tell the membership about the receipt of such a letter from Mr. Gompers or Mr. Frayne. You see, they themselves wanted to be heroes in the fight against the Communists. Immediately Mr. Bohm prepared charges against Comrade Bimba, stating that the latter belongs to the Trade Union Educational League which is a "dual organization" and stands for the "revolution" and the "soviets" in this country. Worse than that, the league might take away the job of Mr. Bohm, Mr. Bright and Mr. Gompers! Therefore, "Brother Bimba is not eligible to membership in this union."

Sam's Orders Carried Out.

To make a long story short this is what followed: The trial committee reported to the membership meeting that the charges were not proven and, therefore, Brother Bimba should be exonerated, but should be withdrawn as a delegate from the Central Trades Council. Mr. Bright and Mr. Bohm voted for the report of the committee because they thought that if the charges are not proven then it is entirely illogical to expel a member merely for his political views or affiliations. They thought it would be better if this dirty job is left to the "pope" of the Federation himself. Soon after the meeting President Bright wrote to Mr. Gompers telling him they only recalled Mr. Bimba from the Central Trades Council. The membership would not stand any other step. What does Your Highness think?"

Mr. Gompers was astonished that his boys did not carry out his instructions completely. He immediately wrote to Mr. Bright that the "T. U. E. L. and the Workers Party are the same thing; in no sense is the Workers Party a political party and therefore, Brother Bimba must be immediately expelled from the union." And Mr. Gompers must be notified immediately when his instructions will be carried out. Mr. Bright, scared to death, brings the letter to the meeting of the executive committee and forces the decision to suspend Comrade Bimba. Then he wrote to Mr. Gompers that his instructions are carried out and received an answer thanking him for his obedience. All this happened before the meeting of the union. This is in violation of the constitution which says that a member may be suspended or expelled only after a fair trial and not by the officials or executive committee, but by the union membership meeting.

Expelled Refused Floor.

At the last meeting of the union (March 17) the case came up as a fait accompli. The instructions from Mr. Gompers were received and carried out and Comrade Bimba is no longer a member of our union and, therefore, he cannot even get the floor to state his case. Mr. Bohm cried at the top of his voice that if we grant the floor to Comrade Bimba, tomorrow our local will be reorganized. Mr. Bright told the meeting that it would mean only one thing if the meeting rejected the orders of Mr. Gompers and that is, the receiver would be sent immediately and the local would be reorganized tonight. He told the members that this was the opinion of Mr Frayne, the New York organizer of the A. F. of L.

The members were absolutely disgusted with the cowardly action of Mr. Gompers and his henchmen. Even some of the more honest socialists were opposed and protested against the instructions of Mr. Gompers. One of them said: "As long as I am a man and not a coward I will protest against such dirty and dishonest work on the part of Mr. Gompers or anybody else. Here we go out and call upon the workers to join the union and on the other hand we expel them. How will we dare to come to the office workers and ask them to come into our ranks after this meeting? Do you know that anywhere you go you will meet the communists? What will you do with them? Will you refuse to accept them into our union and still expect to get the other workers to join us?"

Socialists Lick Gomper's Fist.

The other socialists like Volk and Steinberger, of course, bowed their heads and licked the feet of Mr. Gompers. The final decision of the union was not to decide anything. That is, we do not take the responsibility for the expulsion of Comrade Bimba. We only notified him that he is expelled by our dictator and coward, Mr. Gompers.

How many of your shop-mates read THE DAILY WORKER. Get one of them to subscribe today.

IMPEACH COOLIDGE!

ARGENTINA NOW LEADS WORLD IN EXPORT OF CORN

Russian Corn Becoming Factor on Market

Exports of corn from Argentina have averaged 132,000,000 annually in the three-year period 1920-22, as compared with 116,000,000 bushels from the United States, according to statistics compiled by the United States Department of Agriculture. Argentine exports have averaged 71 per cent of its crop. Since the war, Argentina has been the most important competitor of the United States in world corn markets, the department says.

The world production of corn in 1923 is estimated at 4,202,000,000 bushels by the department, as compared with 3,972,000,000 bushels in 1922, and 3,904,000,000 bushels the 1909-13 pre-war average. Production in the United states is more than three times as large as the production in the rest of the world, the size of the American crop being the most important factor in determining the world market price, the department points out.

Only a small quantity of corn was exported from the United States in 1923 due to strong domestic demand. From 1896 to 1912 the United States exported large but decreasing quantities of corn, and in 1913 imported more than was exported. Exports in the fiscal year 1921-22 jumped nearly 180,000,000 bushels.

Plasterers Ban Overtime Work.

SYDNEY, N. S. W., April 6.—Plasterers have decided to refuse to work overtime unless the work is necessary. What is necessary work will be settled by the union. This step is taken by the union because the persistent use of overtime by the employers is breaking down the 44-hour week.

To Erect Pulp Mills.

NEW ORLEANS, April 6.—The Great Southern Lumber Company, of Bogalousa, will erect a two million dollar paper and pulp plant on the line of the Arkansas and Louisiana Missouri railroad between Monroe, La., and Crossett, Ark. James and William Buchanan will also erect a paper plant at Minden, La., costing in the neighborhood of two million dollars. Labor is cheap in these sections.

WHEN YOU WANT A TAXICAB

call the following companies who are

100% UNION

Diamond Cab Co.	Diversey 6400
City Cab Co.	Lawndale 1840
Atlas Cab Co.	Calumet 3500
Domino Cab Co.	Armitage 2800
Hub Cab Co.	Victory 7070
Keystone Cab Co.	Keystone 2200
Lincoln Cab Co.	Palisade 1200
Marigold Cab Co.	Graceland 9550
Oak Park Taxi Co.	Austin 0800
Quick Service Taxi Co.	Oak Park 58
Prairie Cab Co.	Normal 0028
Sheridan Bros. Taxi Co.	Midway 0189
Carbon Cab Co.	Maywood 44
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Above His Price

It is an old rule of capitalist politics that every man has his price. One can safely say that, as a rule, the big interests can buy the services of any man in governmental affairs or public life, provided they set a price commensurate with the abilities and standing of the man desired.

John W. Davis, who is now being boosted for the democratic presidential nomination, has been asked by some friends to cut loose from his big financial connections in order to be more presentable to the masses in November. Mr. Davis was for years a resident at the Court of St. James, sometimes known as American ambassador to Great Britain and more often as agent plenipotentiary for J. P. Morgan & Co. in Europe. Today, Mr. Davis is attorney for many big corporations among which is the House of J. P. Morgan.

In view of the dearth of democratic presidential timber of passable quality and in view of the hostility aroused amongst the masses towards outright corporate ownership of government officials, these friends would like to see Davis come forward as the Democratic white hope and free himself from the disadvantage of being open to attack because of his financial connections. But, John W. Davis is an old timer at the game of playing politics in the interests of the big bankers and manufacturers. He is a practical politician of the first water. Replying to the request of his friends, Mr. Davis declared that this is a price "entirely too high" to be paid for the presidential nomination of the democratic party, even in a year having such favorable outlook for success at the polls. The Morgan agent punctuates his refusal to comply with the advice of his solicitous friends by saying that to sever connections with his clients would be against his philosophy.

Is this lofty idealism or plain business sense dominating practical capitalist politics? Mr. Davis will fool no one. The only reason he refuses to break his legal and illegal connection with J. P. Morgan & Co. at this juncture is that he knows it is somewhat too late to be of service to him in a presidential campaign. Such a change at this late hour would be looked upon by everybody as mere political maneuver and would not serve its purpose. If Mr. Davis knew that he could get away with clean skirts in such a dropping of clients, he would hasten to accept the advice. The price asked of Mr. Davis is, therefore, too high only because of the severance of relations with J. P. Morgan just now would not be of aid in bluffing the workers and farmers into voting for him. All this talk of "philosophy and idealism" on the part of Mr. Davis is just that much bunk. It is merely strengthened assurance offered by Mr. Davis to his Wall Street masters that he is with them to the limit and that they need have no fear of his ever cringing and crouching before popular sentiment, like the fake progressive McAdoo did after he was uncovered as the attorney of Mr. Doheny, in order to get political office.

The Price Poincare Paid

The stabilization of the franc, its rise to the level of last December, the victory of President Poincare in the Chamber of Deputies, the passage of the emergency measures which he demanded, are not only fleeting triumphs for French imperialism, but they have been secured at a price that is beyond the capacity of even this gang of unscrupulous buccaneers to pay.

The emergency measures conferring on Poincare dictatorial powers in regard to taxation and reduction of expenditures were, as admitted by Poincare in the debate in the chamber, introduced at the demand of the House of Morgan and were the part of the conditions under which the recent loan secured by the French gold reserve was granted.

Poincare must now raise taxes 20 per cent, discontinue all reconstruction work—less than two-thirds completed—cut off the payroll a small army of government employes, dispose of government monopolies such as tobacco, quash all plans for increases of wages demanded by government workers and carry out the pledge already made that no more loans will be issued and government expenditure kept within the limits of revenue.

The Poincare government has kept power by a system of wholesale debauchery of the populace that is without precedent in modern Europe; it has catered to the military caste and allowed the most extravagant use of the public treasury for the purpose of satisfying this parasitic group. Its hegemony over Poland, Rumania and Czecho-Slovakia has been secured by huge loans for military expenditures; the Ruhr project has been possible only by not counting the cost.

By far the largest part of French income now goes to satisfy the holders of government bonds and other securities and the populace, while restive, tolerated this condition as long as expenditures were made in other lines which prevented the enslavement of the workers and peasants to the bondholders becoming too obvious.

Today, the demands of the financiers who temporarily halted the downward plunge of the franc have removed the political basis of the Poincare power. The increase of taxation, the reduction of the government employes, the cut in the wages of those who remain, the discontinuance of reconstruction work, the scaling down of military appropriations, is bound to enrage all sections of the French middle-class and peasantry; the workingclass is already hostile and with elections coming in May the best informed political observers in Europe give Poincare three months of power at the most.

The franc will continue its toboggan slide despite drastic economies because there is no possible way of making the French budget balance except by demobilizing the army, cutting out all military appropriations, abandoning the occupation of the Ruhr and increasing taxes in a manner that will bring revolt from the thrifty peasants who have been told that Germany and Russia will pay the French war debts.

Everything points to actual bankruptcy of the capitalist economy of France in the near future and it will not be surprising if, before the end of the year, an open dictatorship will have wiped out all democratic camouflage in which the imperialists have been indulging and a French Mussolini will try the hopeless task of saving French capitalism with which the fortunes of the House of Morgan are now intertwined to the tune of hundreds of millions of dollars wrung from the hides of American workers.

Imperialist Thunder

In his first public address since his appointment to the cabinet, Mr. Curtis D. Wilbur, new secretary of the navy, has shown his teeth as an imperialist par excellence.

Addressing the annual banquet of the Young Men's Christian Association at the sumptuous Willard Hotel, in Washington, Mr. Wilbur declared his naval policy to be for a fleet second to none in strength. He assured his listeners that "the navy would be prepared to calm any spirit of hostility that may assert itself" and that "the army and navy have been the greatest agencies we have had."

In this address Mr. Wilbur was not mouthing any empty phrases. He was sounding a challenge and a warning to the American working and farming classes. It smacks of historical irony and sad truth that a man who has been chosen to fill the cabinet post of one who was, in a large measure, driven out by hostility to the government, should, only a few days after his appointment, threaten to use the force of government against a recurrence of such hostility. But beyond this historical irony and sad truth there is lurking a most serious danger to the toiling masses of the country.

In the last decade the American navy has increased in value more than 259 per cent. This increase in wealth towers above the rapid strides made by all other items in the possession of the country or any individual. It is the best evidence of the determined policy of our imperialist capitalist class to dominate the world markets and achieve unchallengable supremacy in the various spheres of influence and investment. The rapid growth of the military and naval forces in the last decade have gone hand in glove with the steady increase of financial and industrial power of our capitalists in the world market.

Mr. Wilbur is an old timer at the game of rendering services to the capitalist masters. Mr. Wilbur hails from the golden state of California. Mr. Wilbur was a member of the California State Supreme Court which bears a large degree of the responsibility for the innocent Mooney and Billings still languishing behind prison bars today. Consequently when Mr. Wilbur speaks he means business, profitable business for the imperialist class of this country. His boast is a warning to the masses that they had better keep in mind what they are up against in showing hostility to the strikebreaking government of the United States.

Mr. Wilbur's plan to have a navy second to none is a challenge to the imperialist cliques of the other capitalist countries to watch their step and not tread on the toes of the pugnacious capitalist giant.

Mr. Wilbur's threat is a note of arrogant defiance to the oppressed peoples of the Philippines, Hawaii, San Domingo, Haiti, Honduras and other sections of the Orient and Latin America to stop nurturing aspirations for freedom from Wall Street's imperialist domination.

We hope and we know that the imperialist thunder of our new secretary of the navy will not fall on deaf ears, insofar as the working and farming class of the country are concerned. Too long and too often have the workers and farmers paid the price in blood and dollars to preserve the security and the profits of their exploiters, the capitalist class.

Morris Hillquit has discovered that Senator La Follette was always one in thought and action with the Socialist Party. Victor Berger was the navel string that connected both.

JOIN THE WORKERS PARTY

Poplarism--A Fight For the Unemployed

EDITOR'S NOTE.—Here is the first of a series of articles that will run in the DAILY WORKER during the week, by J. T. Murphy, the prominent British Communist and trade unionist. He tells of the brilliant fight of the workers of Poplar, the big working class district in London, that has always carried on a tremendous fight against labor's biggest problems, among them that of unemployment. Murphy writes as follows:

• • • •

By J. T. MURPHY.

When the Poplar Board of Guardians, headed by their Communist leader, Edgar Lansbury, and his father, George Lansbury, waited on the new Minister of Health, John Wheatley, and secured from him the rescinding of the Mond Order of 1922, they levelled a challenge which has roused Liberals and Tories alike, in the defense of class interests. Not so much because Wheatley had cancelled an order which none of his predecessors dared put into operation, but because it registered the triumph of a new principle in dealing with the problem of unemployment which, if allowed to develop thruout the country, would shake the foundations upon which capitalist economy had been operating for a century. Poplar declared that if the workers appealed to them for relief because of their inability to find the means of subsistence then they must give relief according to the needs of the applicants without regard to wages paid in the neighborhood. If wages were lower than the relief which was granted then that did not prove that the relief was too high but that the working conditions of the workers were a scandal to civilization.

Tax Rich, Help Workers.

So consistently had they applied their principles in one of the worst areas in the kingdom so far as unemployment and living conditions are concerned, that it passed beyond the power of the Poplar Guardians to find the money and money had to be secured from other authorities. This broke down the independence of the guardians in relation to relief, and forced the inequalities of the districts, both in numbers of unemployed and relief payments, right to the front. The higher authorities prosecuted the Poplar Guardians and forced them into prison for six weeks. But the Guardians won. By their victory they were able to transfer 250,000 Pounds per annum onto the other boroughs of the Metropolis so that the rich boroughs have now to pay where previously they escaped. It is this extraction of money from the pockets of the rich and the attack upon the low wage standards along lines which annoy the supply and demand politicians and employers, that is upsetting the equanimity of the ruling class. Poplarism is a class war attack along the hunger line.

The counter attack by Asquith, leader of the Manchester School of Liberals, only served to carry the fight a stage further. George Lansbury's reply damned the whole institution of poor law administration. Poor law relief in England has been a safety valve against revolution for a hundred years and more. But it has not stood alone. There is in-door relief when the applicant goes into what is called the workhouse. There is out-door relief. There is state insurance and countless charitable organizations operating on this problem. Asquith demands the revision of the poor law because Poplarism is in danger of making it into a weapon for the extraction of money from the rich and damaging the bargaining power for low wages in the labor market. Lansbury calls for new methods of dealing with relief because the incident of its operation is demoralizing and hateful to the workers.

History of Poor Law.

The history of the poor law in England is one of the most terrible to recount. It stretches far back to the beginning of the seventeenth century, and its trail along the intervening centuries is wet with the blood and tears of the aged, the infirm, the broken, the demoralized and battered by the soul destroying machine of a developing capitalism. It is a story of horrors only paralleled by the stories of the slave trade. By the act of Elizabeth in 1601 the state for the first time "acknowledged its responsibility to the poor and destitute." Previously this had been the function of the church. The parish (a village or group of villages) constituted the unit and the applicants for relief had to apply to the overseer or a magistrate for relief. A century later application was first to the overseer and if refused then to the magistrate. The form of relief was either: (1) out-door relief, or a weekly pension of a shilling or two at home; (2) in-door relief in a workhouse, or house of industry. The eighteenth century saw an impetus given to the workhouse form of relief, for the overseers were empowered to farm out the poor and any applicant for relief was refused without they expressed a willingness to go into the workhouse. Workhouses accordingly grew apace. But they were dreaded and hated by the poor for their dirt, diseases and devastating fevers that swept thru them. Thru all the period of the enclosure acts when the landlords drove the laborers from the land and stole the common land from the people, and the whole period of what is known as the industrial revolution it is one long horror. When the French Revolution drove the ruling class of Britain into nervous alarm and savage repression of the workers the development of the poor law by what is known as the Speenhamland act drove matters to the very limits of endurance. By this act every wage laborer in the country was reduced to the pauper level. "The magistrates resolved that a certain definite sum was 'absolutely necessary for the support of the poor, industrious laborer and that when the utmost industry of a family cannot produce the undermentioned sums, it must be made up by the overseer exclusive of rent'."

Pauperization of Workers.

This allowance system spread like wildfire. Why bother about paying wages except at the very lowest level? If they were not getting enough let them go to the guardians. The workers were driven to the guardians and farmed out by them. Universal pauperism prevailed. It has been left for the twentieth century to repeat the eighteenth. Thousands of miners in Wales, Lancashire and Scotland are repeating today the experiences of the first battalions of the proletariat of industrial England.

The revolts of those years, the persecutions, the hangings, the banishments, the imprisonments, the beatings, seem to belong to an inferno of the imagination. But they broke down the old laws and in 1883 the law which is still the foundation of the poor law activities was secured. By this act the Boards of Guardian are separate from the borough city and county councils, able to levy their own rates and make their own payments. So long as there is no crisis, no over straining of resources, no great inequalities in payments and resources they jog along tho continually the subject of investigation, complaint and condemnation. Local parsons, smug shop keepers, the busybodies anxious for the "dear poor" were always busy with them. While the workers hated them, treated them with contempt, and would not go to them until thoroly down and out. It was not until the wholesale breakdown of state insurance and every other means of relief drove the workers en masse onto the Guardians, that the Guardians have been again thrown into the limelight and the previous regulations have broken down. When thousands of workers marched from one board to another, surrounded, threatened them, locked them in their board meetings, it was no longer possible to keep up the Pecksniff virtues of prying into every nook and cranny of the domestic life of the workers before coming to their aid. Every commission of inquiry that has been held has condemned the Guardians mostly for different reasons. But now they have got to go because the workers have broken them as a means of suppressing their activities and turned them to account as weapons of attack.

Communist Program.

The Liberal Party is accordingly proposing the abolition of the Boards of Guardians and the merging of the County and Borough Councils. The Webbs and the Poor Law commissions are much in accord and there is every probability of the Labor Party and the Labor Government moving along these lines.

The Communist Party has put forward another alternative. We demand not only the abolition of the Poor Law institutions but State responsibility for payment of relief to unemployed and the administration of the relief to be made by the workers themselves thru the trades unions. The Party challenges the principle of that democracy which compels the workers to go cap in hand to the local grocer or parson or creature of the petty bourgeoisie. The workers are capable of administering state insurance thru the unions, why not unemployment relief too? This the party argues also would help to keep the unemployed and employed workers together and force upon the union leaders the task of facing up to the problem of unemployment in its sharpest form. The Party has had some success in its campaign. The first demand in the unemployed Charter issued by the General Council of the Trades Union Congress and the Unemployed Workers Committee contains the Communist Party proposal. Once on a time the employers granted relief as a means to reduce wages and to crush the workers with their administrative machinery. Today the workers are forcing them to grant relief and taking the administration from their hands. That's the meaning of Poplarism!

"The Story of John Brown"

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John Brown's Men.

I HAVE WRITTEN almost entirely of John Brown, and because of necessities of space I have given little attention to the brave youths who fought under him at Harper's Ferry. Yet here I must stop and with only the facts, paint some portrait of the men who followed John Brown. It will be seen that they were no ordinary ruffians, no bandits, adventurers or madmen, as the South called them at the time. They were young crusaders, thoughtful, sensitive and brave. They had a philosophy of life; and they were filled with passion for social justice. One may disagree with such men, but one must not fail to respect them.

There were twenty-one men with John Brown at Harper's Ferry, sixteen of whom were white and five colored. Only one was of foreign birth; nearly all were of old American pioneer stock.

Students Not Fanatics.

John Henry Kagi was the best educated of the raiders, largely self-taught, a fine debater and speaker, and an able correspondent for the New York Tribune and the New York Evening Post. He had been a school teacher in Virginia, and had come to know and hate slavery there, protesting so vigorously that he was finally run out of the State. He practised law in Nebraska, but left this to join John Brown in the Kansas fighting. He was killed at Harper's Ferry.

Aaron Dwight Stevens was in many ways the most attractive and interesting of the personalities about John Brown. He ran away from his home in Massachusetts at the age of sixteen, and joined the United States army, serving in Mexico during the Mexican War. Later he was sentenced to death for leading a soldiers' mutiny against an offensive pro-slavery Major at Taos, New Mexico. President Pierce commuted the sentence to three years at hard labor in Fort Leavenworth. Stevens escaped from his prison, and joined the Free State forces in Kansas, for he had always been a firm abolitionist. Stevens came of old Puritan stock, his great-grandfather having been a captain in the Revolutionary War. He was a man of superb bravery and of wonderful physique; well over six feet, handsome, with black penetrating eyes and a fine brow. He had a charming sense of humor, and a beautiful baritone voice, with which he sang in camp and in prison. He was hung soon after John Brown for the Harper's Ferry raid.

John E. Cook was a young law student of Brooklyn, New York, a reckless, impulsive and rather indiscreet youth, to whom much was forgiven because of his genial smile and generous nature.

Charles Plummer Tidd escaped after the raid, and died a First Sergeant in one of the battles of the Civil War. He had not much education but good common sense, and was always reading and studying in an attempt to repair his lack of training. Quick-tempered, but kind-hearted, a fine singer and with strong family affections.

Courageous Fighters.

Jeremiah Goldsmith Anderson, killed at Harper's Ferry in his 27th year, was also of Revolutionary American stock. A sworn abolitionist, he wrote in a letter three months before his death: "Millions of fellow beings require it of us; their cries for help go out to the universe daily and hourly. Whose duty is it to help them? Is it yours? Is it mine? It is every man's, but how few there are to help. But there are a few to answer this call and dare to answer it in a manner that shall make this land of liberty and equality shake to the center."

Albert Hazlett, executed after Brown, was a Pennsylvania farm worker, "a good-sized, fine-looking fellow, overflowing with good nature and social feelings."

Edwin Cappoc, also one of those captured and hung, was well liked even by the Southerners who saw him in jail, and some of them hoped to get him pardoned. He came of Quaker farmer stock.

Barclay Coppoc, his brother, was not yet twenty-one when he fought at the Arsenal. He escaped after the raid but was killed in the Civil War. After the raid he returned to Kansas and nearly lost his life in an attempt to free some slaves in Missouri.

William Thompson, a neighbor of the Browns at North Elba, in New York, was killed at Harper's Ferry, in his 26th year. He was full of fun and good nature and bore himself unflinchlingly when face to face with death.

Dauphin Osgood Thompson, his brother, was only twenty years old when he met the same fate for the cause of freedom. Dauphin was a handsome, inexperienced country boy, "more like a shy young girl than a warrior, quiet and good," said one of the Brown women later.

Brown's Son Sacrifices Life.

Oliver Brown, John Brown's youngest son, was also twenty years old when he died at Harper's Ferry. His girl-wife and her baby died early the next year. "Oliver developed rather slowly," says Miss Sarah Brown. "In his earlier teens he was always preoccupied, absent-minded — always reading, and then it was impossible to catch his attention. But in his last few years he came out very fast. His awkwardness left him. He read every solid book that he could find, and was especially fond of Theodore Parker's writings, as was his father. Had Oliver lived, and not killed himself with over-study, he would have made his mark. By his exertions the sale of liquor was stopped at North Elba."

John Anthony Copeland, a free colored man, 25 years old, was educated at Oberlin College. He was dignified and manly, and in jail there were prominent Southerners who were forced to admit his fine qualities. He was hung for the raid.

Mostly Young Men.

Stewart Taylor, the only one of the raiders not of American birth, was a young Canadian wagon maker, 23 years old. He was fond of history and debating, and heart and soul in the abolition cause. Killed in the Arsenal.

William H. Leeman, the youngest of the raiders, killed in his 19th year. He had gone to work in a shoe factory at Haverhill, Mass., when only 14 years old, and tho with little education, "had a good intellect and great ingenuity." He was the "wildest" of Brown's men, for he smoked and drank occasionally, but, the Old Puritan captain liked him, nevertheless, for he was boyish, handsome and brave.

Osborn Perry Anderson was also a Negro. He escaped after the raid and fought thru the Civil War.

Francis Jackson Meriam was a wealthy, young abolitionist who put all his fortune into the cause, and came from New England to join John Brown in the raid. He escaped also, and died in 1865, after having been the captain of a Negro company in the Civil War.

Lewis Sheridan Leary, colored, left a wife and a six-months old baby at Oberlin, Ohio, to go to Harper's Ferry. He was a harness maker by trade, and descended from an Irishman, Jeremiah O'Leary, who fought in the Revolution. Leary was 25 years old when he died of his terrible wounds in the Arsenal fighting.

Owen Brown, another of John Brown's sons, was stalwart and reliable, and is reported original in expression and thought, like all the Browns. He is also said to have been quite humorous. He survived the raid, and died in Pasadena, Calif., in 1891.

Watson Brown, another son, 24 years old when killed at the Ferry, was tall and rather fair, very strong, and a man of marked ability and sterling character.

All Loved John Brown.

Dangerfield Newby was born a slave in Virginia, but his father, a Scotchman, freed him with other mulatto children. Newby had a wife and seven children still in slavery, and he was trying to raise money to buy them, for they were to be sold further south. He failed at this; and joined John Brown in desperation. He was killed at the Ferry, and so failed to free his poor family, as he had dreamed.

Shields Green, colored, was also born a slave, but escaped, leaving a little son in slavery. He met Brown thru Frederick Douglass, the great Negro orator, and joined the raid, tho many warned him it would mean his death. He was uneducated, but deeply emotional, and deeply attached to the "ole man," as he called John Brown. He was hung after the raid; his age, 23.

They were all young men; the average age of the band was 25 years and five months. They were all strong, intelligent, in love with life and eager for the future; but they chose to attempt this mad, dangerous deed rather than consent any longer to the lie and to the power of black slavery.

John Brown they followed and loved as one would a strong and kindly father. There was always something patriarchal about John Brown and his soldiers, many observers said. It made his deed seem like some story out of the Bible, the swift and terrible justice of the Lord of Hosts.

(To Be Continued Tuesday.)

(The "Nigger-Thief.")

United Hebrew Trades Leaders Oppose Plan For May Celebration

NEW YORK, N. Y., April 6.—The United Front May Day conference representing 100,000 organized workers of this city in an effort to oppose the solid capitalist front with the united forces of the workers has again sent delegates to the May Day conference called by the United Hebrew Trades in conjunction with the Jewish Verband, and again joint action was forstalled by the leaders of the United Hebrew trades railroading a motion to table the communication extending an invitation to jointly celebrate the coming May Day.

A motion to grant the committee of the United Front May Day conference the floor was amidst great uproar declared defeated.

On a motion to hold a parade the coming May Day a debate ensued with the rank and file in favor and the stagnant leadership bitterly opposed. Some were open in their opposition while others like S. P. Kramer of the Socialist Party feared that the American Legion and the Ku Klu Klan would interfere. The truth, however, was brought out when the officials of the United Hebrew Trades voiced their opinion that it was doomed to be a failure, well knowing that they have not the masses behind them, and also that they may ential the wrath of the masters by awakening the revolutionary fervor of the workers.

THE DAILY WORKER RAISES THE STANDARD FOR A WORKERS' AND FARMERS' GOVERNMENT

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The Labor Party
Amalgamation
Organization of Unorganized
The Land for the Users
The Industries for the Workers
Protection of the Foreign-Born
Recognition of Soviet Russia

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REPUBLICAN PARTY CRACKING

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, April 7.—No longer denying the existence of a third party movement, Coolidge political leaders are concentrating their efforts on minimizing the split. They want to rob the independent movement as much as they can of its power for harm to the Coolidge candidacy. The whole question now is how big the independent vote will be and which party it will hurt most. On the face of things, the republicans stand to suffer more than the democrats, since the new movement of protest centers in states which normally would be republican territory. Tho they are not spending much time now hunting for the reason for the break, the Coolidge leaders are trying to claim it did not come as a result of the oil and other scandals, but because of the failure of Congress to back up the President. Keenest disappointment is expressed over the refusal of Congress to pass farm relief legislation. Action on this, it is excitedly claimed, would have saved the situation. It is now too late to expect any effective legislation and the Coolidge leaders are no longer depending on it. They have, in effect, dismissed Congress from consideration as an asset and except for the hoped for passage of the tax bill, they look for no aid from the legislators.

Howat Urges Support of the Garment Strikers

KANSAS MINE LEADER URGES LABOR UNITY

Asks Support For The Class Farmer-Labor Party

If the organized labor movement of Chicago had leaders who were behind the garment strikers as they should be, the strike would already have been won, Alexander Howat, nationally known leader of the Kansas coal miners, told a mass-meeting of four hundred strikers yesterday afternoon at 180 West Washington Street.

The fighting Kansas miner, after telling how the organized workers of Kansas crushed Governor Allen's industrial court law, declared:

"Now is the time when we see the value of independent political action of labor. If we had a strong independent Class Farmer-Labor Party in Chicago we could bring political as well as industrial pressure to bear and have the unlawful injunction against picketing nullified."

Labor Faces Splendid Opportunity.

"The workers of Chicago have a splendid opportunity here to set an example to the rest of the country by once and for all settling the right of the workers to unchain themselves from the bosses.

"Let us hope the trade unionists of Chicago take advantage of the coming convention of the Farmer-Labor Party in St. Paul on June 17 to form a united party of labor. Then the judges will not dare to use an unlawful injunction. They will be forced to respect you.

"As long as the workers submit to the injunction just so long will the injunction be used against them by the bosses. I call on the leaders of organized labor in Chicago to awaken from their slumbers. Let them arouse themselves, and setting the example, get down on the picket line. If the organized labor movement lets Chicago and the whole country know that they are behind the Ladies' Garment Workers to the last ditch, then the judges will not dare to put any more strikers in jail.

Must Get Together.

"The time has come when the 85 per cent of the people—the workers—who produce the world's wealth should realize the necessity for getting together in a great Farmer-Labor Party, so that the producers of the wealth shall be able to run the nation. The politicians have been keeping the workers divided, as have many of the officers of the international trades unions.

"We must do as they are doing in Great Britain. There is no reason why we shouldn't have a working class government in America. Let us get behind the June 17th convention and form a militant Farmer-Labor Party."

Alexander Howat called on the labor officials of Chicago to call out

(Continued on page 2)

TRY AN INJUNCTION, JEDGE.

(By The Federated Press)

NEW ORLEANS, La., April 7.—Twelve chickens, barnyard species, the property of Judge Richard Dowling, of the criminal district court, where stolen the other morning just as the sun was peeping over the hen roost.

Workers! Farmers! Stay Away from the Capitalist Parties' Primaries, Today!

WAGE WORKERS and Working Farmers of Illinois! Stay away from the Primaries of both the Capitalist Political Parties today.

Remember that during the term of office of the politicians of both the republican and democratic parties, the woman's eight-hour law was killed.

Remember that during the reign of the Lundin-Thompson-Small machine, the Dailey Commission was actively engaged in persecuting and attempting to smash the trade unions, while police and gunmen were protecting professional strikebreakers on Chicago construction jobs, and browbeating and intimidating the striking stockyards workers.

The Essington-McCormick-Brundage Machine put Injunction Judge Wilkerson on the bench, and were the active proponents of the "Cossack" State Police Bill and the proposed new state constitution.

It is the police of the democratic mayor, Dever, and the detectives of the republican state's attorney, Crowe, who join in fighting the strike of the ladies' garment workers.

They are, all of them, crooked politicians of both old party machines, Birds of a Feather, the champions of the privileged class.

* * * *

Some labor leaders have attempted to fool the rank and file workers, and serve their own personal interests by endorsing one candidate as against the other.

Even John Fitzpatrick, president of the Chicago Federation of Labor, and other representative members and officials of the Farmer-Labor Party, have cowardly turned tail to their own program of independent political action by the workers. They have become the tools of reaction—the supporters of the candidates on the capitalist tickets. The rank and file workers must and will settle accounts with such leaders.

* * * *

At the regular meeting, Sunday, of the Chicago Federation of Labor, these turncoats would not allow the question of the discussion of today's elections to come before the delegates. They feared what action the delegates might take.

They feared that the delegates might join in demanding that the workers and farmers of Illinois stay away from the old party primaries today.

They feared that the delegates might join in demanding real unity of the forces of the industrial workers and farmers thruout the state, in a functioning, representative class Farmer-Labor Party.

They feared that the delegates might show their sympathy for the great national gathering of city workers and working farmers to be held in St. Paul, Minn., June 17th. Therefore, they gagged the meeting by railroading an early adjournment. Of such stuff are the politicians of the old parties made.

* * * *

Workers and Farmers of Illinois!

Today is your opportunity!

Stay away from the Primaries of the Capitalist Politicians!

Agitate for the Class Farmer-Labor Party!

Work for the success of the June 17th Convention!

Cossacks Rule Where Kluxers Murdered Two at Lilly, Pa.

LILLY, Pa., April 7.—State cossacks today were in power in Lilly, following a revolver battle Saturday night between members of the Ku Klux Klan and town folk in which two men were killed and a score injured.

The riot started when a group of young men turned a fire hose on more than five hundred klansmen who were marching to the railroad station after holding a ceremony on Piper Hill.

Klansmen Start Shooting.

When the water struck the marchers, it is alleged, members of the klan drew revolvers and fired into the town folk.

Many of the townsmen who were armed, returned the fire. The men on opposing sides who were unarmed used bricks and stones for weapons.

At the first volley Phillip Conrad, 25, and Floyd Paul, 25, town folk, were shot thru the breast and killed.

Four men of Lilly, believed to have been the ring leaders in the riot, are under arrest today and are being held for questioning. State troopers made the arrests after an investigation.

Fifteen of the townsmen injured in the battle are in hospitals.

LABOR RULE IN ENGLAND HITS SNAG

Suffers Defeat In House of Commons, 251 to 212

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON, April 7.—The Ramsay MacDonald labor government was defeated in the House of Commons this afternoon 251 to 212, in a vote on its proposed evictions bill.

The defeat was a serious blow to the government and was its first defeat in Commons.

Altho cries of "resign" followed announcement of the voting, it was understood the government would retain office.

The Bill was one that provided protection to persons out of work against eviction for non-payment of rent. It contained provisions that the rent in such cases should be raised from taxpayers of the community.

It was a radical measure, proposed, not entirely with the cabinet's approval, by more extreme members of the labor party.

After the defeat MacDonald announced that the government would reconsider the measure and meanwhile would not resign.

The actual phraseology of the measure was:

"No eviction order shall be issued until the tenant has a reasonable opportunity to apply to local relief authorities and the authorities have been given an opportunity to investigation."

Ex-premier Baldwin urged that the entire clause be abolished.

Ex-premier Asquith declared the amendment "meaningless, impracticable and worthless."

LaFollette Could Defeat Coolidge Now, Says Barrett

If the presidential elections were held now Senator La Follette's third party movement would carry enough states to defeat the regular republican organization and permit the democrats to win, or throw the election into congress, John Barrett, former ambassador to Argentina declared here today on his return from an investigation of conditions in Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Minnesota, Wisconsin and the Dakotas.

La Follette would be sure to carry the Dakotas, Wisconsin, Minnesota and possibly two other states, Barrett said.

Pepper for World Peace, But What About Pennsylvania?

WASHINGTON, April 7.—A resolution requesting that the president call a world conference for limitation of naval, land and air armaments and for furthering world peace, was introduced in the senate today by Senator Pepper, Pa.

The resolution stated that the conference should consider plans for a world court "either thru development of the present permanent court of arbitration at the Hague or thru the disassociation of the present permanent court of international justice at the Hague from the league of nations."

IMPEACH COOLIDGE!

MRS. JAKE HAMON IS CALLED TO TESTIFY IN HARDING DEAL PROBE

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 7.—Senator Walsh announced that Mrs. Jake Hamon would be subpoenaed today and ordered to bring with her all bank books and records of expenditures made by her late husband and all loans made during the 1920 campaign and six months before.

In this way he hopes to establish the truth or falsity of the "deal" story.

Frank Ketch, former administrator of the Hamon estate and William Miller also are to be called.

Miller, in charge of the Harding campaign in Oklahoma, is called in order to determine whether or not Hamon paid the "hotel expenses" of the Harding headquarters in Chicago. He was ordered to bring any records he may have that relate to pre-convention expenses or expense at the convention.

The committee will not meet until Wednesday, the Tuesday session having been postponed in order that the committee members may attend other important meetings.

BLOODY FIST WINS ELECTION FOR MUSSOLINI

Voters Told Duty to Vote Fascist

ROME, April 7.—Premier Benito Mussolini, the fascist dictator of Italy, thru the application of his iron fist and bloody rule, has been able to keep himself in power. During the elections which took place Sunday the fascisti terrorized the populace and in many districts there was only one candidate, that of the fascisti.

This election was merely an attempt on the part of Mussolini to wrap the cloak of constitutionalism around his fascist dictatorship. The elections were so arranged that he is positive of at least the solid parliamentary majority of 356 delegates. The opposition parties could at the most, elect only 179 delegates out of the 535 delegates in the Italian Parliament. Under this arrangement he cannot be overthrown by the opposition parties.

The entire fascisti organization was mobilized yesterday to get out the vote and supervise the election. Whenever the result was in doubt, Fascist pressure was brought to bear upon the electors. Personal letters, warning the recipient that it was his duty to vote, were sent to everyone.

In some of the outlying districts, the polling was conducted in the open, so that every voter might be encouraged to vote "right."

Saw Bars and Win Freedom at Military Prison in California

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., April 7.—Search for nine convicts who sawed the bars in the military prison at the presidio of San Francisco last night and escaped was being prosecuted today by military police and San Francisco officers.

Twelve prisoners escaped but three were captured.

Sixty-five prisoners in the guard house could have followed their companions to freedom but did not.

U. S. ATTORNEY, POLITICAL HEADS, AIDED BOOTLEGGING IN CHICAGO, SAYS WITNESS

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, April 7.—A sensational story of his unsuccessful three years' fight against an alleged bootleg ring in Chicago was told before the Senate Daugherty Investigating Committee today by Brice Armstrong, a general prohibition agent.

Armstrong told how he had been threatened, his house blown up by a bomb and of alleged offers of a bribe of $5 a barrel on beer from seven Chicago breweries. He connected many men high in Illinois politics with the alleged ring.

Accuses Brundage, Galpin.

Armstrong brought the name of Attorney General Brundage of Illinois and Homer Galpin, chairman of the Cook County Republican committee into his testimony.

Armstrong charged that C. W. Middlekauf, a special assistant United States attorney general in Chicago, in charge of injunction cases against prohibition violators, had permitted many injunctions to "lay dormant."

He also charged Middlekauf with complicity in a plot to permit the Puro Products company, accused of prohibition violations, to sell its property while an injunction against it was temporarily lifted.

Names Illinois Brokerage Co.

Armstrong named the Illinois Beverage company, among others that had been enjoined and the injunctions never pressed. This company, he said, was owned by "Terry" Druggan and Frank Lake.

"It is the same 'gun crew' that owns the Standard brewery and others," said Armstrong.

"Who were the attorneys for this 'gun crew?'" asked Senator Wheeler.

"Lowell B. Mason, state senator from the Oak Park district, was the man who came to Washington to get permits for the breweries after they had violated the law," said the witness.

"Who was the man this bootleg ring went to to find out what to do?"

Caught Red Handed.

"Homer Galpin, chairman of the county committee."

Officials of Brundage's office came to him and endeavored to have him dismiss a case against a bootlegger he had "caught red handed selling poison stuff," Armstrong said.

Armstrong said "Terry" Druggan personally had threatened him, telling him he would "settle with him if he didn't lay off."

He said the offer of $5 on a barrel of beer had been made "if he would just stay out of the vicinity." The offer was made, he said, thru another prohibition agent who would not disclose who was behind the offer, unless Armstrong agreed to accept it.

Smuts Goverment Quits at Capetown, Prince Stays Home

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON, April 7.—A central news dispatch from Capetown, says that the government headed by Premier Jan Smuts has resigned.

A Capetown message says the Prince of Wales has abandoned his South African trip, but his household in London hasn't confirmed the report.

There is much speculation as to whether the political crisis or the Prince's health is responsible for the reported cancellation.

Postpone Muscle Shoals Hearing.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—Unless Senator Norris, chairman, is overruled by Ford backers, the Senate agricultural committee will postpone hearings on the Muscle Shoals bill until next week.

DETROIT LABOR ACTS ON F.-L. P. CONFERENCES

Elect Delegates St. Paul and Cleveland

By CYRIL LAMBKIN.

(Special to The Daily Worker)

DETROIT, Mich., April 7.—Invitations to both the June 17th Convention in St. Paul and the July 4th conference in Cleveland were accepted by the Detroit Federation of Labor at its meeting last week. Two delegates spoke in opposition to the St. Paul meet, but when the vote was taken theirs were the only votes cast against it. The consensus of opinion was that the Detroit Federation should participate in all efforts leading to working class political action.

Other matters of a political nature that were acted upon by the Federation at this meeting were the passage of a ringing resolution condemning Coolidge as an enemy of labor; the shelving of a communication soliciting the endorsement of Major Berry, the strike-breaking president of the Pressmen's Union for vice-president on the Democratic ticket; the endorsement for mayor of Highland Park, a great suburb of Detroit, in which is located the Ford factory, of I. Paul Taylor, an ex-minister and ex-socialist, running on a non-partisan ticket.

At the same meeting the newly elected officers were installed. Frank X. Martel was re-elected business representative, and in addition was elected president. This innovation was made for the purpose of having the executive of the Detroit Federation its spokesman as well. John F. Simmons of the Typographical Union was elected secretary, J. A. McDonald of the Motion Picture Operators, vice-president, and John T. Taylor, the ex-president, Dennis Batt, the editor of the Detroit Labor News, John Upton, William Mollenhauer, and Herman Richter members of the board of directors.

The Detroit Federation of Labor hereafter will meet the first and third Wednesdays of the month instead of every Wednesday.

Two Die When Chicago Landlords Have Their Way

Edward Schneider, a machinist, and his two year old son, Eddie, Jr., are dead today because "landlords wouldn't have the kid."

The two died of asphyxiation last night when the elder Schneider turned on the gas and took the boy in his arms to "rock him to sleep."

Schneider's suicide and the murder of Eddie, Jr., followed the father's fruitless search for an apartment yesterday. He found that all landlords, like the one who ordered him to move May 1, didn't want children in the house. His wife was continuing the search when Schneider killed himself and the boy.

Another Article by J. T. Murphy on "What's Doing in England" on Page Six Today

FALL HALTED THE FIGHT ON LAND FRAUDS

Letter To Daugherty Is Made Public In Probe

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, April 7.—Former Secretary of Interior Fall called a halt on prosecution of the Miller brothers in Oklahoma Indian land fraud cases in which they were involved, according to a letter introduced in the record of the Senate Daugherty Investigating Committee today.

Edwin S. Booth, solicitor of the Interior Department, gave the committee a letter from Fall to Att'y-General Daugherty, dated April 10, 1921, in which Fall asked postponement of action against the Miller brothers until a later term of the Oklahoma court.

Fall wrote Daugherty that "the public interest would not be jeopardized by withholding the cases" until a later term and said that Indian Commissioner Burke wanted to go over them.

Two days later, according to testimony of H. M. Peck, then U. S. district attorney in Oklahoma, was ordered by the department of justice to postpone the cases.

Tried to Prevent Scandal.

Senator Harreld, Oklahoma, today told the senate Daugherty investigating committee that he took a hand in the Miller Brothers Oklahoma Indian land fraud to prevent a "scandal."

When Harry Daugherty, then attorney general, served notice in August, 1921, that he intended to remove H. M. Peck as United States district attorney in Oklahoma before the case came to trial, Harreld said that he went to Daugherty and told him "a scandal would surely result."

The case revolved around alleged procurement by the Miller Brothers of 10,000 acres of Indian land valued at $500,000 thru fraudulent means.

McCray Lawyers Try to Take Big Case from the Jury

INDIANAPOLIS, April 7.—Presentation of evidence by the defense began today in the trial of Governor Warren T. McCray on a charge of embezzling $155,000 of the funds of the Indiana state board of agriculture.

The testimony of I. Newt Brown, former secretary-treasurer of the board, that he gave the money to McCray for deposit in the governor's bank at Kentland, Ind., was the center of attack.

Several other members of the fair board who had knowledge of the McCray transactions were ready to take the stand as defense witnesses. From them McCray's attorneys expected to get the declaration that Brown loaned the money to McCray personally.

A motion to take the case of Governor McCray from the jury and instruct a verdict of not guilty for the defendant was made on behalf of McCray by George Barnard, one of his attorneys, when the defense opened its case today in the trial of McCray on charges of larceny and embezzlement.

More Bills for Germany.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—The mixed claims commission adjudicating claims growing out of the war with Germany today decided that Germany is liable for damages for the sinking of 10 American ships during the war. The decision was a preliminary one and did not touch the question of value of the ship involved.

Sold Piggly Wiggly.

DAYTON, Tenn., April 7.—Clarence Saunders, former head of the Piggly Wiggly Corporation, was allowed to sell $2,000,000 worth of stock in that organization without complying with the state "Blue Sky" regulations, Dr. John R. Neal, democratic candidate for governor charged in a speech here today.

Albanian Bandits Busy.

NEW YORK, April 7.—George B. De Long of New York and Robert Lewis Coleman of San Francisco have been killed by bandits on a highway between Tirana Af Scutari, Albania, according to a radiogram received by the Albanian consulate here today.

IMPEACH COOLIDGE!

S. LIGHT
2445 LINCOLN AVE.

Men's Overalls, Union made, double stitched, swing pocket
Special, $1.25
Limit 2 suits

Canvas Gloves..........9c a pair
6 pair limit

Howat Urges Strike Support

(Continued from page 1)

every trade unionist in town and march down to the picket line in a body. "Let the trade union officials of this city mass their forces," he said. "The injunction is being used to break your strike and keep the workers in subjection. If twenty-five thousand organized workers would march down to the picket line, they wouldn't have room enough in the jails to put them all.

Injunction Not New Weapon.

"The use of the injunction in this strike is no new thing. The struggle of the workers for the right to their self respect and manhood is a long hard fight. The government always uses its cops and soldiers in the interest of the employers against the workers. It is the same story in Chicago. The bosses have asked the cops to beat up the strikers. That's been the history of this country for many years."

Howat told the strikers the story of the industrial court law of Kansas. "If we had submitted to Allen's pet method of chaining the workers to the employers," Howat declared, "the industrial court would have been a success and there would have been no more strikes in Kansas. The injunction here in Chicago as well as in Kansas was created to chain the workers to their jobs like a pack of slaves.

"After the miners strike, and after some of us had served sixteen months in jail the industrial court law was declared unconstitutional. I would be glad to serve another sixteen months rather than surrender to the bosses. We showed them in Kansas that the injunction could not stop strikes, and you have to do the same thing here in Chicago."

"Kill the Injunction."

"Kill the injunction," Howat concluded. "The day is past and gone when the workers can be tied to the bosses. Get into the Farmer-Labor Party on June 17 and make the labor leaders wake up, and in the next strike the bosses won't try to put an unlawful injunction over on you."

Howat told the strikers that he came at the suggestion of the Workers Party and that all the Workers Party members were solidly behind the strikers in their fight.

Politics Halts Attack On Strikers.

Politics is the most engaging subject of all political hangers-on just now. Even the city police and state's attorney Crowe's men are so busy over politics that they have neglected to make their usual number of arrests in the Market and Jackson strike zone.

Yesterday morning only one girl was picked up for picketing, altho the usual number of pickets appeared in front of the shops.

The injunction cases have been put over till Wednesday, when 60 or 70 will come up. The union expects to deposit more than $100,000 bonds for appealing cases this week. About $40,000 was put up last week.

Today's electioneering will probably hold the attention of the police and the courts until final results are established. Picketing has to go on, politics or not, and no one expects politics to interfere long with police activities. The bosses won't give the strikers respite.

One of the faithful pickets was pointed out by a boss whom she had never seen and was hailed into "Dennie" Sullivan's injunction court for contempt. The girl is Clara Croughan. She claims that this is the first time she has been run in during this strike.

Busy at Northwestern.

Hull House settlement workers who were interested in the strike may not be involved in politics but they have turned to quieter activities than picketing and taking officers' numbers. Northwestern University's little flare against the pacificists has diverted the settlement worker's eyes from the garment strike for the time being.

Miss Helen Tippy, one of the Hull House residents who first picketed the struck Evanston dress shops with the garment workers, reports that "everything is quiet" in the suburb at present. She was seen at strike headquarters, 180 W. Washington street, yesterday, getting the latest developments of the fight here.

Walsh Seeks Witnesses to Back Story Presidency Bought For Harding for $1,000,000 In 1920

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, April 7. —Senate oil investigators are marking time while Senator Thomas J. Walsh prepared to spring new sensations when the committee reopens hearings Tuesday.

Walsh, thru his new national investigating agency, has been checking up witnesses thruout the country whom he will bring on here next week to testify concerning alleged "deals" at the 1920 republican national convention.

Since Al Jennings told the committee that the late Jake Hamon had told him he spent over $1,000,000 to get the late President Harding nominated, with the expectation of becoming his secretary of the interior, Walsh has been busy ferreting out witnesses who will shed more light on the story.

Walsh has located a number of persons who are willing to come on to Washington to corroborate Jennings' story.

Walsh told the committee he will prove that a conspiracy existed among oil interests before the last republican convention to obtain the appointment of a "complacent" secretary of the interior who would lease the naval oil reserves.

Walsh will also push his investigations into contributions to the republican campaign fund both before and after the election and Senator Spencer, Missouri, will endeavor to bare full details of contributions to democratic party funds.

Trachtenberg Speaks Here Friday, Apr. 18, at North Side Hall

Alexander Trachtenberg, whose recent tours thru Soviet Russia and Europe qualify him to speak with authority, is to lecture in Chicago on "The International Situation" on the night of Friday, April 18, at the North Side Turner Hall, 820 North Clark street.

Comrade Trachtenberg has just completed a triumphal tour thru New York State, where he met with large crowds and much enthusiasm. Comrade Trachtenberg will analyze, in his Chicago talk, the effect of the recent wholesale recognitions of Soviet Russia on the International situation, and will relate some of the leading events leading up to the establishment of the Soviet government as the most stable government of Europe.

Give Fall Another Chance.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—Ten entire glaciar bay of Alaska together with public lands approximating 2,560,000 acres was temporarily withdrawn from settlement and homestead entry today by an executive order issued by President Coolidge upon recommendation of Secretary of the Interior Work.

The object of the withdrawal is to permit investigation as to the advisability of including the whole or part of the area within as a national monument, because of the important glacial formations in the bay.

Postpone Walton Appeal.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—Counsel for former Governor Walton of Oklahoma has filed with the supreme court a motion to postpone hearing of Walton's appeal from his impeachment by the Oklahoma legislature.

IMPEACH COOLIDGE!

MOVIE 'STARS' GOT PLAYED FOR SUCKERS

'Twas Good Scheme For Producers

More "movie" fame hopes were blighted in Judge Charles A. Williams' court when the Popular Motion Picture Production Company's officials pleaded guilty to playing the confidence game.

The court might have been "location," for all an onlooker could see. The whole cast was in attendance upon his honor: "queen", ingenue," numerous "heroes" and the "villian," who conducted the prosecution. All of them had told the same tale.

Vice-president William Bauer, of the Popular concern, had found each one of the "perfect type" and had contracted their services for $100, paid down by the aspiring stars. In addition, most of the misguided hopefuls had paid $35 for a course in "make-up", or "how to sling the paint".

Salaries were to be paid the members of the cast when the production was released. Some of the "leading lights" had been promised as much as $75 a week, plus their share of the profits. There was nothing wrong with the scheme; only Bauer pocketed the dough and failed to produce the picture.

The case had first come before a jury, but was later taken from them by the change of plea. Judge Williams will pass sentence within two weeks.

Corrected List of Nations That Now Recognize Soviets

To the Daily Worker.—In the DAILY WORKER of March 31 you carried a box listing the countries which have recognized the Soviet Union de jure. Your list was incomplete. According to a cable received from Rosta on March 19, 1924, the Soviet Union had on that date been recognized de jure by the following:

England, Germany, Italy, Norway, Sweden, Austria, Poland, Finland, Latvia, Lithuania, Esthonia, Greece, Turkey, Persia, Afghanistan, Mongolia, Khiva, Bokhara, and Free City of Danzig.—K. D., New York City.

"Playfully" Kills Friend.

CAIRO, Ill., April 7.—Sam Harr, 60, restaurant owner, was killed here today under a truck driven by William Stokes. Stokes playfully swerved his truck toward his friend Harr and lost control.

HAMON SPENT $400,000 FOR G. O. P. WIN

Didn't Expect To Get Into The Cabinet

WASHINGTON, April 7.—The late Jake Hamon spent $400,000 "for a republican victory" in the election of President Harding, J. B. French of Oklahoma City, Okla., friend of Hamon, told the Senate Oil Committee today.

"When Jake came back from the 1920 convention I asked him if he was going to get in the cabinet," French said.

"He told me that he would not, but he said, however, that he had spent too much money—about $400,000, for a republican victory."

Marsh Forgets.

French said he knew nothing of reports that Hamon swung money and votes to the late Mr. Harding at the convention in return for a promise of the secretaryship of Interior.

Wilbur W. March, treasurer of the democratic national committee, was the first witness called when the session opened. Marsh resigned January 15 this year. Marsh said he could not remember the amounts contributed by E. L. Doheny to the party fund but he said the records are accessible at national headquarters here.

W. L. Kistler, president of the producers and refiners corporation of Tulsa, Okla., was the second witness. His testimony failed to develop any facts concerning the reported attempt of oil men to put over a "complacent" secretary of the interior at the last republican national convention, about which he was questioned.

Walsh then put French on the stand and asked if Hamon had ever told him how much money he had spent at the Chicago convention.

French said that Hamon told him that he had given $25,000 "so that Mr. Harding's hotel bill could be paid."

Pays Harding's Bills.

"Who did he pay that money to?" Walsh asked.

"Bill Miller, former attorney general of Ohio and campaign manager for Harding in Oklahoma."

"How did he come to pay Mr. Harding's hotel bills?"

"I don't know."

"'I told the boys I would take care of Oklahoma,' Hamon told me," he continued.

Senator Spencer then began cross questioning the witness.

"When you say that Hamon paid Mr. Harding's hotel bills, you mean—"

"I mean the bills of his committee—his headquarters—not his personal bills."

Senator Stanfield, Oregon republican, then asked how the $400,000 Hamon contribution was disbursed.

"By bank check, I think."

"Then there probably would be a record of his expenditures in Oklahoma banks?"

"I imagine so."

French was then dismissed.

Robert F. Wolfe, of Columbus, Ohio, was next called.

Asked about the Ohio pre-convention campaign Wolfe said:

"I supported General Wood in the campaign. We elected 11 delegates out of a total of 38. I went to the convention—but not as a delegate."

"Do you know anything about the offer made to Wood by the late Jake Hamon at the convention?"

"Senator, I know nothing about that except what I've read in the papers."

"What part did you have in attempting to get Wood nominated?"

"My friends and I decided that Mr. Harding being a newspaper publisher—we would take no vigorous action against him. That was the course we followed. I was never in the Harding headquarters and I was in the Wood headquarters only once in Chicago. I stayed in my hotel room most of the time."

Heard About Harding Nomination.

"Did you hear the day before Mr. Harding was nominated that he would be nominated?"

"Oh! I read something in the papers about it. George Harvey said something about it, but I just read it in the papers.

"Sometime before I took the train home Saturday, I heard that an arrangement had been made by which Senator Harding would be nominated," Wolfe said. "I received a wire while enroute home that he had won. That's all I know about it."

Walsh Has His Dope.

Walsh told Wolfe that "information has come to me from a number of sources that the night before Mr. Harding was nominated you stated that it would be impossible to nominate Mr. Wood and that a deal had been made to nominate Mr. Harding."

"I don't think I made that statement," Wolfe said. "I told the delegation just before I left to stand by Wood."

"The information that has come to me is exactly opposite to that," Walsh said.

"I couldn't have made any such statement," Wolfe declared.

Wolfe was then excused.

BURNS MUST GO!

Indecent Housing Of Packing House Slaves Reflects Sordid Domination Of Slaughter Houses

In almost any section of Chicago, when the wind is blowing from the South, the all prevailing odor which spreads like a darkening nimbus cloud over the city serves as a none too gentle reminder that Chicago is nick-named Packingtown.

There is no place in Chicago more famous than the "Back of the yard" section where the packing-house slaves live. There have been many investigations of this section at intervals in the past. Let us see what the conditions of the homes of these stockyards workers were found to be by the latest investigator.

One investigator, after looking over the homes of the stockyards workers, refused to go on with the investigation because, "The appearance of the district showed it to be so neglected and conditions were, in general, supposed to be so extraordinary that it was regarded as unsuitable for purposes of intensive investigation. The unpaved streets, lack of sidewalks, indescribable accumulations of filth and rubbish, together with the absence of sewerage, made the outside sanitary conditions as bad as any in the world."

Dominated by Slaughter-Houses.

"The district remains an extraordinary one," says the report of the latest investigation. "No other neighborhood in this, or perhaps, any other city, is dominated by a single industry of so offensive a character. Large numbers of live animals, assembled from all sections of the country, processes of slaughtering and packing, the disposition of offensive animal waste, constitute an almost unparalleled nuisance. South Chicago lies under the smoke shadows of the steel mills, and in those mills are dangers to life and limb, blinding glare from the furnaces, meretricious exposure and terrible peril; but the influence upon the neighborhood is rather terrifying than degrading."

Death and Disintegration.

"In the stockyards, on the other hand, are mingled the cries of the animals awaiting slaughter, the presence of uncared for waste, the sight of blood, the carcasses naked of flesh and skin, the suggestion of death and disintegration—all of which must react in a demoralizing way not only upon the character of the people, but the conditions under which they live."

When an attempt was made in 1906 to apply modern sanitary standards to the yards, provisions for maintaining cleanliness and decency were found to be so shockingly inadequate that employment there was believed to have a demoralizing influence on the men and women employed.

Slimy Malodorous Streets.

The Niell-Reynolds Report, a little later, called attention to the "unsanitary conditions prevailing at the yards, the use of paving material which would not be properly cleansed, and were slimy and malodorous when wet, yielding clouds of ill-smelling dust when dry."

"The pens are neglected," the report states," as are the viaducts over which the animals pass. The rooms in which the slaughtering is done are dark, unclean, ill-ventilated. There are vaults in which the air is rarely changed, windows clouded by dirt, walls and ceilings so dark and dingy that natural light pentrates only twenty feet, and a lack of sanitary arrangements, with the consequent odors and fumes. There are no provisions for ordinary decencies in the way of toilet accomodations for the workers."

Surroundings Blight Workers.

We learn from the most recent investigator that "This territory back of the yards is unfortunate in its blighted surroundings." The records of the United Charities show that a large proportion of the applicants for relief come from this territory, and the very poor are usually found living in the most unsanitary houses.

More Death and Disease.

There is more tuberculosis here than any other part of the city. A map published by the commissioner of health shows that large numbers of babies die here every year, and tuberculosis, high infant mortality, poverty, and bad housing and unsanitary conditions are generally found together. In addition, as we learn from the report of Miss Breckenbridge and Miss Abbott, of the University of Chicago. The Lithuanian and Polish families in this neighborhood take large numbers of lodgers, which almost invariably leads to a violation of the law against overcrowding.

"The homes of this district have always been workmen's homes," says the above mentioned report. "And they are dominated by the packing industry."

Just Have to Do It.

One hundred nurses of the Evanston Hospital will present a petition this week to the board of hospital trustees asking for permission to bob their hair.

Back-of-the-Yards

THE BACK-OF-THE-YARDS living quarter of the city reflects the sordid, ill-smelling conditions which surround the workers in the slaughter houses. This district is dominated by the packing house industry. The workers live in indecent, insanitary hovels, investigators have found, with the pavements constantly blowing the smell of death and disintegration into the nostrils of the helpless and hopeless packing house slaves. The most primitive toilet arrangements are the rule, light and cleanliness are rare, both in the homes of the workers and their place of employment. From the slaughter houses to the hovels of the workers and back again, life is as dreary and foul as the animal odors from which the workers are never parted.

400 Coal Miners' Delegates Meeting In West Virginia

FAIRMONT, W. Va., April 7.—About four hundred delegates are assembling here for the miners' convention which opens tomorrow. There is considerable discontent concerning the agreement and also dissatisfaction with officials.

An enthusiastic DAILY WORKER reader has volunteered to take a bundle order for distribution among the delegates. The comrade will try to boost the subscriptions among the miners' representatives.

Coolidge Gets One In Wisconsin.

MILWAUKEE, April 7.—Only one Wisconsin delegate to the republican national convention will be pledged to President Coolidge it was indicated today by the almost complete count from Wisconsin's primary election. All the other delegates, pledged to Senator Robert M. La Follette, won by two to one over the Coolidge slate.

Delegates at large pledged to Governor Al Smith at the democratic convention in New York had a big lead over McAdoo delegates and every indication points to this lead being increased as additional returns from outlying sections of the state come in.

A Belated Discovery.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., April 7.—If you train young men to be savages and fight as soldiers in war they carry over their barbarism into peace time, is the belated discovery of Maj.-Gen. John F. O'Ryan. "There came a complete change in the psychology of the young soldier," the former divisional commander lamented in his speech here to the Westchester chamber of commerce. He urged a campaign of education to rid the ex-soldier's mind of this irresponsible attitude. A safety week campaign is planned for the purpose.

Catholic Paper Objects.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., April 7.—Too much noise is being made about the two American Roman Catholic archbishops who have been made cardinals by the pope at Rome, declares the Catholic Citizen, a church organ of Milwaukee. "Let us not talk of 'princes of the church' in this free land of democratic institutions," the Citizen editor writes, "and let us curb the secular reporter in his man-milliner chatter about the cardinal's robes."

Cards To Help Children.

MOSCOW, April 7.—If you want to play cards in Russia you will have to pay for this luxury in the form of a contribution to the mothers and children's welfare fund. That is the import of legislation declaring the manufacture and sale of playing cards a state monopoly. Playing cards are to be manufactured only in state owned or state controlled factories. The profits will be added to the mothers and children's welfare fund.

Princess After Gest's Coin.

NEW YORK, April 7.—Princess Maria Matchabelli of Rome, Italy, today filed suit for $510,000 damages in supreme court here against Morris Gest, theatrical producer, alleging breach of contract and damage to her personal standing as an actress. The suit grew out of alleged contracts entered into between the actress and the producer whereby Princess Matchabelli was to appear in Gest's production of "The Miracle."

Man Refuses to Stay "Dead."

CLEVELAND, O., April 7.—Adelbert D. M. Pratt, prominent Norwalk, O., stock buyer, for whom impressive funeral services were held Friday in Norwalk, has been found alive and well in Cleveland.

Pratt was "buried" after the body of a man found floating in Lake Erie near Toledo, had been "identified" by Pratt's wife and daughter as that of Pratt.

Against Capital Punishment.

DALLAS, Tex., April 7.—An aggressive campaign for prison reform and the abolition of capital punishment is being mapped out under the leadership of Rep. T. K. Irwin of this city, the author of the present electrocution law. Irwin has changed his views on capital punishment.

HUNT RELATIVES OF UNION MEN WHO ARE SCABS

Miss Agnes Nestor Tells About Strike Plans

"The Women's Trade Union League is co-operating with the Federation 'Committee of 15' and we will do all we can to find out the scabbing women related to trades union men," asserted Miss Agnes Nestor, President of the league, to the DAILY WORKER in reference to the women's activities for the garment workers strike.

"From the beginning we have been interesting citizens in the strike situation and we participated with them on the Citizens' Committee," said Miss Nestor. "With that committee we held numerous conferences and attempted to get employers to consider conciliation or arbitration. We conducted investigations and with the committee made a final report to Mayor Dever, with recommendations concerning strike police."

Miss Nestor stated that the Bulletin of the Women's Trade Union League had given the facts of the garment workers' strike to their nation-wide public.

"We have sent our women down to see conditions for themselves on the picket lines," Miss Nestor stated, "and we have supplied the strike meetings with speakers when requested. Thruout the strike we have attempted to help wherever the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union desired."

No particular demonstration of cooperation with the strikers has been planned by the Women's Trade Union League, according to the president. No action of any kind is contemplated.

Children Go On Strike at Cregier School; Two Arrests

The heralded "strike" of pupils at the Cregier school, Selden and Woods streets, broke yesterday with over a hundred children joining the protest against the cruelties charged to Miss Mary Tobin, principal of the school.

Bernard Weil, leader of the parents of striking children, and Mrs. Rose Spiesman were arrested and charged with "disorderly conduct" when they mingled with assembled students before school hours and attempted to keep the youngsters from going in to their classes when the bell rang. Both Weil and Mrs. Spiesman were later released from the Marquette police station on bonds.

Two boys, Harry Tattlbame and Gilbert Fuerst, were taken in charge by the truant officers for their part in the strike. Police guarded the entrance of the school all morning.

Several children carried banners bearing inscriptions demanding the removal of Miss Tobin, calling for "Fair Play," "No More Rough Treatment," "We want Kindness." It was planned to parade these children with their signs thru the district last night.

A protest meeting of parents met at 4 p. m. to discuss the situation. The police broke up the earlier meeting which had gathered about Mrs. Rose Ruer when she attempted to address the "strikers" of her neighborhood.

Miss Tobin denied that any more than the usual number of students were absent from classes today. Superintendent McAndrew of the Board of Education, was not even informed of the "strike" situation. He has refused to remove Miss Tobin or take any action against her.

IMPEACH COOLIDGE!

Coolidge Commutes Sentence of Rumely, Pro-Kaiser Editor

WASHINGTON, April 7.—President Coolidge today commuted to one month the sentence of one year being served by Edward A. Rumely, former editor of the New York Evening Mail, and two other defendants in the case convicted under war-time laws in connection with the purchase of the newspaper.

The other defendants serving with Rumely were: S. Walter Kaufman and Norvin R. Lindheim, Rumely's attorneys. The three recently began serving their sentences in the West Chester, N. Y., jail.

Jap Sop To Labor.

KOBE, Japan, April 7.—The decision of the new Japanese cabinet to show a more tolerant attitude toward labor organizations is taken as an indication that the militarists are somewhat alarmed at the growing power of the workers and the endeavoring to buy them off with small concessions.

Another Small Pardon.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 7.—Governor Len Small today commuted the sentence of William Brinas convicted of conspiracy in Cook County and sentenced to seven months' imprisonment. The commutation is effective immediately.

Ford Has Skids Greased.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—An unofficial poll of the senate agriculture committee on the subject of the McKenzie bill providing for acceptance of Henry Ford's offer for Muscle Shoals, indicates that the bill will be reported favorably by a vote of 9 to 8.

IMPEACH COOLIDGE!

WEST VA. COAL BARONS SIGN NEW WAGE PACT

Miners Will Meet To Discuss Agreement

By J. A. HAMILTON.
(Special to The Daily Worker)

FAIRMONT, W. Va., April 7.—Most of the coal operators of northern West Virginia have now signed the three-year agreement, and complete ratificacion waits on the action of the miners' convention of Sub-Districts 3 and 4 of District 17, covering northern West Virginia, which meets here April 9.

West Virginia does not come under the Central Competitive Field, altho the union men in this state insist strongly upon being so included. Their wage scale is based upon that in the central field, but is lower than any scale there, the operators claiming both that their freight rate to the North and West is higher and that the comparative cleanness of the coal and thickness of the vein (the Pittsburgh vein, producing most of the tonnage, being seven or eight feet thick usually) enable the men to stand a lower rate.

Will Fight Cuts.

It is said that the new agreement provides for the sacrifices of certain working conditions by the men, and it is rumored that this means for certain classes of miners, a direct cut in tonnage rate, but the exact changes in the contract have not been made public. However, there will likely be opposition in the convention to accepting any loss in conditions whatever.

The union in this field is faced with peculiar difficulties. It is new, the section from Morgantown to Clarksburg being organized in 1918, altho towards Grafton some mines had been organized several years earlier. The union also constitutes an oasis in a great desert of non-union men. To the north is the non-union field of Greene and Fayette counties of Pennsylvania; to the east the open shop mines of Maryland; to the south the almost solidly unorganized southern West Virginia field, with only a few thousand in the union, mostly in Kanawha county.

25 Per Cent Organized.

There are also non-union mines, large and small, scattered thru the organized northern field. Only some 25 or 35 per cent of the 106,000 miners in West Virginia are organized, and of these some four-fifths are in the northern field. West Virginia produced nearly one-fifth of the coal mined in the United States in 1923. This small group of twenty-five thousand miners are, therefore, more important than their numbers would indicate and the action of the convention and the progress of events in this field should be watched by miners everywhere.

May Try Open Shop.

It is reported that at least one big company in the Fairmont field and several in the Clarksburg section, besides a number of small ones will refuse to sign the agreement but will operate, or attempt to do so, open shop. It is reported that in Upshur county, several companies have gone back to the 1917 scale, which is quite a bit lower than the existing rate. In the present depressed state of the coal business this can be expected in this section and it remains to be seen what proportions the open shop movement will attain. Reports are current that the union will start an organization campaign but this has not yet materialized.

Amorous Mormons Hit in Speech by Reformist Leader

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, April 7.—Echoes of Wilford Woodruff's manifesto of 1906 banning polygamous marriages from Mormonism were heard here today when the spring conference of the Mormon church convened.

Three times recently President Heber J. Grant has issued statements denying responsibility for plural marriages in the church and branding those guilty as "defiant violators of church and civil laws."

Some members of the sect, church officials declared, foster polygamy and refuse to acknowledge the church's disavowal of plural marriage laws. Heated discussion was expected to develop.

The conference ends Sunday. Mormons from thruout the United States and several foreign countries are here.

Trachtenberg Tour

Tuesday, April 8, 8 p. m., Canton, Ohio, Schlebach Hall, 421 Market Ave. N.

Wednesday, April 9, Youngstown, Ohio, full details to appear later.

Thursday, April 10, 8 p. m., Warren, Ohio, Hippodrome Hall, High St., 3rd floor.

Friday, April 11, 7:30 p. m., Cleveland, Ohio, Labor Temple, 2536 Euclid Ave.

Sunday, April 13, 3:30 p. m., Cleveland, Royal Hall, 6217 Woodland.

Monday, April 14, 8 p. m., Toledo, Ohio, Labor Temple, Jefferson and Michigan.

Tuesday, April 15, 8 p. m., Detroit, House of the Masses, 2101 Gratiot Ave.

Wednesday, April 16, 8 p. m., Detroit, House of the Masses, 2101 Gratiot Ave. (Russian Trade Unions).

Thursday, April 17, Grand Rapids, full details to appear later.

Friday, April 18, Chicago, full details to appear later.

Saturday, April 19, Milwaukee, full details to appear later.

Sunday, April 20, Gary, Ind., full details to appear later.

"The Story of John Brown"

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The "Nigger-Thief."

WHEN the South heard of John Brown's raid, there was a wave of immediate fury. Men poured by the thousands into the little Virginia town, and the bars were filled with savage, half-drunk men, who talked of lynching the "old nigger-thief." Governor Wise had come down from the capital, and he and others prevented any such disgraceful procedure. He himself was mystified by the raid. It seemed such an incredible performance, for these Southerners could not understand the moral passion that animated the Abolitionists. To the South Negroes were property—private property. And an attempt to free slaves was to them insane, illegal and criminal. When men came with arms for this purpose and Southerners were killed in defending slavery, the crime became doubly damnable.

Fearless of Death.

John Brown, after his capture, was taken with Aaron Stevens to a room nearby. Lying on a cot, his head bandaged, his hair clotted and tangled, hands and clothing powder-stained and blood-smeared, the old lion was questioned by Governor Wise and a party of officials, who included Robert E. Lee, Colonel J. E. B. Stuart, Senator Mason, Congressman Vallandigham of Ohio, and other pro-slaveryites.

Their questions were a summary of the attitude of the South to such as he. And John Brown, that he was wounded and a prisoner, tho everywhere enemies surrounded him and the gallows stared him full in the face, answered their questions calmly and courteouly, without the slightest show of fear.

"Who sent you here?" one official asked. They were trying to worm out the names of Northerners who had given Brown money for the raid, so as to prosecute them for conspiracy in murder.

"No man sent me here," John Brown answered calmly. "It was my own prompting, and that of my Maker, or that of the devil, whichever you please. I acknowledge no man in human form."

"What was your object in coming?"

"Wild, Mad, 'Nigger-Thief.'"

"I came to free the slaves."

"And you think you were acting righteously?"

"Yes. I think, my friends, you are guilty of a great wrong against God and humanity. I think it right to interfere with you to free those you hold in bondage. I hold that the Golden Rule applies to the slaves, too."

And do you mean to say you believe in the Bible?" some one said, incredulously. They could not understand this man; they only saw a wild, mad "nigger-thief" in him.

"Certainly I do," John Brown said with dignity.

"Don't you know you are a seditionist, a traitor, and that you have taken up arms against the United States government?"

"I was trying to free the slaves. I have tried moral suasion for this purpose, but I don't think the people in the slave states will ever be convinced they are wrong."

His Challenge to South.

"You are mad and fanatical."

"And I think you people of the South are mad and fanatical. Is it sane to keep five million men in slavery? Is it sane to think such a system can last? Is it sane to suppress all who would speak against this system, and to murder all who would interfere with it? Is it sane to talk of war rather than give it up?"

Thus John Brown uttered his challenge to the South; but they failed to understand.

(To Be Continued Wednesday.)

ORGANIZE-SLOGAN OF AMALGAMATED IN PHILADELPHIA

Big Plans for Convention on May 12th

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., April 7.—Conventions of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers are as a rule not held in cities where the trade is not organized. In order that this rule may not be deviated from a great organization campaign has been launched here to strengthen the organization.

Convention Nearing.

The convention of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers will open on Monday, May 12, and will last for a week. All sessions will be held at the Witherspoon Hall. The headquarters will be located at the Sylvanian Hotel, which will accommodate all the delegates to the convention.

An arrangement committee consisting of delegates of all locals are already on the job, working out plans for souvenirs and entertainments.

The first gun in the organization campaign was fired at a mass meeting held March 18, immediately after work at the Arch Street Théatre, 6th and Arch streets. The meeting was addressed by Sydney Hillman, president; Joseph Schlossberg, secretary-treasurer and Frank Bellanca, editor of "Lavoro."

Between that date and May 12 the workers in the clothing industry will have an opportunity to redeem themselves.

The general office has called to town Hyman Schneid, to organize the campaign. Shop and district meetings have been held and individual members are being canvassed with great success. The old guard of the 1922 strike is back on the job.

Wages Being Lowered.

Conditions in the industry are deplorable. Cutting of wages has become an established institution. The hiring and firing of workers by manufacturers big or small is accepted as a matter of course. Workers are being hired at the Fourth and Market street "Busy Bee" and the job invariably goes to the lowest bidder. That condition must be eliminated. Ten thousand workers are engaged in the industry and at least 30,000 depend upon them for their daily bread.

The aim of the present campaign is to once and for all abolish this condition and establish some responsibility to the workers who have been and are enriching the industry. The local organization backed by the national office will spare neither money nor energy to wipe out these miserable conditions.

All interested members, or non-union workers for that matter, are requested to bring all information that may be of value to the main headquarters, 431 Pine street.

Street Car Men in Rochester and Vicinity May Strike May Day

(By The Federated Press)

ROCHESTER, N. Y., April 7.—Three thousand street car men in Rochester, Syracuse and Utica, will strike on May 1 unless their common employer, The New York State Railways, grants a wage raise and a six-day week. Negotiations for the men will be conducted by their union, the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes.

The present scale is 51 cents an hour for the first three months, 53 cents for the next nine months, and after a year 55 cents and hour. The union demands a corresponding rate of 66, 68 and 70 cents an hour. For men operating one-man cars the union asks 80 cents.

BURNS MUST GO!

Your Union Meeting

Second Tuesday, April 8th, 1924

133	Boot and Shoe Workers, 1939 Milwaukee Ave.
21	Bricklayers, 912 W. Monroe St.
378	Brick and Clay Wkrs, Paving Inspectors 166 W. Washington St.
	Calumet Joint Council, 814 W. 117th St.
58	Carpenters, Diversey and Sheffield.
141	Carpenters, 1023 E. 75th St.
272	Carpenters, Moose Hall, Chicago Heights
461	Carpenters, Witten's Hall, Highland Park, Ill.
1786	Carpenters, Springfield and 26th.
	Clerks, Grocery, 59 W. Van Buren St.
15	Conductors (Sleeping Car), Capitol Bldg., 10 a. m.
381	Electricians, 505 S. State St.
1030	Electricians, 741 S. Western Ave.
302	Engineers (Loc.), 5058 Wentworth Av.
402	Engineers, 180 W. Washington St.
645	Engineers (Loc.), 2433 W. Roosevelt Road.
826	Engineers (Loc.), 2647 W. 35th St.
8705	Egg Inspectors, 418 N. Clark St.
27	Federal Employes, 64 W. Randolph St.
15441	Federal Union, 3046 W. 26th St.
715	Firemen and Enginemen, Ogden and Taylor.
20	Hatters (Trimmers), 166 W. Washington St.
5	Hod Carriers, 225 E. 15th St., Chicago Heights, Ill.
6	Hod Carriers, 814 W. Harrison St.
27	Hod Carriers, 62d and La Vergne Ave.
715	Hod Carriers, 814 W. Harrison St.
81	Ladies' Gar. Wkrs., 328 W. Van Buren.
12	Leather Workers, 777 W. Adams St.
17	Leather Workers, 777 W. Adams St.
84	Machinists, 2548 S. Homan Ave.
915	Machinists, 4126 W. Lake St.
1494	Machinists, 6234 Princeton Ave.
546	Meat Cutters, 175 W. Washington St.
571	Meat Cutters, 9206 Houston Ave.
	Marine Fire and Oilers, 357 N. Clark.
10	Musicians, 175 W. Washington St., 2 p. m.
17358	Nurses, Funk's Hall, Oak Park.
147	Painters, 20 W. Randolph St.
180	Painters, N. E. cor. California and Madison.
184	Painters, 6414 S. Halsted St.
191	Painters, N. W. cor. State and 55th.
275	Painters, 220 W. Oak St.
521	Painters, Trumbull and Ogden Ave.
502	Plasterers, Monroe and Peoria Sts.
130	Plumbers, 1507 Ogden Ave.
250	Plumbers, 180 W. Washington St.
402	Plumbers, 4111 W. Madison St.
415	Railway Carmen, Odd Fellows' Hall, Blue Island, Ill., 7:30 p. m.
1170	Railway Carmen, 11037 Michigan Ave.
1257	Railway Carmen, 5324 S. Halsted St.
352	Railway Clerks, 549 W. Washington St.
739	Railway Clerks, Moose Hall, Chicago Heights.
906	Railway Clerks, 5438 S. Halsted St.
2219	Railway Clerks, 509 W. Washington St.
375	Railroad Trainmen, 3359 W. Madison.
	Teamsters' Dis. Council, 220 S. Ashland Blvd.
727	Teamsters (Auto), 220 S. Ashland Blvd.
67	Tile Layers, 180 W. Washington St.
7	Waiters, 234 W. Randolph St.

(Note—Unless otherwise stated all meetings are at 8 p. m.)

Australian Bosses Launching Vigorous Onslaught on Unions

By W. FRANCIS AHERN.
(Staff Correspondent of The Federated Press)

SYDNEY, N. S. W.—Thruout Australia the employers are launching a combined attack against the workers. They plan to enforce lower wages and a reduced standard of living. Thousands of workers have enjoyed conditions second to none in any other part of the world. Wages from a purchasing power point of view were relatively higher than elsewhere, working conditions of the best and the trade union movement was exerting power in the land.

To break down the unions it was first proposed to flood Australia with the unemployed from Britain who were to be dumped as immigrants. But there was such hostility to immigration that the various governments in Australia were forced to call off or slacken down on the scheme.

The employers have now resorted to the old policy of closing factories and throwing the workers out of their jobs. Behind this lies the hope that after starvation does its work the workers will submit to a decrease of the present wage level.

Victory For Bobbed Hair.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 7.—Myron McCormick was sentenced to a year in jail because he beat his wife when she had her hair bobbed.

"I'm going to let you beat rocks for 365 days and then maybe your wife's bobbed hair will look better to you," Judge Fonda said in passing sentence.

Another Preacher Gone Bad.

HAMILTON, Ont., April 7.—Rev. J. H. Dobbin, 62, pastor of the Lutheran church at Ravenna, Ohio, for the past four years, was arrested here today on a "serious charge."

DEBATE STARTS IN CONGRESS ON JOHNSON BILL

Proposed Immigration Law Faces Fight

WASHINGTON, April 7.—Faced by a fight more bitter than any since the tax bill, the house has opened debate on the Johnson immigration bill which would limit quotas to 2 per cent based on the census of 1890.

Vigorous opposition to the bill has been expressed not only by various elements in this country, but thru representations to the state department by foreign countries.

Secretary of State Hughes strongly urged the immigration committee which drafted the bill to lighten many of its restrictive provisions but in a sharply worded report the committee laid the bill before the house without material changes in the provisions against which Hughes had protested.

Strikes at Japan.

The Johnson measure abrogates the "gentlemen's agreement" with Japan and expressly excludes all Japanese immigrants. The change to a quota based on 1890 almost cuts off immigration from southern and southeastern Europe. Italy, for example, is reduced from a quota of 42,057 to one of 8,224. Both countries have laid strenuous protests before the state department.

On the other hand, the 1890 quota basis greatly increases the proportion of immigrants allowed to enter from Germany, Great Britain, Ireland, Denmark, Norway and Sweden. The committee supported this provision of racial elements in this country.

Quotas Are Reduced.

Briefly the new bill:

1. Preserves the basic immigration law of 1917 with the principle of numerical "quota" limitation inaugurated in the act of 1921.
2. Changes the quota base from 1910 to 1890 and reduces the percentage from 3 to 2 per cent.
3. Provides for preliminary examination overseas to avoid the notorious "steamboat race" manner of seeking entrance.
4. Carries numerous administrative features to lessen hardships on individual immigrants.
5. Excludes all persons ineligible to become citizens.

Oppose Suggestions To Face Bosses With Split Forces

(By The Federated Press)

TACOMA, Wash., April 7.—Overtures from Mobridge, S. D., machinists of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railroad to other points in System Federation No. 76 for excluding the railway carmen from negotiations with the company met a severe frost at Tacoma. The South Dakota shopmen proposed that the machinists, boilermakers, blacksmiths, sheet metal workers and electrical workers deal with the company as a unit and let the carmen fight their own battle alone. The joint negotiations have worked out after 15 years' experience to the sole benefit of the carmen, the circular asserted.

In answer the Tacoma Federated Shop Crafts circulated a reply that went to all members of the system federation of the six crafts. The Tacoma position is that the South Dakota proposal means "the disintegration of our already weak forces and if adopted may eventually lead to the complete annihilation of every shop craft in our system federation. We are not in favor of isolating any craft in order to gain an increase at their expense, only to have it taken away from the fortunate ones just as soon as the less fortunate ones have been destroyed by the enemy."

IMPEACH COOLIDGE!

FILIPINO LABOR CARRIES ON BIG GENERAL STRIKE

Quit Sugar Plantations In Hawaii

By JAY LOVESTONE
(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, April 7.—A general strike of all Filipino laborers on the sugar plantations in Hawaii is now in full swing. Jacinto G. Monahan, president of the National Confederation of Tenants and Farm Laborers in the Philippines has been called for help by Manlapit, Filipino strike leader in Hawaii. All the workers and farm tenants in the Philippines are rallying to the support of their Hawaiian brothers.

There are today about 40,000 Filipino workers in Hawaii. Most of these are employed on the sugar plantations and are joining in the wholesale walkout.

According to a manifesto just issued by the workers' leaders, the following are the demands of the strikers:

1. Minimum wage of $2 for each laborer per day.
2. Eight hours a day work.
3. One and a half pay for all overtime; double time wage for all work on Sundays and legal holidays.
4. Equal compensation for men and women engaged in the same kind of work.
5. Proportionate increase in wages of skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled workers.
6. Abolition of all forms of bonus.
7. Recognition of principle of collective bargaining and the right to organize for mutual benefit and protection.

U. S. Governor A Sugar Baron.

W. R. Farrington, United States Governor of the territory, who has been sojourning in Washington, is one of the most powerful sugar barons here. The workers are ruthlessly exploited, tho Farrington, having in mind merely his class interests has just reported Hawaii to be highly prosperous. The workers are compelled to live in hovels and are particularly strong in their opposition to the fake turn out bonus of 10 per cent for laboring 25 days a month and a profit sharing bonus dependent upon the fluctuations of raw sugar on the New York Exchange.

Bonus System Denounced.

Geo. W. Wright, president of the United Workers of Hawaii, has thus roundly denounced this fake bonus system in a letter to the head of the Hawaiian sugar planters' association:

"Your bonus system is all bunk, and you know it. You are forcing them (the workers) to gamble with thier **unpaid quota** of wages on the fluctuations in the price of sugar. They give their day's labor and you pay them for **half a day** and let the rest of their wages with yourself that the price of sugar stays down. If it does, you win, and keep their money; if it goes up, you lose the bet and pay them back a part of the other dollar they have loaned! But even that does not come out of your pocket; the consumer pays it many times over in the increased price of sugar! It is safe to gamble for you, like loaded dice, or marked cards. Your bonus system is a crooked, dirty game to rob your laborers!"

The Filipino workers are in a hard struggle. They are counting on the fullest possible moral and financial support from their brothers in the Philippine Islands and in the United States, where the sugar barons have their headquarters.

American Oil Thieves Transfer Operations To Australasia

By W. FRANCIS AHERN.
(Staff Correspondent of Federated Press)

BRISBANE, Queensland, April 7.—Big oil interests in America are trying to wreck the operations now proceeding in Queensland for the discovery of oil. This is because the Queensland labor government enacted special legislation preventing oil swidlers from starting blue-sky companies and fleecing the people.

Oil has been struck by a company working under the supervision of the government at Oralla in the western portion of the state. Oil and gas are coming up in big quantities. No swindling companies have any say in the matter, hence their wrath.

While the drilling was proceeding, opposition and treachery from rival American oil companies made their appearance. Machinery for the wells was sabotaged or damaged. When certain essential machinery for the rotary drilling plant was required, an open order for the machinery was placed in America while a secret duplicate order was placed thru another country. This was done to forestall the conspirators.

This forethought was rewarded. The plant ordered openly was tipped overboard in transit to Australia, but the secret order arrived intact, unknown to anyone. The oil rig is now picketed and policed by the government and nobody except those engaged in the work of drilling is allowed near the operations.

Teachers Pay Small.

DALLAS, Tex., April 7.—School teachers in Dallas receive a higher schedule of pay than those of any other city in Texas according to a statement of the local council of Mothers and Parent-Teacher associations. Yet high school teachers receive from $1,400 to not more than $2,400 yearly. Principals' salaries are from $2,000 to $3,000. There is no teachers' union.

THE POWER COLUMN

Here is a regular monthly Branch and City Agent's report of our real live wire agent in Toledo, Ohio.

City and Branch Agents! Here is a splendid example for you to follow! Here is a fine goal to set for your branch! Send us your next report stating:

That the party members of your branch have subscribed 100% to the DAILY WORKER,

That not a single sub in their district was allowed to expire, and

That your name must be on the Honor Roll every time its published!

BRANCH AGENTS' MONTHLY REPORT

30 Days Ending March 24, 1924

(To be made in triplicate on or before the 20th of each month and sent one copy to THE DAILY WORKER, one to the city agent and one to the branch)

Name of Agent: A. W. Harvitt Branch: English
Address: 131 Michigan Street City: Toledo State: Ohio
Territory covered: Scattered territory. We have not had any organized drive yet, but I have plans for future if I get co-operation.
Number of Members in Branch: About 50.
How many of them are subscribers to "The Daily Worker"? 100%
Number of subscribers in territory at beginning of period: About 100
Number of subscriptions taken: About 25
Number of subscriptions for 1 year: One. For 6 months: Two. For 3 months: 16, and 9 two-month trial subs.
Number of renewals taken: Two.
Number of renewals for 1 year: None. For 6 months: Two. For 3 months: None.
Number of subscriptions which were allowed to expire: None.
State names of those subs expired, whether they have been visited and why their subs were not renewed:
Number of subscriptions taken for other English publications:
Total amount of money remitted: $51
Total amount of commissions earned by agent: $7

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HONOR ROLL

Militants who sent in new subs since last POWER COLUMN was published:

Chicago, Ill.: Dr. H. Epstein, 1; S. T. Hamersmark, 3; W. Cooperman, 1; J. Indrika, 1; O. Olander, 1; A. J. Maki, 1; Nick O. Bull, 1; H. P. Clausen, 3; N. Blattner, 1; G. Christopherson, 5; Gus. Bartlett, 1; Mike March, 1; Carl Haessler, 1; W. Schuth, 1; A. S. Hambro, 3; Anna Fox, 3.

Galloway, W. Va.: Miller Brach, 10.

Cleveland, O.: Morris Kustin, 1; N. Shafer, 5; Geo. Popcun, 1; Wm. E. Lee, 1; L. Bryan, 1.

New York City: Austin Gordon, 2; Max Kitzas, 1; B. Lonow, 1; P. Valsenius, 1; Edna Brand Mann, 1.

Detroit, Mich.: E. Konstantinovich, 2; H. Farsgren, 2; W. Reynolds, 3.

Warren, O.: Chas. Williams, 7.

Portland, Ore.: Louis Berry, 7.

Milwaukee, Wis.: G. S. Shklar, 6.

Revere, Mass.: Chas. Schwartz, 5.

Philadelphia, Pa.: Dora Perez, 4; A. Rosenberger, 1; S. Merger, 2.

Brooklyn, N. Y.: A. Wabell, 3; Max Meyer, 1.

Yonkers, N. Y.: F. B. Johnson, 4.

Pittsburgh, Pa.: L. Rosenthal, 2; Bill Scarville, 1.

St. Louis, Mo.: T. R. Sullivan, 3.

Weston, W. Va.: M. S. Holt, 3.

Bessemer, Pa.: M. Fabyanovich, 3.

Providence, R. I.: James Conroy, 2; B. Sohn, 1.

Barberton, O.: I. Thomas, 3.

Los Angeles, Cal.: A. Cornblath, 2.

Baltimore, Md.; Philip Caplan, 2.

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Minneapolis, Minn.: The Modern Book Store, 2.

W. Frankfort, Ill.: P. A. Deveikus, 1; John Leino, 1.

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Morengo, Mis.: J. Waatla, 1.

Zeigler, Ill.: J. Salina, 1.

Newark, N. J.: M. Helfgot, 1.

Kenosha, Wis.: A. Niemi, 1.

Springfield, Mass.: A. E. Phillips, 1.

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Schenectady, N. Y.: R. Verhagen, 1

Fairpoint Harbor, O.: F. Karppenen, 1.

Sioux City, Iowa: Harry Ratner, 1.

Marshfield, Ore.: Carl Wallin, 1.

Deming, N. Mex.: Mrs. S. Calkins, 1.

Conneaut, O.: Mrs. T. Nurmi, 1.

Chestwick, Pa.: Nick Lovreten, 1.

Rockland, Maine: J. Hapasaare, 1.

Blanford, Ind.: L. Miller, 1.

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Birdsview, Wash.: Lester Lusk, 1.

Gleason, Wis.: P. Lodzin, 1.

McKeesport, Pa.: N. Kodes, 1.

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Plymouth, Pa.: J. Kosloski, 1.

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Bay City, Mich.: Hugo Burman, 1.

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Stars Expeditiously Killed in San Carlo Opera; Critic Pleased

By ALFRED V. FRANKENSTEIN

"Tosca," by Puccini, was presented by the San Carlo opera company at the Auditorium, Alice Gentle taking the name part. The story of "Tosca" is one of those pleasant little murder tales that so frequently are taken as the subjects of Italian opera, Briefly, it is this: a young painter, having aided the escape of a political prisoner, incurs the enmity of Baron Scarpia, chief of the Roman police. Scarpia and the artist, Mario Cavaradossi by name, are both in love with the singer, Floria Tosca, and Tosca has been taken into Mario's confidence in the matter of the escaped prisoner.

The singer and her lover are both arrested, brought to Scarpia's apartment, and Mario is put into the chief's private goldfish room. Hearing the sounds of the torture, Tosca gives in, and tells the baron where his prisoner is hidden, whereupon the artist is carried out of the torture room, and ordered shot. Tosca offers to sacrifice herself for her lover, and Scarpia agrees to give him safe conduct.

Stars [illegible] Out.

But, says the wily and lustful baron, there must be a fake execution. He writes the safe conduct order, and, when he turns around, is stabbed with his own stiletto. Then Mario is stood up before the firing squad, and falls with the report of the guns. Tosca goes to him, expecting him to rise up, and finds, due to the crooked double cross of Scarpia, that he has been actually killed. Then she throws herself over the parapet of the fortress. All the stars being dead, the curtain falls.

Puccini's score is brilliant with dramatic melody. The arias fit naturally in the course of the dramatic action; no one's death is put off to the end of a florid cavatina. Great surges of passionate tone well up from orchestra and voices. In one place only the opera falls down. That is at the very end, where Tosca discovers that Mario is dead. Instead of the supremely grand climax one expects occurs only a sort of confused scrubbing of tone.

Alice Gentle Impressive.

The singers of the San Carlo are as fine as can be found in the Chicago opera, or any other company. The most impressive performance was that of Alice Gentle. We are used to hearing her in mezzo-soprano. Her acting, and the rich warmth of her voice are superb. The baritone of Mario Valle as Scarpia, and the tenor of Gaetano Tommasini as Cavaradossi were adequate and beautiful.

Not the least pleasing parts of the performance were the excellence of the stagecraft and the orchestra. Costumes, settings and lighting were, ideally and artistically handled. The orchestra, tho small, produces the tone quality and power of a first class symphonic organization.

Following the opera the Pavley and Oukrainsky ballet company, which will be the ballet of the Chicago opera next year, put on a number of short dances, with the brilliance and elegance characteristic of them. Oukrainsky did an Algerian dance to the accompaniment of a mechanical piano playing Greig's familiar dance of the trolls in the first Peer Gynt suite. But with a first class orchestra available, a reproducing piano is not the most effective means of playing music.

Every new DAILY WORKER reader means a new recruit in the ranks of militant labor.

SOUTH SLAVIC SECTION, W. P., IN CONFERENCE

Ranks Are Consolidated For Communism

By L. FISHER.

Fifty-five delegates from all parts of the country gathered at the Second National Conference of the South Slavic Section of the Workers Party here to review the work of the past year and to lay plans for future activities.

The delegates realized the tremendous tasks before them and went to work in all seriousness. The problems before the convention were: How to consolidate and strengthen the ranks of the South Slavic Federation; to determine the attitude towards those that left the party during the struggle within the the federation against opportunism and petit bourgeois ideology; increase the trade union work and carry out the party policy all along the line.

Membership Increasing.

The report of the secretary showed an increase in membership. Over 200 new members were brought in since the last conference, and 24 new branches were organized. The membership is active in every line of party activity, especially for the Labor Defense Council and the DAILY WORKER. Great achievements were made in the campaign for the protection of the foreign-born workers.

About 50 per cent of the members are in the labor unions, mostly in the U. M. W. of A., but that was not quite satisfactory to the convention and efforts will be made to get every member who is eligible for membership into a union.

Comrade C. E. Ruthenberg, who represented the Central Executive Committee of the Party at the conference, gave a report on the party activity and explained the party policy that was adopted at the last party convention and at the enlarged meeting of the Executive Committee of our party. In the course of his speech he made it plain that every party member must engage in some party activity, otherwise he is not a good Communist. He traced the development of the Labor Party and our attitude towards it, showing that our Party had a correct policy, which was nothing else than the American application of the United Front Policy, adopted by the leader of the World Revolution—the Communist International. He said that the members must not only carry the party policy into practice, but they must also understand it. In regard to the struggle within the Federation, he said that the bureau fought for Communism, while the former editors, Cvetkov and Company, represented an opportunist tendency. His speech was heartily greeted by the whole convention.

True Communist Duties.

Comrade Fisher showed in his report on the economic and political situation, that the aggression of American imperialism and the agricultural crisis in the United States gave the Communists an extraordinary opportunity, to work for an alliance between the workers, farmers and oppressed nationalities in the struggle against exploitation, reaction and oppression. In this struggle, the industrial proletariat must take the lead. This the Communists must not forget.

The delegates took a lively part in the discussion on every point on the agenda, especial interest being shown in the questions of the Labor Party, the Federated and the third bourgeois party.

A telegram expressing grief over the death of our great leader, Comrade Lenin, was sent to Moscow.

A delegation from the "opposition" came to the conference and submitted certain conditions for their return to the ranks of the party. The convention elected a committee which, in conformity with the representative of the Central Executive Committee of the party drew up a reply to the effect that every expelled member, as well as those who voluntarily left the party, if they were sincere, should go to the respective branches and make an application for re-admission. To every such application special consideration will be given by the branch and by the Central Executive Committee of the party.

The policy of the bureau in its fight against the former editors was unanimously approved by the convention.

Unity Prevails.

Never in the history of the South Slavic Federation was there such a unity of ideology and unanimity of decisions. Last year's convention was very stormy, there being three factions pitted against each other, but traces of that bitter fight could not be found at this convention. The petit-bourgeois ideology of Cvetkov and Kutuzovich has been uprooted and there are no signs that it will ever be revived again. The delegates left the convention with a firm determination to increase the work in the branches a hundred fold, to liquidate the remnants of the old quarrels in the branches, and to put the South Slavic section of the Workers Party on firm Communist foundations and draw the members into the active political work of the party.

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Zinoviev Reviews the Main Points of Difference

EDITOR'S NOTE:—Today we begin the publication of the famous report by Gregory Zinoviev, chairman of the Communist International, made to the session of the Executive of the Communist International held on Jan. 6. Zinoviev's report deals with the main points of difference in the Russian Communist Party, clearly crystallizing the discussion that has so far been published in the DAILY WORKER. In order that our readers may get a broader view of this discussion, we are publishing enlarged installments. Today's installment is as follows:

* * * *

Report by GREGORY ZINOVIEV. To the Session of the Executive of the Communist International, held on January 6, 1924.

COMRADES!

I shall try to make clear the main points of difference. I believe the following questions to be most important.

1. The dispute with regard to the essential character of the Bolshevik Party, and, in connection therewith, the permissibility of the formation of fractions within our Party.
2. Party Apparatus and Party Bureaucracy.
3. The Young and the Old in our Party.
4. The "degeneration" of the Old Guard, especially of the core of the Old Guard.
5. Economic Questions.
6. Special Differences of Opinion with Comrade Trotzky.
7. The Proportion of Forces in the Party.

I shall now deal with these seven points.

I.

Essential Character of the Bolshevist Party.

This question forms the real central point of our discussion.

Our Party as a party which has already held power for over six years, possesses a number of peculiar features which we find in no other Communist Party. During the course of the discussion, one of our oppositional students observed that the whole misfortune of the Russian Communist Party consisted of the fact that it was in possession of power. In a certain sense this is right. But only in a certain sense; for on the other hand the whole fortune of our Party lies in the fact that it is in possession of power. If we are to express ourselves with perfect correctness we must, therefore say: The whole difficulty of the problem consists precisely of the fact that we have become a state party.

The history of our Party is very singular; to a certain extent it is unique in the history of the International. We can look back upon a history extending over 25 years, or at least—if we take as a starting point the year 1903, the year of the first split with of the Party into Bolsheviki and Mensheviki—over 20 years. Our history thus goes very far back, a whole quarter of a century. But the living inventory of the Party, the majority of the members, have only belonged to the Party for a short time, two or three years. This is a very remarkable state of affairs. Other parties have developed organically, successively. But we have developed along entirely different lines. First, we passed thru a period of 20 to 25 years of preparatory work, of illegality, and then suddenly an immense influx of quite young comrades streamed into the Party who now form its bony framework.

I shall now attempt to give you a schematic survey of the peculiar position of our Party.

The Various Factors.

This peculiarity is characterized by the following factors:

First factor: Territory of unheard of extent. The union of our republics comprises no more and no less than the sixth part of the total surface of the globe, with one united party for the whole of this territory.

Second factor: The national factor. Within our territory we have at least 100 nations, but at the same time one united party. The national factor is not allowed to play any role in our Party. We thus possess a united international organization, involving, however, great complications.

Third factor: Russia's ecoomic many sidedness. Lenin pointed out, in one of his works* that we in Russia possess various systems of economics; firstly, a purely industrial economic system, which may fairly deserve the designation of Communism and then a large number of economic systems which are actually very backward, reminding us of conditions ruling in the middle ages. Thus the economic many sidedness of Russia forms a factor greatly complicating the work of the Party.

Party Membership.

Fourth factor: The large number of Party members who have only belonged to the Party for a short time. This I can illustrate with the aid of a small table.

At the present time we have 390,000 members. Of these 2,500 comrades belonged to the Party before 1905, that is, before the first revolution; 7,900 are comrades who joined the Party up to the year 1917, making a round total of 10,000 comrades who were already members of the Party before the year 1917. In 1917 35,000 new members joined. Thus we have about 50,000 comrades who were members by 1918. The year 1918 brought us 63,000 new members; 1919: 107,000; 1920: 120,000; 1921: 400,000; in the year 1922 we resolved to admit no new members.

As you will see, three-quarters of our members joined us in the year 1920 and 1921. Altho we can look back up a history extending over 25 years, our membership is composed to the extent of three-quarters of comrades who have only belonged to the Party, for two or three years. This is a most important fact, and one which must be accorded due consideration, if our Party is to be understood.

To this, the fluctuations, in the Party must be added. Naturally, every party is subject to fluctuation; members join, others leave. But in our case the matter is very different; up to the year 1918 we had about 50,000 members, as stated above, and then we had a tremendous influx of nearly a million members. At one time we exceeded the number of 700,000 members. But after this the necessary purging of the Party obliged us to exclude about a quarter of a million members again, whilst a number of others left of their own accord. Thus about 400,000 comrades were left in the end. It need not be said that such an extraordinary fluctuation has never been observed in any other country. And it has been the cause of great difficulties to us.

To this must further be added the division of work in the Party. We must rule the country, the state apparatus is in our hands. It is thus incumbent on us as a Party to find: the Red diplomatist, the Red factory manager, the co-operative, the economist, the editor, etc. The Party has to provide all these from amongst its members.

Our Make-Up.

Consider the most important strata of the Party—here I select the most important ones only—and you will find:

1. A stratum, the best, consisting of the 56,000 to 60,000 comrades working directly in shops and factories, that is, plain workmen.
2. A stratum, the second best, composed of peasants; about 60,000 peasants with small farms, that is, small holders.
3. A third stratum, composed of members of the Red Army, numbering at the present time 40,000 in the whole army; the majority of these are no longer serving actively, but belong to the reserves, the army administration, commissariat, etc.
4. A fourth stratum, consisting of students, mostly workers, numbering about 40,000 comrades.

The remainder is distributed among various small groups, as trade unionists, economists, etc.; there are about ten such groups, subdivided again into smaller groups.

If we analyze the structure of the Party with regard to the social origin of the members, we find that proletarians form the great majority, and that workers still working today in the factory as plain workmen are in the minority, numbering about 56,000 to 60,000.

And this factor must not be overlooked, comrades, this far-reaching division of labor in the Party, for it is absolutely unavoidable. Without this division of labor, it is impossible to rule the state, and it is thus indispensable, tho its strong positive aspects are opposed by strong negative ones.

Dictatorship: A Necessity.

Thus the state of affairs. And at the same time you must recollect that we have in the Party a considerable group of members who once belonged to other parties—anarchists, social revolutionists, Mensheviki, and the like. These comrades number about 25,000 to 26,000, and many of them played active leading parts in the parties to which they formerly belonged. This again creates a most peculiar situation. To be sure it is a positive phenomenon, showing that we have beaten all other parties from the field, and showing, too, we hope, that we have won the best elements of these parties for our Party. But it is none the less a fact that there are still elements amongst us to whom some slight shade of the past still clings, and who have not yet completely merged themselves in our Party. This is a factor which must also receive due attention.

The final factor to be considered consists of our monopoly of legality. Consider for a moment the conditions in any other country, in Germany for instance, and you will find three workers' parties; in other countries there are two, in others again four. Here the parties struggle with one another, that is, every individual finds his place in that party for which he really feels the greatest sympathy.

In our case the matter is entirely different. The dictatorship of the proletariat cannot be realized without the simultaneous annihilation of all other parties, that is, the monopoly of legality must be secured. This monopoly thus represents a visible symptom of the dictatorship of the proletariat. And it is impossible for it to be otherwise. But it has not only its bright side, it has its shady side as well.

Unity In Third International.

A new generation is springing up, among the Red Army soldiers, in part also among the workers, among the active petty bourgeois elements, and the Youth. These are all seeking for an outlet for their fighting powers, for a possibility for exercising their impulse towards activity, and find no other field open than in our Party. Thus many support our Party, and even join it, simply because there is no other party, and not because they have really become Communists.

If there were two other parties, for instance, many of these elements would perhaps join these, or take up a position between one party and another. In our present situation it is important to realize clearly that certain elements whom we have in our midst are only there because we possess a monopoly of legality.

This, comrades, is the approximate structure of our Party.

It is upon this structure that our attitude towards the formation of fractions is based. You are aware that during the whole epoch of the Second International, practically every party had its fractions. Rosa Luxembourg, Lenin and Clara Zetkin; what were they but a fraction of the Second International? They represented the left wing of the Second International.

Every party had its Left and its Right; everywhere there was strife. This is to be different in the Third International. Fractions can only be tolerated in exceptional cases. Otherwise the Third International cannot fulfill its historical task. We all regard the Third International as an organization which must be cast in one piece.

Danger of Fractionism.

Its historical mission is entirely different to that of the Second International. It must not represent a conglomeration of tendencies, shades of opinions, etc. This would be entirely unallowable for a Party such as ours, ruling the state apparatus as it does, and possessing the internal structure which I have just briefly sketched.

This explains our attitude with reference to fractions. Try to realize the actual position. Consider, for instance, the younger members of the Party. Here we have five to six Party generations: One generation until 1905, one until 1917, one belonging to 1917, one belonging to 1918, one belonging to 1919 and 1920; about 5 generations. If you then add the division according to occupation, involving at least ten groups; workers, small holders, economists, Red Army soldiers, etc., you will find that you have already arrived at 50 possible combinations in the Party. And all this has to be held together by one single knot, the knot of Party discipline.

If you allow these 50 combinations the liberty of forming fractions, you will certainly give rise to five further possibilities of combination within each of these 50 divisions, that is, you increase the danger five fold and a general dissolution would be the inevitable result.

Thus the formation of fractions within our Party is a thousand times more dangerous for us than fractionism in any other party.

And again, try to realize what the formation of fractions would mean in the Red Army, for instance. Two fractions in the Red Army signify that there is no Red Army whatever, two fractions in the G. P. U. (Political Administrative Headquarters) signify that there is no G. P. U. And yet even this has been attempted! It need not be said that the attempt was unsuccessful!

Can It Be Permitted?

In the course of our present discussion I was, for instance, obliged to spend two nights with the comrades of the G. P. U at meetings where 2,000 comrades were gathered together. And what was the question in dispute? The question, comrades, was whether we were to pass a vote of confidence in the Central Committee or not. The same thing occurred among the military students in the Kremlin, the same in the army staff academy of the Red Army. These are facts. The minority fought for a vote of non-confidence. We were victorious! But just imagine the fact of contests in these three institutions!

If you really want to understand what our Party is, comrades, I must beg you to keep before your mind's eye the scheme of the Party structure which I have here drawn up. To be sure it is easy enough to declare, like the Mensheviki: "Just look at this party! What a number of groups and sub-groups it has, and how few workers from the shops and factories! This is no Communist Party!" This is, of course, silly chatter.

We are of the opinion that for a party in possession of power, and faced by extraordinary difficulties and placed in an extremely complicated situation, the Bolshevist core of the Party—those workers who were maturing during the 25 years of preparatory work, and were potential members attaining actual membership in 1917-1918—forms the element representing a cement holding the Party together, and without which all the above named strata would fall to pieces within a very brief period.

Our Problems.

With such a constitution of the Party, the demand is now raised within the Party for the workers' democracy. Workers' democracy is a relatively simple problem as far as other parties are concerned.

In Germany, for instance, it is a question of our legality. If we are legal or semi-legal, then we have to adapt ourselves to circumstances and limit democracy somewhat.

We in Russia, on the other hand, are faced by positive obstacles of quite another nature. It is true that we need not fear the police, but we are confronted by a number of objective social difficulties, resultant on the fact that we are working in a country in which the peasantry is in the majority, and we have besides to contend with all those other difficulties which have already been briefly described to you.

From the very beginning, Bolshevism fought against Menshevism in the question of the workers' democracy. We, the Bolsheviki, were anti-democrats before 1905. Lenin was expressly anti-democrat. At that time, Bolshevism defended the theses: We cannot develop a workers' democracy in a country in which absolutism rules, we cannot elect our committees. In very bad times we had, for instance, a tradition that not even the whole of the Central Committee was to be elected. Three comrades were elected at the Party conference, but only one was named, in order to have an address. Not even the Party conference was to know who had been elected. The elected comrades were then given the right to co-opt further comrades. The same applied to the local committees.

The Mensheviki, already at that time inclined to glorify democracy in its petty bourgeois sense, railed at Lenin as a "despot," "bureaucrat," etc.** Indeed, even such a fighter as Rosa Luxembourg once adopted this tone with reference to this matter, and scoffed at Lenin.*** Even she put the question: Where is democracy? She had not grasped the situation. The whole of international Menshevism, even such participators in the International as Rosa Luxembourg, did not understand the matter at that time.

Legality and Illegality.

When the revolution of 1905 broke out, we began to reorganize the Party at once. But the period of legality was of but brief duration.

A general differentiation into the following periods may be made in the history of the Bolsheviki:

1st period until 1905. Expressly anti-democratic.

2nd period, 1905 until 1907. Comparative freedom, commencement of the introduction of a certain democracy into the Party.

3rd period, 1908 until 1910. Counter-revolution, no trace of democracy.

4th period, 1911 until 1914. Revival of labor movement, publication of the "Pravda" in Petrograd, peculiar combination of legality and illegality.

5th period, complete illegality from August, 1914, until 1917. During the whole of this time the Central Committee consisted of two comrades only, Lenin and Zinoviev, who both lived in Switzerland. No trace of democracy.

6th period, 1917 until 1921. Civil war, general mobilization utmost exertion of powers. During this period a really military discipline existed in the Party.

From the year 1921 onwards, the workers' democracy is spoken of.

Formation of Fractions.

At the Tenth Party conference in 1921 three groups of questions were discussed, all of extraordinary importance:

1. The introduction of the New Economic Policy. This question arose during the Kronstadt insurrection, tho this broke down. Lenin gave the address. The Party conference resolved unanimously on the transition to the New Economic Policy.

2. The introduction of the workers' democracy into the Party. The address was delivered by Bukharin, who spoke on behalf of the whole Central Committee. It was almost unanimously resolved to go over to democracy in the Party.

3. The question of the formation of fractions. Lenin again delivered the address. A resolution was passed against the permissability of the formation of fractions. The Party conference resolved to expel from the Party all those who formed fractions.

After the resolution on the introduction of the workers' democracy had been passed, Lenin delivered a speech which acted like a cold douche on all who had been too enthusiastic for democracy. Lenin, in the course of his speech, declared that:

"It is not true that we do not call upon the masses to take part in the work. On the contrary, any barely noticeable talent, any quality, be it only the slightest degree above the working masses, has met with our sincerest support. There is only one thing in which we are still lacking: a slight amelioration of our position.

"We now need one or two years in which to recuperate from the famine, and a shorter time will not suffice. Viewed from the historical standpoint, the term is exceedingly short, but for our conditions it is a considerable period. One or two years of recuperation from famine, one or two years of properly regulated fuel supplies, in order that the factories may be set running again, and we shall receive a hundred fold more support from the working class, we shall see greater numbers of talented individuals arise from its ranks. Nobody can doubt this."

Comrades, this is our position with regard to the questions of the workers' democracy. You will perceive that many of the semi-bourgeois elements which have found their way into our Party naturally regard the idea of democracy from the petty bourgeois standpoint. Fiat democratia, pereat mundus—that is their watchword. Let there be democracy, even tho the heavens fall. We on the other hand hold to the viewpoint formulated as follows in the year 1903 by the late George Plekhanov, at the time when he was still a revolutionary Marxist—and it is a fact that for a short time he was a Bolshevist:

Curbing Democracy.

"Every given democratic principle is not to be taken abstractedly by itself, but in its relations to that principle which may be designated as the fundamental principle of democracy, that is, the principle expressed in the words: salus populi, suprema lex. Translated into the language of the revolutionist, this means that this supreme law is the success of the revolution. And should the success of the revolution require the temporary limitation of the application of this or that democratic principle, then it would be a crime to hesitate to carry out this limitation.

"It is my personal opinion that even the principle of universal suffrage is to be condemned from the viewpoint of the above mentioned fundamental principle of democracy. It is possible to imagine a hypothetical case in which we social democrats would be opposed to universal suffrage.

"At one time the bourgeoisie of the Italian republics deprived representatives of the nobility of political rights. It is possible that the revolutionary proletariat could limit the political rights of the upper classes in the same manner. The fitness of such a measure could be judged solely from the standpoint of salus revolutionis suprema lex.

"We should have to be guided by the same viewpoint in the question of the maintenance of parliament. Should the people elect a very good parliament—a description of chambre introuvable—as the result of the commencement of revolutionary enthusiasm, we should have to make it our endeavor to keep this parliament in office as long as possible. But should the result of the election prove unfavorable, we should then have to make it our endeavor to drive out the parliament again within two weeks if possible—and not wait for two years."

Thus Plekhanov in 1903. And we are still holding fast to this viewpoint. But there are many semi-petty bourgeois elements, not yet fully freed from Menshevism, and still cherishing the idea of democracy as such. This can only be comprehended if we regard things from the class standpoint. The fact must be realized, that we are living in an agricultural country with considerable strata of petty bourgeoisie.

Why Fractionism Is Contested.

I believe, comrades, that after hearing the above remarks you will no longer wonder that the question of the formation of fractions is so hotly contested amongst us.

We declare: Two fractions in the Party is synonumous with the germs of two governments; two fractions in the Red Army is synonomous with the germs of two armies. The same applies to the G. P. U., and to the whole state apparatus. As you all know, the state apparatus is, of course, formally completely in our hands. The leading positions everywhere are held by Communists. But as a matter of fact the leadership is still partially in the hands of the elements of the old regime exaggeratedly designated our state apparatus as an old "Czarist" apparatus.

But in actual fact it is still in part a Czarist apparatus. And this apparatus is now listening to our discussion with the intensest interest. All the specialists, the engineers, etc., the pricking up their ears and waiting impatiently for what is coming. It goes without saying that a fraction struggle in our Party, possessing as it does state power, signifies the beginning of the formation of two governments.

If even in bourgeois countries, as in England, for instance, a contest within the Liberal party leads with the utmost rapidity to the formation of two governments, how much more certainly would this occur in our case, since we have no democracy, but the dictatorship of a class, and this is a country whose population consists mainly of peasants.

(*) N. Lenin "The Tax in Kind." See further: N. Lenin. Speech at the Fourth World Congress of the Communist International Protocol, Hamburg, 1923.

**N. Lenin. "One Step Forwards, Two Steps Backwards." Geneva, 1904 (Russian).

***Rosa Luxembourg. "Organization Questions in Russian Social Democracy," ("Neue Zeit," 1904.)

(To be Continued Wednesday)

fear

Are you self-conscious about the impression you make on people?

PERSONAL appearance has a lot to do with the way you feel. Clothes count, of course. But still there is one thing so many people overlook—something that at once brands them as either fastidious or careless—the teeth.

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LOW PAY PUTS WIS. TEACHERS IN HOBO CLASS

Vainly Hike in Search Of Better Conditions

By LELAND OLDS.
(Federated Press Industrial Editor)

Low pay causes high turnover of teachers in Wisconsin schools, according to figures in the February labor market bulletin of the Wisconsin industrial commission. One-third of the teachers in the larger high schools and half the teachers in the smaller high schools during the year 1921-22 had not served in their school before that term.

The average monthly pay of these high school teachers, including both sexes, is $165.50. The average monthly pay of all school teachers including the graded schools is $132.

The following table shows the average monthly salary of teachers in city and county public school systems as compiled by the commission. Twenty-five school systems and eight county systems were covered in the survey:

Average Monthly Pay	Male	Female	Both
City high schools	$209	$153	$169
City graded schools	177	126	129
Other city schools	191	126	147
County high schools	204	141	158
County graded schools	152	110	114
Other graded schools	104	97	98

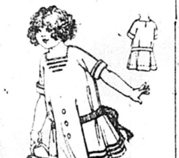
The salaries of women teachers average very low, particularly in the county schools. Women teachers outnumber the men more than 6 to 1. Only 425 out of the 3,088 teachers in the communities investigated were men. The low level of salaries stands in sharp relief against the statement of the commission that "with increasing qualification standards, teachers' salaries have in recent years increased to a greater extent than the cost of living." What must they have been before?

The extent to which the high school teachers of the state are constantly shifting in hope of better pay and conditions is shown by figures of the Wisconsin department of public instruction. These show that in high schools with less than ten teachers only 3 per cent of the teachers had been with their school as long as seven years while over 89 per cent had been with their schools less than three years. In high schools with more than ten teachers on their staffs over 70 per cent of the teachers had been on the payrolls less than three years.

This is not peculiar to Wisconsin. It shows a condition that prevails all over the country and is a fair indication of the attention paid to educating the masses.

IMPEACH COOLIDGE!

Our Daily Pattern



GIRL'S DRESS.

4528. This is a charming little model for wool rep, crepe or taffeta with a touch of bright trimming. It is also a good style for wash materials. A sash may replace the belt. Blue crepe de chine with trimming of bias folds in white would be a pleasing development.

The Pattern is cut in 4 Sizes: 2, 4, 6 and 8 years. A 4 year size requires 1¾ yard of 36 inch material.

Pattern mailed to any address on receipt of 10c in silver or stamps. DAILY WORKER, 1640 N. Halsted St., Chicago, Ill.

Send 12c in silver or stamps for our UP-TO-DATE SPRING AND SUMMER 1924 BOOK OF FASHIONS.

THE PARTY AT WORK

How Soon Will Your Branch Appear In This List?

By C. E. RUTHENBERG
Executive Secretary, Workers Party

INCREASING interest because of increasing understanding of the importance of the Farmer-Labor Campaign is being manifested by the branches of the party. This is shown in the number of branches which are sending in their quota of the Farmer-Labor Campaign Fund.

These branches have reported since the last published statement:

Hartford Ukrainian Branch	$ 5.00
Williamsburg English Branch	10.00
Bentleyville South Slavic Branch	14.00
New Haven Finnish Branch	1.00
Zeigler South Slavic Branch (every member contributed $1.00)	11.00
Clarksburg Finnish Branch	6.00
Hingham Finnish Branch	10.00
Washington Finnish Branch	12.60
Chisholm Finnish Branch	20.36
Monson Finnish Branch	10.00
Braddock English Branch	6.00
Hanna Finnish Branch	24.00
Seattle Finnish Branch	17.00
Mariana South Slavic Branch	15.00
Dillonvale Italian Branch	10.00
New Rochelle Finnish Branch	5.00
Detroit Bulgarian Branch	10.00

If these branches and the branches which have been previously listed can give the Farmer-Labor Campaign Fund the help they have, why not all other party branches?

The success of this fund depends upon every party branch responding. We can not carry thru the campaign which must be made without at least $15,000. That means that the quota of not a single branch can be omitted from the total.

Get action at your next branch meeting. Sell at least ten of the Farmer-Labor Campaign Fund labels.

COMMUNIST·CHILDREN'S·COLUMN

THE BAD AND THE GOOD SCHOOL.

By FRANZ.

"Here, you lazy animal, come here. I'll soon teach you your manners!"

Anxiously, the pupils in the 4th grade class cowed over their desks. Today the teacher was again out of temper. Six boys had already gotten their beatings, and now the instructor turned upon little Peter, who was always made the "goat" when the teacher had a grouch. This revolted Jackie Thorne; he raised his hands and exclaimed:

"Teacher!"

Teacher was just then in the act of pulling Peter by the ears from his desk. "Bend over, you lazy cuss!" he roared at the frightened little figure before him.

Jackie broke in: "Teacher, you have forgotten to give us the lesson for tomorrow."

The Rod Rules.

Astonished at this "undeard of" audacity, he let fall the upraised stick. "What! Have I asked you at all, you young ruffian? Come here, my son; come here. I'll teach you to hold your tongue until you are called!" He grasped Jackie violently by the collar and pulled him in front of his desk. The teacher placed himself before the boy and looking menacingly in his face, he said: "Repeat it again! Have I forgotten to assign the home work? Do you know this better than I, Mr. Smarty?" The whole class waited tensely for developments. No one dared to make the least noise. Little Peter took advantage of this opportunity to sneak back to his desk where he hid behind Sam Baldwin's broad shoulders.

Jackie looked the angry teacher straight in the eye, and repeated: "No, sir, you have not given us the lesson for tomorrow."

"What! Do you mean to say that I am lying, you young rascal!"

And poor Jackie got his beating because he had dared to tell the truth to the teacher. All knew he was in the right, but none dared open their mouth for fear of the teacher.

Jackie took his beating without a word and returned to his seat. He was glad that he had told the teacher the truth for once, and that Peter had escaped his beating. But this was not to end just so. The instructor turned menacingly upon the class: "Does anyone else claim that I have not assigned the home work?"

No one answered. They were too sure of what would happen if they so much as dared to open their mouth.

Beginning of a Bolshevist.

"Well, you see, you little liar. You just simply did not listen when I gave out the work. As punishment, Thorne, you shall write the whole lesson twice. And see to it that it is clearly written, otherwise there'll be somebody who will not go home after school tomorrow."

Luckily for the class the bell rang just then. The boys left the classroom in a great flurry of banging desks and rustling books.

Outside, the snow lay white upon the ground and smiled at the clear winter sun. How quickly the painful school hours were forgotten! Snow ball fights began. The children laughed gaily as they fought each other in the snow! Jackie, however, did not remain long. The fun had been spoiled for him that day. It wasn't the thrashing, but the injustice of it all hurt him. He picked up his books and left for home without a word. Let the teacher beat him, he thought, but that would not prevent him from telling the truth. Why was school so bad? Nowhere could he appeal for justice. He remembered having read of a school where the children were never beaten, where the teacher was the children's friend, and they said "comrade" to each other. That was in The Young Comrade, in an article about a children's home in Russia. The children had their own little town, with gardens and parks.

He Pops The Question.

Oh, no. Everything was practical and true. The pupils were not forced to remember long speeches and recitations, which could just as well be read in a book when one wanted them. Instead of that, the children made their own toys and their own clothes and furniture and learned thereby. The teachers showed them how and helped them in every way. They had their own shops. When they studied physics or chemistry, they built their own apparatus. A steam engine constructed by the class was much better than a page description of it without having ever seen one. That is the sort of school he would like to go to. No beatings and everything easy to learn! The children also arranged their own celebrations, gave their own plays and took part in them themselves.

Towards evening, Jackie Thorne went to the house of his friend, Peter. His chum's father had already heard the story of the beating, and he praised Jackie for his brave conduct. Jackie could finally ask his question: "Why are the schools so bad in our country and so good in Russia?"

Bolshevism In A Nutshell.

"The real reason is this," said Peter's father. "In Russia the workers and peasants rule the country. They elect the government, which must do everything that is good for those who work. The rich have no say at all in that government. In our country it is just the opposite. Here the rich rule, and the workers must serve and obey. To make a good, obedient servant one must not know too much, and he must early become accustomed to do what he is told, even when he knows that it is wrong. You have been punished today because you have stood up for the truth; the others were afraid, and preferred to keep silent. The teacher is trying to break your will early so that you may become better servants of the rich when you grow up. In Russia, the workers want to be men with strong wills who shall be free and brave. They need this strong will to be able to defeat their oppressors. Always be courageous, Jackie, and do not cow before any man. And be a good fighter for the cause of the working class."

BIG LOCOMOTIVE CONCERN HELP TAKE WAGE CUT

Company Makes Many Millions Profits

By LELAND OLDS.
(Federated Press Industrial Editor.)

Report that employes of the American Locomotive Co. have accepted a wage cut of from 8 per cent to 10 per cent comes right on the heels of the annual report of the company for 1923 announcing the largest profits in its history. This bears out the prediction of The Federated Press on Jan. 10 and shows that the railroad industry is running true to form. Workers in the metal trades especially associated with the manufacture and repair of railroad equipment are faced with a conspiracy to reduce their wages and American Locomotive represents the first breach in their ranks.

Accommodating Employes.

Employes of the Brooks plant of the company at Dunkirk, N. Y., according to the report, accepted the reduction to give the company a better chance to obtain orders. As a result of the agreement orders for 25 engines for the Union Pacific and 24 for the Louisville & Nashville will be assigned to the Brooks plant.

This shows how the threat of curtailed orders and unemployment has been used by the railroad industry to coerce workers into starting the downward course of wages in the metal industries. Railroads in the east have laid off tens of thousands of shopmen. They have curtailed their purchases of equipment to such an extent that the locomotive companies have been forced to reduce their forces to about one-third of normal.

Held Wages Responsible.

They have openly held the wages of machinists, boilermakers, etc., responsible for this situation. As quoted from the Wall Street Journal by The Federated Press in January: "Hesitation in railroad buying of cars and locomotives appears attributable chiefly to the price factor. Equipment men cannot see lower prices for their product in the immediate future. They point out that wages constitute the principal cost factor in the equipment industry and the possibility of any saving being accomplished on this account is considered extremely remote."

The annual report of American Locomotive shows that this charge of high wages as responsible for the reduction in operations is absolutely false. By cutting exorbitant profits the company could have secured three times the saving actually made thru the 10 per cent reduction of wages without reducing the return to common stockholders below 10 per cent.

American Locomotive in 1923 produced $90,000,000 worth of product at a wage cost of not more than $30,000,000. It has in its treasury over $36,000,000 in undivided profits and reserves enough to pay a full year's wages at last year's rates.

Naturalization by Mail Given Aliens Under a New Law

(By The Federated Press)

WASHINGTON, April 7.—Many aliens seeking to be naturalized need no longer go in person to the naturalization court. Under the new plan the alien whose declaration of intention is two years old and not more than seven years old, and who has lived five years in the United States and one year in the state, may write to his county clerk or the clerk of the United States court nearby and secure by mail application form No. 2214. This form with his declaration attached he may mail to the chief naturalization examiner, whose name appears on the application form.

If there are mistakes in the document it will be mailed back for correction; if there are no mistakes in it the chief examiner will notify the applicant to appear with his witnesses for oral examination, to verify the facts given in the form. The alien will then be directed to the office of the clerk of the court to file his petition. This process saves one day's time taken from breadwinning and one-third of the legal expense.

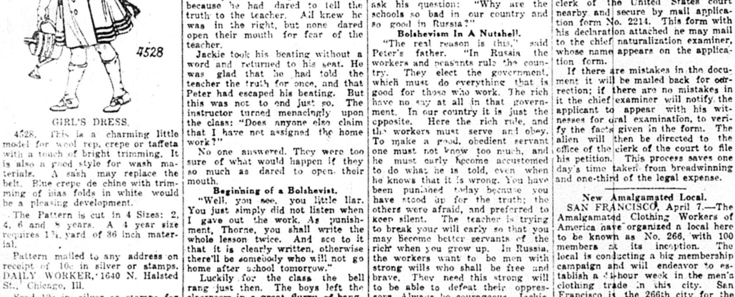
New Amalgamated Local.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 7.—The Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America have organized a local here to be known as No. 266, with 100 members at its inception. The local is conducting a big membership campaign and will endeavor to establish a 44-hour week in the men's clothing trade in this city. San Francisco is the 266th city for the Amalgamated to enter.

BURNS MUST GO!

UNCLE WIGGLY'S TRICKS

A LAUGH FOR THE CHILDREN


"I bought you a shirt at a bargain sale!"
"The color isn't so bad."
"It's just your size - 7"
"That's my shoe size!!"

Jewish Socialists Have "Forward"; The Lithuanian the "Naujienos"; Work for the Bosses Is Exposed

By VICTOR A. ZOKAITIS.

The Socialist Party has, since the expulsion of the left wing, degenerated more and more into an open organ of the employers, fighting the workers in every industrial dispute. The malicious, dirty, slanderous lies of the Jewish Daily Forward are now equalled by the strike-breaking activities of the Lithuanian daily, "Naujienos," which is published in Chicago. This yellow sheet is the organ of the Lithuanian Socialist Federation.

"Naujienos" has carried on a consistent fight against the class-conscious workers in every industrial dispute. During the present International Ladies' Garment Workers' strike in Chicago, they have again come out on the side of the bosses. On March 29, 31, and April 1, they published the following advertisement:

> **"WANTED: Experienced operators on power machines to sew dresses; steady work, good pay. An excellent opportunity to learn a trade and receive a good wage.**
> **"Graceline Dress Co.,**
> **"302 S. Market St., 4th fl."**

A Real "Socialist" Ally.

Mr. Heller, the head of the Graceline Dress Company is also the president of one of the bosses' associations. He has as his right-hand man, the notorious, labor-hating, union-smashing Dudley Taylor. During the strike Mr. Heller has done his best to have every picket arrested that passed his plant.

He has on numerous times pointed out various pickets to the uniformed police and caused their arrest. He has been the biggest factor in supplying strike-breakers to members of his association. Not only has he supplied the strike-breakers, but he has also furnished sluggers and "dicks" to the various bosses in the strike zone. He has been a frequent visitor at Judge "Dennie" Sullivan's court. All these facts can be verified at the headquarters of the International Ladies' Garment Workers in Chicago.

Thruout the strike "Naujienos" has published news items which were nothing more than translations of the Chicago "Tribune" and the Hearst papers. It has tried to hide its true self and motives by a barrage on the expelled militants and the active trade-unionists in the Chicago Federation of Labor, who have demanded and urged the support of the entire Chicago labor movement towards winning this strike.

But it has now dropped its mask and has come out openly in support of the garment manufacturers and today it is lined up with the most vicious anti-union elements. And, yet, "Naujienos" has the audacity to call itself a working class institution!

Not First Offense.

This is not the first time that "Naujienos" has supported the bosses in their drives to smash the unions and lower the standard of living of the workers in America.

On August 30, 1919, the following ad appeared:

> **"Wanted: Laborers to do work outside of city to take place of the strikers. Good wages, steady work, free board, room and fare. Open all day and Sundays, 630 N. Sagamon St."**

During the winter of the same year, while the Cincinnati garment workers were on strike, they published ads for strike-breakers.

In 1920, during a butchers' strike in Chicago, they printed another ad appealing for strike-breakers.

In 1921, when some ladies' garment workers were on strike in Chicago, they printed a scab ad. During the summer of the same year, they printed an ad looking for strike-breaking machinists to work in the Belt Company.

Amalgamated's Condemnation.

In 1922, they carried an ad for strike-breakers for a firm on Wabash Ave. One of the members of the Socialist federation, Kaniauskas, answered the ad and started to work in the shop. The Amalgamated Local No. 269, heard of this and brought him before the trial board. His action was condemned and members were warned not to answer the ads in "Naujienos."

During the same year, a strike of the surface and elevated lines took place. They carried the ads of the elevated company urging readers to use the scab-manned lines.

In 1923, an ad appeared calling for operators, finishers and pressers for an open-shop located at Wood and 62nd streets.

Expert Strike-Breakers.

Not only have they carried the ads for other scab concerns, but they also have had two strikes of their own employes and have used scabs to break the strikes.

February, 1921, they had a strike of the entire plant. The workers demanded recognition of their unions and a more humane handling by the business and editorial staffs.

During the month of August of the same year, they had a second strike on their hands of the workers. This time the workers demanded that "Naujienos" stop their anti-union agitation and efforts to break the unions in the shop. In both instances scabs were used to break the strike, but the strikers won their demands due to their solidarity.

Members of Open-Shoppers.

In the open-shop directory for the year 1922, the name of this firm appears on page 6, 23, 29 and 35. The Typothetae of which they are members is the open-shoppers' organization in the printing trades. It has as its head many men who were active in the Citizen's Committee, better known to the building trades workers as the Landis Award Committee.

"Naujienos" was forced to withdraw from this open-shop aggregation when the workers in the shop and their sympathizers forced them out. In spite of this, they are still carrying on the agitation for the open-shop and representing the most vicious bosses thru their newspaper.

Achieving "Socialism."

The Lithuanian federation has but a mere handful of members, yet it is able to publish a daily newspaper, because its heads have evolved a new method to attain the "co-operative commonwealth." They organize a number of companies, sell shares, and then the companies go bankrupt in some mysterious manner. The Universal Chemical Co., incorporated in Delaware, for a "$1,000,000" with its main office in Chicago, the Kujol-Bingol Company and a number of others are examples of how they are achieving their "goal."

Not only have they created companies for their own use but they also have carried the advertising of Harrington, Appel and other individuals who are now either fugitives from the law or who are on trial for defrauding the workers with their Ponzi schemes.

One of their latest schemes was the attempt to get the Lithuanian workers to turn over their hard-earned money so they could exploit some mysterious so-called concession in China. Full-page ads were carried telling of vast deposits of gold, platinum, silver, lead, oil, etc., etc. But thanks to the Communist press, the workers were warned in time and it proved a dud.

In Law-Suit With Stockholders.

"Naujienos" at present has six cases in the law courts with its shareholders. It has instituted a loan association at present and undoubtedly this will go the same way as the other companies which have been organized by them. This is the kind of socialism that its being peddled out daily to the Lithuanian workers.

These are the tactics of the socialists in America. They are not only the allies of the capitalist class, but they are also competing with the capitalist class in their attempt to amass wealth.

Australian Labor Hoists Red Emblem In Lenin's Honor

(By The Federated Press)

SYDNEY, N. S. W., April 7.—All sections of the labor movement thruout Australia passed motions of condolence at the death of Lenin. At the union halls the red flag was at half mast.

The Labor Council of New South Wales carried the following motion: "We knew of his strenuous fight against the entire force of capitalism thruout the world, notwithstanding the opprobrium and calumny launched against him since 1917. He vigorously maintained the working class state, which in itself is a beacon light to all the workers of the world."

The Australian Workers' Union, the largest industrial union in Australia, while in annual conference at Brisbane declared: "This convention herewith places on record its profound regret at the death of Nicolai Lenin, president of the people's commissars, and its high appreciation of the genius, self-sacrifice, and unremitting labors of this true comrade of the workers in the cause of the working class movement."

The Melbourne Trades and Labor Council declares: "This council places on record its appreciation of his great work and self-sacrifice on behalf of the people of Russia, in obtaining for them their emancipation from czardom and oppression and winning for them the right of working out their own destinies in accordance with their own desires."

Similar motions were carried by the trades and labor councils at Brisbane, Adelaide, Perth and Hobart, and by unions and labor councils thruout New Zealand.

Labor Mayor In Superior, Wis.

SUPERIOR, Wis., April 7.—The bitterest campaign known in northern Wisconsin ended in victory for Mayor Fred A. Baxter, indorsed by the Trades Assembly and practically all union locals and progressive clubs. Baxter was elected by a majority of 1601 over his real estate opponent. There were 11,833 votes cast, making a new record.

NO CHEER FOR FRENCH PATRIOTS IN SAINT JOAN

French Sold French Maid to English

By LUDWELL DENNY.
(Staff Correspondent of Federated Press)

NEW YORK, April 7.—An unintentional farce interlude was played on the Empire theatre stage here when a group of French women who missed the point of the play, tried to use Bernard Shaw's satire "Saint Joan" for propaganda purposes. After the third act of the play, which ridicules the French for burning a heretic and canonizing her after she can cause no more trouble, Mme. Carle Polifeme of Le Lyceum society of French women in America, appeared before the footlights. Officers of the society set the stage with large silk French and American flags and turned loose the patriotic jazz. When Mme. Polifeme had said her piece, Winifred Lenihan, the Joan of the play, was hauled on the stage. To the white-gloved applause of Le Lyceum ladies, who bought half the orchestra seats to secure permission for the our-glorious-ally stuff, a little girl dressed as a French peasant handed Miss Lenihan a bunch of flowers tied up in the French tricolor. When the child recited a memorized French speech, Le Lyceum in the orchestra seats became almost hysterical with unhyphenated patriotic fervor—for France.

Lyceumites Play Asinine Role.

Then the regular audience, most of whom had been taking a turn in the corridors, filed back to their seats, and the curtain went up on the Rouen trial scene. The Catholic priests of the Inquisition condemn Joan for heresy and arrange for the British soldiers to burn her, while the French mob gloat over the torture of their erstwhile heroine and savior. The epilogue depicted the return of the now sainted Joan to her inquisitors who have become her worshippers, but who threaten to resign as worshippers unless Joan stays in her far away safe heaven where she belongs. The purpose of the epilogue is to spell out the moral of the play for the more stupid members of the audience who miss the point of the preceding acts. But even this was over the heads of the flag-waving Lyseumites.

While the French ladies, petite and otherwise, were cavorting between the acts of C. B. S., the European mails brought to New York the copy of a letter by Shaw which might have been written to Le Lyceum. Shaw writes to the Paris journal Comoedia, in which a bitter controversy regarding the play is raging:

Shaw's Criticism.

"The real woman in Joan is still as unpopular in her own country," he reminds the French, "as she was when the Burgundians sold her to the English and the latter delivered her to the French church and the Inquisition to be burned." Shaw says it is useless to reply to French criticism, because the critic's only answer is, I fought at Verdun. Shaw continues:

"I have educated London, I have educated New York, Berlin and Paris. It lags too far behind and I am too far ahead."

Russian Co-Operatives Make Big Progress During Past Year

(By Rosta News Agency)

MOSCOW, April 7—Tho the operative plan of the "Centrosoyuz" (All-Russian Central Union of Co-operative Societies) for the export of raw materials during the last working year provided for 1,480,000 pound sterling's worth of flax, hemp, tow, codilla, raw hides, furs, bristle, horse hair, feather, and other exports, the actual figures exceeded the plan, amounting to over 1,672,500 pounds. Moreover, the Siberian branch of the "Centrosoyuz", during the specified period, exported to the East and thru the Karsk expedition (Northern route) various fur and raw hide material to an amount of some 441,000 pounds, thus making the grand total of raw materials exported by the "Centrosoyuz" in the course of the last working year reach a sum of over 2,113,500 pounds.

Awards $10,000 To Worker's Widow.

ELECTRA, Tex., April 7.—The widow and family of W. O. Kemp, oil field worker, who was blown to pieces in a boiler explosion here, has received a check for $10,000 from the Texas workmen's compensation board.

IMPEACH COOLIDGE!

LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA, ATTENTION!

BIG PROTEST MEETING

Against the Raids on the T. U. E. L.

in Los Angeles March 1

THE MUSIC ARTS HALL

233 S. Broadway

MONDAY, APRIL 14TH, 8 P. M.

Auspices of the T. U. E. L.

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Northwest Storm Signals

First-hand news of the whirlwind that is wrecking the homes of capitalist politicians in the northwest was brought to Washington last week by Governor Preus of Minnesota, the pet of the steel trust, who still holds office because he has not yet had to stand for re-election.

The observations of Governor Preus have been made from a crack in the door of the cyclone-cellar in which he and his henchmen have been living for the past few months and are reasonably accurate.

He shattered one of the fondest hopes that the old party heelers have been entertaining i. e. that LaFollette would be too ill to take the field for a campaign. Governor Preus, looking somewhat battered and with a hunted look in his eye, allowed that so long as one breath of life remained in the LaFollette body he could carry eight northwest states without using it for speech.

Governor Preus is no academic observer of northwest politics; he knows the temper of the workers and farmers and he feels that something drastic must be done, but he is silent as to remedies. It is a new situation and politicians of the Preus type are at their wits end. The preparations for the June 17 convention are being made under his nose and he is painfully cognizant of the fact that the professional politicians in and out of the labor and farmer movement are underestimating the significance of the mass political uprising in the northwest.

Preus made one feeble squawk about the German element in the northwest situation, but it was only a halfhearted attempt to explain something he did not understand and the complete bankruptcy of the capitalist parties in his territory is shown by the fact that he failed to resurrect the menace of Communism—hitherto the first count in the indictment of the workers and farmers when they have shown a disposition to revolt.

Such testimony from leaders of the capitalist parties relative to the strength of the farmer-labor movement brings into bolder relief the cowardly tactics of the official leaders of the labor movement.

With the steel trust governor of a great state like Minnesota conceding his own and seven other states to LaFollette as the leader by force of circumstances of mass political discontent the refusal of labor officialdom to recognize facts and break with the capitalist parties becomes treason of a particularly offensive kind.

It is the inexorable trend of events all showing that a great and fundamental change is taking place in the attitude of the exploited workers and farmers of America towards their exploiters that proves conclusively the contention of the Workers Party of America that the difference between Cleveland and St. Paul, June 17 and July 4, is a class difference—June 17 will be a convention of the rank and file of workers' and farmers' organizations demanding action; July 4 will be a convention of bureaucrats and middle-class elements interested in hampering the rise of a mass working-class party that they know they cannot lead.

The German Workers Pay

The social-democrats of the world must swell with pride when they read the following demands made upon the German government by the industrial and financial lords as the price for which they will agree to give it further support in meeting the allied demands:

> 1. The political power of the trade unions must be entirely destroyed.
> 2. The government must cease to negotiate directly with the trade unions.
> 3. The eight-hour day law must be repealed.
> 4. A single front of trade unions in industrial decisions must be prohibited.
> 5. Obligatory governmental arbitration in labor disputes over wages must be restricted.
> 6. The return of all economic machinery, beginning with the state railroads, to private hands must be undertaken.
> 7. As the necessity of reparations payments will compel transformations of German production, the internal markets must be prevented from falling into the hands of foreign competitors by the creation of new and the raising of existing customs duties.

This proposal to enslave the whole German workingclass, and which the government will accept because it is the creature of those who make these demands, is the heritage the social-democrats have bequeathed to the German workers.

It is the logical outcome of the murder of the revolutionary aspirations of the German workers in 1918, the slaughter of Liebknecht and Luxembourg and the policy of kindly toleration growing into aid and comfort for the German capitalists—the reverse of the policy adopted towards the workers.

It is a fitting epitaph for the traitors of the social-democracy who joined with the capitalists of the world in denouncing the revolutionary tactics of the Communist International and it is an epitaph because the social-democratic party is dead and no longer a factor in the German nation.

It played its treasonable role long enough to allow the German capitalists to set up their dictatorship, while all the time denouncing the dictatorship of the workingclass. German prisons and concentration camps are now filled with the best of the German workers and the Von Seeckt dictatorship commits such horrible brutalities upon them that Prussian nobles are moved to protest. When they are released—those who do not die of wounds and starvation—they will go back into industry at the mercy of the German money lords who, as their first condition, specify that the unions must be destroyed.

It is a cruel joke that in the old days the power of the social-democrats was based upon the unions and the unions blindly followed them into the treacherous swamp of parliamentarism and reformism.

Kurt Sorge, speaking for the Association of German Industry, says, after detailing the demands of the capitalists:

> German industry is willing to make sacrifices for the welfare of the reich, but only on the basis of these conditions. Only when the rubbish is swept away from internal politics can German industry turn its attention to foreign problems.

Yes, it is a noble heritage left the German workingclass. The elementary privileges of organization, political activity and working conditions are classed as rubbish by the big-bellied plutocrat who capitalizes their misery.

The issue is clear at last. It is the workingclass of Germany, headed by the Communist Party, against German capitalism with no organization of social-democrat traitors left to mouth with Sorge, Thyssen and Stinnes the "sacrifices" the industrial lords are making. It is a terrible price that the German workers have paid for clarity of vision but it is the price that every other workingclass will pay which does not learn in time that the doctrine of class-collaboration means death to the workers.

Who Are the Sane?

There will never be enough good dwellings for the workers at the price they can afford to pay as long as the wage system lasts. Capitalism will no more give the workers pleasant and sanitary dwellings than it will give them plenty of food and clothing.

To do this would remove the "incentive" furnished by the desire to keep soul and body together. That this sacred tenet of capitalism—the alleged need for war on others of his class—reduces the worker to the status of a dog fighting for a bone is of no importance to the capitalist class.

That class never felt so secure in the possession of its loot as when there were two workers for every job. It long ago eliminated competition in the basic industries and from its struggle in doing so it learnt the lesson that competition for the necessities of life makes worker fight worker.

It learned the lesson a little too well for its own good, however, and the cunning machinery that threw the workers onto the streets now works for the destruction of its owners. Capitalism has destroyed competition in its own ranks and it has also smothered the last spark of hope in the breasts of millions of workers. It has taught them the tragic futility of struggle with their own kind and they are demanding, in ever increasing numbers, the possession of the machines and the wonderful plentitude of the things they have made.

Hungry workers at the factory gates are no longer a measure of the security of the wage-system; they are now a menace to it and they even dare to raise their voices against the power of government that protects the wealthy against the starving, but the industrial machinery works on and only horrible war can bring a scarcity.

War, too, is a new danger for capitalism. It hesitates to arm the millions that hate it and give them new grievances in the shape of the torn and bleeding bodies of their loved ones.

The defenders of capitalism, in the face of world-wide failure, are panic-stricken. The plan of salvation proposed one day is discarded the next; they all talk at once and say nothing; a thousand well-advertised panaceas are tried and found wanting; the newspapers try to allay the alarm but succeed only in proving that there is reason for alarm; one capitalist statesman after another tries to stem the tide of popular discontent, struts for a few moments and then flees from the madhouse atmosphere of capitalist parliaments.

Capitalism is no longer able to control the mental processes of the masses and in the absence of dumb acquiescence is helpless and afraid.

In this chamber of horrors but one organized force in the world faces the future with confidence—and a program. The Communist International is the only sane organization in the whole welter of confusion because it has faith in the driving power of the masses, it knows that only the workingclass possess the key that will unlock the gate of the future and that organized for struggle against the scattered remnants of capitalism the workingclass will win under Communist leadership not only everything that capitalism has deprived it of but still greater victories as the result of an unfettered science and industry that is the basis of Communist economy and culture.

JOIN THE WORKERS PARTY

MacDonald Following the Old Traditions

By J. T. MURPHY

EDITOR'S NOTE:—Today we publish another article by J. T. Murphy, the British Communist and trade unionist, telling of the conditions confronting the working class in the British Isles. This article will be followed by another tomorrow.

* * * *

A FEW weeks ago, I ventured to write, "The traditional policy of Britain is taking its own inevitable course whether under the garb of pacifism or war. She must combine against the dominant power in Europe, whoever it may be." France dominates the situation and MacDonald perforce must aim to bring her to heel. Within a single week three important steps have been taken in this direction. The reduction of the reparations tax from 26 per cent to 5 per cent has been confirmed. A further letter has been exchanged with Poincare. The air estimates have been increased.

The first item can be counted one up for Germany and British trade. It met with slight opposition. Lloyd George divided himself from the Liberals against it, indicating by the way that the united household of liberalism is not so happy as it might be. But his opposition was only a question as to the value of this concession to Germany as a bargaining weapon. The rest was the opposition of Toryism to what might be deemed the abolition of a little tariff reform.

MacDonald Aping Wilson.

But the letter to Poincare gets us on to another plane. This is MacDonald's first big effort to step into the arena of European politics as the re-incarnation of Wilson. Wilson fell before Clemenceau and Lloyd George thru making concessions in order to preserve a dream. Not only were his concessions accepted but his schemes were seized by others as the means to outwit him and the forces he represented. His League of Nations scheme was taken out of his grasp and made the instrument of the Allied Supreme Council which left Wilson out in the cold. From that day forward there has been a constant struggle within the League for the domination of its policy. MacDonald's emphasis on the League is as much a part of the rivalry between France and Britain as it was when Lloyd George sounded a similar note. MacDonald wants Germany in the League because it is perfectly clear that any rehabilitation of Germany is going to give Britain a fairly good grip upon the actions of Germany. His plea for international control of occupied areas is directed towards limiting the military power of France. His concession which alters the British government's attitude to the relation of debts and reparations from that as defined in the Balfour letter, is no concession in policy but only an indication of change of circumstance which he aims to use in a dual direction. First to get as much as possible out of reparations and second, to draw America into joint action with Britain with a view to modifying the debt relationhips.

A Dangerous Step.

He is treading on exceedingly dangerous ground. It is one thing to outmanage a Wilson in a European combination at a time when the economic penetration of Europe by American finance was relatively weak. It is another thing to outmaneuver American financiers when they have got their talons into Europe and Britain too. The great plea for American intervention has always been, so far as MacDonald is concerned, on the grounds of world democracy and democratic idealism. But great powers do not move in response to idealism without there is a very material basis for their actions. And America will only participate in the European competition for something other than the dreams of MacDonald or Wilson. America has up to now kept herself free from every attempt on the part of Britain to play her off against France.

The forces behind MacDonald, I do not mean the working class forces in this case, but the imperialist forces realize these facts and the so-called replacements in cruisers have now to be reinforced with increases in air craft and forces. The figures of the new estimates show an increase of 2½ millions. 1923-4 estimates totalled £12,011,000; the 1924-5 estimates total £14,511,000. There is a decrease in the cost of the air forces and auxiliary services in Iraq and Palestine of over £1,300,000, which affects the gross but not the net figures of air votes. The effective increase of £2,808,000 on the net air estimates is attributed to:

> "The progressive expansion of the air forces for home defense recently decided upon; to the increased requirements of Navy and Army co-operation and to the replenishment of stocks of technical equipment and other material."

Eight new regular squadrons will be completely formed during 1924-5 which will bring the number allotted for that purpose to 18 by April, 1925.

Provision is also made for the initial equipment of six more squadrons which under present arrangements will be formed in 1925-6.

By vote A the establishment of the air force is increased by 2,000 to a total of 35,000. It is reckoned that in a few years it will be 40,000.

No Change of Imperialist Policy.

The reduction of cost of forces for Mesopotamia must on no account be taken as a change of policy, whilst the home defense building of air craft forces is obviously directed against France. There is no other formidable air force to be reckoned with so far as Britain is concerned. There is not the slightest doubt that Poincare can read the air estimates as clearly as he has read MacDonald's letters. The one he will reckon with materially; the other he has answered with one of his Sunday speeches which concedes nothing. When all the phrases of MacDonald's statements have been cut away there is nothing left but the bold fact that he is following the old traditions of British policy more effectively than the Conservatives and the Liberals. His cruiser policy has roused Mussolini to action. His aircraft policy has met with the approval of every imperialist organ in the country while his Wilsonian phrases have tickled the palates of social democracy and liberalism as nothing else has done since Wilson announced his fourteen points. "Back to Wilsonism" is the slogan under which the new armament race is to be conducted.

Out-jingoing the Jingoes.

There appears to be no depths to which the Second International leaders will not sink to serve their masters. Having repudiated their own international, not only severing their connection with it as leaders, but also severing themselves from its declarations and insisting upon a nationalistic policy governed by the "interests of the Empire, they are doing their level best in every department of activity to prove themselves better imperialists than the advocates of imperialism.

The reduction in the Iraq estimates is explained by Winston Churchill, whose policy they are pursuing. Attacked in the Westminster by-election he retorts:

> "If the policy I adopted in Mesopotamia is wrong why is the present government carrying it out? When for the first time I had any responsibility for Mesopotamia, at the beginning of 1921 the expense was nearly £40,000,000 per year. I immediately formed a native state and set up a home rule government under an Arab king. I withdrew practically the whole army and reduced the expense within a year to less than seven millions and prescribed a policy which would reduce it to about three millions. This policy has been pursued ever since by three separate ministers—Mr. Bonar Law, Mr. Baldwin and Mr. MacDonald."

The reason of British connection with Mesopotamia is well known. It forms one of the chain of countries on the all red route of empire from Cape Town to Calcutta which MacDonald is as keen on preserving as is Mr. Winston Churchill. The only difference, of course, is in the tune which the respective conquerers render to the listening world. One sings the song of education for the native with good dividends for British Industrialists, and work for the workers, and the other sings the song of Imperial expansion. The difference lies in the degree of hypocrisy only.

"By Their Deeds, Etc."

Forgetting the songs for the moment and getting back to their deeds we have now got the key to the increase of the air forces, the reductions in the estimates for Mesopotamia, the maneuvers with America, the sparring with Poincare. But what of the annoyance of Mussolini? It needs more than the cruiser replacement program to annoy him to the extent of joining with Spain in a navy campaign, and offering terms to France for a Latin combination in the Mediterranean Sea, and to proceed with a big navy program. This will be found in a further part of the "continuity policy" of MacDonald.

Before the war of 1914 and the development of the German navy scare Britain's strongest fleet was stationed in the Mediterranean as the great highway of the Empire. Now that there is not the same necessity to keep the strongest part of the fleet in the North Sea, and Gibralter is not the fortress it was in the years gone by, attention is being given to the concentration of the strongest forces in the Mediterranean. It is proposed by the Admiralty that eight of the most powerful battleships, to which the two new ones now being built may be added, are to concentrate in the Mediterranean. In addition the lighter forces are to be reinforced and the aircraft carrier Eagle, the largest ship of her type afloat, is under orders to proceed to the same station at Malta. At present no submarines are attached to the fleet in these waters but a flotilla is reported to be ear-marked for the job. Some time will elapse before the whole of this plan can be carried out because of the smallness of dock facilities. But it is to be carried out, we are told.

Mussolini Jealous and Hostile.

It is this concentration which is annoying Mussolini, along with the dissatisfaction over the delay in the sharing of the spoils of war in Africa. According to the settlement of the victors, Italy has to have a slice of territory in Africa known as Jubuland, a part of Kenya now under the control of Britain. This reward does not appear to be coming to Italy quickly enough and so he regards the Mediterranean concentration as representative of a spirit of antagonism directed against Italy which justifies him in standing no nonsense. So he is going ahead with the armament policy.

Much as he would like to get the French to line up with him on this matter and to make a general Mediterranean combination, and much as the French foreign office would like to do so, the conflict between the dominant economic forces in each country are so much in opposition to each other that the proposal won't work. The Comites des Forges may be a competitor of the British industrialists, but it is getting too much out of her monopoly of the raw material, supplying the steel industry of Italy and the large market for her manufactured goods thruout Italy that there is not much likelihood of the combination being brought about.

Nevertheless the further we penetrate thru the "atmosphere favorable to peace" which MacDonald has been talking so much about the more the realities of warlike preparations and maneuvering for positions becomes discernable. Each of them are talking of the Versailles Treaty. All of them are pursuing their own National and Imperial aims.

Disaster Ahead.

The forces which underly the predatory aims are inexorable. They will not give way to MacDonald's rhapsodies, whilst in action he simply follows the old traditions. Imperialism has got him in its grip and all his colleagues with him. We are moving towards catastrophe and the Scotch ghost of Wilson leads the way with palm branches at the helm of the battleships, with puritan sermons and peaceful psalms to dull the christian conscience and the policy of Imperial Continuity as his chart. He says it is the path to socialism. It may be. But not in the sense in which he means it.

Freedom of Franchise In Practice

By WILLIAM F. DUNNE

CHICAGO and its environs are typically American and altho it is the habit of the capitalist press to ridicule the Latin-American for their lack of trainng in the use of the franchise when there is gun-play on election day, the Chicago press has been devoid of editorial comment on the manner in which the Cicero election was conducted—kidnaping, slugging, shooting and murder with victory going to the faction that mobilised the largest number of gunmen.

A great myth has been built up around the ballot in America. To listen to the eulogies delivered by inspired publicists one would be led to believe that when election day rolls around the populace rises to the stature of an intellectual giant and goes to the polls, each one a ruler in his own right, equipped with a keen knowledge and armed with a deep conviction concerning the weighty problems his ballot will aid in solving(?)

The Middle Class Electorate.

Campaigns we have witnessed and participated in do not bear out this rosy view and it is our opinion formed after several years of rather close observation of the great American public that the middle classes, of which the electorate now is mostly composed, is the most stupid and therefore the most easily fooled aggregation that ever were deluded into believing that they rule a nation. The proof of this theory is easily brought forward and as conclusive evidence of the truth of our statements we submit a composite photograph of the city, county, state and national officials who are now and have been in power for the last fifty years.

If further proof is wanted we submit as additional evidence the issues upon which elections have been fought for the same period of time and challenge any doubter to do two things, name one issue vitally affecting the relations of the working class to the capitalist class and point out one case where even relatively harmless mandates of the electorate have been carried out.

So far removed from the struggles of the working masses have been the issues in American election campaigns that in not one national election has a majority of the masses ever been aroused sufficiently to register a vote on one side or the other.

Debauching the Masses.

The election campaigns of American capitalism have debauched the electorate until cynicism is its outstanding characteristic.

The soil prepared in this manner is a fertile one for the growth of a widespread corruption affecting all classes in American society; a corruption of which the Teapot Dome and Daugherty scandal is symptomatic of a diseased social condition just as a boil is symptomatic of the need of a body cleansing.

The Cicero election campaign was a fight between two rival groups for the control of the illicit revenues from all forms of vice and therefore was a small replica of national campaigns waged by the two capitalist parties in which the issue has usually been the determining of which set of capitalist tools shall receive the revenues the real rulers allow their agents to collect. The violence in Cicero, in its open character, may differentiate it in degree from the methods pursued in election campaigns all over the nation, but to those who adhere ardently to the tenets of democracy as preached by the apologists of American capitalism, we say that there has never been an honest election in America and that there never will be while the capitalism system stands.

In every campaign where the class issue is apparent the ruling class resorts to violence after all attempts to befog the issue have failed and as larger and larger masses are aroused by the intensification of the struggle in the United States, the capitalists and their agents will become more and more brazen in their contempt for the democratic processes upon which they urge the workers and farmers to rely.

Reason for Hostility.

Not the least important reason for the hostility of the old capitalist parties and their tools in the labor organizations to the rising farmer-labor movement is their instinctive feeling that the class character of it will swing into action several millions of workers and farmers hitherto uninterested in political affairs and make much easier a thoro discussion of vital issues. Election campaigns will then become monster educational enterprises and will be fought out on issues that will force capitalist politicians to line up openly with their masters.

The capitalist press will of course, continue to laugh at the benighted citizens of Central and South American republics, but the correct position or the American working class to take is that with the rise of a mass movement of workers and farmers its political education is just beginning and that up to date it has with almost negligible exceptions always been used by one wing or the other of the bi-partisan political machine of American capitalism; it is for tactical reasons alone that the capitalist refrains from ridicule of the American electorate.

There is always indignation in our best circles because of such unfortunate occurrences as those at Cicero, yet they are a typically American phenomenon arising from the fact that the American masses are just learning that the right of franchise without a mass party of their own and a program expressing the needs of the workers and farmers is something as worthless as an honest ballot in an election run by capitalism's gangsters. The indignation aroused among the moral bourgeosie by open election corruption will be as nothing however, to their rage at the fight against capitalism as well as corruption that will be waged by the workers and farmers now massing their forces for the most effective utilisation of the election machinery of American government.

Bill to Repeal Esch-Cummins Law Fought by Roads

(By The Federated Press)

WASHINGTON, April 7.—Hale Holden, chairman, executive committee, Association of Railway Executives, protested to the senate interstate commerce committee, at a special hearing, against the Howell-Barkley bill which provides for the repeal of the labor sections of the Esch-Cummins law.

Daniel Willard, of the Baltimore & Ohio, seconded Holden's opinion that the Esch-Cummins law and the railroad labor board deserved to remain in full operation. Holden denounced the new bill as a scheme to enforce the closed shop and to disfranchise hundreds of thousands of railroad employes who "do not desire" to be represented by the regular labor organizations. Southern Pacific Company unions filed telegrams of protest, too.

Holden said the shopmen's strike of 1922 showed that the public was pleased with the railroad labor board's actions. It would be fatal to business stability if, when the next downward move in wages arrived, the law should encourage resistance to a wage cut.

Senator Couzens tried in vain to get Holden's estimate of the date of that coming reduction in wage scales.

Class War Prisoner In San Quentin Likes "Daily Worker"

The following letter from a victim of the capitalist class who is behind the gray walls of St. Quentin for his loyalty to labor is only one of many received from prisoners of the class war, praising the DAILY WORKER for its revolutionary character and its excellence. The letter was addressed to the Business Manager, Comrade Loeb:

To the Daily Worker: In reply to your letter of March 22 I wish to say that I am receiving THE DAILY WORKER regularly and wish to thank the comrade who so thoughtfully donated me a subscription.

The DAILY WORKER is the best paper that I have seen since the Butte Bulletin went out of existence. I know that it fulfills a long felt need in the field of labor journalism. If I was on the outside I would certainly do all in my power to make it a success. I hope that financial obstacles will be overcome and that the workers will give it the support it deserves. The staff of editors is of such high calibre that I am sure they will be able to make the paper succeed if anybody could.

There is just one suggestion I have to make and that is that I hope the paper will continue to put news ahead of propaganda because in the past many papers have fallen down because they failed to do that.

Again wishing you all kinds of success in the new venture I remain, yours for solidarity of the working class, W. I. FRUIT, No. 35715.

THE DAILY WORKER
RAISES THE STANDARD
FOR A WORKERS' AND
FARMERS' GOVERNMENT

THE DAILY WORKER

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Amalgamation
Organization of Unorganized
The Land for the Users
The Industries for the Workers
Protection of the Foreign-Born
Recognition of Soviet Russia

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GHOULS GRAFTED $64 ON EACH FLU GRAVE

Union Heads Take Up Garment Strike Here

BIG CHICAGO STRUGGLE TO GET SUPPORT

"Committee of 15" Plans Another Meeting Today

Chicago's six weeks' garment strike will be thoroly considered by the Executive Board of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, now meeting in New York City.

Every angle of the long struggle will be considered and plans proposed for carrying it on to victory.

Perlstein Goes to New York.

Meyer Perlstein, vice-president, plans leaving immediately for New York City, to appear before the executive board.

Morris Sigman, international president who spent considerable time in the city last week, will also present whatever first-hand information he has.

The General Executive Board is expected to put the entire power of the whole union behind the strike and accept the help offered by other unions.

Keep the Strike Going.

"We will lay plans to keep the strike going as long as is necessary," Perlstein said to the DAILY WORKER. "As long as the employers persist in their unreasonable and arbitrary attitude of not dealing with the strikers, we will keep the strike going full blast."

It was announced at yesterday's strike meeting that "Bob" Minor will speak to the strikers today, followed by Jim Cannon in the near future.

Today the "Committee of 15" meets with Meyer Perlstein. It is understood that they will extend the offer of financial assistance to the garment strikers.

On the injunction cases alone there have been sixty tried for breaking the injunction, fifty-nine receiving fines and sentences. The fines range from 25 to 200 dollars, the average being over 100 dollars apiece. Wednesday between forty and fifty more cases are coming before Judge Sullivan, and it is expected he will have little mercy on the strikers. Over $30,000 has already been put out by the union on injunction cases alone.

* * *

NOTE: Additional strike news on Page 3.

* * *

Cloakmakers Win Strike.

WATERBURY, Conn., April 8.—By striking for two weeks against seven cloak manufacturers here, local 43, International Ladies' Garment Workers, has unionized Waterbury 100% and won a 44-hour week in the cloak industry. The old hours were 50 a week. Intimidation failed to break the strike. Organizer Jacob Grossman, arrested on a frameup, has been released by City Judge Hayes. Local 43 is now setting out to organize the local dress and underwear shops.

Detroit Working Women Pledge Aid To Garment Strike

(Special to The Daily Worker)

DETROIT, Mich., Apr. 8.—Pledges of aid and sympathy to the striking dressmakers of the International Ladies' Garment Workers have been forwarded to the DAILY WORKER for transmission to the strikers by the Detroit Federation of Working Women's organizations.

The Detroit working women urge the strikers "not to give up the fight until complete victory is won."

The resolution is signed by Organizer Anna Krakaitis, Secretary Anna Zabulak and Treasurer Anna Lauer.

They Need the Money.

ANGORA, April 8.—The Turkish national assembly has abolished prohibition of the manufacture of liquor on the ground that it is impossible to enforce the law, and also because of the necessity of balancing the budget.

IMPEACH COOLIDGE!

Daugherty Halted Effort to Save Federal Prisons From Grip of National Dope Ring

By LAURENCE TODD

(Staff Correspondent of The Federated Press)

WASHINGTON, April 8.—Was there any depth to which the Daugherty gang in the Harding-Coolidge administration did not descend, in the cheating of justice and the shielding of crime?

Senators, congressmen and other listeners wondered, when the story of the blocking by Daugherty and Prison Superintendent Votaw of the investigation of dope peddling in Atlanta penitentiary was told to the Brookhart committee by former Warden Dyche and Detective William J. Burns.

Squelching the Dope Probe.

The horror of this drug traffic among the convicts—a branch of the nationwide activities of the narcotic ring, which takes millions in profits each year from these human wrecks in the slums of American towns and in jails and hospitals—struck home to the committee as perhaps no other feature of the slimy record of "normalcy" in government.

Dyche found the prisons, when sent there by Daugherty as warden, to be filled with drug addicts, to whom dope was sold by prison guards. These guards were agents of druggists, who were in turn agents of men higher up in the drug smuggling ring. He made repeated appeals to Votaw, who was a brother-in-law of President Harding, to stop the drug peddling.

Finally Votaw caused Burns to start an investigation. When this investigation was well under way, Dyche was summoned by Daugherty to Washington, and there he spent an hour with Daugherty and Votaw in aimless discussion—by Daugherty and Votaw—of the danger and harm in publicity thru this probe by Burns' men.

Dyche Forced to Resign.

Daugherty was cold toward the suggestion that the investigation be pushed and crime stopped within the walls of the federal prison. Burns' men were withdrawn. Burns, placed on the stand by Senator Wheeler, admitted that his men had begun to run down the connection between the prison guards and the wealthy heads of the dope ring, when they were called off. He said the evidence they had gathered resulted in the indictment of several guards, but the trial resulted in hung juries.

"If you had continued that investigation, would you in all probability have traced the dope traffic to the very heads of the conspiracy that covers this country, the narcotic ring?" Wheeler asked.

"I am sure we would have run it down to that source and located the men at the top," replied Burns. "Votaw stopped it; I did not protest."

Dyche was called to Washington a month later. Finally he was given the hint that he should resign. He did resign, and Daugherty asked Prohibition Director Haynes to give him a job. The assistant warden remains in the prison, and Dyche and Burns agree that the drug addicts are still buying dope.

More Crooked Stuff.

Much less serious in the scale of offenses, as measured by Daugherty standards, was the agreement of E. H. Mortimer, intimate associate of former Director Forbes of the veterans' bureau and member of the gang, to secure a commutation of sentence for Charles Vincenti of Baltimore, then in Atlanta prison, for $50,000. A photostatic copy of the offer of Vincenti, and the signed acceptance of Mortimer, was offered in evidence by Wheeler. Mortimer's former wife identified his signature on this document. Vincenti did not get the commutation.

Find Missing U. S. Paymaster.

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif., April 8.—Lieutenant Ervine Brown, U. S. Navy paymaster who disappeared at Mobile, Ala., March 10, with $120,000 in government funds was found lying in a roadway here late last night in a deranged condition.

POLISH WORKERS FORCE REVERSAL OF WAR PACTS

Warsaw Regime Deserts Roumania, France

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WARSAW, April 6.—The Soviet government has won another diplomatic victory in getting Poland to agree to withdraw support from Roumania in the event of hostilities with Russia.

The Polish government is resolutely opposed to any further assistance to Roumania despite French pressure; it is desirous of resuming trade relations with Russia at the earliest possible moment and in well-informed political circles here it is said that there is visible lately much distrust of France growing out of the bad economic situation into which the military expenditures made under French direction have plunged the Poles. The working-class parties are urging the government to accede to the Soviet government's request for a joint commission to re-draw the Galician frontier and it is believed that the government will yield to this demand.

Recent developments here indicate that Roumania has been isolated except for French support and in her controversy with Soviet Russia over Bessarabia she will get little or no support. It is not believed that even France will aid Roumania in her territorial demands to the extent of waging war.

The breakdown in Germany has forced Poland to look towards Russia for economic relief but it is the pressure of the Polish working-class whose discontent was expressed in mass strikes a few months ago that is responsible for the new attitude of the Polish government. Polish imperialism under French guidance has proved a failure and the distrust of Soviet Russia is being replaced by distrust of French militarism.

Hunger for Trade Puts French Plutes On Recognition Side

(Rosta News Agency.)

MOSCOW, April 8.—A delegate conference of French commercial and industrial enterprises, whose aggregate capital amounts to over 500 million francs, organized by a representative of the Caucasion consortium, has decided to form a union of business enterprises for trade with Russia. The meeting further unanimously decided that an official delegation, with a view to entering upon direct negotiations with the Soviet Government the resumption of normal relations between France and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

Is Parliament In Danger.

LONDON, April 8.—Abolition of the British parliament will be debated by the Independent Labor party annual conference at York, England, April 20, on motion of the London central branch.

Attempt To Push Muscle Shoals For Ford Gets Little Set Back

WASHINGTON, April 8.—Voting down the supporters of the Ford offer, who sought immediate action, the Senate agriculture committee decided today to begin hearings on Muscle Shoals legislation on April 16.

Senator Harrison, democrat, Mississippi, in an effort to rush thru the proposed Ford lease, attempted to pledge the committee to complete its hearing April 23, but he was voted down.

MacDONALD IS HOLDING ON TO PREMIERSHIP

Head of Labor Government Refuses To Resign

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON, April 8.—Undismayed by last night's defeat Premier MacDonald today reiterated his determination to carry on until the government is beaten on "a substantial issue, a matter of principle or a direct vote of confidence."

The labor cabinet met to attempt to devise a method to handle the eviction bill in another form. It was on this measure that the government met defeat by nine votes. Parliamentary order prohibits reintroduction of a defeated bill in the same session.

The British press generally upholds MacDonald in not resigning. The premier spent the morning about his foreign office duties. He showed the strain of last night's harrowing experience when he sat with folded arms, and deathly white face, in a maelstrom of jibes from the tory opposition, refusing to resign.

Some Liberals In Opposition.

A few Liberals voted against the government and some for it, while more than forty abstained from voting. Among the latter were all the leaders including David Lloyd George and Herbert H. Asquith.

Mr. MacDonald and his cabinet maintain that the house deliberately sabotaged the bill, which was designed to safeguard poor tenants against the oppression of grasping landlords and they will probably try to draft the measure in a new form which will meet the approval of both sides of the house.

The original bill was introduced by John Wheatley, minister of health, who is the sole representative of the extremist socialist "black gang from the Clyde" in the cabinet, and it was backed solidly by the radicals in the Labor party.

Greece Recognizes Russia, Asking Full Diplomatic Relations

(Rosta News Agency.)

MOSCOW, April 8.—It is officially reported that the Greek Minister to Berlin has officially informed the Russian ambassador there that Greece has granted "de jure" recognition to the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, at the same time expressing the wish of the Greek government to resume full normal diplomatic and consular mutual relations with the Soviet.

Prices Fall in Russia While They Rise in Capitalist Nations

(By Rosta News Agency.)

MOSCOW, April 8.—The steps taken to lower the level of prices for commodities of general use have been instrumental in reducing the cost of a great many manufactured articles; thus, prices of textile and leather goods have lately come down from 15 to 30 per cent; electrical lamps are 20 per cent cheaper, etc. News of a similar character are reaching from Leningrad.

Membership Meeting For C. E. Ruthenberg To Be Held April 22

All members of the Workers Party mark down the evening of April 22 as "engaged" for the C. E. Ruthenberg membership meeting, which will be held in Imperial Hall at 2409 N. Halsted street. It is important that all members attend.

BURNS MUST GO!

California C. P. P. A. Endorses Brace of Capitalist Knaves

(By The Federated Press)

SAN FRANCISCO, April 8—The California conference for progressive political action has indorsed Hiram Johnson on the republican ticket and McAdoo on the democratic ticket, and will take no part in a third party movement unless "reactionaries" are nominated by the old parties. This action is concurred in by the railroad brotherhoods and the Farmers' Educational and Cooperative league.

Meanwhile a third party conference had been called by the Farmer-Labor party and the Nonpartisan league, to make plans for a ticket in this state. The California State Federation of Labor meeting denounced this action as premature.

Hiram Johnson is the senator who urged Daugherty to make Wm. J. Burns chief of the federal secret service.

SAID TO KNOW OF MER ROUGE KILLING; GONE

Buzy Disappears From Prison Farm

(Special to The Daily Worker)

ATLANTA, Ga., April 8.—Leaders of one faction in the recent Ku Klux Klan warfare today began private investigations of the escape from the federal prison honor farm here of Dr. E. C. Buzy, who claimed to know "the true story of the Mer Rouge mob murders."

Dr. Buzy, serving a sentence for using the mails to defraud escaped from the honor farm two weeks ago.

Federal officials said he had been a trusty at the Atlanta prison before being put on the farm and had been regarded by guards and convicts as "peculiar."

Henry J. Norton, leader of one klan faction who investigated Buzy's conflicting accounts of the Mer Rouge horror said the escape might have some connection with klan affairs and he would probe reports that Buzy had been "spirited away" for "ulterior purposes."

Buzy in his several "confessions" to Norton and others insisted that Watt Daniel had been killed by masked men at Mer Rouge but that he was the leader of one of the two "whipping parties" which waylaid the two men, Watt Daniel and Thomas Richards.

158 American Miners Slaughtered in Coal Pits Last February

(By The Federated Press)

WASHINGTON, April 8.—The United States bureau of mines reports 158 deaths from mine accidents in February, 1924. Anthracite mines contributed 40 deaths and bituminous mines 118.

Teachers Go On Strike.

MEXICO CITY, Apri. 8.—All the teachers and all the other government employes of the state of Puebla are going on strike. They say that they can no longer go on living in this way. The government owes them over sixty days' wages, and many of them are starving. Their conditions seem to be even worse than the conditions of the government employes in the City of Mexico.

France Insulted Again.

BERLIN, April 8.—France has demanded satisfaction from Germany for an incident in East Prussia, where celebrations of war societies, including some reichswehr, slashed the French tricolor to ribbons.

IMPEACH COOLIDGE!

Favorable Action Is Taken On U. S. Public Land Grant Probe

WASHINGTON, April 8.—The Sinnot resolution providing for a congressional investigation of public land grants to the Northern Pacific railroad was favorably reported by the House public lands committee today.

The investigation would be conducted by a joint committee of ten congressmen and senators.

DUPONTS GET BIG PROFIT ON OLD HICKORY POWDER PLANT "FLU" VICTIMS DURING WAR

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, April 8.—A gruesome charge that undertakers employed by the Old Hickory Powder Company near Nashville, Tenn., contracted to bury its war "flu" victims for $75, actually "farmed out" the burials for $11 and pocketed the $64 difference was made before the Senate Daugherty Investigating Committee today by George W. Storck, a Department of Justice accountant.

Storck said the burials were made in Potter's Field and the government paid the Hickory Company's charges.

Storck made his charge in testimony concerning the Department of Justice's activities in recovering money held to be due the government from the old Hickory company.

The committee today spent most of its time examining Brice Armstrong, Chicago dry agent, who continued the story of his alleged difficulties in obtaining prosecutions of prohibition law violators in Chicago, and alleged interference with prosecutions by Department of Justice officials.

After Armstrong was excused, George W. Storck, a certified accountant in the department of justice, was called to the stand. Storck told of his investigation of the Old Hickory Powder Company, near Nashville, Tenn. He was assigned to the case in August, 1923, by John W. H. Crim, assistant attorney general, who wrote him, saying that from the data he had "the government can recover millions," he said.

"Did the DuPonts know your leads so they could block your every move?"

"Yes."

At a conference in the office of the Assistant Attorney General Holland, Storck said he estimated the amount that could be recovered from the Old Hickory Company at $5,000,000 and others present at from $15,000,000 to $20,000,000. He said the DuPonts admitted holding $1,500,000 of the government's money but refused to turn it over until they were given "a clean bill of health."

"Has suit ever been brought?"

"No."

Took DuPont's Word.

At a conference of department officials in January, 1924, Storck said, the estimates of the recoverable money in the case were from $5,000,000 to $20,000,000. Assistant Attorney General Holland was present at this conference, and it was said there that the DuPonts had $1,500,000 of admitted government money on deposit which they refused to pay back unless they obtained "a clean bill of health."

Storck read from his notes that the "son-in-law of the DuPonts" had been named "contracting officer" at the Old Hickory plant, and that by his direction only "ten out of each 100" invoices were checked. If there was any difference between the government check and the company figures, he said, "the DuPont check was always taken."

Daugherty In This, Too.

Storck identified the DuPont son-in-law as "Capt. Foulke." He charged there had been "account padding" in cotton purchase and cotton freight rates.

"The Louisville & Nashville admitted an overcharge of $29,000," Storck said. "They charged it to profit and loss and wrote an employe it could be adjusted."

"Influenza cases" at the Old Hickory plant were particularly bad, the witness said, and he charged that the DuPont company contracted with a Nashville undertaking firm to dispose of bodies at $75 each, many of which were buried in a potter's field at a cost of $11.

Storck was questioned about "the Green case," a $30,000,000 mail fraud case in Boston. It was a "stock selling syetem," Storck said, and in his investigation "Mr. Green" told him that he could not proceed, as "Harry M. Daugherty was his attorney."

"And there never has been a prosecution?" asked Senator Wheeler.

"Not by the federal government," said Storck, adding that there had been a state prosecution.

N. Y. LABOR WARS ON JOHNSON BILL DESPITE GOMPERS

Workers Party Active For Foreign-Born

(By The Federated Press)

NEW YORK, April 8.—Labor here is sharply divided on the immigration issue and feeling is running high. Following the joint campaign of President Samuel Gompers, American Federation of Labor, and Commander John R. Quinn, American Legion, in favor of the Johnson bill restricting immigration and discriminating against southern and eastern Europeans, Hugh Frayne, local A. F. of L. representative, is speaking here for the Johnson bill.

Secretary Baroff, International Ladies' Garment Workers, has replied to Gompers' written appeal to all A. F. of L. affiliated unions, challenging Gompers' stand. After listing the defects of the bill Baroff's letter states, "Our international union cannot accept the penalizing of any race or nation as the principle for either regulation or restriction of immigration."

The Italian branches of New York, Workers Party, and most of the foreign-born organizations are holding protest meetings against the Johnson bill. The bill is aimed especially at radicals. A recent meeting of 150 representatives of labor groups of nine nationalities went on record against the proposed legislation which provides for police supervision and fingerprinting of immigrants and deportation of persons whose views do not suit the Gary and Burns rulers.

Railmen Get Pay Increase Preserving Present Union Rules

An agreement has been reached between representatives of over 100,000 railroad trainmen and railroad officials, whereby the trainmen, employed on 74 different railroads receive wage increases averaging six per cent. It was announced by Assistant Vice-President M. D. Callahan at the Transportation Building that the union relinquished none of its basic rules, the men to receive overtime pay as usual after eight hours work.

The wage settlement was based on the increase granted by the New York Central railroad lines last January. Negotiations had been going on for two weeks, L. E. Shepard, president of the Order of Railway Conductors, leading the union negotiators. If the agreement had not been reached the matter was slated to come before the railroad labor board at Washington.

Busy Planning to Send Delegates to St. Paul, June 17th

(By The Federated Press)

NEW YORK, April 8.—The east is joining with the west in the national Farmer Labor convention to be held in the Twin Cities, June 17. State conventions to select delegates for the national meeting will be held in New York and Ohio in May, and probably in Pennsylvania and New Jersey at the same time. The Ohio meeting has been set for Columbus, May 18.

Another Article by J. T. Murphy on "What's Doing in England" on Page Six Today

"PROTECTION" FOR BREWERY FOR $5,000

Thousand Violations Are Forgotten, Says Witness

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, April 8.—Further details of alleged "protection" afforded a Chicago rum ring by federal and state officials were related by Brice Armstrong, Chicago dry agent, before the Senate Daugherty Investigating Committee today.

Armstrong said that W. O. Potter, United States district attorney at East St. Louis, nolle prossed a case of prohibition violation against the Western Brewery Company at Belleville, Ill. Later, he said that he learned that $5,000 had been paid by the company to some government department "in lieu" of prosecution.

Doesn't Need Evidence.

After seizing a truck load of beer from the brewery, Armstrong said he recommended prosecution and injunction proceedings.

"I went to see Mr. Potter to give some additional evidence," he said. "Potter said 'I don't need any more evidence because I have orders from the Department of Justice to nolle prosse this case.'"

"Was it nolle prossed?"

"Yes."

The witness said that he was told by the secretary of the Western Brewery Co., of the payment of the $5,000 to the government. He was asked by chairman Brookhart to furnish the name of the secretary of the company later so that a subpoena could be issued for him.

"Garden City" Escapes.

Describing what he called "the Garden City Brewery case," Armstrong said seven carloads of beer were seized from the Garden City company. Later, he said an injunction against the Brewery was modified to permit the brewery to continue operation.

Armstrong said his divisional chief, a Mr. Kemp objected to him securing evidence at certain saloons.

"This was done to prevent their saloonkeeper friends from getting in trouble," he said.

Eight Out of 1,500.

The witness said he had reported from 1,000 to 1,500 violations of the prohibition law in Chicago in three years but had been called to testify but eight times in criminal proceedings.

"Can you explain how you thought these cases were fixed?" Wheeler asked.

"The Illinois beverage case is a good illustration. On December 28, 1922, I took a truck load of beer from Frankie Lake, Butch Cook and some others. I asked for criminal prosecution, and on March 22, 1923 I was instructed to go back and get some samples."

Daily Graft Collections.

Armstrong said that "graft collections are going on every day in Chicago." Asked for an instance of it, he said:

"I know that W. W. Flowers gave a Negro politician on the south side named McGowan $1,500 to have an indictment against him quashed. Flowers was convicted and he squealed. That's what started Clabaugh's investigation."

Wheeler asked Paul Howland, Harry Daugherty's attorney, to furnish the Clabaugh report to the committee. Howland agreed to do so.

Aided the Bootleggers.

Outlining the "graft system," Armstrong said that politicians brought pressure to bear on Department of Justice officials and arranged in advance to have bootleggers let off with light fines.

"To what extent is this graft going on?"

"Tens of thousands of dollars are changing hands every week in Chicago."

"If the Department of Justice got busy couldn't they clean up that situation?"

"They could."

French Recognition Move.

MOSCOW, April 8.—Belgrade reports that the French government is urging an early recognition of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics by Yugo-Slavia, which is looked upon as the most convenient intermediary between Paris and Moscow.

The Shingle Wins.

"Oh, go ahead and shingle," the superintendent of the Evanston hospital acquiesced wearily today after long and futile argument with the nurses who insisted on permission to bob their hair.

If You Miss Anything, It's Because We're Moving

The DAILY WORKER is moving into its own plant and the change necessitates that we go to press much earlier than usual on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday of this week. After this we will be settled in the new building and prepared with new equipment to get out even a better paper than we have been furnishing.

For the three days mentioned the paper will be able to carry little else than the news carried by afternoon papers and during this time we ask the indulgence of our readers. The other features of the DAILY WORKER will not be affected.

In our building and with our own plant we promise to make up to our readers any inconvenience which they suffer during the strenuous moving period. Our new address will be 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

Phone Trust Plans $7,500,000 Raid on New York Public

(By The Federated Press)

ALBANY, N. Y., April 8.—Investigation of the New York Telephone Co., charged with being a monopoly and part of the American Telephone & Telegraph Co., a nation-wide trust is provided in a resolution that has passed the New York state senate and is now before the lower house.

Chairman Downing of the finance committee attacked the public service commission for alleged conniving with the trust in fixing exorbitant rates. The company has made application for a $7,500,000 annual increase in rates. It is further charged that the company forces consumers to pay for installation of the dial system, tho it saves the company thousands of dollars. Meanwhile the trust is disguising profits by building up what it calls a depreciation reserve.

"Roosevelt Deeper in Oil Scandal Than Denby"--Dill

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, April 8.—Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, assistant secretary of the navy, is "more deeply involved in this oil scandal than former Secretary of the Navy Denby ever was," Senator Dill, Washington democrat, declared in the Senate today.

Dill said he believed Roosevelt is unfit for his office because of his action in sending marines to Teapot Dome to protect the lease of Harry F. Sinclair from poachers.

Charge Someone Is Trying to Get Albania in Bad

ROME, April 8.—A former minister of Albania is declared to have been involved in the plot that resulted in the murder of two American business men on the Tirana-Scutari Highway Sunday. The purpose is said to have been to embarrass Albania in its relations with the League of Nations on the subject of boundaries.

The Albanian legation here said martial law had been declared and an inquiry opened.

The Americans, Robert Lewis Coleman of San Francisco and George D. De Long of New York, were at first supposed to have been victims of highwaymen.

More Milliners Wanted.

NEW YORK, April 8.—The bazaar committee sends out another urgent appeal for comrades and sympathizers who can give some time with the Millinery Group which is turning out hats for the booths of the Third Annual International Bazaar, to be held April 10 to 13 at Central Opera House, 67th street and 3rd avenue. This group meets every afternoon and evening at 313 East 13th street, April 15 and all comrades who can help are urged to donate their services. Material has been received in large quanities and the problem now is to make this material into hats that will get bigger prices than would the raw material.

Marcusy Re-Elected.

NEW ORLEANS, La., April 8.—Dave Marcusy has been re-elected for the seventh consecutive time president of the New Orleans Central Trades & Labor council without opposition.

It Pays.

BOSTON, Mass., April 8.—Dr. Charles W. Eliot has added one more book to his famous "Five Foot Shelf"—a bank book.

Don't be a "Yes, But," supporter of The Daily Worker. Send in your subscription at once.

IMPEACH COOLIDGE!

FARMER-LABOR PARTY ORGANIZED IN WEST VIRGINIA

State Federation Splits Over New Move

By TOM TIPPETT.

(Staff Correspondent of the Federated Press)

CHARLESTON, W. Va., April 8.—Organized labor and the farmers in West Virginia will have their independent political party in the November elections. They have their ticket nominated and plan an intensive campaign for their own West Virginia Farmer-Labor Party. It is not affiliated with any national organization. The independent step is taken here after 16 years of the "reward your friends and punish your enemies" policy.

Split in Federation.

Unfortunately organized labor will not go as a unit into the new political venture. There is a serious split in the executive of the West Virginia State Federation of Labor. The secretary of the federation of labor has been ousted from office by its executive board. This action was taken while resolutions were being considered that demanded the resignation of the president of the federation and of three members of the federation who are against independent political action. The American Federation of Labor has a representative here to negotiate peace and a special convention of the federation is under way.

There was unanimity in official circles, regarding independent political action for the federation, so long as it remained on paper but when the nomination convention was called and it began to take on real life the fight began.

Movement Began in 1920.

The present move for independent political action in the state federation began in 1920 at a special convention. Its chief advocate and supporter there was H. L. Franklin, but the proposition was voted down. The next year (1921) Franklin was elected by the federation convention to be secretary-treasurer. He was re-elected the following year and the next having had five opponents in each contest.

In 1923 the federation called a special convention to consider the political outlook after the reactionary West Virginia legislature had adjourned. Resolutions from over 35,000 organized workers were introduced calling for independent action on the political field. The proposition carried unanimously. The resolution declared that complete failure was the result of their 16 years of lobbying for labor measures with the old parties. "The West Virginia Farmer-Labor Party be and is hereby endorsed and the incoming executive board be and hereby is instructed to give their full and undivided support on the political field to the Farmer-Labor Party," the special convention ordered.

Anti-Labor Partyite Loses.

The presiding officers of that convention are the same persons that have now split on the proposition. The convention provided for the calling of a Farmer-Labor party convention in March, 1924. It was this meeting at Clarksburg March 15 that precipitated the fight. The president of the federation, W. T. Harris, attempted to steer the convention away from an independent ticket. His resolution called for continuation of the Farmer-Labor party, but opposed a ticket in the field. He was defeated by 78 to 4.

Harris bolted the convention. A platform was drawn up and a state ticket named with Dr. A. S. Bosworth of Elkins for governor.

Resolutions hostile to Harris and three members of his executive board came in from subordinate bodies of the federation asking their resignation for not carrying out convention instructions.

Finnish Communists Poll 46,000 Votes In Spite of White Terror

DULUTH, Minn., April 8.—In a Stockholm cable to the "Tyomies", Finnish daily, here, it is stated that, despite the fact that the Communist Party in Finland has not been able to enter the elections officially and in spite of the fact that in the latest attempts to destroy the Communist Party, the authorities have suppressed the Communist press, forbidden Communist gatherings and conventions and imprisoned hundreds of the Party's most active leaders, editors and speakers, partial reports from the polls already give the Communists 46,000 votes.

The white government has also been forced to release 52 of the imprisoned members of the Socialist-Labor Party (Communist), against whom charges of sedition were made during the recent raids. Many of these prisoners are members of the parliament.

PARENTS' UNION COMING OUT OF SCHOOL STRIKE

Permanent Results Are Sought by Y. W. L.

By NAT KAPLAN.

Director of Y. W. L. Children's work.

The strike of the children in the Cregier school against the brutalities of Miss Mary E. Tobin, the principal, has now been in progress for two days. The first day of the strike started with an attempt by the Young Workers League and the Parents Committee to guide the young pickets in their endeavor to win the support of the children who were going to school and scabbing on them.

Thus about 7:30 a. m. a small band of the pickets met on an empty lot in the vicinity of the school and distributed banners and orders for picket duty to their fellow strikers. A butcher owning a shop adjoining the lot determined to end this youthful uprising and sent in a riot call for the police patrols. The scene which followed this incident can easily be imagined.

Fat Bulls Chase Kids.

Big fat policemen chasing little tots over streets and empty lots, and shouting "Hey, gwan back to school, before I knock your little block off." Young strikers sticking out their tongues and shouting back to the policemen, "C'mon, try and catch us, you big stiff."

Finally, however, the bulky policemen were successful in dispersing the young strikers. Their banners bearing such slogans as: "Down with Miss Tobin" and "Down with Corporal Punishment in the Public Schools" were trampled under foot and torn by the policemen.

As a result of the first onslought Mr. Bernard Weil and Mrs. Ray Speiser, both members of the Parents committee, were arrested on charges of disorderly conduct. Two of the most active child strikers were also arrested. The cases of both Mr. Weil and Mrs. Speiser will come up for a hearing before the Municipal court on Wednesday while the two youngsters have already been railroaded to the Juvenile Detention Home.

The exact figures on the amount of children on strike cannot be determined at this time. The capitalist press in the city is running big scare headlines in red ink, claiming that 600 children are on strike. It is pointed out by the Y. W. L. members of the Committee that most of the capitalist press reports were written in the home of Mrs. Weil away from the scene of battle and so are very inaccurate. During the course of Monday morning's picket duty only about 25 child strikers showed up. The youngsters claim, however, that after the first battle was over and the second division came to the school (the shift system is in vogue in this school) the ranks of the striking youngsters were swelled to the tune of 300.

Y. W. L. In Charge of Meeting.

At 4 p. m. a mass meeting of the child strikers was held at 1103 South Loomis St. The Junior Section of the Young Workers League took charge of the program and explained the strike to the young participants. A membership appeal was then made for the Junior section, as a result of which 40 of the children signified their willingness to become members of the organization. There were present about 75 children at this meeting, 25 of which were Cregier school pupils. While the children's mass meeting was in session a vote was taken by the members of the Parents committee on the advisability of continuing the strike. The majority of the committee voted in favor of continuing the strike. Yesterday there was no picketing in front of the school, according to the decision of the committee. The children were told to stay home for the day.

Parents' Organization Coming.

The committe will hold another session tonight in which the entire matter will be again reviewed. The arrest of Mr. Weil and Mrs. Speiser will be discussed, and the Young Workers League representatives will bring in a preamble and constitution for the formation of a definite dues paying parents' organization. Mr. and Mrs. Weil are especially optimistic on the possibilities of a parents' organization. It is pointed out that this group is practically the pioneer in the attempt to launch definite working class parents councils which will be able to review the life of the child in the school and make decisions for the betterment of school conditions. This, if nothing else, should make McAndrews, superintendent of the Chicago schools, rest uneasy in his official chair.

Senate Committee Probe Land Frauds Down on Rio Grande

WASHINGTON, April 8.—The Senate's investigation of alleged land frauds along the Rio Grande continued today with Rush D. Simmons, chief postal inspector, scheduled to resume the stand for cross examination on a postal investigation of the land activities of R. B. Creager, republican national committeeman from Texas.

Simmons will be kept on the stand but a short time, Senator Heflin, Alabama, chief prosecutor said. Heflin explained that the postoffice committee, which is conducting the probe, wants to examine postal inspectors Donaldson, and Williamson, who were assigned to the Creager case, so they may resume postal investigations which were interrupted in order that they might be quizzed by the committee.

A Strike Without A Scab:-- Ashleigh Writes of London Bus and Tramway Tie-Up

By CHARLES ASHLEIGH.

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON, March 26 (By Mail).—The strike of the tramway men and omnibus men has now been in full swing for three days. Solidarity is complete. Not a street-car is on the roads of London. Not an omnibus, except a few so-called "pirate" vehicles, belonging to little private companies, which pay above the union rates, and which are running by permission of the strikers.

The only means of locomotion, for the great masses of the London population, are the subways and the suburban railway lines. These are utterly inadequate to cope with the problem of London's traffic. You can see hundreds of thousands of workers walking their four, five or six miles to work, in the morning.

The principal streets, leading from the great residential suburbs of London, are choked with a moving mass of people.

And now, today, comes the news that the subway men have decided to strike, in sympathy, at midnight on Friday next!

Sympathetic Labor Action.

Today, or tomorrow, the London District Committee of the Electrical Trade Union meets to consider sympathetic action, "quite apart from the question of the introduction of blackleg labor." This is because the Electrical Workers have already announced their decision to shut off power the minute there is an attempt to run street-cars with blackleg labor. So far, there has been no such attempt. The strike is absolutely 100 per cent effective. **Not a single scab has yet been seen!**

The strike is a remarkable one, when we consider that the omnibus drivers are striking merely in support of the street car men. The street car men's demand is quite simple: they want an increase of eight shillings per week, for all grades of work. There are no graded and complicated demands. Their slogan is "Eight shillings or nothing!"

There are 17,000 of the street car men. Their present wages are—for motormen and conductors—58 shillings, as a commencing rate, rising, with service, to a maximum of 67 shillings.

Splendid Solidarity.

The 21,000 omnibus men struck because the low wages of the street car men are being used by the omnibus company as an argument for the reduction of omnibus men's wages. There is no definite attack at present, on omnibus men's wages, but it might come at any time. So that the omnibus men's strike is a remarkable manifestation, coming, as it does, so soon after the depressed state of British labor, when it was difficult enough to get the workers into fighting form even for definite demands.

It is also a splendid example of the necessity for the newer unionism. The omnibus men and the street car men are in the same union—the Transport and General Workers' Union. They have one union and one general staff conducting the fight. Also, let it not be forgotten, this is the same union which has just recently concluded an offensive action in behalf of the longshoremen, in a nation-wide strike, which ended in the securing of higher wages. The Transport workers are going ahead with flags flying and trumpets calling—and, incidentally, they are showing what industrial unionism really can accomplish!

Striking Against Government.

The negotiations with the employers have broken down. The tramway authorities replied to the men's demand for an all-round increase of eight shillings with an offer of a five-shilling raise for certain grades only. This, the men immediately refused, thru their representatives, and, on the evening of March 25th, the negotiations ended. The government is to set up a court of inquiry, similar to that which functioned in the dock strike. In this strike, by the way, the employer is the London County Council, as far as the street car men are concerned. The London tramways are "publicly owned." The omnibus system is owned by private capital: the London General Omnibus Co.

And so—and so, under a Labor Government (save the mark!) thousands of men are engaged in a bitter struggle for a living wage. And the government, of course, immediately commandeers the transport system, in the name of the workers of Britain, and settles the dispute in the men's favor. Does it? It does not! It is not that kind of a labor government. What it does do, is to appoint a court of inquiry which, in a week or two will give a decision, probably a compromise one, which the government will beg the workers to accept.

Mac's Gold Braids.

But there is one thing for which we may thank heaven. There has as yet been no strike in the gold braid industry. So Mr. MacDonald, Mr. Webb, Lord Olivier, the "Labor" secretary of India—which is now trying to send Indian workingmen to prison for organizing a working class political party—can be sure of being able to renew their beautiful black velvet, gold-braided knee breeches, when the "Labor" ministers kneel to kiss the king's hand. It is a pity it is only his hand. One can think of even more picturesque means by which they may express their loyalty.

Klan Defeated.

DALLAS, Tex., April 8.—With the re-election of the Dallas school board April 1, the Ku Klux Klan which had put up a full opposition ticket, without their label, suffered a serious defeat. The klan controls all the county offices.

French Government Pimping in Islands Of New Hebrides

(By The Federated Press)

VILA, New Hebrides, April 8.—Another protest has been made by missionaries in the New Hebrides against the traffic in women countenanced by the French government authorities in the islands.

It is alleged that the French enlist labor for the plantations by using single women as decoys. These women are taken to the plantations and "married" to a man to defeat the island regulations, and are then allotted to the men at the will of their employers or are given to the laborers without further protection.

The New Hebrides islands are jointly controlled by the British and French governments, but owing to the proximity of the islands to New Caledonia, French law and customs predominate. The missionaries are appealing to bring the island under the control of the Australian federal government.

Communist Christening Here.

NEW YORK, April 8.—The first Communist christening in this country will take place when the son of Jim and Fanny Manus, two young Communists of the Greek Branch here, will be dedicated to the service of Communism. A similar ceremony took place a few months ago in Moscow, when the child of a young couple was dedicated by some of the great leaders of Russia, to the cause of Communism.

Form Laundry Trust.

NEW ORLEANS La., April 8.—Nine laundries representing an investment of $3,000,000 have formed a trust in the guise of an operating company known as The Laundry & Dry Cleaning Service Inc. Housewives of New Orleans will pay the price or bend over the washtubs themselves as all standard laundries have cast their lot with the new organization.

Violence Reigns As Monarchists Win.

MUNICH, April 8.—Returns from half the precincts of the Bavarian elections show that the Monarchists have been able to forcibly capture the election by their Fascisti violence. The socialists polled only half their usual strength and the Communists lost many votes because they were forcibly kept from the polls.

Women Pan Reaction.

LOS ANGELES, Calif., April 8.—Recent action by the Los Angeles Parent-Teachers' Association condemning radical and progressive activities of the youth and passing a resolution opposing reduction of the reserve officers' training corps in the public schools has been roundly scored by the Women's Shelley club.

Hughes Arrives.

NEW YORK, April 8.—Waving his arms and shouting for a "league of English speaking nations to save civilization" from the so-called yellow peril, W. M. Hughes, renegade Labor premier of Australia during the war, has arrived in New York.

SOCIALISTS JOIN CATHOLICS IN BELGIAN COUP

Coalition Endangered By "Democrats"

By A. HABARU.

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BRUSSELS, April 8.—Because of the contemplated united front of the Belgian Socialists and the Flemish Catholics it is the general opinion here that the third Theunis cabinet will soon fall.

In outlining his policies the prime minister of the new cabinet declared in favor of more unity between the Allies in order to come to a favorable solution of the reparations problem. He favored adjournment of all questions which would be able to divide the Catholic-Liberal coalition.

New Alignment.

The new government, tho it cannot escape the influence of French imperialism, has declared for a close Anglo-Belgian collaboration. Hymans, the new minister of foreign affairs, has written to Ramsay MacDonald in the most friendly spirit. The first step of the new cabinet is significant in view of the participation of the former government in the French occupation of the Ruhr.

Altho the Belgo-French economic agreement has been rejected by Parliament, and is now abandoned by the new government, French influence remains considerable in this country. French banking interests are developing daily in Belgian affairs. The newly discovered rich coal fields of the Flemish Kempen are already partly under French capitalist control. The Belgian Government is tied to France by large former loans and by a secret military agreement, so it is certain that any Belgian cabinet cannot openly adopt a policy which would be in opposition to the French.

Belgian state finances are closely dependent on payment of the reparations. But as the occupation of the Ruhr was not very productive, the tendency of the new cabinet is to bring about an "honorable" end to the occupation and to provoke a general settlement of the reparations.

Socialist-Catholic Combine Probable.

The bourgeoisie is divided and it was very difficult to form a new coalition. The opposition of the Socialist Party remains complete, and the Flemish Catholics do not agree that the language question in the army should be adjourned. Therefore these two are now preparing the way for taking power after the general elections next year. Vandervelde is expected to realize his ambition of a minority "democratic" government, with the help of his Catholic friends. Perhaps this conservative coalition, which is in close touch with the MacDonald Labor government of Great Britain, will open the eyes of the workers of these two countries to the conservative character of the social democrats.

Canadian Postal Workers' Strike Set for Monday

OTTAWA, Can., April 8.—A strike that threatens to tie up the Canadian postal service is scheduled for April 14, unless salaries of letter carriers, railway mail clerks, postal clerks, postal porters and transfer agents are revised upward. The trouble was caused by announcement that the wartime bonus, paid in addition to salaries for a number of years, would be again reduced.

The revised salary schedule asked for by the letter carriers, railway mail clerks, etc., provides for a minimum of $1,260 and a maximum in the neighborhood of $1,980. The present salaries with bonus range from $780 to $1,560.

IMPEACH COOLIDGE!

Join the 1924 May Day Parade

PUT YOUR NAME down among the rest of the red-blooded workers who will march on **May Day, 1924,** in the columns of THE DAILY WORKER.

Ten thousand and more of the best militants in America will join **the first National May Day Parade ever staged.** Will you be one of them? You must act quickly. **The May Day Special** will be published on Saturday, April 26. All entrants into the National May Day Parade must be in the office of THE DAILY WORKER by April 20, at the very latest. But don't wait until the last minute! See to it that your friends, comrades and shop mates are signed up at once. Get your Special May Day lists mailed to THE DAILY WORKER immediately.

May Day 1924 will be the greatest May Day ever witnessed in America. THE DAILY WORKER May Day Special will help to make it great. THE DAILY WORKER **National May Day Parade** will complete the job!

GARMENT BOSSES GETTING AID TO HIRE SLUGGERS

Strike Leader Hits At Big Employers

"Garment bosses of Chicago could never afford unaided the price they must pay for sluggers and lawyers in this strike," is the statement of Morris Bealis, manager of the Chicago Joint Board of the International Ladies' Garment Workers.

"Profits, not principle," continued Bealis, "is what the bosses care most about. I know what these dress manufacturers capitalize for and that they cannot pay the toll alone for the special service they are having during the strike. If the union had only the garment bosses to fight, the strike would have been over in two weeks.'

Open-Shoppers Lackey.

That the dress manufacturers are being materially assisted by the Employers' Association, representing the organized big business of Chicago, is evident in their employment of Dudley Taylor as prosecuting attorney in Judge Denis Sullivan's "equity" court. Dudley Taylor is the same man of infamy who has prosecuted the building trades unions. He has been attorney for the so-called "Citizens' Committee," which is really an organization of the big open shop contractors enforcing the notorious Landis award. Dudley Taylor has a long record of service against labor under the Employers' Association.

Bealis reiterated the point made in the last Chicago Federation meeting by President John Fitzpatrick that the big business interests do not want organized labor within the "Loop" district of this city. The needle trades, according to Bealis, are the only ones organized in the "Loop" with any effectiveness. It is natural, then, that the other business men should support the dress manufacturers in their effort to eradicate the International Ladies' Garment Workers from their shops.

Bosses Well Organized.

Unquestionably the Employers Association, the Illinois Manufacturers Association, and the Chicago Commerce Association are intertwined. Firms and individuals belong usually to all of these organizations.

John M. Glenn, the spokesman of the Illinois Manufacturers, has already stated to The DAILY WORKER that the relations between his outfit and the employers group were "very friendly." He confessed that many of the big garment bosses belong to his association and it is well known that these same men belong to the Employers' Association. As we have published before, the secretary of the Dress Manufacturers' holds office jointly with the Employers' Association.

Commission to Fight Labor.

Further, the Chicago Crime Commission was organized by the Chicago Commerce Association to fight labor unions in this city. From a report they sent to all contractors in the city, we find that they "effected the appropriation of $100,000 for the payment of capable, experienced attorneys as special prosecutors in these cases." Who made the appropriation is not explained, but it is sure that Dudley Taylor must have secured a good part of that sum for his special services.

This same report of the Crime Commission brags that they "brought about the appropriation by the city council for 1,000 police officers." Maybe some of these superfluous officers are marking time down on Market and Jackson streets during the present garment workers' strike.

The Crime Commission boasts of their system of "more than 200,000 records of crime and criminals for the protection of your business and your home." Business comes before the home.

Using Vigilante Service.

This vigilante force of business men has not been content with the co-operation of the state's attorney's men, but loudly acclaims their own services to the "elected" authorities. Undoubtedly it is their strength which bolsters up the dress manufacturers of Chicago in this fight against the union.

The DAILY WORKER has estimated that the strike has cost the garment bosses more than $50,000 so far. That is a staggering figure for the few remaining bosses to pay! The smaller bosses quit and settled with their workers, rather than face the tremendous cost of continuing the strike. The employers still fighting are those who are enjoying the favor of organized big business in Chicago and Illinois.

Susquehanna On Rampage.

WILKES BARRE, Pa., April 8.—The Susquehanna river went out of its bank here, flooding lowlands along the west side, endangering scores of homes and doing thousands of dollars damage.

IMPEACH COOLIDGE!

SPRING STYLES
Now Showing
TWO PANTS SUITS
2431 LINCOLN AVENUE
JAKE'S CLOTHES SHOP for MEN And YOUNG MEN
Next Door to Biograph Theatre

Plan Huge Parade of Labor Thru Loop District in Aid of Striking Garment Workers

A big parade of striking garment workers is promised the "Loop" district for the near-future, according to the statement of Meyer Perlstein, International vice-president of the Ladies' Garment Workers. All garment union members on strike will participate in the demonstration thru Chicago's business center.

Details of this mass performance have not yet been completed, but it is possible that other labor representatives may be asked to join the strikers' parade thru the city streets.

Perlstein leaves tonight for New York, where he will appear at the meetings of the General Executive Board of the International to outline the Chicago strike situation. He will explain that if the strike cannot be satisfactorily settled within the next few weeks, it will have to be carried on until the new season of work begins, that is in July.

The International has no intention of calling off the strike here until their demands are met, Perlstein declared. The officials consider the status of the union here is seriously imperilled by the united opposition which has confronted it. If it is found necessary to continue the struggle thru the slack season, the International may have to appeal for assistance from the local Federation of Labor. Otherwise the union will be able to manage alone.

Your Union Meeting

Second Wednesday, April 9th, 1924

	Blacksmiths' District Council, 119 S. Throop St.
1	Boiler Makers, Monroe and Racine.
10	Carpenters, 12 Garfield Blvd.
21	Carpenters, Western and Lexington.
242	Carpenters, 5443 S. Ashland Ave.
1693	Carpenters, 505 S. State St.
1784	Carpenters, 1638 N. Halsted St. H. Fehling, Rec. Sec'y., 2253 Grace St. Irving 7597.
1922	Carpenters, 6414 S. Halsted St.
2507	Carpenters, 1581 Maple Ave., Evanston, Ill.
181	Coopers, 8901 Escanaba Ave.
3	Hod Carriers, 1352 W. Division St.
562	Hod Carriers, 810 W. Harrison St.
4	Jewelry Workers, 19 W. Adams St.
104	Ladies' Garment Workers, 328 W. Van Buren St.
	Marine Cooks, 357 N. Clark St.
126	Machinists, 113 S. Ashland Blvd.
524	Machinists, 735 N. Cicero Ave.
375	Maintenance of Way, 426 W. 63d St.
54	Painters, Sherman and Main Sts., Evanston, Ill.
5	Plasterers, 910 W. Monroe St.
	Railway Carmen Dist. Council, 5445 S. Ashland Ave.
697	Railway Carmen, 5444 Wentworth Ave.
1340	Railway Carmen, 5445 Ashland Ave.
219	Railway Trainmen, 426 W. 63d St., 7:30 p. m.
11	Roofers, 777 W. Adams St.
73	Sheet Metal, 714 W. Harrison St.
485	Sheet Metal, 5324 S. Halsted St.
753	Teamsters, 175 W. Washington St.
759	Teamsters (Meat), 220 S. Ashland Blvd.
769	Teamsters (Bone), 6959 S. Halsted St.
13046	Tuckpainters, 810 W. Harrison St.
924	Tunnel and Subway Workers, 914 W. Harrison St.

(Note—Unless otherwise stated all meetings are at 8 p. m.)

HIRAM OUT OF RUNNING AFTER 2 TO 1 DEFEAT

Walloping in Michigan Means He's Thru

(Special to The Daily Worker)

DETROIT, Mich., April 8.—Hiram Johnson got the drubbing of his political career in the Michigan primaries, according to the returns from two-thirds of the state's precincts which put him nearly 100,000 votes behind Silent Cal. It means—say political dopesters—that Johnson is finished as a presidential candidate as the result of this two to one defeat.

The vote in 1983 out of 2,894 precincts gives Coolidge 162,229 and Johnson 73,203 votes. Coolidge's plurality is 89,026.

Hiram's attempt to rattle the Teapot proved a fizzle with a disillusioned public which did not remember his having protested against the transfer of the California naval oil reserve to Doheny.

Dodged Newberry Issue.

The Californian's railing against political corruption was another dud because of the well known fact that he dodged the vote to oust Newberry for buying his senatorial election.

Faced with the Hobson's choice of voting for a sham progressive or a labelled reactionary many progressive republicans refused to vote for either while the Old Guard type of voter made his mark after Coolidge's name on the theory that it wasn't worth while making a change.

In Mooney Conspiracy.

Organized labor of Detroit which has endorsed the Farmer-Labor principle and was class conscious enough to remember Johnson as the silent partner to the conspiracy to hang Tom Mooney.

Political experts say the Michigan vote has shattered what was left of Johnson's prestige in the G. O. P.

BURNS MUST GO!

New Against Postal Clerks.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—Bills pending in Congress to increase the pay of postal employes were condemned by Postmaster-General New in suggestions sent to Chairman Edge of the joint subcommittee on post offices. Instead New would saddle the country with an increase in the postal rates amounting to $100,000,000 a year. New recommends a general increase in parcel post, advertising and second and third class mail rates with only a slight increase in salary for the postal clerks.

He Never Recovered.

ST. LOUIS, April 8.—Frank H. Gerhart, a war veteran, is in Veterans' hospital at Jefferson barracks suffering from serious nerve disorder. Young Gerhart saw his buddy blown to bits by shrapnel during a battle in France and he never recovered from the shock of the horrifying sight. Haunting memories caused a general nervous breakdown.

Los Angeles Y. W. L. Celebrates.

LOS ANGELES, April 8.—The first year's anniversary of the Junior section of the Young Workers' League of Los Angeles will be celebrated next Sunday at 2:30 p. m., at Branchard hall, 23 South Broadway. There will be acting, dancing, singing, playing and speaking. And admission is free.

IMPEACH COOLIDGE!

Socialists Still Minority in the Milwaukee Council

MILWAUKEE, Wis., April 8—The socialist aldermanic strength will remain at eleven, and the socialists on the county board will be increased from six to eight as a result of last Tuesday's elections, in which Mayor Daniel W. Hoan was re-elected on the socialist ticket. The aldermanic council will be comprised of 14 non-partisans and the eleven socialists.

The victory of James L. McCormack, non-partisan, over Alderman John Koerner was a further rebuke to David S. Rose, so badly defeated in the mayoralty race by Hoan. Koerner was a supporter of Rose, and consequently has bitterly opposed measures sponsored by the socialists.

Rose Is Strike-Breaker.

David S. Rose, who failed to come back in the election, made his first entry into Milwaukee in 1886 with Darlington guards during the steel strike.

Five Polish workers were killed during the strike,—a fact of special interest considering that Rose has played for the support of the Poles during all his later political campaigns. Rose himself is a Pole, his name originally having been Rosinsky. And he has always championed the Parochial schools which Catholic Poles attend.

"Dave is a jolly old boy," said G. S. Shflar, a district organizer for the Workers Party yesterday. "Altho, himself well advanced in years, he loves to speak of the good old days when he was in power, and when as he puts it in his speeches 'there was something on the table.' The open town is one of his chief points. This indecency works up the socialists into the state of noble indignation. Of course, they are for decency and against the 'Red Light' district. Neither the socialist party nor its candidates for office has tried to make it clear to the workers that prostitution is a social evil and can not be eliminated as long as the capitalist system is in existence, and the working class girls are forced into the factories to work under the most degrading conditions.

Marxism Simplified.

"Had Karl Marx, the great founder of scientific socialism, lived in Milwaukee in our enlightened days he would not have to toil over the three volumes of Capital. Berger has it simplified in a nut-shell. Socialism is simply decency and honesty in public affairs versus the corruption. At least this is the only issue which is emphasized in the election campaign.

"Nothing was said by the candidates regarding the real burning issues confronting the workers. Questions of wages and hours of work are conspicuous by their absence while the question of taxes is given the most prominent place. The same applies to the housing conditions, unemployment, etc. It is a well known fact that the wages in this city are amongst the lowest in the country and that practically all the establishments in the city are working on the open shop basis, yet nothing to that effect was mentioned in the Golden Rule manifesto of the Socialist Party."

Government Won't Help.

OTTAWA, Can., April 8.—Some 30 of the British harvesters who were imported by the Canadian railways last summer on promise of employment and who have found employment scarce during the past winter, hiked to Ottawa from Toronto and called on the prime minister for help. Premier King, refused responsibility. He told the hikers the government did not guarantee employment.

BLOODY FASCISM, AIDED BY GUNS, TAKES ELECTION

Murders, Intimidation, Feature Fascist Victory

(Special to The Daily Worker)

ROME, April 8.—After a hopeless struggle against the violence of the Fascisti in the elections, Italy today is nursing its wounds and also a determination that the minority rule of the bloody Mussolini must be overthrown.

An intense feeling against Fascism has swept thru the ranks of not only the Communists and Socialists, but democrats, monarchists, republicans, and clericals as well. All are bitter because of the bloodshed and violence by means of which Mussolini managed to keep his bloody fingers at the throat of Italy.

Newspapers are full of accounts of personal intimidation and violence indulged in by the black shirts. Unable to keep his place, Mussolini has spread a reign of terror which has had a tremendous reaction against him. Hundreds of people thruout the Po Valley, Piedmont, Venetia, and all sections of Italy report that they have been physically attacked by the Fascisti. All opposition newspapers were withdrawn from circulation, voters were forced to mark their ballots for the Fascisti, and opposition votes went uncounted.

In many sections candidates opposed to the Fascisti were made to withdraw from the election under threat of death. Stories of murders of those opposed to the Fascisti are undenied by Fascisti newspapers. In a village near Milan Socialists were told by the Fascisti that it more than five voted, there would be some killings after the elections.

Seventy thousand murdering black shirts went on election duty. They carried blackjacks and guns thru the towns and warned the citizens to vote for the Fascisti or they would be killed. The blackshirts went out with trucks and brought the voters to the polls, making them vote for the Fascisti at the point of the guns.

It is expected that the elections, by which Mussolini managed to retain by violence power that he had snatched in the same way, eventually will result in the overthrow of the tyrant. The poeple are nursing wounded feelings, and they are determined to find a class conscious leadership that will wrest them from the clutches of the blood eating blackshirt.

Russian Industrial Expert Finds U. S. Capitalism Sickly

(By Rosta News Agency)

MOSCOW, April 8.—That the United States is going thru such a moment economically as to make her greatly need Russia at the present juncture, is the purport of a statement made to press correspondents by Mr. Nogin, Chairman of the All-Russian Textile Syndicate, just returned from America, where he had stayed for two months on business.

"I visited a great number of mills, ports and banks, and have come to the conclusion that America is still experiencing a crisis," Nogin said. "Thus, in New England, where the textile industry is the most developed, a number of mills work but three days in a week and the machines work only at 40 per cent of their full capacity. The same curtailment of production and sales may be noticed in the metal branch too. Both branches want orders badly. Further, American shippers are in the same plight, as I could notice, among other places, at Philadelphia and on the Mississippi, and they are therefore also interested in Russia."

In conclusion, Mr. Nogin stated that representatives of American and British manufacturers were coming to Russia this spring to study conditions of Russian textile industry.

Independence Party Beats Leonard Wood In Philippine Election

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MANILA, April 8.—The Nacionalista Consoledado party, demanding complete, unconditional and immediate independence for the Philippines, carried the elections. This party, a coalition of the Collectivista and Nacionalista parties, is bitterly opposed to the domination of the United States on the islands thru the dictatorship of Leonard Wood.

Manuel Quezon and Sergio Osmena were elected president and vice-president of the senate. Their party has succeeded in thwarting Wood in his recent attempts to railroad his autocratic measures thru the legislature.

The steamer President Jackson is bringing an independence mission of three men to this country to protest against the attempted subjection of that country by the financiers of the United States.

Russia's Terms To Greece.

MOSCOW, April 8.—Replying to the note of the Greek government regarding de jure recognition of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics the Soviet Government agrees to the immediate resumption of diplomatic relations and a friendly settlement, on a basis of absolute reciprocity, of all questions of mutual relations between the countries.

Trachtenberg Tour

Wednesday, April 9, 8 p.m., Youngstown, O., Athletic Hall, 338 W. Federal St.

Thursday, April 10, 7 p. m., Warren, O., Hippodrome Hall, High St., 3rd floor.

Friday, April 11, 7:30 p. m., Cleveland, O., Labor Temple, 2536 Euclid Ave.

Sunday, April 13, 2:30 p. m., Cleveland, O., Royal Hall, 5217 Woodland.

Monday, April 14, 8 p. m., Toledo, O., Labor Temple, Jefferson and Michigan.

Tuesday, April 15, 8 p. m., Detroit, House of Masses, 2101 Gratiot Ave.

Wednesday, April 16, 8 p. m., Detroit, House of Masses, 2101 Gratiot Ave. (Russian Trade Unions.)

Thursday, April 17, Grand Rapids, full details to appear later.

Friday, April 18, 8 p. m., Chicago, North Side Turner Hall, 820 N. Clark St.

Saturday, April 19, Milwaukee, full details to appear later.

Sunday, April 20, Gary, Ind., full details to appear later.

DEBATE STARTS IN CONGRESS ON IMMIGRATION

Expect Final Vote on Bill Saturday

WASHINGTON, April 8.—The House today setled down to a 12-hour debate on the proposed two per cent quota immigration bill.

From 11 a. m., until 11 p. m., debate on the measure was scheduled to occupy undivided attention of the law makers. The day's work will complete general debate, and thereafter discussion will be confined to five minutes per member on amendments.

Opponents of the bill today admitted there was very little hope of blocking its passage. Objection to it is centered on the proposal to make the census of 1890 the basis for the quota. This would cause a radical cut in the immigration from Southern and Eastern Europe, and a proportionate increase in that from Northern and Western Europe. Final vote on the bill is not expected before Saturday.

And Spy on Foreign Born.

Representative Vestal of Indiana, offering Secretary Davis' alien registration bill as an amendment to the immigration bill before it got to the floor of the house, confessed that its purpose is to spy on the aliens and deport those who protested at industrial abuses.

"According to the secretary of labor," said Vestal, "the immigration figures indicate that the workers who have been able to secure admission under our laws are not the kind the employer says he needs. But we do know this: That among those who have entered our country are immigrants whose mental, moral and physical makeup constitute a menace to the political, economic and social life of the republic; and to continue to permit immigration at the present rate, or to increase it, will mean the practical destruction of our whole industrial system."

He said he could see "no reasonable objection in compelling aliens to register once a year,," and be examined as to their activities, so that the department of labor might know "where such alien is located and whether or not he is attempting to assimilate American principles. . . . We know that individuals in this country are preaching the cause of Soviet Russia. We know that individuals on trial for plots to overthrow the government have not hesitated to preach the gospel of Communism rather than the stability and prosperity of American representative government."

Vestal discloses his industrial slant by proposing also that the bureau of immigration shall determine the kind of workers—skilled or unskilled—who shall be admitted at any given time. This will give the employers the "kind of men they want," when they want them.

Sees 200,000,000 Population.

Declaring that even without immigration, the population of the United States will be 200,000,000 in fifty years, Representative Johnson, Washington, chairman of the house immigration committee, today called for the passage of the new immigration bill "as much a conservation measure as any dealing with natural resources."

There are 600,000 Russians, 300,000 Italians and 70,000 Poles who have already applied for passports and are endeavoring to reach the United States he declared.

Austria Extends Full Recognition To Soviet Russia

Austria is the latest country to fall in line and grant de jure recognition to the Soviet government. Austria for some time has had trade relations with Soviet Russia, and had lately recognized the Russian government de facto. Now it is announced Austria has given Russia full de jure recognition, with the establishment of complete diplomatic as well as trade relations.

How many of your shop-mates read the DAILY WORKER? Get one of them to subscribe today.

IMPEACH COOLIDGE!

"Hell and Maria" Dawes Is Annoyed Over Many Delays

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PARIS, France, April 7.—Charles G. Dawes has declared his extreme annoyance at the Reparations Commission here over its delay in coming to terms. A determined struggle has been going on as to the amount of money Germany will be forced to pay.

The Reparations Commission of which Dawes is chairman, plans the establishment of a private bank for Germany. Altho the announced purpose is to stabilize German currency and balance Germany's budget, the plan is to have seven foreign countries represented on the board of directors.

Germany Relinquishes Finances.

Germany will be asked to relinquish authority to print bank notes to the new bank, and the notes are to be printed outside Germany. The Reichsbank and the credit bank are to be absorbed by the new bank, it is announced, and a special foreign supervisor is to handle the reparations account.

This bank, which is looked on as a handy way for France, and thru Dawes the American financiers who have been active in France, to more easily plunder helpless Germany.

Capitalists After Railroads.

The bank's gold reserve may be transferred from Germany to another country by a three-fourths vote of the board of directors. In order to balance Germany's budget, the Reparations Commission announces the issuance of a series of International loans, secured by the German railroads, which are valued at 25 million gold marks. Two billion gold marks are the figures set by the "experts"—at a good interest of course—for the amount of these loans.

In order to meet these added demands of the international plunderers now engaged in dividing Germany's carcass, it is announced that Germany will be required to raise railroad fares and freight rates. The railroads will have to be supervised by foreigners.

Details Leaking Out.

Details of the experts' reports are leaking out as they pass thru more, and more hands in translation, printing and proof reading.

French sources today handed out what purported to be an authoritative resume of the Dawes' committee's report. It conforms to the outline published yesterday, namely, that a gold bank of emission will be established, an international loan granted Germany, and control of the railroads assumed and adds hitherto unpublished details.

"Without interfering with military occupation of the Ruhr," the authoritative French version says, "the economic unity of Germany must be retored."

"The Ruhr customs and railways must be returned to Germany, but allied representatives will act as overseers in order to safeguard the security of the troops.

Germany Must Pay.

"Germany's reparations payments will amount to one billion gold marks the first year by means of a foreign loan of 800,000,000 plus 200,000,000 from a transport tax.

"Twelve hundred million will be paid the second and third years, 1,750,000,000 the fourth year, 2,460,000,000 the fifth and a rising ratio thereafter, according to Germany's national prosperity.

"The entire German railway system is to be conceded for fifty years to accompany with a capital of 26,000,000,000 gold marks, of which two billion marks in preferred stock will be given.

The French version also included a levy on German industries which profited by annihilation of the mark.

Russian Co-Op Bank Makes Great Strides During Past Year

One of the surest signs of industrial recovery in Russia is the fine record made during the past year by the All-Russian Cooperative Bank, a report of which has just been made public by the All American Cooperative Commission.

The number of paid-in shares in the Russian Bank increased during the year from 48,000 to 74,000. The bank, which has 15 branches and 15 agencies in the provinces, has on deposit at the end of the year more than 1,205,000 gold rubles. Its net profit for the year amounted to 7,900,000 gold rubles, of which 25 per cent will be added to the capital stock, 25 per cent to the fund for long-term loans, 6 per cent distributed in dividends, and 7 per cent set aside for cultural and educational purposes.

Due to the healthy financial development of the cooperative system in Russia, the credit operations of the bank were greatly increased during the year. From October to December alone they increased more than 75 per cent.

The management of the cooperative bank is now negotiating with the All-Russian Council of Trade Unions an agreement whereby the trade unions of the country will use the bank as the depository for their surplus funds. In this way, the Russian trade unions will benefit, as an increasing number of American trade unions now are doing, in the cooperative sharing of any profits made on the investment of their money.

Every new DAILY WORKER reader means a new recruit in the ranks of militant labor.

BURNS MUST GO!

PROVISIONS OF NEW TAX BILL ARE MADE PUBLIC

Three Per Cent on Small Incomes

WASHINGTON, April 8.—Practically all provisions of the new tax bill to be reported within a day or two by the Senate Finance Committee were made known today.

The bill under final agreement in committee, provides:

A three per cent normal tax on incomes of less than $4,000.

A six per cent normal tax on incomes of more than $4,000.

Do You Earn This Much?

A maximum surtax of 25 per cent on incomes over $100,000.

A tax of 25 per cent on inheritances of more than $10,000,000.

A 10 per cent tax on all jewelry costing more than $25.

Slightly more exemptions on the taxes upon automobiles.

A flat corporation tax of 14 per cent instead of 12½ per cent.

A tax of 10 per cent on all admissions over 50 cents.

A tax of 10 per cent on radio parts and sets and mah-jong sets.

Taxes upon telegraph and telephone messages and tobacco will remain the same instead of being reduced as in the bill passed by the house provided.

Some Reductions Made.

The following taxes will be wiped out under the new senate bill:

Beverages, candy, corporation capital stock, capital loss provisions, straight levy on the theatres and circuses, knives, dirks and daggers, liveries, hunting, shooting and riding garments, yachts and motorboats sales, carpets, rugs, trunks and purses.

Chairman Smoot of the committee, now expects to complete the bill finally tonight. He announced he would not report it to the senate until it is printed and this may not be done before Wednesday.

Millinery Workers Beating Association In Open Shop City

LOS ANGELES, April 8.—Five hundred Los Angeles Millinery Workers are out on a strike to force the millinery manufacturers to recognize their union and give them a 44-hour working week.

As usual the Merchants and Manufacturers Association has taken the millinery bosses under their wing and are directing the manufacturing end of the strike. While more than 85 per cent of the workers in the industry are solidly organized and well led and are determined to win.

Bosses Not Chivalrous.

Several shops have already settled and have allowed all of the demands. A paradoxical situation, however, has developed. The bosses are willing to give a 44-hour week to the male workers, but not to female workers. The reason therefore, seems to be the fact that they need the skilled and organized male workers, but are taking advantage of the fact that the women workers are not organized as well as the men.

The Needle Industry in the West has been expanding. Many small manufacturers who were looking for an open shop utopia, have moved their shops to Los Angeles—the city that houses the staff headquarters of the God of the Open Shop. The Chamber of Commerce advertises Los Angeles as the "Only White Spot in America" and asks all business men to join the M&M and keep the spot white.

Out to Win.

It is an axiomatic fact, however, that where factories and shops concentrate, the Working Class concentrates and becomes conscious and the chances of the "Spot" always being "white" are very slim.

White Rule does prevail and will prevail as long as the workers are not conscious and misled, but the Millinery Workers of Los Angeles are out to do all they can to redden the White Spot.

Colors Will Riot at Big International Bazaar Next Week

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, April 8—Preparation for the Third Annual International Bazaar, for the relief of class war prisoners, to be held April 10-13 at Central Opera House, 67th Street and 3rd Avenue, entered an intensive stage this week. The Bazaar is now only ten days away.

The Bazaar promised to be a riot of color, frolic and fun. Entertaining programs are arranged for the evening, and good dance music will be on hand for the votaries of Terpsichore. Programs and special sales will feature the afternoons and evenings.

Most of the booths are taken and these will present an attractive scene in the gay decorations and load of good things: dresses, hats, ornamental objects, books, confections, etc. Nerma Berman, secretary of the National Defense Committee, reports a gratifying flow of contributed articles for the booths. She urges the comrades not to let up, however, in their efforts to obtain contributions as there is still great need of articles and, of course, the more things obtained and sold the wider can be the relief work.

N. Y. WORKERS PLEDGE AID TO FREE FILIPINOS

Parties of Wall Street Are Denounced

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, April 8.—At one of the most enthusiastic meetings held in New York City, close to 600 workingmen and women pledged their solidarity with the Filipino people in their struggle for complete national independence and for freedom from the domination of the present American imperialist rule of Wall Street.

The republican and democratic parties were denounced scathingly for their devotion to the cause of imperialism and all the energies and resources of the Workers (Communist) Party of America were pledged to the Filipino masses to help them conclude their victorious fight against the capitalist exploiters, the common enemy of the workers of the world.

Antonio Viterbo, professor of the University of Manila, the first speaker, told the interested audience of the great progress made by the Filipinos in education and industry. Prof. Viterbo emphasized that considerable industrial progress achieved by the Filipino people and made a fervent plea for their national independence.

Scott Nearing followed Prof. Viterbo and told how the American imperialists got their first foothold in the Philippines and gradually extended their control and influence until they now have invested more than one-quarter of a billion dollars in the Islands.

American Imperialistic Investments.

Scott Nearing gave an enlightening as well as interesting talk on the growing "investments in patriotism" made by the American capitalists in the Philippines. "These investments in rubber, cocoanut oil, hemp, copra, sugar and tobacco are the investments in patriotism made by the American capitalists and are responsible for the present imperialist policy of the Washington government towards the Philippines. Washington is the last place on earth where the Filipinos will get their national freedom and liberty. It is only by establishing their economic freedom in the Philippines that the Filipinos will ever be able to get their freedom," said Scott Nearing.

Jay Lovestone told how the American capitalist class is employing its control of the United States government to enslave the Filipino people in the same way that it exploits and oppresses the workers and farmers at home. He told the story of the appointment of General Wood as Governor General and the policy pursued by Wood in his campaign to force the Filipino nation to hand over valuable concessions to the Standard Oil, Procter & Gamble and Firestone Rubber Co., interests which were among the big business groups that invested close to two billion dollars in the presidential primary campaign of General Wood in 1920.

Workers' and Farmers' Government.

It is in the interests of our own working class at least as much as in the interests of the Filipino masses that we must get into the fight for the national freedom of the Philippines. Today, the only organization of all peoples oppressed by the capitalist imperialist the world over is the Communist International of which the Workers Party is the American section. It is only a Workers' and Farmers' government of, by, and for the American working class that can guarantee political and economic freedom to the brave Filipino people that has resisted tyranny for four hundred years."

Vicente Bunman director of the Philippine Press Bureau and member of the official Filipino Independence Mission, followed with a thoro analysis and a complete annihilation of the various arguments usually put up against Philippine independence by the capitalist newspapers. Mr. Bunman drew tremendous applause when he told of how the Workers Party was thanked by the Philippine Confederation of Labor at its recent national congress and how the Filipino workers and farmers are responding to the call for international solidarity issued by the Workers Party of America.

Resolution Proposed.

At the close of the meeting Jay Lovestone proposed the following resolution which was adopted unanimously and with great enthusiasm by a rising vote of the hundreds of workers who filled the Webster Hall.

"We the workers of New York, in mass meeting assembled under the auspices of the Workers Party of America, Local Greater New York, unanimously pledge our solidarity with the Filipino people in their struggle for complete national freedom from the domination of Wall Street.

"The demand that Congress immediately recall General Wood and his military cabinet from the Philippines and pledge ourselves to do everything in our power to compel Congress to adopt this policy.

"We call upon all workers and farmers and all labor and farm organizations to line up solidly for a fight to the finish in union with their Filipino brethren in our common struggle against our common enemy—the imperialist capitalist class of exploiters.

"We condemn the high-handed imperialist campaigns and policies against the Filipino nation, supported by the capitalist democratic and republican parties.

"We call upon all workingmen and exploited farmers to rally to the struggle waged and led by the Communist International for the freedom of all oppressed peoples—Filipinos, Haitans, Koreans, Indians, and others—now held in subjection by the capitalist governments and ruling classes of the United States and all other imperialist controlled countries."

Zinoviev Reviews the Main Points of Difference

EDITOR'S NOTE:—Today we continue publication of the famous report by Gregory Zinoviev, chairman of the Communist International, made to the session of the Executive of the Communist International held on Jan. 6. Zinoviev's report deals with the main points of difference in the Russian Communist Party, clearly crystallizing the discussion that has so far been published in the DAILY WORKER. In order that our readers may get a broader view of this discussion, we are publishing enlarged installments. This report is divided into seven sections. Today we publish the second section. It is as follows:

* * * *

II.

Party Apparatus and Workers' Bureaucracy.

NOW to the second point of the discussion, the question of the Party apparatus.

We must first differentiate between the state apparatus and the Party apparatus. As already mentioned above, the state apparatus is formally in our hands, but we have many years of endeavor before us before it is actually entirely ours. We have first to educate a whole generation of our own people in the practical work of running this apparatus. We have always been aware that the apparatus is very faulty in many respects, that it is bureaucratic, decayed. It is therefore evident that the state apparatus has to be improved.

Party Bureaucracy.

But what do we need for this purpose? We may have 15,000 competent proletarians in the Party, but that does not in the least render it possible for us to cure the state apparatus. Why not? Because mere resolutions, meetings, and words, do not suffice to rule the bureaucrats.

At the present time, comrades, you may observe a very interesting phenomenon at all discussion meetings. It is precisely the most emphatically bureaucratic elements working in the state apparatus who now pose as the greatest democrats, who delight in passing all sorts of resolutions, and accentuate the democratic role. And yet everything will remain the same as before. If we are really to obtain a firm grip over the bureaucrats in the state apparatus, the first premise is the existence of a strong Bolshevist state apparatus.

In other words: It is not sufficient to pass resolutions, we must besides posses a suitable instrument, must possess the possibility of setting our knee on the breast of the bureaucrats, you will gain nothing by resolutions. The bureaucrat himself will move hundreds of democratic resolutions, without altering conditions in the least. Hence the great significance of the Party apparatus for the maintenance of our power.

Decay of Social-Democracy.

When Lenin exposed our state apparatus by his inexorably trenchant characterization, he appealed simultaneously to the Party, and made definitely concrete proposals for the transformation of our Party apparatus, pointed out how we could really get at the bureaucrats.

We know very well what a workers' bureaucracy means. I myself have for instance, studied the fate of the German Social Democratic bureaucracy. At that time I tried to enlighten the Russian workers as to the reasons for the decay of German Social Democracy, and to show what had been the social roots of German Social Democratic opportunism. I adduced three main factors as causes of the decay of Social Democracy in Germany:

1. The existence of petty bourgeois elements following the Party when they thought this was to their advantage, but without conviction. At the elections the German Social Democrats competed energetically with the bourgeoisie for the favor of these elements, and abandoned the Marxist principles step by step;

2. The rapid growth and increasing influence of the workers' aristocracy, composed of the economical privileged starta of the working class, and

3. The rising of a workers' bureaucracy, the twin brother of the workers' aristocracy, and the increasing importance of this bureaucracy in the whole proletarian movement, and particularly in the policy of the Party.

Stratum of German Party.

I followed up Robert Michels by drawing up the following diagram of the structure of the stratification in German Social Democracy:

Chairman of the Party Committees.
Party Committees.
Party officials.
Participators in general meetings.
Party members.
Voters.

To this I observed:

"The base of the pyramid is formed by the four millions of Social Democratic voters. Then comes another stratum, also numerically powerful, formed by the Party members, counting about a million. Then come the participators in the general Party meetings, already much fewer in number. Above these stands a small ruling group of Party officials. And the apex of the pyramid is finally formed by the small staff of the most prominent Party officials, the committees and their chairmen."

The three main factors mentioned above are all counter-revolutionary in effect, and Anton Pannekoek was thus entirely in the right in his critical articles in which he threw much light on these aspects of Social Democracy. The workers' aristocracy is, and always has been, a reactionary caste. But none the less we had to admit, even at that time, that a comprehensive labor movement cannot possibly entirely dispense with a certain bureaucratic apparatus. To be sure: if we have only 1,000 members, then we can dispense with paid functionaries with ease. But it is impossible for extensive memberships to manage without a certain number of paid workers' bureaucrats. In the end it is a question of so organizing matters that we obtain a really good labor bureaucracy, one entirely in accord with the working masses.

Bolshevik Party.

The labor bureaucracy of our Party cannot by any means be designated as especially bad. The traditions of the Bolsheviki, who have fought for decades against the Mensheviki, and have thus formed a chosen elite of revolutionists, have enabled us to create a fairly competent Party apparatus. It is not excessively powerful in numbers, for 18,000 comrades serve the machinery of the apparatus over a gigantic territory, comprising a sixth of the surface of the globe.

Over one half of these 18,000 comrades are technical workers, whilst only 7,000 to 8,000 comrades are politically active. Quantitively, the number does not appear to us to be excessively high. And it must not be forgotten that our Party apparatus is not merely occupied with propaganda and agitation as is the case in other countries, but that its main efforts are directed towards the regulation of the state machinery. The Party apparatus has to concern itself with every question, whether it relate to the mobilization of an army, to the grant of debentures for a gold loan, or to some campaign to be undertaken out in the country.

We are of the opinion that our Party apparatus is the best part of the Party, that it forms the firm bony framework of the Party. When our "opposition" begins to criticise the apparatus, we declare such an attitude to be entirely un-Bolshevist. It is completely unpermissible to oppose these two ideas, and is equal to an attempt to oppose the bony framework of a human being to the human organism as such. Of course it goes without saying that the framework does not suffice in itself. Bones can do nothing without muscles.

Degeneracy Into Menshevism.

The Party apparatus represents the bony framework of the Party. We know very well that there are such things as diseases of the bone, even incurable ones. But this does not apply to our framework. It is solely the semi-Menshevist elements, unable to bear the Bolshevist fist, the Bolshevist centralism, the firm Bolshevist grasp which alone is capable of laying hand on the bureaucrats, who are continually groaning that the apparatus is an armored shell, perfectly unbearable. But only unbearable, we reply, to those whom we are obliged to hold on the lead.

A small minority of our Party has just started a great campaign against the Party apparatus. The comrades of the "opposition" are here lapsing into a semi-Menshevist manner of thought. But it is nevertheless a rather too primitive weapon, and a demagogic insinuation, to exclaim now: "Aha! Now you want to maintain that Trotzky and Radek are Mensheviki?"

People do not become either Bolsheviki or Mensheviki over night. This is a matter of gradual development. Often it requires months, sometimes it even takes years. All that we can assert is that the attitude adopted indicates a development in the direction of Menshevism. This view of the role of the old Bolshevist Party apparatus reminds us strongly of our old differences with the Mensheviki.

If Comrade Radek and the other comrades revise their standpoint, our present dispute will have become a mere episode within a few weeks; it will seem to us like a bad dream, speedily forgotten. But if the "opposition" perseveres in its error, or goes to the length of forming a fraction based on its wrong views, then this will be an obstinacy degenerating into Menshevism.

Previous Discussions.

I recall to your recollection the first conflict in the Social Democratic Party of Russia, at its II. Party Congress in London in 1903, leading to the first split of the party into Bolsheviki and Mensheviki. What was the cause of the schism at that time? It was carried thru at that time by Lenin along the line or the following differences of opinion. The point under discussion was No. 1 of the Party statutes, defining membership of the Party.

Two drafts formulating this paragraph were submitted, one drawn up by Lenin, the other by Martov*. The Lenin draft was as follows: "Everyone is taken to be a member of the Party who recognizes its program, and who supports it by material means, and by personal participation in the work of one of the organizations of the Party." Martov's draft, on the other hand, was worded as follows: "A member of the Party is he who recognizes its program, supports the Party materially, and gives the Party regular personal support under the control of the Party."

Martov, seconded by Paul Axelrod, thus demanded a looser and less definate form of organization. Lenin, who had at that time Plekhanov as comrade in arms, was on the other hand anxious for a really strict organization of disciplined revolutionists.

This at the beginning was the extent of the whole difference of opinion in both directions. At that time many comrades believed that the whole disagreement was merely a matter of choice of wording. But Lenin had already made a correct diagnosis of both tendencies on the basis of these differences, and wrote as follows:

Lenin's Analysis.

"The conflict has split our Party into two camps, into the camp of the Jacobins and that of the Girondists of the proletarian revolution."

This was indeed a penetrating diagnosis, and not only this, but at the same time an ingenious prognosis.

Now, comrades, compare our present differences of opinion with the "opposition" to the differences which arose 20 years ago. You will be compelled to come to the conclusion that these are very much greater today, in the year 1923, than they were in 1903. And yet they do not by any means imply the necessity of a split in the Party. I repeat: If the minority recognize their errors, and liquidate these within a few weeks, then the whole dispute will remain nothing but an episode. But if the attempt is made to gather together all the tendencies which have already shown themselves, and which will continue to make themselves felt; if these tendencies are tenaciously pursued until a fraction is formed, then a broad chasm will appear between the two trends of opinion, broader than the chasm which once divided us from the Mensheviki.

The minority, as is invariably the case, seeks to mask its position. It naturally does not say that it is opposed to the Bolshevist Party apparatus, but "only" that it is opposed to the bureaucracy in the apparatus, which has got into a rut, requires renewal, etc. It need not be emphasized that we are all opposed to our apparatus falling into a rut of bureaucracy. But what is the real truth about bureaucracy?

Opposed Bureaucracy.

We have been fighting it openly in the state apparatus for years! At the VIII. Soviet Congress, held in December, 1920, a special address was devoted to the struggle against the bureaucracy of our apparatus. Bureaucracy has thus been fought quite openly. At that time the Central Committee had chosen me to speak on this subject. In 1920 the Mensheviki were still a legal party.

Martov, who took part in this congress, scoffed at us: "Now you have had three years of your dictatorship, and you suddenly come along with a fight against bureaucracy!"

We replied to these gentlemen: "Laugh as much as you like, all the same bureaucracy will have to be fought against for years." Lenin, in the course of his speech, made the following observation:

"Anyone who believes that bureaucracy can disappear within a few months is a charlatan, for bureaucracy is deeply rooted in the structure of the country, and in the whole social history of Russia. There are many illiterates in our country, it was bureaucratically ruled for centuries under Czarism, the rule of absolution rendered bribery a general phenomenon, customary all over the country.

"Besides this, the country is poor, which again conduces to bureaucracy. At one time we were in such a position that we had to divide ten pairs of boots among three hundred persons. How could we manage this? Well, commands were given, then counter-commands, special commissions were appointed. All this naturally strengthened bureaucracy."

How to Destroy Bureaucracy.

The conclusion arrived at by Lenin was as follows: "In order to destroy bureaucracy, the first thing is to have an adequate supply of boots, that is, the country must not be so poor. Further, illiteracy must be abolished, and finally, bribery must disappear. In other words, the cultural level of the working class must be raised."

We put the question in the same manner at the present juncture. We are as little able today as then to open out rose-colored vistas, and can promise nothing. Perhaps Comrade Radek can promise us that if we give him the workers' democracy (interjection from Radek: No, I cannot promise it.)—well then, if not Radek, then perhaps Comrade Trotzky—he will abolish bureaucracy in Russia within half a year, or even a whole year. We for our part cannot promise any such thing. We state candidly that we require years, for the first prerequisite is the raising of the cultural level of the country, and the disappearance of illiteracy.

It is not at all the case that Radek and Trotzky hate bureaucracy, whilst we of the C. C. love it. This is not the question at all, comrades, the real point is the significance of the iron framework represented by the Bolshevist Party apparaus, our real fighting weapon against Menshevism. It is precisely this iron weapon which is so detested, for it causes much unpleasantness to certain elements.

(To Be Continued Thursday)

(*See: G. Zinoviev. "History of the Russian Communist Party." 1923. Chap. 3.)

Decisions of the Central Executive Committee

During the week ending April 5th, the Central Executive Committee of the Workers Party made the following decisions:

Michigan Farmer-Labor Party—Instructed the District Organizer in Michigan in regard to steps to be taken in organizing a Farmer-Labor Party, in Michigan.

Chicago Garment Workers Strike—Instructed the District Executive Committee to issue a statement of the Party policy in the Garment Workers strike, drawing the lessons of the strike to date, and laying down the basis for its continuance.

Lettish Semi-Monthly Paper—Consented to the continuance of the semi-monthly Lettish paper "Strahdneeks" on the following conditions:

1—That the paper be transferred to Boston and come under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of the Federation.

2—That Comrade Robert Zelms, Secretary of the Federation, act as editor of the paper.

3—That the title of ownership of the paper shall be vested in the C. E. C. of the Party.

4—That the paper shall carry on a vigorous campaign against opportunist tendencies, in the Lettish Federation, and also against the leftist sectarianism of the Lettish opposition outside of the Party.

Juliet Stuart Poyntz work in Europe—Adopted a statement concurring in a report of a special committee of the International Workers Relief on Comrade Juliet Stuart Poyntz's work while in Europe and approving of the work of Comrade Poyntz while there.

Freiheit Editorial Board—Approved of the appointment of Schachno Epstein, M. Epstein, and L. Katz as the editorial board in charge of the editorial management of the Freiheit. This board had been selected by the Jewish Bureau, subject to the approval of the C. E. C.

Fraternally submitted,
C. E. RUTHENBERG,
Executive Secretary.

Hi Jinks At West Concord, N. H.

Young comrades of West Concord, N. H., are planning to present a lively program to the local Trade Union Educational League, April 12, at Oak Hall, 7:30 p. m. The young workers promise to make the evening's entertainment novel and amusing and expect a generous turn-out on the part of Trade Union Educational League members of West Concord.

Disease Still Rampant.

LOS ANGELES, Calif., April 8.—Another outbreak of the foot and mouth disease faced state and federal health authorities today with the discovery of a herd of 125 infected hogs in the Lankershim district where 1,000 were found diseased earlier in the week.

Queer Landlord Was Good, Yet Rich; Had Very Fine Funeral

(By The Federated Press)

CLEVELAND, O., April 8—"Landlord Ben" Yetra, the ideal landlord, is dead, and his funeral was attended by such a crowd of steel workers and their friends that the street in front of his home was packed for two blocks. For the landlord who never fired a tenant out because he couldn't pay rent and who provided food for steel workers' families when the mills shut down was known and loved by the whole steel mill neighborhood.

Coming to this country as a poor immigrant from Hungary 32 years ago, Landlord Ben started working for the steel company at 98 cents a day, and saved up enough money to bring his wife and baby across the pond. Together he and his wife toiled until they had enough ahead to buy a little grocery store, and as their savings grew, they invested in houses to shelter some 50 of their fellow workers. Yetra was not only generous to his tenants, but to every worker who came to him for aid. When hard times came, he would trust his tenants and other workers for grocery bills and rent. Despite his generosity, Yetra prospered financially, besides dying rich in the affections of his fellow men.

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VALIER, ILL., April 13, Palace Theatre
CARLINVILLE, ILL., April 14, Marvel Theatre
KINCAID, ILL., April 15, Kincaid Theatre
TAYLORVILLE, ILL., April 16, Elk Theatre
AUBURN, ILL., April 17, American Theatre
BENLD, ILL., April 18, Grand Theatre
DECATUR, ILL., April 19, Public High School
VERDIN, ILL., April 20, Rex Theatre
WESTVILLE, ILL., April 21, Orpheum Theatre
AMSTERDAM, N. Y., April 22, Keith Theatre
LINCOLN, ILL., April 22, Lyric Theatre
STAUNTON, ILL., April 23, Labor Temple Theatre
PEORIA, ILL., April 26, Majestic Theatre
ROCHESTER, N. Y., April 27, Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Hall
PEKIN, ILL., April 29, Empire Theatre.
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Los Angeles Readers, Notice!

A CONFERENCE FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE FOREIGN BORN

Will be held April 17th, 8 P. M., in Room 200-224 So. Spring St. All Labor Unions and fraternal organizations should be represented.

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HUGE MEETINGS FOR MAY DAY UNITED FRONT

Meetings, Concerts and Celebrations Planned

May Day is coming up with all good workers making ready for the United Front celebration which will be held on that great Labor holiday.

A huge meeting has been planned for the evening in North Side Turner Hall, 820 N. Clark street, in which speakers will address the crowd in various languages. Alexander Bittleman, member of the Central Executive Committee of the Workers Party and former secretary of the Jewish Federation; William F. Dunne, an editor of The DAILY WORKER; J. Kowalsky, secretary of the Polish Federation; and Antonio Presi, editor of the Italian weekly, "Alba Nuova," are the principal speakers.

A splendid concert is being arranged to complete the program. Freiheit Singing Society will contribute their chorus, and two Russian grand opera singers will give selections. Nita Obrastzova, coloratura soprano, and Gabriduis Hrzanowski, baritone, are the vocalists secured.

Local unions and other workers' organizations have been invited to co-operate in this United Front celebration. Admission will be 25 cents.

Remember the May Day United Front celebration, Thursday, May 1, 8 p. m., at North Side Turner Hall, 820 N. Clark street.

Labor School in Cincinnati.

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Booze In Washington, Too.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—Led by "Lone Wolf" Astor, master of disguises, the federal dry squad started another liquor cleanup in the capitol.

Youth Views

By HARRY GANNES

A. F. of L. and American Legion Back Military Training.

The flag waving still goes on. Officials of the American Federation of Lobor, who put themselves forward as representatives of the American workers join in the cry for more murder machinery. Most prominent among these are Samuel Gompers, and George L. Berry, president of the international printing pressmen's union.

Despite the possibility of the Citizen's Military Training Camps being used as preparatory fields for scab and anti-labor forces, these A. F. of L. heads are particularly energetic in calling upon the American working youth to take part in this form of militarist preparation.

Each day the campaign for the enlistment of the youth in the Citizen's military training camps becomes broader and wider in its scope. Every nook and corner of the country is being reached with the boasting and gloating advertisements. Just what response will be had is doubtful at this time. From the reports we are able to get, very little enthusiasm is shown by the American youth for military training, especially in camps that have a distasteful reputation for stinking food and poor housing conditions.

It is certain that the set quota of young felows who are willing to be drilled as cannon-fodder without pay will not be filled and that simultaneously the campaign against the Communists and pacifists will develop enormous proportions when this fact dawns upon the thick skulls of the leaders of the militarist movement in this country.

The American Legion seems to be losing all its functions save that of scabbing and of preparing the American youth for new wars. The Legion acts as the unofficial publicity agent for the Citizen's Military Training Camps and is doing it's job well.

With aid from the mis-leaders of labor, the Citizen's Military Training Camps might be able to recruit some misguided young workers, but when these young fellows come up against the realities of the brutal training and miserable surroundings of the training camps, they will feel anything but kindly toward the labor lieutenants.

For information concerning the Young Workers League of America, address Y. W. L., 1009 N. State St., Chicago, Ill.

"The Story of John Brown"

This is "The Story of John Brown," by Michael Gold. Published by the DAILY WORKER thru arrangement with Haldeman-Julius Company, of Girard, Kans. Copyrighted, 1924, by Haldeman-Julius Company.

* * * *

The "Nigger-Thief."

AND they failed to understand that it was not he who was on trial at the Charlestown courthouse a month later, but the whole slavery system.

Every moment of that trial was reported in the newspapers of the nation. Every reader in America knew of the wonderful strength and majesty of John Brown in the court-room. The North began thinking about slavery as it had never thought before. John Brown was so manifestly pure in his intentions; manifestly a crusader, and people were forced to try to understand why an old, gray-haired farmer should have taken up arms at the age of sixty, after a life spent in useful occupations.

Brown Becomes National Figure.

His dignity, his piety, his reputation as a terrible fighter, and the Biblical sublimity of the picture of this white-bearded patriarch surrounded by his seven sons, all of them armed with rifles, all of them ready to die for the cause of abolition—these had their powerful effect on the imagination of the North. Hosts of new friends rose up in Brown's defense; legislatures passed resolutions asking for his pardon, Congressmen began speaking out, newspapers suddenly found themselves in danger of losing their subscribers if they spoke against John Brown; everywhere in the North men found themselves waking from a dream, and coming into the clear, white vision of John Brown. They saw slavery as if for the first time in all its horrors; they could not help taking sides. And the South became more and more inflamed with rage as the trial progressed, and those reverberations reached it from the North.

Established Order Defied.

John Brown was tried on three charges, murder, treason, and inciting the slaves to rebellion. The trial was quickly over; it was but a formality. The jury, of course, returned the verdict of guilty, and John Brown, lying on his cot in the court-room, said not a word, but turned quietly over on his side, when he heard it.

A few days later, Judge Parker pronounced the sentence of death, and this time John Brown rose from his cot, and drawing himself up to his full stature, with flashing eagle eyes, and calm, clear and distinct tones, he addressed the citizens of America. He said many things that they were soon to understand clearly on the battlefields of the Civil War.

"Had I taken up arms in behalf of the rich, the powerful, the intelligent, the so-called great, or in behalf of any of their friends, or any of their class, every man in this court would have deemed it an act worthy of reward rather than of punishment. But this Court acknowledges the validity of the law of God. I see a book kissed here which is the Bible, and which teaches me that all things that I would have men do unto me, so must I do unto them. I endeavored to act up to that instruction. I fought for the poor; and I say it was right, for they are as good as any of you; God is no respecter of persons.

Bravely Faces Death.

"I believe that to have interfered as I have done, as I have always freely admitted I have done, in behalf of His despised poor, I did no wrong, but right. Now, if it is deemed necessary that I should forfeit my life for the furtherance of the ends of justice, and mingle my blood further with the blood of my children, and with the blood of millions in this slave country whose rights are disregarded by wicked, cruel and unjust enactments, I say, let it be done."

Judge Parker fixed the date for hanging on December 2nd, 1859, a month away. It was a fatal mistake for the South, and John Brown's finest gift at the hands of the God he believed in.

(To Be Continued Thursday).

(The Agitator In Jail)

COMMUNIST·CHILDREN'S·COLUMN

BILLY JARVIS DISCOVERS LOYALTY.

By B. W.

The heart that beat beneath the khaki jacket of little Billy Jarvis was the proudest and happiest in the whole of Murkville. As he went bravely among the homeward hurrying workers in the clear summer evening, he paid little heed to his aching back, his poor sore drooping eyes, and the other weariness in his joints. He clutched his precious paper tightly, and told himself that he had spent a glorious day.

Then, for the hundredth time, his active mind reviewed the wonderful events since school had closed the day before for the summer holidays. There had been a special parade of the whole boy scout troop that night. How eargerly he had listened to the speech of the strange gentleman whom the scoutmaster had introduced as Mr. Hearst, editor of the "Murkville Pioneer!" And what a great speech it was!

The Scouts Scab.

Mr. Hearst's speech was loyalty, which was the thing that kept the American Democracy together. He quoted the scout law: "A scout is loyal to his country, his officers, his parents, his employers, and those under him." He was there to offer the boys a chance to put that excellent law into practice.

There were, Mr. Hearst was sorry to say, creatures on the face of the earth, who were loyal neither to country, nor employer. One of these creatures had obtained employment at the Pioneer Press in that very town. He had been discovered [illegible]ing discontent among the w[illegible] and, of course he was sent a[illegible] business. But his wicke[illegible] had succeeded only too we[illegible] workers at the Press had [illegible] strike to get the vicious ag[illegible] into his job.

But a true American [illegible] Hearst was not so easily bea[illegible] Pioneer Press was determ[illegible] carry on without these m[illegible] men. And would all those boy [illegible] who were willing to turn out [illegible] work the next day please step to the front. What a rush there was! And one of the most eager was patrol-leader Billy Jarvis.

And the next morning without saying anything about it at home, Billy presented himself for duty. He soon found that work is not a pleasant thing. He ran errands, he carried great piles of paper and boxes of type. He counted and wrapped up cards and handbills as they came off the press. The managing director took him to collect paper and deliver work in his own private automobile. All the scouts were taken out to dinner in a gorgeous restaurant. They showed Billy how to set up type, and he did a whole paragraph for the "Pioneer," now reduced to one small sheet describing the help given by the Boy Scouts, and especially the youngest patrol-leader, Billy Jarvis, a loyal American citizen of thirteen. The first copy off the press was signed by the directors and the editor, and presented to Billy. It was this paper that he clutched so proudly as he hurried home.

He Scabs No More.

When he entered the mean little cottage in a dismal back street that served him as a town house, he saw that there was something wrong. His father more bitter and resentful than ever and his mother's eyes looked as if she had been crying.

Now his mother was kissing him impulsively, while his father was explaining in his slow, halting, earnest way that impressed Billy far more than the flowery words of Mr. Hearst. The workers at the Pioneer Press had been unorganized until one of the workers had got them into the union, so that they could be loyal to their class. The bosses had fired this man and the workers had gone out on strike against his dismissal. The firm was trying to carry on with the scabs —dirty traitors to their class! So other workers had come loyally to the help of the strikers. Along with all the other truck drivers, Mr. Jarvis had refused to deliver papers to the Press from the paper warehouse where he was employed. So he lost his job. "Now I'm afraid there will be no pocket money for you, Billy, and no camp this year unless this affair is settled soon," ended Jarvis gloomily.

As soon as his father had finished, Billy related all that had passed during the day and asked his father to clear up his bewilderment. He had tried to be loyal, and so had his father, yet they found themselves fighting against one another.

Then Mr. Jarvis answered, slowly, painfully seeking after words, but [illegible]rnestnes and bitterness [illegible]rience. Billy had [illegible] Press, there [illegible] work—ex[illegible]trikes!—[illegible] mobiles, [illegible]—"and [illegible] Billy"—[illegible] and were [illegible] was, all over [illegible] as a class who [illegible]es, and a class [illegible]bing and oppress-[illegible]

[illegible] Get Busy!

[illegible] he showed Billy the contradiction in the Scout Law. If a working class lad was loyal to his employers, he was disloyal to his parents, who were ground down by the masters. If he wanted to be loyal to his parents, he could not be loyal to the rich and the country, which was based on the robbery of the weak and helpless. Everyone had to choose one loyalty and stick to it and he asked Billy to choose the loyalty of the working class. So they talked for hours, and, at the end, they burned the Pioneer solemnly together.

Of course, reader, you know how the story ends. Billy persuaded his friends to stop being scabs. Right so far. He left the Boy Scout movement in disgust. Correct once more, dear reader. We congratulate you on your intelligence. What's that you say? He joined the Junior Section of the Young Workers League? Well, that's what we should like to write. But unfortunately, Billy had never heard of the Junior Section, altho there is a group in his town.

So get busy, comrades, with your propaganda. There's many a Billy Jarvis in every corner of the land willing and eager to come into our movement if only he can be told that it exists.

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Poet Throws Barbed Wire Ditty Into Harry M. Daugherty

(By The Federated Press)

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif., April 8. —The bouncing of Daugherty by President Coolidge has not gone unhymned. In a letter to the ex-attorney general, Maynard Shipley who has been editor, organizer and speaker in the radical and labor movements says:

"Allow me, as a citizen interested in your welfare and that of the nation, to repeat to you at this crisis, the words you yourself spoke at your interview with that great and good man, Eugene V. Debs. You there said: 'I hope you won't commercialize your notoriety.'

"This recalls some verses of mine which were published at the time of this interview, and which it seems pertinent to repeat here:"

DAUGHERTY AND DEBS

Said the ant to the oak tree,
That far above it towered,
"I've ordered you to visit me,
Because I'm so empowered."

Said the aunt to the oak tree,
That still and lofty stood,
"I trust your future conduct
Will prove your gratitude."

Said the aunt to the oak tree,
That grew in majesty,
"I hope you won't commercialize
Your notoriety."

Said the oak tree to the ant—
Not a word; the royal oak,
Lost in silent dreams and memories,
Did not know the insect spoke!

Daugherty has not vouchsafed any reply to Shipley's friendly letter.

Another Labor Bank.

BOSTON, April 8.—A charter has been granted to the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers for a bank and trust company in Boston. The capital is to be $500,000 and the surplus $100,000. The official title will be the B. of L. E. Bank and Trust Co. As in the case of the other B. of L. E. banks, stock will be sold only to members of the organization, with a controlling interest in the hands of the brotherhood itself. Many New England engineers have applied for stock in the new Boston Brotherhood bank.

Mail Robbers Busy.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., April 8.—Two bandits held up a United States mail truck here and escaped with eight sacks of registered mail, said to contain $20,000 in cash and negotiable papers.

How many of your shop-mates read THE DAILY WORKER. Get one of them to subscribe today.

IMPEACH COOLIDGE!

English Horn and Irish Harp Get on Frankenstein's Nerves

By ALFRED V. FRANKENSTEIN

Henri Verbrugghen, conductor of the Minneapolis Symphony orchestra, brought his band to Chicago for a concert at Orchestra Hall on April 2. The concert opened with the London symphony of Vaughan Williams. The work is unique, picturing as it does the spirit of a great metropolis, with its gloom and suffering, with its roaring confusion of life, and its melancholy dusks and quiet. In the performance of it was a musical crime. One can forget a certain harshness of tone in the clarinets, oboes and English horn in praising the quality of the strings and brass, but one can not forgive the way in which an important phase of the original instrumentation was monkeyed with. In the prologue to the symphony occur, for instance, the chimes of Big Ben, which in the original are scored for great tubular bells. The Minneapolis orchestra played them on a harp and lost some of the finest music in the work thereby. It is just as sensible to play a piccolo cadenza on a trombone.

Not Enough Noise.

Another point in orchestration that was most annoying was the way in which the cymbals were played. After the barbarous custom of military bands, one cymbal was affixed to the bass drum, and all its tone was lost. Thus, what should have been a tremendous crash to round off a big climax in the first movement of the symphony sounded like a sauce-pan being dropped.

Two preludes, to the first and third acts of Lohengrin, followed. The first is a long ecstasy of religious feeling, the second is festive and brilliant, like the famous wedding scene it immediately precedes.

A work never heard in Chicago before was Roussel's "Feast of the Spider." It is music accompanying a ballet, and like so much ballet music, calls for the stage action to make it most effective. It does suggest vaguely the story, which tells how a butterfly is enticed into the spider's web, and killed.

A Dignified Conductor.

The concert closed with Liszt's symphonic poem "The Preludes." This is wondrously beautiful musical philosophy, based on a poem by Larmartine, the idea of which is that each great experience of life is only a prelude to the supreme experience of death.

Verbrugghen is a splendid conductor. It is interesting to compare him to the more familiar Stock. Where Stock is supremely reserved and calm, Verbrugghen is athletic and full of motion, but not, as so many flourishing directors, suggestive of an India rubber jumping-jack. His interpretation is in many respects different from that of the conductor of the Chicago orchestra, and, in some places, desirably so.

The Apollo Musical club, Harrison Wild, director, will present Rossini's "Stabat Mater" and "Rusurgam" by Henry K. Hadley, at Orchestra Hall on April 7 at 8:15.

Pauper Wages In Massachusetts.

Women's wages in Massachusetts manufacturing establishments during February averaged $17.23 a week, according to statistics compiled by the state department of labor. Hardly an amount to tempt a mother to leave home. But it does all right—tempts thousands who find employment in the cotton mills, the boot and shoe factories, the silk mills, and garment trades. And the reason is not hard to find for the report shows that thousands of fathers do not earn more than $25 a week, some of them as low as $21.56.

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IMPEACH COOLIDGE!

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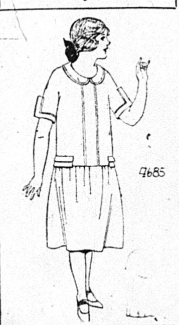

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Reduction of Wages, Solution of High Rent Problem, Says Plute

A study of Building Costs and Rental Returns, by William J. Moore, president of the American Bond and Mortgage Company. A Review.

Every organization which, in a one-sided way, has interested itself in Chicago's housing problem, has its own particular, and generally narrow remedy for the housing shortage and the high rents.

Thus, Carl D. Thompson, head of the Public Ownership League, says that "Large municipal apartment houses are the only solution". Mr. Vance of the Tenants League, which turns out to be a partnership between himself and another lawyer, charging two dollars a year for the tenants membership, and protecting the tenant for that year in court, says, "The only way to reduce Chicago's rents is to get legislation passed curbing the landlords and then go to law to see that the legislation is enforced."

Housing Shortage.

A somewhat rare solution is the housing problem, which is not only unusually frank and honest, but put forth by a man of authority, is contained in a recently issued "Study of Building Costs and Rental Returns," by William J. Moore, president of the American Bond and Mortgage Company of New York and Chicago. We have already briefly quoted this treatise to demonstrate that there is a housing shortage in America. After showing that because of high rents, real estate bonds are a safe and most profitable form of investment, and will continue to be for several years, Mr. Moore tells why he thinks rent will remain high, and what he thinks is the only road which will lead to a reduction of rents.

"The National Association of Real Estate Boards recently made a nationwide investigation as to over-production or under-production of housing facilities," the banker points out. "This investigation, which was most thoro, demonstrated that the housing shortage is far from being made up, and that the prospect for a considerable reduction in rents by reason of over-production is at least several years off. Of 184 cities which reported, 131 declared a housing shortage existed. No overbuilding is reported in 164 out of 178 cities; 120 out of 155 cities indicated rentals firmer and higher. Another statistician of recognized ability made another investigation of 50 principal cities. He arrived at the definite conclusion that practically all of them are from one to three years behind in their building requirements."

No Reduction In Rents.

The survey proves, as all other surveys have proved, that there is a definite and considerable housing shortage in all our principal cities, and it further concludes that the resulting high rents will continue to make the high interest now obtainable on real estate bonds, and investments, a very profitable security.

But Mr. Moore, altho not shedding many tears over the high profits he is reaping on real estate, "is not unsympathetic to any move designed to lower the general level of living costs." He therefore proceeds to tell us just how this lowering of rents can be accomplished. There is only one way, he tells us. Organization, propaganda, legislation, and political parties, he does not even mention. Mr. Moore is a powerful man. He knows just what he can count on for the courts and legislatures to do for him. Mr. Moore evidently has no fear that legislative bodies which are controlled by interests which he represents will bite the hand that is feeding them. But he does have a remedy for the high cost of living. Here it is:

"The only way permanent reduction in rentals can come about is thru a material reduction in building costs," he declares. "This reduction is possible only when three things are brought about—until there has been brought about a substantial reduction in the wages of all mechanics employed in producing building material and in erecting the buildings. This is true because 75 per cent of the cost of items entering into construction is for labor, the raw material costing not over 25 per cent. 2—the price of coal must be reduced. 3—freight rates must be reduced. 4—income taxes must be reduced, for every penny of income tax collected from the building industry is added to the building costs."

Immense Profits.

What chance is there for these changes to be effected. Not much, according to Mr. Moore. "The operators doubtless could starve the miners into submission if the country could exist without coal," our friend brilliantly remarks. "But the trouble is coal is such a fundamental necessity that the public cannot await the results of an endurance test of this kind. The railroad unions are without question the strongest labor organization in the country, especially in the four major railroad unions. Thus the prospect for forcing a reduction in railroad wages is not promising.

"If there is no large reduction in building costs there can be no substantial permanent reduction in rents. Therefore there is no danger of impairment of the earning power or security of real estate bonds offered by the well established houses whose national operations permit a close and first hand study of all factors involved. Rents will stay up for a number of years."

There are, in this remarkable analysis, several frank and very enlightening admissions. The most important is that the rents paid by the workers, pay the total operation of building costs, pay the income taxes of the real estate men, and pay for the interest on the real estate bonds, as well as the profits reaped by the landlord.

What About Cutting Profits?

Another is, that as long as labor can be "starved into submission" the real estate owners have not the faintest idea of reducing rents by paying their own income taxes, or by cutting their own high profits. Mr. Moore's naive solution to the high cost of rents is to lower the wages paid to organized labor. He is not concerned with the obvious fact that if the wages of the workers are lowered, even with a reduction of rents, the rents will still be proportionately as high, and the real estate dealers will reap as high a profit, the wage earners still paying the total expense of the real estate dealers, including their high profits and their income taxes.

The main points brought out by the prominent bankers are that the chief foe of the men of finance are the organized labor union members, and the chief foes of these wage earners, are the big bankers who unscrupulously, by hook or crook, keep the rents up and make the workers pay the entire freight, including the income taxes.

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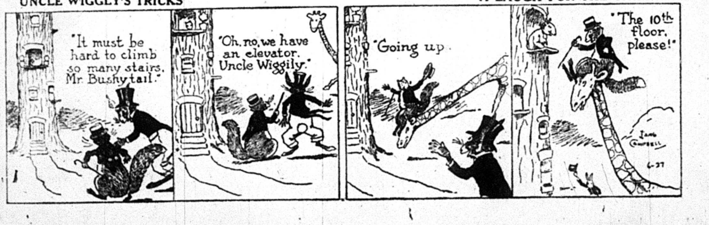
UNCLE WIGGLY'S TRICKS **A LAUGH FOR THE CHILDREN**


"It must be hard to climb so many stairs, Mr. Bushytail."
"Oh, no, we have an elevator, Uncle Wiggily."
"Going up."
"The 10th floor, please!"
Lang Campbell
6-27

HUGE MEETINGS FOR MAY DAY UNITED FRONT

Meetings, Concerts and Celebrations Planned

May Day is coming up with all good workers making ready for the United Front celebration which will be held on that great Labor holiday.

A huge meeting has been planned for the evening in North Side Turner Hall, 820 N. Clark street, in which speakers will address the crowd in various languages. Alexander Bittleman, member of the Central Executive Committee of the Workers Party and former secretary of the Jewish Federation; William F. Dunne, an editor of The DAILY WORKER; J. Kowalsky, secretary of the Polish Federation; and Antonio Presi, editor of the Italian weekly, "Alba Nuova," are the principal speakers.

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By HARRY GANNES

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Each day the campaign for the enlistment of the youth in the Citizen's military training camps becomes broader and wider in its scope. Every nook and corner of the country is being reached with the boasting and gloating advertisements. Just what response will be had is doubtful at this time. From the reports we are able to get, very little enthusiasm is shown by the American youth for military training, especially in camps that have a distasteful reputation for stinking food and poor housing conditions.

It is certain that the set quota of young felows who are willing to be drilled as cannon-fodder without pay will not be filled and that simultaneously the campaign against the Communists and pacifists will develop enormous proportions when this fact dawns upon the thick skulls of the leaders of the militarist movement in this country.

The American Legion seems to be losing all its functions save that of scabbing and of preparing the American youth for new wars. The Legion acts as the unofficial publicity agent for the Citizen's Military Training Camps and is doing it's job well.

With aid from the mis-leaders of labor, the Citizen's Military Training Camps might be able to recruit some misguided young workers, but when these young fellows come up against the realities of the brutal training and miserable surroundings of the training camps, they will feel anything but kindly toward the labor lieutenants.

For information concerning the Young Workers League of America, address Y. W. L., 1009 N. State St., Chicago, Ill.

"The Story of John Brown"

This is "The Story of John Brown," by Michael Gold. Published by the DAILY WORKER thru arrangement with Haldeman-Julius Company, of Girard, Kans. Copyrighted, 1924, by Haldeman-Julius Company.

• • • •

The "Nigger-Thief."

AND they failed to understand that it was not he who was on trial at the Charlestown courthouse a month later, but the whole slavery system.

Every moment of that trial was reported in the newspapers of the nation. Every reader in America knew of the wonderful strength and majesty of John Brown in the court-room. The North began thinking about slavery as it had never thought before. John Brown was so manifestly pure in his intentions; manifestly a crusader, and people were forced to try to understand why an old, gray-haired farmer should have taken up arms at the age of sixty, after a life spent in useful occupations.

Brown Becomes National Figure.

His dignity, his piety, his reputation as a terrible fighter, and the Biblical sublimity of the picture of this white-bearded patriarch surrounded by his seven sons, all of them armed with rifles, all of them ready to die for the cause of abolition—these had their powerful effect on the imagination of the North. Hosts of new friends rose up in Brown's defense; legislatures passed resolutions asking for his pardon, Congressmen began speaking out, newspapers suddenly found themselves in danger of losing their subscribers if they spoke against John Brown; everywhere in the North men found themselves waking from a dream, and coming into the clear, white vision of John Brown. They saw slavery as if for the first time in all its horrors; they could not help taking sides. And the South became more and more inflamed with rage as the trial progressed, and those reverberations reached it from the North.

Established Order Defied.

John Brown was tried on three charges, murder, treason, and inciting the slaves to rebellion. The trial was quickly over; it was but a formality. The jury, of course, returned the verdict of guilty, and John Brown, lying on his cot in the court-room, said not a word, but turned quietly over on his side, when he heard it.

A few days later, Judge Parker pronounced the sentence of death, and this time John Brown rose from his cot, and drawing himself up to his full stature, with flashing eagle eyes, and calm, clear and distinct tones, he addressed the citizens of America. He said many things that they were soon to understand clearly on the battlefields of the Civil War.

"Had I taken up arms in behalf of the rich, the powerful, the intelligent, the so-called great, or in behalf of any of their friends, or any of their class, every man in this court would have deemed it an act worthy of reward rather than of punishment. But this Court acknowledges the validity of the law of God. I see a book kissed here which is the Bible, and which teaches me that all things that I would have men do unto me, so must I do unto them. I endeavored to act up to that instruction. I fought for the poor; and I say it was right, for they are as good as any of you; God is no respecter of persons.

Bravely Faces Death.

"I believe that to have interfered as I have done, as I have always freely admitted I have done, in behalf of His despised poor, I did no wrong, but right. Now, if it is deemed necessary that I should forfeit my life for the furtherance of the ends of justice, and mingle my blood further with the blood of my children, and with the blood of millions in this slave country whose rights are disregarded by wicked, cruel and unjust enactments, I say, let it be done."

Judge Parker fixed the date for hanging on December 2nd, 1859, a month away. It was a fatal mistake for the South, and John Brown's finest gift at the hands of the God he believed in.

(To Be Continued Thursday).

(The Agitator In Jail)

COMMUNIST·CHILDREN'S·COLUMN

BILLY JARVIS DISCOVERS LOYALTY.

By B. W.

The heart that beat beneath the khaki jacket of little Billy Jarvis was the proudest and happiest in the whole of Murkville. As he went bravely among the homeward hurrying workers in the clear summer evening, he paid little heed to his aching back, his poor sore drooping eyes, and the other weariness in his joints. He clutched his precious paper tightly, and told himself that he had spent a glorious day.

Then, for the hundredth time, his active mind reviewed the wonderful events since school had closed the day before for the summer holidays. There had been a special parade of the whole boy scout troop that night. How eargerly he had listened to the speech of the strange gentleman whom the scoutmaster had introduced as Mr. Hearst, editor of the "Murkville Pioneer!" And what a great speech it was!

The Scouts Scab.

Mr. Hearst's speech was loyalty, which was the thing that kept the American Democracy together. He quoted the scout law: "A scout is loyal to his country, his officers, his parents, his employers, and those under him." He was there to offer the boys a chance to put that excellent law into practice.

There were, Mr. Hearst was sorry to say, creatures on the face of the earth, who were loyal neither to country, nor employer. One of these creatures had obtained employment at the Pioneer Press in that very town. He had been discovered creating discontent among the workers, and, of course he was sent about his business. But his wicked designs had succeeded only too well, and the workers at the Press had gone on strike to get the vicious agitator back into his job.

But a true American like Mr. Hearst was not so easily beaten. The Pioneer Press was determined to carry on without these misguided men. And would all those boy scouts who were willing to turn out for work the next day please step to the front. What a rush there was! And one of the most eager was patrol-leader Billy Jarvis.

And the next morning without saying anything about it at home, Billy presented himself for duty. He soon found that work is not a pleasant thing. He ran errands, he carried great piles of paper and boxes of type. He counted and wrapped up cards and handbills as they came off the press. The managing director took him to collect paper and deliver work in his own private automobile. All the scouts were taken out to dinner in a gorgeous restaurant. They showed Billy how to set up type, and he did a whole paragraph for the "Pioneer," now reduced to one small sheet describing the help given by the Boy Scouts, and especially the youngest patrol-leader, Billy Jarvis, a loyal American citizen of thirteen. The first copy off the press was signed by the directors and the editor, and presented to Billy. It was this paper that he clutched so proudly as he hurried home.

He Scabs No More.

When he entered the mean little cottage in a dismal back street that served him as a town house, he saw that there was something wrong. His father more bitter and resentful than ever and his mother's eyes looked as if she had been crying.

Now his mother was kissing him impulsively, while his father was explaining in his slow, halting, earnest way that impressed Billy far more than the flowery words of Mr. Hearst. The workers at the Pioneer Press had been unorganized until one of the workers had got them into the union, so that they could be loyal to their class. The bosses had fired this man and the workers had gone out on strike against his dismissal. The firm was trying to carry on with the scabs —dirty traitors to their class! So other workers had come loyally to the help of the strikers. Along with all the other truck drivers, Mr. Jarvis had refused to deliver papers to the Press from the paper warehouse where he was employed. So he lost his job. "Now I'm afraid there will be no pocket money for you, Billy, and no camp this year unless this affair is settled soon," ended Jarvis gloomily.

As soon as his father had finished, Billy related all that had passed during the day and asked his father to clear up his bewilderment. He had tried to be loyal, and so had his father, yet they found themselves fighting against one another.

Then Mr. Jarvis answered, slowly, painfully seeking after words, but with an earnestnes and bitterness born of hard experience. Billy had seen how, in the Pioneer Press, there were directors who did no work—except when forced to during strikes!—but who rode around in automobiles, while the people who did work—"and you know how hard work is, Billy"—lived in miserable houses and were always hard up. So it was, all over the country. There was a class who worked for low wages, and a class who get rich by robbing and oppressing the workers.

Let's Get Busy!

Then he showed Billy the contradiction in the Scout Law. If a working class lad was loyal to his employers, he was disloyal to his parents, who were ground down by the masters. If he wanted to be loyal to his parents, he could not be loyal to the rich and the country, which was based on the robbery of the weak and helpless. Everyone had to choose one loyalty and stick to it and he asked Billy to choose the loyalty of the working class. So they talked for hours, and, at the end, they burned the Pioneer solemnly together.

Of course, reader, you know how the story ends. Billy persuaded his friends to stop being scabs. Right so far. He left the Boy Scout movement in disgust. Correct once more, dear reader. We congratulate you on your intelligence. What's that you say? He joined the Junior Section of the Young Workers League? Well, that's what we should like to write. But unfortunately, Billy had never heard of the Junior Section, altho there is a group in his town.

So get busy, comrades, with your propaganda. There's many a Billy Jarvis in every corner of the land willing and eager to come into our movement if only he can be told that it exists.

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Chicago, Ill.

Poet Throws Barbed Wire Ditty Into Harry M. Daugherty

(By The Federated Press)

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif., April 8.—The bouncing of Daugherty by President Coolidge has not gone unhymned. In a letter to the ex-attorney general, Maynard Shipley who has been editor, organizer and speaker in the radical and labor movements says:

"Allow me, as a citizen interested in your welfare and that of the nation, to repeat to you, at this crisis, the words you yourself spoke at your interview with that great and good man, Eugene V. Debs. You there said: 'I hope you won't commercialize your notoriety.'

"This recalls some verses of mine which were published at the time of this interview, and which it seems pertinent to repeat here:"

DAUGHERTY AND DEBS

Said the ant to the oak tree,
That far above it towered,
"I've ordered you to visit me,
Because I'm so empowered."

Said the aunt to the oak tree,
That still and lofty stood,
"I trust your future conduct
Will prove your gratitude."

Said the aunt to the oak tree,
That grew in majesty,
"I hope you won't commercialize
Your notoriety."

Said the oak tree to the ant—
Not a word; the royal oak,
Lost in silent dreams and memories,
Did not know the insect spoke!

Daugherty has not vouchsafed any reply to Shipley's friendly letter.

Another Labor Bank.

BOSTON, April 8.—A charter has been granted to the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers for a bank and trust company in Boston. The capital is to be $500,000 and the surplus $100,000. The official title will be the B. of L. E. Bank and Trust Co. As in the case of the other B. of L. E. banks, stock will be sold only to members of the organization, with a controlling interest in the hands of the brotherhood itself. Many New England engineers have applied for stock in the new Boston Brotherhood bank.

Mail Robbers Busy.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., April 8.—Two bandits held up a United States mail truck here and escaped with eight sacks of registered mail, said to contain $20,000 in cash and negotiable papers.

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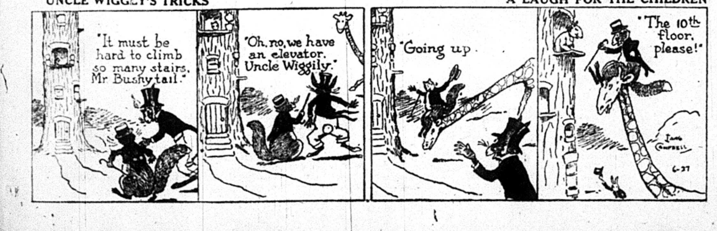
IMPEACH COOLIDGE!

UNCLE WIGGLY'S TRICKS

A LAUGH FOR THE CHILDREN


"It must be hard to climb so many stairs, Mr. Bushytail."
"Oh, no, we have an elevator. Uncle Wiggily."
"Going up."
"The 10th floor, please!"

English Horn and Irish Harp Get on Frankenstein's Nerves

By ALFRED V. FRANKENSTEIN

Henri Verbrugghen, conductor of the Minneapolis Symphony orchestra, brought his band to Chicago for a concert at Orchestra Hall on April 2. The concert opened with the London symphony of Vaughan Williams. The work is unique, picturing as it does the spirit of a great metropolis, with its gloom and suffering, with its roaring confusion of life, and its melancholy dusks and quiet. In the performance of it was a musical crime. One can forget a certain harshness of tone in the clarinets, oboes and English horn in praising the quality of the strings and brass, but one can not forgive the way in which an important phase of the original instrumentation was monkeyed with. In the prologue to the symphony occur, for instance, the chimes of Big Ben, which in the original are scored for great tubular bells. The Minneapolis orchestra played them on a harp and lost some of the finest music in the work thereby. It is just as sensible to play a piccolo cadenza on a trombone.

Not Enough Noise.

Another point in orchestration that was most annoying was the way in which the cymbals were played. After the barbarous custom of military bands, one cymbal was affixed to the bass drum, and all its tone was lost. Thus, what should have been a tremendous crash to round off a big climax in the first movement of the symphony sounded like a sauce-pan being dropped.

Two preludes, to the first and third acts of Lohengrin, followed. The first is a long ecstasy of religious feeling, the second is festive and brilliant, like the famous wedding scene it immediately precedes.

A work never heard in Chicago before was Roussel's "Feast of the Spider." It is music accompanying a ballet, and like so much ballet music, calls for the stage action to make it most effective. It does suggest vaguely the story, which tells how a butterfly is enticed into the spider's web, and killed.

A Dignified Conductor.

The concert closed with Liszt's symphonic poem "The Preludes." This is wondrously beautiful musical philosophy, based on a poem by Larmartine, the idea of which is that each great experience of life is only a prelude to the supreme experience of death.

Verbrugghen is a splendid conductor. It is interesting to compare him to the more familiar Stock. Where Stock is supremely reserved and calm, Verbrugghen is athletic and full of motion, but not, as so many flourishing directors, suggestive of an India rubber jumping-jack. His interpretation is in many respects different from that of the conductor of the Chicago orchestra, and, in some places, desirably so.

The Apollo Musical club, Harrison Wild, director, will present Rossini's "Stabat Mater" and "Rusurgam" by Henry K. Hadley, at Orchestra Hall on April 7 at 8:15.

Pauper Wages In Massachusetts.

Women's wages in Massachusetts manufacturing establishments during February averaged $17.23 a week, according to statistics compiled by the state department of labor. Hardly an amount to tempt a mother to leave home. But it does all right—tempts thousands who find employment in the cotton mills, the boot and shoe factories, the silk mills, and garment trades. And the reason is not hard to find for the report shows that thousands of fathers do not earn more than $25 a week, some of them as low as $21.56.

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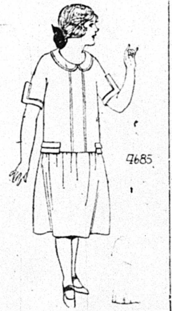
Our Daily Pattern



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Reduction of Wages, Solution of High Rent Problem, Says Plute

A study of Building Costs and Rental Returns, by William J. Moore, president of the American Bond and Mortgage Company. A Review.

Every organization which, in a one-sided way, has interested itself in Chicago's housing problem, has its own particular, and generally narrow remedy for the housing shortage and the high rents.

Thus, Carl D. Thompson, head of the Public Ownership League, says that "Large municipal apartment houses are the only solution". Mr. Vance of the Tenants League, which turns out to be a partnership between himself and another lawyer, charging two dollars a year for the tenants membership, and protecting the tenant for that year in court, says, "The only way to reduce Chicago's rents is to get legislation passed curbing the landlords and then go to law to see that the legislation is enforced."

Housing Shortage.

A somewhat rare solution is the housing problem, which is not only unusually frank and honest, but put forth by a man of authority, is contained in a recently issued "Study of Building Costs and Rental Returns," by William J. Moore, president of the American Bond and Mortgage Company of New York and Chicago. We have already briefly quoted this treatise to demonstrate that there is a housing shortage in America. After showing that because of high rents, real estate bonds are a safe and most profitable form of investment, and will continue to be for several years, Mr. Moore tells why he thinks rent will remain high, and what he thinks is the only road which will lead to a reduction of rents.

"The National Association of Real Estate Boards recently made a nationwide investigation as to over-production or under-production of housing facilities," the banker points out. "This investigation, which was most thoro, demonstrated that the housing shortage is far from being made up, and that the prospect for a considerable reduction in rents by reason of over-production is at least several years off. Of 184 cities which reported, 131 declared a housing shortage existed. No overbuilding is reported in 164 out of 178 cities; 120 out of 155 cities indicated rentals firmer and higher. Another statistician of recognized ability made another investigation of 50 principal cities. He arrived at the definite conclusion that practically all of them are from one to three years behind in their building requirements."

No Reduction In Rents.

The survey proves, as all other surveys have proved, that there is a definite and considerable housing shortage in all our principal cities, and it further concludes that the resulting high rents will continue to make the high interest now obtainable on real estate bonds, and investments, a very profitable security.

But Mr. Moore, altho not shedding many tears over the high profits he is reaping on real estate, "is not unsympathetic to any move designed to lower the general level of living costs." He therefore proceeds to tell us just how this lowering of rents can be accomplished. There is only one way, he tells us. Organization, propaganda, legislation, and political parties, he does not even mention. Mr. Moore is a powerful man. He knows just what he can count on for the courts and legislatures to do for him. Mr. Moore evidently has no fear that legislative bodies which are controlled by interests which he represents will bite the hand that is feeding them. But he does have a remedy for the high cost of living. Here it is:

"The only way permanent reduction in rentals can come about is thru a material reduction in building costs," he declares. "This reduction is possible only when three things are brought about—until there has been brought about a substantial reduction in the wages of all mechanics employed in producing building material and in erecting the buildings. This is true because 75 per cent of the cost of items entering into construction is for labor, the raw material costing not over 25 per cent. 2—the price of coal must be reduced. 3—freight rates must be reduced. 4—income taxes must be reduced, for every penny of income tax collected from the building industry is added to the building costs."

Immense Profits.

What chance is there for these changes to be effected. Not much, according to Mr. Moore. "The operators doubtless could starve the miners into submission if the country could exist without coal," our friend brilliantly remarks. "But the trouble is coal is such a fundamental necessity that the public cannot await the results of an endurance test of this kind. The railroad unions are without question the strongest labor organization in the country, especially in the four major railroad unions. Thus the prospect for forcing a reduction in railroad wages is not promising.

"If there is no large reduction in building costs there can be no substantial permanent reduction in rents. Therefore there is no danger of impairment of the earning power or security of real estate bonds offered by the well established houses whose national operations permit a close and first hand study of all factors involved. Rents will stay up for a number of years."

There are, in this remarkable analysis, several frank and very enlightening admissions. The most important is that the rents paid by the workers, pay the total operation of building costs, pay the income taxes of the real estate men, and pay for the interest on the real estate bonds, as well as the profits reaped by the landlord.

What About Cutting Profits?

Another is, that as long as labor can be "starved into submission" the real estate owners have not the faintest idea of reducing rents by paying their own income taxes, or by cutting their own high profits. Mr. Moore's naive solution to the high cost of rents is to lower the wages paid to organized labor. He is not concerned with the obvious fact that if the wages of the workers are lowered, even with a reduction of rents, the rents will still be proportionately as high, and the real estate dealers will reap as high a profit, the wage earners still paying the total expense of the real estate dealers, including their high profits and their income taxes.

The main points brought out by the prominent bankers are that the chief foe of the men of finance are the organized labor union members, and the chief foes of these wage earners, are the big bankers who unscrupulously, by hook or crook, keep the rents up and make the workers pay the entire freight, including the income taxes.

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The Struggle In Britain

The MacDonald cabinet is quite correct in claiming that the tories and liberals sabotaged the Wheatley housing bill protecting unemployed tenants from eviction, but there is also reason to believe that it received but half-hearted support from the MacDonald wing of the cabinet.

The MacDonaldites have not as yet shown any great enthusiasm for measures that really challenge the right of the landlords and capitalists to control the lives of the workers and the opposition parties derive great comfort from the fact that the leadership of the labor party does not adopt an aggressive tactic for such measures. The attitude of the MacDonaldites towards the Wheatley bill was an apologetic one; the noble lords of the tory party and the right honorable gentlemen of the liberal party were quick to perceive their hesitancy.

The Wheatley bill was defeated by nine votes—proof conclusive that a militant policy would have put it over. The fight on the bill was looked upon by the liberals as a test of the fighting quality of the labor party leadership; the liberal leaders, Lloyd George and Asquith, remained neutral, refraining from voting and from all reports have been greatly heartened by the vacillating policy of the MacDonaldites.

The defeat of this measure—a purely humanitarian one in behalf of the most poverty-stricken section of the workingclass—affords an interesting sidelight on the temper of the British owning classes. The boasted fair play of these bloated Britishers evidently does not include anything that will encroach on the right of landlords to kick unemployed workers and their families into the street when the rent is not forthcoming. If such stern opposition arises against an attempt to restrict the profit-acquiring possibilities of a small section of the British ruling class the question is important of what will happen to parliamentarism in England if by a majority vote following the return of the Labor Party as majority party an attack is made on some fundamental basis of British capitalism.

The MacDonaldites have repeatedly emphasized their devotion to purely parliamentary processes, but the British capitalists have not and they will not hesitate to further sabotage the parliamentary program of the Labor Party while preparing to resist with every means available attempts to extend workingclass control of government and industry.

Our advice to MacDonald and his cabinet members is to use the prestige of their government positions to organize the British workingclass in a solid phalanx against British capitalism; to kick out of strategically important government positions, in the army and navy, and elsewhere, all lackeys of the capitalist system and fill the places with labor men who may not be quite so technically efficient but who are loyal to the workers; to encourage the establishment of councils of action by the labor unions, to unify British labor and prepare it to use the full force of its economic power against the sabotage of the capitalists, the landlords and their hangers-on.

Unless something like this is done even a parliamentary majority after the next election will be of little service in making the British workers the real rulers of Britain.

The British capitalists, like every other capitalist class, will fight to the last ditch to preserve their privileges and when that time comes —it is not so far away—they will abandon all pretense of democratic procedure just as the German, Italian, Bulgarian and Spanish ruling classes have.

For inability to pass remedial legislation at present the officialdom of the British Labor Party can be excused even tho it puts up but a feeble fight; it cannot be excused, however, for not broadening and extending, by educational and organizational methods, the economic base of workingclass political power—the unions of the workers which are the first line of defense and offense in the struggle against capitalism and which must be carefully prepared for that struggle thru centralization of their power and a quickened consciousness of the all-important part they will have to play.

Aid From the Enemy

The expulsion of Anton Bimba from Bookkeepers, Stenographers and Accountants' Union, Number 12646, of New York, for membership in the Workers Party of America, is the most high-handed and unjustifiable proceeding yet listed in the personal war conducted by Gompers against the Communists. We have refrained from commenting on this matter until all facts in the case were at hand and the liberal "Nation" has already characterized the expulsion as an unmistakable infringement on the right of political expression of American citizens.

The expulsion of Comrade Bimba violates not merely certain more or less abstract rights but the laws of the American Federation of Labor; he was expelled by orders direct from President Gompers and for the specific reason that he was a Communist.

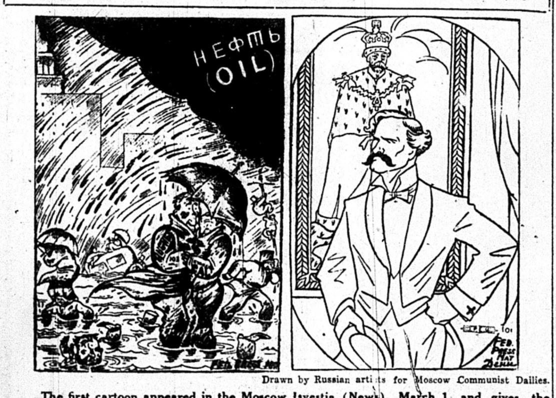
It was the political affiliation of Comrade Bimba that irritated President Gompers; he was an active member of the union and not the slightest suggestion of irregularity other than his political beliefs has been made; was the union to which he belonged strong enough to enforce the closed shop Comrade Bimba would be jobless because President Gompers does not believe in freedom of union men to join any political party whose program meets with their approval.

Latest reports from New York are to the effect that the arbitrary action of President Gompers has alienated many members of the union who hitherto were his strongest supporters and so far as the Communists are concerned this is meat and drink to them; they thrive upon the mistakes of their enemies and they have not as yet discovered that expulsions of Communists by labor fakers of the Gompers type is hampering the party to any great extent. The Communists have a program which depends for its success upon winning a majority of the workers to their side and if any surer way of doing this than to have enemies violate the laws and customs they have taught the workers to respect has been discovered we are quite certain it will become part of Communist tactics.

It is probably one of the chief reasons for the Olympian anger of President Gompers that he knows quite well the Communists, conscious of the weakness of his position, are laughing at him and his anti-red campaign while they capitalize it for organizational and political purposes.

He calls that "fanaticism" but history will have a word or two to say on the subject and it is enough for us to know that with the aid of President Gompers, to whom they are a welcome contrast, the Workers (Communist) Party of America rapidly is extending its influence where it counts—among the workers and farmers of America.

RUSSIAN CARTOONS ON ANGLO-SAXONDOM



Drawn by Russian artists for Moscow Communist Dailies.

The first cartoon appeared in the Moscow Isvestia (News), March 1, and gives the Russian view of the "oil typhoon that has hit Washington."

The second cartoon is the Communist view of Premier Ramsay MacDonald of England arrayed in evening dress in the shadow of the king. It appeared in The Moscow Pravda (Truth) of March 2.

Reformism In Full Swing

By J. T. MURPHY

EDITOR'S NOTE.—Interest in the British labor movement is intensified by the setback given the Ramsay MacDonald labor government in parliament on Monday. In order to understand the British situation you must read these articles by J. T. Murphy, British Communist and trade unionist. They will appear in the DAILY WORKER during the remainder of this week. Today's installment is as follows:

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EVERY day that goes by is simply crammed with incidents justifying every prediction and every word of criticism the Communists have made with regard to the Labor Government. Within a single month of office all the cards are on the table: "Labor Imperialism," "Empire Development," "Industrial peace," "social insurance," "sops for the workers," "national agreements," "wages boards," etc., etc., in short every possible measure to stifle the spirit of revolt. And the Trades Union bureaucracy are at one with the Labor Government in carrying this policy thru. The dock strike settlement is illuminating in this respect.

Compromise Strike.

The strike ended on a compromise. A compromise that could have been secured without the strike. The terms of settlement were practically agreed upon before the strike begun. Mr. Shaw proposed the compromise which was the main feature of the settlement, secretly, with the difference of four weeks only on the settlement of the second shilling.

The dockers demanded 2 shillings at once. The terms are 1 shilling now, another 1 shilling per day beginning of June. Mr. Shaw proposed the latter to begin at the end of June. But there had to be a strike for the benefit of the leaders. Bevin and Tillet had to win back the confidence of the men and make an attempt to smash the Stevedores Union which had captured many of the Transport Union's members in the unofficial strike of last year. They got the strike, magnificently complete. And then began the developments.

Promptly the Labor Government initated the Industrial Court of Inquiry in accordance with the policy of fostering conciliation and preventing strikes, or when strikes do occur to confine them to very limited channels. At once Bevin seized the position for lime light and the court abruptly closed with Bevin the winner. The chairman and the Minister of Labor brought the contending parties together and the same night the terms were arranged. But the men refused. They had been told there would not be any compromise whatever and resented the slightest climb down with so complete a hold upon the situation.

Government Strike-Breaking Agency.

The Prime Minister had already announced that the Government was taking every necessary measure to safeguard the food supplies of the "nation" and had the nucleus of an organization ready for the job. Then the Postmaster General, Mr. Hartshorn, one time leader of the South Wales Miners' Federation, proceeded to secure voluntary labor, that is blackleg labor to remove the foreign mails. The police proceeded to protect the blacklegs. The naval ratings were called in to help.

Meanwhile the union leaders proceeded to control the men. And this is how they did it. Bevin spoke as follows to the delegate conference which was returning to the districts to reverse the instructions of the men. "The Government is responsible for the moving of mails. They have refrained from using soldiers, naval ratings, blacklegs or force of any kind. But they are being driven up against it, and soon will have to take the choice of exercising their powers or going out of office. That was the choice and there is no need to beat about the bush. We discussed the position with the Government . . . I want you to see the influence on our judgement in the course of the developments that have gone on."

Three days later Bevin had won. The Labor Government had won and the transport workers believed they had won a lot. And so they had. Following upon the Locomotivemen's modification of the reductions which were being imposed upon them they had by direct action won back nearly to the position of 1922 when their wages were 12 shillings per day with the cost of living 79% higher than 1914. Now they were 11 shillings per day with the cost of living at the same figure. By the time they get the next 1 shilling there is every probability that the cost of living will have risen at least another five points and nullified the second shilling as a gain. Nevertheless they have broken the back of the offensive on wages and given an impetus to all other workers to be up and doing. And the demands for increases in wages are rolling in from all directions.

But let us look more closely at the terms of settlement. The first six clauses deal with the wages questions and the adjustment of piece work prices, overtime rates etc. thereto.

Terms of Settlement.

7. **Local Joint Committees.** Local Joint Committees shall on the request of either side, consider, with a view to arriving at local settlements, the following matters: a) Time workers differentials when working to or from pieceworkers. b) The adjustment of piecework rates which are deemed too high or unduly low. c) Adjustment exceptional working conditions, providing that the decisions and minutes issued by the National Joint Council shall not be displaced locally. d) Questions of safety working and general conditions affecting health.

8. Local Joint Committees shall meet within seven days of written request by either side to consider etc., etc. . . . Failing agreement within one month from such request or other time mutually agreed upon matters shall be deemed to have been referred to National Joint Council and its findings shall be deemed final and binding on all parties.

9. **Decasualisation.** The parties to this agreement shall agree to appoint a sub-committee, the Minister of Labor to appoint an independent chairman . . . . to examine the proposal for a guaranteed week with a view to arriving at an agreement to give effect to the Shaw report.

10. Either party to this agreement desiring to amend or end the agreement shall give one months notice. Upon such notice being given the parties shall meet forthwith to discuss the position. Failing agreement at the end of one month from such notice the parties may extend by agreement or either party may give fourteen days to terminate the agreement.

12. This agreement shall be considered as a modification of the national agreement of May 5th, 1920 and subsequent conditions attached thereunder.

With the concessions on wages and the promised inquiry into the decasualisation question the leaders have won the confidence of the men. With the creation of the above machinery and the popularization of the Industrial Court, the leaders and the Labor Government have now got their grip upon the transport workers for a long time to come. They have gained the machinery of conciliation to stifle strikes, to delay them and to strangle them.

Milk and Water Laborites.

Immediately they had succeeded the Daily Herald opens with a campaign for Courts of Inquiry. Here we are told, within a few short weeks a miners strike will be upon us. Why not a Court of Inquiry now and avoid all the distress and dislocation of industry which strikes entail? We are told to look at the Steel Smelters Confederation, the highest paid workers in the country operating with a sliding scale which goes up or down according to the cost of living, and they have had no strike for forty years. Look at the National Union of Railwaymen, how they are settling things without strikes. In this policy the General Council of the Trades Union Congress is lending every assistance and is turning to account its latest concession to the revolutionary workers of the unemployed committees. It has begun thru its joint committee of the Congress and the Unemployed Workers' Committee to take the sting out of the movement by giving it a respectable constitutional agitation with the sting drawn out of the demands. It is clear that the concession to the Unemployed is part of the big concerted move to maneuver the whole working class movement into a truce with capitalism. The final debate on Poplar adds strength to this contention.

Poplar Debate No. 2 Rent Bill.

John Wheatley, the Minister of Health scored a "parliamentary triumph" but he delivered, on behalf of MacDonald, a most hefty blow at the workers of Poplar and everywhere else where they had been actively fighting for the guardians to line up with the Poplar policy. He turned the tables on Asquith and the Tories but failed utterly to take his stand with the Poplar guardians and fight the opposition as a class war fighter. His case was purely a parliamentary case, on the rights and wrongs of the proceedure he had taken with regard to cancelling the order which nobody had been able to enforce. He said: "Let me summarize what I have been saying. I have not surrendered Poplar. I do not intend to surrender to Poplar. I have rescued MY department from a state of degradation. I have put my department in a position in which it can and will enforce the law and do so fearlessly because impartially and fairly. . . . . I am willing and anxious, as is the Government, to reform the Poor Law, and particularly the Poor Law system of London, at the earliest possible moment and in doing so I will see, if I am in office, that the rights of the poor and the principles of Popular Government are protected in the measure submitted to the House."

In an earlier part of the speech he declared, "I am not defending the Poplar Guardians. That is not my business or my duty."

Lansbury was left to face the brunt of this part of the business and it seems to settle very definitely the fate of Wheatley in the cabinet of MacDonald. To decline to line up with Poplar when every section of the opposition were attacking Poplar and cared not two pence whether the Poor Law was reformed or not so long as Poplar could be discredited in the eyes of the people, may be good parliamentarism in the MacDonald school but it is damned poor class war fighting.

Poor Law Reform.

Indeed his final declaration on the Poor Law reform is a complete surrender to the Liberals who are only becoming enthusiastic about poor law reform because they feel that the only way to defend the spread of Poplarism which is growing in the Boards of Guardians is to transfer the functions of granting relief to Councils where they feel the capitalist forces have a firmer hold. From being an outspoken critic of MacDonald, Wheatley is becoming his most powerful ally, may be later to supersede him, but only to pursue more vigorously the policy of MacDonald.

This he is making obvious on his building schemes. Planning to build on a large scale and cheap which will catch the eyes of the multitude he desires the stability of capitalism over a period of years in order to carry out the dilution scheme with regard to skilled labor in the building industry. He is therefore asking for a building scheme extending over fifteen to twenty years with a working agreement between employers and workers without the slightest inroad into the powers of the capitalists.

That he has got great scope with the housing problem no one can dispute. In 1911 nearly 5 million persons in Great Britain lived more than two in a room; over 1 million in Scotland alone were living more than three in a room. (The Government standard of overcrowding is more than two in a room, living rooms included.) If the surplus persons had been removed from the overcrowded houses and re-housed in 5-roomed houses on the basis of 10 persons to a house 200,000 new houses would have been required in 1911. By 1914 there was an absolute shortage of 320,000 working class houses. During the war practically no houses were built except in overcrowded munition areas. At the end of the war the shortage was 520,000. Under the Addison scheme (1919 to 1922) 176,000 houses were built. At the present time it is estimated that there is an absolute shortage of at least 800,000 houses, without making any allowance for an improvement in standard.

These were the conditions that forced up the rents. In 1915 the Government in war time introduced the first rents restriction act. This was continued until the summer of 1923 when the government announced its policy of gradual decontrol until 1925 when all control was to be removed. The act limited the landlord to increasing his rent not more than 40% above pre-war plus any increase in rates. Nor could the landlord turn out a tenant without finding alternative accomodation. The new policy permitted the landlord to turn out the tenant without providing alternative accomodation if he bought the house before June 1923 and wanted it for himself or child of his over 18. That would mean also that control of rents would lapse as houses were released.

Outdoing Liberals in Liberalism.

This week a private members Bill was read twice and is likely to be adopted by the Government as a Government Bill fathered by Wheatley, which proposes to extend State control until 1928 and impose new restrictions on the landlords right of recovering possession of the house. It further proposes to cut the 40% above pre war rent to 25%. That this will be popular outside there is not the slightest doubt. Add to this the proposal for 9 shillings-per-week-houses and it will be seen that the Labor Government is straining every nerve to win mass support and win confidence by social amelioration. They are striving to outdo the Liberals in Liberalism. Partly for these motives and partly for motives of international politics the question of the 48-hour week is receiving immediate attention.

Thursday: The 48-hour Week.

Farmer-Labor Party Great Aid to Youth

By MARTIN ABERN.

A MASS Farmer-Labor Party in the United States can be of immense aid to the young workers in their struggles on the job and also politically.

The young workers in the industries and in the fields of American capitalism, as in every capitalist country, are, together with the female workers, the worst paid of all exploited workers; they labor as long, and in many industries where youth labor is especially employed, toil more hours than the older workers; their conditions of work, surroundings, are dismal and miserable. These are the terrible conditions that prevail for the fledglings, the millions of exploited and enslaved children in every imaginable industry and field in America—from the office boy in the business institutions, receiving a half dozen dollars or so per week, to the page boy in the congressional halls of American capitalism; from the child in an East Side sweat shop to the infant laboring and broiling under the terrific sun in beet or cotton fields; from the little girl's hands bleeding wasting away in the canning factories for a few nickels a day to the noisy street urchin, racing the streets or patiently standing on a corner trying to make a few pennies for the home larder by selling newspapers.

We have, too, the thousands of young workers in the basic industries, such as coal and steel, and in thousands of manufacturing works. Mainly these young workers (the children entirely) are unorganized in either a trade or industrial union.

Would Help the Youth.

A Farmer-Labor Party, really trying to serve the interests of the workers and exploited farmers, would make efforts to eliminate at once child profiteering. A Farmer-Labor Party would agitate to take the young out of industry and put them into the schools. Failing in that, it would agitate for greater protection for the youth in industry; it would strive for a minimum wage, a maximum working day and better working environment. A Farmer-Labor Party would support any effort to organize the youth workers and children into unions, not apart from the existing unions, but into the same unions. It may not be pleasant to think that young people have to be organized when they belong in school, but we deal with actual conditions not with our desires. A political party would, therefore, if it were really a working class political party, try to have strong economic organizations, unions, co-operatives, supporting its political efforts. It would encourage the unions everywhere to organize the unorganized workers, young and old.

A Farmer-Labor Party not yet having political supremacy or control of the government, but a strong minority party steadily growing, would have a powerful influence on the capitalist republican and democratic parties. These reactionary parties would watch their steps in promulgating reactionary measures against the working class. A Farmer-Labor Party in actual control of the government could perhaps appreciably crack the fabric of child labor exploitation. It could and should enact laws jailing forthwith those who employ child labor.

Tasks of Farmer-Labor Party.

With the Teapot scandal at Washington still stirring many minds, formerly unthinking, yet another, maybe more important than the other possible benefits, aid could be given the youth of America by a strong Farmer-Labor Party—especially if the Farmer-Labor Party is in power. It could, if it were genuinely for the interests of the workers and farmers, and not a middle class party (as is the so-called Labor Party of England, and similar "labor" parties in many countries) be a most powerful force in hindering and breaking down in a measure, the ever-developing military and imperialist machinery of American capitalist government. A real mass Farmer-Labor Party, such as we hope will be formed in Minnesota on June 17, could prevent to a great extent further militarization of the United States. It could and must try to abolish the Citizens' Military Training Camps as public nuisances, as a menace to the peace and welfare of the masses of workers and farmers. It should and must then immediately abolish the Reserve Officers Training Camps in the universities and colleges and thus stop the training of persons for scabbery and gunmen duty against workers on strikes. A mass Farmer-Labor Party would show the lousy role of Boy Scouts organizations and American Sentinels and enlighten the workers so that workers would not be fooled into sending their children into these scab-teaching organizations.

Educating the Youth.

Instead, a Farmer-Labor Party, and real working class party, would start a huge campaign to teach the workers and their children the real need, benefits of organization on the political and industrial fields. It would permit and foster the teachings of the value of unionism to the children; it would promote working class education rather and Goslingism and Goosestepism.

A workers' party in control of the government would, in short, among other things, so far as the young workers and children are concerned, strive for abolition of child labor, for the organization of the youth into the unions, for teaching the history of the struggles of labor, of the class struggle, would try for the demilitarization of capitalist America.

Struggle Against Capitalism.

A mass Farmer-Labor Party could sincerely strive to do all these things for the youth of America, but yet would fail so long as American capitalism existed. In making the attempts, the Farmer-Labor government would run up against capitalist opposition at every step. It would discover that capitalism prevents the realization of a single one of its aims. And thus, such a Farmer-Labor Party, if it were truly such, would come to realize, as the Workers Party and Young Workers League already realize, that no lasting benefits, perhaps not even momentary ones, can be attained for the masses of workers and farmers unless the whole system of capitalism is abolished, and replaced by a system in which the producers, the workers, farmers and so-called brain workers would have the total ownership and management of the mills, factories, mines, fields and the government wholly in their hands.

But even tho a Farmer-Labor Party cannot attain these needs of the young workers within capitalism, still the attempt must and will be made. The young worker must realize these demands. If working class parties cannot realize these needs of the youth under capitalism, the sooner they find it out, the better. And the sooner, then, they will make their main effort to destroy the capitalist system and establish a genuine workers' and farmers' government, which excludes all capitalists, preachers, lawyers and other useless elements in society, from any participation or rights in the government unless they do useful work. Ultimately, the position taken by the Workers Party and the Young Workers League must prevail; capitalist rule and misery for masses, or workers' rule, Soviet rule and happiness for the workers.

For Mass Farmer-Labor Party.

We are for a mass Farmer-Labor Party in the United States because it is a gigantic step for the workers and farmers, because a Farmer-Labor Party trying to carry out a workers' program under capitalism would find itself helpless and would have to turn to the Communist method—the overthrow of capitalism, the establishment of a Soviet government expressed thru a proletarian dictatorship. Then would begin the first real steps to carry out the demands and needs of the young workers on the economic and educational field; not only for them but for all workers.

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RAISES THE STANDARD
FOR A WORKERS' AND
FARMERS' GOVERNMENT

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The Land for the Users
The Industries for the Workers
Protection of the Foreign-Born
Recognition of Soviet Russia

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WALL STREET OFFERS SCHEME TO "SAVE" EUROPE

DAWES' PLAN SCRAPS PACT OF WORLD WAR

Tells Germany to Pay But He Doesn't Tell How

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PARIS, April 9.—General Charles G. "Hell and Maria" Dawes today delivered to the Reparations Commission the report of the committee of experts of which he is chairman.

The report virtually recommends rewriting the financial provisions of the Treaty of Versailles.

It is a plan for obtaining reparations from Germany, while balancing her budget and stabilizing her currency.

This is the plan of Wall Street to rebuild a capitalist Europe out of the chaos resulting from the world-war.

It is the plan of J. Pierpont Morgan and his fellow international bankers, fighting for the present social system, to save Europe and the world from the growing power of the workers and farmers.

McKenna Submits Report.

At the same time there was submitted the report of a second experts committee, headed by Reginald McKenna, dealing with German wealth abroad and means for its return.

The Dawes report proposed:

1.—Creation of a bank of emission, to issue paper money for Germany and handle the reparations account.

2.—The taking over of German railways by a company which will run them for the benefit of both Germany and her creditors.

3.—A foreign loan of 800,000,000 gold marks to stabilize Germany's currency and take care of her immediate treaty obligations.

4.—Obtaining reparations payments from sale of railway and industrial bonds and from revenue from monopolies on luxuries.

5.—A sliding scale of reparations payments; starting at one billion gold marks the first year and increasing as Germany prospers.

6.—France and Belgium must release their economic hold on the Ruhr, but may retain their armies of occupation.

Revises Versailles Treaty.

The report, hailed as the most momentous document since the Versailles treaty, which it would in a measure revise, differs from that pact in this: General Dawes and his colleagues, who included Owen D. Young, based their entire findings on the hypothesis "that the fiscal and economic unity of the reich will be restored;" Germany is not told what she must pay and left to find the money; the experts, thru limited control and supervision, would have the Allies share which the late enemy interest and responsibility in the business of making every German bear a fair share of a fair burden.

Re-establishment of confidence in Germany, on the part of her own people as well as the rest of the world, is held to be vital to success of the plan.

Plan Is Complicated.

General Dawes' committee has proposed to create this confidence by making it to Germany's interest to pay her debts. To this end the broadest, most complicated scheme ever devised for rehabilitation of a nation and extracting payments is outlined.

Involving intricate mechanism of parallel and interlocking boards of directors—the whole supervised by a "reparations dictator"—to safeguard the rights of the allies who are asked to relinquish their economic grip on the Ruhr, the plan is presented as a unit. It concludes, almost bluntly, that it must be accepted in its entirety, or not at all.

Explain Committee's Attitude.

The Dawes report opened with an explanation of the attitude of the committee.

"We have approached our task as business men, anxious to obtain effective results. We have been concerned with technical, not political, aspects of the problems presented to us," the report began.

"The dominating feature of the German budget is Germany's obligation to the allies under the treaty

(Continued on page 2)

Hamon Wrote the Check That Elected Harding

Morgan's New Mortgage

WHEN Brigadier-General Dawes, house of Morgan henchman, was appointed as a member of the committee of experts to determine Germany's capacity to pay reparations, we stated that it was the first step in the underwriting of the reparations account by the finance-capitalists of the United States and that an international committee of bankers dominated by the house of Morgan would become the receivers of Germany.

* * * *

Bankers Feast on Germans

The recommendations made by the Dawes commission bear out every one of our predictions. The most important proposal—upon the successful consummation of which all other proposals depend—is the establishment of a new bank of issue with German participation but under allied control. "Allied" in this instance means house of Morgan control because the condition for the establishment of the bank is a loan of $200,000,000 and the recent loan made by this same financial group to France—secured by the French gold reserve—shows that from this source alone is this amount procurable.

Like vultures, the international bankers have waited and watched the breakdown of German industry and the increase of hopeless misery in Germany and western Europe until they could safely, at least without fear of immediate danger, take huge mouthfuls from the bodies of workingmen, women and children. It is the workingclass of Germany that must pay first and all the intricate calculations of the capacity of German industry, the mortgage value of the German railroads, the indexing of imports and exports, cannot disguise the fact—except for those who want to be fooled—that every dollar of the reparations comes, not from the German capitalists but from the sweated bodies of the German workers.

* * * *

Germany Converted Into Slave-Pen

Nor can the workingclass of other nations escape the consequences of the arrangement that converts Germany into a gigantic slave-pen wherein will be manufactured for starvation wages commodities that must flood the world market if the reparations are to be paid. No other method of raising such an enormous sum can be devised and the tremendous repercussions of the reparations settlement will be felt in every capitalist nation—if the conditions are accepted.

The German workers are thrice enslaved by the settlement—they are slaves to their own capitalist class, slaves to the French, slaves to the house of Morgan.

This is the one outstanding fact compared with which the carefully drawn estimates of annual revenue from a dozen sources, but all deriving actually from the unpaid labor-power of the workers, are of little importance.

There is one other recommendation of the Dawes commission that is also of supreme importance as proving that parliamentary majorities mean little to the real rulers—the finance capitalists. Disputes arising over payments and capacity to pay are to be referred to the league of nations and this almost defunct body, which the congress and senate of the United States refused to endorse, is thereby resurrected by the house of Morgan whose scheme it was in the first place.

* * * *

More Misery—More Gold

With the investment of something like $200,000,000 by the most powerful group in America in the allied bank to which payments are to be made the participation of this country in the league is a foregone conclusion.

One hundred per cent Americans will derive great consolation from the fact set forth above as proving not only "our" right but "our" ability to profit from the world-war.

The shameless imperialism that began to dominate completely the government of this nation when this country entered the world war in 1918 has now reached its zenith with the report of the Dawes commission.

Washington, D. C., Refuses Memorial Tree For Nikolai Lenin---But Wait!

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 9.—A request received by the authorities here that a memorial tree be planted on 16th Street in the name of Nikolai Lenin has been refused. In spite of the fact that an ex-soldier, J. Bentley Mulford, made the request, it is pointed out that trees in memory of Washington veterans are planted on this street and the fastidious spirits of these veterans would object to the company of the immortal Lenin.

MAY OUST SULLIVAN

JAKE WILLING EVEN TO GIVE COOL MILLION

Witness Not Sure As to Oklahoman's Motives

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, April 9.—Further testimony concerning alleged "deals" to secure the republican nomination for Warren G. Harding, was given the Senate Oil Committee today.

J. F. Baughn, Harlingen, Texas, the first witness called, declared that Jake Hamon told him that he "signed the check that nominated Harding for president."

Farmer Is Witness.

Baughn, formerly a farmer at Duncan, Okla., said he had known Hamon for 18 or 20 years and that he "talked politics" with him after his return from the Chicago 1920 convention.

"He told me then that he had 'motives' for supporting Harding and if need be that he would spend $1,000,000 to carry Oklahoma republican. He never explained what his 'motives' were."

Investigation Will Proceed.

The Senate Committee, in a brief executive session this morning, decided to push its inquiry.

Senator Brookhart, the chairman, drew cheers from a crowd of spectators when he announced at the end of the executive session that "the investigation will proceed with a force and determination that it never had before."

Harding's Campaign Fund.

After Baughn was excused, Wm. H. Miller, former assistant attorney-general of Ohio was called.

J. B. French, friend of Hamon, testified Monday that Hamon said he gave Miller $25,000 to pay the Chicago hotel bills of the Harding headquarters. Miller, French said, was the pre-convention Harding manager in Oklahoma.

Miller denied that he accepted any money from Hamon to pay Harding's hotel bill.

"I paid out no money and I took in no money. I was neither a campaign manager nor a sub-manager," he said.

Miller declared Harding's campaign had been a "poverty campaign all the way thru," and said he had heard no reports at the convention that Hamon had paid any Harding expenses.

He was then excused.

Probe California Reserve.

Senator Walsh read several communications from Secretary of Interior Work, in connection with which various leases in California naval reserve Number 2, and announced he will shortly begin a thoro investigation of this reserve which previously had been neglected by the committee.

The committee then adjourned until Friday.

Witnesess who will appear Friday are: Wm Nichols, Oklahoma City police chief, and General Edwin F. Glenn, chief of the Wood headquarters in Columbus, Ohio, in 1920.

Mrs. Hamon, widow of the Oklahoma politician, has not yet been served with a subpoena. She probably will appear Saturday, Walsh announced.

D. of J. Refused Aid.

George W. Stork, a department of justice accountant, was the first witness.

After presenting a letter from the department refusing to furnish files in the Bosch Magnto case, and the Green stock case asked by the committee, Stork went into lengthy details leading up to the sale of the Bosch Magneto company properties by the alien property custodian during the war involving Joseph F. Guffey, of Pittsburgh, former democratic national commit-

(Continued on page 2.)

WHAT DAWES' EXPERTS ARE EAGERLY HOPING FOR THEIR PROPOSALS

WHAT THE EXPERTS' PROPOSALS ARE SUPPOSED TO MEAN TO GERMANY:

Relief for two years from reparations payments; these to be taken care of by a foreign loan and a tax on industries at present nonproductive.

Return of economic interest in the Ruhr and Rhineland.

Stabilization of her currency by means of a loan of 800,000,000 gold marks and creation of a gold bank of emission.

A return of German capital that has "flown the country" with collapse of the mark.

* * *

TO FRANCE:

Priority in reparations payments insofar as the cost of her armies of occupation are concerned.

Assurance of slowly but steadily increasing payments by Germany under allied supervision.

Protection against an adverse exchange or trade balance that might result from incautious German payments.

* * *

TO THE UNITED STATES:

Provision for payment of the costs of the American army that was four years on the Rhine.

* * *

TO THE WORLD:

Probable settlement of the reparations problem that has kept Europe in turmoil since the signing of the Versailles treaty.

PROMINENT MEN HAULED IN AS KLAN MURDERERS

Two More Are Dying After Klan Massacre

JOHNSTOWN, Pa., April 9.—Twenty-four members of the Ku Klux Klan are under arrest here today charged with rioting and murder during a Klan demonstration at Lilly, Pa., Saturday. Two more of those shot by the Klan murderers, Patrick Bradley and Frank Miasco, are expected to die from their wounds.

State constabulary are still patrolling Lilly today, while influential Klansmen are trying to get their rioting colleagues out on writs of habeas corpus.

Governor Pinchot announced that he would govern his future course by reports received from state cossack Major Adams. Attorney General Woodruff declared at Harrisburg that unless further disorders are reported the state is not expected to interfere with local authorities.

Of the twenty-four Klansmen who participated in the massacre, some are prominent business men, two are constables, and one is a councilman.

Investigation Continues.

Authorities today continued their investigation into Saturday night's fatal rioting in Lilly between citizens and the Ku Klux Klan.

The death of Frank Miasco of Lilly brought the total dead to three today and a fourth man, Patrick Bradley of Lilly, is reported dying in an Altoona hospital.

Six more Lilly citizens have been arrested in connection with the outbreak and will be arraigned today. Additional arrests are expected.

Klansmen Get Hearing.

Twenty-six Klansmen will be taken to the Ebensburg court house from the police station here today for a hearing on a writ of habeas corpus to determine whether they can be admitted to bail. The men are held on charges of rioting and murder.

Crowley Heads New York Central.

NEW YORK, April 9.—P. E. Crowley was elected president of the New York Central today, succeeding A. H. Smith, deceased.

CLAIM JUDGE "DENNIE" HAS BROKEN DOWN

Faced By Forty Strikers Who Defied His Injunction

Judge "Dennie" Sullivan is going to be ousted from his job of using the machinery of his court in making war on the strikers of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union.

This was one of the developments that became known in the courtroom of the American prototype of the British labor oppressor, Judge Jeffreys, of two centuries ago, when he was faced by 40 strikers yesterday who had defied his injunction.

He's Just Worn Out.

The excuse is made that the "Honorable Dennie" is just "worn out", and that he needs a vacation. Others say that his spirit has been broken by the defiance of the strikers.

Anyway, it is claimed that he is making arrangements with the lawyers for both sides to have the strike cases transferred to the court of Judge Fels.

"Can't you go in and see if Judge Fels will take these cases?" Sullivan is reported as saying wearily to the lawyers. "I am going out of town for a few days to rest up. Just go into Judge Fels' court and tell him I sent you."

Over forty pickets were in court, filling the jury box and the lawyers' chairs as well as benches around the room. It has finally dawned on Judge Sullivan that in spite of his looks, his threats and severe fines and sentences, there are as many strikers on the picket line as there were when the strike began.

Dunne Addresses Strikers.

The strike meeting of the garment workers was addressed yesterday afternoon by William F. Dunne of the DAILY WORKER staff. He urged the strikers to continue their picketing and pay no attention to the injunction saying that this was no time for the workers to show any sign of weakness. He pointed out that obedience of the legal fictions of the employers' courts would end in the complete destruction of the labor movement.

Preparations are being made for the monster parade of strikers and sympathizers thru the loop district which is planned for Monday with a mass meeting in some loop theatre yet to be selected.

Altho the officials of the union are prohibited from ordering or arranging for picketing voluntary picketing is keeping the strike lines tight. This is a remarkable feature of the strike that has even aroused the admiration of the thugs and police.

Nelson Is Still Mum.

Alderman Oscar Nelson was still as mum as ever at Wednesday afternoon's meeting of the city council.

He said that he had not been asked to bring up the question of the strike, neither by Vice-President Meyer Perlstein, in charge of the strike, or by the "Committee of 15" of the Chicago Federation. He was not inclined to start anything himself.

While the city council was in session in the city hall the "Committee of 15" was also meeting, but at the offices of the Chicago Federation of Labor in West Washington St.

Late in the afternoon Judge Sullivan sent five of the strike cases to Judge Fels, carrying out the report that he was planning to turn all of his anti-strike activities over to Judge Fels, and leave the city temporarily.

IMPEACH COOLIDGE!

MONTANA OIL INDICTMENT HITS WHEELER

Got Fees For Oil Permits, His Enemies Are Charging

(Special to The Daily Worker)

GREAT FALLS, Mont., Apr. 9.—Charges and counter-charges fell fast on one another today following indictment of Burton K. Wheeler, Junior United States Senator from Montana, for alleged unlawful receipt of money in connection with the issuance of oil and gas prospecting permits.

Wheeler, who is prosecutor of the Senate Daugherty Investigating Committee, was indicted by the Grand Jury with Gordon Campbell, oil operator, and L. C. Stevenson, promotor. U. S. District Attorney Slattery said a warrant for the senator's arrest has been telegraphed to Washington.

Campbell, who the indictments charge, paid Wheeler $4,000 in connection with permits, immediately issued a statement denying the allegation and declaring his dealing with the senator "open and above board." Friends of Wheeler denounce his political foes as responsible for the indictment.

* * *

Wheeler Calls It Frame-Up.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—Denouncing the indictment against him as a "frame-up" by the republican national committee to balk the uncovering of "a great conspiracy," Senator Burton K. Wheeler, Montana, today declared investigation of the department of justice and Harry M. Daugherty would not be stopped by the indictment.

Wheeler, chief prosecutor of the Daugherty committee, was indicted late yesterday by a federal grand jury at Great Falls, Montana, on a charge of illegally accepting a fee in connection with oil land cases for the Gordon Campbell interests since he became a member of the senate.

Wheeler prepared to go back to Montana to demand an early trial. He decided this was the best thing to do, after a long conference last night with Senator Walsh, his colleague, and other democratic leaders. Meantime bond for Wheeler's appearance in court is to be arranged by wire today.

Daugherty Plays Innocent.

Wheeler's indictment was like a bolt from the blue. Wheeler had no warning of it, altho he had charged that he was being investigated by the department of justice.

Altho dispatches stated that the indictment was the result of evidence secured by department of justice agents before Daugherty resigned as attorney-general, Daugherty said that he "never heard of the case," while he was in the department. He was inclined to believe it was a small fraud case worked up by the post-office department.

Republican Heads Knew.

Wheeler told the Senate he had been informed that the republican national committee several days ago knew he was to be indicted. Department of Justice sleuths have been investigating his history for months, he declared.

The young democratic-progressive made a complete denial of all the charges, and insinuations that have been made against him since he began the investigation which preceded resignation of Attorney General Daugherty from the cabinet.

"This was done solely for the purpose of injuring me, and detracting from the work of our investigating committee which has unearthed a con-

(Continued on page 2)

EXTRAORDINARY! TRIAL DATE OF BOOTLEGGING CONGRESSMAN IS SET

(Special to The Daily Worker)

COVINGTON, Ky., April 9.—The trial of Congressman John W. Lwingley of Kentucky and his alleged associates, charged with conspiring to withdraw liquor from a government warehouse was set today for April 15 at 9 a. m.

Another Article by J. T. Murphy on "What's Doing in England" on Page Six Today

WALL ST. PLAN SCRAPS TREATY OF VERSAILLES

Dawes' Experts Put Mortgage on Europe

(Continued from page 1)

of Versailles. We have been concerned with the practical means of recovering this debt, not with the imposition of penalties and guarantees which we propose are economic, not political," the committee said, by way of explanation.

Consideration was given to what extent balancing of the budget and stabilization of the currency could be re-established in Germany as she actually is at the present moment, with limitations as to her fiscal and economic rights over part of her area.

"We should say at the outset that we have been unable to find any practical means of ensuring permanent stability in budget or currency under these conditions," the experts reported. "We have therefore, been compelled to make the assumption that the fiscal and economic unity of the reich will be restored.

Modify Ruhr Occupation?

"Our plan is based upon the assumption that existing measures in so far as they hamper German economic activity will be withdrawn or sufficiently modified so soon as Germany has put into execution the plan recommended."

The committee expressed the opinion that if occupation of the Ruhr were modified, settlement of reparations "must be reinforced by adequate productive securities."

Referring to the "economic potentialities of Germany" the report said "the task would be hopeless if the present situation in Germany accurately reflected her potential capacity," but, "Germany is well equipped with resources. She possesses the means of exploiting them on a large scale and her present credit shortage has been overcome. She will be able to resume a favored position in the activity of the world."

The committee outlined its plans for a new bank of emission, to have a capital of 400 million gold marks, part to be subscribed in Germany and part abroad. The bank would be administered by a German president and a German managing board. Alongside this managing board there would be another board, called the general board which would consist of seven Germans and seven foreigners.

Proposed Relief for Germany.

The report goes into detail about provisions relative to the issuance of notes and maintenance of the bank's reserves and provides for a majority over which would give the allied members of the general board a controlling vote. The benefits that would accrue to German labor from stabilization of the German currency are noted.

"For the working classes instability is always evil," the report says "It has no compensation whatever."

If the statutes of the proposed bank are strictly observed there can be little danger of future inflation, the experts declare.

The proposed relief for Germany during the next two fiscal years is detailed.

"In addition to stable currency, the 34.—budget requires certain relief from immediate charges for treaty purposes," the report says, adding "while securing the budgetary position this will not imply cessation of payments indispenble to the allies in the form of deliveries in kind and the basic priciples of Germany's annual burden."

Hastening to reassure what is considered the French viewpoint, the committee says:

Want German Capital to Return.

"We repudiate of course, the view that Germany's whole domestic demands constitute a first charge on her resources and that what is available for her treaty obligations is merely revenue that she may be willing to realize. But if the prior obligations for reparations . . together with an irreducible minimum for her own domestic expenditures make up . . a sum beyond her taxable capacity, then budget instability at once ensues and currency stability is also probably involved."

The experts stress their belief that "success of our proposals to attain financial stabilization depend essentially upon return of confidence."

Without this, German capital invested abroad will not return, foreign capital will not be attracted and even collection of taxes will be impossible, the report says.

Taxation Burden On People.

In discussing a plan to regulate Germany's future payments in accordance with her increasing prosperity, the experts hold that "the German people should be placed under a burden of taxation at least as heavy as that borne by the people of allied countries. It particularly questions that the wealthier classes have paid their fair share in the past.

Considerable detail is devoted to "an index of prosperity," whereby Germany's increasing ability to pay is to be gauged. "Six sets of representative statistics—railway traffic, population, foreign trade, consumption of tobacco, etc., budget expenditure and consumption of coal—should be ascertained," and an average taken, it is proposed.

The committee expresses the belief that it is necessary "that treaty demands will not, in the period to which the settlement relates, be again the subject of negotiations and disputes." It suggests, however, that whereas the treaty prescribes German's obligations in terms of gold, these can be met by other payments possible and practical under the committee's plans.

Germany is not to have an external loan to meet ordinary deficits during the transition period as in the case of Austria and Hungary, the report says.

Germany is not, in so many words, to receive a moratorium, but the committee says "we are satisfied that neither by reduction of expenditures nor by increase in receipts can Germany (in 1924-25) be expected to provide out of her budget resources for any peace treaty payments to the allies."

Hope is expressed that during the period of "relief," expenditures on unemployment in Germany will exhibit a notable decrease as well as expenditures on the army.

Regarding the German railways, a transport tax of 250,000,000 gold marks per annum should be withdrawn from the revenue side of the budget and devoted to the payment of treaty charges, the experts believe.

"We believe that at the end of the fiscal year 1928-29, the financial and economic situation of Germany will have returned to a normal state and that in this and subsequent years the ordinary budget should support the inclusion of a sum of 1,250,000,000 of gold marks," the report says.

This is the gist of the committee's proposals: That this sum be the standard annual payment, "plus the additional sum computed upon the index of prosperity as from the year 1929-30 onward."

It is from the German railways that the experts propose to raise a considerable portion of Germany's increased internal revenue. They say that the railways have in recent years been badly mismanaged owing to post-war difficulties, have been enormously over-stuffed and extravagantly administered.

The capital value of the railways is estimated by the experts on a conservative basis at 26,000,000,000.

Hopes on German Railways.

Belief is expressed that the German railways can, without difficulty, earn a fair return on their present capital value for the joint stock companies, into which it is proposed to convert the lines.

The German railways, it is recommended, should pay eleven billion gold marks, represented by first mortgage bonds bearing five per cent interest and a one per cent sinking fund. A board of control will have 14 German members with German chairman and general manager.

Under the heading "industral debentures" the experts propose to require as a contribution to reparation payments from German industries the sum of not less than five billion gold marks, to be represented by first mortgage bonds at five per cent with a one per cent sinking fund per annum. For one thing, the committee points out, industrial concerns "have profited in many ways thru depreciated currency," and would be bearing an equal burden had the mark not collapsed. It suggests the exemption of agriculture from the obligations of the proposed mortgage.

"We are now," says the report, "in a position to summarize the full provision we contemplate for treaty payments.

Provisions for Three Periods.

"Budget moratorium period: First year, from foreign loans and part interest (200,000,000 on railway bonds) a total of one billion gold marks; second year, from interest on railway bonds (including 130,000,000 balance from first year) and interest on industrial debentures and budget contributions, including the sale of railway shares, a total of 1,220,000,000 gold marks.

Transition period: Third year, from interest on railway bonds and industrial debentures, from transport tax and from budget, a total of 1,200,000,000 gold marks, subject to contingent addition or reduction not exceeding 250,000,000 gold marks; fourth year 1,750,000,000 gold marks.

"Standard year: Fifth year 25,000,000 gold marks."

The first year will begin to run from the date when the plan shall have been accepted and been made effective.

As soon as the plan is put into action the reparations commission will be in possession of bonds for 16,000,000,000 marks, (11,000,000,000 from the railroads and five billion from the industrials) which may be sold to the extent to which the financial markets are capable of absorbing them.

Plan for Deliveries in Kind.

Referring next to deliveries in kind, the committee says that "unless they can be confined to natural products of Germany, they tend to become uneconomic in character."

France's wishes are deferred to in the report when it proposes that the costs of the armies of occupation are a first charge upon the proceeds of deliveries in kind. Another reason is given, however. The necessity is urged of expending "almost exclusively within Germany the sums available for treaty payments in 1924-25 and 1925-26, it being explained this will work out, first to the advantage of the German budget and consequently to Germany's creditors.

The report provides "that all payments for the account of reparations will be paid in gold marks or their equivalent into the bank of issue to the credit of an 'agent for reparations payments,'" and that the "use and withdrawal of the moneys so deposited will be controlled by the said agent and five persons skilled in matters relating to foreign exchange."

Here the committee again provides that Germany is never to pay more than the allies can receive without upsetting the balance of the exchange, or the trade balance, if payments are in kind.

But also too low a figure, unacceptable to Germany's creditors and unwarrantably favorable to Germany, is deplored.

Dawes Offers Up Devout Wish For His Plan

PARIS, April 9.—A devout wish that the experts' plans for stabilizing Germany's currency and balancing her budget may be successfully consummated was expressed by General Charles G. Dawes in a covering letter transmitted to Louis Barthou, chairman of the reparations commission, together with the report of committee number one.

Dawes declared the entire world had "vital and enduring concern" in what the experts proposed. He explained the open mindedness with which they had attacked their problems, and paid high tribute to his colleagues.

Expect Germany to Prosper.

Two outstanding features of the report which Dawes stressed in his covering letter were that the committee has endeavored to so arrange matters that Germany pays taxes as high as those in any creditor country but no higher, and that her reparations payments are to be guaged by her increasing prosperity.

"The plan submitted is fair and reasonable in its nature, and if accepted, is likely to lead to ultimate and lasting peace," Dawes wrote. "The rejection of these proposals by the German government means the deliberate choice of a continuance of economic demoralization, eventually involving her people in hopeless misery."

The text of the letter in part, follows:

"The President of the Reparations Commission.

"Sir: Your committee has unanimously adopted a report upon the means for balancing the German budget and the measures to be taken to stabilize its currency which I now have the honor to submit.

Where Did We Hear This?

"Deeply impressed by a sense of its responsibility to your commission and to the universal conscience, the committee bases its plan upon the principles of justice, fairness and mutual interest, in the supremacy of which not only the creditors of Germany and Germany itself but the world also have a vital and enduring concern.

"Since, as a result of the war, the creditors of Germany are paying taxes to the limit of their capacity, so also must Germany be encouraged to pay taxes from year to year to the limit of her capacity. This is in accord with the just and underlying principle of the treaty of Versailles, reaffirmed by Germany in its note of May 29, 1919, that the German scheme of taxation must be 'fully as heavy proportionately as that of any of the powers represented on the occasion.' More than this limit could not be expected. And less than this would relieve Germany from the common hardship and give to her an unfair advantage in the industrial competition of the future. The plan of the committee embodies this principle.

"The plan has been made to include flexible adjustments which from the very beginning tend to produce a maximum of contributions consistent with the continued and increasing productivity of Germany; the conservative estimates of payments to be made in the near future are dictated by business prudence in outlining the basis of a loan and should not destroy the perspective as to the effects to be registered in the aggregate of eventual payments which will annually increase. * * * *

Oh My! Oh My!

"To ensure the permanence of the new economis peace between allied governments and Germany, which involves the economic adjustment presented by the plan, there are provided the counterparts of those usual economic precautions against demoralization which are recognized as essential in all business relations involving express obligations. * * * *

"Great care has been taken in fixing the conditions of the supervision over Germany's internal organization ference consistent with proper protection. The plan submitted is fair and reasonable in its nature and, if accepted, is likely to lead to ultimate and lasting peace. The rejection of these proposals by the German government means the deliberate choice of a continuance of economic demoralization, eventually involving her people in hopeless misery. * * * *

"In its work the full committee has held since January 14, 1924, forty-eight meetings. The sub-committee on the stabilizing of currency, composed of M. Harmentier, Sir R. M. Kindersley, M. Emile Francqui and Professor F. Flora, assisted by Henry M. Robinson and under the chairmanship of Owen D. Young, has held sixty-eight meetings and the sub-committee on balancing the German budget, composed of M. Alix, Baron Houtart and Dr. Pirelli, under the chairmanship of Sir J. C. Stamp, has held sixty meetings. These sub-committees have also had the assistance of Andrew McFadysan, the general secretary of the reparation commission. The time of the committee, outside of that consumed by its meetings, has been given largely to investigation and study.

Isn't He Verbose?

"In speaking of my colleagues and as bearing upon the value of this report, I feel that I should make known to the reparations commission and to the world that their governments have in no case limited their complete independence of judgement and action, either before or after their appointment by the reparations commission. Limited only by the powers granted by the commission, each of my colleagues has performed his work as a free agent; these men searching for truth and advice thereon were answerable only to their conscience. In granting this freedom, the governments have on the same lines followed the commissions spirit and intent in constituting the committee, but in so doing they have paid the highest tribute which governments can bestow, namely, complete confidence in a time of crisis in human affairs. In their vision, in their independence of thought, and above all their spirit of high and sincere purpose, which arises above the small things over which the small so often stumble, my colleagues have shown themselves worthy of this trust.

"That their work, which I know place in the commission's hands, may assist in the discharge of the commission's great responsibilities is their prayer and the knowledge hereafter that it has done so will be their full reward.

(Signed)

"Charles G. Dawes, chairman."

FRENCH PRESS HITS DAWES' REPORT; HUGO STINNES ON SICK BED

BERLIN, April 9.—At the hour when the reparations commission in Paris was receiving the report of the experts, Germany's strong man who led resistance to reparations demands—Hugo Stinnes—lay gravely ill at his home here. The industrialist's wife was constantly at his bedside and physicians held out some hope for his recovery.

Stinnes was operated on for gall stones March 22. He collapsed following a second operation last Saturday and grew steadily worse.

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French Are Skeptical.

PARIS, April 9.—The French press was critical of the Dawes report, skeptical as to its success and unfavorable to its adoption. Pertinax, celebrated critic of the Eche de Paris, said:

"The work presented is hardly satisfactory. It gives Germany means of starting once more her evasions of 1921-22."

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Heavy Selling In Wall Street.

NEW YORK, April 9.—Official publication of the Dawes' report was followed by heavy selling directed principally against industrials.

Studebaker broke to a new low on the week's decline at 91¾ where it was within half of the year's low. American Can also dropped to within fractional distance of the record 1924 low when it broke to 102⅝ and similar heaviness was exhibited by other industrial leaders while active rails were also under pressure.

Farmers Broke in Minnesota, So Another Bank Goes to the Wall

ST. PAUL, Minn., April 9.—Another bank has closed its doors here, reflecting the bankrupt condition of the Northwestern farmers. The Brainerd State Bank, with deposits totaling $500,000, was closed after a run on the institution.

CAL AND SMALL BEATING RIVAL ILLINOIS FAKERS

Scab Crowe Still Sitting In County Office

President Coolidge yesterday was leading Senator Hiram Johnson in the Illinois presidential preference race by 19,684 votes in the unofficial count from 2,487 out of the state's 5,758 precincts.

The count:

Coolidge, 185,525.

Johnson, 165,841.

For senator, republican, ex-Governor Charles Deneen had a lead of approximately 14,000 over Senator McCormick. The count:

Deneen, 165,632.

McCormick, 151,785.

For governor, republican: The count from 3,012 precincts was, Governor Len Small, 281,701; Senator Essington, 237,753.

Oil Record Swamps McAdoo.

On the democratic side the regular organization led by George E. Brennan, democratic boss of Illinois, swept everything before it. Unofficial returns show that Brennan's uninstructed slate of delegates to the democratic national convention received an overwhelming majority over the slate of William G. McAdoo, candidate for the democratic presidential nomination. Brennan's slate carried by two and three to one in nearly all parts of the state.

Thousands of democratic voters wrote in the names of Mayor Dever of Chicago and Governor Al Smith of New York for president.

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(Special to The Daily Worker)

Johnson Routed In Michigan.

DETROIT, Mich., April 9.—President Coolidge's majority over Senator Hiram Johnson in Michigan's residential primary Tuesday probably will total 120,000 returns from the accumulating precincts indicated today.

Henry Ford slowly increased his margin over Senator Woodbridge N. Ferris, later returns failing to show any trend against the automobile manufacturer.

Returns from 2,349 precincts out of 2,894 gave:

Coolidge, 191,627;

Johnson, 89,139.

In the Democratic primary 2,296 precincts gave:

Ford, 35,572,

Ferris, 32,263.

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Knocks Out Hiram.

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LINCOLN, Neb., April 9.—President Calvin Coolidge was leading Senator Hiram Johnson by 15,567 votes in 865 precincts out of 1,936 in the Nebraska primary of yesterday.

The vote was:

Coolidge, 38,783.

Johnson, 23,216.

Senator George W. Norris, progressive republican, was assured of re-nomination with a vote of more than two to one over his nearest opponent.

Few democratic voters wrote in their choice for presidential nominee. William G. McAdoo received the largest number of voluntary votes. Governor Bryan apparently is re-nominated by a two to one vote over Charles Graff.

Low Wages Won't Make Work.

CLEARFIELD, Pa., April 9.—A statement by John Brophy, president District 2, United Mine Workers, in reply to B. M. Clark of the bituminous coal operators of central Pennsylvania, declares low wages will not settle unemployment in the industry.

Call Off Milk Strike.

BOSTON, Mass., April 9.—Milk wagon drivers in Boston have called off their proposed strike. Under the new agreement they will work on a commission basis with a weekly minimum guarantee of $38 a week, their present wage.

How many of your shop-mates read THE DAILY WORKER. Get one of them to subscribe today.

Wallace, Another Coolidge Crook, Aided the Livestock Ring Against the Farmers

(By The Federated Press)

WASHINGTON, April 9.—After hanging fire for many months, the investigation of Secretary of Agriculture Wallace has been started before a House committee headed by Representative King, of Illionis. The first testimony has come from John M. Burns, former attorney in the packers and stockyards administration, and from Earl S. Haines, formerly an examiner in this same division and previously employed in the stockyards and packers investigation by the federal trade commission.

Burns told how the farmers are robbed by the livestock commission men's ring, and how Chester Morrill, executive assistant to Wallace in directing the stockyards administration, refused to permit the National Livestock Producers' Co-operative Association to file an application to trade in live stock on the Kansas City exchange, after it had stated its intention to reduce the rate of commissions to farmers.

Recently, however, two individuals filed a rate 30 per cent below the regular commission rate on the Oklahoma City exchange, and the combine asked Wallace to block their doing business. They were subjected to such pressure that they finally agreed to charge the regular rate, and were admitted to the exchange.

Earl Haines, prominent in the federal trade commission's study of stockyards conditions, which led to the enactment of the present makeshift law, agreed with Burns that from 25 to 40 per cent should be returned to the farmers, from the $40,000,000 taken from them by the live stock commission men each year.

Haines resigned from Wallace's department last October, submitting a letter in which he declared that the important advantages gained by the farmers after 30 years of struggle against the meat packing combine are rapidly slipping away, due to the shielding of profiteers by the very agency of government that was created to guard the public against them.

Klan Candidate Wins Mayor's Job In Kansas City

(Special to The Daily Worker)

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 9.—Albert I. Beach, republican, was elected mayor of Kansas City in Tuesday's election by a majority of 4,794 over Frank H. Cromwell, democratic incumbent. The vote:

Beach, 66,446, and Cromwell, 61,652.

Beach was charged with being the Ku Klux Klan candidate by his opponents. The klan influence was generally credited with being an important factor in victory.

Washington "Highly Pleased."

WASHINGTON, April 9.—Tho prevented from making any formal expression, state department officials today let it be known that the report of the Dawes committee was "highly pleasing" from an American point of view.

"We earnestly hope that this excellent piece of work will mean the solution of this serious problem of reparations," a high department official said. "It is not a governmental arrangement, however, and we can not express governmental approval of it."

The department spokesman paid high tribute to Dawes and his colleagues, who devised the tentative solution of the problem.

Fear Wind and Rain.

PRINCE RUPERT, B. C., April 9.—Rain, accompanied by strong westerly winds, was falling here early today threatening to delay the start for Sitka, Alaska, of America's flyers attempting to circle the globe.

No Charge In California.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 9.—Little change in the Northern California hoof and mouth disease epidemic was reported here over night.

SENATE VOTES PROBE OF THE WHEELER ATTACK

Republican Committee Knew of Indictment

(Continued from page 1)

spiracy in the shadow of the dome of this capital," Wheeler said.

Try to Call Him.

"I ask you to investigate, and I will tell you that you will never find one dishonest thing in my life."

Wheeler told the Senate of several attempts he charged had been made to "call him off" in his investigation.

"Shortly after the investigation started the republican national committee made an attack on me as a protector of I. W. W's," he said. "They have sent their miserable sleuths to Montana to frame a member of the United States Senate.

"I am not asking for sympathy. I am able to take care of myself, but I want the Senate to know the truth."

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Senate Votes Investigation.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—The Senate today voted an immediate investigation of charges by Senator Wheeler of Montana that he had been "framed" in the indictments returned against him yesterday at Great Falls, Mont.

Following a stirring speech in which he denied the charges in the indictment, and declared it was a move to block the Senate Daugherty investigation, Senator Walsh, Montana, his colleague, introduced a resolution providing for an investigation of this charge, which was promptly passed.

Labor Faker Reaps Reward for Helping Corrupt Politician

The Chicago labor leaders, who induced trade unionists to elect the corrupt Small to the gubernatorial nomination, are already reaping their reward. Yesterday, William Brims, of the Carpenters' union, convicted of conspiracy in 1922, had his sentence commuted and went free while other officials of the Chicago flat janitors' union were granted a stay of sentence on a similar case.

It is good news that labor men are prevented from serving unjust sentences, when their only crime is organizing labor. But these men got out of jail by aligning themselves with a corrupt political machine, instead of being freed because of the organized protest of the workers.

Another Victim Dies.

ALTOON, Pa., April 9.—John Miasco, 38, who claimed to have discovered the armed Klansmen on a train going to Lilly last Saturday night and who was later shot during the riot, died here late last night.

Join the "I want to make THE DAILY WORKER grow" club.

IMPEACH COOLIDGE!

SUGAR TRUST BEHIND CAL VS. FILIPINOS

Secretary of War Weeks Is Also Involved Here

By JAY LOVESTONE.

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, April 9.—When President Coolidge took the special pains to issue a lengthy message against the independence movement of the Filipino people, many wondered what was the driving force behind the Chief Executive's imperialist elbow.

An examination of the present conflict in the Philippines against the encroachments of the American capitalists tells the whole story.

Grabbing the Sugar.

The writer has obtained from unimpeachable sources the following facts which are typical of the policy of aggrandizement and exploitation pursued by the Washington government against the Filipino nation and the other subject colonial peoples.

No sooner had General Leonard Wood been sent to the Philippines than the American business interests launched preparations to take away the natural resources of the Islands from the natives. Mr. Atkens is one of the big sugar plantation owners in Cuba. Mr. Atkens also is the son-in-law of Secretary of War Weeks who is one of the bitterest enemies of Filipino freedom. When General Wood made his first attempt to drive the Philippine government out of business and hand over the sugar centrals to private American capitalist interests, this same Mr. Atkens used his intimate connections with the cabinet, particularly with Secretary of War Weeks, his father-in-law, under whom General Leonard Wood is working in the Philippines, to get in first on the spot, on the ground floor as it were, to grab up all the Filipino sugar centrals for himself.

The "Principal" Is Involved.

It was only the persistent determined opposition of the Filipino legislators and the native directors of these sugar centrals that thwarted General Wood's plan which would have thrown these sugar centrals into the hands of the family of Secretary of War Weeks. Mr. Atkens has repeatedly expressed great interest in getting hold of the sugar centrals of the Philippines, because, in his opinion, sugar can be produced much cheaper in the Philippines than anywhere else.

As it is the "sugar" agents of the son-in-law of the Secretary of War Weeks have been held up-to-date. Their prospecting has done little good and netted Mr. Atkens very slim results so far.

This case is characteristic of the policy of the government towards the weaker nationalities. Here we have President Coolidge, Secretary of War Weeks, and Governor General Leonard Wood tied up in a conspiracy to rob the Filipino people of their natural resources. It is the huge interests of Secretary of War Weeks and his crowd of Boston bankers that are making Coolidge so bitterly opposed to the Philippine independence movement.

Investigation Not Wasted.

But Congress is not showing any signs of life in bringing to the fore the resolutions demanding an investigation of General Leonard Wood's scandalous administration of the Philippines. In well-informed circles it is maintained that such an investigation would bring forth revelations far more shocking than the Teapot Dome disclosures.

No Subpoena Has Yet Been Served on Mrs. Jake Hamon

(Continued from Page 1)

teeman for Pennsylvania and director of sales of the alien property custodian's office.

"To sum up the whole thing," said Wheeler, "this man Guffey juggled the government's funds, used them to promote his own companies; he was indicted for embezzlement, and the only thing that Daugherty did about it was to recommend that the case be nole prossed. Is that correct?"

"Yes," said Stork.

"They put a quietus on it somewhere, didn't they?" asked Wheeler.

"Nothing was done," said Stork.

The committee recessed until 10 o'clock tomorrow.

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Mannington Drops From Sight.

NEW YORK, April 9.—Howard K. Mannington, much mentioned figure in the Senate Daugherty investigation, dropped from sight in New York today and it was believed he had gone to Washington to appear before the committee.

Mannington said when he arrived from France late Tuesday that he was in no hurry to go to Washington and that he usually stopped at the Continental Hotel while in New York.

The subpoena was served as soon as Mannington alighted from the steamer late yesterday. The Senate Committee wants him to answer charges made by witnesses that he was a party to an alleged split on funds paid for liquor illegally withdrawn from government warehouses and other charges.

UNITED CHICAGO EMPLOYERS BACK FIGHT ON STRIKE

New Garment-Boss Association Has Their Aid

Boasting that the Chicago Association of Dress Manufacturers is dedicated to the open shop the Employers' News, organ of the Employers' Association of Chicago, announces the formation of the dress combine.

The new garment association was was formed with the aid of the Employers' Association during the present garment workers' strike. It combines three smaller groups and is headed by Frank Mitcheil of the dress making firm of Mitchell Brothers, the largest concern in the Chicago market. E. M. Horton is managing secretary.

Dudley Taylor Planned It.

From other sources the DAILY WORKER has learned that Dudley Taylor, arch schemer for the open shoppers of Chicago, and attorney for the Employers' Association, discussed his plans for the new One Big Union of dress bosses some time before the present strike but could not whip manufacturers into line, because of the extra charges and obligations, until the strike frightened them.

The new dress association hires sluggers, retains Taylor and Le-Bosky, injunction attorneys, and "fixes" higher officials in city and county departments and its influence extends into the court rooms of injunction judges.

"Dennie" Sullivan Too.

Judge "Dennie" Sullivan's friendly and almost respectful attitude towards the employers' attorneys is in line with the relation previously established.

The entire cover pages of the Employers News is covered with an editorial against the garment strikers. More anti-garment strike stuff is on the second page and the rest of the four pages is taken up with articles on building trades, janitors, musicians and actors.

There is a mournful article on a "stench bomb" said to have been exploded in a movie house, and the Negro Press Association's declaration against unionism and "economic radicalism" at their Tennessee convention gets a column of space.

Negro Radical Hails Unity of Workers in Black-White Races

To The DAILY WORKER:—The capitalists of the United States try to prevent at all costs the unity and solidarity of the black and white workers of the United States. The capitalists know very well that if the black and white workers come to realize their identity of interests and cast aside their prejudices and animosities and join hands against their common enemy, the capitalists, that they, the capitalists, are doomed.

This accounts for the spasms the capitalist mouthpiece, the Tribune, is having on learning that awakened and enlightened Negro workers are joining hands with awakened enlightened white workers against the capitalists.

Increasing numbers of Negroes now realize that the anti-Negro propaganda spread thru capitalist newspapers and other agencies, is done by capitalist hirelings solely to poison the minds of the white workers against Negro workers and to direct their hatred against the Negroes, instead of against their real enemy, the capitalists.

Class conscious Negro and white workers all over the United States are now joining hands and gathering their forces together to deal a death blow to capitalism.—Gordon W. Owens.

Russia Sentences Crooked Bankers To Years in Jail

(Rosta News Service.)

MOSCOW, April 9.—The trial of Alexander Krasnostchekoff (A. Stroller Tobinson), ex-chairman of the Industrial Bank, has been brought to an end. The chief accused has been sentenced to six years' imprisonment and loss of civil rights for three years; his brother, Jacob Krasnostchekoff, has been sentenced to three years in jail, while the rest—to shorter terms.

A. Krasnostchekoff was charged with misusing his social position for promoting private commercial operations of his relatives—thereby causing the bank losses to an amount of 10,000 gold roubles and discrediting the Soviet power by favoritism and an arrogant demeanor towards the lower employes of the bank and orgies.

In the course of his speech, said Prosecutor Krylenko, "The Soviet power demands the highest ethical standard from its agents; it draws no line of difference between violation of ethics and breaking of law. As for the revolutionary record and the social position of the accused—far from being an extenuating, it is an aggravating circumstance."

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2720 North Ave. CHICAGO

"American Flag Follows $$$$!" Means Dollar Owns Flag, Says Shipstead in Case of Honduras

WASHINGTON, April 9.—Senator Shipstead, protesting against the invasion of Honduras by American marines, remarks that the slogan "the American flag follows the dollar" implies that the owner of the dollar controls the flag and the American foreign policy. He finds the flag and the policy sent into Haiti, Santo Domingo, Salvadore, Honduras, Nicaragua, Mexico and France, at the command of the dollar.

"There is an ever increasing number of people in America," he says, "who are beginning to realize that the American dollar represents the crystallized sweat of American labor.

"Forty billions of these American dollars were sent with reckless abandon on an experiment called 'a war to end war.' The experiment, of course, was a failure.

"The American bankers had put their money on the Allies to win. They had bet on a losing horse. So they had to rush $40,000,000,000 of the American people's money, and sacrifice 150,000 lives of the flower of American youth, to fix the race so that the horse they had bet on could win. . . .

"Shall we pile up heavier taxes and larger debts by financing imperial European governments in their game of destruction? If we do, we shall have to pay the price that European governments and peoples are paying now. That price will be paid by the people in America who produce the wealth by toil in the mines and in the factories, on the farms and shops, for nations, like individuals, must pay for their mistakes."

Shipstead proposes to deliver a series of speeches in the Senate and at various places in the east, showing up the bankers' scheme of getting "American honor" enmeshed in their bond issues sold at the point of the gun to Latin-American peoples, and in intrigues with French imperialism in Europe.

German Finks Sought Communist Deputies When Reichstag Quit

By LOUIS P. LOCHNER
(Staff Correspondent of the Federated Press)

BERLIN, April 9.—When the German reichstag was dissolved secret police snooped about the big building waiting to lay their hands upon three Communist deputies, Koenen, Stoecker, and Froelich.

They would also have looked for Clara Zetkin, veteran warhorse of the revolution, had she been in parliament. But she has been in Russia for the last few months, recovering from illness. Now that she is nursed back to health, her friends are urging upon her the senselessness of coming back to Germany at this time merely to be arrested.

With the dissolution of parliament, deputies lose their parliamentary immunity. Against the four Communists there is an indictment for alleged sedition. Koenen, Stoecker and Froelich were able to escape the vigilant eyes of the secret service and are now leading an "illegal" existence. In Russia illegal exixstence was quite the thing among the revolutionaries, and Lenin sometimes addressed meetings in Petrograd altho orders for his arrest were out.

A touch of the grotesque was given the reichstag dissolution when the Socialist speaker of the house addressed a few closing words to the deputies. He asked all to rise to their feet and cheer for the German people—here everybody arose—and also (this was unexpected) for the republic! That left the German Nationalists in an awful predicament. To sit down seemed unwise to these monarchists, so they remained standing. Their rage prevented them from cheering.

Herald Auto-Stove As Noiseless Heater Of the Near Future

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 9.—The future home will be heated by an oil burning stove, smokeless, noiseless, built like and operated like an automobile engine. So says L. V. Nicholas, Chicago, president and spokesman for the National Petroleum Marketers' Association, meeting here today in the second session of a four-day convention.

The "auto-stove" already has been invented, Nicholas said in an interview. It is altogether different from the present oil burners, and has the same effective combustion with no waste of fuel as the automobile engine. Of course, it will give heat instead of power.

Striking Girls Win 10% Raise.

NEW YORK, April 9.—Union shop conditions and a 10 per cent wage increase have been won as a result of a three week's strike at the clothing shop of Marvin & Co., here. The 90 workers, mostly girls, are members of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' union. A minimum of $12 a week is established by the agreement which runs for a year. The contract permits a wage revision Oct. 1. The union is striking the non-union Sharfstein shop here, and also that of Berman & Mann.

FULL REVISION OF TAX BILL IS AIM OF ITS ENEMIES

Bonus Bill May Come First on Slate

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, April 9.—The new tax bill—with the Mellon rates written in—was ordered favorably reported by the senate finance committee today after nearly a month of discussion.

The committee's action puts the bill on the floor of the senate where it faces a bitter fight and apparently inevitable and complete revision by the progressives and the democrats. It will be taken up for discussion probably next Monday.

The bill is a complete revision of the measure passed by the house a month ago. Republican members of the senate committee by reason of the complacency of democrats were permitted to restore the rates first proposed by Mellon, which were rejected by the house.

Democrats are confident they can change it to meet their own view when it is taken up on the floor.

Not Much Time Left.

The senate finance committee began discussion of the bill nearly a month ago, and has held day and night sessions since that time in order to speed action on the measure by the present congress.

But with only about eight weeks remaining before congress plans to adjourn, the situation regarding the bill is considered precarious. It can not be taken up until Monday because senators desire to study its features. Leaders, however, think that it ought to be passed finally within four weeks.

Bonus advocates plan to shunt it aside when the bonus bill comes out of committee in a few days. If they succeed the bonus bill will be acted on before the tax bill.

Girl Hat Makers In Los Angeles for The 44-Hour Week

By MAUD McCREERY
(Staff Correspondent of Federated Press)

LOS ANGELES, April 9.—More than 100 girl hat makers are striking here for a 44-hour week. The employers have agreed to give the shorter work week to the men operating machines but refuse to discuss the matter with the women employes or give any reason for denying to them the same working conditions granted to the men, according to Mildred Condry, one of the strikers.

The wage paid girl millinery workers is from $10 to $16 a week. This is the minimum wage required by law. Expert workers coming from eastern cities, lured by the climate advertising of the Los Angeles boosters, leaving better jobs back east, have to accept this small wage or join the large army of job seekers that crowd the downtown streets daily.

An effort is being made to enlist the sympathies of the women who wear the hats.

* * * *

Union sign writers have organized three new motion picture studios, admitting 4 new members into the organization. The initiation fee has been reduced to $25.

* * * *

The Los Angeles barbers' union here reports an increase in membership of 15 per cent since Jan. 1, 1914.

* * * *

Los Angeles organized labor will endow a crib in the orthopedic ward of the children's hospital. The Central Labor council indorsed a proposal to subscribe $300 as the initial cost of a bed and $50 annually for maintenance. Local unions affiliated with the council will be asked to contribute.

* * * *

Organized labor here, thru the Los Angeles Central Trades council, favors restrictions on immigration. U. S. senators from California are urged to fight to retain in the immigration bill the clause: "No one shall be admitted to the United States of America who is not eligible to citizenship." This is aimed at the yellow races.

IMPEACH COOLIDGE!

Our Philadelphia Office

Philadelphia Office of the DAILY WORKER has been established at 521 York Avenue, Telephone Market 5089.

This office will be the headquarters of the DAILY WORKER Campaign Committee, in charge of the City Agent, Comrade John Lyman.

The Daily will be on sale at this office.

All communcations should be addressed to the above address.

LONG ST. LOUIS PAINTERS' STRIKE NEARING VICTORY

185 Contractors Paying $12 Scale

By H. L. GOLDBERG
(Special to The Daily Worker)

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 9.—Nearing the fourth week of the strike of the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers there are all indications that victory will come to the strikers. The morale of the men could not be better and the officers of teh union hold the confidence of the strikers.

Demands are: $25 per day with shop steward system; the right to have tools examined on the job, and thereby protect the life and limb of the workers; sanitary drop cloths and rags to protect the health of the workers.

Most Dangerous Work.

Painters do the most hazardous work in the building trades. Dangerous rigging and high work continually take toll of human life. Poisonous fumes and ingredients of paint mixtures injure the health of the painter. It is from the painter's craft that the largest per cent of the tubercular patients flow into our hospitals annually.

Besides risking life and health the painter is compelled to work at top speed. The painters of St. Louis, especially have the reputation of being the fastest mechanics in the world. Employer painters figure all their work at the highest possible figure. They sometimes eliminate one coat of paint, and otherwise "skin" the work. Cheap substitutes are frequently used for lead, oil and turpentine, and worthless ready-made mixed flat wall paint are often worked off on the public as high-class material. The first-class mechanics are all union men who take pride in turning out neat painting and first-class work. If given time, good materials and tools they will invariably give satisfaction and adequate return for the money paid in wages.

Other Crafts Get More.

It should not be overlooked by the public that this strike, being conducted by the painters, decorators and paperhangers is of vital interest to them in a material way. Regardless of the advance value of all real estate, as evidenced by excessive rise of all rents, the price of painting contracts has remained the same practically, for the past decade.

It is interesting to compare what is called the "excessive demands" of the journeymen painters with the scale of wages that is paid to other crafts frequently working on the same building.

The carpenter's scale is $12 per day, bricklayers, $14 per day; plasterers, $16 per day; sign painters, $1.65 per hour; which is equivalent to $13.20 per day.

Approximately 185 contractors have signed the demands of the strikers, but standing solidly against the demands is perhaps, the largest combination that has been brought into action, against a single craft organization in any city in the United States. This combination consists of, the chamber of commerce, the builders association, the manufacturers association, the bankers association, the real estate exchange, the master painters, and the wall-paper dealers. This combination has the support of the capitalist press of the city of St. Louis.

Solid Front of Bosses.

The press has been so hostile in its attitude that it has refused to publish facts presented to it by the strikers, even if paid to do so. Here is the "United Front" of the open-shoppers fighting a single craft of the building trade. The enemies of organized labor learned long ago that unity of action, on the battle front means easier fighting and quicker victory. Therefore their forces are directed in mass against the journeymen painters. On the other hand, if the entire strength of the building trades were thrown into this struggle in behalf of their brothers a settlement would be effected by a complete surrender of the master painters in twenty-four hours. The forces now at work to destroy the brotherhood of painters, decorators and paperhangers appear to have forgotten that it was this craft of the building trades who, three years ago, led the way to the "Restoration of Normalcy" by voluntarily accepting a reduction in wages from $10 to $8 per day, (later raised to $9) only to find that no one took the cry of "normalcy" seriously save themselves.

Scabbing On Teamsters.

Under the old working agreement, it became almost necessary for the applicant for a job to own an automobile. His car was forced into service. In doing hauling, he was directly in competition with teamsters and draymen. This condition will no doubt be eliminated by contract after the strike.

The public can materially help the strikers by demanding that all painters, decorators and paper-hangers show their union cards together with the permit when they report at the premises for work. In the event the credentials are not forthcoming deny the mechanic entrance into the house.

Plan Paper Wage Conference.

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 9.—A wage conference with the pulp and paper manufacturers of the United States has been requested by six international unions following the scale conferences of the latter in Buffalo.

IMPEACH COOLIDGE!

With the Labor Editors

(NOTE—Under this head the DAILY WORKER will publish from time to time editorials and articles from the labor press of the world. The publication of such articles and editorials does not mean, necessarily, that the DAILY WORKER is in entire agreement with the sentiments expressed. The articles will be selected for forcefulness of expression, literary style and information contained therein, as well as for agreement with the DAILY WORKER policy.)

* * * *

The following editorial is from The Worker, official organ of the Workers Party of Canada:

Who Is the Leader?

Whenever the workers make a stand against the bosses and put up a fight for better conditions, the action is laid at the door of a few agitators and the bosses and their press seek to humbug the workers with fulsome praise for the rank and file while denouncing the leaders of the workers. For several years the world was told that the miners of District 26 were alright, but the whole trouble was caused by MacLachlan. The claim was made that MacLachlan did not represent the opinion of the rank and file. The bosses thought that by jailing him and branding him as a criminal, the miners would desert him.

The wonderful reception accorded the veteran leader upon his release from prison leave no doubt as to whom the miners regard as their leader. Even the "Financial Post," organ of big business, in its issue of March 14th is compelled to say:

> **"If anyone had any doubts as to who will dominate the councils of the miners, these must have been set at rest by the demonstration accorded MacLachlan on his release from Dorchester. On the advice of his friends, he spent Thursday at Truro (far from the coalfields) so that he could not be charged with personally affecting the referendum. Nevertheless his release did affect it precisely as predicted by 'The Post' last week. The very fact that he was free again filled his followers with enthusiasm and made them contemptuous of the provisional executive and all its works.**
>
> **"In view of these things there should now be little question as to who is the hero of the miners and who will dominate the future councils of the workers. Even if the U. M. W. remains, it will eventually have either to consent to a reconciliation, or to submit to being run from without thru a set of dummy officers."**

"Dummy officers" is right. If the appointees of Lewis who are acting as "provisional" officers of the district had the self-respect of rats they would clear out of the district. But these meal-ticket mediocrities will stick like leeches to the body of the district until they are torn off.

The miners, sick unto nausea of the presence of the gang that was foisted upon them, are demanding a district convention to put the quietus on Barrett's infamous contract; and further demand that a district election be held in which they can have an opportunity of again putting the boots to the Lewis gang.

Lewis, Barrett and Co. could not deliver the goods to their Besco masters owing to the watchfulness of the militant miners, who, after contemptuously rejecting the contract drawn up by Besco and the Lewis gang, will not rest until the authors of it are thrown off the backs of the miners.

Bar Militants as Delegates to Garment Workers' Convention

Special to The Daily Worker)

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., April 9.—The officials of the Waist and Dress Markers' Union, Local No. 50, of this city are again worried about the "Red." The local, formerly No. 15, has been "reorganized." All members suspected of being progressives or of having any thing to do with the wholesale expulsions.

With the approach of the National Convention of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, the officials began to see "red" in the reorganized local, too. Three members who were nominated as candidates for delegates to the convention appeared to the officials to be tinted with red. They were subjected to a grilling and then deprived of the right to run as delegates.

A special joint meeting of the local was called, where a report on these candidates was to be made. According to the official figures there are supposed to be 1,200 members in that local. Of these not more than 25 showed up. The meeting did not take place. The membership seems to be disgusted with the tactics of the machine and fails to come to the meetings.

Whom will the officials blame now when there are no more "reds" in that local?

Shoe Clerks Win 10 Per Cent.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., A 10 per cent wage increase for clerks receiving less than $35 a week and shorter hours are provided for in the new agreement between the Brooklyn Shoe Salesmen's union and the retail dealers' association of Brownsville. The union will attempt to get similar terms from the Williamsburg merchants.

Waiters Against Tips.

GENEVA, Switzerland, April 9.—The International Union of Waiters declares itself opposed to the return of the old system of tipping and for a continuance of a service charge, ranging from 10 to 20 per cent. Not only do the waiters make more money under the percentage system, but they declare it degrading to be forced to accept tips in lieu of salary.

Hits Mellon Tax Plan.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—"All the arguments for the Mellon Tax Plan are either intellectually dishonest or indicative of deplorable ignorance," said Dr. John A. Ryan of the National Catholic University, here, at the opening session of the College and University conference on law observance and citizenship.

Coalition in Bavaria.

BERLIN, April 9—Supporters of Adolph Hittler and General Ludendorff failed to return a majority in the Bavarian Diet. It is expected that the coalition government will have to be formed between the People's Party, the Socialists and Democrats. The extreme Nationalists returned 25 members.

Socialists Run Independent.

DAVENPORT, Ia., April 9. Police Magistrate Harold Metcalf, socialist, running as an independent, was reelected for a third two-year term by a majority of 1827 in the election April 5. Because of having lost their official standing in the last state election, Socialists were obliged to run as independents.

Kill 48-Hour Bill.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 9.—The 48-hour bill, recently passed by the senate (Democrat), has been killed by the Republican caucus of the New York state assembly here by a two to one vote.

Guatemala Jailing All Communists and Trade Union Leaders

TEHUANTEPEC, Guatemala, Apr. 9. This little country with its notoral party government is in the grip of a tremendous reaction in which all known Communists are jailed, other labor leaders suppressed and a traitor organization fostered by the government.

As another step toward the realization of the Berlin to Bagdad (excuse me, I mean New York to Buenos Aires) railroad is promised thru the beginnings of the construction of an international bridge between Mexico and Guatemala at Suchiate. With the railroad now running to the Guatemala border, and the railroad from Buenos Aires to La Paz, Bolivia, to be opened January 1, 1925, most of it being already in operation the only big stretch unbuilt is that of Central America.

Burns-Daugherty Praises Dinned Into Ears of Attorneys

ST. LOUIS, April 9.—Arthur A. Wheat, special assistant to the attorney-general, journeyed to this city from Washington to address the St. Louis Bar Association on "The Organization and Work of the Department of Justice." The speaker showered words of praise on the character and official record of Harry M. Daugherty as well as his chief snooper, "Billy" Burns.

Daugherty was eulogised for his alleged energy and efficiency." Hardly had the report of the Wheat speech cooled in newspaper type when the alleged energetic and efficient Daugherty was kicked out of office as a cheap crook.

Department Stores Take Notice.

BRISBANE, Queensland. The Queensland Labor government is taking action against retail dry goods houses for publishing misleading advertisements, stating that certain lines had been reduced to half price. The action is taken under the profiteering prevention act which prohibits publication of false and misleading statements regarding description, place of manufacture, or reduction of price of any commodity offered for sale.

TROOPS FIRE ON MINERS' HOUSES DURING THE NIGHT

More Soldiers Called to Aid Strikebreakers

(Special to The Daily Worker)

FRANKFORT, Ky., April 9.—Additional troops of state cavalry have been called to intimidate the miners on strike here for union conditions, as the mines prepared to reopen. Marksmen hidden in the hills fired over two thousand bullets into the homes of the miners on the night of April 7.

H. F. Reed, representative of the union miners at the Liberty mine, declared there was no use for troops at all. He declared the non-union man would not have been killed Thursday if the mine guards had not intimidated the union men. Soldiers are tramping over the surrounding mountains in their endeavor to scare the union men back to work.

Reed again declared his willingness to meet with the coal operators, but Max Barker, of the Liberty Coal & Coke Co., has refused to have dealings with the union.

Governor Fields seems to have little sympathy for the struggle of the miners to better their condition as he is calling in additional troops to aid the employers and the strikebreakers. Spirited rifle fire is reported still going on in the hills, as the miners are determined to protect their families from the firing of the troops.

Los Angeles Typos Win $3 More; Taboo Struck Shop Work

(By The Federated Press)

LOS ANGELES, April 9.—A wage increase of $3 a week has been secured by Typographical Union 174 for all its members working on daily newspapers in this city and vicinity. The agreement is retroactive to Dec. 1, 1923, and will affect the wages of typographical workers in Long Beach, Pasadena, Santa Monica and Glendale as well as Los Angeles.

The agreement, which was adopted by a large majority of the union at its last regular meeting and will be effective as soon as approved by International President Howard, makes the scale for journeymen $48.50 for day and $51.50 for night work, with a corresponding increase for foremen.

A new clause provides that no work can be done by a union shop destined to or coming from a "struck shop." The agreement will run until Dec. 23, 1924, and will continue until 1927 unless a change is asked by either party prior to December.

Honors for Bandit.

Press dispatches carry a story that Ed Lockhart, notorious Oklahoma outlaw, was buried with full military honors by members of the American Legion at Tulsa. The American flag was wrapped around his body. Should by any chance the fabric of the flag and the body be preserved in its entirety wouldn't it be a stunning sight to see law breaker on whose head a price was set during his life time, stand up before the Judgment Bar and ask for an outside seat, center row, not too far back in order to listen to the Celestial choir for all eternity, because his worthless carcass had been neatly tied up in the American flag by members of the American Legion, when quicklime should have been the portion after the hangman did his duty. But the law slipped and Ed escaped his just deserts.

Rochester Asks, "What Next?"

ROCHESTER, N. Y., April 9.—With the icemen out, and the carpenters and streetcar men threatening to strike, Rochester is wondering what will happen next. The icemen demand $36 a week for drivers and $34 for helpers. They have been getting $32 and $30. The Ice Industries Aussociation offers a compromise of $34 and $32. The 1800 carpenters who ask $1.12½ an hour are offered $1.10.

NEW YORK CITY—ATTENTION!

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William Prevos, tenor, formerly with Wagner Opera Co., who will appear in operatic selections on Friday's Program with A. Krainies who will play Russian Folk Songs on the Concertina. Russian Dances and Ukrainian Chorus will round out an amazingly good program.

TRACHTENBERG IS COMING HERE FOR MEETING, APR. 18

Now Covering Nation in Big Tour

Alexander Trachtenberg's speaking schedule brings him to Chicago on April 18 to address the workers on the "International Situation" in Soviet Russia and in Germany today. The meeting at which Trachtenberg will speak is to be held in North Side Turner Hall, 820 North Clark St., at 8 p. m., of Friday, April 18.

Trachtenberg has just returned from Europe, where he divided his time between Russia and the Central nations, Germany, Czecho-Slovakia, France and Austria. Five months he remained in Soviet Russia, attending the sessions of the Fourth Communist International while they were in progress. He was present at a meeting of the Enlarged Executive Committee of the Communist International, the Twelfth Congress of the Communist Party of Russia, the Constituent meeting of the Central Executive Committee of the various Soviet governments which formed the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics. In addition Trachtenberg attended congresses of various labor unions.

After traveling thruout Russia and observing the life of the people under the New Economic Policy, Trachtenberg went into Germany and was in Saxony at the time of the Communist-Socialist coalition government. He kept in touch with the German Communist party during the trying days of last October and November and later when the party was outlawed and driven underground.

Trachtenberg is a graduate of Trinity College and Yale University, and thruout the country has attracted crowds to his meetings. All interested in world affairs and the trend of the future will want to attend the meeting of April 18 and hear Trachtenberg's observations. Admission is twenty-five cents.

Trachtenberg Tour

Thursday, April 10, 7 p. m., Warren, O., Hippodrome Hall, High St., 3rd floor.

Friday, April 11, 7:30 p. m., Cleveland, O., Labor Temple, 2536 Euclid Ave.

Sunday, April 13, 2:30 p. m., Cleveland, O., Royal Hall, 5217 Woodland.

Monday, April 14, 8 p. m., Toledo, O., Labor Temple, Jefferson and Michigan.

Tuesday, April 15, 8 p. m., Detroit, House of Masses, 2101 Gratiot Ave.

Wednesday, April 16, 8 p. m., Detroit, House of Masses, 2101 Gratiot Ave. (Russian Trade Unions.)

Thursday, April 17, Grand Rapids, full details to appear later.

Friday, April 18, 8 p. m., Chicago, North Side Turner Hall, 820 N. Clark St.

Saturday, April 19, Milwaukee, full details to appear later.

Sunday, April 20, Gary, Ind., full details to appear later.

Munich Children 70 Pct. Tubercular, Pamphlet Shows

A most frightful picture of the working class children in Germany is reported by the International Workers' Aid in a pamphlet just issued.

Dr. W. A. Horsley Gantt, who was in Russia with the American Relief administration for the last six months investigating health conditions in Germany, is quoted as follows:

"The contrast between the health conditions in Germany and Russia is that Russia is just getting over her crisis while Germany has reached hers. I went into a half dozen children's hospitals in Cologne and Dusseldorf. Three-fourths of the children were sick, not from any common children's diseases, but from sicknesses such as rickets. The wizened, expressionless faces, narrow chests, covered with skin so flabby that it folded over the bones like a cloak, their deformed and twisted bodies often too apathetic and weak to cry, were characteristics present in nearly every child. In one hospital in which there were 115 children, I saw every child and had their weights and ages recorded. The average age was three years but the weight was that of a child twelve months old."

Seventy-eight per cent of the children are tubercular.

A questionnaire sent out to the schools of four cities revealed the fact that in Munich 70 per cent of the children are suffering from tuberculosis. In Dresden 285 pupils out of 1,204 were suffering from curvature of the spine due to malnutrition. In Nuremberg, 1000 out of the 1,850 were undernourished.

The International Workers Aid is bringing assistance to the German children. All workers should support their campaign.

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CHICAGO

Zinoviev Reviews the Main Points of Difference

EDITOR'S NOTE:—Today we continue publication of the famous report by Gregory Zinoviev, chairman of the Communist International, made to the session of the Executive of the Communist International held on Jan. 6. Zinoviev's report deals with the main points of difference in the Russian Communist Party, clearly crystallizing the discussion that has so far been published in the DAILY WORKER. In order that our readers may get a broader view of this discussion, we are publishing enlarged installments. This report is divided into seven sections. Today we publish the third section. It is as follows:

* * * * *

III.

The Old and the Young.

I NOW come to the third point in dispute, to the question of the old and the young in our Party. On this point, comrades, you yourselves already posses a certain amount of experience, dating from the time of the earlier International; this applies especially to the comrades in the German labor movement. You know who were the so-called youth in Germany in the nineties. This "youth" was very radical in gesture at that time, but in reality it was only a variety of revisionism.

Engels was entirely right when he wrote at that time to Bebel: "I, the old one, and you, are in reality the only young ones in the party."

I believe, comrades, that our so-called old guard of the Bolsheviki may lay equal claim with Engels to representing the actual youth of the Party. There is no question of old papas, anxious to force their children to be good and obedient! The old Bolshevist guard is not so stupid as all that. But all the same it holds a place of some significance in the International, and has given sufficient proof that it is able to rear a Bolshevist party.

The Youth in the Party.

Then what is our conflict about? The two-fold current may be observed among our youth. The whole youth of the working class is on our side. This is an established fact. The working youth of Moscow, Petrograd, Ukraine and the Ural, as also the working youth of all the other industrial centers, have joined the "old guard" without hesitation, and have categorically declared: "Take care, these older ones are our teachers!"

The student youth, on the other hand, has immediately split into two camps.

In Moscow there has even been a majority against the old Bolshevist guard among the student youth. An interesting and remarkable phenomenon. Our students include a great number of workers, but also many petty bourgeois elements. The sympathies of the students have thus been divided between two camps. Whilst one party has supported us, another has opposed us. The latter party immediately issued the war cry of: Youth on one side, age on the other. But we know no problem of youth or age, but solely a problem of the political line, the one and only question which exists for us.

Comrade Trotzky appeared with an article in a form which no one could have expected from a comrade like Trotzky, endeavoring to incite the youthful elements of the Party against the old guard in a manner which may almost be designated as vulgar.

What caused him to take this step?

Why Use Such Arguments?

In my opinion, comrades, he only made use of the vulgar arguments because he had no better ones. Trotzky seeks support among those strata most easily accessible to his point of view, a point of view which has prevailed among us to a certain extent of late, and represnts in a certain sense a revised Bolshevism. He needed a base, and found this among certain elements of the Red Army. It need not be said that we shall not let him; have even these minorities, but shall win them over for ourselves. This will, of course, take place gradually. It will take time. As Marxist education is not yet deeply rooted among these strata, temporary success is easily attained by demagogy.

Preobrazensky, for instance, goes to the Sverdlov university and addresses the student somewhat to the following effect: "You are studying at the Sverdlov university, this monument of our cultural advancement, and are endeavoring to gain a knowledge of Marxism. This is a very great and important task. But of what use will the study of Marxism be to you if you are not able to apply your scientific knowledge to practical life?"

Preobrazensky can, of course, earn cheap applause for such words among a section of the students, who have perhaps studied Marx's "Capital" for half a year, but have not yet ruled the country. This section of the students is somewhat displeased with us because we do not offer them the immediate possibility of putting theory into practice. But such methods of agitation are nothing more nor less than mere vulgar demagogy. Preobrazensky's proceedings, too, are simply explicable by the lack of more serious arguments.

Demagogy Must Cease.

In a country of Russia's dimensions, in which there are so few Marxists, so few people who can read and write properly, in which there is such a tremendous demand for people possessing a real knowledge—to stand up before youthful students in such a country and to declare to them: After you have passed thru this university, you will find no opportunity for the application of our knowledge—this is mere vulgar demagogy.

It is no great feat to attract by such cheap bait those strata of our students whose petty bourgeois ideology is still very strong. These methods remind us almost too strongly of the similar methods practiced by the right wing of international socialism. I believe that I have no need to prove this.

(To Be Continued Friday.)

LETTERS POUR IN PRAISING DAILY WORKER

All Sections Laud Our Militant Daily

From all sections of this country and Canada letters are pouring in commending the DAILY WORKER on its fine work in rallying the militant workers in the fight against capitalism. From out the prisons of California and Leavenworth, from the Texas range country, from Canadian coal mines and Ohio pottery towns come letters declaring appreciation for what America's first Communist Daily is doing.

"The DAILY WORKER ought to penetrate the skulls of the Dubbs," writes Louis Suikert from Cincinnati. "It is a humdinger". "I like the paper fine", we hear from W. A. Walker of Centerville, Iowa. "It sure ought to jar the workers loose from the elephant and donkey parties."

Texas Represented.

"You are certainly getting out a good paper," comes word from J. Stidham of Anona, Texas. "It has the ring of militancy that should appeal to every worker who may chance to read it. Aren't you doing a nice job on that patriotic oil crew at the capital, as well as other patriotic fakers posing as friends of the 'dear people.' Its time the people were rightly informed about the scandals emanating from our 'war for democracy.'"

New England is not to be left without representation on our rapidly growing list of friends. Jim Lacey, of Roxbury, Mass., writes "The paper has exceeded my fondest expectations. My copy is read regularly by seven people, each issue."

Canada On the Job.

The militant workers unite in praising their working class Daily. Samuel Manning writes us from Edmonton, Canada, "I just drop you these few lines wishing you the very best of luck with the DAILY WORKER. It is the best working class paper I have ever seen in this country. If the workers could only get hold of the DAILY WORKER I am sure they would wake up. Here's hoping you keep up the good work and hoping that you double your subscriptions."

The DAILY WORKER does double service in some places, the workers passing it along to others. Eleanor Massey, writing from Kansas City, Mo., tells us, "You should see the squabble that goes on every night. Wages are low here so three of us read the paper every issue. I assure you we are not able to do without it."

Reaches Into Prison.

"Lots of boys up here get 'Novy Mir' and 'Molot'," B. Schidekoff writes us from Timmins, Ontario. "But we are not forgetting our English friends. We are out scouting for subs to the DAILY WORKER."

A class war prisoner in the Western Penitentiary at Pittsburgh, I. Blankenstein writes, "The DAILY WORKER is very fine. Much better than I dared hope to expect."

Crestline, Ohio is a little town, but it has some real Reds in it, as we learn from the letter of William Long, which says, "Some blood thirsty red of discontent has sent me a couple of DAILY WORKERS. The damn things are worse than hope. Those two doses have taken such a hold of me that I can't shake it off. Send me a three months trial treatment. For humanity's sake don't weaken the doses, but keep on delivering a little red pepper with each dose."

The workers are letting the DAILY WORKER know that it is their paper, that it belongs to them and they appreciate it.

How many new readers have you secured for THE DAILY WORKER? Get another today.

IMPEACH COOLIDGE!

We and They

The Left and Right Wings in the Unions

THE struggle of the militants in the American labor movement and the needle trades in particular is becoming more bitter from day to day. In their efforts to maintain their power in face of the opposition from the rank and file, the officials of the needle trades industry have often accused the militant left wing of disrupting the union.

Three conventions of the needle trades are about to take place. The Needle Trades Section of the Trade Union Educational League deems it its duty to make clear its position to the workers in our industry and the labor movement in general on the various problems confronting the industry, and the solutions we offer as opposed to the policies of the officialdom and their right wing supporters.

We are militants; they are Gomperists.

We believe in the class struggle, they believe in peace between capital and labor.

United Front Against Bosses

We say that the working masses must organize themselves so as to present a united front in their battle against the enemy; they say that the workers should organize themselves only for the purpose of collective bargaining with the enemy.

We say that union officials must act as leaders of the workers in the struggle to win for them better conditions of living; they say that union officials must act merely as representatives of the workers bargaining for favor from the bosses.

We declare the workers must be organized in order to combat the organized power of the employers; they often try to help the employers organize so as to be able to carry on negotiations between their joint representatives.

We say that a campaign of organization amongst the workers of the industry must be carried on at all times; they regard the work of organization as something "seasonal," to be undertaken when the membership is on the point of disintegration or when negotiations are about to begin with the employers for new agreements.

We hold that the rank and file of the unions must especially be drawn into the work of organization; they believe this work must be done principally by paid agents.

We believe in the activity of the masses; they believe in the diplomatic maneuvers of particular leaders.

We insist upon rank and file control of the unions; they believe the unions must be controlled by paid officials.

Class Education.

We say that the leaders must be bound to the masses by close ties of comradeship; they keep the leaders aloof from the masses.

We maintain, that the workers must be educated and trained for the class struggle; they oppose this because they do not believe any class struggle exists.

We say, that the unions must wage a campaign to eradicate the evils from which the workers suffer; they try to reconcile themselves to all the evils.

We say that the sweat-shop system in the needle industry must be eradicated; they keep on friendly terms with all sorts of organizations of sweat-shop bosses.

We say that the activities of the union must be based upon the needs of the workers' battle for better conditions; they hold that these activities must be suited to the personal ambitions of paid officials.

We stand for amalgamation; they stand for the craft unionism.

We stand for the consolidation of trade and craft locals; they want to maintain the useless division into small locals.

We say, that the workers must become active on the political field, and carry on independent political action; they fraternize with all kinds of capitalist politicians and beg favors from them for the workers.

We hold, that our unions must wage a campaign that the unemployed should be guaranteed the necessities of life at the expense of the wealth created by the workers in the industry; they are satisfied with the good promises of the employers covering an entire industry; they make different kinds of agreements in every craft.

Lefts vs. Rights.

We say that the unions must decide upon maximum standards so as to guard the workers in the shops from the speed-up system; they readily accept minimum standards that tax the workers' strength to the limit.

We stand for week work, they do not object to piece-work.

We demand democracy in the unions; they want to perpetuate bureaucracy.

We demand proportionate representation on joint boards and at conventions, they want the small locals, which they can easily control, to overrule the will of the majority of the membership.

We hold that union officials must first and foremost fight for higher wages for the workers; they are interested only in higher wages for the officials of the machine.

We demand freedom of opinion for all tendencies both at union meetings and in the union press; they pursue a policy of suppressing the opinions of their opponents.

We demand unified activity of all groups in the interest of the union; they persecute their opponents and expel them from the union.

We aim to build and strengthen our unions; they follow a policy of demoralizing and disrupting the organization.

We fight for the interests of the rank and file; they fight only for their personal interests at the expense of the workers.

We are the Lefts; they are the Rights.

Your Union Meeting

Second Thursday, April 10, 1924

5	Brick and Clay, A. O. U. W. Hall, Dolton, Ill.
13	Carpenters, 111 S. Ashland Blvd.
62	Carpenters, 6416 S. Halsted St.
341	Carpenters, 1440 Emma St.
434	Carpenters, South Chicago, 11037 Michigan Ave.
504	Carpenters, Ogden and Kedzie.
115	Engineers, 9223 Houston Ave.
16836	Federal Labor Union, 2118 N. Robey.
499	Firemen and Enginemen, Springfield and North Aves.
340	Hod Carriers, Harrison and Green Sts.
18	Ladies' Garment Workers, 328 W. Van Buren St.
3	Marble Polishers, 810 W. Harrison St.
17320	Nurses, 771 Gilpin Ave.
	Painters' District Council, 1446 W. Adams St.
371	Painters, Dutt's Hall, Chicago Heights.
26	Paper Rulers, 59 E. Van Buren St., 6:30 p. m.
17301	Park Employes, 810 W. Harrison St.
774	Railway Clerks, 55th and Blackstone.
1269	Railway Clerks, 8124 S. Halsted St.
1344	Railway Clerks, Harrison and Green.
877	Railway Trainmen, 64th and University, 8:15 p. m.
130	Signalmen, 180 W. Washington St.
742	Teamsters, 9206 Houston Ave.

(Note: Unless otherwise stated all meetings are at 8 p. m.)

Carpenters Refuse to Work With Scab Building Material

PITTSBURGH, Pa., April 9.—The carpenter's of this vicinity have declared war on the attempted domination of their jobs by the Master Builder's Association, effecting a general strike of 4,500 men. Independent firms have already come to terms, agreeing to pay the carpenters eleven dollars per day. The strike is holding up all construction work being carried on by members of the Master Builder's Association.

One of the main points of dispute is the insistence of the Association that materials used in construction come from non-union firms. The carpenters refuse to work on jobs which require the use of scab material.

TRADE TIES ARE KNITTING ORIENT TO SOVIET RUSSIA

Commerce Thrives with Persia and Far East

(Rosta News Agency.)

MOSCOW, April 9.—The Russo-Oriental Chamber of Commerce has been in existence a year. It has done much to stimulate trading activities between the Union of Soviet Republics and the countries of the East.

During the war other countries contrived to get possession of eastern markets which had previously been dependent on Russian trade. The resumption of large scale Russian trade with the Eastern countries is very important from the point of view of helping to save the latter from economic and even political exploitation by monopolist Western nations.

Persia at Baku Fair.

The chamber has been most successful in stimulating Russian trade with Persia. At the Baku fair, for instance, Persian exhibits totalled 2,820 tons in 1923, compared with 440 tons in 1922. Persian traders purchased $450,000 worth of Russian goods, 25 per cent of the total Russian goods sold at the fair in 1923.

At the Nijni-Novgorod fair, 76 Persian wholesale traders were represented in 1923, compared with 29 in 1922, 20 in 1914, and 23 in 1913. While the total quantity of goods exhibited at the fair was 10 per cent larger in 1923 than in 1922, the amount of Persian goods exhibited was eight times as great as in the previous year. Business men from Eastern countries in general bought goods to the value of more than $500,000 at the fair.

The establishment in Persia of the Russo-Persian Bank resulted from representations made by the chamber, which was also largely responsible for the organization of the Russian section of the Teheran exhibition, to which 17,000 Russian exhibits were sent. It has done much to stimulate trade with Bokhara, Khorassan and Afghanistan. Plans for the development of trade with Turkey are now being considered, and a Russian delegation is about to be sent to Angora.

Displace U. S. and England.

In the Far East, trade with Mongolia has been restored, largely at the expense of Chinese, British and American interests. Commercial relations have been resumed with Western China, which is an important source of supply of many raw materials. Business men from Western China were prominent at the Nijni-Novgorod fair. There is a promising market for Russian cotton goods, sugar, oil, matches, goloshes and crockery. It is interesting to recall that in 1913 Russian exports to Western China amounted to 2,192,000 roubles, and imports to 5,129,000 roubles.

During the working year 1922-23, Russian trade with Eastern countries amounted to nearly 40 per cent of the pre-war figure.

Russ Winter Crops Are Satisfactory; Acreage Increased

(Rosta News Agency.)

MOSCOW, April 9.—The general condition of the winter crops is satisfactory all over the Union of Soviet Republics, according to the latest data collected by the People's Commissariat of Agriculture. Alone the middle Volga area gives rise to some apprehension owing to the lack of sufficient snow or rain. The total sown area exceeds by 12 per cent last year's sowings.

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Frankenstein Gives Russ Singers O. K., Even in Gypsy Role

By ALFRED V. FRANKENSTEIN.

Ivan Dnieproff, tenor of the Russian opera company, sang at a concert held in Pilsen Hall under the direction of Jack Pfefer last Sunday night. Dnieproff, tho a Russian, sings many Italian opera roles, and sings them with a spirit and fire difficult to find in many another operatic tenor. He sang arias from "Martha" and "Tosca" in a way that leaves the tenors of the San Carlo and Chicago companies far behind. Dnieproff has been engaged to sing Italian and French operas with the Chicago next season, where he will fill the long felt want of an adequate lyrical tenor.

Olga Pozello, Russian balladist, occupied most of the program. Her style of singing the sentimental songs she chose reminds one much of the famous Isa Kremer. Tho her voice is a trifle harsh in quality, her interpretation, which manages to stay away from the banal tho it is sentimental enough, makes up for that.

Gabriel Krizanovski and Mme. Pozello sang for the first time in Chicago a duet arranged by themselves from Russian gypsy folk songs. They were not what one expects of gypsy songs, for they were of the lingering sweetness, long enduring sort of sentimental ballad. But the sweetness was not prolonged to the sour stage.

The program was rounded out by Ida Divanoff, a violinist with a big tone, and dramatic qualities of interpretation.

Australian Labor Leader Denounces Naval Base Plans

(By The Federated Press)

SYDNEY, New South Wales, Apr. 9.—In a special interview for the DAILY WORKER, M. Charlton, leader of the Labor Party in the Australian federal parliament, denounced the proposal to commit Australia to the building of a naval base at Singapore. He also protested against Prime Minister Bruce telling the world that Australia is behind the building of the naval base, when the people of Australia have never been consulted. The Singapore naval base, planned by the late Tory government of England, has been dropped by the MacDonald Labor government.

Charlton said that Australia had always retained separate defense, brought into being her own navy, and had declined to contribute toward the cost of the British navy.

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IMPEACH COOLIDGE!

! fear
Are you self-conscious about the impression you make on people?
PERSONAL appearance has a lot to do with the way you feel. Clothes count, of course. But still there is one thing so many people overlook—something that at once brands them as either fastidious or careless—*the teeth.*
Notice today how you, yourself, watch another person's teeth when he or she is talking. If the teeth are not well kept they at once become a liability.
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ANTI-MUSSOLINI MEETING HALTED IN PENNSY TOWN

Constitution Is a Joke in Mt. Carmel

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, April 9.—Interference with an anti-Fascist meeting by the officials of Mt. Carmel, Pa., brought a protest today from the American Civil Liberties Union, sent to Chief Burgess Walter Kozlowski, and the announcement that another meeting would soon be held there to test the right of free speech. The Union called upon Burgess Kozlowski to furnish police protection "so that the meeting may proceed in a lawful and orderly manner in accordance with American traditions of free speech and assemblage." Court action will be taken if necessary, the Union declared.

Protest To Giff.

A protest was also sent to Governor Gifford Pinchot, enclosing press reports of the case and requesting him to take such action as he could under the law. The press reports show that Italians supporting the Fascist government secured the co-operation of the mayor and the police department in preventing the meeting.

"This is one of a number of recent instances of the sort in Pennsylvania," the Civil Liberties Union declared in a statement issued today. "Pennsylvania is at present the one state in the country where such arbitrary interference with meetings is frequent. The mayor of Wilkes-Barre recently interfered with a peaceful meeting called to praise one foreign premier; now the mayor of Mt. Carmel interferes with a peaceful meeting called to criticize another foreign premier. The Constitution guarantees to American citizens the right to discuss their own government in any way they like. They have surely the right to discuss foreign governments. The action of Burgess Kozlowski and Chief of Police Morgan is wholly without warrant in law, public morals or common sense."

Youth Views

By HARRY GANNES

Number of Child and Youth Workers Still Grows.

All available reports show a rapid increase in the number of youth and child workers. The thirty-eight per cent increase reported by the United States department of labor in the past few months nowhere near gives a true picture of the situation of youth labor.

Since the close of the war, the school attendance of the youth has become exceedingly lax, and with this the tendency to employ more and more youth 14 years of age and under is growing pronounced.

No action has been taken on the pending useless bills in Congress either for the abolition of child labor or the passing of a constitutional amendment "with a view of prohibiting child labor."

Strong oposition has been shown to any attempts to better the condition of the working children right in the congressional committee investigating the child labor constitutional amendments.

There is but little chance of even these lip-service measures passing in the present Congress. Every opportunity is given the capitalists and employers of child labor to talk and act against the bill while very little is being done really to get the facts of the exploitation of the children. Senator Medill McCormick, who parades as one in favor of the constitutional amendment, announces that no more information is needed on the subject, while at the same time, hundreds upon hundreds of child labor employers and their representatives appear before the committee in charge of the subject and urge that the measure in favor of the children be not passed.

This grim game of hide-and-seek with the lives of the working children will undoubtedly go on so long as the workers are limited in their expression against the sweating of children to Gompers and men of his stamp.

Before anything real can be done, a farmer-labor party based on the real needs of the workers and farmers, must come into existence. The agitation against child labor becomes a strong point in the argument for a class farmer-labor party. To expect anything whatever from Gompers or the bunch of robbers now in charge of the lives and health of the little children is to hope for the impossible from the enemies of the true interests of the American working youth and child laborers.

For information concerning the Young Workers League of America, address Y. W. L., 1009 N. State St., Chicago, Ill.

"The Story of John Brown"

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III.

THE AGITATOR IN JAIL.

FOR in that month, John Brown accomplished more for abolition than even the stern deeds of Kansas had effected. He had put by the sword forever, and now for a month took up the pen and made it as powerful a weapon. He wrote innumerable letters to Northern friends and they were published and read everywhere. Their tone was Christ-like; no longer was Brown the militant captain in the field, but the sweet, patient martyr waiting for his end in tranquil joy. In many letters he repeats the statement that he is glad to die; that his death is of more value to the cause than ever his life could have been. This was no vainglorious hysterical gesture with John Brown; he was calmly certain of it; he slept peacefully as a child at night, and wrote his letters by day, secure in his tranquil wisdom. Friends were planning an attempt to rescue him, but he forbade them to try, for he really felt that his death was necessary. "I am worth now infinitely more to die, than to live," he said.

He Goes To His Death.

And in his letters he gave Americans his last warning on the slavery question. He told them it must be settled; it could not go on. His letters were so strong, manly, and yet so touching, that even the jailor wept as he censored them in the course of his duties. As Wendell Phillips said, the million hearts of his countrymen had been melted by that old Puritan soul.

With absolute equanimity, John Brown wrote his will, wrote his last few letters to his family, determined the coffin in which he was to be buried, and the inscription on the family monument, said farewell to his fellow prisoners and jail keepers. On the morning of December 2nd he stood calmly on the steps of the scaffold and gazed about him. Before leaving his cell he had handed to another prisoner the following last and uncompleted message:

"I, John Brown, am now quite certain that the crimes of this guilty land will never be purged away but with blood. I had, as I now think, vainly flattered myself that without much bloodshed it might be done."

The Trap Is Sprung.

Now, as he looked about, he could see massed beyond the fifteen hundred soldiers Virginia had felt necessary for this execution, the hazy outlines of the Blue Ridge mountains. The sun was shining; the sky was blue, and his heart was at peace. "This is a beautiful country," he said. "I never had the pleasure of really seeing it before." He walked with perfect composure up the steps, watched by the eyes of the soldiery and officialdom of slave-holding Virginia. They saw not a tremor in his face or body: even when the cap was drawn over his head, his arms pinioned at the elbows, the noose slipped around his neck. He had refused to have the solace of any ministers, for they believed in slavery, and he told them he did not regard them as Christians. He needed no man's solace; he was braver than any one there. "Shall I give you the signal when the trap is to be sprung?" said a friendly sheriff. "No, no," the serene old man answered, "just get it over quickly."

Hugo's Prediction.

And quickly enough, it was all over for John Brown. The trap was sprung; his body hung between heaven and earth. In the painful silence that followed, the voice of Colonel Preston declaimed solemnly, the official epitaph, "So perish all such enemies of Virginia! All such enemies of the Union! All such foes of the human race!"

That was the verdict of the South, still infatuated and blinded by its slave system. But on the other side of the Mason-Dixon line such men were pronouncing a different verdict on John Brown, and on the other side of the Atlantic, the greatest man of letters in Europe, Victor Hugo, was saying:

"In killing Brown, the Southern States have committed a crime which will take its place among the calamities of history. The rupture of the Union will fatally follow the assassination of Brown. As for John Brown, he was an apostle and a hero. The gibbet has only increased his glory, and made him a martyr."

(To Be Concluded Friday)

(His Soul Goes Marching On)

Are We For LaFollette?

By C. E. RUTHENBERG

THIS question is one which has recently been presented to the Party in a very pressing form.

One of the Party branches in the West sent to the National Office an enthusiastic letter announcing that a "LaFollette-for-President" club had been organized and that the Party members had captured control of the organization. The branch further announced that an intensive campaign to spread the "LaFollette-for-President" clubs over the entire city and county would be undertaken.

There may be other Party branches which have similar ideas in regard to our position in relation to LaFollette and it is therefore necessary to discuss the matter thoroly in order to prevent other units of the organization from going off on such wild-goose chases as that of the branch referred to.

Economic Forces at Work.

In discussing the conditions which made a proletarian revolution possible, Lenin said that there were two conditions, the first being that the bourgeoisie could no longer rule and the second the will-to-power of the proletariat.

The conditions which make it possible for the capitalists rule are created by the economic forces developed within the capitalist system. During and after the world war these forces made their appearance in a more or less developed form in practically every capitalist country. The war disarranged the whole capitalist structure of production. It created enormous burdens of taxation in every capitalist country. The consequences of this situtation are that the struggle between economic groups in capitalist society has been sharpened tremendously thru each group trying to escape the sacrifices made necessary to pay the cost of the heavy economic burden created by the war.

The result of the sharpened economic conflict reflects itself in the political struggle. In place of a more or less homogeneous ruling capitalist class, each economic group within the capitalist system which has divergent economic interests, organizes itself for the political struggle. The result is that the centralized capitalist ruling power breaks up into many struggling groups, which, while they continuously endeavor to combine against the working class, find themselves forced apart again thru the pressure of their distinct economic interests.

The continuous changes from government to government in Germany, the country which has to meet the greatest burden, economically, on account of the war, represents this process at work. This situation in England is developing along this line, with the added factor that under the pressure of a growing revolutionary movement the capitalists find it politically wise to permit a pseudo-working class government to rule for the present.

In the United States.

While the United States suffers least as a result of the world war, the sharpened economic struggle has become apparent here as well as in European countries. There is a growing movement on the part of both the lower middle class, the small business men, the shopkeepers and well-to-do farmers and on the part of the working class to challenge the centralized capitalist ruling power in this country. This movement expresses itself in the Third Party movement supported by the lower middle class and the class Farmer-Labor party supported by the exploited farmers and workers.

These two movements are not separate and distinct; they are intermingled with admixtures of Third Party elements in the class Farmer-Labor movement and working class elements in the Third Party movement.

There is, however, one point of agreement between the two movements. Both center their hopes upon the leadership of LaFollette as a candidate for president. Masses of farmers and workers who are supporting the June 17th Convention and who organizationally are for a Farmer-Labor Party are for LaFollette for president as well as the small business men, the professional groups, the aristocracy of labor, etc., which support the Third Party movement.

Our Policy.

Our Party recognizes this situation. It is endeavoring to fit its policies so as to meet this situation. Does that mean that we share the illusions of the masses of workers, farmers, professional men, small business men, etc., who look to LaFollette as the Moses who will lead them out of the economic wilderness which the ruling capitalist has created for them. Certainly if we shared these illusions we would have no right to call ourselves Communists. If circumstances develop so that our Party will find itself supporting the candidacy of LaFollette for president it certainly will not be because we have any such illusions. It will not be because we believe that LaFollette will materially change the exploitation of the economic lot of the workers and farmers from what it is under capitalism today.

We know that LaFollette as president, with the capitalist system in existence, would be the administrative head of a capitalist government. We know that such a government would have to serve the interests of the capitalists, just as the Ramsay MacDonald government in England today is ruling for and in the interests of the capitalists. There might be some slight softening of the capitalist rule, some modification of harshness, but there would not be and could not be any change from existing conditions which would materially infringe upon the interests of the capitalist class. This in itself is an answer to the question, "Are we for LaFollette?"

We are not and cannot be for LaFollette because we are Communists, and when we say we are Communists, we say that the road to emancipation of the workers and exploited farmers from the oppression and exploitation of capitalism is thru a Proletarian Revolution, Soviets, and the Dictatorship of the Proletariat and not thru a LaFollette government.

Our Propaganda.

It is our duty as a Communist Party to openly say this to the working class. We must tell the workers and exploited farmers now that LaFollette, as president, will have to serve capitalism and will not serve the workers and exploited farmers. We cannot recede a hair's breadth from this position. Any other position on our part would mean that we would no longer be a Communist Party.

Will We Support LaFollette If He Is Nominated?

What has been said above, does, not, however, answer the question whether we shall support LaFollette if he is nominated on a Farmer-Labor ticket.

Should that come about, and it seems very likely, then we will unquestionably support LaFollette in the election campaigns along with the masses of workers and farmers who are behind the Farmer-Labor Party movement.

This is, of course, something quite different from saying that we are for LaFollette and from going out and forming "LaFollette-For-President" clubs.

We are against LaFollette. We know that the political victory of the workers and exploited farmers lies over the dead body (politically), of LaFollette. We will say this to the working class of this country. If, in spite of what we say, the masses of workers and exploited farmers who are not yet Communists, insist upon nominating LaFollette and placing their hope upon him, we will not desert them in the struggle. We will go along with them and vote for their candidate, but at every stage of development we will point out that their hopes are illusions.

A Difficult Policy.

Unquestionably the policy which we must follow is a difficult one. It is not easy to strongly criticise and give support at the same time.

It is much easier to do what the western Party branch did, that is, to become an enthusiastic supporter of LaFollette and help to organize "LaFollette-for-President" clubs.

There is a great danger that unless our Party members clearly understand our policy in regard to LaFollette that other Party units will develop similar tendencies.

Even tho the policy of vigorous criticism, of continual exposure of the futility of his program while at the same time we are part of a United Front movement and give our support to the candidacy of LaFollette, may be a difficult one, that is the policy we must follow.

Let no Party member get the idea that we are for LaFollette because we may find ourselves supporting LaFollette as part of the Farmer-Labor United Front. Our central task is not to be for LaFollette, but to divorce the workers and exploited farmers from LaFollette.

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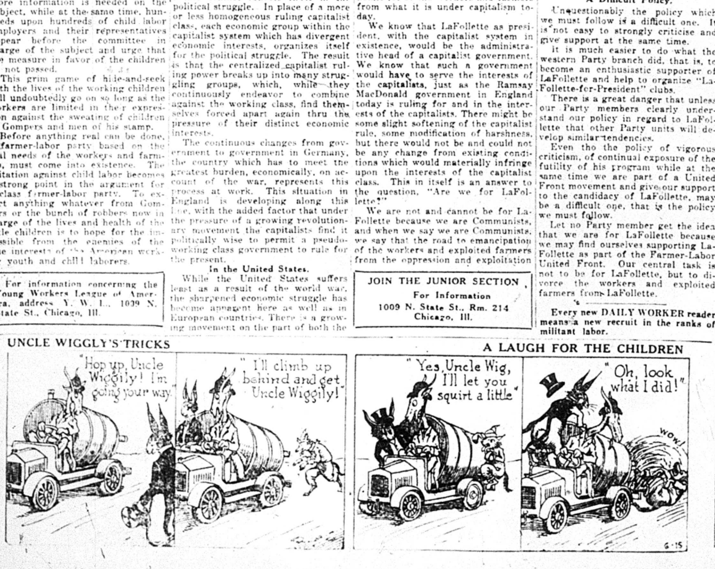
UNCLE WIGGLY'S TRICKS
A LAUGH FOR THE CHILDREN
"Hop up, Uncle Wiggily! I'm going your way."
"I'll climb up behind and get Uncle Wiggily!"
"Yes, Uncle Wig, I'll let you squirt a little"
"Oh, look what I did!"
WOW!
6-15

16 SUPER POWER TRUSTS LEVYING TRIBUTE ON U. S.

8,000,000 People in Grip Of Biggest Combine

By LELAND OLDS.
(Federated Press Industrial Editor)

Domination of the electric power industry by giant combines which levy tribute on millions is crowding hundreds of small municipal electric lighting plants out of business, according to reports of state public utility commissions which furnish the private ownership advocates with choice morsels for propaganda.

Sixteen of these privately owned power systems today reach out their tentacles to include communities with a population of more than 43,000,000. In other words, more than one-third of the entire country comes within their sphere of industries. They are extending and combining to such an extent that within a very few years this most vital source of power will be entirely engrossed by New York financial interests.

Control Workshops of World.

During March, President H. H. Porter, of the American Water Works and Electric Company, announced a new $315,000,000 superpower combine embracing the "workshop of the world." This newly integrated system covers the area between Cleveland and Erie on the north, the coal fields along the Kentucky-West Virginia state line south of Charleston and a point about 25 miles west of Baltimore, as well as the entire Pittsburgh district. According to Porter the combine will mean cheaper power and fewer labor troubles.

Th following table shows the 16 big private power combines and the population of the communities served by each:

1. Detroit Edison Co., 1,500,000.
2. General Gas & Electric Co., 1,250,000
3. Insull Group, 7,975,000
4. Public Service of New Jersey, 2,301,832.
5. Standard Gas and Electric Corp., 2,375,000
6. Pacific Gas and Electric Co., 1,715,959
7. Northern States Power, 1,213,000.
8. Consolidated Gas of New York, 4,000,000.
9. Brooklyn Edison, 2,000,000.
10. American Gas and Electric, 1,200,000.
11. Stone and Webster Companies, 1,500,000
12. North American Co., 2,800,000.
13. Cities Service Co., 2,500,000.
14. Southern California Edison, 1,500,000.
15. Niagara, Lockport and Ontario, 1,500,000.
16. American Water Works and Electric, 8,000,000.

Such power units serve communities averaging 2,700,000 population. They extend their tentacles into every state of the union. Nothing remains for the isolated municipal plant which once saved consumers from the individual private plant but surrender to the greater economy of combination.

Municipal Plants Go Under.

The metropolitan press hails with glee each surrender which it falsely treats as a victory for the principle of private ownership. Dealing with the abandonment of more than 20 municipal enterprises in Michigan during 1923 the Wall Street Journal fairly shouts "Municipal Power Fails in Michigan—Referendums Show Private Company's Popularity." Similar reports from Nebraska read "That municipal ownership once strong in Nebraska is rapidly losing ground is evidenced by the number of municipalities which have abandoned their electric light plants and contracted with the Nebraska Gas and Electric Company, a subsidiary of the Continental Gas and Electric Corporation."

The report of the New York state committee on public utility information stating that more than 660 municipal utilities have been abandoned or sold during the last few years gets the headline "Municipal Plants Disappearing Fast—Lower Production Cost of Privately Owned Power Stations Causes Abandonments." But this New York report goes on to show that it is the economy of the larger generating units and not private ownership which really counts.

The economy of such large systems to the consumer would be even greater if the enormous private profits of the present private ownership could be eliminated.

(The extent of these profits and the way in which they have been eliminated in Canada will be told in two subsequent articles.)

Opponents of Fascisti Elect 160 Despite Black Shirt Violence

(Special to The Daily Worker)

ROME, April 9.—One hundred and sixty members of the opposition managed to break thru the wall of violence and murder which protected the Fascisti in the recent election. The new Italian chamber will thus have 375 Fascisti members and 160 minority members composed of 65 Socialists, 39 Catholics, 17 Liberal democrats, and a few Republicans and other small factions. The peasants party returned two members to the new chamber. Opposition leaders declare the Fascisti government surely would have fallen if the Fascisti had refrained from supressive measures during the election.

Robots in "R. U. R." Cannot Even Hear The Whistle Blow

Three halls have now been engaged for the new Labor Production of Karel Capek's great Robot melodrama "R. U. R." The play will have its first Chicago presentation on Sunday afternoon, April 20, in North Side Turner Hall 820 N. Clark street. A second performance will be given Wednesday evening, April 23, in C. S. P. S. Hall, 1126 W. 18th street. There will also be a Pullman performance in Strumail Hall.

Several innovations have been introduced in the Labor Production of "R. U. R." which represent daring departures from the method used by the Theatre Guild in its staging of the play. No liberties have been taken with the author's manuscript. On the contrary, certain devices of setting and costume have been adopted which will serve to bring out the real meaning of Karel Capek's significant dialogue. The production will be complete in every detail. The acting will be comparable to the high standard set by the Theatre Guild in its performances here.

The cast has been rehearsing now for several weeks, and the players are beginning to fit themselves into their parts naturally and easily. The Robots have become imbued with the spirit of their role, that it has actually become necessary to blow a big, hoarse factory whistle so that they will know when to stop work."

Tickets for all performances sell for 75 cents. They can be secured from the Labor Defense Council, 151 W. Washington street, Room 307.

Heavy Corn Exports From Russia Affect Agricultural Prices

(By Rosta News Agency)

MOSCOW, April 9—Due to a notable rise of prices on agricultural produce—which rise may itself be explained in part by the growth of corn exports from Russia, the buying capacity of the rural population has considerably increased during the last few months. This, in its turn, has had a favorable effect on the industrial turnover in towns. However, the lack in the broad monetary circulation of small units of small stable currency has up to now prevented the stabilisation of prices, as the buyers wished by a fictitious raising of prices to be insured against the depreciation of currency.

Under such conditions, the State is now, in the interest of the financial reform which is actually being effected, undertaking economic and administrative measures intended to stabilize and bring goods prices to a lower level in an orderly way. Accordingly, the system has been set up of regulating prices in the chief industrial centers, in Moscow—where regulations have already been issued fixing bread prices, Leningrad (Petrograd), the Donetz Basin, Baku (Caspian Sea), etc. At the same time, what may be called a "goods intervention", operated on the market by the Government on bread lines, and the concentration in the several districts of large amounts of goods, are undertaken with a view to maintaining the index of regulated prices.

This system of price regulating is being met sympathetically among both official and private business spheres, where it is expected it will ensure the success of the financial reform.

Russian State Bank Ready to Handle Big British-Italian Trade

(Rosta News Agency)

MOSCOW, April 9.—The Rosta News Agency learns in competent circles that the British and Italian de jure recognition of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics finds the Russian State Bank well prepared for the enlargement of its foreign department business. It is being remarked, in this connection, that the foreign operations of the state bank have attained considerable dimensions during the last few months. The bank has established correspondent relations with a hundred of the largest banks of the world.

Operations in "Chervontz" (10 gold rouble bank notes) are carried on more especially with organizations and firms interested in the purchase in the Soviet republics of raw export materials. Accordingly, the largest share of "Chervontz" sold by the bank falls to England, where about 80 per cent of the "Chervontz" have been sold; with the United States, the Scandinavian countries, Germany and others coming next.

Even Rotarians Take Wallop at Mars in Little Canadian Town

(By The Federated Press)

LONDON, Ont., April 9.—"During the war the church preached just as much Christianity as the state would allow. She found that, having supported a military form in peace time, she could not effect a sudden change in the stress of war conditions."

This statement was made by Prof. A. G. Dorland of the University of Western Ontario at a meeting called to advocate the outlawry of war. The meeting was attended by representatives of the city council, the city churches, the Kiwanis, Rotary, and Lions clubs, the Jewish people, and the Trades and Labor council. A resolution was adopted pledging the organization represented "to proclaim the outlawry of war as a method of settling international disputes."

DETROIT PLANS VERY BUSY WEEK, APRIL 13 TO 20

Ruthenberg, Trachtenberg, Dunne to Speak

DETROIT, Mich., April 9.—The eight-day period beginning Sunday, April 13th, and ending Sunday, April 20th, is crammed with events of great interest to the Party members and sympathizers in Detroit and of vital importance to the Party.

The importance of Secretary C. E. Ruthenberg's speech on "The Decisive Stage of Our Labor Party Policy" neds no comment. All members are instructed to attend and others who may be interested are invited.

Many Lectures.

Comrade Trachtenberg's account of conditions in the two republics, Russia and Germany, will be very instructive as to the relative merits of revolutionary action and class collaboration from the workers' point of view. Altho Comrade Trachtenberg is a lecturer on social issues, his talk will be descriptive of the objective conditions attained by the working class in the two countries, as a result of diverging policies.

On Saturady evening, April 19th, "Bill" Dunne will preside over a banquet which has for its objectives, first, to provide those attenting with a sumptuous dinner and an enjoyable evening, and, secondly, to defray part of the cost of a new and complete banqueting equipment for the House of the Masses.

Sunday afternoon Comrade Dunne will speak on "Oil, and the Germs of a Labor Party," relating the importance of the disillusionment of the people as a result of the exposure of our oily administration, and the drive for a Farmer-Labor government.

All Attend.

We urge all readers to attend these meetings. As the meetings are held in various halls we caution all readers to note carefully the subject, speaker, time and place of meetings so as to be at the right place at the right time. The meetings are as follows:

"The Decisive Stage of Our Labor Party Policy," C. E. Ruthenberg, at Finnish Hall, 5963, 14th St., Sunday April 13th at 2:30 p. m.

"What I Saw in Russia and Germany," A. Trachtenberg, at House of the Masses, 2101 Gratiot Ave. Tuesday April 15th, at 8:00 p. m.

"Banquet, Dunne, Toastmaster," House of the Masses, 2101 Gratiot Ave. Saturday April 19th, 6:30 till midnight.

"Oil and the Germs of the Labor Party," William F. Dunne, at Auto Workers' Temple, 156 E. Adams, Sunday April 20th, 2:30 p. m.

Two Factions of Armenian Section In Boston Combined

The first results of the Boston convention, Feb. 22, which was held for the purpose of unifying the two sections of the Armenian workers and branches of the Workers Party have been gained in the city of Boston. The Branch of the former Armenian Federation of the Workers Party and that of the Armenian Workers Party there, met on March 24 and adopted the following resolution:

"In conformity with the decision of the Central Executive Committee of Workers Party of America in regard to the unity of the branches of the two Armenian Sections, the two Boston branches in a joint session called by the City Central Committee secretary on March 24, 1924, at Paine Memorial Hall, Boston, Mass., unanimously declare the union of the two separate branches into one unit."

The two branches will function hereafter as the Boston Branch of the Workers Party in the Armenian Section. The example of the Boston Branch should be followed by other groups of the Armenian Workers organization.

St. Louis Bakery Workers Demand $3 to $7 Increase

(Special to The Daily Worker)

ST. LOUIS, April 9.—The 1,400 union bakery workers in this city are negotiating for an increase of wages. The union asks $3 a week more. It is also demanded that foremen in small shops draw the same pay as in larger shops. This would increase foremen in some cases $7 a week. Another demand is that shifts which begin work before 6 a. m. or work after 6 p. m. shall receive the night shift scale of pay, which is $2 above the day rate. The present wage scale ranges from $28 to $42 a week, class of work governing.

The organized employers are fighting the union's demands, declaring that to grant the increase would necessitate an increase in the price of bread, which the employers say the "public" would not stand for. To any one who may believe that story the union workers cite the recent indictment of the bread trust by Basil Manly, in which the bakery combine was shown up as guilty of flagrant profiteering in bread.

How many of your shop-mates read THE DAILY WORKER. Get one of them to subscribe today.

BURNS MUST GO!

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Rationalizing Reaction

That section of the Socialist Party that of which the New Leader is an expression is very pessimistic about the radicalism of the farmers. It resurrects the hoary doctrine according to which the present discontent in agricultural sections is caused solely by low prices for farm products and proceeds upon the theory that there is only a temporary dislocation of markets—in fact that the widespread bankruptcy of the farmers is merely a passing phase, that prosperity will return.

We do not intend here to do more than point out the typically false premise on which this conclusion is based—the premise that American agriculture is not undergoing a fundamental crisis with the farmers losing their ownership of the land—because we are more interested in the studied attempt made to discredit the farmer-labor movement of the northwest. With this mass movement that is calling the June 17 convention the Socialist party has seen fit not to co-operate. At first the reason was that the Communists were identified with it, but now the process of rationalization has gone a little further. Farmers are unreliable politically, says this socialist sage, they have voted for democrats and republicans and only the industrial workers can be trusted.

This might be mistaken for a very crude and inadequate Marxism if it were not for the fact that the Socialist party is supporting the Cleveland meeting called for July 4 by the Conference for Progressive Political Action—an organization whose sole justification for existence is that it endorses candidates on both capitalist party tickets and is depending upon that organization—controlled by trade union bureaucrats—to launch a national labor party.

Bankruptcy cannot extend further than this—rejection of a mass rank and file movement of workers and farmers in the hope that a national labor party will be established by the most reactionary set of trade union officials in the world, officials whose every act and utterance is a confesssion of subserviency to middle class and capitalist politicians.

Right today the Conference for Progressive Political Action is split between the democratic and republican parties; the breach will grow wider after the old party conventions and the uttermost concession to the mass demand for a farmer-labor party will be the endorsement of LaFollette as an independent candidate.

The editorial as a whole is an admission that the Hillquits and O'Neals are in the Gompers camp, body and soul, and that the remnants of the Socialist party, if any survive thru the year, will be willing to join with the workers and farmers in a class farmer-labor party when the bureaucracy of the labor unions is ready and not before.

South African Unrest

Fate has been a little slow in overtaking Jan Smuts, the Woodrow Wilson of South Africa, but has at last caught up with him.

His cabinet has been forced to resign and he is now confronted with a solid opposition composed of the Nationalist party and the South African Labor party—a bloc whose unity is the result of the tyrannical rule of Smuts, long the darling of the liberals the world over because of his advocacy of the league of nations.

Smuts was one of the leaders of the Boers in the war against Great Britain but sold himself to the British imperialists when the struggle was over and has been the tool used in oppressing his own countrymen—one of the slimy individuals whom Great Britain has always found purchaseable in her colonies and without whom she could not rule.

The bloody suppression of the strike of the South African miners in 1922 alienated the workers and since that time the nationalist movement has been gaining strength. The last Smuts majority was secured by gerrymandering and trickery, but the coalition of the labor and nationalist parties in the coming election will make the success of such tactics more difficult. The victory of the Labor party in the motherland has given great impetus to the South African labor movement and it will not be surprising if the result of the coming election is a government much more advanced than the present personnel of the British cabinet.

The developments in South Africa are of additional interest because they corroborate the contention that in India, Egypt, Australia and South Africa the colonial labor movements, because of the great advance made by colonial industry during the war and the consequent lessening of dependence upon England, are rapidly losing their imperialistic outlook and acting as independent units.

Poland Quits Poincare

The Polish government has not shown any unusual brilliancy but it has apparently had enough sense to realize that backing Roumania, at the behest of France, in her Bessarabian adventure, is an undertaking whose risks are wholly out of proportion to the possible returns.

There is in Bessarabia at present a strong movement for independence and union with Russia as an autonomous republic. The Roumanian boyars, vassals of France, will probably try to suppress the movement by force and if this attempt is made the Red Army will come to the support of the Bessarabians who were subjugated by Roumania during the period of turmoil following the Russian revolution. The Bessarabians naturally prefer the opportunities offered them under a Soviet system to the bitter exploitation to which they are subjected by the Roumanian aristocracy and the struggle in Bessarabia, therefore, has an economic as well as a nationalist foundation.

The absolute dependence of the Poincare government upon the House of Morgan, shown by its agreement to conditions for the recent loan that make further lavish military expenditures difficult to negotiate, has already had its effect in Eastern Europe. The puppet states along the Russian frontier were willing to take French money and munitions for war on Soviet Russia when she was weak and French militarism was sweeping the little states into line. Today the situation is entirely changed. Soviet Russia is the first power on the continent and neither Poland or the little entente cares to further irritate her.

The refusal of Poland to back Roumania is probably the first step in the dissolution of French hegemony in Eastern Europe; it is doubtful if France will ever receive anything in return for the millions of francs expended to weld a ring of iron around Germany and cut off Soviet Russia from the rest of Europe by a "cordon sanitaire."

The Polish workingclass has been showing such militancy of late despite the terroristic activities of the government that a war against Russia in behalf of the Roumanian Bessarabian claims might easily result in outright revolt. It is the peculiar quality of the Soviet government that it grows stronger in proportion to the increase of workingclass strength in the capitalist nations and no tactics of the capitalist class can counteract this phenomenon.

The alliances that France has consummated in Eastern Europe, as is the case with the Franco-Polish-Roumanian pact, will be found to be worthless paper agreements when actual warfare against Soviet Russia looms as a result of them.

The Red Army of the Russian workers and peasants and the Soviet power are proving themselves the greatest peacemakers in all Europe.

Encouraging The Legion

The core of any army is still human and horseflesh, and all the new devices, guns and machines, gas and flyers, are simply supplementary arms, battle preliminaries, rather than the essentials of combat.

The world has just been informed of the invention by a Danish scientist of an automatic steel "soldier" which can fire a rifle or a machine gun. It would be interesting to learn what would be decided by a battle between two such "armies."—"Scrutator", in the Chicago Tribune.

We submit the above to console the members of the American Legion and other lovers of war who may, in view of the publicity given mechanical devices of destruction, begin to believe that there will be no need of human sacrifices in the next war. We would want no misapprehension of this kind to deprive us of the most amusing and asinine spectacle ever furnished—that of the ivory-domed legionaires informing the war-mongers of the ineffable joy it gives them to be made responsible for furnishing the requisite amount of cannon-fodder. The pacifists, as a rule, have but little sense of humor but we have seen several of late who were smiling broadly at the "rebukes" administered by the loud-voiced dupes of American imperialism.

Our Position on Hiram

Hiram Johnson had tough luck in Michigan and elsewhere. His chief difficulty seems to be that no one can discern the difference between him and Coolidge. Coolidge is credited with breaking a policemen's strike but Hiram went out of his way to denounce Tom Mooney and has taken credit for the appointment of William J. Burns. These achievements would give him an even break with Cal only Cal has the machinery.

As far as we are concerned we have watched Hiram's efforts to show that he is entitled to the leadership of the republican party with much sympathy and consider that he has proved his contention with everything except votes. We believe that the gamblers, bootleggers, white-slavers, oil stock salesmen, hop-peddlers and other criminals who put over Harding for the capitalists in 1920 will make no mistake by picking either Johnson or Coolidge.

Like the woman whose drunken husband had a fight with a bear, we feel that it is the first fight we ever saw in which we do not care who wins.

All we have to say about the primary election in which Governor Small was re-nominated against the opposition of the world's greatest newspaper is that this opposition was about the only asset he had.

Reformism In Full Swing

By J. T. MURPHY

EDITOR'S NOTE.—Interest in the British labor movement is intensified by the setback given the Ramsay MacDonald labor government in parliament on Monday. In order to understand the British situation you must read these articles by J. T. Murphy, British Communist and trade unionist. They will appear in the DAILY WORKER during the remainder of this week. Today's installment is as follows:

• • • •

The 48-Hour Week.

THE Government has practically committed itself to the ratification of the Washington Convention establishing a legal 48-hour week in industry. The term industry exempts in this case agriculture, transport by sea, and commerce, under which head comes large sections of the distributive trades. It is rather wide in its application of the 48-hour principle, taking an average over a period of three weeks and permits a nine-hour day for five days when there is a Saturday half holiday. The limit of hours worked may be exceeded in the following circumstances: 1—In case of accident, urgent work to be done to machinery and plant or force majeure. 2—In continuous processes carried on by succession of shifts subject to the condition that the working hours shall not exceed 56 in the week on the average. 3—where by regulation the government may allow (a) permanent exceptions in preparatory and complementary work necessarily done outside the limits laid down for the general working of an establishment and, (b), temporary exceptions "so that establishments may deal with exceptional cases of pressure of work." In the latter case the maximum of additional hours shall be fixed, and overtime at time and a quarter be a minimum rate."

Compromise Terms.

These are typical English qualifications which only an Englishman who is past master at compromising could have drafted. The Washington hours convention was drawn up by a commission of which Tom Shaw, now Minister of Labor, was chairman, and Miss Bondfield was a member. Mr. George Barnes was at the time of the Washington Conference the British government's labor representative and received a special wire from Mr. Lloyd George to sign the Convention.

That it will go thru when Mr. Henderson presents it to Parliament as his first Bill is fairly certain. But the government is striving also for International ratification first to raise its prestige in the International Labor Movement and second as a means of struggle against foreign commercial competition. Only Bulgaria, Czecho-Slovakia, Greece, India and Roumania ratified the convention. Altho Germany, France, Belgium, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Sweden passed eight-hour day legislation, much of it has vanished and Germany especially is seeking to bargain reparations for the ten-hour day. On the other hand of the membership of the Trades Union Congress 2½ millions have the 47 hour week or less. These have been achieved thru trades union action and consequently so far as the big primary industries are concerned the ratification does not make any difference to their hours. But it will mean a lot if ratification can be used to stem the reaction in Europe. It would encourage the workers in Europe and that of course will help British commerce so far as advantages in competition are concerned. Accordingly Miss Bondfield's statement at Geneva can be taken as an indication that the British government will take the initiative in calling an international conference to secure simultaneous ratification. She said: "The British Government would endeavor to fulfil what it regarded as a duty in view of the statements made on its behalf at Washington, and would promote all practical means to secure simultaneous ratification of the convention by the various countries."

Amelioration Offered.

That both the French and the Germans will use the reparations question as a means of fighting the Convention can be taken for certain. But in any case the British Government has nothing to lose even by independent ratification. It introduces no violent change here whilst it will act favorably towards them in Europe.

Now we can sum up the little bill of social amelioration which Labor Government will be able to present the workers and poorer sections of the population. Then we can turn to what it is giving the imperialists.

1. Recognition Soviet Russia.

2. Abolished the "gap" in Unemployed Insurance pay and other annoying features which had been the subject of much unemployed agitation.

3. To the artisans, it will tell of the Rent Control extention, the reduction of rents and the building of cheap houses.

4. To the farmers it will point to the advancement of loans and the extention of the Trades Facilities Act to their industry, the initiative in co-operative farming.

5. To the agricultural Laborers it will point to the restoration of the Agricultural wages boards.

6. To the workers in industry it will point to the ratification of the Washington Convention, the legalizing of the 48-hour week, the alleviation of unemployment by replacements for the Navy, the success of the Courts of Inquiry.

Reformism to Nth Degree.

7. To the unemployed on relief it will recall the Poplar debate and the canceling of the Mond Order.

8. To the women it will point to the removal of certain taxes on food stuffs (yet to be announced in the budget), the proposal for widows' pensions and the extension of insurance to cover many other phases of social life, to their attacks on rents and housings possibly the extention of the purchase to women on same terms as men.

With its left hand it will hand out these things to the poorer classes to prove that its policy of gradualism is a working practical policy. With its right hand it will also make its free will offering in order to prove as Mr. MacDonald and Mr. Henderson declare "that they are not a class party, or that in any sense do they place one class before another, but are indeed really non-party serving the interests of the nation as a whole." So, in this direction too Reformism is in full swing.

The Empire.

The first statement Mr. MacDonald uttered as premier in relation to the Empire was one on India, whereby he secured lavish praise from every capitalist rag in the country. It was a definite warning to the Swarajists of all shades that the British Government would stand no movement of India that thought it was going to get anything by unconstitutional action was mistaken. India would only get self government when the British Parliament permitted it. Later the Labor Lord Olivier made the statement to the effect that India will be administered until 1929 in the manner now in use. In 1929 a Commission of Inquiry will be set up to review the working of the present system of "semi self-government" and say whether what is called the experimental decade has proved that native India is ready for and capable of complete self government, or whether some further period of probation is necessary to make sure that the withdrawal of the British element of authority will not be followed by civil war or widespread anarchy. So the Tories are quite satisfied. When the Prime Minister trounced MacNeil a few days ago it was on his faithlessness to the tradition of "continuity in foreign affairs." That he is carrying this policy thru is evident on the question of Egypt too. The Government has again announced continuity and the Egyptian Nationalists are protesting vigorously. They declare this statement of MacDonald's only strengthens the policy of legalizing "the usurpation of Egyptian rights, inasmuch as the four reserved points grants to Great Britain all the essential powers and domination."

Following Old Imperialist Policy.

In addition the capitalists have nothing to complain of in the way of grants in aid. The Government has agreed to continue the policy of the previous government in relation to the grants to the Sudan Government and have voted a further £3,500,000. This is for the purpose ostensibly at any rate, the development of irrigation and let it be observed according to the Colonial spokesman "which is now for all practical purposes in the hands of the Sudan Plantation syndicate. This syndicate shares the spoils between Itself, the Government, and the planters."

And now for the colonies and more good business. The new Trades Facilities Bill which passed its second reading this week provides that the British government pay, up to a maximum of three-quarters of the interest on any loan raised in this country or the Dominions within the Emipre for the purpose of embarking upon an undertaking of public utility character. The payment is not to amount to more than £1,000,000 in any one year, and the limit which is placed upon payment is five years. the main purpose of this proposal emanating from the Imperial Conference is to stimulate orders for goods from this country and to help to some extent the unemployment from which we are now suffering."

The bosses have no grounds for complaint against Labor's service to the Empire. And now let us see them in action on

Foreign Policy.

After the first steps in the direction of the Recognition of Soviet Russia, MacDonald set about what he calls an atmosphere under which peaceful negotiations could be conducted. And then continuity once more again. Whatever he may have said, whatever the Labor Party may have said about the revision of the Versailles treaty, the Labor Government has to say nothing about it. That in effect is the rebuke delivered to Henderson in the Burnley by-election this week for having ventured to speak party politics instead of remembering that he was a member of the Government of the Nation. Henderson said the treaty must be revised. MacDonald says whatever your private opinion may be the government has not declared for that and we must continue where the others left off. So the Labor in office is different to Labor out of office. And now Mr. Henderson has been elected he at once proceeds to make amends and declares, "I go not to serve a party but the Nation. Not to look after particular interests but everybody's interests." And there you are.

So please follow continuity. First the development of the League of Nations. Germany says MacDonald must come into the League and we hope Russia. This week the Reparations tax of 26 per cent on imported goods from Germany has been reduced to 5 per cent. On practically the same day as this decision is made a dispatch is sent to Poincare favorable to stronger military control over German armaments and pointing to a League of Nations control. On the same day in an interview to the Daily News MacDonald projects not only the League of Nations control over the military resources of Germany, but also the Internationalization of the Rhineland under League of Nations control. With regard to Reparations he awaits the Report of the Financial inquiry with a view to drawing America more closely into the arrangements contemplated in order to secure help against France with regard to payment of debt. It will be a case of Britain and America advancing the credits to Germany with the Thomas Railways and other industrials as securities and a struggle with France as to how much she is going to get out of the business. To combat France's military development and to take away the scare which France has always put up concerning military aggression MacDonald proposes the Internationalizing of the Rhineland. To get reparations he proposes the granting of the loan by British and American finance and to get the payments of Debts from France he proposes to jointly work the oracle with the American Government in the final arrangements as to the disbursements arising from German recovery. The League of Nations is to be the cover for the business because as MacDonald says, "it will be much more comfortable even to Germany to feel that she is under the supervision of a collectivity of which she is a part than to be the special victim of some particular nation's control."

To sum up. Instead of a revision of the Treaty of Versailles the Labor Government is going to develop it. Instead of being an instrument for the ending of Imperialism she is going to pull off what Lloyd George was unable to do. She will make a partnership with America to colonize Germany by the same methods that have already been adopted for the colonization of Austria and Hungary. When this account is presented to the capitalists of Britain as the prize for giving the Labor bureaucracy the spoils of office they will have no grounds for complaint.

Reformism is indeed in full swing.

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THE DAILY WORKER RAISES THE STANDARD FOR A WORKERS' AND FARMERS' GOVERNMENT

THE DAILY WORKER

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Amalgamation
Organization of Unorganized
The Land for the Users
The Industries for the Workers
Protection of the Foreign-Born
Recognition of Soviet Russi

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WALL ST. FIXES FRENCH REPARATION POLICY

FEDERAL JURY WILL PASS ON OIL THIEVERY

Case Will Take More Than Ten Days

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, April 10.—Actual presentation of evidence before the Federal Grand Jury called to investigate alleged criminal conspiracy in connection with the oil scandal will begin April 16, government counsel announced here today.

Atlee Pomerene and Owen Roberts, in charge of the case for the government, have completed their case for presentation to the jury, it was learned. A long list of witnesses probably will be called.

George L. Miller, one of the owners of the Miller Brothers "101 Ranch" in Oklahoma, admitted before the Senate Daugherty investigating committee today that he employed John E. Todd, former law partner of Harry M. Daugherty, "to get his case before the attorney general."

The committee dug further into the alleged inactivity of the department of justice in prosecuting the Miller Brothers for return of Indian lands valued at $500,000 which it is charged they obtained by fraudulent means.

A special federal grand jury today is to be impanelled to take up the criminal side of the oil leasing scandal.

Under direction of government counsel, evidence will be presented to the grand jury to show a conspiracy to defraud the United States. Indictments will be sought against five or six persons, it was indicated, including former Secretary of the Interior Fall, whose part in the alleged conspiracy will be presented to the grand jury as that of the person chiefly responsible for the plan to violate the law in turning over naval oil reserves to the Sinclair and Doheny interests.

New Mellon Tax Plan Goes to the Senate; Debate Next Week

WASHINGTON, April 10.— The new Mellon tax bill was formally presented to the Senate today.

Chairman Smoot of the Finance Committee, reported out the bill and its provisions were officially made public.

While the income tax, surtax, and inheritance tax provisions are not expected to survive the senate, Republicans are prepared to fight hard for them in order to obtain the best possible compromise. Smoot announced that the bill would be taken up for debate "early next week."

Presentation of the evidence, it was indicated today may take ten days or two weeks.

Even Poison Ivy Spreads.

DETROIT, Mich., April 10.—With American legion members as officers, tho without official American legion participation, a Denby for senator club has been organized in Royal Oak, a suburb of Detroit, and is expected to spread.

Don't be a "Yes, But," supporter of The Daily Worker. Send in your subscription at once.

NOTICE! TOLEDO!

All members of the Toledo Workers party and militants of Toledo join the great street demonstration and sales drive for the DAILY WORKER, Sat., April 12th!

All those willing to go, report at the WORKERS PARTY book store, 131 Michigan St. at 2:30 P. M.

Women and girl comrades are especially asked to help.

Chicago Labor Applies For Strike Parade Permit

TWO MINERS DIE AS MINE GUARDS FIRE ON KENTUCKY UNION MEN

PINEVILLE, Ky., April 10.— Three companies of state militiamen surrounded properties of the Liberty Coal & Coke Company here today following fights between union and non-union workmen in the mines.

Fighting began when mine guards fired on striking union miners and two were killed.

Governor Fields called out the troops last night.

The situation was quiet today, and women and children of miners who found shelter in the courthouse returned to their homes.

OPPOSITION IS DEVELOPING TO FORD'S SCHEME

Senate Committee Is Against His Offer

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, April 10.—The Ford offer for Muscle Shoals accepted by the House will meet defeat in the Senate Committee on Agriculture, it appeared today following an informal poll.

Any move to report the measure favorably to the Senate probably will be beaten by an approximate vote of 9 to 8.

Five Senators on a committee of 17 have pledged themselves to defeat Ford. **They are Senators Norris, Nebraska; McNary, Oregon; Keyes, new Hampshire; McKinley, Illinois, and Johnson, Minnesota.**

Five others are pledged to support Ford. They are Senators Harrison, Mississippi; Heflin, Alabama; Caraway, Arkansas; Smith, South Carolina and Ladd, North Dakota. It appears that Kendrick, Wyoming and Ralston, Indiana, will stand with the Ford forces. Both are democrats.

Capper, Kansas; Gooding, Idaho; Harreld, Oklahoma and probably Ransdell, Louisiana, will vote with Norris, the DAILY WORKER has been informed—giving him enough votes to beat the Ford offer.

The position of Senator Norbeck, South Dakota, is unknown.

Blind Men Working On Piece System Shamefully Robbed

(By The Federated Press)

SYDNEY, N. S. W., April 10.— Blind workers employed in the institutions at Sydney on piece rates, are paid scandalously low wages. Single men are paid $6 a week and married men get $7.50. Thru overtime and bonuses, some earn between $10 and $15 per week. This is far short of the minimum wage for unskilled workers in New South Wales.

Union officials urge nationalization of the institutions, to be run as business undertakings and not as charitable institutions. Nothing can be done in this direction till a labor government is returned to power in New South Wales.

Germans' Food Rations Only Half Pre-War Period

(By The Federated Press)

BERLIN, April 10.—The statistical office of Germany publishes a table showing the decrease in consumption of foodstuffs in Germany as compared with the pre-war period. These statistics reveal the systematic undernourishment among the workers of Germany.

Here are a few of the striking comparisons made: The German people today consume 3-5 of the pre-war ration of rye bread; 1-2 of wheat bread, rolls and noodles; 1-4 of barley and barley products; 1-2 of meat, and 4-5 of the pre-war ration of potatoes.

Freiheit, Jewish Communist Daily, Celebrates Second Anniversary

Freiheit, the Jewish Communist daily, is this week celebrating its second anniversary season with meetings in all the big cities of the nation.

The Chicago celebration will be held tonight at Orchestra Hall, 220 S. Michigan Blvd., with Alexander Bittleman, J. Louis Engdahl and Morris Backall as speakers, and an elaborate musical program including the Freiheit Singing Society and the Freiheit Mandolin Orchestra.

MONDAY OR TUESDAY TO SEE MARCH

Workers Will Demonstrate In the Busy Loop District

The Chicago Federation of Labor will apply to Mayor Dever today for a permit to hold one of the most spectacular labor parades ever held in Chicago, which will demonstrate to the entire country that organized labor in this city is behind the striking garment workers to the last ditch.

At last taking heed of the growing demand of the rank and file trade unionists that active and aggressive support be given the striking garment workers, the "Committee of 15" has decided to issue a call for the striking garment workers to march next week, probably Monday or Tuesday.

Go Thru Market Street.

The parade will proceed thru the loop district, and will twice march past the "front line trenches" of the Market street picket lines.

The marchers are to carry banners declaring that Sullivan's injunction against picketing is an affront to every working man and woman in the country.

Mass Meeting In Theatre.

Arrangements are being made to hire a large downtown theatre. The historic parade, demonstrating the solidarity of the strikers of Chicago against an illegal injunction which would enslave them to their jobs, after marching thru the downtown district, will enter the theatre in a body. Prominent national labor leaders will denounce the injunction against the garment strikers and will offer any aid from their respective unions desired by the garment workers.

But it will not be the music of the bands nor the nationally known speakers which will receive the most honor at the hands of the rank and file trade unionists of the city. The places of honor will undoubtedly go to the striking garment workers, who in spite of wholesale arrests, police brutalities, and the injunction, have kept the picket lines intact. The garment strikers have patiently waited for the other unions to get into the fight which they have been bitterly waging on the injunction.

To know that at last the call which men like Alex Howat, have been making for twenty-five thousand union men to get on the picket line, defy the injunction, and fill up the jails if necessary, is at last being answered, will hearten the strikers to carry thru the slack season to victory.

Promised Financial Aid.

Financial aid from the Chicago Federation of Labor has also been offered to the striking International Ladies' Garment Workers Union, and the offer of an initial payment of $30,000 accepted with thanks by Meyer Perlstein in behalf of the strikers, it was announced after a meeting of the "Committee of 15" with Perlstein.

The striking garment workers are at last promised the active help of the Chicago Federation of Labor, for which they have waited so long and patiently, and which they so richly deserve. A growing protest among the garment strikers had been making itself felt at the fact that many of the scabs were related to union men. Nothing definite has yet been done by the Chicago Federation to make the so-called union men take their wives and sisters out of the striking shops.

But now, the Federation has at least promised action on this matter also. Members of the Committee of 15, said to the DAILY WORKER that it has been decided to privately call on the offending union families, and if the scabs did not quit work at once, the families would be publicly exposed and all would be expelled from the union. But strikers declare that the scabs related to union men have been prolonging the strike for some time, and they would like to see the Federation do something besides make promises.

"The only thing that could stop the parade and mass meeting now would be that Mayor Dever might not issue the permit." A Johannsen told

(Continued on page 2)

June 17th Farmer-Labor Conference Biggest Organizational Factor In the 1924 Drive On Capitalist Parties

By LAURENCE TODD

(Staff Correspondent of The Federated Press)

WASHINGTON, April 10.—All at once, the extent of the revolt of the American voters against private ownership and operation of their government has become evident to Calvin Coolidge, and he has sent messengers scurrying here and there to find means of killing the LaFollette movement before it becomes a political tornado.

Appointment of a Morgan lawyer as attorney general has done the administration no good. Announcement that the War Finance Corporation must help the farmers, but that neither the Norris-Sinclair bill nor the McNary-Haugen bill can be approved, has chilled some of the luke-warm callers at the White House.

Selection of Lawyer Butler of Boston, former handy man for Murray Crane, to manage the national campaign, has dampened the flickering ardor of Indiana and Illinois supporters. Discovery that Coolidge looks with favor upon the vice-presidential candidacy of either Albert J. Beveridge or Ex-Gov. Allen of Kansas, finishes the list of woes recited by regulars who hoped that Coolidge would wake up in time. Now he wakes up, in a panic, and the progressives laugh.

For it is recognized, by the shrewdest politicians in the old party ranks here, that the La Follette vote next November is bound to sweep a large part of the middle west and all of the northwest, and that it will offer thrills to the bystanders in Illinois and Missouri and Michigan especially. Its extent in Pensylvania will be very great. And it is going to be felt in Kentucky, Tennessee, Texas, Oklahoma, Arizona and possibly Georgia.

June 17 Worries C. P. P. A.

The national committee of the Conference for Progressive Political Action meets here April 12. It will get reports from branches in 30 states, as to plans for state campaigns and for selection of tickets of presidential electors. This organization is worried by the amount of publicity received thus far by the rival group supporting La Follette—the Farmer-Labor Federation which will hold a convention June 17, in St. Paul for the adoption of a platform and nomination of candidates. The St. Paul convention is supported by the Committee of 48, the Minnesota Farmer-Labor Party and the Federated Farmer-Labor Party, which latter body is supposed to be largely influenced by the Workers Party. The Conference spokesmen declare that the St. Paul gathering will embarrass LaFollette by the extreme radicalism of the convention speeches, and by prominence given to W. Z. Foster, Ruthenberg and other favorite bugaboos of the capitalist press. H. E. Teigen, secretary to Sen. Magnus Johnson of Minnesota, member of the committee which called the St. Paul gathering replies that these fears are unfounded, the people in the Northwest know what they want, and they will tell the world in plain, moderate language that will be backed up by their votes.

La Follette may accept the St. Paul nomination without waiting for the nomination of the Conference at Cleveland on July 4, or he may not. His action will depend upon the events of the Republican and Democratic conventions. Already it appears that McAdoo and Al Smith are to be supported by a great number of wage-earners who think these men are sympathetic with the needs of labor. Moreover, the Democratic convention is presumably going to reject Al Smith on the ground that he is a Catholic. La Follette would be glad to be the first choice of these workers, but he is willing anyhow to be their second choice, when the Democratic convention has taken its orders.

A Few Certainties

Out of the mist of political uncertainties, these points emerge:

1. LaFollette will be a candidate for president in 30 or more states.
2. He will be supported by the St. Paul group which is going to establish a definite Farmer-Labor party on a permanent basis, and by the railroad-labor and other elements in the Conference for Progressive Political Action, which does not yet see a chance for a new party, and is opposed to the Workers Party element.
3. He will get enough electoral votes to prevent the re-election of Coolidge, and perhaps enough to throw the election into the House.
4. He may enlist a great share of the Catholic vote, on a protest basis, as a consequence of the failure of the Democrats to name Al Smith.
5. He will have the support of Ladd Frazier, Magnus Johnson, Shipstead, Norris, Brookhart and possibly Howell and Borah in the campaign. He may have the support of Wheeler and Dill from the Democratic side of the Senate.

Coolidge is now trying to find a basis of agreement with Borah that will not involve a repudiation of the foreign policy of Hughes. He needs the help of Capper and McNary and Norbeck and Gov. Pinchot. But he clings to his Daugherty-Weeks crowd, and the day of reckoning with the La Follette revolt—which bids fair to be a revolution—rolls nearer.

Young Workers and Service Men Are Rallying Against Capitalist Wars

With the American Legion making every effort to pit the World War Veterans against the radical movement in their struggle against capitalist wars, the Young Workers League of Chicago will hold a Giant Mass Meeting to further their campaign against the militarists.

During the past few weeks much was said and written in an effort to connecting the work of the pacifists with the American Section of the Young Communist International.

At this meeting the speakers, among them being, Max Shactman, Editor, the Young Worker; Martin Abern, National Secretary of the Young Workers League of America, and William F. Dunne, Editor, the DAILY WORKER, will point to the difference between the position of the milk and water pacifists and the stand of the militant communists.

Strenuous efforts have been made to have at this meeting, many of the soldiers and sailors who have fought under the Banner of the American Dollar in France.

The meeting will be held on Sunday, April 13th, 8 P. M., at the Workers' Lyceum, 2733 Hirsch Blvd. The Young Workers League of Chicago, under whose auspices this meeting is being conducted announces that the admission will be free.

IMPEACH COOLIDGE!

Klan Victims Demand Trial.

DANVILLE, Ill., April 10.—Thirty-eight of sixty-one Williamson county residents arraigned in federal court here today pleaded guilty to violating the prohibition laws. Their fines totalled nearly $8,000.

Thirteen of the sixty-one, picked up in klan dry raids, demanded trials and seven will enter pleas later.

IMPEACH COOLIDGE!

If You Miss Anything, It's Because We're Moving!

The DAILY WORKER is moving into its own plant and the change necessitates that we go to press much earlier than usual on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday of this week. After this we will be settled in the new building and prepared with new equipment to get out even a better paper than we have been furnishing.

For the three days mentioned the paper will be able to carry little else than the news carried by afternoon papers and during this time we ask the indulgence of our readers. The other features of the DAILY WORKER will not be affected.

In our building and with our own plant we promise to make up to our readers any inconvenience which they suffer during the strenuous moving period. Our new address will be 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

BURNS MUST GO!

REVOLUTIONARY RUSS ENVOY TO BERLIN USES ROMANOFF'S EMBASSY

M. BRATMAN-BRODOWSKY

BERLIN, April 10.—Looking after the diplomatic interests in Germany of the Russian Soviet Government is M. Bratman-Brodowsky, Soviet Ambassador to Berlin, recently appointed.

Proof that the German government realizes that Czarism has lost all claims to restoration is signified by the fact that the former embassy of the Romanoff representative was turned over to M. Bratman-Brodowsky.

Germany, England and Italy are among the European powers which have acceded diplomatic recognition to the workers' republic and pressure to force France to fall in line is increasing.

FILIPINOS FIGHT PESO WAGE IN SUGAR FIELDS

Guevera Tells of Union On Plantations

(By The Federated Press)

WASHINGTON, April 10.—Not political revolt, but determination to win a living wage on the sugar plantations in the Philippines, is the purpose of the new society or labor union known as the Power of the Poor, or Kusog So Imol, according to Commissioner Guevara. The commissioner, interviewed by the Federated Press on the New York Times' cable dispatch from Manila, which declared this society to be "secret" and "armed," replied that the charges were "utter nonsense."

"The substance of the matter," said Guevara, who led the first strike of seamen in the islands, and knows the Philippine labor movement all thru, "is that one peso per day is the wage of sugar plantation laborers, and that they realize that this is slave labor. They know that sugar production costs are lower in the islands than in Hawaii or Cuba, and they propose to better their condition. The charge of bolshevism and threatened armed revolt is generally made by employers and others interested in keeping workers under their private domination."

The Filipinos are jubilant at the fact that they have blocked the attempts of the Wood administration at Manila to force the sale of the big sugar "centrals," pledged for loans to the Philippine Bank, to American sugar interests. Secretary Weeks' son-in-law, Atkins, who is one of the big sugar barons in Cuba, recently visited Manila to look over the possibility of getting some of these mills at a bargain. He represents Boston capitalists. Filipino planters predict that by 1940 they will have paid off their debt and will co-operatively own every sugar mill and refinery in the islands.

DAWES PACT IS MORGAN'S ULTIMATUM

To Poincare, Tied Up By Previous Loan

WASHINGTON, April 10.—France probably will approve the Dawes plan, as it is understood that the Poincare government is bound by conditions of the Morgan $100,000,000 loan to accept the report. The liberal government of Great Britain also is expected to give approval. The action of Germany still is in doubt.

With strong objections certain to be made to it, the Dawes report stands better than an even chance to effect a final settlement of the reparations problem, official and diplomatic Washington believed today.

The principal objection expected is that the report does not recommend a definite total reparations figure, a fact to which Germany already is objecting. Reparations the Reich now is under obligation to pay total 132,000,000,000 gold marks.

An effort may be made to make it appear that under the proposals of Secretary of State Hughes which brought about the Dawes inquiry, the experts were obligated to set a total figure.

Dawes Has His Fears

The reason the experts report did not deal with a total sum is that General Dawes found at the start that to try to fix a total would wreck the inquiry.

The total indemnity that Germany must meet, even if the Dawes plan is accepted, may be worked out in a European economic conference called to put the experts' report into effect, or might result from a satisfactory execution by Germany of her obligations under the plan over a period of years.

* * *

Objections to Proposals

PARIS, April 10.—While the reparation commission studies the experts' reports, France keeps pace with Germany in objecting to the proposals.

The old familiar game of European politics already is being played with this effort of international bankers.

No Faith in Morality

The Dawes plan was based upon so-called "co-operation and restored

(Continued on page 2)

CANADIAN MINERS STRIKING AGAINST OPEN SHOP PLAN

Coal Barons Refused to Renew Agreement

(By The Federated Press)

GALGARY, Alta., April 10.—Coal operators in Western Canada are refusing to renew the old agreement with the miners' union in District 18 for three years and a strike of 8,000 to 10,000 miners is on in Alberta and British Columbia. The agreement, which expired April 1, provided, with some modification, for the scale and conditions prevailing in the central competitive field of the United States. The operators want to cut wages and to make the new contract for one year instead of three.

The strike is expected to be drawn out thru the summer in view of large supplies of coal on hand. The Canadian Pacific Railroad claims to have six months and the Canadian National 12 months stock of coal. Mines have been running on part-time a large portion of the last year.

The strike demands include some changes not in the present agreement such as abolition of tents and bunk houses, ending of night work and inauguration of hiring thru the union office.

Belgium Sure Is Very Thankful to Dawes For Strangling the Germans

BRUSSELS, April 10.—Premier Theunis of Belgium today entertained General Charles G. Dawes at luncheon.

BRUSSELS, April 10.—King Albert of Belgium entertained General Charles G. Dawes at luncheon today.

GERMANS AND FRENCH FEAR DAWES PLAN

Everybody Very Busy Playing European Politics

(Continued from page 1)

confidence." The principal French objections voiced by the press today were that:

1. Moral guarantees were valueless as far as Germany was concerned.

2. The Germans could not be trusted to carry out the experts' recommendations even if they formally accepted them.

French Fear Germans

"With their Swiss and Dutch colleagues," said the Petit Parisien referring to the mixed boards of control proposed, "the Germans soon would be masters of the situation."

The French expect international negotiations lasting several months.

• • • •

Germans Oppose Bankers' Plan

BERLIN, April 10.—Germany was busy today giving reasons why the Dawes report should not be accepted.

Three main objections voiced in Government circles were:

1. A definite total reparation sum should be fixed, so that Germany might have a mark to shoot at.

2. France, and Belgium should be required to take their troops out of the Ruhr.

3. Practically all the various sums demanded should be reduced.

Objections Raised

A storm of objections to the experts' reports, tempered with general admiration for the workmanlike job, was brewing in European capitals today.

The French raised objections on several grounds. The Germans on others, while Italy and Britain and Belgium considered the texts and prepared for the battle over their their revision that appears inevitable.

In Washington, it was believed the report stood better than an even chance of success. But in Europe, the first reactions indicated that many changes in the plan will precede its adoption. The chief objection raised by practically every nation was that the experts had failed to stipulate a total sum of reparation Germany must pay.

GARMENT STRIKE PARADE THRU LOOP NEXT WEEK

Chicago Workers to Give Financial Aid

(Continued from page 1)

the DAILY WORKER "But even if he refused us a permit, there is no law against our running floats thru the downtown districts advertising the illegal injunction by organized labor. We could still hire the theatre and run the floats up to it."

Is Dever a Real Friend.

It is not thought likely, however, that Mayor Dever will thwart the will of the thousands of workers who want to show their loyalty to their class. He has frequently declared his interest in the laboring people of the city, and his desire to aid the striking garment workers in some way. Here is the Mayor's chance to prove it by issuing the parade permit without delay.

After the last meeting of the "Committee of 15" with Perlstein, who represented the garment workers, it was again declared that the matter of taking the police brutalities, the injunction, and other phases of the bitter strike before the city council had not been taken up or even discussed. Members of the Federation Committee admitted they had no thought of taking the matter before the city council, altho there has been a demand for this action from the rank and file for some time. One member of the "Committee of 15" declared the matter would not be brought up except at a request from Perlstein, but it appears Perlstein has taken no action on the matter as yet.

What About the Council?

"The only public demand I have so far seen that the matter be brought before the city council has come from the DAILY WORKER," Oscar Nelson told the DAILY WORKER when approached in the council chambers at the metting in city hall, Wednesday. "If Perlstein, or the Committee of 15,' or members of the Chicago Federation of Labor were to bring the strike before the city council, I believe they would have done it thru me. The matter, as far as I know, will not be brought before the council in the near future."

Amalgamated Contributes.

It is reported that the Amalgamated Clothing Workers have already contributed a substantial sum to the International Ladies' Garment Workers Strike Fund. A definite announcement was promised on this today.

Anton Johannsen and Meyer Perlstein, who left for New York on the five o'clock train last night to tell the Executive Board of the international about the plans for the parade, saw Mayor Dever yesterday morning at city hall and applied for the permit for the labor parade. The Garrick theatre will be used for the mass meeting if it can be obtained.

Dennis Sullivan gave up yesterday. Sullivan, only a shadow of his pre-strike self, worn to a frazzle by his ineffectual attempts to stop picketing in Chicago, leaves for an extended vacation today. Twenty-four strike cases have been transferred to the court of Judge Fels. "Dennie" will try his best to forget, in a change of enviroment, his losing battle against picketing. He is chagrined over the failure of the strikers to take his injunctions seriously.

But "Dennie" did his best to make the strikers remember him while he is away. Nineteen striking girls were fined $350 apiece and given additional sentences of ten days in jail.

One man was fined $450 and given ten days in jail. The sole charge in these cases was picketing. There was not even a charge of violence, but Dennie was in a bad humor yesterday so he laid it on thick.

Yetta Hornstein, who was the only striker charged with violence, proved conclusively that the shop manager who testified against her was a liar and that the only violence used was by the police in arresting her. But Sullivan evidently approves of police violence so he fined Miss Hornstein $350 and gave her twenty days in jail, ten more than the others received. The twenty-four additional cases will come up before Judge Fels today.

An interested spectator in the courtroom where girl strikers were being railroaded was Roger Bronson, formerly head of the promotion department of the Citizens' Committee to Enforce the Landis Award and prosecutor of the members of the Upholsterers' Union recently framed-up on conspiracy charges.

The names and sentences follow: Meyer Krantz, $450 fine and 20 days; Yetta Ornstein, $350 and 20 days; Julia Broza, $350 and 10 days; Bessie Gettman, and the following all were sentenced to $350 fine and ten days in prison: Mary Siegel, Ida Dubnoff, Jennie Chanin, Esther Richman, Rose Printz, Eva Jacob, Rose Unofrieo, Rose Finesilver, Rose Silver, Jennie Miller, Sarah Seidel, Caroline Wegloska, Bertha Plant, Theresa Rhode and Lilian Greenberg.

Appeal has been taken and execution of senteces is delayed meanwhile.

Expect Soldier Bonus To Get Right of Way Over Tax Reduction

WASHINGTON, April 10—The soldier bonus bill will be reported to the Senate this week and probably will get the right of way over tax reduction, Senator Smoot indicated today. Smoot announced the finance committee will take up the bonus tomorrow. He expects to report it to the Senate Friday and get it up next Tuesday or Wednesday.

The indications were that progressives believe they have a better chance to wield their balance of power on the Senate floor by compromising as occasion arises than by attempting to put over any rate schedule of their own.

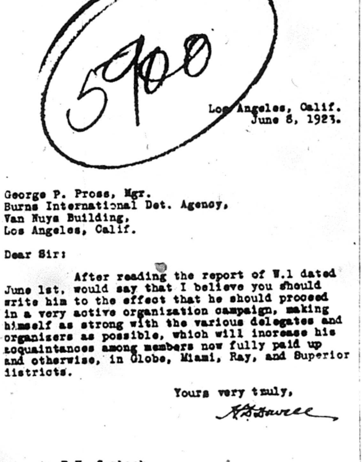
Bosses Don't Fear Organization Campaigns When Conducted Thru William J. Burns' Stool Pigeons

AN unusual case where a labor spy was instructed to "proceed in a very active organization campaign" comes to light with the publication thru Industrial Solidarity, I. W. W. organ, of a confidential letter to the manager of the Los Angeles branch of the William J. Burns International Detective Agency, from H. D. Dowell, former Thiel operative and now manager of labor espionage for the associated copper interests in Arizona.

Dowel refers to "W. I." a stool pigeon operating in the Metal Mine Workers Industrial Union of the I. W. W. and employed by the Burns agency which in turn is retained by the copper companies.

Apparently Dowell had found that active organization workers escaped the suspicion that often attaches itself to the "hall cat" type of radical unionists.

The letter follows:—



5900

Los Angeles, Calif.
June 8, 1923.

George P. Pross, Mgr.
Burns International Det. Agency,
Van Nuys Building,
Los Angeles, Calif.

Dear Sir:

After reading the report of W.1 dated June 1st, would say that I believe you should write him to the effect that he should proceed in a very active organization campaign, making himself as strong with the various delegates and organizers as possible, which will increase his acquaintances among members now fully paid up and otherwise, in Globe, Miami, Ray, and Superior districts.

Yours very truly,
H D Dowell

c.c. to F.H. Carlock.

"W. I." has since been expelled from the I. W. W. His activities in lining up new members were of course negatived by his policy of turning them in to the bosses for discharge.

600 GUN TOTING KLANSMEN JOIN IN LILLY RAIDING

Kluxers Fired When the Miners Protested

JOHNSTOWN, Pa., April 10.—Klansmen who went into the mining town of Lilly, 600 strong, to stage a demonstration, were well armed, additional advises here declare. Coming from Altoona and Johnstown in two special trains, the Klansmen who a few days ago murdered two and wounded many Lilly citizens marched thru the town defying the miners.

Klansmen visited Lilly twice during the month and erected fiery crosses, which were promptly torn down by the miners. The killing started when miners who did not want the Klan saddled on their town resisted the intimidation of the paraders. The Klan leader declared, "Shoot," and the Klansmen fired into the helpless crowd.

Samuel Rich, state leader of the Klan, declared in a statement that the Klan murders were precipitated because the Klansmen "were forced to defend their rights."

Giant Movie Merger Of Loew and Metro Companies Completed

NEW YORK, April 10.—Negotiations will be completed here today for a gigantic merger of moving picture companies which will make Marcus Loew, president of Loew's, Inc., and Metro Pictures corporation the greatest film magnate in the world.

Loew will take over the Goldwyn distributing corporation and the Louis B. Mayer Productions, Inc., but these corporations will preserve their identities and continue operations subordinate to Metro.

Goldwyn probably will merge with Metro into one large distributing corporation. Metro and Mayer studios at Hollywood will be dismantled, it is reported, and future productions made at Culver City, at the Goldwyn lot.

Reverse I. W. W. Conviction.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., April 10.—The appellate court has reversed the criminal syndicalism conviction of Alfred Erickson, owing to hearsay evidence. This is a blow at the professional witness system in criminal syndicalism trials. The court upheld the conviction of the five defense witnesses arrested at the Stewart, Driscoll and Wukusich trial. These men were not permitted to testify without confessing membership in the I. W. W. and were then charged with criminal syndicalism on the basis of that admission. The case will be carried to the state supreme court.

WHEELER TO CALL HIS FOES IN FRAME-UP

Hot Hearing Promised In His Defense

WASHINGTON, April 10.—The Senate investigation of charges against Sen. Wheeler, Montana, will swing into action immediately after the appointment of the special committee today by Senator Cummins, presiding officer of the Senate.

Until the committee has been named the line of inquiry cannot be fully determined, but Wheeler's friends said it must be pushed with all possible speed. Any witnesses suggested by Wheeler will be called, it is understood.

Wheeler will ask that John L. Slattery, United States District Attorney for Montana, who secured his indictment, and N. T. Lease, former mayor of Great Falls, Mont., and foreman of the Grand Jury which returned the bill, be called to testify.

Lease Is Ancient Foe.

Lease was a member of the State Council of Defense, dominated by the Anaconda Mining Company, that denounced Wheeler for not railroading a number of labor men to jail during the war.

It is also possible that he will insist that Judge Charles N. Pray be summoned. Gordon Campbell, Montana oil man, indicted with Wheeler, is said to be anxious to come to Washington to clear Wheeler.

The committee also will be asked to go into the origin of the charges to determine where they originated and whether the Department of Justice had any part in their investigation.

Meanwhile the Daugherty investigating committee will conduct a collateral inquiry into Wheeler's charge that he is the victim of a "frame-up." Wheeler will continue to serve as "prosecutor" on the committee, chairman Brookhart said.

Chairman Brookhart and Senator Wheeler, Montana, of the Senate Daugherty, investigating committee, will leave tonight for Washington Court House, to examine the books of the Midland National Bank, of which Mal Daugherty, brother of the former Attorney General is president.

Brookhart made the announcement today after a short executive session of the committee.

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Telegram as Evidence

GREAT FALLS, Mont., April 10.—Indictment of Senator Wheeler was based partly on a telegram from Washington to Gordon Campbell, oil operator stating that the Senator had just appeared before the Department of Interior with reference to oil matters, a Federal District official here declared today. He stated a letter along similar lines was in possession of the prosecution.

Wheeler Probe Starts

Senatorial investigation of the indictment of Senator Wheeler, Montana, has been started from two angles.

Senator Cummins, Iowa, presiding officer of the Senate, named the committee which will ascertain for the senate itself the facts concerning the charges against Wheeler. Cummins put at the head of the committee Senator Borah of Idaho, his selection being generally applauded as assuring not only a thoro inquiry, but a completely impartial one.

Shortly before the Borah committee was named the Brookhart Committee investigating Daugherty, began to look into the Wheeler case and from William J. Burns and an employe of the telephone company, got evidence that the Republican national Committee and Daugherty both were fully informed of the proceedings against Wheeler.

Fast Work

Burns testified:

1. That three agents of the Department of Justice were sent to Montana to investigate the case in which Wheeler was indicted.

2. That he, Burns, had discussed the Wheeler case with Daugherty.

3. That M. Blair Coan, an employe of the Republican National Committee, is in Great Falls, Montana.

From a telephone company employe the committee learned that George B. Lockwood, Secretary of the National Committee, talked with Coan at Great Falls by telephone yesterday.

Morgan May Strive to Investigate

President Coolidge will ask Attorney General Stone to make an immediate inquiry into the indictment returned against Senator Wheeler, Montana, by a Great Falls Grand Jury, it was learned today.

If he finds the evidence insufficient to warrant court action, Mr. Coolidge will ask Stone to have the indictment quashed immediately.

If, on the other hand, the President finds that there are real grounds for the indictment, he will demand immediate prosecution.

Appointment of the committee to investigate the indictment of Wheeler was announced today by president of the Senate Cummins.

DEFENSE COUNCIL NEEDS $5000 FOR APPEAL OF CASES

Prosecution's Delay Can Be Capitalized

If the prosecution continues to delay proceedings in the appeal of the Ruthenberg case long enough, it will soon find that the Labor Defense Council, 166 W. Washington St., Chicago, is in a position to put up no mean fight. Chief Justice Charles E. White has again granted a delay in the filing of exceptions to the conviction of C. E. Ruthenberg.

While the repeated postponements have been not of the defense' choosing, they certainly offer the defense an opportunity to gather funds to pay off its debts and thus be in a position to fight the appeal thru in proper fashion, when the Michigan Supreme Court gets ready to hear it.

The financial statement of the Labor Defense Council for the month of March shows that it still owes some $5,000. During the month of March, total income amounted to well over $4,000, but more than $3,000 of this went directly into legal expenses. On January 1st of this year, the Labor Defense Council set out to raise $15,000 by March 1st. No such sum was secured however. Between January 1st and April 1st, receipts from all sources did not total over $11,000. Thus the added time given by the postponement can be put to good use.

Most of the money now coming into the office of the Labor Defense Council is from the sale of Ruthenberg appeal coupons. Up to the end of March, nearly $4,000 has been raised in this fashion. The Labor Defense Council has given away upwards of 200 copies of "A Week" in premiums for the sale of Ruthenberg appeal coupons.

THE POWER COLUMN

LEADERS PRESSED FOR POSITION AS NEW CITIES CLIMB

SMALLER CITIES STILL TAKING LEAD

CHANGES in position in the great drive for 10,000 new subscribers to the DAILY WORKER were many during the week's period ending April 9. Miles City continues to hold first place by virtue of a single sub turned in during the week, which barely enabled it to keep a notch ahead of Warren, Ohio, which moved up to second place with 10 subs in addition to the 20 turned in a week ago and a 60 per cent of its quota of 50. South Bend, Indiana, boosted itself from the cellar class into third place, by turning in 11 new subs. Kansas City, Mo., captured a temporary hold on fourth place and a lead of the larger cities by boosting its rating from 30 per cent to 42 per cent, just speaking ahead of Brooklyn, which held the position of honor last week. Brooklyn has however, an enviable record of 81 new subs or 40.5 per cent of its quota. Philadelphia is making a bid for fame with a total of 58 subs turned in, of which 28 is its record for the past week.

Amongst the biggest cities, Chicago, during the week has outdistanced its rivals for the time being, having passed Boston and increased its lead over Cleveland, Detroit, and New York. The standing which follows makes interesting reading for those who have an interest in the succes being made by THE DAILY WORKER and will moreover point to an obvious lesson for comrades who have not yet fulfilled their obligation to the militant labor movement and "their paper".

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	Quota	Subs Turned in	Pct of quota reached
Miles City, Mont.	25	16	64
Warren, Ohio	50	30	60
So. Bend, Ind.	25	12	48
Kansas City, Mo.	50	21	42
Superior, Wis.	50	21	42
Turtle Creek, Pa.	25	10	40
Galloway, W. Va.	25	10	40
W. Concord, N. H.	15	6	40
Brooklyn, N. Y.	200	81	40.5
Cannonsburg, Pa.	30	11	36.3
Monessen, Penna.	15	5	33.3
Reading, Pa.	15	5	33.3
Portland, Ore.	30	10	33.3
Ambridge, Pa.	15	5	33.3
Revere, Mass.	25	8	32
Neffs, Ohio	25	8	32
Rochester, N. Y.	50	15	30
Duluth, Minn.	50	15	30
Philadelphia, Pa.	200	58	29
Springfield, Ill.	25	7	28
Providence, R. I.	25	7	28
Denver, Colo.	25	7	28
Milwaukee, Wis.	100	26	26
Worcester, Mass.	75	20	26
Oakland, Calif.	30	8	26.4
Astoria, Ore.	15	4	26.4
Menanga, Minn.	15	4	26.4
Ely, Minn.	25	6	24
Toledo, Ohio	125	25	20
Newark, N. J.	25	5	20
Paterson, N. J.	25	5	20
Grand Rapids, Mich.	25	5	20
Erie, Penna.	15	3	20
Bessemer, Pa.	15	3	20
Hammond, Ind.	25	5	20
Chicago, Ill.	1000	174	17.4
Boston, Mass.	200	34	17
Cleveland, Ohio	250	35.	14
Pittsburgh, Pa.	150	21	14
Detroit, Mich.	400	53	13.2
New York City	500	68	13.6
Baltimore, Md.	30	4	13.2
Youngstown, Ohio	30	4	13.2
Elizabeth, N. J.	15	2	13.3
W. Frankfort, Ill.	15	2	13.2
San Bernardino, Cal.	15	2	13.2
Marshfield, Ore.	15	2	13.2
Daisytown, Pa.	15	2	13.2
Johnston City, Ill.	25	3	12
McKees Rocks, Pa.	30	3	10.1
McKees Port, Pa.	30	3	10.1
St. Louis, Mo.	125	11	8.8
Los Angeles, Calif.	100	8	8
Canton, Ohio	50	4	8
Gary, Ind.	50	4	8
Seattle, Wash.	50	4	8
Christopher, Ill.	25	2	8
Rockford, Ill.	15	1	6.6
International Falls, Minn.	15	1	6.6
Zeigler, Ill.	75	3	4
Waukegan, Ill.	50	2	4
New Haven, Conn.	25	1	4
Waterbury, Conn.	25	1	4
Cincinnati, Ohio	25	1	4
Minneapolis, Minn.	20	6	3
Roxbury, Mass.	30	1	3.3
Akron, Ohio	30	1	3.3
Buffalo, N. Y.	150	4	2.6
St. Paul, Minn.	100	2	2
San Francisco, Cal.	100	2	2
Moline, Ill.	50	1	2

Individual Record Encouraging

THE Honor Roll of individual militants who are energetic enough and wise enough to see the importance of the task of increasing THE DAILY WORKER circulation, is growing both in the size of the list and the number of subs turned in. Comrade J. D. Speigel of Chicago, heads the list for the week with 15 new subs as the result of his effort. Comrade Speigel's methods are worth copying and we quote from his letter which contained his bid for real working class honor. He writes: "I have devoted only a little time for the past week to obtain my subs. There are many good ways in which to get more subscriptions. The method which I used is as follows:

"I first distribute five papers to five of my shop mates. The next day I did the same with five others and the next day five more, so that in three days I had made fifteen of those who work in my shop acquainted with THE DAILY WORKER. I then told them that I was going to send in $1.00 for each of them for a two months trial sub, and that they did not have to pay me until they began to receive the paper. So far, I was successful and everyone wanted to subscribe. I do not have to worry about the money part because I work with the fellows and as soon as the paper reaches them they will repay me. I hope soon to send in a larger amount of subs."

Let some of the other live wires take a shot at the record made by Comrade Speigel!

Those who have turned in subscriptions during the three days ending April 9, and the number of subs turned in by each is as follows:

HONOR ROLL

Militants who sent in new subs since last POWER COLUMN was published:

CHICAGO: Geo. W. Speers, 1; R. Amrich, 3; Walter Schuth, 1; S. Andrechek, 1; K. Kratochvil, 1; E. Holt, 2; J. D. Spiegel, 15; Karl Reeve, 1; John Saroff, 1; Kitty Harris, 1; G. Neder, 4.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.: Louis Zoobock, 1; A. Bail, 3; J. A. Bekampis, 6; Morris Gomberg, 4; P. Shayrich, 2; J. Spolarick, 5.

NEW YORK CITY: H. Feinstein, 2; W. Elf 1; S. A. Pollack, 2; Max Schmidt, 2; G. E. Kelly, 1; French Branch, 1; Mike Brody, 2; A. Gordon, 3.

SO. BEND, INDIANA: L. E. Kranewither, 11.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.: Hanna J. Scherer, 3; A. Bimba, 6; A. Rasp, 1.

CANNONSBURG, PA.: John Latvala, 10.

PITTSBURGH, PA.: J. Saul Sventzler, 1; Wm. Scarbille, 8.

TOLEDO, OHIO: A. W. Harvitt, 4; Davey, 1; Gottshall, 1; Buehler, 1; Peterson, 1.

WORCESTER, MASS.: John Corbin, 1; Herman Paukana, 3; Jolnar Palin, 1; Eteenpain, 2.

BOSTON, MASS.: Dante Previtali, 1; W. Simons, 2; E. Conlin, 2; F. A. Komku, 1.

KANSAS CITY, MO.: N. Sorenson, 2; C. E. London, 1; W. F. McCoy, 2; Max Levin, 1.

DETROIT, MICH.: P. Shavers, 1; Otto Holanen, 1; John Bobich, 1; M. Eisenstate, 1; Urbanik, 1; Andrew Bodnar, 1.

CLEVELAND, OHIO: H. K. Dotchkoff, 1; S. R. Bedford 1; Henry, 2; Mike Schnitzler, 1.

WARREN, OHIO: Chas. Williams, 4.

KLEIN, MONT.: I. Blasko, 4.

LANSING, MICH.: Francis Cook, 4.

MINOT, N. DAK.: W. A. Beardsley, 4.

CANTON, OHIO: Hobart Scott, 1; Matt Kapusta, 2.

HAMMOND, IND.: F. J. Kelly, 1; J. S. Coren, 2.

SEATTLE, WASH.: Wm. Clough, 3.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.: H. Davis, 3.

FLAT RIVER, MO.: A. J. MacDonald, 3.

BONETRAIL, N. DAK.: Andrew Omhalt, 3.

BUFFALO, N. Y.: Harry Drayan, 1; J. White, 1.

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.: J. Korp, 1; Leonard Gopp, 1.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.: Stanley Norode, 1; L. Majtan, 1.

OAKLAND, CALIF.: J. Calvin Taylor, 2.

ERIE, PENNA.: H. Perkon, 2.

AMBRIDGE, PENNA.: George Maich, 2.

CHRISTOPHER, ILL.: Arley Staples, 2.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.: Martha Silverman, 2.

ST. LOUIS, MO.: H. L. Goldberg, 2.

DENVER, COLO.: Wm. Dietrich, 2.

HUNTINGTON, W. VA.: D. D. Harper, 2.

PONTIAC, MICH.: Marinoff, 1; Evanoff, 1.

JOHNSTON CITY, ILL.: S. Zivoder, 2.

McKEES PORT, PA.: Sam Maxur, 2.

NEWTON UPPER FALLS, MASS.: Vlad I. Pochabit, 2.

GEORGETOWN, ILL.: John Eder, 2.

BALTIMORE, MD.: A. Leskala, 1.

ROXBURY, MASS.: A. Arentlicher, 1.

EASTON, PENNA.: A. Hoffman, 1.

ELLSWORTH, PENNA.: Joe Vinovich, 1.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.: Bertha J. Lieb, 1.

NEWBERRY, MICH.: Erick Maki, 1.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.: N. H. Tallentire, 1.

RED GRANITE, WIS.: Wm. Korpela, 1.

HAZARDVILLE, CONN.: Wm. Jardstrom, 1.

SCOTIA, N. Y.: H. Pelkonin, 1.

BRIGHTMOOR, MICH.: W. Wirta, 1.

FALL RIVER, MASS.: Wm. F. Murdoch, 1.

WILMINGTON, DEL.: Norman Bursler, 1.

CHISHOLM, Minn.: Wm. Latavala, 1.

SOUTHAMPTON, N. Y.: Andrew Hasko, 1.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.: Chas. Murray, 1.

MENANHGA, MINN., Chas. Lohl, 1.

NEW HAVEN, CONN.: F. Chudovich, 1.

ROCKFORD, ILL.: John Turnquist, 1.

WESTVILLE, ILL.: K. P. Yokubatis, 1.

ZEIGLER, ILL.: M. Crnovich, 1.

FLORENTON, MINN.: Aulti Neikkela, 1.

STAMFORD, CONN.: A. Levine, 1.

PASSAIC, N. J.: Herman Hesse, 1.

LOGTOWN, MASS.: Chas. Nelson, 1.

SANDUSKY, O.: Carl Letz, 1.

TRENARY, MICH.: Toivo A. Sumanen, 1.

HIGHLAND PARK, MICH.: O Hanesier, 1.

CHISHOLM, MINN.: Aino Maki, 1.

FREDERICK, S. DAK.: Wm. Laine, 1.

MILES CITY, MONT.: J. H. Wilson, 1.

Let's make the Honor Roll take up a whole page of next Tuesday's issue. Come on you militants! Come on you live wires! Send in your subs and watch THE DAILY WORKER and the militant labor movement grow!

N. Y. TYPOS YIELD TO LEADERS AND ACCEPT $3 OFFER

2,700 Affected; Raise Is Retroactive to Jan. 1

(By The Federated Press)

NEW YORK, April 10.—Accepting the employers' compromise offer New York newspaper compositors have instructed their officials, Typographical Union No. 6, to sign an agreement extending to July 1, 1926. The union gave up its demand for reduction of hours and reduced its wage demand. The vote favoring the new contract, which was negotiated by Local President Leon H. Rouse and International President Charles P. Howard, was 816 to 262. Minority opposition was based chiefly on the retention of the present 7 1-2 hour day (third shift 7 hours), instead of the 6-hour day demanded.

Back Pay to January 1.

Three dollars a week increase, retroactive to Jan. 1, is gained under the agreement. The increase is raised to $4 from July 1, 1924, to Jan. 1, 1925, and to $5 from Jan. 1, 1925, to July 1, 1926. The old scale was $55 for day workers, $58 for night workers, and $61 for third shift. The union had reduced its original demand for a $72 weekly minimum to a flat $5 increase.

Twenty-seven hundred men are offected. At a recent rank and file meeting the officers were authorized to appeal to the international union for permission to take a strike vote. Because negotiations were continuing this formal action was not carried out. Overtime at time and a half rates, formerly paid on a 48-hour week basis, will now be paid on a 45-hour week basis.

War as Hell Exposed By 'Private Peat' in Cleveland Speech

(By The Federated Press)

CLEVELAND, April 10.—"Private Peat" revealed was as it is to a large group of Cleveland business men, containing a number of distinguished war profiteers. The Canadian declared: "Our newspapers and even our school books are saturated with praise for military glory, and are largely silent as to the cost and criminality of it. We who served know war has four elements: tears, filth, wooden crosses, and a degenerating influence," declared the soldier author. "The pupils today are learning that it is glorious, chivalrous and honorable."

Hard Winter In St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, April 10.—The St. Louis municipal lodging house has closed for the season. More than 100,000 homeless and destitute were housed from Nov. 1 to April 1, as compared with 46,000 during the same period last season. When the institution opens next fall the giving of free meals will be abandoned. It is claimed that the free meals habit has too widely advertised the "hotel."

NEW YORK READERS
High Class
CONCERT
Sunday, April 13
At 3 P. M.

ROBERT IMANDT, Violinist
At the
3rd Annual International
BAZAAR
For Defense of
Class War Prisoners
(APRIL 10 THRU 13)
At
CENTRAL OPERA HOUSE
67th St. and 3rd Ave.
DELIGHTFUL PROGRAM
EMINENT ARTISTS

Program includes:—Robert Imandt, violinist, whose recent recital at Aeolian Hall created a stir in musical circles and won the plaudits of the critics, Chaim Kotylansky, famous baritone, in Jewish and Russian folk songs Varya Stepanian in Armenian folk dances.

ADMISSION - - - - 50 Cents

Democracy or Despotism---A Few Reflections Upon the New York Newspaper Scale

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK CITY, April 10.—For brazen despotism the manner in which the newspaper scale was imposed upon the membership of "Big Six" stands without a parallel in all the annals of trade union history, unless we dig up the odoriferous record of Mr. George L. Berry.

As between the autocracy of Berry and that of those responsible for the present scale there is nothing to choose. The one difference is that Berry openly flaunts his dictatorship over the Pressmen, while Leon H. Rouse, president of "Big Six," and Charles P. Howard, acting president of the International Typographical Union, try to conceal their despotic acts beneath sweet-sounding democratic phrases. The latter method is by far the more contemptible.

The history of the negotiations leading up to the present scale falls into three divisions. There were three distinct stages in the proceedings, to-wit:

First Act of Betrayal

First: The rousing meeting in December when the scale committee presented the proposition of a six-hour day with a wage of $60 and $66 for day and night work respectively, to be in effect a trifle more than one year, or to be exact from Jan. 1 1924 and Feb. 28, 1925. This was amended to demand $66 day work and $72 night work on the six-hour day basis, and left for the committee to present the scale to the publishers and endeavor its achievement.

Second: The meeting of March 23, when the scale committee reported that the employers had refused to offer more than a three dollar raise and that the question of hours would not be considered by the publsihers. At this meeting both Mr Howard and Mr. Rouse reported that they could not recommend the publishers' proposition to the union, the scale committee concurring in the report. Mr. Howard in particular emphasized the declaration that he did not want to conceal anything from the membership—that everyting was to be open and above board. Then, lo and behold, the membership was presented with a ballot with three clauses to be voted upon. (a) Acceptance of the publishers offer. (b) Arbitration. (c) a $5 increase and if rejected to ask for strike sanction. Nothing was said about when and where and under what conditions the December proposition of the membership was abandoned; not a word about throwing overboard the demand for hours and the reduction of the demands to a paltry $5. Many suspected that when Mr. Howard protested that there was nothing to conceal, that vital facts were being concealed from the membership; like Shakespeare's female of easy virtue, he protested too much.

Some "Prog." He Is!

Third: The meeting of April 6, called for the alleged purpose of considering **"proposals as to wages and hours upon which strike sanction shall be requested."** (official call). The membership, bewildered and to a large extent infuriated at the brazen abandonment of the original demands had protested so vigorously that Leon H. Rouse and his scale committee were afraid to ask strike sanction of the Executive Council in spite of the fact that the $5 proposition of March 23, carried by a vote of eleven to one. Furthermore it was felt that the membership would not vote for a strike on a difference so small as two dollars. Many felt at the March 23 meeting that the publishers really intended paying $5, but that the president and scale committee of Big Six were afraid a plain proposition of that type would be defeated, so they pretended they were waging a ferocious conflict with the publishers and owners. Subsequent events have served to lend weight to this interpretation.

Hog-Tying the Union.

The call for the April 6 meeting was set forth plainly as being for the purpose of formulating strike demands from the International Executive Council. But again the "joker" was inserted so that they had no chance to present their own demands. This "joker" was revealed when Mr. Rouse announced that since the call for the speeial meeting there had been another offer from the publishers, that he would advise the membership to accept.

At this juncture another heavy jolt was in store for the membership. Instead of forcing the publishers from their offer of three dollars, the **three dollars was accepted,** with the provision that there would be a dollar raise the 1st of July and another the 1st of next January—making a total of a five dollar increase after the scale has been in effect one year, intead of immediately or as of January 1, 1924, even taking for granted that the deceptive vote of March 23, was the will of the membership which it certainly was not.

But this yielding to the enemy was climaxed by the most vile, impudent and brazen piece of chicanery that was exer imposed upon a trade union membership. This was the clause hog-tying the membership to the publishers for a period of **two and a half years.**

This from a "progressive" local President and a "progressive" International President, seeking re-election because of his **progressiveism!** One of the fundamental demands of all real progressives in the organization has consistently been short-time contracts. By this action both Howard and Rouse have proved themselves renegades to the principles they have at various times professed to uphold.

Despotism Rampant.

At this meeting gag rule was enforced to the limit. With the exception of a few members who voiced objections to the actions of the officials, effective speakers for the opposition were denied the floor. Rouse in one case refusing to recognize a member on the pretext that the "older" members should be heard from. It is needless to note that had the member been on Rouse's side he would have easily got the floor. It was clear in this case that the ramshackle steam roller feared a wreck and dared not attempt to meet the argument of the member who was refused the floor.

Several members were clamoring for the floor when Rouse gave the gavel to Howard and turned the meeting into a minstrel show with the President of Big Six and the Acting President of the I. T. U. indulging in a mutual admiration performance—Rouse eulogizing Howard and Howard later returning the compliment.

Fear Rank and File.

While engaged in this delectable performance they both tried to impress upon the membership the notion that a great victory had been won. To achieve their aim they both became third rate sophists.

Sophistry consists in parading one plausible argument to the exclusion of all others. In this case the arguments of Rouse were not even plausible, but downright silly. The burden of his apology for leaving the membership in the lurch thru juggling the scale of wages and hours and imposing gag rule upon them in the form of prepared motions was to the effect that since this is "presidential election year" we were lucky to get anything and that as the result of the Washington scandals in government times were bound to get worse. Such infantile twaddle would disgrace a high school boy, but it was put forth by Rouse with all the vehemence of undisputable fact. The two and a half year contract was praised as an act of statesmanship.

The very argument of Rouse to the effect that we were approaching hard times is an argument in favor of shorter hours, but he dared not draw the logical inferences from these arguments. In face of a crisis, hours of labor should be shortened in order to take care of the unemployed. A mere amateur in the realm of politics and economics, this clown at the head of Big Six, dared not invite criticism of his betrayal of the trust placed in him by the membership.

What's Their Idea.

The one reason why long-term contracts are frowned upon by intelligent members is because the cost of living constantly fluctuates. Since the war no one can anticipate the movement of prices from one year to the next, say nothing of a period of two and half years—a quarter of a decade. Simultaneous with the rise of the cost of living all world currency is depreciating rapidly; sometimes a steady decline for a period of time, then a spasmodic downward plunge, with occasionally a slight recovery here and there. But the general trend is downward. Who knows but that our dollar will keep decining as it has and is declining right now? Any upheaval in the world of economics or finances, which is today always imminent, will send the American dollar to the bottom of the pit. Where then will be our great victory?

And the scale is made to expire in the middle of the summer of 1926—the slackest season of the whole year which gives the publishers assurance that the union will be at a disadvantage when this scale expires. If the publishers themselves had written the scale and appointed their own scale committee they could not have done better for themselves in this respect.

In face of this damning fact, Acting President Howard boasted to the membership that at the end of next December they would have the best scale in the jurisdiction of the I. T. U. He conveniently neglected to inform the membership that **right now Chicago has a better scale** and that the cost of living is far lower in Chicago than here. The Chicago night scale is two dollars more than ours, but a year hence we will catch up with Chicago. However, Chicago is nothing to boast about as their scale was purchased at a horrible price—by sacrificing the right of appeal from discharge, placing the right of appeal in the hands of a joint committee of members of the union and publishers instead of in the hands of the union. Chicago is also tied for two years.

The result of the meeting was that 816 voted to accept the publishers offer, while 262 voted against. This is only a total vote of 1078 out of an attendance of at least 2500, so over half of those **present at the meeting expressed their contempt of the imposition upon them by refusing to vote.**

Unable to stand criticism of their perfidy to the membership those responible for the scale loudly proclaimed there was no perfidy involved. Unable to excuse their bureaucratic stifling of the voices of the membership they hypocritically prated about democracy. Refusing to permit the membership to hear the argument against their proposals they solemnly assured the members they could exercise their democratic rights by voting for something they had heard but one side of. Professing democracy, they stifle free speech, the very cornerstone of democracy.

Demand a New Deal.

This is tyranny! And tyranny cannot go unchallenged. Therefore smash this steam roller, already creaking in every joint and mistaking its weird rattle for power.

Deal a new deal! Instead of permitting Rouse to hand-pick his Executive Committee, elect them from the membership and make them responsible to the membership.

This is another progressive measure that has always been advocated by the Progs at I. T. U. conventions. At every I. T. U. convention of late years the Progs have fought against appointments of important committees. If that is good for the Convention, which lasts one **week,** it is a hundred times more important for our local union, where the Executive Committee constantly and permanently functions.

Down with this shameless suppression of the will of the membership!

Place the control of the affairs of the organization in the hands of the representatives of the membership!

The issue is plain—democracy or **despotism!**

NEW YORK PRINTERS GET THE NEWS FROM THE DAILY WORKER

News of the wage negotiations in the newspaper printing industry in New York City was carried to the workers first in the DAILY WORKER. In one newspaper composing room, especially, that of Pulitzer's New York World, copies of the DAILY WORKER, carrying the news of the negotiations, were posted on the workers' bulletin board, with other trade union matter. The same was probably true in other offices. The newspaper printers know where to get the truth about their fight with the big publishers.

UNITED WORKERS SUNDAY SCHOOLS
OF CHICAGO
Every Sunday Morning From 10 to 12
GABOR'S HALL, 634 Willow St.
FEINEN HALL, 3838 W. Grand Ave.
I. O. G. T. HALL, 1041 Newport Ave
NATIONAL INSTITUTE, 3322 Douglas Blvd.
VORWAERTS TURNER HALL, Roosevelt Rd. and Western Av.
WORKERS' LYCEUM, 2733 Hirsch Blvd.
4021 N. DRAKE AVE.
SOCIAL TURNER HALL, Belmont Ave. and Paulina St.

Sue for Right to Fight Fascism in Pennsylvania Town

NEW YORK, April 10.—Chief Burgess Walter Kozlowski, Mt. Carmel, Pa., is threatened with court action in a letter sent by the American Civil Liberties Union here announcing that the union will hold a test meeting for free speech in his town. Kozlowski co-operated with Mussolini adherents in Mt. Carmel to prevent an anti-fascisti meeting, March 26. Governor Gifford Pinchot is also receiving a protest from the union.

The mayor of Wilkes-Barre recently interfered with a meeting of citizens to praise one foreign premier (Lenin), the union points out, and now another Pennsylvania mayor stops a meeting to criticize another foreign premier, Mussolini. Both meetings were within the constitutional rights of the citizens.

Suit for false arrest against the San Francisco police department has been filed in federal court by the California attorney of the Civil Liberties Union. The suit is part of the union's campaign to stop the lawless persecution of radicals, and is on behalf of George Quinlivan, secretary, Marine Transport Workers' Union. Lawless raids against the Transport Workers have been carried out by the San Francisco police at the instigation of the Shipowners' Association, it is charged.

Endorse St. Paul Convention and LaFollette, Too

(By The Federated Press)

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 10.—A resolution indorsing the presidential candidacy of Robert M. LaFollette was passed unanimously at a meeting of the Missouri National Progressive league. About 400 persons attended. It was voted to send delegates to the national convention in St. Paul, June 17. The board of directors is instructed to call a state convention for a state ticket. Sheridan Carlisle, formerly with the Farmer-Labor party in Missouri, is chairman of the league.

CHARITY DENIES AID TO STARVING DENVER FAMILY

Tell Him to "Come Back Monday"

To The DAILY WORKER:—In a recent issue of the DAILY WORKER, your article, "Charities Head Lauds Workers' Housing Probe."—I wish I could think they were sincere, but I don't. Here in Denver it would mean that the Associated Charities were using workers' probes into housing conditions for Community Chest propaganda to get money for their own selfish use and afford fat positions for a few favorites among their own dishonest clique.

Work Monday—Starve Saturday

I notice they are "careful how they spend their money on the individual."

Here is an example. About seven blocks from where I live a Mexican with wife and little girl moved into a house, paid a month's rent and had food supply to last one day. He had not a penny until he could get some work. The lady next door is a widow depending for her living on whatever work she can get now and then. While the man was looking for work the two women got acquainted, and the widow learned of their desperate need. She advised the woman to go with her to the county and apply for aid until her husband could get work, and she herself went with her. The lady in charge of the City and County of Denver office said: "Come back Monday"—this was Saturday—"and I'll see if I can't find some work for your husband."

"But," the widow said, "they haven't anything in the house to eat—have had nothing to eat all day."

"Tell your husband to come down Monday morning and we'll see about some work for him."

Work and Pray—Live On Hay.

They next went to the Salvation Army—it was afternoon.

The lady said, "We don't give anything out after 2 o'clock."

"But they have got nothing in the house to eat, have had nothing to eat today." The widow persisted.

"We don't give anything out after 2 o'clock."

The man went to the City and County office Monday to see about work. There was none, the woman said, "Come back tomorrow," but she didn't offer him anything to eat.

If they had been left to the mercies of the organized charity—would that man have been able to take a job when he found one? Oh, yes, they are indeed very careful about giving aid to the individual—who needs help.

ELSIEPHENE MERRIAM,
Denver, Col.

Paris Papers, Bribed By Czar, Angry at Communist Expose

(By The Federated Press)

PARIS, April 10.—Almost as big a political scandal as the oil affair in the United States is the series of revelations made by L'Humanite, the labor daily of Paris, concerning the corruption of the French press and French politics by agents of the czar of Russia during the days preceding the war.

Day after day L'Humanite has been publishing documents, telegrams, secret reports, etc., unearthed by the soviet government in Leningrad, which show that the highest circles in France were the recipients of bribes.

The dauntless Communist paper has offered a prize to the persons who would guess what newspaper, what newspaper man, and what member of parliament drew the greatest benefit from the czar's generosity. The prize winner guessed the following names: Le Temps for the paper, Calmette for the journalist, and Senator Perchot for the political personage.

The other papers are furious. They threaten to bring a series of law suits. The first to sue is the Matin. L'Humanite announces it will celebrate the beginning of the trial by further embarrassing disclosures.

RATIONALIST UNIVERSITY SOCIETY
STUDEBAKER THEATRE
418 S. Michigan Boulevard, Chicago
This Sunday Morning
April 13 Eleven o'clock
Great Popular Scientific Lecture by
PERCY WARD
The Eminent Rationalist Orator
On the Subject
"How To Free Yourself From The Shackles Of Repressed Emotions"
Many human lives result in defeat and disappointment, disaster and despair, because of unconscious mental conflicts—repressed cravings seeking gratification.
Over a Thousand Seats—All Seats: 50 Cts.
PERCY WARD'S SUNDAY AFTERNOON CLASS IN THE ART OF PUBLIC SPEAKING begins in MAY. The Class is limited to a hundred students. A few vacancies for students are still left. Apply for circular of lessons, etc., at the Literature Table, Studebaker Theatre, this Sunday morning at the above lecture.

Impeccable Technic And Ecstasy Mark Carl Flesch Violin

By ALFRED V. FRANKENSTEIN.

Carl Flesch, Hungarian violinist, was soloist with the Chicago Symphony Orchestra at the regular concert in Orchestra Hill last Friday and Saturday. His choice of music for performance fell upon the Beethoven concerto, and his choice was a wise one. Flesch is a middle aged man, and he plays with a fine classic interpretation, thoroly German, with a beautiful tone and impeccable technic. So the classic German violin concerto of Beethoven was the very work Flesch was best fitted to play.

"Poem of Ecstasy."

Scriabin's "Poem of Ecstacy" was also played. Scriabin was a mystic, and expressed a metaphysical mysticism in music. The work played on this occasion takes as thesis the idea that all the experience of life is a vast and compelling ecstasy of action. The music is as big as the thesis. It rises to great climaxes, there are moments of great stress and pain, and moments of intense and thrilling joy.

The Rhenish symphony of Robert Schumann, arranged for modern orchestra by Frederick Stock, took up the first part of the program. Stock did more than re-orchestrate the work, he revivified it, and recast it in a new and more beautiful mold. The symphony has no definite pictorial meaning, altho the fourth movement is intended to describe the Cologne cathedral. All thru the five movements breathes a festival atmosphere, in fact, the finale symphony is the poem of ecstasy of a less mystical and far sadder man.

Weber's overture to "Abu Hassan," a clever little prelude to a clever little opera, opened the program.

Next week Fannie Bloomfield Zeisler, Chicago pianist, will be the soloist, playing a concerto by Moskowski. The Beethoven seventh symphony, the symphonic poem, "The Dying Swan," by Perinello, new to Chicago, and the overture "Cockaigne," by Edward Elgar, compose the rest of the program.

IMPEACH COOLIDGE!

NEW POLITICAL PRISONER SENT TO LEAVENWORTH

Passing Out Communist Literature, His Act

(By The Federated Press)

NEW YORK, April 10.—After all the grandstand play by the government in the release of political prisoners and the attempt to make people believe that the vicious war-time espionage act is a dead letter, the department of justice has sent another political to Leavenworth. Joseph Baltrusaitis of St. Louis is the victim. The American Civil Liberties union here, having filed application for a pardon in Washington, describes this as "one of the most flagrant and inexcusable political cases on record."

Baltrusaitis was arrested in November, 1920, on the charge of distributing Communist literature, the theory of the war-time act being that this discouraged recruiting and enlistment of soldiers. But the war was over two years before his arrest and five years and a half before he was sent to prison last month. Baltrusaitis is a Lithuanian. His arrest was in the nature of a frame-up. A government detective engaged him in friendly conversation and asked for a Communist pamphlet.

He was sentenced to two years in October, 1921. The conviction has now been affirmed on appeal. His defense was that he could neither read nor write English and could not have known the contents of the pamphlets.

Twelve Cincinnati Socialists, indicted in 1917 for opposing the draft, will also be sent to prison for their opinion during the war if they lose their appeal to the U. S. supreme court, the Civil Liberties union points out.

"War on War" Is Sedition if Put On Soldier's Grave

(By The Federated Press)

PARIS, April 10.—"War on War" is seditious when placed as a motto upon a monument to soldiers who fell in the world war, according to the French courts.

In one of the communes of the Department of Yonne, the city fathers, with the approval of the population, voted to have the inscription War on War (Guerre contre la guerre) placed upon the soldiers monument. The police ordered the motto removed. The town council voted unanimously to pay no attention to the order.

Thereupon the mayor was arrested and fined, besides being ordered to remove the inscription.

McCray Is Denounced.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 10.—Denouncing Governor Warren T. McCray as a man who had "juggled public funds and betrayed the public trust," Eph Inman, special prosecutor, today opened argument for the state in the trial of McCray on charges of embezzling $155,000 of the funds of the state board of agriculture.

IMPEACH COOLIDGE!

NEW YORK READERS
SATURDAY NIGHT, APRIL 12
Costume Ball and Labor Pageant
At the Third Annual International
BAZAAR
For Defense of Class War Prisoners
At CENTRAL OPERA HOUSE
67th St. and 3rd Ave.
WONDERFUL BARGAINS AT THE BOOTHS
In Dresses, Hats, Men's Suits, Books, Candy, Embroidered Articles, Etc.
Labor Pageant of the French and Russian Revolutions
Dancing All Night Select Orchestra
ADMISSION - - - 75 CENTS
Excellent Buffet. Get Your Supper Here
HIGH CLASS CONCERT SUNDAY AFTERNOON

RUTHENBERG WILL TELL PARTY ROLE IN F.-L. MOVEMENT

Important Meeting on Tactics April 22

C. E. Ruthenberg, Executive Secretary of the Workers Party, will address the Chicago membership meeting Tuesday, April 22, 8 p. m., at the Imperial Hall, 2409 N. Halsted street, on the "Decisive Stage of Our Labor Party." The campaign for a class Farmer-Labor Party is the most important task before the Workers Party today. Ruthenberg will point out and urge that every party member must be fully acquainted with the United Front tactics and policy of the Workers (Communist) Party in the Farmer-Labor Party campaign, the struggle for the proletarian dictatorship and a soviet government.

Workers Party and June 17

The Workers Party is the driving force behind the campaign for the formation of a class mass Farmer-Labor Party at the monster convention to be held in the Twin Cities, on June 17. Why is the Workers Party giving every energy for a successful June 17th convention? How will the forming of a national mass Farmer-Labor Party affect the Workers (Communist) Party? What are you, Party member, doing to build the Farmer-Labor Party and the Workers Party? These issues are more alive and important today than ever before for every Communist and for the Workers Party, and must be made clear to every Party member.

Every party member is therefore instructed to be present at the membership meeting on Tuesday, April 22, 8 p. m., at Imperial Hall, 2409 N. Halsted street. Discussion will be open to all members. Learn to know why the party is working for a class Farmer-Labor Party and thus for the best interest of the Workers Party and Communism. Attend the membership meeting April 22.

Edwards—Cannon Debate Sunday.

On Sunday, April 13, 1924, 2:30 p. m., at the North Side Turner Hall, 820 North Clark street, will take place the debate between James P. Cannon, of the Workers Party, and Forest Edwards, of the I. W. W., on the subject: "Resolved, That the Workers Party Must Fail to Achieve Anything of Importance for the Workers." Affirmative: Edwards. Negative: Cannon.

The I. W. W. members are going to be at the debate in full force. Every Wobbly is on the job and we can be assured that hundreds of them will be there. We expect every member of the Workers Party to rally to the debate and hear Communism explained to the Wobblies. Admission is 25c. If you want to be inside, be sure to purchase your ticket in advance.

Trachtenberg Speaks April 18.

Alexander Trachtenberg will speak in Chicago Friday, April 18, at North Side Turner Hall, 820 N. Clark street. The DAILY WORKER has carried a good deal of publicity regarding his lecture so it is unnecessary to detail here. Admission to Comrade Trachtenberg' lecture is 25c. Purchase your tickets in advance. Subject to be "Conditions in Germany and Russia and the International Situation."

Trachtenberg Tour

Friday, April 11, 7:30 p. m., Cleveland, O., Labor Temple, 2536 Euclid Ave.

Sunday, April 13, 2:30 p. m., Cleveland, O., Royal Hall, 5217 Woodland.

Monday, April 14, 8 p. m., Toledo, O., Labor Temple, Jefferson and Michigan.

Tuesday, April 15, 8 p. m., Detroit, House of Masses, 2101 Gratiot Ave.

Wednesday, April 16, 8 p. m., Detroit, House of Masses, 2101 Gratiot Ave. (Russian Trade Unions.)

Thursday, April 17, Grand Rapids, full details to appear later.

Friday, April 18, 8 p. m., Chicago, North Side Turner Hall, 820 N. Clark St.

Saturday, April 19, Milwaukee, full details to appear later.

Sunday, April 20, Gary, Ind., full details to appear later.

Join the "I want to make THE DAILY WORKER grow" club.

Send In Your Order!

Here Comes 'The May Day Special'

THE DAILY WORKER, 1640 N. Halsted St.,
Chicago, Illinois.

Send me copies of "The May Day Special" Edition of the DAILY WORKER, to be dated Saturday, April 26, 1924, at the rate of five cents per copy; $1.75 for 50; $3.50 per 100. I want to help the workers and farmers learn the real meaning of the world struggle of Labor on its International Holiday.

NAME:
ADDRESS:

Zinoviev Reviews the Main Points of Difference

EDITOR'S NOTE:—Today we continue publication of the famous report by Gregory Zinoviev, chairman of the Communist International, made to the session of the Executive of the Communist International held on Jan. 6. Zinoviev's report deals with the main points of difference in the Russian Communist Party, clearly crystallizing the discussion that has so far been published in the DAILY WORKER. In order that our readers may get a broader view of this discussion, we are publishing enlarged installments. This report is divided into seven sections. Today we publish the fourth section. It is as follows:

* * * *

IV.

"Degeneration" of Old Guard.

IN THE midst of the discussion, Trotzky surprised us with an article something to the following effect:*)

We are being everlastingly bothered with these accursed scholars of Lenin. Were not Bernstein, Kautsky, and Guesde scholars of Marx and Engels and did they not degenerate? Did they not gradually develop into traitors? Who can give us a guarantee that Lenin's scholars are immune against degeneration.

Spirit of Rank and File.

Trotzky naturally clothed this mene tekel in a more elegant form, in the form which we are accustomed to see him utilize, and which is admirable when used against the bourgeoisie, but most unhappy when applied against the old Bolshevist guard. Trotzky here operated with insinuations only, and believed that nobody would understand him, thus proving that he does not yet thoroly know our Party. Scarcely a week has passed after the publication of his article, when a storm of indignation against Trotzky's procedure broke out in the Party.

As you have seen, Comrade Radek has confirmed this. The indignation was sincere among the ranks of our best workers, who declared openly: "Comrade Trotzky, we all love you, we all respect you, but we beg you to let us alone with such insinuations. We know our Bolshevist guard, which has created our Party; we know it thoroly, and we know that you, Comrade Trotzky, were a Menshevist for a long time—Trotzky came over to us from the Mensheviki, we did not go over to him—so please make an end of all such insinuations.

Combat Degeneration.

"If you really seriously believe that our old guard could follow in the footsteps of Bernstein and Kautsky, kindly state this straightforwardly, but not in the form of vague insinuations."

As I have already said, a real storm of indignation broke out, Trotzky was obliged to publish three further articles**, in order to define his views more precisely. Now, this clearer definition did not clear up the matter at all, but rather aggravated it.

No proofs can be adduced that our old guard is on the road to degeneration. To be sure, there exists no absolute guarantee against degeneration.

We have said again and again that, should the speed of social revolution slow down, seen from the historical standpoint, we may very well be threatened by the danger that our dictatorship gradually assumes the aspect of a petty bourgeois state. And we repeat it here once more: This danger exists. As Marxists, we observe it, but at the same time we seek to counteract this danger by every possible means.

But the final result of our exertion depends in the end, not upon the preventive means adopted by the Party, but from the course taken by world events, from the development of the world revolution. But Trotzky did not speak of this general danger, but permitted himself to be drawn, in the heat of the discussion, into a concealed attack against the political bureau of the Central Committee.

And thus he avoided a detailed designation of those scholars of Lenin against whom he directed his arrows, and omitted to name Kameneff, Stalin, Zinoviev and Bucharin, precisely the men whom he had in his mind's eye when speaking of the degenerated Bernstein, Kautsky, Guesde, etc.

Now, I think we are a little better than Bernstein and Kautsky, and believe too that precisely this comparison should induce Comrade Trotzky to regret having made it.

(To Be Continued Saturday.)
(Tomorrow—V. Economic Questions.)

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*See letter from Comrade Trotzky, "The New Policy," in Special Number, Russian Party Discussions III, Vol. 4, No. 1, page 84.

**See the articles, "The New Policy" in Special Number, Russian Party Discussions IV, Vol. 4, No. 16, page 133.

The Limits of the United Front

Letter to the District Executive Committee of District 7 (Michigan) Authorized by the Central Executive Committee of the Workers Party.

Chicago, April 4, 1924

District Executive Committee,
District Number Seven,
2101 Gratiot Ave.,
Detroit, Mich.

Dear Comrades: The Central Executive Committee has given careful consideration to the statement of the minority of the District Executive Committee in reply to the instructions of the Central Executive Committee that the District Executive Committee proceed immediately with the work of organizing local and a state Farmer-Labor Party in the state of Michigan.

The objection of the minority of the District Executive Council seems to be based upon the following points:

The Minority Position.

(a) The Michigan State Federation of Labor and the Detroit Federation of Labor are committed to the Conference for Progressive Political Action and support the July 4th Convention. A campaign for the organization of local and a state Farmer-Labor Party will bring us into immediate conflict with the leaders of these organizations and the minority is against provoking such a fight. It is the opinion of the minority that if we proceed with the organization of a Farmer-Labor Party under these conditions that the support of such a party from the trade unions will be of a limited character.

(b) The minority argues that if we wait with this organization campaign until after the June 17th Convention and "a man who will be big enough to grasp the significance of that convention" is sent to St. Paul by the Detroit Federation of Labor, it may have a much better chance than now.

In the statement of the minority we also find the following: "The primaries for the gubernatorial nominations take place in September. Within a month or two, therefore, a stand will have to be taken on Bakers' candidacy for governor on the Republican ticket. A decision to fight his candidacy would involve us in a fight with the trade union leaders. But regardless of our possible decision to make this candidacy an issue later on, it is the opinion of the minority that nothing should be done now to provoke a fight."

C. E. C. Opinion.

The Central Executive Committee is of the opinion that in this statement, particularly in the phrase "regardless of our possible decision to make a fight," there is a very dangerous manifestation of opportunistic tendencies on the part of the minority of the District Executive Committee, tendencies which must be stamped out wherever they appear in our Party.

The Central Executive Committee believes that the objective conditions the District Executive Committee faces should have made clear the correctness of the policy prescribed by the Central Executive Committee even aside from the question of correct application of Communist principle. In the state of Michigan the situation is the following:

Both the Michigan State Federation of Labor and the Detroit Federation of Labor are giving their support to the Progressive Voters League. It is the announced policy of this organization to enter into the old party primaries and to support "good Republicans or Democrats" in these primaries. Both the Michigan State Federation of Labor and the Detroit Federation of Labor and also the Progressive Voters League are part of the Conference for Progressive Political Action, which is the expression of the third party movement.

Our Party, on the other hand, is giving its support to the movement for a class farmer-labor party which expresses itself in the convention called for June 17th in St. Paul, Minn. We are fighting for the formation of a class farmer-labor party as against the third party and as against the policy of going into old party primaries.

The Issue.

Here then we have a clear issue whether the workers and the farmers of the state of Michigan shall continue to support the Conference for Progressive Political Action or whether we shall make a fight to win them for the class farmer-labor party. What have we to lose in such a situation by proceeding with the work of organization of a class farmer-labor party and fighting to secure the support of as many workers and farmers as we can? We have nothing to lose, for if we make no fight, then we leave the field to our enemies; if we do make the fight we are certain to make gains because we will take part of the workers and farmers from our enemies. The proposal of the minority to delay action until after the June 17th Convention would simply mean that we permitted our opponent to entrench himself further to make our task after June 17th harder.

Of course, the Central Executive Committee cannot lose its policy on the hope, as expressed by the minority of the committee "that the Detroit Federation of Labor may send to the June 17th convention a man who may be big enough to grasp the significance of that convention." It is not a Communist viewpoint to base our struggle and principles upon the hope that some progressive person may be in a certain strategic position and serve us as a Moses in realizing our aim.

What Is the United Front?

The statement of the minority, however, raises a broader issue than the question of our immediate policy in forming a Farmer-Labor Party in the state of Michigan. It raises the question of what is our United Front policy? Why do we enter into a united front? What should be our tactics in the United Front? And what are the limits of the United Front?

If we conceive the United Front as merely to establish friendly relationships with certain progressive labor leaders and then to work in harmony with them, the United Front and policy would be indeed a path along which we would find nothing but smiling roses. If this were the United Front then we could go on forever in the United Front and have the plaudits of progressive liberals and even of the reactionary labor leaders and finally find ourselves supporting the candidacy of Herbert Baker on the Republican ticket. But this is not a Communist conception of the United Front. We are not in the United Front for the purpose of maintaining friendly relations with leaders of the labor movement. Our purpose in entering into a United Front is to fight with the workers in their immediate struggle and during the process of those struggles to make the workers more class-conscious and to win their support for our Communist principles. Unless we can, in a United Front movement, win greater support, influence, leadership, as Communists, the United Front is a failure so far as we are concerned.

Under such a conception of the United Front, this policy cannot lead us along a path of roses. If we fight within the United Front for our principles, and we must fight, we are bound to come in conflict with both reactionary and progressive leaders of the labor movement. These conflicts are not to be avoided, but rather welcomed at a certain stage of development as the means of divorcing the rank and file of the workers from the influence of their present leaders and bringing them Communist influence, and the present situation in Michigan demands that this be done.

United Front Has Limits.

The committee must also emphasize that the United Front has its limits. The minority of the District Executive Committee, when it even considered the possibility that we could support or would not fight against the candidacy of Herbert Baker for governor in the Republican primaries, over-stepped the limits of the United Front. We cannot go that far, even tho the masses of workers and farmers still lack class-consciousness so much that they are ready to support a candidate of the Republican ticket. For us the limits of the United Front is expressed in the question whether any particular struggle of the workers and farmers develops class-consciousness and class action on their part. We can support and do support the Farmer-Labor movement because it represents the growing class-consciousness of the workers and farmers in this country. The development of class political action by the workers and farmers against the ruling capitalist power is a great step forward. We therefore join in this movement and form a United Front to hasten its development. Once workers and exploited farmers are fighting against the capitalist class as a class, one of the conditions exists without which we could not even dream of a proletarian revolution in this country.

While we can enter into United Front struggles such as those described above, we cannot under any circumstances participate in a United Front which has the opposite effect and leads back to non-class conscious action. For us to support a candidate on an old party ticket would be a denial of the fundamental theories of our movement. For us, the Republican and Democratic parties are the instruments of the class rule of the capitalist class. Whether the individual elected on the Republican or Democratic tickets is a particularly good or a particularly bad man is of no importance to us. The Republican and Democratic parties are part of the capitalist machinery of government. How can we be part of a United Front which asks the workers to vote for the Party of their enemies? The parties which express the class rule of the enemy we are seeking to overthrow? To state the question it is sufficient to make clear that we cannot enter into such a United Front.

Concrete Proposals.

We trust that this statement will make clear to the District Executive Committee and particularly to the minority members of the Committee that we must at all times advocate our Communist ideas, have our own Communist policies for which which we fight inside of the United Front, and that in directing the District Executive Committee to begin a campaign for the launching of a Farmer-Labor Party in the state of Michigan, that the Central Executive Committee instructed the District Executive Committee to form the only kind of United Front which is of any value to us as Communists.

Concretely, the Central Executive Committee instructs the District Executive Committee to immediately prepare and publish a statement against the policies of the Progressive Voters League, the Conference for Progressive Political Action, and the candidacy of Herbert R. Baker.

2—That the District Executive Committee immediately proceed with the organization of local and state Farmer-Labor parties in Michigan and the calling of a convention for the formation of a State Farmer-Labor Party.

Fraternally yours,
William Z. Foster, Chairman.
C. E. Ruthenberg,
Executive Secretary.

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PAPER RUBLE TO BE WITHDRAWN AFTER APRIL 25

Prices Dropping to the Delight of Peasants

By JESSICA SMITH.
(Staff Correspondent of Federated Press)

MOSCOW, April 10.—The Russian paper ruble is stabilized at last. For a brief period it will bridge over the difficulties in getting enough small change of the new currency into circulation but by April 25 it will be entirely withdrawn from circulation and will leave the field to the new stable treasury notes, chervonetz, and metal coinage.

The Russian paper ruble ends its phenomenal career at the exchange of one billionth of one cent, according to the old calculation.

The paper ruble was known in Russia in the days of the czar, when unbacked paper money was issued at harvest time each year to meet the increased demands on circulation but never in large enough quantities to endanger the gold ruble. In 1914, however, began the huge government deficit which had to be covered by paper money and was accompanied by the disappearance of metal money.

Inflation Since 1917.

Before 1914 there had been less than two billion rubles in paper money in Russia. At the time of March, 1917, revolution this increased to 22 billions. The civil war, blockade, destruction of the old government apparatus and creation of the new all meant enormous expenditures at the beginning of the soviet regime. Having no other sources of income, the soviet government had to continue the emission of paper money, with the result that the paper ruble decreased 50 billion times in value during the last years.

During the period of military Communism money was not an important factor, and the depreciation did not mean much. But with the introduction of the New Economic Policy, the revival of trade, and the operation of private capital within certain limits, some stable unit was necessary.

Experts have arrived at the sum of 100,000,000 gold rubles as the sum that may be issued during the coming year in small denominations without endangering the stability of the new money. Future emissions will be based on the increase in the turnover and the corresponding demand for more money in circulation. The government is making every effort to cut down expenses and increase its revenue and will undoubtedly be able to cover the budget during the coming year.

Prices Coming Down.

The immediate beneficial results of the money reform are obvious. Every day the papers carry long lists of price reductions, such as clothing, 20 to 25 per cent; textiles, 10 to 15 per cent; metal goods, 20 per cent; butter, 20 per cent; eggs, 35 per cent; milk, 20 per cent; meat, 10 per cent, etc. Prices on salt, kerosene and sugar make them easily attainable for the peasants.

The money reform is doing more than anything else to bring about the much talked of "smichka" (union) between town and village. The peasants can save enough money to buy some of the things they need, and the prices of those things are at last within their reach.

Italian Communists Poll Heavy Vote Despite Violence

(Special to The Daily Worker)

ROME, Italy, April 10.—Communists in the recent elections polled over 300,000 votes, latest returns show. In spite of fascisti killings and wholesale stealing of votes the opposition votes counted against the fascisti totalled over three million as against the four million fascisti votes.

Defense Office Raided in Frisco; 5 Wobblies Seized

(By Defense News Service.)

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif., April 10.—Five I. W. W. members were arrested here when the "Red squad" of the police department raided the local office of the General Defense Committee of Chicago. All were charged with vagrancy altho they were employed at the time of arrest. The five include Ed Delaney, defense secretary; Archie Sinclair, speaker for the committee; Herman Dreschler, Herbert Mugge and Chas. Mageson.

Friends of the defendants see behind this raid the hand of the American Ship Owners' Association, which apparently is fearful that the Marine Transport Workers' Union of the I. W. W. will call a waterfront strike May 1. Marine workers in Pacific ports have many grievances, and the union has been steadily organizing in all western harbors since the big strike on the San Pedro docks last year.

Trials of I. W. W. members accused under the state criminal syndicalism law are coming up at Euréka, Sacramento and Los Angeles in mid-April.

Ku Klux Klan Is Petering Out on The Eastern Coast

(By The Federated Press)

NEW YORK, April 10.—The Ku Klux Klan is petering out in the east. Weakened by internal fights and no longer able to frighten its opponents with its night shirt antics, the klan is making desperate efforts to stay in the limelight. Unsuccessful meetings to lure back the rapidly deserting membership have been held in New Jersey at Bayonne, Syracuse and Jersey City. A free for all fight broke up a West Hoboken meeting.

Taking advantage of a students' dispute at Columbia University, New York, a band of klansmen set up on the campus and lighted a cross made of mop handles and then ran as fast as their brave feet could carry them. They are now sending letters to a graduate Negro student, Frederick W. Wells, threatening to kill him unless he moves out of Furnald Hall, a college dormitory. The majority of Furnald Hall, including some Southerners, have petitioned that Wells remain. The college officials stand by Wells, and have placed three detectives in the building to watch the night shirters.

IMPEACH COOLIDGE!

44-Hour Working Week Established by Law in Queensland

By W. FRANCIS AHERN.
(Staff Correspondent of the Federated Press)

BRISBANE, Queensland, April 10.—The 44-hour working week is established by law in Queensland. Other legal achievements of the labor government are industrial conciliation and arbitration with the "public" members not loaded against labor; statutory protection for trade unions; wage protection under which there can be no docking from the worker's wage by the employer at the time of payment; increased compensation for workers for accidents and industrial diseases.

The right to work and insurance against unemployment, government employment bureaus, guarantee of full civil rights for all state employes, homes for workers at reasonable cost, and government monopoly of workers' accident insurance are other measures now on the statute books.

The government proposes legislation for equal pay for men and women in like employment, and to amend the railway act to safeguard the rights of the railroad workers more completely.

Many Mine Deaths Force Workers to Demand Protection

By W. FRANCIS AHERN.
(Staff Correspondent of Federated Press)

SYDNEY, N. S. W., April 10.—Following several explosions in coal mines in New South Wales hitherto considered absolutely safe and fool proof, the miners are demanding drastic amendments in the coal mine laws.

Among the amendments demanded are that electric coal cutters are not to be worked in gaseous mines, that electric bells give warning of coal falling down shafts, and that automatic steam cutoffs, in the event of drivers collapsing during winding, be provided.

Shot firers are to have certificates, waste workings to be examined daily. Sealed areas close to the working face are to be examined before every shot. All fallen strata to be taken out of the mine to prevent heating. Systematic spraying of dry coal dust with water. A sample of gases in sealed areas to be analyzed and taken quarterly.

California "U" Bars Liberals.

BERKELEY, Cal., April 10.—W. W. Campbell, president University of California, has refused a lecture date before the university to Alexander Meiklejohn, the famous liberal president of Amherst, a number of whose students refused to accept their degrees when the trustees fired him. The University of California has long been the center of goose-step education in this state.

CHICAGO SUPER POWER PROFITS $39,375,044 NET

$200,000,000 1923 Loot Of Power Monopolies

By LELAND OLDS.
(Federated Press Industrial Editor)
Article II.

Profits of the super-power trusts in 1923 absorbed about one-third of the hundreds of millions of dollars paid by consumers for their service, according to the annual reports of ten of the sixteen combines named in the first article in this series. The gross income of these companies for a single year amounted to $602,784,119 of which only $404,182,341 was necessary to pay for the cost of the service. The remaining $198,601,777 represented clear profit to the owners.

Such profits which gave common stockholders returns ranging as high as $31.10 on each $100 invested are evidence of the unwarranted rates which private monopoly is imposing.

Insull Combine Got Most.

The Insull combine centering around Chicago overtops all others in the magnitude of its gross income and profit. The four companies comprising this group took in $131,456,330 during 1923. Of this $11,675,313, representing 10 1-2 per cent on the par value of common stock; Commonwealth Power, $11,869,214, amounting to $11.55 a share of no par value common stock; Public Service of Northern Illinois, $4,580,673, or $15.22 per $100 share, and Midwest Utilities, $11,449,844, giving common stockholders $23.24 on each $100 of investment.

Over 11 Per Cent Without Risk

Public Service Corporation of New Jersey, controlling all the public utilities in the larger cities of that state, received a gross income of $79,107,882 during 1923, of which profits absorbed $20,121,122. This left common stockholders a profit of $5.69 a share. As each share of no par value represents an investment of approximately $50 the return is equivalent to $11.38 on $100.

Consolidated Gas Company of New York, which swallowed up New York Edison and other electric light properties in certain suburbs, received a gross income of $123,741,998 during 1923. Of this $35,808,770 was clear profit. This meant a profit of $7.77 on each $50 share of common stock, more than 15.5 per cent.

Some Pickings.

North American Company made a profit of $27,176,069 on a gross business of $75,465,265. Its profit appears as a return of only $3.11 a share but the company recently issued five shares of $10 stock in exchange for each $50 share formerly held by stockholders. Thus this year's profits means a return of $31.10 on each $100 invested. North American controls utilities in the most important industrial centers of Wisconsin, Missouri and Ohio.

The 23 public utility companies in all parts of the country operated by Stone & Webster made a profit of $17,155,956 on a gross business of $42,468,428. American Water Works and Electric, forming the nucleus of super-power in Pennsylvania, made a profit of $14,066,361 on a gross business of $34,066,361, giving common stockholders $13.29 a share.

What Pacific Gas Got.

Pacific Gas and Electric controlling the majority of utilities in Northern California, made a profit of $16,478,332 on a business of $39,971,743, giving common stockholders $10.24 a share. Southern California Edison made a profit of $11,390,068 on a business of $20,545,430, allowing common stockholders $9.50 a share.

Detroit Edison and Brooklyn Edison reported profits of $9,359,726 and $7,670,329, giving their common stockholders $11.83 and $13.07 a share.

Injunctions Back Profits.

The rate of profits in some instances might not be considered excessive in a speculative industry. But under the present rate making theory which is enforced by the courts the common stock of these big utilities is no more speculative than an A No. 1 bond. If state commissions attempt to reduce rates below a level which will give the public utilities a so-called fair return on their inflated valuations they are promptly stopped by court injunction on the ground that such rates are confiscatory.

As a result it will be impossible for consumers to escape unnecessarily high electricity and gas rates as long as the doctrine of private ownership is applied to public utilities.

(The people of Ontario, Can., found this out and shifted to public ownership of super-power. The result will be described in the next article.)

Everybody Works In Finland.

HELSINGFORS, Finland, Apr. 10.—Finland is one of the few countries in Europe where employment is good. Of 3,500,000 inhabitants only 1,000 are out of jobs. The currency has remained practically stable for the last few years.

KENTUCKY MINERS ENSLAVED BY NEW SCAB CONTRACT

Four-Year Pact Provides for Open Shop

By J. A. HAMILTON.
(Special to The Daily Worker)

HUNTINGTON, W. Va., April 10.—Coal Age for April 3, 1924, reports the contract just signed between the Kentucky-Tennessee Coal Operators Association and District 9, United Mine Workers of America. This is one of the several "Provisional Districts in the union, whose officers, Wm. Turnblazer, president, and E. L. Reed, secretary, are appointed by President Lewis. It covers Southeastern Kentucky and Eastren Tennessee, which are but partially organized.

This contract has several noteworthy features. First, it runs until April 1, 1928, thus overlapping the contracts in the other districts by a year. In case of a strike in 1927, the union men in this district would be scabbing on their brothers, yet unable in view of their agreement, to go on strike as members of the union.

Contracts Union Scabbed in 1922.

The same situation existed in 1922, and undoubtedly handicapped the strike, altho the railroad shopmen's strike prevented the situation from being as serious as otherwise. The continuance in operation of the Kentucky mines was the occasion for one of the charges in the new-famous letter of Frank Farrington to Lewis, in which Farrington repeated the rumor that Lewis was well-paid for allowing these mines to operate during the strike. Something other than the good of the union must have influenced Lewis in allowing his appointees to sign another over-lapping contract, and one for four years, while the rest of the district are only for three years.

Wages Cut 20 Per Cent.

Another feature is the low wage scale. Tonnage rates are not given in the report but are said to be cut 0 per cent below the 1920-1922 rate. The day-rate varies from $3.64 for outside yard couplers to $5.40 for inside machine runners. (In other districts machine runners are paid tonnage, and often make two or three times $5.40.) Wonder what band of "Reds" was responsible for this? In misrepresenting the Nova Scotia matter, Lewis has done his best to blame upon Moscow and the Nova Scotia radicals the cuts made in that unhappy mining section, and in reality encouraged by Lewis' emissaries and henchmen.

A third feature is the absence of check-off for the union but there is $1.00 per day taken from each member of the union to maintain an arbitration committee of two miners and two operators (one of each from each state) and an umpire selected by these four.

Open Shop Recognized.

Another mark of distinction is the open-shop clause, which provides for freedom of members or non-members of the union from discrimination or interference by the company or by the opposite group of workers. If you join the union, all right; if not, all right.

That Lewis should approve of such an agreement for such a length of time as four years, and especially to overlap the other agreements, should certainly lead to the suspicion that something is the matter with the union policy. It may well be inquired whether such a rotten agreement is not better suited to discourage rather than encourage complete unionization of this Southeastern Kentucky-Tennessee field. However, Lewis seems to be more interested in "stabilization" than in "unionization" of the industry.

Cleveland Labor Conferring May 14 On 3rd Party Issue

(By The Federated Press)

CLEVELAND, April 10.—By unanimous action delegates to the Cleveland Federation of Labor instructed their officers to send out a call for a progressive political mass meeting May 14. All local unions are asked to elect three delegates and instruct them to vote on the following propositions:

1. Shall we form a non-partisan political movement independent of all existing political organizations to protect the rights and interests of the workers and secure honest government?
2. Shall we confine our efforts, as heretofore, for labor representation in and thru the existing political parties?

The Ohio State Federation has affiliated with the conference for political action by vote of its state convention in Mansfield three months ago.

"The Story of John Brown"

This is "The Story of John Brown," by Michael Gold. Published by the DAILY WORKER thru arrangement with Haldeman-Julius Company, of Girard, Kans. Copyrighted, 1924, by Haldeman-Julius Company.

* * * *

His Soul Goes Marching On.

JOHN BROWN was hung on December 2, 1859. Exactly eleven months later Abraham Lincoln was elected President of the United States. Exactly eight months after that, Northern troops were marching southward, to put down the rebellion of the slave states that had hung Brown.

No one at the time believed events would march so swiftly after Brown's death. There were many who knew that some sort of conflict between the North and South was inevitable; it had been brewing for decades But there were as many more who were confident that slavery would win its legal fight, and would spread over the whole continent. And the great mass of Americans just faintly understood the issues involved; to most of them, John Brown seemed some kind of mad fanatic.

Abolitionists Gain Strength

President Lincoln's election undoubtedly provoked the Civil War. And his election was undoubtedly due to the discussion on slavery that raged after John Brown's deed. Lincoln was the first Northerner to be elected in forty years; the South had always carried things before it, and would have done so again had not John Brown roused the entire North to a consciousness of what slavery meant.

And yet even most of his friends thought him mad at the time of the deed. Abraham Lincoln, in a campaign speech at Cooper Union, in New York, said: "Old John Brown has been executed for treason against a state. We cannot object, even tho he agreed with us in thinking slavery wrong. That cannot excuse violence, bloodshed and treason."

Only men of the stamp of Wendell Phillips fully understood what John Brown had done. His funeral oration at the last resting place of John Brown's body had all the vision of the prophets:

Phillips Eulogy

"Marvelous old man! . . . He has abolished slavery in Virginia. You may say that this is too much. Our neighbors are the very last men we know. The hours that pass us are the ones we appreciate the least. Men walked Boston streets, when night fell on Bunker Hill, and pitied Warren, saying, 'Foolish man! Thrown his life away! Why didn't he measure his means better!' Now we see him standing colossal on that blood-stained sod, severing that day the tie which bound Boston to Great Britain. That night George III ceased to rule in New England. History will date Southern emancipation from Harper's Ferry. True, the slave is still there. So, when the tempest uproots a pine in your hills, it looks green for months, for a year. Still it is timber, not a tree. John Brown has loosened the roots of the slave system; it only breathes—it does not live—hereafter."

Wendell Phillips was a prophet; and even men of wide vision like Lincoln could not attain his lofty view. At first there was a rush of Northern politicians to disavow and condemn John Brown's deed. Later, there was approval; still later understanding; still later, worship.

Madness of the Brain

Yes, the old man seemed mad, as all pioneers are mad. Gorky has called it the madness of the brave. But such madness seems necessary to the world; the world would sink into a bog of respectable tyranny and stagnation were there not these fresh, strong, ruthless tempests to keep the waters of life in motion.

Who knows but that some time in America the John Browns of today will be worshipped in like manner? The outlaws of today, the unknown soldiers of freedom.

"And his soul goes marching on."

(THE END.)

WITH THE YOUNG WORKERS

CONDUCTED - BY THE YOUNG WORKERS LEAGUE

JOIN THE SCHOOL ARMY!

By JOHN HARVEY.

THAT big capital should control the schools is just as normal under the present system as their control of the government; but only now and then when there is a scandal does the "public" awaken to this relationship. At present there is no scandal affecting the schools such as the public scandal exposing the government, and for this reason the complete control of the schools by business cannot be exposed in such a spectacular and convincing manner. But fortunately there are always garrulous principals and superintendents who in their haste to please the interests they serve are unnecessarily frank and their speeches when printed in the papers help to destroy the illusions of the workers.

Talk Is Cheap.

Such a man is William McAndrew, superintendent of the Chicago public schools. During the short time he has been in Chicago he has talked a great deal about the correct manner in which to educate children. It is significant that almost all of his speeches have been delivered before business organizations, his first public speech in Chicago being before the Chicago Association of Commerce. His speeches show that he is a man of great ambitions. If he could carry out successfully the plan of education that he laid before the Chicago Association of Commerce he would succeed in making each child a soldier in his school army for the defence of the private property holders in Chicago and America.

"The public schools are not for the children; they are not run so the pupils who attend them may become better fitted individually." All the property owners of the city and state are taxed for public education, irrespective of whether they have children of school age or not—therefore, reasons McAndrew, they should be trained to serve and support the tax payers (property owners) in return for their kindness. With this debt hanging over the heads of the children, they should only concern themselves with purposeful education which will help them to repay it, and should not be concerned with their advancement. These are the convictions of Superintendent McAndrew.

"Children should go to school for the same reason that men join the army—for the sake of patriotism," says McAndrew. From his previous statements it would appear that he were willing to substitute "private property" for patriotism, and had no illusions about why men join the army.

Speeches Before Business Men.

But even in speeches before business men the schools must maintain a front of public service, especially when the speech is to be printed in the papers, so McAndrew descends to a few misstatements in an attempt to prove that this service to the property owners is a service to the whole community, state and nation.

In his desperate attempt to show that this service of the comparatively small number of capitalists is a public service, he makes the mistake of saying that all of the people of the United States are taxed to educate the children of some. If this statement were true it would show that the school served the interest of the entire population when it served the taxpayers. But, unfortunately for McAndrew it is not true, and he, as superintendent of schools should know from what taxes the educational fund and his own salary are derived.

The educational fund in Chicago as in practically all cities thruout the country, is derived from city and state taxes on real property. When making the statement that all the people of the country pay the school taxes he overlooks the fact that the working class, the majority of the population, contains practically no owners of real property while many of the middle class also are propertyless. And in place of saying that all are served when the tax payers are served, he should state that the schools are being used to serve a minority of the population (owners of real estate) against the vast majority of the population, the workers and others who own no property.

Also, Superintendent McAndrew fails to point out that real estate is taxed proportionately, and, therefore, the even smaller minority of big industrialists and financial interests, since they own the most property and pay the biggest school taxes, and they think they should in proportion receive the greatest support from the schools. That this small group has complete control of the public school is shown by the following:

Capitalists Benefit From War.

Only the biggest capitalists will benefit by the coming imperialist war, while all of the farmer and middle class tax payers will be hurt by it, many of them ceasing to be tax payers as a result. Yet in the public schools of Chicago, as in the schools thruout the country, the children are being busily trained for war.

In Chicago high schools the girls as well as the boys are receiving military drill with guns.

The extreme antagonism against the workers is not characteristic of all the tax payers, yet it is this antagonism characteristic of the big capitalists (antagonism against the unions, labor party, strikers, etc.) that the schools are feeding the children, especially the working class children.

The government which has been shown to act only in the interests of the big capitalists by the Teapot Dome scandal and which fights against the farmers and other small tax payers, is continually held up to the children as perfection, and its living and dead presidents are held before the children as the country's great men. In certain working class districts the public school children are required to swear allegiance to the government every day.

Thus Superintendent McAndrew in his speeches only shows us the more clearly how the "public" schools are training their students for the army of capitalist supporters—to aid the capitalist class in its imperialist wars and its continuous warfare against the workers.

For information concerning the Young Workers League of America, address Y. W. L., 1009 N. State St., Chicago, Ill.

Our Musical Critic Loves Color Tone of Madame Butterfly

By ALFRED V. FRANKENSTEIN.

"Madam Butterfly," with Tamaki Miura, the Japanese singer, taking the leading part, was the offering of the San Carlo Opera Company for last Saturday afternoon at the Auditorium theatre. A better Butterfly than Tamaki Miura cannot be desired. Grace, delicacy, refinement and a distinctly Oriental atmosphere characterize both her acting and her singing of the pathetic lyrical music. Her appearance, beautifully costumed, small and comely in form, was not the least pleasing quality of her charm.

The most impressive performance outside that of the name part was Francesco Curci as Goro, the old marriage broker, a comedy character admirably played. Mario Valle as Sharpless, the American consul, and Anita Klinova as Suzuki, Butterfly's servant, gave adequate and satisfying performances, but Demetrio Onofrei as Pinkerton left much to be desired.

It is difficult to costume a European opera chorus as Japanese and not have it look like a sort of pajama party. But the San Carlo did it, and did it well.

But when all dicta are said and forgotten it is the performance of Tamaki Miura that sticks in the memory. At the conclusion of the famous aria of the second act ("One Day He'll Come"), the oboe player in the orchestra was wiping his eyes. And if a composer can write music and a singer sing it in such a manner that causes an oboeist in an opera orchestra to weep they have both achieved the ultimate.

Following the opera the Pavley and Oukrainsky ballet put on six short dances. The famous "Parade of the Wooden Soldiers" from the Russian Bat theatre was used by them in a charmingly graceful French polka. Mlle Elisius danced to a Chopin nocturne in a way quite suggestive of the interpretive movement of Isadora Duncan. The program ended up with a whirling, brilliant hymn of joy in which the full ballet corps participated.

Carlo Peroni directed thruout.

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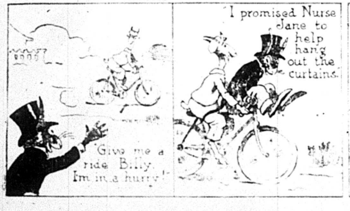
UNCLE WIGGLY'S TRICKS


"Give me a ride Billy. I'm in a hurry!"
"I promised Nurse Jane to help hang out the curtains."

A LAUGH FOR THE CHILDREN

"I wonder what's keeping Wiggy?"
"Here I am!"

COLUMBIA NEGRO REFUSES TO MOVE DESPITE KLUXERS

Wells Will Defend Self Against White Bigots

(Crusader Service.)

NEW YORK, April 10.—Opinion among Columbia students living in Furnald Hall concerning the desirability of Frederick W. Wells, a colored law student, remaining as a resident in the dormitory became more sharply divided yesterday after a cross had been burned on the campus early in the morning in an effort to terrorize Wells into moving. A petition in behalf of Wells found many signers and a movement was begun to force the students house committee to withdraw its resolution that the Negro find lodgings elsewhere.

Will Defend Himself.

Wells himself, while affected by the demonstration of the burning of the cross and white students running thru the hallways crying, "Down with the Negro," did not weaken in his determination to keep his room. He declared that if attacked he would defend himself and that only a request by university officials would make him leave the dormitory. The officials, however, are expected to make no such request.

"It will take more manly men than those who now oppose me to oust me," Wells said.

Sentiment in Furnald Hall appears to be rapidly swinging in support of Wells. Joseph Zavatt, senior law student, who heads a group of students that circulated a petition against the action of the hall committee, said:

"There are other students who support my stand. They don't want to sign their names, but they will protest against the committee's action, just the same, by secret ballot."

Charges of existence of a Columbia klan came from a former prominent student of Columbia College who said he was present, but did not join, at a klan organization meeting held near the campus in 1921

J. B. Rucker, of Norfolk, Va., chairman of the hall committee and leader in the fight against Wells, refused to deny or affirm klan connections.

Indignant at Southerners.

I. R. Goldberg, of Marblehead, Mass., a member of the hall committee, announced his resignation because of adoption by this committee of the resolution urging university authorities to ask Wells to leave. At least four other members, all of Northern birth are expected soon to resign.

In resigning, Goldberg, who is a Jew, attacked Rucker, Southerner, "deliberately misrepresenting the feelings of the majority of students in the hall with regards to the Wells matter.

"I believe Mr. Rucker, self-appointed chairman, is not the type of man I desire to associate with," Goldberg said.

Dean Herbert E. Hawkes said no racial discrimination will be permitted at Columbia and, in evidence of the attitude, Herbert I. Howe, director of dormitories, accepted a five dollar deposit from Wells for a room for the summer.

Whitewash Coal Barons for Deaths In W. Va. Explosion

(By The Federated Press)

BLUEFIELD, W. Va., April 10.—"Nobody" was responsible for the explosion which occurred in mine No. 2 of the Yukon Pocahontas Coal Co. here March 27. It was just a regular blowup that killed 24 coal diggers. There had to be a mock investigation, however. A coroner's jury that visited the ill-fated mine reported April 4 that the explosion was caused by "powder or electric detonations and assisted by coal dust." It does not blame anyone.

The wrecked mine is located in McDowell county, owned and controlled by non-union coal operators. This county charters the infamous Baldwin-Felts detective agency whose thugs have by brute force kept all semblance of unionism out of this territory. The accident was a "dust explosion" that can only be caused by illegal accumulation of dust in a mine. The law requires that such dust shall be removed or dampened by systematic sprinkling with water to prevent its ignition.

But a jury in McDowell county does not consider laws where workers' lives are concerned. People here cannot remember a single "illegal" accident in the mines.

No one was even held responsible for the murder of Sid Hatfield and Ed Chambers on the courthouse steps of Welch in this county.

Blot Truth From Histories in Behalf Of "Americanism"

(By The Federated Press)

ALBANY, N. Y., April 10.—All textbooks in the schools of New York state are being searched for "un-American matter," according to Frank Gilbert, deputy commissioner of education. Any book found to assail or "misrepresent the motives" of American patriots in the revolutionary war, will be declared tabu. The state legislature provided for this probe.

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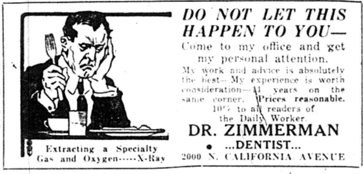

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Second Friday, April 11, 1924

237 Bakers and Confectioners, 3420 W. Roosevelt Road.
122 Blacksmiths, 64th and S. Ashland Ave.
429 Boiler Makers, 105th and Avenue M.
434 Boiler Makers, 55th and Halsted
533 Boiler Makers, 62d and Halsted.
Building Trades Council, 180 W. Wash.
Carpenters' District Council, 505 S. State St.
2200 Carpenters, 4339 S. Halsted St.
14286 Commercial Portrait Artists, 19 W. Adams St.
9 Electricians, 2901 W. Monroe St.
182 Electricians, 19 W. Adams St.
683 Engineers (Loc.), Madison and Sacramento.
845 Engineers, 180 W. Washington St.
674 Firemen and Enginemen, 5428 Wentworth Ave.
45 Fur Workers.
17117 Gardeners and Florists, Village Hall, Morton Grove.
21 Garment Workers, 175 W. Washington St., 6 p. m.
84 Glass Workers, Emily and Marshfield.
118 Hod Carriers, 1850 Sherman St., Evanston.
7 Janitors, 166 W. Washington St.
Ladies' Garment Workers, Joint Board, 328 W. Van Buren St.
4 Lithographers, 639 S. Ashland Blvd.
113 Machinists, 113 S. Ashland Blvd.
199 Machinists, 113 S. Ashland Ave.
492 Machinists, 55th and Halsted Sts.
746 Machinists, S. E. cor. Lexington and Western.
1225 Machinists, 53d Pl. and Halsted St.
6 Metal Polishers, 119 S. Throop St.
637 Painters, School and Sheffield Ave.
73 Pattern Makers, 119 S. Throop St.
5 Photo Engravers, 814 W. Harrison St., 6:30 p. m.
310 Plasterers, 166 W. Washington St.
563 Plumbers, 5212 S. Halsted St.
612 Plumbers, 9251 S. Chicago Ave.
297 Railway Carmen, 59th and Halsted Sts.
1268 Railway Carmen, Blue Island, Ill.
1307 Railway Carmen, 52d and Robey.
863 Railway Clerks, 9 S. Clinton St.
16857 Rope Splicers, 5508 Milwaukee Ave.
2 Teachers (Men), 315 Plymouth Ct., 7:30 p. m.
Telegraphers, O. R. T. Cort Club, Atlantic Hotel.
111 Upholsterers, 159 N. State St.
301 Watchmen (Stock Yards), 3749 S. Halsted St., 9 a. m.

Churches Back Klan In Violence Crusade Against Jewish Mayor

(Crusader Service.)

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 10.—The Buffalo Council of Churches, representing virtually all of the Protestant denominations in this city, is backing the Ku Klux Klan in a bitter campaign against Mayor Frank X. Schwab, who is a Jew and a member of those groups outside the charmed circle of Klanism.

The campaign against the mayor opened today with the burning of a 10-foot oil soaked Klan cross in South Park Avenue, near the Woodside Methodist Church, of which the Rev. Robert Doherty, Klan sympathizer, is pastor, and ended with Police Chief Zimmerman calling upon the preachers to keep out of police affairs. The campaign against the Jewish mayor and chief of police is camouflaged behind a so-called "moral issue" which supporters of the mayor declared is made out of the whole cloth.

Equal Wages for Women.

MELBOURNE, Australia, April 10.—Unions thruout Australia are demanding that the same wage be given to women as given to men.

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Love More and Take Less, Young John D. Will Tell Workers

NEW YORK, April 10.—John D. Rockefeller, Jr., has been called in to pacify 5,500 workers at the Standard Oil's Bayonne refinery who refuse to accept President W. C. Teagle's rejection of their wage demands. The men want 10 per cent more pay. Naughty boys, naughty boys, says Teagle. "It is a time when we need the most loyal co-operation of every employe if we are to maintain the present wage scale together with the supplemental benefits and yet make a success of the business."

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Another Labor "Victory"

The utter futility of the tactics adopted by the trade union officialdom of Chicago in the recent primary election is shown by the fact that State's Attorney Crowe, the arch-enemy of labor in Chicago, was re-nominated while Len Small, fought by the bigger capitalists represented by the Tribune and Daily News and endorsed by "labor," was also re-nominated on the republican ticket for governor.

It is evident that the official wiseacres of the Chicago labor movement believed that the Small machine, in return for their endorsement, would aid them in defeating Crowe, but the dreary truth is that many of the Small followers must have supported Crowe to enable him to pile up his lead in a county that Small carried by a good majority.

It is also noticeable that Newton Jenkins, endorsed on the republican ticket for United States senator by the Conference for Progressive Political Action, did very poorly in Chicago but fairly well in downstate districts where the unions are much weaker. It seems apparent that the very practical officials who have so much to say about the visionary ideas of the Communists are not even able to organize their own forces for action on the old party tickets.

Their action in endorsing candidates in the capitalist parties has simply added to the confusion in the local labor movement without any compensating results having been attained.

These same tactics have been followed for years without any result other than an increase in the number and expansion of the scope of injunctions and we wonder how much longer these "practical" leaders can continue to justify such childish displays of political action.

There is so much reverence for respectability in the Chicago labor movement that the officialdom chooses to mix on a footing of some equality in the party councils of the capitalists without any guarantees of immunity for the unions rather than break once and for all with the bosses and conduct a clean-cut campaign on class lines—win or lose. It is a condition symptomatic of the American labor movement as a whole.

Borah's Lamentations

Sad and desolate sits the Republican Party! The national committee, championing Daugherty, is merely on working terms with Coolidge. More cabinet members are asking "who's next?" Senator Pepper is working overtime distilling abstractions to hide the rottenness of his party. And, Senator Borah, at "fighting" republican liberal who always ls to get his feet wet in a storm, is now eaching sermons in a wail of lamentations. l in all, a desperate state of affairs for a verning party, it must be granted.

Borah's latest lament is characteristic of at blindfolded leadership that liberalism in merica is only capable of. The mental giant om Idaho sees the source of all the present ls in Washington in the fact that both par— republican and democratic—are receiv- vast campaign contributions from the big business interests. "So long as the present system and standards prevail in American politics, regardless of party, you will have conditions no less deplorable than those which now confront us," is the belief of Mr. Borah.

Right you are, Senator—but only partly. To get at the basic source of the prevailing rottenness in American politics, one must answer two fundamental questions which your analysis compels inquiring. First of all, how does it come about that there can be such big private interests spending huge sums of money as investments in the two political parties? Secondly, why do these captains of finance and industry spend their money so recklessly, as it were, on the republican and democratic parties and why do these level-headed business men consider it a good investment to blow in their beloved dollars on the Falls, Denbys, Daughertys, McAdoos, and Coolidges?

To answer these questions one must go to the root of all Teapot politics, whether it be played on the piers of Los Angeles, in the White House at Washington, or in General Wood's palace in the Philippines. It is only thru the private ownership of the means of production and exchange socially used and necessary, that certain individual capitalists, or groups of capitalists, can dominate industry and develop such big private interests as those that today finance the republican and democratic parties. Secondly, it is solely because the capitalist ownership of government is essential to a continuation and perpetuation of the present system of exploitation of the working and poor farming masses by the owning capitalist class that the huge campaign funds are sound investments. Herein lies the difficulty. Borah and his liberal cohorts might legislate pure campaign laws from now till doomsday. As long as the means of production and exchange are in the hands of a special privileged capitalist class, ways and means will be found to make the lawmakers be the willing tools and do the bidding of the bosses. Capitalist money speaks eloquently in countless tongues and manners.

Borah's lamentations are the typical impotent cries of our blind bankrupt liberalism that is today rendering inestimable services to the powerful reactionary capitalist interests by its high-sounding pleas for purity in politics. Only when the conditions under which Teapot politics flourish are abolished; only when the workers and poor farmers of this country take away the government and the industries from the employing class, will the graft, bribery, corruption, and reckless wasting of our natural resources be done away with.

French Militarism

Hundreds of thousands of American workers and farmers, and millions of the workers and farmers of other counties were maimed and slaughtered in the imperialist World War in order to end the menace of militarism. This is the fraud under which the workers of many countries were lashed into the armies of their bosses.

The Communists of all countries, unlike the social-patriotic betrayers of the decrepit Second International, did not fall for these snares and delusions of the employing class and did their best to turn the imperialist war for the defense of capitalism into a class war, a social revolution in behalf of the international working class, the revolutionary proletariat.

Since the conclusion of the last capitalist infernal slaughter of the workingmen and poor farmers, event after event has substantiated the correctness of the Communist attitude and practice towards capitalist wars. France, the cradle of bourgeois, of capitalist democracy in its pristine and purest form, the France which was supposed to have been most endangered by German militarism and for the security of whose ruling class we became the best armed capitalist anti-militarists yet seen, is now the worst example of capitalist militarism. The fact that the French government which proclaimed but yesterday, in shrieks to the seventh heaven, its hatred of militarism, is today the most ardent militarist government under the sun, affords the very best proof that all capitalist wars are imperialist wars and that the only task for the workers and farmers under such conditions is to turn these wars of their exploiters into one war along the whole front against all the exploiters.

The French ruling class maintains today a bigger army than it did in 1914, before it successfully disposed of the menace of German militarism. The total strength of the French army is today 785,924 men against 720,000 of ten years ago. There are in France today 30,000 commissioned and 70,000 non-commissioned officers. Five years after German militarism was crushed by the combined "pure" democracies of Paris and Washington, of the Quay d'Orsai and Wall Street, France has 2,450 generals more than it had when its "security" was first challenged. In 1914 the total army expenditures of France totalled 1,262,000,000 gold francs. Allowing for the depreciation of currency, one finds France still burdened by the staggering sum of 3,720,000,000 paper francs being expended for the materials of war. Except for the reserve of 4,000 airplanes and 2,000 military airships now in service. France also has a huge supply of civilian airplanes which can be of service in making France the undisputed master of the air.

The case of French imperialism is typical of the conduct of the peace-loving ruling classes of the other allied capitalist countries that were so panicky yesterday over the menace of militarism. There is nothing and no one that can end militarism except a complete destruction of capitalist imperialism of which militarism is only a special violent form. Militarism and imperialism are the twin strike-breaking brothers of capitalism. The World War and its aftermath have taught the workers of every country that their salvation lies only in a decisive, crushing, irretrievable defeat of this unholy trinity.

Y. W. L. Anti-War Meeting

The Anti-War mass meeting, to be held Sunday, at 2733 Hirsch Boulevard, should be attended by everyone who wants to understand the Communist position and particularly the Young Communist position on capitalist war.

It is the young workers and students who are the first to be conscripted for imperialist warfare and the recent publicity given to anti-war movements among the youth of the United States is evidence of the hatred with which the capitalists and their press regard anything that tends to diminish the enthusiasm of the youth for being slaughtered for interest and dividends.

The Young Workers League, thru its activity among the youth, has succeeded in getting under the hides of the war-mongers. The meeting Sunday is under their auspices and they can be depended upon to make it interesting.

JOIN THE WORKERS PARTY

"Happiness and Peace, Home and Abroad"---MacDonald

By WILLIAM F. DUNNE.

THE wing of the British Labor Party now filling the cabinet posts by grace of the liberal party is rapidly losing what little labor character it had when it took office. It has severed its connection with even the moribund second international, most of the cabinet ministers have resigned their official positions in the trade union movement and the cabinet group has indignantly repudiated the charge that they are subject to the discipline of the party that put them in office.

The executive of the Trade Union Congress, the official expression of the British labor movement is not obeyed by the cabinet ministers but is merely "consulted" thru the medium of a "liason committee"—a striking contrast to the strict discipline maintained over their politicians by the capitalists.

The Communists are not surprised by these developments but in the mass of material that is published in America concerning the British Labor party and its program there is danger that the movement will be confused with its officialdom. MacDonald does not speak for British labor nor does the cabinet clique represent British labor—even its most conservative section.

The MacDonald cabinet with one or two exceptions represents the British middle class and some lower sections of the capitalist class; the pronounciamentos of MacDonald and his immediate followers are designed to express and do express the attitude of those sections of British society towards present day problems.

An Appropriate Medium.

We do not have to go to England to ascertain the views held on economics, politics, ethics and religion by Ramsay MacDonald. Collier's, which vies with Hearst's in broadcasting a particularly objectionable form of liberalism, has published recently an interview with Ramsay MacDonald in which his opinions on these matters are set forth at length.

In this article I will quote liberally from the above interview and, I think, destroy any lingering doubt as to whether Ramsay MacDonald is anything other than a rather mild and muddled liberal. It might be well to say here that his mildness vanishes, as is the habit of liberals, whenever the masses of Great Britain or her colonies, show signs of doing some of the "saving of the working class" that liberals of the MacDonald type seem to regard as peculiarly their own function.

> **The leaders of our party, says MacDonald, are not Communists, not soap-box radicals nor wild-eyed fanatics; they are composed largely of educated men, ministers of the Gospel, lawyers, writers, the intelligentsia of England.**

Ramsay MacDonald himself is a presbyterian and always says grace before meals. Truly the fate of the British Empire is safe in such sanctimonious hands. As to the British working class that is another matter that the agile MacDonald handles blithely. In reply to the question: "What are you going to do for the benefit of labor?" MacDonald speaks out with presbyterian candor and in a decisive tone that, coupled with the sentiments expressed, accounts for the equanimity with which British capitalism has viewed the rise of this group to government positions. He says:

> **If you mean whether I am going to disrupt our economic condition—by radical legislation, no! if you mean what constructive legislation will be put thru, I can best answer that by saying that every measure attempted will be done with an eye to protect the rights of labor against the encroachments of capital. On the other hand the rights of capital also will be protected.**

What About the Class Struggle?

If MacDonald does not know that the protection of the rights of capital is a betrayal of labor he is a first-class ignoramous; if he does know this then by the above utterance and the policy he has followed since in office he brands himself as a charlatan of the first water.

MacDonald, speaking for the group that has purged itself of all labor coloring since it took office and that looks askance at Wheatley, the left-winger from the Clyde, who alone puts up a fight against British capitalism, voices the doctrine of class-collaboration and would have British labor believe that capital and labor can lie down together without danger that the labor lamb will rest quietly in the stomach of the capitalist lion.

Listen to what he says of the bitterest enemies of the British working class:

> **Personally, I have nothing against the Opposition leaders, many of them are honest in their intentions. Lord Curzon is a very able man.**
>
> **Furthermore, I will say something that will surprise you. I expect Lord Curzon to be a great service to me in the administration of the Government. There are many surprises due to the Conservatives and Liberals at the manner in which a Labor Government will be administered.**

It is almost needless to add for those who have been following the career of the MacDonald government that the surprises, so far as the capitalists are concerned, have all been pleasant ones.

It was when asked for his opinion of the liberal party that MacDonald really opened his heart. It was a subject that he loved and he was generously voluble:

> **It has some very able men at the head of it. Their sentiments are exactly the same as ours, with the exception that they have not the moral courage to carry their convictions to the logical conclusion.**
>
> **The time is coming quickly when there will be only two parties, the Conservatives who represent capital, and the combined forces who favor a government by the people. The public will learn that the bugaboo of a Labor party is a myth; that we are not Communists, will not be controlled by the small minority of our party who are Communistic; that we do not favor direct action; that we are wholeheartedly in favor of parliamentary government according to law, and bitterly opposed to any Bolshevik control; we are constitutionalists.**

Capitalist Lackey.

Here we have in extenso the MacDonald creed and in it there is no expression of faith or hope in the working class. It is the impartial state where good men rule because of their goodness that this man, upon whom the socialists of the world have heaped encomiums, visualizes; he wants a government "according to law" and laws that matter—those affecting property rights and the control of the lives of the workers because of them—are property rights. Any change in these laws the MacDonaldites have already abjured; they must, therefore, protect the very basis of capitalism and they will.

Even the mild reform of capital levy is repudiated by MacDonald with something approaching holy horror—altho the British working class voted for it. Expressions of the popular will can be disregarded safely, even by apostles of democracy, when their consummation would alienate the real rulers—the big capitalists and the cockroach substrata.

Speaking of the capital levy MacDonald says:

> **It is impossible even if we were so inclined, without Liberal support. Furthermore, we are not at all certain that a capital levy is at present the best for the country. It would put us upon a sound financial basis. But the danger to the economic world of such a sudden change in economic policy necessitates careful thought before it is attempted.**

"The economic world" that would be endangered by carrying out the pledges made to the British working class before election is the economic world of the British capitalist class and if you have read the above exhibits of MacDonaldism you know already that the group for which he speaks have no intention of even remodeling extensively the structure of British capitalism.

Only such measures will be urged as will make no serious inroads upon the control of industry and finance by the exploiters of the workers.

In the MacDonald cabinet are many representatives of the old British official caste, the landed aristocracy and the financiers—the Haldanes, Chelmsfords, Thomsons, Oliviers, etc. Their policies are the historical imperialistic policies of Great Britain altho at present covered with a liberal camouflage and under the MacDonald government the colonial peoples are enslaved as they always have been; with the additional insult that the Curzon policy of giving them reactionary nationalist governments as more efficient instruments of oppression is being followed.

Arresting Strikers.

At the same time that MacDonald breathes wishes of peace on earth and goodwill to men and sends a message of congratulation to that tool of British imperialism, the Egyptian national government, sixteen members of the Communist party of Egypt have been arrested for taking an active part in the strikes of the underpaid workers in Alexandria. They are charged, in accordance with the best democratic traditions, with the following crimes—crimes with which e ery revolting working class has bee charged since the class struggle b came party of history:

> **(1) Spreading "anarchistic" idea imcompatible with Egyptian constitutional principles.**
>
> **(2) Attempting to upset the basis of social order by force, terror, and other illegal methods.**
>
> **(3) Inciting workmen to commit attempts against private property and besiege factories belonging to private persons.**

Let us turn now and peruse th message of congratulation sent recently to the middle class governmen of Egypt by Ramsay MacDonald—th liberal Christian pacifist:

> **The Egyptian nation, which, having been endowed by its sovereign, King Fuad, with a modern and liberal constitution, is now for the first time represented by the Parliament elected upon the broad foundation of popular suffrage. . . . The advance of Egypt . . . amongst the company of the free and progressive peoples of the world . . . an era of happiness with peace at home and abroad.**

"An era of happiness with peace a home and abroad." The class struggle no longer exists in the Britis Empire. Two million British workers are without jobs. The Indian an the Egyptian workers may starve an fight and fight and starve again an revolutionary workers fill the colonia jails but in Great Britain the MacDonald cabinet has made its peac with British capitalism, the "radicals" and "extremists" are hated by "labor" premier and noble lor alike; no drastic measures but maintenance of the status quo unti British capitalism gets on its fee again with the aid of a "labor" government.

Fascism Threatens.

The British working class is no quite so naive as the American socialists and it is not quite so well satisfied with the respectable parliamentarians who have severed their connections with the crude and impatient workers and everything tainted with the revolutionary doctrine of the class struggle.

Encouraged by the spinelessness of this so-called labor government British fascism mutters in its beard and prepares to junk the democracy for which it no longer has use; the MacDonaldites will cling to the frail ship until it is swamped by the rising waves of the storm that the decay of British capitalism is bringing and then its wreckage will join the debris of European capitalist parliamentarism that strews the shores of the continent.

Today, under its present leadership, the British Labor party is a menace to the entire working class movement for it is destroying the morale of the working class at the time when the ruling class is girding for war on every form of working class organization and activity. The hope of British labor is in the Communist Party of Great Britain and the left wing of the working class movement of which MacDonald and his group speak with scorn and indignation.

The Red Farmer-International - By T. DOMBAL

WITHIN the ancient Kremlin walls an unprecedented event took place, and many are not fully aware as yet of its tremendous significance. It must be especially emphasized that this event—the first International Farmers' Conference—represents a turning point in history of mankind, and can be counted among the most important events of our epoch.

That is no exaggeration, but an appraisal of the facts based upon the prospect of coming events. Besides, Comrade Zinoviev who greeted this first International Farmers' Conference in the name of the Communist International, emphasized that the colossal significance of this Conference would be recognized in a year or two years. It is most interesting that Comrade Lenin, whose state of health already permits him to read the papers and to follow political events, took an extraordinary interest in this conference. Comrade Zinoviev made the remark that our leader has an eye; if among such numerous important events of our time he recognized the paramount significance of this conference, he is not mistaken, for this event is of epoch-making significance.

Vanguard of Militant Farmers.

Wherein lies its great significance? We shall try to give a direct answer to this question.

Namely, that a violent change is taking place in the minds of the farmer masses of the West, and of most of the capitalist countries. This first International Farmers' Conference is an outspoken expression of this change.

The vanguard, the best part of the farmer army is hastening to the aid of the workers' army, it abandons the camp of the capitalist class and declares a pitiless war upon capitalism in the name of the vital interests of the broad farmer masses. That is exactly the great historical, epoch-making significance of the conference. The rest of the farmer masses will without any doubt follow the vanguard. The history of social movements shows us that the bearers and the spokesmen of the true interests of the class, those who step from under the yoke of oppression into the arena of the political struggle are usually a small troop of the best representatives which is soon followed by the whole class. It was not in the name of an idealistic, sentimental brotherliness, but on the ground of reality of the vital interests of the farmer masses that their true representatives arrived at the conclusion that only the closest co-operation with the working class, only the struggle of the working class in common with the farmers, against the class of exploiters of workers and farmers, against the landowners and capitalists, can free the farmer class from the yoke of centuries of oppression and subjection. True, the working class are two different social formations which are just as different as is the environment in which they live.

But apart from that, the two classes have common interests, and they find a common language in order to understand each other.

Unity of Worker and Farmer.

In reality the farmers are no less exploited by capitalism than are the workers; in many countries they are even more oppressed, as for instance, in the colonies and half colonial countries. Capitalism heaps upon them constant tortures and privations. That is why the farmer class which is prepared to fight against the enemy seeks for an unselfish, loyal ally and finds such an ally in the working class. The farmer-class realizes well enough that the landowners and the industrial and commercial bourgeoisie have contrasting interests and yet they act in concert against the workers and farmers. This instructive example of the co-operation of the two exploiting classes points more and more to the necessity of an alliance of the workers and farmers.

The conference was virtually a means of arriving at a common political and economic platform for the alliance of workers and farmers.

The conference took up the question of war and peace and arrived at the conclusion that the continued existence of the capitalist world system means a new period of calamity for the broad farmer masses. Economic questions were also brought up. The conference arrived at the conviction that in many countries the capitalist class shifts all the burdens which resulted from the war upon the shoulders of the workers and farmers. This is done in various forms: in the form of taxes, duties, in the form of depreciation of money, thru the constant inflation of paper money, etc. The farmer delegates became convinced that the blame for the high cost of living which drives workers as well as the farmers into the depths of despair, lies upon no one but the capitalist class which refuses to make any sacrifices in order to support its government. In this instance again, the correlation of farmers' interests and workers' interests was made clearly apparent.

Decline in Production.

It was further established that an ever greater decline in production may be observed in the capitalist countries and that the capitalist government does not in the least concern itself with the farmers' lot, which is going ever downward, under excessive burdens; and the only way out is the destruction of the present unjust regime.

The last circumstance speaks especially for the necessity of unity against the common enemy, capitalism. The more the life itself convinces the farmers of the impossibility of an independent, victorious struggle, the more does this idea make headway with elemental force among the unconscious masses.

The example of Bulgaria is obvious. Then we have the opposite example of Soviet Russia, where the farmers, thanks to their alliance with the working class obtained a victory. This example shows which road the movement, for liberation of the farmers, must follow.

The conference created the nucleus of the Red Farmers' International in the form of the International Farmers' Council. But it consciously drew the line of demarcation between itself and the impotent phantasies which would have it that the farmer class plays an independent political role. The conference showed the millions and tens of millions of working farmers the goal, namely, the road of hard struggle against capitalism and the alliance of workers and farmers on an international scale.

The principal watchword was adopted: "Farmers and workers of all countries unite!" This alone goes to show sufficiently well that this Red Farmers' International menaces in the highest degree the existence of capitalism.

Work For Farmers' International.

The conference did not only reckon upon the possibility of a period of common revolutionary struggle of the workers and farmers against the capitalist exploiters, but also upon the possibility of a longer, peaceful period of economic co-operation with the working class. In this respect it was decided, in order to do away with small-scale farming and gradually to introduce higher forms of agriculture, to create an Agricultural Institute similar to the Institute at Rome, but with the difference that, in contrast with the Rome Institute, which provides only for the development of landowners' estates, the Moscow Institute will have in mind the farmer.

The conference recognized as tasks of the present moment the necessity of the struggle for the government of Workers and Farmers, the struggle for an international alliance of workers' and farmers' republics.

As we see, this conference, in which 122 farmer delegates from 40 different nationalities participated (among them were even leaders of the various oppositional farmer parties, farmer associations, leagues, etc., and even certain farmer representatives in parliaments) made decisions which could be, and in fact will surely be, of tremendous significance for the political development of the laboring masses of the people of the whole world, the deadly enemy of the working class may well tremble before this Red Farmers' International. In fact, the more successfully it develops, the sooner will it lead to the downfall of capitalism. Every class-conscious worker must work for the Farmers' International.

Workers, Farmers, Unite!

May it grow, this first international farmers' organization; may it develop, may the call: "Workers and farmers of all countries unite!" reach the most remote farmers' cottages in all countries of the globe!

Our Philadelphia Office

Philadelphia Office of the DAILY WORKER has been established at 521 York Avenue, Telephone Market 5089.

This office will be the headquarters of the DAILY WORKER Campaign Committee, in charge of the City Agent, Comrade John Lyman.

The Daily will be on sale at this office.

All communications should be addressed to the above address.

THE DAILY WORKER RAISES THE STANDARD FOR A WORKERS' AND FARMERS' GOVERNMENT

THE DAILY WORKER

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O. K. OF DAWES PLAN SHOWS MORGAN RULE

INJUNCTION JUDGE FOELL SCOLDS GIRLS

"Dennie's" Successor Talks To Pickets Like Old Maid

Judge Charles M. Foell let it be known yesterday that he will be as tyrannical and high-handed in endeavoring to stop the picketing of garment strikers as was his czarist predecessor, "Dennie" Sullivan.

In postponing the 43 injunction cases willed him by his bloated colleague, Judge Foell took occasion to deliver a lecture to the strikers which sounded as if a weak old maid school teacher were trying to impress her pupils on the first day of school.

Weak, Old Maidish Judge.

"I want it clearly understood that I know the law," said Foell, after ranging the girl strikers around him. "You must not go on the picket line between now and Tuesday morning when your cases come up.

"If you do you will be very severely punished. To picket is to break the law, and you might as well understand right now that the court intends to enforce the law."

It is now revealed why Sullivan "plastered" such heavy sentences on the last striker to come before him. He was giving Judge Foell the cue that it is the wish of the employers to exact exorbitant fines as an attempt to keep the strikers off the picket lines. The strikers did not seem much impresed by Foell's little lecture. Several of them smiled at him openly, and Foell had to hammer on the desk with his fist to keep their attention.

Judge Foell is a pitifully weak man. In spite of his small stature, his baldness and his weak eyes, an unfortunate conceit makes him appear quite ridiculous. It is pointed out by court room attaches that Foell's very weakness of character might make him all the more unjust in imposing fines on strikers, as he will use that as a means to show his importance.

Fourteen more strikers were arrested on Market street this morning, but the picket lines are holding as solid as ever.

Sullivan's court is closed. He was bleary eyed and sickly yesterday, his last day in court, as were many of the city hall people who had imbibed election moonshine too freely. Those who have regard for real justice are glad to see the domineering Sullivan leave the city. The only notoriety he achieved was as a tool of the bosses, who in order to do their bidding, excessively fined and sentenced to jail working girls whose only crime was in striving to earn a living wage for themselves and their families. Sullivan released 21 on appeal bonds before leaving, the union putting up twenty-one thousand dollars worth of bonds.

The Joint Board of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers has approved the decision to aid the strikers financially and ten thousand dollars will be immediately turned over to the strikers.

Meyer Perlstein is in New York today, giving the Executive Board of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union details of the strike.

18 Miners Injured By Failure of Poor Safety Machine Device

(Special to The Daily Worker)

DUQUOIN, Ill., April 11.—Eighteen coal miners were injured, some perhaps fatally, when the cage in which they were being lowered into the Kathleen mine, of the Union Colliery Company of St. Louis, five miles from here, dropped fifty feet to the bottom of the shaft today.

The accident is attributed to the blowing out of the safety fuse on an electrical hoist, and the failure of "safety dogs" to hold the hoisting drum.

The shaft is about 200 feet deep. The injured miners, residents of Duquoin and Dowell, are being cared for in the Browning hospital here.

Morgan and the Masses

The French government, brazenly announce the big press services of the United States, "will accept the terms laid down in the Dawes report" because it is understood that this was one of the conditions of the recent loan" made by the House of Morgan.

A Brussels dispatch, of April 10, gives the further information that "in the course of a conversation between Charles G. Dawes of Chicago, Premier Theunis and Economics Minister Van de Vyvere" the funding of Belgium's foreign debt, particularly that portion concerning the United States, was decided upon.

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WHAT IS DAWES?

Charles G. Dawes holds no mandate from the people of the United States. On the commission of the experts he was merely the representative of the House of Morgan and as such he acts when he arranges for the funding of the Belgian debt. That a private citizen can make such arrangements and his decision be heralded as final by the capitalist press of the world is a striking commentary upon the real source of government power.

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WAR FOR MORGAN

Remember that the French and Belgian debts to the House of Morgan run into billions of dollars; remember that as the basis of the Dawes scheme for payment of reparations on the part of Germany a loan of $200,000,000 is contemplated; remember also in this connection that the sole reason that the United States went into the world war was that the loans of the House of Morgan to the allied governments had to be secured against the danger of a drawn battle between the contending imperialist nations—in which event the House would have been allowed to whistle for its money.

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NO MAXIMUM AMOUNT

The Dawes report fixes no maximum sum that Germany must pay; it arranges for payments over a period of eight years, bringing in an amount of approximately $4,000,000,000 and it appears from this deliberate evasion of the question of the total sum that it is to be fixed in accordance with success of the allied imperialists in enslaving the German workingclass with the co-operation of the German rulers. If the organized strength of the German workers can be broken, then there will be no limit to the demands made upon them and international capitalism will have, in the continental nation where technical development has reached its highest point, an inexhaustible supply of cheap labor flooding the world with manufactured commodities.

The Wilson league of nations was the war-baby of the House of Morgan; it was supposed to have been the super-government of the finance-capitalists and the agency that would enforce the collection of their loans. It failed to meet with approval in America for reasons with which we do not need to deal here, but a central machinery was set up and kept oiled.

One of the recommendations in the Dawes report is that disputes over payments of the German reparations shall be referred to the court of arbitration of the league; if the Dawes proposal is accepted—and with minor modifications it will be accepted—the most important business of the international bankers becomes the collection of German reparation payments and over this all-important task the league will exercise supervision; it will force recognition for itself and its role as collector-in-chief for the House of Morgan to whom the nations of Europe are mortgaged.

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THE ROLE OF THE MILITARY

Is there anyone, in the face of the facts, who does not believe that in its adventures in every European bourse and counting house, the House of Morgan depends upon the army and navy of the United States for backing?

How do the activities of the House of Morgan abroad affect the American masses and how will this outright underwriting of the bankrupt European nations express itself in national politics?

The House of Morgan needs in Washington, a government which accepts its dictates without question. It needs something more efficient in the form of government than the collection of cheap and crooked politicians who made up the Harding cabinet. It needs a government with a liberal mask for the masses, but unswervingly loyal to the real masters.

It is entirely probable that the House of Morgan will, in the coming presidential campaign swing in behind the democrats and with the slogan of "Save Europe" attempt to secure an endorsement of its plans for world hegemony by resurrecting in one guise or another the league of nations as an issue.

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VIGILANCE NEEDED

One thing is certain, the present year will see an effort, more strenuous even than the propaganda campaign that preceded our entry into the war, to put the government of the United States squarely behind the House of Morgan and its program for enslavement of the workingclass of Europe.

It is a hideous scheme and one that only the utmost vigilance on the part of the most advanced sections of the workers and farmers can frustrate; the servile attitude of the capitalist press, the approving statements concerning the Dawes plan coming from the politicians of both capitalist parties is the best argument for the establishment of a mass farmer-labor party for war on American imperialism that has yet been put forward.

The workers and farmers of America should give their answer to the House of Morgan and its democratic-republican satrapy on June 17, by the organization of a powerful class party.

CHICAGO WORKERS WILL FIGHT ALIEN BILLS IN CAPITOL

Will War on Fingerprint Plan in Washington

The Chicago Council for Protection of Foreign Born Workers proposes sending a delegation to Washington, D. C., to voice the protest of the labor movement against the passage of the vicious "selective" immigration laws calling for registration of foreign-born. It also urges the councils thruout the country to join in this movement. It is proposed that action be taken simultaneously by the various councils so as to create a strong delegation which could voice the protest in an impressive manner. This action would lead towards a nationally unified movement of the councils.

Miltant Action Necessary.

The Chicago Council has no intention of petitioning for favors. It aims to bring pressure to bear on the capitalist politicians and to show them what the working class thinks of their nefarious schemes. At the last meeting of the council every delegate was also urged to ask his organization to support this movement financially. The delegates unanimously went on record to urge that resolutions be adopted by their organizations protesting against the anti-alien laws, and that such resolutions be forwarded to every labor gathering and to the coming International Trades Union conventions, for their approval. The delegates voiced the sentiment that the organization to follow must be the establishment of a nation-wide farmer-labor party which will take up this issue as one of its aims.

More organizations have recently affiliated with the Chicago Council. It is continually growing in strength and now includes 70,000 organized workers directly affiliated. The Finnish workers, organized into one language council, have helped to swell the ranks. The Scandinavian workers are uniting the various existing organizations, based on the one issue and report that delegates will be selected. Mass meetings are being arranged by the Italian workers' organizations. The Lithuanian Workers Alliance has made arrangements for a mass meeting April 13.

Danger of Johnson Bill.

In Pullman a council for protection of foreign-born workers, comprising 23 organizations, has been organized and connections have been established in the small Lake County cities: Hammond, Whiting and Indiana Harbor, as well as in Gary, Indiana. These councils have also established connections and are acting jointly with the Chicago body.

The Chicago Council for Protection of Foreign Born Workers will issue a circular, to be spread broadcast, setting forth the issues involved in this campaign. Altho the Johnson Bill is the only bill reported to Congress by the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization, experience shows that when the least objectionable of the proposed bills are reported, as a rule, some of the vicious bills, or paragraphs of these, will be grafted on in the form of amendments, before the law is finally adopted.

It will be pointed out that this is a political issue and that the remedy is Independent Political Action of the working class and that it can be taken up only as class issue, vitally affecting the workers, foreign as well as native born.

Hard Coal Miners Protest Drive at Foreign Born Labor

MINERSVILLE, Pa., April 11.—A protest against the attempt of the Congress to pass discriminatory laws against the foreign-born workers of this country will be waged at a huge mass meeting to be held Sunday evening, April 27 at the Miner's Union Hall. The meeting will be addressed by well known speakers from New York and Philadelphia in English, Lithuanian and Russian.

The meeting is arranged jointly by several labor organizations of Minersville and vicinity.

Porto Rican Suffragists.

SAN JUAN Porto Rico.—The women here are demanding the right of suffrage. The Porto Rican section of the Pan-American league of women has sent a petition to the American congress and calls upon American women to help them.

MEXICO GROANS UNDER HEAVY WEIGHT OF ITS DEBTS TO WALL STEET

MEXICO CITY, April 11.—While Mexico is suffering the most acute crisis since the days of Carranza, the Obregon government has been compelled to send $3,000,000 from January to April 1, to the International Committee of Bankers under Lamont, the Morgan partner in New York. It is part payment on $17,500,000 to be made this year on account of the "recognized" debt of $700,000,000, the terrific price paid for recognition and temporary non-intervention.

At the same time Mexican federal employes are starving, being owed about two months' pay.

CANNON DEBATES EDWARDS SUNDAY ON I. W. W. ISSUE

Ralph Chaplin, Chairman; Crowd Coming

Throngs of Workers Party and I. W. W members will jam North Side Turner Hall, 820 N. Clark street, tomorrow afternoon at 2:30 when James P. Cannon and Forrest Edwards debate the respective merits and principles of the two organizations.

Better qualified speakers could not easily be found. Cannon, now assistant secretary of the Workers Party has traveled thru Russia where he saw a Communist government in action and earlier in his career was thru hard battles with the wobblies. He knows both the syndicalist and Communist movements in theory and practice.

Forrest Edwards, affectionately known as "Pop" Edwards by the veterans of the pre-war harvest drives which he led for the I. W. W. is a veteran wobbly par excellence. Judge Landis recognized this when he sentenced him to 20 years in Leavenworth in the famous Chicago trial. He was released last summer in the commutation act that included Richard Brazier, Ralph Chaplin and others.

Ralph Chaplin, poet, artist and rugged class war fighter, will act as chairman at the debate. The proceeds will be equally divided between the National Defense Council and the General Defense Committee.

Tribune Candidate, Beaten by Deneen, Demands Recount

An official canvass of the vote cast in the Illinois primary for Senator McCormick and former Governor Charles Deneen will be necessary to decide the winner of the Republican Senatorial nomination, it was declared today by supporters of both candidates.

With 52 precincts missing, Deneen is leading McCormick by 3,450 votes. The count stood:

Deneen, 253,742.
McCormick, 250,292.

McCormick supporters have little hope of overcoming the lead on the strength of the unofficial count and plan to petition for an official canvass when the balance of the precincts are in. McCormick and Deneen have hired lawyers to represent them before the state canvassing board.

Charges were made by Deneen headquarters that attempts would be made to tamper with the returns.

Trachtenberg Has Good Meetings in Coal Mine Towns

MONESSEN, Pa., April 11.—Alexander Trachtenberg's meeting in Bentleyville, was well attended. The lecture was inspiring and instructive to the audience, composed of party members, all coal miners, who came from mining camps thru almost impassable roads of mud and a drenching rain.

The Marianna branch members came ten miles in a small open Ford truck. Daisytown, nine miles away, was also well represented.

The comrades were all pleased to hear of Workers Russia progressing and all left in a happy frame of mind.

BURNS MUST GO!

U. S. GOVERNMENT PREPARES TO BACK DAWES PLAN FOR ENSLAVING GERMAN LABOR

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, April 11.—The American government is prepared to support the unofficial role laid out for the United States in the reparations settlement proposed in the Dawes report, it was understood authoritatively here today.

The principal phases of the part of the United States under the Dawes plan, as viewed, are:

1.—Furnishing of a considerable part of the huge foreign loan contemplated to put Germany on her feet and in a position to resume reparations payments.

2.—Appointment of private American citizens in strategic positions on the various boards of control to see that the Dawes financial plan, if accepted, is carried out by Germany.

Administration quarters here pointed out today that these two phases of American co-operation, even tho they are private in character, probably would not be undertaken without governmental sanction.

In accordance with the present understanding between the state department and private American bankers, no loans are made to foreign countries without approval of the government.

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France Acts on Plan.

PARIS, April 11.—The reparations commisson today accepted the report of the Dawes committee of experts and recommended its acceptance by the allied governments, provided Germany agree to its terms.

Action of the reparations commission upon the report came with unexpected suddenness after the various members had reported upon the attitude of their governments.

Louis Barthou, French member and president of the commission, announced France's acceptance, after talking with Premier Poincare this morning.

Sir John Bradbury, British member, informed his colleagues that Ramsay MacDonald and the British labor cabinet had approved the plan.

Belgium and Italy Lined Up.

The Belgian and Italian members fell into line and shortly after six o'clock this evening, acceptance of the proposals was announced, with the provision that Germany must accept them as a whole.

At the same time word came from Berlin that the German government virtually had decided to accept the Dawes report.

The plan now will be sent to the allied governments for separate consideration.

An official communique stated that the commission "considers the reports offer a practical basis for rapid solution of the reparations problem and therefore within the limits of its power, approves the conclusions and adopts the methods therein set forth."

The commission adds that it is "obliged to reserve its approval and action until Germany declares its willingness to colaborate in execution of the plan."

Another Use for Injunction

WASHINGTON, April 11.—Justice Stafford of the District of Columbia supreme court has issued an injunction against the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America and its local unions and members, officers and attorneys, to prevent enforcement of the working rules affecting out-of-town contractors.

How many new readers have you secured for THE DAILY WORKER? Get another today.

NOTICE! TOLEDO!

All members of the Toledo Workers party and militants of Toledo join the great street demonstration and sales drive for the DAILY WORKER, Sat., April 12th!

All those willing to go, report at the WORKERS PARTY book store, 131 Michigan St. at 2:30 P. M.

Women and girl comrades are especially asked to help.

BROOKHART AND WHEELER VISIT DAUGHERTY TOWN

Also Home of Roxie And Jess Smith

WASHINGTON COURT HOUSE, Ohio., April 11.—This little Ohio town awoke today with the realization that this was the day when its leading citizens come under the penetrating scrutiny of a senatorial investigating committee.

Washington Court House, smug little farming community, has been frequently mentioned in the papers as the home of Roxie Stinson, Jess Smith and others who by their testimony, caused the retirement of Attorney General Daugherty, also a native.

Townspeople Await Committee.

Half the townspeople were waiting on the streets for a glimpse of Senators Brookhart and Wheeler who were delegated to examine the books of the Midland National Bank of which Malcolm S. Daugherty, a brother of the former attorney general of the United States, is president.

The bank's books had been subpoenaed several weeks ago by the Daugherty committee but Mal Daugherty refused to bring them to Washington and the committee decided to send a sub-committee down here in the belief that the books contain evidence of the financial operations by Harry Daugherty, Jess Smith, his close personal friend and others.

Proceed Against Stubborn Witness.

Senators Brookhart and Wheeler arrived early today and went at once to the suite of rooms set aside for them at the Cherry hotel. Later they were to hold a brief conference with Mal Daugherty and his attorney regarding the scope of their examination of the records.

The sub-committee proposes also to take testimony from Daugherty who refused to answer a subpoena to come to Washington in connection with stories given the committee by Roxie Stinson, former wife of the late Jess Smith.

Mal Daugherty Confident.

Mal Daugherty himself, big, gruff and always speaking in a loud voice, was confident that the senatorial examination of his books would reveal no incriminating discrepancies, pointing to either himself or his brother, the former attorney general.

David Is Sick

LONDON, April 11.—Ex-Premier David Lloyd George was confined to his home today with an attack of bronchial trouble.

All British Shipyard Workers Locked Out In Drive On Wages

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON, April 11.—British ship owners today announced a nation-wide lockout against all shipyard workers, effective at midnight tonight. The cause of the lockout is refusal of striking workers at Southhampton to accept the paltry offer of the owners' terms and resume work, although they were advised to do so by their own national union officials urged them to.

Big Cannon-Edwards Debate at North Side Turner Hall, Sunday 2:30

ALLIES FIGHT SOVIETS FOR CHINESE R. R.

Property of Late Czar Is Issue in East

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, April 11.—State department denials that American and French official pressure was brought to bear, with that of Japan, to prevent the ratification at Peking last month of the Russo-Chinese recognition compact, bring up the fact that the Chinese Eastern Railway is the prize over which Russia and Japan are struggling—with China as an involved spectator.

This railroad, built as a short cut across Manchuria for the Trans-Siberian railroad, has until very recently been operated by a mixed body of Russian counter-revolutionaries and of Japanese-controlled Chinese.

Powers Dictate to China

Information reaching here from the Orient is to the effect that China and Russia, if left to themselves, could quickly settle their dispute over this property. The Chinese would kick out the remnants of the Kolchak and Seminov forces that cling to the management, and welcome the representatives of the Soviet republic. But they dare not offend the Powers, who are lending money to the Peking government, and who back the Russian Whites.

More than four years have passed since Moscow sent a note to Peking, offering to "return the Chinese Eastern Railway to the Chinese people without any compensation whatever." China was afraid to accept this gift from a government which she was not permitted to recognize. Persia accepted a similar return of concessions extorted by the czars, but Persia was comparatively free. The Moscow offer has been repeated from time to time, but always the money-lending Powers have reminded the Chinese officials that the French government does not want this Russian investment to pass from the control of the czarist Russians. The embargo is to continue until Russia pays the czarist debts to the French.

Won't Pay Czarist Debts

Joffe and Karakhan, the two envoys of Moscow who have presented the issue to the Peking government—such as it is—have refused to make any pledge of payment of czarist debts to France, and they have reminded the Chinese that with the steady growth in power of the Russian government the impatience of the Russians with Chinese obedience to the Japanese and French will increase. Russian national interests do not permit of the retention of Russian counter-revolutionaries in control of a railroad so vital to the security of the Siberian border as is the Chinese Eastern. British and Italian recognition of Moscow has noticeably increased Russian prestige in the Far East. It is reported that the Russian government is not ready today to give the same generous terms to China as were offered when Russia was at war with the imperialist powers. She may decide to resume her share in control of the railroad thru Manchuria.

Milk Thief Leaves $10,000,000.

HIGHLAND, Ill., April 11.—Evidently the production of the celebrated Pet brand evaporated milk is a profitable business. Louis F. Latzer, president, Helvetia Milk Condensing Co., is dead here at 75, leaving a fortune estimated at $10,000,000.

Students of Journalism in Moscow Send Greetings to Daily Worker

ONE of the most interesting letters, yet received by the comrades of the DAILY WORKER, giving cheer in the great task undertaking to build the first English-language Communist Daily, comes from the members of the class in English Composition and Journalism conducted by Comrade MacLeod, at the "Communist University of Toilers of the East," at Moscow. We reproduce this letter in full, knowing that it will be of great interest to all of our readers. It is as follows:

* * * *

Moscow, Russia, January 22, 1924.

The DAILY WORKER, Chicago, Ill., U. S. A.

Dear Comrade: You have undertaken a great task.

We can readily vision the responsibilities which you have shouldered in accepting the editing-leadership of the DAILY WORKER. To change a small weekly paper into a nationally-circularized daily organ is no small job; and the cramming full of each page with the up-to-date news which American workers should have,—only a he-man could do.

The undersigned are students in the "COMMUNIST UNIVERSITY OF TOILERS OF THE EAST", Moscow, Russia, and members of the class in English Composition and Journalism conducted by Comrade MacLeod (late of Philadelphia). Some of us have lived for years in America; some of us are Hindus and have suffered from the brute force of British Imperialism; some of us are from China where American Capitalism is firmly entrenching itself; and some of us are sons of the Oppressed of the Far East,—Japan and Korea. But, cosmopolitan tho we may be, we all can handle the English language more or less efficiently.

We speak for all of us when we tell you that every time you touch a sensitive capitalist-nerve; every time you expose the treachery of yet another yellow double-dealing labor-leader,—the thousands of miles between you and us vanishes in thin smoke. And whether you are hammering, or being hammered,—we are with you all the way thru,—from A to Z.

But to help you materially,—how? Just this: we will furnish you each week with not less than half a dozen items of current Russian news. We will cover ordinary every-day happenings, the latest analyzed reports of governmental departments, recent economic developments, sketches of Russian life, etc. In short,—we shall make translations, either verbatim or freely, from the day's newspapers or the week's magazines, of news which we believe would be of interest to you and to the American workers. Thus you will have secured a new acquisition by reason of your "Our Correspondent in Russia" having been doubled a couple dozen times. Our initial reports will reach you about a week after you receive this letter, for the translation on which we are now working, Comrade MacLeod will be "editing" in a few days.

If we can be of further assistance to you in any way,—let us know, and we shall get on the job before sunrise.

With the best of the best wishes to you, your co-workers, and the T. U. E. L., and to the long-slumbering, but now awakening proletariat of America; and with the hope that the DAILY WORKER, and those for whom it is spokesman, will ride atop the crest of the onrushing revolutionary wave, shining forth its rays of truth so that all who wish may know the true and only way for piloting those who seek for freedom and Life, we are,

Yours for the Third International, for the Red International of Labor Unions, and for the World's Revolutionary Proletariat,

Jack Schwarzstein, Esther Schwartzstein, Sullivan Smith, Esther Wassermann, Fred Wilson, John Dugan, John Utkin (Kongts), Abdul Ahmad Var, John Hwang Jon, William Takara, Karim Roz Ab Roon, Vatu Sing Djong, Maru d. Maru Foodahn.

Young Workers League To Stage Anti-War Meet, Workers Lyceum

With the American Legion making every effort to pit the World War Veterans against the radical movement in their struggle against capitalist wars, the Young Workers League of Chicago will hold a giant mass meeting to further their campaign against the militarists.

During the past few weeks much was said and written in an effort to connect the work of the pacifists with the American Section of the Young Communist International. At this meeting the speakers, among them being Max Shactman, editor the Young Workers, Martin Abern, national secretary of the Young Workers League of America, and William F. Dunne, editor of the DAILY WORKER, will point to the difference between the position of the pacifists and the stand of the militant Communists.

Strenuous efforts have been made to have at this meeting, many of the soldiers and sailors who have fought under the banner of the American Dollar in France.

The meeting will be held on Sunday, April 13th, 8 p. m., at the Workers Lyceum, 2733 Hirsch Blvd. The Young Workers League of Chicago, under whose auspices this meeting is being conducted, announces that the admission will be free.

Tax Reduction Bill Worries Statesmen; Have Four Plans

WASHINGTON, April 11.—The Senate today approached consideration of the tax reduction bill.

Some time between now and June 10 leaders hope a revenue measure will be sent to President Coolidge, but they admitted today they cannot now foresee the probable date, nor predict the terms of the bill finally enacted.

Meanwhile the clamor from the country for tax reduction legislation increases. Within the past week, senators said their mail on this subject has almost doubled.

Split into many groups of thought on taxes, the senate has before it three main plans and half a dozen compromise ideas, most of the latter still in nebulous form. The principal proposals are the original Mellon reduction program, to which administration leaders still cling stoutly, the House compromise and the Senate Democratic proposals.

To many senators none of these three is acceptible and there is a movement on to evolve a fourth plan, embodying some features of all the other three.

Costello, Former Labor Press Head, Is Teapot Witness

(By The Federated Press)

CHICAGO, April 11.—Under a subpoena by Senator Walsh, prosecutor in the Teapot Dome inquiry, E. J. Costello, former managing editor of The Federated Press, has left for Washington to testify in the Hamon-Harding angle of the Republican convention of 1920. Costello was told by Hamon in the Congress hotel in Chicago that Harding and Calvin Coolidge were to head the Republican ticket and that Hamon was to have a seat in the Harding cabinet. This was told by Hamon a few hours before the Blackstone hotel midnight conference where the Harding deal was finally put over.

Costello, who was with the Associated Press for seven years before organizing The Federated Press, had previously to that been publicity manager for Hamon in Oklahoma. He has wide acquaintance in oil circles.

Kentucky Miners Ready for War As Troops Rush On

PINEVILLE, Ky., Apr. 11.—Kentucky settled down to a real mine war today as the women and children started an exodus to safer parts and the governor called more troops in his attempt to break the spirit of the men.

Rifle fire has been going on intermittently at night. Another detachment of Kentucky national guardsmen, the third one, another troop of cavalry, machine gun and infantry units, and a tank company from Covington are now on the scene. Another detachment of guardsmen has been made ready by the governor.

The situation is considered to have grown more serious owing to the attitude of the governor in attempting to shoot the strikers into submission, and the determination of the miners that they will fight until the union is established in Kentucky.

Workers Health Periled.

NEW YORK, April 11.—"Only the most vigorous expression of public opinion against industries which use lead and benzol without providing adequate protection for the workers will save the health and lives of thousands of women," is the warning of the Consumers league here. A campaign against occupational diseases was launched at the annual meeting of the league April 11.

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Reply to the Thesis of Comrades Lore and Olgin

(Continued from page 5)

individuals. Until we have succeeded in this, nothing will help much, not even a policy of straight lines.

We analyse before the workers the social make-up of the two old parties and thereby show that they are controlled and dominated by big capital—the master and enemy of the working class. Candidates on the tickets of the two old parties will either do the biddings of the capitalists or fail. In either case, the workers are the losers. Therefore, don't support candidates of the old parties.

We then analyse the social make-up of the Third Party and if we find that it is controlled by a petty-bourgeois liberalism, we say so. And we explain what it means in terms of the economic interests of the workers, poor farmers, wealthy farmers, other petty-bourgeois elements, and big capital. In other words, we explain the political aspirations of the Third Party by means of its social-economic basis.

In doing this, we will find that the "friendliness" to labor of a third petty-bourgeois party rests on an economic basis. The middle classes revolting against big capital need the assistance of labor and are, therefore, compelled to offer some concessions to labor. And it is here that we point out the limitations of these concessions and the general unreliability of the election promises.

We proceed further to explain that the workers and exploited farmers can best utilize this division in the ranks of the bourgeoisie by organizing their own party and fighting their own battles, at the same time giving their organized support, as an independent class Farmer-Labor Party, to candidates of the Third Party where such support will assure the defeat of the old parties or increase the divisions in the ranks of the bourgeoisie, or assist in splitting away large masses of workers and farmers from the two old parties.

4—The sense of the fourth argument is that it is impossible to support and criticize Third Party candidates at one and the same time, which is the same as saying that the Farmer-Labor Party cannot support a Third Party candidate and at the same time carry on an independent Farmer-Labor campaign.

If this were true, then how could a Communist Party support candidates of a Farmer-Labor Party and at the same time carry on an independent Communist campaign? And again, how could the Communists of Mexico, on the advice of the Comintern, support Calles (petty bourgeois candidate) and carry on an independent campaign? And finally, how could the Comintern support the colonial struggles of the oppressed nationalities (petty bourgeois in character) against European and American imperialism and at the same time carry on among the proletarian elements of the same nationalities a class campaign along Communist lines?

The answer is that of course it can be done as we have shown above. That it is difficult and even dangerous no one can deny, but this is no reason for not doing it.

5—Support of Third Party candidates "would make it appear to our members that we put all our hopes in parliamentary reforms and that all our propaganda of mass action is no more than a phrase."

The direct opposite is true. It is those who cannot appreciate the real mass nature of the present revolt against the two old parties and who refuse, by adopting elastic tactics, to divert the class elements of this mass movement into the channels of a class Farmer-Labor Party, that are making a mockery and empty sound of the Communist conception of mass action. Mass action is not something static, immovable and unchangeable. It is a process and a development which has its beginning in such mild occurrences as the present movement of large masses of workers and exploited farmers away from the old parties and in the direction of independent political action and culminating, thru various changes and developments (not always running in a straight line) in a direct struggle for power.

This is the Communist conception of mass action and it is such mass action that we will assist in developing by adopting the tactics of the Central Executive Committee.

Restating Our Objective.

Our immediate objective is the unification and consolidation of all politically mature farmer-labor forces in the United States for an independent campaign along class lines in the coming presidential election. Our aim is the formation of a mass party of workers and farmers, and the advancement of Communist influence within it.

The convention of June 17th is the next point of concentration.

In striving toward this objective we find ourselves confronted with a petty bourgeois Third Party movement which is neither of our making nor under our control. It is clearly a revolt of large masses of workers, farmers and petty bourgeois elements against big capital and thus runs somewhat in the same general direction as the Farmer-Labor Party movement. This Third Party movement contains in its ranks large masses of workers and exploited farmers. Hence, the bigger the volume of this movement, the better the chances for a class Farmer-Labor Party, provided we meet the situation as it is and do not run away from it.

This situation creates a problem for us. The problem is to develop our Labor Party policy in such a manner as to increase the volume and scope of the split-away movement from the two old parties; at the same time carefully and after proper preparation diverting the class elements into the channels of the class Farmer-Labor Party. The thesis of Comrades Lore and Olgin misses completely this central problem of our whole Labor Party policy. The thesis of the Central Executive Committee states the problem, analyses its factors, and gives the best solution of it

Zinoviev Reviews the Main Points of Difference

(Continued from Page 2)

was in the hands of the Whites, naphta production had ceased, the rouble was no longer a rouble.

If anyone was paid 100 million roubles, he found they had sunk in value to 80 millions by the next day. How is it possible to execute any plan when the first necessities are lacking, when we have no bread, no means of transport, no money no coal, no naphta?

This is why Comrade Lenin insisted again and again on the recognition of this crude reality, which pointed out the path along which living Socialism had to march. Socialism follows neither Bellamy nor the Erfurt program.

It follows in the track of the erection of disinfecting establishments, of the improvements of the conditions of the soldiers' lives, of the struggle against poverty, against the depreciation of Soviet money, against the shortage of fuel, etc.

And it seems to me, comrades, that the obstinate persistence in clinging to a beautiful plan is intrinsically nothing else than a considerable concession to the old-fashioned view that a good plan is a universal remedy, the last word in wisdom. Trotzky's standpoint has greatly impressed many students. "The Central Committee has no plan, and we really must have a plan!" is the cry we hear today from a certain section of the students.

Comrades! The reconstruction of economics in a country like Russia is indeed the most difficult problem of our revolution. As I have already stated, the two most important leading institutions of our state have had to work without Trotzky's aid. Trotzky does not work for them even yet.

Rise In Russian Economics.

We want to have transport affairs managed by Dserjinsky; economics by Rykov; finance by Sokolnikov; Trotzky, on the other hand, wants to carry out everything with the aid of a "state plan." The State Planning Commission is an important corporation, called into being by Lenin himself. But the "state plan" is no universal remedy.

And what is our actual economic standing at the present moment?

In October Comrade Trotzky, and after him 46 comrades of his fraction, addressed a letter to the Central Committee, stating that we are in the midst of an internal political and Party crisis; in a word: the country is on the verge of a precipice. This is the way it looks to these comrades.

How does this come about? It comes about because Comrade Trotzky has no eye for the actual situation of our country. He knows neither our peasantry nor our workers to a sufficient degree. He knows Russia too little, and has no feeling for the realities of our country.

Russia's actual economic condition is better today than we might have expected. The bread question no longer exists. The year before last we exported 45 million poods abroad, in 1923 this export had risen to 250 million poods, and we hope to realize an even more extensive program in 1924.

We are beginning to be felt as a factor in the international bread market. Further: in 1922 our naptha output amounted to 218 million poods; in the year 1923 it amounted to 300 million poods.

Today we may regard the most urgent necessities of the country as covered, so that we are in a position to export a part of our real values. With respect to the coal of the Donetz Basin, we have exceeded the fixed normal output, for the first time, by 10 per cent. The deficit on our traffic and transport, which was previously 150 millions, has been reduced to 40 to 50 millions, so that our traffic is now almost free from deficit.

Lenin's Opinion.

Comrade Dserjinsky has performed perfect miracles here. We are now engaged in the promotion of our metallurgy. This is now rendered possible by the regulation of our coal and naptha output. One depends upon the other. Metallurgical production increased fourfold in 1923, as compared with the year 1922. Naturally, this is but a modest gain, a diffident beginning. Metallurgy had reached a specially low ebb. You see, comrades, that we record progress even here. And above all we have one thing today: Money.

After he had been ill for a few months, Lenin once asked us with a smile: "Comrades, how is it that we manage to go on existing with our wretched Soviet rouble?" Lenin frequently remarked: "I have no fear that our power will be overthrown by an insurrection. What I am afraid of is that our miserable rouble will strangle us some day by running us into financial bankruptcy.

"To be sure we have secured our place in the Kremlin, but nobody will accept our rouble!" Scarcely a year has passed since Lenin said this. Today, comrades, we have the Chervonetz, known to all of you.

At the present time there are 300 million gold roubles in circulation, of which 270 million are in chervonetz. The whole international bourgeoisie envies us for this. The cervonetz represents a real value. You know that finance mirrors the situation of the economic totality. If our economics had not improved, we should have no chervonetz today.

We are now about to carry out a comprehensive financial reform. The Central Committee has already worked out a suitable project, and will submit this in a few days to the Federal Council Congress meeting in Moscow. This reform deals with introduction of a uniform gold and silver currency, having as security a considerable gold reserve which has accumulated of late.

Our Condition Improving.

At the Fourth World Congress of the Communist International, Lenin laid special emphasis on the fact that we had already earned 20 million gold roubles by commerce, and observed: "So we have made a beginning." Now, I am not betraying any great secret when I tell you that since then we have earned 20 times 20 millions, if not more. We possess a real gold basis for our currency, and need no longer fear that our rouble will strangle us.

This is a fact, comrades. Even should the other symptoms proving the uplift of our economics be lacking—the increase of coal and naphtha output, etc.—the above mentioned suffices in itself to prove the improvement of our position. For it is perfectly clear that if our finances were to collapse, then not even an old Bolshevist guard could keep itself above water by any heroic deeds, the less so that precisely this guard possesses no very great experience in financial questions.

It is true that even before the war we raised international loans, as, for instance, when we borrowed the impressive sum of 25 francs at the time when we formed the Zimmerwald Left.

We cannot cite any greater financial operations from our past. But we were nevertheless successful in finding a member of the Central Committee, a comrade who is at the same time an old revolutionist, who understands financial questions, and has so far managed our affairs entirely satisfactorily.

Further. Agriculture has recuperated in an equal degree. Production has reached 70 to 80 per cent of pre-war production. There are many comrades, even among those belonging to the "opposition" as, for instance, Comrade Sossnovsky, who is well-informed on this subject, who even assert that we have reached 100 per cent of pre-war production. We have reached 40 per cent in state economics, whilst we were only at 22 per cent a year ago.

Change in Human Nature.

You see, comrades, that we are marching forwards. Truly we are advancing slowly, truly it would be better if our pace were quicker; but at least we are progressing.

With respect to the position of the working class, we are by no means satisfied with this. We cannot by any means designate it as good. It would be highly agreeable if we receive 100 gold roubles monthly.

But unfortunately we cannot do this yet. But we can at least maintain that in all the leading centers of the country, the position of the working class is such that the worker can manage to live on his earnings. Everyone knowing the circumstances will acknowledge this. In the most important centers wages have almost reached pre-war level. Besides this, the average worker now enjoys a number of privileges which must also be taken into account. The productivity of work has increased.

During the war years, the position of the worker was the worst imaginable. In order to support bare life, he was frequently obliged to steal, or to produce articles quite outside his actual profession. Thus many manufactured lighters and sold them.

Today we have an entirely different working class, with an entirely different psychology. This may be observed with especial clearness in Petrograd. In 1922 we had 33,000 metal workers in Petrograd, and in 1923 almost double this number, 61,000.

But today the workers work systematically, as for instance, in the manufacture of tractors. This has made the workman an entirely different human being.

Realization of Actual Condition.

Today he comprehends the needs of the country, and has taken up his real profession again. This explains the extensive support now accorded to our Party by the broad masses of the working class. The working class has not supported us to such an extent since the months of the year 1917.

And now, comrades, can you imagine it possible that Comrade Trotzky stands up before the Central Committee and declares that the country is on the verge of an abyss? "The state plan" exercises too little influence amongst us.

The comrade who makes such an assertion is entirely lacking in ability to realize Russia as it actually is. Trotzky is not Radek. When Radek does not understand these things, we can comprehend the reason. Radek has his own line in which he is an expert.

So much for our differences of opinion with the "opposition" in the sphere of economics.

(To Be Continued Monday.)

"The idea becomes power when it penetrates the masses."
—Karl Marx.

Special Magazine Supplement
THE DAILY WORKER

SECOND SECTION
April 12th, 1924. This magazine supplement will appear every Saturday in The Daily Worker.

June 17th and July 4th

By C. E. RUTHENBERG

THE "New Majority," organ of the Farmer-Labor Party of the United States, has made a wonderful discovery—nothing more nor less than the fact that the Workers Party of America is opposed to a Third Party and for the formation of a class Farmer-Labor Party.

The Farmer-Labor Party has just completed a circle in politics in relation to the formation of a mass Farmer-Labor Party in the United States. After the Cleveland convention of the Conference for Progressive Political Action the Farmer-Labor Party withdrew from that organization and John Fitzpatrick, one of the leaders of the party, denounced the Conference for Progressive Political Action as a "scab outfit" and as "dual" to the Gompers machine. It then called the July 3rd Convention and when it found that the 600 representatives of labor unions and other workers' organizations who assembled there were in earnest in their desire to create a mass Farmer-Labor Party and formed the Federated Farmer-Labor Party, it split away and proceeded on its own isolated path. Recently representatives of the old Farmer-Labor Party met with the organizations which called the June 17th Farmer-Labor Party convention, but when they found that they could not have their own way they split away from this group. And now, lo and behold! what has happened? The Farmer-Labor Party of Buck, and Brown, and Fitzpatrick has decided to go back to the "scab outfit" and "dual" organization of the Gompers machine—the Conference for Progressive Political Action.

Buck Seeing Things.

The source of the discovery of the policy of the Workers Party in relation to the Third Party by the New Majority is my article of March 27th in the DAILY WORKER. The New Majority quotes the following from my article:

"The immediate work before the farmer-labor group is a strong offensive against the Conference for Progressive Political Action. The Cleveland convention can have all the third party elements. It can have the representatives of the well-to-do farmers, the small business men and the broken-down old party politicians who are looking for new fields in which to conquer. It can even have the labor aristocrats, the ten thousand-a-year labor leaders, who are petty bourgeoisie in all their ways of living and thinking.

"But the Conference for Progressive Political Action Gleveland conference must not have a single exploited farmer or industrial worker without a fight.

"From now on there will be a struggle between the two conventions for the support of the masses of exploited farmers and industrial workers."

This, writes the editor of The New Majority, shows the duplicity of the Workers Party. At the St. Paul conference which called the June 17th Convention, he writes, the Workers Party led those associated in that call to believe that it was for co-operation with the July 4th Convention. Here, however, we have the real policy of the Workers Party stated, and that is a bitter struggle against the July 4th Conference.

Where the Workers Party Stands.

What is the truth of the matter? If the Workers Party has one policy at the St. Paul conference, has it now adopted a new attitude? Let us examine the matter, and if the editor of the New Majority, who seems to read the DAILY WORKER assiduously, will follow the argument, even he will gain some enlightenment on the subject.

The St. Paul Conference adopted the following resolution in relation to the July 4th Conference:

"This Conference re-endorses the proposal adopted by it on November 15th to hold a convention of all the farmer-labor groups on June 17th in the Twin Cities.

"In re-affirming its decision to hold a convention on June 17th, the convention declares that the organizations participating will recommend to the Convention on June 17th such a course of action in nominating candidates and adopting a platform as will leave the way open for co-operation for support of the same candidates and platform with the Conference for Progressive Political Action or any other group, provided, of course, that group endorses independent political action."

The Workers Party favored this resolution when it was adopted at St. Paul on March 5th. It still holds the same view.

The confusion of the editor of the "New Majority" is due to the fact that he does not distinguish between a class Farmer-Labor Party and a Third Party. To him the Farmer-Labor Party and the Third Party are one and the same thing; since the Workers Party states that it is going to fight against the Third Party getting any exploited farmers and industrial workers to join it, therefore the editor of the "New Majority" infers that the Workers Party has some sort of nefarious scheme for splitting the forces of the exploited farmers and workers.

The Facts of the Situation.

What are the facts of the situation? Is it just a happening due to the mulishness of certain individuals that there are two conventions called, one for St. Paul on June 17th and one for Cleveland on July 4th? A person ignorant of economic class divisions might argue that this is the case. It is not so, however to people who have some knowledge of social science, for there must be other causes than the failings of human beings to explain the fact that two such movements as the June 17th Convention and the July 4th Convention groups are developing side by side.

What is happening in the United States is that two economic groups are splitting away from the old parties at the same time. In one of these groups are the exploited farmers and the industrial workers of the city, and in the other are the small business men and broken-down old party politicians referred to in the quotation above.

Both of these groups are discontented with the rule of the two old capitalist parties. Both are moving toward the crystallization of their political power thru the organization of a Party that much they have in common. There is a deep chasm of difference of economic interests which divides them. The things that the exploited farmers and industrial workers desire in order to improve their economic position are not the things which the small business men, well-to-do farmers and broken-down old party politicians desire. Even if the two groups united in forming one party, the time would come sooner or later when that party would split into two groups representing conflicting interests of the economic groups included in it.

Party of Conflicting Interests.

The policy of the Workers Party in this situation is to help build a Party which will represent the economic interests of the exploited farmers and industrial workers. It calls that party the class Farmer-Labor Party.

At the same time the Workers Party welcomes the splitting away from the old political parties of the well-to-do farmers, the small business men, the professional groups, and the broken down politicians who go with them. It hopes that these elements will form a Third Party and carry on a struggle against the two old parties, for the formation of such a Third Party will weaken the centralized capitalist power in this country and create a more favorable situation for the advancement of the movement of workers and exploited farmers.

What our Party is opposed to and will fight against is to have both exploited workers and farmers, and the well-to-do farmers, small business men, etc., unite in one party. Such a party containing conflicting economic groups could not be a permanent organization and would only hinder the development of the class movement of farmers and workers.

Therefore the Workers Party will carry on an unrelenting struggle against the Conference for Progressive Political Action to win away from it every worker and exploited farmer. It does not wish to win away from the Conference for Progressive Political Action the small business men and old party politicians and well-to-do farmers.

Does the fact that the Workers Party carries on such a struggle nullify the resolution adopted by the St. Paul conference, as the editor of the "New Majority" argues? Such an argument can only come from a confused mind. It is entirely compatible, with separate organizations of the workers and exploited farmers, to at the same time have co-operation between the two organized groups.

A Class Farmer-Labor Party.

In a statement by the Central Executive Committee of the Workers Party printed in the DAILY WORKER of March 22nd, was a re-affirmation of a similar statement adopted by the National Convention of the Workers Party, the following appeared:

"While we carry on our campaign for the organization of a class Farmer-Labor Party we must at the same time try to drive the Third Party forces to split away from the old capitalist parties. And if this split takes place and a Third Party is organized which is an expression of revolt against Wall Street and which is not merely another capitalist party, the Farmer-Labor Party must make an election alliance with it against the old capitalist parties and the capitalist government. Such an election alliance shall not take the form of organizational unity between the class Farmer-Labor Party and the Third Party, but of a common campaign against the capitalist parties and against the government of the capitalists."

This statement of the policy of the Workers Party is in complete agreement with the resolution adopted at the St. Paul Conference. The difference between the Workers Party and the decrepit old Farmer-Labor Party of Fitzpatrick and Buck and Brown, is that the Workers Party wants the workers and farmers to organize their own class party and then make an alliance with the Third Party for a common campaign in support of the same presidential candidate if all the circumstances are such as to make such an alliance desirable, and Buck and Brown and Fitzpatrick want to lead the unorganized workers and farmers into the Conference for Progressive Political Action and let them serve as the tail to the kite of the ambitious politicians, small business men, and well-to-do farmers.

Ambition of Labor Fakers.

The policy of the Workers Party means that the industrial workers and exploited farmers will be able to stand on their own feet and fight their own political battles, not only in the election campaign of this presidential year, but after the presidential campaign is over, thru the formation of a closely knit, well-organized class Farmer-Labor Party.

Beard "Refutes" Marx

WHY DO even the most intelligent and honest of bourgeois historians speak slightingly of the Marxian interpretation of history in view of their signal failure to disprove its soundness?

Charles A. Beard, author of many valuable works on the American constitution and political development, writing in "The American Mercury" for April, on "What is A Statesman" dismisses Carlyle's "great man" theory and the Marxian explanation of men as the product of historical forces as equally untenable and displeasing to what he terms the "requirements of the scientific spirit".

Intellectually Honest.

Yet Professor Beard is intellectually honest; despite his defense of the liberal position and his endeavor to prove that the statesman is neither an arbitrary creation nor a product of economic, political, social and geographical environment, he forgets his task long enough to say:

If it is not the exit that makes the statesman, is it brains? Not brains alone. A man may be well equipped with powerful engines of logic and controversy and well stocked with knowledge, and yet, if he runs against the current of long time, he passes away as grass that withers.

And again:

For every martyr that achieves fame there are a thousand cranks stoned to death by the mob and consigned to oblivion.

Finally, Professor Beard concludes that "above all, he (the successful statesman) must be justified by events, that is, by good fortune."

"Perhaps," he says, "beyond reason and understanding both Carlyle and Marx may be reconciled, a little bit."

It is no reconciliation that Professor Beard has brought about but an unconscious vindication of the Marxian position. "Justified by events" means nothing more than that the policies of the successful statesman must fit in with the needs of the historical epoch in which he lives.

The Changing Epoch.

A Joseph Chamberlain could not have come to power and based a British colonial policy on the needs of heavy industry until after Birmingham, a steel and iron city, had succeeded Manchester, a textile town, as the economic basis of British colonial policies. A Thomas Jefferson could only have made effective his ideals of individual liberty in a nation where a pioneer culture based on free land had laid the economic basis for them. A Lenin, speaking in the name of the revolutionary workingclass as the leader of the party of the revolutionary workers—the Communist Party—unites the largest nation in the world while in every other nation demoralization proceeds with astounding rapidity. There are no statesmen today except those who fight capitalism; many of them will die unrecognized because the historical milieu is not yet ready for them but also unrecognized will go those defenders of capitalism who are unwilling or unable to see that the forces unleashed by capitalism are clearing the stage for a new epoch.

Of the capitalist rulers who now strut before the eyes of the world not one will be remembered a hundred years hence and it is extremely doubtful if there will be any mentalities of the type of Professor Beard to plead their case.

Why They Hate Marxism.

History makes men and no prophetic gift is strong enough to save from oblivion the individual who, failing to understand historical tendencies, sets himself against the current. Those who stand out on the pages of history credited with some notable accomplishment—we do not speak now of the "drum and trumpet" heroes—were the products of mass movements that are easily explainable in the light of the Marxian interpretation of history in spite of the efforts of believers in providential intervention to obscure the economic basis of all history. They belittle Marxism because it deals to conventional history and economics a blow that it cannot return. Marxism is the scientific basis of the revolutionary workingclass movement and it refutes in toto the whole mass of lies and contradictions that the rulingclass and its apologists pass out as gospel.

Zinoviev Reviews the Main Points of Difference

EDITOR'S NOTE:—Today we continue publication of the famous report by Gregory Zinoviev, chairman of the Communist International, made to the session of the Executive of the Communist International held on Jan. 6. Zinoviev's report deals with the main points of difference in the Russian Communist Party, clearly crystallizing the discussion that has so far been published in the DAILY WORKER. In order that our readers may get a broader view of this discussion, we are publishing enlarged installments. This report is divided into seven sections. Today we publish the fifth section. It is as follows:

• • • •

V.

ECONOMIC QUESTIONS.

A CHAPTER of extraordinary importance.

Do any essential differences of opinion exist in our Party with regard to economic questions? No, such do not exist. But still various tendencies may be observed even in this sphere. It appears as if certain elements of the "opposition"—not, so far as I am aware, comrades Radek and Trotzky—have the intention of proposing a revision of the New Economic Policy as such. This has not yet been stated openly, but during the course of the contest waged against the old guard the attempt has frequently been made to play off against us the hate and contempt felt by the workers against the so-called "Nepman."

You will comprehend, comrades, that hatred against the bourgeoisie is not a privilege belonging solely for instance to the German working class, among which it takes a very crass form at present, for the reason that class warfare is being carried on in the crassest possible form in Germany. Matters are very different in Russia.

Use of Dogmatic Arguments.

Our workers, too, hate the bourgeoisie, but find themselves in the remarkable position that they cannot yet kill off the bourgeoisie, but have to tolerate it. They see the elegant shops, are in a position to close these at any time, but are obliged to continue to tolerate them. This circumstance has created a unique psychology among our workers. They understand that our present bourgeoisie is a necessary evil. They understand this with their brains, with their understanding.

But the passionate hate of the proletarian against the bourgeoisie is still as strong as ever. And this the "opposition" is utilizing for its own purposes, for lack of better arguments. Up to the present, however, no positive proposition towards the revision of the New Economic Policy has been submitted.

In economic question we—that is, Lenin and we—differed often and greatly in opinion from Comrade Trotzky: You must comprehend that economic matters are entirely different to military matters. If we, for instance, decively defeat a Wrangel in civil war, this success creates a fundamentally new situation for us. In economics, on the other hand, Lenin considered the matter to be quite different. Here successes of this nature do not exist, and it is of the utmost importance to exercise patience, to realize that time is the main factor, and that years must pass before economic success really becomes visible.

Trotzky's Failing.

Trotzky has always been among the impatient comrades, satisfied with nothing. He has always thought that everything was going wrong. Trotzky lacks the comprehensive glance of the steward, of the proletarian steward, who now actually has an economic system under his stewardship. He is entirely lacking in this capacity.

He possesses no feeling for the actual economic conditions of Russia, and has never possessed it. This is a psychological factor which must not be forgotten.

It is upon this soil that our differences of opinion with reference to economic planning have arisen.

I shall first briefly enumerate the names of our decisive leading organs of state economics. In the first place we have the Council of People's Commissaries, to which belong a number of the members of the Central Committee of the Party, some of our best state functionaries. Thus transport affairs, for instance, are managed by one of our most excellent comrades, a member of the Central Committee, Comrade Dserjinsky.

The leadership of finance is in the hands of an old tried and tested Bolshevik, a member of the Central Committee, Comrade Sokolnikov. Our highest economic authority is again an old Bolshevik of long service, a member of the Central Committee, Comrade Rykov. To this must be added the "council for Labor and Defence," in which there are also members of the Central Committee. These two authorities represent the corporation actually controlling economics.

Can This Be Done?

Besides this, we possess another institution, the "State Planning Commission." This is composed of about 300 professors and specialists, onetime workers in the sphere of economics, whose experience and knowledge are very valuable to us, but who represent for the most part quite ordinary bourgeois elements. This situation is headed by Comrade Krshyshanovsky, a capable old Communist, further aided by Comrade Zyuryupa, another old Communist. This "State Planning Commission," tho headed by a communist, is nevertheless an institution composed entirely of bourgeois professors and bourgeois intelligenzia.

The task set these people is to work out a scientific economic plan, and to collect and sift suitable material for the solution of general economic questions.

And now Comrade Trotzky has taken the idea into his head that just this "State Planning Commission" should be made into the most important economic institution of Russia, and this at the expense of the rights of supremacy enjoyed by the Council of People's Commissaries and the Council for Labor and Defense. Trotzky himself has been a member of the Council of People's Commissaries for years, and is also a member of the Council for Labor and Defense, but has never attended the sessions of either of them.

He has boycotted both institutions for years.

Menshevik Psychology.

When Lenin fell ill, Lenin himself proposed, with the support of the Central Committee, that Trotzky should be chosen as his deputy, as chairman in the Council of People's Commissaries and in the Council of Labor and Defense. Trotzky rejected this proposal indignantly. Indeed, Trotzky has boycotted all the most important leading institutions of the state, and is always complaining about the secondary position accorded to the State Planning Commission, which, in his opinion, would organize everything much better. This is a grave error on Trotzky's part, a schematic conception not entirely free, in my opinion, from a dash of Menshevism.

And indeed, how do the worthy Mensheviki picture to themselves the fate of transition to socialist economics? Something in the following manner: one fine day the working class discovers that it possesses the majority in the country, a majority of real genuine proletarians in dungarees.

This majority takes over power, and immediately works out a thoro and first class system of economics, upon which this everything proceeds in perfect harmony in accordance with this plan. The Erfurt program was one of the recipes for the plan which will stick, glue, and cement everything together. It might as well be named the Bellamy recipe, for the Utopian Bellamy worked out his finished plan on very similar lines. Thus the social revolution is imagined.

This Utopian idea forms the core of the views of the opportunists as to the introduction of Socialism. Comrade Lenin tried over and over again to make this clear to us, and to Comrade Trotzky. Do you see now he asked us how real Socialism will actually come into being? You realize that Socialism will not come about as the realization of an ingenious plan, but on the basis of the special condition of the actual relations of forces.

And in point of fact the transition did not begin in Russia by the realization of a plan, but with a struggle against—what do you think the louse. The problem of fighting the louse was a cardinal problem for us, for it was the problem of fighting spotted fever.

Comrade Lenin spoke publicly of this as early as 1919 at the VIIIth All-Russian Soviet Congress. On that occasion he said: "Either Socialism conquers the louse or the louse conquers Socialism."

Socialism began to be a reality in a poverty-stricken agrarian country, crushed by wars, and long before the executors of the will of the revolutionary masses had worked out any finished plan.

True Conception of Economics.

How could we work out any description of plan up to now, when as recently as eighteen months ago we were obliged to send almost our last gold abroad to obtain rye for Petrograd and Moscow, in order that our workers should not actually starve?

What sort of plan could we have at a period when our railways, even as late as 1922, had only twelve hours reserve fuel for the line between Pegrad and Moscow? And what fuel! Green wood straight from the forest! The Donetz basin, our colliery centre,

(Continued on page 8)

The Farmers' Strike

By J. W. ANDERSON

THOUSANDS of farmers in the Northwest have gone on strike and refuse to pay both interest and taxes. The movement is spreading rapidly and very quietly and is causing the mortgage companies considerable anxiety.

A dry land farmer, from McKenzie county, North Dakota, called at my ranch last fall to buy some potatoes. I said to him: "How are you fellows getting along, in your section of the country?"

"Fine, fine," he said; "We are getting along just fine."

"Are you going to be able to pay out?" I asked.

"No, hell no! We are not trying to pay out. We have just quit paying taxes and interest, and we are getting along better than we did before. We are living better than we ever did, and we have a little money to spend."

"If you don't pay any taxes then how do you plan to run your county government?"

"County government be damned! What do we need of county government? We are law abiding citizens and can get along pretty well without any county government. We don't see much of the county government over our way, anyhow. I don't care if the assessor never comes around, and we all behave ourselves pretty well, and don't need any sheriff."

"But, if you don't pay your interest, the mortgage companies, will foreclose on you and put you off your farm."

Joke Is On the Bankers.

This brought forth a hearty laugh after which he said, "Why, bless your soul, don't you know that there are five times as many farms as farmers, and when they put us off one farm we will just move across the road onto a deserted farm, which we can rent for simply keeping the windows in the buildings and the fences in repair. Why should we pay taxes when we can rent good farms, with good improvements, for less than the taxes? A man would be foolish to own land and pay high taxes under present conditions."

Another farmer said to me, "Coolidge was right when he said in his message that we farmers must help ourselves. That is just what we are doing, we are helping ourselves."

"How are you doing it?" I asked.

Different Methods.

"Well, in quite a few different ways. You know, the bankers are just waking up to the fact that a deserted farm, growing up to weeds, is not a paying investment. They didn't know that two years ago, when they began foreclosing right and left, but they see it now—some of them. If the farmers only knew it, they hold the trump card. They can stay in Montana longer than the bankers can. If the busted farmers of the country would just sit tight, and hold together, they would have the bankers eating out of their hand in a short time. If they were business men, they would see to it that no one made anything out of land, only the man who works the land. They would force land values down, and when low enough, buy their farms back at their own terms."

We have about reached that situation in Montana already. A short time ago a friend of mine living 25 miles west of Sidney bought a half section of good land for four dollars per acre. The terms were nothing down and nothing for two years, interest 6 per cent. At this rate land will soon be down to where a farmer can afford to buy land again.

About three-fourths of the dry land farms in Montana are deserted. The buildings on these deserted farms seldom last more than three or four years; kindling wood is scarce in some sections, you know. The fences also disappear.

Bankers Fought Farmers.

In 1920 the banks led in the fight against the Nonpartisan League. The farmers wanted economic justice and a square deal in selling their grain. The commercial and financial interests of the state united against the farmer. They joined forces with the interests who exploit the farmers.

These shortsighted pawn brokers could not see that their own success was built upon that of the farmer. As a result of agricultural bankruptcy, over 200 banks have failed in Montana alone during this depression.

We are almost back to normalcy! The Montana farmers today are independently poor. They have taken their losses and are cheerful; Only those who are broke and don't know it, continue to worry.

The cheerfulness of the bankrupt farmer is almost universal. He has nothing to lose, and is, therefore, afraid of no one. He laughs at the threat of the banker or the sheriff. He is a free man and knows it, and enjoys it. He tried hard to pay out, and worried himself sick trying. Then he saw what the Federal Reserve did to him. He considered how the government helped the railroads and refused him a square deal. How the government held the price of wheat down during the war.

He saw how organized business, the railroads, the banks, and the federal government were all united against him, and for the purpose of exploiting him, and this led him to go on strike; to take matters into his own hands.

Most Farmers Not Fooled.

Not one farmer in ten expects a square deal from our Teapot Dome government in Washington. They know that Wall Street is in control there, and Wall Street stands for exploitation.

They are not fooled by the disinterested patriotism and sudden love of the $10,000,000 Wall Street credit corporation which will lend $100,000,000 of "credit" to the Northwest banks in order to save the farmers. It looks like a good business proposition, and not an act of charity, when a corporation with a capital stock of only ten million dollars can lend one hundred million dollars of "credit," all of which one hundred million will bear interest. The farmer may look like such a fool but he is not foolish enough to fall for this.

Four Immediate Steps.

All farmers who are heavily mortgaged should do four things, and the sooner they do them, the better for all concerned.

First, he should take bankruptcy.

Second, he should refuse to own land and pay taxes, as long as he can rent for less than taxes.

Third, he should try to save enough in a few years (when relieved of taxes and interest) to buy a farm for cash.

Fourth, he should then try to keep out of debt and refuse to do business of any sort with any bank, until the banks are owned and operated for service and not for profit under a workers' and farmers' government.

Thesis on the Workers Party Policy in the 1924 Elections

(Continued from Page 4)

geois party; it would be an expression of parliamentary fetishism which would destroy our position among the working masses. It is however, our duty to utilize the political fermentation among the masses in order to drive a wedge between the bourgeoisie, no matter how insurgent and liberal, and the working class, no matter how little enlightened. We must remember not only the immediate outcome of the elections and our glory in its results, but also the future struggles of the working class.

The Conference for Progressive Political Action is an embodiment of that part of organized labor which, under the leadership of reactionary labor officials allowed its lot to be thrown with the bourgeoisie. Dominated by the bureaucrats of the railroad craft unions who were eager to deliver the organizations represented in the conference to the democratic party under the candidacy of McAdoo; faced with a scandal which for a while made the nomination of McAdoo undesirable while the appearance of another democratic candidate with a reputation of a so-called friend of labor is highly improbable, the Conference for Progressive Political Action is biding time, still in expectation of a contingency which will make the creation of a third bourgeois party unnecessary. Further than a third party the Conference for Progressive Political Action is not ready to go. In this it is eagerly sustained by the socialist party on the one hand, by the liberal groups, such as the Committee of 48, etc., on the other. There is little doubt that at best the July 4 conference of the Conference for Progressive Political Action will result in the proclamation of its readiness to support a third bourgeois party. This departure, being a decisive break with with the tradition of labor supporting one of the old capitalist parties, will also strengthen our work in favor of a real class labor party. We will have to create a center which either in these coming elections or in the near future will separate the masses of the workers from their liberal bourgeois leaders, as our activities in the industrial field are trying to separate them from the conservative bureaucracy in their economic organizations.

E-1. The Oil Scandal.

The monstrous frauds unveiled in the entire government machinery in connection with the oil investigations, far from shaking the foundations of American capitalism, or even changing the political complexion of the congress has nevertheless created that state of political amazement and widespread mockery at the accepted bourgeois political phraseology which makes the masses more susceptible both to class propaganda and to the formation of a class political party. The material furnished by the investigations, however, must be utilized not in the same spirit as it is done by third party spokesmen, but as proof of rottenness of the capitalist system as a whole, and as our urge for the workers to become a political power.

II. Principles of Our Election Policy

It follows from all these circumstances that our role in the coming elections must be based on the following principles.

(1) We pursue the policies of a United Front of Labor as outlined by the Communist International; namely: we strive to unite the largest possible number of workers and poor farmers on a program of struggle against capitalist domination.

(2) We did not come to the working masses with a full and detailed program of revolutionary class struggle as exemplified by the program of the Workers Party, but we come with a minimum of class demands which, while drawing a line between, the proletariat and the bourgeoisie, will make the beginning of a political struggle against bourgeois rule and will be able to attract the adherence of large masses of workers.

(3) We work for the formation of a labor-farmer party controlled by workers and farmers and putting forth a minimum of class demands as outlined above.

(4) We do not enter into any political maneuvers which may becloud our aims in the eyes of the workers and make them think of us as political manipulators of the old type and not as fighters for the cause of the workers.

(5) We view our participation in the election campaigns as one of many occasions for spreading the propaganda of class struggle, for arousing the working class to political activity, for organizing the working class into a political party; we do not view it, however, as a means to achieve immediate and important changes in the American system of legislation. We fully recognize the importance of the parliamentary tribune for the class enlightenment and consolidation of the working people, we do not, however, strive for parliamentary seats at the expense of our class position. We hold the same true for the working class as a whole.

(6) We aim at strengthening the Workers Party and putting it on the political map as the most radical and most consistent leader of the working masses.

III. Our Line Of Action

Based on these principles we pursue in connection with the coming election the following line of acton:

A. Before June 17

(1) We make a many sided and vigorous campaign for participation at the June 17 convention. The Central Executive Committee of the Workers Party and every party unit carry the campaign into every accessible labor and farmer organization, the aims being:

(a) To enlighten the workers and poor farmers as to their position in capitalist society and the only way of liberation.

(b) To induce the workers and farmers organizations to form state and city labor-farmer parties which would appeal to the votes of the laboring masses in time of election.

(c) To induce the newly organized labor-farmer parties to affiliate with the Federated Farmer-Labor Party wherever such affiliation does not threaten to disrupt the local labor-farmer forces.

(d) To induce each labor and farmer organization and each local branch of the Federated Farmer-Labor Party to send delegates to the June 17 convention.

(2) We carry on a systematic propaganda not only against the old capitalist parties but also against the third bourgeois party which is in the process of birth. We point out the bourgeois character of the coming party, using particularly the frankly and openly capitalistic nature of the insurgent group's activities in the present congress. We brand the labor officials who wish to make the workers an appendix to a third party as betrayers of the working class striving to establish political peace with the bourgeoisie where war must be the rule. We point out that "delivering" labor to a third bourgeois party is no less reactionary than delivering it to the old capitalist parties.

(3) We do not conceal from the workers and farmers that we are Communists; we make it clear to them what Communism is; we do, however, state that even those workers who do not agree to the methods and aims of Communism must take their fate into their own hands without relying on their enemies of the other classes.

(4) We make vigorous propaganda in favor of the formation of a mass party of workers and exploited farmers at the June 17 convention.

B. At the June 17 Convention

(1) Whatever the number of our members and sympathizers at that gathering may be we fight for the formation of a party of labor and exploited farmers on the following basis:

(a) The party is to be composed of organizations of hand and brain workers and exploited farmers; it does not admit organizations of business men, manufacturers, bankers, rich farmers, however friendly to labor; it admits individual membership by recommendation of local units of the party.

(b) The party strives towards the establishment of a labor-farmer government in the United States of America.

(c) The party program includes nationalization of the key industries; nationalization of the banks, nationalization of the means of transportation, nationalization of natural resources (ores, coal, oil, water power), nationalization of storage facilities for farm products, of elevators and mills; a five year moratorium for the farmers' debts.

(d) The party endorses and supports only such candidates as accept both the class control of the party and the party program.

(2) If this program is not accepted by the majority of the convention we may yield on point (c) relating to the party program, we do not, however, yield as to the class composition of the party—fully conscious of the fact that a party controlled by labor and exploited farmers may in time become revolutionary even if it is moderate at its inception, while a party controlled by bourgeois elements must necessarily become reactionary even if it starts with a liberal program.

(3) In the extremely unlikely eventuality that the convention is swamped by bourgeois elements and the majority does not agree to the formation of a party on the above specified basis, we secede from the convention with as many labor and farmer delegates as agree to a class party and form such a party independently. The party to nominate its presidential candidate and candidates for the legislative chambers.

C. After the June 17 Convention

Whether a class labor-farmer party emerges from the majority or the minority of the June 17 convention, we aid in consolidating the new party, in carrying on its campaigns, in organizing its publications, all the time, however, emphasizing the difference between Communism and the new party. The attitude of the Workers Party towards other political groups will then be as follows:

(1) The Workers Party endorses and supports the candidates of the new labor-farmer party while conducting the election campaign in a strict Communist spirit.

(2) The Workers Party urges the new party to send a committee to the July 4 Conference for Progressive Political Action in order to negotiate with it as to joining the labor-farmer party.

(3) The Workers Party urges the new party that in case the negotiations fail it should try to attract as many labor elements from the July 4 conference as will be ready to join a class party.

(4) The Workers Party stands for a relentless criticism of the third party to be born at the July 4 conference, under whatever name and with whatever progressive program it may appear, the basis of criticism being that the third party is bourgeois in its composition, since it has refused to accept the control of workers' and farmers' organizations.

(5) In local elections we strive towards a united front on the broadest possible basis, not overstepping, however, the class lines of workers and exploited farmers. We strive to unite all labor elements on a labor program; we support candidates nominated by labor organizations; we make it clear to our Workers Party members that in supporting such candidates we help to unite labor and to split it away from the bourgeois parties; we lay particular stress on the idea of bona fide labor representatives being unlikely to betray the cause of the workers while bourgeois parties and their labor supporters are destined to harm the cause of labor. We thus appear in the eyes of our own membership and in the eyes of the masses as the foremost fighters for the cause of labor.

(6) By no means do we form election alliances with the third party. The reasons for such a policy may be thus summarized:

(a) An alliance would be practically futile since the Workers Party does not command large masses which could actually influence the outcome of an election.

(b) An alliance would perturb the class vision of our membership and cause among them great consternation, appearing to them as an obvious deviation from the straight line of class struggle.

(c) An alliance with the third party would make it impossible for us to explain refusal to support a candidate of the democratic party in case the candidate is friendly to labor. That some democratic candidates may be at least as progressive as third party candidates is hardly unlikely.

(d) An alliance with the third party would make it impossible for us to criticize it. It is a hazardous and phantastic assumption that we can both support the candidates of the party and at the same time reveal its bourgeois character and assert its future betrayal of the masses of labor and farmers. It is absurd to assume that we can have common campaigns with the third bourgeois party for its bourgeois candidates, and at the same time conduct an independent campaign for our own program. Even if the strength of the vote at our command should help elect one or the other third party candidate, for the working class the gain from such an election would be far outweighed by the harm caused thru blurring the class lines and strengthening the bourgeois party. The idea of giving the workers an object lesson by inducing them to vote for a progressive bourgeois in order that they may later be enlightened by his betrayal, is worth no more than the idea of preaching support of a democratic nominee in order that his betrayal may later repel the workers from the democratic party.

(e) An alliance would make it appear to our membership that we put all our hopes in parliamentary reforms and that all our propaganda of mass action is no more than a phrase. Such a disappointment would repel from the Workers Party its progressive adherents who wish to see it not the tail end of a bourgeois progressive party but a vanguard of militant working masses.

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If we put all our forces behind the June 17 convention; if we do preparatory work on a large scale with the aim of making the June 17 convention the great event in the labor movement rather than to make it a preliminary event to a third bourgeois party convention; if we sincerely wish to have the labor-farmer party the central force in the new political enlightenment of labor—we may avoid a division of forces, and the convention may become the beginning of a new era in the history of class struggle in the United States.

BUNCO PARTY and DANCE

Given by

Crawford District

UNITED WORKERS' SUNDAY SCHOOLS OF CHICAGO

Sunday, April 13, 1924

At Henry Clay Hall

3312 W. North Ave.

Bunco Party 3 P. M.

Children's Program 6 P. M.

Dance 7 P. M.

Tickets in advance 35c a person

At the door 50c

IN MEMORIAM

The Democrats seem to think we will forget
Their ROBBERIES, and elect DOUGH-Heney's pet;
Who to his (oil) trust, is eternally true!
If you want ONE MORE WILSON, Choose McAdoo!

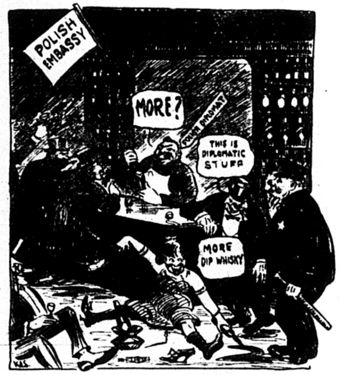
Remember the Democrat THIEVES were upheld,
By REPUBLICAN CROOKS whose pocket-books swelled;
If you vote for either old Party, next time,
You thereby become a PARTAKER IN CRIME!

Montrose, Colorado. J. D. McFadden

Tackling a Juicy Mellon

By J. O. BENTALL

Morgan Supplying the Funds



After Us—the Deluge!

THE ingratitude of the world is getting to be something fierce.

Not only have we attacked the benevolent oil king who out of sheer sympathy with the burdened people took the heavy teapot off their shoulders and made a number of million dollars for himself as a great service to his government, not only have we abused the fat attorney general who in all sincerity aided himself and the greatest crooks that have ever raised the banner of patriotism in America to save her from the pitfalls of honor and decency, and not only have we assailed the sacred institution of graft and bribery by the impertinent ousting of the flag-waving idol of the navy who legally and properly connived to give away freely the people's property in return for much honest boodle to himself, but now we proceed to tackle the very lord of the money pile we have dragged together by our riotous living.

"Andy" Mellon Appears.

Andrew W. Mellon was not ond of the ordinary pikers who looked for a job and a meal ticket when he was prevailed upon to make the supreme sacrifice and accept the menial position of secretary of the treasury.

Honest Harding, who slipped by the immigration officer at the gates of heaven before his record and finger prints had been scrutinized and O. K.'d by the careless St. Peter, had, according to unreliable and false testimony, much difficulty in persuading Mellon that he was not the man for the job.

Mellon had almost everything else—in Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, New York—so why should he be deprived of acquiring what he might have set his innocent heart on in Washington

Mellon had been able to show the world everything except his own self-sacrifice. The golden opportunity had come. Never had it knocked at the door of the humble Mellon and not been let in. It should not have its locks wet with the dew of the night outside his door now.

There were big hindrances and obstacles in the way—such as would have discouraged almost any ordinary coward. Careless and almost righteous lawmakers had placed on the statute books of the nation certain unwise laws that forbade poor men to have their hands both in the tills of prosperous corporations and in the United States treasury at the same time. It is these almost righteous lawmakers that cause so much trouble to small thieves.

What's a Law Nowadays?

Lookit their laws:

"No member of the Federal Reserve Board"—of course, that would include secretary of the treasury—"shall be an officer of any bank, banking institution, trust company, or Federal Reserve Bank, nor hold stock in any bank, banking institution or trust company, and before entering upon his duties as a member of the Federal Reserve Board he shall certify under oath to the secretary that he has complied with this request."

Mellon was the largest stockholder in the Union Trust Company of Pittsburgh; Mellon was the largest stockholder of the Fidelity Title and Trust Company of Pittsburgh; largest stockholder of the National Bank of Commerce of New York; president and director of the Mellon National Bank, the largest bank in Pittsburgh; stockholder of the Aluminum Company of America; of the Gulf Oil Corporation; of the Standard Steel Car Company; of the Overholt Distilling Company, and of many other too numerous to mention, as the farmers say on their auction bills.

In order to serve the government our hero gave up several of the directorates and sold millions of dollars worth of stock. Five of America's most crooked lawyers assured him he need not sell the rest. But he is said to have threatened to do violence to their advice.

Then came the most ticklish point in the game. Mellon was a member of the board of trustees of the University of Pittsburgh, and of Western Pennsylvania Hospital and other charities of that kind where he was very inactive. His attorneys assured him in spite of his conscientious scruples that he might remain if he would promise never to attend to any of their business.

Vive la Overholtism!

To explain away his prosperity in connection with the Overholt Distilling Company took many pages of the Congressional Record. The session that dealt with this spirited part of Mellon's exploits is said to have been the dryest in the last seven days. The stock in the Overholt warehouse and in Mellon's cellar has not been given away except when sold at fancy figures or served to liven up congressional meetings. But the ingratitude of his best friends among the prohibition agents has made him sulky. If he gives freely of his Overholtism they talk too much, if he is stingy with it they talk more.

Do you know what grief is? You have tried to plow with a plow that won't scour, have you? Well, next time you want vexation get up early and step into Mellon's treasury boots and walk a mile in this ungrateful world, which cannot appreciate the self-sacrifice of a man who gives up almost a part of his thirty million dollars a year to accept a job that pays him twelve thousand, and then kicks if he wants to get up a tax law that exempts him from forking over his share of the government's board bill.

Who are we low dogs to yelp at this giant among philanthropists? We are not fit to be served by this greatest of humdingers.

JOIN THE JUNIOR SECTION
For Information
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Chicago, Ill.

Straws of Alfafa

By JOEL SHOMAKER
Ye Olde Hay Editor

YES, WE ARE WEARING
OUR OLD CLOTHES TODAY.
I WAS walking
DOWN MAIN store street,
IN OUR county seat town,
WHEN I met two men,
FEEDERS AT the public crib,
AND ALL dressed up.
THEY KNEW me,
BUT DID not speak,
AS THEIR elbows touched
BEHIND ME in silence,
AND THEY thought
I COULD not hear,
ONE OF the chaps said:
"That's Ye Olde Editor
Wearing his old clothes."
THEN THEY laughed.
I BIT my lips
AND WENT on my way.
MEN WHO makes clothes,
ARE TELLING the world,
THAT HALF of the men
IN THE United States,
ARE WEARING their old clothes.
MANY FARMERS and families
HAVE NOT seen much of
ANYTHING NEW in their homes,
BUT BILLS, notes and mortgages
FOR THREE years past.
AND THEY do wonder
HOW LONG they can endure,
MISFITS IN public places
ALL DOLLED-UP in
POLITICAL ROBES of sin,
WHO PROTECT the rich
AND NEGLECT the poor
YES, WE are wearing
OUR OLD clothes today
FOR WE have no money
THE TAILOR to pay.

Rossini Gets Kind Words fom Our Musical Advisor

By ALFRED V. FRANKENSTEIN.

Rossini's "Stabat Mater" and Hadley's "Resurgam" were presented at Orchestra Hall Monday night, by the Apollo musical club. Rossini's oratorio, dealing with the sufferings of the mother of Jesus after the crucifixion is rather unique among oratorios since the music is lyric rather than dramatic. Rossini was of the favored and lucky of the earth, and his philosophy of life and religion was a happy one. So when he produced an oratorio fitting solemn Latin words to joyous and life loving music, the wiseacres of his time raised their pious hands in horror and brayed shocked disapproval. But the intensely lyric Rossini has survived, and the wiseacres are dead and buried.

Women Out-Sing Men.

Of the singing that of the women soloists was more impressive than that of the men. Alice Gentle, so successful last week with the San Carlo opera, repeated her success in the quite different field of oratorio. It takes a singer indeed to sing Carmen one night and the Stabat Mater the next and make successes of them both. Leah Pratt, the contralto, sang the famous solo "Fas ut Portem" with a voice of beautiful quality, and style of considerable lyric intensity. William Phillips, baritone, sang well, but he was struggling with a bass part that was too low for him. Walter Wheatley, the tenor, showed a voice of fine quality, but there was always a sense of strain in his interpretation. The excellence of the Apollo club chorus under Harrison Wild's direction goes without saying.

Hadley—Big and Dramatic.

Hadley's "Resurgam" (I shall rise again) is a great contrast to Rossini's work. There is no lyric quality in the music, it is all big and dramatic. The orchestration is modern, and hence more sonorous than that of the Italian composer. The oratorio is in four parts, Birth, Life, Death and Re-birth, calculated to show the guiding hand of God thruout all stages of existence. The end, a huge climax in organ, orchestra and voices, is a supreme testament of the beautiful side of religious faith.

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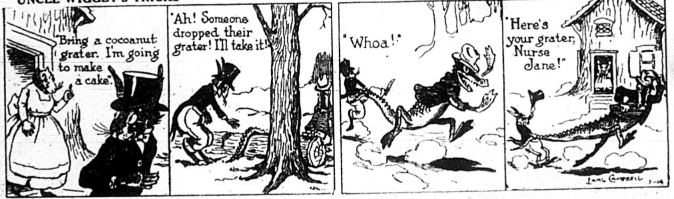
UNCLE WIGGLY'S TRICKS

A LAUGH FOR THE CHILDREN


Bring a cocoanut grater. I'm going to make a cake.
'Ah! Someone dropped their grater! I'll take it!
"Whoa!"
"Here's your grater, Nurse Jane!"

Lenin and the Agrarian Question

By P. MIECIAISIEV

LONG before the revolution of 1905, Nikolai Lenin had conceived the idea of an alliance between the proletariat and the peasantry. This idea he brought before the Russian revolutionists at the very moment when it was being rejected by the social democratic party of Germany, at the time the most powerful group in the Second International, which until very recently has doggedly followed this method of carefully avoiding in its congresses the problem of the peasantry.

Not only did Lenin bring this question squarely to the fore; he made it the basis of his program and the cornerstone of his policy. Before the revolution, as well as while it was going on, he watched carefully to see that this problem was not overlooked and to insure its rational solution.

Marvelous strategist and peerless prophet that he was, he had realized that the proletariat would gain a powerful ally in the revolution if the party adopted a policy of fairness towards the peasantry and that, on the other hand, it would assuredly be crushed if it were to cut itself off from the masses in the country.

Lenin was the author of the agrarian program of the Communist Party. He understand the tremendous importance of such a program for the Russian revolution. And if the first program of the Russian social democratic group, adopted at the Second Congress, was to a great extent an adoption of the program of the social democrats in Germany, the same cannot be said of the agrarian program.

Nevertheless it was not on the program itself that Lenin concentrated his attention; an able organizer, eminently a man of action, he gave all his attention to generalship. After various trials, he pointed out the obligation that the party would be under of revising its agrarian program according to the frontier and the extent of the peasant revolution.

From the beginning of his active service, Lenin busied himself with the formation of special groups of peasants for the purpose of furthering the revolution and of putting its victories on a firm basis. In the very first agrarian program, written by his own hand, he urges the organization of the peasants into committees. In such organization he sees "a practical policy for propaganda and a means of organizing the farmer movement and of rendering it articulate."

And, altho imperfect and timid in the extreme in its exclusively agrarian demands, this program is indisputably imbued with the spirit of the revolution.

Altho the second agrarian program, adopted at the Fourth Congress, seemed to include demands more fundamental, it was evasive and opportunistic. Prepared under the influence of the Mensheviki, it had lost every trace of revolutionary spirit. It narrowed the possibility of agrarian reform to the democratic "zemtvos" and to the landed proprietors, not to the working peasantry.

In no way did it satisfy the revolutionists of the party, and Lenin continued to fight for the "nationalization of the land," which was to be accomplished thru the peasants' committees.

Realizing the tremendous importance of the agrarian question for the coming revolution, making every effort to give fair treatment to the proletariat and to the Bolsheviki Lenin, after the first revolution, turned his attention to this problem. He was rounding out its theory and elaborating its practice when war overtook him in Austria.

It was during this period that he wrote his best work on the agrarian question. With painstaking care he criticized the "municipalization of the land"—a movement whose petty-bourgeois character he laid bare. The "Agrarian Program of the Social Democrats During the First Russian Revolution," the "Agrarian Question at the End of the Ninteenth Centry," the "New Views on the Laws of the Development of Capitalism in Agriculture," are among the best that has been written on the question, in Russian or in any language.

His last work, "New Views on the Laws of the Development of Capitalism in Agriculture," suggests the method of solving the problem of exploitation on a large and on a small scale a problem which had caused the flow of streams of ink and which the workers of the reformers and of the theorists of the Second International had served only to confuse.

Thus, on the eve of the year 1917, Lenin was laying the foundations of the new revolutionary policy which was to become the cornerstone of the agrarian program of the future Communist International and which the experiences of the Russian revolution enriched, nurtured and linked indissolubly with action.

Hardly had he returned from exile in April, 1917, when Lenin, in his celebrated tracts on justice, gave particular attention to the agrarian problem. He advocated the immediate seizure of the land of the great proprietors and its redistribution by the peasant committees; in the first years of the century he had already foreseen the tremendous part that these organizations were to play. It was thru the medium of these committees and of soviets of deputies that the peasantry put forward the demands which underlay the first agrarian law of the Soviets. It was upon their support that the realization of agrarian reform was based.

Man of action, a being above all practical, Lenin built up the agrarian program and the agrarian policy, not upon abstract theories, but exclusively upon experience, and let himself be guided always by the wishes of the working class and of the peasantry.

It was in his communications, in his conversations with the workers of St. Petersburg and other cities, still solidly attached to the town, that he had worked out the cardinal points of his first agrarian program. It was from the demands of the revolutionary peasantry in 1905 and 1906 that he took the idea of the nationalization of the land, of the abolition of private ownership of land. He listened with strained attention to what the peasant deputies to the Congresses or to the Dumas of the empire had to say; he pondered the minutes of the Congress of the Peasants' Union, the agricultural plan of the group "Toil," and all the documents having to do with the state of mind and with the demands of the peasant masses.

The same was true in 1917. No sooner had the pamphlet containing 242 complaints of the peasants appeared than Lenin set to work to study it diligently and took it for his guide. He did not allow himself to become alarmed at the narrowmindedness of the social-revolutionists who were disregarding these demands. He understood them in all their profound revolutionary implications, supported them, incorporated them into the first agrarian law and helped the peasantry to realize them for itself under the guidance of the revolutionary committees.

"There are those," he said to the Second Congress of the Soviets, "who claim that the decree itself and the pamphlet of complaints are the work of the social revolutionists. Let us admit that this may be so. Their authorship is of no importance. We should deal with facts, and we should give to the masses unhampered opportunity to use their own initiative. . . . We believe that the peasantry itself will know better than we how to solve that question. . . . Let the peasants themselves decide, let them mold their own lives."

This confidence in the masses, this faith in their creative ability, this defiance of any tendency towards bureaucracy, is extremely characteristic of the Lenin of the revolution. Lenin sought to know how "the peasants themselves" would solve the problems which concerned them; he placed them on their guard against mistaken decisions, he guided them, and he did not cease to repeat to the Soviet workers that it was necessary to instruct the masses "in learning thru their own experiences" how to manage their affairs.

Faith in the creative ability of the masses and prudence in the agrarian question, as in everything that touched on the economics of the land: these were the outstanding features of this fearless and unconquerable revolutionist. Even when the agrarian question appeared already settled, and when we were busying ourselves with the placing of our victories on a firm basis and with insuring the permanency of the use of the land, Lenin never for one moment left the path of extreme prudence.

"It would not do now (spring, 1922) for us to tie our hands with formulas, with rules, or with any regulations whatsoever until we have gathered a sufficient number of facts in the field of local economics and until we have thoroly studied the demands and the real needs of rural economy. Let us not allow a single unnecessary regulation, irrational, premature and not based upon experience, a regulation to which the local authorities would be held, and which would be dangerous and harmful in the extreme."

At the same time, Lenin called for the elaboration of the agrarian code, for whose adoption by the Council of the Commissioners of the People and by the Central Pan-Russian Executive Committee he was responsible. . . . After its adoption he announced that the party would never hesitate to revise and perfect it, to accept amendments and corrections which may be introduced by the peasantry.

Even while showing the greatest care for the peasant mass, whose part in the revolutionary movement and in the realization of socialism he understood perfectly, Lenin took into account its heterogeneous character and drew his conclusions accordingly.

Even before the October revolution, he dwelt on the necessity of forming a special organization of the proletarian and semi-proletarian elements of the rural district. He emphasized the fact that this organization was particularly needed, that it was indeed indispensable at the moment when it would be necessary to put agrarian reforms into practice. By this means only could the poor peasants defend their interests after the partitioning of the land.

After October he urged the organization of committees of poor peasants, whom he wished to entrust with the most practical and urgent problems for the mass of the workers and needy peasants: the food problem.

In order to encourage the poor peasants and the workers who emigrated from the cities to engage in agriculture, Lenin urged co-operative use of the land. He did not fail to take into account of the difficulties of this task, more arduous than "the overthrow of the weak spirit of Nickolas Romanoff." But he supported with enthusiasm the first attempts at co-operative agriculture, took an intense interest in them, and saw to it that they were supplied with the financial credit necessary to insure their success.

Lenin gave careful attention to the organization of the agricultural workers. Considering this section of the proletariat the most ignorant, the most backward and the most oppressed, he had since 1917 urged the industrial workers to help the day laborers and the farm workers to band themselves together into unions.

He understood that the agricultural workers were not only excellent support for the soviet power in the rural sections, but also the organizers of land cultivation on a large scale. As early as the outbreak of the revolution of 1917, he mentioned the fact that it would be necessary to leave out of the redistribution of the land a small quantity of large model tracts to be cultivated under the direction of experienced farmers.

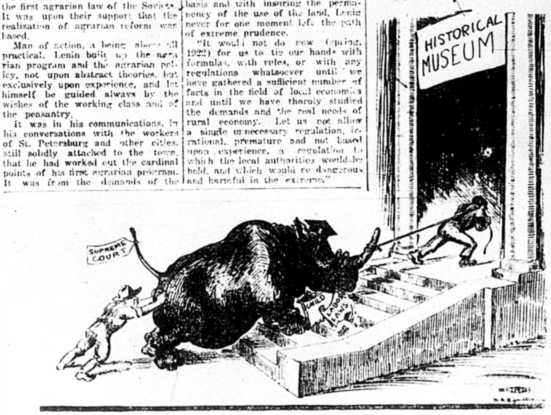
But in the organization of the national domains, he did not forget the interests of the rural population. In the law having to do with the social forms of agriculture, he emphasizes the fact that the "national domains ought not to hold themselves apart from the local peasantry, but should be in direct contact with it and support it."

At the same time that he supported the poor peasantry and was using every means to fight the koulaks and the rural bourgeois, Lenin understood the role of the middle class peasantry. The attitude towards this class was to him a fundamental problem of the revolution and of the economic organization of the city.

Skilled in the theory and practice of agrarian policy, the creator and the guide of the agrarian revolution and rural economic organization.

IMPEACH COOLIDGE!

Some Specimen!



Where Future Generations Will Study the Iniquities of Capitalist Government.

Our Labor Party Policy -- Thesis by Lore and Olgin -- Reply by Cannon and Bittelman

Thesis on the Workers Party Policy in the 1924 Elections

THE theses submitted herewith is that of a minority represented by Comrades Lore and Olgin and expresses the views of that section of the party which acknowledges what has been termed the "anti-third party" tendency.

THE present theses is written in answer to one adopted at the last session of the Central Executive Committee. The theses in reply to Comrades Lore and Olgin, by Comrades Cannon and Bittelman also is published in this issue of the magazine.

By LORE and OLGIN

I. Forces, Tendencies, Movements.

IN limiting a policy for our participation in the election campaigns of 1924, both presidential and congressional, we must proceed from the following considerations.

1. Negative.

(a) The numerical weakness of the Workers Party; the lack of political training on the part of its members.

(b) The organizational weakness of the left section of the labor movement.

(c) The absence of class consciousness among the large masses of both organized and unorganized labor.

(d) The traditional mistrust of the average American worker for political parties.

(e) The absence in the United States of America in the elections of 1924 of a catastrophic situation which would warrant the expectation of a sudden and tremendous change in the political attitude of the working masses.

2. Positive.

(a) The growing influence of the Workers Party among the more dissatisfied strata of the working class.

(b) The growing tendency of the left section of the labor movement towards consolidation into a semblance of a distinct proletarian political party.

(c) The marked dissatisfaction of a portion of the poorer farmers in the various states.

(d) AA. The so-called insurgent movement in the ranks of the old capitalist parties, especially the republican, a movement identified with the name of La Follette. BB. The Conference for Progressive Political Action.

(e) The oil scandal and the Daugherty investigation.

Each one of these factors must be taken in its proper proportion in any elaboration of plans for the coming election.

A. The Workers Party.

The number of enrolled members in the Workers Party is in the neighborhod of 25,000. This is the entire portion of the working class that the Workers Party can directly command thru its discipline and organization. The number of citizens among the members, entitled to a vote, is still smaller. The Workers Party as such is, therefore, unable to influence directly in any appreciable degree the outcome of the elections. It cannot throw directly any social weight on the scale of one political formation or the other.

The membership of the Workers Party itself, on the other hand, is not a homogeneous one. It is distributed mainly among language federations. It has not yet thoroly assimilated the Communist idea. It is not thoroly versed in Communist tactics. This is mainly due to the recent formation of the Workers Party and to internal struggles that precluded normal party life and expansion. What has attracted the membership to the Workers Party and made it proud of the name Communist is the position of the party, its outspoken and unwavering class line in matters political and economic. Any step on the part of the Workers Party which may be construed as a deviation from its radical course must cause a depressing reaction in the membership of the party in its present stage of development and result in abstention from activities and in a falling off of an appreciable number of members.

B. The Left Wing.

The left wing of the labor movement is a groping rather than a clear vision, a tendency rather than an organizational consolidation. The workers' organizations represented in the various state farmer-labor parties are dissatisfied with capitalist exploitation and disgusted with the political machinery of the old capitalist parties. They have not yet, however, acquired a full understanding of the necessity of organizing a class labor party with a proletarian class program. They have not yet learned to rely on their own representatives as distinct from and opposed to bourgeois progressives calling themselves friends of labor. The so-called farmer-labor parties have neither control over their members nor even a strong influence over their behavior in times of election. They are loosely knitted formations of very recent origin which have not yet crystallized into effective organizations. Not even the Federated Farmer-Labor Party, the most radical of all those not fully class conscious political formations, has developed a party loyalty and a conscious party cohesion. This makes it very difficult, if not utterly impossible, to use the left wing of labor as a flexible instrument in Workers Party strategy concerning this year's election.

C. The Bulk of Labor.

There is a vast difference between the right wing of labor in America and Europe. In the latter, even the backward workers have learned to rely on their own political representatives, differentiating their parties however moderate, from the parties of the lower strata of the bourgeoisie. Such is the case particularly in Germany and England. In America the vast masses of the workers are still deluded by the idea of an all-embracing national rather than a class party. Dissatisfied with the republicans they vote for the democrats. Becoming dissatisfied with the democrats and republicans they may transfer their vote to a third, more radical bourgeois party if such were to be formed. The only means of splitting them away from the bourgeoisie is the formation of an outspoken labor party with a form of organization, a program, a line of action and a personnel of political candidates of such a clear proletarian class character, as to become an irresistible force of attraction to the masses of labor. Viewed in this aspect, the formation of a liberal third party which by its reformistic tendencies may strongly attach to itself large masses of workers, is a direct menace to the future of a proletarian class policy in the United States of America. It will be much more difficult to combat a third party than it is to prove the exploitationist dictatorship of the two old parties.

D. Traditional Disgust With "Political Game."

There has been no party life in the United States congress in recent years, i. e., there has been no marked clash of class interests in the political squabbles of the republican and democratic parties, both of them representing, as they do, a united front of various economic groups and classes. The average non-socialist worker grew to look upon party activities as upon something that has only a remote bearing upon his daily existence. The attitude is only another form of expression of American individualism which relies upon immediate clashes of interest in actual life rather than upon political clashes in the legislative chambers. Taken as a whole, the American working class is far more revolutionary and class conscious in daily struggles against capitalism than it is in its political expressions. The same workingmen who wage enormous battles against the exploiters by means of strikes and protection of strikes, submit unhesitatingly to the political leadership of the exploiters and their agents. "You cannot beat the politician at the political game" is the common conviction of the average American worker. The masses disbelieve pre-election promises of the old parties yet they have not realized the necessity of founding their own party. Instead, they look with contempt upon all parties, believing that the workers can stand aside from the parliamentary strife. The example of the socialist party which even in times of its marked growth only followed in the footsteps of the capitalist parties, solicitating votes thru pre-election promises which it could not fulfill and working thru a machinery of party politicians who were not of the working class, only added to the disappointment of the labor masses in political action.

Under such conditions, only a clear cut party of labor and exploited farmers controlled by organized labor and farmers, acting thru representatives of workers and farmers, and nominating its own candidates on a definite class program of labor and exploited farmers, can dispel the mistrust of the labor masses, destroy their political inertia and make them fight capitalism thru political weapons with at least the same determination as they have hitherto fought capitalism with the weapons of strike and boycott.

E. No Mass Revolt in 1924.

The political strategy of the Workers Party in 1924 will be greatly impeded by the absence of a sweeping national issue which would stir the laboring masses and lash them into spontaneous mass revolt in the political field. The economic situation is gradually approaching a crisis. Economic depression has been on the increase thruout the latter part of 1923. Yet there has been no rapid and alarming falling off on production and transportation, and there is no state of panic. Unemployment is evident in various parts of the country, notably in the mining and clothing industries, but it has not assumed and will not assume in the coming few months such proportions as to awaken the working masses to the realization of imminent danger. There is no atmosphere of deep unrest in the industrial centers. There are no signs of political upheavals. Only in large sections of the farming districts is there profound dissatisfaction due to an acute crisis in agriculture. The millions of farmers who are bankrupt or facing bankruptcy have given rise to a vanguard of radical groups who voice the imminence for the farmers to influence legislation in their own interest and thru their own spokesmen. This movement, the like of which has been witnessed in America in former decades, is here and there seeking an alliance with organized labor, yet it is just as eager to form affiliations with the lower strata of the city bourgeoisie wherever the latter are opposed to the dictatorship of big capital, and willingly submits to the leadership of liberal politicians. The farmer movement is a typical petty bourgeois movement, and while at present a portion of the dispossessed farmers are deeply stirred the farmers en masse will naturally gravitate towards a liberal bourgeois party rather than towards a class labor party.

All these circumstances are obstacles on the path of the Workers Party towards its historic task of utilizing the coming elections to organize the working class, sharpen its class consciousness and deepen its war against capitalist dictatorship.

* * *

On the other hand, there are a number of circumstances which augur well for our campaigns in the coming elections and which, when properly utilized, may strengthen the working class and increase the influence of the Workers Party.

A-1. Influence of the Workers Party.

The Workers Party has become an influence in excess of its numerical strength. Communist discipline, Communist determined appeal to class struggle, Communist boldness of attack on labor fakirs and wavering labor politicians, Communist revolutionary determination in exposing the viciousness of capitalism and its supporters in whatever disguise they may appear, have won the Workers Party support and recognition wherever it came into contact with organized workers. The Workers Party has become the symbol of straight and unyielding class struggle. This position may be enormously strengthened if we continue to be the crystallizing center for the formation of a class party of workers and exploited farmers. (The strengthening of our prestige will inevitably result in a great number of members. We may be weakened if we becloud our line of action and lose in the eyes of the masses the most precious quality which attracted them to us often against their will: a revolutionary class policy.

B-1. Tendency Towards a Class Party.

The consciousness growing out of the participation in the world war; the disillusionment in the outcome of the war; the growing centralization of power in the hands of the capitalist class; the unemployment of 1921-2; the reaction as expressed in the open shop campaign; the strikes of the steel, textile, mine and railroad workers—all this has not remained without influence on the working masses. A change is coming over the American working class. A tendency towards liberation from the bourgeois ideology is on the increase. While the change is more of a molecular character, while there is no mass revolt and no spontaneous regrouping, there is a growing inclination toward what is vaguely termed as "independent political action." The various conferences for the formation of labor parties in the last year, the formation of the Federated Farmer-Labor Party, the conference set for June 17, 1924, are only an expression of the political changes that are taking place in the working class. This creates a favorable medium for our work of propaganda and organization for class struggle. We may become what the Communist party ought to be in every country the leader of the working class. The success depends upon our tactics in the near future. We must follow a direct and obvious class line. Into the mass of disillusioned and dismayed workingmen we must bring the class understanding of class division and class war. Into the dimness of political gropings we must pour the light of revolutionary class consciousness. Out of the chaos of a transitional period in the history of the American labor movement we must bring a well-organized and well conscious class party. The inarticulate dissatisfaction of masses of workers must thru us find its expression and its organized release in political struggle. This we can achieve, not by trying to lead the working class over devious ways over political machinations and obscure paths of dubious political deals with the petty bourgeoisie, but by remaining Communistic thruout, i. e., by not relinquishing our class line in the eyes of the working masses.

C-1. The Farmers.

The bitter restlessness of a mass of farmers may be of advantage to our work in that it increased the range of dissatisfaction with the old political parties and creates a number of possible allies for the future mass party of labor. The poorer farmers, imbued with the ideology of the petty bourgeoisie which in substance is opposed to the revolutionary ideology of labor, are situated on the social scale between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie. Insofar as they yield to the influence of class conscious labor, they may be an ally in the struggle against capitalism. Insofar as they make the workingmen yield to bourgeois leadership, they are dangerous to the working class. In the measure as the consciousness of the workingmen will grow and their determination to fight capitalism will become manifest, the poorer farmers will yield to the influence of labor. Our tactics in the coming elections must lead, not to the creation of a hegemony of farmers, however dissatisfied at the present moment, over the masses of labor that are striving toward independent political expression, but to the creation of an alliance between workers and exploited farmers on the basis of a common fight against capitalistic rule. The situation is favorable for a class party controlled by the working class. Much depends upon our line of action in the near future.

D-1. Republican Insurgency. Conference For Progressive Political Action.

The so-called insurgency in the ranks of the republican party, embodied in small groups in the house of representatives and the senate and linked with the name of La Follette, is important for the working class mainly thru the general political agitation it creates in the country and particularly thru the attacks it levels against the two old capitalist parties. However, it carries also a grave menace for the future of a proletarian party, as it creates a new illusion of an all-embracing national party which is to save labor thru strict adherence to the principles of liberal bourgeois democracy, thereby blurring the class lines. This menace should not be overlooked. It may outweigh the advantages to be derived by the working class even from the formation of a third bourgeois party. Such a party will not change materially the character of American capitalism nor its political domination. It is fallacious to assume that in a highly developed industrial country in the period of its vigorous growth, with powerful industrial corporations and an enormous centralized finance capital, political power will soon pass into the hands of the middle and small bourgeoisie.

A third bourgeois party, at its best, would be no more than a united front of a portion of the big bourgeoisie (primarily of the manufacturing group) and the mass of the middle and petty bourgeoisie. Such an alliance, coming into existence with the pomp and pretensions of saviour of the nation, may become an obstacle for the creation of a proletarian party and may subsequently be much more difficult to combat than an open and avowed enemy of the working people.

Realizing that the movement towards a third bourgeois party is by no means as speedy and spontaneous as to create what is termed in the political jargon as a landslide; realizing that even the formation of a third party under the leadership of an outspoken liberal of the La Follette type would not mean a fundamental change in the character of the American political life inasmuch as actual power would still remain in the hands of a combination of the two old parties; realizing that even the absolutely improbable passing of power into the hands of a third party would mean for the working class infinitely less than the passing of power into the hands of a coalition of reform socialists and bourgeoisie in the European countries; realizing that it is our duty to warn the working class from falling into the soft arms of the liberal bourgeoisie which will be just as efficient in squeezing the life blood of the workers as is every variety of the bourgeoisie, realizing that our warning must be not in the nature of negative propaganda only, but in the nature of a separate and distinct party of labor which would compete with a third party, and wherever possible hamper its growth so as to give room for the growth of a labor party; we still may utilize the political excitement created by the insurgency of the republicans and by the third party movement; we must come to the workers and farmers who have been stirred by the present political agitation and induce them to create the weapon which is plausible even to the backward proletarian—a party of labor. It is not our duty to improve the machinery of capitalist exploitation; it is not our task to throw our weight in favor of one bourgeois party as opposed to the others; it would be impossible for us to do so even if we wished to, because we have no weight; it would be deviation from our class line if we were to make propaganda in favor of one bour-

(Continued on Page 7)

Reply to the Thesis of Comrades Lore and Olgin

By BITTELMAN and CANNON

The thesis of Comrades Lore and Olgin on the Workers Party policy in the elections for 1924 is based upon two fundamental errors.

1—A mis-conception of the strategy and tactics of the Communist International.

2—A wrong analysis of the economic and political forces operating within the frame-work of present-day America.

Strategy and Tactics of the Communist International.

The strategy of the Communist International consists of the mobilization of the working class and all other oppressed groups that can be allied with it for an aggressive struggle against capitalist exploitation, for the destruction of the capitalist state, and the establishment of the Dictatorship of the Proletariat.

From this it follows that a Communist Party, which is the one to carry on this strategy, must itself be a fighting organization linked up with every phase of the class struggle and moving along consciously and persistently in the direction of the final proletarian struggle for power.

The class struggle does not develop along straight lines. Its ways are devious and complicated. As Trotzky said, "In politics the shortest distance between two points is a zig-zag." The thesis does not follow the method of Lenin when it attempts to speak of a "straight", and "direct" and "unyielding" policy as opposed to **a policy of devious ways, political machinations or obscure paths.**

A policy is correct, Communist and revolutionary if it promotes, deepens and intensifies the class struggle; if it accentuates class divisions and solidifies the working class as against the capitalist class and if it strenghtens the Communist Party and broadens its influence over the laboring masses.

A policy which satisfies the above requirements is a good Communist policy, irrespective of whether the line of its path is straight, broken or circular. The shape of the line of our tactics is determined, not by our free will but by the prevailing conditions of the class struggle.

The thesis is wrong and non-Marxian, and manifests a failure to understand the fundamentals of Communist strategy, when it attempts to dump all non-proletarian groupings into one reactionary heap which is to be condemned and fought against always in the same measure and with the same tactics. The established strategy of the Communist International, which is based on a Marxian conception of capitalist society, always differentiates between the immediate interests of the various groups and strata of the non-proletarian classes for the double purpose, of (1) mobilizing at a given moment the greatest possible force of anti-capitalist opposition, and (2) winning over all the exploited and oppressed elements to the proletarian cause thereby bringing about the isolation of the capitalist class. The thesis sins heavily against this principle of strategy and also against the actual facts involved in the third party movement when it proposes to treat this movement, which is a revolt against big capital, precisely as we treat the republican and democratic parties, which are the parties of big capital.

And, lastly, the whole thesis is pervaded with a spirit of pessimism, passivity and fear of tackling a complicated situation, which is altogether out of proportion to and unjustified by the known facts of the present situation and the established policies of the C. I. This spirit is peculiarly reminiscent of an attitude formerly shared by certain sections of our movement that the beginning and end of all Communist activities is propaganda of Communism—straightforward, unyielding preaching of Communist principles. It is this attitude that prevented for a time some of our members from accepting the Labor Party policy of the Workers Party.

The Present Situation.

The thesis of Comrades Lore and Olgin does not disprove the fact that we are witnessing now in the United States a growing revolt of the working masses on the one hand and of the petty bourgeois elements on the other hand against the domination of the two old parties. The thesis is very careful to avoid the use of the term revolt. It says instead: "growing tendency, growing influence, marked dissatisfaction," etc. But this difference in terminology which is important, of course, does not, however, alter the fact that there is on foot a growing movement involving large masses of workers, farmers, and petty bourgeois elements tending to split away from the two old parties. This is the most important cardinal fact in present day American politics. Therefore, no strategy can be correct which fails to put this fact in its proper light and to analyze its basic factors. The thesis of Comrades Lore and Olgin is deficient in both. It fails to probe down to the real economic basis of the insurgent movement, inside and outside of the two old parties, and therefore misses its true volume, scope and significance.

The Economic Situation.

The thesis admits "the economic situation is gradually approaching a crisis" and that "the economic depression has been on the increase thruout the latter part of 1923." This is correct but the present crisis is not of the type of the periodic, pre-war capitalist crises and herein lies its significance. It is not a temporary or passing affair. It is a manifestation here in the United States of the general critical state of world capitalism. This crisis may have its ups and downs but its lasting and permanent nature can not be disputed.

It is this lasting and permanent nature of the present economic depression, plus the recent political developments, which have unmasked the American government as the tool and sergeant of big capital, that is responsible for the acuteness of the class relations prevailing at present in the United States.

The Political Situation.

The thesis of the C. E. C. which is to be submitted to the Communist International speaks of the mass revolt in the United States against the domination of the two old parties **as a revolt against the economic and political rule of big capital.** And that is what it is, but this fact the thesis of Comrades Lore and Olgin fails to take note of. It speaks of a "growing dissatisfaction", "bitter restlessnes" of the workers, farmers and petty bourgeois elements without realizing that what we are confronted with now is a movement and not merely a state of mind. A movement of large masses against the present rule of the bankers and big industrialists, and that this movement is tending unmistakeably in the direction of a third petty-bourgeois liberal party. Whether this party materializes—if it does—as a petty-bourgeois liberal party or as a regular capitalist party similar to one of the old parties is still somewhat problematical. It may eventually turn either way, which does not in the least change the present nature and significance of the movement. As to our tactics and attitude towards a third party the thesis of the C. E. C. provides for either case. The thesis of the Central Executive Committee lays down clearly and definitely the conditions and terms for a possible election alliance between the Farmer-Labor Party and the Third Party.

Our Attitude Toward the Third Party Movement.

The thesis of the Central Executive Committee bases its attitude toward the Third Party movement on three sets of considerations.

1—The Third Party movement accelerates the development of the class struggle, produces a clearer crystallization of political groupings on the basis of real economic interests, and weakens the united capitalist front against the working class.

2—The Third Party movement involves and is followed by large masses of workers and exploited farmers who are revolting and struggling against the domination of big capital. **For these masses the Third Party movement is objectively a transitory stage to the class Farmer-Labor Party.** The successful development of the Third Party movement will seriously affect if not shatter the domination of the Gompers machine in the A. F. of L. thereby opening the way for favorable changes in the labor movement.

3—The movement toward and the formation of a third petty-bourgeois party creates a favorable situation for the development of a class Farmer-Labor Party which is the main objective of our present strategy.

The thesis of Comrades Lore and Olgin fails to take cognizance of any of these considerations. It admits that this movement "is important for the working class mainly thru the general political agitation it creates in the country and particularly thru the attacks it levels at the old capitalist parties." But it fails to understand the far-reaching implication even of this statement. What it does see is the probable coming into existence of "a third bourgeois party, which would be no more than a United Front of the big bourgeoisie and the mass of the middle and petty bourgeoisie which would become an obstacle for the creation of a proletarian party and may subsequently be much more difficult to combat than an open and avowed enemy of the working people."

What this Third Party movement may eventually materialize into, nobody knows as yet. For the present, however, it is not a United Front of big bourgeoisie with the middle and petty bourgeoisie but a movement of revolt of the workers, exploited and well-to-do farmers and various elements of the petty bourgeoisie against the rule of big capital.

That the Third Party movement carries with it serious dangers for the success of the Farmer-Labor Party movement goes without saying. The thesis of the Central Executive Committee clearly points out these dangers, and proposes definite measures to meet them.

After setting forth the conditions under which it is possible for the Farmer-Labor Party to support the candidates of the Third Party in the 1924 elections, the thesis of the C. E. C. says the following:

If under the conditions set forth above an election alliance, either national or local, is made the Farmer-Labor Party must maintain a distinct organization and carry on an independent campaign for its own program and utilize the situation to the utmost to crystallize in the definite form of an organized Farmer-Labor Party all those workers and exploited farmers who can be brought to the support of a class party.

Thruout any campaign in which we maintain an alliance with the third party, we must constantly criticize and expose it and its candidates, show up the futility of its program, and make it clear to the workers who are reached by our own campaign that the third party will bring them no salvation and no relief. We must make it clear that the whole campaign is simply a starting point in the struggle for the establishment of a workers' and farmers' government, which in turn is a step towards the Proletarian Dictatorship, the one and only instrument for their liberation.

All the elements of the classes which are participating in the revolt against and split from the old capitalist parties will be represented in the St. Paul convention on June 17th. But the probability of the class farmer-labor elements—the rank and file workers and poor farmers—predominating will be greatly increased by the aggressive role of the Workers Party in the campaign for the convention and the tendency of the third party elements (including the labor bureaucrats, who are ideologically part of the petty bourgeoisie), to turn to the Cleveland Conference of the C. P. P. A. or to some other center which may be created by the La Follette group to serve as the nucleus of the third party.

Our task at the June 17th Convention will be to strenghten and clarify its class character, fight for the adoption of a class program, organize it into a class party separate and distinct from the Cleveland conference or any other third party conference which may be held. The party formed there shall negotiate, thru committees, with other conferences on the question of common campaign or common candidates only as an organized body.

At the St. Paul Conference we shall nominate and fight for proletarian candidates as against any other candidates at the conference. We shall utilize the conference to lay the basis for the organization of the Farmer-Labor Party thruout the country and also advance there the proposal and plans for an economic organization of farmers to serve as the foundation for their political organization.

This step of supporting the candidates of a petty bourgeois liberal Third Party, under the conditions laid down in the thesis of the Central Executive Committee, is a correct one; not only because it is in accord with the general strategy of the C. I. (as manifested in its attitude to the British Labor Party and the Mexican presidential elections), but also because it offers the best tactical move of eventually separating the masses of workers and exploited farmers from the leadership of petty bourgeois liberalism and bringing them into the ranks of the class Farmer-Labor Party, which is a step along the road to Communism. On the other hand the position toward the Third Party movement taken by the thesis of Comrades Lore and Olgin offers the best means of perpetuating petty-bourgeois influence over the masses of workers and exploited farmers that are now following this movement.

The thesis of Comrades Lore and Olgin takes the position of no support for the candidates of the Third Party under any circumstances, and this for five reasons:

1—Our support would be futile because we do not command large numbers of voters who actually influence the outcome of the election.

And suppose we did command large numbers of voters? Would we then be justified in supporting candidates of the Third Party? Obviously not, according to the general strategy of the thesis of Comrades Lore and Olgin. Then where is the point of this argument?

2—It would "perturb the class vision of our membership and cause among them great consternation, appearing to them as an obvious deviation from the straight line of class struggle."

This argument figures very prominently in the thesis that the working class in America as a whole, being disgusted with the political game, will not follow, let alone approve, the tactical move involved in the support of a Third Party candidate.

If this argument has any validity at all, then the only conclusion to be drawn is: Total abstention from politics! Boycott all capitalist institutions! No compromise! No dealings with the enemy until we come to the final direct struggle for power and until then—preach Communism!

This is the straightest possible line of the class struggle. The only trouble with it is that it is wholly imaginary.

3 (Support of Third Party candidates would make it impossible for us to explain our refusal to support a "Friend of Labor" on the ticket of the democratic party.

By this argument the thesis shows that it is dealing not with social forces, classes, and parties, but with individuals.

The conception of "labor friends" which underlies the nonpartisan policies of Gompers and the C. P. P. A., can be exploded only on the basis of class relations and the social analysis of political parties. It is our duty to teach the workers to think in terms of classes and parties and not

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HICAGO LABOR APPEALING FOR UPHOLSTERERS

onspiracy Conviction Appeal Needs Funds

All trade unionists of Chicago are rged by the Chicago Federation of abor to contribute towards the de-nse fund of the upholsterers' union hich is appealing the conviction of our members of their organization ecently convicted and fined on "con-piracy to boycott" charges brought r the sole reason that they asked uilding tradesmen not to work with abs during an unholsterers strike.

The appeal for financial aid is made y the committee recently appointed y the Federation to assist the vic-ms of Dudley Taylor's conspiracy nd is signed by M. J. Kelly, Butch-rs Workmen's Union, No. 546; Max Volf, Upholsterers' District Council; rank Buchanan, Bridge and Struc-ural Iron Workers, No. 1; John El-en; Plumbers' Association, No. 130 nd Timothy Riordan, Portable and hovel Engineers, No. 569.

Entire Movement Must Aid

The committee's statement cites he financial inability of the uphol-terers' union, after its long strike, handle the case alone and declare hat the appeal against the convic-ions is in the interest of the entire abor movement, because if these onvictions stand any trade unionists n the future can be convicted, and ent to prison as well as being mere-y fined, for voluntarily refusing to ork with scabs or asking other orkingmen to refrain from that athsome act. The four upholster-rs, the statement cites, had been il-egally grilled in the state's attor-ey's office by Dudley Taylor, attor-ey for the employers' association.

John Fitzpatrick, president of the Federation, in a letter accompanying he statement urges local union secre-aries to be sure to have the state-ent read before their organizations.

Hits Dudley Taylor

"The action of the notorious Dud-ey Taylor, with the active co-opera-ion of State's Attorney Robert E. Crowe, in attempting to break down Trades Unionism by using the Crim-nal Court as an adjunct to the "ille-al injunction weapon against labor, alls for action on the part of every Local Union in Chicago and Cook County", said Fitzpatrick.

All checks should be sent to F. G. Hopp, financial secretary, Chicago Federation of Labor at 166 W. Washngton St.

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Support Striking German Seamen, Dockers, Urges Transport Labor Committee of Red International

The International Propaganda Committee of the Revolutionary Transport Workers, affiliated with the Red Labor International, in view of the attempts of the German shipping companies to destroy the 8-hour day and cut wages, has issued an appeal to the seamen of the world; the wages of German seamen are already so low and their working conditions of such a character that sporadic strikes, in foreign ports and at home, have been taking place. The German dockers and seamen have been supporting one another in splendid fashion but this apparently does not suit the social-democrat bureaucrats who hold office in the unions. The conditions against which the transport workers are struggling are set forth in the appeal, published below.

To the Seamen of all Countries!

Comrades: 60,000 dockers and shipyard workers are striking in German ports.

They are fighting against the abolition of the 8-hour day and the reduction of real wages. For at least a bare subsistence wage. Against the capitalist offensive.

The reformist trade union bureaucracy has shamelessly betrayed the struggling workers. Instead of utilizing the united front of the dockers and shipyard workers for strengthening the position of the militant workers and for leading them to victory, the reformist Judases did everything to split the fighting front by separating and isolating the dockers from the shipyard workers.

The reformist trade union bureaucrats have accepted an arbitration decision which virtually abolishes the 8-hour day for all dock workers. They have treacherously proclaimed this decision "a splendid victory," and have actually advised the dockers to abandon their fighting brothers of the shipyards, thus enabling the brutal and greedy capitalists to defeat the shipyard workers the more easily and to subject them to their unhampered dictatorship.

But the militant dockers and shipyard workers have rejected this treacherous advice of the reformist lackeys of the Bourgeoisie, and have refused to accept the arbitration decision. The solid united front of the dockers and shipyard workers is intact.

Comrades and Fellow Workers! Seaman of All Countries!

If the German shipping barons succed in depriving the German workers of the 8-hour day, it is absolutely certain that your own exploiters, under the pretext of German cut-throat competition, will proceed to lengthen your own working hours and to reduce your wages.

This You Must Prevent!

The German dockers and shipyard workers are fighting not only for their own, but for your interests as well. Their victory is therefore your victory; their defeat—your own defeat.

Therefore practice the fullest solidarity with the German dockers and shipyard workers:

No seaman should perform blackleg work in German ports!

No German ship, and no ship from any other capitalist country is to be laden or discharged in German ports!

The crews of all foreign ships in German ports should at once organize relief committees in support of the strikers!

See to it that the officers of your ship give no aid to German strikebreakers loading or discharging any ship!

See to it that no ship is repaired in German ports!

See to it that no ship leaves German ports for repairs in foreign ports!

Comrades! Seaman of all countries! In all capitalist countries the shipping barons are determined to lengthen the working hours and to reduce the wages of the dockers and shipyard workers. The shipping companies thruout the world have united in an international offensive against the very existence of the shipping slaves. **You must offer resistance! You too, must unite internationally and create a solid international front against your common enemy! If you do this, victory is inevitably yours!**

Long live the fighting solidarity of the German Dockers and Shipyard Workers!

Long live the Solidarity of the Seamen of All Countries!

With revolutionary greetings.

The International Propaganda Commttee of the Revolutionary Transport Workers.

Rubber Trust Ambassador.

LIMA, Peru.—The miseries of the workers in the Peruvian sugar fields driven to their tasks by the slave driver's whip are likely to be duplicated soon in the rubber fields. Miles Poindexter, lame duck U. S. senator, now ambassador here, has just made an extended tour of inspection in the rubber jungles to see what American capital can do there. It is easy to predict that what it does will make the Congo look cheap.

IMPEACH COOLIDGE!

LARGE TONNAGE, HIGH DEATH RATE, FOUND TOGETHER

Only Qualification of Foreman Is Results

By TOM TIPPETT.
(Staff Correspondent of The Federated Press)

CHARLESTON, W. Va., April 11. —Have you ever wondered just why there are so many coal miners killed in our coal mines every year? Hardly a month of this year has gone by without its mine tragedy with many lives lost. Last year there were 2,452 coal diggers killed in the mines, according to the U. S. bureau of mines and there were many more times that number crippled.

The reason for this staggering death list can be seen in the following want ad now running in a Charleston (W. Va.) newspaper:

WANTED — Experienced Mine Foreman. Married Man to live on property. MUST BE ABLE TO PRODUCE LARGE TONNAGE AT LOW COST. Mine located in eastern Tennessee. New operation, completely electrified, ultimate tonnage 1,500 to 2,000 tons daily. Permanent connection for proper man. ONLY MAN WHO CAN PRODUCE RESULTS NEED APPLY.

There you have it in a nutshell "Large Tonnage at Low Cost." It costs money to sprinkle explosive dust or to employ sufficient gas inspectors or a timber gang large enough to timber dangerous tops. But the boss who keeps the "permanet connection" is the man that keeps the production costs down and the tonnage up.

And when the inevitable happens the coal company isn't out anything. Insurance companies take care of damages to blow-up mines and they settle for the dead coal diggers. That is, they pay the survivors the meager compensation award if they haven't been able to beat them out of it at court.

Auto Workers' Vote Goes to Candidate Endorsed by Labor

By CYRIL LAMBKIN
(Special to The Daily Worker)

DETROIT, Mich., April 11.—I. Paul Taylor, ex-minister and ex-socialist, endorsed by the Detroit Federation of Labor, lost the mayorality of Highland Park, a suburb of Detroit in which is located the great Ford factory, by 47 votes out of a total of 8449 votes cast. The winner is Clarence E. Gittins, a corporation lawyer.

The significant thing about this election is not the close vote, but the remarkable division in the balloting. In only two precincts was the vote close. In the other twelve the one or the other candidate won or lost by a wide margin. Taylor, who has a socialist reputation and who made his appeal mainly to the workers, received two-thirds or better of the total vote of the sections surrounding the Ford and the Maxwell factories. The nice residential sections cast a two-thirds or better vote for Gittins.

Never before have we had such a remarkable demonstration of the class struggle in the good Mr. Ford's own lair. This division augurs well for the class Farmer-Labor Party which will be organized on June 17th in St. Paul.

Teachers Get Pay Boost.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 11.—Salary increases of $200 and upward have been ordered for teachers and supervisors in the San Francisco public schools. The minimum entering salary is now $1,400 a year, increasing to a maximum of $200 for teachers. The order by the board of education followed information that teachers in some other cities of California were receiving higher pay.

Keep In Touch

Branch Agents and Readers, Take Notice!

We wish to keep in touch with all of our subscribers. The following persons are not receiving their DAILY WORKER due to incorrect address.

If you know any of the comrades whose names are printed below, please get their correct address and mail it in to us.

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The Dictatorship of Hunger In Germany

forces German workers to labor long hours for small pay. A skillful machinist must work for the same amount of nourishment

2 hours in the United States, 7¼ hours in Germany.

This enables German Big Business to produce cheaply.

To meet German low prices in the world market, Big Business in other countries must sacrifice profits or reduce the scale of wages to the German level.

forces German working mothers to give away their children. A want ad in a German paper reads:

"Will give away baby immediately after its birth. Necessary clothing available. Offers to be made by letter to L. Z. 2172, Agency of Sulz."

Another reads:

"Will give away forever little daughter aged nine months. No compensation expected. Offers to be sent to B. H. 1390, Agency of Lindenthal."

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Don't miss this treat. *Admission free.*

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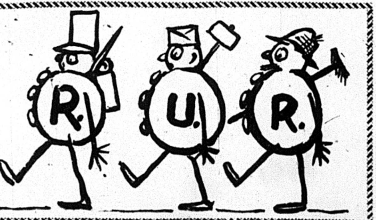

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MORITZ J. LOEB............Business Manager

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Advertising rates on application.

Communists and the Coming Crisis

Car loadings decreased last week by 28,726 as compared with the same week in 1923.

Unfilled steel tonnage decreased by 2,620,525 as compared with this time last year.

In addition to the fall in these two barometers it has been discovered recently that the carloads have been averaging ten per cent less than normal in weight for several months—in other words ten per cent should be deducted from the peak carload tonnage figures.

Figures such as these coupled with reports of unemployment in other than basic industries shows that production is, to make an Irish bull, slowing down with considerable speed.

Flourishing industry requires something more substantial than optimistic prognostications emanating from the Rotary and Kiwanis clubs and other haunts of the babbittry. It requires markets and these the capitalist system is finding it increasingly hard to discover and exploit.

Before the first fall frost the capitalist press will be carrying explanations of the conditions underlying "business stagnation" instead of the glowing reports of profit-making activities.

The coming winter will be a terrible one for the workers of this nation and many of them, misled by their ignorant leaders, will be blaming the unemployment on the depression "that always comes in a presidential year." The farmers are no longer fooled by this hokum and this myth will be pretty well exploded in many industrial centers during the coming campaign in which the Workers (Communist) Party will be active. The Workers (Communist) Party is the only organization participating in the united front farmer-labor movement that has a clear understanding of the unemployment problem.

The capitalist class of the United States, if figures mean anything, is going to give the Workers Party the opportunity of organizing unemployed councils before the year is out and of explaining to the workers that unemployment is inseperable from a system that takes from the workers the greater portion of their product.

In the coming industrial and financial crisis both the workers and farmers will be entirely without financial resources—the farmers are already bankrupt and the high cost of living has prevented the workers from accumulating any substantial savings. It will be the most far-reaching and critical situation that American capitalism has yet faced because it is directly linked up with the world-wide breakdown of capitalism, because it is symptomatic of an organic lesion of the system.

The Communists alone of the organized groups within society face the coming crisis with entire confidence. They know that out of the misery and struggle for the necessities of life which capitalism cannot supply comes the broader movement of the workers, that gradually becomes a force challenging capitalism in all its citadels, the movement for which the Communists have a program that means victory for the workers and farmers.

Those Filipino Fanatics

A Manila dispatch informs us that "three leaders in the recent outbreaks of fanatics in Surigao province have been sentenced to death and 158 others have received sentences of thirty years imprisonment."

These "outbreaks of fanatics," strangely enough, never occur in any but those countries subjugated by an imperialist nation and where a struggle for freedom is going on.

George Washington, Tom Paine, Patrick Henry, Thomas Jefferson, were branded as dangerous fanatics by the British government and John Brown, when he took his rifle and went out to free the black slaves was hung for his fanatical devotion to abolition. American imperialism now produces its own crop of fanatics.

We look upon the dispatch quoted as proof that some of the Filipinos would rather die in a fight for freedom than live under the rule of Leonard Wood, the potentate who rules the Phillipines for the American plunderbund.

We are sorry the Prince of Wales was not allowed to go to South Africa. It is the only piece of British territory in which he has not fallen from his horse and this apparent discrimination may add to the unrest there in labor circles.

"His Record Is His Platform" is the slogan of McAdoo's followers. Many a man has stepped off of better platforms than this with a rope around his neck.

JOIN THE WORKERS PARTY

Socialists and Democracy

Among the common pactices of the Communist terror, the author names the following: Violation of women, driving sharpened poles thru bodies, breaking bodies on the wheel, choking people to death, burning and burying people alive, cutting off limbs, noses or ears, branding people with disfiguring marks, flogging women and stripping them naked in public places.

Do not be hasty, dear reader, and jump to the conclusion that the above is from the Chicago Tribune, the Los Angeles Times or some other capitalist sheet. Oh, dear, no! It is from the socialist Milwaukee Leader, of April 8, 1924, and is merely a part of an article resurrecting the hoary lies that even the capitalist press is ashamed to print.

Curiously enough this article is published in juxtaposition to another which, in attempting to explain the tactics of the Socialist party of Bulgaria, acknowledges that it supported the bloody Zankoff government and even formed a coalition with it. The mass murders of workers and peasants perpetrated by the government of which they are a part and the apology for their treasonable activities by the leading organ of the Socialist party in America is sufficient to show that this shameless crew of the Second International is the same in every country in the world.

The article says:

> **When the danger of chaotic anarchy was past, the Socialists left the coalition with the Zankoff government and assumed the opposition on a constitutional basis.**
>
> **Thanks to this Socialist opposition, the fundamentals of democratic government have been saved.**

Translating the above into the language of class-conscious workers it means that the Bulgarian socialists supported the counter-revolutionary Zankoff government until enough workers and peasants had been butchered to make Bulgaria temporarily safe for capitalists, landlords, socialists and other vermin.

It does not take much to satisfy the yearning of this crew of phrasemongering traitors for democracy; the "fundamentals of democratic government" that have been preserved in Bulgaria are few and far between; like the loyalty of the socialists to the workingclass they are meaningless terms and in Bulgaria it was by mass murder of the workers and peasants that the socialists demonstrated their loyalty to them.

By the testimony of their own organ in America the socialists have convicted themselves not only of slandering the Communist Party of Russia and the workers and peasants' government of Russia, but of supporting counter-revolution and condoning the terroristic acts of a capitalist government by pleading that in Bulgaria the socialists were "preserving the fundamentals of democracy."

This is exactly the same excuse that was given by the allied imperialists when they sent millions to the slaughter in the world war.

Wallace's Tricks

Every member of the Coolidge millionaire cabinet seems to have his specialty in misleading the masses of this country. Upon the shoulders of Secretary of Agriculture Wallace has fallen the arduous task of misleading the poor farmers.

Of late Mr. Wallace has been working non-union hours in a desperate pre-election effort to bluff especially the wheat farmers into the ridiculous notion that their conditions are on the upgrade. The latest lullaby sung by Wallace to the farmers of the wheat belt is that "some improvement in the wheat situation this year is indicated by apparent increase in consumption and by smaller winter wheat acreages in most of the leading producing countries."

Here we have a raw case of blinking the facts and fooling the farmers deliberately. The facts of the present agricultural crisis, particularly insofar as the wheat farmers are concerned, are these: The principal wheat-consuming countries will have a greater unused surplus crop on hand this year than last year. In 1923, Europe increased its wheat crop by 240,000,000 bushels. Outside of the United States the reduction of winter wheat has reached the tremendously insignificant height of 1 per cent.

More than that. Many countries are using rye interchangeably with wheat and have large crops of rye on hand which they will consume before they will make new purchases of wheat. The curse of our wheat farmers is that they are blessed with a fertile soil. Present indications point to a greater 1924 yieldage per acre which will more than overcome the reduction of wheat supply that might be entailed by the smaller acreage.

Wallace's propaganda will not help the farmers. No matter how roseate they be, lies, false impressions, and fake figures will not help the wheat and other farmers. In the past five years the farmers' and ranchers' livestock has decreased $3,914,887,000 in value. At the same time their land depreciated more than thirteen billion dollars in value. The farmers' economic and political ills are too fundamental and too ingrained in the very capitalist system itself to be ended or even relieved by Wallace and his tricks.

In view of the recent high casualty rate among sweethearts of the male sex it would seem to be a good plan to frisk the loved one for a gun before getting down to the real business of the evening.

Hugo Stinnes, billionaire steel king, is dead, but not from starvation like the thousands of German workers whom he exploited.

W. VA. MINERS CONFERRING ON NEW WAGE PACT

80,000 Now Working in Open Shop Mines

By J. A. HAMILTON.
(Special to The Daily Worker)

FAIRMONT, W. Va., April 11.—Several hundred delegates from miners' local unions in sub-districts No. 3 and No. 4 of District 17 met here today in special convention to consider the ratification of the new three-year agreement, and other important matters.

The 23,000 or so miners represented here—20,000 in Sub-District 4; 3,000 in Sub-District 3—comprise almost the whole union organization in West Virginia. There are a few thousand members in the Kanawha River Valley in the South; a few hundred in Masin County (Pomerot Field) on the Ohio River; one or two thousand in the vicinity of Wheeling (the last in District 6), leaving some 80,000 unorganized miners in this state, which in 1923 produced almost one-fifth of the country's bituminous coal (105,000,000 tons), and whose production has been increasing much more rapidly than the average.

Organized In 1918.

Sub-District No. 4, taking in the Morgantown, Fairmont and Clarksburg fields, along the West Fork and Monongahela rivers in the northern part of the state—is the baby subdivision in the miners' union. It dates back only to 1918, when the miners in these fields were organized simply by agreement with the companies, without a general strike being necessary. Much of Sub-District No. 3 Grafton-Philippi field, east of Sub-District No. 4 had already been organized a few years.

District 17 began in the Kanawha River Valley in Southern West Virginia, but open-shop campaigns have almost wiped out the original part of the district, letting the burden fall upon the infant sub-district, the Northern field of maintaining the cause of unionism in this beknighted state. Several thousand men in the Kanawha Valley have been on strike, however, for several years (Paint and Cabin Creeks) and rumors are about that the union intends to put on an aggressive organization campaign.

Not In Central Competitive.

West Virginia is not included in the Central Competitive field in wage negotiations but its scale is based upon that of the competitive field. However, the Northern W. Virginia scale calls for 62.7 cents per ton for loading in rooms after machine cutting (in "thick" veins formerly five, now four feet or over) as against about 74 cents in the Pittsburgh District for thick vein, and higher rates in some other sections; the day rates are also about 2 per cent lower. On the other hand, the Northern W. Virginia miners are not troubled with the draw slate (slate which overlies the coal and either comes down when the coal is blasted or must be pulled down for safety) which makes life miserable for the Pittsburgh vein miners in the Pittsburgh District and especially in Eastern Ohio; where they must handle 12 inches or less of this slate without extra compensation. The Pittsburgh vein in W. Virginia runs eight or nine feet in thickness, enabling a foot or so of roof coal to be left to hold up the slate. The Freeport and Sewickley veins, which are also extensively mined in this field, do not carry draw slate, altho the Freeport has several inches of "bone coal" (slatey unburnable, heavy substance) to be picked out of the middle of the vein.

New Scale Is Worse.

The new scale up for adoption is in general the same but with a number of changes almost all to the disadvantage of the miners. The differential of 1.3 cents per ton, and 8 cents per day, formerly allowed to men in mines requiring closed lamps (for safety from gas; storage battery electric lights generally used) was wiped out. This affects about 15 per cent of the Sub-District 4 membership employed in the shaft mines in the Fairmont field, Pittsburgh vein. It was also decided that "thin veins" are four feet or under instead of five, which will take .3 cents per ton away from quite a few, especially in the Grafton-Phillipi field.

These Bosses Won't Sign.

At present the New England Fuel and Transportation Co., operating two large mines at Lowsville, and Grant Town, employing together about 950 men, is still adhering to its refusal to sign the new agreement and has its mines closed tight. Several other companies, mostly small ones, have also refused to sign. There have been since the 1922 strike in a few non-union miners in the Morgantown and Clarksburg fields. Of course, all the agreements signed so far are contingent upon ratification of the scale by the convention.

Production Near Standstill.

Coal production in this region is almost at a standstill, most of the mines being entirely closed or working on a part-time schedule, there being in the Fairmont region 47 mines reported working yesterday and 232 idle. Most of the production is said to be going to the railroads: the Pittsburgh vein and Sewickley mines of Northern West Virginia furnishing an exceptionally easily crumble into slack to be blown out the smoke-stack by the forced draft before being consumed.

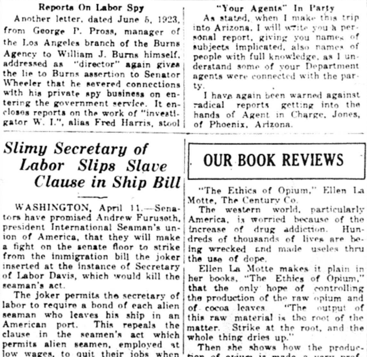
Join the "I want to make THE DAILY WORKER grow" club.

IMPEACH COOLIDGE!

Wild Joy Rides With University Girls Outdoor Sport of Burns Department of Justice Stools

William J. Burns department of justice dicks whom he sent to Arizona to assist his private agency in labor spy work for the copper companies, had such wild parties with university girls that a disasterous scandal was feared, we learned from confidential Burns agency, now in the possession of the Industrial Workers of the World, and made public thru Industrial Solidarity.

Another letter, which follows, tells the federal district attorney at Phoenix, Arizona, to make discreet inquiries about one of these joy rides where three labor spies spilled out of a car with girl students and warns him against the reports getting into the hands of an agent named "Jones".



F. H. Bernard,
U. S. Dist Atty
Phoenix, Ariz
make inquiry as to trip made by 3 D of J. Agents in which they took 3 girls from University of Arizona to Nogales and turned over Auto in return.
Don't let these reports go through Jones hands at Phoenix. Cameron's son was one of party

Reports On Labor Spy

Another letter, dated June 5, 1923, from George P. Pross, manager of the Los Angeles branch of the Burns Agency to William J. Burns himself, addressed as "director" again gives the lie to Burns assertion to Senator Wheeler that he severed connections with his private spy business on entering the government service. It encloses reports on the work of "investigator W. I.", alias Fred Harris, stool pigeon in the I. W. W. metal mining industry until he was expelled recently. Burns is urged to "return" to the Pacific Coast and his subordinate refers to the girl students' scandal as follows:

Joy Ride Across Border

I have received information that three Government employes went out on a wild party, taking with them three young girls from the University of Arizona, making a trip to Nogales, Mexico. It appears as tho the officials of the University of Arizona are up in arms over this affair and have been requested thru Government officials in Arizona to make a full report to Washington, D. C.

"Your Agents" In Party

As stated, when I make this trip into Arizona, I will write you a personal report, giving you names of subjects implicated, also names of people with full knowledge, as I understand some of your Department agents were connected with the party.

I have again been warned against radical reports getting into the hands of Agent in Charge, Jones, of Phoenix, Arizona.

Slimy Secretary of Labor Slips Slave Clause in Ship Bill

WASHINGTON, April 11.—Senators have promised Andrew Furuseth, president International Seaman's union of America, that they will make a fight on the senate floor to strike from the immigration bill the joker inserted at the instance of Secretary of Labor Davis, which would kill the seaman's act.

The joker permits the secretary of labor to require a bond of each alien seaman who leaves his ship in an American port. This repeals the clause in the seamen's act which permits alien seamen, employed at low wages, to quit their jobs when in American ports and to wait for a chance to ship out at American wages.

Son of Morgan Side Kick Heads Revolt Of Harvard Students

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., April 10.—Corliss Lamont, son of the New York (Morgan) banker and vice-president of the Harvard union here, is leading a students' protest against the action of the governing board of the union in refusing to allow radicals to speak to the students. Eugene V. Debs, William Z. Foster, and Scott Nearing are among the speakers excluded by Harvard union which tries to palm off on the students only conservative orators. Lamont and his fellows say the radicals can always speak before the Harvard Liberal club, but that does not reach enough students.

Expect Ambassador Of U. S. to Brazil To Leave for Home

RIO DE JANEIRO, April 11.—The newspaper A. Noite says it is informed from an authoritative source that a high diplomatic representative will leave Brazil definitely next Wednesday and "will not return."

Edwin Morgan, ambassador of the United States has booked passage for the United States on that date, but there is no confirmation of reports that he will not return to his post here.

OUR BOOK REVIEWS

"The Ethics of Opium," Ellen La Motte, The Century Co.

The western world, particularly America, is worried because of the increase of drug addiction. Hundreds of thousands of lives are being wrecked and made useles thru the use of dope.

Ellen La Motte makes it plain in her books, "The Ethics of Opium," that the only hope of controlling the production of the raw opium and of cocoa leaves "The output of this raw material is the root of the matter. Strike at the root, and the whole thing dries up."

Then she shows how the production of opium is made a very profitable business in the eastern colonies of the western countries. How the same dope that wrecks the lives of workers in the home countries and reduced their efficiency is used in the East to keep the natives contented and enslaved. Miss La Motte shows and then proves with tables of statistics.

Great Britain is the worst offender in this dope traffic. At home, there are excellent laws that help to prevent dope addiction but in India the opium is raised, manufactured and sold by the government. Holland, France and Japan are also strong for dope in the east.

These goverments could, by stopping production in their colonies, stop the whole dope traffic. But they don't, it pays too well.

Trachtenberg Tour

Sunday, April 13, 2:30 p. m., Cleveland, O., Royal Hall, 5217 Woodland.

Monday, April 14, 8 p. m., Toledo, O., Labor Temple, Jefferson and Michigan.

Tuesday, April 15, 8 p. m., Detroit, House of Masses, 2101 Gratiot Ave.

Wednesday, April 16, 8 p. m., Detroit, House of Masses, 2101 Gratiot Ave. (Russian Trade Unions.)

Thursday, April 17, Grand Rapids, full details to appear later.

Friday, April 18, 8 p. m., Chicago, North Side Turner Hall, 820 N. Clark St.

Saturday, April 19, Milwaukee, full details to appear later.

Sunday, April 20, Gary, Ind., full details to appear later.

Harding's Normalcy Defined

What is normalcy?

It was President Harding's favorite word to describe the activities of his administration.

Comes now a description of the Harding administration

"as the most corrupt regime in the history of the country * * * * a seamy side of history for which one seeks in vain a parallel short of the intrigue of the most corrupt European courts of the 18th century."

The quoted words are from a recently published dispatch of Arthur Sears Henning, principal Washington correspondent of the Chicago Tribune.

GUNMEN RULE IN FORMER UNION FIELDS IN W. VA

Briar Creek Scabs Kep Like Prisoners

By TOM TIPPETT
(Staff Correspondent of the Federated Pres

OLCOTT, W. Va., April 11.— strike in West Virginia does n mean merely remaining away fro work. It carries with it simultan eously an influx of gunmen, evictio notices, and a general reign of terro in the camp. All of which happene at Olcott. This place is a coal min ing camp on Briar Creek just of Big Coal river in Kanawha county owned by the Black Band Consoli dated Coal Co.

The Briar Creek strike has no been on for two years. It began i 1922 in the national coal strik when the Black Band operators ap plied the 1917 wage scale in thei mines. The situation here is typica of many isolated streggles in thi district. Out of the original strik ers about 200 remain on the creek involving altogether nearly 1,00 people counting the women and chil dren, affected by the strike.

Company Offers 1917 Scale

This company would have bee willing to continue union recogni tion had the men accepted the 191 wage scale. The 1917 rate was 5 cents a ton for loaders and $4.30 fo daily labor. The war-time scale an the one demanded by the miners an being paid in other unionized sec tions of West Virginia is $7 a day and 77 cents a ton for cutting an loading. This company is consid ered liberal because it gave th strikers at one period 30 days' no tice to get out of company owne houses and at all times the notice allowed at least five days to mov instead of 24 hours or less.

Evictions in January

An examinaton of the eviction pa pers shows January as the tim chosen by this benevolent coal company to give their erstwhile em ployes a last opportunity to retur to the mines under the bosses' term or vacate their houses. This kin of moving does not mean into an other house, but onto the roa where the company does not ow the land. All the houses in such camp are owned by the coal opera tors for that very purpose.

January in West Virginia is rea winter; 20 below zero is not uncom mon on Briar Creek. When a coa strike is called in this state a ten colony appears immediately in th river bottoms or on some hillsid patch which a poverty stricken farm er gladly rents to the union. In winte barracks are substituted for the can vas homes as much as possible. An so it is on Briar Creek.

This article is being written in such a one-room home. The 1000 union people making the fight have live in these barracks crudely and uncom fortably for the last two years wit escape very remote. They are supported by District 17, U. M. W. A.; the strike benefits being $3.50 a week for single men, $1.50 extra for a wife and 50 cents for each child. This buys coarse, wholesome food and they do not suffer hunger. But there a no clothes and nothing else. Ver ragged and barefoot women and ch dren are not an exception but th rule. None of the many children g to school because of their rags.

Workers Kept as Prisoners

Farther up the creek are the min where strike-breakers are at wor except at one pit which the strike have successfully kept closed. Th 1917 wage scale is supposed to be paid but a worker there told me that the company pays "whatever it wants to" and always settles below the 1917 figures. Wages are paid in company money and the workers are kept in the camp like prisoners. Escape is 16 miles over the mountains on one side or via the company owned private railroad to the Baltimore & Ohio on the other. Thus the non union men are kept in the valley in slavery.

Police Nab Runaway Scabs

In the beginning of the strike 100 Negro families were brought in from the southern plantations. It can be said to their credit that all but 35 of these colored families have e caped. A few days ago the strikers assisted two Negro men down the creek but later they were captured and marched back past the barracks to the mine by a detachment of the state mounted police.

In West Virginia there are thr organizations that do this and oth business just as pernicious for th coal barons. They are the Baldwin-Felts detective agency, chartered and operating in Logan, McDowell and Mingo counties; the operators' private army of "watchmen" deputized by the state and paid for by the operators, and the regular state constabulary (mounted police). The function of these three organizations is identical.

Mounted Police Guard Mines

On Briar Creek, in the absence of the other two, the mounted police serve the operators. I walked 16 miles from Briar Creek over the public mountain trail (April 4) and did not meet or see a sign of a single mounted policeman except at a coal mine. Their presence on the highway with guns and cartridge belts in glaring array was the unmistakable sign of a non-union coal camp.

(C. H. Minner, secretary Local 4115, U. M. W. A., Brounland, W. Va., will be glad to receive castoff clothing for men, women or children of any age to help them in their struggle.—T. T.)

How many of your shop-mates rea THE DAILY WORKER. Get one o them to subscribe today.

THE DAILY WORKER RAISES THE STANDARD FOR A WORKERS' AND FARMERS' GOVERNMENT

THE DAILY WORKER

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Amalgamation
Organization of Unorganized
The Land for the Users
The Industries for the Workers
Protection of the Foreign-Born
Recognition of Soviet Russia

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Price 3 Cents

HOOVER'S ANTI-SOVIET PLOT EXPOSED

Today's Daily Worker Comes From Our Own Press in Our Own Building

Today's issue of the DAILY WORKER marks a great forward step. This issue of our paper was printed on our own press in our own building. Within a few days the DAILY WORKER plant will be able to print everything from a calling card to a book, magazine or newspaper, on the latest type job-presses, cylinder and rotary press, which are now part of our equipment.

The DAILY WORKER belongs to the thousands of workers whose nickels, dimes and dollars made this possible.

The DAILY WORKER editorial staff, by working day and night, kept up the standard which makes the DAILY WORKER the best workingclass newspaper in America.

The business office contracted to run the paper on its own presses within three months after the paper started on January 13. Just three months have gone by and we are not only using our own presses, but are housed in our own building at 1113 West Washington Street.

The DAILY WORKER moved into its own plant because it was assured that the workers and farmers would continue to support their first daily English language Communist newspaper. The new subscriptions are expected to go way over the ten thousand mark set for our first subscription drive.

Today's issue marks a new phase in the growth of the DAILY WORKER because it demonstrates to even the most skeptical that we are now a permanent institution. It is now three months since the DAILY WORKER was only an idea, and the workers who made the paper possible, have demonstrated that it has come to stay.

Efficiency is the new watchword of the workers. The DAILY WORKER proves that the militant working class is capable of efficient management and operation of large projects. Within three days' time the entire equipment of the DAILY WORKER was moved to our new home. A complicated modern Hoe rotary press, that prints 25,000 papers an hour, was moved across town and set up in the new building, ready to run this issue of the paper.

The DAILY WORKER is permanently established. It is founded on the support of the faithful workers and farmers of the country who are to keep their daily growing by sending in a flood of subscriptions. The DAILY WORKER belongs to the working class, and it depends for its support on the army of sub-getters that is now being built up. The new DAILY WORKER BUILDING is an evidence of the faith which is laid in the increased and continued activity of the workers in rallying to the support of their paper.

SULLIVAN IN FAREWELL TO THE STRIKERS

He Thinks Capitalist Courts Good Thing

A bitter attack on the injunction against picketing as unconstitutional and illegal by the International Ladies' Garment Workers' lawyer, Peter Sissman, had Judge "Dennie" Sullivan on the run at the last session of his court before he fled from the courageous picketers for parts unknown. His place is being taken by Judge Charles M. Foell.

Judge Sullivan tried to excuse his unjust sentences and fines by putting up a weak defense consisting of moralizing and philosophical generalities.

Protects Property.

"We must have some sort of a tribunal," said Sullivan. "We must protect"—Sullivan almost said property, but checked himself and finished up—"the people." "In Russia they have committees to interpret the laws, but judges are best, and that's why I am going to enforce the injunction."

Sullivan's court room gives the strikers a good education. They are packed into the court room by the dozen, and are treated, not as a part of the "people" who are supposed to benefit by the law, but as so many wooden figures which are moved around at the pleasure of the property owners. As Sullivan talked about protecting the people he mechanically took the thousand-dollar bonds which each "criminal" striker had to put up to keep his liberty.

Hillman to Speak.

Sidney Hillman told the DAILY WORKER that the ten thousand dollars put up by the Amalgamated Clothing Workers is only a beginning. "There will be more when it is needed," Hillman said. "The strike is important to every union man. We must all help fight the illegal injunction, especially those in the needle trades. The Amalgamated will go down the line with the Ladies' Garment Workers."

The DAILY WORKER arranged that Hillman should speak at today's strike meeting.

Nothing further has been heard from the Federation of Labor officials regarding the labor parade to be followed by a mass meeting. Members of the "Committee of 15" declare they have heard nothing from the Mayor relative to a permit. John Fitzpatrick was instructed to obtain the permit, but was out of town when called on by the DAILY WORKER.

Gompers Does Nothing.

Altho it has long been advertised that Samuel Gompers is to take definite action in aid of the garment workers, Gompers has done nothing about the strike since being in town. Gompers has been secreted in the Hotel Morrison for the greater part of the last week, engaged in mysterious conferences with some of his old pals, and studying certain phases of women in industry.

If Gompers is doing anything to help the garment strikers fight the injunction, he is keeping mighty quiet about it. At the Federation headquarters it was stated his plans are not known regarding the strike. It is not known by any of the union officials when Gompers will speak at the long heralded mass meeting, or whether he will speak at all.

(Continued on Page 2)

The Daily Worker Unmasks U. S. Spokesman As Ally of Worst Russian Reaction

The DAILY WORKER herewith reproduces photostatic documents and gives the facts showing how Herbert Hoover, as a spokesman of The American government, aided and abetted the counter-revolutionary forces in Europe.

Hoover's unsuccessful attempt to overthrow the Workers' and Farmers' Soviet Republic of Russia resembles the dastardly role played by him in helping to put Admiral Horthy, hangman of the Hungarian working class, in power.

The DAILY WORKER is now in the midst of prosecuting a vigorous, thorogoing investigation which will completely expose the true role of the American capitalist government agents like Hebert Hoover in the struggle of the European working men for freedom from employing class oppression.

In view of Secretary of State Hughes' fraudulent allegations about the Soviet Republic of Russia, these genuine documents, for the first time made public by the DAILY WORKER, are of inestimable value in showing how the United States government itself has been doing everything in its power to overthrow the Soviet government

• • •

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, April 13.—"When the time comes that the truth about America's share in the war against Soviet Russia is really wanted, then I shall be able to bring witnesses who will prove that America is responsible for great material damage and loss of many lives on the Russian side. Today there are living six men, with whom I can communicate, who know all the plans made for the Yudenitch invasion. I have documents that will support their testimony."

This was the statement made to THE DAILY WORKER correspondent here by Captain James V. Martin, who commanded the Shipping Board vessel "Lake Fray" on her voyage from Rassens, near Bordeaux, France, in August, 1919, to Reval, Esthonia, with a cargo consigned from "American Relief Administration" to "Representative General Supply Committee of the Russian Armies".

Photostatic copy of a bill of lading of part of this cargo is presented herewith. It shows that 60 motor trucks, of the 2-ton Liberty type supplied to the quartermasters' corps in the American army, and some 50,000 gallons of gasoline, 150 gallons of grease, and spare truck parts, were included in this shipment.

Shattering Hoover's Denial.

Hoover denies that Martin's cargo of "food and medicines" was delivered to Yudenitch's forces. He points out that Martin sailed up the Baltic in August, and that Yudenitch did not enter Russia until October. That is just the point made by Martin—that he was decorated by Yudenitch for "the work you have rendered to the Russian North-Western Army", on September 4, and that the work involved was the early delivery of provisions and this motor transport. He says it was because Winston Churchill, the British war minister, failed to deliver the airplanes and tanks he had promised, that Yudenitch failed to capture Leningrad and to gain the aid of the Finnish army then waiting on the border to march toward Moscow.

Yudenitch waited until October in the vain hope that Churchill's British war materials would arrive. The desertion of Von der Goltz and Bermont, his Baltic German allies, threatened his rear and caused a blockade of the coast, forcing him to start on his campaign when he was unprepared for severe fighting. The Red Army rallied, and the monarahist forces were destroyed.

"It is true that I entered into negotiations to furnish airplanes to Yudenitch's army," said Martin. "I did so because the British link in the plan for the military campaign had failed, and because Gen. Goff of the British Army, who was acting in the Baltic region for the American government, according to all accounts, assured me that I ought to do so. I considered that it was necessary to get airplanes and machine guns from Germany, to carry out the policy of the American government toward Russia.

(Continued on Page Two.)

COMMUNIST, I.W.W. CLASH TO BIG CROWD

Cannon-Edward Debate Before Big Throng

Sixteen hundred men and women packed North Side Turner Hall yesterday afternoon to cheer their respective representatives, Forrest Edwards, of the I. W. W., or James Cannon, of the Workers Party, in their debate on the subject: "Resolved, That the Workers Party Must Fail to Achieve Anything of Importance for the Workers."

Before the debate began Bob Chaplin, the chairman, spoke of the coming revolutionary holiday on the first of May and pointed out that both of the groups before him were against capitalism. Partisans of both sides cheered at this and the spirit in the main was friendly until the end.

Must Serve the State.

But the debating was a real clash of ideas. Cannon, while he paid a tribute to the I. W. W. members for their courage in the class war pointed out that working class power could not be seized without taking over the forces of the state.

Edwards led off by supporting the necessity of industrial action as opposed to political action, claiming that the class struggle is in the industrial field and that the causes of the struggle arise in the workshops, where they must be dealt with in his opinion. The Workers Party leaders use too many theses, he argued.

Relies on Unions Solely.

"The capitalists own all the resources and means of wealth production and don't use them," asserted Edwards, "while the workers use the materials and do not own them. The robbery of wage labor takes place in industry; therefore, we must unite on the basis of industry, the field of the struggle."

Edwards argued that when the crisis came that the state power crumbled, the only saved institution would be the unions of workers in industry and the task of reconstructing industry would then devolve on them. Later in his remarks, Edwards mentioned that this crisis would not come until the "dim and distant future."

Dictatorship of Proletariat.

"The dictatorship of the proletariat is a necessary condition to the workers in the crisis of their struggle against capitalism," stated Edwards. "But the dictatorship cannot be organized by a political party. It must be from the union of workers in industry."

Edwards summed up his case against the Workers Party in the role of leadership in nine points, beginning with the fact that it is a political party; asserting that it is not organized on the basis of the class struggle; that its organization tactics must lead the workers farther astray; that the Workers Party revere and corrupt Marx; that they would establish a dictatorship of politicians; that it is not in the power of a political party to achieve the revolution; that the Workers Party want domination and liquidation of workers' organizations; that indulgence in the program of opportunism, like the old socialist party, is bound to fail; that slogans lead to delusion.

Cannon began with an announcement of his pride in being a "professional revolutionist" and plunged at once into a clear and forceful out-

(Continued on Page Four)

Hoover Must Answer

The revelations of the Teapot Dome and the Daugherty investigations have overshadowed many political events of the first order. Now, that these investigations are slowing down under pressure from the biggest business interests of the country, is the time to force Congress to act on the crimes committed by other cabinet members who have to date been saved from exposure by the pressure of the former investigations.

We have especially in mind the conduct of Herbert Hoover in entering a conspiracy to overthrow the Russian Soviet Government by furnishing food and military supplies to Yudenitch in his drive against Leningrad. The dastardly maneuvers of Herbert Hoover, posing as the humanitarian relief agent of starving Europe, in fomenting counter-revolution in Hungary and Soviet Russia costing thousands of lives and hundreds of millions of dollars, deserve far more thorogoing and serious investigation than even the graft and corruption of Fall and Daugherty.

The Wheeler committee has deliberately shirked the investigation of the charges made against Hoover by Captain Martin. The evidence in the possession of Captain Martin who commanded the Shipping Board vessel "Lake Fray" bringing airplanes and tanks to Yudenitch indicts Hoover of a crime that dwarfs in rottenness and bestiality everything that Fall, Denby and Daugherty have done. The graves, known and unknown, of the Russian, American, English, and other workingmen who fell in the battles of the Russian revolution are eloquent witnesses of the policies of our capitalist government as pursued by Hoover.

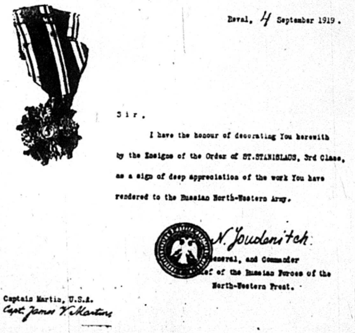
Such policies will never be ended until the workingmen and farmers use all their power to put a stop to them. Mr. Wheeler and his so-called progressive heroes are running away from an examination of the bloody acts of Hoover because they fear the attacks of the reactionaries on them as "reds" and dangerous citizens. Wheeler and Brookhart will not do a thing or lift the smallest voice to show Hoover in his true light unless the pressure of the workers and farmers is so great as to compel them to do so.

These "progressives" dare not expose the Hoover "relief" policy for fear of the disclosures adducing more damaging irrefutable evidence about the class character of the American government and its policies.

Precisely for this reason, the working and farming masses must force the Wheeler committee to rip the mask of humanitarianism off Hoover by subjecting his European relief campaigns to a merciless investigation. It is high time that Hoover answers.

Martin Gets Yudenitch Medal

Photostatic picture of medal given Captain Martin by General Yudenitch in recognition of the American captain's services to the White Guard forces during the onslaught on Leningrad.



Reval, 4 September 1919.

Sir,

I have the honour of decorating You herewith by the Ensigne of the Order of ST.STANISLAUS, 3rd Class, as a sign of deep appreciation of the work You have rendered to the Russian North-Western Army.

N. Joudenitch
General, and Commander-in-Chief of the Russian Forces of the North-Western Front.

Captain Martin, U.S.A.
Capt. James V. Martin

RUSSIA IN BLUNT TALK TO FRANCE

Resent Interference of Paris in Spy Trials

MOSCOW, April 13.—Russia today sent a sharp note to France, "rejecting indignantly" the latter's interference in the trial of anti-Soviet spies at Kief.

The Russian note was in reply to one from Premier Raymond Poincare in which the French premier urged clemency for the alleged spies on humanitarian grounds.

Chitcherin Talks Business.

Georges Chitcherin, Soviet Foreign Minister did not mince words in his reply. He declared France had committed a hostile act.

"The Soviet Government rejects indignantly the attempt of the French Government to interfere in the trial," he wrote. "This is contrary to the most elementary respect for the sovereignty of other countries.

"The French government, moreover, is well aware of the criminal work of the Kieff accused.

"Because these Kieff spies were in contact with the French intelligence service, now France attempts to protect her own spies under a mask of humanity.

"This is a hostile act. It comes in addition to other hostile acts, for example, the sanctioning by France of the annexation of Bessarabia by Roumania and prevention of Chino-Russian understanding.

Hostile Policy Continued.

"The Soviet government is surprised that the French Government disregards the feeling its deeds are creating among the Russian masses who have not forgotten their sufferings and the damage caused by French interventions.

"Now they see that the French Government, contrary to other western powers, continues its hostile policy against the Soviet union.

"The Soviet Government disregards attempts to interfere in the competency of Russian courts, but watches French acts closely.

"The Soviet Government repeatedly has declared its willingness to negotiate a Franco-Russian agreement and notes that France not only does not meet this effort, but has recently increased her hostile policy.

Soviet Rule is Friendly.

The note concludes by saying that Russia is convinced that "an overwhelming majority of the French population will force its governments towards the pathway of understanding with Soviet Russia."

Trachtenberg Tour

Monday, April 14, 8 p. m., Toledo, O., Labor Temple, Jefferson and Michigan.

Tuesday, April 15, 8 p. m., Detroit, House of Masses, 2101 Gratiot Ave,

Wednesday, April 16, 8 p. m., Detroit, House of Masses, 2101 Gratiot Ave. (Russian Trade Unoins.)

Thursday, April 17, Grand Rapids, full details to appear later.

Friday, April 18, 8 p. m., Chicago, North Side Turner Hall, 820 N. Clark St.

Saturday, April 19, Milwaukee, full details to appear later.

Sunday, April 20, Gary, Ind., full details to appear later.

May Call Hoover to Testify

(Special to the Daily Worker.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 13.—Herbert Hoover may be compelled to testify as to his shipments of relief supplies to the territories controlled by Russian counter-revolutionaries, in 1919-1920, as a result of the raising of this issue by Captain Scaife in connection with the neglect of investigation of these charges by Daugherty.

Scaife brought up charges made by Captain Martin of the Shipping Board vessel Lake Fray, which carried, he says, $1,000,000 worth of food and army trucks to Reval in August, 1919, in time to hand them over to Yudenitch for his drive against Leningrad.

The Hoover organization charged Captain Martin with having tried to sell German war material to Yudenitch, and he was removed from command of his ship when he returned to England, but in 1920 the Shipping Board formally exonerated him. Martin has a decoration which Yudenitch bestowed upon him in recognition of his having delivered the supplies and trucks on time.

U. S. Senate Opens War on Coolidge

Plan to Expunge His Message from Record

WASHINGTON, April 13.—A movement to expunge from the record President Coolidge's message demanding that the Senate get back to legal procedure was started in the Senate today by Senator Reed, Missouri.

In concluding a bitter personal attack on the president, during which he characterized the message as an "insult" to the Senate, Reed announced that he would introduce a resolution expunging the message from the record.

• • •

Refuse to Halt Probe.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—The senate is ready to adopt the democratic resolution refusing to halt the investigation of secretary of the treasury, Mellon, tho President Coolidge and Secretary Mellon demand it be halted.

If Mellon wants to resign he will have an opportunity to do so, senate democrats said today, as they claimed to have enough progressive-republican votes pledged to maintain their position.

More is involved than the Mellon inquiry, senators held. Senator Walsh Montana, regards the Coolidge-Mellon effort to halt the investigation of the internal revenue bureau—which involves indirectly an investigation of Secretary Mellon—as an effort to halt all the senatorial inquiries now under way.

Would Hire Heney.

For that reason the democrats and progressives are virtually unanimous in support of the resolution to give the Mellon investigators broader powers and permitting them to hire Francis J. Heney.

Senators Walsh, Robinson and other democratic leaders are determined to have the senate settle decisively whether the executive branch of the government or the legislative shall decide when and how congressional investigations are to be carried on.

Henry Ford to Quit.

DETROIT, Mich., April 13.—Henry Ford's withdrawal as the presidential nominee of the Michigan delegation to the Democratic convention will be in the hands of William A. Comstock, Democratic state committee, within 48 hours.

UNMASK HOOVER AS AN ALLY OF WORST REACTION

Daily Worker Prints the Testimony

(Continued from Page One.)

Contract Made With Gen. Ianoff.

"The contract was made with Maj. Gen. Ianoff, chief of supplies of the Russian North-Western Army, but was not carried out, as I received no definite answer from Special Commissioner Haynes at Helsingfors, to whom I referred the question.

"Complaint was made to the American Relief Administration and the London office of the Shipping Board, as to this contract. It is my contention that I was sent out to Reval, thru mined waters and in time of war, at the instance of the aircraft profiteering ring in America, against whom I had been fighting, and that they were anxious that I be discredited.

"I was also in the position of having delivered the shipment of trucks to Yudenitch, and that fact was embarrassing to those who gave me my orders."

Martin has offered in evidence, in his damage suit against the aircraft combine in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, a copy of a telegram from one Leach, representing the A. R. R. at Riga, addressed to that organization's London office, dated Nov. 1, 1919, reading:

> "Strongly advise in view of disclosures Cominsky and General Wall regarding conduct Master of Lake Fray that he will be relieved of command by next in line. Retained in command General Wall thinks unsafe for him to return London to give evidence".

The reference to Cominsky is obscure, but two days later another cable from Leach to London said that "German woman from Berlin carried by skipper on Cominsky reports women on board the Lake Fray all night on several occasions." etc.

But the reference to General Wall is clear. Martin shows a letter on the stationery of the Bureau of Operations, signed "General Ernest N. Wahl", under date of August 15, 1919, at Saint Nazaire, France, as follows:

"We, the undersigned hereby acknowledge that Captain James V. Martin of the Lake Fray has fully explained the conditions of our residence aboard ship while enroute to Russia. We understand that the Lake Fray has no passenger accommodations and we agree to make the best of conditions aboard ship without complaint."

Martin describes Wall as a former imperial military governor of Leningrad who was chosen as the liason officer between the Russian Whites' headquarters in Paris and the Yudenitch forces. Kolchak, Denikin, and Yudenitch all took their orders from Paris, and back of this Paris bureau were—Martin says he can prove—Herbert Hoover, Winston Churchill and the French government.

The Trials of General Wall.

"Hoover sent me word that Gen. Wahl was to travel aboard my ship to Reval," said Martin. "I asked for assurance that the Shipping Board wanted me to do this, because it was in violation of law. Hoover took it up in London and brought pressure on the Shipping Board office, so that I received official advice to take Gen. Wahl along. This cable from Leach to London shows that they were working confidentially with him, and that he advised them that it would be unsafe to let me return and testify as master of a ship, as to what I had been doing."

Somewhere in a safety deposit vault, in a city he will not name, Martin now has a stack of cablegrams, letters and other documents which he says will be produced at the proper moment to show that he was merely doing what he considered his duty as a servant of the American government when he tried to furnish airplanes and machines guns to Yudenitch for the attack on Petrograd.

He says he was intimately acquainted with the White Guard leaders, and heard from them the confirmation of statements given to him in other quarters as to the big political plot behind the Yudenitch venture.

Aid From British Labor.

British labor, in Martin's opinion, had much to do with the failure of the campaign to crush the Red Army and stamp out bolshevism in Europe. British labor raised such an outcry that Churchill dared not move the British fleet from Reval toward Leningrad as Yudenitch advanced, and Churchill dared not ship the planes and tanks he had prepared to deliver at Reval. The cautious Finns, having equipped 150,000 soldiers for a march from Leningrad to Moscow, would not stir until the British fleet arrived at Leningrad. And so the collapse came.

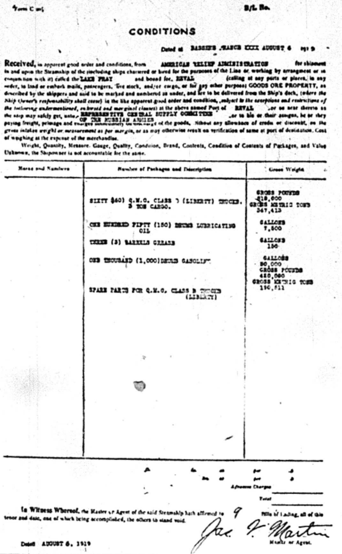
MOSCOW, April 13.—Roumania is reported to have declared a "state of emergency" thruout Bessarabia.

Recent annexation of Bessarabia by Roumania, with approval of the Little Entente, stirred up some indignation in Russia, which would have preferred an autonomous or Russian state there.

How many of your shop-mates read THE DAILY WORKER. Get one of them to subscribe today.

Hoover Delivers the Goods

Photostatic copy of a Bill of Lading for goods shipped by Hoover's Relief Administration on the United States Shipping Board vessel "Lake Fray", commanded by Captain James V. Martin, from Bassens, France, to Reval, Esthonia, for the Central Supply Committee of the Russian Counter-revolutionary armies commanded by General Yudenitch.



Form C B/L No.

CONDITIONS

Dated at BASSENS FRANCE XXXX AUGUST 6 1919

Received, in apparent good order and condition, from AMERICAN RELIEF ADMINISTRATION for shipment in and upon the Steamship of the (including ships chartered or hired for the purposes of the Line or working by arrangement or in conjunction with it) called the LAKE FRAY and bound for, REVAL (calling at any ports or places, in any order, to land or embark mails, passengers, live stock, and/or cargo, or for any other purpose) GOODS ORE PROPERTY, as described by the shippers and said to be marked and numbered as under, and are to be delivered from the Ship's deck, (where the Ship Owner's responsibility shall cease) in the like apparent good order and condition, subject to the exceptions and restrictions of the following undermentioned, endorsed and marginal clauses) at the above named Port of REVAL or so near thereto as the ship may safely get, unto REPRESENTATIVE CENTRAL SUPPLY COMMITTEE OF THE RUSSIAN ARMIES or to his or their assigns, he or they paying freight, primage and charges [illegible] of the goods, without any allowance of credit or discount, on the gross intake weight or measurement as per margin, or as may otherwise result on verification of same at port of destination. Cost of weighing at the expense of the merchandise.

Weight, Quantity, Measure, Gauge, Quality, Condition, Brand, Contents, Condition of Contents of Packages, and Value Unknown, the Shipowner is not accountable for the same.

Marks and Numbers	Number of Packages and Description	Gross Weight
	SIXTY (60) Q.M.C. CLASS B (LIBERTY) TRUCKS. 3 TON CARGO.	GROSS POUNDS 418,000 GROSS METRIC TONS 347,413
	ONE HUNDRED FIFTY (150) DRUMS LUBRICATING OIL	GALLONS 7,500
	THREE (3) BARRELS GREASE	GALLONS 150
	ONE THOUSAND (1,000) DRUMS GASOLINE	GALLONS 50,000 GROSS POUNDS 410,000 GROSS METRIC TONS 190,511
	SPARE PARTS FOR Q.M.C. CLASS B TRUCKS (LIBERTY)	

Advance Charges

Total

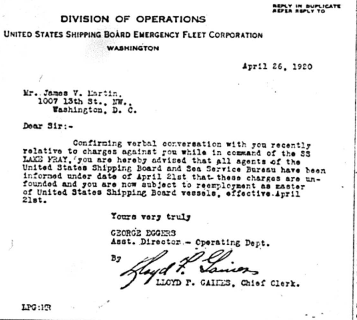
In Witness Whereof, the Master or Agent of the said Steamship hath affirmed to 9 Bills of Lading, all of this tenor and date, one of which being accomplished, the others to stand void.

Dated AUGUST 6, 1919

Jas. V. Martin
Master or Agent.

Trip for Czarist General

This letter shows how the United States Shipping Board provided Czarist General Wahl with trip for Yudenitch front during offensive against Leningrad:



REPLY IN DUPLICATE
REFER REPLY TO

DIVISION OF OPERATIONS
UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD EMERGENCY FLEET CORPORATION
WASHINGTON

April 26, 1920

Mr. James V. Martin,
1007 13th St., NW.,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:-

Confirming verbal conversation with you recently relative to charges against you while in command of the SS LAKE FRAY, you are hereby advised that all agents of the United States Shipping Board and Sea Service Bureau have been informed under date of April 21st that these charges are unfounded and you are now subject to reemployment as master of United States Shipping Board vessels, effective April 21st.

Yours very truly

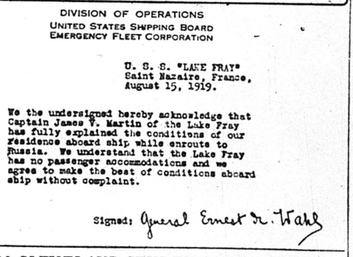
GEORGE EGGERS
Asst. Director - Operating Dept.

By Lloyd P. Gaines
LLOYD P. GAINES, Chief Clerk.

LPG:HR

Martin Relieved of Blame

Copy of letter sent Captain Martin by United States Shipping Bureau clearing him of all possible charges involved in the part he played in the Yudenitch drive on Leningrad.



DIVISION OF OPERATIONS
UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD
EMERGENCY FLEET CORPORATION

U. S. S. "LAKE FRAY"
Saint Nazaire, France,
August 15, 1919.

We the undersigned hereby acknowledge that Captain James V. Martin of the Lake Fray has fully explained the conditions of our residence aboard ship while enroute to Russia. We understand that the Lake Fray has no passenger accommodations and we agree to make the best of conditions aboard ship without complaint.

Signed: General Ernest N. Wahl

300 CLEVELAND STUDENTS THREATEN STRIKE AS CENSORSHIP PROTEST

CLEVELAND, Ohio, April 13.—Nearly 300 members of the Case school here threaten to strike Monday as protest against the suspension of five students on the staff of "The Case Tech," the school publication.

The suspension resulted from a "scandal sheet" issued Wednesday, which pictured a member of the faculty seated with a thinly-veiled—almost nude—dancing girl.

The story, itself also prankishly faked, intimated that the highly respected professor was more interested in the "ne plus ultra" of the maiden than the fourth dimension or Einstein theory.

The suspended students are James Johnson, editor; H. H. Clarke, business manager; J. H. McDaniel, K. M. Eicher and A. W. Fritz. Petitions are being circulated calling on the students to strike Monday.

How many of your shop-mates read THE DAILY WORKER. Get one of them to subscribe today.

WHEELER HITS CAL COOLIDGE AS 'INCAPABLE'

Senator Says President Is Only Politician

Senator Burton K. Wheeler, leader of the senate Daugherty investigating committee, in Chcago, accused President Coolidge of being "incapable" and "looking at everything with purely a political standpoint instead of the welfare of the people of the nation."

Wheeler, referring to the senatorial investigations, said:

"The President's lack of action in all these matters has shown the country he is incapable of dealing with the situation, which demands a forceful leader that will drive from office in Washington all those who have been guilty of corruption or have taken part in the gigantic conspiracies carried on in the last few years by crooked politicians and big business.

Forgets Welfare of Many.

"The trouble with Coolidge is that he is looking at everything with a purely political standpoint instead of the welfare of the people of the nation."

Wheeler attacked former Attorney General Daugherty "as a man entirely unfitted for the office he held." He painted Daugherty as a poor man when he entered office three years ago and now as "a man dealing in Sinclair and steel stock and owning stock in the Wright-Martin Airplane Corporation."

Hits Vicious System.

Wheeler reiterated that the senate Daugherty committee should continue because "the country demands, I think, that our committee show up this vicious system that has grown up in Washington of using the department of justice as a collection agency."

Wheeler charged that "the Columbus, Ohio, gang became rich along with Harry Daugherty."

Commenting on his sub-committee hearing at Washington Court House, Ohio, from which he is returnig to Washington, Wheeler said that Mal Daugherty, brother of the former attorney general, whom they have been investigating at Washington Court House, would be "before the bar of the senate" Monday when hearings are resumed.

"If he doesn't testify we can put him in jail," Wheeler said. Wheeler will leave here for Washington.

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Pinchot Refuses to Comment.

HARRISBURG, Pa., April 13.—Governor Pinchot today refused to comment, when asked if he had suggested appointment of Francis J. Heney, California, as counsel to aid the senate committee investigating the books of Secretary of the Treasury Andrew W. Mellon.

Responsibility for causing "the most momentous political battle since the senate resolved itself into an inquisitorial body" was placed on Governor Pinchot in a story under a Washington date line, published in the Philadelphia Public Ledger today.

The story pointed out that Governor Pinchot had charged Secretary Mellon with laxity in prohibition enforcement and that shortly afterward Senator Couzens, Michigan, who has bitterly opposed Mellon, succeeded in having Heney appointed counsel for the Mellon investigating committee, which he headed.

Couzens was said to have frankly admitted that it was Governor Pinchot who had urged him to engage Heney.

Daily Worker Gets Some Bouquets From Class War Prisoner

To the DAILY WORKER: I am receiving the DAILY WORKER regularly and I very highly appreciate it. I am sure the DAILY WORKER is championing the cause of labor, and is in the fight to stay. Your paper has many able men on its staff and I believe this is the first step to make a workers' paper what it should be.

The change in our entire social system that we are all trying to bring about must be brought about thru educational channels and I am sure the DAILY WORKER will do its part in this struggle. We have been in need of just such a paper in the past. I feel confident that the workers will support it and make it a world-wide labor daily.

The Butte Daily Bulletin was the first step toward such a paper, but the workers had not reached the point at the time to see the need of such a paper. The workers now realize the need and will therefore support the DAILY WORKER.

The DAILY WORKER will reach the homes of many wage earners and farmers who have never before had a real working class paper.

Fraternally,
R. W. Minton,
San Quentin Penitentiary.

SIMONSON TALK WEDNESDAY.

The Mid-City English Branch, Workers Party, will hold an open meeting on Wednesday, April 16, at Emmett Memorial Hall, Ogden and Taylor Streets.

Comrade Paul Simonson will speak on "Social Forces in American History". Every member come and bring a friend.

GERMAN PLUTES SWALLOW DAWES PLAN; OFFER OF RAILROADS MAKES THEM FORGET ROBBERY OF NATION

(Special to the Daily Worker)

BERLIN, April 13.—The German government has decided to accept the Dawes report. Delegates will soon be sent to Paris by Chancellor Marx to communicate this decision to the Allies.

A meeting of the state premiers is scheduled for today in Berlin. After this session formal announcement of the German decision will be made public.

The international financiers are pinning their hopes for European reconstruction on acceptance of the Dawes report by the French and German governing groups. The report of German acceptance has already its favorable effect on trading on the New York Stock Exchange. Small gains were scored by certain rail, steel and industrial stocks.

German Capitalists See Chance.

Opposition from German industrial and financial centers was avoided because the Dawes report provides help for the German capitalists at the expense of the workers in many ways. This has made the German capitalist leaders favorable to the acceptance of the report.

One of the great advantages accorded the German capitalists by the Dawes report is the provision for taking away the railroads from the German government, and turning them over for a very low price to private capitalist interests. Ever since the end of the war and the crushing of the German Revolution, the Thyssens, Stinnesses and other captains of German finance and industry have made efforts to grab the efficient and highly organized railway system of the country. The recommendations of the Dames commission offer them this opportunity.

Another provision of the Dawes report satisfactory to the German capitalists is the plan to terminate the French railway management in the Ruhr and other occupied regions of Germany. This measure is necessary in order to enable the German capitalists to take over the rest of the railway lines of the country and run them in an efficient centralized way which will insure the collection of the maximum receipts from the roads.

Some Revision Sought.

Tho the Marx government is ready to accept the report as it is, its emissaries to Paris will be instructed to seek some revisions to help the German capitalist groups.

Among the changes to be proposed by the German delegates are:

1. The evacuation of the Ruhr by the French and Belgian troops, and
2. Some revision in the total sum of reparations to be fixed in advance.

French Also Have Reservations.

The acceptance of the Dawes plan by the Reparations Commission was announced as unanimous. Yet it is reported in well-informed circles that Louis Barthou, representing France, made some reservations in accepting the report. Poincare's instructions have been to that effect.

These French reservations in the main are reported to be as follows:

1. The report must be completed and safeguarded by a definite system of control and guarantees.
2. Definite, specific penalties are to be agreed upon and provided for should Germany break her promises.

Commenting on this phase of the reparations controversy, Pertinax, the leading critic of the influential Echo de Paris, declared: "It is the duty of the Reparations Commission to fix the system of control; it is for the governments to decide upon the penalties."

BIG ANTI-LABOR UNION FORMED BY ST. LOUIS BOSSES

Goal Is Open Shop In Building Trades

By MARTIN A. DILLMON,
(Staff Correspondent of the Fed. Press)

ST. LOUIS, April 13.—Is there to be an attempt to form a nation-wide one big union of contractors to attempt to slash wages and establish the open shop in the entire building industry? An amalgamated organization of all contractors recently was formed here to fight the building trades unions. It calls itself the Associated Building Interests of St. Louis.

In Illinois has been formed a combine patterned after St. Louis and calling itself the Four City Joint Conference Board, comprising, its boosters say, contractors and subcontractors in Granite City, Belleville, Edwardsville and Collinsville. This O. B. U. claims nearly 10 per cent membership in the four cities.

The first meeting was held at Edwardsville. The president and secretary of the St. Louis group attended and expounded the virtues of amalgamation for employers. The two groups will exchange fraternal delegates. The declaration of each of the two organizations says the lineup is for "halting the demoralizing wage demands of the unions."

The St. Louis Real Estate Exchange is fraternally represented in the local one big union of bosses. St. Louis is becoming notorious for high rents. On instance is cited where a group of flats rented in 1922 for $10 a month and now rent for $20. Tenants say less than $50 has been spent in repairs during that period, which renders it difficult to lay the blame on union labor.

Elizabeth Gurley Flynn Warns Of Fascist Menace

NEW YORK, April 13.—The Fascist menace in America is a growing movement which must be fought by workers' organizations, Elizabeth Gurley Flynn convinced her audience at the Civic Club here. The speaker described the similarity between the Fascisti, the Ku Klux and the American Legion, and said it is possible they may combine in the end. The Fascisti have two papers in New York, one each in Philadelphia, Boston and Cleveland, and are organizing in all Italian-American colonies. The U. S. government is doing nothing to curb the movement, she said.

MOSCOW, APRIL 13, — The central Union of the Russian Cooperative Organizations ('Centrosoyus') bought in the United States $410,000 worth of agricultural machinery including tractors and ploughs.

DINING GENERALS MOURN GROWTH OF PEACE SPIRIT

Also Sob Over Exposes In Washington

(By The Federated Press.)

NEW YORK, April 13.—Militarists are becoming alarmed at the spread of anti-war sentiment. In connection with the mobilization practice on the anniversary of Wilson's war message, various and sundry generals have been brought to New York to warn the country against "the menace of pacifism."

"The tide of pacifism was never higher than at this moment," Maj.-Gen. James G. Harbord told the officers of the 77th division at a dinner at the Hotel Astor. "It is significant that the prime minister of Great Britain at the moment happens to be a pro-German pacifist and that the control of congress lies in a state where there is the largest German vote, led by a man (LaFollette) whose sentiments during the war were well known and were such as to raise a question whether he would not lose his seat in the senate. It is significant that 10 per cent of the college vote went for Debs in the last election." Harbord lamented that congress was not making large enough appropriations for the military establishment.

Bewails Investigations.

"The investigations in Washington are giving the propagandists a new handle for their old arguments," admitted Brig.-Gen. William Weigel at the same dinner. "They are saying the militarist crowd and the capitalist crowd are uniting to work against the interests of the common people."

At the famous B. Y. O. B.—bring your own booze—dinner of the wartime purchase, storage and traffic division, general staff, U. S. A., Harbord spoke again. Bernard B. Baruch, chairman war industries board during the war, outined the plan he has proposed to congress for industrial mobilization and conscripting labor at army wages in the next war.

Former Assistant Secretary of War Benedict Crowell described the use of gas which will make the next international unpleasantness short and sweet.

The next day Brig. Gen. Peter E. Traub, in a characteristically heavy military manner attempted to satirize the anti-war position at the annual dinner of the American Defense Society.

BACHMUT, DON BASIN, — Since the death of Lenin 19,000 applications for membership in the Communist Party have been received in the Don Basin. Already 14,000 have been accepted. In January there were only 8,000 members in this district and 4,000 candidates.

100,0000 SHIPYARD WORKERS IN ENGLAND THE VICTIMS OF LOCKOUT

LONDON, April 13.—One hundred thousand ship yard workers today are idle as a result of a national lock-out which went into effect last midnight.

The lock-out resulted from a refusal of striking Southampton ship yard workers to accept employers' terms.

SULLIVAN IN FAREWELL TO THE STRIKERS

He Thinks Capitalist Courts Good Thing

(Continued from Page 1)

Smoke Him Out.

Gompers refused to state whether or not he would take any interest in the garment strike during the remainder of his stay in Chicago. When it was gently suggested to Sammy that the garment strikers' picket line was a good place to study women in industry, and he was asked whether or not he intended to side with the strikers, Gompers' only reply was a denunciation of the aid given by the DAILY WORKER to the strikers.

Gompers was a pitiful object as he sat, seemingly in the advance stages of senility, in his hotel room, surrounded by half a dozen of his fat-bellied henchmen. When asked what he had done for the strikers since coming to Chicago, Gompers could not point to one definite act in their behalf.

He kept mumbling in a way which might be excused on the grounds that his recent illness had affected him mentally. "The DAILY WORKER is trying to break up the garment strike. I have been standing by labor and will continue to defend it." But when asked for particulars, Gompers was at a loss to name anything he had done for the strike.

Minor Speaks to Strikers.

"Bob" Minor, well-known cartoonist and Workers Party member, told the strikers at a large meeting that their demands were extremely just and should be granted at once by the employers.

"The garment workers of this city have not been getting enough pay," said Minor. "Their demands for a forty-hour week and the closed shop are also very reasonable. One hundred years ago in England, they used to cut off the workers' ears and brand them with irons if they dared to join a union or go on strike. This was because the bosses in those days wanted to continue to exploit the labor of six-year-old children, making them work twelve and fourteen hours a day.

"Judge Sullivan, with his damnable injunction, would drive you back to those conditions if he could. He would cut off your ears at the demand of the employers whose tool he is, if he could. He does as much harm as he can to labor by imposing large fines and heavy jail sentences. You must laugh at the injunction and contine to defy it. It is a necessary step in the struggle of the workers for emancipation.

Famous People Have Been in Jail.

"You remember the drunken lout of a stool pigeon who met a striking mother who was suporting two children. The thug asked the striker if she wouldn't be ashamed to tell her children when they grew up that she had been in jail.

"But every famous person has been in jail. Jesus and Columbus were in jail. The only reason George Washington was not jailed was that his horse ran faster than the horse of the British sheriffs.

"You garment strikers have become famous people. Everywhere thruout the country the workers are talking about your gallant fight against the injunction. In New York and Cleveland and San Francisco and everywhere labor is rallying to support you in this fight when it is necessary. They are doing this because they realize that your fight for the right to strike for a higher standard of living is made in the interests of the entire working class.

Part of Labor Drive.

"This strike is part of the drive of the workers of the entire world to gain the political power. The workers are determined that they—who produce all wealth—must decide who shall go to jail and who shall stay out, instead of the decision being left to a corrupt judge who licks the boots of your employers.

"You must win the strike, for you hold the strategic position in the struggle of labor for world supremacy. If you lose, then it will be a setback, but if you win, the victory will help all of us. It will prove to the bosses that they cannot keep down wages by bribing the courts to issue illegal injunctions. That is why the workers in other trades are willing to help you, and why you must win even if the strike is a long one."

Does Not Sunday at Home.

Judge Sullivan was not at home Sunday to enlarge on his vacation plans. His wife, however, declared that "Sullivan was just taking the injunction cases out of accommodation." Sullivan has been very obliging to the garment bosses in handing out sentences which are unparalleled in their unjust severity. But even this has not stopped the zeal of the picketers.

"The cases against the strikers have been coming in so fast that it has been almost a physical impossibility to handle them," said Mrs. Sullivan. "The cases rightfully belong in Judge Foell's court anyhow."

Were They Slugging Pickets?

Judge (to victim of hold-up)—While you were being relieved of your valuables, did you call the police?

Victim—Yes, your honor, everything I could think of.

WESTERN RAIL WAGES ADVANCE FIVE PER CENT

30 Cents A Day More; S. P. Line Excluded

By LELAND OLDS.
(Federated Press Industrial Editor.)

What price were the western railroads ready to pay for the modification of certain rules in their agreements with the conductors' and trainmen's brotherhoods. That was the question settled in the course of some 20 days of bargaining behind closed doors in Chicago which resulted in a wage increase of approximately 5 per cent. The total wage increase without deducting the economies due to changed rules will absorb less than one per cent of railroad revenue.

Still Below 1921.

This new agreement restores about half what the U. S. rail labor board took away in its 1921 wage cut decision bringing the wage rates to a level not far below the peak established by the board in 1920. In exchange the brotherhoods concede a modification in the rules governing overtime payments and the freedom of management to make certain service arrangements which it feels to be more economical. These changes in rules will reduce punitive payments made to a considerable number of employes and will somewhat reduce the number of employes needed to carry on the service.

30 Cents a Day More.

Under the new agreement the following increases become effective as of April 1, 1924: Passenger conductors and trainmen, 30 cents a day increase, or 2 mills a mile, or $9 a month; freight conductors and trainmen, 36 cents a day, 3.6 mills a mile; foremen, helpers and switchtenders in yard service, 32 cents a day.

The agreement establishes a guaranteed minimum daily wage to passenger train service employes. Effective May 1, when their monthly earnings from guarantees, mileage, overtime, and other rules do not produce the following amounts per day, they will be paid for each day's service performed as follows: conductors $7 a day, assistant conductors or ticket collectors $5.80 a day, baggage men handling both express and dynamo $5.84 a day, baggage men operating dynamo $5.50, baggage men handling express $5.50, baggage men $5.16, flagmen and brakemen $5.

Average Monthly Earnings.

The following table shows the probable monthly earnings which will result from this increase calculated on the basis of the average monthly earnings for 1923 reported to the interstate commerce commission:

	1923 average	New wage
Passenger conductors	$234	$245
Passenger trainmen	156	167
Freight conductors	228	241
Freight trainmen	169	182
Yard foremen	191	200
Yard helpers	163	172
Switch tenders	129	139

This wage agreement is similar to those already negotiated with the N. Y. Central and other eastern and southern roads. If it is finally made general thru the entire transportation system affecting all train and engine service employes in the country boost in payroll will be not more than $40,000,000. This amount could be sacrificed out of profits without reducing the return on investment by more than one-fifth of 1 per cent. And this year's profits appear to be running ahead of last year's.

Southern Pacific Not In It.

The only roads west of the Mississippi not included in the agreements are the Southern Pacific lines, the Denver & Rio Grande, the Northwestern Pacific, the Chicago & Alton, the Chicago Great Western, and the Minneapolis & St. Louis.

Agreements along similar lines with the remaining carriers both east and west should follow shortly for many managements have been marking time awaiting the result of the Chicago conference. It was known that the western roads would put up the stiffest resistance against a wage increase at this time.

The engine service men have also had their eyes on this conference gauging the attitude of the western managements by its progress. The next important move will probably come from the engineers and firemen in the western territory.

How many of your shop-mates read THE DAILY WORKER. Get one of them to subscribe today.

Need More Dollars for Dolla

The following letter from Mrs. Jacob Dolla, showing her appreciation of the contributions made by the readers of the DAILY WORKER in response to its appeal last week, should encourage those readers who have not yet contributed, to do so at once.

It was only dire necessity that prompted Jacob Dolla to ask for aid for his wife and children and its is our duty to see that he and they are not disappointed.

Send in your contributions. They are forwarded weekly. A list of contributors will be published as soon as we get over the hurry and inconvenience of moving to our own plant, 1113 West Washington Boulevard.

JOHNSON ANTI-FOREIGNER BILL PASSES HOUSE; CHICAGO LABOR WILL CARRY FIGHT TO SENATE

(Special to the Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 13.—The Johnson immigration bill, aimed at radical foreign-born labor, passed the House of Representatives by a vote of 322 to 71.

Support given by Samuel Gompers and the executive council of the American Federation of Labor was one of the factors that assisted the bill to go thru. The large section of the American labor movement which is fighting the bill will mass their forces to prevent its going thru the senate.

Fight by Chicago Workers.

It was learned that a delegation is coming from the organized workers of Chicago and other cities to protest the passage of the bill which requires the registration of foreign born workers and provides for the deportation of "undesirables"—that is active unionists. The Chicago delegation will be selected by the Council for the Protection of Foreign-born Workers which has affiliated members from leading trade unions of that city.

The Johnson bill limits new arrivals from each foreign country annually to two percent of the nationals residing in America in 1890. The existing immigration bill allows three percent of those here at the time of the 1910 census.

K. K. K. Supported Bill.

The out-of-date 1890 basis was chosen in order to discriminate against the workers from eastern and southeastern Europe who have formed the immense majortiy of immigration in later decades. Thus English, favored as against, Italians, Jugo-Slavs, Czecho-Slovakians, Hungarians, Poles, etc. The hand of the Ku Klux Klan is seen in this discrimination.

Japs and the great majority of Asiatics are excluded under the section which bars aliens ineligible for citizenship.

Stiff Warning By Japan.

The Japanese government's warning, transmitted thru Ambassador Hanihara, that passage of the anti-Jap clause would "inevitably bring grave consequences," was practically ignored by the congressmen, many of whom would welcome war with Japan for the sake of the orgy of profiteering it would bring.

The issue is now coming before the Senate which is excited over the bristling language employed by the Japanese envoy.

Senator Hiram Johnson of California, is eagerly exploiting this issue and announced that he will take the floor today to reply to the ambassador and to rebuke Hughes for his mild answer to Tokyo.

Senator Shortridge, California, one of the leading advocates of the exclusion provision, boasts sufficient votes can be mustered to adopt the provision.

LABOR PRISONERS' AD REJECTED BY JEWISH 'FORWARD'

Helps Capitalists Keep Workers In Jail

Lest there be still a lingering doubt in the minds of any worker as to where the New York "Forward" belongs, the management of that paper puts all doubt to rest by its action in refusing to accept for publication an advertisement of the Third Annual International Bazaar, for Defense of Class War Prisoners, to be held April 10 thru 13 at Central Opera House, 67th Street and Third Avenue.

Copy for the advertisement which was sent accompanied by cash was accepted Monday forenoon at the office of the "Forward" and the bearer given a receipt for the money. On Tuesday when the advertisement did not appear in the columns of the "Forward" inquiry was made at its office by a representative of the National Defense Committee who was informed that all advertisements of the Defense Bazaar would be barred from the columns of the Jewish "Socialist" daily. The money accepted the day before was thereupon refunded.

For Deportees and Prisoners.

The Third Annual International Bazaar is being staged for the purpose of raising funds for its defense work by the National Defense Committee, an organization that has done yeoman service in the defense and relief of class war prisoners and deportees and which has the indorsement of many union bodies thruout the country. In fact, a number of New York unions are now in active co-operation with the National Defense Committee to make the bazaar a success. Many have donated money, material and finished goods, while hundreds of trade unionists are daily giving of their time in the Millinery Group, the Dressmakers Group and other groups engaged in turning out finished goods out of the contributed material.

Defense Integrity Not Issue.

The "Forward" in refusing the advertisement of the Bazaar does not question the integrity of the National Defense Committee. Nor has any one else ever expressed the slightest doubt as to the manner in which the work of the National Defense Committee is conducted. No question has ever been raised as to the high character of its officers. Its books are regularly audited and every cent raised has been carefully accounted for. Its books have been always open to interested organizations. In view of these facts there is only one logical conclusion for intelligent workers: THE "FORWARD" HAS, BY THIS LATEST ACT OF INFAMY EMPHATICALLY ALIGNED ITSELF WITH THE JAILERS AND OPPRESSORS OF THE WORKERS.

Mexico Ejecting Shell Oil Man For Aiding De la Huerta

(By The Federated Press)

MEXICO CITY, April 13.—The Mexican government is taking energetic steps to rid itself of all foreigners who were active in aiding the de la Huerta revolt. Arthur Roddick, superintendent-engineer of the El Aguila Co. (Eagle Oil—a Shell concern), was given ten days to clear out. Now it is discovered that Ramon Sierra Pando, a Spaniard, actively aided the revolutionary forces. He will be deported.

Thru a fairly well developed spy system the government had discovered that Eugene T. Bailey, a British subject, and John de Kay (the famous one who bought arms and ammunition for the bloody Victoriano Huerta) were implicated in a plot to furnish de la Huerta with arms to be bought from the British firm Husband Snelling Co. Documents found on Bailey prove unmistakably his aid to the rebel forces. He was arrested in Laredo and is now in a military prison. He will probably be deported.

Russians Honor Lenin By Sending Food To Germans

MOSCOW, April 13.—The workers of Moscow have given special proof of their proletarian solidarity with the workers of Germany in the manner in which they honored the memory of their beloved leader, Lenin.

Instead of buying wreaths for his grave, the workers of Sokolniki and Samoskworetzky suburbs gave 365.83 gold roubles toward the purchase of bread and flour for the starving Germans.

In Gabrolet the workers labored extra on Sunday and used their pay, which amounted to 285.52 gold roubles for the same purpose.

Numerous other workers in factories made collections in memory of Lenin and then contributed the grand totals toward the purchase of food for the German workers.

The Russian workers felt that were Lenin alive, he himself would approve of the manifestation of international working-class solidarity expressed in this manner by his followers.

Ku Klux Klan On Down Grade, Texas Elections Reveal

(By The Federated Press)

DALLAS, Texas, April 13.—Election returns from different Texas points indicate that in many places the Ku Klux Klan received severe defeats in its attempt to elect school trustees and municipal officials.

In San Antonio anti-Klan candidates won by a decisive majority, and in San Angelo the anti-Klan faction celebrated a victory. Beaumont alone elected a Klan ticket. In Houston the majority of successful candidates for the school board were anti-Klan, while in El Paso all the Klan candidates were beaten decisively.

In Dallas, as reported previously, all the Klan candidates for school board were defeated.

Harry Sinclair Demurs.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—Harry F. Sinclair filed today in District Supreme Court a demurrer to the recent indictment charging him with contempt of the senate for refusing to answer questions before the oil investigating committee.

MEXICAN EAGLE TOILERS CLOSE UP THE WORKS

No More Oil Until The Eight-Hour Day

By E. G. WOLFE.
(Staff Correspondent of the Fed. Press)

MEXICO CITY, April 13.—Fifteen hundred workers of the El Aguila (Mexican Eagle—a Shell concern) Oil Co., have gone out on strike. The Tampico branch of the company has had to suspend all operations. The refineries are shut down, the department of tanks, and the docks are closed, preventing the departure of several oil boats at the El Aguila docks.

The workers want what the Mexican constitution and the constitution of the Mexican Federation of Labor entitles them to: The eight-hour day, medical attention in case of accident or illness contracted while on the job, three months' wages on discharge.

Oil President Scared.

Vice President Hutchinson of the company has dubbed these demands "usurpatory control of the business." The president of the company, Guy Stevens, is sending alarmist statements to the United States—that the workers have taken control of the oil property, that they are selling oil stored on the lands of the company, that the workers will not only possess themselves of El Aguila oil fields but of the oil fields belonging to the other companies, in fact that the workers have hoisted the red flag over the company buildings.

Workers Flag Over Factory.

All of these statements are false. Not only have the workers not taken over oil property, but they have not committed a single act of violence. On the contrary, they have organized to guard the company lands, to prevent anyone from "starting something" which later could be attributed to them. As to the red flag, it is the union rule to hoist the red and black flag (the flag of the Mexican Federation of Labor) over a factory on strike. It is a warning to all to prevent strikebreaking.

Then what is all the panic about? Is poor El Aguila afraid that it will go into bankruptcy with only $24 clear profit on every barrel of oil? Not at all. But it knows that the Mexican government is peeved over recent aid to the de la Huerta forces and it is trying to get out of the accusation in someway. El Aguila has crept back into the Oil Association, and the other companies belonging to the oil association in a spirit of perfect loyalty are trying to save their sister company.

Oil Wants U. S. Guns.

That explains the recent meeting held in New York with representatives from Standard Oil, the Sinclair Consolidated, the Texas Co., the Royal Dutch Shell, and others. They have sent a request to the U. S. state department for the protection of American interests. It is a veiled threat of American intervention should the Mexican government take any steps to punish El Aguila.

Mexican Workers Told Not To Fall For Yankee Bunk

By E. G. WOLFE,
Federated Press Staff Correspondent.

MEXICO CITY, April 13.—The Obregon government is taking energetic steps to prevent the large annual exodus of Mexican workers to the United States. Unless the Mexican has a good job assured him he will find it very difficult to cross the border in the future. Too many have been fooled in the past. The regular migration begins about April, when the agricultural fields, especially the beet fields, are ready to receive them.

The labor contractors made fabulous promises to the Mexicans that of course were never carried out. The Mexicans would come to the American job and find in place of the comfortable dwelling promised them wretched huts with the most unsanitary conditions, wages much lower than had been offered them, prices in the company stores much higher, so that at the end of the season, when the Mexican was fired, he had not even enough money to go home with. Labor organizers have been sent to the border cities of Mexico, where many hundreds of Mexican workers are waiting to cross, to tell the workers what misery awaits them in the United States, to disillusion them before it is too late.

Ambassador Charles Warren, appointed by President Coolidge to the Mexican post, is a big exploiter of Mexican labor on his Michigan sugar beet fields.

Trotzky Coming Back On Job With Health Improved

MOSCOW, April 13.—Mr. Frunze, chairman of the War Revolutionary Committee, states that the health of Mr. Trotzky, the People's Commissar of War, has so much improved, that he can expect to resume work this month.

How many of your shop-mates read THE DAILY WORKER. Get one of them to subscribe today.

PLOT TO HANG MINERS' SECRETARY IN WEST VIRGINIA HALTED BUT COAL KINGS BOAST CONVICTIONS OF FOUR

(By The Federated Press)

CHARLESTON, W. Va., April 13.—The non-union coal operators who have supplanted the state in prosecuting the union miners for the armed uprising against the gunmen of West Virginia in the summer of 1921 are not calling Fred Mooney, secretary District 17, United Mine Workers of America, to trial for treason and murder conspiracy at present. Failure to convict Frank Keeney, president of the miners district, who was acquitted in February is thought to be the cause of the switch in the operators' plans. Up to date six union miners have been tried in connection with the miners' armed march. One of them has been tried twice on two different indictments—treason and murder. Two have been acquitted and four convicted.

Armed March of 1921.

The trouble occurred in August, 1921, when thousands of miners and sympathizers, armed themselves and marched on McDowell, Logan and Mingo counties. This march was brot about after union miners had been killed by wholesale in these counties by the Baldwin-Felts detectives and other private gunmen that are still maintained there by the operators for that specific purpose. An industrial dispute was turning into civil war. The uprising was ended after several days' fighting in the mountains. The United States regular army disarmed the union men. The coal barons' private army remains.

Bosses Financed Persecution.

In 1922 a persecution almost peculiar to West Virginia was begun. The cry was, in the contemplation of the law, supposed to have been committed against the state. Treason was the charge in many indictments. But the state attorney general has never figured in the prosecution. It has been directed and financed openly and without apology by the coal operators. Atty. Gen. E. T. England is opposed to the mine guard system and appeared in court as a witness for the miners. No one on the operators' side of the battle has been indicted.

On the other hand several hundred union miners were hounded down and arrested.

Where John Brown Died.

The first armed march trial was held in Jefferson county at Charles Town. John Brown was tried for treason in the same building and hanged in the courtyard in 1859. In the 1922 treason trial Wm. Blizzard, a miners union official, was tried and acquitted. Walter Allen, another miner, was convicted. The Rev. Joe Wilburn and his 18-year-old son John were convicted of murder and sentenced to the Moundsville penitentiary for 11 years. An appeal was permitted in the Allen case because of the seriousness of the treason conviction. Allen was permitted freedom on $15,000 bail. He jumped his bond and is now a fugitive from what is termed justice down here.

Murder Trials Again.

In 1923 Blizzard was tried again in Greenbriar county—this time for murder. The result was ten for acquittal and two for conviction. Blizzard is free with the murder indictment still pending. In the same year District President Keeney was scheduled for trial in Jefferson county before Judge Woods who heard the first trials at Charles Town. The trial never came up. Things went wrong and the operators moved to quash.

In March, 1924, Keeney was tried in Fayette county, hotbed of non-unionism. After five weeks the miners' president was acquitted. He was tried for murder, having, according to the indictment, been an accomplice in the killing of John Gore, a deputy sheriff (mine guard) who was killed in the fighting on Blair mountain. Fred Mooney is charged with having assisted. Mooney and hundreds of other miners remain to be tried.

Last year under a separate indictment in Logan county, the seat of war, Edward Combs, a union coaldigger, was tried for murder in connection with the armed march altho he was not named in the blanket indictments that covered all other miners involved in the trouble. All attempts to get a change of venue for Combs failed and he pleaded guilty—to save his neck. He was given a life sentence at Moundsville. Combs refused to turn state's evidence for his liberty and was brought in chains to testify at Keeney's trial. He told on the witness stand at Keeney's trial, that he pleaded guilty because he knew he would have been hanged otherwise.

Preacher-Spy Not a Negro.

The Reverend Wilburn and his son went over to the state 48 hours after the pententiary doors closed on them. They both testified against Keeney and have been given their freedom altho no pardon or commutation of sentence has been granted. Old Wilburn is conducting revival meetings now in Boone county. Colored union miners here want to correct an erroneous report that Wilburn is a Negro. He is a Baptist preacher and decidedly white.

Gassed Vet Dies In Jail While Wealthy Criminal Is Freed

By MIRIAM ALLEN DE FORD
(Staff Correspondent of the Fed. Press)

SAN FRANCISCO, April 13.—When John Weller, a rich man serving time for embezzling $70,000 from the bank of which he had been cashier, lay dying in prison, the prison board by telegraphic vote set him free to die without shame in his own home.

Allan MacDonald, a penniless war veteran, gassed and wounded in France and suffering from incipient tuberculosis in consequence, has died at San Quentin prison from hemorrhages following appendicitis, traced by his physician to his war wounds.

For weeks MacDonald's mother had been trying to have his sentence commuted so that he might die at home with her, a free man. The judge who sentenced him had written to the governor asking for his release. But MacDonald's family was not rich. The boy died in the prison hospital.

MacDonald was convicted with three others of an assault case. But it is claimed that his war experience changed his way of living and brought him from student in an eastern university to bartender in a bootleg saloon.

Treat Occupational Diseases.

NEW YORK, April 13.—What is described as the first industrial clinic on occupational diseases in the United States is to be opened at Reconstruction Hospital here, State Industrial Commissioner Bernard L. Shientag announces. A similar clinic was opened some years ago in Milan, Italy. The hospital, the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and the New York department of labor will co-operate in this clinic in diagnosing and treating occupational diseases. The clinic will be open daily.

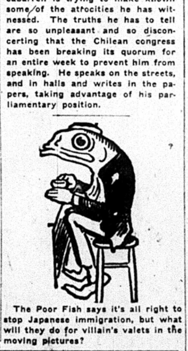
BACHMUT, DON BASIN, APRIL 13.—During February 55,000,000 poods of coal has been mined. It is more than it was expected for the month. There are now 135,000,000 poods of coal in the reserve bins.

ORGANIZING STRIKES, CHIEF JOB OF THE COMMUNIST DEPUTIES

(By The Federated Press)

SANTIAGO, Chile, April 13.—The two Communist deputies in the Chilean congress, Luis E. Recabarren and Luis Cruz spend precious little time in congress. Their principal job is to observe by turns the big strikes that are taking place in Chile against American enterprises. These powerful trusts, such as the Chile Exploitation Co., are exerting pressure on the Chilean government to use troops against the strikers.

Every time the troops take the offensive, one of the deputies rushes back to congress to make the facts known from the public tribunal, while the other leaves congress to cover the strike. Just now Crus is covering the strike and Recabarren is trying to make known some of the atrocities he has witnessed. The truths he has to tell are so unpleasant and so disconcerting that the Chilean congress has been breaking its quorum for an entire week to prevent him from speaking. He speaks on the streets, and in halls and writes in the papers, taking advantage of his parliamentary position.



The Poor Fish says it's all right to stop Japanese immigration, but what will they do for villain's valets in the moving pictures?

12,000 COAL MINERS IN ANTHRACITE FIELDS PLAN TO GO ON STRIKE TODAY

WILKES-BARRE, Pa., April 13.—Orders were sent out to local unions today for a general strike of 12,000 miners of the Pennsylvania Coal Company to go into effect Monday, following a meeting of the grievance committee which unanimously decided on a strike call.

The strike has been threatening for several days because of various grievances at different collieries.

PARDON JANITORS "RAILROADED" BY BOSSES' JUDGES

Big Labor Delegation Visits Governor

(Special to The Daily Worker)

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 13.—Governor Len Small today granted full pardons to William Quesse, president of the Chicago Flat Janitors' Union, and nine other labor leaders, convicted of conspiracy in Cook county.

"I am convinced, after giving both sides a full hearing, that to permit these convictions to stand would be a denial of the right to a fair trial before an impartial tribunal," the state executive said in anouncing his decision.

The action followed a hearing yesterday when arguments for and against pardons were heard by the Governor sitting with the Board of Pardons.

The conviction grew out of the alleged conspiracy of the union officers to extort money from owners of buildings where janitors were employed and has been considered a frame-up engineered by the employers' association.

Big Delegation.

The pardons followed the appearance at the statehouse of the largest delegation of labor men ever seen here. For over six hours the representatives of organized labor told the governor and parole board their opinion of the methods used to railroad the members of the janitors' union by the employers' organizations and representatives responsible for what was described as "a nation-wide conspiracy against the labor movement whose purpose it is to destroy or render completely ineffective existing labor unions."

It was charged that the employers and their attorneys, Edwin Raber and Dudley Taylor, were aided by the employers' association in bringing such pressure on the trial judges that the bench itself took a hand in intimidating jurors. Raber was characterized by John Walker, president of the Illinois Federation of Labor, as the lawyer who "does the things that Dudley Taylor will not do, and they must be pretty bad."

Special Prosecutors Condemned.

The hiring of special prosecutors by the state in labor cases was unsparingly condemned by the union heads, and they informed the governor that legislation would be sought to curb this evil. A detailed and astounding revelation of the efforts of the employers' association to block labor legislation and "frame" labor men was related by the delgation, every member of which had some experience of his own to relate corroborating the general charge that a bitter warfare, in which every sort of weapon was used, was waged by the employers against the unions.

A petition signed by 228,000 unionists, asking pardon for the janitors, was also presented to the governor.

Among the labor representatives present were the following:

John H. Walker, president; Al Towers, first vice-president; James G. Gonners, second vice-president; Ensil Reinbold, third vice-president; Joseph W. Norton, fourth vice-president; Thomas Kelly, fifth vice-president; M. J. Whelan, sixth vice-president; Mary McEnerney, seventh vice-president; Robert G. Fritchie, eighth vice-president, and Waldo Cross, ninth vice-president, all of the Illinois State Federation of Labor.

John Fitzpatrick and Oscar Nelson, vice-president, Chicago Federation of Labor.

Michael J. Kelly, secretary, Amalgamated Meat Cutters No. 546.

Walter E. Schaefer, secretary, Electrical Workers No. 134.

William Tracy, secretary, International Brick and Clay Workers' Union.

Paul David, delegate, Street Men's Local No. 241.

John Clay, secretary-treasurer, Laundry Drivers' Local Union 712.

Charles Wills, delegate, machinists' Local Union 134.

Frank Farrington, president Illinois miners' state organization.

A. W. Kerr, chief counsel legal department, Illinois Mine Workers' state organization.

Irvine Strain, legal department and representative legislative board, District 12, Illinois Mine Workers.

M. Hertz, delegate, Printers' Local 101.

P. Berrell, delegate, Teamsters' Local 705.

Art Wallace, delegate, Painters' District Council.

Tom Malloy, delegate Moving Picture Operators.

George Brown, delegate Stage Employes Local No. 2.

Thomas Healy, delegate Brick Layess' Local 21.

William Rooney, delegate, Sheet Metal Workers.

Robert Byron, international organizer, Sheet Metal Workers.

Francis Hayes, delegate, Sheet Metal Workers.

Ed. Powers, delegate, Window Washers.

William Boyer, secretary, Broom and Whisk Makers' International Union.

Samuel Freeman, delegate, Pressmen's Local No. 7.

Edward Ryan, president, Building Trades Council, Chicago.

J. Horan, Janitors' Union Local 1.

Ralph O'Hara, Stage Employes' International organizer.

George Buick, delegate Machinists' District Council.

Walter Krindick, Bill Posters' Local No. 1.

A. Tolp, Architectural Iron Workers' Local No. 63.

These members of the state board of pardons were present: Governor Len Small, C. H. Jenkins, director; Will Colvin, superintendent; Mount Penniwell; Sherman W. Searle, assistant superintendent; Charles P. Hitch, assistant superintendent, and C. W. Mc Call.

White House, Take Notice!

"I don't see why you are having so much trouble getting reliable servants," complained Brown.

"I'm not having any more trouble than the Washington government," retorted his wife.

SOUTH AFRICA IS DANGEROUS ZONE FOR BRIT EMPIRE

Labor-Nationalist Block For Republic

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON, April 13.— Next to the Dawes report the fall of the Smuts cabinet is the topic of interested discussion here. It is recognized as not only of premier importance for the South African Dominion, but also for the British Empire.

The movement against Smuts has been gaining strength for sometime. The Labor forces have never forgiven his crushing of the Rand strike with aeroplane bombs and artillery and the nationalists are not satisfied with his outright imperialist attitude. They have now formed a united front for the election campaign and have good prospects of success. The foreign office officials and the London press do not attempt to disguise the seriousness of the situation from the empire standpoint.

Situation Prevailing.

It is significant that the press here refers to the Boer elements who support Smuts as against Hertzog, the nationalist candidate, as the "progressive Dutch."

The possibility of a triumph for Republicanism is undoubtedly in the minds of the people here. Sir Edgar Walton, High Commissioner for South Africa in London, questioned by the Daily Express yesterday, said:

"It is very possible that a Nationalist majority will be returned in the coming elections, and Nationalism in South Africa stands for Republicanism, altho the Nationalists are not understood to be pressing their Republican views."

The London morning newspapers, commenting on Premier Smuts's surprise announcement of Parliament's dissolution, dwell on the uncertainty of the outlook with evident uneasiness. The Times says General Smuts has a hard row to hoe, but that it is both difficult and futile to attempt to prophesy his political future at this stage.

Attitude of Press.

The Morning Post says the complications introduced into the situation by the Labor Party and certain German and other alien influences make the issue dark and doubtful.

The Daily News says that if Labor supports the Nationalists' avowed object of establishing a republic, a constitutional crisis must follow which may put South Africa into a dangerous turmoil and have awkward reactions in England and distant parts of the empire.

* * *

PRETORIA, Transvaal, April 13.— Tielman Boos, leader of the Transvaal Nationalists, commenting on the dissolution of Parliament, said he sincerely hoped the Laborites would enter a coalition Ministry if the Nationalists were successful in the elections.

The presence of Labor Ministers in such a government would satisfy the country that fascism was dead, he said.

Lowell Workers Denounce Drive On Foreign-Born

By WM. SIMONS

LOWELL, Mass., April 13.— At a mass meeting of several hundred Lowell workers held in Colonial Hall, Middle St., there was great indignation against the plot in Congress to oppress the Foreign Born Workers. The speakers were H. Sidney Bloomfield of Worcester in English, and M. Plepys of Boston in Lithuanian. The following resolution was passed:

Resolution Passed.

Whereas, the workers in the basic industries where the chief wealth of the country is produced are largely foreign born; and

Whereas, these workers altho producing the products that make possible the running of industry, and interchange of products, are subjected to the most miserable conditions and low wages; and

Whereas, there are already introduced in Congress vicious laws intended to brand aliens as criminals, by registering, fingerprinting and photographing them, thus bringing to these shores the detestable, autocratic methods in use in Kaiseristic Germany and Czaristic Russia, and

Whereas, the Government officials have openly and brazenly endorsed such measures, which aim to punish any attempt of the suffering foreign born to engage in strikes or other working class activity; therefore, be it

Protest Vigorously.

Resolved: That we, the workers of Lowell, in mass meeting assembled in Colonial Hall, Middle St., March 30th, 1924, protest vigorously against the proposed laws aimed at foreign born, and be it further

Resolved: That a copy of this resolution be sent to the Mayor of Boston, to the State Governor of Massachusetts, the Congressman for Lowell, the State Senators in Washington, to the local press and to the DAILY WORKER.

Bishop Brown To Trial Next Month— Prepares Defense

GALION, Ohio, April 13.—Bishop William Montgomery Brown, who has been summoned by the President of the court of Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church as a heretic, has issued a magazine which he is circulating in his defense. "Those who are against me have the power of tradition and church law behind them," says Bishop Brown, author of "Communism and Christianism." "But it is equally true that I have behind me the power of science and public opinion, which dominates all realms except the religious, and is rivalling tradition and law even in it."

Bishop Brown will defend himself against the charges in Cleveland on May 27th. Bishop Brown does not believe in a personal God and declares himself a Communist.

ITALY PLANNING BIG GRAIN TRADE WITH RUSSIANS

Huge Millings Concerns After Volga Wheat

(Special to the Daily Worker.)

MOSCOW, April 13.—Italy is quickly following her recognition of Soviet Russia with the launching of a new syndicate of milling, banking and shipping interests to mill and market Russian grain. The preliminary organization was made last week in Venice and has sent its representatives to Moscow to complete arrangements with Leonid Krassin of the Russian government.

The Italian syndicate will have to be merged into a Russo-Italian syndicate in which each country holds half the stock. The Italians contribute the cash and equipment and the Russians give the concessions.

50,000,000 Lire Back Scheme.

A Genoese group of millers, chief of them the Upper Italian Milling Company; a group of Venetian mill interests, Stucky most important; Banker Levi's Milan group, and the Trieste shipping interests, Lloyd-Triestino, are the Italians who have formed the big new combination to deal with Russia. Their capital is 50,000,000 lire, or approximately $2,250,000.

The concern expects to trade along the Don and the Volga rivers, importing the Russian grain, milling and distributing it from the Italian centers. The backers hope to find rich pickings, since they are the first large organization to attempt business seriously with the Soviet government under full diplomatic relations. English concerns that have preceded the Italian company in dealing with Russia have not had the hoped for success because they did not work under full diplomatic recognition.

Work For Italian Ships.

Italian ships that have been cluttering up the Mediterranean and Black seas for lack of employment will begin to move soon, according to the Italian reports. Those that aren't busy bringing grain down the Volga will be taking the flour to other ports. Russia meanwhile will see to it that she isn't losing anything by dealing with the Italians. Her share of the profits will be turned into equipment which will soon enable her to carry on her own industrial enterprises without the outside concession system.

W. Va. Comrades Set Example With F.-L. Donations

To the DAILY WORKER: We, the sympathizers and friends of the working class, are proud to show that we believe in the Farmer-Labor Party. Therefore we wish to submit that we were glad to buy the stamps for the campaign fund of the Federated Farmer-Labor Party, so that we may be able to have a workers' government in the near future.

Therefore we sign our names below, so that all the readers and sympathizers may see that the masses are getting awake.

Each of the following contributed a dollar to the Federated Farmer-Labor Party Fund:

Matt Murkovich, Lyubomir Petrovich, Charles Keefel, John Hodak, John Brozmich, Martin Derk, Charles Hofman, Joe Lucas, Charles Sage, Steve D. Derk, Joe Turken, Joe Honce, George Jelenich, Miller Brach, Paul Spelich, Pete Zorich, Mike Lesar, Mike Polinsek, Joe Penco, Vilent Novak, Paul Szlony, William Bohnick, John Ausets, Tom Fellows, William Ausets, Mike Burnik, Frank Vodnjol, Joe P. Rupartich, Steve Zorich, Rugotti Brothers, Janko Turk.—Galloway, West Va.

Plan Second McCrary Trial.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., April 13.—With one long struggle for the freedom of Governor Warren T. McCray at an end, his attorneys today were building up defense lines for the trial in federal court on an indictment charging the governor with fraudulent use of the mails.

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AUTO WORKERS TO FARE WORSE THAN LAST YEAR

Employment Falling Off In Detroit Shops

By LELAND OLDS.

(Federated Press Industrial Editor)

Employment in Detroit has passed the peak and is on the down grade, according to reports from members of the Detroit Employers' association which bear out The Federated Press prediction last month that the boom was due for a slump. Between March 15 and March 29 the number of workers employed by the 79 concerns in the association dropped from 241,263 to 238,263, a decrease of 3000. These concerns employ approximately two-thirds of the total number of industrial workers in Detroit so that the total number laid off during the fortnight must have been about 4500.

Auto Industry Slowing Up.

This reflects a slow curtailment of operations in the automobile industry. The industry is rapidly approaching the time when its serious overexpansion will glut the market and introduce seasonal operation similar to that in the bituminous coal mines. Bradstreet's weekly review says: "Automobile interests have apparently reached the peak of production and some of the largest makers are curtailing. Whether they will be able to dispose of cars now on hand as fast as expected is the problem."

Reports from motor accessory makers indicate a perceptible falling off in orders from auto manufacturers during the last few weeks. According to R. B. Prescott in a monthly analysis of the industry for the Wall Street Journal: "The industry has been operating under forced draft for nearly two years and has enjoyed some of its future business in that people who have purchased low priced new and used cars have mortgaged their future buying power, thereby eliminating themselves from the 1924 market."

Will Hit Steel Trade.

Employment in many industries will soon feel the effect of any slump in the manufacture of automobiles. The recent heavy activity in the iron and steel industry was in part due to the demand of auto makers for steel. Last year they absorbed over one-tenth of the country's steel output. On the assumption that the demand for automobiles this year would show a great increase, business men counted on a resulting demand for 3,000,000 tons of iron and steel, 75,000,000 pounds of aluminum, 110,000,000 pounds of copper, 30,000,000 square feet of glass, 20,000 tons of lead, 9,000,000 pounds of nickel, 4,000,000,000 pounds of hair and padding, 500,000,000 board feet of lumber, 130,000,000 square feet of imitation leather, 15,000,000 yards of upholstery cloth, and 100,000,000 square feet of upholstery leather.

Less Work All Around.

It is doubted whether the country can absorb more new cars than in 1923, so much of this demand may not materialize. The result will be less employment in all these industries following the present slow decline indicated by Detroit reports. All industry rests on an unstable foundation because its activity depends on constantly increasing the consumption of the people while the people's purchasing power is actually limited by low wages.

Socialist Scab On Cutlery Workers In Utica Union Fight

UTICA, New York, April 13.—The former Socialist candidate for mayor, M. Herman, now organizer of the Socialist Party, has been scabbing for some time on the strikers of the Utica Cutlery Company, who are waging a bitter struggle to establish a union. The bosses, after the strike had been successfully waged two weeks, brought two scabs from Rome, New York.

Many of the scabs quit, however, because they were paid only 64 cents an hour and allowed to work only five hours a day. Even the foreman is helping the strikers, as the working conditions are glaringly bad. Only the Socialist Herman, is unsympathetic to the workers.

When twenty-four more scabs were brought from New York the foremen voted to go out with the strikers unless the scabs were immediately discharged.

Poet's Union In Mexico.

MEXICO CITY, April 13.—A labor union of Mexico's leading dramatists, poets and novelists has applied for admission to the Mexican Federation of Labor and has been accepted. Julio Jiminez Rueda, dramatists, and Federico, novelist, head the charter members.

Protest Deportations.

NEW YORK, April 13.—Men are not "undesirable citizens" because they opposed the war, says a protest against the proposed deportation of 17 former political prisoners sent by the Protestant Episcopal Social Service commission here to Secretary of Labor Davis in Washington.

Trades Assembly Votes Contempt For Scab Berry

SCHENECTADY, New York, April 13.— The Trades Assembly of the American Federation of Labor has declared its contempt for Mr. Berry, the strikebreaking head of the Pressmen's Union. Berry, claiming to have the indorsement of the entire labor movement, for his political aspirations, wrote the Schenectady Trades Assembly asking for their support.

Instead, a motion was passed by the Labor Central Body instructing the clerk to write Mr. Berry assuring him of their contempt. This the clerk did, and his letter was approved at the next meeting of the Assembly.

CAPEK'S ROBOTS WILL PERFORM IN MILWAUKEE

Defense Council Plans For Auditorium

Negotiations have just been concluded with the Theatre Guild authorizing the Labor Defense Council to take its labor production of "R. U. R." to Milwaukee immediately after the Chicago performances.

Plans are under way looking toward the presentation of Capek's great Robot play in the huge Milwaukee Auditorium, which seats some 4,000 people. If the plans carry, the entire production, cast, "props" and scenery, will be moved to Milwaukee for one or more performances.

Requests are already coming in to the Labor Defense Council office at 166 W. Washington St., for tickets for the Chicago performances of "R. U. R.", which, according to announcement, will be given on Sunday afternoon, April 20, and Wednesday evening, April 23.

"R. U. R." is a thrilling melodrama, but is much more than that. It is a keen and powerful indictment of modern capitalistic society, and it carries with it the threat of revolution, paving the way for a new social order.

The Plot

In Capek's extraordinary play, "R. U. R." stand for "Rossum's Universal Robots". "Old Man Rossum" is a learned scientist who (about the year 1932) begins to improve on God by manufacturing artificial workpeople, for sale to business men. These Robots are able to produce more efficiently than human beings, and what is even more important, are cheaper to maintain. Use of Robots brings the cost of production way down.

Of course, by far, the greatest demand for Robots is for military purposes—and it becomes necessary to train them in the use of firearms.

A time comes when the Robots realize that they are stronger than the people; that the people are unnecessary to them.

The cry goes up of "Robots of the World Unite!" The mighty Robots overwhelm the people and take possession of the wealth of the world.

Mexican Oil Flow Speeds With Defeat Of Huertista Army

WASHINGTON, April 13.—Drilling of oil wells in Mexico is proceeding twice as rapidly as during the last three months of 1923, according to a report received here by Mexican government representatives. The fascist revolt having been disposed of, oil production is again to be increased. The figures for the last five months show that exports were reduced or stopped at the various ports in proportion to the extent of rebel control of oil territory. March production totalled 13,500,000 barrels.

The nationality of the oil companies operating in Mexico in the order of their holdings is: American, British, Dutch, French, Spanish, Italian, Norwegian, Cuban, and Mexican. The total capital invested is estimated at $360,000,000 gold, of which 60 per cent is American and 30 per cent British.

Many Attractions At United Front May Day Meeting

DENVER, Colo., April 13.— One copy of the special May Day Edition of the DAILY WORKER will be given free, as a special feature, with each admission to the gala commemoration of May Day in Machinists' Hall, Sunday evening, April 27th.

Readings, singing, classical dancing, music, refreshments and speeches, all appropriate to the Workers' holiday, will be included in the celebration. The Socialist Party of Denver, which has in the past co-operated in the Workers Party activities will also take a part in the coming affair. The tickets, costing only twenty-five cents, may be obtained from Will Dietrich, 1407 Arapahoe Street.

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FASCISTI SEIZE SHIPS OWNED BY ITALIAN SEAMEN

Big "Garibaldi" Line Is Taken By Force

(Special to The Daily Worker)

ROME, April 13.—The last stronghold of the Italian Co-operative Movement, the Shipping Co-operative Society "Garibaldi", owned by the Italian Seamen's Federation, is held now by the Fascisti, who have seized it by order and on behalf of the Italian ship-owners.

Mussolini's recent decree endowing the Prefects of the fifty-two Italian provinces with arbitrary power "to interfere with the private business examine the account books, seize the funds and premises of Trade-unions, Co-operative societies and other workers' organizations of any kind and description" was specially schemed to give the Fascist Government the legal instrument with which the "Garibaldi" Co-operative Society was to be snatched from the seamen's ownership and placed under the management and control of a government commissioner.

Ship-owners Feared Co-operation.

The Shipping Co-operative Society "Garibaldi", established in 1919, brought fear to the Italian ship-owners. during the past two years, by cause of its astonishingly rapid growth. Its financial solidity rested upon the enthusiasm of 64,000 stalwart members who poured, every year, millions of Lire into its treasury, in affiliation fees and other contributions, this causing, in the term of four years, an increase of capital for 60,000,000 Lire. This capital, was bound to increase into tremendous financial force in the hands of the Italian Seamen's Federations.

The Italian ship-owners' attack failed. The Co-operative had never more than one of its five big cargo-ships standing idle in a port or dock—not even during the most acute period of the shipping industry crisis—for, the crews being the owners of the ships, were always ready to put their energy and spirit of sacrifice into the fight against the millionaire ship-owners.

The capitalists resorted to political intrigue, and managed to have the support of Parliament on their side and against the seamen. In the term of two years the "Garibaldi" was subjected to investigation by three parliamentary inquiry-committees, but their findings proved to be against the ship owners and the 'Garibaldi" had its ships restored and received, in addition, reparations for financial damages.

Fascism—Bosses' Opportunity.

The coming of the Fascisti into power overturned the whole situation in favor of Labor's enemies. The Seamen's Federation and the Co-operative "Garibaldi" faced the dilemma: either be affiliated to the Fascist Corporations or be smashed. In order to evade this dilemma Captain Giulietti, secretary of the seamen's Federation and President of the Co-operative "Garibaldi" put himself and his two organizations under the patronage of D'Annunzio.

The ship-owner resolved to detach D'Annunzio from Giuletti, and, at the same time, bring pressure to bear upon Mussolini thru the "Banca Commerciale" on account of the latter's controlling power over Italian Industry, Economy and Finance.

Under this pressure Mussolini gave blanket power to the ship owners' plan to take by violence the Genoa headquarters of the Seamen's Federaton and Co-operative "Garibaldi".

Gangsters Seize Union Office.

On the 2nd of January last, some 500 hooligans hired and armed by the ship owners, took possession of the Seamen's Federation headquarters at Genoa, and proclaimed themselves the owners of the Federation and Co-operative. Most fortunately, the funds of the Federation amounting to 11,000,000 Lire, were not found by the assailants. D'Annunzio sent to Mussolini a message of protest, but the day aftter he seemed to take a more tranquil attitude, and, after a week ers. But Giulietti would not give up the fight. Thinking that they could also bribe him, the ship owners offered him unofficially 4,000,000 lire, provided he accepted to withdraw. In response to this, Giulietti published later a roll of 20,000 signatures from seamen and members of the "Garibaldi" who pledged themselves to back him in the fight against the ship owners. In this plebiscite joined the crews of all the biggest Italian liners, from the under-deck hands to the captains.

This attack against the Co-operative "Garibaldi" was taken just when the government is about to auction the State-navigation subsidized lines, and when it was known that the "Garibaldi" was prepared to participate in the auctions with an offer 10,000,000 lire below the premium of subsidy offered in competition by the government. The Co-operative "Garibaldi" was therefore, considered to be the only competitor threatening, thru its exceptionally advantageous offer, the big ship owners' ring, and that is why the "Garibaldi" has been seized on the auction's eve.

Pat McCarthy Could Not Kick Off With Cheap Detroit Gas

By SHERMAN BOWMAN.

(Staff Correspondent of the Fed. Press)

DETROIT, April 13.—While city and company experts were holding a haggling session over the price Detroit should pay if it purchase the Detroit City Gas Co. plant, Pat McCarthy, a one-legged peddler living at 503 E. Columbia street here, made five bootless attempts at suicide that have a bearing on the purchase question and on the customary victimizing of the public by corporations.

After his landlady discovered him unconscious in his room at 9:30 o'clock in the evening and had him taken to the receiving hospital it was discovered that he had turned on the gas in his room 14 hours before but had awakened five times in the 14 hours and added each time a paragraph to a farewell letter. On one occasion he left his room to buy whisky.

After the 14th hour of inhaling Detroit gas he wrote: "It is now 8:30 o'clock. All the gas jets are turned on. If I wake up again I will tell you more. Goodby for this time. Please don't blame anyone for this act. Yours very truly, Pat McCarthy."

This shows what a poor brand of gas the Detroit City Gas Co. is manufacturing.

$10,000,000 Loan To Mexico.

MEXICO CITY, April 13.—According to the ministry of finance, the loan to the Mexican government of $10,000,000 by American bankers was to be handed over April 1, but hasn't put in appearance yet. Altho no confirmation was obtained officially it is understood that the leaders are a banking institution of San Francisco, backed by New York financiers.

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COMMUNIST AND I. W. W. DEBATE TO LARGE CROWD

Turner Hall Packed For Cannon And Edwards

(Continued from Page One)

line of his position.

I. W. W. Must Join Communists.

When Cannon cried: "The I. W. W. are the natural Communists in America and I for one will not stop until we've brought them into our movement!" the hall resounded with applause. Cannon explained that the Wobblies are strong in certain migratory industries and among the most oppressed of the workers. Their revolt against capitalism is only natural, he said.

Cannon quoted the I. W. W. preamble and papers to support his contentions. He argued that they were avowed revolutionists but that they allowed the pernicious poison of liberalism to influence their writings and activities, as shown by their defense pleas.

Can't Ignore State.

Cannon pointed out that the I. W. W. cannot easily ignore the activities of the state, "the executive committee of the ruling class," as Marx says, when the state interferes with their organization to the extent of throwing them into jail for their work. He argues that the capitalist class constantly injects its poison into the workers' minds thru the press, the churches, the school system and even in labor organizations by agents and bourgeois-thinking members. Cannon demonstrated that to accomplish the revolution a crisis is necessary in which capitalism can no longer rule successfully, plus the will of class conscious workers, and that the only way this will can be effective, is under the leadership of a centralized, disciplined party.

Task of Revolutionary Party.

"The task of a revolutionary party is to go into the unions and fight against all other ideas and parties," Cannon maintained. "The workers have troubles in industry, but unfortunately they have even more troubles. The state, representing a small group of capitalists, rules by deception, trickery, and fraud, and force."

"What the hell are you going to court about!" challenged Cannon in "old-time Wobbly language." He repeatedly showed that the workers were involved in the state and therefore must fight with political as well as industrial organization.

"Educate the workers in the class struggle and in the fundamentals of economics," Cannon declared. "Organize to fight against capitalist ideas in the working class. Class conscious workers organized with a program and systematizing and co-ordinating their work will help to make the workers' revolution not prevent it," he concluded.

Several hundred dollars were taken in for the General Defense Committee and the National Defense Council—to fight for the freedom of the boys in San Quentin and Centralia and to smash the Michigan persecution and free Communists from eastern prisons. The exact amount will be announced later.

ASK FEDERATION TO ACT AGAINST PLATOON SYSTEM

Strike-Breaker School Plans Assailed

Chicago union teachers are waiting to see what action the Federation's committee on schools will recommend against the menace of the platoon system of education. The Federation of Women High School Teachers made their report against the "goose-step" system to the Chicago Federation of Labor last Sunday and the report was then turned over to the committee.

Platoon Schools Make Scabs.

"Strike-breakers are made in the schools," said Miss Lillian Herstein to the Federation of Labor Sunday, reporting for Local 3 of Women High School Teachers. "The platoon system, or Gary system, means standardization of education, which is utterly opposed to democracy."

Big business raises the cry for Americanization of the foreign workers, according to Miss Herstein, and yet when Miss Irace Abbott opened night classes thruout Illinois mine districts for the workers, the mine operators had the schools closed. The greedy operators refused to support the very action they had called for.

Makes Robots of Pupils.

That the platoon system means the transformation of individuals into numbers was clearly demonstrated by Miss Herstein. "Everybody doing the same thing at the same moment and big business blowing the whistle," is the way the teacher described the working out of the proposed plan for mechanizing Chicago schools.

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HOOVER ASSAILS OIL MENACE TO CHICAGO DINERS

Its The Death Of Sport He Tells Fishermen

Herbert Hoover bewailed the oil menace at a banquet in the Hotel Morrison Saturday night.

"Oil" he declaimed, "is certainly the one menace that must be attacked at once."

Waiters who were passing in and out might have thot he was worrying about the poison in the Teapot that has killed the political future of Denby, Daugherty and some others.

But no! Perish the thot. Herb's outcry was over something less material than the looting of the naval reserves. He was crying out against the oil that kills the sport of our fisherman,—the oil that is run into river and lake from factories and kills fish and oyster beds.

Hoover was addressing the Izaak Walton league of America at its second annual convention. The audience listened with profound attention. They felt sure they were listening to a genuine authority on oil.

Trachtenberg Talks In Ohio Steel City; In Chicago, Friday

CANTON, Ohio, April 13.—Alexander Trachtenberg lectured here on the subjects, "What I saw in Russia and Germany". The lecture was listened to very attentively and the quality and variety of the questions asked after the lecture, indicated a very earnest desire on the part of the workers to ascertain the truth relative to Russia.

The collection amounted to over $25 besides admission receipts. The literature sales brought in several dollars more.

It was learned at the meeting that three comrades have been discharged from the steel mills here for holding membership in the Workers Party. Several steel trust spies were observed in the audience.

He lectures in Chicago next Friday evening at North Side Turner Hall, 820 N. Clark Street.

* * *

Trachtenberg In St. Louis. April 25

Alexander Trachtenberg, just back from 14 months in Russia and Central Europe, as a delegate of the Workers Party, will lecture at the Labor Lyceum, 1243 North Garrison Ave., St. Louis, Mo., Friday, April 25, at 8 p. m. The admission will be 25 cents.

Procter Called to Washington.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—William Cooper Procter, soap manufacturer and financial backer of General Leonard Wood in the last presidential campaign, has been subpoenaed by the senate oil committee. The subpoena calls for Procter's appearance on Monday.

Procter is believed by investigators to have some information concerning the reported attempt of the late Jake Hamon to prepare for leasing the naval oil reserves during the 1920 Republican national convention.

WILKES-BARRE WORKERS FORCE RIGHT TO MEET

Att'y General Yields To Protests

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WILKES-BARRE, Pa., April 13.—Final arrangements are now being made by the Wilkes-Barre Local of the Workers Party to hold a mass meeting in connection with the famous Teapot Dome oil scandal by the end of this month. It is expected that there will be no interference with the meeting on the part of either the police or the American Legion because of a letter sent to the Wilkes-Barre mayor by Attorney General George W. Woodruff of Pennsylvania. The letter is highly apologetic and it tells the mayor many complaining letters have been received but it emphasizes the constitutional right of citizens to meet, as follows:

"You should consider seriously the following points," says Attorney General Woodruff:

"1. That the Constitution, both of the United States and the Commonwealth prescribed the inherent right of peaceable assemblage and free speech, which I think we would take to mean the right to meet in an orderly fashion and discuss any subject desired so long as decency is observed and so long as there is no interference with the rights of property of others, and no suggestions or pleas advanced in the speaking, inciting, or tending to incite, to disorder, or harm to the liberty or property of others.

"2. That not only do the Constitutional rights of people urge non-interference with truly peaceable assemblage and non-incendiary free speech, but also urge that unnecessary interference with these inherent and Constitutional rights of the people is more likely to help along any undesirable political, social or religious teaching than as tho no interference were practiced.

"The case in point perhaps illustrates the common sense thought advanced directly above. The so-called Workers Party, and the various persons involved in the alleged interference with their liberties, have been getting a tremendous advertisement out of the treatment no matter how legal and right it may be."

German Workers Wages Reduced to Few Cents an Hour

(By F. S. R. Press Service.)

The wages of German workers are terribly low. The rate for the building workers is from 11c to 16c per hour. In the textile trades skilled male workers earn 9½ to 11c per hour.

Railwaymen earn 7c to 11c an hour. Signalmen pre-war rate was $30.80 per month now make from $11.44 to $16.50, according to the length of their service.

The average wage of the full time male workers is 9½ per hour. A man who has worked ten hours a day for six days at the rate of nine and one-half cents per hour only receives $5.50 per week and prices are higher than in England or America. Elementary school teachers receive $220 per year.

These wages, below subsistence level, of course leave nothing for unemployment times. When it is considered that millions of German workers are unemployed and on part time the necessity for the relief which the Friends of Soviet Russia and Workers Germany is collecting becomes all the more apparent.

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Zinoviev Reviews Main Points of Difference

EDITOR'S NOTE:—Today we continue publication of the famous report by Gregory Zinoviev, chairman of the Communist International, made to the session of the Executive of the Communist International held on Jan. 6. Zinoviev's report deals with the main points of difference in the Russian Communist Party, clearly crystallising the discussion that has so far been published in the DAILY WORKER. In order that our readers may get a broader view of this discussion, we are publishing enlarged installments. This report is divided into seven sections. Today we publish the sixth section. It is as follows:

• • •

VI.

Special Differences of Opinion with Comrade Trotzky.

I now come to the discussion of some special differences of opinion with Comrade Trotzky.

These differences with Comrade Trotzky have given rise to much uneasiness in our ranks and are naturally equally disquieting to our comrades of the International.

The "opposition," seeing that it is defeated, insists upon its final argument. It has turned to the workers with a phrase to the following effect: "Very well, you may be right in all these things. But at least we may ask for one thing: polite treatment for Trotzky." Thus Comrade Radek, for instance, delivered a speech yesterday in Moscow, in which he declared that the Central Committee was at least 80 per cent in the right, and that unity is necessary. But the Party lacks in "politeness" towards Trotzky.

Futility of Opposition.

This is all the "opposition" has to say in the present final stage of the discussion. You see, comrades, how weak are the foundations of this "opposition."

But let us turn from the lighter side of this question, for it has another aspect as well. Trotzky is one of our most gifted comrades. You all know how much influence he possesses. I need not waste any words on this. But I must make our relations with Comrade Trotzky clear to you.

In the first place: In 1903 Comrade Trotzky was not only an express Menshevik, but he was one of those comrades who most energetically combatted Bolshevism, and already at that time the accusations which he brought against the Bolsheviki were essentially the same as he raises today.

At that time Trotzky wrote a pamphlet to the effect that whilst Lenin held the belief that he was a proletarian revolutionist, whilst he held himself to be a Marxist and proletarian revolutionist, in reality history was according him the role of leader of the petty bourgeoisie, of leader of the peasantry.

The Bolsheviki, in Trotzky's opinion, were bound to develop gradually into leaders of a peasants' party. It seems to me, comrades, that the present indictments brought by Comrade Trotzky, especially his insinuations as to the degeneration of the old guard, are a renaissance of his above-named old views, of his old idea that whilst we imagine ourselves to be proletarian revolutionists, we are in reality petty bourgeoisie.

What can he otherwise mean by "degeneration?" Degeneration must be founded on a class basis! And of whom could such a class basis consist? Only of the proletariat or the peasantry. The accusation is an implication that we are inclining towards the petty bourgeoisie.

Lenin's Stand.

From the year 1905 onwards, Trotzky was fractionless, and even worked for our press for a time. Later, during the period of the counter-revolution, he again belonged to the Mensheviki, and for ten years he aided our worst enemies.

In the year 1914, at the beginning of the great war, Trotzky was internationalist, but in spite of this he continued to combat our revolutionary internationalism, and to support the Mensheviki by aiding the Duma faction of the Menshevik Tchenidze, instead of the Bolshevist Duma faction.

This reminds me of a similar attitude adopted by Trotzky at the time of the Copenhagen International Congress in the year 1910. On the opening day of the congress the Berlin "Vorwarts" published an anonymous article declaring that Lenin and his immediate disciples were a band of criminals and scoundrels, undertaking expropriations, etc. The writer of this article was Comrade Trotzky. Such was the state of affairs before the year 19197.

In the year 1917, in about June, Trotzky joined our Party. At that time Comrade Lenin was at first opposed to his admission. When the question of Comrade Trotzky's entry into the editorial staff of the "Pravda" arose, the voting was as follows: Comrade Kameneff and I were in favor of his admission, Lenin against it.

After Trotzky had become a member of the editorial staff, Lenin observed with a smile: "You have betrayed me. Well, we shall just have to increase the staff by two workers more, in order to have a majority against you and Trotzky in any case." So little confidence had Lenin in Trotzky.

Trotzky's Incompetence.

Now, comrades, you all know what brilliant service Trotzky rendered after this, especially in the October days. Then came Brest-Litovsk. Again the pendulum swung back. Trotzky insisted on the formula of: "Neither war nor peace." Trotzky suddenly became a "left" Communist in company with Bukharin, Radek, and other comrades. What was the mistake committed by Trotzky during the Brest-Litovsk period?

That he overlooked the peasantry. He was anxious to carry on a revolutionary war at a time when the whole peasantry did not want to hear anything of war. The old army, which was a peasant army, was in a state of complete dissolution, and could not be forced to fight by any means. Despite this, Trotzky had a beautifully worked out plan of his revolutionary war in his pocket, a plan with only one fault, the fact that he had no soldiers for the revolutionary army, for these were the peasants who would not fight.

Then came the trade union question in the year 1921. What was the position of the Soviet power at that time? Insurrection in Kronstadt, risings among the peasantry in Siberia and in the Tambov government. What signalized these events? The protest made by the peasantry against the limitation of agricultural productive powers by our war communism. And what was Trotzky's recipe for helping this? Further limitation, more effective limitation!

Again he overlooked the real lever moving the interests of the peasantry, and at the same time he overlooked the demands of the working masses, still closely bound up with those of the peasants in Russia. At that time we fought a severe contest as to the role played by the working class, and its relations to the peasantry.

And now we have got into a discussion on the same subject for the third time, for Trotzky, whilst categorically insisting on the necessity of his plan, again overlooks the needs of agriculture. The basis of our economics is represented by the country, by the peasantry. This basis consists of our hundreds of millions of poods of bread.

Another bone of contention between us and Trotzky is the question of the concentration of state economics. Theoretically, the demand for increased concentration in state industry is perfectly correct. But here again matters look somewhat different viewed in a concrete political light. For instance, we possess a number of first-class large works, as the Putilov Works at Petrograd, or the Bryansk Works, which are unprofitable enterprises from the financial standpoint.

Trotzky's Solution.

What is to be done with such undertakings? Trotzky answers briefly: Close them.

But we, the majority of the Political Bureau, declare that we do not think of closing them. There are exceptional cases, in which we must grant subsidies, even this is not in accordance with the immediate interests of the state budget. The unprofitable enterprise despite its unprofitability, must be held above water by artificial means.

Why this? The reply is simple.

Because these works keep occupied 8,000 workers forming a picked troop of proletarian revolutionists. These are centers of crystallization of all. But Trotzky nervously opposses us, he categorically demands that the works be shut down, and continues to bombard us with his question of: Where is your plan? What economic system are you pursuing?

I believe, comrades, that the picture which I have so far drawn for our disagreement with Trotzky will have shown you that our differences are not of a personal nature—all assertions to the contrary are idle gossip!—but of a purely political character. The reason lies in the fact that Trotzky has learnt in a very different school to ours, for we worked together with Lenin for years.

We fully appreciate all Trotzky's brilliant qualities, and need not recount these here, but all the same he has not gone thru a Bolshevist school. Again and again he overlooks the peasantry, and is thus unable to accord due weight to the specific role played by the working class of Russia, so closely bound up with the part played by the small holders.

Need For Co-operation.

Now, comrades, we are all of the opinion that Trotzky's co-operation is an unqualified necessity for us.

We often hear it said by comrades—I heard it yesterday myself at a meeting—that: "The Central Committee has a faction after all, and that is your faction, the faction of the majority." This is pure nonsense.

In the Central Committee the proportion of the majority to the opposition is 53 to 3, in the Political Bureau 9 to 1.

Did you ever hear of such a faction? Nearly all of us were unanimously elected by the last Party conference. The "opposition" declares: Even if we gain the majority at the next Party conference, we shall still re-elect you all unanimously. The accusation that we are a faction has thus not a shadow of proof behind it.

We are reproached with maintaining especially close contact with one another, of coming into the Political Bureau with our proposals already agreed upon beforehand, and so forth. This is one of Radek's greatest hits. Radek speaks at meetings somewhat as follows: Do you know, comrades, what our Political Bureau really is? The following: Zinoviev comes to an understanding with Kamenev and Stalin.

This trio then overwhelms Bukharin, so that they have already four votes before coming into the Political Bureau. Then they only require two votes more, and they have the majority.

Is This a Faction?

What is this, if it is not a faction? Is the question then put by Radek to his astonished audience.

Comrades, you are naturally interested in the more intimate side of our disagreement as well, and an explanation of this is also due to you.

Yes, it is true that the members of the Political Bureau come to understandings with one another. But what does the Political Bureau really represent?

Above all it represents the responsible corporation of our state, the government. The Political Bureau governs the country, and this is a country comprising one sixth of the surface of the globe. To this must be added that we are still in possession of a certain amount of influence in the International, and rule in this to a certain extent. Confronted by such responsible tasks, is it possible for us to deal with every subject in a purely formal manner, to act on some such scheme as the following: 12 o'clock, meeting of Political Bureau, opening of session, reading of agenda, and voting?

This is of course absurb. We are an army staff, but a revolutionary army staff, whose members are in constant contact with one another, and maintain friendly relations to each other.

We often hear it said at meetings that the members of the Political Bureau met at Zinoviev's house, and came to an understanding there. And how were matters at the time when Lenin was still in good health? Well, at that time we met in Lenin's rooms, in his study, or at his dinner-table, and discussed all manner of questions with him, seeking to arrive at a united standpoint on contested points. Often enough this was no easy matter. In the Urquhart affair, for instance, Lenin changed his point of view three times.

At one time he was in favor of accepting the agreement, at another time opposed it. I remember that at that time he once telephoned to me: "You see how weak I have become! I have thought the matter over again, and have come to a different conclusion again. What do you say to such a lack of character?"

How is it that we did not succeed in establishing similar relations with Comrade Trotzky? The reason lies partly in Trotzky's personal character. Trotzky is an expressed individualist. This makes it impossible that he should ever form a firm faction.

Strong Indvidualist.

During the Balkan war, Trotzky once made an excursion to the Balkans. He then proceeded to Copenhagen, where he was already able to unfold an excellent plan for the reconciliation of the broad-minded and the narrow-minded Trotzky has always been wanting to reconcile the whole world, but he has never reconciled anybody.

He has wanted to form a faction, but has himself been factionless, and has never succeeded in bringing a faction together.

Why not? Simply for the reason that he is an expressed individualist. This incapacity for collective work prevents the development of any friendly relations between Trotzky and the old Bolsheviki, tho such relations are eminently desirable. To this we must add the whole of our past, comprising a period of 20 years, during which we old Bolsheviki, we Leninists, were fighting together thru thick and thin.

After Lenin fell ill, we for our part did our utmost to improve our relations with Trotzky, to come into closer contact with him.

Even after the conflict with him had begun we made two attempts, in November of last year, to come to a clear understanding with Comrade Trotzky by means of private consultation with him. All the members of the Political Bureau took part in these private consultations.

We did this in the consciousness that it was necessary to convince Comrade Trotzky that we did not dream for a moment of persecuting him, but were actuated solely by the sincere wish to co-operate with him, and to arrive at an agreement with him on contested questions. We have done our utmost to come to an understanding with Comrade Trotzky. And the result? The next day we have the same situation again, the same questions. And then there is a group of Trotzky's followers who have encouraged him to oppose the Central Committee, instead of enlightening him as to the real state of affairs in the Party.

Faulty Psychology.

Now that Lenin is not there, we can storm the Central Committee—this has been the slogan of this group. And they have really attempted the attack.

It has, however, not been quite successful either for Trotzky or Radek. It was a false speculation to assume that Lenin's absence would guarantee a victorious issue for the attack.

This is the situation, comrades. Naturally there is wide-spread disquietude, naturally we hear on all sides the question: What will happen now?

Will there be a rupture with Trotzky?

Indeed, even those comrades of the "opposition" who have changed their opinion in the course of the discussion, and are now ready to declare: "Yes, you are right, and we vote with you," are still asking: "But what is to be done about Trotzky?"

To this we reply: Of course we shall continue to co-operate with him. We have already stated this publicly in a special resolution passed by the Political Bureau, in which we declare that we cannot imagine either the Political Bureau or the Soviet government without Trotzky. But on the other hand we must state with the utmost decision:

If there are any persons who believe that we shall now swallow everything which Trotzky offers us, they are mistaken. We shall not permit ourselves to be deprived of the right of representing the Party as it really is. It must be openly stated, once for all, that we never went over to Comrade Trotzky, but that he came over to us into the Party.

No Split Feared.

This statement does not in the least alter the fact of Trotzky's admirable characteristics and capabilities. Trotzky must penetrate more deeply into the essence of our Bolshevist Party.

He has tried to show the workers that we are on the road to becoming Bernsteins, and so forth. But nobody has believed him. This proves that he has not formed a correct estimate of our Party.

Comrades, you have nothing to fear. There will be no split in the Party. Trotzky will recognize his errors, as he did in 1921. A federal Party conference will first be held, then a federal Party congress.

It need not be said that we shall do our utmost to keep Comrade Trotzky in all his influential positions, despite the momentary tension, and to give him the opportunity of working.

But we expect from you, comrades, that you fully realize the nature of our differences, that you are aware that it is no matter of trifles, but of serious political and organizatory questions. Had it been a mere question of trifles, we should have given in long ago.

(To Be Continued Tuesday.)

UNCLE WIGGLY'S TRICKS A LAUGH FOR THE CHILDREN

"There's your molasses. Uncle Wiggily."
"Oh, isn't Uncle Wiggily good to us!"
"What's the parade for?"
"Bless my pink nose! Take the rest of it!"

McCormick Another Lame Duck

WASHINGTON, April 13.—Without waiting to learn the final figures from the Republican senatorial race in Illinois, politicians here began to refer to Medill McCormick as "our second lame duck of the Denby season." Sterling of South Dakota, was the first.

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Where to Go to Join the Workers Party

Below is a list of the English speaking branches of the Workers Party in Chicago, and the date and place of meeting. It is the duty of every class conscious worker to get in touch with the branch nearest his residence and join the only political party in the United States that is actively engaged in organizing the workers, to bring about their emancipation from wage slavery. Come in and help!

Some Branch Meetings

Following are the meeting places of Chicago English Branches:

South Side Branch, every first and third Thursday, 8 P. M., at Community Center, 3201 S. Wabash Ave.

Irving Park Branch, every first and third Monday at 4021 N. Drake Ave. Monday, Jan. 21, lecture by Max Bedacht, subject, "The Present Situation in Germany."

Mid-City Branch, every first and third Wednesday, at Emmet Memorial Hall, Taylor and Ogden Ave.

Bridgeport Branch, every second and fourth Wednesday at 3600 S. Union Ave.

Cicero Branch, every 3d Sunday, at 2 p. m., at Lithuanian Liberty Hall, W. 14th St. and 49th Court, Cicero.

North Side Branch, every first and third Monday, at Imperial Hall, 2409 N. Halsted St.

North West Side Branch, every second and fourth Tuesday at Workers Lyceum, 2733 Hirsch Boul.

Douglas Park Branch, every first and third Monday, at 2733 Douglas Boul.

Englewood Branch, every fourth Wednesday, at Carpenters Hall, 6414 S. Halsted St.

ILLINOIS G. O. P. COMMITTEE IN SMALL'S HANDS

Fiery Cross Boasts Klan Won Election

Incomplete returns indicate Gov. Len Small will hold the thirteen votes necessary to control the new Republican state committee. He captured at least five of the ten Cook County Committeeships and his downstate candidates are leading in the incomplete returns. Small's renomination may also encourage one or two committeemen of other factions to sway his way.

Walter Rosenfield has apparently won the close contest in the Rock Island district but the Small control will discourage him from being a candidate for re-appointment as chairman.

The new state committee will have charge of the republican state campaign, including Small's own candidacy.

Klan Says It Won Election

The Illinois Fiery Cross, Ku Klux Klan organ, boasts that all the candidates it endorsed won out in the Illinois primaries.

"Every candidate for state office receiving the support of the klan's membership was swept to victory," the Fiery Cross states and follows with the list of succesful candidates, headed by Governor Len Small.

Election Fraud Arrests

Election fraud charges culminated today in the detention under bond of Virgil Litsinger, charged with the theft of a ballot box in the Eighteenth Precinct. Litsinger, who is a nephew of Edward R. Litsinger of the board of review, was a precinct captain for Small.

Morris Eller, Republican committeeman in the Twentieth Ward, has also made newspaper charges against Election Commissioner Czarnecki, who he says placed non-residents, bootleggers and ex-convicts on the election board.

$17 Scale Won By Sign Painters Of Chicago Union

Scenic artists in the Chicago painters' union are now getting $17 a day on a 44-hour week under the new agreement that will run for one year expiring April 1, 1925. This is a raise of $2 a day. The scale of their helpers remains as before, $12 a day.

Sign painters in the union are getting $15 a day on a 40-hour, five-day week. This is a raise of $2 a day. Their helpers are getting $10 a day, a raise of $1.50 a day. They are also enjoying the 40-hour week.

"Our branches of the trade are about 95 per cent organized in Chicago," says Walter G. Lathrope, business agent, Local 830 (Sign, Scene and Pictorial Painters), Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhagers. "Our local has 600 members, of which 50 are the scenic artists and their assistants."

DEPORTATION OF I.W.W. POLITICALS IS BEING WITHHELD

Authorities Back Down In Avila Case

(By Defense News Service)

Deportation has been stayed for at least one of the seventeen I. W. W. ex-political prisoners who are fighting against banishment from the United States. The one is John Avila, who came here many years ago from Portugal and was sentenced to Leavenworth in 1918 by Judge Landis in the famous Chicago trial. His case will be reopened, according to a letter just received by the General Defense Committee here from W. W. Sibray, Acting Commissioners-General of Immigration at Washington, D. C.

This action in Avila's favor is looked upon as a hopeful sign with regard to all the deportation cases, in all of which the circumstances are practically the same. Sibray's letter concerning Avila says in part:

A "Desirable" Resident

"You are advised that after carefully examining the record, it appears that the man might be found to be a desirable resident. In view of the fact, it has therefore been directed that the case be reopened for the purpose of securing additional evidence as to whether he will make a law-abiding citizen and as to his actions in the past. When the desired information has been received, the case will be given further consideration."

Action in behalf of the radicals in question, whom the Department of Labor seeks to deport because they served prison terms for war-opinions, has lately been taken by labor organizations in England and by a prominent citizens in New York City.

British Labor Takes Action

United States Abassador Frank B. Kellogg of London, has received a letter from the Independent Labor Party, Mitcham Branch, Surrey, relative to the cases of seven of the former political prisoners who are British-born. These are Herbert Mahler, Joseph Oates, William Moran, Harry Lloyd, Richard Brazier, Donald Sheridan and Bert Lorton.

Citing the banishment orders, the Independent Labor Party says: "It is understood that the reasons for these deportations are political and our members desire to enter a protest against this action. It is felt that if the full facts were placed before our good friends, the American citizens, few would favor the deportation of these men, and we respectfully submit that this should be done before the order is made effective.

"The members of this Mitcham Party urge upon you, Sir, to bring this letter before your President, and to make representatives to your President and Senate with a view to securing the release of these men in question and the advancement of justice."

Scottish Workers Protest

Members of the Glasgow Trades Labour Council discussed at length these deportation cases at a recent meeting of that body. They finally voted to ask the Scottish Trade Union Congress and the British Trade Union Congress to protest to the United States government against sending the ex-politicals out of this country.

Jacob Tori, another I. W. W. member was deported to Italy on March 29. None of his friends were notified that he was being sent away, so no one was at the dock to bid him farewell. He managed, however, to send a message from the ship bearing good wishes to his fellow workers.

Italian Worker Tricked

Tori was convicted in the Sacramento trial in 1919 in connection with the war, and was sentenced to serve 10 years. His term in Leavenworth penitentiary was cut short last Christmas by President Coolidge's order of commutation, but immediately the Department of Labor instituted deportation proceedings against him. At a hearing in Leavenworth, immigration agents induced Tori to waive his right to counsel. He did not understand what he was agreeing to. When he learned the truth later he declared he had been tricked and demanded an attorney, but was told it was too late.

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290 Advertising rates on application.

Coolidge and Unemployment

The textile workers of Lawrence, Massachusetts, have just made an appeal to President Coolidge for help in their present plight. So intense has been the suffering of these workers that the municipality has been compelled to advertise a loan of $120,000 with which to finance the construction of public works on which jobless textile workers might be employed.

We realize that the textile workers are up against it. We also realize that the signs indicating a similar fate befalling the workers of many other big industries are multiplying. We are especially aware of the fact that unless the workingmen of all industries soon take matters into their own hands to prevent acute suffering, a heavy wave of unemployment will overwhelm them sooner than many expect. Thus we are compelled to warn Frank H. Horton, secretary of the Finishers' and Dyers' Union that his letter to President Coolidge demanding "a proper and rigid investigation of the textile industry" to enlighten the country about the "inhumane methods that are now being instituted in the mills" is doomed to failure.

This unemployment appeal of the workingmen will fall on deaf ears. Coolidge is the spokesman of the big Boston cotton and wool interests in whose behalf the Fordney-McCumber Tariff act was put over to net these capitalists a bonus running into hundreds of millions of dollars annually. Coolidge is the stalwart champion of the reactionary interests that are now fighting tooth and nail even the most half-hearted attempts to inform the people about the conditions prevailing in American industry and government subject to the paralyzing grip of the capitalist class.

Investigation and enlightenment are the bane of Coolidge and his black tribe of financial and industrial pirates. Even when he was governor, Coolidge did not find it necessary to make the slightest pretense of helping the textile workers in their heroic struggle against the ruthless oppression of the textile barons.

Now that his whole political fate depends on the good will and purse strings of these and other big capitalist interests, Coolidge will surely give the workers a cold shoulder. With the workers, the rule that "god helps those who help themselves" is especially true.

Gompers' New Ally

Bertrand Russell, lecturing in New York recently, said that "while this country may eventually have a Labor administration as a result of such an industrial revolution as England has undergone in the past, it would not be for thirty years."

We have noticed that these liberal intellectuals from other lands are very careful not to give aid and comfort to the radical forces in a country from which they receive large lecture fees but never hesitate to bulwark the status quo policy of the reactionaries.

Bertrand Russell is one of the pet aversions of Samuel Gompers but on the labor party question in America the English intellectual and laborite lines up with the reactionary trade union official.

This tendency to support the upholders of capitalism in other nations is characteristic of the liberal intellectual who at heart is a rabid nationalist despite pacifist aberrations that are shown from time to time. The international character of the class struggle means nothing to them because they do not even acknowledge the class struggle. Bertrand Russell for instance, has just written a series of articles to prove that the believers in the class struggle hamper progress and that real international cooperation is promoted by business men.

In spite of his production of this kind of intellectual tripe Bertrand Russell is hailed as a messiah by certain sections of the lower middle-class such as the leaders of the Independent Labor Party of England whose idea of service to the workers is having something done for but not by the working class.

Thirty years to establish a labor party in the United States!

Even Communists would be tolerated and perhaps encouraged by the capitalists and Samuel Gompers if they were willing to wait thirty years for a labor party to say nothing of the dictatorship of the workers and farmers.

Hugo Stinnes

Hugo Stinnes, the mastadon of German capitalist industry, and one of the giants of international finance and manufacturing has passed away.

The writing of obituaries and eulogies we will leave to the kept press of the employing class. His death is the loss of the exploiting class of the world. The exalted editors of this ruling class are financially duty-bound to spill gallons of ink in showering praises and blessing on their dead class heroes.

To the working class of the world the death of Stinnes at this time is especially significant. It brings into sharp focus the present status of the class conflict in Germany. The death of this German industrial overlord dramatically summarizes at a stroke, as it were, for the workers of the world, history and lessons of the bitter struggles for power waged by the working class of Germany. This history and these lessons are of inestimable significance to the international proletariat.

The rise of Stinnes, the inveterate foe of the 8-hour day, the rise of an industrial and financial octopus—whose tentacles gripped the very vitals of what was once Germany was made possible only by the establishment of the undisputed rule of the German capitalist class. In the establishment of this iron dictatorship of the exploiters over the oppressed German workers and poor farmers was made possible only by the black betrayal of the proletarian masses by the German Social-Democratic Party. There is a certain sense of historical justice and ruthlessness in the passing away of the symbol of capitalist supremacy in Germany at a time when the German workers are about to be mortgaged to the international capitalist plunderers under the leadership of American financiers. The death of Stinnes comes at a moment when the party, that has enabled him to build his towering edifice as a monument to the almost unlimited power of exploitation in the hands of his class, is on the threshold of death as a decisive political factor in the storms of class war that are now brewing in Germany.

Stinnes has gone. But Stinneism is still in the saddle in Germany. The workers and poor farmers of the world should on this occasion take account of the why and wherefore of the rise of this monster in Germany at a time when the working class was ready and able to win complete political power. The passing away of Stinnes as a symbol of German monopolist capitalist supremacy indelibly impresses upon the working masses of all countries the all-important truth that in the decisive struggle between the working class and the capitalist class there are but two roads open to the proletarian masses: capitalist dictatorship with its unbearable working conditions and intolerably low wages, or the proletarian dictatorship thru the establishmment of a Soviet Republic of workers and farmers whose aim it is to reorganize industry for the benefit of those who work and not in the interest of a small call of exploiters.

Economic Basis of Imperialism

The process by which an empire is weakened thru its colonies becoming economically independent and thereby loosing the ties which bind them to the central government is well illustrated by the case of Canada.

Before the war Canada was almost wholly dependent upon Great Britain for capital used in exploiting her natural resources. A recent survey shows that the amount of British capital invested in Canada totals $1,890,000,000. Only $50,000,000 of this amount has been invested since 1914 showing that since the outbreak of the World War Canada has been receiving her capital requirements from other sources.

Canada has built an industry independent of the capitalists of the home land and the same process has been going on since 1914 in other British colonies. They are now able to supply their home markets and in addition produce a surplus for which markets must be found abroad. Instead of shipping their raw materials to England and receiving manufactured commodities in return they compete in the world markets with the finished commmodities of the mother land.

Economic independence is the foundation of political independence, and this accounts for the centrifugal tendency now apparent in the British Empire.

No amount of Empire propaganda can prevent this disintegration of British colonial imperialism, now that it has no strong economic basis.

One hundred leading citizens of Washington Courthouse, Ohio, the home town of the now extremely ex-Attorney-General Harry M. Daugherty, assembled the other day and gave him a vote of confidence. Visitors to Washington Courthouse will have only themselves to blame if, after this warning, they do not leave all valuables at home.

We Communists have other things besides our modesty to commend us but we are a little awed at the statement of John M. Work in the last issue of the Socialist World that he and his type will "furnish the spirit and most of the brains for the American Labor Party" that they hope will be organized at Cleveland.

Senator Wheeler, indicted by a Montana grand jury for connection with an oil company since his election, can make the plea of the girl who turned up with an illegitimate child, that "it is only a little one."

A Year's Work of the French Communist Party - By M. MASS

THE French Communist Party held its Third Congress in Lyon from January 20 to the 24th, and there some very important questions were discussed dealing with the future development of the French revolutionary movement. For the previous few months the entire party press had been opened for discussions, criticisms and suggestion by the rank and file. The letters published in the "Humanite" showed what great interest was manifested in the debates. Many ideas were advanced to make the French party a real Communist Party of the masses.

Enormous progress has been recorded by the French party. The expulsion of the centrists headed by Frossard, Meric, and Paul Louis was balanced by the admission of such real revolutionists as Pierre Monatte, the well known former syndicalist leader, by Henri Barbusse, secretary of the "International Anciens Combattants," by Andre Marty, the leader of the Black Sea revolt, by Lucien Midol and many others. They brought with them revolutionary syndicalists and revolutionary ex-soldiers and sailors—and the party that, for more than two years had been engaged in internal struggles turned its attention ranks in the struggle for the prole- and energy towards organizing its tarian interests.

The Occupation of the Ruhr.

The French section of the Communist International was given the task of propagating open revolt among the soldiers on the Ruhr. Due to the post-war position of France as a victorious nation, and to its great economic development, she became the most imperialistic country of Europe, the hope and the refuge of all counter-revolutionists She was able to mobilize 700,000 men and send them into the Ruhr. Our answer to this was the international conference at Essen and the organization of huge mass meetings all over France and even in the Ruhr district. As a result of this Communist activity there were instituted arrests of the best elements in the Communist Party and the "Confederation Generale du Travail Unitaire." The old charge of plotting against the security of the state was the reason given.

Our party was not discouraged by these arrests and in pursuance with the United Front policy, it organized mass meetings in collaboration with the C. G. T. U. and the "Association Republicaine Anciens Combattants" thruout France, protesting against the invasion of the Ruhr and the arrest of our comrades. The pressure exerted by the French proletariat compelled the government to release these proletarian fighters, thus gaining the first victory of the year for the working class.

Great credit is due the French party for the organization of the Frankfort conference and while this conference was going on Comrades Hoellein and Peri were arrested for certain speeches in the House of the Syndicates. Again the French proletariat, led by the Communist Party, compelled the bourgeois state to free our comrades.

Revolutionary Political Action.

In its electoral campaigns the French section of the Comintern never forgot its Communist mission. On all occasions the Party used the electoral tribune for propaganda purposes, and used workers who were class war prisoners as candidates for political office, such as Marty, Badina, Midal, etc. These campaigns were truly carried on on the basis of the class struggle.

All the campaigns undertaken were successful from every point of view, especially in gaining the sympathies of the organized masses and bringing new elements into the party. Meetings were held for the defense of Matu and Nicolau, for Sacco and Vanzetti, and all class policy was utilized in campaigns in defense of the revolutionary outbreaks in Germany and in protest against the outrages of fascism. Thus the watchwords of the Comintern were brought vividly before the great masses of the French proletariat.

The Syndicalist Movement.

By actively showing the workers in the syndicates the connection between the struggles on the economic war prisoners. The United Front and political fields our comrades succeeded in clearing away the old syndicalist ideas. By drawing examples from their daily struggles they showed the syndicalists the inherent bonds between the police, army, navy, and all the other apparata of the bourgeois state with the Comite des Forges, the bosses, financiers and other exploiters. Our comrades were successful in winning over to our side the great majority of the Confederation Generale du Travail Unitaire, which is a most important victory considering the wrong interpretations of the role of the syndicates prevailing among them for the past 25 years.

Our comrades in the Confederation Generale du Travail Unitaire are the vanguard of the communist-syndicalist forces that are forced to fight at every step the disrupters, the anarcho-syndicalist faction, which altho a minority tries to cause a lot of mischief. They have succeeded in retaining the affiliation of the Confederation Generale du Travail Unitaire to the R. T. U. I. in spite of the tremendous efforts and the campaign of calumnies initiated by the agents of the so-called Syndicalist International. In the minds of the great masses our comrades are the only ones who thru their nuclei in the syndicalist movement are working with all energy towards bringing about unity between the Confederation General du Travail and the Confederation Generale du Travail Unitaire, thus restoring to the French proletariat its old fighting strength.

The Soldiers' Organizations.

Thru the efforts of our nuclei in the Association Republicaine Anciens Combattants, of which Comrade Henri Barbusse is president, they have been able to develop this body into a real fighting organization of ex-soldiers. At every call of the Communist Party for a United Front this organization was always ready, thus bringing the ex-soldiers to the defense of the revolutionary movement. On armistice day the Association Republicaine Anciens Combattants organized a parade headed by Comrade Vaillant Couturier, which marched thru the main boulevards of Paris and left the bourgeoisie in consternation. The police were sent to stop this demonstration, but found that they had to deal this time with determined ex-soldiers ready to fight for their rights. Thus the working class learned that it could parade in spite of the police.

The Sports Organizations.

The French Communist Party realizing the importance of sports as a means of developing the youth physically and realizing the danger of leaving the working class youth at the mercy of professional bourgeois sport organizations, decided to instill into workers' sports organizations the ideology of the revolutionary proletariat. After several months work in the Federation Sportive du Travail our comrades succeeded in getting this working class organization to affiliate itself with the Red Sports International. Today this organization publishes a bi-monthly paper called the "Workers' Sports" and instead of losing its members as before, is gaining new members and soon hopes to become one of the greatest sports organizations of France.

The French Communist Party can do these things because it has its members wherever workers congregate. All workers' organizations, such as the co-operatives, the locataires, etc., were penetrated and our comrades are the live forces in these bodies. They can be differentiated from the others by their enthusiasm and their devotion to the cause of the workers. In order to conduct all this work the Party developed a great press, which day by day is gaining the support of the majority of the workers.

The Communist Press.

The party press is centralized about its main organ, the "Humanite," which is read by 200,000 workers daily.

In addition to the many organs of the Federations in the provinces, which themselves have many dailies and weeklies, the party publishes: "L'Ouvriere," an organ for propaganda among women; "La Viox Paysanne," organ of propaganda among the agriculture workers; "Bulletin Communiste," the famous theoretical weekly edited by Comrade Boris Souvarin; "The Volktribune" of Metz is a German daily, and "The Humanite" in German is another daily published in Strassburg. Another "Humanite" is printed in Italian every week, and in the Polish language there is a weekly. "Le Travailleur Polonais." "The Workers' Sports," published by the Federation Sportive du Travail, and the "Vanguard" the organ of the Communist youth make up the ilst of the more important papers.

Besides the party press we have great influence over the "Clarte" thru its editor, Comrade Henri Barbusse. This is the outstanding organ of the Communist intellectuals.

With this press in hand and the efforts put forth by our comrades in the various organizations the French party can look towards the future with confidence.

Last year they have demolished a great deal of influence exerted in former times by the social-democracy and by the salutary decisions of the Lyon Congress the Party will forge the tools necessary for the destruction of the bourgeois state and the conquest of power.

Censorship, Sense and the Labor Movies . . .

By WILLIAM F. KRUSE

Every week fifty million Americans pour into 15,000 regular motion picture theaters to be stuffed with more subtly effective propaganda than is administered by all the newspapers, libraries and pulpits put together. In addition 22,000 churches, halls, schoolrooms and other public places are equipped to help along the job. The movies are today an indispensable part of the machinery of "Big Business"—with their $200,000,000 annual expenditure, they employ 300,000 people in producing, annually, 700 features, 1,500 short subjects and 500 adaptations of imported films.

Day by day the film producer talks to the largest audience ever assembled, and always with the same precise perfection—unhurried and unhindered—except by the Censor.

It is the Censor's business to keep from the people that which is not "good for them." The full import of his concern becomes clear when, upon examination, practically every regula- is calculated to preserve one of the four chief ideological props of the capitalist system: Law, religion, patriotism and morality.

All censorship is basically political, it is designed to serve those whose economic interests would be hurt by a change from the existing social order. The film is used daily to defend the "Haves," but the slightest effort to plead the cause of the "Have Nots" must run the gamut of the Censor.

This politico-economic basis is strikingly shown in the Maryland regulation against "inflammatory scenes and titles calculated to stir up • • • antagonistic relations between capital and labor." In Pennsylvania a picture of W. Z. Foster was ordered eliminated "because he had shown himself a bad actor in the steel strike," and it was allowed to remain only upon appeal. The same sort of regulations prevail in Poland, which forbids "films tending to promote emigration agitation." In Australia no pictures can be shown which would be "detrimental to the British Empire (or its allies) in a social, political or national sense." Here also is forbidden films showing "excessive shooting or indiscriminate fighting as distinct from war films," but the British go one better by even prohibiting pictures of "realistic horhors of war."

Law and Order.

The censors everywhere are extremely solicitous of respect for "law and order." The police must not be criticized. Maryland, London and other boards forbid pictures of the "third degree"—the cops can do no wrong. Ontario forbids "any picture which shows successful balking of law." Maryland forbids "doubtful characters exalted to heroes." Italy forbids films which "lessen the name and fame of public institutions and authorities, or of officers and agents of the law."

Patriotism.

"All scenes injurious to Canadian or any other race pride or patriotism, or to loyalty to the King," are forbidden in Ontario. The army and navy are props of the existing order beyond the pale of movie criticism. The State of Ohio forbids: "Scenes which ridicule or deprecate public officials, officers of the law, the U. S. army or navy or other governmental authority, or which tend to weaken the authority of the law." If a movie scenario were based upon the Teapot Dome testimony it would be "eliminated" by every censor board in the country.

Religion.

Charley Chaplin's masterpiece, "The Pilgrim," was held up in Pennsylvania because the comedian wore the garb of a minister as a means of escaping from jail. "Priests, ministers, rabbis or the recognized leaders of any religious sect" are taken under the wing of this board, and by practically every other.

Morality.

On the field of morality we find the Censor revelling in all his glory.

"Sex shall be prohibited," decrees the master of films in Montreal. "Under no circumstances is a woman to sell her virtue," says Australia. Just like that.

Neither death nor divorce shall loosen the legal double knot for legitimatizing property descent in Montreal if the Censor can help it. One of his prize regulations reads: "Fostering or showing of divorce as means of dissolving marriage bonds must not be allowed in this province, nor any suicide."

The nude is forbidden everywhere, sometimes pictures of statues welcomed in any public park result in banning a film. The morals of the movie actors are protected by the prohibitions not only of the nude, but "moreover the suggestion—usually by means of subtitles, that nudity is being portrayed before other characters in the film."

Even a Censor admits that clothes alone do not create modesty, but his regulations only add to the confusion. Maryland objects to "the improper exhibition of feminine underwear"; Montreal is death on girls in one-piece bathing suits.

Morality is not confined to matters sexual. Property acquisition is as much a question of capitalist morality as property succession, or even more so. Ohio forbids all scenes which "teach false ethics," and specifically those "productions that teach fatalism, or the futility of individual resistance to adversity." Pennsylvania forbids "themes or incidents • • • which are designed to inflame the mind to improper adventures, or to establish false standards of conduct." Who determines the standards, morals, or whatever yardstick is to be applied? Why, the politically appointed Censor, of course. Censorship boards are an inducement rather than a cure for moron movies.

The Legal Basis of Censorship.

It should be clearly understood that there is not even a theoretical 'democratic" basis for "freedom of the films," as in the case of press and speech. Legally the movies are in the same position of these other media of expression at the time of the Inquisition. The regulation of motion pictures is solely a matter of "police power" (City of Ames vs. Gerbracht, 189 N. W. 72a)—and this is a term sufficiently elastic to cover a multitude of sins.

On this basis the nincompoop mayor of Springfield, Mass., was able to bar a labor film highly praised by the National Board of Review and passed by all censhorship boards. Offered a preview before a jury of his own selection he refused. Offered a chance to judge the film personally, he again refused, saying that he would not permit it if shown the film tens times over without being able to detect any objection. Even so reactionary a sheet as the Springfield "Republican" was moved to protest.

Truth is no defense, nor is the fact that the book, painting or sculpture upon which a picture is based can be procured in any public library, park or art gallery. Ontario puts it: "Each question of costume or taste must be considered on the basis of morals"—and the censors' morals at that.

Law Not Same for All.

These regulations, despite all hypocritical pretense, are intended for no other purpose than to keep the movies from being adequately used for labor purposes. Regulations have never prevented hundreds of films from showing labor organizers as murderous, grafting brutes, while their capitalist opponents embodied all the virtues. The law against interstate shipment of prize fight films, passed to cut down Negro self-respect that might ensue from the sight of one of their race winning the highest pugilistic honors in the world, never prevented the President and many of his cabinet from attending illegal showings of such film, or, as charged, profiting from such illegal showings.

Nor did the regulations against inciting to race hatred ever successfully prevent the showing of the most villainous race poison ever screened, "The Birth of a Nation." Neither did it stop "The Eternal City," ostensibly based on Hal Caine's novel, but actually only a vehicle for rotten Fascist, anti-labor propaganda.

These regulations are swung with full force against labor pictures. In one state thirty-two "cuts" were demanded, in another state an FSR motion picture was completely banned as "harmful propaganda." In still another four reels out of six were condemned. The very name of the organization under whose auspices the picture was run was sought to be suppressed in one case.

The fear of such censorship is undoubtedly partly responsible for the weak-kneed tone of the "labor" films made prior to the entrance of the Friends of Soviet Rusia into this field. One "labor" film actually claimed as its basis Woodrow Wilson's "New Freedom."

Certain liberal elements are waging an intense battle against movie censorship on the plea that its very existence gives the lie to American democratic pretensions. We can well afford to support them in this fight—where they fail it helps show up the naked class character of our state, where they succeed it opens the gates wider for more effective pro-working class use of the film. By means of the movies hundreds of thousands of American workers have learned the truth about Soviet Russia, and more hundreds of thousands will do so thru the new films that are being made.

Labor Conventions--1924

May 5-15, ——, International Association of Oil Field, Gas Well, and Refinery Workers of America.

May 12-24, Cleveland, Ohio, Hotel Hollenden, The Order of Railroad Telegraphers.

May 12-17, Colorado Springs, Colo., Antlers Hotel, American Federation of Musicians.

May 26-31, ——, International Alliance Theatrical Stage Employes of the United States and Canada.

May 31-June 4, New York City, Hotel Imperial, United Wall Paper Crafts of North America.

June 4, New York City, Hotel Astor, Actors' Equity Association (Annual meeting).

July ——, Chicago, Ill., International Broom and Whisk Makers' Union.

July ——, ——, American Federation of Teachers.

July 1-10, Atlantic City, N. J., Continental Hotel, National Brotherhood of Operative Potters.

July 8-15, Atlantic City, N. J., Glass Bottle Blowers' Association.

July 14-21, New York City, Piano, Organ and Musical Instrument Workers' International Union of America.

July 15-20, ——, Retail Clerks International Protective Association.

July 21-27, Boston, Mass., International Plate Printers' and Die Stampers' Union of North America.

July 21-26, Atlanta, Ga., International Stereotypers' and Electrotypers' Union.

August 6-11, Chicago, Ill., International Brotherhood of Foundry Employes.

August 11-16, Toronto, Ontario, Canada, International Typographical Union.

August 18-23, Los Angeles, Calif., International Photo-Engravers' Union.

August 25-30, Pressmens' Home, Tenn., International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union.

September 1-14, Saratoga Springs, N. Y., Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union.

September 8, Kansas City, Mo., International Brotherhood of Boilermakers, Iron Ship Builders and Helpers of America.

September 8-15, New York City, United Textile Workers of America.

September 8-18, Indianapolis, Ind., United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

September 8-13, Detroit, Mich.; International Union of Steam and Operating Engineers.

September 8-15, St. Louis, Mo., Brotherhood of Railroad Signalmen of America.

September 8-18, Montreal, Canada, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes of America.

September 8-18, Kansas City, Mo., International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers and Helpers.

September 9-19, Indianapolis, Ind., Journeymen Barbers' International Union of North America.

THE DAILY WORKER
RAISES THE STANDARD
FOR A WORKERS' AND
FARMERS' GOVERNMENT

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Amalgamation
Organization of Unorganized
The Land for the Users
The Industries for the Workers
Protection of the Foreign-Born
Recognition of Soviet Russia

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RUSS-ANGLO PARLEYS SCARE BRITISH BANKERS

Germany Bows Before Wall Street Mandate

GRAND JURY ENTERS THE OIL DRAMA

Sinclair Indictment for Contempt Coming Up

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, April 14.—The grand jury here Wednesday will consider criminal cases against principals in the oil scandal; the contempt indictment against Harry F. Sinclair will come up during the week for dispositioon by the court on a demurrer and the senate committee will continue tomorrow on the trail of testimony concerning the republican national convention "oil deal" story.

This was the program of senate and legal investigators outlined today for the week.

Grand Jury at Work.

The Grand Jury was summoned to hear the evidence which prosecutors Pomerene and Roberts have drawn up against at least five men prominent in the investigation. Indicements for conspiracy to defraud the government will be sought.

The government will file an answer to the demurrer of Harry F. Sinclair, who was indicted for contempt when he refused to answer questions of the investigating committee and then attacked the constitutionality of the powers of all congressional investigating committees. A day for argument of the legal points involved will be set as soon as possible. Either way, the decision of the court goes, the question will be fought to the United States Supreme Court.

Proctor Backed Wood.

William Cooper Procter, Cincinnati soap manufacturer, and friend of Gen. Leonard Wood, has been subpoenaed as the first witness before the investigating committee tomorrow.

He furnished money for the Wood presidential campaign in 1920 and is supposed to have some information regarding the reported efforts of the late Jake Hamon to swing an oil reserve deal at the convention.

* * *

(By The Federated Press)

WASHINGTON, April 14.— James Sloan, for 16 years detailed by the secret service to guard the president, told the senate public lands committee that when he became the manager of the Washington branch of the brokerage house of Ungeleider & Co., of Cleveland, O., in October, 1921, his salary was set at $1000 a month. He had been drawing $9 a day, with $4 maintenance allowance, when he protected Roosevelt, Taft and Wilson.

Ungeleider was a friend of the Daugherty crowd in Ohio politics. In picking a manager for his Washington branch he did not get a trained stockbroker or investment expert. He got a man who knew everyone who went to the white house. Sloan had to be given several weeks' training at Cleveland and New York, in order that he might know how to sell stocks. But Ungeleider had met him with Harding, and knew that "Jimmy" had been employed from the morning after the nomination of Harding, to guard the candidate during the 1920 campaign and to be at his service and at the service of the Republican National committee until June 15, 1921. In other words, Sloan knew everybody who associated with Harding during the entire campaign and for several months after his inauguration.

Sloan testified that no public official dealt in stocks thru his office "except as your experts' examination of our books disclosed," and that no official traded thru his firm under any other name than the client's own.

After President Harding's death, the Ungeleider firm sold out to a New York concern, and Sloan joined the unemployed.

PINCHOT BOWS BEFORE COOLIDGE; INSURGENT DAYS ARE NOW OVER

(Special to The Daily Worker)

HARRISBURG, Pa., April 14.—Governor Gifford Pinchot, leading exponent of prohibition enforcement and long considered an insurgent in the ranks of rock-ribbed republicans in Pennsylvania, has made his peace with the organization.

By conceding the Republican nomination to President Calvin Coolide and relinquishing whatever thoughts of it he may have had for himself, Governor Pinchot has served to solidify the Republican Party—on dry enforcement.

Recognition that Mr. Coolidge would be the Republican choice at Cleveland in June came in an adroitly worded paragraph of a statement by the governor last night in which he acknowledged he was at the bottom of Francis J. Heney's retention by Senator Couzens as counsel to aid the senate committee investigating prohibition enforcement.

DAWES ROBBER PLAN ASSAILED IN LABOR CIRCLES

Amalgamated Secretary Joins Attack

(By The Federated Press)

NEW YORK, April 14.—While Wall Street and the capitalist press are praising the report on German reparations by Banker Hell-an'-Maria Dawes, opinion in labor and liberal circles in New York is hostile to the report as a capitalist plan for the further subjection of the German working class. Tho many representatives of unions and labor banks here withhold comment until the lengthy document can be studied more fully, The Federated Press has secured the following statements:

Schlossberg Hits Dawes.

Joseph Schlossberg, secretary Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America—"From labor's point of view the whole idea of indemnity, whether called reparations or some other name is wrong and does not make for a European settlement. War was carried on by all, and an attempt such as the Dawes report to force indemnities on the loser, which is not able to pay, does not help toward a solution of the problem."

Stuart Chase, economist, Labor Bureau—"Dawes' report does not take into consideration the economic realities of the situation. It does not put sufficient pressure on France to retract her autocratic position and assist in the stabilization of Europe."

"Capitalist Plan," Says Lore

Ludwig Lore, editor Volkszeitung (Workers party)—"This is simply a capitalist plan to put the whole war burden on the German proletariat. It sets no limit to the amount Germany must pay. It is as impossible of fulfillment as the Versailles treaty."

James P. Warbasse, president, Cooperative League of America— "This seems to be less coercive in its demands upon Germany than former plans. But it is based on a false assumption, that the Germans are alone to blame for the war. No one government, much less any one people is wholly responsible. It would be better for all the countries if indemnities were discarded as a measure of international expediency. The way to peace and stabilization is recognition of joint responsibility for the war."

A Sick Senator.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—Senator James Couzens has been removed to John Hopkins Hospital in Baltimore, "for further observation," his physicians announced today.

LENINGRAD, April 14.—The timber department of the Northwestern "Gostorg" (State Trade) has concluded a considerable deal in wood materials with Spain.

18 COMMUNIST REPRESENTATIVES ELECTED TO FINNISH PARLIAMENT

STOCKHOLM, April 14.—Eighteen Communist representatives were elected to the Finnish Parliament in the elections held on April 1 and 2.

Considering that the Communists were not allowed to take part in the elections except as local groups, and that the Communist Party has been the object of the most vicious concentrated attacks by the bourgeoisie parties and the Social-Democrats, in conjunction with the government, the Communists have made a show that has staggered the capitalist parties.

SHARP NOTE IS SENT TO MACDONALD

New Troubles for the English Money Power

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON, April 14.—Just prior to the start of the conferences between the MacDonald government and the representatives of the Soviet government several of the leading bankers here have sent a joint note to the government setting forth terms they wish the government to have incorporated in the memorandum of agreement that is to be the basis of the Anglo-Russian treaty.

The Russian delegation has already prepared a counterclaim for damages from invasion and counter-revolution financed by previous British governments, which exceeds by several hundred million dollars the total amount of British claims.

The conference which begins today is expected to last well into July and if the opposition indicated by the joint note of the financiers continues it may last much longer as the Russian delegation says it is justified by conditions in Russia in refusing to make any further vital concessions to British capital.

The British shareholders in Russian industries are estimated at about 25,000. More than 12,000 of the stockholders have interests in six industrial companies, amalgamated under Leslie Urquhart's presidency. **In addition to such mining and industrial properties a large section of the British capitalists hold bonds in the Russian national debt,** which the soviets still show no intention of acknowledging.

On these main questions, as well as the details of the regulation of commercial and industrial activities and trade in the two countries, the conflict is expected to be sharp and prolonged.

Bankers Signing Note.

The memorandum, which is signed, among others, by Sir Charles S. Addis, director of the Bank of England; Frederick C. Goonenough, chairman of Barclays bank; Edward C. Grenfell, member of the firm of Morgan, Grenfell & Co.; Sir Eric Hambro, director of the Royal Exchange Assurance company; Walter Leaf, director of the Westminister bank; Reginald McKenna, former chancellor of the exchequer, and Lord Swaythling, head of the banking firm of Samuel Montague & Co., apparently was designed to influence the labor government against too many concessions to the soviet government.

* * *

MOSCOW, Russia, April 14.—Speaking at a conference in Tiflis prior to his return to Moscow, Leon Trotzky, minister of war, said Soviet Russia at present was stronger than ever.

With regard to the Roumanian question, Trotzky declared Russia would maintain a policy of waiting. The door for an amicable settlement of the situation was still partly open. He would not say, however, that there never would be war.

France, said Trotzky, was playing a foul game in supporting Roumania and Poland against Russia and in attempting to cause a break between Russia and Turkey. But, he added, Raymond Poincare, the French premier, would find that he had miscalculated.

Full Recognition.

The British prime minister explained at the beginning of the conference that the meeting was an outcome of the note sent to Foreign Minister Tchitcherin granting Soviet Russia recognition de jure. The conference, he said, was a complement of that act and in no wise altered the fact that the recogniton which had been granted was unqualified.

The liquidation of the past relationship of the two countries, the premier stated, had to be considered, as well as the peaceful relations of the future.

M. Rakovsky, replying, laid stress upon the theme of the future peace of Europe and the necessity for disarmament. He assured the British that Russia desired close financial and commercial relations with this country. All the outstanding questions, including the debt question, he said, must be settled and the old treaties revised.

MC ADOO CONVENTION PROSPECTS OOZING; DARK HORSE BEST BET

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, April 14.—The basis is being laid for a row at the Democratic national convention next June out of which may come the "break" that will decide the party nominee for the presidency.

Plans are in preparation for contesting some of the so-called McAdoo and Underwood delegations and throwing them to eventual dark horses when the moment comes.

It is hard to tell what candidate is to be the beneficiary. In any event there are clear indications that McAdoo and Underwood both may find themselves minus certain state delegations they were counting on, if the plans of their opponents materialize.

There is already a dispute, for instance, as to who controls the Iowa Democratic delegation. Both McAdoo and Underwood claim a majority.

The longer the Democratic preconvention campaign goes, the more apparent it becomes that nobody is going into the convention with two thirds of the delegates, or anything like that, under his control.

METHODIST LADS RAISING MERRY HELL IN DALLAS

40 Indictments Asked By Prosecutor

(Special to The Daily Worker)

DALLAS, Texas, April 14.—All the evangelistic morality of Texas may not have prevented some 40 students of Southern Methodist College from taking a whirl at women and wine.

David Coffman, the United States District Attorney, has told a sad tale to the federal grand jury and asked for the indictment, under the prohibition law, of youths for "dining and dancing with women of the street."

Quart Admission Fee.

"Each guest was charged a quart of liquor as his fee of admission," exclaimed Coffman of a "wild party" at which the drinking and dancing was alleged to have been done.

"Students and women became scandalously intoxicated," continued the prosecutor, and innocent co-eds who attended scampered to their dormitories in fright and disgust."

Didn't Mind Lynching.

University authorities, who have politely restrained their emotions when the good people of Dallas and its vicinity lynched Negroes are whooping it up against the naughty students. They declare that the "wild party" was in celebration of "The Dinkey," an outlawed fraternity magazine that they charge with too free a treatment of sex.

Dr. Horace M. Whaling of the Executive Committee of the faculty, announced students who staged the party and published "The Dinkey" would be expelled.

Evidence which Coffman planned to place before the grand jury included charges that the student promoters of the party picked up auto loads of women from downtown rooming houses and hotels and brought them to the lake. Co-eds declared they were insulted by drunken students, beaten and forced to walk home unescorted.

Leaders in the party were said to be prominent athletes and fraternity men.

Klan Killed Mayor Who Quit Konklave Is Murder Theory

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., April 14.—Arthur Sission, former Mayor of Maysville, Mo., died today from bullet wounds alleged to have been inflicted March 29, by Newman Estes, during an argument over an election campaign in which the Ku Klux Klan was the most prominent issue. Sission was elected with the support of the Klan and was then accused of turning against the organization.

Employer Sings His Song.

ELBERFELD, Germany. — "The trade unions must be destroyed," was the refrain reiterated again and again in an address by Dr. Klentner, general manager of the Employers' Federation of the Rhineland.

MANY OFFERS OF AID GIVEN THE STRIKERS

Big Fund Is Provided by International

Offers of help to the striking garment workers have come from many of the large unions in the city, including the electrical workers, some of the building trades unions, the Chicago Federation of Labor, and the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, it became known at yesterday's strike meeting.

The electrical workers have offered Meyer Perlstein, in charge of the strike, to tax every member one dollar apiece for the benefit of the garment strike fund.

When Perlstein returned from New York he was given the promise by representatives of the Chicago Federation that a call would be sent to every union member connected with the Federation to help the strikers financially.

Supported to Victory.

"The Executive Board at its meeting in New York appropriated $150,000 and sends word that the strike will be backed by the International until it is victoriously concluded," Meyer Perlstein announced to the strikers.

"So far, we have not used one-third that amount during the six weeks of the strike and we now have enough money to last us thru the six weeks of slack season. But the Joint Board decided that if more is needed, it will be given and that the International treasury will be at the disposal of the strikers when necessary. Besides that, many other unions have offered us financial aid."

"We feel sure that when the injunction cases are taken to a higher court they will be reversed. Sullivan's decisions are so clearly unfair, that we feel sure the higher courts will decide in our favor. We are going to take the cases to the supreme court of the United States if necessary, and hire the most able lawyers in the country."

Garment Bosses Hard Hit.

"The garment bosses are losing more money than the union is. On account of the strike they have had a very bad season and are not in shape to fill the orders that will be coming in before the beginning of the approaching season. The garment trade in New York is one hundred per cent organized, and yet the strikes there have been won on or after the eighth week. We have only been striking six weeks, and as far as the union is concerned, the strike has just begun."

One of the strikers asked Perlstein why they had not heard about the parade of the strikers which the union announced some time ago. Perlstein declared that he had not yet heard from the Mayor with regards to a permit for the parade.

(Continued on Page 2)

REPUBLICAN SENATORS CAUCUS ABOUT JAPS, BONUS AND FINANCE

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, April 14.—A closed conference of senate republicans was called today in an effort to find a way out of the legislative maze enveloping the upper house.

Immigration, bonus and taxes are the chief measures under consideration and the republican leaders want to decide:

1. Whether they should attempt amendment in the pending immigration bill in open defiance of the of the suggestion of the state department.

2. Whether the bonus bill should be given the right of way over taxes in defiance of the suggestion of President Coolidge.

3. Whether compromise should be sought on the tax bill in defiance of Secretary of the Treasury Mellon's repeated championing of the Mellon plan.

The finance committee also met to decide whether to call up bonus or taxes first.

This is the first "caucus" of republicans called since the opening of this session of congress.

TRADES COUNCIL OF MILES CITY IS FOR JUNE 17

Klan Candidates Have Tough Luck.

(Special to the Daily Worker)

MILES CITY, Mont., April 14.—At least two Miles City organizations will send delegates to the history-making June 17 convention and others will probably elect delegates before the time limit expires.

The local Machinists Union has made a donation to the cause. The latest organizations to affiliate with the Montana Farmer-Labor party are the Trades and Labor Council, the farmer-labor party of Custer county and the railroad Blacksmiths Union.

Atorney general Nankin, who was in Miles City recently hob-nobbing with members of the Ku Klux Klan, is a candidate for United States senator on the Teapot ticket. His nominating petition was tacked up in a local tireshop known as a Ko Koo hangout but only 12 signature were secured in four days and all of them were klansmen.

Candidates for municipal offices in Roundup, running on a klan ticket were snowed under by the anti-klan forces. Candidates endorsed by labor were elected with the exeption of one alderman. A majority of the new city council are union men. The klan candidate for mayor ran third.

Nine Miners Injured Thru Negligence Of Illinois Mine Co.

(Special to The Daily Worker)

DOWELL, Ill., April 14.—Nine men were injured at Kathleen mine when the brakes of a cage failed to work. All were taken to the hospital. Thirteen men were in the cage at the time of the accident.

The DAILY WORKER correspondent's investigation shows that the company had neglected to inspect and repair the defective brakes.

BUFFALO LIBRARIANS UP IN THE AIR ABOUT THE DAILY WORKER

To the DAILY WORKER:—An interesting, tho very common comedy, is now being played at the Buffalo public library in connection with the DAILY WORKER.

As soon as the DAILY WORKER started to circulate the local Jewish branch of the Young Workers League subscribed to it as a present to the public library. As we knew beforehand that the paper would not be put up in the reading room, we decided to keep going to the newspaper room and demanding the paper.

Within a reasonable time after the subscription was made I went to the library and asked for the paper. It was not displayed in the reading room. The old lady in charge said the DAILY WORKER could not be displayed there because it was a labor paper. When our comrades ask for the paper it is denied to them by means of some lie or other.

The poor old lady in the newspaper room felt very awkward when she had to lie, but of course, it was not her fault. She had to carry out the order of Mr. Brown, the librarian, who in turn had to take care of his duty to the class which at present controls all the institutions.

Whether or not we shall succeed, we shall keep up the fight to have the DAILY WORKER up in the newspaper room.

GERMANY'S RULERS O. K. DAWES PACT

But Want to Know the Total Sum

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BERLIN, April 14.—The German government today formally accepted in principle the reports of the experts' commissions on reparations. Announcement came after a meeting of the state premiers and the cabinet.

The foreing office gave out a brief statement saying:

"The German government accepts the experts' report in principle."

Premiers Go Into Session.

Settlement of the tangled reparations problem came a step nearer today as the German state premiers went into session here to discuss acceptance of the Dawes report.

At the same time German and Allied industrialists were in session at Dusseldorf to discuss a trade agreement.

It was assumed that the cabinet, after the premiers have formally confirmed the decision to accept in principle the report of the experts, will make known formally a similar decision.

Germany, however, will insist that her delegates at Paris make clear the German desire for final fixation of a definite total amount which the Reich must pay, as well as the necessity for regulations of Franco-Belgian military occupation of the Ruhr.

Big Stocks Reach New Low Levels In Uneasy Market

NEW YORK, April 14.—Professional operators took every advantage today of the discouragement to speculative sentiment resulting from further bad breaks in the stock prices at last week's close. With outside participation thoroly intimidated by Saturday's decline in the leading industrials, the bear crowd went ahead with their efforts to depress the general list and succeeded in forcing new lows for the year in Baldwin, American Can, Bethlehem and other speculative favorites.

Capitalist Solon On Booze Graft Charge: Howls About Future

WASHINGTON, April 14.—Trial of Representative Langley of Kentucky, Republican, indicted for conspiracy to violate the prohibition laws, today was set for April 28. Early hearing of Langley's case was granted by the court on the plea of the congressman's attorney that his "political future, honor and liberty are at stake."

Langley will appear at Covington tomorrow to answer an indictment brought against him there.

"Let the Graft Rest" Is New Slogan Of G. O. P. Statesmen

WASHINGTON, April 14.—Senate Republicans today rallied to the support of President Coolidge in his stand against alleged illegal investigating methods in the Senate.

A new attack on the Democratic position was opened by Senator Edge, New Jersey, who defended the President's message and denounced the Democratic "mania" for investigations as an "indefensible" effort to break down the morale of government departments.

CLARA ZETKIN FACES CHARGE OF HIGH TREASON IN GERMAN REICH

(By The Federated Press.)

BERLIN, Germany, April 14.—A warrant has been issued for the arrest of Clara Zetkin, veteran Communist leader, the minute she crosses the German border. She has been in Moscow for the past half year or more and the authorities seem to fear that she may return to take part in the election campaign. The charge against her is that of high treason.

OPEN SHOP FIGHT ON IN HISTORIC KANAWHA FIELD

6,000 Miners Strike In West Virginia

By TOM TIPPETT

(Staff Correspondent of the Fed. Press)

CHARLESTON, W. Va., April 14.—The Kanawha Coal Operators' Association, operating in the Charleston field of West Virginia, has broken up contract negotiations with District 17, United Mine Workers of America, and all hope for a settlemnt in this territory has gone glimmering.

The operators are demanding a reduction to the 1917 wage level, with the miners insisting on the continuation of last year's contract as per the Jacksonville (Fla.) agreement. The difference in the two rates of pay amount to about $1.50 per day in the wages of the mine workers.

This new strike involves 6,000 men. The operators, for the present, announce they will make no attempt to open their mines, claiming there is no market for their coal at any price. The mines affected have worked very little for the past seven months. The 1917 scale is being paid in the nonunion mines here and in nearby competing mines, with lower rates in some cases.

The other two operators' associations that make up District 17 have signed a three-year contract with the miners that renews the expiring agreement as to wages in accordance with the Jacksonville pact. Altogether there are now approximately 28,000 union miners in this district.

With all of District 29 gone open shop, District 17 is the only United Mine Workers of America organization in the state at present. The north West Virginia operators' association employs 17,000 union miners. A similar contract is in force with the Monongahela group for over 4,000 men.

The only union shop operators that refuse to sign are in the Kanawha association in the Charleston field. The miners' district office is in Charleston and has done business with this operators' group for years.

New Workers Party Branch To Give Bunco On April 17

On Thursday evening, April 17th, 8 P. M., the Irving Park English Branch of the Workers Party will give a bunco party at 4021 North Drake avenue.

This is the first affair arranged by the new Irving Park Branch, and the comrades earnestly hope that all our friends and sympathizers will attend.

The proceeds of the affair will be used for the purpose of furthering the work of our movement in this part of the city.

An admission charge of fifty cents covers everything, including refreshments.

Want Government Ships.

WASHINGTON.—Chairman O'Connor of the shipping board, grilled for many hours by Represntative Davis of Tennessee and other members of the special house committee probing the board's ruinous record, admits that the only hope of establishing an American merchant marine lies in direct government operation of government ships.

Your Union Meeting

Third Tuesday April 15, 1924.

No.	Name of Local and Place of Meeting.
21	Bricklayers, 912 W. Monroe St.
58	Carpenters, Diversey and Sheffield.
141	Carpenters, 1023 E. 75th St.
272	Carpenters, Moose Hall, Chicago Heights.
1786	Carpenters, Springfield and 26th.
402	Engineers, 180 W. Washington St.
535	Firemen and Enginemen, 6438 S. Halsted St.
542	Federal Employes, Great Northern Hotel.
	Glove Workers' Joint Council, 1710 N. Winchester Ave., 5:30 p. m.
5	Hod Carriers, 225 E. 15th St., Chicago Heights, Ill.
6	Hod Carriers, 814 W. Harrison St.
81	Ladies' Garment Workers, 328 W. Van Buren St.
	Marine Fire and Oilers, 357 N. N. Clark.
147	Painters, 20 W. Randolph St.
180	Painters, N. E. cor. California and Madison.
184	Painters, 6414 S. Halsted St.
191	Painters, N. W. cor. State and 55th.
274	Painters, 220 W. Oak St.
521	Painters, Trumbull and Ogden Ave.
602	Plasterers, Monroe and Perio Sts.
4	Printers and Die Stampers, 19 W. Adams St.
724	Railway Carmen, 75th and Drexel Ave.
1047	Railway Clerks, 9 S. Clinton St.
2219	Railway Clerks, 509 W. Washington.
703	Teamsters, 159 N. State St.
7	Waiters, 234 W. Randolph St.

(Note—Unless otherwise stated all meetings are at 8 p. m.)

Special Meeting, Amalgamated Clothing Workers Local No. 39, Large Hall, Douglas Park Auditorium, Ogden and Kedzie.

KLAN TRIES TO SHIFT BLAME FOR LILLY SHOOTING; 40 ARRESTS MADE

JOHNSTOWN, Pa., April 14.—The arrests growing out of the fatal disorders last Saturday at Lilly when members of the Ku Klux Klan shot down and killed several men, were increased to 40 today. The Klan is trying to shift the blame of the rioting onto the citizens of Lilly and 13 residents of the mining town have been incarcerated in the Cambria County jail.

OFFERS OF AID GIVEN STRIKERS

(Continued from Page One)

Fourteen more strikers were arrested yesterday and hailed before Judge Sullivan, who seems to enjoy the work of sentencing working girls to jail so much that he has not yet started on his long heralded vacation. The twelve arrested, who come up for trial on April 23, are Nettie Katz, Sarah Orelove, Sarah Shapiro, Ida Borkan, Fanny Batt, Mary Amato, Martha Vantur, Dora Rubin, Leah Kotofsky, Rebecca Shawl, Annie Cohn and Josephine Leone. Two more picketers arrested yesterday, Rose Samuels and Carry Peck, come before Judge Foell today.

Judge Foell is due for a busy day today. Close to forty picketers are to be tried in his court. It is predicted that the session will be a lively one as the illegality of the injunction will probably be gone into by the lawyers for the union.

Anything to Suit Bosses.

Circumstantial evidence that the employers of the garment strikers are directing the arrests for picketing, has piled up as the strike continues. It is now apparent that the police and sheriffs are making the arrests to suit the best convenience of the bosses. And the bosses are trying—unsuccessfully—to stop the picketing by having severe sentences imposed.

A good example of the fact that the courts are being used as strikebreaking institutions, that the employers have the courts under their thumb and give orders to the minions of the law, was unearthed by the DAILY WORKER. Several weeks ago the police court of Judge Samuel Trude, in the South Clark Street Station, was filled to overflowing with strikers arrested for picketing. But Judge Trude discharged many of the strikers on the ground that the charges against them were unfair. He threw many absurd and apparently framed-up charges out of court and discharged many strikers.

Injunction to the Rescue.

Suddenly the arrests were all based on the injunction. No more charges of "disorderly conduct" or "resisting an officer" came before Judge Trude. The bosses seemed to realize that they had more willing, docile servants in other quarters who would protect the interests of property against the rights of the workers. Now there are no arrests except those coming before Judge Sullivan and Judge Foell.

The bosses know that they can rely on Judge Sullivan to plaster on heavy sentences. The police court "disorderly conduct" has mysteriously vanished and all cases come before more servile lackeys.

Gompers Does Nothing.

The publicity given by officials of the International Ladies' Garment Workers Union of their announced effort to secure the aid of Samuel Gompers for the garment strikers, has mysteriously wilted. Gompers was in Chicago for a week and in that time nothing was made public as to what he will do for the strikers. Meyer Perlstein stated to the DAILY WORKER yesterday that he has not asked Gompers to make any gesture in support of the strike.

When interviewed by the DAILY WORKER, Gompers refused to state his attitude on the strike or what he planned to do in aid of the strikers. Rumors have been flying around that Gompers was to address a mass meeting for the strikers. It was printed that officials of the Garment Union were trying to induce Gompers to come to Chicago to exert his influence for the strikers. It was pointed out that the fact of Gompers' very presence in Chicago, and his bare statement in support of the strike would result in widespread publicity in favor of the strikers.

Gompers Like Mummy.

But Gompers was in Chicago over a week and as far as can be learned, he did nothing in support of the garment strikers. Members of the Committee of Fifteen did not know whether Gompers would speak while in town. No publicity for the strikers has resulted from his visit. He has made no public statement to the press indorsing the strike. It is declared he was conferring at the Hotel Morrison on other matters which he deems more important than a mere garment strike.

Meyer Perlstein told the DAILY WORKER that so far as he knew, Gompers had done nothing in any way to aid the strikers and had not been asked to. It seems only fair to the strikers who have just determined to carry on thru the slack season if necessary, that Gompers should be made by the Garment Workers' Union to show his hand and take some definite step in favor of the garment strikers.

Up In Court Tuesday.

Those arrested Friday, and held for hearing in Judge Foel's court Tuesday were: Dora Kravitz, Minnie Rubinstein, Fannie Schwartz, Fanny Brunstein, Mollie Gruber, Sol Sabath, Yetty Goldman, Becky Loomer, Ester Karl, Mary Pall, Myra Nickels, Minnie Garshin, Libby Jason and Agnes Malott.

Many of the strikers are unable to understand why Meyer Perlstein and the union officials allow the relatives of union men to continue to act as scabs, altho they have been known for weeks. One union man who is close to the union officials and also the "Committee of 15" told the DAILY WORKER, "It's a shame Perlstein doesn't get busy and expose the union men who are allowing their relatives to scab."

This unionists' verdict is, "It would be better for Perlstein to spend a little money on getting these scabs out of the shop. It is my understanding that the 'Committee of 15' has told Perlstein that the Federation of Labor will help expose the names of the offending union men, and force the scabs out of the shops. But for some reason Perlstein is not acting in the matter. He has refused the offer of co-operation from the 'Committee of 15' and is spending all his money on expensive lawyers. It is my firm belief that if Perlstein would get these scabs out of the shop it would have a big effect on the winning of the strike. A large proportion of the scabs are closely related to union men."

MRS. ROOSEVELT SAYS LIES ABOUT RUSSIA JUST SO MUCH RUBBISH

LENINGRAD, April 14.—Conditions in Soviet Russia greatly surprised her, Mrs. Roosevelt told press correspondents at Leningrad (Petrograd) when she passed with her son, Mr. Kermit Roosevelt, and also Mr. W. H. Donald, Peking correspondent of the Manchester Guardian, who travelled with the Roosevelt party across Siberia.

"Year after year we have been reading about decay and vandalism in Russia, but now I see that all this stuff about Russia is rubbish." Mrs. Roosevelt remarked that she was greatly delighted with the cultural life she saw, the museums, etc.

Mr. Donald was indignant at the misinformation and lies disseminated about the Soviet Republics by many foreign press agents and stated that what he saw with his own eyes proved that the Soviets had beaten all records by the rapidity of their achievement.

Cannon Talks Tonight On Party Policy To C. C. C. of Chicago

James P. Cannon, assistant executive secretary of the Workers Party of America, will speak on "Party Policy" tonight at the meeting the City Central Committee, to be held at the Workers' Lyceum, 2733 Hirsch boulevard.

Martin Abern, city secretary, announces that this subject will be on the agenda of each meeting of the City Central Committee from now on. It is planned to have some member of the Central Executive Committee of the Workers Party speak on this subject at each meeting, after which questions and discussion will take place. This new plan is the result of the decision of the Central Executive Committee to keep the active party workers and thru them the general membership thoroly informed on party policies and tactics.

Danish Socialists Now Have Turn On Political Fightrope

WASHINGTON, April 14.—The election to the Danish parliament April 11 resulted in a victory for the Socialist party and the Radical Left party, according to the Danish legation here. The Socialist party elected 55 representatives, gaining seven seats, and the Radical Left elected 20, gaining two seats. As the two parties together elected 75 representatives and the parliament has 149 members, the Socialists and the Radicals have a majority of one.

The Left party, which was the government party, elected only 44 members, compared to 52 in the election of 1920. The Conservative party gained one seat and now has 28. The German Slesvig party made no gain but re-elected their former representative.

Out Again; In Again.

CORFU, April 14.—Britain's round the world amphibian plane will get back in the race Tuesday or Wednesday, Major Stuart Maclaren, chief of the British expedition, said here today.

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An Ambitious Effort.

SEWARD, Alaska, April 14.—The United States Army's round the world flyers were here today, ready to take off on the next leg of their ambitious effort to be the first to circle the globe in the air.

Father Kills Daughter With Auto.

COLLINSVILLE, Ill., April 14.—Playing in the yard by the garage door, Mary Melissa Hawkins, 2, was instantly killed Sunday afternoon when her father backed his automobile out over her.

The father, John Hawkins, is an instructor and athletic coach in the high school here.

How many of your shop-mates read THE DAILY WORKER. Get one of them to subscribe today.

KOWARDLY KLAN SENDS THREAT TO CHICAGO RADICAL

Aim Cheap "Tar" Note To Comrade Spence

The Kowardly Ku Klux Klan has just sent another anonymous letter to one of our Scotch comrades, threatening to tar and feather him if he does not cease his fight for the emancipation of the workers.

The Klan pretends to hate the Jews, the Catholics and the Negroes, but this letter, trying to stop the mouth of a class conscious worker, is to a Scotchman, who has never been in Russia, who was born in Peterhead, Aberdeenshire, Scotland. The letter is written to W. Spence, who has lived for many years in Canada, now in Chicago. He served for over five years in the Canadian army in France and has a heroic war record. But he took the phrase, "Make the world safe for democracy," seriously, and since his return to America has been active in organizing the workers to fight for better conditons.

Calls Scotchman a Jew.

In the face of his Anglo-Saxon birth, and his long war service, those property loving, working class haters—the Klan—had to call the man with a broad Scotch brogue an "ungrateful little Hebrew," and cook up a ridiculous story about his migration from Russia in the steerage, and the change of his name from Spenski to Spence. Comrade Spence says he will go on organizing the workers, that the cheap lies and tricks of the tools of big business—the Klan—will not scare him in the least.

Does "Konklave 142" of the Klan admit sending this letter, which is full of direct lies and laughable attempts at logic? To cite only one example, the Klan letter says: "Our organization is founded on Christian principles." Then it goes on to deride the race from which Jesus sprang, and threatens violence in the name of a religion which has a golden rule, and says, "Love thy neighbor as thyself."

The letter shows that the Klan is organized for no other purpose than to fight the organized workers, whether they be Scotch, as in this case, or Catholic or Negro. There is only one charge in the letter which is not childishly apparent as a lie, and that is activity in favor of the working class. The Ku Klux Klan, which, by the way, aided the Feedration of Labor officials to nominate Len Small, is anti-labor and pro-capitalist.

Here is the letter:

Take Warning.

Chicago, Illinois.

April 11, 1924.
Konklave 142.
Knights of the K. K. K. of Illinois.
W. Spence:

You have been under investigation by Klansmen members of a local Klavern who have reported to us that you have consistently villified and minimized the aims and purposes of Klan Kraft. You have, also, to our knowledge, allied yourself with an organization which has as its object the undermining of American ideals and institutions, our glorious heritage from our forefathers who fought and bled, that men might be free to enjoy liberty and the pursuit of happiness. Even the Christian Church and its Ambassadors have not escaped your slanderous tongue.

This is a crime we cannot condone as our organization is founded on Christian principles and an undying faith in the wisdom of the great architect of the Universe. When you left your native Russia with hundreds of your Jewish compatriots in the steerage of an American bound vessel, you decided for reasons best known to yourself to adopt an Anglo-Saxon name, thinking perhaps, that by so doing you would be better able to cloak your nefarious operations, but you reckoned without the Klan, which has ten million ears and as many eyes. You deluded no one but yourself, when you left your real name, of Spenski or Spencovitch at the port of embarkation. You thot perhaps, that you would be able under your assumed name to spread your accursed propaganda with a minimum of risk, but your jig is up, you ungrateful little Hebrew. In justice to America, which offers you countless opportunities to succeed in a legitimate way, and to the Most High, who has guided your footsteps to this promised land, you should get down on your knees and offer prayer and thankfulness for the many blessings and bounties which you are privileged to enjoy in this wonderful land. We hope and trust that the perusal of this missive will forever put an end to your slanderous invectives and false doctrines. Should this fail, we should like to acquaint you with the fact that large numbers of chickens are still being raised in Chicago, and we know a contractor who has an unlimited amount of tar for sale."

The letter is unsigned.

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WHISKEY AND WALL STREET FEAR INTERNAL REVENUE BUREAU PROBE; COOLIDGE HAS BRAND OF FASCISM

By LAURENCE TODD.
(Federated Press Staff Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, April 14.—Whisky and Wall Street interests are equally appalled at the proposal that Francis J. Heney, nemesis of grafters and hundred-million-dollar crooks, shall direct the senate committee investigation of the internal revenue bureau, one of Secretary Mellon's units.

"Gifford Pinchot recommended the employment of Francis J. Heney, and you all know what that means," cried Jim Watson of Indiana, in indignant protest on the floor of the senate. Pinchot admits it.

"Let us into your confidence; tell us what it does mean!" urged Robinson of Arkansas, smiling wickedly at the fear written across the Hoosier's purple countenance.

"It means a sweeping investigation, a destructive investigation, into the enforcement of the prohibition law," answered Watson. "And those you know who voted for prohibition knew, and you know today, that it would take years to get a genuine enforcement. Yet the names of Heney and of Pinchot mean that all the muck that can be raked from this whole field will be raked up, and it will keep going until election day."

• • •

Watson Meat Packers.

It is true that Pinchot has been anxious to get the facts as to nonenforcement by the prohibition unit of the treasury, under Secretary Mellon, brought to light. What has happened to many thousands of cases of Mellon Overholt whisky is the subject of whispered rumor and confidential report that is not adding to Mellon's reputation as a pillar of public order.

Heney showed up Jim Watson some years ago as a secret spokesman for the Chicago meat packers. Mellon, partner in the Overholt distillery, has final charge of the entire enforcement machinery—which has been rotten to the core. Heney is the one investigator in America whose qualities and experience warrant the prediction that he will show the country why enforcement has been a farce.

But even more serious is his intention to disclose the reasons for the nation-wide propaganda conspiracy in favor of the Mellon tax bill. Mellon has failed to disclose his own financial operations as requested by Senator Couzen's committee. President Coolidge, at Mellon's command, has sent an insolent letter to the senate, reversing the position he took when Daugherty appealed to him for protection against the light. Back of Mellon and Coolidge are the banks, which do not want any rummaging among the records in the treasury by a man of Heney's courage and keenness. They have sent down to Washington that hint that a panic in the stock market might result from the announcement that the treasury was to be really investigated in the way the naval oil leases and the Daugherty crookedness was probed.

• • •

Coolidge's Modified Fascism.

A sort of modified fascism, armed with courts prepared for just such a political emergency, is what Coolidge has disclosed in this claim that the administration shall not be further brought to account by congress and the people. In Montana a Coolidge-picked judge and a hostile district attorney refuse to deliver to Senator Borah's committee the evidence upon which Senator Wheeler has been indicted.

In Ohio, a county judge who was formerly Harry Daugherty's law partner, has enjoined Wheeler and Brookhart from examining the books of Daugherty's brother's bank, in which the mysteriously acquired Wright-Martin Aircraft stock and other new wealth of the late attorney general was laid away.

And in Washington the president himself stands between Mellon and the senate, defying the authority of these elected ambassadors of the sovereign states. The speech of Jim Watson, in which he declared that never with his consent would any investigation of the prohibition unit be carried out, served notice on the country that the rule of law was out of date.

Calls Defiance "Ugly."

How ugly is the defiance by Coolidge and his political crowd of ordinary standards of decency in public service was illustrated by the vote of 30 to 45, by which the progressives and democrats managed to keep in the appropriation bill for the tariff commission the clause adopted by the house, which forbids any member of that commission from helping to decide a tariff rate on any commodity in which—as instanced by Commissioner Glassie in the sugar rate case—he or any of his family have an investment interest. The old guard, 30 of them, voted that Glassie should continue to fix the tariff on sugar, to his own family's enrichment.

Mussolini could have done it no more brazenly. The whole press gallery laughed mockingly at this "party loyalty" vote.

House Committee In Another Big Wallop At Immigration Quota

WASHINGTON, April 14.—A majority of the republican conference today voted in favor of a one per cent of the 1910 census quota for the new immigration law.

This would cut the quota limitations of the Reed bill in half and completely alter the house bill, which provided for two per cent of the 1890 census.

JAPAN AND U.S. ARE REACHING FOR HIP POCKETS

Not For Flask But For Gun

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, April 14.—By enacting total exclusion of Japanese from this country and its territories, the United States would strike at Japan's ambition to possess the Hawaiian Islands, Chairman Johnson of the House immigration committee declared in a statement here today.

Johnson said that the gentlemen's agreement with Japan "humiliates this nation."

"Because the immigration bill passed by the House applies to Hawaii and every part and parcel of the United States," Johnson said, "it hurts not the pride, but the ambition of Japan."

Ambassador Hanihara, Johnson said, pointed out in his letter that Hawaii is not covered by the "gentlemen's agreement."

"Passage of the anti-Japanese measure by the American House of Representatives is a most regrettable act in view of the traditional friendship of the Pacific nations," Baron Sakatani said.

"To the United States the question involves a handful of Japanese immigrants, while to Japan it is a matter of honor and international prestige.

"We wonder why America is so firmly bent on injuring the feelings of this people who have done nothing to wound American susceptibilities?"

Wheeler Charges Daugherty Helped In Montana Frame-up

WASHINGTON, April 14.—Information reaching Senator Wheeler today from Montana convinced him that former Attorney-General Daugherty played a part in securing his indictment at Great Falls, Mont.

A confidential report to Wheeler stated that John S. Pratt, a special assistant attorney general, appeared before the grand jury at Great Falls and urged Wheeler's indictment after the first ballot failed to result in an indictment. Several ballots were required to secure the 12 votes necessary to indict, according to the report.

Wheeler is understood to have verified the report that Pratt was recently in Montana. He indicated that he would ask Chairman Borah of the committee investigating his indictment to call Pratt as a witness to ascertain on whose orders he was sent there.

MOSCOW, April 14.—The Council of Labor and Defense has decided to restore the railway line between Andijan and Namanjan, in the Transcaspian area, which is important economically, as it crosses rich cotton-growing districts.

SOLDIER'S BONUS BILL SEEMS SURE TO PASS SENATE

What Will Coolidge Do? Is Vets' Question

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, April 14.—The bonus bill, providing a twenty-year endowment insurance policy for veterans, was ordered favorably reported by the senate finance committee today so it can be rushed thru ahead of the tax bill.

The bill is practically in the same form as passed by the house.

Rushing the Bill.

The bonus bill was rushed out with amazing speed after only a brief discussion in committee.

Its chief provisions are:

Cash payments to veterans who under the bill would receive less than $50.

A twenty-year endowment life insurance policy for other veterans.

Payment made on the basis of compensation of $1 a day for home service up to $500 and $1.25 a day for overseas service up to $625.

A restriction that the first sixty days of service cannot apply on either the cash or endowment plan.

All enlisted men, women and officers up to the rank of captain in the army and marine corps and up to lieutenants in the navy, are eligible.

Loans on Insurance.

An allowance for making loans in the insurance policies after two years up to ninety per cent of the cash value of the policies.

The bill will be formally reported to the senate as soon as possible and it is expected to be passed without material change and with little discussion.

MORMON SENATOR SAYS G. O. P. WILL ACT ON BONUS

Wall Street Is Howling For Action

WASHINGTON, April 14.—Shouldering full responsibility, Republican members of the Senate finance committee today decided to give the bonus bill the right of way over the tax bill in the Senate.

Chairman Smoot anounced the bonus would be taken up Wednesday or Thursday and that the tax bill will not be considered until after the bonus is disposed of.

This will delay consideration of the tax bill for at least ten days.

In order to get action on the bonus first, the Republican members of the committee were forced to take all responsibility upon their own shoulders. The Republican conference failed to decide the question earlier in the day and most of the Democratic members of the committee refused to vote.

N. Y. Nurses Pay Raised.

(By The Federated Press)

NEW YORK, April 15.—Wage increases for 400 nurses will shortly be made to the city bord of estimates by the Field Nurses' Association. For the nurses now receiving from $1,400 to $1,683 an increase is asked, raising the yearly salary to from $1,500 to $2,100. Supervisors now getting $1,739 want a minimum of $2,200.

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EIGHT REELS OF

A TALE OF TWO REPUBLICS

RUSSIA AND GERMANY

To Be Shown

City—	Time—	Place—
KINCAID, ILL.	April 15	Kincaid Theatre
TAYLORVILLE, ILL.	April 16	Elk Theatre
AUBURN, ILL.	April 17	American Theatre
BENLD, ILL.	April 18	Grand Theatre
DECATUR, ILL.	April 19	Public High School
VERDIN, ILL.	April 20	Rex Theatre
WESTVILLE, ILL.	April 21	Orpheum Theatre
AMSTERDAM, N. Y.	April 22	Keith Theatre
LINCOLN, ILL.	April 22	Lyric Theatre
STAUNTON, ILL.	April 23	Labor Temple Theatre
PEORIA, ILL.	April 26	Majestic Theatre
ROCHESTER, N. Y.	April 27	Am. Cloth. Wrks. Hall
PEKIN, ILL.	April 29	Empire Theatre

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HOLDING MERGER CONVENTION OF 2 SHOE UNIONS

Result of Negotiations Covering Year

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BOSTON, Mass., April 14.— The convention of the Shoe Workers Protective Union and the United Shoe Workers Union to frame a constitution satisfactory to both organizations, has opened here.

After negotiations covering almost a year, both organizations were ready to go into convention, the United Shoe Worker' referendum being overwhelmingly in favor of entering a convention to frame a constitution. Seventy-seven delegates gathered in the Building of the Shoe Protective Union, about thirty from the United, and the remainder from the Protective.

Amalgamation Nearing.

No delegates were present from any other shoe organization; the hope of some that at this convention there would be delegates from many other independent shoe unions proving unwarranted.

If both organizations agree on a constitution, it will mean the union, according to Secretary Treasurer Ryan of the Protective of 20,000 members in the Protective, and 6,500 in the United, making a total of 26,000.

Already the Protective is the largest in membership of the independent shoe unions, and with the increase, comes closer to the Boot and Shoe Workers' figure, from 35,000 to 40,000.

The first day, outside of welcoming speeches, was given over to the election of committees on rules and constitution. Walter Rice of the S. W. P. U., of Marblehead, was elected permanent chairman; and John Haley Salem, Mass., United Shoe Workers, vice-president. On the Constitutional Committee are Frank Buxton, Frank Ryan and George Culbert of Haverhill; John Oldham, Rochester, N. Y.; P. Turner and H. Pulmeyer of St. Louis, Mo.; Joseph P. O'Rourke of East Boston; Michael Meaghan, Salem, Mass. Speeches were made by Austin E. Gill, General Agent, and William J. Ryan, Sec.-Treas., of the S. W.-P. U.; and Thomas Lynch, Sec.-Treas., and John Oldham, Organizer, of the United. All expressed satisfaction over the step to be taken, and stated that this merger meant the hope of organizing the unorganized shoeworkers of the country. In a special interview granted to the representative of the DAILY WORKER, Ryan hailed the convention as the first step in amalgamating all the shoeworkers. He gave no further details, but the method of amalgamating the organizations will be the same as in this convention. He said that the present merger would not bring about any astonishing changes, because the industry was entering a dull period.

Few Months Needed.

The next few months would be spent getting the new organization to function. The successful completion of the merger would put heart into shoe centers that have suffered from the manufacturers' offensive- Rochester in particular. The most important change brought about at this convention would be the establishment of the organization on a national basis. (At present, the Shoe Workers' Protective Union is an organization administered by the Shoe Council, composed of delegates from the Haverhill locals, and other locals in the state of Massachusetts). Otherwise according to Ryan, the convention would mark no new departure in policy. The drawn up constitution will go out to the rank and file on a referendum and be ratified before going into effect.

There is much questioning about the planned Amalgamation Convention before May 1st, which was to convene on the call of independent shoe unions, according to the resolution unanimously adopted at the March 23rd rank and file conference in Lynn, a detailed account of which is given in the first issue (April) of the Progressive Shoe and Leather Worker.

The Haverhill rank and file delegates voted unanimously for the amalgamation convention, with the exception of Local 9, which withdrew its delegates before the March 9th meeting. The general officials at the present convention in Haverhill, the "constitutional convention" as it is called by a Haverhill newspaper, will undoubtedly oppose any attempt to have their organization participate in the planned May Convention.

The passing of the resolution is only the first step in a fight to bring about the amalgamation convention, with all independent shoe unions represented. The militants in all the shoe centers are pinning their hopes on the Progressive Shoe and Leather Worker as the unifying force in the amalgamation movement in the shoe and leather industry.

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BURNS DUE TO FOLLOW DAUGHERTY; INDICTMENT OF OIL PROBE LEADER WHEELER BACKFIRES ON DETECTIVE

By LAURENCE TODD

(Staff Correspondent of the Federated Press)

WASHINGTON, April 14.—President Coolidge has hastily called upon Attorney General Stone to free him from the redhot poker he picked up when the administration's frameup indictment of Senator Wheeler created a storm of indignation from one end of the country to the other. But he moved too slowly, as usual. Wheeler summoned a telephone manager and Detective Burns to the stand, before his investigating committee, and proved:

Burns' Agents After Wheeler

1. That Burns has had three men in Montana, trying to get Wheeler, and that they testified before the grand jury.

2. That the Republican national committee has had one Blair Coan looking up "evidence" against Wheeler in Great Falls, and George B. Lockwood, secretary of the national committee, talked with Coan over the long distance telephone from party headquarters here on the day the news of the indictment was published.

3. That Burns knew of the "evidence to be used against Wheeler several weeks ago, and discussed it with Harry Daugherty, his lifelong crony, in Daugherty's apartment.

Burns' See His Friend

Burns was livid with suppressed ill-temper when Wheeler, leaning across the commitee table and challenging him to tell the facts, forced from the detective the disclosure that this was, as Wheeler had charged, just another Burns game, deliberately played after the administration had failed to stop the investigation of Daugherty's rotten handling of the department of justice. He seemed to sense his own downfall as the chief of the government secret service; he knew that the white house was trying to find a goat for the whole plot, and that Attorney General Stone had little stomach for new scandals.

But there were bigger aspects to the matter than the prospective finish of Burns' career as a public official. The senate had approved the selection of its own committee—consisting of Borah, McLean, Sterling, Swanson and Caraway—to report on the Great Falls indictment, and proposed to go ahead regardless of Coolidge's instruction to Stone to have the indictment quashed if he thought it unwarranted.

Burns In Shopmen's Strike

While scores of witnesses and dozens of lines of testimony wait their turn before Wheeler's committee investigating the department of justice, the confession of Burns as to his part in the Great Falls frameup has logically raised the question as to Burns' own misuse of power in that department. The country may soon learn why 1100 of the striking railroad shopmen were jailed, and why Daugherty and Burns found so much pleasure in prosecuting these cases from behind the protection of a gasbank of poisoned press interviews concerning "revolutionary radicals," "dangerous bolsheviks," and "dynamiters."

Burns and Heney

It is one of the ironies of fate that just at the moment when Burns has been caught red-handed, Francis J Heney comes triumphantly back to Washington, at the request of a majority of Senator Couzens' committee, to direct the investigation into the treasury department scandals. Heney gave Burns his first job as an investigator in the Oregon land fraud cases, some 18 years ago. He gave him a further chance in the San Francisco graft trials. Then Burns helped to frame Tom Mooney for the open shoppers in San Francisco, and Heney and Burns have not cooperated since. Heney is about to shake the Mellon organization and show up vast frauds in the handling of income tax returns. Mellon will probably be driven from public life.

Defense Council's Robots Have Long Trek to Pullman

Pullman is in store for a theatrical treat—a real proletarian drama, full of significance for both the workers and their explotiers.

R. U. R. will be played in Pullman on Saturday evening, April 19th, the day before its opening in Chicago. All arrangements have been made for a fully equipped production, which will be the same in every detail as the one in Chicago. Large numbers of tickets have already been sold.

For the Pullman performance, the entire R. U. R. Company (including the only genuine Workers Party Robots in existence) will be transported in a private, springless, but commodious truck, along with the scenery and props. This is a good advertising stunt, and it saves carfare.

Several Workers Party members connected with the building trades group, have lent their assistence in the building of scenery. An electrician and one or two stage hands are still needed. Volunteers will be welcomed.

Another Bonaparte Dies.

PARIS, April 14.—Prince Roland Bonaparte, grandson of Lucien Bonaparte, a brother of the great Napoleon, died here today. He was a noted geographer and a member of the Academy of Sciences.

DISARMAMENT TALK BECOMING COMMON IN SENATE CHAMBER

WASHINGTON, April 14.—A resolution authorizing President Coolidge to appoint a commission of five to join the league of nations commision in drawing up a land, naval and air disarmament arrangement was introduced in the senate today by senator King, Utah, democrat.

The resolution is the democratic substitute for the Pepper resolution authorizing the president to call a new disarmament conference.

Fifteen Cents Is Admission Price To Good Concert

By ALFRED V. FRANKENSTEIN.

In the Sunday rush of concerts and recitals one is apt to overlook many minor concerts that go on. The least expensive, but not the least interesting of these is the series of orchestra concerts given at the Art Institute by an ensemble of eight Symphony musicians directed by George Dasch.

Their program on April 13th, opened with the Weber overture to "Der Freischuetz". The composition calls for full orchestra, but, by apt substitution of a trumpet for a French horn, and vigorous use of a piano, in the loud passages, they were able to get over the romantic music in good style.

Followed a trio for two violins and viola, by Dvorak, played by the director and the violinists of the ensemble. These men constitute three-fourths of the well known Philharmonic quartet. The trio they played was good Sunday afternoon stuff, dreamy and quiet, good music on which to digest a big dinner.

The second "Spring" suite of Lee Delibes followed. Delibes wrote incomparable ballet music with a light and melodious touch. George Dasch is most fond of it, and plays it as tho he was.

The Mendelssohn "Spring Song" and Poldini's "Dolly Dances" are too well known to require comment. The concert closed with a march by Franz von Blon, who writes cheap music refined as far as possible.

These concerts occur regularly on Sunday afternoons, and cost the exorbitant sum of fifteen cents.

Chamber Commerce Man Supported By Fake Labor Paper

To The DAILY WORKER:—A paper published in Pittsburgh, styled the Labor Free Press, is without doubt the champion political juggler extant. Its columns crammed with political ads denotes the caliber of its devotion to labor. It juggles the truth. For instance, on the front page in the right hand column, it condemns a candidate because he voted against the Full Crew Bill and the Old Age Pension Bill, whilst on the same page in the right hand column, it goes out of its way to publish a lot of bunk about James T. Heffran, who is a candidate for re-election to the legislature, hoping, by covering up the truth about Heffran that he will be returned, that he may do their bidding.

Heffran is the secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, an organization that is condemned by organized labor in general and the United Mine Workers in particular. Heffran voted against the full crew bill, and when the old age pension bill came to a vote, Heffran was absent, not having the courage to face the test. Yet there are paid organizers of the mine workers in conjunction with the champion political juggler, the Labor Press Press, doing all they can to fool the voters so that Heffran may be sent back to do their dirty work.

Will the coal miners, the railroad men, and other organized men vote for a man who deliberately cheats them by voting against measures for which organized labor has been fighting for the past 25 years? We believe not.

ALLEN DEWAR,
Charleroi, Pa.

Johnson Bill Assailed By Big Philadelphia Carpenters' Local

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., April 14.—Resolutions have been passed by Local 1073, of the Carpenters' and Joiners' Union of Philadelphia, calling upon all workers to unite to protect the interests of the foreign-born workers who are menaced by the Johnson anti-immigrant bill now before the House.

LATEST MOSCOW FILM TRIUMPH OF ART AND HUMOR

Experts Lavish Praises On Technique

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, April 14.—A new film has just been shown here which has proved, much to the surprise of many foreign correspondents, that the Communists have a keen sense of humor.

It is entitled "The adventures of Mr. West Among the Bolsheviki." The idea of the picture is simple. An American business man, Mr. West, is called to Moscow to look after the affairs of a Russo-American corporation, and has read in America horrible stories about the Bolsheviki. He brings with him a copy of an American weekly magazine which describes, with photographic illustrations, the dreadful conditions supposed to prevail in Russia.

On his arrival in Moscow he is met by an automobile from his business associates here, but a small valise containing the magazine is stolen by a member of a gang of robbers, whose chief realizes the capital that can be made from the American's idea of Russia.

He returns the valise to Mr. West, explaining that it was stolen by the Bolshevist Secret Police, who, he says "are now watching your every movement." Then he points out to the American the members of his own gang slinking around Mr. West's hotel, adding: "See, they're on your track already!"

The Plot Thickens.

He induces Mr. West to accompany him to other quarters, pointing out to him on the way "my own place, stolen by these scoundrels" (the "place" being the Museum of Natural History), and the "ruins" of the Grand Opero House and Moscow University "destroyed by criminal revolutionaries."

Once the American is in his new quarters the robber arranges a fake attack by "Bolshevist police," followed by a trial which coincides exactly with the stories published by the same widely circulated American magazine. Hairy drunken blackguards condemn to death Mr. West and the wife of the principal robber, who later tells him: "Fortunately these wretches are easily bribed. Sign a check for $1,000 and we shall be able to escape."

Rescued by Soviet Police.

Then, at the moment when the American, realizing the plot, gallantly faces overwhelming odds, the real Moscow police, who at the request of his friends have tracked him with police dogs, burst in and save his life.

The final scenes show Mr. West in an automobile, accompanied by the Chief of Police, driving thru Moscow, where he sees the Grand Opera House and the University intact, to witness a review of the Red Army, "the real Bolsheviki," marching in disciplined thousands past a reviewing stand where there are Trotzky and other revolutionary leaders.

New Technique.

Apart from its propaganda interest, the film has real importance as being the first example of the new technique in Russia. Under the direction of a young artist, Koolishef, the players follow an arbitrary plan of grouping for each scene, which gives it its full value as a pictorial composition. Still more, they are trained in rhetoric and co-ordinated in movement, so that every "high light" in the story is emphasized by the static composition effect which completes the essence of the dynamic idea. The result is extraordinary successful. The graphic art is so well concealed that the spectator gets the effect of the utmost simplicity of action.

The heroine, Mme. Khaklova, has followed the new technique to the utmost. Her very action is so cleverly synchronized and yet so entirely natural as to give an impression of novelty and spontaneity which foreign experts claim surpasses everything they have ever seen.

Judge Won't Issue Injunction Against Gay Married Man

To the DAILY WORKER: I notice in a morning newspaper that Circuit Judge Francis Wilson has refused to grant an injunction to Mrs. Katherine Brosey against her husband, who has been running around with another woman. The judge claims that the law does not provide for an emergency of a married man running around with another woman and the practice cannot be prohibited by law.

The man is no doubt a "higher up" and therefore the judge does not dare to bother him as he would a poor fish of a workingman who has been "immoral" and who does not know how to use his brains."—A READER.

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"FREE CENTRALIA LOGGERS!" IS FARM-LABOR CAMPAIGN CRY AS BOSSES RAISE $55,000 FUND

(Defense News Service.)

SEATTLE, Wash., April 14.—When the gubernatorial campaign is waged in this state next autumn, it is certain that the case of the eight I. W. W. members imprisoned as the result of the Armistice Day riots in Centralia in 1919 will be a major issue. The Farmer-Labor Party of Washington has already declared itself unequivocally in favor of releasing these defendants, following the sworn admissions of six jurors that they were terrorized into convicting innocent men who defended themselves against attack by a mob.

With this case an inevitable issue in the political field, and after four years still a raw wound in the side of labor, the Federated Industries here is renewing its efforts to break the hold of the Industrial Workers of the World in the Puget Sound region, particularly in the lumber woods. It was resentment against that power of the I. W. W. in the woods which led to the carefully planned attack upon the industrialists' hall in Centralia, the killing of three members of the mob by the hall defenders, and the lynching by the mob of Wesley Everest, an I. W. W. railroad worker and volunteer soldier.

$55,000 Anti-Labor Fund.

Just how much the grip of the union is felt by the industrial kings of this region is shown in the annual report of the Federated Industries of Washington, lately issued to its members here. It reveals that the Northwest Logging Operators' Association, an interlocking body organized at Tacoma last May, raised a budget of $55,000 to carry on the first year of the concentrated fight against the I. W. W.

In this fight the allied employers are using the blacklist system, traveling speakers, moving pictures designed to show what a beautiful thing the present industrial system is and how diligence will enable the toiler to rise to heights of affluence; and "educational" literature along similar lines, which is being widely distributed among the logging camps. John H. McIntosh, manager of the Federated Industries, who signs its report, is also general manager of the logging operators' association, which combines the operators of both Washington and Oregon.

Try to Disbar Elmer Smith.

Continued activity of the Federated Industries in connection with the Centralia case is shown in this paragraph from the annual report: "During the summer disbarment proceedings were brought against Elmer Smith, the I. W. W. and radical lawyer of Centralia. * * * At the request of the attorney general's office the Federated Industries extended assistance in securing evidence for the prosecution. Thru the co-operation of Judge Reid, of the Northern Pacific, two important witnesses who chanced to be employees of that road, were released for witness duty. Your manager also journeyed to a Snohomish county logging camp to secure another important witness in this case."

Six Jurors Admit Injustice.

Elmer Smith was tried with ten I. W. W. members in 1920 for alleged conspiracy to fire on the Armistice Day parade. One defendant was dismissed by the court, one found insane, and seven were sentenced to serve from 25 to 40 years in prison, while Smith and Mike Sheehan were acquitted by the jury. Two of the six jurors who have since admitted that they convicted the seven because of the prevailing terror, declared that they acquitted Smith and Sheehan so that these two might be free to work for the release of the others; and that if they could sit again in a trial of the case they would acquit all of the men accused.

Fought Lumber Strike.

Three or more pages of the Federated Industries' annual report are devoted to the I. W. W. It asserts that the employers' organization had advance information of the I. W. W. plans for its strike in the logging industry last spring, and passed this information to those most interested. McIntosh reports that he spent six weeks in March and April holding regional meetings of employers from Bellingham down to the Columbia river, preparing them to adopt a common program as a counter-offensive in anticipation of the I. W. W. strike, which was coupled with a demand for amnesty for all war-time political prisoners.

McIntosh takes credit for suggesting the blacklist system to the logging operators, describing it thus: "An identification card system, requiring every man seeking work to sign an application card, giving names of his last two employers as references, thus in time compiling a record of all the workers, and on the information thus obtained to eliminate from the industry the chronic agitators and organizers."

Blacklist System Described.

This blacklist operates in Seattle thru the Federated Industries Labor Bureau at 95 Main street. Last July the Loggers' Information Association was consolidated with that bureau. Applications for work are being handled there at the rate of 16,000 a year.

Manhunter Dysart Is Agent.

During the last session of the state legislature the Federated Industries legislative bureau was active in defeating measures "inimical to the legitimate interests of industry." McIntosh mentions that the Long-Bell Lumber Company of Longview lent the services of Attorney Tom Fisk, and that "the lumbermen of Lewis county also loaned us the services of their agent, Judge Dysart."

Lloyd Dysart, son of George Dysart, was in command of one of the manhunting posses that searched for I. W. W. members on the night of November 11th, 1919.

"Hang the Bolshevists."

Some of the bulletins issued over the signature of George E. Russell, secretary-manager of the old association, admonished the members to "hang the bolshevists; * * * get rid of the I. W. W.'s; * * * deport about ten Russians in this community; * * * jail the radicals and deport them; * * * deport the radicals or use the rope as at Centralia."

The Federated Industries claims a membership of 3,152.

Greek Republic In Fight to Maintain Its Dictatorship

ATHENS, April 14.—Vigorous measures were instituted today to guard the new-born Greek Republic, confirmed by an overwhelming majority in Sunday's popular plebiscite.

The government announced that formal discussion regarding the change in regime is forbidden for a period of five years and that activities against republican rule will be put down without mercy.

It is forecast that the first Greek president will be elected in June, altho a date has not yet been determined definitely. Following the departure of former Premier Venizelos, ex-Minister Zamis is mentioned as a leading possibility for the post of chief executive. In some quarters, however, it is believed Venizelos may return and become a candidate.

The majority in favor of the republic in yesterday's vote was overwhelming, according to a government bulletin today. Of slightly more than 200,000 votes counted 12,000 were in favor of the new regime.

Election of the president will follow by the assembly and the senate, according to the French republican system.

Admiral Conduoriotis will retain his title as provisional president of the Greek Republic until his successor is elected.

North Side Y. W. L. Again.

This time we are announcing as our lecturer Comrade Al. Schaap, Y. W. L. Organizer for District 8, who has been active for many years in the youth movement and is well qualified to speak on his subject, "THE PROGRESS OF THE YOUNG WORKERS ORGANIZATIONS IN THE UNITED STATES." This will include the manner in which the working class youth have successfully organized to rid themselves of the yoke of capitalist exploitation and its accompanying miseries.

All who have followed the work of the youngsters will find this talk of great interest and are invited to attend our meeting held this Wednesday evening at Imperial Hall, 2409 N. Halsted St. Bring your friends, especially those who are of age to join our league and tell them that we want them in our branch to support us in our work.

Remember, we shall expect you at 8:15 p. m., so that you are in time for the opening of Comrade Schaap's talk.

French Senator for Recognition.

MOSCOW, April 14.— The Paris Post correspondent reports that the French Senator Dorset, in a lengthy article in the Gazette de La Pourse, advocates an early resumption of normal relations with the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. Stating the economic progress achieved by the latter and the stability of the Soviet Government, the writer asserts that it is high time for the French Government to take up a definite policy in the Russian question.

FISHERS' UNION HELPS TO RULE NEWFOUNDLAND

Forces Resignation Of Bribing Premier

By J. R. SMALLWOOD,
Member Newfoundland Fisherman's Union.
(For the Federated Press.)

ST. JOHN'S, Newfoundland, April 14.—With Sir Richard A. Squires, former Newfoundland premier, proved guilty of accepting bribes from the British Empire Steel Corp. of Canada at a time when he was negotiating with them over the renewal of their mining contract with government and of receiving thousands of dollars from the department of the liquor controller for his own political purposes, there is great probability of a new general election. In this new election a big role will be played by the Fishermen's Union party, the political wing of the powerful movement founded 15 years ago by Sir William F. Coaker.

Forced Crook's Resignation.

Coaker forced the resignation of Squires from the premiership. When Coaker saw the evidence which later convicted Squires, he told Squires to resign. When Squires refused the cabinet went in a body to the governor and handed in their resignations. An hour later Squires had to do likewise. In the new ministry there are three wings: the Squires wing, without their leader; the Warren wing, hitherto nominally part of the Squires wing, and the Fishermen's party wing.

The Newfoundland government from 1919 has been a coalition consisting of the Liberal party, led by Squires, and the Fishermen's Union party, led by Coaker. In the general election of 1919, combining their forces, they swept the country and were returned to parliament with 23 out of 36 members, the remainig 13 being the Tory opposition. Out of the 23 the Union wing had 12, so that they dominated the government. This domination was not complete, because, by effecting a new combination with the Tories, Squires might have relegated the Union party to the opposition. This meant compromise.

Nationalized Fish Exports.

Under Coaker's leadership the Fishermen's party introduced and established for two years nationalization of the entire codfish export industry of Newfoundland, by which all codfish exports to Spain, Portugal, Italy, Greece, Brazil and the West Indies were controlled by the government, and sold at a price set by the minister of marine and fisheries, who was Coaker. While this was going on Squires grafted. This did not leak out until after the general election of 1923, when the coalition was returned again to the house with the same number of seats. Within two months Squires was forced to resign, as related, and now, having been found guilty by the royal commission, he faces trial before the Newfoundland supreme court.

San Quentin Class Prisoner Welcomes The Daily Worker

To the DAILY WORKER:

Here is what I think about the DAILY WORKER. As long as it does not change its policy and as long as it lives up to its principles, as it does now, I think it is very fine, and furthermore I think that it should have been printed at least twenty years ago in this country so that the workers might have had a little more knowledge of their own affairs. So I wish a long and prosperous life to the DAILY WORKER.

Yours for a better world to live in,
Raymond L. Sanches,
San Quentin Prison, No. 35891.

Hits Policy of "National Bloc."

MOSCOW, April 14.—The Paris correspondent of the Rosta News Agency reports that L'Ere Nouvelle has published a series of articles tending to prove the harmful policy of the "Bloc National". In the columns of this periodical, Mr. Armand Charpentier shows how the "Bloc" has been deceiving the French public opinion and doing all it could to prevent negotiations between France and the Union of Soviet Republics.

Need More Dollars for Dolla

The following letter from Mrs. Jacob Dolla, showing her appreciation of the contributions made by the readers of the DAILY WORKER in response to its appeal last week, should encourage those readers who have not yet contributed, to do so at once.

Lebanon, Pa., April 8, 1924.

Gentlemen: Just a few lines to let you know that I received your letter and check for $21. I am very thankful for all the kindness the workers are showing me and my children and also for the interest the workers are showing in my husband's case. Thanking you and the workers again, I remain,

Very Truly,
Mrs. Barbara Dolla

P. S.—I will send the letter to my husband. Thank you!

It was only dire necessity that prompted Jacob Dolla to ask for aid for his wife and children and its is our duty to see that he and they are not disappointed.

Send in your contributions. They are forwarded weekly. A list of contributors will be published as soon as we get over the hurry and inconvenience of moving to our own plant, 1113 West Washington Boulevard.

WORKERS PARTY OF CHICAGO IN MAY DAY CALL

Secretary Abern Invites All Workers

Martin Abern, secretary local Chicago, Workers Party of America, has sent out the following letter of invitation to the United Front May Day demonstration to all unions, co-operative societies, workers' sick and death benefit societies and working class political parties:

Dear Sirs and Brothers: You are for the 8-hour work day; you have fought for many years to attain the 8-hour day. Many unions are today again struggling against the open-shop bosses in an effort to hold or get the 8-hour day.

Did you know that May Day is the day when the great strike for the 8-hour day in America was called, and that victory for it is symbolized in May Day? Further, in 1889 at the International Labor Conference, the American delegates moved that May 1st be made an International Labor holiday, and it was so done. So, brothers, May Day is of particular interest and importance to American workers.

May Day, 1924, will be celebrated thruout the world by the workers and exploited farmers. In America, May Day must this year be a demonstration of the solidarity of the workers against the open-shoppers, injunction and exploiter's government, and a signal for the workers to organize their unions more strongly.

Against Capitalist Government.

Teapot Dome scandal has exposed the corruptness of the capitalist Republican and Democratic parties. It is hopeless for the workers to place any faith in the bosses' parties. It is paramount today that the workers and exploited farmers organize a political party of their own, a mass Farmer-Labor Party, and then aim to oust the corrupt capitalist Republican and Democratic parties from power and to replace them by a Workers' and Farmers' government.

In Chicago, we are going to celebrate May Day and try to further the campaign for the formation of a mass Farmer-Labor Party. We workers' fraternal organizations, want all unions, co-operatives, workers political bodies and any other workers' organizations to unite their forces for a successful end, we are calling a United Front May Day Conference to which we ask you to send representatives. This conference will be held Wednesday evening, 8 p. m., on April 23, 1924 at 180 West Washington street, Room 200. Be sure you send a delegate from your organization.

North Side Turner Hall.

Preliminary plans for the May Day celebration have already been made. A hall has been rented; North Side Turner Hall, 820 N. Clark street. The meeting is called for Thursday, May 1st, 1924, at 8 p. m. Speakers and program are to be arranged for by the committee.

Please let us hear from you on your action relative to the participation in the United May Day Conference and celebration.

Celebrate May Day, the Workers' day. Help organize the party of the workers and exploited farmers against the capitalist parties and capitalism.

Hoping to hear soon from you, I am,

Fraternally yours,
Workers Party, Local Chicago, W. P. of A.,
Martin Abern, City Secretary., 166 West Washington Street.

Fears for Her Money.

LARNED, Kas., April 14.—Mrs. Mary K. Eggleston, charged with plotting the deaths of two persons today, declared the accusations were part of a conspiracy to get her money.

STRANGLER AMERICA WILL "MEDIATE" FOR PEACE IN HONDURAS

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, April 14.—The United States has assumed the role of mediater to end revolution in Honduras, it was learned at the State Department today.

Acting on the request of central American powers, the government ordered Sumner Welles, American Commissioner to the Dominican Republica, to proceed immediately to Tegucigalpa to act as mediater.

In a special communication from the department today it was said that "Welles was ordered to offer the friendly assistance of the United States government in finding a solution to bring about establishment of peace in the Honduran republic."

Welles left San Domingo Wednesday aboard the United States scout cruiser Richmond. The exact time of his arrival in Anapala, port of Honduras, is not known. He will fly by airplane from Amapala to Tegucigalpa immediately after the Richmond makes port.

When Will Papa Wood Follow Grafting Son? Washington Wonders

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 13.—President Coolidge's acceptance of the resignation from the Army of Lieutenant Osborne Wood has aroused considerable comment here on the whole Philippine controversy.

Lieutenant Wood is the son of Military Governor General Leonard Wood, whose regime has precipitated the present acute discontent in the Philippines. Several months ago young Wood confessed that he cleared up no less than $800,000 by speculating in oil and other shares on the New York Exchange. This looked so shady to most observers here that his father was compelled to grant him a leave of absence for two months. But the opposition to the Wood policies in the Philippines forced the Governor General and the War Department to ask for the lieutenant's resignation.

Many Filipinos believe that the Governor General himself will be forced out next, despite the fact that the Coolidge administration is supporting him to the limit now. It has been repeatedly charged that Lieutenant Wood made this huge sum of money by allowing many Chinese coolies to be smuggled into the Philippines and by permitting free play and an open road to the gambling houses in the islands. This was done, of course, with the knowledge if not with the open permission of General Leonard Wood himself. It is said the Administration pigeonholed the Frear and Ladd resolutions for an investigation of Wood's regime in the Philippines for fear that it would disclose graft, corruption and bribery on the part of the Wood family working hand in glove with such criminal agents of the Department of Justice as the convicted agent Conley, which would be even far more black than the revelations about Jesse Smith, Mannington and Daugherty in Washington.

Trachtenberg Tour

Tuesday, April 15, 8 p. m., Detroit, House of Masses, 2101 Gratiot Ave.

Wednesday, April 16, 8 p. m., Dettroit, House of Masses, 2101 Gratiot Ave. (Russian Trade Unoins.)

Thursday, April 17, Grand Rapids, full details to appear later.

Friday, April 18, 8 p. m., Chicago, North Side Turner Hall, 820 N. Clark St.

Saturday, April 19, Milwaukee, full details to appear later.

Sunday, April 20, Gary, Ind., full details to appear later.

How many of your shop-mates read THE DAILY WORKER. Get one of them to subscribe today.

Dinner Pail Epics
by Bill Lloyd

As near as I can figger out, there's Russian gold all round about. And when it comes to influence, it comes in chunks both red and dense.

The daily papers like to tell that Russia is all shot to hell, that it has spavin and paresis and several new and strange diseases, that it has sprains and dislocations and should be kicked by allied nations.

But if you read along a while, you'll wonder where they got their pile. The papers tell you that they give to all the radicals that live, to liberal and to pacifist, to all progressives on the list, to fighting Bob and Foster too, to all with notions that is new, to teachers who are up to date, to all those that our papers hate.

It's quite the thing in journalism, if you would knock down any "ism," and make the people view it cold, to say it's getting Russian gold. I think it's surely a bum steer. It looks to me most awful queer, that folks to which this gold is sent have such a struggle paying rent, that folks who tap Aladdin's lamp, can hardly buy a postage stamp.

It must be I ain't red enuf to get in on this Russian stuff. In vain for gold I search my jeans when I would like a plate of beans. My cup of Java looks sky-high, when Russia's pay check goes right by. Upon the Kremlin I can't call, when I can't buy no bed at all. I'm gonta ask the Tribune scribe how I can get a Russian bribe.

CO-OPS FAIL IN TRUSTIFIED U. S., NEARING SHOWS

Economist Lays Down Some Hard Facts

By SCOTT NEARING.
(Federated Press Staff Writer.)

Consumers' co-operatives undoubtedly have their uses. They train workers in co-operative activity. They teach them the art of economic control. They save money.

But as a substitute for an organization of producers, and as a structural basis for immediate social progress, they will not qualify. Yet there are millions who now believe in the possibility. Have they a reasonable ground for their beliefs?

There are several momentous questions which the advocate of the peaceful consumers' co-operative revolution must answer.

1. The beneficiaries of the present order—the steel trust, Standard Oil, etc.—already control the coal, iron, oil and timber reserves. How can they be induced to part wtih them?

Control State Machinery.

2. These same masters of the present order also control the machinery of the state. If the co-operative associations, formed according to law, really threaten these interests, will the co-operatives not be outlawed and their property confiscated?

3. The co-operatives, according to the theory, will be the employers of all the labor— in mines, factories, stores. Will they permit it to organize? To select workers' councils to direct the works?

4. As they proceed in accumulation of property will not the co-operatives develop into defenders of the present system which protects their property and defends them in their right to direct production?

5. By what method will the transition be made from the present order? Will those who now dominate economic life voluntarily surrender their privileges?

One of the most attractive claims of those who advocate consumers' co-operation as a method of building the new society, is that their plan can be put into operation here and now. There are three reasons why this must be denied for the United States.

In the first place, the great bulk of American industry has no direct connection with the consumer. Farms produce wheat and cotton and cattle which are manufactured in their finished forms before they reach the consumer. The bulk of the manufacturing in the heavy or key industries turns out machinery that never gets to the consumer at all. Most of the coal and all of the copper and iron ore go into manufacturing and not to the consumer. Therefore, in all of these industries, an organization of producers comes a great deal closer to the actual functioning of society than an organization of consumers.

In the second place, merchandising is so highly organized in the United States that consumers' societies find it almost impossible to compete with the chain store and the department store.

American Co-operatives Meet.

Third, the margin which the American worker still enjoys above his actual needs makes him indifferent to the savings which a co-operative can promise. He prefers to invest his surplus in some business and climb the ladder of "success".

The co-operative movement has gained a firm footing in Europe. During the same period it has met with widespread failure in the United States. Perhaps these reasons account for the difference.

Workers Fired By Los Angeles Bosses Seized As Vagrants

By MAUD McCREERY
(Staff Correspondent of the Fed. Press)

LOS ANGELES, Cal., April 14—The serious unemployment in Los Angeles resulting in hundreds of men arrested for vagrancy while tramping the streets seeking work, is being aggravated by wholesale layoffs in large plants and shops.

At the time that persons desiring telephones are kept waiting eight and ten months for installations after making application and are being put off with the excuse that the company is too busy to get around to them, the telephone company has in one day laid off 305 men in the installation and trouble departments. Rumor is that 150 from the construction department are to be laid off.

The Goodyear Rubber Co. has laid off 300 men and so has the local Ford assembling plant. Layoffs are also reported in the Southern Pacific railroad shops and other plants.

Recently a committee from the chamber of commerce left on a trip east to boost Los Angeles and encourage an added influx of climate and job seekers. It is estimated that 4,000 persons arrive here daily. This is train arrivals and does not include those coming by motor and on the hoof.

How many of your shop-mates read THE DAILY WORKER. Get one of them to subscribe today.

NEGRO AND JEWISH GIRLS BEAT SOCIETY BELLES IN CONTEST

(By The Federated Press)

FLUSHING, L. I., April 14.—"Oh, but they are not in our set," said the society girls of the local Green Twig society, and then called off the popularity contest conducted by the society in the Flushing Evening Journal. The contest was to advertise a ball at the state armory April 25, the winner to be queen of the ball. The only "society girl" in the running was eighth, while all the leaders worked for a living. One of the leaders was a Jewess, another a Negro girl.

So interested persons went to the Journal editor and tried to bribe him to throw the election to a Green Twig candidate. When he refused, the society called off the contest.

The story has made the village the interests of the foreign-born Local business men have come to the rescue and started the contest over again with the promise that it will be free for all.

Latin-American Labor News

By BERTRAM D. WOLFE.
(Staff Correspondent of the Fed. Press)
Santo Domingo.

The first election since the United States marines occupied Santo Domingo took place under American supervision. The Party of Alliance under General Velazquez won an overwhelming victory. The party gained 90 per cent of the municipal representations and 25 of the 31 seats in the lower house of congress.

I interviewed some Domincan exiles, as to who this new president Velazquez might be, and the most merciful answer I got was, "He is a poor hapless wretch that has consented to be the instrument of Yankee imperialism in the island." The other remarks will not bear printing.

The election was conducted under supervision of the U. S. navy and the real boss of the island continues to be the American commissioner, Wells. Those of the patriot party that were not in exile or in jail did not dare go near the polls.

Argentina.

The Argentine labor movement is rallying all its forces in an attempt to block the armament program that is preparing Argentina for war with Brazil and Brazil for war with Argentina. The war and armament propaganda is being fomented by American interests who sell munitions to both sides and who realize that the power of Argentina, Brazil, and Chile now represents the only obstacle to Yankee imperialism in South America. A U. S. naval mission under Admiral Vogelsang in Brazil is reconstructing the army and navy. A similar mission is in Peru.

The Argentinian labor movement is conducting a propaganda not only against the armament competition, but also in favor of a unity of Argentina, Brazil and Chile against the real enemy, American imperialism.

Chile.

The Chilean Federation of Labor by an overwhelming vote has re-affirmed its allegiance to the Red International of Labor Unions (Moscow). It voted to publish its daily paper jointly with the Communist Party of Chile.

Peru.

The reaction in this Yankee-ridden country of Peru is still in full swing. The exile of Haya de la Torre and Velazco, leaders of the students movement has been followed by the expulsion of 26 students from the University in Trujillo, who have also been ordered to leave the city in question. Two professors resigned their posts in protest, and the workers, by a general strike, prevented the expulsion of the students from the city from being carried out.

The Argentinian student movement has protested and the Mexican movement is now considering a similar protest. More than 200 papers have thus far reprinted the story of the exile of Haya de la Torre.

Cuba.

A new revolutionary movement is brewing according to Garcia Velez, till recently minister of Cuba in Great Britain, but now in New York trying to "brew" it. The present president of Cuba, Alfredo Zayas, is a creature of the American state department, elected under supervision of the American marines and lending his name to disguise the real government of the American commissioner in the islands, General Crowder.

Painters' Strike For Dollar More In Movie Capital

LOS ANGELES, April 14.—A thousand members of the Painters and Paperhangers' District Council are on strike here for a $9 a day wage scale, an increase of a dollar a day.

There are approximately 2,200 men in the council district, which includes all of Los Angeles county, but 1,200 of these are working in shops which have granted the new scale. Six cities in the district are working under union shop conditons. Twenty-two shops in Los Angeles are standing pat as yet against the strike and have announced open shop rule. The trade is fairly well organized and the strikers are confident of victory. The $8 scale was obtained in 1920 by mutual agreement.

CANNON EDWARDS DEBATE HAILED AS AID TO CAUSE

First Free Discussion Of Big Labor Issue

To the DAILY WORKER: James P. Cannon's debate with Forrest Edwards brought into the open a discussion that has been smouldering in dark corners since the I. W. W. put their ban on Communist discussion in their papers some two and a half or three years ago. This vital issue —of the necessity of revolutionary political action by the working class —will not down, even in the I. W. W., and we hope that the open discussion that began in Turner Hall last Sunday will be continued.

The fact that Turner Hall was crowded and that large part of the audience was composed of wobblies shows that the rank and file of the class conscious workers are not wedded blindly to abstract doctrinaire concepts. The wobblies—in spite of an official anti-political stand by the organization—wanted to hear what a Communist had to say.

"Liquidate" Talk Is Bunk.

One ghost which Cannon laid bare was the idea that the Communist Party wanted to "liquidate" or "take over" the Industrial Workers of the World. Cannon is the first to agree that the I. W. W. is a strong proletarian force in a number of important industries in which the migratory workers are the dominant element. This is especially true of the lumber industry, and in several seasonal industries of California they have been such an aggressive union force that a hundred brave class war captives are now lying in San Quentin and Folsom penitentiaries. True, speaking of American industry as a whole, the Industrial Workers of the World are a decidedly minority element. Most American industries are either unorganized or in the hands of the A. F. of L. But where the I. W. W. is an active force for bettering the immediate conditions of the workers—and not a mere dual union—it has the sympathy and support of the revolutionary political movement.

Need Disciplined Party.

The Communist's message to his wobbly friends present was that mere industrial action is not sufficient for revolutionary purposes. The Russian revolution was accomplished by seizing the state and using its armed forces to repress the bourgeois counter-revolution. The German revolution failed—in spite of strong industrial organization—because of the lack of a powerful disciplined Communist party to seize power in the time of crisis.

Cannon might have added, had he not been restricted by the limitations of the subject, that the Italian syndicalists—comparatively strong, as they were—had their organization smashed by armed force—military-political direct action of the Fascisti. In the final test mere unionism went down before guns.

Folded Arms Not Sufficient.

Revolution in an industrial country requires industrial action. Industrial action is so absolutely necessary for the achievement of power by the working class that the Communist Party is devoting itself to the task of strengthening the trade unions thru amalgamation and by the developing of a revolutionary ideology in their rank and file. But the Communist Party realizes that mere unionism is insufficient, that revolutionary political action is equally vital, that the folded arm policy, tho it can stop industry in places and at times, cannot stop machine guns and flame throwers which the capitalists use to crush the working class.

In short, the Communist program is a complete revolutionary program that takes count of all the factors necessary for the conquest of power by the workers. It welcomes the opportunty to dscuss its principles with the Industrial Workers of the World and with all other valuable forces of the American labor movement.

M. W. P.

Mellon Bill Saves Plutes $434,720,000; U. S. Facing Deficit

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, April 14.—The Mellon plan tax bill reported to the senate slashes $434,720,000 in revenue from the present law whereas Secretary of the Treasury Mellon said it would be unsafe to cut taxes more than $320,000,000.

Senator Smoot, of Utah, estimates that the bill would yield $595,000,000 in surtaxes and normal taxes and $927,000,000 from corporation taxes. This would make the total annual income tax $1,522,000,000.

Miscellaneous internal revenue taxes would give $756,914,000 and ordinary receipts $473,177,000 more, making ordinary tax receipts about $3,247,091,000 while the budget bureau has estimated that the government needs $3,298,080,444. This leaves a deficit of $50,989,444.

FOR SALE
Well established tailoring and fur shop. Owner leaving the city. Address Box 3A. Daily Worker.

THE POWER COLUMN

GREETINGS FROM OUR NEW HOME.

Let's Make It An Incentive For More Determined Work Than Ever.

Of more importance than the 10,000 new subs campaign, and like it, sure to bring more of power and strength to the militant labor movement, is the greatest news that we have at last moved into our own home. The resolution made when THE DAILY WORKER was started that it would soon have a printing plant and building of its own has been fulfilled. We hope our readers will realize the importance of this accomplishment and what it means for the advancement of the interests of the working class.

When the decision was made to spend the money raised in the DAILY WORKER campaign for a building and printing plant, rather than withhold it to meet possible deficits in the running of the DAILY WORKER, the decision was based on the belief that the militants in America after having sacrificed greatly to make the DAILY WORKER possible would work to the utmost to make it successful. For the WORKER there is only one road to success—a high circulation; thousands, tens of thousands of subscribers. Along that road the DAILY WORKER must go, impelled by the willing and strenuous work of its supporters.

First Victory Won; We Face the Second Struggle.

From the first that support was forthcoming. Thousands of subscriptions poured into THE DAILY WORKER office, tripling the circulation of the Weekly Worker. Now the second and a more difficult test is at hand—can the militants maintain the struggle, continue to work determinedly after the first excitement and stimulation has passed over? THE DAILY WORKER has spent the fund raised to make its establishment possible. The money has been spent to make the permanency of the DAILY WORKER possible. From now on the DAILY WORKER must pay its bills with the money it receives from the sale of subscriptions.

Was THE DAILY WORKER management justified in placing its faith in the continuous militant support of the class conscious workers? We say that confidence has been and will continue to be justified. What do you say?

* * *

SAY IT WITH SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Saturday was moving day and only special mail was received. For that reason the Honor Roll is smaller than usual. But one of the special letters received Saturday went a long way to make up for the others that were delayed. Comrade A. W. Haarvitt has a long record of achievement in behalf of THE DAILY WORKER but his efforts in securing renewals is a particularly good example to show others what can be done to boost THE DAILY WORKER. Comrade Harvitt's record in securing renewals from those whose subs expired in April was 1000 per cent. The subscriptions of 24 Toledo subscribers were to expire. Harvitt secured nearly renewals from 22 and 3 month renewals from the other 2. Harvitt's letters carry so much logic we just can't keep them out of print. Here's his letter:

I suppose you are wondering about the renewals and whether they are coming at all. I am arriving at the tape before the bell rings and will get the subs in before they expire.

Enclosed is a check for $180.80. This will hold the record for renewals and 2 for 3 months. I am sending in a bag of 22 yearly renewals and 2 for 3 months. For the time being I am carrying some of them on the book as they were not all able to pay. I am collecting on the installment plan. The method of proceedure brings home the bacon and you can get most of them for a year. This insures the readers getting the paper regularly and the DAILY WORKER office is saved much work and correspondence.

We are still 100 per cent and we mean to stay there. How about the other towns?

Fraternally yours, A. W. HARVITT.

* * *

HONOR ROLL.

New subs turned in by DAILY WORKER boosters since the last POWER COLUMN was published.

NEW YORK CITY:-	
Sally Spiegel	4
S. Pollack	2
J. Brahdy	1
A. Feinstein	1
V. Saarkoppel	1
CHICAGO, ILL.:	
Wm. Kuperman	1
V. Meltz	1
Erick Wickstrom	1
S. T. Hammersmark..	2
R. Amrich	2
BROOKLYN, N. Y.:	
H. Samuelson	1
J. Weiss	2
A. Bimba	4
CANTON OHIO:	
H. Scott	7
DULUTH, MINN.:	
Geo. Fredson	1
R. Harju	6
JACKSONVILLE, FLA.	5
PHILADELPHIA, PA.:	
E. Carroll	1
M. Zevin	2
A. Shapin	1
J. A. Bekampis	1
CLEVELAND, OHIO:	
G. Zebrauska	1
Neil Hovar	1
N. Shaffer	3
PITTSBURGH, PA.:	
L. Rosenthal	2
Chas. D. Trinajstic	1
ST. PAUL, MINN.:	
Chas. Kocian	3
GREAT FALLS, MONT.:	
J. M. Rector	3
BRANTWOOD, WIS.	
Alex. Koski	3
MANSFIELD, OHIO:	
Otto Dietrich	3
IRONWOOD, MICH.:	
Toivo Alho	3
NEW YORK MILLS, MINN.:	
K. E. Heikkinen	3
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.:	
S. C. Georgian	2
LOS ANGELES, CALIF.:	
A. Cornblath	2
LUSCAR, ALTA, CAN.:	
Roy Reid	2
FARIBALT, MINN.:	
F. J. Hallet	2
ZEIGLER, ILL.:	
Wm. Bartsch	2
COLLINSVILLE, ILL.	
S. Masules	2
SPRINGFIELD, ILL.:	
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Kalle Lepponen	1
ROBERTS, MONT.:	
Matt Luoma	1

Just Look At This Town If You Are Feeling Optimistic

ANDERSON, Ind., Apr. 14.—Houses are scarce in this town, it is reported to the DAILY WORKER, most of the dwellings are in the hands of real estate sharks and speculators who hold the houses off the rental market and force up prices. Everyone must buy at the a price set, irrespective of the house's real value, and many buyers find themselves so badly "stung" they forfeit their houses by default of payments.

Only 50 per cent of the workers here are employed. Factories have slackened production. At one factory 15 carpenters last winter averaged only 40 cents per hour with a nine hour day. There are many women in this factory and their wages average from 18 to 20 cents per hour. Unemployment, combined with low wages and high rentals, makes conditions critical for the workers here this spring.

Defeated Hiram Is Yapping Against Jap Immigration

(By The Federated Press)

WASHINGTON, April 14. — Collapse of Hiram Johnson as a "progressive" standard bearer in Michigan, Illinois and Nebraska was followed by the California senator's return here, where he addressed the senate in favor of an Asiatic exclusion amendment to the immigration bill.

His talk against the admission of Japanese to this country was made during the early afternoon, when ordinarily a talk from him would be enough to fill the press gallery. On this occasion not more than half a dozen correspondents remained to hear his views. Hiram got Daugherty to make Wm. J. Burns head of the U. S. secret service.

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INSPIRING MUSIC AND SPEECHES AT FREIHEIT AFFAIR

Communist Celebration Stirs Chicago Crowd

By ALFRED V. FRANKENSTEIN.

Ivan Steschenko, bass of the Chicago opera, won a tremendous ovation at the concert in celebration of the second year of the "Freiheit", at Orchestra Hall, last Friday evening. Steschenko is what Chaliapin was twenty years ago. Both singers have big bass voices, large in volume, perfect in quality. But where Chaliapin has dignity and reserve, Steschenko has the vigor, fire, and brilliance of youth. He appeared in Russian costume, and, again like the better-known Chaliapin, acted every song as well as singing it.

The ballad called "The Pedlars," sung in Russian to a text by Nekrassov, a reckless and swaggering song, was the one with which he captured his audience.

Volga Boatman's Song.

His singing of the almost hackneyed "Song of the Boatmen of the Volga" was quite new and different from the familiar interpretations. Where the average American conceives the tune as a slow and sobbing one. Steschenko sang quite fast and staccato, with the proud joy of a strong man, conscious of his strength, and revealing in the use of it. A unique and wonderful performance was his, and it would be hard to find anyone else capable of one like it.

Great Russian Tenor.

Ivan Dneiproff, tenor of the Russian opera, sang also. Dnieproff has been praised so often and so highly in these columns recently that further praise is unnecessary. But, when he goes to the Chicago opera next year, Polacco cannot use him too often to satisfy this writer.

Minna Ysaeva, a dramatic soprano, who started her artistic career at a sewing machine in Rothchild's shops, was the third soloist. She displayed a voice of fine quality and well-schooled, and considerable interpretative ability.

Freiheit's Proletarian Artists.

The Freiheit Singing society, proletarian artists par excellence, under the direction of Conductor Shaeffer, opened the concert with the Internationale. Other numbers were rendered to the accompaniment of the Freiheit Mandolin orchestra.

These two organizations are probably the only ones of their kind in the city of Chicago; composed exclusively of workingmen and women at each of their appearances they surprise and please the audience by the perfection of their performance and the variety of their repertoire. Their services are always donated to workingclass enterprises.

Bittelman and Dunne Speak.

Alexander Bittelman, magazine editor of the DAILY WORKER and member of the Central Executive Committee of the Workers Party, delivered a short address in Jewish, conveying the question of the Jewish Federation and dealing with the mission of the Freiheit and the party. William F. Dunne of the DAILY WORKER, delivered the greetings of the Central Executive Committee of the Workers Party to the Freiheit on its second anniversary and took up the collection for the support of that paper.

Comrade M. Backal, chairman of the meeting told the history and spoke of the task of the Freiheit in the future. Greetings in the form of telegrams and short speeches were received from the Freiheit offices in New York, from the T. U. E. L., Y. W. L., and several other organizations.

About 1800 people attended the concert. The affair was exceptionally well managed and reflects credit on the local management of the Freiheit and the Chicago section of the Jewish Federation.

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Zinoviev Reviews Main Points of Difference

EDITOR'S NOTE:—Today we continue publication of the famous report by Gregory Zinoviev, chairman of the Communist International, made to the session of the Executive of the Communist International held on Jan. 6. Zinoviev's report deals with the main points of difference in the Russian Communist Party, clearly crystallizing the discussion that has so far been published in the DAILY WORKER. In order that our readers may get a broader view of this discussion, we are publishing enlarged installments. This report is divided into seven sections. Today we publish the seventh and concluding section. It is as follows:

* * *

VII.

The Proportion of Forces in the Party.

In conclusion, a few words on the proportion of forces in the Party during the discussion.

As in every struggle, a so-called buffer group has been formed in the course of the present conflict. There was a similar buffer group during our trade unoin debates in 1921. At that time the leader of the buffer group was Comrade Bukharin. Lenin, when speaking of the buffer group, remarked: If I could draw as well as Bukharin can. I should make a drawing of Bukharin with a bucket of petroleum, which he is pouring into a fire, and I should add the inscription: Buffer fire. Lenin was right. As a matter of fact the buffer fraction did not contribute to lessening the struggle, but rather to aggravate it. This is always the case. Instead of stating clearly what the conflict is about, instead of analyzing the differences, quite another course is adopted: one of the fractions is actually supported under cover of intermediation. In questions concerning the vital interests of the revolution, it is imperative to take sides decisively, and not to demand that good and bad be combined.

Central Position Upheld.

Comrade Radek is pleased at present with his role of mediator. But this is merely a move in the game on his part, and only proves the existence of a division of work in the "opposition." In reality, Radek is a Trotzkyian. His past is almost parallel, and he possesses to a certain degree the same weaknesses and the same powers as Trotzky. Radek has been able to record a certain degree of success here in Moscow in his capacity as mediator, but the majority of the Party, that majority in whose hands the fate of the Party lies, is fully aware that Radek is in reality no mediator, but an adherent of the Trotzky fraction. For instance, he declares at meetings that the Communist Central is 80 per cent in the right, but at the same time he calls upon those present to vote for the resolution of the "opposition," altho this must be 80 per cent wrong if we are 80 per cent right.

The proportion of forces in the Party is approximately 9 to 1. An attempt is made, in today's "Pravda," to give a numerical survey of the result of the discussion. I may interpose that almost the whole Party has expressed its opinion. The result is as follows: 288 organizations for us, 8 against us. These figures give only an approximate idea of actual relations. Not one of the eight oppositional organizations is an important center. All important and decisive industrial centers, possessing really compact masses of proletarians, as Petrograd, Charkov, Baku, Yekaterinburg, etc., are on our side with an overwhelming majority. Matters are somewhat different in Moscow than in other industrial centers; here the "opposition" is considerably stronger. Our opposition made the attempt to bring off a performance a la Berlin here in Moscow, but with the difference that we are here concerned with a really revisionist current. It is highly probable that in Moscow, the final proportion of forces will be such that about 20 to 25 per cent of the votes of the Party members will fall to the "opposition." I must explain to you why precisely Moscow has a comparatively powerful "opposition." First, it is to be greatly explained by the fact that we have about 20,000 students in Moscow. And then we have the war commissariat. I have already pointed out that the main center of the "opposition" is formed by the students and the war commissariat. I must, however, observe that the greater number of the Red Army soldiers naturally voted against Trotzky. But the overwhelming majority of the workers of Moscow are with the Central Committee. The relative success of the "opposition" in Moscow is further due to the fact that it has concentrated its main forces in Moscow. Here there are over 1,000 responsible functionaries, many of whom have nothing to do after office hours, and have organized themselves illegally in the Party to a slight degree, after working in an oppositional direction for half a year. Thus the slightly greater strength of the "opposition" in Moscow. The position of the Communist Central is unshaken among the Moscow proletariat.

No Split Possible.

I come now to the conclusion comrades.

It goes without saying that the International must make a careful study of the reasons for our differences. We do not think of asking the International to believe every word we say; on the contrary, it must have all the documents involved submitted to it.

I believe, comrades, that after you have accorded careful consideration to the arguments brought against us by the "opposition," you will approve of our standpoint in all essentials. That there is alarm with respect to a possible split in the Party is only natural. Well, we assure you that we do not in the least underestimate the importance of the minority around Trotzky. But nevertheless we can assure you that there will be no split in our Party, there will not even be a splitting off of any section of Party masses. We have every reason to assert that we shall succeed in liquidating the whole affair rapidly and painlessly. The more energetic and determined our fight against the errors committed by the "opposition," the more quickly will these be wiped out. No complications will arise in the Party, just as none arose in 1921.

To sum up our differences with the opposition in a few words, I again recount the five most essential points. These are as follows:

Essential Points of Difference.

1. The essential character of our Bolshevist Party.
2. The question of the formation of fractions within a party incorporating state power.
3. The relations between old and young.
4. The estimation of the part played by the peasantry, as the main question of our differences of opinion, and finally,
5. The role and character of our Party and apparatus.

These are the most essential points. I think that I have amply proved that we differ essentially from the oppositions in all these five points. If we sum up the divergence of our standpoints in these five points, we see at once that the views held by the two camps, taken on the whole, are divided from one another by a much wider chasm than that separating the Mensheviki and Bolsheviki in 1903. But matters are, however, somewhat different today, for now we are a large Party, comprising great masses of workers. These masses of workers are in a position to call to order those comrades who have drifted onto a wrong course, and to rapidly correct the errors made by these comrades. Naturally, much depends upon the attitude of the "opposition" itself. If it holds obstinately to its fundamentally wrong views on the above five points, then it is possible that such obstinacy may cause a cleft in the Party. I should like to remind you here of the pamphlet published by Lenin in 1904, dedicated to the London Party Congress held in 1903: "One Step Forwards. Two Steps Backwards," in which Lenin gave a graphic diagrammatic survey of the results of the divisions on the most important points of the agenda of the London Party Congress, showing that Martov and Axelrod inclined to the right in every question, not only in trivial matters, but in essentials. We young ones did not quite comprehend the significance of this diagram; we shrugged our shoulders, and asked one another: What is Lenin driving at? How can he take such slight differences of opinion as the basis for a whole method appeared to us somewhat artificial. But it speedily proved that Lenin was right. Comrades, were we to apply this Leninian method to our present Party conflict, and draw up a similar diagram, we should arrive at a result even more convincing than that come to by Lenin in 1904 by this analysis of the differences between Mensheviki and Bolsheviki.

False Judgments.

One more point, comrades. We beg you, before you form a final judgment, to make a thoro study of the most important documents concerned. I accentuate this, because one of our best sections, the Polish, has preferred to act otherwise. Instead of first studying the material and hearing the disputants, the Polish party hastens to favor us with a love letter, telling us not to forget how necessary it is to come to an understanding with Trotzky, if we are to avoid disastrous results. I must tell the Polish comrades candidly that if they have thought to impress us with such a love letter, they are quite on the wrong track. It may be impolite to say so, but the pious hopes expressed in the letter have not made any impression on us whatever. It would have had more effect if the letter had stated: You are wrong in this or that point, this or that must be corrected. This would have been criticism, but it would have made an impression on us.

We are fully prepared to give any Party full information at any time as to the steps we take. The parties have a right, as the International, to intervene, but not until they have examined all arguments, documents and standpoints. Where this is not done, any attempt at instructing our Party is not only lost labor, but is an actual support of Trotzky. Comrade Varsky has explained that the Polish Communists are by no means on Trotzky's side, but are opposed to him, as they are old Bolsheviki. Very good; but all the same they have lent their aid to Trotzky and Radek. Three weeks ago Comrade Radek prophesied at a local students' meeting, that the German party would in the first place declare itself to be against us, the majority, and that in the second place Comrade Varsky had promised that the Polish party would protest against the false leadership of the Comintern. One part of this prophesy has come true. The central of the Polish Communist Party, without giving us a hearing, without examining the arguments and documents, has sent us a letter which is practically an intervention in favor of Trotzky's fraction. I can only call this supporting fractionism. Comrade Varsky, we shall reply to your letter, and shall explain our standpoint to the Polish Communist workers; and I wager hundred to one that the Communist proletariat of Poland, which has fought side by side with us for twenty years, will decide in our favor, in favor of the Leninian core of the Party. It will not be the diplomacy of Radek and Varsky even aided by Valecki, which will convince the workers of the Polish party; we shall do this. Those who have committed this error should hasten to repair it, and the quicker the better.

Lies Spread.

The German comrades are equally disquieted, and are asking: What is to be the end of this affair? How will social democracy react upon it? The bourgeois press is already engaged upon a savage agitation, and is spreading the most unheard of lies abroad. This is true. Thus the French bourgeois press, for instance, has already reported splits in the Red Army, risings of the whole army against the Central Committee, and similar nonsense.

We need not tell you that disagreements in the Party are no source of pleasure to us. Truly it is no pleasure to hang about at meetings day and night, as I have to do at present. But it cannot be helped. There are times when fundamental differences of opinion in the Party have to be fought out openly, and we are now passing thru one of these periods. At the moment, this present struggle is practically over. Its product is as follows: If the minority insists on continuing the fight, its present unfavorable position will become worse from day to day. But there are many indications permitting us to hope that the greater part of the minority, including Radek, are beginning to grasp the significance of taking up arms against our Central Committee, especially with the most frivolous arguments.

Examine Evidence Carefully.

If the International is ready to help us to smooth out our quarrel, we shall heartily welcome such aid. Our federal Party conference will take place in a few days. It is very important that the executive be represented at this conference. Naturally, preliminary consultations are desirable. We are prepared to arrange these at any time. We are express Internationalists, and ready not only to hear the opinion of every section of the International but to accord every opinion the most careful considerations. But we beg you not to permit your judgment to be influenced by your sympathies, but the feeling which many of our best friends among the comrades of our brother parties express when they say that they feel equal love for both sides. But in political matters, in questions decisive for the fate of the revolution our slogan must be: Amusic Plato, sed magis amicus veritas! Plato is our friend, but the truth goes before Plato! In short: You must first examine into the true reasons of the Party crisis.

Examine fairly and conscientiously, without regard to your sympathy or friendship for this or that leading comrade of the Russian Communist Party, and you will all be on our side. We have no doubt whatever but that a thoro examination into all reasons and counter-reasons will enable you to arrive at a mature and well-considered judgment.

Finnish Branch At Worcester Holds A Big Celebration

By H. PURO.

WORCESTER, Mass., April 14.—Over 800 people attended at the opening celebrations of the new hall of The Finnish Branch here. Speakers were comrades William Marttila and Vilho Boman in Finnish and professor Arthur Calhoun from Brookwood Labor College, who was visiting in Worcester.

The program included the five-act play "Mooloch", which took all Saturday evening. Sunday afternoon the program was given by Young Workers League, consisting of a speech by Comrade Halonen, youngest member of Editorial Staff of Eteenpain, Finnish Daily, recitations, singing solos, Violin and piano solos and orchestra playing.

The main program of the evening was given Sunday evening, when Marttila and Boman spoke. A big singing chorus of the Finnish Branch inspired the audience with its revolutionary songs. Enthusiasm was very high.

Many new members joined the Workers Party.

The new building, in which the Eteenpain printing plant, business and editorial offices are housed, cost over $60,000. The financial income from celebration was over fifteen hundred dollars.

Bank's Money Missing.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 14.—Henry C. Flower, president of the Fidelity Trust Company, announced that an official statement concernig printed reports of a $600,000 discrepancy in accounts of the Fidelity National Bank and Trust Company would soon be given out.

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HUDSON TUNNEL SAND HOGS REBEL AGAINST "BENDS"

Strike After 480 Cases Of Collapse

(By The Federated Press)

NEW YORK, April 14.—Five hundred members of the Compressed Air Workers' Union, commonly known as sandhogs, have walked out and tied up work on the the new vehicular tunnel under the Hudson River here in protest against working conditions. Their action follows a blowout in the tunnel when 36 of their number narrowly escaped death April 3. On April 8 and 9 38 men had to be removed to the emergency hospital because of working too long under terrific air pressure. Since the work on this job began 480 cases of "the bends" have resulted.

The walkout is also a demonstration in favor of remedial legislation now before the state legislature at Albany which is not expected to pass due to opposition of the city administration and the contractors.

The scale of hours is fixed by the air pressure under which the men work. Most of the men work eight hours, but on varying shifts; six hours for pressure from 22 to 30 pounds, four between 31 and 35, three between 36 and 40 pounds, and one hour between 46 and 50 pounds. The proposed bill would cut the working day to from four to six hours. Under pressure over 35 pounds shifts would be limited to one hour.

Wages range from $7 to $8.50 a day. All the men on the job are out, but are expected to return to work following the demonstration.

Mellon Will Not Resign.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., April 14.—"I never considered a thought of resignation," Andrew W. Mellon, secretary of the treasury, said here today, speaking on his letter to the President, which caused Mr. Coolidge to rebuke the senate for its investigation into the treasury department.

"Of course, there are circumstances under which any man would be obliged to resign, but I never intimated that I would quit," he said.

Secretary Mellon arrived here to attend a banquet of the Pittsburgh chamber of commerce held in his honor.

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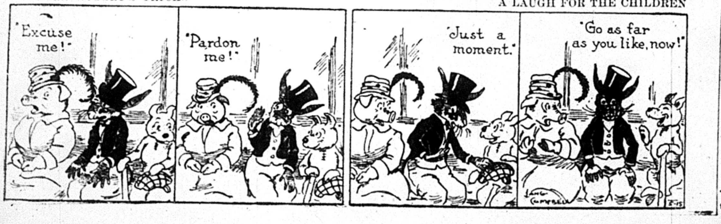
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The Significance of Slemp

If men are known by the company they keep the fondness of Coolidge for C. Bascom Slemp is anything but complimentary to the president.

The best-informed Washington observers are agreed that Slemp, now secretary to the president, will be his campaign manager. He has, according to Washington dispatches, "proved himself extremely useful to the president and has impressed Mr. Coolidge by his manner of handling people and dealing with the problems of his office."

It is not only the president that has been impressed with the qualifications and attributes of Mr. Slemp. There are several millions of people who are wondering why, in the face of the disaster that overtook the Harding cabinet, due partly to the incorporation in it of doubtful characters like Daugherty, President Coolidge continues to rely on Slemp, a composite of all the vices and none of the few virtues of the capitalist camp-followers who, after the great triumph of democracy in 1920, proceeded to convert the White House and the capitol in something closely resembling the combined gambling house, brothel and bar-room known as a "honk-a-tonk" that flourished in the West up to a few years ago.

The close affinity between the puritanical spokesman of capitalism like Coolidge and underworld types like Slemp for purposes of political chicanery is, we believe, a purely American phenomenon. It is often cited by spread-eagle orators as evidence of the thoroly democratic nature of American society but it is in fact evidence of degeneracy—both of institutions and of individuals. We have mentioned before, the wholesale debauchery of the masses by an arrogant and blatant and enormously wealthy ruling class. We believe that the mere toleration of a Slemp—an admitted dealer in political offices, a buyer and seller of political favors, a dispenser of largesse furnished by the capitalist political machine to the hangers-on as the confidant of a president of the United States, the brazen flaunting of this cheap mountebank in the faces of bankrupt farmers, child slaves and low-paid workers is sufficient proof that American capitalism—and its Coolidges—is brutally callous, unbelievably corrupt, consciously cruel and ruthless.

Those who expect from such rulers tame acquiescence with the will of the American masses as expressed thru the ballot are either ignorant of history or blind to its lessons.

A Hero Quits

Second Lieutenant Osborne Wood, son of Military Governor General Leonard Wood, of the Philippine Islands, has quit. President Coolidge has accepted his resignation. As matters stand now the young hero will be spared the inconvenience of having his record in the Islands examined by a Senatorial Committee.

Osborne Wood has confessed to having cleaned up $800,000 in speculative deals in a few months. This aroused the suspicion of many observers. Coupled with the policy pursued by his father, the Military Governor General, the affair begged investigation. There are many who are convinced that young Osborne was merely a receiver for his father in reaping the rewards and payments for allowing a horde of American prospectors and concessionaires to infest the Philippines.

The swiftness with which Osborne Wood quit the United States Army and the readiness with which Coolidge accepted his resignation make one very suspicious. Why the hurry? Do Wood and Coolidge fear that Congress may get around to the Ladd and Frear resolutions demanding an investigation of the administration of General Wood in the Philippines? On the face of it this appears to be the only explanation for the precipitate flight of this member of Wood's military kitchen cabinet oppressing the Filipinos.

But we venture to say that there is an additional, immediate, reason for the hurried departure of this military man who never saw fire or smelled smoke on the battlefields. It is being openly charged in Philippines that Lieutenant Osborne Wood has cleaned up his fortune in insiduously aiding and abetting the smuggling of Chinese coolies into the Islands for employment by American business interests. Nor has the widely circulated accusation that young Wood has made a lot of money in closing his eyes to the gambling institutions flourishing under his father's regime been cleared up by the War Department.

Young Wood has quit in order to avoid facing the fire of a searching investigation. Our Puritanic President has covered up his retreat in order to hide the corruption and graft of the imperialist rule of General Wood.

The names of all informers in criminal proceedings in Kentucky must now be made public in conformity with a recent ruling of the federal court of that state.

From what we know of the turbulent population of that state we are of the opinion that one of two things will happen; there will be either a sudden decrease in the number of informations sworn out or a startling increase in the number of deaths by lead poisoning.

Industrial Unionism and War

The American labor movement has expressed itself officially more than once in opposition to conscription of labor in time of war but the preparations to militarize the industries goes on merrilly just the same.

A recent bulletin of the Eighth Army Corps Area shows that the transportation industry is in process of preparation for what is euphemistically called a "national emergency" and that the superintendents and other classes of lackeys will function in war-time just as they do in peace—as the drivers and herdsmen for the capitalists and their government.

The bulletin, issued from Fort Sam Houston, Texas, is as following:

> The Reserve Railway Battalions recently authorized by the War Department have met with very hearty approval and co-operation on the part of the railroads. In the Eighth Corps Area nearly all the officers personnel has been obtained for the three Battalions allocated to that territory, but there are still some vacancies in the various non-commissioned officer grades which are to be filled by qualified men. The following gives the necessary qualifications for the respective grades: Assistant Chief Dispatcher, Round House Foreman and Wrecking Foreman are eligible for grade of Master Sergeant; Assistant Yardmaster, Bridge Foreman, Car Repair Foreman, Track Foreman, Chief Clerks and Assistant Chief Clerks for Technical Sergeants; Chief Clerk and Assistant Chief Clerks for 1st Sergeants; Road Foreman, Yardmaster, Master Carpenters, Dispatchers, Master Blacksmiths, Inspectors, Locomotive Engineers, Station Agents, and Traveling Foreman for Staff Sergeants; Carpenters, Conductors, Crane Operators, Firemen, Station Agents, Line Foremen, Telegraphers, Mechanics, Masons, Structural Ironworkers, Airbrake Experts, Blacksmiths, Boiler-makers, Electricians, Machinists, and Clerks for Sergeants; Conductors, Crew Dispatchers, Station Agents, Airbrake men, Blacksmiths, Boiler-makers, Machinists, Car Inspectors, Carpenters, Crew Dispatchers, Painters, Wreckers, Tower men, Line men and Clerks for Corporals.
>
> Any patriotic railway employes who are interested and desire to become affiliated with these organizations are requested to communicate with the Officer in Charge of Organized Reserves, Eighth Corps Area, Fort Sam Houston, Texas.
>
> There are no obligations exacted from members of these organizations, except in case of a National Emergency. Attendance at Summer Training Camps is optional.

Aside from the interesting information that the railroad companies have given this scheme of the militarists "very hearty approval and co-operation" there is that important fact which the list discloses in naming the quality of the personnel required, i. e., that modern warfare is largely a mechanical process and cannot be fought without the aid of large masses of workers, skilled and unskilled, behind the lines.

In a great industrial nation like America it is in the power of the workers to prevent war; were the workers organized in industrial unions it would be still easier but even with their craft unions as they now exist organized labor can, if it is so minded, wreck all war plans of American imperialism.

The last adventure in behalf of the House of Morgan was successful only because the officialdom of the organized labor movement went over neck and crop to the program of mass murder launched under the guise of making the world safe for democracy by; even under their personal direction in close alliance with the department of justice and the army intelligence service—which many a labor leader joined to spy upon his own membership—there was considerable but rather muffled protest from the masses.

The railway unions alone, if determined and well-led, could stop or at least seriously cripple any war engineered by the ruling class. It is probably for this reason that a special effort is being made to make their memberships part of the capitalist war-machine.

Peace societies and detailed descriptions of the horrors of war circulated by kind-hearted persons are all very well, but the murder of the masses to extend the empires of their rulers will cease only when the labor organizations refuse first to wage war and then, when confronted with the bloodthirsty special suppressive agencies of capitalist government, use their organized might to strip the exploiters of all economic and political power.

It can be said here that the opposition in industrial unionism by all agencies of the employers and finance-capitalists springs not alone from their fear that higher wages, shorter hours, improved conditions, would cut down their profits; the more intelligent section of the capitalist class realizes that the immensely augmented knowledge of their power that this form of organization gives the workers would tend to increase the danger of a challenge to capitalist industry and government all along the line to extent of making a successful major war impossible.

War is as necessary to capitalism in its present imperialistic stage as profits and there is consequently a direct connection between the huge foreign loans of the finance-capitalists, their kind words for the supporters of craft unionism and their unrelenting warfare on all working class groups who preach and organize for industrial unionism.

The bulletin of the Eighth Area Army Corps is an unanswerable argument for industrial unionism as a political weapon.

With the revelations made by the DAILY WORKER relative to the use of relief funds by Hoover for financing a murderous war on the workers' and peasants' government of Russia we have the explanation of the attacks made by him on the Friends of Soviet Russia.

Remembering That We Are Communists

By ISRAEL AMTER

THE development of the working class movement is a zigzag course. It is not merely a fight of the workers against the capitalists and the capitalist government. The lineup is not a clear one—here workers, there capitalists. During the course of the struggle, we have workers aligned against workers. Political movements also determine that, based on their economic interests, capitalists line up against capitalists.

In Germany, there is the party of the landowners, one of the industrialists and one of finance capital. In France, industrial capital fights against finance capital; in England, finance capital and landowners against industrial capital. In the United States, finance capital fights against industrial capital, altho the interlocking of directorates in banking institutions and industrial enterprises makes the cleavage less clear.

Analysis of Various Lands.

The labor movement is even more confused. In Germany, the various labor federations adhere to different parties. In the big German Federation of Labor, the Communists and Social Democrats are fighting not only for control of the unions, but for their political orientation. The agricultural workers follow the lead of three parties, the Communist, Social Democratic and Catholic Party. Then there is the big stratum of the middle class, especially the lower middle class. These elements, according to their immediate economic situation, vacillate between the Communists, Social Democrats and some liberal party. This is typical of the petty bourgeosie, whose interests and, consequently, their psychology change with the political wind.

In the United States, history will not be different; the development is tardier owing to the economic development of the country, and the composition of the political parties will somewhat differ from that of the European political parties. The big capitalist parties, up to a short time ago, had the support of the capitalists, petty bourgeoisie, farmers and workers. Democratic illusions are powerful in America, owing to the cast that starting life "on a shoe-string" was possible here. But as these possibilities have disappeared, owing to the concentration of capital, and existences are being more definitely stratified. The workers parsed thru a levelling process during the war; many small tradesmen have been proletarized; farmers have been proletarized, as witness the increase in farm tenancy and the flight of millions of farmers from the land; capital has been concentrated.

Farmers Becoming Class Conscious.

The proletarization of the farmers and of a section of the petty bourgeoisie—professionals, teachers and small tradesmen—is one of the most remarkable phenomena in American history. The workers, on the other hand, in part, despite becoming real proletarians and no longer belonging to the "aristocracy" of labor, retain their old psychology. It is not astonishing, therefore, that the main movement for a realignment of political forces in the United States emanates from the farmers. Crushed by finance capital, robbed by the railroads, elevators and speculators; forced to sell at starvation prices and to buy industrial products at highly inflated prices; they are rebelling and their rebellion is taking on a political aspect.

The farmers are, as yet, politically conscious only in part. Among many of them, it is merely a repetition of the People's Party movement—aganist the land-sharks, banks and railroads. The class-conscious farmer part knows clearly what it wants and has learned from the history of the past movements, and particularly of the Nonpartisan League, that it can only get what it wants from a class party. They have also learned that a farmer movement alone will result in failure—it will be crushed as the Nonpartisan League was crushed. The history of Bulgaria demonstrates the same facts in Europe. Hence these farmers have united with revolutionary and radical workers in the formation of the Federated Farmer-Labor Party and the many State farmer-labor parties.

The other section of the farmers, less class-conscious, but demanding that a change in political affairs be brought about, still believes in "good," "honest" leaders. When such leaders appear, who have no intention of adhering to a class party, as La Follette, Shipstead and Johnson, these farmers follow in their trail, in the futile belief that these St. Georges will be able to kill the dragons of the old big capitalist parties. Their immediate economic interests may not be so closely bound up with those of the workers—or when they actually are, they still cherish the belief that all Americans are "free citizens" and are alike at the polls; and especially that the American electors control the government.

The workers are held back by many influences. Suffering from the same illusions as the farmers and petty bourgeoisie, they are imprisoned by leaders who, because of associations, lean in two directions. Gompers, as a member of the National Civic Federation, is merely an appendage of the capitalist class and is trying again to chain the workers to the wheels of the capitalist political chariot. Johnson, Keating, Fitzpatrick, et al., whose attachments are not so strong—altho once they were exponents of a separate farmer-labor party—are ready to barter. Today they have strong leanings to the "good" candidates of a big capitalist party. But the revolutionary and progressive workers, who have seen thru the sham of the game and have learned at least part of the lessons that were pounded into their heads in the past few years, but especially since 1922, demand the formation of a class party, together with the working farmers.

Dangers of Third Party Movement.

The question before us in this article is not whether the result of the conflict of interest at the St Paul convention will be a class farmer-labor party or a third party. The problem is: What is to be our attitude toward either one of these parties? What is to be our action as Communists?

Our action must always be Communist action. We must never forget that we belong to a Communist Party, with a Communist program. Not alone are we bound by the discipline of a Communist Party, but we have to propound the principles of a Communist Party. How then shall we be able to stand for both the Workers Party and the National Farmer-Labor Party or a third party program

Two dangers confront us: In the propaganda in the shops and union meetings, at public meetings and on the street corners, we may either entirely forget the fact that we are Communists and promote the program and platform of the reform party alone; or we may remember we are Communists so strongly that we bitterly attack the reform party platform.

Both methods are wrong—altho there is far greater danger that we shall forget our own definite aims—the aims of the Workers Party—and identify ourselves completely with the reformistic policy. In our zeal to secure the co-operation of progressive trade union leaders, in the needle trades and elsewhere, there was danger at one time of our identifying ourselves completely with their plans and not disclosing the fact that we are Communists. In our great, wholesome desire to build up a great class farmer-labor party, we may easily put our soul into the movement, make its program our own and gradually swing over to reformism. This is not likely to be true of the Workers Party, which is made up of healthy proletarian elements—but it is true of single members and of large numbers of them. Owing to the difficulty of defending a new party against the big capitalist parties and of presenting our criticism of its aims and methods; and in view of our wish to demonstrate to the workers and farmers that we are earnestly endeavoring to build up the new party, some members may very easily steer into reformist channels and actually get lost to the Communist movement.

Concrete Examples of Degeneration.

This is not only theoretically possible but has actually taken place in two drastic instances in recent history. The Communist Party of Germany sent three of the best members of its Central Executive Committee into the Socialist-Communist government of Saxony. It seemed as if this government might be the starting point of the Proletarian Revolution in Germany. But these three right wing Communists completely demoralized the Communist forces of Germany. Whether the German workers were ready to fight or not, the spectacle of these three Communists carrying on propaganda and acting in such fashion that they were not to be differentiated from the left social-democrats confused the revolutionary masses, who were waiting for action. These supposedly tried Communists were really corrupted by contact with the reformists and forgot their Communist program and aims.

In Great Britain, again during the recent elections, several Communist candidates on the Labor Party ticket even refused to state that they were Communists. Their election addresses played up all the reformistic illusions that still fill the minds of the working masses. Imbued with the false idea that it is their prime duty to build up the Labor Party against the capitalist parties, and not that they must defend it and still mercilessly criticize it for the weaknesses of its program and the falsity of its methods, they adulterated the Communist propaganda. Thereby they made the whole Communist Party responsible for propaganda and acts that a Communist Party must repudiate if it does not wish to be completely discredited.

Our Duty!

Let no one think that the task is simple: To defend a party and criticize it! It is extremely difficult especially for membership that is not trained in such maneuvering. The struggle throws us into this action and the membership must be prepared for it. If the members do not retain their physiognomy, if the Workers Party does not retain its identity, both in propaganda and action as a Communist Party, it will be lost in the struggle and disintegrate.

There is the other danger that the party may forget its duty to defend and build up the new party as the only means whereby the masses of workers and working farmers will be separated from the big capitalist parties. It is an illusion to hope that the masses of the workers and working farmers will, at the present stage of the struggle in the United States, turn to the Workers Party as their political leader. But to stand aside from the struggle and from participation in the party, even a third party—under certain given conditions—means to isolate ourselves, to be totally discredited as leaders of the revolutionary working class. It means to howl into the desert with our propaganda and to find no heeding ears.

Unexperienced comrades, however, may easily turn to the other pole and attack the reformist party so vehemently, that our sincerity in supporting it may easily be questioned. We must not repeat the errors of two and three years ago, when we were inexperienced in trade union work and struck out equally hard with both fists at all trade union leaders, regardless of the fact of whether they were willing to co-operate with us or were our outspoken enemies. Our enmity went so far that comrades were ready even to attack a Communist who had been elected a trade union official, simply because he had become an official. These were powerful remnants of left Communism from which the American Communists were suffering very seriously.

Danger of Left-Communist Action.

There is the further danger that Communists who recognize the proletarian struggle will not be fought out in the United States congress but by entirely different methods, may not earnestly enter the election fight with proper enthusiasm. Even as Communists we must utilize even the United States congress to carry on our battle. A Liebknecht, a Cachin—the Communists in the German, Bulgarian and Italian parliaments—have been able to rally big hosts of workers and peasants to the banner of the Communist Party. They have utilized parliament as the platform to tell—not so much the capitalists—but the workers and peasants the truth of the economic and political situation. It is the foremost tribunal that the bourgeoisie furnishes us—for the revolution. Hence we we must uproot this residue of Left Communism—remembering that we are Communists.

Furthermore, the workers and farmers of the United States still believe that the United States congress will be able to help them. They must have their own party. They must elect their own men. They must themselves experience the fact that the capitalists of America will slam the doors of congress in their faces and institute a fascist dictatorship before they will hand over any power to the workers and farmers. The workers of New York and Ohio should have learned this lesson in part; but they still believe that "democracy" exists in the United States and that these two instances are faux pas. We must fight along with them, all the time pointing out the futility of this method of struggle, and by word and act showing them the right way. This is remembering that we are Communists.

Remember! We Are Communists.

There is, however, less danger of our being too Left than of being too Right. Having come out of the Left sickness, practice shows that parties swing over to the Right, owing to their lack of experience in real Communist tactics.

The Central Executive Committee and the membership must beware of these dangers. Should the deadline be crossed, enormous damage can be done. The Workers Party can be demoralized, the revolutionary workers who are now turning to us will be disgusted; the Communists, who are acting as the real ferment within the whole labor and farmer movement, will have lost their stamina and the whole movement will be set back years.

Despite these dangers, the Workers Party must enter the struggle and prove its mettle. To stand still is to forget our task. To act merely as a propaganda organization is to betray the workers and farmers who want action. This will condemn us to complete isolation—while the movement will stumble on.

Hence into the fight, all the time remembering that we are Communists!

From Wiper to Swiper In Twenty Short Years

Remarkable Story of Harry F. Sinwell's Rise From Obscurity to Wealth and Power.

By R. R. H.

(Reprinted without permission from Americana Magazine of Feb. 30, 1918.)

This is a faithful record of SUCCESS against overwhelming odds; of a typical American tenement urchin, born of a drunkard father and a washerwoman, and reared amid squalor and adversity. It is one of the glorious "simple annals of the poor," a veracious tale of a LIFE which might well be emulated by any ambitious young American. What tho the skies were gloomy on your natal day? What tho vice and ignorance surrounded your youth? We cannot all be president, but mayhap we can all be captains of industry if we but exercise the quality of stick-to-it-iveness.

The Americana is a magazine of inspiration for the COMMON PEOPLE. We cater to the MASSES. No euphemistic furbelows to our language—no attempt to influence public opinion. We are here to preach contentment and optimism—to show that human failures deserve to fail and that those at the top reached there by sheer GRIT and DETERMINATION.

And so to our story. Harry was well known on the Bowery. He had never attended school. He was a FIGHTER. One day back in 1898 or thereabouts he walloped a young upstart who had the temerity to thumb his nose at a passing gentleman—a GOOD man who had been dispensing CHARITY to the poor. One thing Harry had been taught well. "Now, Harry," his mother would say, as she wiped the suds from her eyes, "always respect yer betters, muh son, and yuh are shure to git ahead."

The thumbed GENTLEMAN was surprised to find such GALLANTRY among the hovels of the POOR. He went to the Sinwell shack and looked long and earnestly at the family photographs. He seemed especially impressed with Harry's yellow CURLS, as a baby. He then volunteered to help the brave boy. That was just the beginning. For be it known—that gentleman was the illustrious John D. Oilyfeller! Thus the humble Harry became acquainted with ROYALTY, as it were.

Harry went to work in an oil field. His first job was to keep the machinery CLEAN. Johan D. knew what he was about. He wanted to teach Harry to be CLEAN about EVERYTHING, and Harry's subsequent career proves the wisdom of his sponsor. Harry became known as the OFFICIAL WIPER, a modest beginning it is true—but wait.

Harry wiped well. Not only that. He did MORE than he was paid for. He held Johan's horses at the door. If Mrs. O. called, he held her baby. He was always OBLIGING. He worked OVERTIME from choice. He saved his money. He was loyal to Johan's interests. To him Johan was always right. He fought for him with his FISTS on more than one occasion. He was soon PROMOTED.

He became office boy. He cleaned windows, likewise cuspidors. He made himself USEFUL. Gray-haired men, with gold-headed canes, passing him in the waiting room, were often heard to remark sagely: "That young man has a BRILLIANT future before him." And he was ALERT. He got to know the men who called there—BIG men. Sometimes he overheard illuminating conversations, thru the door. The men inside talked about SENATORS and retaining fees and such like. It is thought that Harry PROFITED all thru life from the things he OBSERVED at the office.

* * * * * * *

And so, from the foregoing narrative you will understand how Harry eventually MARRIED Johan's daughter, the same girl he had formerly held on his knee to OBLIGE Mrs. O. And it will be clear, from our detailed account, how Harry became WEALTHY. He saved his money. From a mere wiper he became a SWIPER. Who can say he did not deserve such promotion? Nay, EARN it? He worked hard, as we have seen. Above all, he was loyal to his employer's INTERESTS.

Perhaps that is why he was chosen for such a distinguished dollar-a-year position when the WAR started. And then he was PATRIOTIC, another necessary and useful VIRTUE. When our correspondent asked him if he sympathized with our country in its sublime effort to save the world for DEMOCRACY, he replied nobly: "It has my sympathy."

In leaving this GREAT man's office our correspondent could not help noticing a framed verse on the wall which Mr. Sinwell smilingly said was his life MOTTO:

"The heights by great men reached
and kept
Were not attained by sudden flight,
But they, while their companions
slept,
Were looting oil wells in the night."

The Poor Fish says he is against child labor but that if the manufacturers have to hire adults lots of things would cost more.

THE DAILY WORKER RAISES THE STANDARD FOR A WORKERS' AND FARMERS' GOVERNMENT

THE DAILY WORKER

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Amalgamation
Organization of Unorganized
The Land for the Users
The Industries for the Workers
Protection of the Foreign-Born
Recognition of Soviet Russia

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CAL COOLIDGE PREPARES TO "POINT WITH PRIDE"

FALL ON JOB GOT $500,000 FOR J. HAMON

Hank Sinclair Was to Furnish the Money

(Special to the Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, April 15.—Appointment of Albert B. Fall as Secretary of the Interior was worth $500,000 to him, the late Jake Hamon told H. W. Ballard, Los Angeles oil man, Ballard testified before the Senate oil committee today.

"It was to be paid $150,000 down and the balance over a period of four years," Ballard said.

"Who was to furnish the money?" Ballard was asked.

"The man who got Teapot Dome, Harry F. Sinclair—I suppose," Ballard replied.

Ballard Went to See Jake.

Ballard told of an investigation he made in 1920 of reports that Teapot Dome would be leased.

Ballard said he had been informed he should go to see Jake Hamon about it.

"I went to Ardmore, Okla. to see Hamon in May, 1920" Ballard said. "I had a private conversation and of course, he is not here to defend himself and I hesitate to state that conversation. You realize that no matter what one may say under these circumstances he will be called a liar and scapegoat."

The committee directed him to answer and he continued as follows:

Tells of Wood's Ambitions.

"I met Mr. Hamon," he said. "General Wood had an ambition to be president. He was to get from Wood a promise to have certain men appointed.

"I told him there was a strong oil crowd in California who would help him to develop Teapot Dome if he got the leases.

"He never suggested then there was anything irregular. He said he had the money to swing the convention and that there would be a hard fight ahead."

Fall Brought Like Steer.

Ballard said he went to California after this conversation, but returned in July and saw Hamon again.

"He told me it was all off; that the interests were too strong for him. He said Harding would be elected, that the Sinclair interest had beat him to it. He said he had put it up to Wood, but Wood refused to promise him anything. He said he would be a good loser and fight to elect President Harding.

"Hamon said he thought Mr. Harding had been framed—by whom he did not say. The secretary of the Interior had been picked before the nomination.

"He told me Fall had been bought like a steer and thrown into the office."

Hamon said, according to Ballard, that $1,000,000 would be spent to swing Oklahoma for Mr. Harding.

"What did Hamon tell you he was disappointed about when he returned from the convention?" Senator Spencer, Missouri, Republican, asked.

"He said his plan to be Secretary of the Interior had failed at the convention. He wanted to get in because there was a movement on foot then to have the naval reserves taken out of the Navy Department and put them under the Interior Department."

Doesn't Think Them School Boys.

"Who was behind that movement?"

"None of you are school boys. You know that Hamon, Doheny, Sinclair and others wanted to see the reserves transferred to the Interior Department."

Senator Stanfield, Oregon, Republican, drew from the witness a statement that he had told the Hamon story to a "Mr. Sanger, who is somewhere in Texas," and F. W. Reynolds, an associate in Los Angeles.

Plan to Call Hearst.

Senator Stanfield, thereupon said he "expected to ask" that subpoenas be issued for William Randolph Hearst, publisher, and Harry Chandler, publisher of the Los Angeles Times.

MELLON AND COOLIDGE CONFER ON HOW TO ESCAPE INVESTIGATORS

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 15.—Secretary of the Treasury Mellon and Senator Watson, Indiana, chairman of the Internal revenue Investigating Committee, called at the White House and reviewed the whole situation with the President.

After the conference Watson said no definite conclusions were reached except that he would reply to critics of the President's action on the floor of the senate today, if the legislative situation permitted.

On returning to the senate from the White House, Watson said the President had endorsed his speech Saturday in which he said Mr. Coolidge was criticizing the internal revenue bureau investigation and no others.

He reiterated that the President had none of the other inquiries in mind when he assailed senatorial investigating methods.

CHEAPER BONUS BILL IS OFFERED BY DEMOCRATS

Cash, Not Insurance, Their Scheme

WASHINGTON, April 15.— Democrats laid their bonus plan before the Senate today, proposing an outright cash bonus, which they claim will cost only half as much as the Republican "insurance policy" bill.

Senator Curtis presented the Republican bill from the Finance Committee thus formally opening the way for action tomorrow.

His bill, which will be given the right of way in the senate, under an agreement among Republican members of the committees, provides a 20-year endowment insurance policy instead of actual money.

$1 For Each Day.

The Democrats then presented their bill, which would give $1 for every day of service after the first sixty days and in amounts up to $500.

The money for the Democratic bonus would be raised by a treasury bond issue Experts say only $1,5[illegible],000 would be necessary for the project. Republicans say their's will cost $3,[illegible],000,000.

Under the Democratic scheme, the bonds would bear five per cent interest and would be retired within sixty years with redemptions of not more than $25,000,000 yearly.

Senator Royal S. Copeland, of New York, who drew the Democratic bill, believes there are enough votes on the Republican side to help put the cash measures over.

Wants to Please Everybody.

Copeland thinks veterans will be more pleased with a cash payment instead of an insurance policy and that the public will be better pleased because only half the sum would be spent for his bill, in comparison with the Republican bill.

The tax bill will rest upon the Senate calendar until after some bonus bill is passed. Chairman Smoot who is in charge of the bonus, believes it should be disposed of within ten days.

Coin Copper Money.

LENINGRAD, April 15.—The Leningrad works have received orders for coining ten milion roubles' worth of copper money, to be delivered in installments beginning this month, the issue of total amount being completed by the end of January, 1925.

How many of your shop-mates read THE DAILY WORKER. Get one of them to subscribe today.

BOSS YIELDS TO STRIKERS IN LOOP SHOP

Federation Calls On All Unions To Aid

The courageous battle of the garment strike picketers for better working conditions was rewarded yesterday when the Colonial Frock Company, 322 West Van Buren street, met the terms of the Ladies' Garment Workers' Union and signed an agreement identical to that of the other shops which have settled.

At the same time Anton Johannsen told the strikers at a mass meeting that a Federation "Committee of Fifteen" will send a call to all unions in Chicago, both in and out of the Federation asking them to aid the strike morally and financially.

Mayor William E. Dever has informed John Fitzpatrick that the strikers have been denied permission to parade, since it was announced at strike headquarters. The matter of granting the permit for a parade has been hanging fire since last Thur. Fitzpatrick was told by the Mayor that the permit was denied because of the congested traffic in the loop. Permission has been granted, however, to run float thru the loop advertising the struggle of the strikers for decent living conditions.

Will Run Float Thru Loop.

"The 'Committee of 15' plan to run a large float one half of which will show working conditions in the shops before the union existed, and the other half showing the higher standard enforced by the union." Meyer Perlstein, vice-president of the I. L. G. W. U., said something definite would be announced on this latter."

The matter of getting scabs out of the shops who are related to union men was mentioned by Anton Johannsen in his speech to the strikers at yesterday's meeting "I hope we will soon be able to get these scabs exposed," Johannsen said.

15 More Pickets Seized.

Thirty one strikers who appeared yesterday morning at ten o'clock before Judge Charles Foells charged with violating the picketing injunction, were told to report at two o'clock in the afternoon and were later dismissed for the day to appear in court at ten o'clock this morning. Fifteen more garment workers were grabbed on charges of picketing yesterday. Jannie Levitt, Fanny Jacoby, Sara Wood, Sophie Rosen, and Rose Cohn are to appear before Judge Sullivan on April 23. Those who come up before Judge Foell today include the following ten picketers arrested yesterday: William Simon, Phillip Hauser, Edith Abrahm, Lonice Brzeski, Frances Jazenska, Agnes Janiszewski, Christine Schmidt, Lottie Bonchefsky, Fridie Sucht, Joe Waisbrat.

Sam Gompers Has Left Us.

Samuel Gompers seems to have left our midst. He checked out of his room No. 1114, in the Hotel Morrison, and was immediately superseded by a shoe salesman. From the best available information, Gompers was in Chicago conferring with officials of Women's organizations and with union officials relative to women in industry. A union official told the DAILY WORKER that Gompers was here acting on the decision of the Portland Convention that the American Fede-

(Continued on Page Two.)

CALL IN TROOPS IN EFFORT TO AWE COAL MINERS IN KENTUCKY FIELDS

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 15.—Both the eastern and western Kentucky coal fields are in the grip of strikes with troops on duty in Bell county where the miners of the Liberty Coal & Coke Company are out.

A strike order calling out 10,000 men has been issued by Lonnie Jackson, president of District No. 23, United Mine Workers of America, which includes all the western Kentucky field.

The order followed fruitless conferences of a month to agree on a wage scale. The miners insisted on the Jacksonville scale. The operators wanted a 25 per cent reduction.

Sinclair Bought Fall Like Steer

WASHINGTON, April 15.—Former Secretary of the Interior Fall was "bought like a steer and thrown into office," to lease Teapot Dome to Harry F. Sinclair, the late Jake Hamon told H. W. Ballard, Los Angeles oil man in 1920, according to Ballard's testimony before the Senate oil committee today.

MANNINGTON, INMATE OF "K STREET" HOUSE, FIGHTS SCANDAL PROBE

WASHINGTON, April 15.—Challenging the constitutional authority of the senate to investigate former Attorney General Daugherty, Howard Mannington, once resident of the "Little Green House on K. Street," today flatly refused to appear before the investigating committee.

In a letter to the committee, delivered by his attorney, Mannington refused to testify on the ground that he could not give a fair hearing in view of charges against him made on the floor of the senate by Chairman Brookhart.

DAUGHERTY GANG SHOWN IN HUGE BOOZE SCHEME

Investigators Are Told Sensational Story

WASHINGTON, April 15.—A sensational story of a gigantic liquor withdrawal plot alleged to have been engineered by Ohio politicians at Washington, was related before the Senate Daugherty Investigating Committee today, by Cecil H. Kerns, of Columbus, a paroled federal prisoner.

Kerns named Howard Mannington, once resident of the "Little Green House on K Street," Ralph Cole, former member of Congress and Abe Ungerleider, Columbus broker and William Haley, as the men who furnished the political influence to obtain withdrawal permits.

Get All Permits Wanted.

Abe Ungerleider told him, Kerns said, that he had contributed $50,000 to the Republican campaign fund and that he had an understanding that if he gave this sum "he could get all the liquor permits he wanted or get his money back."

Kerns said the alleged liquor deal was first broached to him by H. S. Adair, president of the Consolidated Drug Company of Columbus, Ohio. Adair was interested with William Halley, he said.

"It has been brought out here that Jesse Smith was sending telegrams to Halley," Senator Wheeler interjected.

"I was referred to Abe Ungerleider about obtaining liquor permits," continued Kerns.

Ungerleider Gave $50,000.

Ungerleider told him, Kerns said, that he contributed $50,000 to the Republican campaign fund.

"He said that he had an understanding that if he contributed $50,000 he could get all the liquor permits he wanted or get his money back," said Kerns.

Kerns said that 15,000 cases of liquor had been taken from warehouses in Ohio with the approval of Prohibition Director Russell of Ohio.

"I was told that Russell was bought and paid for," he said.

Kerns said he employed John E. Todd, former law partner of Harry M. Daugherty, in 1921, because he had influence with the attorney genral. He paid Todd $500 a month during his employment. Todd, he said, went to the Department of Justice and "saw certain high officials" to get information he wanted.

Served More Than Year.

The witness said that he was convicted of conspiracy to violate the prohibition law and sentenced to two years in Atlanta penitentiary. After serving a year and three weeks he was released on a parole in February, 1924, signed by Daugherty and H. H. Votaw, superintendent of federal prisons.

"Ungerleider told me that he was in a position to get liquor out of bond and that he had power and influence at Washington," the witness continued. The liquor, Kerns said, was to be handled thru the Aramand Candy and Drug Company of Cleveland.

Kerns said he sold Ungerleider 500 barrels of liquor which he had in bond. The payment for the liquor was handled thru a man named Grossburg, who was later indicted, but escaped to Canada.

"The liquor was to be made available for the bootleg traders in Ohio," Kerns said.

Permits Cost $17 Per.

The permits for the liquor, he said, were sold to Ungerleider for $1.15 a gallon.

William Barnett of the Consolidated Drug Company informed him, Kerns said, that he could get liquor out of bond. The permits were to cost $17 a case, he said. Howard Mannington and Ralph Cole were named by Barnett as his "associates" in the liquor deal, Kerns said.

GERMANS ASK MORATORIUM, PARIS HEARS

But Bow Their Necks To World Bankers

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BERLIN, April 15.—The German government's surrender to Hell-and-Maria Dawes and the international bankers will be forwarded to the reparations commission in Paris without delay, the United States is informed.

German industrialists will seek to obtain slightly better terms in favor of a absolute moratorium but the acceptance note signifies surrender to the essential phases of the Dawes-Wall Street plan.

The Big Bosses Agree.

At the same time a dispatch from Dusseldorf said the Franco-Belgian industrialists had agreed to prolongation of the so-called "Micum" agreements for two months and that documents were ready for signature.

The party leaders were conferring with the government today on the form in which Germany's acceptance shall go forward to Paris and it was expected the document would be ready soon.

Minister of Justice Quits.

Meantime it was announced that minister of justice, Emminger, has tendered his resignation to Chancellor Marx owing to inner party differences, presumably not connected with the reparations question. The chancellor will accept Emminger's resignation and probably will assume the portfolio of justice himself for the time being.

The decision of the State Premiers to accept the Dawes recommendations was unanimous. Even the nationalistic leaders, Von Knilling of Bavaria and Brandenstein of Mecklinburg, accepted the majority opinion without serious argument.

* * *

Germany Wanted Absolute Moratorium.

PARIS. April 15.—Germany is surprised that the Dawes committee of experts did not recommend her an absolute moratorium, Herr Schacht, German Financial expert, is quoted as saying in an interview printed in the Echo de Paris today.

The newspaper's Berlin correspondent quotes Schacht, who has represented Germany in various negotiations here, as declaring the Dawes recommendations over-estimate Germany's capacity to pay.

Schacht's utterances may be considered as especially important, the correspondent says, because he participates in all the meetings of the German Ministerial Council.

* * *

Extend Micum Agreements.

PARIS, April 15.—Premier Poincare presiding at the cabinet meeting today, confirmed reports that the accords between the Franco-Belgians and German industrialists in the Ruhr (the Micum agreements) have been extended for two months.

* * *

MacDonald Is Satisfied.

LONDON, April 15.— The British Government is entirely satisfied with the Dawes report on German reparations, Prime Minister MacDonald said in the House of Commons this afternoon.

Great Britain will support the Dawes recommendations in their entirety, provided other parties concerned adopt a similar course, MacDonald said.

HEARST KNEW ABOUT PLOT TO STEAL TEAPOT AT G. O. P. CONVENTION

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 15.—"It was generally known that there was a conspiracy at the Republican national convention to select a nominee who would lease Teapot Dome," Ballard testified, adding that he believed this was the dominant issue at the convention.

Asked if he would name three responsible citizens who would bear out his statements, Ballard named Harry Chandler, publisher of the Los Angeles Times, E. L. Doheny and "Mr. Hearst," who he said he believed would tell the committee the same story.

MINNESOTA STAR, TRAITOR TO LABOR CAN'T GET BUYER

Even Hearst Refuses To Bid On It

(By The Federated Press)

MINNEAPOLIS, April 15.—The Minnesota Star, founded as a Farmer-Labor daily in 1920, and now describing itself as "independent," failed to interest possible purchasers when the time for opening bids came in district court here. Sealed bids had been called for, but none were received.

The daily, which has been in receiver's hands on motion of a creditor paper company, was valued at $25,000 in a verbal bid for all the assets by the attorney for Thomas Van Lear, present editor, John Thompson, present business manager and A. B. Frizzell, who handles Great Northern railroad advertising. The receiver, a Minneapolis advertising man, refused to consider the offer. Another bid of $100,000, made for the same interests, carried with it the pledge to keep the paper going and pay the creditors out of the earnings. This was also rejected.

Dropped Labor Policy.

Altho the circulation of the Star has slowly climbed until it is now approaching 60,000, this has been at the expense of practically all the features that formerly distinguished it as a farmer and labor daily. Appeals to these elements to buy the paper and make it once more a militant daily organ of the producers in Minnesota and the northwest have failed. The liabilities were considered too great. With about half of the circulation of the older dailies in Minneapolis, the department stores and other firms were willing to pay the Star half the standard advertising rate. Hearst interests looking into the Star plant decided not to buy because the only chance of its becoming a going concern, in their opinion, was to make it a spirited third party organ, which they are not now willing to do.

Van Lear-Townley Fight.

Bitter quarrels between Van Lear and A. C. Townley, Nonpartisan League chieftain, who usually controls a majority of the proxies at stock-holders meetings, have marked the recent history of the daily. Van Lear in 1922 ousted the original editor, Herbert Gaston, whom he now charges with some of the responsibility for the extensive investment in plant made in 1920. Gaston has shown that Van Lear was on the board of directors at the time the important decisions were made.

Has Beer Come Back?

Police captains were called before Chief Morgan Collins today to refute, if they could, rumors that "beer is back" in Chicago. The chief is insistent that the beer war continue and that station captains carry their share of the burden in enforcing the dry laws.

How many of your shop-mates read THE DAILY WORKER. Get one of them to subscribe today.

What Did the Russian Communists Decide?

There is universal interest thruout the United States, among thinking workers especially, about the decisions of the Russian Communist Party growing out of its recent discussions, which have been extensively published in the DAILY WORKER.

We are, therefore, sure that there will be an extensive reading of the two resolutions on party policy, the first of which is being published on Page Five today.

The first of these is the Resolution of the Central Committee of the Central Control Commission Concerning the Party Structure. This was unanimously adopted, at the joint session of the Political Bureau of the Russian Communist Party and of the Presidium of the Central Control Commission. Turn to Page Five and read it today.

TOMORROW: The Immediate Tasks of the Economic Policy.

PICK HUGHES TO FRAME THE CAL PROGRAM

G. O. P. To Stand On "Record"

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, April 15.—In selecting his running mate and writing the platform of his party this year, President Coolidge will refuse uncompromisingly to try to please the La Follette liberals or any other group outside the regular conservative republicans.

The President is understood here to have very definite ideas about both the man who will occupy the second place on the ticket and the platform on which he is to run.

To Be Born in White House.

The platform undoubtedly will be drafted at the White House, with the President and Secretary of State Hughes taking a leading part in writing it. This subject has already received general consideration so that it is well understood that the strike-breaker President wants the platform to do these things:

1. Express the party's purpose to punish all wrongdoers in official places. This will be done without in any way cringing under criticism, or accepting all the blame for conditions revealed by the scandal investigations.

Don't Like "Blocs."

2. Pledge the party to uphold "majority rule" in the conduct of the government, as distinguished from rule by coalitions or blocs. In other words, the platform will constitute an attempt to rally voters anew around the party standard and restore the broken down party system.

3. Point with pride to Republican achievements and promise a constructive program of legislation and governmental economy, providing the country will give the party a working majority in Congress.

Urge Someone "Steadfastly True."

The President wants a running mate who is a thoroly staunch party man, who has been steadfastly true to the regular wing of the party and who will not, if elected, be likely to "play with" the various blocs and groups in the Senate.

Salmon Fishers Rebel; Coastwide Strike Is Likely

(By The Federated Press)

SEATTLE, April 15.—When the ship Libby Maine signed up a non-union fisherman crew for salmon cannery work in Alaska, union sailors quit here. Efforts are being made by the packers to ignore the Alaska Fisherman's Union as well as the Sailors' Union in outfitting cannery boats for the summer season. Recently the packers announced they had reformed and were banishing objectionable features from the "hell ships." Workers find condtions worse this year than last.

* * *

SAN FRANCISCO, April 15.—The Alaska Fishermen's Union has called a meeting to propose an ultimatum to the Alaska Packers' Association, which, if rejected, will probably precipitate a coastwide strike. The fishermen claim that the packers have practically established a lockout by putting their ships to sea with non-union crews. There is no trouble over wages or hours, but the discussion centers around working conditions and recognition of the union.

Three Killed On Fascisti Dirigible Which Broke Away

ROME, April 15.—Three men were killed today when the newly constructed army dirigible N-1 broke from its moorings during a wind squal and was whirled away.

The men—two soldiers and a mechanician—were holding ground ropes and failed to drop in time as the big airship bounded into the air. They were carried high in the air and dashed to pieces as they fell on the hard field when unable to cling to the ropes any longer.

The skeleton crew aboard the airship finally got it under control and brought it back safely to its hangar.

FARRELL RADICAL BAITERS BEGIN TO HAUL IN HORNS

Brutal Officials Fear Result of Acts

(Special to the Daily Worker.)

FARRELL, Pa., April 15.—Prosecutor Rickard of Mercer County is making final efforts to bring the Farrell cases before the grand jury on April 21st. No stone is being left unturned by the state to railroad the defendant workers to jail.

Chief of Police Leyshock and Squire Franek, in whose court the preliminary hearings were held, have been undergoing a change in heart and are now endeavoring to crawl back into the good graces of the Farrel workers by Pilate-like washing their hands of the guilt resting on their heads.

It is alleged that Franek now tells the public that had he known at the hearings what he knows now that he would have dismissed the cases. Leyshock, the unhorsed Cossack of Farrell, whose brutal hirelings have time after time invaded workers' meetings to break them up, is also attempting to get back into the good graces of the workers. Public opinion has been aroused by the defense and these political tools of the steel barons see the handwriting on the wall and know that the voters in Farrell will clean out this nest of lickspittles at the next election.

The defense is fully determined to fight this battle thru to a successful finish and we are positive that victory will crown our efforts. There will be no let up and the defense will not be lulled to sleep by the Pilate-like statements of the Franeks and Leyshocks. A cordon of public opinion is encircling Farrell and the righteous wrath of an aroused working class is chasing out the puppets of the steel barons who too long have received their nourishment from the breasts of a working class only to trample them under their feet when their steel masters so orders.

California Bulls Sued For Raid On I. W. W. Defense

(By The Federated Press)

SAN FRANCISCO Cal., April 15.—Suit against the San Francisco police department for false arrest has been filed in federal court on behalf of Albin Kullberg, secretary Marine Transport Workers' union of the I. W. W. Suit was brought at the instance of the American Civil Liberties union as part of a campaign to stop what it describes as the lawless persecution of radicals in California.

At the latest raid on I. W. W. defense headquarters March 31 detectives arrested five men, including Ed Delaney, the defense secretary, and Archie Sinclair, a political prisoner at Leavenworth during and after the war. All were held for vagrancy, altho all were employed at the time.

"California is the one state in the union today where criminal prosecution of radicals for ideas and for membership in radical organizations still continues," the Civil Liberties union declares. "There are at present 97 members of the I. W. W. in San Quentin and Folsom prisons under the criminal syndicalism act, and many more in county jails awaiting for trial for the same offense, besides hundreds in jail for minor charges, as a result of the persecution of men for their opinions. None of these men have been guilty of any crime. They were sent to jail for their beliefs and their membership in the I. W. W.

Concert For German Relief.

NEW YORK CITY, April 15.—Section No. 1, Friends of Soviet Russia, affiliated with the International Workers' Aid will hold an International Concert and Dance for the benefit of the starving German workers on Saturday evening, April 26th, at the Workers' Hall, 105 Eldridge St.

The concert promises to be excellent and the committee has secured Mr. Monroe Spiegel, violinist, A. Lietner, pianist, the Ukranian Chorus, and Sam Liptzen, the famous impersonator of "Uncle Sam," will recite. The concert will be followed by dancing with music furnished by the U. D. B. B. Admission 35 cents. Affiliated organizations should endeavor to sell as many tickets in advance as possible in order to assure a success for this affair.

Russia Imposes the Sentence of Death On Five More Spies

MOSCOW, April 15.—Five persons have been sentenced to death at Odessa for espionage, it was announced here today:

The condemned spies include the famous girl leader, Neldanova, who, it was brought out at her trial, acted under instructions from the Polish War office during the Russo-Polish war.

Others sentenced include Henry Kintoff, a representative of the Polish reparation bureau, who managed to escape and is sentenced in Absentia and Komarrov, former commander of Arussian army corps.

DAILY WORKER SCORNS DETRACTORS; WILL CONTINUE AGGRESSIVE FIGHT

The DAILY WORKER—installed in its new plant—is entering the second stage of its career. The newspaper, as the following letter from McMurray, Wash., points out, has been fearless and aggressive in its attack on the powers that be. We have caught the attention of the workers, but we have been annoying the capitalists and their hangers-on, including reactionary officials of the trade unions.

As usual, they are going to attack the DAILY WORKER in their usual underhanded method. They are going to sidle-up to Workers Party members and whisper out of the corners of their crooked mouths, words meant to undermine the faith of the workers in their DAILY. They are going to say, "The DAILY WORKER is inacurate and unfair."

Can't Tone Down Paper.

But Workers Party members intend to keep their paper fearless and aggressive, and they are not going to listen to cheap detractors. They know if they took stock in these whisperings, or lost faith in their DAILY, or lost their nerve, or tried to tone the paper down to please the conservative individuals, they would be selling out to their enemy. It is such letters as this which make us want to keep the paper militant and fearless.

Likes Its Fearlessness.

To the DAILY WORKER: Am already a reader of the DAILY WORKER and consider it the greatest thing in the history of the American labor movement. Were the authorities at Washington, D. C., and elsewhere not so infernally busy right now in defending and protecting themselves and their bosses, and were it not also an election year, the DAILY WORKER would surely be suppressed. [illegible]m somewhere a wonderful new thing has come to us—fearlessness. With this weapon and the knowledge that we must win back our lost liberties if we are ever to exercise them again, the mighty expansive spirit of BROTHERHOOD is leading us on. We are on the way.

Yours for the Revolution,
S. C. GARRISON.

SEEK TO BLOCK DAVIS PLAN TO DEPORT 17 I.W.W.

Joint N. Y. Meeting Will Fight Exiling

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, April 15.—The deportation orders against 17 alien ex-political prisoners will be protested at a meeting arranged jointly by the American Civil Liberties Union and the New York Branch of the General Defense Committee at which the chief speakers will be David Wallerstein, Philadelphia lawyer, and Richard Brazier, one of the men slated for deportation. The meeting will be held at the Civic Club, 14 West 12th Street, New York City, on April 21.

Secretary of Labor Davis will be asked to set aside the deportation orders to permit the seventeen men to remain in this country on probation, since that is the only means left to stop execution of the orders.

All of the 17 aliens are members of the I. W. W., convicted during the war "for mere belief and expression of opinion" and are "residents of many years standing in the United States without friends, relatives or connections elsewhere," according to the Civil Liberties Union.

The deportation orders were issued by the secretary of labor in 1921 under a new amendment to the immigration act, making violation of wartime laws a deportable offense.

Co-Operation of Milk Producers.

BELLOWS FALLS, Vt., April 15.—A farmers' committee representing the milk producers of New England is in session here drawing up a plan for co-operative producing and distribution. After the particular plan is chosen from the many that have been put before the committee, organizers will be sent thruout the New England states to put the co-operative features in operation.

Mexican Communist Party.

MEXICO CITY.—On April 25 the Communist Party of Mexico open their national convention. Fraternal delegates from Guatemala and Cuba are coming. The agrarian problem, party reorganization and Pan-American organization will be discussed.

Fish Sellers Strike Against Tax.

TOKYO.—Japan's capital went fishless two days when the Fish Sellers' Guild struck in protest against special taxes levied on them by the municipal government. They went back when the mayor offered to arbitrate.

How many of your shop-mates read THE DAILY WORKER. Get one of them to subscribe today.

GEMS GLITTER AS D.A.R. ASSEMBLES TO FIGHT "REDS"

Will Hit Communism And La Follette

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, April 15.—Glittering with jewelry, 3,000 "Daughters of the American Revolution," assembled again today to reaffirm their often expressed opposition to "radicals."

President Coolidge last night assured them that the American revolution was really a "conservative movement," and he made a veiled bid for their votes next November by urging them to go to the polls and "exercise the right of franchise after fair, considerate and mature deliberation."

Attack Bob and Communism.

The resolutions committee met today to embody the President's recommendations for an uncompromising Americanism in form for approval by the Congress. Resolutions rebuking the group in Congress headed by Senator LaFollette; declaring that Communism means anarchy; declaring for impartial and drastic law enforcement and for extension of Americanization and education work will be presented.

Following the lead of Mrs. Anthony Wayne Cook, president-general, the committee is expected to take a stand against unrestricted immigration. It will probably endorse merchant marine by ship subsidy.

Plea for League.

A note of liberalism may creep into the convention's proceedings thru Mrs. Robert Lansing, wife of the former secretary of state. Mrs. Lansing will make a report on foreign relations.

Because of the part her husband played in support of the League of Nations, her committee is expected to return an endorsement of some type of world organization—if not the league, at least a world court.

Henry Ford Is Still On Anxious Seat Over Muscle Shoals

WASHINGTON, April 15.—Friends of the McKenzie bill, providing for acceptance of Henry Ford's offer for Muscle Shoals, manifested little concern today over the sharp denunciation yesterday by Newton D. Baker, former secretary of war, of the automobile manufacturer's proposal.

Senator Heflin, Alabama, reiterated his prediction that the McKenzie bill would be favorably reported from the agriculture committee and passed by the Senate at the present session of Congress. Heflin said there was a possibility of both the McKenzie bill and the Norris plan for government operation of the nitrate fields being reported to the Senate.

Should the committee turn down the McKenzie measure and report the Norris plan to the Senate, adherents of the Ford offer intend to offer it in the Senate as a substitute for the committee proposal.

* * *

(By The Federated Press)

WASHINGTON. — Muscle Shoals will not be handed over to Henry Ford and his descendants for 100 years—thanks to the persistence of Senator Norris of Nebraska in resisting the organized generosity of the lobby-led majority of the house, which has for years insisted that Ford shall have the nation's biggest remainig water power as a gift.

Norris has made the fight, year after year, for government development and operation of the giant power in the Tennessee river at Muscle Shoals, and he has just been renominated by a big majority by the farmer and labor vote in Nebraska, on a government ownership platform.

The Scripps newspapers have officially flopped from pro-Ford to government ownership, on the Shoals issue, within the week. The Philadelphia North American carries a scorching editorial, analyzing the Ford proposition as the most scandalous since Teapot Dome. Progressive senators who have wobbled on the question every time Henry Ford said something true about Wall street, have finally landed on Norris' side of the argument. Senator Ladd is the one exception, and he is unlikely to be heard from henceforth in the case.

CHIEF PETTY OFFICER BRINGS WAR TO GREAT LAKES NAVAL STATION

A board of inquiry at the Great Lakes Naval Training Station today questioned witnesses to the murder last night of Daniel B. Wentworth, chief petty officer by F. W. Helmer, another chief petty officer. In a mess hall, in the presence of scores of fellow officers, Helmer fired six shots point blank at Wentworth.

WHOSE MILLIONS WILL WIN--ISSUE AT THAW'S TRIAL

Paid Alienist Denies Harry Is Batty

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PHILADELPHIA, April 15.—The fight which Harry K. Thaw and his millions are waging in the city hall court room for his release from the Pennsylvania hospital for the insane is attracting the attention of thousands of eyes which have seen the Thaw millions win before. The question is whether Harry's millions—estimated at six—will be as heavy artillery as the millions of the Thaw family which are now opposing his release.

Counting heavily against the millionaire paranoic is the fact that his last period of freedom was brought to a sudden termination by his antics with the Gump lad, which led to his arrest and subsequent return to an asylum.

Scoring against him again is the fact that his former wife, Evelyn Nesbit, whose former relations with Stanford White led to his slaying the brilliant architect, is this time testifying against him and demanding his continued incarceration on the ground that she fears he will kill her.

Harry K. Thaw's intense interest in sex matters was further discussed as the trial of his sanity was resumed today.

Arthur Dickson, attorney for the committee of the Thaw estate, also opposing the release, opened the day's proceedings with resumption of cross-examination of Dr. Mills, octogenarian alienist, who testified yesterday that Thaw was sane.

The rabbits which featured yesterday afternoon's session, again were discussed. A hospital record telling of Thaw's interest in his rabbit pets and their mating was read.

Nudity and Rabbits.

Dickson also quoted from a record taken at "Kirkbride's," where Thaw has been incarcerated for seven years, telling of an attendant finding Thaw in his bedroom one morning, nude, with a rabbit on each shoulder.

Thaw was forbidden to take the rabbits to his room after this.

Harry's interest in young girls while on walks with hospital attendants also was described in the record.

Dr. Mills was asked about these reports and what he thought they indicated at the time he found Thaw sane. The alienist said he didn't change his mind.

Attack on Gump Boy.

The Gump case was dragged into the morning session. Thaw's attack upon the Kansas City boy was described to Dr. Mills by Dickson and the witness said he had ignored it in his finding Thaw sane, because it never had been a matter of court record.

It was decided that William Gray, representing Miss Nesbit, also should be permitted to cross examine Dr. Mills.

Gray also asked if the fact that Thaw had been adjudicated insane by seven different tribunals, would not affect the witness's opinion.

Beating of Girls.

The case of a certain Mrs. Merrill alleged to have procured young girls for Thaw to beat, was recited to the witness and asked if this would not cause him to reconsider. He said he didn't consider sexual perversion a sign of insanity.

Rabbit Perversion.

"Don't you consider Thaw's actions towards the rabbits indicative of sexual perversion?" Dickson asked.

"No sir, I do not."

"Was he sane or insane when he shot Stanford White?" Dickson asked. At the mention of White, whom Thaw shot to death in 1906, a light perspiration stood out on Harry's forehead and he wiped his brow and shifted uneasily in his seat. Dr. Mills said he didn't know Thaw at the time.

Factory And Firetraps.

EVERETT, Mass., April 15.—Within a few minutes after fire started in the Joseph Conrad Broom Factory here, thirty adjoining tenements were in flames.

A high wind added to the difficulties of firemen. A general alarm was sounded and apparatus summoned from nearby towns.

Sex Blocks Hangman.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 15.—Mrs. Sabelle Nitti Crudelle, the first woman sentenced to die on the gallows in this state for many a year, was granted a new trial by the state supreme court this afternoon.

Parent-Teachers Meet.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 15.—School workers from all parts of Illinois are here today attending the opening sessions of the Illinois Council of the Parent-Teacher Association. The sessions opened this afternoon and continue thruout Thursday.

Langley Pleads Not Guilty.

COVINGTON, Ky., April 15.—John W. Langley, Republican congressman from the Twelfth Kentucky district, pleaded not guilty in federal court here today to an indictment charging conspiracy to violate the national prohibition law.

Boss Yields To Strikers

(Continued from Page One)

ration of Labor should become more active in organizing women in their industries. According to this union leader, the American Federation of Labor is tired of the old policy of waiting for women to enter industry, and is now laying plans to a start an agressive campaign to organize the women.

Whereabouts A Mystery

The exact whereabouts of Sammy are not known. Some reports are that he checked out of his hotel in order to dodge publicity, and is still in Chicago. A news agency declares that Gompers is not in Chicago and has not yet returned to Washington. The Washington papers say nothing about his return to that city.

One woman's organization declares that their officials were in conference with Gompers relative to organizing the women in industry, but that nothing had been accomplished by his visit. This organization states that Gompers has left for Montreal, where he will talk about the problem of organizing women.

Sammy Mum On Strike.

While in Chicago Gompers made no public statement relative to the strike of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' strike, altho as the DAILY WORKER pointed out to him, this was a good fierd to investigate "Women in Industry." One representative of one of the large Chicago dailies was told by Gompers that he "was considering" speaking for the strikers. Gompers had plenty of opportunity to at least make a public statement supporting the strikers, but did not do it.

Johannsen Addresses Strikers.

In his speech to the strikers yesterday Anton Johannsen, of the "Committee of 15," said the injunction against striking must be met by the organized power of the workers. He showed how organized labor is respected and feared by big business and by politicians, pointing to the fact that labor had been able to cut down Crowe's majority in the election to less than 19,000.

"In Butte, Montana, during the telephone strike," said Johannsen, "the organized miners were able to have almost every Bell telephone in the city taken out and replaced by an automatic phone. A federal judge in Helena, Montana, issued an injunction against the strikers and many of them went to jail for striking. The garment strike here is only one phase of the struggle of the workers against unfair use of the courts.

"Nowadays judges and lawyers can interpret the laws to suit themselves because there are so many laws. Judges and lawyers differ as to the application of almost any law. You need a lawyer nowadays to stay out of jail, you need a lawyer to get into jail, you need a lawyer even to stay in jail. Let us hope that the struggle of the garment strikers against Judge Sullivan's injunction will help to change all that. This strike is one battle in the fight to simplify the laws and enable the workers to strike for a decent living."

BRITISH PLUTE PRESS IN RAGE AT RUSS ENVOYS

Soviet In No Hurry, Says Zinoviev.

LONDON, April 15.—While the British capitalist press is venting its rage against the Workers' Republic of Russia the envoys of that mighty power are calmly proceeding with their task of attempting to reach an economic agreement with the British government in order to facilitate business between the two countries.

Yelping Curs Licked.

American correspondents yelp in unison with the anti-Soviet cry set up by the bloated Britishers and sent only lying cables to their home papers telling of the confusion among the Russian delegation, their lack of punctuality and so forth.

The fact is that no set of foreign representatives ever appeared in the British Lion's den with a higher morale and a more respectable aggregation of man power supplied with lethal weapons to bolster it than the Soviet envoys. John Bull, despite his boasted valor, was never oblivious to the sharp end of the bayonet, and the old Russian bear that used to give him nightmares was only a poor old circus specimen compared to the lusty animal who now shakes his standards to the winds on the borders of John Bull's many colonies.

The British government is not exactly in the best position to hurl any attacks at Moscow because the workers seized their property and held it against the former highwaymen. Britain is the great international pirate, that has left a trail of blood thruout the world and is still holding that loot by force, despite the attempts of countless millions of her subjects to win back their rights, even with their heart's blood.

Zinoviev Speaks.

The Britons famed for politeness have shown themselves in this case to be common scolds whose anger over the passing of their power urges them to vent their chagrin in scurrilious attacks on the Russian envoys.

The Soviet envoys have quite a heavy bill to present to the British capitalist class. Speaking in Moscow, Zinoviev declared that there was no hurry to reach an agreement with Britain, tho the Soviet government was willing to talk concessions to concessionaires. The government would take its obligations seriously and was not in danger of being overthrown, something that could not be said for the capitalist governments of Europe.

While the Anglo-Russian conference is taking place in London, the royal family of Roumania are scouting Europe looking for a place to lay their heads. It seems they were successful in striking luck in Paris and there is a report that the generous Poincare gave them a loan of 100,000,000 francs in consideration for which it is alleged France has taken a first mortgage on Rumania. The purpose of the fund is to reorganize the Roumanian army, which was very much down at the heels lately, and the King expects to shave enough off some corner to hold off his creditors for awhile.

We Can Wait!

The Italian and Spanish dictators are quite angry with the King of Roumania because he is not accustomed to paying his bills. The royal gentleman was all ready to go to Italy and Spain for a visit recently but the two gentlemen who dictate to both countries advised the king they might hold him for cash if he showed up. The King went to France, where they still have some of Morgan's money left.

The negotiations between the Holland and the Soviet governments over the resumption of trade relations are proceeding satisfactorily. The conference will be resumed in Berlin this week. The Soviets have made de jure recognition of their government an essential condition of the resumption of commercial relations. As Zinoviev said the Soviet government is in no need to rush matters. It is strong and powerful and growing stronger while its enemies are growing weaker.

Equity Not Likely To Accept Offer Of Theatrical Bosses

NEW YORK, April 15.—The executive council of the Actors' Equity Association is considering the offer made by 27 members of the Producing Managers' Association.

The managers offer is intended to head off the strike scheduled for June 1 if the contract is not renewed May 31 when it expires.

The talk in Equity is that the managers offer won't be accepted, because it contains a loophole allowing men to pay dues into the Equity without being members of the union and subject to its rules.

Al Schaap Talks.

Al Schaap, organizer for District No. 8, of the Young Workers League, speaks tonight on "The Progress of the Young Workers' Organizations in the United States." The meeting, given by the North Side Branch of the Young Workers League, will be held in Imperial Hall, 2409 North Halsted street.

Philadelphia Y. W. L. Ball May 10.

PHILADELPHIA, April 15.—The Young Workers League of Philadelphia is giving a May Flower Ball, Saturday evening, May 10, at Stanton hall, 360-362 Snyder Avenue. Proceeds go to the Young Worker, official organ of the Y. W. L.

Consult Union First.

SAN JOSE, Cal.—Any building mechanics thinking of coming to San Jose are asked first to get in touch with the Santa Clara Building Trades Council, as local mechanics are out of work in great numbers.

Nine Miners Injured.

DOWALL, Ill.—Following are the names of miners in the cage accident here:

John Rovalka, Jr.; Miles Reek, James Melville, Mike Balvich, Jr.; F. M. Craig, Dominich Rea, Joe Long, Tom Horn, Hen Closse.

Pan-American Labor Congress.

MEXICO CITY.—The fourth Pan-American Labor Congress will open in Mexico City in December. Samuel Gompers will preside. Then the delegates will go to Guatemala to finish their work.

More Men Than Jobs.

STOCKTON, Cal.—Mechanics are warned by the San Joaquin County Building Trades Council to stay away from Stockton, as there are more men out of work than jobs to be had.

PARIS, April 15.—That French recognition of Russia is only a question of time is foreshadowed by a large concession for iron ore and manganese in Russia recently awarded a French financial group. The concession is in Kriwoirag.

METHODIST LADS MAY BE CANNED FOR GAY PARTY

Student Paper Calls the Professors "Fossils"

DALLAS, Texas, April 15.—Wholesale expulsion of Southern Methodist University students was considered today by school authorities as they delved into details of the "wilderness dance" at Savage Lake, which celebrated publication of "The Dinkey," outlaw campus paper.

Federal officers claimed today to have additional evidence of the lake scandal on which to base their demands for prosecution by the special grand jury which reconvenes next Monday.

Several students and women who participated in the party have told their stories, federal prosecutors announced, and have agreed to appear before the grand jury.

"There were no S. M. U. girls at the party, we are sure," Dr. Horace M. Whaling, president of the university, said.

"The Dinkey" was declared an outrage by Whaling.

In its main editorial "The Dinkey" said:

"Worn Out Old Fossils."

"It is about time to tie a can to several of the old, worn out fossils who walk around our rotunda with their faces two feet long, non-progressive, pessimistic, physically and mentally dead.

"The students of S. M. U. have no desire to spend their money for the privilege of sitting in class rooms where a suit of clothes bellows out meaningless words. Give us better teachers."

Flaying the co-eds, whom it termed "painted sepulchers of abomination," "The Dinkey" said:

"We blush with shame at the attire and actions of a goodly number of our chorus girl co-eds on University Hill."

CHICAGO BISHOP FORGETS PEACE; READY FOR WAR

Camouflages Jingoism As Humanity Fervor

The question of pacifism again is engrossing the Methodist Episcopal church of Chicago, with Bishop Thomas Nicholson, of the Chicago Diocese openly opposed to the doctrine of "peace at any price."

A statement made public today in Bishop Nicholson's behalf pointed to the Bishop's active war record and declared:

Same Old Wilson Bunk.

"If unavoidable great humanitarian conflict was on, or if a great crime against civilization and humanity was committed, he should be for war as certainly as he would not be content to simply offer prayers if some villian attacked his wife. He would think it a case of muscular Christianity."

If the Christian church enters into the fight against war with the right spirit, the right teaching and the right influence, it is only a matter of time before its efforts would be crowned with success, the bishop thinks.

"As for the attitude of the Methodist Episcopal church, the bishop said no one man had a right to speak for that body but all the precedents of the past showed that the Methodist church had been unalterably loyal," the statement pointed out.

The bishop's stand was outlined on the heels of a sharp clash at a meeting of Methodist ministers on the question of pacifism.

This Preacher A Pacifist.

Rev. A. L. Meist, field secretary of the Methodist social service federation, defended the stand of the 38 theological students at Northwestern university, who, several weeks ago, signed pledges to stay out of war at any cost. Heist declared the hue and cry that followed their action simply indicated a "strong war spirit."

Several sharp exchanges occurred. Several ministers supported Reverend Heist's plea for denunciation of "My country, right or wrong." If public opinion cannot be directed against war.

Other ministers said they would join heartily in "damning war" but were ready to fight if necessary.

IN GOD'S OWN COUNTRY.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 15.—All Isaac Cooper had in his pockets when they searched him was a letter from the Jewish welfare board entitling him to one night's sleep in a flop house. Cooper choose a longer sleep—he went into a shooting gallery, said he would like to "try some target practice," and sent a bullet into his brain.

Russo-Turkish Trade Brisk.

MOSCOW, April 15.—The Russo-Turkish trade relations have become considerably more brisk lately in consequence of facilities granted to Turkish merchants and the practical settlement of a number of questions relating to trade operations.

CLASS CONSCIOUS FIGURES TELL AMAZING FATE

Who Owns Country? Ask Morgan

By LELAND OLDS

(Federated Press Industrial Editor.)

Are you one of the lucky 1,500,000 who divided up on a pot of between $250,000,000 and $300,000,000 on April 1? If not you have missed out on your share in the ownership of the country's industrial wealth and there must be some flaw in the contention of big business that banks, railways, public utilities and manufacturing establishments are owned by the people.

This big fortune distributed on April 1 was no April fool. It represents the dividend checks mailed out on that date by 402 corporations, every check good for so much cash. It includes in addition to regular monthly and quarterly payments a considerable number of extra dividends paid out of the exorbitant profits of 1923. Among the concerns making such extra payments, were Eastman Kodak, American Window Glass, Island Creek Coal, Penn Central Light & Power, Fajardo Sugar, and Pittsburgh Oil & Gas Co.

Billions in Dividends.

This great outpouring of cash to the small class in the country which lives off the labor of others calls attention to the increasing wealth which they receive each year from the profits of industry. According to the U. S. Government Department of Commerce the average monthly dividend and interest payments during 1923 amounted to $298,987,000, bringing the amount paid out during the year as a whole to the huge total of $3,587,844,000.

Never before the history of the country have the cash profits paid out to stockholders and bondholders reached so large a total. It exceeds by over $168,000,000 the former peak in 1920. It means that the actual cash payments to the owning class are running more than 100 per cent above those of the pre-war years 1913 and 1914. Total payments in 1914 amounted to $1,787,376,000.

The dividend and interest payments of 1923 would have provided for 2,500,000 families on the basis of wages now prevailing in the manufacturing establishments of the country. If one-half of the total had been set aside as a national savings fund to provide for future capital needs, the remainder would have given a wage increase of 25 per cent to 5,000,000 workers, allowing a higher standard of living to about one-fifth of the entire population.

The total cash payments to the absentee owners of the country's capital during the last ten years have amounted to approximately $27,000,000,000, enough to purchase the entire national debt with a considerable surplus besides. This huge total is only a partial reflection of the full profits of the investing class. Billions of dollars have been held in corporate surpluses and reserves to be disbursed later when income taxes have been reduced or to be divided as stock dividends.

Senators May Jail Mal Daugherty For Withholding Books

WASHINGTON, April 15. — The Senate Daugherty Investigating Committee today will decide whether to order contempt proceedings against Mal Daugherty for his refusal to produce the books of his bank for the committee. Open hearings will be suspended for the day while the committee holds an executive session.

Brookhart is of the opinion that Mal Daugherty can be ordered into custody of the sergeant at arms of the senate and held until he produces books of the Midland National Bank of Washington court house, Ohio, but other members of the committee believe that only court action, involving a long legal battle, can accomplish that end.

Wheeler also will confer with Senator Borah, chairman of the committee appointed to investigate the indictment of the Montana Senator. Borah said the investigation is not likely to get under way until the middle of the week when witnesses subpoenaed from Montana will arrive.

Textile Mills Close.

SANFORD, Me.—Six hundred more workers have been thrown on the streets jobless by the partial closing of two textile factories of the Sanford Mills here. The factories and the dye house of the company will go on three-day a week basis.

SENATE'S WAR WITH COOLIDGE IS FLAMING OUT MORE FIERCELY

WASHINGTON, April 15—Renewals of the bitter conflict between President Coolidge and the senate over the fight of investigation by senatorial committees into the doings of government departments was promised yesterday with both sides to the argument as determined as ever to enforce their views.

Senator Reed's resolution to expunge from the record the message of President Coolidge to the senate assailing the Couzens' resolution of the investigation of the internal revenue bureau as outside the bounds of local inquiry still is pending before the senate. Reed said he would demand action on the measure today.

Republican leaders were trying today to arrange a truce with democrats to prevent another day of such bitter partisan discussion as occured Saturday. They fear that the senate will get into such a mean temper over this question, if allowed to go on debating it, that little legislation will be passed before the time for the political conventions in June.

Democrats regarded the President's letter as a challenge. They intended to insist on a report this week from the expenses committee on the Jones resolution empowering the Couzens' committee to investigate the internal revenue bureau and to hire Francis J. Heney with government money instead of privately, out of the purse of senator Couzens, as at first arranged.

Anti-Fascisti Organizer Starts On National Tour

NEW YORK CITY.—Leonardo Frisina, national organizer for the Anti-Fascist Alliance of North America, has started on a long speaking tour toward the Western States in behalf of the alliance.

Due to the recent general election in Italy, the alliance has renewed its activities among the Italian workers in the United States and will keep up the agitation against the introduction or the formation of black shirt groups here.

Frisina is scheduled to speak in several important cities, among which are Rochester and Buffalo, N. Y.; Erie, Pa.; Cleveland, Ohio; Detroit, Mich.; Milwaukee, Wis., and Chicago.

He will then proceed toward the West thru the states of Indiana, Missouri, Kansas and Colorado.

"The outcome of the general election in Italy," Frisina said, "is such as to give new impetus to the most pessimisitic among the rank and file of our organization. It shows once more that the spirit of a class conscious proletariat cannot be killed even by the murderous weapons of the black-shirted criminals."

Studebaker Plutes Expect to Split A 10 Percent Dividend

SOUTH BEND, Ind., April 15.—Wall Street's Drive on Studebaker corporaton stock will not affect the ten percent dividend on common stock, president A. R. Esrkine announced.

"Profits considerably exceed dividend requirements and promise to do so thruout the year" he said, adding:

"Even with twenty per cent restriction on business which now appears probable I can take an optomistic view of the automobile business and predict that when the year is over records of the industry will compare favorably with results shown by steel, railroads and other big industries."

Studebaker plants here and at Detroit are working full time, according to Erskine, and each will be required to turn out 14,000 for April and May to meet the demand.

Lewis Back In Kansas to "Settle" Another Coal Strike

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 15.—John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America, conferred today, with miners and operators in wage scale negotiations here in an effort to reach an agreement to settle the strike of 35,000 men in the southwestern district.

The committee of union representatives and employers attempting to frame a new contract reached a deadlock and Lewis was called as a last resort.

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COAL BARONS LAY OFF 11 MEN; EIGHT THOUSAND MINERS STRIKE

LANSFORD, Pa., April 15.—More than 7,500 miners of the Lehigh Coal & Navigation Company struck unexpectedly today in sympathy with 400 men at the Lansford No. 5 colliery, who have been on strike since Friday because eleven men were laid off there.

The strike closes all the company's collieries in the Panther Creek field—between Mauch Chunk and Tamaqua. District officials of the United Mine Workers will arrange a conference at once, it was said.

JAP CLAUSE MAY FORCE VETOING OF IMMIGRATION BILL

International Trouble Is Feared By Cal

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, April 15.—Veto of the immigration bill, recall of Ambassador Hanihara of Japan and probable diplomatic complications were among the possibilities discussed here today following the senate's angry gesture regarding the exclusion clauses of the pending immigration measure.

The senate's vote yesterday, abrogating the gentlemen's agreement, which up to this time has served as the method of regulating Japanese immigration into this country, clearly foreshadowed adoption of a drastic exclusion provision.

While Congress is very angry at Japan's protest, thru Hanihara, against the exclusion provision, President Coolidge and Secretary Hughes feel themselves in an embarrassing position. At Japan's daring to interfere with legislation on a domestic question, pending before Congress, but they are concerned about the diplomatic consequences of Congress' anger.

Cal May Veto Bill.

It therefore has been suggested that Mr. Coolidge will veto the immigration bill when it comes to him carrying the exclusion clause. But the present temper of Congress is such that a veto will be overridden.

When the Shortridge amendment, which is similar to the exclusion provision carried in the bill passed by the house, has been voted on, the troublesome quota provision will be settled. Senate Republicans in conference agreed on one per cent of the census of 1910 as the basis. If this is carried the difference between the house bill, which provides for two per cent on the census of 1890, must be reconciled in conference.

Chicago Labor Protests.

Progressive forces of the labor movement are uniting against the "selective" immigration proposals. The Chicago Council for the Protection of Foreign Born and similar councils are expected to send delegations here to oppose the plans to register European workers. Vigorous opposition is offered by the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union and numerous influential bodies of organized labor.

• • •

Japs Angry at Exclusion.

TOKIO, Japan, April 15.—Japanese opinion and Japanese officialdom today seemed in a turmoil over the action of the American House of Representatives in passing the Japanese exclusion measure.

Woman Faces Jail For Using Charlie's Name Too Freely

NEW YORK, April 15.—Mrs. Myrtle Bowman Hayes, charged with forging the endorsement of Charles M. Schwab, steel magnate and now on trial before Judge George F. McIntyre in general sessions for forgery in the second degree, he today withdrew her plea of not guilty and pleaded guilty to attempted forgery in the third degree.

Her plea of guilty was accepted by Judge McIntyre, who stated that under no circumstances would he permit the defendant to withdraw it.

Mrs. Hayes was held in $10,000 bail, pending investigation of her case by the judge, who announced he would pronounce sentence two weeks from today.

Under a plea of guilty of attempted forgery in the third degree, defendant is liable to a sentence of one year and six months or greater.

Siberian Farmers Are Buying Tractors From Government

MOSCOW, April 15.—The Technical branch of the Government Business Department is receiving many orders for tractors from Siberia, Turkestan, Kubania, Samara state and others. The tractors and sets (including plough etc.) are sold by the government to the peasant on easy payments. Last year they sold at $2,300.

The Technical Branch bought abroad 1,500,000 rubles worth of agricultural machinery and intends to spend 1,000,000 more. Part of the goods has been delivered and is being distributed among the peasants of the different states.

The Fight of the Lady Barbers.

SEATTLE, April 15.—A curious jurisdictional tangle has embroiled Seattle workers with the throwing out of the Lady Barbers' shop card in the Solidarity barber shop in the lumber workers' section of the city. A card issued by the Barber Workers' Industrial Union of the I. W. W. has replaced the other union card. The Lady Barbers themselves are not recognized by the American Federation of Labor, and their admittance to the Seattle Central Labor Council here was one of the reasons for the threatened revocation of the charter last year.

"Indict Wheeler!" Yelps Daugherty's Former Assistant

GREAT FALLS, Mont., April 15.—John S. Pratt, special assistant attorney general, argued the case of Senator B. K. Wheeler before the Federal Grand Jury which indicted Wheeler, according to members of the Grand Jury.

PLUMBERS' CHIEF PLAYS SCAB ROLE IN PHILADELPHIA

Orders Men Back Under The Union Scale

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PHILADELPHIA, April 15.—Plumbers Union Local No. 123 of this city, several weeks ago went on strike in order to enforce a new wage scale of $1.25 an hour instead of the old rate of $1.15. The strike was declared in full agreement with the Union rules and with the full knowledge and approval of the General Executive Board.

The strike was practically won when the President, Cofield, of the International Union interfered and proposed that the strikers give up everything they won during the strike and return to work at the old rate. The rank and file of the local at a well attended meeting refused to accept this proposition, knowing that complete victory is in sight.

Cofield, Scab Herder.

Mr. Cofield then ruled that he will supply the shops with sufficient men to replace those who refused to liquidate the strike and proceeded to "reorganize" the local in a most autocratic and unbrotherly way. The local appealed the actions of President Cofield to the general Executive Board. The appeal gives an illuminating picture of the struggles the rank and file must carry on not only against their bosses but also against the heads of their own union. The appeal to the members of the G. E. B. follows:

Among the points emphasized in the appeal are: That the General Office promised "full moral support," tho no financial aid; That President Cofield, after a conference with the strike committee and two of the big plumbing bosses, namely the W. G. Cornell Co. and the Cronin Co. at which Cofield ordered the bosses to remove non-union men from the job.

Men Reject Scab Rate.

The bosses failed to do this and Cofield did not insist on it. Instead the bosses offered to take the men back at the $1.15 wage with the promise that August 1 they might grant $1.25 This offer was rejected by a large majority of the members but Cofield asked them to return to work anyhow at the $1.15 rate, saying they would be able to get $1.25 by July 1.

The workers refused this, pointing out that some 100 members of the local were then working at the $1.25 scale in other shops. Furthermore the local voted that anyone returning at the lower rate would be considered "unfair."

Business Agent, Scab Herder.

When the local business agent admitted he was trying to get men to go on the unfair jobs he was suspended. The business agent tho, thru a frame-up arranged with the secretary and one of the trustees of the bricklayers' union from whom the building is rented, read a notice ordering the premises to be vacated at once. But he waited until the meeting had adjournd to read this notice. Late that night, March 7, the business agent and some other officers removed the books and the charter. Three days later, however, the bricklayers' local denounced the removal order and denied that it was official.

At the next meeting of the plumbers' local, March 17, Cofield boldly ordered the men back to work at the $1.15 scale. The strike is still on, pending appeal to the Executive Board.

Italian Goods to Russia

LENINGRAD, April 15.—The number of offers received from Italian firms, in connection with the formal recognition of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics by Italy, is steadily growing. Numerous offers of textile goods and automobiles have been lately received from Palermo, Genoa, Milan. The Italian newspaper Eoo has sent a request to the North-Western Chamber of Commerce (Leningrad) to furnish it with regular information about the Russian markets, particularly the leather market.

Disease Spreads in California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif., April 15.—Hoof and mouth disease continues to spead in California, according to reports today.

FERRIS AROUSED WHEN FORD WINS DEMOCRATIC VOTE

Says Cal's Man Has No Busines in Primary.

By SHERMAN BOWMAN

(Special to the Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 15.—Sen. Woodridge N. Ferris, of Michigan, sage of the Ferris Institute at Big Rapids and old fashioned Democrat, is aroused because his party has suffered the strange reproach of having Henry Ford, a supporter of Coolidge for President, named the Democratic favorite son of Ferris' own state.

Senator Ferris has been a Democrat longer than most men have lived. He was a candidate in the Michigan primaries, just held, for the Democratic nomination for president. But someone placed Ford's name on the ballot.

Ford had previously shown his indifference to any candidacy of his own by declaring publicly in an interview that he would support Coolidge in the election next fall. But, even under those circumstances and without any Ford campaign, the Michigan voters gave Ford a majority of nearly 3,000. Only about 13,000 Democratic votes were cast.

"It was asinine to put his name on the ballot in the first place without ascertaining first whether he was a Democrat or a Republican."

Sen. Ferris said indignantly in his Senatorial offices here

"The party is now in the pretty position of going into the convention with an indorsement for a Republican. If the spirit of the primary is followed, the delegation will have to give Ford one vote. But it is a bad situation in that he must be given even one vote, since he has declared for President Coolidge."

"Polikushka" Will Be Presented April 22nd at Boston

BOSTON, Mass., April 15.—To supply the popular demand, of the great film of the Moscow Art Theatre, "Polikushka," will be presented at Boston Symphony Hall for one performance only, on Tuesday night, April 22. The Boston papers have been unanimous in their high praise of this film.

Ivan Moskvin, one of the star actors of the Moscow Art Theatre, who plays the title role, creates a character of superb pathos, swayed by elemental desires, but also by elemental loyalty.

"The acting of Ivan Moskvin in superb, as vivid and searching a pantomine as one could ask," says the Boston Transcript. "It is true to human nature, it is rich in folk background, it is a monument to the perversity and blind mischance which often seems to thwart humanity. The Moscow Art Theatre as actors have endowed it with abounding theatrical life and vigor."

The film has played in the principle cities to full houses and amid the universal acclaim of the critics.

French Inventor Boasts of Deadly Electric War Ray

PARIS, April 15.—The most formidable war machine ever germinated in the mind of man, has been stored in the French war office since the end of the world struggle, Jules Rateau says in an article in the Journal today.

The secret, according to Rateau was discovered accidentally by a French inventor late in the war and consists in a method of utilizing infra-red electrical rays called "The Singing Arc," as a destructive electrical force of terrible capacity.

If the war had lasted a few months longer, Rateau says, the ray would have demonstrated that France's sea, air and land frontiers can be made impassable.

Longshoremen Can't Settle.

NEW ORLEANS.—The New Orleans Steamship Association refuses to enter negotiations with the striking longshoremen. The unions involved had made a written request that they be employed on the employers' own terms. Twelve hundred strikebreakers are employed on the independent lines against 800 union men by the U. S. Shipping Board. The vessel agents recently made the statement that if the union would depose Harry Keegan as president, overtures would be received. The men followed the request of their masters and are now in a worse conditon than before.

SENATE LAND ROBBERS THROWN INTO TURMOIL BY RED HOT LETTER

WASHINGTON, April 15.—Another row in the senate land frauds investigation threatened to end the session of the committee yesterday.

The storm broke when James R. Page, Kansas City, attorney, acting as committee "prosecutor," read a letter from John J. Morton, publisher of Atliaxco, Texas, making grave charges against land companies in the lower Rio Grande valley.

Gerge A. Hill, Jr., of Houston, attorney for R. B. Creager, republican national committeeman for Texas and head of one of the land companies under investigation, leaped to his feet and demanded that the letter be stricken from the record.

Old Man Lodge Calamity Howls At Jap Menace

WASHINGTON, April 15—Definitely aligning himself against Secretary of State Hughes and the administration on the question of Japanese exclusion, senator Henry Cabot Lodge of Massachusetts, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, declared in the senate that if the United States yields to Japans' Protest against exclusion legislation, it will cease to be a sovereign nation.

"We should let the whole world know that the United States and the United States alone is to state who can come into this country," Lodge said.

POVERTY BRINGS LUNACY, DEATH, TO FARMHOUSE

Wife Loses Mind And Slays Daughter

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WHEATON, Ill., April 15.—As a result of the small returns brought in for crops last year, due to market control by speculators, a farm wife here is in the state insane asylum, her little daughter is dead, and her three other children are critically injured. Mrs. Sven Carlson and her husband owned a farm near Batavia. But the farmers could get little money for their crops. Things got so bad that Carlson, like the other farmers, was selling his crops for less money than he paid out in freight and hauling charges.

Carlson had to rent the farm and moved to Wheaton. Mrs. Carlson, according to her husband, began to brood over her troubles, as thousands of farmers thruout the country have been doing. The bankrupt condition of the farmers preyed on her mind, and she became mentally unbalanced.

Friday night Carlson came in from the evening chores. He found his wife standing over their daughter Doris. The despondent woman had attacked her children and endeavored to take her own life. Carlson declares that the lot of a farmer these days is indeed an unhappy one.

April 27th Children's Day.

NEW YORK, April 15.—At the last meeting of the Executive Committee of the Junior Section of the Young Workers' League of New York it was decided to devote Sunday afternoon, April 27th, to a celebration of Children's Day—the function of this celebration to be the commemoration of the formation of a Communist children's organization in New York and the establishment of closer relations between the children's and the adult movement of this city.

A mass meeting has been arranged for the occasion at Webster Hall, 11th street and 3rd avenue, New York city. An appropriate program has been arranged for the occasion, including prominent speakers and a very good entertainment with children's talent, consisting, in part, of group dancing, a boxing match, tableaux, a playlet, etc.

The workers are urged not to make any arrangements for that afternoon and attend in full force, thereby helping the children to make their first undertaking a real success. There is nothing more encouraging to the children than success in their undertakings.

Hits Wavering of Swedes.

MOSCOW, April 15.—The Swedish press is very much disappointed with the wavering policy of the Government in the matter of the restoration of normal relations with Russia. Several papers remark that the Izvestia, official Moscow organ, is right when it warns Sweden that the Soviet Republics will naturally have to discontinue placing orders in Sweden, as the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics has no juridical basis for business in that country.

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LABOR DEFENSE COUNCIL PLEDGES AID TO MOONEY

Congratulates London Workers For Stand

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, April 15.—American labor has not forgotten Tom Mooney. All over the country a new campaign is gathering headway to force the governor of California to release him from the prison cell in which he languishes, a victim of one of the most brazen frame-ups in the foul history of capitalist assaults.

Writing to H. D. Carmichael, secretary of the London Trades Council which has pledged its support to the campaign to save Mooney, the Labor Defense Council declares:

Behind the Campaign.

"Your letter of March 20 is bound to strike a note of response in every real labor organization in this country. As for the Labor Defense Council, we hasten to assure you that we ar ewholeheartedly in sympathy with your high purpose. The Labor Defense Council must be counted as a determined supporter in the renewed campaign to free Mooney.

"The Mooney case is one of the most important that this country has ever known. Altho every important witness against his has long since confessed to perjury, Mooney is still in jail. He will remain there unless the workers force his release.

Proletarian Solidarity.

"Tha tthe first impulse in the new Mooney campaign came from London is significant of the close bonds which unite the workers of England with those of the United States. It is a tribute to your sense of proletarian solidarity.

"We recall that the Mooney case was first brought to the attention of wide masses of American people thru an appeal sent out from Soviet Russia. The workers of this country have not forgotten it, and they will not soon forget the fine step which you now take."

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WORKERS PARTY ISSUES VALUABLE SET OF LEAFLETS

Help Distribute These To The Workers

A list of leaflets now being issued by the Workers' Party of America from the National Headquarters at 1009 North State Street, which are for free distribution or sale follows. The leaflets are isued to enlighten the workers and farmers of the United States as to their own class interests.

• • •

The Kept Government of the United States.

This leaflet, 2 pages, tells briefly of the Washington Teapot Dome scandals and who are the people involved and why. Not only individuals are guilty, but the whole system is guilty. The Government of the United States is a kept government. You should help tell others this truth. 40c per 100.

• • •

Stand Fast for the Farmer-Labor Party.

This is a statement issued by the Central Executive Committee of the Workers Party, giving a brief history of the developments for independent political action of the working farmers and workers of this country, appealing to the readers to work for the success of the June 17th convention of the Farmer-Labor movement. 40c per 100, $3.50 per 1000. Four pages.

• • •

Fight Registration of the Foreign Born Workers.

Laws before Congress propose to enslave Foreign Born Workers and consequently the American Born Workers. These laws will aid the employers in fighting unions and reducing wages. The selective immigration, finger printing, just like criminals, photographing and other features of these laws if adopted will make the workers worse slaves than they are now. The leaflet tells all about it and shows how to fight these proposed laws. Every worker should be interested. 30c per 100, $2.50 per 1000.

• • •

UNITED STATES TO-DAY.

Thus is headed the Program of the Workers Party of America. It is a keen analysis of the class struggle, the social forces organizing and fighting for power, etc. It is a masterly document and every worker should be familiar with the contents of this leaflet. It is illustrated with several appropriate cartoons. 500,000 is already sold. Send for a supply to-day. 60c per 100, $5.00 per 1000.

• • •

LET THE MINERS RUN THE MINES.

Ths leaflet speaks of the nationalization of mines; the establishment of worker's control and a Workers Government. What applies to mines, applies to other industries. Help advocate: LET THE MINERS RUN THE MINES. 25c per 100, $2.50 per 1000.

• • •

WHY EVERY WORKER SHOULD BE A COMMUNIST AND JOIN THE WORKERS PARTY?

This is an 8-page pamphlet with forceful illustrations and cartoons. The reader of the pamphlet is confronted with a picture of actual conditions as they are in the United States and if he is true to himself, it will lead him to thinking and joining the forces of class conscious workers. Will you help? Price: 80c per 100, $8.00 per 1000.

Greeks Vote For a Republic; Martial Law Is Proclaimed

(Special to The Daily Worker)

ATHENS, April 15.—The Greek electorate have voted for a republic by a huge majority. A government bulletin just issued announces that the result of the plebiscite indicates that the overwhelming majority favoring a republic in Athens and other large cities makes the result certain.

The government announces also that martial law has been proclaimed but no reason for this drastic action is given.

Money Wins Again.

Motion to quash the indictments against W. E. D. Stokes, New York millionaire, and five others indicted with him on charges of "framing" evidence to blacken the character of his wife, Mrs. Helen Elwood Stokes, is scheduled for hearing before Judge W. M. Cook, of the criminal court, today.

JUST OUT!

Book—164 page Poem, well bound, neatly printed. M. S. Holt, M. D., author and publisher. Weston, W. Va. Prince, $1.25 p. p.

Read—"War Twixt God and the Devil."
Learn true cause of "War-Lord's revel.
Who've robbed you lo these many years,
And drenched this world in blood and tears.
Baptize a child in human gore,
Prepared for WAR forevermore.
Tho based upon "His Holy Word."(?)
Vicarious punishment is absurb.
Teach youth that blood is essential,
For a "Heavenly-Home" credential.
All WARS were right—the clergy's claim:
If WARS were wrong on them's the blame.

The Crisis In The British Mining Industry

By A. J. COOK.

(Editor's Note: When this article was published in the Labor Monthly, London, issue of April, 1924, the author was a member of the Executive Committee of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain, from South Wales. A Chicago Tribune dispatch from London, under date of April 10th, reports that Cook was elected as Secretary of the Miners' Federation to succeed Frank Hodges, well-known as a reactionary and one of those principally responsible for "Black Friday" in 1921, when the Triple Alliance broke down and the miners were defeated. Cook is quoted in an interview as saying:

> "I'm still a Red, with all that that means. I take my election as Secretary by the miners as an expression of a desire for a militant, agressive policy. As the miners well know, I stand for a real live national and international miners' organization."

Under these circumstances this article, which gives the issues and background of the great impending battle in the coal mining industry of Great Britain, takes on especial significance.)

In 1921, after one of the greatest struggles in the history of Trade Unionism, the miners were defeated. For four months they displayed a spirit of solidarity unequalled in any movement. The Triple Alliance failed to function. As a result of the defeat terms were forced on the men that produced conditions of poverty and slavery. Our "Mighty Organization," the pride of the Trade Union Movement, was shattered. The coal owners true to tradition imposed such tyrannous conditions that despondency spread like a disease, infecting most of the leaders as well as the men. The suffering of the men became intolerable. Some of the old leaders, having very little knowledge of national or international economics, and believing the masters would yield to a human appeal, pinned their faith in an appeal to the coal owners begging for fair-play and fair conditions.

For over two years numerous meetings with the masters and Cabinet Ministers took place, but the appeal for a living wage fell on dead ears. Accidents have increased at an alarming rate since resumption of work after the 1921 lock-out. (See the Report of the Government Inspector of Mines.) Safety was neglected—low wages and increased accidents go together.

In South Wales and Lancashire, aggressive action was suggested—the rank and file had reached the limit of endurance. Realizing that the principles of the 1921 profit-sharing agreement exploited the miners and failed to give them a living wage, the rank and file demanded the agreement be ended. "We are starving while working, just as well starve without work," say the miners. An industry that cannot provide a living wage for its workers should close down; "private ownership has failed."

For over two years the leaders pleaded, but every suggestion was met with a negative reply. The owners would not listen to reason.

No other course was open but to give notice to terminate the agreement. A ballot was taken and the rank and file in every district declared that **the Agreement must go.** On January 17, three months' notice was handed to the employers. For several weeks even then our case was ignored, but the spirit of revolt spread. The successful struggle of the railwaymen and dockers put new life in our men.

The Executive Committee of the M. F. G. B. prepared for action and demanded that the owners should state their proposals. What a change!—suddenly, owners, Government and public became alarmed. At last attention was drawn to our conditions. On March 6 the same men, who for two years treated us with contempt, were now prepared to consider our case. Organized might had compelled the owners to move. It is a lesson that we shall not forget. Terms were offered that meant a small improvement in our conditions, but did not bring us anywhere near 1914 conditions, taking into consideration the increase of the cost of living. On March 13, the adjourned conference met and considered the proposals; it reassembled on the 14th and unanimously rejected the terms of the owners.

Having forty-nine mining members in the House of Commons, it was decided some time ago to introduce a Minimum Wage Bill to bring the miners' wages up to a living standard. Every attempt possible to obstruct the introduction of the Minimum Wage Bill was made by the owners. They approached their Liberal and Tory friends, and succeeded in making the Government take the private members' time, hoping to stop the Bill going forward, but to their surprise the Government agreed to accept the Bill as their own measure thus making it a Government Bill. In one week both a political and an industrial crisis arose. The miners are determined, come what may, to secure a living wage and some clear understandable agreement to govern wages and conditions in the future.

The great Miners' Federation has been re-organized ready for the fight.

KLAN SHOOTING CONSPIRACY AT LILLY EXPOSED

Arranged in Advance to Put Out Lights.

The Daily Worker has just received the true story of the Klan riots in Lilly, Pa., from a coal miner who witnessed the massacre. He writes:

"It was a put up affair thought out beforehand by the Klan. The Klansmen made arrangements to have the electric street lights extinguished the night of the demonstration. A group of boys—not men, as the newspapers report—got a fire hose to play on the Klansmen, as boys will, and the Klansmen wrenched the firehose from the boys and turned it, not on the boys, but on the people watching the parade. One Klansman yelled "Fire" and a volley of bullets rained on the defenseless crowd.

"The citizens were unarmed and were unprepared for trouble. The Klansmen were injured by their own members because they wore civilian clothes in order to act as guards. In this way they were undistinguishable from the rest of the crowd.

"Along the main line of the Pennsylvania Railroad there were found by citizens of Lilly, nearly a hundred revolvers which were thrown out of the special train by the Klansmen.

There are about ten Klansmen who live in Lilly, but the miners would not let them demonstrate. The massacre was perpetrated by Klansmen from Johnston and Altoona, each about 25 miles from Lilly on the Pennsylvania railroad.

Oklahoma To Have Bona Fide Farmer-Labor Party Soon

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., April 15.—A Farmer-Labor party convention to be held in Oklahoma City May 9 and 10, will form a new party, distinct from the Farmer-Labor Progressive league which indorsed candidates and adopted a platform at El Reno. The league is a political organization within the Democratic party. The Farmer-Labor party is to be a new political party.

The Farmer-Labor party meets two deficiencies of the league. It provides for the placing of La Follette electors on the presidential ballot and provides a set of state candidates should league candidates be beaten in the Democratic primary.

It is necessary to procure 5000 signatures to petitions in order to place a Farmer-Labor party in the field. Once in the field there need be no primary contest. One vote for the Farmer-Labor ticket at the primary will assure it a position on the ballot for November.

The proposed platform includes public ownership government banking, public control of all natural resources, restoration of civil liberties, abolition of injunctions in labor disputes, retention and development by the government ownership of a super-power system to connect into one system all public electric power projects.

How many of your shop-mates read THE DAILY WORKER. Get one of them to subscribe today.

Party Activities Of Local Chicago

JAMES P. CANNON will speak before the South Slavic Branch, No. 1, of the Party Thursday, April 17th, 8 P. M., on the Labor Party Policy of the Party. The meeting will take place at the C. S. P. S. Hall, 18th and May Streets.

• • •

ALEXANDER BITTELMAN will speak before the Douglas Park Branch (Jewish) on the Recent Convention of the Jewish Federation and the Labor Party Policy on Wednesday, April 16th, 8 P. M., at Liberty House, 3420 West Roosevelt Road. Comrades and outsiders are invited to attend these meetings.

• • •

MAX SALZMAN, Member N. E. C. of Y. W. L., addressed an open meeting of the Greek branch of the W. P. at the Hull House on the question of Protection of Foreign Born Workers. Over a hundred were present at this meeting.

• • •

THERE WILL BE a meeting of the DAILY WORKER subscription agents of the Party on Monday, April 21, 8 P. M., at 166 W. Washington Street, Room 307.

• • •

UNITED FRONT MAY DAY CONFERENCE meeting will be held April 23rd, Wednesday, at 180 W. Washington Street, Room 200. Letters have been sent to unions in Chicago, as well as to fraternal societies, inviting them to participate in the United Front May Day Conference.

• • •

WILLIAM F. DUNNE, EDITOR DAILY WORKER, will speak Thursday, April 24th, 8 P. M., before the meeting of the Englewood Branch of the Young Workers League at 6357 S. Ashland Avenue, on the subject of Anti-Militarism.

All local members should watch this column for news of all routine and special Party meetings.—Martin Abern, City Secretary.

Australian Labor Calls For United Political Front

SYDNEY, N. S. W., April 15.—The Labor council of New South Wales has issued a manifesto calling for the linking up of all working class political parties with the Australian Labor party in order to secure a united working class front.

"We realize," says the manifesto, "that the day when all working class parties are accepted into the Labor party will be a historic day. The need of a united working class is apparent to all.

"The council realizes that only a united working class can secure a workers' government. 'Only a workers' government can take the necessary steps for dealing with the immediate problems of the workers."

Had Too Many Relatives.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 15.—"Too many relations" was the explanation given by bank examiners today for the downfall of John M. Moore, bank president accused of having defalcated $600,000 from the Fidelity National Bank and Trust Company.

J. BALTRUSAITIS, NEW POLITICAL, FRAMED BY DICK

Civil Liberties Union Shows Up Injustice

NEW YORK, April 15.—An application for the pardon of another political prisoner who has just been sent to Leavenworth under the war-time Espionage Act will be made this week by the American Civil Liberties Union thru its Washington representative on the ground that he goes to prison for a war-time offence "six years after the Armistice, three years after the suspension of the Espionage Act, and three months after the release of the last of the federal political prisoners by order of President Coolidge."

The Military Again

The prisoner is Joseph Baltrusaitis of St. Louis, Mo., who was sent to Leavenworth on March 12th, after months of delay of the case in the courts, on a charge of attempting "to cause disloyalty in the military forces of the United States" by distributing a Communist leaflet.

The Civil Liberties Union, in a statement on the case, styles it "one of the most flagrant and inexcusable political prosecutions on record." The statement reads:

"This case of Baltrusaitis is a striking injustice, not only because he has gone to prison so long after the war under a law long since suspended, but particularly because his prosecution was wholly inexcusable. The undisputed facts are:

"Interfering With Recruiting

"1. He was charged with interfering with the recruiting and enlistment of soldiers in November, 1920, when soldiers were no longer being recruited.

"2. The only charge was handing to a detective who visited him at his place of business some copies of a Communist leaflet entitled "Proletarian Revolution or Wage Slavery."

"3. The leaflet made no reference whatever to the war or military service. It voiced the usual Communist political ideas.

"4. He was sentenced to two years in prison on Oct. 24, 1921, on an indictment brought on May 3, 1921, after the Espionage Act had been suspended.

Six Years After Armistice

"5. He went to prison on March 12th last, six years after the Armistice, three years after the suspension of the Espionage Act, and three months after the release of the last of the federal political prisoners by order of President Coolidge."

It is expected that President Coolidge will act favorably and promptly on the application for pardon filed by the Civil Liberties Union on behalf of Baltrusaitis, in order to accord him the same treatment as to other prisoners convicted for belief and opinion.

The Civil Liberties Union also points out that there is another wartime case on appeal in the United States Supreme Court which may result in twelve more persons being sent to prison for expressions of opinion against the war. This case involves twelve socialists from Cincinnati indicted in 1917 for opposing the draft act. It is planned to file pardon applications on their behalf in case the Supreme Court affirms the conviction.

WESTERN PENNSY KLANSMEN FAIL IN TERROR TACTICS

Miners Are Wise To Robed Hypocrites

By THOMAS MYERSCOUGH.

Flying the flag in front and placing a Bible inside of every school in the Chartiers Valley section of Washington County, Pa., is the answer of the Ku Klux Klan to the organization of the workers and their wives and children by the Workers Party, the Y. W. L. and its Junior section. These "Knights of the Nightie," whose pretense at being sanctimonious, and who seriously believe that they are keeping their identities concealed, are known for what they really are to those who comprise the populaton in that section of Western Pennsylvania.

A certain miner of Houston, Pa., puts the case right when he says: "I'll bet half of them are afraid to let their wives know that they belong to the Klan, because of the dual lives they live, while the other half belong to it, so as to provide an excuse to their wives when they are out trying to worm their way into the confidence of the vamps and flappers they meet, while innocent wifie thinks they are saving America from destruction at the hands of the Reds." Another one says: "Why, I know them so well that I could tell their hides in a tanyard." Yet these budding "Kleagle and Wizard" hounds, who wait until darkness comes to put on their robes and "step on the gas" to get to some hillside, there to burn their fiery crosses, think that nobody is aware of their membership in the organization that was founded, or at least revived, by a white slaver.

Company Tools Unite.

All elements, not necessarily klansmen, but who are opposed to organized labor, are united in their efforts to break up the Party and Y. W. L. branches in that section. They have even gone so far as to have a constable, better known as "Seldom Sober Rathbone," go to the homes of some of our foreign language miners, threatening them with jail or placing their children in an institution for incorrigible children, if they refused to drop their membership in the Workers Party and compel the children to quit the Junior section.

The answer to these efforts on the part of the klan and its wiling dupes is—more organization. The party of the workers is in this section to stay, and neither its petty small business men nor the industrial lords above them, with the aid of the "two by four" constables, are going to scare the workers of Washington County into submission to them any longer.

F. F.-L. P. Meet Scheduled.

On April 27th they are to hold a convention of the County Federated Farmer-Labor Party, and the chances are that Constable Rathbone will be looking for his first real work in many moons after the next election. The Washington County Federated Farmer-Labor Party is planning to care for a big crowd that day, and indications are that the representatives of the rank and file will be out in large numbers. The convention will be held in Canonsburg and much is expected in the form of constructive action.

Labor Fakers Getting Bounced from Fat Jobs By "Friend of Labor"

(By The Federated Press)

SAN FRANCISCO.—Mayor Rolph, for 16 years ruler of San Francisco, holds cards in half a dozen labor unions. But under his mayoralty union labor has gradually lost every appointive office in the city except two—Wm. P. McCabe of the fire commision, and Timothy A. Reardon, who has just been demoted by Acting Mayor McLeran (Rolph being on a trip to investigate the labor governments of the Antipodes) from president to mere member of the board of public works. As soon as Rolph returns a committee from organized labor will wait on him and inquire as to this state of affairs. The mayor replaced the late George Tracy, who long represented labor on the civil service commission, by an attorney; and named a contractor to succeed Paul Scharrenburg, secretary California State Feedration of Labor, on the city planning commission.

La Follette and Frazier.

PLENTYWOOD, Mont., April 15.—Senator La Follette for president and Senator Frazier of North Dakota for vice president will head the Montana Farmer-Labor party ticket on the presidential primary election in Montana May 27. Delegates will also be elected by the party voters for the national convention of the Farmer-Labor movement at St. Paul June 17 when La Follette is expected to be nominated for president.

The Miles City Trades & Labor assembly and two locals of the Bear Creek United Mine Workers affiliated with the party in the past week.

Diptheria on Increase.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 15.—Diphtheria is on the increase in Illinois, according to the weekly report of the State Department of Health.

Boycott California Fruit Or Hoof-Mouth Plague May Get You

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., April 15.—Nature is aiding the I. W. W. boycott of California products. Dr. J. Edward Carlyle, an authority on the hoof and mouth epidemic, states: "The people of the United States are in grave danger of contracting the hoof and mouth disease by eating California fruits. Dust from the pastures and grazing fields of infected animals blows onto the fruit and can be carried out of the state. California-made clothing might also catch this same dust and it is possible to contract hoof and mouth disease from it."

The I. W. W. boycott is maintained because the state sends men to prison for 1 to 14 years for nothing more than membership in the I. W. W.

New York for Al Smith.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 15.—The name of Governor Alfred E. Smith of New York will be formally presented to the national Democratic convention in New York next June as New York's choice for the Democratic nomination for President.

Trachtenberg Tour

Wednesday, April 16, 8 p. m., Detroit, House of Masses, 2101 Gratiot Ave. (Russian Trade Unoins.)

Thursday, April 17, Grand Rapids, full details to appear later.

Friday, April 18, 8 p. m., Chicago, North Side Turner Hall, 820 N. Clark St.

Saturday, April 19, Milwaukee, full details to appear later.

Sunday, April 20, Gary, Ind., full details to appear later.

Six Dead—Investigate.

DANVILLE, Ill., April 15.—Two investigations were started today to determine the blame for the railroad crossing crash here last night in which Mr. and Mrs. Robert Wilson and four of their six children were killed. Their automobile was struck by an express train on the Wabash railroad crossing at West Lebanon, Ind.

How many of your shop-mates read THE DAILY WORKER. Get one of them to subscribe today.

You should be sure to hear the lecture on
"The End of Teapot Government"
The Crisis in the Capitalist Parties, and Farmer-Labor Unity
By
EARL R. BROWDER
Co-Editor, with Wm. Z. Foster, of the Labor Herald: member of the Central Executive Committee, Workers Party.
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AMALGAMATED BANK CELEBRATES FIRST BIRTHDAY

Millions Now In Labor Banks of N. Y.

(By The Federated Press)

NEW YORK, April 15.—A tenfold gain in assets within one year is the record of the Amalgamated Bank of New York, announced for its first birthday celebration, today. In the 12 months its deposits in the 4 per cent interest department have grown to $1,600,000. The assets which began at $300,000 are now $3,000,000. This success it attributes to the fact that profits amounting to more than a certain rate of interest are to be divided among the depositors.

Organizing Co-Op. Companies.

Added to its many other activities, which extend from transporting foreign exchange to helping its customers build houses, the bank announces it is developing a plan for organizing co-operative ice and coal companies. Vice President Held, a city alderman, has charge of this plan. The bank, as the first institution to send money for customers to Russia, had to convince the conservative state banking department of the safety of such a service. Now 325 banks thruout the country use the Amalgamated to transport money to Europe. To Russia alone it transmitted $2,340,948 in nine months.

Authorization for the bank was given by the fifth biennial convention of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Union. The Amalgamated Trust and Savings Bank of Chicago was opened April 1, 1923, and the New York bank a year later. Three other labor banks, folowing the Amalgamated example, have been opened in New York within a year. The resources of the four combined have mounted to over $12,000,000.

Twenty Labor Banks.

There are reported to be 20 labor banks in the country, with surplus and deposits of over $40,000,000. The development of labor banking, in which the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers has been the pioneer and largest single factor, has taken place within the last three years.

Perhaps There May Be Some Hope For Even the Filipinos

MANILLA, April 15. — Harold Holdsworth, Ex-mayor of Wakefield, England and prominent in English politics who is now in Manilla with world tourists is quoted by the local papers as saying: "If Great Britain has already pledged to the world to grant selfgovernment to Egypt in 1923; make India autonomous; eventually transform South Africa into a republic; place Australia in a position to look out for herself; permit Canada to govern herself and loosen the tie to bind her to her colonies as soon as they are fit for self-government, may not the world also expect from America to grant to the Filipinos the independence for which they have been craving all these years".

He further asserted that the British policy with regard to English colonies has always been liberal. As a result of this policy the nations or colonies once fighting against England, he said, are now staunch adherents and supporters of the British Empire.

Hamon Had No Money Scruples.

WASHINGTON.—E. J. Costello of Chicago, former managing editor of The Federated Press, testified before the oil probe committee here that he was told by Jake Hamon, on the morning before Harding's nomination, that Harding and Coolidge would be chosen and that Fall would be in the cabinet. Hamon said that he would "get something pretty good, probably a place in the cabinet."

Costello served as publicity man for Hamon in 1906-7, when Hamon was Republican state chairman in Oklahoma. He described Hamon as the type of politician who had no scruple as to the use of money.

Government Light Plant.

WASHINGTON.—By unanimous vote the Senate had adopted Senator Norris' bill appropriating $45,000,000 for the construction of a hydro-electric power plant at the Great Falls of the Potomac, ten miles above the city, in order that the federal government may furnish electric light and power to the District of Columbia at cost.

Russian Communists Make Their Position Clear

Resolution of the Central Committee of the Central Control Commission concerning the Party Structure.

* * *

(Adopted unanimously at the joint session of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee and of the Presidium of the Central Control Commission held on December 5th, 1923, in accordance with the decisions of the Plenary October Session of the Central Committee and the Central Control Commission.

* * *

I. The Party During the New Ecnomic Policy.

(a). The New Economic Policy, which has caused a growth of the productive forces, has proved itself to be a necessary stage on the long protracted transition road from capitalism to socialism. It has contributed to the revival of national economics in general and of the state industry, the state commerce and of the co-operatives in particular. We have witnessed a gradual increase in the rate of wages, a return of qualified proletarians to the towns, a raising of the level of culture among the broad proletarian masses and in particular, the formation of new ranks of proletarian and peasant intellectuals, thanks to the systematic instructions imparted to the workers and peasants in the higher educational establishments.

(b). The Twelfth Congress of the Party, while taking note of the revival of the economic life of the country has, at the same time already pointed out the necessity of estimating every stage of the economic development from the point of view of socialist construction. The dictatorship of the proletariat, which cannot be consolidated and developed without an increase in the material prosperity, could not even have maintained itself, if this increase in material prosperity had created a preponderance of private capital over state capital.

Economic Co-Ordination Necessary.

The extraordinary difficulties with which the economics of the country are meeting at the present moment, are mainly expressed in the fact that the products of our state industry do not find a sufficient market. If during the last year the disposal of our products has met with ever-increasing difficulties, this to a very great extent is attributable to the extraordinarily high cost of production, to the exceedingly high trading expenses and, in addition, to the unjustifiable methods of an exaggerated computation of prices at the expense of the consumer. The underlying causes of these difficulties are the disparity and the lack of co-ordination of the various elements in the state economics, both between themselves individually and between themselves as a whole and the market, the irrational or insufficiently rational establishment of industrial and commercial undertakings and the conduct of their operations, in particular the inability, of our still bureaucratic commercial and co-operative organizations to reach the rural markets.

The central task remains, as heretofore, the linking up of the state industry with the peasants' agriculture, i. e., in the first place the establishment of proper proportions between the productivity of our state industry on the one hand and the requirements and extent of our mainly rural market on the other. This task can be carried out to the extent to which the linking up of the various factors and elements of the state industry between themselves is appropriately and systematically accomplished.

In view of the foregoing the whole Party must arrive at the conclusion that the continued economic revival, which will enable us to overcome the existing crisis within the more or less near future, will serve the cause of socialist construction only insofar as we learn to co-ordinate the elements of the state economics in their relation to each other and to the market generally.

Danger of Degeneration.

From this there arises the unique importance of the "Gosplan" of the economic staff of the socialist state and of all the organizations for carrying out planned economics in the provinces. It is necessary to secure effectually for them the position indicated by the resolution of the Twelfth Congress.

The measures adopted in recent times in order to reduce the prices of manufactured goods and to promote the export of grain, have already led to a certain recovery in the trade turnover and to an increase in the price of grain. The struggle against the fundamental causes of the market crisis demands, however, from the Party a complicated and systematic work for carrying out the measures indicated by the Twelfth Congress regarding the concentration of industry, appropriate organization of the apparatus of trade and industry, the promotion of agriculture, the raising of its technical level and its adaption to the struggle on the world market by various means, among these being the extension of agricultural credit, etc. These tasks are confronting the Party in all their full extent and in the most pressing manner. There is no doubt that the Party will concentrate all its forces in order to carry them out effectively.

(c) The objective contradictions presented by the actual stage of the transitory period and which result from the simultaneous existence of the most varied economic forms, from the prevailing market relations, from the necessity for the state institutions to employ capitalistic forms and methods of work, from the necessity or relying for support upon a staff which is still a stranger to the proletariat, etc.—these contradictions find their expression in a whole series of negative tendencies, the fight against which must be placed on the order of the day. Among these tendencies there may be mentioned: striking anomalies in the material situation of Party members, determined by their varying functions and the so-called "wasteful expenditures"; the growth of connections with bourgeois elements and the ideological influence of the latter; the narrowing of the intellectual horizon by officialdom, which must be distinguished from the necessary specialization and, arising therefrom, the weakening of the connections between the Communists working in various spheres; the danger of a loss of the perspectives of socialist construction as a whole and of the world revolution; the danger, already indicated by the congress, of a "New Economic Policy" degeneration on the part of a portion of the functionaries who, owing to the nature of their activity, come most into contact with bourgeois elements; the process of bureaucratizing which is to be noted in the Party apparatus and, arising therefrom, the threatening danger of the Party losing contact with the masses.

2. Party and Working Masses.

The confidence of the proletarian masses in the Party has increased. This finds its expression in the Soviet elections, in the collapse of the Menshevist and Social Revolutionary parties and in the formation of a body of non-party workers who are actively supporting the Party. At the same time the active Communist workers, who of course should form the connecting link between the Party and the non-party masses, are almost entirely absorbed in administrative and economic work and thereby unavoidably lose contact with the work of production. The fundamental task, therefore, in this connection is the recruiting of new party members from the ranks of workers at the bench. It is the task of the Party organizations to devote special attention to this type of Party worker, to do everything possible in order to prevent their being divorced from the work of production, to help them raise the cultural level and use every means to render easier the possibility for them to take effective part in all Party affairs. The work of enlarging the proletarian mainstay of the Party must, in the next months, be one of the most important tasks of all Party organizations. The initiative of certain organizations which have already developed their activities in this direction must be supported by all industrial organizations of our Party. The Party must render easier the influx of new elements of industrial workers into the Party organizations and their promotion from candidates to Party members. In the same way it is necessary to give increased attention to the work among the growing proletarian youth.

Regarding the peasantry, among whom proletarian and semi-proletarian strata are again appearing, it is necessary to improve by every means the qualitative composition of the nuclei, to direct their work into the channel of cultural and political activity, in particular to intensify their work of helping to spread a knowledge of scientific agricultural methods, and also their work in the co-operative field, in the organization of agricultural credits, etc. Along with this the village proletariat (especially the committees of landless peasants in the Ukraine) must be given every support, and the proletarian elements must be drawn into our Party organizations as well as into the All-Russian Confederation of Agricultural and Forest Workers.

Intelligenzia Favor Soviets.

Among the intelligenzia, as the result of general causes as well as of the improvement of their position in our country while at the same time the middle classes in Germany are being pauperized, there is to be noted a general swing of opinion in favor of the Soviet power. Of especial importance is this turn of opinion among the rural teachers and among the instructors in agriculture, who can be considered as being one of the most important connecting links between town and country. This turn of opinion among broad strata of the intelligenzia in favor of the Soviet power, while being in itself an outstanding positive phenomenon, can, however, also have consequences of a negative character, as it increases the danger of the Communists being ideologically surrounded.

The struggle for the ideological purity of our Party against petty bourgeois and "Smjenoehov" (an organized movement among intellectuals, especially emigrants, in favor of the Soviet power as being the upholder of the independence of Russia) obsurantism is, therefore, an equally important task of the Party.

3. Party and Workers' Democracy.

The negative phenomena of the last month in the life of the working class on the whole, as well as within the Party involve the unescapable conclusion that the interests of the Party in regard to its struggle against New Economic Policy influence, as well as regarding its fighting capacity in all spheres of work, demand a serious change in the policy of the Party in the sense of a real and systematic carrying out of the principles of workers' democracy. In view of this the October Joint Session of the Plenums of the Central Committee and the Central Control Committee have decided as follows:

"The Plenums of the Central Committee and of the Central Control Committee entirely approve the policy in the direction of democracy which was recently adopted by the political bureau, and they also approve of the intensification of the struggle against 'wasteful expenditures' and against the disintegrating influence of the New Economic Policy upon certain elements of the Party, as proposed by the political bureau."

Workers' democracy means liberty of frank discussion of the most important questions of the Party life by all members and that all leading Party functionaries and commissions be elected by those bodies immediately under them. It does not, however, include the liberty of forming fraction groups, which are extremely dangerous for a governing party since they continually threaten to split and disintegrate the government and the state apparatus as a whole.

It is obvious that within a party, which represents a voluntary union of people on a definite basis of ideals and practice, there can be no toleration of the formation of groups, the ideological content of which is directed against the party as a whole and against the dictatorship of the proletariat, as for instance, the "Rabotshaya Pravda" (Workers' Truth) and the "Rabotshaya Gruppa" (Workers' Group).

Workers' Democracy.

'Only a constant, vital ideological life can maintain the Party in that condition in which it had arrived at before and during the revolution, with a continual and critical study of its past, with the correction of its mistakes and with the collective discussion of the most important questions. It is only these methods which can give effective guarantees against occasional divergences of opinion resulting in the formation of fraction groups with all the consequences mentioned above.

In order to avert this the leading Party organs must lend an ear to the voice of the masses of the Party, and must not regard every kind of criticism as an indication of the formation of fractions, and thereby drive conscious and disciplined Party members into aloofness and create in them a spirit of fraction forming.

In no circumstances can the Party be regarded as a mere institution or an office, but at the same time it cannot be considered a debating society for every tendency. The Tenth Congress laid down the principles of workers' democracy, but the same Tenth Congress, and afterwards the Eleventh and Twelfth Congresses, also laid down a series of limitations as to the exercise of these principles of proletarian democracy: Forbidding of fractions (see resolution of the Tenth Congress "On Party Unity" and the corresponding resolution of the Eleventh Congress); the purging of the Party; the limitation of admission to Party membership of non-proletarian elements: the laying down of certain lengths of membership as necessary qualifications for holding certain offices in the Party; the confirmation of the secretaries by the superior Party authority (see Party statute). In view of the unavoidableness of maintaining under the New Economic Policy certain limitations in the future also, there must at the same time, based on the experience already acquired, particularly by the inferior organizations, be a re-examination of the fitness of some of these limitations, for instance, of the right of the superior authorities to confirm secretaries. In no circumstances can the right of confirming secretaries be converted into a right of practically appointing them.

4. Immediate Measures for Realizing Workers' Democracy.

In order to prevent the line of the Party from being diverted, in order to realize effectually the workers' democracy and in order to secure for the entire mass of the Party members the possibility of systematically influencing the direction of the whole Party policy, the following measures must in the first place be realized:

(a) Strict observation of the eligibility of functionaries, with the limitations mentioned above; it shall be regarded as inadmissible to impose such functionaries against the will of an organization; in particular, there must be a strict observation of the eligibility of secretaries to nuclei.

(b) It shall be obligatory to submit all essential questions of Party policy, so far as exceptional circumstances shall not render this impossible, for discussion by the Party nuclei and by the Party masses as a whole; the number of party discussion clubs shall be extended; unjustifiable appeal shall not be made to "Party discipline" in the event of it being the right and the duty of the members of the Party to discuss questions in which they are interested and to adopt decisions regarding them.

(c) Attention must be paid to the task of pushing forward new functionaries from the rank and file, in the first place from among the workers.

(d) Special attention must be paid to enabling a body of comrades, who are in close contact with the masses of the Party, to acquire a proper conception of the policy of the Party.

(e) Delivering accounts and reports by the Party organs to the bodies by whom they are elected and to the broad Party mass.

(f) Increase in the educational work of the Party, at the same time carefully avoiding by all means all bureaucratic tendencies, among the entire Party mass as well as among the Communist Youth Leagues and the women in particular.

(g) Attention must be paid to the mutual exchange of experience of the functionaries in the various fields of work; compulsory conferences shall be periodically convened by the Central Committee, as well as by the provincial gouvernement and district committees, to be attended by the responsible functionaries in all fields of work.

(h) The information of the Party members shall be increased by means of the press and by visits to the various localities by members of the Central Committee, the Central Control Committee, the Provincial and Gouvernement Committees and by members of the collegium of the Commissariats.

(i) In the periodical press the columns devoted to Party life must be increased.

(j) At the next Party congress there must be submitted a proposal regarding the convocation of gouvernemental and All-Russian Party conferences twice a year.

In order to secure the effective carrying out of all the measures mentioned above regarding the realization of workers' democracy, there must be a passing from words to deeds by proposing to the lowest nuclei, to the district area and gouvernement Party conferences, to systematically renew the Party apparatus from the bottom upwards at the regular Party elections, by pushing forward for the responsible posts such functionaries as are able effectually to ensure democracy within the Party.

5. On the Control Commissions.

(a) The most important tasks for the improvement of the Party apparatus have already been put before the Party. This work needs much time in order to yield effective and perceptible results. The basic condition for successful work on the part of the Control Commission and of the Workers' and Peasants' Inspection, regarding the improvement and purification of the state apparatus, is that they be supported by the whole Party and by its organizations, and that the working masses be drawn into this work. There must be the closest connection between the Control Commissions and the corresponding Party committees; every means must be used to increase the interest of the public opinion of the Party and of the working masses for the activity of the Control Commissions and of the Workers' and Peasants' Inspection.

(b) The experience of the last months has shown that, besides the Central Control Commissions, questions of the state apparatus must also be dealt with by the local gouvernemental and provincial Control Commissions, and that the problem of the extension of the functions of the subordinate Control Commissions must, therefore, receive attention.

(c) Among the means for attracting the working masses to the study and to the improvement of the state apparatus, there may be included auxiliary nuclei in the shops and in the state institutions—these nuclei to be set up by the Control Commission and by the Workers' and Peasants' Inspection along with the trade unions. The Party nuclei in the shops must be closely connected with the auxiliary nuclei to the Workers' and Peasants' Inspection and supervise their work thru the shop committees.

Fight Bureaucratism.

(d) A particularly important task of the Control Commissions at the present moment, is the fight against the bureaucratic perversion of the Party apparatus and of the Party practice, and to render accountable those Party functionaries who hinder a realization of the principle of workers' democracy in the practice of the Party organizations (restricting the liberty of expression at Party gatherings, arbitrary limiting of eligibility and the like).

(e) Of especial importance at the present juncture is the fight of the Control Commissions against the so-called "wasteful expenditures" in the state apparatus and on the part of certain of its officials. The demoralizing influence of the negative aspects of the New Economic Policy upon members of our Party, and in particular upon certain responsible functionaries, must be energetically counteracted by the entire Party.

(f) There must be a more careful employment of the extreme Party disciplinary measures (expulsion from the Party). The greatest leniency must be accorded to industrial workers at the bench, and the most drastic measures (expulsion from the Party) must here only be employed where the circumstances render it unavoidable, i. e., where all other means at the disposal of the Party have been exhausted.

Finally, those who have been previously expelled from the Party, in particular industrial workers, must be accorded really comradelike treatment when they express a desire to re-enter the Party and when in such cases there is good reason for believing that they will properly fulfill the demands of the Party laid upon them.

6. Party Organization and Work in the Economic Sphere.

One of the greatest and most valuable of our advantages is that we have within the ranks of our Party, collaborators in all spheres of economic work, from the simplest proletarians at the bench right up to its most responsible administrators. All these functionaries must, and by a proper arrangement of the work they can contribute their extraordinarily, many-sided collective economic experience towards the creation of a real Party management of the work in the economic sphere. Workers in the economic sphere must be accorded in their work a sufficient degree of independence and initiative, together with the full support of the Party. The systematic leadership by the Party must not by any means permit hair-splitting discussions over every casual and secondary matter.

For this purpose it is necessary to bring the Communist nuclei into contact with production; accounts and reports must be regularly given by the Communist workers in the economic spheres; the reports must be discussed as regards their essentials; it is necessary to arrange regular meetings of the Communists in the nuclei of those shops which, taken together, form an economic unity, (for instance, a trust), and also Party—economic conferences; the representatives of the nuclei are obliged to deliver reports to their respective nuclei regarding these conferences. It is necessary to disseminate much more systematically the experiences and the suggestions of the lowest nuclei.

7. The Work Among the Masses and the Attracting of the Masses Into Practical Constructive Work.

The work of attracting the masses into practical construction must be intensified, particularly in view of the danger of the state apparatus being alienated from the masses. For this reason the duty of delivering reports and accounts imposed on workers in the economic sphere must be extended so as to include delivering the same to the masses (General meetings of workers and of their delegates, conferences of non-party workers and peasants and the like).

Special attention must be also paid to bringing trade unions into contact with production. The influence of the trade unions in the selection and promotion of new candidates for economic positions, and in the control of the work of economic organs must be increased (of very great importance also is the control regarding the punctual payment of wages and in a proper manner, etc.); the trade unions must convene conferences dealing with the question of production by units (Trusts), attended by representatives of the shop committees and of the administrators of the undertakings; the trade unions must render reports on their work in the trade union press, which must be improved and rendered more efficient.

Every means must be employed to increase the efficiency of the institution of workers' reports to the press, carefully preserving it from all bureaucracy and officialdom. The Party and the Soviet periodical press must give the greatest and most considerate heed to the demands and proposals emanating from the masses.

In the elections to the workers' and peasants' councils, attention must be paid to the candidature of new elements, selecting, besides party workers, active non-party workers also, and to drawing the latter into active work (Work of the departments of the local Soviets, meetings of the departments and of the executive committees with the representatives of the workers and peasants and of the auxiliary nuclei to the Workers' and Peasants' Inspection, etc.).

To extend the practice of the holding of large-scale conferences of non-party workers and peasants; to facilitate the growth of all kinds of voluntary, self-governing organizations: cultural and educational, sports and the like; in particular those which touch the family and social life of the working masses (communal kitchens, etc.) securing for them the possibility of a proper development.

The practice of holding open meetings of the nuclei must be extended, and, based on the experience of these open meetings, there must be selected bodies of those non-party workers and peasants who are to become active helpers of our Party.

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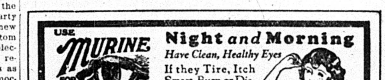

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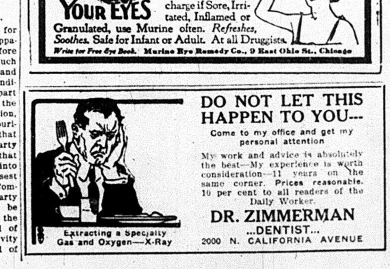

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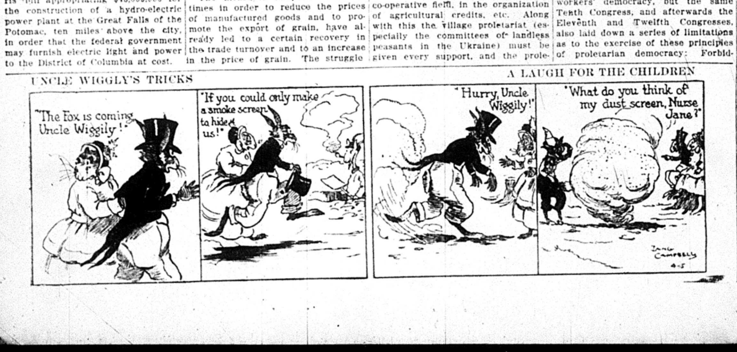
"The Fox is coming, Uncle Wiggily!"
"If you could only make a smoke screen to hide us!"
"Hurry, Uncle Wiggily!"
"What do you think of my dust screen, Nurse Jane?"
Lang Campbell 4-5

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Ready for Scrap Heap

The fact that capitalism has outlived its usefulness as a system of production and exchange and has become a fetter upon social progress is evidenced by the persistently recurring contradictions which are inherent in the present productive order and which bring in their wake untold misery and suffering for the great mass of the population.

When industry reaches the stage of over-production, there inevitably follows unemployment and under-consumption. In other words, when the working class produces plenty of goods of consumption, increasing numbers of workingmen are thrown out of work and the working class as a whole, because it does not receive the full value of its produce, is unable to buy back what it has produced itself, and its living standards are lowered. Under capitalism over-production and under-consumption are synonymous.

The great mass of the farming population is subject to the same misfortune and difficulties. The more the farmers produce, the greater the liklihood of their having their economic condition degraded today. For instance, the fortune of the farmers today depends on their producing a smaller crop of wheat, corn, or barley. The department of agriculture, in its attempt to show that the outlook for the farming class is hopeful, has been deliberately spreading false propaganda to the effect that these crops will be smaller during the coming year. Wallace sees his hopes for the farmers in wretched crops and not in bountiful ones.

It certainly is an unassailable indictment of a system of production and exchange to have its great industrial and rural producing masses be driven into starvation and suffering because of its efficiency of workmanship or on account of the bountifulness of the crops produced. The menace to the farmers' welfare today lies in the fact that the Pacific Northwestern wheat producing states show signs of a considerable improvement in this year's crop. And Kansas and Oklahoma are likewise showing signs of an abandoned winter acreage far smaller than estimated by the department of agriculture. Only ordinarily good weather will bring in these states a crop far in excess of the estimates of the department of agriculture.

Worse than that. Today capitalism stifles the development of agricultural efficiency. The farmers fear to produce more because they know that an overflow market means ruin to them. It is said that if the farmers of the State of Iowa would use select seed they could raise on the same acreage as last year, with no extra overhead charges, 848,000,000 bushels of corn. Some time ago Wisconsin farmers developed a strain of barley which in less than a year produced an increased crop of 25 per cent per acre over the seed of ordinary variety.

When an industrial system reaches a stage under which a bountiful crop and efficient production become a curse, it is high time that that industrial system be discarded to the scrap heap of history.

Lodge Fell For Fall

Senator Henry Cabot Lodge of Massachusetts, comes from Boston.

"The home of the bean and the cod;
Where the Dodges speak only to the Cabots
And the Cabots speak only to God."

He represents the bluest of American blue blood and has been commended warmly by literary journals for holding high the lamp of culture in the senate. Of course, he has never trafficked with the vulgar politicians who are looked upon with horror in the Back Bay district, but he was so intrigued by the rugged honesty of Albert Fall, sometime secretary of the interior, that he wrote the following letter to Herbert Wells of the Indian Rights Association in reply to one hinting that the honest Albert was plundering the wards of Uncle Sam:

> In my opinion he (Fall) is exceptionally fitted to be secretary of the interior, as it is now generally understood that he will be appointed to that post * * * Senator Fall is a thoroly upright and high-minded man, and is utterly incapable of using his office for his own financial interest, which I regret to say is implied by some of the expressions of your letter.

It is said that now, when the name of Fall is mentioned in the exclusive Back Bay district, a cold and clammy silence ensues that lasts for days and days.

The moral of this is that the capitalist system is a united front of all parasitic elements against the working class in which a cultured Lodge and an ignorant Fall are welcome just as long as they serve the real masters—the industrial and financial lords.

California Protects Labor

The speech made by Senator Shortbridge on the question of Japanese immigration doubtless will please the jingoes and alarm the pacifists but despite the provocative character of the remarks made by the senator from California Japan will not go to war with us to settle the question of the admission of her citizens to our sacred soil. On the question of the Philippines or the repayment of the recent loan by the House of Morgan that is something else again.

"Are we going to back down before the threats of Japan?" hoarsely shouted the senator from the state that is filling its prisons with members of the I. W. W. for mere affiliation with the organization and that keeps Tom Mooney confined despite unquestioned proof of his innocence. The same California ruling class that brought in Japanese to compete with the white workers and thereby lower wages is today yelling for their exclusion and expulsion.

The trouble began when the lowly Japanese worker boarded his scanty wages and proceeded to buy up some of the land that was cheap before California became the paradise of real estate sharks. Japanese syndicates were formed and now thousands of acres are owned and cultivated by the little yellow men. Japanese labor on the Pacific coast competes with white labor chiefly on the farms; to this landlords have no objection but when the Japs acquire property then the 100 per cent American blood of the native sons begins to boil and they immediately clamor for the support of their state and national government.

The conflict between two groups of capitalists is disguised by urging restrictive legislation for the "protecti[illegible] of labor." On behalf of the dozens of members of our class who are in California prisons for their working class activities we invite any deluded worker to make a pilgrimage to Sunny California and see for himself just what this protection amounts to.

What About Borah?

Where is Senator Borah and his committee for investigating Soviet Russia these days when proof of the murderous activities of Secretary of Commerce Hoover, directed against the Soviet government, is at hand in the shape of documents furnished by Captain Martin showing beyond doubt that relief funds were expended to bolster up the counter-revolutionary offensive headed by Yudenitch?

It is the Borah committee that has been charged with the task of delving into all phases of the relations of the United States government with Soviet Russia but it is significant that with the opening up of other investigations that might lead to the same point the Borah committee adjourned its sessions.

The position of Borah on this matter is quite clear. He has been a kindly counsellor of President Coolidge altho some of his remarks have been somewhat pointed; he has, however, devoted most of his energy to urging that the republican party clean house so that it can better fool the masses and he feels that if and when LaFollette bolts upon his shoulders will fall the faded but welcome mantle of progressivism within the republican party.

Yesterday the DAILY WORKER urged that the workers and farmers demand of Senators Wheeler and Brookhart a complete exposure of the Hoover atrocities; we do not withdraw that demand but in addition to that we feel that Senator Borah, because of his previous experience with Russian affairs, is peculiarly fitted to explore further the obscene iniquities of the Hoover attempt to drown in blood, by use of money appropriated for the relief of starving women and children, the only workers' and farmers' government in the world.

Another S. P. Confession

Not even the proponents of the Dawes plan deny that its purpose is to prevent the complete breakdown of capitalism in Europe. It is therefore of sweet significance to find that Algernon Lee, well-known socialist and director of the Rand school—a socialist party institution—also recognizes this and approves of it. Mr. Lee, with one gloved hand resting lightly on his cane, said to the correspondent of the Federated Press:

> I fear the evil has gone too far to be cured without more sweeping measures. The plan seems to constitute a slight step beyond the impossible Versailles treaty. If such action had been taken a year or two earlier it would give more hope that Europe may be saved from a general breakdown.

So after all the fierce denials of the socialists we find that the Communists were right when they said that the socialists were interested primarily in saving capitalism. Oh, well.

A New York lawyer talked a couple of burglars out of $4,000 while they were robbing his house the other day. Once more the value of technical training has been demonstrated.

The Greek populace chased their king and voted for a republic by an enormous majority on April 14. Dispatches today announce that martial law has been proclaimed. Score one more for democracy.

Brigadier-General Dawes, House of Morgan reparations expert, visited Mussolini in Rome and doubtless will return to inform his minute men of the very latest mode in blackshirts.

There Are Two Sides To Every Story

By ROSE PASTOR STOKES.

Walking with a bourgeois acquaintance I met on Greenwich Avenue the other morning, I suddenly halted before a mountainous pile on the curbstone.

"What is it?" asked by companion.

"Look!" I replied, pointing at the pile.

Wretched chests of drawers, an ancient ruined sofa and a kitchen table, at the bottom; an old iron bedstead at the side, buttressed by a broken-down sewing-machine and a wooden wash-tub and, piled on top, an indiscriminate lot of stuff, utensils, bedding, the rags that were once undergarments, dishes, oil quilts, hats, shoes, baskets, chairs.

The previous night, snow had fallen heavily, in the early morning, rain had come down in torrents. It was still raining. The streets were slushy, the gutters, eddying streams.

Out On the Street.

The pile of wretchedness accumulated by some worker's family thru years of bitter struggle with poverty, did not escape the storm. To the remotest fissure in the chests of drawers at the bottom, the rain and the snow had penetrated. The damp wind would come and crack the things of wood. The soggy wool and cotton would take on a deeper misery—perhaps be rendered entirely useless. Rust, disintegration—this mountain of tragic poverty was not a stranger to these; yesterday, and would be less a stranger to these, tomorrow.

"An eviction," remarked my companion, somewhat sadly. "Come, let's go."

We started; but, again I stopped.

"No," I said, "let's find out what's happened. It's incredible that any human being should be put out on a day like this, in such a storm."

"Oh, come on," she urged, "they probably deserve it. You can't tell. There are two sides to every story. You Communists are so one-sided, you never see anything but the workers' side."

I bade my companion a good-morning and returned alone.

The little stationery shop, upon which the pile cast a giant shadow—this should be a good place to get my questions answered. I walked in.

A squat woman behind a counter, busy turning a penny—perhaps busier dreaming of a day when she would own a big store with half dozen behind her counters slaving for her—was annoyed at an unprofitable interruption.

One Side of Story.

These busy-bodies who come to ask questions about matters that are no concern of theirs! Well, if I wanted to know, it was the janitor and his wife. Rent? No, it wasn't a question of rent. What then? Why, they were a pair of drunks . . . drank all the time, that's what it was . . . never saw them sober . . . they lived in that nice room in the basement . . . free; only had to do janitor's work for the building, that's all. Can't keep drunken janitors in a respectable house. Where are they? God knows! Drinking somewhere, she guessed. Maybe, arrested and sent to jail . . . serves them right, if they were! They belong in the workhouse, anyway. Their stuff? It'll rot and mould? Well, people in the work-house don't need furniture! (Laughter at her neat little joke!) If they don't turn up the dump will take it all. . . .

I felt relieved that the bourgeoisie did not come with me. I could not have borne her "I told-you-so!" look. To all my arguments that society should take care of its sick, that a habitual drunkard is a sick man and should receive treatment, she would have replied: "It serves people right. Those who have no ambition deserve no better at anybody's hands."

* * *

The Other Side.

The following night, I met Mrs. B., a close friend of the X——es, at a club where liberal people gather. Mrs. B. is a "liberal" of a sort. Her friends, the X——es, are very conservative people with an extreme income.

Mrs. B., whom I had not seen in years, sat down to chat and, a little, she chatted about the X——es.

"Poor Mrs. X! She had to board up her mansion, put her servants into the country house and take Mr. X to the Blank Sanatorium where he may have to stay for an indefinite period. Yes, he always drank heavily, you know. The doctors warned them. But alcoholism brought him finally to this. She's taken a cottage in order to be near him, to see him just as often as the regulations will permit . . . It almost broke her heart . . she has just had her entire house redecorated and was planning a social season in town. . . . You should have seen her! She looked almost as much a wreck as he, himself. . . . It's tragic . . . what alcoholism will do to people! . . ."

Now I wished that my bourgeoise of the morning before were with me! . . . Yes, there are two sides to every story.

Our Left Wing Press - By William Z. Foster

While we are rightfully pointing out the weaknesses of the present trade union movement, the class colaboration policy of the reactionary leaders, the bankruptcy of the socialist party and its complete surrender to Gompers and company, we must pay more attention to the ever-growing number of left wing groups and left wing press.

The latest addition to the left wing press, is the Progressive Shoe and Leather Worker, thus the militants have seven monthly and semi-monthly papers representing national left wing committees in the Building, Clothing, Leather, Metal, Mining, Printing and Railroad industries. This is the militant rank and file's answer to the Gompers, Lewis, Johnston, Berry class collaboration policy.

The launching of the Progressive Shoe and Leather Worker is a real achievement, when one considers the terrific chaotic condition of the Leather industry, and the inroads that the secessionist movement had made there. That its first issue should deal almost exclusively with amalgamation is natural and can very well be understood. For years the burning question was dualism versus amalgamation, and now we see the end of the dualistic program and the gradual merging of the unions into one organization covering the entire industry, nothing is more natural than to see the Progressive Shoe and Leather Worker lay emphasis on the question of amalgamation.

Michael T. Berry in his article giving a short and concise history of the shoe and leather workers' efforts to organize and how they had tried the craft form of unionism from 1857 until the present, showing how miserably it had failed to cement labors' forces, the dire necessity for amalgamation and drawing the further lesson. "The way out of the trouble lies in a united front on both the political and industrial fields, the battle must be fought out on lines forcibly determined by all the factors of the class struggle and not on lines of class collaboration."

Amalgamation is only the means and not the end in itself. With the solidifying of the ranks of the workers in the shoe and leather industry on the industrial field, must come the united front of the exploited workers and farmers on the political field, the understanding of the revolutionary significance of the present agitation for the united front of labor, and the relationship of immediate demands to the revolutionary struggle.

We greet the Progressive Shoe and Leather Worker as another link in the left wing chain that is binding the militants together in the struggle against Imperialism on the one hand, and reaction within the ranks of labor on the other. We greet you as the class conscious expression of the shoe and leather workers. You are the seventh nail in the coffin of reaction. On with the work.

Our Book Review Section

POST WAR ITALY

Reviewed by ELLA G. WOLFE

"Rome or Death", by Carleton Beals, New York, The Century Co., $250. A discussion of the rise, development and political victory of Fascism in Italy.

In view of recent revolutionary developments in Germany, Spain and Mexico, developments, directly or indirectly influenced by the Fascisti movement of Italy, **Rome or Death** by Carleton Beals is of very special interest to us.

Beals lived in Italy during the rise and development of the Fascisti movement and its conquest of political power. He is an extremely careful student and his book is richly documented in the conditions and causes for the events that made possible a Fascist victory. The author has the magic gift of making history read like romance. In a stimulating, rapidly moving, brilliant style he discuses the parts played by Nationalism plus syndicalism; international revolutionary socialism; and clericalism during the post war period. With a few graphic strokes of his pen he gives us the reasons for the impossibility of a thoroly industrialized Italy. He says, "Italy is an exaggerated pushcart. She has no important natural resources, no iron, no coal, no petroleum, no cotton—her one industrial asset—water power in Lombardy and Central Italy." With the same vividness he compares the power of the Italian petty bourgeosie before and after the great war.

Necessary to Read.

He paints us a tensely stirring picture of the atavistic violence of the fascisti movement which worshipped the motto: "Hit first and find out afterward," and under this motto destroyed labor headquarters and labor papers, pillaged and burned Socialist co-operatives, murdered league officials and labor organizers. Therefore when the author declares, "It (The Fascisti movement) has never been, except in certain limited districts and for short periods a White Guard in the service of the reactionaries and profiteers," he is making a generalization completely contradicted by all the facts he himself advances and by all the testimonies of leading Fascisti that he quotes. From the character of their numerous punitive expeditions and of their programs formulated from time to time, the reader is left assured that the Fascisti movement, if not completely dominated, at least was financed by Italian Reaction and permitted itself to be guided by it in the destruction of the Socialist and Labor movement of Italy.

Excepting the above statement the whole book is a veritable mine of authentic information such as every worker who wishes to take part actively and intelligently in the American Labor Movement, can ill afford to miss. For altho the events are laid in Italy, they contain the same elements that are fuond in the struggle between revolution and reactiono the world over.

Co-operatives In Italy.

The second part of the book deals with the agrarian struggle. "Land! That has been the key to Italian prosperity and politics since long before the time of the Gracchi." "Italy's future lies in her soil." In this connection we find telling statistics on the super-concentration of land, especially in Sicily, on the evils of absentee landlordism; also an interesting picture of the universally hated Gabelloti (the agrarian middle-man and the slave-driver of the peasants).

As a background for the development of Agrarian Fascism we are treated to a careful and excellent study of the rise of the Co-operative Movement in Italy. Says the author: "The Italian co-operatives have been among the most happy expressions of voluntary associations in the world. They are much more extensive and thoroly organized than the old "artels" of the Russian self-governing co-operatives; they are more democratic than the grain banks of Portugal and Spain; and they are of more social significance than the Rochdale stores in England. Co-operatives are an integral part of every labor and peasant organization. The first thing a new sindacato thinks of doing is to establish a co-operative purchasing and selling society."

Rise of Labor Fascism.

The third part of "Rome or Death" deals with the rise of labor Fascism and the author indicates that the immediate effect of the success of labor Fascism was the disruption of the Italian labor movement.

Then follow the causes for the decline of the Socialist party; the clarification of the Fascist program, including Italy's foreign policy in the Mediterranean under the slogan of "The Mediterranean for the Mediterranean peoples;" the economic program for reconstruction characterized by such planks as the return of railroads, post and telegram system to private ownership, the settlement of industrial disputes by mixed organizations of labor and capital; the denial of the right to strike in the public service, etc.

Part four begins by sketching, in a masterly way, the magnetic Mussolini, the Breaker of Ballot Boxes, as the author picturesquely calls him, and ends by a vivid narrative of the romantic march on Rome by the Fascisti, and ends by a vivid narrative of the romantic march on Rome by the Fascisti.

Decay of Political Democracy.

The last part of the book discusses in detail the dictatorship of the Italian Fascist State. This is Carleton Beal's summary of Fascism: "Fascism has created the New Italy in an old, very old Europe—an Italy caught up in the vicious circle of isolated policy, depleted resources, financial bankruptcy, and expanding militarism; an Italy strangely imbued with a hierarchal spirit of Prussian sun-worship—yet lacking the temperamental restraint and lacking both the organizing ability and the industrial skill successfully to carry out a policy of aggrandizement; an Italy, which in spite of all logic, intends sooner or later to batter on the closed gates of the Mediterranean. This is the New Italy, which only yesterday weltered in corruption, disorganization, and chaos, which today has found a new faith in the "right of the strong." For fascism is backed by good bayonets, and fascism is a new weight flung in the balance of European politics: Some day, somehow, the eclectic, hazy, mystic idealism of fascism may be salvaged. But at present the new Italy marks one more milestone upon the road toward the general decay of political democracy in Europe.

The Poor Fish says he feels sorry for the peasants of Bessarabia but if they start to fight for their freedom they will only disturb the peaceful rule of the Roumanian nobles.

Czerwonsky's Violin Renders Beautiful "Carnival Of Life"

By ALFRED V. FRANKENSTEIN.

Richard Czerwonky, well-known as a violinist and teacher of the violin revealed himself as a composer and conductor, at the third concert of the Bush Conservatory orchestra at Orchestra Hall last Tuesday night. He produced for the first time two modern sketches and the symphonic poem "A Carnival of Life." The sketches are light and beautiful works, full of daring and unusual harmonies, while the poem is a more serious composition, with many new and original orchestral effects.

There were three soloists, all students of Bush Conservatory. Madge Geiss played the first Liszt piano concerto, which formed an interesting comparison with the same composer's symphonic poem "Les Preludes" which ended the program. The early Liszt of the concerto is brilliant, at times all but bombastic. The later Liszt of the symphonic poem is philosophic, the deep and speculative thinker.

Agnes Knoflickova, one of Czerwonky's pupils, played the first movement of a concerto for violin by Vieutemps, a brilliant work, but a bit boresome in its heavenly length.

Josephine Decker, contralto, sang the aria "O Don Fatale" from Verdi's opera "Don Carlos".

Czerwonky as a conductor lives up to his reputation as one of the finest of violinists. His orchestra is made up partly of students, partly of professional musicians, and the effects they produce under Czerwonky's leadership rank high in symphonic performances.

The next concert of the Bush Conservatory orchestra will be given in Orchestra Hall, on May 20.

Labor Conventions--1924

May 5-15, ——, International Association of Oil Field, Gas Well, and Refinery Workers of America.

May 12-24, Cleveland, Ohio, Hotel Hollenden, The Order of Railroad Telegraphers.

May 12-17, Colorado Springs, Colo., Antlers Hotel, American Federation of Musicians.

May 26-31, ——, International Alliance Theatrical Stage Employes of the United States and Canada.

May 31-June 4, New York City, Hotel Imperial, United Wall Paper Crafts of North America.

June 4, New York City, Hotel Astor, Actors' Equity Association (Annuw meeting).

July ——, Chicago, Ill., International Broom and Whisk Makers' Union.

July ——, ——, American Federation of Teachers.

July 1-10, Atlantic City, N. J., Continental Hotel, National Brotherhood of Operative Potters.

July 8-18, Atlantic City, N. J., Glass Bottle Blowers' Association.

July 14-21, New York City, Piano, Organ and Musical Instrument Workers' International Union of America.

July 15-20, ——, Retail Clerks International Protective Association.

July 21-27, Boston, Mass., International Plate Printers' and Die Stampers' Union of North America.

July 21-26, Atlanta, Ga., International Stereotypers' and Electrotypers' Union.

August 6-11, Chicago, Ill., International Brotherhood of Foundry Employes.

August 11-16, Toronto, Ontario, Canada International Typographical Union.

August 18-23, Los Angeles, Calif., International Photo-Engravers' Union.

August 25-30, Pressmens' Home, Tenn., International Printing Pressmen and Assistants Union.

September 1-14, Saratoga Springs, N. Y., Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union.

September 8, Kansas City, Mo., International Brotherhood of Boilermakers, Iron Ship Builders and Helpers of America.

September 8-15, New York City, United Textile Workers of America.

September 8-18, Indianapolis, Ind., United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

September 8-12, Detroit, Mich., International Union of Steam and Operating Engineers.

September 8-15, St. Louis, Mo., Brotherhood of Railroad Signalmen of America.

September 8-15, Montreal, Canada, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes of America.

September 8-18, Kansas City, Mo., International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers and Helpers.

September 9-19, Indianapolis, Ind., Journeymen Barbers' International Union of North America.

September 12-16, Kansas City, Mo., International Association of Fire Fighters.

September 15-22, ——, United Brick and Clay Workers of America.

October 7-10, ——, International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers.

THE DAILY WORKER
RAISES THE STANDARD
FOR A WORKERS' AND
FARMERS' GOVERNMENT

THE DAILY WORKER

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The Labor Party
Amalgamation
Organization of Unorganized
The Land for the Users
The Industries for the Workers
Protection of the Foreign-Born
Recognition of Soviet Russia

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DAUGHERTY GOT SHARE OF $200,000 BOOTLEG COIN

FUTILE WAR OF REACTION ON JUNE 17th

Sharp Reply to Organ of Railroaders

Editor's Note—This is the first of a series of weekly press statements that will be issued by the National Arrangements Committee of the Farmer-Labor Progressive Convention to be held in St. Paul, Minn., June 17th. The DAILY WORKER will publish these statements in full and urges that they be brought up at all workers' and farmers' gatherings in order to secure their fullest co-operation with the June 17th Convention. The first statement is as follows:

* * *

(Special to The Daily Worker)

ST. PAUL, Minn., April 16.—A weekly paper published in Washington, D. C., and known as "Labor" and owned by the sixteen standard railroad organizations is going out of its way to assail the Farmer-Labor-Progressive Convention, to be held in St. Paul, Minnesota, June 17.

In the issue of March 29th, and April 5th, vicious attacks were made on the proposed national Third Party Convention. In an editorial in the issue of the latter date, a specific injunction is given to stay away from the Convention on the grounds that it is fostered and will be controlled by "Communists".

The spirit of the articles against the June 17th Convention shows very clearly that the author does not believe in the things he says. It is evidently an attempt to bring failure to the Third party Convention in order that the July 4th Convention may control the situation.

Genuine Farmer-Labor Convention.

The Convention on June 17th, is expressly a Farmer-Labor Progressive Convention for the purpose of nominating candidates for President and Vice-President on a national Third party ticket. There is no contingency nor uncertainty connected with the purpose of the gathering.

Invitations and credentials have been sent out to over fifty thousand

(Continued on Page Four)

Ford Muscle Shoals Plan Strikes Snag In Senate Chamber

WASHINGTON, April 16.—The battle over disposition of the Muscle Shoals nitrate and power project reopened today in the Senate Agriculture Committee.

Supporters of Henry Ford's offer face an apparent majority against them.

The committee has a number of other proposals. Among these are the Morris plan for government ownership and operation and a tentative proposition presented by Senator Wadsworth of New York for lease of the project by the government to a group of New York bankers.

Good Time to Get Sick.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 16—Physicians were in constant attendance today upon John M. Moore, who was ousted as president of the Fidelity National Bank and Trust Company, after a shortage of $600,000 was found in his accounts. Relatives said Moore's condition was serious and that he has been unconscious constantly since the shortage was discovered last Friday.

How many of your shop-mates read THE DAILY WORKER. Get one of them to subscribe today.

GERMAN GOVERNMENT SURRENDER TO DAWES PLAN REACHES PARIS

PARIS, April 16.—The German government in a note to the Reparations Commission today accepting the Dawes report strikingly designated it as not merely a basis for negotiations but "as a basis for a swift solution of the reparations problem."

The not, which was remarkably brief, gave assurance of Germany's willingness to co-operate in the execution of the reparations experts' project.

JAP EXCLUSION MENACES PEACE, DECLARE BRITISH

Tokio Minister Adds Voice To Warning

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, April 16.—The Senate today deaffirmed its decision to include a Japanese exclusion provision in the pending immigration bill by a vote of 71 to 4.

Senators Sterling, Colt, Warren, Wyoming and McLean, Connecticut, all Republicans, voted against the provision. The record vote was taken on the plea of Sterling and Colt that they were absent during the oral voting yesterday.

* * *

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON, April 16.— The British Press today sees in adoption of the Japanese exclusion amendment to the immigration bill by the Congress in Washington "Grave danger" to peace in the Pacific.

The Daily News ridicules the allegation that Ambassador Hanihara's note to Secretary Hughes, urging against adoption of the amendment, constitutes a "threat" to American sovereignty and insists that the Senate's action on the amendment demonstrates "a dangerous spirit of enmity" towards Japan.

The American Senate should go slow, the newspaper says, and "consider the note for what it is—an explanation—and think carefully of the dangers toward peace which lurk in intolerance."

* * *

"Affects Friendship," Say Japs.

TOKIO, April 16.—Fear that passage of Japanese exclusion by the United States "will undoubtedly" affect "that spirit of friendship and esteem in which we have been happy to regard you," was expressed today by Baron Mitsui, Japanese Foreign Minister, in an interview with American Press representatives.

* * *

WASHINGTON, April 16.— Congress has served notice on the administration of its determination to exclude Japanese from the United States. Exclusionists boast that President Coolidge will not dare to veto the bill.

It's Crime To Try To Die in French Aviation Corps

PARIS, April 16.—Sergeant Troyes, mechanic in the French aviation corps, attempted suicide in an airplane and wound up in jail, facing a court-martial.

Troyes, who knew little about flying, entered a plane planning to go aloft and end it all with a nose dive. He merely succeeded in taxi-ing his plane into a fence, wrecking it.

He was arrested and must stand trial for damaging government property.

What Did the Russian Communists Decide?

There is universal interest thruout the United States, among thinking workers especially, about the decisions of the Russian Communist Party growing out of its recent discussions, which have been extensively published in the DAILY WORKER.

We are, therefore, sure that there will be an extensive reading of the two resolutions on party policy, the second of which is being published on Page Five today.

The first of these was the Resolution of the Central Committee of the Central Control Commission Concerning the Party Structure. This was unanimously adopted, at the joint session of the Political Bureau of the Russian Communist Party and of the Presidium of the Central Control Commission.

The second deals with the Immediate Tasks of the Economic Policy. Turn to Page Five today and read it.

Workers Score Victories In Garment War

N. Y. TYPOS MUST FACE NEW FIGHT

Printers League in Defi to Job Printers

By H. M. WICKS
(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, April 16.—The New York Times carries a story to the effect that the Printers' League the Closed Shop Branch of the Employing Printers' Association, has served an "ultimatum on Leon H. Rouse, president of Typographical Union No. 6, calling for the negotiation of a definite arbitration agreement."

This action, according to the Times, was taken at the suggestion of the National Publishers' Association, "representing the leading magazines of the country."

Unless an arbitration agreement, making arbitrable all demands of the publishers is accepted the vain threat is made to move a number of big magazines away from New York. The demand is further made that the agreement run for two years.

Follows Newspaper Fiasco.

This move of the Printers' League follows close upon the miserable capitulation of the officers and scale committee of "Big Six," to the newspaper publishers. In the newspaper scale negotiations the position of the rank and file was weakened by both their local president and also by Acting President Charles P. Howard of the International Typographical Union, who had solemnly promised the membership that the Executive Council would back them up in the newspaper scale and then helped Rouse impose gag rule upon the membership while forcing them to swallow the publishers' proposition. The servile demeanor of the local scale committee and of Acting President Howard in accepting the publishers' proposition on the newspapers, encouraged the employers in the job branch to also assail the union. In less than a week's time after the acceptance of the infamous newspaper scale the job bosses fired the first broadside.

The job scale expires in October, but the employers realize that there is a serious unemployment situation in the industry right now and are determined to force a show-down if possible. After the complete back-down by Rouse and the local scale committee in the newspaper controversy the job printers feel that the morale of the union is shattered and that they can force a long-term arbitration agreement upon the demoralized officials.

Reaping the Whirlwind.

The nincompoop president of Big Six and his insipid scale committee have sown the wind of cowardice and impotency in the newspaper fight, they now reap the whirlwind of a challenge from the employing printers in the job line. They have proved by their bungling of the newspaper scale that they cannot be relied upon in a struggle.

The membership, however, are determined that Rouse shall not be permitted to lead "Big Six" into another disaster, and are preparing to change the laws of the local union in order to deprive him of his power to appoint committees. They are determined that a competent scale committee that has the intelligence and the guts to fight be elected to handle the controversy in the job end of the industry.

Tho the officials did yield to the publishers in the newspaper scale fight, this defeat will not be permitted to become a prelude to the complete route of all the forces. The compositors are facing a stiff fight and knowledge of this fact impels them to greater vigilance. Confidence in Rouse, who is now serving his ninth year as president of Big Six, has been destroyed. Acting President Charles P. Howard, who is a candidate for president of the I. T. U. has shown himself as worse than incompetent. Hence the membership realizes that it must take matters into its own hands and fight for the elementary demands of civilized existence, otherwise the employers in combination with inferior and stupid officials will

(Continued on Page Two)

STRIKERS DEMAND REINSTATEMENT OF LEFT WINGERS

Instruct Delegates To Garment Convention.

Delegates elected to represent Local 100, the striking dressmakers of Chicago, at the coming convention of the International Ladies Garment Workers in Boston, May 5, were instructed by the local to demand that the International take back the expelled left wing members into the union. They were also instructed to demand that the International continue the present strike to a successful conclusion.

The three progressives elected, Oscar Simons, Frieda Reicher and Mary Rienabel received twice as many votes as the highest votes polled for the conservative candidates, none of whom were elected.

Left Wingers Best Strikers.

Vice-President Meyer Peristein urged that delegates to the convention go uninstructed. But the strikers overwhelmed this suggestion because they declared the expelled left wingers and the present progressive members were the most active and useful workers in the present strike.

The meeting which elected the delegates met in Schoenhoffen Hall, Division Street and Milwaukee Avenue. The meeting also went on record for an organization campaign among the makers of children's dresses, who are not now well organized.

Eject Policemen.

Two policemen were ejected from the hall after a violent protest at their presence at a strictly union meeting. A little later a police sergeant also put in an appearance. After telling him what they thought of him and protesting against the city going to such lengths to annoy the strikers, the dressmakers made the sergeant leave the hall.

10,000 Kentucky Coal Miners Strike For Higher Wages

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 16.—Ten thousand miners today struck for more wages in the western Kentucky field and at nearly ninety pits the only workers were crews on duty to protect property and machinery from damage that might result from suspension of operations.

About 4,000 union miners continued work, having a contract that holds until next April.

National guardsmen are on guard for the operators at Straight Creek, in Bell county.

Engineers-Firemen Negotiate

Over 45,000 members of the Brotherhood of Locomotives Engineers and of the Brotherhood of Enginemen and Firemen will be affected by negotiations to be started next week with the Western railway managements. The negotiations are to be similar to those consumated last week whereby the conductors, brakemen and switchmen received a five per cent raise in wages.

MORE BOSSES IN SURRENDER TO STRIKERS

Farce Of Injunction Trial Continues.

With two more shops surrendering to the striking ladies' garment workers yesterday girl pickets walked into Judge Charles M. Foell's court room with a consciousness of strength.

The total number of bosses who have been compelled to yield to the union's 40-hour demand is now listed at 81 and the truth is becoming more and more evident that "injunctions don't sew dresses."

Frame-up Methods.

Court was again disgraced by frame-up activities of two professional thugs—Sergeant Patrick Collins, attached to State's Attorney Crowe's office and "investigator" Patrick Moran, a garment boss stool pigeon.

Both had learned their testimony by heart, and in appearing before the first 13 of the 31 pickets now on trial before Judge Foell, repeated in a sing song the same testimony for each defendant.

Witness Admits Boss Pays Him.

Patrick Moran, the first witness for the Chicago Dress Manufacturer's Association, altho a slightly better liar than Collins, soon found himself floundering in difficulties. Cross-examination by Attorney Peter Sissman developed that Moran is a hired tool of the dress manufacturers. He was reluctant to tell who paid him for his strikebreaking activity. Finally, however, he admitted. "I receive my pay from the Mitchell Brothers Dress and Waist Company, at 367 West Adams Street."

"Do you work for them?" asked Sissman. "No, I work for the Association, 14 members of which are complainants in this case." He said he did not know the name of the association, altho he has been working for it since March 8.

Detective Is Fussed.

Collins, who followed Moran on the stand, seemed disconcerted by the fact that he had to leave the room while Moran was testifying, by the ruling of Judge Foell, and did not know what Moran had said.

Two more shops have settled, it is announced at strike headquarters. The Pierce Dress Manufacturing Company at 334 South Market Street and the Cohen Brothers shop 322 West Van Buren have signed the union agreement. Striking employees from these two shops and from the Colonial Dress Company go back to work today.

Altho Moran had said Collins was with him when he served injunction writs on the thirteen strikers, Collins "could not recall" what Moran had said to them.

Moran testified that each of the defendants refused to take the injunc-

(Continued on Page 2)

TWO SPECIMENS OF THE CLASS WORKERS CARRY ON THEIR BACKS

An American Prince

PHILADELPHIA, April 16.—Representatives of old Pennsylvania families will pack the city hall court room tomorrow morning when Harry K. Thaw takes the stand in his fight to return to the society career that has been so constantly interrupted since he shot America's most brilliant architect 19 years ago.

Much sympathy for the scion of the multi-millionaire Pittsburgh family is expressed by members of the 400 who attended the sanity hearings today. His friends argue that such eccentricities as rabbit-chewing and whipping of girls are nobody else's business.

Indignation is freely expressed in the best circles of Philadelphia against the vulgar comments heard in cafes and hotel lobbies regarding the way of life of the wealthy Pennsylvanians. Thaw has many supporters, not so much because of what he is but what he represents.

A British Prince

PARIS, April 16.—The Prince of Wales continues his nightly invasion of high society and has selected two Americans to assist him. They are Mr. and Mrs. Fred Bate of Chicago. Bate is attached to the United States unofficial reparations delegation.

With Parisians flocking from dancing place to dancing place last night, the prince explored the Montmarte district with Mr. and Mrs. Bate. Later the party danced at Kiley's dancing place, a rendezvous established here by Gerald Kiley, ex-football star of the University of Wisconsin.

While dancing last night the prince inadvertently started a new step which has been named "Prince de Wales Trot." Owing to a slight eccentricity the prince while dancing has an oscillative right knee. Dancers soon attempted to follow the step.

The prince rode for the first time yesterday. He was a guest of Baron de Rothschild at a deer hunt in Chantilly Forest.

COURTS ARE TERRIRLY FUSSED ABOUT CANARY; HOW ABOUT WORKERS?

SAN FRANCISCO, Apr. 16.—Legal Counsel has been appointed by the Probate Court here to see that Louis Crepaux's canary bird gets enough to eat for the rest of its life.

Crepaux's will was admitted to probate yesterday and his savings amounting to $24,500 were left to Miss Sophie Barrows of Los Angeles and his canary bird to Miss Grace Hotson of Oakland.

A clause in the will provided that the bird was to be endowed, so superior Judge Graham allowed $20 until the estate shall be settled and appointed Joseph Derham attorney for the public administrator to keep liquid funds on hands to provide a full seed cup so long as the bird shall live.

MILLIONAIRE TO DEFEND SANITY ON STAND TODAY

Thaw Facing Ex-Wife, Evelyn Nesbit

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., April 16.—Harry K. Thaw, the man whose millions once more have mustered a brilliant array of legal and medical talent to prove him sane and win him freedom, was advised by his counsel to be ready for the big test—his own appearance on the witness stand.

His only hope lies in his millions. If Harry K. Thaw were a poor man his rabbit-biting, girl-beating manias would doom him to confinement to the end of his days.

Foolish Looking Plutocrat.

Radicals in the courtroom took a good look at Thaw, this portly and rather foolish looking representative of the plutocratic class, for whom hundreds of workers are laboring in the industries in which his wealth is invested.

Climax of the Thaw sanity trial—cross-examination of Harry by attorneys for the Thaw estate and for Evelyn Nesbit, who are blocking his move for freedom—is not expected to be reached until tomorrow morning.

Sex Perversion Is Issue.

The list of lay witnesses for Thaw was practically exhausted, yesterday. A score went on in rapid succession to swear him sane.

All admitted they had avoided, in their talks with Thaw, mention of the slaying of Stanford White, the Gump case, the accusation of sexual perversion that have been made against Harry. It is such subjects as there that Thaw will have to consider under the biting cross-examination of "Billy" Gray, counsel representing Evelyn Nesbit and her boy, Russell, for whom she claims her share of the Thaw estate.

Cross examination of Dr. Wilson, pro-Thaw witness, delved into Thaw's whole life, his infancy when he suffered from insomnia, the St. Vitus dance of his childhood, his killing of White and his practice of flagellation.

Dr. Wilson was pressed to say what he thought might happen if Thaw were released.

Beating of Girls.

"Did you ask him about beating young girls—one of them so severely that when he was thru the pieces of her shirt waist had to be picked out of her flesh?"

"No."

"Did you ask him about the Gump matter?"

"Yes, but he evaded the question."

(Thaw's alleged assault upon the girls occurred as long ago as 1904.)

The witness said he thought there was no truth in this charge.

7 Insane In Family.

Gray demanded that the doctor assume that there were seven instances of insanity in Thaw's family in giving his opinion on his sanity.

Gray forced the witness to admit that he had interviewed no one but Thaw himself in determining him sane.

SPLIT N. Y. GRAFT WITH JESS SMITH

Means Tells Story to Daugherty Committee

WASHINGTON, April 16.—Jess Smith "split" $200,000 obtained from New York bootleggers for whisky permits with former Attorney General Daugherty, Gaston B. Means, former department of justice agent, today told the Senate Daugherty investigating committee that Smith had informed him.

The bootleggers were demanding return of the money, Means said and Smith told him that he could not return it because he had split it with Daugherty.

Everybody Knew It.

"Everybody knew that Jess Smith and Manington were splitting with the attorney-general on liquor withdrawals. Everybody knew that Jess Smith and Manington were working with Daugherty to get whisky permits," Means said.

Means said he had turned over between $200,000 and $225,000 to Smith in all at various times.

Secretary of the Treasury Mellon entered into an agreement with a man named Shelton to get permits for "the Green River Whisky people," Means charged.

Means was put on the stand after the committee completed examination of George W. Storck, department of justice accountant, who testified about alleged irregularities in sales of seized German property by the alien property custodian both in this country and in the Philippines.

Blackmail, Not Indictments.

Means said Jesse Smith told him that "they" were not going to indict former Attorney General A. Mitchell Palmer and Francis J. Garvan, alien property custodian, for their action in selling the Bosch Magneto Company properties, but intended to blackmail them "to force them to do the things they wanted to control democratic votes in congress."

Means also said that William J. Burns had told him that he had advised Daugherty not to try to indict Senator Wheeler, of Montana, tho Daugherty gave out a statement saying that he knew nothing about the indictment before it was returned.

Storck Tells of Irregularities.

Alleged irregularities in the sale of German property seized in the Philippines during the war by the alien property custodian were related to the senate Daugherty committee today by George W. Storck, department of justice accountant.

Seized property was sold at ridiculous low prices, some times to receivers appointed by the custodian to administer them, Storck said. On one occasion President Wilson intervened to set aside a sale in which Francis Burton Harrison, then governor-general of the Philippine Islands, acted as agent, Storck testified.

Storck said that despite his repeated reports to the justice department no attention was paid to the alleged irregularities and no prosecutions have ever been brought.

Charges that the private secretary of Governor Harrison proposed to German prisoners interned in the islands that they could be released if they would agree to sell their property were also made by Storck.

No Prosecutions Started.

Storck testifies that Kern paid Joseph F. Guffey of Pittsburgh, former democratic national committeeman, $10,000 in 1920 with the understanding that this was to aid in the withdrawal of liquor from bonded warehouses. He said his investigation showed that the deal fell thru because "the change of policy" of the prohibition officials.

Stork in answer to questions by senator Wheeler, said that his records of investigation of the Bosch case

(Continued on Page Two.)

What Do You Want to Read?

The DAILY WORKER wants the views of its readers on what serial they would like to see published next. We have had "A Week," the famous Russian novel, and "The Story of John Brown," an account of the life of this illustrious American revolutionist. We are planning for another serial to be started soon. But we would like to get the views of our readers on what they would like to see published. Write your views to the DAILY WORKER, 1113 W. Washington St., Chicago, Illinois.

CITE MANINGTON, MAL DAUGHERTY FOR CONTEMPT

May Be Committed to "Common Jail"

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, April 16.—The Senate Daugherty investigating committee has decided to hale Mal Daugherty, brother of the former attorney general, and Howard Mannington, occupant of the "little green house on K street," before the bar of the Senate for contempt.

Foregoing the course followed by the case of Harry F. Sinclair, who was indicted by a grand jury for his refusal to answer questions of the oil committee, the Brookhart committee intends to bring them directly before the Senate to answer for their alleged contempt, Mal Daugherty for his refusal to produce the books of his bank and Mannington for refusing to appear in answer to a subpoena.

May Resort to Habeas Corpus.

If adjudged guilty by the Senate, they may be committed to a "common jail" until they consent to testify. They may resort to habeas corpus proceedings, however, and appeal to the Supreme Court. Their only escape would be to claim immunity on the ground that their testimony might incriminate them.

Page Mannington in Vain.

Howard Mannington, once resident of the "little green house on K street," was "paged" in vain today by the Senate committee investigating former Attorney General Daugherty when the hearings were resumed.

Mannington, yesterday thru his attorney, challenged the constitutional authority of the committee to continue its investigation and flatly refused to respond to the subpoena issued for him.

"Before we proceed," said Chairman Brookhart, "I want to inquire if Howard Mannington is present—the same Howard Mannington who wanted to testify when he was in Paris?"

Brookhart Notes Absence.

After a pause Brookhart said that Mannington's absence would be noted. Wheeler asked ex-Senator Chamberlain, counsel for Daughetry, "what has become of the promise of Paul Howland to produce Mannington?"

"We said that he would be here at the proper time, but did not promise to produce him," said Chamberlain.

Brookhart remarked that Manington was standing in the back of the room yesterday when his counsel said he was not present.

Indicted in New York.

Wheeler asked Chamberlain to ascertain from the Department of Justice if Mannington had been indicted in New York in a liquor case before he went to Europe and what disposition, if any, has been made of the case.

"We also want to know if any attempt has been made to take him into custody," said Senator Moses, New Hampshire.

George W. Stork, accountant of the Department of Justice, then took the stand to wind up his testimony regarding his investigation of the sale of the Bosch Magneto Company to Martin F. Kern, a German citizen, by the alien property custodian during the administration of A. Mitchell Palmer.

Stokes Battle Again.

Judge W. M. Cook of the criminal court today set April 23, for hearing the motion to quash the indictments against W. E. D. Stokes, New York millionaire, and five others, charged with conspiring to defame the character of the millionaire's wife.

CLEVELAND OUTFIT, WITH SOCIALISTS, STILL GREASED WITH McADOO OIL, REFUSE STAND ON LA FOLLETTE

By LAURENCE TODD.

(Federated Press Staff Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, April 16.—Discussion of reports from every quarter of the country, showing that great masses of the voters are ready to support an independent and responsibly progressive political movement in this year's presidential campaign, was the chief business accomplished by the national committee of the Conference for Progressive Political Action, just concluded here.

No declaration of program was drafted, nor was the candidacy of LaFollette definitely endorsed. Democratic members of the gathering felt that McAdoo should not be eliminated from consideration until after the democratic national convention had named its man and adopted its platform. Another meeting on May 25 was ordered, in preparation for the convention to be held in Cleveland on July 4.

There were present William H. Johnston of the Machinists, chairman; James P. Noonan of the Electrical Workers, Morris Hillquit of the Socialist Party, V. C. Vladeck of the Jewish Daily Forward Association, John M. Baer, Edward Keating, Basil M. Manly, Judge Edward Jeffers of Michigan, President R. T. Wood of the Missouri Federation of Labor, Benjamin C. Marsh, Oscar Ameringer, T. N. Pierson as alternate for Manion of the Railway Telegraphers, R. A. Haste for D. C. Dorman of Montana, Arthur Lovell for Robertson of the Locomotive Firemen, and Finson for Fljosdal of the Maintenance of Way Employes, together with the editors of most of the journals of the railway labor unions.

Significant of the drift of opinion was the presence of a delegation from the Woman's Committee for Political Action, which was invited to select a representative as a member of the national committee. This Woman's Committee announces its program as follows:

1. Public control and conservation of natural resources, secured by taxation of all land values.
2. Public ownership with democratic control of all means of communication and transportation.
3. Public control of the nation's money and credit.
4. Abolition of all political patronage.
5. Governmental revenue to be raised not by tariffs but (a) taxes on large incomes and inheritances; (b) taxes on land values; (c) profits on government banking; (d) savings from reduction of armament.
6. Restoration of civil rights and guarantee to all citizens of full economic, legal and political rights, including (a) right of childhood to natural development; (b) right of workers to organize; (c) right of minorities to proportional representation.
7. Legislation to prevent courts from nullifying acts of legislatures, and to correct other judicial abuses.
8. Progressive reduction of armament by international agreement, judicial settlement of disputes, and a democratically controlled world organization.

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, Zona Gale, Julia Marlowe Sothern, Harriet Stanton Blatch, Elizabeth Gilman, Mrs. Basil Manly, Mrs. Fremont Older, Jessie Hughan and Mrs. Charles Edward Russell are among the women connected with this committee, of which Mrs. Sally H. Burch is chairman and Miss Isabelle Kendig is secretary. Mrs. Victor L. Berger, Miss Kendig and Mrs. D. J. Meserole constituted the delegation which offered co-operation to the C. P. P. A.

How many of your shop-mates read THE DAILY WORKER. Get one of them to subscribe today.

REPORT SHOWS U. S. INDUSTRY IN UNHEALTHY STATE

Coal Mining Hits New Low Level.

By LELAND OLDS

Federated Press Industrial Editor.

Unemployment still prevails in many parts of the country, according to the March industrial survey of the United States department of labor. The report which generally leans toward optimism shows that the employment situation is spotty with industrial activity far from healthy.

Reports showing considerable unemployment came particularly from New England and the southern states while in middle Atlantic and middle western states the activity of the iron and steel industry tended to absorb the surplus labor.

In New England two major industries, shoes and textiles, were still operating far below normal. Surplus workers were unable to secure work in other lines. The only state in this section reporting good employment was Connecticut in which the open shop metal trades predominate.

New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania reported fairly good employment due to iron and steel. Increased activity in building and road building was also reported.

Middle western states reported employment improvement during March. Indiana, however, noted a considerable surplus of common labor. Minnesota expected outdoor work to absorb unemployed skilled workers during the next 30 days. Kansas reported part-time in railroad shops, oil fields, machine shops and cement brick plants. Both North and South Dakota indicated a considerable surplus of labor.

Unemployment, particularly in the coal fields, was noted in West Virginia and across the line in Kentucky. Tennessee hoped the tremendous building program in prospect would relieve unemployment.

In Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia employment is fairly good with some curtailment in the textile industry.

Arkansas reported a surplus of unskilled labor with reduced operations in the lumber mills. Oklahoma reported a large surplus of labor in practically all lines.

Pacific coast states indicated considerable unemployment with the prospect that production might improve.

Hurrah For The Daily Worker.

To the DAILY WORKER:—Let me congratulate you on your good work. I am a subscriber to the DAILY and am always on the watch for some exposure or other. What is more I am ever thankful for the DAILY and think it is the best paper the working class has ever seen, and the only one the master class fears.

BEATRICE SISSKIND,
San Francisco, Cal.

COOLIDGE AND PURITY IS NEW G. O. P. SLOGAN

Teapot Oil Thieves Ask 4 Years More

WASHINGTON, April 16.—The real "keynote" of the Republican campaign has now been sounded.

With a great deal of skill Secretary of State Hughes, the third keynoter thus far tried out, announced last night in his speech to New York Republicans that the keynote is—Calvin Coolidge.

Weeks ago it was predicted that the campaign would be centered around Mr. Coolidge. Senator Pepper made an offer in his recent keynote effort to say what Hughes said last night, but Hughes put it much stronger.

Hughes carefully built up a case for the administration. He laid particular emphasis on the works of the administration in its eexcutive departments. The studious avoidance of any reference to the record of Congress—except the observation that if it had not been for obstructionists the tax reduction program would have gone thru ere this—was one of the cleverest features of Hughes' "keynote."

It is Coolidge upon whom the country must depend, he said in effect, for carrying out the program which Harding began. It is the character of Coolidge which is offered to the nation as an earnest of leadership and of constructive achevement.

Ducks Teapot Scandal.

Hughes' treatment of the current scandals also skillfully emphasized this Coolidge note. The President, Hughes solemnly said, is prosecuting without favor or fear, and is determined on purity of government.

The keynoter summed it all up in one of his closing paragraphs when he said Mr. Coolidge is his own platform; that no other is needed.

New York Typos Must Face New Fight With Bosses

(Continued from Page One)

beat down the standard of living of the New York printers, already far below that of most skilled trades in this city today.

Will Fight Arbitration.

Owing to the incessant hammering of the militants in the union against arbitration that bedraggled instrument of the employers is in pronounced disfavor at present and the rank and file are in favor of going out on the streets rather than submit to an arbitration clause.

The rank and file are convinced that there is no such thing as fair arbitration, that no man can be found who is neutral as between capital and labor, and that invariably the arbitrator favors the employer. In other words they are beginning to become class conscious, to realize that the interests of capital and labor are not identical in spite of the heavy residue of reactionary officialdom that weighs upon the typographical union today.

They are determined that the job scale negotiations do not end in the same disastrous manner as the newspaper scale and will teach the employers that in spite of the fact that they lost a skirmish thru the treachery of their officials, they will not lose the war against the greed of the owners of job printing establishments.

More Bosses In Surrender To The Garment Strikers

(Continued from Page 1)

tion writs, "but let them fall to the sidewalk, shrugging their shoulders and walking away."

Collins testimony was that the first striker had "Taken the writ and torn it up." He saw he had made a slip, and testified for the other that "he did not recall what the strikers did when Moran handed them the writ."

13 In Comtempt Case

The 13 who are charged by the two thugs with "picketing and walking up and down on the sidewalk" are Mary Gastina, Minnie Garshin, Mary Nischt, Katherine O'Connor, Elizabeth Grusling, Samuel Natesky, William Elash, Moris Sher, Morris Sudin, Marya Czajkowska, Helen Wiese, Fay Silkoff and Fabian Tipshus.

When asked by the prosecutor whether he had ever seen Sam Natesky in front of 237 South Market Street, Collins said, "Yes, many times." But he seemed at a loss to pick him out from among the 13. Finally the prosecutor came to Collin's assistance and said "there he is, the fourth one from the end."

Professional Witnesses.

That is the kind of identification and testimony which the manufacturers seem to be relying on. The witnesses all seem to be professional dicks or strikebreakers, in the employ of the bosses or else assigned to strike duty by the county.

When asked to identify Morris Sher, Collins said, "I know him, I have arrested him several times for blocking the sidewalk."

Negro Girls In Fight.

Today's strike meeting was addressed by Koop, who made a plea for organization, both politically and industrially to fight the injunction against picketing. "I am glad to see Negro girls here," said George Koop. "No race or creed or religion should stand in the way of the strikers sticking together. There is only one thing you must remember. You are all workers. The rich are getting richer and the poor poorer."

The speaker pointed out how the bosses, when they are forced to yield higher wages, make it up by charging the workers more for the goods they sell. "There is only one thing to do and that is take the example of Soviet Russia and change the system entirely. The system was changed there from production for profit to production for use. The same thing will be accomplished by the organized workers of Italy, England and Germany and France, and the garment strike here is helping to change the system in America."

Prepare For Strike Float.

Carpenters and decorators were being consulted yesterday by members of the "Committee of 15" relative to the construction of floats for the demonstration which is planned for the strikers. The demonstration against the injunction is to wind up with a mass meeting at the Garrick Theatre.

"We are considering running a float," said Meyer Perlstein. "We want first to find out what the expense will be."

Agnes Nestor told the DAILY WORKER that it was her understanding that at the last meeting of the "Committee of 15" plans were discussed of running floats. Very little mentioned, she said, about parading.

WEST VIRGINIA GOVERNMENT ASSIST COAL OPERATORS IN SHOOTING UP MINERS' UNION

By TOM TIPPETT.

(Federated Press Staff Correspondent.)

CHARLESTON, W. Va., April 16.—The state of West Virginia and its code of laws are utilized by the coal companies in their opposition to the United Mine Workers of America exactly as a conjurer employs his magic art to fool his audience. A conjurer doesn't bother to explain how his pigeons are turned into rabbits—it's his trick. Neither do the coal operators here take the trouble to explain when a state law is a piece of paper or when it is actually a law. The transformation is also their trick. In either case no one is fooled, the difference being that one performance produces laughter, the other misery.

Gunmen Are Legalized.

The operators show works this way: He no longer has an argument against the union; he can't keep his slaves contented with words, so he uses force. A law permits him to employ watchmen to watch his property. There is in America a peculiar breed of brute known as gunman and from this anti-social crop the operators recruit their watchmen. An obliging sheriff deputizes and turns them loose with a club and a gun to terrorize the workers who may be thinking of a union. They are now deputy sheriffs of the state but the coal operators pay their wages. In Logan county alone there are 460 of such watchmen.

Operators Pay Deputies Wages.

The notorious Don Chaffin, who is still sheriff there, recently testified in court at an armed-march trial, that there was a fund in the bank on which he drew to pay these deputies. He swore he "did not know who put the money in the bank." The operators, however, admitted they pay the money and said on the stand that in 1921 in that county it had cost them $65,000. There is an assessment placed by the operators' association against every ton of coal mined to pay for this.

These mine guards have murdered hundreds of union miners and none of them have ever been molested by the law. That's what the armed uprising was about in 1921.

Traitor Freed.

Other departments of the law are equally magical in the operators' hands. After Rev. Joe E. Wilburn and his son, John, who were convicted in connection with the armed march, turned state's evidence, they were immediately given their freedom. No pardon or commutation was necessary. The prison doors opened by magic. Not only for the Wilburns, but for all criminals whom old man Wilburn could get to join his conspiracy of betrayal.

Bert Seachrist, who was serving a five-year sentence for shooting both eyes out of a man with a shotgun, joined Wilburn and walked out of jail, as did Julius Whitlock, an arson convict. These persons together with the Wilburns testified against Frank Keeney, miner's district president.

Witnesses In Chains.

At the same trial the miners had called men from prison to testify in their behalf. While the operators' prisoner-witnesses were put up at the best hotel and given absolute liberty those on the miners' side of the fence were locked in jail and fetched back and forth to court in chains. Again the black magic in operation.

The Wilburns were out long before the Keeney trial. The miners' counsel introduced in court a hotel bill of $148 for Wilburn, paid by J. A. Scott to the Holley hotel at Charleston long before the trial and when Wilburn was supposed in jail. Scott "works up evidence" for the operators, to the tune of $6000 per year and expenses—so he testified in court. Old man Wilburn is holding revival meetings now in Boone county. All of the freed convicts have been deputized by Don Chaffin.

State Foots Bills.

All of this is rather costly to the operators, it will be supposed, but at the last meeting of the West Virginia legislature the operators were reimbursed out of the state treasury.

"But what about the thousands of dollars you have spent defending the workers' side of the house? Is the state going to pay that back to you?" I asked Fred Mooney, district secretary of the Mine Workers, who was telling me the story.

Everybody roared with laughter. That's a silly question in West Virginia.

DAUGHERTY GOT SHARE IN GRAFT

(Continued from Page One.)

were complete but the attorney general has never pressed the suit.

"How much could the government recover in that case?"

"At least $1,000,000."

"And on the old hickory case?"

"I am on record as saying $5,000,000."

"And no prosecutions have been started in either case?"

"No."

Asked if he thought that John W. H. Crim, former assistant attorney general, "in earnest" in the prosecution of war fraud cases, Storck replied emphatically "he certainly was."

"But he was blocked," he continued. "Every time Crim would get a case worked up, the case would be taken out of his hands."

Too Raw Even for Wilson.

Storck then testified that the property of a German tobacco compnay in the Philippines was sold by the alien property custodian, with Francis Burton Harrison, former Governor General of the islands acting as agent, to a group at such a "raw price" that president Wilson ordered the sale set aside. He said that later the same group bid in his property for an even lower price.

The books of the alien custodian show a loss of $449,000 on the sale, Storck said.

As Storck continued to reel off alleged crooked deals in alien property in the Philippines, Senator Jones, Washington, asked where he gots his facts.

"All from the records of the alien property custodian," said Storck.

Storck said that Fred Berry, confidential secretary to former Governor General Harrison went to a German internment camp in 1918 and told the prisoners they could be released if they would agree to sell their property. He said a clique, led by a Philippine Bank, organized a system of "second sales" of the German property which resulted in high frauds.

Germans Were Blackmailed

There were so many embezzlements in the bank, Storck said, that he advised Crim that it was unsafe to keep the alien trusts there. He said that Archibald Harrison, brother of the Governor General was interested in the bank.

Storck said that scores of Germans in the Philippines were forced to sign on the dotted line" and sell their property to the Philippine clique in order to get out of internment camps.

"In other words, they were blackmailed," said Wheeler.

"Yes".

HIGHER LEARNING GETTING A SHOCK AT DALLAS, TEX.

Woman Dean Appalled At Spooning Story

DALLAS, Texas, April 16.—Co-education was on the defensive at Southern Methodist University today.

Girl students sought revenge for attacks upon them in the "Dinkey," an outlaw fraternity magazine, as federal and university officials investigated a "Wilderness" party staged by the editors in celebration of issuance of the publication.

Commenting on an editorial which said the co-eds were "painted sepulchers of abomination," Margaret Tilly, leading co-ed, said:

"It's an insult—and every bit untrue.

Bad, Booze-Drinking Boys.

"The 'Dinkey' was published by a gang of booze-drinking reprobates who don't rate a look from a decent co-ed.

"When they threw their party out at Savage Lake they picked their dates off the streets because they knew that university women wouldn't go with them.

"We have positive evidence that not a single co-ed attended the affair."

"It's disgraceful—the boys should be prosecuted!" Mrs. S. J. Hay, dean of women, declared of the "Dinkey."

"It was gross libel. There is no punishment severe enough for the boys who published that nasty sheet—they should be prosecuted."

"The Most Awful Thing."

'Some of the girls may be thoughtless—and risk their dignities by attending parties unchaperoned—but they are all good Christian girls. The 'Dinkey' was the most awful thing I ever read. I had trouble reading it, it was so shocking. So many of our best girls were brazenly insulted," Mrs. Hay stated.

Mrs. Hay denied there was any promiscuous "boodling" (synonym for spooning) at S. M. U. The "Dinkey" charged co-eds took part in "boodling contests" wherein they made the rounds of the men on the party and then voted on the "champion boodler,"

Butte Trades Council Prints Weekly Organ, The Labor Bulletin

BUTTE, Mont., April 16.—Following the suspension of the Butte Bulletin, during the strenuous days of the war and after, the only daily working-class paper between Chicago and Seattle, the Silver Bow Trades and Labor Council has begun publishing The Labor Bulletin as its weekly organ. By unanimous vote the Council authorized the committee to use the Council's funds to get out the paper.

The subscription price of the new paper is $2 per year.

William F. Dunne, formerly editor of the Butte Bulletin, is now one of the editors of the DAILY WORKER.

Japan Certainly Is Busy.

LONDON, April 16.—Since signing of the Washington limitation of armament treaties Great Britain has started construction on one submarine, while Japan has begun work on six light cruisers, 17 destroyers and 13 submarines, Parliamentary Secretary Ammon said during the session of the House of Commons today.

217,000 BASEBALL FANS ON JOB; THRONG PARKS OF THE MAJOR LEAGUES

NEW YORK, April 16.—With a total attendance of more than 217,000 at the eight opening games of the Major League season, baseball started to live up to the pre-season "bigger and better" predictions.

New York with 45,000, Cincinnati with 35,747 and Detroit with 34,000 topped the list while Philadelphia was in the hole with a rather meager 10,000.

The total attendance in the National League ran to approximately 105,000 while the American League topped it with 112,000.

Perhaps the biggest feature of the day was the shut-out pitched for Washington against the Athletics by Walter Johnson. Starting his eighteenth season in the Major Leagues, Johnson let the Athletics down without a run and with only four hits and he struck out eight batters.

Another Story By a Young Russian

You have read "A WEEK," by Iury Libedinsky, and you were thrilled by it as you have rarely been thrilled by a book before, because you found in it an apotheosis of the greatest of all revolutions. It thrilled you for many reasons, and rightly so, for it is a great book. Now the DAILY WORKER will offer you another story by a young Russian, but a story which is different in many ways, altho it is also about Russia after the November revolution. Iury Libedinsky, in his style follows the path laid out by the older masters. He is more or less a disciple of writers who preceded him, such as Checkov or Gorky. Of course, he cannot help showing the influences of the modernist currents, but by and large his method is not new, but follows in trodden paths. Of course, his materials are new, but his style is not, at least not as new as that of the great young Russian writer, Boris Pilniak. We are going to try an experiment. We are going to offer you a story written written by a futurist, for that is what Boris Pilniak is, but an honest futurist, without anything of the charlatan in him, nor anything of the exotic for the sake of being exotic. Pilniak has a terrible seriousness in his writings, he is not a dilletante by any means, but he is a futurist, a modernist, perhaps the last word in futurism. And we are are going to see whether you like his work. Don't forget that he is a great writer, that Leon Trotzky considered him the greatest of the young writers of Soviet Russia. The DAILY WORKER has published a long article about him, by the eminent French critic, Victor Serge. So that he is not a second-rater. But he is very different from Libedinsky, and we should like you to tell us your reaction to these two writers, which one appeals more to you and why, or does Pilniak appeal to you at all? For one thing, the book "A Week" gains a great deal over the work of Pilniak because Libedinsky has a much greater understanding of the proletarian revolution than Pilniak. Pilniak feels the force of the Russian revolution, but it does not resolve itself into simple terms in his mind. The revolution is rather a mystery to him, but he is swept by the tremendous energy of it and he gives forth the impact of it in his work. To Libedinsky, the revolution is crystal clear and he speaks of it in such simple terms that everyone can see it. To Pilniak the revolution is bewildering, chaotic, a whirl of strange forces clashing in a vast turmoil which he cannot always understand, but which he can always feel. Libedinsky understands the essence of the revolution, but he misses its overtones. Pilniak gives the overtones. Pilniak is more of the artist than Libedinsky, he is a greater fashioner of language, his style is richer, more gorgeous, more varied, more fantastic, going over from stark realism to grotesque, and then to the highest reaches of poetic fantasy, attaining to subtleties, which Libedinsky's style cannot attain. But of course, he sacrifices the simplicity of Libedinsky, and simplicity always has a universal appeal, not simplicity carried to the point of banality, but the crystal clear simplicity of the great masters of all times.

However, we should like the readers of our paper to judge for themselves. We will shortly begin the publication of the story "At the Doors" by Boris Pilniak, in a splendid translation from the Russian. The translation is by Louis Lozowick, artist and literary critic, about whom we have already written and who is giving his full co-operation to the DAILY WORKER, supplying us with invaluable material.

Watch for the first installment of this story in Saturday's magazine section of the DAILY WORKER. It is much shorter than "A Week", in fact it is a short story, whereas "A Week" is a novel. When you have read "At the Doors" by Boris Pilniak, write to the DAILY WORKER and tell us what you think of it. We want to know how working people react to this sort of writing. Is it true that the younger writers make no appeal to workers? We should like to know.

An Indian Hold-up.

GREENFIELD, Ind., April 16.—Three men with their faces painted like Indians and wearing cowboy hats, held up Miss Goldie Collins, assistant cashier of the Citizens' State Bank at Charlottesville near here today and escaped with $2,500 in currency.

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THE DAILY WORKER
1113 W. Washington St. Chicago, Ill.

NO GRAFT IN RED RUSSIA, TRIAL SHOWS

Prompt Dismissal Of Krassnostchekov Cited

Editor's Note—Under the title, "The Party on the Alert," the Pravda, official publication of the Russian Communist Party, printed the following article on the Krassnostchekov trial. Krassnostchekov, it will be remembered, who was a lawyer in Chicago under the name of A. Strollar Tobinson, earned a high place in the Russian government by his devotion to Red Russia. He was convicted, however, of misapplying funds for the private use of his family, and dismissed from the Communist Party.

* * *

By H. GERISH.

"The affair Alexander Krassnostchokov" has come to an end.

It was HIS affair, as without him there would have been no other defendants.

It was HIS affair because of all the defendants he alone was a member of the Russian Communist Party.

This trial has brought to the surface the perils of NEP (New Economic Policy). Capitalism does not make use now of frontal attacks. It uses imperceptible permeation. It does not destroy physically, but politically and morally former revolutionaries who are not struck down in open struggle, but are gradually and imperceptibly corrupted by NEP "culture" until they become the dregs of the population.

Cause of Deterioration.

With the liquidation of the outer fronts some of us embarked on a too rapid demobilization. We demobilized on our inner front and lost a certain amount of our revolutionary energy and watchfulness. In fact, some of us lost some of our former strength. Some of us forgot that the struggle with the capitalist world in its present form demands that we should be inwardly very strong and on the alert, even more so than at the time when capitalism was sending its armed forces against us.

When the party sends stern revolutionaries (who have shown their stamina and sternness in the midst of the revolutionary struggle) to responsible economic posts, the capitalist world approaches them in an outwardly conciliatory and even "aesthetic" manner. Seemingly, there is no necessity to be on the alert when nothing more serious is contemplated than a visit to some cabaret or music hall. And where is the danger when a near relative in whose business capacity the responsible communist has great faith, asks the latter to give him a certain amount of backing in some business matters?

In practice, this kind of indulgence and concessions are frequently the beginning of a rapid deterioration of the responsible communist which might bring him to the dock.

Nipped in the Bud.

There is one side to the Krassnostchekov affair which should be emphasized: he was exposed almost at the beginning of his deterioration, as shown by the data of his first criminal acts. This is also shown by the comparatively small financial damage done by him to the Soviet Republic (the losses do not exceed 40,000 roubles). Taking into consideration that A. Krassnostchokov was in a position to manipulate millions of roubles, one could have thought at the beginning of the trial that Krassnostchekov's shameful betrayal of the confidence of the Russian Communist Party would involve the Soviet Republic in enormous monetary losses.

The communist nuclei in all our institutions must develop a maximum of activity. By their control they must nip in the bud all suspicious transactions. They must, in conjunction with the central and local control committees, see to it that criminal elements be eliminated before they are able to do much harm. We must bear in mind that such types as Krassnostchokov can become a blot on our party if they are not immediately placed in the dock.

Krassnostchokov has escaped the supreme penalty. But the sentence passed on him has KILLED him politically.

Our Soviet appratus is not yet in working order, and our party nuclei are not yet active enough to remedy the shortcomings of the Soviet apparatus.

No Large Steals Possible.

But even now we can say that nothing of the nature of the American oil scandal is possible in our Republic.

We show no mercy to deteriorated communists, but expel them from our ranks and sentence them to political and civil extinction.

The sentence in the Krassnostchokov affair has confirmed this once more.

It depends on the party, on all its members and on all workers to whom the Soviet Power is dear, to make the purging process rapid and thoro.

No Sunday Movies.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 16.—By a majority of 23 voters, of Auburn, 12 miles south of here, it was decided that the village could get along without Sunday movies. The proposition was voted on in connection with the village election.

SCENES IN FAMOUS RUSSIAN TRIAL

Sentenced to six years in the penitentiary, M. Krasnotschekov finds that grafting brings immediate punishment in the Soviet state.

The defendant's crime was the misappropriation of 40,060 rubles, which he handled thru his connection with an important federal bank. The fact that he was a member of the Russian Communist Party and had rendered useful service during the revolutionary period as president of the Far-Eastern Republic, did not prevent prompt punishment when he betrayed the workers by dishonest handling of their funds.

The picture above is the Krasnotschekov trial scene in Moscow. The defendant is shown by (X) and his attorney, Tschienoff, by (XX). The picture below it shows Krasnotschekov, right, and his counsel, left, with Krilenko, prosecutor, in center.

KANSAS BOSSES ATTEMPT TO SPLIT LABOR WITH KLAN

Probe Shows Kluxers Aid Employers

(Special to The Daily Worker)

TOPEKA, Kan., April 16.—The employers association of this state is trying to use the Ku Klux Klan to split the forces of organized labor it has been disclosed by a quiet investigation conducted by labor organizations.

The labor officials are beginning to fear that trouble is in store for labor on this score. Wherever the klan enters labor organizations there is bound to be trouble, it is said, because of the racial and religious differences in labor's ranks. There is a large element of foreign born, it is well known among the miners, particularly, and among some of the railroad shopmen. The entrance of the klan in some of the labor centers has been marked by dissensions and divisions among laboring men there.

Employers Organize Opposition.

The Employers' Association, which organization changed its name a year of two ago to that of Associated Industries, is regarded by laboring men as the center of opposition maintains the biggest and strongest lobby that exists in the Kansas legislature. It has opposed every step that has been taken in behalf of laboring men and women. It bitterly opposed the minimum hour law for working women and has tried time and time again to repeal the bill in legislative sessions. It has opposed and vigorously fought the laundry and factory inspection laws and regulations. It did not oppose the industrial court bill except that feature of the measure which provided "teeth" against the employers as well as against labor. It has tried to defeat labor laws in courts as well as in the legislature.

Bosses and Klan.

Now, it is pointed out, there is a connection between the klan and the Employers' Association. John S. Dean, well-known Topeka lawyer, is attorney for the Association. Mr. Dean also is head counsel for the Ku Klux Klan in its fight to retain its legal standing in the state. Dean, as attorney, and Harry Sharp, as secretary of the Employers' Association, are the "pillars" of that organization. They have campaigned the state together in the interest of the association. The association maintains permanent headquarters in Topeka and has a working force every day in the year. Labor looks upon it as the one big factor in the state that constantly menaces labor interests.

Labor Broke With Klan.

In large cities of Texas and in other states of the South, where the klan is older and stronger than in Kansas, there has come an open break between the klan and organized labor. Those who have studied the situation in Kansas express the belief that trouble is certain to follow in this state.

Those who are interested in labor's welfare point out that if the Employers' Association should desire to disrupt organized labor it could find no more effective and certain method than of introducing a racial and religious conflict within its ranks.

Anatole France 80 Years Old.

PARIS, April 16.—Anatole France, grand old man of French literature, was given a great ovation in the press and in literary circles on his eightieth birthday today.

Telephone Girls In Melbourne Win The 34-Hour Week

(By The Federated Press)

MELBOURNE, Australia, April 16.—Telephone girls in the Australian government service have received an increase ranging from $45 to $120 per annum, according to grade. Hours have been reduced to 34 per week. Formerly the hours ranged from 37 to 46 per week.

In granting the award the federal arbitrator agreed that, generally, the work of the operators was underpaid, and that the value and amount of work had increased since the last award was made.

SPOKANE R. R. CLERKS ENDORSE F.-L. CONVENTION

Want Class Party Of Workers-Farmers

(Special to The Daily Worker)

SPOKANE, Wash., April 16.—Not all of the organizations of the Railroad Brotherhoods in the United States are for the conference for Progressive Political Action. This is indicated by the following resolution adopted by Spokane Lodge No. 252, of Brotherhood of Railway Clerks, at a recent meeting.

We, the members of Spokane Lodge 252, declare that the industrial workers and exploited farmers must be represented in the Presidential campaign of 1924, by a Farmer-Labor Party, with a program representing the class interests of the industrial workers and farmers.

We, therefore, declare our support of the convention to be held on May 30th in St. Paul, Minnesota, for the formation of such a party. We are opposed to delaying the convention until after the conventions of the old parties as we are now convinced that neither the candidates nor the programs of either the republican or democratic parties are of any importance in deciding the question whether the farmers and industrial workers shall organize a mass party which will fight their political battles.

We instruct that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the organization committee in charge of the work of calling the May 30th convention and be published in the labor press. Adopted by Spokane Lodge No. 252, B. R. C. of A., this 18th day of March.

JAMES S. PEELE,
Chairman.
O. A. SWARTZ,
Secretary.

(All organizations which supported the May 30th conference are now lined up for the June 17th conference.)

Chinese Dockers Win Strike Against Housing Shortage

(By The Federated Press)

HONGKONG, April 16.—Two thousand Kowloon dock workers struck near here against the demolition of their homes to make way for dockyard extensions. The men claimed the house shortage in Kowloon, Hongkong's dockyard port, was so acute they would be homeless if their dwellings were razed. The municipal council intervened.

How many of your shop-mates read THE DAILY WORKER. Get one of them to subscribe today.

BOSSES' COURT SCORES HEAVILY FOR ITS OWNERS

Unique Decision In West Virginia.

(By The Federated Press)

A man's home is not his castle if it is owned by the company for which he works, according to a recent decision of the West Virginia supreme court which appears to reverse one of the oldest legal safeguards to the common man. With the decision as precedent employers may rapidly develop a situation in which the majority of workers occupy their homes only on sufferance.

The court finds the "man's home his castle" theory indefensible in a case where the house is an essential part of the company's plant. In such a case he is not even a tenant unless it be on sufferance and he may be summarily ejected as a trespasser the day he voluntarily quits working for the company.

Laws Protect Rich.

This decision was handed down in the case of Wat Angel, a coal miner, vs. Black Band Consolidated Coal Co. of Kanawha county. Angel's family and possesions were thrown out of his house in winter weather and remained only partially covered in the open for four days with considerable damage to the goods. Because Angel had voluntarily quit working for the company in order to protest against injustice the court decided that the company was justified in its course of action.

Lawyers regarded the case as a test case. They say that the "rule of property" established by the court will be invaluable as a weapon of employers in future federal court proceedings. It is expected to have a widespread effect on the mining industry.

Captain C. B. Avis who represented the company holds that he has won a basic decision in law that will rob the union miners of one of their most effective weapons heretofore used in curtailing the production of coal during strikes. He says: "It also simplifies the procedure of counsel for mine owners applying for injunctions against striking miners who threaten to curtail production by remaining in the houses of the company and thus preventing the company from bringing in willing workers. By the ruling that such a striker is a trespasser it is a virtual decision that the trespassor is also a violater of a federal injunction which restrains him from trespassing and he is therefore in contempt of federal court as well as being without any rights in the premises in the state courts."

What It Means.

As a result of this West Virginia supreme court decision, if it is allowed to stand, any corporation which chooses to make the living quarters of its employees a part of the company plant, simply deducting the rent from their wages, can make them both trespassers and in contempt of court if they continue to live in their homes one day after they strike in protest against what they consider unjust conditions of employment. A worker's decision to strike will involve a decision to move out of his home or to face forcible ejection and a sentence for violating an injunction.

K. of C. Has Money.

Yeggs early today blew the safe in the offices of Leo Council, Knights of Columbus, and escaped with $3,100.

STRONG WAVE OF ANTI-MILITARISM SWEEPS NORWAY

Norwegian Youth Fights Conscript Service

(Special to The Daily Worker)

KRISTIANA, Norway, March 30.—(By Mail)— The Norwegian Left Young Communist League, The Social Anarchistic Society of Norway, and the Norwegian Syndicalist Federation have sent a joint call to the Norwegian Youth of military age, to refuse military service.

They have the support of the Norwegian Workers Party and request the support of all union men in their demand for the abolishment of the military work and the dissolution of the class army; they also request a boycott against military transports and manufacture of war supplies. They claim that the only object in keeping an army is to use it against the "internal enemy," to crush down labor every time it rises in fight for its reasonable demands.

Several editors of papers have been indicted for publishing articles about the military strike. The first case, against Olsen-Hagen, editor of "Late Mai" in Stavanger, was tried March 22nd, and resulted in a judgment of six months' jail sentence and deprivation of citizen's rights for ten years. Appeal was taken.

An anti-military meeting was called by Stavanger Workers Party and Stavanger Young Communist League the same evening, with a crowded hall passed a resolution calling the verdict distinct class judgment and an attack on the general freedom of speech and thought. The executive committee of Rogaland County also passed a strong protest against the verdict.

Immense Protest Meetings.

March 26th, an anti-military meeting called by Kristiania Workers Party and the local of the Young Communist League, broke the record for meetings held at the hall of the Kristiania Federation of Labor in its 54 years' existence. The large hall was packed and three overflow meetings arranged. The military strike parole was called the liberating word, the action that cuts thru talk and theories. The meeting expressed "its full co-operation with the work of the young league for a boycott of military work by the working class, (military strike) and sees in the desperate prosecution instituted by the authorities' proof that this is the line they fear." Oscar Torp, chairman of the Workers Party, said: "The army is mobilized against the workers and to protect the strikebreakers. Strikebreakers are the dreg of society for whom we all have contempt."

A state that uses military to protect strikebreakers must be broken up. An institution like the army, that is used for protection of strikebreakers, must be destroyed.—Strikebreakers must be made outlaws.—We shall place our army, our organizations, against the class army. We will not not quit the fight until the military establishment lies thrown and tied by the force with which we shall march forward."

Fighting The Military.

Haakon Meyer, president of the young league, emphasized that the army is a class army. "At the time of the general strike organized workers were sent home as not reliable. Safe companies have been formed. The working class must fight this army.

"The strikebreaker is considered a shameless person. We will create the same sentiment against those who protect the strikebreakers. In our position towards the military we are not satisfied to only refuse.—We must be willing to and prepare ourselves to take up the battles that will come, also the military. And we shall win so that we on our own foundation can establish our own dictatorship." The overflow meeting called: Down with the military. Forward to direct action!

March 27th, the police indicted the following members of the Young Communist League of Norway, on account of anti-military actions: Thorbjorn Dahl, Henry W. Kristiansen, Birger Madsen, Jorgen Vogt, Edw. Sjolande, Carsten Aasebo, Bj. Lindahn, Arthur Arneson, Harold Olsen and Eugene Olaussen.

Radical Argentine Students Kick Out Fossilized Teachers

BUENOS AIRES, April 16.—The students' movement in Argentina which is powerful enough to have expelled all objectionable old fogey professors after a two-year fight also enjoys the right to name professors and control academic freedom. It has just founded the first students' daily on the continent.

The students of Latin-America have many powerful weeklies all with socialistic or communistic trend. Altho they are probably younger than United States university students, they take an active part in the political life of their nations, leading them on new paths. There is less of the callow mental immaturity observable in the American fraternity, petting-party, professional-athletics type of student.

JAKE HAMON'S WIDOW JOINS CROWD THAT FLOUTS OIL PROBERS

Mrs. Georgia Hamon Rohrer, widow of the late Jake Hamon, slain Oklahoma politician and oil millionaire, today defied the senate oil investigating committee to force her to testify.

When John L. Oros, deputy U. S. marshal located Mrs. Rohrer after ten days' search, and by a ruse served a forthwith subpoena, Mrs. Rohrer indignantly declared:

"The former Attorney General didn't pay any attention to their old forthwith subpoenaes and I'm just as independent as he ever was. The senators down there are acting like a lot of school boys."

Mrs. Rohrer was found at the Allied Arts Club, and Oros gained entrance by posing as a lover of arts.

"What nerve," exclaimed Mrs. Rohrer.

"Well, I'm not going," she declared.

"I've always been a good democrat and Jake never told me any of his republican secrets. And as for the papers the committee wants, well, they were burned up months and months ago."

Assails Bill Making Immigrants Furnish Military Records

(By The Federated Press)

WASHINGTON, April 16.—Representative Berger of Milwaukee made a losing fight, in committee of the whole house during debate on the immigration bill, against the clause compelling the alien to bring with his application for entry into this country a complete dossier of his military, criminal or other record.

"It is an axiom of civilized nations," he said, "to consider a person honest and innocent until the contrary is proven. According to the proposition before us, the immigrant is supposed to have a prison record. The great bulk of the immigration of the past 100 years was honest. It was nothing like the immigration of the seventeenth century, when every immigrant to certain parts of the American colonies had a prison record, because Great Britain used large sections of her possessions as penal colonies. We know from history that in those days English judges used to deport Anglo-Saxon criminals instead of hanging them. Pickpockets, thieves and prostitutes were sent to these shores in that way. Many of the criminals became successful citizens, and some descendants even Revolutionary sires, I suppose.

"But I cannot see why we should ask questions of that kind of the present immigration. Moreover, under the provisions of this bill the burden of proof is put upon the immigrant. Is it any business of ours what the military record of an immigrant was in Bulgaria, or Russia, or France, or Germany? Suppose he had no military record at all; that might make him a very desirable immigrant."

Filipinos Strike For 8-Hour Day In Hawaiian Fields

HONOLULU, April 16.—Seven thousand Filipinos in the Hawaiian sugar plantations are on strike for the eight-hour day and a $2 scale. They were working from 10 to 12 hours daily for $1. The Nat. Conference of Land Workers of the Philipines has promised financial aid for their brothers in Hawaii and funds are being dispatched. Hawaiin police were called out immediately after the strike to terrorize the Filipinos who have concentrated in towns near the plantations, having been forced to leave the camps by the sugar magnates.

Engdahl Will Speak At Joint Meeting For The Daily Worker

A speech by J. Louis Engdahl, the editor of the DAILY WORKER, and the singing of Den Rob Forpost, (The Red Sentinel) by Kunze, will be features of of the Concert and Dance arranged jointly by the Socialist Scandinavian Singing Society and the Karl Marx Club, given for the benefit of the DAILY WORKER. Besides these two attractions, the program will consist of eight musical numbers.

The affair will be held on Saturday, April 19 at 8 o'clock, at Folkets Hus, 2733 Hirsch Boulevard.

The popular Lettish mandolin orchestra will play Wedding of the Winds and the Overture from "King Mydes". The Skald Singing Society will sing two numbers, Pearl Grand will play a piano solo, selections will be given by Vinzie and Lilla Lindhe and Bjarne Trogstad.

Supper will be served in the dining room. Dancing will be continued until one o'clock.

A Companion for Harry Thaw.

PHILADELPHIA, April 16.—A. J. Antelo Devereaux, internationally famous polo player, has been adjudged insane and is now confined in the Friends Hospital for the Insane, Frankford, it became known here today. His condition is declared to have been caused by injuries received in many falls while playing polo, steeplechasing and fox hunting.

BITTEREST DRIVE AGAINST MINERS IN W. VA. HISTORY

Union Loses Most Of Its Membership

By TOM TIPPETT
(Staff Correspondent of the Fed. Press)

CHARLESTON, W. Va., April 16.—West Virginia coal operators are seizing an opportune time to try to crush that part of the United Mine Workers of America that remains in this state. The general depression, everywhere prevalent in the industry, has brought the miners near starvation and since 1921 the union's vitality has been sapped in courts because of the armed march of that year.

The operators have continued on all sides a relentless campaign of violence with their armed guards. They have also at their beck and call the armed forces of the state and on top of all Judge McClinic issues injunctions as the operators direct. But as the injunction abuse in other parts of the country, in West Virginia it stands in a class alone for viciousness. The West Virginia union is slowly slipping into the hand.

29,000 Unionists Left.

There are still approximately 29,000 members in District 17, U. M. W. A., but District 29 (New River field) has been completely lost. At its highest peak, 1918-22, the union claimed a membership of about 65,000 in both districts in the state. After the war membership began to fall and the 1922 national strike considerably weakened the union membership. District 29 with 9,000 members was lost then and in District 17 there are thousands now striking, living in tents, where they have been since the national strike called two years ago.

Tent Colonies Like Ulcers.

These tents colonies, crowded with ragged women, children and numerous babies, can be seen like ulcers on the mountain sides or in the river bottoms now in the full bloom with spring flowers. They are located all along Big and Little Coal rivers, Cabin creek, Briar creek, Paint creek, and all thru the Kanawha valley district of which Charleston is the center. The territory is the old established union field. The strikers are isolated and are against companies that refused the 1922 settlement. Their mines, meanwhile, have operated with strikebreakers with the 1917 wage scale in effect.

This April the entire Kanawha Operators' Association demanded a reduction to the 1917 figures. It was refused by the miners who want the continuation of the 1922 scale (Jacksonville, Fla., settlement). A strike affecting the entire Charleston field has been on since April 1. Other operators' associations in the state have signed the Jacksonville settlement. The settled fields take in about 17,000 men.

45,000 Get Strike Relief.

The district office estimates 45,000 as the number on strike relief. That includes the women and children. The benefits are $3.50 for men, $1.50 for a wife and 50 cents for each child, per week. This is paid by the membership of District 17. There have been some donations from the international union and some assistance, especially food and clothing, from other sources.

There are in the state a little over 197,000 men employed in and around the mines, according to the state department of mines; 888 coal companies operate between them 1381 mines that ship by rail. They produced in 1922 70,888,203 gross tons of coal. The total value of this product was $180,764,917.65, the report says, and on another page shows that the average weekly wage paid the miners who produced it was $20.07. That was in 1922.

The 1921 report shows that depression had already hit the industry. There were 9,873,401 fewer tons of coal mined in 1922 than in 1921. And of course less wages for the miners. Since 1922, conditions in the industry have got worse. Fred Mooney, secretary of the West Virginia miners, says work has never been so scarce and miners' conditions so bad as at present.

Nevertheless the union miners grin and say they are going to win. That sentiment is everywhere. From the district office to the meanest tent colony. It is the indefatigable spirit of unionism in West Virginia.

1,000 New Chicago Subscriptions By April 21 Is Our Goal

To All Branch Daily Worker Subscriptions Agents in Chicago.

There will be a meeting of the Branch Daily Worker Subscriptions Agents on Monday, April 21st at 8 P. M. at the Local Office, 166 West Washington Street, Room 307. We are now in a big drive for one thousand new subscribers by June 15th and every effort must be made to put it over. Be sure to attend this meeting in order that we may review our work and see what we can do to hasten the drive.

Workers Party—Local Chicago,
Martin Abern, City Secretary.

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POLICE REFUSE TO SCAB IN BIG NORWAY STRIKE

Say Transport Work Is Not Police Work

Kristiania, March 29—(By Mail.)—The ironworkers' strike has now lasted 21 weeks, that of the longshoremen 10 weeks and the general lockout five weeks. Both sides seem to have settled down to a fight to the finish. An immense outdoor demonstration took place March 17, when 15,000 marched under red flags and sang "The International."

During the longshoremen's strike some policemen on duty in Kristiania had been ordered to do different kinds of work, which only could be classed as longshoremen's work. The executive committee of the policemen's union as an answer sent the following circular letter to the members:

"In accordance with resolutions passed, the committee hereby emphasizes that in case of wage conflicts such as the longshoremen's strike police officers must act with the greatest care and discretion and abstain from everything which might be construed as taking sides. A lowering of the wages of workingmen will lead to the same result for functionaries. In self-interest one should therefore act with caution.

Refuse Challenge to Strikers.

"Transport work is not police work. Such work done by the police will act as a challenge to the strikers and may easily cause riots.

"Remember that the function of the police is to preserve order and peace and that one must not do anything which may provoke disorder. It is the duty of a policeman at all times to be neutral and impartial in his service."

One reason for the circular might be traced back to the general lockout of 1921. The police at that time made itself so unpopular with the strikers that the suggestion was made that the representatives of labor in the city council should vote against wages and increase of wages of police functionaries. The circular aimed to avoid similar sentiment during the present strike.

Big Wave of Protest.

The immediate result was that 10 of the 12 members of the executive committee were discharged, the other two given a warning, resigned as members of the policemen's union. The union at two meetings requested the reinstatement of the discharged men. Policemen's unions in other cities passed similar resolutions.

A large meeting of city employes voted a strong protest to the Storting and government. The Storting had a lengthy debate on the question, and it was referred to the department of justice. "Norsk Politiblad" concludes an article with: "Shall it be necessary to strike a blow, it will be one of sufficient force."

How many of your shop-mates read THE DAILY WORKER. Get one of them to subscribe today.

FUTILE WAR OF REACTION

(Continued from Page 1)

local labor unions, farmer organizations, progressive, professional and business organizations and to minority political parties. It is aimed to get representation direct from the rank and file and to test out the sentiment of the people for fundamental changes in the operation of government. It is planned to have the voice of millions of voters reflected at the Convention.

In deciding the organizations that are eligible to send delegates no one has been excluded which is willing to subscribe to the five fundamental planks, namely:

(a) Government Ownership of Railroads.

(b) Public Ownership of Natural Resources.

(c) Control of money and Credits by the People thru Government and co-operative Banks.

(d) Restoration of civil rights guaranteed by the Constitution.

(e) Abolition of the use of injunction in Labor Disputes and other judicial abuses.

Coalition of Progressives.

This Convention is to be a coalition of all progressive elements which will agree to the platform and will join in backing a single set of candidates running on such platform. No inquiry has been made into the philosophic views of the groups participating. It is entirely a question of joining wholeheartedly in promoting a Third party movement in the campaign of 1924.

There will no doubt, be Communists as there will be other schools of thought represented at the Convention, but they will represent such a small fraction that even if they so desired, they would make no impression on the great mass of farmers and workers who are interested in practical legislative measures and not in visionary doctrines.

The editor of "Labor" should know that the Farmer-Labor movements of the Northwest are the only progressive political movements of any consequence in America. Nowhere else will the forces represented by this newspaper called "Labor" be able to make an impression except in the Northwest and particularly in Minnesota.

The organized political movements of the progressives in the Northwest have demonstrated their ability to accomplish things in practical politics and they do not need any guidance from newspapers influenced by Washington politicians.

The June 17th Convention has been sponsored by the Farmer-Labor movement of Minnesota, which is not Communist and is in charge of a committee of arrangements which is not controlled by the Communists.

Over eighteen different organizations from all parts of the nation, none of which are Communist have joined in this call for the Convention of June 17th. Already thousands of responses have been received from the call and local and state organizations are signifying their intention to send delegates. From present indications there will be between five and ten thousand delegates and visitors at the Convention. It will be impossible for any one group to control these proceedings and the leaders in Minnesota and the Northwest have sufficient practical political experience to defeat any attempt at the capture of the Convention by any element.

Convention Has Definite Purpose.

It will be called for a certain well defined purpose; to adopt a platform and make nominations, and arrange to conduct a national campaign. It is not intended to organize a party. This will come as a matter of course with the close of a successful campaign which will without doubt, go a long way if not succeed in electing Senator La Follette as President.

The evident purpose of this Washington newspaper in assailing the Farmer-Labor Convention of June 17th, is to boost the July 4th endorsing Convention of the Conference for Progressive Political Action. These two Conventions are entirely different and should not interfere with one another. The Cleveland Convention of July 4th, will be composed of representatives from State and Central bodies and from international organizations, economic and political and will not represent the rank and file of voters. It is not a Third party nominating Convention, it is to be an endorsing Convention and may O. K. a Coolidge or a McAdoo.

It is this difference that the St. Paul Convention is an avowed Third party affair of the rank and file to nominate candidates for President and Vice-President while the Cleveland Convention is an endorsing event, composed of high officials out of touch with the voters and may simply approve the acts of one of the old parties.

Reactionaries Assail June 17th.

It is intimated that reactionaries are back of the June 17th Convention. This is an infamous slander befitting a less reputable organ than the official mouthpiece of the progressive railroad unions.

The June 17th Convention was planned six months before the Cleveland Convention, and the conference for progressive political action was given every opportunity to co-operate. The editorial in question says the Cleveland Convention will safeguard the people's interest.

From the way some of the railroad brotherhood leaders are boosting McAdoo and in view of the fact that Mr. Keating, Manager of Labor, is a retired democratic politician, it would be foolish indeed for the Progressive Farmer-Labor supporters to trust their political destiny to the men who will dominate the Cleveland Convention of July 4th.

The Farmer-Labor progressives of the Northwest are going forward with the June 17th Convention and proclaim to the progressive voters of America that a Third party ticket will be in the field and a campaign will be carried on to elect the candidates nominated.

We do not advise anyone to stay away from the Cleveland Convention for we think that real progressives are able to estimate the importance of that gathering, but we do invite representation from every labor, farmer and progressive organization in America to attend the June 17th Convention and help initiate a movement that will emancipate the wealth producing classes of America.

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NEW YORK, ATTENTION!

All Trade Union Militants are invited to attend the

GENERAL MEMBERSHIP MEETING

of the Trade Union Educational League, held at Stuyvesant Casino, 142 Second Avenue (near 8th St.)

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 23, 1924, at 8 P. M. Sharp

SPEAKERS—EARL BROWDER, Editor of the Labor Herald; "The present outlook in the Labor Movement and the Prospects for a Mass Labor Party." J. W. JOHNSTONE, Assistant Secretary, T. U. E. L.: "The militants in action in the United Mine Workers and the Needle Trades."

16 Crime Charges Facing McDonald, Shop Strikers'-Foe

OKLAHOMA CITY, April 16.—Alva McDonald, U. S. marshal for Oklahoma, now defending himself against charges in Washington, is the officer responsible for the "civil war" communiques that flashed over the Associated Press wires from Shawnee, Okla., during the 1922 shopmen's strike. He charged the shopmen with burning bridges and firing volleys into the property of the Rock Island railroad and various bombing operations, one being an explosion that blew a hole in the front porch of a strikebreaker. His imagination was also active otherwise.

McDonald, a friend of Daugherty, now faces 16 charges including allegations that he has been intoxicated on duty, a visitor of disorderly resorts, a passer of bad checks, and that he shot Al Spencer, train bandit, without justification. McDonald says the charges are baseless and are inspired by a government secret Agent in Oklahoma and the Bartlesville chief of police. He admits that he drinks but denies intoxication. He admits visiting disorderly houses in El Paso and Juarez, Mexico, but explains that he was looking for train robbers.

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TRACHTENBERG TELLS POWER OF RUSSIAN UNIONS

All Labor Laws Must Get Their Sanction

By ANDREW OVERGAARD

(Special to The Daily Worker)

CLEVELAND, Ohio, April 16.—A very successful meeting, attended by hundreds of trade unionists and their friends in this city Sunday afternoon, was addressed by Alexander Trachtenberg, who recently returned from Russia.

The Cleveland workers were interested to learn the truth about the labor unions in Russia, as they have recently read so many attacks in the Jewish Daily Forwards and other yellow sheets.

The speaker gave a very interesting explanation of the devlopments and structure of the Russian unions. Most interesting was his description of the conditon of the members of the unions or the Russian working class, which of course proved that the charges by Gompers and Co. are nothing but plain lies. No labor laws are enacted without the sanction of the trade unions. On all important committees in Russia also sits trade union representatives.

The speaker dwelt at length on the cultural work of the trade unions and how the government, or rather the industry, must stand the expenses of maintaining union headquarters, etc.

Imagine American steel workers in Gary having the office of the shop committee next to Elbert T. Gary. There are 95 per cent of the workers organized in Russia on a voluntary basis, and the unions are the real power behind the Soviet Government, declared the speaker. They are working with the government for the establishment of complete Communism in Russia.

* * *

Trachtenberg Talk On Russia, Friday, Must Not Be Missed

Alexander Trachtenberg, who speaks Friday, April 18, at 8 p. m. in North Side Turner Hall, 820 North Clark St., will use material gathered thru 14 months of study of the Communist movement of Russia and Europe. Comrade Trachtenberg has done much research work in the field of the history of working class movements.

Comrade Trachtenberg will tell the latest news of the Russian situation, and will give the effects of the recognitions of foreign countries of the Soviet Government. The German Communist movement of recent years will also be touched on.

Steel Company Spy Exposes Himself To Workers of Canton

(Special to The Daily Worker)

CANTON, Ohio, April 16.—An industrial spy using the name of "Jack O'Brien," has appeared here.

He showed up in Cleveland at C. E. Ruthenberg's meeting last Sunday and introduced himself to Ruthenberg as a farmer-laborite from Canton, but he is actually a member of the private police force of the United States Alloy Steel Corporation here.

At the Trachtenberg meeting here this same "O'Brien" introduced himself to Trachtenberg as "president of International Steel Workers Union." Three workers have been discharged from the steel mill here in the past week for being members of the Workers Party of America.

When the DAILY WORKER started this "O'Brien" wrote in and said how much he liked it and what he was doing for it; the militants here have written the DAILY WORKER for copies containing this letter.

It is hoped that the publication of this new item will put the workers of Canton on their guard against this stool.

Russian Health And German Misery, In New Motion Picture

Russia and Germany—a Tale of Two Republics, is a new motion picture now being exhibited in aid of relief for German workers. It shows Germany in the throes of a life and death struggle and Russia going along on the way of peace and reconstruction. In Russia streets are being repaved and buildings are going up.

In Germany troops with steel helmets march. The workers retreat reluctantly; the misery is unbearable; children are dying of hunger and disease. Against the beautiful setting of old German cities, hunger is making its ravages among the suffering population. And yet tremendous forces are grappling with each other.

This picture is released by the Committee for International Workers' Aid, 32 So. Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.

GARY, Ind., April 16.—Five persons, three of them policemen, were shot here today as the result of a quarrel between two Mexicans, over a love affair. Joseph Bosquis and Francisco Jaciner, the Mexicans, may die.

Trachtenberg Tour

Thursday, April 17, Grand Rapids, full details to appear later.

Friday, April 18, 8 p. m., Chicago, North Side Turner Hall, 820 N. Clark St.

Saturday, April 19, Milwaukee, full details to appear later.

Sunday, April 20, Gary, Ind., full details to appear later.

RUSSELL WANTS LIBERALS TO SAVE EUROPE FROM U. S.

Assails U. S. Finance; Soft-Pedals Labor

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, April 16.—Bertrand Russell, British pacifist, picks American liberals for the task of saving Europe by preventing the growth of American financial imperialism. He made his appeal to the liberals at a dinner given in his honor by the League for Industrial Democracy and the Penguin Club and attended by several senators and representatives.

Russell's appeal was not addressed to the labor movement, and he did not tell the assembled liberals what force they should employ powerful enough to defeat the financial giants whose aggressions he was deploring.

Attacks Dawes Report.

However, the liberal gentry, some of whom have looked kindly on the Dawes report, heard that Wall street plan severely assailed. Russell particularly emphasized the point that the Dawes plan provides for an American financier as umpire in the determination of all disputes as to the application of the scheme of collections against Germany.

Russell said that the accident of the date of German elections coming ahead of the date for the French elections, this year, might result in turning the European scale from peace to war once more—since a great increase in the reactionary strength in the German Reichstag would lead to a strengthening of the reaction in France. "Speaking for a minute as a patriotic Briton," he whimsically remarked that if America were to summon France to pay the interest on her American debt, she would have to "stop building airplanes with which to destroy London," or she would have to admit bankruptcy.

Russia Not Controlled.

He pointed out that American finance is steadily gaining mastery of the destiny of the world, since all other nations except Russia and China—"whose agricultural populations are willing to endure famines occasionally as the price of independence of the international money lenders"—must borrow to rebuild and maintain their industrial civilization. American finance is subject only to control by the American people, and finance in general constitutes the active government of the world. If war is to return, on a scale which may wipe out both sides, due to the use of disease germs as weapons, no power remaining in Europe can cope with it. But America, by preventing the lending of credit to warmakers, can enforce peace. The responsibility of the liberal movement in America is to prevent the growth of financial imperialism here, which will encourage the slaughter or extinction of the peoples of Europe.

California's Papers Pretty Rotten, Its University Admits

(By The Federated Press)

BERKELEY, Calif., April 16.—Discovered—what's the matter with California. Prof. George S. Turnbull, school of journalism, University of California, announces that this state is second in the United States for its high percentage of brass check newspaper readers. Fifty-three percent of the citizens of California buy a brass check daily—only 1 percent behind Massachusetts, which sent Calvin Colidge to the Presidency and leads the country for devourers of the capitalist press. California is first in the nation, however, among readers of the commercialized magazines.

But They Chose the Dollars.

WASHINGTON, April 16.— "The choice between oil and dollars has to be made," a statement issued today at the White House by the Presidential Commission on oil reserves recently appointed by President Coolidge declared.

The statement, which outlines the full policy of conservation to be followed by the commission, was issued immediately following a meeting between President Coolidge and the members of the commission, Dr. George Otis Smith, director of the geological survey, Chairman; Admiral Hilary P. Jones, of the General Board of the Navy, and R. D. Bush of San Francisco.

Pennsy Plans Financiering.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—The Pennsylvania Railroad today applied to the Interstate Commerce Commission for authority to issue $20,100,000 of 5 per cent equipment trust certificates, proceeds to be used to finance the purchase of 8,000 box cars, 3,000 automobile cars and 1,000 stock cars.

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MASS MEETING.

BILL DUNNE, Editor of The Daily Worker
will speak on:
"OIL AND THE GERMS OF THE LABOR PARTY"
AUTO WORKERS TEMPLE, 156 E. Adams St.
SUNDAY, APRIL 20th, 2:30 P. M.——Admission Free

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Immediate Communist Tasks Under Russia's Economic Policy

Resolution of the Central Committee of the Russian Communist Party on "The Immediate Tasks of the Economic Policy."

* * *

(Adopted by the Political Bureau on December 24, 1923, in execution of the decision taken by the Plenums of the Central Committee and the Central Control Committee on October 25. This resolution has to be submitted for final confirmation by the Plenum of the Central Committee.

* * *

The Party, when solving the immediate questions of economic policy, must take as a basis the fundamental task for the given historical period, i. e., the realization of the alliance between proletariat and peasantry, the linking up of town and country, and of the nationalized industry and the peasant economy.

Only the correct solution of the questions which arise in regard to the relations between the working class and the peasants, can permanently strengthen the economic basis of the dictatorship of the proletariat and preserve it from any kind of wavering.

Twelfth Congress.

The Twelfth Congress of the Party, in its resolution on the organization of industry, has laid particular stress upon the fact that the place of development of our state industry meets with certain objective hindrances, which are determined by the state of the peasant economy, and that the exact adaptation of the entire economic policy to the level of development of the peasant economy forms the most important task, an incorrect solution of which would unavoidably bring disastrous consequences, not only in the economic, but also in the political sphere. Only a radical change in the present political and economic structure of the industrial countries of Europe, could perceptibly lessen the immediate dependence of the state industry upon the situation of the peasant economy and create the conditions necessary for a quicker transition to a regime of socialist economy.

The resolution of the Twelfth Congress states:

"Agriculture, altho with us it is still on a low technical level, has a preponderating importance for the whole economics of the Soviet power. . . . Our Party must not for a moment forget, nor fail to lose sight of the preponderating importance of the peasants' economy, when meditating any action . . . Not only the neglect, but also the lack of sufficient attention to this circumstance would be fraught with innumerable dangers, both in the economic and the purely political sphere, as it would inevitably undermine and weaken that alliance between the proletariat and the peasantry, that confidence of the peasantry in the proletariat which, with the given historical transition period, form the most principal supports of the dictatorship of the proletariat, and the maintenance and strengthening of which alliance and confidence, form the fundamental condition for the stability of the Soviet power and, as a consequence, the fundamental task of the Party."

Peasant Economy.

These systematic instructions of the Party have, up-to the present, not been thoroly carried out in the practice of our economic organs. It was far from being properly understood, that the necessity for setting up the most thoro interchange between town and village formed the principal motive for the transition to the New Economic Policy, and that under the New Economic Policy the supplying of the peasantry with the products of the state industry forms the principal economic task.

The present economic difficulties (lack of market) are to a considerable extent to be attributed to the insufficient heed given by the Party to these indications regarding the role and the significance of the peasants' economy and the peculiarities, resulting from the task of realizing the dictatorship of the proletariat in a country with a predominating peasant population. The task of the Party, in the future must consist of systematically and carefully carrying out the above policy in regard to the relations between town and village, and not allowing itself to be diverted in an economically and politically injurious manner in the direction of an under-estimation of the significance of the peasant economy in the general economic structure of the country.

Resulting from the lack of coordination between the tempo of the reconstruction of the peasants' economy on the one hand, and the state industry on the other, in the conditions of the free exchange of goods, there arose the phenomena of the present crisis. This crisis is characterized by the disparity between the extraordinarily high prices for industrial products and the low prices for agricultural products. The industry, which had grown upon the basis of the town market, which is able to pay higher prices, could not at the moment of the realization of the harvest sell its goods to the mass consumer having a lower purchasing power—the peasantry. On the other hand the peasantry did not find a sufficiently wide home and foreign market for a profitable sale of its grain, as a result of which there followed the low prices of the latter.

Reason for Crisis.

To the sharpening of the market crisis there contributed: the insufficient development of the commercial relations, the policy of high prices adopted by the syndicates, the weak development of money economy, the existence of two kinds of valuta, from which the peasantry suffered most owing to the depreciation of the Soviet paper roubles.

As a result of the steady work, the last year has yielded undoubted successes in the sphere of the reconstruction of industry and transport, and shows a greater quantity of goods manufactured by the state industry than ever before during the Soviet rule. On the other hand, the peasantry undoubtedly has enlarged its area of land under cultivation, has to a certain extent raised the level of its economy, has increased the production of special cultures, and, thanks to the substitution of the greater part of tax in kind by money taxes, it had at its disposal a greater surplus of grain, altho the harvest was poorer than that of the last year.

The present crisis, therefore, can by no means be compared with those crises resulting from lack of goods and from lack of grain, which confronted the country in the years 1919, 1920 and 1921. The fundamental elements of the national economy as a whole (the quantity of coal, naphtha, metals, cotton produced and of the grain remaining in the hands of the peasantry, etc.), have undoubtedly increased. The crisis arose as a result of the disparity between these particular branches of the national economy, and in the first place, as a result of our state industry and trade being incapable of finding their way to the peasant mass market.

I. Agriculture.

The smallness of the rural market and the small purchasing power possessed by the peasantry, as well as the high cost of production of urban industry, are the result of the long period of the imperialist and civil wars. The sinking of the prices for agricultural products, is a world phenomenon which, in the capitalist countries, as for instance in America, has led to the sheer destruction (burning) of huge quantities of grain in order to bring about an artificial increase of prices.

The urban and industrial population of the Soviet Union does not constitute a sufficient market for the peasant economy. There can be an increase in the prices of the grain produced by the peasants, in the first place by capturing the foreign markets. Already in the year 1922, this circumstance was taken into account by the Party, which laid down the necessity of developing by every means the export of agricultural products. In that year there was exported 40 million poods of grain, while in 1923 it was decided, as the most important task of the economic policy, to increase the export of grain to 250 million pood.

Party Action.

In order to ensure the success of the peasant grain producers in their struggle for the foreign markets, it is necessary to adapt agriculture to the conditions of these markets. The Party has called attention to the necessity of helping the peasantry to raise the technical level of their economy, to introduce more intensive cultivation, to increase the amount of their floating capital, and to renew their live stock, implements, etc.

In the first place there must be an improvement in the organization of the state purchases and export of grain, a reduction of the expenses connected therewith, and the greatest possible reduction of the role and of the income of any kind of middlemen or dealers in the grain trade.

The Soviet power must and can also aid the peasantry by increasing their floating capital by means of: (a) organization of cheap agricultural credits (organization of an agricultural bank); (b) the placing at the disposal of the peasantry, under very favorable terms of credit, of tools and agricultural machinery; (c) support of the village co-operatives and the like. In all its measures regarding the peasantry the Party must have regard to the necessity of helping by every means the poorest and middle strata of the peasantry, in particular the co-operative farming bodies, in order to save them from being pushed out by the great peasants.

The peasants' economy is the fundamental basis for the reconstruction of industry, and, as a consequence, for the growth of the working class, as the peasants' market is the principal market for industrial products. The peasants' economy, on the other hand, is the principal supplier of raw materials for our industry. For this reason, the greatest possible support must be granted to the peasants' economy, not only in the general interests of the Soviet power, but in the interests of the most rapid development of industry itself.

II. State Industry.

Only the development of the nationalized heavy industry can create an unshakable foundation for the proletarian dictatorship. In view of this fact, the Twelfth Party Congress gave precise instructions as to the measures which must be adopted and systematically carried out by the Party, in order to strengthen and to develop our state industry.

The state industry has, in the last twelve months, shown a considerable development, it has increased its output and improved the quality of its goods, whereby the production has steadily increased from month to month without any sudden spurt of decline.

The tempo of the development of the state heavy industry in the past year has somewhat exceeded that of agriculture and of small- and home industry. (If one takes the whole production of heavy industry one sees that, compared with the year 1921, it has nearly doubled. The total quantity of the state industry has risen to 35 per cent of the pre-war quantity.)

In particular the successes obtained in the sphere of the fuel economy furnish the possibility of a further reconstruction of the remaining branches of industry. Transport is in a condition so as to meet, without special difficulties, all the demands of the national economy. Along with this there must be recorded a series of successes obtained in the organization of production in the factories and works and in the organization of industry as a whole.

High Prices.

The present crisis has, however, revealed also in this sphere a number of unhealthy symptoms, the eradication of which forms one of the most urgent tasks of the Party.

In their eagerness to make good the losses sustained by industry in the first year of the New Economic Policy, several economic organs have incorrectly carried out the instruction of the Twelfth Congress regarding the necessity of striving to place industry on a profitable basis and have increased the prices to a level which could only be paid by those having the greatest purchasing power. The high prices of the goods collided with the low purchasing power of the mass peasant market. The goods remained unsold, and not only failed to yield the expected profits to the industry, but as a result its undertakings were threatened by insolvency and a shutting down of production.

The syndicates, which were set up in the struggle for the domination of the market and for the fixing of uniform prices, were the immediate promoters of this policy of high prices. This policy was the undoubted result of the improper use of the monopoly of several branches of industry with an insufficient development of regulating organs.

The socialist accumulation is a fundamental and decisive factor for the fate of the proletarian dictatorship under the New Economic Policy. It is, however, a mistake from the point of view of socialist construction; if in the prices of the goods there are included, besides the cost of production and the necessary minimum of profit, the expenses for such a rapid reconstruction and augmentation of the foundation capital, as are obviously, at the present time, beyond the power of the great mass of the population of the country. It will be much more necessary in the future to co-ordinate the policy as to prices with the most important peasant markets and to co-ordinate the tempo of the development of industry more strictly than heretofore with the general growth in the capacity of the peasant market.

Mass Consumer.

During the year 1923, of the total quantity of the production of the state industry, seven-tenths were sold to consumers in the towns, while only three-tenths went to meet the needs of peasant consumers. This proves that our industry is far from being capable of reaching the peasant mass consumers.

The level of prices attained by industrial products in the last year, is to be attributed not only to objective causes, but also to a considerable extent, to defective organization and to the lack of economizing with regard to additional expenses, which is absolutely necessary to the reconstruction of the economy of the Soviet republics. In order to arrive at a reduction of prices, the attention of industry must be directed to reducing the cost of production, by means of improving and augmenting the production and the greatest possible reduction of the additional expenses, and also to the improvement and cheapening of its trade apparatus.

In connection with this it is necessary to revise the existing syndicates and only allow those to remain, the existence of which is proved to be economically justified. Only by a strict carrying out of the policy of adaptation to the mass market, of the reduction of the cost of production and of the augmentation of production of articles for mass consumption, will the state industry be in a position to compete successfully with private capital in regard to meeting the demands of the mass consumer—the peasant and the worker.

While in every way adapting the state nationalized industry to meet the demands of the mass consumer, the Party will, at the same time, continue to recognize the necessity of helping to a certain extent the small industry, which does not need any great expense for its reconstruction nor require any special stocks of raw materials, fuel or food, and can render a certain amount of help to the peasant economy and can raise the level of its productive forces, thereby increasing the amount of the total turnover of goods for the whole country.

Concentration of Industry.

An indispensable element for the improvement of the organization of our industry in its concentration. We have received as a heritage from the old economic regime, a great number of undertakings which had been set up without regard to any general economic plan and to that structure of economic life which we have today. These undertakings lie as a dead weight on the state budget. The expenses of their maintenance, while they are only partially or even fully occupied, unavoidably enter into the price of the products and thereby help to swell them. But the Party must not for a moment forget that here, more than in any other sphere, commercial and fiscal considerations must be subservient to political considerations, i. e., as to the preservation of the political power of the working class. In those cases where the shutting down of any undertakings would strike a blow at the political forces of the proletariat, and scatter its best elements, the drastic carrying out of the policy of concentration would be an unpardonable political error.

In the preceding period the Party devoted its efforts to strengthening and increasing the production of coal (Don basin) and of naphtha (Baku) as, unless industry were provided with fuel, there could be no talk of strengthening of other branches of industry. The success now obtained with regard to the production of fuel renders it possible and necessary now to concentrate the attention of the Party on the metallurgical industry. The metallurgical industry must in the next period be given the first place and receive from the state a far greater measure of all round help, in particular, financial, than in the last year.

III. Wages and Trade Unions.

The economic difficulties which arose in the autumn were accompanied by wage fluctuations and have also given rise to a number of defects in regard to regularity of payment, as well as to the method of payment. In the beginning of August the Political Bureau and in September the Plenum of the Central Committee adopted several resolutions which aimed at preserving the wages from depreciation and increasing them among those groups of the proletariat which were backward in this respect (for instance, the railway workers).

The Party is of the opinion that the situation of industry and of the state economy is such as to permit the abolition of the payment of wages in such a form as involves in practice their reduction (inferior food substitutes, payment in notes of a large denomination, etc.), and also warrants the adoption of a series of decisive measures directed against the irregular payment of wages. The Party demands that all the economic organs should in the future combat these defects, and insists upon the regular payment of wages being the first duty of the economic organs.

The improvement of industry and of transport, which is due to the heroic efforts of the forces of the working class, must find its expression in an improvement of the situation of the workers. The trade union organs must direct their permanent attention to securing, that these two lines—that of economic improvement and that of the improvement of the welfare of the working class—shall show a certain measure of congruity.

Role of Unions.

The process of the reconstruction of our industry is unavoidably accompanied by an increase in the number of the proletariat, by its consolidation, by the raising of its material and cultural level. There results from this the particularly urgent task of the trade unions of devoting themselves far more than hitherto to the organization and leadership of industry.

Special care must be given by the trade unions to the selection of the organizers promoted from among the working classes who are capable of occupying positions as leaders of the state industry. The Party, the trade unions and the economic organs must for this purpose take upon themselves the task of preparing groups of such leaders from among the ranks of the workers by means of special schools and also by means of drawing wide masses into the discussion on the economic situation and on the current work of the industrial undertakings, at which representatives of the economic organs, trade unions, of the Party and of the non-party workers of industry are to be regularly held. Conferences of the different branches are to come together, in order to discuss the current questions concerning the productive life, in order to arrive at conclusions based on the data furnished by the reports, and to provide possibilities of exchange of experience. These conferences must enable the trade unions to study carefully and to control the management of the undertakings and to help by every means the economic organs in the improvement of the economy, in the fight against bad management and all avoidable additional expenditure, etc.

IV. Foreign Trade.

The monopoly of foreign trade forms one of the fundamental elements of the entire economic policy of the Party. The monopoly of foreign trade has fully justified itself, in particular under the conditions of the New Economic Policy, as a weapon of defense against the country being stripped of its wealth by foreign and native capitalists, as well as a means of socialist accumulation.

It was only by preserving in its entirety the system of the monopoly of foreign trade, that we were able to attain to an active trade balance and to concentrate the income resulting from foreign trade into the hands of the state.

It is by hindering with all means the loss to the country resulting from the payment of imported goods which could be produced in the country itself, that the monopoly of foreign trade makes it possible to organize a planned import of those goods which are indispensable for the development of our industry and the peasant economy. The monopoly of the foreign trade must also in the future be preserved in its entirety as the most important element of the economic policy of the Party, especially in the period of the New Economic Policy.

(To be concluded tomorrow.)

British Navy Plans To Seize Dutch Oil, Australians Charge

(By The Federated Press)

SYDNEY, N. S. W., April 16.—That the militarists and imperialists of Britain, unless checked by the British Labor government, intend to seize the Dutch oil supplies in the East Indies, is the charge made by the Australian Worker, the leading labor journal in Australia.

Says the Worker:

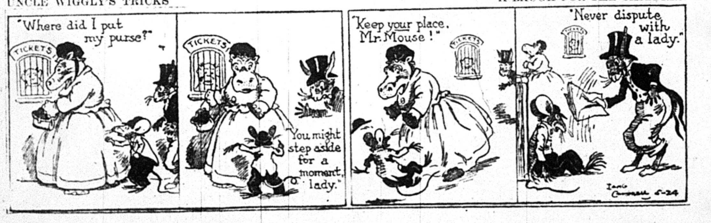
"The next world war, unless it can be prevented, will be an oil war. Up to date the imperialists of Britain have been outmaneuvered in the fight to secure domination in the oil world. Now they have awakened to the fact that Singapore dominates what is generally known to be one of the richest oil regions in the world—the East Indies.

"If the imperialists of Britain succeed in their efforts, these oil fields sooner or later are going to be seized in the name of British patriotism. And a naval base at Singapore would provide an admirable jumping-off place when the gong sounded.

"The seizure of the East Indian oil fields is the real purpose behind the Singapore scheme. If the British Labor government turns it down, and halts the mad rush for oil supremacy, there will be no world war in the near future. There is peace in the far east and in the Pacific, and that peace will continue as long as the British imperialists are prevented from having their way in that part of the globe."

UNCLE WIGGLY'S TRICKS

A LAUGH FOR THE CHILDREN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TICKETS
TICKETS
"You might step aside for a moment, lady."
"Keep your place, Mr. Mouse!"
TICKETS
"Never dispute with a lady."

SEE why there is no Revolution in Germany
how Soviet Russia is building herself up

EIGHT REELS OF

A TALE OF TWO REPUBLICS

RUSSIA AND GERMANY

To Be Shown

City—	Time—	Place—
AUBURN, ILL.	April 17	American Theatre
BENLD, ILL.	April 18	Grand Theatre
DECATUR, ILL.	April 19	Public High School
VERDIN, ILL.	April 20	Rex Theatre
WESTVILLE, ILL.	April 21	Orpheum Theatre
AMSTERDAM, N. Y.	April 22	Keith Theatre
LINCOLN, ILL.	April 22	Lyric Theatre
STAUNTON, ILL.	April 23	Labor Temple Theatre
PEORIA, ILL.	April 26	Majestic Theatre
ROCHESTER, N. Y.	April 27	Am. Cloth. Wrks. Hall
PEKIN, ILL.	April 29	Empire Theatre

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Listerine Tooth Paste cleans teeth a new way. At last our chemists have discovered a polishing ingredient that really cleans without scratching the enamel—a difficult problem finally solved.
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Two Views of The State

The state exists primarily to safeguard the fundamental rights of all the people. There will always be conflicting human rights within the state which must be adjusted. Such adjustments will require that the strong help bear the burdens of the weak.

The above gem of thought is the product of the brain of Governor Sweet of Colorado, quoted approvingly by the Locomotive Engineers Journal, and is typical of the line of reasoning followed by class collaborationists in all climes. It is the most dangerous untruth ever foisted upon the working class and if believed by them will inevitably strip them of all power of resistance to the insistent demands of the rulingclass.

History shows that the state came into existence to protect the interests of a privileged class and from its embryonic form to the complex mechanicism it has become today its function has been not to "safeguard the rights of all the people" but to safeguard the rights of a minority class of slave-holders or landlords or capitalists. The adjustments are made, not on the basis of the strong bearing the burdens of the weak but by the possessors of power enforcing their rule upon the weaker and less well organized group.

The slave state, the feudal state, the capitalist state, are all forms of government produced by the clash of historical forces and mark certain epochs in which a particular form of production obtained. Not one of these forms of governments have ever considered the rights of human beings as such—as a matter of fact no such rights exist—but only the rights of the rulingclass.

Whenever the suppressed majority has discovered the fiction of impartial government in previous periods they have overthrown that form of government and set up a new one having, apparently at least, a broader base.

The capitalist system came into being thru this process and its mantle of impartiality is being rent and torn in many places today. Thru the openings the working class is getting glimpses of its real character as a class institution.

This is the cause of great worry not only to big capitalists but to the lower strata of business and professional men among whom are some of the type called liberal. They are quite valuable to the capitalists in that they serve to disguise the real nature of the capitalist state and make it harder for the workers to arrive at the correct conclusion concerning its class nature.

No entry of this type of individual into positions of power in capitalist government has made any changes in the function of the state but in most countries it seems to be a necessary part of the process of disillusioning the working class.

In America the Communists alone understand this and it is with no illusions concerning the treacherous nature of the believers in the state as an agency of justice and conciliation that they support these temporary rebels against the big capitalists and financiers in movements such as the Farmer-Labor party where are found also large masses of workers and farmers who by their position as members of the working class can and will carry on a struggle for a workers' and farmers' government that will be no more impartial than any other state power but will openly protect the interest of the working masses against the former rulers.

Our Quivering Progressives

Reports emanating from Washington indicate a further retreat and surrender by the so-called progressive senators of republican and democratic stripe. After a conference with the new Attorney General Stone, such self-styled energetic insurgents as Wheeler and Brookhart are reported to have expressed "satisfaction and kind words for the successor to Harry M. Daugherty."

This news does surprise us. We have for some time watched the antics of the Borahs, the Wheelers, the Brookharts and the LaFollettes in turning their backs at the decisive moment on the very proposals they have initiated themselves. As a spokesman for the class interests of the small owners, Senator Borah championed the cause of Soviet Russian recognition until he felt that further pressure in this direction on his part might "embarass" the Coolidge Administration, the mouthpiece of the biggest financial and industrial interests of the country. Hence, the Borah committee on Russian relations was allowed, by Borah himself, to die thru atrophy.

Wheeler and Brookhart, as spokesmen of practically the same economic class interests, are following precisely the same policy of wretched retreat pursued by Borah and so characteristic of their class in all decisive class conflicts. Their present hesitation and wavering in the investigation of the department of justice are only the prelude to a complete cessation of the investigation of the department of justice. Brookhart and Wheeler have steadfastly refused to make public the criminal activities of the Burns Detective Agency and the department of justice against the workers and the Hoover campaign for Yudenitch for fear of being branded "reds" and Communists by the big business interests. The present signs of curtailing the entire investigation naturally follow from this policy of cringing before the mailed fist of the powerful financial interests.

The so-called progressives dominating the investigation of the department of justice have centered their attack on prohibition scandals. This is the weakest possible line of attack that these self-labelled insurgents could have chosen. The first reply of the average man on the street towards this attack on the Daugherty regime is to blame prohibition and not the department of justice. The policy about to be assumed by Wheeler and Brookhart of trusting the new Morgan attorney-general in the investigation of his department is simply a continuation of the whole plan of the progressives to avoid sharp conflicts with the big capitalist interests at moments of decision.

For the working and farming classes of the country the cringing exhibition of the quivering progressives in Washington is an object lesson of extreme importance.

More Mussolinis

The usual calm and dispassionate Wall Street Journal has managed to work itself up to a pitch of excitement and irritation over what it charges to be a deliberate misrepresentation or an unfortunate misunderstanding of a recent article in its columns by Guy Walker calling for an American Mussolini.

It so happens that the DAILY WORKER was one of the few newspapers that took up this challenge of the reactionary capitalist interests and flung it back in their teeth with an admonition to the workers and poor farmers to get on the job and teach the exploiters their long overdue and much-deserved lesson.

In its heated reply the noted oracle of American finance and industrial capital denies that Walker's article could honestly have been construed for an appeal for a march of American Blackshirts on Washington. It is not our task to employ a seismograph to measure the tremors of Fascisti intentions in the brain of Mr. Walker who, judging from the character of his book, "The Things That Are Caesar's," is afflicted with a marked tendency towards brain-storms. When Mr. Walker declared, "Surely there is somewhere in America a Mussolini to lead the American Blackshirts to Washington," we assumed he meant business.

But now the conclusion of the poignant defense of the Wall Street Journal is even more enlightening and important. This celebrated organ of the biggest capitalists goes Mr. Walker leagues better. Since the Wall Street Journal is internationally recognized as an authorized spokesman for the business interests, we assume that it also means business when it says in its reply to the attack on Walker: "By all means give us forty-eight Mussolinis, and let us pray that we have in Washington a forty-ninth now leading the people in the direction of sanity and savings."

This is plain talk from a source that is not accustomed to mincing words. It is an appeal to the hired gangster and black elements of the capitalist class to be ready to leap at the throats of the workers and poor farmers as the Fascisti have done in Spain, Italy and Germany. The American working masses believe that to be forewarned is to be forearmed.

Pinchot's Progressivism

Governor Pinchot of Pennsylvania, another idol of the "progressives" has shaken hands with President Coolidge and in the interest of harmony within the republican party has put the sacred ikon of progressivism back in the cabinet until a greater emergency arises.

It is upon a rather weak foundation that the progressive reputation of Governor Gifford Pinchot rests. He is a survival of the Bull Moose movement and has been carrying on the Roosevelt tradition—whatever that is.

In Pennsylvania he is for a strict enforcement of the prohibition law but if there is any wetter territory than his home state, it lies outside the territorial confines of the United States; encourages the militarization of police forces ostensibly for this reason so he has not abolished the state constabulary. He poses as a friend of labor but Jacob Dolla, steel striker, has been in jail since 1919—railroaded on framed-up evidence—and Israel Blankenstein of the Workers Party is serving a long sentence for violation of the criminal syndicalism law. Pinchot has vigorously denounced the persecution of individuals for their political beliefs and labor activities but these workers are still in jail.

The liberal doctrine has no place for the class struggle but by keeping carefully away from issues that really matter the Pinchot type admits its hostility to the working class movement.

No May Day celebration will be complete in the United States without the distribution of a bundle of this year's May Day issue of the DAILY WORKER. Will you make your May Day celebration complete?

The new Thaw developments in a Philadelphia courtroom disclose very completely the life of a parasite under American capitalism. How do you like it?

LESSONS OF THE DOCK STRIKE

By GEORGE HARD

The partial victory of the British dockers presents new problems in the struggle of Transport Workers. Instead of a more definite victory, apparently within the grasp of the dockers, the guaranteed weekly wage was relinquished for another "enquiry." Also instead of using the marvelous solidarity of the dockers to achieve the full benefit they have received—and will receive a probable shilling on June 2nd. However, we do not under-estimate the value of this fight to the whole trade union movement. Its stimulating effect should surpass all previous victories. It has turned the defensive action into an offensive fight. The dockers have won from this point of view and will win a complete victory if they prepare to use direct action on a greater scale on June 2nd.

Government and Strike.

We cannot pass without comment upon the pressure used by the Labor Government to end the strike quickly. It also needs to be pointed out that the terms of settlement were urged and inspired by the Minister of Labor; and that Ramsay MacDonald made appeals for remembrance of the Labor Government. As Ernest Bevin said when urging acceptance at the Minister of Labor: "In fact it has been urged upon all the Labor Movement that one of the difficulties we had to count against was the embarrassing position of the Labor Government in the first hours of its task. We have been appealed to by our friends to be careful as to the use of the Industrial machine, but all the time the employers forced us on towards strike action." He stated further "The advent of a Labor Government not only imposes its responsibilities and advantages but it imposes its handicaps as well" Speaking of the terms of settlement Bevin said "the employers came down from the July position to June 2nd., which was originally suggested by the Minister of Labor."

It is clear that both the Government and the Unions' Negotiating Committee were thinking in terms of an immediate settlement instead of how to extend the fight and win the full demands. The Government being faced with the responsibility of distributing the mail and foodstuffs approached the position from a purely capitalistic point of view.

There was no mention of commandeering the docks and giving over the administration to the unions and immediately granting the demands for two pence a day. Neither did they consider that food supplies should only go to the workers and thru the co-operative society. The union officials did not think it was necessary to demand that the forces at the command of the Government should be used to win the full demands of the strikers, and therefore, to be used against the capitalists. Of course, some workers will think these are opinions of extremists. But this will have to be done some time by a workers' Government; so why not at the first opportunity?

The most important demand of the dockers—the guaranteed week—is a bigger problem to the bosses than granting the two pence. They want to maintain a surplus supply of labor around the dock gates and offices. They care not how we exist so long as we are there when they need us. And it is because of this that they have consistently refused to put into operation the recommendations of the Shaw Report of January, 1920. The Report signed by a majority says:—"The court is of the opinion that the time has arrived when the industry out of which the payment of wages will come must also bear a charge in respect to maintenance of unemployed casuals."

Verbose Report.

They give in the report a reason for this decision as follows:—"The Court is of opinion that labor frequently or constantly under-employed is injurious to the interests of the workers, the ports, and the public, and that it is discreditable to society. It undermines security and it is apt to undermine all self respect upon the workers part. It is only among those who have sunk very far, and whom the system itself may have demoralized that it can be accepted as a working substitute for steady and assured employment." Now the "Court" will "sit" again and unless we as dockers and transport workers present a united front, we shall hear again how we are apt to lose all "self-respect" without any results arising out of the enquiry.

We will only have lost this strike if we ignore the obvious. More and more men were involved the longer the strike lasted. 10,000 carmen were out in London alone—a purely sympathetic strike—and varying numbers at all other ports. They refused to blackleg. With few exceptions thruout the Transport industry men were forced to strike.

The railway Engineer who refused to haul first-class passengers' luggage from Southampton to London must be congratulated. But if the seamen had not done dockers' work by landing the luggage the clerical staffs would have had no chance to scab and there would not have been any immediate effect on the Engineer.

The reports of ships being diverted to continental ports after having arrived would have never appeared if lock-gates had remained closed against them, and tug-boat-men had presented their demands also and struck nationally. The reason for these serious incidents is because we are still too much divided with too many unions. That there is room only for one union in one industry is proven conclusively.

All the unions organizing waterside workers outside the union that is strong enough to make the only national settlement recognized, should immediately face the fact and relinquish or return to membership in the most powerful union. This applies especially to Railwaymen, Dockers and Seamen.

International Outlook.

As for road Transport 200 or more agreements must be scrapped and a natonal basis established for all future negotiations. We are aware of the many grades, but as in other industries the grades can be classified nationally no matter how many there are or how varied the conditions. This must be done before national pressure can be brought to bear upon the employers who are all organized nationally.

Not only must we learn from the dock strike that all transport workers must be in a departmentalized industrial union. It has been demonstrated that not only must the British workers abandon their insul outlook but the whole of the contine tal proletariat must begin to reas internationally.

The Postmaster General, a co miner, Vernon Hartshorn, told in Pa liament, when questioned as to ma transfers, how he had made arrang ments to convey the mail to Marse les and meet the very boat that coul not receive them because of determ ined dockers on picket duty at Ti bury Docks, London.

This proves that our Union move ment must not only be one natio ally, but also internationally. Here i a case where British Union railwa men would be expected to land the mails at a channel port; scabs woul be got to load them; and union se men would be expected to continu work and loyally take the mails t France, which would enable French Union railwaymen to land them a Marseilles, and good British Unio Seamen again would help to keep th P and O Line running while the dock ers of Great Britain were fighting th same shipowners and trying to dis establish themselves from povert and the demoralizing system of casua labor, which afflicts all who would b consciously or unconsciously helpin the enemy. So we must have a Unit ed International of all Transpor Workers based upon the principles o the R. I. L. U.

Thruout the British Isles, and als in every other country the militant must organize. Think of the advan tages of a directing policy if we had had in every port a unit of the National Transport Workers' Solidarity Committee during the dock dispute. Instead of those who were dissatisfied with the termination of the strike having varying points of view, all would have had a national understanding and only one policy put forward in every port.

To enforce demands on June 2nd, and to hurry up the inquiry into the guaranteed week, also to get a favorable decision granting full maintenance, let's organize a local T. W. S. C. upon a permanent basis. Prepare to not only get more wages, etc., but on with the abolition of capitalism and the establishment of an industrial and political administration by the workers.

A LIBERAL'S HOPE

Two Book Reviews
By ESTHER LOWELL

The Education of Ernest Wilmerding ($2.00).
The Valley of Enna and Other Poems and Modern Plays ($2.50).
By Edward Chichester Wentworth.
(Covici-McGee Co.)

Coue's flare flashed thru this country and was forgotten, leaving its devotees as much in the dark as ever. But it must have been during the brightest period of the French Barnum's influence that Edward Chichester Wentworth wrote his autobiographical novel "The Education of Ernest Wilmerding."

In the Epilogue of the book Ernest is at his century mark, 1959, and reviews the changes society has gone thru before achieving the near-millenium of that year. He recalls how the people of America got wise to psychology as a result of the war propaganda of 1914 which turned a peaceful nation to warring. "And so, when things got a little nearer to the breaking point the slogan went out from mouth to mouth: 'Every day in every way we are a little nearer the revolution,' and in this way multitudes commenced to believe it as a possibility."

Why on earth hasn't Mr. Wentworth started his endless chain of "Every day in Every way," or perhaps he has and a lot of us are still missing links.

Usual Liberal Hokum.

Mr. Wentworth has the usual Liberal hope in the sole regenerating influence of ideas. He looks for a quiet change in human nature; human selfishness wearing itself out. He is the idealist, opposed to the materialist who argues that physical conditions, economic and industrial, control thought. The materialist tells the idealist that human nature will not change until the material conditions determining it are different.

In the play "The Growing Dawn," included in the volume of verse, Mr. Wentworth has one of his characters divide society into the one per cent against the ninety and nine. The latter is composed of four groups: the patricians, "noble army of social millionares;" the bourgeois, "selfmade people;" the proletariat; and the "straggling and struggling hoi polloi, the unskilled and uncivilized army of derelicts." The one per cent is "indivisible, and therefore a compelling force that will slowly but surely assert itself." The one per centers, no doubt, are the Mencken-Nathan-Hecht-Bodenheim-Jack Jones-Wentworth et al. crowd who preen their feathers in print as the intelligenzia of the country. Some of the gang conceal their idealism more ingenuously than Mr. Wentworth with sarcastic cynicism.

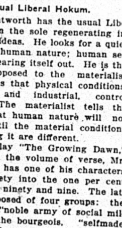
Haymarket Riot.

Anyone interested in the spiritual life of a young man will find the "Education of Ernest Wilmerding" the record of an adolescent idealist's growth. The part of the book that holds anything for the rest of us is the section dealing with the Haymarket riots of 1886 here in Chicago. Mr. Wentworth draws a graphic and fairly accurate picture of the events. But for that matter, Floyd Dell has excellent factual account in volume 2 of "Chicago: Its History and Its Builders" (1912, S. J. Clarke Publishing Co.) in the chapter: "Socialism and Americanism in Chicago."

The poetry of Mr. Wentworth pleads guilty to that fault, described (I believe) by Max Eastman in "The Enjoyment of Poetry:" of genuine emotion expressed in ordinary words. The very essence of poetry is the peculiarly apt selection of sounds which convey the meaning.—When the oldest phrases are used to voice the emotion, no matter how strong and sincere the feeling is, no poem is born. "Shedding tears", no matter how copiously, does not reveal the poignancy of regret or grief.

"The Spirit of the Lower North Side" is the other play in the volume of verse. It brings together numerous well-known characters, including Jim Larkin, the "Sirfesser," and some of the Dill Picklers, each selling forth his vision.

Mr. Wentworth has well chosen the name "Ernest" for his mirrored self. He is tolerant and generously sympathetic (with the slightly superior attitude those qualities imply) and would never fail to fight for our civil liberties. If his writing does not have the ring of common speech, it is because Mr. Wentworth has lived in the world of music and art and culture and has seen life thru others' vsion. His sincere devotion to idealism is evident in his support of hopeful young artistic ventures in Chicago.



The Poor Fish says he can't understand why so many working people are for the recognition of Soviet Russia when everyone knows that the Soviets have no respect for property rights.

A BRITISH EXPOSURE OF AMERICAN OPPRESSION.

Bloody American Capitalism, Its Murder of Labour; By Joe Walker. With foreword by W. T. Colyer. The Socialist and Labour Press. Reformers' Bookshop, 103 Kirkgate, Bradford, and from Author. Price, Sixpence.

This booklet should receive a wide circulation among British workers. It presents a picture of conditions in the United States, which, if they were not thoroly authenticated, would hardly be credited by readers in Great Britain. The pamphlet is a collection of articles contributed by the author to the Yorkshire Factory Times, and contains vivid accounts of the violent attacks made, by the armed forces of the United States and by private armies of gunmen, upon the workers.

Mr. Walker goes as far back as the historical conflict of Couer d'Alene and Calumet. He gives us short, but detailed narratives illustrational of the complete subordination of the American judiciary to the plans of the capitalists.

The material is drawn from various sources, all of which are acknowledged by the compiler. At the present time, with Mooney and Billings still in prison, and with hundreds of working men in the penitentiaries of California, and other states, convicted under the infamous Criminal Syndicalist Acts, it is well that we should have the opportunity for this comprehensive view of the workings of the Iron Heel in the "free republic" of the United States.

—CHARLES ASHLEIGH.

A Dawes Motto

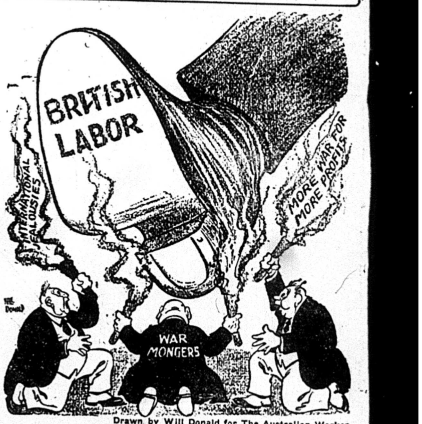
"Bobby," said the teacher, sternly, "do you know that you have broken eighth commandment by stealing James's apple?"

"Well," explained Bobby, "I might just as well break the eighth and have the apple as break the 10th and only covet it."

Canary Birds?

A high-spirited editor, commenting on the statement in a so-called welfare report that a family of five can live on $9.60 a week, asks: "A family of five what?"—American Labor Legislation Review.

Will It Take the Step?



Drawn by Will Donald for The Australian Worker.

One Leisure Hour

From early morning to noon the factory is a hive of industry. Each whirring machine has an overalled attendant. Everyone is busy. The eagle-eyed foreman sees to that.

A sharp order from him is enough; no dreamers are tolerated here. Every worker attends his machine so closely that he begins to look like a part of it.

Then the drab-clad machine men brighten up. Some glance at watches, others whistle. It is nearing the meal hour; for one hour they can be their own master—free to study something brighter than the machines.

After their meal, which occupies a quarter of their hour, they settle down to a well-earned rest. Some get together and discuss the latest news, others select a seat, preferably under a window, where the light can shine on their papers and books.

The long rows of glistening machines look strangely quiet—dead and useless without the guiding hand of man. The place is so still that one can even hear the birds outside—a rare change from the harsh sound of machinery.

Then a long, shrilll whistle pierces the silence. The machines are started. The workers' brief respite is over. —W. R., in the London Daily Herald.

How many of your shop-mates read THE DAILY WORKER. Get one of them to subscribe today.

THE DAILY WORKER
RAISES THE STANDARD
FOR A WORKERS' AND
FARMERS' GOVERNMENT

THE DAILY WORKER

Entered as Second-class matter September 21, 1923, at the Post Office at Chicago, Illinois under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Workers! Farmers! Demand:
The Labor Party
Amalgamation
Organization of Unorganized
The Land for the Users
The Industries for the Workers
Protection of the Foreign-Born
Recognition of Soviet Russia

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75,000 COAL MINERS STRIKE IN EIGHT STATES

Halt Kentucky Troop Rule

(Special to the Daily Worker)

FRANKFORT, Ky., April 17.—State troops cannot be used in evicting striking miners from the premises of the Liberty Coal and Coke Company in Bell County where the miners made it necessary that troops be sent.

Attorney General Frank E. Daugherty gave this opinion to Adjutant General Kehoe in answer to General Kehoe's inquiry as to whether the troops would be within their legal rights in arresting miners as tresspassers and removing their belongings. Kehoe held that lawlessness and disorder had been brought about by strikers who have violated the terms of their leases on their homes. Daugherty stated that the company had its legal remedies to evict tenants and that it was no part of the troops' duties to do this.

Efforts to arbitrate the strike in eastern Kentucky have failed but comparative quiet prevails there now. In western Kentucky the strike of 10,000 miners has been without incident and both sides seem resigned to a waiting attitude.

RUSS ENVOYS WORRY BRIT DIPLOMATS

English Press Changes Tone On Delegation

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON, April 17.—The patronizing and at times insulting tone of the London press towards the Soviet Russian delegation at first adopted has given way to one of surprise supplemented by worry as it becomes apparent that the Russians are far less concerned with trade agreements than they are with political questions.

Rakovsky has made it quite clear in the conferences held so far that he does not intend to enter into any discussions dealing with concessions, loans, etc., until all political questions have been settled.

Falling Down Off High Horse.

The reputation of Premier MacDonald has suffered somewhat in the interchange of opinions with the Russian representatives. The entire British press—Tory and Liberal—at the beginning of the negotiations urged MacDonald to adopt a firm tone; this he did, but it seems that the Soviet delegation is just as conscious that Great Britain needs markets as the British diplomats are that Russia wants a loan.

It is being remarked here that the criticism of the MacDonald government and the Independent Labor Party leadership of the British Labor Party by the Third International has not ceased since the negotiations opened, and if anything has become more frank and uncompromising.

From various members of the Russian delegation it has become known that the Soviet government has decided, since the Italian agreement, to make no trade arrangements until a favorable settlement of all political questions has been effected.

The attitude of the Russians is obviously that they are not, in the person of Premier MacDonald, dealing with the representative of British labor, but with the head of a government of a capitalist state.

Russians Polite.

They are polite and discuss all questions raised at length, but no

(Continued on Page Two)

THAW IS CRAZY ABOUT RABBITS; PIANIST DOTES ON WEE DOG

In a remote corner of the Illinois Central yards here stands the palatial private car of Ignace Paderewski, world-famous panist, with guards standing about to hush noisy railroad workers while surgeons and nurses dart back and forth wthin the car.

A serious illness caused Paderewski to cancel several engagements in South Dakota.

"Pingy" is suffering from rhinitis, complicated by gastritis, and is being fed cerium oxalate and bismuth sub-nitrate. At least that is what the official report says.

"Pingy" is Paderewski's fragile Pekingese. According to the Paderewski menage, "Pingy" once was the property of a son of the last emperor of China.

DUKE, BROKE, HAWKS COUNTRY TO HIGHEST BIDDER FOR CASH

PARIS, April 17.—An entire nation, with 65,000 people, a river "full of excellent fish," a history that goes back to the days of Wallenstein, castles, forests and royal chateaux, was offered for the auction block here today.

It is the little principality of Sagan, situated between Silesia and Bradenburg and covering about 300 miles of territory rich in historic German legends.

The offer is made by the Duke of Talleyrand de Perigord, husband of Anna Gould, "serene highness" of the independent principality.

The only qualifications are that the duke retain the title of "serene highness" of Sagan, and that the price shall be fixed by the duke's minister of finance.

The duke, in making public his astounding offer today, described his country with all the matter of fact frankness of an auctioneer's catalog.

TRACHTENBERG TALKS TONIGHT ON REVOLUTION

Speaks In Turner Hall On Russia-Germany.

Fresh from a successful tour of eastern and middle western cities, Alexander Trachtenberg will talk to Chicago workers at North Side Turner Hall, 820 North Clark street, at 8 P. M. today.

Trachtenberg's message will be about "What I Saw in Soviet Russia and Germany." He will tell about the workers' government in Soviet Russia and capitalist rule, starvation and the rising tide of revolution in Germany.

Tells of Russian Unions.

No class conscious worker can afford to miss this Trachtenberg lecture. It will be packed with vital information about the revolutionary international movement. Trachtenberg will tell of the part the Russian labor unions play in the management of industry and will give detailed pictures of the way the Communist Party is handling the problems of administration. For Germany he will give us valuable facts about the great German unions and the growth of Communist influence there, and he will tell of the waning of the old socialist party of Germany and the growth of the revolutionary political movement. German Fascism's ugly fangs will be bared also.

Spent 14 Months in Europe.

Alexander Trachtenberg spent 14 months in Europe, studying the revolutionary movement. He has come to Chicago to give the workers here the benefit of the knowledge he has gained. What is happening in Europe has a powerful bearing on the revolutionary movement in America. Turner Hall will be filled tonight.

• • •

Trachtenberg in Milwaukee Saturday.

MILWAUKEE, April 17.—Alexander Trachtenberg speaks Saturday night at 8 in the Freie Gemeinde Hall at 726 Walnut street, on the Soviet Government in Russia and the revolutionary movement in Germany. The meeting is being well advertised and the hall is expected to be packed.

Another Mail Robbery.

SOUTH ST. PAUL, Minn., April 17.—Five bandits obtained more than $35,000 cash in a daring mail robbery here today.

BOSSES BEG IN VAIN FOR SCAB LABOR

More Twaddle From Injunction Judge.

While Judge Foell was doing his best to intimidate the strikers against picketing in the trial of the garment pickets now going on in his court, the weakened members of the dress manufacturers' association were hurrying around to the homes of the strikers promising them anything if they will return to work under non-union conditions.

Strikers have told the DAILY WORKER that J. Reinhardt and one of the Hyman brothers, both large employers and both members of the association, visited the pickets and told them they cannot get scabs to fill the strikers places. Reinhardt was one of the employers who testified against the strikers before Judge Foell yesterday.

Fred Can't Get Scabs

One of the largest shops in the association took steps to settle with the union, as it could get no scabs. The Association brought pressure to bear against this employer and sent him about twenty scabs, but they were so incompetent that the manufacturer dismissed them.

Cross examination of, Patrick Collins yesterday brought out that altho he is a police sergeant, he takes orders from sergeant O'Malley of state's attorney Crowe's office. He admitted he had also taken orders from the garment bosses. "When they make complaints to me, I try to give them service," said Collins. He admitted frequently visiting the employers to find out what they wanted.

Lawyer, Liar And Forger

Affidavits filed by the complainants against the strikers developed to have been changed by Mr. Hyde, lawyer for the garment bosses. The affidavit given to Peter Sissman, lawyer for the strikers, stated that Patrick Collins had served affidavits on the thirteen defendants enjoining them against picketing. But the official complaining affidavit presented to the court had the name of Patrick Moran as the man stated to have served injunction writs on the strikers.

Sissman discovered the discrepancy, and it was necessary to have the records changed. The strikers denied having been served with injunction writs by Moran or Collins or any one eles.

"Liar!" Cries Girl Striker

Moran has been shown up to be

(Continued on Page Two)

HORSES AND RIDERS WITHOUT ILLUMINED REARS MAY BE SUED

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 17.—Horse back riders between dusk and dawn should equip their steeds with tail lights, H. F. Meyer, sued for $10,000 as the result of a collision between his automobile and a horse ridden by Col. Joseph G. Miller, in a park here.

Meyers' answer to the damage suit today contended a horse was a vehicle, and since Col. Miller had failed to provide either himself or his horse with a tail light, the suit should be dismissed.

HEAVY FIGHTING THREATENED IN MINE CONFLICT

Coal Barons Preparing To Use Scabs

HARLAN, Ky., April 17.—Trouble was smouldering here today with 3,000 miners idle and the largest mine threatening to bring in non-union workers.

There was nothing definite to indicate when strike breakers will be brought in, but it is understood labor brokers in the north are hiring the men and are arranging to ship them to the Kentucky coal fields this week or next. Both sides are settling down for a long strike.

Ford Competitors Offer Inducements For Muscle Shoals

WASHINGTON, April 17.—Ten million dollars will be spent in research work at Muscle Shoals if that project is awarded the Hocker-Atterbury-White syndicate, Elon Hooker, one of the group, told the Senate agricultural committee today.

Hooker also emphasized, in answers to questions, that the corporation organized to run Muscle Shoals would have no connection with the Hooker concern that runs an electrochemical plant at Niagara Falls and of which he is president.

British Columbia Labor Party Will Organize April 29

VANCOUVER, B. C., April 17.—To establish a Canadian Labor Party in British Columbia on lines similar to the British Labor Party, a conference will be held in Vancouver April 29 at which delegates from working class political organizations will be present.

How many of your shop-mates read THE DAILY WORKER. Get one of them to subscribe today.

MINE STRIKES SWEEP LAND; 75,000 GO OUT

Hardest Coal Fight Since 1922

The strike of 10,000 miners in western Kentucky brings the total striking miners in the United States and Canada to 75,000, according to figures compiled by the Research Department of the Workers Party.

The 75,000 miners are striking in fields where the operators refused to accept the Jacksonville agreement. States affected include Kentucky, West Virginia, Tennessee, Kansas, Arkansas, Texas, Missouri, Oklahoma and the Canadian provinces.

Winning this great fight is vital to the United Mine Workers of America. If the operators are beaten the tide of the open shop campaign in the coal fields will have been turned.

GUNMEN RULE KENTUCKY

By TOM TIPPETT.

(Staff Correspondent of the Fed. Press)

ASHLAND, Ky., April 17.—The non-union coal operators in Kentucky maintain a private army to fight the miners' union in exactly the same fashion as the more notorious coal barons of West Virginia.

A trip up Big Sandy river (Ky.) where the non-union mines are located in nowise differs from a visit to Tug river in Mingo county, W. Va., across the state line. The same "watchman" law is written into the Kentucky statute, permitting a legally constituted watchman to become an armed thug bent on killing union organizers. The mine guard system is pie for the operators here also because Kentucky is only partly unionized.

The miners' union has divided Kentucky into three organization districts. District 23 with offices at Central City takes in the western portion of the state. This field borders Indiana and Illinois and is largely organized. The union has been established in that section for many years.

District 30 Is Open Shop.

District 30 with offices at Ashland covers the northeast and eastern parts of the state. The union has never been recognized here and all the mines are run according to the "dictates of the operators' conscience" as one of the operators put it to me. There are about 26,000 miners in this section which is called the Big Sandy field. Organization of the union has been going steadily on for the past three years. There are 7000 or 8000 members of the union here but they meet in secret and have no contract with the operators. To have one's union affiliations or sympathies known is to be fired at once and dumped out of company property. Wages run from $4 to $5.50 a day. This territory joins coal fields in Ohio

(Continued on Page Two.)

Greek Militarists Seek To Involve Albania In Trouble

ATHENS, April 17.—Two more American tourists have been killed near Tirana, Albania, according to an unconfirmed report reecived by the Ministry of War here today.

The report does not give the names, merely reporting an attack on the tourists by a band of 15 highwaymen and stating that two Americans were killed.

Albanians are very anxious, the message adds, fearing grave consequences from this second attack.

• • •

Rome sources, which ordinarily are well informed on Albanian affairs, do not report any additional attacks on Americans, and it may be the Greek advices are merely a confusion of the murders of the American De Long and Coleman on the Tirana-Scutari highway two weeks ago last Sunday.

GRAFTERS LOOT SCHOOL FUNDS; CHILDREN HAVE NO SCHOOL

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 17.—Federal Judge Louis Fitzhenry has named James J. Graham of this city, receiver for building material purchased for a $150,000 school building in Edwardsville.

Graham's appointment followed filing of an involuntary petition in bankruptcy against John L. Schwager, Edwardsville contractor, who contracted to build the school and then abandoned the job shortly after work was started.

The petition was filed by building material companies from whom the material was secured. The receiver is expected to sell the material to a contractor who will complete the job.

Federal Employes' Union Loses 3,000 Customs' Workers

(By The Federated Press)

NEW YORK, April 17.—Three thousand workers in the U. S. customs service in various ports, or about 40 per cent of the employes, have resigned from National Federation of Federal Employes' union, American Federation of Labor, according to Pres. George Connell, branch K, local 4 (New York). Branch K recently withdrew in a body from the union because of the alleged act of National President Steward in helping kill the congressional appropriation bill giving customs inspectors pay increases. The inspectors, who get from $4 to $6 a day, must now wait, perhaps for years, until the pending reclassification process produces a raise.

The National Federation of Federal Employes covers most of the organized workers in government services except the postoffice. Connell says the average wage for customs workers is only $1500, and that many have been driven out of the service by poverty.

White Snobs Fail To Eject Negro From Dormitory

NEW YORK, April 17.—The attempt by the Furnald Hall Committee at Columbia University to bring about the removal from Furnall Hall of Frederick W. Wells, colored resident law student, failed when the Residence Hall Committee, composed of the university authorities, met and rejected the request.

Dean Hawkes declared that the refusal of the request ends the matter. However three detectives assigned to Furnell Hall following the burning of the Fiery Cross Symbol of white Kristianity were still on duty last night.

Actors' Strike Looms Big in New York City; May Be Called June 1

NEW YORK, April 17.—An actor's strike June 1 seemed probable today as officials of the Actor's Equity Association announced that "peace" conferences with the operating managers had been terminated.

The two factions failed to agree over recognition to be given the Equity Association.

Fire in Missouri Shops.

FORT SCOTT, Kans., April 17.—Fire caused $30,000 loss in the Missouri Pacific shops here last night. A blacksmith shop, tin shop, storage building and machine shop were destroyed. About 300 men were employed in the departments affected by fire.

Proud of His Trade.

Belleville, Ill., April 17.—Mike Miletish is the first man in jail here to admit his business was violating the prohibition laws.

The jailer asked him his business. "I am a moonshiner," Mike replied.

United Jazz Front.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—Composers of symphonies and writers of jazz music raised their voices in harmony today in opposition to the Dill radio bill before the Senate patents committee.

OPEN TRIAL OF WHEELER AT CAPITOL

First Witness Denies Giving Retainer

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, April 17.—Gordon Campbell of Montana, today denied before the senate committee investigating the indictment of Senator Wheeler, Montana, that Wheeler had ever appeared before the interior department for him in the capacity of paid attorney.

Campbell was indicted with Wheeler at Great Falls, Mont. The indictments charged that Wheeler had illegally accepted a retainer from Campbell to represent him before the department in connection with oil drilling permits.

Favorable to Wheeler.

Campbell said he had no business with the department in January or February, 1923, when Wheeler was alleged to have received the retainers. He said that Wheeler had "repeatedly" told him he could not appear before any departments for him.

No One Under Charges.

Investigation of the indictment of Senator Wheeler, Montana, got under way today with former Representative Tom Stout of Montana on the witness stand.

At the outset Senator Sterling, South Dakota, suggested that all witnesses waive immunity before testifying, but Chairman Borah said that none of them are under charges and that it was unnecessary.

Borah read into the record the statute which Wheeler was accused of violating. It provides that no government official shall accept fees for representing clients before government departments.

At his own request Senator Wheeler, Montana, went "on trial" today before a committee of his colleagues in the Senate.

Wheeler wants the cloud of the indictment returned against him by a federal grand jury in Great Falls, Mont., removed so that he can continue the investigation of former Attorney General Daugherty without his own fitness as a senator being questioned.

Quits as Daugherty Prosecutor.

For the time being Wheeler will give up his duties as prosecutor of the Daugherty investigation to attend his own "trial." The Daugherty investigation will continue, however, with Chairman Brookhart taking over the task of examining witnesses.

Gordon Campbell, Montana oil man, from whom Wheeler is accused of accepting a retainer to secure oil leases after becoming senator, probably will be the first witness today, Chairman Borah announced.

Call "D. of J." Sleuth.

Blair Coan, who was subpoenaed as an agent of the Department of Justice, altho W. J. Burns, director of the bureau of investigation, denied his connection with the department, will also be on hand. Wheeler charged that Coan was employed by George B. Lockwood, secretary of the Republican national committee, to investigate his record in Montana.

Other witnesses are former Representative Tom Stout of Montana and James Baldwin, Wheeler's law partner, who arrived yesterday in response to subpoenas.

Senator McNary, Oregon, will sit on the committee today in the place of Senator McLean, Connecticut, who resigned because of the press of other work.

Booth Testifies for Wheeler.

Edwin L. Booth, former solicitor of the interior department, today told the Senate Committee investigating the indictment of Senator Wheeler of Montana, that Wheeler had never solicited any aid for Gordon Campbell, with whom he was indicted, at the Interior Department.

Booth said that Wheeler had called on him to ask advice on how to help Campbell, who was said to be in difficulties.

(Continued on Page 2)

Don't Miss It!

In the Magazine Section of the DAILY WORKER, tomorrow, Saturday, we start publishing serially, "At the Doors," by Boris Pilniak, another famous Russian author, greater than Iury Libedinsky, author of "A Week," published recently.

"At the Doors" will appear in three installments, on three successive Saturdays. Be sure to make your arrangements with the news dealer to get your copy tomorrow. In order to get your paper regularly better subscribe. Our new address is: DAILY WORKER, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Illinois.

HEAR ALEXANDER TRACTENBERG TONIGHT AT THE NORTH SIDE TURNER HALL

Just Back From Europe He Will Talk On "What I Saw In Russia and Germany"

DECIDE F.-L. P. CONVENTION VOTING BASIS

St. Paul Convention Votes Apportioned

ST. PAUL, April 17.—The June 17 national nominating convention of the Farmer-Labor movement to be held in St.. Paul will nominate candidates for president and vice-president on a definite voting basis.. The votes for each state, based largely on the progressive-farmer-labor-radical vote in the general election of 1922, are as follows:

	Votes.
Alabama	15
Arizona	3
Arkansas	10
California	23
Colorado	8
Connecticut	10
Delaware	3
Florida	7
Georgia	14
Idaho	12
Illinois	53
Indiana	18
Iowa	63
Kansas	12
Kentucky	14
Louisiana	10
Maine	6
Maryland	9
Massachusetts	23
Michigan	60
Minnesota	77
Mississippi	10
Missouri	23
Montana	15
Nebraska	35
Nevada	4
New Hampshire	4
New Jersey	21
New Mexico	4
New York	72
North Carolina	12
North Dakota	21
Ohio	36
Oklahoma	37
Oregon	7
Pennsylvania	71
Rhode Island	6
South Carolina	9
South Dakota	14
Tennessee	12
Texas	22
Utah	5
Vermont	4
Virginia	12
Washington	26
West Virginia	9
Wisconsin	43
Wyoming	3

In a press statement, denying allegations that the St. Paul convention is to be dominated by the Workers party, William Mahoney of the committee of arrangements declares: "There will no doubt be Communists, as there will be other schools of thought represented in the convention."

Standard Laying Off Men.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., April 17.—The Standard Oil Co. has joined the ranks of the big employers on the coast that are laying off men. In the coast town of El Segundo, with a population of approximately 2,500, composed entirely of the men employed at the oil refineries and their families, fully one-half the breadwinners are now out of employment.

How many of your shop-mates read THE DAILY WORKER. Get one of them to subscribe today.

RUSSIA USING REVOLUTIONARY MOVIES AS EDUCATOR; GREAT RED NOVEL, "A WEEK", FILMED

By GERTRUDE HAESSLER.
(Federated Press Staff Correspondent)
(First of two articles)

MOSCOW, April 17.—Movie rights to "A Week," the novel of revolutionary Russia, by Libedinsky, have been obtained in Russia by Proletkino, the proletarian movie producer organization. The author is writing the scenario and will direct the production. This is the immediate task of Proletkino in actual film production.

Proletkino is a great organization for bringing the masses in contact with each other thru the motion picture," explains Director Valenius. "Our main purpose is to fight the psychological effect of the bourgeoise films and to finally replace them with our own productions."

Bourgeois films are still allowed in Russia because of the movie hunger from which Russia is suffering. "Using every available source—our own productions, the films of the private producers in Russia who work under proletarian censorship, and the least harmful of the bourgeois films from other countries—we can supply only about one-tenth of the demand in Russia," he says. "Until we can produce enough proletarian films we are forced to allow bourgeois films so long as they are not actually counter-revolutionary."

Some of the foreign films are cleverly altered to serve the purpose of proletarian propaganda. Proletkino is not concerned with this aspect of supplying films. The only foreign films it handles are scenic and educational. Its work in production consists in filming historic events, such as the Lenin funeral, current events, demonstrations, etc.

It has also branched out into the profitable story field, having produced two very popular story films to date. One of them is Combrig, which depicts the daily life of the Red Army, and contains propaganda against the influence of the priests and ecclesiastical marriage (but not against religion and civil marriage) and contains plenty of comedy.

Red Army Stages Picture.

One of the faults of the present Russian productions is that the films are too depressing and have too little comic or frivolous relief. Combrig has tried to overcome this. Mass action in Combrig was supplied by 3000 soldiers of the Red Army, who volunteered their services and asked in return that the film be lent them free of charge for three days. They got it for three weeks.

The Combrig film is now in America, where attempts are being made to permit exhibition.

The other story film produced by Proletkino, which has proved its popularity is The Fight for the Ultimatum. The Ultimatum is the name of a factory which was the bone of contention between the revolutionary workers and the White counter-revolutionists. The Communist party figures in the film on the side of the workers. The film is exciting and contains a good deal of the detective element.

The technique in both films is imperfect and amateurish. Proletkino has only meager materials and equipment, and has inexperienced operators and actors. A training school for actors has been started.

Workers Own Movie Company.

Proletkino is financed by sales of stock and by profits from films. The stockholders are workers' organizations—trade unions, local soviets, locals of the Young Communist league and of the Communist party, and some of the internationals. The government has no connection with Proletkino.

It has branches in Baku and Vladivostok, and agents in every large city in the Russian realm, doing propaganda work for Proletkino by means of literature, lectures, and the traveling movie, which goes from village to village accompanied by its own dynamo, for in many places there is no electricity.

Broadway Strike Continues Despite Pickets' Arrests

(By The Federated Press)

NEW YORK, April 17.—Despite interference by the police and courts 500 workers are continuing their strike against the ten Broadway jazz joints owned by Sam Salvin and James E. Thompson.

Three union members have been jailed for ten days, charged with assault. One picket got five days and another was given six months on probation. M. Maley, charged with attacking Chef LaGrange of the Palais Royal cafe, proved that he was at home during the alleged attack and that he was not a striker. But because he was a union member Magistrate Simpson sent Maley's case to special sessions.

The men are members of the Amalgamated Food Workers, Hotel and Restaurant Workers' branch, an industrial union. The issue is union recognition. The union has maintained a 100 per cent organization in the struck places for several years. Strikebreakers are provided by the so-called Manhattan Waiters' Association, described by its officers as "not a union but a social organization composed entirely of Americans."

BONUS BILL HELD UP BY DIVISION IN G. O. P. RANKS

Insurgents May Vote For Democrat Plan

WASHINGTON, April 17.—Insurgent republicans in the Senate today planned to unite with the democrats to modify the republican "insurance policy" bonus bill.

Confidence was felt that they would enable the democrats to put over a cash option plan so that veterans may choose between a 20-year endowment life insurance policy or immediate money. This situation developed as the republicans today prepared to bring up their bonus bill for action and Democrats sought to rally support within their own ranks to put over their plan.

Anti-Bonusites May Bolt.

The only hitch that democratic leaders fear is that anti-bonus senators on their side of the chamber will bolt party ranks in an effort to keep any bonus bill from being enacted.

At least five democrats and perhaps more, may vote against both plans. If too many desert the bonus situation may be tied in a knot and progressives with their balance of power may be helpless.

But should the democratic substitute fail, progressives will vote for the republican bill rather than fail to enact any bill at all.

Passage of Bill Delayed.

This state of affairs has brought about an entire change in the legislative program. It is now seen that the bonus cannot be passed "in three days" as leaders hoped. The fight may last more than a week and all the time the tax bill will be waiting impatiently on the Senate calendar. Two appropriation bills also remain to be disposed of.

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CZECHO-SLOVAK OPPOSITION PRESS IS THROTTLED

Graft Exposures Irritate Socialist Rulers

PRAGUE, Czecho-Slovakia, April 17.—The Social-Democratic government has now put on the statute books a law which abrogates the freedom of the press and other privileges of which this nation, whose constitution is modeled on that of the United States, formerly boasted.

The measure just passed compels editors to disclose the sources of all information published if the government so requires.

The passage of this law is creating much popular resentment, as it was introduced in Parliament following disclosures of graft by high officials as sensational as the Teapot Dome and other scandals in the United States. The revelations were made by opposition papers, chiefly Communist ,and showed great corruption in practically every government department.

President Masyrak, who was noted for his championship of free press and free speech under the Austrian government, made no protest whatever against the present law, which gives the government complete control of the press at a time when the Franco-Czecho-Slovakian alliance is arousing much hostility among the workers and peasants and almost all their organizations have opposed.

Mine Strikes Sweep the Land; 75,000 Are Out

(Continued from Page One)

and West Virginia. Even with the low wages the miners are idle. There are 70 big producing operations shut down completely.

The Cumberland mountains separate the coal mines in southeastern Kentucky from the other districts and the union mines there are taken into District 19 (Tennessee) with offices at Knoxville. This district is recognized and has joint contracts with the operators.

None of these districts has yet secured an agreement for 1924. A tentative agreement, that carried with it a reduction in wages, was made between the district officials and the operators. Its final acceptance was blocked by the international union and District 23 is now on strike.

10,000 Kentucky Miners Strike.

Approximately 10,000 union miners employed at 50 mines obeyed District President Lonnie Jackson's strike call. These mines had been working pending a settlement since the old contract expired March 31.

The miners held out for a three-year contract with the present wage scale, as per the Jacksonville (Fla.) agreement. The operators demanded a reduction to the 19.. scale. The international union intervened to prevent acceptance of a wage reduction.

This field borders unionized territory in Indiana and Illinois where the Jacksonville agreement has been signed.

Open Trial Of Senator Wheeler In Washington

(Continued from Page 1)

culties, but that he never discussed official business in any way.

Booth said he lived in Montana for 37 years and had known Senator Wheeler for nearly 20 years.

In March, 1923, Booth said, Wheeler came to his office in the Interior Department and after "visiting" awhile, said that he had been prosecuting a law suit for Campbell, and that Campbell's property was in "bad shape."

Booth said he asked Wheeler for the claim numbers, but Wheeler did not know them.

Booth said he then suggested Campbell come to Washington and Wheeler asked if he (Booth) would help the oil man.

"I said I would," Booth continued.

"Did Senator Wheeler ever solicit aid regarding the assignment of any of these cases before the Interior Department?" asked Borah.

"No."

The committee then adjourned, subject to the call of the chairman.

Russ Worry British

(Continued from Page One)

success has rewarded the efforts of the Britishers to get a hard and fast agreement on questions of trade in which Great Britain, in view of the widespread unemployment, is vitally interested pending the settlement of the debts, territorial boundaries, etc.

MacDonald Against Sympathetic Strikes.

Premier MacDonald, in the course of an interview published here, comes out emphatically against sympathetic strikes and deplores the recent militant action of various trade unions. He says; speaking of the critical industrial situation and his views on the matter:

"Some recent developments and methods, however, seem in practice and result to be those of mischievous syndicalist communism. Far from helping the worker or his trade union, they are likely to involve the one in misery and the other in disaster. One strike like that which took place at the Wembley exhibition does the working class movement more harm and inflicts on the wage earner more misery than can well be described. In the Wembley case the blunder was soon rectified, but influences were revealed that must be watched.

All my life I have been opposed to the sympathetic strike. It has no practical value; it is simply beating the air. It has one sure result—a bitter and blinding reaction. It looks so heroically effective in the heat of battle and it is so subversive. Once the poor miners always had to be in it; now it is the transport men.

"I know what I am speaking about when I say that as the result of some recent occurences the code of law which has protected the workingmen's organizations for generations has been in greater jeopardy than I have ever seen it in before.

The interview, combined with the very lukewarm attitude of the cabinet towards the unions involved in the recent strikes is expected to arouse a storm of protest and widen the breach between the official labor party heads and the trade union organizations.

Beg in Vain for Scabs

(Continued from Page One)

a liar. "Moran is a liar," said Fay Silkoff in her testimony, "He never gave me a copy of the injunction." The other defendants also denied that Moran had talked to them.

Patrick Colins had some difficulty in explaining to the court why he arrested Morris Sher. "What was he doing when you arrested him," asked Sissman. "Why he was pointing his finger at somebody".

"And you arrested him just for pointing his finger?"

"Well I thought may be he was blocking the sidewalk," answered the servant of the state's attorney's office.

Strikebreaking Judge

Judge Foell made it evident in court yesterday that altho he may be a more cultured man than the brusque Denny, he is going to do all in his power to hamper the strike of the garment girls for decent conditions.

Repeatedly by questioning the girls Foell tried to show that the strike was a "conspiracy" between the picketers and the union officials. "Who told you to go on the picket line?" asked Judge Foell of every defendant so far called. When they replied they had gone out on their own volition, Judge Foell said, "Your punishment for violating the injunction will be more severe if you take the full responsibility."

Vapid Injunction Twaddle.

"I don't believe it when you say you didn't undestand what the injunction was," Judge Foell told Mary Gastina. "You'd better tell me who told you to go out picketing. I am trying to find out who is using you as a tool, I believe you deliberately violated the injunction and the amount of the responsibility you take will determine the amount of your punishment."

The six defendants heard today were Fay Silkoff, Mary Gastina, Minnie Garshin, Mary Nischt, Helen Wiese, and Katherine O'Connor. The cases of Elizabeth Grusling, Samuel Natesky, William Elash, Morris Sher, Morris Surin, Marya Czajkowska, and Fabian Tipshus will be taken up today.

Four more picketers were arrested yesterday. They were Bernice Nowakowski, Sophie Moss, Stasie Pilichoski, and Emma Goldberg.

A Manufacturers' Judge.

Judge Foell showed that he is not going to do anything which will injure the dress manufacturers in this strike. He is doing his best to keep the girls off the picket line. Every defendant was forced to promise that from now on they will keep off the picket line. In spite of Judge Foell and the Dress Manufacturers Association the picket line is holding firm. The strikers declare they will not be scared by any prostitutes of the employers because they know they are struggling for a higher standard of living. The answers of the defendants to the "Injunction Judge" showed that the wages they have been receiving are too low for a decent standard of living to be maintained. "I earned twenty dollars a week before the strike," said Fay Silkoff, in answer to Judge Foell. Two other defendants said they earned $25 a week. But it was not brought out in court that the dress making trade is exceedingly seasonal, and hence the girls find it impossible to exist on non-union wages.

Members of the Committee of 15 said they "are still considering hiring a float." They "are not sure whether or not they will run a float at all on account of the expense."

Gompers' Aid Fizzled.

No more has been heard about Samuel Gompers and the aid he was supposed to be going to give the strikers some time ago. Committee of 15 members said yesterday that they did not believe Gompers would do anything about the strike here. Up to now the sum total of his assistance to the strikers has been—Nothing. Not even a statement to the press.

New York Names Smith.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 17.— Governor Alfred E. Smith of New York state today started for the Democratic presidential nomination by a speech at the Democratic designating convention here.

A few minutes before Smith made his speech, the convention, which was called to select delegates and alternates to the national convention, had adopted unanimously a resolution that the delegates be instructed to present the name of Governor Smith to the convention as the Empire State's choice to lead the Democratic party in the nation.

Party Activities Of Local Chicago

Trachtenberg Meeting.

ALEXANDER TRACHTENBERG will speak Friday evening, April 18th, at 8:00 P. M., at North Side Turner Hall, 820 North Clark street. Comrade Trachtenberg has been having a very successful speaking trip on the subject, "What I Saw in Russia and Germany," arousing much interest. Comrade Trachtenberg was in Russia and Central Europe for fourteen months and attended the fourth congress of the Third International as a delegate of the Workers Party of America. The admission to this meeting is 25 cents, and same is to be held under the auspices of Local Chicago of the Workers Party.

* * *

Daily Worker Sub Agents.

THERE WILL BE A MEETING of the DAILY WORKER Branch Subscription Agents on Monday, April 21st, 8 P. M., at Room 307, 166 West Washington street. All agents must be present. Party branches who have not yet elected DAILY WORKER agents must do so at once and see that their delegates attend this meeting, where the matter of developing the drive for 1,000 new subscribers to the DAILY WORKER by June 15th will be taken up.

* * *

Regular Party Branch Meetings.

Friday, April 18th, at 8 P. M., Hungarian Branch will meet at 1500 North Sedgwick avenue.

Italian Branch, Thirty-first Ward, will meet Friday, April 18th, at 511 Sagemore street.

Friday, April 18th, Ukrainian No. 2 (Pullman) Ukranian Educational Society at 10701 Stephenson avenue.

Friday, April 18th, Russian Branch will meet at the Technical School at 1902 West Division street.

All local members should watch this column for news of all routine and special Party meetings.—Martin Abern, City Secretary.

ALBERTA MINERS BATTLING PRESS AND COAL BARONS

District Union Officials Backed By Members.

By JOHN GIFFORD.
(Special to The Daily Worker)

DRUMHELLER, Alta., Canada, April 17.—On April 1st, the miners of Alberta and eastern British Columbia came out on strike to maintain their present wage scale and are putting up a solid front to the coal operators and the capitalistic press of the country. The constitution of the union providing for a referendum on the strike issue, a vote was taken and resulted in an unanimous vote in favor of a cessation of work to strike against a wage cut.

The press of the country, in a rage at the miners in coming out on strike, and not doing their share in getting the country back to normalcy. The press of this western country is insistent that the miners be more reasonable, and the country, especially the miners, would derive much benefit from a wage reduction. At present the boss has a very convenient weapon to use, with the large influx of immigrants from Europe, and the operators have intimated that they will flood the mines with incoming immigrants, if the miners do not take a cut.

The mines being worked with cheap labor, will result in an affair of the Herrin type, as the vote of the miners on the strike issue indicates that they will not tolerate any violation of their union principles, and if any violence takes place, the blame will rest wholely on the operators and the press. The miners are intending to throw their whole might and strength into this fight as the operators have consistently abused the late agreement in numerous ways and it was not possible for any progressive member of the union to put forward any move for the benefit of the workers without being discriminated, and the agreement being of such a nature, that a militant member of the union had absolutely no redress.

It is this one feature of the late agreement that the miners are determined to remedy, and are staking their all on this fight, altho the mines in this district have worked barely a hundred days, in the last year. However the mines have received much encouragement by a large number of non-union mines coming out in support, and it is expected that before many days that the entire non-union field will come out in sympathy with the union miners and line up with the organization. It is this that the operators were banking on, as they figured that the non-union mines would take care of the summer needs of the consumer, and would be the means of breaking the strike.

The officials of the district were fully aware of this situation, and the strike being called the district officers acted immediately, and went out on the job and proceeded to clean up the non-union fields. The most hopeful thing in this strike is that the rank and file are all solid for the action of the officials, there being no internal dissension in the ranks, and with everybody realising that the only enemy is the boss, victory for the miners is assured.

California Seriously Hit By Hoof And Mouth Disease

SAN FRANCISCO, April 17.—Produce dealers today were seeking means of averting threatened catastrophe for California Agricultural products as a result of the hoof and mouth disease epidemic among livestock.

As a result of embargoes and various regulations in different states to which California supplies farm commodities, vast surplus stocks were piling up here.

ORGANIZATIONS, ATTENTION!
NEW YORK CITY, April 17.—District No. 2, Workers Party, has arranged a grand excursion and moonlight dance on the Hudson river for Saturday, June 28th. The commodious steamer Clermont, having a capacity of 3,000, has been chartered for this occasion.

Friendly organizations are urged to keep this date in mind and not arrange for any affairs that week.

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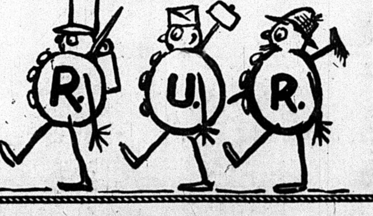

PAINTERS BATTLE FOR VICTORY IN ST. LOUIS, MO.

Strikers Are Seeing The Need for Unity

By H. L. GOLDBERG.

(Special to The Daily Worker)

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 17.—E. H. Dunnigan, of the U. S. Labor department, arrived in St. Louis, for the purpose of settling the painters' strike.

After calling a conference of the Masters' painters' association, and the conference committee of the strikers, the former refused to yield to the compromise figure suggested by him, of $1.37 per hour, which is equivalent to $10.96 per day. The strikers originally were demanding $12 per day.

Bosses Disgust Dunnigan.

Becoming disgusted with the attitude of the bosses, Dunnigan demanded of them the reason for calling this conference, if they were unwilling to make any effort at arbitration. The bosses are holding out for a $10 day with no agreement, aiming at the destruction of the union.

Upon request by the strikers' committee, for their reasons in not wishing to sign any agreement with the union, they answered that as members of the recently formed building trades association, it was incumbent upon them to meet this obligation.

The Building Trades Association is endeavoring to have all agreements with unions expire effecting any of its members, intending ultimately at the establishment of open shop conditions in St. Louis, as far as the Building Trades industry is concerned.

Another conference was arranged for Saturday morning. At this conference the bosses were more demure, candidly stating that as far as they were concerned, their stand of the previous day was final. The bosses also stated that the strikers were not justified in demanding an increase, as the painting season is much longer than any other craft, subsequently earning more money than the men employed in the other crafts of the building industry. This was given the lie by the strikers' committee, which displayed conclusive evidence to the contrary.

Bosses Getting Desperate.

The desperation of the bosses is supported by the fact that they are instigating acts of violence and indulging in vandalism. This was reported to the mass meeting of the striking painters by brother Eisenring.

Private dicks are being employed to mar fresh paint, trying to lay the blame on the painters, making also the impression that the services of the sleuths were necessary. Yesterday morning when the painters went to the Labor Temple, they found the steps marred with tar, Eisenring said.

The striking painters are more determined than ever to win the strike. The cheap propaganda of the bosses intimating that the strikers were weakening, was vehemently denied by all the men on strike.

The support being given to the Master painters, by the bosses of the other trades and even the board of Education continues in backing up the bosses by refraining to have any painting done until the strike is smashed, demonstrates fully that the bosses have amalgamation. Real estate men and other members of the association have discontinued all work, where union men were employed.

The concensus of opinion on the part of a great many militant strikers, is that were all the building trades affiliated in prererence to the present antiquated structure of the labor movement, based on craft, the strikers would be able to withstand more effectively the attacks from the bosses who are amalgamated.

Employers' Trade Schoool A Failure, Australians Find

By W. FRANCIS AHERN

(Staff Correspondent of the Fed. Press)

SYDNEY, N. S. W., April 17.—Trade schools maintained by building employers in New South Wales to teach bricklaying and other crafts in a hurry are drawing official disaproval.

Hundreds of half-baked men have been turned on the building trade market, with the result that much faulty work is being done. This was predicted by the unions.

In an official statement regarding these "graduates" the president of the New South Wales board of trade said that the conditions of training were very unsatisfactory. He added that in the opinion of the board the bricklayers' trade could not be acquired in 12 weeks and that at least two years' apprenticeship was necessary.

Let Him Come.

WASHINGTON, April 17.— Repre- Butler, once Populist senator from North Carolina, and for many years past a lawyer here for business interests, has started on a western political trip. His associates say he is going out for the Republican national committee to "break up this third party movement."

Daugherty's Advice

(Special to the Daily Worker.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 17.—Gaston Means, for a time one of the right hand men of William J. Burns, and prominent in the make-up of the Burns International Detective Agency, told the Wheeler committee of senate investigators that Daugherty, while attorney general of the United States, had told him to take his orders from Jesse Smith and "not to let his right hand know what his left hand was doing."

ILLINOIS FACTORY JOBS DECREASE BY 3.6 PER CENT

Autos, Clothing and Building Affected

By LELAND OLDS,

Federated Press Industrial Editor.

Employment in Illinois factories during March was 3.6 per cent below March, 1923, according to the monthly report of the Illinois department of labor. March, which is normally a month of seasonal expansion failed to register any gain as compared with February. A sharp reduction in weekly earnings was also reported due to extensive part-time operation.

The report contrasts last years' booming labor market, in which shortage of workers was the dominant note with the present situation. In March, 1923, the state free employment agencies were asked to supply 25,640 workers while this March less than half that number were called for.

Autos, Clothing, Fall Off.

The list of industries which have failed to show the usual seasonal expansion includes building, manufacture of automobiles, automobile accessories and clothing. The curtailment in these industries is affecting others indirectly because diminished for goods.

Improvement in the weather is expected to increase employment on building and road construction altho the building construction cleared thru municipal building offices in the principal cities of the state since November 1 is below that of a year ago—$130,000,000 worth instead of $135,000,000.

Slight Gain In Steel.

Thirty-three of the 54 industries covered by the report indicated expansion while 21 curtailed operations. The most substantial gain was reported by the large iron and steel employers who added 4 per cent to their working forces. Oil refiners reported considerable gains and manufactures of knit goods added nearly 10 per cent to the number on their peyrolls. On the other hand employment in the men's clothing industry declined 5.4 per cent, in women's clothing 7.3 per cent and at the stockyards 6.2 per cent.

The average weekly earnings of all factory workers amounted to $27.61, a decrease of 75 cents compared with February. These earnings are still $1.78 (6½ per cent) above those of March, 1923. The range of men's wages was from $20.69 to $44.78 with an average of $30.10, that of women from $10.97 to $27.64 with an average of $17.68.

Summarizing the situation the report says: "Unless there is an abrupt change in the underlying industrial situation it appears that not a few farm hands who were attracted to the cities by expanding industry will soon be returning to the farm. The farmer should have less cause to complain of an inadequate supply than one year ago.

Trachtenberg Tells Ohio Workers About Russia And Germany

WARREN, Ohio, April 17.—Alexander Trachtenberg's meeting here was worth hearing. The Russian government is so powerful, he said, that there is no chance what-so-ever to overthrow it.

They are now succeeding in organizing all industries, he said. Unskilled workers have been trained and Russia's industries are able to export goods to other countries.

Industries provide funds for a Social Insurance, which takes care of workers who are unemployed and sick and gives medical help for those who need it.

Every worker has a chance to have a 2 weeks rest. He is then taken to a Rest Home, where he can rest perfectly without financial troubles on his mind, etc.

Bosses' Judge Aids With Injunction Against Retail Clerks' Union

An injunction preventing the International Protective Association Retail Clerks, Local 195 from picketing was issued today by Judge Charles M. Foell, upon application of Assey Brothers Cloak House. According to the injunction, and to the judge granting it, a strike is no longer an attempt of underpaid workers to secure economic justice but is some sort of a conspiracy.

The injunction granted by Foell, who is now trying the garment strikers on a similar picketing injunction, if enforced, prevents the strikers retail clerks from picketing, from striking, from talking to scabs, or from in any way obeying the instructions of their union which the injunction construes as "A conspiracy to ruin business."

The injunction states that the retail clerks "were advised by their union to call a general strike, and formed a union for that purpose." Oscar Nelson appeared for the retail clerks union.

The Assey Brothers have two stores which are unfair to organized labor, one known as the Liberty cloak and Suit House at 1235 Halsted St. and the other at 1325 Halsted St. The Retail Clerks Union has been picketing these two stores vigorously.

Ole Hanson Is Now Flim-flamming Folks In Oakland, Calif.

OAKLAND, Cal., April 17.— The Oakland Chamber of Commerce has given a luncheon in honor of a new and distinguished resident of the city —none other than the famous Ole Hanson, who entertained his hosts with the well-worn story of how he put down the great Seattle R-r-revolution.

Hanson will follow in the steps of Mr. George F. Babbitt and occupy himself as a realtor in Oakland. It is understood, however, that as a sideline he will be used in criminal syndcalism cases to supplement the efforts of professional stool pigeons like Coutts, Townsend and Dimond.

Ole has just come from Los Angeles, where he wore out his welcome in three short years. His big real estate operations there went flat at the end—too many other sharks in the business.

One of his greatest failures was his Washington state attempt, several years ago, to unload a lot of worthless logged-off land on returned soldiers whom he expected to pay his annual installments for the privilege of pulling out stumps.

N. Y. Lawmakers Stewed To Gills, Can't Answer Roll

(By The Federated Press)

NEW YORK, April 17.—Many New York legislators were too drunk to answer their names on the roll calls during the closing session at Albany, Mrs. Anna Kross told her fellow members of the Women's Democratic club here. Drunkenness and rowdyism were the reason, she said, for the defeat of many reform and labor bills and prevented over 500 bills from being reported out of committee.

"The whole situation there all night was so disgusting that I came away heartsick," Mrs. Kross told her audience at the Hotel Commodore: "It is a disgrace to American government. We women have got to band together and declare that no man shall go back to the legislature thru our votes who has not enough self-respect to stay sober."

Among the bills killed by these same solons was one providing for prohibition enforcement.

Framing an Alibi

WASHINGTON, April 17.—The Senate Investigation of the Internal Revenue Bureau was "aimed" at Secretary Mellon to "break him down because he was a principal figure in framing the Tax Reduction Bill," Senator Lodge, Massachusetts, republican floor leader, charged in the senate yesterday.

Ku Klux Rules Missouri Democratic Convention

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., April 16.—After a spectacular battle lasting until dawn today the democratic Missouri state convention here voted down a platform plank denouncing the Ku Klux Klan.

During discussion of the anti-Klan declaration the speakers platform was filled with dozens of delegates milling about seeking recognition of the chair. Personal encounters were narrowly avoided during the bitter debate. Hoots and cat calls sounded constantly from the floor of the convention.

When the resolution was declared defeated by a viva voce vote accusations were hurled against Frank H. Farris, chairman of the state committee, that he had ordered Chairman R. E. Culver not to allow a record vote be taken.

BRIT TROOPS HALT RHINELAND PRESS OF COMMUNISTS

Protest to MacDonald Has No Effect

(Special to The Daily Worker)

COLONGE, Germany, March 21.—(By Mail, Delayed in Transmission) The Communist daily here, The Socialist Republic, has been supressed by the British occupation authorities. The first period of suppression was for a period of ten days and the last for three months.

The reason given for the suppression was the following editorial entitled "MacDonald Protects White Guard Spies.":

At the request of the Pope, MacDonald has turned to the Soviet Government with an appeal for the imprisoned Catholic priests. These priests are in prison as white Guards and Polish spies. This is ground enough for MacDonald as a Social Democrat to intervene on their behalf.

Why does not MacDonald's sympathetic heart urge him to intercede on behalf of the thousands of political prisoners in Italy and Germany? It is because the interests of the British bourgeoisie are closely linked with German and Italian reaction? Besides, Ebert is MacDonald's friend.

What would MacDonald say if the Soviet Government were to request him to amnesty the champions of national freedom of Ireland and India, who are languishing in British jails? Would he not rage at such "Bolshevik propaganda?"

The editor of the suppressed paper has written the following letter to the Communist Party of Great Britain and the British Communist Party has protested to Premier MacDonald receiving in reply a letter from his secretary stating that the premier was "obliged for information."

• • •

LETTER OF EDITOR

COLONGE, March 21, 1924.

Dear Comrades:

Here is another example of how British generals protect the Social Democrat MacDonald from Communist criticism.

To-day I was ordered before the British local Commandant, who informed me that our paper would be suppressed for ten days from March 25. No ground was given. The Commandant further declared that the Sozialistische Republik would be suppressed for three months on account of the enclosed article. Criticism of the Social Democrat MacDonald is an insult to the British Government and a danger to the British occupation.

The ten days' suppression is deliberately intended to prevent our voice reaching the miners in the Ruhr miners' struggle, which begins on April 1. The three months' suppression is intended to make us powerless in the electoral campaign. The British military authorities are trying to use the three volumes of ordinances of the Inter-allied High Commission against the Communists, so that the effect of the "state of emergency" shall be left even without the suppression of the Communist Party, altho they could not succeed in securing the suppression of the Party.

Captain Welton informed me some weeks ago that the British authorities wished for a victory of the centre parties in the coming elections, the Social-Democrats and the clerical "Zentrum," and were doing everything to make such a victory possible.

With Communist Greetings, S. FAHL, Editor, Die Sozialistische Republik.

All protests to the MacDonald government have brought no results and the paper is still forced to come out as an illegal organ.

The attitude of the british Occupation Authorities towards the German workingclass has not changed for the better since the MacDonald government has been in power and if anything they are harsher in their treatment of strikes and demonstrations.

Judge Who Indicted Herrin Klansmen Is Pinched By Young

MARION, Ill., April 17.—The home of Sam Sterns, Klan Cyclops of Marion and Chairman of the County Board of Supervisors, was fired into by unknown assailants, complain Klansmen, about ten shots ware fired they say.

City Judge E. N. Bowen, who called the Grand Jury which indicted more than a score of Klan leaders for their activities in the recent booze war during which Glenn Young, Klan Prohibitionist, seized control of Herrin's City Government, was arrested by Young and Chief of Police John Ford, on a charge of filing false affidavits in the hotly contested city election.

Warren Y. W. L. Dance Coming

WARREN, Ohio., April 17.—The Young Workers League of Warren, will hold a big novelty dance Thursday, April 24th. When the Young Workers hold a dance there is no lack of a good time.

Chicago Music Fans Again Hear World's Greatest Pianist

By ALFRED V. FRANKENSTEIN.

Beethoven's seventh symphony occupied most of the first part of the Chicago Symphony orchestra concert at Orchestra Hall last Friday and Saturday. There is scarcely another symphonic work in the whole range of musical literature which has so much beautiful melody to the square inch of score as this one. Richard Wagner called it the "apotheosis of the dance, the dance deified." Surely no more graceful and appealing dance tunes ever found their way into symphonic literature.

Fannie Bloomfield Zeisler, Chicago pianist, played the Moskowski concerto with the orchestra. The Moskowski concerto was first heard in Chicago in 1907, when Mrs. Zeisler played it with the Chicago orchestra. Since then much has changed. Mrs. Zeisler added triumphs to her already successful career, until now she is known as the foremost woman pianist of America. The Chicago orchestra established itself, and now the firmest founded symphony orchestra in America. Moskowski lost his luck, and is spending his last days in sickness and poverty.

Mere Technic.

The concerto alone remains unchanged, and this is almost as great a shame as that its illustrious composer should be forced to live as he does. It stacks up as about the worst composition heard this season of symphony brilliance. It does so, but there is no music in the process, only endless, tuneless, musically worthless technical display. There is a good beer garden tune in the lost movement, but that is soon lost in the general confusion of foolish noise.

This in no way disparages Mrs. Zeisler's ability. She played six encores in the brilliant style that has won her reputation. Her performance of Fritz Kreisler's "Leibesfreud" had a Viennese spirit and dash second only to the interpretation of the composer.

Edward Elgar's overture, "Cockraigne," a work descriptive of London, opened the program. It is a light and tuneful gentleman's London, that does not compare with Williams' London symphony.

A work played for the first time in America was Perinello's tone poem, "The Dying Swan." It is good water music, in the French impressionist style, but somewhat hurt by an oversentimental title.

Islam and Christianity will share most of next week's symphony program, the next to the last of the season. Rimsky-Korsakoff's "Scherezade" suite, four tone poems based on the Arabian Nights, will be played, and three excerpts from Wagner's "Parsifal." Beethoven's second "Leonore" overture and Ernest Schelling's bloody tone poem, "A Victory Ball," will round out the program.

More Democracy Is Berger's Cure For Teapot Government

WASHINGTON, April 17.—A movement to re-write the Constitution and revise the present form of government was started today by Representative Victor Berger, Wisconsin Socialist, who introduced in the House a resolution which would authorize Congress to call a convention for the purpose.

"The present Constitution makes our form of government a monarchy," Berger said. The president has power equal to two-thirds of Congress. The cabinet is not dependent upon the will of Congress as in the British form of government.

"The Senate, fashioned after the British House of Lords, continues to serve long after the institution it imitated has fallen into disuse," Berger said. "In it a voter from the State of Rhode Island counts for as much as ten voters from the State of New York."

Judges, appointed for life, over-rule the laws of Congress and the people now are victims of "a judicial oligarchy" Berger said.

Demand Removal Of Troops From Kentucky Mines

(By The Federated Press)

NEW YORK, April 17.—On the ground that the mere presence of troops is alone a form of intimidation in industrial disputes the American Civil Liberties union here has appealed to Governor Wm. J. Fields to withdraw state troops from the struck Liberty Coal & Coke Co. mines in Bell county, Ky. Two companies of national guardsmen were ordered out "to protect" mine property on April 5, tho the strike was being conducted peacefully.

Six Children Die In Fire

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., April 17.—A sixth death occurred yesterday as a result of fire which destroyed the home of Louis Ehlich here when Frederick, oldest son of the family, succumbed of burns in a hospital.

Five other children were burned to death in the flaming building, their ages ranged from 3 to 14 years.

Frederick, the oldest boy, was rescued by his father and taken to the hospital where he died this morning. The father himself was slightly burned but was able to leave the hospital.

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PERCY WARD'S SUNDAY AFTERNOON CLASS IN THE ART OF PUBLIC SPEAKING BEGINS IN MAY. There are still a few vacancies left for students. Circular of lessons, etc., can be obtained at the Studebaker Theater this Sunday at the above lecture.

Philadelphia Workers To Hold All Day Celebration May 1st

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., April 17.—A United Front May Day Conference of Philadelphia Labor Organizations decided to hold an All-Day Celebration on May 1.

Twenty-five workers' organizations were represented, including Labor Unions, Workmen's Circles, Young Workers' League and Workers' Party branches. It was decided to celebrate the afternoon at the Friends of Workers' Germany Bazaar as a demonstration of Solidarity with the oppressed workers of Germany, and to hold a vast mass meeting in the evening in the largest hall in Philadelphia.

To all indications this May Day Celebration will be the largest event ever held by the workers of Philadelphia.

The Johnston Bill, the Teapot Dome Scandal, the Farmer-Labor Party and organization of the unorganized workers will be the outstanding issues at the Celebration.

A splendid musical program with the Freiheit Singing Society, the Lettish Singing Society, and a well-known orchestra taking the leading part. H. M. Wicks of the Workers Party will be the main speaker, other speakers in foreign languages will give the Celebration an International tone.

Another Ford Dream; This One Ends In A Vile Police Station

George R. Berner of Wauseon, Ohio had dreams of making a lot of money thru selling a device to make Fords go eight miles an hour faster than they ever went before. Salesmen in the High Tension Company here had told him how good it was so George paid $5,000 for the "exclusive Ohio" rights.

But today George's dream is to get his $5,000 back. He has the three salesmen locked up in the city jail They are booked as John A. Perry, Phillip Mullen and M. J. Maloney.

Nearing the Bottom.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—Money for the McAdoo political war chest is running low, due to the coldness shown by many business men upon whom his managers have counted for assistance. Bernard M. Baruch, formerly his chief promoter, but recently discovered to be in confidential correspondence with Edw. B. McLean, is named as one of the financial angels whose wings are folded and whose back is turned.

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ANOTHER BIG FEATURE OF THE DAILY WORKER

What is behind the present strained relations between the Japanese and American governments? What is all this talk of "grave consequences" being hurled at Washington by Tokio?

The DAILY WORKER will answer these and many other questions in a series of articles beginning today by Jay Lovestone on the growth and significance of American imperialism.

These articles are the result of a thoro investigation of the policy of aggrandizement pursued by the American imperialists and their capitalist governments in the Far East, in Europe, in Africa, and against the Latin-American Republics. The series will be up to the minute in information gathered from the most authoritative sources available.

If you want to know whom, why, where, when and how the bosses and their government have been and are oppressing and exploiting in the colonies and various spheres of influence now in the grip of our ruling class, follow up the whole series of startling revelations completely discloced for the first time by the DAILY WORKER.

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The series is a distinct beat for the DAILY WORKER. The question of imperialism is a most vital one affecting the fundamental interests of every worokingman and exploited farmer in this country. This series will be a real arsenal of ammunition blowing up the arguments of the jingoes and militarists now getting on the job to fan the flames of hatred between the American workers and the working men of Japan and other countries.

Make sure to read every one of the eight articles. Get your friends, your co-workers in the shops and on the farms to read them. Get in your order to the DAILY WORKER containing this series early so that you will receive the paper without any delay. Rush your special orders today, NOW.

THE DAILY WORKER, 1113 West Washington Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.

JURY AWARDS HEAVY DAMAGES LANDLORD VICTIM

Heatless Apartment Was Cause of Death

A rude shock was dealt apartment house owners yesterday by a jury which returned a verdict of $10,000 for Mrs. Helen F. Bornholdt, who charged that her husband died from pneumonia contracted in a heatless apartment. Many apartment house owners are rallying around the defendant, and an appeal will be made from the decision for fear that numerous suits will be started if the award is allowed to go uncontested.

Mrs. Bornholdt charged that her husband took cold and contracted pneumonia because her landlords, S. T. Butler and Laura McIntosh, failed to supply sufficient heat, despite repeated appeals.

"We were forced to wear sweaters and overcoats to keep from freezing," Mrs. Bornholdt testified.

Physicians were called, some testifying that pneumonia could be contracted quicker in overheated than in underheated apartments, while others testified the opposite. The jury returned its verdict within an hour for the full amount of the suit. This is the first time in the history of the state that such an award has been made.

Teachers Admit Guilt But Judge Punishes Striking Pupils' Parents

Bernard Weil, 1756 West Roosevelt road, father of Bernice Weil, a pupil whose punishment started the trouble, and Mrs. Rose Speez, 1921 Taylor street, were each fined $100 as a result of the recent school strike, but later Judge McKinley suspended sentence and placed both on probation for six months.

In Corner for Hour and Half.

Bernice Weil, 12 years old, was the principal witness for the defense of her father and Mrs. Speez. She testified that Mrs. Margaret Royce, a sewing teacher at the school, had made her stand in a corner an hour and a half for tardiness.

Miss Mary E. Tobin, principal of the school, admitted that Mrs. Royce's practice in punishing tardy pupils was bad, and that she had been reprimanded for it.

The judge agreed that Mrs. Royce deserved a reprimand when Bernice testified that she had attempted to explain to the teacher she was late because she had been helping her sick mother.

Framed Charges—Secret Sessions.

Then Attorney William Micon, representing Weil, got into action and told the judge he would file formal charges against Miss Tobin and Mrs. Royce before the board of education.

"So far," he said, "the investigation the trustees said they have made of the Cregier school row has been in the secret, star-chamber sessions for which the board is famous. Now I am going to bring it out into the open."

Handing Out Another Job.

WASHINGTON, April 17.— Marion sentative William J. Graham, Illinois, was suggested to President Coolidge today by Representative Longworth, Ohio, republican leader of the house, for appointment as successor to the late Judge Smythe of the District of Columbia Court of Appeals.

For Better Days In Paris

PARIS, April 17.—A divorce was granted to Mrs. Laura Beatrice Merriam Curtis from James Freeman Curtis, former Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. She was granted the custody of the children.

Your Union Meeting

Third Friday, April 18th, 1924.

No.	Name of Local and Place of Meeting.
237	Bakers and Conf., 3420 W. Roosevelt.
8	Bookbinders, 175 W. Washington St., 6 p. m.
29	Broom Makers, 810 W. Harrison St.
	Building Trades Council, 180 W. Washington.
	Carpenters' Dis. Council, 505 S. State St.
2200	Carpenters, 4339 S. Halsted St.
9	Electricians, 2901 W. Monroe St.
214	Electricians, 4141 W. Lake St.
779	Electricians, R. R., 5324 S. Halsted St.
84	Glass Workers, Emily and Marshfield.
13013	Gold Beaters, 3056 N. Leavitt St.
225	Hod Carriers, Monroe and Peoria Sts.
	Ladies' Garment Workers, Joint Board, 328 W. Van Buren St.
83	Machinists, 113 S. Ashland Blvd.
113	Machinists, 113 S. Ashland Blvd.
175	Metal Polishers, 33 E. 111th St.
273	Painters, 2345 So. Kedzie Ave.
637	Painters, School and Shefield Ave.
863	Painters, 3140 Indiana Ave.
	Pattern Makers, 119 S. Throop St.
612	Plumbers, 9251 S. Chicago Ave.
376	Railway Carmen, Village Hall, Kolzie, Ill.
998	Railway Carmen, 5445 S. Ashland Ave.
328	Railway Clerks, 20 W. Randolph St.
421	Railway Clerks, 19 W. Randolph St.
679	Railway Clerks, 9 S. Clinton St.
4	Railroad Trainmen, 1536 E. 64th St.
119	Railroad Trainmen, 3349 North Ave.
198	Railroad Trainmen, 9120 Commercial Ave.
367	Sheet Metal Workers, Ashland and Van Buren.
	South Chicago Trades and Labor Assembly, 9139 Commercial Ave.
2	Stage Hands, 412 Capitol Bldg.
12	Stove Mounters, 3609 Wolfram Ave.
3	Teachers (Women), Women's City Club Rooms, 4:30 p. m.
	Telegraphers (Com.) 312 S. Clark St.
484	Waitresses, 19 W. Adams St., 3 p. m.
	Women's Union Label League 220 S. Ashland Blvd.

(Note—Unless otherwise stated all meetings are at 8 p. m.)

THE DAILY WORKER MUST GET MOST OF ITS NEWS FROM ITS READERS IF IT IS TO BE A REAL WORKERS PAPER

By WILLIAM F. DUNNE.

The DAILY WORKER is operating with the smallest staff that, with possibly one exception, ever got out a daily paper in the United States. It wants to carry all the news of labor unions, co-operative societies, shop and job news, news of all workingclass activities, that it can crowd into its six pages.

It has not and it cannot afford to have paid correspondents nor does it consider that this is the proper method of getting the news of everything that affects and interests the workers and farmers.

It believes that the right method is for workers and farmers themselves to furnish news to a workingclass paper and it, therefore, proposes to do all it can to inform its readers so that they can give the DAILY WORKER what it needs to become a real expression of the most intelligent and militant section of the workers and farmers of the United States.

* * *

WHAT NEWS IS.

In the first place, to be able to furnish news it is necessary to know what it is. Every day in every district where there are workers and bosses, farmers and bankers, unions and employers' organizations—in other words, wherever the class struggle rages, from the smallest hamlet to the largest city—something happens that will interest workers in other sections and from which they can draw a lesson—if they know about it.. Workingclass news is the multiplied experience of the workingclass—its collective record of struggle. Whether or not you think certain incidents are of news value—send them in.

Gives us news of strikes; of elections in unions, co-operative societies and workers' sick and death benefit organizations; of concerts and entertainments for workingclass enterprises; of elections in cities, counties and states and the issues involved; of accidents in mines, on railways, in factories and mines when workers are injured or killed; of the activities of employers' associations against the workers; if some speaker attacks the workers and their organizations, tell us what he said and what the circumstances were.

Give the news of the death or illness of workers whose activities have been of value to the workers' movement; of campaigns designed to strengthen the grip of the capitalists on the schools; of the stopping of meetings of workers; of the increase in the price of food and clothing and increases in rents; of wage-cuts or increases and how they came about; of working conditions in your industry, trade or locality; of petty tyrannies inflicted on workers by foremen and superintendents; of blacklisting and unemployment.

* * *

HOW TO WRITE NEWS?

BE BRIEF. The DAILY WORKER has but six pages.

Follow the first rule of newswriting—get into the first paragraph, if possible these five things—WHAT—WHERE—WHO—WHEN—WHY.

Give just enough local color for the proper background.

Send in the story as soon as the news occurs.

If you furnish the facts the editors will be able to make any editorial comment necessary. That is one of the things editors are for.

Use a typewriter if it is humanly possible. If you cannot use a typewriter, write plainly with lots of space between the lines. If you are in doubt as to how much space to leave start, by leaving what you think is too much and then make the space twice as wide.

Space is necessary between lines so that editors can make necessary corrections or insertions without having to re-write the whole story. Re-writing takes time.

Number your pages if there is more than one.

* * *

LETTERS TO THE PAPER.

Make a distinction between letters to the DAILY WORKER giving your views on various subjects and news stories. Letters from readers will be printed in a special department. See to it that you do not combine a news story and an article. The editors may have to dig out the news story at the expense of much time and trouble and then be unable to publish your letter. The DAILY WORKER wants expression from its readers but the same rule applies—BE BRIEF.

200 to 300 word letters are best and in no case should they exceed 500 words. They must all be edited and it takes time that cannot be spared to wade thru a half-dozen pages of hand-written manuscript.

If your letter deals with the acts or utterances of some individual do not be abusive for the sake of abuse. It does not strengthen your case. This rule does not apply to capitalists and workingclass traitors but even when dealing with them do not trust to abuse to replace argument.

* * *

FINAL SUGGESTIONS.

When a news story you have sent in is printed read it carefully and see what corrections have been made and try not to make the same mistakes again. You may be sure that any changes that have been made were necessary; editors do not make changes in copy or re-write it for the fun of the thing; they are too busy.

If these few things are followed by our readers the DAILY WORKER will be able to cover the whole field of the worker and farmer movement in the United States at slight expense and its news will have the additional value of being the actual history of the class struggle as it develops day by day, compiled by those who are in the first line of that struggle.

When the DAILY WORKER becomes that kind of a paper it will not need to worry about support because it will be as much a part of the revolutionary movement as are the workers and farmers who compose it.

Start today to be a correspondent of the DAILY WORKER and a historian of the class struggle in the United States.

What Did the Russian Communists Decide?

There is universal interest thruout the United States, among thinking workers especially, about the decisions of the Russian Communist Party growing out of its recent discussions, which have been extensively published in the DAILY WORKER.

We are, therefore, sure that there will be an extensive reading of the two resolutions on party policy, the second of which is being concluded on Page Five today.

The first of these was the Resolution of the Central Committee of the Central Control Commission Concerning the Party Structure. This was unanimously adopted, at the joint session of the Political Bureau of the Russian Communist Party and of the Presidium of the Central Control Commission.

The second deals with the Immediate Tasks of the Economic Policy. Turn to Page Five today and read it.

Free Philippines! Labor And Liberal Organizations Cry

(By The Federated Press)

NEW YORK, April 17.—Complete independence for the Philippines effective as soon as civil and military representatives of the United States can be withdrawn is demanded in a resolution to congress signed by representatives of labor and liberal organizations of the country. Part of the appeal, initiated by the American Civil Liberties unnon, follows:

"On several occasions since 1899 the government of the United States speaking thru the president and congress has specifically pledged itself to grant Philippine independence as soon as a stable government is established in the islands. The practically unanimous demand for independence by the Philippine people shows their own estimate of their ability to conduct their affairs. But quite irrespective of their competence for self-government, we would urge their right to independence."

Among the signers of the resolution are James H. Maurer, President Penn. Federation of Labor; Wm. J. Johnston, President Int. Assn. of Machinists; Frederick C. Howe, former U. S. immigration commissioner at New York; Edward T. Devine, member recent U. S. coal commision; Moorfield Story, former president Bar Association, and the following churchmen: Bishop Paul Jones, Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, John Haynes Holmes, Father John A. Ryan, and Harry F. Ward.

Round World Flight Halted For Week Pending Engine Repairs

WASHINGTON, April 17.— A new motor for the plane Seattle, flagship of the round-the-world flight, is on its way to Alaska, the War Department said today.

The flight will be delayed, a week or more until the engine is installed and other repairs made to the Seattle, which was forced down on the Alaskan coast.

Latest advices to the Department from Major Martin, commander of the squadron, who, with his mechanic, was lost for 24 hours in the Alaskan wastes, are that he is none the worse for his night of exposure.

Brief dispatches from Lieutenant Smith, second in command, indicated Martin's trouble was due to faulty lubrication.

Ford's Pike County Miners Not Allowed To Join The Union

(By The Federated Press)

ASHLAND, Ky., April 17.— Henry Ford has mines in Pike county, Ky., adjoining Mingo county, W. Va. His coal is taken across the Tug river and loaded on the West Virginia side and hauled 80 miles on the Chesapeake & Ohio railway to Ironton, where it is transferred to Ford's own railroad that commences there. In Harland county near the Tennessee line there are other Ford mines. The operations are at present small, about seven openings in all, employing approximately 300 men.

Ford's men are not permitted to join the union and at present they are not getting steady work, neither do they receive the union scale, altho they come nearer to it than at any other non-union operations here.

"Cal" Thinks Time Is Ripe For Him To Say Something

WASHINGTON, April 17.—President Coolidge intends to make a plain, unfrilled statement of the issues of the presidential campaign as he sees them, when he addresses newspaper editors in New York next week.

It is desirable, in Mr. Coolidge's opinion, that the public be always informed as to what it may expect from him and his administration providing they are returned to power. He has clear ideas of the issues, and both he and his advisers agree that there is no reason why the President should not at once take a definite stand upon them.

Japanese Premier Minimizes Effect Of Exclusion Vote

TOKIO, April 17.— Friendship between Japan and the United States will remain unbroken altho the record may be "impaired" by the passage of the Japanese exclusion measure by Congress, Premier Kiyoura of Japan, declared today.

He indicated that the letter of Ambassador Hanihara, which created such a sensation in the United States may have been interpreted in a way not intended by Japan and pointed out that it was written in a "language foreign to us."

Get Rubber Payroll.

AKRON, Ohio, April 17.— Three bandits held up payroll messengers of the American Hard Rubber Company today and escaped with a $17,000 payroll. Three shots were fired. The bandits fled in an automobile, heading toward Canton, with police in close pursuit.

THE POWER COLUMN

Many Changes in Leadership as Live Wires Struggle to Put Their City in Front.

More than ever The Power Column is being enabled to live up to its name as the column which sets forth the activities of those who are giving the power to the DAILY WORKER. The week ending on April 16 has been particularly encouraging. Subs continue to pour in. Locals which got away to good starts are showing their sticking ability by keep up the good work and in other localities where the big campaign did not at first show much activity there is now being manifested an ardent attempt to give evidence of militant determination in the DAILY WORKER behalf.

Warren, Ohio Shares the Lead.

After a merry chase Warren, Ohio, has been able to overcome the lead assumed early in the campaign by Miles City, Mont. The latter added only one sub to its roster while Warren increased its list by four. Both are being pushed by Superior, Wis., which made the best record for the week with 21 new subs added. Newark, N. J., took a rapid climb from far down in the scale to fourth place while several other cities have made speedy headway and are threatening to pass any who let down the pace.

New York and Philadelphia Climb.

Among the week's records are those made by New York and Philadelphia. The latter gained a few notches on Brooklyn in the race between the larger cities while the former has retrived in part its poor start and has now passed Chicago, Detroit, Cleveland, Pittsburgh and Boston. Toledo, Ohio, a banner DAILY WORKER town, and renowned for its success in making the DAILY WORKER grow is also forging to the front and is duplicating its fine record made in securing subscriptions when the DAILY WORKER was first established and in maintaining the circulation intact by securing 100 per cent of the renewals on expiring subs.

Prize Banners to Be Given Winning Cities.

John Mihelic, of Kansas City, comes across with a good suggestion that the DAILY WORKER give a banner to the city which makes the best record during the campaign. We'll go you one better, John. Two banners will be given, one to the city having a quota less than 100 which makes the best percentage and one to the city of the more than 100 class whose final percentage is the highest when the campaign ends on June 15. With almost two more months to go before the campaign ends it will be a wonder if civil war does not break out between the ambitious banner seekers. Hop to it! The DAILY WORKER will furnish plenty of ammunition in the way of trial sub cards and the premium cards.

Standing of the Cities and Result of the Week:

City	Quota	Subs turned in up to last week	Subs turned in to date	Pct. of quota raised
Warren, Ohio	50	30	34	68
Superior, Wis.	50	21	33	66
Miles City, Mont.	25	16	17	64
Newark, N. J.	25	5	15	60
Monessen, Pa.	15	5	9	60
Revere, Mass.	15	5	9	60
So. Bend, Ind.	25	12	14	56
Duluth, Minn.	50	15	27	54
Ambridge, Pa.	15	5	8	53
Portland, Ore.	30	10	16	53
Brooklyn, N. Y.	200	81	90	45
Kansas City, Mo.	50	21	22	44
Turtle Creek, Pa.	25	10	10	40
Galloway, W. Va.	25	10	10	40
Springfield, Ill.	25	7	10	40
Denver, Colo.	25	7	10	40
W. Concord, N. H.	15	6	6	40
Rochester, N. Y.	50	15	19	38
Philadelphia, Pa.	200	58	76	38
Toledo, Ohio	125	25	47	37.5
Cannonsburg, Pa.	30	11	11	36.3
Reading, Pa.	15	5	5	33.3
Oakland, Cal.	30	8	10	33.3
Neffs, Ohio	25	8	8	32
Providence, R. I.	25	7	7	28
Milwaukee, Wis.	100	26	28	28
Worcester, Mass.	75	20	20	26
Astoria, Ore.	15	4	4	26
Mananga, Minn.	15	4	4	26
Ely, Minn.	25	6	6	24
Pittsburgh, Pa.	150	21	38	25
Erie, Pa.	15	3	4	26½
New York City	500	68	114	22.8
Canton, Ohio	50	4	7	22
Paterson, N. J.	25	5	5	20
Grand Rapids, Mich.	25	5	5	20
Bessemer, Pa.	15	3	3	20
Cleveland, Ohio	250	35	50	20
Hammond, Ind.	15	3	3	20
Christopher, Ill.	25	2	5	20
Elizabeth, N. J.	15	3	5	20
Johnson City, I..	25	3	5	20
Chicago, Ill.	1,000	174	199	19.9
Boston, Mass.	200	34	36	18
Youngstown, Ohio.	30	4	5	16½
St. Louis, Mo.	125	4	19	15
Seattle, Wash.	50	4	7	14
Detroit, Mich.	400	53	59	14.7
Rockford, Ill.	15	1	2	13.2-3
W. Frankfort, Ill.	15	1	2	13.2-3
San Bernardino, Cal.	15	1	2	13.2-3
Marshfield, Ore.	15	1	2	13.2-3
Daisytown, Pa.	15	1	2	13.2-3
Los Angeles, Cal.	100	8	10	10
Waukegan, Ill.	50	2	5	10
McKees Rocks, Pa.	30	3	3	9.9
McKeesport, Pa.	30	3	3	9.9
New Haven, Conn.	25	1	2	8
Minneapolis, Minn.	200	6	17	8.5
Buffalo, N. Y.	150	4	9	6
Zeigler, Ill.	75	3	5	6.6
Int'l Falls, Minn.	15	1	1	6.6
Waterbury, Conn.	25	1	1	4
Cincinnati, Ohio	25	1	1	4
St. Paul, Minn.	100	2	4	4
Roxbury, Mass.	30	1	1	3.3
Akron, Ohio	30	1	1	3.3
San Francisco, Cal.	100	3	2	3
Moline, Ill.	50	1	1	2

HONOR ROLL

Militants who have sent in new subs since the last POWER COLUMN was published:

NEW YORK CITY: H. Samuelson, 13; Max Halebsky, 2; J. Vadas, 3; S. Rosen, 1; A. Hetenyi, 1; Br. No. 1, N. Y. C., 3; Hilme Kakkila, 2; J. Malmberg, 1; Sylvan A. Pollack, 4; J. Brahdy, 4; Th. Terkkonen, 2; M. Rosenberger, 1.

TOLEDO, OHIO: E. Merrit, 12; G. Verberg, 2; N. Beck, 1; A. W. Harvitt, 5; Davy, 1; Willnecker, 1.

CHICAGO, ILL.: N. Juel Christensen, 1; G. Udell, 2; Geo. Maurer, 1; John Stoll, 3; J. S. Mangas, 1; Chas. Kratochvil, 2; F. Buck, 3; Rose Spector, 1; A. J. Maki, 1; S. T. Hammersmark, 1; Fred Freidel, 1; J. Huculak, 1.

PITTSBURGH, Pa.: Wm. Scarville, 12; John Kluvo, 1; L. Rosenthal, 1.

DIAMONDVILLE, WYO.: S. S. J. Osasto, 13.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.: R. Baker, 2; M. Ismay, 1; A. Rubin, 1; J. A. Bekampis, 4; John Lyman, 1; W. Romanik, 1; L. Cohen, 3.

SUPERIOR, WIS.: Tyomies, 11; John Laure, 1.

CLEVELAND, OHIO: U. Wirta, 2; N. Schafer, 1; W. Cornovaloff, 1; Geo. Popcun, 2; J. J. Fried, 1; L. Bryar, 1; W. M. Davy, 2.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.: N. H. Tallentire, 3; Mrs. O. C. Ogg, 1; F. E. Miner, 4; C. H. Douglas, 1.

NEWARK, N. J.: Emil Gorde, 9; A. Stonekes, 1.

PORTLAND, ORE.: L. Berry & J. Shovec, 6.

DETROIT, MICH.: R. Tekkonen, 1; W. Wirta, 2; Jos. Kasper, 2; J. Buderin, 1.

ST. LOUIS, MO.: T. R. Sullivan, 4; H. L. Goldberg, 4.

DULUTH, MINN.: R. Harju, 5.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.: I. Esselevsky, 5.

BUFFALO, N. Y.: A. J. White, 1; Carl Johnson, 3.

OMAHA, NEB.: L. Worzel, 4.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.: Harry Davis, 4.

MONESSEN, PA.: Pearl Lammi, 4.

PHOENIX, ARIZ.: Wm. O'Brien, 4.

HITEMAN, IOWA: J. J. Phillips, 3.

SCRANTON, PA.: Joe Arbacheski, 3.

MARENGO, WIS.: W. P. Branch, 3.

CHRISTOPHER, ILL.: A Staples, 3.

WARREN, OHIO: Chas. Williams, 3; Ellen Maki, 1.

WAUKEGAN, ILL.: W. H. Lehto, 3.

SEATTLE, WASH.: M. Hansen, 2; Wm. Clough, 1.

AMBRIDGE, PA.: Geo. Maich, 3.

ABERDEEN, WASH.: Wm. Ketah, 3.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.: Esthonian Br., 3.

CLAIRTON, PA.: Peter Pichler, 3.

PUEBLO, COLO.: S. Okicich, 3.

BOSTON, MASS.: Geo. Kraska, 1; Wm. Simons, 1.

OAKLAND, CAL.: P. B. Cowdery, 2.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.: E. Marks, 2.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.: Jos. Bapidus, 1; A. Bimba, 1.

DENVER, COLO.: Wm. Dietrich, 3.

BURGETTSTOWN, PA.: Michael Puskar, 2.

BALTIMORE, MD.: Art Liskela, 2; Phillip Caplan, 1.

YONKERS, N. Y.: N. Horn, 2.

ASHTABULA HARBOR, O.: J. Hillberg, 2.

SO. BEND, IND.: John Tezla, 2.

COLQUET, MINN.: O. Pajhonen, 2; Tyyne Kiute, 1.

TELLURIDE, COLO.: Wm. Kangas, 2.

HEGEWICH, ILL.: N. Busich, 1.

YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO: P. Taub, 1.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL.: Oscar Rosvall, 1.

ERIE, PA.: K. Niemyjski, 1.

LANSING, MICH.: F. Cooke, 1.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.: M. Silverman, 1.

STAMFORD, CONN.: I. Wofsy, 1.

NEW YORK MILLS, MINN.: C. Olson, 1.

JOHNSTON CITY, ILL.: John R. Wood, 1; Steve Zivoder, 1.

GARDNER, MASS.: John Luomi, 1.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y.: J. Horvath, 1.

DECATUR, ILL.: R. Robinson, 1.

BRIGHTMOOR, MICH.: C. Jarinen, 1.

CHESTER, MASS.: Ossian Londer, 1.

MILACA, MINN.: Aug. Berglund, 1.

EVANSTON, WYO.: Lauri Dehlman, 1.

LONGBEACH, CAL.: A. B. Punstone, 1.

FOREST LAKE, MICH.: John Rantanen, 1.

MARLBORO, N. H.: Eva Kuona, 2.

ST. PAUL, MINN.: G. Skandera, 1.

KINNEY, MINN.: Gust. Valinas, 1.

REVERE, MASS.: Chas. Schwartz, 1.

SPOKANE, WASH.: Leon Starmont, 1.

DRUMHELLER, ALTA., CAN. Patrick Conroy, 1.

ALLIANCE, OHIO: J. Gordon, 1.

TARENTON, PA.: B. Strucel, 1.

GRINNELL, IOWA: F. B. Garver, 1.

McWHORTER, W.Va.: Rocha Antulov, 1.

BRANTWOOD, WIS.: Matt Sokila, 1.

KLEIN, MONT.: I. Blasko, 1.:

PASADENA, CAL.: A. Joseph, 1.

Stuff Ballot Boxes For McCormick In Dawes' Home Town

(By The Federated Press)

EVANSTON, Ill., April 17.— Forty more votes were recorded for Senator Medill McCormick, defeated Newberry senator, than were actually cast in the entire precinct for McCormick and Deneen, it was revealed when the official canvass of Evanston, General Dawes' home town, began after the April 8 primaries. Evanston is also the main garrison town of Dawes' "minute men of the constitution," an organization that would imitate in spirit the ballot smashing tactics of Dictator Mussolini of Italy.

It was shown in the official returns that Precinct 2, 6th ward, had cast 261 votes altogether. Deneen was credited with 98 of these votes in both the unofficial and the official report. But the precinct officers had given McCormick not only the 163 votes to which he was entitled but 138 more that could not be accounted for when the ballots were rechecked. This ballot stuffing in Dawes' bailiwick is the most serious irregularity in the senatorial race so far discovered.

The minute men have not yet mobilized to defend the constitution against McCormick's friends.

Alexander Trachtenberg

recently returned from a fourteen months' trip to Russia and Central Europe as a delegate of the Workers Party of America, will lecture on

"WHAT I SAW IN RUSSIA AND GERMANY"

at

North Side Turner Hall

820 North Clark Street

FRIDAY, APRIL 18, 1924, 8 P. M.

Admission 25 Cents

Auspices, Workers Party, Local Chicago

Immediate Communist Tasks Under Russia's Economic Policy

Resolution of the Central Committee of the Russian Communist Party on "The Immediate Tasks of the Economic Policy."

* * *

(Adopted by the Political Bureau on December 24, 1923, in execution of the decision taken by the Plenums of the Central Committee and the Central Control Committee on October 25. This resolution has to be submitted for final confirmation by the Plenum of the Central Committee.

* * *

(Concluded from yesterday.)

V. Home Trade and Co-operatives.

Under the New Economic Policy, the organization of commerce has a unique importance becouse, by means of the commercial apparatus, there must be the closest linking up of the nationalized industry with the peasant market. Every strengthening of the co-operative and of the state commerce and every enlargement of the field of their activity imply an enlargement of the sphere of the socialist economy. Every weakening of the positions of the co-operatives and of the state commerce and every strengthening of the positions of the private middle-man, dealer and merchant imply an enlargement of the sphere of domination of the bourgeois capitalist conditions. The support, therefore, of the co-operatives and the development of the state commerce, the winning by them of positions from the private commercial capitalists on the basis of competition, the economic employment of this capital gained by them, form the most important tasks of the economic policy of the Party.

In the meantime the crisis has shown that the co-operatives and the state commerce are not up to those tasks which confront them: the tasks of establishing an immediate connection between the state industry and the mass consumers.

The insufficient flexibility and the specialization of the organs, the unweildiness and the bureaucratism of the commercial apparatus, the high rate of the additional expenses, the incapability of reaching the mass market, the insufficient adaptability to the needs of the scattered many millioned peasantry—all these demands from the Party a steadfast work for eliminating these defects resulting from the crisis. The problems of commerce confront the Party in all their immensity.

VI. Private Capital.

The problem of the relation between state and private capital forms, at the present time, the most important problem in the sphere of economics, and it is decisive for the relation between the class forces of the proletariat, based on the nationalized industry, and the new bourgeoisie based on the elementary play of free competition. By establishing the basis for the New Economic Policy, which has fully justified itself and requires no revision leading practically to a return of war Communism, the Party has not only permitted private capital to accumulate a certain amount of capital resources derived from commerce, but it has also handed over for partial exploitation by private capital a part of the means of production at its disposal (concessions, leases, etc.).. In this latter sphere the participation of private capital is both absolutely and relatively negligible. The comparatively more important role of private capital in commerce is due to its greater adaptability to the retail trade and to the supplying of the needs of the scattered customers in the village.

The state capital cannot take upon itself the rapid establishment of immediate connections with the whole 100 million mass of scattered productive peasantry, but also in this sphere the growth of private capital must be kept within certain limits by means of strengthening the economic role of the co-operatives and of the state commerce and by means of an adoption to the needs and conditions of trade in the village.

Help Co-Operatives.

One of the principal pre-conditions for the strengthening of our positions against private capital must be the fixing of reasonable prices. The Soviet rule having concentrated in its hands the principal mass of products which are needed by the village, must become capable of ensuring that the state organizations and co-operatives sell more cheaply than the private dealer. We must render the mass consumer — worker and peasant — aware of the superiority of the co-operative and state trade of those organizations based on private capital. The co-operative organizations are destined to play the chief role in trade organization, especially in that of the retail trade. A number of measures must, therefore, be adopted which will render the co-operatives an effective weapon for elimination of private trade capital (state subsidies to co-operatives, in particular, to the workers' co-operatives; transference of the co-operatives to the principle of voluntary membership; the greatest attention must be devoted to enlarging the network of co-operative organizations and to strengthening the lowest co-operative nuclei; the realization of their right to enter into immediate commercial relations with the state industry; drastic reduction of additional expenses; greatest possible reduction of intermediary channels, thru which the goods are passed on to the consumer, and the like).

Along with this, in order to render subordinate the activity of private capital to the general economic policy of the Soviet power, a number of further measures must be adopted for regulating the prices of the principal articles of mass consumption. On the other hand the control over accumulation on the part of private capital must be reached by measures of taxation. There must be a drastic taxation of luxuries and an intensification of the struggle against predatory speculators.

The Party has resolutely abandoned the policy of grain requisition and the system of rationing the food supply to the working population. By allowing the peasants freely to dispose of the results of their labor, the Party has thereby permitted to a certain degree the participation of private capital in the exchange of goods and has no reason for abandoning this policy. But the Party must systematically work for strengthening its position in this sphere also, by a tenacious and unwearied struggle for the complete domination of the peasant mass market.

VII. Financial Policy.

An extraordinarily important gain for the realization of the principal tasks of our economic policy, was obtained in the last year by the introducing a stable valuta—of the chervonetz, and by making it the fundamental valuta of the country (out of 350 millions representing the total amount of money in circulation in the country, the chervonetz already comprises 270 millions, i. e. about four-fifths).

The introduction of the chervonetz and its maintenance as a stable valuta were only possible as a result of the progressive increase of our entire economy and prove the correctness of our policy of economic reconstruction.

The circulation of the chervonetz forms, at the present time, one of the most essential aids for the development of our economy. The growth of the state industry mentioned above during the last year would not have been possible without the chervonetz. On the basis of the circulation of the chervonetz, credits have been and are being granted to trade, industry and agriculture. The granting of bank credits to industry and trade has reached a considerable degree of development. These credits have formed a fund for conducting operations, without which the systematic development of industry and of the entire national economy would be impossible. Basing itself on these credits, industry has for the first time been able to develop its production without any set-backs, and was also able to accumulate considerable stocks of goods in anticipation of the harvest.

Production Efficiency.

The strict accounting, the correct calculation of the cost of production and the introduction of a proper system of bookkeeping in our factories and works, trusts, syndicates and trade organizations, have only become possible, thanks to the stability of the chervonetz, and their perpetuation and improvement in the future will only be possible by its help.

The further policy of our Party must consist of preserving the stability of the chervonetz, and of perfecting the currency reform. The interests of the broad masses demand the perfecting of the currency reform, i. e. the substitution of a stable valuta for the sinking Soviet notes. The perfecting of the currency reform must become one of the principal tasks of the Soviet power in the next period.

The successful accomplishment of this task implies an improvement in the position of the peasant economy, a raising of the material position of the working class, and of the working strata of the population in general, and the recovery of our economy as a whole.

The successful carrying out of the currency reform, is only possible by reducing as much as possible the budget deficit and by strict economy on the part of all economic organs. The struggle against wasteful expenditure of any kind therefore constitutes an essential economic requirement.

As regards the state budget, considerable gains have to be recorded. The normal resources of revenue have increased. The note press is playing an increasingly less important role as a means of covering expenditure. In the future, every effort must be directed towards increasing the pecuniary resources of the state without increasing the burden of taxation on the working strata of the population, by increasing the yield of profit derived from the state lands and undertakings.

Budgets.

At the same time there is an undoubted improvement in the preparation of the budget estimates themselves. For some years past the Soviet power has been striving at the creation of a real budget. But it was only in the last year that any considerable improvements were attained in this direction. We have for the first time, budget estimates which correspond to the true state of affairs, and which to a greater extent than hitherto permit one to foresee and to calculate in regard to the state administration and economy.

The introduction of the chervonetz has, of itself, considerably facilitated the possibility of proper accounting, and consequently also of a systematic control over economy as a whole, as well as over single undertakings. The improvement and perfection of the budget plans have constituted the next step. But it is only by improving and perfecting the currency reform, that it will be possible, on the basis of a stable currency unit, to formulate effective financial plans for industry and trade, to conduct a correct calculation and to organize a reliable system of recording and accounting.

The currency reform must therefore form one of the essential prerequisites for the necessary increasing of the co-ordination between the various parts of the national economy, and it will for the first time provide a real basis for the effective systematic control of economy.

VIII. On the Necessity of increasing the Basis of Planned Economy.

It would be a fundamental mistake to assume that, with the preponderance of the small peasant economy, with the increasing importance of the world market and of its prices in our economy, the state planned management would be able to exclude the possibility of crises under the N. E. P.

The present crisis emphasizes, however, the necessity of increasing the efforts towards co-ordinating the single branches of the national economy, and extending the basis of planned economy in the work of the state economic organs.

In a far greater measure than heretofore, the Party must learn to coordinate the elements of the state economy in their mutual relations with the market. This task is facilitated by that fact that we have now gained considerable successes in regard to the creating of fundamental premises for the management of planned economy, without which it could easily transform itself into a bureaucratic utopia. These premises for a successful planned economy consist of: 1. the creation of a stable valuta, 2. the organization of credits, 3. the accumulation of material resources with which to operate, 4. the realization and strengthening of certain forms of the organization of economy (trusts and the like), 5. the existence of a number of individual plans, constructed on the basis of experience, in the first place of well-founded budget plans and the like.

The existence of these conditions furnishes the possibility of a far more successful work than hitherto of the state organs of planned economy. The next tasks are the strengthening of the "Gossplan," the increasing of its role in relation to financial and credit policy, the creating of closer connections between its work and the work of the People's Commissariat for Finances, the Superior Council for People's Economy, the People's Commissariat for Agriculture, the Commission for Interior Trade and the like, the strengthening of its local organs and the like.

The next task of the "Gossplan" must be the systematic study of the current market conjuncture, and the elaboration of fundamental measures aiming at influencing the trend of the market. The "Gossplan" must be actually guaranteed that position which was indicated in the resolution of the 12th Party Congress. The appointing of one of the vice-presidents of the Council of People's Commissars as president of the "Gossplan" assures the immediate participation of the "Gossplan" in the solution of all current questions of the economic life.

IX. Practical Conclusions.

A. In the Sphere of Agriculture.

1. Intensification of agriculture, development of the cultivation of raw materials, of cattle-breeding, etc., by means of several stimulative measures (alleviation of taxes, credits and the like);

2. Development of grain export by every means in order to procure market for the surplus grain produced by the peasants, and thereby to gain better grain prices for peasants' economy; for the same purpose there must be the greatest possible reduction in the additional expenses for the purchase and transport of grain;

3. To adopt all measures for organizing the state grain trade in the home market in such forms as will guarantee the stability of grain prices (arrangements for the transport of appropriate quantities of grain, regulation of freight charges, development of the distribution of elevators, etc.);

4. Development of a complete system in the villages of consumers and agricultural products and for supplying to the peasantry the necessary articles of consumption;

5. The adoption of urgent measures for the development of agricultural credits by a central agricultural bank, and by local credit associations, in order before all to supply the peasants, the peasants' associations and the collective farms with agricultural machines and tools at reasonable prices on the principle of long-term credit;

6. Beginning with the year 1924, transition to the levying of a uniform agricultural tax, calculated in stable valuta;

7. For the year 1924 there must be instituted large scale alleviations of the agricultural tax for peasant farms with but feeble resources; the organizations of agricultural laborers (All-Russian Confederation of Agricultural and Forest Laborers) and of the poorest strata of the peasantry (as the Committees of Poor Peasants and the like) must be helped by every means;

8. There must be an end made to the imposing of non-official supplementary levies in the village on the part of local authorities; voluntary levies are only to take place with the sanction of the central organs in each single case.

B. In the Sphere of Industry.

1. Rationalization of production and increase of productivity of labor;

2. Increasing of the tasks prescribed for the various undertakings and systematic distribution of orders, especially in the heavy industry;

3. Reduction of the additional expenses by means of simplification of the organizations of industry, reduction of the number of employees, etc.;

4. Cheapening of raw material, fuel and auxiliary materials of industry by means of reduction of expenditure in their purchase, as well as by means of importation of cheap foreign raw materials;

5. Creation of a well ordered industrial calculation with the imposition of strict responsibility for its correctness;

6. Exact determination of the rights and the duties of the managers of the trusts and of the directors of undertakings, in order fully to liquidate the remnants of bureaucratic centralism;

7. Systematic promotion of practical workers in industry to responsible positions in industrial undertakings and associations;

8. Every help to be afforded to those holding responsible positions in the economic field, in their difficult work for industrial construction under the conditions of a better struggle against private capital;

9. To increase the participation of trade unions in the management of economic organs, in the control of their activity and in the selection of economic functionaries;

10. to bring the Party organiz tions in the undertakings nearer t production, by means of regular i formation being supplied the Part nuclei regarding the progress of th work in the undertakings and associa tions, by means of a free discussio regarding all sides of the activity o the economic organs and by means o stimulating the initiative of the com rades as to seeking means for the im provement of the economic work.

C. In the Sphere of Wages.

1. To aim at an increase of wages in accordance with the progress of the industry and of the productivity of labor;

2. To impose severe penalties for the withholding of the payment of wages. Along with this there must be recognized the necessity of fully compensating the worker for loss deriving from the fluctuation in the value of the Soviet note in all cases of the withholding of payment of wages.

3. To forbid the payment of bonuses on the turnovers, and only permitting the payment of bonuses on the net profit and then only to particularly conscientious and meritorious functionaries with the consent of the trade unions;

4. To improve the housing conditions of the workers, acknowledging as an urgent task the insuring of state credits for the Soviet housing schemes;

5. Special attention must be given to the payment of insurance contributions in order, in the first place, to insure that portion of the unemployment who constitute genuine proletarian elements and who are, before all, to be absorbed into production as soon as the latter is extended.

D. In the Sphere of Foreign Trade.

1. To adopt further measures for consolidating the foreign trade monopoly;

2. To attract foreign capital for the purposes of foreign trade, by promoting mixed companies for carrying on export and import;

3. To carry out a scheme of imports and exports connected with the fundamental economic plans and insuring a favorable trade balance (preponderance of exports over imports) and the supplying of Soviet industry with raw material, with materials and semi-manufactured goods;

4. The greatest possible development of foreign credits for export trade.

E. In the Sphere of Home Trade.

1. Extending the subordinate trade apparatus, in particular the network of subordinate co-operatives, on the basis of a careful service in the interests of the consumer (by introducting stocks of assorted goods indispensable to the mass consumers, etc.), and regulation of the relations with the private middleman in order to subordinate the latter economically to the co-operative and to the state trade (by a regulation of retail prices, etc.).

2. Strengthening the regulation of wholesale prices, before all of articles of mass consumption, in the first place of those of peasant consumption, extending the same to retail prices by means of establishing maximum allowances for profit to the co-operatives on the wholesale organs, by means of operating with certain stocks of goods on the part of the state in order to reduce the prices in certain areas, finally, by means of establishing a credit policy aiming before all at serving the interests of the subordinate trade organs.

3. The necessity must be recognized of normalizing prices of salt, petroleum and sugar in all categories of trade (co-operative, state and private trade).

4. Modification of the existing system of centralized purchases on the part of the superior organs in the direction of promoting immediate contacts between the subordinate trade organizations, the factory and work associations and the wholesale and retail stores, transforming accordingly the systems of the granting of credits to co-operatives and state trade.

5. The necessity must be recognized of a revision of the existing system of syndicates in order to abolish those which cannot be economically justified, limiting as a rule the commercial activity of the remaining syndicates within the confines of wholesale trade.

6. To revise the existing railway tariffs with a view to cheapening the transport of mass consignments of goods.

7. To adopt all measures for reducing the additional trade expenses by means of reducing the number of trade representations, both in the capital and in the provinces, by eans of giving contracts to co-oper ive and state trade organs, finally y the reduction of wasteful expendi ire (personal conveyances, office uipment, advertising, etc.).

8. Selection of a special reserve aff of functionaries for strengthen g the co-operative and state trade rgans.

9. The establishment of an exact nd punctual rendering of accounts n the part of trade organs.

F. In the Sphere of Finances.

1. Strictest observance of the stipuated annual budget, absolutely limit ng the amount of the deficit within he confines provided by the budget.

2. Transition to a stable valuta bolition of the issuing of unstable Soviet notes and issuing not later than in the spring, in connection with the reform of the agriculture tax, of stable currency of a low denomination in pieces under one chervonetz and of small silver coinage.

3. Reduction of indirect taxes on articles of mass consumption, before all on salt, petroleum and refined sugar.

4. Cheapening of the credits for industry and trade purchases and decentralization of credits with a view to bring them within the reach of the subordinate economic units.

5. To exploit by every means the regulating role of the credits, co-ordinating the activity of the state bank and of other credit institutions with the leading organs of industry and trade thru the "Gossplan" and the Council of Labor and Defense.

G. In the Sphere of the Work of Planned Economy.

1. Enlarging of the role of the "Gossplan" regarding the elaboration of effective economic plans for the Council of Labor and Defense as to the connection of the elements of the national economy and to the regulation of market conditions on the basis of a systematic study of the economic conjunctures.

2. A close co-ordination between the work of the "Gossplan" and of the People's Commissariat for Finances, Superior Council for People's Economy, the Commission for Home Trade and other economic people's commissariats, with an obligatory co-ordination of the general work scheme of the Central Statistical Institution with the work scheme of the "Gossplan."

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C. P. P. A. Aids Communists.

The Conference For Progressive Political Action thru its official organ, "Labor," is waging war on the June 17 Farmer-Labor convention to be held in St. Paul.

It warns its readers that June 17 is a carefully baited trap set for the unwary workers and farmers by the Communist ogres and, that once in, the hapless wights will be devoured. The June 17 convention called by farmer-labor parties representative of the movement in more than half a dozen western states is in no sense a competitor of the July 4 conference called by the Conference for Progressive Political Action.

If the C. P. P. A. had said that it was its intention to organize a farmer-labor party or if any of its acts and utterances could be so construed, it could consistently denounce the June 17 convention as a dual movement and advise the elements it can reach to stay away for that reason.

The last thing in the world that the C. P. P. A. wants, however, is to be confused with the elements that desire the formation of a class farmer-labor party; it does not even wish to sponsor a heterogeneous third party dominated by middle class groups; it has no intention of crystallizing the disgust with and distrust of the two capitalist parties into anything more than some sort of an "independent" movement to back LaFollette for the presidency. In the elections for congressmen and senators and state offices it intends to back so-called progressive republicans and democrats. It does not intend to establish any sort of an organization other than the one it now has—a bi-partisan voting machine controlled by labor union bureaucrats and labor union lawyers.

It should be plain from the above facts that the reason the C. P. P. A. fights the June 17 convention is not because the Workers (Communist) Party of America will be represented there by five delegates and that the Federated Farmer-Labor party which includes Communists in its membership will also be represented by three or four delegates, but because it is against the organization of a class party of any kind.

It wants to continue the united front of business men, wealthy farmers, lawyers and small manufacturers which allows nothing but middle class views to dominate. It fears the rise of a rank and file organization such as will in all probability come out of the June 17 convention.

What will be the result of the campaign of sabotage carried on against the farmer-labor movement by the C. P. P. A.?

The result will be one that will please the Communists hugely—the frightening away from St. Paul of any middle-class elements who might have opposed with some effectiveness the formation of a class party. The C. P. P. A. will not succeed in keeping away from St. Paul those groups and organizations that really desire to organize on a class basis and the only consequence of its volunteer efforts will be to make of the June 17 convention exactly the kind of a gathering that the Communists desired in the first place—representatives of every union, co-operative society, workingclass party, etc., that is willing to sever all connection with the parties of American capitalism and help to build a mass movement of workers and farmers.

The C. P. P. A. is certainly welcome to everybody who does not want to take this step in the struggle that the masses are forced to wage for the preservation of elementary privileges and which will serve to consolidate their forces for an offensive against American capitalism.

Amalgamation.

In St. Louis the painters' union is engaged in a struggle with the bosses but gets little or no support from other building trade organizations and this experience is duplicated dozens of times in every industrial center.

The building trades crafts were more militant in their earlier history than they are now; they developed the sympathetic strike and the doctrine of "an injury to one is an injury to all" to a high point while the building industry was of a more competitive nature.

Of late years the officialdom of the building trades unions has sought to force a policy of arbitration and conciliation on the membership and this has resulted in almost complete demoralization; true, wages are still high and conditions fairly good but only because of a building boom and the consequent demand for skilled labor.

The building industry is peculiar; if a contractor can prevent a strike until the building is finished he can, without much fear of reprisal, tell the building trades to go to a much warmer climate and does so. Craft division, combined with the yielding to the safe entreaties of the employers' agents for "peace and harmony" has put the trade unions in a precarious position.

Faced with a like situation the building trades unions of England amalgamated and multiplied their power many times. In America the same remedy is indicated but it can only be accomplished by an organization such as the Trade Union Educational League, which recognizes that the mere logic of an idea is not enough to obtain general recognition but that ideas must be given organizational backing and unity of purpose on the part of the rank and file who want progress be opposed to the unity of an officialdom for whom everything is all right just as it is as long as they draw their very satisfactory salaries.

Educating Young America

A nation-wide campaign with the object of instilling the "American ideal" in the hearts of everyone has been launched here in Chicago by a number of persons who are worrying about the welfare of our great nation.

The type of persons who are doing all the worrying is interesting. The City Club, the Union League Club, the Woman's City Club, the Association of Commerce and the Kiwanis Club were all represented at the preliminary meeting.

One Rosenthal, a contractor who employs many workers, is chairman of the literature committee and the speakers bureau is headed by Professor George Vincent of the Rockefeller foundation.

Assistant City Superintendent of Schools Hogge was also present and promised that the burning message of the "American ideal" would be placed in the hands of every one of the 500,000 Chicago school children.

This will be of great help to these little Americans when we go to war for the House of Morgan or the Rockefellers or some other patriotic group and shows the exceptional educational facilities enjoyed by American children. We hope the leaflets issued will point out that the Russian children are deprived of the manifest advantages of having no capitalists to get slaughtered for.

Two Dirty Deuces

So the righteous gent known to fame as A. Mitchell Palmer was just a common crook and stood for the blackmail weapon which another more energetic crook—Harry M. Daugherty—held over his head. This much we gather from the testimony of the busy Gaston Means before the senate committee. Mr. Means is not too credible a witness but his detailed story of the conference between Palmer and Daugherty, from which the former emerged white and shaking, carries conviction; no denial has come from either of these gentlement who before the oily flood engulfed them were wont to vociferously warn their fellow-patriots to beware of the Communists who intended to confiscate all private property.

While the attention of the populace was distracted by the loud and frightful cries of these two reprobates, they were busily engaged in confiscating all the private property they could lay their hands on. Just how much the democrat Palmer shook down concerns like the Bosch Magneto Company for will probably never be known but the loot grabbed by the republican Daugherty is of more recent date and may be estimated if the voluble Means continues to talk.

Here we have an accurate measure of the calibre of these 100 per centers. Not only were they the tools of labor hating corporations, the agents who essayed to terrorize and smash the organizations of workers, part of the mechanism of the capitalist state, but they were and are criminals of a particularly loathsome type, men who deliberately created widespread misery, who tore families apart, jailed thousands of workingmen and women, sent many to their death at the hands of foreign tyrants and instituted a nation-wide spy system, not only to serve the foes of the workers but to fill their own pockets.

It is possible to have some respect for an individual who, tho cruel and reactionary, fights the workers because he wants his class to rule and believes that it alone is capable of ruling. But the Palmers and Daughertys are merely low types of mercenaries without convictions of any kind who will serve any interest willing to pay them well.

American government, however, is not in trouble today because it has had Palmers and Daughertys in high places. It is in trouble because of the weakening of its economic foundations and it is because of this that its mercenaries cannot be controlled and their acts hidden from the gaze of the working and farming masses.

Palmer and Daugherty are merely two dirty deuces in the marked deck with which American capitalism robs the workers.

Turning them face up will help a little.

Page the Security League.

Our 100 per cent American sensibilities are wounded badly by an article on immigration published by an Italian capitalist sheet, Corriere d'Italia, in which the sacred doctrine of Americanism is ascribed to the influence of a "group of Anglo-Saxons and intransigeant Americans mixed with Puritanic, theosophic, vegetarian, and anti-alcoholic elements."

Will not the American Security League take steps to deny, to a sheet carrying such studied insults, access to our shores?

Lessons of the London Tram Strike

By HARRY POLLITT

The end of the tram strike, like that of the dockers' strike, is another evidence of the sinister part now being played in relation to all industrial disputes by the Labor Government.

The mass of the workers have always imagined that the advent of a Labor Government meant that at last the workers had gained a powerful ally in all their industrial struggles. Instead, the opposite has been the case, and, rather than place the whole resources of governmental machinery on the side of the striking workers, every possible subterfuge and intrigue, and even blatant threatenings, have been resorted to by the middle-class politicians who dominate the Labor Government in order to intimidate the strikers to moderate their demand and accept compromises.

Wonderful Solidarity.

The magnificent solidarity displayed by the dockers a month ago has been excelled by the solidarity of the tramway men and the spontaneous sympathetic action taken with them by the busmen. In the long history of labor struggles no finer example of working class solidarity has been recorded. Let it be placed on record to the credit of the underground railway workers that they, too, would have responded to a similar call for sympathetic action on their part on the first day of the strike had this been demanded by their officials.

As it was, when the government and the capitalists saw that the underground workers were determined to line up with their fellow transport workers, and that this was no idle threat, but one that would be put into practice, increased concessions were immediately offered to the Transport and General Workers' Union.

Government Pressure

And had the underground workers been called out, let there be no misunderstanding, the full demands of the tramway men would have been met. But just as the Labor Government put pressure to bear on Mr. Bevin and his colleagues in the dockers' strike, even more drastic pressure was brought to bear during the tramway men's strike. This took the form of the Government's determination to declare a state of emergency under the Emergency Powers Act.

We understand that Mr. Macdonald, in the middle of the strike, asked the Labor Party to give him complete power to deal with the strike. This, the Liason Committee of the Labor Party refused to do. Yet there can be no doubt that the underground workers come out on strike this state of emergency would have been declared. There should be no misunderstanding as to what this meant. It would have brought about a similar situation as existed during the miners lock-out when the State was used to smash the miners, the right of free speech and agitation during the strike destroyed, and when over 70 members of the Communist Party were arrested for their activities during that lock-out.

Capitalists Sitting Pretty

Even if the workers still doubt that this would have been possible the capitalists had no illusions. They knew that they could rely upon the present Labor Government to act as ruthlessly as any capitalist government would have done under similar circumstances.

In this connection, the reasons for the strike should not be lost sight of.

We believe that the strike was deliberately encouraged by Lord Ashfield and the Traffic Combine interests he represents, in order that as a result of the impasse created, the Labor Government would be forced to intervene with the Court of Inquiry, who, obviously, would have to recommend the setting up of a London Board of Traffic Control.

This would have been a cloak, as it will be, for the future operations of the combine under the leadership of Lord Ashfield to get the complete monopoly of the whole of the traffic system of London, thus ensuring them a guaranteed rate of profit, eliminate all competition on the part of the pirate buses, prevent any attempt on the part of the municipalities to make the combine pay towards the upkeep of the roads in repair.

In these circumstances we urge the working class of this country to demand an end to this serving of capitalist interests by the Labor Government.

We are faced with a situation in which the whole of the organized workers are definitely in revolt against starvation conditions. The Capitalists are making desperate attempts to play off the unskilled men against the skilled men. the sheltered trades against those trades subject to foreign competition. It is surely no part of the Labor Government to be assisting in this business. Their policy is a simple one, and one that the workers will understand. That is to use the advantages of being a government on behalf of the class they are supposed to represent.

The miners' situation gives them one further opportunity of redeeming their otherwise despicable and reactionary record. If this is not taken and the Government refuses to introduce a minimum wage bill that will guarantee the miners a wage equal to their 1924 rate plus the increased cost of living, then we hope that the workers will sweep away these middle-class bourgeois politicians and replace them by men who understand what poverty and a strugle for existence means.

WITH THE YOUNG WORKERS

CONDUCTED - BY THE YOUNG WORKERS LEAGUE

THE FARM AND THE AMERICAN YOUTH.

By HARRY GANNES.

"Get away from the farms" is a popular expression among the American youth. They do not like the life of the farmers, and it is next to impossible to transform a young worker into a young farmer; while the reverse of the process seems to be a rapid evolution.

The long hours and the miserable pay on the American farm is proverbial. Bad as conditions always were for the youth on the farms, they are becoming worse.

For a long time in the United States there were a select group of farmers; those who owned their land, free of encumbrances, and who were able to enjoy some of the luxuries which went with a prosperous farm. But that number was small, and as some figures that I shall quote further on will show, is growing smaller and smaller.

For the past twenty years, the central theme of nearly all cheap and melodramatic boys' novels has been the saving of some farm, at the last moment, by the boy hero by redeeming the mortgage. Farm and mortgage are now becoming synonymous words.

Why is it that the American farmers who technically are the most advanced in the world should suffer such hardships and hold so insecure a social position?

The answer is the predatory nature of American capitalism, and the constant and increasing exploitation of every section of the farmers by both the small and large American capitalists.

The robbing of the American farmers by the railroads is now stale knowledge.

How the Youth Fare on the Farm.

There are 8,000,000 children and young people on the farms in the United States and nearly all of them do some form of farm work. As a whole, the American youth detest the farm and a great amount of persuasion is necessary to keep them on the land. The cities and industrial centers with their highly concentrated life have a strong appeal for them; while, on the other hand, the continually growing depression makes life miserable for them at home. Even tho the farmer might not be utterly bankrupt, as his condition grows worse, he hires fewer farm hands, relying more on his own children to do the work.

On the smaller farms, known as truck farms, whole families are hired to do the work, and the more children in these families, the better for the farmer employing the labor, as children are used very extensively on the truck farms in the United States.

In the harvest fields thousands of young laborers migrate from state to state following the ripening crop. Tho these harvesters are not very young, there is no doubt that the average age is about 25. These workers are not strictly farm workers; for when the crop is harvested most of them go either to the cities or farther west to the lumber camps.

Child Labor on the Farms.

There are in the United States over 2,500,000 children from 5 to 15 years of age; and 61 per cent of these children work on farms.

The conditions of the child farm laborers is indeed miserable. In the Southern cotton fields, the little children drag big heavy sacks about in the fields, picking cotton, under the blistering sun. Their work is very long, sometimes exceeding 10 hours. There are no legal regulations in the South. Thousands of colored children are also employed in this work.

In California, a so-called enlightened section of the United States, employs literally thousands of children, some five and six years old. Even in the highly industrialized states of Rhode Island, Michigan and New Jersey, as well as Maryland, special investigations by the United States Department of Labor (Children's Bureau) reveal horrible facts regarding the exploitation of children and youth in the farming territories.

The hours of all the young farm workers are extremely long. Housing conditions are rotten, and can be likened to the conditions described by Frederick Engels in his **"Conditions of the Working Class in England."** In Maryland and New Jersey, for instance, hundreds of these people sleep in one shack without any semblance of privacy. Children and older people sleep and perform all functions in the same chambers without any partitions.

Because there are no laws to protect these farm children, they receive the most meager schooling. The average number of grades finished by these children is very small, and the type of schools attended are indeed primitive because the wages of the teachers are poor.

Laws Neglect Children.

Most of the states have passed some form of child labor law, but it is significant to note that in no state do they pertain to the welfare of the farming youth. On the land, the children are left to the mercy of the exploiters and their parents, both of whom, in most instances look upon them as objects of work—as farming inplements.

And the number of child workers is growing.

Organization of Farming Youth.

Strange as it may sound, the American farming youth is pretty well organized, but not in its own interests. Reactionary farm bureaus, churches, and capitalist controlled agricultural universities expend great sums of money and abundant effort in organizing the farming youth ostensibly to keep them on the farm, since the American youth has shown such a strong tendency to leave the land.

These youth farm organizations have as their purpose the making of better farmers of the rural youth. At the same time, they are taught the most reactionary sort of trash. For example, the anti-labor president, Calvin Coolidge, was made honorary head of all the youth farm organizations comprising a membership of over 700,000. It may be safely said that the bulk of the American farming youth are the most reliable supporters of the reactionary capitalist elements, tho, at the same time, this spirit is gradually being undermined by the economic reverses which their parents are now facing.

President Coolidge recognized the importance of taking over the ideological leadership of the greater number of farming youth, when he said in accepting the honorary leaderships over the organized farming youth:

"Probably no activity is of more importance to the future standing, prosperity and social position of agriculture than the boy and girl farm clubs."

Difficult to Reach Farming Youth.

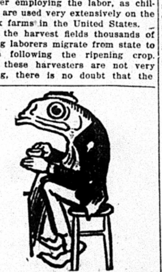
It is extremely difficult to reach the American farming youth with any revolutionary propaganda, as the more intelligent and more revolutionary of the youth do not stay on the farm. Those who are already organized are under the complete domination of capitalistically trained leaders or reactionary farmers.

The Workers Party of America is succeeding, in a small measure, in reaching the American farmers thru its Farmer-Labor Party agitation and because of the favorable state of the farmer's mind due to his embittered position.

The Young Workers League of America has within its ranks some 15 or 16 farming leagues, but these are composed nearly all of Finnish young people.

The problem is to go into contact with the farming youth, and experience has shown that merely sending an organizer into rural territory is not fruitful.

With the growth of the Young Workers League and the development of a mass Farmer-Labor Party, there is no doubt that some valuable means of reaching the American farming youth will be offered the American Communist Youth organization.



The Poor Fish says the senate is doing wrong to harry Andy Mellon because he is a very rich man and if he is annoyed he might take all his money and go away somewhere.

Staws of Alfalfa

By JOEL SHOMAKER
Ye Olde Hay Editor

WHERE, O WHERE ARE THE
CITIES OF REFUGE?
I WENT to a room,
IN A big hotel,
WHERE WISE men talked
AND I HEARD a story
THAT WOULD make gray
STONE MEN weep like babies.
FIVE MILLION farmers
IN THE United States
ARE ON the run
FOR CITIES of refuge.
EVERY FAMILY on the farm
SEEMS TO BE mixed in,
FOR FARMING does not pay.
FIRST COST of crops,
BECAUSE OF no markets;
THE FARMERS of our land
OWE BILLS, notes and mortgages,
TWENTY BILLION dollars in total,
FOUR TIMES the money
COINED, MINTED and printed
BY THE United States Treasury.
THEY CANNOT pay their bills,
FOR BIG harvests are liabilities
AND NOT assets on the farms.
BUT WHERE are
THE CITIES of refuge
TO WHICH the farmers
ARE FLEEING for work and food?
FARM MEN are not
SKILLED WORKERS in any sense.
THE CITIES are crowded
WITH LABORERS on poor pay.
MEN AND WOMEN work long hours
IN SHOPS and factories
TO PAY the rent,
STAND IN with the butcher,
MEET THE doctor
AND PREPARE for the undertaker.
NO, MISTER Farmer,
THERE IS no home or
CITY OF REFUGE for you.

Old Parties Kill Labor Bill.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 17.— The floors are littered with death reform bills as the New York state legislature closes its 1924 session here. Some of the defeated bills provided for restricting injunctions in labor disputes, election reforms, 48-hour week for women and minors, movie censorship repeal, minimum wage commission, state ownership and development of water power resources.

MENTIONING THE MOVIES

By PROJECTOR.

The movement for better films is America is progressing— down—and out.

Trade papers speak quite cynically over the passing of The Little Theatre Films which was to further Art in the films even as its namesake in the field of the speaking stage.

Now, despite the presence on its Advisory Board of the brightest stars in the filmament, including Chaplin, Fairbanks, DeMille, Lubitsch, Hughes, Ingram, Pickford, Seastrom, Sherwood, Villard, etc., its manager is out looking for a job.

They made one picture. And could not release it. "It wouldn't pay," said the distributor. And that was the end of ART. But what can one expect now that America has turned Soviet and capitalism is no longer here to patronize art for art's sake?

Which recalls an aged and honorable joke in the film profession:

"There are two kinds of producers today: those who make bad pictures and write good checks, and those who make good pictures and give bum checks."

* * *

By mutual agreement between picture theatre owners and ministers of Portland, Ore., competition in bunking the "young idea" will be regulated. The theatre owners have promised to bar all children during Sunday School hours.

* * *

"HAPPINESS"—SAME OLD SOAP.

Laurette Taylor, thru her stage work in a succession of one-type Polyanna plays, has built up a public that will probably be satisfied with her screen appearance with Pat O'Malley in "Happiness." That it will bring any of its namesake to a class-conscious worker in the audience is highly doubtful, however.

As usual, she is a p. w. g., good-natured, but somewhat "dumb". She is an errand girl and supports her invalid mother on eight dollars a week. Those miraculous movies!

Delivers a dress to one who has "everything but happiness"—money, beauty, breeding, a husband safely planted in the grave-yard, and still she is unhappy. Enter the errand girl. While waiting for the grand dame, tries on the hats and things. Caught in the act. As a reward she gets a rich home, and an electrician husband.

Her recipe for happiness is "jest lookin' ahead." It should have been Pat O'Malley for there never was a more human, lovable young screen electrician. His hobby for inventions contributes most of the happiness that the audience gets out of this muchly padded film.

The errand girl is ambitious to own her own shop. She leaves her rich home to go back to work so that she won't lose any time. "By hard work and constant application"—you know the rest. She gets $25 a week as a fitter and soon after has her own shop, with her name in electric lights, and her husband, with his name in electric lights just around the corner.

The clinch having come in the middle of the picture, the end is a sermon. She is just breaking even in business, when along comes a gawky little Brooklynite to be taken under her wing and started on the road to her own shop, her name in electric lights, and Happiness.

The inventor of tooth-brushes and mouth-wash must have had such pictures in mind.

What Do You Want to Read?

The DAILY WORKER wants the views of its readers on what serial they would like to see published next. We have had "A Week," the famous Russian novel, and "The Story of John Brown," an account of the life of this illustrious American revolutionist. We are planning for another serial to be started soon. But we would like to get the views of our readers on what they would like to see published. Write your views to the DAILY WORKER, 1113 W. Washington St., Chicago, Illinois.

THE DAILY WORKER
RAISES THE STANDARD
FOR A WORKERS' AND
FARMERS' GOVERNMENT

THE DAILY WORKER

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WASHINGTON STATESMEN GOT BOOZE

U. S. JUSTICE DEPARTMENT FORTIFIED POLITICIANS AT CAPITOL AGAINST DRY DAYS

(Special to the Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, April 18.—Speaker Gillett got a trunkful of liquor seized by the department of justice in 1920, Captain H. L. Scaife, former department of justice agent, charged today before the senate investigating committee.

Scaife's charge brought a sharp rebuke from Senator Wheeler, Montana, when the witness said his testimony was based on "reports" and an alleged newspaper statement by Gillett acknowledging having the liquor for a constituent.

"Who gave you the information?" asked Wheeler.

"Gaston B. Means, for one."

Wheeler Worries About Gillett.

"It is not fair to Speaker Gillett to inject second and third knowledge into this testimony," said Wheeler. "I think it should be stricken from the record."

"I can name witnesses who can prove it," said Scaife.

"We don't want 100 per cent gossip," continued Wheeler.

"You'll find it 100 per cent true," insisted Scaife.

Seven department of justice agents and former agents who could "prove" his story were then named by Scaife.

Everybody Got Some.

Scaife charged that the liquor obtained by Speaker Gillett was a part of liquor valued between $50,000 and $100,000 seized by the Department of Justice before the Volstead Act went into effect.

This liquor, he said, was distributed among officials of the department and private citizens. Scaife said the case was presented to a Grand Jury October, 1922, but no indictments were returned because of insufficient evidence.

"The statute of limitation has not run against that crime and the guilty can be punished if the case is properly presented to the Grand Jury," said Scaife.

Scaife said that he sent a full report of the case to former Attorney General Daugherty by registered mail, asking him why no indictments had been returned in the case.

Liquor Owner Is Absent.

Chairman Brookhart called for Alonzo Bunch of Washington, D. C., alleged to have owned part of the liquor, but Bunch did not respond.

Druggist on The Stand.

The Senate Daugherty Investigating Committee resumed open hearings today with Cecil H. Kearns, former Toledo druggist, paroled from Atlanta penitentiary, again on the stand.

Kerns, who was convicted in 1922 of conspiracy to violate the prohibition law, charged that Federal Judge Killits of Ohio, was responsible for the revoking of his parole.

* * *

Soap King Testifies

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, April 18.—Colonel William Cooper Proctor, millionaire soap manufacturer, denied before the Senate Oil Committee today that any "oil deal" offer had been made to General Leonard Wood at the 1920 republican national convention.

Previous witnesses have said that Wood turned down an offer by the late Jake Hamon of votes and money in return for promise of the secretaryship of the interior if Wood was elected.

"I don't know anything about any such story," Proctor, who was campaign manager for Wood, declared.

Didn't Want Cabinet Job.

His voice choking with emotion, Nichols, intimate friend of the late Jake Hamon, told the committee the story of his "Buddy's death" and how Hamon wrote a secret note to President Harding while he lay on his death bed.

Jake told him Nichols said, that he (Hamon) could have had the secretaryship of interior in the Harding cabinet if he wanted it, but that he didn't want it.

One of Hamon's last acts was to write a secret note to President Harding while he lay dying. Nichols delivered the note to the president and then destroyed it. Nobody but Hamon and Mr. Harding, both dead, know its contents, but when the president read it, Nichols said, tears

(Continued on Page 2)

MINNESOTA FARMER BLOWS UP AND DIES FROM POISON HOG BITE

RED WING, Minn., April 18.—Bacillus poisoning from a hog bite caused Ernamus Johnson, 59, to "blow up" and die, Dr. H. E. Johnson announced today.

Johnson, a farmer living near Diamond Bluff, Wis., literally blew up. His body, which has been swollen and discolored, since he entered the hospital last Wednesday, burst from the pressure of the poison gas.

Johnson swelled up far beyond normal despite all the physicians could do. Then his skin started to give way, breaking at many points. Death followed in a few moments.

HANG NEGROES ON ANNIVERSARY OF DEATH OF CHRIST

Friendless Negroes Die On Chicago Gallows.

Chicago celebrated Good Friday—the Crucifixion of Jesus—yesterday by hanging two young Negroes, Lucius Dolton and Henry Wilson, convicted for the slaying of Policeman Vincent Skiba, January 7.

State's Attorney Robert E. Crowe, gloating over the execution, declared that he wanted more hangings at shorter intervals.

Hangings are few in Chicago, in comparison to the number of slayings here. Rich men always escape the death penalty, white criminals seldom suffer it. The law is speedy in the application of the gallows only in the case of Negroes.

The case against Lucius Dolton and Henry Wilson was railroaded thru in frantic speed. To begin with, the men were not arrested in the act of killing Skiba. Seized later and third degreed an alleged "confession" was obtained by the police.

At the trial in open court thirty days later, the two stoutly maintained their innocence. Policemen have a bad reputation on the South Side where they have committed numerous crimes against the Negro population, but Dolton and Wilson contended that whoever killed this policeman, it was not them.

Negroes Denied Appeal.

Unsatisfactory evidence was offered y the State's Attorney's office. But e jury gave short shrift to the Nero defendants. The verdict of guilty as quickly reached. Appeal to highr courts was denied to black skin d small purse.

Negroes charge that Governor mall is hostile to their race. In the ase of Dolton and Wilson not only id he refuse to commute their senences, as he has commuted many thers, but he would not defer exeution over Good Friday.

* * *

Dies for Killing Detective.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., April 18.—"Diamond Joe" Sullivan, last of the southwest's old school outlaws, went to his death in the electric chair here today—Good Friday—without an outward sign of the "yellow streak" attributed to him by underworld associates.

The prisoner walked to the chair with an air of gay carelessness and ease that astounded spectators. He maintained his calm and unconcerned attitude as the adjustments were made and until the switch was turned on.

How many of your shop-mates read THE DAILY WORKER. Get one of them to subscribe today.

IF YOU HAVE TEARS SHED THEM NOW FOR IGNACE PADEREWSKI

"Ping Lung still lives, but I do not expect him to last out the day."

With these words Dr. W. P. Tague crushed the hopes of the adorers of the fat little Pekinese who once belonged to the son of the last emperor of China and is now the darling of Ignace Paderewski, late anti-Bolshevik premier of Poland.

Newspapermen and photographers, the eyes of the bourgeois world, are keeping the last death watch on the prize pup. It is a tragedy that obliterates the fact that thousands of migratory workers are half-starving on West Madison St, and that greedy landlords are putting mothers with families out into the street.

Pity for Ping! It looks like curtains for him, as he lies in his lacquered bed, with silken mattress and covers in a private compartment of the Paderewski Pullman car in the Illinois Central yards right off Lake Michigan. Ping is suffering from the same plutocratic disease which nearly carried off Fat Bill Taft some time ago—acute stomach ache from eating too much rich food.

Ping is 15 and fat. He has over-indulged in everything. Dr. W. P. Tague who has been giving him hours each day has nearly given up hope. M. Paderewski and the Madame are heart-broken. The measure of their anguish can be gauged by the fact that they are showing more distress over the illness of their dog than over the starvation of the workers of Poland.

COOLIDGE TRYING TO MAKE UP MIND ON JAP PROBLEM

Here Are Two Solutions, Take Your Choice.

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, April 18.— President Coolidge today took under consideration what action he shall take on the new immigration bill excluding Japanese when the measure reaches the White House.

The President conferred in rapid succession with Secretary of State Hughes, known to oppose strongly the exclusion provision in the immigration measure; Senator Lodge, Republican leader of the Senate, who took the lead in supporting the exclusion provision.

One of the following two courses is likely:

1. That Mr. Coolidge will sign the measure and at the same time issue a statement explaining that no practical end would be served by a veto, in view of the temper of Congress; that no affront is meant to Japan and that the administration has made it plain that it strongly opposes the enactment of such legislation against Japan.

2. That the president will veto the measure under some arrangement, such as a plan whereby Ambassador Hanihara would issue a statement clearing up the supposed threat of "grave consequences" in his note, which would give Congress an opportunity to reconsider the passage of the exclusion bill in view of Hanihara's explanation.

Daily Worker Big Issue In Strike Court

All Pickets Are Grilled About Their Paper.

Garment strikers staunchly defended the DAILY WORKER in Judge Foell's court room yesterday, when the prosecutor, stung by the support given the pickets, repeatedly launched an attack on the DAILY WORKER.

"Are you a reader of the DAILY WORKER?" was the question asked of every defendant by Charles Hyde, instead of the usual query, "Did you go on the picket line?"

Raymond White, one of the strikers, was suspected of being a DAILY WORKER reporter and was quizzed at length as to whether or not he ever worked or reported news for the DAILY WORKER. Alive to the fact that the DAILY WORKER is a bulwark of strength to the strikers, the dress manufacturers have evidently instructed their lawyer to concentrate their attack on the paper.

All Read Daily Worker

Every striker admitted proudly that he reads the DAILY WORKER every day in order to get the strike news that the other papers in Chicago will not print.

"I am a striker," said Raymond White when asked his business. "I am not a reporter for the DAILY WORKER and have not reported news to them. I read it every day."

Judge Slams Foreigners

Judge Foell continued his polite but nevertheless severe attack on the right of strikers to picket.

He resorted to the hackneyed phrase which is the last resort of every tyranical fool of the master class when he questions Fabian Tipshus, who was born in Russia.

"I don't want foreigners to ride rough shod over the institutions of this country," said the labor-hating Judge. "This is a country of opportunity and if you don't like it in America you'd better go back to the country you came from".

Constitutional Rights Violated.

After a clash between Hyde and Peter Sissman, Marya Czajkowska was called to the stand, altho she is one of the defendants, and the lawyer for the defense objected to having her called on a technical ground. Sissman argued that no defendant can be forced to testify in her own case. He exclaimed that Miss Czajkowska could not speak English and would not understand. Sissman was overruled. She was finally called. She denied thru and interpreter that Patrick Moran had served her with an injunction writ.

Judge Foell tried to bring out that the strike picketing was a "conspiracy", by trying to show that the strikers were directed by the union. Strike-cards were produced on the demand of the Judge. But Raymond White explained that the cards had nothing to do with a strike benefit or with going on the picket line. They are

(Continued on Page Two.)

May Day a Holiday!

On the initiative of the Harlem section of Local Greater New York, the Central Executive Committee has taken action to make May Day a holiday for every member of the Party.

The Harlem Section recommended to the Central Executive Committee that no Party member should work on the First of May, if they could avoid it, and that those members who were compelled to work on that day should donate to the DAILY WORKER, their wages for May Day.

The Central Executive Committee concurs in this suggestion and urges all Party members to make May Day a holiday whether they work on that day or not. A donation of a day's wages if the member is obliged to work would certainly show a spirit of May Day and such donations will help to build the DAILY WORKER.

Make May Day a Holiday.

CENTRAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
WORKERS PARTY OF AMERICA,
C. E. Ruthenberg, Executive Secretary.
William Z. Foster, Chairman,

LEON TROTZKY UPHOLDS ZINOVIEV IN DEFIANCE OF JOHN BULL'S THREATS

MOSCOW, April 18.—Minister of War Leon Trotsky, speaking here, declared himself in accord with the statement made by G. Zinoviev, president of the Communist International, that Soviet Russia would refuse to meet the entirely fanciful claims made by the British government in behalf of its capitalist clients. Trotsky said that the Soviet government would carry out any engagements made by its representatives at London. It should not be understood, however, that Moscow would be intimidated by inspired propaganda campaigns in the British capitalist press.

The breaking off of negotiations with Roumania did not mean war, he continued, altho there was such a possibility. Germany was the battlefield of the revolution of the west, and the Bessarabian question would be solved in connection with Germany's fate.

The trade unions in Russia have decided to permit the workers to abstain from work for eight days, beginning April 26 and ending May 2. The period will cover the Easter and May 1 and 2 holidays.

N. Y. WORKERS HIT IMMIGRATION BILL AS SCAB SCHEME

Big Demonstration For Foreign Born.

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, April 18.—Two thousand workers voiced their protest against the Johnson immigration Bill in an open air demonstration called by the International Council for the Protection of the Foreign Born. The International Council is an organization representing many labor unions and foreign language bodies. The Workers Party has been one of the prime factors in pointing out the dangers ahead should this bill become a law.

An Open Shop Scheme.

Great enthusiasm greeted the various speakers as they assailed the Johnson measure now pending in the U. S. Senate. Ludwig Lore, editor of the Volkzeitung, pointed out that this bill is aimed primarily to bar all those workers escaping Fascisti terrorism and brutal white reaction in western Europe. The open shop advocates, in mortal fear of the militant elements that would thus strengthen unionism, are trying to weaken the workers by bringing in conservative labor from England and the northern countries. It was shown that Samuel Gompers, is once more lining up with the enemies of labor in his agitation for the Johnson Bill.

Foreign Born In Strike.

Charles Krumbein, District Organizer of the Workers Party, showed that the main reason for this attempt to bar Western European workers, is the role they have played in all the big strikes in recent years. The textile strike, miners and steel workers' strikes showed that the foreign born workers are always to be found in the front ranks against their masters. He further pointed out that this bill is merely the forerunner of numerous others, should this bill become a law.

Among the others who addressed the meeting were Jack Jampolsky, of the Trade Union Educational League, Jack Stachel of the Young Workers League spoke on the attitude of the young workers against this new assault against the foreign born. J. O. Bentall spoke on the attitude of the Western workers. Ben Litfshitz spoke in Yiddish.

A resolution to be sent to all Congressmen from New York protesting against this bill passed unanimously.

Told To Work With Scabs

SEATTLE, April 18.—Pacific coast bill posters are restive under the terms of a contract recently negotiated by international officers and the Foster-Kleiser company after a strike of several week's duration. Unionists received increases and are being forced to work with non-unionists in all Pacific coast cities except Los Angeles.

SENATE IMMIGRATION BILL BINDS THE FOREIGN BORN TO AMERICAN FARMS AS SERFS

(Special to the Daily Worker.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 18.—U. S. farm serfs will be created by the amendment to the immigration bill which the senate adopted this afternoon by a 46 to 39 vote.

The amendment, offered by Senator Simmons of North Carolina, democrat, provides that quotas as large 25 per cent might be provided from countries whose immigrants were skilled in farm cultivation. The farmer immigrant would be required to go to states or sections where farm help is needed.

Should he leave the soil he could be seized as an "undesirable" and deported on complaint of his employer. This is facilitated by the registration clause in the bill.

A Southern Cotton Scheme.

Senator Simmons' idea, it was learned, is to provide cheap and semi-compulsory labor on the tobacco and cotton fields which have lost their Negro tenants and day laborers thru the migration to the industrial north.

War With Japan Nearer.

Passage of the immigration bill puts America just that much nearer to war with Japan. Even if President Coolidge vetoes the bill the Japanese have learned that the legislative branch of the government is indifferent to ordinary diplomatic courtesies where they are concerned.

It was not merely exclusion that was at stake. Exclusion was carried out fairly completely under the "gentlemen's agreement" that existed before. It was the obvious anti-Asiatic bias with which the act went thru.

The reduction of the immigration quota for Europeans to 2 per cent of the nationals living in America at the time of the 1890 census and the registration restrictions put on these immigrants who are admitted will lessen the friendship of Europe and tend by that much toward war.

For Use Against Strikers.

Progressive labor is concerned most with the power which the immigration bill gives the anti-labor administration over foreign born workers coming in here. By putting the burden of proof on the immigrant it will be possible for the government to pick up strikers of apparent foreign birth and hold them in custody until they can prove their citizenship or their "desirability." It is pointed out that the free use of deportation warrants on steel and coal strikers in 1919 will be intensified under the new law.

Senate Democrats Call On Coolidge For Party Showdown

WASHINGTON, April 18.—Senate Democrats, after a series of conferences, today called for a showdown by President Coolidge on his views toward pending bonus proposals in the Senate.

Senator David I. Walsh, Massachusetts, in charge of the Democratic bonus bill, announced he would not press for the Democratic cash payment plan if assurances were received from Republicans that the President will not veto the Republican "insurance policy" plan.

World Court Up Again.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—The Senate foreign relations committee today appointed a special sub-committee to hold hearings on the proposal of the late President Harding that the United States should participate in the world court.

Two Suggestions.

To the DAILY WORKER: Parts of Nexo's "Pelle the Conqueror," particularly those dealing with the Copenhagen strikes and life in the "Ark," could be readily summarized and serialized.—A Reader.

Ragging the Aged.

NEW YORK, April 18.—The Erie Railroad has announced it will give a prize to the oldest commuter on the road. There are 106,000 daily travelers.

Work and Pray, Live on Hay.

OPELOUSAS, La. — The Civic League will celebrate May day with a carnival. Baskets of flowers and messages of hope will be given the poor people of the city.

COOLIDGE BACKERS AT THE STANDARD OIL "U" ARE VERY HARD LOSERS

Charges of political trickery were made today in connection with the presidential nomination of Senator Robert M. LaFollette of Wisconsin by a mock Republican national convention at the University of Chicago last night.

"The entire LaFollette business was framed by a group of radicals in the political science department," C. D. McBride, a senior and president of the Coolidge club declared. "It was carefully plotted by LaFollette workers who wanted it said the University of Chicago favors the Wisconsin senator."

McBride refused to place the name of President Coolidge in nomination because he charged the convention was dominated by "radicals and reds." He declared he refused to nominate any real American on the platform, which called for recognition of Russia, total disarmament, continuance of the "gentlemen's agreement" with Japan, independence of the Philippines and other similar planks. McBride then bolted the convention, followed by several solid Coolidge delegations.

LaFollette was nominated on the first ballot, receiving 199 votes. President Coolidge was given 96; Senator Hiram Johnson 21; Senator Borah 19; Secretary of Commerce Hoover 11, and former Governor Lowden 3.

APPEAL IS MADE FOR PARDON OF PA. POLITICALS

Favorable Action Would Stop 21 Cases.

(By The Federated Press)

NEW YORK, April 18.—On the ground that the prosecutions violated constitutional rights of free speech, the American Civil Liberties Union, New York, is appealing for immediate and unconditional pardons for four victims of the Pennsylvania state sedition act. The prisoners, Joseph Martinovitch and Israel Blankenstein, Communists, and Charles Spinack and Steve Zonoff, members of the Union of Russian Workers, were convicted in 1921 and 1922 for terms from three to five years.

In the cases of the first two mere membership in the Communist Party was held a violation of the law. The only testimony against the men was given by a government spy. Spinack and Zonoff were convicted for distributing radical leaflets.

Twenty-one Workers Party members are waiting trial at Pittsburgh, Farrell and Philadelphia under the same state sedition act, and it is expected that the ruling of the pardon board at Harrisburg in the four cases now before it will have an important effect upon the pending prosecutions.

The governors of Illinois and New York have long since pardoned the prisoners held under the sedition laws of those states. Governor Pinchot of Pennsylvania opposed the sedition law in question before he became governor.

Francis Fisher Kane, former United States district attorney at Philadelphia, who recently returned from Russia, is conducting the appeal of the four cases before the Harrisburg pardon board.

Fire Sweeps Hog Pen.

Fire swept the five-story hog building of Morris & Co. in the stockyards district yesterday.

Series of Important Articles Baring U. S. Dollar Diplomacy Starts in DAILY WORKER Monday!

SOAP KING TO THE DEFENSE OF LEONARD WOOD

Tries to Deny 1920 "Oil Deal."

(Continued from Page 1)

streamed down his face and he shook his head in sorrow.

Wood's Worker Called.

T. A. Harmon, tax expert of Indianapolis, was then called to testify regarding an alleged conversation with James L. Himrod who was connected with Wood headquarters.

Harmon said he met Himrod at Sycamore, Ill., last February, who is an electrician connected with the Moose Lodge at Moose Heart, Ill.

"Himrod told me he was a confidential worker to General Wood," Harmon said. "He said somewhere between 9 and 10 p. m., the night before Mr. Harding was nominated, Penrose called Wood headquarters on the phone. Wood refused to talk, but authorized Himrod to take the message.

"Penrose asked Wood, he said, if he was elected, if he would give 'us' three cabinet members.

Didn't Know How Sick.

"General Glenn was in the room They were the only three. Glenn told Wood 'now is your chance, General—one word will make you president.' Himrod said Wood told him to tell Penrose that he had made no promises and was making none now. Himrod said he told Penrose that."

"Don't you know Senator Penrose was so sick at the time he is supposed to have talked with Himrod that he could not talk over the phone?" Spencer, Missouri, republican, asked.

"I knew he was sick, but I don't know how sick he was. I am merely telling you something that Mr. Himrod said to me. I don't undertake to stand for the veracity of the statement."

Harmon was then excused and William B. Nichols was called to the stand.

Nichols described how he assisted Hamon in the first campaign to defeat Jim McGraw, as republican national committeeman and then to carry the state for the republican national ticket.

"I never knew of Jake Hamon having any ambition except for the best interests of the republican party."

Proctor said he had seen Harry F. Sinclair in New York in April before the convention and that Sinclair was "nominally favorable" to the Wood candidacy.

"Did Sinclair contribute to the Wood campaign?" Senator Walsh asked.

"Not to my knowledge."

The witness said he had heard the decision to nominate Warren G. Harding was made at a conference the night before Mr. Harding was chosen as republican presidential candidate. He said he understood Will Hays, Harry Daugherty and Colonel George Harvey were at that conference.

"What do you know about the influences that brought about the nomination of Harding?" Walsh asked.

"I know nothing."

Proctor was then excused and L. W. Dixon, Western Union telegrapher of Chicago, was called. He "worked" a private wire from Senator Penrose's headquarters at the Chicago convention to the Penrose house in Philadelphia.

Most of the messages sent over the wire were in cipher and names of men mentioned in the convention were discussed, Dixon said.

John T. King, former national committee man of Connecticut, was manager of Penrose headquarters, he said.

"Who did Penrose favor for the nomination?" asked Walsh.

"I don't know."

"To what end was he working?"

"He was trying to eliminate General Wood, Senator Johnson and Governor Lowden."

Dixon said it was generally known at the conference which decided upon the nomination of Harding was held at the Congress Hotel Annex and broke up about 4 a. m.

Dixon was then excused and John B. Alcorn, telegrapher of Terre Haute, Ind., called.

Alcorn said he went to Penrose headquarters the night before Harding was nominated. He said he was sent there to listen to the Penrose private wire.

"A city editor of a newspaper told me Penrose would name the republican nominee that night and that Mr. Harding would be the nominee," Alcorn said. "A reporter took me to Penrose headquarters where I stayed until about 4 a. m. I could not hear all that went over the leased wire. I could only pick up words now and then and they didn't make sense.

Hears Harding's Name.

"I heard the word 'Harding' once or twice, but I couldn't get the connection in any way so I could be sure he was the man who was to be nominated.

"The reporter, named Brown, told me it had been decided at a conference that night that Harding was to be nominated on the third ballot next day."

The name of the newspaper was not mentioned by Alcorn. He said he got into the headquarters with an introduction from Judge Barasa of Chicago, obtained for him by the city editor of the newspaper.

Who Is This Foell?

Judge Charles M. Foell doesn't like the DAILY WORKER. We are proud of the fact. If Judge Foell should find anything to his liking in the columns of the DAILY WORKER we would become suspicious of our loyalty to the working class.

Judge Foell is a bosses' judge. Today he is the garment bosses' judge. Tomorrow he will be the judge of some other group of bosses. The fact that the Chicago Federation of Labor mistakenly endorsed him for re-election last fall, doesn't change the fact.

That Judge Foell is a bosses' judge has been clearly shown in his whole attitude toward the striking garment workers brought before him. Judge Foell, the so-called "friend of labor," has shown himself just as bitter toward the strikers as Judge Denis Sullivan, whom the officials of the Chicago Federation of Labor tried to defeat thru "punishing its enemies."

Judge Foell has taken just as drastic action as "Dennie" Sullivan, in his efforts to wipe out the picket line of the striking garment workers. But his super-efforts at intimidation have had no more effect than those of his co-partner in trying to keep the workers cowed in submission.

The DAILY WORKER intends to continue telling the truth about Judge Foell, and all the rest of the lickspittles of the big employers on the judicial benches of Chicago.

If Judge Foell cannot endure to have the truth told about himself, then so much the worse for him. The republican or democratic judge who parades as a "friend" of labor before election day, is always unmasked, and quickly, when he gets into action on the bench, after election, especially during a strike.

It has come to us that Judge Foell, in resting the criticism and truth-telling of the DAILY WORKER, might try to take it out of the strikers brought before him. It is stated that he might impose heavier fines or jail sentences upon the strike pickets struggling to protect their union, to carry its standards to victory in this fight, and thus secure some more of the scant necessities of life, of which they are now being deprived.

Judge Foell showed himself a turncoat when he betrayed his election promises made to secure the support of the officialdom of labor. On top of this he will show himself heavily tainted with cowardice if he tries to punish strikers for what he dislikes to read in the DAILY WORKER. The workers are learning the answer to the question, "Who Is Judge Foell?"

CHAMPION Y. W. L. SOCCER FOOTBALL TEAM BATTLE WITH DANES THIS SUNDAY.

The champion soccer football team of the Y. W. L. of Chicago will play the Danes for leadership in the Chicago Soccer Football League. The Young Workers League team, which was very successful last season, promises to do even better this spring. The team has been materially strengthened.

At this game, which will be played on Sunday, April 20, at 10:30 A. M., at Humboldt Park, the Y. W. L. team will make its appearance in a brand new uniform, a red jersey which bears the emblem of the Young Communist International, the hammer and sickle.

This game is expected to be a lively one, as many of the young workers will be on the lines cheering and singing for their players. All young workers should be out at Humboldt Park this Sunday morning and bring their song books along with them.

Contempt Fight on Mal.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—Contempt proceedings against Mal Daugherty probably will be started today in the Senate.

A draft of the resolution citing the brother of the former attorney general for defying the authority of the Senate investigating committee will be considered in executive session. Prompt action is expected to follow its approval by the committee.

If the contempt resolution is adopted by the Senate, Daugherty will be haled before the bar of the Senate. His continual refusal would subject him to imprisonment until he consents to testify. A long legal battle will probably result before the reluctant witness is heard.

The committee has all but abandoned its effort to compel Howard Mannington, once resident of the "little green house on K street," to appear.

Pay Boosted in Seattle.

SEATTLE, April 18. — Asbestos workers in Seattle have increased their scale from $8 to $9 a day.

How many of your shop-mates read THE DAILY WORKER. Get one of them to subscribe today.

Trachtenberg Meet

The Trachtenberg meeting at Gary will be held Sunday, April 20, at 2 p. m., in the Workers Party headquarters, 215, 18 Avenue West.

DAILY WORKER IS BIG ISSUE IN STRIKE COURT

All Pickets Are Grilled About Their Paper.

(Continued from Page One)

merely punched so as to keep track of the strikers, he said and to find out who is and who is not working.

Getting The Strike News

"Do you read the DAILY WORKER," asked Hyde of Fabian Tipshus.

"Yes" was the answer.

"Do you read it every day?"

"Yes, I read it every day to get the strike news," Tipshus answered.

Hyde again was aroused by the fact that the DAILY WORKER is exposing the farce on justice being enacted in Foell's court where workers striving for a decent wage are browbeaten like criminals.

Ask Funds For Strike

The Committee of Fifteen yesterday sent a letter to all unions in Chicago asking them to aid the strikers financially. Members of the Committee of 15 today said they doubted if a float to advertise the cause of the strikers. They declared the idea may be abandoned because of the expense.

A recent report says that Gompers, serenely oblivous of the gallant struggle of the garment strikers against the injunction, is in Harrisburg pulling some of his political strings on a matter more important to him, personally than a labor struggle.

Put Off Cases Till Tuesday

The thirteen cases before Judge Foell were postponed yesterday until the coming Tuesday. One of the lawyers was informed by Judge Foell that possibly on Tuesday the cases will be laid over until at least another week.

One interpretation of the postponments is that Judge Foell has a busy calendar and postponed the cases for lack of time.

Daily Worker Forces Judge's Hand

But many are pointing out that the exposure by the DAILY WORKER of the class antagonism in which Judge Foell continually sides with the employers, is making itself felt. These people point out that the publicity has injured Foell's prestige as a fair Judge..

The DAILY WORKER is showing up the Judge who was indorsed by so many labor leaders in the last election, and the cases are being postponed by Judge Foell, it is believed, in order to save his face.

They Read the Daily Worker.

The DAILY WORKER was constantly being brought up in yesterday's testimony by Charles Hyde, lawyer for the ladies' garment bosses.

"Do you read the DAILY WORKER?" asked Hyde of Morris Sher.

"Of course I read the DAILY WORKER," was the answer.

"Do you read it every day?"

"Yes, I read it every day."

"I read the DAILY WORKER to get the strike news," Morris Sher said to a DAILY WORKER reporter a little later. "None of the other Chicago papers tells the truth about the strike of the garment workers."

Judge Foell said in court yesterday: "The right to strike is as sacred as the right to work." If Judge Foell believes that then the least he could do would be to declare the injunction against picketing unconstitutional. As long as Judge Foell sentences strikers and keeps them off the picket line he is acting in the interests of the garment bosses and helping them break the strike.

But Judge Foell should not allow Attorney Hyde to browbeat the girl defendants, get up close to them and wave injunction writs and strike cards in their faces as he has been doing.

The present hearing in Room 807, in the County Building, is a perfect example of the use of the courts in the battle of organized labor against the employers, showing how the courts are used to break strikes in the interests of the employers.

That use of police, detectives and judges to enforce injunctions against picketing is a part of the employers' plan to crush labor. The American Federation of Labor and every organized union has recognized the use of the bench as an instrument in the hands of the employers.

No worker can respect a judge or vote for him on election day when he allows himself to be used as such a tool. This case is not an ordinary criminal case and the defendants are not criminals. The right to picket is as sacred as the right to strike, because one cannot be carried on without the other.

AMALGAMATED HALTS BOSSES' WAGE CUT PLAN

Agreement Continues Until 1925.

The Amalgamated Clothing Workers has come successfully thru protracted negotiations with the men's clothing manufacturers of the Chicago district, it was learned yesterday from Samuel Levine, manager of the Chicago Joint Board.

Wages and working condtions will remain unchanged until the termination of the agreement in 1925. Employers finally agreed to give up their demands for wage reductions.

Union Rejected Wage Cut.

The agreement was made in 1922 to last until 1925. Under its terms either side had the option of opening negotiations for a change in terms at the end of each year. The employers this year took advantage of this and asked for a wage cut. However, the union refused to consider a reduction in wages and after prolonged discussion the employers yielded the point rather than face the stoppage of production that would have followed a wage cut.

25,000 Workers Affected.

Twenty-five thousand clothing workers are included in the Amalgamated's ranks in this district and there is general satisfaction that the union has maintained its position. The fact that the Amalgamated had enough surplus strength to contribute ..0,000 to its sister needle trades union, the International Ladies' Garment Workers, for the dressmakers' strike, is believd to have been a factor in convincing the bosses of the folly of starting trouble.

The Chicago market has been almost completely organized since the long and hard 1919 strike when injunctions and thousands of arrests fail to halt the victorious clothing workers. Hart, Schaffner & Marx and several other firms came in number of years before.

500 Strike Against 50 Cent Wage Cut At Pullman Plant

Five hundred riveters, reamers and other metal workers are on strike at the Pullman shops against a 50 cent cut.

The company is trying to get the men to deal with the shop committee, which is a company union of the so-called "industrial democracy" pattern, but the men refuse to recognize this scab organization.

A mass meeting will be held this morning at 10 o'clock at Samuel's hall, 150 East 107th street. Daily mass meetings have been held for the three days the strike has been going on.

There are altogether 15,000 workers in the Pullman plants and they are unorganized.

Signwriters Sign Three Shops.

NEW YORK.—Three of the 40 small shops against which Signwriters' Local 230, Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers, are striking have accepted the union's demands for a 20 per cent wage increase and a five-day week. The old contract, which expired March 31, gave the journeymen $11 for a five and a half day week. The large employers, constituting 85 per cent of the industry, accepted the new agreement without a strike.

The Troubles of California.

LOS ANGELES, April 18.— With two new outbreaks of the foot and mouth disease discovered within the past 24 hours, 1600 motorists reported stranded at Needles, because of the Arizona ban on automobiles, and with that state planning to call out the national guard to keep California tourists from crossing the river, the epidemic situation in southern California was admittedly serious today.

Jap Ambassador Sits Pretty.

TOKIO, April 18.—There is no present intention on the part of the Japanese government to recall M. Hanihara, Japanese ambassador to Washington, for his letter to Secretary of State Hughes on the American-Japanese exclusion measure, Premier Kiyoura announced.

YONKERS, N. Y., April 18.—John E. Andrus, "millionaire subway straphanger," has ordered a mausoleum built in "Kenisco" to cost between $350,000 and $500,000.

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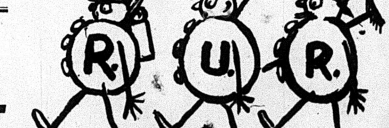

$57,000,000 NETTED THRU TEAPOT DEAL

Witness Says Stock Rose That Much.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 18.—How Harry Sinclair made his money out of the suckers on the stock market rather than out of the ground was brought on in the testimony of W. W. Tarbell, geologist, called before the Teapot Committee by Senator Spence, republican, of Missouri.

Tarbell said how the Teapot Dome lease did not result in much oil production, but it led to a tremendous boom of Sinclair's oil stock on the New York Exchange.

Beginning with a story of the "marvelous manipulation" of the stock of the Mammoth Oil Company, the concern which operates Teapot Dome, Tarbell went on to give figures.

Stock Advances $57,000,000.

The stock was put on the market at $40 and run up to $140, he claimed.

Sinclair's stock advanced $57,000,000 on the strength of rumors about the Teapot lease shortly after it was made, Tarbell added.

Walsh declared as a result of Tarbell's testimony he intended to summon E. C. Finney of the secretary of the interior office to give additional information concerning lease of naval reserve No. 2 in California.

Wood's Buyer Coming.

William Cooper Procter of Cincinnati, who contributed lavishly to the presidential campaign of General Leonard Wood in 1920, told Senator Walsh he will arrive in Washington tomorrow in answer to the oil committee's subpoena. Procter will be quizzed about the sale of the nomination at the Chicago Republican convention.

The late Jake Hamon, who handled the boodle bag at the convention, was brought into the hearings today by Phil H. Baer, United States marshal for the eastern district of Texas. Baer said he was a delegate to the Chicago convention and that Hamon tried to swing the delegation to Lowden. That was before the deal was fixed up that gave the nomination to Harding. At an earlier hearing John Smith of Paris, Texas, told the committee that Baer informed him that Hamon intended to make Baer rich if he got to be secretary of the interior.

Gas Blast Fatal.

JOHNSTON, Pa., April 18.— One person was killed outright today and seven others possibly fatally injured by an explosion of accumulated gas in a residence here.

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Civil Liberties Union And Workers Party In Free Speech Test

(By The Federated Press)

NEW YORK.—Whether peaceful meetings held on private property may be prohibited by interference of police or municipal authorities is the issue in the test case which the American Civil Liberties Union here has brought before the Pennsylvania Superior Court in Pittsburgh. This action is being taken, acording to the union, "following a long series of arbitrary interferences with the right of peaceful assemblage and free speech by Mayor Lysle of McKeesport."

This particular appeal is brought before the court on behalf of Robert W. Dunn, associate director, American Civil Liberties Union and Patrick Toohey, member of the Workers Party. Dunn and Toohey were two of five speakers arrested in McKeesport last September for holding a free speech test meeting forbidden by Mayor Lysle. The meeting was held deliberately by the union and the Workers Party to test the workers' constitutional rights in Pennsylvania, and they say the case will be carried to the United States Spreme Court if the present appeal is lost.

No similar test case has ever been before the high courts of Pennsylvania. Other cases have affected only the right to meet in public places or streets, the court ruling that such places were completely under control of the authorities.

Canuck Lumber Barons Decide To Tighten Screws On Farmers

(By The Federated Press)

WINNIPEG, April 18.—A profiteering activity of the Canadian lumber interests is the statement of the president of the Western Retail Lumbermen's Association of Winnipeg, who urged that the prairie lumber men force the prairie farmers to change from grain growing to mixed farming. As long as the prairie farmer simply grows grain there is little chance of the lumber dealers' squeezing much out of his hide. President Skov of the Retail Lumbermen's Association declares that the lumbermen should not hesitate at using coercive methods if necessary to "make the farmer understand that his credit would be not good unless he engaged in mixed farming." Mixed farming like dairy farming and stock and poultry raising mean no more money for the farmers but it calls for erection of silos and barns and outbuildings and more fences and right there is where Skov and his consorts are numbered among those present.

Night Flying Not So Good.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., April 18.—Lieut. W. A. Fredericks and flying cadet R. H. McCully were burned to death when an airplane in which they were praticing night flying, at Kelly Field, crashed. Fredericks' home was at George White, Texas. McCully lived at Columbia, N. C.

The Long and Short of It.

NEW YORK, April 18.— Business stopped in court here when traffic cop Andrew Geyer, six feet six, appeared as a witness against Jacob Starr, four feet tall, accused of delaying traffic. Geyer has been on the department twelve years and it was his first arrest.

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Furchtsam, 2541 South Crawford Avenue.
Superior Tea & Coffee Co., 3641 Ogden Avenue.

BRITISH RULERS ARE RAILROADING 8 INDIAN RADICALS

Communists Put Issue Up To MacDonald.

BOMBAY, India, April 18.—"A trial is proceeding in India upon the outcome of which hangs for the time being, the right of political action and association for economic ends of the three hundred million members of the Indian working class," says a manifesto issued by the Communist Party of India to Ramsay McDonald and his fellow cabinet members in London.

A charge has been lodged in an Indian Court by the Chief of the Secret Service Department, on behalf of the Indian Government, against eight persons for alleged "conspiracy against the sovereignty of the King Emperor," on the grounds that political agitation has been made among the Indian workingclass for the organization of the Indian workingclass into a political party of their own.

"The most arbitrary allegations have meen made, without foundation of proof, and the trial is proceeding to its close without any chance being given to show its true purpose nor the real issues at stake.

Conspiracy Trial at Cawnpore.

"Gentlemen of the labor Government and Fellow-Workers of Great Britain, it is not we eight accused who are on trial in Cawnpore. It is the entire Indian workingclass and the idea of political agitation and organization of the workingclass which awaits the verdict of the august Court. The time-honored charge of "conspiracy" has been brought against eight individuals, in order to damn the growing workingclass movement in India for social, economic and political emancipation, as illegal.

"Such a struggle is proceeding in India, not only on political but on economic and social lines as well. The movement is all-embracing and is revolutionary in the truest sense of the word, for in its course, the entire outlook and condition of the people are destined to be changed. * * *

Labor Party's Responsibility.

"Were another party in power in England now, we could expect it to sit idly by, while the weapons of the bomb and the Star-chamber proceed unchecked in India. But you are a Government of the working class, pledged to support the interest and welfare of your class wherever these are jeopardized. **As a Party, you have always proclaimed the international solidarity and brotherhood of the workers.** As a Government, you are bound to protect the rights of the Indian workers to freedom of political association for economic ends.

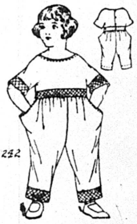
"Under cover of a trial of a few individuals charged with 'conspiracy' for the crime of having preached the Indian workers and peasants into a political party of their own, a whole creed, an entire principle and the long history of the working class struggle for betterment is at stake, **—the creed and principle and tradition upon which you yourselves, as a Party and as a Government, stand.**

"The toiling masses of India will record the verdict or the British Labor Government upon this chapter in the history of their struggle for emancipation.

"On behalf of the Communist Party of India,

(Signed) "Manabendra Nash Roy.

Our Daily Pattern.



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4242. Here is a new and pleasing version of the Romper style, with outstanding pocket sections and comfortable sleeve. Chambrey, gingham, khaki, lnen and cretonne are good for this design.

The pattern is cut in five sizes: 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 years. A 4-year size requires 2 1-8 yards of 36-inch material. To trim as illustrated will require 3-8 yard of 36-inch contrasting material.

Pattern mailed to any address on receipt of 10c in silver or stamps. The DAILY WORKER, 1113 West Washington boulevard, Chicago, Ill.

Send 12c in silver or stamps for our UP-TO-DATE SPRING AND SUMMER 1924 BOOK OF FASHIONS.

Irish Free State Finds The Divorce Problem Hot Spud

DUBLIN, April 18.—Since the treaty between the British government and the Irish Free State was signed, at the close of the year 1921, the imperial lackeys who function as a government in Dublin have had many problems on their hands, many of them quite knotty. They surmounted their difficulties, however, tho sometimes the margin of safety was narrow. It is generally agreed that a problem now faces them which carries more dynamite in its system more than even the republican wing of the Irish Republican Army in its palmiest days.

It is the problem of finding a convenient method for separating a couple once bound in the holy trammels of wedlock, without giving his holiness the Pope an apoplectic fit. The Catholic church has rung the changes on the evils of divorce until Catholic Ireland is almost as prejudiced against it as bootleggers are against straight-laced prohibition agents.

When Ireland was more nominally inside the British Empire, an Irishman finding the bonds of conjugality infelicitous could take his troubles to the British House of Lords, and behind the Pope's back, so to speak, regain the right of self-determination. But small nations are vigilant, particularly when they are Catholic nations, and the question of divorce is at stake. The Catholic church takes the position that those put together by God cannot be separated by man, tho this rule is sometimes violated when one man takes another man from his wife and sends him to death on the battlefield.

The world will watch Ireland on the divorce question.

American Agriculture Pioneers In Russia Hold Conference

CHARKOFF, Soviet Russia, April 18.—A conference of representatives of American agricultural communes of Russia was held here from the 6th to 8th of March. Comrade Smolianinoff, representing the Council of Labor and Defense, acquainted the delegates with the problems that confront the immigrants. It is expected of the immigrants that they will help to rebuild and develop the agriculture of Russia by using the knowledge and methods acquired by them in the United States. For a few years to come Russia is more interested in agricultural immigration, than in industrial. The communes of the immigrants should become educational centers where mechanical means of tilling the land will be demonstrated. The use of hired labor by the communes will be permitted only in cases of emergency and when all able bodied members of the commune will also participate in the work. The conference drafted an appeal to the Russian colony in the United States.

* * *

LENINGRAD. — According to the latest statistics there are now 128,931 women members in the trade unions of Leningrad.

Massachusetts Party Branch Shows How To Boost Membership

To the DAILY WORKER: Here is a bit of good news. The month of March witnessed a phenomenal growth of our branch of the Workers Party, Revere Jewish. It was indeed a red letter month for us. Having only nine members on March 1, we closed the month with 23 full-fledged members and a couple of prospects. This proves that the material is present, and it is only up to us to get on the job.

How did we do it? We arranged a social gathering in the house of one of the comrades and invited all sympathizers to attend. After the meal (?) we started an impromptu forum on the subject, "Why Join the Workers Party?" with a net result of seven applications. Since we have added two members and they are still coming. We are fast turning our new recruits into readers of the DAILY WORKER.

It seems to me that the reason why we are able to enlist new members is because most of our comrades are active in their unions and in their fraternal organizations. This is the real secret of our success.—Charles Schwartz, Secretary, Revere, Mass.

Trachtenberg's Chicago Speech In Monday's Paper

Full reports on Alexander Trachtenberg's speech on "What I Saw in Russia and Germany" will be given in the next issue of the DAILY WORKER. Our early press time made it impossible to carry the story this morning.

Indications point to an audience that will fill the large auditorium at North Side Turner Hall, and we can confidently predict that the effect of the international demonstration will be to put additional life into the movement.

* * *

Trachtenberg in Gary Sunday.

Gary, Ind., will be the scene of Trachtenberg's Sunday speech. He speaks there at 2:30 P. M. at party headquarters, 215 West Eigtheenth avenue.

BIG RAILROADS RUIN SERVICE IN GREED FOR PROFIT

Lay Off Thousands Of Men.

By LELAND OLDS.

(Federated Press Industrial Editor.)

The extent to which private operation of the railroads tends to enthrone profits above the interests of shippers and employes is revealed in the reports of two leading carriers to the interstate commerce commission. During the first two months of 1924 the New York Central and the Pennsylvania have reduced the proportion of the shipper's dollar used to provide for adequate service and have laid off thousands of men in order to squeeze out a larger net income for stockholders. This resulted in a serious impairment of equipment.

Compared with the first two months of 1923 the Pennsylvania has increased the proportion of the shipper's dollar going to profits from 12.9 per cent to 17.1 per cent. This means a decrease of nearly 5 per cent in proportion of the shipper's dollar used to provide for safe and expeditious handling of shipments. The proportion of the dollar used to maintain cars, locomotives and roadbed dropped from 37.2 per cent to 35.1 per cent and the expenditure for maintenance of equipment decreased by $3,355,752.

All For Profit.

The New York Central increased the proportion of the shipper's dollar going to profits from 18.1 per cent to 21.2 per cent. The extra profit was made largely at the expense of equipment. The proportion of the dollar going to maintenance fell from 35.8 per cent to 33 per cent and the reduction in expenditure on the repair of cars and locomotives amounted to $3,370,646.

The Pennsylvania shows the most rapid deterioration of equipment as a result of this policy. Between December and February the proportion in unserviceable condition has increased as follows: Freight locomotives from 17.5 per cent to 21.1 per cent, passenger locomotives from 18.5 per cent to 19.7 per cent and freight cars from 5.9 per cent to 7.4 per cent.

During the same period the following changes in the proportion of New York Central equipment in bad order were reported: Freight locomotives from 22.5 per cent to 25.4 per cent, passenger locomotives from 21.9 per cent to 23.7 per cent and freight cars from 5.9 per cent to 4.7 per cent. When it is recalled that railroad executives proclaimed 15 per cent of locomotives and 4 per cent of cars as bad order ratios which should not be exceeded the recent reduction in expenditures involving the laying off of thousands of repair men appears without excuse.

Pennsylvania Profits Grow.

The results will win the praise of stockholders. Pennsylvania profits for the first two months of 1924 amounted to $11,311,071 as compared with only $8,413,381 for the same period in 1923. But last year's total profits reached $88,065,252, exceeded only once in the railroad's history and gave common stockholders a return of more than 10 per cent. The owners can hardly request a larger return this year.

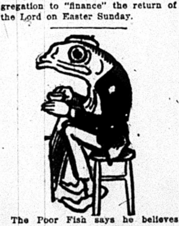
New York Central profits for the first two months amounted to $8,222,246 as compared with $7,734,645 a year ago. But last year's profits when complete amounted to $45,339,427, giving common stockholders nearly 17 per cent on their money, so here again squeezing necessary expenditures is not justified.

There is, perhaps, another explanation of this effort to wring all the profits possible out of the early months of the year. Financiers back of the management may see a business slump ahead and want to pile up profits early in order to pay dividends as usual even tho traffic decreases. By laying off men and decreasing expenditure on equipment they increase the probability of such a slump. And they are well aware of this.

Who'll Resurrect Their Coin?

DALLAS, Tex. April 18.—Rev. John Quincy Adams' little flock of fervent worshippers waited faithfully today for the joint return of their pastor and Jesus Christ.

The "holy roller" parson left town Monday in a flivver after collecting enough funds from his devoted congregation to "finance" the return of the Lord on Easter Sunday.



The Poor Fish says he believes that women should have as much freedom as men but that neither should try to be as good as their social superiors.

Party Activities Of Local Chicago

Party Policy—Membership Meeting.

THE LABOR PARTY POLICY of the Workers Party and the present developments will be discussed at the membership meeting of the party next Tuesday evening, April 22, 8 P. M. sharp, at 2409 North Halsted street, Imperial Hall. C. E. Ruthenberg, secretary of the Workers Party, will make a statement on the question and then there will be full discussion. It is imperative that every member get to this meeting and so better acquaint himself with the important campaigns of the Workers Party for the formation of a class Farmer-Labor Party. Members of the Young Workers League and any others interested in the question are cordially invited to attend.

* * *

Branch Literature Agents.

ON THURSDAY, APRIL 24TH, 8 P. M., 3322 Douglas boulevard, there will be a meeting of the Branch Literature Agents, or Propaganda Directors, as they are called. This meeting will be held regularly herewith in order to take up ways and means of spreading Communist literature more widely and effectively among the non-Communist workers.

* * *

UNITED FRONT MAY DAY CONFERENCE, to which unions and other working class organizations have been invited, will be held April 23rd, at 8 P. M., at 180 West Washington street, in Room 200. All delegates must get to this meeting without fail.

* * *

THE MAY DAY DEMONSTRATION and celebration will be held Friday, May 1st, 1924, 8 P. M., at North Side Turner Hall, 820 North Clark street. Among the speakers thus far listed are W. F. Dunne, editor of the DAILY WORKER. Alexander Bittleman, member of the Central Executive Committee of the Workers Party and former secretary of the Jewish Federation; John Williamson, N. E. C. of the Young Workers League; Joseph Kowalski, secretary Polish Section, Workers Party, and Arthur Pressi, editor Italian weekly, "Alba Nuovo."

In addition there will be a concert.

* * *

THE COMING THURSDAY, April 24th, 8 P. M., J. Edwards will speak at the Maplewood Branch of the Young Workers League on the subject of the Labor Party and the Young Workers.

* * *

ON THURSDAY, APRIL 24TH, at 8 P. M., William F. Dunne, editor of DAILY WORKER, will speak before the open meeting of the Englewood Young Workers League on "Youth in Industry."

* * *

ON WEDNESDAY, APRIL 30TH, at 8 P. M., at North West Hall, North avenue and Western, James P. Cannon, assistant executive secretary of the Workers Party, will speak at the regular meeting of the Trade Union Educational League on "The History of May Day."

All local members should watch this column for news of all routine and special Party meetings.—Martin Abern, City Secretary.

Cyclone Hits New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, La., April 18.—A cyclone, hail and rainstorm swept over a section of New Orleans near Lake Pontchartrain last night, destroying twenty-five small homes, injuring fifty persons and doing damage estimated at $500,000.

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Austria Collapses

The league of nations appointed the Belgian financier Zimmerman as the dictator of Austria, a loan for that bankrupt nation was negotiated with the international bankers, the press of the finance-capitalists announced that Austria was "saved" and among the liberal fraternity there was general agreement that the league of nations was, after some annoying delays, beginning to get down to the business of bringing peace on earth and good-will to men.

Austria today is in a state of utter collapse after the usual capitalist remedies of war on the unions and other working class organizations have been applied. What seemed to be a temporary recovery of finance and industry has become disaster and the government, a tool of the banking fraternity, has squandered the treasury funds by attempting to protect the bankers and speculators when Austrian stocks and bonds hit the toboggan following wild speculation in French francs.

Conditions in Austria are rapidly approaching those that prevailed before the international loan was negotiated.

The depreciated currency has the effect of throwing thousands out of work and this in turn curtails the Austrian markets.

Production and trade cease because no one knows what the price of any commodity will be twenty-four hours in advance.

Capitalism cannot be revived permanently by artificial injections of money.

The disease from which capitalism is suffering may be checked temporarily in this or that nation but it becomes more acute thruout the capitalist world as a whole and the Austrian debacle is a splendid example of this.

It was necessary for the finance-capitalists to come to the rescue of France. A huge loan was made, the franc stabilized but Austria was ruined; the capitalists themselves could not resist the temptation to speculate in the franc. The finance-capitalists chose to save France from immediate bankruptcy—to take care of the greatest danger.

They are preparing now to "save" Germany as they saved Austria and the results will be no better for them for German production can be restored only at the expense of production in other capitalist nations.

Capitalism exists today in a state of chronic crisis. No sooner is a wound salved over in one spot than another lesion appears.

Y. W. L. Material—Poor But Plentiful.

The Englewood branch of the Young Workers League has had some interesting experiences in carrying out the Communist policy of going to the masses and undoubtedly the members have now a better idea of the magnitude of the task the Young Workers League has to carry out—winning the masses of young toilers in America to Communism.

In American industry where boys and girls in their "teens" are not so brutally treated that they feel after working hours the need for nothing but food and sleep, the vicious "welfare" systems sodden and benumb their brains until they register like phonograph records the stereotyped and conventional slogans of American capitalism.

In no country in the world is the rising generation of workers so uninterested in the welfare of their class; any culture other than the Bill Hart school is banned; their music is jazz, their literature is the comic section of the Sunday capitalist sheets, their ideal of the drama that in which the virtuous hero is rewarded by the hand of the daughter of the factory owner.

Yet these thoughtless youths are caught in the gigantic machine of American capitalism; all their lives they will be workers, and the fathers and mothers of workers, for the days of pioneer enterprise are past. They will have to choose some day between the working class of which they are part and the boss class to whom they are now loyal with an unthinking loyalty.

Unemployment, low wages, the speed-up system and the increasing discipline of the factory and workshop will awaken America's youth just as these conditions have produced a young rebel movement in other nations; this is the economic background of the student pacifist movement.

The Young Workers League has the task of guiding the young workers whose shoulders the capitalist yoke galls; it is truly the vanguard of the young workers and it has the field all to itself. Its work, the work it is doing, is to turn the exuberant energy of young workers like those in Englewood to the service of the working class movement.

It is work that requires patience, knowledge and **courage.**

The White House Outburst

The protest of Coolidge against the appointment of Francis J. Heney to conduct the investigation of Mellon's Bureau of Internal Revenue is part of the general, national capitalist conspiracy to stifle the damaging investigations that have broken the clay feet and heads of many employing class political idols.

Our exploiters have had an overdose of these investigations. The order has gone out from the "G. H. Q." of the powers that be who dominate all must discontinue immediately. Each group, in its own way, it is true, is falling in line. The republicans, democrats and insurgents are all preparing to toe the chalk line and run away from the investigations.

But immediate exigencies of a two-fold character compelled Coolidge to demand so openly and arrogantly that the lid be put on the governmental disclosures and that the Senate keep its hands off Mellon. The driving facts here are that an investigation of Mellon's Bureau of Internal Revenue would, as Coolidge well knows, reveal so inherent a sordidness in the capitalist ownership of government as to blast to smithereens the little confidence that Washington may still inspire in the breasts of the uninformed. For instance, the capitol has for some time been saturated with rumors about a million dollar whisky steal in which Mellon and the republican National Committee were the principal beneficiaries.

The nature of the investigator, Mr. Heney, as well the importance of the person to be investigated, has inspired "Silent Cal" to a fit of eloquence. Heney's past record appears to be one of fearlessness in conducting such investigations. The flood of words, in behalf of Coolidge, emanating from the dry-as-dust Beef Trust Senator Watson of Indiana reminds one of the telling blows struck by the Heney revelations in the investigation of the packing interests a few years ago.

More than that, the fact that the reactionary labor-hating Los Angeles Times denounces Heney is sufficient reason for the capitalist watchdog in the White House to get on his hind legs and bark and bite. Commenting adversely on the appointment of Heney, the editor of this open-shop organ significantly remarked in this fashion apropos of the counsellor's record in the old graft investigation of San Francisco: "No business was safe from indictment. . . . One dose of Heney was enough. His record shows him to be a violent, unfair, immoderate, unbalanced, insatiable seeker after power at any cost."

The New England banking interests and the Pacific Coast financial clique are closely allied today. Coolidge's outburst is dictated solely by his fear that too much might be told in an investigation of Mellon's financial maneuvers in the cabinet, at this time, by Mr. Heney who has more than one score to settle with the big capitalist coterie that has been hot on his trail for some time.

Apologetic Leadership

We remarked the other day, following the defeat of the MacDonald government on the Wheatley housing bill, that the leadership of the British Labor Party had shown but little disposition to put up a real fight for the measure.

An editorial in a recent issue of the London Daily Herald, official organ of the Labor Party, confirms our statement.

Speaking of the manner in which the fight for the housing bill was conducted, the Daily Herald says:

> That the government handled the matter skillfully we do not claim. . . . But as Mr. Clynes proceeded his courage appeared, like that of Bob Acres, to ooze away out of the tips of his fingers. The bold front was dropped. A conciliatory, almost an apologetic tone was taken. The whole business was disposed of by Labor's opponents, who had it pretty much their own way. It was a pity that Mr. MacDonald had to attend the National Gallery dinner and could not be present. . . . It would be wise of Mr. MacDonald to husband his energies and to keep his hand firmly upon the helm. If it had been there on Wednesday evening, we cannot believe that there would have been so lame and impotent a conclusion to this effort to save the brave soldiers of industry and their wives and little ones from further undeserved hardship and pain.

The Daily Herald adopts a careful tone but it is not hard to see that even the official organ of the Labor Party considers it a disgrace to the labor movement that the Wheatley bill—the first real working class measure to be sponsored by the Labor Party—was defeated without a struggle.

It may be necessary for Premier MacDonald to attend a National Gallery dinner when a measure of such vital importance to the working class is up for consideration but it is indicative of the attitude of the right wing leadership of the party that this should be so.

Furthermore, we differ with the Daily Herald as to the value that the presence of Ramsay MacDonald would have had and it is our humble Communist opinion that he deliberately ducked a fight and that the Daily Herald is of the same opinion.

Send in your order for the SPECIAL MAY DAY ISSUE of the DAILY WORKER.

There is only one Japanese threat that the bosses really fear and that is the threat of the Japanese workers to establish their own Soviet Republic.

Since people are to receive communion by radio, perhaps some way will be found of enjoying all the privileges of heaven while still on earth. They say the day of miracles has not passed.

Harry Kendall Thaw's "rabbit kiss" may have been hard on the rabbit, but the "oil kiss" that Doheny, Sinclair and the rest bestowed upon the republican and democratic parties has certainly **proved itself more deadly.**

The Case of Jacob Dolla

By WALLACE T. METCALFE.

Behind the walls in a Pennsylvania prison, Jacob Dolla, militant member of the working class, waits daily for word that will return him to his wife and family, giving him the freedom that he was so unjustly deprived of. No word of complaint has come from the lips of this man. Even tho his cup of sorrow has been overflowing at times and the prison walls have engulfed him deeper and deeper into the clutches of their shadows, the world has yet to hear one word of complaint from Jake Dolla. His voice, coming forth from prison, has always urged the workers forward to their tasks, to remain steadfast and loyal to their ideals.

Compared with the splendid loyalty of this man, who as a member of the Lebanon lodge of the A. A. of I. S. and T. W. of N. A., was jailed after one of the most contemptible frame-ups ever recorded in the history of the American labor movement, we have the cringing knave-like conduct of M. F. Tighe, president of Dolla's union, the union he fought for, in who's cause he was cast into prison. In submitting his report to the forty-ninth annual convention of the A. A., recently held in Pittsburgh, Pa., Tighe had the brazen effrontery to assert that everything possible has been done for Dolla and that nothing more could be done. Tighe charged the "agitators," or those active in Dolla's behalf, with being "falsifiers" when they stated that he was doing nothing for Dolla. Gradually does the national president of the A. A. record how he made a special trip to Lebanon to silence the "agitators." In fact, three-fourths of Tighe's report to the convention on the case of Jacob Dolla was taken up condemning the militants active in behalf of their brother worker.

The following letter was received by Tighe from the Department of Justice, Harrisburg, Pa., Nov. 2, 1923:

"M. F. Tighe, 510 Fourth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

"Dear Mr. Tighe—The Pardon Board is still holding under advisement the case of Jacob Dolla, mentioned in your letter of Oct. 29.

"I believe the case will be disposed of at our November meeting. In the meantime we are looking with great care into the evidence and argument presented.

"The trouble is that no matter what the circumstances surrounding the trial may indicate, there was sworn evidence by some of his fellow union members that he worked with and guided them in the making of bombs and the planning of the bombing of a residence.

"On top of that Jacob Dolla entered a plea of guilty. If men in the position of Dolla desire to have their later claim of innocence considered with full credence, they certainly ought not to plead guilty as he did. You can see plainly that a plea of guilty places the Pardon Board in an embarrassing position, even tho the applicant for pardon states definitely that he did not tell the truth in entering such a plea.

"Yours very sincerely,
"GEORGE W. WOODRUF,
"Attorney General."

Nineteen witnesses have sworn to affidavits repudiating their former testimony. A gassed and wounded ex-serviceman was beaten and compelled to testify against Dolla. Scores of others and facts beyond the question of a doubt have been presented proving the innocence of Dolla, yet M. F. Tighe reported nothing done since Nov. 2, 1923. Five months ago, and five dreary ones for Jacob Dolla.

The case of Jacob Dolla was first called to the attention of the world by William Z. Foster and others who have battled consistently for his release, and it was thru the efforts of the T. U. E. L. that the Dolla case was brought to the attention of the forty-eighth annual convention of the A. A., held in Warren, 1923. Every step of the way M. F. Tighe has had to be driven and he has never failed to yelp back at the militants in the A. A. who compelled him to officially do something for the release of Dolla.

If Jacob Dolla is to be released it will be only thru the efforts of the working class, and not the officialdom such as Tighe represents, every labor organization in the United States and the North American continent, every fraternal organization must SPEAK for the release of Jacob Dolla. He is needed on the outside to head the organization in whose cause he was imprisoned. His family needs him. The working class can ill afford to remain idly by and stand with folded arms while its alleged leaders act as pallbearers for the burial alive of its militants.

WITH THE YOUNG WORKERS

CONDUCTED - BY THE YOUNG WORKERS LEAGUE

ENGLEWOOD Y. W. L. FINDS YOUTH RESPONSIVE BUT NOT RECEPTIVE; TO MAKE NEW EFFORT SUNDAY

By P. K.

The must discussed and highly important problem of going "to the masses" presents no difficulties whatever to the Englewood Branch of the Chicago Young Workers League—as per the experiences of the last three meetings. In fact, the branch finds itself in the peculiar position of not having to go to the masses at all, but rather of keeping its bearings and feet against the enthusiastic inrush of these masses. Between 25 and 40 strong, and all young workers, they have conceived such a strong attachment to the Englewood Branch that as the last meeting demonstrated, nothing short of violent ejection can induce them to forego the pleasure of attendance and participation. All of which sounds fine and would be if there was no details and explanations to be added. It all happened like this.

Two months ago, the Englewood Branch, dissatisfied with the work it was doing instituted a new policy. Since it is a small branch and has very, very few industrial workers among its ranks and could not reach the masses thru the shop nuclei, decided upon other methods of reaching the masses. This new policy had two phases; first, to attract young workers, and second, to educate and organize them. Seems simple, doesn't it?

And it is—some of it.

As above intimated, the first part of this policy has more than succeeded. With free dancing as the attraction, the young workers have fairly flocked in. At the first meeting they came in goodly numbers. They came for a good time and for a while they had it. That was the first part of the new policy. Then came the second part. The dancing was stopped, the dancers were seated and a high-powered propagandist took the floor.

A New Specimen.

He was a well-known comrade and he talked well. The young workers listened, some of them curiously, more of them resentfully and more of them indifferently. It was the first time they heard about the class struggle or the Communists. It was the first time they had heard themselves addressed as comrades and young workers. It was the first time they had heard about modern society and the truth was so strange and new as to seem unbelievable. A plea for members proved fruitless as expected. One talk does not make a young worker class conscious. The members were not discouraged. A few copies of the Young Worker were sold.

Came the next meeting and to it flocked all the young workers who had attended previously and also newcomers. Again there was dancing. And again it was stopped and an hour was devoted to a propoganda talk. This time the results were **in evidence. The young workers** were stimulated into argument. But not into joining. The meeting disintegrated into small groups, holding animated discussions.

Pleasant Time Was Had.

And then came the last meeting. The young workers came again in full force augmented by many friends. This time they came prepared to try and obstruct the meeting. The inevitable speaker was again introduced to them and talked to them in spite of their many interruptions and the missiles that found their way thru windows and doors. They are still unconvinced but we feel confident that they will return again. They are terribly miseducated, incredibly incredulous of the truth. Can they be organized? The Englewood Branch proposes to find out. Our next meeting is Thursday, April 24th, at 6359 S. Ashland Ave. Wm. F. Dunne, editor DAILY WORKER, will speak on "Anti-Militarism" to these young workers typical of America's youth.

All young workers, boys and girls, should attend this meeting.

Spring's Trance Means Spring Dance

Youth's Spring is here again. This time it will be a spring dance, given by the Bridgeport Branch of the Young Workers League.

The date—Saturday evening, April 19, 1924.

The place—Milda's Hall, 3142 South Halsted street.

The attractions—Union Jazz Band, novelties and refreshments.

The admission—Half a dollar.

Culinary Workers Organizing

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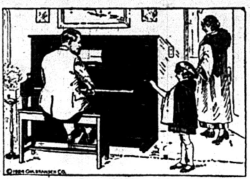
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A Note On The New Russian Poetry

By LOUIS LOZOWICH.

Had your international affiliation or personal curiosity led you to the new Jerusalem of Communist Russia in the busy lecture season of 1918, a certain poster would have, doubtless, attracted your attention, for it announced to red Moscovy a discourse of the famous Bolshevik poet, Vassily Kamensky. The title of the discourse was "The Career of a S— of a B—" (Karyera Sukinavo Syna), and lest you misunderstood the drift and purport thereof a parenthetic subtitle came obligingly to your aid: "The Story of the Russian Intelligentzia" (Istoria Russkoy Intelligentzii).

The piquant incident is significant. Communist Russia is recasting old standards in new moulds, and, in the process, Intelligentzia comes in for a heavy drubbing. Well deserved, it must be admitted. The Intelligentzia dreamt the Revolution, gloried in it, deified it. From Hertzen to Plechanov, from Lavrov to Merezshkovsky the Revolution had been foreseen and foretold with prophetic exactness—its whole course can be narrated in extracts from their works. The Revolution came, and behold the Intelligentzia scatter precipitously to all corners of the globe squealing pitifully its disaffection. Well may the poet take it severely and mockingly to task:

You trembled apprehensively
Like children in some happy expectation.
• • • • • • •
You welcomed the ruin and tragedy
And horror of a new deluge.
• • • • • • •
And it came.

We hear reverberating thunders,
Eternal foundations crash into the abyss.
• • • • • • •
Why then do you not plunge into the storm of events,
Intoxicated by the strangely terrible hurricane?
Why do you still look sadly to the past
As to some land of promise?

Is it not because the past has now taken place of the future? Is it not because:

The dream was welcome only from afar
And originality pleased you
Only in books of poetic inspiration?
(Valery Bryussov, "Invective.")

Apparently, for revolutionary ardor has evaporated at the first approach of rough reality, and past prejudices still hold the Intelligentzia in the grip.

And who is this? Long haired
And speaking in a whisper:
"Traitors!
Russia is lost!"
Must be a writer. . . .
(Alexander Blok, "Twelve.")

And sticking out
From amidst the canon roar
Is seen the round-shouldered back
Of a bespectacled, sickly
Intellectual.
A shaggy head
Is mutterng
Indignant words
About the importance
Of Constantinople
And the Straits.
(Andrey Bely, "Christ Is Risen.")

The world is shattered to its foundation, but the Intelligentzia still cherishes its old illusions. Perish the Revolution that the old prejudices might survive. This is how the renegades are regarded by those members of the Intelligentzia who stuck to the guns. But a further distinction must be drawn between the old and the young.

Bryussov, Bely, Blok, Ivanov, Sologub, men already in the fifties and the sixties, came to the Revolution with a baggage difficult to discard. Extreme modernists of some twenty years ago, they grew to maturity at a time when environment was so oppressive and life so banal that they might have exclaimed with the poet:

Un couchant des Cosmognies!
Ah! Que la Vie est quotidienne!
(J. Laforgue, "Complaint sur certains ennuis.")

Disgusted with the stifling circumambient atmosphere, they retired within their ego whence they exuded, as it were, a protective covering, a subjective poetry that sought respite in ancient Greece, in the far Orient, in the infinity of the Cosmos.

Too skeptic to accept official religion, they built up an ideologic logomachy of "God-seekers" (Bogoiskately) and "God-creators" (Bogostroitely). Masters of ancient and modern languages and literatures, thoroly versed in old and contemporary philosophy, esthetic theoreticians of a high order, prose writers of great power—it was in poetry that they reached their full stature. Never before had Russian poetry ascended such heights or sounded such depths; never before had the Russian language exhibited such subtlety, richness, expressiveness. They brought Russian poetry to a state of excellence that will compare favorably with the poetry of any nation.

The Revolution shook them from their torpor, but was powerless to transform them completely. True, they turned from dream to reality, they forgot their individual selves to blend with the mass, but they were not sufficiently assertive. It is with their pre-revolutionary achievement that their fame rests.

But if these men, entrenched behind their deep rooted habits and convictions, behave with reticence and speak with reserve, the younger poets fling caution to the wind and bring their intemperate excesses into the market place. Shershenevitch, Mariyengoff, Kamensky, Polyetayev, Yesenin, Guerasimov, Mayakovsky throw a challenge to the whole world, exult in terror, blood, dynamite, blaspheme Christ and God, denounce Pushkin and Raphael, threaten destruction to the old order, call to universal revolution, celebrate the reign of labor. In a great outburst of revolutionary patriotism they glorify the Communist fatherland. The German Expressionist poet has well expressed their attitude:

Tag der Freiheit heiliges Russland!
. . . . . Oh, Tag der Wonne

Nie hat Europa schoneren Tag, nie
unsere Jugend herrlicheres Ziel!
(Carl Ooten, "Fur Martinet.")

They sing paens to the new art and the new life. Art and life are for them indissolubly one.

Prikaz for the Army of Art.

The brigades of old men always
trudge on slowly
The same straggling step.
To the barricades, comrades!
To the barricades of souls and hearts!
• • • • • •
Enough of jog-trotting;
A leap into the future!
• • • • • •
Forward singing and whistling!
• • • • • •
Enough of pennyworth truth;
Sweep clean every old notion from
your heart.
The streets are our brushes,
The public squares our palettes.
• • • • • •
Into the streets, Futurists,
Drum players and poets!
(Vladimir Mayakovsky.)

Dekret About Fence Literature, Decoration of Streets, Balconies With Music, Carnivals of Art.

Come on, fellows—
Poets, artists, musicians—
Roll up your sleeves.
Yesterday the Tolstoys and Kants had
taught you;
Today it is your own head that works.
Let us take all vacant fences,
Roofs, facades, sidewalks;
Let us decorate them to the glory of
Freedom
Like universal cathedrals.

Then follows an injunction for poets to paste their verse on posters all over the city, for painters to decorate it, for musicians to play and sing with and for the nation.

There are six working days in the
week,
And I boldly propose
To stage carnivals and processions
Every day of rest,
In praise of the spirit of Revolution
In the world.
(Vassily Kamensky.)

Technically little change has taken place in Russian poetry during the Revolution. All schools of Europe are represented. The Soviet government, master—nominally, at any rate—of the printing industry, has shown itself extremely indulgent (often too indulgent, one is tempted to say) with the poetic effusions of all schools and tendencies. Studios have been opened for recitation, theoretic analysis and esthetic discussion of poetry, anthologies have been issued, magazines have been published. When the shortage of paper is too great "oral almanachs" do duty for printed ones. Poetic production has increased to proportions never before attained in Russia.

At one end—on the right—are the Proletarian poets, who seek simplicity, and the Symbolists, who seek subtlety; in the middle are the Imaginists (Imaginistry), who seek rich imagery, and the Futurists, who seek the hidden contact of dissociated ideas; at the other end—on the left—are those who, like the Suprematists, seek the "zero point of art," and the Nothingists (Nitchevoki, "Art must be destroyed!"), who seem to have found it. Before the Revolution Krutchenych thought this admirable:

Dir boor shtchill
oobyestchoor
skoom
vy so boo
rlez.

And now Malyevitch thinks this superb:

Oole Ele Lel Lee One Kon See An
Onon Koree Ree Koazambe Moena
Lezh
Sabno Oratr Tulozh Koaleebee Blestore
Teebo Orene Alazh.

These quotations are as cryptic in the Russian original as in the literal English transcription. The theory of the extreme poetic Left absolves the poet from the use of comprehensible language. The great Russian poet Tyuetchev said:

A thought once expressed
Becomes a lie.

The poets of the extreme Left are evidently determined to utter no lie, for they express no thought. Poetry is to be sung in a language newly created by each poet, a language empty of logical content but full of emotion to all those whose souls are carry inteligibility, but communicate emotion to al those whose souls are attuned to receive it, and whose mood and temper are congenial with the poet's own mood and temper. Whether these chosen spirits be ten or a million is of no consequence.

In the background of the rich poetic activity there is an abundance of speculation in the social theory of the new art (Lunatcharsky, Bogdanov, Fritche, Tchukovsky, Shklowsy). Russian society—and all other—is passing from the Hell of Capitalism thru the Purgatory of Proletarian Dictatorship to the Paradise of Communism. To each different stage corresponds a different form of art (poetry, we know, is a prostitute—poesia e una pttana—which is not the least of her merits). Present Russian art is still wavering between capitalist reality and Communist visions. It would be therefore premature to draw a valedictory of Communist poetry before it found full expression. Daring experiments are tried and incompatible poetic elements often collide and burst into explosion. A school whose phylogenetic evolution, so to speak, took some five decades elsewhere is now ontogenetically recapitulated in five months. It is before all else a period of preparation, fermentation, incubation. It may be that some attempts are halting and some experiments crude; it may be that poetic circles are cluttered. But if the great energy liberated by the tremendous upheaval has not yet crystallized into definite shape, high enthusiasm sustains every effort, and, according to the Communists, when revolution is in full swing he who whines is an imbecile.

And perhaps they are right!

We Are The Mob

By OSCAR KANEHL

We are the mob. Thank God.
To suit?
We have no more to loose
Than our chains.

We are the mob. Thank God.
To be moderate?
Tell it those,
Whose measure doesn't overrun.

We are the mob. Thank God.
Considerateness?
Recommend it those
Who are lounging on cushions.

We are the mob. Thank God.
Patience?
Desire it from those
Who are eating from filled dishes.

We are the mob. Thank God.
Ever to toil only?
We have nothing in our body
Nothing upon the body.

We are the mob. Thank God.
Desire nothing more from us.
Recommend us nothing.
Tell us nothing.

We are the mob. Thank God.
Why keep it secret?
We are the mob. Thank God.
We will show it to you.

Translation by Paul Acel.

"The idea becomes power when it penetrates the masses."
—Karl Marx.

SPECIAL MAGAZINE SUPPLEMENT
THE DAILY WORKER

SECOND SECTION
April 19, 1924
This magazine supplement will appear every Saturday in The Daily Worker.

Where Do You Stand On June 17th?

By ALEXANDER BITTELMAN.

This question should be addressed to every leader of labor in the country and to everyone who claims to represent the interests of the exploited farmers. Now is the time for each organization of workers and poor farmers to take a definite stand on the convention of June 17th in the Twin Cities, which is to cement and consolidate the farmer-labor forces of the country for an independent political struggle against the domination of capital and its servants in the government. Now more than ever is the time for positive commitments on this momentous issue in the life of the oppressed masses of America. Where do you stand?

It is no longer the old abstract proposition of independent political action versus nonpartisan politics of the kind practiced by Gompers and the C. P. P. A. Nor is it a mere matter of preference, taste or desire. No, it is a perfectly concrete, definite and practical problem that is now confronting the workers and exploited farmers. It is the problem of June 17th or July 4th. Which do you choose?

And remember: there isn't must time left for making up one's mind. In another few weeks the workers and poor farmers of America will have to take action. They will have to decide in which of the two gatherings—June 17 in the Twin Cities or July 4 in Cleveland—they will participate. Hence, the immediate necessity of placing this question on the agenda of all organizations of workers and poor farmers.

A Third Party or a Labor Party.

Of course, a class farmer-labor party, this is what the workers and exploited farmers need. A party of their own. A political instrument for their own battles. A means to further their own interests as against the interests of the exploiting and ruling classes.

Who will undertake to challenge or disprove this contention? Only those who don't give a damn for the interests and well-being of the workers and exploited farmers; only those who are consciously or unconsciously working for the promotion of the interests of capital, big and small. In short, only those who represent interests other than the interests of the workers and exploited farmers will deny the imperative necessity of a class farmer-labor party.

This pressing need of a class farmer-labor party is not of recent origin. It has been with us for many and many years, practically since this republic of ours was established. But never, never as yet in the history of the country were conditions so ripe and favorable for the realization of such a party. And, furthermore, never was there so much at stake for the life interests of the oppressed masses depending upon the immediate and successful formation of a mass farmer-labor party. Who will deny this?

The C. P. P. A. and July 4.

Much of what has been said before will no doubt be accepted as true by quite a number of leaders of labor and exploited farmers. Which is progress, indeed. For there was a time, and not very long ago, when the nonpartisan bunk of Sam Gompers, and the newer edition of the same thing by the C. P. P. A., were practically dominating the American labor movement.

Happily this is no longer the case. Social and political events have the great virtue of compelling action, if not always understanding and sympathy. And so it came about that even Gompers was compelled to congratulate Magnus Johnson from Minnesota on his election to the Senate, in spite of the fact that the election of Magnus Johnson was the result of a third party movement, which is clearly at variance with the political "philosophy" of this same Gompers.

This, of course, is not the most significant symptom of the times. With Gompers it means very little after all. Regardless of what he may feel compelled to say at one time or another, he is positively hopeless from the point of view of progressive developments in the American labor movement.

But there is another case which is of much more significance. It is, namely, the result of the last conference of the C. P. P. A. in St. Louis. The leaders of the 16 standard railroad unions, who mostly compose and completely dominate the Conference for Progressive Political Action, came to St. Louis to endorse William G. McAdoo as the presidential nominee of the Democratic party. This decision was to be the crowning act of a year or more of nonpartisan "progressive" political action, whatever that may mean.

But the gods of politics (and the developments of the class struggle) willed differently. It was not to be McAdoo, not in St. Lous. The presidents of the railroad unions could not—don't you see, they couldn't—endorse McAdoo after it has been publicly proven that he had been on the pay roll of Doheny, one of the biggest oil magnates in the country.

Did the presidents of the railroad unions, which is the C. P. P. A., suffer a change of heart because of these developments? Not at all. Neither a change of heart, nor a change of mind. The same old thing. Which is best proven by the fact that most of the presidents of the railroad unions, who did not dare to endorse McAdoo in St. Louis, gave him their endorsement in Chicago only a few days subsequent to the St. Louis gathering.

While in St. Louis, however, they merely delivered and listened to speeches, applauded vigorously all the fine sentiments of Morris Hillquit, and decided to hold another conference on July 4, in Cleveland.

Speaking again of the virtue of events and developments to compel action, here is a case. The C. P. P. A. has been clearly and expressedly a non-partisan proposition in the sense of supporting "good" men on the tickets of the two old parties. It was going to complete this policy by endorsing McAdoo on the ticket of the Democratic party. The interference of events prevented this from happening. What is to come next?

To answer this question is to define the present nature and political tendencies of the C. P. P. A. and of its conference of July 4 in Cleveland. The answer is: that at and after the conference in St. Louis the C. P. P. A. has taken a definite turn in the direction of a third party. Which means, in other words, that the C. P. P. A., at its conference in Cleveland on July 4, may under certain conditions throw in its lot with a third party—bourgeois liberal party.

This eventuality is by no means absolutely certain. It must be borne in mind that many of the leaders of the C. P. P. A. are so completely and intimately bound up with the old capitalist parties that nothing can divorce them from these parties. Many of the leaders of the railroad unions will stick to the old parties to the very end.

And again we must not lose sight of the fact that the strategy of Senator LaFollette and his group will have a determining effect upon the whole third party movement as far as the coming elections are concerned. Which means—what? That the C. P. P. A. and its conference of July 4 are totally at the mercy of the plans, policies and tactics of the LaFollette group.

From Words to Action.

The only thing that can, therefore, be said with any degree of certainty about the C. P. P. A. and its conference of July 4 is this: that it is moving in the direction of a third party; that it finds itself in the wake and not in the lead of this movement; and that, in spite of the fact that it is made up mostly of labor unions, it is completely dominated by petty bourgeois liberal ideology.

A Movement of Leaders.

The C. P. P. A. is a movement of leaders and not of the rank and file. This, too, determines its nature. And here we are not arguing against leaders in general, but against a certain kind of relationship between labor leaders and the rank and file of their organizations. We want the rank and file of labor and of the exploited farmers to consciously mould and create their own movement. We want them to put the stamp of their sufferings, needs and desires upon the policies and actions of their organizations. We are conscious of the fact that the rank and file in the shops, factories, mines, railroads and on the farms are much more alive to the needs of the working masses than are the well-paid and comfortable officials of the labor and farmer organizations.

The C. P. P. A. does not reflect the state of mind of the rank and file, nor does it respond to their desires. The leaders of the C. P. P. A. are afraid of the rank and file. They don't want them. Proof? Why, take the make-up of all the national conferences of the C. P. P. A., the basis of representation. And what do we find?

Everybody is welcome to these conferences: presidents, vice-presidents and other high officials of labor unions, professional politicians of all kinds and sorts; in a word, everybody but the direct representatives of the rank and file—delegates elected by local unions and local organizations of exploited farmers. These are not wanted. It will be well to remember that the leaders of the C. P. P. A. have adopted such a basis of representation to their July 4 conference which excludes from participation all delegates from local unions.

In view of all this, what is to be expected of the July 4 conference in Cleveland? At most a continuation of the non-partisan bunk of Sam Gompers. At best a hip-hip-hooray explosion in favor of a petty bourgeois third party candidate for president. If the former happens, the Socialist party and a few more delegates may split away from the conference. If, on the other hand, the latter takes place, some of the die-hard reactionaries may split away. But whatever happens, no farmer-labor party can result of the conference of July 4.

June 17 the Only Instrument.

To bring about a consolidation of the farmer-labor forces, we must turn to the convention of June 17 in the Twin Cities.

In the first place this convention is being called by the politically organized elements of the workers and exploited farmers—by the Farmer-Labor Party movement of the United States. It is predominantly a class movement for a class party. In the second place this is a rank and file movement which is going to produce a rank and file convention. If at any time anywhere in the United States there was a gathering capable of producing a united and strong political movement of workers and exploited farmers, such a gathering will take place in the Twin Cities on June 17. In addition to international unions, state and city central labor bodies, national and local organizations of exploited farmers, all existing farmer-labor parties, other working class political parties, national and local fraternal organizations of labor and co-operatives—in addition to all these, every local union will be called upon to send delegates to the June 17 convention.

Now is the time to pass over from words to action. In saying this we are particularly mindful of those labor leaders and labor organizations which are theoretically in favor of a class party of workers and exploited farmers, and do make the distinction between a third party and a labor party. We might refer, by way of example, to the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, whose official organ, the "Advance," carried in its issue of March 27 an editorial in favor of a labor party. The editorial is significantly entitled "Labor Party Not a Third Party," and concludes by saying that:

> "To cope with those evils (in our industrial system) the workers must have their own labor party. No other party could or would do it."

Correct. Only a farmer-labor party and not a third petty bourgeois party can or will effectively tackle the problems of the oppressed masses and lead successfully their struggles.

This is true. But what does it mean concretely? Under the present conditions and on the eve of two conventions, June 17 and July 4?

If it means anything at all, it means this: that every labor organization must participate in the convention of June 17 and not in the conference of July 4. This the official organ of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers failed to say, whereas without this conclusion no amount of professions and expressions in favor of a labor party will have any practical meaning.

The left wing of the American labor movement has at present a serious duty to perform. It must awaken the rank and file workers and exploited farmers to the significance of the June 17 convention. It must make it clear even to the backward masses that the call of the hour is the class farmer-labor party. This party may, under certain conditons, co-operate with or even support the candidates of a third party. But the primary condition for this as for everything else is first and foremost the consolidation of the farmer-labor forces into an independent and distinct party of their own.

Hence, the convention of June 17.

Don't Miss It!

In the Magazine Section of the DAILY WORKER, today, we start the publication serially, of the great work, "At the Doors," by Boris Pilniak, another famous Russian author, greater than Iury Libedinsky, author of "A Week," published recently.

"At the Doors" will appear in three installments, to be published on three successive Saturdays. Be sure to make your arrangements with the news dealer to get your copy regularly. In order to be sure to get your paper, better subscribe. Our new address is: DAILY WORKER, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Illinois.

AT THE DOORS - -

By BORIS PILNIAK

AT THE DOORS is a picture—or rather a series of pictures, of Russian life. The author gets his results by the cumulative effect on the mind of the reader of sketches in rough outline of characters and their surroundings. There is no plot in "At the Doors" in the conventional sense of the word. There is no hero and no heroine, no action of characters grouped around a central figure culminating in a breath-taking climax but there is strength and beauty of touch giving the reader an extreme consciousness of the reality of the life with which the author deals.

AT THE DOORS is more like a play than a story. It consists of five pictures each complete in itself but at the same time all part of what might be called the color scheme of the writer. The colors are mostly gray and black—there is very little red—yet it is a revolutionary novel, a beautiful sample of the new culture that is coming into being in revolutionary Russia.

(A word of introduction. This story forms a connecting link in the chain of stories about the Splendid Face of the Revolution. And it is a story that tells about the snow of yesteryear melted under the fence.)

• • •

So likewise ye, when ye shall see all these things know that it is near, even at the doors. St. Matthew, 24, 33.

I.

Some years ago the merchant's wife Olga Nicolayevna Jmukhina had a pumping station built at the foot of Siberna Mountain. The station was nick-named after its owner, Olga Nicolayevna. No water was being pumped any more, but the whistle still blew regularly at 8 o'clock in the morning, and at 2 and 4 in the afternoon. Whenever the morning whistle blew at the foot of the mountain, Ivan Petrovitch Bekesh, who lived at the other end of the city, would wake up, and, filled with an inexpressible sadness in his half-drowsy state, would begin to weave dreams about the beauty of human life and the splendor of human spring. Ivan Petrovitch had once passed two days on the Volga, and the whistle of Olga Nicolayevna seemed to him exactly like that of "Caucasus Mercury". Who indeed, does not know the sweet melancholy of the Volga in spring and the longing its cool, red mornings inspire to embrace the whole world? Ivan Petrovitch would get up, drink his classical carrot-tea, and go to work at the Finance Section. The life of Ivan Petrovitch was dull.

Olga Nicolayevna stood at the foot of the mountain, and on the mountain itself, beyond the ramparts, near the Kremlin Gates, was the building formerly known as the Social, now as the Communist Club. At the 2 o'clock whistle, Doctor Andrey Andreyevitch Veralsky dropped in for lunch. In the old days, the bartender would call his boy before the doctor's arrival and say, "Hey kid, make it fresh." And the boy would use his tongue to refreshen the caviar sandwiches which he handed the doctor together with a glass of vodka. Now, the doctor was served an empty glass which he would fill from a special vial, always kept in his vest pocket. But as ever before, when lunch was over, the doctor would shout thru the window and across the street: "Ilya, fetch the carriage," and drive forth to his patients.

Christmas.

Owing to the holiday, the whistle of Olga Nicolayevna did not blow at 4. The real Olga Nicolayevna, Mrs. Jmukhina, had died from terror two years previously when her furs and smoked geese were requisitioned. Hand-written posters hung on the walls of the club. And the bartender knew that the orchestra of the Cavalry Division would play on Christmas night at the ball of the Voyenkom* to celebrate his wife's birthday, and that on New Year's eve (old style) the Voyenspetz ** of the Division would arrange an out of town picnic. On Christmas Eve everybody went to the Church of St. John the Baptist to meet the new Church warden, the Commander of the Division, comrade Tanatar. Comrade Tanatar, a handsome Caucasian, dressed in a leather jacket and boots, was selling candles and passing around the plate.

The entire population was busy killing poultry, exchanging shirts for butter, baking pies with beetroot instead of sugar. A week before the holidays, all drug stores in the city were cleaned empty.

Frost and Storm.

In the deadstill brick house of Doctor Veralsky, on the Sibirna Mountain, only two rooms were fit for habitation. All the others were extremely cold and frost-covered. On the first day and night Olga, the doctor's intense blue, and the moon seemed lost in it. Morning came yellow and daughter, sat watching the weather outside. The frost was playing with its cold diamonds; the sky was an wax-like. The sun was yellow like wax, yellow like the face of a corpse. The barometer fell to 32. Ilya said the birds were falling frozen to the ground. In the evening some one called up to say that a snow-storm was coming from the Ural. It soon came sweeping along, dancing, howling, groaning, shrieking above the fields and the city, around the Sibirna Mountain, and in the empty parlor. The only place in the house where one could support the weather was the corner near the stove. Olga Veralskaya saw now the revolution as a snow-storm and the people in it as mere snow-flakes. It seemed to Olga that the snow-storm had killed her. Dressed in a fur coat and top boots, she sat huddled near the stove, tired of thinking, tired of reading.

Nevertheless, with the storm raging outside, she sat reading the diary of Ivan Petrovitch Bekesh.

Five image-lamps burned before Olga Veralskaya. The couch stood facing the stove and was all cluttered with fur-coats. The tiles of the stove shone dimly. And behind the wall the wind was blowing in the empty rooms.

July 11, 1913.

At the ball of Olga Nicolayevna Jmukhina.

Having cleaned our faces of the make-up, we went there together with Volynskaya. We found the party in full swing. The old and middle-aged occupied two rooms; our own company chose one far from indiscreet eyes. Samuel Tanatar sat beside me and Volynskaya opposite me. No sooner had I drunk the first glass of vodka than Volynskaya came proferring advice: "Don't drink too much." She had promised to spend the evening with me and allow me to accompany her home if I did not get drunk. Before an hour was over everything was topsy-turvy. Some one shouted: "Wine!" Some one burst out singing. A roar went up. Plates began flying. . . . . . My organism refused to drink any more. I began to feel tipsy. In order not to become completely drunk, I said to Volynskaya: "Well, who is going to see you home, Tanatar or I? She was just then sitting beside him, and they were preparing to go home together. "I do not really know" she said and added: "But you are already tipsy, Vania." "Alright," I answered and went into the next room where I found Doctor Veralsky, the father of my beloved Olga. As soon as he saw me, he made me sit down and silently treated me to a glass of some strong drink. I drank it to spite Volynskaya, and at once became dead drunk. My friend took me into the garden, gave me some soda water to drink, and went away. I sat there for a while, crying over my sorry state and thinking of Olga Veralskaya, the only woman I truly loved. Why, for Heaven's sake, did I ever drink so much and spoil my whole evening — and spoil everything? I did not remain alone for long. Volynskaya came, sat down beside me, put her arms around me and began preaching morality: "One must not drink so much." In full possession of my wits I answered: "I am not to blame, it is all Samuel's fault. I heard you arranging to go home together. And now I am far too drunk to do what we intended." She pressed close to me and embraced me. I was kissing her hands repeatedly: "Forgive me, forgive me," and begged her not to leave me, adding: "I know that this is the last time I see you." At these words I tried to break away from her and Tanatar (the latter had been present, all this time). She sought to hold me back, but I escaped. Tanatar caught me and made me sit down beside her again. She took me into her arms and said: "Vania, if you only love me, you won't commit suicide," and clinging passionately to me she pressed her lips to mine and remained motionless. Oh, how much pity there was in this kiss, how much despair, frenzy, passion, how much unselfish love! Minutes passed, each an eternity and each rich in memories (of Olga Veralskaya). Yes . . . . . that kiss gave me the illusion of happiness; mere illusion, it is true, but still of happiness. When Volynskaya left (she went to dance) I noticed Tanatar and drove him from me, shouting: "Rascal, scamp, you shattered my happiness!" I even began to cry. "I won't have anything to do with you." Tanatar washed my head and gave me some soda water to drink. I felt sick. The boys tried to put me to bed, but no, by Heck! I would not have anybody except Volynskaya. She helped me to reach the bed (I could not walk alone) and was on the point of leaving when I detained her and sang:

"Please don't go away, please stay
with me,
I feel so happy, so light-hearted."

There she stood before me. I saw her splendid sensual body, her thick golden hair (the chignon), her snow-white teeth framed with red voluptuous lips—and felt an electric current shoot thru me. . . . . . Yes, happiness was so near, so near (Tanatar got it) . . . . . Oh happiness!

July 12, 1913.

Woke up at one in the afternoon and the first man I saw, right in front of me, was Vassia Federoff. He slept in a curious position; his head was on the pillow and his entire body on the dirty floor. We looked into the mirror and—Good Lord, what a sight! My clothes were all crumpled, spewed over in various parts, and covered with feathers from top to bottom. Having performed the morning ritual, we went into the garden. We met Tanatar coming from the other end, where he had probably been sleeping. He looked a terrible sight. On the front, his clothes bore everywhere traces of vomiting; on the back they were thickly covered with dirt, as if he had been dragged by his feet over the ground. After Tanatar, we met the girls coming from the pavilion where they had been sleeping. Soon everybody was present and Heavens, we did laugh! The lunatic Federoff, was the first to speak. Hardly able to stand on his feet, he had sneaked into the pavilion just as the girls were turning in after the ball... He bade them all good night, then seizing somebody's dress, jacket, and hat, he put them on and took to dancing. A young chap, scarcely known to anyone, had spent the entire evening with the hostess Olga Nicolayevna Jmukhina in a carriage outside, where they had supper and wine, spiced abundantly with frequent kissing and smutty talk. Then the girls told their version of the story. They had scarcely undressed when Sammy Tanatar broke in dead drunk announcing his intention of sleeping with them. The girls, of course, all got frightened and hid under the blankets. All their exhortations and prayers for him to leave the pavilion were of no avail. Then, disregarding all rules of decency, the girls jumped out of bed and threw him out of the pavilion by main force. Immediately after Tanatar's departure came the lunatic Fedoroff, but everybody only laughed at him because he was nice and behaved more decently than Tanatar.

Happiness. Happiness and laughter.

A half forgotten nursery tale is revived in some corner of her mind. If you plunge a sharp knife into the funnel of whirling snow you will kill the grand-daughter of the snow-storm—the snow-flake. A drop of her cold white blood will fall on the ground and this blood will bring happiness—happiness. If one could only believe this tale, go out into the snow-storm—waylay the snow-flake dancing carelessly its round dance—and attain happiness—

But what if one believes in nothing?

Happiness. Happiness.

And Olga Veralskaya knew: she was that snow-flake; she had been killed. The storm was blowing, sweeping onward, howling, raging. The fur coats were lying on the couch. The five images were burning, the tile was shining dimly. Doctor Veralsky was heard snoring. The diary had fallen in her lap; tears were falling in her lap. Tears for him. Her head had fallen in her hands.

But what if one believes in nothing? What if they had killed her like a snow-flake? No, not they—he had killed her. The story of Olga Veralskaya's life was simple: high school, college, the Red Front, where one could neither understand nor condemn, then he . . . . A dark military hut, the smell of horses, a dim lantern on the wall, a horse's head, black eyebrows, black eyes—red lips—pain, pain, horror, horror, horror, disgust. That was all.

The diary had falled in her lap; tears were falling in her lap. The image lamps were burning. Her eyes were lanterns in an autumn rain. Anxiety. Pain.

Doctor Andrey Andreyevitch Veralsky, dressed in fur coat and felt boots, came out of his room yawning, and got near the stove.

"Olenka, I've brought some mutton. Shall we treat ourselves to some mutton roast or use it for soup? Tell Ilya about it."

"Father, what did Olga Nicolayevna Jmukhina die from?"

"She died from a shock. Got frightened when her house was searched. They found her dead under her bed. Why do you ask that?"

"What was she like?"

"What sort of a person you mean? Well, rather depraved but kindhearted. Won't you tell, then, Ilya about the meat?"

Doctor Andrey Andreyevitch yawned sweetly.

(To Be Continued Next Saturday.)

(Translated by Louis Lozowich.)

(*) Voyenny Kommissar (Military Commissary).

(**) Voyenny Spetzialist (Military Specialist).

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* A sort of meat pie.

** Hot drink.

*** A cheap tobacco.

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The Economic Condition of the Landless Farmers in the U. S.

By LOUIS ZOOBOCK.

Agrarian unrest is now spreading all over the country. The mortgages upon the farmers have more than doubled in a period of ten years; the number of those owning farms has greatly decreased while the number of tenant farmers has considerably risen. The farmers are on the brink of ruin.

Financial capital is conquering agriculture. The monopolists and exploiters of this country, who control the machinery of the government, the presidency and the congress are responsible for the distress of the farmers; they have brought to a condition where the income of the agricultural laborer is transferred to the pockets other than his own. A very careful statistician has estimated that out of every dollar of farm products sold to the consumer the farmers gets only 38 cents; that 62 cents of his dollar goes to the other agencies that handle the farm product before it gets to the consumer. It is generally estimated that the cost of distribution of the varied farm products to the consumer range from 50 to 65 per cent. These estimates only partly tell the story of the farmers' distress.

What is more important, is the growing speculation in land. Thruout the country land is held for speculative purposes. Financiers, bankers, etc., have contributed to the speculative spirit—purchasing land with idle funds, deriving whatever income it yielded in the hands of tenants, and awaiting the natural increase in value. The effect of this speculative activity has been to raise the value of land far above the capitalization of its rent at the current rate of interest; many farmers were ruined and passed into the class of landless farmers.

The same group of financiers have brought about a process of forced deflation which has overtaken the country in the last few years. "During the autumn of 1920, while crops were being harvested and when the farmer was looking forward to a winter of fair prosperity, the process of deflation began. Loans were called and renewals were refused." Freight rates had, in the meantime, been raised so high that in many places the farmers' products were allowed to rot on the farms because the freight rates were equal, if not exceeding, the price received for the products; if we add to this the increase in taxes of 126 per cent in the last 8 years, taxes which absorb one-third of the farm income, we get a complete picture of the farmers' distress.

Depopulation of Farms and Tenancy.

The distress of the agricultural population has led to two results: (2) many farmers left the country and moved to towns, thereby increasing the reserve army of unemployed, (1) it increased the number of tenant farmers.

Hard times on the farm are causing a rapid shift of population. In 1922 no less than 2 million people gave up the effort to get a living out of the soil and moved to towns and cities. To offset this about 900,000 left town for the country, a loss of 1,120,000 of the farm population. This exodus was accompanied by the ruin of the best farmers: in many cases they have been compelled to forfeit large sums of money as part payment on farms and finally have the mortgage take it all. The mortgageers then kept the farms idle for speculative purposes. Thus, in Michigan 18,230 farms were idle in 1922, and 11,531 in 1921. Of the 276,000 men on farms three years ago, 46,000 have since left; in Ohio, 60,000 farmers left the farms for the city up till June, 1922. In Minnesota, in 1923, 14,690 farmers were bankrupt and 4,959 have been forced to abandon their farms and the country.

But the most alarming fact in American agriculture is the rapid growth of tenancy accompanied by the development of huge estates owned by corporations and operated by salaried managers upon a purely industrial system. It is the economic condition of the tenant class that we are mostly interested in.

The growth of tenancy in the United States may be illustrated by some figures. On the basis of number of farms, tenancy increased 44.5 per cent in the United States between 1880 and 1910. The percentage of farms operated by tenants was 25.6 in 1880, 28.4 in 1890, 35.3 in 1900, 37 in 1910, and in 1920 out of every 100 farms in the United States, 38 were operated by tenants. The whole number of farms operated by tenants in 1900 was 2,024.964 as compared with 2,454.804.

The per cent of farms operated by tenants increased in all but two Southern States—Florida and Alabama; it increased in all states west of the Mississippi, except Nevada, Oklahoma and Missouri. Oklahoma tho a new state, has half of its farms operated by tenants. As a rule, tenancy is highest in the Southern and Western states, where in the last 10 years it increased most rapidly. Tenants now operate over one-fourth of the farms in half of our states, over 40 per cent of farms in 15 states, and over one-half the farms in eight states. In brief, 4 out of every 10 of the farms in the United States are operated by landless farmers.

General Living Conditions.

The tenant farmers are divided into five classes:

(1) Share tenants, who furnish their own equipment and animals and pay a certain share of the product, as one-half, one-third or one-fourth, to the landlord for the use of the farm.

(2) "Croppers"—share tenants, who furnish their work animals. This class prevails in the South.

(3) Another class of share tenants "who pay a share of the products for part of the land rented by them and cash for other part."

(4) "Cash tenants"—who usually pay cash rental.

(5) "Stanting Renter"—those who pay a stated amount of farm products for the use of the farms.

No nation-wide investigation of the living conditions of tenant farmers has ever been made, but from the scattered studies made by different scholars we may deduce that the economic condition of the tenants is extremely bad and that in many places he is far from being free. As a rule, the tenant is badly housed, ill-nourished, uneducated and hopeless. Year after year, he continues to eke out a bare living: in his despair he moves from place to place in the hope that something will turn up. Without the labor of the entire family, he is helpless. As a result, his wife is prematurely broken down and his children remain uneducated and "without the hope of any condition better than that of their parents."

A great number of the tenants are hopelessly in debt and are charged exorbitant rates of interest. "Over 95 per cent of the tenants borrow from some source and about 75 per cent borrow regularly from year to year."

Leases and Rents.

The leases, concluded between the tenant and his landlord, are in many cases in the form of oral contracts. They run for one year and make no provision for compensation to the tenant for improvements which may be made upon the property. Furthermore, the tenants are in many cases the victims of oppression on the part of the landlords. This oppression "takes the form of dictation of character and amount of crops, evictions without due notice and discrimination because of personal and political convictions." This is especially true in the South and on the estates run by managers.

In the South, where "cropper" tenancy prevails, the landlord has such complete control over the renter and the term of the lease is so short that the negro as well as the white farm laborers are reduced to a system of peonage. There are at present 225,000 croppers in the Southern states. The difference between a "renter" and a "cropper" lies in the fact that whereas, the first "runs himself" the latter is run by his landlord. He possesses no property and has no permanent habitation. He is constantly on the move from place to place, cultivating one farm after another on "halves." He supplies nothing except his labor and that of his wife and children. For years and years he was producing cotton "on a pauper level at a pauper daily wage." The "cropper" is the man "whom God forgot."

The condition of the renter is not any better. In Texas and Oklahoma the conditions are unusually severe. In the former state, the one-crop and the chattel mortgage system works great hardships on the renter. "One crop and a chattel mortgage on it, and on the property used in producing it, hold thousands of tenants in economic bondage." In Oklahoma, tenancy is about as intensive as in any part of the Union. The leases are usually drawn in favor of the landlords; rents are high and evictions are a frequent occurrence.

"Framing-Up" Tenants.

The laws have been changed so that justices of the peace, before whom eviction cases are tried, are elected by "electric-light cities" in which the landlords live. The landlords control the elections of the justices and the cases are decided in favor of the landlords. The juries before whom many of the tenant cases are brought are selected from the non-renting class, renters being quite effectually excluded.

Again practically all renters are burdened with chattel mortgages assumed to carry them thru the season. "In the case of many renters who are close to bankruptcy, the landlords, bankers, etc., force or weedle them into auction sales, the goods being frequently bought in to the great disadvantage of the renter."

Some large estates, such as the Scully farms in Illinois, Kansas and Nebraska impose rack-renting conditions on the tenants. Wm. Scully paid about 75 cents an acre for farm land when land was cheap in Illinois. He rented it to tenant-farmers at $4 an acre on condition that they would build good houses and barns at their own expense. The contracts were mostly for a year at a time, but with provisions that if the farmer moved, the next farmer should pay him for his improvements. So long as Wm. Scully lived, the contracts were kept; when he died an executor of the estate came from Ireland "who disliked the farmers because they did not doff their hats to him." To punish them, he raised the rent to $10 an acre and "told those that did not like it to get off, with the loss of improvements."

Absenteeism.

This is only a typical example of the deplorable conditions which prevail on the huge estates operated by managers upon a purely industrial system. These estates are as a rule the property of absentee landlords, who are for the most part millionaires, residents in the Eastern states or in Europe. Some of the estates embrace within their boundaries entire counties and towns; they are a law in themselves; and the landlords are the absolute dictators of the lives, liberties and happiness of their employes. It is industrial feudalism, pure and simple.

Such are in general the economic conditions of the landless farmers. Some of "our" agricultural scholars, including well-known professors have tried to minimize the importance of the problem of tenancy. They consider tenancy as merely the first step on the "agricultural ladder," as the first step towards farm ownership, but this only proves how little they have studied the problem. A concrete analysis of the wages and other living conditions of the tenant farmers, which will be given in the next article, will conclusively prove that under the present conditions the tenant's wish of acquiring a farm is hopeless.

Landless farmers and homeless city workers are a rapidly increasing body of people thruout the country. In 21 states of the Union and especially in the industrial area north of Ohio and east of the Mississippi, they are now an overwhelming majority. Will this common condition of the landless at last result in a common-mindedness?

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PITHECANTHROPUS NOT SO ERÉCTUS

By MIRIAM ALLEN DE FORD

Take an animal which is predatory, thick-furred, dark brown, arboreal, long-tailed and carnivorous. Take another which is timid, wiry-haired, light grey, littoral, tailless and vegetarian.

Would any scientist proclaim that these two beasts belonged to the same genus and species?

• • •

A ferry-boat is a small world—Gopher Prairie commuting to Zenith. There is more room than in a train, to move around, to listen in, and to observe the temporary population.

I sit in the cabin of the ferry, and half a dozen conversations assail my ears. The sea-gulls whine without, and the sea-gullibles chatter within.

• • •

"Attaboy! Whacher reading?"

"Oh, hello there, Henry. This is great stuff. Ever see it?"

A book is passed. "Selling Yourself," by Charles Q. Higginbotham.

"Good, eh?"

"You betcher. Ths bird's got something. Listen here:

"'Your only value to the boss is what you can persuade him you are worth. He gets his money by the amount of service he renders society, and you will get yours by the amount of service you can render him. If you want a raise, you must serve him better; just as if he wants a bigger profit he must serve the world better.'

"Pretty good, I'll say."

"Sounds all right. A little deep for me."

• • •

"Walter! Keep your hands off mama's embroidery. How many times have I got to tell you? Do you want the big black man to get you?"

"Want you to buy me some candy."

"You've had enough candy already. You'll make yourself sick. Walter! Come back here!"

"I—want—some—candy!"

"Mama said no! Naughty boy!"

Loud sobs from Walter.

"Oh, well, all right. Come on, I'll get some. Look after my things a minute, will you, Mrs. Harvey? I simply can't do a thing with that child!"

• • •

"Oh, boy! Some party! So when we got to the beach, everything was closed. And I said to the dame, 'What'll we do now?' And she said—"

"Say, listen! Fellow I met the other day, told me he can get good stuff—good stuff, mind you; I had some of it—at two and a quarter a pint. Fellow he knows makes it himself—he's got one of those electric things makes it twenty years old in two hours."

"Well, I was telling you. We didn't get home till 4:30. And as soon as I opened the door the wife called out—"

"You might listen a minute, Joe. What do you say we chip in together and buy us a gallon or two?"

• • •

"Bertie made it for me. Isn't it pretty? How that girl finds the time for everything, I can't imagine. She's learning to play golf now, and you know what a fiend she is for Mah Jongg."

"It's awfully sweet. Well, Bertie doesn't have much to do, with a Jap and two girls."

"Oh, but my dear, that big house! And you know how much it means to have two girls. Arthur says Bertie keeps two servants all right—one on the way to the job and one just leaving."

• • •

"I have her in history. I can't bear her. She's awfully sarcastic.

"Yesterday she said to Marie, 'I hoped when you bobbed your hair you'd give your brain an airing.' What do you think of that?"

"I know; she's just fierce. Edith changed schools rather than have her again."

• • •

"Well, that's all right, Dick, but there're limits. I don't mind being polite and all that, but when he comes right up in front of everyone in the office and—"

"Sure, I know all that, but that's not the way to handle him. You just get hot and tell him where to get off, and what good does it do you? Now the next time he starts some of this smart Aleck business, you just go to the old man and tell him—"

"Gee, I'd have a hot chance with that. The old man thinks he's the cat's pajamas. 'Now, boys, if you were bringing in business the way Ellis is'—that kind of stuff."

"Now, listen; I know for a fact that his own brother is one of those wild-eyed reds. They say it's a fact he served time for it, up north. Now you go to the old man as if you just hated to do it, and just say to him, 'Mr. Levy, I think it's my duty to tell you the type of man you're employing.'"

• • •

"Oh, I don't think you mean that, Mr. Saunders! I'm not the least bit clever—poor little me! I couldn't do it in a thousand years."

"Go on, I guess I know what I'm talking about. This is straight—I know a fellow whose sister went to Hollywood and inside of three months Lasky's were, talking about starring her. And you're a dead ringer for her, in looks and everything."

"Well, everybody says I'm a screen type. But I'd never dare—I'd just die of fright when I got in front of one of those cameras."

"Get out! You'd have 'em eating out of your hand in no time. No kidding, now; why don't you try it?"

• • •

"Well, sir, give me Ford. That man's got a head on his shoulders. If we had a president like him—"

"What's the matter with Hiram Johnson?"

"Johnson's too radical. Now Ford would run this country the way he runs his factories. Efficiency, that's what we want. Standardized production in government."

"Well, I'm for Coolidge, myself. He's handling a big job in a big way. Look how fine he's acting in this oil business."

• • •

"I don't know what on earth I'm going to do with Grace. She's got the piano cluttered up with the queerest things—people no one ever heard of, like Ravel and Debussy, and not a tune in the lot of them.

"I said to her, 'Daughter, here you've been studying music for twelve years, and yet you can't play for your friends to dance. What's the use of all the money papa and I have spent on you? Do you want to grow up a regular high-brow?'"

"You bet jazz is good enough music for me. They say the people who wrote 'Yes, We Have No Bananas' have made a hundred thousand dollars out of it."

• • •

"You ought to join the Legion, man. What do you want to do, be a slacker when the war is over? Don't you want to get in with your buddies and keep things going straight in God's country?"

"I never had it put to me like that before. Sure, you can put my name in at the next meeting."

"That's the kid! It won't hurt you none in the insurance game, either."

• • •

"So I said to him, 'If you think, just because you're the only butcher in town, that you can charge me three prices for a pork roast, you're very much mistaken. Mr. Gorham will bring my meat from the city every day, and then where will you be?'"

"I tried that, and he just laughed. I think it's awful. He knew Jim would rather never eat meat again than drag it out from the city every day."

"Well, he took fifteen cents off. That's better than nothing. I showed him he couldn't put anything over on me, anyway."

• • •

"Yes, sir, I say you can see that town grow. Why, when I bought my first lot there, in 1904, there wasn't a thing between Grant's place and the station. And now they've had to put up a new telephone building to take care of that section. You couldn't do better than buy that place right next to mine."

• • •

"But listen, I do care. You just won't understand."

"Yeh—it looks like it. Where were you when I called up last night? 'Ruth's not here—she's gone out for the evening!' That's the way—out for the evening. Didn't you know I was coming over?"

"What did you expect me to do—dream it? You haven't been near me for a week. Yesterday I met Ethel, and she said, 'Aren't you going with Bob any more? I saw him with Myrtle Bronson twice last week.' Do you c-call that c-ca-aring?"

"For heaven's sake, Ruth, cut it! Somebody'll hear you! Listen, I do—I do! Why can't you be reasonable?"

• • •

In anguish I gaze about me for one glance of responsive intelligence—one intimation of conscious thought. I find it. Two men; perhaps forty odd; rather loosely dressed; a pair of dreamy gray eyes and a pair of keen blue ones; pipes; hair a little too long for fashion; occasional words—

"That era is past; the time has come to look at the thing from the standpoint of . . . . Dunne's speech at Portland was . . . . That was perfectly true under the Kerensky regime. . . . . It needs de-bunking. . . . . The same situation obtained in 1870. . . . . Sort of heaven of Jurgen's grandmother. . . . . End of the peace to end peace. . . . . Clever thing Mencken said in . . . ."

• • •

Across the way from me, the lightly satirical voice of a lady.

"Have you noticed those two over there? Do look at them! Aren't they funny? A mixture of garlic and Bolshevism!"

An answering masculine grunt.

"Ought to go back there if they like it so much."

They return to the Hearst paper and The Saturday Evening Post.

• • •

Either these entities around me are not human beings, or I am not a human being.

As to which of these theories is correct, I am overwhelmingly indifferent.

The Situation in Greece

By D. K. MINTILOGLI

The class struggle in Greece has taken on a very sharp character since the the militaristic government of Col. Plastiras came to power. The Greek masses disappointed after ten years of continuous war in Thrace and Asia expressed their dissatisfaction by throwing their guns away at the Asiatic Front nearly two years ago which resulted in the famous disastrous defeat.

The Greek soldiers at that time not only refused to fight and sacrifice their lives for the British imperialism, but were also seized by a real revolutionary fever which threthened to sweep off, all the bourgeois elements who had thrown the masses into such unspeakable misery. The soldiers were already singing "Bolsheviki" songs as they marched back, threatening to enter Athens and avenge their tyrants.

No sooner was the revolutionary government established than the masses began to feel the oppression of Col. Plastiras, the man whom they backed to power. Plastiras was a Venizelist under mask and Venizelist for Greece means a blind tool of European Imperialism. Under his rule the masses of Greece were subjected to an oppression unheard of before. Class-conscious workers were persecuted, jailed, and often shot in the streets, like dogs. In the reecnt general strike, the unions were declared illegal by the Government of Col. Plastiras. The union funds were confiscated; the whole country was placed under strict martial law; the the Communist daily was suppressed, and the autrocities of the "Revolutionary Government" were manifested openly in attack of white soldiers upon the strikers. They could not go on forever. The dissatisfaction of the masses reached such a point that Colonel Plastiras had to give in. So he decided to have an election. What happened then?

Mask Torn Away.

The purpose of the Venizelist was to destroy the "Conservative" party of Greece which was under the banner of Metaxes. The conservatives tried their coup'd'etat which resulted in their complete destruction. When one of the two major parties of Greece was uprooted the Venizelists in order to deceive once more the Greek masses divided themselves into two different parties: "Liberals" and "Democrats." These two parties appeared before the "People" which were compelled to choose between the devil and his son.

The Communist Party of Greece did not keep aloof from this political struggle, applying Communistic tactics correctly. The Communist Party of Greece had formed a united front with the organizations and put up some 90 candidates. Freedom of speech and of press was given just one week before the elections. The Communists were not allowed to demonstrate. Numerous mass meetings were scheduled to take place with speakers of the working class explaining to the workers and farmers the political situation and the role of the party which was fighting for their interests, these meetings were not permitted by a Government order issued just one day previous to the elections. Nevertheless the workers gathered at the meetings "en masse" and the army was called upon to disperse them. Such is the liberty of Venizelos.

Fattening the Calf.

The workers of other countries are exploited by the capitalists of their respective countries, but the workers of Greece are sweating and bleeding for both, the Greek and English capitalists, and it is the later of whom Venizelos is an obedient servant. And it is thru their power that he came to rule Greece again. Greece is a helpless victim of British Imperialism. The revolution of 1821, of which Byron sings so enthusiastically and Webster speaks so eloquently, was fought solely for the interest of capitalism of England, France, and Russia, and it is to them that Greece owes her liberation for the Turkish yoke and her subjugation to allied capitalism.

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In recent weeks the C. E. C. had occasion to deal with the following deviations from party policy:

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Consider the facts:

1) At both of these meetings Comrade Ruthenberg appeared in the name of the C. E. C. and delivered an extensive report on the policies and activities of the C. E. C. From his report, as well as from the party press, it should have been obvious to everyone that the C. E. C. is perfectly alive and alert to every situation in the party, and that opportunistic tendencies—wherever and whenever they made their appearance—were promptly dealt with by the C. E. C. in a proper Communist way. In fact, it was only from this report of the representative of the C. E. C., and the published letters of the C. E. C. to Detroit and Michigan, which were designed to point out and combat opportunist deviations, that the comrades could have learned of their existence. Then why did the comrades find it necessary to introduce resolutions "calling upon" the C. E. C. to take action which had already been taken in each case, promptly and decisively?

2) These meetings were called by the C. E. C. for the express purpose of clarifying some of the issues of our labor party policy before our membership, and of mobilizing them for the June 17th Convention.

3) The C. E. C. considered the case of comrade Lore some five weeks ago. After thoro deliberation, the C. E. C. decided that the articles of comrade Lore in question give rise to misconceptions regarding the history of the Comintern. It decided, therefore, to call upon Comrade Lore to submit for the approval of the C. E. C. a draft of a statement correcting the impression that might have been created by his article, and that this statement, upon approval by the C. E. C., should be published as an editorial in the Volkszeitung. Comrade Lore agreed to this decision.

5) In the course of the membership meetings in New York and Philadelphia comrade Ruthenberg related all these facts.

It appears from the above facts, that the C. E. C. took prompt and proper action in the case of comrade Lore, and, also, that the C. E. C. needed no reminder in the matter of combating opportunist deviations in those sections of the party where they arise.

And yet some of our comrades in New York and in Philadelphia found it necessary to introduce resolutions of a sort which could have no other purpose than to sow doubt and suspicion in the party ranks against the C. E. C. and thus, by indirection, to undermine its authority, crystallize opposition to its leadership, and generally demoralize the party organization.

Aside from this, the introduction of these resolutions was bound to divert the attention of the membership from the main purpose of these meetings, thereby seriously interfering with our campaign for the June 17th convention.

We Need a United Party.

The success of our work, particularly on the eve of the June 17 convention, demands a united party. The C. E. C. appeals to the party membership for unity and action.

We also appeal to the comrades involved in the opposition to lay aside for the present their factional differences, and to give the C. E. C. and the party the necessary support and cooperation to make the labor party campaign a success.

The C. E. C. is fully in favor of freedom of discussion within the party organization and in the party press of all new problems and difficulties arising out of our activities. But at the same time the C. E. C. feels in duty bound to insist that once a matter has been settled by the proper party authorities, and a call for action issued, the party ranks must close, and every party member must render the C. E. C. the utmost support and cooperation.

Close the ranks, Comrades!

Strengthen the party organization!

Forward to the June 17 Convention!

To a Class Farmer-Labor Party!

To a Workers and Farmers government in the U. S. and thence to the Dictatorship of the Proletariat.

CENTRAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE,
C. E. Ruthenberg, Secretary.

A Tale Of Two Republics
RUSSIA AND GERMANY
Coming To
Orchestra Hall, May 14, 1924--at 7 & 9 p. m.
—ONE NIGHT ONLY—
Under the auspices of
The Friends of Soviet Russia and Workers' Germany
Room 303, 166 W. Washington Street
PROCEEDS FOR GERMAN RELIEF.
These pictures were taken in Germany and in Russia.

Penetrating Analysis! Burning Criticism! Sound Logic!
THE NEW AND SIGNIFICANT BOOK
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The World's
Trade Union Movement
By A. LOSOVSKY
General Secretary of the Red International of Labor Unions
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The first book ever written dealing so comprehensively with this vital subject
William Z. Foster says:
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Trade Union Educational League,
1113 Washington Blvd. Chicago, Ill.
A special edition of this book has also been published for the Workers Party. Branches and members of the party are expected to place their orders with the literature department at the same address.

PITHECANTHROPUS NOT SO ERÉCTUS

By MIRIAM ALLEN DE FORD

Take an animal which is predatory, thick-furred, dark brown, arboreal, long-tailed and carnivorous. Take another which is timid, wiry-haired, light grey, littoral, tailless and vegetarian.

Would any scientist proclaim that these two beasts belonged to the same genus and species?

• • •

A ferry-boat is a small world—Gopher Prairie commuting to Zenith. There is more room than in a train, to move around, to listen in, and to observe the temporary population.

I sit in the cabin of the ferry, and half a dozen conversations assail my ears. The sea-gulls whine without, and the sea-gullibles chatter within.

• • •

"Attaboy! Whacher reading?"

"Oh, hello there, Henry. This is great stuff. Ever see it?"

A book is passed. "Selling Yourself," by Charles Q. Higginbotham.

"Good, eh?"

"You betcher. Ths bird's got something. Listen here:

"'Your only value to the boss is what you can persuade him you are worth. He gets his money by the amount of service he renders society, and you will get yours by the amount of service you can render him. If you want a raise, you must serve him better; just as if he wants a bigger profit he must serve the world better.'

"Pretty good, I'll say."

"Sounds all right. A little deep for me."

• • •

"Walter! Keep your hands off mama's embroidery. How many times have I got to tell you? Do you want the big black man to get you?"

"Want you to buy me some candy."

"You've had enough candy already. You'll make yourself sick. Walter! Come back here!"

"I—want—some—candy!"

"Mama said no! Naughty boy!"

Loud sobs from Walter.

"Oh, well, all right. Come on, I'll get some. Look after my things a minute, will you, Mrs. Harvey? I simply can't do a thing with that child!"

• • •

"Oh, boy! Some party! So when we got to the beach, everything was closed. And I said to the dame, 'What'll we do now?' And she said—"

"Say, listen! Fellow I met the other day, told me he can get good stuff—good stuff, mind you; I had some of it—at two and a quarter a pint. Fellow he knows makes it himself—he's got one of those electric things makes it twenty years old in two hours."

"Well, I was telling you. We didn't get home till 4:30. And as soon as I opened the door the wife called out—"

"You might listen a minute, Joe. What do you say we chip in together and buy us a gallon or two?"

• • •

"Bertie made it for me. Isn't it pretty? How that girl finds the time for everything, I can't imagine. She's learning to play golf now, and you know what a fiend she is for Mah Jongg."

"It's awfully sweet. Well, Bertie doesn't have much to do, with a Jap and two girls."

"Oh, but my dear, that big house! And you know how much it means to have two girls. Arthur says Bertie keeps two servants all right—one on the way to the job and one just leaving."

• • •

"I have her in history. I can't bear her. She's awfully sarcastic.

"Yesterday she said to Marie, 'I hoped when you bobbed your hair you'd give your brain an airing.' What do you think of that?"

"I know; she's just fierce. Edith changed schools rather than have her again."

• • •

"Well, that's all right, Dick, but there're limits. I don't mind being polite and all that, but when he comes right up in front of everyone in the office and—"

"Sure, I know all that, but that's not the way to handle him. You just get hot and tell him where to get off, and what good does it do you? Now the next time he starts some of this smart Aleck business, you just go to the old man and tell him—"

"Gee, I'd have a hot chance with that. The old man thinks he's the cat's pajamas. 'Now, boys, if you were bringing in business the way Ellis is'—that kind of stuff."

"Now, listen; I know for a fact that his own brother is one of those wild-eyed reds. They say it's a fact he served time for it, up north. Now you go to the old man as if you just hated to do it, and just say to him, 'Mr. Levy, I think it's my duty to tell you the type of man you're employing.'"

• • •

"Oh, I don't think you mean that, Mr. Saunders! I'm not the least bit clever—poor little me! I couldn't do it in a thousand years."

"Go on, I guess I know what I'm talking about. This is straight—I know a fellow whose sister went to Hollywood and inside of three months Lasky's were talking about starring her. And you're a dead ringer for her, in looks and everything."

"Well, everybody says I'm a screen type. But I'd never dare—I'd just die of fright when I got in front of one of those cameras."

"Get out! You'd have 'em eating out of your hand in no time. No kidding, now; why don't you try it?"

• • •

"Well, sir, give me Ford. That man's got a head on his shoulders. If we had a president like him—"

"What's the matter with Hiram Johnson?"

"Johnson's too radical. Now Ford would run this country the way he runs his factories. Efficiency, that's what we want. Standardized production in government."

"Well, I'm for Coolidge, myself. He's handling a big job in a big way. Look how fine he's acting in this oil business."

• • •

"I don't know what on earth I'm going to do with Grace. She's got the piano cluttered up with the queerest things—people no one ever heard of, like Ravel and Debussy, and not a tune in the lot of them.

"I said to her, 'Daughter, here you've been studying music for twelve years, and yet you can't play for your friends to dance. What's the use of all the money papa and I have spent on you? Do you want to grow up a regular high-brow?'"

"You bet jazz is good enough music for me. They say the people who wrote 'Yes, We Have No Bananas' have made a hundred thousand dollars out of it."

• • •

"You ought to join the Legion, man. What do you want to do, be a slacker when the war is over? Don't you want to get in with your buddies and keep things going straight in God's country?"

"I never had it put to me like that before. Sure, you can put my name in at the next meeting."

"That's the kid! It won't hurt you none in the insurance game, either."

• • •

"So I said to him, 'If you think, just because you're the only butcher in town, that you can charge me three prices for a pork roast, you're very much mistaken. Mr. Gorham will bring my meat from the city every day, and then where will you be?"

"I tried that, and he just laughed. I think it's awful. He knew Jim would rather never eat meat again than drag it out from the city every day."

"Well, he took fifteen cents off. That's better than nothing. I showed him he couldn't put anything over on me, anyway."

• • •

"Yes, sir, I say you can see that town grow. Why, when I bought my first lot there, in 1904, there wasn't a thing between Grant's place and the station. And now they've had to put up a new telephone building to take care of that section. You couldn't do better than buy that place right next to mine."

• • •

"But listen, I do care. You just won't understand."

"Yeh—it looks like it. Where were you when I called up last night? 'Ruth's not here—she's gone out for the evening!' That's the way—out for the evening. Didn't you know I was coming over?"

"What did you expect me to do—dream it? You haven't been near me for a week. Yesterday I met Ethel, and she said, 'Aren't you going with Bob any more? I saw him with Myrtle Bronson twice last week.' Do you c-call that c-ca-aring?"

"For heaven's sake, Ruth, cut it! Somebody'll hear you! Listen, I do—I do! Why can't you be reasonable?"

• • •

In anguish I gaze about me for one glance of responsive intelligence—one intimation of conscious thought. I find it. Two men; perhaps forty odd; rather loosely dressed; a pair of dreamy gray eyes and a pair of keen blue ones; pipes; hair a little too long for fashion; occasional words—

"That era is past; the time has come to look at the thing from the standpoint of . . . . Dunne's speech at Portland was . . . . That was perfectly true under the Kerensky regime. . . . . It needs de-bunking. . . . . The same situation obtained in 1870. . . . . Sort of heaven of Jurgen's grandmother. . . . . End of the peace to end peace. . . . . Clever thing Mencken said in . . . ."

• • •

Across the way from me, the lightly satirical voice of a lady.

"Have you noticed those two over there? Do look at them! Aren't they funny? A mixture of garlic and Bolshevism!"

An answering masculine grunt.

"Ought to go back there if they like it so much."

They return to the Hearst paper and The Saturday Evening Post.

• • •

Either these entities around me are not human beings, or I am not a human being.

As to which of these theories is correct, I am overwhelmingly indifferent.

The Situation in Greece

By D. K. MINTILOGLI

The class struggle in Greece has taken on a very sharp character since the the militaristic government of Col. Plastiras came to power. The Greek masses disappointed after ten years of continuous war in Thrace and Asia expressed their dissatisfaction by throwing their guns away at the Asiatic Front nearly two years ago which resulted in the famous disastrous defeat.

The Greek soldiers at that time not only refused to fight and sacrifice their lives for the British imperialism, but were also seized by a real revolutionary fever which threthened to sweep off, all the bourgeois elements who had thrown the masses into such unspeakable misery. The soldiers were already singing "Bolsheviki" songs as they marched back, threatening to enter Athens and avenge their tyrants.

No sooner was the revolutionary government established than the masses began to feel the oppression of Col. Plastiras, the man whom they backed to power. Plastiras was a Venizelist under mask and Venizelist for Greece means a blind tool of European Imperialism. Under his rule the masses of Greece were subjected to an oppression unheard of before. Class-conscious workers were persecuted, jailed, and often shot in the streets, like dogs. In the reecnt general strike, the unions were declared illegal by the Government of Col. Plastiras. The union funds were confiscated; the whole country was placed under strict martial law; the the Communist daily was suppressed, and the autrocities of the "Revolutionary Government" were manifested openly in attack of white soldiers upon the strikers. They could not go on forever. The dissatisfaction of the masses reached such a point that Colonel Plastiras had to give in. So he decided to have an election. What happened then?

Mask Torn Away.

The purpose of the Venizelist was to destroy the "Conservative" party of Greece which was under the banner of Metaxes. The conservatives tried their coup'd'etat which resulted in their complete destruction. When one of the two major parties of Greece—was uprooted the Venizelists in order to deceive once more the Greek masses divided themselves into two different parties: "Liberals" and "Democrats." These two parties appeared before the "People" which were compelled to choose between the devil and his son.

The Communist Party of Greece did not keep aloof from this political struggle, applying Communistic tactics correctly. The Communist Party of Greece had formed a united front with the organizations and put up some 90 candidates. Freedom of speech and of press was given just one week before the elections. The Communists were not allowed to demonstrate. Numerous mass meetings were scheduled to take place with speakers of the working class explaining to the workers and farmers the political situation and the role of the party which was fighting for their interests, these meetings were not permitted by a Government order issued just one day previous to the elections. Nevertheless the workers gathered at the meetings "en masse" and the army was called upon to disperse them. Such is the liberty of Venizelos.

Fattening the Calf.

The workers of other countries are exploited by the capitalists of their respective countries, but the workers of Greece are sweating and bleeding for both, the Greek and English capitalists, and it is the later of whom Venizelos is an obedient servant. And it is thru their power that he came to rule Greece again. Greece is a helpless victim of British Imperialism. The revolution of 1821, of which Byron sings so enthusiastically and Webster speaks so eloquently, was fought solely for the interest of capitalism of England, France, and Russia, and it is to them that Greece owes her liberation for the Turkish yoke and her subjugation to allied capitalism.

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The identify of the resolutions, as well as the manner in which they were introduced, convinced us that we have before us a clear manifestation of an organized opposition against the C. E. C.

Consider the facts:

1) At both of these meetings Comrade Ruthenberg appeared in the name of the C. E. C. and delivered an extensive report on the policies and activities of the C. E. C. From his report, as well as from the party press, it should have been obvious to everyone that the C. E. C. is perfectly alive and alert to every situation in the party, and that opportunistic tendencies—wherever and whenever they made their appearance—were promptly dealt with by the C. E. C. in a proper Communist way. In fact, it was only from this report of the representative of the C. E. C., and the published letters of the C. E. C. to Detroit and Michigan, which were designed to point out and combat opportunist deviations, that the comrades could have learned of their existence. Then why did the comrades find it necessary to introduce resolutions "calling upon" the C. E. C. to take action which had already been taken in each case, promptly and decisively?

2) These meetings were called by the C. E. C. for the express purpose of clarifying some of the issues of our labor party policy before our membership, and of mobilizing them for the June 17th Convention.

3) The C. E. C. considered the case of comrade Lore some five weeks ago. After thoro deliberation, the C. E. C. decided that the articles of comrade Lore in question give rise to misconceptions regarding the history of the Comintern. It decided, therefore, to call upon Comrade Lore to submit for the approval of the C. E. C. a draft of a statement correcting the impression that might have been created by his article, and that this statement, upon approval by the C. E. C., should be published as an editorial in the Volkszeitung. Comrade Lore agreed to this decision.

5) In the course of the membership meetings in New York and Philadelphia comrade Ruthenberg related all these facts.

It appears from the above facts, that the C. E. C. took prompt and proper action in the case of comrade Lore, and, also, that the C. E. C. needed no reminder in the matter of combating opportunist deviations in those sections of the party where they arise.

And yet some of our comrades in New York and in Philadelphia found it necessary to introduce resolutions of a sort which could have no other purpose than to sow doubt and suspicion in the party ranks against the C. E. C. and thus, by indirection, to undermine its authority, crystallize opposition to its leadership, and generally demoralize the party organization.

Aside from this, the introduction of these resolutions was bound to divert the attention of the membership from the main purpose of these meetings, thereby seriously interfering with our campaign for the June 17th convention.

We Need a United Party.

The success of our work, particularly on the eve of the June 17 convention, demands a united party. The C. E. C. appeals to the party membership for unity and action.

We also appeal to the comrades involved in the opposition to lay aside for the present their factional differences, and to give the C. E. C. and the party the necessary support and cooperation to make the labor party campaign a success.

The C. E. C. is fully in favor of freedom of discussion within the party organization and in the party press of all new problems and difficulties arising out of our activities. But at the same time the C. E. C. feels in duty bound to insist that once a matter has been settled by the proper party authorities, and a call for action issued, the party ranks must close, and every party member must render the C. E. C. the utmost support and cooperation.

Close the ranks, Comrades!

Strengthen the party organization!

Forward to the June 17 Convention!

To a Class Farmer-Labor Party!

To a Workers and Farmers government in the U. S. and thence to the Dictatorship of the Proletariat.

CENTRAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE,
C. E. Ruthenberg, Secretary.

A Tale Of Two Republics
RUSSIA AND GERMANY
Coming To
Orchestra Hall, May 14, 1924--at 7 & 9 p. m.
—ONE NIGHT ONLY—
Under the auspices of
The Friends of Soviet Russia and Workers' Germany
Room 303, 166 W. Washington Street
PROCEEDS FOR GERMAN RELIEF.
These pictures were taken in Germany and in Russia.

Penetrating Analysis! Burning Criticism! Sound Logic!
THE NEW AND SIGNIFICANT BOOK
ENTITLED
The World's
Trade Union Movement
By A. LOSOVSKY
General Secretary of the Red International of Labor Unions
In this book, published in March at Moscow, and now made available to American readers, the leader of 13,000,000 trade unionists depicts, dissects, and measures the relation of forces developed before, during, and since the war.
The first book ever written dealing so comprehensively with this vital subject
William Z. Foster says:
"Here are described every political, economic, and organizational force of the world's trade unions, and their role in the fight, developed since the war, between Reformists and Revolutionists."
112 PAGES, STIFF PAPER COVER, WITH PHOTO OF AUTHOR.
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Bundle orders of ten or more, 35 cents each, with special rate on larger orders.
Trade Union Educational League,
1113 Washington Blvd. Chicago, Ill.
A special edition of this book has also been published for the Workers Party. Branches and members of the party are expected to place their orders with the literature department at the same address.

REVOLUTION OR WAR?

By CHARLES RAPPOPORT

The biggest argument in favor of the fundamental Communist demand—the political and economic expropriation of the capitalist class lies in the fact which dominates the present situation and which consists in the expropriation of the nation by the capitalist class (confiscation of communal property, exploitation of labor-power, the depreciation of currency, taxation.) All those who have no class interest to blind their eyes and to stop their ears should be struck by this fact, which turns the entire social economy topsy-turvy. This fact is not of a theoretical order. It touches the most sensitive spot: the purse of every one. By the high cost of living, it invades each household, however modest it may be. It colors the setting of every-day life.

Capitalism Crumbling.

Every man who thinks, above all every worker, every peasant, every employe, is obliged, in fact of this fundamental fact, to reflect as follows: Either capitalism, in continuing its thievery will force me to the wall, expropriating me every day more and more of the product of my labor, or of my small savings, or I will forestall it by depriving it of the power to injure men, expropriating it for the benefit of all. Either capitalism will "get" me, or I will seize capitalism by the throat. There is no other outcome possible.

This being granted, the question of method inevitably comes up. Yes, we are told, you are right. Capitalist society has become bankrupt. It steals, it murders. It steals to murder and it murders to steal. From a producer it has become a destroyer. Yesterday an economic and social shelter, today it threatens to tumble about our ears and to bury us beneath its ruins. But how are we to overturn it? By revolution? By another blood-letting?

Is Blood-Letting Revolution?

Now, this reasoning is artificial—contrary to the facts. Revolution is not necessarily a blood-letting. The greatest revolution of all times—that of November 7, 1917—did not cost more than a few dozens of victims. This is not too much for a social revolution which has overturned one-sixth of the globe. I am speaking of the triumphant assault upon the Winter Palace by my friend Antonoff Ovseeke, who, during the war, conducted at Paris with Trotzky, Lozowsky, Vladimiroff and your humble servant the newspaper called "Nashe Slavo" (Our Word.)

It was after the seizure of the seat of the Kerensky government that the power of the Soviets was proclaimed, to the applause of the immense majority of the population of the vast Russian empire.

How are we to explain this thundering victory, which, without the armed intervention of the governmental and capitalistic canaille of the entire world, would have been the least bloody in all history? The army, the expression of the people, was on the side of the revolution. The armed hand of the masses was put to the service of the revolution. It was thus that all the revolutions of history triumphed. It was the united front, the bloc of workers and peasants, which overturned everything at once, Czarism and capitalism. Therefore, the problem is to win over the masses of the people—the rest comes as a natural consequence if one knows how to maneuver—and the revolution is accomplished without, or almost without, the spilling of blood.

But, even admitting that the aroused resistance of the fortunate masters brings about a bloody conflict, it is, under the present circumstances, a saving of blood, of violence and of sufferings. For it is beyond doubt that capitalist society, if it maintains itself, is heading toward a new world war. Moreover, it is already known what will be the nature of the war which will come. Some days ago, M. Herbette took notice in his "Bulletin du Temps"—"capitalism made into a newspaper"—of the construction, in Wilson's America, of giant aeroplanes which, in one week's time, could wipe out cities like Paris with its four million inhabitants. Mr. Lloyd George, the ally of the pacifist Ramsay MacDonald, builder of cruisers and airplanes, truly said that the next war will be a war of extermination and of obliteration of all the civilian population: men, women, children, old and young, well and sick.

When he finds himself facing a fact as formidable as this, every man of good sense ought to say to himself: before capitalist society causes the whole of humanity to vanish, I will do all in my power to cause capitalist society, the murderer of the world, to disappear.

What Is the Co-operative Movement?

By ANDREW SHELLEY.

The fourth congress of the Comintern gave our movement its policy in regard to the consumer's coperatives, but in a country where these organizations are so comparatively little developed as in North America, and where the party is so preoccupied with other pressing problems, it seems that we are in some danger of neglecting this important part of our work.

The resolution on co-operation adopted at the 1922 Congress of the C. I. speaks of the aid rendered by the consumers' co-operatives during the capitalist offensive, and also of the way in which the old social compromisers have entrenched themselves within them. In certain countries, it states, the social-democratic parties, thru having the leadership of the co-operative movement in their hands, derive funds from it for the support of their parties. The same resolution points out especially: (1) the imperative necessity for all Communist Parties carrying out the instruction that all the members of the Party shall be members of the Consumer's Co-operatives and take an active part in their work. A plan for the organization of nuclei in the co-operatives is outlined, and it is emphasized there must be no separation of the revolutionary elements into separate organizations. On the contrary, on lines analogous to the trade union tactics, we must demand admission to, and do our work thru organizations which include all of the working class which is or may be co-operatively organized, and permeate them with our principles and policy.

Program of Action.

(2) We have also to lead the co-operative movement into the political path, and carry on an energetic campaign against political neutrality, and against the illusion that economic salvation can be achieved by voluntary co-operation alone; and an extensive political and economic program is outlined for the co-operatives.

(3) Communist co-operators should also carry on purely co-operative work advocating the amalgamation of the smaller societies, repudiation of the old principle of dividends, and in their place the employment of the funds for strengthening the working class movement, establishing strike funds, subsidizing the workers' press, etc., etc.

In moving around in the Workers Party one meets from time to time workers who are actively hostile to the very idea of co-operation and many more who are, to say the least, indifferent to it. Yet the very fact of its weakness and newness in this country, due to the extreme development of bourgeois psychology among the working class, places upon those of us who lived our early years in a more or less co-operative atmosphere the duty of educating our comrades and fellow workers.

Here let me take my readers in imagination to a typical manufacturing center in Great Britain, where Rochdale co-operation, the typical working class system, is so strongly developed. Let us watch the workers doing their week-end shopping. We shall probably find not a single "department store" on the American plan in the community. That great American institution is to be found in the larger cities, but its patrons are mostly of the better-to-do classes except in London, which is scarcely typical of the rest of the country.

The village and small town department store are unknown, and even in the large towns they play a far less part than in these United States. Their place is largely taken by the co-operative store.

Rochdale System.

The store does not probably occupy the principal street. It does not pay fancy prices for ground rent. Its "display windows" are smaller than those of the private traders, and it does practically no advertising. Yet we find the store crowded to capacity, and the help is working for all it is worth. There is a noticeable lack of servility in their attitude to their customers, tho the latter stand to them also in the relation of employers. The reason is that they are not so afraid of the customer-members running around to a rival establishment.

You may see the housewife, getting the week's supplies, or she may send friend husband or one of the children with a list of what she wants, and the distinctive feature of the transaction as you see it in the store, is that the purchaser gets a brass check along with the goods. The check represents the amount of money spent, and it is saved up carefully until "divi" day, usually a half-yearly event causing no little local excitement. These are the occasions when the society declares its dividend on purchases, and the members receive back a proportion of what they have spent in exchange for their checks.

It is precisely this last named feature which radicals admire least, and it is condemned by the Comintern, yet as practical people with an appreciation for realities we must recognize the part it plays in keeping the masses loyal to their store.

The payment of "divi" on purchases, however, is but one comparatively small part of the system. The most important thing from our point of view, is that the workers own the stores, and back of the stores, thru the Co-operative Wholesale Societies, they own quite considerable industries. The English Co-operative Wholesale Society alone, in normal times, sells about half a million dollars' worth of goods a year, mostly manufactured in establishments owned and controlled by the working class, co-operatively organized. It has its own extensive factories for the manufacture of soap, at Irlam, and it also makes its own tobacco, clothing, automobiles, etc. It has considerable farming property in Canada, and tea plantations in Ceylon, and it brings fruit from Spain in its own fleet of steamers. In more recent years it has also developed banking and insurance.

Political Action.

I am more desirous, however, of directing attention to the essential features of the local societies, for they are the unit cells out of which the movement is built. Each such society has a certain share capital, subscribed almost wholly in small amounts by the proletarian class, and on this share capital a flat rate of 5 per cent interest is usually paid, and in all the well established societies the investment is regarded as a particularly safe one, practically "gilt-edged," in fact. Whatever profits are made above this 5 per cent, after providing for the needs of the business, is divided into two portions, one of which is paid out as dividend on purchases, the other is spent for educational and other purposes. The things which have been accomplished with this latter portion would fill an interesting and instructive book. The most recent important development is the financing of co-operative political candidates, some of whom have won seats in the recent elections and are sitting with the Labor Party. And they are not the least advanced of the Labor crowd.

There is naturally a continual struggle going on between those workers who are reactionary in ideas, and those who have ideas above mere "divi." As to the amount of "divi," there is a pretty general understanding that it stands at 50 per cent of the available profits. We would like to reduce or abolish "divi," but it has to be recognized that it has in the past had a useful disciplinary effect.

(Continued On Page Five)

Another Big Feature of The Daily Worker

What is behind the present strained relations between the Japanese and American governments? What is all this talk of "grave consequences" being hurled at Washington by Tokio?

The DAILY WORKER will answer these and many other questions in a series of articles beginning Monday by Jay Lovestone on the growth and significance of American imperialism.

These articles are the result of a thoro investigation of the policy of aggrandizement pursued by the American imperialists and their capitalist governments in the Far East, in Europe, in Africa, and against the Latin-American Republics. The series will be up to the minute in information gathered from the most authoritative sources available.

If you want to know whom, why, where, when and how the bosses and their government have been and are oppressing and exploiting in the colonies and various spheres of influence now in the grip of our ruling class, follow up the whole series of startling revelations completely disclosed for the first time by the DAILY WORKER.

The menace of American militarism, the dangers of new imperialist wars, and what the American working class and poor farmers can and must do to save themselves from another world conflagration will be brought home in these articles.

The series is a distinct beat for the DAILY WORKER. The question of imperialism is a most vital one affecting the fundamental interests of every workingman and exploited farmer in this country. This series will be a real arsenal of ammunition blowing up the arguments of the jingoes and militarists now getting on the job to fan the flames of hatred between the American workers and the working men of Japan and other countries.

Make sure to read every one of the eight articles. Get your friends, your co-workers in the shops and on the farms to read them. Get in your order to the DAILY WORKER containing this series early so that you will receive the paper without any delay. Rush your special orders today, NOW.

The DAILY WORKER, 1113 West Washington Boulevard, Chicago, Illinois.

What Is the Co-operative Movement?

(Continued From Page Four)

If you make a purchase at a private trader's store you lose your "divi." It operates like a fine.

Educational Work.

In my experience the fight put up by the advanced elements has not been so much as to the amount of the "divi" to be declared as to the fate of the remaining 50 per cent of the profits available. I grew up in a town where we had a big "co-op," which spent a great deal of money on its education committee. The local branch of the Social-Democratic Federation, of which I was a member, fought and obtained seats in this committee and largely controlled it. There had previously been a scholarship system whereby a few children of co-operative parents, who were clever enough to win the prizes, were sent to the Secondary (High) School and the Universities. This system they opposed and they succeeded in having the co-operative lectures, great events in a community of about 50,000 people and held in the town hall, delivered by Socialist orators.

In earlier years, before there was any public library, this same committee conducted the only library in which one could get books on economics or political questions, these subjects being rigorously ruled out of the Sunday school libraries, practically the only other libraries available. I owe not a little to that library myself, and to the "co-op" news rooms, where I read papers and magazines I never could have afforded to buy.

Strikes—Wage Disputes.

Much emphasis was laid, in the discussion and resolution at the Comintern, on the part played by such organizations in the class struggle in recent years, as well as upon the valuable part they play in the transition to a Communist state of society. In ordinary times the "co-ops" will not give credit to members, but at the time of a strike they have often done so when supplies of food and other necessaries could not elsewhere be obtained. Just previous to the war, when I was in England, there were two notable instances of this. During the great national coal strike, one of the biggest things of its kind in Labor's history, there was a move to alienate the sympathy of the vast body of the public, including the workers, from the striking miners by a combination of coal dealers to put up prices and blame the miners for the increase. In this country, needless to say, they would have got away with a little thing like that and the whole country would have been at their mercy. But in Britain they had to reckon with the co-operative movement. The "co-ops" were invited to join the price raising movement, but they refused, thereby not only giving very material help to the strikers, and to the working class as a whole, by breaking the price ring, but they most effectually exposed the methods of the coal barons. Facts like these have greatly helped to create a demand for socialism of some kind in the working class, which has resulted in the rise of the Labor Party; and altho Communists may—nay, certainly will—have to criticize Ramsay MacDonald's government in many ways, there is no denying that its existence is the clearest proof of a demand on the part of the working class which will have to be satisfied somehow, and if not in MacDonald's way, then eventually in a way less palatable to the governing classes.

Another spectacular instance of beneficent aid given to the militant working class movement by the co-operative movement was the sending of the food ships to Dublin, where the transport workers, under the leadership of Connolly and Larkin, were engaged in one of the bitterest struggles in Irish industrial history. But for this move the strikers would inevitably have been starved into submission. It was done at the request of the Parliamentary Committee of the Trade Union Congress, who pledged their word that the trade union movement would pay for the goods. Needless to say, no capitalist concern would take action of that kind merely because a committee of labor union officials passed a resolution asking them to do so. Fancy a parallel situation in the little old U. S. A.! Some thousands of the poorest paid workers belonging to a radical union are on strike. The union funds are exhausted, the leaders in prison, the strike seems practically broken. Mr. Samuel Gompers and his brethren of the A. F. of L. pass a resolution asking some big grocery distributing concern (which in this country would have to be a capitalist one) kindly to send them all the food they need, and the A. F. of L. is sure labor unions, when they get around to it, will see that the goods are paid for. And the goods are sent! And the workers win the strike. Yet this is exactly what happened in the Dublin Transport strike.

Of course there are many criticisms to be passed against the "co-ops." Criticisms coming from us, however, should be constructive. They should also be made from inside the societies, and for their benefit.

The Poor Fish says he don't blame young men for being against war but that the bankers and bosses are always too old and some one has to do the fighting.

ORGANIZATIONS, ATTENTION!
NEW YORK CITY, April 17.—

District No. 2, Workers Party, has arranged a grand excursion and moonlight dance on the Hudson river for Saturday, June 28th. The commodious steamer Clermont, having a capacity of 3,000, has been chartered for this occasion.

Friendly organizations are urged to keep this date in mind and not arrange for any affairs that week.

THE DICTATORSHIP OF HUNGER IN GERMANY

forces German workers to labor long hours for small pay. A skilful machinist must work for the same amount of nourishment

2 hours in the United States
7½ hours in Germany.

This enables German Big Business to produce cheaply.

To meet German low prices in the world market, Big Business in other countries must sacrifice profits or reduce the scale of wages to the German level.

forces German working mothers to give away their children. A want ad in a German paper reads:

> "Will give away baby immediately after its birth. Necessary clothing available. Offers to be made by letter. Address L. Z. 2172, Agency of Sulz."

Another reads:

> "Will give away forever little daughter aged nine months. No compensation expected. Offers to be sent to B. H. 1390, Agency of Lindenthal."

A Defeated Working Class of Germany Is A Menace to the Working Class of America

Three American Soup Kitchens supported by the Committee for International Workers' Aid:

No. 1—Petersburger Platz No. 3, Berlin
No. 2—Aachenerstrasse, Wilmerdorf
No. 3—"New York", Emdenerstrasse 23, Berlin

Committee for International Workers' Aid,
32 South Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Enclosed find $.................. toward the support of American Soup Kitchen No. .... I pledge $.................. monthly toward the support of this kitchen.

NAME..

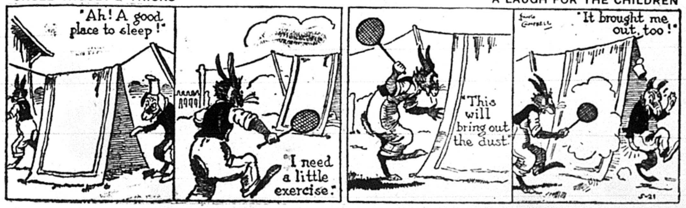
ADDRESS..

CITY.... ............................STATE..............................D. W.

COMMITTEE FOR INTERNATIONAL WORKERS' AID

UNCLE WIGGLY'S TRICKS

A LAUGH FOR THE CHILDREN


"Ah! A good place to sleep!"
"I need a little exercise."
"This will bring out the dust."
"It brought me out, too!"
5-21

THE DAILY WORKER RAISES THE STANDARD FOR A WORKERS' AND FARMERS' GOVERNMENT

THE DAILY WORKER

Entered as Second-class matter September 21, 1923, at the Post Office at Chicago, Illinois under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Workers! Farmers! Demand:
The Labor Party
Amalgamation
Organization of Unorganized
The Land for the Users
The Industries for the Workers
Protection of the Foreign-Born
Recognition of Soviet Russia

VOL. II. No. 30. SUBSCRIPTION RATES In Chicago, by mail, $8.00 per year. Outside Chicago, by mail, $6.00 per year. MONDAY, APRIL 21, 1924 Published Daily except Sunday by THE DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO., 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill. Price 3 Cents

HITS FOES OF SOVIET RECOGNITION

500 on Strike at Pullman Works

BIG DRIVE ON TO ORGANIZE LARGE PLANT

15,000 Men Restless In Huge Shops.

This week will see a tremendous drive to organize the 15,000 workers employed in the Pullman Steel Car Works, at Pullman, on the far South Side.

That the thousands of workers employed in this plant are restless, under the conditions they are now facing, was shown by the spontaneous walkout of 500 unorganized riveters, reamers, fitters, buckers and heaters.

Impose Heavy Wage Cut.

An effort had been made to force a heavy cut in wages upon these men. They refused to accept it and quit.

The men have no union. They hold daily meetings at 158 E. 107th St., and are represented by a "Committee of Five," one from each department. The strikers include Italians, Swedes, Poles, Lithuanians and Ukrainians. A plan is being proposed to increase the strike committee to ten, to include one representative of each nationality. This is being considered.

It is declared that the powerful steel car company, fearful of the spread of organization among the workers, has proposed peace thru a "Company Committee". It is proposed that the strikers return to work under the same conditions they had when they quit. The strikers, however, claim they will not return unless they have a written agreement embodying their demands.

WILLIAMSON JURY ACQUITS 4 KLAN TRIED TO FRAME

Shots at Glenn Young Led To Trial.

MARION, Ill., April 20.—Ralph Hill, Irwin McCown, and Hosea Cagle were acquitted by a jury in Williamson county court here today, of firing into the automobile containing Glenn Young, local liquor czar, and driven by Leonard Stearns, son of the Marion cyclops of the Ku Klux Klan. Stearns was slightly wounded.

The klansmen were on their way to Herrin the night of February, where the klan had taken control following the killing of Caesar Cagle, klan constable, that evening when their machine was fired into from the sidewalk.

Hill, saloon man, McCown, son of the coroner, and Cagle, owner of an amusement park and several time defendant in the klan's liquor prosecutions, proved to the satisfaction of a jury they were in the county jail at the time serving as guards under deputization of Sheriff Galligan.

Killing Seamen's Bill

WASHINGTON, April 20.—Fear that the lack of proper step from influential quarters, against the joker in the immigration bill aimed at the seamen's act, will result in killing the seamen's emancipation law, is voiced by Andrew Furuseth, president International Seamen's union. Telegrams in support of the seamen's act should be addressed to Representative Shneider of Wisconsin and Senator King of Utah.

HUSBAND SACRIFICED TO MARS, FURNITURE TO GREEDY LANDLORD

By SYDNEY WARREN.
(Staff Correspondent of the Fed. Press)

VANCOUVER, B. C., April 20.—If Canada isn't "a land fit for heroes" read this. Mrs. Mary Leach, whose husband enlisted in the world war and was killed at Vimy ridge, owed a local landlord $3 rent which she was unable to pay. The landlord, a more practical and businesslike patriot than the widow's husband had been, straightway sent in the bailiff. The bailiff raised the necessary $3 by taking possession of $450 worth of furniture and in addition presented her with a bill for fees as follows: Warrant $1.50, appraisal $2, man in possession $3 a day plus 10 per cent, and advertising, etc.

The bailiff seized the furniture during the absence of Mrs. Leach but magnanimously left her the kitchen range because there was no furnace or heater in the house and he feared that her young children would not be able to stand the cold.

JAPANESE PAPER TELLS OF CHICAGO POLICE SLUGGER

Writes Up Assailant Of Sophie Altschuler

VANCOUVER, B. C., April 20.—The brutal actions of a certain Officer No. 3181 of the Chicago police force, who beat up a girl garment striker named Sophie Altschuler, are related in the Daily People, a Japanese labor newspaper published here.

Under the headline, "Capitalistic America Not Safe for Ladies," the Japanese daily tells how Miss Altschuler was beaten unconscious by brute in uniform No. 3181 on the picket line in the Chicago "Loop" district. Columns are being given to the garment strike.

Organ of Jap Union.

The Daily People is the organ of the Japanese Workers' Union of Canada and made its initial appearance April 1 with the militant declaration: "Coming out as a daily paper, we are holding a strategic fort in the class war."

The paper is edited by Takai, Suzaki, Mitearai and six associate editors, including several Communists. Its circulation is rapidly increasing. Japanese total one-seventh of the entire population of British Columbia, and the paper is devoted to the land as well as the industrial worker.

Asiatic Labor Big Factor.

Japanese and Hindoo labor is an important factor in the British Columbia industries. Barred from the conservative A. F. of L. unions, the Japs have formed their own "Japanese Workers' Union," which has often displayed a solidarity that the whites could well emulate.

MacLachlan "Strike On Job" Talk Drives Politician Nutty

(By The Federated Press)

OTTAWA, Can., April 20.—On two occasions lately Senator David, French supporter of the Liberal party, has tried to get the Canadian government to recall the parole issued to J. B. McLachlan, former secretary of District 26, United Mine Workers of America. David urged as reason for "sedition" the speech Jim made in Cape Breton, recommending the miners to revert to "the strike on the job." No other senator has discussed the question.

CANNERY BOSS DRIVES MOTHER OF SEVEN CHILDREN TO SUICIDE

(By Federated Press.)

SAN JOSE, April 20.—Life was pretty hard for Mrs. Beatrice Mignoli, deserted by her husband, and with seven small children to support. Uncomplainingly she toiled in a cannery to keep them and herself alive. Then the foreman told her she was to be fired. Out of a job, and utterly despairing, Mrs. Mignoli killed herself by taking poison. She left a note for the foreman, accusing him of having taken away the livelihood of her children. Now her work-worn body lies in the local morgue.

COOLIDGE HIS OWN EXCUSE, SAYS HUGHES

N. Y. Convention Hears Imperialist Tool

By H. M. WICKS.
(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK CITY, April 20. "President Coolidge is his own platform," declared Secretary of State Charles Evans Hughes before the delegates of the Republican State Convention at Town Hall here. "No other platform is needed."

The "convention" roared approval of this unique proposal for a political platform as Mr. Hughes launched into the peroration of a laborious speech he had carefully prepared and read with stilted diction.

The procedure of the "convention" was as cut and dried as the speech. It was called to order at 8 o'clock in the evening with the reading of the official call. A personal representative of Jehovah intoned the invocation. State Chairman George K. Morris announced that the state committee recommended Mr. Hughes as temporary chairman and advised the delegates to hasten the proceedings, as the radio "is to start at 8:30, so we must have a ragged roll call." Some one read the names off with such rapidity that they were inaudible. There were a few lazy grunts from various parts of the house in response to the roll call and then Mr. Hughes arose, and, after joining in the laughter that accompanied the roll call, which revealed the crude operation of the steam roller, proceeded to read his speech.

Hughes' speech lasted one hour and four minutes, and the convention adjourned for the "day" just twelve minutes later. Spectators and delegates were so intermingled that it was impossible to separate them, but it made no difference, for everything had been arranged by the state committee, and the delegates were just so many vot-

(Continued On Page Three)

WHISTLES BLOW IN VAIN IN BIG KENTUCKY STRIKE

10,000 Miners Stand Pat Against Reduction.

By TOM TIPPETT.
(Staff Correspondent of the Fed. Press)

CENTRAL CITY, Ky., April 20.—Altho every whistle in Western Kentucky coal mines sounded for work on April 16, not one union coal digger showed up. This was the answer of the rank and file members of District 23, United Mine Workers of America, to the operators who refused to make an agreement with the union. There are 10,000 men affected by the strike which was ordered by the district officials after wage negotiations that had been going on for a month were broken up by the operators. Union maintenance men remain on duty for the present. The mines had been operating since April 1 pending a settlement. The operators demanded a reduction as against the union's insistence upon the Jacksonville (Fla.) settlement.

All the union miners in Kentucky are now on strike both in District 23 and District 19 which takes in also Tennessee, except those mines belonging to another operators' association which has an overwhelming contract with the union that expires next year.

The difficulty here is the large number of non-union mines that maintain a scale of wages far below that demanded by the organized men. This state, like West Virginia, is overrun with operators' guards and militiamen.

The western Kentucky district is one of the oldest unts in the United Mine Workers of America. William Webb, one of the members of the first international executive board of the miners' union, 34 years ago, was from this district.

LOW PAY, HIGH DEATH RATE---GO HAND IN HAND, N. Y. INVESTIGATION SHOWS

(By The Federated Press)

NEW YORK.—High death and sickness rates due to low wages, employment of minors and women, are revealed by the six-year survey of the Mulberry district in New York made by the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor. The investigation covered a typical working class population of 35,000 in the foreign-born quarter. "At every age the death rate is far above the average prevailing for the city at large," says the report.

"Of housewives 28.8 per cent. were gainfully employed; 4.8 per cent. were engaged in 'home work' (piece work done at home), and 16 per cent. were employed in factories, stores and outside domestic service." The infant mortality rate age under 1 year was 138.1 per thousand. One half of boys and girls between 14 and 20 are wage earners.

Give Strike Aid

IF WORKERS DON'T USE FLIVVERS OR BOOZE THEY MAKE TROUBLE

NEW YORK, April 20.—If you want to get along with the working man you've got to keep him busy or amused," said Pres. Samuel M. Vauclain, Baldwin Locomotive works in a moment of upper class philosophing. He was addressing a dinner of the Purchasing Agents' association in New York. He continued "When the pleasure the workers derived from alcohol was taken from him something had to be substituted for it. This has been supplied in the cheap automobile which is enough to keep him and his whole family busy. The flivver has saved this country real trouble."

In Rome it was "bread and the circus."

MASS ARRESTS AND TORTURES IN BALTIC STATES

Drive On Communists In Esthonia and Latvia

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, April 20.—The Baltic states—the buffers between proletarian Russia and the capitalist world—answered Britain's recognition of Russia by renewed persecutions of radical laborites and renewed anti-Russian propaganda.

In Esthonia mass arrests have recently taken place. The majority of the prisoners were representatives of labor in municipal councils, trade union workers, deputies to parliament, and leaders of Communist organizations. All workers' organizations—legal and illegal—were suppressed, their offices raided by the police, and all literature and records confiscated. Labor papers were suppressed. Over 200 persons were arrested in one night, and the arrests continued for several days. There are 500 political prisoners in Esthonia at present. The workers have found it difficult to provide for their imprisoned comrades because unemployment in Esthonia has caused great poverty.

In Latvia numerous arrests have also taken place recently. American third degree methods are nothing compared to the horrible tortures used by the Lettish authorities to wring confessions from the political prisoners.

Both Reval (Esthonia) and Riga (Latvia) have been extremely active recently in sending out false dispatches about Russia. Helsingfors, Finland, has given hearty co-operation. The American newspaper public, particularly readers of the Chicago Tribune and the New York Herald-Tribune, have been the principal consumers of these lies.

Child Slavery Issue On Congressional Floor This Week

WASHINGTON, April 20.— The House will take up the proposed child labor constitutional amendment this week, Representative Longworth announced yesterday.

A vote probably will be reached before Friday, it was believed. The amendment would empower Congress to regulate or forbid the employment of all persons of less than 18 years of age.

ALL CHICAGO UNIONS BACK BIG STRUGGLE

Plan Canvass Of All Organized Labor.

The appeal to all labor unions in the city of Chicago to give financial aid to the striking International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, sent out by "The Committee of 15," was unanimously approved at the meeting of the Chicago Federation of Labor yesterday.

"The Committee of 15" was empowered to select 20 federation members to visit the different unions in the city and make a personal appeal for funds to help the strikers fight the injunction against picketing.

The officials of the Federation of Labor were instructed to issue the necessary credentials to the men visiting the union.

"The Dress Manufacturers Association has the backing of all the anti-labor forces in the city, including the courts," said Anton Johannsen, in reporting for the "Committee of 15." "It is therefore necessary for all the labor forces of the city to unite in aiding the striking garment workers."

"For several days during the coming week we shall run a float thru the loop, which will describe what the union is fighting for. The float divided into two parts, will show the sweat shop system and the union shop.

"It will point out that the present strike of the garment workers is just a continuation of the fight on sweat shop conditions."

"Garment strikers will sit at sewing machines on the float, and there will be music to attract the attention of the busy people in 'the loop.' The float, according to present plans, will be 30 feet long and ten feet wide. It will demonstrate that the union demands are extremely reasonable, and that non-union conditions are unbearable."

Lauds the Amalgamated

In making a plea for the Federation to get behind the garment strike in a more concrete way than formerly, President John Fitzpatrick declared that altho the Amalgamated Clothing Workers had not yet come into the Federation of Labor, its spirit in givin the strikers $10,000 was laudable, and the Federation should take the good example set by this union.

Sam Gordon of the Leather Workers, commenting on the report of the "Committee of 15," declared that a second float should be run along with the first, depicting the atrocities of "Denny" Sullivan's high handed treatment of the girls in the court room. Gordon was given 30 days in a labor dispute which came before Sullivan.

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Stole In Churches To Bury Children Killed By Poverty

MILWAUKEE, April 20.—Edward Wallis confessed in court that he had stolen $120 from overcoat pockets in the cloakrooms of various churches in order to pay the funeral expenses of his two children. The children died when he was unable to get proper medical attention for them. Judge Backus gave him his freedom, under probation.

RUSS REPRESENTATIVES IN CANADA EXPOSE "RED PLOT" PROPAGANDA OF KEPT PRESS

MONTREAL, Canada, April 20.—Denying that he and his staff have brought any literature which might be construed "Red propaganda" into Canada, and declaring that the consignment of literature sent to him here was made up of reference books and volumes on Russia which he might need in connection with his work, Alexander Yazikoff, official agent for the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in Canada, today issued a statement in reply to information contained in press dispatches from Ottawa that the Canadian government treats the Soviet Trade delegates with suspicion pending the thoro investigation of the alleged importation of Communist propaganda.

M. Yazikoff admitted that his explanations to the prime minister and his cabinet recently regarding the books consigned to him had not seemed to satisfy the government and he is of the belief that further investigation is to be made.

He further declares that, under the agreement between Great Britain and the Union of Soviet Republics, he is granted the immunity from seizure of personal effects, etc., usually afforded political emissaries.

The Soviet Trade Commissioner has established headquarters at the Wilhelmina Hotel, Mountain street, Montreal. It was under the shadow of a wall picture of Trotsky that he spoke of the suspicions directed against him in official circles and described the nature of the imported literature.

The disputed literature is still held by the customs officials, Mr. Yazikoff said.

Books in Russian Language.

The following official statement was issued this morning:

"I think that the authorities were under a false impression, since the books are in the Russian language and no one but a Russian could look them thru and know what they are. I believe that persons who looked them over misinterpreted the nature of the literature. It is quite impossible to even imagine that some one who is coming to establish trade relations would bring literature for Red propaganda.

"As I have explained to the government officials, it is necessary to have every kind of information coming to another country.

"In vain would one try to find some data about the new economical and political condition of new Russia in the Congressional Library of Washington, D. C., where there is a special Russian section consisting of many thousands of books. I visited the government library here, and there is nothing even about former Russia. There is, therefore, nothing amazing in the fact that there is such ground for spreading false information about Russia.

Hits Soviet Enemies.

"For a Canadian, it is difficult to understand the conditions nowadays in the Soviet Union because they are very different from Canada's. I am not going to try to change them—it is not my task. But it is my duty, and it is quite necessary for business relations, to acquaint Canadian business men with present day Russian conditions. All this noise raised about the books is, in my opinion, the result of a propaganda by the enemies of the Soviet Union, who are availing themselves of the appropriate moment—the beginning of negotiations.

"In the notices that I have read in the press I have found a whole series of incorrect statements, each of which changes the meaning of the facts. Regarding the question of my status here, it has been founded on the agreement between Great Britain and the Union of the Soviet Republics, and therefore leaves no room for misinterpretation."

LEAGUE FAILS; AUSTRIA IS IN GRIP OF PANIC

Hocking Nation Adds To Misery

(Special to the Daily Worker.)

VIENNA, Apr. 20.—The much advertised league of nations reconstruction plan for Austria has collapsed and with it the financial system of the nation.

Blame for the crisis that has gripped the whole country is placed upon the big financiers by the Austrian press; they have speculated in French francs and the government has been forced to spend 300,000,000,000 paper crowns in protecting market prices of stocks.

A syndicate of Vienna banks has spent 220,000,000,000 crowns in an attempt to stop the drop in stock quotations but stocks continue to fall, until they are now worth 50 per cent less than a month ago.

The government has about reached the limit of its resources, but stocks are still dropping rapidly with the few solvent financiers trying frantically to halt the downward movement.

The money which has been used by the government in a vain attempt to stabilize the market, has unbalanced still more the already one-sided budget while the financial depression makes the collection of taxes almost impossible.

It is openly stated here in financial and political circles that the expected recovery of Austria has been retarded for years at least and probably been made entirely impossible.

Vienna banks have served notice upon the directors of the stock exchange that their customers are short over $10,000,000 and expert estimates from other sources believe that that this shortage should be multiplied by 15.

The league of nations scheme for the rehabilitation of Austria is today a failure and Austria is heading straight for a breakdown while condition of utter financial and industrial chaos prevails.

ROBOT COPS STOP ROBOT PLAY FROM BEING SHOWN TO PULLMAN STRIKERS

Pullman police would not permit the famous Capek play, "Rossum's Universal Robots," as produced by the Labor Defense council, to be given before the strikers of the Pullman works and to other inhabitants of that portion of Chicago on Saturday night.

The law stepped into Strumel's Hall, Roseland, Illinois, in the persons of five burly police robots who claimed that the hall owner had no license to operate his place.

The audience and players were given five minutes to clear the hall and no amount of dickering would change the captain's mind. Manuel Gomez announced that any of those who wanted their money back could collect, but only one fourth of the audience responded. The others generously allowed the Labor Defense Council the disposal of their ticket money.

Saturday night's hold up did not prevent the "R.U.R." players from bringing their message to their Chicago friends on Sunday afternoon at North Side Turner Hall. The player presented Karel Capek's splendi

(Continued on Page 2.)

Read The Truth About "The Japanese Controversy" on Page Six Today

NATURE AIDING I. W. W. BOYCOTT ON CALIFORNIA

"Hoof-Mouth" State's Fruit Not Wanted

SACRAMENTO, April 20.—"By God, I'm governor—I'm going to run this state," is Friend Richardson's answer to the pleas that he call a special session of the legislature to help fight the hoof and mouth epidemic. "I don't intend to call a legislature that is hostile to me." Arizona and Oregon forbid any one to cross the state line from or to California without safeguards. Nature and the adjoining states are aiding powerfully in making the I. W. W. boycott of California products 100 per cent effective.

* * *

Washington Bars Fruit.

OLYMPIA, Wash., April 20.—California fruit and vegetables are excluded from the state of Washington unless accompanied by certificates that they have been fumigated. This is a precaution against the spread of hoof and mouth disease which is epidemic in California and which can be spread by dust clinging to food or clothing. Washington authorities are taking this precaution as a health measure and not out of sympathy with the I. W. W. boycott on California products. Washington has almost a dozen class war prisoners in her jails. The I. W. W. boycott is intended to call attention to the persecution by California of workers who are imprisoned from one to 14 years, under the syndicalism act, because of membership in that labor organization.

* * *

Deaf Ears to Coolidge.

SEATTLE, Wash., April 20.—Washington state, thru its lieutenant-governor, temporarily in charge during the absence of Governor Louis F. Hart, informally refused today to accede to President Coolidge's plea to modify its embargo on California products and vehicular traffic in the fight to prevent hoof and mouth disease infection.

* * *

Cal Begs for Poison Products.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—President Coolidge's telegram to western state governors urging them to call a conference to discuss modification of quarantine restrictions they have imposed against the hoof and mouth disease in California, was made public at the White House today.

The message said that many of the restrictions are more severe than necessary, and if enforced will result in unnecessary hardship and loss of millions of dollars to fruit and produce growers in California.

The message was sent to the governors of Washington, Idaho, Nevada, Arizona, Wyoming, Montana, Colorado, New Mexico, California and Hawaii.

Appropriate $1,500,000.

By unanimous vote the House yesterday appropriated $1,500,000 to combat the outbreak of hoof and mouth disease in California. This is addition to one of $1,000,000 made for the same purpose in the recent deficiency bill.

All Chicago Labor Rallies to Support Of Garment Strike

(Continued from Page One)

declared that a float showing how unfair Sullivan and Foell were to organized labor would be more good than anything else.

Tells of N. Y. Strike

Betty Hawley, vice-president of the New York Federation of Labor, and prominent member of the Buffalo central labor council, described to the Federation the bitter strike of the New York garment workers. She told how they were brutally beaten and herded off to jail, where it was made difficult to get them out on bail.

No mention was made at the last meeting of the "Committee of 15" of the much talked of mass meeting which was planned to give Sam Gompers a chance to show he was behind the striking garment workers. Nothing further can be learned about getting the scabs who are related to union men out of the shops. In the meantime, according to union officials, a large percentage of the scabs in this strike are wives, sisters, mothers or daughters of union men connected with the Chicago Federation of Labor and nothing is being done to expose them.

Wheeler Gives Bonds For Appearance On Montana Oil Count

WASHINGTON, April 20.—Senator Wheeler, Montana, appeared before U. S. Commissioner MacDonald and gave his personal bond of $1,000 for his appearance when his trial on a charge of illegally accepting a retainer as a U. S. senator is called in Great Falls, Montana.

Wheeler was not formally arrested. He was notified that a warrant issued by the federal authorities in Montana had arrived in Washington and he promptly presented himself to the commissioner.

How many of your shop-mates read THE DAILY WORKER. Get one of them to subscribe today.

Is Foell a Fool?

The DAILY WORKER has become the big issue in the courtroom of Judge Charles M. Foell, Room 807, County Building.

It is to this courtroom that much of the judicial strike-breaking hitherto carried on in the courtroom of "Dennie" Sullivan, notorious injunction judge, has been transferred.

* * *

The DAILY WORKER is an issue because the lawyer of the struck garment bosses, Mr. Charles Hyde, does not like to have the strikers read it.

"Are you a reader of the DAILY WORKER?" was the pet question of Mr. Hyde.

It was never, "Do you read the Tribune, or the Herald-Examiner, or the News?" or any of the other kept gutter sheets of the big employers.

It would, of course, be impossible for Mr. Hyde to visualize working class readers of the bosses' press going out on strike for the right to organize, for higher wages, a shorter workday, or improved working conditions. He could not, in all the scope of his imagination, dream of a worker defying a judicial ukase not to picket, unless he had committed the terrible crime of reading the DAILY WORKER.

* * *

The garment workers are not on strike, they are not on the picket line, they are not waging their present heroic struggle because the DAILY WORKER is being published in Chicago. Their brilliant battles under the standards of their organization are the direct result of the oppression they have suffered under the brutal lash of the profit-hungry garment bosses.

Greed drove the workers to strike. Greed forced the strikers to take their places on the picket lines in the struggle for their rights. Greed dragged the pickets off to the police stations. Greed summoned the pickets to court. And greed, thru its petty tool, Lawyer Charles Hyde, wants to know of the pickets, "Do you read the DAILY WORKER?"

* * *

Greed not only wants to buy and control the physical strength of labor to run its machines. Greed also wants to control the brain of labor, to dictate what it reads, to impose a censorship thru fear and intimidation.

Hence the question in the court room of Judge Foell, "Do you read the DAILY WORKER?"

The mere asking of that question is a tribute to the service that the DAILY WORKER is rendering the cause of the strikers. The DAILY WORKER did not inaugurate the strike. Greed did that. But the DAILY WORKER is effectively aiding the workers carry on their struggle, and that is its task, and that is why Greed hates it and fights it.

* * *

When Judge Foell allowed the lawyer of greed, Mr. Hyde, to press his questions, so-called justice became a farce, as all capitalist justice is in its treatment of the interests of labor. Judge Foell allowed his courtroom to become the stalking place for the inquisition of the bosses.

The master class in all ages has tried to put a straight jacket upon the minds of the oppressed class. Every dominant class has resorted to all forms of censorship in order to maintain itself in power.

But one ruling class after another has gone its way down thru the centuries. The courts constituted one of the last bulwarks of chattel slavery in the United States. But court decisions did not prevent the sweeping away of the system of chattel slavery.

Today the courts are the staunchest defenders of wage slavery. Censorship in its vilest form stalks into the court room of Judge Foell and is permitted to remain and carry out the work of the blackest reaction.

No excuse need be offered for the paid hireling, Mr. Hyde, of the garment bosses. He gets his pieces of silver.

But Judge Foell must be a fool if he thinks that a censorship-buttressed court edict against the right to picket can settle this strike so that it will stay settled. Or were the officials of labor fools when they endorsed Judge Foell for election last fall? These are things worth considering along with the question addressed to the strikers, "Do you read the DAILY WORKER?"

PLATOON SYSTEM IS CONDEMNED BY CHICAGO LABOR

Wears Out Children, Says Resolution

A resolution condemning the platoon school system on advice of the best educational authorities, which has been sent by the Illinois Federation of Labor to all City Federations thruout the state, was favorably received yesterday by the Chicago Federation of Labor.

Letters attached to the communication sent out by Victor Olander, secretary of the Illinois Federation of Labor, declared the platoon school system, which the big industrial interest are trying to saddle on the people, to be "deficiency run wild."

"There were many defects in our school system before the platoon system, but the system does not do away with these defects, it emphasises them," declares Dr. John Hall of Detroit. "The platoon system increases the strain on the children and on the teachers. No periods of play or relaxation are provided for."

School Machine System

"The platoon system is an effort to install the machine system in our schools. Where it is in use many complaints of its evil effects on the children are heard," states the resolution adopted by the Federation. "To observe the children being herded from room to room under this system, is like watching the train of unfinished autos in one of Henry Fords Factories. Everything is mechanical. The spiritual and moral welfare of the child are disregarded. Children who have studied under the platoon system are made hard and less responsive. They are dulled and worn out nervously, and have no intellectual curiosity."

LIVELY WORKERS PARTY BRANCHES AT WORCESTER

Finns, Swedes, English, Lithuanians, Active.

WORCESTER, Mass., April 20.—The Finnish Branch of the Workers Party held a well attented opening mass meeting of two months drive for membership and subscriptions for Party papers Sunday, the new hall being crowded.

H. Puro spoke about one hour, explaning the program and aims of the Workers Party and emphasizing that the Communist movement is only one that leads workers to emancipation. All those present, that are not yet members of the Workers Party, were urged to join. The speaker also asked Party members to get busy and bring in new members and take subscriptions to Party papers.

A good musical and athletic program was given. The meeting was very successful. Thirty new members joined the Workers Party and many subscriptions were taken to Eteenpain and DAILY WORKER.

The membership of the Finnish branch here is now over 200 and many more are coming.

The first open air meeting at the City Hall was held by the English Branch Sunday, April 13. Comrade Sidney Broomfield spoke. Much literature was sold and some leaflets distributed. The meeting was very successful.

Every line of Party activities show improvement. Representatives of the Lithuanian Branch at the City Central Committee say that about 16 youngsters are ready to join the Young Workers League.

The Swedish Branch is getting new members continually.

COMING GERMAN REVOLUTION TOLD BY TRACHTENBERG

Communists Preparing For Speedy Event.

Chock full of enthusiasm for the revolution he sees coming soon, Alexander Trachtenberg made the North Side Turner hall audience glow with some of his own feeling Friday night.

"They are getting ready for the final conflict in Germany," he declared. "When Communists meet, they aren't talking about social activities, but the question is 'How Many Guns Have you got?'"

German Revolution The Starter.

A united international movement will back the German revolution, said Trachtenberg. Today in French prisons, you find the comrades who were doing work in the Ruhr occupation army. In France, Belgium, Poland, Jugo-Slovakia and Czecho-Slovakia the Communist Parties with their numerous adherents are ready to rise with their German comrades. They look on the German revolution as the starter for the world revolution.

Communist Military Preparation.

Trachtenberg told of a great red funeral procession led by a Young Communist vanguard, every man with his gun. In the rear were the stretcher bearers.

Organized preparations are being made for the armed conflict and the educational work with the masses is carried forward with papers and huge meetings. And the masses are coming to the Communists for leadership and inspiration. The speaker told of an open party meeting attended by 10,000, tho there were only 2,000 members in that community.

Socialist Traitors Losing.

German social democracy, which betrayed the workers during the war and after is waning. The proletarian elements are coming over to the Communist Party.

With biting sarcasm, he scored the coalition policy of the yellows. "The socialist government got lonely and invited the bourgeois politicians into the cabinet", he said. "Pretty soon there were no socialists left."

Stinnes And The Socialists.

"In Russia," he declared, "the workers and peasants under the leadership of the Bolsheviki confiscated the factories and the land. The power of the bourgeois was destroyed. In Germany, under the leadership of the socialists, Stinnes made more money than he had made in his whole life before. With the rise of his wealth, his power rose too."

The first part of the lecture was occupied with what Trachtenberg saw in Russia, the land he was forced to leave when the Czar reigned.

Every Red Soldier Can Read.

What a change now. "Every soldier in the Red Army can read. When I was in the old Russian army, I had to spend most of my spare time writing letters for other soldiers."

Trachtenberg told of the Russian industrial unions,—23 in all, a union to an industry. He told of the 8-hour day, with overtime absolutely discouraged and often entirely prohibited. Of the 6-hour day for office workers and the 4-hour day for youths between 16 and 18 who attend school the rest of the time. Two weeks' vacation with pay for all workers.

Mothers get rest with full pay eight months before and eight months after pregnancy. A large percentage of the earnings for each industry are put aside for social insurance of various kinds and this money is controlled thru the unions.

Unions' Power In Russia.

Lies of Sam Gompers and his renegade socialist propagandists, Chester Wright, Walling and Co., about the German labor movement, were smashed by the speaker. He told of the tremendous power of the unions in the government of Russia. The unions are officially a part of all social institutions; they have the veto of all labor legislation and the representatives are chosen for the most important posts, as is shown in the trade delegation sent to England, which includes the president of the Russian Council of Trade Unions.

Labor Alderman Elected

MONTREAL, April 20.—The municipal elections here have resulted in the return of two Labor candidates to the city council. They are J. Schubert and F. J. Hogan. Schubert is a member of the International Ladies Garment Workers' union. Hogan is connected with the railway trades.

The Poor Fish says that many another dog would take a chance of eating himself to death like Paderewski's poodle.

JAPANESE-RUSSIAN ALLIANCE AGAINST U. S. AND ENGLAND MAY FOLLOW EXCLUSION ACT

By LAURENCE TODD
(Federated Press Staff Correspondent)

WASHINGTON, April 20.—Because an earthquake has reduced Japan to the status of a second-rate imperial military power and because Ambassador Hanihara misunderstood the fundamental facts in the Coolidge presidential campaign, the break with Japan on the issue of positive exclusion of Japanese immigration has come.

The Hanihara note, suggesting "grave consequences" to the relations between the United States and Japan if this Asiatic exclusion brand should be placed upon his countrymen, has given the anti-Japanese elements and the anti-Hughes elements their chance. No man can foresee the results, in America and in Asia and in Europe, of this conjunction of interests. Russia may gain a new ally in Japan.

Cal In Bad Either Way.

If Coolidge vetoes the congressional exclusion of Japanese immigrants from this country, he will lose what little political following he may have among the people of California, Oregon and Washington. If he does not veto the measure, he will have repudiated the eager support given by Secretary of State Hughes to Tokio, and will have given the democrats a basis for immediate demand that Hughes resign. Even tho Hughes stays and Coolidge signs the bill, California will go for La Follette or for the democratic nominee next November. Hanihara did not realize this when he sent his strong note—almost as strong as Coolidge's own note in defense of Mellon a few days earlier. Nor did he realize that party strategy in a campaign requires of the professional politician that he become a jingo.

Forces Treaty With Russia.

When the dust shall have cleared away, some result of the explosion will possibly be found to be:

1. That Japan's repressive military government will be pulled down by the liberal parties, and a new foreign policy adopted.

2. That this policy will call for Japanese recognition and close ties with Russia, as an obvious defense against the British-American combination in the far east, while Japan slowly builds up again.

3. That agitation for freedom on the part of the Koreans will be resumed, and that Russia will insist that the conditions to an understanding with Japan shall include better treatment of the 15,000,000 Koreans.

4. That senate politicians who have championed the early independence of the Philippines will lose interest while the army and navy and big business lobbies in Washington will unite to "keep the flag flying in the east."

5. That, far from removing the Japanese immigration problem from discussion, this move will simply project the issue into the field of world intrigue, and thereby increase the probability of another world war in this generation.

Anti-Asiatic For Politics.

Fundamentally, the politicians in senate do not care whether an additional 146 Japanese come into the United States each year. But the democrats saw in the Hanihara-Hughes correspondence an opportunity and they became, all of a sudden, violently anti-Asiatic. In this they had the encouragement of the three California rivals — Senators Hiram Johnson and Sam Shortbridge, republicans and ex-Senator James Phelan, democrat. Shortbridge helped to railroad Tom Mooney to prison; Johnson kept him there, and Phelan stood proudly on his early record of having sent out the police, when he was mayor of San Francisco, to club the striking teamsters, from the ferry terminal to the city hall. Now they chorus their loyalty to the California workingman.

3,500,000 German School Children In Want of Food

More than 3,500,000 of Germany's 14,000,000 school children are in desperate need of food, according to information in the hands of the F. S. R. Diseases which were rare in Germany before 1914, are now common among the school children, due to the lack of milk and green vegetables.

Children are suffering from many skin troubles, due to the lack of nourishment and a great many are afflicted with vermin, the latter condition being caused by inability to bathe and a lack of proper changes of underclothing. Most of the public baths in Berlin have been closed, as the public baths are used by the workers and the wealthy. Germans don't care if the workers and their children go unwashed. Tuberculosis is increasing in Germany, particularly among the younger children.

ONLY THE WORKERS OF OTHER COUNTRIES CAN HELP THE CHILDREN OF GERMANY'S WORKERS. The Friends of Soviet Russia and Workers' Germany, 32 S. Wabash Ave., Chicago, is the American Branch of the International Workers Aid, which is furnishing the relief.

How many of your shop-mates read THE DAILY WORKER. Get one of them to subscribe today.

FEDERATION HITS MUSCLE SHOALS BOUNTY TO FORD

Says Grafting Reigns In Government.

Two resolutions against the letting of government contracts to private corporations which thereby reap huge profits were passed by the Chicago Federation of Labor at its meeting yesterday. The federation unanimously passed a resolution demanding that Muscle Shoals be retained and exploited by the government. The resolution condemned the turning over of this vast power resource to Henry Ford or any other private individual, or corporation.

The meeting went on record in favor of the Norris-McKellar bill now before Congress, which describes Muscle Shoals as being capable of unlimited development of hydro-electric power.

Oppose Private Munition Plant.

The other resolution which was unanimously passed, was presented by the International Association of Machinists. The machinists' resolution showed that the Rock Island arsenal and in fact every arsenal and navy yard in the country, is now lying practically idle, while the motors, munitions, aeroplanes and engines needed by the government are being constructed by private corporations. The union machinists all over the country have been thrown out of work. Those living near the arsenals and navy yards have been thrown out of work.

In addition, the government is throwing away millions of dollars of the peoples' money, for, the resolution points out, the government in its own plants can make the supplies much cheaper than can be contracted for.

Raps Government of Grafters.

Graft in the present administration has not stopped in spite of the Teapot Dome investigation, the Federation's resolution added. Ships, it declares, are now being contracted for in private yards, which could be more cheaply constructed in the government's own shipyards. At the present time parts of aeroplane engines are being bought from private firms all over the United States and assembled on the field, while the aeroplane manufacturing machinery of the government is literally rusting away.

Pullman Strikers Not Allowed To See Famous Robot Play

(Continued from Page 1)

play with feeling and skill to a full house.

Harry Pires as Harry Domin, General Manager of R.U.R. factory, admirably interpreted the part of the hopeful capitalist who expected that in time the world would be peopled with a happy aristocracy supported by the robots, the laboring machines. Geraldine Udell made the character of Helena Glory the truly feminine role it should be under capitalism—the girl who comes to the factory full of idealistic liberalism to inspire the robots and give them "Souls". The other members of the cast showed sympathetic understanding of their characters.

The unusually fine musical program which accompanied the play was furnished by the Young Workers' League orchestra.

Sixty-five dollars for the Labor Defense Council was collected during one intermission while William F. Kruse spoke.

Capek's drama is a mirror, imperfect of course, of the European situation since the war. The robots are everywhere learning their power and uniting to destroy, not man, but those inhuman forces working thru certain men against the workers of the world. In the Epilogue of Capek's play the only man left alive vainly strives to recall the secret of robot manufacture to save the world, but the concluding scene shows Primus and Helena, the robots, discovering their own romance, and we are left to believe that thru them the world will be continued.

In spite of the weak ending of the play, Capek succeeds in picturing the mechanizing of the workers under modern industrial conditions and makes the robots all that the capitalists would like their workers to be: totally without feeling or more than average thought. Slowly the workers, like the robots, become more conscious of their power and in the climax they, too, will raise themselves to the seats of the mighty and make for themselves the new world.

FINNS ELECT 18 COMMUNISTS IN SPITE OF RAIDS

Hundreds of Arrests Can't Cow Party.

(Stockholm Cable to Tyomies)

STOCKHOLM, April 15.—In the Finnish parliamentary elections held April 1 and 2 the Communists polled a total of nearly 100,000 votes, according to final returns from election districts.

* * * *

In the 1922 elections the Socialist Labor Party (Communist) received 127,527 votes, or 15 per cent of the total cast and elected 27 members to the parliament. In that year the Communists were able to take part in the elections with their party organization intact and in possession of their press, having thus at least some opportunity for making an organized campaign, altho even then their activities were largely restricted.

In the recent election, however, the Communist Party had been subjected to systematic attacks and raids. Party organization was crushed by the government and bourgeoisie parties, hundreds of influential leaders have been arrested and the press suppressed, with the exception of a tri-weekly newspaper. Under such conditions no organized campaign of any magnitude was possible before the present elections, so that the fact that the Communists nevertheless received over 98,000 votes and elected 18 representatives is evidence of the fact that Communism cannot be checked or stamped out for any length of time.

The various parties elected the following number of representatives to the parliament, the figures in parenthesis indicating the representation in the last parliament:

Communists	18	(27)
Agrarian League	44	(45)
Coalition Party	37	(35)
Progressives	17	(15)
Socialists	60	(53)

The Finnish Communists will have more power in parliament than their numbers imply.

JAP EXCLUSION AND REGISTRATION UP TO COOLIDGE

Cautious Cal Won't Say What He Will Do.

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 20.—Senate and House have both passed the immigration bill and now it is up to Coolidge to pass or veto it. The coming conference between the Senate and House will iron out a few details, but the broad phases of the bill are expected to remain unchanged.

Coolidge has not said what he will do. Cautious Cal has been playing a "watchful waiting" game. He has no definite and stubborn policies of his own, but waits to see how the cat will jump.

Jap Exclusion And Registration.

The outstanding issues of the Immigration Bill can be summed up as:

1. Japanese exclusion.

2. Registration of immigrants and a rule putting the burden of proof on the immigrant, not the government, as to whether he had complied with regulations and was a "desirable" resident or not.

3. The restriction of immigration from each country to two per cent annually of the number of national residents in America at the time of the 1890 census.

Farm Serf Clause.

4. Modification of the two per cent rule in the cases of agricultural countries by which quotas could be raised up to 25 per cent. Such agricultural immigrants would be required to come to certain specified and restricted farming areas in this country and could be deported if they left their jobs. (This clause, known as the "Farm Serf" clause, is a senate amendment and has not yet been ratified by the House.)

Regarding the Japanese exclusion issue, Ambassador Masane Hanihara says his recent warning letter to Secretary of State Hughes, was misinterpreted. He stands, however, by his statement that enactment of the Japanese exclusion act would "create, or at least tend to create, an unhappy atmosphere of ill feeling and misgivings over the relations between our two countries."

Kansas Mines at Low Ebb.

TOPEKA, Kans., April 20.—Kansas mines averaged only 118 days' work during 1923, according to the state mine inspector. This represents less than 40 per cent of a normal working year. It marks a decrease from 1922. The number of mines increased by 383, reaching a total of 10,459. The production of the state amounted to 4,650,479 tons, an increase of 1,132,236 over 1922.

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LIFE OF MINERS' UNION DEPENDS ON ORGANIZING W. VA.

Scab Coal Is Swamping Union Markets.

By J. A. HAMILTON.

Reports from Charleston, W. Va., dated April 15, are to the effect that the failure of the Kanawha Coal Operators' Association to renew the contract means open shop operation by practically all mines in this section, the last stand of unionism in southern West Virginia. The union officials are reported to claim that many operators, however, will sign as individuals. But even so, the best that can be hoped is to save only a fraction of the union in the Kanawha valley, unless the organization campaign which is talked of materializes and succeeds better than organization campaigns have been doing under Caesar John L. Lewis.

One-fourth of the mines in eastern Ohio have suspended entirely, and most of the rest are running very short time. The Grand Trunk Railway, operating three large mines, is reported to claim they can purchase coal in West Virginia cheaper than they can produce it. A reduction in freight rates from eastern Ohio points is being advocated, but that is based more on desire than upon probability of securing it.

The Coal Age spot price index of average coal prices on fourteen coals, representative of 90 per cent of the bituminous output, shows for 1924, week of March 24, $2.13 per ton, March 31, $2.04; April 7, $2.07; as compared with the week of April 9, 1923, $2.82 per ton. This means that only the low-cost operators are going to be able to operate.

Coal Age is one of the leading coal operators' magazines. It states in the April 10, 1924, issue: "It is generally conceded that the next three years will show more real progress in the art of mining than the last fifteen. New mechanical devices, new systems of management, new mining methods are under examination." This "progress" will affect the coal miners by (1) reducing the amount of labor in mining and hence the opportunities for employment; (2) by further reducing the severity of the labor and the craft skill demanded of the miners, thru the increased use of machinery and subdivision of the mining work; (3) by giving the operators opportunity to reduce wages because of surplus miners, and of new classifications of labor not covered by union scale or non-union custom; and [illegible] greater ability to utilize labor not experienced in the mines. The progress of electrification, of the oil industry and of better methods of burning coal are going to have an increasingly depressing effect on the coal industry and hence the miner.

Now as never before must the miners inquire as to what is before them.

Speed-Up System At Breaking Point On Vancouver Docks

(By The Federated Press)

VANCOUVER, B. C., April 20.—Speeding up of longshoremen has moved at such a pace that the Shipping Federation has found it necessary to appoint a safety first engineer.

Since the breaking of the Int. Longshoremen's Association by the allied shipping interests of the coast and the introduction of what practically amounts to the open shop on the Vancouver waterfront, all prominent unionists and radicals have been blacklisted and prevented from earning their livelihood on the wharves. To replace the efficient workers the federation brought inexperienced men from the prairies and recent arrivals from England. Accidents and fatalities became almost daily occurrences. The "safety engineer" will look over the ship's gear when ready to load or discharge cargo and attempt to minimize hazards taken by the less experienced workers.

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MACHINE GUNS IN KENTUCKY FIELD GLADDEN THE HEART OF BLACK DIAMOND CORRESPONDENT

By LELAND OLDS
(Federated Press Industrial Editor)

"Hell's a popping on Straight Creek, four miles from Pineville, Ky.", writes the special war correspondent of Black Diamond, the coal operators' national organ, describing the war against the Miners' Union begun by the Liberty Coal and Coke Company. Elimination of the union is shown by the correspondent to be the underlying purpose of the mine owners, who are backed by the governor with troops.

There is a very fair chance, according to the Black Diamond correspondent, "that the operators will be successful in the skirmish as Governor Fields showed no hesitancy in sending troops and then more troops when the sheriff in the Pineville territory stated that he thought they were necessary and when the Liberty Coal and Coke Company asked for protection."

Clean Out the Camp.

"Operators are generally anxious," he continues, "to see the Liberty Company win its fight and company officials report that the time has come when they will have to beat the union or give up free American rights. The outcome of this fight is likely to have a considerable bearing all over the state. It is acknowledged that Straight Creek has long been a hotbed of unionism and that there is very little to be done other than clean out the camp and rid it of the element."

So these representatives of the employing class went to it, backed by a small army and the following quotations from the correspondent's story show the high spots of their method:

Eviction or Wage Cuts.

"Eviction notices were posted in the camp just before the shooting started and seemed to bring the trouble to a head. The company is posting eviction notices which gave all residents of the camp until April 30 to either resume work on a reduced wage scale and open shop basis or clear out.

"Eviction proceedings generally cause trouble. However, it is interesting to note that one of the West Virginia court rulings clarifies the operators' rights somewhat concerning eviction. There is no reason why the operator should be forced to house men that refuse to remain on its pay roll, and the laws should be amended so that workers would be forced to give up tenancy of property on short notice after striking, which is no different from quitting.

Machine Gun Nests.

"The camp is in a valley surrounded by high hills and giving marksmen good cover. Machine gun nests have been placed on the hills by the soldiers who now command the valley."

The above is a little picture of American rights as coal operators conceive them. Own the very land on which people must live in order to work. Issue an ultimatum to accept a pay cut and abandon their union or clear out. Get state troops to back the order and fill the hills with machine gun nests until the region resembles the Argonne before the armistice. Even if the workers don't accept the theory of class war the coal operators are determined to declare it.

Long Beach Sun Whipped In 5-Week Fight By Printers

(By The Federated Press)

LONG BEACH, Cal., April 20.—After five weeks lockout of its machine operators and printers in an attempt to reduce wages and go open shop, the Long Beach Morning Sun admits complete victory for its locked out union employes.

The lockout affected 45 members of the local Typographical union and was fought by the entire local organized labor movement. All the men have returned to their former positions, with a guarantee of back pay. The union won on all points, according to Eugene Donovan, International Typographical union representative.

Vice President Barnage, Mailers' union No. 9, who left his work in support of the locked out printers, was also reinstated at the conclusion of hostilities.

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NEW YORK READERS, ATTENTION!
DEBATE! DEBATE! DEBATE!
Can Capitalism Solve the Gigantic Problems That Face the Modern World?
PROF. E. R. A. SELIGMAN
Professor Political Science, Columbia University, says,
"YES"
PROF. SCOTT NEARING
Radical Writer and Lecturer, says:
"NO"
Sunday Afternoon, April 27, 2:30 P. M., Sharp
Central Opera House, 67th St. and 3rd Ave., New York City
ADMISSION 50 and 75 Cents. Auspices: Workers School
Tickets at: Workers School, 127 Fourth Ave.; T. U. E. L., 208 E. 12th; Freiheit, 153 E. Broadway; Volkszeitung, 15 Spruce St.; Ginsburg's Book Store, 1821 Pitkin Ave.; Jimmie Higgins Book Store, 127 University Pl.;

Publishers Go Broke In Fighting Printers' Union in New York

NEW YORK, April 20.—A new method of crippling unions in their bargaining power is being attempted by the New York Printers' league which turns out magazines for the National Publishers' Association.

The league's agreement with Typographical Union No. 6 runs to Sept. 30. The league under pressure of the publishers has served an ultimatum demanding an arbitration agreement now before negotiations for the new contract begins. As a threat to the union the N. P. A., which has no direct dealings with the union, has published the league letter to Local 6.

Acceptance of the ultimatum would rob the union of its potential strike weapon and permit the employers to dictate terms when wage negotiations begin, presumably Aug. 1. Between 5,000 and 6,000 men are affected. Local 6 recently signed a new agreement raising wages for newspaper compositors.

Suspicion that the employers' move is the prelude to a drive against wages has been aroused. The present scale on magazine work is $53 weekly, 44 hours for day work, $56 for night, and $59 for third shift, compared with the Chicago scale of $51 for day shift and $55 for night.

Employers claim that magazine publication is rapidly being withdrawn from New York because of uncertain labor conditions here. Union officials cite the case of the Carey Printing Co., which went bankrupt after moving to Boston, and say that its 24 magazines are again printed here. The Christ plant moved to Coopertown, N. Y., went bankrupt, and its 12 magazines have returned. Most of the magazines carried to Albany by the Williams Printing Co., have returned. Government statistics show that New York has one-quarter of the printing in the United States, and one-twelfth in the entire world, says the union in discounting the reasons assigned by the employers for their threat.

TROOPS SAVING GUNMEN FROM MINERS' WRATH

Government Supports Operators' Thugs.

By TOM TIPPETT.
(Staff Correspondent of the Fed. Press)

PINEVILLE, Ky., April 20.—Two companies of Kentucky militia have been withdrawn from the Straight creek mining camp, near Pineville. There are still 180 soldiers, including the Latonia tank company, left to protect the operators' gunmen who have been shooting up the countryside since April 1 when a strike was called at the Liberty Coal & Coke Co.'s mines on Straight creek.

General indignation among the county inhabitants prevails because the troops were called.

Overrun With Gunmen.

The so-called mine war here is the same old story. The operators refused to make an agreement with the miners' union. This forced a strike. Professional strikebreakers were immediately shipped in and the community was overrun with gunmen. Hundreds of families fled from the camps and are being cared for on the upper floor of the Pineville courthouse. A guard is alleged to have been killed in the indiscriminate shooting up of the camp. It was blamed on the miners. The troops were rushed in by the governor.

Citizens Protest.

Gov. William J. Fields' office was flooded with protests from the citizens here against the presence of the troops. D. M. Binham, a Pineville lawyer, in a letter to the governor charged the troops were called for two reasons:

1—To enable certain mine operators to further their war to crush out union labor. 2—To discredit the governor with the labor organizations which supported him in his election.

"The presence at the Liberty mine," Binham said, "of civilian armed guards, hired gunmen and professional strikebreakers, is the source of all the trouble there. If county officials had done their duty by disarming these imported thugs there would have been no further trouble."

The Liberty mines are in District 19, U. M. W. A. (Kentucky-Tennessee). This district is on strike because the operators refused to accept the Jacksonville settlement.

COOLIDGE HIS OWN PLATFORM

(Continued from Page One)

ing cattle present to do as they were told. All in all it was a splendid exhibition of our exalted democracy as practiced by one of the major political parties in the largest state in population in the Union.

Corruption Everywhere.

Direct from the seething cauldron of venality and filth at Washington, Hughes appeared much worn. He is a vastly changed individual from the sartorically immaculate person who dilated upon the Monroe Doctrine before the convention of the American Bar Association at Minneapolis last fall (the last time the present writer saw him). It has been a hard winter and evidently a weary one for the chief apologist of the now defunct Harding-Coolidge administration. Instead of the eloquent abandon that characterized his Minneapolis speech, the New York audience listened to the droning of an old man, who tried to excuse the flagrant corruption in the cabinet of which he is a member by asserting that there are crooks in all parties and that no party has a monopoly of rascality.

"There are crooks in every community," said Hughes, and he ought to know, considering the fact that his associates have been proved to be among the most vile of criminals. The bigger crooks in Washington certainly ought to be familiar with the lesser crooks in all communities who carry out their policies of fraud.

Shouldn't Mistrust Government.

"It would be foolish, false and unpatriotic to breed distrust either of the integrity of the government or of the soundness of American life."

Hughes would have us believe that it is not the government itself that is at fault, but the individuals as individuals.

He neglected to enlighten his audience concerning the intricacies of politics in the United States and particularly the manner in which the political parties of capitalism obtain their campaign funds. A knowledge of the fact that Mr. Harry F. Sinclair was one of the principal contributors to the acknowledged $3,000,000 campaign fund of Mr. Hughes when he was an unsuccessful candidate for the presidency against Woodrow Wilson in 1916 would go a long way toward explaining why Hughes sat silent in cabinet meetings when the naval oil reserves were being juggled from the Navy Department to the Department of the Interior and then into the private possession of Mr. Sinclair and Mr. Doheny.

A knowledge of these facts, in connection with the recent oil scandals, would enlighten many as to the real character of the capitalist government of the United States. From his emphasis upon this point it was evident that Hughes feels deeply the humiliation of being part of a government that is held in general execration and contempt by all intelligent people in the country. There was a time when individuals who ridiculed the government were in such a small minority that they had to be cautious in their speech. Now things have come to such a pass that those who defend the government are looked upon with suspicion.

The Path of Justice.

Hughes frequently mentioned the name of Coolidge and occasionally quoted the inept utterances of the President. He always emphasized the President's name and then paused for the gang to applaud. A few rum-soaked individuals tried to entice the audience into the old campaign spirit of enthusism, but miserably failed. In relation to the scandals Coolidge was quoted as having said: "We propose to follow the clear, open path of justice. There will be immediate, unshrinking prosecution, criminal and civil, to punish the guilty and to protect every national interest."

These words were also emphasized, altho Hughes and the pee-wee politician, Coolidge, for whom he apologizes, know perfectly well they would both be in jail were those guilty of pillaging the natural resources of the nation punished.

Coolidge's type of "justice" reminds one of James Branch Cabell's "Jurgen," who was a just man, but who had sense enough to know that justice is no eternal entity, but a thing of time and place. When Mr. Hughes talks about justice, that bedraggled hag that has been prostitute to every political adventurer on earth, he invariably reminds us of Socialist Party conventions. The Socialists should be gratified at this, as it is proof that their ideas are at last being accepted by the government.

The Path of Imperialism.

Imperialism is the end and aim of the Coolidge-Hughes brand of justice, and the speaker took occasion to emphasize the great achievement of the Coolidge administration, which "has enjoyed the privilege of having advanced toward settlement a question which for forty years has disturbed our sister republics, Chile and Peru."

The controversy between the two nations is to be arbitrated by the President of the United States. This is another way of stating the fact that American dollars and terrorism in Chile and Peru have finally forced the governments of the two countries to recognize the hegemony of the government of the United States.

Harding, Coolidge and the Republican Party came to power in order to use the government to fight for the economic interests of the steel trust, the oil trust, the harvester trust, the meat packing trust and other industrial groups. U. S. Steel is interested in the iron of Chile, the nitrate beds also attract American capital; the wheat fields and cattle ranches of Peru absorb investment capital of the McCormicks, the Armours and other industrialists.

Coolidge will "arbitrate" the differences between the two countries so that they will both alike become political satrapies of the United States and their future will be determined exclusively by the interests of that group of American imeprialists that considers South America the logical field for investment of the surplus produced by the workers of the United States.

Hughes also informed his audience that he was "glad to be able to add that the efforts to secure an independent and stable government in Santo Domingo, so as to permit the ending of our occupation, have met with gratifying success." He voiced the hope that the plan for a permanent government in Santo Domingo will soon be carried into effect. This is a polite way of announcing that the invasion of that country by American troops, the dispersal of the constituted government of the country and the subduing of the populace is now an accomplished fact and that the natives are now impotent under the iron heel of American imperialism. Hughes was silent on the question of Haiti, so he evidently intends a continuation of the rule of the bayonet until a "stable" government has been established there.

Exposes His Motive.

Eulogizing the Fordney-McCumber tariff bill, which was a triumph for industrial capital, Hughes, in dealing with its effects, asserted:

"It is interesting to note the increased imports from Canada, Latin America and Asia, **indicating the extent to which we are going directly to the source of production for our raw materials, instead of getting them partly manufactured from Europe.**" (Emphasis mine.—H. M. W.)

Here we see revealed the underlying motive for the revision of the Monroe Doctrine and its interpretation to include hegemony of the United States over the two American continents. The tariff bill keeps out foreign manufactured products and the South American diplomacy of Hughes guarantees inexhaustible supplies of raw materials. Beneath all the benevolent concern for the welfare of the South American countries is the sordid aim of American imperialism to make them feeders for American industries by forcing them to yield up their natural resources.

Peace in the Pacific.

The Washington Conference and the dissolution of the Anglo-Japanese alliance was hailed by the secretary of state as a guarantee of peace in the Pacific at least so far as this generation can see ahead.

The American policy of the "open door" was waken out of diplomatic notes and made the subject of a formal treaty."

Thus China, at the mercy of the imperialist robber bands of the world is still to yield to the "open door" policy, so assiduously adhered to since Woodrow Wilson's repudiation of the famous Six-Power Loan in the early days of his first presidential term—a repudiation that had the sanction of the House of Morgan and the open praise of the Wall Street Journal.

The "open door" simply means that no nation will enjoy favors not accorded other nations in China, until such time as the question is fought out on the Pacific between the navies and air fleets of the United States, England and Japan. For the United States it means that this government will hold what it has until it achieves sufficient concentration of power to take more.

Since all these achievements were brought about under the leadership of Harding, they can hardly be credited to Coolidge, so the sole recommendation of Coolidge is, by a curious method of reasoning, Coolidge himself. Hughes concluded by assuring the audience that no other platform is needed, because he embodies "the spirit of justice, and that the best assurance of the future is the character of Calvin Coolidge."

Hughes neglected to mention his other virtue—silence.

Coolidge is silent because he is ignorant. He, like Harding, is too stupid to be trusted as the political spokesman of the imperialist group he represents. He is totally devoid of that aggressiveness and mentality that characterized Roosevelt and Wilson. They were truly efficient spokesmen of the interests they served.

After all, Hughes is more nearly right than he suspects. For Coolidge, the puritanical Down East ignoramus, the midget politician, is truly the symbol of the mental, moral and political decrepitude of the Republican Party.

Appeal to Chicago Labor to Aid Brave Garment Workers

The Chicago Federation of Labor, thru its "Committee of 15" appointed to co-operate with the International Ladies' Garment Workers Union in its Chicago strike, has sent out the following appeal to all Chicago Unions to aid the strikers:

To the Affiliated Unions.

Greeting:—By an unanimous vote the Chicago Federation of Labor endorsed the strike of the Ladies' Garment Workers and appointed a special committee of fifteen members of various unions for the purpose of rendering assistance possible in this strike situation.

The task of sustaining the strikers against the tremendous opposition arrayed against them is now a duty, responsibility and obligation of Organized Labor. Therefore the committee is making the following appeal:

On February 27, 1924, a general strike was ordered by the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union against dress manufacturers in Chicago. Twenty-five hundred workers were affected.

The demands of the Union:

1. Ten per cent wage increase.
2. Forty hour week.
3. Collective bargaining in the industry.

The strike is now in its tenth week.

Eighty shops employing twelve hundred workers have made settlements on union basis. Thirteen hundred are still on strike.

Eighty per cent of the strikers are women.

Sixteen of the larger employers have formed a dress manufacturers' association in the Loop. They are fighting against unionism in the dress industry in Chicago.

These employers have the actual co-operation of all anti-labor forces in Cook County.

The yellow dog contract system has been resorted to; employes are compelled to sign same or suffer the employer's black-list in this industry.

Judge Denis E. Sullivan issued a sweeping injunction against any form of picketing.

Dudley Taylor, attorney for the Citizen's Committee and Employers' Association is the leading spirit against the union, both in State's Attorney Crowe's office and in Judge Sullivan's court.

State's Attorney Crowe has given these scab employers unlawful and unprecedented special police assistance.

Private gunmen are employed by the bosses to browbeat these women pickets.

A number of girls were brutally assaulted by police and gunmen.

Over five hundred arrests have been made during this strike.

Judge Sullivan found twenty-six girls guilty of contempt of court in twenty minutes.

Ninety strikers have been fined in Sullivan's court to the tune of forty thousand dollars.

Jail sentences for contempt of court have been handed out to these girls by Sullivan, from fifteen to fifty days.

The machinery of justice seems well oiled against labor.

The International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union has decided to keep up the fight until collective bargaining shall have been established in the dress industry of Chicago, the same as now prevails in other competitive markets.

These women strikers are making a great heroic fight.

The Amalgamated Clothing Workers of Chicago recently voted $10,000 to aid this fight. The struggle has now reached the stage where organized labor should speak in terms of bread.

What can you do?

The undersigned committee of fifteen from the Chicago Federation of Labor by unanimous vote decided to send out this appeal urging every union man and woman to come to the rescue and assist these girls in their heroic struggle financially.

He who fights with all his might will overthrow wrong and establish right!

Do something now.

Mail all checks to Chicago Federation of Labor, 166 W. Washington Street, and the same will be promptly receipted for.

Committee of 15: Robert Fitchie, David McVey, Frank Buchanan, John O'Neill, Victor Olander, Anna Fitzgerald, Chester Semple, John Clay, John A. English, Harry Van Artsen, Charles Glover, Harry Scheck, Agnes Nestor, Anton Johannsen, Oscar Nelson.

BOOM DAWES AS RUNNING MATE TO CAUTIOUS CALVIN

"Hell and Maria" Suits The Bankers.

WASHINGTON, April 20. — The Vice-Presidential boom which some of his admiring friends have started for "Hell and Maria" Dawes has naturally been followed by other booms, launched by those who do not want their candidates shut out by failure to speak up in time.

One of the most interesting moves in the direction of the vice-presidency comes fro ma group of progressives who see an opportunity to get second place on the republican ticket as a concession to the strong progressive sentiment of the West and Northwest. This group suggests that the G. O. P. must select a progressive to balance Mr. Coolidge's conservatism in the hope of counter-acting the farse of Farmer-Labor Third Party sentiment that is sweeping the west.

Suggest Kenyon and Borah

Former senator William S. Keyon of Iowa has been suggested in this connection, but the progressives sponsoring the idea want somebody even more aggressively liberal than Kenyon. Borah would suit them better, there is little liklihood that he could consider the proposal under the circumstances.

Such a position would remove him entirely from the senate battle ground and would there cripple to a great extent the power he would as one of the cleverest strategists and readiest field generals in the upper chamber.

Coolidge Likes Dawes

Respecting the Dawes boom, which is of course, basen on his success in putting over the German settlement, administration circles are silent, tho Dawes is admirably held in high esteem by Coolidge. And some Old Guard leaders have been pointing out that not only is Dawes a dyed-in-the-wool party man but that the bankers of the country are certain to support him.

Your Union Meeting

89	Bartenders, 123 N. Clark St., 8:30 P. M.
1	Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, 910 W. Monroe St.
94	Boot and Shoe, 1939 Milwaukee Av
508	Butchers, Hebrew, 3420 W. Roosevelt Rd.
638	Butchers, Bohemian, 1870 Blue Island Ave.
17742	Cleaners & Dyers, 113 S. Ashland
4	Glove Workers, 1710 N. Winches'r
1307	Carpenters, 1850 Sherman Ave. Evanston.
2505	Carpenters, 180 W. Washington St
	Cap Makers, 4003 Roosevelt Rd.
70	Carpenters, 2705 W. 38th St.
80	Carpenters, 4039 W. Madison St.
181	Carpenters, [illegible]40 W. North Ave.
199	Carpenters, S. C. 9139 Commercial Ave.
416	Carpenters, S. C., 505 S. State St.
419	Carpenters, S. C., 1457 Clybourn
448	Carpenters, 202 N. West St., Waukegan.
1367	Carpenters, 2040 W. North Ave.
14	Cigar Makers Executive Board, 166 W. Washington St., 7:30 p. m.
713	Electricians, 119 S. Throop St.
394	Engineers (Locomotive) 7832 S. Union Ave., 7:30 p. m.
400	Engineers, 4643 S. Halsted Street
401	Engineers, 311 S. Ashland Ave.
569	Engineers, 180 W. Washington St.
196	Firemen and Enginemen, 2431 Roosevelt Rd., 9:30 a. m. Last meeting 7:30 p. m.
331	Firemen and Enginemen, 64th and Ashland Ave.
698	Firemen and Enginemen, Madison and Sacramento.
18	Glove Operators, 1710 N. Winchester Ave.
76	Hod Carriers, 814 W. Harrison St.
59	Ladies' Garment, 328 W. Van Buren St.
74	Lathers, 725 S. Western Ave.
374	Longshoremen, Tug, 355 N. Clark
265	Machinists, 75th St. and Dobson Blvd.
337	Machinists, 1638 N. Halsted St.
378	Maintenance of Way, 1543 W. 103d Street
723	Maintenance of Way, 202 W. 47th Street
27	Painters, 175 W. Washington St.
823	Plumbers, 535 N. Cicero Ave.
101	Painters, 3316 W. North Ave.
194	Painters, Madison and 5th Ave.
265	Painters, 111th Michigan Ave.
273	Painters 2432 S. Kedzie Ave.
2064	Railway Clerks, 159 N. State St.
51	Sheet Metal Workers, 1638 N. Halsted St.
	Sailors' Union of Great Lakes, 355 N. Clark Street
5	Tailors, 180 W. Washington St., 7:30 p. m.
721	Teamsters, 11526 Michigan Ave.
758	Teamsters, 220 S. Ashland Blvd., 3 p. m.
772	Teamsters, 220 S. Ashland Blvd.

Short British Work Week Puts American Conditions To Shame

LONDON, April 20.— The British Trade Union Congress reports that 3,500,000 affiliated workers have a 48-hour week, and 800,000 a 42-hour week. Of the 15,000,000 British workers two-thirds work 48 hours a week or less.

NEW YORK READERS, ATTENTION!
German Workers Are Facing Famine!
German Children Are Starving!
VOLUNTEERS ARE NEEDED
FOR GERMAN RELIEF TAG DAY
SATURDAY AND SUNDAY, April 26 & 27
SIGN UP!
Fill out the blank below and mail immediately
NAME..........
ADDRESS..........
Telephone Number..........
COMMITTEE FOR INTERNATIONAL WORKERS' AID
Friends of Soviet Russia and Workers' Germany
208 E. 12th St., New York City (New York Branch)

GERMAN WORKERS SHARING SCRAPS WITH EACH OTHER

Workers Council Feeds Thousands Daily

By LOUIS P. LOCHNER.

(Staff Correspondent of the Fed. Press)

BERLIN, April 20.— In Germany, as in every nation, there are hard-hearted people concerned about themselves alone who are spending the winter on the Riviera or in southern Italy while their fellow human beings at home are starving. It is true that the big employers discharge thousands of employes in an effort to break the eight-hour day, and then, with a grandiloquent gesture, make a donation to "charity" for soup kitchens.

But it is also true that there is a heroism and self-sacrifice and brotherliness shown by certain classes of the German people, especially by the workers and the impoverished intellectuals and middle-classes, of which little news reaches the outside world.

Take the workers. There are the postal employes, who are especially concerned about their old people and about those who were dismissed when economy hit all departments of the government. In Berlin, Dresden, and Halle all postal employes contribute a share of their wages toward helping the less fortunate.

Hamburg Workers' Council.

Again, in Dresden, the employes of a number of large firms have taxed themselves a percentage of their wages. The money is used for soup kitchens feeding 200 unemployed each. They have insisted that their employers furnish the room for the kitchens. In Lubeck and Bergen the municipal employes voluntarily part with a share of their wages for the unemployed. In Hamburg a workers' council has been organized, which daily distributes 10,000 meals, the money for which comes from the employed workers.

International Workers.

In Berlin there is much activity. One channel is the International Workers' Aid, concerning whose soup kitchens supported by the workers from all over the world, The Federated Press has reported repeatedly. The German workers themselves are contributing loyally to this organization. The Committee for Workers' Welfare lays special emphasis upon child feeding. This committee has branches in other cities.

One form of quiet, unassuming help of which little is known is that of inviting a needy person to take meals in one's own family. It is hard to obtain statistics on this, but there can be no doubt that the practice is widespread. The welfare organizations have tried to encourage people to report to them when they arrange for a steady guest, but many prefer not to report. The figures obtained speak of 125,000 men, women and children receiving free berths at the tables of others.

School Children Share Meals.

In many families children take a double portion of lunch to school. The children deliver the second lunch to the teacher, who distributes the offering. Another practice is that of having classes at school "adopt" an aged couple by supplying food.

When considering the appeals of German relief organizations in America, it should be remembered that the German workers are digging deep into their threadbare pockets to relieve distress.

New Jersey Wages Drop.

PHILADELPHIA, April 20.—Wages are falling in New Jersey, according to a report issued here by the Philadelphia federal reserve bank showing that average weekly wages declined 1 per cent in March. Despite the customary spring increase in jobs, there was no more employment in New Jersey in March than in February. Textile and leather manufacture showed a sharp decline in employment.

Organizational Problems of the Workers Party

By A. BIMBA.

I hope that the declaration of the Central Executive Committee on the "Activities of the Workers Party" will be carefully read and studied by all of our comrades. The C. E. C. correctly points out that "our supreme objective, our fundamenal conception in the period inmmediately before us, must be the building of a mass Communist Party" and that "that means that the activities of our Party must be developed upon a balanced program of education, organization, and strategy." If we carefully analyze the development of the Workers Party and its present status, we will find that we haven't had such a balanced program. And I think that the organizational part of our program has been and still remains very far behind all other activities of our Party. Our Party organization is not closely following our influence in the masses, which we have attained during the last two years.

No Slacking of Education

Let us be understood that we cannot even for a moment entertain the idea that we should slacken our educational and political activities. We must carry them on with still greater enthusiasm and intensity. And when I say that we must pay more attention to our organizational work in the Party, I do not entertain the notion that we should neglect our educational and political activities. What we need is not minimizing one or the other phase of our movement, but proper co-ordination of them.

"All educational and political activities must be closely followed by organization," says the declaration of the C. E. C. "The party must absorb and make use of all the workers brought into sympathetic contact with the party thru education or common participation in the struggle. Organization is a question of life and death to a Communist movement; our activities of every sort must receive special organizational attention, they cannot be allowed to drift along in a vague and uncrystalized form."

Thru our political activities we have created large spheres of influence in various organizations of the workers. Thousands of workers are our sympathizers. They are with us and are working for our program. Ideologically they are ready for membership in the Workers Party. Now the question arises: why are they not in the Party? I see only one answer to this question and that is that we have not convinced them of the importance and the necessity of joining the Communist Party. They do not understand the role of the Communist Party in the class struggle.

As soon as we convince the worker that the working class cannot overthrow the yoke of capitalism without organized communist leadership, he will join your ranks. Now the thing for us to do is to bring the message of the Workers Party to these thousands of sympathizers, and gradually they will be absorbed into the Party. They know that there is somewhere in existence such a thing as the Workers Party, but they do not know that the moving and guiding force behind all the revolutionary movements in this country is the Workers Party. Our sympathizers see only individual members of the W. P., but they do not see the Party as such.

Two Methods

There are two ways of bringing the message of the Workers Party to these sympathizers. One is thru the individual members of the Party, and another thru the mass meetings of the Party. I do not want to take too much space of the paper, therefore, I will say a few words only about the second question.

I think that so far we have either been unable or did not see the necessity of utilizing our mass meetings for approaching the workers with the message of the Workers Party to the extent that we should have done. Our speakers very cleverly discuss the general problems of capitalism and the working class movement. They are real masters in condemning the capitalist system and in exposing its decay and crimes. And the workers like their speeches very much. They applaud, they contribute money to further our work, they are ready to fight with us against the enemies of the working class. That is, thru our meetings we increase the number of our sympathizers. But we do not take time and pains to tell these workers what our party is doing, what is its program, and why it is absolutely necessary for them to come and join our ranks. We do not tell them that it is not enough for them to help the Communists and their movement, but that they themselves must become Communists by joining the Communist Party.

Three Examples

As examples of the neglect of our organizational work along these lines I want to take the last three mass meetings that were held in the City of New York.

First, the great mass meeting in Madison Square Garden. As far as the attendance is concerned the meeting was a success beyond our expectations. But did it bring great organizational results? No! Why? Let us us look upon the arrangement of the program. We had the best speakers. Comrade Foster was to make an appeal for the Workers Party. He delivered a masterful speech.

But he was left last on the program, when many of the people were already leaving the hall and about half of the audience was standing between the chairs. The speech lost its entire effect and the good appeal did not bring the desired results. The main object of the meeting should have been to convince the workers that the Workers Party is a Party of Leninism and if they want to effectively continue the work of Lenin they must join the Workers Party.

Instead of that the meeting turned out to be a Communist school room in which the teachers very effectively expounded Leninism to their pupils, that is, they have done good educational work and increased the number of our sympathizers, but the organizational results of the meeting were almost negligible.

Lack of Co-ordination.

What was the matter? We absolutely failed in the co-ordination of our educational work with the organizational. Comrade Foster should have been placed either first or second on the program. He would have pointed the way of the entire meeting, the way that leads direct into the Workers Party. Leninism in this country would have been made a synonym to the Workers Party.

Second, our mass meeting on the celebration of the Paris Commune and the Fifth Anniversary of the Communist International. We had several good speakers. All of them spoke about the Paris Commune and the heroic struggle of the communards. The main lesson from the failure of the Paris Commune is that the communards were too lenient with their enemies. Therefore, when we get power we must show no mercy toward the counter-revolution, and hence the necessity of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

None of the speakers pointed out that another reason for the failure of the Paris Commune was because they did not have a well organized Communist Party.

None of them said anything about the Communist International and its American section, the Workers Party. Only at the end of the program the chairman of the meeting talked a few minutes about the Communist International and the Workers Party. He spoke well, but there wasn't sufficient time to expound that very important question, the audience was already tired and their minds were more on the question of how to get home as soon as possible and not on the question of Communism. Again the great occasion for a party membership drive was entirely lost, and of course, we didn't get any organizational results from this meeting.

More Organization Detail Needed.

Third, the meeting on the Teapot Dome scandal. We had four speakers. They condemned the capitalist system and the capitalist government to its very roots. I listened very attentively and only once heard the name of the Workers Party mentioned, and in such a way that hardly anybody understood what it was all about. Again we gained some more sympathizers, we have done good educational work, but nothing in the line of organization.

We had three mass meetings under the auspices of the Workers Party, which were absolute failures from the standpoint of organization.

If we want to get the workers into our Party we must change the character of the programs of our mass meetings. We must call upon them to join our ranks.

THAW MILLIONS ARE THE STAKE IN SANITY TRIAL

Evelyn Wants Russell to Inherit Estate.

PHILADELPHIA, April 20.—The entire aspect of Harry K Thaw's sanity trial has been changed by collapse of the orignal plan to have the millionaire paranoic testify in his own behalf and tell his story to the jury. The plan collapsed when opposition counsel refused to cross-examine Thaw.

Now, however, the part that Evelyn Nesbit, Thaw's former wife, can play becomes of increasing importance. She was to have been used to prompt Attorney Gray in cross-examination of Thaw. On behalf of her son Russell, for whom she claims heritage of the Thaw millions, she is opposing Harry's release.

Gray had been in doubt as to whether he would call Evelyn to the stand. He would not have done so had he cross-examined Thaw to his satisfaction. Now he may play Evelyn as his big card.

Similarly, the opposition's interest in Evelyn increases and they were considering the possible damage she might do their cause. Mrs. Mary Thaw, Harry's mother, still is adamantly oposed to a settlement with Evelyn, however.

As the case now stands, preponderance of evidence is on Thaw's side, but so is the burder of proof. His counsel has called alienists, physicians and friends of the alleged lunatic to prove him sane. The other side has alenists to declare him otherwise.

Hearings resume Monday.

Dinner Pail Epics
by Bill Lloyd

Detroit M. D.s are turning down Ford's bid to eat hash in that town at Henry's hospital because—the doctors there who use the saws cut up the patients a la Ford and punch the clock for Henry's board.

They sed to them it seemed to be that all Hank Ford's efficiency, as shown in running hospitals for fixing livers, lungs and galls, made surgeons into human tinkers, instead of scientific thinkers. They overhaul the human frame as a garage man does same with one of Henry's cars of tin when any parts get worn too thin. They jack the poor cuss up in bed, shoot anesthetic in his head, roll up their sleeves, adjust their bench and fix him with a monkey wrench.

In these days workers seem to be the victims of efficiency. From human beings they've become high-speed machines, fast-geared but dumb. Somehow a man ain't just the same when he's a number, not a name, when his whole life they Taylorize, until efficiently he dies, and Manager of Personnel comes round to see the folks and tell that Number nineteen twenty-four has breathed his last and is no more, and that the company's own priest will function with the very least loose motion, friction, and lost power in this the very trying hour when Number nineteen twenty-four has punched the clock on yonder shore.

I hadn't otta be profane, but we may see an endless chain pick up the workers, crushed and gory, and run 'em straight to purgatory.

ANNA GOULD'S HUBBY READY TO HOCK HIS GERMAN PRINCIPALITY

PARIS, April 20.— "This prince is too much trouble." That, in a sentence, sums up the reasons the duke of Talleyrand de Perigord, husband of Anna Gould, has put his principality of Sagan on the auction block.

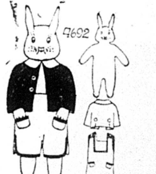
"My rights as Prince of Sagan are very limited," the duke explained in an interview with newspapermen, "and there are too many duties."

"I have nothing to do with the laws of the principality and have little authority. In fact, I've nothing except my titles, my lands and my chateau.

"My subjects are dependents of Germany."

The principality, which the duke announced as "for sale" recently, is situated between Silesia and Bradenburg and has existed since 1649, when the King of Bohemia made a gift of it to the great military leader Wallenstein. It has been in the Talleyrand family since 1845. It includes 500 square miles with 65,000 inhabitants, a capital city and a river full of fish.

Our Daily Pattern.



"PETER RABBIT" AND HIS SPRING SUIT.

4692. Here is a well-known nursery friend, ready for the Bunny Parade, with a new Jacket and Overalls. One could make the Jacket of satin or velvet, and the Overalls of flannel, jersey or linen.

The Pattern includes the "doll" and the garments. It is cut in three sizes: Small 12, Medium 16, Large 20 inches in length. A 12-inch size requires ½-yard for the "doll" and ⅞-yard for the jacket and overalls.

To make as illustrated will require ½-yard of 27-inch material for the Jacket, and ⅝-yard for the Overalls.

Pattern mailed to any address on receipt of 10c in silver or stamps. The DAILY WORKER, 1113 W. Washington St., Chicago, Ill.

Send 12c in silver or stamps for our UP-TO-DATE SPRING AND SUMMER 1924 BOOK OF FASHIONS.

How many of your shop-mates read THE DAILY WORKER. Get one of them to subscribe today.

The Party at Work

BUILDING THE FARMER-LABOR FUND!

Here is another list of branches which have done their part in helping the party win a great victory in the Farmer-Labor Party campaign:

Powell French Branch	$ 5.25
Racine Lithuanian Branch	5.00
Glassport Finnish Branch	15.00
Portland English Branch	10.00
Providence Russian Branch	12.00
Milwaukee English Branch	5.00
Rochester German Branch	5.00
Detroit Italian Branch	5.00
Mountain View South-Slavic Branch	4.00
Technical Aid Branch, Buffalo	15.00
Chicago Greek Branch	10.00
Chicago Italian Branch	14.00
Kansas City English Branch	10.00
St. Paul Czecho-Slovak Branch	10.00
North Hudson English Branch	11.00
Frederick English Branch	7.00
Jamestown English Branch	6.00
Gardner Lithuanian Branch	5.00
Westville Lithuanian Branch	8.00
Barracksville South-Slavic Branch	10.00
Erie German Branch	6.00

What about your branch? Has it sold its quota of the Mass, Class Farmer-Labor Party Labels?

The party needs the support of every unit in this campaign both organizationally and financially.

Will you help by raising your quota of the Farmer-Labor Party Campaign Fund?

Heads Russian Opera

JACK PFEFFER.
Director of Russian Opera.

Last week artists from the Russian Opera under the direction of Jack Pfeffer, gave three concerts for the striking workers at 180 W. Washington St. The artists who took part in these concerts were: Vladimir Swetlow, tenor; Ina Dain, soprano; Edmund Zigman, violinist, and Alex Astor, pianist.

The concerts were crowned with great success and every concert was followed by thunderous applause from the workingclass audience.

Jack Pfeffer promises at all times to come to the support and help of the workers with music and art.

Senators Vow They Will Pinch Brother Of Harry Daugherty

(By The Federated Press)

WASHINGTON, April 20.—Senator Wheeler and Senator Brookhart, following an executive session of their committee April 16, announced that Mal Daugherty, brother of the former attorney general, will be arrested and brought before the senate for contempt. They decided that Howard Mannington, who has defied the committee's summons to testify and has raised the same objection that was used against the oil investigating committee by Harry Sinclair—that it has no legal authority—shall be reserved for direct criminal prosecution on charges of bribe-taking and conspiracy to violate federal laws. Mannington was one of Harry Daugherty's close associates. He is alleged to have shared the graft in the issuance of whisky removal permits and in the illegal transportation of the Dempsey prizefight films.

Down With War, Say Women

NEW YORK, April 20.—Make War Illegal—Abolish the Army and Navy, said the signs carried by Women's Peace union representatives who marched to the New York state Republican convention here. The women, led by Tracy Mygatt, saw the Republican resolutions committee chairman but could not convince him that their plank should go in the G. O. P. platform.

How many of your shop-mates read THE DAILY WORKER. Get one of them to subscribe today.

YOUTH VIEWS

By HARRY GANNES

VON SEECKT DICTATORSHIP DELAYS Y. C. I. BUREAU SESSION DECISIONS.

Suppression and the Von Seekt dictatorship in Germany delayed the arrival of the Resolutions and Theses of the Fourth Bureau Session of the Young Communist International, held in Moscow last year.

Tho the decisions and resolutions were written some months back they are particularly applicable to present conditions in the league and in the United States today.

What will interest our members and the workers generally in the United States most is the anti-military decisions.

One of the points in the bureau session pamphlet that is particularly meeting the attention of the American communist youth organization, the Young Workers League of America, is that which calls for "the organization of a widespread anti-militarist education among the children and youth.

With war preparations speeding up, the anti-military resolution of the Fourth Bureau session is of immediate importance to the young workers of this country and makes very interesting reading. The members of the Y. W. L. will find it the best guide for their work in this field.

What is of permanent importance to the young workers, as well as the adult members of the revolutionary movement is the experiences of building shop nuclei and the conclusions drawn therefrom.

All over the world the young communist leagues have been trying to reconstruct and build their organizations on the shop nuclei basis, at the place of work rather than in residential territories; and success has been recorded by more than one country. Foremost is the young communist league of Germany.

In the United States, the Young Workers League has established some shop nuclei, and continually stresses the importance of changing to this form of organization. The Workers Party has also paid some attention to this necessary organizational work.

The Thesis and Resolutions of the Fourth Bureau session contains some very interesting and helpful material for those comrades who work in shops, the proper places for the organization of shop nuclei. Every member of league and party would find it enlightening to study and understand the shop nuclei resolutions of the young communist international especially since these resolutions are based on nearly one year of experience all over the world.

The statements on the agrarian youth will interest our farming comrades, and the trade union and economic resolutions are of prime importance to our members in the trade unions and in industry.

The number of pamphlets available is limited; and copies can be had from the Y. W. L., 1009 N. State St., retail 20 cents; for bundle orders (10 or more) 17 cents a copy.

Show "Polikushka" At Symphony Hall in Boston on April 22

BOSTON, April 20.—The activities of the Boston local of the Friends of Soviet Russia will receive an additional spurt with the showing of the film "Polikushka" and "Russia and Germany" in that city. These films, so well received in all cities thruout the country, will be shown on April 22 at Symphony Hall.

Not content with the usual promotion for the showing of these pictures groups are being organized under the direction of Comrade George Kraska, secretary of the local, to visit and speak at labor and fraternal organizations.

The showing of the pictures in this city are only an addition to the activities of this local. A house to house canvass for funds to aid the starving German workers and their children tho small in total, averaged $10 per couple.

* * *

SAN FRANCISCO, April 20.— A squad of six policemen in charge of a sergeant were present to investigate a mass meeting held by the San Francisco local of the F. S. R. The police were sent by Lyman Wilbur, professor at the University of California, and at present in charge of the General Allen Drive, a German relief campaign organized by the labor-hating "Hell 'n Maria" Dawes now in Germany, and father of the Minute Men of the Constitution of such ill odor in Illinois.

An explanation of the purposes of the F. S. R. and a show of the literature on hand seemingly convinced the police who returned to report to their chief, Lyman Wilbur.

The San Francisco local, one of the most active of all the locals in this country, on March 19th made a 547 pound shipment of clothing on the steamer "Drechdyke" and have double that amount ready for the next steamer.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—Union barbers have tied up all the shops in this New York suburb by walking out following refusal of their wage demands. They get $25 a week and 50 per cent of receipts over $35. They want $30 and 50 per cent over $45 receipts.

OPERATORS USE UNEMPLOYMENT IN WAR ON MINERS

But Strikers Refuse to Take Wage Cuts

By LELAND OLDS.

(Staff Correspondent of the Fed. Press)

Slack business makes this the ideal time for the coal operators to settle issues with the miners, according to the editor of Black Diamond, the leading operators' journal of the trade. Both editorially and in its news columns this periodical shows that under cover of the Jacksonville agreement the operators intend war on the United Mine Workers.

"With business at a standstill," says the editor, "and with contracts hard to secure it cannot be material to many operators whether they run their mines now or not, so settlements of the points at issue might be brought about even tho it might involve suspension of operations.

200,000 Miners Unemployed.

Approximately 200,000 miners in the union fields are now out of employment, according to Pres. John L. Lewis of the United Mine Workers. The remaining 350,000 are not working more than two or three days a week.

Strikers by States.

Those completely idle include 50,000 on strike against a cut in wages. These are distributed as follows: 40,000 out in Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas, Texas and Oklahoma; 5,000 in southeastern Kentucky and Tennessee; 10,000 in southern West Virginia; 10,000 in Canadian provinces and 15,000 in western Kentucky.

Rate at Which Fields Work.

The extent of the depression in mining during the latter half of March is shown in the weekly production figures of the U. S. geological survey. These show many important fields operating at less than 50 per cent of capacity with "no market" the chief cause. The percent of capacity idle is shown in the following table:

Illinois	62
Indiana	61
Southern Ohio	85
Pittsburgh rail	68
Westmorland	45
Central Pennsylvania	47
West Virginia—Fairmont	46
Winding Gulf	44
New River	58
Pocahontas	50
Tug River	46
Kanawha	58
Logan	58
Kentucky—Northeast	51
Western	70
Hazard	51
Harlan	44

The process of surrounding the central competitive field with open shop fields operating at a lower wage scale is slowly proceeding. The agreement on the part of the Northern West Virginia Operators' Association to accept the Jacksonville scale appears to have been made by a rump organization of that body. According to Black Diamond only 21 of the mines in that group voted for ratification and many of the remainder will attempt to operate independently of the union. It continues:

Drive On Wages Continues.

"Where there has been no agreement with the union, mine owners are seeking business and at such times as contracts are secured expect to resume operations on an adjusted wage scale. On the Monongah division of the B. & O. and on the Monongahela railway it is claimed that there are 25 non-union mines in operation in addition to many mines on the Cumberland division and the Charleston division of the B. & O. not to speak of the non-union mines on the Morgantown and Kingwood railroad. On the Monongahela railway in Pennsylvania near the West Virginia line and therefore in competition with mines in Monogalia county 50 of the 75 mines are being operated on a non-union basis. In the Upshur county field virtually all of the mines except those of the Red Rock Fuel Co. at Red Rock are operating now and have been operating since the first of April on the 1917 wage scale."

Canadian Government Makes Effort at Tax Cutting to Save Self

OTTAWA, Canada.—The Canadian government has taken a step toward the reduction of taxation. It has not reduced the income tax, but it has made some small cuts in the tariff and in the sales tax. The tariff reductions are limited to implements used in agriculture, lumbering, mining, fishing and the coke industry. There are some reductions in the taxes on a few varieties of food; but these are by a lowering of the sales tax and not by the tariff. The sales tax is subjected to a general cut from 6 to 5 per cent. The sales tax on boots and shoes is cut in two.

Most of these changes are in the nature of a reduction in protection, but there are exceptions. The reductions are due to the political situation, which makes it necessary for the government to get support from the Progressive party. Western Liberal feeling, too, has been vigorously demanding changes in that direction.

BIG TAG DAY IN NEW YORK FOR GERMAN NEEDY

Local Has Already Raised $18,000.

The workers of New York will rally for the tag days on Saturday and Sunday, April 26 and 27, to collect for German relief. On that day collections will be made in the streets to aid the suffering working class of Germany, and to show international solidarity and the spirit of self-help of the workers. Volunteers are needed for the collections. There must be no slackers in this great work to save the whole working class of Germany. Let the children also come and take part in the work so as to help the little boys and girls of Germany who are in such terrible need.

The New York section of the Committee for International Workers' Aid has collected $18,000 up to date; but our New York comrades are not contented with this amount and they want to go still further in aid of our German brothers and sisters.

The Committee for International Workers' Aid is the American branch of the Internationale Arbeiter Hilfs Komitee which organized and directed an immense relief work in Soviet Russia during the famine. This organization helped the Japanese workers after the earthquake, this is the international workers' organization, that expression of world solidarity of the workers, ready to extend material help wherever it is needed.

Many Public Kitchens.

Now all the work is concentrated on relief of the German working class. So far 120 public kitchens have been opened in Germany, and thousands of working men, women and children are fed, children's homes are being maintained, more than a thousand children have been sent to foreign countries for cure. Help is extended to unemployed workers, to workers on strike, clothes are distributed, gift packages are disbursed. But all this is not enough to meet the terrible need existing in Germany. The hot summer days are coming and with them suffering and danger of epidemics. Disease is rampant in Germany. The children are the greatest sufferers. Thousands of school children come to school without having eaten any breakfast; most workers' children eat no warm meal a day; many children are kept from school because they are too weak for study. The children of the poor have no underwear and no change of clothing. The providers of millions of children are unemployed and many more are on part time work. There are not enough beds in the hospitals for the tubercular children.

Workers Must Help.

The workers must help, for no one else will help. If the American congress votes relief for Germany it only serves as a means for a Herbert Hoover to organize the counter-revolution in that country as was done in Hungary and in Russia.

The workers of Germany are fighting against starvation, unemployment, against the twelve-hour day, against their own capitalists and the capitalists of the world, against the counter-revolution, monarchist plots, against Socialist betrayal in connivance with Fascism, against military dictatorship. On the backs of the German workers are the financiers, the industrial barons, the speculators, the big landowners, the generals, the monarchists, armies of invasion, the whole band of enemies thirsty for the blood of the workers.

The working class of Germany retreated before the enemy. Shall it retreat still further? Shall it be forced to go down in defeat? Or will the workers of all countries rush to their aid?

Let the tag days of Saturday and Sunday, April 26 and 27, in New York be a blow against the internal and external enemies of the German workers, a blow against the enemies of the proletarian revolution of Germany, against world reaction. Let the tag days be a demonstration of international working class solidarity.

WASHINGTON.—By a margin of four votes, the progressives in the House have been able to strike from the immigration bill the words "or remain," which placed upon the alien in this country the burden of proof that he had not been of immoral character or otherwise unfit to enter when he came to this country.

GREAT DEMONSTRATION AGAINST CAPITALISM IN N. Y. ON MAY DAY

NEW YORK, April 20.—"The celebration of May Day—the holiday of the International Working Class—in the United States this year, must be a great demonstration against the Capitalist System and the Government which upholds and supports it," declares the May Day United Front Conference of New York City.

"Probably never before in history has there been such an exposure of rottenness and corruption as in the Teapot Dome investigation. The men in high office whom the members of the working class are asked to look up to are shown to be the paid agents of capitalism. Representatives, senators, members of the cabinet, yes, even the president past and present are splattered by the oily filth.

"No worker who has read the story of corruption coming from Washington can any longer have illusions about the Capitalist System and the Government which supports it. Capitalism stands before the workers and farmers as the looters of the nation, using the Government as its instrument, thru which to steal the nation's natural resources and exploit the producers of wealth.

Under the Iron Heel.

"The methods used by the ruling class in gaining control of the natural resources are also used to exploit the workers in the industries and upon the land.

"When the workers go on strike the capitalists use their government against them just as they use their government to secure the oil of Teapot Dome. Injunctions are issued to break the strikes of the workers. Government boards, courts and soldiers are always placed at the command of the employers. The government plays the same part in the fight against workers who want higher wages and better working conditions as it does in giving the capitalists the natural resources of the country. It is the agency of the employers, of the capitalists.

"Everywhere the foreign born workers have been found in the front ranks in all strikes for better living conditions. The ruling class answers with the Johnson Immigration Bill, as well as with bills to register, fingerprint and deport workers of foreign birth who dare to raise their voices against oppression.

Driving Farmers Off Land.

"The farmers who are being bankrupted and driven off the land by the millions know that they are being robbed thru Teapot Dome methods. They know that the bankers holding their mortgages, the marketing institutions handling their products, the elevators which store them, the railroads transporting them, are all supported by cleverly drawn laws which aid the capitalists to rob them.

"All capitalism is a Teapot Dome. There can be but one answer: DOWN WITH THE CAPITALIST SYSTEM.

"This goal can only be achieved thru the workers and farmers organizing their political power and using their united strength to take control of the government from the capitalists and their agents. The Farmer-Labor parties of this country have called a great convention of workers and farmers in St. Paul, on June 17th, for the formation of an organization to carry on the fight against the two old parties.

"On this May Day, the call must go out to the oppressed workers everywhere: Unite for a Party of the Toiling Masses. Unite for a Farmer-Labor Government, and then Forward to a Workers' and Farmers' Government.

Great May Day Demonstration.

"The United May Day Conference of New York City calls upon all workers to join in a tremendous demonstration on May Day. The New York United May Day Conference has made every effort to achieve the united help of all workers on this day, regardless of their political affiliations and sympathies. We proposed a joint demonstration to the May Day Conference of the United Hebrew Trades. Our appeal for unity was rejected. Instead of helping to rally the workers in a common demonstration they have again as in the past divided the proletarian ranks. We call upon all militant workers to turn out in all their strength in mighty protest against reaction everywhere.

"Workers of New York! Show your proletarian solidarity. Demonstrate your power and readiness to fight against the Teapot Government. Build the United Front against the exploiters.

"DOWN WITH THE CAPITALIST TEAPOT DOME!

"FORWARD TO THE MASS FARMER-LABOR PARTY!

"FORWARD TO THE WORKERS' AND FARMERS' GOVERNMENT!"

State Insurance Is Popular Among Queensland Workers

By W. FRANCIS AHERN.
Federated Press Staff Correspondent.

BRISBANE, Queensland.—The Labor government of Queensland has proved that state insurance is more advantageous t othe people than the private company.

The Government insurance office pays up to $10 a week to a single man and up to $17.50 a week to a married man who is temporarily disabled, in place of the $5 a week paid under the old system of workers' compensation. The compensation for totally disabled has been increased from $2000 to $3750, and the amount payable in case of death has been raised from $2000 to $3000.

Altho the benefits have been substantially increased, the employer pays no more by way of premiums. In addition to the increase in benefits, the premium rates have been reduced 20 to 30 per cent. The insurance office declares no dividends and any surplus after providing for sinking funds, is handed back in increased benefits and reduced premiums.

So popular is the government system that of 58,827 claims, involving over $5,000,000, paid during the six years the state insurance office has been in operation, only four cases have been disputed by dissatisfied clients.

Under the old private-company insurance system, out of every $100 received in premiums, only $34 was paid back in claims, and $66 were for expenses and dividends. Each $1000 received in premiums by the state insurance office is paid away in claims with the exception of $17 expenses; $83 of evry $100 is available for policy holders under state insurance as against $34 under the private-company system.

Escapes His Troubles.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 20.—John M. Moore, deposed president of the Fidelity National Bank and Trust Company, Kansas City, accused of embezzling $600,000 of the banks funds, died here recently.

How many of your shop-mates read THE DAILY WORKER. Get one of them to subscribe today.

Duluth Labor Backs Up Amalgamated In Big Local Strike

(By The Federated Press)

DULUTH, Minn., April 20.—With unanimous indorsement by the Federal Trades Assembly of Duluth, the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, Local 186, is making a strong fight against the attempt of F. A. Patrick & Co. firm to break up the union. Eight workers were discharged by the company of whom seven were officers of the local. The strike went into effect March 17. A strong picket line with banners is maintained.

Conditions in the clothing factory had become very bad. Experienced workers were getting less than $10 a week in many cases. The corresponding average wage in well organized cities is around $40.

The strike is also being waged in the newspapers and by correspondence. Knowing that it had a bad case the company declared in a letter to the A. F. of L. central body that some of the discharged employes were "acting under instructions from the Russian Soviet." Labor in Duluth laughed and so did many other people. All the discharged workers are American citizens and they were told by the company superintendent that he had to dismiss them because of their membership and activity. The strike has almost stopped production.

The central body resolution in behalf of the Amalgamated states in part: "In the opinion of the Federated Trades Assembly of Duluth the F. A. Patrick Co. will serve the interest of the community by entering into a speedy settlement with its employes and to this end we pledge our support."

The Florida Labor News.

TAMPA, Fla.—The Florida Labor News makes its first appearance with the issue of April 11. It is an eight-page six-column weekly, with The Federated Press daily service and American Federation of Labor weekly news service. In addition to news of the Florida labor movement, it devotes considerable space to doings in Washington and to the Farmer-Labor movement thruout the country. A. B. Grout is editor. It is published at $2 a year.

WORKERS' MOVIES SPREADS LIGHT IN RUSSIAN VILLAGES

Opens Up Dark Spots In Remote Places.

By GERTRUDE HAESSLER,
Staff Correspondent Federated Press.

MOSCOW, April 20.—"Darkest Russia" was discovered within 40 miles of Moscow when a traveling movie showing the Lenin funeral came to a little village under the auspices of Proletkino, the workers' film producing organization. The inhabitants, the majority of whom had never traveled the 40 miles to Moscow because the village lies off the railroad, had never seen electric light or a movie.

An audience was attracted by placing an electric light outside the hall where the picture were to be shown. The curious villagers thronged the hall, marvelling at the illumination. When the lights were put out for the performance and the funeral procession started marching toward the audience, there was a hysterical panic in the front rows of seats, until the pictures were stopped, the lights turned on, and an explanatory lecture given on the working of the moving picture and its harmless character, could the showing be resumed.

This has sometimes happened in remote districts of Russia, but never so close to a large city.

Masses Get Movie Education

Proletkino is attemping to enlighten the masses with regard to the moving picture and its possibilities. It has begun to issue a popular monthly magazine, much on the order of the movie monthlies in America, but but not so lavish a scale. It contains resumes of films, news about actors, advance stories on new pictures, and lots of propaganda for the proletarian movie and against the foreign bourgeois films.

In its propaganda, Proletkino is being assisted by connections in foreign countries. In nearly every important country in the world, there are Proletkino committees studying the problems of the proletarian movie. These committees gather useful films and raw material for the Russian organization and get the Russian productions displayed in their own country.

For America Wm. F. Kruse and the Friends of Soviet Russia are about to undertake exhibitions of the popular Russian film Combrig. Proletkino has no connection with the Labor Film Service in America.

Norway and Sweden use the name Proletkino. In Czechoslovakia and Switzerland there are proletarian organizations with close connections with Russia.

Brutalized By Open Shop Conditions He Slays Wife And Child

(By The Federated Press)

NEW ORLEANS, April 20.—M. E. Carracute, a nonunion carpenter of Bunkie, La., is in jail charged with the murder of his wife and baby. According to testimony in the hands of the sheriff, Mrs. Carracute was amusing the baby by drawing its hands over a sheet of paper, which noise disturbed the sleeping husband. He rose from the bed, seized the infant, threw on the floor, and stamped it to death with his feet. The mother interfered and was knocked down by a blow on the head. Sitting astride the prostrate woman Carracute cut her throat with a pocketknife, then stabbed her twice in the heart.

Carracute is not insane. Open shop conditions, where men are treated worse than brutes by foremen are supposed to have transferred the atmosphere of the factory to the home.

Poincare Talks Reparations And Ruhr With Belgian

PARIS, April 20.—Premier Poincare plans to confer with Premier Theunis of Belgium next week on the experts' report on reparations, it was reported today, following final approval of the report by the reparations commission.

Poincare will discuss particularly with his Belgian colleague the questions of relinquishment of Franco-Belgian economic control of the Ruhr and the Franco-Belgian control of railways.

The reparations commission decided to demand that the German government submit texts of bills for rapid execution into laws, in accordance with the recommendations of the experts and designate German members for the committees on railroads and mortgages.

SILLINSKY, FIGHTING TAILORS' PROGRESSIVE, PLEDGES SELF TO AMALGAMATION, LABOR PARTY

(Special to the Daily Worker)

Cleveland, April 20.—Amalgamation, a Labor Party, Recognition of Soviet Russia and Protection of the Foreign Born against the anti-alien drives of Secretary of Labor Davis and other agents of the employers, Max J. Sillinsky, progressive candidate for General Secretary-Treasurer of the Journeymen Tailors' Union, pledges himself to these fundamental policies in the following statement to the membership of the organization:

Sillinsky opposed Gompers' red baiting tactics at the Portland convention, voting against the ousting of William F. Dunne, and supporting all the progressive resolutions. The statement follows:

One Union In Needle Trades

In accepting the nomination as candidate for General Secretary Treasurer of our organization, the Journeymen Tailors' Union of America, I do so with a thoro knowledge of the responsibilities of said officer and the confidence that I am capable of performing these duties to your complete satisfaction, and hereby submit my program and policies which I will follow if elected.

AMALGAMATION: Journeymen Tailors, Amalgamated Clothing Workers, International Ladies Garment Workers, Cap Makers, Neckwear Makers and United Garment Workers, etc., all engaged in one branch or another of the Needle Trades are going their separate ways and often working at cross purposes. Each of these unions is confronted with similar problems and conditions, chief among which is the problem of organization of the unorganized. The crying need, is to unify the industry by amalgamation. One union of all needle trades workers will strengthen us incalculably and is essential if we are to wage a winning struggle against the encroachment of the employers.

United Labor Political Action

A LABOR PARTY: Solidifying the ranks of the working class politically as well as industrially must be our next step. We in our country, America, are blushing with shame because of the Tea Pot Dome scandal exposure, injunction against the workers in their struggles for better conditions and the "Punch and Judy" show of the Democratic and the Republican parties in America, which is the joke of the whole world. Compare this political mess in America with the concentrated activities of organized labor along political lines in Russia, in England, in Sweden and in our neighboring Mexico. It is very clear that the working man must have a labor party organized along working class political action.

Must Defeat Immigration Laws

PROTECTION OF THE FOREIGN BORN: The employers of this country are even on the alert to devise new ways to increase the exploitation of the workers. One way is to divide the workers of racial and religious lines and to establish categories of native and foreign born. There are pending in Congress Bills which propose selective immigration and registration of the foreign born. Secretary of Labor Davis whose department has jurisdiction over immigration and the alien within our borders, is advocating an "alien code", which includes registration, photographing and finger printing. This cannot help but develop a vicious system of espionage that will be disastrous in its effect against the foreign born. The National association of Manufacturers is authority for the statement that 69 per cent of all workers engaged in the clothing industry are foreign born. Registration of the foreign born is a blow at our Union, and I am unalterably opposed to it.

Recognition of Soviet Russia

RUSSIA'S RECOGNITION: The Mussolini Government, as well as many military dictatorships that now rule Europe, such as Hungary, Spain, etc., are recognized by our government. Why not Soviet Russia? We have men such as LaFollette, Shipstead, France, Brookhart and others demanding that Russia be recognized and that trade relations be established. Trade relations with Russia means increased demand for American-made products, which in turn means the reducing of the number of unemployed. Furthermore, it shows our sympathy for the Russian workers as against the world's Imperialists.

ORGANIZATION. In every city where business agents are employed, results are achieved and the locals are functioning livelier than those where general organizers are in charge of the affairs. Too many National organizers and too few business agents. I shall encourage the maintainance of business agents in more locals—they to have charge of the smaller locals in the nearby cities within a given territory. It would afford all locals an opportunity of having the services of an officer of our union oftener, and we would save thousands of dollars what are spent in railroad fare by traveling organizers. Organization work within our union must be renewed with more vigor and a greater variety of educational activities. Those of general organizers that will be employed must be competent in addressing mass meetings and delivering lectures, dealing clearly with the trade movement, its aspirations, struggles and achievements.

"THE TAILOR": Our official organ shall be turned into an educational paper. Its columns shall be free to every member in good standing for an expression of the member's view. The articles written by members or locals shall be printed verbatim and no misinterpretations given thereon by its editor. If issues are to be taken up, they shall be discussed with an even break for all parties concerned.

OLD-AGE HOME: The printers maintain a home for old-age members, the Pressmen maintain a home for their old-age members, the Ladies Garment Workers support a home for their old-age and tubercular members, also a summer home; so does the Amalgamated Clothing Workers. Why not the Journeymen Tailors? This must be put before the membership for serious consideration. I strongly advocate it. It was made possible by other organizations and is possible by ours.

I attended public and preparatory schools, am 40 years old, fully capable of conducting the office and can give the required bonds. I have worked at the trade, was on the road as an organizer and am now business agent; also I have attended several conventions of the American Federation of Labor, which gives me a keen conception of the needs and aspirations of the members of our organization as well as the Labor movement at Large.

Pledges Himself to Cause.

Amalgamation, a Labor Party, Protection of the Foreign Born, Recognition of Soviet Russia, Organization, A Free Press, the Maintainance of a Home for Old-Age, Efficiency, Economy and Service—these are the things for which I stand and pledge my support.

Thanking all of the locals that nominated me for this, the highest office of our organization, and assuring you that mine is an honorable ambition, and hoping to receive the vote of the membership that shall result in my election as General Secretary-Treasurer, I am

Fraternally yours,
(Signed) Max J. Sillinsky.

New Zealand Gets Stench Of American Petroleum Scandal

(By The Federated Press)

WELLINGTON, N. Z., April 20.—The capitalist press of New Zealand is denouncing the oil corruption and scandal discovered by the senate committees at Washington. The New Zealand Worker, which called attention to the looting before the business press paid any notice to it, comments:

"It is well that we should pay some attention to the oil stealers in high places in the United States of America. When the purest of patriots rob the community of 20,000,000 barrels of its possessions in petroleum some denunciation in justifiable, and we are glad to see that even some of our New Zealand capitalist papers think so."

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THIRD PARTY WILL WEAKEN OUR FOE, SAYS CANNON

Support Party But Not Reactionary Leaders.

The tactics of the Workers Party in supporting a third or LaFollette party and at the same time severely criticizing its leaders may be a difficult policy but it is the correct one, James Cannon told members of the South Slavic Branch of the Workers Party at their last meeting.

"There are several things to be accomplished and several reasons why we have to support a third party, even if it is controlled by middle class interests," Cannon said. "We will be making connections in the third party with liberally millions of workers who are half awakened. It is more important that LaFollette should mislead the workers than that the old parties should do it. The workers have never yet had the experience of being mislead by the middle class 'liberals' who represent the small business men, and they must be cured with the experience of being disillusioned.

Weaken The Enemy

"The formation a third party signifies a split in the Republican and Democratic Parties. The reactionaries have been weakened by big business and the oil scandal, and now is the best time for the Communists to make their party grow. LaFollette is offering concessions to the workers and farmers and we must get into the party where the workers are.

"The split in the Republican and Democratic Parties resulting from the formation of the third party will not only break the united front of the old parties, but will break up the bureaucracy of the American Federation of Labor. The officials of the A. F. of L. are tied in many ways to the two old parties. Men like Gompers and Berry and Lewis do not think or act or live like the workers. The split in the old parties will split the petty bourgeois and reactionary labor officials and thus weaken their hold on the labor movement.

Ruthenberg to Speak

"By entering the third party and still criticizing it will be employing the tactics the Bolsheviki used when they fought with guns in their hands in Kerensky's army against world imperialism. All the time the Bolsheviks were fighting for Kerensky, they were organizing to overthrow him. But by splitting the capitalist class, we weaken the enemy."

Cannon said that the Party program toward a third party will be more fully explained by Comrade Ruthenberg at the general membership Tuesday night in North Side Turner Hall.

Hammer Wallace, Tool of Beef Trust, In Coolidge Cabinet

(By The Federated Press)

WASHINGTON.—April 20.—Secretary Wallace is a tool of the Big Five Chicago meat packers, and he has filled his department with men who sympathize with the packers rather with the farmers or the consumers, according to Benjamin C. Marsh, of the Farmers' National Council, testifying before a house committee. Marsh said that Wallace's conduct might be ascribed to ignorance, "or otherwise," since Wallace has been publisher of a farm magazine and ought to know the facts disclosed by the federal commission.

Representative Faust, Missouri, warmly defended the meat packers.

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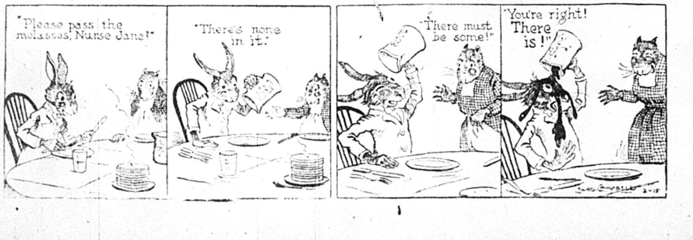
"Please pass the molasses, Nurse Jane!"
"There's none in it."
"There must be some!"
"You're right! There is!"

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Gary's Indorsement

Judge Elbert A. Gary, chairman of the United States Steel Corporation, has just returned from a three-months' pleasure trip to various South American countries.

Judging from the steel magnate's observations, we find that Gary is one of those rare individuals who is in a position to combine pleasure with business. But it is just such combinations by our ruling class that serve as the introduction to deep-seated political, economic and military conflicts at a future date.

Upon his return Mr. Gary said: "I think South America offers a good field for the investment of American capital. I saw important business men and presidents of all the provinces in South America, and they impressed me favorably." These remarks are of considerable significance. Gary's word in the world of capitalist finance goes a mighty long distance. His advice and indorsement most often border on law in the realm of industry. Already, American capitalists have invested close to four billion dollars in the Latin-American countries. The findings of the United States Steel Corporation head will go a long way towards increasing American capitalist participation in the industrial development of South America.

For the few monopolistic capitalist owners the problem of investments translates itself into a question of diplomacy, dollars, and dividends. For the great mass of workingmen and poor farmers this glowing report is only a precursor of the development of a state of affairs in which their homes, their security, their very lives are endangered. American capitalists are taking advantage of the present weakness of their European competitors to consolidate their hold on Latin-America. Our imperialists, flushed with an arrogant pride because of their newly established recognized world business leadership, are driving the less developed industrial countries into most harsh bargains.

Yet, worms will turn sometime. Once the European capitalist groups get back on their feet and challenge our imperialists' plunge, the war clouds will hover and hell may let loose in another capitalist conflagation. We will be told then to fight and die for one of America's "bedrock" principles: America for the Americans. Likewise, when the masses of these countries protest against and resist their exploitation by our capitalists, our employing class government will rush us to the distant climes and lands to defend "law and order," "civilization," "national honor" and a multitude of other abstractions behind which there lurk the endangered heavy dollar investments and fabulous dividends.

So long as the ownership and control of capital remains in the hands of a special class levying tribute in the form of giant profits on the vast number of workingmen and poor farmers for the right to use the capital which they themselves have produced, wars, class and national, civil and international, are the inevitable outcome. No league of imperialist looters, no sweet lullabies sung by the loudest of liberals, no fake peace formulae, can essentially alter this terrible condition. A thoro-going reorganization of industry on Communist lines, with capital which is socially used being socially, collectively owned and controlled, alone can turn these tidal waves of destruction engulfing the strong and weak countries alike.

Ping Lung Is Dead

Not even the hysteria incidental to the opening of the baseball season could shade the heart thrills that the kept press drew out of the dying breaths of Ping Lung, pet poodle of a man who really wears trousers and bears the name Ignace Jan Paderewski.

Ping Lung is dead of over-eating. To the last the best chefs of the Pullman service on the Illinois Central Railroad were trying to stuff the dog's stomach with appetizing food.

We have only sympathy for the poor dog who fell afoul the way of "civilization" as we know it in the year 1924, where parasite men and women of a decadent class must not only have their poodles, but also the privilege of doing them to death with barbaric attentions that no respectable dog would tolerate if he could help it.

We wouldn't be surprised if the dog world had already put the name of Paderewski on its growing black list.

The Chicago Tribune sent its correspondent to Colombia to report that there was no graft in the $25,000,000 Colombia pact. The Tribune never was able to discover any faults in the social system that it so ably supports.

Czecho-Slovakia's Social-Democracy.

Freedom of the press has been abolished in Czecho-Slovakia by the Social-Democrat government of that young republic. Corruption rivaling that in the government used as a pattern by the Czech bourgeoisie—the American system—has been revealed and the answer of social-democratic lovers of democracy has been to compel editors to give the names of their informants on all public questions.

The capitalist press of the world has been sounding the praises of the Czecho-Slovakian government and the president, Professor Masaryk. It and he have been held up as models for all young nations to follow.

The ruling class of Czecho-Slovakia has great ambitions. It wishes to become the dominant force in southeastern Europe; it hates Soviet Russia and has entered into an alliance with France for purposes of offense and defense against the wishes of the mass of the people; Czecho-Slovakia is today simply an outpost of French imperialism, mortgaged both to France and the House of Morgan.

Its working class is well organized and a large section of it is revolutionary, the Communist Party of Czecho-Slovakia being one of the largest in the Third International.

The social-democrats of the second international in Czecho-Slovakia as elsewhere are playing the game of the imperialists and have been entrusted by the bourgeoisie with the task of smashing the working class movement.

There is no doubt that the gag law just passed is another step taken by the social-democrat government to assist the capitalists of their own country and of France and America in enslaving the workers and peasants.

The social-democracy abhors centralization of power for more efficient waging of the struggle against international capitalism but its adherents in all countries show a remarkable unanimity in the aid, comfort and support they give to the capitalists. In this their policy is uniform.

Burns Wants More Money

William J. Burns, in the absence of his former boss, Harry M. Daugherty, is carrying on a lone but seemingly successful fight for an increased appropriation for "red-baiting" activities during the coming year.

The appropriation bill has already passed the house and is now before the senate.

It has been shown during the oil hearings and the investigation of the department of justice, under Daugherty, that the Burns government sleuths have been used to a very great extent in shadowing congressmen, stealing their papers, tapping their telephones and trying to "get the goods" on them. With these facts known what a cowardly bunch of old party politicians must be in the house of representatives to consent to increase funds for this purpose, as well as to carry on a general attack against all forms of progressivism.

No doubt Mr. Burns will have equal success with the craven spirits, making up the majority of the membership of the United States senate. Capitalist provocateurs of the type of Mr. Burns will never meet with real opposition until the fearless spokesmen of a class Farmer-Labor Party begin to invade congress in large numbers.

Another family is wiped out by a grade crossing accident. It is charged it was a "wild Baltimore and Ohio Railroad engine" that did the killing. But if there had been no grade crossing the accident would not have happened. But it costs money to abolish grade crossings, and the stockholders of the "B. and O." would rather have their dividends, even tho they drip with the blood of the railroad's victims. That's business.

It is declared that Bavaria is planning to announce an amnesty for Communists as a blind for the freeing of Count Arco Valley, the assassin of Kurt Eisner, head of the Bavarian Soviet Republic. We shall scan the lists of those released, however, before we admit that there has been the least change of heart of the bloody fascisti dictatorship over this section of Germany.

"Firemen again show selfish heroism," chants a daily paper over the corpses of nine firemen, done to death in another firetrap holocaust. But that ought to spur the workers on to rid the cities, that have sprouted up under capitalism, of all the dangerous firetrap buildings that are a menace to the health and the life of all workers.

There is no choice for a rank and file worker as between June 17th and July 4th. There may be a choice for some of the so-called leaders of labor. But workers had better watch out for the leaders who are trying to pin their hopes on July 4th.

A headline declares that "Chicago Faces Shortage in Common Brick." But since there are plenty of gold bricks being handed out on every side, the town still manages to get along.

"Where do you stand on June 17th?" is a question that demands an answer from every worker in the nation

THE JAPANESE CONTROVERSY

By JAY LOVESTONE

The violation of "a gentleman's agreement" between two thieves is by itself not an event of startling importance. But when this violation is so decisive, as shown by the vote of 323 to 71 in the House and 76 to 2 in the Senate for barring the Japanese from America, then there must be special reasons for the pursuit of such a policy. The provisions of the Johnson bill aiming at the Japanese are by themselves not new measures. Similar proposals were put forward in sundry Congresses of the past.

It is of no small import to note that not a single one of the fire-eating "progressives" in the Senate or House was immune from this anti-Japanese fever. In the House the terrible Wisconsin radical triumvirates—Cooper, Frear and Nelson—were as meek as sheep. In the Senate not a finger was lifted nor a voice was raised by any of the stalwart insurgents to stem the tidal anti-Japanese waves.

American Capital Supreme.

Before the World War, before the United States became the leading banking, manufacturing and trading nation of the world, the House and Senate would not have dared to act so harshly against the honor and pride of so aggressive a competing capitalist group as the one dominating Japan today. Before the terrible disaster that overwhelmed Japan in the earthquake of 1923, our President would have intervened to prevent such rash legislation. Before this great calamity put the Japanese capitalists temporarily, at least, at the mercy of the only financial and industrialist group, the American bankers and manufacturers, for the necessary capital to insure swift and effective reconstruction of the devasted regions and industries of the island empire, the executive department of the American government would have put the brakes on the "hasty" legislative body.

This is what used to happen before American capitalists secured their dominant position in the world of International finance and industry. It is apparent that the conduct of the House and Senate is the best index of the political arrogance that economic supremacy develops in the ranks of a national capitalist imperialist group

Fooling Laboring Masses.

The editors of the leading capitalist papers and the leaders of the Republican and Democratic parties have for years attempted to give the impression to the workers and farmers that the interests of the laboring classes of America demand a policy of hostility towards the Japanese people. This propaganda serves as a cloak behind which there is hidden the conflict of Japanese and American capitalist imperialist interests in the Far East. In reality there is no labor problem of this sort involved in the Japanese controversy. To the extent that Japanese labor could possibly ever be a source of competition with American labor in California or in any of our possessions, we can count on our capitalists to employ the cheapest labor power possible, to hire the workers accepting the lowest wage offered and to smuggle the cheapest labor power—Japanese, Chinese, Scandivanian or what not—whether there be a law prohibiting such trafficking or not.

Consequently, the labor issue must be dismissed from a consideration of the controversy at this juncture. Law or no law, the capitalist economic driving force, the quest for appropriating the greatest amount of surplus value possible, will very easily scale such apparent barriers as the walls of national differences and laws they themselves have thrown up and which at times, get out of joint with the needs and demands of their own class.

The American capitalists cannot rightly be accused of being afflicted with solicitousness for the welfare and high wages of their workers whom they are wont to exploit ruthlessly. No one will, therefore, take seriously the plea of our legislators who are serving their corporate Pharoas fanatically that their anti-Japanese policy is based on their love for the American workingmen of California or elsewhere.

At this very moment the American military governor General Leonard Wood is tacitly and overtly sanctioning a policy of smuggling in Chinese coolies to the Philippine Islands in order to enable the American capitalists to secure cheaper labor power than even that afforded them by the native Filipino working masses. It has been said and not refuted, that the young son of General Wood, Lieutenant Osborn Wood has himself gotten a goodly portion of the $800,000 he cleaned up in a few months, by aiding and abetting this policy of smuggling cheaper Chinese labor power into the islands. In the light of such practices by our governing class all talk of the interests of American labor being responsible for the present anti-Japanese legislation is entirely out of place and will not hold water.

The issue of race differences and conflicts has been artificially cultivated and stimulated for a long time by the ruling class of this and all other capitalist countries. Such poisonous doctrines have been peddled by the capitalist agents among the working masses of every country in order to prevent the international solidarity of the working class, in order to break up the unity of the proletarian masses, in order to divide the working class along the lines having no sound organic basis in the welfare and progress of the laboring masses. This vicious practice has been pursued by our capitalists deliberately in order to enable them to lead the country into a probable war more easily and to crush the workers with more despatch.

Japan Up Against It.

The extent to which this policy is practiced by our employing class depends upon the extent to which their class interests dictate it. The only barrier or hindrance to the dissemination of race or national hatred amongst the working masses by our exploiting class is the fear of economic or political loss being incurred at a certain historical moment by the spreading of such propaganda. Just now there are no such dangers in sight. The economic conditions permit it. The political conditions cry out for it.

The American capitalists do not entertain any substantial fear of losing Japanese trade. In 1912, or even in 1916, the threat of "grave consequences" hurled at Washington by Tokio, the threat made today by the Japanese government, would have been taken very seriously. Such threats were taken with alarm in those days. Today, however, American financial, industrial and commercial hegemony in the Far East appears unchallenged and unchallengeable. Japanese capitalists cannot take effective retaliatory economic measures to heal this severe, deep wound dealt to their national honor, which they themselves have so repeatedly glorified amongst their own workers and poor farmers in the interest of their class supremacy at home.

Neither can the Japanese ruling class take any telling military, naval or political steps against the United States to give flesh and blood to their present empty threats of "grave consequences." Their leaders, their imperial elders, can straighten their spines and make sounds in their throats but they can go no further. They must stop here.

The Japanese alliance with Great Britain is today dead insofar as immediate effective military economic or naval help against the United States is concerned. Great Britain's labor government would not dare to join Japan in any conflict over an issue which finds New Zealand, Australia, Canada and a considerable section of the working masses at home on the side of the skilled layer of our own working class. Besides, Great Britain needs the financial and political support of the American capitalist class too much in Europe to dare take a chance on losing such valuable good will. Thus, Japan must today kneel on the carpet at Washington and listen to the reading of the book of rules set down by the American government.

The Home Front.

An additional extremely important phase of the attitude just adopted towards Japan by the United States is to be found in the prevailing political conditions of the country. There is nothing that would serve our ruling class more effectively in diverting the attention and hatred of the working and farming masses towards the government because of the Teapot Dome and Daugherty disclosures than such an issue as the Japanese threat of "grave consequences."

It is the practice of all ruling classes to throw out slogans in times of crisis or stress, which will unite not only the ranks of their own class, but will also win over to their side supporters from the subject, exploited class and confuse the latter groups in such a fashion as to mislead them regarding the fundamental issues at stake in the class conflict. For years our capitalists have generated and played on the hatred of the Japanese by the American masses. There is no better way for the employers to drown out the effect of the shocking revelations of capitalist corruption and ownership of government than by stirring up this Japanese bug-a-boo and fanning the flames of national hatred from the fires they themselves have been building so long.

Such a policy is of more than immediate advantage to the ruling class. It has tremendous possibilities for the future. The present situation affords our capitalists a splendid chance to intensify the national and race hatred of Japan to such an extent and degree as to enable them, at some future date, when the Nipponese may challenge their oriental encroachments, to explode the powder magazine of American nationalism and throw the country into a war to the bitter end for supremacy in the Pacific. All the Senate and House talk about our "sovereignty" being endangered and challenged by the Japanese threat is just that much capitalist political piffle and is handed out merely to capitalize the prejudices and unfounded notions of bourgeois nationalists amongst our own masses.

The Workers' Side.

The chemistries of the working masses and the big capitalists are distinctly antagonistic in politics and industry. All the fuss and whobub are only a smoke screen of poison gas to lead the workers astray. The working and farming masses of our country have no interest in limiting the freedom of movement of the workers of Japan, England, Russia, France or any other country. We have especially no interest in giving our employing class the additional power of its government controlling the movement of the workers of our country or of other countries. In so far as the immediate economic needs of the workers, because of the present capitalist ownership of our industries, may demand certain regulations of the movements of the workers and farmers from one state to another, from one country to another, this task of regulation should fall solely within the province of the workers' and farmers' organizations themselves.

For the working and farming classes of America to permit their capitalist government to control such movements of the workers of any race, color or creed, is to play into the hands of our exploiting class, to help divide our ranks exactly in the way in which our bosses want to see us divided, and to leave our front wide open for the employers to break thru. Consequently, every worker, every exploited farmer, in the interest of his own class, must oppose vigorously this anti-Japanese propaganda of the monopolistic bossing class, this camouflaged, dangerous move aimed, primarily against the welfare of the American workers and farmers and generally against the working masses of the world.

NEW YORK

By SIMON FELSHIN

(This poem is from a book of poetry by Simon Felshin, which is being published by Thomas Seltzer, New York, and will soon appear under the title "Roems for the New Age." Readers of the DAILY WORKER are already somewhat acquainted with the work of Simon Felshin thru the poems by him which we have printed from time to time. They will have the opportunity soon to know his work better with the appearance of his book of poems.)

* * *

Skyscrapers
Writing business letters
Against the sky.
The rows of windows are mouths
Breathing a mechanical breath.
From the ferry-boat
The skyline of the big city
Is a magnificent sight.
The skyscrapers are honeycombs.
They are toy houses.
I can take the Woolworth Tower
And swing it about my head.
I can put my arms about the Singer Building
And lift it from the ground.
I can lean against the Whitehall Building
And throw it down.
From the ferryboat
The skyline is a magnificent sight.

I seek the soul of the big city.
I seek its heart and its mind.
And not simply its local color.
I seek the depths of the city,
And not its surfaces.
And I do not seek its stimulant pleasures.
I hate its bought love.
I hate the poverty and the misery
Which it inflicts.
I seek it in the lovers of beauty,
And the creators of beauty.
I hate its so-called popular plays.
I hate its commercialized arts.
I seek those who have not been conquered
By the traffic of the big city.
I seek in it for the worker
Who does not fawn on his masters,
Who knows he is a slave,
And revolts against his slavery.

I hate the noise of the big city.
It is a noise of traffic.
It hammers on my head,
And gives me no rest.
It is a hammering
Which shatters hopes and golden dreams,
And breaks human hearts.

This city with its high towers
And its suspended bridges
Is magnificent;
But I also see its tragedy;
And I refuse to see the marvel
In big electric signboards.

The skyscrapers are prisons;
Their offices are prison cells,
In which there are pretty stenographers
Who fawn on their prison keepers
And do not know they are in prison cells.
They beat on the typewriter keys
The livelong day.
Writing monotonous business letters.
They beat on their own brains,
They hammer on their own souls,
They stun their own intellects
Whey they beat on the typewriter keys.

In the evening they are permitted to go home.
They crowd into the subway trains.
Tired bodies are pressed against each other.
Breaths and burning desires mingle.
The stenographers are young and pretty,
And they have burning desires.
They go to dance in the evening.
They stay out late.
And in the morning they drag tired bodies
And haggard eyes
Back to the typewriter keys
To take up again
The beating on their own minds,
The stunning of their own intellects.
Better to be a shop worker
Who knows she is a slave
And revolts against her slavery,
Than to be a pretty stenographer
Who takes an interest in her work,
And does not know she is a prison cell.

The contractors who put up the skyscrapers
Chose immigrants for the work—
Immigrants who had the brawn
And who would work for a cheap wage.
Human blood
Went into the building of these skyscrapers.
Hearts poised on perilous heights.
Hearts among steel girders.
Blood in the steel and mortar.

The immigrants who built these skyscrapers
Came across the ocean,
And together with their bundles,
They carried golden dreams;
But they found only mortar and steel.
On perilous heights they sweated,
The beating of their hearts
Was louder than the sound of the riveting.
The summer's heat scorched them,
And the winter's cold froze them.
Skeletons of buildings rising to perilous heights;
Skeletons of men form the foundations.
Shattered dreams, blood and sweat,
And man's brawn
In the mortar and steel.

This city is a mill,
Grinding human beings between the millstones.

Whither do the crowds hurry?
What do they seek?
Some find millions,
And some find a few pennies.
And tho the ones are no better than the others,
Yet those with the millions are the masters,
And the others are the slaves.
There are those who roll in limousines,
And those who stand on bread-lines.

The immigrants were made into citizens
And as a privilege of citizenship
They were sent to the Great War—
To be killed in the service of the millionaire

The Negroes were brought from Africa,
To admire this civilization;
They were taken from one kind of a jungle,
And put into another.

There is a stench in the tenement district.
How do children grow up there?
How can people live there?
What is the air they breathe?
What is their crime,
That they should be herded there,
Breathing the odor of garbage,
Doomed to a living death?
Their crime is that they are poor.

The Jewish immigrants
Came to the land in the West—
They came with their hopes,
Which they dragged from land to land,
And from century to century,
And these hopes and dreams
Were shattered on the dark stairs of the tenements.

Surely this misery will come to an end.
Out of the depths of the big city
The oppressed masses will rise—
Out of the houses of torture,
Up from under the ground,
Down from perilous heights,
Into the light they will come running.
The shout of revolt will be heard.
The storm-cloud will burst,
The millions will realize their strength;
They will conquer the big city,
They will banish its tragedy,
And make it wholly magnificent.
On that day there will be no masters—
And no slaves!

WOW! COAL OPERATOR NETTED 74 PER CENT PROFIT IN ONE YEAR

NEW YORK, April 20.—The American Coal Co. reports 1923 profits of $18.46 on each $25 share of stock. This is an annual rate of 74 per cent. Last year the stockholders only made 52 per cent. Altogether these stockholders have received in profits in the course of years, one and a quarter times their entire investment. This year's profits amounted to $1,112, 691.

THE DAILY WORKER RAISES THE STANDARD FOR A WORKERS' AND FARMERS' GOVERNMENT

THE DAILY WORKER

Entered as Second-class matter September 21, 1923, at the Post Office at Chicago, Illinois under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Workers! Farmers! Demand:
The Labor Party
Amalgamation
Organization of Unorganized
The Land for the Users
The Industries for the Workers
Protection of the Foreign-Born
Recognition of Soviet Russia

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STRIKE OF CAR WORKERS SPREADS

TROTSKY IN SPEECH SAYS U. S. WARLIKE

Wants To Pull Europe's Revolutionary Tooth

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, April 21.—Speaking to a physical culture and sport congress today, Leon Trotsky showed slight if any effects of the illness from which he has been recuperating. All of the old fire and eloquence was noticeable in his speech.

His recent speeches, of which he has made a number lately, have dealt with the world situation and particularly the attitude of France and America towards Soviet Russia.

He said that France was pursuing a system of wilful blackmail toward Russia by encouraging Poland, Roumania, and Turkey to act against the Soviet.

France, he said, possessed the largest army in the world and wielded the iron fist of the capitalist, while the United States commanded the greater part of the wealth of the whole world because of Europe's imperialistic war.

"The United States is the most democratic country which plunged into this imperialistic war without idealistic stimulation," said M. Trotzky. "It has become a colossal Tower of Babel and is trying to digest into its stomach all the huge gains it realized from the war.

Says U. S. Expects War.

"It is now keeping aloof from European affairs, but at the same time is carefully preparing for future war. It is placing aviation and asphyxiating gas foremost in its equipment. It is developing these destructive agents not only for a struggle against enfeebled Japan, but also against Europe."

The war minister remarked ironically that Americans considered the old methods of warfare too barbaric and believed that a more humane means, such as chemical warfare, should be applied.

"We all know the use to which the dentist puts asphyxiating gas," he continued, "but when we see the United States preparing to use gas to extract a revolutionary tooth from Europe we must be on the alert. In the meantime Americans are trying these new gases upon their criminals, discarding the use of electricity as a means of killing wrongdoers.

Capitalism Must Go.

"Picture to yourself rich and satisfied America sending to famine stricken, revolutionary Europe whole squadrons of airplanes which threaten to rain these noxious gases upon our heads! This is no fantastic romance.

"Soviet Russia, however, will not resort to such inhuman methods to gain its ends. War must be eradicated entirely, but it cannot be done by these extreme measures. It can only be done by the annihilation of capitalistic society. In spite of the recognition already accorded us by Great Britain, Italy and others we must be ready for all eventualities."

Canuck Party Communist

Workers Party, Canada, Is Now Communistic

Annual Convention Plans Big Campaigns.

(Special to The Daily Worker)

TORONTO, Canada, April 21.—Forty delegates, representing various sections of the Workers Party of Canada, met in annual convention here on April 18, 19 and 20 to discuss the policies and lay down the strategy for the coming year.

One of the first questions which came before the convention was the name of the organization. A motion to change the name of the Workers Party of Canada to the Communist Party of Canada was carried by practically a unanimous vote. It was argued, in the discussion of the question, that the Workers Party was known in Canada as a Communist Party and there was nothing to be gained by longer retaining the name of Workers Party, and that it would help the organization in its appeal to the workers by openly avowing itself as a Communist Party.

Industry at a Low Ebb.

Industry in Canada during the last two years has been at a low ebb. There has been no revival in industrial conditions since 1921 and 1922. The result has been that many active workers in the revolutionary movement have left Canada for the United States in search for jobs. As a result the membership figures showed a slight decline over the previous year.

Issues Before Convention.

The main issues which came before the convention were raised in a letter from the Communist International. The formation of a labor party is under way in Canada. This labor party has the support of practically the entire labor movement. The Commun-

(Continued on Page Two)

FARMERS CUTTING DOWN WHEAT AND BEEF PRODUCTION

Price Slumps Resulting In Serious Changes.

(Staff Correspondent of the Fed. Press)

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 21.—"Farmers in the Middlewest and Northwestern States have made definite changes in crop and livestock programs in an effort to meet the situation caused by the price slump during the last three years in some of the leading farm products," asserts the U. S. Department of Agriculture in its Outlook for 1924.

The report goes on to show that the farmers, wearying of waiting for government or other outside aid, have adjusted conditions as well as they could with the meagre means at hand. There has been an increase in dairying, hog-raising, poultry raising, and in feed crop production such as corn, alfalfa, soya beans, etc. But no word of how many farmers have gone to the wall to make this change in production.

The report makes no suggestions for co-ordinating the changing production of the farmers nor does it offer assistance in preventing another crisis in the farmer-produce market. It merely comments that "generally speaking, the changes indicated are said to be those which the farmers should have made in view of the economic situation."

Student Picks Girls' Dormitory At Oil "U" To Commit Suicide

Walter Frashin, 35, student of teaching at the University of Chicago, committed suicide in the girls' dormitory by slashing his throat with a razor, according to the verdict today of Dr. Joseph Springer, coroner's physician. Frashin was discovered in a linen closet.

Two Kinds of Courts

The Courts of the Bosses Today
The Courts of Labor Tomorrow

Nearly two score strike pickets are scheduled to come before Judge Charles M. Foell for sentence today. Their alleged crime is that they picketed the shops of the struck garment bosses in violation of a court injunction.

* * * *

The garment strikers are putting up a fight for human rights. They demand the right to live and enjoy life. They seek better homes in which to live, decent clothes to wear, sufficient food to nourish them—all mere human necessities.

The garment bosses are putting up a fight for property rights, the right to rob the workers of all these things thru low wages, a long workday and poor conditions.

* * * *

Court injunctions against picketing are cudgels in the hands of the bosses in their fight for their property rights.

The courts, therefore, that grant these injunctions, are a bulwark in defense of property rights, the sacred rights of the bosses, the employers, everywhere.

* * * *

The two-score pickets before Judge Foell will not have their human rights considered. When Judge Foell was elected and placed on the bench of the court room he now occupies, he was sworn to uphold, not human rights, but property rights, the keystone of the whole capitalist system—the present social order.

* * * *

Whatever edict Judge Foell issues it will be clothed in the velvet language of "democracy."

William Howard (Bill the Fat) Taft, the clownish head of the United States Supreme Court, at Washington, had all his thoughts on property rights when he, with other supreme court justices, joined in declaring anti-child labor legislation "unconstitutional."

The majority of the United States Supreme Court, in defense of property rights, also declared "unconstitutional" legislation limiting the working hours of women.

It is always the rights of property that swing the scales of justice on the side of the employers. Justice is blind to the cry of the men, women and children of labor for a better life.

* * * *

It is, therefore, easily understood why the DAILY WORKER is not a welcome guest in the court rooms of capitalism, and why it is hated by the legal lights of the employers.

The DAILY WORKER is against the rights of property.
The DAILY WORKER is for the rights of humanity.
The DAILY WORKER is against the bosses.
The DAILY WORKER is for the strikers.

* * * *

But the cause of the workers is not hopeless, in spite of the fact that the courts, and the whole bosses' social system is against them.

Neither will the strike pickets, as Judge Foell urged them to do, "go back to the country from whence they came."

Whatever the verdict of Judge Foell today the strikers in the garment industry, and the workers in all other industries, will go right ahead, organizing and preparing for the day when they will rule in the land, and the courts of labor will turn the scales of justice on the side of the rights of all mankind.

CATHOLICS AND KU KLUXERS ARE STILL FIGHTING IN OREGON

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PORTLAND, Ore., April 21.—The Ku Klux "invisible" government and the Catholic Church are still fighting about the law requiring compulsory attendance at public schools in this state. The federal Court has just declared the law unconstitutional in considering the injunction brought by the Hill Military Academy against state officers to prevent them from enforcing the law. The Klan now plans to appeal the case to the United States Supreme Court. The Ku Kluxers still hope to make their Klan-controlled public schools the only educational institutions in the state.

Professors Study Problems.

CENTER, Pa., April 21.—Thirty men and one woman of the faculty of the Pennsylvania tSate College, Center, Pa., are investigating problems of industrial and agricultural conditions in Pennsylvania. One out of every 10 members of the faculty is devoting full time to this research work.

WET AND DRY FIGHT ON IN PENNSYLVANIA

Fate of Pinchot Is in the Balance

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, April 21.—What happens to Gifford Pinchot in Pennsylvania tomorrow may depend whether the wet and dry issue will figure largely in the republican convention at Cleveland in June.

Pinchot, candidate for delegate at large, to that convention, has been marked for defeat by organization republican leaders, who want to punish him for his recent attacks on Secretary of the Treasury Mellon. For months they have been lying in wait for Pinchot because they do not like his attitude towards President Coolidge's administration.

The Pennsylvania Governor says it is the voice of the wets speaking. He claims the issue is one of law enforcement and that there is not and never has been any doubt about his loyalty to Mr. Coolidge. So, if he is beaten, Pinchot is likely to take this issue to Cleveland and it might make some trouble.

DICTATOR MUSSOLINI EXPELS THE DAILY WORKER'S CORRESPONDENT FROM HIS FASCISTI-RULED ITALY

Giovanni Giglio, correspondent of the DAILY WORKER and London Daily Herald in Italy, has been expelled from that land by order of the Fascist Dictator, Benito Mussolini.

In a letter just received by the DAILY WORKER, from London, dated April 4th, Giglio writes that, "I was about to send you

(Continued on Page Two)

RAIL BROTHERHOODS SUPPORT LAFOLLETTE FOR WHITE HOUSE JOB

CLEVELAND, Ohio, April 21.—The four big railroad brotherhoods will support Senator Robert La Follette, Wisconsin, Republican Progressive for the presidency, it became known here Saturday.

Warren S. Stone, President of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, indicated that while William G. McAdoo, California, is undoubtedly popular with a certain element among the railroad union officials, the leaders of the brotherhood organizations will back La Follette for the presidency.

SEE STRIKE VICTORY IN SHORT TIME

Strikers Scour City For Financial Aid.

While five squads of garment strikers were yesterday preparing to visit all local trade unions to secure the financial aid pledged by the Chicago Federation of Labor, the garment bosses increased their frantic efforts to stave off a settlement with the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union.

Letters have been sent to many of the strikers pleading with them to return to work on their own terms.

The strikers will be divided into five squads of two each, and each squad will be accompanied by a member of "The Committee of 15" who will secure the financial aid to the strikers.

A press dispatch reports that Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, is in Washington. Nothing has yet been heard from Gompers as to when he will address the strikers at the mass meeting proposed some weeks ago.

The cases of the strikers now on trial before Judge Charles M. Foell for picketing will come up again in court today. All the witnesses have been heard in this case in which 13 strike pickets are bunched. The only witnesses against the strikers have been J. Reinhardt and Nat Riebeck, garment bosses, and the hired tools of the dress manufacturers' association. The strikers have all flatly denied on the witness stand the testimony of Patrick Collins, sergeant of State's Attorney Robert E. Crowe and Patrick Moran, hireling of the garment bosses.

Negro Workers on Picket Line.

The colored strikers are continuing their prominent place on the picket line. Several hundred colored girls belong to the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union in this city and are attending strike meetings regularly.

A few of the scabs related to union men have been hunted down by "The Committee of 15." It is contemplated printing their names in the labor press and expelling their relatives from the unions if they do not promptly quit the shops. Only a few have been reached so far, however, and a large proportion of the scabs are still wives, sisters and daughters of union men.

Vice President Perlstein pointed to the action, Sunday, of the Chicago Federation of Labor as another indication that the 1,500 garment strikers are commanding the support of all organized labor. He declared his conviction that the strike would be won before many more weeks.

Gets Bosses Letter

One letter; sent out by the Elias Mann Dress Company is addressed to a striker, urging "Come to work tomorow if possible.—Elias Mann Co." The letter was dated April 14.

Altho with the passing of Easter the present season is over for the dressmakers, the new season is only six weeks away. Because of the strike,

(Continued on Page Two)

WESTERN FOUNDRY PLANT AT HEGEWISCH HIT AS MEN JOIN WALKOUT AT PULLMAN

The strike of workers in five departments of the Pullman Steel Car Foundry Co. spread yesterday to similar departments in the plant of the Western Steel Car Foundry Co.'s plant at Hegewisch, Ill., a suburb near Pullman.

The news of the strike's spread to the town that was put on the map by the lightweight prize fighter, "Battling" Nelson, had a very spiriting effect on the Pullman strikers as they gathered Monday morning for their daily strike meeting at 158 E. 107th street on the far south side.

Among those who walked out at Hegewisch were reamers, riveters, fitters, buckers and heaters, who do work similar, and

At a mass meeting yesterday, in Strummel's Hall the strikers at the Pullman Car and Foundry Co. were addressed by John O. Holmgreen, General Vice-President of the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen of America.

Holmgren has been dealing with the strike situation in Pullman since the men walked out one week ago in protest against a wage reduction ranging from 15 to 45 per cent.

Holmgren told the strikers that this wage cut was to go into effect in all other departments as well as the rivetting department if the Company had not been halted by the spontaneous walkout of 500 workers.

The company fears the strike will spread to other departments and is doing everthing possible to prevent it. At yesterday's meeting a representative of the company's shop committee was present and told the strikers that the company officials were willing to meet an enlarged committee representing the strikers to discuss a settlement. This the strikers responded to and enlarged the present strike committee of five to ten, two representing each of the departments on strike, the rivetters, fitters, rimmers, buckers and heaters.

This committee was to meet the company officials and report back at strike meeting at ten o'clock Tuesday morning in the same hall.

Tho there was no organization the strikers are picketing at the main gates of the Pullman Car Works. On Monday morning the company had several policemen on duty at the gates to protect scabs.

There is little doubt that the workers in the Pullman Works and in the neighboring towns could be organized if the A. F. of L. got on the job and started an organization campaign.

Steel Trust's Report Gives Added Force To Drive of Bears

NEW YORK, April 21.—Wall Street has looked forward with confidence to the steel corporation's annual meeting, believing that optimistic statements regarding the industry's immediate outlook should be expected from Chairman Gary; altho the Judge predicted a continuance of prosperity, his remarks regarding the present situation conveyed the impression that no increase in the extra dividend was under consideration, and professional operators took advantage of the occasion to resume their attacks on the general industrial list.

These tactics had the assistance of the disturbance created by a bad break in congoleum, which apparently, reflected financial embarrassment of a bull pool in the issue whose loans were reported to have been called.

Tremendous activity was maintained in the stock thruout the session, altho its latter movements were relatively steady.

Persistent selling continued in the industrials thru the last hour. Baldwin was depressed to a new low for the year at 108¼ and steel broke below 96. But heaviness of the industrials was offset by pronounced strength in various sections of the rail list.

GILLETTE HAS ANCIENT ALIBI IN HOOCH QUIZ

Named With Daugherty and McLean.

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, April 21.—Speaker Gillett today entered an indignant denial before the senate investigating committee that he got a trunk full of liquor seized by the department of justice in 1919.

"It is an outrage to allow such statements to be given out," said Gillett in denouncing the testimony of Captain H. L. Scaife, former department of justice agent, who told the committee last week that Gillett was the one who got the liquor.

Gillett's Weak Alibi.

Gillett explained that the trunk in question belonged to a constituent. It was being sent by express from Florida to Massachusetts when a bottle of liquor broke and the trunk was seized.

Gillett said that he was in Augusta, Ga., and instructed his secretary to write to the department of justice and have the trunk released. The trunk was sent to Gillett's office in the capitol and later shipped to his constituent, he said.

"I did not like the idea of the story about the liquor getting out and altho it was not my liquor," said the speaker, "it always besmirches a man a little to have his name used in a liquor case."

Gillett said that two years ago he learned that Scaife was responsible for similar rumors. He said that he went to Representative Woodruff, Michigan, and asked him to have Scaife stop circulating them.

There was a flare-up when Scaife sought to cross-examine the speaker.

Senator Gets Heated.

"I'm not going to have an employe of this committee cross-examining the speaker of the house," said Senator Moses, New Hampshire.

Scaife insisted that his charges were true.

After Gillett left, J. M. Boucher, a former employe of the Department of Justice took the stand. He testified that he delivered either "four or six quarts of liquor seized by the Department of Justice, to E. B. McLean's little house on H street, while former Attorney General Daughtery and Jess Smith were living there.

Boucher said that he used a Department of Justice automobile to deliver the liquor to Daugherty's H street house. He said that it was taken

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CALL FIFTH CONGRESS OF COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL TO MEET ON JUNE 5TH

(Special to the Daily Worker.)

MOSCOW, April 21.—The Executive Committee of the Communist International, at its meeting here, has sent out a call for the holding of the Fifth World Congress of the Communist International on June 5th, in this city.

There will be another session of the Executive Committee, to be held May 25th, at which the order of business for the international gathering will be decided on.

Are You Reading the Exposure of American Dollar Diplomacy? Page 5

ACTORS' BATTLE WITH MANAGERS EXPECTED JUNE 1

100 Percent Union Shop Is Equity's Demand

By LUDWELL DENNY
(Staff Correspondent of the Fed. Press)

NEW YORK, April 21.—"It looks like a lockout June 1," officials of the Actors' Equity Asociation, American Federation of Labor, told the Federated Press following breakdown of prolonged negotiations with the anti-union group of the Producing Managers Assn.

Last November a joint committee of the union and the managers drew up a satisfactory agreement to become operative in June. The Equity membership ratified the agreement, but a group of managers refused, whereupon the actors voted 1600 to 2 to stand by the Equity demands in the events of a lokout. A union victory is expected if there is a fight because the powerful Shubert-Selwyn group in the P. M. A. as well as the independent producers support the union. Another rank and file union meeting will be called before May 1.

Union Shop, Is Issue

The issue is Equity shop and does not touch wages or hours. The Equity shop rule provides for 100 per cent Equity organization in every company in which a union member is employed, but permits managers to have non-Equity companies, and exempts certain actors belonging to a small rival association.

Following the 1919 strike, when the Producing Managers' Association was formed to defeat the union, a five year contract was signed comprising the Equity shop principle. A company union, the Actors' Fidelity league, had been formed, with managers as officers and about 50 members. The union contract recognized the league and permitted a non-Equity shop. Equity is now demanding for the new contract a complete union shop where members are employed, excepting only the few actors who were Fidelity members up to Sep. 1, 1923. This is to prevent managers from increasing Fidelity membership ($5 annual dues) with potential Equity members ($18 annual dues.)

Managers "who control two-thirds of the theatres on Broadway have definitely committed themselves to the actors side," says Equity, official organ of the union. "A check on current productions revealed that there were many casts 100 per cent Equity already and that the general average was more than 90 per cent Equity."

Equity wants another 5-year contract, but has agreed with Lee Shubert to sign an Equity shop contract for ten years if necessary.

Equity has a 10,000 membership. The annual meeting is June 2. Outgoing officers, including John Emerson, Ethel Barrymore and Frank Gillmore, will probably be reelected.

LUMBERJACKS SPEED SELVES OUT OF JOBS

Canadian Loggers Rush Production Madly.

By SYDNEY WARREN
(Staff Correspondent of the Fed. Press)

VANCOUVER, B. C., April 21.—British Columbia logging camps are today producing one-third more logs than the mills of this province can cut.

Complete confession that the lumber barons were speeding up their workers was given by G. G. Johnson, president of the B. C. Loggers' Assn., which he stated that "We are producing more logs than our mills at present are consuming. In eight months we can produce what our mills are now cutting in 12 months. Such being the case, the obvious and in fact the only course we can take if we are to prevent disaster is to curtail our production during the coming year."

Speed Hogs Lose Jobs

B. C. loggers know that this means they will be speeded up thruout the spring and summer months and when winter comes they will be dumped on the labor market again to swarm the streets of Vancouver until their meager winter stake dwindles away, then to take what the boss offers when "things open up" in the spring.

A break has occurred in the lumber market here and for the time being the lumber bosses are in consternation over their profits. In their greediness to clean up on the Japanese earthquake companies all along the Pacific coast dumped vastly more lumber onto the Japanese market than what was needed. The result has been a fall in the price of lumber to the orient.

Bosses Use Government

To help maintain their profits the British Columbia Loggers' association has asked the Canadian government to remove the duties on logging plants, equipment, utensils, supplies and machinery used in logging and the manufacture of lumber in Canada. While making these requests the boss loggers are fighting the eight-hour act now before the provincial house, despite the fact the act is regarded by the workers here as only a piece of political chicanery.

BIG RAILROAD ANNOUNCES CUT IN ITS STAFF AT MILWAUKEE SHOPS

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MILWAUKEE, Wis., April 21.—The Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad has just posted a notice here of reduction of staff in its local shops. The department was reduced as follows, effective last Saturday, April 19: sixty-three carmen, three steel carmen, 24 helper carmen, three blacksmiths, one welder, three helper blacksmiths.

EIGHT FIREMEN GIVE UP LIVES FOR PRIVATE PROPERTY

Score More Injured On Blue Island Ave.

Funerals are being held today and tomorrow for the eight firemen, heroes today to be forgotten tomorrow, who gave up their lives to the great god private property Friday night in the fire which destroyed Curran Hall, Blue Island avenue.

Quickly after the fatal crash of the wall which injured a score and killed nine, the DAILY WORKER reporter was on the scene. He saw over 50 policemen and as many firemen, thru force of habit, carrying on the tradition that their life was nothing as compared to the property of the master class which they protect.

This Cop Sees Thru It.

A police officer, standing with a stretcher waiting for the next body to be unearthed from the debris, told the DAILY WORKER reporter, "I have been on the police force for over thirty-two years. It is always the same in any emergency. The civilian says, 'Stand back, the firemen and the policemen are the [illegible] who are paid to be burned to death and shot at. Let them do the dirty work'."

And they were doing the dirty work Friday night. Most of the firemen had just been out to the half million dollar stock yard fire, risking their lives so that Armour might still be called the champion pigsticker of America. Exhausted and red-eyed, these men had rushed without rest or food, to the ancient building on Blue Island avenue, eight of them to answer their last alarm.

The DAILY WORKER reporter watched the firemen work—bound by the tradition instilled into these servants of private property—risking their lives while three mangled corpses of their comrades still lay buried within the debris.

Firemen clambered to the front of the building where the ruins of the crumbled wall still swayed menacingly just above their heads. Bodies were brought out headless, crushed and broken, and sent off to the morgues in patrol wagons. Moving picture cameras clicked in the glare of light rockets, while laborers dug the pile of marble, bricks and mortar for more bodies. "There's another one. Get that stretcher," was the call, and a docile policeman, called out of bed to the scene, rushed up with a stretcher.

"The building's gone all right. Over forty thousand dollars' worth of damage," was heard as deputy sheriffs and firemen and policemen patrolled back and forth on the sidewalk. "There was another fire here last Christmas. That paper box factory was heavily insured. He had a large stock on hand ready for shipment, I understand."

The usual investigations are under way. The fire fighters' union Chicago, Local No. 2, has donated one thousand dollars to the widows and orphans of the victims. The space given to the disaster in the press is already diminishing. In a few weeks the affair will be all but forgotten.

Eight firemen have lost their lives and are gone, but the system which carries on the tradition that a fireman's life must be sacrificed in the interests of private property, remains to destroy life again in the future.

Funerals for three of the eight firemen burned to death here in the Curran building fire Friday night were held yesterday. Four of the others will be buried today, and the eighth will be buried Wednesday.

William J. Panzer, chief of the St. Louis fire department, accompanied by Charles Rigley, his secretary, and Michael Fahey, came here to pay their respects to the memory of the dead. They visited the homes of the victims and will remain for the funerals.

Blame for the fire has not been placed as yet. Arson is suspected, and three men are held for investigation.

He Was Absent-Minded.

CARSON, Wis., April 21.—Placing four sticks of dynamite under an old stump on his farm near here, and then lighting the fuse, J. N. Winacke, in a moment of absent-mindedness, sat down on the stump. After the explosion, Winecke was picked up thirty feet away, seriously injured. He will probably lose his eyesight, attending physicians at a hospital at Stevens Point, where he is being treated, said today.

Fixing Up The Leviathan.

SOUTHAMPTON, England, April 21.—Repairs to the giant U. S. shipping board liner, Leviathan, damaged by fire late Saturday, are being completed rapidly and the ship will be able to sail for New York Tuesday, on schedule, it was announced today.

ALASKA'S WORKERS PROVIDE SCHOOLING FOR THEIR CHILDREN

(Special to The Daily Worker)

KETCHIKAN, Alaska, April 21.—Miners, fishermen, and lumbermen of this district are not stingy in providing their children with adequate school buildings. The town counts only 2,500 residents, but they have just voted to issue $50,000 additional bonds for the erection of a modern school building. Previously, they had voted $100,000 in bonds which proved an insufficient sum.

Pennsy Farmers Read Daily Worker; Talk Communism

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WHEATLAND, Pa., April 21.—Mills are being closed rapidly here, indicating that the bosses are moving cautiously—for their profits sales. Workers do not know where to turn for employment. Many of them are reading the DAILY WORKER and are becoming more than ever convinced of the fact of the class war.

Farmers around Wheatland read the DAILY WORKER and some of them openly express themselves in favor of Communism. Their plight is desperate and no aid is in sight. The government has made no serious move to help them and they find no solace in prayer, which some of the local pulpiteers have suggested. One of them writes: "A shower of manna would be in order," but the heaven remains as unconcerned with man as it ever has.

Workers and farmers are learning under the whip of depression that their hope is not in the democratic pills fed them by capitalist agencies and are turning to more intelligent guidance. More would get the DAILY WORKER if their pocket books were not so flat.

Garment Strike

(Continued from Page One)

garment shops will not be able to make up their styles or make any of the necessary preparations for the approaching season.

For that reason, Meyer Perlstein in charge of the strike told the strikers at yesterday's strike meeting, the bosses, realizing that they are losing money, are increasing their effort to get the girls back to work.

Bosses Try Race Prejudice

Strikers report that J. Reinhardt and many of the other bosses have been visiting their employes asking them to return to work with a large advance in pay. Perlstein declared.

"The fact that the bosses are going to Polish workers and trying to arouse prejudice against the Jewish and Negro strikers, and playing the same trick on the Negroes and Jews shows that the bosses are weaking. The strikers are growing stronger every day. There are few scabs and we have been promised ample financial aid."

"The Committee of 15 announces that two automobiles have been donated to take the strikers around to the various unions and tell the story of the strike.

Pinchot for Coolidge at Wet and Dry Poll in Pennsylvania Today

HARRISBURG, Pa., April 21.—Tomorrow Pennsylvanians will pass once more on the wet or dry issue in the state.

An off-year primary election—usually an ordinary affair in the Keystone state—has taken national importance.

Governor Gifford Pinchot, champion of law enforcement, last night said he expected to win and asked all citizens to support his candidacy for republican delegate at large. At the same time he repeated his acknowledgement that President Coolidge would be nominated at Cleveland in June, saying that he would support him. The governor made liquor or law enforcement, the issue.

NO UNION LABEL IN BOOKS PRAISING COOLIDGE CABINET

Crooked Hubert Work Gets Special Boost

(By The Federated Press)

WASHINGTON, April 21.—Washington's biggest department store is selling a series of booklets, entitled History Makers of Today, eulogizing Daugherty, Mellon, Work and other members of the Harding-Coolidge cabinet.

The Truth About Hubert Work is a gem in this collection. Like the others, it bears no union label and no confession as to whether the Republican National committee paid the bill. Work is the secretary of the interior who fell heir to Fall's job and who lawlessly began to scrap the Reclamation Service when the Service proposed to build Boulder Canyon power plant and reduce the profits of the hydro-electric monopoly in the Southwest.

Describing how he dismissed a lot of aged government employes from the Pension Office, the book says: "When everything humanly possible had been done in the personal interest of the clerks, he reluctantly gave his approval for the reduction and then, instead of dispatching curt, formal dismissal orders to each of the aged employes slated for removal, he invited them to come and see him in his great private office and talk matters over with him.

"This man Work actually shook hands with these honored government servants, exchanged reminiscences with them, talked as long as they wished to talk .. .. .. and strange as it may seem, not a single veteran or veteran's widow or sister or brother complained, but left with the knowledge that they had found a true friend .. .. .." "Logic and a great Christian character had triumphed in the interest of good government."

It was this great Christian character whom the American Society of Civil Engineers condemned, after a careful investigation, for his violation of federal law and treachery to principles of ordinary honesty and sound public policy, when he dismissed Arthur P. Davis, at the head of the Reclamation Service, and installed in his place, under pretext of "reorganization" an enemy of the essential principles of the bureau. The booklet devotes a dozen pages to a whitewash of this incident, and to denunciation of the "vicious attack" by the engineers of the country upon Work. He is still in office.

Letters To Daily Worker.

To the Editors of the DAILY WORKER: The report in Monday's Worker of my speech before the Chicago South Slavic Branch of the party, contained a number of inaccurate quotations, which should be corrected. The report makes it appear that our support of the revolt against and split away from the Republican and Democratic parties would take the form of our "entering" the petty bourgeois "Third" party in the event such a party is formed. This is not the position of the party. And since my speech was nothing more nor less than an elaboration and explanation of that section of the thesis of the Central Executive Committee, which deals with the Third party aspect of our labor party policy, the misquotation becomes quite obvious.

The main line of our policy, as laid down in the thesis of the Central Executive Committee, is to support the general revolt against the parties of big capital, in which several economic classes are taking part—workers, farmers, small business and professional elements and a part of the middle manufacturing class—and to strive to deepen and accelerate, by such means as we can, the split between this general mass and the Wall Street parties. At the same time our fundamental task is to promote the organization of an independent class party of the industrial workers and poor farmers, separate and distinct from the petty bourgeois Third Party as well as from the Republican and Democratic Parties.

Under certain definite conditions explained in the thesis and in my speech, our party will favor an election alliance of the Farmer-Labor Party with the Third Party, but will not favor the idea of this alliance taking the form of organizational unity under any circumstances. So far from "entering" the Third Party, we are striving with all our power to bring about a complete organizational and ideological separation of the workers and poor farmers from it and its leaders. This policy is demonstrated in action by the fight of our party for the June 17th convention at St. Paul as against the July 4th Convention of the C. P. P. A. at Cleveland.

The error of the reporter of the DAILY WORKER consisted in representing my argument for "supporting" the third party in the coming elections to mean that the workers and farmers should "enter" it. There is a vast difference between the two and I tried to explain that difference in my speech.

For purposes of illustration, I referred to the action of the Russian Bolsheviki in "supporting" the Kerensky revolution against Czarism and working at the same time for the overthrow of the Kerensky regime. Here again the report in the DAILY WORKER contained a misquotation. It quotes me as saying: "The Bolsheviki fought with guns in their hands in Kerensky's army against world imperialism." What I said, was that they fought with Kerensky against Czarism. Everybody ought to know that Kerensky did not fight against world imperialism, but for it.—James P. Cannon.

MUSSOLINI EXPELS CORRESPONDENT

(Continued from Page One)

my fourth article when I was arrested and escorted to the French frontier.

"Now, here I am, almost uncertain of what is going to happen to me. One thing is quite certain, and that is the impossibility of my going to Italy as long as Mussolini keeps power there."

Giglio sent a report of his arrest and expulsion from Italy, from Paris that is of exceeding interest. It reads in part as follows:

* * *

PARIS, April 2.—I have been too weak from my journey and experience to give the full facts of my expulsion until now.

I was arrested by the Italian police at half-past eight on Monday morning. I was in bed, and was told by my wife that there were two policemen outside who wanted to speak to me.

As I was afraid that they were really Fascisti, I told her not to open the door until I was fully dressed, when I discovered that they were really police officers. They asked for my passport, which I produced. Then they required me to follow them to the Prefecture of Police.

My wife was alarmed and asked me to return soon, and stated that she would call for me at the Prefecture if I did not return within half an hour.

Mussolini's Own Order.

I was kept there, however, for two hours before the Commissary of Police saw me. When he did, he read to me a Government decree ordering me to leave Italy within 24 hours.

This decree was passed at a Cabinet meeting, upon the motion of Signor Mussolini. The reason given was public security.

I asked the Commissary if I could be granted 24 hours more to make the necessary arrangements, but he replied that I was to leave by the first train.

I was forbidden to go home, and I was forced to wait at the police station until I could be escorted to the train.

I was not allowed to get in touch with the British Embassy. I was only allowed to see my wife and 10-year-old son in the presence of the Commissary.

I was asked to which frontier I would be deported and I chose to go to London via Modane on the French frontier. At three in the afternoon, after having been kept under arrest all day, I was allowed to see my wife, and, after a sad separation, was taken to the train by two carabinieri in mufti.

Threat of Handcuffs.

Before I left, the Commissary, in my presence told the carabinieri that I was to be handcuffed if I tried at any point in the journey to speak English or communicate to anybody. I had no reason, however, to provoke the carabinieri, who treated me kindly.

At the frontier station, however, I was received with the greatest insolence by the Fascisti in authority there, who told me "never to enter Italian territory again."

"The atmosphere of Italy is not good for people like you," the bully went on. "The Fascisti stick rules here with absolute power." I congratulated him, and told him that I expected to be back soon, as I hoped Italy would soon be a free nation again.

When I reached Modane, a Fascist militiaman tried to cause me more trouble by pointing me out to the French police. However, the French policemen, after examining my passport and hearing the reason for my expulsion, returned the passport, and told me I was free to go where I chose.

That I have been expelled on the very eve of the elections convinces me that Signor Mussolini is about to extend his system of violence to secure a Fascist victory.

CANUCK PARTY NOW COMMUNIST

(Continued from Page One)

ist International raised the question, in its letter to the convention, of an alliance with the farmers and whether the Labor Party should not be changed to the Farmer-Labor Party.

After a thoro discussion of the question in which some delegates expressed the viewpoint that to change the character of the party from a labor party to a farmer-labor party at this time would be premature, the convention voted to raise the issue in the Labor Party of the alliance with the farmers in the formation of the proposal, to change the name to the Farmer-Labor Party and to invite farmer organizations to send delegates to the labor party units.

Nova Scotia Strike.

The second issue which caused a great deal of discussion was the question of the conduct of the Nova Scotia strike. There was some criticism of the method of developing the sympathetic strike of the miners in support of the British Empire Steel Company employes. The Communist International raised the question as to the tactics of the party in relation to the strike, criticising the party for not making sufficient political use of the Nova Scotia strike. The Communist International was of the opinion that the Workers Party should have issued a manifesto calling upon the workers thruout Canada to rally to the support of the miners and thus develop the strike as a political issue against the Canadian government.

The discussion of this question brought out the fact that the strike in Nova Scotia had developed spontaneously and that the leaders had done all in their power to safeguard the interest of the workers. It was admitted that the party might have acted more energetically in making use of the political issue raised by the strike.

Recommends Political Action.

The Communist International also raised the question whether the Central Executive Committee of the party in Canada was giving sufficient attention to the political developments in that country. It urged that the party must keep in close contact with every development in the political life of the country and express its views and raise issues in connection with these developments.

The report to the convention made by Comrade Specter on the political situation gave a very fine analysis of the Canadian situation and unquestionably the party will, from this time on, play a larger part in the political life of the country.

Party Influence.

While the Workers Party, now the Communist Party of Canada, was unable to increase its membership during the past year, it has been successful in extending its influence. It is an accepted section of the Canadian Labor Party and wields considerable influence in that organization. It has also been able to establish itself in the trade union movement of Canada.

MacLachlan and Ruthenberg Speak.

The convention adjourned in order to permit the delegates to attend a mass meeting at which J. B. MacLachlan, president of District 26 of the United Mine Workers, deposed by John L. Lewis and recently released from prison, and C. E. Ruthenberg, who was the fraternal delegate of the Workers Party of America, were to speak. This meeting showed the influence of the party among the workers of Canada, as the audience, which packed assembly hall of the Labor Temple, greeted the two speakers.

The convention reassembled after the mass meting to take up organizational problems and take steps to organize the party so as to permit the national organization to send organizers in the field for the upbuilding of the party.

The delegates at the convention, generally, expressed an optimism as to the future of the party, and it is certain that the coming year will show the Communist Party of Canada a stronger organization and a still greater influence among the working masses of that country.

Gillette Has Poor Alibi

(Continued from Page 1)

from the safe of the Bureau of Investigation.

Liquor belonging to Alonze Bunch, of Washington, Boucher said, was "sorted" in the Bureau of Investigation, "the best" being put in the office safe and the rest stored in the basement.

Booze for Counsel.

Cross-examined by ex-senator Chamberlain, counsel for Daugherty Boucher said he believed the liquor was for Daugherty and Jess Smith, "because they were living at the H street house."

Alonzo Bunch said that 108 cases of liquor and a quantity of beer belonging to him was seized in October, 1918.

"The liquor was released by the courts but I never got a bottle," said Bunch.

Bunch said he went to Wm. J. Burns, director of the Bureau of Investigation, and protested against the continued holding of his liquor, Burns "passed the buck."

"Where did the liquor go?" asked Brookhart.

McLean Too.

"I was told on good authority that most of it was hauled to Ned McLean's house," said Bunch. "I understand that Gillett got some of it too."

"Who told you that McLean got most of the liquor?" asked Brookhart.

"My lawyer, Judge Daniel T. Wright, has the name of the man who told me that the liquor was handled from the warehouse to McLean's house," said Bunch.

Bunch said that he wrote several letters to the late President Harding in an effort to get his whisky back.

"Did you get any reply?"

"Yes, he referred me to Burns."

"Have you written to President Coolidge?"

"Twice, with no reply."

SCHOOLS IDEALIZE CAPITALIST, NOT CHRIST, HE SAYS

McCluskey Assails U. S. Educational System

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 21.—Our educational system is "a huge hopper for feeding idealistic youth to the business interests," was the charge of Howard McCluskey, graduate student of the University of Chicago, in an attack on vocational guidance, before the conference of six hundred Methodist students here. The students, representing 112 colleges and universities thruout the country, heard several church officials denounce the capitalist system as un-Christian.

"Our law schools and schools of commerce are shot thru with trickery and get-rich-quick ideals. The captain of industry, not Christ, is the ideal held before the students," McCluskey asserted.

"Nasty, Dirty, Stinking" War.

Bishop Francis J. McConnell of Pittsburgh declared it was not disloyal to face the delicate issues of industrial strife and war. "I don't mind a man's going to war," exclaimed Bishop McConnell, "but I do object to trying to give that nasty, dirty, stinking business a halo of sanctity."

The present distribution of wealth, whereby excessive riches and dire poverty exist side by side, was denounced by the Rev. Allan A Heist. Christianity can make little progress in steel towns, where poverty prevails and among farmers robbed of their lands and made landless peasants by deflation and bread bandits," the Rev. Heist said. "The profit motive should be eliminated from industry. The church must teach the abolition of poverty and give whole-hearted support to every agency, political, economic and social which seeks to heal the age old sore of poverty."

Youth is hearing a new melody out of the discord which followed the disillusionment of the war, Howard Becker, the Northwestern University pacifist, told his audience. "In the past we have worshipped national gods. The great universal God has been divided by boundary lines."

* * *

WASHINGTON, April 21.—A constitutional amendment abolishing child labor was urged here by the Rev. Dr. Worth Tippy on behalf of the commission on social service of the Federal Council of Churches.

Slavery of 1,000,000 Kids.

"Child labor is shameful," the Rev. Tippy declared in a statement issued to the press. "During certain seasons in the beet fields and canneries and factories over 1,000,000 children under 10 years of age work from 44 to 60 hours a week."

SOVIET PICTURE WINS ITS RIGHTS IN RHODE ISLAND

"Fifth Year", Forbidden Before, To Appear

(Special to The Daily Worker)

"The Fifth Year" film picture of Russian life under the Soviet government wins its rights to appear in Providence, R. I., on Wednesday, April 23, after six months of efforts on the part of the Civil Liberties Union and others to get permission from the police commissioners of that city.

"Soviet Propaganda" Cry.

A local committee had been formed for the purpose of running the entertainment. This committee was called for the R. I. Russian Relief Committee, and was composed of men of Russian birth and parentage, but all citizens of this country. But reactionary elements raised a hue and cry against Soviet propaganda and alleged that the showing of the picture was part of a nation-wide plot to convert this country to the ideas of the Bolsheviks and as a result of this opposition the permit was denied.

Police Commissioners Yield.

The Civil Liberties Union tried to get the police commissioners to reconsider their action, but without avail. Finally the R. I. Workers Educational Society decided to show the films as part of their educational program and when Dr. J. U. Reid made application for a permit, which is required under the local law, it was granted by the police commissioners.

So the "Fifth Year" will be shown to a Providence audience as an educational film in Eagles Hall, on Wednesday, April 23, at 8 p. m., under the auspices of the R. I. Workers Educational Society. All tickets that were purchased for the showing on Sept. 26 will be good for this showing. It is expected that a large attendance at this meeting will be the answer to the reactionary elements of Providence. All friends of freedom in Providence are requested to spread the news and to be present in Eagles Hall on the night of April 23 and see the pictures of Russian life under the fifth year of the Soviet regime.

Marie Corelli Dies.

STRATFORD ON AVON, England, April 21.—Marie Corelli, famous novelist, died at her home here today.

GERMAN HARBOR WORKERS WIN BIG 8-HR. DAY STRIKE

"Technical Aid" Scabs Proved Useless

By LOUIS P. LOCHNER

(Staff Correspondent of the Fed. Press)

BERLIN, April 21.—It paid for the harbor workers of Hamburg and Bremen to hold out to the finish. They have scored a signal victory. The bosses wanted to introduce an 11-hour day but the 8-hour day remains. The bosses wanted to introduce a two-shift system but the three-shift system remains. The bosses wanted to reduce wages but wages will be raised from 4.50 gold marks a-day to 4.80. The bosses were determined to break up the works councils system but the works councils remain.

The strike involved 20,000 workers in Hamburg and 7000 in Bremen. Much fuss was made in the capitalist press about the activities of the technical emergency aid, an aggregation of strikebreakers recruited from business men, technicians, etc. Their untrained help did not cause a ripple. The strikers were careful to keep public opinion with them by seeing to it that perishable goods and food were handled and distributed.

Another strike now in Stettin involves a small unit of the Marine Transport Workers' Union, a branch of the American I. W. W.

HINDOOS NOT NICE ANY MORE, WAILS RICH AMERICAN

Coolies Gave Eleanor Rough Treatment.

(By The Federated Press)

BOMBAY, April 21.—Nobody is nice any more among the natives of India, acording to the observations of Eleanor Franklin Egan, an American who traveled thru India both during the world war and recently. The lordly white ladies (mem-sahibs) are no longer treated as divine, this wife of a J. P. Morgan lieutenant has discovered.

"I followed my baggage down into the customs shed," she relates, "when I got caught in a vociferating horde of unmannerly humanity. A filthy, foul-smelling coolie brushed up against me and shoved me with his shoulder. He was of the great untouchable tribe, and knew better than to touch a Hindu of castle, let alone a mem-sahib.

"I moved out of his way and turned upon him with a brief but emphatic remonstrance. Whereupon he looked me up and down with a rudeness I have never seen equalled, then with a sneer on his face, spat copiously at my feet out of a mouth that was hideously stained with the red juice of the betel nut.

"I then began to observe that nobody was nice any more. I know that only a short time ago such a performance would have been unthinkable and absolutely impossible."

Minor Speaks In Boston May Day; Concert Saturday

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BOSTON, Mass., April 21.—A grand concert will be given on Saturday, April 26th, at 8 o'clock, by local Boston of the Workers Party in Dudley Street Opera House, 113 Dudley St., Roxbury. The combined chorus of the Lettish, Russian, Ukrainian, and Lithuanian branches will sing and there will be soloists in addition. The Young People's Orchestra will play. Admission is fifty cents.

* * *

Robert Minor, editor of the LIBERATOR, and celebrated labor cartoonist, will be the main speaker of the May Day celebration in Boston. He will speak at 8 p. m. in Lorimer Hall, Tremont Temple, Boston. Minor is as well-known as an orator as he is as writer and artist.

Russian and Italian speakers will also address the workers. The combined chorus of local Boston will give the musical program. Admission is free.

Co-Ops for Cheap Houses.

BERLIN.—To insure cheap houses for workers and setting aside of land for workers' colonies, the General Federation of Trade Unions, the Office Employes' Federation and the Association of Civil Servants have joined in forming a co-operative stock company capitalized at $12,500.

Antidote to Monarchism.

BERLIN.—As an antidote to monarchistic organizations of ex-service men and officers, the League of Republican Ex-Service Men will defend the republican idea and promises direct action in case of forcible attempts against the republic.

Freight Cars Go Astray.

FREEPORT, Ill., April 21.—Four freight cars on a westbound Illinois Central train were derailed at Charter Grove, near here, early today and impeded passenger service for a short time. A broken wheel caused the derailment.

Labor News - - Political and Industrial Activities of Farmers and Workers

BRITISH MINERS DEMANDING SHARE OF $100,000,000 PROFITS; LABOR BECOMING AGGRESSIVE

By LELAND OLDS

(Federated Press Industrial Editor)

Settlement of the London street railway and bus workers' strike on the basis of an immediate advance of 6 shillings (approximately $1.50) in the weekly wages of platform men has encouraged other branches of British labor to make increasing demands for higher wages, according to a cable from acting U. S. Commercial Attache H. D. Butler at London. Butler mentions specifically the transport, engineering, shipbuilding, coal, woolen, building, and distributive trades as parties to the movement.

The street railway strike started March 22 and the bus workers struck in sympathy. Altogether 40,000 workers were involved and London's surface transportation system brought to an abrupt halt. In addition to the 6 shillings advance the settlement also provides an advance of 4 shillings a week to shop and other employes, a guarantee that no reductions will be made in wages until the cost of living index declines eight points below a point 75 per cent over the pre-war level and a sliding scale of wage advances for every four points rise in the cost of living above the 75 per cent level. Latest figures place the cost of living 78 per cent above July, 1914.

* * *

$100,000,000 Coal Profits.

Following the settlement of the street car strike the most critical labor situation is the dispute over coal miners' wages which have been notoriously low since the one-sided settlement of 1921 which provided a minimum wage only 20 per cent above the pre-war level with the workers sharing profits after the owners had secured so-called standard profits. As a result of this agreement the owners' profits for 1923 are estimated at more than $100,000,000 or nearly three times the pre-war figure. But miners' wages in the great fields of South Wales, Lancashire and Scotland, have fluctuated between 40 per cent and 50 per cent above the pre-war level at a time when the cost of living was up approximately 80 per cent.

Stingy Offer From Bosses.

This agreement expired April 17 and the national conference of miners has urged the Labor government to pass the miners' minimum wage bill to avoid a strike. This bill proposes a minimum wage for all coal workers on the basis of the 1914 wage plus an amount equal to the increased cost of living. There appears little expectation of its passage.

The situation during the first week of April is described by Butler in his cable as follows: "Last week's national wage negotiations brought another final offer from the coal owners conceding a further 2½ per cent, making their offer 32½ per cent instead of the present 20 per cent as the minimum standard or basic rate above the 1914 level. Other previous concessions included the ratio of standard profits equivalent to 15 per cent of standard wages, the miners' demand being 13 per cent while the present basis is 17 per cent; the sharing of the surplus 87 per cent to wages and 13 per cent to profit; the agreement that no adult shall receive less per diem than 50 per cent above the lowest 1914 day wage standard and the existing minimum subsistence wage to be increased one-eighth. South Wales coal owners on April 4 announced further local concessions by removing certain restrictions to the earnings of unmarried men and absentees."

Miners Voting Against Offer.

The latest Dow Jones & Co. cable indicates that vote on acceptance or rejection of the owners' terms is running very close with a probable majority of about 15,000 out of 660,000 votes in favor of rejection.

The whole basis of settlement proposed by the owners is calculated to allow them to cut prices to meet competition in the foreign market. This would reduce wages in proportion. The coal miner's family is made to carry the burden of this competition by accepting a depreciated standard of living which approaches slow starvation.

Hunger Strike for Lenin.

ESSEN, Germany.—A humble story of devotion to Nicolai Lenin has just come to light here. When a group of political prisoners heard of the death of Lenin, they asked permission to hold a ceremony of mourning. The French administration of the prison here refused the request, whereupon the politicals showed their respect for Lenin and defiance of French capitalism by a 24-hour hunger strike.

Probe Miner's Death.

BELLEVILLE, Ill., April 21.—A coroner's inquest was held today investigating the death of Cal Leiskau, 28, coal miner and member of a dance orchestra, who was fatally injured early Sunday when thrown from the running board of a car into a telephone pole.

Pickets In Boston Cap Makers' Strike In Court Tomorrow

BOSTON, April 21.—The case of the arrested capmakers has been postponed until Wednesday, the 23rd. Those under arrest are Jacob Miller, organizer of Capmakers' Local 7, and Joe Korshun, of the administration committee. The strike was called on Friday, April 11, for the unionization of the shop, a small one.

One of the worst evils the union has to contend with is that of the corporation shop, whereby a few workers go into partnership, employ workers and work as many hours overtime as they please. They take the work from the organized shops and leave the union men and women without the means of making a living.

During the past year seven strikes were called by the union. The plague of corporation shops is spreading, and the union has determined to uproot them.

Union representatives went on the picket line Saturday and were insulted and then beaten by the bosses. The capitalist cop got on the scene, and arrested the two workers and the two bosses. But when they got to the court, lo and behold, a charge of disturbance was put against the workers, and it was the bosses who placed the charge. The union is determined to fight the cases to a finish and to carry on the strike until the petty bosses are made to live up to union rules.

WORKERS PARTY MAKES DRIVE FOR GERMAN WORKERS

Big New York Tag Days This Week End

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK CITY, April 21.—A city-wide canvass for the relief of the starving workers of Germany has been arranged by the local committee for International Workers' Aid for Saturday and Sunday, April 26 and 27th.

"The distress of the German workers is increasing daily. For want of proper food and clothing, a whole generation is threatened with death. We ask the workers of New York to give a few hours of their time to help the German workers in their struggle," the local committee announced.

Volunteers for the city-wide canvass are to report to the committee at any of the following headquarters to get the necessary material for the collection. Report Saturday at 2 p. m. and Sunday at 9 a. m. to:

Mobilize In 10 Places.

Lower Downtown, 153 E. Broadway, Freiheit Building.

Downtown: Room 1, 208 E. 12th Street.

Yorkville: Hungarian Workers' Home, 350 East 81st St., also Labor Temple, 243 E. 84th St.

Harlem: 143 E. 103rd St., W. P. headquarters.

Bronx: W. P. headquarters, 1347 Boston Road and Wondraks Hall, Bakers' Union headquarters, 3468 Third Ave., near 167th St.

Queens: Queens County Labor Lyceum, 785 Forest Ave.

Williamsburg: W. P. headquarters, 715 Broadway.

Brownsville: W. P. headquarters, 1844 Pitkin Ave.

Boro Park and Bath Beach: Club House, 764—40th St.

All affiliated organizations should see that they have as many volunteers as they can recruit for this purpose.

Go-Getter Gets Increase.

ANN ARBOR, Mich.—The annual salary of the handsome go-getter president of the University of Michigan, Dr. Marion LeRoy Burton, who has inspired an extension of campus espionage under the college deans, has been increased from $18,000 to $24,000 by the state regents. A reason for the increase, it was reported, is the large amount of "official entertaining" he is required to do.

Depression in Poland.

WARSAW, Poland.—Industrial depression has come over Poland, due partly to the fact that the government, in its effort to stabilize the currency, has withdrawn credits to industrial enterprises.

FRENCH-GERMAN VOTERS URGED TO DEFEAT REACTION

U. S. Progressives Send Appeal To Europe

(By The Federated Press)

WASHINGTON, April 21.—Seeking to avert a new tragedy in Europe, due to the tendency toward political reaction in the German and French elections of next month, the Emergency Foreign Policy Conference has summoned its national committee to meet here April 30 to consider sending an appeal to the voters of both countries.

"Save the German republic!" is the burden of the appeal which the Conference, comprising senators, congressmen, labor union officials, publicists and others in the progressive movement, is expected to send to Europe.

Fear Reaction In France-Germany.

The German elections were set to take place one week ahead of the French elections, and when this appeal from America was first suggested it was agreed that fear of Poincare would probably lead to great political gains by the German militarist and monarchist element. Such an outcome of the German election would result, almost inevitably, in gains for the militarist imperialist element in France, and a new war would be prepared by the rival groups of reactionaries. In preparation for that war, reaction would crush out all democratic powers and institutions in both countries. The world would swing back toward barbarism.

Germans May Delay Election.

Unofficial report is now made that the German election will be postponed until the date of the French election. This change is hailed with relief by the Conference promoters. Nevertheless they believe that the utmost moral strength of America should be asserted now, to the safeguarding of the German republic against monarchism and militarism and further collapse. If this be intervention in the affairs of another people, it will at least be friendly to the hopes of humanity in general, and it will run counter to most of the diplomatic interventions with which governments at Washington and elsewhere amuse themselves.

Senators Frazier, Howell, Magnus Johnson, Ladd and Wheeler are members of the national committee. Most of the La Follette group in Congress will attend.

IND. GOVERNOR TRIED AGAIN FOR $155,000 STEAL

Forged Notes, Says District Attorney

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., April 21.—After being out of court just one week, Governor Warren T. McCray today went on trial a second time on charges of criminal acts growing out of the collapse of his personal fortune last summer.

McCray's federal court trial on charges of using the mails to defraud opened this morning with nearly 200 Indiana bankers called to testify for the government.

District Attorney Elliott will attempt to prove that McCray used false financial statements and forged notes to deceive the banks and secure additional credit from them during the months preceding his failure.

McCray's first trial, in the Marion County Criminal Court on charges of embezzling $155,000 from the State Board of Agriculture, resulted in a hung jury.

Y. M. H. A. Announces House Warming For This Wednesday Night

Plans have been announced by the Young Men's Hebrew Association for an elaborate house warming for this Wednesday night, April 23, at the new home of the organization, 1208 North Hoyne avenue. The Y. M. H. A. boasts a big membership and good prospects for the future.

Big Meeting in Salt Lake City.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, April 21.—The Federation of Labor here indorsed Alexander Trachtenberg's meeting scheduled for May 2 at Unity Hall. The federation will assist in financing the meeting.

The third party has also been indorsed by the federation, and the organization expects to send a delegate to the June 17 convention. The DAILY WORKER and the Farm Labor Voice are circulated among the members of the federation.

The Salt Lake City carpenters recently voted $9 for an eight-hour day.

Scene At United Front Meeting in Mexico

Huge Pictures of Lenin and Carillo are Shown on the Stage.

The Workers Party in Action

CELEBRATE MAY DAY 1924

(Special to the Daily Worker.)

NEW YORK CITY, April 21.—Monster May Day demonstrations to be held in New York and Brooklyn have been arranged for the afternoon and evening of Thursday, May 1st. In the afternoon there will be open air rallies in Harlem, 110th street and 5th avenue; downtown at Rutger's Square; and in Williamsburg at Grand Street Extension. In the evening two grand indoor celebrations will be held.

The New York workers will gather at Central Opera House, 67th street and 3rd avenue, while in Brooklyn the meeting will be held at the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum. Prominent speakers will address both gatherings.

Besides speaking there has been arranged an excellent musical program with special May Day selections. The Freiheit Gesangs Verein which has given several concerts at Carnegie Hall recently, will sing at Central Opera House. In the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum the Lithuanian Mandolin Orchestra will be heard.

All workers are asked to come to these May Day celebrations and make this a memorable event in the history of the radical labor movement of New York.

Tickets can be obtained at all Party headquarters, the Party press, and 208 East 12th street. As the capacity in both places is limited all those desiring tickets are advised to secure them in advance.

Leaflets are on hand at the District Office, 208 E. 12th street, and comrades are urged to come and get them for distribution.

Party Activities Of Local Chicago

Membership Meeting April 22nd.

The Labor Party Policy and its present decisive stage will be discussed at the General Membership Meeting of the Workers Party, which will be held Tuesday evening, April 22nd, at 8 p. m. sharp, Imperial Hall, 2409 N. Halsted St. Comrade C. E. Ruthenberg, National Secretary of the Workers Party will open the discussion. The call for the June 17th Convention at St. Paul, has already been sent out to all unions and other Workers' organizations. Our Comrades must be fully acquainted with the policy of the Workers Party, especially in relation to the June 17th Convention.

At the Tuesday night meeting our tactics, future plans and immediate activities will be laid down and we must be thoroly acquainted with every aspect of our work for the formation of a Class Farmer-Labor Party in the United States.

Every party member is instructed to be present at this important meeting and Branch meetings scheduled for that night are declared cancelled.

Members of the Young Workers League are also requested to be present at this meeting.

Outsiders who are interested are also invited to attend.

* * *

May Day Meetings.

The United May Day Conference to work out plans for the May Day Celebration will meet Wednesday night, April 23rd, at 8 p. m., 180 W. Washington St., Room 200.

On Thursday, May 1st, at 820 N. Clark Street, North Side Turner Hall, the United May Day Celebration will be held, beginning at 8 p. m.

* * *

Literature Agents.

A meeting of the Branch Literature Agents will take place at 3322 Douglas Boulevard, Thursday, April 24th, at 8 p. m.

* * *

Meetings—Public.

Comrade John Edwards will speak at the Maplewood Branch of the Y. W. L., 2733 Hirsh Boulevard, Thursday, April 24th, on "Youth And The Labor Party."

Comrade William F. Dunne, editor DAILY WORKER, will speak at the Englewood Branch of the Young Workers League, Thursday, April 24th, at 8 p. m., 6359 South Ashland Ave., on "Youth In Industry."

There will be a meeting of the T. U. E. L. members of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, Saturday afternoon, April 26th, at 2 p. m., at 3322 Douglas Boulevard. The strike situation and other important questions will be discussed.

Forty new members were admitted into Local Chicago Workers Party at the last meeting of the C. C. C. This is the highest number taken in for a long time. Out of these forty members, eleven joined English Branches.

* * *

Branch Meetings.

All Branch meetings scheduled for Tuesday, April 22nd, will be cancelled so that every member can attend the General Membership meeting held that night at 2409 N. Halsted St.

* * *

Regular Branch Meetings Wednesday, April 23rd.

Czecko Slovakian Branch No. 2, at Vojt Nakanstek School, 2550 S. Homan Avenue, Corner 26th St.

Czecko Slovakian Branch No. 1, Spravedinost Hall, 1825 S. Loomis St.

Scandinavian Lakeview Branch, Viking Temple at Sheffield and School Sts., North.

Polish, South Chicago, Soleynski's Hall, 8715 Commercial Avenue.

Roumanian Branch, 2254 Clybourn Avenue, North.

All branch meetings are at 8 p. m., unless otherwise stated. Visitors are especially invited.

All local members should watch this column for news of all routine and special Party meetings.—Martin Abern, City Secretary.

Tickets Go Fast for Big Debate Between Nearing and Seligman

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK CITY, April 21.—Tickets for the Seligman-Nearing debate on April 27th, are selling so fast that a full house is practically assured. The debate is undoubtedly, the biggest of the season and will prove to be one of the most memorable, too.

There are probaly no two men as well qualified to meet in debate as Professors E. R. A. Seligman and Scott Nearing. Professor Seligman will maintain that capitalism can solve the gigantic problems that face the modern world, while Scott Nearing will contend for the opposite point of view. The chairman of the debate will be Bishop Paul Jones.

The debate will take place in the Central Opera House, 67th Street and 3rd Avenue. It is scheduled to start at 2:30 sharp.

Tickets can be obtained at Freiheit, 153 Broadway, Volkszeitung, 15 Spruce St.; Workers' School, 125 Fourth Ave.; Trade Union Educational League, 208 E. 12th St.; Jimmie Higgins Book Store, 127 University Place; Ginsburg's Book Store, 1821 Pitkin Avenue, Brooklyn.

MANY MAY DAY CELEBRATIONS BY WORKERS PARTY

Industrial Cities Will Hail Great Day

Preliminary preparations indicate that the May Day Celebrations this year will be the largest and most extensive in the history of the Party. The National Office is being flooded with demands for May Day speakers in all parts of the country and every available speaker is being mobilized for service on this occasion.

Speaking assignments so far definitely made by the National Office are as follows:

Chicago—W. F. Dunne and Alexander Bittelman.
Kansas City—Max Bedacht.
Cleveland—C. E. Ruthenberg.
Pittsburgh—Ludwig Lore.
Boston—Robert Minor.
Philadelphia—H. M. Wicks.
Zeigler, Ill.—Arne Swabeck.
Johnston City, Ill.—Arne Swabeck.
Christopher, Ill.—Arne Swabeck.

In some cities the May Day Celebration will take place on Sunday, May 4th. Speakers assigned from the National Office to these meetings so far are as follows:

St. Louis—Arne Swabeck.
West Frankfort, Ill.—W. F. Dunne
Valier, Ill.—W. F. Dunne.
Toledo, Ohio—Joseph Manley.
Minneapolis—Earl Browder.
St. Paul—Earl Browder.

In addition to the above each district Organizer is arranging meeti in the smaller towns thruout his trict with local speakers.

All Workers Party organizati are urged to send in full informa about their May Day plans. names of speakers, addresses of h and time of meeting, so that this can be run in a special display tice for several days before May D

Big Detroit Meeting.

DETROIT, Mich., April 21.—In Detroit meeting Tuesday, April practically every seat in the auditori of the Houses of the Masses w taken and an interested audience tened eagerly while Comrade Trachtenberg described the relative meri of revolutionary class warfare as carried on in Russia versus the Germa method of "class collaboration."

Russian revolutionary workers smashed the bourgeois state apparatus and established the proletarian dictatorship. The less courageous leaders in the German revolution succumbed to the delusion of a "people's government" and the logic of events has "coalesced" the workers out of al governmental influence, until today the Social-Democratic President Ebert and his government are the mainstays of German reaction. Such were th lessons to be drawn from the Russia versus the German revolutions.

Detroit Federation Addressed.

Wednesday evening Comrade Trachtenberg addressed the delegates of th Detroit Federation of Labor on the Russian trade unions. The trade unions in Russia, according to the speaker, have an extremely influential position in the Soviet state. They feel that they are the owners of industry. The Soviet government can take no step regarding industry without consulting the trade unions, which since the revolution are "organs production" rather than weapons the class struggle. Herein do the Russian unions differ from the tra unions in every other country.

WITH THE YOUNG WORKERS
CONDUCTED BY THE YOUNG WORKERS LEAGUE

YOUNG WORKERS LEAGUE OF NEW ENGLAND HOLDS GOOD CONVENTION

By WILLIAM SIMONS.
(Special to The Daily Worker)

BOSTON, Mass., April 21.—The Young Workers League of New England laid plans at their District Convention held here for strengthening their branches, establishing more of them, and of taking an active part in movements for the benefit of the young worker.

This district suffers even more than others from the ravages of child labor, and the Convention instructed the District Executive Committee to call a convention to launch a campaign against child labor. To the convention are to be invited all local unions, central union bodies, labor political organizations, and any other committees engaged in fighting against child labor. A special committee of the District Executive Committee is to be created to keep in touch with all organizations interested in fighting child labor including the labor unions.

New Branches Created

The delegates expressed their pleasure over the creation of several new branches of the Young Workers League in Boston, under the guidance of Max Salzman, national organizer of the Young Workers League. The benefits from that trip urged the delegates to go on record as requesting the National Executive Committee to appoint a paid organizer for this district. It was understood, that before this was possible, the district would have to devise ways and means of meeting a large part of the expense incurred by an organizer. In this connection, there was a discussion of the industrial character of the New England district, and the splendid opportunities for organizing the youth.

With a committee from various cities, extending over a large area, it had been found difficult to get the District Executive Committee together often. To meet this difficulty, it was voted that the members of the new District Executive Committee should be from Boston and vicinity. Those elected were, Boston, Lewis Marks, Aster Berkowich, H. Shainis; Maynard, George Heikkenin; Providence, Lyons. They, together with the District Organizer, John Louko of Norwood, comprise the District Executive Committee.

Organization Needed

In his report as organizer, Comrade Louko touched on the work being done, especially by the groups of Worcester, Boston and Providence. The District Executive Committee, because of the difficulties confronting it, especially lack of finance, had not been able to take full advantage of the opportunities before it. A start had been made on Junior groups, in many cities, for example, Boston; and W. Concord, N. H. He spoke on the extensive tour made by Comrade Salzman, and urged the necessity of such further organization work. The question of shop nuclei was still a pressing one, the only functioning one yet established being in Providence. He urged the branches to complete the industrial registration called for by the National Office. On the Salzman tour, the Finnish District Committee of the New England District of the Workers Party had paid half of the expenses. The recent Finnish District Convention had voted to give the Young Workers League a chance to run the regular Fall festival thus make a large sum of money for organizational purposes.

After the acceptance of Comrade Louko's report, William Simons, New England District Organizer of the Workers Party, and a delegate to the Young Workers League convention, gave a brief report on the activity of the Workers Party on the industrial field, as well as in relation to the Farmer-Labor movement in the country and state. The report was accepted, after the delegates from each city explained the relations existing between the Young Workers League and the Workers Party.

Reports Given

On finance, it was decided to hold the Fall Festival in Maynard and act in co-operation with the District Executive Committee of the Finnish Federation. All branches are to be asked to hold an affair for the District Executive Committee once every six months and 30 per cent of all income derived from entertainments. It is hoped that this will raise sufficient money to allow of far-reaching propaganda campaigns.

Child Labor Bill Now Before House Opposed By Bosses

An amendment to the federal constitution affecting the child labor laws, expected to be passed by both House and Senate within a week, is backed by sixteen out of twenty-two members of the judiciary committee. Local organizations which favor the bill include the Illinois League of Women Voters, the Illinois Federation of Women's Clubs, the City Club and the Council of Social Agencies.

The amendment, which is being opposed by the National Manufacturers' Association, provides: "Congress shall have power to limit, regulate and prohibit the labor of persons under eighteen years of age. This shall not impair the power of the several states except where in conflict with the federal enactment."

MORALLY INSANE, ALIENIST ASSERTS OF HARRY THAW

Says Millionaire Can't Resist Temptation

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., April 21.—"Harry Thaw's is a case of moral insanity—no purely mental defects are apparent," Dr. Charles W. Burr, leading alienist, testifying for the Thaw estate, said on the stand today.

Opposing Release of Millionaire.

"If freed, I believe, he would revert to his abnormal sexual practices—assuming that the history of his case is true," Dr. Burr continued, "I don't believe him capable of taking care of himself—of resisting temptation, once he is away from control," the witness said.

"It's not the man's fault. He cannot help it. He's not responsible," the alienist added.

Possibility that Evelyn Nesbit, divorced wife of Harry K. Thaw, would take the stand today in the trial of the latter's sanity on his petition to be released from "Kirkbridge's" asylum drew crowds to the court room doors several hours before time set for resumption of the hearing.

Fights For Son's Heritage.

Evelyn, fighting for the heritage of her boy, threw in her lot with those opposing the millionaire's release. She now stands out as probably the most important witness against Thaw if her attorneys ask her to testify.

Startling revelations have been promised by the cabaret entertainer who once was America's most beautiful artist's model and for whose love Thaw killed Stanford White and started the long chain of tragic events that brought him finally to a Philadelphia mad house.

TRACHTENBERG ROUTED THRU TO PACIFIC COAST

Revolutionary Lecture Booked For 19 Cities

The eastern tour of Alexander Trachtenberg has been so successful and has met with such an enthusiastic response from the party membership that the national office has decided to extend the tour to the Pacific coast.

The title of Comrade Trachtenberg's lecture is "What I Saw in Russia and Germany," and consists of an intimate account of his experiences during fourteen months in Russia and Central Europe. The lecture devotes particular attention to the activities and affairs of the Communist parties and labor unions in these countries.

The western locals have an exceptional opportunity to spread the message of Communism and increase the influence of the party by making these meetings of Comrade Trachtenberg's successful.

List of Western Dates.

The list of Trachtenberg's western dates follows. Addresses of halls and hours of meetings will be published later where they are not given here:

Thursday, April 24, Zeigler, Ill.
Friday, April 25, St. Louis, Mo., Labor Lyceum, 1243 North Garrison, 8 p. m.
Sunday, April 27, Kansas City, Carpenters' Hall, 3114 Paseo, 8 p. m.
Monday, April 28, Omaha.
Wednesday, April 30, Denver, Col.
Friday, May 2, Salt Lake City, Unity Hall, 132 South Second, East.
Sunday and Monday, May 4 and 5, Los Angeles, Cal.
Wednesday, May 7, San Jose, Cal.
Thursday, May 8, Oakland, Cal.
Friday, May 9, and Saturday, May 10, San Francisco.
Wednesday, May 14, Portland, Ore.
Friday, May 16, Tacoma, Wash.
Saturday, May 17, Seattle, Wash.
Sunday, May 18, Vancouver, B. C., Canada.
Monday, May 19, Spokane, Wash.
Tuesday, May 20, Butte, Mont.
Saturday, May 24, Superior, Wis.
Sunday, May 25, St. Paul, Minn.
Monday, May 26, Minneapolis, Minn.

How many of your shop-mates read THE DAILY WORKER. Get one of them to subscribe today.

VANDERLIP IS ON MELLON'S TRAIL; MAY BRING OUT FACTS ABOUT 30 CASES OF BIG GRAFT IN TREASURY

By LAURENCE TODD
(Federated Press Staff Correspondent)

WASHINGTON, April 21.—Frank Vanderlip has been cast out by his fellow-managers of the financial government of the country, and his fighting blood is up. He knows the game from the inside, and it is the intrinsic fraud and the socially poisonous character of big business that he will presently expose—unless his banker friends take him back quickly and apologize for having tried to declass him.

That's to be kept in mind when reading, next month or later, the sensational details of about 30 cases of big graft in the Treasury. It is to be remembered when Vanderlip takes credit for having collected evidence of the skeletons locked in the Mellon closet, when the whole power of the kept press and of President Coolidge and the republican national committee was mobilized to shield that closet door.

Vanderlip Just Felt Hurt.

If the kept press and the national committee had not been so ugly and personal in their resentment, at the time Vanderlip made a speech reflecting upon the integrity of Mr. Harding, Vanderlip would not have established a research bureau to justify his speech.

Had he not founded this bureau, and secured rich returns in short order for his investment, President Coolidge would not have had to rush to the Senate with a frantic denunciation of its investigation plans.

Jim Watson, of beef trust scandal notoriety, would not have had to take the Senate floor to denounce Senator Couzens and Francis J. Heney for seeking to learn the secrets of Mellon's office.

For it was Vanderlip who assembled the evidence which induced Heney to say he would take the job of counsel to Couzens' committee for investigation of the treasury.

All of these things are profound secrets in the capital: nobody but the men who are watching the agony of the administration over the threatened investigation of Mellon's coarse work could give you the details offhand. But from them you may learn that the most famous graft prosecutor the country has ever produced has seen the evidence in these 30 cases and has declared it to be "the biggest thing" he has ever tackled.

Wall Street Gets Scared.

Wall street does not want the treasury examined by Francis J. Heney just on the eve of a presidential campaign. It does not want the nature of capitalist management of politics to be indecently exposed at so critical a time. If there has been wholesale violation of the prohibition law in every direction, and under organized control, and for a price paid, the men in New York who run the real government do not want that fact used to the possible disturbance of the stock market.

Besides, there is the Mellon tax plan to be considered. It has been badly dented already, but if Heney discovers half the rottenness in the internal revenue bureau that the stench indicates, that plan and its sponsors will be not merely found out, but utterly discredited for all time.

The country has already observed the press bribery involved in Mellon's scheme of untaxing the rich, and has seen that bribery effective in support of the bill in support of Mellon as an individual accused of shielding graft. Yet the plan has not "gone over" as the financiers hoped. Another big drive must be made.

Hundreds of millions of dollars are at stake. If Heney gets one week's testimony into the record, a protest amounting to a revolution which will cost the millionaires several times the amount they hoped to grab by the "plan" will be inevitable. Hence the filibuster on Heney.

Strike Blow at Seamen's Act.

A blow has been struck at the seamen's act, in the immigration bill which has just passed the Senate and is going to conference of the two houses. It is contained in the provision which authorizes the bureau of immigration to regulate the time and conditions under which alien seamen may remain in American ports.

Andrew Furuseth, president of the International Seamen's Union, was able to persuade the senators in charge of the bill to strike out the clause drafted by Secretary of Labor Davis, under which Davis' department could demand a cash bond of these alien seamen who might quit their jobs in American ports in order to reship at American rates of pay.

The bond scheme would have nullified the emancipation of seamen. But even without the bond feature the bill may be used by an anti-labor official such as Davis to defeat the whole purpose of the law which Furuseth worked 20 years to get. If alien seamen are to be watched and bedeviled in their attempts to get a living wage from shipping masters in our ports, then the LaFollette seamen's act is substantially repealed.

This man Davis is a "bad actor," as his three mischievous years in charge of the department have demonstrated. Maybe some day an investigation of his business affairs can be had.

NEW YORK, April 21.—Two young men were "heaving at it" with right hooks and left jabs. William Baker assayed the role of peace maker. He is at a hospital with many bruises and cuts and a fractured left leg.

MOST FAMOUS TRAGEDIENNE IS TAKEN BY DEATH

Eleanore Duse Stricken In Pittsburgh

PITTSBURGH, Pa., April 21.—Eleanora Duse, noted tragedienne, died here today.

The Italian actress, whose alliance with Gabrielle D'Annunzio goes down with that of Abelard and Heloise as one of the most talked of love affairs of history, succumbed to influenza in her hotel suite here, far away from her native land and former lover.

The actress was 65 years old and was ranged with Sarah Bernhardt as one of the great tragediennes of history.

Affair With D'Annunzio.

The love affair between the actress and Gabrielle D'Annunzio came at the height of her career, after her union with the actor Checchi had been dissolved. It set all Italy athrob.

The poet wrote a number of plays for Duse, in which she scored some success in Italy, but which were a failure on tour in the United States.

The tragedy queen herself was a daughter of the stage, born of strolling players. Her father was Alessandro Duse and her mother Angelica Capeletto. The child was born near Venice, October 3, 1839.

Began in "Les Miserables."

Duse made her first appearance on the stage in 1863, as the child "Cosetta" in "Les Miserables," and from her earliest years worked with her parents, playing in a variety of pieces. Subsequently she joined other traveling companies, touring all over Italy, and made her first substantial success in Turin in 1879, in "La Princesse de Bagdhad."

In 1891 she was accorded a splendid reception in Russia and Austria, and the following year created a furore in Berlin in "La Tosca."

She paid her first visit to America in 1893.

After appearing at the Drury Lane Theater, London, in 1906, in a benefit performance for Ellen Terry, she retired from the stage, but after an absence of 15 years reappeared at Turin in May, 1921.

Triumphal Return to America.

She came to New York again last fall, after an absence of 20 years, appearing at the Century Theater under the direction of Comstock & Gest, where she played a series of matinee performances, including "The Lady from the Sea," "Cosi Sia" and Ibsen's "Ghosts." She received a most enthusiastic reception and at the conclusion of her engagement signed a further contract with the Selwyns for a tour of the United States.

200 Daily Workers Sold At Kansas City Meeting Of Negroes

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 21.—The DAILY WORKER scored a victory at the meeting of Negroes addressed here by Chandler Owens, editor of the Messenger. Over 200 copies of the paper were distributed and sold when a worker outlined the policy of the DAILY WORKER and announced a lecture on "Communism and the Race." Many who had never seen the paper before paid it enthusiastic compliments.

Owens had spoken on the "Rising Tide of Color," emphasizing that color is incidental and that the vital relationship of men is economic. The speaker called for the white slave and the black slave of the wage system to join hands and "struggle for absolute equality." He condemned the weak leaders and the "lunatic fringe" which advocates retreat to South America or Africa, which is already too full of Negroes.

The speaker was in very different vein from that of some of his former speeches and editorials in which criticized the revolutionary movement and praised liberals, who are far closer to the capitalists than they are to the workers.

Order Arrest Of 36 Victims Of Sherman Anti-Trust Statute

CLEVELAND, O., April 21.—Arrest of representatives of 36 malleable iron corporations, indicted here for violation of the Sherman anti-trust act, was ordered today when that number failed to appear in federal court to answer to the indictments.

DETROIT LIBERALS FIGHT FOR DOGS' RIGHT TO RABIES

Object To Vaccinating Canine Parasites.

DETROIT, April 21.—Once upon a time stag hounds used to hunt game as allies of man in the struggle for existence. The dogs crouched at meal time in the great dining halls of the nobles and received bones and scraps for the table.

Other dogs guarded sheep. Others did relief work in mountainous regions.

Symbols of Power.

Now in great cities dogs run at large in the streets or strut at the ends of chains as symbols of power or elegance. Dogs in present day society are parasites, except where they are used to round up small herds of cattle or to pull dog sleds.

And as pets, dogs differ from cats or birds in being dangerous.

There is, however, a kind of social worker that devotes his life to "saving" dogs, just as another kind of social worker devotes his life to "saving" society. This kind of social worker usually organizes or joins an Animal Welfare League or Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

In preventing cruelty to animals nothing is involved but the expression of a generally humane disposition. But in Detroit at the present time these saviors of "our four-legged friends" are engaged in a propaganda in behalf of dog life at the expense of human life.

A Mad Dog Town.

Rabies or hydrophobia among dogs in Detroit, according to Dr. S. L. Morgan of the department of health, is increasing. Thirty-five persons, most of them children, have been bitten by dogs recently and are under observation. Six new cases were reported in one day. Three persons have died of rabies recently. Of 117 dogs sent to the pound for observation, 72 developed positive cases of rabies.

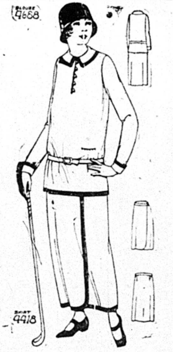
But a circle of dog lovers is carrying on a struggle against the plan of the department of health for systematic vaccination of all dogs. It is the plan to require vaccination before licenses will be issued. Compulsory vaccination of dogs is heresy to those who would prefer a lick on the hand from a servile dog to the fellowship of an intelligent child.

Loss of Spirits Is Negative of American Spirit, Says Gompers

WASHINGTON, April 21.—Declaring that he opposes the whole eighteenth amendment as a "violation of the spirit of American freedom," Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, told the house judiciary committee that the American workingman must be given the right to drink beer.

Gompers was the first witness in hearings before the House committee on various bills to modify the Volstead act.

Our Daily Pattern.



THE SEASON'S POPULAR STYLE. 4688-4418. For sports wear, for business or street the costume here portrayed will be ideal. White flannel with binding of black suede would be very striking and "sporty." Serge with a simple finish of machine stitching and with collar and cuffs of linen or organdy make a neat business suit in this style.

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THE POWER COLUMN

Let THE DAILY WORKER Make Your May Day Meeting Successful

IN every city in the country where there is a section of the militant labor movement, May Day meetings will be held. The DAILY WORKER can help to make these May Day meetings more successful in two ways. First of all, thousands of readers who have never before been identified with militant labor, are watching the DAILY WORKER for leadership and inspiration. These workers must be rallied to the red standards at our May Day meetings. Those who have been in charge of making arrangements for May Day meetings who have not yet made announcements of their meetings and the programs should immediately use the pages of the DAILY WORKER to advertise their meeting, so that thru the militants who read the DAILY they will be able to rally to our May Day meetings workers from everywhere under the slogan of a real United Front of Labor, and there at the meeting every militant worker should not leave the hall without a copy of the DAILY, the MAY DAY SPECIAL issue, containing articles by prominent labor leaders and revolutionaries not only of this country but from all over the world, revolutionary poetry, cartoons, news of the May Day demonstrations all over the world, celebrating in a truly international fashion, the International Workingclass holiday—THE FIRST OF MAY.

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HONOR ROLL

LIST of militants who secured new readers for the DAILY since the last power column was published.

DETROIT, MICH.: W. Reynolds, 26; A. Aho, 3; W. Wirta, 1; S. Bowen, 1.
SOUTH BEND, IND.: John Tezla, 2; A. Michalek, 1; C. H. Blodgett, 6; Gus Meyer, 1.
CHICAGO, ILL.: S. S. Branch, 2; P. Jaffe, 1; Plav, 2; G. A. Christopherson, 1.
TURTLE CREEK, PA.: Joseph Rajnovich, 4.
NEW YORK CITY: Rose Schwartz, 1; C. Draffen, 3.
PHILADELPHIA, PA.: John Lyman, 3.
GARDNER, MASS.: Herman Paukana, 2; Mary Ikalawen, 1.
RACINE, WIS.: M. Ugbinas, 2; N. Knezich, 1.
ROCKFORD, ILL.: John Turnquist, 3.
TOLEDO, OHIO: A. W. Harvitt, 1; C. Buehler, 1.
DULUTH, MINN.: John Kobl, 1; A. Wasilesky, 1.
FAIRPOINT, OHIO: W. Grobelny, 2.
CANONSBURG, PA.: M. P. Brigich, 2.
NEW HAVEN, CONN.: Gertrude Allison, 2.
FRAZEE, MINN.: Aug. Hoanpoa, 2.
BROOKLYN, N. Y.: Anton Bimba, 1.
PITTSBURGH, PA.: Bill Scarville, 1.
CLEVELAND, OHIO: I. Krankhanner, 1.
BRIDGEPORT, CONN.: J. J. Jensen, 1.
PROVIDENCE, R. I.: James Conroy, 1.
LIVINGSTON, ILL.: Thomas Otswirk, 1.
CONCORD, N. H.: R. Bjorbacha, 1
ASHTABULA, OHIO: Hillberg, 1.
McKEESPORT, PA.: Will Mikades, 1.
WEST FRANKFORT, ILL.: Jack Walley, 1.
YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO: Joseph Max, 1.
WORCESTER, MASS.: M. Zieper, 1
WARREN, OHIO: J. Hanilouch, 1.
KANSAS CITY, MO.: H. Ommerman, 1.
BALTIMORE, MD.: A. Laskela, 1.
SHARPSBURG, PA.: Joseph E. Rudaitis, 1.
CHRISTOPHER, ILL.: Mat Lakton, 1.
MOLINE, ILL.: Emil Wickstrom, 1
NORTH HIBBING, MINN.: E. R Sovely, 1.
BARBERTON, OHIO: D. M. Thomas, 1.
EBO, MICH.: Edw. Siivala, 1.
FURNACE RUN, PA.: C. Nerri, 1.
DUKEVILLE, MICH.: F. Dean, 1.
VAN ETTEN, N. Y.: William Wendela, 1.
VIRGINIA, MINN.: Otto Wallin, 1.
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EBEN JUNCTION, MICH.: W. M Niemi, 1.
DUQUESNE, PA.: E. Hoffer.

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PERSONAL appearance has a lot to do with the way you feel. Clothes count, of course. But still there is one thing so many people overlook—something that at once brands them as either fastidious or careless—the teeth.
Notice today how you, yourself, watch another person's teeth when he or she is talking. If the teeth are not well kept they at once become a liability.
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Jingoism In Excelsis

It must be a painful thing to be a 100 per cent American and live in constant fear of blood dilution thru mixture with some other nationality. That the life of the 100 per center is a nightmare of this sort is indicated by the wild alarums now sounded by some of the tribe following the passage of this sort is indicated by the wild alarums now Japanese exclusion act.

A number of the small-caliber statesmen who infest the capitol are proposing now that a soldier be stationed every hundred yards along the Canadian and Mexican borders to keep out any aliens who might be tempted to slip in and the proposal has the enthusiastic support of all the militarists who are quick to seize every opportunity that can be used as an excuse to increase the rank and file of the army and thereby the official caste.

As for the native sons of California wh[illegible] up the Japanese mess they are stil[illegible] but fate seems to be against them [illegible] the boycott on California prod[illegible] the I. W. W. in retaliation for [illegible] their members, California stock [illegible] and mouth disease and the ne[illegible] wealths have thrown a sanit[illegible] the Golden State just as the tou[illegible] to begin; the Japanese have also [illegible] cott and, altho the Californian [illegible] deny it, it is going to hurt the Ca[illegible] —business—very severely.

Manuel Quezon, head of the Phillipine independence mission, has also denounced the action of congress and the senate in totally excluding Japanese and he appears to voice the general sentiment of the masses thruout the Orient.

American imperialism may feel strong enough to antagonize the whole world, to shut its doors to the populations it is exploiting by means of huge loans to foreign capitalists and governments but from the Communist point of view American imperialism has, by its catering to the prejudices of the Nordics whose heads are supposed to denote unusual ability to rule, begun to solidify against it not only Europe but Asia as well.

When the masses of the American workers and farmers are called upon to fight the masses of eastern and western nations for the conquest of the world by American finance capital they may not look so lightly upon the hysterical outbreaks of jingoism that mark the present premier position of the United States as the financial overlord of capitalist civilization.

Aiding the Garment Strikers.

The striking garment workers will appreciate the financial support promised them by the last meeting of the Chicago Federation of Labor speaking in the name of organized labor in this city but they would appreciate more and organized labor as a whole would be benefited more by a display of economic power.

The task of getting unions in other industries to strike in sympathy with the garment workers is a little too big in the present stage of the development that the American labor movement but a wholesale violation of the injunction against picketing by officials and members of the local labor organizations would, we believe, be the next best thing. The DAILY WORKER has urged the use of this tactic from the first day the injunction was issued but altho the American Federation of Labor is on record for violation of injunctions, President Gompers came to Chicago, stopped at the Morrison hotel and left again without uttering a single word against the injunction now in force. The tentative plans for a parade of labor organizations thru the loop district in a demonstration against the injunction have also been dropped; all that is left of the plan is the proposal to seat striking garment workers on a float and solicit onlookers for strike donations.

The suggestion of Sam Gordon, sentenced to 30 days in jail by Sullivan for injunction violation, that a float be run denouncing injunctions and injunction judges, received applause in the federation meeting but not approval altho it came the nearest to being anything savoring of a militant nature.

The garment workers will probably win their strike with financial assistance but nothing will have been settled. The injunction will stand to be used again whenever a strike impends.

Nothing is ever settled until it is settled right and injunctions will continue to hamper labor until labor unites against them as the bosses do for them and shows the employers and their kept courts that they will not be bound by legal red tape in their fight against exploitation.

Soviet Russia and British Bankers

We remarked the other day a change in the tone of the British capitalist press when commenting on the Anglo-Russian negotiations and expressed the opinion that the fact that Soviet representatives had shown no disposition to discuss any trade matters until all political questions had been settled, was largely responsible for the change in front.

The London Daily Herald furnishes an additional reason. W. P. Coates has issued a pamphlet entitled "Russia's Counter-Claims" which sets forth with great wealth of detail the facts upon which Soviet Russia's damage case against the government of Great Britain is based. The counter-claims presented by Soviet Russia for injury to property and loss of life during the invasions and counter revolutions engineered and financed by the British government and British capitalists exceed by millions of pounds the British claims arising out of the expropriation of British property owners by the Soviet government. Speaking of the data contained in the Coates pamphlet, the Daily Herald says:

> That Russia has, in international law, a perfectly good case, can scarcely be questioned. No state of war existed between the Soviet Republic and the British Empire. The action of our Government in sending munitions and men to the aid of the various "White" generals was a complete violation of its international duty. At the worst it was murder and piracy. At the best it was the giving of armed assistance to one of the parties in a civil war.
>
> The case of the Alabama is conclusive. We then admitted liability to pay damage for mere negligence in allowing a British-built ship to be used for the destruction of Federal commerce. In the Russian case the British [illegible]vernment, not by negligence but by overt [illegible] was directly responsible for far greater [illegible] done by British ships, munitions and [illegible]
>
> [illegible]s got to be honestly faced. For [illegible] evade it could only result in [illegible] of the country's moral credit. [illegible]selves been instrumental in framing international law on the question. We [illegible] accept the law even when it tells against ourselves.

Mr. Coates' pamphlet—with a preface by the chairman of the Trades Union Congress—does face the facts. And it deserves careful reading, not only by everyone who wants to understand the forthcoming negotiations, but by everyone who wants to realize what vile work was done in the name of this country by the men who were so recently its rulers and who aspire to rule it again.

Just before the negotiations began the MacDonald government was presented with a memorandum signed by London's leading bankers urging it to make no concessions to the Soviet representatives and the British capitalist press applauded loudly. The statement in the Daily Herald is evidently a warning to the financial fraternity that in the matter of dealing on a basis of equality with Soviet Russia and the recognition of the justice of the Russian claims for the murder, ravage and rapine perpetrated by agents of British capitalism, the labor wing of the Labor party is going to stand for no nonsense.

Art and The Boss Class

Five hundred workers are on strike in Pullman and the police prevent the showing of Karl Capek's "Robots" in that industrial suburb. It is taxing our credulity a little too much to believe that the policemen themselves had discovered that the Capek play contains a revolutionary message and it follows therefore that the censorship was exercised at the behest of the industrial magnates of that community.

We hear a good deal about the impartiality of art—especially when artists for one reason or another see fit to glorify some phase of the existing system; "Rossum's Universal Robots" is art but it is not impartial; it strikes a great blow at the automatonizing process to which the workers are subjected by modern industrial capitalism and no worker can see the play without having at least a spark of hope arouse in his breast.

It was probably a wise thing that the Pullman rulers did, viewing the incident from their standpoint, but we want to take this opportunity to point out to our artistic friends who balk sometimes at the eminently practical character of the Communist movement that the emancipation of the artists of the pen, brush and chisel can be accomplished only by alliance with the working class. The artists are no more free under capitalism than are the wage-earners, as the Pullman incident shows.

A policemen, taking his orders from the master of thousands of wave-slaves, makes no distinction between a great work of art like Capek's play and the utterances of a soap-boxer if his bosses discover that art too can endanger the grip of the capitalists on the minds of the masses.

The production of Capek's "Robots" was stopped in Pullman Sunday but the process of robotising the workers there is carried on at full speed.

Perhaps "Hell and Maria" Dawes is favored as running-mate for Coolidge because they need someone who can talk language the cabinet can understand.

Progressives--Liberals--and Communists

By TOM MATTHEWS.

IN the woefully reactionary American labor movement a leader need not stand far in advance of his fellows to gain a reputation for progressiveness. In fact, to differ from the trade union bureaucracy on even one fundamental issue stamps a trade unionist as being progressive.

John Fitzpatrick became an outstanding progressive thru his stand for independent political action and his implied support of industrial unionism. John Brophy became a "progressive" by supporting nationalization of the coal mines. William H. Johnson is regarded as a progressive even today because of his support in the past for industrial unionism thru amalgamation, independent political action, and recognition of Soviet Russia.

Judging by the records of such progressives as these, we may safely say that the progressive gains his reputation by taking a stand more or less in advance of the crowd on certain vital questions affecting the welfare of the labor movement. (We see this to be true equally on the political field, where La Follette wins renown thru taking a position far in advance of the Republican party, while even Hiram Johnson lays some claim to progressiveness by differing with the Republican machine to some slight degree.)

Words Versus Deeds.

Wherein does the progressive trade unionist differ from the Communist trade unionist?

John Fitzpatrick became one of the foremost exponents of the idea of independent political action in the American trade union movement. He went even so far as co-operate with the Communists in the calling of a great national convention for the purpose of forming a mass Farmer-Labor Party. Yet when the convention convened with 700 delegates and the formation of such a party became an immediate possibility, Fitzpatrick "backslid" and in so doing he "slid" so far as even to denounce the very Communists with whom he had cooperated in calling the convention. Why?

John Brophy collaborated in a program for the nationalization of the coal mines for the consideration of the Miners' Union. Yet when the time came for Brophy to put up a fight he deserted the ship and defended the Lewis administration, which had sunk a knife into his program. Why?

William H. Johnson succeeded in getting together an organization representative of over a million organized workers for "progressive political action" and was himself elected chairman of that organization, yet we see that organization refusing to move forward to independent political action, while its leaders indorse the discredited McAdoo for the presidency of the United States. Why?

Liberal Nonsense.

Certain liberals claim that such conditions are purely the results of "Communist interference."

"If the Communists would keep their hands off and not try to force the movement ahead too fast," these liberals say, "such denouncements would not occur."

To liberals who stand off afar and study surface eruptions thru field glasses, such reasoning may seem logical, but to those who actually participate in the broad labor movement, it is nothing more than sheer nonsense.

As a matter of fact, these liberals themselves play a more important role in connection with the treason of the progressives, when such occurs, than we Communists may wish to admit. It would seem strange indeed, if a progressive, about to embark upon some great national undertaking in co-operation with the Communists, should not be affected by the continual warnings and insinuations, whispered and open, of the liberals:

"Look out for these Communists. They will try to lead the movement too far ahead."

"Be careful or those Communists will capture the movement away from you."

"Those Communists take all their orders from Moscow. Those Russians don't understand the problems you are facing. They will lead you into a blind alley if you don't watch out, etc., etc."

Rare indeed, is the progressive who is so well ballasted as to pay no attention to such underhanded propaganda as is continually being carried on by these liberals.

Fear of the Reaction.

While this poisonous propaganda of the liberals has a telling effect on the progressives, it is not always the principal cause of traitorous actions.

Every leader derives a certain pleasure and personal satisfaction from his "leadership." To John Fitzpatrick the presidency of the Chicago Federation of Labor is the "be all and the end all here." William H. Johnson regards the presidency of the International Association of Machinists no less highly.

(The same may prove true in the case of La Follette. He is not overly anxious to give up the committee chairmanships which fall to his lot as a Republican leader.)

To these gentlemen their positions are something tangible, something which they possess here and now. As one so-called liberal has unwittingly expressed it, they fear having to give up these positions to enter "the desert, full of wild tribes, with whom responsible trade unionists cannot possibly co-operate."

"Responsible trade unionists" cannot co-operate with the Communists, according to this liberal, for they might lose their positions of responsibility and be "kicked out of the American Federation of Labor."

With the proper interpretation placed upon his high-sounding words, this liberal is eminently correct. The "practical progressive" prefers his position of responsibility in the old movement to the position of leadership in the new, for the former means a regular salary as long as he "behaves", while the latter may call for that sacrifice which always falls to the lot of the pioneer. It does not matter that he may be "responsible" to the Gompers' bureaucracy rather than to the rank and file.

Communists Willing to Co-operate.

Treason and betrayal are to be expected of the progressives, yet the Communists will cooperate with them in spite of that possibility. Even tho a progressive be right on only one issue, the Communists will co-operate with him on that issue and go down the line for it. Whether it be for amalgamation of the trade unions, recognition of Soviet Russia, protection of the foreign-born workers, organization of the unorganized, or for any other issue vital to the labor movement the Communists will be found willing at all times to co-operate to the limit of their ability and patience.

But to all such progressives we Communists say: "We are only too glad to co-operate with you in any undertaking for the good of the broad labor movement, and so long as you stay true to the cause our assistance can be taken for granted. When, however, you should choose to betray the movement we have jointly initiated, we shall consider it our duty to go ahead without you. If you betray the cause, we will only feel that we must strive all the harder for its success. So far as we are concerned, the only limit to your leadership is your own ability, but we shall not hesitate to take over the leadership of the movement if you should try to betray it or lead it back into the swamps of reaction."

Communists Carry On.

When John Fitzpatrick deserted the cause of independent political action, the Communists stepped into the breach he left open and made possible the formation of the Federated Farmer-Labor Party.

When John Brophy betrayed the issue of Nationalization of the coal mines, the Communists carried on the fight and made nationalization a living issue thruout the Mine Workers' Union.

When William H. Johnson's "Conference for Progressive Political Action" declared for the continuation of the time-worn policy of "rewarding friends and punishing enemies," the Communists carried on the struggle for the workers and farmers' party within and without the C. P. P. A.

Future Treason Expected.

We can expect some of the progressives in the future to return to the camp of Reaction, just as they have done in the past.

That does not necessarily mean, however, that the progressives are hopelessly lost to the movement when they stray away. If the lost progressive is sincere in his intentions—if he has the welfare of the broad labor movement at heart—it is entirely possible that sooner or later he may realize the enormity of his mistake and again take the lead.

In fact, we have the right to expect (if our movement has the sound foundation we believe it to have) that some golden day there will appear a number of progressives who will kick over the traces and announce openly and without reservation his conversion to Communism. When that happens an entirely different complexion will be placed on the American labor.

The Communist work for the advancement of the broad labor movement must go on, with or without the progressives. We prefer to have them go along with us, and we will even make minor concessions for the sake of their co-operation, but under no circumstances will we follow them on any trail which leads away from the American labor movement.

Literature - - Music - - Drama

MUSIC.

An Arabian Night's Fantasy

By ALFRED V. FRANKENSTEIN.

Rimsky-Korsakoff's "Scheherezade," a work in four movements descriptive of the Arabian Nights was played on the twenty-seventh regular program of the Chicago Symphony orchestra at Orchestra Hall on April 18 and 19. Few composers have written more brilliant Oriental work of the Russian composer. Thruout all the movements, binding them together, is a theme in a sole violin, representative of the Sultana Scheherezade telling her marvelous stories. The first movement describes the sea, and the ship of Sinbad. Undulating rhythms of water play back and forth across the orchestra, with a heavy, stormy figure breaking in at times.

The second movement is a magical one, containing the mystery and sorcery of many of the tales of Scheherezade. It brings up visions of genii conjured out of jars, and of the vast monsters of Arabian legend. The last section tells of a festival at Bagdad, in light, sensuous dance rhythms, and then suddenly switches to a big, culminating climax, telling how Sinbad's ship is wrecked at the foot of a mountain.

Rimsky-Korsakoff was a master of brilliant orchestration, and his mastery was exercised to the fullest in the composition of this suite. But at the same time the music he created is terrifically difficult to play.

A Victory Ball.

Following this was one of the few important musical works directly inspired by the recent war, "A Victory Ball," by Ernest Schelling, the American pianist. Schelling's composition is intended to illustrate a poem by Alfred Noyes. It might not be amiss to quote a stanza or two from Noyes.

"The cymbals crash and the dancers walk,
With long silk stockings and arms of chalk,
Butterfly skirts, and white breasts bare,
And shadows of dead men watching 'em there.

• • • • • •

" 'Pish,' said a statesman standing near.
'I'm glad they can busy their thoughts elsewhere!
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• • • • • •

"Victory! Victory!! On with the dance.
Back to the jungle the new beasts prance!
Watching the fun of the Victory Ball!"

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By OSKAR KANEHL.

In the court between hired-barracks.
Crammed with warlike slaves.
It bristles with arms.
Bloodthirstiness is screaming stone-walls high.
They bring a man in work-frock.
With kicks and butt-end-blows.
At the wall.
The voice of a boy commands.
Crying pell-mell.
"He has turned off the people. The instigator."
Steel-helmets swarm around him. Threatening.
"He is a robber. A Communist. Their leader."
"Are you that?"—"Yes I am."
A hired-slave spits amidst his face.
The horde squalls.
"The Spartacist-chieftain, slay him."
And they beat him.
That his pale head of a saint is blood-overrunning.
He doesn't defend himself. He isn't angry.
He is alone. Between beasts.
Look, what a man.
At the wall. Hands up.
"Their chieftain!"
"We will divide his clothes."
Shots are cracking in the noise.
He, at the wall falls ahead on the pavement.
And lies dead.
Rankly of achievements the murderer-pack is raving over him away.
In the fourth story on the window wives are weeping.
Maria, his mother.
And Magdalen.

(Transl. Paul Acel.)

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THE DAILY WORKER.

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Jingoism In Excelsis

It must be a painful thing to be a 100 per cent American and live in constant fear of blood dilution thru mixture with some other nationality. That the life of the 100 per center is a nightmare of this sort is indicated by the wild alarums now sounded by some of the tribe following the passage of this sort is indicated by the wild alarums now Japanese exclusion act.

A number of the small-caliber statesmen who infest the capitol are proposing now that a soldier be stationed every hundred yards along the Canadian and Mexican borders to keep out any aliens who might be tempted to slip in and the proposal has the enthusiastic support of all the militarists who are quick to seize every opportunity that can be used as an excuse to increase the rank and file of the army and thereby the official caste.

As for the native sons of California who stirred up the Japanese mess they are still standing pat but fate seems to be against them. In addition to the boycott on California products sponsored by the I. W. W. in retaliation for the persecution of their members, California stock has developed hoof and mouth disease and the neighboring commonwealths have thrown a sanitary cordon around the Golden State just as the tourist season is about to begin; the Japanese have also instituted a boycott and, altho the Californian capitalists may deny it, it is going to hurt the California god—business—very severely.

Manuel Quezon, head of the Phillipine independence mission, has also denounced the action of congress and the senate in totally excluding Japanese and he appears to voice the general sentiment of the masses thruout the Orient.

American imperialism may feel strong enough to antagonize the whole world, to shut its doors to the populations it is exploiting by means of huge loans to foreign capitalists and governments but from the Communist point of view American imperialism has, by its catering to the prejudices of the Nordics whose heads are supposed to denote unusual ability to rule, begun to solidify against it not only Europe but Asia as well.

When the masses of the American workers and farmers are called upon to fight the masses of eastern and western nations for the conquest of the world by American finance capital they may not look so lightly upon the hysterical outbreaks of jingoism that mark the present premier position of the United States as the financial overlord of capitalist civilization.

Aiding the Garment Strikers.

The striking garment workers will appreciate the financial support promised them by the last meeting of the Chicago Federation of Labor speaking in the name of organized labor in this city but they would appreciate more and organized labor as a whole would be benefited more by a display of economic power.

The task of getting unions in other industries to strike in sympathy with the garment workers is a little too big in the present stage of the development that the American labor movement but a wholesale violation of the injunction against picketing by officials and members of the local labor organizations would, we believe, be the next best thing. The DAILY WORKER has urged the use of this tactic from the first day the injunction was issued but altho the American Federation of Labor is on record for violation of injunctions, President Gompers came to Chicago, stopped at the Morrison hotel and left again without uttering a single word against the injunction now in force. The tentative plans for a parade of labor organizations thru the loop district in a demonstration against the injunction have also been dropped; all that is left of the plan is the proposal to seat striking garment workers on a float and solicit onlookers for strike donations.

The suggestion of Sam Gordon, sentenced to 30 days in jail by Sullivan for injunction violation, that a float be run denouncing injunctions and injunction judges, received applause in the federation meeting but not approval altho it came the nearest to being anything savoring of a militant nature.

The garment workers will probably win their strike with financial assistance but nothing will have been settled. The injunction will stand to be used again whenever a strike impends.

Nothing is ever settled until it is settled right and injunctions will continue to hamper labor until labor unites against them as the bosses do for them and shows the employers and their kept courts that they will not be bound by legal red tape in their fight against exploitation.

Soviet Russia and British Bankers

We remarked the other day a change in the tone of the British capitalist press when commenting on the Anglo-Russian negotiations and expressed the opinion that the fact that Soviet representatives had shown no disposition to discuss any trade matters until all political questions had been settled, was largely responsible for the change in front.

The London Daily Herald furnishes an additional reason. W. P. Coates has issued a pamphlet entitled "Russia's Counter-Claims" which sets forth with great wealth of detail the facts upon which Soviet Russia's damage case against the government of Great Britain is based. The counter-claims presented by Soviet Russia for injury to property and loss of life during the invasions and counter revolutions engineered and financed by the British government and British capitalists exceed by millions of pounds the British claims arising out of the expropriation of British property owners by the Soviet government. Speaking of the data contained in the Coates pamphlet, the Daily Herald says:

> That Russia has, in international law, a perfectly good case, can scarcely be questioned. No state of war existed between the Soviet Republic and the British Empire. The action of our Government in sending munitions and men to the aid of the various "White" generals was a complete violation of its international duty. At the worst it was murder and piracy. At the best it was the giving of armed assistance to one of the parties in a civil war.
>
> The case of the Alabama is conclusive. We then admitted liability to pay damage for mere negligence in allowing a British-built ship to be used for the destruction of Federal commerce. In the Russian case the British government, not by negligence but by overt acts, was directly responsible for far greater damage done by British ships, munitions and men.
>
> That fact has got to be honestly faced. For any attempt to evade it could only result in the destruction of the country's moral credit. We have ourselves been instrumental in framing the international law on the question. We must accept the law even when it tells against ourselves.
>
> Mr. Coates' pamphlet—with a preface by the chairman of the Trades Union Congress—does face the facts. And it deserves careful reading, not only by everyone who wants to understand the forthcoming negotiations, but by everyone who wants to realize what vile work was done in the name of this country by the men who were so recently its rulers and who aspire to rule it again.

Just before the negotiations began the MacDonald government was presented with a memorandum signed by London's leading bankers urging it to make no concessions to the Soviet representatives and the British capitalist press applauded loudly. The statement in the Daily Herald is evidently a warning to the financial fraternity that in the matter of dealing on a basis of equality with Soviet Russia and the recognition of the justice of the Russian claims f[illegible] der, ravage and rapine perpetra[illegible] British capitalism, the labor [illegible] party is going to stand for no [illegible]

Art and The [illegible]

Five hundred workers are [illegible] and the police prevent th[illegible] Capek's "Robots" in that indu[illegible] taxing our credulity a little to[illegible] that the policemen themselves had [illegible] the Capek play contains a revolutionary message and it follows therefore that the censorship was exercised at the behest of the industrial magnates of that community.

We hear a good deal about the impartiality of art—especially when artists for one reason or another see fit to glorify some phase of the existing system; "Rossum's Universal Robots" is art but it is not impartial; it strikes a great blow at the automatonizing process to which the workers are subjected by modern industrial capitalism and no worker can see the play without having at least a spark of hope arouse in his breast.

It was probably a wise thing that the Pullman rulers did, viewing the incident from their standpoint, but we want to take this opportunity to point out to our artistic friends who balk sometimes at the eminently practical character of the Communist movement that the emancipation of the artists of the pen, brush and chisel can be accomplished only by alliance with the working class. The artists are no more free under capitalism than are the wage-earners, as the Pullman incident shows.

A policemen, taking his orders from the master of thousands of wave-slaves, makes no distinction between a great work of art like Capek's play and the utterances of a soap-boxer if his bosses discover that art too can endanger the grip of the capitalists on the minds of the masses.

The production of Capek's "Robots" was stopped in Pullman Sunday but the process of robotising the workers there is carried on at full speed.

Perhaps "Hell and Maria" Dawes is favored as running-mate for Coolidge because they need some-one who can talk language the cabinet can understa-?

Progressives--Liberals--and Communists

By TOM MATTHEWS.

IN the woefully reactionary American labor movement a leader need not stand far in advance of his fellows to gain a reputation for progressiveness. In fact, to differ from the trade union bureaucracy on even one fundamental issue stamps a trade unionist as being progressive.

John Fitzpatrick became an outstanding progressive thru his stand for independent political action and his implied support of industrial unionism. John Brophy became a "progressive" by supporting nationalization of the coal mines. William H. Johnson is regarded as a progressive even today because of his support in the past for industrial unionism thru amalgamation, independent political action, and recognition of Soviet Russia.

Judging by the records of such progressives as these, we may safely say that the progressive gains his reputation by taking a stand more or less in advance of the crowd on certain vital questions affecting the welfare of the labor movement. (We see this to be true equally on the political field, where La Follette wins renown thru taking a position far in advance of the Republican party, while even Hiram Johnson lays some claim to progressiveness by differing with the Republican machine to some slight degree.)

Words Versus Deeds.

Wherein does the progressive trade unionist differ from the Communist trade unionist?

John Fitzpatrick became one of the foremost exponents of the idea of independent political action in the American trade union movement. He went even so far as co-operate with the Communists in the calling of a great national convention for the purpose of forming a mass Farmer-Labor Party. Yet when the convention convened with 700 delegates and the formation of such a party became an immediate possibility, Fitzpatrick "backslid" and in so doing he "slid" so far as even to denounce the very Communists with whom he had cooperated in calling the convention. Why?

John Brophy collaborated in a program for the nationalization of the coal mines for the consideration of the Miners' Union. Yet when the time came for Brophy to put up a fight he deserted the ship and defended the Lewis administration, which had sunk a knife into his program. Why?

William H. Johnson succeeded in getting together an organization representative of over a million organized workers for "progressive political action" and was himself elected chairman of that organization, yet we see that organization refusing to move forward to independent political action, while its leaders indorse the discredited McAdoo for the presidency of the United States. Why?

Liberal Nonsense.

Certain liberals claim that such conditions are purely the results of "Communist interference."

"If the Communists would keep their hands off and not try to force the movement ahead too fast," these liberals say, "such denouncements would not occur."

To liberals who stand off afar and study surface eruptions thru field glasses, such reasoning may seem logical, but to those who actually participate in the broad labor movement, it is nothing more than sheer nonsense.

As a matter of fact, these liberals themselves play a more important role in connection with the treason of the progressives, when such occurs, than we Communists may wish to admit. It would seem strange indeed, if a progressive, about to embark upon some great national undertaking in co-operation with the Communists, should not be affected by the continual warnings and insinuations, whispered and open, of the liberals:

"Look out for these Communists. They will try to lead the movement too far ahead."

"Be careful or those Communists will capture the movement away from you."

"Those Communists take all their orders from Moscow. Those Russians don't understand the problems you are facing. They will lead you into a blind alley if you don't watch out, etc., etc."

Rare indeed, is the progressive who is so well ballasted as to pay no attention to such underhanded propaganda as is continually being carried on by these liberals.

Fear of the Reaction.

While this poisonous propaganda of the liberals has a telling effect on the progressives, it is not always the principal cause of traitorous actions.

Every leader derives a certain pleasure and personal satisfaction from his "leadership." To John Fitzpatrick the presidency of the Chicago Federation of Labor is the "be all and the end all here." William H. Johnson regards the presidency of the International Association of Machinists no less highly.

(The same may prove true in the case of La Follette. He is not overly anxious to give up the committee chairmanships which fall to his lot as a Republican leader.)

To these gentlemen their positions are something tangible, something which they possess here and now. As one so-called liberal has unwittingly expressed it, they fear having to give up these positions to enter "the desert, full of wild tribes, with whom responsible trade unionists cannot possibly co-operate."

"Responsible trade unionists" cannot co-operate with the Communists, according to this liberal, for they might lose their positions of responsibility and be "kicked out of the American Federation of Labor."

With the proper interpretation placed upon his high-sounding words, this liberal is eminently correct. The "practical progressive" prefers his position of responsibility in the old movement to the position of leadership in the new, for the former means a regular salary as long as he "behaves", while the latter may call for that sacrifice which always falls to the lot of the pioneer. It does not matter that he may be "responsible" to the Gompers' bureaucracy rather than to the rank and file.

Communists Willing to Co-operate.

Treason and betrayal are to be expected of the progressives, yet the Communists will cooperate with them in spite of that possibility. Even tho a progressive be right on only one issue, the Communists will co-operate with him on that issue and go down the line for it. Whether it be for amalgamation of the trade unions, recognition of Soviet Russia, protection of the foreign-born workers, organization of the unorganized, or for any other issue vital to the labor movement the Communists will be found willing at all times to co-operate to the limit of their ability and patience.

But to all such progressives we Communists say: "We are only too glad to co-operate with you in any undertaking for the good of the broad labor movement, and so long as you stay true to the cause our assistance can be taken for granted. When, however, you should choose to betray the movement we have jointly initiated, we shall consider it our duty to go ahead without you. If you betray the cause, we will only feel that we must strive all the harder for its success. So far as we are concerned, the only limit to your leadership is your own ability, but we shall not hesitate to take over the leadership of the movement if you should try to betray it or lead it back into the swamps of reaction."

Communists Carry On.

When John Fitzpatrick deserted the cause of independent political action, the Communists stepped into the breach he left open and made possible the formation of the Federated Farmer-Labor Party.

When John Brophy betrayed the issue of Nationalization of the coal mines, the Communists carried on the fight and made nationalization a living issue thruout the Mine Workers' Union.

When William H. Johnson's "Conference for Progressive Political Action" declared for the continuation of the time-worn policy of "rewarding friends and punishing enemies," the Communists carried on the struggle for the workers and farmers' party within and without the C. P. P. A.

Future Treason Expected.

We can expect some of the progressives in the future to return to the camp of Reaction, just as they have done in the past.

That does not necessarily mean, however, that the progressives are hopelessly lost to the movement when they stray away. If the lost progressive is sincere in his intentions—if he has the welfare of the broad labor movement at heart—it is entirely possible that sooner or later he may realize the enormity of his mistake and again take the lead.

In fact, we have the right to expect (if our movement has the sound foundation we believe it to have) that some golden day there will appear a number of progressives who will kick over the traces and announce openly and without reservation his conversion to Communism. When that happens an entirely different complexion will be placed on the American labor.

The Communist work for the advancement of the broad labor movement must go on, with or without the progressives. We prefer to have them go along with us, and we will even make minor concessions for the sake of their co-operation, but under no circumstances will we follow them on any trail which leads away from the American labor movement.

Literature - - Music - - Drama

MUSIC.

An Arabian Night's Fantasy

By ALFRED V. FRANKENSTEIN.

Rimsky-Korsakoff's "Scheherezade," a work in four movements descriptive of the Arabian Nights was played [illegible] the twenty-seventh regular prog[illegible] the Chicago Symphony or[illegible] Orchestra Hall on April 18 [illegible] composers have written [illegible] Oriental work of the [illegible] er. Thruout all the [illegible] nding them together, [illegible] a sole violin, representing the Sultana Scheherezade [illegible] her marvelous stories. The [illegible] movement describes the sea, and [illegible] ship of Sinbad. Undulating rhythms of water play back and forth across the orchestra, with a heavy, stormy figure breaking in at times.

The second movement is a magical one, containing the mystery and sorcery of many of the tales of Scheherezade. It brings up visions of genii conjured out of jars, and of the vast monsters of Arabian legend. The last section tells of a festival at Bagdad, in light, sensuous dance rhythms, and then suddenly switches to a big, culminating climax, telling how Sinbad's ship is wrecked at the foot of a mountain.

Rimsky-Korsakoff was a master of brilliant orchestration, and his mastery was exercised to the fullest in the composition of this suite. But at the same time the music he created is terrifically difficult to play.

A Victory Ball.

Following this was one of the few important musical works directly inspired by the recent war, "A Victory Ball," by Ernest Schelling, the American pianist. Schelling's composition is intended to illustrate a poem by Alfred Noyes. It might not be amiss to quote a stanza or two from Noyes.

"The cymbals crash and the dancers walk,
With long silk stockings and arms of chalk,
Butterfly skirts, and white breasts bare,
And shadows of dead men watching 'em there.

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"'Pish,' said a statesman standing near,
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American Finance Imperialism in Action

By JAY LOVESTONE.

Dollar Diplomacy Exposed

The DAILY WORKER begins today the publication of a series of eight articles on the development of American imperialism and the problems arising there for the working and farming classes.

These articles are the result of an extensive study and are the report on imperialism adopted by the last convention of the Workers Party. The whole subject has been brought up-to-date.

In view of the rapid strides now being made by the American capitalists towards world financial, industrial, and commercial domination, this investigation is of especial importance today. The articles will prove particularly interesting and instructive and gather added importance just now because of the serious turn that the relations between Japan and America are taking.

Begin today! Follow up the series regularly. Recommend them to your friends. The dangers of American imperialism menace you and all your brothers in the factory, in the coal pit, and on the farm. If you want to know how the workers and farmers of this country can avoid the grave consequences of the new campaigns of aggression the American employing class is preparing, if you want to know what the Communists propose to do to meet this challenge flung at the working class by the bosses and their government, then read and consider carefully the whole series of articles written especially for the DAILY WORKER by Jay Lovestone, Director of the Research Department of the Workers Party of America.

Article One.

The United States entered the arena of capitalist imperialism as a world power after the Spanish American war in 1898.

After having routed Spain the United States secured undisputed control of the American Mediterranean—the Gulf of Mexico and the Caribbean—Porto Rico was annexed. A protectorate was established over Cuba.

In Cuba there is invested about $1,000,000,000 of American capital in the sugar industry alone. This is 60 per cent of the total capitalization of the sugar industry. Fully 85 per cent of the capital invested in the Cuban railways is American. One third of Cuba's imports is edible and more than half of that third comes from the United States. According to the last reports of the Department of Commerce, Cuba has outstripped Japan as our second best customer in steel.

Turning to the Pacific the Yankee imperialists annexed in quick order the Philippines, Guam and Hawaii.

In the Philippines the American imperialists have a territory the size of the kingdom of Italy and with a population greater than that of Canada and Hungary. Sixty-five per cent of the foreign commerce of the Philippines is done with this country. Close to $300,000,000 of American capital is now invested in these islands which are teeming with natural resources and are only three days away from China, the richest and cheapest labor mine in the world. They are the gateway of American capital to the prize market of the Far East where 800,000,000 people live.

Then followed the complete domination by the United States of the successful engineering of the revolt of Panama against the Republic of Colombia. Having secured "general supervision" of the new government and unrestricted control of the Canal Zone, the American capitalists proceeded to establish their hegemony over Nicaragua and mastery of the alternative canal route. Scarcely had the ink dried on Wilson's democratic notes when American troops dissolved the Haitian parliament. Today the United States is the political master of over 150,000 square miles and almost 10,000,000 people in Central America and the Caribbean, which has become an American lake. In the Pacific, the United States has an island of an area of more than 125,000 square miles and a population of close to 13,000,000.

Peaceful Penetration.

Our imperialists are also engaged in the peaceful penetration of other countries. In recent years particular attention has been paid by our capitalists to Canada, Mexico, Central and South America. Because of the collapse of the European market American investors and merchants have been making especially strong efforts to develop these markets. In the Latin American countries the United States has today invested $610,000,000 in public securities and $3,150,000,000 in industries.

IN CANADA.

The last annual report of the Canadian Commissioner of Trade shows the rapidity and extent of the hold the Yankee exploiters have on Canadian resources. The total amount of American capital invested in Canada is more than $2,500,000,000 and is today more than the entire British interest. American investors now hold 18½ per cent or $701,000,000 of Canadian government, provincial and municipal securities as against only 12.8 per cent or $511,000,000 held by British investors. Almost 25 per cent (24.1) of the Canadian Pacific Railway shares are in the hands of American capitalists. American interests are rapidly assuming control of Canada's mines, railways, motor car and accessories industries, meat packing, rubber, paint, metals, pulp and paper, and refined petroleum industries.

In the manufacturing and associated water power industries the American investments are now placed at well over one billion dollars. British investments in similar enterprises are only 350 million dollars. In Canadian public utilities forest, and mining industries American investments are estimated as considerably in excess of British investments.

Sixty-one per cent of the capital invested in the motor car industry was found to be American in 1919. More than 40 per cent of the electrical apparatus, meat packing, rubber, paint, varnish, brass, copper, condensed milk, and refined petroleum are United States owned. In 1920 approximately $250,000,000 of the United States money was invested in the Canadian pulp and paper industry. This was about 80 per cent of the total capital invested in that industry. Approximately one-eighth of the total American trade with the world is with Canada. $979,079,003.00.

(To Be Continued Wednesday)

CLEVELAND LABOR FIGHTS PLAN TO JAIL 6 WORKERS

Then Endorses Project For New Jail

CLEVELAND, April 21.—The Cleveland Federation of Labor at its last meeting passed a resolution condemning the attitude of the authorities in the city of Farrell, Pa., where six members of the South Slavic Federation of the Workers Party will go on trial under the criminal syndicalism law of the state of Pennsylvania. The unions of Cleveland are helping the defense council and several of them have already voted financial assistance, among them the joint board of the Amalgamated, $15; Painters' Local, $25, and Slate and Tile Roofers, $25. An effort is being made to put the case before all trade unions in the city of Cleveland before the trial today.

Build Jail for Themselves.

The federation at the same time voted to indorse a proposition to build a new jail and county building after listening to a representative from the Chamber of Commerce, who, strange as it may seem, came to plead with organized labor for the support of this measure in the city election.

The building tradesmen were unanimous in the support of building a new jail, as it would give more work to them, but warned the Chamber of Commerce representative that if there was going to be any attempt made to erect the building under the so-called open shop the Building Trades Council would be ready to "fight you to the limit, as we are always fighting your Chamber of Commerce and do not trust you."

For Workers Only.

Several embarrassing questions were asked this worthy representative of the capitalist class, as for instance whether only members of the working class would fill the jail, with all of the rich idlers who ought to be in jail going free. He was told by another delegate that the economic society which he was helping to defend was the cause of all the social evils and therefore also the jails.

The opposition was led by a delegate from the printers' union, who accused the Chamber of Commerce of trying to break up the unions, and informed the delegates that these Chamber of Commerce men have all their printing done at a scab shop. The delegates seemed to be very disinterested when speakers were only arguing on the basis of taxes, but were much more enthused when the Chamber of Commerce was assailed as an enemy of labor.

WORKERS IN OHIO PREPARING FOR CLASS F.-L. PARTY

Central Labor Councils Going On Record

CLEVELAND, April 21.—That the organized workers in the state of Ohio are beginning to realize the necessity for independent political action can be judged by the groups of organized labor that have gone on record for a state farmer-labor party and for the June 17 convention.

The Central Labor Councils of Mansfield and Lima have recently indorsed a call for a state party and have elected committees to carry on the work of co-operating with other organizations. A call will be issued in the near future for a state convention, it is expected. The joint board of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers in Cleveland has indorsed a resolution similar to the ones passed by the two central bodies.

The movement for a class farmer-labor party, however, is growing by leaps and bounds. The rank and file of the unions are sick and tired of the old policy and some of them have smelled the trap set in the call, which states only that labor shall go into independent non-political action. The workers fear that an attempt will be made to give over the conference to the C. P. P. A. and indorse McAdoo or some other oily or near-oily candidate, as the electrical workers' international heads have indorsed McAdoo and Coolidge for presidential candidates for the two respective parties.

Last Chance To See The ROBOTS!

Labor Defense Council's Gigantic Production of the Powerful 4-Act Play,

"R.U.R."

C. S. P. S. HALL,
1126 W. 18TH STREET

Wednesday
APR. 23, 8:15 P.M.

A Tale Of Two Republics
RUSSIA AND GERMANY
Coming To
Orchestra Hall, May 14, 1924--at 7 & 9 p. m.
—ONE NIGHT ONLY—
Under the auspices of
The Friends of Soviet Russia and Workers' Germany
Room 303, 166 W. Washington Street
PROCEEDS FOR GERMAN RELIEF.
These pictures were taken in Germany and in Russia.

MASS MEETING---EASTER WEEK CELEBRATION
at EMMET MEMORIAL HALL, Ogden Ave. and Taylor Street
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 23, 1924, 8 P. M.
Principal Speakers:
WM. F. DUNNE and T. J. O'FLAHERTY, Co-Editors of "Irish People"
Hear the Truth About the Irish Question
EVERYBODY WELCOME. ADMISSION FREE.

PROFITEERING WAR CONTRACTS FOR NEXT STRUGGLE UNDER WAY; SHELVE CONSCRIPTION OF LABOR

(By Federated Press.)

WASHINGTON, April 21.—Direct conscription of labor at the time of next war "or national emergency" is reluctantly but surely being abandoned by the strategists of the army general staff, and economic mobilization with a guaranty of fat profits and immediate contract orders, is being substituted. "Patriotic" labor leaders are to deliver the workers to the war crowd, and martial law will do the rest.

The Federated Press is informed that 50 officers have been working full time, and 300 officers part time, during the past year, on plans for the next war mobilization. It is informed that the draft of the detailed contract which is to be signed and delivered to some 6,000 manufacturers in all parts of the country, to be made effective upon the declaration of war, will be completed within a few weeks.

Guarantee Profiteering.

This war supplies contract, far from conscripting the materials and money available in the United States, as has been promised by the military propagandists ever since the world war, will be a definite assurance to the manufacturer that he can operate at a profit and can operate immediately—when war comes. If the business interests of the country line up for a war, and stamp out pacifism at the critical moment, the manufacturers will make their own killing.

Promise is made that the profits will rise with the efficiency of the manufacturer. Costplus contracts will be abandoned, and premium will be laid upon cheapness of production, and upon speed. No guaranty of short hours and high wages is mentioned. Labor must look after its own interests.

Legion's Bill Modified.

This scheme of insuring a greed-inspired clamor for war thruout the country is to be offered as a modification of the American Legion's conscription bill, which was written in the War Department and was introduced in Congress by Senator Capper of Kansas and Representative Johnson of South Dakota. The bill (H. R. 4841) provides that "in the event of a national emergency declared by Congress to exist which in the judgment of the President demands the immediate increase of the military establishment, the President be and he hereby is authorized to draft into the service of the United States such members of the unorganized militia as he may deem necessary; Provided, that all persons drafted into service between the ages of 21 and 30, or such other limits as the President may fix, shall be drafted without exemption on account of industrial occupation."

That last phrase covers labor in general, and is the clause which has struck a snag.

War Contracts in Advance.

Army men say the war machinery could be organized after the declaration of war, and pressure could be brought upon any group of labor or of employers that failed to fall in line. But in the meantime contracts now prepared will have been locked in the office safes of thousands of big manufacturers, and their alluring terms will be known to the directors of tens of thousands of banks, and other thousans of newspaper publishers, political bosses and other molders of public opinion. And in the event of Congress failing to pass this Capper-Johnson bill or any other conscription measure, the powder trains for setting off a war will still have been laid.

Hoover for Dictatorship.

Herbert Hoover, testifying before the House military affairs committee, has shown that he is not satisfied with anything less than full conscription. He would put "war industries" under an individual administrator, and would make the President dictator in time of war. He would empower the President to "fix prices, wages, transportation charges . . . . and to suspend habeas corpus and have generally complete and absolute authority in all ramifications over the whole civilian life, with the provision that he may delegate the authority thru various agencies.

Would Abolish Jury Trials.

"I would favor trial by court-martial for violations of any of the decrees made by the President or his agencies in pursuance of such powers, vested in the President or delegated by him. The law would naturally assume that every person is recruited into the service of the government, and court-martials would necessarily be the means of enforcing it."

CASH BONUS PLAN DOOMED; VETS TO GET INSURANCE

Cal's Tombstone Silence Is Discouraging

WASHINGTON, April 21.—The silence of President Coolidge has killed the cash soldier bonus—even tho a big majority in the Senate favors it.

Just a word from him could revive it, but his closest friends gave assurances today he would not speak that word.

As a result war veterans probably will get a 20-year endowment insurance policy, valued up to $500, depending upon the length of service.

Expect Passage Today.

The bill embodying this plan will probably be passed by the Senate late today or tomorrow. It will be written in almost the same form as that adopted by the House.

If President Coolidge chooses to veto it, as expected, bonus adherents say they will shoot it thru over his objections before Congress adjourns. Admittedly they have the votes to do it.

Democrats have tacitly decided to drop their cash option plan, which would have enabled soldiers to choose between an insurance policy or cash. It is now before the Senate, but it will not be pressed unless unforeseen developments occur.

Cal Silent as Tombstone.

The continued silence of the chief executive in the face of insistent pleas from the Democrats during the last three days has convinced them that Mr. Coolidge would veto the cash option bill even if it passed.

There are not enough proponents of the cash plan to control a two-thirds vote necessary to pass it over his veto.

As soon as the bonus is out of the way the Senate will take up the tax bill. The Army and Navy Department appropriations bill may be sandwiched in between, but leaders expect the tax bill to become the unfinished business before the end of the week.

Clara Kimball Young Better.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., April 21.—Tho still in a serious condition, Clara Kimball Young, film and legitimate stage actress, was reported rallying satisfactorily today from the effects of an operation for removal of an abdominal tumor.

THIRSTY SOULS BEG CONGRESS FOR '2.75' BEER

A. F. of L. In Wet Group Before Committee

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, April 21.— Beer and anti-beer groups battled today before the house judiciary committee in support of their views.

Fifty-nine identical beer bills, all of which would permit the manufacture and sale of a pre-Volsted beverage, were taken up by the committee, while advocates of modification of the Volstead act urged adoption of one of them and drys condemned them all.

The house wet bloc, headed by Representatives Hill, Maryland, and Dyer, Missouri, brought the bills to the committee's attention today at a public hearing. Both Dyer and Hill were scheduled to deliver speeches in behalf of favorable committee action.

A. F. of L. Will Be Heard.

Representatives of the Joint Legislative Committee, American Federation of Labor, the association against the eighteenth amendment, the Constitutional Liberty League of Massachusetts, and the Moderation League, incorporated, will then be heard.

Julian Codman, Boston, a spokesman for the fourth organization, will tell the committee that the modification groups represent a voting strength of five million and that these people regard the Volstead law as a failure.

Representatives of the American Federation of Labor will follow Codman.

Wayne B. Wheeler, leader of the anti-saloon league forces, will tell the committee that the proposed beer modification of the law is only the first wedge which foes of prohibition hope to drive into the law.

"2.75" Beer Is Wet Goal.

The proposed beer bill would amend the Volstead act by defining intoxicating alcohol content to be 2.75 per cent. This 2.75 per cent, once the butt of all ridicule, has now become one of the longed-for goals of those who yearn for beer, however, weak.

How many of your shop-mates read THE DAILY WORKER. Get one of them to subscribe today.

UNCLE WIGGLY'S TRICKS — A LAUGH FOR THE CHILDREN

"That transfer is no good!"
"Are you sure it's no good?"
"It's too old!"
"You may keep it. I get off here. anyhow."

THE DICTATORSHIP OF HUNGER IN GERMANY

forces German workers to labor long hours for small pay. A skilful machinist must work for the same amount of nourishment
2 hours in the United States
7½ hours in Germany.
This enables German Big Business to produce cheaply.
To meet German low prices in the world market, Big Business in other countries must sacrifice profits or reduce the scale of wages to the German level.

forces German working mothers to give away their children. A want ad in a German paper reads:
"Will give away baby immediately after its birth. Necessary clothing available. Offers to be made by letter. Address L. Z. 2172, Agency of Sulz."
Another reads:
"Will give away forever little daughter aged nine months. No compensation expected. Offers to be sent to B. H. 1390, Agency of Lindenthal."

A Defeated Working Class of Germany Is A Menace to the Working Class of America

Three American Soup Kitchens supported by the Committee for International Workers' Aid:
No. 1—Petersburger Platz No. 3, Berlin
No. 2—Aachenerstrasse, Wilmerdorf
No. 3—"New York", Emdenerstrasse 23, Berlin

Committee for International Workers' Aid,
32 South Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Enclosed find $.......... toward the support of American Soup Kitchen No. .... I pledge $.......... monthly toward the support of this kitchen.
NAME..........
ADDRESS..........
CITY.......... STATE.......... D. W.

COMMITTEE FOR INTERNATIONAL WORKERS' AID

THE DAILY WORKER.

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Jingoism In Excelsis

It must be a painful thing to be a 100 per cent American and live in constant fear of blood dilution thru mixture with some other nationality. That the life of the 100 per center is a nightmare of this sort is indicated by the wild alarums now sounded by some of the tribe following the passage of this sort is indicated by the wild alarums now Japanese exclusion act.

A number of the small-caliber statesmen who infest the capitol are proposing now that a soldier be stationed every hundred yards along the Canadian and Mexican borders to keep out any aliens who might be tempted to slip in and the proposal has the enthusiastic support of all the militarists who are quick to seize every opportunity that can be used as an excuse to increase the rank and file of the army and thereby the official caste.

As for the native sons of California who stirred up the Japanese mess they are still standing pat but fate seems to be against them. In addition to the boycott on California products sponsored by the I. W. W. in retaliation for the persecution of their members, California stock has developed hoof and mouth disease and the neighboring commonwealths have thrown a sanitary cordon around the Golden State just as the tourist season is about to begin; the Japanese have also instituted a boycott and, altho the Californian capitalists may deny it, it is going to hurt the California god—business—very severely.

Manuel Quezon, head of the Phillipine independence mission, has also denounced the action of congress and the senate in totally excluding Japanese and he appears to voice the general sentiment of the masses thruout the Orient.

American imperialism may feel strong enough to antagonize the whole world, to shut its doors to the populations it is exploiting by means of huge loans to foreign capitalists and governments but from the Communist point of view American imperialism has, by its catering to the prejudices of the Nordics whose heads are supposed to denote unusual ability to rule, begun to solidify against it not only Europe but Asia as well.

When the masses of the American workers and farmers are called upon to fight the masses of eastern and western nations for the conquest of the world by American finance capital they may not look so lightly upon the hysterical outbreaks of jingoism that mark the present premier position of the United States as the financial overlord of capitalist civilization.

Aiding the Garment Strikers.

The striking garment workers will appreciate the financial support promised them by the last meeting of the Chicago Federation of Labor speaking in the name of organized labor in this city but they would appreciate more and organized labor as a whole would be benefited more by a display of economic power.

The task of getting unions in other industries to strike in sympathy with the garment workers is a little too big in the present stage of the development that the American labor movement but a wholesale violation of the injunction against picketing by officials and members of the local labor organizations would, we believe, be the next best thing. The DAILY WORKER has urged the use of this tactic from the first day the injunction was issued but altho the American Federation of Labor is on record for violation of injunctions, President Gompers came to Chicago, stopped at the Morrison hotel and left again without uttering a single word against the injunction now in force. The tentative plans for a parade of labor organizations thru the loop district in a demonstration against the injunction have also been dropped; all that is left of the plan is the proposal to seat striking garment workers on a float and solicit onlookers for strike donations.

The suggestion of Sam Gordon, sentenced to 30 days in jail by Sullivan for injunction violation, that a float be run denouncing injunctions and injunction judges, received applause in the federation meeting but not approval altho it came the nearest to being anything savoring of a militant nature.

The garment workers will probably win their strike with financial assistance but nothing will have been settled. The injunction will stand to be used again whenever a strike impends.

Nothing is ever settled until it is settled right and injunctions will continue to hamper labor until labor unites against them as the bosses do for them and shows the employers and their kept courts that they will not be bound by legal red tape in their fight against exploitation.

Soviet Russia and British Bankers

We remarked the other day a change in the tone of the British capitalist press when commenting on the Anglo-Russian negotiations and expressed the opinion that the fact that Soviet representatives had shown no disposition to discuss any trade matters until all political questions had been settled, was largely responsible for the change in front.

The London Daily Herald furnishes an additional reason. W. P. Coates has issued a pamphlet entitled "Russia's Counter-Claims" which sets forth with great wealth of detail the facts upon which Soviet Russia's damage case against the government of Great Britain is based. The counter-claims presented by Soviet Russia for injury to property and loss of life during the invasions and counter revolutions engineered and financed by the British government and British capitalists exceed by millions of pounds the British claims arising out of the expropriation of British property owners by the Soviet government. Speaking of the data contained in the Coates pamphlet, the Daily Herald says:

> That Russia has, in international law, a perfectly good case, can scarcely be questioned. No state of war existed between the Soviet Republic and the British Empire. The action of our Government in sending munitions and men to the aid of the various "White" generals was a complete violation of its international duty. At the worst it was murder and piracy. At the best it was the giving of armed assistance to one of the parties in a civil war.
>
> The case of the Alabama is conclusive. We then admitted liability to pay damage for mere negligence in allowing a British-built ship to be used for the destruction of Federal commerce. In the Russian case the British government, not by negligence but by overt acts, was directly responsible for far greater damage done by British ships, munitions and men.
>
> That fact has got to be honestly faced. For any attempt to evade it could only result in the destruction of the country's moral credit. We have ourselves been instrumental in framing the international law on the question. We must accept the law even when it tells against ourselves.
>
> Mr. Coates' pamphlet—with a preface by the chairman of the Trades Union Congress—does face the facts. And it deserves careful reading, not only by everyone who wants to understand the forthcoming negotiations, but by everyone who wants to realize what vile work was done in the name of this country by the men who were so recently its rulers and who aspire to rule it again.

Just before the negotiations began the MacDonald government was presented with a memorandum signed by London's leading bankers urging it to make no concessions to the Soviet representatives and the British capitalist press applauded loudly. The statement in the Daily Herald is evidently a warning to the financial fraternity that in the matter of dealing on a basis of equality with Soviet Russia and the recognition of the justice of the Russian claims for the murder, ravage and rapine perpetrated by agents of British capitalism, the labor wing of the Labor party is going to stand for no nonsense.

Art and The Boss Class

Five hundred workers are on strike in Pullman and the police prevent the showing of Karl Capek's "Robots" in that industrial suburb. It is taxing our credulity a little too much to believe that the policemen themselves had discovered that the Capek play contains a revolutionary message and it follows therefore that the censorship was exercised at the behest of the industrial magnates of that community.

We hear a good deal about the impartiality of art—especially when artists for one reason or another see fit to glorify some phase of the existing system; "Rossum's Universal Robots" is art but it is not impartial; it strikes a great blow at the automatonizing process to which the workers are subjected by modern industrial capitalism and no worker can see the play without having at least a spark of hope arouse in his breast.

It was probably a wise thing that the Pullman rulers did, viewing the incident from their standpoint, but we want to take this opportunity to point out to our artistic friends who balk sometimes at the eminently practical character of the Communist movement that the emancipation of the artists of the pen, brush and chisel can be accomplished only by alliance with the working class. The artists are no more free under capitalism than are the wage-earners, as the Pullman incident shows.

A policemen, taking his orders from the master of thousands of wave-slaves, makes no distinction between a great work of art like Capek's play and the utterances of a soap-boxer if his bosses discover that art too can endanger the grip of the capitalists on the minds of the masses.

The production of Capck's "Robots" was stopped in Pullman Sunday but the process of robotising the workers there is carried on at full speed.

Perhaps "Hell and Maria" Dawes is favored as running-mate for Coolidge because they need someone who can talk language the cabinet can understa

Progressives--Liberals--and Communists

By TOM MATTHEWS.

IN the woefully reactionary American labor movement a leader need not stand far in advance of his fellows to gain a reputation for progressiveness. In fact, to differ from the trade union bureaucracy on even one fundamental issue stamps a trade unionist as being progressive.

John Fitzpatrick became an outstanding progressive thru his stand for independent political action and his implied support of industrial unionism. John Brophy became a "progressive" by supporting nationalization of the coal mines. William H. Johnson is regarded as a progressive even today because of his support in the past for industrial unionism thru amalgamation, independent political action, and recognition of Soviet Russia.

Judging by the records of such progressives as these, we may safely say that the progressive gains his reputation by taking a stand more or less in advance of the crowd on certain vital questions affecting the welfare of the labor movement. (We see this to be true equally on the political field, where La Follette wins renown thru taking a position far in advance of the Republican party, while even Hiram Johnson lays some claim to progressiveness by differing with the Republican machine to some slight degree.)

Words Versus Deeds.

Wherein does the progressive trade unionist differ from the Communist trade unionist?

John Fitzpatrick became one of the foremost exponents of the idea of independent political action in the American trade union movement. He went even so far as co-operate with the Communists in the calling of a great national convention for the purpose of forming a mass Farmer-Labor Party. Yet when the convention convened with 700 delegates and the formation of such a party became an immediate possibility, Fitzpatrick "backslid" and in so doing he "slid" so far as even to denounce the very Communists with whom he had co-operated in calling the convention. Why?

John Brophy collaborated in a program for the nationalization of the coal mines for the consideration of the Miners' Union. Yet when the time came for Brophy to put up a fight he deserted the ship and defended the Lewis administration, which had sunk a knife into his program. Why?

William H. Johnson succeeded in getting together an organization representative of over a million organized workers for "progressive political action" and was himself elected chairman of that organization, yet we see that organization refusing to move forward to independent political action, while its leaders indorse the discredited McAdoo for the presidency of the United States. Why?

Liberal Nonsense.

Certain liberals claim that such conditions are purely the results of "Communist interference."

"If the Communists would keep their hands off and not try to force the movement ahead too fast," these liberals say, "such denouncements would not occur."

To liberals who stand off afar and study surface eruptions thru field glasses, such reasoning may seem logical, but to those who actually participate in the broad labor movement, it is nothing more than sheer nonsense.

As a matter of fact, these liberals themselves play a more important role in connection with the treason of the progressives, when such occurs, than we Communists may wish to admit. It would seem strange indeed, if a progressive, about to embark upon some great national undertaking in co-operation with the Communists, should not be affected by the continual warnings and insinuations, whispered and open, of the liberals:

"Look out for these Communists. They will try to lead the movement too far ahead."

"Be careful or those Communists will capture the movement away from you."

"Those Communists take all their orders from Moscow. Those Russians don't understand the problems you are facing. They will lead you into a blind alley if you don't watch out, etc., etc."

Rare indeed, is the progressive who is so well ballasted as to pay no attention to such underhanded propaganda as is continually being carried on by these liberals.

Fear of the Reaction.

While this poisonous propaganda of the liberals has a telling effect on the progressives, it is not always the principal cause of traitorous actions.

Every leader derives a certain pleasure and personal satisfaction from his "leadership." To John Fitzpatrick the presidency of the Chicago Federation of Labor is the "be all and the end all here." William H. Johnson regards the presidency of the International Association of Machinists no less highly.

(The same may prove true in the case of La Follette. He is not overly anxious to give up the committee chairmanships which fall to his lot as a Republican leader.)

To these gentlemen their positions are something tangible, something which they possess here and now. As one so-called liberal has unwittingly expressed it, they fear having to give up these positions to enter "the desert, full of wild tribes, with whom responsible trade unionists cannot possibly co-operate."

"Responsible trade unionists" cannot co-operate with the Communists, according to this liberal, for they might lose their positions of responsibility and be "kicked out of the American Federation of Labor."

With the proper interpretation placed upon his high-sounding words, this liberal is eminently correct. The "practical progressive" prefers his position of responsibility in the old movement to the position of leadership in the new, for the former means a regular salary as long as he "behaves", while the latter may call for that sacrifice which always falls to the lot of the pioneer. It does not matter that he may be "responsible" to the Gompers' bureaucracy rather than to the rank and file.

Communists Willing to Co-operate.

Treason and betrayal are to be expected of the progressives, yet the Communists will cooperate with them in spite of that possibility. Even tho a progressive be right on only one issue, the Communists will co-operate with him on that issue and go down the line for it. Whether it be for amalgamation of the trade unions, recognition of Soviet Russia, protection of the foreign-born workers, organization of the unorganized, or for any other issue vital to the labor movement the Communists will be found willing at all times to co-operate to the limit of their ability and patience.

But to all such progressives we Communists say: "We are only too glad to co-operate with you in any undertaking for the good of the broad labor movement, and so long as you stay true to the cause our assistance can be taken for granted. When, however, you should choose to betray the movement we have jointly initiated, we shall consider it our duty to go ahead without you. If you betray the cause, we will only feel that we must strive all the harder for its success. So far as we are concerned, the only limit to your leadership is your own ability, but we shall not hesitate to take over the leadership of the movement if you should try to betray it or lead it back into the swamps of reaction."

Communists Carry On.

When John Fitzpatrick deserted the cause of independent political action, the Communists stepped into the breach he left open and made possible the formation of the Federated Farmer-Labor Party.

When John Brophy betrayed the issue of Nationalization of the coal mines, the Communists carried on the fight and made nationalization a living issue thruout the Mine Workers' Union.

When William H. Johnson's "Conference for Progressive Political Action" declared for the continuation of the time-worn policy of "rewarding friends and punishing enemies," the Communists carried on the struggle for the workers and farmers' party within and without the C. P. P. A.

Future Treason Expected.

We can expect some of the progressives in the future to return to the camp of Reaction, just as they have done in the past.

That does not necessarily mean, however, that the progressives are hopelessly lost to the movement when they stray away. If the lost progressive is sincere in his intentions—if he has the welfare of the broad labor movement at heart—it is entirely possible that sooner or later he may realize the enormity of his mistake and again take the lead.

In fact, we have the right to expect (if our movement has the sound foundation we believe it to have) that some golden day there will appear a number of progressives who will kick over the traces and announce openly and without reservation his conversion to Communism. When that happens an entirely different complexion will be placed on the American labor.

The Communist work for the advancement of the broad labor movement must go on, with or without the progressives. We prefer to have them go along with us, and we will even make minor concessions for the sake of their co-operation, but under no circumstances will we follow them on any trail which leads away from the American labor movement.

Literature - - Music - - Drama

MUSIC.

An Arabian Night's Fantasy

By ALFRED V. FRANKENSTEIN.

Rimsky-Korsakoff's "Scheherezade," a work in four movements descriptive of the Arabian Nights was played on the twenty-seventh regular program of the Chicago Symphony orchestra at Orchestra Hall on April 18 and 19. Few composers have written more brilliant Oriental work of the Russian composer. Thruout all the movements, binding them together, is a theme in a sole violin, representative of the Sultana Scheherezade telling her marvelous stories. The first movement describes the sea, and the ship of Sinbad. Undulating rhythms of water play back and forth across the orchestra, with a heavy, stormy figure breaking in at times.

The second movement is a magical one, containing the mystery and sorcery of many of the tales of Scheherezade. It brings up visions of genii conjured out of jars, and of the vast monsters of Arabian legend. The last section tells of a festival at Bagdad, in light, sensuous dance rhythms, and then suddenly switches to a big, culminating climax, telling how Sinbad's ship is wrecked at the foot of a mountain.

Rimsky-Korsakoff was a master of brilliant orchestration, and his mastery was exercised to the fullest in the composition of this suite. But at the same time the music he created is terrifically difficult to play.

A Victory Ball.

Following this was one of the few important musical works directly inspired by the recent war, "A Victory Ball," by Ernest Schelling, the American pianist. Schelling's composition is intended to illustrate a poem by Alfred Noyes. It might not be amiss to quote a stanza or two from Noyes.

"The cymbals crash and the dancers walk,
With long silk stockings and arms of chalk,
Butterfly skirts, and white breasts bare,
And shadows of dead men watching 'em there.

• • • • • •

"'Pish,' said a statesman standing near,
'I'm glad they can busy their thoughts elsewhere!
We mustn't reproach 'em. They're young, you see.'
'Ah,' said the dead men, 'so were we!'

• • • • • •

"Victory! Victory!! On with the dance.
Back to the jungle the new beasts prance!
Watching the fun of the Victory Ball!'"

Ernest Schelling's musical version of this text takes the form of a sort of jazz polonaise, suddenly interrupted by bugle calls and a muffled drum. Follows a weird and ghostly march, with the insistent sounding of three snare drums. This dies away, and the dance is resumed.

"Parsifal"

Three excerpts from Wagner's "Parsifal" followed. "Parsifal" was the last completed work of Richard Wagner, a music drama of religious symbolism. It is interesting to see the change in the German composer's genius as he became successful and honored. As a young man he was a close personal friend and disciple of Michel Bakunin, and author of the fiery pamphlet "Art and Revolution," on account of which he was banished from Germany. It was at this time that he wrote the Niblung cycle, big, vital music, but essentially human, into which Bernard Shaw reads an elaborate political allegory.

But the successful Wagner, at the end of his life, is not concerned with men. His genius for musical creation had in no way changed, but his subject deals with Christ, and the mystic and exalted phase of the Christ myth.

As a memorial to Charles Villiers Stanford of London, who died three weeks ago, the concert opened with his first Irish rhapsody. It is tuneful music, but rather drawn out and tiresome.

The concert of next week will be the last of the season. It will open with the Beethoven third "Leonore" overture, followed by the Brahms fourth symphony, Debussy's Spanish suite, the "Ride of the Valkyries" from Wagner's "Die Walkuere", and the same composer's overture to "Tannhaeuser".

LOOK, WHAT A MAN.

By OSKAR KANEHL.

In the court between hired-barracks.
Crammed with warlike slaves.
It bristles with arms.
Bloodthirstiness is screaming stone-walls high.
They bring a man in work-frock.
With kicks and butt-end-blows.
At the wall.
The voice of a boy commands.
Crying pell-mell.
"He has turned off the people. The instigator."
Steel-helmets swarm around him. Threatening.
"He is a robber. A Communist. Their leader."
"Are you that?"—"Yes, I am."
A hired-slave spits amidst his face.
The horde squalls.
"The Spartacist-chieftain, slay him."
And they beat him.
That his pale head of a saint is blood-overrunning.
He doesn't defend himself. He isn't angry.
He is alone. Between beasts.
Look, what a man.
At the wall. Hands up.
"Their chieftain!"
"We will divide his clothes."
Shots are cracking in the noise.
He, at the wall falls ahead on the pavement.
And lies dead.
Rankly of achievements the murderer-pack is raving over him away.
In the fourth story on the window wives are weeping.
Maria, his mother.
And Magdalen.

(Transl. Paul Acel.)

Claim They Have Her.

NEW YORK, April 21.—Celia Cooney, for whom a nation-wide search has been under way as New York's bobbed hair bandit, has been captured at Jacksonville, Fla., according to advices to the police here. She was captured with her husband, Edward Cooney, it was said.

Baseball Season Opens.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 21.—William Pennington, 12, died today from injuries received when struck by a baseball while he was playing.

MENTIONING THE MOVIES

By PROJECTOR.

"UNDER THE RED ROBE"—NO REVOLT FILM.

This is Hearst's latest venture in the field of "heroic" film. The principal character is a down-at-the-heels nobleman who saves his own neck by turning stool pigeon against the rebels who were plotting against King and Cardinal. He tackles the job in approved style, by getting into the confidence of the conspirators thru an inn brawl brought on by indiscreet public avowal of their cause. He then vamps the sister of the rebel leader, learns from her the hiding place of her brother, and proceeds to arrest him on the Cardinal's warrant.

When he gets to the very gates of Paris, however, his love for the girl whose confidence he betrayed, impels him to another double-cross and he goes back to take his punishment. The Cardinal's sudden fall from grace has stripped him of the power to carry out his sentence, so instead the "hero" is rewarded for his "fidelity" to the Cardinal during the dark day. In thé end, the King himself engineers the clinch.

Robert Mantell invests Richelieu with a dignity seldom seen on the screen. Most of the other actors look very uncomfortable in their costumes—or is it perhaps their role? Alma Rubens, playing the conspirator's sister, is strikingly beautiful, but Mary MacLaren, from whom one might expect much in the role, is a very much ill-at-ease Anne of Austria. The only set-off against the glorification of the Cardinal and his stool-pigeon is the contemptuous role or royalty in general thru the picture. Unfaithful, cowardly, indecisive, useless appendages, the Kings and Dukes and their retinue fuss and fume while the Cardinal in building up his governmental machine, employs every art and wile dear to the ways of the political faction builder.

The picture is said to have cost a million and a half. The front page space and service of high priced cartoonists, special writers, and other hangers-on of the Hearst machine, must cost as much more. "Heroism" of this kind generally comes high. Bought and paid for.

• • •

A theatre in Philadelphia recently used a couple of bales of German marks on which to imprint its throw-aways for the picture "Why Worry?". The fellow who is compelled to worry is the German worker, paid in this depreciated junk, and saddled with its weight by Hell an' Maria Dawes.

How many of your shop-mates read THE DAILY WORKER. Get one of them to subscribe today.

THE DAILY WORKER
RAISES THE STANDARD
FOR A WORKERS' AND
FARMERS' GOVERNMENT

THE DAILY WORKER

Entered as Second-class matter September 21, 1923, at the Post Office at Chicago, Illinois under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Workers! Farmers! Demand:
The Labor Party
Amalgamation
Organization of Unorganized
The Land for the Users
The Industries for the Workers
Protection of the Foreign-Born
Recognition of Soviet Russia

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PULLMAN STRIKERS CLAIM IT'S A FIGHT TO LAST DITCH AGAINST THE STOP WATCH

"It's a fight for our last drop of blood!"

That's the way the strikers in the car works department of the Pullman Company label their struggle against this notorious labor-crushing corporation.

It all came out at the strikers' daily meeting, yesterday, at 158 E. 107th street, when the strikers received the report of the meeting of their representatives with the "company committee."

The spokesman for the Pullman Company, including A. B. Gunn, general efficiency and production manager, and C. D. McLaren, had proposed to the strike committee that the strikers go back to their jobs, and that they accept the cut proposed, of 15 to 45 per cent.

Urge Stop Watch System.

The fawning officials stated that they would have the stop watch system installed and that this would speed up the men so that they could make more money.

When this statement was made to the strikers at their mass meeting, one of the men spontaneously broke out with: "That's the system they've been using to get every drop of blood we've got".

And then another striker chimed in with: "And now they are trying to get the last drop".

Go En Masse For Wages.

This morning, April 23rd, is pay-day in the Pullman plant, and the strikers are going en masse to get what is coming to them. The Pullman workers are paid twice each month. The 500 strikers planned yesterday to meet this morning at 7:30 o'clock at the corner of Cottage Grove Avenue and 111th St., and march together to the paymaster's office.

They are going in a body to get their wages as a precaution against the company officials trying to deal with the strikers individually.

Hegewisch Strike Grows.

The strike at Hegewisch is still on, with new men joining the ranks hourly, the same as in Pullman.

It is reported that many other departments in the huge car works, in addition to those which the strikers left, have been crippled by the strike, so that thousands of workers are idle as a result. In fact, production in the whole plant is gradually coming to a standstill.

(Continued on Page Two)

BIGGEST FINANCIERS, INDUSTRIALISTS, ARE PULLMAN DIRECTORS

Some of America's greatest bankers and industrialists, from the Morgans to the Vanderbilts, are to be found on the Board of Directors of the Pullman Company, against which another strike has broken out in its own home town—Pullman, Illinois. The list of financial pirates who make up the board of directors of the Pullman Company is as follows:

Robert T. Lincoln, an inglorious son of the Civil War president, Abraham Lincoln.

J. Pierpont Morgan, of the international banking house of Morgan & Co.

W. Seward Webb.
John J. Mitchell.
Chauncey Keep.
George F. Baker.
John S. Runnells.
J. A. Spoor.
Harold S. Vanderbilt.
E. F. Carry.
A. O. Choate.
G. F. Balser, Jr.

The Pullman Company operates extensive shops at Michigan City, Ind., as well as at Pullman, Ill.

PULLMAN STRIKE ALARMS BIG ANTI-UNION COMPANY; BOSS SAYS THEY MAY COMPROMISE

The Pullman Company—for the 57 years of its existence fighting labor unions—is trying hard to hide its alarm at the spreading of the strike begun among the riveters, buckers and heaters at the Pullman plant of southside Chicago.

One of the riveters brought the strikers' grievances to F. L Simmons, Supervisor of Industrial Relations for the Pullman Company, at his office in the Pullman Building, 79 East Adams street, according to a special interview given the DAILY WORKER by Mr. Simmons yesterday. The riveter said that he had received a 9 per cent cut, reducing his wages from $12.50 per day to $11.37, by Mr. Simmons' figures.

Pullman Speeding.

The supervisor suggested that the man make up the difference due to wage cut by speeding up, putting out more work in his 9-hour day. The riveter immediately protested that this was impossible with the time he lost going from job to job in the plant. For each job he has to sign a new contract, on his own time, as he is paid only for work put out, not for hours on the job. All the men striking are on a piece work basis, Mr. Simmons stated." Of course this means keen competition among the men striving to keep up with the specially-paid fast pace-setter.

Pullman and Pinkerton.

The Pullman Company was one of the first great monopoly business institutions in this country. It played a prominent part against the workers in the great railroad strike in 1877, employing Pinkerton detectives as spies and sluggers and using the po-

(Continued from Page One)

KANSAS SCHOOLS FORCED TO OPEN DOORS TO NEGROES

Segregation Receives Big Set Back.

(Special to The Daily Worker)

COFFEYVILLE, Kan., April 22.—Immediately upon the publication of the recent court decision here against the segregation of Negro children in Kansas schools, many towns in the state opened their doors to colored pupils for the first time.

In Wichita the colored children had been denied the use of the swimming pool and other advantages. The Board of Education has now wiped out all discrimination, according to Elisha Scott of Scott and Vandyne, attorneys who handled the case for the National Assoc. for the Advancement of Colored People.

NEW YORK, April 22.—According to the school reports from Georgia received by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, Negroes are grossly discriminated against in that state in the appropriation of school funds.

WOW! JUST TAKE LOOK AT LONG LIST OF CRIMES AND MISDEMEANORS THAT THIS HONORABLE JUDGE COMMITTED

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, April 22. — Impeachment charges against Federal District Judge W. E. Baker of the Northern District of West Virginia, were filed with the speaker of the House of Representatives today, by District Attorney W. T. Brown of the same district.

The charges were formally referred to the House Judiciary Committee by Speaker Gillett.

Brown charged Judge Baker with drunkenness, confiscation and consumption of seized liquors, illegal imprisonment of citizens, irregularities in certifying his expense accounts and other high crimes and misdemeamors.

St. Paul Meet to See 5,000 on June 17th

Gathering Belongs to Producing Masses

ST. PAUL, Minn., April 22.—Altho the official call for the June 17th convention has been in the mails but a few days, the office of the arrangements committee is being flooded with inquiries and pledges of support from all sections of the country.

One farmer from North Dakota writes, "We realize that a great National Farmer-Labor Party is the only hope of the farmers and industrial workers and you can count on the farmers in this state being present if they have to slap another mortgage on their farms to get there. We can't be any worse off than we are now."

Rank and File Convention.

The question asked most frequently is for the basis of representation for various organizations in the convention. The convention to be held in St. Paul on June 17 is distinctly a rank and file convention. In Minnesota, as well as in the other northwest states where successful farmer-labor parties are in existence, experience has shown that, to be successful, this new movement must have its roots firmly planted among the workers and farmers. As soon as the leadership is transferred to a group at the top, the interest and enthusiastic support of the workers and farmers is lost.

The basis of representation was therefore fixed so that every organized unit of workers or farmers could be represented in the convention. Every local union, central body, state federation, farmer organization, cooperative or association of professional men or women agreeing to the platform as contained in the call and committed to the building of an independent political movement in opposition to the two old parties will be given one delegate. This is expected to bring five thousand delegates here, who after participating in the nomination of candidates, will go back to all sections of the country enthused with the convention and ready to do their share in building this new movement.

State political organizations having legal standing are entitled to five delegates, without legal standing one delegate. International or national unions and national political parties are entitled to five delegates.

Farmers Given Consideration.

In order to overcome the fact that the farmers were not organized as well as the industrial workers, a special basis of representation was devised for them which provides that any group of twenty-five farmers may send a delegate to represent them in the convention, provided that they are not represented thru some other organization from their county.

Each state has been allotted a definite number of votes in the convention based on their political vote plus one vote for each five thousand votes cast for the progressive candidate receiving the highest number of votes in the 1922 elections in their state. The votes allotted to each state will be divided up equally among all the delegates present in the convention from that state. Delegates from national organizations will cast their votes independent of the state vote.

This assures a convention that will be truly representative. Yet it is arranged in such a way that it cannot be deflected from its goal of building a real farmer-labor movement. The only elements who can capture it are the producing masses and to them it rightfully belongs.

Sugar Workers In Armed Battle With Bosses In Mexico

(By The Federated Press)

MEXICO CITY, April 22.—Armed conflict between the workers and the officials of the American Sugar Co. of Los Mochis, Sinaloa, is raging. The company refuses a three-shift system of eight hours instead of two-shift system of 12 hours.

The president and his armed guards who started the attack, are barricaded in the main building to hold off the counter attack of the workers. Several deaths on both sides have been reported. Mexican federal troops are coming to the aid of the company.

Coolidge Regime Gives Its Official Sanction to Morgan-Dawes Scheme

GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS AND EMPLOYES SHOWN AS BOOZE RECIPIENTS

WASHINGTON, April 22.—More government officials and employes were named as recipients of liquor seized by the Department of Justice at the hearing of the Senate Daugherty investigating committee.

Warren W. Grimes, department attorney, told the committee that Frank Burke, former chief of the bureau of investigation, ordered large quantities of the seized liquor from a warehouse where it was stored, part of it to his home.

Special Department Agent Ahern and a "Dr. James T. Mitchell" of Washington were also named by Grimes as receivers of some of the liquor.

So far as department records of an investigation of the disappearance of the liquor show, Grimes said, none of it went to the house of E. B. McLean on H street here, while former Attorney General Daugherty and Jess Smith were living there. J. M. Boucher, a department employe, yesterday testified that he had delivered several quarts of it there.

POVERTY, MOTHER OF PROSTITUTION GERMAN SHOWS

Int'l. Workers Aid Gives Proof Of This.

By LOUIS P. LOCHNER.

(Staff Correspondent of the Fed. Press)

BERLIN, April 22.—A grim contribution to the question, Why Girls Become Prostitutes, is made by a Berlin physician, Dr. Minna Flake, who lectured on behalf of the International Workers' Aid before a local teachers' association. Citing example after example from her medicinal practice, she showed that it is almost invariably economic need that forces girls upon the streets and into houses of prostitution.

Without a word of comment, simply adding case after case, Dr. Flake gave one of the most stirring addresses ever heard by the teachers. Here are but three cases which she cited, which I give in verbatim translation:

Case I.—"A. G., aged 16. Cash girl in a store. She is found guilty of a minor theft, a ribbon or a pair of gloves, and is fired. She finds a new job but, altho reliable and satisfactory in every way, is dismissed immediately when the management hears of her previous offense. She finds no work, and is scolded at home because she increases the economic difficulties of the family by eating without earning her board. She grows despondent and disappears. She is next heard of as a prostitute."

Case II.—"A. K., aged 17. Intolerable conditions at home. Embittered by hunger, the family quarrels constantly, each blaming the other. The girl serves as maid till November, 1923, but after that tries in vain to find a position. She spends the night in the 'rescue mission,' where all her things are stolen. Then she falls ill with grippe and, as she comes home from the hospital, entirely destitute, the family denies her admission. She now earns her living as a girl of the street."

Case III.—"R. S., aged 15. A case of hopeless loneliness; the mother dead, the father blind, nobody cares about the child, she hasn't any friend and no one to counsel her. She ends as a prostitute. The money thus earned is used either to purchase food or else, since she has an irrepressible desire for something to cheer her up, to visit the movies."

How many of your shop-mates read THE DAILY WORKER. Get one of them to subscribe today.

"CAUTIOUS CAL," BEFORE KEPT SCRIBES CALLS ON BANKERS TO AID WALL STREET TO CHAIN EUROPE TO U. S. IMPERIALISM

NEW YORK CITY, April 22.—Wall Street's efforts to turn Western Europe into a vassal state of American imperialism, received the full endorsement of the Coolidge republican administration here today.

President Cal Coolidge, speaking before the pick of the kept editors of the nation, at the Associated Press luncheon here today, called up America's bankers to make a large loan to Germany, to assure complete success of the Morgan-Dawes plan.

"I trust that private American capital will be willing to participate in advancing this loan (to Germany under the Dawes plan). Sound business reasons exist why we should participate in financing the work of peace in Europe."

While "Cautious Cal" did not espouse the candidacy of "Hell and Maria" Dawes for the vice-presidency, he held important political conferences while in the city. It is taken for granted that the "Coolidge-Dawes" ticket to be urged at the Cleveland Republican Convention was given thoro consideration.

Coolidge tried to brush aside the numerous scandals that his administration has inherited from the Harding regime, the "most corrupt the nation has ever seen." He tried to assure the capitalist press lackeys listening to him that the era of corruption in Washington old party politics was passing.

Taking up first the scandals, Mr. Coolidge said their genesis lay in the "easy money" era begotten of the war and declared that it was not surprising some government officials had been corrupted.

"From all of this sordidness, the affairs of government, of course, suffered," said the president. "In some of it a few public officers were guilty participants. But the wonder is not that this was so much or so many, rather than it has been so little and so few. The encouraging thing at present is the evidence of a well-nigh complete return to normal methods of action and a sane public opinion."

"Law of Service."

Bloc and minorities must not expect his help, the president said, in raiding the public treasury for money to carry out their projects. Declaring that bill now before congress for projects backed by minorities would spell financial disaster to the nation if their $3,600,000,000 total was appropriated, he said:

"The law of service must be applied to this situation. At present our country does not need a greater outlay of expense, but a greater application of constructive economy."

He made in this connection a passing reference to the bonus but did not reveal his attitude on the insurance plan bonus bill now in its final stages in congress.

On taxes the president criticized congress for its failure "up to the present time accurately to comprehend and expeditiously to minister to the need of taxation reform," but said he believed in spite of this there would be tax reduction. He assailed the opponents of the Mellon plan, who, he said, were assuming the country wanted to evade the law of service and sought the benefits of government without paying for that government.

Sticks With Rich.

He said the idea that taxes on the great mass of the people could be cut and more taxes extracted from the rich was an unworkable principle.

He assured his hearers that fundamentally America is sound, its government is in honest hands and its business "including the owners, managers and employes, representatives of honorable and patriotic motives."

Turning then to foreign affairs, the president, after repeating that the League of Nations is dead so far as the United States is concerned, paid high tribute to Secretary Hughes for initiating the idea of the experts' conference on reparations and lent impetus to the Dawes vice-presidential boom by highly praising the work of Dawes and his associates in Europe.

Mr. Coolidge than warmly urged that American bankers make a large loan to Germany, to assure complete success of the Dawes plan. American gold can be of more use abroad than piled up at home, he said, emphasizing again the need of service.

(Continued on Page Two)

JUDGE FOELL FORCES STRIKERS TO PROMISE TO REFRAIN FROM PICKETING AS POSTPONEMENT MADE

Judge Charles M. Foell postponed for at least a week the cases of the fifty garment strikers before him yesterday charged with violating the injunction against picketing.

Before Judge Foell postponed the cases he took good care to force the strikers to promise that they would not return to the picket line until their cases are disposed of.

Evidently afraid to face the issue, clearly put before him by the DAILY WORKER, Judge Foell's postponements are looked on as an attempt to escape the odium which the DAILY WORKER has been heaping on him as the employers' "Injunction Judge."

Turns to Jury Tral.

The evidence is completed in the cases of the first group of 13 strikers who appeared before Foell last week. Altho all the witnesses have been heard and the cases would have been quickly completed yesterday morning with the summing up of the two lawyers, Judge Foell declined to finish the cases, pleading he had a jury trial which was more important.

Twelve more cases come up before Judge Sullivan this morning. These are the first cases of the strikers which have come before "Dennie" since his vacation. Hyman Brothers are bringing the charges against the strikers before Judge Sullivan, and Leo Le Bosky will be their lawyer.

The cases brought by the Graceline Dress Company, which are in the hands of Dudley Taylor, and the cases of the Francine Frock Company, with Charles Hyde as the attorney, have also been postponed until April 29, by Judge Foell.

Gunmen Assault Striker.

Gunmen and thugs in the employ of the garment bosses increased their activities yesterday. One of the strikers was assaulted by a cowardly gang of gunmen on West Washington street, who were quickly driven away. Four other strikers, out automobile riding, were hailed into court on absolutely groundless charges, reported to have been brought by hangers-on of State's Attorney Robert E. Crowe. They were indicted by the grand jury.

(Continued on Page Two)

Foell Injunction Is Unable To Hurt Strike Of The Retail Clerks

The strike of the Retail Clerks' union is progressing favorably in spite of the injunction issued last week, by Judge Charles M. Foell, prohibiting picketing. Winnick, of the Retail Clerks' union, declares that Ossey Brothers' two stores on South Halsted Street have hired scab labor, but he looks for an early and favorable settlement of the strike, nevertheless.

BELGIUM LOSES INDEPENDENCE TO J. P. MORGAN

Banker's Big Loans Give Him the Power

By A. HABARU.

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BRUSSELS, Belgium, April 22.—The Morgan interests have gained control of the Belgian government as they have of France, by extending credits, I am informed. The rise of the Belgian franc is not due to a sounder economic and financial policy of the Belgian government, therefore, but is due to the extension of credits to Belgium by the Morgan banks.

The amount of the Morgan credits remains secret, and the government is denying that such credits have been extended. We understand, however, that negotiations have been undertaken with English as well as American bankers which grant Belgium the same credits that have been given France.

WEST VIRGINIA COAL MINERS THANK DAILY WORKER FOR AID GIVEN RELIEF

The DAILY WORKER has just received a letter from Local Union, No. 1425, United Mine Workers of America, at Ohley, West Va., carrying the seal of the union, and voicing the appreciation of the coal miners of this district for the aid given the relief drive by the DAILY WORKER. The letter in part follows:

Ohley, West Va., April 21, 1924.

"Editors, the DAILY WORKER: Our Miners' Relief Committee, at a special meeting, attended by delegates of the two local unions, Nos. 1425 and 3660, voted to send you resolutions thanking you for publishing our appeal, for the support of our members and their families in their long struggle.

"The situation never changes and at the present time it is very critical. There are many sick children and no prospects of a settlement with the mine owners.

"Fraternally yours, Miners' Relief Committee.

"J. Charles Bell, Chairman."

THE DAILY WORKER IS THE ONLY CHICAGO PAPER COVERING PULLMAN STRIKE

CHICAGO TRIBUNE SPITS LIES ABOUT RUSSIAN CHILDREN

Mum About Suffering In America

On Friday, April 11, the Chicago Tribune printed two pictures in its pictorial section showing the suffering of Russian children, plus the imagination of the paid newspaper liars. The captions which go with these pictures speak of the nationalization of children.

This is the latest invention of the enemies of Soviet Russia and recalls the story that had such a wide circulation about the nationalization of women. It may be true that there is still a certain amount of suffering among children in Soviet Russia. But the Tribune fails to speak of the millions of child laborers in this country who slave away in the factories and on the fields for a mere pittance, living under the most frightful conditions.

While U. S. Kids Are Homeless.

The Tribune fails to speak of the thousands of homeless waifs in this country, the wealthiest of capitalist countries. There is no mention anywhere in the Chicago Tribune about the children of the hundreds of thousands of unemployed in this country. Plenty of pictures could be printed showing the suffering of children in this country, or in other capitalist countries. It is not out of pity that the hypocritical Chicago Tribune carries those pictures of Russian children. It is simply part of the campaign of the capitalist press to discredit the first workers' republic.

The Chicago Tribune is one of the worst enemies of the working class of this or any country; it has never once suggested that the United States ought to recognize Soviet Russia. Recognition of Russia by the United States and the resultant trade would aid Soviet Russia to recuperate entirely from the last vestiges of the ravages wrought by the world war, civil war, foreign invasion, blockade, famine.

Russian Trade—U. S. Jobs.

Trade with America would mean machinery for Russia, it would mean an increase of production and further improvement of conditions. Trade with Russia would be a benefit to American workers, it would give employment to hundreds of thousands of workers in this country who are at present out of work. Trade with Russia would relieve the suffering of the children of the hundreds of thousands of unemployed in this country. But the Chicago Tribune does not speak of these things. It specializes in lies about the first workers' republic. It is true that Soviet Russia has not completely recovered, but Russia is on the upgrade, while other capitalist countries, notably Germany, are on the downgrade.

Indignation Caused By Stopping of Film For German Relief

The Chamber of Commerce of Decatur, Ill., stepped in and prevented the showing on Saturday, April 19, of the film, "Russia and Germany—a Tale of Two Republics," on the pretext that there is Communist propaganda in this film, which is being shown in order to save German children from starving.

Banned in Decatur.

This film was to have been seen at the Decatur High School, but was withdrawn at the last moment by J. J. Richeson, superintendent of schools, who did not lay the matter before the board of education, but acted upon the request of John McEvoy, president of the Chamber of Commerce of Decatur. It was impossible to get another hall in the short notice given, and more than 600 people were turned away. Tremendous feeling has been generated by this despicable action, and there is a storm of indignation in Decatur, with the people there clamoring for the picture. A number of workers in Decatur, thoroly aroused by the unspeakable action of the Chamber of Commerce, and realizing that the only way to fight the chambers of commerce and the capitalist class in general is by joining the Communist movement, are asking for admission into the Workers Party.

This film will be shown in spite of any chambers of commerce. It is being shown all over the country, and this is the first time that any hindrance has been put in its way.

Nation-Wide Demand.

The Amalgamated Clothing Workers of Boston has rented it for the May 1 festival, and other organizations are preparing to rent the picture. It will be shown in Chicago on May 14 at Orchestra Hall. The first showing in New York will be at the Central Opera House, 205 East 67th street, Friday evening, May 9, at which occasion there will also be a musical program by the Uthman Singing Society, a splendid chorus of fifty men.

Demands for the showing of this film are coming from all over the country. The workers of America are thrilled at seeing the workers of Germany battling against the black forces of capitalist and monarchist reaction. They are moved at the sight of German workers and their families fighting against starvation caused by capitalist misrule. The workers of America are anxious also to see the tremendous advance being made in Soviet Russia which is on the upgrade and which is rapidly outstripping the rest of the world. All this they can see in the film, "Russia and Germany—a Tale of Two Republics," released by the International Committee for Workers' Aid, proceeds of which are for the benefit of German workers' relief.

How many of your shop-mates read THE DAILY WORKER. Get one of them to subscribe today.

LABOR VS. OPEN SHOPPERS IS ST. PAUL POLL ISSUE

Important Election Is Set for May 6th

ST. PAUL, Minn., April 22.—Two economic forces are struggling for political power in the municipal campaign now being waged in this city.

The Citizens' Alliance and the St. Paul Association of Commerce are backing the present mayor, four members of the City Council and the comptroller for re-election.

These men have all lined up with the "open shop" crowd against organized labor, and their masters are now spending a barrel of money to keep them in office.

The Farmer-Labor Federation and the St. Paul Trades and Labor Assembly are carrying on an aggressive campaign for George L. Siegel, a former member of the State Legislature with a 100 per cent labor record and a member of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, for mayor; William F. Scott, a member of the City and County Employes, for comptroller, and James Clancy, a plasterer, and Herman Wenzel, barber; C. J. McGlogan, electrician, and Edward Corcoran, printer, for members of the council.

The Labor candidates for mayor, comptroller and two councilmen lead the ticket in the primaries and all indications are that a complete victory will be achieved at the general election on May 6.

A victory in this election will mean that the two largest cities in Minnesota, Minneapolis and St. Paul, will be under control of the Farmer-Labor forces, Minneapolis having gone to the workers in the last general election. It will also assure a complete victory for the workers and farmers in the state elections next fall.

The new city officials take office on June 1. A victory for the labor forces means that the great National Farmer-Labor Convention, to be held here on June 17, will be officially welcomed by a mayor who is an ardent supporter of the Farmer-Labor movement.

Hours of 8,000 Yard Masters Cut Down to 9 Daily

(Special to The Daily Worker)

Between 8,000 and 10,000 yard masters on railroads in all parts of the country will work nine hours a day instead of 12 under a decision handed down by Judge Cliffe of the U. S. District court here.

The decision was rendered in a test suit started by the Government against the Santa Fe railroad. Suit was brought under the provision of an interstate commerce commission ruling that railroad workers engaged in transmitting messages by wire or telephone regarding the running of trains shall not work more than nine hours a day. The Santa Fe held yardmasters are not in that classification, but the Government contended otherwise.

The decision will be appealed, it was stated. Federal officials said they would start suits against other lines. Judge Cliffe also imposed a fine of $3,000 on the Santa Fe.

PULLMAN STRIKERS' GRIEVANCES

(Continued from Page One)

McCarthy Addresses Strikers.

J. P. McCarthy, circulation manager of the DAILY WORKER, addressed the strikers yesterday, urging the necessity of organization.

"If you don't get organized, and perfect a powerful union," said McCarthy, "you will be going back to work just as divided as when you came out. That will mean that the bosses will easily get rid of the militants who are bearing the brunt of what organization work has been done. You must not permit that to happen".

McCarthy also urged the necessity of political power thru unity of the Farmer-Labor forces of the country.

John O. Holmgren, General Vice-President of the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen of America, also spoke, seeking to impress upon the strikers their necessity to industry.

"Rockefeller or Morgan might die tomorrow, but you would never know about it, unless you read about it in the newspapers", he said. "But let labor quit and all industry comes to a halt".

An Anti-Strike Scheme.

Among the many anti-strike schemes by which the Pullman Company seeks to insure itself against the walkouts of its workers is the payment of death benefits thru a plan inaugurated on Oct. 15, 1922.

Thru this plan the Pullman Company offers magnanimously to pay death benefits of from $500 to $2,500 to the survivors of workers who have been employed in the Pullman plant for one year or more. When the workers get discontented, when they protest against the low wages they are receiving, or when, as in the present instance, they protest against reductions in their wages, the Pullman Company always reminds them of the money that is waiting their widows, or orphans when they die, if they remain loyal slaves.

Strike and Its All Off.

Because, if the workers disobey the edicts of the great Pullman Company and go on strike it is all off with the death benefits.

Clause No. 13, of the proposed plan declared that:

"The death benefits provided for under this plan will terminate with the termination of employment with the Company. Employment will be held to be terminated when the employe voluntarily leaves the service of the Company, or is discharged for cause, or when for any cause except sickness he shall be absent from duty without permission for a period of thirty or more days, or when retired. Employes desiring leave of absence, therefore, should make request in the customary way upon their supervisory officer, who will refer such request to the Board of Pensions for approval. Where employes have been absent for more than thirty days for any cause except sickness without the written approval of the Board of Pensions, their employment will be held to have been terminated and they shall be classified as new employes should they again enter the employ of the Company."

Every move of the Pullman slaves are therefore, subject to the whims of the high officials of the Pullman Company. It would be difficult indeed, for a Pullman worker, to get away for a convention of his labor union, if he had one, or his political party, without his boss knowing it.

This death benefit scheme builds a Chinese wall around that little industrial czardom known as Pullman, Illinois, beyond which no worker dare stray without permission of the company.

Also Hit by Lay-offs.

The workers also lose their death benefits if the shop shuts down, if he is fired thru a reduction of the force, or thru lack of work. If the wage slave is ready and returns to his job immediately when he is called by the Pullman Company, after an industrial depression is over, he will have his death benefit restored. But no allowance is made for him if he should happen to die in the meantime.

The Call From Pullman Is "Labor Must Fight!"

Retrenchment is the order of the day in capitalist industry. Workers are being pushed into the army of the unemployed.

All along the line of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad, skilled mechanics are being laid off. That is west of Chicago.

Mills are being closed down in the industrial heart of—Pennsylvania. That is to the east of Chicago.

• • • •

It is only under these conditions, becoming more and more general, that the big bosses of the car works of the Pullman Company, in Pullman, and the Western Steel Car and Foundry Co., in the neighboring industrial suburb, of Hegewisch, Ill., would dare announce the outrageous wage cuts they tried to put into effect last week.

The big bosses had hopes that the unorganized workers, in fear of losing their jobs, would accept any kind of a wage cut. They thought that they could slash their payroll on behalf of their bank roll.

• • • •

Note their clever plan, not an unusual one. First, they had the men put on piece work. Under the sweating system the men were speeded up to earn what they thought were good wages, $50 and $60 per week, an average wage for organized skilled workers. Then came the next move. The men were given the hint that they were earning too much money. Then the announced slash.

• • • •

It is an encouraging sign of the times that the riveters, fiitters, reamers, buckers and heaters, first at the Pullman plant and then in the Hegewisch shops joined in a spontaneous walkout. No craven submission here. Only bold defiance of the bosses. The workers at Pullman and Hegewisch are standing erect in defense of hard won wage rates and working conditions. And the bosses are scared.

• • • •

The story of Pullman and Hegewisch is the story of the whole nation today. What the Pullman and Hegewisch bosses attempted, the bosses over the whole land are planning to attempt in the days ahead,—days of growing industrial depression.

Let the spirit of the workers of Pullman and Hegewisch, therefore arouse labor in other and distant industrial centers of the land.

• • • •

Labor in Pullman and Hegewisch has gone into battle to protect itself against the bosses' greed, and already the bosses are dropping to their knees.

THE CRY THAT COMES OUT OF PULLMAN AND HEGEWISCH IS, "LABOR MUST FIGHT!" ONLY THRU FIGHTING CAN LABOR WIN!

THEY WENT LIKE HOT CAKES

Teapot Special

ALLEN BLOMQUIST.

Greet Allen Blomquist of Pocatello, Idaho, who was one of the best sellers of the Teapot Special of the DAILY WORKER. Blomquist disposed of several hundred copies of this excellent and valuable issue of the paper. He writes that they went like so many hot cakes. Who will outdo him on the May Day DAILY WORKER?

ST. LOUIS, April 22.—Union stone masons and helpers here have a won a wage increase of 12½ cents an hour, by which about 200 workmen will profit. A strike of the craft had been on for more than a month for an increase of 25 cents an hour. The new rate is $1.12½ an hour.

CARSHOP STRIKE SPREADS

(Continued on Page 2)

lice and militia forces of government to assist their strike breaking. Workers were plentifully clubbed and shot when the armed forces attempted to break up their meetings. The Pullman Company was equally infamous in the strike of 1894 which brought Eugene V. Debs to the fore.

"Many Union Men."

No wonder Simmons, the Industrial Relations supervisor, said that the Pullman Company has always maintained "open shop," considering the worker's union affiliation his "personal affair." Simmons claimed that he knew for sure that many of the Pullman empolyes were union men.

In trying to play down the seriousness of the present strike at Pullman, Simmons said that only 169 men were out. He said that in view of their 35,000 employes all told, he didn't consider the riveters' demonstration important. He wouldn't show his alarm that the strike might spread among the other workers, and denied that other wage cuts were contemplated. Most of the 35,000 employes of the Pullman Company are not in the shops but in their offices and on the roads. This company monopolizes the production and operation of Pullman cars on all railroads of the North American continent.

Expects To Compromise.

"We expect to make some compromise with the riveters, buckers, and heaters within a day or two," Simmons announced. "We pay a little more than any of our competitors now and the men know it."

Simmons claims that the company was merely making certain necessary rate adjustments among the riveters, buckers, and heaters. Some of the rates were left untouched, some were decreased, and "some, even for men on strike, were actually increased," stated Simmons. The largest decrease that he had heard of, he asserted, was a 9 per cent cut. The information given the DAILY WORKER by strikers was that cuts varying from 15 to 45 per cent had been announced. Simmons did not estimate what proportion of men were affected by the decreases.

Simmons Talks Peace.

"These men are still on our rolls," remarked Simmons. "We do not consider this a strike. We feel sure that some compromise can be made within a couple of days." The men out have not yet forfeited their insurance, pension, and seniority rights, according to Simmons.

Officials of the Western Steel Car Foundry Company denied that any of their employees were not working. They said that there was no disturbance at Hegewisch, that they had nothing to say, that they were not "publicity seekers." (What have they got to conceal?)

None of the bosses want to admit the possibility of trouble in any part of their "sensitive" organization. They are too confident that their railroad and banker affiliations, interlocking directorates, and criss-cross stock holdings, will back them as much as necessary in their efforts to intimidate the workers.

BELGIAN FASCIST MOVEMENT GAINS WITH BANKS' AID

Middle Classes Falling For Its Dope

By A. HABARU.

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BRUSSELS, Belgium, April 22.—Fascisti organizations have made much progress in Belgium recently due to the interference of Morgan banking interests in the French and Belgian governments.

Since the beginning of the military occupation of the Ruhr, the Belgian franc has fallen continuously, and this movement has considerably increased in the last few months. Notwithstanding the actual stablization which appeared when Morgan entered the scene in France, prices remain very high and the cost of living has reached a level never known before.

Many Local Strikes.

As a result great anxiety is spreading in the working class and the petty-bourgeois. Wages are not sufficient and many local strikes have been proclaimed by the workers. The strikes, however, are not united into a big revolutionary struggle of the entire Belgian working class, because of the great influence of Social-Democrats, who are preaching class peace.

As an effect of this Social-Democratic influence, workers remain confident in democracy and parliamentarism. The middle class, however, who are suffering from the economic crisis, have lost much confidence. This situation favors the growth of Fascist organizations.

The Fascist groups are being paid by large trusts and banks. They have made important progress in the last few months. Many anxious middle class members are enrolling in their army.

The Belgian Fascists and the Belgian Legion are the two big Fascist organizations here. They are developing propaganda in the towns and have already begun to act. Protected by official police, they are operating on the land markets, where they oblige peasants to sell their produce at lower prices. In doing this they have succeeded in obtaining the collaboration of the middle class organizations like the Federation of War Veterans.

Thousands of middle class bourgeois youths are now enrolled in the Belgian Fascisti. They compose an army, active and reserve, and of secret "supreme councils."

The Fascist danger in Belgium is not yet such an immediate one, but should the economic crisis continue it shall become a prominent factor with which the laboring classes will have to deal.

COOLIDGE REGIM GIVES SANCTION TO MORGAN PLAN

(Continued from Page One)

And with stability assured abroad the president said, a new opportunity for American leadership for world peace may present itself. When i does, he will call another world co ference on limitation of armaments, h said. The present is not the time fo this, he added, but as soon as i seems such a parley would be par ticipated in willingly by Europe and would have a chance of success, he will urge that it be held.

Same Old Bunk.

He again perfunctorily commended the Harding world court, but said other measures are necessary, including codification of international law and the holding of frequent international conferences to take up specific problems as they arise.

America first of all must be true to herself and order her course rationally and peacefully at home, he said, in order that her leadership for world peace may be strengthened. And he warned that tho America be ever so peaceably inclined, this nation cannot force the millenium on other nations if they are not willing for it. World peace, he said, must come, finally "from the heart of the people."

GARMENT STRIKE CASES POSTPONED BY JUDGE FOELL

(Continued from Page One)

The strikers declare they are encouraged by the increased lawless practice of the garment bosses and their tools. They see in the activities of the thugs that the bosses are desperate at the continued solidarity of the strikers, and are making their last gasp before coming to terms with the union.

The agreement has not yet been reached between the Cloakmakers' Union and the cloak manufacturers. According to Meyer Perlstein, of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, a meeting was held Monday night at which the Joint Board decided to postpone negotiations with the manufacturers until the agreement is reached in New York. In New York, Perlstein told the DAILY WORKER, there is likelihood of a strike of the Cloakmakers' Union.

Strikers See Movies.

"However," said Perlstein, "the cloakmakers in New York have a more difficult situation than here in Chicago. There are not many jobbers in this trade in Chicago. Most of the jobbers who sell goods in Chicago deal with New York manufacturers. That is another reason for postponing negotiations here until the New York situation is cleared up."

Motion pictures were exhibited yesterday at 180 West Washington street before a large crowd of the strikers. The picture, "The Boomerang," was accompanied by a talk.

Gompers is still in Washington agitating for stronger beer. Nothing has yet been heard from him relative to his support of the garment strikers, altho one of his latest hobbies has been the study of women in industry. The garment strikers are 80 per cent women.

While the bosses are panic stricken, and are getting their thugs busy, the picket lines are holding firm. The increase in the strike benefit was in effect this week, and Meyer Perlstein has announced that if the garment bosses continue obdurate the strike benefit will again be increased when necessary.

Duluth A. F. of L. Prepares For May 1, International Day

(By The Federated Press)

DULUTH, Minn., April 22.—International Labor Day, May 1, will be celebrated in a giant meeting planned by the Duluth Federated Trades Assembly, which has appointed a committee to seek the co-operation of all locals in the Duluth territory. For years the radicals were the only ones to recognize May 1 as labor's holiday in Duluth.

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The Workers Party in Action

MYERSCOUGH IS WRITING ABOUT ILLINOIS MINES

Shows Effect of the Lewis Policies

The sub-district convention of the United Mine Workers of America convenes here today. Thomas Myerscough, of the Progressive Miners' Committee, will make specal reports on this convention to the DAILY WORKER. Myerscough has been covering the southern Illinois mine district during the last week and sends the following interesting article from Benton on the effects of President John L. Lewis' policy of "stabilizing" the mining industry.

* * *

By THOMAS MYERSCOUGH.

BENTON, Ill., April 22.—"Shut down for a hell of a long time"; "Been shut down for a month"; "Going to shut down next week." These are the answers one gets when he asks the question, "Are you working?" of the miners here in southern Illinois.

At Indianapolis, in the international convention last January, Lewis said the industry "needed a breathing spell and security against strikes," so as to enable the miners and operators to recover from the effects of too many strikes. All kinds of bunk was used by Lewis and his henchmen to put over the government demand for a long term agreement. They said it was necessary in order that the industry could be stabilized. Lewis made a pretense at being alarmed, because many miners were still in debt as a result of the strike of 1922, claiming that another strike would be disastrous.

The average miner, so far, has been unable to discover any difference between the effects of a strike and the effects of a lockout or shutdown. There is no envelope on pay day in either case, and all will frankly admit that, if the present situation in the mine fields is the definition of stabilization, they would far rather have struck for some improvement of the conditions.

Even tho the scale committee of high salaried officials could not see the benefit or the wisdom of a move for the shorter work day, the men of the mines, who are forced to look for days at a siding of coal which they produced in one day, can see not only the wisdom of the move, but also the absolute necessity of it.

The men of Illinois are apprehensive of what the result of this three-year agreement will be, for they know what the results of the previous years have been. They truthfully say, "We've had it for four years and it has left misery and starvation in its wake, so what can we hope for with another three years of it?"

What with the strikes and shutdowns now in effect, with approximately 200,000 miners totally unemployed, while most of the rest of those who man the mines are working but little, the future holds very little in store for the diggers of black diamonds.

What are you doing, Mr. Lewis, on your frequent visits to oily Washington? What are you trying to "stabilize?"

Dillonvale, Ohio, Has Big Plans For Its May Day

(Special to The Daily Worker)

DILLONVALE, Ohio, April 22.—May Day, the International Labor Day, will be celebrated all day in this town with workers of all nationalities participating. A monster parade will march thru the town at 11 a. m. Lunch will be served in Bohemian Hall at noon and a great mass meeting will assemble at 1 o'clock. In the evening the Young Workers League will entertain with an international dance in the hall.

"Speakers in American, Italian, Hungarian and Slavish," are advertised in the brilliant posters the Dillonvale workers display. The Workers Band plan to furnish an elaborate musical program; so that the great May Day celebration should be triumphal with all these organizations co-operating.

All mine workers of Dillonvale and vicinity are especially invited to join their comrade workers in making this May Day the longest-remembered Labor Day.

* * *

(Italian and Hungarian papers please copy this announcement.)

Lectures In Lynch Land

NEW YORK, April 22.—James Weldon Johnson, Secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, with Headquarters at 69 Fifth Avenue, left today for a short lecture tour in the South. Mr. Johnson has appointments to lecture on April 23 in Asheville, N. C., on the 28th in Greensboro and on the 29th in Durham.

Trachtenberg Tour

List of Western Dates.

The list of Trachtenberg's western dates follows. Addresses of halls and hours of meetings will be published later where they are not given here:

Thursday, April 24, Zeigler, Ill.
Friday, April 25, St. Louis, Mo., Labor Lyceum, 1243 North Garrison, 8 p. m.
Sunday, April 27, Kansas City, Carpenters' Hall, 3114 Paseo, 8 p. m.
Monday, April 28, Omaha.
Wednesday, April 30, Denver, Col.
Friday, May 2, Salt Lake City, Unity Hall, 132 South Second, East.
Sunday and Monday, May 4 and 5, Los Angeles, Cal.
Wednesday, May 7, San Jose, Cal.
Thursday, May 8, Oakland, Cal.
Friday, May 9, and Saturday, May 10, San Francisco.
Wednesday, May 14, Portland, Ore.
Friday, May 16, Tacoma, Wash.
Saturday, May 17, Seattle, Wash.
Sunday, May 18, Vancouver, B. C., Canada.
Monday, May 19, Spokane, Wash.
Tuesday, May 20, Butte, Mont.
Saturday, May 24, Superior, Wis.
Sunday, May 25, St. Paul, Minn.
Monday, May 26, Minneapolis, Minn.

COMMUNISM OR CAPITALISM IS DEBATE SUBJECT

Toledo "U" Students Greatly Interested

(Special to The Daily Worker)

TOLEDO, O., April 22.—Three members of the local Workers Party will debate with three students from Toledo University on the relative merits of Communism and capitalist reforms as methods of benefiting society. The debate will be held on Sunday, April 27, at 8 p. m., in the Labor Temple Auditorium. Tickets are on sale at the Workers' Bookshop, 131 Michigan street.

Toledo University students have become quite interested in Communism of late and are demanding all the Workers Party literature they can get. The Teapot Dome Special of the DAILY WORKER was distributed on the campus and created considerable excitement. The students were eager to learn more of the truth about the capitalist "democracy" under which they live. Jay Lovestone's book, "The Government Strikebreaker," has been a popular seller among the students, and Lenin's "State and Revolution" is much sought.

Interest in the forthcoming debate is keen among students as well as in Workers Party groups. Both sides expect to turn out in full force, not so much to cheer, but to learn. Toledo local of the Workers Party is offering all assistance to the interested University students to help them get a real understanding of capitalism and Communism.

MINE INSPECTOR'S APPOINTMENT IS ISSUE IN KANSAS

Operators Try To Oust Workers' Man.

PITTSBURGH, Kan., April 22.—A lively fight is being waged over the appointment of Leon Besson as mine inspector. Besson was appointed thru the influence of the union miners, and the coal operators are demanding that his appointment be cancelled and their man, John Crawford, be appointed.

Governor Davis stands pat on the Besson appointment, but the attorney general has ruled that Besson must take an examination—before an examining board which is framed against him. The Industrial Court is dead against the miners' selection, too.

All this struggle over the appointment of a mine inspector comes because his job is a most strategic one during strikes. The mine inspector can rule during a strike that untrained scab miners shall not go down into the mines because they are a menace to industrial safety and human life.

The clash between the Industrial Court and Davis is becoming keener. The court, which was the issue that defeated Allen's side in the last election and installed Davis, is trying to keep the deputy mine inspectors appointed by Allen. It is not likely that Davis will stand for this.

Hearing the names of these deputies called off is like hearing a roll call in the Irish Parliament, with the O'Dougans, O'Harrigans, etc., nearly all of them wearing either a Knights of Columbus pin or ring.

SOCIALISTS WILL BETRAY, SPEAKER TELLS MILWAUKEE

Trachtenberg Warns By German Situation

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MILWAUKEE, Wis., April 22.—"Your Socialist will betray you in the same way that Socialist democrats betrayed the German Workers," Alexander Trachtenberg told a large audience in the Freie Gemiende hall.

Interested Audience.

For two hours the assemblage of workers listened with an intense attention to the splendid lecture on Russia and Germany. In a masterful and vivid manner the speaker outlined the industrial achievements of Soviet Russia in the period of reconstruction; and the notable other accomplishments of a fundamental nature in cultural, military and political field. The gains of Russian industry is not achieved thru the sacrifice of the workers, but on the contrary, every year witnesses the improvement in the standard of living of the workers.

In picturing the misery of the German workers enslaved by international capitalism, the speaker pointed to the ray of hope which can be seen in the militant spirit of the workers. The next struggle of the German workers will not be a "Putsh" but will be a final and decisive struggle, which will lead to victory and the proletarian dictatorship.

Betrayed German Workers.

"Here in Milwaukee," said Trachtenberg, "you have the same elements that have betrayed the working class of Germany. The American Socialists are twin brothers of their German party.

"The problems of the American labor movement and the rapidly developing events in Europe place particular responsibility upon the American workers. You must join the Workers Party in order that you may do your duty to the international proletarian movement.

MAY BE LAST TIME FOR ROBOT PLAY IN CHICAGO

Scheduled for the Wilds of Milwaukee

(By Labor Defense Press Service.)

For the last time before quitting Chicago for the wilds of Milwaukee—and mayhaps, Detroit—The Labor Defense Council's now-famous Robots will present the four-act play, "R. U. R" here tonight, in C. S. P. S. Hall, 1126 W. 18th Street. All seats are seventy-five cents.

The opening performance on Sunday was such a success that it is expected the house will be sold out early. The audience received the play with marked signs of appreciation. It was remarked on all sides that the acting and settings were beyond all expectations. The Labor Defense Council has taken pains to make the production complete in every detail in order that "R. U. R." might be a success from the artistic point of view as well as the financial.

Robots, Unite!

There are differences regarding what Karel Capek had in mind in writing his extraordinary melodrama but the Labor Defense Council's experiment proves there can be no doubt of the effect of the play upon working class audiences. The anology between the Robots and the modern wage slaves is clearly drawn. The revolt of the Robots and their rallying cry, "ROBOTS OF THE WORLD, UNITE!" carry a prophetic significance to the end.

The Labor Defense Council is going after the owner of Strummel's Hall, Roseland, Illinois, for not producing his special temporary permit when the police interfered with the production of "R. U. R." last Saturday. The owner had a license to run his Pullman hall but claimed that he could not find it. The police looked up the matter in their records and then gave the Labor Defense Council permission to give their performance of the Capek play. By that time the audience had dispersed, which was all the Pullman police robots had hoped for.

Who's To Blame?

No further attempt to put on "R. U. R." in Pullman will be made, because of the great expense of producing. The Labor Defense Council will not, however, stop until it gets satisfactory remuneration from the hall owner for the closing of their Saturday performance. The seats had all been set up and everything was ready for the curtain's rise when the police stopped the show.

Deliver Smashing Blow At Fascisti Dictator.

BERNE, Switzerland, April 22. "We feel nothing but contempt for the tyrannical Fascist government of Italy." This is the answer of the Swiss Federation of Trade Unions to an ingratiating invitation received from the Mussolini government to send delegates to an international emigration conference to be held in Rome in the near future.

The Fascist government is trying to create the impression that it is deeply interested in social questions.

The Swiss workers replied to the Italian dictator: "We beg to inform you that we are very much interested in the emigration question, but we are unable to take part either in the preparations for the conference or in the conference itself, in view of the fact that the Italian bona fide trade unions . . . . . . are persecuted and oppressed by your government. You must not count upon our co-operation until a complete reversal of this policy has taken place."

GENERAL STRIKE TIES UP HAVANA; PAPERS SUSPEND

Walkout Called To Aid Harbor Workers.

HAVANA, Cuba, April 22.—The general strike here in support of the striking dock workers widened when the entire street car service of the city was stopped by the walkout of all the motormen and conductors. Some of the Spanish language papers have suspended as the printers have quit with the other strikers.

* * *

A wire from the Transport Workers Union of Havana, has been received by Solidaridad, Spanish language organ of the I. W. W., appealing for support in the succinct words: "A general strike in the harbor. Try to stop treason." In reply the general administration of the I. W. W. sent a pledge of solidarity, signed by Secretary-Treasurer Tom Doyle, and Executive Board Chairman Joe Fisher. The message declares that the Marine Transport Section of the I. W. W. is standing loyally behind the striking longshoremen and promises that no I. W. W. seaman will work cargo or assist the bosses in any way.

3,000,000 JOBLESS, 5,000,000 ON PART TIME IN GERMANY

According to the latest figures received by the Committee for International Workers' Aid, 32 So. Wabash Ave., unemployment and part-time work have increased so tremendously in Germany that not less than a quarter of the whole population is suffering from one or the other. There are now about three million wholly unemployed and about five million short-time workers. If dependents are also taken into consideration, there are some 24 million persons living in penury and semi-starvation.

The distress of strikers and locked-out workers is especially great. The fight for the eight-hour day is in full progress. Employers are forcing an almost general eleven and twelve-hour day on the workers. The German workers need the help of workers in other countries in the fight they are waging. The Committee for International Workers' Aid is rallying the workers of America to send help TO THE WORKERS OF GERMANY.

Thieves Stick Together.

TRENTON, N. J., April 22.—The speculator is a necessary national institution, according to speakers before the local chapter, American Institute of Banking.

Labor News - - Political and Industrial Activities of Farmers and Workers

STATE POLICE FIGHTING STRIKE IN CABIN CREEK

Guns and Injunctions Used on Miners.

By TOM TIPPETT
(Staff Correspondent of the Fed. Press)

ESKDALE, W. Va., April 22.—There are still 2000 members of the United Mine Workers of America on strike on Cabin Creek. They, together with their wives and children, number 10,000 people, and are all living in tents or barracks and have been since 1922. Wreckage of the national coal strike.

Cabin Creek is in the Charleston territory of West Virginia and was solidly organized in 1912 by Mother Jones after much trouble. The "Bull Moose special," an armored train, played an important part in the 1912-13 Cabin Creek strike. This train passed slowly thru the valley and fired a machine gun broadside into a tent colony occupied exclusively by striking miners' women and children at Holly Grove on Paint Creek. On Cabin Creek the men were not bluffed by the armed monster. (Chief Justice Wm. Howard Taft was then president.) A fort was erected on on the mountain side and a war began that ended with the Kenyon congressional investigation.

Won In 1912, Lost In 1922

The publicity surrounding this trouble and the cry of protest from outside contributed much toward success for the miners. After a year the strike was won in 1913. Peace reigned on the creek with the union firmly established until the 1922 national coal strike. No settlement has been made since and the mines are operating with strikebreakers.

The inevitable tent colony, erected to shelter the families, thrown out of company houses on the roadside, still houses these unfortunate people tho they are badly dilapidated after standing the elements two years. District 17, U. M. W. A., is supporting these strikers, as well as thousands of others similarly situated thruout the state. The strike relief provides coarse food and nothing more.

Huddled Like Cattle.

The suffering is indescribable. The badly worn tents stand all along the creek on odd patches of land not owned by the coal companies. One colony is exactly like another. Hundreds of women and children huddle together like cattle. In the Eskdale colony alone 12 children died last year—all under three years old. The living ones seem to be half starved, tho they declare they have enough to eat. There are a few barracks but most families live in tents. The countryside bristles with state police with huge searchlights mounted thruout the valley. Guns of every description are everywhere in evidence against the evicted mine workers and their families.

Injunction and State Police.

An injunction rigidly enforced by the state police provides six months in jail and a $50 fine for a striker caught "speaking with" a strikebreaker. The strikebreakers here were shipped from Alabama, most of them.

In the face of what already seems defeat the sufferers say they will fight on to victory. And they have won victory after victory in this fashion in previous struggles. The history of their union is an uninterrupted chapter of that kind of misery.

Tent Colony Needs Clothing.

The tent colonists need clothing badly and will appreciate any old castoffs of any size for men, women or children. Such things should be sent to William Bowring, Eskdale, W. Va.

You Can Do What Goldberg Is Doing

The DAILY WORKER, just the other day, carried a news story of the painters' strike at St. Louis, Mo. It was a good story. It was the kind of stuff that the DAILY WORKER likes to get and put into its columns. It was a story of a workers' struggle. The story was written by H. L. Goldberg.

But Goldberg did more than write the story. Two hundred and fifty copies of this issue of the DAILY WORKER were rushed off to St. Louis, and Goldberg saw to it that these copies got into the hands of the strikers. There will be other stories by Goldberg about the St. Louis strike. There will be other bundles of the DAILY WORKER going to St. Louis. That is the kind of work that counts.

The painters in St. Louis, who read the DAILY WORKER while out on strike, will subscribe and continue to read it after the strike is over. That is the way to build the circulation of the DAILY WORKER among the workers of the nation. That is what you ought to be doing to help. What about it?

NOISY STEEL TRUST PREACHER ASSAILS "REDS" AS GRAND JURY GETS SIX SYNDICALISM CASES

(Special to the Daily Worker.)

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, April 22.—The Labor Defense and Free Speech Council will devote Saturday and Sunday to canvassing the Ohio and Pennsylvania steel district for the six Farrell syndicalism cases which are now going before the grand jury at Mercer, Pa. Workers Party branches are co-operating. House to house canvasses will be made in all the steel towns surrounding Farrell, with Youngstown as the headquarters. The case of these six Workers Party members involves the right of workers to assemble in Steel Trust towns.

* * *

Sky Pilot Organizes Fascisti.

FARRELL, Pa., April 22.—The battle going on in this city between the defense in charge of the Farrell cases was given a sudden twist today when the plute press came out with scare lines announcing that Rev. Leo J. Medic, pastor of the United Presbyterian Church, here only a few weeks from Lackawana, N. Y., has found it necessary to organize what he is pleased to call the "American-Croatian Protective Society" to save himself and congregation from the "Red Terror."

Meeting behind closed doors with five of his vestrymen the holy sky pilot mapped out plans to combat the spread of Communism which he charges is preventing the work of his holiness in Farrell. Medic's story to the plute press about the alleged red terror is but part of the campaign instituted to poison the public mind just before the grand jury acts on the Farrell cases. . .

A Hot Time Coming For Medic.

Medic's story runs like fiction and if he lies to his God as he does to the workers in Farrell he will need something better than an asbestos overcoat when he comes to wade the river Jordan.

He charged that Workers Party members refused to stand up when the band played the Star Spangled Banner and that they would be expelled from the Party if they attended church; that the youngsters in Farrell went around on Palm Sunday with palm leaves hitched to their coat tails and that women scoffed at him, compelling him to have Squire Franek and the great sleuth, Chief Leyschock, come to his rescue. The Mussolini of Farrell further tells the good people that the Croatian Society voted overwhelmingly against the erection of a new church and that the reds were responsible for this.

The sky pilot completes his yarn by asserting that his life has been threatened by the Communists.

D. of J. Fink Framed Yarn.

The defense has investigated his yarn and lo! and behold! the servant of the Lord admits that Department of Justice Agent Lennon of Pittsburgh furnished it to the press.

It seems that Medic made his complaint to the Department of Justice who rigged up a nice story of bombs and red terror and after decorating same up with Palm leaves and the Star Spangled Banner dished it out to the people in Farrell and Sharon.

The prosecution is doing every dirty, contemptible trick it can to railroad the defendants.

Medic was compelled by the attorneys for the defense to visit the Sharon and Farrell newspapers and deny most of the statements given by Department of Justice Agent Lennon and credited to Medic.

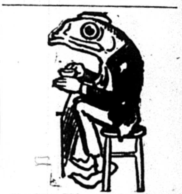
* * *

D. of J. Pressing Case.

SHARON, Pa., April 22.—Farrell newspapers come out with new scare lines calling for the deportation of the Farrell defendants and charging that red schools are being operated in Farrell advocating the overthrow of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

"Hawkshaw" Lennon discovered these new plots hoping thereby to influence the grand jury now in session at Mercer handling the Farrell cases.

The Department of Justice promises to have a fine array of legal talent present at the trials and once the six defendants are found guilty by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania they are to be turned over to the immigration authorities for deportation.



The Poor Fish says that the soldiers would have got their bonus a long time ago but that they thought the war was over when the kaiser was licked.

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SECRETARY WORK GIVING AWAY BIG U. S. COAL FIELDS

Fall's Successor Hands Out 800,000 Acres.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 22.—Coal land to the extent of 800,000 acres in Utah and 100 acres in California and Washington has just been restored to entry by private interests by order of the United States Department of the Interior, under Secretary Work. At the same time the Geological Survey reports that 19 applications for coal-prospecting permits and 20 applications for coal leases were answered during the month of March. Oil prospecting applications, under the leasing act of Feb. 25, 1920, numbered 234 during the month.

More than 150,000 acres of public land in Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Kansas, Montana, South Dakota and Utah were designated as non-irrigable under the enlarged homstead acts by the Geological Survey of the Department of the Interior during the month of March, 1924, and made subject to entry as homesteads of 320 acres or less. Over 250,000 acres of the public domain in Arizona, California, Colorado and Montana were also classified under the stock-raising homestead law and designated for entry in tracts of 640 acres or less. Much of the acreage involved in those designations is included in original entries or in applications under the enlarged and stock-raising homestead acts which confer a preference right.

About 100,000 acres of land in California were withdrawn as public water reserves. Nearly 6,000 acres in California, Colorado, Washington and Wyoming were classified as power-site lands and a little more than 3,000 acres in Wyoming previously included in power-site withdrawal and not valuable for power were restored to entry. The area of land withdrawn as valuable for power was increased nearly 2,000 acres in Colorado and decreased nearly 2,000 acres in Washington.

LEFKOWITZ LINES UP FOR AUTHOR OF SHIFT SYSTEM

Fake Teacher-Liberal Supports Ettinger.

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, April 22.—With an oratorial appeal for the maintenance of the "merit system," Abraham Lefkowitz, of Teachers Union No. 5, so-called "Progressive" and handy-man of the Socialist Party, put across a resolution before the Central Trades and Labor Council, indorsing the reelection of William L. Ettinger, a Tammany Democrat, as Superintendent of Schools of the City of New York. The resolution was presented by Mr. Lefkowitz, as part of the report of the Committee on Education. He was the only spokesman on the resolution. There was no further discussion and no objection, and it was therefore declared carried.

Ettinger Plan Like Gary's

William L. Ettinger, is well-known in this city, and thruout the country as the initiator of the Ettinger Plan, a half brother of the notorious Gary Plan. Under the Ettinger Plan, the city and the real estate sharks save a tremendous amount of money which would ordinarily have to be spent on new schools. Instead of a seat for every child, we have but one seat for two and sometimes more children. The schools are run in shifts, like a factory, at all hours of the day, whether the time is suitable for study or not. Labor has consistently opposed every attempt to limit or curtail educational opportunity. The extension of the "platoon" system was recently condemned before the Chicago Federation of Labor. And yet we find a labor man, and so-called progressive, in support of the founder of the Ettinger plan.

A Prime Red Baiter

Mr. Ettinger was Superintendent of Schools at the time of the expulsion of Samuel Schmallhausen, Benjamin Glassberg, Henry Schneer, Ray Ragozin and Thomas Mufson from the public schools, for their opinions. Not only has Ettinger made no move to restore these teachers to their positions, but he has recently declared himself opposed to the granting of a license to David Berenberg. On the ground that he is a Socialist.

In climbing on the Ettinger band wagon, Lefkowitz has practically turned his back upon his felow Union members who were expelled for their ideas.

Some weeks ago Ettinger spoke in support of a by-law under which teachers might be dismissed for "conduct unbecoming a teacher." So broad and sweeping is this provision that it completely does away with any possible security of tenure.

Mr. Ettinger's term expires on April 30. He is having a hard fight for re-election on account of a dispute within the Democratic machine. He has been fishing for labor's support for a long time and Lefkowitz has "brought home the bacon."

Soviet Government Gives Church Lands To Jews For Farming

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, April 22.—Eight hundred thousand acres of the most fertile land in Europe, former czarist estates and church lands in Southern Ukraine and Northern Crimea, have been offered to the Jews for agricultural colonization purposes. The Ukrainian Soviet government has recently passed resolutions favoring this move.

Many thousands of Ukrainian Jews whose business interests have been destroyed and who have suffered in the old pogroms are now turning to the land in a serious endeavor to become agriculturists. The Soviet government recognizes the grave need for assisting this urban Jewish population to adapt itself to the economic conditions.

Zionists both in Russia and America approve the colonization plan. The Russion Zionists appealed to the American Jews to raise a $1,000,000 fund for the establishment of these colonies in the Ukraine and Crimea. The Soviet government has already granted transportation rates and other privileges to the Jews.

CALIFORNIA BAY DISTRICT UNITES FOR FOREIGN BORN

30 Organizations Form Council To Fight

(Special to The Daily Worker)

SAN FRANCISCO, April 22.—At a mass meeting of representatives from thirty different groups, including Serbian, Greek, Hungarian, Lithuanian, Italian, South Slavic, Finnish, Lettish, Esthonian and German language organizations the local Workers Party branches and the Socialist Party, and five unions of this district, held here in the Workers Party hall last Wednesday, a Bay District Council for the Protection of the Foreign-born Workers was formed.

After a short explanation of the danger still facing the workers thru the immigration bill now before Congress with its registration and identification clauses and its provisions allowing for the entrance into this country of immigrants under contract to work in certain industries and localities at the discretion of the Secretary of Labor, the temporary chairman urged the carrying on of an aggressive campaign, in connection with simiiliar councils in other cities, for the purpose of making the strongest possible fight against such exception legislation.

For Farm-Labor Party.

An Executive Committee of five was elected to plan the local campaign, which is to include the holding of mass meetings of the language groups as well as a big joint protest in which all will unite. In order to make the protest as forceful as possible, the council voted unanimously to participate actively in the agitation for the formation of a farmer-labor party in this state and thruout the nation. This places the groups represented squarely behind the movement for an independent political party of the industrial and agricultural producers as the most effective means of protection against such discriminatory laws.

Hit Registration Plan.

The resolution to the Council points out that the Johnson bill's provision for the filing of photographs of immigrants at Washington, would lead to the introduction of a nationwide registration and espionage system. By a "joker" in another paragraph this measure would require the alien to prove his innocence of charges made against him by immigration officials, thus reversing the whole basis of our legal procedure. The proposed legislation is also attacked on the ground that it would permit the revival of the contract labor system and because of the wide exercise of discretionary power granted consular officers abroad in their certification of immigrants.

State F.-L. Convention Coming.

The resolution, besides calling on the foreign-born to aid the movement for independent workingclass political action, endorses the call for a state convention on May 31 to establish a farmer-labor party in this state and similarly endorses the call for the June 17 convention at St. Paul.

Members of language organizations or workingclass groups not represented at this conference are asked to get in touch with the Council's organizer at 225 Valencia street. The office is open from 8-10 p. m., and by appointment during the day. Address all communications to "Council for Protection of Foreign-Born."

Brookwood Summer Courses.

Short summer courses are offered this year by the Brookwood Workers' College at Katonah, N. Y. A "labor institute" of one week will be held June 23 to 28 especially for delegates to the annual convention of the Women's Trade Union League, altho attendance will not be restricted to them. A two-week course will be given July 7 to 20, which is designed for officers, organizers, business agents, and members of unions. Current labor problems will be the basis of this course

RUSSIANS WILL HOUSE 10,000 ORPHANS IN MODEL CITY NEAR MOSCOW WITH LENIN FUND AID

A children's model city, where all the best educational and mechanical and agricultural equipment will be provided, will be built for the 10,000 homeless orphans in the environs of Moscow, states a report from the American delegate of the Committee for International Workers' Aid.

The report goes on to tell of the tremendous efforts which are being made on behalf of the children. Thousands have been taken from the streets and placed in institutions. The Lenin fund for children organized recently by the All-Russian congress of Soviets will solve the problem of the homeless waifs.

Krupskaya, Lenin's wife, has opposed any memorial to her husband except the fund to be used for the care of delinquent children. Lenin loved children and always insisted that the children shall be provided for first. Krupskaya carries out his wish.

Lies About Russian Children.

The Soviet Government is not suppressing any news about conditions in Russia. The reports state that there is still a certain amount of suffering among the children, that there are still scars left by the various occurrences of the last ten years in Russia, such as blockade by the capitalist powers and invasions by foreign armies or attacks by counter-revolutionary armies financed by the capitalist governments. Hoover and the American government with the aid of the counter-revolutionary general Yudenitch, are in part responsible for the remnant of suffering that is still left.

But the capitalist press is howling about nationalization of children in Soviet Russia, about the neglect of children, about Soviet Russia being over-run with homeless waifs. This is not out of pity for the children, but out of hatred for the first workers' republic. Now that the workers all over the world are clamoring for the recognition of Soviet Russia the kept press is intensifying its campaign for discrediting the Soviet republic.

How About U. S. Child Slaves?

Nothing is said by the capitalist press about the suffering of children in this country, where there are two million five hundred thousand child laborers, more than in any country in the world.

Recently a case has come to light of an orphan boy in Canada who was kept in practical slavery working on a farm from early morning to night without receiving any wages at all. He was then sent away penniless and had to walk for miles to the nearest city. This is only one case of cruelty to child laborers on the farms, and there are thousands of such cases in Canada, and in this country. In New York City children under ten years of age in over two thousand families are doing sweat-shop work in homes which are hovels rather than homes.

But the capitalist press does not proclaim these facts and only digs up reports about suffering of children in Russia and distorts these reports in its campaign of slander. Instead of suggesting that Soviet Russia be recognized, the kept press is intensifying its campaign of hatred.

Liberals Balk Labor Education.

LONDON, England, April 22.—Liberal members in parliament are not going to let the Labor government run any startling educational bills thru the House of Commons. The Liberals have just formed a special committee to keep special watch on all educational measures introduced.

Moron Kansas City Censors Play Their Tricks On Fifth Year

(Special to The Daily Worker)

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 22.—Almost the entire film of "The Fifth Year" was ruled "immoral and obscene" by the movie censorship board of morons here; so that this picture had to be combined with "Polikushka" to make an evening's program.

One of the censors, named Flynn, backed by a Chamber of Commerce "red" spy named Boyle, an illiterate ex-intelligence officer, ruled "immoral and obscene:" Lenin, Zinoviev, and other Soviet officials; the Red Army; all Russian mass meetings; all meetings of the Communist International; and all Russian factories. All that was left uncensored was the scenery and the Russian children. When the ruling was appealed the two women from the Parent-Teachers Association and the liberal who made up the appointed board, unanimously upheld the censor.

Business Confers With Teachers On Control of Youth

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK CITY, April 22.—The third annual conference of business men and teachers has been meeting in this city. The Eastern Commercial Teachers' Association sponsors these meetings, which are directed by a specialist in commercial education.

Prominent speakers from the business world discussed commercial occupations, preparation and placement with the teachers. Big Business thinks there is nothing like having the teachers inculcate the philosophy of success in the nation's youth.

How many of your shop-mates read THE DAILY WORKER. Get one of them to subscribe today.

DAUGHERTY DIDN'T SHOW HONESTY WITH HIS FELLOW THIEVES

(By The Federated Press)

WASHINGTON, April 22.—Gaston B. Means, praised by Wm. J. Burns as "one" of the best investigators I ever knew," has given the Brookhart committee further testimony as to Jess Smith's taking of graft from the whisky ring. He told the senators that on the day before Jess Smith—"friend and bumper" of Harry Daugherty—committed suicide in Daugherty's apartment, Jess told Means that Daugherty had refused to return his split of a big fund which the whisky ring had paid Jess for removal permits.

Still more sensational was Means' statement that A. Mitchell Palmer was called in by Daugherty, and went away "looking scared to death," and that Jess Smith told him that Daugherty and Burns had intended at first to indict Palmer and Francis P. Garvan, former alien property custodian, for their sale of the Bosch Magneto property to an alien felon, Kerns. Means declared Smith informed him that Daugherty decided to hold Palmer under blackmail, and make him manipulate the Democrats in congress in accordance with Daugherty's wishes.

George W. Storck, accountant for the department of justice, testified outrageous frauds in the sale of seized German properties in the Philippines, under Governor General Harrison. Storck said that former Assistant Attorney General Crim was blocked in trying to proceed with these and other cases requiring prosecution, and that in the Philippine cases no prosecution ever was started.

AS WE SEE IT

O'Flaherty Coming Back

The DAILY WORKER has just received a letter from a reader at Port Clinton, Ohio, reading in part as follows:

"What has become of Thomas J. O'Flaherty's "As We See It" column? That is the first write-up I look for each day. There is something lacking without it. Please give us more of it, and I am sure the readers will enjoy and learn more from it."

This gives us an opportunity to assure all of our readers that O'Flaherty will soon be back with us again. Our columnist was forced to undergo an operation recently, which we had hoped would incapacitate him for only a few days. Instead of being able to return, however, O'Flaherty was forced to take a more extended leave of absence. We are hoping that this will terminate as soon as possible, however, and that his "As We See It" paragraphs will soon be back again in in the last column on the last page. We know that all of our readers will join us in this very earnest wish.

Philippine Leader Says Congress Is For Independence

TOKIO, Japan, April 22.—The bill now before the insular affairs committee creating Philippine independence will receive a majority in both Houses of Congress, Manuel Quexon, President of the Philippine Senate said when interviewed here. "I believe the majority in both houses of Congress favor Philippine independence," Quezon declared.

"I hope, that the independence bill will be passed by the present session. I have every reason to believe that a majority in both houses of Congress will favor the measure."

It is believed in the United States that President Coolidge and the oil gang will use their influence to defeat Philippine independence.

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American Finance Imperialism in Action

By JAY LOVESTONE.

ARTICLE II.

Mexico.

Under the giuse or protecting the weaker nations of South and Central America the United States has assumed the undisputed hegemony over this territory. The Pan-American Union growing out of the Monroe Doctrine is completely dominated by American imperialists.

American bankers are the dominant figures in the International Committee of bankers in Mexico. Thomas W. Lamont of J. P. Morgan & Co. is chairman of this committee. Mortimer L. Schiff is the vice-president of the American sections. Charles E. Mitchell of the National City Bank, John J. Mitchell of the Illinois Merchants Trust Co., Charles H. Sabin of the Guaranty Trust Co., Albert H. Wiggin of the Chase National Bank, and Robert Winsor of Kidder-Peabody & Co., Boston, are among the other leading figures in this group of international exploiters. Foreign investments in Mexico indicate that American capitalists lead in oil and mining. United States investors have twice as much capital ($130,000,000) invested in oil and five times as much capital invested in mining ($250,000,000) as does Great Britain. Over $150,000,000 of American capital is invested in railroads and more than $120,000,000 in agriculture. American capitalists hold more than $25,000,000 of the Mexican national debt bond issue. Wall Street is planning to spend upward of $150,000,000 in new oil investments. There is a tendency for a heavy flow of American capital southward. New York and Philadelphia bankers have announced the floating of a new loan of $40,000,000 to the Mexican government.

In South America.

The nitrate beds of Chile; the oil, meat and wheat of Peru; the coffee and rubber plantations of Brazil; and the packing industry of the Argentine Republic; are steadily falling into American control. Speaking before the Investment Bankers' Association, on October 20, 1923, Dr. L. S. Rowe, Director General of the Pan American Union boasted that "American investments in Latin America has passed from the period of adventure to the period of helpful, productive and permanent investment. American companies are securing to an increasing extent contracts for the construction of public works in Latin America. Port works, drainage works, water works and street railway systems constructed by American companies are now in evidence in almost every country of South and Central America. Since the close of the Great War the American people have loaned to Latin America in public loans, disregarding the loans of all private enterprises over a half billion dollars. The precise amount is $529,580,000." Since 1921 American investors have purchased Chilean external bonds to the extent of $62,000,000 and internal bonds totaling $5,000,000. American investments in Chilean iron and copper mines have materially increased. Our Latin American trade has risen from $1,073,000,000 for the ten months ending November 1, 1922 to $1,440,000,000 for the corresponding period of 1923.

Our total Latin American trade amounted to only $750,000,000 in the year preceeding the war. The most notable growth is in exports, which alone will probably total close to $700,000,000 as against $208,000,000 in 1924. The Latin American countries now take 45 per cent of their imports from the United States as against less than 25 per cent in the year before the war. The official custom house returns of the 20 countries forming the Latin American group show $834,000,000 in merchandise imported from the United States in 1921 as against $319,000,000 before the war. This is an increase of over 150 per cent.

To illustrate. America's share of Mexican imports in 1913 was 48 per cent; in 1921 it was 76 per cent. Its share of Cuban imports in 1913 was 53 per cent; in 1921 it was 75 per cent. Our share of Argentine's imports in 1913 was only 15 per cent; in 1921 it rose to 28 per cent. Our share of Brazil's imports rose from 16 per cent in 1913 to 31 per cent in 1921. In 1913 Uruguay's imports were only 12 per cent from the United States; in 1921 it reached the figure of 26 per cent. The outstanding feature of this tremendous increase in trade in both exports and imports is that manufactured articles constitute approximately 80 per cent of the total purchased from the United States by South America.

The Sweep of Dominion.

Several months ago there was formed the Bank of Central and South America to specialize in Latin American investments. The importance of this organization is clearly seen when one analyses the personnel of the Board of Directors. M. Anderson, of J. P. Morgan & Co., James Brown of Brown Bros. & Co., W. Palen Conway of the Guaranty Trust Co., Walter E. Frew of the Corn Exchange Bank, G. W. McGarrah of the Mechanics and Metals National Bank, Maurice A. Oudin of the Marine National Electric Co., and E. R. Stettinus of J. P. Morgan & Co., are among the leading directors in this organization of financiers.

American capital is rapidly tightening its grip on Brazil. According to the Wall Street Journal, there is today invested close to $300,000,000 of American capital here. Federal, state and municipal bonds, railways, navigation, packing, mining, cable, coffee, and mercantile and public utility concerns form the bulk of American investments. The United States is also playing the leading role in the electrification of South America. In the last decade over $100,000,000 have been invested in this field alone, in Brazil, Argentina and other South American nations. It is safe to say that at least one-quarter of a billion dollars of American money is now invested in Argentina.

Mr. Samuel Insul and ex-Senator Lorimor preside over a corporation capitalized at more than a billion dollars controlling the main industries of the Republic of Columbia. As a reward for building a national railway this group has secured the right to exploit for fifty years more than 200 acres of proven petroleum lands for each mile of railway constructed. Our capitalists are planning to develop the iron, coal, lumber, oil, chemical, limestone, and packing house industries.

The Standard Oil Co. is getting great concessions in Ecuador, Bolivia, Peru and Argentina. In Argentina American capital is coming into conflict with British capital. The contract recently closed between Bolivia and Standard Oil gives the American corporation 8,500,000 acres of petroleum land for 55 years and the right to build and run railways, tramways, harbors, telephone and telegraph and all other public utilities.

The International Petroleum Company, 60 per cent of whose stock is owned by the Imperial Oil Co. of Canada, which is in turn 80 per cent controlled by the Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey, owns the huge De Mares concession of 2,000,000 acres in Columbia. The same corporation owns 400,000 acres in Peru, which has the highest grade of oil known today.

American bankers have concluded successful loans to Guatemala, Costa Rica, Salvador and Honduras. In Guatemala an American bank has just been set up to draw all paper money out of circulation. Haiti has just borrowed $7,500,000, Chile $44,000,000, Uruguay $13,000,000, Brazil $55,000,000, Argentine $250,000,000.

American banking interests and the United Fruit Company have just bought the International Railways of Central America, valued at $60,000,000. This is the largest American owned railroad outside the United States. It gives direct access from the east coast to Fonseca Bay where the United States has concessions for the construction of a naval base to guard the Pacific end of the Panama Canal.

The significance of this sweep of American control cannot be over-estimated. When Dr. Rowe pointed out that American investment has passed from the "period of adventure" to the period of "productive and permanent investment" he had unconsciously touched the pitch of the whole imperialist problem and its vital import to the working class. When American capitalists invest their millions wrung from the workers in such permanent fields as mines, railways, and public utilities, they avoidably secure complete control of the country and shape the policies and politics of the governments of these weaker nations. Out of this economic condition there grows numerous alliances, ententes, and conflicts. No sooner had the United States declared war against Germany than there was an echo of American hostility in the Latin countries south of the United States.

What is more, the balance of class power and class relationships in these backward countries is tremendously influenced and colored by the fact that the basic industries are dominated and owned by foreign investors having at their beck and call the most powerful government in the world to guarantee the safety of their investments and the stability of their profits. In the words of General Leonard Wood, a stable government is a "government under which foreign capital invests at ordinary rates of profits".

Towards The East.

It has oft been said that the Pacific will be the scene of the next world war. The United States is fully aware of this political truth and has taken financial, military and political measures to prepare for such a war should it occur. American commerce with the Oriental countries is now three times what it was ten years ago, and accounts for almost 25 per cent of our total trade. Within the last year alone American trade with the Far East has increased 25 per cent. Here, as in the Latin American countries, our exports are largely of manufactured goods.

In China, American shipping and railway interests are extending their control. Wilson's withdrawal from the Six Power group has not hindered the extension of American interests. The Robert Dollar Co., the Pacific Mail Steamship Co., the Admiral Oriental Line, and the Green Star Steamship Corporation are among the leading shipping firms plying between China and America. When the foreign governments concentrated warships at Canton in order to prevent Dr. Sun Yet Sen from seizing the customs funds, an American flotilla of five destroyers participated and an American admiral was put in charge of naval operations. The Department of Commerce is now proposing several amendments to the China trade act of 1922 so as to remove the federal tax and other penalties and thus aid American corporations in Chinese business.

It has been estimated by the Union Trust Co. of Cleveland, that the recent Japanese earthquake has resulted in the destruction of 2 per cent of the wealth of the entire empire in an area covering one-seventh of the country. This has enabled the American capitalists to extend their influence in Japan. The United States is proving to be the leading banker and manufacturer in supplying the funds for Japanese reconstruction. It has been estimated that about $300,000,000 will be needed to help Japan restore its losses.

A group of American capitalists, amongst whom are found such powerful concerns as J. P. Morgan & Co., Kuhn, Loeb & Co., the National City Co., the First National Bank of New York, Brown Bros. & Co., Philadelphia, Lee, Higginson & Co., have just gotten together with about fifteen other banking firms and floated a loan of $150,000,000 to Japan. This is the largest long term foreign loan floated in the United States since the armistice and marks a positive step in advance towards American financial and commercial supremacy in the Far East.

At the close of last year there was organized in Tokio the Japanese-American Engineers' & Contracting Corporation, capitalized at $50,000,000, which is to be financed and controlled jointly by American and Japanese interests. Thru the organization of this company American capitalists have assured themselves the role of the dominant group in the reconstruction of Japan. The Tokio Electric Co., which has recently absorbed nine competing companies, has formed a combination with the Westinghouse Electric Company of America. Likewise, the General Electric Company has concluded a combination with the Shibaura Electric Works; the Western Electric Company has formed a combination with the Nippon Dento Electric Works. The hand of American capital is also suspected in the recently announced union of flour mill companies in Japan. Thru this merger six of the biggest companies with a combined daily producing capacity of close to twenty thousand barrels united. This corporation is now planning to swallow up fifteen smaller companies and organize itself into a national federation.

In China our imperialists are on their guard. At the conference of the Associated American Chamber of Commerce of China and Manilla, recently held at Shanghai, our capitalists passed a resolution demanding that Washington immediately strengthen the American marine, naval and military control in China to the fullest requirements. It is said that this was "the most important meeting an American commercial organization in the Far East has ever held". The fact that Japanese imperialism has not yet been able to collect dividends in its Siberian and Korean ventures, coupled with the fact that American capitalists are steadily extending their influence in the Far and Middle East, only accentuates the points of conflict between the United States and Japan.

In the Near East, American imperialism is also making itself felt. The famous Chester concessions, the drive for oil in Mesopotamia, and the growing interest of American investors in Palestine and Syria, indicate the direction of the trade winds here.

The Yankee imperialists have their eyes on Europe also. Wall Street has done more than its share to turn Austria into a coolie colony. Our capitalists are now landing heavily on Italian resources and bolstering up the Fascist tyranny of Mussolini. At the close of 1923, there was announced the organization of the Italian Power Co., a 100 per cent American corporation organized to finance light and power enterprises in Italy. Among the directors of this new American imperialist output are Morgan, Mellon, the Bankers' Trust, General Electric and Rockefeller interests, displacing French and Swiss interests.

Our capitalists are interested even in the wildest thickets of African investments. In the recent Tangier controversy, involving about half a dozen European countries, the United States, that is the Stone & Webster Electric & Power interests, were represented by Father Denning, who was supposed to be bringing the light of Christianity and the power of the Savior to the backward tribesmen.

(To Be Continued Thursday.)

CLASS WAR PRISONER LIKES DAILY WORKER; THINKS GARMENT STRIKERS ARE PUTTING UP AN HEROIC FIGHT

To the DAILY WORKER: Someone has placed my name on the subscription list to the DAILY WORKER. I wish to thank that one, whoever it may be. I immensely enjoy perusing its columns. The DAILY WORKER staff most certainly are waging a beautiful fight and instilling a wonderful spirit of solidarity for and into the ranks of the striking International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union.

These striking garment workers are putting up a good fight. I wholly agree with them that strikes are won on the picket line, altho the organization in which I hold a membership card (I. W. W.) believes that strikes are won on the job. That is scientific, there is no doubt. It is too scientific for the amount of real class education that we, the masses have had. We've had the fear of the boss instilled into us even before we were old enough to walk and to expect us to very suddenly lose that fear is expecting too much. It takes more class education to successfully strike on the job than the masses will have in the next 25 years.

We are class war prisoners, victims of a war between the working class and the employing class. I am yours for ours, Bert Bland, No. 9411, Walla Walla, Wash.

(Bert Bland is one of the eight Centralia defendants, serving 25 to 40 years for their defense of the Centralia I. W. W. hall against American Legion raiders, Armistice Day, 1919. The General Defense Committee is now conducting a drive for their release and the Farmer-Labor movement of Washington is making this a campaign issue.—Editor's Note.)

Women's Political Convention.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—Twenty-five states have responded thus far to the call for delegates to a meeting to be held here early in May to formally organize the Woman's Committee for Political Action. Delegates to the national convention of the Conference for Progressive Political Action will be elected, and a program will be adopted. The movement is similar in general purpose to the C. P. P. A.

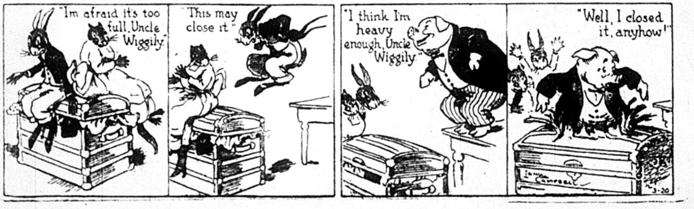
Wedded With Typewriter.

MONROE, Mich., April 22.—A typewriter came to the rescue when two deaf mutes appeared before Justice Lee Smith today to be married.

The justice pounded out the ritual, an interpreter translated it into the sign language as the justice recited it and Jacob Kaler, 35, and Mildred Comer, 21, both of Bucyrus, Ohio, were married without saying a word.

UNCLE WIGGLY'S TRICKS

A LAUGH FOR THE CHILDREN


"I'm afraid it's too full, Uncle Wiggily."
"This may close it."
"I think I'm heavy enough, Uncle Wiggily."
"Well, I closed it, anyhow!"
3-20

RUBBER SLAVES RAID HOMES OF WHITE MASTERS

Punish Exploiters Who Pay 6 Cents A Day

(Crusader Service.)

GEORGETOWN, Demerara, April 8.—(By Mail)—Exploited beyond endurance on starvation wages, the colored workers of this British colony staged an armed demonstration here on April 7. The demonstration began as a workers' parade and ended in the raiding of the homes of the bourgeoisie, the wrecking of street trams, the turning off of the electric power and the general demoralization of the scared bosses and colonial authorities.

As the great workers' parade, called in protest against working conditions and wages here, passed McInroy's building, many of the participants left the line and rushed the tram cars, demanding that the motormen and conductors join the demonstration against labor's exploiters. The idea spread and many workers now drew from the lines and stores, were closed and the clerks invited to join the demonstration or go home.

Chief of Police Thrashed.

Chief Ticket Inspector Phillips, a Barbadian, got a good licking for attempting to take the place of a motorman who was ordered from his post by the demonstrators. The workers then marched upon the water tanks and power house and forced the workers to quit and join the demonstration.

Many of the homes of the rich were entered and the luxurious furnishings torn down and thrown out into the yards or on to the sidewalks. The workers made no effort to loot. They just threw things out. Among the homes entered was that of Cados, manager and local representative of the Demerara Bouxite Co. and Sprosone, Ltd. All of the expensive furnishings were torn down and destroyed, and many a box of fine cigars and cases of champagne and other high-priced wine were destroyed by the starving workers.

The demonstrators experienced little opposition from the police who are, indeed, in sympathy with the poor starving wretches. However, reprisals may be attempted by the bourgeoisie as war ships have been cabled for and several are now on the way.

Object to 6-Cent Wage.

The workers of Demerara have been existing in precarious condition for some time past. Unemployment is rife and wages are extremely low. The bosses want to give a man only six cents a day for arduous work in the jungles gathering rubber.

SIOUX FALLS IS STAGING FIERCE ELECTION FIGHT

Old Party Pols Strike For Workers' Vote

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., April 22.—The great American democracy is on trial in Sioux Falls. The most spectacular and bitterly contested city election ever held in Sioux Falls turned out to be a "stalemate." Mayor Burnside, "friend of labor", who graduated from a hack driver to the chief magistry of South Dakota's largest city, which he has held for 21 years, was up for re-election. He was opposed by George W. Egan, four times unsuccessful Republican candidate for Governor, twice dis-barred for swindling his clients, and now under a two-year sentence to the State Penitentiary, charged with making false affidavits in connection with an insurance loss. The third candidate was Thomas McKinnan, a contractor.

Egan received 550 votes out of over 11,000, but did not receive a majority, and the final battle is to take place between Egan and McKinnan today. Practically all of the unorganized labor of Sioux Falls, support Egan, who is an actor orator and a 100 per cent "boob-charmer." The "best people" and the business interests generally, are supporting McKinnan. The vote for Egan is regarded—not as an endorsement of him or his record—but as a mass protest against existing conditions—locally and nationally.

As an aftermath of the election last Tuesday, charges of wholesale illegal voting are being made by a Citizens' Committee, and about 1500 votes cast are being investigated. It is charged that Egan's supporters ransacked the country towns surrounding Sioux Falls, and ran in several hundred votes for him.

Kiwanis Robbing Cradles.

(Special to The Daily Worker)

CLEVELAND, O., April 22.—The Kiwanis Club, at South Euclid, is to finance a nursery school for children of 22 months to school age to be established here at the Rainbow Hospital. The school will be modeled after the Merrill-Palmer School in Detroit and a teacher will be brought from tne Mary Warde Settlement in London. The business men catch them young

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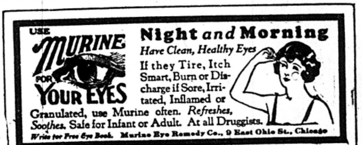

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Imperialism In The Open

President Coolidge, in his speech before the editors of the Associated Press, in New York, the choicest collection of capitalism's paid publicists, comes out openly for the establishment of the hegemony of the House of Morgan over Europe backed by the full power of the United States government.

He dismissed the fact that the capital has been found to be peopled with thieves large and small with a wave of his hand. Corruption, he said, was to be expected following such an outburst of patriotism as American participation in the world war for the rights of small nations, and most of his speech was devoted to a glorification of the lords of finance and industry who, according to the Coolidge code, are the backbone of the nation and for whom the American masses should be grateful seeing that an all-wise providence had provided them with such far-sighted and generous rulers.

On the matter of taxes the president was quite positive. The rich must not be discriminated against in favor of the poor; that, he opined, "was an unworkable principle."

Having settled the question of who owns America the president then gave more than a hint that this ownership should be extended to other lands. He spoke highly of the Dawes plan which turns the European nations into slave states upon which the House of Morgan levies tribute and hoped for the endorsement of this scheme by the electorate.

The fact that such a speech was delivered to such a gathering, at a time like this, is not without significance.

President Coolidge appeared before the Associated Press editors, not as the spokesman of the American people, but as the mouthpiece of the House of Morgan and every editor present knew it. It is in this manner that the editors of the capitalist press are informed of the tasks they are expected to perform. In this instance the task is that of convincing the American masses that civilization in Europe can be saved only by the assurance to the House of Morgan that the armed forces of America are behind it in its project of establishing a receivership of European industry.

It is a glorious plan that the House of Morgan has devised. It is a dream of conquest that would have made Napoleon turn green with envy; it is the most ambitious and unscrupulous use of mighty financial power that the world has ever seen.

For five and one-half years the financiers that made billions out of the world struggle have watched the peoples of Europe sink lower and lower into the pit of misery their rulers dug for them. The international bankers have peered with a cold and calculating eye at the convulsions of diseased and starving men, women and children and have computed with seeming accuracy the exact moment when it would be possible without a great risk to bind them for unnumbered years to the chariot of the finance-capitalists.

The gold of the European nations has been flowing in a steady stream to the shores of America: our financiers have aided with it every band of cut-throats whom they believed could weaken the powers of resistance of the European working class. They have made common cause with any and every national capitalist group that showed unusual ruthlessness and virility.

The time is ripe to strike, they think, and so the masses of America will again be deluged with cleverly written news-stories and articles eulogizing the unselfish purposes of the House of Morgan and blaming all the evils of which the masses complain upon the "unsettled European situation."

Once again the American masses will be urged to come to the rescue of a suffering world and to place its salvation in the hands of Coolidge, Dawes, Hughes and other spokesmen of the House of Morgan.

It is more than probable that the nominee of the democrat party will also be committed to such a scheme but not quite so openly. The bandits of American imperialism will have more than one string to their bow and if a candidate of either of the capitalist parties is returned in the coming election the American workers and farmers will be cast for the role of international policemen—a police force that will be expected to enforce the dictates of the rulers of America upon any people that revolts against the payment of tribute to House of Morgan.

The answer of the workers and farmers of the United States to this brazen scheme must be the organization of a mass party of workers and farmers on June 17 and the prosecution with renewed intensification of all organization—on both the industrial and political field.

It Pays to be Crazy

Our leading dailies that have of late been complaining that their delicate esthetic senses are being outraged by the Teapot and Wheeler disclosures of corruption and rottenness in the government are getting back to normalcy. For these well-kept mouthpieces of the employers, normalcy means but one thing in the code of newspaperdom. This is: feed the readers scandal stories, murder tales, divorce mysteries, and lurid exposures of sex depravity. Thus, recent days have brought the old Harry Thaw case on the front pages of our metropolitan press in place of some Teapot Dome testimony.

Napoleon once said that "one newspaper was worth 100,000 bayonets." He knew whereof he spoke. Even in taking up the Thaw trash instead of the Washington exposures, the capitalist press has hidden certain facts which, if given adequate currency amongst the masses, might harm the existing order.

For instance, while the newspapers were filling up acres of print refreshing the memories of the informed and educating the uninformed, they significantly omitted saying a word about the huge estate of Harry Thaw. But on taking pains to scan carefully the financial press, not printed for or read by the workers, one finds that "Harry Thaw's share of the hundred million dollar estate left by William Thaw is estimated to have quintupled to $5,000,000 in seven years since his incarcerations as insane."

This is interesting as well as instructive. How comes it that a man who has been adjudged insane by the highest medical and judicial authorities of capitalism can have his fortune quintupled without doing a stroke of work? What magic was employed by this wizard of lunacy that his wealth increased five hundred per cent while he was in the crazy house?

Offhand it would seem that it pays to be crazy. It has never occurred that a member of the working class, a miner, a steel worker, a railroader, should become a millionaire by the most arduous work. Yet, Thaw, doing nothing became a multimillionaire. It surely must be a crazy system when individuals who are incarcerated in insane asylums and do no productive work at all can become multimillionaires in less than a decade merely because they own the means of production and exchange socially used, while the overwhelming mass of the workingmen and farmers are condemned to intolerable living conditions and bankruptcy tho they are engaged in industry and agriculture from sunrise to sunset every day thruout the year.

Recognition Creeps Closer.

The Soviet Recognition tide draws ever closer to the borders of the United States. Like the tide that overwhelmed King Canute, it is restless, ever rising, irresistible.

In spite of the avalanche of abuse hurled at Soviet Russia these past years, in spite of the open and continuous assault of the kept press, Alexander Yazikoff, official representative of the Union of Soviet Republics, is at Montreal, ready to open negotiations for trade relations and recognition with the Canadian government.

That is getting pretty close. That is the closest that any Soviet representative has been to the borders of the United States since Ludwig Martens was deported from this country.

No wonder then that the kept organs of the international bankers should be on the job. They have discovered "red propaganda" in Yazikoff's baggage. To be sure, it consisted of only a few harmless books in the Russian language that no "honest-to-goodness" Canadian could read, but the yellow press can't be expected to be too careful about details.

If an ignorant policeman can report Lester F. Ward's "Dynamic Sociology" as a treatise for making dynamite, then a capitalist editor can surely discover in one Russian book, in the possession of Yazikoff, a force potent enough to wreck the whole capitalist structure in this western world.

But this form of Soviet baiting has worn itself out. No matter how much the kept press screams, the noise it makes is drowned in the demand for Soviet recognition. The workers of the United States welcome Alexander Yazikoff to this side of the Canadian border. Soon even the capitalist politicians in Washington will be doing the same thing, in spite of themselves, and the subsidized press will applaud, because it will be compelled to.

Pinchot--Penitent Prodigal

Says Pinchot, the progressive: "Nobody questions that, I, as a loyal republican will support him (Coolidge) in the campaign."

Will the labor leaders of Pennsylvania and the liberals in and out of the state who have been singing the praises of this "friend of labor" now rise and explain upon what their appraisal of the attitude of Pinchot was based?

To be a "loyal republican" after the nauseating disclosures of crass corruption and criminality in the republican cabinet that have been made means but one thing—that Pinchot is loyal to the reactionary capitalist interests the republican party represents.

The Pinchot position is, we believe, a trying one for the band of progressives who were cheered by the thought of the millenium that was close at hand as the result of his election.

The simile of the dog returning to his vomit seems particularly apt in this instance.

Whom Shall We Organize--The Workers or The Bosses?

By the Needle Trades International Committee.

Should you ask the average union member of our needle trade the question, "Wherein lies the present chaos in the industry and what caused the recent growth of the great distress of the workers?" he would certainly answer you in the following manner:

The chaos is the result of the fact that the entire industry has been transformed into a network of contracting shops. The sweat shop disease has spread to all corners. Cloaks, men's clothing, caps, embroidery and many other products are being manufactured in all sorts of hidden dens. The union cannot have any measure of control over these hidden places. The union has even lost its control over the so-called legitimate shops, which they did control some time ago.

Many Non-Unionists.

A large part of the workers in the needle trades is unorganized. The union has seldom taken special measures to organize the workers in those factories which are found in small places surrounding the larger needle trade centers of the country. The large numbers of unorganized are instrumental in spreading still further the sweat shop system. Because of crumbling politics of the union, the employers are in a position to take still more advantage of the disease. Their hunger for ever increasing profits has no bounds. They therefore use to the utmost all possible scab holes, with the result that the disease affects the workers to an even greater degree. The employers profit by this epidemic, while the workers suffer. Their misery is constantly increasing because of it. Unemployment is large, the season short, wages miserably low, tho speeding up in the shops is unbearable. The sanitary conditions in the greater number of the contracting shops are horrible, etc.

It may be that not every worker whom you ask will answer you in this manner, but it is, nevertheless, certain that the average worker sees the problem in this light, and that is simply because there are no other factors that can have caused the present chaos and the present miserable conditions. And one does not need to be a specialist to understand whence have come our present sickness in the needle trades.

What Is To Be Done?

Then what is to be done to cure the disease? It seems to be quite clear that among the most important tasks before us, two main points stand out: First, to exert all our energy to organize the unorganized workers, and, secondly, to carry on a strenuous campaign to uproot the newly planted sweating system. Where there is a will there is a way.

In the year 1910 the New York cloakmakers revolted against the sweating system then existing, and as a result of the revolt, we have built up a powerful union. Many other branches of our needle trade unions have also been built up as a result of the revolt against the sweating epidemic. Certainly at the present time we are not any weaker than in those days when we had almost no union at all! And is the sweating system any less evil today than it formally was? We have the strength to put up a fight against this evil. There are several means open to us by which we can start a real fight against the sweating holes and the sweat shop bosses. If we wish to cure our disease we must start by organizing the unorganized workers, and destroy all the germs causing the disease.

Difficult But Necessary.

Of course it is a difficult task, but it is a necessary task and no matter how difficult we must and we can accomplish it.

But our leaders have lately been mainly concerned with making their work easier. We have become as accustomed to settle our difficulties by artful means, that we have almost forgotten that labor organizations must, at all times, still carry on a fight for better conditions. As the old fashioned grandmothers we have become so accustomed to look for a magic cure for every illness, that we have already forgotten that certain diseases must be operated on at the roots.

Our leaders claim that it is difficult to organize the unorganized workers. To be sure, the workers are not as yet class conscious. The bosses, and even all sorts of small contractors are more class conscious than the unorganized workers, so our leaders have undertaken to organize the bosses rather than the workers, and instead of working to wipe out the nests of the sweating contractors, they are working to organize the sweating contractors.

A short time ago, for instance, Feinberg, the manager of the N. Y. Cloakmakers' Joint Board, brought forth a plan whereby the union might organize the small contractors that supply bundles of cloaks to all bedroom and kitchen holes in different parts of the city.

Organizing Contractors.

In the New York branch of the Amalgamated the union leaders have been quite chummy for some time with all sorts of organizations of small contractors. Lately their relations have become still more friendly. Some jesters say that even the lock-outs made by the contractors against the tailors were inspired by certain union leaders. We have become accustomed to a policy of concessions—you contractors give me something and I will give you something, too. It is understood that neither gave up anything of their own, except at the expense of the worker, but their unio leaders believe that with this sort o policy they accomplish a great amou of good for the worker.

Several weeks ago there was i New York a strike of tuckers, hem stitchers and pleaters, and the unio organizers of the International worke hard to organize the employers int an association.

And now we hear that some of th leaders of the capmakers union als have a plan to organize. Whom?—the contractors. Why? Well, that i the style, and it is impossible to con vince these leaders that this style i not for the interests of the worker.

A Confused Strategy.

Only last summer have the cap makers carried thru a strike with th end in vew of cleaning out th leeches and the sweatshops. Th workers gladly entered the struggl when called by the union for this pur pose. According to the report of th leaders the strike ended successfully And what have we now?

We confess that we cannot under stand the depth and the wisdom o the strategy of our leadership, bu from the depths of the heart the cr must needs come: to the devil with such strategic wisdom! We still hav our senses and have not yet lost con sciousness. We cannot find in th afore mentioned strategy any wisdo that works in the interest of the work er. We understand that when it i necessary to organize the workers and root out the nests of the sweat shop bosses, we cannot work it back wards. Don't bother us with you maneuvers. We have had enough o your "Grandmother" medicines. Th disease in our midst is already ful grown.

The workers—them we must organ ize, but not the employers. They ca take care of their own affairs withou the aid of the working class leaders

Literature - - Music - - Drama

MUSIC.

Children's Concerts Close

By ALFRED V. FRANKENSTEIN.

Children's concerts of the Chicago Symphony orchestra came to a close for this season at Orchestra Hall on April 17. In order to test the quickness of ear which his audience had developed during the season Stock had the principal player of each wind instrument stand behind a screen and play a phrase or two. The tone qualities of most of the instruments were readily recognized, tho the clarinet and oboe did not prompt as quick and as loud response as the others. This is good music education, for many a veteran concert goer who has not had this sort of training has not so quick an ear.

The program opened with the prelude to the third act of Wagner's "Lohengrin" followed by the world's second most popular tune, the bridal chorus in the same opera.

Then followed the second and third movements of the Beethoven eighth symphony. As customary Mr. Stock had the themes of these thrown on a screen in notation and gave his listeners a beautifully foolish text to sing them to. The text of the opened theme of the second movement has changed in four years. When this work was played during the first season of children's concerts the text was "Oh Henry, Oh Henry, where did you get that billygoat", while last Thursday it was "Oh Lizzie, Oh Lizzie, where did I put my monkey wrench". Beautiful poetry, and of the sort that sticks with the music, so that one does not easily forget words or tune.

The Saint-Saens "Danse Macabre", a symphonic poem describing the dance of ghosts on their gravestones at midnight, and the brilliant festival march "Pomp and Circumstance" by Edward Elgar closed the program.

The children's concerts of the Chicago Symphony orchestra are beyond doubt the best means of music education in the city. If music courses in all the schools of Chicago were abolished, and the pupils sent to these concerts instead, they would know and appreciate music better than any long school courses in singing could teach them.

The only regret is, as many Symphony devotees could tell you, that there are no concerts of this kind for adults.

Mendelssohn Club Farewell

The Chicago Mendelsohn club, a men's chorus directed by Harrison Wild, gave its final concert of the season at Orchestra Hall with John Charles Thomas, baritone, as guest soloist. The concert brought to performance a great deal of music, some good, some not so good. The best of the concert, in singing and in music, was an old English ballet "Thru Bushes and Thru Briars," arranged for part singing by R. Vaughan Williams. It is a quiet, rustic bit, and excellently sung.

An unusual arrangement of symphonic music was the second movement of Dvorak's "New World" symphony set to a Negro spiritual text. In the symphony the music is a slow, idyllic solo for English horn. The text fitted the music well, but one may question a bit the application of a text to a composition intended as pure music.

"The Farewell of Hiawatha," set from Longfellow by Arthur Foote, is a trifle long and bombastic. But the pure delight of such composition as the Negro spiritual "Wait 'Til Ah Put On Mah Crown" by William Reddick, and the comic song "But They Didn't" by Rogers as performed by the Mendelsohn club amply makes up for it.

John Charles Thomas sings the English language so that one can recognize and understand it as such. This alone is a high art, but Thomas has a great deal more. A big voice, superb quality, interpretative ability are some of them. The compositions he sang were mainly of the French impressionist style of concert song, but the one Russian work he sang got his audience and this writer more than the French compositions. That was "The Evening Prayer" by Musorgski, which tells about a little child, half asleep, forced to pray for his parents and all his sisters and his cousins and his aunts, whom he reckoned up by dozens. If it were not for the fact that it takes a most wide awake singer to sing in a manner that gives one the impression that he is all but dozing, one might have thought that Musorgskis' song was written about John Charles Thomas, saying his prayers in a dress suit, standing before a piano on the platform of Orchestra Hall, with a large audience and the Mendelssohn club looking on.

Noted Musician Has Composed Music For New Motion Picture

Fully as great care has been exercised in the selection of the music which will accompany the new motion picture of the International Workers' Aid, Friends of Soviet Russia, as in the selection and titling of the picture itself.

The Russian half of the picture shows the contrast between the old production methods and the new social order so it is comparatively simple to carry the theme of the former in the beautiful old Russian folk-songs while the latter is served with the gorgeously inspiring new music of the revolutionary movement. Many of these new selections will be played in this country for the first time, and the services of a noted musician, Franz Beidel, have been employed to make orchestrations of these tunes.

In the German half of the picture the task was much more difficult notwithstanding the reputed wealth of German folk music. The arrangers found that practically all German non-operative music consisted either of folk tune or nationalist patriotic airs. The sweetly sentimental, contentment loving folk music was found to be expressive of a "Golden Age" Germany that no longer exists This labor film shows the actual Germany of today, the Germany of reality, and the old folk tunes, with very few exceptions, were actually incongruous.

The nationalist tunes were obviously out of the question. For the accompaniment to the pathetic conditions of the German worker, recourse had to be taken to Tchaikovsky and other Russians of the old school, showing the reversal of conditions in the two countries. For the labor revolt sections of the film, special medleys of German labor songs dear to the hearts of the "Liedertafeln" were arranged, topped off with the magnificent new "Hundertschaften Marsch" of the Workers' armed guards. Thus "Russian and Germany" becomes a musical as well as a pictorial treat.

Straws of Alfalfa

By JOEL SHOMAKER
Ye Olde Hay Editor

WHAT, O WHAT
SHALL THE HARVEST BE?
I WAS TALKING
TO A STORE MAN,
WITH RUBBER tire goggles
ASTRADDLE HIS long nose,
AND HE told me
HIS PLAN to settle
THE FARM question,
WAS TO PAY the farmers
FIXED PRICES for all crops
AND LET the old hayseeds
ROOT HOG or die.
JUST LIKE union workers
WITH WAGES by the scales.
A CHEWING GUM fellow
WITH MONEY to burn
AND HIS lunch tablets
IN ONE CORNER of a
SMALL VEST pocket
BROKE IN on our talk.
HE WANTED to see
ALL FARMERS move to cities,
SO LABOR would be cheap
THAT MAN would have
GAME PRESERVES instead of farms
TOURIST PARKS in place of dairies
AND FARM products ruled off
THE PUBLIC markets
AS UNFIT for human food
I WAS just thinking
WHAT FUNNY old birds
THE MEN and the women
OF THIS NATION will be
WHEN FARMS and gardens
ARE MEMORIES of the past
AND ALL PEOPLE wear nose bags,
TO CATCH food calories
DRIFTING IN the air
AND EVERY one will dress
IN FIG LEAF robes
BUT YE OLD politicians
WITH WEAK KNEES and sore gums
WHY DON'T YOU do something
TO HELP the farmers
OWN THE LAND and be
FREE AMERICAN citizens?

THE VIEWS OF OUR READERS ON LIFE, LABOR, INDUSTRY, POLITICS

A STRANGE ANIMAL.

I met a unique specimen of the Furriers' Union today. I spoke in an I. W. W. hall on boring from within and mass union idea vs. dual union idea. He took the floor and asked for further advice. I joined him at end of meeting and his philosophy was as follows: "I know all the ideas of the Communists and the Socialists. I don't care for their papers, as they give a biased view. The capitalists are biased the other way. So I take the liberal-labor papers—the Dial, the Nation, the New Republic and the Manchester Guardian. They are just as much against capitalism as the Communists, they fully understand the labor movement and they give the Absolute Truth without bias."

I can understand a bourgeois being a pacifist and a liberal, but a worker! He says he has studied Communism—and he still believes in Absolute Truth divorced from any materialist foundation! The New Republic recently wrote up John L. Lewis of the Miners', as an "honest and pugnacious fighter"! Hard, in the Nation, said that Foster wants to "convert the A. F. of L. masses into leaving their unions and forming perfect, industrial unions." And none of these papers deigned to mention the recent slugging campaign of the N. Y. Forward crowd in the speaker's own union—the Furriers!

This is all true. I would not have believed yesterday such a man could exist.

(Signed) GEO. McLAUGHLIN.

To the DAILY WORKER: The view expressed in Monday morning's DAILY WORKER that the epilogue to the play, "R. U. R.," to be shown at the C. S. P. S. Hall on Wednesday night, supplies the play with a weak ending, has many adherents.

However, I believe the ending to R. U. R. is fully as strong as the rest of the Robot play if properly interpreted. Those who consider the ending weak claim that the epilogue does not carry out the revolutionary philosophy of the other acts. According to my interpretation it does.

Primus and Helena are reformed robots, that is, they represent workers just after the proletarian revolution. The robots previous to the uniting of the "robots of the world," represented the average worker. The robots mind was not perceptible. He was the worker who was so busy coining money for his masters and fighting the wars of another class that he had no time to think.

But after the revolution, the robot or worker for the first time had leisure for a little introspection. He no longer needed to spend all his time for others. Among his first thoughts were thoughts of self. The revolutionary robot said, "Lo, I have a soul. I have time for a real education, for romance, for the art of living."

This revelation of the spiritual self is my interpretation of the epilogue. As soon as the once lowly minded, dulled and stolid worker came to the realization of the joy of living the future of the race was secure.

—K. R. C.

THE DAILY WORKER
RAISES THE STANDARD
FOR A WORKERS' AND
FARMERS' GOVERNMENT

THE DAILY WORKER

Entered as Second-class matter September 21, 1923, at the Post Office at Chicago, Illinois under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Workers! Farmers! Demand:
The Labor Party
Amalgamation
Organization of Unorganized
The Land for the Users
The Industries for the Workers
Protection of the Foreign-Born
Recognition of Soviet Russia

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PULLMAN STRIKE SPREADING TO YARDS AND SHOPS

BONUS FOR DEAD VETS IS VICTORY

Senators Vote For The Insurance Plan.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 23.—Soldiers won their bonus in the Senate yesterday after a long fight. The cash bonus was lost early, giving the majority to the insurance policy plan. The vote was 67 for; 17 against. The house has passed the bonus bill which will be up to Coolidge after conferences between the house and senate.

During the fight for the cash bonus Senator Neely, West Virginia democrat, said that the railroads had been given $2,000,000,000 in adjusted compensation and that the war profiteers had secured even more. Neely allied himself with the cash option proponents.

20 Year Insurance Policies

The bill offers cash payment to veterans not entitled to more than $50 in adjusted service compensation and 20 year endowment insurance policies to others. To meet the cost of the bill for the calendar year 1925, an appropriation not exceeding $100,000,000 will be made.

The adjusted service credit is based on a $1 a day for home service and $1.25 for overseas, with maximums of $500 and $625, respectively. The first sixty days of service are excluded from computation. Provision is made for all enlisted men, women and officers up to the rank of captain in the army and marine corps and lieutenant in the navy. There are many exceptions not allowed bonus compensation. Service between April 5, 1917 and July 1, 1919, is considered, but enlistment must have ante-dated November 12, 1918.

Borah Against Bonus

Senator Borah, republican from Idaho, lead an attack upon all bonus systems. He warned, "It is time to take stock and turn the corner."

The bonus bill has been on the legislative program for two months. An amendment making the cash payments available at once was adopted today before the final passage of the bill.

OIL LAWYER IS NEW WITNESS IN WHEELER QUIZ

Senator Badly Floored In Immunity Issue.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—The Senate investigation of the indictment of Senator Wheeler, Montana, was resumed today with L. V. Beaulieu, Los Angeles attorney, on the stand.

Beaulieu was formerly attorney for Gordon Campbell, Montana oil man, who was mentioned in the Wheeler indictment.

At the outset, Senator Sterling, South Dakota, insisted that the witness waive immunity from prosecution, but on objection by other committee members, this was not done.

British Flyers Lead Race

BENDAR ABBAS, Persia, April 23.—Britain's round the world flyers were to get away today for Kamarshi after completing successfully another lap of their efforts to beat the American army's effort to be the first to circumnavigate the globe in the air.

WASHINGTON, TEXAS, RHODE ISLAND HEAD LIST FOR JUNE 17

(By The Federated Press)

ST. PAUL, April 23.—Rhode Island, Texas and Washington state have sent in the first three responses to the recently distributed call for a national nominating convention of the Farmer-Labor movement to be held in St. Paul June 17.

To overcome the fact that the farmers are not so organized as the industrial workers, a special basis of representation provides that any group of 25 farmers may send a delegate to the St. Paul convention, provided that they are not represented thru some other organization from their county.

DAUGHERTY IN BRAIN STORM BOOSTS SELF

Sees Wheeler-Wobbly Plot To Get Him.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—Now that the lunacy trial of Harry Kendal Thaw has come to an end at Philadelphia, Harry M. Daugherty, former attorney general, is trying to entertain the readers of the yellow press with his brainstorms.

Daugherty has just issued a broadside in defense of himself that includes some of the following thrilling sensations:

That U. S. Senator [illegible] K. Wheeler promised the Industrial Workers of the Wold, if elected, that he would drive the attorney general (meaning Daugherty) from the cabinet.

That h ewas never a drinking man, and that he quit entirely when he became attorney general, to keep his conscience clear.

That the Wright-Martin airplance scandal was based on lies.

That President Harding was nominated and elected the freest man that ever stepped across the threshold o fthe White House.

That there are four doctors and an undertaker who can testify how Jess Smith's mind gave way, resulting in his suicide.

That he never sa wthe myesterious green house o nK. Street.

That he did use the house on H Street.

That "the shac kalong the creek" was a decent place, where nothing ever took place that was not decent and wholesome.

That he appointed Gaston Means with reluctance and dismissed him in the face of opposition.

This would indicate that Daugherty feels that his morals, and not his record of graft as attorney general was being attached.

Daugherty is expected to spill some more of the same in a speech at Columbus, Ohio, tonight.

Boycott Used To Force Acceptance Of Ford's Offer

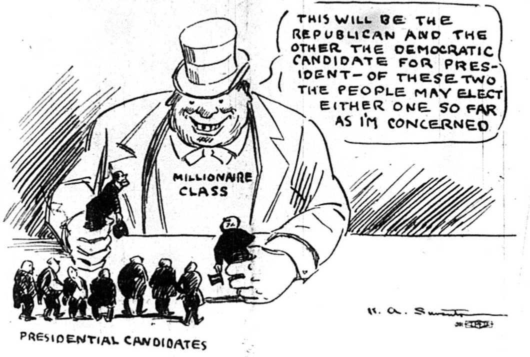
WASHINGTON, April 23.—Senator Norris of the Senate Agricultural Committee charged today at hearings on Muscle Shoals legislation that merchants in the vicinity of Muscle Shoals were boycotting manufacturers who opposed the Ford offer.

"I am informed," said Norris, "that merchants around Muscle Shoals, particularly at Florence, Ala., are boycotting manufacturers who are adverse to the bid of Henry Ford."

CLASS WAR PRISONER WANTS MORE LABOR PAPERS LIKE DAILY WORKER

One of the class war prisoners now serving time in San Quentin prison, California, writes to the DAILY WORKER: "The more publications of this kind (DAILY WORKER) in the hands of the working masses, the quicker they will become educated. I hope the working class gives the DAILY WORKER their utmost support. Many thanks to the worker who made it possible for me to get this great paper. Yours for a better world (Signed), C. A. Drew, No. 37654, San Quentin, California."

American Capitalis m's "Two of a Kind."


THIS WILL BE THE REPUBLICAN AND THE OTHER THE DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE FOR PRESIDENT—OF THESE TWO THE PEOPLE MAY ELECT EITHER ONE SO FAR AS I'M CONCERNED
MILLIONAIRE CLASS
PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES

Both Ends Against The Middle.

'PEACE' TALK CIRCUS PLAN BEING PUSHED

Hope To Hold Parley At Washington, D. C.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—President Coolidge and Secretary of State Hughes are going ahead with their plans for another disarmament circus here. Like good press agents they have great hopes for their plans.

When the international situation may be such as to make such a parley practicable, was the principal subject of interest in official and diplomatic circles, as all phases of President Coolidge's suggestion in his New York speech yesterday were discussed. Washington was regarded as the likely place for such a conference.

Speculation on when the conference might be assembled ranged from next Autumn to the Spring of 1925. Opinion also differed as to whether the President could afford to call the parley before the elections. Some thought that for him to take this course would lay Mr. Coolidge open to the charge of conducting international affairs for political prestige.

The most important factor as to time it was recognized, is the rapidity with which Europe becomes stablized as a result of working out of the Dawes plan. Mr. Coolidge made this the pre-requisite to the second conference.

Expect France to Join.

France's attitude is recognized here as the keynote of the successful holding of another conference. French refusal to reduce her army because of fear of Germany was the reason land disarmament was not considered at the other conferences.

The President now hopes that France will find no futher need to fear and will agree to join in a general limitation of land forces.

Observers here believe that if the proposed conference be held along the lines indicated by President Coolidge it may be a much more important meeting than the first Washington parley. In view of the inclusion of land forces and aircraft in the President's plan, Russia and Germany would be invited, it is believed.

Says G. O. P. Bonus Bill Fools Veterans, Pleases Wall Street

WASHINGTON, April 23.—The Republican Insurance Policy Bonus Bill is an attempt to deceive the soldiers and at the same time to appease the wrath of financial interests, Senator Sheppard charged in the Senate in opening the attack against the bill.

Parliamentarism Is Doomed, Says Norwegian Paper

KRISTIANIA, April 23.—The Norwegian Workers Party, at the beginning of the year, had 40,260 members, compared with 52,792 in July, 1923, a loss of 12,532 members. The Communist Party claims 14,000 members.

Aftenposten, organ for the most conservative element, has this to say of parliamentarism: "The parliamentarism that resulted from the state court (riksretten, 1884) is itself already a doomed system. All see and admit the great drawbacks of parliamentarism, and when the time is ripe a new political landslide will also sweep parliamentarism away. It has not had a long lifetime, but its leaves are turning and ready to fall. In astonishing short time the parliamentarism has lost its glory in our land, as well as in others."

The government has proposed that prohibition be abolished. The Social-Democrats in the Storting proposed to submit the question to the voters. At the urgent demand of the cabinet the Storting, by a vote of 96 to 44, with 10 absentees, rejected the motion.

AMBASSADOR TO MEXICO SEEN AS LABOR AGENT

Warren Uses Mex Labor On His Beet Fields

By SHERMAN BOWMAN.
(By The Federated Press)

DETROIT, Mich., April 23.—According to a special dispatch to the Detroit Free Press, which bears indications that it may have been extracted from a communication from the ambassador himself, Charles B. Warren, United States ambassador to Mexico, is using his influence with American bankers to assist the Mexican government in negotiating a $15,000,000 or $20,000,000 loan in this country.

Ambassador Warren joined with the Wallace family of central Michigan in organizing a combine in the sugar beet industry in this state. Mexican labor is extensively used in beet cultivation. Recent testimony before a senate committee proved that workers are being imported from Mexico to keep the standard of living in the beet fields at a low level.

Trade unionists in Michigan are waiting to see what effect Warren's assignment to Mexico will have on this condition.

It is being said among trade unionists that his willingness to assist the Mexican government to borrow millions from United States banks is to him merely an effort to mortgage, morally, the Mexican state to United States bankers. And it is expected that thruout his career among the Mexicans he will have every opportunity to act as a super-recruiting agent for his beet field bosses.

PINE TRUST, LABOR'S FOE, ON THE GRILL

Left Trail Of Blood Across The South.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—The Southern Pine Association, one of the most criminal and murderous aggregations of capital in the land, had a close friend in the former attorney general, Harry M. Daugherty, according to facts revealed before the senate committee investigating the department of justice.

It is the Southern Pine Association that has left a trail of workers' blood across the southern states, ruthlessly subduing any signs of discontent on the port of its workers.

Its murder regime in Louisiana, for instance, reached its climax, in 1919, with the cold-blooded assassination of four organizers of the American Federation of Labor, at Bogalusa.

Alleged price-fixing of the Southern Pine Association, and charges that the department of justice failed to prosecute it after a case against the organization has been worked up by the federal trade commission, were brought to the attention of the Senate-Daugherty investigating committee today.

Violated Anti-Trust Law.

Huston Thompson, chairman of the commission, told the committee that there was unquestionable evidence of anti-trust law violations by the association, yet the department of justice under former Attorney General Daugherty, did nothing to prosecute the suit brought against it in February, 1920.

John H. Kirby of Texas, former president of the association, was brought into the testimony by Senator Wheeler, who read into the record excerpts of a speech by Kirby referring to a conference with Daugherty about the government's suit against the association.

Th mpson said the West Coast Lumber Association had been approached by the Southern Pine Association to arrange for cooperation for price increases but had "revolted."

The investigation of the Southern Pine Association, Thompson said, showed "price fixing" by the various groups of the association and "co-operative methods to curtail production."

"I think 'co-operative' is the wrong word," said chairman Brookhart.

Supreme Court Needs Reforming.

"The Supreme Court has adopted that word," said Thompson.

(Continued on Page Two)

ARIZONA FUMIGATING — ALL TOURISTS FROM SYNDICALISM STATE

PHOENIX, Ariz., April 23.—Wires into Phoenix are hot with indignant protests from California chambers of commerce against the fumigation policy which Arizona is adopting against the hoof and mouth disease.

An I. W. W. delegate here said he was amazed that Arizona had not protected itself against the California peril from the first day of the plague. His organization has been active during the last year in furthering a boycott against California for its persecution of union men under the criminal syndicalism law—100 men now lying in San Quentin and Folsom penitentiaries.

INJUNCTION AXE NOT USED AGAINST 28

Federation Is Raising Funds For Strike.

The injunction axe lay idle on Judge "Dennie" Sullivan's desk yesterday as 28 girl garment strikers appeared before him on his return from his "vacation." All the cases were postponed until May 6. Sullivan is following Judge Foell's line and is deferring judgment against the spunky girls whose strike is standing staunch against injunction judges.

Sullivan appeared in court with ruddy face but far from cheerful humor. He avoided even glancing at the strikers who filled the court and seemed even more bored than usual with the dull proceedings of the cases which preceded the garment workers. The sluggers and dicks dozed off while waiting for the trials to bring out their testimony.

LeBoskey Keeps Away.

Attorney LeBoskey, representing the bosses, failed to appear in court but sent his assistant Dumas. The junior Sissman took charge of the girls' cases in this session.

Indications that the Dress Manufacturers' Association is weakening are evident in their inattentiveness to the court proceedings. It is rumored that the expense of the strike is seriously affecting them and that their hitherto solid opposition to the union is breaking.

Dyers Give $1000 to Strike.

The Cleaners and Dyers Union of Chicago has contributed $1000 to the garment strike in response to the appeal by the Federation's Committe of Fifteen.

Beginning Monday evening, five special committees, under the direction of Anton Johannsen acting for the Committee of Fifteen, will visit every union meeting in the city in an effort to get the maximum aid for the International Ladies Garment Workers in their fight against Chicago clothing bosses.

Vice-president Meyer Perlstein says that the $100,000 bail-bond fund has already been used up and that he is telegraphing New York for further securities. Between $60,000 and $70,000 in fines have been levied by Judge Sullivan. Payment of these fines has been put off while appeals are pending.

Tippett Talks Tomorrow.

Tom Tippett of the Federated Press will address the strike meeting Friday afternoon. Tippett has just returned from an extensive survey of

(Continued on page 2)

CALL POLICE FOR STRIKERS PAY DAY LINE

Forced To Wait Long For Their Money.

The strike of the car workers against the Pullman Company is spreading.

It is expected that a general walkout of all the shopmen and yardmen, which will completely tie up the car works of the Pullman shops, will be launched before the day is over.

Sympathy for the striking riveters, reamers, fitters, buckers and heaters is spreading rapidly to the 15,000 employes of the Pullman Company.

Many shopmen in other departments did not return to work yesterday morning and augmented the ranks of the strikers.

The strike committee told C. D. McLaren and A. B. Gunn, production manager that they would not compromise, and refused to accept a cut in wages. McLaren theatened to drop the names of the strikers off the payroll, but his bluff did not scare the strikers yesterday.

When the five hundered strikers called for their pay yesterday morning at 7:30 o'clock they were told by the paymaster to come back for their money in the afternoon.

The men called for their pay at one o'clock and after a wait of two hours received their back pay. Two policemen, officers no. 5266 and 3289, were on guard at the gates to the employment office where the strikers were paid. They shoved the men around on the sidewalk a good deal, but the strikers were not all cowed.

Pull Regular Pullman Stuff

McLaren refused to give the strikers back the money they deposited on tools they were using up to the time of the strike. The strikers were refused admittance to their lockers inside the yards, in which they have their personal possessions.

As the men lined up for their pay several foremen and hirelings of the Pullman Company circulated among the men pleading with them to return to work until the differences are settled.

One foreman was heard to remark, "You fellows certainly have started something. All the other departments have caught the fever and are talking strike."

How Speed-up System Works

A member of the strike committee told the DAILY WORKER that the Pullman Company used to pay $65 and use a gang of forty men for fitting up the side of a car. Now they pay only $25.30 for fitting up one sde, and use seven men.

"They accomplished this by using the 'speed-up' piece work system," the striker said. "The Pullman employes have been the sickest lot of workers employed in the steel shops. All the life is driven out of them When the Pullman employes go to another shop they have to work alone They are the fastest piece workers in the steel shops. This is because the Pullman Company continually tries to speed up the workers, and when they get so they are earning a fair living along comes a drastic reduction, as in this case.

"The men have come to the end of their rope, and they are going to fight the speed-up system to a finish."

This striker told the DAILY WORKER that riveters receive only $7 for riveting the side of a car. By working twelve, fourteen or sixteen hours a day the riveter can complete a side in one day. For the hardest kind of work, before this drastic cut, the riveter managed to earn only $7 a day.

(Continued on page 2)

KANSAS TRIES TO OUST KU KLUX KLAN FROM STATE AS ILLEGAL

TOPEKA, Kans., April 23.—The Ku Klux Klan is doing business illegally in Kansas, according to a report submitted to the Supreme Court by S. M. Brewster, referee appointed to hear evidence in the attempt to oust the Klan from the state. Brewster said the organization could not transact business in the state without being licensed as a foreign corporation.

The commissioner overruled the charge that the Klan was guilty of intimidation saying that point had not been proven.

THE DAILY WORKER IS THE ONLY CHICAGO PAPER COVERING PULLMAN STRIKE

Coolidge Confesses Self Vassal of Wall Street

No words could speak louder the vassalage of President "Cautious Cal" Coolidge to Wall Street than the words he, himself, uttered, in his prepared speech to the kept scribes of American journalism, at the Associated Press luncheon in New York City, Tuesday.

The significance of Coolidge's confession of faith in the banking house of J. Pierpont Morgan & Co. will grow as time wears on. It will be well to remember Coolidge's words when the imperialistic plot to "pull the revolutionary tooth of Europe", in the words of Leon Trotsky, meaning Soviet Russia, develops.

Morgan's dollars will not bring peace, as Coolidge promises, but more wars to chaotic Europe. It is only in this light that Coolidge's words can be read lightly. They were as follows:

* * *

The Puppet of Wall St. Said:

The finding of the experts, which is known as the Dawes report, has recently been made and published.

It is gratifying to understand that the allies are looking upon it with full sympathy, and Germany has expressed a willingness to co-operate in the execution of the plan.

There appears to be every reason to hope that the report offers a basis for a practical solution of the reparations problem.

Part of the plan contemplates that a considerable loan should at once be made to Germany for immediate pressing needs, including the financing of a bank. I trust that private American capital will be willing to participate in advancing this loan.

Sound business reasons exist why we should participate in the financing of works of peace in Europe, tho we have repeatedly asserted that we were not in favor of advancing funds for any military purpose. It would benefit our trade and commerce, and we especially hope that it will provide a larger market for our agricultural production.

Your Union Meeting

FOURTH THURSDAY, April 24, 1924.

No.	Name of Local and Place of Meeting
	Amalgamated Clothing Workers, Joint Board, Chicago, 409 S. Halsted St.
548	Barbers, 180 W. Washington St., 8:45 p. m.
576	Barbers, 3010 E. 92nd St.
342	Brewery Workers, 180 W. Washington St.
344	Brewery Workers, 180 W. Washington St., 2 p. m.
454	Boiler Makers, 75th and Drexel.
480	Boiler Makers, 18th and Ashland Ave.
121	Brewery Workers, 1700 E. 21st St.
6	Brick and Clay, Leavitt and Barry.
203	Brick and Clay, Chicago Heights,
214	Brick and Clay, Maretens, Ill.
63	Bridge and S. I., 180 W. Washington St.
13	Carpenters, 113 S. Ashland Blvd.
62	Carpenters, 6416 S. Halsted St.
341	Carpenters, 1440 Emma St.
434	Carpenters, South Chicago, 11037 Michigan Avenue.
504	Carpenters, Ogden and Kedzie.
578	Carpenters, 180 W. Washington St.
15136	Commission Merchant Helpers, 126 W. Randolph St.
865	Cooks, 166 W. Washington St.
793	Electrical, R. R., 5436 S. Wentworth Ave.
794	Electrical, M., 71st and Cottage Grove.
115	Engineers, 9223 Houston Ave.
556	Engineers, Morrison Hotel.
538	Firemen and Enginemen, 9118 Commercial Avenue.
50	Firemen and Enginemen, 5058 Wentworth Ave., 7:30 p. m.
715	Firemen and Enginemen, Ogden and Taylor. Ave.
17010	Gas House Workers, 180 W. Washington St.
33	Garment Workers, 311 S. Ashland Ave., 5 p. m.
76a	Hod Carriers, 814 W. Harrison St.
18	Ladies' Garment Workers, 328 W. Van Buren St.
473	Maintenance of Way, 318 W. 63rd Street.
253	Machinists, Roseland,, 11405 Michigan.
1528	Machinists, R. R., 113 S. Ashland Ave.
12755	Office Employes Assn., 166 W. Washington St., 6:30 p. m.
	Painters' District Council, 1446 W. Adams St.
371	Painters, Dutt's Hall, Chicago Heights,
266	Plasterers, 2046 W. North Ave.
597	Plumbers, 20 W. Randolph St.
753	Plumbers, 417 S. Halsted St., 8:30 a. m.
307	Printing Pressmen (Paper Box Wkrs.), 180 W. Washington St.
301	Railway Clerks, 549 W. Washington St.
576	Railway Clerks, 57 E. Van Buren St.
668	Railway Carmen, 5445 S. Ashland Ave.
964	Railway Clerks, 19 W. Adams St.
991	Railway Clerks, C. M. & St. P. R. R., 2703 W. North Ave.
424	Railroad Trainmen, 127 N. Francisco Ave.
115	Sheet Metal, Ogden and Taylor.
121	Switchmen, Ogden and Taylor Sts.
17	Switchmen, 9202 S. Chicago Ave.
753	Teamsters, Ashland and Van Buren St.
742	Teamsters, 9206 Houston Ave.
112	Upholsterers, Ogden and Taylor.
15793	Watchmen (Mun.), 113 S. Ashland
17616	Warehouse Employes, 166 W. Washington St.

(Note—Unless otherwise stated all meetings are at 8 p. m.)

SICK & DEATH BENF. SOCIETY

German-Hungarian—634 Willow St. John Freifogel, Sec'y, 3741 Seminary Ave.

Wets Busy in Arkansas.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., April 23.—The State Democratic Central Committee went into executive session here today to decide whether delegates shall be sent to the national convention "instructed."

Followers of Governor A. Smith of New York, for president movement, were making an effort to elect a wet "delegation pledged to support Smith.

2,000 GERMAN BOSSES CHEER ATTACK ON MARX

Great Anti-Labor Meet Held In Berlin

BY LOUIS P. LOCHNER

(Staff Correspondent of the Fed. Press)

BERLIN, April 23.—Berlin has just been the scene of the most impressive gathering of big industrialists ever held in Germany. Presided over by Krupp's former general manager, Kurt von Sorge, 2000 members and delegates of the League of German Industrials and of the German Employers' federation held a joint meeting to tell labor where to go off.

The hero of the day was Albert Voegler, one of the largest heavy-industry men in Germany. This typical big boss asserted amid wild applause that Germany's salvation lies chiefly in the defeat of Marxism, and that all the faults after the revolution are explained when one remembers that socialist influences were at work in the government. He promised the government that big business would support it provided it broke with all socialist theories. He claimed credit for the big industrials for having patriotically prevented socialization of industry, and pleaded for intensification of production which means abrogation of the eight-hour day.

Warned About Intellectuals

There was a note of concern thruout his speech and that of several others. The industrialists fear that the intellectuals are becoming radicalized and that the middle classes are becoming proletarianized. The speakers pointed out the danger to German industry, and pleaded that more be done to tie up the intellectuals and the middle classes with the capitalists. The presiding officer went to great pains to show that the industrialists had helped the intellectuals.

Another grave concern of the big bosses is emigration of highly skilled workers. German skilled labor is leaving the country in droves to do better elsewhere.

How many of your shop-mates read THE DAILY WORKER. Get one of them to subscribe today.

POLICE CALLED AS STRIKERS COME FOR THEIR WAGES

(Continued from page 1)

The work in the Pullman cars out in the 111th Street end of the shops has been standing since Monday. Ordinarily at least one car a day is fitted up and moved away. No work has been done on them this week. A foreman told one striker that the few scabs the company was able to hire drove 1169 rivets up until yesterday, and only four of them were passed by the inspector. The rest will have to be reamed out again.

Strikers told the DAILY WORKER that one of the worst features of the shops is that all the assembling and riveting together of the cars is carried on out in the open.

"It would't cost much to build sheds over the uncompleted cars," one striker declared to the DAILY WORKER. "But when we complained to the Pullman officials they told us if we didn't like to work in the open air we could quit and go home. Many deaths from flu and pneumonia have resulted from these conditions. In order to earn enough to support our fomilies we have to work sometimes in the snow, in the freezing cold and rain.

The Pullman Company, besides disregarding the health of their slaves, and trying to reduce their wages and speed up production, are also trying to squeeze money out of the men by charging high rents from the company houses. The Pullman Company owns a large proportion of the houses of the south end of the town. Several thousand employes, because of the shortage of houses available near their shops, are forced to live in houses owned by the Pullman Company. The Pullman company has had the gall to send out notices this month, the very time they are trying to put over a decrease in wages, to send notices to all their tenants of a large raise in rents. Three room flats occupied by the employes have been raised six, seven and eleven dollars above their former rental.

Large Families Hard Hit.

Large families have been hardest hit by the increase of the rents for company houses. Five and six-room houses under the increase announced to begin May 1, are renting for sixty, seventy-five and eighty five dollars per month.

Laborers in the Pullman shops are growing restive after observing the solidarity of the Pullman strikers. One laborer who quit his job yesterday told the DAILY WORKER that laborers are paid only 22 dollars per week, and he pays forty dollars a month rent for a Pullman Company house. "How can I live under those conditions," this man said to the DAILY WORKER.

The striking riveters, reamers, fitters, buckers, heaters and outside steel workers were successfully picketing yesterday. The entire Pullman plant has felt the result of the walk-out to a remarkable degree.

Scabs Incompetent.

Painters, switchmen, shop mechanics and others were idling around the plant yesterday in an attempt to look busy. No cars have been riveted together or fitted up this week, and production is at a standstill.

What few scabs reported to work yesterday were found to be so incompetent that they were not allowed to work by the foremen. Observing the splendid results of the strike, hundreds of men in other departments are declaring their intention of walking out before the week is up.

An enthusiastic strike meeting was held yesterday morning at 158 East 107th street. Members of the strike committee declared the slogan of the strike is "No compromise," They were wildly cheered and instructed to tell McLaren, Gunn and the other Pullman officials that no settlement will be made until the reduction in wages is wiped out.

The strike at Hegewisch is making as good progress as the walkout in Pullman.

Let THE DAILY WORKER Give Power to Your May Day Meeting

THE end of this week will bring an achievement in the history of working class journalism and in the history of the DAILY WORKER in particular. Next Saturday's issue will be THE MAY DAY number and it will be all that is expected and more. Thousands of militant workers—from every part of the country are participating in making the May Day Special of the DAILY WORKER the greatest thing of its kind ever printed in America. Because of the DAILY WORKER, May Day this year will take on new significance and new importance.

REPUBLICANS JUSTIFY THE OILY LEASES

G. O. P. Defends The Teapot Steal.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—Republican members of the senate oil committee today began defense of the Sinclair and Doheny lease before the committee.

With James O. Lewis, Tulsa, Okla., petroleum engineer, on the stand, Senator Spencer, Missouri, attempted to show that without leasing, Teapot Dome would have been drained of oil by the adjoining Salt Creek wells.

An "Expert" Testifies.

Lewis, Tulsa oil expert, who made a study of the Teapot Dome for the committee last fall, declared that sixty or seventy per cent of the Teapot Dome area was in danger of being drained by the Salt Creek well and the oil supply seriously impaired.

The value of Teapot Dome as a naval oil reserve has been found on drilling to be much less than originally expected by the bureau of mines, Lewis said.

Oil engineers originally estimated it contained approximately 135,000,000 barrels of oil, now it appears there is only something over 12,000,000 barrels.

Lewis explained that 1,300 or 1,400 acres under which oil was expected to be found, gas was discovered.

"In view of the information we have now I beleive leasing of the Teapot Dome reserve was a wise and desirable thing," Lewis said.

A letter to the committee from William Wallace, Jr., today made further explanation of the Sinclair oil stock transactions of Wm. Boyce Thompson, former finance committee chairman of the republican national committee.

Thompson bought no stock while Sinclair leases were under consideration at the department of the interior, Wallace, Thompson's counsel wrote.

Former Secretary of the Navy Daniels granted only two leases of the naval oil reserves which were not absolutely mandatory under the existing laws, Commander H. A. Stuart, in charge of the reserves under Daniels, declared in a letter read to the senate oil committee today by Senator Walsh, Montana.

These two leases were made by Daniels only upon recommendations of his expert advisers to protect the government's interests against established drainage and water infiltration in the reserves, Stuart said.

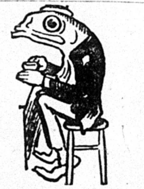
Boston Pacific Gets Lease.

One lease was made to the Boston Pacific Company, who obtained permission to drill five wells, in reserve No. 2, and the other was given the Consolidated Mutual Company, on 120 acres of land, also in reserve No. 2, Stuart wrote.

"There is no doubt whatever in either of these cases that delay in drilling would have resulted in continual loss by drainage of water infiltration," Stuart said.

Flap Only Forty Years

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 23.—The Flapper's span of life is forty years, Dr. Charlotte De Goliere Davenport, former professor of medicine at the university of Vienna announced.



The Poor Fish says that the Dawes scheme for saving Germany may not provide very high wages for the German workers, but that they will surely be given lots of work.

BIG PINE TRUST, LABOR'S ENEMY, IS NOW ON GRILL

(Continued from Page One)

"Well, the Supreme Court needs reforming," replied Brookhart. "I hope we will get somebody on the court who knows what a 'co-perative' really is."

Thompson said the case came up when Harry M. Daugherty became Attorney General.

The Southern Pine Association, Thompson said, "worked up" an own-your-own-home propaganda and then "jumped" the price of lumber to the consumer.

In the spring of 1921, Thompson said that two attorneys from Columbus, Ohio, conferred with Daugherty about the government suit against the Association.

Friendly With Daugherty.

"They seemed to be on friendly terms with the Attorney General and since that nothing has been done in the case," said Thompson.

"Was John Todd, Daugherty's former law partner, one of those attorneys?" asked Wheeler.

"I have heard that but I could not say positively," said Thompson.

Thompson said altho evidence of violation of criminal laws by the West Coast Association was presented to the department of justice that he knew of, no action being brought.

INJUNCTION AXE IS NOT USED ON LAST 38 STRIKE PICKETS

(Continued from page 1)

the West Virginia and Kentucky coal mine fields. Undoubtedly he will have much of interest to tell the garment workers about the vicious injunctions used against mine workers and their means of defiance.

Lilian Herstine of the High School Teachers' Union gave the strikers a most encouraging talk Tuesday after the moving picture "The Boomerang" had been shown.

The girls whose cases were up are: Nanna Peterson, Anna Solescheck, Minnie Parrick, Sarah Wood, Frieda [illegible], Fannie Batt, Dora Hoffman, Fannie Jacoby, Rose Ponitsky, Dora Robin, Annie Leavitt, Rose Cohen, Sarah Orlve, Sophie Rosen, Ada Abrams, Ida Kaufman, Leah Kotofsky, Sylvia Kraus, Annie Cohen, Martha Vartur, Mary Amato, Josephine [illegible], Annie Katz, Sarah [illegible], Rebecca Sharr, Marie Schimska, and Ida Borhan.

Subway Workers' Company Union To Cut Their Wages

By LUDWELL DENNY,

(Staff Correspondent of the Fed. Press)

NEW YORK, April 23.—If you were working 84 hours a week for $34.44, and the boss threatened a further 5 per cent cut, what would your union do? Yes, you would strike. But unfortunately the subway station agents, Interborough Rapid Transit Company, New York, who are in that fix, cannot strike. They belong to a company union. So do the other 15,000 I. R. T. workers, whose wages are to be cut 5 per cent.

Of course the company does not call it an arbitrary cut. President Frank Hedley simply writes a personal letter to the workers, claiming that the stockholders are not making money and therefore he invites "the brotherhood" to come forward and reduce their own wages.

Tho wages are to be cut, salaries—that is, above $3,000 a year—will remain the same. The workers do not get "salaries." Motormen work for 72 cents an hour (a few up to 86 cents), and guards get only 47 cents (some up to 53 cents). Most of them have to work seven days a week, because the wage is so low. Nominally they put in eight and a half or nine hours a day, but so divided that it amounts to a 12-hour day.

The brotherhood or company union announces that it will consider the cut at a May 6 meeting. But, as several of the workers have said to the Federated Press, "We have no union; what can we do but take what is given us?"

Let "Victory!" Be the Only Compromise With Pullman Company In This Strike

THE Pullman Company is trying to compromise with the workers on strike in its steel car plant. That is significant.

This move on the part of the Pullman Company indicates that this $135,000,000 corporation fears the unrest rampant among its tens of thousands of wage workers.

* * *

But the workers must be on their guard. The Pullman Company has a treacherous anti-labor record extending over the 57 years of its existence.

The Pullman Company has called violence, in all its forms, to its aid in keeping its workers in submission. Hired gunmen, state militia, federal troops, have been at its command.

It was the Pullman company that first coined the fake charges against striking workers of "inciting to riot", "obstructing the streets", "intimidation", and "trespass".

It possesses all the anti-labor cunning of American capitalism, typified in the anti-union activities of the Chicago merchant prince, Marshall Field, and the railroad strike-breaking record of the Vanderbilts. In fact, it is claimed that Field and Vanderbilt were more potent in the affairs of the Pullman Company than the late George M. Pullman, himself.

* * *

The Pullman Company has always been known for its wage cuts. When it slashes it slashes big. In the present struggle the men claim that the wage cuts have been from 15 to 45 per cent.

Back in the panic year of 1893, the Pullman Company, at one blow reduced wages one-fourth, yet, it is shown by Myers, in his "History of Great American Fortunes", that the cost of rent, water, gas—of nearly all other fundamental necessities—remained the same.

These conditions are being duplicated today. When the cost of food shows increases, when the landlords announce rent increases for May 1st, one week away, the Pullman Company again announces huge cuts in wages. And the workers are out on strike again, just as they went out on May 11, 1894.

* * *

The arrogant Pullman Company wants to compromise. It wants to settle the present dispute by having the men accept the reduction. Then it urges the stop watch, or Taylor System, of speeding up, claiming that the men, under the lash of speed, will be able to make up the reduction.

That is the compromise of the Pullman Company with its total assets of $184,454,223.44.

That is the offer of the Pullman Company that coined the sweat and blood of its workers into profits totalling $13,887,569.26 for the fiscal year ending July 31, 1923, out of which it declared dividends totalling $11,470,485.48.

These figures were taken from the annual statement of the Pullman Company, July 31, 1923, which also says: "YOUR COMPANY'S FINANCIAL POSITION IS STRONG."

* * *

It is only because the Pullman Company feels its financial position is strong that it dares challenge the workers with wage reductions at this time.

The workers can make but one reply at this time. They must call upon all other workers to: "Spread the strike!"

The Pullman Company fears the spreading of the strike to other departments. If it can localize the strike and freeze out those who are now on the battle line, then it can win. It can continue its peonage system. Surrender is not a compromise. That is the only compromise that the Pullman Company offers at this time.

Spread the strike to reach the workers in all the ramifications of the far-reaching Pullman Company.

Organize the Pullman workers everywhere.

Let the defeats of 1877 and 1894 be obliterated by the victory of 1924.

That will spell progress for all labor.

DAILY WORKER IS READ ON OTHER SIDE OF GLOBE, LETTER FROM THE KUZNETZ BASIN, SIBERIA, SHOWS

Another testimonial that the DAILY WORKER is enlightening the cause of the workers thruout the entire world has reached our office. Last week we received word that the DAILY WORKER is being quoted by Japanese labor newspapers in Canada.

Now comes a letter from far off Tomsk, Siberia, half way around the globe, telling us that the DAILY WORKER is the best paper ever published.

The letter, from Kemerovo, Kuznetz Basin, Siberia, says: "My dear comrades of the DAILY WORKER: Just a few lines to let you know that we are receiving the DAILY WORKER. I could scarcely believe, after the short space of two years since I left America, that the workers there would make such wonderful strides as to publish and maintain an international paper such as the DAILY WORKER. I assure you there never was a paper published anywhere that has a staff of writers that could compare with the DAILY WORKER. We are all mighty proud of all of you.

"Comrades, we are living in a wonderful age. Things are moving fast. The knowledge I have gained here in the last two years has taught me that the proper system of society has been born here. When I came here the Russian people were just recovering from the terrible burdens of war, revolution, counter-revolution, blockades and, worst of all, the terrible famine. They were wrecked physically and all faced starvation. They scarcely had any clothes, and their homes were destroyed in many cases. They were at the lowest possible ebb.

"Yours for the United States of Soviets.—Andrew J. Woomer."

Rush in your orders for the

MAY DAY SPECIAL

BY MAIL OR WIRE

No orders received after 6 P. M. on April 25th can be filled.

THE DAILY WORKER
1113 W. Washington Blvd.
Chicago, Ill.

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The Workers Party in Action

Membership Meeting O. K.'s Policies of Executive Committee

The meeting of the Chicago membership, held in Imperial Hall last night, heard Comrade C. E. Ruthenberg, reporting for the Central Executive Committee of the Workers Party of America, explain in an interesting and able manner the position of the Party in the June 17 maneuver, its position on the third party, the class farmer-labor party, its attitude toward LaFollette and many other questions which confront the party at present.

Following the report of Comrade Ruthenberg, many questions were asked and answered, after which the meeting was opened for discussion. Two resolutions were presented. One by the City Central Committee indorsing the position of the Central Executive Committee and one by Comrade Minor making certain criticisms and demanding more drastic action against any and all opportunistic tendencies.

Following the debate the resolution of the City Central Committee was adopted. It reads as follows:

Resolution.

1. The Chicago Party Membership meeting indorses the policies of the Central Executive Committee, both in their theoretical statement and in their concrete application.

2. The membership meeting declares that the Central Executive Committee has shown itself to be alert to all manifestations of incorrect applications of the policies of the Party and that it has promptly acted to correct them in a proper Communist manner and spirit.

3. The membership meeting expresses full and complete confidence in the Central Executive Committee, and pledges the Central Executive Committee its whole-hearted support in its great task of leading the party thru the greatest campaign in its history.

Introduced by City Executive Committee, Martin Abern, Secretary.

Youth Discusses Role in St. Paul Meeting, June 17th

The young workers of America are confronted with many problems which call for political action. There are millions of child workers, while the child labor law has been declared unconstitutional. The imperialistic adventurers of our reactionary government are yearly drawing more young workers into the army and the military training camps. The Farmer-Labor convention, to be held at St. Paul, June 17, will have to take a stand on these and many other youth problems.

A clear analysis of what the youth can expect from the Farmer-Labor Party will be given by John Edwards, member of the National Executive Committee of the Young Workers League of America, at the regular weekly meeting of the Maplewood Branch, Thursday, April 24, at Workers Lyceum, 2733 Hirsch boulevard, second floor rear, at 8:15 p. m.

Considering the importance of the subject, many workers, young and old, are expected to attend. No admission will be charged.

Party Activities Of Local Chicago

On Thursday evening, April 24th, at 8 p. m., Comrade W. F. Dunne will speak before the Englewood Branch of the Young Workers League at 6359 South Halsted Street, on the subject of "Youth In Industry."

• • •

On Thursday evening, April 24th, at 8 p. m., Comrade John Edwards will speak before the Maplewood Branch of the Young Workers League at the Workers Lyceum, 2733 Hirsch Blvd., on "Youth and the Labor Party."

• • •

On Sunday evening, April 27th, the Rosa Luxemburg Branch of the Young Workers League will give a concert and dance at the Workers Lyceum, 2733 Hirsch Blvd. The doors will be open at 6 p. m. Admission price is 25 cents.

• • •

On Saturday evening, April 26th, at 8 p. m., there will be a musical program given by the Finnish Branch of the Workers Party at Imperial Hall, 2409 N. Halsted Street. In addition to the entertainment, there will also be speakers.

• • •

Thursday, April 24th, there will be a mass meeting of all of the Branch Literature Agents of the Workers Party and Young Workers League at 3322 Douglas Blvd., at 8 p. m.

• • •

Regular Branch Meetings Thursday, April 24th, 1924.

The Italian 19th Ward, South Side Branch No. 1, will meet at 1103 S. Loomis St.

• • •

The Italian Branch, 11th Ward, South Side Branch No. 2, will meet at 2439 S. Oakley Street, in the basement.

• • •

The Karl Marx Scandinavian Branch will meet at the Workers Lyceum, 2733 Hirsch Blvd.

• • •

The Czecho Slovakian Branch No. 2, will meet at Vojt Naproteh School, 2550 S. Homan Avenue, corner 26th St. (This meeting was originally set for Wednesday, April 23rd, but was postponed in order to permit the members to see the performance of R. U. R.)

• • •

Czecho Slovak Branch No. 1 meets at Spravednost Hall, 1825 S. Loomis St., at 8 p. m. (The meeting of this branch was also scheduled for Wednesday, April 23rd, but was postponed for the same reason as Czecho Slovak Branch No. 2.)

• • •

Branch Meetings Friday, April 25th.

Scandinavian Englewood Branch meets at I. O. G. T. Hall, 641 East 61st Street.

• • •

Lithuanian Branch No. 5, South Side, meets at Milda Hall, 3142 So. Halsted St., second floor.

• • •

Sunday, April 27th, 1924.

Polish South Side No. 23 meets at 2 p. m., University Settlement Hall, 4630 S. Gross, corner 47th St.

• • •

Bulgarian Branch organized last week with 15 members.

Trachtenberg Tour

List of Western Dates.

The list of Trachtenberg's western dates follows. Addresses of halls and hours of meetings will be published later where they are not given here:

Thursday, April 24, Zeigler, Ill.

Friday, April 25, St. Louis, Mo., Labor Lyceum, 1243 North Garrison, 8 p. m.

Sunday, April 27, Kansas City, Carpenters' Hall, 3114 Paseo, 8 p. m.

Monday, April 28, Omaha.

Wednesday, April 30, Denver, Col., Social Turner Hall, 10th and Larimer, 8 p. m.

Friday, May 2, Salt Lake City, Unity Hall, 132 South Second, East.

Sunday and Monday, May 4 and 5, Los Angeles, Cal., Sunday meeting at Disabled Veterans' Hall, 246 S. Hill street, 8 p. m.

Wednesday, May 7, San Jose, Cal.

Friday, May 9, Oakland, Cal., Roof Garden, Pacific Bldg., 8 p. m.

Saturday, May 10, San Francisco.

Wednesday, May 14, Portland, Ore.

Friday, May 16, Tacoma, Wash.

Saturday, May 17, Seattle, Wash.

Sunday, May 18, Vancouver, B. C., Canada.

Monday, May 19, Spokane, Wash.

Tuesday, May 20, Butte, Mont.

Saturday, May 24, Superior, Wis.

Sunday, May 25, St. Paul, Minn.

Monday, May 26, Minneapolis, Minn.

Philadelphia Holding Entertainment For Farm-Labor Party

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., April 23.—The City Central Committee of the Workers Party of Philadelphia, has made arrangements to hold an Entertainment and Dance on Saturday evening May 17th, at the Eagles' Temple, Broad and Spring Garden Streets.

An excellent musical program and a celebrated orchestra is being secured for this affair.

The Dance will be run on a 20 per cent commission basis to the branches. The rest of the proceeds will be used for a Farmer-Labor Party Fund.

NEW YORK CITY ORGANIZATIONS, ATTENTION!

District No. 2, Workers Party, has arranged a grand excursion and moonlight dance on the Hudson river for Saturday, June 28th. The commodious steamer Clermont, having a capacity of 3,000, has been chartered for this occasion.

Friendly organizations are urged to keep this date in mind and not arrange for any affairs that week.

WITH THE YOUNG WORKERS

CONDUCTED - BY THE YOUNG WORKERS LEAGUE

The Young Workers In China

By JOHN HARVEY.

With the help of American, Japanese and British imperialists the industrial revolution in China is progressing at a great speed. Proud of their industrial systems at home, the big imperialists are making no effort to avoid those costly mistakes so characteristic of the development of industrialism in the Western countries. And as capitalism develops in China there grows up along with it all those evils that confront the young workers thruout the capitalist world; thus proving to all that these conditions are part and parcel of any capitalist system.

Child Labor.

The number of children working in the mills and factories of China is reaching a proportion which greatly exceeds that of all Western nations, while the extreme youth of these child workers is becoming ever more marked. When the small farmers and craftsmen are driven into the factories practically their whole family goes to work with them. The children of these families run about uncared for until they are six or seven years old and fortunate enough to be able to go to work in the factory themselves.

Cotton and silk manufacture is the main industry in China, and the giant machines of the cotton and silk mills can be heard working noisily twenty-four hours of the day. Some mills have two shifts from six to six; others from four to four. At four o'clock in the morning it is as noisy as four in the afternoon and tired children can be seen streaming out of the factories with the older workers, while sleepy children pass them going in.

Living Conditions.

The living conditions of the working class families are always of the greatest concern to the young worker. He must add his youth's wages to the insufficient earnings of the family and during his growing period he must suffer more than the others from lack of food and insanitary housing. To the Chinese young workers the problem of living conditions is extreme.

In China the factories and mills are usually erected along the bank of a canal and many of the workers' families live in stationary boats in the side canals. Others live in thatched mud huts which form a village near the factory walls. These boats and huts have but one room with only the door for both the entrance of light and the exit of smoke and odors. It is the coolies, the lowest paid Chinese workers, who live with their families in these boats and huts. With them live a wife, a mother, a child or two, possibly an old father and a boarder. If the coolies work seven days a week (twelve hours a day) they can earn from $6 to $9 a month. Since there is a tradition in China that a man must divide with all those of his own blood who have no money, if a coolie should become more skilled at his factory work and advance to $12 or $14 a month, such a flock of relatives comes that he seldom dares move to better living quarters.

Terrible Housing Conditions.

Many of the workers live in factory tenements more and more of which are being built to accommodate the ever-increasing number of industrial workers. These tenements are built with only one long room on each floor. This room is divided on the right into open stalls just long enough to contain a bed and a foot or two wider. Three or four families live in one of these rooms, one group rolling out of bed just in time to allow those from the night shift to roll in.

Young workers who are orphans or whose families are still in the country, live under special conditions. If they are poor coolies earning from $6 to $10 a month they live in a "dormitory." These dormitories are large empty rooms in which a dozen or more men are allowed to sleep seven hours a day. They sleep on straw mats or rags and cannot go to bed until a certain time and must rise at another so as to allow three shifts to use the room each day. It is said that one dormitory in Shanghai, is equipped with a large quilt as big as the room. This quilt can be raised and lowered by a rope and has head-sized holes cut in it at regular intervals. The men come in, lie down on their straw mats, the proprietor lowers the quilt, each young worker puts his head out thru a hole, says his prayers and settles down for the night.

As the young workers in China find themselves confronted with the same conditions of oppression as the young workers of the more developed capitalist countries, so does the similarity of their struggle and their enemy bind them closer and closer to the young workers of all countries thruout the world. Since American Imperialists, unsatisfied with the exploitation of the young workers in America are active extending their exploitation to China, the young workers in America and China have a common interest in seeking to abolish their common exploiters.

Labor News - - Political and Industrial Activities of Workers and Farmers

MORE KENTUCKY MILITIA CALLED TO AID GUNMEN

Black Mountain Co. To Bring In Scabs

By TOM TIPPETT.

(Staff Correspondent of the Fed. Press)

HARLAN, Ky., April 23.—Striking members of the United Mine Workers of America here are much concerned over the mobilization of the Harlan company of the national guard. This action followed a visit to the Black Mountain Coal company's mines in Harlan county April 13 of Assistant General Clark.

Five hundred men are on strike at Black Mountain. The coal company is one of the largest in Harlan county. This company, whose mines have been closed since April 1, is preparing to operate with strikebreakers, the strikers say, and the soldiers will be ready to protect the operators guards who prevent the strikers from picketing the struck mines.

How Militia Protect Gunmen.

This is exactly what happened at Pineville in Bell county where, in the beginning, there were three companies of the militia and a tank corps sent in to protect the private gunmen after they had shot up a miners' camp on Straight Creek. All of the mines in this section of the state are in District 19, U. M. W. A.

Henry Ford is opening mines in Harlan county. Ford doesn't employ guards to keep his men in subjection. He does it in another way. As a substitute for the union's wage scale and working conditions—the latter being of much more importance to Ford than wages—his miners are given reading rooms and sewers. Ford's publicity agents says Ford will teach these backwoodsmen "hygienic living, better home life, and character building."

Union's Comment On Ford

I asked the miners' officials about Ford's plan. They said the union had been fighting for the miners' interests here for 34 years and when the armed mine guard system is abolished—if it ever is—the unionization of the entire state will automatically follow. They point out that in Illinois or any other well organized state the organized miners have homes of their own connected to sewers and they "read what they want to, and they have learned also how to brush their teeth without the assistance of Henry Ford."

Philly Lithuanians Jack Up Gompers On Foreign-Born Bills

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., April 23.—A conference of Lithuanian organizations of this city will be held April 27, 2 p. m., at the Lithuanian Hall, 928 East Moyemensing avenue, for the purpose of waging an organized protest against the restrictive laws against the foreign born workers of this country. A similar conference is called by various Philadelphia Jewish organizations.

The two conferences, as well as the recently organized Lettish Conference, organized some time ago, are connected with the general organization of the Philadelphia Council for the Protection of the Foreign Born Workers.

The council at its last meeting passed a resolution calling upon President Coolidge to veto the anti-foreign born bills recently passed by the House and Senate. The resolution also calls upon Samuel Gompers, urging him to use his power as president of the A. F. of L. to compel President Coolidge to veto those bills.

Labor Amnesty Big Issue In Election Campaign In France

(By The Federated Press)

PARIS, April 23.—Prosecution of profiteers and government ownership of oil refineries are among the planks put forward by French labor in the general election campaign that will end May 11, one week after the general election in Germany. The labor program will also be pushed after the new Chamber of Deputies has been chosen.

The General Confederation of Labor of France in its pre-election manifesto specifically demands amnesty for all political and working class prisoners, reinstatement of discharged strikers, and recognition of the right of organization for all workers.

The manifesto calls for prosecution of profiteers in food and other necessaries, abolition of food taxes, a capital levy, government ownership of oil and sugar refineries, and a workers' and producers and consumers' council, to be consulted by the government.

Establishment of world peace with compulsory arbitration is called for.

BUILDING TRADESMEN'S WAGES IN 20 CITIES SHOWN: MATERIAL PRICES BIGGEST COST FACTOR

BY LELAND OLDS

(Federated Press Industrial Editor)

Building trades wages are today approximately 100 per cent above the pre-war level, according to a report made public by the National Industrial Conference board, an employers' organization. The boards figures give the lie to propaganda which would make builders' wages chiefly responsible for the increased cost of building. They show that during the last decade the prices of building materials increased far more rapidly than building wages and that today building wages going up are just on a par with material prices going down.

Prices of building materials, the report points out, until recently more than kept pace with the rise in wages. From 1915 to 1920 the prices of materials increased more than twice as much as wages. In fact by 1919 building materials were already costing a full 114 per cent more than in 1915 while building trades wages had increased only 40 per cent during the same period.

Wage Table In 20 Cities

The following table shows the hourly rates of typical occupations in 20 representative cities as published by the Engineering News Record:

	Bricklayers	Carpenters	Common labor
Atlanta	$1.12½	$0.70	0.25-.30
Baltimore	1.50	.90.1.00	.40
Birmingham	1.00	1.00	.30-.40
Boston	1.25	1.00-1.10	.60-.75
Cincinnati	1.50	1.15	.52½
Chicago	1.25	1.15	.82½
Cleveland	1.50	1.25	.87½
Dallas	1.50	1.00	.30-.50
Denver	1.62½	1.12½	.35-.55
Detroit	1.12½	.80	.50
Kansas City	1.37½	1.12½	.40-.70
Los Angeles	1.25	1.00	.50
Minneapolis	1.50	.87½	.50-.55
New Orleans	1.25	.80	.35-.40
New York	1.50	1.31¼	.62½-.75
Philadelphia	1.50	1.12½	.45-.50
Pittsburgh	1.40	1.20	.70
St. Louis	1.75	1.50-1.60	45-1.10
S. Francisco	1.25	1.00	.50-.55
Seattle	1.25	1.00	.62½

"The trend of building trades wages in upward in most of the large industrial centres," says the record. "In Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Pittsburgh, Kansas City and New Orleans wage increases have been granted or are now under serious consideration."

The general situation is summarized in a national survey of conditions in the building trades issued by S. W. Straus & Co., leading real estate money lenders. The survey says:

"Current building trades wage per hour show that building labor is getting peak wages, as follows: Bricklayers $1.12½ to $1.75, carpenters 70 cents to $1.60, hoisting engineers 50 cents to $1.67½, hod carriers 50 cents to $1.25, pile drivers 50 cents to $1.12½, structural iron workers 60 cents to $1.50, common labor 25 cents to 37½ cents.

St. Louis Wages Highest

"Present wage scales in St. Louis carry the highest rates in the country. In that city wage advances ranging from 10 cents to 25 cents an hour have been granted carpenters, hod carriers, hoisting engineers and common labor.

"In New York negotiations have been completed which may insure peace between workmen and employers for the next two years. Practically every important union has demanded and obtained a two-year contract which calls in a majority of cases for an increase of 50 cents a day in the basic scales. The average base pay in New York is now $10.50 a day. Bricklayers are receiving one dollar and two dollar bonuses above the agreed rate of $12 a day on many jobs and a similar bonus is being paid to plasterers on many jobs."

Constructions Lessens a Little

Employment in the industry appears to be satisfactory altho outside of New York the trend of construction is moderately downward. The total volume of large engineering projects awarded during March, as published in the Engineering News Record, was 11 per cent below March, 1923, in value and 14 percent below in physical volume.

Machine Loading Mine Taking Jobs Of Workers Away

WEST FRANKFORT, Ill., April 23.—A new mine that is one of the largest coal mines in the world is beginning operations here. It is equipped with loading machines controlled by two men and the output of these machines is 70 to 100 tons per 8-hour day. The mine runs three shifts in the 24 hours.

This new mine is the only one working on a full-time basis here. All the others have shut down or are open only one or two days a week. The coal miners are driven despairingly between the shut mines and the mechanized mine where machines replace men. They are wondering what their union president, John L. Lewis, is doing for them in his proposed "stabilizing" of the coal mining industry.

DRIVE SCABS OFF NORSE WHARVES: FINE SOLIDARITY

Strikes In Many Trades; Danes And Swedes Aid

KRISTIANIA, April 23. — Wage-agreements in a number of the most important industries expired this month. The employers refuse to take up negotiations for new agreements until the "illegally" striking ironworkers have gone back to work. They also demand additional new guarantees for the fulfillment of the agreements.

The "illegal" ironworkers' strike has now lasted 23 weeks, the one of the longshoremen 11 weeks and the general lockout with its sympathetic strikes, 6 weeks. The strikers are showing splendid spirit and solidarity and are getting aggressive.

Drive Scabs Off Docks.

In Trondhjem all wharves except those inside the enclosures were cleared of strikebreakers yesterday. The strikers went from ship to ship and forced the strikebreakers to quit their infamous work. One got so scared he jumped into the sea, but managed to get ashore. The only shot fired was by the strikebreaker boss; it struck his own foot. He was taken to a safe place. The others were taken to Federation of Labor headquarters, where they promised not to do any strikebreaker work in the future and to advise those inside the enclosure to quit April 5th.

The enclosed territory was entered today and also cleared of strikebreakers. Some of them escaped on ships in the harbor; some trying to escape by climbing ropes to the ships were shaken down into the river. The wharves of some smaller harbors have also been cleared.

Solidarity of All Workers.

Labor unions in Sweden and Denmark are coming to the strikers' aid. A conference of representatives of the building and wood working organizations in Sweden, Denmark and Norway was held in Copenhagen, March 30th. Eighty thousand workers were represented. The Danish and Swedish organizations assessed themselves weekly contributions to the Norwegians.

A conference of representatives of the federations of labor of the three countries was held in Copenhagen, April 4th. It was agreed that organized workers in Sweden and Denmark shall side with the Norwegian workers in their fight, also that the demand for increased guarantees by the Norwegian employers must be fought by all means at disposal. Conferences of the Scandinavian Laborers' union of the Scandinavian textile workers' union and of representatives of the iron and metal workers' union of the three countries will be held in Copenhagen today.

Unions Help Each Other.

The Norwegian tailors' union has received a donation of 20,000 Kronen from Swedish and Danish brother unions. The "Svenske Arbetares Centralorganization" and the syndicalist federation have sent 15,700 Kronen to the Norwegian striking ironworkers. Kristiania federation of labor appeals for aid to the children of its 16,000 striking or locked out workers.

Organized state functionaries in the railroad, postal, telegraph and custom service to the number of 13,000 have sent a protest to the Storting against any contemplated compulsory arbitration law. "Strike and Lockout" was the subject of debate in the students society last meeting.

Machine Gun Ruler Of Kentucky Wants Teapot Talk Hushed

(By The Federated Press)

CLEVELAND, April 23.—The anti-labor machine-gun governor of Kentucky, Edwin B. Morrow, recently appointed by President Coolidge to the U. S. rail labor board, broke into the political campaign here with a plea to all good Republicans to forget Teapot Dome and give the utmost publicity to the war-graft and corruption of the Wilson administration.

MOUNTED COPS OF CANADA BUSY "RED" HUNTING

Get Labor Views Of All New Arrivals

BY SYDNEY WARREN

(Staff Correspondent of the Fed. Press)

VANCOUVER, B. C., April 23.—The Royal Canadian Northwest Mounted police continues its wartime activities as red hunters and agents provocateurs in the labor movement despite the glib assurances from Dominion politicians that the "Mounties" were no longer employed in that capacity since the war hysteria had passed.

In Vancouver all radical, union and Socialist meetings are covered by the "Royal Police," who note the remarks of the speakers and size up those present. If a new face present itself, an investigation of its owner follows and the facts concerning his arrival, nationality, employment and views on unionism and the labor movement generally are secured. These facts are tabulated for "future references."

A clear proof of this system was demonstrated by a newly arrived immigrant who made application for a position as a clerk in the office of the mounted police here. This man had some weeks previously attended a meeting of the Workers party held in a local theater, but at that time was not affiliated with any part of the labor movement here. He was notified to present himself at the office of the mounted police for an interview and, believing to be in response to his application for a clerical position with the force, appeared the next day at the time appointed.

Had Been Shadowing Him

He was interviewed, but not in respect to his qualifications as a clerk but as to what views he held in the labor movement. He was informed of his nationality, occupation, date of arrival in the country, places he had frequented and other minor details concerning himself, all of which, he was informed, were gathered as the result of his being observed at a radical meeting. He was then admonished to forego radical activities.

No mention was made of the job he sought.

Jamestown Labor In Mass Protest At Immigration Bill

By E. PETERSON.

(Special to The Daily Worker)

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., April 23.—At a rousing mass meeting held here by the Protective Council of Native and Foreign Born Workers of the city of Jamestown the audience unanimously passed the following declaration against the vicious immigration bill going thru Congress and in favor of a class farmer-labor party:

"We, the workers and citizens of Jamestown, N. Y., in mass meeting assembled, do hereby protest against the passing of the aforementioned restrictive and discriminatory legislation and call upon all workers, native and foreign born, to unite in a mass protest and struggle against the passage of these bills thru forming councils for the protection of foreign born workers.

"We call upon all foreign born workers to join the labor unions and urge the trade unions of this country to take up the fight against discrimination of our foreign born brothers. We call upon all labor, organized and unorganized, to unite in the formation of a political party of labor and farmers to capture political power and use the forces of government in the interest of the toilers, who are the overwhelming majority of the people of the United States; and who should create a workers and farmers' government in our country."

May 1, International Labor Day, will see the showing of "Russia and Germany, a Tale of Two Republics," at the Eagles' Temple. Saturday evening, May 3, the regular May Day celebration by the Workers Party will take place, with a speaking, reading, singing and dancing program at Carlson's Hall.

"Bunco Party And Dance" Saturday By Amalgamated

The woman's local, No. 275, Amalgamated Clothing Workers, announces a bunco party and dance to be given Saturday night, April 26, at the West Chcago Masonic Temple, Oakley boulevard, near Madison street. Music by Dave Peyton's famous orchestra. Entree 8:30 p. m. Admission 50c, at the door 75c.

Remember, boys, this is Leap Year, and the ladies will be looking for you Saturday night, April 26. Be there.

How many of your shop-mates read THE DAILY WORKER. Get one of them to subscribe today.

REPUBLICAN PARTY BREAK-UP FORESHADOWED AS NATIONAL ORGAN WARS ON PROGRESSIVES

The coming break-up of the Republican Party is foreshadowed by the denunciation of prominent progressive republicans in the leading article of the latest issue of "The National Republican," the republican party organ. The attack sponsored by John T. Adams, Secretary of War Weeks, and other prominent republicans, has already had a demoralizing effect on the republican party in states like Iowa and Nebraska, where the administration has been making a desperate attempt to hold these states in the republican column.

Senator Norris controls the Republican Party in Nebraska. Senator Brookhart has great prestige in Iowa, and of course, Senators Ladd and Frazier in North Dakota and Senator La Follette in Wisconsin. Senator Norris, who has been frequently mentioned as a possible candidate for Vice President as a sop to the progressives, said, upon hearing of the attack, "I'm proud to be ostracized by that outfit."

The article which, in effect, outlaws these prominent progressives from the regular Republican Party, characterizes them as, "The vitalizing spirits and active leaders of these vari-colored but closely interlocking anti-republican organizations."

The hoary stunt of tieing the Communists up to the liberals and to every conceivable society and publication which is expected to oppose Coolidge is indulged in by the articles, which is entitled, "Pink, Trimmed with Red".

William Z. Foster, Ruthenberg, Dunne, the DAILY WORKER, the Workers Party, of America, are charged with "Trying to overthrow republican government," together with a motley crowd numbering many groups holding conflicting theories and opposing each other's economic interpretations of society.

The reaction to the article, which was written by Albert H. Laidlow, is that the old guard republicans have played bad politics by widening the split which is coming in the Republican Party.

Young Rockefeller Too Sick To Pay But Not To Pray

(By The Federated Press)

NEW YORK, April 23.—John D. Rockefeller, Jr., who was so sick that he could not keep his engagement with representatives of 17,000 Standard Oil company-union men seeking a raise, was able the same week to pray and preach to the Young Men's Bible class, Park Avenue Baptist church, New York. When he broke his date with the workers, on the plea of having a cold, a worker remarked: "Not in the head, but the feet."

Could they have listened to his Easter church message perhaps the workers would have decided that his illness is in the head after all. He said, "People are talking too much about their rights and not enough about their duty. Emphasis has been put too much on liberty, not enough on responsibility."

New York also Gets Police Visit.

NEW YORK, April 23.—Local New York has again been favored by a visit from the authorities. This time it was from the Department of Public Welfare. Agents sent to the local office had the books and literature of the local placed at their disposal and according to the report of Secretary Weinstone, left, very pleased with the administration.

Following the visit of the agents the secretary of the local received a call from Deputy Commissioner Dodworth and went to the offices of the Department of Public Welfare accompanied by his attorney. Here they learned this investigation and questioning came as a result of a complaint made by a member of the Painters' Union, A. F. of L. local from which the F. S. R. received a donation of $150. After general questions by the Commissioner, the charges were found groundless and Sec. Weinstone was assured that the complainant would be so advised. Permission to hold a tag day was withheld. DESPITE THESE HINDRANCES, LOCAL NEW YORK HAS ESTABLISHED AND MAINTAINS A SOUP KITCHEN IN BERLIN FEEDING HUNDREDS DAILY.

Immigration Watch Dogs Beg Congress For a Bigger Bone

(By The Federated Press)

NEW YORK, April 23.—Union immigration inspectors in New York and other ports of the country have petitioned congress for a pay increase and better working conditions thru the employment of more men. In 16 years inspectors' wages have been raised only $108, from an average of $1,839 to $1,947 a year. During the same period the personnel have been increased by only 414 workers. Now a reduction of employes from 1,740 to 1,687, and of appropriation from $3,300,000 to $3,221,000 has been recommended to congress by the U. S. bureau of the budget.

The men are members of the Federation of Federal employes, Local 4, Branch A, American Federation of Labor.

Bankers Decide To Make Sacrifice Of Governor McCray

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., April 23.—The attack of the government in the trial of Governor McCray, on trial in Federal Court on charges of using the mails in a scheme to defraud, was concentrated today on the character of the paper offered by the governor as collateral for loans or for discount to banks.

The prosecution was laying the foundation to introduce evidence intended to show that many of the notes did not represent legitimate business transactions and that in many cases they were forgeries. More than 100 bankers were sworn in as witnesses for the government as court opened today.

In rapid succession, District Attorney Elliott called the banker witnesses to the stand and quizzed them briefly on their loans to McCray and his efforts to get them to discount "cattle paper" for him.

Third Degreeing Of Prisoners Criminal, This Judge Admits

(By The Federated Press.)

ST. LOUIS, April 23.—Police brutality toward suspects as a means of exacting confessions to crime was rebuked by Circuit Judge Hamilton in his instructions to the grand jury. The jurors were told:

"Those who are sworn to detect and suppress crime must not employ illegal means in the performance of their duty, and if it should come to the attention of the grand jury that any persons connected with the police department resort to illegal violence, they should be dealt with the same as any other person who violates the law."

This same Hamilton then gassed as follows to the new grand jury:

"You have no right, and I am sure you have no disposition, to question or assail the great foundation principles upon which the structure of our state has been erected, and in this day, when the theories of bolshevism are publicly proclaimed, and a small but active minority of our people are turning itching ears to radical, foreign and unwholesome doctrines of government. I trust and expect that all of your official acts and utterances will be characterized by a true, loyal, stalwart, and positive Americanism, and be a perfect reflection of the truth."

One Dying, Six Hurt, When Fire Patrol Hits A Mail Truck

Nanto Bartholomew, 32, mail truck driver, is dying and six firemen of an insurance patrol are suffering from injuries sustained when a mail truck and fire patrol crashed at a street intersection. Bartholomew's skull was fractured.

Both cars were traveling at a high rate of speed, witnesses say. The crash threw the fire patrol thru a wooden signboard on the curbing.

Three other city firemen were injured, one seriously, Tuesday, when a porch railing on a blazing apartment gave way.

Bank $2,000,000 Short; Jury Finds President Guilty

WICHITA, Kans., April 23.—J. H. Richardson, president of the defunct American State Bank, which closed its doors June 18, 1923, with a shortage of $2,000,000, was found guilty of accepting deposits when he knew his bank to be insolvent, by a jury today, Richardson's bond of $50,000 will stand until Judge Wall hears the motion of Richardson's attorneys for a new trial.

Governor Pawned State Funds For Loans, Is Testimony

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., April 23.—Governor Warren T. McCray bartered deposits of state funds to Indiana banks in exchange for loans, according to government witnesses who testified today in the federal court trial of McCray on charges of using the mails to defraud.

C. H. Ayer, cashier of the North Side Bank of Evansville, testified his bank loaned McCray $10,000 on a personal note in May, 1923, in return for a state deposit of $10,000 and a promise of $10,000 more, which did not materialize.

Charles W. Coen, vice president of the Merchants National Bank of South Bend, testified his bank loaned McCray $10,000 on a personal note, secured by cattle paper.

TOBACCO TRUST CRIMES HIDDEN BY DAUGHERTY

Harry Allowed Trust To Rob Farmers

(By The Federated Press)

WASHINGTON, April 23.—With a brief glimpse of the tobacco trust case, involving the robbing of tens of thousands of farmers by the manufacturers' concertedly "staying out of the market," Chairman Huston Thompson of the Federal Trade Commission has begun the disclosure of former Attorney General Daugherty's failure to prosecute criminal cases turned over to his department by the commission in the past three years.

This testimony is the most important, from the viewpoint of industrial economics of any which the Brookhart-Wheeler committee has had to consider.

Government Had the Evidence.

Thompson said that in the tobacco and other important cases, where criminal prosecutions were asked by the commission, no replies were made by Daugherty for long periods of time. He instanced the tobacco trust affair. The commission investigated this at the request of the House in 1920, reporting to Daugherty in August, 1921, the need for immediate criminal action by the Department of Justice. Then the Senate asked for a further investigation, and the Commission again reported, sending letters to Daugherty in February and in April, 1922. Ten months elapsed, and finally, when Rep. Keller had offered an impeachment resolution, including the charge that Daugherty had failed to take up this tobacco case, the Commission received an answer from the attorney general.

Daugherty Passed Buck.

In that letter to the Commission, Daugherty asked the Commission to take the whole responsibility of prosecuting the tobacco crowd, when he knew that only the department of justice had power to effectively deal with the crooks. In the conference held by his office with the Federal Trade Commission to discuss the issue, one of his two spokesmen was the same L'Esperance, assistant attorney general, located in New York, who was accused by an earlier witness of having taken a share in the whisky-permit graft of $15 per case handled by one Gorini.

Monessen Celebrates May Day With Big United Front Meeting

MONESSEN, Pa., April 23.—A May Day Demonstration will be held here on April 27, in the Finnish Hall, Sixth Street. The DAILY WORKER will be sold. Speeches and music will feature the celebration. Festivities begin promply at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

BORAH SEEKS BOTTOM OF FRAME-UP PLOT AGAINST WHEELER

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Apr. 23.—Aroused by a confidential report tending to bear out Senator Wheeler's charge that his indictment was secured by a "frame-up," chairman Borah of the Senate investigating committee today determined to go to the bottom of the alleged plot.

The new charges were contained in a letter from F. C. Ford, former attorney-general of Montana, to former representative Tom Stout of Montana. The letter, outlining the alleged plot and naming the persons involved, was placed in Borah's hands by Wheeler's friends.

Borah immediately dispatched a new batch of subpoenaes. Among those summoned are Dr. O. M. Lanstrom, republican national committeeman from Montana and Charles Reinfenrath, managing editor of the Helena Record.

At least three members of the grand jury which returned the indictment also will be called, it is understood.

Phillips Price Tells How Socialist Party Betrayed Germany

Right in line with what Alexander Trachtenberg has been telling workers' audiences thruout this country is the material offered by M. Phillips Price in his recent book, "Germany in Transition." The book shows how between the betrayal by the Social Democratic Party and the German Capitalists the workers of Germany have been ground all along and more than ever since the revolution of November, 1918. As far as the worker is concerned, the present regime, dominated by industrial and imperialist capitalism is no better than was the monarchical regime. According to Price, there was nobody except the workers to take over the government after the debacle of the imperial regime. But instead of a victory for the workers we witnessed the Social Democrats compromising one point after another with the capitalist class.

As for the role of the industrial barons of Germany, Price shows how the industrialists were calmly making business deals with the French and English and other capitalists, and did not hesitate to speculate with the lives of German workers thru deliberate currency inflation at the same time that the workers were bearing the brunt of the Ruhr fight. Price's book can lead us to only one conclusion, that if the workers of the world do not come to the aid of the German workers, they will indeed be crushed between the upper and nether millstones.

How many of your shop-mates read THE DAILY WORKER. Get one of them to subscribe today.

INVESTIGATORS BARRED FROM STEEL TRUST'S DEATH MINE; MANY BODIES UNRECOVERED

By WILFRED CANAN
(Federated Press Staff Correspondent)

CROSBY, Minn., April 23.—A little brass check with the number 30 on it is what identified the remains of Valentine Cole, whose decomposed body was taken out of the death-trap Milford mine six weeks after the terrific February disaster. Forty-one iron miners of the Whitemarsh Mining Co., a steel trust subsidiary, were drowned when the bottom fell out of a pond that had been permitted to remain undrained over the mine workings.

The company had refused to heed the warnings of the fatal break and the safety precautions had been so disregarded that escape was impossible for the men caught in the flood of slime and water.

Bodies Still In Mine Grave.

Cole's body was found under a mass of fallen timber near the mouth of the 135-foot-level. Soon after, the body of another miner named Graves was found and identified by his son. Other bodies remain to be found. Thirty-nine widows and nearly 100 fatherless children are the net result of the steel trust's saving on safety.

The coroner decided that no inquest was necessary. The mine is guarded by the company and no visitors are allowed to pass the gate. Photographers are also barred. Even the temporary morgue is not to be photographed. An investigation is supposed to be under way but this is muffled in secrecy.

Murderous Death-Trap.

From the collar of the shaft to the innermost workings the mine was a murderous death-trap. There was only one shaft and that shaft was dangerous because the laths were bulging out under the pressure of the wet sand. The laths are two-inch planks placed up and down behind 12x12 timbers which are arranged about three feet apart crosswise. These two-inch planks three feet long bulged out three inches. The ladder-road up the main shaft was loose and flapping and swung out so far when a man was on it that the fellow underneath couldn't get a hold. The steps of the ladders were 11 inches apart and some of them were missing. There was no ladder-road at all from the low level except up thru the pump shaft and that means tram men on the low level had to depend upon the skip or cage. The cage would only accommodate about eight men to the trip and each trip would consume three minutes. The cage was unprotected and the men often had their coats torn in traveling up the shaft.

Saw Danger Signal.

At the 135-ft. level of the mine workings ran north from the main shaft about 200 feet and drop about 30 feet to the 165-feet level. At this point was a timber slide and a flimsy ladder. The mine was wet and muddy and some of the rooms were still hung up and the blast men were in danger. Hung up means that the blast did not cause the rock and upper strata to come down solidly and allow for proper bracing.

One miner quit work a few days before the pond broke thru. He had noticed the warning signals given by the seepage of wet sand from above. There were only three feet of rock between the sand and the pond and he decided to give up his $4.40 a day job for a while until things got safer.

Miners Ordered to Death.

The management had been asking anxiously for a number of days whether the braces were holding properly but in spite of the plain evidence of disaster they continued to order the miners into the pit.

Then came the roar of the torrent as the pond suddenly disappeared from the face of the earth and the miners were overwhelmed and drowned like rats below.

The relentless greed of the steel trust has contributed to the strength of the Farmer-Labor movement in this part of Minnesota.

BRITISH PRESS SAYS 'AMEN' TO COOLIDGE TALK

Think MacDonald Will Also "O. K." It

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON, April 23.—The British press joins in a fervent "Amen!" to the views expressed by President Coolidge in his New York speech.

They are especially delighted over Coolidge's indorsement of the Morgan-Dawes reparations plan, which means the granting of a huge American loan to Germany to help her meet her financial obligations to France.

It is generally claimed among the organs of British big business that the MacDonald labor government cannot help but accept the propostions advanced by Coolidge, especially the one urging so-called limitation of armaments.

In view of the Labor party's platform, urging limitation of air, submarine and land forces, and Prime Minister MacDonald's declaration that such limitation is vital to the preservation of world peace, it is considered a foregone conclusion that Great Britain, as in the case of the Washington conference, will be the first nation to express official approval of Mr. Coolidge's suggestions.

Expect MacDonald's Approval.

It is confidently expected MacDonald will take the earliest opportunity to make an official declaration of British approval of the Coolidge suggestions when Parliament resumes after the Easter recess.

Meantime the British press warmly praises the American President's remarks.

Characterizing the conference suggestion as "of the highest importance," the Daily News adds:

"If a serious attempt is made by the French government to torpedo this new effort for peace, with all the hopeful consequences that it implies, the isolation of the French republic then must be final and complete."

Nervous About Frontiers.

The Manchester Guardian also indorses the proposal for a new arms conference, to be held as soon as the reparations question is settled.

"As long as France is nervous about the security of her eastern frontier, her present diplomacy will continue because there are armaments everywhere in Europe. But with a real settlement of the reparations problem she can no longer have grounds for fear."

Cal Beats Hiram in Jersey.

TRENTON, N. J., April 23.—Senator Hiram Johnson lost another round in the presidential campaign Tuesday when New Jersey turned him down, 40 to 1, in favor of President Coolidge.

THOUSANDS WILL PARADE IN BIG MAY DAY DEMONSTRATION BY ROCHESTER AMALGAMATED

(Special to The Daily Worker)

ROCHESTER, N. Y., April 23.—Convention Hall, the largest auditorium in the city of Rochester was chosen as the ending point of a monster parade which will be held Thursday, the First of May, under the auspices of the Rochester Joint Board of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America and in conjunction with other progressive economic and political organizations in the city. Five bands of music, descriptive floats, nationally known speakers and a concert and dance for the evening are also part of the preliminary arrangements. Five to ten thousand paraders are expected to be in line when the parade starts from Amalgamated headquarters at 1 p. m.

The decisions for the great International Labor Day celebration were made at a meeting of the Joint Executive Board in the headquarters of the Amalgamated at 476 North Clinton avenue. National Organizer Aldo Cursi presided.

From the very start it was evident that all the active members who took part in the meeting meant business. Edith Christeson reported the arrangements up to the time of the meeting, which included the securing of Convention Hall and invitations extended to several economic and political organizations in the city.

To encourage every member of the organization to take part in the great demonstration, double personal cards will be issued thru the shop chairmen to every union member in advance. This card will serve both for the purpose of admitting our members to the Convention Hall meeting in the afternoon and to the concert and dance which will take place in the evening at the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' headquarters.

Big May Day Floats.

A novel feature of the parade will be descriptive floats embodying the spirit of the first of May celebration. The following members are on a special committee to arrange these floats: Joe Plati, Charles Rosen, I. Berstein, D. Rosenblum, Freda Schneiter, Rose Miller, Morris Levin, Thomas Volpe. The personnel of the committee is an assurance by itself that these floats will be a success.

Joseph Schlossberg, general secretary-treasurer of the national organization of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, will be the principal speaker. It is possible that short addresses will be delivered in the several languages of the different nationalities which compose the great family of the Amalgamated here in Rochester.

End Day With Dance.

An unusually fine entertainment will be arranged exclusively for all the members of the Amalgamated and their families at 8 o'clock at the Amalgamated Hall, 476 Clinton avenue, north. The entertainment will be followed by a dance which will mark the close of a successful fall and spring educational program.

A meeting of all the Joint Board, members of the Executive Board and shop chairmen will be held at the Amalgamated headquarters on Monday evening, April 28, at 8 p. m. sharp, for the report of the preparations for the celebration of the first of May to be made.

The grand marshal and marshals for each local will be chosen at this meeting. The line of march and other important details will be taken up at this time. For size and enthusiasm this parade is expected to surpass anything the Amalgamated has staged in this city.

Rotary Speech His Last.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., April 23.—George Fort Milton, editor and publisher of the Chattanooga News, and Tennessee manager of the William G. McAdoo-for-President campaign, dropped dead in a hotel at Murphysboro, at 1 a. m. today. He had just addressed the Rotary Club.

PHILADELPHIA READERS, ATTENTION!
Demonstrate Your Solidarity
With the Starving German Working Class
Attend the
INTERNATIONAL BAZAAR
THURSDAY, FRIDAY, SATURDAY
May 1st, 2nd and 3rd
KENSINGTON LABOR LYCEUM
2nd and Cambria St.
Tickets 25c for one day; 50c for three days
On sale at 521 York Ave. and at 340 So. 5th St.
Auspices: INTERNATIONAL WORKERS' AID, Philadelphia Conference.

THE DICTATORSHIP OF HUNGER IN GERMANY

forces German workers to labor long hours for small pay. A skilful machinist must work for the same amount of nourishment
2 hours in the United States
7½ hours in Germany.
This enables German Big Business to produce cheaply.
To meet German low prices in the world market, Big Business in other countries must sacrifice profits or reduce the scale of wages to the German level.

forces German working mothers to give away their children. A want ad in a German paper reads:
"Will give away baby immediately after its birth. Necessary clothing available. Offers to be made by letter. Address L. Z. 2172, Agency of Sulz."
Another reads:
"Will give away forever little daughter aged nine months. No compensation expected. Offers to be sent to B. H. 1390, Agency of Lindenthal."

A Defeated Working Class of Germany Is A Menace to the Working Class of America

Three American Soup Kitchens supported by the Committee for International Workers' Aid:
No. 1—Petersburger Platz No. 3, Berlin
No. 2—Aachenerstrasse, Wilmerdorf
No. 3—"New York", Emdenerstrasse 23, Berlin

Committee for International Workers' Aid,
19 South Lincoln Street, Chicago, Ill.
Enclosed find $.................. toward the support of American Soup Kitchen No. .... I pledge $.................. monthly toward the support of this kitchen.
NAME..
ADDRESS..
CITY.............................. STATE.............................. D. W.

COMMITTEE FOR INTERNATIONAL WORKERS' AID

American Dollar Diplomacy in Action

By JAY LOVESTONE.

ARTICLE III.

American Colonialism.

In more ways than one does the American imperial and colonial empire resemble the Roman empire of old. But the most outstanding resemblance of the policy of the Roman republic of yesterday and the modern American capitalist imperialistic republic of today, lies in the management of the colonies and in the interference with domestic affairs in the various spheres of influence. The American military governor generals of the colonial possessions are the exact prototypes of the procurators and pro-consuls governing the provinces of the old Roman empire. In Rome men were given the office of pro-consul or procurator in order to redeem either their personal fortunes of their political friends and masters. On exactly the same principle are our colonial military governor generals chosen today. General Leonard Wood was sent into the Philippines to force upon the Filipinos an economic policy which would enable him to repay in valuable concessions the powerful bankers and manufacturers who financed his primary campaign in 1920 to the cost of $2,000,000. Likewise, we find Major Enoch H. Crowder, formerly chief of the American military staff, serving as Ambassador to Cuba. An American commission is now in Bolivia watching the collection of taxes in the interest of the Standard Oil. In Nicaragua, the only solvent country in Central America, the United States administers the treasury and customs of the country in the interest of the American bankers and investors. The decisive outcome of an election in Honduras is the conduct of an American warship lying off its coast. The Argentine republic cannot pass laws regulating its own industries without the sanction of the American packing interests. South America is often in danger of war and strife because of the machinations of American war contractors fostering rivalry among the southern republics. The Bethlehem Steel Co. has recently become the official contractor for the Argentine navy. The Secretary of State Hughes has become the official spokesman for the American bankers in all their deals as shown by the recent $6,000,000 loan to Salvador in which the State Department "assisted" in the selection of the collector of customs, who, according to the loan contract, is to be appointed in case of default.

American capitalists have been quick to extend their domination wherever catastrophe has aided them. The collapse of the sugar market in Cuba during the latter part of 1920 is a typical case in which the industries of the weaker country were salvaged in order to enable the American interests to secure over 50 per cent control. How serious the interference of American capitalists, aided and abetted by the United States Government, is in the internal affairs of these weaker exploited nations is clearly seen from the present situation in Brazil. An American naval mission of about 30 officers with the approval of the United States Navy Department, has for several months taken over control of the Brazilian naval schools, shipyards, and fleet. They were paid by the Brazilian government. This has resulted in upsetting the naval balance of power between the A B C powers and has proven a source of serious trouble to the whole continent.

American occupation and influence are characterized by the same brutality and outrageous conduct coloring the actions of the other imperialist powers. Since General Wood has arrived in the Philippines he has pursued a policy of forcing the natives to hand over valuable concessions to American capitalists. In this campaign General Wood has made the attempts of the natives to nationalize their industries, the target of his attacks. The obvious purpose of these attempts at government ownership in these lesser developed countries is to save the industries from falling into the hands of foreign exploiters. The purpose of the agent of American imperialism is to remove all hindrances and obstacles to the domination of the weaker countries by American capital.

The Filipinos strongly resent this move of General Wood. Their Senate and Legislature have gone on strike against this high handed policy of their American masters. The Filipinos are bent on preventing the American capitalists from gobbling up their country. There is talk of independence. The American auditor Wright has cut off the independence funds. So serious a turn have recent events taken in the Philippines that the imperialists of other countries are afraid that the contagion of national independence will spread from these islands and make trouble in the entire Far East. Thus the editor of the "Far East," one of the leading Japanese imperialist journals in Tokio, recently declared that the Filipino crisis was "adding fresh fuel to the anti-foreign fires smouldering in China, to the anti-British blazes in India and to the general unrest against control in many parts of Asia and in large sections of Africa." This remark is especially significant since normally Japan would like to see the United States get out of the Philippines in double quick time. It is interesting to note how the capitalist imperialists of all countries line up and forget their differences when their fundamental interests are at stake.

When the Cuban millionaire Colonel Tarafa proposed his bill to consolidate the railways so as to eliminate 47 private ports in Cuba and private railways, President Coolidge at the behest of the American Sugar Refining Co., the American Metal Co., and over a score of other firms representing over half billion dollars, warned the Cuban government to drop consideration of this measure. American imperialist agents, even resorted to the tactics they employed in the Canal Zone by an attempt to engineer a fake revolution in the country. Much resentment has been stirred up in Cuba against this high handed attempt of the American capitalists to throttle their native government.

In the other colonies and spheres of American influence there is considerable trouble brewing. The Virgin Islands are complaining bitterly, as can be seen from the following appeal by the editor of the "Emancipator", one of their native papers: "We are serfs who work for wages ranging from ten cents to a dollar a day. Politically we are peons governed by the United States Navy. Federal United States laws have worked havoc upon these islands. The people live in one room houses; eat scanty meals; and are forced to move about in a manner unbecoming civilized people at this age."

Porto Rico has repeatedly demanded its independence from American imperialism. What American exploitation of Porto Rico means is seen from the following appeal of Senator Iglesias for independence: "There are 776,396 acres of the islands choicest land under the control of 447 American, Spanish and French corporations and individuals. We have all the evils of absentee ownership and faulty systems of education, industry, credit and sanitation."

Even Mexico does not afford unbounded peace and comfort to American imperialists. Tho Obregon has completely surrendered to Morgan and Rockefeller interests, and is quickly dropping all pretense at friendship even with the most conservative elements, there are disturbing factors on the political horizon in Mexico. In spite of our capitalists being sure that Calles, the most likely successor of Obregon, will do their bidding, they are taking steps to make sure that no losses are suffered by them in the change of administration. American interests played a most important part in the recent rebellion of De la Huerta against the Obregon-Calles combination.

Our marines hold Haiti, San Domingo and Nicaragua. Central America is under our financial thumb. An American financial mission is instructing Colombia how to run its finances. Bolivian policy is dictated by American bankers. Peru is virtually in American hands.

The diplomacy and philosophy of American imperialist policy towards the southern republic has been forcefully stated by Secretary of State Hughes before the American Bar Association a few months ago. If one should strip bare such verbiage of Hughes as the Monroe Doctrine "does not infringe upon the independence and sovereignty of other American states and does not stand in the way of Pan-American cooperations," one will find that American imperialism in no way differs from the other capitalist imperialism. Despite all our protestations of loyalty to the "principle of national security" all Latin America is now seething with protest at the dictatorial attitude of the American delegates to the recent Pan-American conference.

(To Be Continued Friday.)

G. O. P. KEYNOTE IGNORES LABOR AND FARM ISSUES

Whiskered Hughes Talk Is Very Old Stuff

By LUDWELL DENNY,
Federated Press Staff Correspondent.

NEW YORK, April 23.—Old stuff! This is the most frequent comment one hears on the Republican campaign keynote speech by Charles E. Hughes, of the Fall-Daugherty-Denby normalcy cabinet, delivered before the New York state convention of his party. Hughes managed to string words together for an hour and a half without a protest against the oil scandals. Since Daugherty and his klan have threatened to scuttle the G. O. P. ship if there is a repetition of the we-are-at-least-70-percent-pure confession by Senator Pepper in Maine, the New York keynote admitted no guilt on the part of the Harding-Coolidge regime.

"Hush" is the Word.

Hush up the investigations, blame the Progressives and Democrats for obstructing legislation, appeal to the capitalists on the basis of Mellon's government for the rich and prove that Coolidge was born in a typical American farm home in Vermont. Such will be the Republican campaign if Hughes' introductory fireworks are followed.

Hughes had no word to say to American labor. No mention was made of the light of American farmers, except a passing reference to foreign markets. No word about injunctions.

A Dark and Wet Horse.

Meanwhile in Albany the Democrats were holding their state convention and indorsing Governor Smith, Tammany candidate, for President. Smith will be run as a quasi-dark horse. His candidacy will not be pushed openly in other states. But the three Democratic bosses—Murphy of New York, Brennan of Illinois, Taggart of Indiana—are known to favor Smith if he, as a wet, can be put over without dampening the Democratic ardor of the dry south. So Smith in accepting the pledges of support by the convention at Albany did not mention prohibition, nor was the subject referred to by the delegates, practically all of whom were wets. Since the Wisconsin indorsement Smith's backers are hoping that his Catholic religion will not exclude him as a successful candidate.

The Democratic platform, as foreshadowed by the keynote speech of Judge Herrick, will be a repetition of the Cox platform inspired by Wilson, with the real campaign centering around the Republican administration scandals.

MONEY TALKED IN FEDERAL PRISON UNDER DAUGHERTY-VOTAW REGIME REVEALED BY BROOKHART PROBE

By LAURENCE TODD
(Federated Press Staff Correspondent)

WASHINGTON, April 23.—Millionaire bootleggers in Atlanta federal prison are still millionaires. The power of their money may occasionally fail to save them from a penitentiary sentence, but it follows them within the stone walls and adds to the bitterness of the lot of prisoners who have no money. Under the Daugherty-Votaw control of Atlanta prison, special privileges have as surely gone with cash balances as tho the prisoner were in some big hotel.

This was the substance of testimony given to the Brookhart investigating committee of the Senate by J. F. Wilkins, for the past eight years in charge of the school in the prison. Wilkins was suspended, a few days ago, when it was discovered that he proposed to resign and write magazine articles exposing the little hell that the Daugherty-Votaw system has made in the convict community.

His Testimony.

He told the senators that three millionaire bootleggers—Remus of Ohio, Sweetwood of New York, and Kessler of New York—consisting the upper privileged class in Atlanta prison. Remus had all possible privileges from the moment of his arrival. He dined in the officers' mess instead of in the main dining hall with the rest of the prisoners. He had a private room above the isolation ward. It was said that there was a private bath attached. He did no work, but roamed at will within the prison enclosure. When at last there came some newspaper publicity to the strange conditions of this Ohio bootlegger's imprisonment, he went to work in the parole office and was given his meals at the hospital, where the food was better.

Senator Wheeler asked Wilkins whether the other prisoners commented on the case of these millionaires.

"Yes," replied the schoolteacher. "It was very embarrassing, and very destructive to prison morale. "These special privileges clearly went to men who had money. The talk among the prisoners was that the three men paid money to prison officials in order to get this special consideration. I tried several times to see Warden Sartain about it, but was unable to see him. It would not have been worth my while to complain to the deputy warden, who virtually runs the prison. Those of us who would like to complain have had to consider that we would probably have our official heads cut off if we talked. That's what has happened to me after eight years of service."

Political Pull Big Factor.

He said that the "trustees" do not get the best chance because of good conduct, nowadays. Recently the rule of earned privilege has broken down, and "the prisoner who has the best political pull, social standing, and money, has the privileges; there is no question but this condition has grown worse in the last few years."

His own life was made miserable after Superintendent Votaw stopped the investigation of the drug-peddling traffic within the prison. Guards who had been charged with having sold cocaine and other "dope" marked Wilkins as the chief instigator of the inquiry, because he had asked permission to testify to the demoralization created by the constant selling of these narcotic drugs among the convicts. As soon as the investigation was called off, at the instance of Daugherty and Votaw, these guards began to mutter vile names at the schoolteacher when he passed them in the prison corridors. This wore on his nerves until he was ready to resign. Since the assistant warden had been opposed to any drug investigation, he could not complain to that official. He had decided to resign, when he was suspended.

Dope Still Sold.

Wilkins testified that the use of dope inside the prison is as common now as at any time in the past, and that he believed that if former Warden Dyche had been permitted to remain and carry on the campaign he began against it, the traffic could have been broken up. A prison doctor was arrested and sentenced to Leavenworth prison for having sold drugs in Atlanta, but Warden Dyche was removed by Votaw and Daugherty and the drug ring remained entrenched.

JURY DEBATING THAW'S SANITY IN NIGHT SESSION

Millionaire Has Laughing Fit In Court.

PHILADELPHIA, April 23.—The Thaw case went to the jury at 3:17 p. m. At 6 p. m. it took a recess until 8. Judge Monaghan began his charge at 2:15 p. m.

The millionaire was highly nervous, at one time laughing aloud, so that the clerk had to rap for order. Yet he was mainly confident.

In his charge, the judge recalled many points of evidence in Thaw's favor, particularly the testimony of alienists called by those opposing Thaw's release.

Evelyn Nesbit Won't Settle

Almost at the last minute, it was understood, an offer of settlement was made to Evelyn Nesbit which would have caused her virtual withdrawal. But the offer was refused.

"I am here to represent Harry Thaw's boy—his son—born October 25, 1910, and in the name of this boy I oppose Thaw's release." William A. Gray, counsel for Evelyn Nesbit, declared at the climax of the millionaire's sanity trial today.

Thaw's actions when taken to a rooming house under the name of West, following his escape from New York after the Gump affair were described to the jury in an affidavit read by Gray—an affidavit made by the landlady.

She told how Thaw ordered "a steamer or an airplane" which they were to board from the front window to get away.

It was shortly after this that Thaw tried suicide.

The affidavit indicated that Thaw thought he was planing a flight to Mexico and left $50 "for the Roumania-Hebrew baby that slept outside my window."

The lawyer then invited the jury's attention to the "convenient use that Thaw has made of the court." He recalled how Thaw had himself proved now sane, now insane, to suit his purpose.

"He has played hot and cold with the law," Gray said, after insisting that Thaw always had been insane.

Thaw Laughs

"You've seen Thaw in court here—how agitated he is—how he can sit still."

When Gray said this—Thaw laughed so hard that he had to hold a handkerchief to his mouth. He looked around, caught the eye of spectators and smiled, as tho to say that he was quite at ease.

2,000 U. S. Veterans Driven To Suicide During Last Year

(By The Federated Press)

NEW YORK, April 23.—Poverty is one of the chief causes of suicide, as shown by investigations of the Save-a-Life League, New York. From 15,000 to 16,000 persons committed suicide in the United States last year, the league estimates, on the basis of the 12,948 admitted suicides. "Nothing is more pathetic than the many disabled soldiers who themselves ended life's battle, 2,000 having gone out in this regretable way," says the league report.

Many of these ex-soldiers were left in sickness and poverty because of the wholesale graft in the veterans' bureau of the Harding-Coolidge administration.

CARIBOO INDIANS PERISHING BEFORE RUTHLESS WHITES

Game Gone, Jobs Gone, Health Gone.

BY SYDNEY WARREN
(Staff Correspondent of the Fed. Press)

WILLIAMS LAKE, B. C., April 23.—The coming of the white men into the Cariboo country has brought with it the exploitations of the Cariboo Indians in the 100 per cent fashion by all civilized business men.

The American Indians in this section of British Columbia, as in most other parts of the continent, had their lands stolen from them. To salve the conscience of their white robbers they were allowed to live on small reservations for agriculture. The lands given were often the poorest. On the sugar Cane rancherie it is difficult to secure sufficient water for irrigation, and to make matters worse farming implements are beyond the price that the Canadian natives could afford. Add to this the fact that the Cariboo Indians have for ages secured their living in hunting and fishing, not farming. By the advent of the white man destitution faces them.

Livelihood Taken Away

At first the Indians made an attempt to meet the new conditions forced upon them thru disappearance of their hunting, trapping and fishing grounds by hauling freight by horse teams, but the coming of the white man's motor trucks and railway transportation took this means of livelihood away.

Today destitution and disease are stalking among the Indians of the Cariboo country. The age-long immunity from contagious diseases enjoyed by the Indians of this section has been shattered. At present in the Big-Bar country a virulent type of small-pox is spreading among the natives and thruout the Lillooet region mumps have been raging. Around Williams Lake and the Sugar Cane rancherie an epidemic of measles has hit practically all the young people of the Indian tribes about this country. Several deaths have taken place and more are expected.

The Indians afflicted with disease are destitute and in dire need of ordinary necessaries. The Indian agent has issued orders for immediate relief but when this is exhausted they will be in the same plight as before.

UNCLE WIGGLY'S TRICKS

"What for?"
Look out!"

A LAUGH FOR THE CHILDREN

"Well, what of it?"
You're going to fall!"

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Are you self-conscious about the impression you make on people?

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Entered as second-class mail Sept. 21, 1923 at the Post-Office at Chicago, Ill., under the act of March 3, 1879.

290 Advertising rates on application.

Communist Clarity—Capitalist Confusion.

Two entirely different groups, linked together in the "National Republican," official organ of the republican party's national committee, will repudiate the statement that they are working for the same end.

First, and voicing protest most vehemently, will be the group of progressives, so-called, headed by LaFollette and including Wheeler, Brookhart and others who have incurred the displeasure of the standpatters. "Labor," the official organ of the Conference for Progressive Political Action, will be especially emphatic in denying the accusation and attempting to outdo the "National Republican" in a vituperative attack upon the reds.

The Communists will be just as emphatic but more good-humored in denying their affiliation with the organizations and individuals whose ambition is the impossible one of restoring Jeffersonian democracy as a guiding principle for government in this imperialistic era.

America has its die-hards as well as Great Britain. The financial interests for whom the "Nation Republican" speaks are uncompromising and arrogant in their endeavors to make of the working class of America a race of industrial helots.

The LaFollettes, Brookharts and Wheelers, middle class business and professional men, express the resentment of that class against the domination of the big industrialists and financiers, against the minor role the middle class is forced to play in formulating domestic and foreign policies. They do not understand that with the development of American capitalism the middle class has lost its economic foundation, the strangling of small competitive manufacturers has forced them to become the servants of the great monopolies—financial and industrial—well-paid servants but still servants.

The Communists understand the processes at work and they know the futility of the changes proposed by the middle class mal-contents—changes not only futile but for the most part impossible of accomplishment.

The Communists are committed to the policy of organizing and educating the workers and farmers of America for war on capitalism; they understand that a return to the competitive capitalism of early American history is a dream and even if possible would be undesirable. Communists are not against monopoly and specialized production as such; they are against an industrial system that is operated solely for the benefit of a few and they are also against the political system that bulwarks it.

They can view with a pleasure commensurate with the results achieved the attacks of the middle class upon the more powerful section of the capitalist class but they have no intention of, in fact they assiduously work to prevent, the middle class reformers consolidating their leadership of the masses of workers and farmers.

The confusion of thought that exists in America is demonstrated by the fact that the "National Republican" attempts to put lavender and pink progressives in the same camp with the crimson Communists while the officialdom of the reformist movement attacks the Communists for working for the establishment of a class party of workers and farmers.

In the welter of confused thinking that the instability of American capitalism is causing, the Communists alone are steering a clear course.

The Workers (Communist) Party of America, in its program, states its position clearly and the events of each succeeding day justify the objectives and tactics there set forth. It is a Communist and therefor a working class program and a careful reading of it is the best cure for the confusion that now prevails in working class circles.

The Jeffersonian democrats will expose their anti-working class character by the manner in which they will, under pressure from the big capitalists, attack the Communists and endeavor to be still more patriotic than the organs of imperialism.

MacDonald's Troubles

Unlike many of their leaders, now government officials, the great mass of British workers, consciously and otherwise, is determined to utilize some of the political advantages the present parliamentary situation affords for the enhancement of their working and living conditions. This attitude of the working class is reflected in the fact that 2,200,000 workingmen are seeking wage increases. The total includes 800,000 miners, 720,000 builders, 500,000 engineers, 100,000 shipbuilders, 50,000 textile workers, and 50,000 workers in miscellaneous trades.

Industrial unrest in England is today more intense and widespread than at any time since 1921. MacDonald is worried. In an interview with the New York World correspondent the labor premier declared: "Some recent developments and methods, however, seem in practice and result to be those of mischievous Communist syndicalism. . . . All my life I have been opposed to the sympathetic strike. It has no practical value; it is simply beating the air."

MacDonald has good reason to be worried. He knows that the working masses of England will not accept this hackneyed, unfounded explanation of the present temper and mood of the labor organizations. MacDonald likewise knows that if he is to utilize his present cabinet position frankly and fearlessly in behalf of the working class, he will incur the bitter hostility and organized opposition of the reactionary capitalists. The waging of such a contest logically and inevitably leads to decisive struggle. It is precisely such fights which the MacDonald socialists and labor leaders the world over seek to avoid at any price. Hence the blaming of the Communists by MacDonald for conditions naturally arising from the present economic and political conditions in England.

Yes. MacDonald is face to face with a difficult task. Today, at the helm of the government, he cannot so easily hide his role in the class conflict. The very facts of life, the very realities of the class struggle are driving MacDonald and his like ever more into the open—on the side of the working class or on the side of the employing class.

Two Conspiracies

States Attorney Crowe and Judges Foell and Sullivan have been very active in endeavoring to uncover evidence of conspiracy on the part of the garment strikers to violate the anti-picketing injunction.

If they are really interested in criminal conspiracies we herewith furnish them evidence of a far-reaching, well-financed and powerful conspiracy to deprive workingmen and women of their liberty, to destroy labor organizations and use the courts for the afore-mentioned purposes. The following letter speaks for itself; it is on the letterhead of Gerhardt F. Meyne, building—contracting—remodeling:

> March 24, 1924.
>
> Dear Sir:
>
> We are addressing you for the purpose of bringing to your attention the Chicago Crime Commission, its general activities and activities for the building industry in particular. The opposite side of this sheet gives a more detailed account. Won't you read it?
>
> Destruction of property, assaults upon workmen and other criminal activities were promptly checked, principally thru the activities of this well organized, competent, independent body of red-blooded, two-fisted business men.
>
> Many of Chicago's leading citizens consider the Commission a business necessity, have supported it for the past five years, and are charging their contributions to expense for protection. No officer or member receives a cent of compensation. Every penny contributed goes directly into the work.
>
> Because this was done during a period in which the building industries did practically nothing for the Commission, I am confident that you will consider the facts set forth, and cheerfully and generously do your share toward its financial support at this time in common with all of the other trades, industries and professions in Chicago.
>
> Checks should be made payable to the Chicago Crime Commission, 21 North LaSalle Street.

The letter is signed by Gerhardt F. Meyne for the following committee:

> J. W. Alder, President American Sand & Gravel Company; Sewell L. Avery, President United States Gypsum Company; Avery Brundage, General Contractor; Frederick Bulley, General Contractor, President Associated Builders of Chicago; Adelbert E. Coleman, Manufacturerer Ornamental Iron and Bronze, President Building Construction Employers Association; Thomas E. Donnelley, Chairman Citizens Committee to Enforce the Landis Award; Edward Haupt, President Strobel Construction Company, Former President Building Construction Employers Association; Gerhardt F. Meyne, Builder, Member of Chicago Crime Commission; Thomas C. Moulding, President Thomas Moulding Brick Company; Edwin W. Sims, Former United States District Attorney, Former President Chicago Crime Commission of the firm Sims, Welch, Godman & Stransky.

On the reverse side of the letter is the boast that the conspirators have during the year 1923 secured 49 convictions in labor cases, 24 of the defendants having been railroaded to the penitentiary.

We call the attention of the constituted authorities to this matter but we realize that there is nothing really illegal in this sort of conspiracy or in using the United States mails to secure money for a criminal purpose. The bosses who have their names signed to the document above are engaged in protecting property and for that reason are quite within the bonds of capitalist legality.

Conspiracies recognized as criminal and subversive by capitalist courts are the agreements of workers to stick together in a fight for increased wages, better working conditions or to attempt to secure control of the machinery of government and industry.

Contrasted with the persecution of the garment strikers for their activities in upholding their standard of living and the right to organize, the immunity accorded the above organization of capitalists in their conspiracy against workers is an illuminating and living example of the functions of courts, judges and other agencies of law enforcement under capitalism.

It is the uncompromising class party against the compromising mixture of uncertain elements that still have longings for the old capitalist parties.

A CALL TO ACTION!

BY C. E. RUTHENBERG
Executive Secretary Workers Party of America.

Our party is now in the midst of the greatest campaign since the time it was organized, and yet most of the membership are not yet conscious of the importance of the work the party is doing.

This is a dangerous situation. Our whole Party strength must be mobilized and every ounce of Party energy must be brought into action if we are to succeed in the work, which we have under way.

What is the situation?

In the United States, the industrial worker and farmer have been the least class conscious of the workers anywhere in the world. In this country the illusion of bourgeoisie democracy was and is strongest. The workers and farmers have been taught to believe and have believed that the government is a government "of the people, for the people, and by the people". They have been taught to believe that the two old parties represent not the class interest of special economic groups, but the interests of the people as a whole. As a consequence we have had and still have the great mass of workers and farmers voting in support of parties which represent the class interests of those who exploit them and rob them.

As a consequence of this situation, class action and class consciousness on the part of industrial workers and farmers have been limited to a small minority which called itself Socialist, Communist or by the name of some similar group.

Those class conscious workers in the United States who belonged to these small groups have despaired of the masses of workers and farmers ever becoming class conscious. It has seemed an impossible task to break the working masses away from their support of the old political parties and the capitalist system which they supported.

Since the end of the war, however, new conditions have arisen. The economic struggle between classes in the United States has been greatly intensified. There is a dawning consciousness on the part of many thousands of workers and farmers that the government as it now exists is an instrument of the exploiters. As a consequence, there has appeared the growing movement for independent political action by the industrial workers and the exploited farmers.

In the United States, the year of the presidential election is a year of keen political interests. Greater numbers of workers and farmers are drawn into the political life of the country in the year of the presidential election more than at any other time. It is in a presidential year that there exists the possibility of crystallizing the movement for a Farmer-Labor Party on a national scale.

What This Year Offers.

The situation which exists in the United States today is that there is the possibility of uniting at least a million organized industrial workers and farmers in a class Farmer-Labor Party, which will enter the political arena to fight against the two old capitalist parties.

Such a development would be the most striking movement towards class consciousness in the entire history of the American Labor Movement. The crystallization of a mass party of a million workers fighting against the capitalist parties would be almost a revolutionary change in the political life of the United States.

Short of the period of the proletarian revolution itself, there could not be a greater opportunity than this for a Communist Party.

It is our work, our task, to draw the masses of workers and exploited farmers into the political struggle as a class to fight a class battle against their exploiters. By acting as the leading, driving, organizing, force in the movement for the crystallization of the class Farmer-Labor Party our party has an unparalleled opportunity to extend its influence and establish its permanent leadership in this movement.

Such an opportunity as now exists in the United States should inspire every member in our Party to his greatest effort. It should arouse an enthusiasm that should double and treble the activities of our whole party organization.

Think of it! The United States no longer, the backward, lagging country in the revolutionary movement but a country in which a real mass movement of workers and farmers is fighting the capitalist enemy. Could we ask for a greater stride forward on the party of the working class movement of this country?

Must Mobolize Our Strength.

The realization of this new situation is within our grasp. If we can mobolize the strength of our Party organization, if we can pull every member we have into the struggle there can be crystallized at the June 17th convention, and in the campaign to follow, a mass-class, Farmer-Labor Party of a million organized industrial workers and farmers.

Our Party must awaken to this opportunity at once. Every Party unit should take up the question of aiding in this campaign. Every Party member should look about him for opportunities to support this struggle.

The work of securing delegates to the June 17th convention is under way. Each Party member who is a member of another workers' organization should see to it that the question is raised in his organization and a delegate sent to the convention. The work of organizing local and state Farmer-Labor parties thruout the United States is being initiated by the left wing of the labor movement with our support and co-operation. Each such movement, whether it be local or on a state scale, must have the full support of our Party.

Farmer-Labor Party Campaign Fund.

The Farmer-Labor Party Campaign Fund asked for by our Party is part of this campaign.

The Central Executive Committee of the party asks the Party membership to raise $15,000 in order that our part of the work of crystallizing the mass, class Farmer-Labor Party might be financed. Leaflets are being printed. Speakers must be sent out. Organizers must be set to work both on local and state scales to assist in the creation of local and state organizations of the Farmer-Labor Party.

The sending out of invitations to the June 17th convention and getting this convention before the millions of industrial workers and farmers in itself is a big task and must have financial support. Our Party must assist and contribute to all this work.

It was to meet these expenditures to make it possible for the Party to mobilize all of its strength in the campaign that the $15,000 was asked for by the Central Executive Committee of the Party.

The responses received from our Party organizations thus far lead to the conclusion that the Party has not yet opened its eyes to the work and the opportunity which exists for us today. If the Party would fully realize and mobilize in this campaign, it should be a comparatively easy task for the 25,000 Party members to raise $15,000. Despite the fact that the campaign has been under way for more than a month, only about $3,000 has been raised thus far.

Comrades of the Workers Party! We must not miss this opportunity to advance the revolutionary movement in this country. We must take advantage to the fullest extent of the favorable situation which we have before us. Our Party must fulfill every phase of its duty in this situation.

The work which is under way, cannot go on unless those branches and Party members which have not assisted in financing the campaign come to the aid of the Party at once. During the next three or four weeks we must raise the remainder of the $15,000 fund. It is the duty of every Party branch, of every Party member, to bring this question up and to devise ways and means of supporting this campaign.

We have created a DAILY WORKER. We created it thru the sacrifices and devotion of members of our Party.

The DAILY WORKER, however, is merely an instrument for us in the work of creating a mass revolutionary movement in this country. The first great step towards that goal is the mass class Farmer-Labor Party. The same enthusiasm, the same devotion, the same willingness to make sacrifices are necessary in this task.

Let us go to work, Comrades. Let us create the $15,000 Farmer-Labor Campaign Fund. Let us put our whole organized strength into the scale to create the mass, class Farmer-Labor Party in the United States, the first great step in the progress of the revolutionary movement in this country.

Literature -- Music -- Drama

OUR BOOK REVIEW SECTION

SOUTHERN NEGRO STUDIED.

By MARY WHITE OVINGTON.

"Darker Phases of the South" By Frank Tannenbaum. Published by G. P. Putnam's Sons, 2 W. 45th Street, New York City. Price $2.00. Postage 10c extra.

I expected to be disappointed in this book because it was heralded as unemotional, scientific, and I remembered the youth, Frank Tannenbaum, leading the unemployed in pre-war days into the rich churches of New York and demanding that the exponents of Christianity feed them and clothe them. There was plenty of emotion in that act; but I admit, the book finished, that this restrained judicious student has made a strong case. He has shown and interpreted a picture that has in it much that is new, and all that is unforgetable.

The book has five chapters, the two that seemed to me freshest in conception, those on the factory workers, entitled "The South Buries Its Anglo-Saxons," and the study of tenancy, "The Single Crop." In telling of the factory we do not hear of child labor or long hours but we get to the root of the system, the control of the worker thru the company's ownership of his home. . . .

The chapter on "The Single Crop" shows the dangerous growth of tenancy, and stresses the most important fact that the tenant is a migrant. "It is estimated that three hundred thousand farm tenants move every year in the United States. In some instances the tenant moves every 6 months.". . .

"In the last fifty years while the white farmer has been retrograding to tenancy the Negro has, in large numbers, become a land owner. There are more white than Negro tenants in eleven Southern states."

There is a chapter on the Ku Klux, and one on Southern prisons that is too terrible to be believable. Mr. Tannenbaum ends by saying of the Negro problem in the South that it has no solution. He advises us to give up thinking that it can be solved and do the first possible wise thing at hand. His own suggestions are, the organizing of the mill-hands in unions and the continual migration of the Negro to the North.

* * *

(Editor's note: Tannenbaum must realize tnat migration merely transfers the problem and that after all, the Negro question is only part of the war of workers and capitalism.)

How many of your shop-mates read THE DAILY WORKER. Get one of them to subscribe today.

Stomachs Forcing Phila. Orchestra Artists To Strike

(By The Federated Press)

PHILADELPHIA, April 23.—Philadelphia's upper class who purchase the self-satisfaction of being "cultured" by helping support the Philadelphia Symphony Orchestra, say they will not permit an increase in the musicans' inadequate wage. The players, who are workers first and artists second, insist that they will strike unless the weekly minimum is raised from $60 to $75. "Our season is only 30 weeks," one of the violinists explained to the Feedrated Press. "We cannot live on the present $1,800 a year." Extra work is not available in Philadelphia.

All of the 110 men are in the musicians' union, affiliated with the American Federation of Musicians. Six weeks of negotiations have brought no results. Altho compromises have been suggested by the management, union officals have presented no terms to the rank and file. The contract expires April 29.

Leopold Stokowski, the director, has taken a neutral position in the dispute. "He can afford to be neutral—he's suposed to get $40,000 a year," said a player.

Colored Baritone Begins Season

NEW YORK, April 23.—Julius Bledsoe, a colored baritone, gave his first recital in New York in Aeolian Hall on the night of Easter Sunday. Mr. Bledsoe's program included songs in four languages and among the songs sung in English are Negro spirituals.

He is being managed by the Concert Bureau which has on its list the famous Russian singer Feodor Chalapin, the operatic star Madame Schumann-Heink, and the dancer, Pavlowa. He is planning a continental tour.

Saving Tuberculor Children

WARDEN, Mass., April 23.—That large numbers of subnormal children may be restored by sunshine, fresh air, proper food, and quiet hours of sleep in the open has been demonstrated in a summer camp maintained for the prevention of tuberculosis during the last four years.

There is a movement on foot to have the school made a State institution.

Cal For Registration.

Coolidge, it was learned, was in favor of the registration and "farm serf" clauses of the bill from the beginning. His only doubts were regarding the Japanese exclusion act which threatened, thru the bigotry of Congress to plunge the nation into international difficulties for which Wall Street was not yet quite ready.

MENTIONING THE MOVIES

By PROJECTOR.

Are Films Bad For Children?

An extensive study conducted by Dr. David Lund, head of the Swedish Prison Board, convinces this peerless authority on morality and conduct that the movies are very bad for young children. Why? Because, "they cannot distinguish fact from fancy and are likely to mistake falsehood for truth."

Truly, the learned doctor expects from babies what adults cannot give. He should realize that under capitalism the function of the movie as of the press, is precisely the stuffing of fancy and falsehood into the minds of working class children, grown and small.

The answer is that pro-capitalist films are "bad" for working class children and working class organizations, and that they must be combatted energetically with labor's own moving pictures.

The importance of the motion picture as a propaganda weapon is woefully under-estimated even by our most far-sighted labor leaders. In a little city of Central Illinois a survey among 850 school children showed that 180 of them attended movies from two to four times a week, while at least 300 of them reported periodical attendance. All the books and newspapers in the community cannot compete with the movie as a means of moulding the "young idea," nor the old.

Help These Men "In Here For You" On Their Birthdays

MILWAUKEE, April 23.—Birthdays in May of political prisoners confined in state penitentiaries are announced by the Workers' National Prison Comfort Club, 2923 Chestnut street, Milwaukee, as follows:

At North Side Station, Pittsburgh, Pa., Box A-12662: May 18, Israel Blankenstein.

At Wayne State Farm, Huntsville, Tex., Route 1, Box 1: May 15, Abraham Cisneros.

At San Quentin Prison, San Quentin, Cal.: May 1, J. J. Johnson, No. 38118; May 4, Walter Kohrs, 38120; May 16, A. E. Anderson, 38376; May 25, William Joozdeff, 37649.

Cora Meyer, national secretary, invites frends and sympathizers to send birthday cards and letters to these political prisoners. Money is advisable for gifts. Books and publications must be sent directly from the publishers.

Spring In The Iron Foundry

By CHARLES OLAF OLSEN.

Thru the windows of the shop
The sunbeams pour,
And black shadows make
Patterns on the floor;
Broad ribbons of light
Slant thru the gloom
Gleaming and bright
In the smoke-shot room,
Leaning to the wall
Splotched with grime,
Calling, calling,
"Here's springtime!"

On the bare ground
Lie heaps of brown sand;
All around, everywhere,
Sooty men tramp,
Shovel and tamp
In the dust-dense air,
As if their happiness
And their lives hung on
One casting more or less
And how soon it was done—
And on no such thing
As playing in the sun.

And I guess that's true!
For, as I stand still
Wondering what to do,
Looking away
To where the sun is singing
Of the bright spring day,
The foreman calls, "Bill,
We're waiting on you—
If you want to hold your job,
Get a move on, too."

But there is the sun
Playing on the floor,
And there are the windows
Where the sunbeams pour
Ribbons of light,
Slanting to the wall;
And oh, how they call, call,
"Come on, man, come!
Leave your grime,
What do you care,
Don't you see it's here?
It's springtime!"

Rabbi Turns On Klan; Assails Johnson Bill And Nordic Theory

(By The Federated Press)

PORT HURON, Mich., April 23.—"The Johnson immigration bill bears out the theories of the Ku Klux Klan. The exclusion provisions are based not on racial unfitness but on religious discriminations," Rabbi Leo M. Franklin, Temple Beth El, Detroit, said in an address here. "The real reason for the attempt to exclude the people is a religious matter, a hatred of the Jews and the Catholics, who largely make up that portion of the old world." He was referring to southern and south eastern Europe. He attacked also the theory of Nordic superiority, which holds that the superior races come from the north.

THE DAILY WORKER
RAISES THE STANDARD
FOR A WORKERS' AND
FARMERS' GOVERNMENT

THE DAILY WORKER

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Workers! Farmers! Demand:
The Labor Party
Amalgamation
Organization of Unorganized
The Land for the Users
The Industries for the Workers
Protection of the Foreign-Born
Recognition of Soviet Russia

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ILLINOIS WORKERS, FARMERS TO RALLY FOR JUNE 17

Morgan-Dawes Plan to Enslave Europe Means New War in Few Years

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK CITY, April 24.—Scott Nearing, lecturer on economics, declared here that the Morgan-Dawes scheme, for the enslaving of Western Europe to American Imperialism, will not work.

"The plan is too complete," declared Nearing. "Its shackles will prove too galling. The rawness of the slavery which it is proposing is too obvious. Its tyranny is too oppressive. Perhaps Germany will reject the plan. Perhaps she will accept it, with minor modifications to save the face of the Government, but in five years, or perhaps in ten, there will be an explosion in Europe that will put 1914 completely in the shade. Among the factors that contribute toward this explosion and that add to its terribleness when it comes, documents like the Dawes report will deserve positions of foremost distinction."

In reviewing the conditions that led up to the framing of the Morgan-Dawes plan, Nearing said:

On Rehabilitating Europe.

"Ten years ago the principal capitalist empires of Europe plunged into a war that was to last for a few weeks, and that was to bring victory and glory to the arms of each of the contestants. The war dragged on for more than four years, and then, five years ago, the Allies, having won the war, and thus established the "Peace of Right" (as opposed to the "Peace of Might" which Germany would have enforced on her enemies had she won the contest) handed to the Central Empires the treaty, with instructions to sign on the dotted line.

"This treaty was the work of the ablest statesmen that the Allies had at their disposal. Instead of sending mere commissioners, the premiers, presidents and elder statesmen of Europe and America assembled in Paris and prepared the treaty.

"Solemnly these men (there were no women among the treaty makers) assured the world that the rehabilitation of Europe had begun. With the defeat of the German militarists, the rule of might had given place to the rule of right. The passing of the German menace was to mark a milestone in the history of the race. Beyond this point was prosperity and peace.

"A hectic year ensued during which the nations of Europe issued bonds and paper money, reorganized their military and naval forces, and prepared for the next war. Then, in the spring of 1920, first in Japan, and later thruout the entire capitalist world, there broke out one of the most disastrous financial panics that the modern world has known.

"The four succeeding years in Europe, have been years of petty warfare, of unemployment, of famine, of pestilence. Financial systems have broken down in every one of the warring nations, with the single exception of Britain. The states carved out of Russia, Germany and Austria, as a part of the treaty reconstruction policy, have been, for the most part, maintained by French and English loans, and all of them are in a twilight zone of impotence. Despite the efforts of the Allies, Russia has maintained her revolution, and despite their utmost endeavors German competition still threatens the life of their industries.

"How can a poorly organized people like the French destroy a well organized people like the Germans? There is only one way—the destruction of the basis upon which German civilization is built. That policy France and the Allies have pursued with relentless vigor.

"The treaty began the destruction by depriving Germany of her colonies, her foreign investments, her iron and coal resources, her merchant ships, and saddling her with an immense reparations bill payable over half a century. The occupation of the Ruhr continued the process by turning over to the French steel interests the most important iron and steel center in Germany. The Dawes report completes the work by saddling directly upon German industry and upon the German workers an annual charge of two and a half billions of gold marks, which will be, in effect, a sharing with the Allies of German industrial profits for a period to be determined by the Allies.

(Continued on page 2)

"PROGRESSIVE" LEAGUER ADVISES WORKERS TO VOTE FOR HI JOHNSON

HANCOCK, Mich., April 24.—The local Progressive Farmer-Labor Party received a telegram from Herbert Baker, secretary of the Progressive Voters' League of Michigan, advising them to cast their ballots in the Republican primaries for Hiram Johnson, senator from California. Baker took pains to state that he was speaking for himself and not in the name of the organization.

T. J. O'Flaherty, associate editor of the DAILY WORKER, speaking here last Sunday, at a Farmer-Labor Party meeting, assailed Hiram Johnson, for his complicity in the imprisonment of Tom Mooney, his support of William J. Burns, chief stool pigeon for Harry M. Daugherty, and his consistent anti-labor record on the western coast. Johnson's reputation as a progressive is now thoroly scotched in Hancock and the fake radical Baker has gained nothing by being his sponsor.

WALSH HITS OIL EXPERTS AS BIASED

Lewis Is Charged With Deceiving Committee

WASHINGTON, April 24.—James O. Lewis, oil engineer of Tulsa, Okla., one of the experts who made an examination of the geological structure of the Teapot Dome naval oil reserve for the Senate oil committee, today was charged by the committee members with deception of the investigators.

Attacking Lewis' testimony before the committee yesterday in which he said he considered the Teapot lease justified on account of drainage, Senator Walsh, Montana, declared he was convinced that Lewis was biased in favor of the lease before he made his investigation.

"You accepted employment by this committee to study the Teapot field and report back whether or not the lease was advisable in the light of its geological structure," said Walsh. "You were employed under the impression that you were unbiased."

Walsh produced a letter purporting to have been written by Lewis and sent to A. W. Ambrose, a former official of the bureau of mines, previous to his employment.

"This is an indorsement of Secretary Fall's action. This shows that you were a rabid supporter of the lease even before you had studied it for us."

Lewis defended himself with the statement that "every scientific man has opinions." He also contended the committee had "misread" the letter if they accepted it as an evidence of deception on his part.

Committee Adjourns to Tuesday.

"I was not prejudiced. My report was entirely impersonal and based on scientific study."

Lewis and Frederick G. Clapp made their field investigations together for the committee in 1923. Lewis reported that the Teapot Dome was being drained, while Clapp's report stated there was no drainage because of a fault in the geological structure.

After Lewis was excused, the committee adjourned until next Tuesday.

SUB-DISTRICT 4 IS MEETING AUBURN NOW

Unemployment Burning Issue at Meet

By THOMAS MYERSCOUGH,
Secretary, Progressive Miners' Committee.

AUBURN, Ill., April 23.—Meeting in the coal diggers hall, the miners of Subdistrict No. 4, better known as the Springfield Subdistrict of the Illinois Mine Workers, are in convention here.

No sooner was the gathering called to order by President Freeman Thompson, than he proceeded to read his report. As copies of the report were being distributed by the messengers, the president humorously drew attention to the fact that the report was inside a "red" cover.

The report was lengthy, covering the many different phases of the mining industry.

John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers, was quoted as saying, on one of his frequent visits to Washington, D. C., that "coal legislation was not expected at this session of Congress, and that he could see no necessity for any, as the public was well supplied with coal."

Perhaps it was because oil has superseded coal as a national issue that Lewis was prompted to make that statement.

President Thompson recommended that the constitution be amended to provide for the retention of eligibility by members to their rghts in the subdistrict when they are forced by unemployment to seek work elsewhere. Much space is given in the report to the question of the foreign born worker and the Coolidge message to Congress.

Call for Labor Party.

Pointing out the inablity of the present system to cope with the needs of the world, and to its constant refusal to do anything of a remedial character at home, Thompson demands that something be done to bring about amalgamation. He very forcibly declared that "we must have one union in each industry, and one alliance of all such unions the world over." As a means to that end, he made a strong plea for the active participation of all labor organizations in the formation of a real live Labor Party.

The reports of Vice President Tom Perry and Secretary J. J. Watt, both working class documents which touched on the urgent needs of the miners, including those unemployed, were also read. Both mentioned the Howat case and the Lewis "stabilization agreement." The miners here in Illinois think the latter should have meant "sterilization," for if the mines continue to shut down there won't be any work to be found in these parts.

Vicious "Docking" Discussed.

The report of the committee on officers' report was sailing gracefully along in the afternoon session until it came to that part covering the penalization of miners by "docking" from the pay envelopes of the miners fines for loading dirty coal. It was charged that the contract was violated by both miners and operators' representatives, but in the settlement reached only the miners were "gypped." They were forced to refund money, while the operators were "let out" by paying compensation for illegal suspension.

During this discussion, Watt, secretary of Sub-distrct 4, read much correspondence between President Farrington and himself. He charged District Board Member "Joker" Young with the responsiblity for many unfavorable decisions, declaring that Young was present to defend himself. After Watt concluded, he moved that Young, who is not a delegate, be given the floor. He made a pitiable speech in his own defense, admitting that he had done wrong, but used the words "technically wrong" for a defense of his decisions. "Joker," in answer to questions, admitted to similar and more recent decisions, all of which prove that he is well nicknamed.

(Continued on Page Two.)

Pullman Strikers Face Rifle Squad

FRIENDLESS SAILOR HANGS TODAY BECAUSE OF 2 BOTTLES OF MILK

SAN QUENTIN PENITENTIARY, Calif., April 24.—Isaac Wolfgang, sailor who has no friends, is going to hang here tomorrow all because of two bottles of milk.

Wolfgang was in Los Angeles early one morning. He had no money in his pockets. In front of a grocery store, down on East Third Street, he saw the milkman leave the day's supply of milk.

Wolfgang waited until the man was gone and then he drank two bottles.

Officer Walter Dinsmore finally found Wolfgang and went with him to his room "to get $35" he said he had there.

Inside the room there was a fight. Dinsmore hit Wolfgang over the head with his "billy" and Wolfgang in turn shot and killed Dinsmore.

Last night he was taken from the condemned row in the penitentiary here to the death cell—there to sit alone with his thoughts and await the coming of 10 a. m. Friday, when he will hang.

All because a sailor, out of a job, was hungry and drank two bottles of milk.

MOSCOW DID IT DAUGHERTY TELLS WORLD

Says Russian Bolshevist Forced Resignation

(Special to The Daily Worker)

COLUMBUS, O., April 24.—At last the truth is out—Moscow forced the resignation of Harry M. Daugherty, as attorney general of the United States in the Coolidge cabinet.

It wasn't "Cautious Cal" who wrote the request for the Daugherty resignation that sent the attorney general into private life,—it was the long arm of the Moscow Bolshevists.

Daugherty himself admitted it in a speech here, but those who have an itch for questions, ask:

Did the Russians urge Daugherty to sell booze permits and thus pile up a little fortune in graft

Did the Russians urge Daugherty and his clique to sell pardons to rich prisoners?

Did the Russians mix Daugherty up in the aircraft scandal?

Did the Russians tell Daugherty to sell jobs in the republican administration at so much per job?

Did the Russians tell Daugherty not to prosecute the war grafters?

Did the Russians organize Daugherty's "Ohio Gang" and put it into the power in Washington?

Daugherty's "sensational" defense of his administration of the department of justice was made before a gathering of his so-called friends and neighbors here. In order that our leaders may not charge us with publishing a bit of fiction, we republished the report of Daugherty's speech, as sent out by the capitalist news association—the Associated Press.

Files of the department of justice, he said, contained "abundant proof of the plans, purposes, and hellish designs of the Communist international."

"Bear in mind," he added, "that the files which I refused to deliver to the Wheeler investigating committee at the time my resignation was requested were demanded by Brookhart and Wheeler, two United States senators who spent last summer in Russia with their soviet friends—those same soviet and Communist leaders who preach destruction of constitutional government, destruction even of human life.

Wouldn't Aid "Treasonable Cause."

"I preferred to permit my integrity to be questioned and my honor to hang in the balance for the time be-

(Continued on Page Two)

LOSE HALL, ORGANIZE IN SPITE POLICE

Four Arrested, Then Released, at Hegewisch

The striking car workers of the Pullman Company organized a local union of the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen at their strike meeting yesterday.

Seeing that the strikers were one hundred per cent solid, the Pullman Company had between forty and fifty armed policemen at the plant, and threw the strikers out of their hall at 158 East 107th street.

The organization of the union by the strikers, after securing another hall, was an answer to this bluff of the Pullman Company.

Rifle Squads on the Job.

At six o'clock yesterday morning John Holmgren and a group of pickets were distributing handbills to the workers in other departments as they went into the plant. Altho there were auto loads of uniformed policemen, with shotguns and rifles, and many plain clothes men patrolling the sidewalks, there was no trouble.

The men at all times were quiet, and refrained from gathering in large groups.

Rout Out Police Captain.

The Pullman Company, however, seeing that the handbills telling the other departments of the drastic wage cut imposed on the strikers were creating much sympathy for the strikers, roused Pat Wheeler, Acting Captain of police in the 9th Ward, out of bed. Wheeler arrived at the Pullman gates at five minutes of seven, just as the men were finishing their distribution. He made the strikers put their leaflets away.

A large eight-passenger touring car filled with officers of the rifle squad, with guns attached to the sides of the auto., was parked just across the street from the hall at 158 East 107th street, where the strikers have been meeting.

Hall Is Closed.

Altho meetings, basketball games, dances and entertainments have been held in this hall regularly for a year, the rifle squad closed up the hall and told the strikers that "the license of the hall owner has been revoked."

The strikers pledged themselves to continue active picketing, and instructed Organizer Holmgren to draft a letter to the Pullman Company officials refusing to return to work until the wage cut is wiped out. They organized solidly into a local of the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen of America. Hereafter the strike meetings will be held every morning at ten o'clock at Stancik's Hall, 205 East 115th street. This hall is just across the street from the police station in charge of Acting Captain Wheeler.

"I told Wheeler that we were within our rights in distributing handbills to the shop men," John Holmgren told the DAILY WORKER. "I am going to take it up with the alderman of the ninth ward. This alderman was elected by the votes of the Pullman Company workers and it's up to him to see that they get protection."

Four men were arrested yesterday while waiting for a street car in front of the plant at Hegewisch where the riveters are striking. One of them was not even employed in the car shop. They were held several hours and then released. It is thought that the strikers at Hegewisch will follow the lead of the Pullman strikers and organize a union.

In speaking to the strikers, Holmgren pointed out what an important step they had taken in forming a union. He said that the Pullman carshops have been the hot-bed of anti-unionism, and the slave driving speed-up system.

"My father worked in the Pullman Carshops for thirty-seven years," Holmgren said. "Then they crippled him, and I had to force them to give

(Continued On Page Two)

Will Organize Illinois for June 17th Farmer-Labor Convention in St. Paul

Illinois is to be organized for the National Farmer-Labor Convention, to be held at St. Paul, Minn., June 17th, at a big state gathering planned for the Labor Temple, Peoria, Ill., May 18th, starting 9 a. m.

The call for the Peoria gathering of the Illinois State Farmer-Labor Convention is being sent out to all local labor unions, central labor councils, workers' political parties, workers' co-operative associations, workers' fraternal organizations and farmers' organizations in Illinois. In all about 3,000 invitations to this gathering will be issued.

It is estimated that about 500 delegates will attend. The miners will have an especially large delegation in view of the fact that their state convention will be held at Peoria, starting May 13th, and is expected to overlap the Farmer-Labor meeting.

MacDonald Is Secretary.

Duncan MacDonald, former secretary-treasurer of the Illinois Mine Workers, is temporary secretary, and can be reached at 727 E. Adams St., Springfield, Ill.

While the miners will have a strong delegation, it is expected that other industries will also be well represented. The invitation will be sent to all political groups, including the Workers Party, Socialist Party, both the Fitzpatrick-Nockels and the Ernest factions of the Farmer-Labor Party, the Socialist Labor Party and the Proletarian Party.

The call sent out reads in full, as follows:

Call for Illinois State Farmer-Labor Convention to be Held at Labor Temple, 400 N. Jefferson St., Peoria, Ill., May 18th, at 9:00 a. m.

To All Labor Unions,
Central Labor Councils,
Workers Political Parties,
Workers Co-Operative Associations,
Fraternal Organizations and Farmers Organizations in the State of Illinois.

Greetings: Thruout the country the industrial workers and farmers are uniting their forces into State and Local Farmer-Labor Parties. The political domination of the employers, bankers and "open shoppers" is being challenged. Success has marked these first steps, in several instances, notably in the State of Minnesota, from which two United States Senators were elected on a Farmer-Labor ticket.

To link these local and State parties together and unite the political organizations of farmers and industrial workers for the 1924 Presidential campaign, a National Farmer-Labor Convention has been called to convene at St. Paul, Minn., June 17, 1924.

This call has been issued by the Committee of Arrangements in the name of the following organizations: Washington Farmer-Labor Party, Dakota Farmer-Labor Party, South Dakota Farmer-Labor Party, Montana Farmer-Labor Party, Nebraska Progressive Party, Federated Farmer-Labor Party, Minnesota Farmer-Labor Party and the Buffalo Labor Party. Invitations to participate are based on endorsement of the following tentative program:

A. Public Ownership.
B. Governmental Banking.
C. Public Control of all Natural Resources.
D. Restoration of all Civil Liberties guaranteed by the Constitution.
E. Abolition of the Use of Injunctions in Labor Disputes.

The forces of farmer and labor in Illinois are at present divided and practically without any political expression. The existing Farmer-Labor Parties have made no effort to unite the farmers and industrial workers for the State Elections in November 1924. They have used their influence to hinder the great get-together planned by the call for the Farmer-Labor Convention at St. Paul, Minn., June 17th. They have nothing to propose for the workers, and have thrown any further hopes into the discard by the action of some of their spokes-

(Continued on page 2)

BOYCOTT PLACED BY MEXICAN WORKERS AGAINST MUSSOLINI

(By The Federated Press)

MEXICO CITY, April 24.—When the workers of the General Confederation of Workers heard that the boat Italia was coming from Italy to exhibit the most important products of that country they organized a boycott. They were not disposed to let Dictator Mussolini (the enemy of all the workers of the world, as they put it) gain glory for his fascist country. The boycott has been organized in the ports of Tampico and Vera Cruz. The workers at these ports prevent the unloading of goods from the Italia, and prevent visits to the boat.

NEW ARREST BARES PANIC OF BOSSES

Laderman Is Taken On Market Street

The garment bosses are overstepping themselves in their frantic efforts to break the strike of the dressmakers which is now in its eighth week.

Injunction and arrests do not daunt the loyal pickets; so the employers have again resorted to the arrest of a union official.

Boss Orders Arrest.

Sam Laderman, business agent of the cloak-makers, was walking on Market street yesterday morning on his way to investigate certain grievances in some of the cloak shops.

Nat Ribback, whose shop is at 237 South Market street, was offended by the sight of an active union man and pointed him out for arrest to Officer Patrick Collins, of the State's attorney's office. The dick immediately obeyed "his master's voice" and took Laderman off to Crowe's principality in the Criminal Court building on the north side.

The detectives questioned Laderman and held him several hours. They tried to indentify him as the man who manufacturer Nat Ribback charges attempted to beat up a scab. The dicks called in a cop who failed to find Laderman the man he wanted.

After considerable delay and unwarranted holding, Laderman was released with the threat that any time the dicks "needed" him, they would get him at the union headquarters, 328 West Van Buren street.

The efforts of the scared bosses and their obedient slaves of Crowe's office to intimidate union officials and the fighting garments workers are absurdly futile. Their tactics reveal to what extent the power of the union is felt by the cringing dress manufacturers and their slugger hirelings.

More Shops Settling.

More shops have settled during the last two days; so that after the week-end holidays more than 150 workers will return to their places with their just demands granted. All evidence points to the cracking of the Dress Manufacturers' Association. From present indications it seems to be an auspicious moment for the strikers

(Continued On Page Two)

THE DAILY WORKER IS THE ONLY CHICAGO PAPER COVERING PULLMAN STRIKE

COOLIDGE SUITS FRENCH RULERS AS MORGAN MAN

N. Y. Speech Shows That Calvin Is Safe

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PARIS, April 24.—Coolidge is still the favorite presidential possibility as far as Poincare diplomats are concerned. His New York speech has convinced them that the cautious New Englander is a 100 per cent J. P. Morgan man.

J. P. Morgan is the power behind the present French government, and it is regarded as highly important here that a Morgan man again occupy the White House in order that the United States co-ordinate its activities with those of France.

Coolidge's unqualified indorsement of the Dawes-Morgan reparations plan was expected, of course. Officially the French government claims that the Dawes plan is not drastic enough, but privately they realize that it puts the last ounce of pressure on Germany compatible with her continued ability to pay.

Think Cal Was Kidding.

As for the Coolidge implication that the Ruhr will have to be abandoned soon, the French do not take that too seriously. They believe that certain parts of his speech, as certain phrases in the wording of the Dawes report, are for political purposes only.

Not Alarmed by Disarmament.

There is official objection also to the disarmament talk Coolidge indulged in, but that again is felt to be for political propaganda purposes only. It is realized that an anti-militaristic sentiment exists in the United States, largely as a reaction against the last war, in spite of the noisy demonstrations and publicity of the militarists. Knowing the necessity of a politician blowing hot and cold, the Poincare government does not look with much unkindness on this.

Disarmament Wouldn't Do.

If Coolidge were sincerely in favor of disarmament it would be a horse of another color. France maintains her European hegemony by force of arms. She occupied the Ruhr by force of arms and by the menace of her thousands of warplanes she prevents Great Britain from kicking too far over the traces.

And Coolidge's emphasis on "capital," "finance" and "business," with his significant silence on the all-pressing issue of labor, delights the heart of the statesmen connected with the most reactionary government in Europe.

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German Capitalists Greet Loan.

BERLIN, April 24.—German capitalists today greeted President Coolidge's speech as expressing full approval of the Dawes plan for a reparations settlement and at the same time a broad hint to France that America will disapprove any effort to sabotage the plan.

The speech heartened the government, especially Mr. Coolidge's declaration in favor of the loan to Germany. Government officials felt the President's public approval of the proposed loan will assure its full subscription. Inasmuch as the government has regarded the proposed loan as recommended in the Dawes report as the first prerequisite for adjustment of reparations, it is felt that the movement for a settlement of the involved problem is advanced considerably.

• • •

Imperialist France Peevish.

PARIS, April 24.—President Coolidge's address in New York yesterday closes the door to French hopes for discussion of war debts in connection with the experts' plan for a reparation settlement, in the opinion of authoritative French sources here today.

"Mr. Coolidge's statements mean the total of Germany's debt cannot be reduced because France must demand 27 billion gold marks additional to be able to pay the United States and England," the Petit Journal said in discussing the address.

French authorities unanimously believed the President's speech will have a definite effect upon development of the experts' plan, because it dispels Europe's constant hope that the United States would consent to a discussion of war debts in connection with her participation in a reparations settlement along the lines laid down in the Dawes report.

Pertinax, well-informed political writer, saw the force of domestic political pressure in the President's remarks on the foreign situation, saying:

"The United States already has started its presidential campaign battle, and it is apparent the Japanese are not the only people who are going to suffer hard knocks as a result."

All in all France felt today that there has been no essential change in the American position and that the possibility of at least getting a reduction in her debt to America in connection with the reparations settlement still is as remote as ever.

Gives MacDonald a Few Weeks.

LONDON, April 24—The Labor Government has only a few more weeks in office before a vital division comes that will necessitate its resignation and a general election, Sir Kingsley Wood, M. P., writing in the "Wesleyan Methodist," declares.

ORGANIZE ILLINOIS FARMER-LABORITE SUPPORT JUNE 17

(Continued from page 1)

men in endorsing candidates on the Republican tickets, thus deserting the principle of independent political action by Labor.

The forces of farmers and industrial workers of the State of Illinois must be united to be represented effectively at the June 17th Convention. This is the only hope for success in the November elections.

For this purpose the undersigned Provisional Committee hereby issues a Call for a State Farmer-Labor Convention to be held at **LABOR TEMPLE, PEORIA, ILL., ON MAY 18, 1924, AT 9:00 A .M.**

Invited to send delegates to this Convention are: All existing working-class groups, political or industrial; local unions; central labor bodies; co-operative, fraternal and farmers organizations and others, who endorse the principles as set forth.

The purpose of this Convention will be to create an organization in the State of Illinois which will be represented at the June 17th Convention at St. Paul, Minn., to adopt a State platform and to nominate a full ticket for the State elections in November, 1924. Name of this organization as well as national affiliation to be left open for decision by the Convention.

This Convention will entail some financial expenditures. But it will be money well spent and each organization sending delegates to these conventions are urged to contribute financially as liberally as possible to help defray the expenses.

United action of the Illinois farmers and industrial workers is the need of the hour.

Fraternally yours.
PROVISIONAL COMMITTEE OF ILLINOIS STATE FARMER-LABOR CONVENTION.

Mail all remittances to the Secretary, Pro tem:

DUNCAN MacDONALD,
727 East Adams St., Springfield, Ill

Down State—United Mine Workers.

Tom Parry, Box 409, Divernon, Ill.; Joe Grant, Peoria, Ill.; Walter Friederich, 1308 N. Illinois St., Belleville, Ill.; Joseph McCallum, West Frankfort, Ill.; Dick Swift, Box 313, Valier, Ill.; A. M. Young, Box 122, O'Fallon, Ill.; M. Somardich, Box 148, Coello, Ill.; Ross White, Sessor, Ill.; John S Wood, Johnston City, Ill.; Joe Hardy, Orient, Ill.; E. B. Hewlet, West Frankfort, Ill.; Freeman Thompson, Springfield, Ill.; John Watt, Springfield, Ill.; Joe Tumulty, Springfield, Ill.; Ed. Johnson, Christopher, Ill.; Dan Slinger, Marissa, Ill.; Harry Corbishly, Ziegler, Ill.; Matt Chernovich, Ziegler, Ill.; Tony Shragil, Johnston City, Ill.; F. Burman, V. Pres. Carp. Local 448, Waukegan, Ill.; Martin P. Morrisey, Joliet, Ill.; Duncan McDonald, Springfield, Ill.

Chicago.

Sam Hammersmark, Retail Clerks, Former Secretary, F.-L. P. Cook Co. Branch; Phil Aronberg, Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Local No. 39; Morton L. Johnson, Electrical Workers No. 134, Former Nat. Sec. F.-L. P. of U. S.; Louis Locke, Pres. Machinist Dis. Council No. 8; J. W. Johnstone, Painters 147, Former Secy. Stockyards Council; J. H. Schuessler, Photo Engravers Local No. 5; Harry Anderson, Secy. Janitors Local No. 16; Joseph Manley, Secy. Fed. Farmer-Labor Party; John Werlik, Metal Polishers No. 6, Member Metal Trades Council; Hans Peterson, Patternmakers Association, Member Metal Trades Council; Jacob Weydert, Former Pres. Machinist Local 390; A. Summer, Pres. Carpenters Local No. 1484, 1234 Etta St., Chicago, Ill.; Arne Swabeck, Chicago, Ill.

SUB-DISTRICT 4 HAS CONVENTION IN AUBURN, ILL.

(Continued from page 1)

Watt continued the intetrogation of Young, and called a local union president to show that a conspiracy was on tap to break up Sub-district 4. It seemed much like "wearing the shoe" when Young, the "Joker," produced a letter, under date of April 7, and stated that Mine Superintendent Brennan, whose name had been drawn into the controversy, had told him of the letter on April 5. This brought a hearty laugh from the delegates and removed from everybody's mind the wonder why Young had failed to be elected a delegate, and strengthened the wonderment as to how he was elected board member.

In all his answers Young, who is an administration supporter, showed that his strongest points were inconsistency and evasion. The whole discussion on "docking" brought forth the disgusting truth of the situation, showing clearly how the operators take advantage of the existing determination of the "machine" in the miners' union **to rid themselves of the radicals.**

LET SULLIVAN AND FOELL REMEMBER JUDGE JENKINS

The two injunction judges, "Dennie" Sullivan and "Charley" Foell, have slowed up in their attack on the garment strike.

Judge Charles M. Foell, on Monday, postponed until next week the cases of the strikers brought before him.

Judge Dennis Sullivan, on Tuesday, did the same thing, but the postponement was made until May 6th. This in spite of the fact that "Dennie" had been away on a vacation, and was supposed to have recuperated sufficiently to renew his unscrupulous attack on the garment strike.

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There is only one conclusion that can be drawn from this development in the heroic struggle of the garment workers. The injunction judges, Sullivan, first, and then Foell, have been nonplussed by the courageous front presented by the strike pickets.

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It is, therefore, a good time to ask Sullivan and Foell to remember another injunction judge, Jenkins by name. Jenkins in a famous Northern Pacific Railroad case, in an injunction that has since become notorious, directly prohibited the quitting of work. This Jenkins' injunction was bitterly fought by the workers with the result that even the capitalist courts were forced to acknowledge that the quitting of work may not be enjoined.

Another infamous injunction was that the Judges Taft ("Bill the Fat"—now on the supreme court) and Ricks, in 1893, which directed the engineers who were employed by connecting railways to handle the cars of the Ann Arbor and Michigan railway, whose engineers were on strike.

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We cite these things for the benefit of the Injunction Judges, Foell and Sullivan, of the vintage of 1924.

Foell and Sullivan claim that they know the law. They have tried to tell the strike pickets what the law is. They have tried to do it with dark threats, and very apparent efforts at intimidation.

Jenkins thought he knew what the law was in the Northern Pacific Case when he ordered the men not to quit work.

But the determined spirit of workers, struggling for their rights, made a joke of the legal outlook of Jenkins, Taft and Ricks.

• • • •

Foell and Sullivan didn't try to stop the garment workers from going out on the strike in which they are now engaged.

Foell and Sullivan have not tried to force other workers to take the places of those who are out on strike.

If they tried to do these things, that judges tried to do twenty and thirty years ago, they would be laughed at.

• • • •

But they think it is safe and "legal" to stop the strikers from picketing their jobs in an effort to get the strikebreakers to join them.

At least they made the effort on behalf of the struck garment bosses. They recognized the scores of arrests that were made. They listened to the silly attacks, the lies and the misrepresentations, of the bosses' lawyers. They listened to this in all seriousness, scowled at the strike pickets and threatened direful things to the strikers before him, if they went back on the picket line while their cases were pending.

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But Judges Foell and Sullivan have postponed the cases, perhaps indefinitely. Perhaps the fighting spirit of the strikers has forced them to think things over.

In any event, their efforts to stop picketing, in the year 1924, will be just as laughable, in the years to come, as were the efforts of Jenkins to stop workers from going on the strike, and the attempt of Taft and Ricks to force the workers, not on strike, to scab on their fellows who had walked off their jobs.

• • • •

Foell and Sullivan, like Jenkins, Taft and Ricks, will learn that laws change from time to time. Even laws made to protect property change as the years go on. And when the workers finally come into power the law books of the Foells, the Sullivans and the Tafts will be put away in museums for curiosities, and looked upon as the joke books of the ages.

MOSCOW BLAMED BY DAUGHERTY FOR ALL HIS MISDEEDS

(Continued from page 1)

ing, rather than surrender the files in the keeping of the department of justice. I gladly gave up a post of honor rather than contribute to a treasonable cause."

Mr. Daugherty charged that "pilgrimages to Moscow by United States senators" had been arranged for by the Communist authorities after their efforts to capture American labor organizations had failed.

"There (in Russia), no doubt, new inspirations were advanced," he continued, "as to what steps should be taken to cripple the government of the United States and crumble the columns that support it.

"It may fairly be inferred that one step in this direction was to capture, by deceit and design, as many members of the senate of the United States as possible and to spread thruout Washington city and in the cloakrooms of Congress a poison gas as deadly as that which sapped and destroyed brave soldiers in the late war."

Says Records Give Proof.

Mr. Daugherty said department of justice records showed that a communist movement began in the United States three years ago to destroy confidence "in our form of government."

"To this end," he continued, "confidence in men of both political parties had to be destroyed, when they could not be dominated by the directors of the movement. At any cost, by any conceivable method, cruel, criminal, or murderous, the character of men in authority had of necessity to be assassinated."

The former attorney general declared that official government records, obtained from official Russian sources, "contribute indisputable proof" of the assertions he made.

The former attorney general then paid his respects to the Daugherty committee. He declared it was well known that a majority of this committee "would make an adverse report without charges and without evidence."

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Daugherty Makes Bolsheviks.

WASHINGTON, April 24.— "Such unfaithful servants as Daugherty and Fall have made more bolsheviks in America in a few weeks than a thousand Soviet agents could make in a decade," Senator Wheeler, Montana, declared today, in replying to former Attorney General Daugherty's "defense speech" in Columbus last night.

Wheeler's statement to the press was provoked by what he termed "Daugherty's cunning, but baseless insinuation," that he and Senator Brookhart, Iowa, were "inspired" by Soviet officials to investigate the Department of Justice.

"In his array of distorted truths," said Wheeler, "Daugherty has taken refuge behind the last resort of modern knaves striving desperately to divert the public mind from their own corruption. When all else fails, they trot out the 'Red peril' bugaboo. His pitifully absurd smoke screen will only meet with ridicule.

"But this discredited official does not exaggerate the dangers that threaten the republic if the Daughertys and the Falls are not driven from office. That is the danger the senate committee, by baring the corruption in the Department of Justice, is seeking to avert.

How many of your shop-mates read THE DAILY WORKER. Get one of them to subscribe today.

MORMON SMOOT RUSHING MELLON TAX REDUCTIONS

Bonus Payments Put Off Until 1925

WASHINGTON, April 24.— With the bonus bill safely upon its way to becoming a law, Chairman Reed Smoot prepared to call up the Mellon bill as reported by his finance committee. The bill makes drastic cuts in surtaxes on the rich.

The bonus bill in its passage displayed potential strength enough to become a law even tho President Coolidge affixes his veto, as congressional leaders expect.

No Payments Until 1925.

By amending the bill, they provided that no payments can be made to a soldier until after July 1, 1925. By that time, the administration and Congress elected next November, will have taken office and will have had plenty of time to put over a cash measure.

The bonus will go to conference before Friday, when slight defferences between the Senate and house bills will be ironed out. It will get to President Coolidge by the first of next week.

Terms of Bonus Bill.

Here is what the bonus bill, as passed by the Senate and House, provides:

Compensation to veterans on the basis of $1 a day for home service and $1.25 a day for overseas service, with maximum basic compensation of $500 and $625 respectively for the two classes of service. The first sixty days of service are not counted in computing basic compensation.

To veterans to whom $50 or less is due, payment in cash.

To veterans due $50 or more, the issuance of 20-year paid up endowment insurance policies. The face value of the policies is figured by increasing the basic compensation due the veteran by 25 per cent plus compound interest on the figure so obtained at the rate of 4½ per cent for 20 years.

The resulting figure is multiplied by an arbitrary number derived from accepted actuarial principles. For example, the multiplying figure for a veteran 32 years old, the average veteran's age is 23.17.

The maximum value of a policy obtainable for an overseas veteran of long service is between $1600 and $1800.

Policy holders may borrow up to 90 per cent of the value of their policies from banks after three years.

Denver Nurses Militant.

Denver, Colo., April 24.—A strike of nurses employed in Denver hospitals, where the basic working day exceeds twelve hours, was threatened here today, when the Denver Nurses Association, at a special meeting, decided not to work in hospitals that demanded more than a 12-hour day.

MORGAN-DAWES PLAN

(Continued from Page One)

"Thus Germany becomes a vassal state and German industry pays an annual tribute to allied industry that will hold it in a position of inferiority for generations to come.' The treaty began the work of subjugating German industry; the Dawes report caps the climax. There is nothing more to do except to collect.

Busy Business Men.

"General Dawes and his associates are business men and economic experts. They make this clear in the first paragraph of the report: "We have approached our task as business men anxious to obtain effective results." Consequently there is nothing in the report that reflects any interest in the human problems involved. It is exactly such a document as might be penned by a reorganization committee in charge of a bankrupt railroad. The one great object of the reorganizers is to get the concern back on a dividend paying basis.

"How is this end to be accomplished in the case of Germany?

"The Dawes report makes two general recommendations—one dealing with the sources from which Germany might draw the funds with which to meet her treaty obligations, and the other dealing with the stabilization of German finance. Both of these recommendations are made on the supposition that the German people will continue to meet the obligations imposed by the treaty during at least fifty years.

The New German Bank.

"The Dawes plan centers around the creation of a new German bank, with a capital of 400,000,000 gold marks, and a board of directors, supervised by a general board consisting of seven Germans and seven foreigners, one from each of the following countries: Belgium, France, Italy, Britain, Holland, Switzerland and the United States. The new bank is to be administered by a German president, who will act as general manager, but the final authority will rest with one of the foreign members of the general board, who is to be known as the commissioner. Altho a vote of ten out of the fourteen members of the general board is necessary for a decision, the real key to the German banking situation will rest outside of Germany.

"The capital of the new bank is to be subscribed partly in Germany and partly abroad. The relative amounts are left to the determination of the general board.

"There are two significant things about this bank—characteristics that earmark the entire Dawes report: it is to have entire charge of the issue of paper money in Germany for the next fifty years, and it is to be a private bank, or, as the report calls it, a 'bankers' bank.'

"The right to issue money, in any modern community, is so vital to public affairs and to private business that it is the real pivotal in the economic system. In modern times this right has been generally regarded as a function of government. Sometimes the right to issue money has been delegated to private banks, as it is in the United States, but only under the most stringent restrictions. In the case of the Dawes bank, however, 'the German government is to participate in the profits of the bank, but the bank is to be entirely free from governmental control or interference.' Thus a private financial institution, under the direction of foreigners, is given charge of the financial affairs of Germany for a half century.

Sources of Treaty Payments.

"There are three sources from which the treaty payments are to be derived. With the stabilization of German economic life under the new fiscal system, the German state budget, by 1928-9, will be able to yield 1,250 million gold marks per year. The railroads, recapitalized, and in private hands, will yield 660,000,000 gold marks per year. Another considerable sum will be provided by a bonded debt of 5,000 million gold marks to be placed on the industries of Germany. After 1929 these three sources are counted upon for 2,500 million gold marks per year. The period during which these amounts are to be paid is left indeterminate, but is presumably 50 years at the least, as that is the length of time during which the bank charter will run.

"As an immediate source of revenue, the sales of bank stock, of railway stock and of industrial bonds would provide ready capital for the organization of the bank and for the deliveries in kind that are to be made as heretofore under the conditions of the treaty.

Currency Stabilization.

"German expenses can be met under next year's budget, provided that the necessity for reparation payments can be suspended for one year, and provided that they can then be resumed gradually during the years up to 1929. This plan is suggested.

"The new bank will meanwhile have provided a stable currency, backed by a 33 1-3 per cent gold reserve, and Germany 'ought, in 1926, to be making rapid strides toward complete recovery and should in three years, by 1928, reach a normal economic condition.' When that point is attained, the Allies should 'share in the increased prosperity of Germany.'

A Set of Harness.

"This Dawes report was drafted by, the leading economic and financial experts of the allied countries. It may, therefore, be taken as representing a plan which has the approval of business men who are dealing with the problem, not in the heat of passion, but in the calm of committee room. The result is a masterpiece.

"No more effective set of social harness has ever been built by modern imperialists. The defeated imperial rival is not only to be saddled with a heavy indemnity as was France in 1871, but the railroads, the industrials and the financial institutions of the vanquished country are to be placed under the control of the victor, until, in the opinion of the latter, the vanquished have paid 'enough.' By the terms of the document, this will be, at the least, a half century. During that entire period the workers of Germany are to carry on their backs not only the private business interests of Germany (made secure against revolution by having part of the internal economic control of the country under foreign domination), but the ruling classes of seven capitalist governments, who will suck Germany dry of any surplus that may accumulate out of the proceeds of German industry."

STRIKERS UNCOWED BY GUNMEN

(Continued From Page One)

him a pension. They finally gave him only $18 a month. I have lived in the town of Pullman all my life, and I know what the Pullman Company is. I am in this strike with you to a finish."

Shops Are Idle.

No work was done yesterday at the steel shops. Before the week is out, several thousand men are expected to be standing idle. Already the entir plant has been slowed up. The material is being piled up, but not a rivet is being driven, and not a car has been assembled since the strike. There were no scabs observed at work today.

A rumor has reached the strikers that Francis Gunn overstepped himself in his high handed attitude toward the strikers. It is said by some of the foremen working in the shops that the Pullman Company would be glad of a compromise. But the strikers refuse to compromise.

J. P. McCarthy, of the DAILY WORKER, adressed the strikers yesterday. "If you have any self-respect and regard for your class you will not only join the union, but will see to it that it is a live local. The time has come when the workers of the Pullman car shops have got to stand up and fight for a decent living wage."

Organizer John Holmgren told the strikers that the business men live by selling merchandise, and the only way the worker can live under capitalism is by selling himself. "You are selling your labor power for yourself and your family," said Holmgren. "But unless you have a union you have nothing to say about the wages and conditions that will govern your work. When you have an organization behind you, you can make the bosses recognize you. You can stand up and be real men. When workers belong to a uninon, when they think, then they have begun to tear the shackles off their bodies and become free men."

Several thousand copies of the handbills were distributed before acting captain Wheeler suppressed them. The handbills declare:

COUNTERFEIT WAGES!

"The company said that one reason for the cut was because the value of the dollar has increased about 10 per cent. Try that on the landlord boys, and get 10 per cent cut off your rent. If YOUR dollar is worth 10 per cent more so is the company's dollar, which would make 20 per cent profit for the company on a 10 per cent cut. But when the cut runs from 10 per to 40 per cent on each man's dollar some figuring is necessary to show the millions robbed from your familes. The company offered to put speed checkers and stop-watches on the men to destroy if possible any chance of working like human beings. Pullman today is the highest speeded car shop in the world. Speed, speed and more speed. Overwork, wage-cuts, sickness, despondency and death.

"EVERY PULLMAN CAR SHOP EMPLOYEE IS INVITED TO ATTEND THE DAILY MEETINGS AT 10 A. M. IN STANCIKS HALL, 205 E. 115th STREET.

"LEND A HAND! HELP YOUR OWN CAUSE"

The strikers declare they will continue to picket. They have been instructed to picket peacefully, and not to congregate in large groups. "We don't want any rough stuff," a striker told the DAILY WORKER. "We're not going to give the Pullman Company a chance to start any disturbance. We will act like gentlemen, but no matter how many policemen the Pullman Company secures to intimidate us we are going to win the strike.

Blessing of British Rule.

ALLAHAD, India, April 24—More than 17,000 persons have died of the plague, which has been ravaging the Punjab since the first of the year, during the past fortnight, according to statistics made public Wednesday.

70,000 cases reported since January 1, 54,000 have been fatal.

NEW ARRESTS OF GARMENT PICKETS BARES BOSS PANIC

(Continued From Page One)

and that they are likely to complete their victory over the garment bosses sooner than some had expected.

If DAILY WORKER calculations are correct, the dress manufacturers have had to spend nearly $80,000 to hold out this long against the union. Even with the help of the Employers' Association, this is a severe loss to the garment bosses, as they must bear the brunt of the finanical burden themselves.

Expelled to Attend Convention.

Representatives of the expelled Chicago garment workers are planing to attend the Boston convention of the International Ladies' Garment Workers, Union, begining May 5th. The Trade Union Educational League will raffle a $50 radio set to help the militant Chicago workers in their fight for reinstatement into the union. The raffle will take place at the T. U. E. L. picnic on May 30th, place to be announced later.

German Nationalist Head Killed.

BERLIN, April 24—Dr. Helfferich, leader of the German Nationalist party, was among a score of persons killed when the Zurich and Milan expresses collided near the St. Gothard tunnel, in Switzerland, Wednesday morning. Herr Schact, director of the Reichsbank, who had been in conference with the Dawes experts during the drawing up of their report, was reported to have been a passenger.

3 Trappers Murdered.

BEND, Ore., April 24—Bodies of three trappers missing since January 15, were found in Lake Lava last night. Each had been slain with a bullet thru the head.

The Workers Party in Action

Cleveland League of Young Workers Staging Big Dance

The Young Workers League of Cleveland will hold a dance on April 26 at George's Dance Palace, 10607 Superior avenue.

Music will be furnished by Julius Fischer's Union Orchestra, one of the best organizations of syncopators in Cleveland.

The affair is held to raise funds to liquidate the debt of the Cleveland Y. W. L. to the National Office. All Workers Party members are urged to attend this dance and bring a few sympathizers with them.

Admission is 50 cents, and Rebecca Sacharow, city organizer, personally promises every one a good time.

Lore in Pittsburgh May Day

PITTSBURGH, Pa., April 24.—International Labor Day will be celebrated at a big mass meeting Sunday, May 4, at 2 p. m. at the Labor Lyceum, 35 Miller St., under the auspices of the Workers Party.

Ludwig Lore, editor of the Volkszeitung of New York, will be the principal speaker. Admission is free and a big crowd is expected.

Bronx Workers In Club Endorse The June 17th Convention

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK CITY, April 24.—The Bronx Workers' Club has just been formed here and has already endorsed the June 17th convention of Farmer-Labor forces and will send a delegate. The club is interested in the social and educational advancement of all workers, according to the secretary, I. Goldenberg. The members expect to increase their activities during the summer and are welcoming all Bronx workers to their meetings. Headquarters of the club are at 1347 Boston Road, Bronx.

Organizer Finds Michigan Field Live For Party

DETROIT, Mich., April 24.—Edgar Owens, Workers Party district organizer No. 7, is at present touring the state for organizational purposes. New branches of the party will be formed in many of the cities that are on his route.

The formation of a state Farmer-Labor Party will also be discussed at the meetings arranged for Owens in various cities. Conditions in the district appear to be ripe for organizing, and Owens' trip is expected to be very fruitful of results. Party members and sympathizers should get in touch with the local comrades for definite information as to the place and time of meetings, where these are not mentioned in the following outline of Owens' tour:

Thursday, April 24, Lansing.

Friday, April 25, Grand Rapids, at Lithuanian Hall.

Saturday, April 26, Grand Rapids, at Workmen's Circle Hall.

Sunday, April 27, Muskegon, at Woodman Hall.

Monday, April 28, Allegan, at Haygreen's home.

Tuesday, April 29, Battle Creek, at G. A. R. Hall.

Wednesday, April 30, Flint, Mich.

Labor Candidate Of Mexico Is Now Straddling Fence

(By The Federated Press)

MEXICO CITY, April 24.—General Plutarco Elias Calles, labor candidate for the presidency of Mexico is straddling. He went a few days ago to the grave of Emiliano Zapata, founder of the Agrarian movement of Mexico, and on his grave swore that he would carry out the principle of this great leader that the earth belong to those who cultivate it. The reactionary press began an attack on Calles saying that Zapata was an anarchist who believed in the destruction of all private property and that it would never do for the next president of Mexico to advocate any such principles.

One day later Calles issued another statement, saying in part: "We do not intend to disturb property or wealth. But we think that the conquests which have been made by the workers and peasants in the most civilized countries can be established by us in Mexico thru education, moral stimuli, economic stimuli, and thru advanced laws.

Rickert Crook In

PITTSBURGH, Pa., April 24.—Allegheny County voters selected Ralph Beaver Strassburger, Norristown publisher, as delegate at large to the Republican National Convention, over Governor Gifford Pinchot by a majority of more than 50,000, according to returns early today from Tuesdays primary election.

Other delegates at large—selected by the county voters to go to the Cleveland Convention in June—are Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, Senators Pepper and Reed, congressman William S. Vare, Harry Baker and Mrs. Elizabeth Price Martin.

The Party at Work

Two Hundred or Twelve Hundred

Are there two hundred or twelve hundred Communist branches in the United States?

The answer to this question is being given in the response to the appeal for the Farmer-Labor Party Campaign fund. This far about two hundred branches have responded to the call for funds. There are over twelve hundred branches listed in the national office of the Party.

What are the other thousand branches doing? Do they believe that the crystalization of a mass, class Farmer-Labor Party in the United States representing a million organized industrial workers and farmers is of little importance to the revolutionary movement in this country.

The goal which is before our Party at the present time, yea, which, we are trying to realize thru the Farmer Labor Party campaign means the greatest achievement in the history of our party. Branches which have not responded to the Party appeal for funds should take the matter up in their organizations immediately. The national office must have the support of the entire party if it is to obtain results.

Following are the branches which have reported during the last week:

Christopher Branch	$3.00
Indiana Harbor Russian Br.	5.00
Boston Russian	7.00
Detroit Lithuanian	1.00
Revere English	2.00
Maynard Russian	6.00
Providence	12.00
Van Etten Lithuanian	7.00
Baltimore English	2.65
Buffalo German	5.00
Englewood English	5.00
Irving Park English	3.00
Bellaire South Slavic Br.	11.00
Los Angeles Lithuanian	10.00
Lowell Finnish	10.00
Pittsburgh Russian	1.00
Chicago Lithuanian	5.00
Pittsburgh Lithuanian	4.00

The Farmer Labor Party Campaign Fund is still far short of the total which is required for this work. Only about $2,000 out of $15,000 needed in this campaign, has been raised. The Party branches which have not responded must take this question up and make their response at once.

PLANS FOR GREAT MAY DAY FESTIVAL LAID BY WORKERS

Delegates Campaign For United Front

Delegates of all Workers Party branches attended, on Wednesday evening, April 23, a meeting of the arrangements committee for the May Day United Front demonstration. In this meeting, held at 180 West Washington street, plans were decided upon for completion of the publicity work in connection with this entertainment and demonstration of workers' unity.

Advertising Heavily.

As chairman of the meeting, Comrade Martin Abern reported that already many thousands of handbills and posters have been distributed, advertising the concert and entertainment to be given in connection with the May Day celebration. Also that announcements have been run in the DAILY WORKER and foreign language papers, all Workers Party publications receiving copy for this purpose. He stated that the branch literature agents will organize for a wide distribution of extra copies of the DAILY WORKER May Day Special, as well as other literature and advertising matter, thru the unions and around great industrial plants, such as the Crane Company, the Western Electric and like places—wherever best results seem promising. Three hundred labor organizations have already received announcements of the coming festive event.

This May Day demonstration will be held in North Side Turner Hall, 820 North Clark street, on Thursday, May 1, at 8 p. m., and the following speakers are already listed to address the gathering:

Dunne to Speak.

William F. Dunne, of the DAILY WORKER editorial staff;

Alexander Bittelman, former secretary of the Jewish Federation and member of Workers Party C. E. C.;

John Williamson, member of Young Workers League N. E. C.;

J. Kowalski, secretary for Polish Section, Workers Party;

Antonio Presi, editor of the Italian weekly, Alba Nuova;

B. Shurman, general secretary of the Left Poale Zion (Jewish Socialist Party).

In addition there will be several other good speakers to give short talks, with a five-minute limit on their eloquence.

The concert program will include the Freiheit Singing Society and the Russian grand opera stars, Nita Obrastzova, coloratura soprano, and Gabrilius Hrzanowski, baritone.

The Lithuanian comrades are expected to present a troop of 300 children entertainers, to take part in the festivities.

Foolish Workers Put Their Faith In Rockefeller

BAYONNE, N. J., April 24.—More than 750 strikers at the Vacuum Oil Company's plant have put their faith in the golden rule professions of John D. Rockefeller, Jr., and returned to work without their 10 per cent raise. The men have no union and are unable to fight the company. The company has made a few verbal concessions to them such as a company union, recreation shops, and insurance. But the only wage promise is that the employer will pay as much as neighboring plants.

How many of your shop-mates read THE DAILY WORKER. Get one of them to subscribe today.

Trachtenberg Tour

List of Western Dates.

The list of Trachtenberg's western dates follows. Addresses of halls and hours of meetings will be published later where they are not given here;

Friday, April 25, St. Louis, Mo., Labor Lyceum, 1243 North Garrison, 8 p. m.

Sunday, April 27, Kansas City, Carpenters' Hall, 3114 Paseo, 8 p. m.

Monday, April 28, Omaha.

Wednesday, April 30, Denver, Col., Social Turner Hall, 10th and Larimer, 8 p. m.

Friday, May 2, Salt Lake City, Unity Hall, 132 South Second, East.

Sunday and Monday, May 4 and 5, Los Angeles, Cal., Sunday meeting at Disabled Veterans' Hall, 246 S. Hill street, 8 p. m.

Wednesday, May 7, San Jose, Cal. Garden, Pacific Bldg., 8 p. m.

Friday, May 9, Oakland, Cal., Roof

Saturday, May 10, San Francisco.

Wednesday, May 14, Portland, Ore.

Friday, May 16, Tacoma, Wash.

Saturday, May 17, Seattle, Wash.

Sunday, May 18, Vancouver, B. C., Canada.

Monday, May 19, Spokane, Wash.

Tuesday, May 20, Butte, Mont.

Saturday, May 24, Superior, Wis.

Sunday, May 25, St. Paul, Minn.

Monday, May 26, Minneapolis, Minn.

May Day Meetings In District 8

Chicago.

North Side Turner Hall, 820 N. Clark St., 8 p. m. Speakers, Wm. F. Dunne, A. Bittelman, J. Kowalski, A. Presi and John Williamson.

Milwaukee, Wis.

Freie Gemeinde Hall, 8th and Walnut streets, 7:30 p. m. Speakers, Earl Browder, managing editor Labor Herald; Peter Herd, organizer Young Workers League. Also speaker in Jewish. Program of entertainment.

Kenosha, Wis.

German-American Club House Auditorium, 665 Grand Ave., 8 p. m. Speakers, Archie Henderson of the DAILY WORKER, also speakers in various languages. Program and entertainment.

Racine, Wis.

Union Hall, 8 p. m. Speakers, Sam Hammersmark of the DAILY WORKER Staff. Other speakers.

Rockford, Ill.

Lyran Hall, 1115 Third Ave., 8 p. m. Speaker, Manuel Gomez, Writer and Lecturer. Program of entertainment.

Pullman, Ill.

Stansicks Hall, 205 East 115th St., 8 p. m. Speakers, Max Saltzman, Organizer Young Workers League and others. Program of Entertainment.

Toluca, Ill.

Speakers, Harrison George, Writer and Lecturer. Other speakers in various languages.

Hammond, Ind.

Place to be announced later. Speakers, Jack McCarthy of the DAILY WORKER and others.

Gary, Ind.

Croatian Hall, 23rd and Washington Sts., 7:30 p. m. Speakers, E. Ettlinger, Organizer Workers Party. Also speakers in various languages.

South Bend, Ind.

Workers Hall, 1216 W. Colfax Ave. 8 p. m. Speakers, Alex Shap a District Organizer Young Workers League. Also speakers in various languages.

Philadelphia Readers, Attention!
SPRING HOP AND DANCE
Given By
YOUNG WORKERS' LEAGUE
English Branch
SATURDAY EVE., April 26, '24
AT 521 YORK AVENUE
(Near 5th & Spring Garden)
An Enjoyable Time Is Assured

Labor News - - Political and Industrial Activities of Workers and Farmers

Dawes, Injunction Booster, Given A Knock By A. F. of L.

(By The Federated Press)

WASHINGTON, April 24.—Fear that Chas. G. Dawes, advertised as the author of the reparations settlement scheme in Europe will come home to take the Republican vice-presidential nomination, has led the American Federation of Labor to issue a warning against his anti-union activities. He is expected to attempt to put an anti-union plank in the party platform.

Dawes and Pershing were the promoters of the "Minute Men of The Constitution," organized in Chicago some time ago as an American imitation of the Italian fascisti. As chairman of the board of the Central Trust Co., of Chicago, Dawes has been leader in a campaign of eulogy of Daugherty's injunction against the railroad shop strikers. He has demanded the "open shop" in and out of season. He has let it be known that "Hell an Maria" would treat the trade union crowd "rough" whenever his time came to exercise official power.

Equity Prepares To Produce Own Plays In Lockout

(By The Federated Press)

NEW YORK, April 24.—In preparation for the partial lockout of the Actors' Equity Association, American Federation of Labor, expected in New York city June 1, the union has rented the Manhattan Opera House for that month. In this way the union plans to get the business of the delegates to the Democratic national convention if there is a lockout.

"During the strike of 1919 Equity rented the Lexington Opera House and presented plays, not only giving work to a large number of our members, but making money with which to carry on our work," says President John Emerson. Equity is now producing its own play at the Forty-eighth street Theater. If there is a lockout, many managers friendly to the union will continue their shows.

Pittsburgh Holding Important Meeting For Foreign-Born

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PITTSBURGH, Pa., April 24.—The Western Pennsylvania Council for the Protection of Foreign Born will hold a most important meeting at Walton Hall, 220 Stanwix Street, at 2 p. m. on Sunday, April 27th. All delegates should attend this conference. This hall is near the Wabash depot.

"With the passage of the hideous Johnson bill we may expect a campaign of bigotry and intolerance such as has never been witnessed before" says a statement by the Council. This cannot be met by spasmodic efforts. There must begin a systematic campaign of education. The fact about the foreign-born people of the United States must be made known everywhere. The foreign-born people themselves must become American citizens and make their economic and political power felt.

"This means that the next meeting of the WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA COUNCIL FOR PROTECTION OF FOREIGN BORN will be by far the most important in its history. The final bill as acted upon by Congress and the vote of the respective congressmen and senators will be reported together with definite plans for action. Every organization must send delegates and get new affiliations as rapidly as possible to build this up into a great permanent and powerful organization.

American Workers Asked To Aid In War on the Chinese

(By Crusader Service.)

CANTON, China, April 24.—American workers are implored to help the Chinese against the capitalist interference of Secretary of State Hughes in a manifesto issued by Dr. Sun Yat Sen's Chinese National Party.

The manifesto says: "Your capitalist democrats and republicans find outlets for their capital in China with the slogan of Good Friend to China. But what does this good friend mean when this month witnessed the fact that American battleships are stationed in Pearl River at Canton as an armed demonstration against the Chinese customs surplus being used by the administration of the Canton government?

"The workers of America have fought against the league of nations; why not against the participation of the United States in Chinese affairs? The Canton government, under Dr. Sun Yat Sen, is fighting to throw off the yoke of militarism in China. You should come forward in support of the Canton government in its struggle against the military action of the American battleships in Canton's River."

Your Union Meeting

FOURTH FRIDAY, APRIL 25, 1924.

No.	Name of Local and Place of Meeting
122	Blacksmiths, 64th and S. Ashland Avenue.
429	Boiler Makers, 105th and Avenue M.
434	Boiler Makers, 55th and Halsted.
535	Boiler Makers, 62nd and Halsted Streets.
182	Electricians, 19 W. Adams St.
683	Engineers (Locomotive), Madison and Sacramento.
845	Engineers, 180 W. Washington St.
674	Firemen and Enginemen, 5428 Wentworth Avenue.
45	Fur Workers.
118	Hod Carriers, 1850 Sherman Ave., Evanston.
4	Lithographers, 639 S. Ashland Blvd.
237	Bakers and Confectioners, 3420 W. Roosevelt Road.
	Building Trades Council, 180 W. Washington Street.
	Carpenters' District Council, 505 S. State St.
1	Carpenters, 175 W. Washington St.
2200	Carpenters, 4339 S. Halsted St.
15	Conductors (Sleeping Car), 912 Capitol Bldg., 10 a. m.
3	Electrotypers, 175 W. Washington Street.
35	Granite Cutters, 180 W. Washington St.
199	Machinists, 113 S. Ashland Ave.
492	Machinists, 55th and Halsted Streets.
746	Machinists, S. E. cor. Lexington and Western.
1225	Machinists, 53rd Pl. and Halsted Street.
6	Metal Polishers, 119 S. Throop St.
73	Pattern Makers, 119 S. Throop St.
310	Plasterers, 180 W. Washington St.
563	Plumbers, 5212 S. Halsted St.
1268	Railway Carmen, Blue Island, Ill.
1307	Railway Carmen, 52nd and Robey.
863	Railway Clerks, 9 S. Clinton St.
301	Watchmen (Stock Yards), 3749 S. Halsted St., 9 a. m.
9	Electricians, 2901 W. Monroe St.
84	Glass Workers, Emily and Marshfield Ave.
	Ladies' Garment Workers, Joint Board, 328 W. Van Buren St.
113	Machinists, 113 S. Ashland Blvd.
637	Painters, School and Sheffield Ave.
612	Plumbers, 9251 S. Chicago Ave.
1	Piano and Organ Workers, 810 W. Harrison Street.
988	Railway Carmen, 11405 Michigan Avenue.
306	Railway Clerks, Atlantic Hotel.

Beer Bombers Have Their Fun As Dicks War On Strikers

Hundreds, panic stricken fled from their bed rooms in scanty attire recently when a bomb exploded in the entrance of a saloon on the ground floor of a west side apartment building.

Windows in the neighborhood were shattered and the saloon, which has been closed for some time, fired by the bomb. The damage is estimated at $13,000.

That the bombing is renewal of Chicago's beer war, is the original theory worked out by the Sherlock Holmeses drawing the city's pay.

Call On Church To Fight Injunctions In Labor Disputes

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 24.—A call to the Church to oppose the use of injunctions in labor disputes was adopted without dissent by the conference of over 560 Methodist students representing 112 universities and colleges. The students also declared for collective bargaining, regulation of child labor, on a "Christian basis," and for "The increased socialization and control of public utilities and natural resources and all essentials of life."

Elimination of racial lines in all industries and professions was demanded, and also in public conveyances, in school activities and in the administration of law.

Two hundred and fifty delegates took part in a meeting of the Fellowship of Youth for Peace, the American wing of the international youth movement pledged to work for the abolition of war. The conference called on President Coolidge to veto the anti-Japanese clause of the immigration bill.

Denver Plans Big May Day Meet In Machinists' Hall

DENVER, Col., April 24.—Workers Party members and Socialists will cooperate in the celebration of May Day by a program of music and dancing, Sunday, April 27th, at 7:30 p. m. in Machinists' Hall, 1715 California Street. The special May Day issue of the DAILY WORKER will be given as a souvenir to each person attending the meeting.

Readings, singing, classical dancing, music and light refreshments comprise the program offered. Tickets are 25 cents and are obtainable from W. Dietrich, 1407 Araphoe street.

The Social Science League of Denver has just closed a successful lecture season. The last subject was "The Communist International; its Social and Political Significance." G. M. Falconer is the speaker. Information about the League can be obtained from the Secretary, 5087 Newton St., or Machinists Hall, 1715 California Street, where the May Day meeting will be held.

Catholic Unions in Mexico.

MEXICO CITY, April 24.—In the Mexican state of Coahuila Roman Catholic labor unions have been formed recently. The Catholics state their aim frankly: "We want to destroy all radical labor organizations."

FILIPINO PRESS HITS WOOD'S VIEW OF INDEPENDENCE

Hopes U. S. Congress Will Not Be Influenced

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MANILA, P. I., April 24.—The entire Filipino press, voicing the sentiments of the Filipino people, denounced in no uncertain terms the uncalled for and unjustified conclusion of Governor General Wood that strife and disorder would result if the Filipinos were granted their independence. They state that history and actual facts prove that the main trait of the Filipinos is their inborn love for peace.

The papers are one in the belief that the American Congress will not in any way be influenced by the wholesale indictment of the Filipino people by Governor General Wood in his report to the secretary of war, "which indicates, among other things, a clear confession of the failure of his policies in the Philippines to the extent of losing his calmness before his waning prestige as a great administrator."

Filipinos characterize his statement as similar to the bugaboo stories related to children to create fear in their hearts. They further say: "It is not enough to say that we justly ask what is beneficial for us. The governor general should state what suggestions he has looking toward the establishment of a permanent policy and which will assure progress of Americans and Filipinos and their future relationship. This can never be done as long as the governor general merely keeps repeating the rhetorical phrase, 'heartless betrayal of our trust,' when referring to the aspirations of the Filipino people."

A committee composed of members from all political parties and prominent Filipino business men, headed by Thomas Earnshaw, has been created for the purpose of staging a public demonstration against the attitude of Governor General Wood, as expressed in his cable to the secretary of war.

New York Typos Plan Fund To Fight Magazine Bosses

(By The Federated Press)

NEW YORK, April 24.—Possibility of an employers' wage drive against compositors on magazines and dissatisfaction over the recent compromise agreement forced upon newspaper compositors in New York has led to the appointment of a committee to consider raising a large defense fund for Typographical union, local 6. A meeting of the union took this action following the proposal of one member that a million dollar fund be raised by assessing every member $1 a week between now and July, 1926, when the present newspaper contract expires.

Silk Workers Strike In Reading Against 50 Per Cent Slash

(By The Federated Press)

READING, PA., April 24.—A 50 per cent cut in wages of skilled workers at the Quaker Silk Mills in Reading brought on a strike that promises victory because present wages are so low that no strikebreakers can be secured. The old rate was from $35 to $45 a week. The owners now offer from $18 to $20. Broken promises by the management are a contributing factor to the strike.

How many of your shop-mates read THE DAILY WORKER. Get one of them to subscribe today.

Furniture Movers Move Up Wages In St. Louis Strike

(By The Federated Press)

ST. LOUIS, April 24.—Union furniture and piano movers and helpers in St. Louis have won a signal victory over the open shop. A strike lasting one week has secured renewal of union shop agreements with the employers' association, and won an increase of $5.10 a week in wages, benefiting 750 workers. Wages are to be $37.60 a week, and a number of improvements have been made in working conditions. The union has gained 250 members as a result of the strike.

Woman Unionist For Congress On Farmer-Labor Party Ticket

(By The Federated Press)

MINNEAPOLIS, April 24.—Not only a woman, but a union card woman will represent Minneapolis in congress if the fifth district voters elect Victoria McAlmon on the Farmer-Labor ticket. Miss McAlmon's labor organization is the Minneapolis Teachers' union of which she is a charter member. She is a former vice president, Minneapolis Trades and Labor assembly, was twice vice-president of the Working People's Nonpartisan Political league, and was the first president of the Women's Trade Union league. She is a graduate of the University of Chicago and author of a textbook, "A Study in Occupations."

Latvian Industry Ruined; Anti-Soviet Policy A Failure

(By The Federated Press)

RIGA, Latvia, April 24.—Out of a population of 2,100,000 there are 34,000 industrial workers in Latvia. Before the war there were 150,000. This shows how low production is in this once flourishing district.

Of the 34,000 industrial workers, 13,000 are organized in six national and 14 local organizations. The factory workers' union numbers 2250 members, the railwaymen 2150, book binders 2000, seamen 1100, postal workers 1030, stage artists 80. The largest single union is the dockers in Windau, numbering 1700 members. The agricultural workers' union is estimated at 2000 to 3000 members, but no definite figures are available. There are no clerical and fascist trade unions, but there is the usual struggle between Socialists and Communists for labor control.

Fight For Howat Waged At Auburn Miners' Convention

AUBURN, Ill., April 24.—Preliminary to the state convention of the United Mine Workers of America, five hundred delegates from sub-district 4 met here today to protest against the three-year contract signed by union officials and coal operators. This is an important convention in that 11,000 miners are represented. The action of this conventoin will have an important bearing on the attitude of the state convention in Peoria, May 13.

Leading the fight for the reinstatement of Alexander Howat as president of the Kansas miners are President Thompson and John Watt, secretary of the sub-district 4. They will be the chief speakers at the Auburn meetings and are expected to take a prominent part in the forthcoming state convention.

Engineers May Amalgamate.

ST. LOUIS, April 24.—A move is afoot to bring about the fusion of the seven local unions of stationary engineers into one organization.

STUDEBAKER THEATER
418 S. MICHIGAN BOULEVARD
THIS SUNDAY MORNING: APRIL 27
Eleven o'Clock
Great Popular Scientific Lecture by
PERCY WARD
The Eminent Rationalist Orator
"How You Can Be More and Do More"
The Psychology of Achievement
MAKING THE MOST OF YOUR MIND
ALL SEATS: FIFTY CENTS

PERCY WARD'S SUNDAY AFTERNOON CLASS IN THE ART OF PUBLIC SPEAKING BEGINS IN MAY. There are a few vacancies left for students. Circular of lessons can be obtained this Sunday morning at the above lecture in the Studebaker Theater.

THE POWER COLUMN

Campaign Almost Half Over As Leaders Near Quota.

With one-half the period for the 10,000 new subscription drive almost over, leaders in the campaign are rapidly approaching the quota set for them. After a bitter struggle for first place Warren, Ohio, suffered from a week of inactivity and surrendered its position to Superior, Wis., which now has undisputed hold on the top with 86 per cent of its quota reached. Miles City, Mont., is making another bid for fame and after a quiet week last week has again come to life bringing its rating up to 80 per cent. For the leaders it is no longer a struggle to see whether the quota can be reached but to see how far it can be surpassed.

Kansas City, Mo., which made the suggestion that prize banners be given to the winning city, now seems to think that having made the proposal it is only proper that it should win the prize in its division. The net results of the week's activity in the "show me" city is a boost in percentage from 44 to 54.

* * *

Toledo Shows Its Class Again.

In the cities with quotas of more than 100, the week shows extraordinary activity. Toledo, Ohio, has slipped into the lead with a smashing total of 36 new subs for the period and an increase in percentage over last week of from 37.5 to 58. Brooklyn, N. Y., which has held the lead for big cities almost from the beginning slipped a cog and now must show its stuff if it hopes to catch the live bunch from Toledo. The latter has as fine an aggregation of DAILY WORKER sub getters as can be found in the couuntry. Comrade Earl Merritt is proving a worthy team-mate of Comrade Harvitt while Comrades Beck, Davy, Stephenson, Beuhler, Willnecker and a dozen others make up an organization which can well challenge any set of DAILY WORKER boosters in the country.

Detroit has raised itself in the world again with a total of 39 new subs for the week which brings it up to an almost respectable percentage of 24.5. Philadelphia and Pittsburgh are keeping up the good work and give evidence of reaching their quota at the very least. Minneapolis, slow in getting started, is working up speed. Chicago was asleep for the week.

* * *

The Stickers Will Win!

Records made by dozens of cities thus far and the rate at which the subscriptions continue to come prove conclusively that THE DAILY WORKER has taken a firm hold in the minds and in the activities of the real militants. Those who will win in this campaign are the ones who continue to work for THE DAILY WORKER day in and day out. In such ways are all struggles won and as the strength and prestige of THE DAILY WORKER is gaining thru the loyal and steady support of the active comrades, so the strength and power of the labor movement is on the gain. The stickers will win! The victory in the campaign for THE DAILY WORKER and the victory of the workers will be theirs.

* * *

Here's The Record For The Week.

City	Quota	Subs turned in up to last week	Subs turned in to date	Pct of Quota reached
Superior, Wis.	50	33	43	86
Miles City, Mont.	25	17	20	80
Warren, O.	59	34		68
Newark, N. J.	25	15	17	68
So. Bend, Ind.	25	14	16	64
Monessen, Pa.	15	9	—	60
Revere, Mass.	15	9	—	60
Ambridge, Pa.	15	8	9	60
Duluth, Minn.	50	27	29	58
Portland, Ore.	30	16	17	56
Kansas City, Mo.	50	22	27	54
Denver, Colo.	25	10	12	58
Toledo, O.	125	47	73	58
Brooklyn, N. Y.	200	90	94	47
Reading, Pa.	15	5	7	46
Philadelphia, Pa.	200	76	82	41
Galloway, W. V.	25	10	—	40
Springfield, Ill.	25	10	—	40
W. Concord, N. H.	15	6	—	40
Rochester, N. Y.	50	13	20	40
Canonsburg, Pa.	30	11	12	40
Oakland, Calif.	30	10	12	40
Erie, Pa.	15	3	6	40
Pittsburgh, Pa.	150	38	54	36
Neffs, Ohio	25	8		32
Worcester, Mass.	75	20	22	29
Milwaukee, Wis.	100	28		28
Providence, R. I.	25	7		28
Johnson City, Ill.	25	5	7	28
New York City	500	114	136	27
Menanga,	15	4		26
Detroit, Mich.	400	59	98	24.5
Ely, Minn.	25	5		24
Christopher, Ill.	25	5	6	24
Cleveland, Ohio	250	50	62	24.25
Paterson, N. J.	25	5		20
Grand Rapids, Mich.	25	5		20
Bessemer, Pa.	15	3		20
Hammond, Ind.	15	3		20
Elizabeth, N. J.	15	3		20
Chicago, Ill.	1000	199	205	20.5
Marshfield, Ore.	15	2		20
Canton, Ohio	50	7	8	16
Youngstown, Ohio	30	5		16.5
McKeesport, Pa.	30	3	5	16.2.3
St. Louis, Mo.	125	19		15
Seattle, Washington	50	7		14
Rockford, Ill.	15	2		13.2.3
W. Frankfort, Ill.	15	2		13.2.3
San Bernardine, Calif.	15	2		12.3.3
Daisytown, Pa.	15	2		13.2.3
Minneapolis, Minn.	200	17	25	12.5
Los Angeles, Calif.	100	10		10
Waukegan, Ill.	50	5		10
McKees Rocks, Pa.	30	3		9.9
New Haven, Conn.	25	2		8
Buffalo, N. Y.	150	9	11	7.3
Zeigler, Ill.	75	5		6.6
Int'l Falls, Minn.	15	1		6.6
Waterbury, Conn.	25	1		4
Cincinnati, O.	25	1		4
St. Paul, Minn.	100	4		4
San Francisco, Calif.	100	3	4	4
Moline, Ill.	50	1	—	2

* * *

HERE'S THIS WEEK'S HONOR ROLL.

Is your name there? Has it been there? Will it be there again?

NEW YORK CITY: Frank Chalaupka, 2; Sylvan A. Pollack, 3; G. E. Kelly, 2; J. Weinstein, 1. NEW YORK DAILY WORKER, Office, 12; V. Fodor, 1.

CLEVELAND, OHIO: G. Noreika, 2; S. Bergman, 4; J. R. Jackson, 1; F. Rupnik, 3; Jos. Julian, 1; E. A. Duchan, 1.

TOLEDO, OHIO: F. Davey, 1; A. W. Harvitt, 2; Chas. Stephenson, 1; Shreiner, 1; H. C. Peterson, 1; N. Beck, 7; Earl Merrit, 2.

PITTSBURGH, PA.: Bill Scarville, 14; H. A. Evans, 1; G. H. Bolling, 1.

SUPERIOR, WIS.: Central Committee, 10.

DETROIT, MICH.: W. Reynolds, 4; E. Owens, 2; A. Gerlach, 1; P. Boneff, 1.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.: Walter Frank, 1; O. Coover, 2; Chas. Dirba, 1; Norman Tallentire, 3; Alfred Backman, 1.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.: Frank Winkler, 1; W. Popov, 1; J. Sternplevich, 1; F. Winkler, 1; Abe Shapin, 2.

CHICAGO, ILL.: Erick Wickstrom, 1; Hans Johnson, 1; S. Zolpe, 1; J. Heinrickson, 1; Bessie Spiegel, 1; Clara Saffern, 1.

KANSAS CITY, MO.: N. Sorenson, 5.

ANGORA, MINN.: Andrew Roine, 4.

MILES CITY, MONT.: J. H. Wilson, 3.

HAVERHILL, MASS.: A. Davis, 3.

BERKELEY, CALIF.: V. V. Dart, 3.

DAISYTOWN, PENNA.: Vincent Kemenovich, 2; Mike Maruschak, 1.

ASTORIA, ORE.: Anna Jarvi, 3.

ROCHESTER, MINN.: A. Militant, 3.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.: D. Laine, 1; A. Rasp, 2.

DULUTH, MINN.: Elmer Haglund, 2.

MARENGO, WIS.: Chas. Johnson, 1.

DE FER, WIS.: A. Ilminen, 1.

DRUMHELLER, ALTA., CAN.: Patrick Conroy, 1.

RENTON WASH.: B. Ofner, 1.

WHEATLAND PENNA.: N. P. Shaffer, 1.

RICHMOND, VA.: M. G. Zaharin, 1.

HIGHLAND PARK, MICH.: O. Hanesin, 1.

BARBERTON, O.: I. M. Thomas, 1.

NEW CASTLE, PA.: A. N. Belden, 1.

AMBRIDGE, PA.: Geo. Maich, 1.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.: H. Davis, 1.

BUFFALO, N. Y.: Jacob Hohl, 1.

ISHPEMING, MICH.: Chas. Koivu, 1.

CLARIDGE, PA.: Sturn Lawrence, 1.

FITCHBURG, MASS.: Wilho Bowman, 1.

GARDNER, MASS: Tolvo Montyla, 1.

PERTH AMBOY, N. J.: B. Skapenetz, 1.

CHRISTOPHER, ILL.: Victor Cernich, 1.

RANKIN, PENNA.: John Bodog, 1.

CANTON, OHIO: A. B. Hoffman, 1.

CLOQUET, MINN.: Tyyne Kiutti, 1.

SPARROWS, MD.: H. Sutinen, 1.

STONINGTON, ILL.: Julia Frigalet, 1.

RUDYARD, MICH.: Henry Dalbeck, 1.

EBEN JUNCTION, MINN.: Wm. I. Niemi, 1.

ATLANTA, GA.: S. V. Anagnosti, 1.

FREEDOM, PA.: D. W. Myers, 1.

CANONSBURG, PA.: John Latvala, 1.

NEWBERRY, MICH.: E. Maki, 1.

FARIBAULT, MINN.: Ferd. Frechette, 1.

ST. LOUIS, MO.: T. R. Sullivan, 1; H. L. Goldberg, 1.

READING, PENNA.: Harold R. John, 2.

DENVER, COLO.: Wm. Dietrich, 2.

SANTA ROSA, CALIF.: M. F. Heaney, 2.

RANKIN, PENNA.: Paul Cinat, 2.

SO. BEND, IND.: John Tezla, 1; Geo. Meyer, 1.

ERIE, PENNA.: Ed. Laurila, 1; H. Perkon, 1.

JOHNSTON CITY, ILL.: Mark Radalovich, 1; John R. Wood, 1; Joe Blazena, 1.

MAYNARD, MASS.: Matti Kujala, 1; J. H. Saisa, 1.

NEWARK, N. J.: Waino Nummi, 2.

OAKLAND, CALIF.: A. M. Raintl, 2.

DORCHESTER, MASS.: G. Kinlund, 2.

Marx and Proletarian Dictatorship

By A. G. BOSSE

THERE is a United Front of the "yellow Socialists"—the American Socialist Labor Party, the Socialist Party, and the German Social Democrats—to prove that the Communists of Russia and of the world are wickedly non-Marxian in their advocacy of the Dictatorship of the Proletariat. The Socialist Labor Party in their edition of Marx's **Gotha Programme** attempt to prove that Marx didn't mean what he said when he predicted the "revolutionary dictatorship of the proletariat" as the only possible transition between capitalism and Communism. Grandmother Kautsky has for some years now been proving the dictatorship to be unhistorical, from the point of view of Marxism. Our Socialist Party publishes in their new weekly, the "New Leader," February 16, 1924, another diatribe against Lenin for being so violent and Tataric and militaristic as to preach dictatorship—and Kautsky in his anility says it for them. In the "New Leader" of January 19, 1924, Hillquit undertakes to demonstrate the incorrectness of the dictatorship—altho unwillingly admitting that to destroy a capitalist dictatorship such as Italy's or Hungary's revolution and dictatorship may be necessary.

A Lie Scotched.

It is about time that we once for all scotched this snake, or rather, killed it. Marx and Engels did believe in and preach the dictatorship of the proletariat, consistently and actively for forty years. Hillquit says that Marx merely "coined the phrase"; Kautsky calls it a "single word" . . . a shibboleth (wortchen) in his "Dict. of the Prolet." (Germ. ed., page 20); the Socialist Labor Party tells us that Marx's reference in the **Gotha Programme** is "his only direct reference to and authority for the phrase . . . pulled in to illumine a point . . . offhand and incidental." I will not believe that this is ignorance; it is deliberate misinformation and falsification. I shall prove this broad charge by direct quotations from Marx and Engels, indicating the sources. Even Kautsky himself shall testify to his lies.

In the "Class Struggles in France, 1848 to 1850," Marx says of the Paris proletariat, "—only the defeat first convinced it of the truth that the slightest improvement in its condition within the bourgeois republic remains a utopia. . . . In place of its demands . . . arose the keen revolutionary battle-cry: Overthrow of the bourgeoisie! Dictatorship of the working class!" (Neue Rheinische Zeitung, Jan., 1850.)

Again in 1852 in a letter to Weydemayer (published in Neue Zeit, Vol. 25, part 2, p. 164) Marx considers himself the real author of the theory of the dictatorship, and shows it to be one of his chief contributions to historical thinking. "As far as I am concerned, I can't claim to have discovered the existence of classes in modern society or their strife against one another. . . . I have added as a new contribution the following propositions: (1) that the existence of classes is bound up with certain phases of material production; (2) that the class struggle leads necessarily to the Dictatorship of the Proletariat; (3) that this dictatorship is but the transition to the abolition of all classes and to the creation of a society of free and equal." Does this sound like the Socialist Labor Party charge that "the uninitiated might easily conceive the notion that his (Marx's) criticism constitutes a defense of the dictatorship as against its opponents?"

Engels-Kautsky Correspondence.

Kautsky says of the Communists, "Its adherents insist, to be sure that their cult of violence is ancient wisdom, and the outcome of the researches of the most profound of our thinkers, Karl Marx, they say, preached force." This dotard himself said at a more honest moment, in 1910 or so, "Marx and Engels hammered out the idea of the dictatorship of the proletariat, which Engels stubbornly defended in 1891, shortly before his death—the idea that the political autocracy of the proletariat is the sole form in which it can realize its control of the state." (Trotzky, "Defense of Terrorism," London, 1921, p. 21). Kautsky had to admit this because Engels wrote him a letter on June 29, 1891, urging this tactic upon him in place of the "dangerous opportunism" of the Erfurt Programme. How pleased Kautsky was with this advice can be seen from his characterization of it as political autocracy. The rule of the working class as autocracy, foresooth!

Marx further shows how seriously he meant this theory in an article sent to an Italian socialist review in 1873. Let our Galahads of democracy take what comfort they can from his firm belief in the armed overthrow of the bourgeois state, in the revolutionary proletarian dictatorship, and in the transitional proletarian state (instead of the syndicalist idea of immediately abolishing the state and substituting for it that patented industrial unionism of the Socialist Labor Party) Marx writes, "If the political struggle of the working class assumes a revolutionary form; if the workers, in place of the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie, set up their own revolutionary dictatorship, then they commit a terrible crime and offer an insult to principle; because, foresooth, the workers, in order to meet the miserable, gross requirements of the moment, in order to crush the resistance of the capitalist class, cause the State to assume a revolutionary and transitional form, instead of laying down their arms and abolishing the State." (Neue Zeit, 1913-14, Year

Dictatorship of Proletariat.

Now let us take up Marx's famous "only" reference to the dictatorship in the Gotha Programme letter to Bracke, in 1875. He says in the previous paragraph that he will speak of the changes the State will undergo in the future, that he will proceed "scientifically," and he then tells us that during the transition period the State "can be nothing else but **the revolutionary dictatorship of the proletariat**" (bold-face Marx's). Altho Marx and Engels repeatedly propagated the theory of proletarian dictatorship from 1847 to 1891, our friends of the Socialist Party, the Socialist Labor Party, and the Social Democrats insist that there exists only a single, incidental mention of it. To give a brief historical survey of the theory, which runs like a red thread thru the writings of both, I shall quote from their works written within this period, 1847—"the struggle of class against class . . . means a complete revolution"; "the Communists . . . openly declare that their ends can be attained only by the forcible overthrow . . . of the ruling classes. . . . The proletariat established its rule by means of the violent overthrow of the capitalist class;" "The first step in the revolution by the working class is to raise the proletariat to the position of ruling class." 1848—"there is only one means of shortening, simplifying and concentrating the torturing death agonies of society—only one means—revolutionary terrorism." 1850—see quotations from "Class Struggles in France." 1852—see quotation from letter to Weydemayer. In 1871, in 1873, in 1875 Marx reaffirmed his belief in the dictatorship. Paul Lafargue in 1888, Kautsky himself in 1899, the Russian Social Democrats, Bolsheviks and Mensheviks, in 1903 all have stated their adherence to the theory of proletarian dictatorship. And then our Kautskys come along and tell us that Marx once accidentally mentioned a phrase, which the Russian Communists seized upon to justify their undemocratic rule.

Paris Commune.

I shall end my quotations with one or two by Engels, who is now being used by the reactionary socialists to cloak their treason. In 1891 he wrote that the "German philistine has lately been thrown again into wholesale paroxysms by the expression "dictatorship of the proletariat." How prophetic a statement would this be were Engels living today to see the convulsions of our philistines of the Yellow International. He went on, "Gentlemen, do you want to know what the dictatorship of the proletariat is like? Then look at the Paris Commune! That was the dictatorship of the proletariat." (Radek, "Prolet. Dict. and Terrorism," p. 23). Both Marx and Engels criticized the Commune for not having made greater use of the armed authority they held in their hands. To them the Commune was a very mild example of proletarian dictatorship. How they would have been overjoyed at the Soviets! The Paris Commune was not based on the teachings of Marxism, while the Russian Revolution was, and the results are before us, to the confusion of the Kautskys, Hillquits, MacDonalds thruout the world. In a work on the housing question written in 1872, Engels again speaks of the dictatorship as the transitional stage to the abolition of classes and of the state.

When Kautsky condemns the bloody terrorism of the Communist dictatorship in Russia, calling it a tyrannous rule of a minority, we can see how Marxian he becomes. When he speaks of the glorious trinity of Mussolini, Horthy and Lenin this Judas links himself with such pure democrats as Noske, Kerensky and MacDonald (this latter now become a militarist, butcher of Hindoos, and a strikebreaker). In answer to Lenin's charge of sophist and traitor, he calls Lenin a brute and says that such strong terms should not be used in intercourse between educated men, between gentlemen!

Democracy?—Dictatorship!

But both Kautsky and his satellite, Hillquit, are beginning to make some damaging admissions. They go so far as to say that when a brutal open dictatorship of the Fascisti confronts us, we may not always be able to avoid violence in retaliation and defense. They would permit a proletarian dictatorship in Hungary, Spain and Italy, and Kautsky will obligingly allow the Soviets to be overthrown by force and violence. But where democracy rules, in every other country in the world, the parliamentary fiction which cloaks the dictatorship of capitalism must not be disturbed. Mussolini proclaims a return to democracy (which should bring him back into the fold), plans to gerrymander the proletarian election districts, and to demand one thousand names for each nominee, with Fascist supervision of elections. Of course, Communist signers will not be persecuted—none of them will be butchered when the Fascisti fear their victory. Stinnes, against the great electoral power of the Social Democrats, puts his puppet into the chancellorship. The Greek strong man, Plastiras, confiscates all union bank deposits, declares trade unions illegal, and seizes their property, buildings and press. Daugherty here issues injunctions and outlaws strikes; the foremost "democracy" in the world uses agents provocateurs, raids political meetings of Communists and I. W. W., sends troops to break strikes, attempts to fingerprint, passport and inclose within a pale of settlement all foreign-born, and even naturalized radical workingmen.

32, Vol. 1, p. 40.)

Socialists Support Fascism.

To consider for a moment some of the other advanced countries of Europe, where Hillquit's "political democracy seems firmly established." Germany is now under Seeckt's military dictatorship of capitalism, the Communists are persecuted and hunted. The Social Democrats vote for dictatorship—but for whose? Hillquit, writing in January, chose not to know what had happened in Germany months before. The Social Democrats' "Vorwarts" publishes false documents on Communists' stores of arms, and further incites capitalist militarism against the proletariat. Poland is a democracy in which strikes are savagely repressed and the Socialist Daszynsky sells out to a military dictatorship; where thousands are jailed for being Communists or military unionists. Bulgaria is another Kautskian paradise where democracy ravages the land. Socialist Minister Kasakoff, aided by Wrangel's remnants is in a government that has executed 15,000 workers and peasants, murdered treacherously the imprisoned Communist leader, Blagoieff. Roumania, Jugo-Slavia, Esthonia, Finland, Latvia, Lithuania are other countries where the Communists are outlawed, jailed, murdered, by the thousands. And whatever happens to the Communists, the militant unionists share. Democratic Belgium has four to five hundred prisoners.

In the face of this panorama of virgin democracy, our Hillquit prophesies and hopes for electoral victories rather than revolution, and Kautsky tells us that democracy is making great progress on the mainland of Europe. When MacDonald sells out to a capitalist dictatorship, as his threats to India, his naval program, and his strikebreaking indicate, then will go the last pretense at democracy. What will Kautsky, Hillquit and Company say then? They have given us a hint. They will pray and work for the installation of democracy in Russia. The Proletarian Dictatorship of Russia "may and probably will fight its way to an order of social democracy."

Let Marx reduce to absurdity the treasonable pacifism, alternating with vicious militarism, which these professional students of Marxism exhibit in counselling their ever-diminishing following of honest workers to believe in democracy. "While awaiting the glorious social revolution, the workers are to be on their good behavior, to conduct themselves like the sheep of a well-fed stock, to let the government alone, to fear the police, honor the laws, and uncomplainingly permit themselves to be used as cannon-fodder." (1873).

"Nation's" Forced Admission.

Just as the writer was finishing this article, the "Nation" in its issue of March 19, 1924, published an editorial entitled "The New Masters of Europe." It at last recognizes capitalist dictatorships—as yet, in Europe only—and goes far beyond our "yellow Socialist" theoreticians in seeing in them not tyrannous Napoleonic despotisms of an individual, but class rule by capitalists. It tells us that the "decay of parliamentarism is an often-observed phenomenon"; it admits the truth of the statement that government is primarily charged with maintaining order, protecting industry and private business. When parliamentarism goes and business rules absolutely (our pacifistic intellectuals still refuse to see the former as the everyday guise of business rule), then the result is—Germany today: hours increased, wages lowered, starvation, and terrible misery, with proletarian revolution and proletarian dictatorship as the only escape. The editors of the "Nation" go so far as to see in France a dictatorship of bankers and large corporations; in Austria, Hungary and Germany, the absolute rule of international bankers, at present are impending. Our oil mess reveals even to the unwilling the American dictatorship. And yet Kautsky, Hillquit, et. al., talk of democracy? As Lecky with his twisted bourgeois ideology calls prostitution the protection of the family, so these "socialists" prostitute the working class to parliamentary democracy, and then call this method of capitalist dictatorship a protection. Our liberals at least will admit a fact which stares them in the face, even tho they don't understand its implications, even tho they look to MacDonald's imperialistic "pacifism" as a salvation. When the tribe of Kautsky admits, if they ever will, the futility of democracy, then will Marxism and Leninism be completely triumphant in words as they are in fact.

NEW YORK, April 24.—While showing off their new duds by walking up and down Fifth avenue, New York, Easter Sunday, the upper class had to witness a peace parade. "We have outlawed war between indviduals—why not between nations?" was the most frequent banner in the automobile parade of foreign delegates to the coming Washington conference, Women's International League for Peace and Freedom.

Wallace Organizes Research Council For Pulp Bosses

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 22.—A Northeastern Forest Research Council has been announced by Secretary of Agriculture Wallace to advise the forest experiment stations of New York and New England so that the newspaper bosses of the large eastern cities will not have to worry about their paper pulp supply.

The council is largely made up of timber-owning industries. It includes also spokesmen of wood-using industries and representatives of forestry schools, agricultural colleges and the state forest services of the region.

The council is not for research, but merely to consider the best means of stripping the forests so that the flood of advertising may not cease. The house building industry will receive some attention also, as a lumber shortage threatens it. Lumber workers are not part of the program of the council. They can look out for themselves. In fact, the pulp wood interests Wallace is working with recently assisted in railroading three representatives of the Lumber Workers' section of the Industrial Workers of the World in Maine, to prison for one to two year terms.

False Americanism And Bigotry In U. S., Says Cal. Schoolman

(By The Federated Press)

SANTA CRUZ, April 24.—Will C. Wood, California superintendent of schools, who kept the Better America Federation's propaganda out of the public schools, paid his respects to the state of the nation at the convention of California school principals here. "As a result of wartime propaganda," says Wood, "America today is the victim of false Americanism and medieval bigotry." He gave as an instance the charges of reactionaries that liberal thought in teaching made the schools hotbeds of radicalism.

SEE why there is no Revolution in Germany
how Soviet Russia is building herself up

EIGHT REELS OF

A TALE OF TWO REPUBLICS

RUSSIA AND GERMANY

To Be Shown

City	Time	Place
PEORIA, ILL.	April 26	Majestic Theatre
ROCHESTER, N. Y.	April 27	Am. Cloth. Wrks. Hall
PEKIN, ILL.	April 29	Empire Theatre
JAMESTOWN, N. Y.	May 1	Eagle Temple
NIAGARA FALLS, N.Y.	May 4	National Theatre
NEW YORK CITY	May 9	Central Opera House
BLOOMINGTON, ILL.	May 12	Rialto Theatre
DEKALB, ILL.	May 12	Star Theatre
DIXON, ILL.	May 13	Family Theatre
DAVENPORT, IOWA	May 14	Northwest'n Turn Hall
ROCK ISLAND, ILL.	May 15	Spencer Theatre
MOLINE, ILL.	May 16	Avoy Theatre
ROCKFORD, ILL.	May 17	Lyran Hall
AURORA, ILL.	May 18	New Turner Hall
KENOSHA, WIS.	May 19	German Amer. Home
WAUKEGAN, ILL.	May 20	Workers' Hall
RACINE, WIS.	May 21	Dania Hall

All Proceeds Go Toward the Relief of the Workers of Germany Thru the

COMMITTEE FOR INTERNATIONAL WORKERS' AID
Friends of Soviet Russia and Workers' Germany
AMERICAN SECTION

19 So. Lincoln St. Chicago, Illinois

TOLEDO COMMUNISTS
Will Debate
TOLEDO UNIVERSITY STUDENTS
AT LABOR TEMPLE AUDITORIUM
SUNDAY, APRIL 27
SUBJECT WILL BE
RESOLVED, THAT THE REFORM OF CAPITALISM OFFERS A METHOD OF HUMAN PROGRESS MORE BENEFICIAL THAN THE METHOD PROPOSED BY COMMUNISM.

The opposing teams will be three members from the Workers Party and three students of the Toledo University.

This Debate will be Educational and Entertaining. Don't Miss It.
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American Dollar Diplomacy in Action

By JAY LOVESTONE.

ARTICLE IV.

Growth of Militarism.

The rule of dollar democracy by our financiers and industrialists at home has been translated into a regime dollar diplomacy abroad and in our vast colonial possesions. American democracy now truly rests upon a monarchy of gold and an aristocracy of finance.

In order to maintain control of our growing imperialist empire and sphere of influence and in order to serve American investors abroad the American government has been steadily developing and strengthening its military and naval machine. We have invested over $4,000,000,000 in our navy. The aim of the American navalists is to secure a navy second to none. The 1923 report of the Secretary of the Navy Denby demands a further increase in the American fighting ships, gunboats, submarines, and fast cruisers are specially recommended. From December 31, 1912 to December 31, 1922, the value of the American Navy has increased from $602,352,000 to $1,445,992,000 or an increase of 259.4 per cent.

The extent to which the United States has been militarized is clearly portrayed by the report of the Secretary of War for 1923 in the following: "During the past ten years, while the cost of national defense has been doubled, the regular army has increased its actual total strength from 92,035 to 132,834, the national guard from 120,802 to 160,598, the organized reserves from 0 to 78,338, and the total of the army of the United States from 212,000 to 371,770. This increase alone, considered in relations to the decrease in value of the dollar and the change in character of the army, (including addition of such elements as motor transportation, tanks, aviation, and chemical warfare service) would apparently justify a doubling of the total defense cost. In the same period, moreover, the number of citizens under training not as members of the army of the United States, has increased as follows: In the citizens military training camps from 0 to 31,000 and the reserve officers training corps (which corresponds to the unorganized military schools of the pre-war period) from 31,028 to 101,129. The total of individuals under training has thus increased from 243,865 to 504,010. From April 15, 1910 to January 1, 1920, the persons in military and naval service stations abroad rose from 55,608 to 117,238."

The national Defense Act of June 4, 1920, provides for one huge army consisting of the reguar army, the national guard, and the organized reserve including the officer reserve corps. The country has been divided into nine territorial areas to carry this scheme into effect. This policy strives for a mark in militarism never before attempted. It proposes to organize an army of two million in time of peace, the creation of a distinct and permanent military propagandist caste thruout this country. The duty of this caste is to stimulate militarism. Under this policy the Regular Army is to be used to garrison overseas possessions, the Coast Defenses, and instruct the National Guard and organized Reserves. The organized reserves "will be available for emergencies within the United States or elsewhere."

The Department of Commerce thru its Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce and its Foreign Trade staff abroad, and the Department of State thru its diplomatic and consular staff abroad vie with the departments of War and Navy in rendering services to our imperialist exploiters. Congress has acted to help American capitalists find new sources of raw material needed by them in their manufacture and especially those sources of products now controlled by foreign interests. Thus we find the Secretary of Commerce say in his last 1923 report: "There are a number of necessary raw materials for the supply of which we are predominantly dependent on imports from foreign countries. Possibly as a result of the war, but more particularly during the past 18 months, there has been a growing tendency for producers of these commodities to combine in control of prices as against the American market. This is particularly the case in nitrates, tanning extracts, quinine, rubber, sisal, tin, cork, mercury, tungsten, and various minor minerals." Under authority of Congress, the Secretary's report says, an exhaustive examination of such combinations was undertaken by the department before the close of the fiscal year to determine first, the character and extent of the combinations themselves; second whether alternative sources of these raw materials could be stimulated and there natural competition induced; third, what relief could be obtained by stimulation of synthetic or substitute materials within our own borders; and fourth, what protective or retaliatory legislation could be undertaken?

Our employing class is preparing for a show down on all fronts in its struggle for imperialist supremacy. First of all the joint congressional reorganization committee is planning to submit to Congress a program aiming at a complete reorganization of the government machinery. The outstanding features of this plan are an increase in the centralization of power particularly in the hands of the executive division of the government. This obvious purpose of such proposals as giving the president an official assistant and consolidating the army and navy into one department of National Defense is to enable the government to function more swiftly and surely in case the working masses at home will display any restiveness over our new imperialist aggrandizement.

Besides the General Staff of the War Department has prepared tentative plans to mobilize over four hundred thousand officers and men at their home stations some time after the 1924 election. Army men are banking much on this maneuver which is the first of a series to be put over under the National Defense Act. This mobilization will be the first grand show of military force in the country since the armistice.

From reliable sources in Washington, I have received a report which discloses the plan of our big industrial and financial magnates to end the present choas characterizing the administration of our colonial affairs. The capitalists and bankers are sick and tired of having the authority over our insular possessions and customs collections in Central and South America divided in the hands of the War Department, Navy and Interior; Haiti, the Philippines, Porto Rico, and the customs receivership of San Domingo Zone are in the hands of the War Department; while the Virgin Islands and Guam are run by the Navy Department.

The people closest to the stock exchange and the White House have worked out a plan whereby the entire administration of insular affairs and protection of all American interests abroad will be centralized in the hands of one administrative head bearing the title of Colonial Secretary and holding membership in the cabinet.

This move is an outright notice to the American workers and farmers that our big business interests are ready for a flyer in imperialism. In other words, the American workers are face to face with the situation which will inevitably, sooner than later, lead this country into a new war. Hard hit as England, France and Japan may be at present, no one seriously expects them to allow America to ride roughshod over their own imperialist plans.

(To Be Continued Saturday.)

PENNSY PRIMARY PUTS PINCHOT OUT OF THE RUNNING

Mild Progressive Fails To Hold Workers.

PHILADELPHIA, April 24.—Governor Pinchot's disaster in the primaries grows worse with later returns. With more than half the state's districts yet to be heard from, Ralph B. Strassburger, his opponent in the race for delegate at large to the Republican National Convention has a majority af 204,782 and it is predicted that the Old Guard's candidate will register a majority of 250,000 when all districts are heard from.

Workers Deserted Pinchot.

The fact that Allegheny county, an iron and steel county, defeated him by 50,000 votes indicates that the workers who turned the tide in his favor in the gubernatorial primary race of 1922, are disgusted with his failure to restore civil liberties. Workers are still kept in prison on political charges and Superintendent Adams of the Mounted Police has not been removed from office in spite of fact that Pinchot's supposed opposition to the constabulatory's methods caused the miners to vote solidly for him, resulting in his nomination by a bare majority.

Dry Hobby Annoyed Politicians.

On the other hand Pinchot as an aggressive dry and as a critic of Andrew Mellon, the wealthiest man in Western Pennsylvania, has the Old Guard politicians against him. His mild progressiveness had little to attract the worker, after it had been demonstrated, but much to annoy the machine politicians, so Pinchot was defeated by more than two to one.

His defeat is believed to eliminate him as a dark horse candidate for the presidency. Pensylvania delegates are sewed up in Coolidge's vest pocket now.

Rope Them In

NEW YORK, April 24.—A new advertisement has appeared in the street cars and trains. It reads as follows:

"Adventure! Healthy sports Winter and Summer, with HE BOYS. Competent leadership. Post forming near you.

"U. S. Junior Naval Reserve, 17 W. 60th St. BOYS 14 to 21 ELIGIBLE."

The poster is gay and carries the picture of a 14-year-old "he boy" in sailor's middy and cap, the picture of health and smiling from ear to ear. He seems to be saying: "Come on! Let 'em rope us in, boys; the bilge water's fine!"—R. P. S.

Illinois Expects To Pave 1,000 Miles Of Roads This Year

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 24.—Eight hundred and fifty men and two hundred teams were at work last week building roads in Illinois, according to the first weekly report of the Division of Highways.

This force is expected to increase until approximately 10,000 men are at work laying over fifty miles of pavement a week.

Most of the work now being done is in the Central and Southern parts of the state, where favorable weather prevails.

The Division of Highways expects the contractors to lay more than 1,000 miles of pavement this season, thereby breaking the world's record of 1,000 miles a season, made in this state last year.

Old Party Election Bunk Will Be Juiced Thru Air, This Year

The air will be the battle ground for the coming presidential election, David Sarnoff, Vice-president of the Radio Corporation of America, told the Association of Commerce here, yesterday.

"And no other event can serve to focus in the minds of the people the great power in radio,' he said.

"For the first time in the history of the American presidential election, rival presidential candidates will appeal thru the forum of the air. For the first time in the history of national conventions, America's millions will be able to follow word for word every dramatic phase in the battle of 'favorite sons' for the distinction of being nominated. Radio has made it possible for millions to move to the convention hall."

Atterbury Wants Shoals' Power For Pennsy's Steel Cars

WASHINGTON, April 24.—W. W. Atterbury, general manager of the Pennsylvania Railroad, is associated with the General Electric interests in the Hooker bid for Muscle Shoals, which is sponsored by Senator Wadsworth of New York.

Atterbury has informed the Senate committee in charge of the bill that the electric power to be generated at the Shoals can be used to produce steel cars by a new process, cheaper than any now employed.

The company is unfavorable to any of the private bids, and is likely to block the sale or lease of the power plant.

WORKERS IN HANCOCK, MICHIGAN ORGANIZE FORCES FOR LABOR RULE; WILL GO TO ST. PAUL ON JUNE 17

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY.

(Special to The Daily Worker)

Hancock, Michigan is a little town of about 7,000 inhabitants situated on an island in the northern part of the State, surrounded by the waters of Lake Superior. It is in the heart of the copper country. Here are located the famous Calumet and Hecla copper properties that have enriched the Agassiz family of Boston, absentee owners. It was the scene of a great strike in 1910 which left a reign of terror in its wake that practically crushed every vestige of trade union organization and prevented any radical movement from lifting its head for several years. There are twenty-five thousand people living within a radius of two miles of Hancock.

The copper industry in that region has seen its best days. On the train to Hancock were two copper mine owners who discussed new methods of operating their properties in order to make them pay. They were also discussing that necessary evil, labor. It appears that hundreds of Germans were imported from the Ruhr into the copper country. The copper magnates paid their transportation which was to be worked out in the mines. It developed that these German miners were not dumbbells by any means and when they thought they had given enough of their bone and sinew to the boss in return for their transportation to this country, they betook themselves to more favorable quarters than the desolate copper region.

"Deport Them!"

The "perfidy" of these workers weighed heavily on the two fat plutes who grunted out their woes in the smoker. "What the hell can be done about it?" inquired one of the other as he chewed a corpulent cigar.

"I will take the matter up with the Department of Labor at Washington," replied his companion, "but Congress is so damn busy digging up scandals that it can do nothing constructive. But these birds that jumped on me forget that they can be deported."

This observation seemed to offer balm to the wounded feelings of the mine owners, and they vented their wrath on the workers who toiled for them. They put them in many categories, some lazy, others dishonest, and last but least came the Communists, who were "bad eggs" and made trouble just for the fun of it. When they got as far as the Communists the two plutes looked quite ferocious and glared at a rather babbity salesman who was meekly puffing a cigarette in a corner of the smoker.

Some time ago the trade unionists of Hancock, tired of depending on the Republicans and Democrats for political salvation, decided to do something for themselves. They organized the Progressive Farmer-Labor Party. It was under the auspices of this organization that I was scheduled to speak on Sunday, April 20.

On my arrival in Hancock I was met at the station by a Finnish lawyer and an Irish barber. Between them they keep the town pretty well trimmed, and yet they both seem to be very popular. The Finn—his name is John Kisdila—was charman of the meeting. Since the big strike he has been a tack on the swivel chair of reaction, and his excellent physique, combined with his courage, has enabled him to stay in Hancock despite many threats to drive him out.

"I can't fight you all at once," he told the reactionaries, "but I will take you one at a time." He is still there and is kept busy explaining Karl Marx to as active a little group of rebels as you ever laid your eyes on.

About one hundred and fifty workers attended the meeting. The exact figure is 145, but that includes the editor of the local capitalist sheet, Roger Sullivan. It might be well to inject here, as a certain labor leader would say, the information that to the writer's knowledge at least half of the audience was Irish. They were anxious to see what kind of a person the editor of the Irish People was, which was so vigorously denounced by Father Corcoran, the Catholic priest. The Irish People has a good circulation in Hancock, and among those who got a copy was a man named Sullivan, sexton of Father Corcoran's church. He was so enthusiastic over it that he showed it to Father Corcoran, who was not so crazy about it by any means. In fact, the reverend gentleman took the magazine to a Hibernian meeting and consigned the editor to eternal damnation, admitting, however, that Old Nick used good judgment in selecting his Irish henchman.

The audience listened very attentively to a speech exposing the capitalist parties and urging them to get in line with the great farmer-labor movement that was to hold its convention n St. Paul on June 17. This was no River of Doubt, like the July 4 conference of the C. P. P. A., the speaker explained. The workers and farmers who were going to St. Paul meant business. They were going to organize a class party and lay the basis for a movement that would lead the exploited workers and farmers into a struggle against the capitalists for control of the country.

Excellent Results.

After the meeting was over, a large number waited to greet the speaker and to declare that they were strong for independent working class political action and for the St. Paul convention. The attacks of the local priest did not affect their enthusiasm for the Irish People, which has done good work in offsetting the pernicious propaganda of the Irish World, an Irish bourgeois Catholic paper, which is defending the oil pirate Doheny. It finds Doheny pure because the Pope honored his wife for her contributions to the Catholic church in Mexico. The church in Mexico, of course, was friendly to the oil barons and the willing tools of the counter-revolutionaries against the progressive forces.

Nationalism has a strong hold on the Irish workers and those who had denounced Doheny turned around and praised him after they saw a full-page eulogy of him in this Irish sheet, which, by the way, has a "radical" policy in Ireland and supports Eamon De Valera. The only antidote to this pernicious dope is the Irish People. The curses of the priest had no effect on those sturdy trade unionists, and every copy of the Irish People offered for sale at the meeting was disposed of.

There was real determination there to get down to brass tacks and do real work. In that stronghold of the Copper Trust, the workers had no other concern than to organize against the common enemy, the capitalist, and for their own emancipation thru a Farmer-Labor Party as a first step.

The little branch of the Workers Party, with only eight members, is doing splendid work. Tho small in numbers, they wield a big influence among the workers of Hancock. In handling the local situation they have displayed tact and good judgment, and as a result have secured the leadership of as promising a labor political movement as any locality can boast of.

RABBIT FRIEND "SANE," FREE TO ENJOY MILLIONS

Negro Juror Insisted Thaw Was Crazy.

PHILADELPHIA, April 24.—With the price of millions of rabbits under his control Harry Kendall Thaw, pronounced sane by a jury, is free again. His first act, he announces, will be to go to New York and fight the charges pending against him for perverted assault upon young Freddie Gump of Kansas City. After that he will be free to enjoy his fortunes.

He planned to give bail here and then appear before the district attorney in New York, confident the charge never will be pressed because Thaw millions already have removed the scars from the Gump boys' back.

"Disgrace," says Evelyn

Mrs. Mary Thaw has her boy back again and Evelyn Nesbit loses. The latter, who intervened in the case in behalf of her son Russell, born when she was Harry Thaw's wife, was bitterly resentful of the jury's verdict.

"It's a disgrace," she exclaimed. "There was only one white man on the jury."

Negro said Thaw was Crazy

She explained she referred to one of the two negro jurors who was reported to have held out for more than six hours against the others who were immediately for Thaw.

Harry, in a rambling statement which he picked out himself upon a typewriter while awaiting the verdict, announced he would probably make some provision for his former wife.

"I don't want his charity—his dirty money—" Evelyn snapped, when she heard about this. "I intervened for my boy, who's entitled to inherit his father's estate. But Mrs. Thaw has her son now and I suppose she dosen't care."

The total Thaw estate amounts to $100,000,000. Harry's share is between five and six million dollars. His fortune has increased five times in the last seven years while Harry was in the insane asylum.

Nothing Else to Do.

Forty University of Chicago students are off today in a mustache race. In three weeks the winner will be picked "on the quality and length of hair."

Blizzards Playing Havoc With Army's World Air Flight

CORDOVA, Alaska, April 24.—Continuation of the American round the world airplane flight today, awaited the arrival of Major Frederick L. Martin at Dutch Harbor, Unalaska, to join the other three flyers who are there.

Martin, who is ready to make the flight from Kanatak to Dutch Harbor, in his plane which has been repaired, since being forced down a week ago, was delayed by bad weather. The worst blizzard of the year swept the Alaskan coast Sunday and Monday.

Thirty Killed In Swiss Rail Wreck; Cars Catch Fire

BASLE, April 24.—Thirty persons are dead and 60 injured as the result of the disastrous railway wreck near Bellinzona, according to railway reports reaching here. Two cars of one of the trains caught fire. The Italian minister in Copenhagen, Signor Dellatorre, was a passenger on one of the trains.

"Nut" Expert Says Insanity Has Jumped Since Prohibition

WASHINGTON, April 24.—Alcohol insanity has increased more than 1,000 per cent under prohibition, Dr. James Wnitney Hall, chairman of the Chicago Lunacy Commission declared before the house judiciary committee holding hearings on bills proposing modification of the Volstead act.

Dr Hall told the committee that even the nature of the "down and outer" has changed as the result of prohibition.

"I dont know whether beer and light wines will cure this situation," Hall continued. "Something must be done and I appeal to congress to do it."

Federal Judge Priest of the St. Louis district declared that prohibition had made America a nation of hypocrites.

$32,000,000 Debt May Be Saddled On "Free" Philippines

(By The Federated Press)

WASHINGTON, April 24.—Report of the Philippine independence measure to the House within two weeks is forecast by members of the commitee, which is about to take action on proposed amedments to the Cooper bill. These amendments reserve to the United States the Cavite naval station, Corregidor military base, and a requirement of guarantees of payment of Philippine government bonds outstanding, to the net value of about $32,000,000. The date of liberation named in the bill is "immediately." No action by the Senate committee is in sight.

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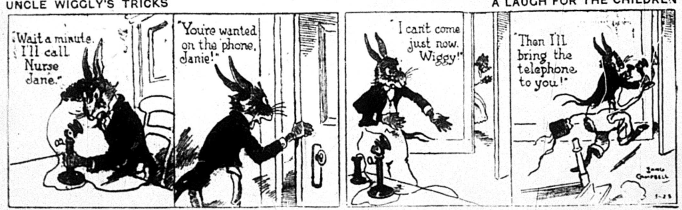
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"I can't come just now. Wiggy!"
"Then I'll bring the telephone to you!"

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Coolidge and the Capitalist Press

The manner in which the capitalist press distorts issues and conveys false impressions is well shown up by the manner in which the Coolidge speech was handled.

The few reluctant words the president devoted to peace measures were played up in the headlines and we have not the slightest doubt that millions of American workers and farmers believe that this was the high note in the address.

The Coolidge speech meant war—not peace. The important point—and the reason that it was delivered—was the whole-hearted endorsement of the Morgan-Dawes plan for the subjugation of Europe to American finance-capital. As Scott Nearing points out in his able analysis of the Dawes proposals—published elsewhere in the DAILY WORKER—the scheme hinges on the granting of the right to issue German money—a basic right of rulers—to the international bank that will be controlled by the House of Morgan.

No people, says Nearing, will submit for any great length of time to such oppressive measures as the Dawes plan proposes to liquidate the cost of the war for the allied nations. When it is known that the German masses are to be enslaved for a period of 50 years the scheme endorsed by Coolidge becomes still more monstrous.

The military power of France has failed alike to conquer the working class of Soviet Russia and to secure the fabulous sum required of the German nation; the European financial system—a tremendous pyramid of debt—is toppling. It is the hope of the House of Morgan, to whom most of the debts are owed, to bulwark the forces of the allied nations with the military forces of the United States in a last desperate attempt to wring from the working class of Germany and all Western Europe the sums necessary to stabilize the European budgets and liquidate the indebtedness of the nations to this great combination of international financiers.

If the plan works with any degree of success in Germany there is not the least doubt—if the attitude of our state department is a guide to the Russian policy of the House of Morgan—that a new war will be fomented against the Soviet government.

These are the two great problems upon the solution of which depends, in a large measure, the continued existence of European capitalism: The collection of the German reparations and the destruction of the power of the workers and peasants of Russia so that that great country can be thrown open to unrestrained capitalist exploitation.

The Coolidge speech is the first trumpet note sounded in a campaign that will, as surely as flags follow capital investment, end in the American masses being rallied for a new world struggle.

There is no more important issue before the workers and farmers than this and upon this issue almost every accepted leader of the workers and farmers is silent.

Let those who are trying to sabotage the mass convention of workers and farmers called for June 17 explain why in this critical epoch they do not advocate a break with the two parties of capitalism—both of which are pliant tools in the hands of the House of Morgan and which have proved their allegiance to the lords of finance and war innumerable times.

Daugherty's Defense

The secret is out! Ex-Attorney-General Daugherty was corrupted by the Communists and forced to accept bribes from bootleggers, bank defaulters and white-slavers in order to discredit the American form of government.

This is what we gather from the dispatches carrying the speech of harried Harry in his own defense. Of course, the Communists did not actually capture Harry but it was so apparent to this great patriot that American institutions were in danger that he took steps immediately to remove the danger by entering into an alliance with a band of great souls actuated by a high purpose of which Jake Hamon and Jesse Smith were outstanding figures.

Daugherty is a lawyer but he is also a damned and discredited fool. If his clients have been using this kind of a defense previous to his appointment as attorney-general it is little wonder that they considered the purchase of pardons a much more reliable method of escaping the consequences of their crimes.

An eight-year old child who is fooled by the explanation given for his resignation by the late attorney-general should be examined immediately by a competent alienist.

That Daugherty is not the only moron high in the councils of the republican party that is still at large is evidenced by the fact that its national chairman, John Adams, has issued a windy diatribe upon which we commented yesterday, lumping reformers, progressives, radicals and revolutionists together in one fearsome list.

From all we can gather, the last effort of Daugherty to pose as a savior of the nation has not elicited any great response from the 100 percenters who hitherto looked upon his activities with a kindly eye. They are agreed, of course, that the nation must be saved from the vandal hordes of workers and farmers but they prefer that it be done by hands that will not smear the rescued country with an ill-smelling compound of oil, opium, booze and blood.

In other words, the savior or saviors must at least conform to the bourgeois notion of respectability and the ex-attorney-general cannot even qualify for this low rating.

The Canadian Communist Party.

Communists on this side of the border will greet with pleasure and enthusiasm the splendid achievements of the Toronto Convention of the Canadian Communists, just adjourned, a report of which appeared in Tuesday's DAILY WORKER.

Especially significant is the fact that the party changed its name from Workers Party to Communist Party. The party had all along been considered as thoroly Communist, by friend and foe alike, with the result that the convention, by practically unanimous vote, decided to make the change, thus clearing the issue for the future.

At the same time the party decided to enter more actively into the political struggles confronting Canada's workers and farmers. The convention recognized that it had not made the most of the situation growing out of the Nova Scotia strike of coal miners and steel workers against the British Empire Steel Company. But the discussion of the delegates showed that the party is finding itself and that it will register powerful blows against Canadian capitalism in the near future. The convention also voted to raise the issue in the Labor Party of the political unity of the city with the land workers.

The attendance of C. E. Ruthenberg, executive secretary of the Workers Party, at the Canadian convention aided materially in developing the desired solidarity with the Communists of the United States. While big business in the two countries is becoming more and more identical, the Communists of the United States and Canada are developing ever closer relations under the banners of the Communist International. It is the solidarity that brings terror to the citadels of capitalism upon the North American continent. It is the growing terror that precedes the final victory of the oppressed in the cities and on the land.

Hands across the border—the Workers Party of the United States to the Communist Party of Canada, both sections of the Communist International.

An Illinois United Front

The call for the Farmer-Labor gathering at Peoria, Illinois, May 18th, presents: to the workers and farmers of this state the best opportunity yet offered for a united class political front of those who toil in the cities and on the land.

It is a call that should find a 100 per cent response from the steel mills of Waukegan, to the coal mines of Zeigler, and beyond. It should rouse the hopes of the mortgage and tenant farmers of the fertile but plundered fields from the shores of Lake Michigan to the banks of the Mississippi and Ohio rivers.

This is an opportunity for the farmers and city workers of Illinois, not only to take a stand in their own state, but to link up with awakened labor in other states thru the historic National Farmer-Labor Convention planned for St. Paul, Minn., June 17th.

There is no excuse for any class farmer or city labor element being absent. Absence from this gathering means a direct, even if unintended blow, at the unity of the exploited masses of this state.

The heavy defeat in the recent republican primaries, of the forces parading as the Conference for Progressive Political Action, should end for all time the meddling of workers and farmers in old party politics in this state. What is needed now is a class political party of city and country workers. That is what will be organized at Peoria next month.

The workers and farmers of this state should be proud to take their places in such an organization, fighting side by side, nationally, with the Farmer-Labor parties already carrying the standards of embattled toil in Minnesota, North and South Dakota, Nebraska, Montana, Washington and a host of other states.

It is not sufficient for the readers of the DAILY WORKER to give a passing glance at the call for the Peoria Convention, that appears on another page of this issue. Clip it out. See that the question of sending delegates is brought up at the next meeting of your union, party branch, fraternal society, or farmers' organization.

Against the Teapot Dome grafters, the injunction judges, the landlords, the bankers, the industrial bandits—the United Farmer-Labor Party of the robbed but fighting workers and farmers of Illinois.

It is the duty of every class-conscious worker to put in his best efforts for June 17th.

Patent Medicine for the Farmer -- Credit-Diversification-Cooperation

By
HAL WARE

PICK up any paper, journal, magazine or financial report and you are sure to find some reference to the "Farm Crisis" or "Farm Revolt" or that Agriculture is a "Sick" industry. And just as certainly you find a pet remedy proposed. Of all the pet and patent remedies **Credit, Diversification and Cooperation** lead the field. Its really too bad that all the old economists left no definite sign posts to guide the farm doctors thru the Agrarian wilderness. True Marx did foresee this little difficulty and gently and perhaps too generally treated the patient of the future. If a poor Farmer may "steal his stuff" I want to point out that it is not Agriculture but Capitalism that is ill.

We have had no general drouths, our scientific work, our Agricultural Extension are models for the world. We have literally learned to make two blades grow where only one grew before. Modern tractors and machinery lie all over the U. S. And the American farmer leads all others in production per man. Yet the farmer is admittedly **BANKRUPT!**

Capitalism's Problems.

If you want a close-up or rather an **X-Ray** of this apparent contradiction get out to the Wheat country. There sits the Farmer. He is still on the job evidently because he has no other place to be and because his small town Banker doesn't dare foreclose. In the small town sits the Banker; far sadder than the farmer, waiting to learn his fate from the Bigger Banker back in St. Paul or Minneapolis. And these bigger Bankers also wait the commands of the Powers that Be in Wall St.

It is a tremendous problem. The whole structure of Capitalist organization depends upon its correct solution. How can the city worker and the farmer be kept apart? How can cheap foods be taken from the farmer who knows his farm tenure is—after all—a Gold Brick? American Capitalism has builded upon a deluded, unorganized farm class and used them in its struggle against the city worker.

In the past the high "American standard of living" among the industrial and city populations, has been maintained by the payment of high wages without hurting the profits of the **Powers that Be.** To understand this clearly you must see them, standing between two great masses of workers. On one side the Industrial workers, each one paid a definite wage for a definite days work. A system dictated by the nature of centralized production and constant struggle on the part of organized workers united by daily contact and work in common.

On the other side of **The Powers that Be** stand the working farmers. The traditional family farm unit, isolated, unorganized, operated by the unpaid labor of the family. The small food factory, multiplied by millions, has persisted while all other industries grew into larger and larger combinations. By building up an ideology of The Family Farm as an objective; the Powers that Be stimulated the illusion that financial independence could be won by breaking all the economic laws of Capitalism; i. e. by telling John Farmer that he could somehow do better by standing still, while all other industries organized.

Isolation Helped Parasites.

Being unorganized and isolated not only from the city worker by distance and insidious propaganda of the **Press,** he was also isolated from other farmers by smaller distances and a greater individualism carefully idealized by politician and pulpit. Thus they were led to produce foodstuffs below a true social cost of production. Or stated in other words, they were forced to sell their products to the Powers that Be at prices that not only did not account for the family labor but which also forced the farmers to draw upon every resource at his command.

It is a damning indictment of Capitalism and a pathetic history of faith in an ideal, which records the farmer's struggle. He has put untiring labor, free land, modern machinery, science and last of all, his Land mortgage into the fight for his illusion. He has lost both the fight and his illusion. He is Bankrupt; but not beaten. True only 20 per cent of the American farmers are "Free" and independent of Capital control. 80 per cent are either managers, tenants or mortgaged owners subject to the Capital interests that have slowly but surely absorbed their equity in the land. But remember those farmers are still **ON THE LAND.** They are demanding "Moratoriums" and some, even **"Cancelation of debts."**

Medicine Men.

So you see it is the Boys back in Wall St. that need your sympathy more than John Farmer. What makes the latter "sick" if at all is the puerile **Bunk** of the petty go-betweens who pander such "Remedies" as **CREDIT, DIVERSIFICATION, COOPERATION.** The Public may be fooled, as well as damned, by such tactics; but John Farmer who holds the land and the Financial Gentlemen who hold the title to the land know better.

If the Powers that Be decide upon eviction they will meet actual, physical resistance as well as the political revolt which already confronts them. If they do nothing and try to make a virtue of their indecision, by telling the farmer they are his friend and wouldn't foreclose for the world; then they will have set up an unwritten "law of possession" that no subsequent decision could change. If they grant the radical demands; which by the way are the only real solution, then they have actually broken down the very Laws of Capitalism and set up precedents that would lead swiftly to a general breakdown of their power. And so these powerful gentlemen are sad indeed. It must make them sadder still to be forced to continue the old game of delusion. They have no solution—and so they hopefully offer for John Farmers consumption the patent medicines labeled: **Credit, Diversification, Co-operation.**

It is undoubtedly true that there is a sucker born every minute. But you cant fool all the people all of the time. Every election brings hordes of politicians, who have miraculously become the "Farmers Friend". They tell us that we are the "Backbone of the Nation." Well its about time we stopped getting the lower end of that "backbone" kicked. It is about time that we faced the realities of our economic position and power.

Land Psychology.

After all it takes a Farmer to farm. There is an universal Land Psychology that binds all farmers together. Whether he is a Mexican peon, a Russian peasant or an American farmer—He works the land and he wants it! It spells "home" and the work he loves. He gets a kick out of watching things grow. The smell of the first brown furrows in Spring are like wine to his wintered soul. The freshly mowed clover hay that perfumes the whole barn pays dividends in satisfaction if not in dollars. The hard necessities of his struggle against the forces of nature and the artificial man-made handicaps, has forged iron as well as poetry in his character. Such men can fight.

For the first time in American history the American farmer is literally fighting for his land. General History records that whenever farmers fight for land—**THEY WIN!**

Literature -- Music -- Drama

Milwaukee Shows "Polikushka" Film Saturday Night

MILWAUKEE, Wis., April 24.—"Polikushka," the Russian Art film, will be shown in Plankinton Hall Auditorium at 8 p. m. Saturday, April 26. A comedy film, "Soldier Ivan's Miracle," will also be given, and Englewood's ten-piece orchestra will furnish special music thruout the performance. The program will be completd by a Russian Sketch in Fun.

The picture, "Polikushka," has made a tremendous hit wherever exhibited. The star, Ivan Moskvin of the Moscow Art Theater players, is especially clever in portraying the happy-go-lucky Russian peasant. The supporting cast is equally adapted in the various parts and the photography adds effectively to their skillful acting.

The happy-go-lucky peasant, Polikushka, in the days of serfdom, was a "beloved vagabond," but his mistress trusted him. She sent him on an important errand to the city, and the delighted stableman tries so hard to fulfill her confidence by returning with the money entrusted to him. Unfortunately he is a poor man, tho good hearted to an extreme, and his clothes are ragged. The money packet falls out thru a hole in his cap and is lost by the roadside while Polikushka dozes. The simple soul in his distraction can think of nothing to redeem himself but taking his own life. The money is found too late by another to save the peasant's life, but he is vindicated in the eyes of his companions.

Milwaukee will be glad to have the opportunity of seeing this exceptional picture. The National Board of Review recommended it as one of the finest films yet produced.

All tickets for this performance are 55 cents, no tax, and the net proceeds will be divided for the benefit of the starving people of Germany.

The Twenty-Third Psalm

The president is my shepherd; I am in want.
He maketh me to lie down on park benches;
He weareth out my sole on the hot, dusty roads:
He leadeth me beside the free soup houses;
He restored my doubt in the Republican party;
He guideth me in the paths of destruction for his party's sake.
Yea, tho I walk thru the shadow of the Valley of Starvation,
I Will fear no devil, for he is with thee;
Thy profiteers and thy staff of cabinet officials, they frighten me.
Thou preparest a table of reduction in wages for me in the presence of mine enemies;
Thou anointest my slender income with grievous taxes and tolls;
My expense runneth over my income.
Surely, poverty and unemployment shall follow me all the days of thy "normalcy" administration.
And I shall dwell in a rental house forever!

D. A. VID, Crucible (Seattle), April 16, 1923.

FARMER-LABOR FUNDAMENTALS

What are you doing for June 17th?

It is June 17th against July 4th.

It is the producing class Farmer-Labor Party against the middle class Third Party.

It is the rank and file workers against the labor aristocracy.

It is the producers against the small bankers, the small landlords and other hesitating small fry.

Stick with your class for June 17th.

Break definitely with the enemies of your class by taking a definite stand for June 17th.

Work for the complete triumph of the National Farmer-Labor Convention at St. Paul, Minn., June 17th.

THE VIEWS OF OUR READERS ON LIFE, LABOR, INDUSTRY, POLITICS

To the DAILY WORKER:—The "Allied Economic Alliance" has been running a big display advertisement against unionism in the Chicago Whip, a Negro Weekly, for four consecutive issues. The advertisement quotes an imaginary Negro Workingman as turning away from the union "wise guy" with the answer that "the **"great industrial plants gave me a job with a living wage, and I am honest and happy."**

The advertising writer goes on to assert that Capital is the friend of the Negro and adds more bunk designed to counteract radical educational work.

"Reds" Alarm Bosses

This is ample proof that the work of the small but active group of Negro "Reds" in Chicago is causing the employing class grave concern.

The contents of this ad is an insult to the intelligence of Negro exploited workers.

This so called, "Allied Economic Alliance" or Employers' Association ought to tell in their next ad, of the vicious anti-Negro propaganda disseminated thru the capitalist owned and controlled newspapers, and other capitalist agencies.

Class Bigger Than Race

Negroes who read Labor or union papers know that the real friends of the Negro workers are the class conscious white workers, and that the real enemies of the Negro workers are the capitalists and exploiters.

Negro Workers ought to look upon this capitalist snake-in-the-grass propaganda of the Allied Economic Alliance with scorn and contempt.—GORDON W. OWENS, Chicago.
Editor of the DAILY WORKER.

Comrade and Fellow Worker:—I have followed the discussion in the DAILY WORKER regarding the Farmer-Labor Party and am fully in accord with it. Since 1904 I have been a member of the S. P. one year, S. L. P. 3 years and the I. W. W. about 17 years.

I am surprised at the ability of the leadership and the rank and file of the Workers Party to change their tactics and to firmly grasp the significance of various events.

Most of the radical minority groups with which I have been associated, put their heads against a stone wall, and refuse to learn. They kill all discussion, and go on year after year making the same blunders over and over again.

The only hope that I see for release of the I. W. W. prisoners in the prisons of California and Washington, and the release of Mooney and Billings is the success of the Class Farmer and Labor movement in those states. Let every migratory worker in the I. W. W., Workers Party and the Trade Unions register, try to keep his residence in the same county, and vote at the fall elections.

There is no powerful Industrial Organization at present trying to bring about their release, let us look the facts in the face, admit it, and use the best weapon at hand. Vincent St. John and Wm. E. Trautman advocated "any means to win with the least expenditure of time and energy." One militant outside of prison is worth more then a dozen in prison! The lives of tried and true revolutionists are worth more to us, then the worn out **Phrases** that bring only defeat ofter defeat. A mass movement in this country will give more power to the militant minority. You all swore that you would stand by Ford and Suhr, Mooney and Billings, and the Centralia heroes. Now is the time to act.—John Pauznes, Detroit.

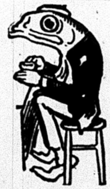
To the DAILY WORKER: It is time for the working class of Chicago to repeal the "daylight saving" law. The "daylight saving" law has been repealed forever in every civilized city in the United States. It is time for Chicago to become civilized and repeal this war profiteer law. Organized labor, the A. F. of L., the motormen and conductors of surface and elevated lines especially, should immediately demand the repeal before April 27. The workers of Chicago did not vote for this law. It was put over by the capitalist class.

(Signed) A Worker and Reader of the DAILY WORKER.

Poincare Swallows Dawes-Morgan Plan Without Hesitation

PARIS, France, April 24.—Premier Poincare again displays his imperialist policies by bowing to the Morgan and other financial interests in accepting, without reservation, the Dawes reparations report. The acceptance of the Dawes report by the French government is officially registered with the reparations commission of Poincare's letter to them.

Poincare informs M. Barthou of his hopes that the Dawes report, which would complete the control of German industries by foreign capital, will be speedily put into operation. In spite of the intimation by Premier MacDonald that this course might lead to friction between London and Paris, Poincare has obeyed the imperialist and American capitalist voices.



The Poor Fish says that when Cal Coolidge kicks against raising the taxes of the rich he is only doing what any real American ought to do.

THE DAILY WORKER RAISES THE STANDARD FOR A WORKERS' AND FARMERS' GOVERNMENT

THE DAILY WORKER

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OUR MAY DAY SLOGAN: A CLASS PARTY ON JUNE 17

NIGHT IN CELL FOR ANOTHER CLOAKMAKER

Seize Barkan In War On Big Union.

Arrest of Meyer Barkan, prominent member of the Cloakmakers' Union, his imprisonment all night in a lousy cell of the Cook County jail and his coming trial before Injunction Judge "Dennie" Sullivan is the latest chapter in the employers' attack on the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union.

Barkan, like Business Agent Sam Laderman, arrested the day before, is not a member of the striking dress makers' local and not on strike. His arrest, like that of Laderman's, is seen by union officials as a pure and simple conspiracy—under cover of the present strike—against the powerful Cloakmakers' Union which has long been a thorn in the side of the open shoppers.

"Picketing!" Yaps "Dennie."

"You were picketing!" Judge "Dennie" Sullivan snarled vindictively, as Barkan was arraigned in the injunction court yesterday morning after spending a night in the cell because bail had been refused.

Barkan began to explain that he had not yet been tried and the evidence in the case had not yet been presented but "Dennie" had his mind made up in advance and turned away as the case was postponed until May 6. Barkan is free until then.

The arrested cloakmaker is a former business agent of that union, but is now employed at Cohen & Brust, on 330 S. Market street. He and other leading members of the union have been informed by detectives that "we'll get you fellows too if you keep on helping these damned dressmakers."

John Doe Had "Contempt."

Night before last as he was coming down the stairs of his shop, with a partly finished cloak on his arm which he was making for his wife he was seized by a certain Cozela, who showed a sheriff's badge and told him he was being arrested on a John Doe warrant for "contempt."

Taken to the Cook County jail he demanded bail. The functionaries there told him county cases were peculiar—they proved to be so for him—and that he could not be bailed out.

Seen by a DAILY WORKER reporter after he had cleaned off the effects of the cell Barkan laughed:

"It'll take more than that to discourage me. We're going to win this fight. A night in jail won't stop me."

Asked what he thought of Judge Sullivan, Barkan just said:

Sullivan "Class Conscious."

"Sullivan's like all the rest. He's working for his class. I wish the workers would be as class conscious as those fellows."

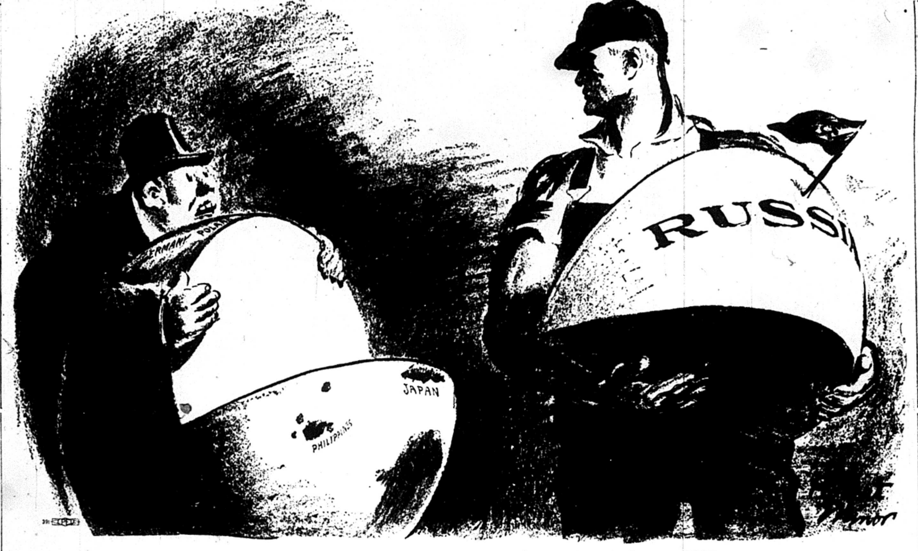
Barkan is the second prominent cloakmaker to spend a night in the cell during this strike. The other was Morris Bealis, who is also president of the Chicago Joint Board of the International Ladies' Garment Workers Union. More arrests of the members of this branch of the international will not surprise unionists but they are prepared to fight out the issue.

Drunken "Slugger."

Walking down S. Market street yesterday afternoon the DAILY WORKER reporter's eyes were greeted with the sight of a big tubby looking "slugger" being helped into a taxi-cab. The "slugger" was being helped in by two others because he was too drunk to get in himself.

This happened near Ribback's scab

(Continued On Page Two)



Capitalism: "Hey, there, you're taking one-sixth of the world?"
Labor: "Yes, and the job's not finished yet!"

POLICE OBEY COMMAND OF PULLMAN CO.

But Canvass Strikers' Homes in Vain

Striking car workers of the Pullman Company are not only holding their lines intact but adding new recruits to their ranks in spite of the activities of uniformed police in soliciting workers to return to their jobs.

The Pullman bosses have sent out the city police to canvass the workers' homes and attempt to persuade or intimidate them into returning to their jobs.

The police obediently invaded the homes of the riveters, buckers, heaters and other workers striking, tried to ingratiate themselves and then insisted that the men go back to work.

The police made no offers of the Pullman Company's surrender to any of the demands of the striking workers. Nothing but browbeating methods were used when the workers failed to respond to the hypocritical "frendliness' of the police.

Another trick some of the uniformed men tried was asking for a drink from some worker in the hope that they could threaten arrest for violation of the prohibition law, if the worker would refuse to go back to work. None of the strikers fell for these old gags of the officers.

Police Increase in Number.

The police are increasing in number from day to day in the strike zone. Yesterday morning found a great array of the bluecoats on the picket lines. Many of them paraded in cars armed with rifles, up and down the line.

Advertisements for riveters, buckers, heaters and reamers for the Pullman Company were carried in the Chicago dailies without mention of strike conditions. A number of workmen applied at the company's employment office, 110th street and Cottage Grove avenue, but most of the men were approached either before or after reaching the employment superintendent and told that a strike was on.

DAILY WORKER Aids Pickets.

The DAILY WORKER reporter and the circulation manager were active in turning away unwitting "scabs." Most of the men refused to work against their fellows by going on the job, altho some of the applicants were very hard up or broke. DAILY WORKER men gave a couple of ex-coal miners from Pennsylvania the news of the strike when the men applied and gave them lunch money after discovering that the former miners had no money left.

Two other departments in the Pullman shops came out for the first time yesterday. The broad finishers and the battery makers came up to the strike meeting and joined the union at once.

The union had run out of applications the previous day, but yesterday all who had not joined entered the union. The strikers are now organized practically 100 per cent.

Strikers voted to buy 1,000 copies of this issue of the DAILY WORKER and took up a collection to make payment. They are glad to know they have a working class paper in which they can follow from day to day the progress of their fight against the Pullman monopoly.

Jack McCarthy, circulation manager of the DAILY WORKER, and Karl Reeve, reporter for the paper, both addressed the strikers. McCarthy pleaded with the men to organize with John Holmgren in the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen.

McCarthy said that the DAILY WORKER is 100 per cent a working

(Continued On Page Two)

On This May Day

MANIFESTO OF THE WORKERS PARTY OF AMERICA

May Day, the International holiday of labor, comes this year in the United States with a great opportunity before the workers and farmers of this country.

The capitalist system of production appears before the workers and farmers in its true light, as a system of corruption, exploitation and robbery of those who produce the wealth of the country.

The Teapot Dome exposure has shown for what purpose the government exists in the United States. It has shown that the government is an instrument thru which the capitalists steal the natural resources of the country for their own enrichment. It has shown that the men elected to public office and in cabinet positions, under the existing capitalist government, are the agents of those who are seeking to enrich themselves at the expense of the well-being of millions of people—the capitalist class.

The character of government under the capitalist system has rarely been exposed so clearly as in the government at Washington. Oil leases, government shipping board steals, steals in the Veterans'' Bureau, corruption and bribery in the revenue department—all of these things are part of the picture of the capitalist government at Washington today.

The stories brought out by the investigation of ex-Attorney General Daugherty presents as shameful a picture of corruption and bribery as has ever appeared in the history of the United States.

Daugherty, the anti-labor attorney general; Daugherty, the author of the famous Daugherty injunction; Daugherty, the author of red raids against Communists, is pilloried before the eyes of the workers and farmers of this country as a corrupt bribetakers. He uses his office for his private investments and the enrichment of his friends.

Daugherty, the labor hater, appears as the friend of every capitalist group which seeks to escape from taxation or payment to the government of money illegally taken from the government.

And the whole story about Daugherty is not yet in the open. Daugherty's labor spy system has not yet been investigated by the Senate committee. The system of espionage of the Burns Detective Agency, the head of which is the man whom Daugherty appointed in charge of the Bureau of Investigation, is not yet in the open.

Even the Senate committee, headed by progressives, refused to delve into the labor spy system and the use of private detectives and government agents against the workers in their struggle to secure better things from the capitalist class.

Not only Daugherty has been tarred by the exposures. Hoover, the great philanthropist, has been shown, by testimony before the Senate committee, to have used his position in charge of American relief work in Europe, for counter-revolutionary purposes. Just as Hoover, as a member of the Coolidge Cabinet today is using his office to fight the battles of the capitalists against the farmers and workers, so Hoover as head of the American relief work, used his resources, used money appropriated to feed starving people, to fight the workers' government in Hungary and in Russia.

The Senate committee refuses to permit the whole story of Hoover's efforts to overthrow the Soviet Government of Hungary and the Soviet Government of Russia—workers' and farmers' governments—to be told to the American people.

The workers and farmers of this country should demand that the whole system of corruption and bribery shall be brought into the light of day. Let the Senate investigate Daugherty's anti-labor activity as well as his corrupt practices. Let the Senate committee investigate Hoover's counter-revolutionary work under the guise of philanthropy. The workers and farmers should demand that the whole story be told.

The corruption and bribery in Washington is not a new story in American history. What is new is that the workers and farmers are shown clearly that the whole governmental machinery is in the hands of the enemy; that the Republican and Democratic parties are merely instruments of their enemy for the purpose of looting the farmers and workers who produce the wealth of the country.

What every farmer and worker should learn from the exposures at Washington is that the whole capitalist and the capitalist class exist for the purpose of taking from the producers what they create thru their toil. They are part of a huge system of robbery which enriches a few and leaves to the many the bare necessities of life.

It is this system of robbery and exploitation which the peasants and workers of Russia have overthrown. It is the government which maintains and sustains this system of robbery and exploitation which the peasants and workers of Russia have got rid of. They have built in its place their own workers' and peasants' government, and are using the power of that government to build a new social order which will take from the producers the products of their toil and give it to the exploiters.

The only way that the American workers and farmers can end the orgy of corruption and bribery, the use of the governmental power against workers and farmers who struggle for more of what they produce thru their toil, is by their establishing a workers' and farmers' government in place of the present capitalist government.

The way to the attainment of that aim is thru the function of a Farmer-Labor Party to fight the class battles of the industrial workers and the exploited farmers.

The industrial workers and exploited farmers must organize their political strength separately from all other groups. They cannot expect that the capitalist will fight their battles. They cannot expect that the small business men, or professional men, or well-to-do farmers will fight their battles. They cannot expect that a party of capitalist or a party of small business men and professional and well-to-do farmers will fight their battles. The only party which will fight their battles is a Party which is made up of industrial workers and exploited farmers.

On May Day, this year, there is the promise of the foundation of such a Party. Hundreds of thousands of industrial workers and farmers have learned the lesson that the Republican and Democratic Parties are the enemies and that the two Parties support the system which robs them of the products of their toil.

These hundreds of thousands of farmers and industrial workers are moving forward to the foundation of a mass, class Farmer-Labor Party. They are preparing to stand on their own feet politically and to fight their own political battles against every group in capitalist socciety.

This is the most inspiring message of May Day this year. The organization of a mass, Farmer-Labor Party and a militant struggle against the capitalist parties by such a mass Farmer Labor Party means the greatest step forward that the workers and farmers of this country will have made.

There can only be one end to such a struggle. Workers and farmers of this country must wrest control of the government from the hands of the captalist class. They must oust not only the Daughertys, Hoovers, Coolidges, but the whole crew of capitalist politicians from every vestige of control of government and end the government for, by and in the interests of the capitalist clas.

The struggle of the Farmer-Labor Party must be the Farmers' and Workers' government.

May Day this year, holds great promise of the achievment of the first great stride forward.

Let us build the mass, class Farmer Labor Party.

Let us throw all the strength of the workers and farmers into the struggle for the workers' and farmers' government.

DOWN WITH THE CAPITALIST TEAPOT DOME!

FORWARD TO THE WORKERS AND FARMERS GOVERNMENT!

FORWARD TO THE NEW INDUSTRIAL ORDER—WHICH WILL INSURE "LIFE, LIBERTY AND HAPINESS TO THE PRODUCERS OF WEALTH IN THIS COUNTRY."

Central Executive Committee.
WORKERS PARTY OF AMERICA
Wm. Z. Foster, Chairman
C. E. Ruthenberg,
Executive Secretary

MORGAN IN PARIS TO ANNOUNCE WALL STREET TERMS TO FRENCH

PARIS, April 25.—France's reply to the Reparations Commission on the subject of the Dawes report is considered inacceptable in British circles, it was leaned tonight.

Replies from France, Belgium and Great Britain have been received and will be published when that from Italy arrives.

J. P. Morgan reached Paris today, physically very fit after what he declared to be one of the few real holidays of his lifetime.

Morgan went directly to the offices of his bank, where an invitation to confer with Louis Barthou and Sir John Bradbury awaited him. The reparations commissioners wish to get Morgan's views on the financial clauses of Dawes' report.

Morgan came from Venice, where he ended a Mediterranean cruise in the yacht corsair. His conferences with French officials will be private and unofficial, but it was learned that the subject of the source of the proposed loan will be put squarely up to him.

After remaining here 48 hours, Morgan will go to London.

Workers and Farmers Unite for May Day At Newark, N. J.

NEWARK, N. J., April 25.—Essex County workers and farmers will join the May Day celebration to be given in Newark on Thursday, May 1, at 8 p. m., in the Labor Lyceum, 704 South 14th street.

Speakers will address the assembled workers on May Day subjects, impressing upon the audience the significance of the day to class-conscious workers the world over. There will be group singing and special musical numbers to complete the program. All workers of the city and country are given cordial invitations to attend this splendid meeting.

ANOTHER MILLIONAIRE SLAYER FIGURING ON CHEATING PUNISHMENT

Ralph C. Richardson, stepson of Thomas E. Wilce, millionnaire lumberman, appealed from the decision of a jury in Judge Hosea Wells' court, which found him guilty of manslaughter. Richardson was the driver of a car which ran down and killed 7-year-old Dorothy Marguerite Joyce and injured her mother some weeks ago.

Judge Wells has set the case for next Tuesday. Richardson is at liberty on $10,000 bonds.

WALL STREET SO SURE OF COOLIDGE IT REFUSES TO BET ON NOMINATION

NEW YORK, April 25.—So sure is everyone that President Coolidge will be the unanimous choice of the Republican Convention, betting has ceased on Wall street, brokers say.

Waiters' Union Opposes Tips.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 25.—The San Francisco Waiters' union suggests instead to the employers a graduated service charge, from 20 per cent to 10 per cent; the wage scale to remain as at present.

Farm Bill Holds Up Consideration of Child Labor Amendment

WASHINGTON,—April 25.—Unexpectedly delayed by protracted consideration of the Agriculture Appropriation bill, the Child Labor constitutional amendment was debated by the House today with the prospect a vote would not be reached until late tomorrow.

The amendment would empower Congress to regulate or forbid employment of persons under 18 years of age.

Opposition to the amendment centered today about the argument that however meritorious child labor regulation should be left to the states.

COW'S MILK USED TO FIRE LOCOMOTIVE NOT TO FEED CHILDREN

Dried cow's milk is good locomotive fuel. Dr. Herman N. Bundesen, Health Commissioner of Chicago, supplied the proof yesterday by operating a train for twenty miles with blocks of dried milk the only fuel

The locomotive pulled the train of five cars carrying more than 200 passengers, mostly children from the Chicago Home for Friendless Children and the Chicago Orphan Asylum.

HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS MARCH TO LENIN'S TOMB ON MAY DAY

MOSCOW, April 25.—Soviet Russia has met the gesture of Roumania, in purchasing four hundred airplanes from France by directing the Russian workers to prepare themselves to defend the workers and peasants government against any possible attack on their country.

The entire population of Red Russia will celebrate May Day by marching to the great shrine to Lenin's memory in Red Square. Hundreds of thousands of workers and their entire families will flock to pay homage to their dead leader.

POLICE OBEY THE ORDERS OF HEAD OF PULLMAN CO.

(Continued From Page One)

class paper and that it would back the strike to the limit.

Reeve showed the striking shop workers how the DAILY WORKER had helped the garment workers' strike in Chicago. He said that the paper kept the issue alive before its many readers each day.

Adolph Werner, general vice president of the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen, the union in which the strikers are organizing, spoke to the men yesterday morning. He spoke in both Polish and English and was much applauded by the workers.

Meetings are held every morning at 10 o'clock at Stancik's Hall, 205 East 115th street.

Mr. F. L. Simmons, supervisor of industrial relations of the Pullman Company, could make no statement about the strike, he said. He claims to have been out of town for several days with a "sick daughter" and that he doesn't know what conditions are in the shops.

Company Official "Stalls."

After considerable "stalling" and "passing the buck," one of the managers at the Pullman car works said excitedly of the strike:

"There's nothing to it. Forget about it. Every car works, all the big places have these troubles. You see the work is piece work and the men are always dissatisfied. It isn't worth the printer's ink to write about it. Nothing to it."

Not Calm, However.

The Pullman bosses aren't exactly calm about the situation in the car works in spite of the aid of the police and of the capitalist dailies in keeping "mum" on the strike and publishing ads for workers without adding "strike conditions," as required.

A Strike Without Deserters.

Not a striking Pullman car worker has gone back to work. Against the wholesale importation of incompetent scabs, against the rifle squads, plain clothes thugs, Pullman Company hirelings, against persuasions and threats of hired gangsters who have been visiting the homes of the strikers—THE PULLMAN STRIKERS HAVE BROUGHT PRODUCTION TO PRACTICALLY A COMPLETE STANDSTILL.

The vicinity of the Pullman plant is like an armed camp today. Uniformed policemen are patrolling the city by twos and threes. Automobiles filled with rifles camped at the gates in the morning.

DAILY WORKER on Job

The DAILY WORKER reporters discovered late yesterday that many workers were coming to the employment office of the Pullman oCmpany, answering "ads" in the capitalist papers for heaters, riveters, buckers and reamers. The DAILY WORKER reporters told the men lined up for jobs to "Beat it, there is a strike 'on.'" Practically the entire line left the vicinity. Many good union men were in the crowd. They promised to show up at the strike meeting today to help the strikers.

Werner Addresses Strikers.

Adolph Werner, vice president of the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen, spoke to the strikers at yesterday's strike meeting.

"Many of you are ex-soldiers," said Werner "and some of you have probably been in Russia after the armistice was signed. You know why you were sent to kill the Bolsheviks and Japanese. It was because the Czarist government owed the Pullman Company millions of dollars. The Bolsheviki would not pay the debt incurred by an imperialist regime. So you were sent over to butcher workers and be butchered, so that the Pullman Car Company could bring in a few more million dollars.

War on Slave Driving.

"This strike is not only a protest against the reduction of your wages. It is a declaration of war against the slave driving and anti-union policy of the Pullman Car Company.

John Holmgren told the strikers that the activity of the thugs and cops and officials of the Pullman Company in trying to get something on the men, and in trying to get them to return to work showed that they are winning the strike. He told how the big companies always use these methods to discourage and divide the strikers and try to induce them to return to work. "They come to your home and promise you better conditions if you will return," said Holmgren. "Or else they try to set one nationality against the other. They tell the Poles that the Ukranians are no good and they tell the Ukranians that the Poles are no good. They are trying by this method to divide the strikers, but they have not succeeded."

Scabs Get Punishment.

Of the few scabs who went to work in the yards, in one day 14 injured themselves with rivet guns and are now in the hospital, according to a man who works in one of the other departments. The strikers tell the DAILY WORKER that they are not afraid of the few scabs who will stay in the plant after they learn there is a strike. "There will only be a few who will be willing to act as strikebreakers," one striker said. "And this work is very different from ordinary riveting jobs. Only a trained car shop man can do this sort of work, and no car shop man will be low enough to scab."

Many of the strikers from the Pullman Car shops are expected to attend the May Day meeting to be held in Stancik's Hall, 205 East 115th st., Thursday, on May First, at 8 p. m. Max Salzman, the organizer of the Young Worker's League will speak.

A fine program of entertainment has been arranged, including "eats." May Day in Pullman this year has a special significance because the workers in the Pullman Car shops are tired of being hired slaves of the Pullman Company. A local connected with the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen has been organized by the striking riveters, reamers, buckers and heaters.

Many men in other departments declare they are not going to work on May First. They are going to take the day off not only in celebration of the regular holiday of the organized workers, but as a sign to the Pullman Company that they are sympathetic with the Pullman strikers in their efforts to organize a union and maintain a decent living wage.

Max Salzman is a peppy speaker, and will have something worth while to say to the Pullman workers.

NIGHT IN CELL IS LOT OF ANOTHER MILITANT WORKER

(Continued From Page One)

place at 225 S. Market street, and is evidence of the fact that sometimes the inspiration the bosses furnish their "sluggers" has too much kick. Just enough liquor primes up the "slugger" to knocking out a striker but too much knocks him out.

There is reason to believe from what policemen have whispered in confidential moments that it isn't the quantity so much as the villanious quality of the liquor furnished to the scab herders that lays them low.

Bulls Were Getting Theirs.

No policemen were on the pavement at the time. They had just gone upstairs for confidential tete-a-tete with the boss.

All this happened just before the evening picketing hour which begins about 4:50 p. m. Getting the guardians of property ready for their evening work is a regular ceremony along S. Market street.

Tom Tippett, of the Federated Press, thrilled the strikers at their noon meeting with a vivid account of gunmen, state police and the unsubdued courage of the West Virginia miners. Tippett, a union miner himself, has just returned from the land of "yellow dog" contracts, injunctions, tent colonies and class war with rifles.

"I understand that your strike has gone on for eight weeks," said Tippett. "That's the time when enthusiasm begins to fall, sometimes, but you should really only begin to fight now. Down in Cabin Creek, West Virginia I visited the tent colony where the miners and their wives and children have been striking for two years.

"Down there the strikers have to live in tents. A strike means that they are put out of their home—owned by the operators. Then they live in tents, whole families, and live on $3.50 a week strike benefits for single men, with $1.50 extra for the wife and 50 cents for each kid.

"They fight on, half starved. I asked them how they could stand such terrible suffering, how they could stay on strike.

Tippett went on to tell of what the Illinois miners had gained by organization. In his childhood in a coal miners' cabin conditions were just as bad as in West Virginia. But the miners struck again and again, struck for two years at a time, struck and lived on such fish as they could catch from the streams and finally won the eight hour day and wages sufficient to live at least as well as most other workers.

Praises Negro Unionists

"I see some members of the Negro Race," said the speaker. "I want to tell you all that Negroes are part of the backbone of the West Virginia miners' union. There are three Negroes on the executive board and in every tent colony you see Negroes side by side with the whites. No race division in the miners union.

Cheers greeted his reference to the Kansas miners successful fight against injunctions and the industrial court and cheers again followed his cry that these illegal injunctions must be defied.

"The Home" In Pullman

"The Home" is not sacred in Pullman.
The Pullman Company has seen to that.

• • • •

Elbert H. Gary, head of the United States Steel Corporation, had "Gary, Indiana," named after him.

George M. Pullman, first head of the Pullman Palace Car Company, thought to dedicate his name and memory to all posterity, by having the little industrial czardom of "Pullman, Illinois," bear his name.

• • • •

These two "company-owned" towns are pretty much the same, and just like every other "company-owned" town. Homes are considered only adjuncts, necessary annexes to the job.

The Pullman Company has only considered "the home" as another excuse for squeezing more money out of the pay envelope of its workers. And the Pullman Company doesn't care how inconsistent it is in doing it.

• • • •

The men now on strike are fighting a decrease in wages. The Pullman Company insists the wages should be reduced.

Yet what is the situation out in the south end of Pullman, Ill., where the Pullman Company still owns most of the houses. There the Pullman Company is trying to impose an increase in rents to go into effect on May 1st.

As The DAILY WORKER reported in its Thursday issue, three-room flats occupied by Pullman workers have been raised $6, $7 and $11 per month in their rentals.

• • • •

This has always been the policy of the Pullman Company: Cut the wages and increase the price of everything the workers need.

That is the policy of the steel trust at Gary, of the Steger Piano Company, at Steger, Ind., and of the bosses in every company-owned town.

• • • •

The Pullman Company was organized in 1867 to build sleeping cars. But the building of sleeping cars was only an excuse for making money on anything it could get its hands on.

• • • •

"In 1880 the Pullman Company bought 500 acres of land near Chicago," writes Gustavus Myers, in his 'History of the Great American Fortunes.' "Upon 300 of these it built its plant, and proceeded, with much show and advertisement of benevolence, to build what it called a model town for the benefit of its workers.

"Brick tenements, churches, a library and athletic grounds were the main features, with sundry miscellaneous accessories. This project was heralded far and wide as a notable achievement, a conspicuous example of the growing altruism of business.

• • • •

"But time soon revealed the inner nature of the enterprise. The model town proved to be a cunning device with two barbs. It militated to hold the workers to their jobs in a state of quasi-serfdom, and it gave the company additional avenues of exploiting its workers beyond the ordinary and usual limits of wages and profits. In reality it was one of the forerunners of an incoming feudalistic sway, without the advantages to the wage worker that the lowly possessed under medieval feudalism. It was also an apparent polished improvement, but nothing more, over the processes at the coal mines in Pennsylvania, Illinois, and other states, where the miners were paid the most meager wages, and were compelled to return those wages to the coal companies and to bear an incubus of debt besides, by being forced to buy all of their goods and merchandise at extortionate rates. But where the coal companies did the thing boldly and crudely, the Pullman Company surrounded the exploitation with deceptive embellishments.

"The mechanism, altho indirect was simple. While, for instance, the cost of gas to the Pullman Company was only 33 cents for 1,000 feet, every worker living in the town of Pullman had to pay at the rate of $2.25 per 1,000 feet. If he desired to retain his job he could not avoid payment; the company owned the exclusive supply of gas and was the exclusive landlord.

"The company had the worker in a clamp from which he could not well escape. The workers were housed in ugly little pens, called cottages, built in tight rows, each having five rooms and 'conveniences.' For each of these cottages $18 rent a month was charged. The city of Chicago, the officials of which were but the mannikins or hirelings of the industrial magnates, generously supplied the Pullman Company with water at four cents per thousand gallons. For this same water the Pullman Company charged its employes ten cents a thousand gallons, or about 71 cents a month. By this plan the company, in addition, obtained its water supply for practically nothing. Even for having shutters on the houses the workers were taxed 50 cents per month."

• • • •

Now be careful and follow this closely.

As the average yearly pay of at least 4,497 of the company's wage workers was little more than $600—or to be exact $613.86—this reduction, back in 1893, in a large number of cases, was equivalent to forcing these workers to yield up their labors for substantially nothing.

NUMEROUS WITNESSES TESTIFIED BEFORE THE SPECIAL COMMISSION APPOINTED LATER BY PRESIDENT CLEVELAND, THAT AT TIMES THEIR BI-WEEKLY CHECK RAN VARIOUSLY FROM FOUR CENTS TO $1.

The company could not produce evidence to disprove this. These sums represented the company's indebtedness to them for their labor, after the company had deducted rent and other charges.

• • • •

It was these manifold robberies on the part of the avaricious Pullman Company that aroused the bitterest resentment among the company's employes.

Then as now the Pullman Company was making enormous profits, even according to its own reports. At one time in 1893, the Pullman workers were in arrears to the Company for $70,000 for rent alone. Then the strike of 1893 came.

• • • •

These facts alone shatter any pretensions that the Pullman Company might make to interest in the welfare of its workers.

When the workers protest today, instead of granting just demands, instead of allowing the workers wages that would permit them to have "Homes," the Pullman Company calls out the police.

• • • •

The police, the strike-breaking police of Chicago, under the thumb and at the command of the Pullman Company, invade "The Home" in Pullman and try to threaten the workers into going back to their jobs at the bosses' terms.

That is what the Pullman Company thinks of "The Home."

Just a place for the worker to sleep in and rest up for the next day's toil.

Just a place that can be used for the coining of greater profits.

Just a place for the police to invade and violate when the tenant-worker shows indications of wanting a real "Home," and all that that means.

• • • •

Pullman workers will never have real homes until the final victory has been won over the Pullman Company.

THAT IS WHAT THE PULLMAN WORKERS ARE REALIZING MORE THAN EVER IN THIS STRIKE, AND THAT IS WHY THE STRIKE IS SPREADING.

The Workers Party in Action

REYNOLDS SAYS DETROIT HOPES UNTIL WINTER

Sees Slackening in the Automobile Industry

By WILLIAM REYNOLDS.
(Special to The Daily Worker)

DETROIT, Mich., April 25.—The automobile industry, which centers in lower Michigan, is showing a very perceptible slackening up since January 1.

In former years, production has been at peak during April, but this year there has been a steady decrease in employment, as is indicated by the employment figures given out by the Employers' Association of Detroit, which are as follows:

February 26—241,134.
March 25—240,586.
April 15—236,976.

These figures do not exactly reflect employment conditions, as many plants are running part time (three, four or five days per week), which two months ago were working overtime.

Small cities in central Michigan which produce auto bodies and accessories are in many cases severely pinched by unemployment at present. The Mines of Michigan, which supply domestic industry, are in many cases idle.

Tho the building industry of Detroit shows more activity than in most years, with spring construction well under way, there is very decided unemployment in the building trades. It is generally remarked by building tradesmen that buildings go up with less labor each year in Detroit, which but reflects the speed-up system that is becoming more and more the rule.

Unless unemployment becomes very acute in the factories, it is to be expected that building, road making, agriculture, navigation and other fair weather industries will keep employment at a fair level until next winter.

TALLENTIRE SEES LABOR IN THE NORTHWEST FACE TO FACE WITH BIG BATTLE

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., April 25.—According to District Organizer Norman Tallentire of the Workers Party, the condition of organized labor in Minneapolis and St. Paul is chaotic. The movement has never fully recovered from the open shop drive of two years ago. The building trades and the metal trades were particularly set back in that drive.

Reports in the Twin Cities Central Labor bodies show that thruout the state units of organized labor are ceasing to function. Councils seldom meet in some places and a quorum is unusual. Most of the workers are unemployed or eke out a meager living with part-time work.

Organizer Tallentire has received data during the last month that the condition of the Minnesota farmers is as bad as ever. Like their fellow-workers in North and South Dakota, many farmers are going bankrupt and are compelled to leave their farms. Where one sees a neat farmhouse and perhaps a modest array of stock about, it is almost certain to be mortgaged to the point of strangling the farm owner or tenant.

The depression thruout this state makes more evident the inability of the two old national parties to accomplish any real or lasting good for the farmers and workers. More than ever the need for a class Farmer-Labor party is pressed home, and in spite of all difficulties and the burden of unemployment the workers and farmers of Minnesota are rallying to the cry for a new order.

HIT DOCKING MINE FINES FROM WAGES

By THOMAS MYERSCOUGH,
Secretary, Progressive Miners' Committee.

AUBURN, Ill., April 25.—A bitter battle over the "Docking" of fines from the earnings of the miners, took up the entire morning session of the convention of Springfield, No. 4, subdistrict miners' meeting here.

"Joker" Young, the Board Member for this group of miners, who is supposed to be a staunch Farrington supporter, was "pulled over the coals" because of unfair decisions to which he has agreed, and which benefit the operator at the expense of the miner.

Board Member Shown Up.

Charges and counter-charges flew fast and much documentary evidence was presented, but this brought from Young the threat that he would resort to the courts of the organization. He said he was being slandered. This brought the retort from Watt, the secretary-treasurer, that Young was a fourflusher, and that if he thought he was being slandered by having his tricks brought to the attention of the men who pay him, then he would call his bluff and challenged him to prefer his charges.

Among the delegates are some who are unaware of doings in the miners' union, and their position was expressed by Delegate Knudtson when he said:

"There are so many of us who know nothing of the things being discussed here, and I am glad that such manipulations are being shown up."

The documents used by Young were ordered made part of the record, much to the chagrin of that individual.

Attack Foreign Born Bills.

The various forms of attempts to enslave the foreign born workers were all subjected to attack by J. J. Watt, secretary-treasurer. The foreign born Secretary of Labor Davis was roundly scored by Watt, who read the Welshman's pedigree to the delegates assembled. The Congressional Record and clippings from many papers, including the DAILY WORKER, were read to show just what Davis really is. It was shown that Davis and his illiterate father would be excluded from this country under the provisions of these foreign born bills.

The speech of Secretary Watt brought forth tremendous applause, and served also to bring forth a flow of sentiment from a delegate named Williams.

JOBLESS ARMY KEEPS GROWING AT KANSAS CITY

Even Building Trades Boom Punctured

By JOHN MIHELIC.
(Special to The Daily Worker)

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 25.—The winter months in and around Kansas City have been marked by a steady increase in the number of unemployed. Altho the time worn hope (that industrial and business conditions would improve with the coming of spring) was frequently expressed by pious individuals, this hope has not materialized and shows no signs of doing so.

During the past three years Kansas City has experienced something of a building boom, but now the building industry is noticeably on the decline. Altho the weather the past few months has been ideal for building, there is a large number of building trades men without work.

Packing Industry Idle.

The packing industry, another large industry in Kansas City, is also very slow. The local Armour and Morris plants are now completely consolidated. This is a part of the nation-wide consolidation scheme of the Armour and Morris companies. The result is that the Morris plant was stripped of all machinery and fixtures and is now being used as a storage plant only. This put several thousand people out of work.

Many of the railroad shopmen who came out on strike here in the nation-wide shopmen's strike, are still without steady employment and are forced to accept casual jobs to keep the wolf from the door. Needless to say that railroads are not in need of additional help.

Wait in Slave Market.

Kansas City has always been a shipping center of the floating element of workers for out-of-town jobs. There are large numbers of employment shipping agencies, but almost no out-of-town jobs to be had thru them. Any day of the week large numbers of workers are to be seen on the streets in the shipping district waiting in vain for something to turn up.

The farmers in and around Kansas City are not generally as hard hit as the farmers of the Northwest, due to the fact that the farms are smaller and generally owned by the farmers and there is variation of crops. Nevertheless, nowhere else in the country can a better comparison be made between the prices paid to the farmers for their produce and the prices paid by city workers for food.

The cost of freight on cattle and hogs from these nearby farms to Kansas City stockyards is insignificant. Yet the difference in price paid to the farmer for live stock and the price paid by city workers for meat is almost unbelievable.

Bumper Crop No Help.

In the state of Kansas there is great prospect for a bumper wheat crop this year, but the farmers are showing no enthusiasm, as they say that they will not benefit by it.

Owing to unemployment and generally bad conditions here, the bosses are very arrogant. A sample of this attitude was shown at a dinner given by the local employers' association, when the main speaker of the evening, in an appeal for the open shop, advocated that all labor papers of any kind be boycotted and no member of the association, under any circumstances, should advertise in it.

The one helpful sign here is the general sentiment among the rank and file of both organized and unorganized workers for a labor party in the coming national election. What is needed most of all is orgahization and crystallization of this sentiment. The greatest obstacle is the insufficient number of good leaders to carry out the work. The autocratic trade union leaders in control of the local labor movement are unusually bad. An example of this type can be gathered from observing their opposition to a labor party and all progressive movements.

If conditions continue thru the summer as they have been during the past year, the discontent by election time should be strong enough to pile up a large vote here for a labor party president,

JOBLESS ARMY GROWS IN WISCONSIN

By G. S. SHKLAR
District Organizer, Workers Party.

MILWAUKEE, WIS., April 25.—The industrial outlook in this locality is rather gloomy. The International Harvester Company, Chicago, Minneapolis & St. Paul R. R. Co. and several large machine shops are laying off considerable number of men. Work in building trades is also very dull. The wages are also very low. For instance at times you will find an advertisement for an experienced machinist to work at 55c an hour.

One of the department stores has recently laid off over 100 girls. The unemployment here is on the increase.

Workers Party Greets Filipino

The Central Executive Committee of the Workers Party has adopted the following resolution of greetings to the workers and farmers of the Philippine Islands on the occasion of the celebration of May Day which is labor's holiday in the Philippines:

"The Workers Party of America takes this occasion of celebration of labor's international holiday, May 1st, to proclaim its solidarity with the working and farming masses of the Philippines.

"We, speaking for the exploited workers and farmers of the United States, have anxiously watched your struggle for complete national freedom from the clutches of the same capitalist class that exploits and oppresses us.

"We greet with joy your growing determination to enter into the fight against the continuation of American military and naval occupation of the country, against the plundering of your natural resources by the American and other capitalist imperialist groups and we feel certain that you will develop this struggle into a struggle against the hated exploiters of the workers and farmers as well.

"As Communists, as followers of the Communist International that is today leading the fight against the imperialist oppressors of all weaker nations, we assure you that we will not stand idly by and allow our own capitalist class, the enemy of the Filipino and American workingmen and poor farmers, to continue exploiting and oppressing the brave Filipino people.

"On this day of international working class solidarity, the Workers Party of America pledges itself to fight side by side with you in the common struggle against our common enemy and assure you of our fullest possible support to bring to a successful conclusion your great struggle for genuine national independence and freedom."

Better Steer Shy of Alluring Publicity from Puget Sound

SEATTLE, Wash., April 25.—The Chamber of Commerce has appropriated $135,000 to advertise the Pacific Northwest in the eastern United States. They want more people with bill-lined pockets, but not to give the First Avenue and Occidental Street excess workers a chance to enjoy the surpassingly fine out-doors of Puget Sound country. There are already too many slaves for each job offered in this territory; so workers, at least, had better disregard the alluring ads of the local Chamber of Commerce.

AT THE DOORS

(Continued from Page 5.)

the dark rooms. She passed to the kitchen where the hilarious orderlies were playing treeleestneek.** In the corridor one could distinguish by the light of the smoking night lamps saddles, swords, rifles, uniforms, shoulder straps all thrown together in great disorder. It smelled of horse sweat.

"Get up, Samuel."

The snow storm was raging outside—the storm which told Olga the story of little Grandchild snow-flake. It must, indeed, have been a witch's spell. It was almost impossble to move about that night. The wind swept down from the roofs, made somersaults, whirled in a fury, blew from the devastated fields. The snow was heaving like a sea-wave. Instead of walking one was almost forced to crawl thru the snowy dimness, the shrieking, groaning, howling whirlwind, the white obscurity, the white deadly song. And on this night three people were hovering about the house of Andrey Varalsky on the Sibirna Mountain. Tanatar left his house, and felt at once as if the white witch the snowstorm had sunk her icy hands into his neck. Tanatar drew his head in and his birdlike face with its aquiline nose stuck out prominently. And again it seemed that the man, like some beast, was ready for a leap. Up to his waist in the snow Tanatar ploughed thru it, crossing side-streets, turning corners, until he finally reached the invisible house of the Veralskys. Nothing could be seen two steps ahead. The storm was sweeping down from the mountains and the steppes, flying at the houses with a strident cry. Some one came right upon him.

The tempest almost drowned the words:

"Who is there?"

"The Commander of the Cavalry Division—is this Doctor Fedoroff?" Tanatar shrunk still further into himself, and Fedoroff did not know whether the cry that followed was the voice of Tanatar, the howling of the tempest, or the work of his own feverish brain.

"He is watching Olga Veralskaya. Olga is mine, I won't give her up. Look out for Tanatar—Doctor! He will kill you."

They separated, but met again, frightened, and having met, noticed a third person. It was a white woman leaning against a fence. And when they had passed her, Tanatar bent over Fedoroff and whispered in his ear:

"That is my wife. My wife, Green sickness. She follows me everywhere; she knows everything but is silent, always silent. Bloodless. Doctor Fedoroff, Vassia, what an empty existence! Vassia, there is nothing worth living for. I am no better than a beast, uncultured, ignorant. And my wife, always silent, but knowing everything. She says that we must love man; we must love the worst examples of man—even Ivan Petrovitch Bekesh. We have forgotten man."

They crossed two side-streets, and met Bekesh. Ivan Petrovitch was standing near a curbstone on which he had hurriedly placed a package. Having recognized them as friends, he shouted gaily:

"You certainly frightened me. I have ruined myself to buy some bread for Christmas. I am carrying it in the dark so that nobody will take it away from me."

"In this snow-storm everybody came to the house of Iakov Kamynin the writer. The guests drank tea out of soup plates, peeled potatoes with an old sword, sent for vodka, and chemin de fer amid the shrieking of the storm, the clatter of plates, and outbursts of laughter. All thru the night and the following day, the writer Iakov Kamynin and the voyenospetz Tanatar remained standing at the old round table; they could not play otherwise. Oil lamps were still burning till the morning. The table was cluttered with cards, thousand-rouble notes, glasses, plates, potatoes, tobacco. Tanatar's orderly went twice to ask Tanatar's wife, all pale and white, for regimental cash. Others, having left the table, lay down on the sofa, to get up after an hour's nap and resume playing. The women left the room at daybreak and came back at noon. The room seemed like the faces of the players, haggard and drawn; the air was dense with smoke and charged with alcohol. The mind, exhausted with extreme concentration, wandered over the round table, the carpet-covered and dust-smelling sofa. The mind of the writer, Iakov Kamynin, was a dense gray like the smoke-filled room; and black, pitch black was the mind of the voyenospetz Tanatar. Doctor Fedoroff had gone to bed long before and was now speaking in his sleep. Kamynin was probably right when he said to the newcomers:

"Have a smoke. Cards, you know, are the only miracle in the world. Must be. That is why they are worth several sleepless nights. A miracle! Who does not dream of it? Queen of Spades, King of Trumps, and Nine—the unique miracle. And beauty. And woman—another miracle."

Kamynin, while playing, was writing at the same time mechanically on his calendar.

"The miracle of days."

The women came in the afternoon, after some hours of sleep. They cooked potatoes for the men. Kamynin's wife, however, Irina peeled potatoes not for her husband, nor for anyone else but Tanatar. Kamynin himself, hardly able to stand on his thin legs, was also peeling potatoes, while his eyes looked somewhere far beyond. And Irina came and put her head not on her husband's shoulder but on Tanatar's.

"Have you lost?" she asked in a low voice.

"Lost everything." And Tanatar smiled naively. "Regimental can."

"Much?"

"Two hundred."

"Thousands?"

"Yes."

"Who got them?"

"Can't recall. Iakov, I think. Anyhow, it has been all spent on vodka."

"Come to my room, I shall put you to bed."

"All right, put me to bed." And Tanatar smiled naively and helplessly. "Is it still snowing outside?"

"No, the storm is past."

Nobody had ever seen Assyrian women, but everybody was certain they must have looked like Irina. Cup-like breasts, almond-shaped eyes, hair like that of the stony Ariman, stiff horse hair hanging in plaits on her bosom, face and body almost square, almost stone-like and yet mobile like those of a circus woman. Irina had, in fact, once been a circus rider in Odessa.

The men finished drinking, crowded into the corners like flies on an autumn day and, keeping their military and fur coats on, went to sleep. The women were preparing the costumes for the evening masquerade. In the kitchen, the orderlies of the voyenospetz took a hand now at playing cards. Kamynin remained sitting at the table, where the game had been going on. He was writing in his calendar and drinking what was still left in the glasses. The adjutant, Prince Trubetzkoy sat beside him. They spoke to each other listlessly. Before 1917, the prince was owner of property extending over several streets in Moscow as well as of some estates in the Government of Moscow, Tambov, Veronej and Poltava. Kamynin himself had owned a whole town in the West of Russia, and his former forests, wood-mills, mines, and factories were scattered thru several governments, he himself could not tell exactly where.

"Let us send for another bottle of cognac, Prince," said Kamynin lazily.

"It would be best to take a bath now and have some white wine with strawberries," answered the prince.

"Fresh strawberries. Yes. A good idea. But you know, when I am playing cards and drinking champaigne, fresh fruit is all right to begin with, but after a while it's ham and cabbage I must have."

Kamynin went on writing figures then repeated lazily:

"Let us send for another bottle of cognac, Prince."

"After all, the cognac is not better than home-made brew."

"Let us send for home-made brew then."

"With red pepper and filet. We have plenty of bread."

"Well, there is no bread left, but that's nothing, we can have raw meat, Prince."

Kamynin wrote down the last figures, loooked at his calendar a long time, then stood up, his thin legs wide apart and his hands under his arm pits.

Tanatar, pale and with half-closed extinguished eyes, was lying in Irina's room covered with a plaid and resting his head in Irina's lap. Kamynin and Fedoroff came into the room together with the twilight. Kamynin made an effort to keep his balance and said:

"Have a smoke, Tanatar. Ira, I must write a book. A green forest, a birch forest, is cut down to be made into paper. Everything for a book. For beauty. For beauty. Ira, you are living with Tanatar and I need another woman—for my book. Let us discuss the subject. Good and evil, truth and untruth—that is all nonsense. Beauty is the thing. We must solve all questions in a very simple way. I mean to ask Olga Andreyevna Veralskaya to be my wife."

Twilight was descending. The window pane turned frosty blue. The church bells were ringing. Nobody said a single word.

"Olga Andreyevna Veralskaya! I must set it down very simply before her. For the sake of beauty, for the sake of the book. It is all very simple."

Twilight. Gray, blue twilight. Shadows were creeping into the corners. The face of Irina was the face of an Assyrian woman.

"Ira, we still have some cod-liver oil, we shall have enough for all three of us."

"Tell us something about yourself, Iakov."

"Well; life is nothing: beauty is all. Beauty and miracles. Let us quit life."

"Do invite Olga, Iakov, we shall drink together sometime. Imagine—two tipsy women!"

Gray twilight. Tanatar suddenly bounded up like a rubber ball.

"Hey, a troika, vodka, Olga Andreyevna Veralskaya. . . . All here!"

The orderlies drove up the Division troika harnessed to a sledge. Tanatar fussed about the room putting on a driver's suit. Then he took Irina into his arm and began to shout incomprehensible words: "Anara—tai—ra!"

Tanatar took the driver's seat; Kamynin and Fedoroff sat down in the sledge.

"Get up!"

Translated By Louis Lozowick

(Continued Next Saturday.)

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RUSSIA AND GERMANY

To Be Shown

City	Time	Place
PEORIA, ILL.	April 26	Majestic Theatre
ROCHESTER, N. Y.	April 27	Am. Cloth. Wrks. Hall
PEKIN, ILL.	April 29	Empire Theatre
JAMESTOWN, N. Y.	May 1	Eagle Temple
NIAGARA FALLS, N.Y.	May 4	National Theatre
NEW YORK CITY	May 9	Central Opera House
BLOOMINGTON, ILL.	May 12	Rialto Theatre
DEKALB, ILL.	May 12	Star Theatre
DIXON, ILL.	May 13	Family Theatre
DAVENPORT, IOWA	May 14	Northwest'n Turn Hall
ROCK ISLAND, ILL.	May 15	Spencer Theatre
MOLINE, ILL.	May 16	Avoy Theatre
ROCKFORD, ILL.	May 17	Lyran Hall
AURORA, ILL.	May 18	New Turner Hall
KENOSHA, WIS.	May 19	German Amer. Home
WAUKEGAN, ILL.	May 20	Workers' Hall
RACINE, WIS.	May 21	Dania Hall

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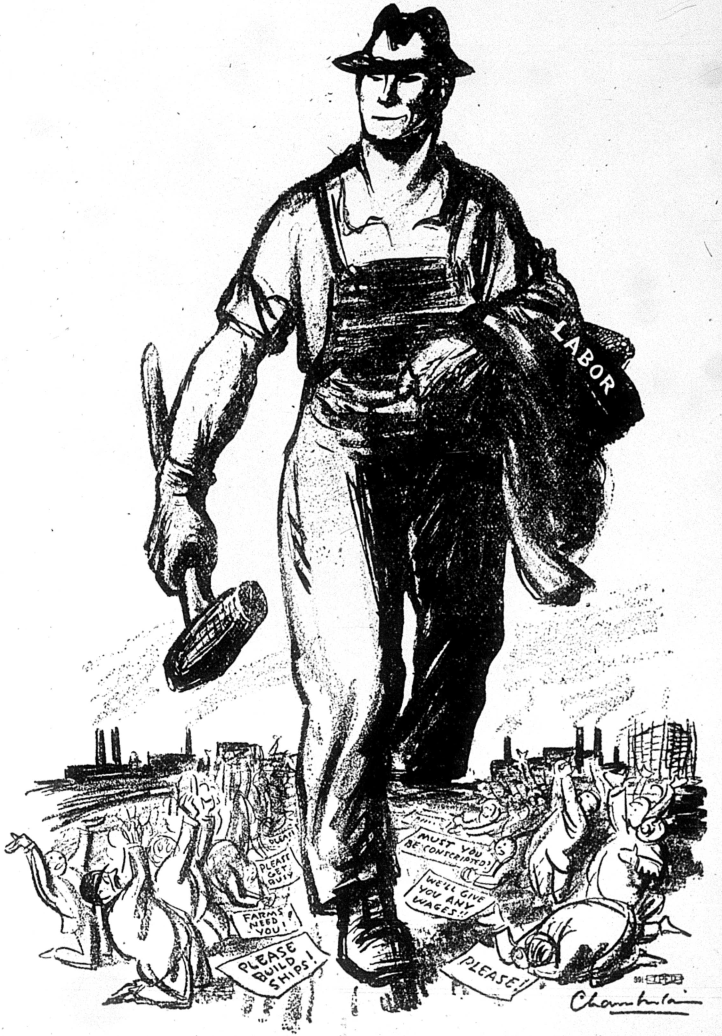
"The idea becomes power when it penetrates the masses."
—Karl Marx.

SPECIAL MAGAZINE SUPPLEMENT
THE DAILY WORKER

SECOND SECTION
April 26, 1924.
This magazine supplement will appear every Saturday in The Daily Worker.

WHILE THE WAR WAS ON THEY PLEADED—


LABOR
PLEASE!
PLEASE GET BUSY
FARMS NEED YOU!
PLEASE BUILD SHIPS!
MUST YOU BE CONSCRIPTED?
WE'LL GIVE YOU ANY WAGES!!
PLEASE!
Chamberlain

TODAY THEY RIDICULE AND FIGHT LABOR

World-Wide Significance of International Red Aid

By ISRAEL AMTER.

White reaction holds the working masses of the world in its bloody grip. In Germany, Poland, Bulgaria, Italy, Roumania, Letland, Esthonia and Finland, in Java, India, China and Japan, in Spain and France, in the United States, Canada and South America—tens of thousands of the best workers are languishing in prison. **They have been sent to these hell-holes for daring to fight in the front ranks of the workers against the brutal exploiters. In the interests of the workers they have defied the authority of the capitalist State, and today are paying the penalty of their heroism.**

Post-War Annoyance.

The World War filled the international bourgeoisie with great pride. THEY had won the war; they were well armed, the working class was split into warring camps. Despite the fact that they had accumulated billions of debts; created values to the amount of more billions had been shot to pieces; and despite the fact that the workers and peasants of Soviet Russia had taken from them one of the most fertile lands for exploitation, they felt strong. Many capitalist governments were on the verge of ruin and collapse; many shuddered before the menace of the working class. The international bourgeoisie felt safe; they would not allow the proletariat of another country to seize power. Together they would drown the workers in blood.

In Hungary, the workers might attempt to establish their Soviet power; in Finland they might declare parliament their own; in Italy they might seize the factories and fight for State control; in Germany they might overthrow the Kaiser and proclaim the country a republic—the bourgeoisie did not fear. The war taught them the necessity of standing together. However much they may fight among themself for the spoils of war and for the right of exploitation—against the working class and the militant peasants they are a unit.

The Black International

Hence the workers of Hungary, Italy, Finland, Roumania did not fight against their bourgeoisie alone. Behind the bourgeoisie of these countries stood the mighty capitalist governments of France and England, aiding them with guns and ammunition, with millions of gold. Just as they had tried to throttle the Soviet Government with guns and aeroplanes from England, France and the United States; just as they sent American, English and French boys to shoot down Russian workers and peasants who threw the bourgeoisie out of their land for ever—so, too, they aid the bourgeoisie of every other country in beating down and crushing the working class.

The capitalist system of production is truly anarchic. But the capitalist mind is clear. The capitalists very well understand their mutual interests and they are organized to protect their interests. Armies are not created by one capitalist government only to beat another capitalist government in the race of profits, for sources of raw material and fields for investment. Armies are created in order to shoot down rebellious workmen and militant peasants. They are to help other capitalist governments in subduing their workers. We have returned to 'peace' yet the standing armies of the world are larger than before the war. The capitalist world is preparing not only for another world war, but also to curb the revolution.

The Bogeyman of Capitalism

The capitalists have operated well to befuddle the minds of the workers regarding the meaning of revolution. They have held up to them the "blessings of democracy," the "splendors of civilization." They have calumniated the revolutionists, the "Reds", the Communists. They have pictured them as bloodthirsty ruffians bent upon destroying the world. Under the pressure of the press, the school and the church, the workers have yielded to the influence. But the spirit of revolt cannot be curbed in this manner. Capitalist exploitation and capitalist government—upon which the power of the bourgeoisie rests—are teaching the workers a better lesson. The struggle for existence against the pillage of the capitalist class and the brutality of all capitalist governments are pounding into the head of even the most stupid worker the fact that **as long as there is a capitalist there will be a capitalist government, and its function is to crush the working class and keep it in subjection.**

The shrewd-minded capitalists have succeeded in keeping the workers apart. They are well organized, but in every country they have carried on vicious campaigns to destroy the organizations of the working class. Trade unions, cooperatives, peasants organizations—all of them have suffered under the blighting hands of the capitalists and the capitalist governments. In Italy, Mussolini, the idol of the international bourgeoisie, whose methods they are copying in all capitalist countries, has obliterated the unions and cooperatives and has turned them into organizations against the workers and peasants. In Germany Stinnes, Thyssen and Wolff have carried on one vicious campaign after the other with the aim of destroying the unions. In France, Spain, Norway and Sueden, in England, United tSates Canada and Argentine, in Japan, India and Australia,—in all the countries of the globe, the capitalists, organized in their associations, and leagues, have left no means unused in their campaigns to exterminate the last remnants of labor organization.

Betrayers of Workingclass

In this brutal onslaught, they have been aided by the reactionary trade union leaders and the reformist politicians. These "labor leaders" and representatives of the working class"—Ebert, Leipart, Turati, Modigliano, Jouheaux, MacDonald, Thomas, Gompers, Lewis—stand for "social peace," which means **working class surrender.** It means the acceptance of hunger and starvation, of wages that will not keep body and soul together, of prostitution and child labor, of hours and conditions of labor that crush the very life of the worker. AND ALL FOR THE SAKE OF PROFITS! This is the meaning of "social peace" which is preached and practiced by the reactionary, reformistic "leaders" of the working class.

The militant workers revolt against such conditions. In every country of the capitalist world, the workers are rebelling. For five years in Germany they have fought against the combined attack of the German bourgeoisie and the French imperialism, who are aided by the upholders of social peace.' Poincare, Ebert and Stinnes—these are the bloody triumvirate which has strewn Germany with the corpses of German workers and filled the prisons with ten thousand workers who have dared to rebel.

In Bulgaria, five thousand workers and peasants have been slaughtered, five thousand more languish in prison, five thousand have been sent into exile for fighting against the fascist government.

In Italy and Poland thousands of the bravest workers and peasants are rotting in the dungeons of capitalist prisons.

In Spain, France, Holland, Finland, America, Canada, Japan, China, Java and Korea, the best fighters for the working class are tortured in the prisons; many are driven to madness and suicide, others are murdered.

The largest number of the workers who were massacred and imprisoned are Communist. The masses of India have been told by the MacDonald Government of Great Britain that if they dare to fight for their freedom, the full force of the British Government will crush them. But the masses fight on, altho their leaders and their best comrades are in prison.

Thousands Doomed To Death.

Tens of thousands of the world's most courageous fighters will die in capitalist prisons. Tens of thousands more must face capitalist courts to be sent to decay in the pest-holes of prison, others to be shot. Tens, yes, hundreds of thousands of women and children are doomed to hunger and death by the savage hand of capitalist "justice."

The international bourgeoisie could not succeed in its diabolical plans were the working class not disorganized and disunited. The capitalist class will succeed still further if the the workers of the world do not unite in defending their fighters. The capitalists do not ask about color and complexion. They are indifferent to race or faith; they do not ask about political affiliation. Militant workers are a menace and must be removed; prison torture and death are their reward.

President Wilson first heard of Tom Mooney when the workers of Leningrad demanded his release. Dato was released from a Spanish prison after the workers of France had demonstrated. INTERNATIONAL RED AID IS THE DEMAND OF THE HOUR.

International solidarity is the strongest weapon of the working class in the fight against the bourgeoisie. The working class must learn to stand together as the internationalist capitalists stick together. With this weapon they will free themselves from capitalist tyranny. They must stand solidly behind the militant revolutionary workers in prison. They must aid their families. They must help the imprisoned peasant who are paying the penalty for their heroism.

The white terror in Europe and Asia demands that the workers of the whole world unite in defence of the imprisoned comrades and their families. It demands that the workers of countries where the hand of reaction does not yet press so heavily, form their Red Aid organizations at once, before the guns of capitalist soldiery and gendarmerie mow down the best fighters of the working class. SELF HELP AND INTERNATIONAL SOLIDARITY MUST BE OUR SLOGANS!

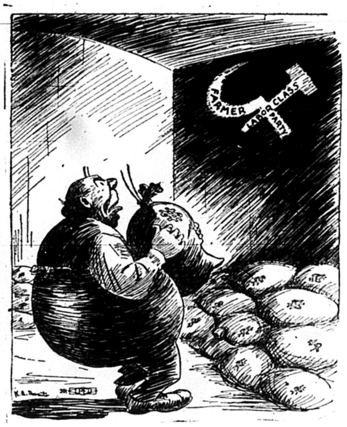
The International Red Aid.

The barbarous torture of the White Terror caused the formation of the INTERNATIONAL RED AID one year ago. The need of it is apparent. In this short period, the International Red Aid has sent tens of thousands of dollars to aid the fighting working class prisoners in Germany, Poland, Bulgaria, Italy, Spain, Hungary, France, Esthonia, Lettland, Finland, Lithuania, Roumania, Java, China, Palestine.

Where has this money come from? **Chiefly from the Russian workers and peasants.** The Russian workers and peasants cannot forget the solidarity that the workers of the whole world manifested towards them when they fought against international reaction in defence of their Soviet Government. They cannot forget the aid that the workers and peasants gave them when famine threatened their land. They cannot forget how, in the times of the czars, their political refugees were aided by foreign workers. Russian workers have given of their earnings. They pledge themselves to aid their fighting comrades abroad, and their starving families. They know that the CAPITALIST GOVERNMENTS HATE MOST OF ALL THE POLITICAL PRISONERS, BECAUSE THEY ARE THEIR BITTEREST ENEMIES IN THE CAUSE OF THE WORKING CLASS. Russian peasants give of their grain; their last trinkets they contribute. FIGHTING WORKERS AND THEIR FAMILIES, NO MATTER WHERE, MUST BE SUPPORTED. THERE IS NO MORE GLOWING TESTIMONY OF INTERNATIONAL SOLIDARITY THAN THAT OF THE RUSSIAN WORKERS AND PEASANTS!

Four hundred Russian workers and peasants are in the organizations of the International Red Aid. Their slogan is ONE MILLION MEMBERS by May 1. The workers and peasants of other countries should take an example from these workers.

There is no more urgent task than that of the International Red Aid. It is a powerful weapon of the working-class against the White Reaction.



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The Voice of May Day

By Harrison George

"There will be a time when our silence will be more powerful than the voices you strangle today!"—August Spies on the scaffold.

• • •

Capitalism is insanity, its voices come from madman throats, the hysterical shrieks of homocide, the moans of the wounded, the mutterings of masses in despair... But clear and beautiful with the beauty of relentless purpose, there arises above all the discord of the voices of those workers who would be free, voices which inspire and direct the struggle; voices which call to arms.

Because these voices were raised **on May First, 1886, four workers were strangled to death in the Cook County Jail at Chicago. But tho these workers were strangled and the years have fled, their voices on this First of May, 1924, ring round the world!**

What did May First mean in 1886? Whose were these voices? In what cause were they raised? Who strangled them?

The N. L. U. Sells Out.

For twenty years, since the Eight Hour Leagues joined in the first nation wide movement in the National Labor Union formed in 1886, labor had fought futilely and pitifully for an eight-hour day. But the N. L. U. was an undefined entity, directed by simple-minded or self-seeking leaders. The first begged scornful capitalist politicians for legislation, the latter sold out the workers. President Johnson lied to them, and tho eight-hour laws were passed in six states, they were never enforced. When this fraud was protested one governor answered that, "Every law is obligatory by its own nature and can derive no additional force from any act of mine." The sacred "right of contract" was injected into the laws by providing that only "when the contract was silent" on the matter of hours did the eight-hour provision become effective. Workers had to sign any contract presented if they wanted work and there were hordes of unemployed. The soldiers who had fought to free the chattel slaves had merely created a fairly homogenous class of wage slaves and found themselves among it, unemployed and starving.

With the inspiring exception of the successful strike of 100,000 building 1872, economis depression discouraged strikes and, naturally, the workers turned to politics, and, just as naturally, the theoretically ignorant, the organizationally mixed, divergent and inexperienced workers failed to accomplish anything. Even the so-called labor party formally started by the N. L. U. in 1872 was killed in the cradle by the treacherous leaders of the national trade unions withdrawing their forces—leaving nothing but an ideal, a shadow; for the N. L. U. was a hopelessly mixed body of Eight-hour leagues, co-operatives, local unions, assemblies and national trade unions.

Play Capitalist Politics.

But, then as now, the "no politics" of the trade union leaders transformed itself into capitalist politics: their spokesman, H. J. Walls of the Iron Molders, who said in 1873 that his union withdrew from the N. L. U. because the N. L. U. had "become a political organ," himself played the game of capitalist politics so well that he was appointed by the Republicans as Commissioner of Labor for Ohio in 1877.

It is necessary to understand the immaturity of the labor movement at that time, as well as the savagery used in representing its first unscientific efforts to ease its burden only a little, to comprehend the great collision of social forces on the First of May, 1886, and how those who lead the workers' struggle gave their lives to advance, if only by a step, the interests of the proletariat.

The 70's were dark years for labor. Unemployment sent not only men by the tens of thousands to tramping the country, but women and girls. The unions were wrecked, wages were but a disguise for starvation, blood flowed at the least sign of resistance, the Pinkerton gunman and the murderous militia held back the blind rebellion.

In March, 1876, Albert R. Parsons, who later died on the scaffold, joined the Social-Democratic Party, which became a part of the First International, then crumbling in Europe but guided by Marxists in America. How this flaming souled type-setter, then a member of Typographical Union 16, was influenced by Marxian thought may be seen by comparing the following instruction issued by the International as guidance to its Chicago section, with Parsons own expressions: Said the International:

"The trade union is the cradle of the labor movement, for working people naturally turn first to that which affects their daily life, and they consequently combine first by trade. It therefore becomes the duty of the members of the International not merely to assist the existing unions and to internationalize them, but also to establish new ones. Economic conditions were driving the trade union from the economic to the political struggle against the propertied classes."

The Social Democratic Party faded into the Socialist Labor Party, which nominated Parsons for president in 1879. But we find Parsons writing from prison in 1886, in the same language as that used today by the Communists in the unions:

> "Examination of the class struggle demonstrate that the eight-hour movement was doomed to defeat. But the International gave its support to it for two reasons. First, because it was a class movement, therefore historical, evolutionary and necessary; secondly, because we did not choose to stand aloof and be misunderstood by our fellow-workers. We therefore gave it all aid. I was regularly accredited by the Central Labor Union, representing 20,000 organized workmen in Chicago, to assist in organization of unions and do all in my power for the eight-hour movement."

We can understand why, tho the "International", Parsons here refers to probably was the so-called "Anarchist International" then following the First International into oblivion, the Marxian revolutionists claim Parsons and his fellows as their own.

• • •

The traditions of the 70's were working in the struggle of 1886. The wave of general strikes of 1877 was witnessed by Parsons and the rest. Battles were fought by workers against murderous Pinkertons and, in Pittsburgh, workers enraged by slaughter of thirty strikers by the militia, first besieged the soldiery then drove them from the city. In St. Louis a workers committee ruled the city for a week. At Chicago the police clubbed and shot workers wantonly. The Militia fired into crowds without compunction. Parsons addressed meetings of 40,000. He was then President of the Chicago Labor Assembly—its first president. In 1879, when Parsons' group called for celebration of the Paris Commune, 60,000 people responded.

• • •

"Now, men, I warn you, that if you do not go to work at once for a $1.50 a day, the military will be sent here to compel you." So said the Sheriff of Cook County to striking workers in 1885, and this exemplifies the reckless repression used by the capitalists in those years. "Such treatment," says Parsons, "Would of necessity drive the workingmen to employ the same method." It would.

Group of workers, armed for self-defense, sprung up everywhere. The Sunday before May Day in 1886, Parsons spoke at Cincinnati at a great eight-hour demonstration. Thousands marched in a parade headed by two or three organized companies of workers armed with Winchester rifles under the red flag. A rising tide...!

• • •

The reason was that both national labor bodies had, in 1884, declared that on and after May 1, 1886, eight hours should constitute a day's work and that a general strike should demand it. Enthusiasm reigned—600,000 poured into the unions in the first four months of 1886. Gompers in the old Federation was opposed, and Powderly of the Knights of Labor was indifferent; but workers every where believed—and Parsons and his comrades were with the masses.

The great strike broke on May Day 1886. Parsons says 360,000 struck, others say 200,000; 40,000 in Chicago. May 3rd, police fired on strikers, killing one, wounding several. At a protest meeting next day at the Haymarket, some unknown person threw a bomb, when the police attacked the crowd, killing seven policemen.

Tho the murder of workers was an everyday occurrence, the press suddenly went frantic over the dead police; the Chicago Tribune and Times drove the "better classes" into frenzy. Police "found" bombs everywhere. Tho not one of the seven men who were arrested, or Parsons, who surrendered voluntarily, had been at the meeting when the bomb was thrown, all were pronounced guilty after a farcial trial. Three were commuted and pardoned after seven years. Louis Ling robbed the hangmen. Albert R. Parsons, August Spies, Adolph Fischer and George Engel were hanged on, November 11 1887.

From under the hood on that morning came the cry of Parsons, cut short by the crash of the death trap: **"Will I be allowed to speak, O men of America? Let me speak, Sheriff! Let the voice of the people be heard! Oh...!"**

• • •

Sleep, my murdered Comrade! Sleep! Your life, your words, your deeds, your death, are today being told around the world. Your tongue was silenced, but your voice, the voice of the proletariat is raised today in every land, in every clime—in the chant of The Internationale. The flags they march under are red, my comrade, and—led by the Communist International—they march to victory!

EMPHASIS ON COMMUNIST EDUCATION

(Continued from Page Four.)

form not only in Russia but also in Germany and is being proved so in other countries. The organizational and political roots of the Party must be in the shops, where the real life of the worker revolves. The shop unit lends itself splendidly to work among the masses of workers. The shop unit is the political pivot around which the Party work will turn. In this the life of the workers as it appears at first hand can be keenly and understandingly discussed and the lessons drawn therefrom. The members organized politically in the shops, factories, etc., can be mobilized immediately for any campaign of the Party. It is essential that the Party take up more avidly the matter of reorganizing and organizing the Party on the basis of shop units, since they will be the greatest stimulus to political and industrial activity.

The Party is in a very healthy condition. It has carried on a great political and industrial activity; it has grown and gained strength. Branches are being organized daily. The Party is virile and alive. That makes it all the more necessary for the Party to look itself over and see what are its most pressing needs at the moment.

The Party has great political influence and is growing, but it is necessary to start a huge organization campaign to develop its strength to meet its political influence. It is essential, therefore, also to raise the Communist understanding of the membership to meet its greater political, industrial and organizational work.

Intensify and organize Communist education in the Party; increase it manifold thru the starting of systematic education in the branches, cities and districts. The Party must make a great organization drive to draw in thousands more of the exploited wage earners and exploited farmers. The present Central Executive Committee of the Party is fully aware of these problems and is taking the steps to effect a more intense education of the membership, to organize more of the workers under the Communist influence into the Party. The Central Executive Committee is trying to lay the proper emphasis on each phase of Party activity: political, industrial, educational, organizational; and to co-ordinate these as one unit and thus carry out the Party policies with thoro understanding of its strength, influence and possibilities.

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John Divich
Alija Matkovich
Anna Granich
John Gidora
Stela Divich
Steve Stajokovich
Mike Gudlin
Stela Gudlin
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Steve Androvich
John Milunich
Mrs. Mary Milunich
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Tony Berosh
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Ignac Marinic

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Hilma Karanen
Hulda Pentila
P. J. Katri Savo
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Marko Sucevic
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Matt Beck
Peter Zrnscak
Stanko Sudar
Martin Beg
Jack Beck
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Luis Porizenich
Peter Yocinac
Chas. Yezerinac

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Harold Huttstrom
Joel Tammelin
Werner Society
Alfred Adametz
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Urho Sointu
Kalle Koski
Jalmar Wahala
Willehad Karki
Lauri Hyyti
John Warhela
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Wilho Salonen
Adam Lehto
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H. Jacoboff
Boni Recio Canton
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Blanche Hyman
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Harry Katz
John Stanley
Skirsh
Lazars
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M. Saulomas
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Ossian Lander

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Lempit Laine

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M. Kursinriene
Martha Barstis
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Caroline Philips
Anna Smith
Anna SmilGiene
Julia Kildis
D. V. Zemaitiene
Chas. Kyariskas
A. S. Bagdanoviez
M. J. Sakol
A. J. Kareckas
L. Dyktra
Frank Zukanekas
Jos. Johnsen

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R. Kasuk
Mike Maksym
P. Bilimky
P. Bta
Jse Uslchuk
Joseph Garuskeurdl
Joe Gina Jaruk
A. Kudrensky
P. Guralchuk
M. Palic
John Sikel
Anna Silwarkow
Stefa Danyliuriz
Katherine Shabago
Henry
Ena Kalapaca
J. Sobeki
Peter Krivendrink
A. Waloztchik
A. Small
M. Dynega
A. Vlasove
Paul Heichervich
P. Muhel
Mathive Kiefe
John Wagner
Simon Vrinholz
Anton Ketterer
Nowakowski
Hefanski
Kolczak
Comrade Sunny
Joseph Pinto
S. Schneider
A. Morgene
Max Shap
J. Finkle
S. Pilmiere
Luigi Patrizi
Villecco Carmine
Joe Sreffe
J. Chronnuti
B. F. Careweiz
Edward Blumas
S. Vender
W. Pitkunas
Mrs. Jami Neufeldt
R. Ernst
B. Gibella
Lillian Mitchell
Dora Makcus
Mario Biagel
I. Seigel
Tony Lipcki
Berha Kreisner
Lena L. A. Porta
Inguar M. Sausor
Daniel Horsley
Frank Bohills
Anton Budi
C. Williams
Harrison George
James Ryan
David Foster
Albert A. Coughlan
Paul Simonson
H. M. Norfjar
George Speers
George Huddart
D. E. Early
Stanley Deikus
P. V. Zalpis
P. Mankevich
D. Kuraitis
U. Rasvit
A. Gribis
V. Jokubonis
P. Masiukas
S. Sarguis
F. Semik
D. Krosmauskas
J. Gach
S. U.
J. Stulga
A. Gronskis
J. M.
A. Andrijaitis
A. Audickas
John C. Miller
A. Menus
K. Shorwu
J. Radauskies
A. Deikiene
J. Deikus
Antanas Katela
A. Delkatite
A. Seseigis
George Deikus
S. Zalpis
J. Keller
V. Rudaitis
J. Vaishvila
J. Podziumas
Nickolas Wever
Rose Weber
Babý Rose Weber
Edmond Fritsch
John Barin
Ida Dailes
Elsie Newman
Elsie Newman
Hilda Reed
Anna Letchinger
N. Dozenberg
John Williamson
A. Schaap
Sonia Croll
F. Lange
Nancy Markoff
M. B. Svetlow
Anna Block
Nat Kaplan
M. Abern
Max Schachtman
M. Browder
E. Browder
F. Fisher
S. Mirrokovich
E. Blechschmidt
Jay Lovestone
Wm. Kuperman
Lana Brown
Elizabeth Bretman
Miss Galpie Quateman
E. B. Gersh
Julia Schulner
Wm. Haber
I. Kreeger
Joe Melwaukeean
M. Durdella
J. Kowalski
Valeria Meltz

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J. Pochter
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V. Cohen
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Wm. Masis
Max Fofu
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Olga Henrichson
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Homer Heinrichson
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Sympatizer
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May Day, 1924, Review of Industrial Conditions All Over the United States

Brief Sketches Sent Specially to This May Day Issue of the Daily Worker by District Organizers and Other Active Workers in the Workers Party.

MAY DAY AGAIN FINDS THE STEEL WORKERS OF OHIO UNORGANIZED

By WALLACE T. METCALFE.
(Special to the Daily Worker.)

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, April 25.—The steel mills in the Youngstown district are curtailing their production somewhat. Altho trade experts predict that there will be no general depression, most of the capitalist economists agree that the steel trade needs to be stabilized by a return to conservative government, minus, of course, the Teapot Dome and Veteran Bureau scandals.

The small industries are working about half time, thereby throwing these part-time workers into the long lines of unemployed waiting at the steel mill gates.

Building trade industries are enjoying a fairly good season and some of the trades have received a slight wage increase altho this is not general thruout the Mahoning valley.

The American Federation of Labor campaign to organize the steel workers has not met with a favorable response from the steel workers and this May Day finds the steel workers unorganized yet in spite of this, a most militant section of the working class.

WALL STREET TAKES BETS ON ELEPHANT AND JACKASS RACES

NEW YORK, April 25.—Money to be wagered that Senator Ralston of Indiana will be the Democratic nominee for the presidency has been received on Wall street.

J. S. Fried & Co., brokers, have $2,500 to place against $8,750 Ralston will be named. That is at odds of 1 to 3½. Another is of $2,000 to $20,000, or 1 to 10, he will be the next President.

Governor Al Smith's odds are lowering. The price on nomination is now 1 to 2, and elections, 1 to 7.

President Coolidge remains a favorite at odds of 7 to 5.

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FORMER EXILES IN TWIN CITIES CREATE PROBLEM

Must Strengthen The Trade Unions

By J. O. JOHNSON.
(Special to The Daily Worker)

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., April 25.—On conditions in the Twin Cities, there is a lot of work to be done this summer but it is slow in starting, that is, in the building trades especially.

But there is such a stream of people coming into the city from the farms and other places, that with the weakened conditions of the Trade Union movement here, we are not able to handle the situation the way we should.

It is necessary that we take steps to strengthen the labor movement here as soon as possible so it can carry the additional burden that we have placed on it by starting the Farmer-Labor Party, based on the Trade Union movement.

I have only mentioned the building trades, but the same condition applies to other organizations as well.

The Twin Cities have the worst conditions of any cities of their size in America, so the members of the Workers Party must recognize the necessity of building up the labor movement in this part of the country.

SIX MEMBERS OF PARTY INDICTED AT FARRELL, PA.

Grand Jury Action Is Result Of Hysteria

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, April 25.—"The Mercer County grand jury returned indictments this afternoon against the six Farrell defendants. The trials will be separate. Will start start first week in May.—Wallace Metcalfe."

• • •

This is the telegram received by the DAILY WORKER announcing that the six Workers Party members who have been under investigation by the grand jury of Mercer County, Pa., have been indicted. The decision of the grand jury is the culmination of another campaign of hysteria and prejudices designed to work up the public against the "red" activities in the steel districts of western Pennsylvania.

The Reverend Leo. J. Medic has been busy making the rounds of the press, denying the story spread by the Department of Justice agents that he was organizing an American-Croatian Protective Society to save himself and his church from the persuasive power of the radicals.

Labor Defense Fighting.

The Labor Defense and Free Speech Council, an organization of liberals and free-speech fighters, has been handling the case for the Farrell, Pennsylvania, workers. The organization will make a canvass of the Ohio and Pennsylvania steel district surrounding Farrell to get support for the indicted workers and to counteract the vicious slander of the Department of Justice men as voiced in the local papers.

If the Department of Justice should succeed in putting thru its threat of conviction of the six workers, the agents promise to turn the victims over to immigration authorities for deportation if possible.

Any assistance for these Farrell defendants will be in order. Communicate with the Labor Defense and Free Speech Council, Youngstown, O.

McLachlan Takes Ball's Place Editing The Maritime Herald

GLACE BAY, Nova Scotia.—J. B. McLachlan has succeeded Tom Ball in the editorship of the Maritime Labor Herald of this city.

PITTSBURGH, PA., OUTLOOK SHOWS LABOR HARD HIT

Union Bureaucrats In Deal With Bosses

By FRED E. MERRICK,
Organizer, Workers Party, for the Pittsburgh, Pa., District.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., April 25.—The industrial situation in the Pittsburgh District this May Day may be summarized as follows:

COAL MINING—The coal mining industry is in a deplorable condition. An understanding between the union bureaucrats and the Pittsburgh Coal Company has resulted in a wholesale campaign of discharge and blacklisting that has depopulated about twenty-five camps of militants.

These camps are now favored with steady work so as to make them hotbeds of reaction. This is easy to do, for such concerns as the Pittsburgh Coal Company, a subsidiary of the United States Steel Corporation. As they dont' need much coal now, they are working few camps most of the time and letting the rest stand idle.

At the present time the mines of the Pittsburgh district are probably not working more than 20 per cent capacity.

RAILROADS—The Pennsylvania Railroad has been successful in preventing the shopmen from winning their strike, and as a result the railroad stock of this road is in very poor condition.

The industrial conditions on the railroads in this locality are in very good condition at the present time.

STEEL INDUSTRY—There has been a notable decrease in the demand for steel in the last sixty days, without much actual reduction in employes.

The United States Steel Corporation has steadied its price in order to keep the mills going. This means the independent mills will suffer soon.

The tinplate mills are all working steady, as this is the beginning of their busy season. But there is a general feeling, both between the men and the employers, that there will soon be a back recession in this industry.

BUILDING TRADES—Due to abnormal conditions, the building trades are enjoying a boom in Pittsburgh at the present time. It can pretty well be settled that the end of the present season will complete a cycle of extensive industrial and commercial construction which has been going on for several years.

Due to these conditions, practically all of the building trades maintained their wage scales, with some increase. The carpenters were successful in getting a considerable raise, making their total wages $11 a day.

STREET RAILWAYS—The largest local union in the Pittsburgh district is the street car men's union, with a membership of more than 2,000. They have just demanded an increase in wages to take effect May 1.

The managers of the railways company, altho admitting they made a profit of about $3,000,000, emphatically informed the city council today that they will not grant any wage increase.

They stated that the men should be well satisfied and there has been a decided decrease in passenger trips on the lines in the last few weeks, with prospects of still further decrease in the future.

They claim that in other cities decreases have been accepted by local unions, and that the men are making unreasonable demands.

NEEDLE TRADES—Pittsburgh is not a good needle trades town, and things are in a rather demoralized state here at the present time. There is little chance of improvement, and quite a possibility of recessions. Busy season, of course, will soon be over.

FOOD INDUSTRY—Most of the bakers' unions suffered serious defeats in the conflict with the Ward Baking Company and are trying desperately to improve their situation. The foreign locals fared better than the American and strengthened their position during the strike.

METAL TRADES—There is a metal trades campaign on under the auspices of the American Federation of Labor, but there are tremendous obstacles to overcome. The employers of course in the district have powerful organizations and unlimited espionage.

What will be the result of this campaign we cannot say, except that the "Reds" are giving their best support.

Could Save Many Lives.

Half the accidents and deaths occurring in the coal mines of the country could probably be eliminated by more adequate safety supervision by operating companies and the exercise of greater care by mine employes, states W. W. Adams, statistician, Department of the Interior, in a report just made to the director of the bureau of mines.

How many of your shop-mates read THE DAILY WORKER. Get one of them to subscribe today.

BIG TASKS FACING THE WORKERS PARTY IN THE ST. LOUIS DISTRICT

By BARNEY MASS.
(Special to the Daily Worker.)

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 25.—With forty-five thousand miners out of work and two hundred and fourteen mines shut down, the Illinois miner is beginning to view life differently.

The cause for his unbearable position, is not to be found in some individual boss, but in the damn capitalist system and its supporters, the reactionary officialdom of the United Mine Workers of America. It is needless to describe the suffering of the unemployed miner, as it is rehashing an old story, which the men feel and need not be told. The thing necessary is to show him ways and means of getting out of this living purgatory.

No longer do we hear sweeping denunciations of those damnable Reds! Because it was they who warned of the coming hard times, and pointed out the utter indifference with which the officials were meeting the situation. This is making the American miner think! Meetings held under the auspices of the Workers Party and the Young Workers League are better attended than was the case a few months past. In a state Farmer-Labor Party the miner is beginning to look with hope. In order to make a success of the state Farmer-Labor Party, it will be necessary to establish branches of the Workers Party in every mining camp.

By creating a powerful Workers Party in Illinois, and making the state Farmer-Labor Party a reality, in these measures, the miner will see offered him the opportunity out of his wretched conditions.

The miners are awakening and are becoming more friendly to us, so let's get on the job and win their confidence, our slogans a branch of the Workers Party in every mining camp, a successful state Farmer-Labor convention in Peoria on the intervening Sunday of the district United Mine Workers' convention.

WORKERS MARCH MAY DAY THRU NEW YORK CITY

First May Day Parade Since 1914

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK CITY, April 25.—The United Front May Day conference is planing a monster parade to take place in connection with the May Day celebration this year. This will be the first time since 1914 that the workers will march on the streets on Labor's International holiday.

Besides the parade which is being planned a number of open air rallies and indoor meetings will also be held.

In Harlem there will be an open air meeting at 110th Street and 5th Ave. In lower Manhattan the open air meeting will be held at Rutger's Square. In Brooklyn, a meeting is scheduled for Grand Street Extension.

Two indoor mass meetings will be held, one at Central Opera House, 67th street and 3rd avenue. At this meeting the Freiheit Gesang Verein which recently gave two concerts at Carnegie Hall, will be heard in a special May Day program. Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, 949 Willoughby Ave., will be the scene of another indoor rally with the Lithuanian Mandolin Orchestra, the Aida Chorus, and other musical numbers. Prominent speakers will address all these gatherings.

This year the workers will show their solidarity to protest against the rottenness and corruption that has been exposed in the highest government circles; against capitalism and the government which upholds it.

Workers, come in thousands and demonstrate. For Recognition of Soviet Russia. Demonstrate against the laws aimed to bar immigration and fingerprint aliens here. Fight for a Farmers' and Workers' Government.

Weather Agreeing, Y. W. L. Soccer Team Will Play On Sunday

Rain and the Park Commissioners interfered with the football soccer game scheduled for last Sundey at Humboldt Park. Previous to the bad signs of weather the Danes, who were scheduled to play the YWL, were told that they could not get a permit for Humboldt Park as long as they were to play the Young Workers League, for fear that the husky young reds may overthrow the government and win prestige by coming out ahead of their opponents.

However, if weather permits, the Young Workers' League will play this Sunday at their own grounds on Winemac and Robey. This game with the Danes is scheduled for 3 P. M.

Workers, young and old, should rally round the YWL team. Come out and cheer and sing.

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Death Brings United Front To Mexico

By BERTRAM D. WOLFE

In face of the tremendous loss of their greatest national figure, Felipe Carrillo, and their greatest international leader Nicolai Lenin, the peasants and workers of the federal district here joined hands irrespective of party or faction in the most complete united front that Mexico has ever seen. In the auditorium of the school of engineering assembled members of the Agrarian, Communist, and Labor Parties and of the Socialist Party of the Southeast. Louis N. Morones, leader of the Mexican Federation of Labor, presided over the memorial meeting. Gutierrez Cruz, president of the League of Revolutionary Writers, bitter personal enemy of Morones, stood on the same platform to recite a poem he had written in honor of Nicolai Lenin. What was perhaps more impressive was the joint presence of long-standing political enemies on the same platform united in the bond of a common sorrow.

Inspirational Atmosphere.

The vast auditorium was decorated by the Union of Communist Painters. The center of the platform was occupied by an enormous canvas of the face of Lenin painted by Mexico's greatest artist, Diego Rivera, who had known the great Communist leader personally, and put all his love and admiration for the man in his futuristic canvas painted in jet black upon a red background. To the side of the Lenin painting was one painted by Xevier Guerrero of the dreamer's face of Felipe Carrillo, martyr governor of Yucatan, Socialist leader killed by the rebels in the recent uprising. The foreground of the stage was decorated to represent the soil, symbol of the agrarian movement in this dominantly agrarian country. The soil was jet black and torn by red furrows, and on it stood red plows with black steel blades. Above the stage hung a silver hammer and sickle, and o'ertopping everything else, the red star of Communism, illuminated, and casting over everything a strong red glow.

The side walls bore manifold legends such as; "The rifle in proletarian hands is the guarantee of liberty"; "The hennequen of Yucatan ties the sheaves of Russian wheat"; "Peasant, the earth yields a hundred for one and you get one for a hundred"; and most prominent of all—"Lenin has died but his work continues."

The meeting was opened by a speech of Diego Rivera on behalf of the Communist Party of Mexico. He traced the significance of Lenin in the world revolutionary movement, declaring that Leninism consisted above all in the judging aright of the role of the farmer and peasant in the revolutionary struggle. He pointed out that the slogan of 1905 of "a workers' and peasants' government", the slogan, "All power to the Soviets" of 1917, the new economic policy, the so-called Trotzky shears, and the formation by the Communist International of an international peasant-farmer organization, were logical realistic applications of the leninist estimate of the significance of the peasantry.

"Lenin Lives—Carrillo Lives!"

Turning with great emotion to the lifelike face he had painted on the stage, he declared: "Lenin lives! Carrillo lives! In the audience and in the Mexican region there are thousands of peasants, rifle in hand, avenging the death of Felipe Carrillo and carrying on his work to complete socialization of the land. In Russia there are millions of peasants rifles in hand ready to defend the work of Lenin and carry it to its conclusion in the socialization of the entire world. His work is the man and will live forever."

Followed two minutes of profound silence on the part of the audience and then Manuel Carpio, private secretary of the Minister of Agriculture, Ramon P. De Negri, got up the speak. He read De Negri's address to the audience for De Negri was on the Western battle front with the president. Lenin, declared the address, was a man of sober realities. He preached no creed or dogma. He created no glistening dreams. For this he was the greatest leader the workers and peasants had ever had.

The workers, the address continued, demand all and will continue to demand all till they win all. Lenin understood that to win all, a dictatorship of the proletariat was necessary. In place of the dictatorship of the Czar, he proposed neither the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie nor a personal dictatorship by himself, but the dictatorship of the working classes.

Leninism, declared De Negri's message, implied a new social ethics. Sooner or later humanity would put into practice this Leninism. The triumph of labor was written on the dawn by Lenin. His name will live while lives on the earth one man who toils.

Of Felipe Carrillo, De Negri's message spoke more briefly, but with equal intensity of feeling. He told how the Maya Indian and the mestizo (mixed breed) worker, had received a baptism of ideas from their great leader and how the Yucatan peninsula had been working out the problem of the emancipation of those who toil, under his able guidance. "The cowardly attack upon Felipe Carrillo is useless," concluded the minister of Agriculture. "His work lives on and his murder will be costly to the traitors who have perpetrated it and the rebel leaders who are morally responsible for the assassination, for he is transfused into the blood of a host of workers and peasants and they will avenge his death and complete his work."

Followed the secretary of the Agrarian Party, Lauro G. Galoca. He summed up what Leninsm meant to him with a few simple maxims such as "he who works shall eat, and he who does not work shall not"; "To each what he produces"; "Where there is no economic liberty, there exists none of the liberties whatsoever," and the like. The justice he preached, applied to Mexico meant redistribution of the land to those who tilled it. Caloca emphasized what he called Lenin's gift of knowing how to be mistaken.

Rifle Necessary Adjunct.

Followed again two minutes of silence and then a poem to Lenin by the revolutionary poet, Gutierrez Cruz. A band of 75 pieces played a funeral march and then Deputy Mena of the Socialist Party of the South East, of which Carrillo had been leader, spoke of the work of Felipe Carrillo in Yucatan. "Felipe's motto," he declared, "was: 'Give the toiler land, books and liberty.' Now from his death we learn to add to land, books and liberty, a rifle to protect these dearly bought freedoms from the oppressor."

Perhaps it is this realization of the lesson of the necessity of a proletarian dictatorship that explains the sudden drift toward Communism in certain circles in this land of contradictions, during the last month or two. Be the explanation what it may, the drift is obvious. The fact that Luis N. Morones stood on the same platform with Deigo Rivera tho Morones said never a word, is eloquent of that tendency. The frank praise on the part of the Minister of Agriculture for the dictatorship of the proletariat is even more eloquent. "We thought we could do it peacefully, but the rebellion has proved us mistaken. We see we may have to borrow a few leaves from Russian history," declared Robert Haberman, ever an avowed enemy of Communists and Communism, in a recent interview to an American newspaper. At all events, the loss of the greatest leader that the struggle for social freedom has produced, brought for a night at least, the united front for which worker and peasant are longing, and all factions of the farmer-labor movement voiced their gratitude as Mexco acknowledged its debt.

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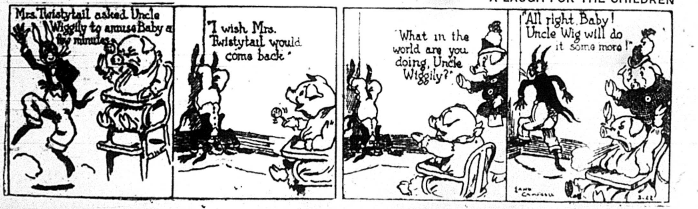
UNCLE WIGGLY'S TRICKS

A LAUGH FOR THE CHILDREN



Mrs. Twistytail asked Uncle Wiggily to amuse Baby a few minutes.
"I wish Mrs. Twistytail would come back"
"What in the world are you doing, Uncle Wiggily?"
"All right, Baby! Uncle Wig will do it some more!"

The Economic Conditions of the Landless Farmers in the U.S.

By LOUIS ZOOBOCK.

THE contention of many agricultural scholars that tenancy is only the first step on the "agricultural ladder"—in other words, the first step toward farm ownership—is absolutely without any foundation. An investigation by the Department of Agriculture for the period January, 1920, to March, 1923, for 94,000 farmers in 15 states showed that 8.5 per cent lost their farms thru foreclosure or bankruptcy and "that 15 per cent were in fact bankrupt, but still held their farms"; that "the percentage of farm owners who lost their farms varied from 6 per cent in the North Central States to nearly 20 per cent in the Mountain States." Another report showed very clearly how difficult it is for an agricultural laborer to acquire a farm out of his earnings. In 26 farm management surveys made in different parts of the United States it was shown that if the agricultural workers tried to buy a farm of average value there would be nothing left to live on in 13 out of 26 communities surveyed. "In other words, even making no allowance for living expenses there would be less than enough to make the annual payments on interest and principal, the deficit ranging from $28 to as much as $722. In eight of the remaining communities, after meeting the annual payments for interest and principal, there would be less than $200 for annual living expenses. Only in three communities was the remainder for living expenses above $300."

The farmers, under pressure of financial capital, are forced more and more into the status of landless agricultural workers; it has become next to impossible for an agricultural worker to acquire a farm; this will especially become clear when we describe the actual living conditions of the farmer-laborer.

Extent of Farm Labor and Character of Work.

In 1920 there were over 4,000,000 agricultural wage earners. Since that date the number has considerably increased.

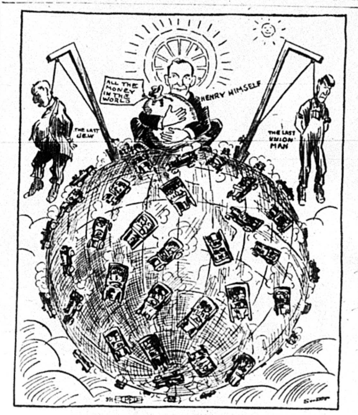
The type of work performed by these workers can be classified into regular and seasonal labor.

The development of machine agricultural production; the heightened land values, caused thru the speculation of financiers, tend to prevent laborers from becoming land owners and to fix them as a distinct economic and social class. The "hired man" is now an established institution on the farms of the United States. The conditions of work of the 'hired" regular laborers are deplorable. They are characterized by long hours, poor housing and lack of social recognition. The hired men are "expected to do with their might what their hands find to do." The type of more or less regular labor work either by the month or year; they are boarded in separate boarding houses provided for them by the employers. Another class of farm workers lives either in self-owned or rented houses and hires out for wages by the day or month. In the South, where the Negro is the larger source of farm labor, racial lines are observed and the Negroes are separately housed and fed.

In many places the hired men suffer under poor living conditions and harsh treatment. This is especially true in those places where the factory system of agriculture appeared. On the huge estates operated by managers, the wages are often exceptionally low. The large estates embrace whole towns and counties and are a law unto themselves; they are dictators of the lives, liberties and happiness of their employes, because they control the schools, churches and local governments, as well as the chance and means of labor. Not seldom the workers are paid in coupons or scrip which must be traded out at the estate store. The absentee landlords, who generally live in the East or in Europe, thus sapping labor of its just dues and the local community of its income. In the South, as it is well known, considerable peonage exists.

One of the worst features of farm labor is that of seasonal employment. Seasonal labor at present comprises a large proportion of the farm workers. It is made up of workers who hire out usually for the crop season, and those who work in gangs, at day labor, or at specified tasks six to eight weeks in duration.

The industries of the cities are the greatest ultimate source of supply of seasonal agricultural workers. Thousands of city workers, during periods of industrial depressions, emigrate to nearby farming communities for a few weeks or a whole season in order to supplement their meager earnings. The conditions of life of this class of agricultural workers are such "as to inevitably weaken their character and physique, to make them carriers of disease, and to create in them a habit of unsteadiness and migration." On the farms these workers are regarded as social pariahs; they are usually lodged in barns and stacks. When they return to the city to spend time between seasons, "they not only meet the unhealthy and demoralizing influences of the cheap lodging houses, saloons, houses of prostitution, and other similar establishments in the slums, but they fall easy prey to gamblers, small private bankers and all sorts of parasites." Such is the lot of the seasonal agricultural worker.



The Dream of Henry Ford

Child Labor.

In the South conditions are shocking. Here, as professor J. Smith has described there is a very "large class of one-mule tenant croppers who are forced early every spring to sign papers that mortgage away their crops long before they even break ground to plant them. They must have bacon, bread, coffee, clothing, and mule-feed; they want tobacco, ribbons, chewing gum, and other indulgences, but before the landlord will sell to them or 'stand for them' at the country store they must sign the papers, tho it takes the bread from their babies mouth, keeps the winter shoes from their little feet, and deprives them of their only cows that supply their babies with milk. The landlord sees to it that the papers are signed either with name or crossmark, and he furthermore sees to it as a rule that the amount he 'stood for' comes out of the crop before any of it can go for shoes, dresses, ribbons, or anything else for the personal use of the cropper. Such is the tenant system of very poor thruout the Southland, and it applies to white and negro alike. It guarantees the rent to the landlord, and it insures poverty to the tenant and deprives him of his freedom. He binds himself out for a season for bread and clothes for himself and family." This description explains why the children of the agricultural laborers work on the cotton fields of the South; Thruout the cotton regions, children between the ages of 6 and 15 work in the fields performing a large proportion of the labor.

Somewhat similar conditions prevail in other parts of the country. In the sugar beet fields, "children of 5 and 6, thin, weed, pull, top, pile and cover beets at the various stages of the season." They work between 10 and 14 hours a day, which leads to countless accidents. A national Child Labor Committee says: "we saw wrists that were swollen and lame, hands that were sore, cracked and full of dirt, and knees that were sore, cracked, and calloused. The glare of the sun is a very severe strain upon the eyes of many children." Fingers accidently amputated in "topping" the beets, rheumatism and other ailments from exposure to all weathers; were cited as being all to common. On the cotton fields of California children as young as four pick from sunrise to sunset, etc.

The hours of labor of the agricultural wage earners are exceedingly long. They range from 9 to 14 per day according to the type of farm, season and employer. In many places, where piece work prevails, the hours are longer; and in the sugar beet fields men, women and children work literally "day and night." This is probably true in other agricultural work done by the job. Saturday half-holiday is given only by a few individual farmers. In brief, the working day on the farm is longer than the working day in industry; and the agricultural workers have neither leisure for recreation nor time for sufficient rest.

The wages of the agricultural workers are miserably low. In 1920, the average monthly wage of the farm laborer was $46.89 with board and $64.95 without board. Since that date there was a decided drop in wages. In 1921, the monthly wages of the agricultural hand were: $30.14 with board, and $43.39 without board, and by October 1, 1922, the figures were $28.97 with board and $41.58 without board. At present they are still lower. The figures show that between 1920 and October 1, 1822, monthly wages with board declined 38 per cent; without board 36 per cent while the cost of living declined only 23.2 per cent for the same period.

The figures quoted above represnt the average wages of the farm-hand thruout the U. S.; in many regions the wages are very much lower than the average quoted. In the South, where the cropper system of tenancy prevails, "life is reduced to its lowest terms in money." A study of conditions of 329 farmers in Chatham and W-ms counties, North Carolina, has shown the following results:

GROSS DAILY INCOME (1921)

		Per person daily
135	White Owners	34c a day
41	Black "	32c " "
38	White Renters	14c " "
13	" Croppers	8 " "
66	Black Renters	16c " "
36	" Croppers	10c " "

The above figures are fairly representative of the conditions which prevail thruout the South. The croppers, as shown, live on an average cash income of 8 cents and upon some such pauper wage the South over. Can they hope to ever secure and pay for a farm of their own?

Housing Conditions

The housing conditions of the landless farmers are shocking. They are characterized by unendurable filth, primitive sanitary facility and overcrowding. Thruout the rural regions of the United States, a marked contrast is noticeable between the housing conditions of the farm owners and farm tenants. An investigation of the Interchurch World Movement made in 1920 in some of the best farming sections of New Jersey and Pennsylvania shows wretched housing conditions of the tenant farmers; the houses were described as merely places, whose function was "to furnish a roof and rooms in which to eat and sleep."

In the South, the housing of the tenants is particularly bad. On many plantations, it is the custom to supply the house free of rent; the reason being that most of these rent houses "are not fit to house the landlords' hogs." The houses are usually very small, consisting of two or three rooms; the negro tenant's house often does not possess even glass windows; and "light and ventilation are received thru the opening that is protected from rain and by a small door on hinges." In most of the dwellings of the farmers "it is possible to study astronomy thru the holes in the roof and geology thru cracks in the floor"; and it is in a building of this kind that as many as ten people are housed.

The housing of the large numbers of migratory workers is beyond any description. The types of housing and accommodations include barns, "shacks on wheels," "bunk houses," shacks which are often mere coverings from the weather, etc. On the truck farms of Maryland, the camps provided for the workers are barn-like shacks; usually one or two rooms are shared by 30 to 100 persons of both sexes and all ages. In the Michigan sugar beet fields, it was found that 14 families of four and five persons, and four families with from six to nine persons were living in one room shanties. One family of eleven, the youngest child, two years, the oldest 16 years, lived in an old country store which had but one window; the wind and rain came thru the holes in the walls, the ceiling was very low, and the smoke from the stove filled the room. Here the family ate, cooked and washed. In Tuscolo county a family of six was found living in a one-room shack with no windows; light and ventilation were thru the open door.

Such are the living conditions of the landless farmers; conditions which they were thrown into by the ruthless exploitation of the capitalists. The natural question to ask is: How to remedy these conditions? And there is only one answer to be given; remove the cause; destroy the system that generated these evils, and this can only be accomplished thru the organization of a strong class-conscious Farmer-Labor Party, whose slogan should be: A Workers' and Farmers' Republic of the United States.

Emphasis on Communist Education

By MARTIN ABERN

Comrade Rebecca Grecht writes interestingly in the DAILY WORKER on the subject, "Communist Education—A Pressing Need." Substantially, there can be little disagreement with her opinion that Communist education has not been sufficienly emphasized and that there is a need of co-ordinating the various phases of Party activity so that each balances the other in a beneficial way.

A big problem of the Party is to gather organizational strength. A strong organization campaign is essential. The Party has been carrying on political struggles beyond its organizational strength. It has gained much influence among sections of the workers and farmers thru its political activity, especially in the campaigns for a mass Farmer-Labor Party and for the protection of the foreign-born workers. Its political influence exceeds its organizational strength. It is necessary therefore that the Party gain more than it has organizationally from its political and industrial activities. Unless such an organizational strengthening is obtained, then the political value of the Party's work is somewhat diminished. In Germany, for instance, the Communist Party carried on immense campaigns among the workers; its ideas dominated the masses, but recruits to the German Party in a corresponding degree were not obtained. The masses did not fully recognize that it was the Communist Party of Germany which was instrumental in putting forward these ideas and slogans. Consequently, much of the work of the German Communist Party did not materialize in organizational gain. It did not receive the proper credit for its work. Much of the work must perforce, therefore, be done over again, in a measure, in order to turn the minds of the workers directly towards the German Communist Party as the genuine working class leader.

Workers Party Dynamo of F.-L. P.

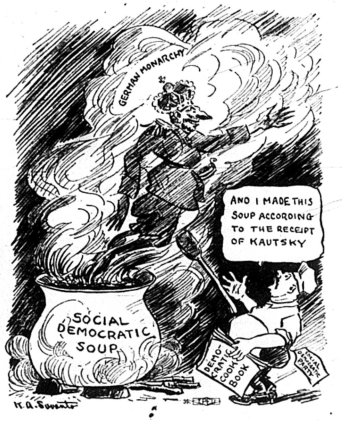
The Workers Party has been, and is, the dynamic force behind the Farmer-Labor movement. This is recognized in a greater or lesser degree, but not sufficiently so. The emphasis of the Party has been on the campaign and propaganda by the Workers Party for the formation of a mass F.-L. P. and not enough on the need of organizing the influence thus gained into the ranks of the Workers Party itself. Propagandically, from the standpoint of gaining much influence for the Workers Party among the rank and file trades unionists and other workers, the July 3rd Conference in Chicago is an example. Leaving aside the question of the formation of the Federated Farmer-Labor Party, there can be no doubt that the Party enormously increased its prestige and influence.

But passing events, the swift development of the Farmer-Labor movement, sweeping into its ranks many who formerly opposed such a movement, or were lukewarm toward it, have resulted in the Party not holding entirely the influence obtained thru its farmer-labor party campaign. This is in part because the Party stressed the political necessity of a mass farmer-labor party, but not enough the role of the Workers Party and the need of organizing those workers close to it into the ranks of the Workers Party. Because the Party placed foremost, it seems, the necessity of the formation of a farmer-labor party and not enough of the W. P. itself, many now accept the F.-L. P. movement, but do not see the positive role the Workers Party played in it. Today there are more who will stress the need for a huge organizational campaign by the Workers Party.

Our Party played a tremendous role in the recent United Mine Workers Convention. It is necessary to organize this influence into membership into the Workers Party. Only the Communists, in the last analysis, can be depended upon. Many miners are very sympathetic to the efforts the Party comrades made at the U. M. W. A. convention. Strong attempts must be made to bring them into the Party and to acquaint them closely with the role and program of the Workers Party in order that the future activities in the U. M. W. A. can be even more positive and steadily broadened, and the work of transforming the U. M. W. A. into a revolutionary organization hastened.

Party Education Is Imperative.

Political, organizational, industrial and Communist educational activity must go on simultaneously, in as close a degree and ratio to each other as is physically possible. Then our members will better understand and more surely carry out the Party's political directives and other work. Even as the political influence of the Party is greater than its organizational strength, so also is the political activity not sufficiently countered by a corresponding Communist understanding on the part of the members as a whole. In efforts to get out mass political propaganda, we have often run away from the members insofar as the mass of the members did not always comprehend clearly what the Party was trying to carry out. There was not sufficient clarity of the members on policy. The Labor Party policy, among others, is one. If there is to be a 100 per cent response from the membership, they must fully know and understand what is wanted. The need of more intense Communist education is hence, as Comrade Grecht says, obvious.



Back Again!

The Two Forms of Education.

Our educational work takes on, of course, the forms of internal education, or education within the Party, and external education, or education among the masses. With the latter we need not deal here, except to say that our propaganda among the masses must deal with the elementary principles of the class struggle and the A B C of Communism. We must not speak above the heads of the members of our class who have, on the whole, never been affected by radical or revolutionary doctrines, but, on the contrary, have been poisoned against them.

But the problem and need of the education of the membership has reached a point where every possible action to satisfy this need must be taken. The level of Communist understanding of the members must be raised; it must easily be above the understanding of those outside the Party, if the Party members are to make their influence felt among the sympathetic, neutral or non-partisan workers. Not only in America are we faced by this situation, but even in Russia the Party is confronted with the task of raising the cultural level of the nuclei (the Party political units) in order that they may distinctly remain far ahead of the non-partisan elements. Of course, purely pedagogical means are not enough; for the raising of the Party intellectual standard is a political problem, which means that besides the internal teaching mediums, the whole Party must carry out the Party tasks. Thus, thru schooling and struggle the level of Party understanding is raised. Every member, then, must be drawn into Party life and made to understand that he is a necessary part of the Party organism.

Bring Branch Discussions To Daily Questions.

There must be at the Party meetings, especially in the branches, more discussions on topics very close to the daily lives of the workers. The large political problems will interest the Party member, of course, but these must, further, be brought closer to his daily life and to the lives of other workers. The branches should have discussion by the members on life in the shop. Every member can and should speak five or ten minutes on conditions as he finds them in his shop and how it affects him and his fellow workers. These are matters which are close enough to him to understand thoroly. This is always interesting.

An effort should be made to develop more systematically the Communist education of the members. Theoretical training will be obtained, in a large measure, thru study classes, lectures, discussions on important current events, a study of the labor movement, its problems in this country, etc. All branches must institute study, lecture, or shop nuclei classes. Whether the lecture, text books, or other methods will have to be employed by a branch or shop nucleus will have to be determined by the local conditions and teaching facilities, but a strong effort must be made to increase the educational and teaching apparatus. It is to be hoped that the Party can institute soon District and National training schools where the selected comrades can go thru a course of Communist theory and practice. One thing is certain, that not as much has been done as is possible, even with the physical limitations prevailing in the Party. Still, unless the Communist understanding of the members is increased in a much greater degree, the Party will find itself greatly handicapped in its organizational, industrial and political activity.

Education Thru Class Struggle.

Organizers and speakers who have visited the membership from coast to coast are frank to declare that not only must there be a greater intensification of Communist educational activity, but that there must be carried on activity to make the members understand how to carry out even the elementary and routine work of the Party.

To build up the Party, to increase its political and other activities, we must have a trained officialdom. Functionary training must be made a vital part of our education. Organizational and functional strength, trained officials, will be obtained thru actual work in carrying out the Party program and thru functionary classes to hasten the development of trained officials. Functionary classes should be started wherever possible to teach the members how to handle meetings and other posts, large and small, in the Party. Each member should be assigned duties to perform with a view to building up the Party and learning thru work and experience the best methods of procedure. Communist education, whether in theory or in training of Party functionaries, cannot be gotten just from text books. A theoretical training is essential. At the same time, we must recognize that one of our slogans is: Education, not only thru books, but education thru active participation in the class struggle, in the daily lives and struggles of the workers. Education thru activity and activity thru education is our method.

Making the Work Cohesive.

Another need, in the writer's opinion, is to bring the members closer to the Central Executive Committee of the Party, and other official bodies, such as the District Executive Committees.

The Central Executive Committee must not be removed from the members, as if one were composed of the untouchable goods and the other of the lowly meek. Of course, this situation or impression by no means prevails.

There can be no doubt, however, that it would produce a healthy effect if comrades active in the various political, industrial, or other spheres, were brought more often before the Central Executive Committee to discuss and give their points of view.

Youth Is Keynote In Problem.

In carrying out its political and other policies, the Party must not forget the Young Workers League movement. In the Young Workers League, an English-speaking young Communist movement is being developed. The real basis for an American leadership of the Communist movement which can make itself felt in the American labor and political movement is here being laid. Every encouragement should be given to the young workers' movement. Those who are joining the Young Workers League are new to the radical and revolutionary, or Communist movement. Their brains are open to clean cut Communist education and activity. They have not most of the confusion which many comrades of the Workers Party brought with them from the Socialist Party. The latter is nothing to be scornful about; it is merely a condition of fact. The young workers have been born into a period of militarism and imperialism; there are no pacifist illusions about them. They can grasp Communist thought and action without difficulty, whereas many Party comrades who have lived in the period of social reform and pacifism find it difficult. These are but a few of the reasons why the Party must lend strong encouragement and aid to the Young Workers League and thus lay a real basis for a strongly-knit Workers Party.

Shop Units Organization of the Party.

A very essential matter which must claim the attention of the Party more than ever before is the shop nuclei, or shop unit form of organization. The shop nuclei form of organization has been proved the correct political

(Continued on Page Seven.)

AT THE DOORS - -

By BORIS PILNIAK

(Continued from Last Saturday.)

II.

On Christmas Eve a special messenger called at certain houses and delivered the following confidential note:

Please do not confound us with the numerous Fakers now common.

"Ladies and Gentlemen:

If you wish to have the following goods:

Sugar, refined	1000	rbls.	per	lb.
Sugar, pulverized	800	"	"	"
Mutton	450	"	"	"
Pork	700	"	"	"
Meat, Cherkask	225	"	"	"
Meat, Russian	100	"	"	"

—you will please state the quantity desired to our messenger, who will call 6 p. m. (old time) and the specified goods will be promptly delivered to you. No deposit is required. We trust your honesty.

Your Friends."

Christmas Eve.

A big bright star was to rise on Christmas Eve to unite all men—but no star could yet be seen. The mother of Doctor Federoff was busy making pies and was happy because a Christmas star would rise in the evening, because there would be **pelmenis*** in the house, and for once, no potatoes at all, and, above all, because Vassia was her only son—her all. And there would be napkins, and a table cloth, and kerosene oil, and sweets, and **pelmenis**—the best pelmenis in the city.

Joy mixed with deepest sorrow—was the mother's; sorrow mixed with keenest joy—was the son's. The Doctor chopped wood and heated the stove for his mother, and his heart was overflowing with a fervent tenderness, with a fervent love for his mother. His mamma, his mammy, troubled and happy at the same time, was fussing around the **pelmenis**, sweets and the mutton pie.

On Christmas Night a ball was given at the Voyenkom's. There was an orchestra, waiters, geese, pork, cognac, cavalry, **jjonka***, cakes, pies, candy, tableaux vivants, games of forfeit, charades, flying post, speeches. It was a joint meeting of the third element, i. e., the **intelligentzia**, and the representatives of the Communist munist Party.

But nothing special was happening on Christmas at the house of Ivan Petrowitch Bekesh, for if some people could and did find various provisions in the starving city, Bekesh was completely helpless. Together with his wife, mother, god-mother, and child he was forced to live on potatoes which, altho including all his rations up to July, were in just sufficient quantity to end the starving family's days by certain death in spring.

Early on Christmas Eve Doctor Fedoroff and the writer Iakov Kamynin stepped in to see Ivan Petrovitch Bekesh. In the blue twilight they came, walking in the crisp snow along many side-streets. Skirting the fields they came thru the suburbs and past houses buried in snow to the roof. They found Ivan Petrovitch playing **vingt-et-un** with his wife, mother, and god-mother. He took his guests into his study containing a double-bed, a Japanese fan, and a table with postal cards arranged in symetric order. Kamynin who nearly reached up to the ceiling, sat down without removing his hat. Ivan Petrowitch knew why the writer and the doctor had come. Still he said:

"Well, how did you blow in? It's quite an age since I saw you."

"On foot" answered Kamynin. "Yes."

"Ha, ha, ha," Bekesh snickered, "of course."

"Have a smoke; the makhorka*** is quite strong; how are you getting on?"

"Hm... poor business. We live and eat, the truth to tell, there is precious little to eat."

Silence. Smoke.

"We came to see you about the diary."

"Oh, I see, about the diary. All right, I have not changed my mind, but.."

"Then you agree to sell it?"

"I have not changed my mind, but, really, of what use is it to you? Amusement, I suppose."

"I need it" said Kamynin and drew the smoke.

"It is for Olga Veralskaya, for my dear Olenka"—Doctor Fedoroff was thinking with acute pain.

"Yes, I suppose, as material for your writing."

"That's it. I need it as material."

"But allow me to ask, Iakov Sergeyevitch, what you found interesting in it."

"Well, you know... Quite a lot, yes."

"Are you going to write a novel around it?"

"Well, I do not know. Perhaps."

They remained silent.

"How about the diary?"

"I am afraid I can not give it to you at this price."

"What price?"

"The one agreed upon. I am selling it to you only because you are a writer. I would not sell it to any one else."

"But nobody else would buy it except as wrapping paper."

"You are right. You are absolutely right. Remember, however, that I put all my soul into it, all my life."

"May be."

"And you want it for a thousand roubles!"

Doctor Fedoroff looked at the trembling hand of Ivan Petrovitch Bekesh and at his pale forehead. Ivan Petrovitch sat unnaturally erect, fidgeting as if he were on strings. And in the movements of his body, in the sweat of his forehead there was something loathsome, something cringing, calculating. Ivan Kamynin, who had written fifteen books, and who looked like another Don Quixote, sat there with his bony legs spread wide apart, with his hat on, smoking wearily, speaking slowly and also wearily. "Olenka, Olenka, dearest, precious" thought Fedoroff and his heart was filled with love and pain.

"Show me the diary, anyway."

Ivan Petrovitch turned to get up, then remained in his place.

"Upon my word, Iakov Sergeyevitch, I do not know where it is. Parts of it are in the lumber room and you have other parts. Let us speak of something else."

"Nonsense; let us have done with that first."

Ivan Petrovitch got under the table and took out a bundle of copy books.

"How disgusting all this. Very disgusting. And what if one believes in nothing"—thought Doctor Federoff and turned his glance away. Kamynin rolled up another cigarette and began to undo the bundle.

"Have another smoke! The makhorka is quite strong... Well, how much, then?"

"There is some of my poetry here, too."

"All right, how much do you want for the whole thing?"

"Oh, you want to know the price? Upon my word I did not intend selling it. I really do not know."

"What human wretchedness" thought Doctor Federoff. "And what if one believes in nothing? Olga Veralskaya believes in nothing, and yet her comb is sewn up carefully with cotton so that no one may notice it is broken. And mother, mammy dear, is busy making **pelmenis** in the city. And all for him, for Doctor Fedoroff. But the diary is for Olga Veralskaya." Then the Doctor said aloud:

"Listen, it is getting late. I have a headache. Hurry up with that business."

Ivan Petrovitch was watching Kamynin turn the pages, and suddenly his face brightened.

"All right, I accept your offer; only, please, leave me this copy book. It is quite small; it contains the story of my love for Olga Veralskaya. Her own notes on the margin are a precious memory for me. My first love. It is nothing to you. But to me her notes are most important. She wrote them in pencil. Leave them there."

"Yes, I can leave them" said Kamynin.

"No, no, take them too," said the doctor with emotion.

"Leave them, doctor," said Kamynin; "it's a trifle."

"Vassia, you are the friend of my childhood days, leave them with me" —pleaded Bekesh.

"All right, it's all the same to me, all the same. Still I am very sorry" —said Doctor Fedoroff. "All right."

"My soul. And so cheap!"—this from Bekesh.

And again the two walked silently thru side streets, in the deep snow, in the blue twilight. Only the red light in the West had now gone out, and the twilight was driving the starry Christmas nails into the firmament. A beautiful woman was coming towards them. She was wrapped in a shawl and two pails were hanging from a beam across her shoulders. Ivan Sergeyevitch looked intently at her and stopped, spreading his legs wide apart—which made him look like Don Quixote and a pair of scissors at the same time. Then he said:

"Have a smoke... There is beauty even in pain. What a beautiful woman. Yes... and do you know, I've got three poods**** of cod liver oil and potatoes, and I can go on living and cultivating beauty for two years. I must write a book. I have written fifteen books already and each about a different woman. My wife, I think, is living with Tanatar. What does Olga Veralskaya really represent? She is very beautiful. What a beautiful woman—the one with pails!"

"It is the wife of Bekesh"—said Fedoroff.

"Maybe. But Bekesh is already selling his diary and I have still plenty of cod-liver oil."

"Iakov Sergeyevitch, are you not afraid?"

"I am, but I must write the book." —Kamynin added that he had beside potatoes and cod-liver oil also some denatured alcohol. Then the two separated.

"Kamynin's wife was absent. Keeping his hat and coat on, Kamynin found an old sword, peeled some potatoes with it and cooked them. He was crouching on the floor, and as he went into his work his mouth twisted convulsively to one side. He drank some denatured alcohol, some cod-liver oil, and soon fell asleep. His face now bore a calm and bright expression, tho his lips were still nervously contracted.

And Doctor Fedoroff had **pelmenis**. There were also pies, napkins, a big lamp, and his mother was fussing about and repeating:

"Eat, Vassenka, eat, my darling, have some more, my boy."

The food was nice, but there were not enough **pelmenis** to appease his hunger. And his mother had been too busy to do her hair up for Christmas or to remove her old apron.

But all over the earth people were celebrating the holiday when Satan cast his spell over the earth for the last time before the coming of spring, sunlight and joy.

A note was brought to Doctor Fedoroff.

"The Soviet of the Workers' and Peasants' Deputies of the village Popovka

Certificate

This is to certify that the refugee from Popovka, citizen Anton Iusofat Panashchiuk wants to be vaccinated against catching the cholera on his journey. His mother, who is in the city, wishes the same.

For the County Soviet,
President I. PTITZIN.

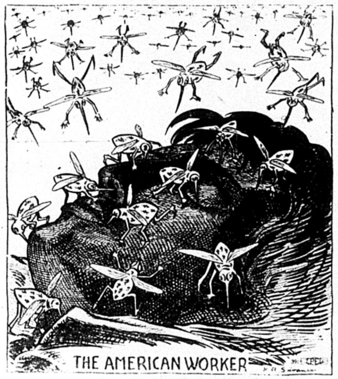
AT CHRISTMAS people usually dress in their best clothes, go visiting their friends, retire at 4 in the morning, make merry, organize soirees, five o'clock teas, balls, make love and feel reborn as it were, tho in reality they remain the same; they suffer exactly as they did before or dodge suffering—also as they used to do. On this particular Christmas day everybody went to the Communist Club. All day long comrade Tanatar was driving thru the city in his **troika**,* giving rides to every girl he knew.

And all night long Tanatar, the handsome Caucasian, Tanatar, lay like a huge tired cat before the holy images in the empty house of his father. The image lamps were burning in front of him, the silver of the **ikons** was shining dimly. Comrade Tanatar lay there crouching as if ready to leap, and his eyes, deep-set under the eyebrows, intense black spots on his dark thin face, seemed frenzied with the yellow reflection from the image-lamps. His wife, pale and white, appeared on the threshold and said noiselessly:

"Get up, Samuel." And Tanatar pressed more closely to the floor in maddening, agonizing fear. Once, at the front beyond the Volga, Tanatar stepped accidentally on a black lizard. Its bowels leaked out, its eyes started from its head; if Tanatar's wife had seen that lizard then, she would have noticed that Samuel's eyes on this Christmas night were exactly like the eyes of the lizard on that day in the steppe.

"Get up, Samuel." His wife, all white was wandering that night thru

(Continued on Page 8.)



They Are Safe While He Sleeps

**** Pood—Forty Russian pounds.

*Team of three horses.

FIGHT TO STOP DEPORTATION OF 13 POLITICALS

But U. S. Is Bent On Driving Out Radicals

By LUDWELL DENNY.
(Staff Correspondent of the Fed. Press)

NEW YORK, April 25.—To prevent unjust deportation of 13 alien political prisoners, members of the Industrial Workers of the World, who were granted conditional commutation by President Harding, the American Civil Liberties union and General Defense committee are appealing to Secretary of Labor Davis to reopen hearings on these cases. A protest meting called by the two organizations at the Civic club, New York, passed a resolution asking Secretary Davis to take action which will permit the men to remain in the United States on the ground that they were convicted solely for expression of opinion which does not render them undesirable residents that deportation would add another penalty to their imprisonment, and that they merit special consideration in view of Harding's action.

This appeal was orginally to have been made in behalf of 17 aliens. But William Weyn, a German, has died from tuberculosis, following imprisonment. Jacob Torri has already been deported to Italy, where the Fascisti are awaiting to "get" him. The acting immigration commissioner in Washington has already reopened the cases of John Avilla (Portugal) and Morris Levine (Russian).

A recent supreme court decision in the case of five of the men overruled the district court on the ground that they do not come under the ex post facto provision of the immigration act by which Secretary Davis had ordered their deportation. The supreme court further ruled that deportation cannot legally be considered a punishment. The court returned the cases to the secretary of labor because conviction under the espionage act does not constitute proof that the convicted are undiserable residents. The secretary of labor may on either grounds, however, declare them undesirable. This Davis can do without further hearings. The five men referred to others than Avilla whose case has been reopened, are: Wm. Moran, Australia; Herbert Mahler, Canada; Piero Nigra, Italy; Joseph Oates, England. Except Nigra who served a full term of 18 months, these men served full five-year sentences at Leavenworth and refused Harding's commutation.

Five others, held at Ellis Island for two months after accepting Harding's commutation, are out on bond under appeal against the decision of Justice Manton denying release on writs of habeas corpus. Their cases are awaiting arguments in the U. S. court of appeals. They are Richard Brazier, England; Joe Graber, Poland; Peter Green, Czech-slovakia; Don Sheridan, Scotland; James Slovick, Russia.

The four remaining cases are pending in the courts: Harry Lloyd and Bert Lorton, England; James. Mulrooney, Australia; James Phillips, Russia.

Most of the men left their native country many years ago, have forgotten the language and are without friends or relatives there. They are penniless and if deported some must leave behind wife and children who are American citizens. Richard Brazier, one of the men, told the Civic Club meeting. Roger Baldwin, Civil Liberties union, presided. About $130 was raised for the defense.

Big Illinois Power Trust Absorbs Two Of Its Competitors

The Central Illinois Electric Company and the Western Illinois Utilities Company have been purchased by the Illinois Power and Light Corporation, officials of the purchasing company announced here today.

The Central Illinois Company serves Buffalo, Lanesville, Mechanicsburg, Illiopolis, Niantic and Harristown. The Decatur division of the Power and Light lines and their control will be in charge of M. L. Harry, general manager of the Decatur division.

The Western Illinois Company serves La Harpe, Blandinsville and Stronghurst. These lines will be operated from the Monmouth offices of the corporation, which are in charge of R. F. Carley, Galesburg, and general manager of the Galesburg-Monmouth division of the company.

"Suspicious Person" Fined.

CANTON, Ohio, April 25.—Nick Calot is asking what makes a "suspicious person" suspected, and of what. The police picked him up for distributing handbills for the Workers Party of America and hailed him into police court as a "suspicious person." The judge must have agreed with the bulls' yarn. He gave Calot a $25 fine and costs.

Ministers Against War.

Methodist ministers in conference in Chicago by a vote of 54 to 26, adopted what is known as the Pittsburgh declaration, favoring a statement informing the government that our church can take no part in any movement toward war

THE ASIATIC GIANT AWAKENS

LABOR AND CAPITAL CLASH IN CHINA

THREE CHIEF FIGURES IN BIG CONFLICT

By JACK ARMITAGE.
(Exclusive to the Daily Worker.)

HONGKONG, March 24—The teeming millions of the East—approximating some 1,000 million dollars, including the Eastern Soviet Republic—must, with the awakening which is even now taking place, have a marked influence on the economic status of the Occidental worker. Whether that influence eventually will be good or evil, must depend largely on the outcome of the struggle for supremacy which is taking place.

Today, all the nations of the East are in the melting pot. The state of flux in which they find the Orient has opened before the eyes of foreign capitalists vistas of illimitable wealth, can they but gain control.

Some of the cleverest brains in the capitalistic world are busily engaged on this problem—such men as Hugo Stinnes (German industrialist), Robert Dollar (American shipping magnate) and Sir N. J. Stabb (general manager, Honghong and Shanghai Banking Corporation) being three among many that cross one's mind.

Any attempt to cover such a vast field in one article, even in a cursory manner would not only be futile, but must of necessity prove misleading. To discuss even the economic position of the nations of the East in one article would prove a herculean task. For that reason, and as China is receiving particular attention from the capitalists just now, I propose to confine this article to that country.

A Common Misapprehension.

Many people labor under the misapprehension that China finds itself barely able to support its 400 or 500 million people, and is therefore, in a state of chronic poverty. That statement is a frigid and calculated capitalistic lie.

The fact of the matter is that China, with its age old conservatism and economy is in a better position regarding natural resources than any other country in the world. The potentialities are unbounded. Her economic and financial positions are both remarkably solid.

There are, in China, immense deposits of the finest coal and iron, thousands of square miles in extent, which have been but barely scratched while, as an agricultural nation, even with her antiquated method of cultivation with the hoe, she is able to compete successfully in the world's markets, so industrious are her people and so extraordinary the fertility of her soil.

The national debt of China is little more than $2 gold per head, while such nations as Britain approximate some $700 gold per head. Small wonder then that the foreign capitalist is working assiduously in this uncultivated field of wealth.

Chaos Fostered by Capitalists.

For generations past China has been torn by internal dissensions. These have been more marked since the Revolution of October, 1911, and the inauguration of a Republic in February, 1912. Internal bickerings, largely fostered by foreign capitalists apparently have afforded increased opportunities for exploitation, tho, up to the present, the concessions wrung from China have been more apparent than real, China has always managed temporarily to shelve her internal quarrels in the face of the greater menace of foreign intervention. In order to get a grasp of the situation some conception of the aims and objectives, also the past history of the three outstanding Chinese leaders is essential.

Three Outstanding Figures in China.

These undoubtedly are, Dr. Sun Yet Sen, the Southern Socialist leader; General Wu Pei Fu, military dictator at Peking; and Chang Tso Lin, Manchurian War Lord.

A glimpse into their past history disclosed that, with the exception of Sun Yat Sen, each of these leaders has trimmed his sails to any passing political breeze. Both Wu Pei Fu and Chang Tso Lin have been opportunists pure and simple, while the Socialist leader, Sun Yat Sen, has remained true to his principles in the face of many adversities and temptations.

China's Socialist Leader.

Sun Yat Sen, son of a farmer, born 1866 in the Hsiangsang district of Kwangtung province, was educated in the Alice Memorial Hospital, Hongkong, graduating as a licentiate of Medicine and Surgery, in 1892. He started practice in the Portuguese settlement at Macao, some 40 miles from Hongkong, where he organized the Young China Party, subsequently settling in Canton where he became an active revolutionary.

After the failure of the attempted revolution at Canton, in 1895, he fled to Macao, and thence proceeded to Hongkong, Japan, Honolulu and America, gathering many adherents to the Reform party.

Kidnapped.

Dr. Sun's movements were closely watched by the Chinese Government, and, on his arrival in England in 1896 he was tracked day and night by agents of the Chinese Legation. On October 11, by order of the Chinese Minister he was seized outside the Legation premises and held under the pretext that he was a dangerous lunatic. He managed to get in touch with Dr. Cantlie, who demanded his release, but for 12 days the Chinese Minister managed to keep him prisoner. In the meantime, Dr. Cantlie had raised such an outcry that the Chinese authorities were forced to desist in their plan for shipping Sun to China, where his shrift would have been extremely short, and at the end of the twelfth day the Socialist leader was released. On his release he continued his tour as a revolutionary propagandist, travelling thru Europe, America and the East.

President.

The outbreak of the Wuchang rebellion found Sun in England, but he came to China at the end of 1911 and was elected Provisional President of the Republic by the Nanking Council. On the abdication of the Manchus, he resigned the Presidency, with the understanding that Yuan Shi Kai should be elected in his stead, and toured South China, spreading the doctrine of Socialism as he went. That tour is today bearing fruit, for the South has produced a crop of sturdy rebels who have been the biggest factor in preventing the reintroduction of a Monarchy.

In 1912, he was invited by the President to return to Peking, where the populace gave him a splendid welcome. He immediately set about effecting a number of much-needed reforms, and defeated many of the get-rich-quick schemes of American and European financiers, whose deadly enmity he has ever since retained. For a time his enemies, combined with his restless rebel spirit kept him on the move, but everywhere he gained adherents to the doctrines of Socialism.

His strong advocacy of a genuine republican form of Government caused the overthrow of the corrupt Kwangsi officials at Canton in 1921, at the hands of General Chen Ching Ming, and Sun Yat Sen was invited to the presidency of the Southern Republican Government, being elected in April of that year.

Socialistic Rule at Canton.

On my visit to Canton in February, 1922, I was particularly struck with the improvements in city planning and sanitation which Dr. Sun had introduced. Workers were given better wages and shorter hours, and —an innovation practically unknown in China—public parks and recreation grounds were provided for the masses. This policy had a direct repercussion on Labor in the adjoining British Colony in Hongkong, where Chinese workers demanded some relief from the awful conditions of slavery prevailing under their capitalistic task-masters.

I was also fortunate enough to obtain an interview with Mr. Frank Lee, at that time Director of Foreign Affairs. The policy of Sun Yat Sen, as outlined by Mr. Lee, was one in every way beneficial to the worker, and was being courageously pursued in the face of almost incredible difficulties and opposition from foreign financial interests, both American and British.

An Inspiring Strike.

In this policy Dr. Sun had the backing of the Kuomingtang, a powerful Radical political party, and also the support of organized Labor. Indeed, he was largely instrumental in organizing the Chinese Seamen's Union, which inflicted such a salutary lesson on British capitalists in the strike which took place in January, 1922, followed later by the general strike and the complete capitulation of the employers.

That strike constitutes one of the most inspiring illustrations of the value of organization in the history of the workers' struggle for emancipation. The solidarity displayed by the Chinese worker was a revelation to one who had had considerable experience of the genus blackleg in Occidental industrial upheavals. There were no scabs.

A Socialistic Judas.

However, even China was able to produce a traitor, tho not of the working class. He appeared in the person of General Chen Ching Ming, who had been previously one of the strongest supporters of Dr. Sun's policy. It seems that jealousy of his leader had rankled in the mind of this Judas, and within a year Dr. Sun was compelled to flee from Canton to Shanghai. Chen, who it is asserted was bribed by Hongkong financiers, hatched a plot for the assassination of Dr. Sun and his wife, both of whom narrowly escaped with their lives.

For a time Labor Unions and leaders, who were unswerving in their loyalty to Sun, were subjected to much persecution, but eventually, owing to the disgraceful rule of Chen Ching Ming, Sun was requested by the populace of Canton to return, which he did, being received with open arms.

The ship of state, under Sun, has navigated some stormy seas, but in spite of several international gales and numerous internal stiff breezes he has weathered the storm.

Within the past few months foreign financial vultures saw—or thought they did—an opportunity to plunge their beaks and talons into the carcass of an apparently defunct Southern China. But the "corpse" proved disconcertingly virile, for, with the danger of further depredations by foreign birds of prey, China's internal quarrels were quickly forgotten, and a united front was presented to the common enemy.

The fancied opportunity arose over the disposal of the Chinese Maritime Customs surplus. The C. M. R., it must be explained, is guarantee for certain foreign loans. All foreign obligations having been met there usually remains a surplus, which, so far, has been paid to Peking. As the South is at war with Peking, this allocation of all surplus funds caused a pretty little squabble with Chinese leaders apparently irreconcilably divided.

Sun threatened that he would meet only his proportion of international obligations with Southern customs funds and retain the balance for the use of his Government. This, however, did not suit the Powers and seventeen warships of various nationalities were rushed to Canton. To the surprise of foreign diplomats, Chen Ching Ming, Wu Pei Fu and Chang Tso Lin all joined forces with Sun Yat Sen to repel the "foreign devil." The grab did not come off, and altho foreign warships still remain at Canton, their numbers have dwindled to seven and the immediate danger of foreign invasion has been staved off.

Sun and the Soviets.

There have from time to time been quite circumstantial reports regarding an alliance between Sun Yat Sen and the Soviets. That Dr. Sun always has been well disposed towards the Union of Soviet Republics is true. For what genuine working class advocate could be otherwise? But, so far, there has been no introduction of an actual Soviet regime in Canton.

(To Be Continued)

JAP DIET IS CALLED IN AN EXTRAORDINARY SESSION FOR JUNE 25

TOKIO, April 25.—Plans for an extraordinary session of the Japanese Diet, June 25, are being formulated, it was reliably learned today.

There was no announcement, however, as to the purpose of the session or as to official plans.

In the meantime Japan continued deeply interested in the question of American immigration. Newspapers continued to discuss it. The general tone was not inflammatory.

Baron Shibusaw, one of the foremost political leaders, was confined to his home by a threatened breakdown from worry over the immigration issue.

$200,000 Deal By Indiana Governor Described In Court

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., April 25.—Nearly $200,000 worth of notes floated by the Meyer-Kiser Bank of Indianapolis for Gov. Warren T. McCray, represented practically nothing but McCray's own responsibility, J. J. Kiser, vice president of the bank, testified today in the federal court trial of the governor.

McCray is charged with using the mails in a scheme to defraud.

Altho many of the notes bore the signatures of various men and firms, the governor's signature was the only thing that gave them value, Kiser testified.

International Boss Of Catholics Pours Titles On Chicago

ROME, April 25.—Thirteen Chicagoans are promoted by the Pope in appointments announced recently.

Monsignor Frances Rempe has been appointed Apostolic Protonotary.

The other appointments are Monsignors John Ryan, John Webster Melody, John Dettmer, Thomas Kearns, Francis Ostrowski, Daniel Lutterenn, Michael Kruszas, as Domestic Prelates; Edward Carry, Commander of the Order of St. Gregory, the Great; Robert Sweitzer and Francis Lewis, Knights of the Order of St. Gregory, the Great, and Joseph MacCarthy, Knight of the Order of St. Silvester.

Obregon May Have To Back Up On His Indemnification Plan

(By The Federated Press)

MEXICO CITY, April 25.—Labor hostility is growing against Aaron Saenz, secretary of foreign affairs, and other responsible members of the Mexican government who have promised that Mexicans as well as foreigners in Mexico would be reimbursed for their losses during the de la Huerta revolution. Labor readily understands why Americans under the protection of the browbeating imperialism of the United States be indemnified but it does not see why Mexican landholders and industrialists should be paid for losses in a revolution which they themselves caused. It looks as if the Obregon government will find it difficult to carry out this part of the promise.

FRANCE TRIES DIVISION OF CHINA, RUSSIA

Joins U. S. In War on Recognition

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PEKING, China, April 25.—France is leading the opposition in China to official recognition of Soviet Russia, according to Rosta News Agency reports.

The Chinese people realize that the Russians are their friends, but the Chinese government is allowing foreign powers, chiefly France, to influence its policy in regard to Russia.

Koo Fears Red Troops.

China, thru Dr. Wellington Koo, minister of foreign affairs, protests against the presence of Soviet Red Army troops in distant Mongolia, but seems to fear nothing from the many "friendly" European soldiers walking Peking streets.

While France demands gold payments of the Boxer war indemnities, Soviet Russia offers to relinquish her claims if the money will then be spent on education in China.

Dr. Koo insists that 20 per cent of the Boxer indemnity go to his own department. This Mr. L. M. Karakhan, the extraordinary plenipotentiary representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, declined to allow.

Dr. Wellington Koo seems to be dissatisfied with Dr. C. T. Wang, who signed the draft of the new relations between China and Soviet Russia. It is possible that Dr. Koo refused to accept Dr. Wang's work because of personal feeling, and for that reason the minister of foreign affairs, Dr. Koo, attempted to reopen the discussion with Mr. Karakhan. Mr. Karakhan was ill and sent his secretary to deal with Dr. Koo, reminding him that the agreement was signed and discussion therefore closed.

Agreement Nine-Tenths Good.

Dr. Koo himself admitted that the agreement was nine-tenths satisfactory to China, while Mr. Karakhan found it only five-tenths satisfactory to Russia. The Soviet government was willing to go half-way toward effecting a settlement with the Chinese government, Mr. Karakhan felt, because the people of China sympathized with the attitude of the Russian people expressed thru their government.

Mr. Li Chia-ao, Chinese representative at Moscow, called on the People's Commissary of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Chicherin, at the latter's request. Chicherin requested the Chinese representative to convey to his government that the Soviet government considers the situation in China most serious. The failure of the Chinese minister of Foreign affairs to recognize the agreement already signed by Dr. Wang is held as an act hostile to the Soviets and may have the gravest consequences, for which the responsibility will fall on the Chinese government, Mr. Chicherin informed Mr. Li Chia-ao.

Chicherin refused to open discussion with the Chinese representative in Moscow on the question of recognition, claiming that it would unnecessarily confuse the proceedings which are taking place in Peking.

Volga Germans For Autonomous Soviet Republic

MOSCOW, April 25.—The autonomous area of the Volga Germans has been transformed into the Autonomous Socialist Soviet Republic of the Volga Germans, as a constituent part of the Russian Socialist Federative Soviet Republic, with the town of Pokrovak as the administrative centre.

The languages that have equal standing in the teritories of the Autonomous Republic of the Volga Germans are German, Russian and Ukrainian. All the official business in the several parts of the Republic is carried on in the dialect, which is the motner language of the majority in the given district.

PITTSBURGH READERS NOTICE
MAY DAY CELEBRATION
TO BE HELD AT
LABOR LYCEUM, 35 Miller Street
PITTSBURGH, PA.
On Sunday, May 4th, at 2:00 P. M.
Ludwig Lore, from New York, Will Speak
AUSPICES WORKERS PARTY
Take Car 82, get off at Robert St., walk one block down to Miller St.
ADMISSION FREE

LOS ANGELES, ATTENTION!
! IT IS COMING !
? WHAT ?
THE GRAND RUSSIAN GALA BALL
With a REAL RUSSIAN Atmosphere, Russian Dancing, Russian Entertainment, Russian Refreshments
AND VALUABLE PRIZES FOR BEST RUSSIAN COSTUMES
Time
SATURDAY, MAY 3, 1924
Admission: 50 Cents
PLACE—HOLLENBECK MASONIC TEMPLE, First and Chicago Sts.
Don't! Don't Miss It! Come and Enjoy a Superb Evening!
Auspices: W. P. of A. and Y. W. L. of A.

BAZAAR
ENTERTAINMENT AND DANCE
AT IMPERIAL HALL, 2409 N. Halsted St.
Saturday, April 26th, 8 P. M.
ADMISSION 35c
Given by W. P. Chicago Finnish Branch for German Relief

BUNCO PARTY AND DANCE
Given by
WOMEN'S LOCAL 275, A. C. W. of A.
At the
WEST CHICAGO MASONIC TEMPLE
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SATURDAY EVE., APRIL 26, 1924
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The Trade Unions--May Day, 1924

By WILLIAM F. DUNNE

The years 1923-24 bear eloquent testimony to the utter inability of the American trade union movement to extend organization in a period marked by industrial activity.

1923 was one of the "boom" years that the United States boasts of to less fortunate countries. In all lines of manufacture and construction there was a demand for workers. Wages increased, especially in the building trades, but dissension and dualism weakened the building trades department. Today there is hardly a large city that has not two or more building trades councils waging war to the knife on each other. Building trades union membership has decreased.

Rail Transportation.

In the transportation industry the shop crafts—machinists, blacksmiths, boilermakers, electricians, sheet metal workers, etc., have been almost wiped out. On only a few of the big railroad systems is there even a semblance of organization of these trades and this is unable to function effectively because of the loss of morale consequent on the loss of the strike in 1922. The engineers, firemen, conductors and trainmen are well organized but they have no connection with the rest of the labor movement. They are really property holding institutions and not unions in the real sense of the word.

Coal Mining.

In the coal mining industry organization is at a standstill. The officialdom of the United Mine Workers, instead of urging every coal miner in the country to join the union actually proposes that from 150,000 to 200,000 miners be forced out of the industry. This is strange strategy but stranger still when the fact is known that these thousands are members that it is proposed to starve out of the industry.

The organization campaigns of the United Mine Workers in West Virginia—potentially the richest bituminous field in America—have proved failures. There are now more non-union miners in that state than ever before and the coal mined by them is forcing many union mines in other states to close.

Steel

In the steel industry the widely-advertised organization campaign conducted under the safe and sane auspices of several international unions with the blessing of the American Federation of Labor was nothing short of a disgrace.

The campaign to organize the lowly steel workers was heralded as a movement that would confound Communist and other critics of the American Federation of Labor officialdom. "You claim that we never organize any workers. Well, here we are tackling the United States Steel Corporation. Another thing: Foster did a fairly good job but he was too radical; lots of workers were frightened away. You got to be conservative so they can't get nothing on you."

Thus say the officials who assumed charge of the campaign.

Something like $60,000 or $70,000 had been left over by the Foster committee and this was a nice nest egg for the treasury of the organising committee. The work started, cautious publicity appeared every once in a while—not too often—and finally it was announced that the organizing committee planned to proceed very slowly and carefully to develop some sort of an enveloping movement that would leave the Pittsburgh district no option but to capitulate.

For a long time now there has been a great silence. No more publicity appears but from authentic sources I learn that these cautious committeemen have organized almost one steel worker for every thousand dollars in the treasury—60 steel workers, $60,000.

Joking aside, never has there been a more glaring example of the inefficiency, timidity and general all-around bankruptcy of trade union officialdom than the pseudo-organizing campaign in the steel industry. Labor organization is at its lowest point in steel.

Textiles.

In the textile industry a period of prosperity preceded the present chaotic condition. Many northern mills are moving to the south where labor is still cheaper and this has resulted in tremendous hardship to workers affected by the change.

The feature of the situation that is of major importance, however, is that during the prosperous period no substantial organizational gains were made nor was any militant organizational campaign attempted. The textile workers face the coming depression without any unity between those organizations existing in the industry and with no possibility of maintaining even a 25 per cent organization.

Marine Transport.

In marine transport conditions have gone from bad to worse tho work has been plentiful. The seamen's union has practically disappeared and port after port has refused to deal with the longshoremen's union and has gone open shop. There is probably more demoralization in the marine transport industry than in any other that was at one time fairly well organized.

Lumber.

In the lumber industry there is no organization except in the Pacific Northwest where the Industrial Workers of the World carry on a sort of guerrilla warfare with the timber barons. The great timber industry of the southern states is entirely unorganized and the will of the lumber trust is law.

Metal Mining.

In metal mining there has been absolutely no improvement since last May Day. The industry as a whole is in rather a stagnant condition due to the loss of European markets and importation of copper from South American countries—from properties owned by American concerns. The amount of organization is negligible.

Electric Light and Power.

The electric light and power industry—one of the most strategically important from the standpoint of both labor and capital because of its vital necessity to big industry—is at least 90 per cent unorganized. The gigantic electric monopolies are not troubled by labor organizers and the American trade union movement has permitted this great industrial monopoly to develop with but little attempt to organize it.

Distributive Trades.

In the complicated processes of distribution in the United States there is little if any labor organization. The "white collar slaves" are entirely unsympathetic towards the trade union movement and outside of a feeble organization of retail clerks and a few scattered unions of the office-workers, organization is non-existent.

Food Industry.

In the food industry with some 2,500,000 workers, including both the basic processes of manufacture and distribution there are perhaps 75,000 organized workers—milk-wagon drivers, cooks, waiters and meatcutters and butcher workmen.

Metal Trades.

In the metal trades, outside of railway transport, one seeks in vain for any substantial organization in the great metal working centers of the Middle West and Atlantic seaboard. A few isolated unions of machinists, boilermakers, sheet-metal workers, blacksmiths, etc., are all that exist and the present prosperity has resulted in no increase of organization.

Has Passed Peak.

The numerical strength of the labor unions has decreased during the most favorable time for organization—when there are plenty of jobs. In 1923 the American Federation of Labor lost over 250,000 members and the loss this year will be still larger.

The conclusion seems warranted that with its present policy and leadership—to say nothing of structure—the American Federation of Labor reached the zenith of its power during the war and that with the renewed warfare of the employers it has been cowed and made even more conservative. The programs of class-collaboration emanating from many heads of international unions and even from Gompers himself is evidence that the open-shop drive killed what little fighting spirit that was left. From now on the officialdom will become more brazen in support of the capitalist class and capitalist system.

It does not need to be emphasized that the failure of the trade union movement to increase its strength during a prosperous period is a grave danger to the working class; the trade unions are the most powerful weapon the workers of this nation have altho compared with the power of the capitalists it is a feeble thing indeed.

The treachery and incompetency of the existing leadership is being shown both by practice and precept to the workers of America. The Communists have a monopoly of the left wing movement within the unions and on such issues as class farmer-labor party have been able to convince thousands of workers of the necessity for building a militant labor union movement coupled with a fighting class party of workers and farmers.

Because of their failure to initiate such campaigns as these and because of their actual sabotage and betrayal of the masses the bureaucrats, in the coming stagnant industrial period, are going to lose. They may retain their hold on the union treasuries but not on the minds of the union members.

More and more it is apparent that the future of the American labor movement depends upon the activities of the Communists and the left wing elements organized around them. Without this force in the arena of the American class struggle the situation would be hopeless indeed.

Thaw and Mooney.

Crazy Harry Kendall Thaw, heir to $6,000,000 of the vintage of Pittsburgh, has been declared sane in a Philadelphia courtroom. It is stated he will be freed.

Yet Tom Mooney, brilliant young leader of the working class, sits in a prison cell in San Quentin, Cal., still serving his life sentence.

Thaw committed murder and then pleaded insanity to escape the electric chair. All of his actions, especially his conduct in the Philadelphia courtroom, these past days, prove Thaw an incurable nut. He is just as much a lunatic now as he was when he beat up New York showgirls and artists models, hired for the purpose, for the pleasure it gave him: or when he attacked young boys, especially secured for him. He is just as hare brained now as he was when he bit live rabbits, or submitted them to other tortures.

But Thaw has six million Pittsburgh dollars on his side. He has the wealth of the steel and coal czardom of Western Pennsylvania on his side. Money saved Thaw from the electric chair. It is now going to save him from the madhouse. Capitalism stands by its parasites thru all the bad places. It is taking care of Thaw.

Tom Mooney never killed, or thought of killing any one. But he was a good labor organizer in San Francisco and greed hated him. So he was framed-up and sent away for life. Courts, juries, witnesses, practically everyone concerned, has admitted Mooney was framed. But Mooney is an enemy of the bosses. He is penniless. Capitalism hates him. So it keeps him where it thinks he can do no harm.

Thaw goes free. Mooney remains in prison. There is only one power than can change that. That is the power of the working class. When will the workers use that power?

Making the First Page

Edgar Dickens, 6914 South Laflin Street, has made the first page of the Chicago Tribune. And he has got his picture on the last page. That's going some for an ordinary worker—a street car motorman.

Usually the first page of any issue of this yellow press is reserved for the big bandits of business, for political grafters mislabeled "statesmen," for insane parasites among the rich, like Thaw, and for the matrimonial difficulties of the "best people."

But Edgar Dickens was an exceptional worker. He had travelled 1,822,500 miles, during half a century, over the street car tracks of Chicago. And at the age of 74 he still slaves on, driving his car. And for this he is rewarded with an 18-line write-up; what the Tribune city editor would call a human interest story; but really a payment in full for unexampled obedience in wage slavery.

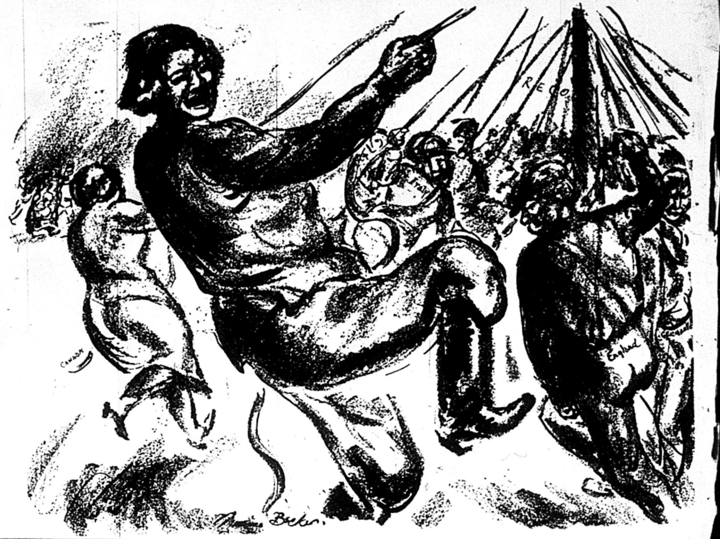
And in the meantime the Chicago Tribune, with all the other Chicago dailies, absolutely ignore the strike of the carworkers in Pullman and Hegewisch, and they have forgotten that there is a strike of the garment workers. Revolting labor must be punished with dead silence, when it is not openly attacked.

Victor F. Lawson, the open shop editor and owner of the Chicago Daily News, has been re-elected a director of the Associated Press. This will insure that this extensive capitalist news agency will not deviate one whit from its consistent anti-labor policy. News will continue to be poisoned at the source, by the Associated Press.

The DAILY WORKER May Day issue, as are all issues of the DAILY WORKER, is strictly the product of proletarian journalists. What do you think of it?

This May Day finds the capitalist system weaker than ever before. May the process continue.

Around The Recognition Maypole



MENTIONING THE MOVIES

By PROJECTOR.

War Dept. Film Pacifist Propaganda

"Powder River," an Epic of Mud, Blood and Folly.

The cartoonist who draws the "Not a brain cell working" in our metropolitan press certainly slipped a peg when he failed to feature the U. S. Marines' use of the war film, "Powder River," as a recruiting argument. The picture has the official O. K. of the War Department, it is made by the Signal Corps of the U. S. Army, and is run under the auspices of the "Veterans of Foreign Wars." Anybody who joins the army after seeing its eight reels of mud, blood, cooties, and poison gas, leavened only with an occasional crap game or welfare worker's doughnut, is to be congratulated on finding his proper vocation. "Render unto Caesar the things that are Caesar's." The army needs him, the army is welcome to him.

Justifies America.

The picture admits that it cannot go into the many reasons why America entered the war but seeks to justify what follows by a reel of confiscated German film showing the submarine warfare in actual progress. This incidentally gives some remarkable and beautiful photography, the best in the whole picture, but that is to be expected since the light values are much better on the water than on the smoky, gassy battlefields in the dusk of the "zero hours." The submarine leaves its base, is tossed around in bad weather, and finally sinks a British sailship and a freight steamer, the latter after a long running fight. It each case the ship's papers are seized, the crew ordered to the boats, and the captain taken prisoner, before the ship is sunk. No special brutality is discernable, one is merely oppressed with the sense of the criminal waste of the products of labor's sweat and blood as these fine vessels are destroyed.

Immediately after a pitiful attempt to "dress" the film with animated flags, and pictures of Wilson and Pershing "fighting for democracy," the soldiers are shown packed like sardines on the big transports, and conveyed by "the biggest battle fleet ever assembled." A submarine tries to get funny, but it is promptly blown to splinters. In the twinkling of an eye the soldiers are seen wallowing in the mud of France. "Digging for Democracy," the inspired sub title writer puts it. They dug all right, it was certainly not to be seen on the surface of the Draft and Espionage Laws, and the picture makes no claim that the boys found it even at the end of their digging.

Sickening Carnage.

From this point on the picture is one continuous repetition of shell fire, wound dressing, trench swimming, prisoner taking and grave digging. The first time on the screen it is more thrilling than the wildest melodrama, but there are four battles shown, each the same succession of mud, mangled wounded, and stiff carcasses to be buried, so the flush of romance soon gives way to drab monotony. Cannon are fired in endless footage and with every recoil comes the thought, "More graves to dig, more houses to rebuild, more labor wasted, labor, blood, labor, sweat, labor weariness, labor, blood," and so on in an endless chain.

THE INTERNATIONALE

The Song of the Workers. Sing it again on this May Day.

Arise, ye pris'ners of starvation,
Arise, ye wretched of the earth,
For justice thunders condemnation,
A better world's in birth.
No more traditions' chains shall bind us,
Arise, ye slaves no more in thrall!
The earth shall rise on new foundations,
We have been naught, we shall be all.

REFRAIN.

Let each stand in his place!
'Tis the final conflict,
The International Party,
Shall be the human race!
'Tis the final conflict,
Let each stand in his place!
The International Party,
Shall be the human race!

The law oppresses us and tricks us,
Exploiters drink the victim's blood;
The rich are free from obligations.,
The laws the poor delude.
Too long we've languished in subjection,
Equality has other laws:
"No rights," says she, "without their duties,"
No claims on equals without cause."

REFRAIN.

We want no condescending saviors,
To rule us from their judgment hall.
We workers ask not for their favors,
Let us consult for all!
To make the thief disgorge his booty,
To free the spirit from its cell,
We must ourselves decide our duty,
We must decide and do it well.

REFRAIN.

Behold them seated in their glory,
The kings of mine and rail and soil!
What have you read in all their story,
But how they plundered toil?
Fruits of the people's work are buried
In the strong coffers of a few;
In fighting for their restitution
The workers only ask their due.

REFRAIN.

Toilers from shops and fields united,
The party we of all who work
The earth belongs to us, the people,
No room here for the shirk.
How many on our flesh have fattened!
But if the bloody birds of prey
Shall vanish from the sky some morning,
The golden sunlight still will stay.

REFRAIN.

MAY DAY IN MOSCOW

By ARTURO GIOVANNITTI.

A rift of wings and clouds around each sentried steeple,
Red flags licking like flames the fold of the great dome,
Silence and sunlight and the bared heads of the people . . .
The Red Army is coming home.

(May 1921 Liberator)

AS WE SEE IT

BY T. J. O'FLAHERTY

A jury has found Harry Thaw sane Thaw is a millionaire. When he murdered Stanford White his million came to his assistance and proved t the satisfaction of a jury that he wa off his head. He was sent to a craz house. While there he whiled awa the time biting pet rabbits. Doctor hired by Thaw declare this is not sign of sex perversion. Perhaps th rabbits were perverse! If Thaw bi a bulldog, perhaps the alienists might consider him insane. At least he would be taking a chance and that would be an indication of lack of judgment The rabbits should be thankful, however, that they did not feel revengeful and bit Thaw.

• • •

The world—or that portion of the population suffering from arrested mental development, that takes the yellow capitalist press seriously—having allowed the murder of Stanford White to cease being a source of irritation to them, and having satisfied their desire for sacrificial victims during the world war, the friends of Harry Thaw thought the time opportune to get him out of the insane asylum, so alienists prove that he is sane, tho when left a moment to himself in court he broke loose and babbled an idiot. Thaw is now declared sa He has five million dollars in his o right. He had only a million when went into the crazy house. Crazy ma grows rich under crazy system, while in crazy house biting little rabbits. Workers grow poor, outside bughouse, working for crazy man whose millions are used to pay them in wages a portion of what they produce for nutty man. Who are crazier than Thaw Answer—The crazy workers who tolerate this crazy system.

• • •

Samuel Gompers, president of American Federation of Labor, ca to Chicago recently to fight the injunction that is raising the devil with strike of the dressmakers and is incidentally a thorn in the side of the organized labor movement. Sam held some conferences with women in the Congress hotel. He did not even open his mouth about the injunction. It was not worthy of the great man's attention while there were weightie questions to tackle. He suddenly appeared in Washington. To testif against the Teapot Dome plunderers To drive a nail in the political coffi of Harry M. Daugherty, labor foe? T throw some light on the dark recesses of the Internal Revenue Bureau and Mellon's whisky deals? No! No!! No!! Gompers stood like the boy on the burning deck and eloquently pleaded the cause of a thirsty nation demanding the return of 2.75 per cent beer. Gompers was praised for his action by the Chicago Tribune and the Daily News, two organs that would have gladly slit his throat were he only to utter as many words against the injunction as he did in favor of booze.

Trachtenberg In Denver April 30

DENVER, Colorado, April 25 Since arranging for the May Da Dance on April 27th, we have received word that Alexander Trachtenbe who has spent the last five months Russia and Germany will speak May Day Mass meeting, Wednesda April 30th, Eight p. m., at Soc Turner Hall, Tenth and Larimer S

THE DAILY WORKER
RAISES THE STANDARD
FOR A WORKERS' AND
FARMERS' GOVERNMENT

THE DAILY WORKER

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Workers! Farmers! Demand:
The Labor Party
Amalgamation
Organization of Unorganized
The Land for the Users
The Industries for the Workers
Protection of the Foreign-Born
Recognition of Soviet Russia

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Revolt of Housing Victims

May Day Rent Strike Threat Among Hundreds of Chicago Tenants Against Landlords

A "rent strike" is the May Day threat of thousands of Chicago's tenants to their grasping landlords if these robbers attempt to raise the rents again.

Over forty organizations have associated in a Tenants' League to protest the crushing rise in rentals since 1918.

They vow they will not move and that they will not sign leases for rents advanced more than 100 per cent during the last six years.

Plan Centralized Organization.

Trade unions, Workmen's Circle branches, Workers Party and Socialist Party branches, the Jewish Mothers' League, and other organizations are combining in this threat to the apartment monopolists.

The groups are planning a central organization and expect to procure legal aid in their fight. The squeezing landlords will be battled right thru the courts.

Mass Meeting Wednesday.

A mass meeting will be held Wednesday evening, April 30, at Venetian Hall on Douglas Park Boulevard at the corner of Ogden and Kedzie. Plans for the Tenants' League will be completed then and May Day strike tactics discussed.

Mrs. S. Blumin, Mrs. N. Tatarsky, and Mrs. L. Levin of the Jewish Mothers' League, are actively working for the blow against the landlords. They claim that 3 and 4-room flats which rented for $18 a month, six years ago, are now $40 and that the weekly income of most of the families in these flats is $28 to $35. If the rents are increased again this May, these families will have to move to poorer places or join the Tenants' League in protest and defense.

Check Up on Evictions.

Cases of eviction are being checked and will be advertised for propaganda purposes. Reports of landlords' negligencies will also be recorded and used against rent raisers.

About 160,000 families are moving this May in Chicago because of expiring leases. The Northwest side groups want to ward off the excessive expense and inconvenience of changing residence and have formed their Tenants' League. They claim that rents should not be increased this year because of the extensive building of apartments during the last season.

According to J. Ritchie Patterson, in an address before the Women's City Club, coal is no higher, janitor service no higher, labor no higher, and taxes no higher; so landlords have no reason for being rent-hogs and raising rents now.

BIG JEWISH UNION BODY AIDS STRIKE

Garment Victory Seen By I. L. G. W. U. Head

Mobilizing of the funds of the trade union movement of Chicago for the benefit of the striking garment workers begins this evening when strikers' committees start their drive on the unions.

The raising of the big strike fund was authorized by the Chicago Federation of Labor and it has the enthusiastic backing of the Jewish "Gewerkshaft" or United Hebrew Trades, which has between 30 and 40 affiliated local unions in the Chicago district.

Hebrew Trades Help Eagerly.

The "Gewerkschaft" voted unanimously to support the strike at its meeting when Vice President Meyer Perlstein of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union laid the dressmakers cause before them. Speakers from the Jewish organization will accompany strikers' delegates on the rounds to all of the Gewerkschaft locals and it is expected that thousands of badly needed dollars will be speedily raised for the fight on South Market street.

"We are going to win this strike," Morris Rappaport, secretary of the Chicago Joint Board enthusiastically told the DAILY WORKER yesterday. With support from the Chicago labor movement and from the International we can finance the strike right thru the dull season until the Summer rush."

Visiting All Unions.

Anton Johannsen, chairman of the "Committee of 15" of the Chicago Federation of Labor, has laid out a schedule of Chicago trade union meetings and it is planned to cover every one of these meetings with speakers from the ranks of the strikers.

Checks for $10,000 each were received from the cloakmakers' local earlier in the strike and from the Amalgamated Clothing Workers—the last union not connected with the Federation of Labor. The drive this week will be for the purpose of coining the sympathetic expressions of Federation unionists into something that will pay strike benefits and legal expenses entailed by the injunction persecution.

The strikers are hopeful that substantial contributions will be made by building trades' locals. Building trades workers have been enjoying higher wages than most trade unionists and it is believed that when committees of girl strikers face them and tell them the dramatic story of the struggle with "sluggers" and police on So. Market street that they will aid generously.

43 Injunction Cases Wednesday.

The injunction cases are coming to a head this week. Next Wednesday 43 cases come before Judge Charles F. Foell in Superior Court. All the evidence has been heard in thirteen of these cases and they are waiting to see whether Foell will follow in the footsteps of Sullivan and inflict jail and fine sentences, or whether he will realize the indignation of the workers at this unconstitutional overriding of their right to walk the streets and dismiss the cases.

So far Foell has been scolding the girls brought before him, declaring that they had no right to picket—

(Continued on Page Two)

DAUGHERTY'S CRY OF 'COMMUNIST PLOT' FALLS FLAT

Grafting Harry Still Must Explain Loot

By LAURENCE TODD.
(Staff Correspondent of the Fed. Press)

WASHINGTON, April 27.—This time the announcement by Harry Daugherty that he has full proof of a "hellish conspiracy" of soviet agents to overthrow the government of the United States, has failed to evoke more than a weary smile in Washington.

The first three or four times that this bolshevist menace was discovered by the former attorney-general—on the approach of the railroad shop strike and the anthracite coal strike—he was applauded by a large section of the reactionary press. But now that he is out of office, and uses this assertion as a defense of his refusal to permit the senate to inquire into the files of the department of justice, he fails to gain any approval. Even the White House is disappointed that he employed so discredited a bogey.

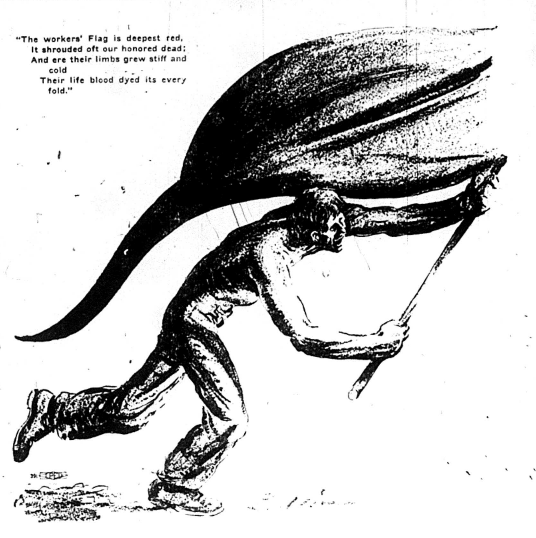
"Where Did You Get That Cash"

Senator Brookhart of Iowa, one of the "soviet sympathizers" assailed by Daugherty in his Columbus speech, replied: "All his talk of a hellish Communist plot does not answer the ques-

DETROIT MACHINISTS VOTE TO SEND DELEGATE TO ST. PAUL, JUNE 17TH

(Special to The Daily Worker)

DETROIT, Mich. April 27.—At a regular meeting of Lodge 82, International Association of Machinists, it was decided to send a delegate to the June 17th convention at St. Paul. The delegate will be elected at the second meeting in May. A committee was appointed to raise funds to defray expenses of delegte.



"The workers' Flag is deepest red,
It shrouded oft our honored dead;
And ere their limbs grew stiff and cold
Their life blood dyed its every fold."

MORE SUPPORT FOR CAR BUILDERS

HOLLAND WILL YIELD SOVIET RECOGNITION TO GET RUSS TRADE

AMSTERDAM, April 27.—Holland will grant de jure recognition to Russia within a short time, it was forecast authoritatively here Thursday. Russia, according to this information, has made recognition by the Dutch government a condition for resumption of commercial relations between the two nations, and Holland has agreed.

Negotiations between Dutch and Russian representatives will be resumed forthwith in Berlin.

SCOTTISH LABOR M.P.'S THREATEN DIRECT ACTION

Roused Over Weak-knee Policy On Evictions

LONDON—David Kirkwood, one of the Clyde left wing members of the Independent Labor Party, who is as much of a thorn in the side of Ramsay MacDonald as in the anatomy of the British ruling class threw another bombshell into the dove cote of labor imperialists and class collaborationists, when he denounced the government for the provision of its Rents Bill which would place the burden of granting relief to prevent the eviction of tenants on the shoulders of the local authorities.

Kirkwood declared the burden should be a national charge. Continuing he said:

"They are not going to get round about us in this fashion. The time has come for the Labour Party to prove to the tenants, particularly in Scotland, that it is going to be of some use to the people who fear eviction.

"Up to this time the tenants might as well have had the Tories in power." (Opposition laughed, and a Liberal Member: Why?)

"Because they have done nothing!" replied Mr. Kirkwood.

"There were two evictions in my constituency this week," he proceeded, "and I give my word of honour that, if they do not stop evictions, I will put the people back into their houses as I have done before; I will defy the law, and my imprisonment will be a greater menace than my being kept on the floor of the House."

"I don't want to break the law. I want to be law-abiding; but I won't stand for my people being thrown out on the streets."

NEW STRIKES CRIPPLE THE PULLMAN CO.

3 More Departments Join Walkout

The steel cabinet workers in the Pullman Car shops, one of the largest and most important departments in the Pullman plant, will strike with the buckers, fitters, reamers, riveters, and heaters unless their wage demands are accepted by the Pullman officials.

Three hundred men, the entire force of the department, signed the demands presented to the Pullman officials Saturday, that the recent wage cuts be abolished and the old wage scale restored. Many of the brass finishers, wood cabinet makers, and battery repair men also joined the strikers Saturday.

(Continued On Page Two)

DAILY WORKER NOW TO BE HAD THRUOUT THE STEEL DISTRICT

Here is good news for the workers thruout the steel district to the south of Chicago and over the line into Indiana.

With this issue THE DAILY WORKER goes on sale on the newsstands in South Chicago, Pullman, Kensington, Calumet and Hegewisch, on the Illinois side, and in Hammond, on the Indiana side of the state line.

In addition to the workers in the steel mills, there are tens of thousands of workers in other industries, in this far-flung industrial district practically all unorganized, especially the workers in the giant plants of the Portland Cement Co., and the various oil companies.

Workers in the above-mentioned cities should help increase the demand for the DAILY WORKER. Get subscribers. Get workers to buy the paper on the news stands. Spread it everywhere.

THE DAILY WORKER will scatter the seed that will soon result in the building of giant labor unions thruout this whole district.

MINERS SEE PRESIDENT FARRINGTON RIDING IN A SCAB TAXICAB

AUBURN, Ill., April 27.—Altho a bitter battle is raging in Springfield, Ill, between the union Taxi cab drivers and those of the Yellow Cab Co. Frank Farrington, President of the Illinois Miners union patronizes the scab concern. While driving from their homes in Springfield, to attend the.. Sub-District convention here, Freeman Thompson and Joe Tumulty, accompanied by five other miners, sam Farrington enter the Yellow Ca'b in front of his home on South Grand Boulevard.

MINERS ENDORSE AMALGAMATION AND LABOR PARTY

Sub-District No. 4 Meet Supports Howat

By THOMAS MYERSCOUGH,
Secretary, Progressive Miners' Committee.

AUBURN, Ill., April 27.—As if in one voice, the "ayes" rang out Friday in favor of both amalgamation and the Farmer-Labor Party at the convention of Sub-district 4, Illinois, in session here. Both measures were recommended in President Thompson's report to the convention.

In Vice President Parry's report is contained a brief review of the Kansas situation. A Springfield delegate named McGlennon, who was a Howat supporter before the "marriage" of Lewis and Farrington, arose to oppose the recommendation of Vice President Parry that a special international convention be called.

Antidote for Poison.

McGlennon is an old man whose afflictions are many, and include deafness and a tendency to assimilate all the poison news distributed by Editor Ellis Searles of the Mine Workers' Journal. There was a clamor among the delegates for the first opportunity to show Delegate McGlennon how ignorant he was of the facts in the case.

A delegate named Shymanski used the miners' journal to quote some of Van Bittner's "spew" at the recent District 5 convention at Pittsburgh, Pa. This brought Delegate Jones to his feet, and he spared no words in denouncing those who opposed Howat. He stated that he knew Howat well and that he came from the Southwest field, and that as long as Howat lived

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Imperialist Plot Near Completion

Morgan Uses $100,000,000 Loan Club to Force Western Europe to Accept His Plan

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK CITY, April 27.—Wall Street is satisfied with the progress being made by J. Pierpont Morgan, in Paris, in forcing the Morgan-Dawes plan upon the nations of the Versailles peace.

The familiar Wall Street-Morgan club, of a loan, in this case $100,000,000 to Germany to help her fullfill her obligations under the plan, is being used with good effect.

If the big nations of Western Europe refuse to accept the plan then there will be no loan.

But the British, Italians and Belgians have already accepted the plan, while France is still holding out for revision.

Morgan's offer is that American bankers will subscribe half of the proposed 800,000,000 gold marks ($200,000,000) loan to Germany, if the Dawes scheme is adopted in its entirety, without alterations or political modifications.

Mr. Morgan, in a two hour conference with Louis Barthou, president of the reparations commission, and Sir John Bradbury, British member, assured the reparations officials that an American banking syndicate would subscribe $100,000,000 to the loan. Promises obtained from London indicate that an English group will take $75,000,000, leaving the balance of $25,000,000 to be placed in France, Holland, Switzerland, Italy and elsewhere.

Warns Against Changing Plan.

These tentative pledges, however, hold good only if the plan immediately becomes operative. Mr. Morgan warned the allied politicians that they must keep their hands off and not shackle the experts' businesslike arrangements with political or military considerations or interfere with the German government's complete sovereignty inside its territory so German industry can be made to produce the greatest possible output and be able to compete favorably in foreign trade.

The sharp contrast in the tenor of the French and British, Belgian and Italian replies idicates the chasm splitting Premier Poincare from the other allies. The French premier's communication is almost as long as the other three combined, and whereas Premiers Theunis and Mussolini agree on the experts' conclusions practically without comment, and while Sir William Tyrrel points out that there are only three points for the allied governments to decide on and transmit to the reparations commission, Premier Poincare insists that the entire reports of the Dawes and McKenna committees, totaling 45,000 words, require rewriting.

The letter of Premier Poincare demands that the reparations commission proceed to revise the whole report.

"The governments await the reparations commission to take a definitive decison, giving the experts' report an executive form, as most of the experts' proposals are written under the form of simple indications, and to complete certain points which the experts left for the commission," he says. "It is only after the reparations commission has defined these points that it will be able to present its final conclusion to the governments."

Poincare then objects that "the governments cannot act usefully until they know exactly what practical result the reparations commission will obtain thru the experts' plans."

Desires to See German Action.

Arguing for a further delay, Premier Poincare continues:

"The governments must know what measures the German government has taken for the execution of the decisions of the reparations commission. This decision can be taken only after the reparations commission approves of the projects and laws demanded from Germany."

The French premier then insists that the allied governments must not be considered on the same footing as Germany.

Demands Better Guarantees.

Regarding releasing the French military grip on the Ruhr industry, M. Poincare renews his demand for a larger and surer guarantee than he now holds with the poilus' bayonets in the Rhineland in exchange for Ger-

(Continued on Page Two)

MEAN'S DIARY GONE; BURNS FACES GRILL

Loss Aids Crippling of Daugherty Probe

WASHINGTON, April 27.—The Senate investigating committee's searchlight was turned on the mysterious disappearance of Gaston B. Means' famous collection of "little black books."

Without the "minute by minute" diary and the documents of the former department of justice agent, upon which much of the case against the former attorney general Daugherty has been built the committee will be seriously hampered and no means will be spared, chairman Brookhart said, to recover the missing papers.

Means, himself, was to be the first witness of the day, Senator Wheeler, committee prosecutor, said. After he has related the story of the alleged theft of his documents by a clever ruse by two mysterious strangers claiming to be officials of the Senate, the committee plans to call a Department of Justice agent.

William J. Burns, director of the bureau of investigation, may be called.

"CAUTIOUS CAL" IS FACING CRISIS SILENT AS USUAL

Immigration, Bonus Bill, Taxes, Big Action

WASHINGTON, April 27.—Decisions which will have a bearing on his own political fortunes and on the nation's economic and political future, will shortly confront President Coolidge. Congress is preparing to put before him three pieces of legislation, all of which involve tests for Mr. Coolidge. These are the immigration, tax reduction and bonus bills.

1.—The President is faced with possible loss of support in California and other Pacific coast states should he veto the Japanese exclusion immigration bill. On the other hand, if Mr. Coolidge signs the bill and no other attempt is made by the government to allay Japan's consequent displeasure, ill-feeling between the United States and Japan may follow.

2.—On the soldiers bonus bill, the issue is stability of the nation's finances versus the government's obligations to the soliders. Secretary of the Treasury Mellon is expected to urge a veto.

3.—The issue involved in the tax bill is regarded as one of insistence upon adoption of the administrations tax-program as against tax relief in some degree of different form. Altho the senate finance committee has reported the Mellon program, the measure finally to come from congress is expected to be more nearly the compromise measure passed by the house.

STREET CAR MEN IN PITTSBURGH, PA., TAKE STRIKE VOTE TODAY

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PITTSBURGH, Pa., April 27.—A strike vote of the 3,200 motormen and conductors of the Pittsburgh Railways Co. will be taken Monday. If the strike vote is favorable the men will go out on May 1st. The traction trust has informed the city council it will not grant the wage increase demanded.

PULLMAN CO. GRIPPED BY 3 NEW STRIKES IN SHOPS

(Continued from Page 1)

Still other departments, including the switchmen, declared their intention of joining the walkout, because they know that the Pullman Company will try to extend the recent wage cut to all the departments.

Keep Police Out of Homes.

Alderman Sheldon W. Govier assured the strikers that they would be protected against the lawlessness practiced last week by the hired thugs of the Pullman Company.

Alderman Govier assured John Holmgren, heading the strike, that he will see that no strikers in his ward are molested.

"No police officer has the right to enter the home of any citizen without a warrant," said Alderman Govier to John Holmgren. "If any plain clothes man or uniformed officer tries to break into a striker's home, the striker has the right to resist the entrance of such officer."

Next Move Up to Pullman Co.

John Holmgren told the strikers Saturday that it is up to the officials of the Pullman Company to make the next move in dealing with the strikers. He declared he expected the Pullman officials to start negotiations with the strikers soon.

"They must be spending thousands of dollars every day just for their private police," said Holmgren, who is general vice president of the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen. "Production in the Pullman shops is at a standstill. The strikers are actively picketing every day and the ads put in the papers for riveters and reamers will do no good. From now on we will see to it that new men hired know there is a strike on. They will not go to work when they are told there is a strike. This strike is costing the Pullman Company hundreds of thousands of dollars.

The Strike Is Spreading.

"The strike is spreading, and before long we will shut down the entire plant."

Holmgren told the strikers they were within their rights in telling the thugs and gunmen of the Pullman Company to get out and get out quick.

The DAILY WORKER is the only newspaper in Chicago that is printing news of the struggle of the Pullman workers to thwart the Pullman Company's attempt to wring immense profits out of the lives of their employes. The strikers decided to picket the employment office hereafter.

Tell Workers to Strike.

Even the police know that the strikers are unable to exist on their low wages. One striker informed the DAILY WORKER that two policemen had asked him for a "lift" into South Chicago in his flivver.

"These cops told us to stick together," said the striker, "and we would win out. They told us it was a dirty shame the way the Pullman Company ground the very life out of the workers."

More and more police are in evidence in and around the Pullman plant. Police automobiles, filled with fat sergeants who are said to be getting extra pay for trying to scare the strikers, are overrunning the town.

Strikers are trying to find out why the city pays out good money from the taxpayers' pockets to have its employes walk around on empty lots.

Like the DAILY WORKER.

The DAILY WORKER counted almost 100 policemen and plain clothes men patrolling on foot and riding around in autos, between 103rd and 115th streets, near the Pullman plant.

The strikers sold 1,000 copies of the May Day edition of the DAILY WORKER to the men in other departments as they came out of the shops Saturday noon. The paper has made a big hit in Pullman. One worker said: "We all like that paper in here. It prints news you can't get in the regular newspapers."

Nick Spynow was selling the DAILY WORKER at the 103rd street end of the plant when he was threatened with arrest and his papers were taken from him by a fat police sergeant, who termed the DAILY WORKER "dirty literature." After an argument with several of the strikers, the cop saw he was getting the worst of it, and walked off, grumbling.

Hold May Day Meeting.

Max Salzman will speak to the workers of the Pullman Company on May First, at 8 p. m., in Stansick's Hall, 205 East 115th street, the hall now used by the strikers for their strike meetings. Karl Reeve will act as chairman of the meeting.

BIG ALASKAN SCANDAL MAY RUIN HOOVER

$60,000,000 Salmon Gift to Trust Exposed

WASHINGTON, April 27.—Herbert Hoover, secretary of the Department of Commerce, may be driven from public life like Fall and Denby as the result of the sensational Alaskan salmon fishery expose that is impending.

Charges brought before Senate investigating committees bare the fact that the $60,000,000 salmon industry of Alaska, which produces the tinned food that all America and the world uses, has been turned over to a set of gigantic corporations dominated by the Alaska Packers Association.

Just Like Teapot Steal.

Hoover's gift of the nation's salmon fisheries to the plunderbund follows Fall and Denby's gift of Teapot Dome and the California naval oil reserve to Doheny and runs side by side with the attempt made by Secretary of War Weeks and General Leonard Wood to give away Philippine resources and Week's effort to turn over Panama Canal zone concessions to New York financial interests.

The political future of Herbert Hoover seems to rest on whether the senate will go ahead with the very evident facts in their possession or whether this titanic steal will be covered over because it hits too close to Wall Street.

Under the regulations of the Department of Commerce, drawn up under the direction of Herbert Hoover, fishing grounds have been taken away from the Eskimos, Aleuts and Indians who have been living off them for thousands of years before the forefathers of the hundred per centers inflicted themselves on America. These fishing grounds were taken away by Mr. Hoover and his predecessors on the plea of "conservation" and were then turned over to the companies affiliated with the Salmon Trust.

Poisoned Soldiers During War.

Among the favored corporations are those that sold more than 825,000 cans of decomposed salmon to military commissary departments for the use of American soldiers during the war.

No $100,000 satchel has yet turned up—the senate has not looked for it yet—but the accumulated evidence shows that the Salmon Trust is monopolizing the best salmon streams with the official authorization of the Department of Commerce and that the government of the Territory of Alaska, under Governor Scott Bone, an appointee of Harding, retained by Coolidge, enforces its decision.

Old Friends of Hoover.

Hoover has a long established personal friendship with the Bentley family, which is represented in the Alaska Packers' Association by R. I. Bentley, vice-president, and C. H. Bentley, a director. His intimacy with this family, which is unlawfully benefitting by his executive acts as secretary of the Department of Commerce, is akin to the friendship of Fall and Doheny.

Interlocked directorates bind the constituent companies of the Alaska Salmon Trust to Wall Street. One link is thru Libby, McNeil & Libby, which operates a fleet of salmon ships to Bristol Bay yearly and is interlocked with the Swift Packing Company member of the "Big Five." One of its vice-presidents is E. F. Swift and among its directors are C. H. and C. F. Swift.

The canneries dot the Pacific Coast from Puget Sound north to Alaska. They are especially numerous in the thousands of miles of indented coast in southeast Alaska and again in Bristol Bay, just north of the Aleutian peninsula.

Fishermen and cannery workers go up there in scores of ships every Spring, returning again in the late Summer, the cannery workers go under contract for the season. Conditions are indescribably vile on these ships and in the cannery grounds. Working in slime fourteen hours a day and sleeping in wooden bunks, alive with bugs; eating ptomaine producing canned goods is their lot. Dope peddlers, bootleggers, and gambling sharks abound with company permission.

Especially vicious is the treatment accorded the army of Chinamen and Filipinos. Packed like sardines in the slow sailships northbound, meager quantities of food and water—sometimes only a pint a day—are doled out to them. On the salmon grounds they are under the rule of the gunmen backed up by the patrol navy of the Governor of Alaska.

Labor Agitators Hunted.

The patrol navy of the Governor of Alaska visits salmon grounds to get the local superintendent's reports on "I. W. W.'s" and "agitators" and to make arrests.

Scott Bone, the governor of Alaska, was formerly connected with the old Post-Intelligencer of Seattle, a Lumber Trust organ, later taken over into the Hearst chain of papers. Bone is a staunch old-line republican who believes in "development" of Alaska by big interests.

Last Summer the late President Harding visited Alaska and on his return failed to make any protest against the steal of the fishing grounds, to the keen disappointment of Alaskans.

Alaskan Sea Food Killed Harding.

Shortly after Harding passed away thru indulgence in a poisoned Alaskan crab—grim reminder of the decomposed salmon which the Salmon Trust sold to the United States troops during the war.

THE ASIATIC GIANT AWAKENS

By JACK ARMITAGE.

(Exclusive to the Daily Worker.)

(Concluded From Saturday)

Wu Pei Fu, the would-be Chinese Mussolini, is the second outstanding figure in present day China.

Born in 1873 in the province of Shantung, Wu Pei Fu took his B. A. degree at the age of 21. From his earliest days he was a follower of Mars, and in 1898 he graduated with honors from the Kai Ping Military Academy. After a brief service in the field he again became a military student, entering a military school of which Marshal Tuan Chi Jui was director. From here he was promoted to battalion commander and participated in the campaign in Shansi, Szeuchan and Honan. Early in 1916 he became commander of the Sixth Brigade of the Third Division, Chinese Army. When General Tsao Kun (the present President at Peking) was made military governor of Chihli, Wu took his place as commander of the Third Division, taking part in the fight against General Chang Hsun's monarchical movement in the summer of 1917.

Corrupt Peking Politicians.

A year later we find him in the field against the Southern Constitutionalists. He was successful in recapturing Yochow and Changsha. His return was opposed by Marshal Tuan. The conflict resulted in the downfall of the Anfu political club.

For the better understanding of this three-cornered situation it is necessary to explain that the Anfu Club was a coterie of corrupt Peking politicians who illegally retained their seats in the Peking Parliament, as indeed do all the present politicians at Peking. The public became incensed at the action of these political bandits and the Chihli party (who at present control Peking) saw an opportunity to seize the reins of government. Both parties are equally corrupt and equally unconstitutional, so that North China has benefited nothing by the overthrow of the Anfu party, most of whom took refuge in the Japanese legation. It is significant that every corrupt politician in Peking who has been exposed has sought refuge in the Foreign Legation Quarter.

On his return Wu Pei Fu was appointed vice inspecting general of the three provinces of Chihli, Shantung and Honan. Since then Wu Pei Fu has steadily strengthened his hold over the northern capital, largely, so it is asserted, with the backing of foreign financiers.

China Resents Foreign Exploitation.

In this very powerful backing lays his weakness. Any suspicion of foreign exploitation is deeply resented by the Chinese people, who realize that, for any assistance given, the foreign financier will demand his quid pro quo.

The active support being lent this general is illustrated by one incident. I refer to the recent sale of $5,500,000 worth of arms and munitions by Italy. These were loaded onto trains in the Italian concession, Tientsin, under the supervision of Italian marines. Ostensibly, they were sold to President Tsao Kun, but their destination, and the fact that Wu dictates the policy of the present corrupt Peking government go to show that they were intended for the Chinese Mussolini. It is in the nature of things that the Italian Fascist should lend assistance to the Chinese gentleman of the same ilk. Wu's ambitions are quite evident. For years past he has steadily extended his sphere of military control, and at present he retains a firm grip on the provinces of Honan, Shantung and Chihli, with some support from Hupeh and part of Hunan.

Disobedient Servant.

Militarily he is supposed to do the bidding of Peking, but there is abundant evidence to prove that he is far from being an obedient servant. By far the most powerful of the Tuchuns (military governors), he does not hesitate to impose his will upon the central (Peking) government, even in matters which apparently are outside his domain, and many bitter complaints are heard regarding his arrogance of action and demeanor. Yet, in spite of the fact that he is the head of the largest and best organized striking force in China, he is unable to suppress the brigands which infest the provinces of which he is military governor. Here again we see the hand of the foreign financier, who reaps rich profits from the traffic in arms. Among the best customers are the brigands.

A Remarkable Immunity.

The Lingcheng outrage, with the holding of foreigners to ransom, will be fresh in the minds of most people. It will be remembered that the foreign powers displayed a strange reluctance to act against the brigands. This attitude is also evident with regard to Chinese pirates, who enjoy a most remarkable immunity from attack by the powers.

Disastrous Experiment.

The experiment was made of enrolling 5,000 of the maurauders, including the bandit chief Lao Yang Jen in Wu Pei Fu's army. This experiment ended in disaster, for the old brigand refused to go fighting in Szeuchan and again took up his old trade of plundering villages and towns. Some time ago he was captured, his head cut off and his body cut in as many pieces as he had looted towns. On each of the latter was bestowed a piece of the remains. A gruesome and meaningless ceremony, for the robber army still continues its depredations under the leadership of two of the late chief's principal lieutenants.

Bandits Legal and Illegal.

Another of those who were prominent in the Lincheng attack on the Blue Express last May has also come to grief in the person of Brigadier-General Sun Mei Yao. Like Lao, he chafed under discipline, and became a source of annoyance to his superiors. One day he was invited to a feast, but before he had time to enter the festal hall he and his bodyguard were shot down. This disposes of two prominent brigand chiefs, but the profession is such a lucrative one that others have stepped forward eagerly to fill their places. Indeed, so strong are the bandits becoming that there seems more than a possibility that they will be able to oust the tuchuns. This might prove a blessing in disguise, for bad and all as the bandits are, their depredations are considerably less than those of the corrupt tuchuns, who, under the cloak of "law'norder," are squeezing the life blood from the workers and peasants.

Reunification By the Sword.

But to get back to Wu Pei Fu. In Szechuan he has apparently met his Waterloo. At any rate—in spite of earlier successes—he has received a severe shock, which has to some extent eased the tension for Sun Yat Sen, the Southern Socialist leader, who has been menaced with Wu's forces in the north.

Ample opportunities have been afforded Wu Pei Fu to help in the reunification of China, did he so desire, but to all proposals he has turned a deaf ear, including the blandishments of Sir Robert Ho Tung when he proposed a round table conference of the various military leaders in China.

On each occasion Wu has replied that he believes in the "reunification of China by the sword." He is a typical Fascist, with pipe dreams of himself as the future Chinese Mussolini.

* * *

The Manchurian Tiger.

Under fifty years of age, Chang Tso Lin is one of the most virile figures on the Chinese horizon. With no education in his youth, his natural bent has been towards a military career. The Russo-Japanese war found him at the head of a large body of Hunghutze fighting on the side of Japan. At the conclusion of the war he was received into the Chinese government service, taking part in provincial wars and receiving quick promotion for bravery in the field. Eventually he rose to the command of the 27th Army Division, and in 1911 was appointed military governor of Fengtein. Up to the collapse of ex-President Yuan's monarchical movement in 1916, he was one of his most faithful supporters, but when General Chang Hsun made his coup d'etat in 1917 he assisted in restoring the republic. For this he was appointed inspecting general of the three Eastern Provinces in 1918, and in 1920 he fought along with General Tsao Kun (now President) in the suppression of the Anfu Political Club.

A Military Nutcracker.

With the rapid rise to power of Wu Pei Fu at Peking these two militarists became bitter enemies. Nine months ago Chang was prepared to assist Sun Yat Sen to crush Wu Pei Fu, and they undoubtedly had an understanding. It was freely stated that the intention was for Sun to march on Peking from the south in the early spring, while Chang attacked his arch-enemy from the north, with the object, as it were, of squeezing him between the jaws of a military nutcracker.

Since then, however, certain factors intervened which have materially delayed the putting into effect of this military alliance, which bid fair to settle the pretensions of the Chinese Mussolini once and for all.

Russia on the Horizon.

Altho Wu's position has been somewhat weakened by his recent check in Szechuan, Chang also finds his hands full, for he has become engaged in a serious dispute with the Soviets regarding certain border questions. Sun Yat Sen has been preoccupied also, for, apart from the pressure brought to bear upon him by the foreign powers, he has, as already indicated, had serious internal orders to contend with. Again, his financial position has not been too secure, and without a sufficiency of silver bullets an active campaign in the north would be fraught with serious uncertainty.

An Ever Present Danger.

On top of all this is the ever present danger of foreign interference. This has been clearly disclosed in the recent utterances of Sir Edward Pearce at the British Chamber of Commerce meeting at Shanghai on March 11, when he openly advocated an administration of China under foreign experts. While that menace hangs like a dark cloud on the political horizon of China, her internal differences—which to all appearances must be finalized on the battlefield—will remain unsettled.

Two Individualists.

It must not be imagined that because Chang was prepared to support Sun that he had become a convert to Socialism. He, like Wu Pei Fu, is a pure individualist and opportunist, and even had Wu been crushed there would still have remained the makings of a pretty squabble between Sun and Chang, tho the argument certainly would have been advanced one stage farther.

Altho Chang, like the other Chinese leaders, hesitates to commence an active spring campaign in face of the common danger, he is maintaining his forces in a state of preparedness.

Preparation for War.

Reports from Mukden and south along the Peking-Mukden Railway state that trains are having some difficulty in getting thru, and Chang is beginning to gather what railway stock he can put his hands on.

It is stated that strenuous efforts are being made to furnish Chang's troops with complete and up-to-the-minute equipment, and to get them into first-class discipline.

It is interesting to note in this direction that, having failed to secure stores in Shanhaiwan and Tientsin (mostly held by the Italians), Chang arranged for the purchase of a large supply of other arms which are said to have arrived in a Mexican ship. These arms, according to reliable reports, found their way—from what source is not certain—into the Netherlands soon after the armistice of 1918. Arrangements were completed for transporting them to China under the Mexican flag, as Mexico was not a signatory to the arms embargo agreement. The total shipment includes rifles, field guns, machine guns and large supplies of ammunition, the value being estimated at over $7,000,000 Mex.

Plenty of Silver Bullets.

Financially, Chang Tso Lin is in an extremely strong position, controlling, as he does, the resources of Manchuria, which, in addition to its natural wealth, has had lately a big trade boom. Very little of this wealth has gone to Peking, for Chang has steadily refused to remit any taxes to the central authorities. He, therefore, is well supplied with silver bullets. His course of action must have a big influence on the destiny of the Chinese nation, which, as I have pointed out already, must affect not only the welfare of Eastern workers, but the economic status of the occidental toiler also.

DAUGHERTY JUST DODGE WAR ON GROWING TRUSTS

"D. of J." Shuts Its Eyes To Price Fixing

WASHINGTON, April 27.—Further details of the alleged failure of the Department of Justice to prosecute anti-trust cases were laid before the senate investigating committee by Huston Thompson, chairman of the Federal Trade Commission. Thompson took the stand when the committee revised its pre-arranged plan to start with Gaston B. Means.

Altho Sidney Morris and Company, a Chicago stationers firm, was being forced "out of business" for refusing to abide by an alleged price-fixing agreement of the National Catalogue Commission, a stationers organization, Thompson said that the Department of Justice refused to take action in the case.

Thompson said an investigation by the committee was made in 1918-19 into the stationery trade to determine if the anti-trust law had been violated. Evidence in the case was turned over to the Department of Justice in 1920, but it was turned back to the commission by the department three years later with the statement "there was no case," he said.

DAUGHERTY GETS LAUGH FOR HIS RED PLOT WAIL

(Continued on Page Two)

tion as to where he got the $75,000 in cash, the additional 2000 shares of Wright-Martin Aircraft stock and the other wealth he had laid away, after making affidavit in his tax return for 1920 that he owed $5000 more than his property was worth. If he had proof of that hellish plot, then he was the most incompetent attorney general imaginable."

Senator Wheeler answered the Daugherty speech by saying that the most of the specific statements were false, as to the way in which the senate committee had conducted its investigation, and that the evidence against Daugherty thus far brought the committee was only a drop in the bucket. He finally challenged the Daugherty brothers to permit the senate to read the records of Mal Daugherty's bank, now shielded by an injunction.

"Oiled" Guard Brazening It Out

Anti-administration forces are highly pleased at the outcome of the Daugherty tirade. They see in it a plague which will rest upon the shoulders of the Coolidge candidacy, and will deepen the impression made by the testimony before the Brookhart committee—that the "oiled guard" gangsters, having no ground for defense in their encouragement, are going to brazen it out during the presidential campaign.

MINERS ENDORSE MILITANT PROGRAM

(Continued from page 1)

the 14,000 miners of Kansas would live, fight and die for him.

McGlennon was given the horse laugh when he voted against Howat and the committee report.

On reconvening in the afternoon the remainder of Vice President Parry's report was speedily adopted and the convention began considering the report of Secretary-Treasurer Watt. This report, compact in form, was disposed of at once. It contained no itemized report of finances, due to the destruction of record in a fire that razed the building where the office had been located. Watt pointed out that the chief beneficiaries of the existing compensation law in Illinois were the insurance companies of the United States and several European companies.

Delegate Tells of Accident.

Delegate Knudtson of Virden, Ill., described some of the iniquities of the law from personal experience. Knudtson fell down a shaft at the Old West mine at Virden. He described grabbing the rope to break his fall, sliding the rope 250 feet, hitting the cage which was stopped in the shaft about 100 feet from the bottom, and then falling the last distance without a rope to slide on. This miner shows visible signs of his accident yet, but in spite of this he did not get justice in the settling of his compensation claim. The mystery is that he is here himself to describe it.

Under report of the resolutions committee a demand for increased pay for mine examiners was discussed. It was pointed out that inasmuch as the agreement was now signed up for three years the convention could do nothing but indorse the spirit of the resolution, and, after defeating a motion to table, this was done.

Another resolution, denouncing the vicious "gang work" system, and the efforts of the operators to discriminate against "undersized" men and in favor of "huskies," was passed by unanimous vote.

McDonald Calls for June 17.

Duncan McDonald, editor of the Illinois Industrial Review, addressed the convention at the close of Friday's session. He was greeted and repeatedly interrupted with applause, especially when he urged participation in the St. Paul convention on June 17, and in the Illinois state convention, to be held in Peoria on May 18. Besides describing the chaotic conditions that prevail and the causes therefore, he outlined the methods by which the workers can remedy the existing conditions. He deplored the fact that men who claim to be labor leaders should work for men like Small and Essington.

Co-Operative Burying Favored.

"High cost not only applies to living, but it also affects dying," declared George Wones, delegate from Local 694 of Girard, in his argument for the establishment of co-operative undertaking. Nearly all of the delegates are heartily in favor of the move, for in it they can see protection from the greedy private undertaker, who charges to the full amount of the death benefits received. They decided to leave it to the locals for decision and then have the matter submitted to a referendum vote.

A demand that "we return to the system of negotiating for local conditions by sub-districts" was made in a resolution presented and passed by unanimous vote. The miners here have noted with regret that they had no right to discuss the agreement after the conferees at Jacksonville, Fla., handed it over to them.

Thompson and Watt Go to St. Paul.

President Thompson and Secretary Watt were elected by acclamation to represent Sub-district 4 at the St. Paul convention, June 17. A resolution on old age pensions and one proposing changes in the compensation law were also adopted. A few slight changes in the constitution were made and included a provision to protect the eligibility of members who may be forced to temporarily leave the district or the industry thru the closing of mines. An additional safeguard against corruption in elections was also inserted, and one prohibiting members of the union from giving evidence against a brother in contract and compensation cases.

Springfield, Ill., was selected as the next convention city.

The writer was given the privilege of making the closing address of the convention, during which he described the work of the Progressive Committee, the Workers Party and also the mission of the DAILY WORKER. Upon request, he reviewed the much talked of Monongahela City, Pa., meeting of 1921, after which he was accorded a rising vote of thanks.

Soviet Measures, Weights Concern French Company

(Rosta News Agency.)

MOSCOW, April 27.—The Central Chamber of Weights and Measures is in receipt of news from Paris that a special joint-stock company has been organized with the special object of obtaining and exploiting a concession in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics for the production of metric measures and weights.

In the organization of this concern there took part some twenty of the biggest French firms manufacturing measuring instruments, two banks, and the international bureau of weights and measures. An authorized representative is leaving for Moscow. In the event of negotiations being brought to a satisfactory conclusion, the capital of the company is to be raised to 2,000,000 gold francs.

How many of your shop-mates read THE DAILY WORKER. Get one of them to subscribe today.

HEBREW TRADES AID WITH LARGE GIFT TO STRIKE

(Continued from Page One)

which means the right to walk the city streets—but he has not yet actually sentenced anyone yet.

Judge Foell was endorsed by the Federation of Labor when he sought his present office. He was endorsed as an anti-injunction judge. In spite of that fact during the present trials he has ordered pickets to obey the injunction. Reports that workers still held to their rights to walk the streets annoyed him. Foell faces his real test Wednesday when the cases come up. Twenty-nine other cases come up before Judge "Dennie" Sullivan the following Wednesday, May 6. Among these cases is that of Meyer Barkan, cloakmaker and not on strike, who was picked up on a John Doe attachment Thursday as he was leaving his place of employment on South Market st.

MORGAN WIELDS CLUB

(Continued from page 1)

many to exert full sovereignty over all the territory.

"The governments must examine under what conditions the gages now held by France and Belgium can be made the object of fusion or exchange with new invisible guarantees to be held by all the allies," he says. "But these operations can only take place after Germany effectively puts the plan into execution, when the governments can determine what guarantees they consider necessary."

Thus, the French reply keeps the problem in a vicious circle. France will not relinquish its hold on the Ruhr until Germany begins paying, whereas the experts and other allies insist that Germany cannot begin paying until France releases the Ruhr economically, and the bankers declare the 800,000,000 gold marks loan cannot be floated until Germany regains the entire control of its territories.

PHILADELPHIA READERS, NOTICE!
UNITED FRONT
May Day Celebration
Lu Lu Temple, Broad and Spring Garden Sts.
THURSDAY EVENING, MAY 1, 1924
SPLENDID MUSICAL PROGRAM
Freiheit Singing Society Lithuanian Chorus International Orchestra
H. M. Wicks, of Typographical Union, New York, will speak
Prominent Speakers in Other Languages
ADMISSION FREE DOORS OPEN 7 P. M.
Auspices United Front May Day Conference
Afternoon Celebration at International Bazaar
Kensington Labor Lyceum, 2nd and Cambria Sts.

ENUF——SAID
5 Days More to the
Third Anniversary Celebration and Ball
OF THE AMALGAMATED FOOD WORKERS
North Side Turner Hall, 822 North Clark St.
SATURDAY EVENING, MAY 3rd, 1924
Doors Open 8 P. M. Tickets 50c

The Workers Party in Action

DEFEAT OF THE RAILROAD SHOPMEN WEAKENS LABOR IN MINNEAPOLIS

By KARL SKOGLUND.
(Special to the Daily Worker.)

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., April 27.—The trade union movement here is in a very weak condition on account of the fact that the State University and Dunwoody Industrial Institute are located here.

In both of these institutions skilled workers are being trained to compete with unskilled workers.

The trade union movement is still weakened and at present is unable to function and give protection to the workers.

The defeat of the railroad shopmen in 1922 has lessened the power of the labor movement until today it is unable to put up a fight should a drive for the open shop be started.

Due to bad conditions existing on farms, many farmers moved from the rural districts to the cities and there compete with the city workers for jobs. The Minneapolis Street Railway Company is recruiting these farmers to run the street cars in the Twin Cities for one purpose only, to prevent the street car workers from becoming organized.

Minneapolis as a whole is not a manufacturing city. On the contrary, it is a place where commodities are exchanged thruout the Northwest. The milling industry is the chief industry here, employing several thousand men. It is run on part time basis, that is, it runs at top speed whenever there are orders, but in the meantime the mills are closed down.

Machine Shops Non-Union.

We also have a few machine shops, among them the Minneapolis Steel and Machinery Company, a part of the Steel Trust, run on a strictly open shop basis. This concern is organizing all of the smaller machine shops into a manufacturing association, and has been able, so far, to exclude the metal craftsmen from becoming organized in their respective unions.

Since the convention which organized the Farmer-Labor Federation took place new developments have arisen. The officials of the Minnesota State Federation of Labor, together with the reactionaries of different types, have launched an attack on the Farmer-Labor Federation as being a party controlled by Communists. There is no doubt but that the American Federation of Labor officials in Washington have given instructions to the officials in Minnesota to launch this attack for one purpose, namely, to destroy the Farmer-Labor Federation and bring Minnesota back to the policy of "rewarding your friends and punishing your enemies".

We also have an element in the Federation whose only interest is to capture the Federation for the Democratic Party, which has been wiped out of existence.

Huge sums of money are being spent by these politicians to enable them to have their candidates elected and by so doing take control of the committees of the Farmer-Labor Party in the state and deliver them over to the capitalist class.

Party Activities Of Local Chicago

The United Front May Day Celebration will be held in Chicago, on Thursday, May 1st, 1924, 8 p. m. at the North Side Turner Hall, 820 N. Clark street, to demonstrate for the Class Farmer-Labor Party in the U. S. and against American capitalism.

There will be a number of excellent speakers in various languages.

Among the speakers thus far selected are:

William F. Dunne, Editor DAILY WORKER; Alexander Bittelman, member Central Executive Committee, Workers Party and former Secretary Jewish Federation; J. Kowalsky, Secretary Polish Section Workers Party; A. Presi, Editor, Alba Nuova, Italian Weekly; John Williamson, N. E. C. of the Young Workers League; B. Sherman, Left Paola Zionist Jewish Socialist Party.

In addition there will be speakers in Russian, Lithuanian, and South Slavic.

There also will be a concert program consisting of the Freiheit Singing Society, and the Russian Grand Opera stars Nita Obstrastzova, coloratura soprano, and Gabrielius Hrzanowski, baritone.

The demonstration is held under the auspices of the United Front May Day Conference. Admission will be 25c.

In order to accommodate the overflow, an additional hall has been arranged for at the same address and in the same building namely N. S. Turner Hall, 820 N. Clark street.

To Sell Daily Worker.

At the United Front May Day Conference held April 23rd, it was decided that delegates to the CCC and other party members available, should distribute advertising material for the May Day meeting and sell the May Day edition of the DAILY WORKER during the lunch period at factories and other places to which they will be assigned.

The DAILY WORKER office at 1113 W. Washington Blvd. will be where the comrades will meet, and the time will be 10 o'clock Thursday morning, May 1st. There the members will receive copies of the May Day edition of the worker, advertising material for the May Day meeting, and their assignments as to what factory they should go. Also members of the Y. W. L. are asked to participate in this work.

Martin Abern, City Sec'y.

CANNON AND BROWDER TO SPEAK AT T. U. E. L. MEETING

James P. Cannon, member of the Central Executive Committee of the Workers Party, will speak at the next monthly meeting of the Trade Union Educational League, Wednesday, April 30, at Northwest Hall, corner North and Western Aves. on "May Day and the American Labor Movement."

Coming on the eve of May Day the lecture shold prove of extreme interest to every militant worker in Chicago. In Duluth and other cities local Labor bodies are uniting in the celebration of this international day of Labor. The united efforts on this day, the crystalizing unity of Labor on the question of a political party of its own—all these manifestations of today will make of greater interest the lecture of James P. Cannon on the history of May Day and it's special significance to the American Labor Movement.

Earl Browder, editor of the Labor Herald, will also give his monthly resume of the most interesting developments in the field of Labor—a feature of every monthly meeting.

These lectures promise to further establish the popularity of the monthly meetings of Chicago's militants.

ARMENIAN BUREAUS ORDERED TO UNITE

The Central Executive Committee of the Workers Party considered the question of the situation in the Armenian Section of the Workers Party at a meeting held recently. The result of the Boston convention held in February, was the organization of two separate bureaus, one representing the former Armenian Workers Party and the other the Armenian Federation of the Workers Party—S. D. Hunchakist, both of which were recognized as sections of the Workers Party. The former decision of the Central Executive Committee gave these two sections three months' time in which to combine.

Numerous objections to the delay in bringing about unification and the fact that two newspapers are being published—one by each of the respective groups, have reached the Central Executive Committee from the Armenian Branches. In the light of these protests, the Central Executive Committee has decided that the unification must take place immediately. It has sent to each of the two Armenian Bureaus, the following decisions to govern the unification:

1. That the bureau elected by the branches of the former Armenian Federation of the Workers Party—S. D. Hunchakist and the bureau elected by the Armenian Workers Party, both of which are recognized by the Party as sections of the Workers Party shall immediately combine and that the Bureau shall consist of the ten members selected by the Boston convention.

2. The two papers now being published by the respective groups, shall at once be combined and published under the name, "THE PROLETARIAT" with the line underneath, "The Combined Banvor and Gordzavor".

3. That THE PROLETARIAT shall be edited in the following manner:

(a) The Bureau shall appoint an editor and two associate editors. If the editor is of one group, the two associate editors shall be of the other group.

(b) These three shall constitute the editorial board under whose direction the paper is issued.

4. Should there be a deadlock in the combined bureau of the Armenian Section, over any question, the question shall be referred to the Central Executive Committee of the Party for decisions, each group having the right to submit their views of this question.

Unquestionably, the decisive action of the Central Executive Committee will result in creating a better condition in the Armenian Section and creating a basis for building up a strong movement among the **Armenian workers in this country.**

Milwaukee Will Sing During May Day Festivities

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MILWAUKEE, Wis., April 27.—A gigantic May Day festival has been planned by the workers of Milwaukee, to culminate in a program in Freie Gemeinde Hall, corner of Eigth and Walnut streets, at 8 p. m. Thursday evening May 1.

Earl Browder, member of the C. E. C. of the Workers Party and John Edwards, member of the N. E. C. of the Young Workers League, will be the chief speakers at the evening meeting. They will discuss the significance of May Day to workers, young and old, and the immediate needs of class conscious workers in organizing to meet the present national and international issues.

An exceptional musical program will be given during the meeting. The German singing societies and the Freiheit Singing Society will give selections and the Children's Chorus will sing several numbers. The musical part of the evening's entertainment has been arranged by the Young Workers League.

There will be no admission charge, so that every worker should feel free to join this celebration of the great labor holiday.

May Day Meetings In District 8

Chicago.

North Side Turner Hall, 820 N. Clark St., 8 p. m. Speakers, Wm. F. Dunne, A. Bittelman, J. Kowalski, A. Presi and John Williamson.

Milwaukee, Wis.

Freie Gemeinde Hall, 8th and Walnut streets, 7:30 p. m. Speakers, Earl Browder, managing editor Labor Herald; Peter Herd, organizer Young Workers League. Also speaker in Jewish. Program of entertainment.

Kenosha, Wis.

German-American Club House Auditorium, 665 Grand Ave., 8 p. m. Speakers, Archie Henderson of the DAILY WORKER, also speakers in various languages. Program and entertainment.

Racine, Wis.

Union Hall, 8 p. m.
Speakers, Sam Hammersmark of the DAILY WORKER Staff. Other speakers.

Rockford, Ill.

Lyran Hall, 1115 Third Ave., 8 p. m. Speaker, Manuel Gomez, Writer and Lecturer. Program of entertainment.

Pullman, Ill.

Stansicks Hall, 205 East 115th St., 8 p. m. Speakers, Max Saltzman, Organizer Young Workers League and others. Program of Entertainment.

Toluca, Ill.

Speakers, Harrison George, Writer and Lecturer. Other speakers in various languages.

Hammond, Ind.

Place to be announced later. Speakers, Jack McCarthy of the DAILY WORKER and others.

Gary, Ind.

Croatian Hall, 23rd and Washington Sts., 7:30 p. m. Speakers, E. Ettlinger, Organizer Workers Party. Also speakers in various languages.

South Bend, Ind.

Workers Hall, 1216 W. Colfax Ave. 8 p. m. Speakers, Alex Shap a District Organizer Young Workers League. Also speakers in various languages.

Trachtenberg Tour

List of Western Dates.

The list of Trachtenberg's western dates follows. Addresses of halls and hours of meetings will be published later where they are not given here:

Monday, April 28, Omaha.
Wednesday, April 30, Denver, Col., Social Turner Hall, 10th and Larimer, 8 p. m.
Friday, May 2, Salt Lake City, Unity Hall, 132 South Second, East.
Sunday and Monday, May 4 and 5, Los Angeles, Cal., Sunday meeting at Disabled Veterans' Hall, 246 S. Hill street, 8 p. m.
Wednesday, May 7, San Jose, Cal. Garden, Pacific Bldg., 8 p. m.
Friday, May 9, Oakland, Cal., Roof
Saturday, May 10, San Francisco.
Wednesday, May 14, Portland, Ore.
Friday, May 16, Tacoma, Wash.
Saturday, May 17, Seattle, Wash.
Sunday, May 18, Vancouver, B. C., Canada.
Monday, May 19, Spokane, Wash.
Tuesday, May 20, Butte, Mont.
Saturday, May 24, Superior, Wis.
Sunday, May 25, St. Paul, Minn.
Monday, May 26, Minneapolis, Minn.

Democrats Are Appeased.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—After assurances by Chairman Norris that there would be no attempt to prolong hearings on Muscle Shoals legislation pending before the senate agriculture committee, Democrats withdrew objections to an extension of hearings beyond April 29, and also agreed to authorize Norris to issue "blanket" subpoenas

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Labor News - - Political and Industrial Activities of Workers and Farmers

DOLL OF TODAY LARGELY WORK OF MERE BABES

Children Are Employed Under Bad Conditions

By LOUIS P. LOCHNER.
(Staff Correspondent of the Fed. Press)

SONNEBERG, Germany, April 27.—Few people who buy "made in Germany" dolls for their children know that the doll of today is largely the product of child labor. In the Sonneberg district, famous for its toy dolls, the economic distress of families with children is such that the children must begin to earn bread by working at dolls when happier children are still playing with them.

The children are chiefly employed at making the arms and legs of dolls out of a combination of pasteboard, sawdust, and a glue-like mass containing cement. The vapors and fine particles of dust arising from the process are inhaled by the youngsters, many of whom contract tuberculosis. Then, as the dolls are hung up to dry, the children must inhale the odors exuding, which are declared by physicians to be highly detrimental to health. The children must usually sleep in these same rooms without previously ventilating so that the drying dolls may not be damaged.

The children are also employed at stuffing so-called rag dolls. For this purpose they are given rags gathered by the head of the family and not disinfected, with every opportunity in the world of contracting disease. The dust and fuzz flying about the room as a result of pulling rags to bits settles in the children's noses and throats.

A number of welfare organizations, including the American Friends, are trying to provide living conditions in Sonneberg which will make further child labor out of the question.

Workers Fight For June 17th In Cleveland

CLEVELAND, Ohio, April 27.—Labor leaders in this city are attempting to put the July 4 convention of third party hopefuls before the June 17 Farmer-Labor convention at St. Paul in the minds of union men. The sentiment of the rank and file is favorable to the Twin City meeting, and it is expected that many representatives from the unions will join the coming conference to elect a delegate to the June 17 convention.

A writer in the "Citizen," edited by Max Hayes for the Labor Council, says: "Every local union should not only send delegates, but should instruct them to demand that a real independent Farmer-Labor party be immediately launched in the state of Ohio."

The emphasis of union leaders here upon July 4 is due to the convening of the Conference for Progressive Political Action and also the meeting of the Farmer-Labor party and the Socialist party on that date in this city. Workers of Cleveland will have to show that their duties as hosts cannot detract from the importance to them of the St. Paul convention and the formation of a class Farmer-Labor party in Ohio.

Mayor Condemns Police Imported Against Pickets

DOVER, N. H., April 27.—Mayor Waldron has issued a public statement condemning the use of imported police in strike-breaking efforts at the Pacific Mills. The Mayor says:

"The out-of-town officers came here with chips on their shoulders, as is shown by the fact that machine guns were brought to shoot down the natives. . . . Where union labor is a factor in a municipality it must be recognized and is entitled to constitutional rights and should not be hounded like a pack of wolves, as was done last week."

Nashua and Haverhill police have been hired for strike duty here in Dover. The local police department, acting in behalf of the mill bosses, hired the outside police for supporting their prohibition of picketing.

Bert Emsley and Fred Beal, organizers of the One Big Union conducting the textile strike at the mills, were arrested and convicted early in the month for picketing the residence of the mill superintendent. The headquarters of the O. B. U. are in Lawrence, Mass.

State Guards Scab Mine.

BELL COUNTY, Ky., April 27.—Two companies of Kentucky guardsmen have been ordered to proceed "under cover" to the camp of the Liberty Coal and Coke Co., in this County "to supress labor trouble in the coal field."

CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION SEES LYNCHING OF WHITE WORKERS IN THE NORTH

(Special to The Daily Worker)

TOLEDO, Ohio, April 27.—If the Salvatore Rose case is left unchallenged in Toledo, workingmen of the north will be lynched as readily as Negro workers of the south, according to the letter revelved by Mayor Brough from the American Civil Liberties Union headquarters in New York City.

Rose was speaking on a street corner last August when suddenly a mob of uniformed policemen seized him and his pregnant wife and hustled them into a waiting auto. The couple were driven 25 miles out into lonely country and then Rose was almost lynched. A noose was put over his head, as both he and Mrs. Rose have sworn in affidavits, and he was lifted from the ground several times by the police pulling the end of the rope over the limb of a tree. Rose was saved from death by hanging only when one of the mob threatened to expose the participants.

As a result of the shock of kidnapping and the subsequent events, Mrs. Rose's child was still-born. She and her husband were unable, because of their condition, to bring court action at once against the city officials.

The Civil Liberties Union charges the Mayor and other city officials with failure to investigate the case and bring the guilty to justice because the mob was made up of uniformed city police.

Rose had gone to the Mayor just before he was taken by the police and told that he had been threatened. Just because the man is a worker and "radical," the police acted on the notion that he had no civil rights and attempted to make another blot such as the lynching of Wesley Everest in Everett, Washington, and of Frank Little in Butte, Montana.

MAKE MAY DAY ATTEMPT TO HALT CHILD MURDER

Five Nations Lead U. S. In Care of Babes

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK CITY, April 27.—The campaign of the American Child Health Association to make May Day a child's health day reveals some startling facts about "advanced" America that will not please the 100 percenters.

The United States stands behind five other nations in the infant mortality rate. It is behind sixteen other nations which have lower rates of fatality among mothers at childbirth. Even in over-crowded Italy only 5 per cent of the mothers die in childbirth, while this country's rate is 8 per cent.

Backward United States.

Eighteen states of the United States do not keep a register of births; so that statistics in this country are far from complete. New Zealand loses fewest of her babies in the first year.

Dental defects amount to 75 per cent of the children. Tuberculosis claims a large per cent; as do various other deficiencies caused by American inattentiveness to the welfare of mothers and children.

Because May Day is celebrated out-of-doors by the children of so many communities, the American Child Health Association is making a special effort that day to encourage and increase out-door life for children, especially in the crowded cities. The association is focussing attention upon the shortcomings of this country in regard to its children.

Soviets Provide for Mothers.

Soviet Russia shows more concern for her mothers and children than the United States. Mothers are given special care and exemption from work for eight weeks before and eight weeks after childbirth. Mothers who work bring their infants to a specially provided nursery where the children are carefully attended to all day. In the United States mothers who work are given no asisstance except from the meagerly equipped charity agencies and after their children are born, most of the youngsters must be left in the care of neighbors, older children, or left to run the streets. Some mothers are even forced to lock their children in their rooms during the day.

Contraceptive information is scarcely tolerated here while many European nations make the furtherance of such knowledge, especially among working women, a matter of state concern

500 CAPMAKERS MAKE DEMANDS; MEETING MONDAY

Unemployment Fund, $40 Wage, Sought

A May Day strike of Chicago Capmakers, local number five, involving 500 workers is threatened if the bosses do not accede to the demands of the union by April 26th.

Forty-eight weeks' work guaranteed, an unemployment fund and a $40 minimum wage comprises the union's demands. Granting these modest requirements would bring the capmakers the enormous annual wage of $1920, not raising them to the class seriously disturbed by income tax calculations.

A strike committee of ten was elected Wednesday night. The committee has already ordered a roll call meeting Monday evening in Crawford Hall, on Roosevelt road, at which meeting there will be reports of the activities of the committee which has been trying to effect advance settlements in certain shops.

The agreement with the Capmakers' Association does not expire until May 15; so that organization has been given an extension of time in which to accept the new conditions laid down by the union workmen. This extension of time is likely to work to the advantage of the union men in effecting quick settlements with non-association shops who cannot face the competition with an organization still holding its workers.

If the Association does not respond favorably by the time their agreement with the union expires the strike proposed will be extended to their shops.

The chairman of the strike committee is Richmond, secretary, Brody. The publicity committee is composed of: Martin, Wright, Brody. The law committee is: Wright, Duffield. The picketing committee is: Wright, (business agent of the union), Mann, Penter, Lipson, Isenberg. The settlement committee is: Wright, Rumac, Rappaport, Buscalevitch.

If it is found necessary to call the May Day strike, the capmaking industry in Chicago will be effectively set back until the bosses settle.

German Workers Put Up Stiff Fight To Save Eight-Hour Day

LUDWIGSHAFEN, Palatinate, Germany, April 27.—For five weeks 20,000 workers in the aniline industry of this city have been holding out against an attempt of the bosses to abrogate the eight-hour day. Their strike funds have been exhausted; the bosses are showing no signs of meeting the workers even half way; yet the workers and their families continue undaunted.

The workers would perhaps be back at work even now, under the stress of economic necessity, except for the fact that the International Workers' Relief has erected sufficient soup kitchens in Ludwigshafen to make it possible for the striking and locked-out workers to receive sufficient food to keep them from starving.

Miners Must Dig Dirt Gratis For Coal Operators

CARLINSVILLE, Ill., April 27.—The Shopher mine at this place which has been shut down for many months, is preparing to resume operations after a conference between the owners and miners' officials.

It appears that a vote taken on the question of the conditions agreed to, brought forth a heavy opposition to the agreement. This was because, it is alleged, five important conditions, previously enjoyed by the men at this mine, have been forfeited in the settlement. These conditions, won as a result of hard fights, will mean much loss in wages for the miners and increased profit for the operators.

It is said that one of the conditions forfeited is that which pays for the removal of slate and other dirt, and that now much of this work must be done "free gratis."

Furuseth Fights For Foreigners.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—Andrew Furuseth of the Seamen believes that he still has a chance to secure a reasonable clause in the immigration bill now in conference of the branches of congress, safeguarding the right of alien seamen to remain in American ports until they can ship at fair wages. House conferees are Johnson of Washington, Valle of Colorado, Vincent, Sabath and Raker. Senate conferees are Reed of Pennsylvania, Sterling, Keyes, King and Harris.

How many of your shop-mates read THE DAILY WORKER. Get one of them to subscribe today.

Short Items From Russia

Georgia Workers Distrust Lying Church Prelates

MOSCOW, Russia, April 27.—Because the Georgian people have no longer confidence in their church dignitaries, the High Court of Georgia sentenced the guilty Primate Catholicos Ambrosius and four other prelates much more lightly than they would have if the churchmen had been considered dangerous. The Primate Catholicos Ambrosius was given eight years' imprisonment, two members of his council got five years, and two other members received sentences of two years each. Two of the men tried were amnestied and four were acquitted.

The charges against all the men were: high treason; plundering and concealing of the church valuables; the embezzlement of church proprety, owned by the State; and that in February 1922 the Catholicos Council at Ambrosius' instigation sent a memorandum to the Genoa Conference in which they asked for the intervention of the Western Powers in Georgian affairs. This note contained such fantastic stories about the Soviet order that the workmen of Tiflis were greatly aroused against the prelates. The contents of the note were published in full and brought forth a storm of indignation among Georgian workers.

Russia and Italy Co-operate In Trade And Art

(Rosta News Agency.)

MOSCOW, April 27.—A Russo-Italian Chamber of Commerce is being founded in Moscow. The tentative statutes were signed for Italy by the then Italian Charge d'Affaires, Marques Paterne, and Mr. Krassin, the People's Commissary of Foreign Trade for the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. The object of the Chamber of Commerce is to give all-around assistance to the economic rapproachment between Italy and the Union by promoting trade, industrial and agricultural relations, organizing mixed companies, regulating questions of transport, and so forth.

The People's Commissariat of Foreign Trade has accepted the invitation extended to the Union of Soviet Republics to take part in the art exhibitions at Venice (Italy). The Commissariat proposes to send a party of art productions, mainly of handicraft industries, to be sold in Italy.

Soviet Republics Pile Gold Rubles In State's Bank

(Rosta News Service.)

MOSCOW, April 27.—The net profits of the State Bank of the U. S. S. R. for the past working year aggregate 15,689,000 gold rubles, of which 9,700,000 gold rubles have been turned over to the Exchequer.

About 15,000,000 gold rubles have been turned over to the Exchequer by March 1st, 1924, as net profits of the enterprises controlled by the People's Supreme Economic Council as well as other departments. The largest share of this sum has been received from State enterprises, controlled by the People's Supreme Economic Council, and, in particular, from the Textile Trust, which gave 9,500,000 gold rubles.

Russia Goes After Persian Trade In Organized Fashion

By Rosta News Agency.

MOSCOW, April 27.—With a view to restore the export of certain specific foodstuffs from Persia into Russia, the State Trade Department has organized buying agencies in all the main markets of Persia. These agencies have already started the purchasing and export of rice, dried fruit and other Persian agricultural produce.

The Board of the State Trade Department has decided to start a general agency at Berlin, which shall control and direct the work of representatives of the State Trade Department in other countries.

Russ Matches for Persian Rice

MOSCOW, April 27.—(Rosta News Service)—The Matohes Manufacturing Syndicate has concluded a contract with a Persian firm for bartering 10,000 cases of match boxes against rice, at the price of 1 case for 4 poods of rice. The Syndicate is now negotiating the sale of a big order of matches to Persia, and it has also sent samples of matches to Turkey thru the delegation of the Russo-Oriental Chamber of Commerce, which left recently for Constantinople.

American Dollar Diplomacy in Action

By JAY LOVESTONE.

ARTICLE V.

The World Banker and Manufacturer.

The World War has given tremendous impetus to the expansion of American industry. America has become the leading industrial, trading and banking nation of the world. Abstractly one might still contend that the United States is a self-sustaining nation. But we are already dependent, if not for our livelihood, at least for our prosperity, on the world market. Our wheat growers look toward Liverpool for the price they are to receive for their produce. The cotton growers of the South, as well as the steel workers of Pittsburgh are closely interwoven with the markets of Europe. The World War has increased the dependence of the United States on the world for the disposal of its surplus.

The tremendous increase of American industrial interprises since the war can best be seen from the following figures. From 1914 to 1919 the number of establishments in our industries rose from 275,791 to 290,105. At the same time the number of wage earners in these establishments increased from 7,036,247 to 9,096,372. The capital invested in these industries rose from $22,790,979,937 to $44,569,593,771, during this period. The value of the products rose from $246,434,724, to $62,418,078,773. For instance our iron and steel and their products increased from $4,281,997,816 to $8,711,843,201. The value of our crops leaped from $6,112,000,000 to $8,133,046,000; animal products $3,783,000,000 to $6,513,600,000; manufactures $9,878,346,000 to $17,697,000,000; mineral output increased from $2,118,300,000 to $5,607,000,000; forest products $568,820,000 to $1,680,900,000.

The national income of the United States has increased from $33,200,000,000 to $52,457,000,000 in this period. From 1912 to 1922 the total national wealth of the country increased from $186,299,664,000 to $320,803,862,000 or a gain of more than 72 per cent.

Our merchant marine has grown from 5,427,536 tons in 1914 to 17,062,460 in 1922. Ships of American registry carried 45.5 per cent of our foreign trade during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1923. In 1913 ships of American registry carried only 11 per cent of our imports and 9 per cent of our exports.

America has become the banker of the world. The Department of Commerce in its annual report has stated that the world required no less than $4,692,000,000 to pay its current commercial obligation to the United States. Since the armistice November 11, 1918, European loans to the extent of $1,146,750,000 have been floated in the United States. In war debts alone the allies owe America over $11,000,000,000. America has more than half the world's gold. In the last calendar year alone the world has imported $332,715,812 in gold. How rapidly the world's gold has been drifting into the United States can be seen from the latest figures of the Department of Commerce showing that for the 11 months ending November 1923, we imported $1,608,570,909 worth of gold. For the same period in 1923 we imported $3,504,500,031. Since the war only four Scandinavian loans have been placed in London at the total value of $37,000,000. At the same time there were ten loans placed in dollars in New York at the total value of $162,000,000.

America has been turned from a debtor nation into a creditor nation. In 1915 the European capitalists held $2,704,000,000 worth of United States railway stocks and securities. Two years afterwards more than half of these holdings were transferred to American hands. In 1914 more than ¼ of the stocks of the United States Steel Corporation were held in Europe. Today the proportion is less than one tenth. Because of the great need for credit for their huge borrowings, France and England sent over the best of their gilt edge securities during the war. Thru the investment of capital abroad the United States has become the silent partner in the fate of every established order in the world. In 1923 alone American capitalists bought foreign securities to the value of $410,000,000. Our foreign trade has increased from $2,250,822 in 1913 to $7,508,424, imports from $1,608,570 to $5,013,299. In 1917 the United States exercised political or territorial control over 67 per cent of the petroleum produced thruout the world, and over 72 per cent of the petroleum produced was in the financial grip of Wall Street. The 1913 oil production reports show that 72.5 per cent of the total world oil supply estimated produced was in the United States. Adding the quantity of crude oil imported, one finds that the United States today controls at least 80 per cent of the world's available oil supply. But nearly 50 per cent of our own petroleum resources in the United States have been exhausted. Thus about 7.8 of the estimated world oil resources now lie outside of the United States. This accounts for the growing attention that the United States is paying to Mexico, the Caribbean republics, and the South American republics which fall in the second greatest oil area in the world.

Of the supply of corn estimated as having been raised in the world in 1923, the United States produced a quantity more than three times as great as that of all the other producing countries combined.

Nearly three-fourths of the world's known coal reserves are in North America. More than half of the world's supply is in the United States. Out of the estimated supply of coal produced in the world in 1923, 1,335,000,000 metric tons, 43.5 per cent were produced in the United States. A noted French economist summed up the European view of the American imperialist power in this fashion, "One fact dominates all others: the rise of the United States to world hegemony. Lord Robert Cecil has compared the position of the United States after the great war with Great Britain after the Napoleonic wars. That comparison is not quite exact; because the British hegemony was even essentially European while that of the United States today is universal, controlling an immense reservoir of raw materials of manufactured products, and of capital, the United States has become an economic centre in connection with which all the world must work and trade."

(To Be Continued Tuesday.)

Money Oligarchy's Record In Ancient Judea Is Exhumed

(By The Federated Press)

WASHINGTON, April 27.—Striking parallels to modern economic cycles are found in the development of capitalism and despotism in ancient Judea, as shown in the book Bible and Labor, by Father Joseph Husslein, S. J., editor of America, and published by Macmillans.

"The long arm of the heartless exploiter of the poor reached to every corner of the land," he says, dealing with the period after the breakdown of the primitive land laws. "Exorbitant profits remained in the hands of unscrupulous middlemen. Great fortunes were accumulated by princes and merchants, while the people sank into the poverty that degrades. Collusion was common between the men in public positions and the oppressors of the poor. Not merely were judges bribed, but the laws themselves were written to accommodate rich clients. False prophets and idolatrous priests brought the power of religion to the support of the moneyed oligarchy. . . . The last stage had been reached into which the great nations have drifted in their turn, a stage of national wealth and national corruption, with excessive riches in the hands of a few and excessive poverty the lot of the many. The Hebrew nomad, the Hebrew farmer, the Hebrew empire builder, had now at length become the Hebrew proletarian."

ANTI-CHILD LABOR FIGHT AGAIN BEFORE CONGRESS FOR ACTION

WASHINGTON, April 27.—Twice thwarted by decisions of the Supreme court, federal regulations of child labor was to be taken up by the house in the form of a constitutional amendment.

Congress previously passed laws regulating interstate commerce in child labor products and taxing commodities producted by child labor, but in each case the Supreme Court ruled the leglislation unconstitutional.

A large majority in the house had declared itself in favor of the resolution when it was brought up, but considerable doubt existed as to whether the majority was sufficient to secure the necessary two-thirds vote.

Under the special rule granted for consideration six hours debate will be allowed before the vote.

Slogans of Yellow Unions.

BERLIN,—Three slogans will mark the celebration of May 1, the international workers' day, in Germany this year, according to the May day proclamation issued by the General Federation of Trade Unions. These slogans are: "Maintenance and Restoration of the Eight-Hour Day," "Reestablishment of Social Legislation," and "Defense of the Democratic-Republican Constitution."

Poor Man To Pay Rich Man's Family For His Accident

(By The Federated Press)

OAKLAND, Cal., April 27.—What happens when a rich man runs down and kills a poor man You know the answer—his insurance company settles the matter out of court and the rich man gets off with a fine or a light term in jail. But when Peter Torres, a poor man with a family to support, accidentally caused the death of Antone D'Avila, wealthy San Lean dro banker, Judge Wood ordered hi to serve five years on probation, pay $265 court costs and his boa while in jail awaiting trial, never drive an automobile in his life agai and to pay $15 a month to D'Avila family for 20 months. The slain man attorney objected that the relative did not wish to accept this money, b the judge waved him aside and sa to Torres: "Altho you are a po man and D'Avila's family is rich, want you to make this payment that you will be reminded each mont of your responsibility for the acc dent."

Jap Labor Seeks Suffrage.

TOKIO.—The worldwide agitation among labor organizations for action on the political field is reflected in the resolution of the Japanese General Federation of Labor to work for universal suffrage. A reactionary militarist cabinet is blocking the 13th annual convention of the federation.

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LUMBER TRUST CONSPIRACY AIDED BY DAUGHERTY, FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSIONER SHOWS

By LAURENCE TODD
(Federated Press Staff Correspondent)

WASHINGTON, April 27.—Every man, woman and child in the United States has been compelled to pay tribute to the pirates of the lumber trust, shielded by the department of justice while taking at least $25 per 1,000 board feet in excess profit during the last four or five years, Chairman Huston Thompson, of the federal trade commission, told the senate committee probing the lawlessness of former Attorney General Daugherty.

Whether the Weyerhaeusers, the Kirbys and the other lumber barons secured the collusion of Daugherty and his predecessor, Palmer, in the war they have waged upon organized labor, and upon the I. W. W. especially, as they secured the help of these officials in robbing the general public, was not brought out in testimony.

Hanged Frank Little.

It is significant, however, that the conspicuous leaders of this steal, which involved literally hundreds of millions of dollars taken from the pockets of the home-builders, tenants and the consumers who pay all the costs of business, were the dark forces behind the lynching of Frank Little, in Butte, the jailings and killings thruout the northwest and California and Utah, and are the forces that stood behind Palmer and Daugherty in their lies concerning the evidence upon which the I. W. W. political prisoners were sent behind the iron bars.

Conspired to Restrict Production.

Thompson explained that the Southern Pine Association of which John Kirby of Texas, has been one of the chiefs, was investigated by the commission in 1920, and in the summer of that year a formal report was made to the department of justice. The commission urged Palmer to begin criminal prosecution of Kirby and his associates under the Sherman law. The commission gathered, analyzed and turned over to the department of justice some 22,000 letters and documents, proving a conspiracy to fix prices of lumber to the retailers and to restrict production.

Thompson handed to Senator Brookhart, Senator Jones, Senator Wheeler and Senator Moses a series of big charts, sent out weekly to all members of the Southern Pine Association, showing three red-filled tubes in a "trade barometer." The three columns represented orders, shipments and production. There was a "key" which explained to the manufacturer that when shipments or orders increased, a lower production and higher prices were indicated. By the use of this price-fixing scheme, which had been agreed upon in meetings of the association, the average price of southern pine was moved up from $15.29 a thousand in 1915 to $50 a thousand at the period of the inquiry. The profits of the manufacturers were $25 a thousand higher than they had been at the time the price-fixing was begun.

Daugherty Wouldn't Prosecute.

Daugherty came into office in Mar. 1921, to find that one Mitchell, a lawyer under Palmer, had filed a bill in equity in court at St. Louis, to enjoin this illegal setting of prices. Mitchell had started several other cases, on less evidence and won them in the United States supreme court. But Daugherty failed to take any further action. The price-fixing still goes on.

Similar schemes were worked, and are still being worked, by the West Coast Lumbermen's Association, the Western Pine Association, the Hemlock and Hard Wood Association, the Maple Flooring Association, and other groups. The West Coast Lumbermen, second in importance only to the Southern Pine, were brought into alliance with the latter, and no criminal or civil action has even been begun against them.

Daugherty Yields to Conspiracy.

Senator Wheeler brought out, by questions to Thompson and to his assistant, W. B. Wooden, who has spent several years on these cases, that Daugherty lost all interest in prosecution of the lumber crowd when two lawyers from Columbus, O., came here and consulted him on behalf of the conspirators. It was reported that Daugherty seemed exceedingly intimate with these visitors, and that one of them was J. E. Todd, his former law partner. This J. E. Todd has appeared in many lines of activity requiring the delivery of the favor of Daugherty as shown in testimony before the committee.

"Either I am crazy or the world is crazy," jubilantly wrote Manager Case of the Weyerhaeuser Sales Co., in one of the letters read by Thompson, showing that pine flooring had sold at $90 a thousand in Nebraska.

A big campaign on the part of clergymen, school teachers and women's clubs, to "Own your own home," was financed by the Southern Pine Association—and then it boosted the price of lumber a few more points.

Leaders of Crooked Combine.

Leaders in the Western Pine Assn., Wooden said, are the Anaconda Copper Mining Co., Blackwell Lumber Co., Weyerhaeuser Sales Co., Boise-Payette Lumber Co. and Crookston Lumber Co. The statute of limitations against the officers of these and other companies guilty of criminal conspiracy has not expired. But the federal trade commission does not expect to see the criminals punished, nor price-fixing against the public curbed, under existing conditions in the administration.

5,000 Tenants Plan To Strike Against Landlords May Day

Forty Jewish trade unions with a membership of over 5,000 were represented at a meeting which organized for a rent strike against the May 1st increase in rents. A Tenants' League was organized at the meeting, held at 2242 Le Moyne street, and the union representatives decided to advise their members not to pay the increase in rents and not to move.

"Until we force measures thru the legislature curbing the rent-hogs, we must refuse to pay the advance in rent," Louis Benanshon, chairman, told his audience.

J. Ritchie Patterson declared in an address before the Women's City Club that coal is no higher, janitor service is no higher, labor is no higher, and taxes are no higher, so there is no reason for the increase in the rents this year.

More May Day Marchers

LAWRENCE, MASS.
Alois Alegucenni
T. Veccauterer
Gustave Demeyer
Louis Dhonas
Georges Leon
Arthur Raepaet
Arsene Stevens
Ubain Callebrat
John Vermerilen
Pierre Claus
B. Dechild
Arthur Deleu
Emile Lamaire
Van Overlvep
Charel Van Mullen
Charel D. Visch
Gulls Dr. Visch
Gulls Dr. Bock
Gilbert Vandenhecke
Achille Galle
Joseph Hardy
Albert Wornez
Arthur Loreby
Jules Vandenbroinke
Gustave Maxpuelin
Cyrille Declarcg
Julien Masquelin
Charley Stealens
Georges Cottens
Emil Valek
Achille Caskin
Arthur Cleags
Victor Huysentruit
Joseph Delepser
Maral Dchie
Alfred Leman
Max Carrstte
Henry Vandker
Paul Engels
Leon Lava
Henry Aspeel
Henri Boone
Clementian Boone
C. Vesage
A. Deesmulier
C. Despres
Victor H. Feijs.

MARENGO, WISC.
Joseph Hill
Walter Somppi
Jalmer Mastta
John Mary & Voitto Waisanen
Mr. & Mrs. John Kaaraja
Miss Ellen Matta
Matt J. Mattson
Nick Pumala
John Reini
Lila Ofala
Mr. & Mrs. H. Maatta

Steve Turk
Luje Maronichzc
M. Butonack
John D. Mitshell
Nick Diskon
Alex Lindgren
Matt Simoffover
Joe Del
J. Sver
E. C. Rasita
Auserevitz Zaritz

WAUKEGAN, ILL.
Kalle Koski
Axel Finnita
J. Mciki
Wm. Nykanen
Tonre Jacobson
Mike Harju
Vilho Pekkala
Antti Hrihtala
Otto Katainen
Ilmar Aunio
August Murto
August Niemi
Chas. Laine
Matt Laine
Hilma Koivula
R. Leikas
Walter Fors
Peter Schvonen
Matt Nenonen
Laimi Eli Simpson
Adolf Hannula
Rovert Tuomi
J. Halikka
Frank Benhe
Waino Lehto

HAZARDVILLE, CONN.
Eda and Everett Luota

OWEN, WIS.
M. O. Kangas
Henry Cast

WILTON, N. D.
Anton Nelson
Frank Erickson

JOLIET, ILLINOIS
Albert Schuettler
Henry Murray
Albert Gould
Chas. Bramson
Mtrtin R. Merrisey

MADISON, ILL.
Peter Elieff
M. B. Markoff
Steve Urlich
Blagoy Inshleff
W. Dimitroff
Elia Kristoff
Steve Doneff
L. Takeff
S. Pirovsky
M. A. Stroyoff
George Kmeff
Anton Mihhailoff
Asen Kolchakeff
John Kolchakoff
George Todoroff
L. Marcovsky
P. Siderff
Ch. Parashkevoff
George Faykoff
S. Tsankoff
George Karalieff
Mive Staraloff
John Klasheff
Sam Pinzoff
St. Dimitroff

NORTH BESSEMER, PENN.
Mike Mihxlich
Nick Lavetin
John Wucich
Ysif Yales
Nikola Kartalia
Mike Zutezahe
Sabaturo Deiorio
Ben Napara
Frank Bingula
John Oswald
Tvan Rozanrovic
Mrijk Jakopec
Kieja Vrgcar
Steve Lpolousck
Peter Vranesevich
Janke Miksa
Lwaik Bogdan
Marko Vylovcki
Geo. Minerich
Strenk Stroin

PARIS, ILL.
G. Zorji
Frank Malmic
John Siniric
Frank Tik
Mike Marctu
Anton Mravlje
Frank Mrak
Frank Gorsa
John Frankone
Frank Salbego
John Salbego
Mike Naumoff

SAN MATEO
C. L. Person
B. J. Conroy
Nick Sutalo
O. E. Aallam
Jack McLeod
Frank Culhhirton
R. E. Fitzgerald

LOS ANGELES, CAL.
D. Brody
I. Renyi

MOUNTAIN VIEW, CAL.
Matt Churin
N. G. Nicholas
M. N. Glaya
Chris Dodig
John Piecas
Nick Primorac
John Ratkovic
Geo Bugunovic
Mrs. Mary Bogunovic
John Knezevich
Mary Jugum
Helen Jugum

COLLINSVILLE, CONN.
William Jardstrom
Anna Jardstrom
Henry Ruska
Helge Ruska
Ida Oja
August Maki
Henry Ahgren and Family
Minnie and Martin Jarvi

BRIDGEPORT, CONN.
P. Hecun
F. Younkalski
J. Modzelewski
A. Zaremski
F. Szemafowich
W. Nemec

VINELAND, NEW JERSEY
Samuel N. Barns
Josephine Pilla
H. Roman
James Badame
Pantine Romeo
Sohotess Emburglo
Tina Masseno
Gertrude Schofield
Max Summergrad
Angels Rossi
Elie Anvergsias
Pete Chinnia
Elliss
L. Bank
D. Bank
J. Jusim
Antonino Fotera
John DeBiaso
Frank Ferione

CANARD, NEW HAMP.
Eric Carlson
Manfield Anfenan
Gust Cartmon
Algot Hervikson
S. R. A.
Carl A. Fridlund
Ed. Ganson
Ernest Frislund
Gust Allen
Axel Gadisstram
Carl Edmar
A. Turnquist
Aug. Jurissa
Gust. Johnson
E. B. Andersos
Hatmar Larson
Ernest Kenay
Pearson
John Minden
Fred Swanson
Alfred Harty
Emil R. Johnson
Robert Johnson

NEGAUNEE, MICHIGAN
Wh. Henrickson
Yuhn Pautane
Henry Pasanen

FREDERICK, SOUTH DAK.
Isaac Lind
H. Eskomen
V. Shiman
Ed. Lainen
Aug. Earhit
Eino Forsty
Arvi Fossty
Arthur Peldo
B. Steinbergen
Ben Pesio
John Erikkila
John Henrickson
H. Taugen
J. P. Wirtala
Fred Boussi
Oscar Tangen
Waine Waare
John Alatala
Andres Laine
J. G. Sumption
Herman Krissman
Ed. Kirksman
A. Baldwin
Fred H. Gersanen
Matt Niro
Henry Heis

SPOKANE, WASHINGTON
P. M. Kaioloff
Geo. Bloxan
Edward Pletcher
C. Swirson
Geo. W. Parish

Militant Marchers in the DAILY WORKER National May Day Parade

TOLEDO, OHIO
Grover Amadon
R. C. Cook
Jake Gottshall
McCoffery
Charles Stephenson
E. Johnson
100 Per Cent Red
A. W. Harvitt
Dennis Freniere
R. D. Munding
Alex Schwarzenfeld
H. R. Brucken
Mikel
N. Beck
H. C. Peterson
Gus Spanoudis
Walter Harris
Wm. Hilkins
Fred Aemmer
Geo. W. Greene
Gust Spanoudis
Mike Nicholu
George Arvanity
James Ponelik
Gust Papas
Eruklu Zapivitt
James S. Kouvalis
Awen Korneils
Alex Kangas
D. B. Vendcaris
Pete Hall
Bill Christer
Paul Kallas
Jim Galtanis
Charlie Manol
Pete Imporis
Spiros Spakianos
Mike Pappas
Gregory Kanaiskaka
Frifon Niklas
Nic Nicobidis
Emondoil Kalatjis
Jim Kirtsiklis
Peter Feathas

COLUMBUS, OHIO
Anton Zubavic
Roko Zubovich
Mati Rumora

SOUTH OMAHA, NEB.
F. Ivan
Tom Laziup
Rose Ivetik
M. Ivom
Paul Puskarec
S. K. Stevens
Stef Frank
George Erolei
M. Hojak
Mrs. George Poturicer
George Ivan
H. X.
Joe Pazero

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y.
L. Spiwan
M. Owapium
J. Steler
Je. Lashuk
F. Paulizuk
Graban
Skuza
Martin Pawloff
Nicola M. Karacheff
George M. Bethkoff
Mancho Petroff
John Roth
Sam Parloff

FREEPORT, NEW YORK
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Beny Lpingeld
Edw. Kemeny
Aaron Pertzofsky
Morris Shurer
Isidore Rider
Fannie Weiner

STATEN ISLAND, NEW YORK
Otto Kalson
K. K. Antonsen

VAN ETTEN, NEW YORK
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Emil Ruhinen
Alfred Wendela
William Wendela

BRONX, NEW YORK
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ol. Horwitz
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James Onward
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Hephson Petrishon
Mike Wozni
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Charles Stolitz
Mamell
Duiba

WEIRTON, W. VA.
Devosich Arton
Firmica Grasso
Mary Mestovich
G. Febranick
Sam Ficich
G. Kustich
G. Vucelich
Luko Rumerac
Luko Sabalich
Margaret Metrovich
John Hiastick
Tony Sargovich
Civel Kowannich
George Palsich
A. Paro
Anton Radakovic
Louis Pastorcick
Geo. Fabyamich
Geo. Derensinovich
Tony Zglalich
Makain Gligora
Jadre Grosso
Mavic Gabianich
Jure Fabyanich

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Otto Carlson and family
Arthur Koljonen
Waino Laurila and family
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Matti Pietila
Ed. Sandstrom and family
Emil Niemi and family
Erick Enstrom and family
Matti Simppainen and family
Ed. Klippi and family
A. Alho and family

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Jenny, Aarne, Margaret and A. Nenonen
Toive Henka
J. Liljenberg
Ellen, Elsie, Elina, Mary and T. Tuomela
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Alma & Carl Kari
Keijo, Hilma, & J. Doyl
Ida & J. Siljander
Hilda & J. Tahti
Kusti Salo
Vilho Voutila
Theo. P. Watson
Alma & J. Saari
Elma & T. Maki
Allna & A. Kangas
Chas. Kallio
Theo. Watson
Vilho Woutila

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Theodore Toffas
Louis Harlans
Geo. W. Holgati
Louis Learakos
Wm. J. Bursler
Norman C. Burcler
Beatrice W. Sedgwick

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Vasil Gosheff
J. I. Stancheff
James Ivanoff
John Smith
Dan Alertos
James Valletas
D. S. Buchvaroff
T. Titcoff
M. N. Chongorsky
Evan Panoff
E. Poneff
R. Evanoff
Geo. Todeff
Steve Evanoff
Pete Christoff
Kosta Dimitroff
K. Koleff
A. Toncoff
Geo. Evanoff
J. Mitcoff
J. Brown
John Gunger
Mary Gunger

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Hilma Maki and Family
Matt Mannila
Wayne Oja
Emil Manty and Family

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Mr. and Mrs. A. Mustonen
Mr. and Mrs. G. Eilo
Mr. and Mrs. J. Polyola
Mr. and Mrs. J. Maki

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P. J. Hagan
Vilis Evans
F. Hagen
Mark Suikeroff
G. F. Hagen
Carl Fowler
C. E. Throshi
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Wm. Beder
Ear F. Sheek
Carl Olson
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Ily Vranich
Emil Conic
Matilda Susic
Stephan Snajdar
Mike Snoric
Stjepan Vujnovic
Anica Tokmer
Antonia Butorac
Johana Radosevic
N. N. Worker
N. N. Miner
Anton Ausich
S. Sassatetti
Georgie Tokmer
John Kutin
Martin Lupon
Marko Blazonen
Thomas Raykouch
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THE DAILY WORKER

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MORITZ J. LOEB....................Business Manager

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Greetings! Steel Workers!

This is the first time that the DAILY WORKER has really had an opportunity to send its greetings to the steel workers in the far-flung industrial district that stretches away to the south of Chicago and over into the State of Indiana.

We are able to send you greetings, steel workers, thru the fact that the rebellion of labor at the huge plant of the Pullman Company, at Pullman, has created a great demand for the DAILY WORKER, all along the furnace-blazing southern shores of Lake Michigan. Therefore, just as a starter, the DAILY WORKER is now on sale on the news stands of South Chicago and Pullman, of Kensington and Calumet, of Hegewisch and Hammond.

The DAILY WORKER is the only daily newspaper that is giving the news of the spontaneous and growing walkouts of the workers in Pullman and Hegewisch. The whole bosses' press is silent except for the paid advertisements of the panic stricken employers, calling for strikebreakers. These "ads" are being carried conspicuously by the subsidized sheets of the "open shoppers," the Tribune and the Daily News.

The DAILY WORKER is being hailed as an emancipator by the workers on strike in the steel belt; just as it has been considered by the striking garment workers in Chicago, as their valiant champion. The Pullman strikers get large bundles of it and dispose of hundreds of copies among the workers who still remain on their jobs. This is the only means of publicity they have for their struggle. And it is the first time they have had this daily method of communication.

There is no need now for the workers in South Chicago, Hammond, Calumet and Kensington, not knowing what is going on in Pullman and Hegewisch. Every day they can get the news of the latest developments of interest to themselves. And they can get it off the news stands in their own they can get it off the newsstands in their own town.

This is a new weapon, a new power, at the disposal of the tens of thousands of workers in this unorganized industrial area. We know that the workers will take full advantage of it. Thousands of workers reading the DAILY WORKER, from South Chicago, all the way down to Hammond, Indiana, will mean the beginning of a new era, the beginning an epoch of organization of labor in this almost untouched non-union territory.

Workers of South Chicago, Pullman, Kensington, Hegewisch, Calumet and Hammond! Again the DAILY WORKER greets you! All together and forward for greater victories for the whole working class!

Hoover Also Hooked

Herbert Hoover appears a little late upon the stage where is presented "Washington Scandals of 1924," but it is no small part that has been assigned him. Supposedly buried in the department of commerce Hoover has been neglected by all but the Communist and left-wing press; his use of American famine relief funds for subsidies to the counter-revolutionary army of Yudenitch has aroused no great indignation among the middle class elements prosecuting the Teapot Dome and Daugherty investigations but now Hoover is found to be closely connected with wholesale theft of the fabulously rich salmon fishing rights in Alaska.

These preserves appear to have been given outright to the Alaska Packers Association—a name that carries in Alaska all of the odious significance that attaches Standard Oil in the states.

Hoover has been engaged, as secretary of the department of commerce, in giving first aid to the enterprising American babbittry who with his sympathetic assistance, have been acquiring such profit-making fields as were easy to grab and as yet unassimilated. Hoover has been carrying out the pledges made during the Harding campaign and has been giving away, in conformity with the program of a "businessman government," sundry valuable natural resources.

The Alaska salmon fishing fields exceed beyond calculation the wealth of the naval oil reserves that were given to Doheny and Sinclair. Their wealth is inexhaustible and consists of a food supply that has become a staple diet of millions.

The Alaska Packing Association is an employer of slave labor—its contract system means just this. It fosters the lowest forms of vice and takes profit from them; for years its activities during the salmon season have been a scandal but have been given publicity only in labor and radical papers.

Herbert Hoover has been the petted darling of the liberals; his efficiency has been lauded to the skies and he was popularly supposed to have been above the sordid political struggle.

He is an expert on food supplies and now seems to have turned that knowledge to good account—in the interest of one of the most vicious corporations that exploit the American workers.

One by one the idols fall. Against their will the American masses are being shown by brutal facts that every agency of the national government is merely an adjunct of the profit-making machinery of privately owned industry or an instrument of oppression for use against resentful and disillusioned workers.

Hoover as an aid to counter-revolution in Hungary and Russia perhaps was a little too far removed from the American class struggle for the full importance to be understood by the American masses; but Hoover as the protector of the notorious Alaska Packers Association is something that can be easily grasped.

The exposure of Hoover helps some in the process of disillusionment that is taking place so rapidly and that is giving the American workers and farmers a clearer insight into the purposes and processes of American capitalist government than they have ever had before.

Before and After

Len Small, gloating over his recent re-nomination as governor of Illinois in the republican primaries, and proud of his control of the republican party machine, last week graciously allowed his "labor official" following to have an anti-injunction plank inserted in his republican platform.

But hardly 24 hours had passed after the adjournment of the harmony state republican convention, when Circuit Judge E. S. Smith issued an injunction against union men, ordering them not to picket the scab moving picture shows of Springfield, the convention city.

The voice of Len Small and his political henchmen have not been raised against this injunction issued within view of the state house itself. Judge Smith issued the injunction against the whole of organized labor in Springfield, and then set the hearing on it two weeks hence, during which time pickets will not be allowed to let the public know that a strike is on. And during that time the strike can be broken.

The anti-injunction plank is a good one, no doubt, for Len Small to buy the support of reactionary labor officials with. It is an excellent plank for him to use in walking back into office. But even before re-election this slight pledge to labor is ignored. The only conclusion then possible is that it will be completely discarded after election.

An anti-injunction plank in an old party platform doesn't mean anything. It will only have value as the rallying cry of a class Farmer Labor Party.

"Abolition of the Use of Injunctions in Labor Disputes," is one of the slogans of the Farmer-Labor Convention called to assemble at Peoria, Ill., May 18th. All labor interested in a real fight to abolish injunctions will quit the old parties and join the united front of Illinois labor that will be created at Peoria next month.

Bed-Time Stories, Maybe

Harry M. Daugherty, the former labor-baiting head of the department of justice, threw a boomerang when he charged that it was the long arm of Moscow that forced his expulsion from Coolidge's strike-breaking cabinet.

From the Chicago Daily News to the Wall Street (N. Y.) Journal, the bosses' press groans under the terrific blow dealt their anti-Soviet propaganda by the silly alibi of the pal of the world's greatest sleuth, William J. Burns.

The Wall Street Journal states the situation when it wails that, "The 'red' plea of Daugherty hasn't helped his case." And it will help make the "red" hysteria stuff of the employers' press pretty sterile matter in the future.

Daugherty was just another pea in the same capitalist pod, like his predecessor, J. Mitchell Palmer, of the Wilson regime, and Mr. Burns, whose "red plot" exposures have shown big on the front page of the daily press, without resulting, however, in a single arrest or prosecution. We suggest that the anti-Bolshevik fiction of Daugherty, Palmer, Burns and the rest, be hereafter published as bed-time stories. But we doubt if even children can any longer be frightened by them.

Keep an Eye on China

Washington and Western European imperialism is getting ready to launch a new attack on China. There can be only one reason. China is getting ready to recognize and open trade relations with Soviet Russia, even against the interference of dollar diplomacy at Paris and Washington.

The old war cry against China, "hostility toward foreigners," is again being used. But we find that "the most daring outrage" reported in a Peking dispatch to the Chicago Tribune, April 26, is an alleged robbery committed against six junks of the Standard Oil Co. In support of John D. Rockefeller's oriental oil fleet, the United States government landed marines from the U. S. S. Monocacy, in a preliminary effort to impress the natives with the importance of submission to American gold.

No doubt, if the natives of China are not as obedient to Rockefeller, as the people of the United States, then American troops, American battleships, submarines and airplanes will be sent across the Pacific to teach them this lesson. But the workers of the United States ought to have something to say about that. And they will.

May Day Greetings

By MATT TENHUNEN.

Half a year ago the revolutionary workers of America only had a slight comprehension of the fact that we need, above all, our own daily newspaper as a weapon in our struggle. That thought changed into activity, altho many among us said that it could not be done.

About four months ago it was decided that the publication of the DAILY WORKER would be commenced on January 13, but still there were many who doubted whether it could be done.

Three months ago the DAILY WORKER commenced to appear, but, as usual for workers' papers, in a rented building, with rented machinery and under temporary agreements. Therefore a heavy burden of rent, interest and profits to carry. And while the element nearest the DAILY WORKER sweated with plans to purchase a building, machinery and fixtures, made drawings and specifications for a home and press of its own for the DAILY WORKER, there still were many among us who thought it could not be done.

Now the DAILY WORKER has been established, it has its own up-to-date building and printing machinery, all paid for. Are there still comrades who can say that it cannot be done?

• • •

I know that the DAILY WORKER has the best, the most up-to-date and modern building, printing machinery and fixtures that any one could have secured for the funds that were available for the purpose. I know that with the aid of this printing outfit the DAILY WORKER and other party publications can be issued most economically; but the success of the DAILY WORKER is not benefited alone by its own home and printing plant. The DAILY WORKER was not established for the purpose alone of getting it a new home and press. **It was established to guide and develop the class struggle of the workers.** The principal progress of the DAILY WORKER will be shown by the wide extent of its subscriptions' Therefore all friends of the DAILY WORKER must obtain subscribers for it!

When we have secured a building, presses and fixtures, when we are sacrificing a great amount of the labor and funds of our party in giving out a paper for 15,000 subscribers, then it can be easily realized that with the same expense we can have the educational influence of our paper reach 25,000, 40,000, why not hundreds of thousands of workers? Indeed, why not?

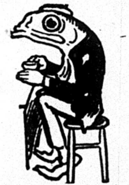
Many will, of course, again say that it cannot be done.

But it can be done if the membership of our party and the friends of the DAILY WORKER spend a half of the time in circulating the paper that they have spent in the past in carrying out all kinds of minor affairs, which the paper will carry out in the future. And if the membership of the party will understand the significance of its own paper and how the work can be accomplished thru it.

As a matter of fact not much, as yet, has been done toward circulating the DAILY WORKER. It has, in reality, obtained the circulation it has itself without any special effort or organized work. It is the party's turn to work now. Every member of the party must be something now. Especially in Chicago, toward which every one looks as if it were a Mecca, how much has each one done for the circulation of the paper?

Away with incapability! Principal issues to the front! The circulation of the DAILY WORKER is one of them! The circulation of the DAILY WORKER must be increased, first to 25,000, then to 50,000, and then always upward. Fifty thousand subscribers for the DAILY WORKER in Chicago is not much. When we have that, then workers' dailies must be established, too, in New York, Cleveland, Detroit, and the West. Not only one DAILY WORKER in Chicago, with 50,000 or 100,000 subscribers, but a DAILY WORKER of its own for every large industrial center, with tens of thousands, nay, hundreds of thousands of readers! This alone will lead us to victory! And all of this is possible within a few years with good, intelligent, earnest effort! But it requires the work of all of us. As a beginning let each one of us secure a few new subscribers for the DAILY WORKER!

How many of your shop-mates read THE DAILY WORKER. Get one of them to subscribe today.



The Poor Fish says he is tired of hearing about the death of workers in industry; the capitalists risk their money and the workers risk their lives and it's a fair proposition.

Thirty-Five Years (1889-1914)

By CHARLES RAPPAPORT

Thirty-five years! I had the good fortune to take part in the first Congress of the second International at Paris, where the transfer from America to Europe of the celebration of the first of May was voted on. As always, those who proposed it could not have foreseen all the consequences of the revolution. Some presented it as a holiday of labor. Others looked on it as a pledge of international solidarity, of proletarian brotherhood. Still others did not wish to see in the first of May anything more than an occasion for renewing the memory of according to public authority, by a legal and correct proceeding, the formulation of the workers' demand.

May Day Issue

It is interesting to notice that it was precisely in France, where the Congress took place which introduced May 1, we could take a hand in this paradox. The French Marxists, the Girondists, good theorists and excellent propagandists, but mediocre men of action, typical representatives of the Second International—that is to say, revolutionists in theory and opportunists in practice, —the French Marxists at Paris, to celebrate the First of May by impeccable steps, according to public authority where the program of workers demands was laid down.

In revenge, the revolutionists, those who followed Allemane, one of the militant members of the commune thought that the first of May, not summoning to arms, did not have revolutionary value.

The historical truth, —and France itself, jeers at both (ideas). The First of May of 1890 witnessed a **bloody fight—a class fight, and notably at Fourmy, a town of the industrial and proletarian region of the North. The French bourgeoisie fired Lebel guns—then the new thing—on the workers in celebration. This slaughter contributed to the development of class consciousness in France and even to an electorial success of Paul Lafargue, the son-in-law of Karl Marx,—the first Marxist in the French parliament.**

For thirty five years the world proletariat has not stopped celebrating the first of May. Useless now to compare one meaning of the proletarian holiday with another. The first of May is a proletarian reunion. It is at the same time a workers' holiday, a demonstration of the fight against capital, an act of international solidarity, and of a review of our world forces. The first of May has survived all the proletarian crises. It is celebrating at present its first great victory. A country forty times as big as France is celebrating the first of May in the name of the proletariat in power, by a working class which has abolished Czarism and—let us hope for ever—has done away with capitalism. In present day Russia, the first of May enters into his home, into his house, and into his stronghold.

Proletarians of all countries, look with joy and confidence to Russia. It is the country of hope in a better future, which is no longer a hope, but an accomplished fact.

The proletariat there is celebrating the first of May as a victory over capitalism and the powerful builder of a new world.

Whose turn is it next?

WAR!!

By HENRY GEORGE WEISS.

We must have war. Down with the Japanese!
Let hatred wake, and murder walk the land.
The yellow dogs must go! Say what you please,
The Teapot Dome we'll settle with the brand.

Up with the flags and let the boy-scouts drill;
Call out the citizens and beat the drum;
Put Old Abe's picture on the screen, and thrill
The patriotic hearts of all the dumb.

On to Berlin! Excuse me, Tokio!
Wipe out the yeller heathen—cursed race!
Conscript the husky morons—let us go—
You bet we'll keep Cal Coolidge in his place.

Slay, tar and feather, lynch and jail the reds,
Burn, beat, and murder all the pacifists,
Behind bars with the wobblies, break their heads,
—We'll make a dozen fortunes out of this!

Goose-step the willing heroes to the fray,
(We ought to lose a million dubbs or more),
Down with the japs! Oh, this is candy, say
On to the front! we must—we must have war!

May "Liberator" Is Splendid Combination Of Art And Revolt

From the May-bloom cover, drawn by Hugo Gellert, to the ad for the Bertrand Russell-Scott Nearing debate, the May Liberator offers an array of springtime revolutionary inspirations.

The vigorous May Day Song, by Michael Gold, beginning:

"Follow the drum, follow the drum," and ending:

"Thunder the song, Labor's spring song, at the foe,"

is headed with one of Fred Ellis' stirring cartoons. The joyous workers are shown following their red flags and the thumping drum. The only criticism to be made of the drawing is the lack of women workers in the marching crowd, and this is almost unforgivable.

Old May Day and New.

The old May Day and the new, the original Saturnalian celebrations and reversal of the usual order of society and the later demonstrations by workers, are shown to be intimately associated by Robert Minor's careful article on "The Story of May Day." Much new data is added to this fascinating subject and Minor has presented it with appealing simplicity. He leads up to the conclusion of today: "All news is the news of the Revolution—impending.

"'We carry Death out of the world,
We bring Summer into the world.'"

Max Bedacht paints a word picture of the brewing political storm in this country. How well he says that "Communists not only interpret and analyze history—their prime object is to make history." And he shows how in the coming crisis the Workers Party of America is going to "make history."

"'Dear' Government," by Scott Nearing, supplements Bedacht's article with some significant facts and statistics on the cost of government.

The articles on the two most brilliant figures of the international revolutionary movement, Marx and Lenin, help to show these men in their real characters and value. The one concluding "The Life and Work of Lenin," by Karl Radek, reveals how far the successors of Lenin in all countries must go to have his clear understanding of the revolutionary movement and the intimate contact with workers.

List of Fine Features.

The activities of the United States government (industrial and money lords) in Honduras are recounted by Bertram D. Wolfe. Alexander Bittelman again explains the vicious bills now in Congress, which threaten the lives of the foreign born. Robert Minor's cartoon of Secretary of State Hughes' Japanese "jingoism" and flag-waving to hide the Teapot Dome government from workers is a graphically strong emphasis on the current situation in America.

Floyd Dell concludes his "Literature and the Machine Age," which has found many eager readers, and the book reviews are more interesting than usual in their brief characterizations.

Liberator "fans," young or old, party members or not, will find the May issue well worth their attention.

Immense Russian Workers' Parade To Honor May Day

MOSCOW, Russia, April 27.—Peaceful demonstrations will mark the May Day festivities in Russia this year. The workers will supplant the Red Army in the chief parades. Hundreds of thousands of workers and their families will gather in a great procession to the improvised wooden shrine in Red square, which houses the body of Nicolai Lenin. The workers will honor their dead leader in their joint manifestations of homage.

The change from a military May Day demonstration is made, according to dispatches, to show the world the tranquil state of the powerful Russian Soviet Republic and its peaceful attitude toward the peoples of other nations.

Senate Whittles Tax Bill.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—The Senate began to whittle away on the tax bill, lopping off some of the principal items recommended by Secretary of the Treasury Mellon.

AS WE SEE IT

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY.

But even in defending his belove liquor, Gompers proved himself th champion of law and order. Asked t he said that there would be a revolu tion if the American workingman did not get his beer he replied that he i not in the habit of making intemper ate statements. "But you headed a parade which carried placards with the inscription, 'No beer, no work'?" inquired a member of the committee "The American workers do not d things that way," said Samuel. Well the American workers can no longer say that they are not led. They are if only 2.75 per cent.

• • •

John Fitzpatrick and the loca Farmer-Labor Party leaders who "injected" themselves into the Smal campaign for the Republican nomination for governor of Illinois, have s ceeded in bringing about a Unite Front between Small, Thompson and their enemies. The hatchets that th rival factions hitherto buried in each other's political necks may now b hurled simultaneously into the anat mies of the working class. Fitzpatrick's strategy in urging the workers to go to the polls for Small on primary day, in order to defeat the Chicago Tribune and State's Attorney Crowe, "enemies of labor," which they are, of course, had the result of closing the ranks of labor's enemies and leaving the ranks of labor divided.

• • •

William Hale Thompson and Robert E. Crowe, formerly enemies, now agree on the same state supreme court judge, a certain De Young. Is he an "injunction judge"? He is a capitalist judge, and therefore an injunction judge. The labor fakers were denouncing Crowe as an enemy of labor and boosting Small as a friend. Now these two crooks unite when it suits them, leaving the workers with their fingers in their mouths. Did the labor leaders know what they were d ing? Perhaps. The Chicago Tribune no longer uses its best cartoonists to draw caricatures of Small, nor does it use its most vulgar editorial write to pillory him as a public thief. The Daily News has called off its dog The fight is over and only the poor betrayed workers are bitten, as usual.

• • •

Elbert H. Gary, head of the Steel Trust, likes Calvin Coolidge. He is as strong and as silent as the Rock of Gibraltar, declared the steel king. Yes, as silent and almost as ignorant, tho not quite so strong. We never could get that Samson slant on the little lad in the White House. He always looks to us like a little boy after taking a pill. The Chicago Tribune believes that Judge Gary should b muzzled and prevented from eulogizing Coolidge, else the voters migh think Calvin is actually a friend Big Business. This should form t basis for a good bedtime story.

Bughouse Fables

FABLE NO. 2

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Samu Gompers, labor chieftain and honora president of the Father Matthew Tota Abstinence League, created a sensation here a few days ago when h threatened to lead a revolution if th wet forces succeeded in modifying th provisions of the Volstead act, to all beer containing 2.75 per cent alcoh to be manufactured in the Unite States. Interest switched from th Daugherty quiz to the little room which the booze committee was hol ing its sessions. Starting in a lo tone that was almost inaudible, th old man gradually developed fire unt finally in a voice trembling with emotion he shouted: "Rather than see th young manhood and womanhood of this nation degenerate into whisk guzzling, beer-swilling disciples of Satan, I would have this proud countr for which I have sacrificed so much sink under the waves forever. Mu tho I detest bloodshed, even advisi the workers against strikes lest so innocent person might get injured warn all concerned, and the liqu forces in particular, that I will ra the banner of revolt and lead the e battled forces of prohibition in anoth er civil war to attest the truth of th immortal Lincolnian axiom that 'th country cannot exist half drunk an half sober.'" Gompers carried a bottl of milk in his hip pocket, from whic he was given an occasional sip b Chester M. Wright, former editor o the New York Call.

Thru Railway Service Started Russia-Esthonia

(Rosta News Agency.)

MOSCOW, Russia, April 27.—Th Russo-Esthonian-Latvian Railway co ference recently held at Leningra resulted in the signing of an agree ment regarding the mutual use o cars, a direct Russo-Esthonian-Latvia thru service, the transport of passe gers and goods without changin trains, and also for establishing r ular railway conferences and burea These measures went into effect the first of April. Many of the a ticles of the agreement, such as th mutual use of cars, are innovations i European railway circles.

The next conference will be hel July first at Riga. The question o the conclusion of a general railwa concession will be discussed.

THE DAILY WORKER
RAISES THE STANDARD
FOR A WORKERS' AND
FARMERS' GOVERNMENT

THE DAILY WORKER

Entered as Second-class matter September 21, 1923, at the Post Office at Chicago, Illinois under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Workers! Farmers! Demand:
The Labor Party
Amalgamation
Organization of Unorganized
The Land for the Users
The Industries for the Workers
Protection of the Foreign-Born
Recognition of Soviet Russia

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COOLIDGE BOUGHT HENRY FORD WITH MUSCLE SHOALS

115 Coal Diggers Killed in Non-Union Mine

SCAB AGENTS HUNT FOR JOBLESS TO TAKE PLACES OF STRIKERS IN PULLMAN

The streets of Pullman were filled yesterday with automobile loads of riveters and car workers from Davenport, Iowa, seduced here by labor agents who assured the workers that there was no labor trouble here and that they would receive good wages.

There are one thousand carmen unemployed in Davenport and this is a fertile field for the activities of the labor sharks.

The workers who are lured into the scabby Pullman shops must pay their own railroad fares with the promise that after thirty days the money will be refunded.

On arriving here most of the workers, when they learn of the strike, refuse to work and are obliged to fall back on the generosity of the strikers for food and transportation back to their homes.

This is a big drain on the slender resources of the strikers, and the trick of bringing the men here under such conditions is partly with the object of breaking the strikers financially.

More Expected Today.

Four hundred more workers are expected from Davenport today and five truck loads are promised from Lockport, Illinois.

Yesterday's strike meeting was the largest and most enthusiastic held to date. While new to organizational problems, the strikers are learning the lesson of solidarity and discipline very rapidly and their militancy and willingness to do hard work that is required in order to bring the strike to a victorious ending, augurs well for the future of the newly organized local of the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen.

Strike Continues to Spread.

The members of another department of the Pullman shops joined the strikers yesterday. They are the benchmen, vestibule fitters, steel cabinet workers and brass finishers.

It was learned today that the freight car shop of the Pullman company planned to turn out no less than 3,000 freight cars during the next two months, but the strike has completely crippled this program and no more men are hired for the freight shop, tho men were being taken on in large numbers up until the day the strike started.

A scab dealer from Bettendorf, Ia., by the name of Jansen, is the agent of the Pullman company in shipping the men here. So furious are the victims of his trickery at the way he has flim-flammed them into coming

(Continued on Page Two)

POLICEMAN SHOOTS AT DAILY WORKER MAN IN PULLMAN STRIKE ZONE

Shots from a policeman's' revolver gave excitement to the Pullman strike zone yesterday afternoon. The shots were fired by Officer Minton at Nick Stynow, a car builder, agent for the DAILY WORKER at 113th St. and Watt Ave., as the Calumet shop of the Pullman Company was letting out its employes.

Minton first struck Stynow in the face with his fist and told him to stop selling that "——————" paper. Seeing Stynow again on the job he drew his club and rushed. Officer 4864 rushed with him. Stynow ran and Minton fired.

Stynow threw himself flat on the ground and the shots passed over him. Arrested and taken to the Kensington Avenue station the police didn't know what charge to put against him.

Captain Wheeler stopped Sergeant No. 432 from holding him on a mere "selling without a permit" charge, saying he had a right to do that but eventually he was charged with selling newspapers that contained circulars. He was bailed out and will appear in Municipal Court at 8855 Exchange Ave. this morning. John Holmgren, of the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen, will be there, bringing with him Alderman Govier, who is taking an interest in the case.

The law gives newsdealers the right to enclose circulars provided the newspaper consents. In this case consent had previously been obtained from Karl Reeve, the DAILY WORKER representative in the strike zone. The circular advertised a labor meeting.

PULLMAN STRIKE EXPOSES THE "COMPANY UNION" AS AN ENEMY OF WORKERS' BEST INTERESTS

The strike of the steel workers of the Pullman plant, and the general dissatisfaction of the switchmen, wood carpenters, steel cabinet workers, battery makers and practically every department of the plant should prove for all time the fallacy of the "company union," or "employee plan of representation."

Many of the above departments have joined the walkout of the fitters, buckers, riveters, reamers, heaters and brass finishers, and a general strike of the entire fifteen thousand is threatened at any moment. The Pullman Company's "Bureau of Industrial Relations" has been proven an ironical joke on the Pullman employees.

Pullman Lackeys Rule.

The elaborate plan worked out by the Pullman Company as a substitution for an honest to God union proves to be nothing more than a further hold by the officials of the Pullman Company on the conditions under which their employees shall work. It is an added instrument by which the Pullman Company can speed up production, keep down wages, and in general meddle in the affairs of the Pullman slaves.

The final and most powerful tribunal it is found by examining the "Plan of Employee Representation," published by the Pullman Company, is the "Bureau of Industrial Relations," which "consists of executive officers of the company appointed by the president, and which will report direct to the president." Thus right at the start the management of the "union" which claims to benefit the employees is directly in the hands of the Pullman Company president and his hirelings.

This bureau, by which the altruistic Pullman Company's president, E. F. Carry, wants to settle "promptly and fairly all questions which arise as to wages, working conditions and such other matters as may be of welfare and importance to the employees," shall have the "final decision" in all disputes.

In other words, the Pullman Company, with its unequaled record as a money grabbing, strike breaking, labor smashing corporation, lets its employes have the say as to their conditions by allowing the president of the company to "finally settle" all disputes.

President's Servant Controls Men.

The president's executives forming this industrial relations bureau include "a supervisor and such assistants as the president shall appoint for the handling of the work of the bureau." The supervisor, directly reporting to the president, "shall appoint reprsentatives to act on each local committee." He also has the power to issue notices for the meetings for the nomination of employees to act on committees; to call meetings of the employees, to call meetings for special elections, to receive reports of grievances of the employees' local committees, to submit these grievances, to the bureau of industrial relations, to appoint special sub-committees to in-

(Continued on Page Two)

RUSSELL COMPARES THE PROSTITUTE WITH THE SOCIAL LEADERS

NEW YORK.—A woman who sells herself successively to different men is branded as a prostitute, whereas a woman who sells herself for life to one rich man whom she does not love becomes a respected society leader. The one is exactly as bad as the other.

But, adds Bertrand Russell, British scientist, "the individual should not be condemmed in either case; but the institutions producing the individual's action." This is part of Russell's plea for New Morals for Old, the first of a series on modern sex relations published by The Nation, New York.

"The ideal to be aimed at is not lifelong monogamy enforced by legal or social penalties, but "that all sexual intercourse should spring from the free impulse of both parties, based upon mutual inclination and nothing else," he says.

DRESS ASS'N MAKES OFFER TO STRIKERS

Negotiations Opened By Weakened Bosses

Garment strikers who crowded the meeting hall at 180 W. Washington St. until there was no more standing room cheered the news that the Chicago Association of Dress Manufacturers was cracking.

The information was conveyed by Vice-President Meyer Perlstein, of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, who announced that several members of the association had opened up negotiations for the settlement of the strike in their shops.

Association Begs Union.

Further evidence of the weakening of the bosses' combine was revealed when Perlstein told of a message he had received from the association promising an agreement if the union would only call off the strike.

The Association, in effect, admitted that it was hard hit by the strike. The message pleaded that the bosses could not "afford" to surrender to the strikers but would gladly consent to an agreement in six months or a year if the union called the strike off now.

Union Stands Pat.

This transparent ruse did not succeed. The union officers sent back word thru the messenger that the Association shops could get back their workers whenever the employers signed the union's agreement. The agreement must be signed before the strike would be called off.

There are more than 30 shops in the new association which was organized last March under the direction of Dudley Taylor and the Employers' Association of Chicago. This association has been the stronghold of the strike breaking forces. It has hired most of the "sluggers," used its influence with Judge "Dennie" Sullivan in getting the injunction and whipped weak bosses into line.

No Compromise on 40 Hours.

Referring to the settling of several independent shops earlier in the week Perlstein assured the strikers that there had been no compromise on the 40-hour week.

Since the walkout began nine weeks ago 1,500 strikers have been returned to work in settled shops, said the speaker. The union's program now is to stand firm until the busy season. Meanwhile the bosses who hold out are greatly handicapped in getting out samples and otherwise preparing for the rush profit period.

N. Y. Local Handles Katz.

Strikers laughed when they heard that Katz & Dolinsky, a scab concern at 325 W. Jackson Boulevard, had seen tho uselessness of trying to operate in Chicago during the strike and was opening up a New York shop for their orders. The New York dressmakers' local, said Perlstein, has wired that it will take care of the scab firm when it attempts to begin operations. Katz & Dolinsky sunk much money on their "sluggers" during this strike.

Mop Up Spies! W. P. of A. Tells U. S. Investigators

FUTURE GOOD FOR MEXICAN COMMUNISTS

Second Congress Now In Session

By JAY LOVESTONE.
(Special to the Daily Worker)

MEXICO CITY, Apr. 28.—The Communist Party of Mexico has opened its second national congress here.

Due to the de la Huerta insurrection against the Obregon government many of the delegates are expected to arrive late, and some may even be prevented from reaching the convention because of the railroad lines to Mexico City being made inaccessible thru interference by the routed, scattering reactionary forces.

LABOR BANKER IS AMONG BACKERS OF MR. BERRY

Joins Hands With Legion Politician

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK CITY, April 28.—Headquarters for Major George L. Berry, scab-herding and strike-breaking president of the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union, have been opened at the Waldorf-Astoria, as a center of activity from which to forward his aspirations for the vice presidential nomination on the Democratic ticket.

Major William F. Deegan, former state commander of the American Legion and Tammany politician, is in charge of the headquarters. His co-chairman is Peter J. Brady, local labor fakir and at present head of the Federation Bank.

Thus we see carried out locally, in New York, the sort of United Front policy that exists nationally between the reactionary machine of the American Federation of Labor and the American Legion. As Berry is the connecting link between the two groups that comprise the American Fascisti, so Pete Brady fills that function in New York, trying to unite the adventurers behind the Federation Bank with the depraved rats in the American Legion.

Cannot Sway Labor.

Berry and his supporters are having rough sledding in this state endeavoring to get indorsements of central labor bodies.

Recently the Schenectady Central Labor Council replied to the Berry outfit that they did not indorse scab herders for anything. Later Berry wrote one of his acquaintances in Schenectady, asking about the political complexion of the trades assembly, and was informed that they were union men who placed the welfare of their fellows above Tammany politics. The major thus far has not replied to this.

Pete Brady is due to meet more decisive rebuffs at he hands of the trade unionists of New York City than he met with his labor bank venture before he gets thru apologizing for George L. Berry. Many militants are awaiting an opportunity to repudiate Berry in no uncertain terms, particularly as this city was the scene of his most recent strike-breaking activities.

It is generally considered that Berry has no chance of obtaining the nomination to which he aspires, as Tammany knows that his anti-labor record would defeat the ticket. The pressmen, however, would like to see him elected, not because they are in favor of him, but because they would welcome anything that would relieve them of him

BELGIUM LINES UP ENGLAND AND FRANCE FOR THE DAWES PLAN

PARIS, April 28.—Belgium attempted today to mediate between France and Great Britain in their differences that have arisen over the Dawes experts' report.

Conferences between Premier Theunis and Minister Hymans of Belgium and Premier Poincare started at the Quai d'Orsay. They were the first official pourparlers on the experts' findings.

While the Belgians were attempting to bring the French and British viewpoints together, Poincaré was attempting to renew Franco-Belgian co-operation and realign this united front.

WIRE BARES CAL'S MUSCLE SHOALS PLOT

Trying To "Deliver" To Ford, He Admits

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, April 28.—A sensation was sprung in the Senate agriculture committee today when chairman Norris read into the record a telegram in which President Coolidge was quoted as saying he hoped Henry Ford would not do or say anything "that will make it difficult for me to deliver Muscle Shoals to him as I am trying to do."

The telegram which was one of a number turned over to the committee under a subpoena to a local telegraph company, was sent to "William J. Cameron or Ernest G. Liebold, care Dearborn Independent, Detroit, Michigan," by "James Martin Miller, National Dress Club, Washington." Liebold is Ford's private secretary.

The message dated October 12, 1923, was read into the record by Norris and reads as follows:

Cal Trying to "Deliver."

"In private interview with President Coolidge this morning he said incidentally: 'I am friendly to Mr. Ford, but wish some one would convey to him that it is my hope that Mr. Ford will not do or say anything that will make it difficult for me to deliver Muscle Shoals to him, which I am trying to do.'

Norris said that he had established thru White House records that Miller, a former Washington newspaper correspondent, had called at the executive offices on Oct. 12, 1923, the date on which the telegram was sent.

Weeks declared that he did not believe the President had made any such statement.

"Certainly the President did not express any such views to me," he said.

Ford Scolded Weeks.

The Ford interview referred to in the message was a scathing attack on Weeks for his sale of the Gorgas power plant to the Alabama Power Company.

Weeks said that after the Gorgas plant had been sold, Ford had denounced him and later called on President Coolidge and then made "a social call" at his office.

Weeks said his reply to Ford's statement concerning the sale of the plant was not "gone over with Mr. Coolidge."

"I consulted the President about the sale of the plant," Weeks said, "but I do not want the responsibility placed on the President."

Then Coolidge Came Thru.

"After Ford called on the President on December 3," Norris said, "the President delivered his message to Congress and recommended disposition of Muscle Shoals by the government. Then, on December 12, Ford came out for Coolidge for President."

EXPLOSION ENTOMBS 104 MINER VICTIMS OF SCAB WHEELING STEEL PLANT

BENWOOD, W. Va., April 28.—Four bodies already found in the open shop mine of the Wheeling Steel Corporation here indicate that none of the 115 men sacrificed in yesterday morning's explosion will be brought out alive.

First reports were that the men were only bruised, but they expired soon after being brought to the surface. Two other charred bodies were found in a mine motor, 2,500 feet away from the entry.

Debris of rocks and dirt block the work of rescuers and a drizzly rain makes the waiting women and children at the mine mouth shiver with cold.

This is the third disaster in this mine within two years. It has been open shop all the time.

BENWOOD, W. Va., April 28.—In the third explosion within two years in the open shop mine of the Wheeling Steel Corporation, over a hundred men were entombed yesterday morning shortly after they had entered the mine for work. The cause of the disaster has not been determined.

Two of the buried miners were brought out by rescue parties early in the afternoon and rushed to the hospital. The men were dazed and badly cut up from rocks and debris hurled about in the explosion. They were not suffering from gas or burns; so mine bureau workers assume there has been no fire in the mine.

(Continued On Page Two)

Disinifect Tourists.

PHOENIX, Ariz., April 28.—Arizona's disinfection of all railroad passengers from California as a preventitive against the foot and mouth disease, became effective today.

At three points, Kingman, Yuma and Wickenburg, incoming travelers must subject themselves to a disinfection solution strong enough to kill any lurking germs. Baggage is fumigated.

The state's ban on California automobile travel has not been lifted.

Probe of Labor Spy System By Solons Demanded By The Workers Party of America

The Central Executive Committee of the Workers Party of America sent the following telegram to Senator Smith Brookhart, Chairman of the committee investigating the Department of Justice while under the direction of Attorney General Daugherty:

Senator Smith W. Brookhart,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

The Workers Party of America in the name of hundreds of thousands of workers demand that your committee not only investigate bribery and corruption in the Department of Justice during the incumbency of Attorney General Daugherty but that it also investigate the labor spy system of the Burns Detective Agency and the activities of the Department of Justice in the Shopmen's strike in 1922. The use of governmental agencies against the workers who fight for better wages and working conditions and the labor spy system of the Burns Detective Agency maintained to destroy the workers' organization are of greater interest to the working masses of this country than the exposure of bribery and corruption.

C. E. RUTHENBERG,
Executive Secretary, Workers Party of America.

The labor spy system in vogue in the United States in which the Burns Detective Agency played a great part and the part played by the Department of Justice in fighting the shopmen's strike in 1922 are questions of the utmost importance to the whole working class movement of this country. Investigation of these activities of the paid agents of the capitalists will show how the governmental power is used under the capitalist system to weaken and destroy the workers' organizations and to make impossible their winning a higher standard of living for themselves.

The demands made by the Workers Party should have the support of the American Federation of Labor, A. F. of L. Railway Employes' Department, of all of the railroad unions and of the central labor bodies thruout the country.

It is organized labor particularly that suffers thru the activities of the agents of the capitalists. The Workers Party calls upon the organizations named above to support its demand made upon the senate committee thru resolutions and public meetings demanding that the investigation now going on includes the labor spy system of the Burns Agency and the activities of the Department of Justice in labor disputes.

Central Executive Committee
Workers Party of America.
W. Z. Foster, Chairman,
C. E. Ruthenberg, Executive Secy.

Streetcar Strike Looms In Detroit Over Wage Demand

(By The Federated Press)

DETROIT, April 28.—Platform men on the municipally owned street railway lines are going into another struggle against city officials and against whatever public opinion is influenced by the daily papers, for revision of the wage scale from the present rate of from 62 cents to 70 cents an hour to a new level of from 72 cents to 80 cents.

In addition to an increase in wages the street railway workers want 25 per cent of the runs straight day runs, 25 per cent straight night runs, 30 per cent of the runs to be completed in 12 1-2 consecutive hours.

"They will have the highest wage scale of any streetcar employes in the world if they are granted this increase," the members of the department of street railway bureaucracy protest.

And the men answered that wages on a people's railway ought to be the highest. If it can not pay higher wages than a privately owned system it is because it is inefficiently managed, they add.

PULLMAN STRIKE EXPOSES THE "COMPANY UNION" AS AN ENEMY OF WORKERS' BEST INTERESTS

(Continued From Page One)

vestigate special conditions thruout the company's activities." He is to advise all parties interested in regard to decisions on the part of the management."

He has the power to "see that a statement of the facts in any grievance is prepared and furnished to the general committee."

He "shall arrange the necessary routine, and see that complete records are kept."

Employes Not Allowed.

This paternalistic scheme pretends to allow an equal number of representatives of the employes to act on committees with the Pullman officials, but under the union-breaking plan the bureau of industrial relations, which i snothing but a sugar-coated name for the officials of the Pullman plant, and the Pullman official appointed by the president as supervisor, have all the real power in their hands.

Despised Stool Pigeons.

It is a well known fact in the Pullman plant that those employees who are allowed to act on those committees are the stool pigeons of the Company, who go among the men, find out what they are up to and report back to the Pullman officials.

These traitors to their class are the most depised men in the Pullman shops, because altho employes, they curry favor with the Pullman president by doing his dirty work for him.

Cloak for Union-Smashing.

The plan of "employee representation" has been in effect since June 1st, 1923. Has it bettered the conditions of the employes? Has it raised their wages, shortened their hours, reduced their living costs? On the contrary, since that time, while pretending to deal fairly with employees, the Pullman Company has tightened the screws even harder on the employees. It has introduced one cut in wages after another. It has reduced the scale of pay, on the piece work system, time and again. It has made the men work faster and faster, making of them nothing but broken pieces of machinery It has made the men work in the open air, in all kinds of weather, telling them if they don't like it they can go home. It has crippled and maimed hundreds, and when it came to paying compensation, squirmed out of its obligation wherever possible. What pensions have been paid are entirely inadequate to support one man, let alone a family.

Not content with reducing wages, the Pullman Company has increased the living costs of its employees by raising rents of its company houses from 5 to 15 dollars a month on every house. This is what the employe plan of representation has done for the slaves who work for "Mr. Pullman."

Employes "Get Wise."

For a time the employees might have been encourged with the hope of rubbing shoulders with some of the bosses in the committee meetings. They were flattered by being called "committeemen," and fired with ambition to please the Pullman officials by being contented slaves, in the hope of being admitted to the society of the Pullman officials. But after a few wage cuts, after the institution of the merciless speed up system, which is the application of the sweat shop method to the steel industry, the employees got wise. They have said "Keep your damned title of 'committeemen.' We're tired of being stool pigeons. You can have those empty honors; but give us the money to raise our families decently. Make our working conditions safe and comfortable so we wont be half sick all the time."

Nothing In Common.

The workers who have just gone out on strike have realized that the Pullman Company will sacrifice the lives of their employees every time as long as it will bring them in a little money. The slogan of the Pullman Company is, "Don't allow the unions to get a foothold. Increase profits and dividends, even if you have to make human wrecks of the employees."

The striking Pullman employees know the workers and the Pullman Company have nothing in common. They have found that any so-called "union," promoted by the Pullman Company which is formed to increase Pullman activity is out to make more profit.

Honest-to-God Union.

The Brotherhood of Railway Carmen, just organized by the riveters, reamers, buckers, fitters and other steel workers, is out to raise the standard of living of the Pullman workers. They are tired of interference with their interests by the Pullman Company and are thru with all organizations run by the Pullman Company which are formed to increase crease profits by further grinding down of the workers.

CAR WORKERS! STAY AWAY FROM PULLMAN! STRIKE IS NOW ON!

All car workers over the country should take notice that there is a strike on in the car shops of the Pullman Company, at Pullman, Ill.

Agents of the Pullman Company are trying to recruit strike breakers thruout the middle west in an effort to fill the places of the car workers who have gone out against wage reductions.

Hundreds of these workers, ignorant of the strike at Pullman, upon arrival, have immediately returned to their homes. In order not to put themselves in the position of strike breakers, and to avoid needless expense.

Car Workers!

Stay away from Pullman!

PULLMAN SCAB HUNTERS CURRY WOODS FOR HELP

(Continued from Page One)

here that this man, Jansen, may be run out of town by their friends back home.

The following telegram was sent by the infuriated workers of Iowa to friends in Bettendorf:

"Jansen, labor agent for Pullman, should be run out of town. There is a strike on at Pullman. Tell boys not to come here."

The DAILY WORKER reoprter went into the employment office and found 2 men waiting for work, sitting on benches. He stood in front of them and advised them to walk out as there was a strike on. As the reporter left a company fink came in. He was armed to the teeth.

The men walked out and thanked the reoprter for the information. A member of the Boilermakers' Union will address the strike meeting tomorrow and will bring officials of his union with him. He will try to get financial aid for the strikers.

* * *

PULLMAN, April 28.—John Holmgern, speaking here today to a large gathering of striking workers of the Pullman shops told his audience that Florence Pullman, also Mrs. Frank O. Lowden keeps what is known as an "ideal farm where cows, pigs, horses and other animals are treated ideally," in a manner that would cause the slaves of the Pullman car shops to grasp, with astonishment. Lowden got the title of the "gentleman farmer" from this farm and expects to rope in the votes of the bankrupt farmers of the Northwest thru his nodding acquaintance with the animals who are so ideally cared for. The speaker said, that when a Lowden pig is indisposed the best specialist immediately rushed to the animals bedside, while the workers in the shops—who pile up the Lowden millions—and their wives and children could starve without interfering with the serenity of the Lowden-Pullman conscience.

* * *

Strikers In Cheerful Mood.

The strikers are cheerful over yesterday's meeting. There will be monster gathering later in the week and the strikers have arranger to order two thousand copies of the DAILY WORKER which will contain an advertisement of the meeting.

Two members of the Young Workers League, Sam Green and John Harvey, were on the job early yesterday morning selling the DAILY WORKER, and turning prospective scabs away from the shops. They were intimidated by the police and threatened with violence unless they desisted.

Some Police Sypathetic.

A detective approached the young workers and informed them that the "Captain" had issued orders to arrest anybody selling papers. Some of the police are friendly with the strikers and it is amusing to see the efforts of the bosses to induce those sympathetic officers to drive the pickets away from the gates.

John Holmgren, General Vice President of the Brotherhood of Railroad Carmen and leader of the strike, speaking before the big strike meeting yesterday anounced that the dicks were prevented from entering the homes of the strikers thru the efforts of Alderman Govier and that Captain Pat Wheeler of the 9th ward was insstructed not to allow his men to enter homes of strikers without warrants.

Hits Frank Lowden.

"Frank O. Lowden, candidate for the vice presidency of the United States on the Republican ticket, thru his wife Florence Pullman owns most of the stock in the Pullman Company," said Holmgren. "Besides that," he continued, "he owns hundreds of company houses. The money that is made by Lowden thru Florence by this wage cut and in the recent raise in rent is enough to buy her husband the vice presidency and leave something over to purchase a couple of cabinets as Doheny and Sinclair did."

"They say the high cost of living is reduced, hence a reduction in the cost of living. This is a lie, as the latest Department of Labor report shows an increase in living costs. Rents have gone up from 10 to 100 per cent. The company takes away from the workers, by means of the wage reductions, enough money to buy the presidency.

Holmgren showed in his speech that the workers have nothing to gain by supporting the democrats and republicans who are jointly the agents of the Pullman company and other big trusts. If the workers could see this and organize politically in a class Farmer-Labor Party, they would not be beaten on the heads during strikes and thrown into jail by the democratic and republican tools of Big Business.

The Brotherhood of Railway Carmen is the union to which William Z Foster, the great strike leader, belongs. Foster is the man who brought almost half a million steel workers together in the great organizing campaign of 1919. His name is greeted with expressions of confidence by the steel workers thruout the country, while he is held up as a bogey man to the workers by the steel trust and all the big corporations.

HIRAM JOHNSON NOT WANTED BY LAFOLLETTE MEN

Newberry And Mooney Issues Kill Him

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, April 28.—In Hiram Johnson's latest threat to sever all connection with the Republican party, some observers see a bid for the third party nomination. But to this suggestion the leaders of the independent movement are returning an emphatic negative.

Johnson's refusal to vote to unseat Newberry for buying his way into the Senate from Michigan has killed his "progressive" following. And the left wing labor movement, which controls the balance of power in the insurgency against the old parties hates Johnson for his refusal to pardon Tom Mooney and Billings and other California workers imprisoned for life on Chamber of Commerce frameups.

The political future of the California senator, therefore, bids fair to be comparable to the fate of that man who had no country. He has won the enmity of the regular Republicans, and has not gained the trust of the liberals. He seems to be fated to pass finally from the ranks of those who figure materially in national politics.

Wanted LaFollette's Place.

LaFollette's name will be on the ballot in from seven to a dozen states unless he keeps it off by main force. The political power he represents today is uncomputed, because uncertain, but it is very great. But not even LaFollette could transfer it to Johnson, even if he wished to, which he does not.

Johnson might stand in better repute with the progressives had he not, during the early days of the Harding regime, put himself in the position of trying to appear "regular" by failure to vote on Newberry and his support of the tariff. This phase of his political development was succeeded by a gradual breaking away from the administration, that break culminating in the announcement of his candidacy.

Lefts' Victory In French Vote Looks Likely

PARIS, France, April 28.—The left wing politicals are massing their forces for the coming election of May 11 and stand a good chance to win, according to reports. The leaders are men like Edward Herroit and Paul Painleve and are far from the "radicals" they are pictured by their conservative opponents.

President Millerand is expected to resign if the lefts make their victory. Judging from the recent by-elections, the lefts will gain at least 150 seats, or the same majority that the national party has now.

BEWARE OF THE CRIMES OF THE PULLMAN COMPANY

THE strike against the Pullman Co. is spreading. The pluck and courage of the strikers is growing.

In this hour of spirited struggle the strikers must beware of the crimes that the Pullman Co. is ready to perpetrate itself, but shoulder onto the strikers, if it can, in an effort to create prejudice against the worker.

* * *

The past uprisings against the Pullman Co. have shown that it requires a rare courage to go out against this huge and wealthy corporation that has powerful connections in the strongest citadels of finance and industry.

Carroll D. Wright, for a time United States Commissioner of Labor, in referring to the Pullman strike starting May 11, 1894, and the greater railroad strike following, said it was "probably the most expensive and far-reaching labor controversy which can properly be classed among the historic controversies of this generation."

* * *

In order to create public prejudice against the strikers, in 1894, the railroad corporations deliberately instigated the burning or destruction of their own cars (they were cheap, worn-out freight cars), and everywhere had thugs and gunmen as its emissaries to preach and provoke violence.

In the words used by Gustavus Myers, in his "History of Great American Fortunes," the object was three-fold, as usual: to throw the onus upon the strikers of being a lawless body; to give the newspapers an opportunity of inveighing with terrific effect against the strikers; and to call upon the government for armed troops to shoot down, overawe, or in other ways thwart the strikers.

* * *

The tactics of the Pullman profiteers are no different today then they were thirty years ago.

Rifle squads in automobiles today parade the strike zone. City police invade the homes of strikers and threaten their women and children. The strikers have been dispossessed of their first meeting hall, thus being denied the right of free speech and free assemblage.

The tactics of the Pullman crowd up to the present time have shown that they are capable today of the crimes they committed in past years, when their workers were out fighting for their rights.

The Pullman crowd is capable of again burning freight cars and blaming it on the strikers. It is capable of instigating its gunmen to make insane speeches and blaming them on the strike organizers and the rank and file spokesmen of the workers.

* * *

Not only the strikers, but the workers generally must beware of the crimes that the panic stricken Pullman Company will commit in the hour that it believes its profits are being seriously threatened.

The issue must be kept clear, as the ranks of the strikers must be kept unbroken. It is a battle of low wages against high profits.

It is a battle that the workers must win.

STEEL WORKERS' SEDITION TRIAL STARTS APRIL 30

Six Farrell, Pa., Defendants Face Jury

MERCER, Pa., April 28.—The Mercer county grand jury returned true bills against each of the six Farrell defendants charged with having violated the sedition law. The trials will start Wednesday and will continue for about two weeks.

The defense has retained three of the best attorneys in Mercer county, and is prepared to wage a battle against the steel barons.

Mercer, where the trials are to be held, is a small country village nestling on the outskirts of the steel belt, and the inhabitants, mostly rural folks, for weeks have talked nothing but the cases of the six steel workers and their coming trials.

The farmers, surrounding Mercer are all preparing to leave their spring plowing and journey to the county seat to hear the trials. They will find that they have much in common with the six defendant steel workers, who have been pulled away from the glowing furnaces where steel rules and rushed into the quietness of this little rural town, now all astir over their arrival.

Sedition will be defined by the prosecutor, and the easy going rural folks, with first and second mortgages on their farms, will realize how near they are to prison when they protest against the system which spends millions of dollars educating them on how to raise "bumper crops" and then robs them of the crops after they have raised them.

Recalls Chattel Slavery Days.

In this locality, when the abolitionists of Civil War days opened their doors to the runaway black slave and arranged for his journey farther north, a new slave from the masters' steel mills arrives to be placed on the block, and all the arguments used against the black slave will be used against his modern brother, the wage slave.

The greatest trials in the history of the Pennsylvania labor movement, of far reaching importance, will be held in this little town of Mercer, and the six sturdy steel workers facing the wrath of the steel barons for daring to voice a protest against wage slavery face the future realizing that the master's lash always strikes first those in the front ranks.

One can but admire the cool courage of the defendants. All the injustice heaped upon them in the centuries past has schooled them in how to be cool when under fire, and with a grin rippling over their Slav features and a shrug of their broad shoulders they await their turn before a jury of their alleged peers.

Ready to Go to Prison.

One of the defendant workers expressed their views, when interviewed by the DAILY WORKER correspondent. He exclaimed that when one speaks for the working class he must be prepared to go to prison.

The working class have every reason to feel proud of their brothers now facing their masters' court at Mercer. Upon such backs and shoulders does the burden fall, and the thousands of rebellious steel slaves will await the outcome of this battle, knowing that their own welfare depends upon same.

How many of your shop-mates read THE DAILY WORKER. Get one of them to subscribe today.

INDIANA'S GOVERNOR PUTS O. K. ON FORGERIES AND HIGH FINANCE

INDIANAPOLIS, April 28.—Continuing his frank admission of forgery, and misrepresentation of his financial condition, Governor Warren T. McGray on cross examination in Federal Court today, stoutly maintained he was innocent of any attempt to defraud and said "he always believed he was right in what he did."

The Governor defended his career of high financing thruout a ceaseless questioning by District Attorney Elliott in the trial of McCray on charges of fraudulent use of the mails.

Altho McCray plainly showed the effects of the tremendous strain he left the stand with the same confidence that has characterized him thruout.

The Governor defended himself solely on the declaration that he had intended to do no wrong. On direct examination by his attorneys, McCray admitted signing the names of other persons to notes and discounting them as genuine paper with banks.

McCray said he had not intended for anyone to lose a nickel on the noter he put out. While his vast farming interests in Indiana and half a dozen other midwestern states were prospering, he said he had never doubted hir ability to repay $1,000,000 worth of notes which, according to the evidence were forced or worthless.

NO ERROR WRIT ALLOWED SLAVIC WORKER IN COURT

Steel Lords Sentence Buksa For W. P. Work

By J. A. HAMILTON.

YORKVILLE, Ohio, April 28.—John Buksa, member of the Yorkville South Slavic Branch of the Workers Party, has been refused in the Circuit Court, at Wheeling, W. Va., a plea for writ of error in respect to the sentence of three months in jail and fine he received May 17, 1923, on a charge of violating the "Unlawful Publications Act." He was distributing the Program of the Workers Party on a trolley car in Wheeling, in March, 1923, when arrested. A further appeal is being made to the State Supreme Court, one of the points at issue being the constitutionality of the Act.

One of the flock of "criminal syndicalism" laws produced by the war hysteria, was this West Virginia Act, passed in 1919. It reads: "It shall be unlawful for any person to speak, print, publish, or communicate, by language, sign, picture, or otherwise, any teachings, doctrines, or counsels, in sympathy or favor of ideals, institutions, or forms of government hostile, inimical, or antagonistic to those now or hereafter existing under the constitution and laws of this state or the United States, or in sympathy or favor of the propriety, duty, or necessity, of crime, violence, or other unlawful methods of terrorism as a means of accomplishing economic or political reform, or in sympathy or favor of the overthrow of organized society, the unlawful destruction of property, or the violation of law".

"Steel Hand" Against Buksa.

Buksa is afflicted with progressive paralysis and for six years has been unable to work at his trade of mining. He is a Trustee of the Miners' Temple at Bellaire, elected by vote of the miners in Eastern Ohio.

His present trouble really dates back to the strike in the Yorkville Tin Mill, owned by the Wheeling Steel Corporation, early in 1922, during which company guards shot to death one of the strikers. The widow succeeded in forcing the Company to pay $33,333.33 damages. One of the principal witnesses was Mike Buksa, one of John's sons. The informant who secured the arrest of John, happened to be superintendent of one of the mills of the Wheeling Steel. The jury was mostly mill workers, and in spite of having to assimilate the unlawful publications' law, and the Workers Party program in order to be able to render an intelligent verdict, it stayed out but a bare five minutes.

Satan Of Salmon "Hell Fleet" In Shipping Scandal

(By The Federated Press)

SAN FRANCISCO, April 28.—Mortimer and Herbert Fleishaker are busy denying charges made in the congressional investigation of the shipping board vessels to Brazil, Cuba and other foreign countaries. It is claimed that the Western Marine & Salvage Co., with which the Fleishackers are associated, sold the hulls first to these countries, and then the machinery, which was installed by the nations making the purchase; and that the vessels, which had cost the shipping board $300,000,000, were sold for $750,000. Th Fleishacker brothers are among most powerful of San Francisco bankers; Mortimer Fleishacker is "grand duke" of the board of regents of the University of California, and also owns the Alaska salmon packing ships, known as "the hell fleet of the Pacific".

EXPLOSION BURIES 115 WORKERS IN WEST VIRGINIA

(Continued from Page One)

The scab steel corporation, which consumes the total product of the mine and attempts to take the miners, too, announced that 104 men had received their "checks" yesterday morning. The explosion occurred within half an hour and cut off all communication and exit. The telephone connection between Benwood and Moundsville, W. Va., was broken by the terrific mine explosion.

Crowds of women and children gathered anxiously at the Brown's run opening of the mine, awaiting the return of rescuers. Clouds of black smoke poured from the mouth of the mine, and the fire apparatus was called out. No fire has been found yet. Rescuers found air circulating in the mine passages and expressed hope that all the men might be taken out alive.

The Wheeling Steel Corporation began its career as an exclusive holding company for eight subsidiary coal, iron, coke, bridge construction and transportation companies in May, 1923. It was first incorporated in 1920. The companies it swallowed up and the Wheeling Steel itself have been viciously anti-union and have held their workers in the most complete bondage.

Improvements in the mine are never made until a disaster such as the present one forces some sort of action. Even then the minimum compliance with the law is offered by the company. Human life is cheap for it, so it continues to sacrifice workers year by year.

Await Pittsburgh Rescue Cars.

Rescue workers, volunteers from among the miners, and members of the Bureau of Mines penetrated into the mine to a depth of 2,000 feet before the first two men were found. They found much debris piled in mine corridors as a result of the explosion. Mine rescue cars had to be brought all the way from Pittsburgh before rescuers could enter the mine at all. This delayed the work considerably and may result disastrously for the imprisoned men.

The barony of this particular industrial concern includes 1,000 acres of "real estate," plus 30,000 acres of coal lands and proven iron ore properties. Over this territory the Wheeling Steel Corporation rules in feudal manner: owning all the towns, houses, buildings, everything on the land, and keeping the miners in perpetual debt to the company for every move they make, every scrap they eat. Serfs of the middle ages were no worse off than the non-union miners of today in these West Virginia fields.

Milwaukee Schools Stepping Towards Platoon System

MILWAUKEE, April 28.—What is believed to be stepping stone to adoption in the public schools of the platoon system, a plan generally opposed by labor organization, is the "departmentalization" of the schools here. Three more schools are to be departmentalized, which means that pupils will rotate about the building under several teachers.

At a committee of the board, Dr. J. W. Murdock voiced opposition to the use of textbook on American citizenship by Scott.

"I have read it carefully," Murdock declared, "and I could find nothing constructive in it. All it does is to continually pat the United States on the back and declare that everything we do is right. And it contains a picture of Andrew Carnegie, which is an insult to every foreigner who ever came over here and was robbed in his steel mills."

TRIUMPHAL MAY DAY WILL BE CELEBRATED IN DISTRICT NEW YORK

The following is a list of May Day celebrations in New York and New Jersey under the auspices of the United Front Conference.

Open Air Meetings Will Be Held

Harlem:—The meeting will be held at 2 P. M. at 110th Street and Fifth Avenue. Comrades Poyntz, Stachel, Jampolsky, Polak and others will speak.

Downtown:—Meeting will be held at 2 P. M. at Rutgers Sq. Comrades Winitsky, Baum, Siskind, Castrel, Taubenschlag and others will speak.

Williamsburg:—Grand St. Ext. at 2 P. M. The following will address the meeting: Bental, Levy, Nesin, Bimba and others.

Indoor Rallies

New York:—A monster indoor demonstration will be held at Central Opera House, 67th Street and Third Avenue. Poyntz, Winitsky, Epstein, will speak. Charles Krumbein will preside. The Freiheit Singing Society will be heard in a special May Day program.

Brooklyn:—In Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, 949 Willoughby Ave., there will be another indoor meeting. Comrades Cosgrove, Lily Lore, Holtman, Nesin and Bimba will speak. The Lithuanian Mandolin Orchestra, Aida Chorus, and C. Kendel, soprano soloist will supply the musical program.

Finnish:—The Finnish Branch Workers Party has arranged for a concert and mass meeting for May 1st, 8 P. M. at Harlem Casino, 116th Street and Lenox Avenue. Prominent speakers in Finnish will address the meeting, also a number of Finnish artists will render vocal numbers.

NEW JERSEY

Hoboken:—A large mass meeting and concert will be held at 110 Grand Street, Hoboken, N. J. Speakers in Russian, German, English and other Languages, 8 P. M.

Newark:—Newark will celebrate May Day with a concert and mass meeting at the Newark Labor Lyceum, 704 South 14th Street. Lifshitz, Thurbert Lewis, and others will speak: There will be an excellent program. Meeting will start at 8 P. M.

Elizabeth:—Elizabeth will celebrate May First at Lutwin's Hall, 69 So. Park Street, at 8 P. M.

May Third

The Lettish comrades will celebrate May Day on Saturday evening, May 3rd, at 321 E. 73rd St. Charles Krumbein and others will speak.

Yonkers:—Yonkers will celebrate May Day on Sunday, May 4th at the Labor Lyceum, 23 Palisade Ave., at 8 P. M.

DETROIT CARPENTERS UNANIMOUS FOR ST. PAUL MEET, JUNE 17TH

(Special to the Daily Worker)

DETROIT, Mich., April 28.—Members of Carpenters' Local No. 2140, who have been fighting for independent political action on the part of labor for two years, has endorsed the call for the June 17th convention in St. Paul, and for a conference in Detroit to be held some time in May to effect a local Farmer-Labor Party organization. There was no adverse discussion, and the vote was unanimous.

The action of Local 2140 marks the beginning of an intensive campaign to line up the local unions for the June 17th convention. There has long rank and file in the Detroit labor movement. This sentiment has been thwarted up to the present by labor officialdom in Detroit, who have been thwarted up to the present by labor officialdom in Detroit, who have been more interested in playing politics and political trading than in the basic need of labor for independent political expression. It is hoped that this action will widen the breach between these two diverging tendencies, and make clear to the rank and file the class nature of political parties.

The local conference will urge all locals financially able to send delegates to St. Paul, and will arrange representation thru the conference for those locals able to bear only part of the expense of a delegate.

The Workers Party in Action

Expelled From School For Anti-Military Action

DOWELL, Ill., April 28.—Germinal Allard, one of the most active members of the Young Workers League here, was expelled from school on account of passing out the anti-military leaflets issued by the National office of the Y. W. L. This was made the issue, but the moron who is principal of the school, had determined previously to take drastic action with any student indentified with this Young Communist Movement.

The members of the local branch, are splendidly supporting the position of Comrade Allard, and a fight is going to be initiated to oppose the high handed tactics of this zealot principal.

The miners of Dowell are going to hear of this. A monster mass meeting will be arranged with Comrade Mass, district organizer for the Y. W. L. in this section, as the speaker.

The district organizer is determined to throw the whole strength of the district organization behind Comrade Allard, and also enlist the aid of the Workers Party, in preventing this lackey of the mine-owners from setting the precedent that a student is liable to expulsion for membership in the Y. W. L.

Pete Allard, secretary of the branch and a brother of Germinal, said, "We are going to fight them to the limit and if they think that they can get by with such stuff, they are badly mistaken. The fight is on, the Y. W. L. of this district has been challenged, so watch us!"

Germinal Allard was asked to sign papers pledging allegiance to the government, but he refused to do so. He was also promised immunity if he would quit the Y. W. L. This was met with emphatic NO.

May First Is Gay Holiday for All Phila. Workers

PHILADELPHIA, April 28.—The workers of Philadelphia, at the United Front May Day Conference, have decided to demonstrate their solidarity by a huge May Day celebration on Thursday, May 1.

The delegates from the labor unions, fraternal and political organizations assured the conference that their membership recognizes May 1 as an international labor holiday and will lay down their tools on that day to celebrate the victories and achievements of labor and raise the issue now confronting the workers of this and other countries.

A true spirit of solidarity was shown by the conference when a unanimous decision was made to celebrate the afternoon of May 1 at the International Workers' Aid bazaar, held for the benefit of the starving workers of Germany, that will be held on that day in the Kensington Labor Lyceum, at Second and Cambria streets.

The outstanding phase of the May Day celebration, however, will be a huge mass meeting and concert at Lulu Temple, Broad and Spring Spring Garden streets, on the evening of May 1, at 8 p. m.

H. M. Wicks of the Typographical Union of New York will be the main speaker in English. Prominent speakers in other languages will speak between the numbers of the splendid musical program to be given by the Freiheit Singing Society, the International Orchestra and the Lithuanian Chorus. M. L. Olkin of Philadelphia will be the chairman of the meeting.

The vigorous support given to this celebration by the labor unions, the Workers Party, the Y. W. L. and Workmen Circles assures it to be the greatest success in the history of the Philadelphia labor movement.

Youths Striking Against Norway Military Service

STOCKHOLM, April 28.—The military strike movement in Norway is gaining. In April 3rd the Kristiania Federation of Labor held a large meeting of members which, against one vote, a social-democrat, resolved to endorse the military strike movement and requested all organized workers to aid by all means the organizations in their fight to boycott the capitalist army. The meeting ended with the singing of the International. Several locals of the Workers Party are endorsing the military strike, also locals of organized labor. One adopted the slogan: Not one working class youth in the camps this summer to serve an "exploiter state."

Sweden to Redeem Gold Notes.

The Swedish "Riksdag" recently decided that the Bank of Sweden from April 1st shall redeem its notes in gold. It also proposed to the government, as soon as possible, to abolish the prohibition against export of gold and that it prohibit others than the State Bank from importing gold to the country.

The Swedish Federation of Labor gained over 20,000 members last year and had on December 31, 1923, 313,022 members.

New England Scene of Many Huge May Day Meetings

Thruout New England revolutionary workers are preparing to celebrate the world-wide victories of the working class, to commemorate each splendid fight, and to gather renewed hope for the struggle. The following meetings have already been arranged:

Thursday, May 1—Boston, Tremont Temple; speaker, Robert Minor.

Thursday, May 1—Providence, 8 p. m., Painters' Hall, corner Washington and Mathewson streets, No. 109; speakers, J. P. Reid and J. M. Coldwell.

Thursday, May 1—Norwood, Lithuanian Hall, South Norwood, 7:30 p. m.; speaker, Ida Rothstein.

Thursday, May 1—Gardner, Casino Hall, 65 Main street, 7:30 p. m.; speaker, H. S. Bloomfield.

Thursday, May 1—Maynard, 7 p. m., Waltham Street Hall; speakers in Finnish and Polish.

Saturday, May 3—Concord, N. H., Central Labor Union Hall; speaker, Robert Minor.

Sunday, May 4—Peabody; speaker, H. S. Bloomfield; Polish Hall, Littles Lane, Peabody.

Sunday, May 4—2:30 p. m., Lawrence; speaker Robert Minor.

Sunday, May 4—7:30 p. m., Haverhill; speaker, Robert Minor.

Sunday, May 4—7 p. m. Worchester 54 Belmont stret; speaker, J. P. Reid.

The Amalgamated Clothing Workers is holding a celebration meeting on the afternoon of May 1, at which there will be a showing of the film "Russia and Germany." Local 7 of the Hat and Cap Makers' Union of North America is holding a celebration party on Thursday, May 1, at 11:30 a. m., at Otisfield Hall, Otisfield street and Blue Hill avenue, Roxbury. Ida Rothstein and William Simons have been invited to attend the party.

May Day Bazaar To Get Fund For German Relief

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., April 28.—The local Conference for the Relief of the Starving German Workers and their families is making great plans for a huge three-day Bazaar on May 1st, 2nd and 3rd at the Kensington Labor Lyceum, 2nd and Cambria sts. The conference is affiliated with the International Workers' Aid.

This year the workers of Philadelphia will be called upon to manifest their International Solidarity with the workers of Germany. The numerous organizations affiliated in the conference are doing splendid work in the line of collection of material and merchandise for the Bazaar and the results are very encouraging. A wide range of merchandise has already been secured—from aluminum pots to velous parlor suites, from a pair of socks to a fur coat.

This collection does not include the department for the Russian toys. A large assortment of these splendid handcarved toys have been secured. In themselves these toys represent a spirit of solidarity. Made in Russia during the great Russian famine they are now being used to alleviate the suffering of the women and children of the German working class that gave such splendid support to the famine relief movement for Russia.

The Bazaar will open on Thursday, May 1st, at 12 noon. At 3 p. m. the meeting will be addressed by H. M. Wicks of New York. Friday the Bazaar will open at 7 p. m. and Saturday at 1 p. m. Appropriate musical programs have been arranged for all three days.

It is of interest to note that the hall as well as the orchestras and choruses are being given free of all cost.

The Bazaar will close on Saturday night with a real International dance.

North Side Young Workers To Hear Cannon and Browder

On Wednesday, April 30, the North Side Branch of the Young Workers League will dispense with their regular weekly meeting to attend in a body the monthly meeting of the T. U. E. L., at which James P. Cannon and Earl Browder are to speak on "May Day and the American Labor Movement."

The policy established to attend all monthly T. U. E. L. meetings is just another of the many original moves made by this branch in promoting the work of the Y. W. L.

Two educational and one business meeting complete the month's meetings of this branch. In stressing educational activities the branch does not overlook socials affairs, which will be held once every three months, insuring even greater possibilities of success.

The growth of the membership, of which this branch can be justly proud, is not the only consideration of the North Side Branch. A thoro grounding in party principles and participation in party activities are stressed to keep in accord with the Y. W. L. watchwords—Clarity and Action.

May Day Meetings

Chicago.

North Side Turner Hall, 820 N. Clark St., 8 p. m. Speakers, Wm. F. Dunne, A. Bittelman, J. Kowalski, A. Presi and John Williamson.

Milwaukee, Wis.

Freie Gemeinde Hall, 8th and Walnut streets, 7:30 p. m. Speakers, Earl Browder, managing editor Labor Herald; Peter Herd, organizer Young Workers League. Also speaker in Jewish. Program of entertainment.

Kenosha, Wis.

German-American Club House Auditorium, 665 Grand Ave., 8 p. m. Speakers, Archie Henderson of the DAILY WORKER, also speakers in various languages. Program and entertainment.

Racine, Wis.

Union Hall, 8 p. m. Speakers, Sam Hammersmark of the DAILY WORKER Staff. Other speakers.

Rockford, Ill.

Lyran Hall, 1115 Third Ave., 8 p. m. Speaker, Manuel Gomez, Writer and Lecturer. Program of entertainment.

Pullman, Ill.

Stansicks Hall, 205 East 115th St., 8 p. m. Speakers, Max Saltzman, Organizer Young Workers League and others. Program of Entertainment.

Toluca, Ill.

Speakers, Harrison George, Writer and Lecturer. Other speakers in various languages.

Hammond, Ind.

Place to be announced later. Speakers, Jack McCarthy of the DAILY WORKER and others.

Gary, Ind.

Croatian Hall, 23rd and Washington Sts., 7:30 p. m. Speakers, E. Ettlinger, Organizer Workers Party. Also speakers in various languages.

South Bend, Ind.

Workers Hall, 1216 W. Colfax Ave. 8 p. m. Speakers, Alex Shap a District Organizer Young Workers League. Also speakers in various languages.

May Day meetings in District 10 of the Workers Party of America are scheduled as follows:

May 1: Christopher, Illinois;
Zeigler, Illinois;
Johnson City, Illinois;
to be addressed by Arne Swabeck.
May 1: Benld, Illinois;
Livingston, Illinois;
to be addressed by T. R. Sullivan.
May 2: East St. Louis, Illinois,
May 4: St. Louis Mo.
to be addressed by Arne Swabeck.
May 4: West Frankfort, Illinois;
Valier, Illinois;
to be addressed by W. F. Danne.

Manifesto For Buffalo May Day Sent To Workers

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 28.—The May Day manifesto of the United May Day Conference has been sent to the working class of this city and invitation extended to the mass meeting Thursday evening at the Temple Theater, 376 William street.

"Let May Day in Buffalo be a demonstration of a United Front of all workers for independent working class political action, thru the medium of a powerful political party of workers and farmers," the manifesto concludes. It is supported by the Workers Party, Proletarian Party, Socialist Party, Amalgamated Clothing Workers and fraternal societies.

The May Day program includes speakers in several languages: Gustave Strebel of Rochester and John J. Ballam of Boston, in English; James Battistoni of Buffalo, in Italian; John Komorowski of Rochester, in Polish; Dr. M. Luzatti of Russia, in Jewish.

Music will be furnished by Lulu Stenman, violinist; Hazel Bowers, pianist, and Mrs. Frank Herzog, soprano. Each will play several solos.

Admission is free, and all workers of Buffalo and vicinity are invited to come with their families.

May Day Meeting In The House of Masses, Detroit

DETROIT, Mich., April 28.—May Day will be celebrated on Thursday evening at 8 p. m., in the House of the Masses, 2101 Gratiot avenue. The chief speaker will be J. Louis Engdahl, one of the editors of the DAILY WORKER. There will be other speakers and some musical numbers, including, of course, the united singing of the "International."

The United Front movement in the light of May events will be discussed, and the need for workers and farmers expression thru a class Farmer-Labor Party.

Not to be Deported Yet.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 28.—John Avila, one of the 17 I. W. W. ex-political prisoners who have been ordered deported, will have another chance to fight for his American residence. The Acting Commissioner General of Immigration has decided to reopen the case.

How many of your shop-mates read THE DAILY WORKER. Get one of them to subscribe today.

Labor News - - Political and Industrial Activities of Workers and Farmers

FINNISH FISHERS LOSE LIVELIHOOD BY OREGON LAW

Only Ku Kluxers Get Salmon Fishing Rights

By IDA SYVANEN.

ASTORIA, Oregon, April 28.—The Columbia River is one of the largest salmon-fisheries in the world, the annual catch amounting to thousands of tons. The fishing season lasts from May 1, to August 28, and when the season is "good" it enables the fisherman to pay off the debts that have accrued during the winter months and to lay by some for the next winter. Owing the introduction of distructive fishing methods, the good seasons became so scarce that for many years the fisherman was unable to pay his winter's bills and often, at the close of a season he had not enough to cover his expenses of the summer.

So great was the destruction of young salmon by these new methods that, altho millions of young fish were released from the state hatcheries each year, the whole fishing industry was menaced. This was prevented by legislation. The future looked brighter to the fisherman.

The life of the fisherman is very hazardous — each year "Neptune" claims many victims—but they have enjoyed more independence than workers in most other industries. They mostly own their "means of production" that is, the boat and net. But each year their independance has been more encroached upon.

Some years ago a law was passed forbidding all except American citizens to be boat owners or "captains" as they are called. Citizenship however was not necessary to the assistant or "boat puller."

Fishing License for Americans Only.

This year the law has restricted American citizens only. That means that no aliens are allowed to fish. The canneries have large numbers of fishermen and provide their fishing equipment, and the new law prohibits them from hireing aliens. The constitutionality of the law was tested in the lower courts, but the case was appealed to the State Supreme Court. The decision will not be returned until the latter part of this month.

What does the passing of this law mean to the fishermen? Fully 90 per cent of the fishermen are foreigners and half of these are not naturalized. They came here years ago, but have been too busy supporting large families to acquire the knowledge of the American language and instructions required by the naturalization laws. They have built their homes here and their children hold responsible positions, some being school teachers, lawyers, and city and county officials. They have been the main support of the community, for fishing is the chief industry of lower Columbia. This law deprives these men of their only livelihood.

Closed Camps Add Hardships.

Then there are the less prosperous ones, the boat pullers who only get one-third of the season's earnings (while the "captain" gets two-thirds and dividends), and those who rent their fishing outfit from the canneries. They own nothing and their wants are provided for on credit—to be paid at the close of the next season. They had recourse to the logging camps and saw-mills, but the closing of the camps and the cut in wages, leaves them little hope in that direction. It is these men that the new law mostly affects.

What do laws like the above, coming simultaneously with the closing of industries and wage reductions and the fight for the open shop system, mean to the working class? They increase the army of the unemployed, making it possible for the employers to reduce the wages still further, and aiding them in their fight against organized labor.

By excuding the aliens, most of whom are members of the fishermen's union, from fishing, the law aids the hiring of non-union men.

Besides the fishing in the Columbia River, large fishing fleets, owned by corporations are sent out from Astoria, Portland, Seattle and San Francisco to fish in the Alaskan waters. Taking advantage of the unsettled conditions prevailing, the corporations have attempted to hire non-union men. And altho the fishing season is at hand, no agreement on wages has been reached between the union.

Storm Helps Alaska Mine Owners.

BROAD PASS, Alaska, April 28.—The heavy snow here will prove a great boon to the mining industry. It will enable the hauling of supplies overland by sled train from points on the railroad to mining camps in various sections of the Territory. Because of the light snow fall during the past winter transportation overland has been almost impossible and it has been necessary to store mining supplies in warehouses along the Government Railroad.

RUHR WORKERS UNITED AGAINST BOSSES BY WAGE REDUCTIONS AND LOCKOUTS; BIG FIGHT AHEAD

By LOUIS P. LOCHNER
(Federated Press Staff Correspondent)

ESSEN, Germany, April 28.—The Ruhr valley is seething with ill feeling on the part of the workers. After the sufferings encountered during the period of passive resistance, when the French singled out the workers' organizations as the special victims of their brutal policy, the workers are now being enslaved more than ever by their own countrymen, the Rhenish-Westphalian captains of industry. Herewith a brief recapitulation of the events to date:

In September, 1923, passive resistance came to an end. The workers counted upon an early resumption of industrial activity. Instead, the bosses, who had thus far out-shouted everybody as "100 per cent patriots," were the first to run to the "enemy" and to ask the French military authorities for the abrogation of the eight-hour day.

8-Hour Day Lockouts.

When the French commander declined to take the odium of this move off the backs of the German industrialists, the bosses went to the workers and of their own accord demanded the abrogation of the eight-hour day. This was declined. Mass lockouts ensued. Meanwhile the industrial barons concluded the so-called "Micum" agreement by which German industry was to make deliveries on the reparations.

The executive of the Miners' federation grew panicky and signed an agreement for lengthening the workday by one hour for underground workers and by two hours for those working above. The only thing that somewhat consoled the workers was the promise that, as soon as production had been increased by the lengthening of hours, wages would also increase.

Miners Cut Twice This Year.

Again the workers were fooled. In January the wages were reduced by nine per cent. In March a further reduction took place, varying between 48 and 97 pfennings (12 to 24 cents) an hour, depending upon the category of the worker. This double reduction was simply decreed without the workers having any recourse, and was effected despite the fact that even the capitalist press observed that the productivity of the workers was quite equal again to that of pre-war days. But while in pre-war days 55 per cent of the amount realized from the sale of coal went into wages, only 40 per cent is now spent in that manner.

Besides the miners, the metal workers are the largest aggregation of workers in the Rhenish-Westphalian district. The bosses rejoice in their own organs over the fact that orders are again coming in satisfactorily. Yet the metal workers are given starvation wages, the average being 90 marks ($21.50) a month, and the highest wage being 120 marks (about $28.05).

To cap the climax, the bosses have served notice upon the unions that the collective wage agreement under which work has been conducted in the Ruhr valley, is to be abrogated and that new contracts are to take the place of the old. The new agreements call for the permanent abrogation of the eight-hour day, overtime and Sunday work whenever the industrialists think this necessary.

All this has brought the irritation of the workers to the seething point. They are now beginning to take the offensive.

United Front Against Bosses.

There are many different organizations of the miners and of the metal workers in the Ruhr valley—Syndicalists, Communists, Socialists, Catholics, members of "yellow" unions. But the continued tyranny of the bosses has united them, so that they present an absolutely united front on the two questions of working hours and wages. The next few weeks may see a gigantic conflict waged in the Ruhr valley.

Girl Defenders Of Capitalism Convene Here

Girl scouts of America are opening their national convention here today at the Drake Hotel, one of the most exclusive and expensive in the country. These modern Amazons are rivalling the Boy Scouts in spreading the imperialistic gospel of capitalism.

Mayor Dever will welcome the delegates upon their arrival tomorrow and Mrs. Herbert Hoover, president of the Girl Scouts, will speak on the year's growth of the organization.

There are now 160,000 girls enrolled. Four houndred delegates will represent them here. Captains will talk at tomorrow's meeting on health, education, and citizenship in relation to scouting and the evening will be appropriately celebrated with a Fashion Show.

Mrs. Juliette Low, founded the Girl Guides in Savannah, Ga., in 1912, and the name was later changed to Girl Scouts. Mrs. Low emphasizes the outdoor life of Girl Scouts, which is their best feature.

LONDON PLANS MONSTER MAY DAY CELEBRATION; BIG HYDE PARK MARCH

LONDON, April 28.—This year's May Day celebration promises to be the greatest in the history of such affairs in England. Philip Brice who is chairman of the Labor May Day Committee announces that sixteen contingents have already signified their intention of marching to Hyde Park from all parts of London.

The London Co-operative Society has entered wholeheartedly into the movement and decided to close down on that day, so that the workers can take part in the exercises.

There will be twelve platforms in the park, representing the international movement, children's organizations, Labor and Trades Councils and Trades Union bodies.

OLD DAUGHERTY INJUNCTION USED AGAINST RAILMAN

Seize Machinist Under 1922 Federal Writ

By MAUD McCREERY,
Federated Press Staff Correspondent.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., April 28.—Charles Murphy, member of the Machinists' Union No. 11 here, is learning that it is harder to sidetrack an idea than the individual responsible for it. Murphy has been arrested and is facing trial for an alleged violation of ex-Attorney General Daugherty's federal injunction against the striking railroad shopmen almost two years ago.

Murphy came out on strike with his fellow-shopmen in the Union Pacific shops in Las Vegas July 1, 1922, and shortly after came to Los Angeles, where he has been working at his trade ever since. On March 15 he was arrested by federal authorities and thrown into jail, charged with violation of the Daugherty injunction. The violation, it is alleged, took place nearly two years ago. The local machinists' union furnished the $2,000 bail required and Murphy was released. Murphy, who was married after he came to Los Angeles, has voluntarily left his bride and home to return to Las Vegas to surrender himself for trial.

The injunction which Murphy is alleged to have violated was issued during the railroad shopmen's strike by a federal court in Chicago on the petition of the then Attorney General Daugherty, who was recently dismissed by President Coolidge after a mass of sensational evidence of corruption had been presented to the congressional committee investigating Daugherty's administration of the Department of Justice.

World Co-operative Movement Meets In Belgium Next Month

Thirty million people are going to be represented at the huge world exhibition of the co-operative movement which will run from June to September in Ghent, the birthplace of Belgian cooperation.

Over 20 national groups will be represented at this international co-operative exposition. Each nation is sending samples and exhibits of co-operative wares which are distinctive and characteristics of its own country. French co-operators will show their superiority in fine linen and leather craftsmanship. Spain will have co-operative fruit exhibits. Switzerland has ordered her co-operative architects to build a model co-operative theater. British co-operatives are reproducing the shop of the Equitable Pioneers, who opened the first co-operative store in the world on Toad lane, Rochdale, in 1844. Beautiful handwork and embroideries will be sent to Ghent by the Bulgarian co-operatives.

Russia and the little Baltic countries rich in co-operative achievements, Hungary, India, Japan, and Portugal, each will have its co-operative exhibit. The American Co-operators will be represented by the All American Co-operative commission and the Co-operative League of America.

LIVING COST UP SINCE LAST YEAR WITH JOBS FEWER

Food Going Down A Bit But Rents Boom

By LELAND OLDS,
Federated Press Industrial Editor.

The cost of the average wage earner's family budget decreased 1.6 per cent between December, 1923, and March, 1924, according to the quarterly cost of living survey of the United States Department of Labor. The level is still about 1 per cent higher than a year ago, but 18 per cent below the high average of 1920.

The department figures show the present cost of living as 70.4 per cent above the prewar base. In December the figure was 73.2 per cent. Decreases as compared with December are shown in all items except rent, which continues its slow increase. Compared with prewar costs the food item shows the smallest increase, which means that the farmer is getting a smaller share of the consumer's dollar than he received in 1913, while manufacturers are getting a larger share.

Cost of Living Figures.

The following table shows for March, 1923, and 1924 the percentages of increase over 1913 in the case of the major items of a budget:

Item—	1923	1924
Food	42.0	43.7
Clothing	74.4	75.9
Housing	62.4	67.0
Fuel and light	86.2	82.3
House and furnishing goods	117.4	121.3
Miscellaneous	100.5	101.1
All items	68.8	70.4

Average rents have risen nearly 3 per cent in the course of the year. And as pointed out in previous articles, the department figure is not limited to the lower rents for working class flats, which have risen much more rapidly than the higher rents paid for better class apartments. Figures originating from the government show that workers' rents are up at least 100 per cent, as compared with the prewar period. Substituting this figure in the budget would establish 75 per cent as the actual increase in a wage earner's living costs as compared with 1913.

Detroit an Expensive Place.

Detroit reports the cost of living up 83 per cent, as compared with December, 1914, while San Francisco and Portland, Ore., show increases of only 58 per cent and 55.3 per cent, respectively. Rents in Detroit are up 107.3 per cent, as compared with 1914, while those in San Francisco are up 37 per cent and in Portland 43.4 per cent.

The beginning of a downward movement in the cost of living accompanied as it is by a drop in wholesale prices, means that pressure for wage reductions is likely to increase in the near future.

Injunction Judge Does His Stuff As Republicans Talk

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 28.—Not even 24 hours after the Illinois convention of the Republican party had condemned the use of injunctions in labor disputes, Circuit Judge E. S. Smith enjoined union men from picketing nonunion picture shows, in Springfield, the convention city.

W. W. Watts and Harry T. Loper, owners of a string of movie shows, applied for the injunction. They shrewdly picked a time when the court had adjourned. Judge Smith, known for his hostility toward labor, was called back to issue the restraining order. He set the date for a hearing two weeks later. Meanwhile pickets are ordered withdrawn. The injunction is a banket order covering not only the Motion Picture Operators' union, who are on strike, but the entire membership of the Springfield Federation of Labor. The order prevents anything whatsoever from being done to notify the public that the picture houses are being run with strike-breakers.

Ryan Heads New Chicago Building Trades Council

The "peace" election of officers for the reorganized Chicago building trades council resulted in the return by large majorities of officials, Pres. Edward Ryan and Secy. Conroy, representing the original Landis award group. They will serve until the first of next year, according to Conroy, who would not comment further. The special election was held under the auspices of the building trades department, American Federation of Labor, in an effort to combine the two rival councils that have been functioning since the Landis award split the building trades unions. The unions that objected to the open shop features of the award formed a separate council.

CIRCUS ANIMALS PROTEST BEING PRESENT AT MORGAN MAN'S WILD FEASTING ON N. Y. HOTEL ROOF

(Special to the Daily Worker.)

NEW YORK CITY, April 28.—A bacchanalian feast, rivalling anything of the kind ever attempted in the war-profiteering, pre-prohibition days, was staged here recently not far from Broadway on the roof of one of New York's largest hotels.

It cost Matthew K. Brush, of the American International Corporation, a Morgan organization established to finance foreign trade efforts, just $25,000 to produce this scene of revelry, arranged after the manner of a circus "mess."

But instead of hungry, hard-working circus performers there sat down to the dinner such internationally notorious parasites and their camp followers as James A. Stillman, known for his divorce court antics; Jesse Livremore, R. J. Reynolds, tobacco king; the Ringling brothers, Charles and John; Jeremiah Dahl, whose name recently was connected with that of Louise Lawson, murdered Texas girl, an auction of whose effects had closed a few hours before at a nearby shop; Pierre Rockefeller, Police Commissioner Enright, no end of celebrites.

A huge tent had been pitched on the hotel roof. Beneath its flapping canvass, stretched long tables in banquet array.

At one end, on a raised dias, played a Czecho-Slovakian orchestra of 38 pieces, never before heard in this country.

At the other end, caged lions and beasts brought from the Ringling Brothers and Barnum and Bailey Circus at the "Garden" roared disapproval of their unaccustomed surroundings. Two pigmy elephants had been brought with some difficulty to the roof to lend their atmosphere to the occasion.

The choice of freaks from the real circus side show were housed in a separate tent and sign with the banquet tent reading:

"To the queer people."

Dancing girls performed. The world famous trapeze artist from the "Greatest Show on Earth" whirled 98 times on a specially constructed apparatus at about $40 a whirl.

Coolidge Prosperity Cream.

ST. LOUIS, April 28.—Use of cocoanut oil in milk to give it the appearance of cream is reported practiced at several points in southern Illinois to the federal food and drug department, according to E. R. Smith, chief, St. Louis office. A test made of one sample of "cream" showed that 85 per cent of the solids was cocoanut oil.

British Salvation Army Resorts To Novel Cash Collecting Stunt

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON, April 28.— What the Daily Herald describes as a remarkable circular was sent out here from the International Headquarters of the Salvation Army. It was an appeal for funds and every device known to the chronic panhandler was used to induce those appealed to, to furnish money in generous sums. The heavy contributions are expected from the capitalists so the Communist bogey was dressed up in his May Day clothes and trotted out to scare the coupon clippers.

The Salvation Army was represented as the only organization that could beard this lion in his den, and the circular boastingly referred to several Communist scalps now hanging in the wigwam of the Salvation Army headquarters in London. "Quite a few of their most clever orators were converted to Christ," thru the exhortations of the religious freaks who sing their hymns and chant the praises of Jesus while rattling their tin pans to the accompaniment of coin collecting. It is not necessary to say that Jesus never gets a shilling of it.

In soliciting the pounds of the rich the Salvationists say, "If we give up the extremists would have a clear field, for most of their propaganda is carried on at street meetings."

A Daily Herald reporter tried to run down the "Communists who were converted to the Salvation Army" and the nearest he could get to even a clue was one "Fred" who the Salvationists said "was among the scores of hardened and seasoned sinners who have become smiling children of light and righteousness."

An American labor reporter now in London remarked that there is a close resemblance between the piffle put out by the English Salvationists and the propaganda of the Republican National Committee in America, with the difference that the latter displayed more indications of moral turpitude.

"Free Mooney And Billings," St. Louis Tells California

(Special to The Daily Worker)

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 28.—The Metal Trades Council of this city and vicinity has just passed an important resolution, protesting again that Tom Mooney and Warren K. Billings are held without a shred of justice in the penitentiaries of California.

The text of the resolution is as follows:

Whereas, Tom Mooney, a member in good standing in the Molders' Union for years, and Warren K. Billings, past President of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Local Union, No. 216, has been confined in the Penitentiaries of the State of California for seven years, under a sentence of life imprisonment, sentenced for a crime of which they are universally acknowledged as innocent, and

Whereas. It is also an established fact, beyond dispute, that Brother Unionists, Mooney and Billings, have been a victim of a conspiracy on the part of the Chamber of Commerce of San Francisco, and that the prosecution, to railroad these Men to the penitentiary because of their Union activities, and

Whereas, The Governor of California has the power and authority to open the gates of San Quentin, and Folson Prison and restore full liberty to our Unionists, Tom Mooney and W. K. Billings, therefore

Be It Resolved, By the Metal Trades Council, representing organized metal workers, of St. Louis, in regular meeting assembled April 21, 1924, That we demand the immediate release of Tom Mooney, and Warren K. Billings, and

Be It Further Resolved, That copies of these resolutions be sent to Hon. F. W. Richardson, Governor of State of California.

(Signed) E. Ebenhoh, Secretary
Chas. Blome, President.

Philippine Freedom Before Senate Soon, Robson Declares

WASHINGTON, April 28.—Philippine independence has not been abandoned as a Democratic issue, but will be brought up in congress soon, according to Senator Robinson, one of its advocates. He says the senate committee has an understanding that it will take action on the measure immediately after Manuel Quezon, head of the Philippine senate, arrives here next month and gives his testimony.

THE POWER COLUMN

Make May Day count for the Daily Worker

Put your name on the honor roll of those who secure new subscriptions.

May Day's issue of the DAILY WORKER marks a new era in the life of the greatest American labor Daily. More workers will read and profit from THE DAILY WORKER on this day than have ever had that privilege before. THE DAILY WORKER May Day parade which stretched its militant columns from coast to coast and all the way across the United States and Canada is only the advance guard of the DAILY WORKER legions which are destined to make revolutionary history in America.

May Day will mark still another historic period of import to THE DAILY WORKER and its readers. On May 1st, one half of the period set aside for the 10,000 New Subscribers Campaign, will be over. The Honor Roll, historic document of those who have fulifilled their share of their obligation to THE DAILY WORKER, already bears the names of some thousands of willing and able communists who realize that THE DAILY WORKER is the greatest instrument in the hands of American militants.

HONOR ROLL IS GROWING.

Those who have been following The Power Column and especially the results of the big subscription drive will have remarked how frequently certain names appear and reappear in the Honor Roll. What these live wires have done and are continuing to do, each DAILY WORKER can also do. And yet if the roll were called down the list of the thousands of DAILY WORKER readers, how many of them would be unable to answer with head erect in pride!

The campaign is but one half over. There is still time for every militant to share in the glory with which THE DAILY WORKER is to cover the activities of American Labor.

HONOR ROLL

Militants who turned in subs since last honor roll was published.

CHICAGO, ILL.:	
Dr. E. Hillinger	2
N. S. English Br.	2
R. Specter	2
G. Neder	1
W. Schuth	2
J. Jurinic	5
NEW YORK CITY:	
Jos. Brahdy	2
M. Taub	1
W. Elf	1
M. Holebsky	2
J. Kiuvert	3
H. Samuelian	3
Jos. Vadas	1
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.:	
Norman H. Tallentire	5
M. Kelberg	1
A. Backman	2
A. Wasilievsky	1
Walter Frank	1
PITTSBURGH, PA.:	
L. Rosenthal	1
Bill Scarville	9
OAKLAND, CALIF.:	
P. B. Cowdery	4
MITCHELL, S. D.:	
Alfred Knutson	4
DETROIT, MICH.:	
W. Reynolds	1
Allan Oksanen	2
SEATTLE, WASH.:	
Wm. Clough	3
TIMMINS, ONT., CAN.:	
B. Schwekoff	3
DULUTH, MINN.:	
Rud. Rarju	1
J. Kobi	1
PHILADELPHIA, PA.:	
J. Lyman	1
J. A. Bekampis	1
BROCKTON, MASS.:	
A. Oddie	2
DUQUESNE, PA.:	
F. Hoffer	2
BOSTON, MASS.:	
Sol M. Molymezin	1
L. Arabian	1
HAMMOND, IND.:	
L. F. Garver	2
SPRINGFIELD, ILL.:	
J. H. Mitchell	2
STAMFORD, CONN.:	
Irja Winnas	2
W. FRANKFORT, ILL.:	
Frank Bucik	1
Jack Rautiv	1
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.	
Mrs. H. Polk	2
BROOKLYN, N. Y.	
H. J. Scherer	1
BUFFALO, N. Y.:	
Carl Johnson	1
ST. PAUL, MINN.:	
C. A. Hathaway	1
CLEVELAND, OHIO:	
E. A. Duchan	1
MARISSA, ILL.:	
Dan Slinger	1
MARENGO, WIS.:	
John Waisenen	1
ISHPEMING, MICH.:	
Chas. H. Koivu	1
MACON, GA.:	
K. W.	1
JULIET, ILL.:	
M. Merrissey	1
COVERIDGE, PA.:	
Mary Kine	1
CHISHOLM, MINN.:	
Steve Kosun	1
LANESVILLE, MASS.:	
Waino Carlson	1
VERONA, N. J.:	
Gustav Hoffman	1
WORCESTER, MASS.:	
Arvi Sulmala	1
HEMPSTED, N. Y.:	
Waju Nevala	1
SIOUX CITY, MICH.:	
Sanna Johnson	1
CHLVER CITY, CALIF.:	
Mary Reed Copeland	1
DILLONVALE, OHIO:	
J. F. Murson	1
KIRKVILLE, MO.:	
Phil Rapich	1
PROVIDENCE, R. I.:	
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NEW ENGLAND PAY ENVELOPE GETS SLIMMER

Shoe And Cotton Labor Hit Hardest

By LELAND OLDS
Federated Press Industrial Editor.

Weekly earnings of Massachusetts factory employes during March averaged $23.70, according to the monthly statement of the state department of labor. This means a drop of 1.9 per cent from February when the average was $24.15 and of 8 per cent from the peak which came in May, 1923, when the average was $25.80. Last March the average envelope held $23.55.

Decreases in weekly earnings in the course of last month appeared in 23 of the 35 industries covered by the report and were due almost entirely to extensive part-time. The sharpest declines between February and March were reported in the following industries: Boot and shoe from $22.54 to $20.86, women's clothing from $18.41 to $17.05, cotton manufacture from $20.72 to $19.89, dyeing and finishing textiles from $22.87 to $20.86, hosiery and knit goods from $18.81 to $16.98. Other industries reported smaller decreases or minor increases.

The report also shows the earnings of male and female employes separately. Men's wages averaged $28.06 a week while women earned $16.12 a week. Men's earnings ran as low as $19.91 in cotton manufacture where men and women are employed in averaged $14.87. Lowest women's wages were paid about equal numbers. Women in this industry in bakeries where the average was $12.26 a week.

Average weekly earnings in excess of $30 were paid to males in the following industries: Newspaper printing and publishing, book and job printing, women's clothing men's clothing, and musical instruments. Women earned in excess of $20 only in the two branches of the printing industry.

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MORE MILK FOR BABES LAST YEAR AS WAGES ROS

Necessities Purchased Not Luxuries

(By The Federated Press)

More milk for babies appears to b one of the outstanding results of th year of good wages, according to survey of the consumption of milk i the country just completed by th U. S. department of agriculture. I bears out the experience of tthe Me ropolitan Life that higher wages ar not spent for luxuries but for neces sities which workers' families hav been forced to do without in the past Result: higher standard of health and lower death rate.

Average consumption of milk i 1923 was 53 gallons compared with 5 gallons in 1922 and 49 gallons in 1921 says the department. The averag daily consumption in 1923 figures ou 1.6 pints per person.

The highest percaptia consumptio of milk is found on farms which hav producing cows. On such farms 1.7 pints per person were consumed i 1923. In city homes the percapti daily consumption falls to 0.87 pint while on the farms without producin cows the average person consume only 0.775 pints.

The survey shows that approxim ately one-eighth of the country's tota production of milk is necessary t produce cream for the 1,000,000,00 pounds of coffee consumed annuall in this country. About 2,000,000 cow are necessary to produce this coffe perquisite. But they don't help th babies.

German Industrial Exhibit In Russia.

LENINGRAD, April 28.—An exhibition of German industrial products, organized by the "Ost-Export" Company, has been inaugurated at the Chamber of Commerce of Leningrad. The main exhibits are German made shoes and certain chemicals and knitted ox wares. The "Ost-Export" is a concern whose object is to organize and further trade between Western and Eastern Europe.

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Are You Working This May Day?

If You Do, Make Every Hour Count For THE DAILY WORKER.

On the initiative of the Harlem Section Local New York Workers Party, The Central Executive Committee of the Workers Party has called upon every member to make May Day a real Labor Holiday. Adhering to the international traditions of labor, The Workers Party has called upon every member to refrain from work if possible. But those who are compelled to work are this May Day given the opportunity to make May Day a real Holiday. **Each militant who must work for the boss on May Day is urged to donate the day's wages to THE DAILY WORKER.**

The militants in Harlem have taken the lead. The employees of THE DAILY WORKER are glad to take it up. It will be necessary for those in member of the Workers Party who works for THE DAILY WORKER, the employ of THE DAILY WORKER to work on May Day... But every member whether in the shop, in the office or in the editorial department are going to donate their wages to make THE DAILY WORKER grow.

Make May Day this year a real holiday. If you celebrate May Day by staying away from the shops make May Day mean a real labor holiday for you by selling a few subscriptions to THE DAILY WORKER.

French Military Airplane Starts Flight To Japan

PARIS, April 28.—France has entered the race for long distance flight supremacy.

A military airplane took off secretly from Villa Coublay and headed for Japan.

The air ministry did not anonunce the departure officially because it is planned, unless the plane succeeds in reaching Constantinople in one jump, to call it a false start.

The most careful preparations have been made to show France's predominance in the air.

Vegetarians Help U. S. Nationalism Claims Italian

ROME, Italy, April 28.—The curious nationalist theories of the United States are "due to a group of pure Anglo-Saxons and intransigeant Americans mixed with Puritanic, theosophic, vegetarian, and anti-alcoholic elements," remarks the editor of the "Courriere d'Italia" in a recent editorial. This combination results in hostility toward the Italians and a lack of appreciation for Italian labor's lack of appreciation for Italian labor's part in building the nation. The editor protests against the obvious discrimination of the immigration bill just passed by the United States Congress.

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American Dollar Diplomacy in Action

By JAY LOVESTONE.

ARTICLE VI

Our Foreign Policy

The Latin American countries form the natural Linterland for America's surplus capital and new sources of raw material. Observers of recent developments in the field of world politics have pointed out that there is a spirited competition for favor and trade of South American republics by the leading imperialist powers. The following are new developments in this sphere of international competition. "Great Britain has dispatched a financial commission from Southhampton to South American countries to recommend loans. France has a military commission in Argentina, and seeks to extend her power and influence. Italy and Spain have entered into understanding whereby they will go after a share of South American business, and will combat efforts of France and possibly Great Britain. The United States has for some time maintained a naval commission in Brazil and Peru, and late this month will send to Peru Lieutenant H. B. Grow to build up an aviation unit.

Dollar diplomacy is no longer squirmed at or camouflaged by the spokesmen and diplomats of American imperialism. Secretary of State Hughes recently lauded the Monroe Doctrine before the American Bar Association as the greatest safeguard to peace and security for the Latin American countries. But perhaps the most wholehearted indorsement of dollar diplomacy as a panacea was made by the millionaire engineer and former chairman of the Federal Coal Commission John Hays Hammond before the American Management Association on October 3, 1922. Tersely expressed, Mr. Hammond's program might be summed up as follows: "A few men from the United States with high commercial ability and business acumen, scattered in the capitals thruout the world, would be able, to erect economic safeguard to capital to which would send a stream of American money into the far corners of the earth, developing unused resources, vastly increasing the total international productivity and raising the standard of living for civilized men." At this conference Mr. Hammond laid down the 14 points of dollar diplomacy.

But the United States is not satisfied with the field afforded it by complete hegemony over the South and Central American countries. America has been steadily turning to Far East. Addressing the Senate on February, 1923, late President Harding said: "We have seen the eyes of the world turn to the Pacific. With Europe prostrate and penitent none feared the likelihood of early conflict there. But the Pacific had its menaces and they deeply concerned us. Our territorial interests are larger there. Its waters are not strange to us; its farther shores not unknown to our citizens." There is no question that the French-Indo Chinese empire tho of tremendous size, is at present not a menace to American imperialists in this sphere of influence. Only England and Japan when allied are a menace to American interests here. American imperialist policy has been to separate Japan from Britain. The naval holiday offered by the United States to the debt cursed England was the price paid by America for separating Britain from Japan. The Four Power Pacific Treaty has at least formally replaced the Anglo-Japanese alliance. Of course United States does not intend to desist from its program of getting a Navy second to none as recommended by its General Naval Board in 1915 and 1920. The four year naval holiday only gives America a chance to study the new developments in sea warfare and enables our experts to devise more infernal machines of destruction for war on the high seas.

American imperialists are bent under the guise of adherence to the open door policy to establish undisputed domination over China, one of the richest labor and raw material mines in the world.

American imperialist policy is bitterly anti Soviet Russia and the Far East. The basis of this opposition is not at present directly military or financial. Russia is today no longer an imperialist capitalist nation. What the United States fears from Soviet Russia is the following: The very existence of Soviet Russia as an implacable foe to all the capitalist world powers is in itself a challenge to American imperialism. Soviet Russia is an inspiration to the weaker and exploited nationalities of Asia to revolt against their European and American capitalist oppressors.

American European policy has not yet assumed a definite character. In the main our financiers and industrialists have been pursuing a policy of watchful waiting to jump in at the most appropriate moment when the best bargain could be struck with a bankrupt Europe. American imperialism wants its pound of flesh here and is only waiting for the moment when it can get this with the least effort and at the smallest price. A broken down, bankrupt Europe would virtually be a coolie colony in the hands of American exploiters. The fate that has befallen Austria is a fate that Wall Street would have overwhelm the rest of Europe.

Our capitalists fear the influence of Soviet Russia in European powers. They feel that the de jure recognition of Russia in the fold of European political and commercial relations would interfere with this plan. Therefore the Coolidge administration is continuing the policy of attempting to isolate Russia.

Thru the acceptance of the banker, generals E. Dawes, Owen D. Young and Henry H. Robinson on the Reparations Commission, the United States has taken the first step towards the achievement of its European program.

That this has marked the first of a series of definite steps towards the dominating American financial groups becoming the receivers of bankrupt Europe is made plain by the swiftness with which subsequent developments in this direction are now taking place. Before the Dawes report was made public, J. P. Morgan & Co. whose spokesman on the Reparations Commission were Young and Robinson, made a loan of $100,000,000 to save the tottering Franc and the political head of their lackey, Poincare.

No sooner had the Dawes report mortgaging the German working class to the greedy and profit-hungry coterie of international capitalists been made public, than an open demand was made for an American receivership for Europe. It is significant to note that this has been the objective of the most conscious of America's capitalists. As far back as October, 1919, the special correspondent of the Wall Street Journal cabled from Germany to the effect that there was but one solution of the European crisis, and that was "a straightforward receivership for Germany!" The same journal of high finance had also suggested them that Brigadier General Charles E. Dawes be chosen to untangle the reparations knot.

In the light of this trend of events, the proud boast of the Wall Street Journal of April 11, is enlightening: "The essence of the Dawes report, the one possible means by which its suggestions can be carried out, is a receivership." Of course, a receivership for Europe today means an American receivership. The proposed $200,000,000 loan to Germany to help the stabilization of its currency will prove the immediate entering wedge for the receivership. About $100,000,000 of this loan to the International Acceptance Bank about to be organized in Berlin, will be taken up by American bankers. Obviously the policy of Wall Street here will be the same as the policy pursued in Hungary where a Boston bankers' attorney, Mr. Smith, now reigns supreme as financial dictator.

This continuous encroachment of American financial and industrial interests on the natural resources and industries of continental Europe will in the long run, bring about serious organized political and military opposition from the European countries and our capitalists are preparing for such eventualities.

WAR CAUSED BY CAPITALISM, IS WOMEN'S VERDICT

Galician Delegate For General Strike

By LUDWELL DENNY

(Staff Correspondent of the Fed. Press)

NEW YORK, April 28.—"We cannot have peace until there is a complete change in the political and economic basis of the world," is the opinion of Lida Heymann which grew out of her experience as a cabinet member in the Kurt Eisner Communist-Socialist regime in Bavaria following the war. Frau Heymann spoke on the economic causes of war at the New York reception to the foreign delegates, Women's Intl. League for Peace and Freedom congress, which meets in Washington, May 1-7.

One woman member of the executive committee of the Woman's league, Galician section, has been hanged in prison by the Polish authorities without trial, Dr. Madia Surowzowa, Galician delegate, declared. She added that several other members of the executive committee are still in Polish prisons because of their peace activities.

"I favor the general strike against war," Dr. Surowzowa told The Federated Press. Specifying social inequality as the chief cause of war, she said the war menace in Europe had increased during the last year. The capitalists of all countries are responsible for war she said in agreeing with Bertrand Russell's statement that growing world control by U. S. capitalism is the chief menace.

"Since the United States is noted as a country of prohibiton, why don't you prohibit war propaganda by making it a punishable offense?" Frau Yella Hertzka, Austrian delegate, asked.

Jane Addams, international president of the league, presided. Other speakers included delegates from Turkey, France, Belgium, Switzerland and Holland.

U. S. GOVERNMENT OFFICIALLY ADMITS THAT SOVIET RUSSIA NOW HAS FAVORABLE TRADE BALANCE

Editor's Note.—The United States government, officially thru its Department of Commerce, headed by none other than Mr. Herbert Hoover, himself, has sent out publicity, specially written by L. J. Lewery, assistant chief of its Eastern European division, showing that Soviet Russia is back on its feet, that for the three months of last year the balance of trade turned in favor of the First Workers' Republic. This material, however, is sent out thru an unnoticed press service, that is ignored by the daily press. Hence no attention is given to it. It is doubtful if Mr. Hoover knows anything about it. Surely the anti-Soviet Secretary of State Hughes has not read it, so he can go ahead innocently making his usual insane statements about Russian trade and industrial recuperation. The Lewery article is interesting and should be kept in mind when future attacks are made against Soviet Russia. It is as follows:

* * * *

By L. J. LEWERY,

Assistant Chief, Eastern European Division, Department of Commerce.

The last three months of the calendar year 1923, with their large exports of grain, definitely turned the balance of Soviet Russia's foreign trade in its own favor.

Altho the final results for the fiscal year ended September 30, 1923, appeared doubtful and controversial, owing to the present Russian system of valuing all commodities imported and exported at 1913 prices, the heavy increase in exports during the last quarter of the calendar year, together with a systematic restriction of imports, left a substantial favorable balance of trade beyond question, whether valued at pre-war or at current prices.

The valuation of all imports and exports in gold rubles at pre-war market prices had been rendered necessary because the rapidly depreciating Soviet currency furnished no stable medium for calculation and comparison.

Imports for the calendar year 1923, figured at the 1913 prices, were valued at 144,100,000 rubles, against exports of 205,800,000 rubles, giving a favorable balance of 59,700,000 rubles. On the basis of approximate current prices instead of 1913 prices, exports total 307,300,000 rubles and imports 200,100,000 rubles, making the favorable balance on a current-price basis equal roughly to 107,200,000 rubles.

In addition to commercial imports, famine relief supplies to the value of 34,400,000 rubles were imported during the calendar year, as against similar imports of 183,800,000 rubles during the calendar year 1922.

Favorable Trade Balance Follows Grain Export Resumption.

The main cause of the favorable trade balance in 1923 was the resumption of grain exports, which had practically stopped since the outbreak of the World War and which the satisfactory crops of 1922 and 1923 made possible. Total export sales of grain and fodder of the 1923 crop, concluded prior to January 1, 1924, amounted to 1,598,766 long tons, of which 1,160,570 tons were shipped by January 1, 1924, and 152,250 tons were loading at ports on that date.

Of the above grand total, 813,640 tons were rye, 382,110 tons wheat, 136,452 tons barley, and 48,643 tons oats, and the rest being represented by oil cake, corn, and other cereals. Exports of rye represented an increase of 20 per cent over their pre-war average, while those of wheat amounted to but nine per cent of pre-war average.

Sales were distributed among fifteen European countries, the chief purchaser being Germany, 471,266 tons; Netherlands, 285,544 tons; France, 180,743 tons; Finland, 100,178 tons; Denmark, 99,691 tons; and Italy, 93,566 tons. Export sales to the United Kingdom amounted to only 32,739 tons.

Shifts in Trade Values, Composition, and Markets.

Compared with the calendar year 1922, the value of exports (calculated at 1913 prices) increased more than two and one-half times, and more than tenfold in comparison with 1921, while imports fell off by one-half and by one-third, respectively. Imports also underwent a change in composition.

Whereas over one-third of the imports of 1922 consisted of foodstuffs (exclusive of contributed famine relief supplies), imports of foodstuffs in 1923 amounted to 7.4 per cent of total.

In 1922 imports of raw materials and semi-manufactured products represented only 14.6 per cent of the total, whereas in 1923 this group accounted for 44.2 per cent of the total.

At the same time exports showed a corresponding shift for the group of foodstuffs from 5.3 per cent in 1922 to 56.8 per cent in 1923; for raw materials and semi-finished goods, from 90.8 per cent to 42.4 per cent of the total. The general distribution of Russian exports in 1923 by groups of commodities is thus found to be closely approaching that of 1913, when foodstuffs accounted for 52.2 per cent of total exports and raw materials and semi-finished goods accounted for 36.9 per cent, these two groups comprising the bulk of Russian exports. This similarity is extended further to the two principal markets of Russian foreign trade, Germany and the United Kingdom. In 1913 these two countries accounted for 60.1 per cent of Russian total imports, and 47.4 per cent of total exports; in 1923, their share was 60 and 44.2 per cent respectively.

The total foreign trade of Russia in 1923, calculated at 1913 prices, amounted to but 12.1 per cent of total exports and imports for 1913.

Government Monopoly of Foreign Trade Firmly Maintained.

The government monopoly of foreign trade was firmly maintained during the year. According to data for the operating year 1922-23 Soviet state institutions, including government organizations and mixed companies controlled by the Soviet government, accounted for 96.7 per cent of all exports and for 97.3 per cent of all imports; the rest represented the part played by purely private initiative in the foreign trade of Soviet Russia.

Trade With United States In 1923.

The tracing of imports from the United States, except as to cotton, presents many difficulties, because most of the purchases, even when concluded directly in the United States by official and semi-official agencies of the Soviet government in New York, were financed in England or Germany.

In the total summaries imports from the United States are valued at 18,696,000 gold rubles at 1913 prices, of which 16,447,000 was accounted for by raw cotton, representing a quantity of 124,000 bales. Deducting the value of cotton from the total value of imports from the United States would leave a balance of 2,249,000 rubles, or a little over $1,000,000 for all the rest of the imports, according to Russian customs statistics, which is admitted to be considerably understated.

Russia's imports from the United States in 1923, according to customs figures computed at 1913 prices, represent 12.9 per cent of total imports, and the exports to the United States 0.4 per cent of total exports, while the entire trade with the United States amounted to 5.6 per cent of trade with all countries, as against 3.9 per cent in 1913.

War-Time Trade With United States.

In 1913 Russian imports from the United States amounted to 79,000,000 rubles, or 5.8 per cent of total Russian imports; exports to the United States reached only 14,000,000 rubles, or 0.9 per cent of Russian trade with all countries. During the war, commencing with the second year, Russian-American trade was considerably stimulated, but after the war it lapsed almost completely, until 1921, when imports from the United States were valued at 39,794,000 gold rubles. In 1922 imports from the United States amounted to 38,937,000 gold rubles and in 1923 to 18,696,000.

Since the war the character of Russian imports from the United States had changed radically, partly on account of changed economic conditions and partly because of crop failure and famine. In 1918 the bulk of imports was raw materials and finished goods, in 1921 it was manufactured articles and in 1922 it was foodstuffs.

In 1923 foodstuff imports amounted to only 176,000 gold rubles, and manufactured articles to 1,826,000; but raw materials and semi-finished goods rose from 122,000 gold rubles in 1922 to 16,694,000 gold rubles in 1923.

It has been reported to the Commerce Department, Eastern European Division, that shipments of machinery and technical equipment alone by one of the semi-official Soviet agencies in New York amounted to $1,694,000; of metals, $120,000; of chemicals and dyes, $103,000. Its sales of Russian merchandise imported into the United States in 1923 consisted chiefly of furs, amounting to $550,000.

Another agency imported $4,082,000 worth of Russian furs, besides $573,600 worth of bristles, horsehair, and other hair products, and $71,450 worth of caviar and fish products, out of its total imports from Russia during the year of $4,827,320. This firm's shipments to Russia included textiles to the value of $365,600, out of $393,650 for the year.

At least one purchase of 10,000 tons of Russian mineral oil by an American company was reported as shipped from London. Over 500 light American tractors, together with agricultural equipment in connection with same (plows, disc harrows, etc.), were shipped by another firm to the value of about $500,000, while about $250,000 worth of Russian furs were imported by it during the year.

From Auto Trades Council.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 28.—Plans are progressing for formation of an Automotive Trades Council, to include all unions in the San Francisco bay district engaged in automobile service, operation and repair. Six unions in and near San Francisco have voted to join the council, which is being organized under the auspices of the San Francisco local of the Auto Mechanics' union. It would operate on the same basis as the building trades councils and similar bodies.

COOLIDGE-WALL STREET GANG PLANS TO PULL OLD STUFF TO FOOL LABOR INTO SUPPORTING REPUBLICAN PARTY

By LAURENCE TODD.

(Federated Press Staff Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, April 28.—Threats of wholesale unemployment, coupled with promises of a well-paid job for every man if Coolidge is elected, are the campaign arguments chiefly counted upon by Butler, Stearns and the other backers of the president.

Judge Gary has sounded the warning that business is displeased with the situation in Congress. Industrial stocks sell lower in the market.

Republican organizers "admit" that there is hesitation in financial circles, and that a depression is beginning. They are setting the stage for a minor panic, and are getting ready to revive the Mark Hanna slogan of 1896—"If McKinley is not elected, this factory will be shut down!"

Mellon Is Trembling.

Secretary Mellon, trembling in fear of the decision to be taken by the Senate on May 6 as to employing Francis J. Heney to investigate the treasury department, is the adviser back of this administration scheme.

He represents the banking trust, and he knows how easily it can change the tone of industrial activity. A few orders, a few manipulations, and factories can be made to slow down, railroads to deliver fewer cars, banks to withdraw credit, merchants to cut down purchases from the wholesale market, and creditors everywhere to begin worrying their debtors.

The fact that European chaos has begun to hurt the export trade of the United States anyhow, and that the ruin of Germany is bound to have its harmful effect on American industry, is not mentioned. The implication is left in the voter's mind that the uncovering of robbery and corruption by the Senate has destroyed American prosperity—such as it is.

Resort to Fascism.

Fascism is to be brought to the aid of direct financial control and threats. George B. Lockwood, secretary of the Republican National Committee, who publishes the National Republican, hitherto known as the official organ of the national committee and the White House, announces that his paper will henceforth be independent of the committee and will wage war on all progressives.

"The Republican party," he says, "stands for the productive payroll of private enterprise as against the public payroll of an exaggerated and despotic state. It has nothing in common with the demagogic doctrines of destructive radicals whose appeal is to the spirit of envy, class and caste hatred and revolutionary attack upon the economic system upon which rests the structure of national prosperity and progress. . . . There is no obligation in party loyalty to support candidates for offices, nominally Republican but actually anti-Republican, who may be foisted upon the party ticket by organized minorities or thru enemy participation in unrestricted primaries."

Accordingly, the secretary of the national committee announces that his paper will represent a National Republican League, whose members—subscribing to the paper—will be pledged not to support any candidate, either before or after the primary, who will not "recognize majority rule within the party on fundamental policies," and who will not "give his support to a national Republican administration." This rule from the top is necessary, Lockwood holds, in order to end the "policy of compromise with destructive elements," who have borne the Republican name but are actually trying to launch a new party. This "challenge of radicalism" must be firmly met. Republicans must have party discipline.

Norris Hits at Lockwood.

Senator Norris, recently re-nominated by the republicans of Nebraska after having been attacked for months by Lockwood's paper, replied to this statement by saying that the National Republican had read itself out of the party by its own attitude.

The idea of imposing discipline upon the members of any political party as to their conscientious beliefs and attitudes, he said, was totally opposed to the spirit of republican institutions. It belonged only in an absolute monarchy. Lockwood was proclaiming the doctrine of the Russian czars. American parties would continue to accept the policies demanded by their members in the mass, and not the policies of dictators. If the president, when a republican, were the natural dictator of party policy, who would dictate to the party upon its going out of office—as would promptly follow the adoption of this rule? Would Lockwood's paper assume the job?

Senator Couzens of Michigan, who started the fight over Mellon, remains sick in a Baltimore hospital. The administration is making the most of his absence from the senate, by building up an impression that Mellon alone is staving off a serious industrial collapse.

Opposition to Coolidge or to the Mellon plan of tax-evasion on the part of the profiteers is coupled, in the catalog of political crime, with the Couzens demand that Mellon's handling of the treasury be investigated.

Senator LaFollette is studying the field, before making answer to the implied threat of organized finance. Democratic politicians are anxious to be counted "safe," and are uncertain as to their next move.

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MINISTER DENIES BRITISH LABOR IS BOLSHEVIK

Arthur Henderson On Stand In Libel Case

LONDON, April 28.—Arthur Henderson, Home Secretary in the Ramsay MacDonald cabinet, on the witness stand in a libel suit brought by a member of the engineers' union against a Tory newspaper, painted the British labor movement a deep yellow and absolved it of any suspicion of Bolshevism.

Mr. Thomas William Gillinder, the plaintiff, was charged with having accepted the program of the Independent Labor Party, which according to the imaginative Tory sheet stood for the bloody work and deeds of Lenin and Trotzky and the murderous plans of the Bolsheviks, prominent among which were the nationalization of women. One would almost think it was Harry M. Daugherty speaking.

Arthur Henderson, sworn testified that he was for twelve years secretary of the British Labor Party and Honorary secretary. His party favored friendly relations with Soviet Russia but was against Bolshevism.

Might Use Violence.

Henderson was asked, "When do you think it is important enough to exercise your industrial powers to enforce your views by class warfare?"

Henderson replied that his party favored such methods when the country was in a crisis. Replying to a charge that Bromley of the Locomotive Engineers' Union "held up" the country in a strike, Henderson said, the workers struck to better their position and "succeeded in getting by a strike what they could not get in months of negotiations."

"Me Too," Says Arthur.

Sir Douglas Hogg, appearing for the defendants, expressed his pleasure that all the Communist candidates in the last election were defeated. "Well, I was beaten too," replied Henderson.

Congress Knifes Farm-Co-operative Marketing Scheme

WASHINGTON, April 28.—The McNary-Haugen bill which would create a $200,000,000 corporation to buy and sell basic farm products in an effort to maintain pre-war price levels was singled out by the house agriculture committee today as the outstanding farm relief measure to be pressed for passage at this session of congress. It was reported by the unexpectedly large vote of 14 to 6.

The Yoakum plan, which would have built up an independent co-operative marketing system owned and controlled by farmers, was thrown out by a vive voce vote.

The Norris-Sinclair bill which would have provided a government corporation to market wheat, was rejected 16 to 4.

The Voigt bill, similar to the McNary-Haugen bill in operation but limited to wheat, was voted down 16 to 2.

"THIRD PARTY PERIL" MAKES REACTIONARY DEMOCRAT RUN WILD

NEW YORK, April 28.—Third party advocates in the eastern states are pointing out that the best proof that their movement is growing is its recognition as a danger by the old line politicians. James W. Gerard, one of the astute Democratic politicians in New York is using "the third party peril" as the text for his organization speeches as he goes about trying to mend fences of his party. This peril is to be avoided, according to Gerard, only by ousting the crooked Republicans and electing Smith, the Tammany presidential candidate.

Both old parties are inefficient and corrupt and enemies of democracy, is the reply of John Haynes Holmes, pacifist parson, Community church, New York. Ridiciuling the Republican national committee's charge that the St. Paul Farmer-Labor convention and the Washington investigations are inspired by Moscow, Holmes says, "Why the Republicans and other reactionaries should seek to give the Bolsheviks credit for everything that is hopeful in American political life passes comprehension.

"The third party movement, so far from being red or Russian, is the one distinctively American movement on the horizon today. June 17 should mark an epoch in American history. The platform of that party is a new declaration of independence."

Difficult Time In Trying To Stir Up Trouble In Honduras

WASHINGTON, Apr. 28.—The state and navy departments today were seeking information concerning the reported shooting of American sailors in Tegucigalpa, Honduras. No official confirmation has yet been received from American consular officials there.

According to the report the sailors were killed when the forces besieging the Honduran capital dropped bombs from an airplane.

There is a force of American sailors in Tegucigalpa, sent there to guard the American legation and consulate, where contending forces in the revolution threaten the capital. The city is now besieged by the forces opposing the provisional government.

Judge Captures Hair Brush.

John Guza, charged with disorderly conduct, stalked into Judge Trude's court with a suggestive bulge in his hippocket. "Search that man" ordered the judge. Guza, grinned, and pulled out a hair brush.

AMERICAN PICKS RICH PLUMS IN HAITIAN BUREAU

Imperialists' Plan Is Scientific Exploiting

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti, April 28.—A technical bureau of the Haitian department of agriculture is the newest burden the American administration has saddled on this unfortunate island. The imperial capitalists are planning still further the exploitation of the island thru the new bureau headed by Dr. George F. Freeman.

Extraordinary credit of $170,000 has been forced thru the council of state to allow Freeman free rein in his enterprise. Freeman has just completed a survey of the country on horseback and has found ideal conditions for American business men: cheap labor as well as climatic and soil advantages for agricultural and dairying and stock-raising industries.

The new bureau is to be built with local experts, Freeman claims. He says that he will use Haitians in completing his personnel. "But," he adds, "the organization will be molded along the lines that have succeeded in the United States."

Coolidge Appoints Bureau's Head.

Freeman was appointed by President Coolidge and "President" Borno of Haiti confirmed the appointment as a matter of course.

National City Bank, one of the biggest financial institutions of the United States and the sugar trust, are known to be much concerned over efficient production in Haiti. Many other big interests in America are welcoming the creation of the new bureau, which will be supported by the Haitians. They look forward to the building of a highly complex technique of exploitation of the island's resources—in their favor. The old methods used by the natives are sufficient only unto them and will be done away with in the introduction of machines and scientific cultivation.

Police Torture Wins An Acquittal For St. Louis Negro

(By The Federated Press)

ST. LOUIS, April 27.—Herman Young, a Negro, was acquitted by a jury of the charge of murder, when Young testified that the signed confession offered in evidence was signed by him only after unbearable police torture. He said the police knocked the confession out of him with barrel staves and "billies." The charge was that Young was the driver of a car that struck and killed a young boy on the street. The trial lasted three days, but when the confession was repudiated the jury voted not guilty.

GERMAN COMMUNIST EDITOR GETS 10 MONTHS FOR WHAT HE DIDN'T WRITE

LEIPSIC, Germany, April 28.—Otto Steinicke, editor of the Rote Fahne of Berlin, the official organ of the Communist Party of Germany, has been given ten months in the house of correction for alleged treasonable utterances... The article was not written by Steinicke, and it concerned itself with the problem of alleged illegal organizations. The verdict has met with violent criticism.

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Morgan, The Dictator

John Pierpont Morgan, head of the banking house of Morgan & Co., has assumed the dictatorship over Western Europe.

The DAILY WORKER has persistently pointed this out, especially since Chicago's Charles G. "Hell and Maria" Dawes handed down the Wall Street inspired report of the commission of experts, setting forth the ability of Germany to pay.

Morgan is in Paris. He is not taking orders from, but giving orders to, the nations of the Versailles Peace—France, England, Italy and Great Britain. Morgan's picture is published conspicuously with the news, and under the headline, "Morgan Offers $100,000,000 on Berlin Loan." The real ruler of America, and all Europe but Soviet Russia, takes his place openly, on the front pages of the newspapers, without any foolish coronation ceremonies.

Morgan stands back of the Dawes plan. In fact, as we have pointed out, it is his plan. It is the plan of Wall Street.

Morgan pledges the financiers of Wall Street to raise $100,000,000, or one-half of the 800,000,000 gold morks ($200,000,000) that Germany needs under the Dawes plan. An English group of capitalists pledges $75,000,000.00, the rest to come from France, Holland, Switzerland, Italy and elsewhere.

The determining power, therefore, is in the hands of Morgan. And no Mussolini, in the heyday of his power, laid down his Fascisti terms, more ruthlessly.

Morgan says the Dawes' scheme that means another war in Europe, more ghastly and destructive than the last, within the next few years, must be accepted without alterations, or political modifications. The plan must immediately become operative. The capitalist politicians of the various countries have been warned by "Morgan-The Dictator," that they must keep their hands off, and not shackle the experts' business-like arrangements with political or military considerations. Western Europe, in accepting the Morgan dictatorship, has surrendered the right to decide its own destiny. It has turned its fate over to the Fascist Dictator, Morgan, of the House of Morgan, Broad and Wall Streets, New York City.

We hear the complaining admission of the Berliner Morgenpost that, "There is no doubt that the really great lord, who will exercise the decisive influence in all these reparations questions is the American billionaire, Morgan."

That this thing has been done is a confession by the capitalists and politicians of Western Europe that they fear for the life of European capitalism. It is world capitalism's last effort to pull Europe's "revolutionary tooth," as Trotzky calls it; to crush the First Workers' Republic—Soviet Russia.

The House of Morgan now stands supreme. Its foundation was laid on the graft and the profits won by the father of the present Morgan, during the Civil War. The House of Morgan won its place, during the recent world war, as the greatest of international banking houses. It was Morgans' war and Morgan got the United States into it, to help save the world and make it safe for Morgan. The blood and agony of American workers and farmers, in two great wars, laid the foundation and reared the superstructure of the House of Morgan.

Wilson tried to get the United States government into Europe thru the League of Nations. The republicans are profiting by the failure of the Wilson democratic regime, and Coolidge does not urge the government, but the House of Morgan to extend a loan to Germany, under the Dawes plan. Thus Coolidge confesses the House of Morgan even greater than the United States government; confesses capitalist America, as well as capitalist Europe the vassal of Wall Street.

It rests with the workers of all the coutries concerned to say how long they will endure this dictatorship. It cannot be that the workers of Germany, or of any other country will indefinitely tolerate this international fascisti rule.

It is against this world Fascisti Rule that the Communist International issues its International May Day, 1924, proclamation.

"The United States does not know where to spend all its money," says the proclamation. "It is eagerly stretching out its hands for new riches; seeking new sources of oil and attemping to monopolize by every means, including deceit and violence. Thereby the United States again conjures up a terrible new war aspect."

This International May Day is a good time for the workers and farmers of the United States to consider if they will safeguard with their lives, in the next war, this $100,000,000 that the House of Morgan is planning to drop into the capitalist chaos of Western Europe.

We believe that the verdict will be that Morgan must fight his own battles, while the workers and farmers rally for the final conflict under the standards of the Communist International, against the whole Morgan social system.

If He Had Been Elected

Newton Jenkins, one of the election hopes of the Conference for Progressive Political Action, pranced along to defeat in the April republican primaries in Illinois.

At the mass meeting for Jenkins, held by the Conference for Progressive Political Action in Chicago, before the elections, no attack was made on the republican party. But Jenkins was defeated just the same.

Mr. Jenkins, still on the outside looking in, has now polished up a few radical phrases. He is out announcing that there will be "independent" or "third party" candidates in the field for the November elections. He declares:

> "There are three political machines left in the republican party in Illinois and one in the democratic party. These devices stand between the people and their government. They constitute corrupting influences in our government which are intolerable."

Yet, before April 8th last, this Jenkins was willing to have a machine inside the republican party elect him United States senator. How gloriously satisfactory everything would have been inside the republican party had he been nominated in April, and elected in November—a REPUBLICAN.

It is logical to conclude that all that Jenkins wants inside even a third party is to turn it into a replica of the Wall Street republican party, at the very first opportunity.

This is the brand of political turncoat that is trying to direct the eyes of the workers and farmers away from the class National Farmer-Labor Convention, at St. Paul, Minn., June 17th, by beating the tom toms for the Conference for Progressive Political Action Third Party gathering at Cleveland, Ohio, July 4th.

Let the workers and farmers become fully acquainted with these facts and then they will give their unanimous and whole-hearted support to "June 17th" at St. Paul.

We Say, "Let's Go"

Sam Gompers is ever busy making propaganda against the Russian Workers' and Farmer Republic. The kept press of the bosses always have an apetite for his stuff. And, if the truth must be known, there are even some so-called labor papers that print it.

While Mr. Gompers was silent for many long weeks, before we would acknowledge having had anything to do with the resolution calling for the exposure of the Teapot Dome Steal, not so with the Borah resolution calling for the recognition of Soviet Russia. Gompers is at all times ready to attack Russian Recognition.

The latest is from the typewriter of Mr. Gompers own kept press agent, Mr. Chester, Mr. Wright, renegade Socialist of the vintage of William English Walling, John Spargo, Dr. Frank Bohn, A. M. Simons, and other "for hire" scribblers.

The Gompers-Wright publicity wants to create the impression that not only Senator Borth, but American Communist as well, are anxious to hush up the hearings on the Borah resolution, in order to prevent Mr. Gompers and his anti-sovietists from producing a "barel full of evidence."

We confess that we have no entrance to the inner workings of the mental processes of Senator Borah. But we are sure that American Communists have nothing to fear from any barrel of evidence, or barrel of anything else, that Gompers might have on his hip. Every word of testimony that Mr. Gompers could produce against Soviet Russia the American Communist movement has already been worn so threadbare, that even the most devout czarist would have a hard job finding any value in it. Mr. Gompers should profit by the said experiences of his pals, Daugherty and Burns.

The house of representatives by vote of 297 to 69 adopted the proposed child labor amendment to the constitution. Judge "Bill the Fat" Taft ought to get out an injunction stopping any further contempt for the U. S. Supreme Court that members of the senate might display by voting for this amendment. For, it will be remembered, the U. S. S. C. held this amendment "unconstitutional." Bill Taft might call upon Chicago's anti-labor injunction judges, "Charley Foell and "Dennie" Sullivan to help him out. In the language of Daugherty, it must be that Moscow is trying to destroy respect for the decisions of our most honored judges.

Fascisti rule in Spain has announced that all May Day demonstrations have been forbidden in the land of Alfonso. That will not increase the liking of the workers for their Music Hall King, nor make the war against Morocco any more popular. Fear of the workers goes before the fall of the Spanish dictatorship. Watch it tumble.

Our "Poor Fish" ought to have something snappy to say about Herb Hoover's connection with the $60,000,000 salmon steal in Alaska.

• • •

Fall had his oil; Hoover his salmon; Wood his Filipinos; Weeks his Canal Zone; and they were all trying to make the most of it.

A Few Necessary Statements

(An Editorial in the Volkszeitung, by Ludwig Lore.)

IN ACCORDANCE with the decision of the Central Executive Committee of the Workers Party, to correct the misunderstandings created by our article on the Fifth Anniversary of the Third International, which was written as an honest and enthusiastic tribute to Communism and its international organization, the Communist International, the following statement is made. The article in question contained the following passage, which has regrettably led to misunderstandings:

"In the five years of its existence the Third has gone thru many an infantile disease. It swung from the strict denial of parliamentarism on the one hand to its use, always with the same reaffirmation of its importance. It condemned the creation of dual labor organizations, in spite of the fact that it had, at first, supported the splitting of the existing labor union movement. It shook off the utopian conception that a small, determined minority can bring about a revolution in every country, and taught that a majority of the proletariat must feel at least a sympathetic alliance with the idea of the necessity of such an upheaval. It led Communism thru the secret society tactic of underground conspiracy, and proclaimed the right of revolution and revolutionary propaganda. And after each sickness it grew stronger and more virile."

Our conception of the Third International, when this article was written, was a union of parties in all countries which had come together for revolutionary action. And the above quotation refers to some of these parties at certain stages of their development, not to the Executive Committee of the C. I. or to the congresses. The Communist International itself, as represented by the congresses and the Executive Committee, never made these mistakes, but corrected them when they were made by some of the affiliated parties.

In this period of storm and stress in the Communist movement there were at times differences between the theoretical position taken by the congresses and their Executive Committee on these questions, and the practice of some of the national organizations. The endeavors to tear down the old conceptions of the Second International to build up a new psychology in the masses had led some of the more important parties to adopt tactical measures which had not received the sanction of the International. So dangerous had this tendency to become that Nicolai Lenin felt the necessity of combatting it in his "Leftism—an infantile disease of Communism," which appeared two years after the formation of the Communist International. That it was possible for these parties, in the few short years of their existence, to put sound theory into practice, was—and this is what our article wished to convey—the greatest achievement of the first five years of our International.

In his first annual report to the Second Congress, Zinoviev, president of the Third International, declared that "the Executive Committee has had, from the very beginning, to wage a determined struggle against the tendency of small groups of 'left' Communists, who were propagating the boycott of the trade union movement. The Executive Committee insisted and insists that the Communists must not leave the trade unions, but that to the contrary they must double their efforts inside of the unions; that they must organize Communist groups therein in order to conquer the trade unions for the Communist International in a persistent and systematic struggle."

Altho the first Congress emphasized that the parliaments must be used for revolutionary propaganda, it became necessary for the Second Congress and the C. I. to force a number of parties to take part in election campaigns. Similarly the widespread conception that a small minority of the proletariat of a country could bring about a successful proletarian revolution was fought by the leaders of the International. Here again it was Lenin who battled against this misconception in his "Leftism."

It has not always been easy for the Executive Committee of the Third to adjust the practical application of its theoretical position to the needs of the various countries. Particularly because it is difficult to judge true conditions thousands of miles away. In our "Wochen-Rundschau," of March 2, we quoted from a cabled excerpt of a "Pravda" article by Zinoviev and remarked that Comrade Zinoviev, who does not know American conditions at first hand, was evidently not always receiving reliable reports. The American Labor Monthly, in referring to this remark, intimates that these reports emanate from responsible American party circles, or from the representatives of the W. P. to the C. I.

We repudiate this "interpretation" of our remark, for we know that the comrades in charge of this task report with great care. What we wanted to express was that the exaggerations that appear in the capitalist press of this country—which is attentively read in the C. I.—concerning the growth and influence of the revolutionary American movement, for the purpose of terrorizing its bourgeois readers, to pave the way for reactionary measures of suppression, are at times given too serious consideration.

Democrats Are Hopeful.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—Senate democrats clamed enough progressive votes to assure adoption of their tax reduction schedule.

"Save Your Money And Buy A Judge!"

By I. D. McFadden.

The Wage Slave humbly begged the boss, a job, to give him, in the Mine.
A Worker had been killed. The loss a place created for this fine,
Proud Soldier of The U. S. A.—A Patriot who sought to earn
Three dollars for his daily pay, but would not learn.
The Boss had learned (Not so, this Drudge) "Save your Money and buy a Judge."

They put the new man on a tram. The Drift was crooked, rough and steep.
The owners did not care a D—n for worker's lives, but, sought to keep
An income high and outgo low. No Trammer might ride in that mine.
But, one who walked would take so much time, he would get sent down the line!
Against this System, bear no Grudge. "Save your money and buy a Judge."

The Car they gave him, had no brakes. (Brakes cost too Much.) The Speed increased.
Such is the risk, the workers take. The Track gave way. His Journey ceased.

The Judge decided points of Law, against the Worker. It became
His Honor's Duty to withdraw the Case. The Worker was to Blame.
"From your old Parties, Do Not Budge!" "Save your money and buy a Judge!"

Literature - - Music - - Drama

Theodore Thomas

By ALFRED V. FRANKENSTEIN.

Exercises in memory of Theodore Thomas, founder of the Chicago Symphony orchestra, on the occasion of the unveiling of a monument to him, were held in Orchestra Hall last Thursday afternoon.

Charles S. Hammill, president of the Orchestral association, the financial backers of the Symphony orchestra, in a long address painted a picture of the life of the first conductor of the orchestra. Strength and fight, artistic taste and ability coupled with determined confidence in the face of failure characterizes the life of Theodore Thomas. He came to America at the age of ten, and at first was a concert violinist in the East. He directed an opera company, which failed. He directed a number of symphonic orchestras, travelling about the country. When Thomas came to Chicago he played to empty seats. Year after year he went on, his backers paying his deficits, until, in 1914, a big subscription fund was raised to build a concert hall, according to Thomas' requirements. Orchestra Hall resulted, but Theodore Thomas lived only to conduct one short season of concerts in the new hall.

Musical Pioneering.

The musical pioneering of this man is of inestimable worth. When he first came here, a Chicago newspaper said it was bad enough to sit thru one movement of a symphony, but to be compelled to listen to three drove the writer speechless. He concluded by remarking that the orchestra should be driven out of town. Musical taste has gone a long way since then, with full symphonies performed at popular concerts, and with popular concerts, children's concerts, university concerts, and concerts in Aurora and Milwaukee regularly, beside those of the regular season.

Not only in Chicago has musical taste been developed thru the work of Thomas. Los Angeles, Detroit, Cleveland, Minneapolis, to mention a few cities, could never have symphony orchestras as they have had not this man succeeded in Chicago. In fact, one might not be exaggerating when one says that musical taste and culture thruout the middle west had its origin in the musical missionary work of Theodore Thomas.

Bach, Beethoven, Wagner.

At the exercises the orchestra played three of their first director's favorite compositions, quite interesting in that they show his musical outlook. The chorale and fugue by J. S. Bach arranged for modern orchestra, by Abert, opens slowly, religiously, and then changes to a tremendously big, many-voiced fugue, which might grow tiresome if it were not for the skillful modern orchestration of Abert. The Beethoven Eroica symphony is as its title proclaims it, heroic, noble. And the music ended with that glorious and colorful medieval procession, the prelude to Richard Wagner's "Mastersingers of Nuremburg".

The memorial to Thomas is a bronze statue of a grand lady in ancient Greek costume strumming on a harp. In back of her are engraved figures of men playing orchestral instruments. She was made by Albin Polasek, and to us, who know nothing of sculpture, she is not adequate. The figures in back of her look like Egyptian glyphs, and the central figure itself, looks stiff and unnatural. A simple, dignified statue of Thomas himself would have been—but then we know nothing of sculpture.

MENTIONING THE MOVIES

By LELAND OLDS.
(Staff Correspondent of the Fed. Press)

If you are a moving picture fan you are being forced to pay your share of a huge annual tribute to the Eastman Kodak company and associated interests whose monopoly control of the manufacture and sale of raw films has just been exposed by the federal trade commission. The commission orders the Eastman company and concerns under its domination to stop the conspiracy in restraint of trade by which they are seeking to extend their film monopoly.

Profits of Eastman Kodak for the year 1923 totaled $18,877,229 after a depreciation and federal taxes. This meant a return of $9.13 on every $10 share of common stock or a profit of more than 91 per cent. The concern paid cash dividends totaling 75 per cent and raised its undivided surplus profits to $65,958,640, a figure which is more than three times the entire investment of the common stockholders.

These 1923 profits are by no means exceptional. Total profits of the last five years amounted to $86,348,275. In other words common stock holders have in five years received no profits more than four times their entire investment. Dividends during this period totaled $51,891,839 or more than 2½ times the investment. In the last decade, dividends totaling 362 per cent have been paid.

During 1922, in order to conceal the enormity of these profits, the stockholders voted to change the stock from 250,000 shares of $100 par to ten times as many shares of no par value. This meant that for every share of the original stock the owners received ten shares of the new stock.

Destroyed Competition.

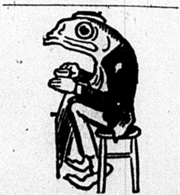
By means of coercion, the trade commission charges, the Eastman company has destroyed the competition of other producers in this country and also of foreign made raw films. It holds over members of the Allied Film Laboratories Association the threat that it will itself enter their branch of the business unless they purchase and use only the raw film manufactured by itself. To make good this threat Eastman holds three fully equipped laboratories ready for operation on short notice should the allied laboratories attempt to break away from its monopoly grip.

"The acts of the respondents," says the commission's order, "constitute a conspiracy or combination in restraint of trade in interstate and foreign commerce and have the effect of maintaining and extending the monopoly of the Eastman Kodak Co. and of hindering and preventing competitors from establishing enterprises for the manufacture of raw cinematograph film."

Watch Your Goose-Step.

LOS ANGELES, Calif., April 28.—Cleon Knoles, president, College of the Pacific, had better look out for his job—he must have been reading The Goose-Step. He told the Mutual Business club here that "America is ruled by sixth-grade intellects," and the six-grade intellects who listened to him were not very much pleased by his speech.

How many of your shop-mates read THE DAILY WORKER. Get one of them to subscribe today.



The Poor Fish says: Workingmen's wages are plenty high enough but the trouble is that they want a lot of things that only the rich can afford to buy.

AS WE SEE IT

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY.

The American soldiers who won the war for the American capitalists, may bless their stars—and their stripes, of course. At last a grateful capitalist nation has decided to compensate them for their services in killing obstinate German workers on a wage scale of $30.00 per month. The senate has voted for a bonus. After twenty more years—they have already waited five—the heroes may be the happy possessors of a full-paid endowment insurance policy. That is, unless our masters declare war on Japan or England in the meantime, and send the insured on another pilgrimage to save civilization, in which case a man might be lost, but a policy would be saved. Anything may happen in twenty years.

• • •

It is not quite so sure, however, that the heroes will get even an endowment policy. Our scrupulously righteous president, does not like the idea of a bonus at all. It is putting a price on patriotism in his opinion, which is extremely demoralizing. The working class must not get the idea that war is a big business enterprise—capitalist competition carried to the point of the bayonet—and that they are employed by their governments acting for the rival business concerns to dispose of a competitor, in a way that is a little out of the ordinary. The workers must feel that they are crusaders, going forth to battle for a righteous nation that has reached the limit of its patience. An insurance policy is a nicely engraved piece of paper. Its cash value just now is nil. Calvin may sign the bill for the sake of political expediency, unless Wall Street feels too keenly about it.

• • •

There is a big fight raging in the Protestant churches between those who claim that war and Christianity are synonymous terms and their opponents who believe that Jesus was a man of peace and that his followers should oppose all wars. The battle rages. The war-like faction have the big capitalist papers on their side and the power and prestige of the War Department. Generals appear at church meetings and denounce the Christly peace propaganda as "Communism". Parades are led by accommodating prelates who would represent Christ as a bootlegger if there was any money in it. Speeches are made in which the meek and lowly Nazarene appears as a blood-thirsty war maniac. All this is quite entertaining.

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In the fall of 1922, several Communists sojourned for several weeks in Berrien County jail, Michigan. On Sunday evening a local preacher accompanied by half a dozen women of indifferent pulchritude, and in various degrees of conversion, visited the jail to offer us spiritual consolation, and tell us that perhaps there were many people walking the streets who were just as wicked as we were or perhaps, more so. After inflicting an ungrammatical and idiotic sermon on us, we were given the opportunity of selecting our favorite hymn from a hymn book, a copy of which was given to each prisoner. Being Communists, we were militant and being militant, we were war-like, so we picked on "When Jesus Christ Goes Forth to War".

• • •

This seemed to please the preacher very much. The hymn was repeated several times and the spiritual salesman seemed on the point of taking up a collection, when a local pugilist, who was held in the jail for attempting liberties with his landlady, shouted, "Well, by Jesus, this old Christ was a fighting son — — —". And it is not surprising that the laity should misunderstand Christ's ideas on violence when even the clergy are at sea about them.

• • •

No less a man than Harry M. Daugherty, ousted cabinet crook, is engaged in an insidious attempt to turn the heads of American Communists by flattery and perhaps, inveigle them into initiating their pre-conceived, Moscow-hatched, plan to capture the Capitol and fly the red flag over the White House. If we are to give credence to Mr. Daugherty's version of their accomplishments, it is not impossible that such clever fellows could perform this big task. At a moment's notice they may unmask their man Gompers, (who is really an agent of Trotzky) call out the secret military battalions of the Conference for Progressive Political Action, exhume the Socialist Party, which is destined to be the Cheka under the dictatorship, and install Benjamin Stohlberg, sandy-mustached, red mouse hunter, for Hearst's International as Dictator of the United Soviet States of America.

• • •

This may seem far-fetched, and proof of the DAILY WORKER'S theory that Daugherty is engaged in a lunacy contest with the rabbit-biting Harry K. Thaw, but after reading the evidence produced by the ex-attorney general, the possibility of such a development does not look so hazy. What have the Communists done so far? They have induced Doheny to bribe Fall with $100,000, in return for which Fall handed Doheny part of the Navy's oil lands. Then they got next to Harry Sinclair, who gave Fall $25,000, hundreds of cattle, some race horses and a car load of liquor. Sinclair got most of the State of Wyoming. Next the Communists turned on Daugherty himself

THE DAILY WORKER RAISES THE STANDARD FOR A WORKERS' AND FARMERS' GOVERNMENT

THE DAILY WORKER

Entered as Second-class matter September 21, 1923, at the Post Office at Chicago, Illinois under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Workers! Farmers! Demand:
The Labor Party
Amalgamation
Organization of Unorganized
The Land for the Users
The Industries for the Workers
Protection of the Foreign-Born
Recognition of Soviet Russia

VOL. II. No. 38. SUBSCRIPTION RATES In Chicago, by mail, 8.00 per year. Outside Chicago, by mail, $6.00 per year. WEDNESDAY, APRIL 30, 1924 290 Published Daily except Sunday by THE DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO., 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill. Price 3 Cents

PULLMAN REAMERS REFUSE TO DESERT THE STRIKE

No Hope For 115 Victims of Steel Trust Mine

Exposing $60,000,000 Fish Steal Scares Hoover Into Weak Denial of Charges

WASHINGTON, April 29.—Secretary of Commerce Herbert Hoover has made a general and unconvincing denial of the charges that he has assisted the Salmon Trust in stealing the $60,000,000 yearly fishing rights on the Alaskan coast.

Hoover pleads that the big salmon companies are operating under privileges obtained during former administrations and that he has no authority to practice conservation and to safeguard labor conditions. He pleads that he is trying to get a law passed which will give his department such authority.

Hoover's Denial Unconvincing.

Hoover's reply is unconvincing because it avoids specific charges. He remains silent as to his relationship to the Alaska Packers' Association and other big operating concerns. He ignores the charges that native fishermen and independents have been displaced by the Trust.

The Secretary of Commerce's assertion that "there is not operating today a single company which was not operating when the department for the first time, obtained partial control over these waters two seasons ago, begs the question, even if it were true. The charges are that Hoover has not only granted new permits, but has ratified old claims, strengthening the power of the Salmon Trust and preventing natives and independents from operating. The Salmon Trust is now carrying on its monopolistic stealing under official authorization.

Expect Hoover Trust Probe.

When the expected senate investigation takes place interesting revelations are expected on the means used by the Salmon Trust to get Hoover's official sanction. The fact will be brought out that Hoover ignored the protests of Alaskan citizens and favored the companies affiliated with the Trust which includes as its most important unit the Alaska Packers' Association, whose vice-president is R. I. Bentley, Hoover's close personal friend, and one of whose directors is C. H. Bentley, another close personal friend.

INJUNCTION LAWYER OUT OF HIS JOB

Association Economizes By Canning LeBosky

When 43 garment strikers face Judge Charles H. Foell in Superior Court on injunction proceedings this morning they will miss the familiar figure of the Chicago Association of Dres Lee LeBosky, prosecutor for the Chicago Association of Dress Manufacturers.

LeBosky, former attorney for former union manufacturers, is largely responsible for the present strike by the pressure he brought to bear on his clients to abandon their agreement. Since the strike began he led his clients into the anti-labor association and was rewarded by Dudley Taylor with the lucrative job of injunction attorney.

Association Short of Funds.

Now Taylor has been compelled to drop LeBosky. Association expenses, some of theemployers admit, have become too heavy. The strike is harder than they were led to expect by LeBosky. It is costing them too much and there is no sign of the workers being deefated.

Injunction hearings will continue with a crippled legal staff. Dudley Taylor will have to handle the work himself. This in spit of the fact that the work is becoming harder than ever; 43 cases coming up tomorrow and dragging out through the week. In addition ther is the work o framing up arrests of pickets.

Assailed Daily Worker.

LeBosky has been a vicious foe of every force behind the strike. In a recent injunction hearing he took up much of the session in attacks on the DAILY WORKER. Every striker who appeared before him was asked regarding his reading of the DAILY WORKER and his connection with the labor paper.

Before the strike, vice-president Perlstein said, LeBosky as attorney for nine union manufacturers received a fee of $200 each from them, totally $1,800 a year. Not satisfied with those modest returns LeBosky led his clients into the sthike. When the union made its demands on the non-union manufacturers LeBosky persuaded his clients to refuse an agreement; then obtaining an injunction from Judge Sullivan he became such a shining open shop figure that the new Chicago Association of Dress Manufacturers, founded in March thru the offices of Dudley Taylor and the Chicago Employers' Association, re-

(Continued on page two)

MANY PROBLEMS UP TO CONGRESS OF COMINTERN

The Main Questions For Discussion Announced

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, April 29.—The questions to come before the Fifth World Congress of the Communist International have now been agreed on. They have been announced as follows:

1. Lenin and the Comintern.
2. The general economic question.
3. The report of the activities and tactics of the Comintern.
4. World Program.
5. Tactics in Trade Unions.
6. The National Question—(the position of the Communist Party on the National problem, the revolutionary movement in the Orient, and the Negro problem in the colonies.)
7. Immigration.
8. Fascism.
9. The question regarding the intellectuals.
10. The Farmers.
11. The International and the Youth Movement.
12. The question of the individual sections.
13. Election of Executive Committee.

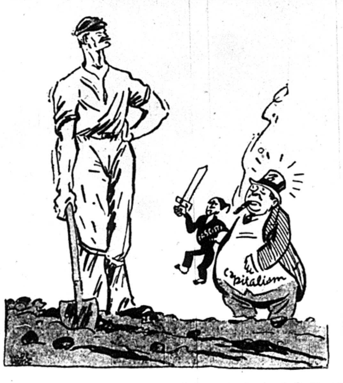
Georgia State Is Made Big Prison For Working Class

(By The Federated Press)

WASHINGTON, April 29. — The Georgia state federation of labor, in convention, has protested against a recent Georgia law forbidding the workers in that state from leaving it except when the state labor commissioner is officially informed that this labor "can well be spared."

No direct move to repeal the law or to defy it was made by the convention; it simply denounced the law as a vicious attack on the liberties of the people. The organized labor movement in the state is extremely weak.

Labor Can't Help Smiling



From the London Daily Herald.

A British View of Fascism.

PRESIDENT PARDONS BIG BOOTLEGGER

Criminal Never Served Day In Jail

WASHINGTON, April 29.—President Coolidge pardoned a Chicago saloonkeeper charged with violating the Volstead act after the late President Harding had twice denied clemency in the case, James A. Finch, pardon attorney in the department of justice, today told the Senate Daugherty investigating committee.

Judge Kenesaw Mountain Landis, now czar of organized baseball, who sentenced Philip Grossman, the saloonkeeper, to a year in jail, was immediately subpoenaed by the committee.

Harding Denied Plea.

Altho Grossman lost his appeal to the higher court, Finch said, the saloonkeeper never served a day in jail.

Two attempts were made to get a pardon for Grossman, Finch said. The late President Harding, in July, 1923, wrote on the papers in the case that no consideration could be given the case until after part of the sentence was served, he declared.

Later, Finch said, Attorney General Edward J. Brundage of Illinois wrote to Attorney General Daugherty on Grossman's behalf, stating that the complaining witness in the case had been discredited and Grossman should not serve his sentence.

A letter was also written for Grossman by C. W. Middlekauff, special assistant to the attorney general, Finch said.

"Is Middlekauff the man who was protecting the brewers and bootleggers in Chicago?" asked Wheeler.

"I do not know about that," replied Finch.

Finch produced a petition for Grossman's pardon signed by Fred Upham, treasurer of the Republican national committee, and Homer Galpin, chairman of the Cook county Republican organization.

CAL TRADED DAM SITE TO FORD FOR AID

Telegrams Are Said To Be Startling

WASHINGTON, April 29.—Chairman Norris of the Senate agriculture committee promised today to produce more startling telegrams bearing on Henry Ford's offer for Muscle Shoals nitrate plant.

Norris has a half dozen more messages that passed between James M. Miller, former employe of the "Dearborn Independent," Ford's publication, and E. G. Liebold, the auto magnate's secretary, and W. G. Cameron, an employe of the Independent. Norris refused to say what the messages contain.

Liebold Has Telegrams.

Liebold, who was subpoenaed Saturday, has been ordered to bring with him all correspondence relating to Muscle Shoals, Norris announced.

He explained that Miller was no longer on the Ford payroll. Miller, Norris said, had several differences with Ford and was let out. He now has a suit in the courts for recovery of salary due.

Pinchot Hits Ford Scheme.

Agriculture and industry in the south would be "hamstrings" if Henry Ford's offer for Muscle Shoals was accepted, Gov. Gifford Pinchot of Pennsylvania, told the Senate Agriculture Committee today.

Pinchot said Muscle Shoals "is the key to the farm and industry situation in the south" and should not be turned over to Ford because "his offer guarantees nothing."

N. Y. Bakers to Strike.

AUBURN, N. Y. April 28.—Auburn bakers will walk out on May 1, if their demands for a salary increase are not met. Bakers demand an increase of $1 to $6 a week. They are now getting $35 a week. Some foremen are receiving $40 and $45.

275 CHILDREN LOSE FATHERS, 87 WOMEN WIDOWED IN DISASTER

BENWOOD, W. Va., April 29—Fifty bodies had been removed from the Benwood Mill mine here, where 114 men were entombed by a gas explosion Monday morning, it was learned from officers of the Wheeling Steel Corporation, the firm operating the mine, this afternoon.

Thirty other bodies found in the workings by rescue squads, have been brought to the level at the Benwood entrance of the mine and will be raised to the surface tonight.

Rescue workers continued to fight their way onward thru underground passageways in an attempt to locate other victims of the disaster, which was one of the worst in the annals of West Virginia.

At least 87 women were widowed and 275 children were made fatherless by the disaster, according to Mayor John Cox of Benwood, who is directing relief measures for families left destitute.

PIT MOUTH YIELDS ONLY DEAD BODIES

Women, Children Wait in Rain in Vain

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BENWOOD, W. VA., April 29.—No hope was held out today for rescue alive of the 114 miners entombed in the Benwood Mill mine of Wheeling Steel Corporation 24 hours ago by a terrific gas explosion that tore down mine supports, letting loose tons of earth on the trapped men.

Officials of the mine admitted that it would be a miracle should any miner be rescued alive.

Fifty-four crushed and burned bodies were brought to the surface today from the workings. One of them was identified as the body of George Holliday, Jr., son of the mine superintendent.

Brothers Die Near Exit.

Clasped arm in arm, the bodies of Rocco and Michael Capabianco were found near the Brown's Run air shaft today. The two brothers had escaped the roof falls and fire that followed the blast, only to be overcome by fire damp within a few hundred yards of fresh air.

Isaac M. Scott, president of the open shop Wheeling Steel Corporation, today issued a statement saying

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"Sunny California" Gloomy—Business Hurt By Quarantine

LOS ANGELES, Calif., April 29.—According to the latest Dun report, California "Banks are showing a slight tendency toward contraction." Real estate has fallen off tremendously, building is on the downgrade and retail trade is "punk." The long expected "hard times" have set in. Thousands are out of work and the Chamber of Commerce is so worried that they are trying to smuggle workers to other states on the plea that there is work elsewhere. The "hoof and mouth" disease is helping to throw the "hibbie jibbies" into the business men of this golden state.

Workers Lured to Chicago From Many States Charge Scab Herders Lied to Them

Good union men from many parts of the country were besieging the employment office of the Pullman Plant today, demanding their transportation money back and threatening legal action against the Pullman Company for hiring them under false pretenses.

Labor agents and officials of the Pullman Plant hired men in Detroit, Mich.; Columbus, Ohio; St. Louis, Mo.; Cincinnati, Ohio; Lockport, Ill.; Davenport, Iowa, and many other places, telling them on their word of honor that there was no labor trouble of any kind.

The Pullman plant showed its first signs of weakening under the splendid picketing of the strikers, when officials tried to entice the reamers to desert the strike by offering them almost their complete demands.

The reamers decided at yesterday's strike meeting, that any reamer who goes back to work is a scab, and the reamers will not go back to work until the strike is completely won.

Late yesterday more than one hundred policemen, packinghouse guards, private Pullman Company thugs, and plain clothes men came out in autos and threatened strikers who were selling the DAILY WORKER with arrest.

The case of Nick Spynow, who Monday was fired on by a drunken policeman, officer Minton, who threatened to hit children who were playing in the streets, was set for jury trial May 8th, in Municipal Court Branch 38. Minton, whose number is 4864, turned up drunk. His clothes were bedraggled and torn, and policemen around the court room said he had been out boozing and joy riding and had upset in his flivver.

Alderman Sees Policeman Fired

Alderman Sheldon W. Govier read the circular entitled "The Kept Government of the United States," and said there was no cause to arrest a man for distributing this hand-bill.

Alderman Govier declared that, in his belief, Nick Spynow was within the law, and that if Spynow is found not guilty in the trial, Officer Minton's is very likely to find himself on an involuntary strike.

"No Strike," Says Agent

Five men from Detroit, told the DAILY WORKER that a man named Baxter, who has offices in the Frontenac Hotel, Detroit, assured them on his word of honor that there was no strike or no labor trouble of any kind. Thomas Doig and Archibald Caldwell, two of these men, signed affidavits declaring that the Pullman Company had under false pretences made them pay their own transportation to the plant from Detroit. They have given these affidavits to the strikers, and legal action will be taken. The matter will probably be brought before the corporation council by alderman Govier.

Wait All Day For Fare

The men were kept waiting the entire day for their transportation money, and late yesterday, after failing to get it, put the matter in the hands of a lawyer. These two men addressed the strikers. They said that in the steel shop, which ordinarily mans over 700 men, less than 40 are at work, and these aren't doing anything.

Ryan, the steel foreman, assured these men that they would be protected by city policemen, that they would get two dollars a day more than the strikers demand, and that they would be supplied with boarding houses. One of these boarding houses is on Cottage Grove Avenue, near 93rd Street. The strikers have served notice on the boarding house keeper that he must kick out all scabs

(Continued on page two)

DEMAND FOR DAILY WORKER GROWS SPITE OF POLICE THREATS

The demand for the DAILY WORKER increased yesterday, in Pullman, in spite of threats of the policemen made to DAILY WORKER salesmen. Several plain clothes officers tried to scare Nick Spynow, Miss Anna Todday and John Harvey, who were assisting the strikers in selling the DAILY WORKER in front of the many Pullman Company gates. Nick Spynow, who was arrested Monday for selling the DAILY WORKER, was again threatened by the police yesterday.

Spynow was selling the DAILY WORKER in front of the gate to the employment office at 110th street, when several uniformed policemen shoved him down to 103rd street. The DAILY WORKER representative called on Desk Sergeant 432 and on acting captain Wheeler and told them that the DAILY WORKER would continue to send Nick Spynow and others out to sell the DAILY WORKER. Both men admitted that there is no law preventing the sale of newspapers on the streets. Alderman Govier told the DAILY WORKER representative to go ahead and sell the paper, as there is no law against it.

Representatives of the DAILY WORKER were roughly handled by the police last night. Jack MacCarthy was threatened by several plain clothes thugs, and told to leave. Anna Todday was shoved from one gate to another by the drunken policemen. But the DAILY WORKER representatives continued to sell the paper.

WAR MEET THANKS GOD FOR GOMPERS

Woll Urges Plutes To Block Labor Party

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, April 29.—Thanking God for the co-operation of Samuel Gompers and the high officials of the American Federation of Labor, speakers at the 24th annual convention of the National Civic Federation which was held in the Laurel room of the Astor Hotel, denounced pacifists and pacifism, urged better relations between capital and labor, and demanded a larger army and navy.

Samuel Gompers was reelected vice-president of the federation. The aged labor faker endorsed the Fascisti scheme of unionism and Matthew Woll, one of the vice-presidents of the A. F. of L., implored the capitalists to offer a few sops to the workers and farmers in order to block the growth of the farmer-labor party movement.

Alton B. Parker, chairmen of the convention declared, that churchmen and educators were willing to do their share in the next war.

These Christian churchmen generously denounced pacifism and pacifists, particularly those accepting the pledge "never again to give financial or moral support to any war," as traitors, serpents and agents of Bolshevism. These epithets were wildly applauded by the audience whose average military age was around 60.

A general angry murmer arose when the somewhat unpleasant views

(Continued on page two)

No Issue of The Daily Worker, May 2

There will be no issue of the DAILY WORKER, May 2nd. This means that Thursday, May 1st, will bea holiday for the DAILY WORKER. But it will be a holiday for greater work for the DAILY WORKER staff and the whole Communist movement in the United States.

Practically all the members of the editorial and business office, as well as the mechanical departments, will be active in May Day meetings, either as speakers or in the arrangements.

All workers should make a real working class holiday of this International May Day, Thursday, May 1st.

Get an inspiration from the workers in the union machine shop of the Winkler-Reichmann Co., at 4801 S. Morgan St., Chicago.

The men employed in this shop, of a half dozen different nationalities, will not be at their work benches on May Day. They have announced that they will spend the day distributing copies of the DAILY WORKER and union organization literature. The shop will be closed and all those who do not join in the celebration of May Day, thru the distribution of literature, and other activities will be fined $3.

Workers! Remember that if it is absolutely impossible for you to get off the job for this one day, the appeal issued by the Workers Party is that you contribute the day's wages to the DAILY WORKER. Workers! Forward for International May Day, 1924.

PIT MOUTH YIELDS ONLY DEAD BODIES AS WIDOWS WAIT

(Continued from Page One)

that 114 men had entered the mine on Monday morning. This was the first time the exact number of men caught in the disaster was made known.

"The explosion unquestionably came from gas," Scott said. "We have no idea how the gas developed which caused the explosion."

The Benwood mine is an old working and gas has been discovered in it before. There have been three severe explosions during the last two years. Scott admits that a small explosion occurred only two months ago.

A small army of expert rescue workers, recruited from Bureau of Mines cars and mines in the vicinity of Benwood, were still groping their way thru the caverns of the earth today searching for the 88 men unaccounted for.

While the rescue squads worked untiringly, the entire population of Benwood—4,773 men, women and children—huddled on a muddy hillside outside the Benwood mine gate, hoping against hope as the hours passed by that their fathers, husbands and brothers might have escaped death.

The cause of the explosion is still undetermined. Officials of the scab steel company have refused any information. The force of the explosion blew away the earth embankment of the B. & O. railway tracks at the mouth of the mine. Tons of earth and rock caved in on the miners, completing the trap in which they were caught, and making doubtful their survival.

Rescue crews from Moundsville, eight miles away, were delayed by taking a roundabout course to Benwood. Clouds of gas and smoke were pouring from the mine when the rescuers arrived, and the entrance to the mine was blocked.

SHADY SHYSTER CANNED BY BOSSES STRIKE WINNING

(Continued from page 1)

warded him with the job from which he has just ben released to cut expenses of the weakening association.

Commenting on the situation vice-president Perlstein said the union and the strike weer strong and the workers would carry the fight on until the employers were forced to recognize the union's just demands and grant the union shop.

Association Members Negotiations

Several of the association's members are now negotiating with the union. They are ready to break away from the association to prevent their business from going to smash but they are still holding out for more favorable terms. Union officials declare that the bosses must yield to full union terms.

The fact that the Chicago dressmakers' local instructed its delegates to the coming Boston convention to demand support for a prolonged fight here was a factor in weakening the determination of association members.

Solidarity With Expelled.

Another blow to the bosses is the interesting solidarity in the union ranks. This solidarity was shown when the Chicago local stood by the expelled members and instructed the delegates to demand their reinstatement in the union.

Chicago Labor Contributing.

The strike fund drive among Chicago local unions is meeting with success from the start. The laters' union gave $100; eight-seven dollars was collected from Carpenters' Local No. 181 when strikers made their appeal and much more isexpected from the union meetng next Monday to which every member is specially invited; twenty-five dollars a week for four weeks is pledged by Carpenters' Local No. 1467. These reports come from the first day of the drive which is expected to bring in thousands of dollars.

A May Day dance will be held at the strikers' headquarters, 180 W. Washington St. in honor of International Labor Day.

Y. W. L. Juniors Help Luxemburg Branch In Entertainment

Over a hundred dollars was raised at a concert and dance of the Luxemburg Branch, Young Workers League, Sunday night, at the Workers' Lyceum.

Members of the Junior Section, who were scarcely more than four years old took an active part in making the evening's program a success. A very little girl danced—she couldn't have been more than two. And the young lady who played the piano for the accompaniment to the mass singing of the International was a tiny youngster of four.

The Luxemburg Branch is a young one, only eight months old, but it considers itself quite grown-up when it can raise a hundred dollars in one evening and have a good time about it.

STANDARD OIL WINNER WHEN WILSON REGIME FAILED TO PROTECT U. S. NAVAL RESERVES IN CALIFORNIA

WASHINGTON, April 29.—The Wilson administration failed to protect fully the California Naval Oil reserves, Willard W. Cutler, geologist, charged before the Senate oil committee today.

Before the republican administration came into office March 4, 1921, the Government lost $3,200,000 worth of oil by failing to drill proper offset wells in the California reserves, Cutler said.

Adjoining Standard Oil Wells drained out Government oil from the reserves, he contended.

DEMAND PULLMAN COMPANY RETURN FARE TO VICTIMS

(Continued from Page One)

or else his name and hotel will be exposed.

When the men from Detroit demanded their money late yesterday, they were told by J. O'Leary, employment manager for the Pullman Company, "Like hell you'll get your transportation money."

Herrin Miner Boost Unionism

Henry Jacobs, a miner from Herrin, Ill., answered the ad run there for men. He addressed the strikers yesterday, telling them about the growth of unionism in Herrin. He declared that the men should stick to the strike until it is won.

A collection over 30 dollars was donated by the strikers to out of town men who arrived destitute from far off points, not knowing of the strike, and who refused to scab.

When the DAILY WORKER reporter announced to the strikers that the proceeds of the May Day meeting next Thursday night would be donated to the Pullman strikers, the strikers cheered. The meeting will be held in Stans Stancik's Hall, 205 East 115th Street, and many of the strikers declared their intention of attending.

Bosses Spread Wild Rumors

The Pullman Company is trying to shake the solidarity of the strikers by spreading many wild rumors. But they cannot longer deny that production is at a standstill. Their illegal acts in sending out lying labor agents to scour the country for riveters, reamers, buckers, fitters and buckers has reacted against them. The men are arriving by every train from distant points, and many autos filled with out-of-town workers are turning up in Pullman. But as soon as they learn of the strike, these workers leave the plant, and demand their transportation money.

The picketing yesterday was better than at any time since the start, and the strike meeting was bigger. More men have joined the union on the appeal of John Holmgren, strike leader, and there are plenty of volunteer picketers. Laborers in the plant who are not on strike have been idle for over a week. Yesterday these men were idling about the lawns of the Pullman Company watering the grass and transplanting sod, instead of their usual job of hauling around steel plates.

The DAILY WORKER is in big demand, in spite of the threats made against those distributing it.

Hegewisch Meeting Tonight

A strikers' mass meeting will be held in Hegewisch, Wednesday, April 30, tonight, at Ginalsky's Hall, 13257 Houston Avenue. There are almost as many men on strike in Hegewisch as there are at Pullman. Encouraged by the success of the strikers at Pullman, the Hegewisch strikers are increasing their picketing and strike organization.

D. Earley, of the Amalgamated Food Workers will speak to the strikers and will tell the progress of the strike. J. Kowalski, the internationally known lecturer, will speak in Polish. The meeting will be held under the auspices of the Hegewisch Strike Committee. Pullman strikers and all men who work in the Pullman shops are also invited.

The Pullman strikers are planning to hold a monster mass meeting toward the end of this week. The meeting will be definitely announced in the DAILY WORKER as soon as details are arranged. Two thousand copies of the DAILY WORKER, a special edition giving all the latest Pullman news, will be sold by the strikers.

Mexican Governor Helps Strikers Win —Cursed by Bosses

MEXICO CITY, April 29.—The electricians' strike in San Louis Potosi, was settled satisfactorily for the workers. They received a 15 per cent increase and obtained the dismissal of the 36 unorganized workers. All reaction is up in arms. They are cursing at this victory and blaming it on the "red" governor of that state—Aurelio Manrique.

The press now calls him the "unconstitutional governor." They accuse him of being quite out of his head—of having swallowed a dictionary in his high school days, of using the polite archaic form "vos" even to his servants—and a host of other "serious" charges—and all because once in a life time a governor has used the state to aid the workers instead of the bosses.

How many of your shop-mates read THE DAILY WORKER. Get one of them to subscribe today.

MONSTER MASS MEETINGS WILL MARK MAY DAY

Hundreds of Thousands To Celebrate

The exploited working class thruout the world will meet on this May Day to celebrate the growing power of labor, to take lessons from their defeats and prepare for future battles.

In every capitalist city in Europe where the labor organizations are not crushed under the heel of Fascist dictatorship, monster gatherings of workers will take place. In London, Hyde Park, will be the rendezvous for the greatest throng of revolutionary workers in the history of the radical movement in that country.

In Russia, now the "land of the free", gigantic demonstrations will be held all over the country at which government officials will speak, and Red Army chiefs will tell the workers that the Soviet power has built itself a weapon that will protect the workers' revolution until world Communism relieves the Soviet of all dangers from more capitalist attacks.

In the United States, the stronghold of imperialist reaction, the workers will meet at hundreds of meetings and listen to speeches urging them to greater efforts in the future to build an organization that will be the leader and the backbone of the movement to throw off the yoke of capitalism and establish the rule of the workers in America. The slogan at these meetings will be "A class Labor Party on June 17."

The eyes of thousands of workers will be turned in the direction of St. Paul, where the great convention to establish a national class Farmer-Labor Party will be held. Thus the American workers are laying the ground-work for the gigantic task ahead of them.

May Day will be celebrated in the United States in the following meetings:

Chicago—Northside Turner Hall 820 N. Clark St., 8 p. m.

New York City.

Harlem—110th Street and Fifth Ave., 2 p. m.

Downtown—Rutgers Square, 2 p. m.

Williamsburg—Grand Street extension, 2 p. m.

Central Opera House, 67th St. and Third Ave., 8 p. m.

Brooklyn—Labor Lyceum, 949 Willoughby Ave., 8 p. m.

New York Finnish Branch—Harlem Casino, 116th St. and Lenox Ave., 8 p. m.

New York Lettish—May 3rd, 321 E. 73rd St., 8 p. m.

New York State.

Yonkers—May 4, Labor Lyceum, 23 Palisade Ave., 8 p. m.

Buffalo—Temple Theatre, 376 William St., 8 p. m.

Rochester—Monster parade starts 1 p. m., ends at Convention Hall.

New Jersey.

Hoboken—110 Grand St., 8 p. m.

Newark—Labor Lyceum, 704 So. 14th St., 8 p. m.

Elizabeth—Lutwin's Hall, 69 So. Park St., 8 p. m.

New England Meetings.

Boston—Tremont Temple, 8 p. m.

Providence—Painters' Hall, corner Washington and Mathewson Sts., 8 p. m.

Norwood—Lithuanian Hall, South Norwood, 7:30 p. m.

Gardner—Casino Hall, 65 Main St., 7:30 p. m.

Maynard—Waltham Street Hall, 7 p. m.

Concord, N. H.—May 3rd—Central Labor Union Hall, 8 p. m.

Peabody—May 4th, Polish Hall, Little's Lane, 8 p. m.

Lawrence, May 4th—2:30 p. m.

Haverhill, May 4th—7:30 p. m.

Worchester, May 4th—54 Belmont St., 7 p. m.

Roxbury—Otisfield Hall, Otisfield St. and Blue Hill Ave., 11:30 a. m.

Pennsylvania.

Philadelphia—Lulu Temple, Broad and Spring Garden Sts., 8 p. m.

Philadelphia—May 1 to 3—International Workers' Aid Bazaar, Kensington Labor Lyceum, 2nd and Cambria Sts.

Pittsburgh, May 4th—Labor Lyceum, 35 Miller St., 2 p. m.

Wisconsin.

Milwaukee—Freie Gemeinde Hall, 8th and Walnut Sts., 7:30 p. m.

Kenosha—German - American Club House Auditorium, 665 Grand Ave., 8 p. m.

Racine—Union Hall, 8 p. m.

Superior, May 2nd—Workers' Hall, corner Tower and N. 5th St., 7:30 p. m.

Illinois.

Rockford—Lyran Hall, 1115 Third Ave., 8 p. m.

Pullman—Stansics Hall, 205 E. 115 St., 8 p. m.

Toluca, Christopher, Zeigler, Johnson City, Benld, Livingston, East St. Louis, May 2; West Frankfort, May 4; Valier, May 4.

Missouri.

St. Louis, May 4; Kansas City, May 4.

Indiana.

Hammond—Announced locally.

Gary—Croation Hall, 23rd and Washington St., 7:30 p. m.

South Bend—Workers' Hall, 1216 W. Colfax Ave., 8 p. m.

Michigan.

Detroit—House of the Masses, 2101 Gratiot Ave., 8 p. m.

Colorado.

Denver—Celebrated on April 27.

California.

San Francisco—Golden Gate Commandery Hall, 2137 Sutter St., 8 p. m.

Los Angeles, May 3—Russian Gala Ball, Hollenbeck Masonic Temple, First and Chicago Sts., 8 p. m.

Washington.

Seattle—Finnish Workers' Club, 13th and Washington St., 8 p. m.

Ohio. Cleveland, Toledo and Dillonvale.

Minnesota.

Minneapolis, St. Paul and Duluth.

Besides these meetings announced here, there are many small and large demonstrations in more remote parts of the country, making a grand nation-wide celebration of this International Labor holiday, May Day.

G. O. P. GOVERNOR GOES TO PRISON FOR SWINDLING

Indiana Republican Pick McCray's Successor

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., April 29.—Warren T. McCray, Governor of Indiana, was a prisoner in the bull pen of "federal row" at the Marion County jail today.

Stunned by the verdict of the jury in federal court finding him guilty of fraudulent use of the mails, the Governor was ordered to jail by Judge Anderson to await sentence Wednesday.

The governor spent the night in a room with eighty-four other prisoners.

From the moment he heard the reading of the verdict until the prison doors closed behind him, McCray refused to make any comment on the case, or to indicate whether he would resign from the governorship.

Emmett F. Branch, of Martinsville, Lieut. Governor of Indiana, will become governor of the state within 48 hours, and McCray will resign, it was made known today.

Goes to Atlanta.

McCray will not appeal his case, but will serve the sentence to be imposed upon him by Judge Anderson Wednesday morning, it was stated. Plans are to take him to the federal prison at Atlanta, Georgia, on Thursday by United States Marshal Linus P. Meredith.

With these events the curtain will fall upon the final act in the turbulent administration of Governor McCray.

Chances of appeal in the federal court case were regarded as slight.

FRANCE TO KEEP MILITARY GRIP ON THE RUHR

Poincare May Wreck the Dawes Plan

PARIS, April 29.—The reparations commission met today and considered the replies of the allied governments on the experts report and discussed whom they should nominate on the reorganization committees.

It is believed the commission will be forced to mark time as far as acting on the government's replies is concerned, until the results of negotiations by Premier Theunis of Belgium with Premiers Poincare of France and MacDonald of Great Britain become known.

Will Hold Ruhr.

Despite secrecy as to details of yesterday's Franco-Belgian conversations, it has leaked out that Poincare and Theunis agreed in principle upon a compromise which will permit a continued united front by these countries as far as the Ruhr is conocerned. Military occupation will be continued in some form even tho the experts plan is put in operation.

It is understood Theunis urged that occupation eventually be modified toward "invisibility." He proposed occupation of vital centers only in case the Germans executed the plan with good will.

The Belgian premier is believed to have secured promises of concessions from Poincare which will enable him to bring the French and British viewpoints appreciably closer when he has a talk with Premier MacDonald over the wek-end.

NEW YORK, April 29.—Charles G. Dawes announced today on his arrival from Germany that his plan has ended a five-year guessing contest. He expressed fear that unless the plan was immediately accepted, the German rentenmark would break and chaos, the precursor of revolution would engulf Europe in disaster.

COST OF LIVING AND WAGES TRAVELING FAST IN OPPOSITE DIRECTIONS; WORST YET TO COME

CHICAGO, April 29.—The cost of living continues upward and will be much higher during the next 10 or 15 years than it is today. The agricultural depression, excessive production of foodstuffs and the flow of the agricultural population to the cities are combining to push prices upward, the foundation said.

"City populations are coming to look upon cheap food as a normal thing," the foundation declared. "Complaints will be loud in a few years when prices reach the higher levels. Agricultural output is gradually diminishing and cities which have had the advance of low prices for food and higher incomes compared with 10 or 15 years ago will suffer.

"Once prices for agricultural products have increased it will take a long time to restore the agricultural population to normal. Not until a new generation of farm youth matures will the deficit be made good.

WAR MONGERS IN MEET THANK GOD FOR SAM GOMPERS

(Continued From Page One)

of the Rev. Selden P. Delaney, an Episcopalian rector of New York, was read. In his letter he declared: "In the case of a war for national defense, we should fight to repel the invader. During the last war the U. S. flag was never exhibited in our church of St. Mary, the Virgin. We believe that the fundamental cause of war is the capitalistic system which dominates the world today, and which the N. C. F. is doing so much to defend. We would suggest that much more could be done to avoid war in the future if capitalism could be restricted in its greedy competition for the markets of the world so that it could no longer plunge innocent people into bloody warfare to enrich a few millionaires.

Brig. Gen. Leigh R. Gignilliat of Indiana, declared that the country needed 150,000 officers to take charge of an army of three million men, the number which would be necessary in "a major emergency". Pacifist propaganda in the schools and colleges was making it difficult to get sufficient volunteers for the Reserve Officers Training Camps. The R. O. T. C. were not militaristic; they inculcated discipline and respect for authority which are the chief aims of education.

Pacifist propaganda was having a very bad effect on the numbers attending the Citizens' Military Training Camps, warned Wheeler P. Bloodgood of Wisconsin. It was taking the energetic efforts of a press gang of 70,000 members of the C. M. T. C. Association to induce young men to attend these camps. In 1921, the armed forces of the country almost dissolved thru lack of volunteers. Very few employers are willing to give their employees time off for this purpose. Employers must co-operate for "what would banks, insurance and business amount to without a military force to protect them?" Wisconsin Socialists were not so bad, declared Bloodgood. A prominent Socialist there, speaking to him privately, in regard to the National Defense Act of 1920, said: "When the time comes, I'll do no different than you. I cannot approve of this act publicly, but I won't oppose it so strenuously".

The speaker ended with a laudation of Samuel Gompers, who was in the audience. "If Gompers and his friends didn't approve of the Defense Act, our voices would amount to nothing. Thank God, we're getting co-operation from Organized Labor! Thank God, for Gompers!"

Gompers For Fascist Unions.

Samuel Gompers endorsed the principle of the company union as the new industrial policy of the A. F. of L. Explaining the term "industrial democracy" as used by the A. F. of L., he said: "Disregarding the question of selfish motives, we see employers organizing company unions in order to convey the idea that industrial democracy prevails in their plant. In principle, we want this industrial democracy, but instead of having it by each distinct company, we would have it by association or trust. We wish to have employers and employees all members of one association".

Supports Trusts.

Mr. Gompers spoke in a low, weak voice and seemed to experience mental difficulty in passing from one subject to the other. The A. F. of L., under his leadership, he declared, had always been in favor of giving commerce, business and industry, complete freedom to combine and trustify. He attacked the Sherman anti-trust law as preventing the fullest development of capital thru consolidation. This law also hindered the combination of capital and labor along lines of Johnson's Baltimore and Ohio scheme, and thus curbed the development of peace between capital and labor. This new policy of Gompers is nothing less than an organic alliance between Big Business and the bureaucracy of organized labor to crush the middle class and to reduce the working masses to a state of industrial serfdom.

Wright Treated Like Dog.

Chester Wright followed his chief with a talk on the subject "From Moscow to Broadway". The audience expected a treat in the way of an expose revealing Moscow's control of The Great White Way and the use of the movies and cabarets to overthrow the government. But Wright handed out the stale stuff about Moscow's inciting the Communists here to violence and the labor party. In passing, the speaker asserted: "The delightful thing about the Communists is, they tell the world what they propose to do." He then described the various innocent looking organizations created by the Communists as a camouflage and cover for their activities. "We shall watch events at St. Paul," he added, "realizing, as the Communists do, that before that defense is eliminated they can't get any further". Mr. Wright was treated very shabbily by the chairman. Several millionaires at the back of the room had to strain to hear the speaker. The chairman interferred several times and peremptorily let the speaker know, as one would a hired man, that he had better speak louder.

Government agents are covering meetings of pacifist organizations. This piece of information came from Captain Dart of the Army Intelligence Department, who made a sorry mess trying to explain the details of organization of the women's peace associations and their relation to Communism. The N. C. F. adopted a proposal of the captain to organize inner groups in alumni associations who would impress upon their college presidents that "this stuff of radical propaganda and speakers in the colleges has got to stop or we will withdraw all moral and financial support. The alumni have got to tell the undergraduates what they can do".

Matt Advises Plutes.

The two major parties were called upon by Mathew Woll to hinder the success of the Farmer-Labor Party movement by throwing a few sops at the eleventh hour to the farmers and wage earners. He called for "direct concessions" for the workers. He did not specifically mention Lewis' and Berry's candidatures for the vice-presidency on the capitalist tickets. It was his belief that the abolition of the Rail Labor Board with a return to voluntary agreements would keep railway labor away from a labor party. The Gompers officialdom, he declared, oppose the founding of a labor party because such a class party to justify its existence, must sooner or later fight for the abolition of private property, that is for Communism.

Priest Admits Workers' Rule.

Dr. Edmund M. A. Walsh, Vatican representative for Famine Relief, in Soviet Russia, did his best to give his audience what they wanted on the "somber tragedy of Russia". However, he tacitly admitted that the possibilities for trade were good, and described the predominance of the worker over the business man in government, in the shop, in business, in economy and in education and religion. In answer to questions, he stated that the churches were all open to the people "at this time," and that Russia should be met halfway in the matter of recognition.

The only speech broadcasted was that of John Hays Hammond. This millionaire capitalist apologist explained the wonders of capitalism in America. Some of these wonders were the result of the fight carried on by the labor leaders against the nationalization of industry. The N. C. F. has rendered a great service by winning the co-operation of these leaders. The number of tenant and mortgaged farmers had indeed increased, declared Mr. Hammond. He interpreted this fact as a promise of greater prosperity in the country. He did not specify for whom. His speech, in fact, sparkled with gems. Business ethics are higher now than ever. Two per cent of the people do not own 65 per cent of the wealth, they own only 30 per cent. The poor are getting richer, etc.

Several resolutions were adopted embodying the thoughts of the various speakers. Mathew Woll presided at this session.

Baby's Funeral Stopped By W. Va. Barons' Police

By TOM TIPPETT.

(Staff Correspondent of the Fed. Press)

A labor injunction now in force on Cabin Creek in Kanawha county, where the coal miners are on strike, provides among other things six months in jail and a fine of $50 for a striker caught "speaking with" a strikebreaker. West Virginia mounted police infest the creek to enforce the court order.

• • •

The same injunction prevents the strikers from trespassing on company property. Last winter a baby died in a tent colony, occupied by strikers. Arrangements to bury the body were made in the regular cemetery—owned by the coal company. As the funeral approached the graveyard it was haulted by the police. No amount of pleading could melt the order from the courts. The mourners were turned back. The body was finally interred on a bleak hillside owned by a farmer.

• • •

After the union was established on Cabin Creek in 1912 peace reigned and a church was built by the miners. The Christian coal operator "donated" the ground. All the officials of the church were union men. Services were continued uniterruptedly until 1922 when the present strike occurred. When the strikers appeared the first Sunday in the strike for church services, the door was locked with a new padlock. Armed guards were on duty to prevent services. The church remained closed until it was recently opened for the strikebreakers who attend church regularly to hear the company minister preach. The church was built and is owned by the union men. But the operators' thugs keep them away with a gun. Wm. Blizzard, who was tried for treason and murder in connection with the armed march, attended this church. His father was a deacon of the church in the union days.

A Negro woman, wife of a strikebreaker, revealed an economic angle of the race question to me when I asked her why her husband had left a plantation job to work in the mines.

"Hundred's of miners are killed every week in the mines,"

TENANTS WILL STRIKE AGAINST RENT INCREASES

Monster Protest Mass Meeting Tonight

Driven to desperation by the greedy exactions of the landlords, a mass meeting will be held tonight under the auspices of the Tenants' League to make plans for the organization of the May Day Rent strike.

The meeting will be held in Venetion Hall, Douglas Park Blvd. at the corner of Ogden and Kedzie. The members of the Tenants' League will pledge themselves not to move or accept unreasonable rent increases.

"Innumerable children are under-nourished and poorly fed, even in the better residential districts, directly because of the profiteering of heartless landlords," states Mrs. Mary E. Holland who has just finished a 6-months' investigation of renting conditions and reported to the Woman's City Club.

The landlord takes most of a man's income nowadays, according to Mrs. Holland. As a result many children are given "only a dry crust of bread and perhaps only a sip of milk" each morning. This requires the schools in many cities to supplement the home diet with special cracker-and-milk feeding of markedly under-nourished children.

Chicago has some militant tenants, of the 300,000 that ordinarily have to move each May, who are planning a vigorous stand against the greed of the landlords this year.

As one investigator remarks, "to what purpose is all this moving? There is only a reshuffling of tenants . . . the unhealthy tenements remain fully occupied."

In the shortage of housing facilities of reasonable rent, many workers are forced to live in single room "apartments." Often a family of three or four, including small children, are forced into one room and consider themselves lucky to get a landlord who will take children.

One reporter remarks that only once has a sign been seen "Children Welcome" and that was on a wretched old house in which the neat but shabby interior was trying to belie the exterior becmudged by Chicago soot.

Many little children are scarcely permitted out of their limited quarters, especially in winter. In summer they are allowed the freedom of a filthy street for a few hours. Their mothers have to lock them up when they go marketing.

Building reports for Chicago indicate a boom season, but most of the buildings have been apartments along the lake front or big bank buildings downtown. Builders aren't interested in the profits of the landlords of smaller flats. As a consequence, workers are forced to accept dwellings that have long since been cast off by the "better classes" in their retreat to the outskirts of the city. Where the workers are able to rent a modest flat, the landlord is sure to neglect to repair it and then soak them an increase in rent when the lease runs out.

It is to attempt to prevent some of these evils that the tenants of the Northwest side are rebelling. They realize that if enough of the tenants refuse to move, the rent-hogs will not be able to cheat the workers this year. It is only when everyone submits to the landlords' decree that he can raise rents all around. If tenants do not offer to pay increased rents and refuse to move, the landlord is stuck. He cannot attempt wholesale evictions in a city the size of Chicago.

A correspondent informs us that taxes have increased three times during the last year, correcting the statement of J. Ritchie Patterson who claimed they had not increased.

University of Chicago students are joining the fight against increased rents in the dormitories. It was proposed that 20 per cent rent increases in rentals be made in the students rooms. The students protested at once that Hyde Park rents generally were being raised only 12 per cent.

The President of the University has promised to make a statement before the end of the week.

The Workers Party in Action

GREAT MAY DAY MEETING COMING TO TURNER HALL

Chicago United Front Celebration Thursday

The United Front May Day Celebration will be held in Chicago, on Thursday, May 1st, 1924, 8 P. M. at the North Side Turner Hall, 820 N. Clark Street, to demonstrate for the Class Farmer-Labor Party in the U. S. and against American Capitalism.

There will be a number of excellent speakers in various languages.

Among the speakers thus far selected are:

William F. Dunne, Editor "DAILY WORKER."

Alexander Bittelman, Member Central Executive Committee, Workers Party and former Secretary Jewish Federation.

J. Kowalski, Secretary Polish Section Workers Party.

A. Presi, Editor Alba Nuova, Italian Weekly.

John Williamson N. E. C. of the Young Workers League.

B. Sherman Left Poale Zionist Jewish Socialist Party.

In addition there will be speakers in Russian, Lithuanian, and South Slavic.

There also will be a concert program consisting of the Freiheit Singing Society, and the Russian Grand Opera stars: Nina Obrastzeva, Colorature Soprano, and Gabrilius Hrzanowski, Baritone.

The demonstration is held under the auspices of the United Front May Day Conference. Admission will be 5 cents.

In order to accomodate the overflow crowd, an additional hall has been arranged for at the same address and in the same building namely, North Side Turner Hall, 820 N. Clark Street for the same time.

Stirring Meeting of Chicago T. U. E. L. Coming Tonight

Tomorrow evening at 8 p. m., in North West Hall, corner North and Western avenues, James P. Cannon, member of the Central Executive Committe of the Workers Party, and Earl Browder, editor of the Labor Herald, will address the monthly meeting of the Chicago local of the Trade Union Educational League.

Cannon will speak on "May Day and the American Labor Movement." He will show the development of May Day in this country and its connection with the eight-hour movement.

Browder will give a resume of the most interesting developments in the labor world during the last month.

Both speakers have been heard often in public and never fail to interest their audiences. All militants in the local Chicago labor movement are especially invited.

Exploiter Of Child Mill Slaves Wants Germans To Starve

WASHINGTON, April 29.—When Senator Dial of South Carolina, cotton-mill magnate and foe of the child-labor law, protested against the proposed appropriation of $10,000,000 to feed the starving women and children of Germany, he was taken to task by Sen. Copeland of New York.

Copeland suggested that Dial's own children were well enough nourished, and that even if it were permissable to hate the soldiers of Germany it was not decent to hate the women and children who make up 80 per cent of the population.

"I haye seen tens of thousands of these starved children, their every bone showing in their thin little bodies," said Copeland, "and I have seen thousands who had not cut their teeth up to the age of ten years. The well-nourished children of my South Carolina friend cut their teeth in the first months of their existence.

"Tubrculosis develops in the under-fed of these victims of hunger. Nine cases of new arrivals who had developed the disease after reaching this country, were brought to a clinic from one district in New York City. Let us feed the children in Germany and put down disease for our own protection, if we have no better motive."

May Day Meetings

Chicago.

North Side Turner Hall, 820 N. Clark St., 8 p. m. Speakers, Wm. F. Dunne, A. Bittelman, J. Kowalski, A. Presi and John Williamson.

May Day Celebration.

At the Soviet School, 1902 West Division street, Saturday, May 3, at 8 p. m. Russian speakers and interesting musical program.

Milwaukee, Wis.

Freie Gemeinde Hall, 8th and Walnut streets, 7:30 p. m. Speakers, Earl Browder, managing editor Labor Herald; Peter Herd, organizer Young Workers League. Also speaker in Jewish. Program of entertainment.

Kenosha, Wis.

German-American Club House Auditorium, 665 Grand Ave., 8 p. m. Speakers, Archie Henderson of the DAILY WORKER, also speakers in various languages. Program and entertainment.

Racine, Wis.

Union Hall, 8 p. m. Speakers, Sam Hammersmark of the DAILY WORKER Staff. Other speakers.

Rockford, Ill.

Lyran Hall, 1115 Third Ave., 8 p. m. Speaker, Manuel Gomez, Writer and Lecturer. Program of entertainment.

Pullman, Ill.

Stansicks Hall, 205 East 115th St., 8 p. m. Speakers, Max Saltzman, Organizer Young Workers League and others. Program of Entertainment.

Toluca, Ill.

Speakers, Harrison George, Writer and Lecturer. Other speakers in various languages.

Hammond, Ind.

Place to be announced later. Speakers, Jack McCarthy of the DAILY WORKER and others.

Gary, Ind.

Croatian Hall, 23rd and Washington Sts., 7:30 p. m. Speakers, E. Ettlinger, Organizer Workers Party. Also speakers in various languages.

South Bend, Ind.

Workers Hall, 1216 W. Colfax Ave. 8 p. m. Speakers, Alex Shap a District Organizer Young Workers League. Also speakers in various languages.

May Day meetings in District 10 of the Workers Party of America are scheduled as follows:

May 1: Christopher, Illinois;
Zeigler, Illinois;
Johnson City, Illinois;
to be addressed by Arne Swabeck.
May 1: Benld, Illinois;
Livingston, Illinois;
to be addressed by T. R. Sullivan.
May 2: East St. Louis, Illinois;
May 4: St. Louis Mo.
to be addressed by Arne Swabeck.
May 4: West Frankfort, Illinois;
Valier, Illinois;
to be addressed by W. F. Dunne.

Minor Will Make May Day Memorable In Concord Town

WEST CONCORD, N. H., April 29—Robert Minor, editor of the Liberator, will be the chief May Day speaker in the Concord celebration at Concord Hall, 97 Main street, on Saturday, May 3. The program starts at 7:30 p. m.

MAY-DAY.

May-Day is Labor's Holiday
The sun shall shine with a golden ray
Upon the workers who are bent
To establish a workers' government.

Come one—come all—and do not stall
Hesitate not when we do call.
Join the ranks! Together work,
We'll do away with that wealthy shirk.

March on ye toilers all so brave
Forget that you were once a slave.
Sing, shout, cheer—join in,
Now all together—we're sure to win!

Colleges Debate Socialism.

MONTREAL, April 29.—A debate between the Montreal Labor college and McGill university attracted attention here. The subject was: "Resolved that Socialism has a program which, if put into operation, would solve the present world unrest, and restore peace and confidence to the people.

Lucy Page Gaston, Chicago leader of the anti-cigarette movement, has started suit for $20,000 against the Chicago Street Railway Company for injuries sustained last January when she was struck by a street car. Charges of negligence are made in the bill.

BOSTON CHEERS FOR RENEWED T. U. E. L. MEETS

Browder and Johnstone Speak to Workers

By WM. SIMONS.

BOSTON, Mass., April 29.— No Trade Union Educational League meeting here for a whole year engendered tremendous enthusiasm for the one addressed by Earl Browder and J. W. Johnstone last night in Credit Union Hall. About one hundred and fifty workers came to hear the message from these men who are in intimate contact with the militants in the industries, in the fight for amalgamation, for the June 17th Farmer-Labor Party Convention, and for Recognition of Soviet Russia.

Johnstone, assistant secretary of the National T. U. E. L., in his sturdy forceful manner, covered the many International Conventions he was privileged to attend, including the recent Miners' Convention. The small band of progressives, their ceaseless fight against the reactionary machine, the autocratic tactics of the labor misleaders were recounted to show what a handful of determined workers could accomplish against seemingly impossible odds.

Browder Analyzes Labor Parties.

Browder, editor of the Labor Herald, dug deeply into the economic and political structure of the country. He analyzed the divisions in the labor movement, the class divisions between the exploited rank and file and the exploiting labor leaders allied with the employing class. He pointed out the differences in the British Labor Party, a revolutionary force historically, and the capitalistically minded leaders of that party. Some such condition would probably result in America in the early stages of the Labor party movement.

The movement for a labor party in America took the form not of a Labor Party, but for a Farmer-Labor Party. The farmers are a definite revolutionary force, because of the large proportion of them whose property has been taken from them. This permits an alignment by the farmer with the worker, who sells his labor power to the capitalists. In closing, Browder urged the importance of launching local State and City Farmer-Labor Parties, referring to the planned June 1st Convention in Boston, where a State Farmer-Labor Party will be launched.

The Boston T. U. E. L., under whose auspices the meeting was held, plans to hold similar meetings every month, to which will be invited militants from all points in the state. It was announced that a meeting of the building trades group would take place on Wednesday, April 30th, at 8 p. m., at 60 Pemberton Square, Boston.

Party Activities Of Local Chicago

Regular Branch Meetings.

Wednesday, April 30—Roumanian Branch meets at 2254 Clybourn avenue.

All Branch Meetings Off Thursday, May 1, 1924.

Comrades should attend the monster May Day celebration at North Side Turner Hall, 820 North Clark street, at 8 p. m.

Friday, May 2—Lituanian Branch No. 5 meets at Milder Mall, second floor, 3142 South Halsted street.

Scandinavian Englewood Branch meets at I. O. G. T. Hall, 641 East 61st street.

Meetings.

On Tuesday evening, April 29, at 8 p. m, at 3322 Douglas boulevard, there was a meeting of the Needle Trades Group of the Y. W. L. Comrade Phil Aronberg was the main speaker.

On Wednesday evening, April 30, at North West Hall, North avenue and Western, the regular meeting of the Trade Union Educational League will be held. Comrade J. P. Cannon, assistant executive secretary of the Workers Party, will speak on "May Day and the American Labor Movement." Following his talk there will be questions and discussions.

May Day Meeting Thursday, May 1.

Comrade Dewiatkin of the Russian Federation has been added to the list of the May Day speakers for Chicago. Also a speaker in South Slavic will talk at the monster May Day celebration at North Side Turner Hall, 820 North Clark street, at which will speak, in addition to the above mentioned speakers, Comrade William Dunne, Alexander Bittleman, A. Presi, John Williamson and J. Kowalski.

ON MONDAY, MAY 5, at 8 p. m., Comrade Harrison George will speak before the Douglas Park English Branch, at 3322 Douglas boulevard, on "The Communists in the Trade Unions." After the talk there will be the usual questions and discussions.

Fraternally yours,
MARTIN ABERN.

FARMER-LABOR PARTY CAMPAIGN FUND GETS NEW BIG IMPETUS

PARTY AT WORK

The call to action issued by the party in relation to the raising of the $15,000 Farmer-Labor Party campaign fund has stirred some of the party branches to a realization of the importance of the work which the party now has under way.

This is shown in the increase in the responses to the appeal that each branch raise $10 if it has less than 25 members and to raise $25 if it has more than 25 members.

Altho the appeal has not had time to come before many branches, the number of contributions is already increasing and reports received during the last few days includes the following:

Orr, Minn., Finnish Branch	$10.00
Wheeling Greek Branch	5.00
Douglas Park (Chicago) English Branch	16.00
Strafford, Pa., South Slavic	11.00
Ambridge, Pa., South Slavic	5.00
Ada, Mich., English Branch	3.00
Buffalo English	6.00
Chicago Lithuanian No. 77	5.00
Detroit Finnish	25.00
St. Louis German	4.25
Chicago Lithuanian No. 3	5.00
Barberton, O., South Slavic	5.00
San Francisco Lettish	5.00
Chicago W. S. Scandinavian	10.00

Labor News - - Political and Industrial Activities of Workers and Farmers

WILKES-BARRE LABOR FORCES RIGHT TO MEET

American Legion Plays A Losing Game

WILKES-BARRE, April 29.—"The Teapot Dome Scandal and Civil Liberties" will be discussed here Tuesday evening, April 29th at a mass meeting aranged by the Workers' Party and American Civil Liberties Union. George Powers of New York, a member of the Sheet Metal Workers Union, and a prominent speaker from the Civil Liberties organization will address the meeting which will be held at 139 South Main St. The last meeting arranged here by the workers were broken up by the American Legion, which subsequently was given authority by Mayor Hart to decide what meetings shall and shall not be held in Wilkes-Barre.

Labor Fascisti Active

This action has been denounced by the Central Labor Union, members of the local clergy have delivered sermons against it, and Attorney General Woodruff has reecntly sent a letter to Mayor Hart pointing out that this outrageous denial of free speech was a source of great embarrassment to both himself and Governor Pinchot.

Tuesday night the workers will find out whether the combined forces of local reaction can continue to suppress working class meetings in this city. A loyal response to the call being sent out to attend this meeting will do more than anything else to break up local fascisti rule.

Old Party Graft Issue

Every possible means is being used to notify workers of all nationalities and it will be up to them to demonstrate their loyalty to their class by being present. They will thus show their determination to establish their rights and also acquaint themselves fully with the meaning of the corruption of the Democratic and Republican parties and the complete control of both by Big Business as exposed by the present Senate investigation into the Teapot Dome Oil Scandal.

ORGANIZE ALL OF STOCKYARDS' WORKERS IS AIM

May 4th Mass Meeting Called By Union

All unorganized stockyards packing house workers, white and colored, men and women, are called to assemble on Sunday, May 4, at 2 p. m. in Columbia Hall, 48th and Paulina streets.

The United Stockyards Packing House Workers of America are issuing the call. The president of the union, William Devanney, has signed the bulletin which has been sent out to packing house workers.

Headquarters of the union are at 1758 West 48th street. A legal department of health are features of the organization, which was incorporated June 22, 1922. William Cassin is general secretary-treasurer and Philip S. Denman is general vice-president.

The call is to all workers in the industry and reads:

"Here is your opportunity to join the union. We must be organized 100 per cent to get better wages and conditions. Your rents have gone up out of proportion, living is going up all the time.

"How about your wages? What are you going to do about it? What can you do?

"Your only remedy is to organize and protect yourself. The big organization campaign is on, of the United Stockyards Packing House Workers of America.

"Big mass meeting of all Stockyard workers on Sunday, May 4th, 1924, at 2 p. m., in Columbia Hall, 48th and Paulina streets.

"Come and bring all your friends."

Closed Lumber Mills Flood Labor Market

TACOMA, Wash., April 29.—The depression in business is already hitting labor here. The lumber mills over-estimated the orders Japan would give them after her disaster and have a big surplus of mechanics.

The American lumber barons boosted their prices sky-high and scared away Japanese trade, which then went to British Columbia mills.

Shingle mills in Everett have been put on a 4-day week basis.

Because of dullness in lumber camps and mills, Tacoma is oversupplied with cooks, helpers and waiters. The union cannot accommodate them all.

Your Union Meeting

FIFTH WEDNESDAY, APRIL 30th.

No.	Name of Local and Place of Meeting.
10	Carpenters, 12 Garfield Blvd.
21	Carpenters, Western and Lexington.
242	Carpenters, 5443 S. Ashland Ave.
1693	Carpenters, 505 S. State St.
1784	Carpenters, 1638 N. Halsted St. H. Fehling, Rec. Sec'y., 2253 Grace St. Irving 7597.
1	Boiler Makers, Monroe and Racine.
2507	Carpenters, 1581 Maple Ave., Evanston, Ill.
104	Ladies' Garment Workers, 328 W. Van Buren Street.
4	Jewelry Workers, 19 W. Adams St.
126	Machinists, 113 S. Ashland Blvd.
524	Machinists, 735 N. Cicero Ave.
375	Maintenance of Way, 426 W. 63rd Street.
	Railway Carmen Dist. Council, 5445 S. Ashland Ave.
1922	Carpenters, 6414 S. Halsted St.
	Marine Cooks, 357 N. Clark St.
54	Painters, Sherman & Main Sts., Evanston, Ill.
5	Plasterers, 910 W. Monroe St.
73	Sheet Metal, 714 W. Harrison St.
1340	Railway Carmen, 5445 Ashland Ave.
219	Railway Trainmen, 426 W. 63rd St., 7:30 p. m.
11	Roofers, 777 W. Adams St.
753	Teamsters, 175 W. Washington St.
759	Teamsters (Meat), 220 S. Ashland Blvd.
769	Teamsters (Bone), 6959 S. Halsted Street.
13046	Tuckpointers, 810 W. Harrison St.
924	Tunnel and Subway Workers, 914 W. Harrison St.

CAPMAKERS WILL HOLD FIRST BIG MEET THURSDAY

Union And Non-union Workers To Fight

Union and non-union capmakers are to join in a gigantic mass meeting in Crawford Hall, Roosevelt Road and Crawford street, Thursday afternoon, in which they will discuss their grievances and make plans for the conduct of the strike.

Several bosses called for a committee of three workers to negotiate with them before declaring the strike effective, but the bosses backed out at the last minute. Thursday, May Day, will be the first day of the strike against the stubborn bosses.

The union has already negotiated with the Capmakers' Association to the extent that no strike, no stoppage of work, and no lockout will occur. A committee of five workers will approach the Association and attempt to arbitrate their differences which remain after May 15th.

A large crowd is expected at the May Day mass meeting. Most of the capmakers are organized and will welcome this chance of getting their unorganized fellow workers into the union. Both men and girls work at the trade and belong to the union. The girls are mostly lining makers.

The union anticipates early settlement with the Uniform Cap Makers. There are only four of these shops and they have somewhat better conditions than many of the other shops. Their work is steadier and lasts longer. Some of the shops work at least 50 weeks of the year and pay fairly well. The union is planning negotiations now with the Uniform Cap Makers.

Many of the manufacturers can supply work only 35 or 40 weeks of the year. A few have less than this. When the workers demand 48 weeks guaranteed work, they are not pressing the boss, because numerous shops work at least that much of the year. The union asks that an unemployment fund be made by the bosses if they cannot assure their workers of 48 weeks' work.

Workers make from $30 to $45 a week now, when they work, but the varying periods of unemployment cut down the annual average. The union is asking for a $40 minimum wage. The work is "standard production," not piece-work or sweat-shop.

New York Capmakers have already won their strike and their Chicago workers expect to win theirs as readily.

Mass Meeting On Teapot Tonight At Wilkesbarre, Pa.

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WILKES-BARRE, Pa., April 29.—"Mass meeting to discuss the Teapot Dome Dome SCANDAL and Civil Liberties" is the call of a handball being distributed here. The meeting takes place Tuesday evening, April 29, at 7:30 o'clock at 139 South Main street.

George Powers of New York, a member of the Sheet Metal Workers' Union, and a prominent speaker from the American Civil Liberties Union, are scheduled to address the assemblage. The meeting is under the joint auspices of the Workers Party of America and the American Civil Liberties Union. Admission is free.

"The Teapot Dome oil investigation has showed clearly that both the Republican and Democratic parties are corrupt and are the parties of big business," the handbill advertises. "Come in masses to hear how high government officials loot the wealth of the nation."

Eight-Hour Day Is Law In Mexico, Not So In United States

(By The Federated Press)

WASHINGTON, April 29.—Ambassador Warren, after a preliminary examination of the grieviances which have led to a second strike of workers on the American-owned Los Mochis sugar plantation in Sinaloa, has acknowledged that the demand for an eight-hour day is justified. The Mexican constitution guarantees the eight-hour day to laborers. The Mexican News Bureau here is informed that the strikers had been compelled to work in 12-hour shifts, at 50 cents per day.

The United Sugar Co., which is the American name of the Los Mochis, is reputed one of the biggest and most prosperous foreign concerns in Mexico, and is easily able to pay a decent wage. The oil companies pay as a rule $125 for eight hours' work.

Movie Operators Protest Firetrap School Conditions

BY MIRIAM ALLEN deFORD
(Staff Correspondent of the Fed. Press)

SAN FRANCISCO, April 29.—Two echoes of Upton Sinclair's Goslings came from recent events affecting California schools. One is the complaint from the Motion Picture Operators' union that films are being shown in schools under conditions that are illegal and constitute a fire menace. Machines are erected in wooden school buildings in San Francisco and their operators disobey a city ordinance which requires a non-inflammable booth to enclose the machine. Incidentally, many of these socalled educational pictures shown in schools are purely anti-labor propaganda.

The other item comes from Santa Cruz, where the high school principals' convention is in session. The principals voted to protest the removal of Muzzey's American History from the schools, commended the book highly, and requested that it be retained as a textbok in California. It is this history, together with Albert Bushnell Hart's, that has been the subject of much controversy, largely actuated by the commercialized press, because it was not sufficiently subservient to some of the myths and legends of colonial days in America and the American revolution.

Section Men Get Short Work Day, Decreased Pay

(Special to The Daily Worker)

DRESDEN, Ohio, April 29.—Owing to lack of business, the Wheeling and Lake Erie Railway has cut the day of the section hands to 8 hours, in order to maintain high dividends, according to a special correspondent of the DAILY WORKER.

The railroad company has previously worked the section hands 8 hours in winter and 9 to 10 hours in summer. Present indications are that the company will lay off numbers of the sections hands soon. Reduction of hours alone is insufficient decrease on the pay-roll in this time of depression; so that the workers are hit twice. The men gain a shorter week-day with short time pay and stand the chance of a lay-off at any time.

Boom City Fakirs Request T. U. E. L. Be Ousted In Council

LOS ANGELES, Calif., April 28.—The Central Labor Council here has followed the lead of the Metal Trades Council in "respectfully requesting" unions to withdraw their delegates who are members of the Trade Union Educational League.

The motion was debated at length, but finally adopted to exclude and discerminate against the most active members of the Central Labor Council, just as the metal trades had done in their own council. This action is the result of several bitter battles on the council floor. The motion as finally adopted is much milder than the original stiff-necked stand which demanded expulsion for T. U. E. L. members.

Big Building Boom In New England State, Labor Bureau Reports

(By The Federated Press)

BOSTON, April 29. — Estimated value of building permits granted in 37 Massachusetts cities in the first 3 months of 1924 were 42 per cent greater than in the corresponding months of last year, the state department of labor and industries reports. The increase of March 1924 over February was 62 per cent.

How many of your shop-mates read THE DAILY WORKER. Get one of them to subscribe today.

RICH AMERICANS PAY ASSASSINS TO KILL REDS

Chicago Tribune Agents Head Plotters

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON, April 29.—Deluded Russians who were led to believe by capitalist anti-Soviet plotters in New York, London and Paris, that the Soviet government was about to crash and that the good old days of Czarism were to return soon, are now pining behind the walls of Soviet prisons awaiting trial charged with planning the assassination of Leon Trotsky, G. Zinoviev, I. Stalin, Karl Radek and other prominent leaders of the Soviet government. The hirelings are now cursing their paymasters who bask in the security of the Bohemian cafes in the capitol cities of Europe and occasionally deluge the American press with weird tales of the adventures of Trotsky, Zinoviev, et al.

Rich Americans are known to be the most generous contributors to the assassination plots. It is freely stated here that the reporters of the Chicago Tribune, are agents of the anarchists and social revolutionaries of Russia who are now the principal tools of those capitalists who have not given up hope of bringing Czarism back to the Russian workers and peasants.

It is also rumored that some of the money appropriated by congress for the relief of the famine-stricken people of Russia is yet doing the same kind of work that Hoover's man Gregory did in Hungary. Whether the Chicago Tribune correspondents are disbursing this fund is not known, but the kind of twaddle that is published by that paper would be considered fit only for the waste basket of even the most venal journal in Paris, the world center of journalistic venality.

It is significant to note that among those under arrest in Moscow are thirty-seven former members of the Russian staff of the American Relief Association. This was Hoover's organization.

The exposure by the Federated Press of Hoover's million-dollar contribution of the American Relief Administration's funds to the bandit Yudenich created a sensation here. For over two years Russian Communists have claimed that Hoover was aiding the enemies of the Soviet Union but it was put down as propaganda. The documentary evidence produced by the Federated Press expose leaves no room for doubt.

John Steele, London correspondent for the Chicago Tribune is using every effort to create a break in the conference between representatives of Soviet Russia and England. In spite of this the negotiations are proceeding normally. The Bolshevik envoys are more than holding their own, and British labor is becoming increasingly sympathetic to them. They are not strangers by any means to the English working class and hundreds of thousands of British workers openly side with the Soviet representatives against their own capitalist masters.

The organizations in America that are financing the plots against Soviet Russia are reported to be The National Security League, The American Defense Society, The American Legion and the National Civic Federation. These organizations do not officially raise funds, but inside each organization is a nucleus of bourgeois plotters who hire assassins to go across to Europe as the American Legion thug Griffic was sent after the war objector Bergdoll. Theq have the unwritten sanction of the American government, which places it consuls and representatives in foreign countries at the conspirators disposal.

Child Labor Has Chance As House Passes Resolution

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 29.—The first step towards breaking the thirty years' fight in Congress against any national child labor legislation was made yesterday when a resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution was passed last night.

Representative Foster introduced the resolution, which fixes a maximum amount of work for children. Most states, Foster said, have accepted this maximum; so that the opposition's cry of "invasion of state's rights" is meaningless.

The amendment will empower Congress to limit, regulate, or prohibit the labor of children under 18 years of age. All efforts to modify the measure were squashed. The vote was 297 to 69, 53 more more than the necessary two thirds. The vote by parties was: Republicans, 167; Democrats, 128; Socialist, 1; Independent, 1.

Twice the Supreme Court has declared federal child labor laws unconstitutional, making a constitutain legislation.

RUSSIA FREEING NORTH CHINA FROM TYRANNY OF "WHITES"; "BUTCHER BARON" IN RETREAT

By JACK ARMITAGE.
(Special to The Daily Worker)

HONGKONG, April 2. (By mail).—Murder, rapine, outrage and persecution are written in letters of blood on the pages of Russia's history in the Far East. Time was when the Czarist forces were counted among the world's most atrocious homicides, but with the advent of Communism in Russia and the establishment of the Soviets, the campaign of blood and lust by the reactionaries became intensified, and for a time what little restraint the "whites" may have been under prior to the Russian revolution was removed.

Then began an era of terror which it seems impossible to depict clearly, for even those who took part, and who have attempted to recount the scenes witnessed appear to be dazed by the very horror of their recollections.

For years the Soviets were a byword, and right up to the last few months those who looked to them for deliverance went daily in terror of their lives. A distinct and most remarkable change has taken place, however, and today the Soviets are a power to be reckoned with in the East. With the partial removal of certain menaces in the West, their attitude toward the persecutors of the oppressed has found unqualified expression and the Eastern outlook has undergone one of the most phenomenal changes in history. A month ago none of the Powers paid any attention to Soviet representatives, but today they have realized that Russia is in the East to stay, not only because of her splendid fighting forces, but because the nations of the East see in Russia their long looked for deliverer from the depredations of Western capitalism.

Chapter of "White" Horrors.

In order to gain a clear conception of the present state of affairs in the East it is necessary that we take a dip into past history. Wih tales of the horrors perpetrated by the "Whites" most DAILY WORKER readers are familiar, but to emphasize our contention we will turn to a page of history which has just been unsealed by one who fought with the "White" forces in Mongolia.

Blind, with both eyes gouged out, Konstantin Noskoff is one of the tragic figures of Tientsin, where, like many other "White" refugees, he is starving to death. To raise the wherewithall to keep body and soul together he has related his experiences with the "White" forces who retreated into Mongolia in 1921. Those experiences, issued in the form of a pamphlet, not only constitute a scathing condemnation of the campaign pursued against the Soviets, but show the reason that Mongolia has to all intents and purposes thrown in its lot with Russia.

A Butcher Baron.

After numerous defeats at he hands of the Reds, large numbers of "White" forces drifted into Mongolia. Then appeared on the scene Baron Ungern, one of the most fiendish butchers on record.

This fiend became the guiding destiny of the "Whites." Treaties and political agreements were trampled under foot, and after a desperate battle with the Chinese army at Maymachin the city of Urga fell into the hands of Ungern and his "Whites." The independence of Mongolia was declared, and many straggling bands of "Whites" rallied to the baron's banner.

But dissension broke out among the leaders, and it was then that Baron Ungern showed evidence of his innate fiendishness. Several officers withdrew from Urga, but they were met and captured by the baron's forces just outside the town, taken back and brutally butchered in front of his tent as a warning to others.

The dream of the leaders for another counter-attack on the Reds was again discussed. Preparations were made: stores were seized and "Bacchanals of requisitioning began." But the natives were at heart in sympathy with the Reds, and when the latter attacked on May 23, 1921, thus forestalling the "Whites," a crushing defeat was inflicted. Ungern and the remnants of his forces were driven back into Mongolia.

"White" Terror Broke Loose.

Then terror broke out. The infamous order No. 15, declaring war on "enemies of Russia, Jews and Communists to the death," gave the necessary license. Noskoff says: "The former Russian governor, Ribikoff, was murdered; Captain Suboff was sabred, along with his wife and his child of five years. The executioners spared neither sex nor age. All the former employes of the 'Centrosoius' were murdered as Bolsheviks, together with all who had Jewish names, or who were supposed to be of Jewish origin. Murder was a daily occurrence. By the irony of fate many who had fought against the Reds were executed."

Russia Provides Silver Coinage

MOSCOW, April 29—(Rosta News Agency)—The money market's demand for silver coinage is to be met fully during the current year by the Leningrad Mint, whose production till the close of the year will be seventy more million roubles worth of silver coins. As for 1925, it is proposed, in order to meet the full requirements of silver coinage, to issue silver half-roubles to a total value of forty million roubles abroad, whereon an agreement has been reached with one of the largest mints in Europe.

FRANCE BUTTS INTO BESSARABIA AGAINST RUSSIA

Chicherin Hits Poincare For Interference

MOSCOW, Russia, April 29.—Protest against the French Chamber's ratification of the Bessarabian Protocol has been sent Poincare by Chitcherin, People's Commissary of Foreign Affairs. The Soviet government emphatically opposses the official French support of Roumanian troops occupying Bessarabian territory, especially when negotiations for recognition are going on between Russia and Roumania.

France has already seriously hampered recognition proceedings between China and Soviet Russia and is now playing the interfering "third party" in the Roumanian negotiations. Russia warns France that she is contributing to the unsettled conditions in eastern Europe and that whatever losses are incurred in Bessarabia will be laid to France's door.

A crowded meeting of Bessarabian emigrants now in Leningrad passed a resolution endorsing all the resolutions adopted by the Bessarbian nationals in Moscow.

Reports from the Odessa, Podolsk and Dniestr river areas show that numerous meetings of Bessarbians and Ukrainians are continued to be held there, protesting against the occupation of Roumania and demanding her re-unification with Ukraine.

In a resolution passed at a big meeting of Bessarabian refugees at Firaspol (Russo-Roumanian frontier), appeal is made to the workers of the world to support the just demand of the liberation of Bessarabian from the Roumanian yoke, under which the Bessarabian toilers have been suffering and bleeding to death for more than six years. The various organizations of the Moldovian Soviet Republic demand that the true representatives of the Bessarabian population be admitted to the Vienna Conference.

MELLON DODGES INVESTIGATION; TAX PLAN SLIPS

Democrats Winning In Senate Fight

WASHINGTON, April 29.— After weeks of maneuvering, senate leaders today unleashed their forces to fight out the income and surtax rates which will be levied on the nation next year.

The Democratic plan is for a 40 per cent surtax. Progressives want 50 per cent which is the present law. The house adopted a 37½ per cent compromise. Secretary Mellon asks 25 per cent. Indications as the fight got under way were that the democratic rates would triumph.

Meanwhile, Secretary Mellon is vociferously denying charges that government bonds have been duplicated. Mellon, in a report to Coolidge, said that the charges made by Charles B. Bremer, Department of Justice Agent, had been completely disproved by an exhaustive investigation by the Treasury department itself.

Mellon is having a hot time between his wealthy clients clamoring for the reduction of their taxes and the senate investigators who are after his scalp to hang in their belts with Fall's and Denby's and Daugherty's.

The Secretary of the Treasurer is attempting to hide his crookedness by having Congress send his denial in the Congressional record all over the country.

"George Washington" Klan Chapter Closed Over Booze Wrangle

EAST ST. LOUIS, Ill., April 29.—George Washington chapter of the Ku Klux Klan with a membership of 5,500 here is reported today to have passed out of existence. High officials of the klan are said to have seized all records connecting the local chapter with the national organization, and its office in the old Labor Temple has been closed.

High klan officials are said to have ordered a cleanup of alleged liquor traffic in the city over the protests of local members of the klan, and the dissension resulting therefrom caused the reported action of klan officials.

DAUGHERTY NEVER PROSECUTED ANY CHILD ROBBERS

Was Too Busy Dividing Booze Spoils

(By The Federated Press)

WASHINGTON, April 29.—School children thruout the country are among the classes directly robbed by the stationery dealers' price-fixing association, and on the item of lead pencils the combine exacts a profit of about 650 percent, according to testimony before the Senate committee investigating the failure of Harry Daugherty as attorney general to prosecute anti-trust cases.

Chairman Huston Thompson of the Federal Trade Commission described the long delay of action by Daugherty's office on this stationery case, which was sent to the department of justice by the commission early in 1920 and was finally turned back to the commission in December, 1923. To the last request of the commission that prosecution be begun or the commission's evidence be handed back, Daugherty did not reply for nine months. Then the files came back, wiht the statement that the department of justice did not think a criminal prosecution would be warranted.

Venus Pencils Come High

Atty. Bachrach, counsel for the complaining firm, Sidney Morris & Co., Chicago, described the struggle of his clients to obtain goods from the supply firms, because they would not hold up the profiteering prices set by the Chicago Stationers' Association and the national association of the trade. The sales manager of the Globe-Wernicke filing cabinet concern, for example, would not sell them $10,000 worth of goods for cash, unless they received permission from four rival retailers in Chicago to make the purchase. The American Pencil Co. refused to furnish them with Venus brand pencils, which cost the retailers 2 cents each, unless they would maintain the retailers' price of 15 cents each. When he finally brought suit in the federal court in Chicago, under the anti-trust law, the combine settled the case for $11,500 and the agreement of the firm to maintain the standard profiteer prices.

Bachrach said that Mr. Galloway, assistant to Daugherty, said at their first interview that he could easily convict the conspirators on the evidence of their association year books, but that afterward Galloway wrote him that he could not discuss prosecutions since the department was making a full investigation of the case.

No phase of the case was ever presented by the department to a grand jury. The gouging goes on.

WAR SECRETARY GETS RAKING BY WOMEN'S LEAGUE

Resent Weeks' Fight On 'Socialist-Pacifists'

BUFFALO, April 29.—Women peace workers have made the U. S. war department eat its words and withdraw its attack on them, it was revealed at the National League of Women Voters' convention in session in Buffalo. Secretary of War Weeks, following protest of league members, has called in an anti-pacifist poster distributed for propagandist purposes by General Fries, chemical warfare service. The poster was headed "The Socialist-Pacifist Movement in America is an Absolute Part of Internation Socialism." Secretary Weeks expressed regret for the poster and announced its withdrawal in a letter read to the delegates.

The convention of women were furious when President Maude Wood Park recounted the government's attack on their organization. The peace activities of the league will continue. A committee was appointed to call a conference of 75 national and local peace societies and all other organizations having peace programs.

A sugary letter from President Coolidge did not altogether quiet the wrath of the women voters. After regretting his inability to address the convention he praised the advent of women as voters as a "tremendously important step in the evolution of democracy."

Steady increase in the number of women employed in industry was reported by Mary Anderson, director women's bureau, U. S. department of labor, speaking before the conference on women in industry, held in connection with the league convention.

Child labor has increased 50 per cent in two years in eight cities and 20 per cent in 19 cities, Grace Abbott, chief U. S. children's bureau, informed the convention.

Five million children of school age in the United States are not in school, Dr. F. H. Swift, University of Minnesota, told the delegates.

DENVER, Colo., April 29.—Fourteen prisoners in the county jail here held up guards and escaped during the night in a heavy snowstorm. Guns had been smuggled into the prison for use of the convicts in holding up their guards.

THE POWER COLUMN

Meet Some of Those Who Are Making The DAILY WORKER Grow.

Here's a List of the Leading Sub-Getters.

With half of the first big DAILY WORKER subscription campaign over, it is of interest to ascertain who among the hundreds who are putting the power into THE DAILY WORKER are making the best attempts to bring the paper before the widest masses of wage workers. A list of the most successful subscription chasers reads like the Who's Who of the American militant movement. As a matter of fact many of the most loyal DAILY WORKER supporters have already made names for themselves as leaders of the American working class. But many others who had not previously brought especial notice to themselves are now putting themselves down as real live wires thru their active and capable endeavor for THE DAILY WORKER.

Look 'Em Over. They're Real Rebels.

Read with respect and admiration the list of those who have accomplished the most since the campaign started. Make a resolution that before the campaign ends on June 15 that you will be among the leaders too!

Name	City	New Subs Turned in to April 26
Reynolds	Detroit, Mich.	62
Bimba	Brooklyn, N. Y.	52
Scarville	Pittsburgh, Pa.	45
Harvitt	Toledo, Ohio	27
Davis	Rochester, N. Y.	20
Zelms	Boston, Mass.	19
Wilson	Miles City, Mont.	19
Harju	Duluth, Minn.	19
Shklar	Milwaukee, Wis.	17
Samuelson	New York, N. Y.	17
Speigel	Chicago, Ill.	16
Merritt	Toledo, Ohio	14
Williams	Warren, Ohio	14
Sorenson	Kansas City, Mo.	13
Tallentire	Minneapolis, Minn.	12
Valentine	Chicago, Ill.	12
Pollack	New York, N. Y.	11
Kranewither	South Bend, Ind.	11
Latvala	Cannonsburg, Pa.	11
Indrika	Chicago, Ill.	10
Sherer	Brooklyn, N. Y.	10
Shaffer	Cleveland, Ohio	10
Maich	Ambridge, Pa.	10

There are a host more who have done their share. Hundreds of the live DAILY WORKER readers have turned in half-a-dozen new subs or more. Hundreds more are active for THE DAILY WORKER every day in securing renewals and in handling bundle orders. But unfortunately there are still some who have not yet placed their name on The Honor Roll at all. If you are one of these consider what THE DAILY WORKER means to you and make it mean the same to some other worker whom you know.

Irish Unionists Refuse To Move Goods For Scab Asylum Help

DUBLIN, April 29.—Railway workers at Letterkenny, County Donegal, have refused to handle goods which the strike breakers at Donegal Asylums sought to remove from the station to the asylum. As usual the labor aristocrats, engineers and conductors, in Ireland, as elsewhere, did not consider it inconsistent with their unionism to haul scabs and scab goods on the trains. The engineers and conductors are not members of the Irish Transport and General Workers' Union but most of the unskilled workers are.

The attendants are on strike for over a month and are fighting against a ten per cent reduction in wages. They have picketed the asylum, and first used blackthorn sticks to impress strike breakers, but they were disarmed by the Civic Guards, the so-called law and order force of the Irish Free State. A cook who persisted in ignoring the strike was kidnapped and after her release refused to approach the asylum any more.

The scab attendants mobilized the better behaved lunatics to assist them in hauling the goods from the station, but they met a hostile crowd which chased them back to the asylum. The Civic Guards then attacked the crowd with batons, wounding several women. Three women and one man were arrested.

Cautious Republican Solon Drops "Mal" As "Cal" Did Harry

WASHINGTON, April 29.—When Senator Brookhart, chairman of the committee investigating the Department of Justice, offered in the Senate the committee's resolution calling for the arrest of Mal Daugherty, president of the Midland National Bank at Washington Court House, Ohio, for contempt, Senator Jones of Washington, one of the cautious reactionaries, was in the chair. Only a handful of senators were present. Jones knew that a roll call on this resolution would do his party no good in the campaign. He started to put it quickly thru. Smoot, less cautious, demanded a quorum call.

When a quorum had been secured Jones rapidly announced that the resolution was before the Senate, and without restating its terms he began again the process of rushing it thru. Some of the newly arrived old guard asked that the resolution be read, and then asked for a roll call. But Jones took no chances. He rattled off the formula for consideration, amendment and final passage of the resolution by viva voce vote, and in spite of a few loud "noes" from his own side he firmly declared the resolution carried.

How many of your shop-mates read THE DAILY WORKER. Get one of them to subscribe today.

What Is An Injunction?

WHAT IS AN INJUNCTION?

An injunction is a law that is found on no statute book.

A law which has never been voted on by any set of legislators.

A law which has never been signed by any governor or president.

A law which exists without the consent of the people.

A law which came into being as the will of one man.

An injunction is a law made by a judge; and its penalties are fixed by the same judge; and the offenders are tried before the same judge; and the verdict is rendered by a jury of one man—the same judge; and the sentence is pronounced by the same judge.

New York C. C. C. Meets On May 2nd.

The regular monthly meeting of the City Central Committee of Local New York will be held on Friday, May 2, 8 p. m., at 208 E. 12th St., Room 2.

Very important questions will be taken up and all delegates are urged to attend.

Branch delegates to the section committees are also delegates to the City Central Committee.

Strikers Mass Meeting

Wednesday, April 30, 1924, 8 P. M.
at GINALSKY'S HALL
13257 Houston Avenue Hegewisch, Illinois
SPEAKERS:
D. E. EARLEY, of Amalgamated Food Workers
J. KOWALSKI, (in Polish)
Internationally Known Speakers.
Auspices, Committee of Strikers.

Are You Working This May Day?

If You Do, Make Every Hour Count For THE DAILY WORKER.

On the initiative of the Harlem Section Local New York Workers Party, The Central Executive Committee of the Workers Party has called upon every member to make May Day a real Labor Holiday. Adhering to the international traditions of labor, The Workers Party has called upon every member to refrain from work if possible. But those who are compelled to work are this May Day given the opportunity to make May Day a real Holiday. Each militant who must work for the boss on May Day is urged to donate the day's wages to THE DAILY WORKER.

The militants in Harlem have taken the lead. The employees of THE DAILY WORKER are glad to take it up. It will be necessary for those in member of the Workers Party who works for THE DAILY WORKER, the employ of THE DAILY WORKER to work on May Day... But every member whether in the shop, in the office or in the editorial department are going to donate their wages to make THE DAILY WORKER grow.

Make May Day this year a real holiday. If you celebrate May Day by staying away from the shops make May Day mean a real labor holiday for you by selling a few subscriptions to THE DAILY WORKER.

PHILADELPHIA READERS, NOTICE!
UNITED FRONT
May Day Celebration
Lu Lu Temple, Broad and Spring Garden Sts.
THURSDAY EVENING, MAY 1, 1924
SPLENDID MUSICAL PROGRAM
Freiheit Singing Society Lithuanian Chorus International Orchestra
H. M. Wicks, of Typographical Union, New York, will speak
Prominent Speakers in Other Languages
ADMISSION FREE DOORS OPEN 7 P. M.
Auspices United Front May Day Conference
Afternoon Celebration at International Bazaar
Kensington Labor Lyceum, 2nd and Cambria Sts.

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American Dollar Diplomacy in Action

By JAY LOVESTONE.

Article VII.

Role of Aristocracy.

The labor aristocracy, the upper crust of the skilled section of the working class, has in America, as in other imperialist capitalist countries, become an integral part of the entire machinery of our ruling class. This small group of our working class is developing more and more a tangible economic interest in the maintenance and the perpetuation of American financial, commercial and military supremacy in colonial countries, new markets and new spheres of influence. The handful of highly skilled workers are being wedded to the highhanded imperialist plans of looting the weaker countries. This layer of the working class is sharing in the advantages reaped by the monopolists at the expense of the rest of the workers at home and the colonial and weaker peoples abroad.

Thus we find that the officialdom of the American Federation of Labor speaking primarily for the upper crust of our working class, has turned a deaf ear to the cries of the nations oppressed by the Wall Street government. Upon his return from his latest visit to Panama in January, 1924, Mr. Samuel Gompers was emphatic in his description of the conditions in Haiti as satisfactory. Mr. Gompers handed out this endorsement of American domination of Haiti despite the fact that the behavior of the military and naval agents of Wall Street in Haiti is notorious for its brutality even in the history of American imperialism which is replete with practices of cruelty and utter disregard for the wishes and aspirations of the weaker peoples under its yoke.

After months of agitation by the Communists the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor was compelled to take notice of the serious crisis prevailing in the Philippines because of the resistance of the native masses to the domination of American capital. In taking notice of this giant struggle against Yankee imperialism in the Far East, the executive council was primarily concerned with the fact that "many of the products of the Philippine Islands come into the states, duty free, in direct competition with the higher paid workingmen and women of the mainland, thus making it practically impossible for employes and independent manufacturers to meet competition." In its half-hearted endorsement of the Philippine independence movement, an endorsement which was adopted at an executive session of the council on February 15, 1924, the American Federation of Labor bureaucracy took no steps to solidify the ranks of the Filipino and American workers and to unite in a common struggle against their common enemy in the fight for complete freedom from economic exploitation and political oppression.

When the reactionary German industrialist group, hiding behind the cloak of the traitorous social democracy, was menaced by the hungry German masses the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor issued an appeal ostensibly for the relief of the German working masses, but actually for the salvaging of the capitalist dictatorship then threatened with ruin. The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor has persistently fought all attempts at drawing the American trade union movement into the fold of even the faintest form of international working class action. The yellow Amsterdam International has proved too red for Gompers and his agents. However, the labor international of the League of Nations and the International Chamber of Commerce at Rome have not been black enough for Mr. Gompers who has formally co-operated with these capitalist institutions in sundry ways.

Evidence that the highly skilled labor aristocracy is more and more developing a vested interest in the imperialist capitalist system is multiplying. An examination of recent tendencies in the trade union movement amongst skilled workers towards labor banking affords painfully striking proof of this truth. Without getting into a discussion at this point about the merits and demerits of labor banking for the working class in its struggle with the capitalists, one need but cite the following pertinent authoritative remark which characterizes fundamentally the growing vested interest that the upper crust of our working class is developing in the imperialist order. We quote the following:

> "When a wage earner invests some of his earnings in the business enterprise in which he, himself, is employed, he becomes a better workman, he takes a new interest in the business; he feels that he has a stake in it which is more important than the weekly pay envelope. And when a man gets this feeling, he settles down and becomes dependable. **For he comes to feel that he also has a part in the prosperity and progress of the country which places upon him the obligation of industry, of thrift, and of good citizenship!'** (Bold face ours.)

This eulogy of labor banking, unmasking the true character of labor banking and its dangers to the working class movement in the imperialist stage of capitalism, is not taken from some such big business organs as the Wall Street Journal, the Financial and Commercial Chronicle, the Nation's Business, or American Industries. The quotation is taken directly from a pamphlet published by the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers entitled "Making Millions Out of Pennies."

Richard Boeckel, author of "Labor Banking," and one of the most noted students of this phase of our trade union movement, in an article captioned "Our Revolution at Home," in the April, 1924, issue of the Forum makes the following significant statements:

> "One of the first transactions of the Brotherhood Investment Co. was the purchase for the Brotherhood of a third interest in the Empire Trust Company of New York, a $60,000,000 financial institution. At the same time the purchase was made, the Brotherhood secured an option on the remaining shares necessary to control the bank. Two officials of the Brotherhood will complete purchases under its option and assume full control of the bank in June of this year. **It is interesting to note that the Empire Trust Company is given in a pamphlet, 'The Capitalist Press—Who Owns It and Why' recently issued by the British Labor Party as the holder of '587 shares of more than half of the total capital' of the Central News Limited, of London, one of the largest European news agencies."** (Bold face ours.)

It may seem strange to the observer at first sight to learn that the Central News Agency was one of the most energetic propagandists for the last World War and is today a bitter enemy of all working class movements in Europe.

The following two statements taken from authoritative spokesmen of the biggest capitalist groups in the country, commenting on another financial venture of our trade union bankers, are most instructive. We quote:

> **Financial & Commercial Chronicle, March 29, 1924: "Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers Co-operative National Bank participates in offering of International Great Northern Railroad Bonds.** An offering yesterday (March 28) of $3,500,000 6 per cent gold bonds of the International Great Northern Railroad Company jointly by the National City Company of New York and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers Co-operative National Bank of Cleveland represents the first financing on a large scale to be participated in by so-called capital and labor banking institutions. The offering does not involve any new financing by the railroad, or any increase in the amount of bonds outstanding, the bonds having been purchased from Speyer & Company, and J. & W. Seligman & Company, and thus consist of a block of bonds owned by the bankers. With respect to this week's joint offering **it is pointed out as significant that the largest bank in the country, representing the biggest aggregation of commercial, industrial and financial interests in the United States, is willing to hold out its hand and join forces with labor in a constructive attempt to create more harmonious relationships between the two elements."** (Bold face ours.)

> New York Tribune, March 27, 1924. "This is the first public appearance of the Brotherhood Bank in connection with the floatation of securities by a Wall Street investment house, altho it has handled local issues in Cleveland and has had a 'silent' participation in many **of the large issues recently. The fact that, in its bow to the investing public, The Brotherhood Bank was associated with the National City Company, the investment branch of the largest financial institution in the United States, was regarded as of particular significance. The offering will be conducted by the Brotherhood Bank in precisely the same way as that employed by the non-labor banking firms and institutions, subscriptions being filled in the order received, regardless of their source. The Bank will, however, circularize the members of the Brotherhood in an effort to dispose of the bonds, this being the first occasion when it has ever offered railroad securities to its members. The officials of the bank are opposed to part payment plans on the theory that a man who cannot pay in full for a $100 bond should keep his money in the savings bank, and no arrangement of this kind will be adopted to facilitate subscriptions by members.**
>
> "In connection with the offering, it became known yesterday that the Brotherhood Bank, the oldest and strongest of the labor banks in this country, only recently has turned its attention to railroad bonds. It has previously purchased these for investment purposes, but today will mark initial recommendation of such securities of plans for expansion made some weeks ago by the investment company thru which the various Brotherhood Banks are linked up. Wall Street bankers, while frankly inclined to view the new alliance in the investment banking field with the Brotherhood institution as in the nature of an experiment, were ready to admit that if successful, it would open up tremendous possibilities for future development. **The enterprise is regarded as demonstrating that the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers is in the banking business on substantially the same basis as other financial interests, and that it is seeking to branch out into all fields where sound practice offers a profit.**
>
> **"Aside from that aspect of the operation the new activity of the Brotherhood is looked on as pointing to a closer community of interest between its members and the railroads, possibly capable of development at a later date into a movement toward joint capital and labor ownership."** (Bold face ours.)

One of the ablest leaders of the employing class of the United States, Mr. Eugene Meyer, Jr., managing director of the War Finance Corporation, has estimated the significance of this tendency in the labor movement in the following clear manner:

> **"The advent into the ranks of capitalists of labor groups of great importance strengthens existing institutions and makes for evolutionary as against revolutionary change."**

(To Be Concluded Thursday)

SECRETARY OF WAR WEEKS TO HAVE BURNS FINK SPY ON SESSIONS OF WOMENS' COMING PEACE MEET

By LAURENCE TODD.

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, April 29.—Captain Grenfell, press agent for Secretary of War Weeks, denies on behalf of his chief, the report that the war and state departments, assisted by William J. Burns' staff of detectives, are to "place under surveillance" the congress of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, which will be in session here during the first week of May. Miss Jane Addams is to preside over the sessions, and women from 30 countries are to take part. Sen. Borah, Sen. Owen and Sen. Shipstead, as well as Bertrand Russell, will be among the speakers. The report made to the arrangements committee was that the Coolidge administration was behind the demonstration now being arranged by the Daughters of 1912 and other super-patriotic groups, to prevent the holding of the sessions here and the moving of the special train which is to carry the delegates to Chicago afterward.

Secretary Hughes joins in the disclaimer that the women's congress, which will discuss A New World Order, and will propose plans for bringing about peace in both hemispheres, is under the ban of his department. Capt. Grenfell declines to express any sympathy with the exercise of the right of free speech and assemblage, but says the war department is keeping its hands off.

To Stop Speakers.

"Our information," says the formal statement issued by Miss Amy Woods, national representative of the W. I. L., "is that the government intends to prevent certain of the speakers on our agenda from addressing the convention. The espionage contemplated by the government, while perhaps annoying to those of us who may be favored with the attendance of detectives, is of minor interest. We merely suggest that the resources of the government, and the money of taxpayers, might conceivably be disbursed more usefully.

"When it is proposed, however, to prevent speakers from addressing the convention, we approach a different matter, namely the question of our freedom of speech that is theoretically guaranteed by the constitution. We believe there is no law permitting such action, and we demand to know under what authority in law the proposed action is to be taken against us."

"Give 'Em Hell."

Miss Woods misses the whole point, which is that European delegates, seeking to create a peace sentiment and a peach program, are suspected. If they come from the continent, they probably are radicals, and in any case they know a lot about Russia. The Daughters of 1812, the American Legion officialdom, the Hearst papers, the McLean papers and the mob-making press in general have united to save America from thinking about civilization in terms of peace and human good will. One respectable Jane Addams in America is bad enough, from their standpoint, but to let women of like character and power come here from 30 nations, and encourage each other to work for world peace and A New World Order—well, that is too much to ask.

"Give this crowd hell," was the order which a reporter on the local Hearst paper says he received, when assigned to write about the women's congress. He resigned.

Hearts Licks Plutes Boots.

Hearst's abject attitude toward the Mellon-Coolidge administration in recent weeks is one of the cynically discussed mysteries of the season. The antiphonal chorus of Hearst and Brisbane sounds the praises of the Secretary of the Treasury, the President, and all their acts and tendencies, in strange contrast to the tone which they have maintained over a period of many years.

There are bystanders mean enough to say that Hearst has been compelled to take orders—that his recent ambitious spreading-out of investments in many cities has caused him to borrow heavily at the banks, and that his proposed bond issue is an acknowledgment of the burden he has been carrying. When the bankers thought they had caught Henry Ford, they discovered that he could squeeze $40,000,000 out of his dealers within a few weeks. Hearst canont raise money in that way. Besides, it is easier for him to discover that Coolidge is a nobler statesman than Abraham Lincoln, and that Mellon is the world's leading philanthropist.

Watch the Hearst press for boosts, from now on during the campaign, for Mellon, Coolidge, Pershing, Dawes, Weeks, New, Daugherty, Smoot, Detective Burns and other leading characters in the special privilege comedy at Washington.

Charge Federal Judge With Many Common Crimes

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 29.—Thirty-three charges were recently brought against William E. Baker, Federal Judge of the Northern District of West Virginia, in a petition filed with the Speaker of the House by T. A. Brown, Federal attorney for the district. Brown asks the impeachment of Baker.

Drunkness while discharging officials duties; confiscating liquors seized by prohibition agents and consuming them personally; imprisoning a citizen in flagrant violation of his oath of office; are a few of the charges against the Federal judge. Padding expense acconts by fraudulent certificates is another accusation hurled at Baker.

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Murphy Was Progressive.

"Boss" Murphy is dead and buried. But the chieftain of New York's Tammany Hall leaves many political lessons behind him. The most important of these is that it pays to be progressive.

Charles F. Murphy as head of Tammany Hall promised everything that it was necessary to promise to win an election. Municipal ownership was always written big into the Tammany Hall-democratic platforms. And Tammany Hall fought —how it did fight its sham battles against the daily newspapers.

Murphy made Hylan mayor of New York, and Hylan liked to hobnob with William Hale Thompson, republican mayor of Chicago. Lundin tried to pull the same progressive stunts for "Bill" Thompson, the republican, that Murphy did for John Hylan, the democrat. And he was well-nigh as successful. The Thompson-Len Small machine that Lundin built still dominates the republican party in Illinois.

It was in the 1922 gubernatorial elections in New York State, that Morris Hillquit, intellectual leader of the Socialists, announced before sailing for Europe to exterminate the Communists, that Al Smith, Murphy's man, was the best qualified candidate in the field. Hillquit's only reservation was that he would vote for the Socialist candidate. This would indicate that Murphy dressed his political mannikins in very alluring apparel.

Yet the Tammany Hall outfit, like the Thompson Lundin-Small crowd, in Illinois, Curley, in Boston; Taggart, in Indiana, or "Fingy" Connors, in Buffalo, constitutes as corrupt a force as any in old party politics. Success is built upon an ability to keep out of jail. Murphy started as a saloonkeeper, but there was more money in a dock commissioner's job, where he could hand out fat city contracts. An investigation showed that one company, organized by Murphy, receiving such a contract, made 5,000 per cent profit in a year. Murphy survived and grew. He weathered every probe of Tammany graft and patronage, successfully faced federal indictment for tax evasion and was an admitted glucose war profiteer. This is the Murphy who threw the presidential nomination to Wilson, at Baltimore, in 1912, and picked Cox at Frisco in 1920.

And when he died the funeral procession went up plutocratic Fifth Avenue and the last words were said in exclusive St. Patrick's Cathedral.

But, altho Murphy is dead, his political system survives. It is the system that won plaudits from the Socialist, Hillquit, and gets the support of labor officialdom, even up to Sam Gompers, for Governor Al. Smith, in New York, or for Len Small, in Illinois. It is the progressive shell game in which the duped voters always lose. It is the system that has built up lesser Tammany Halls in practically every community in the United States. It is the system of job-giving and graft taking that corrupts everyone touching it.

It is only the susceptible, self-styled progressive fringe of the organized labor movement that expects to journey to Cleveland, Ohio, July 4th, in an effort to cash in on the possibilities of the third party. The labor officials will be there peddling their progressivism, not one whit more sincere about it than Murphy of Tammany Hall. If they could ride into place and power in either of the old parties, they would be the first to do so. They envy George Berry, the strike-breaker president of the Pressmen's Union, who wants to be vice-presidential candidate on the democratic ticket: or John L. Lewis, the baiter of militants at the head of the miners' union, who wants to play a similar role, with Coolidge, on the republican ticket.

It is time that the workers and farmers cut themselves loose from all these forms of so-called political progressivism. We feel that this division is taking place and that it is the great and only worthwhile development in the arena of politics this year. The thinking workers and farmers will have nothing to do with the misnamed progressive, middle class "labor" gathering at Cleveland, Ohio, on Independence Day. Instead the rank and file of producers, in town and country, will send their delegates and turn to the gathering of all class conscious elements in the National Farmer-Labor Convention, at St. Paul, Minn., starting June 17th.

It pays the office seekers and place hunters to be mere progressives. Murphy and Tammany Hall taught that lesson well. But it does not pay the exploited workers and farmers. They must have a militant, class conscious party and program of their own. Only then will they make triumphant progress along the road leading to their emancipation.

And Coolidge Has His Ford.

When Henry Ford deserted his political hangers-on, quit the presidential race and came out with an endorsement of Cal Coolidge for re-election, we said that Muscle Shoals was the price involved in the transaction. This was one count in our indictment in which we called upon the United States senate to "Impeach Coolidge!"

The facts have now been presented at the Muscle Shoals hearing before a senate committee. "Silent Cal" is quoted, in a telegram, as having said that he was trying "TO DELIVER" Muscle Shoals to Henry Ford."

The strike-breaker president was not too cautious, nor too silent for James Martin Miller, who sent the telegram to Ford on October 12, 1923. White House records show that Miller had an interview with the president on that day. Miller's whole telegram to Ford at Detroit should be memorized by every worker and farmer in the land. It is as follows:

> "In private interview had with President Coolidge this morning, he said, incidentally: 'I am friendly to Mr. Ford, but wish some one would convey to him that it is my hope that Mr. Ford will not do, nor say anything that will make it difficult for me to deliver Muscle Shoals to him, which I am trying to do.' While the president didn't say so, am sure Weeks has been in consultation with president this morning, in view of Mr. Ford's reported interview today's papers."

The Detroit "open shop" billionaire sends his private agent to Washington to dicker with the president for the delivering of the nation's natural resources into his possession—in this instance the valuable water power rights at Muscle Shoals, Alabama.

While Coolidge makes feeble denial, Washington leaks the news that it was not a mere politico-business trade, but that new testimony will show that there was to be $2,000,000 profit on Muscle Shoals land to accrue to some public official, if the deal went thru. Of which Coolidge must have been fully aware.

Thus the pretensions of the Coolidge campaign managers, that "Cautious Cal" lives on a moral plane higher and conveniently apart from that occupied by the other grafters in his cabinet—Daugherty, Denby, Weeks, Wallace, Hoover, and the rest—burst like so many bubbles.

Coolidge barters Muscle Shoals, desired by Ford, for the automobile magnate's support for the presidency, which Coolidge desires for another term. But Muscle Shoals belongs to the nation, and in "delivering" it to Ford, Coolidge is guilty of the grossest theft of public property.

It is a coincidence that on the day the Coolidge "delivering" telegram is made public, the Ford Motor Company issues its financial statement for the year ending Feb. 29, 1924, showing an accumulated surplus increase of $82,263,483.00, bringing the grand total up to $442,041,081.00, or close to half a billion. This increase is equivalent to a 478 per cent profit on the company's capital stock of $17,264,500.00.

No doubt Coolidge believed that the light of day couldn't reach this deal born in darkness in time to do him any harm. But less than seven months after the deal was consummated in the White House, the facts are known. The revelations came even before Ford was able to pocket Muscle Shoals, or Coolidge to get his renomination, not to mention re-election.

Ford has his billions. The workers and farmers of the nation will take care of them at the proper moment.

But the "strike-breaker" president, "Cautious Cal" Coolidge still sits crouching in the White House, the biggest criminal of his criminal cabinet.

We say: "IMPEACH HIM!"

Bad News For Injunction Judges.

When Judge "Charley" Foell faces the strike pickets of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, on Wednesday, he ought to remember that Ohio courts have put the ban on injunctions against picketing. This is, no doubt, bad news for "Charley." If the strikers know that Ohio courts have put the ban on injunctions in labor disputes, they will wonder by what right the Illinois courts are trying to send workers to jail for picketing.

We refer "Charley" and his injunction pal, Judge Dennis Sullivan to the lost case, in Ohio, of the La France Electrical Construction and supply Co. vs. the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Local No. 8.

The Ohio company was in the position of many of the struck garment bosses in Chicago. It had terminated its union agreement and sought to impose a "yellow dog" contract upon its workers. A strike ensued. An injunction followed. Picketing was to be prevented. The strikers were to be refused the right to solicit the strike-breakers from taking their jobs.

But the injunction granted by the lower courts was vacated by the Court of Appeals which declared that, "legal means employed by strikers must not be curtailed. Among these are the right of peaceful picketing, the peaceful persuasion of employes to terminate contracts at will, and the peaceful persuasion of expectant employes not to accept work with the employer in question."

It has not been our good or bad fortune to attend a law school, but we offer the above legal information to "Charley" and "Dennie" with our compliments. If they don't make good use of it, and if the strikers come to the conclusion, as a result, that the courts are in the grip of the garment and other bosses, then we can't help it.

Mr. Gompers' Revolution

By C. E. Ruthenberg

SAMUEL Gompers has discovered a new way of achieving an economic revolution in the United States.

In the April issue of the American Federationist he presents an editorial on "A Worth-While Revolution" in which he quotes approvingly Professor T. N. Carver of Harvard University who declares that the only revolution anywhere in the world "that amounts to a hill of beans, is taking place in this country."

What is this revolution which Professor Carver describes and which evidently Mr. Gompers approves? Mr. Gompers, in his editorial, states it as follows:

"Professor Carver calls attention to the rapid expansion of labor banks as one indication of the 'revolution' that is taking place. He cites the rapid increase in the number of wage earners who own stock in the enterprises in which they are employed."

Farther along in his editorial, Mr. Gompers says, in regard to the purchase of stock by employes of corporations:

"Stock ownership by wage earners is a device the intent of which was fully recognized by labor and the purpose of which was obvious. It was inevitable, however, that employes particularly unorganized employes, should yield and become stock owners. The evils which were foreseen have generally resulted, but as is often the case, there are indications that the scheme is running away with itself and may yet produce results that were not contemplated by the original promoters.

"Stock sales to employes have become stock sales to consumers and there is no reason in the world why a sufficient number of employe and consumer stock holders should not, thru organization, leave upon the industry the impress of their desires, or for that matter, even go so far as to assume complete direction of policies."

In his concluding paragraph, Mr. Gompers makes his approval of Professor Carver's "revolution" even more definite. He says:

"Professor Carver is eminently correct. The United States is the one country in the world in which industrial revolution is rushing forward at almost break-neck speed, but without any of the usual manifestations of revolution and without the usual destruction that accompanies revolution".

Some of the labor papers which quote Mr. Gompers' editorial conclude from it that the American Federation of Labor is to adopt a new policy; that it is going to seek to achieve a revolution by buying itself into American industry, and thus, as Mr. Gompers says, "to assume complete direction of policies."

A Visionary Revolution.

Evidently neither Professor Carver nor Mr. Gompers stop to look up the facts in regard to American industry in making the proposal for this "revolution." Examination of only a few figures connected with American industry and the income of the workers in the United States completely explodes this method of "revolution."

According to Moody's manual, there is invested in stocks and bonds in the United States, $94,740,628,156. That is quite a sum. In order to achieve a position which would enable them to "assume complete direction of policies" in American industry, the workers of the United States would have to acquire the ownership of at least a majority of these stocks and bonds. In considering what that means, one has also to have in mind the fact that in the last six years the increase in the money invested in stocks and bonds in the United States amounted to $42,000,000,000. In other words, the workers, in order to secure a position of domination thru investment in American industry, would not only have to invest enough to secure control of the majority of the stock now outstanding, but each year would have to invest more in industry than the capitalists of the United States.

Merely to state the problem is enough to show how ridiculous is a suggestion that a revolution can come about thru the method suggested by Professor Carver and endorsed by Mr. Gompers. But there are other facts which demonstrate the impossibility of this "revolution" even more clearly.

The National Bureau of Economic Research, in its study of "Income in the United States" comes to the conclusion that in 1918 there were a total of 40,069,600 persons who shared in the income produced in the United States during that year. Of this total 34,778,471 receive less than $2,000 per year. There is Mr. Gompers' problem. How much can these 34 or 35 million workers whose income is less than $2,000 per year, invest in stocks and bonds each year? According to all the estimates of the cost of living, $2,000 per year is just about enough to live upon at the present cost of living in the United States. There is not much likelihood nor any great possibility that these 34 or 35 million workers will acquire any considerable share of the stocks and bonds of this country and thus bring about Mr. Gompers' revolution.

We can carry the analysis a little farther and show still more clearly how futile is the belief that a revolution could come about in the manner suggested by Mr. Gompers. According to the same authority quoted above, out of the total of 40,069,600 who shared in the income of the United States in 1918, 29,038,390 received less than $1600 per year. In other words, the income of three-fourths of the workers in the United States, including farmers, is less than $1600 per year. Can this three-fourths of the productive workers ever acquire a stake in Mr. Gompers' revolution? It is quite certain that every one of these 29 million workers are fighting hard to keep body and soul together and need every dollar that they receive under the capitalist system in order to buy food and clothing and shelter for themselves and their families and that there is no possibility of their helping Mr. Gompers' revolution along.

The Aristocracy of Labor.

In one respect, there is something in what Mr. Gompers writes. The development which Professor Carver points out as going on in American industry is that the aristocracy of labor in the United States is becoming the partner of the capitalist class.

The workers who are able to invest money in labor banks and to buy stock from corporations are the more highly paid, skilled workers. It is therefore, not at all surprising that the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers was first in the field of labor banking and has extended its operation farther than any other group. Unquestionably, highly paid workers can do what the engineers have done. Unquestionably, Mr. Gompers and the labor leaders who received $10,000 a year income or more, can invest in labor banks and invest in the stock of corporations. Unquestionably, they are doing it. It is not a new phenomenon in a capitalist country that at a highly developed stage of imperialism the labor aristocracy becomes the partner of the capitalist class and is granted some crumbs which the capitalist class gains thru the exploitation of the masses of poorly paid workers.

Mr. Gompers' revolution is putting on "Easy Street" the two million American workers who are highly paid and who belong to the aristocracy of labor. But his revolution is not helping the 29 million referred to above who receive in wages less than $1600 per year.

The Real Revolution.

Mr. Gompers, in some respects, is like H. G. Wells. The latter has found about a score of different ways, in his imagination, in which the revolution can come about. He has a book about every mode of social revolution except that which the realities of life show to be the way the social revolution will come about.

That way is not any of the ways which Mr. Wells has described so brilliantly in his many books. It is not the way which Mr. Gompers presents in his editorial.

The one way of social revolution which life has shown to be the real way, is thru the workers' organizing their political power and taking control of the government out of the hands of the capitalist class and using that governmental power to transfer industry from the grip of the capitalist into the hands of the workers and farmers. The workers and farmers haven't the means of buying industry even if they wanted to. The only way they can bring about the social ownership of industry, is to take into their own hands the power thru which the present system of private ownership is maintained, that is, the governmental power, and then to use that power to wipe out the capitalist ownership and establish social ownership.

That is the one way of revolution. The workers and farmers of this country are gaining an inkling of this in spite of Mr. Gompers, as shown by the developing mass movement for a Farmer-Labor Party and a fight by workers and farmers for control of the governmental power in this country.

Literature - - Music - - Drama

CHICAGO SYMPHONY

By ALFRED V. FRANKENSTEIN.

Frederick Stock closed the season of concerts of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra at Orchestra Hall last Friday and Saturday with a conventional program of familiar compositions. The concert opened with Beethoven's third "Leonore" overture, a wondrously brilliant work, full of classic melody, closing with a rhythmic fast section that seems to contain in it the pulse of the classic spirit. Stock introduced an effective innovation in its performance. In the course of the overture occurs a trumpet call, formerly played backstage. At this concert the trumpet was played from the back of the balcony and came ringing down thru the house.

The Brahms fourth symphony followed. This is the dullest symphony the German master wrote, and it is lucky that it was his last, for if Brahms had gone on composing in the vein of the fourth symphony he would have become unbearable. The themes themselves, as stated at the opening of each of the movements, are some of the most beautiful in symphonic literature, brilliant and energetic, as are those of the first movement, pathetic, tender in the second, joyous and colorful in the third, and pompous in the last. But in each and every movement the thematic material is subjected to so much overdevelopment, changed by so many tricks of counterpoint and variation that one gets sick of them. And at least half of these tricks are not even effective.

Next came the Spanish suite of Claude Debussy. Disregarding the advantages of orchestration which Debussy, the modern, had over the classicists, it is interesting to compare the three masters, Beethoven, Brahms and Debussy. Beethoven seemd to write music expressing some deep seated inward urge, some compelling necessity of the spirit disconnected from the life about him. Brahms derived fragments of melody from some unreal dream world, and applied to them the force of a big intellect and much erudition of musical science. Debussy composed from delicate sense impressions. His music springs directly from his nervous system. The difference in the environment of the three is the difference between the Vienna of 1805 and 1885, and the Paris of 1910.

The Spanish suite is in three movements, entitled "In the streets and by the wayside," "The odors of the night" and "The morning of a festival day." It is a delicate, sensuous fabric of Spanish dancers, with their brilliant costumes, brilliant tunes, and the rattle and click of castanets, mingled with the profound depth of a southern night. It is unfortunate that its performance aired some of the vilest clarinet tone ever heard in Orchestra Hall.

Three well-known compositions of Richard Wagner closed the program and the season, the wild and abandoned "Ride of the Valkyries," the concert piece, "Dreams," as orchestrated by Theodore Thomas, and the overture to "Tannhaeuser," with its sharp contrast of the weird and bizarre Venus music, with the austere and religious chorus of pilgrims.

As one thinks back over a symphony season, the music divides itself into three categories—new works heard for the first time in Chicago or in America, perhaps for the first time anywhere; old compositions heard after a quiescence of years, and the standard often repeated backbone of symphonic repertory.

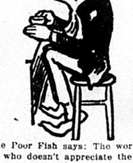
Of the new works of the season none has been of the size and importance of former seasons. Three stand out quite distinctly, the Hebraic rhapsody, "Solomon," for violoncello and orchestra, by Ernest Bloch, played by Alfred Wallenstein, the second orchestra suite of Darius Milhaud, and the viola concerto of York Bowen, played by Lionel Tertis. It is not of Solomon alone that the rhapsody speaks. It is a severe picture of the suffering and unyielding faith of the Jewish race. Milhaud uses a daring and unconventional idiom, and his music produces a thrill and excitement hard to find in any other composer. Hearing Bowen's concerto is like taking a trip thru some new and dark land, a land of vast mountainous wonders.

The old works heard after a lapse of time included two calling for special mention, the ninth symphony of Anton Bruckner and the "Scheherezade" suite by Rimsky-Korsakoff. The latter was so recently reviewed in these columns that further comment is unnecessary. The Bruckner symphony is a huge cathedral of beautiful sounds.

The regular repertory was most remarkable for its lack of Chaykovski. It is becoming traditonal to regard the Russian composer as a back number and a bromide, and quite unjustly so. Until such a day as doubt and despair and human suffering shall disappear the music of Peter Ilyitch Chaykovski will express the strivings and defeats of the race of men.

Too Many Mothers.

MINNEAPOLIS, April 29. — The authorities of the General hospital are confronted with the problem of more maternity cases than can be accommodated. A motion by Dr. Mable Ulrich, woman member of the public welfare board, that women be allowed to act as internes was defeated by a tie vote.



The Poor Fish says: The workingman who doesn't appreciate the fact that the boss gives him a job is the cause of most of the industrial unrest.

"A CITY AND A DATE"

"A CITY AND A DATE."

"St. Paul and June 17th"—these represent "the central point around which all forces of the awakening industrial workers and poor farmers are organizing," says James P. Cannon, who explains the significance of these ever-increasing forces in an able article published in the LABOR HERALD for May.

Comrade Cannon points out the clear line of class difference marking off the political revolt of industrial workers and poor working farmers from the petty bourgeois vacillations of the group calling itself the Conference for Progressive Political Action and its only supporters in the labor movement—the section of trade union officialdom whose itch for personal advance causes them to flirt with the Labor Party idea when the capitalist parties fail to give them political remuneration for "delivering the labor vote" sometimes to the republicans—as in the endorsement given Len Small for governor in Illinois—and sometimes to the democrats—as the railroad brotherhoods' endorsement of McAdoo.

Only the blind could fail to see the distinction pointed out by Cannon between the St. Paul convention and the C. P. P. A., whose rules for admission to its Cleveland convention make it impossible for rank and file workers or farmers to get representation, while the Farmer-Labor convention at St. Paul on June 17th, is especially designed to admit rank and file workers of local unions and farmers' groups. The reasons why the conservatives oppose the St. Paul convention is set off by Comrade Cannon against the reasons the union militants should support it, and every union progressive who is not yet clear on the great Farmer-Labor movement should read this article in the May number of the LABOR HERALD.

AS WE SEE IT

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

The Easter Week rebellion in Ireland in the year 1916, led by James Connolly, was celebrated thruout the United States by the nationalist Irish workers but with the exception of a meeting held here in Chicago, under the auspices of the James Connolly Club, Connolly's name was barely mentioned. Connolly was the intellectual leader of the Irish labor and revolutionary movement and its brainiest man of action. His writings can be read to advantage not alone by Irish workers, but by Communists of all countries. The nationalist Irish politicians do not wish to give his name publicity fearing that the workers would begin to read his book. Only a small group here in America, who are not carried away by Barnum and Bailey antics, are keeping Connolly's memory and Connolly's message before the Irish workers and thru their monthly magazine the "Irish People" they are bringing Irish workers into the ranks of the Workers Party as Connolly would have done were he alive today. That is the kind of work that counts; not merely blowing wind into a deflated political bladder.

• • •

Having seduced President Harding's cabinet, and got the goods on ex-president Wilson's cabinet, one of them being caught red-handed in a major piece of robbery, the Communists sprung their trap, and started a public investigation. Now, the masses see, instead of a government in Washington, a gang of crooks getting kicked around like mongrels, and each crook squealing on the other, trying to save his own neck. It is a beastly Communist plot as is proven quite conclusively by strike-breaker Daugherty. Harry says he did not taste a drop of liquor since the Volstead law was passed. This leaves him without a pardonable excuse for a speech that would make Harry K. Thaw mad for being kept in an insane asylum for seven years, while Harry M. Daugherty was running the United States.

• • •

Because she could not procure food for her three small children, a poor women in Denver, Colorado, turned on the gas and took the lives of herself and her children. Her husband was employed by a local transfer company. Of him she wrote: "He has always done the best he could, but he was up against it like me. Put in the world to work—no education, no training. Nothing to do but work like dogs. I don't think I will have any worse hell in the place I am going." This is the beneficient system that we are urged to protect with our lives against communism. A system that spends millions to protect insane and murderous millionaires and allows women and children to starve and die.

THE DAILY WORKER
RAISES THE STANDARD
FOR A WORKERS' AND
FARMERS' GOVERNMENT

THE DAILY WORKER

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Workers! Farmers! Demand:
The Labor Party
Amalgamation
Organization of Unorganized
The Land for the Users
The Industries for the Workers
Protection of the Foreign-Born
Recognition of Soviet Russia

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VICTORY FOR I. L. G. W. SEEN IN HYMEN SURRENDER

HYMEN BROS., DIE-HARD BOSSES, SURRENDER TO THE GARMENT STRIKERS

One of the strongest shops of the Dress Manufacturers' Association has signed the agreement with the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union. Over 100 strikers will return to their places at Hymen Brothers, 324 South Market street, on Friday morning.

Some of the most active picketing was done in front of the Hymen Bros.' plant and these employers were continually on the alert, earlier in the strike, to have their girls arrested.

With the utter failure of these tactics, these big bosses were compelled to recognize the power of the organized workers and to sign the agreement with the union.

Hyman Bros. Active Against Pickets.

As many as seven "harness bulls" and at least an equal number of plain-clothes dicks used to be stationed around the entrance to the Hymen shop building, for this firm and others. During the last few weeks of the strike the terrific extra expense burdening the bosses made them lay off some of their private sluggers and try to use the States Attorney's men only. Again they failed to scare the girls and men pacing the streets in defense of their organization and finally they had to admit their defeat and sign the agreement with the workers.

This action of one of the biggest bosses of the association, following the discharge of Lawyer Leo LeBosky

(Continued on Page 2.)

OIL THIEVES WILL BE PROSECUTED BY THEIR ASSOCIATES

WASHINGTON, April 30.— The Federal government today, thru its special counsel, Atlee Pomerene and Owen J. Roberts today began action looking to indictment of those criminally responsible for the leasing of the oil reserves.

With Josephus Daniels, former secretary of the navy, and E. C. Finney, assistant secretary of the Interior, as first witnesses, Pomerene and Roberts commenced presentation of evidence to the special grand jury here.

About 20 witnesses in all will be summoned before the grand jury, it was learned from the counsel today. The government's case may be completed in a week, it was said.

"8 MEN BURIED ALIVE" BARES LUMBER LORDS FRAME-UP OF HEROIC CENTRALIA WORKERS

By ROBERT L. MORRISON.

(By Defense News Service.)

SEATTLE, Wash., April 30.—Each day it becomes more difficult for the reactionaries of this state to keep the veil over the main fact in the Centralia case—that the eight I. W. W. members now in Walla Walla prison on a murder charge were convicted not because they murdered anybody, but because they defended their lives against a mob which attacked their hall on Armistice Day, 1919.

All the forces which for four years have combined to hold these men behind the bars have a new challenge with which to reckon. This challenge is contained in a 32-page pamphlet lately issued by the General Defense Committee of Chicago, and now being circulated in all the 40 counties of Washington.

"Eight Men Buried Alive" is the title of the new pamphlet, and it is the most comprehensive account of the Centralia case yet written. Every statement in its pages can be backed up by incontrovertible documentary evidence, the Chicago committee declares. The background of the case, stretching across long years of struggle for decent conditions in the Puget Sound lumber camps and sawmills, is first portrayed and the circumstances which led inevitably to the Armistice Day rioting are related. Then comes the story of the trial at Montesano of the accused; and lastly the affidavits of six jurors, including the foreman, who admit that they were terrorized into returning a verdict of guilty.

Farmer-Labor Members Aid.

Committees are being organized at strategic points to distribute the new pamphlet, so that it will be read by every man and woman in the state. Labor unions in many cities and towns have indicated their willingness to co-operate in the liberation campaign. Numerous Farmer-Labor Party members have agreed to act, following the decision of that party to make the Centralia issue ia vital issue in this year's gubernatorial election campaign. And thruout the lumber woods I. W. W. members fortified with the clear recital of facts in this pamphlet, will continue to spread the story of the conviction at Montesano and as well the indignation which was a factor in two big lumber strikes last year.

"Eight industrial workingmen are buried behind stone walls in the state of Washington for a crime they never committed," the General Defense Committee relates. "They are in prison at Walla Walla. Seven of them were sentenced to serve from 25 to 40 years, and one was found insane, but for some inexplicable reason he also was placed in the penitentiary. They were tried in 1920 for the alleged murder of Lieutenant Warren Grimm (one of

(Continued on Page Four)

STREET CAR MEN OF PITTSBURGH EAGER TO STRIKE

Vote 2,746 To 14 For Blow At Bosses

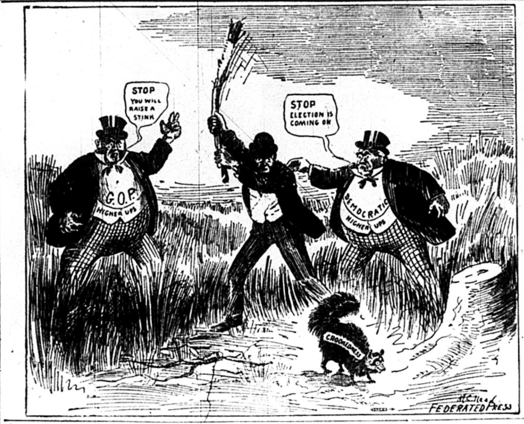
(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, April 30.—Pittsburgh street carmen voted to walk out immediately after midnight. The vote was by the overwhelming majority of 2,746 to 14. Strike will be averted only by the Pittsburgh Railways Company consenting to arbitration.

In a long statement the Chamber of Commerce backs up the company and opposes the wage increases demanded by the men. The average income of the leaders of the Chamber which is protesting against alleged "high wages pu'ts them in the super-income class which the tax plan of their fellow citizen, Andrew Mellon, is designed to safeguard.

Mayor W. A. Magee, has been talking "mediation." As usual the bosses demand that all the concessions be made by the workers. The workers are protesting against the outrageous "split trick" which compels them to be away from home 12 and 14 hours a day and are demanding a few cents an hour more in wages.

They Love Dumb Animals



HOOVER FISH STEAL UNDER SENATE FIRE

Alaska Delegate Brands Secretary As Liar

WASHINGTON, April 30.— The most critical hour in the career of Secretary of Commerce Herbert Hoover opened when Senator King, of Utah, urged the senate to pass a resolution of condemnation against him for turning the great Alaskan fishing rights over to the salmon monopoly and called for a cancellation of the Trust's fishing permits.

Hoover's part in this $60,000,000 a year steal promises to retire him to private life to join Denby and Fall if his corporation connections succeed in keeping him out of jail.

At the same time Dan Sutherland, Alaskan delegate to Congress, makes a public statement branding as "untrue" the Commerce secretary's denial of the accusations against him, and declaring that Hoover is responsible for the Salmon Trust's growth and power.

Hoover Fish Trust Wrote Resolutions

Sutherland then makes the sensational charge that the Alaska Packers Association had drawn up the terms of the Hoover fishing regulations by means of which the Trust has monopolized the salmon streams.

The Alaska Packers Association, which Hoover favors, is intimately connected with him thru his warm personal friendship for R. I. Bentley, its vice-president and C. H. Bentley, a director.

Shows Hoover Lied

"Mr. Hoover's statement that he has "conserved" the Alaska salmon supply and that his department has not granted special privileges to the big four packing gang is entirely untrue," declared the representative of the robbed Alaskans.

Attack Stirs Senate

"Either he has been thoroly deceived by his department or he is attempting to deceive the public. The public will come to its own conclusions."

The conservative senate hall was

(Continued on Page 2.)

OIL COMMITTEEMEN LET HAMON'S WIDOW ESCAPE QUESTIONING

WASHINGTON, April 30.—Mrs. Jake Hamon, widow of the late Oklahoma oil magnate, who was reported to have attempted to swing a deal at the last Republican National convention where he was to have become Secretary of the Interior, was excused without questioning by the Senate oil committee today.

A bitter row developed between republican and democratic members of the committee as to who was responsible for subpoenaing her, which ended with both sides disclaiming responsibility and consequently she was excused.

Mrs. Hamon was dressed in a light brown suit. She wore a black hat with black lace streamers down each side. When Mrs. Hamon took the stand, Sen. Spencer, Missouri, republican, entered a protest against questioning her unless the question related to the leasing of the naval oil reserves.

300 STRIKING CAP MAKERS TO ASSEMBLE TODAY

May Day Meeting In Crawford Hall

Three hundred Cap Makers of Local 5 go on strike to-day to secure their demands for a guaranteed work period of 48 weeks or an unemployment fund from their bosses.

A mass strike meeting will be held this afternoon in Crawford Hall, 4003 Roosevelt road. Max Salsman, organizer for the Young Workers League, and Jack Johnstone, delegate from the Painters Union to the Chicago Federation of Labor, will address the meeting.

The Cap Makers do not anticipate a long strike, but they are prepared to fight until they win the agreement with the independent bosses as well as with the association. At present they have negotiations with the association which may avert a strike against that organization. In case argument fails, the workers will extend their strike to include association shops.

Meetings of strikers will be held regularly in Crawford Hall as long as the strike continues.

CONGRESS OF THE C. I. TO DISCUSS U. S.

One of Seven Nations Listed on Agenda

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, April 30.— The problems of the Communist movement in the United States will be discussed at the Fifth World Congress of the Communist International to be held here starting June 5th.

The United States is one of the seven countries listed under the heading of "Problems of Individual Sections" in the detailed agenda of the congress just made public here.

The other nations that will be discussed are Russia, Germany, Italy, Bulgaria, England and Japan. These are the countries where the biggest and most significant developments in the world Communist movement have taken place during the past year.

The complete agenda, giving the details of the work outlined for the congress, is as follows:

1. Lenin and the Communist International.
   On the basis and propagation of Leninism.
   Speakers will be appointed by the Central Committees of the following Parties: Russia, Germany, France, India and Bulgaria.
2. The World Economic Situation. Reporter: Comrade Varga.
3. Report on the Activity and Tactics of the Communist International. Chief Reporter: Comrade Zinoviev, eventually Co-reporters from the Sections.
4. The Question of the Program. Reporters: Comrades Bucharin, Thalheimer and eventually a third Comrade to be appointed by the Program Commission.
5. Trade Unions Tactics.
6. The National Problems.
   (a) Attitude of the Communist Parties to the National Question (Russia, Poland, Czecho-Slovakia and the Balkas). Reporters: Comrade Stalin, a Polish, a Cze-

(Continued on Page 2.)

PULLMAN BOSSES DODGE PARLEY WITH STRIKERS; WALKOUT GROWS DAILY

The anti-union Pullman Company, following its usual labor crushing tactics, yesterday refused to confer with the striking steel workers. President E. F. Carry, of the Pullman Plant, yesterday instructed his secretary to tell the strike committee over the telephone that their letter asking for a conference "Did not deserve a reply."

The Pullman Company is spending hundreds of thousands of dollars for scab herding and police intimidation, and yesterday admitted thaht they had received the letter sent by the strike committe on April 25th from the strike headquarters at 205 East 115th street.

When William Sunders, temporary secretary of the strike committee asked to talk to Carry over the 'phone yesterday, Carry refused to talk, but instructed his secretary to say that, "I have nothing to answer to the letter I received from the strikers. Their letter does not deserve a reply."

The rumor was widespread today, however, that Carry had told Francis Gunn, one of the officials of the Pullman Company that he must either replace the 700 strikers with competent men within twenty-four hours, or else give in to the demands of the strikers.

The foremen and stool pigeons of

(Continued on Page 2.)

CAL'S PROMISE TO "DELIVER" SURELY IS "SOME REASON"

WASHINGTON, April 30.—Henry Ford must have had "some reason" for changing from "a feeling of animosity toward the administration to one of friendliness, Chairman Norris charged today before the Senate Agriculture Committee.

Norris said, Ford issued "a cutting statement" against the administration on Oct. 12, but after a call on President Coolidge and Secretary Weeks on Dec. 3, "his attitude reversed."

"It is almost inconceivable," Norris declared, "that Ford should change his attitude unless he had some reason."

PULLMAN CO. FEARS THE DAILY WORKER AND USES THE POLICE TO STOP WORKERS FROM GETTING IT

The DAILY WORKER will present evidence at the jury trial of Nick Spynow, May 8, at 8855 Exchange Ave., which will lay the foundations for charges now being prepared against Officer Minton, No. 4864.

Officer Minton, on Monday, crazed with drink, fired two shots at Nick Spynow and arrested him for selling the DAILY WORKER.

The DAILY WORKER has been assured by Alderman Sheldon W. Govier, of the 9th ward, by the lawyers for the paper, by Acting Captain Wheeler of the Kensington Police station and by the desk sergeant of the same station that it is lawful to sell newspapers on the streets of Chicago.

The police guarding the Pullman property have instituted a campaign of intimidation against the accredited sales agents of the DAILY WORKER. Anna Todday was shoved from one gate to another Tuesday night by policemen. They threatened her with arrest and even went so far as to forcibly take her to their waiting machine. Miss Todday refused to stop selling the DAILY WORKER, as the paper had instructed her to do, and the policemen were afraid to take her into custody.

Jack McCarthy and Karl Reeve, of the DAILY WORKER, have been threatened with arrest by plain clothes men, uniformed police, and

(Continued on page 3.)

STRIKE LEADER HITS THE BRUTAL USE OF POLICE IN PULLMAN

John Holmgren, Vice President of the Carmen's Union, and leader of the strike of the car workers in Pullman, made the following statement on the arrest of Nick Spinow, while selling the DAILY WORKER in the strike zone.

"Nick Spynow, car builder, was employed at Western Steel Car & Foundry Company at Hegewisch, Ill. until Monday morning, April 21, 1924 when he was laid off owing to lack of material. He took up the sale of a daily newspaper, the DAILY WORKER, and was selling this paper to the men waiting for street cars at the southeast corner of 114th street and Watt Ave. at 4:15 p. m. Monday, April 26.

"Officer Minton, number 4864, who appeared to be drunk, approached him and ordered Spynow to move on, which he did, but evidently not fast enough for the officer, who handed him a wallop with his fist on the side of the head.

"This speeded up Nick Spynow, the officer drawing his club and following. The chase led south on the east side of the street to the middle of the block, when policeman Minton drew his revolver and fired twice in the general direction of the street. This so scared Nick Spynow that he tripped and fell, his papers flying in all directions.

"The injustice of the proceeding caused some of the workingmen to make a remark or two, with the result that a few of them were prodded with the club of the officer and others hit across the back, the while threatened with a ride in the wagon.

"Many children were at play and were endangered by the flying bullets, while mothers ran screaming to save their children from possible harm. Many people witnessed the outrage but appeared afraid to come forward as witnesses, fearing reprisals. The workingmen are afraid that it means their job, as the paper contains an article on the Pullman Steel Shop strike situation from the day previous.

"At the station much grouping of heads and thumbing of books was necessary when I arrived and requested what the charge was and demanded that he be booked. It was finally decided to book Nick Spynow under Section 366, after which John Stancik signed his bond for $25,000, and his release secured.

RUSS PRODUCTION UP 25 PER CENT SINCE LAST YEAR

Average Wage Increase Is 40 Per Cent

MOSCOW, April 30.—Industrial production has increased 25 per cent during the first half of the budget year 1923-24 (October-March) as compared with the same period in 1922-23. The exchange and trade turnover during the first six months of the current year have increased 150 per cent. During the same period the number of workers engaged in industry have increased 15 per cent, and the real wages of all workers show an increase of 40 per cent on the average.

No Issue of The Daily Worker, May 2

There will be no issue of the DAILY WORKER, May 2nd. This means that Thursday, May 1st, will bea holiday for the DAILY WORKER. But it will be a holiday for greater work for the DAILY WORKER staff and the whole Communist movement in the United States.

Practically all the members of the editorial and business office, as well as the mechanical departments, will be active in May Day meetings, either as speakers or in the arrangements.

All workers should make a real working class holiday of this International May Day, Thursday, May1st.

Get an inspiration from the workers in the union machine shop of the Winkler-Reichmann Co., at 4801S. Morgan St., Chicago.

The men employed in this shop, of a half dozen different nationalities, will not be at their work benches on May Day. They have announced that they will spend the day distributing copies of the DAILY WORKER and union organization literature. The shop will be closed and all those who do not join in the celebration of May Day, thru the distribution of literature, and other activities will be fined $3.

Workers! Remember that if it is absolutely impossible for you to get off the job for this one day, the appeal issued by the Workers Party is that you contribute the day's wages to the DAILY WORKER. Workers! Forward for International May Day, 1924.

STEEL TRUST MINE GIVES UP ITS DEAD

Furnace Glare Lights Tragic Scene

BENWOOD, W. Va., April 30. The 114 coal diggers who entered the Benwood Mill mine of the Wheeling Steel Corporation at Benwood on Monday were killed in the gas explosion which wrecked the workings. Seventy-six charred bodies, had been removed from the mine at dawn today. Rescue squads continue to push their way thru the barriers of stone and dirt that block the passageways.

Scab Mine.

The Wheeling Steel Corporation operates blast furnaces, bar, sheet and tin mills in Wheeling and various other towns in the vicinity. All the operations of this corporation are strictly non-union altho formerly some of the steel mills were organized.

The Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers is still officially maintaining a strike at the steel mills but this has been going on for so long that the mills have apparently secured all the help needed.

The coal diggers entered the scab mine the morning after it was declared safe. The mine is an old one and was considered dangerous. The scene around the mouth of the pit is heartrending. Men and women remain there in the drizzling rain in a sort of stupor waiting for the rescue squads to bring the charred and crushed bodies of their husbands, fathers or sons to the surface.

Explosion a Mystery?

The president of the scab corporation issued a statement. He does not know what caused the explosion. It was a gas explosion, but why there was such an explosion he did not know. Did not an inspector declare the mine safe? But mine inspectors are too often tools of the coal barons and the coal barons run West Va. Only the lives of workers were at stake and labor is plentiful and scab labor is cheap. Why should the president of the corporation worry his head over the cause of the gas explosion.

Only the bodies of two victims have been identified. They are Mine Foreman, George Holliday and his son, George Holliday, Jr. Singeing flame and shattering concussion did the dread work.

While the work of removing the bodies of the corporation's victims was proceeding, the red flare of a blast furnace, owned by the Wheeling Steel Corporation leaped into the sky, showering sparks. Its reflection danced madly against the timbers of the pit mouth glowing on the faces of the men who were taking their dead comrades out of the earth. The glare from the furnace reflected the brutal unconcern of the great soulless corporation for the lives of the workers who coin their blood and brawn into gold for its coffers and give their lives in its service.

THE DEAD

The list of men entombed, all of whom are now believed dead, follows:

Rocco Capabianco, Benwood.
Ray Rowlins, Moundsville.
Theodore Runronski, address unknown.
Stanley Barnoskie, Wheeling.
Andy Canac, address unknown.
John Pollsco, address unknown.
James DeCocio, Benwood.
Lewellyn Joseph, Wheeling.
William Smith, Wheeling.
Joseph Kerensku, address unknown.
Samuel Semchok, Moundsville.
John Kopcha, Moundsville.
James Skuwney, Benwood.
Russell Williams, address unknown.
Mark Crosby, Benwood.
John Daplos, Benwood.
Pat Syfana, Bellaire, O.
James Howe, address unknown.
Angelo Scavrnous, Benwood.
Stanley Zelmbrzsky, Wheeling.
I. J. Boyle, Benwood.
George Stakoski, address unknown.
Leonard Ievicki, Benwood.
Mike Capabianco, Benwood.
John Frank, Sr., Moundsville.
John Frank, Jr., Benwood.
Peter Botzanis, Benwood.
Alex Sneddon, Wheeling.
Tony Melack, address unknown.
Joseph Pocnalie, address unknown.
George Costello, address unknown.
Walter Sneddon, Wheeling.
George W. Holliday, Jr., Benwood.
William Webster, Wheeling.
Kenneth Ward, Moundsville.
Mike Petrick, address unknown.
Sam Dombroski, Moundsville.
Alex Horwath, Boggs Run.
Emanuel Pavulas, Wheeling.
Nick Mavroginakis, Wheeling.
George McGill, Wheeling.
Hugh McGill, address unknown.
George W. Holliday, Benwood.
Ignatz Dojewski, 723 Water st.
John Zellaticks, Benwood.
John Pekovitch, address unknown.
Mike Melaxauke, Benwood.
Ben Bukic, Benwood.
Domenik Cooper, Wheeling.
Seteve Varco, Boggs Run.
Guiseppe Rea, Benwood.
Frank Conti, Benwood.
Stanley Rody, address unknown.
Rotelling Marrant, Benwood.
Andy Shalika, Benwood.
Mike Kozienko, Wheeling.
Albert Slagh, Benwood.
Theodore Shalka, Boggs Run.
Michael Cobola, Wheeling.
Samuel Zettello, Benwood.
Wasil Bily, Wheeling.
John Swski, Benwood.
Sam Albino, Benwood.
Lorenz Wradnowski, Wheeling.
Ignatz Orban, Boggs Run.
James Angelus, Wheeling.
Frank Magzelic, Benwood.
Mike Stoseski, Wheeling.
Ksimer Kosjsetz, Wheeling.
Peter Omart, Benwood.
Ignazio Porrerra, Bellaire, O.
Joe Marco, address unknown.
Michael Moleski, Benwood.
Peter Simor, Wheeling.
Dan Zelic, Benwood.
Adam Dluzozicki, address unknown.
Dan Marfin, Benwood.
Walter Odlizajek, Benwood.
John Zyk, Wheeling.
Joe Sannch, Benwood.
oJe Gannokas, Wheeling.
Ralph Vetello, eBnwood.
Charles Ferranty, Benwood.
Nick Marino, Benwood.
Felix Lisak, Wheeling.
Joe Kolodziczesyk, Boggs Run.
Joseph Hido, Wheeling.
Kaismer Koeptcz, Benwood.
Carlo Coneva, Benwood.
John Slogo, Benwood.
John Malyska, Wheeling.
Theodore Karakas, Bridgeport, O.
Mike Paradise, Wheeling.
Mike Zajchski, eBnwood.
Viecuty Viedwona, Benwodd.
Stiny Robinsky, Benwood.
Stanley Mikomitch, Benwood.
Mike eGorge, Benwood.
Guy Vetello, Benwood.
John Galembiewsky, Wheeling.
Patrick Terry, Bellaire, O.
Patrick Carvi, Benwood.
Walter Likomi, address unknown.
Ralph Alvrea, Benwood.
Antonio Himill, Wheeling.
John Discarino, Benwood.
Dominisko Cognetti, Benwood.
Ganneci Felite, Benwood.
Six unidentified check men.

CONGRESS OF 3RD INTERNATIONAL TO DISCUSS AMERICA

(Continued From Page 1.)

chish and a Jugoslavian Comrade .
(b) The revolutionary movement in the East and in the Colonies, (India and other countries.) Reporters: Katayama, Roy and others.
(c) The Negro Qestion. Reporters will be appointed by the French and American Parties.

7. The Problems of Organization.
   (a) The organizatory structure of the Parties (Factory Nuclei etc.)
   (b) Status of the Communist International.
   (c) The work of the Communist Parties among the masses of the women.
   (d) Illegal Work.
   (e) Work in the Army. Reporter: Comrade Piatnitzly, Mixkevitch-Kapsukos and a German Comrade.
8. Propaganda Work.
9. Fascism. Reporters: an Italian and a German Comrade.
10. The Question of the Intellectuals. Reporters: Comrade Zetkin, a French Comrade and a representative of the Colonies.
11. The Peasants' International.
12. The Youth Movement.
13. The International Red Relief.
14. Problmes of the Individual Sections.
    (a) Russia,
    (b) Germany,
    (c) Italy,
    (d) Bulgaria,
    (e) England,
    (f) The United States,
    (g) Japan.
    Reporters: Co-reporters will eventually be appointed by the Sections concerned.
15. The Co-operative Question.
16. Election of the Executive Committee and of the President of the Communist International.

Farmers Can Wait! —House Delaying Relief Legislation

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 30.—Chairman Haugen of the agriculture committee of the House is seeking a special rule to expedite consideration of the McNary-Haugen bill, which would create a $200,000,000 government corporation to deal in basic farm products.

This is the last important legislation to come before the House this session.

FIRST BUDGET OF BRITISH LABOR GOVERNMENT GIVEN TO COMMONS

LONDON, April 30.—Philip Snowden introduced in the House of Commons today the first budget of the Labor Government.

A crowded House listened attentively while the Chancellor of the exchequer outlined the fiscal program of the MacDonald Government.

Hands Off Mexico!

The oil workers of Tampico, Mexico, are out on strike. They are waging a brave fight.

But in addition to struggling against their own bosses, and against the Mexican government, they are forced to fight the United States government as well.

• • • •

The Mexican Communist Party has sent an appeal to the Workers Party urging that all labor in the United States unite in urging that Washington and Wall Street keep their,—"Hands Off Mexico!"

The DAILY WORKER gladly joins in transmitting this appeal to the workers thruout the United States.

• • • •

The workers of the Tampico oil wells first endured the tyranny of the Fascisti rule imposed upon them by the counter-revolutionary general, Jose Moran. He has been terrorizing the whole Tampico petroleum region. But he is now in flight before the Obregon forces.

• • • •

But the rule of Obregon, supported by the warships of U. S. imperialism, is just as tyrannous. When the Mexican government sent in troops "to protect" the property of the El Aguila Oil Co., these profiteers took the opportunity to smuggle unorganized workers into their refineries.

The government-controlled labor unions are letting down in their energetic conduct of the strike, claiming that they must not involve Mexico in troubles with the United States, which means Standard Oil, Sinclair Oil and Doheny Oil.

• • • •

H. V. Tompkins, representative of the American Oil Men's Association, in a conference with Manuel Perez Trevino, Secretary of Commerce and Industry, demanded that the Obregon Government furnish armed troops to crush the strike of the Tampico oil workers.

But Senor Trevino is reported to have replied that the Mexican Constitution sanctions the right of workers to strike.

But President Obregon has just issued a statement, under pressure from the big oil interests, from Washington and Wall Street, that practically makes picketing illegal.

• • • •

It is under these conditions that Mexican Oil Workers sent their greetings and their appeal to the workers of the United States. They say they can fight the native capitalists, their own bosses. But the intervention of foreign imperialism is too much for them. They call upon the workers of the United States to help.

Let America's workers, individually and thru their organizations, demand that the United States keep its "HANDS OFF MEXICO!"

Let them demand that Rockefeller, Doheny and Sinclair keep their "Hands Off America!"

Let the workers and their organizations send their demand to congress. Send it to the senators and representatives. Force the members of congress to raise their voices against U. S. strike-breaking in Mexico.

WORKERS OF THE UNITED STATES! HANDS ACROSS THE BORDER! STAND BY YOUR BROTHERS AND COMRADES IN MEXICO IN THEIR HOUR OF NEED!

SLICK SLEMP TO BE MOUTHPIECE FOR SILENT CAL

Canny Confidence Man Is Campaign Pilot

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, April 30.—C. Bascom Slemp's stock as probable chairman of the Republican National Committee and director in chief of the Coolidge campaign went up several points today. This followed President Coolidge's announcement that he personally had taken charge, in relation to essential matters, of the party machinery now being prepared for the Cleveland convention and the ensuing campaign.

This means that Slemp, the most active and the closest of the president's political advisers, stands the best chance of becoming the president's mouthpiece and campaign director general, replacing John T. Adams after the Cleveland convention! or so it is construed by many of the best informed republicans here.

A Practical Politician.

Slemp, whose appointment as presidential secretary created a great deal of gossip, has proved his worth to the administration in a political way many times. He and President Coolidge were virtual strangers when Slemp took up his duties. Since that time, however, the suave ,skillful Virginian has impressed Mr. Coolidge deeply with his political acumen and his ability to play the game of practical politics along the lines which Mr. Coolidge has learned.

Slemp right now is less a secretary than a political adviser and strategist. William M. Butler, of course, is in charge of the pre-convention campaign, because until the convention has actually picked its nominee, the party organization, as such, cannot appear committed to any one man. But nothing now stands in the way of Mr. Coolidge's immediate nomination; hence the time has come when the president can openly admit he has assumed party leadership and intends to exercise it actively from now on.

Trial at Eureka, Calif.

EUREKA, Cal.—Nine men are on trial here for criminal syndicalism, their second trial. All the regular professional witnesses are being used, also a new one, named Munson, who has confessed that while a member of the I. W. W. he was a spy in the pay of District Atty. Cowan of Sacramento. This man has been expelled from the organization. Defense witnesses have been called from all the basic industries of California.

GOVERNOR THIEF IS SENTENCED TO TEN YEAR TERM

McCray Not So Shrewd As Crooked Cal

(Special to The Daily Worker)

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., April 30.—Warren T. McCray, former governor of Indiana, was sentenced today to ten years' imprisonment in the Federal prison at Atlanta, and fined $10,000, by Federal Judge Anderson for using the mails in a scheme to defraud. Immediate preparations for the trip to Atlanta were made.

Shortly after 10:15 o'clock, Emmet F. Branch, Lieutenant Governor, took the oath of office as governor. The oath was administered by Chief Justice Ewbank, of the State Supreme Court.

Another Indictment Out.

There is an indictment now pending against McCray and Amos D. Morris, former cashier of the discount and deposit bank at Kentland, Ind., charging them with violation of the national banking laws.

McCray's conviction and sentence grew out of his financial failure nearly eight months ago.

In August of last year, McCray called his creditors together informed them he was no longer able to meet his financial obligations and offered to turn over to them his vast holdings of land and livestock.

Blamed Agricultural Depression.

He blamed his failure on the general agricultural depression which had depreciated his properties.

Creditors of the governor, however attributed his failure to speculations on the Chicago Board of Trade and to purchase of land at peak prices when he had no funds to back up his speculations.

Request was made for a grand jury investigation. McCray was indicted in the Marion criminal court on charges of forgery, larceny, issuance of false statements and embezzlement of $155,000 from the Indiana State Board of Agriculture.

He was subsequently indicted by the federal grand jury on charges of fraudulent use of the mails and violation of the national banking laws.

A trial in criminal court on the embezzlement charges, resulted in a hung jury. The second trial brought conviction.

Smallpox Appears.

MOLINE, Ill., April 30.—The Moline City hospital was under strict quarantine today following an outbreak of smallpox in the institution.

PULLMAN BOSSES DODGE MEETING WITH EMPLOYES

(Continued From Page 1.)

the various shop departments of the Pullman plant have made several unsuccessful attempts to get the men together and compromise on the demands of the strikers. The reamers did not go back to work yesterday and refused to meet with some of the company stool pigeons who were trying to get them back to work.

The letter sent by the men to President Carry asking for a conference, which Carry so disdainfully refuses to reply to, follows:

Strike Headquarters
Pullman Shopmen
205 E. 115th Street
Phone; Pull. 0529.

Chicago, Ill., April 25, 1924.

E. F. Carry, President
L. S. Hungerford, Vice-President
The Pullman Company
Pullman Building, Chicago, Ill.

Gentlemen:—

On April 14th work was suspended in the Passenger Steel Shop owing to wage cuts arbitrarily applied. Since that date many more men have joined in the protest and while meetings have been held with local officials of the company no results in the adjustment of the controversy have been accomplished.

Therefore, it is the unanimous sentiment of the employes involved that a meeting be arranged with either or both of you for the purpose of discussing, and if possible settling the matter creating the suspension of work.

We request that you meet a committee selected by, and representative of, the employes at an hour convenient on either Monday April 28 or the day following.

A letter or telephone call acknowledging receipt and advising of date and hour will be appreciated.

Yours Truly,
Wm. C. SANDUS
Sec'y pro te.m.

Yesterday's strike meeting was larger than any yet held. Some of the upholsters walked out and joined the strikers yesterday. They reported that the work in the plant has practically stopped.

There are nearly 20,000 men at work in the entire Pullman plant. Strikers pointed out to the DAILY WORKER today that the departments are dependent upon each other to keep busy. The strike of the riveters, reamers, buckers and all the outside steel workers, who assemble the cars, has therefore practically stopped the work of all of the 20,000 men. Material is piling up, and no cars are being riveted together.

More of the strikers joined the local of the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen at yesterday's strike meeting following the appeal of John Holmgren. Almost all of the strikers are now in the union while the others have asked for applications.

Nick Spynow was selling the DAILY WORKER outside the gates of the plant again yesterday. One plain clothesman tried to get Spynow to stop selling the papers by telling him that, "The strikers are a bad bunch. They are no good and you ought to be ashamed to mix up with them." This dick told Spynow that he was selling DAILY WORKERS because he is a foreigner and doesn't know any better. But Spynow replied he was going to continue to sell the DAILY WORKER on the streets every day as he knew he had a lawful right to do so.

Wait Transportation Money Back

Archibald Caldwell and Thomas Doig have placed affidavits in the hands of D. J. Bentall, attorney, in an effort to secure back the transportation money which the Pullman Company has refused to pay the men. Caldwell and Doig were hired by J. Baxter, of the Pullman Company, in Detroit. Baxter gave the men his word of honor that there was no strike on at Pullman and no labor trouble of any kind. He agreed, with that understanding, to refund the transportation of these men after they had worked at the Pullman Plant for thirty days.

Mr. Bentall intimated to the DAILY WORKER last night that Doig and Caldwell were entitled to their money, and that very soon the Pullman Company might have an embarassing suit on their hands.

"I called up E. F. Carry," said Bentall to the DAILY WORKER." And he tried to put the men off again. These men were kept waiting for two days around the Pullman Plant and O'Leary, the employment manager, and other Pullman officials refused them their money. They have given me their power of attorney to act for them. The men are broke and without jobs. The Pullman Company has put them in the position of either scabbing on their fellow workers or starving, and I am going to do my best to see that they receive their transportation money as well as compensation for the lost time and the great inconvenience. Carry told me over the telephone that he would see what can be done. Perhaps we can hurry him in his decision by court action."

Many of the other men from distant points who have been similiarly robbed by the Pullman Company have turned the matter over to Bentall and given him authority to act for them in getting back their money.

HUNGARIAN IMMIGRANT MAY BE DUPONT FIRM TRAVELING SALESMAN

NEW YORK, April 29.—William J. Burns has not yet declared that he has the 99th positively correct solution of the Wall Street explosion, but unless he is too busy dodging jail for his complicity in the Daugherty-Smith criminal activities, a statement should be forthcoming. A man described as a Hungarian immigrant was arrested by the police, on suspicion of having evil intentions toward society. He was found wandering rather aimlessly near the home of the late Charles Murphy of Tammany Hall.

The police obligingly found a dynamite bomb in one pocket and a revolver in another and immediately concluded that he was the Moscow agent assigned to the task of overthrowing the government on May Day which is a favorite day for revolutions and furniture movers. There is a theory, however, that he might be an agent of the Dupont Powder company who forgot to leave his samples at home in his anxiety to see the Charlie Murphy funeral.

Moscow it is stated in quarters generally considered authentic has more up-to-date methods of overthrowing governments than bombs, which are out of date, chief among which is the distribution of a germ labelled "X. Y. C. 33" in the Moscow laboratory. This deadly germ is fatal only to the bourgeoisie and acts with almost human intelligence. It does not indiscrimately attack a bourgeois but selects ocassions such as meetings of the National Civic Federations and other counter-revotionary organizations. When Gompers was seized with dizziness at a recent banquet it was feared that Moscow "got him" and it was also rumored that this germ was responsible for the fainting fit thrown by Judge Gary some time ago while delivering an address.

Since then the germs have learned a lot and May Day may be selected for trying them at mass meetings on the enemies of the workingclass. New York chemists are working on an anti-germ mask which the police will wear on the first of May if the preventative is completed by them.

HOOVER SALMON STEAL IS PROBED IN SOLON'S QUIZ

(Continued From Page 1.)

stirred when Senator King of Utah opened his attack on the Commerce Secretary who is generally regarded as closer to Wall Street than anyone in the cabinet except Mellon and Hughes.

King's resolution demands the smashing of the salmon monopoly. It says in part:

"The Secretary of Commerce, without authority of law, has suspended the fishery laws relating to Alaska, and has granted exclusive fishery rights to favor packing corporations, and has denied to American citizens the common right of fishery as established by the law of the land and recognized by the courts of the United States."

Demand Monopoly End

The resolution goes on to declare that the sense of the United States senate is "that all orders and regulations granting exclusive fishing rights to packing corporations or others in Alaska waters should be immediately rescinded and abrogated.

A bill before demands the breaking up of the monopoly.

The lobby against the anti-monopoly law includes the salmon packers themselves, tin plate manufacturers, banks and merchants, Sutherland says.

3,000 RESTAURANT WORKERS MAY CALL STRIKE MAY DAY

Three thousand workers in Greek restaurants of Chicago are celebrating May Day by making a united demand on the restaurant owners for the eight-hour day and the six-day week. Strikes will follow against all bosses who refuse to yield.

This revolt against the 12-14 hour day and the seven-day week that now prevails is being made under theauspices of the Amalgated Food Workers whose headquarters are at 214 N. State st.

Albert E. Stewart, branch secretary for the union, said the spirit of the workers is splendid and that he was confident that they would keep up the picket lines until victory if any bosses fail to see the light May Day.

He urges all Chicago union men, thru the DAILY WORKER, to stay away from oaoll struck shops.

VICTORY SEEN IN GARMENT STRIKE AS HYMEN QUITS

(Continued From Page 1.)

and the signing of the agreement by smaller bosses, further emphasizes the weak condition of the Dress Manufacturers in the loop.

The long and strong strike of the plucky garment workers against their too-smart bosses is making a big hole not only in the bosses' bank but also in the ranks of their association. The submission of the Hymen shop will undoubtedly draw other association bosses with it.

Two small firms at 302 So. Market street, Weiss and Garfinkle, and several other small dress manufacturers have had to go out of business because of the garment workers' strike. A few of these firms settled early to have their work completed, and, failing to meet the expense of their previous participation in the strike, they closed their shops entirely.

Judge Knows No May Day.

Thirteen injunction cases came up before Judge Charles Foell this morning. They were postponed from yesterday. May Day means nothing to a Superior Court Judge. He isn't in the class of workers that counts the first of May the greatest of all holidays.

It is possible that these cases may be again put off because of a long murder trial which the court must hear first.

The cases of the seven girls who were arrested late Friday evening on Market street have been set for May 6 before Judge Hebel. The girls had to be taken to the Judge's home before their release could be secured, as no court was in session after six p. m., when they were arrested. Hebel is the third judge to take garment injunction cases.

Twenty-eight cases come before Judge Sullivan on the same day, May 6, unless they are defaulted by the prosecution or put off again.

Special Program Today.

The striking garment workers are planning a lively May Day celebration today. They have an excellent concert planned and several good speakers will address them. Vice-President Perlsfein will be one of the speakers to deliver a May Day message to the striking workers who have proven themselves a real force for their employers to reckon with.

The strikers held a peppy dance in their usual strike meeting time on Tuesday.

More unions are contributing funds to help the garment workers finish their fight triumphantly. Local 275 of the Painters contributed $100 at its meeting Tuesday night and offered assistance to the Pullman strikers whenever they should ask aid.

The garment workers are as determined as ever to keep their fighting ranks intact until every one of the dress manufacturers has signed with the union. Their recent victories have only added to their vim and the girls and men all say, "We'll win."

Differences Dropped For Strike.

Neither injunction, arrest, intimidation of police and hired sluggers, nor inducements offered individually by the bosses have succeeded in breaking the united ranks of the strikers or in lessening their determination to get their well-deserved victory.

All differences among the members of the International Ladies' Garment Workers were dropped at the first hint of a strike call and the expelled members have shown themselves to be entirely with the union members against the exploiting bosses. They have been among the most active in carrying on the strike. The expelled members have appealed their case to the General Executive Board of the International and expect to go to Boston to be at the convention when their case comes up.

American Workers Plan New Enterprise In Soviet Russia

Delegates from the "Herald Commune," a new collective dairy and poultry enterprise are now in Russia arranging for a suitable farm for the commune.

American workers who wish to help Russia grow out of the necessity of depending on capitalists for financial aid to develop her resources and who also wish to help in the work of Soviet reconstruction are members of the commune.

Competent workers of the various trades are invited to join the 'Herald Commune" now, as the first group is expected to leave soon.

The society meets every second and fourth Sunday at 3 p. m. at the Society for Technical Aid to Soviet Russia, 1902 West Division st., 2nd floor. The secretary is S. Miller, 1243 N. Claremont ave.

TWO GIRLS FORCED TO PICK 1,100 BUSHELS OF POTATOES IN MAINE

(By the Federated Press.)

CARIBOU, Maine, Ap[illegible].—Two little girls, aged 12 and 9, picked up 1,100 barrels of potatoes in the Caribou fields during the last season. Isabelle and Pearl Kinney are only two of the army of child laborers who work in the potato and berry fields.

In one day Isabelle got in 52 barrels of potatoes and Pearl picked up 49 barrels.

The Workers Party in Action

BIG CONVENTION IN CANONSBURG FOR JUNE 17

20,000 Workers And Farmers Represented

By JAMES C. STRONG.
(Special to The Daily Worker)

CANONSBURG, Penn., April 30.—The Washington County Federated Farmer-Labor Party, held its second convention here on Sunday. Fifty-five delegates, representing approximately 20,000 workers assembled in the Labor Temple.

The wage earners of this country made another great stride forward in their fight for political freedom, against the rule of the Pennsylvania coal and steel barons, whose political machine is in control of the country.

Temporary chairman Stose, called the convention to order.

After a speech by Sec'y-Treasurer Strong in which he spoke on the Farmer-Labor movement, the floor was thrown open to the delegates for five minute speeches. While each expressed himself a little differently, all were unanimous in saying that it was time for the producers of the United States to throw away their petty differences and prejudices and join into one big independent, class political party of the Workers and Farmers. To get out upon the political field and challenge the employing class government to a finish fight.

A notable feature of the convention was the presence of three colored workers, delegates from the Colored Voters' League of Washington County. These delegates stated the colored workers were willing to go along with any sincere movement that would better the insufferable conditions of the workers.

Several delegates were present from Fayette county, adjoining Washington. They expressed the belief that probably they were out of place at this convention. After being assured that a welcome was extended to all workers, they told of having been sent by their unions to get information, and find out all about the Farmer-Labor movement.

This again gives the lie to the contention that the workers are not ready for independent political action. These men came fifty miles in search of instruction and enlightenment as how to organize the forces of the workers and farmers against the powerful rule of organized capital.

The convention unanimously endorsed the June 17th convention at St. Paul. A resolution was adopted endorsing the formation of a State Party in Pennsylvania, and calling upon those issuing the call for the Allentown convention, on May 12th, not to put off any longer the building of a real Farmer-Labor Party in the State of Pennsylvania.

Recognition of Soviet Russia and nationalization of mines was endorsed. A resolution condemning and protesting against the action of the Washington County judge who refused citizenship papers to Andy Harmison, a coal miner because of his political beliefs, was adopted without a dissenting vote.

Do you want to help the DAILY WORKER? Then get a new subscriber.

May Day Meetings

Chicago.

North Side Turner Hall, 820 N. Clark St., 8 p. m. Speakers, Wm. F. Dunne, A. Bittelman, J. Kowalski, A. Presi and John Williamson.

May Day Celebration.

At the Soviet School, 1902 West Division street, Saturday, May 3, at 8 p. m. Russian speakers and interesting musical program.

Milwaukee, Wis.

Freie Gemeinde Hall, 8th and Walnut streets, 7:30 p. m. Speakers, Earl Browder, managing editor Labor Herald; Peter Herd, organizer Young Workers League. Also speaker in Jewish. Program of entertainment.

Kenosha, Wis.

German-American Club House Auditorium, 665 Grand Ave., 8 p. m. Speakers, Archie Henderson of the DAILY WORKER, also speakers in various languages. Program and entertainment.

Racine, Wis.

Union Hall, 8 p. m. Speakers, Sam Hammersmark of the DAILY WORKER Staff. Other speakers.

Rockford, Ill.

Lyran Hall, 1115 Third Ave., 8 p. m. Speaker, Manuel Gomez, Writer and Lecturer. Program of entertainment.

Pullman, Ill.

Stansicks Hall, 205 East 115th St., 8 p. m. Speakers, Max Saltzman, Organizer Young Workers League and others. Program of Entertainment.

Toluca, Ill.

Speakers, Harrison George, Writer and Lecturer. Other speakers in various languages.

Hammond, Ind.

Place to be announced later. Speakers, Jack McCarthy of the DAILY WORKER and others.

Gary, Ind.

Croatian Hall, 23rd and Washington Sts., 7:30 p. m. Speakers, E. Ettlinger, Organizer Workers Party. Also speakers in various languages.

South Bend, Ind.

Workers Hall, 1216 W. Colfax Ave. 8 p. m. Speakers, Alex Shap a District Organizer Young Workers League. Also speakers in various languages.

May Day meetings in District 10 of the Workers Party of America are scheduled as follows:

May 1: Christopher, Illinois;
Zeigler, Illinois;
Johnson City, Illinois;
to be addressed by Arne Swabeck.
May 1: Benld, Illinois;
Livingston, Illinois;
to be addressed by T. R. Sullivan.
May 2: East St. Louis, Illinois;
May 4: St. Louis Mo.
to be addressed by Arne Swabeck.
May 4: West Frankfort, Illinois;
Valier, Illinois;
to be addressed by W. F. Dunne.

NEW YORK CITY ORGANIZATIONS, ATTENTION!

District No. 2, Workers Party, has arranged a grand excursion and moonlight dance on the Hudson river for Saturday, June 28th. The commodious steamer Clermont, having a capacity of 3,000, has been chartered for this occasion.

Friendly organizations are urged to keep this date in mind and not arrange for any affairs that week.

Workers' Children To Rival Capitalist Scout Movements

(By The Federated Press)

NEW YORK, April 30.—To train up boys and girls friendly to the labor movement and to hate war is the purpose of the newly formed National Council for Child development. Organizations for working-class children to take the place of the Boy Scouts and Camp Fire Girls are to be started in every state.

Labor officials, educators and parents met at the Intl. Ladies' Garment Workers' union headquarters April 23 for organizing the New York district. Thomas Curtiss, New York building trades council, is president, and Abraham Baroff, Ladies' Garment Workers, treasurer. A. J. Muste, Brookwood Labor college, and Maude Swartz, Women's Trade Union league are vice-presidents.

Socialist Leaders Support Bourgeois U. S. Mediocracy

NEW YORK CITY, April 30.—Those signing the latest paper call of the "Peoples Legislative Service" and the Conference for Progressive Political Action are Morris Hilquit and Percy S. Grant. The Socialist leader and the unorthodox Episcopalian find themselves bumping elbows as they politely thumb noses at the old political parties and the class Farmer-Labor parties to either side of them.

The timid Norman Thomas is aligned with the "small but determined group" that thinks it has fought so valiantly against the greatest odds! So, too, Helen Phelps Stokes, Morris Berman, Abraham Baroff, Harriot S. Blatch, Alfred J. Boulton, A. G. Dill, John Lovejoy Elliott, Jessie W. Huhan, Morris Kaufman, Harry W. Laidler, Algernon Lee, Bertha H. Mally, Darvin J. Meserole, Joseph A. Whitehorn, Henry Neumann, Charles F. Powlinson, Mary R. Sanford, Edmund Seidel, and B. Charney Vladeck.

"Their labor and sacrifice will have been in vain if, now, the workers, farmers, and forward-looking men and women of the great middle class of our nation do not rally to their support," says the call, referring to the old party progressives in congress.

OPERA STARS AND FREIHEIT SINGING SOCIETY ON PROGRAM FOR BIG MAY DAY FESTIVAL

Preparations have been fully completed for a successful May Day meeting at the North Side Turner Hall, 820 North Clark street, 8 p. m., Thursday evening, May 1st, 1924.

For the concert program there will be the Russian grand opera stars, Nita Obrastova coloratura soprano, and Gabrilius Hrzanowski, baritone, and the well-known Freiheit Singing Society who always please an audience.

An excellent number of speakers have been obtained, among which are Wm. F. Dunne, editor, DAILY WORKER; Alexander Bittleman, member Central Executive Committee of Workers Party, and former Secretary Jewish Federation, J. Kowalski, Secretary Polish section, Workers Party, A. Presi, Editor Alba Nuova, Italian Weekly; John Williamson, N. E. C. of Young Workers' League; Comrade Deweatkin of the Russian Federation, as well as a South Slavic speaker has been scheuled. Martin Abern will preside.

Both halls in N. S. Turner hall have been rented for the occasion in order to handle the big overflow crowd.

May Day this year will be an occasion for pushing forward more rapidly the campaign for the formation of a Class Farmer-Labor Party in the U. S. which we expect will be achieved at the great Farmer-Labor Conference to be held June 17th at St. Paul.

Any worker interested at all in understanding the conditions under which he lives and who hopes to organize industrially and politically for a change, will be in a hurry to get to this May Day Demonstration and Celebration. Admission is nominal, being only twenty-five cents.

What Does May Day Mean To You?

How are you to celebrate this May Day? Are you going to celebrate the victories labor has won? They are many and great ones. But everywhere the greatest victories are yet to be won. May Day is a day when labor looks around, takes an inventory of its achievements and its strength and girds its loins for new struggles and new victories.

How will American workers celebrate this May Day? What are the struggles to which it marches forward with head erect, with militant spirit?

Let May Day, 1924, be a great day of achievement for the American working class. Let it be remembered as a day when great things for labor were accomplished by the real militants.

Make May Day, 1924, a DAILY WORKER May Day! Let those who work for wages give their day's pay to the DAILY WORKER. Let those who do not work for the boss this May Day put in their day in making the DAILY WORKER grow by getting new subscribers.

N. Y. Industrial Organizers to Discuss Shop Nuclei.

Shop Nuclei, their purpose, function and methods of organization, will be discussed at the next regular meeting of Local New York branch industrial organizers, to be held on Monday, May 5th, 8 p. m., at 208 E. 12th Street, Room 2.

This will be a continuation of the discussion begun at the last meeting of Industrial organizers on April 7th. Other problems relative to our industrial activity will also be considered. All organizers should attend without fail.

THE NEEDLE TRADES ALLIANCE IS DEAD; "REST IN PEACE"

By ROSE WORTIS.

The Needle Trade Alliance is dead. This is not a prophesy but a fact. The Alliance organized for the second time last summer, has gone the way of its predecessor. It is no more.

The official weekly of the Journeymen Tailors Union writes:

"As we predicted, the Alliance has ceased to exist. Our union has sent three delegates to the first conference at which an attempt was made to organize the Alliance; and we sent three delegates to the funeral of the Alliance, held February 22nd."

The editor of this weekly complains that his union was the only one that has lost money in the entire venture. For the Journeymen Tailors had actually undertaken to defray expenses of sending three delegates sent to the conference, while all the other unions, located in New York, were spared this unnecessary outlay.

What happened at the conference of February 22nd and who is responsible for the death of the Alliance?

Sigman came to the conference of the Alliance with a grievance. He wanted the Alliance to adopt a common policy for all affiliated unions. This policy was not to outline common methods for building and strengthening the organization, or to lay plans for unified struggle of the workers against the employers, but was to bind all associated unions to carry out a joint campaign against the revolutionary elements in the organization. Sigman demanded a united front against the progressives on his policy of disruption. He wanted a common plan which would compel all unions to follow his tactics against the Lefts; to break up locals, and persecute the militants. Without this he saw no reason for the existence of the Alliance.

Hillman came to the same conference with a different plan. He did not oppose such a joint policy, but he wanted that this policy should be expressed in general terms in a resolution against an organized opposition within the unions and that the officialdom of each union should determine its own methods of carrying out that policy. In other words, Hillman wanted a joint resolution which should be in harmony with his tactics as laid down some time ago in the so-called 'Declaration of Peace" to the New York Amalgamated organization. While Sigman on the other hand wanted a united campaign against the militants along the lines of the Cossack, union-splitting methods he had already initiated.

Because of this disagreement the conference was disbanded and the "Alliance" for all practical purposes dissolved. Although no official burial took place, the last rites were administered and there is no hope for its resurrection.

The secretary of the Journeymen Tailors Union believes that responsibility for the Alliance rests upon Sigman and Hillman alone, but this is a shortsighted estimation. Responsible is the entire officialdom of our unions which organized this sort of an Alliance. And if the officials are guilty, it is not because they put a practical end to the Alliance, but because they are the principal promoters of the policy that has produced dissention and disintegration.

The death of the Alliance is quite natural. In reality the Alliance was born a monstrosity, the product of a sick leadership. The Alliance was organized only to delude the masses into believing that by this means the workers were being united. In reality however, this leadership never wanted unity. At the conference of February 22nd their bluff was called and the actual death of the Alliance reveals their insincerity.

The rank and file of our union will not mourn over this disclosure and bewail the death of the perverted Alliance. The progressive workers in our unions are striving to achieve a real unification of the unions in the industry. The amalgamation of all the unions in the needle trades is the only plan of strengthening our organized power. Amalgamation is the slogan for which the rank and file must carry on a strong campaign in the unions. There is nothing to regret in the death of the Alliance.

"May its soul rest in peace." That is all that can be said.

Labor News - - Political and Industrial Activities of Workers and Farmers

STRIKE OF SUGAR SLAVES BROKEN; NO ORGANIZATION

Demand Shorter Hours And More Pay

SEATTLE, April 30.—The latest revolt of the sugar plantattion workers seems doomed to be added to the long list of disheartening defeats suffered in the past quarter century by the Oriental laborers in Hawaii. Altho 5,000 to 10,000 Filipinos quit the plantation camps with their families when the call was issued April 1, the companies were able to continue operations by bringing in Japanses laborers.

Three main factors enter into the apparent failure of the Filipinos' strike.

First—Use of the island police in great numbers at all camps and towns. The sheriff of Oahu visited all groups of strikers asking them to return to work. Strikers were disheartened by the use of troops called to overawe them, while other workers were persuaded not to join the strike by the presence of the armed men.

Second—Lack of homes and domain where they can live and hold meetings in security. The strikers were ordered to quit their homes, owned by the sugar companies, immediately after the walkout and were forbidden to hold meetings in any island towns except Honolulu.

Third—Lack of permanent, effective labor organization. The Higher Wages movement has been in existence less than a year and may possibly disappear, to be succeeded in years to come by other evanescent "movements." Filipinos have crowded into Honolulu where the movement's headquarters have tried to take care of them. Many have departed for Manila.

The strike was called to reduce hours from 11 and 12 to 8 and to increase wages from $1 to $2 a day. Better working conditions also were demanded.

PULLMAN CO. FEARS THE DAILY WORKER AND USES THE POLICE TO STOP WORKERS FROM GETTING IT

(Continued from Page One)

private Pullman guards if they did not stop selling the paper on the streets adjacent to the Pullman gates. They have been pushed from one gate to another, run down one street and up another for selling the DAILY WORKER at the Pullman gates.

Spynow Gets Special Attention.

But Nick Spynow, of 10701 Stephenson avenue, the Pullman agent for the DAILY WORKER has been singled out for the most vicious assaults of the police. Spynow has time and again had his papers taken from him by uniformed police, and only obtained them back again after stubborn argument on the part of DAILY WORKER representatives. Saturday, Spynow was selling papers at 103rd street when a fat police sergeant took his papers away from him and started to arrest him. Only the intervention of John Holmgren, strike leader, saved Spynow from arrest.

On Tuesday, the day after Spynow's arrest on Monday, the police again began their unlawful attack on Spynow. He was rushed from the employment gate down to 103rd street, and from 103rd street back to 111th street. Word had gone out, probably at the direction of Pullman Company officials, that, "The sale of the paper will be stopped." More police were on hand Tuesday night than at any time, since the start of the strike. Spynow, Reeve, Miss Hodday, John Harvey, and Sam Green were roughly handled and threatened and cursed at.

The most flagrant outrage, has been the arrest, and attempted shooting of Nick Spynow. After Spynow was beaten over the head, and Officer Minton, number 4864, had drawn his club, he started to rush Ppynow down Watt avenue, near 113th street. Spynow, seeing that Officer Minton was dangerously drunk, started to walk briskly away to escape the drunken man's drawn club. Minton drew his revolver and fired two shots at Spynow, who flung himself on the ground to escape being hit. The shots flew over Spynow's head and barely missed some children who were further down the street. Minton seized Spynow, confiscated his papers and telephoned for the patrol wagon.

Officer Beats Bystanders.

By this time a crowd of workers, who were coming out of the Calumet Car shop, nearby, stopped and remonstrated with Officer Minton at his brutality. Minton again drew his club, and brutally beat the bystanders off over the shoulders and head with it.

A friend of Spynow, seeing Spynow in the hands of a drunken, irresponsible policeman, came up and asked Spynow what was the trouble. Officer Minton, number 4864, clubbed Spynow's friend over the head viciously. Minton's blows beat Spynow's friend to the ground, his clothes being torn, his hat falling off, and he receiving an ugly gash in the head. This man has agreed to act as a witness for the DAILY WORKER when Spynow comes to trial on May 8th before Branch 38, of the municipal court. His name is being withheld until that time because he fears further police violence.

until that time because he fears further police violence.

A laundry driver, who has also been secured as a witness, informed Karl Reeve, who was selling papers at the main Pullman gate, of the attempted shooting of Spynow. At the Kensington police station, desk sergeant No. 432, who refused to give his name, told Reeve that "Spynow has not been booked yet, you can't see him and you can't get him out." For the next half hour Reeve witnessed a most amusing exhibition of the mockery of justice. Minton was scurrying around with a bundle of DAILY WORKERS, the desk sergeant was calling for Captain Patrick Wheeler, Wheeler was calling for Officer Minton. What were they doing? Why, after trying to shoot down Nick Spynow, after hounding him for days, after dragging him to the stationhouse, taking from him his watch, pocketbook, private papers and letters and money and locking him up, **ALDERMAN GOVIER HAD TOLD THEM THAT THERE IS NO LAW AGAINST SELLING PAPERS ON THE STREETS OF CHICAGO.** Govier told Wheeler that a man does not even need a permit of any kind to sell newspapers unless he runs a permanent news stand.

Wheeler, the desk sergeant, and Minton kept the DAILY WORKER agent locked up and kept the DAILY WORKER representative waiting while they looked throu the city law books to see if by hook or crook they could find a charge to justify their unlawful assault upon Spynow.

Finally they agreed that [illegible]now had violated ordinance 366. Reeve demanded a written copy of the charges, and was refused. The desk sergeant refused to tell Reeve what Ordinance 366 was. He was obviously nervous as he wrote Spynow's name in the book. His hand shook so that he almost dropped the pen. Meanwhile John Holmgren, leader of the strike, had secured the bail from John Stancik, 205 East 115th street.

Gets Belongings Back.

It was only after persistent demand that the desk sergeant returned Spynow's belongings. They kept a dozen copies of the DAILY WORKER as evidence. Reeve informed acting Captain Pat Wheeler, on behalf of the DAILY WORKER, that Spynow was the accredited agent for the paper, and the DAILY WORKER would continue in spite of threats to send Nick Spynow out to sell the papers on the streets of Pullman.

In court Tuesday morning, Officer Minton showed up, still half drunk. His clothes were rumpled and torn, and his hand was swelled up and bruised. A court attache told the DAILY WORKER that Minton had been out on a spree Monday night and had run his flivver into a lamp-post.

Officer Minton, was found by Reeve, trying to coax Spynow to sign a paper. He told Spynow it was only a matter of form and that Spynow had to sign it. Upon examination, Reeve found that **OFFICER MINTON WAS TRYING TO FORCE SPYNOW TO SIGN AWAY HIS CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHT TO A JURY TRIAL.** The case has been set for jury trial May 8th in Municipal Court at 8855 Exchange Ave.

Upon examination the DAILY WORKER finds that ordinance 366 **SAYS NOTHING WHATEVER ABOUT THE DISTRIBUTION OF NEWSPAPERS OR THE DISTRIBUTION OF LITERATURE WHEN PLACED INSIDE OF NEWSPAPERS. THE ORDINANCE MENTIONS ONLY THE DISTRIBUTION OF HANDBILLS UNDER DOORS OR ON STREETS AND ALLEYS.** It is the common practice for newspapers to place colored pictures, advertisements of everything from fountain pens to groceries, inside of newspapers.

The DAILY WORKER will continue to sell its paper on the streets of Chicago, and will protect with all the means at its command the safety and lives of its authorized representatives.

BUSINESS AGENT OF ICE CREAM DRIVERS KILLED

Union Threatens Strike For More Wages

Just what effect the two deaths from shooting Monday night will have upon the threatened strike of the Ice Cream Drivers could not be learned yesterday from the union offices. Police are holding union officials in connection with the killing of Samuel S. Bills, business agent of the Ice Cream Drivers, and of William Dever, member of the Electrical Workers' Union, Monday night in front of the hall at 134 Ogden Avenue.

Three hundred ice cream drivers are preparing to support their demands for increased compensation with a strike on May Day.

Officials of the Thompson Ice Cream Company said that the drivers were asking for a 33 per cent increase in compensation. The Wholesale Ice Cream Manufacturers of Chicago, of which the Thompson Company is a strong member, are sending out notices of warning to all retailers.

The union refused to confirm the demand for a raise. Members in the office of the union would not commit themselves on the chances for a strike.

"You see, it's a matter of the weather," one of the drivers explained. "We're paid a very small salary and commission. When the weather's bad we don't make much; but when it's good we do better."

The long wretched winter just passed has been hard on the ice cream drivers' incomes and has prompted their demand for increased compensation during the summer months.

The electrical workers striking on the Illinois Merchants' Bank building job, belong to the union involved in Monday night's shooting.

REINSTATEMENT OF EXPELLED GARMENT WORKERS IS BURNING ISSUE BEFORE BIG CONVENTION

When the International Ladies' Garment Workers Union meets in annual convention in Boston, May 5 the most dramatic issue before the assembled 325 delegates will be the demand for reinstatement by eleven Chicago militants—and many others in other cities—who were expelled from the union for their membership in the Trade Union Educational League.

The cases of the expelled militants from New York, Philadelphia, Cleveland, Boston and other cities cry loudly for justice also, but the Chicago case is the most dramatic, because of the strike now being waged.

The eleven Chicago expelled who will put their appeal up to the fairmindedness of the delegates will come to Boston fresh from the strike battle line on South Market street where they have been taking the most active part in the picketing, seeing the inside of police stations and injunction courts and handling important executive posts during the strike.

Leaders in Chicago Strike.

To mention only two now: Dora Lupschutz, Joint Board member and delegate to the Chicago Federation at the time of her expulsion, has been entrusted with the most important field job during the strike, under the international officials. When the workers poured out of their shops and the battle began, Dora Lipsutz' offer of her services was accepted at once. She was taken into the strike committee and her ability there caused her to be put in charge of most of the picket work.

N. Bosen, former member of Local 18 has been used as an organizer during the strike. Vice President Meyer Perlstein sent him to Waukegan and he has been instrumental there in striking one of [illegible] which was making scab dres[illegible] put on the Chicago market.

The charge which conservative leaders of the international brought against the members whom they expelled so summarily was that membership in the Trade Union Educational League was not compatible with good unionism. At the time they paid no heed to the militant's clear defense that the T. U. E. L. policies, amalgamation, organizing the unorganized, etc., were vital to the wellbeing of the I. L. G. W. U. which was suffering because of the competition of the low-waged unorganized and because of the weakness of the separated crafts.

Working for Union Victory.

But the present dressmakers' strike and the splendid and leading role taken by the expelled militants has shown that the Trade Union Educational Leaguers were the best unionists of them all—working for the victory of the International Ladies' Garment Workers against the Chicago Association of Dress Manufacturers.

The devotion and courage and ability of the militants is recognised by Vice President Meyer Perlstein and all international representatives who visit Chicago. The fact that they have been entrusted with important strike posts speaks for itself.

Demand Their Union Rights.

Now the expelled militants are demanding that the **International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union reverse the action taken by executives** since last summer and restore **their** union rights. **They are fighting side by side with their union comrades** during the strike, they demand the **right to work side by side with them in the union shops which will be organized as the result of their united** efforts now.

Union Leaders Before Expulsion.

The expelled Chicago **members who will lay their case before the Boston** convention are no mere recent comers into the union. Appended to their names which follow, here you will see the union posts they held until they were unjustly expelled.

I. L. DAVIDSON, recording secretary of the Chicago Joint Board and member of the organizing committee of the Chicago Federation of Labor.

M. A. KANIEWSKY, secretary and treasurer of the Joint Board and ex-board member of Local 5.

DORA LIPSCHUTZ, Joint Board member, ex-board member of Local 100 and delegate to the Chicago Federation of Labor.

J. GOLDMAN, executive board member of Local 5.

JENNIE SWARTZ, Joint Board member and executive board member of Local 100.

T. TERRY, Joint Board member and member of Local 18.

I. LITWINSKY, Joint Board member of Local 18.

SAM COHEN, Joint Board member, chairman of Local 104.

CLARA GABIN, delegate to the Chicago Federation of Labor and ex-board member of Local 100.

H. FOGEL, executive board member of Local 5.

N. BOSEN, member of Local 18.

These militants were needed before the strike. When they were expelled the union suffered. Their splendid services during the strike have saved the International Ladies' Garment Workers from defeat. In the national open shop campaign that **is** now beginning, the left **wing forces are the power that will turn the tide** of battle against the bosses.

The expelled members **must be reinstated**

CENTRALIA SHAME EXPOSED IN NEW AMNESTY DRIVE

(Continued From Page 1.)

the four Legionaires slain) and the seven were convicted.

"But actually they committed no crime. They were accused and found guilty solely because they were members of the I. W. W. and had fought against the exploitation policies of the Puget Sound lumber barons, and because they defended their hall in Centralia against a mob that had come to drive them from the town.

"The defendants were tried before a manifestly prejudiced judge, who refused to permit the defense to introduce any of a mass of evidence showing that a group of Centralia business men had conspired to attack the I. W. W. hall, but admitted all evidence offered by the prosecution to indicate that the defendants had conspired to fire on the Armistice Day parade.

"Six of the jurors who tried the case have admitted under oath that they were terrorized into convicting the accused men; and declare that they now believe them innocent. Yet under the laws of Washington, the time is long past when any new evidence can affect the Centralia verdict. Only Governor Louis Hart has authority to free the imprisoned workers.

"Hart knows the facts. But he ignores them. He was made governor by the lumber interests. When the prosecution's evidence-giving in the Centralia trial had grown weak, when it had utilized most of its repertoire of spectacular tricks to assail the integrity of the men on trial, it asked Governor Hart to send troops. Hart sent them; neither trial judge nor sheriff knew of the call—and there had been no disorder, nor any indication of such.

"Only the combined action of the working people of Washington can set the Centralia victims free. Such strong pressure must be brought to bear upon Governor Hart that he will no longer dare to ignore the facts in this case."

Fell Inside Hall.

Outstanding points in the Centralia situation, as detailed in the new pamphlet, include these:

Dr. Frank Bickword's testimony that when the parade stopped before the I. W. W. Hall, he offered to lead a raid if enough would follow, but that others pushed ahead of him, forced open the door—and then the shots came from inside.

Evidence that Lieutenant Grimm led the attack on the hall and was slain in the doorway instead of around the corner as the prosecution claimed.

An affidavit from a woman who declares she heard Harry Sellers, juror, say in advance of the trial: "If I get on that jury I'll hang every god-damned one of them."

Judge John M. Wilson's refusal to let the defense show any of these facts: That 100 Centralia business men conspired to drive the I. W. W. out of town; that there had been a raid on an older I. W. W. hall in Centralia, in which the unionists were dragged out, lifted by the ears onto motor trucks, and were deported to another county; that the I. W. W. had been warned that their hall would be attacked on Armistice Day, asked for police protection, and were denied it, that they then distributed handbills to practically every house in town, appealing to law-abiding citizens for a square deal.

Supreme Court Putting On Gloves To Hand Kids Another Wallop

(By The Federated Press)

WASHINGTON, April 30.—Passage of the child-labor amendment resolution thru the House became certain, and its passage thru the Senate almost equally assured, when Rep. Nelson, leader of the House progressives opening the debate for his group, declared that "child slavery must go," and reminded the politicians that the "mother bloc" had entered the American political arena.

"Woe to the person, party or state," he said, "that, by encouraging child slavery, encounters the wrath of American mothers. I cannot imagine a person or a party so foolish, nor can I believe there is a single state in the union that in our day would directly harbor or defend the grosser forms of child slavery; and yet it seems strange how opposition to this constitutional amendment by special interests seeks to shield itself behind the allegation of state sovereignty—the right, duty, responsibility, self-interest or pride of backward states to deal with or fail to deal with this evil in their own way and without interference from Uncle Sam. This institution, insidious in its encroachments and intolerable to the moral sense of mankind, is prevalent in states where industries are powerful enough to defeat state laws or prevent their enforcement. The Congress of the United States will offer this constitutional amendment to the states, in order to give Uncle Sam the right to protect his infant children."

Booze, Business And Bankers Swat Reformer Who Boosted Calvin

(By The Federated Press)

WASHINGTON, April 30.—Gov. Pinchot of Pennsylvania, who endorsed Coolidge and claimed the support of the organization of the Republican Old Guard in Pennsylvania just before the Coolidge crowd rejected him by 200,000 majority in the primary, has issued a digest of his Buffalo speech of April 26 on "Honesty in Government." He begins with the assertion that the purpose of a public servant, under machine rule, is to "do anything and everything that may be necessary to help the organization."

He closes his plea for dry enforcement with the reflection: "You cannot serve God and mammon. You cannot serve either God or the people if you put some other service first."

Friends of Pinchot advised him against claiming the support of the corrupt Republican organization in Pennsylvania, and especially against pledging his support to Coolidge. But his "practical" advisers persuaded the amiable reformer that this dishonesty would enable him to "help the people."

Then the Vare gang, plus the Mellon financial and business influence, added to the whisky interests and disappointed labor groups, swung the ax on Pinchot.

ROUMANIAN LAND GRAB FOUGHT BY SOVIET RUSSIA

Demand Bessarabian Self Determination

By PAUL HOYER.

(Staff Correspondent of the Fed. Press)

VIENNA, Austria, April 30.—The "peace" conference between Rumania and Soviet Russia, called in Vienna to settle differences between these two countries, has gone up in smoke. This occasioned no surprise to the initiated. Four weeks ago, in discussing this question at the soviet embassy in Berlin, I was told that the Russian delegation headed by Krestinsky fully expected that a break would come over the Bessarabian question.

The Rumanians insisted that this territory shall be recognized as belonging to Rumania. Before the war, it had been Russian. After the war, at the behest of and with the aid of France, Bessarabia was simply "annexed" by Rumania.

Demand Self Determination.

Soviet Russia declined to recognize this annexation. In so doing, the soviet government did not insist that Bessarabia belonged to Russian historically, but rather pleaded the right of self-determination of all nations. The Rumanian government never bothered to ask the people of Bessarabia what they thought about being annexed. The Russians feel certain that the farmers, workers and the native intelligentsia are dissatisfied with Rumanian rule.

Here, at Vienna, the soviet delegation insisted that a plebiscite be taken of Bessarabia, and that a free and unhampered vote be insured by the withdrawal of Rumanian troops from Bassarabia. The chief of the Rumanian delegation declared that it was useless to continue the conference if Russia insisted upon this point. Krestinsky insisted and the conference blew up.

Poincare Forced Annexation.

The Rumanians would probably not have been so prompt about breaking up the conference, had they not been egged on by Poincare. The French premier saw to it that the French chamber adopted a vote sanctioning the annexation on the day before the Vienna conference assembled. This was intended as a warning to Soviet Russia that in dealing with the vassal, Rumania, Russia is really dealing with the principal, France. This is the second time recently that Poincare has taken a hand against Russia. It was largely at France's sugestion that the Russo-Chinese negotiations were broken off after the plenipotentiaries of both sides had already come to an agreement. The conjecture seems justified that Poincare sees in Soviet Russia the greatest obstacle to his imperialistic plans.

Methodists For Peace When There Is No War; May Fight Tho

CHICAGO, April 30.— Methodist ministers of Chicago are for peace, but not for the pacifism of non-resistance.

In a conference in the Chicago Temple late yesterday, the ministers voted to memorialize the Methodist general conference in Springfield, Mass., may go on record against the things that make for war.

The resolution to the General Conference reads:

"Resolved: That we memorialize the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church to place itself on record as being opposed to the whole war system with its secret treaties, military alliances, unjust economic concessions, competitive 'preparedness' programs—and that in no way will we participate in any such movement as history has conclusively shown lead to war."

POST COUNTER-REVOLUTIONARY PERIOD SHOWS INFLUENCE OF COMMUNIST PARTY IN MEXICO

By JAY LOVESTONE.

MEXICO CITY, April 29.—The remnants of the Fascist bands of the de la Huerta uprising are being dispersed.

In many quarters the opinion still prevails that de la Huerta will stake his all on one more desperate "final fling," but nobody has any doubt as to the outcome of such a test of strength. The de la Huerta counter-revolution has failed completely.

Working Class Active.

One of the outstanding features of the recent fighting in Mexico is the extent and character of the working class participation on the side of the Obregon-Calles group against the reactionary united forces of Mexican Catholicism, landowners, and Fascisti.

For the first time in the history of Mexico's many revolutions, near-revolutions, and counter-revolutions, a regime has succeeded in maintaining itself in power against an uprising. This development is of epoch-making significance in Mexican history.

It is largely due to the fact that great sections of the rural and industrial masses, consciously and in an organized fashion, lined up in the struggle. And in this part played by the workers and peasants of Mexico, the Communists played a no small role.

Communists To The Fore.

Weak as the Communist Party of Mexico it, it clearly foresaw the eventualities and character of the de la Heurta, the Central Executive Com of the Mexican Communist Party whose influence far exceeds its presently limited organizational strength, that it took the leadership and initiative in rallying the masses against the Fascist outbreak.

When it became evident that the reactionary forces were going to pin their political future on the bayonets of the military following of de la Huerta, the Central Executive Committee of the Communist Party lost no time getting into the fray.

The Committee forthwith made an offer of military and propaganda help to the Callisto forces and the government on the condition that the forces recruited by the Communists be permitted to remain irregular and be subject only to the officers whom they themselves named.

The Communist Party pursued this policy in order to avoid surrendering any of its strength to a government which, tho they now supported against the reaction, they opposed politically.

Communists Make First Declaration.

The first declaration against de la Huerta and for the Obregon regime on the part of any section of the laboring masses came from the Communist Party. Subsequent to this offer to the government and to the appeal to the masses to wipe out Fascism, the Central Committee proposed to the government that the Party send its picked representatives to various states for the purpose of organizing the workers and peasants for active military operations on a large scale.

The entire Central Executive Committee of the party, with the exception of three members who were left at the Capital, to act as the emergency group, were dispatched to various parts of the country to carry out this program of action.

When the revolt was in full swing, the Governor of the State of Vera Cruz fled to Mexico City to avoid the de la Huerta forces. Thereupon the Communists made him the same offer of help against the Fascisti band. In Vera Cruz it later turned out, that the Communists organized the peasants and workers so effectively, that it was their harassing the rear of the de la Huerta army that drove Fascism out of this highly important State.

In the State of Pueblo the forces rallied by the Communists also proved of considerable help to rout de la Huerta.

In Oaxaca, the Communists concentrated their activities largely on recruiting peasants and workers for the Callista army.

Pursue Same Tactics.

Even in the Military School which Obregon suspected of having strong leanings towards de la Huerta, the Communists made their impress against Fascism.

The wholesome attitude of the Communists was most clearly evidenced by the fact that in not a single state of the Mexican Union did they fail to fight energetically against the reactionary forces. It is especially significant to note that in many states the local Communists adopted such measures even before they were instructed to that effect by the Party center.

Of equal importance in the consideration of the almost instinctive soundness of the Mexican Communists is the fact that the Obregon government had been fought bitterly by these revolutionary workers and peasants prior to the revolution. More than that.

While the Communists were fighting for the Obregon government against de la Heutra, they, as a group, lost no love on the Obregon-Callista outfit and did not burden themselves with any illusions as to the true non-proletarian class character of the present government.

Whatever dangers these united front tactics of the Communists brought to their organization, and unquestionably these have been and still are many serious dangers, the Central Executive Committee took decisive steps to counteract at the very first opportunity with a strong declaration against Obregon's regime as soon as de la Huerta's politico-military grave was dug and his threat to the safety of the republic buried.

Struggle In Vera Cruz.

The Fascisti military clique was especially harsh with the workers in Vera Cruz. Here de la Huerta and Already the presence of about 25 delegates is assured. This number will be increased before the close of the Congress.

Fraternal delegates from the Communist Parties of Cuba and Central America (Guatemala) are expected to participate actively in the sessions of the Convention.

Delegate From U. S.

For the first time in the history of the Communist movement on the American continents a duly authorized representative of the Communists from the United States, a delegate from the Workers Party of America, will attend a convention of the Communist Party of a Latin-American country.

The Mexican Communists view this step of the Workers Party as a most significant movement in the direction of organizing a centralized unified Pan-American Communist movement to deal effectively with the aggression and increasing encroachments of the Yankee imperialists and their Wall Street-Washington government in the Latin-American countries.

The present party congress assumes extraordinary importance for the Mexican and other Communists because of the delicate and complicated situation in the country arising out of the de la Huerta revolt on the eve of the national elections.

Among the strongest delegations at the congress are the representatives from the Vera Cruz district, where the Communist Party wields considerable influence amongst the agrarian and industrial masses.

One of the prominent delegates from Vera Cruz is Comrade Ursulo Galvon, who is the leader of the heroic band of peasants that dealt crushing blows to the rear of the de la Huerta forces in the fighting in the state.

Comrade Galvon is the President of the League of Agrarian Communities of the State of Vera Cruz. He is also a member of the Praesidium of the Red Peasants' International recently organized at Moscow and now making rapid growth in many of the principal countries. Galvon was en route to Vera Cruz from the international peasants' congress while the port was in the hands of the Fascisti de la Huerta forces. He was wired by his comrades to avoid the port, but he managed to land secretly and organize a splendid military fighting force of Communists and poor peasants to rid the state of the reactionary forces.

Farmers' Representatives Present

Delegates from the important industrial center of Orizaba, where the Communists have influence among the textile and tobacco workers, are expected to play a prominent part thruout the convention.

One of the delegations from the State of Oaxaca will be an ex-colonel, Comrade Roberto Ramirez, who resigned from the army in order to be a more effective worker for the Communist Party. Comrade Roberto Ramirez is now a candidate for the national Chamber of Deputies.

The States of Sonora and Durango will also be well represented. The powerful Agrarian Party of the State of Michoacan and the League of the Defense of the People's Rights, both organizations of strongly Communist character, are expected to seek representation at the Congress.

All in all, despite the most insuperable obstacles created by the present military situation in the country and the extreme suffering resulting therefrom amongst the farming and industrial masses, no less than ten states will be adequately represented at this Convention.

Reports have reached the Central Executive Committee of the Communist Party that delegates from the other states are making desperate efforts to break thru the numerous barriers and come to the Congress by all means of transportation available.

Communist Influence Grows.

Within the last year the Mexican Communist Party has greatly increased its influence, tho it is still organizationally weak. The Mexican Communists are confronted with almost unbelievable and countless difficulties arising from foreign imperialist aggression against the country, from the extremely poverty stricken state in which the overwhelming mass of the working and farming population finds itself, from the dangers of Indian and Spanish-Mexican conflicts, and many other peculiarly complex situations.

Recent months have seen a marked favorable attitude developing towards the Communist Party amongst the railroad and textile workers and the various peasants' leagues and unions of which there are a number in Mexico.

It is interesting to note that the Congress is being held in "La Casa del Pueblo," the "House of the People". This was once a Catholic monastery. During the great tenants' strikes of 1922, the Communist Party and the Union of Striking Tenants took away the building from the Church. All efforts to force the return of this building to the Catholic missionaries have failed to date.

Important Questions Before Delegates.

The principal questions confronting the delegates are the agrarian problem, the tactics of Communist participation in the national elections, the strengthening of the Party organization, and the growing serious dangers of American imperialism.

Comrade Bertram D. Wolfe has been especially assigned by the Central Executive Committee of the Party to prepare and organize the material and data on which the Party policies on these and other questions will be based.

Spirited discussions and a lively interesting Congress are expected by all the delegates present.

General De la Huerta and his agents declared all labor organizations outlawed. Many workers and peasants were shot down in cold blood. Under these circumstances the Communists banded themselves together in an underground organization and smuggled food, ammunition and sundry military supplies to the government forces.

Six Communists are known to have been shot by the de la Huerta mercenaries for aiding the government in this fashion. Among the workers who were thus murdered by de la Heurta or who met death at the front, was the local Secretary of the Young Communist League.

Some Workers Hesitate.

Let no one get the impression that all the workers and farmers of Mexico consciously and actively fought on the side of the Obregon government. Some workers and peasants who were followers of the Anarchist Federation or who were members of the Railway Workers' Union, were very slow in getting into the fight, even when they were finally drawn in. On several occasions anarchist followers even joined de la Heurta. It was not until the latter showed his real hand by crushing the workers' organizations of all shades of opinion, that the Anarchist Federation woke up to the cruel realities of the situation. After a few anarchists were murdered by the Fascisti, the organized Anarchists under Communist pressure, particularly in Vera Cruz, where a strong united working class front against Fascism was formed, expelled those of their spokesmen who had declared themselves for de la Huerta.

The Railroad Workers' Federation, which is independent of the General Federation of Labor, formally declared its neutrality as soon as the conflict broke out. Many of the railway workers were extremely disgruntled at the treatment they had been receiving at the hands of the Obregon government. Besides, de la Huerta, in preparation for his revolt, had made it his business to demoralize sections of the ranks of the railway workers by a liberal dispensing of funds amongst them. The Fascist leader was well-aware of the fact that the strategic importance of having the railway workers on his side in a military struggle could not be overestimated.

But the Communists among the rail way workers worked actively to counteract this potentially grave menace to the success of the Callista forces. Utilizing their strong influence among the railway carpenters as a base of operations, they launched a determined campaign among all railroad workers against the Fascisti coup. Soon many railway workers rallied to the colors against de la Huerta despite the fact that they were warned by their superior Federation officers that such practices were in violation of the accepted policy of the national organization to keep out of politics.

Communists Gaining Strength.

The position taken by the Communist Party in the de la Huerta rebellion has greatly helped to strengthen the comparatively weak national organization of the Mexican Communists. The role played by the Communists in vigorously resisting Fascism has brought them much closer to great masses of Mexican workers and peasants who now have considerable confidence in Communists in several states.

Today the national organization of the Mexican Communist Party is still very weak. But the ideological and general political influence of the Communists the country over is already much greater than the numerical strength and is steadily developing proportions that are to be reckoned with in the class conflicts of our Southern neighboring country.

The present conditions in Mexico, political and economic, are favorable for the building of a powerful mass Communist Party.

Borah Is Perfectly Safe Republican, Says Senator Edge

Washington, April 30—Senator Edge of New Jersey, republican, today endorsed Senator Borah for chairman of the Republican National committee.

Republicans need not fear that Borah would "introduce reforms or innovations which might embarass," Edge said.

"If they deal with his viewpoint of the solution of some national problems or differ from the attitude of some other republicans, it would not be fatal."

Are You Working This May Day?

If You Do, Make Every Hour Count For THE DAILY WORKER.

On the initiative of the Harlem Section Local New York Workers Party, The Central Executive Committee of the Workers Party has called upon every member to make May Day a real Labor Holiday. Adhering to the international traditions of labor, The Workers Party has called upon every member to refrain from work if possible. But those who are compelled to work are this May Day given the opportunity to make May Day a real Holiday. Each militant who must work for the boss on May Day is urged to donate the day's wages to THE DAILY WORKER.

The militants in Harlem have taken the lead. The employees of THE DAILY WORKER are glad to take it up. It will be necessary for those in member of the Workers Party who works for THE DAILY WORKER, the employ of THE DAILY WORKER to work on May Day... But every member whether in the shop, in the office or in the editorial department are going to donate their wages to make THE DAILY WORKER grow.

Make May Day this year a real holiday. If you celebrate May Day by staying away from the shops make May Day mean a real labor holiday for you by selling a few subscriptions to THE DAILY WORKER.

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Notice today how you, yourself, watch another person's teeth when he or she is talking. If the teeth are not well kept they at once become a liability.
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American Dollar Diplomacy in Action

By JAY LOVESTONE.

ARTICLE VIII.

Program of Action.

The price of our imperialists for the development of the industries and natural resources of the colonial and so-called backward countries, and the price of American "humanitarian help" towards European reconstruction is complete economic hegemony over all of these territories. The steps already taken by the United States government in helping capitalists secure a firmer foothold in the Near East, Far East, Latin America and Europe, are only a prelude to more entangling alliances which are bound, sooner rather than later, to draw an army of millions of American workers and farmers "over there" to fight for the safety and defense of the foreign investments of our employing class. The tying up of the interests of a small skilled section of our working class with the interests of the monopolistic group of the capitalist class, is an added danger to the welfare and security of the whole working class and the exploited poor farming masses.

In the light of this ever increasing militarist and imperialist menace to the peace and security of the American workers and poor farmers the need for united action against American imperialism is more urgent than ever. Towards this end the Workers Party of America proposes the following program:

1. General propaganda to arouse the opposition of the laboring and farming masses to imperialism and militarism.

2. A united front of all workers' and farmers' organizations against the maintenance and extension of American imperialist plans.

3. Concerted action by the workers' and farmers' political and economic organizations to compel Congress to enact legislation prohibiting the expenditure of a man or a dollar to guarantee the investments of American capitalists abroad.

4. A vigorous campaign in all labor and farm organizations for the economic and complete indenpendence of all possessions of the United States.

5. Struggle against American interference in the political and economic affairs of Mexico, the South and Central American republics. The immediate evacuation of all territories now occupied by American military and naval forces should be demanded.

6. A special organizational and propaganda campaign to help the Filipino people in their resistance to American capitalist exploitation. Our workers and farmers should render the greatest help possible to the Filipinos in their struggle for complete national independence from United States imperialist domination, and for the improvement of their conditions at home.

7. Special publicity campaigns are to be organised exposing American capitalist brutality in our possessions and in territories occupied by the military and naval forces of the United States. The interests dominating Mexico, Central America, South America, and our island possessions must be exposed in their light as imperialist brigands before the working class and poor farmers.

8. Struggle against the reactionary trade union leaders of the United States and of the weaker exploited countries. These leaders of the type of Gompers and the Mexican Morones have become part and parcel of the imperialist coterie oppressing the working masses.

8. Struggle against the attempt of of the imperialist Coolidge administration to unite the countries of the world against Soviet Russia and against the tacit support given to the monarchist movement in Germany by American reactionary forces.

10. An intensive campaign against American participation in the League of Nations, the World Court, the Reparations Commission, and all other imperialist conferences and alliances.

1. The organization of an international united front of the political and economic organizations of the workers and poor farmers against international capitalist imperialism. The workers of all the American countries must unite for a common struggle against American imperialism and the native capitalist groups of all the countries.

12. That copies of this resolution be forwarded to the labor organizations of all the American possessions, Mexico, the Central and South American countries.

More May Day Marchers

TRIADELPHIA, W. VA.
Marke Wucetic
John Perkovic
Matt Tominac
Anko Tominac
Tam Tominac
Any Tominac
Lous Tominac
Karlo Zolio
John Gerovac
John Rukavina
Spiro Gagrica
Frenk Triczonjm
Stif Knzevich
Nick Cvihanovich
Joe Susac
Frenk Fratte
Matt Kurkaly
Mary Remek
Emil Sertic
Alen Elna
John Yronich
Yorg Benae
Kata Benac
Peter Sostaric

NEW YORK CITY
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Juhanes Baardu
Eanni Barkman
Irja and Lempi Winner
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S. E. Tsicouris
C. E. Kellas
A. Ghikas
N. Bouboua
L. Fasanes
D. Piarinos
P. Sechas
A. Piffanis

CARNEGIE, PA.
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George Urbon
J. Mozlikis
J. Cirvinskas
I. V. Sourkaitis
J. Plazis
J. Paulisuckis

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Fred Joseph
William Waliker
Gaidies
Robert Sradsky
Ont Bittner
Joseph Stiska
Peter Schnoeder
E. Ddawek
Frank Stiska
M. Janyja
St. Kolazak
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James Robich
Tvo Cvetko

HEDGEWISCH, ILLINOIS
Nick Busich
Geo. Roclov
Tony Masich
Steve Busich
Bob Groll
J. M. Gega

LINDEN, NEW JERSEY
Winter
Schefch
Bachnen
M. Loitsch

SIOUX CITY, IOWA
Harry Ratner
Janny White
Rebecca Tauby
Ben Kaplan
Paul Silver
Henry Chudliousky
Peter Stulba
Paul Kaplan
F. Lozinsky
Mary Merlin

MILWAUKEE, WIS.
Alex Kausti
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Albin Raisanen
Victor Liliola
V. Helma
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O. Grondahl
J. Westerlund

PROSPECTS OF LABOR PARTY SEEN BY WOLL

Wants Esch-Cummins Law Repealed to Stop It

By H. M. WICKS.

NEW YORK CITY, April 30.—Matthew Woll, Vice President of the American Federation of Labor and head of the Photo-Engravers' Union, speaking before the convention of the National Civic Federation here on the subject, "Is There Need for An American Labor Party?" declared whether or not there was formed an American Farmer-Labor Party would depend upon the attitude taken by the two old parties.

Woll said that if the two old parties continue to help business and neglect the workers and farmers, it would not only create a third party of farmers and workers but would wreck one of the old parties.

Apparently so naive that he imagines the old parties can serve the workers and farmers, Woll hastened to reassure his cohorts in the National Civic Federation that in his opinion the old parties could forestall the creation of a third party by repealing the Esch-Cummins law, or changing it so that railway workers can adjust their wages and working conditions by voluntary action. If this is done the demand for parliamentary action will cease, according to Mr. Woll.

Gompers Shows Off.

Old Man Gompers was also present and spoke on The New Industrial Philosophy of the American Federation of Labor." He prefaced his remarks by admitting that the title of his lecture was a misnomer because the policy was not new at all. The burden of his discourse was to the effect that the A. F. of L. had never favored anti-trust legislation as such legislation tended to hamper legitimate expansion of business and it was to the interest of all people in the country, workers and employers alike, to see that industry continued its normal development.

In face of the steady decline in membership of the organizations affiliated with the A. F. of L., Gompers had the audacity to assert that "The American labor movement is not doing so very badly."

"The relations existing between employers generally and the organized labor movement is better now than it ever has been," boasted the Old Man of the Sea.

Chester M. Wright, renegade socialist and former editor of the now defunct New York Call, seconded Gompers' senile discourse.

Elects Officials.

Officials were elected. Samuel Gompers was re-elected as vice president; Warren S. Stone, pooh-bah of the Engineers Union and prominently identified with the Empire Trust Company, a Wall street concern controlled by the Schwabs and Du Ponts, is chairman of the Social Insurance Department. Alton B. Barker, Tammany candidate for president against Roosevelt in 1904, is President of Civic Federation, while August Belmont, multimillionaire, is chairman of the Workmen's Compensation Department. The notorious prevaricator, Conde B. Pallon, is chairman of the Department on Study of Revolutionary Movements, in which position he will continue to lie about the vanguard of the working class during the coming year as he has in the past. Many other hangers-on of American capitalism, fit for company of Sam Gompers, are on the various committees that were elected.

Favor Military Training.

The armour plate manufacturers, represented by flunkeys of Schwab and the Du Pont powder manufacturers, passed a resolution strongly condemning pacifism and recommended strong support of Citizens' Training Camps and close cooperation with the civilian aids to the secretary of war in the several states making effective the National Defense Act.

STEEL TRUST'S PROFITS RISE TO $50,000,000 DESPITE SHORTER DAY

NEW YORK, April 30.—An extra dividend of fifty cents a share on U. S. Steel common was announced here today.

The regular dividend of $1.25 on Steel common also was declared.

Earnings of U. S. Steel corporation for the quarter ending March 31 were announced as $50,075,445 after taxes have been deducted, compared to $49,958,980 for the preceding quarter and $34,780,069 during the first quarter of 1923.

U. S. Fights Labor In Porto Rico For Capitalist Exploiters

WASHINGTON, April 30.—Santiago Iglesias, president of the Porto Rican Federation of Labor and Socialist senator in the island legislature, is leading the struggle begun by his own party and by the rank and file of the Republican party of Porto Rico, against the attempt of Sen. Tous Soto, leader of the Republicans, to throw that party into an alliance with the Unionist party to control island politics and to destroy the labor movement. Editorials from Republican papers in San Juan, reaching here, show that the alarm raised against Iglesias by Tous Soto and Senator Barcelo, leader of the Unionists, has failed to stampede the public.

The first purpose of the Barcelo-Tous Soto alliance is to secure from Congress a bill limiting the franchise in the island, thereby cutting off a large part of the votes which represent labor. Senator Willis of Ohio is chairman of a subcommittee of the senate committee on insular affairs which has been asked to report a bill enabling Porto Rico to elect its own governor. The sugar, coffee and tobacco companies and the bankers controlling American ownership of the industrial life of the island, are cooperating with Secretary of War Weeks in this attempt to eliminate the Socialist party and the labor unions at one stroke.

Iglesias, in an appeal to the American Federation of Labor for help, says that over 30,000 fraudulent registrations for the next election have already been discovered.

SOUTH BEND, Ind., April 30.—The oldest woman in northern Indiana, Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Mayo, is dead at the home of a daughter here. She was 109 years old. She was born in Owensboro, Ky., in 1815, and until four years ago was a resident of Evansville, Ind.

Lansing's Fakers Sabotage Meeting For June Convention

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LANSING, Mich., April 30.—Edgar Owens, District Organizer of the Workers Party, spoke here recently on the Farmer-Labor convention to be held at St. Paul on June 17th. He had a fairly large audience considering the handicaps under which they had been assembled.

Early in the month a committee from the Lansing local of the Workers Party succeeded in gaining entry to the Trades and Labor Council. The workers attempted to get the support of the Council for the June 17th Convention. They were told to arrange a date for the hall and bring an able speaker and that the Council would co-operate in securing a good attendance.

The meeting was arranged and George Allen, editor of the Lansing "Industrial News," agreed to assist in publicity by advertising and personal soliciting of trade union members. While professing friendship, Allen, who belongs to the Labor Council proved himself utterly contemptible. He not only failed to give any notice to the meeting in his press but he was largely responsible for Council members turning away, by denying the meeting to many interested workers who wanted to attend. In spite of this sabotage Owens had an enthusiastic audience.

Teachers May Worship Hole In Ground For God In New Jersey

TRENTON, N. J.—Discrimination against teachers in New Jersey on religious grounds has aroused so much protest that Governor Silzer has been forced to order school boards to stop questioning prospective teachers regarding their religious affiliations. An opinion of the state attorney general cites the first amendment of the United States constitution, the state constitution and various statutes which make such practices illegal.

Co-operative Society Helps Workers Eat Under Capitalism

GUELPH, Ont., April 30.—Workers in Guelph, Ont., know how co-operation can cut the high cost of living. For 19 years they have had a co-operative society which has not only directly benefited the members by saving many thousands of dollars in grocery bills, but indirectly it has benefited every citizen of the city by lowering the prices charged by private merchants.

$80,000,000,000 WASTED IN WORLD WAR, SAY BANKERS

Allies Cost Twice That Of Germans

By LELAND OLDS,
Federated Press Industrial Editor.

The total cost of the war to all nations, expressed in 1913 dollars, amounted to the huge total of $80,680,000,000 according to an analysis prepared for the Bankers Trust of New York by H. E. Fisk. This represents, says Fisk, the value in gold of goods unprofitably consumed during four and a half years of insensate strife. It is sheer waste equivalent to all the wealth accumulated by the people of France and Italy combined in the course of centuries. It exceeds by 50 per cent the total cost of the government of Great Britain from 1688 to 1914.

The enormity of the total impresses the Bankers Trust statistician, but he fails to point out the extraordinary fact that the debt burden assumed by the common people as a result of the war amounts to five times as much. The inflammatory method of financing the war adopted by the financiers left the population in debt to the wealthy classes to the tune of approximately $412,000,000,000.

The burden of this debt will steadily increase as prices slowly approach the prewar level, thereby increasing the amount of labor which the workers must exchange for each dollar that they use in paying the interest and principal of the debt. In the course of the generations which will be required to pay it off the owning class will reecive in interest and principal many times the value of the goods and services utilized in the war.

More Than England's Wealth.

The $80,680,000,000 which the war would actually have cost if the governments had controlled the rapacity of the financial oligarchies, represents colossal waste which is emphasized by Fisk in the statement that it exceeds by $10,000,000,000 the entire wealth of the people of Great Britain in 1914, including the railways, the docks, the shipping traversing every sea, the entire navy, the great factories, the coal, tin and iron mines, in short all the property of every kind in England, Wales, Scotland and Ireland. If all this wealth had been suddenly destroyed in 1914 the loss would have been $10,000,000,000 short of the waste due to the war. He continues:

"Coming home for a final comparison, we find that the expenses of the United tates government from its foundation in 1791 thru the year 1913, a period of a century and a quarter were $24,500,000,000—less than one-third of the gold cost of the great war, and yet during this period we fought England in 1812, Mexico in the '40s, the very destructive civil war in the '60s, at various times many Indian campaigns, to say nothing of the Spanish war in 1898.

"To the current expenses of government we could add the Louisiana purchase, the acquisition of Alaska, the purchase of the Virgin Islands, what we paid Spain for the Philippines, and the cost of constructing the Panama canal, and even then the figure would be far under a third of the total cost of the great war."

Allies' Cost Twice Germans'.

Of the total expenditure of 80,680,000,000 "1913" dollars, $56,184,000,000, or 69.64 per cent, was the cost to the allied and associated powers and $24,497,000,000, or 30.36 per cent, the cost to the central powers. Approximately $68,890,000,000 went into military expenses, $5,144,000,000 to other special expenses due to the war and $6,242,000,000 was used in paying interest on the war debts.

The whole study is of value as showing what the people would actually have paid for the war if the advice of unbiased economists to pay-as-you-go had been accepted. But of course that wouldn't have given the money classes the enormous mortgage on the world which they now hold.

Female Parasite In Tale of Woe: Ring Cost Only $1,500

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 30.—Some interesting bits of testimony were taken in the trial of a divorce, suit brought by Mrs. F. J. Stuart against her husband, president of the Consolidated Iron and Steel Corporation, which operates plants in many cities. Mrs. Stuart's complaint was that her husband had not properly provided for her. Her testimony revealed the aristocrat's idea of an American standard of living—for themselves.

There was the wedding ring, it cost only $500. Yes, and her solitaire, the neglected wife bought that in Australia for $1500. In her bedroom she had to contend with a cheap rug that cost the paltry sum of $150. And so it was, as the victim of neglect quoted similar figures in appraising her other personal property in an effort to show in what poverty she was compelled to live. Poor woman, she wants Circuit Judge McElhinney to intervene and see that she is properly provided for with her just share of this world's goods!

WASHINGTON, April 30.—The special federal Grand jury before which government counsel Atlee Pomerene and Owen J. Roberts will lay evidence of alleged criminal action in the execution of the naval oil reserve leases, was sworn in here. Hearing of evidence will begin April 28.

ATTENTION!
READING, PA., READERS
MAY DAY
MASS
MEETING
Sunday, May 4th, 7:30 P. M.
R. V. V. F. A. Hall,
612 Franklin Street.
HARRY WITNITSKY,
Of New York
Principal Speaker.
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To All Comrades, Brothers And Friends
From
John T. Heinrichson
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Name..

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New Address...

TOLEDO WORKERS PARTY LOCAL

will give an entertainment SUNDAY, MAY 4th. Entertainment will start in the afternoon and will continue till late evening. Comrade MANLEY will be with us, and will make a speech on "Party Work and Tactics."

Most of you have not yet had the pleasure of hearing Comrade Manley, so be sure and don't miss this.

The local talent of the Workers Party will put on a minstrel show that will be worth seeing.

DON'T MISS THIS entertainment and interesting and educational lecture.

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TO ALL WORKERS
Workers of the World, Unite!
(Paid Ad.)

UNCLE WIGGLY'S TRICKS

A LAUGH FOR THE CHILDREN

"Want a bounce, Uncle Wiggily?"
"Give me this ball!"
Susie did!
"Let him have it, Susie!"
4-28

THE DAILY WORKER

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This May Day!

This is International May Day!

This is the day we celebrate!

In all sections of the United States, in the agricultural as well as the industrial communities, imposing demonstrations will be held under the direction of the Workers Party. Never before in the history of the American Communist movement have so many celebrations been planned.

So in all the countries of the world. Everywhere labor today challenges the rule of the master class. And in Soviet Russia the workers and farmers celebrate another year of triumph over world imperialism.

On this day the workers at home see the bankruptcy of American capitalism in the many revelations now being made in the tornado of investigations that has struck the national capitol.

And the workers and farmers of all lands see world imperialism, in struggling gasps, fighting to maintain itself thru imposing the Wall Street-Morgan-Dawes panacea for the chaos in Europe resulting from the last great war, that came upon the world ten years ago. More and more the workers of the United States see their interests linked up with those of other lands. May Day is becoming truly international thru the growing solidarity of the workers everywhere in reply to the consolidation of capitalist imperialism.

On this May Day we receive the agenda of the Fifth World Congress of the Communist International, to be held in Moscow, June 5th. It lists the mighty problems that will be discussed by the spokesmen of labor's vanguard everywhere. The world economic situation will be reviewed, trade union tactics discussed, a program of World Communist action decided on for the first time, and the questions of Fascism, the Farmers' International, the Youth Movement, International Red Aid, the Co-operative Movement, work among women, work in the army, taken up, thoroly considered and the most fitting action taken.

Perhaps the biggest and most inspiring fact for awakened labor on this May Day, as on the May Days of the past six years, is that the Communist International, the world leader of the revolution, meets and discusses its problems and makes its plans without interference from imperialism's white terror. Behind the bayonets of the Workers' and Farmers' Red Army it builds the power that will carry the world revolution to triumph.

In the United States the workers and farmers have big tasks before them on this May Day, 1924. During this presidential year, with the old parties of big business wallowing in the mire of their own graft and corruption, with a growing industrial depression, with the cost of living increasing as wages are hit by new reductions, the call goes out everywhere for land and city labor to organize its political, as well as its economic power, thru the National Farmer-Labor Party that will grow out of the conference planned for St. Paul, Minn., June 17th.

The call of May Day, 1924, is to build the mass, class National Farmer-Labor Party. Down with the capitalist Teapot Dome! Forward to the Workers' and Farmers' Government! Forward to the complete triumph of labor! Move forward on May Day, 1924!

The Trail of Self-Murder.

An estimate of 16,000 is placed upon the number of suicides in the United States last year by the Save-a-Life League.

It admits that poverty is one of the main causes of self-murder, and in its report states that, "Nothing is more pathetic than the many disabled soldiers who themselves ended life's battle, 2,000 having gone out in this regrettable way."

It is also admitted that many of these ex-soldiers, who committed suicide, were left in sickness and poverty because of the wholesale grafting in the Veterans' Bureau of the Harding-Coolidge Administration.

We do not recollect of any activities being carried on by the Save-a-Life League during the recent world war, when millions were being slaughtered in Europe. Nor do we find that the League is carrying on any campaign against future capitalist wars, or against the capitalist system that breeds wars, as well as hunger and suicides.

But the figures made public in themselves may help turn the stomachs of the workers and farmers of the United States against the new war that the House of Morgan is preparing. In that they may do some good.

Distribute a bundle of the DAILY WORKER on International May Day. And then get some new subscribers.

Again Give Up Hope

Again the news comes from the coal fields that hope has been given up. This time it is for the lives of 114 miners in the pits of the Wheeling Steel Corporation, near Wheeling, West Va. This news of the wanton murder of coal miners has come often of late, from Southern Illinois, from Northern Minnesota, from Utah and Pennsylvania, as well as Kentucky, West Virginia and other states. And nearly always the death pits are non-union mines.

The Benwood mine of the Wheeling Steel Corporation, open shop for the past two years, during which three disasters have taken place, is another tombstone in the West Virginia industrial graveyard. It is another death monument to the greed of the West Virginia mine barons, who have made this state an outlaw among the commonwealths of the nation. In the days of the Russian czar, West Virginia was looked upon, by all thinking workers, as the Siberia of America. The present disaster, needless and criminal, is another proof of the cheap price that the mine barons put upon the lives of their coal diggers.

The Benwood disaster is a challenge to every member of the United Mine Workers' Union. It is a grinning defi of the mine barons, dripping with the blood of hundreds of slaughtered workers, against the whole labor movement. If the lives of 115 coal miners can be taken at Benwood, West Va., without penalty to the mine owners, than the conditions of labor and the lives of all workers are threatened.

The voices of the 115 dead may be silenced but they call in thunder tones for the organization of all West Virginia's non-union fields. They call for the militant and aggressive West Virginia Farmer-Labor Party. They call for the united front of all producers to carry on successful war against the ruthless owners of industry. The triumph of labor over its oppressors under capitalism is the greatest penalty that could be inflicted upon the murderous regime of the Wheeling Steel Corporation, and all its anti-labor breed.

Let the disaster at Benwood be a spur to workers everywhere to speed that day of final victory.

Did Coolidge Win?

On the day following the exposure of his deal with Henry Ford, by which the flivver king was to get Muscle Shoals on his own terms, "Cautious Cal" Coolidge captured the republican primaries in Ohio. At the same time Daugherty was picked as one of the seven Coolidge pledged delegates to the republican convention at Cleveland.

No doubt the Coolidge campaign managers will try to read into these results an endorsement of the graft and corruption that prevails in government in Washington. They will claim that the electorate has spoken, and given notice of its approval of the Coolidge regime.

But the balloting showed that only a handful of voters marched to the polls in this great state. It was the machine vote of the reactionary republican party. Coolidge's only opposition came from the fake progressive, Hiram Johnson, of California, who endorsed corruption in the high places in Washington, when he dodged casting his vote on the ousting of the millionaire, Newberry, of Michigan, from the United States senate, for having purchased his election. This defeat in Ohio just about puts Hiram on the political dung heap.

Coolidge won in Ohio, for the same reason that he won in Michigan recently. Johnson offered no suitable opposition, and only the bought votes controlled by the republican organization went into the ballot box.

It is this fact, that the workers and farmers refused to be drawn into the old party primaries, that gives the most encouragement to the organization of a class Farmer-Labor Party. The producers are planning for a class party of their own. Michigan will be well represented at St. Paul, June 17th. If the voting, Tuesday, in Ohio, means anything, it indicates that there are hundreds of thousands of thinking men and women in Ohio who need representation at St. Paul next month. There are six weeks ahead during which every effort should be made by militant workers and farmers in Ohio to see that they get that representation.

The only trouble with Governor Warren T. McCray, of Indiana, seems to have been that he didn't steal enough. If he had stolen a few hundred millions, he would still be an honored and respected citizen, a pillar of the church, and a staunch defender of Americanism, instead of being a candidate for the penitentiary. When you steal under capitalism, the rule is that you must steal wholesale in order to get away with it.

Daugherty helped rob even the school children of the nation thru refusal to prosecute the stationary trust, thus aiding it to reap an unchallenged profit of 650 per cent. When the school children hear of this, they'll begin to question the Coolidge-Daugherty brand of 100 per cent "paytriotism."

Don't forget the class war prisoners on International May Day, 1924. Remember Sacco and Vanzetti, Mooney and Billings, Dolla and Blankenstein, Ford and Suhr, and all the rest. They are on the inside for you. Do what you can for them on the outside.

If all the crooked timber in Coolidge's official cabinet were thrown out, only the mirror would be left, and in it "Cautious Cal" could survey the biggest crook of them all.

Between Two Dictatorships

By William F. Dunne.

The reverend Norman Thomas finds irresistible the temptation to take a sly crack at the left wing whenever the opportunity presents itself but at the same time never forgets to proclaim or infer his absolute fairness and impartiality.

He is moved to write to The Nation commending it for its disapproval of the expulsion of a Communist from the Bookkeepers, Stenographers and Accountants' Union of New York at at the behest of Samuel Gompers but adds the sorrowful remark that after he has read the DAILY WORKER editorial on the subject in which Gompers is referred to as "dictator and coward" he is "compelled to remember that it was the left wing which introduced into the labor movement the glorification of the notion of dictatorship and the capture of power by any means that may work."

Mr. Thomas is habitually wrong in his statements relative to left wing theory and tactics and the present case is no exception. The Communists who are the left wing of the American labor movement advocate, not the dictatorship of a minority, as Mr. Thomas would have us believe, but the dictatorship of a class—the workingclass. Their tactics for the capture of power are at all times based on the idea that a majority of the workers must first be won over to the Communist position.

Narrowed down to the limits of trade union movement these tactics also presuppose the winning over of a majority of the union membership. Communists reject entirely the theory that a minority by a coup can seize and hold power independent of the interests of the majority of the masses involved. In the unions the communists conduct an intensive educational campaign designed to convince the rank and file of the incompetency and non-workingclass character of the present leadership; what is more culpable from both the liberal and reactionary standpoint is that they organize the left wing sentiment thus crystallized.

The Communist view of the unions is that they are of necessity workingclass organizations and that as such they must include, the more successful they become in organization work, all elements of the workingclass irrespective of political opinions, religious differences or color distinction. This is the only workable basis for unions which are the instruments used by the workers in their daily struggles with the capitalists. The Communist policy in the unions is to organize these diverse elements around a program based on their common needs as workers.

There are at the present time a number of important unions that the Communists could "capture" if they believed in using the tactics which Mr. Thomas accuses them of glorifying; that is, they could seize control of the offices and have at the same time a majority of the membership behind them instead of a minority as is the case with dozens of union officialdoms. Thy realize however that the American labor movement as a whole must be brought up to a certain level of understanding before anything approaching Communist leadership could greatly influence the trade unions nationally. This process is being accelerated by the increasing instability of American capitalism and the outright betrayal of the workingclass perpetrated by the officials. The Civic Federation meeting in New York the other day attended by Gompers, Woll and a couple of notorious hangers-on of the Gompers machine is only one item in the list of treacheries.

When Mr. Thomas refers to the capture of power "by any means which may work" he doubtless is thinking in parliamentary terms and looks upon a recorded majority as the only mandate for the control of official positions. In this we disagree with Mr. Thomas and all his kind. Speaking only of the parliamentary system in vogue in the American unions, it is notorious that there is no such thing as a square election where the economic interests of the machine are involved and those who base their idea of the representative character of trade union officialdom upon returns in union elections admit a childlike faith that has long since departed from one who knows anything of the practical workings of the American labor movement.

It is just here that the distinction between the Communists and the liberal-progressive elements becomes perfectly clear. The Communists accept the crooked character of trade union parliamentary processes as a reality and rightly conclude that the present leadership of th trade unions maintains itself by an outright dictatorship which has no broad class basis. The liberals and progressives become disgusted with the rank and file and conclude that rotten as the officialdom may be, it is at least more intelligent—and therefore more worthy of consideration than the rank and file.

This accounts in a large measure for the swing of the so-called progressive elements into the Gompers camp and they are now extremely angry because the Communists treat them just about the same as they do the Gompers official family. As a case in point the reaction of Mr. Thomas after reading this article will undoubtedly be:

THE DAILY WORKER is committing the sin of which I have often accused the Communists. It is attacking me—a liberal—when it could use its time and space to much better advantage in criticizing Gompers, Morgan, Rockfeller, the capitalist system and other evils.

Communists, however, depend not upon the good will of intellectuals or trade union officials but upon the needs of the masses of the workers expressed in organization and action to overthrow trade union and capitalist dictatorships. The Workers (Communist) Party of America has no interests separate and part from the workingclass of America.

So apparent is this becoming that all those whose idea of solving the labor problem is to do something for the workers instead of arousing the workers to do something for themselves are either active or passive enemies of the Workers (Communist) Party and therefore of the whole workingclass.

THE VIEWS OF OUR READERS ON LIFE, LABOR, INDUSTRY, POLITICS

To The Daily Worker: Having some contact with Iowa and her problems, I feel duty-bound to point out to the Iowa Communists the possibilities for a real Farmer-Labor Party in their state.

The Communist in Iowa have the nucleus for an excellent Workers Party organization. Such an organization will not come into bloom, however, until these comrades have put themselves on the political map of their state at least to some degree and I believe that the Farmer-Labor movement offers them that opportunity.

Iowa is a state of 2,000,000 people, with a good number of fair-sized towns and cities well-linked up by railroads. Towns which can be considered in the nature of industrial centers are Council Bluffs, Missouri Valley, Sioux City, Mason City, Davenport, Burlington, and Cedar Rapids. All these towns have some degree of trade union organization, most of them have trade union papers.

The farming population of Iowa is regarded by capitalists polticians as "radical." They are ripe for a Farmer-Labor Party. They need to be told about the Farmer-Labor convention which will be held at St. Paul on the 17th of June. They must be urged to send delegates to that historic gathering of militant farmers and wage-earners.

All this offers wonderful opportunities for the Workers Party members in Iowa. I would therefore urge every party branch or member-at-large in the state to immediately get in touch with the Farmer-Labor League, 155 West Graham avenue, Council Bluffs, and assist that organization in its efforts to line up Iowa for the mass class Farmer-Labor Party and the June 17th convention. It is an opportunity for Communists to show their colors.

TOM MATTHEWS.

I was happy to read in Wednesday's issue of the DAILY WORKER that Comrade O'Flaherty's brilliant column, "As We See It" will be back with us soon again. Another feature that I would like to see once again on the first page of the DAILY WORKER is Fred Ellis' cartoons, which in my opinion are among the best that the American Communist movement has yet produced.

A paper such as the DAILY WORKER, to appeal to the broad mass of workers should try and add to its number of features, for these are the methods that will make the circulation grow. However, the few that it has must be retained and I feel that Ellis' cartoons are an important factor.

Fraternally yours,
SYLVAN A. POLLACK,
Organizer
Bronx English Branch Workers Party

Bughouse Fables

FABLE 3.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 30.—Speaking from the white House steps to a delegation of "dirt" farmers from South Dakota, who came to hear Magnus Johnson deliver his speech on "Government by blocs or by blockheads" Calvin Coolidge, declared that the greatest danger confronting the people of America today, is the influence of Wall Street. "This rapacious organization" said the president "has not alone throttled the voice of the people of America, but has stretched out its hand and is now bringing Europe under its control. "Hell-and-Maria" Dawes, who went over to Germany, is nothing else but a tool of the big bankers and I propose to show in the presidential campaign, that the Communists are not the menace that confronts America—with all due respect to my friend Sam Gompers—but the men of great wealth. We need more men like Magnus Johnson, Senator Wheeler and "fighting Bob" LaFollette in the senate. Then, crooks like Harry M. Daugherty and Mellon could not get away with the graft." The speech has created a sensation in Washington, and a horde of alienists from Wall Street is on the way to Washington to prove that the president is insane.

COMMUNIST·CHILDREN'S·COLUMN
$

Why Every Junior, Young Worker and Old Worker Should Be a Communist.

By WILLIAM LURYE, Age 13.
Marshfield Junior Group.

In the United States today more than two million workers are without jobs! Do you know what that means? Starvation and suffering not only to these workers but starvation and suffering to their children, starvation and suffering to the mothers of these children.

We have 1,200,000 farmers driven from the land into bankruptcy on account of the bitter exploitation of the capitalists. Are we going to stand for this? I say NO! We have suffered long enough, it is time something was done. What can we do? Well, I'm going to tell you.

ORGANIZE! Organize the juniors! Teach them to be strong and sturdy! Teach them to fight the capitalist public schools!

ORGANIZE the Young Workers! Teach them what's wrong in this system. Teach them to fight those big fat capitalists! Organize the old workers! Show them how they've suffer- gether with the Young Workers, the ed for so many years. Bring them to- Juniors! Put some spirit into them! Wake them! Teach them to fight those bullies with the big fat stomachs who care for no one but themselves.

Altogether, juniors, young workers, old workers! Get behind the work and push! Help to establish the second workers and farmers government.

May Day.

By TILLIE L., Age 9.

May Day is Labor's International Holiday. "It is a day of struggle," that's what the juniors say. With that we mean that all comrades, little ones and big ones, come together and celebrate. They talk about all the things that happened, what the capitalists did, and what they did. Then they discuss what they should go on to do; and everybody feels good. The older comorades feel that if they work hard they will have a Workers' and Farmers' government; the juniors know That's why on May Day all the jun- better homes and real good times. That's what on May Day all the juniors should sell Young Comrades, get new members and help make bigger and better junior groups. The older comrades should do the same. Let's everyone get together, work hard and help make the Second Workers' and Farmers' government. Now, let's give three cheers for our great International Holiday.

Ready, let's go—rah-rah-rah!

Needle Trades' Convention Coming

The early part of May will see important conventions of the principal unions in the clothing industry; the Ladies' Garment Workers at Boston on the 5th; the Furriers at Chicago on the 12th, and the Amalgamated Clothing Workers at Philadelphia, also on the 12th. Vital issues for progress will be fought for in all three conventions by the left-wing militants who have been waging continuous battle to keep the organizations in this industry in step with developments in industry and in political life.

In all three unions, as explained in detail by J. W. Johnstone, in the LABOR HERALD for May, the left wing workers have been meeting opposition from the right wing reactionaries, usually assisted by the union officials who, in some cases, like the Furriers and the I. L. G. W., have gone over completely to the yellow-Socialist—Abe Cahan reaction and waged a war of expulsions and sluggings against the T. U. E. L. and the left generally. These fights will come to a head at the conventions. While the fight in the A. C. W. has so far not taken on the open and bitter character seen in the other unions, Comrade Johnstone explains fully in his excellent article on the needle trades, the definite danger signals which have appeared in the tendency of the A. C. W. administration to permit the Forward right wing gang to begin the same disruptive war against the left as has weakened and nearly wrecked the other unions.

Another test of the A. C. W. will be its action upon the call for June 17th, since the 1922 convention favored a class Labor Party, the militants will fight for these fine words to be put into deeds. The article in the May LABOR HERALD is indispensible to any militant who seeks to keep in touch with the latest developments in the labor movement.

AS WE SEE IT

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

They installed Jess Smith in Daugherty's office, unknown to the latter, tho people saw them drinking booze together, but so clever did the Communists work that Daugherty does not know to this day that Jess had a desk in his office. The Communists induced Daugherty to turn over the Department of Justice to the bootleggers who made a "little green house on K. St.," their headquarters. They prevailed on Daugherty and Jess Smith to withhold prosecution of a Japanese air craft company that robbed the government of $3,000,000 after $200,000 in bribe money went into the spacious pockets of Daugherty, Jess Smith and Co. The wicked Communists still bent on "destroying confidence in public officials as part of their plan to bring about the overthrow of this government by force and violence" induced Daugherty to violate a federal law against the interstate transportation of fight films, by having said pictures shown in the home of Edward McLean, Harding's boon companion, in the presence of Harding, Coolidge, Hughes, Hoover and other cabinet members, including Daugherty, thus bringing these "columns of Americanism" into disrepute and contumely and destroying public confidence in them.

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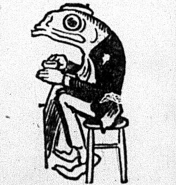
One hundred and fourteen miners are entombed as the result of a mine explosition in West Virginia, the infamous coal baron-controlled state. Here are more casualties on the industrial battlefield; more sacrifices on the altar of capitalism. When the agent of an American trust is killed in Mexico, or China, notes are dispatched by the affronted American secretary of state, demanding satisfaction, and behind the note is the mailed fist. But the American government is silent when hundreds of workers are murdered thru the greed of the coal barons. It is cheaper to hire miners than to install safety devices. Labor is cheap. Labor leaders listen to "reason." Gompers says that relations between employers and employes were never better. And the murder goes on.

• • •

Charles Murphy, boss of Tammany Hall for many years, passed away. He made a fortune on "glucose" during the war. His enemies branded him "Glucose Charlie." His organization holds New York City in the hollow of its hand. It makes and unmakes mayors. It is supposedly democratic, but is on good terms with the local republican machine. They trade judges who sit on the bench and send radicals to jail for not appreciating the beauties of American democracy. Much could be written about Tammany. It holds its power by denouncing the Traction Trust, which it practically owns, and posing as progressive which it is. It secures the releases of criminals who are afterwards under an obligation to it. It is a little to the right of the Socialist Party, at times. The latter accused it of stealing most of its planks, the most important of which were a five-cent fare, sanitary public convenience stations and municipal graveyards. Now that Murphy is dead, the question is, "Who is to take his place?" Otherwise things are going along as usual. Merely the death of another political grafter.

• • •

Another Murphy, initials M. J. for eight years director of the Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia, has been chosen Vice-President and Cashier of the Federation Bank of New York, it was announced by Peter J. Brady, President of the bank. Mr. Brady declared that Mr. Murphy brings a rich experience to the bank and an idealistic viewpoint. Mr. Brady is lacking considerably in the latter. He is supposed to be the power behind the Central Trades Assembly in New York, editor of the New York City Record and has a sumptuous suite of offices in the New York municipal building. He is president of the Allied Printing Trades Council and is the prime booster of Major George L. Berry, for Vice-President on the Democratic ticket. If things go bad with our labor leaders in the unions, they have their banks to fall back on. Why should they bother organizing any more workers? Banking is a more respectable, interesting and safer diversion.



The Poor Fish says, there shouldn't be so much criticism of Hoover for giving the salmon rights to the Alaska Packers' Association after all Hoover did to feed starving people during the war.

THE DAILY WORKER
RAISES THE STANDARD
FOR A WORKERS' AND
FARMERS' GOVERNMENT

THE DAILY WORKER

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100,000 QUIT CHICAGO JOBS ON MAY DAY

Great Celebrations For International Labor

International Labor Day which first wrote its revolutionary message across a Chicago sky was celebrated here Thursday by more than one hundred thousand workers who downed their tools and took May 1 for themselves, not for their bosses. Huge meetings were held by the Workers Party and labor organizations.

The 40,000 union men in the ranks of the Amalgamated Clothing workers deserted their factories and jammed the mighty Coliseum to the doors, afternoon and evening.

Needle Trades Celebrate.

The thousands of members of the International Ladies' Garment Workers, from the cloakmakers and allied crafts and the striking dressmakers, took the day off and attended a union entertainment, concert and dance in the halls at 180 W. Washington St.

The Amalgamated Food Workers, left their restaurants and bakery shops and made a gala day of it in their headquarters at 214 N. State St.

Out in Pullman, the strike of the steel car builders received renewed impetus and enthusiastic May Day meetings were held in Stancik's hall, morning and evening.

More conservative labor organizations which officially recognize only the hundred percenters' Labor Day in September when labor and capital fraternize, did not join in the international celebration officially but tens of thousands of their members took the day off nevertheless.

Big building trades' jobs failed to show their usual quota of men at work. "Celebrating May Day" was the answer to inquiries as to where the rest were.

The youth were celebrating and the old timers, remembering the great May Days of the eighties when the great eight-hour fights were on, took the day off too.

Remember Chicago Martyrs

Many a grey-haired Chicago worker thot with reverence of Parsons, Engel, Fischer, Spies and Lingg who sacrificed their lives thru their early May activities for labor in 1886 and hundreds of workers made a pilgrimage to the memorial to the martyrs at Waldheim cemetery.

Sidney Hillman addressed more than 10,000 workingmen and women at the Coliseum May Day afternoon. He emphasized the May Day spirit of solidarity which had won the Amalgamated's victories.

Hillman spoke of the recent victory of the union which defeated the bosses' attempt to cut wages this May 1st. He explained the new employment insurance scheme now going into effect by which all workers in the union received 40 per cent of their regular wages during periods of unemployment, after the first week out.

Hillman Lauds Russia

The Amalgamated's success in organizing the great Russian-American Industrial Corporation was emphasized by the speaker who went on to laud the Soviet Republic for its magnificent achievements for the working class.

Playing of the "International" by N. O. Berarinelli's band brought enthusiastic applause and thousands of workers joined in singing Russian songs with soloists.

Workers' Party meetings described elsewhere.

* * *

Big Turn-Out in Detroit.

DETROIT, Mich., May 2.—Workers of many nationalities in Detroit attended the spirited celebration of May Day held here in the House of the Masses, at which J. Louis Engdahl, editor of the DAILY WORKER, was the principal speaker.

The meeting was held in the evening, and the appeal of the chairman, Cyril Lambkin, for the payment of the day's wage to the DAILY WORKER fund, by all those who had worked during the day, met with large response.

* * *

Miners March in Pennsylvania

BENTLEYVILLE, Pa., May 2.—Coal miners here went back to work today after a spirited May Day celebration consisting of a parade and speaking. Members of Local Unions 1165, 1197, 5071, 2278 and 155, United Mine Workers of America, participated in the parade and listened to the speaking of Ludwig Lore, editor of the New Yorker Volkszeitung, the German Language Communist daily, M. Babitch and others.

* * *

May Day in Moscow

MOSCOW, May 2.—All Russia was

(Continued on page two)

PARIS MAY DAY STRIKE TAKES HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS OFF JOBS

PARIS, May 3.—Europe's Labor Day—May 1—was recognized by an extensive cessation of work here today.

Several hundred thousand employes of factories and shops obeyed the order of the General Confederation of Labor for a May Day strike to demonstrate the solidarity and power of their organizations.

Taxi users planned a reprisal strike tomorrow and agreed to refuse tips to cabmen.

STRIKING CAP MAKERS SETTLE THREE SHOPS

Early Settlement Of All Shops Expected

Three Cap Manufacturers have already settled with the Cap Makers' Union, Local No. 5, which started its strike yesterday. An enthusiastic meeting in Crawford Hall was addressed by Max Salzman, of the Y. W. L., and Jack Johnstone, painters' delegate to the Federation of Labor, during the afternoon.

The shops that settled will abide by the agreement pending with the Cap Manufacturers' association. The Uniform Cap Manufacturers are negotiating with the union at present and will probably settle within a few days. The remaining shops, numbering thirteen or fourteen, have formed a new association which the union hopes to smash in short order.

Monday morning there will be an important strike meeting at 1221 Blue Island avenue, 10 a. m.

(Freiheit, copy.)

BIG REVOLT IN SUGAR TRUST COLONY

Coolidge Backs Wall Street Tools

HAVANA, Cuba, May 2.—This little colony of the American sugar trust has a man sized rebellion on its hands. There is an election campaign which has evoluted into an armed conflict. President Zayas has asked for an appropriation of $1,000,000 to secure his relection or as he puts it "to combat the rebellion."

The United States cruiser Cleveland has arrived in Havana harbor ready to shoot some American democracy into the benighted Cubans. The rest of the United States navy is busy between here and the "Horn" on similar errands.

All demonstrations scheduled for May Day were forbidden. A strict censorship is imposed on all news and the press is only allowed to print whatever lies appear more plausible to the government.

The Cuban government, loyal tool of Wall Street, appealed to Washington for assistance in crushing its political enemies. It was not long forthcoming. "Silent Cal" in less time than it would take to say "Harry Daughtery" wrote one of his famous epistles forbidding the export of election munitions to the political opponents of the present government. Provisions were made, however, for the unlimited supply of the army to the Zayas government.

Besides the proclamation and the embargo on arms to the rebels, the Coolidge govenment stands ready to send troops to Cuba to maintain the grip of the sugar trust on that country which was formerly "freed" from the Spanish yoke by the United States.

Englewood Y. W. L. Encounters Egg-Throwing Invasion

A recent meeting of the Englewood branch of the Young Workers League was almost swamped by an influx of outsiders. The Young Workers were outnumbered three to one but proved themselves better stickers in the end.

The invaders disagreed violently with the Y. W. L. speaker and refused to believe that they were being constantly exploited by greedy capitalists. Most of them nursed. They emphasized their opposition with an egg bombardment, which damaged the walls of the hall but failed to make any casualties among the Young Workers.

The outsiders began to leave at 10 p. m. ad by 11 the Y. W. L. was left undisputed possession of the hall and laid plans for further meetings, if the branch is given **encouragement from Chicago headquarters.**

LADIES' GARMENT DELEGATES LEAVE FOR CONVENTION

Demand Reinstatement Of Expelled Members

Delegates to the International Ladies' Garment Workers' convention in Boston are already leaving, to be ready for the opening session on Monday. The three representatives of the striking Dressmakers' local No. 100, Oscar Simons, Frieda Reicher and Mary Rienabel, have gone—under instructions to vote for reinstatement of the expelled members—and the delegation of expelled members will leave tonight. The expelled members will attend the convention unofficially so that they may present their case when the Appeal Committee reports on it.

Cannon At May Day Meet.

The dressmakers held a big May Day celebration yesterday with splendid singers and several speakers. James Cannon, member of the C. E. C. of the Workers Party, addressed the strikers for some time and made a most favorable impression.

There is some doubt among the strikers as to the exact terms of the settlement with Hymen Bros. Three of the active workers who belonged to the Hymen shop were seen in the strike hall yesterday while their fellow workers had returned to their places. The returning strikers had made a short parade down Market street before entering Hymen Bros. and were subjected to a lecture by the boss who made some cheap pretense of penitence.

Says It's 40-Hour Week.

"The basis of the settlement," said Meyer Perlstein, vice-president of the I. L. G. W. U., "was the 40-hour week and an increase in pay." When asked whether this 40-hour week applied to all workers, including piece-workers and time workers, the vice-president said that it did.

The question was asked Perlstein because a number of strikers understood that the settlement with Hymen Bros. had been on the old 44-hour basis. The fight for their Saturday's freedom was one of the main issues of the strike.

One of the girls whose shop settled soon after the strike began remarked **indignantly:**

"Here I've had eight Saturdays off and if my boss demands the same terms as Hymen got, he can make us take the 44-hour week again. We'd have had our nine weeks' fight for nothing."

Injunction Cases Put Off.

The cases that were scheduled to come up in Judge Foell's court on May Day were put off until May 8. The judge refused to work on May Day after the DAILY WORKER pointed out to him that it was labor's holiday!

Seven cases come before Judge Hebel next week and twenty-eight before Judge Sullivan. The cases before Judge Foell are under the Graceline injunction. All court cases on the injunction issue are likely to be put off indefinitely or defaulted for lack of prosecution if the Dress Manufacturers' Association cracks any more and signs with the union.

Penn. Carpenters Endorse St. Paul Farmer-Labor Meet

BETHLEHEM, Pa. May 2.—At the last session of the Pennsylvania Eastern conference of the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers, a motion was passed endorsing the June 17th convention to be held in St. Paul for the purpose of forming a class farmer-labor party. The conference pledged its full moral support to the convention and expressed its regret that their financial condition does not permit them to send delegates.

Review of the conditions existing in the trade was made by the delegates from all parts of the state and steps were taken to strengthen the organization and further improve the conditions of the workers in the trade.

The conference decided to issue a monthly bulletin and elected H. O. McClurg, secretary of local 587, as the editor.

The next session of the conference will be held in Reading, Pa., on July 5, 1924.

New York Laundry Workers Demand Raise In Pay From Bosses

NEW YORK, May 2.—The International Laundry Workers No. 280 has sent its demands to the hand laundry bosses of the city. In the downtown section they are demanding an increase of $5 to $7 a week. It is expected that the organized workers in other industries, will support the campaign of the laundry workers by demanding that their own laundry work be done by members of the union. The union looks forward to a hard fight, which will, however, undoubtedly be succesful.

GROUP OF PULLMAN STRIKERS

Strike pickets gathered in front of their hall at 250 E. 115th St. Note the five-year-old picket, who is on the job daily with his father. He has also taken to selling the DAILY WORKER among those still at work.

R. R. CARMEN'S VICE PRESIDENT PAYS TRIBUTE TO DAILY WORKER; FLAYS SCAB PULLMAN COMPANY

"I want to extend my thanks and that of the strikers for the support rendered by the Workers Party and the DAILY WORKER in our fight against one of the rottenest labor-baiting companies in America," said John Holmgren, vice-president of the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen to an audience of workers that packed Stancik's hall at 205 E. 115th St., May Day evening in Pullman.

It was the Workers Party May Day celebration. Max Salzman of the Young Workers League had just finished speaking when the strike leader came striding down the aisle and mounted the platform.

Only Paper Supporting Strike.

"The DAILY WORKER is the only paper in Chicago giving any support to this strike," Holmgren continued. "The News, The Tribune, the other Chicago dailies and the Pullman Calumet Index and the other Pullman papers are owned by organized capital."

Holmgren told of the bigness of the fight the Pullman workers were in and the need of extending the strike to other departments. He described the "progressive wage cut" policy initiated by Francis Gun, efficiency expert. The "progressive wage cut" means cutting the wages in one department at a time so that only one group of workers will revolt at one time.

Can't Work in the Air.

The steel shop men have fooled the company, said Holmgren. They are standing pat and extending the strike. Soon the rest of the plant will have to shut down for they can't "work in the air" if the steel shopmen refuse to build the foundations for the cars.

Holmgren, who is a powerful speaker, pounded the speed-up system with the force of a rivet-gun. His voice crashed thru the hall as he flayed the driving piece work tactics of the "efficiency experts" who have taxed the men to the last limit of endurance.

Like U. S. Government.

Only a powerful union can check this deadly speeding and prevent progressive wage cuts, emphasized the speaker. The company union is useless to the workers. The company union, he explained, is a plan to control the Pullman workers just as the United States government—a greater company union—controls the workers of the nation for organized capital as a whole.

"This wage cut," said Holmgren," is to give former governor Frank Lowden the cash to buy his way into the vice-presidency." Lowden's wife, formerly Florence Pullman, owns most of the Pullman stock.

"They caught Lowden in the act of buying the republican nomination for president in 1920,' said Holmgren, "and now he's trying to get the vice presidency in 1924.

Hate to Be With Harding.

"Harding got the presidency when Lowden was caught. They didn't catch Harding. Now he's gone to his reward and I'd hate to be where he is now."

Holmgren urged the workers to begin their fight against imperialism by fighting imperialism in Pullman. The audience cheered him to the echo.

The collection of nearly $60 was turned over to the Pullman strikers

(Continued on Page 2.)

HARRASSED CROOK INVOKES INJUNCTION TO SAVE HIS HIDE

WASHINGTON, May 2.—Former Attorney General Daugherty today applied to the District Supreme Court for an injunction against the senate Daugherty investigating committee to prevent it from investigating his alleged failure to prosecute violators of the anti-trust laws.

Daugherty also asked an injunction against the Western Union Telegraph Company here to prevent them from furnishing the committee with his private telegrams sent from here since he took office.

American Round World Flyer May Be Storm Victim

BREMERTON, WASH., May 2.—Belief that Major Frederick L. Martin, Flight Commander of America's round the world effort might have returned to Cignik, have been dispelled.

Local radio stations were in communication with Cordoav, Alaska, and the Northern station reported Major Martin had not been seen in Chignik since he left Wednesday noon.

He was bound for Dutch Harbor and has not shown up there. He hopped off in face of a Northern gale.

Defeat Of Liberal Party Bill May Bring Liberal-Labor Rift

LONDON, May 2.—The proportional representation bill, sponsored by the Liberals, was defeated in the House of Commons today 238 to 144.

It is forecast that rejection of the bill, due to lack of support by the Labor Party, will widen the breach between the Liberals and Labor Party and may result in an early general election.

Liberals strongly favored adoption of the measure. They hoped it would give them a greater representation in the House of Commons.

Dawes Losing Sense Of National Dignity; Plan To Park Army

COPENHAGEN, May 2.—The new Government proposes that Denmark shall be the first nation in the world to disarm completey. The government next intends to introduce a bill providing for reduction of the army and navy to a few necessary frontier guards. Only a few soldiers and boats will be retained. Military and naval appropriations will be reduced to one-seventh the present budget.

PULLMAN STRIKE STOPS ORDER FOR 3,000 CARS; WHOLE PLANT MAY CLOSE

News that the Pullman Steel Car Company has been unable to do a tap of work during the last three weeks on a rush order for 3,000 steel cars leaked into strike headquarters yesterday.

The order was to have been filled at the 103rd Street shops but the company have no men for the steel department at the main plant which is now on strike, much less for the new work.

John Holmgren, vice-president of the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen, told the DAILY WORKER that it was only a matter of time until the entire Pullman plant would be shut down. The effective tie-up of the car body builders is holding up work in other departments.

The DAILY WORKER'S own investigation bears out this statement. Men from the main office of the Pullman Company have informed DAILY WORKER reporters that there is a "lot of noise" but very little work inside the plants. The effect of the strike has not only hit the entire plant by stopping the current of production at a vital point but it has caused the workers in the other departments to slow up while they are thinking about the strike going on outside.

Investigators who have been sent thru the plant find morale shot to pieces. Workers expect the company to cut their wages if they hold their jobs. For once the Pullman Company has overreached itself.

Man Killed in Plant.

Great excitement prevails over the report that a worker was killed by a wild rivet run in the hands of an inexperienced operator. An ambulance was seen removing a body but the company is trying to hush the affair up. This has had a disturbing effect on the rest.

One man, who has quit since, reported to the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen, that he drilled only eight holes in two days and spent the rest of the time cutting out rivets put in by careless or indifferent workers.

Hundreds of innocent workers, lured by big promises from labor agents in Battendorf, Iowa, Detroit, Columbus and Dayton, have been streaming towards the employment offices. The few that got past the pickets quit when they found there was a strike. The handful of scabs now working are worse than useless.

Scab Herder Baxter.

An attorney is handling the cases of workers who came here on the assurance that there was no "labor trouble." Refunding of transportation is demanded.

A scab herder named "Baxter" has sent many here. Baxter, a former freight foreman for the Pullman company, has been operating in Detroit, getting men for the company. He left there for Columbus and Toledo where he once worked as a riveter. Copies of the DAILY WORKER will follow him and balk his work. The company's desperate efforts for scabs is explained by the fact of the rush order for new cars and their fear that the strike wil spread.

Great Mass-Meeting Monday.

Two thousand copies of next Monday's issue of the DAILY WORKER have been ordered by the strikers. This issue will announce the details of a great strike mass meting Monday evening at Knights of Pythias Hall at 111 St. and Michigan ave., Roseland. John Holmgren, prominent local Pullman citizens in sympathy with the strike and speakers supplied by the DAILY WORKER will address the mass meeting which will explain the strike issues to the workers in other Pullman departments and to their women relatives.

Twelve hundred copies of the DAILY WORKER were sold Monday to Pullman workers.

Adolp Werner, vice president of the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen addressed the strikers yesterday morning and joined with John Holmgren and the strike committee in laying plans for the extension of the walk-out.

SLUGGERS CAN'T STOP SAM GREEN OF Y. W. L. FROM SELLING PAPERS

Pullman strikers are angered at Chicago detectives, Emil Mertz and Frank O'Keefy for assaulting and arresting Sam Green of the Young Workers League while he was selling the DAILY WORKER in front of the Pullman plant May Day morning.

The two plainclothesmen slugged Green when he demanded that they show their badges and prove they were policemen, after they had seized him.

Green was promptly bailed out by John Stancik, owner of Stancik's hall where the strikers meet and yesterday morning demanded a jury trial in the South Chicago Court where John Holmgren and a DAILY WORKER representative appeared in his behalf. His trial will come up in a few weeks.

Green was back on the strike line that noon and sold hundreds of papers before the day was over. The total number of DAILY WORKERS sold May Day in front of the Pullman plant was 1,200.

HEART BREAKING SCENES ENACTED AT MINE HORROR

BENWOOD, W. Va., May 2.—The Wheeling Steel Corporation is directly responsible for the deaths of the 125 miners in the gas explosion and fire of last Tuesday, according to M. W. Brajdich, a miner who arrived at the Benwood mine shortly after the disaster occurred.

The mine was one of the oldest mines in the state and had been very carelessly inspected. The fire boss was reported drunk most of the time and the mine foreman, in the same condition. Brajdich claims that the men could not have failed to notice the gas pocket if they had made any effort at all to inspect the mine. Both of them paid for their carelessness with their own lives and sacrificed over a hundred innocent workers.

President S. M. Scott of the Wheeling Steel Corporation, mentioned the explosion of three months ago, but failed to add that three miners lost their lives at that time and that there had been previous explosions.

The Benwood mine was organized for some time, but in 1922 the company broke the union during their strike, Brajdich states. Many union miners who had gone into this mine again in the hope of organizing it once more, paid to the limit in the explosion, when they lost their lives. Emil Yurosich, one of these earnest organizers, is well-known in District No. 5. of the United Mine Workers. He and Brajdich went into the Westmoreland, Pa., field in 1922 and organized several locals.

Brajdich says that John L. Lewis claims credit for the organization work he and Yurosich did and that John L. Lewis is also responsible to a degree for the disaster for his signing the Cleveland agreement.

The bodies taken from the mine are in a horrible condition, Brajdich relates. Most of the men were too badly burnt about the body and head for identification. The scene in the Cooey-Bentz morgue is too gruesome to describe.

"Workers from all parts of three states, West Virginia, Ohio, and Pennsylvania, are coming and offering what little sympathy and help (they can) to the families of the dead workers," Brajdich relates. "Wives crying, children bawling for their fathers, but dead bodies refuse to answer. It's enough to break any human heart, but the capitalist class laughs at this.

"One woman told me this morning her husband paid $25 for a job last week," continues Brajdich, "and there are many other cases of this kind."

Instead of offering help to the stricken families of the workers, the Wheeling Steel company officials are yelping what a pile of money it has cost them to get the bodies out of the mine!

REPORT COAL STRIKE NEAR SETTLEMENT

40,000 Coal Diggers Are Involved

KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 2.—Basis for an agreement to settle the strike of 40,000 coal miners in the southwest has been reached according to reports today.

Minor details in the new contract remain to be worked out by the subcommittee of union representatives and operators carrying on negotiations before the agreement will be ready for signing. The pact will end the strike in effect since April first, and is expected to be completed tonight.

According to advance reports the workers who insisted upon renewal of **the present wage scale for three years have won most of their demands.**

TRIBUTE PAID TO DAILY WORKER BY RAILWAY CARMEN

(Continued from page 1)

by the Workers Party.

Max Salzman's speech explained the party's tactics in organizing a united political front against the Teapot Domers thru the June 17 Farmer-Labor conference.

The Workers Party activities in the Pullman strike, he showed are a necessary part of the party's program of activity in the class struggle. Strikers cheered the Young Workers League speaker. They had seen Sam Green, a Y. W. L. worker arrested and beaten up by city detectives on the strike lines that morning and had bought their DAILY WORKER—1,200 were sold—from Y. W. L. youths.

Little Ones Sing International.

At one stage in the program the curtain rose. A score of youngsters in knee trousers and short dresses sang the "International." They were the Lithuanian children's singing society.

Esther Lowell of the DAILY WORKER talked on May Day as the historic day of strikes for the 8-hour day and hailed the fight that was now being waged against the huge steel car concern.

A. Marik spoke in Polish and emphasized the need of solidarity.

Karl Reeve was chairman of the meeting. Much party literature was sold.

Dunne Speaks With John Holmgren To Pullman Strikers

"Thirty years ago my father took part in a great railroad strike that began against the Pullman company," said William F. Dunne, editor of the DAILY WORKER, and member of the electrical workers' union, addressing the Pullman strikers May Day morning.

Dunne expressed his pleasure at seeing another battle against the gigantic open shop outfit that was dominated by the industrial aristocracy of the United States. He urged the strikers to keep their lines intact now because this fight was probably just the starter for bigger revolts against the wage cutting scab policy of big capital.

The speaker traced the industrial situation that was forcing the workers to revolt and said that indications pointed to nation-wide workingclass battles that could turn the tide and build up the unions that have been weakened by the open shop onslaught.

Dunne followed John Holmgren, vice president of the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen and Karl Reeve, reporter for the DAILY WORKER. The strikers went out to their noon picketing with pep.

STRIKE ON AT PULLMAN!
Workers! Stay Away!

HOOVER LINKED TO LOBBYISTS OF SALMON TRUST

WASHINGTON, May 2.—Dan Sutherland, Alaska delegate to Congress, declared that lobbyists from the Alaska Packers Association, Libby, McNeil & Libby and the Pacific American Fisheries were working in the halls of congress to prevent passage of the house bill to end monopoly of the salmon streams. Sutherland said that Hoover knew these lobbyists. Sutherland added that Hoover could secure the passage of these bills if he wanted to. One of the lobbyists, Sutherland said, is Frank Warren of Portland, Ore., former dollar-a-year man and Hoover representative in the food administration.

With Warren's assistance, said Sutherland, the United States government was charged 75 cents in excess of the federal trade commission's estimate of a fair price per salmon case during the war.

Testimony before Congress showed that the Salmon Trust thus favored, sold the military forces 5,200,000 cans of decomposed salmon, afterwards rejected.

Spurred by the expose now going on, President Coolidge has come out for "conservation" and made one obscure reference to the desirability of ending the monopoly.

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TONIGHT

Third Anniversary Celebration and Ball

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North Side Turner Hall, 822 North Clark St.
SATURDAY EVENING, MAY 3rd, 1924

Doors Open 8 P. M. Tickets 50c

EVERYBODY COME!

FIRST ANNUAL DANCE

Given by the
GREEK BRANCH, W. P., DETROIT

Saturday, May 3rd, 1924, at 8 P. M.

At
ELKS TEMPLE, cor. Lafayette and Cass

Admission $1.00 Ladies Free

MAY DAY ENTERTAINMENT AND DANCE
Sunday, May 4, at 4 P. M.
AT THE WORKERS LYCEUM, 2733 HIRSCH BLVD.

Studio Players in George Bernard Shaw's Anti-militarist Masterpiece, "O'Flaherty V. C."
W. S. Junior Group in Revolutionary playlet, "Springtime."
Y. W. L. Orchestra—Musical Selections.

SIGNIFICANCE OF MAY DAY—MARTIN ABERN

Dancing from 8 to 12 Refreshments Fun
Admission 35c
Auspices West Side Branch and Junior Group Y. W. L. of Chicago.

TELEGRAM FROM COOLIDGE TO FORD DEMANDED BY COMMITTEE

WASHINGTON, May 2.—Senator Norris, chairman of the Senate Agricultural Committee, today called on Ernest G. Liebold, Henry Ford's secretary, to furnish the committee with a copy of a telegram he said President Coolidge sent Ford between Dec. 19 and 21 last.

Without specifying what he believed the message contained, Norris directed Liebold to send the committee the telegram as soon as he returns to Detroit. Norris said he would submit the message to the committee in executive session before making it public.

100,000 WORKERS DROP TOOLS IN CHICAGO MAY 1

(Continued From Page One)

given over May Day to the greatest celebrations ever held on International Labor Day.

So huge was the Moscow workers parade that more than five hours were occupied in passing a given point. The workers marched by shops, led by their shop committeemen.

Rain and bitter cold failed to dampen the ardor of the demonstrating masses. The long processions wound thru Moscow's streets towards Lenin's tomb in Red Square where Lenin's successor Alexis I. Rykov stood on the rostrum above the tomb welcoming his comrades as they filed past.

• • •

8 Killed In Germany

BERLIN, May 2.—May Day in Berlin was a time of repression by the military and the police. Sabers, clubs and guns were used on the workers who came out in celebration of their day. In Keenigsberg one militiaman paid the penalty for his violence with his life, but a worker was killed also and many were wounded. Six workers were killed in Hindenberg, Silesia. In the Gera, seven militiamen were wounded, and 27 workers injured at Graetz, Thuringia. Police violence ruled all over Germany. Details of many injuries have not yet come in.

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10,000 Parade In Tokyo

TOKYO, May 2.—Ten thousand workers paraded, singing revolutionary songs, in Tokyo, May Day. Ten thousand more in Osaka and 6,000 in Kyota.

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PARIS, May 2.—A taxi drivers strike and strikes in the auto bus and subway services featured Paris May Day celebrations.

• • •

Repression In Cuba

HAVANA, May 2.—With the assistance of the United States authorities President Zayas attempted to prevent all outdoor May day parades and meetings by the workers but many meetings were held anyhow.

The Young Worker Plans June Issue For Young Miners

The Young Worker, official organ of the Young Workers' League of America, has announced that its June 1st issue is to be a special young miners' number, dealing with the specific problems of the young workers in the mines all over the country, and their relation to the Young Workers' League.

The issue will contain special articles by such well-known and active workers among the miners as Barney Mass, Young Workers' League District Organizer in Southern Illinois; Thomas Myerscough, secretary of the International Progressive Miners' Committee, Jack Johnstone, Assistant Secretary of the Trade Union Educational League; Charles O'Neill and Pat Toohey, of the Pittsburgh district, and many others.

Special efforts are being made to have this issue distributed on as large a scale as possible and it is expected that Workers Party branches, no matter what language, which function in mining territories, will help the Young Worker by sending in orders immediately for a bundle of the special issue. A bundle of 100 can be obtained for $3.00; that is, 3c per copy in bundles of five or more.

The DAILY WORKER urges the comrades in the mining territory to send in orders to the Young Worker for the special issue and distribute it widely among the young miners. The propaganda effect will be of tremendous value.

Orders by mail should be in the hands of the Young Worker by May 10th. Telegraphic orders will be received up to May 13th. Send all orders and money to the Young Worker, 1009 No. State St., Chicago, Ill.

How many of your shop-mates read THE DAILY WORKER. Get one of them to subscribe today.

BROWDER URGES WORKERS RALLY BEHIND JUNE 17

NEW YORK, May 2.—Addressing a large audience of trade union militants, at Stuyvesant Casino recently, Earl Browder, outlined the main arguments for the establishment of a national class farmer-labor party in the United States. He urged those present to work for the proletarian, June 17 convention, instead of a middle-class and bourgeois convention of July 4.

He declared that "the basis of the political conditions today is the change of class forces and the change in the structure of capitalist society. These changes are first the growing conflict between the various sections of the capitalist class, as for instance in the oil and automobile industry. Secondly the Anderson and the Daugherty injunctions have caused the disillusionment of the workers with the two dominant political parties. A third cause is the bankruptcy of the American agricultural system. The farmers are being proletarianized. They are losing their respect for private property. Even the middle class is becoming dissatisfied, as shown by the creation of blocs in Congress. The middle class is threatening to revolt against the dominant parties, but is also trying to control the revolt of the working class. The middle class is looking to LaFollette as a saviour."

"The rivalry between June 17 and July 4 is creating a class division in the farmer labor party movement, which we want," said Browder. June 17 is one of the most important and most revolutionary events in the development of the American working class."

Depression Shuts Big Industries Of South Bend, Ind.

(Special to The Daily Worker)

SOUTH BEND, Ind., May 2.—The huge Studebaker plant which employs approximately 15,000 men, has closed down for a "spring vacation" of two weeks. Of course everyone understands that the vacation is not being given on account of the weather, but on account of a glutted market.

For the past two months a constant process of laying men off, has been going on. Of late, the Studebaker company has been compelled to store thousands of unmarketable machines. It seems certain that thousands of the men who are now out on "spring vacation" will not be called back to work.

Plow Factory Closed.

The Oliver factory, which manufactures plows, and which employs between 3,000 and 4,000 men, has practically closed down since the 18th of April. Only a small force of men has been retained. The plant is going thru the identical conditions that preceded the complete shutdown in 1921.

Wilson Bros., a short manufacturing company which employs 3,600 women and girls, is operating only three days a week. Also the number of those being employed at all, is being slashed every week.

The entire attitude of the business men of South Bend is one of fear, verging on panic. The workers, both the employed and the unemployed, are beginning to wonder whether they are going to re-live the conditions of 1921.

Philadelphia Boss Painters Turn Down Workers Demands

PHILADELPHTA, May 2.—Philadelphia District Council of Painters, Paperhangers and Decorators recently opened negotiations with the boss-painters for the renewal of an agreement. The conditions proposed by the district council were—the establishment of a wage scale of 1.12 1-2 cents an hour and the closed shop system.

The bosses rejected these demands and offered instead to sign upon the terms prevailing at present in the industry. In other words, the bosses insisted that the open shop system should stand and that the present wage scale of 95 cents an hour should remain in force.

The results of the negotiations were reported to a large and enthusiastic union membership meeting which approved the actions of the negotiations committee and decided to reject the offer of the bosses and to delay action on the matter until the coming fall.

Meanwhile an intensive organization campaign will be carried on and preparations will be made for the coming struggle with the bosses. As a beginning of this campaign the membership assessed itself with three dollars each.

All workers engaged in the industry and who are not yet members of the union are urged to join immediately and help carry on the fight for better wages and against the open shop.

HUGE GATHERINGS HELD THRUOUT ALL U. S. ON MAY DAY

Chicago Workers Turn Out In Thousands

May Day was celebrated by thousands of workers in Chicago with an enthusiasm that marks the rising tide of labor's revolt in this country against the growing oppression of the capitalists and their rotten Teapot Dome government. On Thursday evening, May 1, Turner Hall, 820 North Clark Street, was packed to the doors with workers who came to hear the inspiring message of Communism to the exploited slaves of America.

The meeting was held under the auspices of the United Front May Day Conference of Chicago. The speakers were William F. Dunne, editor of the DAILY WORKER, Alexander Bittelman, secretary of the Political Committee of the Central Executive Committee Workers' Party, Antoni Pressi, editor of Alba Nouva, J. Kowalski, secretary of the Polish Federation of the Workers' Party, Max Shachtman, editor of The Young Worker, B. Sherman, Left Paole Zionist, Jewish Socialist Party, and Martin Abern, Chicago City Central secretary, who acted as chairman.

The speakers dwelt upon the rise of capitalist dictatorships all over the world and the standing challenge of Soviet Russia under the Dictatorship of the Proletariat thru the Communist Party to the world bourgeoisie. Soviet Russia was pointed out as an inspiration to the workers everywhere. An appeal was made at the end of the meeting for members to join the Workers Party. A substantial collection was taken up.

There was an excellent concert program consisting of the Freiheit Singing Society and the Russian Grand Opera Stars, Svetloff, tenor; Nina Obrastzova, coloratura soprano, and Gabrilius Hrzanowski, baritone. The meeting opened with the singing of the "International" by the Freiheit chorus and the audience.

Duluth Mass Meeting.

DULUTH, Minn., May 2.—The workers of Duluth last night celebrated International May Day by filling Woodmen Hall to capacity when J. C. Bentall returned to Duluth with the message of working class solidarity. Great enthusiasm characterized the meeting thruout. Every speaker, among whom were W. E. McEwen and A. A. Siegler, were applauded again and again as they appealed for independent political action of the workers and exploited farmers.

Bentall was tendered a great ovation when he rose to speak. A collection of one hundred and ten dollars was taken up. The surplus after defraying expenses, will go to the Labor Defense Council. The meeting was held under the auspices of the Duluth May Day Conference. Norman Tallentire, district organizer of the Workers Party, acted as chairman.

Quaker City Celebrates.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 2.—Fifteen hundred workers jammed Lulu Temple and cheered the speakers of the Workers Party who gave the slogan "A class party on June 17th." William Weinstone, M. Epstein, and others spoke. The DAILY WORKER received a great demonstration. The meeting heartily endorsed the June 17th convention and pledged energetic support for success.

Police Grab DAILY WORKER

SOUTH BEND, Ind., May 2.—The South Bend locals of the Workers Party and the Young Workers' League held a fine May Day meeting in Workers' Hall, Thursday. Comrade Paul Cline of the Young Workers' League, was the speaker. The large crowd of workers which attended, was very much interested in the speaker's outline of the development of the class struggle in the United States, and the forces making for a Farmer-Labor Party. The meeting was held under the close surveillance of the police, who, tho they did not interrupt the speaking, grabbed up all the copies of the May Day issues of the DAILY WORKER.

Textile Workers See Mills Close.

LAWRENCE, Mass., May 2.— Two of the largest mills have just closed here for an indefinite period, altho business had seemed to be picking up. The Pemberton Company has thrown 500 cotton goods workers out of work and the Methuen Company, 300 workers. The reason given was the condition of the buying market.

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COMMUNISTS WILL GAIN IN GERMAN REICHSTAG ELECTION

BERLIN, May 2.—The actual and proportionate number of Communi deputies in the Reichstag will be considerably increased in Sunday's ele tions. The Communists have 15 deputies and are expected to win from to 80 in the coming fight. The number of deputies depends on the numb of voters.

Seven other parties are participating in the elections but the numb of voters will be fewer than before. The Social-Democrats (Socialists) wi lose heavily, it is predicted.

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2 STILL JAILED FROM PALMER'S MAY DAY PLOTS

Sacco - Vanzetti Await Workers' Action

By KARL PRETSHOLD.

The workers in dozens of foreign countries when they celebrate May Day this year will remember two workers who are in American prisons facing death as the result of a plot of the United States Department of Justice to scare the country into fits on May Day, 1919.

The country was scared, one man was murdered by the Department of Justice and to cover up the crime two workers were framed up and today, four years after their arrest, are in danger of the electric chair. They are Nicola Sacco and Barfhelmo Vanzetti.

Salsedo Tortured.

Wililam Flynn and his agents of the department rigged up a little bomb plot for May Day 1919. All the big politicans got nice little bombs in the mail the morning of the first of May. February 25, 1920, Robert Elia was arrested because another May Day was coming around. He was charged with having something to do with the bombs sent thru the mails. His friend Andrea Salsedo who tried to hire a lawyer for him was arrested for his pains. Salsedo was arrested in the early part of March. He was beaten and kicked and given the "gold fish." It was kept up for two months. Elia in an affidavit tells of hearing the screams of Salsedo on March 8th. Weeks passed. Both men were continually tortured. Elia later told of how Salsedo gradually lost his mind.

Salsedo Killed.

On the morning of May 3rd, just four years ago, Mr. Von Wedenholt of Bergenfeld, N. J., on his way from work saw a body drop from the window of the 13th floor of the Park Row building where the Department of Justice had its New York office and where Elia and Salsedo were imprisoned.

Salsedo had found freedom from torture. At the morgue Mrs. Salsedo was told, "He is yours now to do as you like with."

The authorities did not even bother to hold an inquest.

Sacco-Vanzetti Arrange Protest.

But Salsedo had friends. While he was imprisoned they were trying to get him a lawyer. Two of those friends were Nicola Sacco and Barthelemo Vanzetto. Vanzetti had come to New York from Boston just a few days before tdying to get Walter Nelles to act as lawyer for Salsedo and Elia.

When they heard of the murder they turned their energy into arranging protest meetings. On May 5th they were arrested in Massachusetts and questioned for hours about their radical connections.

Both Sacco and Vanzetti had destroyed all literature that would connect them with the radical movement. They had seen what it meant to be arrested as a foreign-born "red."

The Department of Justice was anxious to nip the protest against their killing of Salsedo.

Elia was rushed to Ellis Island and deported because he was the only person who could tell what had happened on the thirteenth floor of the Park Row building during the long weeks he and Salsedo were confined there.

Frame-up of Sacco-Vanzetti.

It remained only for the Department of Justice to stop the spreading of the story of Salsedo's death among his countrymen. After being held for many hours Sacco and Vanzetti were charged with killing a pay-roll guard and robbing him of $18,000.

The Department of Justice was saved again.

But the workers of the world learned the story of their frame-up and also of the murder of Salsedo. Where one worker would have heard of the killing of Salsedo if Sacco and Vanzetti had been permitted to hold their protest meetings today, hundreds of thousands know the story of that murder and how the authorities tried to cover it up by killing two more workers.

Today the workers of the world are not only celebrating May Day, they are also demanding the freedom of Sacco and Vanzetti who face death because the bosses and their agents hate May Day.

Christians, Pacifists Plead For Nation To Enter World Court

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, May 2.— A huge delegation of church, peace, and law organizations beseiged Congress today with a plea for American participation in the world court.

The court crusaders appeared at the opening of the hearings before a special Senate Foreign Relations Committee, which is considering various proposals for American participation in legal adjudication of world affairs.

James G. McDonald, head of the foreign policies association, in opening the session, urged that the Senate take steps guaranteeing full American adherence to the International Justice Court, now sitting at the Hague.

Do you want to help the DAILY WORKER? Then get a new subscriber.

MEXICAN WORKERS GIVE FOUR DAYS TO CELEBRATING GREAT INTERNATIONAL LABOR HOLIDAY

By JAY LOVESTONE.

(Special to the Daily Worker.)

MEXICO CITY, Mexico, April 30.—At a session of the Central Labor Council of Mexico City, I was somewhat surprised at the apparent ease with which the labor body was working, in view of the recent turmoil in particular and the youthfulness and inexperience of organized labor in Mexico in general. The proceedings went on very smoothly and were handled with despatch.

The chief subject of debate for the sixty odd delegates crowded into the small room, was the problem of organizing successful May Day demonstrations. Communications from local unions after local union showed that there was widespread interest amongst the masses for making the international workers' holiday one huge demonstration of the solidarity of the oppressed masses. To an American accustomed to "Anti-red" denunciations bearing the Gomper's union label every May first, and to July fourth spreadeagle orations on the Labor-Capital peace day in September, this attitude of the Mexican workers was most refreshing.

Russian Posters on Wall.

As a matter of fact the whole atmosphere surrounding the deliberations was in most striking and welcome contrast to the staid and stifling atmosphere so characteristic of the average American central labor body. On the walls of the meeting room there were posters inscribed in Russian, showing how the working and peasant masses of Soviet Russia repelled the world capitalist reaction, and how the Red Army was leading the working class to victory.

In the chair of the presiding officer there was seated an almond-eyed Mexican who was an example of the type reared in the union of Spaniard-Indian and Oriental. Amongst the delegates one could see the native Indian, the Spanish, Mestizo or Creole and the American or "Gringo" types. Here and there were to be seen women delegates. The representatives of the various local unions come to the meeting in their working clothes, in their overalls, in their tattered garments.

The salutations "Delegate" so and so and "Brother" so and so were significantly absent from the deliberations of the Central Labor Council here. The Mexican workers address each other as "companeros" or comrades. The communications from the various local unions to the central body called "La Federacion de Sindicatos de Obreros del Distrito Federal" all ended with the slogan "Salud Y. Revolucion Social." In the English of our trade union movement this would be the shocking closing of "Greetings and Social Revolution."

May Day Strike Planned.

There was considerable discussion over the question of taking the workers in the ice factories off their jobs on May 1st. The owners had made the plea that these workers should stay at their posts because of the hospital needs for ice. The delegates would brook no such ruse by their bosses. They were determined to present an unbroken front in the May 1st demonstrations. A special committee was appointed to see to it that there would be no scabbing in the ice factories.

Opposition from the ice bosses will very likely be encountered. One delegate reported that his employer had decided to run the ice factory on May 1st, that he had proudly boasted of his having no fear of a strike since he had already gone thru four strikes and had managed to "fix" them with bullets. In order to make sure that the bosses would toe the work, delegates from the chauffeurs, flour mill workers, transportation workers, department store clerks, and other unions volunteered to organize themselves into squads to prevent the ice manufacturers from violating the international holiday.

Remember Haymarket Victims.

All in all, the May Day celebrations planned by the Mexico City organized workers will last four days. Mass meetings, theatrical performances, concerts, parades, a demonstration to commemorate the murder of the anarchist workers in Chicago in 1887, an address by Luis N. Morones, president of the Mexican Federation of Labor, to be released to the workers of the whole country on the radio, are part of the auspicious program.

Extensive preparations for the celebration of the workers' international holiday are also keeping busy large sections of the unorganized masses of workers and peasants. The writer had the good fortune to take in a rehearsal of a great mass chorus of thousands of men, women and children. Crowded in the "Platio", a sumptuous arena in the court of the "Secratavia de Educacion, Publica," were thousands of workers and farmers dressed in their overalls and working clothes, singing under the directions of their leader who was preparing them for the inauguration ceremony to make the grand opening of the National Stadium on May 1st. The colors of the variegated shawls covering the Indian women blended in charming effect with the sad strain running thru the powerful mass tones. In music and color, in art and literature, the spirit of the masses bears the wholesome imprint of revolt against capitalist imperialist oppression.

As one looked down upon this vast mass of genuine enthusiasm he could not but be impressed with the powerful wave of revolt that these oppressed people will sooner, rather than later, **let loose against their exploiters.**

Mental Robot Factories Will Shock Liberals This Side of Revolution

(By The Federated Press)

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., May 2.— English colleges have more academic freedom than America's goosestep institutions, Bertrand Russell, British Socialist and professor, replies to President A. Lawrence Lowell, Harvard university here. The argument started over an interview with Russell published in the college paper, Harvard Crimson, charging that control by capitalist trustees was responsible for the ban on radical speakers like Debs, Foster and Nearing by the Harvard union.

"Any one who cares more for academic pursuits and the advancement of learning than for political propaganda would wish to see the government of universities in the hands of men of learning rather than uneducated millionaires," saps Russell. After pointing out that learning is less respected than wealth in this country, he concludes:

"A university should be primarily a place of learning and education, where whatever propaganda may occur is neutralized by opposing propaganda. Under the existing system, however, the propaganda of one side prevades everything, while that of the other can only creep in thru an occasional cranny."

CHICAGO COUNCIL FOR PROTECTION OF FOREIGN BORN WORKERS NOW ACTIVE IN AGITATIONAL DRIVE

In order to organize the working class for the protection of the foreign born workers, a council has been formed in the city of Chicago composed of local unions and other working class organizations, with a total of seventy thousand affiliated workers. The aim of this council is to organize a class protest against the drive of the employers and to unify the ranks of the workers against any such drive.

The drive of the employers against the Foreign Born workers has culminated in a number of anti-alien and immigration bills now before Congress which go as far as to demand the registration of aliens in this country and give to the Secretary of Labor the power to deport any aliens, which he regards undesirable, and to import any class of labor which may be necessary for the industrial needs of the country.

Owing, however, to the exigency of the political situation and due to the fact that this is an election year, and if such a bill were adopted it would mean the defeat of the party advocating it, the Employing Class of this country have agreed to the passage of the Johnson Bill, which while on the surface a much milder bill, and which does not call for the registration of Aliens in this country, yet is as vicious an Anti-Labor Bill as could be found and one that must be fought by the Militant Workers in order to safeguard their interests.

The Chicago Council for the protection of Foreign Born Workers has thruout its secretary addressed the following letter to Congressman Johnson the originator of the Johnson Immigration Bill which has now passed both the House of Representatives and the Senate.

"On behalf of the Chicago Council for protection of Foreign Born Workers composed of Local Unions and other working class organizations, with a total of seventy thousand affiliated workers, I am instructed to protest against the final passage of the Johnson Bill HR 6540.

We protest the final passage of the Johnson Bill because if its immigration clause, stipulating that applicants for immigrants certificate shall furnish to the consular office copies of his military record, and prison record if any, as well as copies of all available public records concerning him, kept by the Government to which he owes allegiance. We protest the passage of this bill for its stipulation that the documents furnished shall be permanently attached to the application and become part thereof and for its further stipulation that copy of immigrant's photograph is to be permanently attached to their immigration certificate as well as to the fact that this bill give the consular officials the power to select those immigrants they desire, and reject those whom they regard as objectionable.

All these provisions it is clear to us are made for the purpose of establishing a system of selective immigration, threatening prospective immigrants to accept a status of submission so they may be used by the employers in their endeavor to smash the existing labor organizations and lower the conditions of life of the workers in this country both native and foreign.

In view of the impending final adoption of this Johnson Bill, we call upon the Industrial Workers to unite their forces with the exploited farmers, into the building up of a great Farmer Labor Party, which will be able to settle accounts with the politicians who serve the Employers, and in the future to prevent the passage of laws inimical to labor.

In order to effectively take part in the drive for the formation of a Class Farmer Labor Party, the Council for the protection of Foreign Born Workers at its next regular meeting has as a special order of business the election of delegates to the Farmer Labor Convention at St. Paul, June 17th, as well as electing delegates to the State Farmer Labor Meet at Peoria, May 18th.

In addition to this a Mass meeting will be held Friday, May 9th, under the auspices of the Council for the protection of Foreign Born Workers at 8 P. M. 3322 Douglas Blvd. at which speakers from the Chicago Federation of Labor, Socialist Party, and Workers Party, will protest against the drive made by the employers on the Foreign Born Workers.

DAVIS ATTACKS FOREIGN-BORN WAGE SLAVES

Defends Washington Robbers

Speaking before the rich men's clubs of this city in a lecture campaign in favor of his move to finger print, photograph, and deport foreign-born workers who do not accept the present order of things, James J. Davis declared that the only means to cut down the overdevelopment of industry is to keep out undesirables.

How such a policy would prevent overdevelopment while the entire machinery of production is in the hands of the capitalists who are not by any means hard up for their labor supply, not to speak of the high standard of efficiency to which machinery has been brought in recent years, is not clear to the average person.

But Mr. Davis is not an average person. He is a member of the Coolidge cabinet and can see nothing wrong in the high handed burglarious activities of practically the entire cabinet a considerable number of whom have been unceremoniously kicked out by Coolidge in an effort to save the Republican Party from being wrecked beyond salvation, and to make his reelection at least a possibility.

This is the Mr. Davis who was hooted by the delegates to the recent miners' convention in Indianapolis, when he appeared to lecture them on their duties to the employing class of this country. A foreigner himself, like Gompers and other renegades to their class he is now the most bitter enemy of the foreign-born workers who are robbed of the fruits of their toil by the capitalists in America.

In his address to the City Club, Mr. Davis grew very red in the face and denounced the investigations in Washington. He particularly defended Harry M. Daugherty who, he declared, was hounded because of his prosecution of "reds." Davis commented on the fact that John L. Lewis, Gompers and conservative labor leaders did not join in the cry for Daugherty's head but that the major part of the campaign was traceable to Moscow influence which operates thru the Workers Party and has for its principal mouthpiece the DAILY WORKER.

Mr. Davis called on business men to take more interest in affairs and join with conservative labor for harmony between employers and employes.

Slaves Peep At New Hubby Who Manages Wife's $50,000,000

ASHEVILLE, N. C., May 2.— Two of the oldest families in the United States and Great Britain were united here today with the marriage of John Francis Cecil and Miss Cornelia Vanderbilt.

Cecil announced his resignation from the British Diplomatic Service before the ceremony and after a honeymoon in Europe, will return here to help his bride in administering her vast $50,000,000 estate.

After the ceremony more than 1,000 people attended a reception at Biltmore House. Hundreds of employes and tenants of the estate were included in this number.

Birth Control Not Fit Study Women Voters Determine

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 2nd.—Birth control was defeated by an overwhelming vote as a subject of study for the National League of Women Voters after a spirited debate on the convention floor Monday.

PATRIOTIC SUGAR PLANTERS REVOLT IN CUBA PROVINCE

Four Veterans Held By Zayas Government

(Special to The Daily Worker)

HAVANA, May 2. — Hhe Zayas government today took drastic steps to put down rebellion which has broken out in the Province of Santa Clara.

Orders were issued for arrest of all leaders of the patriots and veterans' association, the organization considered responsible for the rebellion and four men were taken in custody in Havana. They are Mario Garcia Velez, brother of General Velez; Carlos Alsugaray, wealthy sugar planter and vice-president of the veterans' association; Dr. Oscar Soto, a lawyer and secretary and treasurer of the association, and Federico Moraleu, leader of the movement in Havana.

The government announced loyal troops had clashed with the rebels at Juan de la Yeras, ousting them from the city hall, which they had seized. The rebels sustained numerous casualties.

Packers Hid Big Profits And Got Away With It

(By The Federated Press)

WASHINGTON, May 2.— Warning has been issued to Attorney General Stone by Benjamin C. Marsh of the Farmers National Council, that the progressive farmers will oppose any modification of the consent decree under which former Attorney General Palmer dropped the anti-trust prosecution of the big meat packers.

"Palmer entered into a shady collusion with the packers, on the consent decree, to prevent any real packer control legislation," says Marsh. "When the fiasco of a packer control bill was finally enacted and entrusted to Secretary Wallace to emasculate, he promptly went into a deal not to enforce it. The April bulletin of the National City Bank, an Armour institution, states the combined sales of Armour, Swift, Wilson and Cudahy in 1923 were $2,015,000,000, and their combined profits $31,418,000. Thanks to Secretary Wallace, the meat packers can still pad their books and conceal $50,0000,000 of their profits."

Weather Raising Rumpus With U. S. Round-World Flight

KASHIWABARA BAY, Murile Islands, Via Tokio, May 2. — Two cutters landing from the Japanese and American destroyers here to establish a base for the American round the world airplane flight, were caught in a gale Sunday and driven ashore.

One was from the American destroyer Ford and the other from the Japanese destroyer Tokitsukaze.

Japanese and American officers and men struggled together in the water finally saving their boats. No lives were lost.

Warned Women Seek Forbidden Floyd Dell Book

DAVENPORT, Iowa, May 2. — Floyd Dell's "Janea March" has been the most pouplar book at the library since Miss Hermine Schmed told the local Chamber of Commerce to shun it.

Miss chmed, hailing back from Calfornia, warned the Iowans to avoid ocialist literature and ban Socialist speakers. She got her audience of women's civic societies so excited that they have been besetging the library for all forbidden books even since.

Dell was once a newspaper reporter in Davenport bt apparently that ins't why the women want to read his book in spite of the undefiled Miss Schmed's protests.

Guns Get the Dough.

IRVINGTON, Neb., May 2.—Four bandits today held up the Irvington State Bank, forced the cashier and a customer into the vault and escaped with between $2,000 and $3,000.

Two of the men entered the bank while two others stayed in an automobile outside.

U. S. Needs River Boats in China.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 2.— Six river gunboats to cruise in Chinese waters "for the protection of American interests" and eight new light cruisers were among the requests of Assistant Secretary of the Navy Roosevelt in testifying before the House Naval Committee.

Workers Party Of Providence Raises Big Relief Fund

By HELEN A. SEIGL

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 2.— The comrades in Providence are busy with the plans for a picnic on May 4th.

Under the direction of the German branch, the United German Societies of Providence held a very successful concert in one of the largest halls in that city. Up to date, the German Societies have raised over $700 for the relief of German Workers and children.

A series of bazaars have been held by the Providence Russian Women's branch for the Ruthenberg defense in the Michigan case. They have also collected $17.00 for German relief.

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Bosses Applaud MacDonald

American workers who do their own thinking will not be shocked at the news that British capitalism is almost unanimous in applauding the MacDonald-Snowden budget introduced in the House of Commons on behalf of the Labor government.

This news should knock another prop from under the unthinking who have unwittingly accepted the British Labor government as a 100 per cent victory for the working class.

MacDonald's government keeps on piling up the testimony that is needed to show the great masses of workers and farmers that only thru Soviet Rule under Communist leadership can they attain to full power.

The MacDonald-Snowden budget wins the praise of "every section of the public, including the conservative strongholds, represented by the old banking institutions," says the news report. The American capitalist, H. Gordon Selfridge, owner of a big department store in London, states that the budget is not only "sound in detail but in principle," while representatives of two American banks in London "predict immediate beneficial sale of British securities abroad and improvement in the financial conditions in the kingdom."

In other words the big bosses and bankers of Great Britain admit that their position has been strengthened by the financial policy of the MacDonald government. And why not? Among the Snowden offerings to the big profiteers was the complete abolition of the corporation's profits tax, which means the loss of $51,000,000 yearly by the government treasury.

Sops were thrown to the workers, in the shape of a few reductions in food duties, by this Snowden budget, which bears the label "Socialist," since its author, Philip Snowden, has always been considered one of the most outspoken Socialists of the British Independent Labor Party. The duty was reduced on sugar, but it still remains 14 times as great as it was before the war. The duty has also been reduced on coffee, cocoa, chicory and dried fruit. But they were also cut on automobiles, foreign films and motorcycles, with which the workers are not generally acquainted. In fact, this is only pushing the British back to the prewar free trade basis, and if British profiteers are anything like the U. S. variety, as they no doubt are, reductions in tariff duties will have little effect on the actual prices of commodities.

The actual policy of the labor government toward the workers is seen in the taxes on admission to the cheaper movies. The tax on 12 cent seats in the movies and cheaper theaters has been abolished, but above that to the 18-cent seats the tax has only been reduced. Seats costing more than 18-cents will be subject to the same taxes.

This is in glaring contrast to the complete abolition of the corporation's profit tax.

The budget, therefore, makes no vital attempt to settle the housing and unemployment problems. The workers, due to low wages, will remain crowded in the same hovels, and when out of work, as one and a half millions of British workers are today, they will be continuously on the verge of starvation.

In the hour that the workers' and farmers' revolution struck Germany, when the kaiser fell, the German social-democracy proved the greatest ally of Junker capitalism. So in England. When British capitalism faced a huge unemployment army at home, and discontent in all her colonies, the MacDonald labor government has come into power to save British capitalism by betraying the cause of the working class.

The only result, in England, as in Germany, and everywhere else, will be a constant and steady drift of disillusioned workers and farmers into the ranks of the organized Communist movement.

In the words of Nicolai Lenin, in his pamphlet, "The Left Sickness of Communism," written during the early days of the Bolshevik Revolution in Russia, and years before the MacDonald government came into power:

> "The formation of the government of the Hendersons, which is continually approaching nearer, will prove that I am right, will draw the masses to my side, will hasten the political death of the Hendersons and the Snowdens, just as was the case with their like-minded brethren in Russia and in Germany."

The Snowden budget, applauded by the big employers, bankers and landlords of Great Britain, should be a big factor in driving the workers into and thus helping to build a real mass Communist Party in that country.

Coolidge may have dropped Daugherty from his cabinet. But it was the Coolidge-republican machine that elected Daugherty a Coolidge delegate from Ohio to the republican convention. The thieves certainly hang together.

Mobilizing The Liberals

The Dawes plan has been swallowed hook, line and sinker by the little coterie that claims to uphold the standard of liberalism in America. Just how approval of a plan promulgated by finance capitalists providing for the enslavement of the workers of a whole nation is consistent with the public expressions of sympathy made for the German workers and the fierce denunciation of the German exploiters is something that would require much explanation from any but a liberal group. They, however, are so anxious for the stabilization of European capitalism that they are quite willing it should be purchased by the deepest degradation of the working class.

The Nation says in its issue of April 30:

> There is some hope in the very fact that the Dawes plan depends so largely upon the financiers. They have a longer and a wider vision than the petty crew of nationalist politicians who have made such a mess of things. If the plan is to succeed the powers will, for a number of years, be turning to the international financiers for loans, and the financiers will not attempt to float the huge credits required unless they are convinced that the proposed system is economically sound. What they call "economic soundness" may mean a new kind of industrial slavery, but it is at least better than an era of new wars.

The endorsement of the Dawes-Morgan scheme by the most humanitarian group among the American bourgeoisie is proof that the working class of America is confronted with the most gigantic imperialist conspiracy yet entered into by its rulers. Gone are the liberal insistences that allied and German rulers alike were guilty of fomenting the world war and now in evidence is the supine obedience to the wishes of the finance-capitalists that was the outstanding feature of the period prefacing the entry of America into that struggle.

The Communist press alone in America is raising its voice in protest against this monstrous proposal to guarantee the loans made by the House of Morgan with the power of the national government.

It is noticeable that the liberal press is silent upon this phase of the question altho it is the basis for the whole scheme.

"The Dawes plan," says The Nation, "is at least better than an era of new wars." This is not only slipshod but vicious reasoning, leaving out of consideration altogether the atrocious nature of the plan so far as it effects the German working class. The Nation knows enough of the causes of our entry into the last war to honestly say that just such loans as are now proposed caused our participation.

In accepting the Dawes proposal The Nation, therefore, is committing itself to the new war that will, unless capitalism is overthrown before, bring on another world struggle with the House of Morgan attempting to drive the working class of this nation into the trenches against the working class of Germany and other European nations to which loans have been made.

All Cut and Dried

Everything is being beautifully cut and tried for the republican national convention at Cleveland. Cal Coolidge is already going ahead as if he had the nomination stuck away in his pocket. William M. Butler, the New England millionaire, and C. Bascom Slemp, of Virginia, expert dispenser of political patronage, are to be in charge of the steam roller.

It is very evident that the flattening out of all opposition will not be a very strenuous job. Coolidge now has 825 delegates pledged. All he needs is 556 votes to insure his nomination. So he has a walkaway.

Butler and Slemp will not have the difficult task that Penrose and Smoot had at the 1912 republican convention in Chicago, when "Teddy" Roosevelt carried out his split.

But this is not because discontent is absent among the millions of workers and farmers who voted for Harding on the republican ticket in 1920. It is because these workers and farmers have given up hope of getting anything from the republican party.

Arthur Brisbane, editorial writer of the Hearst papers, for instance, laments that in the presidential primaries, in the shoe factory town of Haverhill, Mass., only 693 men and 121 women, took the trouble of voting out of 17,000 registered voters. More than 16,000 did not vote at all.

This is the story of the old party presidential primaries everywhere. It is an indication that the Coolidge steam roller may triumph at the Cleveland convention of the republican party. But the Slemps and the Butlers will find that they have won an empty victory. They will discover that while they have been oiling up their machine, that the masses have been busy deserting to the standards of the mass, class National Farmer-Labor Party. Everything may be cut and dried at Cleveland. So much the better. It will be easier for the workers and farmers, at St. Paul, June 17th, to put the republican party, as well as the democratic, in cold storage, and there let them rot. Victories in the old party nominating conventions this year mean as little as hollow triumphs in the old party primaries.

The presidential campaign jokesters are at work, the first act being a little fun at the expense of the candidacy of William Gibbs McAdoo, the $250,000.00 oil baby. They are trying to find out under what conditions "McAdoo'll Do" or whether the voters will make it "McAdieu." Even with this added attraction, however, we do not believe the old party circus will win an audience of any size among the workers and farmers who are busy planning for their own class party.

FRENCH MILITARISTS AND GERMAN CAPITALISTS IN UNITED FRONT

By ANISE

ESSEN, Germany, April 14 (By Mail).—The three-cornered fight still drags its weary way along in the Ruhr between the French, the Big Business Interests of Germany and the German workers. It is a confused fight, but so far the German workers are having very much the worst of it. Under the pressure of patriotic feeling, they combined with their bosses to fight the French, and now the beaten bosses have combined with the French against them. Reparations, as far as may be, are to come out of the hide of the miners and steel workers of the Ruhr.

In the past six years, they have sunk down and down. Not only are wages far below pre-war, while prices are fifty percent above pre-war prices. Not only are there a million unemployed in this small concentrated region, only a couple of hours travel north and south and east and west. But, step by step, they have lost all the gains achieved with their blood in the revolution.

It is easy to forget that there was a revolution,—of sorts—in Germany. I forgot it all the time, for nowhere in the world is exploitation of workers more raw than in Germany now. Nowhere are they expected to live on such starvation wages. From ten to twelve cents an hour is the wage for a skilled worker of the highest class in the steel mills, and in almost every works there is much part time work, due to disorganization of transport under French attempted management. Krupps, with their old traditions of paternal care for workers, have been parcelling out twenty-four hours a week to single men and thirty hours to men with families, giving thus a wage somewhere between two and three and a half dollars a week.

Yet with all this surplus of men, they are lengthening the hours of daily labor. "They have established almost every length of working day except eights," said a member of the factory council in one of the big plants, to me bitterly. "They have seven and a half, and nine and ten,—everything but eight. They are out to break in principle the eight-hour day."

While I was standing in the office of another Factory Council, written notice was brought in from the factory management that henceforth any worker wishing to consult the factory council, must first obtain leave of absence from his foreman. The secretary of the Factory Council turned to me: "Step by step they have taken away all our power" he said. "Our workers' council is nothing but a shell."

Yet he could look back to the thrill of the days when there was a Red Army in the Ruhr, and the miners seized and nationalized the mines, appointing a "Commission of Nine" delegated from local trades councils and mine committees, to take over the whole of the Westfalian Coal Industry and manage it in trust for the state. The Communists led the way, but the local Majority Socialists also took part in it, urged on by the spirit of the workers towards a new Germany. That was in 1919—the pale, disillusioned secretary of the Factory Committee in a big establishment, whose name I shall not mention because it might affect his job, told me with a tired smile that "those were good days." The managers came to work or remained away at the permission of the workers' committees. The output of coal rose steadily.

But the coalition government of Socialists, Catholics and Democrats sitting in Berlin, declared themselves in favor of nationalization by their voices, but announced in the same breath that the act of the Ruhr miners was an act of war. They sent an army to take control, and the miners gave in to the will of their own Socialist representative in the Reichstag, trusting them to bring nationalization of mines in due and orderly fashion.

A year later they were striking again,—not now for nationalization, but to maintain the six-hour day underground. And even while the strike breaking corps and the armies, sent by the Socialist government, was advocating against them, the same Socialist government was thrown out of Berlin by the Kapp Putsch. The loyal miners of the Ruhr rose at their call and joined a general strike to save Ebert, Scheideman and Noske. And within a fortnight, the Socialist leaders, back in their seats thru the uprising of the workers, sent the same royalist troops who had just been fighting against them, to put down the "red rebels" in the Ruhr. So a democratic Socialist government was saved to Germany, but the most active, able men of the Ruhr who helped save it, were slaughtered by it like sheep.

When the French advanced into the Ruhr and the workers laid down tools, they played into the hands of German Big Business thru their patriotic feelings. They realize this now, very bitterly. "It was not that we thought a German capitalist any better than a French one," many of them said to me, "but we thought we could control our conditions better under our own German labor laws and with the protection of our trade unions." It was a hard situation. They struck against the insolence of invading armies; they carried on the greatest general strike known in history in the most complicated industrial area of the world. But all its result was to give German Big Business a superb weapon to use in making terms with the French.

Even with this weapon, they did not make very good terms. The invading armies were too strong for them. They agreed in the end to produce one-fifth of their coal free of charge for the French, to be charged against reparations, and to pay a tax of eight francs a ton on the remainder. It is a tax under which the Ruhr can barely operate; the German industrialists declare, and perhaps truly, that it cannot keep on operating under this tax. Some of the mines are losing money, they say, and others are only getting by because of the nine months of safety and extension work put in during the "passive resistance," and paid for by the German people.

But Big Business in the Ruhr openly exults over one good result of the French pressure. It has abolished the eight-hour day. It gives them the threat of foreign bayonets behind their dealings with their workers. It gives them a vast reservoir of unemployed, hungry enough to break any strike. The catastrophic fall of the mark, which was directly caused by the Ruhr War, in its drain on the treasury of the German Government, has broken the trade union treasuries and the sick benefit funds and the the old age pensions of the workers. They have nothing left; they are down to potatoes and margarine; and watching them are a million unemployed who haven't even those potatoes.

That's the situation in the Ruhr today. I talked with representatives of Big Business who were cheerfully declaring that "at least the Ruhr War did one thing. It smashed the nonsense about the eight-hour day and workers' committees." I talked to representatives of the French, who politely declared: "All that we ask is that they shall pay the coal tax that they owe us on reparations; it is nothing to us whether they collect the costs from the German Government, or pay it themselves, or get it out of the German workers. That is a matter of German internal policies."

I went into German miners' homes where they were sleeping in the corner on straw under a ragged quilt. And these were not Russian peasants, but Germans, famed for generations of thrifty housekeeping and well arranged homes. I went thru one of the big dormitories—maintained by Krupps, with its roof garden, library, club rooms—all solid in enduring stone. And an irrespressible youth stuck his shoulders over the partition of his cell-like bedroom, crying: "Long live the unemployed . . ." He was staying in bed thru the afternoon to keep down his hunger, for he had nothing to eat.

I went into office after office of sick pensions, unemployment pensions, insurance of all kinds, and heard the sickening story repeated of how they were ruined by law,—the law that required them to place their savings in municipal bonds and government loans, and that bankrupted, the decent honest people who obeyed it, while the men who invested in dollars and raw materials, got rich.

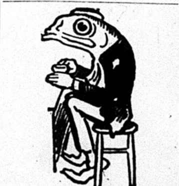
I heard the secretary of the Employers' Association in the biggest steel center saying: "The workers have become sensible; they see they must work ten hours . . . ." And I heard workers' representatives say: "Not at any time has there been such hate as now against the bosses. We know that we have been betrayed. They told us to strike to save our eight-hour day and our German working conditions. Now they have made terms with the French to kill all the gains of the revolution. If they refuse to sign the next contract with the French,—we will not do another passive resistance job for them. We will run the mines for the French, or for anyone who pays us wages. Until. . . ."

But that "until" is a precarious hope. It means until they seize the mines again with a Red army for a Soviet Germany. This might have been done easily once, if they could have held the mines when they first took them, but they surrendered them again to a German government too feeble to know its own mind. A government which gave them back to their private owners and then bankrupted the entire German nation to keep them for those owners against the French.

Revolution now in the Ruhr seems impossible, until the French workers are ready also. And that may be a long, long time. And yet revolutions make their own laws, and I may be too pessimistic. It was well known last autumn that the Ruhr was looked upon as a powder-magazine, which both the French invaders and the German Big Business interests were afraid to see explode.

Meantime, it is a time of attribution and hunger. The one bright spot I saw in Essen was at the Youths' Hostel, where the International Workers' Relief is feeding a few hundred cheerful youngsters from the nearby free schools. There is also a much larger Quacker Relief going on, which is feeding over one hundred thousand Ruhr children with funds from America; but I did not happen to be present at the schools where its work was done. The German relief organizations are themselves feeding large numbers of adults and children, especially among the unemployed.

Even in relief there are class lines. Not in the American relief; that is administered impartially thru the schools. But the German relief societies have drawn most of their contributions from timid capitalists of the Ruhr itself, who wish to avoid the smashing of stores and offices which took place frequently last autumn. They show a tendency to feed "good ones," especially those who have church connections and who come properly recommended; and to avoid the families of strikers. I heard many complaints of this, and of the difficulties put in the way of the Workers' International Relief in their attempts to get dining room space and kettles. But these are merely very small incidents of the class struggle that still goes on, tho with banked fires, in the Ruhr.



The Poor Fish says he is not in favor of May Day as a workers' holiday because there is always so much trouble everywhere on that date.

Views of Our Readers

To the DAILY WORKER: Dear Comrade: Before they stop our daily, I hope you can dope out and publish the facts, as I have, re, "The cause of the Teapot Dome investigation."

It began with your first editorial on page 6, April 18th inst. edition. Also your third editorial, page 6, of the 17th inst.

It's as clear as sunshine to me, that affair was brought out at a moment figured out years ago by the bunch, and all along understood by Daugherty et al., Coolidge, wherein for the panning they got in the "expose," they were to be allowed the privilege of robbing everyone and everything during their first term in office, and that they will be well taken care of again when after having put over the Dawes Commission Program, while we were hypnotized by the Teapot Dome affair.

The two incidents are connected in a way that, whether premeditated or not is enabling them to rejuvenate the Kaisers perfected machine, to pay the war debts including our own, which if it does, workers all over the "allied" countries will either have to work faster and more efficiently, also cheaper than Germany can, or sit back and starve, while Germany works. In the first instance we also will have to meet Russian, Japanese, Chinese and German wages and living conditions and go them one point lower, or, in the second case starve (or fight?). We scarcely expect to meet either of the first two conditions, consequently, "must" circumvent, in some manner both. Perhaps the means will suggest itself to you? If so, you can understand why Daugherty is still a friend of Mr. Coolidge who knows they will have use for him soon again? Of course it is needless for me to say that you realize the Dawes agreement completes ultimately the League of Nations plan. Regardless of how it came about, as it furnishes us, France, England, Italy, Belgium and the present German government all a common interest in seeing to it that no one shall interfere with the German machines working to the limit and the rest of us taking our medicine? A perfect international capitalistic arrangement with every nation united "militaristically" to enforce their League idea. For God's sake get behind this idea. Get it to as many sources of dissemination as possible and do it now. Else, I opine even the start of the June 17th convention will be forestalled for reasons of national safety.

Yours in spirit,
TOM MARX.

Wants "Constantine" Published.

To the DAILY WORKER: Wishing to offer my opinion as to what story to publish next in the DAILY WORKER, I think "Constantine and the Beginning of Christianity" by Tichenor is a nice little booklet. It will help to disperse many superstitions of the workers' minds. The booklet is edited by Haldeman-Julius Co., Girard, Kan.

—D. K. MINTILOGLI.

P. S. Not very long ago a comrade from Pullman, Ill., suggested that the DAILY WORKER should have "a question and answer" column. What about it? I think this, too, is a mighty good idea.

To the DAILY WORKER: What do the workers have to say about those yellow socialist humbugs riding in and out of the Coliseum in the Yellow scab taxis on May Day? These socialist sympathizers only stand in the way of a real Workers' and Farmers' government.

Fraternally, M. Frimel.

AS WE SEE IT

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

Judging from the reception th Dawes plan has received from Ameri can liberals and alleged progressive we would not be surprised to see hi name mentioned in liberal publica tions like the Nation as a likely run ning mate for Senator Robert LaFol lette, on an independent ticket, pro vided the Wisconsin senator make up his mind that the irregular pa tures are greener and sweeter an healthier for his political constitutio than the fodder to be secured regu larly in the G. O. P. ideal farm. The Nation gloats over the Dawes pla and with the approval of the Berli Vorwaerts and the British Labor Par ty we expect the Socialist Party to give its backing—such as it is. Mor gan has seen worse days.

* * *

American liberals held a convention in Washington a few days ago and decided to send a message to the "people" of Europe, following the tactics so successfully used by the late Woodrow Wilson in destroying the morale of the Kaiser's subjects in the late war. Elections are taking place very soon in France and Germany and it is expressed that liberals will b victorious in the electoral struggles in Europe; that France and Germany will follow the example of England and give a pseudo-labor liberal party an opportunity to straddle the fence for a while and keep the capitalist robbers from quarreling over the loot.

* * *

The statement is almost as incoherent as the press interview given by Harry K. Thaw after his recent acquittal on the charge of insanity. It says the German people have adhered to the principle of political democracy since 1917. What about the dictatorship of Von Seecht and the murder and imprisonment of thousands of radical workers while the Hittlers and Ludendorfs who took up arms against the Reich are let off with a polite slap on the wrist. But perhaps capitalist dictatorship as long as it wears the fig leaf of Republicanism is not immoral in the eyes of liberalism! The statement goes on to say that it fears the German people may at this critical juncture "turn away from liberal and enlightened leadership." This is positively insulting. The leadership of Stressman, the monarchist, Ebert, the renegade saddler whose hands are red with the blood of Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg and the German Morgans of industry who hold the economic life of that country in the hollow of their hand. If that be liberal leadership three cheers for Coolidge and his gang.

* * *

The Mellon tax bill may have easier sledding now that Philip Snowden, Chancellor of His Majesty's Exchequer, has brought in a bill that cuts the shackles off British Big Business and gives even the long neglected workers cheaper sugar, tea, and abolishes the tax on his nine penny movie seat. Snowden was considered one of the most extreme socialists in the Independent Labor Party. When the MacDonald government was allowed to take office by the liberals and big business, a small section of the British ruling class was in terror, but after the new cabinet had a chat with the King, their evil forebodings were dropped. They all kissed the King's lower extremities, and even John Wheatley the Catholic radical from Glasgow almost crushed the Royal knuckles, his handshake was so hearty.

* * *

Even at that, after they left, the King rubbed his hand across Adam's apple, to see if his windpipe was alright, having in mind the disappearance of his Royal Cousin, Nicky of Russia, after the Bolsheviks came into power. Such things don't happen in England. The socialists like their King nice and fat. They wear their knee creeches nifty. They fight for the honor of being appointed Pot Boy to His Majesty, an old and honored office and they delight in bringing in budgets that prove the Labor Party (Socialist) is not a class party but a party for all the people, except the working class. To favor the latter would be rather indelicate. The workers must show a spirit of generosity and thus eliminate class rancor and class war.

* * *

The Chicago Tribune represents Ramsay MacDonald, the socialist, coming to the aid of British business, which is tied to a stake by a gang of scalp hunting tax inflicting Indians. The Indians run and Mac cuts the bonds and business beams like a semi-intoxicated Democrat. In the other hand American business is tied to the stake while the American Indians tickle him on the ribs with vicious tomahawks, with the Congressional Tax Relief Expedition, represented by a Republican on an elephant and a Democrat on a jackass dickering in the offing, much to the discomfort of Uncle Sam, whose jugular vein at any moment may feel the sharp edge of an Indian blade. The Chicago Daily News is more than happy over Snowden's budget. Winding up a eulogy, that would tax the enthusiasm of James Oneal, it says "The results of the application of these sterling qualities cannot fail to be beneficial to the people at large." That's that.

"The idea becomes power when it penetrates the masses."
—Karl Marx.

SPECIAL MAGAZINE SUPPLEMENT
THE DAILY WORKER

SECOND SECTION
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What the World Thought of Lenin -

By ALEXANDER TRACHTENBERG.

THE way Soviet Russia paid tribute to the memory of Lenin during the week his body lay in the Moscow House of the Unions needs no recapitulation. Even the capitalist press was forced to print column long cables giving accounts of the mourning by the Russian masses over the loss of their great leader. The damage which will be paid to his spiritual heritage in the years to come will be just as profound and devoted as was the respect and love shown to the dead teacher during the never-to-be-forgotten last week in January. In reading the news from all parts of Russia, one cannot but feel that tens of millions of workers and peasants have made a place in their hearts for Lenin's memory, which they will carry with them until their dying days.

It is necessary to review the way the world's revolutionary workers organized in or in sympathy with the Communist movement receive the news of the death of their great teacher and leader. The most illustrious pupil of Marx, Lenin by his life and work, has left a heritage which will forever remain a source of enlightment and inspiration to the disinherited thruout the world.

FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS ACT.

The governments of the various countries which have diplomatic or trade relations with Russia have all expressed their condolences upon Lenin's death. Premiers or foreign ministers of these governments sent official communications to the Commissariat of Foreign Affairs. According to reports in the Russian press, 21 different countries have officially expressed their condolences to the Russian government. These countries include England, Germany, Italy, Austria, Czecho-Slovakia, Turkey, Persia, Afghanistan, China, Mongolia, Japan, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Poland, Finland, Lithuania, Esthonia, Latvia, Mexico and Chile.

The official expressions of grief over Lenin's death by the various governments did not prevent some of those governments from prohibiting memorial meetings for the same man. While President Ebert wrote to Kalinin that "the German people express their sorrow to the Russian people over the loss of their teacher and leader," and that "the significance of Lenin and his influence upon the fortunes of the Russian people and the whole world was so great that a true revelation could be given only by future generations," meetings where similar sentiments were being expressed were dispersed by the police in Dresden, Hamburg, Bremen, and other German cities. The fate of Lenin memorial meetings in Poland, Latvia, and Lithuania was not better notwithstanding the warm sympathy tendered by these countries to the Soviet Government. Proper diplomatic usage required the dispatch to Russia of messages of condolences upon Lenin's death, but his name could not be mentioned sympathetically without invoking the wrath of the governments at home.

The conservative and liberal capitalist press thruout the world gave much space to news from Russia after Lenin's death. It has wasted so much space on rumors about his death during the past six years that it was willing to open its pages wide now that Lenin was really dead. What has occurred in Russia during that memorable week in January was so spontaneous and impressive that it could not be ignored. Besides the avalanche of news from Russia, much space was devoted to editorial comment upon Lenin's life and work as well as upon the way the Russian people were paying tribute to the memory of its dead leader. While disagreement was exhibited regarding Lenin the man and his aims, unanimity was reached upon how well he built, for none ventured to question the strength of the Soviet Government, which he left as a heritage to the Russian people people and the world.

EASTERN PEOPLE MOURN LOSS.

Lenin has given much of his attention to the problems of the East. His work in behalf of the national minorities within the confines of the Soviet Union has become known among the people of Asia. His death was received with genuine sorrow by the millions who considered him the emancipator of subject peoples.

In India the nationalist press called attention to Lenin's services in the interest of the Eastern peoples. The "Bombay Chronicle" remarked that "Lenin's name will live longer than the names of his opponents."

The entire **PERSIAN** cabinet attended the memorial services held at the Russian embassy in Tekeran. There was also present a large delegation representing different Persian organizations. The Mesopotamian leader, Halesi, turning to Lenin's portrait during his address remarked: "The East which you have awakened is ready for the final struggle. It is only waiting for the proper moment to bring about the dream of your life —the unification of all Eastern peoples; the establishment of the right of self determination for all peoples, no matter how small they may be."

The **Turkish National Assembly** at Angora devoted a special session to a review of Lenin's life and work. When a Deputy referred to Lenin as the leader of the Russian revolution, other deputies suggested the term of "leader of the world revolution", which the speaker accepted as a correction. Lenin's aid and encouragement to the Turkish people in their struggle for national independence was particularly lauded by the different speakers. The Turkish press devoted much space to Lenin. The "Enigun" wrote that the death of Lenin was not only a loss to Russia, but also to Turkey. The "Ikdam" declared Lenin one of the greatest men of the world. "Marx was for Lenin what the Koran is to the orthodox believers," opined this journal.

The **KOREAN** Assembly of People's Representatives adopted a resolution expressing "its great sorrow on the death of the world leader Lenin. The Korean people, like other subject peoples, lost in him their staunchest defender. We are certain that the work of the emancipation of mankind which Lenin began will be carried to a successful conclusion".

The **MONGOLIAN** foreign minister who is also Chairman of the Peoples' Party, wrote: "the death of Lenin is not only a heavy loss to the working masses, but also to the small nations of the world".

THE CHINESE DEEPLY MOVED.

Public memorial meetings were held in **CHINA**. Representatives of the various political parties and public groups visited the Russian plenipotentiary Karachan to express their condolences. The Chinese press commented profusely upon Lenin's life and work. The "Tchen-Pao" wrote: "Lenin is dead, but his soul lives in the Soviet order. The whole world is shocked by his death, but none are as grief-stricken as the weak and subject peoples. Our only hope and solace is that the subject peoples will follow in Lenin's footsteps and will continue the struggle for their liberation". The "Tchen-Ben" wrote: "Peoples call many heroes, but really, few deserve that appelation. Lenin was the hero who enjoyed universal love. Lenin was the bright star of humanity, and can be compared to Sakia-Muni and Christ. The heavens are merciless. He went out from our world, but his ideas will live forever. The "Pekin Evening World" declared that the "news of Lenin's death cannot be read without heartache. Lenin was a genius who knew not only how to destroy, but also how to build. China needs its own Lenin, i. e., a man with an eye for the future; a man with an iron will who could lead his people out of chaos. Lenin is no more, but what he has created will live forever. The "Pekin Leader" considered Lenin as "the most remarkable man of the twentieth century". The "Daily News" said that "under the leadership of Lenin, Russia passed from chaos of destruction to the road of rehabilitation. Lenin will live in the future as a man who has dedicated his genius and his whole life to the work for the good of mankind".

THE SOCIALISTS ALSO LAMENT.

The Social-Democratic leaders who joined the mourning procession of the revolutionary workers remembered only in part the old Roman adage to speak of the dead either nothing, or good. Realizing the esteem and love which Lenin enjoyed even among the Social-Democratic masses, the leaders felt the need of praising his devotion to the cause of the proletariat, not forgetting, however, to refer to "his mistakes" as well.

Friedrich Adler, who once thundered against the Social-Democracy of the Second International and is now doing business under that decrepit firm, sent the following message of condolence to Zinoviev in the name of the **Second International**: "Deeply shocked by the untimely death of Lenin. We are deeply moved in this tragic moment to tell the workers affiliated with the Communist International that, notwithstanding our differences concerning the roads the working class must traverse, we are certain that Lenin traveled his way out of deep conviction, pure heart, and moved by deep devotion to the great cause of the workers of all countries".

Karl Kautsky thought that Lenin was poor on international affairs, but rather well-acquainted with Russian conditions. One wonders that Kautski gave the man who called him renegade, as much credit for knowing the country which he turned into a battle ground for Socialism. Kautsky is forgiving and declares: "Our differences should not blind us to acknowledge the greatness of the dead. He was a collosal figure very few of whom can be found in the world history".

The **German Social-Democratic** organ the Berlin "Vorwaerts" thought, of course, that Lenin was not a Marxist, but believed that he acted "according to his honest convictions and, guided by disinterested motives, has devoted his life to the struggle for Socialism. According to the "Vorwaerts", the "Russian revolution was a peasant revolution, but Lenin covered it with proletarian ideology to secure the support of the proletariat". That the reverse was the case, was Lenin's contention, but, then, he was not a Marxist of the Social-Democratic brand.

The **SWISS Social-Democratic** organ, The Berne "Tagwacht" does not share the opinion of its Berlin contemporary regarding Lenin's failure". Under the title, "Lenin and Frogs", the "Tagwacht" writes: "The Berlin Vorwaerts believes that Lenin reached other results than what he set out to accomplish. The great work of Lenin is his destruction of the monarchy. If Germany had travelled the same road Rosa Luxemburg, Karl Liebknecht, Haase, Eisner would be alive today and the Russian workers, whom the German proletariat were able to aid only two years ago, would not be helping the starving German workers today. But the 'Vorwaerts' does not care to discuss the results achieved by Russia. We do not doubt that the Russian revolution lives in the hearts of the workers thruout the world". The declaration of the Executive Committee of the Swiss Social-Democratic party says among other things: "We recognize the historic greatness of Lenin, his character of an unbending revolutionist and his imperishable significance as a fighter against the rule of imperialists. Before his memory we, too, lower our banners".

Neither does **Paul Levi**, a Social-Democratic member of the recently dissolved Reichstag agree with his official party organ. "The collosal work of Lenin," writes Levi, "will be realized only then when it will show its political and economic influence, not only in Russia, but in Europe and then the rest of the world. While there is still a subject and suffering proletariat in the world, the souls of all will be turned with awe to the first great experiment of liberation of the proletariat and the man who gave it his name".

The **Austrian Social-Democratic** organ, the Vienna "Arbeiter-Zeitung", after comparing Lenin with Robespier and Cromwell, writes: "We shall not forget his work in 1917 which gave a great impetus to the labor movement the world over. We cannot overlook the fact that the state, which he has created in the midst of incomparable hardships, remains revolutionary and continues to serve as a revolutionary factor amidst the chaos of the capitalist world".

Otto Bauer, leader of the Austrian Social-Democracy and probably the best post-Kautskian Social-Democratic theoretician, says "me to" in discussing the significance of the Russian revolution and Lenin's role in it. Bauer develops the theory that altho there are differences (sic) between the Communists and the Socialists, the Russian revolution should be looked upon as the common achievement of both sections of the labor movement, just as the French revolution was the work of Danton, Marat, Robespierre, who fought among themselves. "Time will come," Bauer writes, "when our children will look upon the great revolution of our time as the accomplishment of all of us, notwithstanding the differences which divide the Communists and revolutionary (?) Social-Democrats. In the spirit of this community, we too, bow before the memory of the immortal leader". The Austrian Social-Democrats like to distinguish themselves from their German brothers and refer to themselves as revolutionary Social-Democrats. Perhaps, that is why Bauer, in contradistinction to his German comrades in the Second International, does not share the latter's opinion about the Russian revolution having been an agrarian revolution with proletarian trimmings. Bauer writes "we, too, were his (Lenin's) pupils. The hegemony of the proletariat over the peasantry (as developed in the Russian revolution)—this is the only road to power. This Lenin taught us".

"I NEVER SAW THE GENTLEMAN"

In answer to an invitation of the Moscow "Isvestia" to send a message concerning Lenin, **Arthur Henderson** secretary of the British Labor Party and member of the MacDonald Cabinet authorized the following reply thru his secretary: "The Minister for Home Affairs asked me to reply to you that since he never came in contact with Lenin, he cannot, much

(Continued on Page 8)

What The World Thought of Lenin

(Continued From Page 1.)

to his sorrow, comply with your request". The "Socialist" Minister Henderson had no opinions on Lenin and his work, since he has never met him As he had never said hello to Marx either, he probably would have nothing to say regarding the founder of scientific Socialism of which he is supposed to be a follower. Henderson's statement is, indeed, the prize statement of all issued by public men regarding Lenin.

Not being a member of the labor government, **G. B. Shaw** felt more free to express a conviction that "a monument should be erected to Lenin in London as there was to Washington, tho Lenin was treated to more calumny than Washington in his time in Great Britain."

The Daily Herald, the official organ of the Labor Party, writes: "Lenin rises in history as a giant compared to all his contemporaries. His greatness consisted in the combination of iron will with deep learning and wonderful sense of reality. Among all historical figures he stands out the greatest leader of the labor movement and generally one of the greatest leaders of peoples in all history. The mourning which has overtaken Russia is not over the Chairman of the Council of Commissars but over Illyitch, friend of the laboring masses, a mourning over a man who wanted to conquer the world not for himself but for them".

The I. Y. P. "New Leader", MacDonald's party paper, writes about the revolution: "When humanity will quietly review the work of Lenin it will see in the victory of a small group of disciplined enthusiasts in a whole empire a monument to human will, which will tower over all our accomplishments". And about Lenin—"We are pygmies in comparison with him".

The **French Socialist** organ, "Populaire" wrote on Lenin's death: "We can only bow our heads before the remains of a man who has played the most important role in the history of international Socialism since Marx and Jaures. Lenin was a great statesman and theoretician. He will remain in history as the incarnation of the Russian revolution. He will be passionately discussed and interpreted. Lenin leaves this world at a time when the experiment which he began has not yet produced final results". Amidst the reverence which the revolutionary French workers exhibited upon the receipt of news of Lenin's death, the French Socialists had to join the mourning procession.

The **Italian Socialist** "Avanti", at present controlled by the most reformist Socialists, was forced to pay tribute to the memory of the great revolutionary leader knowing the sorrow which the masses of the Italian workers have experienced upon learning of Lenin's death. The "Avanti" writes: "The death of Lenin— a heavy loss for Russia and a heavy loss of the international proletariat. The Russian proletariat lost a great leader who could combine theory and practice and always find a way out in the most adverse conditions and in the interest of the proletariat". The present leaders of the Italian Socialist party, Toratti, and Modigliani are not of that caliber. They have meekly allowed the destruction of the Italian labor movement by the black shirted Fascisti.

The **Swedish Socialist** leader Hjalmar Branting wrote in the "Sozialdemokraten", "Lenin has accomplished a great historic feat, clearing with a merciless struggle his land from everything old. The developments showed that Lenin understood his people better than anyone else and has evaluated the conditions in Russia better than the Mensheviks." This opinion does not prevent Branting from accepting from his comrade in the Second International, the Menshevik Abramovich, the claim that the Russian revolution was carried out in Russia by the Bolsheviks with little or no understanding of Russian conditions and against the interests of the Russian workers. While praising Lenin's work in behalf of the Russian people, Branting, as a leading member of the Council of the League of Nations, has been supporting various counter-revolutionary plots which were engineered by the League of Nations against Russia.

The Old S. P. Muddle.

And the **American Socialist Party** must not be overlooked in this review. As of old it is in chaotic condition regarding policies and public utterances. One would think since only few people are left in the Socialist Party they would reach a common agreement regarding the place of Lenin in the labor movement. Instead of that we have Eugene Debs issuing a warm statement of condolence, and Julius Gerber, writing in the New York "New Leader" that Lenin was "a most despotic ruler any nation ever had," and that "at his death capitalism was more promising in Russia than even under the Czar." The New York Socialists held a Lenin memorial meeting in the Rand Hotel, while the Pennsylvania State Socialist convention at Harrisburg voted to table a resolution of condolence on Lenin's death.

Leninism—the True Weapon.

Can one really speak of Lenin and the American Socialist Party at the same time Yes, because both are dead. But while Lenin is only dead in body, the Socialist Party is dead both in body and spirit. A visit to 35 Eastern cities during my present lecture trip, brought home to me the fact that the Socialist Party, which had previously had strong organizations in these cities, has absolutely disappeared from the political arena. Here and there a few stray old members still cling to the old firm as a habit. The only functioning proletarian elements working for Socialism in this country are those in the Communist Workers Party. It is these militants in the labor movement who have paid true homage to their great leader and teacher Lenin. Together with the French Communist organ "L'Humanite" the American Communists declare: "Lenin's name, memory, and example will remain as lights burning in the dark which will never go out. With his name on their lips and his image in their hearts, the workers of the world will continue the struggle with the methods which he has pointed out until the final accomplishment of their ultimate aim — the estanlishment of a free workers society."

Literature - - Music - - Drama

AMERICAN LABOR'S YEAR BOOK.

(Federated Press Book Review.)

By SCOTT NEARING.

American labor has a good right to be proud of the current issue of the American Labor Year Book, 1923-1924, published by the labor research department of the Rand school. On four previous occasions this publication has appeared, but the fifth volume is larger and far more complete than any of its predecessors.

For one thing, the whole book has been written by the research staff, Solon De Leon, director, and Nathan Fine, associate, who have abandoned the policy of compiling articles by experts in different fields. The present volume contains an extensive chapter on Industrial and Social Conditions, Trade Union Organization, Labor Disputes, Labor Politics, Labor Legislation, Workers' Education, Labor Banking, Co-operation, and similar topics. In addition it has three extensive sections dealing with all the internationals on the trade union and political field, the labor struggle in all the important countries of the world, and co-operation.

The usefulness of the book is greatly increased by its list of labor conventions for 1924, its diary of the principal events of the international labor movement in 1923, and a very complete International Labor Directory, covering labor unions, labor and socialist political organizations, and the labor and radical press.

Numerous well chosen tables of figures are used, with excellent effect to illustrate the outstanding events of American labor history during the past two years, while the data concerning the international labor movement is the only available material in convenient book form in America, and is subdivided by country. The volume contains the convention and other decisions and activities of the constituent bodies of the A. F. of L., the Independent organizations and the Trade Union Educational league. There are the platforms and attitudes of all the radical political parties in the United States, workers' education groups, and a review of the principal strikes that have occurred during the past two years.

The fifth volume of the American Labor Year Book, 1923-24, should find a place on the reference shelf of every editor, librarian, teacher and lecturer who is asked for material regarding the labor movement. It also furnishes a mass of information to the active propagandist for a new social order.

American Labor Year Book, Vol. 5, 1923-24, published by the Labor Research Department, Rand School of Social Science, 7 East 15th Street, New York. $3; postage 15c.

CO-OPERATIVE REFERENCE BOOK

The People's Year Book for 1924 contains enormous information in short space on the co-operative movement of the world, with special emphasis on Great Britain, where it is most firmly rooted. In addition the book is a storehouse of miscellaneous statistics on cost of living, trade public finance, and reviews of music art, the drama, and literature. The British Co-operative Wholesale society is the publisher.

The co-operators who have published the People's Year Book successfully combine a comprehensive review in a compact yet attractive form. The book correlates the co-operative activities in the various countries with those of the trade union and progressive political action. From an American point of view a shortcoming of the book is the brevity of its review of our co-operative movement.

Co-oporative society officers will want a copy to keep in touch with their brothers around the world; co-operative store managers will want a copy to compare their achievements with the stores run by other countries. Public libraries cannot pass over the only reference book on a world movement that represents more than 30,000,000 organized consumers.

The All-American Co-operative commission is distributing the People's Year Book for 1924. Send your order with $1 by check or money order to the commission at 806 B. of L. E. Building, Cleveland, Ohio, and you will get the Year Book, postpaid.

Studio Players Stage "O'Flaherty, V. C." Famous Shavian Play

"O'Flaherty, V. C.," an anti-military play by George Bernard Shaw will be staged by the Studio players at the Westside Branch Young Workers League affair this coming Sunday. "O'Flaherty V. C. was suppressed during the war in England. Martin Abern, National Executive Secretary of the Young Workers League is also on the program. The Young Workers League orchestra will be there en masse.

The affair is being held at Workers Lyceum, 2733 Hirsch Blvd., Sunday May 4th, at 3:30. Program starts at 4:00. Dancing from 8:00 to 12:00. Clara promises us the best of eats.

More Books Given Away

"Through the Russian Revolution"
By Albert Rhys Williams

"Industrial Revival in Soviet Russia"
By A. A. Heller

"The Great Steel Strike"
By W. Z. Foster

"A Week"
By Iury Libedensky

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Three Leaders of Men,---Wilson, Gandhi and Lenin

By EVELYN ROY.

Three figures appeared upon the world's stage during the troubled period of the war and after, who will go down in history as three leaders of the greatest mass-movements of our times. They are Woodrow Wilson, the American; Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi, the Indian, and Vladimir Ulianov (Nicolai Lenin), the Russian. The first reached the zenith of his glory in 1918-19; the second caught the public ear as leader of the Indian movement for emancipation that reached its height from 1919-1922; the third retained the center of the world's stage from November, 1917 to the day of his death, January 21st, 1924. Wodrow Wilson died in an obscurity which a semi-state burial and public condolances were ineffectual to remedy. "Mahatma" Gandhi was released from prison by odd coincidence, on the day of his American contemporary's death, a sudden illness and operation which almost resulted in his own demise being responsible for his sudden release. The great Russian breathed his last week before Wilson. Thus the three names that had filled the press of the world in their heydey, again leaped into prominence and contiguity.

A Striking Fact.

It is a striking fact to arrest the attention of the observer, that the three largest countries of the warld produced each a leader unique after its own kind, to point a solution to the catastrophic times thru which our generation is passing. India, the country of an immeasurable past; America, the country of today, and Russia, the land of future promise, sent forth three prophets. Wilson has been most aptly characterized as "the last prophet of the bourgeoisie; Gandhi may be epitomized as the apostle of the petty bourgeoisie, and Lenin will go down in history as the leader of the revolutionary proletariat.

Men of such differing creeds must of necessity differ widely from each other, not in word alone but in deed. Such is the case. Wilson's claim to immortality is based upon his war slogans, his "Fourteen Points," and formulation of the idea of the "League of Nations." Gandhi's cry for "Swaraj," to be achieved by Non-violent Non-cooperation based upon suffering, sacrifice and soul-force, was meant to be applied not alone to India, but on an international scale as well. The goal of Nicolai Lenin was the International Social Revolution, which would overthrow the capitalist system with all its inherent evils, and replace it by a new society founded upon the rights of the working-class to the full product of its labor.

The League.

These three goals are as different as the men who formulated them, and as the means which they proposed to bring them into being. The League of Nations, both in its original idea and in actuality, is grounded on the status quo of industrial civilization. Its modus operandi is arbitration and compromise with the existing order. Nothing to be fundamentally altered; classes and nations, free and subject, to remain in a perpetual state of suspended hospitality, subject to the final arbitrament of the League itself, so constructed as to prohibit any revolutionary change from below. The League of Nations has well been called the "Holy Alliance of the 20th Century." Like its predecessor, it is concerned mainly in perpetuating the existing system under the guise of humanitarianism and Christarianism and Christian brotherhood. It is the apotheosis of bourgeois culture and bourgeois liberalism. If it has remained ineffective and deserving only of the epithet "organized impotence," it is because the idea itself is incapable of concrete realization in any better form, founded as it is upon inherent competition, jealousies and rivalries that arise inevitably out of the capitalist order of society. Wilson's Fourteen Points and League of Nations were a bourgeois vision of a bourgeois Utopia which has not and can never materialize, from the very nature of the society and civilization it seeks to perpetuate.

"Swarj."

The "Swarj" of Mr. Gandhi has never been clearly defined, but its implications can be gathered from the writings and speeches of its chief exponent, as well as of his immediate disciples. It rests, not upon the status quo, but upon a reversion to a previous state,—an imaginary "Golden Age", when the horrors of capitalist civilization from which it seeks to escape, had not yet been born. Swaraj or "Self-Rule" as applied to India means reversion to the pre-British, even the pre-Musulman era. It aims to go "back to the Vedas", to which history accords a respectable age varying from three thousand to fifteen hundred years. Its symbol is the wooden plough and the "Charka," or spinning-Wheel. It denounces modern civilization and industrialism in round terms and prescribes for the entire humanity the remedy it would apply to India. But this complete reversal of the existing order is not to be achieved by violence. Violence is the very negation of the doctrine of "Satyagraha," (soul-force) which seeks to overcome hate by love, force by non-resistance, and whose only weapon is Non-cooperation with existing institutions until these change themselves.

Tho the outlines of Swaraj are vague, the implications are very clear. Capitalism would revert to landlordism and handicraft production. The wheels of time will turn not forward, but back. There will be no elimination of classes; Mr. Gandhi believes that "the rich and the poor are always with us." He is positively against class-strife. But he would soften and ameliorate exploitation and injustice by the application of the principles of religion and human brotherhood. Philanthropy would take the place of social justice.

Leninism.

Lenin's goal of the Social Revolution, as its name indicates, implies the complete overthrow of capitalist society and its substitution by the Communist society, wherein the means of production, distribution and exchange pass to the hands of the producing class, which for the first time in history would be freed from the yoke of exploitation. Social production for use would replace production for exchange and profit. The laborer will receive the full value of his toil. Private ownership in the means of production, including land, will cease to exist. Only he who performs socially useful labor shall be counted as a member of society and entitled to its rights and privileges. "He who would eat, must work." Modern means of production, evolved by the capitalist order—machine production and all the conquests of science over nature—will be preserved and improved upon for the benefit of all mankind, not for a small class, as heretofore.

By the overthrow of capitalism, imperialism, its highest and ultimate expression, will also disappear. Subject races and nationalities will for the first time receive the right to develop unhampered in their own way. The emancipation of the peoples enslaved by imperialism is a necessary corollary of the emancipation of the classes enslaved by capitalism. International rivalries, hatred and competition, leading to war, will disappear, and with them the need for war itself. Science and human life will no longer be prostituted to the service of destruction, but to the evolution of the human race.

With the abolition of private property and the universalizing of the opportunity for education and useful service, classes will cease to exist, and a classless society, or rather a society composed of but one class, that of socially useful workers, will come into being. Humanity will progress and develop, not by competition with and exploitation of its fellow-men, but by emulation in the highest ideals of service to mankind which the society of the future will inculcate.

The Need of Struggle.

Such a goal, natural and inevitable as it seems, taken logically as the outcome of the present breakdown of capitalist civilization, will not come to pass of itself. The working class must acquire the state power and wield it during the transition period in the interests of its own class—that of the overwhelming majority of the population—just as in the past the state power was held and wielded in the interests of the bourgeosie, and before them, of the feudal nobility. Much as the workers abhor bloodshed, much as they detest the destruction of human life and of the wealth which they have produced by their labor, they cannot expect that the privileged classes now in possession of the state power will yield it without a struggle.

The first attempt to carry out in practice the principles of socialism, such as the nationalization of land and industry, will meet with the immediate opposition of the ruling class, which will call out all the forces of the state to defend its own interests. Therefore the workers must be prepared to meet force by force, and to wrest mastery from the hands of their opponents on the battlefield. During the transition period that must follow, the Dictatorship of the Proletariat will replace the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie, now thinly veiled under the mask of bourgeois Democracy.

This dictatorship will continue until society as a whole accepts the new state of affairs, and a new generation is brought up in the ideals of the proletarian Socialist State.

Lenin the Only Realist.

Such is the goal of Lenin. And of the three men who prophesied so differently, his was the only creed which has been carried into living and actual reality. The Fourteen Points have passed into oblivion since the framing of the infamous Treaty of Versailles; the League of Nations remains what it must always be, "organized impotence." Wilson, the last prophet of the bourgeoisie, died in obscurity after enjoying a dizzy adulation accorded by millions of human beings whose hearts turned to him in hope at his magnificent promises of "a war to end war"; "self-determination of small and subject nationalities"; "peace without annexations and indemnities"; "open covenants openly arrived at," and the promise of universal disarmament safeguarded by the League of Nations.

The mockery of those promises need no longer be exposed. It is palpable to the whole world who looked to him for their fulfillment. Had the followers of Woodrow Wilson looked less at the man and more at the system of which he was the spokesman, they would have been spared the great disillusionment and despair that weighs upon them today.

Gandhi's Impotent Programs.

The release of Mr. Gandhi by the British Government which imprisoned him sets the public seal upon the recognition of the utter defeat of his program. He, too, was at one period of his career a leader of masses of men; one-fifth of the human race contained within the confines of India alone looked to him for their redemption, while an ever-growing following of disappointed and disillusioned pacifists outside turned towards this new Messiah arising in the East to seek a solution for their war-weariness.

"Swaraj within a year"; "non-co-operation with the existing government until it changes its heart"; "boycott of schools, law courts, government institutions and titles"; "civil disobedience, including non-payment of rent and taxes"; such were the slogans of Gandhism which carried the movement among the masses of the people and swept him to the supreme position of command of three hundred and twenty millions of human beings.

There was a time when his rule was more real than that of the Government of India—when, a leader more realistic than he might have forced that government to its knees and to make concessions, or contested its supremacy in the battle of an entire nation against the bureauracy. But that moment passed, thanks to the retreat at Bardoli, when the Indian workers and peasants were ordered to pay rent and taxes to the landlords and government, and their attempts at mass action repudiated by the leader of the nation.

Steady Decline.

From that moment to the arrest and imprisonment of Mr. Gandhi, his sentence to six years in jail and his release after serving two years, the Indian movement for freedom has suffered a constant decline until today the government is so sure of its strength and power that they can release the Prophet of Non-violent Non-co-operation, based upon Soul-Force, with impunity. No terser commentary is needed upon the collapse of a great movement.

What of Lenin, the Communist?

Meanwhile, what of the Russian Revolution, whose leader lies cold beneath the winter snows of Moscow, mourned by a hundred and sixty millions of his fellow-citizens and by the milions of workers and peasants thruout the world who received, however remotely, his message of emancipation?

Has this revolution, successfully made and maintained against the onslaughts of its countless enemies during the past seven years, proved itself an illusion, a Utopia unrealized in actuality?

Has Russia returned to capitalism, as alleged by its capitalist foes who can make no worse allegation?

Has the Revolution of October, 1917, betrayed its declared ideal of being the precursor of the International Socialist Revolution?

By the answer to these questions must the life and work of Nicolai Lenin and his followers, the Russian Communist Party, be judged, and by the eventual working out of those problems which the Russian Revolution has propounded to the world, will Lenin's true greatness be revealed to posterity. Of Wilson and Gandhi we can say at once that they have failed; history awaits no verdict. But the work of Lenin remains unfinished, in a transition state as he himself predicted.

Russian Revolution a Fact.

Meanwhile we can know this much, that the Revolution is an accomplished fact. The Russian autocracy and corrupt bureauracy are no more. The old bourgeoisie has been overthrown. War and revolution have given way to peace. Military Communism has made way for the New Economic Policy, which is an expression of what Lenin termed "State Capitalism."

The dictatorship of the proletariat rules in the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, which is the new name for the group of autonomous and independent federated states that once constituted the Empire of the Czar. Church has been separated from state. Land and great industries have been nationalized. Foreign trade remains in the hands of the state. The old secret treaties have been published and repudiated. Russian imperialism has ceased to exist. Freedom to subject peoples has been granted. The old form of state based upon property and privilege has given way to the new form known as the Soviet, based upon occupation. The Russian Revolution has given birth to a new form of government as well as to a new social system based upon social instead of private ownership in the principal means of production, distribution and exchange.

The slogans of the Bolsheviks in 1917-18: "Peace, land and bread"; "All power to the Soviets"; "The Dictatorship of the Proletariat"; "Freedom of Subject Nationalities within the Russian Empire"; "Abolition of secret treaties and repudiation of war debts"; "Destruction of capitalism and imperialism, and the freedom of all enslaved peoples"; finally, "International Proletarian Revolution and the foundation of the World Communist State"—these are either realized or in process of realization,

(Continued on page 7.)

CONCERNING STATESMEN

(Continued from Page Three)

Marx, instead of from works of Marx.

Again, Marx, on page 406 of Volume I of the Charles H. Kerr edition of "Capital" refutes the vulgarizers by asserting:

" . . . . as Vico says, human history differs from natural history in this, that we have made the former, but not the latter".

• • •

Mankind lives under an environment that contains both natural and artificial elements. The first exists independently of man. The other is the creation of man. At a low stage of development man responds unconsciously to his environment and the first rudimentary social institutions work like natural forces, blindly and destructively. But, as man advances to higher forms of social organization, he brings both natural and social forces more and more under his domination.

Today we have reached a stage where we understand these social forces. We know their effects, their direction, their action, reaction and interaction, therefore, we are able to a considerable degree to subject them to our will.

This understanding of the social forces at work in the world today is the one thing that distinguishes the leaders of the Bolshevik revolution in Russia from all other statesmen. Thru using the Marxian method intelligently they have been able to hold their own against a hostile world, because they have correctly estimated the political and economic power of their enemies.

• • •

Professor Beard asks: "What Is a Statesman?" Then after confusing Marx with the vulgarizers' conception of Marxism, proceeds to further inquiry. He discusses the fact that Bismark, the Iron Chancellor of Germany was a towering figure "in the history books written between 1890 and 1914," but today there are many who seriously doubt the majesty of Bismark. In the case of Gladstone, the alleged founder of liberalism in England, Professor Beard questions even one monumental achievement to his credit.

Many statesmen admired by Carlisle are described by Beard as "evanescent windbags." Others, esteemed in one generation are "dismissed from the school books and biographical dictionaries with a scant bow by the next generation."

Quite evidently the Professor considers as statesmen only those individuals who influence the ages.

In conclusion, he hazards a guess as to what constitutes statesmanship. The statesman must be "one who divines the long future, foresees the place of his class and nation in it, labors intelligently to prepare his countrymen for their fate, combines courage with discretion, etc." He must have brains and morals to a degree and must be justified by events.

• • •

With slight modifications no Marxist will quarrel with this definition. But we must emphasize our serious disagreement with the assertion that Bismark and Gladstone cannot qualify as statesmen. In dealing with these historical figures, Professor Beard abandons the method of seeking the economic foundation for men's acts he uses so frequently and so well and falls into the metaphysical method of viewing events and people as separate phenomena.

We will not hazard a guess as to what makes statesmen. But we will give our Communist definition: **Statesmen are those outstanding figures in history that symbolize powerful class interests.**

If Bismark, as a towering figure, passed in 1914, it is only because the Junker class, whose power he solidified, entered its decline at that time.

So long as the class he represents or did represent is in the ascendency the statesman is revered. When the power and prestige of that class is shattered before the onward sweep of economic forces, his tradition vanishes. His acts are no longer interpreted in the light of the vanquished class he represented, but from the viewpoint of the class that rose to power upon the ruins of his class.

Professor Beard emphasizes the fact that the liberalism of Gladstone does not influence the British liberals of today. Again he fails to use the dialectical method and falls into a metaphysical swamp. Gladstone cannot be understood separate from the class he served. Smug, complacent spokesman of the "workshop of the world," the so-called Sage of Hawarden was the apostle of textile capital—internationally peaceful, humanitarian in its outward appearance, while viciously exploiting its own wage slaves. Lloyd George represents the heavy industrialists—iron and steel—with their aggressive imperialism. Beard here emphasizes a party label, "liberalism," without understanding the fundamental economic difference between the old textile liberalism and the new liberalism of iron.

Were he a Marxist, instead of an imaginary opponent of Marx, he would find no difficulty analyzing all statesmen, past and present. He would also be able to predict some of the characteristics of statesmen of the future.

Marxism has a two-fold value for us. It not only enables us to explain history better than before, but it enables us to make history better than it was ever made before.

All the revolutionary leaders from Marx to Lenin have understood this fact and their followers today, because of their work, understand the dialectic connection between the productive forces in society and those who must make the history of this epoch.

It was not a reversion to sentimentalism that Frederick Engels, the grizzled veteran of many battles, at the grave of Marx in Highgate Cemetery, London, and Gregory Zinoviev at the tomb of Lenin, beside the Kremlin Wall, both declared that the movement of the working class would not be what it is today had it not been for them. Both Marx and Lenin made history out of conditions they found at hand—but the point is, they made it.

Three Leaders Of Men

(Continued from page 2.)

and all remain written on the banner of the Russian Revolution and of the Communist International, which was born therefrom.

Revolution Lenin's Monument.

The Revolution marches, and with it the life work of Lenin. His genius, his determination and his courage have done much to bring it into being, but he himself would have been the last to say that any single personality could achieve what mass movements born of social and economic forces alone can generate. His function was to guide that which, new-born into a hostile world, might have perished but for his consummate ability to preserve and strengthen it; he did more. He set the spark to the combustible material that contained all the elements of revolution, and out of the conflagration he was able to discern the elements which, forged together, would shape the new society.

Lenin was greatest of all in his ability to interpret the needs and tendencies of the mass movement of which he felt himself but a part. He was an idealist whose goal was not Utopia, but Reality—he never aimed at the impossible; he never set himself against the inevitable laws of economics. Therefore his work lives and will grow great in the future, while the dreams of his two contemporaries, in their time great leaders of men, are forgotten or recounted as a legend.

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The Labor Government in Deep Waters

By T. J. MURPHY

LONDON, March 22, 1924. (By Mail.)—Mr. Tom Shaw, the second international leader and minister of Labor in His Britanic Majesty's Government, is having bad luck. It seems to be of no avail that our labor leaders don't want strikes. The workers have apparently made up their minds that whether their leaders like it or not they are going to get a bit of their own back. Ever since 1921 they have had reduction after reduction in wages and have been exceedingly patient about them. They have been told that things are on the mend, and it is true that there are less unemployed than there were a few months ago. So now for getting back some of the goods that have been stolen from them. When the Loco' men challenged reductions with a strike and then the Dockers forced the pace and won concessions, a real tonic was administered to the whole movement and a wages offensive is in full swing. This time the workers are taking the initiative.

Exciting Events.

On Friday at midnight the 21st of March, 40,000 tram and bus men struck work. That is a terrific blow in London where transport is a key industry. The first effects of the strike even at this time of night were exciting. Hundreds of hotel workers and market workers had to walk from the center of the city away into the suburbs. Crowds of people who had counted on a last minute settlement were stranded, and rushed for the tubes. Here the congestion was so great that the police had to be called upon to regulate the traffic. If the tubes join in the strike then London is in a fix with a vengeance. As per usual the officials are trying to confine action to simply a section, but whether the tube workers can stand the extra traffic which will inevitably be thrust upon them, and blackleg traffic at that, remains to be seen. They are not in the Transport and General Workers Union which is conducting the strike under the leadership of Bevin, but are partly in the National Union of Railwaymen and partly in the Locomotive and Firemen. There is a working agreement between the latter union and the Transport Unions and it only requires the word from the officials and the strike can become general thruout London transport.

The Electrical Trades Union also threatened that any attempt to introduce blackleg labor will be met by the cutting off of electric power thruout London.

Labor Government.

The strike arises from the demand of the union for an increase of 8/- per week for tram drivers and conductors, made as far back as six months ago. The demands of the men have never been rejected on their merits. They have always met with postponement and equivocation. Only when the men decide to strike the employers call for arbitration and forget their own refusal to put into operation the findings of a previous court of inquiry in 1921. All the governments from that date have been warned as to what situation was developing, but none took any action until faced with the strike. There are, of course, quite a number of authorities involved, viz: The London Courty Council, a number of Local Councils and private companies. The private companies have refused to concede anything. The London County Council is willing to concede 5/- and some of the other Councils 2/-. The councils are asking for arbitration, but the companies refuse it and the unions don't want it. The government is in a dilemma. It has utterly failed before the strike to achieve anything which would avert a strike, and it certainly doesn't like the idea of the sympathetic strike extending. The bus drivers and conductors are striking with the tram men in sympathetic action as members of the same union and it doesn't take much in the way of incitement to extend that kind of thing once it has begun.

Mr. Shaw knows these things quite well, and has plunged for the Court of Inquiry. The fact that some of the authorities have expressed the willingness to make some concession points the way to the settlement. Shaw will aim to get the other bodies to accept the compromise and then persuade the union to accept less than it set out for.

Difficulties of Metal Workers.

The position of the Engineering and shipbuilding workers is more difficult. On February 19th, a thousand engineers in Southampton struck work, against official orders, for an advance of wages. Their rate was 47s. 6d. per week, one of the lowest amongst engineering workers in any of the leading towns. Their rate before the war was 40/6. If the cost of living determined the wages, they should be receiving today 72/6. On February 25th they were joined by the shipyard workers, raising the number on strike to 6,000. At the same time the Engineering and Shipbuilding Federation of Unions has a demand for a 10/- increase before the employers. The employers are trying to use the Southampton strike to stop negotiations on the national 10/- demand. The unions appear to protest, but all the leaders in turn have been down to Southampton to persuade the men to return to work and not to "spoil the National negotiations." The men regard the threat of a national lock-out as bluff and refuse to return to work. And so far they have proved quite correct. The employers should have carried out their threat yesterday, but again deferred action. The men want an additional 7s/6d on to the national demand and are intent on getting it from the local employers. And again there is likelihood of the Minister of Labor stepping in with a Court of Inquiry. nominee A. J. Cook stands an excellent chance of securing the post as Secretary in succession to Frank Hodges. (He has since been elected. Ed. note.) But it is impossible to tell yet whether this effort has struck deeper roots than the discontent arising out of the wages agreement. But it was through the actions of its leaders that the first offer of the employers were rejected and the government was challenged to proceed with the wages bill. And now it is a struggle between the politicians of the labor government and these leaders as to whether the miners' crisis will land them into a first class political crisis.

Government's Troubles.

But the government's difficulties are still greater with the miners. The decision of the miners to reject the offer of the mine owners and call on the government to proceed with the miners' minimum wage bill placed them in a tight situation. The miners had met in conference on the morning after the defeat of the labor government on parliamentary procedure. Ostensibly this defeat was on the question of appropriating time for the clearance of government work. Actually it was the maneuvering of the mine owners to prevent the introduction of the private members bill on the question of the miners' wages. This bill demanded a minimum wage on the 1914 basis plus extra, equal to the rise in the cost of living. By appropriating private members' time the bill would be defeated. The miners' conference recognized this and turned down the mine owners' offer with a view to forcing the government into a straight fight on the miners' question, with the government adopting the private members' bill as their own.

The labor government does not want to face this issue. It is argued that the miners question is a sectional question and not one which appeals to even all the workers, and therefore it would be fatal for the labor government to face certain defeat and have to appeal to the country. The Minister of Mines, Mr. Shinwell, one of the slippiest opportunists in the government, is accordingly striving for all he is worth to secure a settlement of the dispute by direct negotiation between the miners and the mine owners with the Minister of Labor as mediator. In this policy he is supported by the "New Leader" and Mr. F. Hodges who, now he is employed at the admirality, feels himself somewhat free to give his advice as an onlooker and appear as a bold partisan on behalf of the miner. It is interesting to find him a sudden convert to settlement outside parliament. It is not so many months ago, when the miners looked like taking to direct action by striking, that he told them to look to parliament. Now they have turned to parliament they have to look to direct negotiation. It is awkward but difficult to resist the idea that he opposes action of any kind which would involve him and his colleagues in any struggle.

Incensed by Delay Danger for Both.

There are big dangers ahead for the miners as well as the labor government. If the latter fails to get concessions, refuses to bring in a bill and fight on it, and brings about a situation where the Miners' Federation is divided and landed into making local settlements, its fate is sealed. Already some of the miners' leaders, Varley for example of Nottingham, of the better paid district, are in favor of accepting any concession however small it may be. The poorly paid districts of course are opposed to such a policy. And the question is whether the miners are going to be led into the trap of local settlement.

Again the government is proposing an inquiry. But if there is an industry wherein there is no need for an inquiry, wherein everything there is to know about it is known publicly, it is certainly the mining industry. The facts briefly are: 1) the miners are badly paid and everybody agrees they ought to have an increase. 2) The coalfields vary in their yielding capacity and in some coalfields the present terms have ceased to be an economic proposition. 3) Only national unification of the mining industry can overcome these difficulties. 4) The mine owners cannot do this voluntarily. To expect the mine owners who are prosperous to come to the rescue of those who are not making big profits and voluntarily hand over the spoils is too utopian. 5) Only Nationalisation or some form of compulsory state unification can overcome these difficulties. 6) The employers have not a case, considered from a national point of view, the production for the last twelve months having been near record breaking and the profits totalling £26,000,000, that is more than double pre-war profit.

The Role of Nationalization.

But the issue of nationalization is being avoided both by the government who doesn't want to make it a question upon which they would have to face a general election and by the miners who feel that they were misled when this was a burning question in 1921. This is even reflected in the Miners Minority movement which has been thriving on the crisis. Even this omits the question of nationalizing the mines. It demands: 1) That the governing principle of the New Agreement shall be the cost of living. 2) An immediate advance in wages equal to the increase in the cost of living as compared to 1914 (i. e. at present 79 per cent). 3) All increases or reductions in future shall be by the addition or reduction of the flat rate. 4) Six days work or six days pay, i. e. a guaranteed week for all. 5) All workers on night and afternoon shifts shall in future be paid 20 per cent above ordinary day wages for each shift. 6) Membership of the Federation to be a condition of employment in or about the collieries. 7) An instruction to all District conciliation Boards, to arrange a regrading of the workmen with a view to reducing the present number of varying standard rates to a maximum of three scales of payment. 8) This agreement to operate for one year, to be afterwards terminated by 14 days notice on either side.

May Be Political Crisis.

Upon this program the miners' minorities are developing thruout the coalfields and it may be that the salvation of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain depends upon the development of this movement. At the moment its

But housing is the one question upon which the government is scheming and hopes to make the big thing of its existence. It is in fact calculated by many that upon this question they will ultimately go to the country with Wheatley and MacDonald united in a campaign of indignation and rousing propaganda. But there is a gap between now and the time when they hope to challenge the parties. This they hope to fill with international negotiations as their contribution to the solution of the unemployed problem and the raising of "British prestige in the Councils of Nations." But evictions are developing on a big scale and making things urgent. Hence facilities have been given for the pushing of the Rents Amendment Bill which has now gone before a committee. This is a private bill to which Wheatley gave his blessing but which the government did not adopt as its own bill for fear of defeat. This proposed not only the reduction of rent but the continuation of control until 1928, with the provision that anyone wanting their house back or wishing to turn out a tenant must provide alternative accommodation. The Liberals and Tories have combined to defeat this measure in the committee stage of the bill. But the matter is urgent and there are already the threats of Maxton and others to challenge the evictions with mass action. So one more item is going to be watered out of the situation. The government will be compelled to introduce a measure within the next few days to stop evictions, but in order to get it thru quickly the question of rent reductions will be sacrificed.

Rough Seas.

The government is getting into rough waters as well as deep. While the plans for house building are being prepared and negotiations between the unions and the employers are going on, the building workers are pushing in demands for 2d per hour increase in wages. There is a deadlock on this issue already and the building workers are threatening a national strike if something tangible is not forthcoming during next week. They have already had six months of negotiation on the matter and patience doesn't last forever. Then the price of bricks is going up at the prospect of big contracts. In the last few weeks they have risen 5 shillings per thousand. The fifteen to twenty years building program with guaranteed employment for three years on end to the building workers and 9 shillings per week houses is looking a bit sick under these conditions. But then, they will persist in chasing this will of the wisp of "gradualism" and refuse to face the fact that a workers' government can never hope to carry out its programs of reconstruction so long as they leave the boss in possession of the instruments for carrying them out.

It is a rough passage they have entered, and meanwhile it is interesting to observe that the Communist Party has begun to grow and the circulation of its weekly paper has risen from 45,000 to 50,000 during the last six weeks.

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THE NEEDLE TRADES SITUATION

By J. W. JOHNSTONE.

IN this month of May, conventions of three principal unions in the clothing industry will take place. On May 5th, the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union opens its biennial convention in Boston; on the 12th, the Amalgamated Clothing Workers meet in Philadelphia; while on the same date the Furriers are called to meet in Chicago. In these three unions, in one of the most advanced sections of the labor movement, will be fought out three phases of the battle for progress in the trade unions.

It is the Furriers' Union that presents the most extreme form of reaction in the needle trades. Altho the rank and file of the union, in large majority, are progressive and revolutionary, yet the administration of Kaufman, supported by the machine of the Jewish Daily Forward still keeps the Union committed to right wing policies and ruled by right wing elements. The methods by which this has been accomplished are well known. Thugs and gunmen have been called in to break up local union meetings to prevent action against Kaufman and his coherts. In the elections, all the left wing candidates were arbitrarily ruled off the ballot.

Notwithstanding the fact that, by this arbitrary rule of force, the reactionaries will control all "officially recognized" delegates, they are still so fearful of the militant rank and file that the Convention, instead of being held in New York, center of the union forces, is taken to Chicago, where there is but a small and conservative local. Even the reactionary delegates with the mandate won by exclusion of all rivals from the elections, must be carefully segregated from the influence of the rank and file.

In the Furriers we thus have the most extreme type of reaction in power. It rules by brute force, the exclusion of opposition from the elections, and by alliance with the reactionary forces in the other unions. It is bold and unashamed, and makes no pretenses of working class democracy. Ruling by such methods over a rank and file that is naturally revolutionary, this bureaucracy is headed directly for a smash-up. It is possible that their boasts of complete control of the Chicago Convention may be made good but the downfall of the Kaufman machine in the not distant future is guaranteed by the primitive nature of its methods of rule. It cannot last. The progressive forces must and will organize their rank and file support, which is in a vast majority, and take over the Furriers' Union.

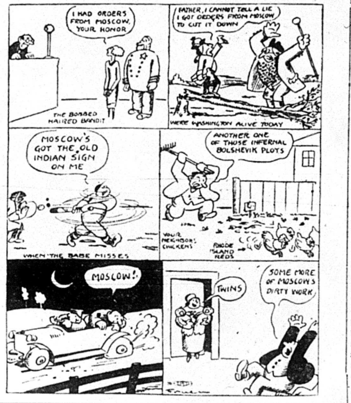
Ladies' Garment Workers and Expulsion.

The I. L. G. W. U. has been, for the past year, a scene of battle between the left wing elements, led by the Trade Union Educational League and the right wing administration, led by the Forward—S. P. alliance. The left wing has been fighting for amalgamation of all needle trades unions, the right wing for craft separatism; the left for an all-inclusive Labor-Party, the right for an exclusive S. P.—bureaucratic collaboration; the left for the shop delegate system of union organization, the right for continuation of the present cumbersome local forms; the left for militant struggle against all reductions in wages, the right for compromise and collaboration.

When, a year ago, the left wing was sweeping into power in the principal local unions thruout the country, the reactionary general adminstration launched a war upon the left, in a desperate effort to stem the tide of progress. Expulsions, disfranchisements, and discriminations, were the principal weapons relied upon, altho even in the I. L. G. W. U. strong-arm men were occasionally brought in and at the famous Chicago protest meeting, shots were fired at Wm. Z. Foster. The I. L. G. W. U. officials became the principal exponents of the tactics of the Amsterdam International, expulsions and splits to destroy the left wing; and the Boston Convention on May 5th, will have this expulsion issue as the main question before it.

"Repudiate the expulsion policy" has been the slogan of the elections to this convention. The membership has rallied to this issue very decidedly. In spite of the fact that all members of the Trade Union Educational League have been removed from the ballots, and the most arbitrary obstacles set up against any effective protests being made, still the reports from all the large centers of the trade show that a majority of delegates are pledged to repudiate the repulsion policy, and to restore the right of free propaganda for amalgamation, the Labor-Party, the shop delegate system, etc. Altho opposition to the expulsion policy does not mean support of all left wing issues, yet every one recognizes that it is really all the progressive measures that are at stake, and not an abstract question of "rights."

The absurd charge of "dual unionism" against the T. U. E. L. has been completely exploded. How such a charge can still be made at the convention, after the expelled Chicago members have been placed in responsible posts in the strike now going on, and again proved that they are among the best fighters even while they are officially "outside" of the union, will be hard for the delegates to understand. The expulsion policy will be indefensible before this convention. That it will be repudiated, all the expelled members reinstated, and the I. L. G. W. U. brought back into the path of progress is a result to be expected. The majority of delegates so far elected as this is written give promise of a real battle for this result. Upon this issue there can be no compromise.



ORDERS FROM MOSCOW

I HAD ORDERS FROM MOSCOW, YOUR HONOR
THE BOBBED HAIRED BANDIT
FATHER, I CANNOT TELL A LIE I GOT ORDERS FROM MOSCOW TO CUT IT DOWN
WERE WASHINGTON ALIVE TODAY
MOSCOW'S GOT THE OLD INDIAN SIGN ON ME
WHEN THE BABE MISSES
ANOTHER ONE OF THOSE INFERNAL BOLSHEVIK PLOTS
YOUR NEIGHBORS CHICKENS
RHODE ISLAND REDS
MOSCOW!
TWINS
SOME MORE OF MOSCOW'S DIRTY WORK

Amalgamation Is Burning Issue.

The question of uniting all needle trades unions into one industrial organization thru amalgamation will be a most vital issue at the Convention. Even tho the avowed amalgamationists have been deprived of their rights as delegates, still the facts of life itself will force amalgamation upon the attention of the delegates.

In Chicago the strike now going on shows again the necessity of amalgamation. The dressmakers are battling bravely alone, with the other branches of the needle industry expressing their sympathy. All recognize that a defeat for the dressmakers is a defeat for the entire industry. But loose alliances do not give the necessary strength to do battle with the well-organized employers.

Another fact that forces consideration of the proposal to amalgamate the unions, and forces the I. L. G. W. U. to take a leading part in this amalgamation, is the growing centralization taking place in the industry. The factories hitherto confined to making men's clothing are beginning to take over production of women's garments. The section system is being applied to cloak making. What may be expected soon is indicated by the fact that Hart, Schaffner & Marx, large producers of men's clothing, are now turning out 800 women's cloaks a day in Chicago. If there is to be any effective control of this change that is going in the industry, to protect the interests of the workers involved, it can only be done by uniting the two unions with jurisdiction over the two fields that are thus being united in the industry itself.

There is but one alternative to amalgamation to solve this question—that is to engage in a war of jurisdiction between the two unions. This would be destructive of all unionism in the needle trades. It is a method that cannot be defended even by the blackest reactionary. There is not one argument against amalgamation left. The I. L. G. W. U. at its Boston Convention will be called upon to enter into a movement for unity in the needle trades.

In the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, in common with all unions in America, the issues between right and left wings have become more acute. The line-up on policies, for class collaboration by the right wing and for class struggle by the left, is becoming clearer all the time. But this ideological struggle has not taken on the same destructive character of open warfare against the left wing and its rights in the A. C. W. such as occurs in the other unions. The attitude of the administration has, on the whole, assisted in preserving the A. C. W. from wholesale right wing disruption.

But distinct danger-signals have appeared also in the A. C. W. The administration group has been catering to the reactionary elements in New York City, a most dangerous course, for it thus invites them to begin emulation of the Sigman-Perlstein tactics of warfare, tactics that would be fatal to the A. C. W. as a militant union. This tendency to the right was shown in the appointment of Wolf, a reactionary, as manager of the N. Y. Joint Board. The election in Local 2, where the right wingers stole the election, while the administration looked the other way—if it did not assist—is another warning to the left wing to be on its guard.

Participation in the June 17th Convention for the formation of a Farmer-Labor Party on a broad national scale, inclusive of all class elements ready to unite upon a common program—this will be one of the major issues before the A. C. W. of A. Convention in Philadelphia. Notwithstanding the action of the Convention of 1922, which favored an all-inclusive class Farmer-Labor Party, the administration carried out only the letter of the resolution, but not its spirit. It did not play a responsible and active role in the great July 3rd Convention, at which was formed the Federated Farmer-Labor Party. Further dallying on the issue, now that the Farmer-Labor movement is approaching the critical months of a general election, should not be allowed. It will be a major task of the left wing in the A. C. W. Convention to fight for a whole-hearted instruction to throw the Amalgamated into the political battle in a united front with all class forces willing to cooperate in a mass Farmer-Labor Party. This means full endorsement of and participation in the June 17th Convention in St. Paul.

In the Journeymen Tailors' Union.

The general referendum taking place in the Journeymen Tailors' Union for general secretary-treasurer, show the same line-up between progress and reaction witnessed thruout the needle trades. There are numerous candidates, but the real struggle is between Max J. Sillinsky, backed by the left wing, and T. J. Sweeney, present incumbent, backed by the reactionaries. The issues are exceptionally clear.

Sillinsky has been endorsed by 35 local unions; in his letter of acceptance he states the program upon which he solicits the vote of the membership; this contains, in addition to the purely trade issues, amalgamation, the Labor-Party protection of the foreign-born; recognition of Soviet Russia, and organization of the unorganized.

Sweeney, on the other hand, is a follower of Gompers. He voted against amalgamation in the A. F. of L. Convention at Portland, altho his own union is in favor of amalgamation. He voted to unseat Bill Dunne, an act that aroused high resentment among the tailors. He has made a personal organ out of the official journal, to slander his opponents. He is calling for the support of every reactionary element.

The writer has never met Sillinsky, but has watched his record in a number of conventions and in the movement generally. Sillinsky had made a consistent record of voting and fighting for progressive measures even when they are decidedly unpopular. He was one of the few that voted for all the progressive measures in the Portland A. F. of L. Convention and against the expulsion of Dunne. He has no affiliations with any organization but the Tailors, but by his record he has won support of the left wing and of all progressive tailors. If all the elements actively support him, Sillinsky stands a good chance of election.

The next few weeks will be a period of intense interest in the needle trades. Prospects are good for a decided left wing advance, repudiation of the expulsion policy in the I. L. G. W. U., participation in the June 17th Convention by all the unions, particularly the American Garment Workers, endorsement of amalgamation by the I. L. G. W. U., adoption of the shop delegate principle of organization, election of Sillinsky in the Tailors' Union—all or any one of these will mark a great advance in the labor movement. In all unions the left wing will be fighting militantly for these, and for many other measures, particularly for measures against unemployment. Victory on all of them is quite possible if the whole left wing strength is thrown into a real fight for them, because they represent the pressing life-needs of the needle trades unions today. The left wing is fighting with history on its side. Let every militant needle trades worker do his part.

AT THE DOORS - -

By BORIS PILNIAK

(Concluded From Last Saturday)

The horses sent the silver dust flying; the sledge was creaking, the bells jingling. The house of Veralsky on the Sibirna Mountain looked as dark and gloomy as ever. Fedoroff stayed with the horses. Kamynin and Tanatar went into the house. Tanatar remained in the cold parlor, while Kamynin went into Olga Veralskaya's room. And when Kamynin came out of her room he stumbled upon something in the dark and noticed Tanatar crouching on the floor as if ready to jump like a black cat, and whispering (did Kamynin hear the whisper?):

"Miracles happen; miracles do happen. Don't play with secrets Olga. Don't."

That evening Comrade Tanatar drove madly thru the city, giving everybody a ride in his troika; Irina, the girls, tipsy Kamynin, tipsy Trubetzkoy, the various voyenospetzs.

Then came the masquerade ball at the Communist Club.

Olga Andreyevna Veralskaya had sewn up her comb very carefully so that no one might notice it was broken, but Olga Andreyevna did not come to the ball. The military orchestra thundered valses, Hungarian dances, mazurkas. The voyenospetzs, particularly those of the cavalry regiments had come with their spurs and swords and were the heroes of the occasion. The ladies were masked as Nights, Springs (in paper flowers) Birch Trees, Little Russian (with beads from the Christmas trees), Tyrol Peasants, Cucumbers, and Dominos. And because the baths of the city had not been heated and the perfumes had all been shipped to the villages by speculators, the air was thick with the smell of powder, tobacco, and the specific odor of the women's sweat. The voyenospetzs clicked their heels and danced, inclining their heads to one side. Between dances they went to the refreshment room to drink tea. Since no ladies were present there, all sorts of anecdotes were being recounted.

"Maria Ivanovna told me yesterday that she would be dressed as Night and her sister Claudia as Cucumber. Well, I met Maria Ivanovna tonight and noticed beside her a Cupid. I thought this was Claudia and said: 'Why are you not a Cucumber?' The Cupid burst out laughing and called me impertinent."

"That's nothing, but one fairy has a ribbon . . ."

The orchestra struck up—the Hiawatha. A girl dressed in a cheap suit was waiting anxiously for some dancer to come along and invite her. Her little sister was in the way. Small, thin, with red hands, with a pale little face, in a shabby dress and mended stockings, the little girl looked at everybody with a frank and friendly glance of her pure bright eyes, laughed sweetly, and spoke sweetly to her sister. But her sister answered reluctantly in monosyllables and looked back at her with anger. The little girl laughed and was happy. Then a postoffice employe invited the sister and they went to dance. Doctor Fedoroff watched the little girl closely.

She remained alone. She was sad and frightened, and she began to wander over the room, looking anxiously about her. The smile disappeared from her face. She looked fixedly ahead. Doctor Fedoroff probably did not notice that he said aloud:

"There is still time; it will come one day. Later. No. No."

Doctor Fedoroff came towards the little girl and extended his hands.

"Don't be sad, please, don't. Let us go and dance. Let us go and have some tea. Don't be sad. Come."

The little girl ran away from the stranger straight into the crowd of couples dancing the Hiawatha. She burst out crying bitterly, loudly. Doctor Fedoroff threw himself on the table where tickets and home-made candies were being sold, and also began to cry, hiding his wet face in his hands and in the ticket books.

Water was brought to Doctor Fedoroff. People gathered around him. The Hiawatha stopped. Tanatar was most attentive and tender. And as he was putting the doctor into the sledge, the little girl came out with her sister and the post-office employe. Nearly lifting the little girl by her hand, her sister repeated angrily:

"Idiot, idiot, cry-baby!"

When she saw Doctor Fedoroff, she whispered angrily to the post-office employe:

"That one, too—impertinent!"

IV.

On New Year's Eve the voyenospetzs of the division arranged a party in Kamynin's former country villa, now become Soviet property. The house, over a century old, had been heated several days in succession, but it was still cold and damp. And as this house had once been plundered no lamps were nowhere to be found, and torches had to be used instead. On the gallery, in the white hall, the orchestra was playing in the dark, without notes and very badly out of tune. Some people came in the morning in order to spend the day in the country, to go out skiing or take a walk. Others arrived direct for supper. There is a special category of girls whose sole occupation is amusement. Plenty of them were present that evening. A company of ski-runners gathered on the edge of the forest, around a little bright fir tree. They lighted two candles on it, danced around it and burned it up. The night came, deep and silent, bringing a myriad of stars and lighting up a myriad icicles which also shone like stars. Supper was served in the stripped parlor lighted by torches. The company in uniforms, fur coats and hats sang, ate and drank. The orchestra played loudly, but nobody danced. After supper everybody took to drinking again. A great surprise was then staged. The writer Kamynin, the former owner of the house, opened, with his own key, a secret cupboard with wine. Some of the wine had become sour, some of the cognac and vodka had lost its flavor, but everybody drank, shouted hurrah, sang "You'll be buried when you die" and "Gaudeamus." Tho half evaporated, there was still enough wine, cognac and vodka left to carry on a cavalry attack. Everybody was merry. Some girls got on the fireplace and from there onto the shouders of the voyenospetzs, who were supposed to represent fiery steeds. This was called a cavalry attack. The cavalcade rushed screaming thru the dark rooms. In the sitting room somebody started the game of Chemin de fer. One could already hear whispers and screams coming from the dark rooms. Far from the sitting room the orchestra went on playing. Tobacco smoke filled the sitting room, where new cavalry detachments were constantly forming. The torches were smoking. Kamynin found a book on the window. It was the New Testament. Standing near a torch, his legs spread wide apart, Kamynin opened it at random and read aloud:

"But he that is an hireling and not the shepherd whose own the sheep are, seeth the wolf coming and leaveth the sheep and fleeth, and the wolf catcheth them and scattereth the sheep; the hireling fleeth because he is an hireling and careth not for the sheep."

One of the young girls fell from the fireplace and screamed. Somebody said:

"Va-banque."

Tanatar came near Kamynin and said in a low voice:

"Read something for me."

The telephone rang piercingly in the deserted rooms of Olga Veralskaya (the yellow desert), and the voice of Samuel Tanatar was heard across the wire:

"Forgive me, Olga. Forgive me. I am so sorry, so lonely. Forgive me. Forgive me everything. I shall expiate my sins. We have not long to live. We are doomed. Forgive me. My ugliness here is perhaps but a yearning for other, more beautiful regions. I am speaking with the blood of my heart."

And Olga answered in a low voice:

"Yes, I forgive you. I do. I forgive you everything. Nothing has happened." Just as Tanatar was calling up Olga Veralskaya the whistle of Olga Nicolayevna blew at the foot of the mountain, and at that moment Andrey Andreyevitch Veralsky probably shouted thru the window of the Club: "Ilya, fetch the carriage." One of the girls fell from the fireplace and screamed. Somebody said: "Va-banque." Tanatar came near Kamynin and said in a low voice:

"Read something for me."

"All right. Something from Matthew:

"'32. Now learn a parable of the fig tree: when his branch is yet tender and putteth forth leaves, ye know that summer is nigh:

"'33. So likewise ye, when ye shall see all these things know that it is near, even at the doors.'"

Kamynin, completely drunk, finished and almost lost his balance. Tanatar looked at him fixedly.

"Shall I read for you now?"

"All right; read for me."

"I do not need the book; I know it by heart. This is also from Matthew: Let the dead bury the dead. Chapter VIII. Let the dead . . ."

Tanatar turned abruptly and left the room. The lavatory was spoiled and the men had to go to the back porch. Tanatar followed them. The moon was hanging low above the horizon. Dogs were barking in the village. Trubetzkoy put two fingers in his mouth and was sticking his head into the snow. Another voyenospetz was lying on the snow to cool off. Two others were still smoking. Tanatar walked down a couple of steps and stopped.

"The imbeciles have dirtied everything."

He took out the Nolan revolver. A low shot rang out, but Tanatar himself probably did not hear it.

The orchestra played funeral marches and the "Internationale." Only one woman followed the red coffin of Comrade Tanatar. It was his sad, thin, pale wife—his wife who knew everything.

Night. Darkness. Snow. Stars. Silence. On the edge of the forest, near the rigid pine trees, little fir trees stood wrapped in snow and bent to the ground. One of them had been burned down and was still smoking. Silence. Immobility. The stars shone brightly and there were myriads of them. One star fell down. Silence. The hours passed. Suddenly something began to move in the field, and a lone snowflake came whirling among the fir trees. Another followed, and they both vanished. In the North somebody was pulling a dark mitten over the stars. Snowflakes fell again—one, two, five. Two of them met, got entangled, whispered something to each other, merged in one and died. The forest answered the call of the snowflakes. It sent up a piercing cry, and the fir trees bent their heads in a stately minuet. The trees cracked and began to drop old branches to the ground. And again there was silence. And again the snowflakes came whirling—one, two, a hundred were born and died. The fir trees bent their heads in a new minuet. A shouting, a ringing, a howling was heard. The dark heavenly glove began to scatter grains over the earth. Snowflakes got entangled. They found the space too narrow and dashed across the fields. Myriads of them.

And the storm was on. The dead snowflakes, born by the snowstorm and flying for thousands of miles over field, forest, river and city, moaned, laughed, shouted, wept in their mortal agony.

This snowstorm had not been announced. It came from beyond the Volga and was going in the direction of Yeletz, Kursk, Sumy, Poltava.

Doctor Andrey Andreyevitch did not go to see his patients in the storm, and was reading Mayne Reid all day. Dressed in his fur coat, cap and boots, he came out for lunch at three. He ate shtchee,* made of sour cabbage and mutton. He looked silently at Olga and said gloomily:

"Life is hard nowadays, Olga. You have had a rest. You might be looking for something to do—teaching, perhaps. The holidays are over. You ought to work. You would not feel so lonesome, then. Have some mutton."

A word about Ivan Petrovitch Bekesh.

Ivan Petrovitch came to the writer Kamynin, spoke about the diary, and finished by saying that the price he had asked for it was far too low and ought therefore to be raised or the diary returned to him. Kamynin answered that he had bought the diary not for himself, but for Olga Andreyevna Veralskaya.

Olga Andreyevna Veralskaya met Kamynin on the following morning in the labor bureau. A young girl with sheepish black eyes and hips like the back of a sledge was being registered before them.

"What is your profession?" asked the woman clerk.

"I am a political emigrant," answered the girl. "Before 1917 I lived within the pale.** My name is Sofia Pindrik."

"I see."

It was Kamynin's turn.

"Your profession?" asked the clerk.

"A writer."

And the woman clerk wrote down in the corresponding register: "Clerk."

(Translated by Louis Lozowick.)

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* A kind of soup.

** Territory Jews are allowed to settle.

HERALD COMMUNE

Dairy and Poultry Enterprise on a Collective Basis to be established in Soviet Russia.

Our delegates are in Russia now to arrange for a suitable farm for this Commune.

Competent workers of the various trades may join us now, as the first group is expected to leave soon.

We meet every second and fourth Sunday at 3 P. M. at the Society for Technical Aid to Soviet Russia, 1902 W. Division St. 2nd floor, Chicago.
For further information call or write to our

Secretary, S. Miller

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Out of Our Own Strength

By Max Bedacht

May day!

Awakened by the rays of the spring sun nature bursts the bonds of winter and frees itself. This freedom is the fruit of nature's own inherent energy and power.

Man has ever recognized the greatness of that phenomenon. He has ever celebrated this awakening. He did not only welcome the new life that spring brought forth; he especially paid tribute to the forces that dare to break with the old and build the new, he paid tribute to the forces of revolution.

May day was celebrated by the barbarians in the woods of Brittany as well as by those in the valleys of the Danube and the Rhine; it was celebrated by the civilization and culture of ancient Rome.

May day suggested freedom after slavery, it suggested beauty after stark and barren ugliness.

Day of Exploited.

The exploited and oppressed have forever dreamt of freedom. But tho the dreams often made them forget their misery, they could not stop it. Every achievement that made life less of a burden for them had to be gained after hard struggles. The inexorable needs of life forced them into battles again and again. Their very lives they had to defend against the exploiters and oppressors. Often defeated the exploited gained strength even in defeat. The experience gained in defeat strengthened their sinews for the inevitable new battles.

Experience was the creator of a consciousness that all the exploited and oppressed have something in common; that this common interest must be defended in a common struggle because in unity there is greatest strength.

With the growth of this consciousness, (class consciousness), there also grew the self-confidence of the exploited masses. The blind struggle for existence of the exploited slowly developed into an organized and conscious struggle of the class of oppressed.

When these conscious warriors for the freedom of their class looked for a symbol of their aims and aspirations, for an expression of their hope and determination, they could do no better than select the celebration of May day as that symbol. May day, the time-gate thru which enshackled nature marches to free itself from the fetters of winter; May day that awakens nature to a consciousness of its own strength; May day that enthuses nature to action to break a dead past and build a beautiful future.

May day thus became the day of labor. Not a day of rest graciously granted to the slaves by the oppressors—no—a day taken by international labor as an expression of its revolt; a day denoting the beginning of a new era; a day denoting that the masses of the exploited and oppressed are slowly becoming dominated by the understanding that this new era must be built by the struggles of the exploited themselves; a day ringing out as a clarion call to the yet dormant forces of the working class the rousing battle cry:

ARISE YE PRISONERS OF STARVATION!

ARISE YE WRETCHED OF THE EARTH!

International Labor Day.

May day is international labor day. On that day the aims of the struggle of the international proletariat emblazon the banners of millions in demonstrations all over the world. On that day international labor demonstrates its determination to battle for those aims.

Not all the workers of the world are yet within the ranks of volunteers for the battles of labor. But like the spring sun awakens nature, so does the ever increasing experience of the masses of workers strengthen their forces. The latent energies of the working class are freed and the Modern Sampson tears down the pillar upon which rests the temple of capitalist society.

Capitalism has increased its power with its profit. It used this power with ever increasing fury against the organizations of labor. Forced to the wall the workers defend themselves and learn out of the experience of this struggle to perfect their organizations as well as their methods of defense. The insufficiency of antiquated weapons bring defeat in the actions of today but also teach methods that will lead to victory tomorrow.

The insatiable hunger for profit drives capitalism to new methods of exploitation and oppression. Finally that hunger dominates every manifestation of life of the capitalist order. Law becomes nothing but forms under which profit making is permissible and means by which profits are safeguarded. Order means a rule of conduct conducive to profit. Patriotism means a firm and unshakable belief in the sacred mission of the profiteers. And over this mad orgy of profit there is drawn as a convenient cover a political system called democracy, "the rule of the people." After every human being in this order has been made a slave of the god of profit, poisoned by the education of the profiteers, taught to fear the god of the profiteers, shackled by the laws of the profiteers, then the order lets him loose mesmerizing him with the cruel jest of his political sovereignty.

Capitalism Own Grave Digger.

But a system build on the strength of illusions can only last as long as the illusions hold out. And it is the fate of capitalism that its very mission is destined to kill the illusions upon which it has built its power. Democracy contains the poison which will eventually kill the illusions which alone uphold it. The dictatorship of the profiteers can function under the cloak of a democracy because the "sovereign" workers are ideologically the slaves of profiteering. The experience of the struggle for existence will gradually free the workers from these bonds. Political class consciousness will open the eyes of the exploited and oppressed to the laws of profiteering, to the gods of the profiteers, and to the state of the profiteers. Then the workers will begin to apply democracy, make use of their sovereign rights in the interest of their class. Capitalism will then discard the pretense of democracy and will cynically transform it into an out and out dictatorship.

May day 1924.

The international proletariat is again reviewing its forces in demonstrations all over the globe. Everywhere they pause long enough on this day to recapitulate the development of the past year to see how far the growth of class consciousness with the workers has advanced, to see how much nearer the grave capitalist order is this year than it was yesteryear.

This review in the United States reveals a progress in the struggle for freedom never before witnessed in that short span of time. A political revolt of the workers is brewing. The first signs of it are so powerful that its speedy development is a foregone conclusion. The expectations of that development are not based only on the objective conditions favoring it, but also and mainly on the subjective factors that interfere. May day 1924 can register the activity of organized forces within the labor movement of the United States that are no longer satisfied with interpreting the struggle of the exploited for freedom, but that are bent upon organizing, leading and directing it. These forces create with their energy and activity the brooding heat that will develop the embryo of a political consciousness of the working masses of America into political class and mass action. These forces are the Communists. They are nothing foreign to the country and its political and economical system; they are its product. In the Communists the consciousness of the strength of the working class is developed highest, in the Communists the principle that the freedom of the exploited and oppressed can only be the fruit of their own struggle finds its most conscious expression.

Communists Celebrate.

On May day the Communists in America raise the banner of the conscious struggle for the freedom of the working class, as it is raised by the revolutionary workers everywhere. On May day they call upon the working masses of the land to shake off the dead weight of hopelessness. Does not nature around us burst the bonds of slavery? Does it not triumphantly break the fetters of winter and bloom into a new beautiful future? It does! But it does it with its own strength. It accomplishes this great task with the forces within itself.

Out of the triumphs of spring the workers drink the new hope: **Self reliance; self confidence.** Strengthened by a belief in ourselves we workers will burst the shackles of an oppressive order and built a new, a beautiful future. We must build it ourselves, with our own energy, with our own strength.

That is what May day signifies to the working class. That is why we celebrate May day as international labor day.

Concerning Statesmen -

By H. M. Wicks

AMONG the many erroneous conceptions of Marxism, the notion that men are the unconscious and helpless pawns of history is perhaps the most persistent. This is due in part to the superficial thinking of professed revolutionists, who, especially of late, have distorted historical materialism into a sort of mechanistic conception of history where men are unconscious automatons, instead of the makers of history.

Since the average bourgeois historian obtains his knowledge of Marxism from the so-called popularizers who write in current yellow publications, it is not at all surprising to find Professor Charles A. Beard, unconsciously distorting Marxism in the April number of "The American Mercury."

Mr. Beard propounds the question "What Is a Statesman?" He prefaces his discussion of statesmen by comparing what he considers antithetical historical methods—those of Thomas Carlyle and Karl Marx.

After devoting a few sentences to the great man theory of Carlyle, Mr. Beard asserts: "The Marxians at the other end of the pole dismiss the statesman with a scoff as a mere automaton produced by a complex of economic forces".

* * *

In all the literature of Marxism there is nothing to even faintly suggest such a dogmatic formula. Not one recognized Marxist ever indulged in such fantastic delusions. Those who are responsible for this conception of Marxism are the vulgarizers of Marx who are too mentally lazy to familiarize themselves with the profound works of the greatest thinker of the past century.

Where is the Communist tyro who is not familiar with the famous quotation from Marx's "Eighteenth Brumaire of Louis Bonaparte":

"Man makes his own history, but he does not make it out of whole cloth; he does not make it out of conditions chosen by himself, but out of such as he finds close at hand."

Surely there is no justification in this quotation for the notion expressed by Professor Beard and the vulgarizers of Marx. But one swallow does not make a summer and one quotation is not sufficient to refute a misconception so widespread as this one.

Again and again, thruout all the writings of both Marx and Engels, we find illuminating passages that disprove the idea that men are automatons and that history is the result of blind, unconscious forces. In his famous introduction to "A Contribution to the Critique of Political Economy," Marx sets forth in brilliant strokes the fundamentals of his historical method. Briefly this method declares:

1. In carrying on production in a given stage of society men enter into certain social relations that are independent of their will.

2. These relations correspond to a definite stage of the development of these powers of production—in the ancient world slave owner and slave master; during the middle ages feudal baron and feudal serf with the gradual development of the early capitalist class; today the working class and the capitalist class with its varied divisions based upon the present technique of production.

3. The sum of these relations of production constitutes the economic structure of society—the real foundation—on which rise legal and political superstructures and to which correspond definite forms of social consciousness.

4. The mode of production in material life determines the general character of the social, political and spiritual processes of life.

5. It is not the consciousness of men that determines their existence, but, on the contrary, their social existence determines their consciousness.

6. At a certain stage of their development the productive forces of society come into conflict with the legal and political forces. These political forces then act as a fetter upon further development of productive forces. Then ensues a period of revolution when the superstructure gives way to new institutions that correspond to the newly developed economic forces.

7. In considering such transformation of the economic conditions of production, which can be determined with the precision of natural science, and the legal, political, religious, aesthetic or philosophic—in short ideological— forms in which men become conscious of this conflict and fight it out.

Thus, according to Marx, while political forces and the statesmen who carry out political policies cannot transcend the natural and artificial environment in which they function, still they are not automatons responding blindly to this environment. Certain problems arising out of changing economic conditions demand solution and men consciously solve these problems as they arise.

In the Communist Manifesto Marx and Engels declare: "The history of all hitherto existing society is a history of class struggle."

No class struggle can exist without the conscious participation of the individuals who make up the conflicting classes. So even an understanding of this passage from the Manifesto refutes the conception attributed to Marx by the learned professor.

The spectacle of Professor Beard assailing Marx with the vulgarities of the odious crew of Marx perverters whose most prominent members in this country are William English Walling, Frank Bohn, John Spargo and James O'Neal, is indeed, ironic, because he is one of the very few outstanding American historians who most consistently uses the Marxian method of interpreting history. His "Economic Interpretation of the Constitution" in particular contains passages that would be credit to any Marxist. We fear that Professor Beard has obtained his conception of Marxism from these clowns who distort

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THE DAILY WORKER
RAISES THE STANDARD
FOR A WORKERS' AND
FARMERS' GOVERNMENT

THE DAILY WORKER

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Workers! Farmers! Demand:
The Labor Party
Amalgamation
Organization of Unorganized
The Land for the Users
The Industries for the Workers
Protection of the Foreign-Born
Recognition of Soviet Russia

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BIG STRIKE ALARMS PULLMAN BOSSES

Carmen's Vice President Tells of Fight to Civilize Pullman Company

By JOHN HOLMGREN.

Vice-President of the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen.

The manufacturing department of the Pullman Company manufactures automobile bodies, passenger and freight cars, in addition to sleeping cars, and during the war and after got its share of the graft in manufacturing shells that never were fired, besides contributing its PAYtriotic assistance to winning the war by the manufacture of phonograph cabinets.

However, the company was credited with the purchase of many Liberty Bonds, which were graciously passed on to the employees, who later had to sell them to the shysters and sharks at a loss owing to the shutting down of the plant.

Since the gret Pullman strike in 1894, thirty years ago, this corporation has fought recognition and representation by its employees.

The operating department of the Pullman Company, by uniting 100 per cent in the Railway Employees Department of the American Federation of Labor did force the company to sign an agreement, bringing recognition and representation.

This brought about the elimination of piece-work and estab-

(Continued on Page Two)

BOSTON GARMENT CONVENTION IN SESSION TODAY

Chicago Unions Donate $1,000 To Strikers

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BOSTON, May 4.—Delegations from the expelled left wing members of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union are arriving in this city to put their appeal before the international convention which opens tomorrow. The splendid fight which the Chicago expelled made during the garment strike now approaching victory has an important bearing on their case.

Vice - President Meyer Perlstein who entrusted the expelled members with responsible strike posts will take part in the convention.

• • •

Unions Give $1,000.

More than $1,000 has been contributed by local unions during the last week to the striking ladies' garment workers for use in their long drawn-out fight against the bosses, Anton Johannsen announced, yesterday, for the Committee of Fifteen, in the Federation of Labor meeting, the full list of donations.

The sum given the striking dressmakers is now up in the thousands, including the earlier contributions. The Amalgamated Clothing Workers and the Cloakmakers gave the largest single contributions so far, each donating $10,000 to the dress makers.

Girls Accompany Committee

A special committee of five is canvassing the city, attending every local union meeting, with two girls accompanying a committeeman to each meeting. The result of their search for funds during the first week of the drive listed by contributing locals, is

Carpenters Union, local	181,	$87.40
" " "	1367,	100.00
" " "	141,	25.00
" " "	1784,	25.00
" " "	10,	250.00
" " "	504,	$100.00
" " "	13,	100.00
Lathers Union, local	74,	100.00
Painters Union, local	191,	50.00
" " "	275,	100.00
Broom and Whisk Makers,		10.00

Robert Fitchie, one of the Committee, has promised to line up the numerous Teamsters locals of the city and expects their contributions to be a substantial addition to the amount already raised.

Bosses' Association Meets

The Dress Manufacturers Association held a meeting Friday night to discuss whether they should keep up the fight or not but they are keeping their decision dark.

It is reported, however, that the settlement made by Hymen Bros. with the union has had a serious influence on the unity of the association in opposing the demands the garment workers have made and struck for.

The Hymen settlement, strikers say, permits the boss to work the girls overtime on Saturdays during the busy season. Some of the girls claim that this is really a settlement of the 44-hour basis.

PULLMAN SCENE OF HUGE PUBLIC MASS MEETING AS CARMEN'S STRIKE GAINS

By KARL REEVE

The Pullman car builders start the fourth week of their strike today with every man assigned to well-organized picket duty, and confident that after the public mass meeting tonight in the "K. of P." hall, 11037 S. Michigan Ave., they will find organized labor receptive to the appeal for financial aid that has been launched for the coming week.

The gathering tonight is the first public meeting held under the auspices of the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen at which the entire 20,000 workers in the entire Pullman plant, and the wives and daughters of these workers will have an opportunity to hear first hand the issues involved in the strike of 1,500 carbuilders.

Lillian Herstein, of the Teachers' Union, John Holmgren, vice-president of the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen, and several other speakers prominent in trade union circles will speak at the meeting tonight. Thousands of copies of this issue of the DAILY WORKER are being bought by the strikers and sold to Pullman employes to advertise the meeting and the progress of the strike.

Strikers reported at Saturday's strike meeting that the latest attempt of the Pullman Company, in another fruitless effort to break the strike, has threatened its employes in the 103rd Street freight shop with dismissal unless they transfer to the struck 110th street shop. Martin Bacevius reported that his foreman told him to act as a strikebreaker in the departments on strike or else quit his job. Bacevius refused, but has not yet been dismissed.

Picketing Extended.

Automobile loads of riveters, reamers and heaters came into Pullman today from St. Louis, Mo., and Omaha, Neb. The picketing has been extended starting today to different parts of the city, such as railroad stations, where incoming workers are liable to congregate.

Several more of these out-of-town men have instructed David J. Bentall, attorney, to endeavor to secure by law the refund of the transportation money which the Pullman company induced them to pay out by means of false promises and misrepresentation.

The procurors of the anti-union Pullmen Company are scouring the country, telling the workers in other towns that there is no labor trouble at Pullman, and making them pay their own transportation and other expenses to Chicago.

But Men Not Paid.

Attorney Bentall told the DAILY WORKER that he has repeatedly been after the Pullman Company officials to refund the transportation money of the seven Detroit men who have put their cases in his hands.

"One when I called, a Mr. McLaren, of the Pullman Company, told me that the company had formulated no policy on this matter," said Bentall. "Later on I called again and talked to Munson, who said he was one of the superintendents of the employment office. Munson told me that the Pullman Company has decided to transfer the men, who ar enot low enough to scab, to other Pullman car shops where there is no strike. If the men refuse to go to other shops, Munson promised that the money would be refunded. I learn, however, that the

(Continued on page 2)

SO. DAK. TO SEND 100 TO F.-L. P. MEET

Plan to Go to June 17th Convention by Flivver

ST. PAUL, Minn., May 4.—Interest in the National Farmer-Labor Convention to be held here on June 17th, is rapidly increasing as the time for the meeting approaches, according to information given out from the office of the Arrangements Committee.

From all sections of the country, letters of endorsements and credentials are being received. Many state parties have written in signifying their intention of being represented at the convention. In other states, conventions are being called for the purpose of organizing Farmer-Labor Parties, and sending delegates to St. Paul on June 17th.

Spectacular Parade Planned.

The farmers and workers of South Dakota are planning a rather unique method of getting a large representation to the convention from their state. They plan on assembling at a central point near the Minnesota line, and there form an automobile parade across Minnesota, with their cars all dolled up with banners expressing their views of the economic problems confronting them. They expect in this way to bring at least one hundred delegates, many of whom will bring their camping equipment with them to save expense. Tom Ayres, Farmer-Labor candidate for United States Senator of South Dakota and a member of the National Arrangements Committee, is supervising the organization of the parade.

The Farmer-Labor Party of Colorado, which up until now has been affiliated with the old National Farmer-Labor group, headed by John Fitzpatrick and J. G. Brown of Chicago, writes in, stating that after due consideration by their organization, they have decided to send a full delegation to St. Paul on June 17th. They state: "Having due regard for the opinions of the National Farmer-Labor Party, to which we owe allegiance, we, nevertheless, see fit to attend in a body at the St. Paul convention."

C. P. P. A. Criticized.

There is a general view expressed in hundreds of letters being received by the committee that the Conference for Progressive Political Action, and their organ, "Labor," are seriously injuring the cause of the workers and farmers by refusing to break with the two old parties and assist in building a great mass Farmer-Labor Party. In many letters this takes the form of direct condemnation, accusing them of being the tools of the financial interests; in others the hope is expressed that they will realize the wonderful possibilities of building a new movement this year and unite with the successful Farmer-Labor parties of the Northwest in making

(Continued on page 3.)

KLAN STAGES MIDNIGHT FOLLIES AFTER ROPING ONE HUNDRED SUCKERS

MARION, Ill., May 4.—A parade two miles long after midnight this morning concluded an initiation of 100 men and an equal number of women into the Ku Klux Klan, held a mile south of Herrin.

Glenn Young, Klan booze cleanup leader, and newly appointed head of the East St. Louis Klan, led a caravan of 30 automobiles from East St. Louis loaded with Klansmen and their families.

Flaming crosses were burned in the air following addresses by Young and Grand Titan C. D. McGhee.

Rally to the Left Wing Program! Says TUEL Call to Needle Trades Workers

On the occasion of the holding this month of the conventions of International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America and the Furriers' Union, the National Committee of the Trade Union Educational League has issued a call to all needle trades' workers as follows:

TO THE NEEDLE TRADES WORKERS:

THE conventions now being held must be made the end of the period of retreat and disorganization marked by the past two years. The "open shop" drive of the clothing manufacturers revealed the weaknesses of our organizations. Now the proper lessons must be drawn and the forces of the organized garment workers be rallied in solidarity for a new drive forward, for new achievements.

During the two years past it has been demonstrated beyond doubt that the whole labor movement must break completely with the capitalist political parties, and form a party of its own in alliance with the exploited farmers.

We are now faced with a magnificent opportunity to realize this goal, in the great convention of farmer-labor parties, labor unions, and farmers' organizations called for St. Paul, June 17. We must break the connections of our unions with all bodies that still cling to the capitalist parties, and participate whole-heartedly in the June 17 convention.

Amalgamation of all the needle trades unions into one industrial organization has been doubly established as the only sound program for our organization. Federations and alliances have again proven their futility. Nothing but the organic unity, under one general office, with departments to represent the present divisions in the industry, will bring about the necessary solidarity in the needle trades.

Another crying need of our unions is the organization of the unorganized. This is closely bound up with amalgamation, as only with one united union can a wide-sweeping organization campaign be carried thru. But even while we are fighting for amalgamation much more can be done than has been in the past to bring the unorganized into the unions.

The shop delegate system has long been an issue before the needle trades. Almost every one recognizes that the present form of local unions without the basic unit of shop committees, is out of date. Nothing but the shop delegate system can draw the masses of the needle trades workers into that active participation in the entire life of the union that is so necessary. What has been lacking to establish this system is a uniform and comprehensive plan. Our conventions must work out such plans and begin to establish them in the life of our organizations.

During the past two years, in the struggle against the employers, and in the fight for the progressive measures above outlined, it has been proved that the militant rank and file, the class conscious workers, the left wing of the needle trades unions, is the only element that can be relied upon to fight for these vital interests of the membership at all times. The necessity for this left wing to establish its educational groups, with connections thruout the industry, for the common solution of our common problems by formulating programs to be presented to the unions, at the same time that the left wing continuously abides by the fundamental union discipline, this necessity has been demonstrated beyond all doubt. The attempt by reactionary officials to break up the left wing educational groups by expulsions, disfranchisements and discriminations must be defeated. The left wing contains the best fighters for the union, its program and activity are the only guarantee of progress and the reactionaires' war upon the T. U. E. L. and the left wing generally must be broken.

The problems of the needle trades workers are not confined to America; they are international in scope. An international organization is necessary, which will include the needle trades workers of all lands. Our needle trades unions should affiliate to the Copenhagen International, and there fight for the inclusion of all needle trades unions now excluded, especially the unions of Soviet Russia, and for the affiliation of the Needle Trades International with the Red International of Labor Unions. It is the duty of all the needle trades unions to endorse and support the efforts of the Red International of Labor Unions to form the International United Front of Labor.

Unemployment is a burning issue in the needle trades. The methods of class collaboration will not solve the problem. The industry must be made to support its workers, and the government which represents the capitalist system must also be made responsible for the unemployed. This can only be done by means of powerful organization of the workers, industrial and political. The control of the workers must be established over all unemployment insurance and relief.

These are the broad outstanding issues, in addition to the special trade problems of each section of the industry, coming before the needle trades conventions. All delegates who fight for these measures are fighting workers as a whole; the reactionaries who fight against them are fighting against the interests of the rank and file.

Rally to the left wing program!

On to June 17, St. Paul, and the Farmer-Labor Party!

Amalgamate all the needle trades unions!

Organize the unorganized!

Establish the shop delegate system!

Stop the expulsion policy against the left wing!

Affiliate with the Copenhagen Needle Trades International and the Red International of Labor Unions!

Relieve unemployment at the expense of the capitalists and under the control of the workers!

Establish solidarity and militant leadership thruout the garment industry!

The Trade Union Educational League, National Committee.

FARRELL TRIAL OPENS WITH DICE AGAINST WORKERS

Defense Fights Blankenstein Prosecutor

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MERCER, Pa., May 4.—The Farrell sedition trials of the six Workers Party members opened Friday. Judge McLaughry, who presided at the trial of Israel Blankenstein in Pittsburgh, is sitting for this case. Former Federal Attorney Myers of Pittsburgh, who prosecuted Blankenstein for the state, is assisting in the Farrell trial.

The defense has four attorneys, headed by I. E. Ferguson of Chicago.

The complete jury had just been selected by the time of adjournment Friday.

Blankenstein, also a member of the Workers Party, was given a sentence of three years, which he began to serve in January, 1922. On account of his good record, he may apply for release this summer.

The maximum sentence that may be given in sedition cases in this state is 10 years' imprisonment and $20,000 fine.

Newspapers are conspiring with Department of Justice agents to stir up hysteria to help the state convict the Farrell defendants. D. of J. men threaten deportation to the workers.

Strike Shuts Down Scab Restaurants; Pickets Arrested

Brisk picketing is going on at four restaurants in the north end of Chicago where the Amalgamated Food Workers are leading the fight for the eight hour day and the six day week.

The eating places which have gone dead because the bosses still hope to keep the 12-14 hour day and the seven day week are the Pemeroy, at 1120 Argyle Ave., the Elroy, at Lawrence Ave. and the "L" station; the Cornell at 1149 Wilson Ave. and the Elite at 1037 Wilson Ave.

Arrest of five pickets failed to bring any customers into the food emporiums. The pickets were promptly gotten out again by the union and went back to the line.

NAME OF "PULLMAN" SMEARED OVER COMPANY TOWN; WORKERS' HANDWRITING IS ON THE WALL

By ESTHER LOWELL.

Pullman, Illinois, is a company town. For two miles along Lake Calumet the red-brick company-built houses and buildings line the streets and inside the spiked iron paling the red-brick shops cluster about a central circular towering structure.

The Pullman Company used to own all the land for miles about and everything that was on it. But once there must have been a more or less hostile county administration, for the state's attorney made the company sell off some of its land, except the portion on which the shops were located. The law was that a company could not operate two businesses, an industry and landlord game, under one name. The Pullman Land Company was formed by the chief people of the Pullman Company, builders of steel cars, and part of the real estate was sold to employes of the plant. The company and its members are still big landlords in Pullman.

The Pullman name clings to almost every enterprise in the neighborhood. The Pullman Coal Company, Express, Bank, Bar etc. Formerly the Pullman Company ran every store, took care of its workers' needs in the Arcade of shops, but now little business men have come in to cater to the employes. There are the corner delicatessens.

Calumet Industrial Lake-Front.

Outside the iron spikes of the fence around the Pullman works on three sides, there is the sidewalk and the lawn parkway. The other side is a board fence along the rusty edge of Lake Calumet. From the rickety boat-house where the Pullman row boats are parked, the lake stretches a mile or less to an imposing industrial

(Continued on Page 2.)

1,120,000 LEFT FARMS IN 1922, CONGRESS HEARS

Four-Sevenths Of Farm Income Goes To Debts

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, May 4.—The agricultural committee today laid before the house its formal report on the McNary-Haugen Farm Relief bill. Describing the threatening situation in agriculture, the report set forth:

1.—That half as many banks had failed betwen 1920 and 1923 as during the whole period from 1902 to 1923.

2.—That four-sevenths of the total farm income is taken to pay taxes and interest on mortgages and debts.

Cannot Afford to Hire.

3.—That more than 1,120,000 farmers and hired men deserted the farms in 1922 to seek industrial employment.

4.—That one-quarter of the farm owners in the corn and wheat states are bankrupt.

5.—Above all, that the purchasing value of farm products is less than half what it was before the war.

"Land For The Users"

The McNary-Haugen bill is of no permanent value to the poor, working farmers who are in a vast majority, say local members of the Federated Farmer-Labor Party. They see no hope for farmers' improvement save thru adoption of the principles "A Five-Year Moratorium" for all working farmers, as a plan for temporary alleviation and "The Land For The Users" for permanent results. To this end they are speeding up work for the formation of a class Farmer-Labor Party at the June 17th convention in St. Paul.

DAUGHERTY IN FIGHT TO HIDE PROOF OF GUILT

WASHINGTON, May 4.— Aroused over the latest comeback from former Attorney General Daugherty, the Senate Committee investigating his conduct of office, prepared to force a showdown on the issue Daugherty has raised.

The committee is planning to challenge the authority of Daugherty to stop examination of his private telegram and will ask Attorney General Stone to contest action on the injunction sought for this purpose by the former Attorney General against the Brookhart Committee, the Senate sergeant-at-arms and the Western Union and Postal Telegraph companies.

May Set Precedent.

The committee decided today to take this action, not only because of the injunction against its investigation, but against all senatorial quizzes.

While the suit is directed technically at the production of telegrams, Daugherty challenges the power of the committee to investigate questions listed in the senate resolution, namely, his alleged failure to prosecute anti-trust cases and Albert B. Fall, Harry Sinclair and E. L. Doheny.

Members of the committee have been ordered to appear Friday, May 16, to show cause why injunctions should not be issued.

Dolsen Forbidden To Speak May Day At Oakland Meeting

OAKLAND, Cal., May 4.—In spite of police interference, which prevented James Dolsen from speaking, the May Day meeting here was a great success. The assemblage passed a resolution for the repeal of the criminal syndicalism law of this state and for the release of Matt Schmidt, Ford, Suhr, Mooney, Billings and 106 members of the I. W. W. now imprisoned in California jails.

The management of the hall in which the meeting was held claimed that the police had warned them not to allow James Dolsen to address the May Day crowd.

How many of your shop-mates read THE DAILY WORKER. Get one of them to subscribe today.

BIG STRIKE NOW ON AT PULLMAN AGAINST WAGE CUT--STAY AWAY

PULLMAN STRIKE HAS BACKING OF CARMEN'S UNION

Workers Everywhere Told Of Struggle

(Continued from Page 1).

Pullman Company has not yet made good their promise."

Some Pullman Maneuvers.

The DAILY WORKER learns that the Pullman Company, trying to get itself out of a sad mess with as good grace as possible, is seeking to transfer the out-of-town men to other car shops, and then switch the men already in these jobs to strikebreaking duty. In this way they hoped to dodge their responsibility of refunding the transportation money and at the same time making use of their old employes as scabs. But the men in the other Pullman shops hape flatly refused to scab on the strikers of the 110th street shop.

Foremen Can't Get Men Back.

Riveting foremen were active Saturday in trying to round up strikers to return to work, but had no success. Strikers told the DAILY WORKER that the straw bosses of the Pullman Company have good reason to be loyal to the Pullman Company.

"The bosses and foremen get big bonuses for speeding up the men," said one striker. "My boss got a monthly bonus of $58.00 for sweating a lot of production out of the men during March. This is all a part of the damnable speed-up system. The fat bonus that goes to the best slave-driving foremen does not come from the benevolent Pullman Company but is taken out of the pay of the men themselves. The wages of the men are reduced and the men speeded up, and then the foreman gets a part of the money which should go to the workers."

Paid for Slave Driving.

Another striker said, "The amount of the foreman's bonus is determined by the amount of hours he is able to get the workers to put in as well as the quantity of work produced by the men. That's why the foremen are always driving the men to the limit of their endurance. That is why we have to work Sundays and holidays many times in all kinds of weather. We work until we drop, not with an overtime scale, but at the regular piece work scale, and the foreman gets about half of the extra overtime rate to which we are entitled."

Carmen Aid Strikers.

John Holmgren, the strike leader, showed the DAILY WORKER a letter he had received from Distirte No. '1 of his organization, the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen in St. Paul, which has jurisdiction over the car shops of twelve northwestern railroads. The letter said that the Hunt employment agency, of St. Paul, had called up the St. Paul headquarters of the Carmen's Union and had asked for workers to send to Pullman. The district officer of the union said that they would not supply men to act as strikebreakers. The Hunt Employment Agency declared that in asking for workers the Pullman Company had told them there was no labor trouble.

The carbuilders all over the country have been informed by their union to stay away from Pullman.

A resident of South Chicago, a riveter with 16 years' experience, told the strikers at their Saturday meeting that he worked for half a day until he learned that there was a strike. He said, "All the time I was in the shop, I was cutting out bad rivets that the inexperienced scabs had driven. On an incompleted car, I counted from four to six hundred bad rivets on each side of the car. In my opinion you men have already won your strike."

Read It in the Daily Worker.

This man said that many men who were working in the shops had found out about the strike by buying and reading the DAILY WORKER. He explained that the men were taken in a back gate so as to keep the men away from the pickets. Many of the men hired by the Pullman Company declare they heard of the strike vy the "picket cry" of the DAILY WORKER news agents, who call, "Read all about the Pullman strike in the DAILY WORKER."

HOLMGREN TELLS OF FIGHT TO CIVILIZE PULLMAN COMPANY

(Continued from page 1)

lished the eight hour day, time and one-half for over-time, increased wages and secured proper classification of employees, besides improving the working conditions 100 per cent.

The present strike of the riveters, buckers, heaters, fitters, reamers, vestibule and steel shop car building forces at Pullman was brought about by "Efficiency and Production Manager" Francis Gunn, who attempted to increase production by the simple process of cutting wages and telling the men to step harder on the gas. The fact is that Gunn had been let out by the Pullman Company some time ago for reasons that were not made public, but which the employes ascribe to the fact that "whenever Gunn comes around there is always trouble," due to his inefficiency as an efficiency shark.

The real causes leading to the suspension of work by the steel shop carmen can be ascribed to the operation of the Taylor system, a system of timing each operation with stop watches and gauging the price or rate of pay for the whole on the speed developed by the fastest men.

To develop more and more speed a system of bonus payment to the bosses is in operation, which gives them extra pay for pushing their men to the last ounce, making actual slave drivers of them.

Some of the younger men have tried to maintain the pace, but discovered that it always meant a reduction in wages, another scheme to secure production with absolutely no consideration for the life of the human being, profit being the main essential.

"Pullman Plan" a Fake Union.

To further enslave the employes, the management instituted what is termed the "Pullman Plan of Employee Representation," at the same time using every possible means to prevent any encroachment of bona fide labor unions, the active men being intimidated or discharged, while the notorious black list was swung as the big club and with some effect.

Under the provisions of the "company plan" President Carry placed his bosses, foremen, superintendents and vice presidents in equal numbers on the employes' committees, but permitted NO REPRESENTATION WHATEVER from the employes on the company committee, which was appointed by himself and responsible to only him. Its decisions were final.

President Carry of the Pullman Company acknowledges the right of the men to representation in accord with the law, but interprets this right to mean himself as the representative and final judge.

He says: "The act passed by Congress known as the 'Transportation Act, 1920,' provides that employers and employes shall exert every reasonable effort to adjust and settle their differences by conferences between themselves," and adds that the company plan has for its object the "settling **promptly and fairly** of all questions which arise as to **wages, working conditions** and such other matters as **may be of importance to the welfare of the employes.**"

Bosses Supervise Meetings.

With the object of setting the employes' side of this controversy truthfully before the public, as well as the workers, the following facts are appended: By intensive pressure and loaded ballot boxes the straw bosses slipped over the adoption of the plan at a so-called election. Such meetings as are held in the shops are conducted under the direct supervision of the bosses, denying free expression of opinion by the employes.

With the object of creating interest in the company plan minor grievances were created and the employes induced to settle them thru the committee. On the question of wages, however, it was discovered that the company always adjusted the wage cuts on a sufficient percentage to permit a 50-50 split and still retain a juicy slice of the employes' earnings.

Wage Cuts Without Notice.

With the re-advent of "Efficiency Expert Gunn, this pretext was dispensed with and wage cuts ranging from 10 to 40 per cent put into effect without notice of any kind to the employes. The committee was sent to the management and informed by Gunn that "the cut was here to stay" and that if not accepted "they would have to go back to the days of the lash."

Numerous attempts to secure a fair hearing were made by the employes thru their committee before striking on April 14, and since that date. A communication was addressed to President Carry and a copy sent to Vice President Hungerford, requesting a conference, but the committee was advised over the telephone by Carry's secretary that "no reply was necessary."

Carry a Promise Breaker.

President Carry has failed to live up to his signed statement "to deal **fairly and promptly**" on differences which rise as to **wages, working conditions** and such other matters as may be of IMPORTANCE TO THE WELFARE OF THE EMPLOYES. The employes contend, and rightly so, that unjustly slashing their pay IS OF IMPORTANCE TO THEIR WELFARE. The company argued that living costs had gone down, basing this untruth doubtless on the slight reduction from the regular prices which the "company store" sells its goods for. This store handles practically everything, tho not always of the quality desired, but it pays back to the company a goodly share of the money paid so niggardly to its employes. Many of the employes live in company houses, hundreds of which are owned by Florence Pullman, whose husband is ex-Governor Frank O. Lowden of Illinois, and may be remembered by many as the "gentleman farmer" who failed in securing the presidential nomination on the Republican ticket owing to certain "niggers-in-the-woodpile."

Big Departments Closing.

The wage cuts on the progressive schedule were so arranged that no two departments would be hit at the same time. This scheme had been a bear each year up to April, 1924. The limit of human endurance had been reached and the men revolted, their demand, then as now, being the restoration of their former schedule and adjustment of certain unfair conditions which officials have laughed off with contempt. Since April 14, when 500 men walked out, nearly 1,500 more have been added to the ranks, while entire departments have been compelled to lay off owing to the inability of the company to secure strike breakers who would stay under the rotten system in vogue.

Armed Guards—Peaceful Pickets.

Hundreds of police, plain clothes men and rifle squads have been in attendance; nearly ever street and intersection having its quota of armed guards. The picketing is proceeding peacefully and with success, hundreds of men being turned away after being advised of the strike.

Absolute misrepresentation of the condition existing in Pullman and lying promises of big pay brought many workers to this town, and in every instance the strikers have helped these men to the best of their ability and have placed at their disposal an attorney who is handling their demands for refunding of railroad fare and expenses incurred in coming to Pullman under false pretenses, being assured by the Pullman scab herders in outlying cities that "no labor trouble and no strike was in effect."

Workers Will Win Fight.

The fact that the company is still working on the same car started the week after April 14 and is now engaged in tearing it down owing to incompetent labor is an indication that the fight being made will be won by the strikers. Other departments are slated for a slash in pay should this strike be lost. Many are on the fence, ready to join; the entire plant in other departments being a restless, discontented mass.

On May 1 Florence Pullman boosted the rents in her hundreds of houses, which stunt goes very well with the wage slashes imposed upon the renters. If her husband expects to be nominated vice present by the Republican party this year much campaign money must be poured into the trough, and where is there a better scheme of raising money than cutting pay and raising rents, robbing the milk from workers' kids?

GUNS ASKED OF U. S. TO DOWN CUBAN REVOLT

Reactionary Junta Suppresses Papers

WASHINGTON, May 4.—The Cuban Government has asked the United States to sell it a large quantity of ammunition for use in quelling revolutionary disturbances in the island, it was learned at the State Department today.

Tho the amount the Cuban Government has asked for, was not revealed, it was indicated that it is prepared to spend about $400,000. Secretary of State Hughes has turned over the Cuban request to Secretary of War Meeks, to learn if it can be met. Weeks will take no action until Monday.

In making public the Cuban request, State Department officials expressed full confidence that the Zayas administration would be able to cope with the budding revolution in the islands.

All editions of the newspapers heraldo de Cuba and El Heraldo, were confiscated by police on the ground they contained exaggerated reports of the movement against the government of President Zayas.

It was reported the editor of Heraldo de Cuba will be deported as a "pernicious foreigner."

The government claimed the situation was "well in hand" and meagre reports reaching the capital indicated loyal troops were restoring order in the affected areas.

Troops still were mobilizing in the vicinity of Cienfuegos.

All indications lead to the belief that the present Cuban government can count on the full support of the Washington Coolidge administration. Recently there arose a serious disputes between a group of Cuban capitalist railway interests on one side and an American capitalist sugar shipping combine on the other. The latter, who are closely associated with the American Smelting and Refining Company and the United Fruit Company, appealed to Coolidge for help.

Colonel Tarafa was the leader of the Cuban capitalists. The American interests were dominated largely by the Boston financial clique, which always has the ready ear and the willing hand of Coolidge at its bequest. The administration settled the dispute by removing some of the most objectionable features of the Tarafa Railway Consolidation Bill and thus appeasing the sugar and shipping interests so close to the White House. Today, the administration is very anxious not to disturb this arrangement and considers every attack on the present Cuban government as an attack on the stability of this arrangement. Besides Colonel Tarafa also has some other American and even British capital behind him. The Washington government is anxious to avoid all further complications from this source at this time.

Chafe at Wall Street Tyranny.

An added reason for the readiness of the Wall Street government to save the present Cuban regime is to be found in the growing wave of unrest that is threatening to sweep the whole Latin and Central American region. Most of this difficulty arises from the fact that the various peoples and even certain competing capitalist interests are chafing under the yoke of the tyrannical governments set up by Washington in the Latin American countries. Thus the American-supported Fascist government in Peru, the Wall Street puppet governments in Venezuela and Bolivia, are in danger of being overthrown. The American cayitalists are anxious to stifle this protest movement and are therefore doing everything they possibly can to check unrest wherever it manifests itself in order to have the freest hand possible in their other international dealings. That accounts for their anxiety to liquidate the present Cuban revolt and to hasten the end of the rebellion in Honduras after their own agents manufactured the insurrection.

Every new subscriber increases the influence of the DAILY WORKER.

Spread The Strike!

This issue of the DAILY WORKER, with its special features about the Pullman strike, will reach thousands of workers in the big plant of the Pullman Company, at Pullman, Ill.

The slogan of this special drive, to all the workers still at their jobs in the Pullman shops, can only be, "SPREAD THE STRIKE."

* * * *

The strike must spread.

It must include all the workers. Not only the 15,000 in shops at Pullman, but also 5,000 more at the Pullman shops at Michigan City, Indiana.

* * * *

The few hundred workers on strike cannot win this battle for the many thousands against the entrenched Pullman Corporation. But the thousands, united, with one purpose, can win against the Pullman Co., and all the powers back of it. They can fight back the wage reductions that this big combination of dollars is seeking to impose upon its workers.

* * * *

The Pullman strike is a crucial one. Pullman, Ill., is a strategic point in the struggle of workers all over the country against wage reductions. The bosses have forced the issue at Pullman. The workers have taken up the challenge. If the bosses win at Pullman, Ill., then the campaign of wage reductions, aided by the growing industrial depression over the land, marches to victory over the nation. If the workers win at Pullman, Ill., as they must, then the bosses' efforts to slash wages receive an effective setback.

* * * *

It is well that there is but one union seeking to organize the men out on strike, and to win all those still at work for the organized labor movement.

The Brotherhood of Railway Carmen claims jurisdiction over the great majority of the thousands of workers in the Pullman shops. It is the union of all car workers.

The workers, therefore, need not be discouraged over the clashing of different unions. They can build their united, solid front in the ranks of the membership of the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen, a mighty army in the great transportation industry.

* * * *

The power of dollars is back of the Pullman Company. It is supported by the dollars of the railroad owners, the mine barons, the big bankers.

The power of great numbers is on the side of the strikers. These numbers must be enlisted in the union, organized, solidified. Scattered thousands are ineffective in any struggle. Only united numbers can turn back an assault and march on to triumph.

* * * *

Workers of the Pullman Shops!

Those of you who are not yet on strike!

Join the strike! Help spread the strike!

Build the united front of the thousands of workers fighting the wage reductions of the greedy Pullman Corporation.

The standard of the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen, tattered in many a hard-fought conflict against the enemies of labor, is flung to the breeze in another great industrial struggle, this time in your midst, Workers of Pullman!

Rally beneath its challenging folds.

Spread the Strike! March on to victory thru the irresistible power of your united numbers.

LYNCHING PLAN OF K. K. K.'S FOR MAY 1 SPEAKERS

Sheriffs Save Swabeck And Mass From Mob

BENTON, Ill., May 4.—The mayor of Christopher, Ill., and his Ku Klux friends nearly put a bloody blot on May Day in their town. They prevented the scheduled meeting in the park and stopped the meeting after it had adjourned to the Miners' Hall by arresting Barney Mass, organizer for the Y. W. L., and Arne Swabeck, organizer for the Workers Party, who were the chief speakers.

Ready to Lynch.

County sheriffs took Mass and Swabeck from the town of Christopher and brought them here to the county seat. The Ku Kluxers followed and when the officials' machine stuck in the mud the Ku Klux leader came up with a rope and a gun and demanded that Swabeck and Mass be turned over to him.

One of the sheriffs quickly seized the Kluxer's gun and turned it against the K. K.'s chest. The man turned about to find five other guns at his back. He gladly withdrew his request.

The sheriffs then hurried their prisoners on to town, where the men were kept under arrest all day. They were released at night when the state's attorney became convinced that they had not advocated the "overthrow of the government by force and violence."

Many coal miners had come into Christopher to celebrate May Day, but the mayor's police prevented them from entering the park.

Mayor Won't Hear Bolsheviks.

"We ain't goin' to allow any damned Bolshevik speeches or May Day celebration anywhere in Christopher," was the mayor's ultimatum.

Barney Mass opened the meeting in Miners' Hall with quotations from the United States Constitution, but the guarantees of free speech meant nothing to the Christopher righteous, and they insisted on the sheriffs' arresting Mass and Swabeck. One of the Ku Kluxers wanted to take Mass out to "beat the hell out of him," but the sheriffs objected and took the men off to this town. They were held al day to prevent their holding any more meetings and to save them from snipers watching the roads.

Zeigler and Johnstone City May Day meetings were without their speakers because of the Christopher disturbance.

GENERAL STRIKE IN ARGENTINE TIES UP COUNTRY

All Workers Join To Kill Pension Bill

BUENOS, AIRES, May 4.—Argentine's general strike in protest against the government's pension bill is effective thruout the country. Everything is tied up. Labor organizations, anarchists, socialists and Communists have effected a united front to oppose enforcement of the measure which became effective on May 2.

The bill would allow all workers to retire on a pension from a government fund after 25 years of service. But the joker in the measure is that the workers themselves must provide the money out of which the pension is to be paid. The workers are docked 5 per cent of their weekly wages. The docking is done by the boss. The workers have no objection to a pension bill provided the government and the capitalists pay for it. Even some of the employers are opposed to it because it gets them into conflict with their employes.

The explosion of a bomb in a railway coach caused much excitement in the capital.

The general strike in Mendoza, western terminus of the Trans-Argentine line and transfer point for the Trans-Andean railway to Chile, was reported to have forced closing of all business houses. Rosario, big cattle and grain shipping point near the mouth of the River Platte, also was tied up.

Many business houses in Buenos Aires were closed today and will not reopen until the outcome of the struggle is indicated.

It is understood legal advisors of the labor organizations are preparing to attack the pensions law as unconstitutional. Labor organizations, anarchists, socialists and Communists have effected a coalition to oppose enforcement of the measure, which became effective this morning. Extensive demonstrations against the law were held in Buenos Aires last night, big crowds marching down the Avenida de Mayo from the congressional buildings to the plaza fronting the financial district.

NEW YORK, May 4.—Study of occupational diseases for which workers receive compensation has been begun by a medical committee appointed by the industrial hygiene division, New York state labor department.

'STRIKE' WRITTEN OVER PULLMAN COMPANY TOW

Eager Youngsters A Big Battle

(Continued From Page 1.)

skyline.

The tallest building on the east horizon is the huge Armour gr elevator where the dust explosion curred less than a year ago. To t south are the low buildings of t new Ford plant and smoking stac of steel mills. To the north are t Hegewisch car shops where t workers are striking, on and off, mu of the time.

Pullman houses along the co pany's streets are almost all of kind. All red brick and rubbin shoulders with one another witho a break between them. Even th hotel is old-fashioned and somewh sprawling with its porches. It, to is red-brick and it is called th "Florence" after the daughter of o George M., who is now wife of e Governor Lowden. Florence ow most of the stock of the company an tries to finance her husband's poli cal adventures with what she ca skip from the wages of her employe

In one of the houses sold by th company a group of Ukrainians liv There is a jolly plump and rudd young woman who cooks deliciou meals for the men. She looks capabl for all the work there is to do, bu one guesses she has little enough tim to herself.

Lively Youngsters Sell Papers.

The house is full of childre whether they all live there or no Such alert and eager youngster They want a Young Worker to hel them form a Junior Section. The li tle boys are enthusiastically sellin the DAILY WORKER to the men a the Pullman plant. They tell thei buyers, "Don't be a scab!" and the run circles around the dicks who tr to keep them away from the gates a the men come out.

The little girls show us what they learn at school and tell about all the Esthers they know, "Larsen, Bergstrom, Hegstrom," and others with Scandinavian surnames. One talks about the fine concerts she has heard in Chicago and about the May Day program.

The boys run out to get their papers when it is nearly time for the evening whistle to blow.

Thousands of workers dash thru the gates. Each must show his badge as he leaves; going in, too. Many of them run to the waiting street cars. Others shuffle along less energetically. Some drag their weary bodies breaking under the terrific pace the company has developed for them. Many stop to buy the DAILY WORKER. Only a few scoff at it. Some have their eyes on the dream of a pension.

At the main gate a group of pickets are stationed. Rough and ready workingmen; most of them young still. A few friends from the inside stop to tell them how little work is going on inside.

"If you fellows can hold out, we'll all be out in a few days. Company'll have to close down."

"Can't get our men out now. They haven't been cut yet. Company's holding off. We were slated to get it next."

Scabs Get Theirs.

The pickets have to wait and watch closely for the scabs. Some slip out with the mass of the men; some wait until everyone else has left; just as they come in earliest in the morning, at five o'clock. But the pickets are on hand whatever the time. They warn the scabs. Usually the scabs take heed. If they don't at the first warning, the second is more convincing.

The sidewalk is painted with signs: "Are you men or are you fish?" "Strike on. Don't Scab."

But some of the men brought in can't read, and some are desperate from lack of work and lack of class consciousness. The pickets are rapidly educating them.

The detectives and police are busy, eyeing every one; patrolling the lawn.

The company is still cocky. It has had comparatively little "labor trouble" for long. It has been grinding the men more and more; speeded them up to a point of exquisite torture. It cannot push them further, but it has forgotten that they are men, after all, and not super-efficient machines. Even the most skillfully adjusted machines break down if their efficiency is over-estimated and they are pushed beyond their limit.

The men responded with a spontaneous walkout to the company's last effort to speed them still more. For years the Pullman Company has been able to give its workers a slashing wage cut and tell them to make up the difference by "wasting less time," speeding up, until the pace they have set has become the fastest in the country. The men always finally accepted before. This time the company was fooled.

Fortunately, this time the spontaneous demonstration of the men was capitalized into an organization. Something big may result. The company has had no upheaving disturbance for nearly thirty years. The '94 strike was one to remember. This may be, too, before it is thru.

Heard on the Pullman Strike Front

By ART SHIELDS.

"Say, Mister, let me see that strike paper?" called a woman's voice from a travel-stained auto parked on 111th street in front of the employment office of the Pullman Steel Car Company.

The DAILY WORKER reporter handed her his copy and she went on:

"When my man brought that paper home telling about the strike, I said, 'You'll just have to quit, Sam. No one in my family ever scabbed yet.'

Busted, But Won't Scab.

"You see, it was this way," she continued. "We've just come from Cleveland where he lost his job as a riveter when the plant shut down. We were busted and when we see the notice in the Tribune that Pullman wanted riveters, he got the job. The company never said there was a strike, but coming out that night he bought this paper and he surely won't scab.

"Now he's gone in there to get his money and to bawl out that employment manager for lying to him that way. My husband always talks loud anyhow. He's hard of hearing from the riveting."

"I bawled them out too," broke in a husky fellow that had joined the pickets on the line. "They never told me there was a strike either, when I hired out. That scab herder, Baxter, in Detroit, sent me here."

Baxter, a former Pullman freight foreman, shipped a lot of men from Detroit, but there are only two left out of fifty he sent. And Baxter had to beat it from Detroit when the gang began drifting back there with blood in their eyes to ask what the hell he meant by telling them there was no strike.

Not a Tame Bunch.

Riveters and reamers and buckers up are not scabs but neither are they a tame bunch. And the boys at Pullman are thoroly aroused at the swindle game the Pullman company has played on them by bring in hundreds of workers from Iowa, Michigan and Ohio with the lying assurance that there "is no strike."

* * *

"Lad," said an old Pullman veteran to the reporter: "This is SOME strike. It's the best wallop this company got since 1894. This forty per cent wage cut was one too many."

The old man chuckled as he read his DAILY WORKER.

Boycott On Tribune.

"That's telling it to them. Wish we had a paper like the DAILY WORKER in the big fight with 'Gene Debs against this company. The Tribune and the Inter-Ocean and the other papers were so rotten that the newsboys of Chicago wouldn't sell them. The Times was the only paper that was any good then. But it wasn't a union paper like this one."

The old man stepped off towards his home. He doesn't work any more. No, he isn't a pensioner. He got in wrong with the company and was laid off before his pension time came.

More about pensioners a little later. It was lunch hour then. A murmur of conversation from a knot of workers near by suddenly rose to a louder pitch:

"I say its a g — —d — — — shame to make that old boy work. He's got one leg in the grave."

"He almost fell off and got killed yesterday," said another.

They were talking about a pensioner—one of the beneficiaries of the boasted Pullman pension system, who had been compelled to come back to work during the strike.

Friends In Wall Street Only.

These are the means the Pullman Company is using to try to break the strike: Luring workers in from other towns by assurances that there is no strike and by making decrepit pensioners work. The boys from outside quit when they learn there is a strike and the old pensioners are just going thru the motions. George M. Pullman's successors have few friends today, outside of Wall Street.

COOLIDGE TO PLAN TO SCRAP NAVAL PACT

Want U. S. Navy To Lead British

WASHINGTON, May 4.—The possible necessity of a new naval construction program involving enormous expenditures today engaged the attention of members of the House naval affairs committee.

So far this session, the committee has reported construction bills authorizing the building of eight cruisers at $11,000,000 each and the reconditioning of six first line ships at a cost of over $18,000,000. But the report of Admiral R. E. Coontz that the navy was in many fundamental respects far below arms pact strength, has awakened the committee to the possible requirement of a thorogoing general construction program.

To Elevate Turrets.

As the first step in this, Representative Britten, ranking republican of the committee, yesterday introduced a bill authorizing $6,500,000 to elevate the turret guns of 13 battleships. As the next step, he prepared today a resolution providing for a complete investigation of the state of the navy by the committee.

Such an investigation, he said, would continue for several months and result in a report on just what the navy required to bring it back to par. This, he said, he had been informed, might require a construction program costing "a great deal of money."

Before preparing his plan for the gun elevation and general investigations, Britten, accompanied by Chairman Madden of the Appropriations committee, he conferred with President Coolidge. Britten said the President approved of the investigation outlined in Britten's resolution.

Sinclair Now Needs U. S. Recognition Of Russia For Oil Rights

PEKING, China, May 4.—If the United States does not recognize Soviet Russia within five years the Sinclair Oil Company may lose its right to exploit Sakhalin Island, according to the agreement signed.

Japanese military authorities are holding the island at present and have prevented the American engineer and the geologist from starting work for Sinclair. The agreement with Russia provides that half of the island must be prospected by August of this year and another quarter surveyed and well drilled within another year. An extension of time will be granted if the Soviets' lack of control in the island delays operations.

Conciliator Offers Democratic Wages To Ice Cream Men

A Federal commissioner of conciliation, Benjamin A. Marshman, has proposed a solution to the ice cream drivers who went on strike. Marshman's plan is to pay the lowest paid workers more at the expense of the better paid. That is, slice the wages of the top men to add to the wages of the under men.

The 350 strikers were to act on the proposal last night. Twenty-six manufacturers' plants are closed by the strike.

How many of your shop-mates read THE DAILY WORKER. Get one of them to subscribe today.

Fink Agent Throws Scare Into Chamber Of Commerce Men

CLEVELAND, May 4.—Private detective agencies specializing in labor espionage are picking Cleveland business men as easy marks.

Twenty-five thousand paid labor agitators and 611 radical labor journals are inciting the working men of America to red revolution, according to S. F. Fannon, head inquisitor for the Sherman Service, an industrial espionage agency.

Fannon, who came down from Boston to throw a scare into the Cleveland Chamber of commerce, yesterday, alleged that the only way for business men to stop this terrible menace is to contribute heavily to "industrial agencies" which will educate the workers into open shop contentment. Employers who fail to do, this waste 25c out of every dollar paid for wages, Fannon declared as he passed the hat.

SO. DAK. PLANS TO SEND 100 TO ST. PAUL MEETING

Many Going To Big Convention By Flivver

(Continued From Page 1.)

the June 17th convention a great demonstration against capitalist domination. This later view is well expressed by Frank E. Johnesse, chairman of the Progressive Party of Idaho, who says, "We are with you heart and soul in the cause. Idaho will be there with a full delegation. We sincerely trust that the sixteen railroad organizations will decide to endorse our platform and candidates, and come out for its support. With these organizations in line we feel optimistic enough to believe that we stand a very good show of electing our candidate for president this fall." J. W. Houchin, chairman of the Farmer-Labor Party of Oklahoma, expresses a similar sentiment when he says, "We will certainly have delegates to your convention. The C. P. P. A. leaders have done themselves no good by their attack on your convention."

New State Parties.

The circulation of the call for the June 17th convention, as well as the "Help Build a Mass Farmer-Labor Party" leaflet circulated by the arrangements committee, has started a national agitation for the building of state and city Farmer-Labor parties. Letters announcing the calling of state conventions for the purpose of building state parties and sending delegates to the St. Paul gathering have been received from Illinois, New York, California, Rhode Island, Ohio and Oklahoma.

Credentials are now being received daily from local unions, co-operatives, and farmer groups. Altho the last of the calls will not be in the mails until the end of this week, and the convention still being six weeks away, thirty-six credentials have been received in the office of the national committee. The states represented by these credentitals are Illinois, Iowa, Louisiana, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, New York, Rhode Island, Texas and Wisconsin.

Robbers Trim Union Treasurer.

ST. LOUIS, May 4.— George F. Dielenhein, treasurer, Carpenters' Local No. 73, was robbed by highwaymen while enroute home from union meeting this week and relieved of $740. All of the money except $45 belonged to the union. The sluggers left no clew.

MASS MEETING
OF ALL
Pullman Employes
TONIGHT
MONDAY, MAY 5th, 1924, at 7:30 P. M.
in K. of P. HALL, 11037 Michigan Avenue

Complete facts on the WAGE-CUT SYSTEM that is driving men into the streets and which has already involved thousands will be laid bare by able speakers.

Accurate Information
On the big strike of the Pullman Steel Carshop Employes now in its fourth winning week will be submitted.

Challenge to Debate
is herewith pressnted to ANY PULLMAN OFFICIAL who believes himself capable of defending the Stop-watch, Time-check, Speed-up, Slave-driving Taylor System in effect in the PULLMAN SHOPS.
Businessmen as well as workingmen should be acquainted with the truth. An invitation is extended to all to attend this

PULLMAN STRIKE MASS MEETING
TONIGHT
at K. of P. HALL, 11037 Michigan Avenue
Learn the workingmans' side of the controversy—Be fair
Your wives and mothers are cordially invited.

GOOD SPEAKERS.
Kindly read the articles on the strike up-to-date in this issue of The Daily Worker.

THE POWER COLUMN

Renewed Subscription Activity Marks Half-Way Mark in Campaign

Militants Are Pushing Ahead For Leadership.

The first big organized campaign to secure subscription for THE DAILY WORKER is half over. If it is true that history for American labor is being made in this drive (and it is true) then the end of the first part of the drive marks at least a semi-historic period. In the history of the American labor movement have been written the names, the loyal and able comrades who have made it their business to make the DAILY WORKER grow.

Look over the names that appear on the Honor Roll in this Power Column. Many of the names have appeared in this list of merit before. Most of them will appear again. Look back in your old copies of THE DAILY WORKER boosters slacken up. Subscriptions have been coming They are the ones who have seized the tremendous opportunity which THE DAILY WORKER offers to all true militants,—the opportunity to make converts to the left labor movement by putting THE DAILY WORKER into the hands of the American toilers, by securing subscriptions so that the education and information which THE DAILY WORKER has to offer is brought into their lives every day.

* * * *

May Day made us miss our regular Power Column which was scheduled to appear last Friday. But it didn't make the work of THE DAILY WORKER boosters slacken up. Subscription have been coming into THE DAILY WORKER office so fast since May Day that there hasn't been time to compile the Honor Roll up to date. The week prior to May Day was no slouch week, either. Cities which have been lagging have reached out and stepped up a few notches in the race for the top. Cities which have already proved their prowess have added new achievements to their records.

Superior, Wisc., after a steady climb to the top was the only one of the leaders to fail to keep up the good pace. A scoreless week resulted in its being forced to share first place with Ambridge, Pa., which moved up from eight position. Miles City, Mont. and Warren, Ohio are waging a bitter struggle between themselves with Warren having a little the best of the argument for the week, but still a few points in the rear. In the meantime Toledo, Ohio is steadily and surely closing the distance between itself and the leaders and is threatening to win not only the prize for cities of its class but also to top the entire list.

The Standing On May First.

CITY	QUOTA	Subs turned in up to last week	Subs turned in to date	Percent of Quota Reached
SUPERIOR, Wis.	50	43	43	86
AMBRIDGE, PA.	15	9	13	86
MILES CITY, MONT.	25	20	21	84
WARREN, O.	50	34	39	78
SO. BEND, IND.	25	16	18	72
NEWARK, N. J.	25	17	17	68
REVERE, MASS.	15	9	19	66
TOLEDO, O.	125	62	79	63.2
MONESSEN, PA.	15	9	9	60
DULUTH, MINN.	50	29	30	60
SPRINGFIELD, ILL.	25	10	15	60
WEST CONCORD, N. H.	15	6	9	60
KANSAS CITY, MO.	50	27	29	58
DENVER, COLO.	25	12	12	58
PORTLAND, ORE.	30	17	17	56
WORCESTER, MASS.	75	22	38	56.2.3
OAKLAND, CALIF.	30	12	16	53.1.3
BROOKLYN, N. Y.	200	94	110	55
PITTSBURGH, PA.	150	54	79	52.2.3
ROCHESTER, N. Y.	50	20	25	50
PHILADELPHIA, PA.	200	82	95	47.5
READING, PA.	15	7	7	46
CANNONSBURGH, PA.	30	12	14	46.2.3
GALLOWAY, W. V.	25	10	10	40
ERIE, PA.	15	6	6	40
TURTLE CREEK, PA.	25	10	10	40
PROVIDENCE, R. I.	25	7	9	36
McKEESPORT, PA.	30	5	10	33.1.3
ELIZABETH, N. J.	15	5	5	33.1.3
ROCKFORD, ILL.	15	2	5	33.1.3
HAMMOND, IND.	15	3	5	33.1.3
NEW YORK CITY	500	136	161	32.2
NEFFS, O.	25	8	8	32
MILWAUKEE, WIS.	100	28	28	28
JOHNSON CITY, ILL.	25	7	7	28
GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.	25	5	7	28
YOUNGSTON, O.	30	5	8	26.2.3
W. FRANKFORT, ILL.	15	2	4	26.2.3
CLEVELAND, O.	250	62	64	25.6
MENANGA, WIS.	15	4	4	26
ELY, MINN.	25	6	6	24
CHRISTOPHER, ILL.	25	6	6	24
CHICAGO, ILL.	1000	205	233	23.3
BOSTON, MASS.	200	36	42	21
DETROIT, MICH.	400	67	85	21.1.4
PATERSON, N. J.	25	5	5	20
BESSEMER, PA.	15	3	5	20
MARSHFIELD, ORE.	15	2	2	20
BALTIMORE, MD.	30	—	6	20
SEATTLE, WASH.	50	7	10	20
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.	200	25	39	19.5
CANTON, OHIO	50	8	8	16
ST. LOUIS, MO.	125	19	21	16.8
DAISYTOWN, PA.	15	2	2	13.2.3
SAN BERNARDINO, CAL.	15	2	2	12.2.3
LOS ANGELES, CAL.	100	10	12	12
BUFFALO, N. Y.	150	11	16	10.6
WAUKEGAN, ILL.	50	5	5	10
McKEES ROCKS, PA.	30	3	3	9.9
NEW HAVEN, CONN.	25	2	2	8
ZEIGLER, ILL.	75	5	6	8
ST. PAUL, MINN.	100	4	7	7
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.	100	4	6	6

Within the limits of many cities private campaigns are being conducted to determine the champion DAILY WORKER booster of the bailiwick. In Toledo, Comrade Tarvitt has posted in the headquarters which serves DAILY WORKER and the Workers Party, the Toledo Honor Roll which bears the names of those in Toledo who have brought honor to themselves in service to the DAILY WORKER. Each sub counts a marker for the booster who secures it. Red stars are scored for single subs and red flags for subs in greater number. Comrade Reynolds of Detroit is planning a similar arrangement. It is no mean honor to be placed on the list of those who make the DAILY WORKER grow, as those who are wise in the labor movement are coming to realize more and more forcefully.

Give These Boosters The Once Over.

Comrade Scarville comes across with thirteen news wallops at capitalism adding to his already enviable record. Comrade Bimba outshadows Babe Ruth with eleven new subs during the past few days and comes near swiping the individual leadership from Comrade Reynolds. Read the names and if yours isn't among them, jerk yourself loose and put yourself on record as a real militant.

HONOR ROLL

TOLEDO, OHIO—E. Merritt, 7; N. Beck, 5; H. Parker, 1; A. W. Harvitt, 2; Swartzenfelt, 2.

CHICAGO, ILL.—N. Bujech, 1; G. Christopherson, 1; Ny Tid, 1; Nick O. Bull, 1; Ed. Mrasko, 1; J. Jurinic, 2; Mc H. Tulchig, 1; Jos. Hamrle, 1; Victor Sarich, 3; S. T. Hammersmark, 2.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—A. Bimba, 11; R. Rogozin, 1; M. Kurinsky, 1; J. Lapidus, 1.

DETROIT, MICH.—Mike Shobuk, 1; H. Binder, 1; W. Reynolds, 4; W. Wirta, 1; E. Wernly, 1; John Nigoshian, 1; John Anderson, 2; H. W. Mikko, 2; A. Sirk, 1; S. Welchner, 1.

PITTSBURGH, PA.—Bill Scarville, 13; A. Nenonen, 1; G. Begle, 1.

NEW YORK CITY—Chas. Unsil, 2; M. Rosenberger, 1; Emil Ludke, 2; A. Gordon, 5; J. Tillefsky, 1; Paul Schaal, 1.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—H. Davis, 1; M. Valkys, 3; Hans Viel, 1.

YONKERS, N. Y.—N. S. Greene, 5.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Dora Perez, 1; G. A. Fox, 1; R. Baker, 1; H. Weinberg, 1; Anna Litvackoff, 3; Ed. Swan, 1; Waino Nummi, 3.

WARREN, OHIO—J. Hranilovich, 4; C. Williams, 1.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—J. Hohl, 2; Frank Herzog, 2.

AMBRIDGE, PA.—S. Hrencevich, 2; Geo. Maich, 1; C. Yovanovich, 1.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—A. Finema, 1; N. Tallentire, 1; A. E. Georgian, 1; Walter Frank, 1.

BOSTON, MASS.—Wm. Simons, 1; B. J. Lieb, 2; G. Kunlund, 1.

McKEESPORT, PA.—Wm. Mikades, 5.

ASTOR, FLA. — Martin Hendricks, 4.

WORCESTER, MASS.—M. Zieper, 6; Hanna Kallio, 1; John Corbin, 8.

ROCKFORD, ILL.—M. Lundquist, 3.

LA CROSSE, WIS.—John Shiftar, 3.

WOODLAWN, PA.—M. Resetar, 3.

CONCORD, N. H.—R. Bjorkbacka, 3.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL.—Thomas Myerscough, 3.

YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO — Wallace Metcalfe, 3.

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.—A. Sampolinsky, 2.

ST. PAUL, MINN.—C. A. Hathaway, 2.

HAVERHILL, MASS.—B. King, 2.

WEST HOBOKEN, N. J.—S. Economidis, 2.

SOUTH BEND, IND.—Nicholas P. Yoka, 2.

LIBRARY, PA.—Ignac Per, 2.

DECKERVILLE, MICH.—Ch. Krytovich, 2.

LAWRENCE, PA.—John Murm, 2.

CENTERVILLE, IOWA—Joe Ozanich, 2.

CANONSBURG, PA.—John Latvala, 2.

KANSAS CITY, KANS.—F. Urbanac, 2.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA.—L. Bernhart, 2.

CLEVELAND, OHIO—Joe Hubal, 1.

DIVERNON, ILL.—Thomas Myerscough, 1.

LINCOLN, ILL.—Thomas Myerscough, 1.

VERDIN, ILL. — Thomas Myerscough, 1.

LOS ANGELES, CAL.—Anna Cornblath, 1; L. P. Rendal, 1.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—James Conroy, 1.

ASHTABULA, OHIO—John Hillberg, 1.

MIAMI, ARIZ.—Geo. Martecich, 1.

BALTIMORE, MD.—P. Suvorow, 1; Tom Myysola, 1.

SAN PEDRO, CAL.—C. M. Smith, 1.

TERRE HAUTE, IND.—A. Gilles, 1.

OMAHA, NEB.—Leo Worzel, 1.

ZEIGLER, ILL.—Mike Pukis, 1.

REVERE, MASS.—Dora Dalevich, 1.

GLENDALE, W. VA.—F. Carich, 1.

MILES CITY, MONT.—J. H. Wilson, 1.

KLEIN, MONT.—I. Blasko, 1.

FAIRPOINT, OHIO—Grobelny, 1.

SHAMOKIN, PA.—Mrs. M. Miller, 1.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—B. J. Lieb, 1; Tyynie Lahtinen, 1.

OLYMPIA, WASH.—Alvin Slover, 1.

HAMTRMCK, MICH.—K. Jarotzewish, 1.

OXNARD, CAL.—John Anderson, 1.

ST. LOUIS, MO.—J. Marcus, 1; A. Braun, 1.

ROCHESTER, MINN. — John S. Reed, 2.

LEADVILLE, COLO.—Mandle, 1.

RED JACKET, W. VA.—John Cazin, 1.

ALLSTON, MASS.—J. Kaskela, 1.

MAYNARD, MASS.—Frank Mark, 1; Nestor Lahto, 1.

TROY, N. Y.—Elsa Kaski, 1.

CONNEAUT, OHIO—Kalle Halenius, 1.

NORWOOD, MASS.—Frank Juhola, 1.

AMESBURY, MASS.—Sandra Maki, 1.

NEW IPSWICH, N. H.—John Aho, 1.

GARDNER, MASS.—Aino Kielinen, 1.

Fifteen Bucks Yearly Might Feed Brute In War Days; Not Now

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BROOKFIELD, Mass., May 4. — Unless their wage is raised to $25 a year the 18 firemen of Brookfield will strike on May 5. They maintain that the present salary of $15 a year may be adequate in some places but they can prove it will not support a married man with family in this city.

Too many bosses is another grievance put forward by the eighteen privates, who object to the eight fire marshals. The latter get all the glory and carry all the horns, while the irate eighteen do all the work.

Want Dutch Farmers to Come.

AUBURN, Wash.—Colonies of farmers from Holland to develop western Washington are approved by the Central Labor Union of Auburn. The labor body has notified Dutch representatives here that it is anxious to cooperate in getting desirable immigrants to settle in the vicinity. The representatives are invited to meet the union and nearby farm granges to present their plans for putting Dutch farm families on the land.

Actors' Union In California.

SAN FRANCISCO.—The coming Actors' Equity strike has spread to San Francisco, with the announcement of Thomas Wilkes, manager of the Alcazar as well as of other theaters along the coast, that he is opposed to the closed shop demand of the Equity Assn., and that he has cancelled all engagements with Equity players. California is settling down to a probable absence of "road shows" from May 31 on.

French Lose Russian Business

MOSCOW, May 4.— (Rosta News Agency)—A license given some time ago to a big French firm for the import into Russia of 50,000 kilogrammes of dyestuffs, has now been cancelled, while the right to import the same quantity of dye stuffs has been granted to a German concern. The papers remark that this action is "one of the results of the policy of the French Government."

LABOR ASSEMBLY HEARS FACTS OF PULLMAN STRIKE

Delegates Invited To Assist Workers

"Strike in Pullman," the issue which electrified the Chicago Trades Assembly in 1894, was again raised at the Chicago Federation of Labor meeting yesterday when John Holmgren, geenral vice president of the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen, told the delegates of the present strike situation in the Pullman car shops.

"The corporation that was responsible for the first injunction against workingmen is trying similar tactics again," Holmgren began, and related how the spontaneous strike of 500 men on April 14 has grown to a strike of several thousand men today and will continue to grow thru the efforts of the men out.

Production Stopped.

Holmgren said that the ordinary production of the Pullman works was four passenger cars per day. Not one steel underframe has been made since April 14, Holmgren stated, because these foundation builders are striking and the others have nothing to build on.

Thru the work of the pickets, Holmgren said, not more than five gangs were in the steel car shops on Saturday afternoon.

"First give them a demonstration of what solidarity means," is Holmgren's slogan for the strike now on. He did not try to push organization work too quickly, he told the federation, because there are 16 different nationalities involved in the strike. He wanted to keep them together against the boss first to prove what solidarity wil do for workers and then show them how the union carries on the organization begun informally.

Tells Delegates to Come.

"We'd be more than glad to have the presence of any of you who can take the time to come," Holmgren told the delegates. "Just come to the strike headquarters at Stancik's Hall, on 115th street."

RUMHOUNDS COULD LIVE CHEAPLY IN MAINE IN GOOD OLD DAYS

PLAISTOW, N. H.—What it cost to live in the good old days is recorded in a price list copied from an old ledger kept in 1822 by Samuel Adams in his store at Castine, Me., a copy of which is in the possession of Warrenzo K. Seaver of Plaistow. The Adams ledger records the payment of $100 for the annual salary of Adams' son-in-law, a clerk in his store. Another item is a receipt from the Quincy house, Boston, dated June, 1824, for three and one-half days' board and lodging, $4.30. At the Adams shipyard at Castine a score of men were each paid a dollar a day for 12 hours' work. The master shipbuilder received $1.25 a day.

Commodity prices listed from this ledger include: Turkey, 4½c per lb.; beef, 2¾c per lb.; chicken, 5c per lb.; silver thimble, 4c; goose, 23c; one quart New England rum, 9c; men's shoes, $1 per pair; one-half cord hardwood, 83c; butter, 9c; bushel of potatoes, 9c; silk, 50c per yard; cheese, 7c per lb.

THE DREAM THAT CAN BECOME A REALITY FOR YOU----TO-DAY!
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Main floor and balcony 75c. Gallery 50c. Boxes $6.00.

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DAWES PLAN TO MAKE GERMANY VASSAL STATE

Communists Denounce Wall Street Control

By LOUIS P. LOCHNER
(Staff Correspondent of the Fed. Press)

BERLIN.—Germany is to become an economic colony of the Entente in much the same manner in which the "republics" of Central America are financial colonies of Wall street, according to the plan doped out by Gen. Charles G. Dawes and his committee of experts, who have been determining these months what Germany can and should pay in the way of reparations. And, just as in Central America, it is the native worker who, in the last analysis, is footing the bill, so, too, the workers of Germany will pay for the damages caused by the old imperial regime.

Workers Will Pay.

To understand what the probable adoption of the Dawes committee report by the German government means, it is of the utmost importance that one recall the recent joint session of the industrialists and employers' federations of Germany at Berlin, on March 27. Their public meeting was preceded by a secret session, at which, it now leaks out, the chairman, Dr. Kurt Sorge of the Krupp concern, made the following statement:

"In principle the fulfillment policy of Wirth was correct. But Wirth's home policy was wrong. We, too, must stand for the fulfillment policy, but only under certain conditions. These condtions are the following: The political influence of the workers' trade unions must disappear entirely. The federal government must under no conditons deal henceforth with the unions. The eight-hour day must be struck off the statute books. Collective bargaining on the part of different unions must be prevented and the government's right to arbitrate in labor disputes diminished.

"All undertakings of the state, especially the federal railways, must be turned over to private capital. German industry is ready to make sacrifices only then, if these conditions are absolutely accepted. It can turn its attention to foreign questions only if it is certain that the domestic policy is absolutely clear."

Privately Owned Railroads.

The Dawes report fills in beautifully with this plan. First and foremost, the long cherished dream of the industrialists will come true and the railways will go over into private ownership. It matters relatively little that a majority of the stock is to be national property—the main thing from the industrialists' point of view is that a big step is taken in the direction of wiping out such beginnings of socialization as have existed.

Secondly, the Dawes committee in no sense intimate that the French troops of occupation are to be withdrawn from the Rhine and Ruhr valleys. They are to be left there, whereas the management of industry is to be turned back to the German owners. The German workers are exceedingly apprehensive that this merely means that the industrial overlords will have the French army on hand as a convenient instrument for stopping "disorders" in case the German workers are unwilling to give up the eight-hour day and the principles of collective bargaining.

Germany Mortgaged.

Thirdly, Germany is to be weighted down with an enormous load of obligations in the way of reparation payments. These obligations are to be met partly by indirect taxation, and partly by a first mortgage of 10 per cent to be placed upon German industrialists, like the industrial barons of other countries, have always managed to throw a large part of their burdens upon those who work for them, by holding them down to starvation wages and by increasing their working hours, and there is no reason to hope that they will change their tactics this time. On the contrary, their pronouncement of March 27, quoted above leads one to infer the very opposite.

Socialists For Dawes.

The reception of the Dawes report by the working class press is interesting. The "Rote Fahne," organ of the Communist party, calls it "the war plan of German industry," and insists that it will mean the enslavement of the working class. The "Vorwaerts," organ of the Socialists party, contends that the acceptance of the Dawes proposals by Germany would mean the invoking the lesser of two evils, the bigger evil being a continuation of the Ruhr fight. While expressing the fear that the demands upon Germany may be greater than she can meet, the "Vorwaerts" regards as hopeful the fact that the economic unity of Germany is to be re-established, so that all of Germany, and not merely the Rhine-Ruhr region, is to carry the burden.

Negroes Killed in Storm.

OPELIKA, Ala., May 4. — Four Negroes were killed in a storm which swept the century hill section of the city early today.

More than a dozen homes were wrecked. The flimsy character of the huts in which these poverty-stricken colored workers lived caused them to collapse readily.

HUGE ST. PAUL CONVENTION WITH THOUSANDS OF DELEGATES SEEN BY ORGAN OF ILLINOIS MINERS

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 4.—The Illinois Miner, official organ of District 12, United Mine Workers, predicts a successful convention of between 5,000 and 10,000 delegates at St. Paul on June 17, where the national Farmer-Labor movement will meet to name presidential and vice-presidential candidates.

"The prospects for launching a successful Farmer-Labor party at the June 17 convention at St. Paul grows brighter," says the Illinois Miner in a page one editorial.

"Despite the warnings of the heads of various labor internationals, the prospects are that between five and ten thousand delegates will attend.

Actors' Lockout Nears.

NEW YORK.—The union-breaking organization of theatrical managers is split wide open, while the Actors' Equity Association, American Federation of Labor, is united to the last member. These are the lines of battle drawn up for the lockout in American theatres, June 1.

ILLINOIS STATE FARMER-LABOR CONVENTION CALLED FOR MAY 18TH

By ARNE SWABECK.
District Organizer, Workers Party, District No. 8.

Following the example of the state of Illinois, the Illinois workers and farmers are now moving forward towards independent political action. A convention composed of farmer-labor groups will be held in Peoria, Ill., May 18th, and a call issued in the name of the Provisional Committee composed of well known labor representatives all over the state has gone out to local unions, farmers' organizations and other working class bodies, as well as political groups in the state of Illinois. All have been invited without qualifications or conditions to participate in this convention. Those who refuse to take part no matter for what reason will have to take the responsibility for any continued disunity of the forces of the farmers and workers.

Such unity of all the forces of the farmers and workers is sorely needed, as the masses by their lack of political unity have been powerless in the face of the united forces of the employing class.

Throughout the state, the basic manufacturing industries are operated on the "Open Shop" Plan with injunctions being used against any attempt to organize the workers. Injunctions have become an everyday occurrence against labor unions striking to better their conditions.

While Governor Small in an effort to line up the labor vote has dangled the bait of anti-injunction legislation before the workers, yet in view of his past record, it immedately becomes clear that this is only lip service against the injunction and as long as the old Capitalist Parties are used by men professing to be friendly to the workers, it is the capitalistic class which will dictate to and lay down the program for these men to follow. Governor Small has always been a warm supporter of capitalism, and its effort to crush the resisitance of the workers, and to support him means to support the existing capitalist regime.

During Governor Small's administration the republican and democratic politicians united to defeat the Woman's eight hour law. During his regime the Lunden-Thompson combination in Chicago, created the Dailey Commission for no other purpose than to persecute and help destroy the existing labor unions, while simultaneously strike breakers were given police protection on construction jobs. Some labor leaders in spite of his effort to crush the workers are openly out boosting for Small. Others, masquerading as progressives are doing everything in their power to nullify the formation of a real workers movement. As a result of this situation the employers are in control and are using every agency of the government to enrich themselves. The old parties are both alike in everything but name. They are "Tea Pot Domers" both in Springfield and in Washington.

The gang in Springfield have stolen millions of dollars out of the state treasury. The gang in Washington have sold out to the oil crooks, aircraft company's bootleggers and any one else who has the money. Today it is necessary to make a new deal. The issue of supreme importance is for the workers and farmers to take up an aggressive struggle against the corrupt capitalist government, not only at the polls in the coming November elections, but a continuous struggle for the improvement of their conditions and for the final doing away with exploitation and to eliminate poverty.

The Convention in Peoria on May 18th, has been called for the purpose of swinging the State of Illinois into line for the National United Farmer-Labor Campaign at the elections in November, 1924. This convention will elect representatives for the June 17 Convention at St. Paul, at which a National Platform will be adopted and Presidential Candidates named. The Peoria convention will also nominate a ticket for the coming state elections and organize for a monster campaign on a Class Farmer-Labor basis. The Workers' Party throughout the state of Illinois is lending its full strength to make the convention a success. Every branch of the labor movement should be urged to send delegates to the Peoria convention. Workers Party members and militant workers in general should support this convention call in their organizations and see that delegates are sent, no mater how much strength the reactionary elements may have.

The millitants are the only elements fighting for a real united farmer-labor movement and they are also the ones who can put it across.

How many of your shop-mates read THE DAILY WORKER. Get one of them to subscribe today.

Every new subscriber increases the influence of the DAILY WORKER.

SOVIET MAY DAY GREETINGS SENT AMALGAMATED

Lauds American Union For R. A. I. C.

NEW YORK, May 4.—The Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America is praised for its services to Soviet Russia in a May Day message received from B. Bograchow, President of the All-Russian Clothing Syndicate. Bograchow was formerly a member of the union in Baltimore and has since risen to the leadership of the Russian Clothing industry. The All-Russian Clothing Syndicate is the state enterprise in which the RAIC (Russian-American Industrial Corporation) has invested, some 5,000 American workers having already loaned money to Russia in this way. The RAIC paid its first dividend last December.

Bograchov, in his message to the Amalgamated, reviews the events subsequent to the November revolution in Russia when the workers seized the factories. After sketching the work of the union and the industry during the course of the civil war he shows how with the end of the attacks from foreign powers and the inauguration of the NEP (New Economic Policy) the clothing industry undertook its own reconstruction on a solid economic foundation in accordance with the available technical and financial resource and market conditions. Then referring directly to the assistance rendered by the American union, he says,

U. S. Immigrants' Work.

"The influence of the Amalgamated on the development of the clothing industry in Russia has been felt from the very moment the Russian needleworkers began to organize the industry. The first inspiration to conduct the clothing industry in Russia along American lines came from an immigrant group of Amalgamated members. Those comrades imbued with the spirit of the Amalgamated and trained in the Amalgamated methods of struggle, now applied their American experiences to the problem of building up the Russian clothing industry."

The Russian tailors, according to Bograchov, will never forget the aid rendered them by the Amalgamated when it shipped a boatload of machinery for the new clothing industry.

25 Per Cent Production Gain.

Bograchov reports that the clothing industry in Russia is now making very satisfactory headway and is assured of a splendid future. He pointed out that the Syndicate expected to pay a higher dividend in the near future, which will, of course, be reflected in a payment to the shareholders of the RAIC. The Clothing Syndicate now operates some 34 factories with 18,000 workers. Its total output of goods for the current year will reach over 3,000,000 pieces, an increase of 25 per cent over last year.

"Higher Learning" Of 34 Methodist Students Stopped

DALLAS, Texas, May 4.— Thirty four students of the Southern Methodist University who figured in the "wilderness dance" at Savage Lake or helped publish "The Dinkey," campus scandal sheet, were dismissed today by the faculty.

Nine of the students including four editors of "The Dinkey," were expelled, 25 others who contributed to the outlaw publication or participated in the drunken lake revel were indefinitely suspended.

In addition the faculty discipline committee placed 22 students on probation for the remainder of their scholastic careers.

Labor News - - Political and Industrial Activities of Workers and Farmers

PAINTERS' STRIKE ON SECOND MONTH IN LOS ANGELES

80 Per Cent Of Bosses Granted Demands

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LOS ANGELES, May 4.—The painters and paperhangers of Los Angeles are entering the second month of their strike for an increase in wages. Their only demand is $9 a day while all over the country the painters are getting $10, $11 and $12 dollars a day.

About 80 per cent of the employers granted the demand. Seven hundred men are working already under the new wage scale. Nearly 500 are registering regularly and receive their strike benefits. Many of the strikers left for the eastern cities where wages and conditions are better and the cost of living is much lower. Many more are withdrawing their small savings and applying for clearance cards to leave the city.

Too Fair To Bosses.

This strike was ordered by a referendum vote of the members to take place in August of last year. The employers then claimed that they cannot afford to pay a higher wage as their work was figured according to the $8 wage scale. It was the desire for over zealous fairness to the employers that postponed the strike until April the first. The employers were given notice nine months in advance to arrange their business affairs accordingly.

Playing fair with the employers is very often unfair to organized labor. The painters are now confronted with the over zealous unfairness of the same employers who pleaded their fairness. Only 80 per cent of the employers granted the demand. The remaining 20 per cent nearly all of them the big concerns, are stubborn in their insistance on non-union conditions. They are exerting their efforts to enlist the co-operation of the smaller builder and contractor for a prolonged fight against the union.

Untrained Scabs Prove Costly.

The stubborn employers are suffering heavy losses through their unskilled strike breakers. The real mechanic is too independent to be a scab. The bosses have therefore to borrow help from each other, but they can not go far with such help. It is only to frighten the strikers by making them believe that the work is going on as usual.

Dissatisfaction is rapidly destroying the bosses' unity. A break in their ranks already started over the tactics and manner of handling the strike situation. Very important developments are expected in the near future.

Miners "Stabilize" Industry By Quitting Closed Down Camps

By Barney Mass.

BENTON, Ill., May 4.—"Am watching the noon train," is the remark to be heard in the mining camps here. Particularly is this the case with the young. The old home town seems deserted and presents a different sight than the case was when the mines were working five to six days per week. Few miners left either go fishing and indulge in other pursuits to kill time and make their position somewhat bearable. When asked what he will do in the large city, the miner replies: "Hell, who can stand it here, would rather be dead than trudge along as I have been doing it for the past two months."

The miner's home has been split up, members of the family leaving for different parts of the country, to try and secure other employment in order to live. Many will never come back. We find new faces appear when the whistle blows for work.

On the other hand we find the mine superintendents and bosses becoming real estate dealers, or opening other kinds of business, when the whistle no longer blows. They are informed in advance and have ample time to make arrangements prior to closing of the mine. The reactionary union officials continue to wear the seats of their pants, sitting in their offices. They are helping Lewis to "stabilize the industry,' at the expense of the miner.

Students Wanted to Learn Research Work.

Students who are interested in learning research work are asked to call at the Research Department of the Workers Party, 1113 W. Washington Blvd. anytime after school hours. You will be helping yourself and the Research Department.

Mourns the Hand That Fed Him.

WASHINGTON, May 4. — When Boss Murphy of Tammany Hall died, Senator Copeland of New York arose in the senate and announced the fact, describing the boss as a man of high character, generous and fine impulses, and his passing as a loss to his city, the state and the nation.

Iron Workers Demand Increase of Wages; Strike Authorized

(By The Federated Press)

NEW YORK, May 4.—A May Day strike continued until the employers meet their demands has been authorized by an almost unanimous vote of the International Association of Bridge Structural and Ornamental Iron Workers, local No. 40, New York. The union, with about 2500 workers affected, has requested the Iron league of New York, and the Building Trades Employers' Association, to grant a raise from $10.50 a day to $12. Helpers getting $7 are asking $8. The union demands have been ignored.

A union shop agreement is desired by the men. They are satisfied to work the present eight hours a day. Union officials claim practically a 100 per cent organization in New York.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL WORKERS FIRED TO "Y. M." MUSIC

Entertainments Hand In Hand With Layoffs

By D. K. Mintilogli.

Not long ago I was employed in a railroad shop of the Illinois Central R. R. Co. There we had two Y. M. C. A. secretaries who gave us all kinds of entertainments every noon hour. One day they had on the program, lessons on the Bible; then music, volleyball, and so on—all these to make the boys forget their miseries, they said.

One Monday I remember the Y. M. C. A. secretary came around a little sooner than usual, announcing to us that he would have some nice music for the noon of that day and wishing that we all participate.

Music First.

Too bright looking Italian girls came, one with a violin and the other with an accordion and started to play. All of a sudden the poisonoed air of the shop was filled with the sweet melody of the music. The poor, unconscious workers who had formed a circle around the musicians were over-enthusiastic; one could see them smiling and keeping time. Others hailed, others handclapped and others danced.

But the time came that they had to go to work again. The music stopped, and a tall gray-headed man jumped on a carpenter's bench—he was the president of the scab union.

"Boys," he said "give me your attention one minute. I have something to announce to you." All kept quiet.

Then Lay Offs.

"On account of it being necessary," he continued, "for the company to retrench expenses, there will be a 30 percent reduction of the present operating forces, and those who shall remain will have to work five days a week in order to avoid further layoffs."

The workers' happy and smiling faces turned so pale that you thought they had escaped from some cemetery. Only a few class-conscious workers, who were there, became happier than before. One pale worker of the mass asked them:

"You see we'll be laid off and its terrible. I am in debt, and I don't know if I can get a job."

"Let it come," one of our group answered, smiling.

"You don't care eh! You seem so happy!"

"I certainly am!"

"Why?"

Makes Them Wake Up.

"Because conditions like these will make you wake up and see the injustice that's done to you by the employing class. You never will wake up by our agitation, but you will wake up when these rich beggars force you."

In a few seconds the whistle blew and all of us resumed our work, waiting with agony for the hour when we would be thrown out on the streets. Thanks to our modern society, which offers to us everything (including music free), except bread, homes, and clothing.

Says Working Class Quit Church Because Of Wealthy Trustees

NEW YORK, May 4.—"The working class have been lost by the churches," Dr. William N. Guthrie, Episcopalian, admitted in a sermon in New York. "Bourgeois trustees" he gave as the cause. The present danger is that the "intellectual classes" will also desert the church, he says. Guthrie proposes religious dances as a feature to hold the interest of congregations. He is in the midst of a bitter controversy with Bishop Wm. T. Manning for holding such dances in his church, St. Mark's-in-the-Bouwerie.

Threatened May Day Rent Strike Suffers Delay

The threatened May Day "rent strike" against the greedy northwest side landlords has been delayed until the new leases are exhibited. The proposed mass meeting of tenants has also been deferred until next week, when the loose organization of groups interested will make up their plan.

Some action against the rent-robbers is essential. Because they are spared disturbance of their happy-hog-heaven for the day, does not mean they should not be attacked. They have feasted on the tenant's lack of organization too long.

Renting Workers Always Hit.

Most of the families affected by rent-raises are workers' families. They have no alternative but acceptance of the landlords' ultimatum; pay the increase, or get out; and if they move, it can only be to a less desirable flat or to an equally expensive one.

Lessees of rooming-houses are shifting about more than ever at this time of the year, with disastrous results to their roomers. One landlady gave her roomers only a day's notice to move and when one of them could not respond at once because of his work, he returned to find all hs belongings gone with the rest of the household furnishings.

The case of the room-renter is even more desperate than that of the flat-renter, tho it is the worker in both instances who is abused by the piggish profit-seekers who own the dwellings.

Miners Protest The Passage of Johnson Strikebreaking Bill

MINERSVILLE, Pa., May 4.—Several hundred miners of this city and vicinity gathered together in the Miner's hall to wage a protest against the Johnson bill recently passed by congress and senate.

Comrade A. Jakira, District Organizer Workers' Party, addressed the gathering in English and Russian.

Comrade Bimbo, of the Laizve, spoke at length in Lithuanian. He pointed out the significance of the Johnson bill to the American Labor movement and urged that the miners register their protest against the passage of such strike-breaking laws.

He concluded his speech by pointing out the role the DAILY WORKER is playing in the class struggle of this country and urged the miners to subscribe to it and to support it in every way possible. Nine new subs were secured.

The meeting adopted a strong resolution against the Johnson bill and pledged itself to do everything possible to have the bill annulled.

Scab Coal Mine Will Only Hire Submissive Slaves

FAIRMONT, W. Va., May 4.—Miners seeking work at the plant of the Consolidation Coal Co., the largest operator in Northern West Virginia, report that 27 mines of this company have been shut down and will remain idle from three to five years. While the company says they will place all the "good" men in the mines which operate, the particular miners making this report, militants who formerly worked for another company, were unable to get employment. These 27 mines probably employed at the least 5000 men so that the probability of replacing them in other mines is rather slim. The mines in the vicinity of Clarksburg are said to be practically all shut down indefinitely, the companies claiming the high freight rates make it impossible for them to operate on the union scale.

High Rural Death Rate In U. S. Due To Farm Bankruptcy

(By The Federated Press)

NEW YORK, May 4.—Health conditions are worse, especially among children, in the country districts of America than in the cities, according to the annual report of scientists of the Rockefeller Foundation.

"While the general death rate in the United States has steadily fallen, the decline has been relatively greater for urban than for rural populations," the report states. "Maternity care and infant hygiene are sadly neglected. . . . Hookworm disease, and to a considerable extent malaria and typhoid fever, are rural problems. . . . Typhoid is often spread by flies, polluted wells, insanitary dairies and undiscovered carriers. Other communicable diseases are disseminated thru the schools. The sanitation of farmhouses and premises is defective."

That the nation-wide bankruptcy among farmers and the rapid increase of tenantry prevents the rural population from improving rural sanitation, the report does not state. Ignorance it puts forward as the chief cause.

BUFFALO LABOR JOINS MOVEMENT FOR MASS PARTY

Central Body Aiding In State Convention

NEW YORK, May 4.—Reports are coming in daily to the office of the Federated Farmer-Labor Party to the effect that the up state cities of New York are active on behalf of the Farmer-Labor Party. The entire union list has been circularized and a large delegation representing local unions, fraternal organizations and farmer granges is expected. The latest report from Buffalo states that the Buffalo Central Labor Council decided to send a delegate to the state convention for the formation of a Labor Party in New York, which is to be held at Schenectady on Sunday, May 18th. All unions in New York City have received credentials and letters and are ungently requested to take this matter up at their next meeting and see to it that their local elects a delegate immediately.

Money is needed to carry on the campaign and to organize the work in order that the state convention may be a success. All organizations are requested to immediately make donations and send same to the Executive Secretary of the Federated Farmer-Labor Party, W. J. Kelly, at 81 East Tenth Street.

Craft Policy Aids Scab Publishers In Smashing Printers

SPRINGFIELD, O., May 4.— The failure of the crafts' policy of Gompers' unionism is clearly shown in the case of the printing trades employed by the Crowell Publishing Company. This is the concern that publishes the "Women's Home Companion," the "American Magazine," and "Farm and Fireside." It is second only to the Curtis Publishing Company of "Saturday Evening Post" notoriety in the class of magazine publishers.

The pressmen of the company struck a couple of years ago, demanding decent wages. Printers and electrotypers did not join them, and the strike was lost.

Six month ago the printers were practically locked out and at present 40 men are doing the work formerly done by the 22 printers. In spite of the extra expense the company continues to employ scabs in its effort to destroy all unionism in the shop.

Electrotypers Get Agreement

Just a few months ago the electrotypers also felt their grievances severely enough to threaten a strike, but because of previous trouble the company signed a 2-year agreement.

"The former union pressmen are scattered; but after six months of strike, with no hope of settlement, the locked-out printers are beginning to realize that Gompers has been leading them up a blind alley to the slaughter pen," our correspondent writes.

"Springfield is largely industrial, and should be a strong union town. The printing trade should have a powerful union, but now it amounts to nothing. Machinists, molders, and the building trades should be well organized. But the rule of action is each for himself and the devil take the hindmost; and Sammy is helping the devil all he can."

Reports like this only emphasize the points the Workers Party is trying to drive into the minds of the workers who have so long followed the benighted Sammy: amalgamate crafts unions into industrial groups and unite for political action in a class Farmer-Labor Party.

Coppersmiths Aid Starving German Workers With $50

At their last meeting, the Chicago coppersmiths of local 51, showed their solidarity with the starving workers of Germany, by donating $50 to help open soup kitchens in Germany.

About a month ago the local elected and sent two delegates to the Conference of the Friends of Workers' Germany. At the last meeting these delegates made their report, and gave a true picture of the conditions under which the German workers exist at the present time, and into which they had been brought by their own money lords and diplomats, as well as by international diplomats and bankers.

They pointed out that the starvation in Germany is not due to natural causes, as the Russian famine was, for instance, but diplomatic and political, which is shown by the fact that only one class of people, the working class, is affected by the German famine. Therefore, by aiding the starving German workers we are helping our own brothers.

The pledge list was passed around and in no time about $25 was collected, altho there were hardly twenty-five members present. A motion was then unanimously carried that additional $25 be donated from the local's treasury, for the same purpose.

FILIPINOS FAIL TO RECOGNIZE CLASS WAR WITH WOOD

Protest General's Lies Too Respectfully

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MANILA, May 2.—One of the largest mass meetings that have ever been held in Manila took place Monday at the Grand Opera House to protest against the uncalled for and unjustified assertions of Governor General Wood against the Filipinos contained in the cablegram to the Secretary of War which he had published. The meeting was organized and participated in by the majority and minority parties of the Phillipines, labor unions, professions, representative of Filipino capital and other bodies. This protest is general throughout the entire archipelago. Resolutions of protest are continually pouring into the office of the Philipppine Independence oCmmssion at Manila from all corners of the Philippines.

At the Manila mass meeting the following resolution was adopted:

Resolution.

"We, residents of Manila, gathered in a mass meeting at Manila April 27, 1924, in defense of the Filipino people and their just aspirations and urged by deep sense of patriotic duty hereby make known solemnly and publicly our formal sincere and energetic protest against the declarations contained in the cablegram of Governor General Wood to the secretary of war. We consider that these declarations deeply wound our sentiments as a people; that they are unfounded; they constitute an offense to the good name, character and dignity of the Filipino race and nation; that they are inspired by prejudice inherent; plan for political and economic domination and imperialistic tendencies; that they are in open and direct contradiction with respect to law and to the spirit of peace, order, and progress of which the Filipino people have always given proof and which Governor General Wood himself in previous official reports forwarded to the Secretary of War could not help but admit and recognize; that they absolutely lack foundation either in light of statistical data or facts; finally, declarations of this character, made solely for the purpose of preventing the Filipino people from obtaining the independence to which they have a right, only serve to create in the minds of the Filipinos suspicion and doubt as to the real intention and purpose of America in the Philippines and to destroy thus the friendly relations existing between Americans and Filipinos which the two people are under equal obligation to promote and preserve permanently in this country In making this protest we do so without any feeling of hatred or sentiment of hostility or animadversion toward the high official who has provoked it and without in the least diminishing the respect and loyalty to American soverignty. We make it solely for the love of truth and in the interest of justice and above all in defense of what we believe to be ours by right, thus reafirming once more one sole natinoal creed: "The immediate, complete and absolute independence of the Filipino people."

The Workers Party in Action

DECISIONS OF THE CENTRAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE WORKERS PARTY

APRIL 16, 1924.

Removal of Hamilton.

Comrade J. A. Hamilton was removed as sub-district organizer of the Ohio Mining Valley district because of lack of agreement with the policies the Party is pursuing at the present time.

Boston District.

The CEC authorized Comrade Cannon to make a trip to the Boston district in the not distant future for the purpose of endeavoring to adjust the controversy existing between local Boston and the district office.

District No. 3 Assessment.

CEC approves of the ruling of the District Executive Committee of District 3 that local Party branches holding affairs must turn 10 per cent of the proceeds over to the District Office.

Membership Committee.

The CEC approves of a proposal that Party branches shall form membersip committees charged with the duty to see that dues are paid, that campaigns are carried on insistently for new members and that every Party member is assigned to do Party work. Detailed statement on the subject of membership committees will be presented to the branches and published in the press.

APRIL 14TH MEETING.

Internal Party Affairs.

CEC authorized the printing of a statement on the situation of the Party as it appears from resolutions introduced at the membership meetings at New York and Philadelphia which were addressed by Comrade Ruthenberg. It further directed Comrade Dunne to write an article in the Daily Worker correcting an impression made by his previous article on Senator Wheeler. It authorized publication in pamphlet form of the speech by Comrade Ruthenberg on the Farmer-Labor United Front.

Teapot Dome Campaign.

CEC authorized the publication of a statement calling upon the Senate Committee to investigate the labor spy system demanding that the Teapot Dome investigation continue. Also a statement calling upon the Shop Crafts, A. F. of L. and Railroad Brotherhoods to demand an investigation of the labor spy system and the use of the D. of J. in the shopmen's strike during the Daugherty regime.

Philippine Islands.

CEC authorized the issuing of a May Day greeting to the workers and farmers of the Philippine and requested the Communist Party of Canada and the Communist Party of Mexico to pass resolutions at their national convention expressing their solidarity with the Philippine workers in their struggle against American Imperialism.

Assignment of Comrade Gitlow.

Benjamin Gitlow was appointed national organizer of the Party, to devote as much time as his health permits to the Farmer-Labor Campaign under way.

May Day.

The Central Executive Committee approved of the suggestion by the Harlem Section of New York City that all members who work on May Day donate a day's wages to the Daily Worker.

Ukrainian Convention.

Comrade Bittelman was elected the representative of the CEC to the convention of the Ukranian Federation.

Russian Recognition.

CEC authorized issuing of a special statement denouncing Hoover's counter revolutionary activity under the guise of relief work, calling upon Congress to make a thoro investigation of these activities.

Secretary of Political Committee.

Comrade A. Bittelman was elected secretary of the political committee.

Harfield Assignment.

CEC directed that Comrade Harfield need not be relieved from Party work for Y. W. L. work and that he continue with the Party work to which he is now assigned.

South Slavic Bureau.

CEC approved of the bureau elected by the South Slavic section at its convention on March 30 and 31st.

Educational Work.

Workers' School—CEC directed that the work of the Workers' School be under the direct guidance of the Central Executive Committee.

Editorial Board of the Daily Worker.

Comrades Engdahl, Dunne, Bittelman and Lovestone were appointed the Editorial Board of the Daily Worker.

APRIL 24TH.

Armenian Federation.

CEC directed the immediate unification of the two sections of the Armenian Section of the Party, by combining the bureaus of the two sections and their papers.

Finnish Federation.

The bureau elected by the last convention of the Finnish Federation was approved.

Farmer Labor Party Campaign.

The Committee considered the situation in relation to the Farmer Labor Party Campaign in Pennsylvania, Minnesota, California, Oklahoma, Indiana and Missouri and issued specific instructions to Party units in those states as to the method of procedure in carrying out the work assigned to them.

Lore Editorial.

Committee approved of an editorial by Comrade Lore to be published in the Volkszeitung and Party press correcting his editorial on March 5th.

C. E. RUTHENBERG,
Executive Secretary.

NEED CO-ORDINATION AND SYSTEM IN ACTIVITIES OF THE WORKERS PARTY

By ABRAHAM MARKOFF.

In an article published in the DAILY WORKER, April 21st, Comrade Bimba stated certain reasons why we fail to gain more members, even tho our mass meetings are successful. The whole article is a splendid analysis of our activities and I advise every member to read it.

Comrade Bimba referred to our mass meetings held in big halls. He claims that there is very little co-ordination between the organizational work in the Party and its educational work or propaganda. This same reason, in my opinion, may be applied to our open air meetings. We are now approaching the open air campaign; it is therefore in order to discuss this question.

The open air work, as conducted heretofore, has brought verey little result, and in many cases has done much harm. The reason is the chaotic manner in which this work was carried on. There was never a control over the speakers. Each one had to decide for himself what to say and how, and often a speaker, unconsciously would deliver a speech which was as far from Communism as we are from Mars. Very few of the speakers spoke of the Workers Party and its activities, and still less did I hear speakers ask the workers to join the ranks of the Workers Party.

There are several fundamental points which our speakers must bear in mind.

1. The worker, when he comes to our meetings is tired physically and mentally, having spent the day in the shop or factory. Therefore his mind is only capable of perceiving that which does not require much thinking; his mind is not trained to think quickly and logically. Hence the necessity for the speaker to construct his speech systematically, logically, and full of constructive criticism and practical suggestions. 2. That the audience expects the speaker to tell them what to do. For a speaker to get up on the platform, describe the injustice of the present system, work up the indignation of the audience, and leave them with the question—What shall be done?—is wasting time and energy. It is absolutely essential to join the ranks of the Workers Party, the only party which is fighting for the abolition of the capitalist system.

To carry out the above suggestions successfully, the speakers must not be isolated from one another—they should come together from time to time to discuss various topics, which are to be the subjects at the open air meetings. The speakers will gain a great deal from such discussions. The plan described above was employed by the old Russian Social Democratic Party for many years with great success.

The practical application of this plan must be given to a propaganda commitee which should control the open air work. This committee is to call meetings of the speakers to bring in various suggestions as to the topics for discussion, and practical suggestions. Such a committee should consist of comrades well informed theoretically, and of those who are familiar with public speaking.

With a little effort on our part we can carry out the plan and the results will be gratifying

Young Workers Boom Organization Work In Milwaukee, Wis.

With one branch of the Y. W. L. and three Junior groups organized during the last five weeks, and several more branches in the process of formation, the movement in Milwaukee promises to develop into one of the strongest in the country. The party and league have been co-operating very closely, to the mutual benefit of both.

Last Saturday and Sunday saw the successful culmination of a month's intensive preparations for the showing of "Polikushka," and for a Y. W. L. entertainment and dance. The Milwaukee comrades, realizing the value of good music, called in the Chicago Young Workers' League orchestra, to help them in these week-end affairs. Comrade Evelyn Mack was especially useful, in that she played the organ accompaniment for "Polikushka," evoking the enthusiastic praise of her audience. The orchestra rendered several musical selections between pictures, and was well received.

On Sunday afternoon, the Milwaukee Y. W. L. gave a banquet in honor of the comrades from Chicago. This was followed by an entertainment and an organizational talk by Comrade Paul Cline. In the evening, the dance was a tremendous success. A fine crowd of young people came out, and the large hall was packed. It is certain that these affairs will result in a great many new members being taken in.

Miner Dies Under Cars In Collision

HARRISBURG, Ill., May 4.—John Gard, 40, coal miner, was killed yesterday in Big Creek No. 3 when two mine cars bumped and he fell under the wheels.

Both legs were cut off and Gard died instantly from the shock, physicians said.

How many of your shop-mates read THE DAILY WORKER. Get one of them to subscribe today.

RUSS WORKERS ADVANCING SAYS TRACHTENBERG

Communist Victories Affect World's Workers

OMAHA, Nebr., May 4.—Alexander Trachtenberg spoke before a highly appreciative audience at Omaha last Monday evening on "What I Saw in Russia and Germany." The meeting was held under the auspices of the local organization of the Workers Party.

Trachtenberg spoke in detail of his experiences in Russia and thruout central Europe, from where he just recently returned. He told of the tremendous forward strides of Communist Russia on the economic front, while the workers of Germany are sinking deeper into despair.

"The victories of Russia on the military front were of vital importance to the revolutionary cause," said Trachtenberg, "but the achievements on the economic front are of even greater importance, for upon them depends the success or failure of the workers and farmers administration of society. Even after the counter-revolutionary bands had been decisively defeated and the foreign invaders driven from Russia, even then the capitalist world powers did not recognize the Workers' and Peasants' Government of Russia."

At the close of the lecture, chairman David Coutts made an appeal for the working men and women of Omaha to get into the Workers' Party and help the cause of the world revolution thru affiliation with the Communist movement.

Trachtenberg Tour

List of Western Dates.

The list of Trachtenberg's western dates follows. Addresses of halls and hours of meetings will be published later where they are not given here:

Friday, May 9, Oakland, Cal., Roof Garden, Pacific Building.
Saturday, May 10, Palo Alto, Unitarian Hall, Channing and Cooper streets.
Wednesday, May 14, Portland, Ore.
Friday, May 16, Tacoma, Wash.
Saturday, May 17, Seattle, Wash.
Sunday, May 18, Vancouver, B. C., Canada.
Monday, May 19, Spokane, Wash.
Tuesday, May 20, Butte, Mont.
Saturday, May 24, Superior, Wis.
Sunday, May 25, St. Paul, Minn.
Monday, May 26, Minneapolis, Minn.

Pardon Attorney Blind To Politicals, Could See Bootleggers Easily

(By The Federated Press)

WASHINGTON, May 4.—Thru six weary years the American Civil Liberties Union and the various amnesty committees strove with Pardon Attorney Finch, in the department of Justice, for the pressing upon the administrations—Wilson and Harding-Coolidge—of the facts with regard to the political prisoners. Finch always was "working" on the cases, but they moved with glacial slowness. At the end of five years he had not seen the trial record of evidence in the Sacramento I. W. W. cases, and borrowed it from the amnesty advocates.

Finch has just testified before the Brookhart committee of the Senate that his approval has been given to the commutation of sentence of every one of the numerous bootleggers who have been freed by Daugherty. In the case of Philip Grossman of Chicago, he recommended clemency three times, altho the man never served a day in jail. Both G. O. P. senators, with Fred Upham, treasurer of the national committee, and Atty. General Brundage of Illionis, asked that Grossman be let go. Coolidge freed him.

General Strike Against War.

NEW YORK.—A general strike to prevent war is advocated by Ekaterina P. Karavelova, wife of the late prime minister of Bulgaria, and a delegate to the Washington congress, Women's International League for Peace and Freedom. The menace of war in Europe is rapidly increasing, she told the Federated Press.

CANNON'S SPEECH ENTHUSES TRADE UNION MILITANTS

Food Workers Strike For Shorter Day

James P. Cannon, member of the executive committee of the Workers' Party delivered an unusual lecture in the North-West Hall at the regular monthly meeting of the local T. U. E. L.

In his splendid talk on "May Day and the American Labor Movement," the speaker "took stock" of the past accomplishments of American Labor as he felt ought be done on this day, and in a most inspiring manner pointed out the new progressive spirit of American Labor since the Russian Revolution—the source of inspiration and hope for all workers.

Sketching but very briefly the historical background of this day of Labor and stressing the significance of May Day to American workers, the lecture was enthusiastically greeted by the militants who are attending these monthly meetings in ever increasing numbers.

World Labor Activities.

Earl Browder, editor of the Labor Herald, gave his monthly resume of Labor's activities and growing power in India, France and especially in England where 200,000 workers are on strike. This interesting summary, now an established feature of the monthly T. U. E. L. meetings is receiving increasing popularity.

Michael Halter, delegate for the Food Trades, reported the proposed strike of the Food Trades. The union hall, he reported, is crowded with food workers stirred by the coming struggle to secure an 8-hour day and 6-day week. The employers willing to grant the last demand, are holding out on the first, despite the unprecedented support of the large numbers of Greek workers predominating in the food trades who are for the first time responding to organization.

Fakers Fear "Fosterism".

Niels Kjar, for the building trades, reported the difficulties being presented to the progressives by the reactionary leaders who insist on censoring all literature sold in the hall that might smack of Fosterism."

Delegate Davidson for the Needle Trades, expressed confidence of victory for the militants in the coming Needle Trades Convention.

The large number of the Young Workers' League members attending the meeting added a youthful touch and enthusiasm to the meeting.

Workers Party Issues New Pamphlet On Farmer-Labor Policy

"Farmer-Labor United Front."

This new pamphlet by C. E. Ruthenberg, executive secretary of the Workers Party, published by the Literature Department of the Workers Party of America contains a fundamental and consistent statement of the policies pursued by the Workers Party of America in supporting the formation of a Farmer-Labor Party in the United States.

The sub-divisions of the pamphlet give an outline of the subject covered. Some of these are:

The Conditions for a Proletarian Revolution.
The United Front.
Our Policy in the United Front.
The Limits of the United Front.
The Application of the United Front Policy.
The Situation in the United States.
The Third Party Movement.
Our Party Policy.
The Campaign Since July 3rd.
The Work Before Us.
The Significance of the Farmer-Labor Party.
The Candidacy of La Follette.

The pamphlet has been written specially for the members of the Workers Party and sympathizers with the movement who desire a clear statement of the principles underlying the policy which the Party is pursuing in the present situation in the United States.

Single copies of the pamphlet are 10 cents and for lots of 10 or more, the price is 7½ cents. Orders should be sent to Workers Party of America, Literature Department, Room 214, 1009 N. State St., Chicago, Ill.

Cant and Hypocrisy.

SYDNEY, N. S. W.—Denouncing the league of nations, the Australian Worker, the leading labor organ in Australia, says that, while capitalism is the real dictator of every commercial nation's fate, it is cant and hypocrisy to talk about a league of nations.

Party Activities Of Local Chicago

REGULAR BRANCH MEETINGS.

Monday, May 5th.

North Side English Branch, Imperial Hall, 2409 N. Halsted.

Cicero Italian, 1402 S. 50th Court, Cicero, Ill.

Douglas Park English, 3322 Douglas Blvd.

Tuesday, May 6th.

Czecho-Slovak, "Town of Lake," Bohemian Proletarian School, Southwest corner Whipple and South 51st.

Ukranian Branch No. 1, Ukranian Club, 1532 West Chicago, 3rd floor.

Wednesday, May 7th.

Czecho Slovak Cicero, Masarijk School, 57th Avenue and 22nd Place, Cicero.

Mid-City English, Emmet Memorial Hall, Taylor and Ogden.

Douglas Park, Jewish Branch, Liberty House, 3420 W. Roosevelt Road.

Englewood Branch, 6414 S. Halsted St., downstairs.

Roumanian Branch, 2254 Clybourn Ave.

Thursday, May 9th.

Czecho Slovak Women's No. 2, Vojt Napristok School, 2550 S. Homan Ave., corner 26th Street.

Scandinavian, Lake View, 3206 N. Wilton, Cafe Idrott.

Scandinanvian West Side, Zeich's Hall, corner of Cicero and Superior Street West.

Czecho Slovak North Berwin, Sokol Hall Park, Roosevelt Road and Union Avenue.

Italian W. S. No. 1, 19th Ward, 1103 S. Loomis St.

Italian W. S. No. 2, 11th Ward, 2439 S. Oakley (downstairs).

Scandinavian Karl Marx, 2733 Hirsh Blvd., Workers' Lyceum.

Friday, May 9th.

Czecho Slovak Hanson Park, Bohemian Free Thought School, Provost, Mansfield Ave., near Grand.

Scandinavian Englewood, I. O. G. T. Hall, 641 E. 61st.

MEETING.

The City Central Committee Local Chicago, will meet Tuesday evening, May 6th, 8 p. m. sharp, at 2733 Hirsh Blvd. There is very important business to be taken up and every delegate is instructed to be present. For the political discussion Comrade Alexander Bittelman, member of C. E. C., of the Workers' Party will speak on "The Labor Party policy of the Workers Party in relation to its ultimate goal, Communism." Comrade Bittelman is very well equipped to handle this subject. Delegates must be in a position to present party problems clearly to the branches. The meeting of the C. C. C. is also open to visitors.

Merchants Bank Building Strike Slap At Landis

Further break-down of the Landis award was shown in the strike at the Illinois Merchants' Bank building where bricklayers, pipe coverers, elevator constructors and ornamental iron workers refused to continue working when union electricians went on strike.

The electricians struck to force the Western Union Telegraph company to install electrical tickers, messenger call boxes and watches with union men.

Thomas Donnelly, scab publisher and chairman of the Citizens' Committee complains bitterly about the walk-out of the other craftsmen, whining that the Landis Award anti-strike clause reads that union men of one trade shall not quit because non-union men are employed in another trade alongside them. Solidarity always gets the goat of the scab herders.

How many of your shop-mates read THE DAILY WORKER. Get one of them to subscribe today.

COAL BARONS CLOSE MINES TO BREAK UNION

But Lewis Thinks Bosses Alright

(By The Federated Press)

The open shop manufacturer' combine of the United States is on strike against the United Mine Workers. Huge coal reserves accumulated ostensibly against a miners' strike are being used to tide industry over with the expectation that tens of thousands of miners can be starved into accepting the open shop coupled with a 25 per cent wage cut. The operators are hoping that the threat of prolonged idleness will be enough to cause union morale in many districts to crumble.

"The perpetuation of the 1922-1924 wage scale in the Central Competitive field," writes the editor of Black Diamond, the employers' trade journal, will ultimately have the same effect on union mines as a strike would have had in the event that there had been no such agreement as that reached at Jacksonville. The effect, had the miners' union and the operators failed to agree on a continuance of the old scale, would have been to force a suspension at union mines and at the same time to permit nonunion miners to operate."

Violate Agreement.

Thus operators expect the agreement to force a suspension at union mines, because orders will go to nonunion mines working on a lower wage scale. In the meantime the reserves in the bins of industrial consumers will make possible a period of artificial depression in which to exert pressure to bring certain union fields into the open shop column.

Coal reserves held by industrial consumers April 1 totaled 72,192,000 tons. On the basis of March consumption this would meet requirements for 52 days. According to Mark Kuehn, chairman coal committee National Association of Purchasing agents, until these reserves are reduced considerably there is every reason to believe that the coal market will remain depressed. This is supported by economists of the U. S. geological survey who find that as long as reserves total more than 40,000,000 tons buyers can dictate prices.

Miners Idle.

In central Illinois mines are operating on a basis of about 25 percent of normal production and approximately half the mines are reported closed. Indiana as a whole is producing at about the same rate. Southern Illinois is operating at about one-third of normal. Western Kentucky and the entire southwest fields are closed by strikes.

"Even in the nonunion fields" says the report of the geological survey, "only a few districts reported increased production and in those cases the improvement was small and of little consequence."

Bosses Play Golf.

The only cheerful news comes from Carlinville, Ill., where Standard Oil has reopened one of its two mines which have been closed for about 6 months. The mine is reported on a union basis with minor changes in working conditions.

But the men who live in comfort by selling what miners produce are reported by Chicago Journal of Commerce to be "passing most of their time playing golf or fishing because their mines are idle and there is no demand for such coal as is offered."

Amalgamation In Australia.

SYDNEY, New South Wales.—The Leather Trades Union, Sailmakers' Union and the Saddlery Trades Union have amalgamted into one union. The name of the reconstructed union has not yet been decided.

ATTENTION, MILWAUKEE READERS!

C. E. Ruthenberg

National Executive Secretary, Workers Party of America, will speak on the subject of

"Farmer-Labor Party and the Historic Significance of Minnesota, June 17th Convention"

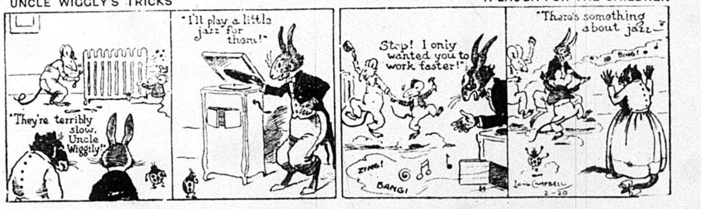
TUESDAY, MAY 6, At 8 P. M.

MILLER HALL, 802 State Street

Admission Free. Auspices, Workers Party of America

UNCLE WIGGLY'S TRICKS

A LAUGH FOR THE CHILDREN


They're terribly slow, Uncle Wiggily!
I'll play a little jazz for them!
Step! I only wanted you to work faster!
ZING!
BANG!
There's something about jazz
BING!
Lang Campbell

THE DAILY WORKER

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An Indefensible Policy

Important problems come before the convention of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union meeting in Boston today.

We feel that the most important of these is the question of liquidating the indefensible policy of the Sigman administration this past year of expelling militants in the organization, because of their membership in the Trade Union Educational League.

This disrupting Sigman policy was spawned by the machine that draws its inspiration from the New York Jewish Daily (Socialist) Forward. It lives because of the aid given it by this same Forward organization.

What are the crimes of the militants? Let us list a few of them:

That they urged amalgamation as against craft separatism.

That they sought an all-inclusive Farmer-Labor Party as opposed to a Socialist-labor bureaucracy controlled Third Party.

That they demanded the shop delegate system of labor organization as opposed to the outworn local union system.

That they pressed for a militant struggle against all reductions in wages as opposed to compromise and collaboration with the bosses.

These are all "crimes" that every member of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, claiming to stand for the welfare of the organization, should claim as his own. Every member of the union should look upon it as a proud duty to fight for these measures urged by the militants. And that seems to have been the way that the militants looked upon the whole problem.

We do not have to ask the membership of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union to liquidate the indefensible expulsion policy. They have already shown themselves already in favor of doing that very thing. It is now the duty of the delegates to the Boston Convention to interpret correctly and carry out the desires of the rank and file.

It is said that a majority of the delegates to this convention have been elected pledged to the repudiation of the expulsion policy. It remains for these delegates to stand loyal to that pledge, true to the task entrusted to them. They should not allow themselves to be misled by carefully provoked hysteria or cleverly aroused prejudices.

All the charges against the Trade Union Educational League, including the silly theory that it is a dual union, have been repeatedly punctured. Only the officialdom, from Sigman and his satellites, up to Gompers, cling to this absurd claim.

Let the delegates to the Boston Convention of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union repudiate this indefensible policy of expulsions, and they will make for real unity within the whole labor movement.

The brilliant struggle of the Pullman strikers will make the big bosses in other industries think twice before they try to impose wage reductions upon their workers.

Edwin Denby, ousted secretary of the navy, is still welcome at the White House. "Cautious Cal" no doubt expects Eddie to deliver a few Michigan votes his way, if they can be Newberryed in that direction.

William Howard Taft, the obese head of the U. S. supreme court, complains that newspapers do not hire lawyers to report court doings. No doubt "Bill the Fat" would enjoy picking either of the injunction judges, "Dennie" Sullivan or "Charley" Foell, to do the court reporting for the DAILY WORKER. Well, all we want to say to Judge Taft is, he's got another guess coming.

"Stay away from the old party primaries!" is a cry that is being heeded by the workers and farmers everywhere thruout the nation. Less than one-sixth of the qualified voters of Ohio went to the polls in the recent primaries of the Wall Street primaries in that state. Among the five-sixths are big possibilities for the growing Farmer-Labor Party movement.

Ex-Judge Kenesaw Mountain Landis was in his element before the Daugherty investigating committee in Washington. He was strong in his denunciation of the West Madison street bootleggers. But no mention is made of the big thieves of the Union League Club, where Landis got his orders while on the federal court bench. Landis yells so loudly over the little crooks that it helps the big crooks cover up their tracks.

Clubbing the Cubans

American arms are being rushed to Cuba to help maintain the status quo in the Caribbean satrapy of Wall Street. As usual, the pretense behind which the imperialistic ventures of our ruling class hide is one of abstract justice or some other ethereal vagary of the thinnest order.

The Cuban incident brings to the fore a problem which is assuming serious proportions for the workers and poor farmers of this country. There is one outstanding feature of American capitalist expansionist policy. And that is that those governments of other countries which tend to assure the maximum safety to American investments are the governments which the Washington government will support with money and military strength. Today this imperialist dictum is tantamount to a declaration from our financial overlords that the Latin American peoples are to have only those governments which are satisfactory to the banking and manufacturing interests of the United States.

The Yankee imperialist government is for a revolution in a country only when the revolution promises more profits and higher interest rates to the capitalists. Thus Theodore Roosevelt manufactured the Panama revolution against Colombia. Republicanism goes by the board when the dollar demands it. The American capitalist republic has to its discredit the record of having destroyed more republics than any other country in the world. The first republic in the Orient, the Philippine Republic, and the Republic of San Domingo were both crushed by the military and naval guns of the republican army of capitalist America. In Peru, the American ambassador, Poindexter, is serving as the agent plenipotentiary of the National City Bank, and Washington power and Wall Street money are the sole prop keeping up the Peruvian Fascist government which is threatened by the wrath of the masses.

In Honduras it was American capitalist intrigue that was responsible for the revoluttion. In Mexico the Washington capitalist bureaucrats were compelled to help Obregon, not because they loved him or hated de la Huerta, but because they feared that the business outlook would be much worse for their masters if Obregon was overthrown. Obviously the Latin American countries have become the natural hinterland for American capitalist manouevers and exploitation.

Herein lies a source of many dangers to the American workers and farmers. In time the Latin American masses will revolt against their being pawns in the hands of the Yankee capitalists. The Cubans will get sick and tired of revolutions being made to order and crushed in their country by the agents of Wall Street. Bolivia may soon want to have a government of its own choice. Unless the American working men and poor farmers get together with their brethren in the Latin-American countries to fight the common enemy that is oppressing and exploiting them, the proletariat and dispossessed agrarian masses of all the American countries will be thrown into a mortal combat in behalf of their masters—a war in which hundreds of thousands of wage workers and peasants will be slaughtered.

One of the Millions

Helene Jessmer was the beautiful daughter of a California bakery owner. But she cut loose from her dreary surroundings, joined the Follies, met the young millionaire, Phillip Morgan Plant, crashed into a tree with him in an auto accident, and was disfigured. Because she had a rich parasite at her side, in the smash-up, Miss Jessmer is now able to go back to the California bakery with $100,000 in settlement of her $500,000 suit. And the average reader of the daily newspapers, faced with his own struggle for a daily existence, will chime in with, "lucky girl."

But there are millions of young girls, children, by the grace of the United States Supreme Court, many beautiful children of the working class who are being sent into the mills and factories of the nation, there to have the bloom of their youth torn from them, more slowly perhaps, but just as ruthlessly, as thru the most terrible automobile wreck.

To be sure there are millionaires near as the roses die in the cheeks of the young factory workers. But they are usually heavy paunched, thick jowled, aged profiteers, who have their property rights protected in the courts, where the $500,000 damage suit of a girl worker for the loss of her youth and beauty would be thrown into the street. Yet it wouldn't be a bad thing for these children of the factories to take the case of Helene Jessmer as a precedent and place a similar price upon their youth. Congress and the courts, the tools of the bosses, have rejected them. Perhaps the children, spurned on by the luck of Miss Jessmer, with her millionaire, might try for a little luck against their own millionaire disfigurers. The deadly grind of the factory takes a toll of child life much greater than the more spectacular auto spills of young millionaires with their chorus girl companions. It should also pay the penalty

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"Cal" Coolidge may be silent and cautious but the telegrams seem to get them all.

International May Day, 1924, is over. But all Communists will keep on working every day in the year for the aspirations of all May Days.

If you secured a subscriber for the DAILY WORKER on May Day, repeat the good work as often as you can during the coming year.

COMMUNIST PARTY OF INDIA CHALLENGES COLONIAL POLICY OF PRESENT BRITISH GOVERNMENT

The Communist Party of India sends the following challenge to the Independent Labor Party of England, of which Premier Ramsay MacDonald is a member, to keep its pledges to fight for the liberation of subject people. The challenge recites the tyrannical persecution of labor in India today under the present government and calls on the Independent Labor Party convention at York, England, to take action. The statement is given in full by the DAILY WORKER.

I. L. P. On Internationalism.

Fellow Workers:—One year ago, in the London conference of the Independent Labor Party, a resolution on Internationalism and Imperialism was adopted, which defined the attitudes of your party, as follows:

The I. L. P., as an integral part of the International movement for the world-wide spreading of Socialism, recognizes:

1. That the interests of the workers thruout the world are one.
2. That the International Socialist Commonwealth can only be secured by a world organization of free peoples, co-operating in the production and distribution of the world's goods.
3. That towards this end, the I. L. P. works for the most effective action of the International Socialist Movement to prevent war, abolish conscription and militarism, and liberate subject peoples.
4. That the I. L. P. opposes the exploitation of economically backward peoples by the more advanced, and declare for a relationship with the less-developed races to prepare them as speedily as possible for self-government.
5. That as a method to attain these ends, the I. L. P. takes its part in the struggle of the workers to win freedom from the economic tyranny imposed by the capitalist class and capitalist state. It holds that the best way of effecting a peaceful change to Socialism is by the organization of the workers politically to capture the state power, and industrially to take over the control and management of the industrial machinery.
6. The I. L. P. recognize that circumstances may arise when a government or reactionary class might attempt to suppress liberty or thwart the national will, and it holds that to defeat such attempts, democracy must use to the utmost extent its political and industrial power.

Demand Freedom of India.

In view of the fact that in India today, a reactionary government and class is attempting to suppress the liberty and to thwart the national will of the people as expressed thru peaceful constitutional action, by certifying measures rejected by the elected representatives in the so-called National Legislatures; by shooting down unarmed men and women who assemble together to demonstrate peacefully against social, economic and political suppression; and by wholesale arrests without charge or evidence, of respectable citizens accused of conspiring against the authority of the State, the Communist Party of India calls upon the Annual Conference of the Independent Labor Party to uphold and give force to its resolution of the conference of 1923, by taking energetic action against those acts on the part of irresponsible authority. In view of your position as the supreme governing power in Great Britain today, we call upon you to use the utmost extent of your political and industrial power to put an end to these intolerable conditions prevailing in British India.

Preservation In India.

The Communist Party of India calls the attention of the delegates to the annual conference of the I. L. P. in particular, to the flagrant attempt now being made on the part of the Indian government to suppress the right of political organization for economic ends on the part of the Indian working-class, by damning it in the eyes of the law as "conspiracy to overthrow the sovereignity of His Majesty, the King-Emperor," and by seeking to make such action on the part of the Indian working-class punishable under Section 121 and 121A of the Indian Penal Code by death or life-imprisonment.

The Communist Party of India desires to emphasize the fact that the real object behind this attempt to crush the legitimate right of Indian labor to organize itself for political and economic end is threefold:

Plot Against British Labor.

1. To prevent the emancipation of the Indian masses thru their own political and economic action to achieve improvement in their present miserable condition, and to bind them perpetually to the chains of Imperial and native exploitation.
2. To maintain the present isolation of the Indian people from the world International movement of labor towards full social, economic and political emancipation from capitalist slavery.
3. To prejudice the organization of a working-class party in India by damning it in the eyes of the law as "Bolshevik conspiracy and propaganda," thereby at the same time prejudicing the negotiations now proceeding between the British Labor government and the Russian Soviet government to re-establish normal and friendly relations.

Sedition Tried at Cawnpore.

The Communist Party of India emphatically repudiates the unfounded and unprovable allegations brought against it by the government of India as the basis of the trial now proceeding at Cawnpore against some of its members, and calls upon the Independent Labor Party and the Labor government, as well as upon the British proletariat, to vindicate the full constitutional right for Communist, Socialist and working-class parties to exist and to function in India, maintaining their appropriate international connections, as in all other parts of the British Empire, and thruout the world.

Convention Must Act.

To this end, the Communist Party of India calls upon the delegates of the York Conference of the I. L. P. to protest against the present attempts being made by a reactionary government and class to suppress the liberty of Indian citizens and to thwart the Indian national will, and in consonance with the resolution passed in your London Conference of 1923, to recommend:

1. That the government ban on Socialist, Communist and working-class organization and propaganda be lifted.
2. And that those now suffering from government prosecution and persecution for their activities in behalf of the Indian working-class be permitted henceforth full freedom of action, both in and outside of British India, in their efforts to organize a political party of the Indian workers and peasants for social, economic and political emancipation.

In behalf of the Communist Party of India.

MANABENDRA NATH BAY.

Government Coal Control Debate Topic Of Schools

The question of government ownership and operation of the coal mines will be debated by Cathedral High school of Indianapolis and Harrison Technical High of this city. The two schools will hold their verbal clash Friday evening, May 9, at 8 o'clock in the Harrison Auditorium, 24th St. and Marshall Boulevard. The subject is stated. "Resolved, that the federal government shall own and operate the coal mines."

New Soviet Film Shows Russian Toilers Forging Rapidly Ahead

A new film of Soviet Russia and Germany recently arrived in America, will be released for the first time in New York City, on May 9th Friday evening, at 8:30 at the Central opera house, 205 E. Sixty-seventh st., by the International Workers' Aid.

The technical part of the photoplay, the photograph, titling and dramatic value is superior to any of the other films which have been shown here of Soviet Russia.

Russia is shown in this film busily engaged putting its house in order. Building up the industries, improving its agricultural methods, with scenes of the International Agricultural Exposition which was recently held in Moscow, Russia, in the years 1923-24 were busy and historic years for Russia, and this film deals with every phase of its social and economic life.

Germany, on the other hand, is in a turmoil. The film shows great anti-government demonstrations in which hundreds of thousands take part, people rioting in the streets over a rise in the price of bread. The German government suspending even their pittance of a charity dole which enabled a family of four to buy one loaf of bread—this sounds like a setting for a real blow-up.

The picture is called "A Tale of Two Republics" because it deals with two most interesting countries in the world, Russia and Germany.

Every worker should make an effort to see this picture. The film is so well arranged that it clarifies the issues as no amount of newspaper reports could portray; especially does it affect the false reports of the capitalist press.

'Keep Up The Work,' War Prisoner Urges

To the DAILY WORKER: Yours of the 10th at hand; have also been receiving your unusually interesting DAILY WORKER. Keep up the good beginning as you are filling a gap in journalism that there is great need of in every city in the world. I know that you are not running that paper to make money or you would print less truth and some capitalist propaganda in place of labor facts. You know there is a very bad disease raging in California at the present time; the hoof and mouth disease of cattle which can be taken by human beings as well; that is a good reason to boycott all California products. And a further reason if you happen to work for wages in some of the labor hating laws of this state of Sunshine, Slavery and Earthquakes, namely, the C. S. law. Every worker ought to boycott this state until it gives labor a right to organize.

I suppose you wonder how we stand pat under the circumstances; there is no other way for a man that understands the economic reason for our incarceration.

OMER J. EATON No. 36627, San Quentin, California.

THE VIEWS OF OUR READERS ON LIFE, LABOR, INDUSTRY, POLITICS

Bill Got Him Going.

The DAILY WORKER:—Nothing I have read for a long time so tickled my intellectual funnybone as the article by William F. Dunne, telling the ex-Reverend-Socialist, Norman Thomas, where to get off at. He certainly knocked the Dr. for a row of empty pulpits.

For a man of his intelligence to charge the Communists with favoring a dictatorship in the unions, shows to what length saffron-hued socialists will go to vent their spleen against the Workers Party.

The DAILY WORKER is certainly a fine working-class paper and is raising the devil with the master class. I wish you success.—Nicholas Fineberg, Jonesburg, Ia.

May Day in Chicago.

To the DAILY WORKER:

A reporter for Farmer-Labor Voice attended the United Front May Day Conference and Concert, held at the North Side Turner Hall, Chicago, on the evening of May, and these were his impressions. He found a large and very enthusiastic crowd of workers in attendance. But Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, was not there. Nor were any of his official representatives heard from, during the lively meeting which followed.

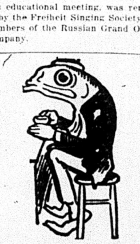
But William F. Dunne was present, as the principal speaker—the same "Bill" Dunne who was expelled from Gompers' last A. F. of L. convention because of his alleged too "radical" ideas with regard to the workers' rank in society. And "Bill" Dunne paid his respects to "Sammy" Gompers—from the progressive point of view. Incidentally, he indicated that Mr. Gompers and his Federation were about the only things of a Labor character—and he didn't give them credit for much of a character under that classification—now unaware of the real significance of May 1st as International Labor Day. Dunne voiced opinion that chief among the arguments for setting May 1st as Labor Day, was the vernal quality of that season, as contra-distinguished from the autumnal "has been" character of the old September date. Just as the month of May is the preparatory season for bringing forth the first fruits and flowers of Nature, so is that season symbolical of Labor's efforts to produce its fruits of victory. Today, even more than in times past, does this poetic allusion seem appropriate. And these fruits of the Labor struggle will soon now be brought forth, prophesized speaker Dunne. "If we progressives have the sense, and the courage, and the spirit of self-sacrifice that is necessary."

In opening this meeting, Chairman Abern (former Secretary of The Young Workers) told of the Russian workers' victorious celebration of May Day in their country. And he expressed belief that with this glorious example before the eyes of the world's workers, a hope for international solidarity of the working-class is fully justified.

Editor Schactman, of The Young Worker, was of the opinion that only a class Farmer-Labor Party can lay the permanent foundation for workers' control and abolition of child wage-slavery in this country.

A. Bittelman, of the Workers' Party, also addressed the meeting; and other good speakers representing the Jewish, Russian, Italian and Polish language groups of progressive workers' organizations.

A fine concert, in connection with this educational meeting, was rendered by the Freiheit Singing Society and members of the Russian Grand Opera Company.



The Poor Fish says: The Pullman workers ought to let Florence Pullman Lowden cut their wages because it'll cost her husband a lot of money to get the nomination for vice president.

AS WE SEE IT

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

"Hell must go" is the slogan of Dr. Percy Stickney Grant. And it is going fast according to the doctor, who is making it quite hot for that institution even tho he believes the public is growing cold towards it. We commend the activities of Dr. Grant in disposing of the infernal regions, hoping that after he dethrones Old Nick he will join Bishop William Montgomery Brown in "Banishing the Gods from the skies and capitalism from the earth."

• • •

Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, denounces as false the charge that he turned over to a friend the salmon fisheries of Alaska. Now, what else could you expect? All the crooks do that. Did not Hoover deny aiding the counter-revolutionaries of Russia against the Soviet government and of giving them one million dollars out of the relief funds granted by congress for the feeding of the famine stricken people of Russia. But documentary evidence recently unearthed in Washington proved the charges true and convicts Hoover of being a liar as well as a political crook. Hoover in rebuttal says that special interests prevent legislation to save food fish. It's a neat comeback. Unfortunately for Hoover he has been caught lying so often that nobody would believe him even if by some accident he did happen to tell the truth.

• • •

You may remember that when Ludendorf took part in the burlesque tap room revolution of the Bavarian Fascisti he threw himself flat on the ground when somebody's pistol went off accidentally. History almost repeats itself. There was a reactionary meeting advertised in Berlin recently at which Ludendorf was billed as the principal speaker. The General issued a provocative manifesto calling on his followers to fight all foreign and domestic foes particularly the Communists. The latter came in large numbers to the meeting ready to give him an opportunity to fight or eat his words. The General prudently, if not gallantly, stayed away. The Communists cleaned up his followers and peace once more reigned in Berlin.

• • •

Peace conferences come and peace conferences go but under capitalism preparations for the next war always go on. Secretary of State Hughes gloried in the success of the Washington Conference which resulted in a Naval agreement between the United States, Britain and Japan on the basis of a 5-5-3 program. We are now informed, however, by our "large navy" enthusiasts that this country is outgunned by even Japan and is in quite a serious condition. Lord Balfour, the tricky, British diplomat fooled the hick American statesmen and got away with the gravy. In speed, gun elevation and protective armoring the floating fortresses of America's potential enemies are far ahead of the United States' ships. The workers are deluded into the belief that we can have peace if only the capitalists can sit down together and take strong injections of applied Christianity. The Communists insist that we can have no peace until we get rid of capitalism and the capitalists and abolish the profit system that is the cause of all modern wars.

• • •

Andre Tardieu, a Clemenceau henchman, was addressing a large crowd in one of the Paris suburbs, when a Communist candidate for election appeared. The workers immediately called on the Communist to come to the platform and address them. He politely informed Tardieu that he would like to comply with the demands of the workers. The bourgeois boor, instead of acceding to the workers' request kicked savagely at the Communist, whereupon the workers seized Tardieu and brought their boots vigorously in contact with the fleshiest part of his anatomy, throwing him from the platform. While the scrimmage was on, Andre Marty, noted Communist rebel, sprang to the platform and addressed the crowd while the workers were mopping up the bourgeois hooligans who raised the rumpus.

• • •

Mrs. William Jennings Bryan is a paralytic, but she has faith in the Lord. So far, God has not cured her, but that does not faze her any. When she generates enough faith in God the cure will be affected, she believes. Even if she should never be cured that will not alter her devotion or weaken her faith. She will take all the blame for God's failure to cure her on her own shoulders. She attends the services of a roaming evangelist, who claims to have healed hundreds of people, performing miracles that equal those claimed by the Catholic Church. Mr. Bryan, she says is a firm believer in health thru faith and the "great commoner" is expected to spend some weeks under the ministrations of the evangelist before he goes to the Democratic convention, where he might be defiled by contact with the Catholic "wets" of Tammany Hall, who in turn believe, if they take their religion seriously—that Bryan, being a non-Catholic, is an imp of the devil and will go to hell no matter how many Darwinian monkeys he annihilates this side of the "dark ocean."

THE DAILY WORKER
RAISES THE STANDARD
FOR A WORKERS' AND
FARMERS' GOVERNMENT

THE DAILY WORKER

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Workers! Farmers! Demand:
The Labor Party
Amalgamation
Organization of Unorganized
The Land for the Users
The Industries for the Workers
Protection of the Foreign-Born
Recognition of Soviet Russia

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U. S. AIDED ANTI-SOVIET WAR

Communists Score Big Victory In Germany

BOLSHEVIKS WIN 60 SEATS IN ELECTION

GermanLefts Quadruple Power In Reichstag

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BERLIN, May 5.—Defeat of some of the features of the Morgan-Dawes plan is seen as the result of the German elections Sunday in which Communists and anti-Dawes nationalists made gains and the coalition forces lost many seats.

While the Marx-Stresemann government has a majority of seats it will be unable to muster the two-thirds vote to put thru the railroad amendment necessary to the transferring of the government transportation system to private interests.

An Anti-Labor Coalition.

There is even doubt whether the other proposals can be put thru. The various parties in the coalition government are at variance with each other over details. They are united by their fear of the proletariat rather than by a common program.

The latest tabulations give Communists 60 seats, tripling their power since the last election; Socialists 98, a loss of nearly half their seats; nationalists 80.

Socialist Losses.

For the Marx-Stresemann coalition the returns give Reichstag seats as follows: Folkspuloi, 35; democrats, 30; centrists, 61; folkists, 33; Hanoveraner, 4, and the undecided Bavarian folks, 20.

The losses of the socialists were just as marked as the gains of the Communists.

Communist Growth Terrifying.

"Terrifying growth of the Communists," as the Marx-Stresemann government calls it, is the outstanding feature of the Sunday elections now being tabulated.

Sixty Reichstag seats were won by the revolutionary party in spite of Fascisti repression in the industrial districts. The Communist victories—on a revolutionary campaign—portend a tremendous revolutionary sentiment among the workers.

Big Socialist Losses.

While the Communist strength jumped from three to sixty, the Socialist party fell from 150 to 84, the latter figure representing Social Democrats and Independents.

Communist growth came from the industrial workers largely and is looked on gloomily by commercial leaders of Germany and by diplomatic representatives of France, America and other nations supporting the Dawes plan.

It is feared by the Entente representatives that the financial stability that is needed to put thru the steady collections from Germany that the Dawes' plan calls for, will be marred by the unrestful condition indicated by the Communist growth.

Communist Enthusiasm.

Communist enthusiasm election day brought disquiet to these conservatives. In Berlin, where Frau Ruth Fischer and Emil Eichhorn, were elected with other Communists, the revolutionists came in force to the polling places to prevent election frauds, they announced.

In many industrial towns of Saxony, the Communists were practically in control.

The Marx coalition government is on a frailer foundation than before. Its 260 seats are distributed among Socialists, Democrats, Catholics and People's party, with many points of difference between them, united only by their weakness, fear and hatred of the Communists.

On the other hand the opposition, consisting of 180 votes, is at swords' points between itself. The Communists have nothing in common with the reactionary nationalists or the Fascisti. But the Communists are a disciplined block with a definite revolutionary program and have the backing of Communist parties of the world in their official proposals.

How many of your shop-mates read THE DAILY WORKER. Get one of them to subscribe today.

PULLMAN STRIKE SPREADS!

GARMENT CONVENTION GREETS STRIKERS BUT SIGMAN ATTACKS EXPELLED LEFT WING MILITANTS

(Special to the Daily Worker)

BOSTON, May 5.—With a burst of applause the delegates to the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union assembling in convention today sent a telegram of cheer and greetings to the Chicago strikers.

The telegram of greetings followed a parade thru the streets of Boston. The police allowed the paraders to carry no slogans but when the march ended Mayor James Curley presented the keys of the city to the delegates whom he wants to line up for Al Smith.

Sigman Attacks Militants.

In contrast to the spirit of solidarity shown by the delegates, President Sigman, in his opening speech, launched into a bitter attack on the left wingers, characterizing their actions as treason and thanking God for the wisdom of the general executive board, which sustained their expulsion.

The issue of the expelled militants has swamped every other issue before the convention. Every one is talking about it. Over forty delegates have been contested, the international's machine planning to retain power by disfranchising duly elected

(Continued on Page 2.)

28 STRIKERS TAKE A LOOK AT "DENNIE" TODAY

Victory Indicated By Split In Association

Twenty-eight garment strikers walked into Judge "Dennie" Sullivan's courtroom this morning to see what the old fellow had to say about their right to walk the streets.

The strikers are facing the injunction judge with confidence. Fresh in their mind is the fact that one of the leaders in the bosses' association and one of the first bosses to get an injunction had to sign a union agreement the other day.

Strikers say that Hymen's former associates in the Chicago Dressmakers' Manufacturers' organization will have to give up their open shop ideas if they want to get ready for the summer rush.

Some of the strikers have been carrying on useful educational work among their fellow workers against the overtime evil.

They are pointing out that unemployment prevails in the garment industry and that as long as a single worker is out of a job overtime is treason to the working class.

As strikers return to work in settled shops they are more and more refusing to work overtime.

MINNESOTA MEN PULLING STRONG FOR JUNE 17TH

Farmer-Laborites Say June Meet Is Right

By NORMAN TALLENTIRE.

(Special to The Daily Worker)

HIBBING, Min., May 5.—Two hundred enthusiastic Farmer-Laborites, representing all sections of the Eighth congressional district of Minnesota, met in Masonic Hall, North Hibbing, yesterday and unanimously indorsed the June 17 convention to be held in St. Paul.

The action followed a statement by William Mahoney, chairman of the Minnesota Farmer-Labor Federation, showing the relative merits of the June and July conventions. Mahoney clearly stated the objections of certain Minnesota representatives to the June convention.

Nevertheless the delegates were firm in their support of June 17, and the opinion was freely expressed that in this instance the men of Washington were wrong and the judgment of the Farmer-Labor movement in Minnesota was correct.

It was reported to the meeting that the Benton county convention has also indorsed June 17 in its session yesterday afternoon.

Striking Coal Miners Compel Bosses To Sign New Wage Scale

KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 5.—Forty thousand coal miners in the southwest on strike since April 1st, returned to their jobs today under a wage agreement reached by a joint committee of operators and miners, Saturday night.

The agreement provides for renewal of the 1923 wage scale for three **years.**

AMALGAMATED FOOD WORKERS' STRIKE GAINS

Call Big Mass Meeting For Wednesday Night

Amalgamated Food Workers are confident of victory in their fight to organize the Greek restaurants of Chicago and smash the 12 to 14-hour day and the seven-hour week.

Two restaurants have already signed the union terms, said Organizer John Stewart of the Amalgamated. They are the "Vivian," at 2346 Lawrence avenue, and the "Cosy Lunch," at 2426 Lincoln avenue.

The strike is expected to spread this morning to four more restaurants, and Stewart believes that the movement started May Day will shortly change the entire face of the Greek restaurant industry, which has been entirely unorganized until now.

Daily Worker Girls Picket.

Active picketing is going on in the four struck restaurants in the north end of Chicago—the Pomeroy, at 1120 Argyle street; the Elroy, at Lawrence avenue and the "L"; the Carvell's, 1149 Wilson avenue, and the Elite, 1037 Wilson avenue.

The Greek Federation of the Workers Party has been assisting in the picketing, supplying pickets from visitors from out of town who were here at a party conference.

Girl pickets from the office of the DAILY WORKER took active strike work on also. The DAILY WORKER picket front is now running from Pullman on the South Side to the struck restaurants on the North.

Mass Meetings Tomorrow.

Six arrests of pickets have been made to date. The last one, Monday, was of John Colvas. All demand jury trials when arraigned in the Sheffield avenue station.

Tomorrow night a big mass meeting of strikers will be held at the union headquarters at 214 N. State st., at which many of the thousands of unorganized workers in Greek restaurants will be present.

Oil Doesn't Bother Texans.

DALLAS, Tex., May 5.—Returns today from Texas precinct conventions showed William Gibbs McAdoo leading Senator Underwood by four to one for Texas' choice for the Democratic presidential nomination. Governor Pat M. Neff was running a poor third.

Booze Pact Signed by King.

LONDON, May 5.—King George has signed the 12-mile treaty agreement with the United States, and Great Britain is ready to exchange ratifications, it was learned today.

WELDERS AND BENCHMEN IN NEW REVOLT

Workers Do Not Fear Lockout Threats

Welders and bench-finishers walked out of the Pullman plant in a unit yesterday and joined the strike of the riveters, buckers, reamers and heaters.

Some of the inside finishers have been laid off and they declare that there has been almost no work for the past two weeks.

Plan General Lockout.

The officials of the Pullman Company are seriously concerned about stopping the spread of the strike, and, according to the report of one of the general foremen to pickets, the officials have practically decided that a general lockout and shutdown is the only way for them to smash the union and get their men back.

The foreman said that the strike was 100 per cent effective, and not a car had left the plant. He told pickets that the company officials considered a two weeks' lockout would bring all the men back at the reduced wages.

Would Help the Strike.

The strikers on the picket line retorted that a general lockout of the men, if actually called by the officials, would help their strike more than hinder it; that it was only a question of time until the wages of the men in other departments would have been cut and forced them into active battle.

Max Shachtman, editor of the Young Worker, spoke so well at the strike meeting yesterday morning that he was invited to come again. He pleaded for the men to organize in the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen, urged mass picketing, told of the speed-up effects of the sweatshops of New York's garment industry, and emphasized that the men are in the battle and must keep their picket line strong.

He said a sentry is shot if he is found asleep, but a picket commits suicide as far as the strike is concerned, if he sleeps on the job.

Johannsen and Clay Speak.

The DAILY WORKER was mentioned as one of the things the strikers could rely on in their fight against the Pullman Company, when Anton Johannsen of the Chicago Federation of Labor spoke to the meeting. John Clay, of the Teamsters' Union, also addressed the men.

Misled workers from Milwaukee, Pittsburgh, Indianapolis and other towns attended the strike meeting and joined the picket line. They told the strikers that nothing is doing inside. They said the only work that is going on is the boring out of rivets put in by unskilled scabs.

Pickets More Active.

The pickets were more active than ever yesterday, and in addition to patrolling about the Pullman works met the trains coming in and warned prospective workers of the strike. A new delegation of workers was scheduled

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COME TO ST. PAUL

By ALEXANDER HOWAT

The most important convention ever held in this country, and the one in which the workers have the greatest opportunity to mobilize their strength, and to demonstrate their real power, will meet in the city of St. Paul on June 17. The convention to which I refer will be composed of men and women representing all that is real in the great movement of farmers and workers for the formation of a nation-wide farmer-labor party. The convention will be an expression of the masses who are dissatisfied with both of the two old political parties, the masses whose eyes have been opened by a long succession of political and economic events crowned by the most recent terrific exposures of the crooked work of the highest government officials of both the Republican and the Democratic parties. The recent exposures have aroused the people of toil as they have never been aroused before. Now more than ever before they can understand that there is no hope for the toilers who produce the nation's wealth as long as the great financial interests of the country own and control both of the two old parties. Now they can more readily understand that which has been true for many years—that the big financial interests control both of the dominant political parties.

I believe that we should unite, in this coming convention at St. Paul on June 17, all of the forces of the farmer-labor movement. Let us no longer be slaves to the scheming politicians who represent the enemies of our kind. The convention of farmers and workers on June 17 is the golden opportunity for the workers of the city and the toilers of the farm to asert themselves independently of the class which exploits them

Years of experience have clearly shown that the two old parties, alternating in power, but serving the same masters, are keeping the working class in poverty and misery. We are denied our rights of American citizens. There is no justice for the poor under the present system. The courts are used against the workers and in the interest of the employing class. The power of the government has always been used to assist the rich against the poor, and it will continue so to be used as long as the employing class sits secure in political power. It is to be hoped that labor from all parts of the nation will rally to the cause with delegations which truly represent them in this most important gathering. The convention bids fair to go down in history as marking the beginning of a new day for the men and women who earn their living by the sweat of their brow.

The great Farmer-Labor Party, uniting all of the serious elemnets of the farmer-labor movement now existing in this country—the great party which we hope will come out of this convention—will stand for those principles upon which many had fondly thought this American republic was originally founded, tho their eyes have been widely opened in recent times in that respect

The call for the St. Paul convention flames as a beacon light, streaming its golden rays down the otherwise darkened pathway of the future. Let it be the brilliant light on the road that leads to final emancipation of the workers of this entire nation. Let us all join hands and make this convention of the farmers and workers on June 17 a grand and glorious success.

OIL AND STEEL MOST POWERFUL ELEMENTS IN FINANCIAL SUPERSTATE SAYS FRENCH WOMAN AT PEACE MEET

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, May 4.—International financiers were roundly denounced as the real causes of wars by speakers at the congress of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom which was devoted to a discussion of the economic aspects of the new international order.

Oil and steel groups are the most powerful elements in the financial superstate which controls the political movements of all nations, Mme Marguerite Dumont of France told the congress. Madam Dumont said that the "superstate of oil is already starting friction between the United States and England" and that the struggle between France and Germany for the Ruhr is really a battle of two international industrial groups for control of its steel.

The recent revolution in Mexico was laid by Mme. Dumont at the doors of the Royal Dutch Shell and Standard Oil Companies.

Frau Yella Hertaka of Austria urged that the small tradesmen of the world be reorganized into co-operative bodies to combat the crushing power of the great international financiers.

Immediate steps to dissolve "the unholy alliance between cannon and capital" was urged by Miss Emily Balch, representing the American section of the congress.

NEW FACTS SHOW SUPPORT TO KOLCHAK AND FAILURE IN DRIVE FOR YUDENITCH

The DAILY WORKER is today publishing additional correspondence from Washington showing how the United States not only aided the anti-Soviet War thru supporting the Yudenitch armies in Western Europe, but how the government also gave aid to the Kolchak attack on the Soviets in the Far East.

These startling facts have found no place in the daily capitalist press. It is the kind of news that the employers' sheets refuse to print. These are the facts that show the United States did not enter the world war to "make the world safe for democracy" but that the sole object of the Washington-Wall Street alliance during and after the war was to make the United States the strongest imperialist power on the face of the earth. Read and be convinced:

A HOOVER ATTACK THAT FAILED

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, May 5.—"You'd have been the biggest American in Europe, if this thing had gone over; it was just your hard luck that stopped the success of Yudenitch and the fall of the Reds. If you had won, nothing would have been too good for you."

This was the view of Capt. James V. Martin's aid to Yudenitch, expressed to him in Helsingfors by Thornwell Haynes, American special commissioner, according to Capt. Martin, who commanded the Shipping Board vessel "Lake Fray" when she delivered motor trucks, gasoline, machine oil, and food supplies to Yudenitch in Reval, early in September, 1919. For the delivery of these motor trucks and this food, Yudenitch decorated Martin with the cross of the Order of St. Stanislaus.

Captain Martin has consented to tell the readers of The DAILY WORKER, in an exclusive interview, further details of the participation of the American Relief Administration, under Herbert Hoover, and the United States Shipping Board, and the big business coterie that surrounded Woodrow Wilson during and after the war, in the Yudenitch attack upon

(Continued on Page 2.)

UNITED STATES SOLD BIG LOT OF RIFLES AND AMUNITION TO NOTORIOUS ANTI-SOVIET KOLCHAK

By LAURENCE TODD

(Federated Press Staff Correspondent)

WASHINGTON, May 5.—Sale of 198,833 rifles and 13,594,026 rounds of ammunition by the American government to Admiral Kolchak under a contract dated July 30, 1919, "for delivery in Siberia," was disclosed in an official report by Secretary of War Weeks to the Senate, in answer to a resolution asking for precedents for his sale of war supplies to Mexico.

Not only does Weeks cite the precedent of the sale of rifles and ammunition to Kolchak, but he offers in evidence a letter from Acting Secretary of State Frank L. Polk, to Secretary of War Newton D. Baker, dated July 11,1919, to prove that President Wilson knew all about the deal and gave his sanction. Wilson required, however, that no official recognition of Kolchak should go with the act of supplying him with arms on easy credit.

The Senate resolution of March 20, 1924, asked Weeks for details of the sale of arms to Mexico, and also for copies of all questions he had secured from the law officers of the Government to justify his action; also "a complete and detailed list of all precedents concerning the transfer to foreign governments, or factions, for money, of arms and munitions of the United States."

Wilson Sanctioned Delivery.

Weeks replied that he never requested the formal opinion of the law officer of his department in regard to the Mexican sale, and as to precedents he submitted a list wihch comprised only three incidents—a loan of 5,000,000 rounds of ammunition, during the Cuban rebellion of 1906 to the firm of Hartley, "under telegraphic instructions from President Roosevelt;" the sale of rifles and artillery by Austria to the Confederate States of America in 1861, and the following:

"July 11 and July 25, 1919, sale under contract dated July 30, 1919, to Russia (Kolchak Government) of 198,833 rifles and 13,594,026 rounds of ammunition, for delivery in Siberia."

Attached as an exhibit was this letter:

"State Department, Washington,
July 11, 1919.

"My dear Mr. Secretary:

On June 27, 1919, I asked the Mission at Paris whether I could assure you and any others concerned, that the announcement to support Kolchak meant that we could work on a credit basis with 10 per cent initial cash payment in putting supplies at the disposal of the Omsk Government."

"Mr. McCormick telegraphed me July 2, 1912, that he had shown my telegram to the President, who saw no objection to our dealing openly with representatives of the Omsk Government, nor to the proposed financial arrangements, provided that in both cases there is no formal or diplomatic recognition of the Omsk Government.

"I should be very glad if you will let me know what arrangements, if any, you may come to in regard to furnishing supplies to the government of Admiral Kolchak thru Mr. Znamensky or any other representative of that government now in this country. I think if we are going to do anything at all it must be soon.

"I am enclosing copy of my telegram and Mr. McCormick's reply.

I am, my dear Mr. Baker,
Very sincerely yours,
(Signed) Frank L. Polk.

"Enclosures: Telegram to the Mission, dated June 27, 1919; telegram from the Mission dated July 1; and telegram from the George Washington, at sea, dated July 2, 1919."

Anxious to Aid Bandits.

The McCormick who was at President Wilson's elbow was Vance McCormick of Pennsylvania, national committeeman and friend of Mitchell Palmer.

In the list of legal opinions dealing with sale of war supplies is one dated July, 1919, holding that arms and munitions acquired prior to the entry of the United States into the war could be sold to others than the Allied governments. This would appear to have been produced in sympathy with the warning from the State Department's acting chief—"I think if we are going to do anything at all it must be soon."

A list of offers of purchase of American was supplies is also given, with this report. It shows that the Russian contract called for delivery of 260,000 rifles—"Russian 7.62," but that only the number quoted above were delivered. The purchase price was $5,552,399. A separate sale of 100 denating fuses, for $290, to "Russia" is recorded for Sept. 25, 1919. No indication is given as to whether these were supplied for the blowing up of railway bridges and stations during the retreat of the Whites in Siberia.

PRESIDENT OF CUBA TRIES TO GO INTO BATTLE

Government Anxious For Peace With Rebels

(Special to The Daily Worker)

HAVANA, Cuba, May 5.—For the first time in the history of Cuba's internal troubles and revolutions a president has gone to a front of actual fighting. President Zayas has arrived at Cienfuegos to investigate personally the insurrection. It is said that the government is very anxious to make peace with the rebels and is ready to grant amnesty to all rebel forces.

Because of the president's order suspending the two leading papers of Havana, El Sol, a morning paper, and El Heraldo, another very influential daily, it is hard to get accurate news. Most of the news sent to the United States so far has passed thru the hands of such agents of the Zayas government as, for example, the high officials of the United Railways of Havana.

Meanwhile fighting is proceeding with intensity in several sections of the mountainous country. Federico Laredo Bru, a veteran of the Cuban war of independence, is one of the leaders of the rebels. Aldo Baroni, director of the newspaper El Heraldo, which has recently been very outspoken in its opposition to the Zayas administration and has been waging a strong propaganda campaign in behalf of an independent Latin-American movement as against American aggression, has just been ordered expelled from the country as "a pernicious person."

The government is counting on the American stock of ammunition and arms to crush the revolt, if the rebels refuse to surrender. Despite its repeated statements that the outbreak is insignificant and not widespread, the authorities fear its possible developments.

A proclamation just issued by the National Association of Veterans that "the definite hour of action and of sacrifice has come," is especially disquieting to the government.

Reserve Battalion of Rail Workers.

MILES CITY, Mont., May 5.—A military reserve battalion of railway men is to be formed by the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway under the reserve act. The trainmaster appointed commanding officer is receiving applications from ex-service men for vacancies.

LORD BALFOUR TELLS AMERICAN CAPITALISTS TO FOLLOW BRITISH EXAMPLE IN REDUCING LABOR COSTS

By LELAND OLDS.
(Federated Press Industrial Editor).

Reduction of American labor costs as the price of success in meeting foreign competition or else three to four years of industrial depression is Sir Arthur Balfour's diagnosis of the industrial situation in the United States in an interview given to a leading business journal. Balfour pointed out that the high protectivve tariff was impairing America's ability to sell its products in world trade.

"We have nothing to fear from American competition," he said, "except in certain specialized lines such as automobiles. Your cost of production is too high. You have too many luxuries and you pay your labor as much per day as we do per week."

He declared that the apparent prosperity of American industry would not last, adding, "You are filling the demands of your local markets which, since the war, have been dormant. Your prosperity may continue for some time—say 18 months, but not much longer."

Balfour thinks it will take several years of depression to teach America the remedy. In England, he said, they experienced just such a trade paralysis and are just beginning to wake up to the fact that the only remedy is to cut labor costs.

• • •

This is a clear forecast of what labor has to expect from the capitalist fight for world markets. Successive reductions in British wages have brought many primary producers to a level scarcely 50 per cent above pre-war while the cost of living ranges about 80 per cent above that level. In other words, the pre-war standard of living of the British working class has been seriously impaired.

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This impairment of the wage earner's living standard in the interest of a commercial empire is nothing new to British history. Frank Vanderlip, former president of the National City Bank, in his book, "What Happened to Europe," describes the stunted population of English manufacturing centers as due to the "red ink overdraft" which British industry has made on its physique of her citizens in order to compete for foreign markets.

Balfour expects this fatal policy to move across the Atlantic to the United States where previously the sacrifice of working class well-being has been in the interest of building domestic industrial capacity to a point where foreign markets became a necessity. And as Balfour is president of the Associated British chambers as well as manager of one of England's foremost tool steel works, his analysis merits consideration.

Negroes Are Told They Must Fight For Their Rights

(By The Federated Press)

BROOKLYN, N. Y., May 5.—"You do not pull together and fight for your rights," Congressman L. C. Dyer, author of the anti-lynching bill, told a mass meeting of Negroes in Brooklyn, called to protest against curtailment of their constitutional rights. Though statistics show lynchings are on the decline because they are bad advertising for the South, "we have no accurate accounts of lynchings," Walter F. White, secretary, National Assn. for Advancement of Colored People, maintained. About $500 was raised at the meeting for the association.

Negroes Step Over Bar.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 5.—The Ararat Temple of the Shrine attempted to draw the color line at its annual carnival last week. Such a stunt is specially raw since the carnival was located at 15th and Paseo streets, in the heart of the Black Belt, and the residents complain that the noise prevents them from sleeping.

The Negroes, after peacefully protesting and tendering payment, grew impatient, brushed aside the attendants and went in free. They were so sore that they refused to leave till after midnight, and the management did not dare to try to eject them or close.

Mines In Bad Shape.

BILLINGS, Mont., May 5.—Montana and North Dakota coal mines are in bad shape with no demand for coal, according to District President Joseph Bosone of the miners' union. In North Dakota only a few small open shop mines employing two to five men each are in operation.

STRIKING MINERS APPEAL TO FEED, CLOTHE FAMILIES

22 Months' Fight Has Made Need Great

OHLEY, W. Va., May 5.—Contributions of clothing and canned foods are sorely needed here to help the striking miners who have been out against the coal operators for 22 months. Most of the men have large families of children of all ages and are virtually enslaved by the company because of their debts.

An appeal has been sent out by the Eastern Committee in the name of the United Mine Workers of America, Local Union No. 1425, for aid and donations of clothing, shoes, and canned goods. All contributions should be sent directly and immediately to Mr. Bell, Ohley, W. Va., who will see to their equitable distribution among the needy miners' families.

These miners are striking for decent conditions. The coal operators attempt to control every movement of their lives and every move of their families. The men have been struggling for nearly two years against uncountable odds and their need is desperate.

Packed Hall Greets May Day Speakers In Warren, Ohio

By MRS. TYYNE KUUTTILA.

WARREN, Ohio, May 5. — This year's May Day celebration turned out to be one of the largest mass meetings held here for a long time. The hall was packed with people.

The program was very good, including speeches, poems, songs, and a play named "The Red General." The main speakers of the evening were Max Lerner of Cleveland and John Karhu of Warren, who spoke in the Finnish language.

The Finnish orchestra of the Workers Party branch here, furnished the music for the evening and after the meeting, played for the dance. Many May Day buttons were sold.

JAMAICA RACE TRACK, N. Y., May 5.—Harry F. Sinclair's champion Zev was beaten in his first appearance here yesterday by St. James in the feature event of the opening of the local racing season. The race was three-quarters of a mile. Dunlin was third.

Pullman Strike Spreads

(Continuped from Page 1).

to arrive on the 5 p. m train from Davenport, Iowa, and the pickets planned to meet the men as they came in.

One of the strikers visited 84 business men in Pullman and Roseland before 10 a. m. yesterday morning to sell them the DAILY WORKER and inform them of the mass meeting which was held last night. He, and other strikers, encouraged all the business men of the town to come out to the meeting and get the facts of the strike and the causes.

John Holmgren, general vice-president of the carmen's union, said that the Chicago Federation had promised support to the strikers, offered speakers and introductions to local unions to help secure financial aid.

A couple of drunken plain clothes men were seen by the DAILY WORKER reporter as they reeled up to a two-seated Ford, Illinois license 80-113, and tax tag 65 from Bolton, Ill., remove two bottles of whisky, drink, and then stagger down the street toward Calumet Lake. One of the employment managers saw the men and remarked to pickets standing near:

"Gee whiz, those fellows are drunk!"

Pickets were alarmed and thought that the drunken dicks might start firing indiscriminately.

The cops that slugged Sam Green of the Young Workers League were again at their station by the employment office, and tried to discourage the strikers from picketing there. They crabbed to the men about the account of their dirty beating up and arresting of Green when he had finished selling his papers.

Green, Spynow Tried May 8.

Sam Green, arrested for "disorderly conduct" in front of the employment gate last week, demanded a jury trial, and his case will come up on May 8 with that of Nick Spynow, in the Municipal Court, Branch 38, 8855 Exchange Avenue. Green gave the DAILY WORKER further details of his arrest. "I had been selling papers in front of the employment gate at 110th street," said Green, "and was calling, 'Read all about the Pullman strike in the DAILY WORKER.' Several machine loads of workers had driven up from St. Louis and from Cleveland, Ohio, and O'Leary, the employment manager, came out and gave them the glad hand.

Green Tells of Slugging.

"When the men heard me call out about the strike they bought papers, and finding out for the first time there was a strike on, refused to accompany O'Leary into the plant. I sold these men my last papers, and was standing talking to John Harvey of the Young Workers League. Emil Mertz, plain clothes slugger No. 2077, and Frank O'Keefe, No. 3547, had been sitting in their flivver watching the employment gate. They seemed angered that the DAILY WORKER had turned the out-of-town workers away. The men swooped down on me and one of them slugged me three times over the head. 'I'll teach you to make fun of me,' he yelled. The men grabbed me, pulled me down the street, and took me up toward 115th street. When I demanded to know what they wanted and demanded that they show their badges, they slugged me over the head again."

Green's bail, set at $50, was supplied by John Stancik, 205 East 115th street.

Cowing Gets Fooled.

General Foreman John Cowings has been the most unscrupulous and the most active in trying to break the strike. Cowings has whispered all sorts of rumors and threats to the men, but they have refused to have anything to do with him. It was Cowings who sent out word to the reamers that they must come back to work and break the strike. He has several times sent word to the men to meet him for a conference, and has tried to induce them to accept the wage cut.

Asks Scabs to Perjure Selves.

Cowings' worst trick was "put over" Saturday. Cowings came out and talked to three of the strikers. One of them was cleaning his nails with a penknife. Cowings went back into the shop and spread the story that this striker had drawn a knife and attempted to stab him. Cowings tried to impress on three scabs that they had witnessed this act. They declared they had not. Cowings then told them they would either act as witnesses or lose their scab jobs. When the scabs refused to perjure themselves, Cowings that night fired them. Thus does the Pullman Company bribe its men with fat bonuses to do the dirty work.

Scab Goes on Strike.

One scab, who admitted to the DAILY WORKER reporter that he had been nothing but a bum, a gangster and a cutthroat gunman for many years past, declared to the DAILY WORKER that he is out on a strike of his own. "The Pullman Company promised to pay me 85 cents an hour," said this man, "but when they paid me off I only received 65 cents an hour. My arrangement with the company was that I was not to do any actual riveting, but was to make a lot of noise so that the men outside the plant would lose heart. I would not do their dirty work for less than they promised me, and quit."

Strike Aid for Pickets.

Plans have been made by John Holmgren, the strike leader, to visit some of the favorable unions during the coming week, and appeal to them for financial aid to the strikers. Some of the painters and carpenters' locals will be among the first visited. "Strike aid will be given on the basis of picketing," Holmgren told the DAILY WORKER. "Every striker has promised to picket the shops and railroad stations, and each one has been assigned a definite time and place to do the picketing. We are planning to pay some of the urgent expenses of these pickets and expect substantial financial aid from organized labor in Chicago."

Union organizations which have been following the progress of the Pullman strike in the DAILY WORKER are urged to write the DAILY WORKER stating when they can receive a delegation of the strikers to take up the matter of financial aid.

N. Y. WOMEN WILL PARADE; DEMAND HOUSING RELIEF

Want City To Build Houses For Workers

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK CITY, May 5.—Under the direction of the United Council of Workingclass Women, New York workers' wives will march on the City Hall, May 17th, in a demonstration parade, demanding that the city build houses and rent them to workers at cost. The marchers will assemble at Rutgers Square at 1:30 p. m. on May 17th and move in formation from there to the City Hall.

Over fifty affiliated organizations are supporting the demonstration planned by the United Council of Workingwomen and it is expected that the march will be memorable in the number of participants.

Preliminary Meetings Planned.

Open air meetings preparatory to the great demonstration, are to be held by the Council, as follows:

Wednesday, May 7—Upper East Side and West Side.

Friday, May 9—Coney Island and Negro Section in West Harlem.

Saturday, May 10—Harlem, Yorkville, Williamsburgh and Brownsville.

Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, May 13, 14, 15, 16—Lower East Side.

Speakers will address the residents from trucks at various points enroute and literature will be distributed. The aim of the Council of Workingclass Women and their parade will be explained to the women and a call for aid issued.

The United Council sent out a resolution on housing and the demonstration to various labor organizations of New York. The council asked endorsement of the resolution and whatever contributions can be made to help out the work. The resolution is:

Resolution Sent for Approval.

"Whereas, the rent laws passed in 1920 and the recent extension of these laws have afforded no relief from the intolerable situation in which the workers find themselves, and

"Whereas, the tax exemption did not relieve the great mass of workers who cannot pay $20 a room in the newly-built tax exempt houses, and

"Whereas, the workers are still compelled to live in unsanitary and dangerous fire-traps,

"Therefore, be it RESOLVED that we endorse the demand of the United Council of Workingclass Women for CITY BUILT HOUSES TO BE RENTED TO WORKERS AT COST, and

Be it further resolved, that we heartily support the DEMONSTRATION arranged by the United Council of Workingclass Women to be held on Saturday afternoon, May 17th, 1924 in PROTEST to the miserable conditions that endanger the morale, health and very life of the workers."

This is to be signed by the name of the organization, date of meeting, place of meeting, number of members, and approved by the secretary.

Contributions should be sent to Kate Gitlow, secretary, United Council of Workingclass Women, 125 Fourth Avenue, New York City. Information can be obtained at this office between 2 and 4 every day except Saturday and Sunday.

Rent-Hog Bombed; Doubled Rent And Leased To Negroes

More drastic action than a strike threat was taken against a greedy South Side landlord Sunday morning, when two of his buildings were bombed. Alexander Rosen, owner of more than 15 apartment buildings on the South Side, confesses that he recently bought three Groveland Park buildings and doubled the rents.

The irate white tenants raised a cry, but Rosen told them to get out, and he had his agents seek Negro tenants from their crowded district. White neighbors protested.

The DAILY WORKER has already pointed out how the white landlords started exploiting the Negroes and how some bourgeois Negro landlords have gone even the whites one better in exploiting the people of their Race. The situation has come that well-to-do Negro tenants prefer renting from white landlords, who soak them not quite such exorbitant rents as Negro exploiters.

Northwest side tenants are continuing their protests in the Renters' Court, under Judge Samuel Trude. South Side tenants seem to need a similar protective league themselves.

More Facts About War On Russia

(Continued from page 1)

Russia.

Tells of "Gigantic Conspiracy."

"It happens," Martin began, "that I am the only licensed aviator in the United States who is also a licensed maritime navigating officer. I shall review for you in a separate interview the gigantic conspiracy under which the pioneer airmen of the United States were shut out of participation in the aircraft building program when the United States went into the war. It is sufficient just now to say that big financial groups drove me out of the country, and stopped my work in France and England after those governments had welcomed my help. I was tired and harrassed, and I came home and took command of a Shipping Board vessel, the Lake Fray, and sailed to Hamburg with one of the first cargoes of flour to reach Germany after the armistice. Then I went down to Bordeaux, and was loading a cargo of shells to be returned home, when there came a cable from Amshibo, the code name for the Shipping Board, London office, telling me that I was to unload and go into the service of the American Relief Administration, the ARA, carrying supplies from there to Reval.

"This astonished and dismayed me, because just at that time I had assurances from Mr. Tumulty, secretary to President Wilson, that a special investigation of my aircraft fraud charges was about to be started. So I protested, pointing out that there were twelve Board vessels in Bordeaux harbor equally well prepared to go to Reval. It cost $63,000 just to unload the Lake Frey. But the orders stood, and I obeyed, when my request for a transfer was denied.

On "Hoover's" Orders.

"From Hoover's office in Paris, came the order, brought down by messenger, and confirmed by telegraph, that I should load the remaining supplies at St. Nazaire and Bassens, and I did so. The telegrams and letters were signed 'Hoover.' When further orders arrived, that I take with me Gen. Ernest Wahl and certain other agents of the Russian Northwestern Army, which was the Yudenitch force, as well as Maj. Morse and three noncommissioned officers of the American air force, I felt that the carrying of the Russian soldiers was a violation of international maritime laws, and I appealed to the London office of the Shipping Board for confirmation. I took these precautions in order to make sure that I was following the policy of the administration.

"My orders from Hoover's Paris office were not merely confirmed by the London office of the Shipping Board; they were amplified. I was instructed to 'extend unusual courtesies' to Gen. Wahl of the Russian general staff and certain other representatives of the Northwestern army. Moreover, I was to accept any instructions from Hoover.

"And so, with the goods aboard, and bills of lading sent down by courier from Paris duly signed, I sailed from Bassens in August, and at the end of that month reached Reval. My Russian guests were treated as well as was possible, considering the fact that mine was not a passenger vessel. Gen. Wahl importuned me to hasten the voyage in order that the motor trucks might be put into service as quickly as possible. Yudenitch could not move until he had them.

U. S. Trained Yudenitch Men.

"The status of Maj. Morse and his subordinates seemed to be that they were on leave, and were loaned to the ARA. They wore their uniforms, and were accepted as army officers. When they reached Reval they took charge of the delivery of the motor trucks and supplies to Yudenitch, working with Gen. Ianoff and Gen. Wahl. The Americans then trained a lot of Yudenitch's men in the operation and repair of the machines, and in fact, constituted themselves as experts in the motor service of the Yudenitch army until it started into Russia.

"All thru this stage of the affair I had listened to Wahl's requests and urgings of speed. I had taken extra marine hazards in changing my sailing course so as to arrive sooner than was first expected. I thought I knew the meaning of the order that I show these Russians special courtesies. For this help I was decorated. I have telegrams from Yudenitch and Ianoff, in Russian and in English, showing that they appreciated my attitude.

British Labor Blocks Plot.

"But another part of the inter-Allied conspiracy to overthrow the Soviet government in Russia had in the meanwhile gone wrong. British airplanes and tanks were to have been furnished by Winston Churchill, and the outcry by British labor had prevented his doing this. So it was proposed to me that I take a commission to go down to Danzig and buy a lot of German planes and guns, and bring them up to Reval. The money to pay for them was to be sent from England to the Anskilda Bank in Stockholm, and by them transferred to a Berlin bank.

"I had to deliver food supplies in Danzig anyhow, and this looked like a good chance to serve the policy of my government. But I wanted to be sure of the policy. I saw Gen. Goff of the British army, who was known in the Baltic region at that time as the spokesman for Allied and American policy toward Russia and Germany. A Russian colonel came to me with detailed specifications of their needs, and plans for meeting them. There was then held a conference at which were present Yudenitch, Ianoff, the minister of finance and Gen. Goff. The latter was to get the consent of the British government for the purchase of these war supplies in Germany.

Orders to Aid Yudenitch.

"Captain Miller, representing the ARA in Reval, confirmed to me the favorable policy of the American government toward Yudenitch, as had Wahl and Goff. Besides, I had had specific orders to deliver my original cargo to the Russian Northwestern army. I communicated with Thornwell Haynes in Helsingfors, and he said: 'Obviously, your latest orders were to aid this movement.'

"I decided to make the attempt to bring planes to Yudenitch. But I reserved the right, in my correspondence with Ianoff, to cease my activities at any moment that I had information of a reversal of the attitude of my government. Gen. Goff's naval fleet commander gave me special permission to go thru to Danzig, and I went.

"Everything moved on schedule, as far as making the purchases was concerned, but the money failed to arrive. We learned afterward that some of the English banks intrigued to prevent the transmission of the money from the London bank where it had been placed. I do not know who deposited it there—whether any government provided it or whether private persons found the money. In any case, it did not come, and at last, in desperation, I sailed back to Reval and reported the fact.

Yudenitch Officers Tear Hair.

"Yudenitch's officers tore their hair, when they got into conference. Cables were sent to England. Then it was assured that the cash, $5,000,000, would be forwarded, and again I sailed to Danzig, but was held there. Von der Goltz, the German commander whose force was to have assisted Yudenitch, had suddenly marched against the Letts, and set up a Latvian government of his own. The British issued an order of blockade. Yudenitch was forced to move toward Petrograd with such equipment as he had. He got nearly into Petrograd before the Red army stopped him, and then his troops dissolved.

"I sailed to Finland later, and then was ordered to Riga. I got in thru the shallow northern passage, and was under shell fire in the battle across the river there between the Letts and Bermont, the associate of Von der Goltz. Then I proceeded to London.

"After I had started to secure the airplanes for Yudenitch, a report hostile to me was sent in by one Leach, who was a sort of spy for the ARA. They proposed to relieve me of my command, and Leach quoted in one report a statement by Gen. Wahl that it would be unsafe for me to return in command of my ship to testify at any trial of myself.

"When I got to London they locked up my crew for a week as tho they were criminals, and after I had been removed from command, I was summoned before a special board consisting of Capt. Blake and Capt. Scott, Capt. Haynes, chairman, and Anderson, attorney for the Shipping Board, with representatives of the American embassy, naval and military attaches and lawyers for the army. Just as we were getting under way with the inquiry, a messenger from War Minister Winston Churchill arrived, to ask me to meet Churchill at the House of Commons that afternoon. Pemberton Billings, M. P., was Churchill's intermediary.

Churchill the "Brains."

"That message acted like a damper on the proceedings. They adjourned until next morning. I had a long talk with Churchill, who questioned me as to conditions in the Baltic countries since the fate of the Yudenitch expedition had been sealed. He was clearly the brains of the whole venture, and he wanted to know why it had failed.

"Next morning I went back to my investigation, but the officers were not there. I hunted up one after another, but each denied any responsibility for the business. They were not interested. It had all been a mistake.

"And that was as far as I got.

War on Russia.

"Did the American government make war on the Soviet Russian government? That is a legal point. Certainly they sent aid to the enemies of the Soviets. And the Finnish army, which waited on the border to move into Russia as soon as Yudenitch had taken Petrograd, stayed out because Yudenitch did not conquer the ground directly in front of them and ask them to come in as his guests, to 'restore order.' If Yudenitch had been able to capture that narrow belt of ground, he would have had 160,000 well-equipped Finns at his disposal, and Finland would have been upheld at Paris and in London in the claim that she had not made war on Russia, but had merely responded to an invitation from the Russian government of Yudenitch and Kolchak and Denikin.

"If that English bank had sent the money, I would have delivered that cargo of airplanes in time. Yudenitch would probably have taken Petrograd. I don't believe I would have been called before a board in London."

GARMENT CONVENTION MEETS

(Continued From Page 1.)

delegates. With a large proportion of the delegates coming from local unions demanding reinstatement, the international is likely to fail.

Democratic Politicians.

There was some resentment among the delegates at the way President Sigman, turned over the convention platform to a Democratic politician.

Mayor Curley's speech was like a Democratic rally. His friends who sat in the audience boosted him for governor, and Curley in return boosted Governor Al Smith of New York for president.

Then President Sigman announced that Al Smith would address the convention.

• • •

"REINSTATEMENT" THE ISSUE

(By The Federated Press)

BOSTON, May 5. — Expulsion of members of the Trade Union Educational league from the union locals by officials of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' union is one of the controversial issues before delegates to the biennial convention of the union in session in Boston. A labor party and alliance with the conference for progressive political action convention in Cleveland; adoption of a union label; release of political prisoners; action against injunctions, the Ku Klux Klan, the Fascism are other matters before the convention. Revision of the union's constitution has been recommended by the executive board.

No Dual Unionism.

Charges of dual unionism are denied by the expelled members and others who point to their long and active membership in the union and their election to joint boards by the rank and file as proof of their loyalty and value to the I. L. G. W. They charge the officials with conservatism and fear of a militant program for amalgamation, a class labor party, and workers' control thru the shop delegate plan. Their expulsion was brought about by autocratic methods of the international officials in defiance of the rank and file, they claim.

N. Y., Phila., Chicago.

New York local 22, 1, and 9, Philadelphia cloak joint board and local 15, and Chicago locals and joint board are listed in the executive board's report as important units controlled or partly controlled by league members before the expulsions. Of the New York local 22 board of 24 members, 19 were expelled last September. Two Chicago board members were put out in August, and later 11 members who led in the protest against that action. When Philadelphia locals 2 and 15 refused to obey the expulsion order, both locals were outlawed by the international officials who formed new locals.

The union officials, who maintained last summer that no real bullets were fired at William Z. Foster at the Chicago protest-expulsion meeting of garment workers, have modified that stand in their biennial report. They say the shooting is "among the great unsolved mysteries of the age." Federated Press and Chicago police reports stated that bullet holes were visible in the Carmen's hall ceiling.

As a substitute for the amalgamation program of the T. U. E. L. a federation of five needle trades unions was started by the I. L. G. W. and Amalgamated Clothing workers last September. The I. L. G. W. officials report to the convention that "nothing practical has been accomplished."

HENRY FORD'S CANDIDATE, CALVIN COOLIDGE, THANKS THREE BANKERS FOR GRABBING GERMANY FOR MORGAN

WASHINGTON, May 5. — President Coolidge today expressed the thanks of the American government and nation to the three private experts who represented the U. S. in the fromulation of the Dawes plan for a settlement of the reparations question.

After visiting Secretary of State Hughes and Secretary of the Treasury, Mellon, the American experts, Gen. Charles G. Dawes, Owen D. Young and Henry M. Robinson, called on President Coolidge at the White House.

Asked as to the possibility of his entering politics to seek the Republican nomination for vice-president or be a permanent chairman of the Republican National Convention, Dawes replied:

"I am not in politics and I have no intention of entering politics.

PARK BABIES WHILE THEY PICKET SCHOOL

Women Knit Furiously As Line Grows

By BETTY CONNOLLY CARPENTER
For the Federated Press.

HAVERHILL, Mass.—The mothers of Haverhill are carrying on an active picketing campaign to close the Currier public school. For the past three years the parents in this school district claimed that the building is antiquated, unsafe and unsanitary.

During the past few weeks the women have maintained a picket line. In the morning when the school was opened they were at the entrance with their children whom they were keeping out of school. The picket line first had only a few women. Daily it grew. Some come with their knitting. Others come with baby carriages and park them while they take their turn in the picket line.

Women Carry Banners.

Each woman has a banner. On some are the words "Currier School Unsafe." Others read, "Don't Send Your Children Here, School Unsafe"; "Unsanitary School." The women picket in the morning, at noon and after school. When the children come out of the building the pickets send a note home to the parents with each child. The note tells of the conditions and asks for support in the fight to close the school.

The protest was so well planned and executed that each day hundreds of people gather in the vicinity of the school and see the conditon of the building and the unkempt grounds. Almost daily the police are called upon to keep the people from picketing, but in this they are unsuccessful. The truant officer called upon the parents and threatened them with arrest if they did not send their children to school. But the mothers were faithful in spite of threats. Many of them told him, "We would rather be in jail than have our children in this school."

A Firetrap.

The Currier school was built 52 years ago at the edge of a large swamp which is now filled and on which are built hundreds of tenement houses. The land as well as the swamp was the property of one of Haverhill's leading citizens, who donated the land for the school and sold or owns the balance as landlord of the tenements that sprang up around the school. Its rickety old stairs, narrow, with a turn half way up, and placed in dark corners of the building, make it a firetrap. Twenty years ago fire escapes were put on the outside of the building, but these have pulled away so far from the building that they have been torn down.

In the girls' toilet room in the basement is a stove upon which the noonday lunches are cooked. The ventilation is in keeping with the building itself. Old and unsanitary appliances in the toilet rooms are a constant menace to the children.

Feeling has run so high that the authorities have stationed a policeman to see that no damage is done to the school building. The city solicitor has promised to confer with the school board to see whether the council or the board has the right to close the building.

Meanwhile a hundred or more mothers picket and knit while their attorney tries to get action.

Christians Having Hard Time To Make Nazarene's Ideas Stand

(By The Federated Press)

NEW YORK, May 5.—Presidential veto of the immigration bill, allowing only 2 per cent on the basis of the 1890 census, is demanded in a letter to Coolidge by the executive committee, Fellowship of Reconciliation, New York. The bill "is a violation of the principle of brotherhood, and is both disingenuous and mischieveous," says Bishop Paul Jones, who signs the letter.

"Even more strongly we deplore the indignity cast on Japan by the special provisions directed agaainst her," the letter adds. The Fellowship of Reconciliation is described as "a group of people who believe that we can and should apply to concrete situations the principles taught by Jesus Christ."

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PULLMAN STRIKER ON PICKET DUTY SELLS THE DAILY WORKER

This picture was taken in a pouring rain on the picket line of the Pullman strikers. The strike pickets sold 1,200 copies of the DAILY WORKER on International May Day to Pullman employes in other than the struck departments, who also expect to have their wages cut.

NATIONWIDE MOVEMENT LED BY CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION ON TO GET SCALP OF "GREAT DEFECTIVE"

By LUDWELL DENNY
(Federated Press Staff Correspondent)

NEW YORK, May 5.—Investigation of "the lawless and propaganda activities" of the bureau of investigation, United States department of justice, and material reduction in its pending appropriation, is demanded of the Senate appropriations committee in a resolution passed by the Civil Liberties union's seventh annual dinner in New York.

"Burns must go" is the slogan of a nation-wide movement being started by the Liberties union to oust the present chief, bureau of investigation.

Harry F. Ward, chairman of the union, told the meeting that the following demands would be made upon President Coolidge and Attorney General Stone:

That Burns explain his open confession before the senate committee that he is out to suppress the civil liberties of American citizens; that Burns' successor shall be in no way connected with a private detective agency; that the bureau of investigation confine its activities to matters covered by federal statutes; if the plan goes through of making a radical Who's Who, that it be open to public inspection.

Dens of Thieves.

"Private detectives agencies in the U. S. are in effect criminal organization but have had the power and wealth to prevent government action," Ward said, adding that now Burns, the head of the biggest of these organizations is chief of the government bureau and has imported criminal methods into the government. "There is no legal warrant for federal officers to stir up state officials to take action in matters which are not covered by federal statutes," he said in reference to the Michigan and California cases. "A country cannot maintain a spy system and remain free; a government which has to protect itself by espionage has begun to decline and its end is in sight," Ward concluded.

et tre Gompers.

An alleged "interlocking directorate of radical hunters, with Burns in the middle, Easley of the Security League and Civic Federation on the right hand, and Samuel Gompers on the left hand" was described by Robert W. Dunn, asociate director. He described the National Civic Federation as prominent capitalist, "dollar-a-year espionage men," practicing voluntary spying by supplying names of radicals to the department of justice. R. M. Whitney, American Defense Society, has access to department of justice records, a privilege not acorded to government investigators in the oil probe, Dunn asserted. Dunn read Burns' correspondence, recently published by The Federated Press, the DAILY WORKER and Industrial Solidarity, showing that Burns is using his official position to coordinate the anti-labor activities of the department of justice and the Burns Detective agency of which he is still the active head.

Rifled Friends' Satchels

Some of the people who are going to be most active in ousting Burns are Republicans from whom he took money without giving any return, said A. A. Berle, attorney for the Virgin Islands committee. Berle claimed to be a Republican who had worked with Burns.

Appropriations of $2,250,000 for the bureau of investigation, department of justice, for 1923 and the same amount requested for 1924 are "over twice as great as during the war and over four times as great as as before it, the great increases being based largely on the need of combatting radicals," states the resolution sent to the senate committee. Radical activities "are not such as to demand attention of the government, as proved clearly by the bureau's failure to find any basis for prosecutions," the resolution says.

The defeated joker in the administration's immigration bill, permitting deportation of citizens for alleged radicalism, was inserted in the bill by the National Security League, Director Roger N. Baldwin told the Liberties Union meeting.

"That Old Devil Sea" Made Trouble For Harry Thaw's Sister

NEW YORK, May 5.—Countess Margaret Thaw De Perigny, sister of Harry K. Thaw, was named co-respondent in an action for divorce filed by Mrs. Madeline Helen Nordica in Brooklyn, it became known today.

Mrs. Nordica asks an absolute divorce from her husband, Emmanuel Victor Mordica, of Newark, N. J., alleging indiscretions with the countess while they were aboard the Homeric on a voyage to Paris.

Countess De Perigny gave Mordica presents, including an automobile and $4,000 in cash, Mrs. Mordica alleges.

Empire State Jails.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 5.—Prisoners in New York state are being kept in insanitary jails, many of them firetraps, it was disclosed in Albany when 11 county jails were named as subject to the Goodrich bill provisions closing such institutions. Among the worst are those in Albany, Oneida and Rome.

RUSSIA AND GERMANY
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Eight reel wonder film shows stirring scenes from the life of Russia's late premier—Lenin.
See Birth and Death of Labor Governments in Saxony and Thuringia.
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BURSUM PENSION BILL IS KILLED BY COOLIDGE

Expected To Knife The Soldiers' Bonus

WASHINGTON, May 5.— Calvin Coolidge vetoed the Bursum pension bill, basing his disapproval on the ground of expense. The bill represented an expenditure of approximately $55,000,000 and granted increased pensions to veterans, widows, dependent children and nurses of the Civil, Mexican, 1812, Spanish, Philippine and Boxer wars. It is rumored here that the Wall street manager in the White House will treat the soldiers' bonus bill in the same manner.

The President in his veto message said substantially it was regrettable that heroes who fight wars should not be satisfied with the glory gained. However, he cannot tolerate any more tampering with the sacred fires of patriotism, which are liable to be quenched with squirts of oil and bribes to war veterans for doing their plain duty.

Coolidge feels that if the craze to compensate soldiers for fighting for the capitalists increases, and if this compensation comes out of the pockets of those who have money, as it must, the prospects for the future look none too bright for those who make millions on wars. Think of the cost of a pension bill for the wives and dependents of the millions who were mobilized in the late war!

The veto will lose Coolidge some votes, but Wall street has set a dead line beyond which he is not allowed to pass even at the risk of breaking his political neck.

In a burst of moral indignation, Coolidge said in his message: "I am for economy. I am against every unnecessary payment of the money of the taxpayers. * * * The cost of commodities is diminishing. Under such conditions the cost of government should not be increasing. The desire to do justice to pensioners must be attended by some solicitude to do justice to taxpayers. The advantages of a class cannot be greater than the welfare of the nation."

Thus the Wall street lackey disposed of the pension bill. It is expected he will use the same argument in vetoing the bonus bill, which is now before him for consideration. Only a perfunctory effort will be made to override the veto of the Bursum bill. President Harding vetoed a similar measure by Senator Bursum.

Miners Protest Bill To Register Workers Of Foreign Birth

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MINERSVILLE, Pa., May 5.—More than 500 miners and other workers of this vicinity unanimously adopted the following resolution at a recent mass meeting in Union Hall:

"Whereas, the Johnson bill recently passed by senate and Congress aims to discriminate against the foreign-born workers because of their political and trade union views, and

"Whereas, that bill would enable the employers to import to this country cheap labor and to break strikes, and

"Whereas, the new bills empower the government to cancel the citizenship of foreign-born workers and to deport them, because of participation in strikes, and

"Whereas, there are bills pending in Congress for the registration and photographing and finger-printing of all foreign-born workers in this country, be it resolved, that we miners of Minersville, Pa., and vicinity protest against the adoption of these strike-breaking laws and pledge ourselves to do everything in our power to make them annulled and be it further

"Resolved, to publish this resolution in the press and to send a copy to Congress.

(Signed) Carl Herman, Chairman."

Mellon Charged With Drawing Surtax Plan For Big Corporations

WASHINGTON, May 5.—The Mellon surtax plan was drawn as a political favor to big business, Senator Simmons, North Carolina, charged in the Senate Saturday when the rates were formally taken up for a vote.

Simmons opened the fight for the 40 per cent maximum surtax instead of the Mellon 25 per cent proposal.

Tracing the history of Mellon's tax recommendations, Simmons declared the treasury secretary had always favored an extremely low surtax—much lower than Congress ever saw fit to adopt.

Local Union For June 17th.

CLEVELAND, O., May 5.—Local No. 36-124 of the International Brotherhood of Bookbinders went on record at its last meeting for a Farmer-Labor Party. It endorsed the June 17th convention. The committee, delegated to the conference to decide on political action called for May 14th by the Cleveland Federation, was instructed to vote for the organization of a Cleveland Labor Party. The committee is composed of Anna Morgan, William Keck, business agent, and Paul Bergman.

GETTING BEHIND THE DAILY WORKER

Among the recent recruits to the rapidly growing army of DAILY WORKER supporters are the strikers in the huge plant of the Pullman Co., at Pullman, Ill. Watch 'em smile as they sell the DAILY WORKER while doing picket duty. Their slogan is, "Spread the Strike!" The Pullman organizations now number about 20,000 workers at Pullman, Ill., and at Michigan City, Indiana. A few of the many departments are out. The strikers hope to achieve a general walkout in the whole plant.

IMPOVERISHED FARMERS ON "GOLDEN GRAIN" PRAIRIES OF CANADIAN WEST ARE IN REVOLT

The fertility of the prairie lands of the Northwest is a matter of world renown. The rich black loam makes possible the production of hard wheat in quantities which stagger the imagination.

The immigration officials of the Dominion government; the publicity agents of the Canadian Pacific Railroad and other large land-owning corporations never tire of picturing, in the most glowing colors, the oceans of golden grain.

But it must be understood that altho Nature has endowed these wide-flung plains with a generous hand, the actual tillers of the soil are in desperate plight. Canadian agriculture is staggering around on crutches; the actual tillers of the soil are face to face with bankruptcy.

The Province of Saskatchewan has become famous as the "breadbasket of the British Empire." Yet the average half-section farm (320 acres) of this province carries a debt of five thousand dollars. In three typical municipalities 189,000 acres of land were foreclosed in one year because of the inability of the farmers to pay their taxes.

The Burden of Debt.

The province of Manitoba is in no better plight. Last fall 174 rural schools were compelled to close their doors because the tillers of the soil were unable to pay taxes.

Sunny Alberta likewise tells its tale of woe. It has been estimated that the total indebtedness of this province is well over $715,000,000. The province has tax sales over 10,767 farms with a total acreage in excess of 1,653,000. Foreclosures for arrears of taxes have become so numerous as to cause the provincial government cause for apprehension.

Tenant farming is on the increase and very few farmers actually own the land they till. Ninety-four percent of the farms of western Canada are mortgaged and it has been estimated that the indebtedness of the farmers is at least one billion dollars. It must be understood that this is a very conservative estimate.

Farming Does Not Pay.

It is becoming more and more apparent that farming does not pay from the viewpoint of the farmer. A bushel of wheat requires the expenditure of at least one dollar. In 1922 the average price received by the farmers of Canada was 87 cents, thus making a deficit of $51,000,000 on the total wheat crop. In 1923 the price dropped to 67 cents. The crop of this year was the largest in the history of the country and the plute press raved about the approaching prosperity in the "golden west." But the farmer discovered that the greatest crop in the history of the country brought him seventy million dollars less than the previous year.

Mortgages are increasing by leaps and by bounds; and the destitution of the farmers of this Northwest is becoming terrible. They are fast caught in the mortgage net of finance capital. They are rapidly being reduced to the level of landless slaves masquerading as propertied employers of labor.

Their plight is getting worse. The prices they pay for the commodities they need is on the increase; whilst the bottom has dropped out of the market so far as farm products are concerned. The gap between the price of city and the price of farm products is widening with alarming rapidity.

The Canadian farmer is face to face with bankruptcy. Thousands are leaving the farms and seeking pastures new. Despite the frantic efforts to encourage immigration on a large scale the number of vacant farms is steadily increasing.

Farmer Restive.

The farmers are beginning to show signs of revolt.

The milk-and-water policy of class-collaboration so long expounded by the leaders of the grain growers (like Crerar Maharg) is being slowly exposed. The Progressive Party (which is the political expression of the organized farmers) swept the west like a prarie fire. In the last Federal elections it captured practically every seat west of the Great Lakes; whilst its exponents rode into office in the three prairie provinces. Despite this wonderful show of solidarity and the existence of farmers' governments, the lot and condition of the farmers has steadily retarded. Adhering to the wretched policy of class collaboration the Progressive party has ceased to be feared by the banking barons of Montreal, and is hardly to be distinguished from the two old-line political parties.

The reaction is setting in with a vengeance. The whirlwind defeat of the Drury Farmer government of Ontario revealed the intense disgust of the farmers of that province. In the west the old-line grain growers association have lost members in tens of thousands and are only shadows of their former selves. A decided anti-political reaction is making itself apparent, the rapid rise of the Farmers' Union of Canada being evidence of this turn of the tide.

Demanding Action.

The farmers are questioning the efficiency of the old-line leadership and show unmistakable signs of restlessness. A left tendency is becoming apparent and is manifesting itself in more or less open revolt against the old reactionary leadership. At present this left wing is unorganized except in isolated cases, and it loses its effectiveness because of the individualistic nature of its activities. Efforts are now being made by the Communists to consolidate this left-wing; to give it direction. If this is accomplished then there will be remarkable changes in the agrarian situation of the Northwest within the next two or three years.

Signs are not wanting of a better understanding between the tiller of the soil and the industrial proletariat. Last summer the militant Farmers' Union of Canada issued an appeal to all labor organizations in the Dominion for joint action on the wheat pool, and suggested the calling of a joint convention of all farmer and labor organizations.

The recent convention of the Alberta section of the Canadian Labor Party (a mass political party constituted much the same as the British Labor Party) took a step in the same direction. A fraternal delegate was welcomed from the United Farmers of Alberta and a resolution was passed favoring closer cooperation between the two organizations. The Nova Scotia section of the C. L. P. favored the same course previously.

Workers-Farmers' Alliance.

The Communist Party of Canada understands the imperative necessity of a working alliance between the farmers and the industrial proletariat for definite class action. This need is all the more imperative when it is remembered that Canada is predominantly agricultural in its economy. A successful proletariat revolution in the Dominion without the active assistance of the farmers would be wholly impossible.

Every effort is being made, therefore, to bring closer together the labor and agrarian movement. The situation is not such that a Federated Farmer-Labor Party could be launched with any degree of success, but everything is tending in that direction. The rapid development of the Canadian Labor Party, which promises to become a real, live mass political party within a surprisingly short space of time, is a stepping stone in the right direction.

In this as in other countries the Communists unfurl the banner: Towards a Farmers' and Workers' Republic.

How many of your shop-mates read THE DAILY WORKER. Get one of them to subscribe today.

Every new subscriber increases the influence of the DAILY WORKER.

ANOTHER BANK CLOSES DOORS IN FROZEN NORTH

Ruin Of Farmer Blamed For Bankruptcy

ST. PAUL, Minn., May 5.—The capital Trust and Savings Bank, one of the largest in St. Paul, with $5,000,000 deposits, closed its doors today.

The closing came after a practically all night session of the directors and officials with A. J. Veigel, State Superintendent of Banks.

"The difficulties," Veigel said, "are due to 'frozen assets,' in the form of North Dakota and Montana paper, which cannot now be liquidated."

The bank has capital stock of $500,000 and is operated in connection with the Capital National Bank. The National Institution, it is said, is not affected by the closing.

Reports were that other St. Paul banks, and the clearing house association will come to the aid of the Capital Trust and Savings Bank. J. L. Mitchell is president of the bank. It was organized December 16, 1890.

Big Business Believes In Open Grafting Openly Arrived At

ROCHESTER, N. Y., May 5.—Big business is trying to stop the congressional investigations of the graft of the Harding-Coolidge adminstration, Frank A. Vanderlip told the Western New York Publishers' Association, in session in Rochester. "The investigation might bring radicalism if it uncovered too much . . . Business is inclined to say there has always been graft in government and wants an orderly political campaign," he said.

Vanderlip who has aroused the ire of his former Wall street associates by starting a private investigating bureau to help the Wheeler and Walsh committees, declared "The job is only started. Daugherty is out, but his appointees are still scattered thru the department. William J. Burns, chief government detective, is one of those remaining.

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LABOR CONQUERS RIGHT TO MEET IN WILKES-BARRE

Teapot Dome Speeches Despite Legion

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WILKES-BARRE, Pa., May 5.—The Workers Party proved its right to hold meetings in this city by holding one last night. The American Legion, which broke up a former meeting with armed men, did not attempt to interfere this time.

Abraham Jakira, district organizer for the Workers Party presided while George Powers of New York spoke at length on the graft-ridden political condition shown by the Teapot Dome exposes and while the DAILY WORKER and other party literature was sold.

Stenographer and Detectives.

A public stenographer, commissioned from Mayor Hart's office took down every word of the speeches. The meeting was so thoroly in the hands of the workers that the stenographer went to the formality of asking the chairman for permission first. Detectives scattered thru the audience, listened also, but made no attempt to interfere.

The right to hold the meeting was won after a long and hard struggle in which the American Civil Liberties Union had taken a leading part.

The Liberties Union was represented on the speakers' platform by Rev. Paul W. Fuller, also educational director for District No. 2 of the United Mine Workers of America. Fuller spoke on the right of free speech as guaranteed by the constitution of the United States and on the need for a Labor Party.

Labor Party Cheered.

All references to the Labor Party, and particularly to the need for farmers and workers to unite politically against the exploiters, were cheered enthusiastically by the miners and other workers assembled.

The Workers Party has won its battle of this year against corporation-legion-old party-politician gang that has been running this community and the fight is on for greater victories.

Demonstrate for Mooney.

TACOMA, Wash., May 5.—Local molders with the assistance of the labor council, will hold a demonstration for the release of Tom Mooney and Warren K. Billings in the near future.

ANOTHER SOCIALIST PARTY ORGAN FINDING WOLF AT ITS DOOR, DIES

BUFFALO.—The New Age, a Socialist party weekly, founded 12 years ago, discontinues publication with the May 1 issue. "Like most Socialist organs," the farewell editorial declares, "it was always published at a financial loss, which had to be made up in various ways by supporters of the movement, and rather than continue to face losses it was decided at a recent meeting of the stockholders of the company publishing the paper to suspend publication on May 1."

"Russia and Germany," Tale of Two Republics, Shows Here May 14th

"Russia and Germany"—a Tale of Two Republics, is the great new film showing Germany in the throes of a life and death struggle, while Russia is calmly going along on the way of peace and reconstruction. In Russia torn streets are being rebuilt, the children dance, buildings are going up, the workers are not in constant fear of unemployment oppression, they are learning to know how beautiful life can be when there are no capitalist masters.

In Germany there is trouble; troops with steel helmets march to oppress the "Proletarian Hundreds." The workers retreat sullenly and reluctantly; revolution is in the air; the misery which reigns in Germany, is unbearable; children are dying of hunger and disease. Against the beautiful setting of old German cities, hunger is making its ravages among the suffering population. And yet the spirit of rebellion is not dead; tremendous forces are grappling with each other.

All this can be seen in this new film, which unfolds before one's eyes, history in the making. This picture is released by the Committee of International Workers' Aid, and the proceeds go to the benefit of German Workers' Relief.

The Committee for International Workers' Aid, the American branch of the Internationale Arbeiter Hilfs Komitee appeals to the workers of America to do something for the children of the workers of Germany.

This picture is coming to Orchestra Hall, 220 S. Michigan Blvd., on May 14, at 7:00 and 9:00 p. m., for one night only. Under the auspices of the Friends of Soviet Russia and Workers' Germany, Room 303, 166 W. Washington St.

CALL FOR UNITED N. Y. FARM-LABOR MEETING MAY 18

Plan State Convention for Schenectady

NEW YORK CITY, May 5.—The Buffalo Labor Party and the New York Federated Farmer-Labor Party have sent out a call for a State Farmer-Labor Party convention to be held in Schenectady, Sunday, May 18, at 10 a. m. in the Labor Temple. All local unions and other working class organizations have been invited to act on the call in their first meeting and elect delegates to this state convention and to the national convention in St. Paul on June 17.

The names of state convention delegates should be sent in at once to the state secretary of the Farmer-Labor Party, Frank Herzog, 63 Leroy avenue, Buffalo, N. Y. Speakers will be sent to organizations requesting them from the local secretary, if they state in which language they wish the speaker to address the meeting.

The call for the state convention is issued in the name of the United Labor Party of New York. It is as follows:

To All Trade Unions, Labor, and Fraternal Organizations, Co-operatives and Labor Political Groups.

BROTHERS:—The United States today is under the control of a privileged class which thru its economic and political power dominates the life of this country. This privileged class has set up a financial oligarchy in Wall Street which uses its power to amass great wealth for itself at the expense of the well-being of the farmers and industrial workers, the producers of the wealth of the country.

To maintain its privileges and aid its exploitation of the farmers and industrial workers, this privileged class has fastened its grip upon the government. It uses the legislative, executive, and judicial branches of the government to assist it in securing greater and greater profits, as was strikingly demonstrated by the recent exposure of corruption in connection with the Teapot Dome scandal.

During the past few years millions of farmers have been driven from the farms as a result of this exploitation by the privileged class. The industrial workers, struggling to maintain their organization and a decent standard of living, have found that this privileged class has at its command the powers of the government, whenever the struggle over the right to organize for better wages and working conditions has resulted in a strike. The use of injunctions against the workers on strike is an every-day occurrence. The infamous Daugherty injunction against the railroad shopmen still stands—an injunction which at one stroke robbed the workers of every supposedly guarantee by the Constitution of the United States.

The Republican and Democratic Parties have proven themselves to be equally the instrument of the privileged class.

These conditions have developed a widespread movement by the farmers and industrial workers to organize a political party which will fight their battles and challenge the continued rule of that privileged class in this country. State Farmer-Labor Parties have already been oragnized in Minnesota, Montana, South Dakota, North Dakota, Washington and West Virginia.

The State of New York, the empire industrial and commercial state in the nation, is still without a political party of the workers and exploited farmers. To organize such a party, a Call for a Convention is hereby issued by the Buffalo Labor Party and the Federated Farmer-Labor Party of New York City. This Convention will take place SUNDAY, MAY 18th, 10 A. M., at LABOR TEMPLE, 269 STATE STREET, SCHENECTADY, NEW YORK.

We extend to your organization a hearty invitation to join with the workers of other organizations in this state in uniting the labor forces of New York for the political struggle against their oppressors and exploiters, by sending delegates to this Conference. Every local organization of workers and farmers in this state may send one delegate.

Labor in New York State must organize for the political struggle. Send your delegates to the May 18th Convention and let us build a powerful party of the workers of New York to fight side by side with the workers of other sections of the country. Fraternally yours, (Signed) Frank Herzog, Secretary Buffalo Labor Party. W. J. Kelly, Secretary Federated Farmer-Labor Party of New York City.

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Campaign For N. Y. State Farmer-Labor Party On May 18th

NEW YORK CITY, May 5.—Many Farmer Granges from up state, local union branches, Workmen's Circle, and other organizations have already signified their willingness to send delegates to the state convention for the formation of a Farmer-Labor Party in the state of New York.

The state convention is to be held at Schenectady on Sunday morning at 10 a. m. on May 18th. The call for this convention has been issued jointly by the Buffalo Labor Party and the Federated Farmer-Labor Party of New York.

Dudley Field Malone, a progressive Democrat, just returned from a six weeks' tour of the country, states in the New York American that the newly formed Farmer-Labor Party which is to hold its national convention at St. Paul on June 17th, will probably carry about 9 states and will poll a tremendous vote thruout the entire country.

The work for formation of the Farmer-Labor Party in New York is progressing satisfactorily, and all organizations which have not as yet elected their delegates are requested to do so immediately. The expenses are very small and each and every organization ought to be represented at Schenectady.

Money is badly needed to carry on the work to make this convention a success, and all organizations should vote a donation at the next meeting and send it to the local secretary, Mr. W. J. Kelly, 81 East 10th street. Each organization should sound the slogan of ON TO SCHENECTADY ON MAY 18th, and then to the national convention at St. Paul, on June 17th.

Bedacht Pleases Kansas City May Day Celebrators

KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 5.—Max Bedacht addressed a splendid May Day meeting here, held in the new hall of the Carpenters' Union, Local No. 61. Bedacht told the audience that the struggle of the workers in America was not an importation, but the direct result of the inevitable class conflict under capitalism.

The crowd gave excellent attention to Bedacht, altho he was the last speaker. They seemed most interested in his analysis of conditons here in the plans for a class Farmer-Labor Party to further their efforts to gain power.

The meeting was held under a United Front with other revolutionary and labor groups. It was entirely harmonious thruout.

William Henery spoke for the Socialist Party.

Every new subscriber increases the influence of the DAILY WORKER.

Labor News - - Political and Industrial Activities of Workers and Farmers

LA FOLLETTE WANTS LABOR PARTY TAIL TO HIS POLITICAL KITE; FEARS CLASS-CONSCIOUS WORKERS AND FARMERS

By LAURENCE TODD
(Federated Press Staff Correspondent)

WASHINGTON, May 5.—LaFollette and Huddleston, or LaFollette and Wheeler?

Progressives in Washington are trying to determine, in their individual minds, which one of the outstanding Democrats would be the best running-mate for the Wisconsin senator—if a Democrat could be persuaded to run.

Huddleston of Alabama seems to be mentioned first in every discussion, because of his leadership of the struggle for labor legislation in the House in recent years. He is still young, and his latest speech, dealing with the Barkley rail labor bill, was one of the most effective made in Congress this year.

Wheeler of Montana is second, and by men who despair of shaking the Bourbon power in the South he is generally named first. Josephus Daniels of North Carolina is also mentioned as a possibility, and inquiries are made concerning Governor Davis of Kansas.

Wants Good Foghorn.

LaFollette will need a husky teammate, because his own health has been only indifferently sound during the past eight months. He will probably not be able to deliver daily speeches during the campaign. As was the case when Roosevelt was put out of the active fight in the 1912 canvass, and Hiram Johnson bore the brunt of the speech-making, LaFollette must rely upon his associate on the ticket to carry the message of political revolt to twenty million voters. The question of the hour is where a powerful speaker who is likewise a fire-tested rebel against government-by-privilege can be found.

Is Huddleston physically strong enough, in case he is willing to leave the Democratic party in the South? Or would Wheeler, with his acknowledged strength on the platform, be willing and able to undertake this endurance contest?

Fears Workers Party.

These questions reflect the assumption that someone already well known in politics, rather than a man known chiefly as an official of organized farmers or organized labor, will be chosen to make the race with "Bob."

The assumption is the easier because it is now apparent that LaFollette will not accept the nomination of the St. Paul convention which meets June 17, unless upon his own terms. He and his close advisers are going to make it as plain on their part as C. E. Ruthenberg has on the side of the Workers Party, that neither accepts the other.

And because the Workers Party leaders look with hope to the St. Paul convention of the Farmer-Labor Party and Committee of 48, the La Follette organization looks upon that gathering with apprehension.

They must take action before it acts, if they are to hold it in line for the program of an independent, rather than a third party, campaign.

One Million Farms Within Transmission Range of Muscle Shoals

WASHINGTON.—Morris L. Cook, representing Governor Pinchot's giant power survey commission for Pennsylvania, told the Senate committee on agriculture that there are 1,000,000 farms within transmission range of Muscle Shoals, and that within five to ten years electric power can be economically applied on all of these farms. The range of transmission is 300 miles. About 100 uses for electric power are now recognized in farming. Ordinary water powers, far less efficient than Muscle Shoals, will soon be doing the work of cheap man power. And giant power stations, burning coal at the mine mouth, give current at 4c per kilowatt more than ordinary water power. Linked together in one great pool of power, they make possible the use of small local water powers that hitherto have been inefficient.

Coolidge May Do Some Fancy Juggling With Exclusion Bill

WASHINGTON, May 5.—President Coolidge's probable action on the immigration bill containing the Japanese exclusion provision was the subject of speculation at the Capitol, where the conferees on the measure were reported to be in agreement on harmonizing the differences in the bill as passed by the Senate and the House.

The White House statement, which said the President favored exclusion if it could be arranged without giving affront to Japan, was held to shed new light on his attitude toward the measure.

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BIG PROPORTION OF AUSTRALIANS IN LABOR UNIONS

Gompers' Movement Is Weak In Comparison

By W. FRANCIS AHERN
(Staff Correspondent of the Fed. Press)

SYDNEY, New South Wales, May 4.—The federal bureau of statistics shows that out of 1,291,303 workers in Australia 20 years and over, 702,938 are trade unionists. Of 1,041,915 male workers, 616,886 (59.2) are unionists, while of 249,388 female workers, 86,052 (34.5 per cent) are members of unions. There are 387 unions affiliated with 27 central labor organizations.

The employers are organized into 467 associations, with a total membership of 51,706. These associations are affiliated with central associations, generally statewide, with a loose federative system between the different states.

Hundreds of Co-operatives.

There are 228 producers' co-operative societies with a total membership of 192,470, and 137 consumers' co-operatives with a membership of 110,979.

Unemployment at the end of 1923 averaged 6.2 per cent of the total workers employed—the lowest since 1918. Queensland is the only state in Australia that is paying unemployment insurance subsidies to the workers. It is governed by a labor administration.

Wages Gain Slightly.

There were 292 industrial disputes in Australia last year, involving 826,697 workers. The total number of working days lost totalled 1,337,519.

At the end of 1923, the average wage for male adult workers was $22.32 per week of 46¾ hours. For adult female workers, the average was $11.52 per week of 46 hours.

Berry Blaws In Omaha Bid To Get Political Support

(Special to The Daily Worker)
By TOM MATHEWS

OMAHA, Neb., May 5.—Altho his coming was heralded by brass bands and the fussings of reception committees, Major George L. Berry, strike-breaking head of the pressmen's union, was greeted by ninety people at the Omaha Labor Temple last week.

Berry did not mention his vice-presidential race in his speech, but that it was made for political capital was easily to be seen. It was the opinion of some of his auditors that Berry should be a Republican rather than a Democrat, as Strike-breaker Coolidge and Strike-breaker Berry would make such a good combination.

Berry "panned" the revolutionists, whom he proclaimed to be opposed to American institutions and "Americanism as I see it."

"The employee is not entitled to more than he contributes. Both employer and employee must work together in a spirit of co-operation to the end that business will grow and prosperity be with us."

Berry concluded his harangue with a cautiously worded indictment of the Coolidge administration. Not one word about the open shop drive or the need of closer solidarity among the wage earners, but plenty of drivel about "Partners and employers of the elected officials of the government" and such nonsense. Berry praised the government as a democratic institution of which every citizen is part owner. If there is any corruption in the government, it is the fault of incompetents like Coolidge and Daugherty, etc., etc.

LABOR HERALD TELLS TRUTH OF UNEMPLOYMENT

May Issue Contrasts Russia and U. S.

"The Strangest Thing You Ever Heard." Such might be the comment of the usual reader who would take up the LABOR HERALD for May and read the editorial on unemployement in Russia and in the United States.

Yet the strangest thing marking the difference between unemployment in Russia and in the United States—or any other capitalist country—is not so strange after all, when you remember that Russia is a WORKERS' republic and that every relation existing between production and the producers is altered fundamentally by the fact that ownership and work reside in the same class—the working class.

Wages Rising In Russia

The superlatively strange thing is that in spite of the fact that there has been a great increase of unemployment in Russia, wages of those employed are steadily going upward! In America, "the land of the free and the home of the brave," an increase in the number of unemployed quickly acts to lower the wage scale and increase the hours of the workers employed. This is not permitted in Russia. On the contrary, the existence of great numbers of unemployed—mostly peasants who flooded the cities as refuge from the famine and who remained as unskilled city workers—is not allowed to interfere with the Soviet Government's plan of increasing the workers' wages, as a reconstructed industry makes possible an increased production.

New Pre-War Standard

Not only are the nominal wages adjusted to the standard of living by reckoning the average budget in terms of the current price every two weeks, but the standard itself rises with increased production, upon agreement of the government and the unions. This standard has reached about 85 per cent of the pre-war standard, in addition to new considerations never enjoyed before the revolution, such as rents made especially low (purely nominal) for workers, co-operative buying, communal kitchens and housing facilities, libraries and a most elaborate system of schooling in vocational and cultural branches, all of these new advantages never known before the revolution.

The editorial mentioned points out the many phases of relief for unemployed in Russia—measures which bring Russian workers security even tho temporarily unemployed, a security never felt by American workers even when employed. These facts set a goal for workers in America. It is no accident that the LABOR HERALD'S editorial columns, which have had such profound influence on American unionism, should direct attention to this remarkable benefit of a soviet society.

Utah Federation Moving Towards State Labor Party

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, May 5.—The executive committee of the State Federation of Labor has issued a call for a meeting of various third-party political groups on July 23rd. Two delegates from each organization, including the Workers Party, have been allowed. The purpose of the July meeting is to encourage the formation of a Labor Party.

A paid organizer for the state has just been sent out by the Federation.

The state Federation also plans to put out a local newspaper to further their organization work, politically and among the unions.

Enthusasitic May Day.

ROCKFORD, Ill., May 5.—Several hundred workingclass men, women and children packed Lyran Hall here in one of the most enthusiastic May Day celebrations Rockford has ever known. There was an enjoyable musical program and also several working class recitations. Manuel Gomez, member of the District Executive Committee of the Workers Party, spoke on "The Meaning of May Day."

Every new subscriber increases the influence of the DAILY WORKER.

ITALIAN COMMUNIST DAILY SOON

The Italian section of the Workers Party is preparing to transform its weekly paper, "Alba Nuova", into a daily Italian workers' paper. The first issue of the new daily, which will appear under the name "Il Lavoratore", is to appear on May 18th. The Italian daily will cover the news of the labor movement the world over, giving first attention to the struggles of the Italian workers in the United States, at the same time dealing with the main developments of the struggle in Italy.

The subscription rates for the paper are the following:

City of Chicago	$8.00 per year	6 months $4.50	3 months $2.50
Other cities	5.00 per year	6 months 3.50	3 months 2.00
Canada	8.00 per year	6 months 4.50	3 months 2.50

Subscriptions should be sent to Il Lavoratore, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

13 CINCINNATI WORKERS HIT WAR FRAME-UP

Arrested in 1917 for Anti-War Leaflet

WASHINGTON, May 5.—Questions showered from the supreme court bench here upon Atty. Ed. F. Alexander, pleading the case of 13 Cincinnati workers arrested as members of the Socialist Party in 1917 and convicted in 1919 on charges of having circulated an anti-conscription leaflet, were uniformly friendly, when the case was argued April 29 on a question of writ of certiorari. The defendants, some of whom are now members of the Workers Party, were framed according to their lawyer, and the charge of treason brought against them in the first place and indictment for "conspiracy to defraud the United States" by inducing men not to register for the draft, was described as absurd.

Alexander told the court how the Cincinnati Socialists met on the Sunday before draft registration day, to nominate a city ticket. After doing that, they agreed to a proposal by Lotta Burke, a member, that they print and circulate part of a leaflet against the idea of conscription, which had been used in Cleveland. She read the Cleveland leaflet, omitting, however, a paragraph urging men to "refuse to register for conscription."

This leaflet, with the refusal crossed out, was taken to a small printer named Tom Foster, who afterward turned out to be a ready witness for the prosecution and is thought to have been "planted" to involve radicals and railroad workers in trouble. Foster delivered to Miss Burke two proofs of the leaflet, in which the illegal paragraph did not appear. Then he failed to deliver any leaflets to the party until the hour for their citywide distribution. After many had been distributed, Miss Burke found that the printer had inserted the illegal paragraph. She tried to stop the distribution. But the business men's spying organization and federal officers were already informed, and arrested 11 party workers at their meeting places. Later they arrested Miss Burke and the party candidate for mayor, Hammerschmidt, who was her escort to the printing office.

The law's delays marked every step in the prosecution, after the local Scripps paper, the Cincinnati Post, had led the hysterical demand for the death penalty if the "treason" should be proved. Tom Foster was not even arrested. The trial judge died, and his successor sentenced the Socialists to prison terms of from 1 to 3 months, altho conviction had been voted only after the jury had been evenly divided and had stipulated that they should ask for mercy for all the accused.

The defense argued that a recommendation for mercy, which the jury voted, made utterly silly the conviction of "conspiracy to defraud" the government out of conscripted soldiers.

!
fear

Are you self-conscious about the impression you make on people?

PERSONAL appearance has a lot to do with the way you feel. Clothes count, of course. But still there is one thing so many people overlook—something that at once brands them as either fastidious or careless—*the teeth.*

Notice today how you, yourself, watch another person's teeth when he or she is talking. If the teeth are not well kept they at once become a liability.

Listerine Tooth Paste cleans teeth a new way. At last our chemists have discovered a polishing ingredient that really cleans without scratching the enamel—a difficult problem finally solved.

A large tube of Listerine Tooth Paste is only 25 cents; at your druggist's.—*Lambert Pharmacal Co., Saint Louis, U. S. A.*

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By WM. F. KRUSE.

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TAMPICO STRIKE LEADER TELLS DAILY WORKER OF FIGHT WITH BIG BRITISH OIL INTERESTS

By JAY LOVESTONE.

(Special to the Daily Worker.)

MEXICO CITY, Mexico, April [illegible]—"We will fight till we win and we are bent on victory at all costs." This is the message sent, thru the DAILY WORKER, to the workers and poor farmers of the United States by Gregorio Furrubiates, leader of the Mexican workers, now striking against the powerful British oil corporation at Tampico, the El Aguila.

Gregorio Furrubiates is a genuine rebel, a proletarian fighter of the first order, enjoys the whole-hearted confidence of the workers, and is a communist. The following sidelights on the gigantic strike now raging in Tampico were given your correspondent by Comrade Furrubiates while he was in Mexico City as a member of a committee of striking workers to see President Obregon and tell him that his arbitration commission had better act without delay or else the strikers would be compelled to take matters into their own hands against El Aguila Oil Corporation.

Electrical Workers Strike First.

"The strike began as a strike of 150 electricians employed by the Tampico Light and Power Company, of which Mr. J. S. Leach was manager. Mr. Leach has since been expelled from Mexico by the government for his persistently hostile and troublesome attitude towards the working men.

"The strike of the electricans lasted five months. Mr. Leach at one time succeeded in rounding up 125 scabs. But we soon gave them such a worthwhile education and made such an example out of them that it imbued the oil workers of El Aguila, which was using the light and power of the struck electrical company, with a spirit of magnificent solidarity. A mass spontaneous organization wave swept their ranks. When it was their turn to strike, the oil workers came out 100 per cent. And today these scabs can't get a job anywhere and are ostracised by all workers everywhere.

"For the first 12 days of the electrical workers' strike there were neither police nor military on guard. There were no scabs to protect. The oil capitalists then resorted to a trick to fool the government into rushing soldiers to the strike zone by telling it that the workers had taken over the factories. But when the soldiers came there were no scabs to look out for.

"The men, women and children all lined up solidly behind the electrical workers, who did take over the plant when they struck. As a matter of fact, the workers ran the plant very well and made a profit of 5,000 pesos a day. Soon the electrical workers won their strike. They then declared that they will supply El Aguila power only upon the request and recommendation of the Oil Workers' Union. The capitalists then went after the oil workers. Here is where the present serious strike troubles began.

Oil Workers Locked Out.

"No sooner were the oil workers locked out and forced to strike in self defense against the attacks made on them by El Aguila, than they raised the red flag over the plant and threw a guard of working men about it. Immediately the British Corporation appealed to the Association of Oil Producers in Mexico for help."

At this point your correspondent reminded the strike leader that this was the same outfit of international oil interests that once occupied offices in 347 Fifth Avenue, New York City, and dictated the policies of Washington and Mexico City at a time when the relations between the two governments were intensely strained. This clique of oil magnates even had its own army in Mexico, led by one named Pelaez.

This reminder served to cause Furrubiates to state that it was precisely the knowledge of those facts that has aroused the ire of great masses even outside the ranks of the oil workers. The strikers are convinced that the sole object of El Aguila in appealing to the Association of Oil Producers is to invoke the powerful influence of the latter on the United States government, which in turn, will bring to bear heavy pressure on the Mexican government to terminate the strike favorably for the El Aguila corporation.

Then the stocky, solidly built strike leader went on to say: "Yes, the government is pledged to force arbitration. In view of the British company having the international oil interests acting for it, we will very likely be compelled to declare a general strike in the port of Tampico.

"When the company tried to break our ranks by firing 150 of our men because of the stoppage of power incurred by the electricians' strike, then it set the house on fire. The lockout gave tremendous impetus to our agitation for organization amongst the oil workers. Continued firing of oil workers by El Aguila boosted our campaign still more. Soon a committee of oil workers called upon the El Aguila and demanded that the lockout cease immediately and that all the workers be given back their jobs. This appeal of ours fell on deaf ears. Today from 2,075 to 3,000 of the firm are organized and striking very well. Only a few clerks have been left out. All other workers are organized industrially.

"Our union seeks to have the British Oil Corporation comply with the labor laws of the country which provides for an 8-hour working day, sanitary conditions of employment, accident insurance and three months' pay if discharged without cause. We have been fired without cause. We have been struggling for more than a month."

Great Solidarity of Workers.

Thereupon the writer put this question to Furrubiates: How do the rest of the workers feel about your fight? To this Furrubiates replied:

"All the workers of Tampico are rallying to the oil laborers. A manifesto pledging us their full support has just been issued. Inspiring solidarity is evidenced among the railroad workers, the red anarcho-syndicalists, and even the yellow unions. Substantial material help is being rendered us. The Tampico workers are giving us 5,000 pesos weekly. The Butchers' Union is giving us three cows a day.

"The organized workers have built dramatic clubs giving plays, having proletarian class themes only. The unorganized workers are helping us financially by patronizing these plays. One play is given every week. This nets the strikers at least 1,500 pesos weekly. Just to show you how the other workers feel about our fight, let me read to you the following telegram I received a few moments ago from my union, The Oil Workers' Union of Tampico." Furrubiates went on to read:

"'We can sustain strike indefinite time. Electricians are aiding 1,000 pesos weekly; street car men, 700; small merchants society, 200; the butchers, three cows a day. Workers of this port are ready for general strike if necessary. Delegate Central and South American organizations tell us will boycott El Aguila products if strike is not settled.'"

"Out of 2,300 workers there is not a scab on the job today.

Force Government To Act.

"When we were tipped off that the company was planning to fill several of its tankers, we telegraphed President Obregon and demanded that he order the Commander of the local military force to prevent the scabs from handling the oil. Our demand brought back the following telegraphic reply from Obregon:

"'Your attentive message received. Have already ordered the Secretary of Industry and Labor thru his delegated representative to guard the observance of the labor laws and prevent the resumption of work as long as the conflict has not been terminated by the authorities in charge of arbitration. Respectfully, Obregon, President of the Republic.'"

This telegram was sent on April 14th.

Works Completely Tied Up.

What has been the condition of the strike since then? was my next question. The spokesman of the oil workers replied:

"Since that day El Aguila has been absolutely tied up. In the midst of the strike we learned that some English workers were loading oil for the firm in another port. We compelled the government to stop this. Obregon has declared that if the manager of the company does not present himself before the Arbitration Commission, the decision will be rendered without him. But El Aguila has so far refused to send its representative because it continually maintains that its case is no longer in its own hands but is now solely in the hands of the Association of Oil Producers.

"We workers expect the government to compel El Aguila to adhere to the Constitutional provisions regarding the 8-hour day, insurance, the right to organize, etc.

The Strikers' Demands.

"We have thirty-three demands. One of our main grievances is that workers injured while on the job be taken care of as the Constitution provides. We will not compromise any of the rights guaranteed us by the Constitution. Other demands than the enforcement of the Constitutional provisions, we may be ready to arbitrate.

"At least 2,100 workers are already on strike. We are all set for a general strike in a few days to include all the workers in Tampico. That would mean taking seven thousand workers off their jobs. All the petroleum fields are agitated. The laborers are preparing to organize a big general union of all oil workers. There is a spontaneous movement in their ranks for a Federation of Oil Workers. There are no less than 15,000 oil workers now being organized who are ready to tie up all the oil fields of the country."

McDonald Aid Sought.

The writer then suggested that the strikers might consider the advisability of cabling the McDonald Government and demanding that it should not support El Aguila in this fight. Furrubiates gladly accepted the recommendation. Since then the Tampico strikers have cabled McDonald.

Samuel Gompers was also appealed to, thru the Pan-American Labor Federation, to help the strikers against the oil capitalists' association. A general appeal has been issued to all workers, asking for the support of the strikers. A boycott against all F Aguila products has already been declared.

Workers To Fight On.

Replying to the writer's inquiry as to how long the strikers could hold out, Furrubiates declared: "Why, we are ready to go to all lengths, appeal to other channels, and can stay out indefinitely. El Aguila cannot afford to allow its machinery to remain idle longer than two months. Besides, the American Doheny Oil interests are its fierce competitors and may be planning to take away some of its business. Of course, if these competing oil interests show signs of helping El Aguila, we will attend to them also."

WAR SECRETARY APOLOGIZES TO ANTI-WAR WOMEN

Withdraws Offending Circular

(By The Federated Press)

BUFFALO, May 5.—Women peace workers have made the U. S. War Department eat its words and withdraw its attack on them it was revealed at the National League of Women Voters' convention in session in Buffalo. Secretary of War Weeks, following protest of league members, has called in an anti-pacifist poster distributed for propagandist purposes by General Fries, Chemical warfare service. The poster was headed "The Socialist-Pacifist Momevent in America is an Absolute Part of International Socialism."

The convention of women were furious when President Maude Wood Park recounted the government's attack on their organization. Some delegates objected that their constitutional right to work for peace should be questioned by the government. Others resented the coupling of the league's name on the war department poster with more radical organizations.

The peace activities of the league will continue. A committee was appointed to call a conference of seventy-five national and local peace societies and all other organizations having peace programs. On the commitetee is the honoray president, Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt.

A sugary letter from President Coolidge did not altogether quiet the wrath of the women voters. After regretting hisinability to address the convention and praising the advent of women as voters as a "tremendously important step in the evolution of democracy," Coolidge said. "I am sure that thru the agencies of such organizatoins as your own the fullest conception of their duties and obligations will be carried to the women of the nation."

eScretary Weeks expressed regret for the poster and announced its withdrawel in a letter read to the delegates.

BUFFALO, May 5.—"Other nations are suspicious of our intentions and are justified in being so," declared Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, former president International Suffrage Alliance, to the National League of Women Voters' convention in Buffalo.

The Workers Party in Action

PARTY PRINCIPLES AND DISCIPLINE

A letter authorized by the Central Executive Committee directing the reinstatement of an expelled comrade.

Dear Comrade:

The Central Executive Committee of the Party has carefully considered all the documents sent to it in regard to the expulsion of Otto Newman as a member of the Party. It has also had before it a statement by Comrade Newman in regard to his expulsion.

It appears from these documents that he was expelled from the Party for presenting at a public meeting, on the subject "Can the Workers Gain their Freedom by Political Action Alone," the part which force played in the class struggle thru reading the "Thesis of the Third Congress of the Communist International and the "Strategy of the Communists" and the "Communist Manifesto of 1847," excerpts dealing with this question. It appears further that the City Central Committee of Portland had forbidden any Party member to raise the question before an open meeting.

Political Action.

1. The first point which the Central Executive Committee desires to bring to your attention is the complete misapprehension of the term "political action" as indicated in both your letter and also the part of Comrade Newman. Both you and he use the term "political action" as if it were synonymous with "parliamentary action." As Communists, we do not believe that to be true. For us, political action means any form of action thru which a class struggle for political power is manifested, that is for control of the state power. Political action for us does not mean merely voting and electing representatives to legislative bodies and other public offices. Mass meetings intended to exert pressure upon the capitalist government may be a form of political action. Similarly a strike with political aims is a form of political action. A civil war such as recently took place in Mexico between the Obregons and De La Huerta forces is as much a form of political action as going to the ballot box to vote for certain candidates for public office.

Understanding political action, in this, the Communist sense, the answer to the question propounded at the Forum meeting should have been unhesitatingly on the part of all Communists that the workers will achieve their freedom by political action. It is exactly this which is the essential thing about our Communist principles. We say that the workers must enter into political actions against the capitalist state and achieve control of the state power and use this as a class in their interests, and that this is the only road to the social revolution and the abolishing of the capitalist system.

A centralized Party

2. In a letter from Comrade King, the secretary of the English branch bearing on the expulsion of Comrade Newman, the question of the jurisdiction of the Central Executive Committee and its right to intervene are raised. This letter we believe requires a statement from the Central Executive Committee. Our Party is a centralized Communist Party. The constitution of the Party therefore, gives the Central Executive Committee full power to carry on the work of the Party between its convention. In a centralized Communist Party, the Central Executive Committee must have full authority to review any act of any unit of the Party and to modify or change this act. It must have full power to mobilize every unit of the Party policies or Party work There are no autonomous groups in a Communist Party. The Party is and must be one unit. It must act and fight as a unit and it must have a leading body, the Central Executive Committee with full power to direct the activities of the organization as a whole, which means to direct the activity of any unit of the Party. It is only by establishing a leading organ and maintainting a firm discipline in the Party that a Comnist Party can fit itself for struggles and conflicts which it must pass thru in order to lead the workers victoriously to the proletarian revolution

Force and The Class Struggle

3. The Central Executive Committee is of the opinion that the attitude of the City Central Committee on the question of the part which force plays in the class struggle in incorrect. We cannot as a Communist Party hide our views on this question from the working masses. We must, where the issue is raised, frankly present our viewpoint. We cannot stultify ourselves because of the pressure of the capitalist state power. What then, is our viewpoint on the question of the part that force will play in the class struggle, between the workers and the capitalists.

Our Party does not advocate the use of force by the workers today. The whole strength of our Party is being given to the campaign to build a mass political party, that is a Farmer-Labor Party, thru which the workers and farmers will enter into the political struggle against the capitalist ruling parties. We believe that it is thru the formation of such a mass Farmer Labor Party that the cause of the revolutionary movement in the United States can best be served. Does this mean that we believe that the workers and farmers of this country will thru such a Farmer Labor Party elect their representatives to public office and than win control of the governmental power and proceed by legislative action of the parliamentary institutions of the capitalist government to the abolition of the Capitalist System?

Such a viewpoint is an illusion. The history of the past shows that such a viewpoint is an illusion. No privileged class in past history has given up its privileged position upon the demand of the exploited class without resorting to force to maintain its privileged position and its right to exploit the oppressed class. Even American history shows that when a privileged class is attacked it resorts to force in order to protect its privileged position. The Southern slave-owners resorted to civil war in order to prevent their right to profit from the labor of slaves from being taken from them.

As Communists, we therefore frankly declare our viewpoint that the class struggle between workers and capitalists will inevitably in its future development take the form of a struggle in which force will be used. The exact form of this struggle is a matter of historical development which we cannot predict today. All that we can say is that it will be a struggle between the organs of the state power of the workers and the organs of capitalist state power. We have seen in Russia, in Hungary and in Bavaria that the forms which expressed the workers' struggle for state power are the Soviets and that the struggle takes the form of a struggle between a capitalist parliamentary government and the Soviets which are the expression of the workers' government. It is this fact which we believe that Comrade Newman tried to bring out in reading from the various pamphlets at the forum meeting.

The Central Executive Committee believes that the rule laid down by the City Central Committee of Portland forbidding the branches discussion of the whole question with such a subject as, "Can the Workers Gain Their Freedom Thru Political Action Alone?" was wrong. While it is the duty of Party members to carry out the decisions of the governing body of the Party, when the body is wrong, the Central Executive Committee cannot sustain the action of the City Central Committee in expelling Comrade Newman for endeavoring to present the Communist position by reading from Communist literature at the forum meeting in question. The effect of sustaining this expulsion would be to support an erroneous position of the question discussed above, and it is more important that the question of principle be clear than the issue of discipline involved in this case.

In view of all of the foregoing, the Central Executive Committee instructs the C. C. C. and the English Branch of Portland to reinstate Comrade Newman as a member of the Party.

The Central Executive Committee further instructs that this letter be read in full both at the City Central Committee meeting and at the meeting of the English branch so that the principle set forth may be understood by all the Party members in Portland. We feel certain that the result of this incident will be to greatly strengthen the Portland Party organization thru a clear grasp of the underlying principles of a Communist Party.

(Signed) C. E. RUTHENBERG,
Executive Secretary.

Party Activities Of Local Chicago

REGULAR BRANCH MEETINGS.

Wednesday, May 7th.

Czecho Slovak Cicero, Masarijk School, 57th Avenue and 22nd Place, Cicero.

Mid-City English, Emmet Memorial Hall, Taylor and Ogden.

Douglas Park, Jewish Branch, Liberty House, 3420 W. Roosevelt Road.

Englewood Branch, 6414 S. Halsted St., downstairs.

Roumanian Branch, 2254 Clybourn Ave.

Thursday, May 9th.

Czecho Slovak Women's No. 2, Vojt Napristok School, 2550 S. Homan Ave., corner 26th Street.

Scandinavian, Lake View, 3206 N. Wilton, Cafe Idrott.

Scandinanvian West Side, Zeich's Hall, corner of Cicero and Superior Street West.

Czecho Slovak North Berwin, Sokol Hall Park, Roosevelt Road and Union Avenue.

Italian W. S. No. 1, 19th Ward, 1103 S. Loomis St.

Italian W. S. No. 2, 11th Ward, 2439 S. Oakley (downstairs).

Scandinavian Karl Marx, 2733 Hirsh Blvd., Workers' Lyceum.

Mass Meeting.

ON FRIDAY MAY 9TH, at 8 p. m. at the Douglas Park Auditorium, Ogden and Kedzie Ave., there will be a mass meeting held under the auspices of the Chicago Council for the protection of Foreign Born Workers, to protest against the passage of the Johnson Bill. Speakers have been invited from the Chicago Federation of Labor, Socialist Party and Workers Party.

Trachtenberg Tour

List of Western Dates.

The list of Trachtenberg's western dates follows. Addresses of halls and hours of meetings will be published later where they are not given here:

Friday, May 9, Oakland, Cal., Roof Garden, Pacific Building.
Saturday, May 10, Palo Alto, Unitarian Hall, Channing and Cooper streets.
Wednesday, May 14, Portland, Ore.
Friday, May 16, Tacoma, Wash.
Saturday, May 17, Seattle, Wash.
Sunday, May 18, Vancouver, B. C., Canada.
Monday, May 19, Spokane, Wash.
Tuesday, May 20, Butte, Mont.
Saturday, May 24, Superior, Wis.
Sunday, May 25, St. Paul, Minn.
Monday, May 26, Minneapolis, Minn.

Boost The DAILY WORKER. If you are a worker, it is your paper.

ATTENTION, MILWAUKEE READERS!

C. E. Ruthenberg

National Executive Secretary, Workers Party of America, will speak on the subject of

"Farmer-Labor Party and the Historic Significance of Minnesota, June 17th Convention"

TUESDAY, MAY 6, At 8 P. M.

MILLER HALL, 802 State Street

Admission Free.   Auspices, Workers Party of America

UNCLE WIGGLY'S TRICKS   A LAUGH FOR THE CHILDREN

Naughty! Naughty!
Uncle Wiggily whip!
Unk Wig got shower baff!
Now you can't tag me!
Lang Campbell

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That Terrifying Election

Early reports of the results of the German elections Sunday indicate the correctness of the forecast that the Communists would be the greatest gainers. Already the adherents of the Third International are assured a minimum of sixty seats. In the last Reichstag the Communists could muster a maximum strength of only seventeen votes.

It is of inestimable significance to note that the foreign office of the reactionary Socialist-Stinnes-Stressman outfit, masquerading today as the German Republic, has found it necessary to issue a special statement on the outcome of the election. And that declaration is frank enough to confess disappointment at the results. The Prussian foreign office speaks of the "terrifying increase of Communist votes."

These Junker-renegade socialist hangmen of the workers have all the cause on earth to be terrified at the turn of events in Germany, if the election is to be taken at all as a barometer of the intensity of the class conflicts. There is no doubt that the Communists have much more strength than the sixty seats in the Reichstag would indicate. In many sections of the German Reich, Bavaria for instance, the Communists could not vote because of Fascist terrorism. The Communist Party had just emerged from a completely illegal stage forced upon it by Ebert and his gangmen. Even in the election campaign the Party was practically working under a partial ban. Many of its best workers have been jailed and manhandled. Despite these difficulties and the tremendous efforts made by the capitalists to rout the workers in the campaign, the Communists have shown that, for the first time, they have the right to speak as the party of the majority of the working class.

It is true the Socialist-Democratic Party of Noske and Scheidemann have gotten a few more seats in the Reichstag. But when one considers that those Socialist votes were also representative of a large section of the lower bourgeoisie and that the socialist organization had all the advantage of being the Government party and was free from the obstacles hurled in the path of the Communists, it is obvious that the old Social-Democratic Party has, for once, lost its position as the leading political expression of the proletariat. The outlook for a decisive test in the German class war is thus greatly enhanced. The much-heralded Dawes report is also given a severe jolt by the rising tide of Communism in Germany.

In Darkest Pennsylvania

Six workingmen are now being tried by a United States Steel and National Coal-Association court in Farrell, Pennsylvania, on the charge of having violated the state anti-sedition law, thru membership and association with the Workers Party.

This trial is of vital concern to the workers and rural masses of every section of the country. This trial is only the preliminary move of the steel and coal interests to launch a new campaign of terrorism against the working men of the state, especially in Western Pennsylvania. For some time the department of justice and its stoolpigeons in the trade unions of Pittsburgh have been trying to break up the Workers Party in the Smoky City. The solidarity of all labor with the Communists in the strong and successful Labor Defense and Free Speech Council has so far stopped the capitalist agents from denying the working class of Pennsylvania the right to belong to and support a political party opposed to capitalism.

The big business interests have chosen a weaker section of the proletarian front to make their attack. Should they win in Farrell, there is every likelihood that they will then go after the nine workingmen arrested a year ago in Pittsburgh, and charged with the crime against the bosses and their government—the crime of belonging to the Workers Party.

Every possible support must be rendered the brave workers now battling for their very lives. The law these workers are charged with having violated was opposed at the time of its passage, and is today bitterly denounced by every part of the labor movement, regardless of its political opinion. If the employers win in Farrell, they will attack Pittsburgh next. After Pittsburgh the rest of the state will be easy. And after the most aggressive and militant group of the working class is crushed, the onslaught against the other workers' organizations is the logical next step. Thus it is in the interest of all workers, regardless of any difference of opinion that may separate them today, to line up behind the Communists and their sympathizers, now under fire by the blackest band of enemies the laboring and farming masses of the country face today.

An Exploded Charge

When the question of the expulsion of members from the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, because of their membership in the Trade Union Educational League, comes before the union's convention, now in session in Boston, it will be well for the delegates to remember what has actually taken place during the present strike in Chicago.

The expelled members were charged with being disrupters and dual unionists, surely a serious charge if true. But the insanity of this claim was shown when the garment strike started and expelled members were called upon to take responsible positions in the conduct of the strike. If the charges had any basis in fact, this would certainly not have been done.

Not only did the T. U. E. L. militants respond to the call of the strike, and take leading positions in the struggle, but the aid of the DAILY WORKER, in giving daily publicity to the strike, was considered indispensable in waging the fight. The speakers of the Workers Party were also called upon continually to address the strikers at their daily meetings.

This situation alone is an open confession that the expulsion policy of the Sigman administration in the I. L. G. W. U. is wrong and indefensible. And if the policy is indefensible during a strike, it is equally without excuse during peace times, and especially so during the sessions of a convention, when all prejudice should be put aside and all matters discussed on the basis of the welfare of the organization.

The expulsion policy in the I. L. G. W. U. has done great harm to the organization. Now is the time to abolish it. That is the biggest task of the Boston convention of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union.

Our Pullman Strike Special

Yesterday's issue of the DAILY WORKER was given over to a considerable extent, to the strike of the carmen at Pullman. Thousands of copies of this issue went to workers still on the job, who feel that they are not affected, and to the workers in other plants in this big industrial section on Chicago's South Side.

This issue contained articles and news stories by our own writers. But it is significant that it also contained an article by John Holmgren, vice-president of the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen, in charge of the strike. The Carmen's Union is the third largest organization within the American Federation of Labor and was the steel rod in the backbone of the shopmen's strike in 1922.

Holmgren, as an official of a union affiliated with the A. F. of L., has no fear of the DAILY WORKER, as the official expression of the Workers Party. All he knows is that the DAILY WORKER is proving an effective aid in the strike, and that a united front of all labor's forces is needed if the strike is to be won.

The splendid spirit of revolt displayed by the Pullman workers outstrips anything that has developed in a score of years. The present is a golden opportunity to transmute that spirit into a powerful organization of all workers in the Pullman plant. This present favorable situation has big opportunities of bearing rich fruit because the workers are not being divided by an imaginary and baseless war, within their own ranks, against the Communists. We may differ with Strike Leader Holmgren on a lot of things, but for his share in bringing about the united front of the Pullman workers we give him full credit.

Getting the News

The Seattle Union Record aspires to be the daily mouthpiece of the workers and farmers in the Pacific Northwest. It has, therefore, some views on what kind of a paper the workers and farmers want.

The DAILY WORKER also aspires to speak for labor, in the cities and on the land, and it has its ideas on what labor needs to read.

When the DAILY WORKER made its appearance, the editor of the Seattle Union Record took us to task for not publishing all the "news," that we were ignoring current events. On comparison we found that the DAILY WORKER was giving just as much space to the big developments over the world as the Union Record, perhaps more so. Of course, we interpreted these events as we saw them.

But perhaps we mistook the criticism of the Union Record editor. The Pacific Coast daily, in its issue of Saturday, April 26th, on its first page, in large type, loudly proclaims $10,000 of New Features Added to the Union Record."

We are told that a "Bigger and Better Union Record!" is to develop out of the use of the "Million Dollar Hearst Features!" and Mr. William Randolph Hearst is paid the tribute of being "admittedly one of the most brilliant newspaper publishers in the world."

This makes us rather proud of the criticism of the Union Record editor. Surely, if he thinks the Hearst chloroform good for the workers and farmers, then we would feel there was something wrong with us, if he directed any praise our way.

Against "Willie" Hearst's "Abie the Agent" we will pit the latest news about the biggest strike, or expose the most recent developments in corrupt legislation that is being put over in Washington, and depend on the workers and farmers to know which is the better for them. We had always thought that the Union Record was slipping. **Now we are sure of it.**

A German Communist Meeting

By William Z. Foste

The day that Hugo Stinnes died, I was in Berlin. The capitalist papers were overflowing with glowing eulogies of this master industrialist, who probably did more than any other one man in the past several years to reduce the German people to their present pitiable poverty. But the revolutionary journals shed no crocodile tears over the passing away of this super-parasite. They showed his true role as a gigantic bloodsucker. It seemed a very fitting occasion to visit a big Communist mass meeting called for that evening, so I went.

The German Communist Party is at present an underground illegal organization. By outlawing it, the authorities hope especially to cripple its influence in the coming elections to the Reichstag. The big party headquarters on Rosenthalerstrasse are vacant save for a few comrades here and there. But public mass meetings are still held under the name of the Party, and the one scheduled was such. These meetings, however, are often the scene of bloody clashes with the Fascisti, who seek to break them up. At the meeting in question, a visit from the Fascisti was particularly expected, owing to the peculiar nature of the program and the fitness of the occasion. As it turned out, however, no disturbance of consequence developed, altho a few shots were fired outside of the hall.

The program was one of the best pieces of propaganda work it has ever been my good fortune to see. It consisted of a series of stereopticon views of the German revolutionary movement, accompanied by a lecture. It was a history of the counter-revolutionary activities of the Social-Democratic Party, and was entitled "S. D. P. Words vs. S. D. P. Actions." The whole traitorous record was there in broad outline. This history began with the Second International Congress just before the war, where the Socialist Democrats declared they would use "every means" to prevent war. Then came the great "betrayal" in 1914, with the Socialists mustering their forces to help the Kaiser overthrow Russian, English, French, and American imperialism. The pictures graphically portrayed the organized and systematic treason of the Social Democrats during the war, the jailing of Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg, the outbreak of the Russian revolution, the signing of the Brest-Litvosk treaty, and eventually, the overthrow of the Kaiser.

Here began a new record of betrayal by the Socialist Democrats, the assassination of the German revolution. All the main developments were covered by the pictures; the agreement with the capitalists that the present social system should continue, the murdering of Liebknecht and Luxemburg, the shooting down of German workers by Moske's assassins, the overthrow of the Munchin soviet; the abolition of the proletarian troops and the substitution of white guard organizations, the defeat of the "March Action" in 1921, the treasonable agreement to fulfill the reparations demands of the Allies, the betrayal of the workers in the Ruhr, the suppression of the revolutionary movement in 1923, the abolition of the eight-hour day, and a hundred other events, all pitcured in such a simple and effective way as to bring home most powerfully to the workers assembled the tragic lessons of the past ten years. It was a most terrific indictment of the Social Democracy, as well as a glowing defense of the Communist Party.

But if the program was highly interesting, the audience itself was hardly less so. The great hall was literally jammed, at least 3,000 people, men, women and children being packed into the building, whose gloominess, frigidness, and generally rundown condition reflected the status of present day Germany.

The crowd was stern and cold and calm—marvellously so. Never at any time did the assembled workers show any emotion. There was no applause whatever. Many of the pictures were blood-stirring, and the crowd was intensely interested in and sympathetic with them, but it sat quiet as they were shown. Occasionally a worker would cry out his indignation at some scene or individual being shown, or perhaps, a titter would run thru the house at the humorous portrayal of some incident, such as the flight of the Social Democratic government during the Kapp-Putsch, while the workers fought the battle. But that was as far as the emotional demonstrations went. The whole thing was most deadly serious.

The meeting reminded me of nothing so much as a meeting of strikers in the last weeks of a long and bitter struggle. Time and again I have seen that same spirit at meetings of hard fighting miners, steel workers, railroad men. Not a smile, not a bit of enthusiasm, nothing but grim determination to go on with the struggle. That was the dogged spirit of the Russian workers in the early hard years of their revolution, it is the spirit of the revolutionary German workers now. In this remarkable meeting this unconquerable, do or die spirit dominated and pervaded everything. It portrayed to me even more forcefully than the pictures themselves, the bitterness of the great struggle that the German working class is now passing thru.

The Socialist Party Gompersists

By PAUL JUDITZ.

If we wish to analyze the reasons for the present helpless condition of our trade unions, we must start at the very roots of the problem. We must see whence spring the policies which at present determine the course of our activities, and evaluate the methods used in the daily life and struggles of our organizations.

Abraham Baroff, General Secretary of the International, writing in the New York Jewish Daily (Socialist) "Forward" on April 2nd, tries to point out the difficulties lying in the way of organizing the workers in the ladies' garment industry, and says:

"When we examine the results of our organization campaigns carried on during the last two years, we first then realize the obstacles which we encountered. And we are often troubled with the thot that we are helpless in face of the circumstances."

For this reason, Baroff continues, he and the other leaders of the International came to the conclusion that "agitation and propaganda among the unorganized alone do not suffice." What then? "We must extend our agitation and propaganda to the community so that union-made products may be propertly appreciated. Such work must become part of our organized activity."

And Baroff has another "important" conclusion, namely, "that unions must not undertake to control all the conditions in an industry unless they have at their disposal enormous profits." This last point Baroff considers the most important one upon which the next convention of the International must act.

Baroff's article is quite characteristic from start to finish. The story is told of a certain quack doctor who had one remedy for the diseases of all his patients: exercise for them, two dollars for him. Baroff has a similar remedy. Is the union helpless? Do the workers suffer? Is it difficult to organize them? The solution is simple. Sew labels on garments, and give the union a fund.

Baroff is not the only one to believe that the union can become powerful by propagandizing the employers, or as he calls them, the "community." Nor is this a new viewpoint discovered by Baroff. Such a policy has long been the practice in our unions. Baroff's quack medicine has long been used in healing the wounds of the workers, but, as was to be expected, the pain is still the same.

Let us consider this more carefully. In the labor movement we find two fundamental and opposing points of view on the methods of labor organization and the tactics to be pursued in the struggles of the workers. There is the Marxist viewpoint, and the so-called Gomperist viewpoint. The former holds, that the emancipation of the workers can be achieved only by the workers themselves. The latter believes in peace between capital and labor. The one maintains that the workers must always carry on a persistent struggle not only for better conditions of living, but for their complete liberations. The other places its hope upon the good will of the capitalists rather than upon the struggle of the workers.

The Gompersist philosophy predominates not alone in the so-called American unions, but is very carefully followed even in the so-called Socialist unions. In the Jewish Labor movement, public opinion and the appeal to the good-will of the employers are guarded as very important weapons in the daily struggles of the workers. Morris Kaufman, of the Furriers' Union, is not the only one who strives to establish "hearty co-operation" between unions and employers.

In "Justice," issue of March 28th, appeared an article by Morris Sigman, which is based upon a longer statement sent to the capitalist press by the president of the "International." In this article Sigman tries his utmost to show that the union wishes to do its best not only for the workers, but also for the employers. "The program of the union," he states, is just as much in the interests of the jobbers and manufacturers as it is in the interests of the workers."

In another article published in "Justice," on February 22nd, Sigman appeals to the jobbers to be good and accept "the responsibility and obligations which modern manufacturers assume towards their employers". "We would then," he says, "have two powers of equal strength in the industry—on the one hand, the jobber with his capital; on the other, the organized worker with his force concentrated in his union. These two powers would estimate each other's strength and would try to maintain a balance conclusive to peace. This would benefit the entire industry."

Let it not be forgotten that the writer of this is one who constantly insists that he is an industrialist, a revolutionary.

The same Gomperists "peace policy" is in many respects even more scrupulously followed by the leaders of the Amalgamated. We will not cite facts here as we have a special article on the policies of the Amalgamated. The same policy is pursued in the Capmakers' Union, in the Journeymen Tailors' Union, and in other so-called radical unions. This Gompersist philosophy not only finds ex- but is the determining factor in every step of trade union activity. And this is the cause of the chaos, the demoralization, the helplessness of our union organizations.

At a time when truly progressive leaders are exerting all their energy to organize the workers so that they may be prepared to carry on a real struggle, the Gompersists strive to organize the workers only for the purpose of negotiating collectively with the employers. This policy of the Gompersist trade union leaders pression in the public statements of union officials or in press articles, was very clearly demonstrated in a feature article in the monthly journal of the metal polishers' international union.

"Every worker," the article states, "must be united with the other workers in his trade, so as to obtain, thru joint action, higher wages and better conditions of labor. No individual worker can gain these merely thru his own unaided efforts. When an employer deals with each of, say, 500 employes separately, he can easily treat them without the proper spirit of fairness. Thru collective negotiations we have greater possibilities for concluding agreements which may result in more desirable relations between capital and labor, and establish peace. Collective bargaining affords the only practical means of bettering the relations between proprietors and workers on a business-like basis. It guarantees a 'square deal' to both sides."

Several weeks ago the writer of this article attended a meeting of tailors called by the Journeymen Tailors' Union, at which various union leaders made propaganda speeches to show the necessity of organizing the workers. One organizer of the Journeymen Tailors' Union in Chicago, had this to say: "Should any one tell you that the purpose of organization is to carry on a struggle for better conditions thru strikes, let me assure you he does not know what [illegible] talking about. The aim of organization is to avoid strikes of the workers.

"In Chicago," he further declared, "our union has had no strike for the last 15 years. Do you know why? Simply because in Chicago we are organized. When you are unorganized the boss sometimes takes advantage of your position and treats you so badly that you are forced to strike When you are organized, however, the boss is compelled to deal with you differently, and the union can see to it that the situation leads to no strike."

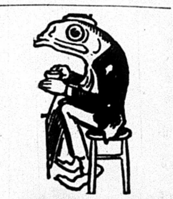
This is the "class" viewpoint of the present leadership in all the unions of the needle trades. The workers must be organized only to the extent necessary for collective bargaining with the employers. These leaders do not think of organization as a means of building up a working class power, which can carry on a struggle to maintain positions previously won and to achieve new gains.

We have no union leaders, concerned with educating the workers to class-consciousness, and actually leading them into the struggle for better living conditions.

We have merely "union mediators" who seek only to curry favors from the employers. It therefore often happens that union leaders make more effort to organize employers' associations than to strengthen the unions of the workers.

Hence all the methods of organization and struggle which they use have led the unions into a swamp. If the workers wish to escape from the swamp, they must first understand how injurious all the tactics are, which have been practiced to this day.

We shall describe these tactics more fully in the next article.



The Poor Fish says it looks like an even heat between the garment workers and the Pullman car workers as to which is putting up the better fight.

Lay Off 800 Textile Workers.

LAWRENCE, Mass., May 5.—More than 800 textile workers have been put on the streets with the closing of the Pemberton and Methuen cotton mills of Lawrence. Within the last month employment here decreased over 18 per cent according to Massachusetts department of labor figures. In Massachusetts 54 per cent of all factories are operating on part time or closed down entirely.

Every new subscriber increases the influence of the DAILY WORKER.

AS WE SEE IT

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

Fred R. Marvin, editor of the Search-light department of the New York Commercial, is whining because the papers are not taking himself and his red exposures as seriously as he thinks the product of his fertile imagination deserves. His department carries from day to day "up-to-date and reliable information on the activitie of destructive movements seeking directly or indirectly to overthrow the government of the United States." He is sarcastically referred to as a "100 per cent American" by even some of the capitalist papers that do not know better, he complains.

* * *

Of course he continues it is not surprising that such papers as the Communist DAILY WORKER of Chicago should ridicule him but the "pinks" too have entered the fray. He is thinking of getting out an injunction restraining the press from criticizing his actions, particularly his efforts to shake down the bankers for cash. He swears that all his published stuff is authoritative. All those who have ribs prepare to break them now laughing at this idiot. Who do you think this gentleman considers reliable authority? Well, no less a person than the well-known crook and liar, Harry M. Daugherty, and his predecessor in office under Wilson, the unspeakable A. Mitchell Palmer. Marvin says he does not mind the hostility of the Communist press but the ingratitude of the capitalist papers is what makes him shed salt tears and stay awake nights cogitating on the thorny path that patriots must trod.

* * *

The Pullman Company really had a pretty way of giving its employes representation. It was a fifty-fifty proposition. Right off the reel you will agree that nothing could be fairer. Instead of having a labor union where the workers would have to rely on their own mental efforts, they had the advantage of having in their organization the leaders of the company to consult with, as to how best advance the interests of Florence Pullman, her beefy husband Frank O. Lowden and the fat swine on their "Ideal Farm." Let us say, five workers from the shops and five executives appointed by the company met to discuss their problems. In the event of no decision the head of the company had final say in the matter. Quite fair indeed. Relieved the workers of a lot of thinking!

When the Pullman company wanted to reduce the wages of their slaves 25 per cent, they announced a 40 per cent cut. The representatives of the workers in the Company Union succeeded in beating this down to the 25 per cent the company originally intended to cut them and thought they had won a victory. Even this fake sample of "industrial democracy" was irritating the big guns of the company so they finally decided to come out boldly and say they could no longer waste their time in this manner but would run their plant as they saw fit. Perhaps the workers may follow suit and decide not to waste their time but join up with the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen which is organizing them into a real union.

* * *

The Southern Railway is trying out the policy of class collaboration with its employes. The latter were granted a flat increase in wages of approximately five per cent—not a stunning raise—which will be in effect until March 1927. To this is added a bonus system which is expected to reduce the operating expenses of the carrier without costing an awful lot in the way of disbursements to the workers. The total operating expenses to gross revenue on the Southern Railway in 1923 were 21.42 per cent and this is known as the "test ratio."

* * *

In February, 1925, the ratio of these expenses to gross will be ascertained for 1924, and if despite higher wages the 1924 ratio is not in excess of the "test ratio," the management will pay in February 1926, a bonus to each employe of 1 1-2 percent of his total 192 salary. But if the 1924 ratio is found to be in excess of the "test ratio" such excess will be deducted from the 1 1- percent. The company however, generously agrees not to wipe out the percent increase no matter how the "ratio" goes. Under the most favorable circumstances, that is, granting the workers should worry the whole year round about saving fuel on their master's railroads, etc., the bonus allotment of a worker receiving $2,000 a year would be just $30.

* * *

This idea of getting the workers to feel that they own the railroads by hanging an imaginary $30 bill in front of their noses appeals tremendously to the capitalists in Wall Street who own the roads. It is reported in the Wall Street Journal that the men are already showing great enthusiasm for the scheme. The "bonus" is the chief topic of conversation among the system's employes and they are even soliciting business for the road in order to get a "Half Nelson" on that thirty dollars. These little schemes look pretty, but they never work—for the workers.

THE DAILY WORKER
RAISES THE STANDARD
FOR A WORKERS' AND
FARMERS' GOVERNMENT

THE DAILY WORKER

Entered as Second-class matter September 21, 1923, at the Post Office at Chicago, Illinois under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Workers! Farmers! Demand:
The Labor Party
Amalgamation
Organization of Unorganized
The Land for the Users
The Industries for the Workers
Protection of the Foreign-Born
Recognition of Soviet Russia

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4,000,000 VOTES POLLED BY GERMAN COMMUNISTS

Glaziers Join Pullman Strike; Thousand Laid Off, Carshops Verge On Complete Paralysis

The glazers joined the Pullman car builders' strike and attended yesterday's strike meeting. Over one thousand men, in addition to the 700 strikers, have been laid off by the Pullman Company because, due to the strike, there is no work for them.

Company stool pigeons, and some of the men in the paymaster's department of the company, have let it leak out that the Pullman Company will have to close down their entire plant and cancel orders for outside contracts, if the strike is not settled at once. The Pullman Company is already laying off men every day.

Thru the organization of the striking car builders into the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen of America, the workers in the Pullman shops, after winning the present strike, are going to force the eight-hour day and complete union conditions on the Pullman Company, John Holmgren, the strike leader, told over a thousand people at the K. of P. hall mass meeting Monday night.

Picketing Extended.

Picketing was extended today to take in the Blue Island and the Sixty-third street stations of the Rock Island Railroad, and all the railroad stations on the Illinois Central in the vicinity of the Pullman plant.

More men from out-of-town came into the employment gate yesterday. They were informed by the pickets that there is a strike on, and came over to the strike meeting. Arthur Patrick in a speech to the strikers, told how he was hired by an agency in Pittsburgh and shipped to Pullman at his own expense.

"I was hired in Pittsburgh to work as a riveter for $1.25 per hour," said Patrick. "I was guaranted my transportation money but was told there was no labor trouble."

O'Leary Says, "I Quit."

"When I learned there was a strike, I quit. O'Leary, the employment manager, said to his asssitant, 'Check this fellow out, and send out word that he is on the blacklist.' They put me on the blacklist, and kept me waiting for my money. When I went to get paid, my check was made out at the rate of 56 cents an hour instead of $1.25."

Patrick swore out an affidavit to the above, and turned it over to the strikers' attorney, David Bentall, empowering him to collect the money due.

Several men from Indianapolis also spoke to the strikers. Lee Helder turned over to the strikers' attorney an Indianapolis Star containing a good sized advertisement for men which declared there was no labor trouble.

The "ad" in the Star reads: "Riveters, buckers, heaters, for passenger car work. Open shop. No labor trouble. Free job. No charge. Shipment leaving Sunday night. Meet representative of the Pullman Car Company, Chicago, at Standard Employment Agency, 143 S. Illinois St., Indianapolis."

Attorney David J. Bentall declared this advertisement a direct violation of the law and declared those responsible for its insertion are liable to punishment.

Pullman Cut Only Start.

Another representative of the Pullman Company, Scot Helsell, is hiring men in Shirley, Indiana, under false pretenses. Everett Day, of Shirley, signed and turned over to the strike lawyer an affidavit, and also gave Bentall the power of attorney to collect money due for transportation and time lost.

Holmgren declared at Monday night's mass meeting that the Pullman Company is controlled by directors who also control the large railroad and steel shops in the entire

(Continued on Page Two)

HOLLAND WILL RECOGNIZE RUSS GOVERNMENT

Grand Duke Nicholas Wakes From Jag

THE HAGUE, May 6.—The Dutch government will grant de jure recognition to the Soviet government within a very short time, it was hinted in official quarters today. The negotiations between the two governments are proceeding satisfactorily in spite of efforts on the part of anti-Soviet agencies to bring about a rupture.

A similar move is on in England and the Daily Herald of London stingingly rebuked A. O'Neill, National Liberal, for stating in a public speech that the Anglo-Russian conference had reached a deadlock. The opposite of this is true, the Herald declared, and the negotiations are proceeding on the road to a successful conclusion faster than even the most optimistic expected.

The Soviet government is stable, has the confidence of the masses as was demonstrated on May Day when hundreds of thousands of workers paraded without a single regiment of troops being on guard except the police force necessary to preserve order to prevent accidents. This evidence of Soviet stability gave the lie to the fantastic reports circulated by stool pigeons of the Czarist refugees disguised as reporters for the Associated Press and the Chicago Tribune who sent fantastic stories of riots against the government and arrests of workers by the thousand.

The growing tendency of the capitalist government of Europe to recognize Soviet Russia shows how little confidence those who have correct information have in the yarns circulated by the Russian Czarist emigres who are prowling around the dives of the European capitals living on the alms supplied to them by American wealthy men and women who vary their life of indulgence in riotous living and perversion, by getting a "thrill" out of the human wreckage that escaped the fate of the Czar.

The Associated Press representative succeeded in digging the Grand Duke Nicholas Nicholaievitch out of some sewer and extracted an interview out of him. The Duke must be on a continual drinking orgy since the Czar's government was overthrown as he has left the heavy fighting against the Soviets to other and lesser bandits. He led the armies of the Czar for a period during the world war, but the only reputation he gained was thru his long legs and his ability to use them in running from the enemy.

It seems he is as good at hiding from the public as he was in escaping from the German army, but like a dog who comes out of his den on a warm day to pick the fleas off himself the Grand Duke emerged from his silence when he thought the discussion in the Communist Party of Russia presaged a split in the government. Should the Grand Duke act on that assumption to the extent of using his long legs to reach Moscow, your correspondent would not give a trainload of German marks for the probability that his head would burden his collar bone very long.

The lengthy gentleman, with more discretion than valor, confines himself to his cellar in Paris and to telling the world that Russia must be saved from Communist rule. He recklessly offered to die for Russia on the slightest provocation, and we can guarantee him that his wish can be very easily fulfilled by communists with the Red Army.

Like a senile dotard, this relic of a rotten, licentious and incompetent monarchy drools his inanities while the workers and peasants of the land which he and his class cursed with their presence are making the capitalist government of Europe come to them almost on bended knees and beg for concessions.

CAL'S KINDNESS TO BOOTLEGGER PERFECTLY "REGULAR," SWEARS CHICAGOAN; TAKES JAB AT LANDIS

(Special to the Daily Worker.)

WASHINGTON, May 6.—Assistant Attorney General Middlekauff of Chicago today told the Daugherty investigating committee that there were no irregularities in connection with the pardon of Phil Grossman, Chicago saloonkeeper, by President Coolidge.

Middlekauff declared that Judge Landis had "made statements untruthful, misleading and unwarranted" in charging the irregularities.

The committee chamber was thrown into an uproar over Middlekauff's statement.

DOOM OF MORGAN-DAWES PLAN SEEN BY BERLIN AND PARIS AS RESULT OF RECENT ELECTION

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PARIS, May 6.—France, if today's press correctly interprets her attitude, sees in the result of the German elections a fading out of hope for early fulfillment of the Dawes-Young plan.

The Paris morning papers declare the outcome, with the gains registered by the German Communist party, renders hopes of fulfillment illusory, altho none expects open resistance.

"Nothing will succeed against Germany except force," Pertinax, writing in the Echo de Paris, declares. He points out the difficulty of understanding where a sufficient majority will be found to carry on a government.

Le Matin forecasts that the general attitude of any new German government will be resistance to treaty obligations.

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BERLIN, May 6.—The German people gave the Dawes-Young plan a bare majority in the national elections.

Whatever the ensuing government and parliament may do, official results of Sunday's polling showed today that at least 15 million of the 29 million voters are against the experts' proposals.

The total vote of the socialists, democrats, centrists and volkspartei candidates—all of whom were pledged to support the plan—was hardly half of the ballots cast.

Approximately 15,000,000 votes, those for nationalists, folkists and Communists, oppose the Dawes-Young report openly or can be counted to support a government that assails the Dawes plan.

CAL AND MELLON WHET VETO AXE FOR BONUS BILL

Profiteers Got Theirs, To Hell With Vets

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, May 6. With strong indications from White House authorities that the veto will be exercised, President Coolidge today was understood to be prepared to act promptly on the insurance soldier bonus bill.

The measure, which arrived at the White House late yesterday, has been referred to Secretary of the Treasury Mellon and General Lord, director of the budget, for study and to report whether the public treasury can stand the financial burden involved in the bill.

As an indication that the president's present attitude favor a veto, it was learned that the White House has advised General Hines, director of the veterans' bureau, against taking preliminary steps to put the proposed soldier insurance law into effect, in reply to an inquiry from Hines whether such action would be advisable in view of possible signature of the bill.

The bill is expected back at the White House with the reports of Secretary Mellon and General Lord within two or three days. Mellon is expected to advise the president that, despite estimates of members of congress who were in charge of the measure, that it will cost a total of only $2,000,000,000, the proposed law would mean a total cost to the nation of nearer $4,000,000,000.

St. Paul Banks In Panic Over Failure Of Capital Trust

St Paul, Minn, May 6.—Endangered by the failure of the Capital Trust and Savings bank Saturday, depositors in the Capital National Bank, a sister institution, were guaranted protection today by a merger of the latter with the Merchants National Bank of St. Paul.

John L. Mitchell, former member of the Federal Reserve Board, and head of the two capital institutions, said the Capital National was in an exceptionally strong cash position, but directors felt a merger with the Merchants National at this time was the best means of fully protecting depositors.

The merger in no way involves the Capital Trust and Savings bank which failed, having $5,000,000 deposits.

"SEDITION" TRIALS ROUSE STEEL TOWN

Court House Jammed For Farrell Cases

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MERCER, Pa., May 6.—The Farrell sedition cases, the first now on trial, are adding six more chapters to the infamous labor-hating history of Pennsylvania. The court house at Mercer is jammed with people from miles around. Here we see the steel workers from nearby steel mills and farmers rubbing elbows: the grand dame of the village peeping over her eyeglasses at her sister from the steel towns; the village gossip straining her head to get every word spoken by the prosecutor and then nodding her head in approval.

When a white hot lie comes flowing from the stupid, cringing witnesses, who show that they have received expert coaching, a buzz of excitement runs up and down the court room compelling the court bailiff to dramatically rap on a slab of marble for order. The judge strains at his collar while the grand dame of the village looks disgustedly at the grimy faced workers from the steel mills just over the hills to the east.

Stools Catch All Conversations.

Out in the corridors impatient court lackeys pace back and forth drinking in every statement heard. One word to a juror, one word of protest and the prosecution has it immediately.

Everywhere we see the black mantle of persecution displaying itself and it seems that the master class has prepared this setting months in advance. Looking out from the court house we see the village monument to those that gave their lives during the Civil War and peeping inside the court room we see on the jury a black woman sitting in judgment on a white slave in revolt against his master.

Prosecutor Rickard looks up at the jury while his assistant, Myers, in correct movie fashion, lays back a few of his silver gray locks inclined to stray down on his forehead. Defense attorney Ferguson with his ever present smile questions the witness and in a very kindly way excuses him.

Rebels See New Day Coming.

Here we see the new day being proclaimed by men who have given the best years of their lives, rolling up golden profits for their steel masters. There is no denial from these men—they are rebels against the system enslaving them and the first one of the six defendants on trial, now and then looks across the room towards his wife, a pretty little woman, who smiles back encouragement at him. When his fellow slaves took the stand and repeated lie after lie, the defendant bowed his head—it was for these that he suffered. Yet the vision of the new day quickly raised up his head and stern lines shaped themselves on his face. He was again

(Continued on Page 2.)

STRIKE SPREADS TO MORE GREEK RESTAURANTS

Revolt Against 12-14 Hour Day Gains

Workers in four more Greek restaurants came out yesterday in the 6-day strike movement led by the Amalkamated Food Workers. Effective picketing is going on before all the eight struck restaurants.

A big mass meeting will pack the doors in the union hall at 214 N. State St. tonight. Hundreds of workers from the unorganized Greek restaurants will be there.

Enthusiasm has increased so much that Organizer Stewart declared that he expected the South Side restaurants to follow the lead of those now affected on the North Side.

Among the restaurants shut down by yesterday's walkout are the Washington, on Argyle near Sheridan Road; the Auto, on Lincoln near Lawrence, and the Presto at 4774 Lincoln. The 12-14 hour day and the seven-day week has been prevailing thruout the Greek restaurants of Chicago.

DEMOCRAT'S TAX PLANS WIN OVER MELLON'S RATES

Senators Prefer 40 Per Cent Maximum

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, May 6.—Senate Democrats proceeded to put the rest of their rates into the tax bill today as the session-long battle neared an end. Their emphatic defeat of the Mellon income rates made them feel strong enough to put their sliding scale tax on corporations and their inheritance levy into the measure.

The Mellon surtaxes were replaced by the Democratic 40 per cent maximum by a vote of 43 to 40 late yesterday, the three-vote margin revealed exclusively in the United Press poll of the Senate. The normal rates of 2, 4 and 6 per cent were adopted over the Mellon rates by a vote of 44 to 37.

Indications are that the Democrats can now safely hold their margin for the only remaining points to be disposed of—corporation and inheritance rates.

All sides now are confident that the bill will finally be gotten out of the way before Saturday and sent to conference. Night sessions begin tonight, and will continue until adjournment is taken the first of next month.

Big Bankers Urge Their Governments To Push Dawes Plan

LONDON, May 6.—An Inter-allied conference, which the United States will be invited to attend will be held here in June for discussion of means of making the reparations experts' plan effective, according to authoritative declarations here today.

The conference probably will be held in the first part of the month, it was said. Prior to the full conference Premier Mac Donald and Premier Poincare of France will meet, probably in London, to discuss the situation. It is expected that this meeting will be held about May 18.

UNITED REACTIONARY FRONT AS M'CORMICK GETS BEHIND DENEEN

Senator Medill McCormick has decided not to contest the nomination of Charles S. Deneen, former governor, to the Republican senatorial nomination. In a formal statement McCormick declared that inasmuch as Deneen has been certified the winner by the canvassing board, he saw no reason for seeking a recount. McCormick pledged his support to Deneen's election.

DRESS UNION BOOSTS FIGHT FOR VICTORY

Wire Convention As 11 More Are Arrested

TO THE OFFICERS AND DELEGATES OF THE 17th JUBILEE CONVENTION:

The striking Dressmakers of Chicago wish to thank the officers and delegates of the convention for their encouraging message that was received with great enthusiasm. We are determined to strike until our employers will come to terms. We have full faith in the officers of our International and we are confident that the convention will find ways and means both morally and financially to carry our banner to victory. ARE WE DOWNHEARTED? NO! HERE'S FOR VICTORY! The striking Dressmakers of Chicago.

* * *

This was the spirited answer of the striking garment workers sent from here yesterday to the convention in Boston, replying to the message received. The telegram sent from the 325 delegates of the convention to the striking workers here reads:

Convention Greetings

"Dressmakers' Union, Chairman of the Joint Board: The 17th Convention of the International Ladies' Garment Workers assembled in Convention hall unanimously send a message of greeting and cheer to you. We are engaged in a mighty struggle for the right to live and work under humane conditions. The convention is aware of the wonderful fight you are putting up and we are with you heart and soul in this struggle and that we are confident that your indomitable spirit and courage will break down the opposition of your enemies and that you will score a wonderful victory."

The telegram from the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Convention now in session in Boston was enthusiastically received when read here at the strike meeting.

11 More Strikers Arrested

Judge "Dennie" Sullivan was all but overwhelmed by the crowd of garment workers in court yesterday morning. Eleven new cases of girls and men arrested late Monday evening and the six cases transferred from Judge Hebel's court were added to the already full docket of Judge Sullivan. The Total number of strikers appearing was fifty-two. All of these cases were put off until next Tuesday, May 13.

About thirty cases come up again before Judge Foel this morning. They were put off from yesterday. Thirteen of these cases have already been heard and are waiting sentence. The remainder of the cases have yet to be tried.

The picket line was strong Monday night, but the bulls suddenly took a notion to make some more

(Continued on Page 2.)

MIGHTY GAIN BY REDS IN TEUT POLL

Ruhr Overwhelmingly For Revolution

BERLIN, May 6—All Germany is amazed at the successes of the Communist Party in the general election. Final count of votes shows that nearly 4,000,000 voted under the revolutionary banner of the international party.

Communist seats in the Reichstag will number 61 i stead of the 60 estimated on basis of earlier returns. It i even possible that several more seats have been gained in districts where the vote is disputed.

The government's raid on the Bolshevik embassy on the eve of the elections, had an opposite effect to that which the raiders planned. Communists came out in mass to the poll to see that no rough treatment wa accorded radical voters.

Nowhere did the workers will to Communism demonstrate itself better than in the occupied Ruhr districts, which went red except in isolated places where the Catholic party got out its entire vote.

Ruhr Cities Go Red.

Stuttgart went over altogether the Communists. Dusseldorff gave the Communists 250,000 votes or more than all the other six parties combined. The Stinnes party went down under the weight of its propaganda for the 10-hour day.

The strength of the Communists was greatest in the industrial districts of Germany and where the workers had been oppressed most.

Defeat of the private ownership of railroads, feature of the Dawes plan, is now regarded as a certainty if the German constitution is lived up to. The Marx-Stressmann government coalition has a bare 219 Reichstag votes as compared to about 219 in the various opposition and anti-Dawes plan groups. To put thru the necessary legislation for the partial transfer of the state owned railroads will require a two-thirds vote.

The entire Dawes plan may be smashed for the Socialists, Catholics People's party and other fragment of the coalition can not be counted o to vote solidly together.

Tremendous agitation against the Dawes-Morgan plan to make Germany a vassal nation for international capital is going on thruout Germany and politicians who support it are digging their political graves. The arguments of industrialists and Socialists that it will enable Germany to "get to work," are falling flat on the ears of citizens in two widely divided groups,—the radical workers on the one hand and the nationalistic forces on the other.

Party Strength in Reichstag.

Communists, 61.
Nationalists, 99.
Socialists, 99.
Centrists, 62.
Folkspartei, 45.
Folkists, 32.
Democrats, 24.
Bavarian Folks, 15.
Bavarian Peasants, 10.
National Liberals, 9.
Hanoveraner, 5.
Deutsche Soziale, 4.

CHICAGO, May 6.—Drivers of Ch cago's milk wagons have been grante pay increases of $4 per week, assuring the city of milk deliveries for another year. The drivers threatened to strike unless their demands were met.

WORKERS PARTY CHEERS GERMAN COMMUNISTS ON ELECTION VICTORY

The Workers Party, American Section of the Communist International, has sent its comradely greetings to the German Communist Party, congratulating it on the splendid showing in Sunday's elections. The cable declares that the results in Germany will give new courage to the revolutionary struggle everywhere. The cable is as follows:

GREETINGS ACROSS THE SEAS

Chicago, Ill., May 6, 1924.

Communist Party of Germany,
Berlin, Germany.

The Central Executive Committee of the Workers Party extends congratulations on splendid demonstration of solidarity and revolutionary will by workers of Germany under the leadership of the Communist Party. This great achievement gives us all new courage for revolutionary struggle for soviets and proletarian dictatorship. Long live Workers' Germany. Long live the Communist International.

C. E. RUTHENBERG, Executive Secretary,
WORKERS PARTY OF AMERICA.

HOWAT SPURNS $6,000 OFFER OF COAL OPERATOR

Militant Kansas Leader Stays With His Class

By W. MARSHALL.

PITTSBURGH, Kans., May 6.—That the coal operators do not consider that Alexander Howat is dead and that he has lost his influence among the coal miners, as John Lewis and his machine would have the people believe, is evidenced by the coal operators' latest move in District 14.

The Sheridan Coal Company, which is one of the largest independent coal companies, operating a number of mines in District 14, a few days ago made an offer, thru the president of the Sheridan Coal Company, Mr. Wynn McGeath, to Howat of a position as superintendent of all the Sheridan mines in District 14, at a salary of $6,000 per year and a minimum contract for five years. On three occasions in the last two weeks the high officials of the Sheridan Coal Company have personally visited Howat and urged him to accept the position.

Howat Rejects $6,000 Offer.

Howat had been kicked out of the union by John Lewis and his sycophants, at the behest of the coal operators and ex-Governor Henry Allen, father of the industrial court law. Howat has been expelled from the United Mine Workers of America without any trial, while in jail, fight- for the miners' rights and against industrial court slave law, and which by his courageous stand and fight he has thoroly discredited and beaten. Howat has been knifed by the traitors in his own organization, after spending sixteen months in jail fighting for the miners' rights, and is not even allowed to be a member of the United Mine Workers of America at this time. Yet this class conscious worker and rebel did not waver in the least in staying true to his class and to the confidence which the workers all over the world have in him, but turned down the Sheridan mines' offer without hesitation, stating in his rejection of the coal company's offer that the miners of District 14 for twenty-two years had stood by him in his fights for industrial justice and for the workers' rights and liberties, and had stood by him in his own efforts to vindicate himself against the vicious official machine in the United Mine Workers of America, and that it was his duty, and that he would at all times be found standing, fighting only on the miners' side.

The miners in District 14 are again confirmed in their confidence in their loyal and beloved leader, Alexander Howat.

Lewisites Do Differently.

How different reads the record of the Lewis stool pigeons, lieutenants and supporters, who as soon as they are forced out of office, use the knowledge gained in the paid service of the mine workers against the workers at every turn, and for the coal operators, the miners' traditional and natural enemy, as commissioners, superintendents, and representatives, in any form or manner in which they may gain employment with the coal operators.

The few Lewis toads and followers that exist in this district, who are against Howat, and who are so peculiarly friendly with the coal operators, are unable to understand how any man would not sell out at so fair a price, as it has always been their custom to take any job offered by the coal operators at any price offered them.

Scandinavians Tell Coolidge To Veto Immigration Bill

Denouncing the Johnson immigration bill and calling on President Coolidge to veto this infamous piece of legislation, 67 delegates from 30 Danish and Norwegian organizations of Chicago, met in Falkets Hall and decided to send representatives to the Chicago Council for the Protection of Foreign-born.

Similar declarations have been adopted by three Swedish mass meetings in various parts of Chicago.

TEACHERS TO FIGHT REACTION AT CONVENTION

NEW YORK, May 6.—Local 5, of the American Federation of Teachers, passed several resolutions for introduction by its delegates to the next convention of the federation.

Among the resolutions passed are ones dealing with the questions of political prisoners, the foreign born, and freedom of expression in schools and colleges.

The resolutions follow:

A. Membership and Organization.

Motion that the constitution be so amended as to permit college teachers to become members-at-large of the American Federation of Teachers or members of locals, and to permit the formation of locals of college teachers.

Motion that the Executive Council of the American Federation of Teachers be authorized to institute a nation-wide organization campaign among the college teachers.

Motion that the national secretary be authorized to organize at least one nation-wide organization campaign during the coming year: (1) To give the teachers' union movement the widest possible publicity among teachers; (2) To stimulate the formation of new locals; (3) To stimulate the growth of existing locals.

Motion that special efforts be made during the coming year to organize the rural school teachers and secure their affiliation with the American Federation of Teachers. The American Federation of Teachers pledges itself to strive energetically for better salaries and tenure for rural school teachers.

B. Freedom of Speech, Democracy.

The American Federation of Teachers pledges its suport to the efforts of teachers and students in the colleges A ?- of the country for the right to discuss freely questions of social importance.

We hold that all those who labor, with hand or brain, are entitled to full civil and social rights, without discrimination on account of nationality or color.

In this connection we place ourselves on record in opposition to any legislation discriminating against the foreign born.

In this connection we place ourselves on record in opposition to any efforts to discriminate thru legislation or social custom against the Negro.

We demand the repeal of all "gag" legislation, including the criminal syndicalist laws and other similar repressive measures.

We place ourselves on record as opposed to the Ku Klux Klan and other similar organizations of a reactionary character.

We demand the freedom of all political prisoners.

We stand for the same democratic methods and tolerance for minority opinion in the labor movement.

DOUBLE CROSSING RAILWAY LABOR BOARD FACES DEATH IN CONGRESS

WASHINGTON, May 6.—Having succeeded in limiting debate to three hours after the hottest fight of this session in the House, advocates of the Barkley bill to abolish the Railroad Labor Board will try today to force the measure thru to a final vote.

A coalition of Democrats and 40 Republicans last night hammered down a Republican filibuster which kept the House in session until midnight. After a 12-hour struggle in which 18 roll calls were forced, the coalition succeeded in:

1. Taking the bill from the committee.

2. Forcing its immediate consideration by the House.

3. Limiting debate to three hours.

But the resolute Republican filibuster led by Majority Leader Longworth succeeded in holding the coalition to this small gain and hoped today to force a two weeks' postponement of further consideration, which probably would mean the bill's death this session.

DIARY OF PULLMAN RIVETER, HIRED BY LYING DETROIT AGENT, TELLS OF 100 PER CENT STRIKE

By E. K. HOGAN

(For The Federated Press)

A growing sense of solidarity among the workers is seen in the fact that after more than two weeks of dishonest labor recruiting the Pullman Company is unable to operate its strike-bound steel erecting plant near Chicago, according to Doig, a riveter who hired out to the company in Detroit when the Pullman representative stated that there was no labor trouble at the plant.

Other Detroit workers hired with Doig say the word of Pullman will be quoted at a low figure on the Detroit labor exchange after they get back. They have found that this corporation which broke an agreement with its own company union in order to reduce wages can also send out lying agents to trap workers into becoming strikebreakers.

Finds 100 Percent Strike.

Doig took a job at the Pullman plant just long enough to find that the efforts of the company thruout Illinois, Iowa, Indiana, Michigan and other states have only attracted from 50 to 60 amateurs to take the places of the 600 skilled workers who maintain a 100 percent strike that is gradually stopping the whole works. His account of the treachery of the company sets up in diary form as follows:

April 27, p. m.—Saw Baxter, employment agent Pullman Co. at Frontenac hotel, Detroit. He guaranteed $1 per hour. Must pay own transportation which will be refunded after 30 days' work. Baxter gave word of honor there was no strike.

Pickets Tell of Strike.

April 29, a. m.—Arrived Chicago. Started for Pullman employment office. Met by workers who told me there was a strike of 600 riveters, reamers, buckers and other steel men because Pullman had cut wages in violation of agreement. Went to strike meeting.

April 29, p. m.—Decided to take [illegible] to get look at plant. While waiting in outer office of employment manager O'Leary heard him pleading with men from Davenport, Iowa, offering full protection and to find them living quarters. They refused, some account of principle, other because scabbing is unhealthy.

O'Leary sent me to steel shop. Met two others quitting. They said: "Scab, there is a strike here." One was from Louisville and the other from Benton Harbor, Mich. Shop boss explains there is a little jam here but I will get protection. I act surprised and say something about Baxter's word of honor in Detroit. O'Leary standing by says he cant help what Baxter said. So I start a fuss and demand my back pay. They coax and promise protection. I answer they haven't got anybody working anyway.

Boys and Amateurs.

So I get treated to a personally conducted tour of inspection, and believe me, they had only 50 or 60 men in the shop, mostly boys and amateurs that spent most of their time trying to keep the hot scale from inside their shirt collars. After more fuss about transportation back to Detroit I left. O'Leary remarked, I'd get my fare back, like hell.

April 30, a. m.—Still trying to get that railroad fare to Detroit. Put matter in lawyer's hands but there don't seem to be any law to protect workers who are hired under false pretenses.

FARRELL "SEDITION" TRIALS ROUSE STEEL TOWN

(Continued From Page 1.)

the rebel having his day in his master's court.

* * *

Tony Kovacich First Defendant.

Tony Kovacich, was the first of the Farrell defendants to be placed on trial for alleged violation of the Sedition Law of Pennsylvania.

Attorney John Myers, former federal prosecutor and district attorney Leroy Richard appeared for the prosecution while I. E. Ferguson of Chicago, headed the attorneys retained by the defense.

Judge J. A. McLaughry, who presided at the Blankenstein trial in Pittsburgh is presiding here. Attorney Myers was the prosecutor that brought about the conviction of Blankenstein.

Upon request of the defense counsel, the jurors were subjected to individual examination, something unusual in this court. Eight jurors were examined before the first one was chosen. It took one hour to secure the first juror. The prosecution objected to the method of examination used by the defense, holding that capital and labor had nothing to do with this trial. After examining 32 jurors the selection was finally completed.

Jackass Sally of Prosecutor.

Assistant Prosecutor Myers, an ex-army officer, dramatically exclaimed that the government maintains the Workers Party is a seditious organization, and the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania would prove that when the time came, but that the Socialist Party was no more seditious than the Republican or Democratic Party. This little sally on part of Myers caused some broad grins from the many steel workers and farmers crowded into the court room.

Six men and six women make up the jury. Mrs. Fanny Jasper of Greenville, is no doubt, the first colored woman ever to serve on a jury where the defendant is charged with sedition. The jury is very much interested in everything that takes place and seems to be impressed with the responsibility resting on their shoulders.

Praising Soviets, the Crime.

Today, Saturday, the prosecution put on the stand several Serbian workers, members of a Serbian nationalistic lodge in Farrell, who testified that the defendant worker spoke highly about the Soviet government of Russia and that he urged them to work for the same form of government in the United States. Further examination of the witnesses by attorney Ferguson brought out that they had attended meetings of the workers in Farrell and acted as stool pigeons for the non-uniformed police force of Farrell, commanded by the now celebrated Chief Leyshock who went on the stand today and was surprised to be let off so easy by the defense who did not pay him the honor of grilling him. Squire Franck of Farrell, who bound the defendants over to the grand jury, also testified that five or six years ago the defendant worker now on trial, sold him a pamphlet.

Attorney Ferguson petitioned the court to quash the indictments against the defendant. Judge McLaughry overruled the petition and ordered the trial to proceed.

Fears Workers' Government.

Minutes books and the membership roster taken by the police when they raided the homes of the defendants, was offered as evidence by the prosecution, claiming that these would show that the defendant now on trial was an organizer and speaker for the Workers Party of America—that he had urged the workers to revolt and set up a government of workers and farmers. This sounded pretty good to the many farmers present in the audience and no doubt, they will attend the trials every day from now on, hoping to hear more about this form of government of farmers and industrial workers.

The mass meetings charged to the Farrell branch of the Workers Party were never held for the simple reason that Leyshock always broke them up. Steel worker Tony Kovacich was a prominent worker in his language fraternal lodge and acted as chairman at some of their meetings. Free speech and peaceful assemblage for any working class organization has never been allowed by the bourgeois or police, yet the prosecution nicely finds witnesses who have attended anywhere from five to ten mass meetings of the Workers Party during the past year or two.

D. of J. "Red Terror."

When the court opens on Monday while the prosecution will thrill the countryside by having D. of J. dick Lennon of Pittsburgh, explain the "Red Terror" in detail. Rev. Medic, founder and sole owner of the Croation-American Protective Society, is in attendance and takes his seat inside the railing indicating to workers crowded on the otherside of the railing that the church and state still have much in common.

Attorney Ferguson is being assisted by attorneys Nelson, Marks and Barker, all of Mercer County.

GLAZIERS JOINING STRIKERS AT THE PULLMAN SHOPS

(Continued From Page 1.)

South side of Chicago.

"I am convinced," said Holmgren, "that these big capitalists selected the Pullman Company to introduce the drastic wage cut, hoping to put it over on all the main industries in Chicago. The Pullman Company was selected because of its long record as an unscrupulous labor smashing, anti-smashing company. If this strike had not occurred the wage reduction would have been made general."

Lauds Daily Worker.

Holmgren mentioned the help given the strike by the DAILY WORKER. He declared it was the only paper in Chicago carrying the strike news. The DAILY WORKER was on sale at the meeting. Charles Wills spoke on behalf of the Chicago Federation of Labor. Wills promised aid for the Pullman strikers, and urged organization into the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen.

Thomas Marsh, of Denver, a former employee of the Pullman Company who was blacklisted because of his activities in strike and union organization work, denounced the Pullman Company system of insurance. "They pretend to give you something for nothing," said Marsh, "but in reality they hold the pension and insurance system as a club to keep the man from striking. When the Pullman Company puts over a wage cut or lengthens the work day and the men start to strike, the Pullman officials declare, 'If you lose your strike we will take away your pension privileges and stop your insurance.'"

Speaker Urgues Picket Duty.

Max Salzman, organizer of the Young Workers' League, spoke at yesterday's strike meeting. He said that it was the duty of every striker to join the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen, and to do regular picket duty. He promised the strikers the support of the 17 foreign language papers published by the Workers Party.

S. M. Surndall of La Grange, Illinois, was a visitor to the strike meeting. He declared he has been a union man for over 50 years. He also boasted of being a subscriber to the DAILY WORKER, from the first day of its existence.

Negro Tenants Meet Monday To Make Plan For Rent-Hog Fight

The Negro Tenants' League will hold an important meeting Monday evening at the Community Center, 3201 Wabash Ave. Several hundred negroes have already joined this organization and are studying how to make their united strength most effective against the gouging landlords, both negro and white.

The league has had only two meetings so far, but it is now cataloging the membership and issuing cards. It invites the assistance of all negro tenants and others who are concerned with the housing situation on the South Side.

According to Lovat Fort-Whiteman, the Negro Tenants' League intends to push its work ahead and make itself felt in the trying situation forced on the negro renters by greedy landlords. Monday evening's meeting should go far toward establishing a definite course of action for the league.

MILITANT MINERS OF ILLINOIS READY FOR CONVENTION

Will Fight Farrington's Appointive Power

By THOMAS MYERSCOUGH.

BELLEVILLE, Ill., May 6.— With only one more week remaining before the lid is lifted, things, that promise a bitter battle in the Peoria convention, May 13, are being done by both the machine and their opponents in the Illinois Miners' Union.

Those who claim to know the "inside" affairs of the Farrington machine, say that the convention committees have been called to Springfield to be groomed for their part in the convention fights. Expectation of such maneuvers on the part of the machine has prompted the Belleville Sub-District miners to issue a call for a meeting of the Delegates to assemble in Belleville next Sunday, May 11th. The call, signed by seven delegates from this section, asks the delegates to come and discuss the vital issues affecting the Miners' Union.

A good-sized delegation is anticipated, and such things as the Appointing Power, Unemployment, Labor Party, The Kansas-Howat case and other important things will be gone over.

Appointees Fought Strike.

There is perhaps no other section of the Miners' Union, where the men are so bitterly opposed to the Appointive Power, as here in Belleville, and this is due to the abuses to which such power is subjected. This section, made famous by its "Wildcat strike" of 1919, which resulted in the revocation of many charters at that time, not to mention Farrington's expenditure of $27,000 to crush the strike, has been foremost always in the fight to wrest this power from the machine.

These "Wildcatters," a name which is gracefully accepted by the one's who took part in that strike, still remember the part played by the appointees who were paid out of that $27,000, and they will never rest until all the "machines" in the Miners' Union are stripped of such power. The $27,000 issue will be remembered by the delegates to the International convention of 1921, because it was made an issue there by John L. Lewis. At that time he was an avowed enemy of Frank Farrington and used that issue as a stepping stone to the crucifixion of the latter, but, owing to the welding together of the forces opposed to both Farrington and Lewis, a "peace pact" was signed and they are sailing gracefully along now in the same canoe.

State Convention May 13.

From Belleville the delegates will proceed to Peoria, Ill., where they will meet with other delegates of like thought, and when the convention opens next Tuesday morning, May 13th, the machine that has reigned, all too long to suit the delegates from the Belleville district, will meet the opposition of determined men.

PACKING HOUSE WORKERS JOINING ARGENTINE STRIKE

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, May 6. —Twenty-five thousand workers employed in the cold storage plants of the big packing companies are joining the general strike against the new pension law tomorrow.

Armour's, Swift's, Wilson's and other Chicago packing interests will be affected. British packing employes are already out.

Thirty thousand workers marched to President de Alvear's mansion and demanded postponement of the enforcement of the law. The workers are opposed to the collection of 5 per cent weekly from their wages, insisting that the employers and the government should bear the cost of the pension.

Federation Backs Strike.

The Federation of Labor has informed the government the strike will go on until the objectionable features are taken out of the bill.

Buenos Aires is paralyzed by the strike. The port is closed, and organized labor is providing for some food deliveries to its members, but food deliveries as a whole are stopped.

Bosses Double Cross Labor.

Employers are double crossing the workers. They supported the strike at first for the two reasons that they object to paying their own 5 per cent share and want to kill the law entirely, and for the second reason that they object to collecting the workers' 5 per cent. These collections, they fear, will lead to continual interruption of production.

Alarmed now by the tremendous workers' solidarity and the paralysis of profits which has come because the strike has gotten out of their hands, the employers are now trying to end it. President Joaquin Anchorena of the Commercial Association is lining up business men for an attempted resumption of trade.

Do you want to help the DAILY WORKER? Then get a new subscriber.

CATHOLIC WOMEN MAY USE CANES ON CANINES; NOT WELCOME IN CHURCH

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 6.—Canes are quite popular with women here. The pastor of the Church of the Visitation, Catholic, posted a notice canes must be parked in the hall. "They are all right for hitting and beating off dogs, but inappropriate in church," the notice read.

MUSSOLINI FEARS VIOLENCE HE LOOSED IN ITALY

Workers Will Never Forgive Murderer

By GIUSIPPI GIGLIO.

LONDON, May 6.—Signor Benito Mussolini has publicly announced his intention to "abandon faction for the nation" and in consequence to cease the use of Fascist methods. This is the reply to a vigorous press campaign for the abandonment of violence and the restoration of law and order, as a result of the Fascist victory at the elections.

The argument used was that the election showed that Fascism had the support of the people, and need no longer use such methods.

I believe Mussolini was sincere in making his statement. There is no doubt that if he could govern the country without being forced to resort to criminal violence, he would not hesitate one moment to change to peace and law. I am quite convinced that he would be more pleased than anyone else to get rid of his wild supporters.

The question, however, is whether he can do that—that is, whether actual political and economic conditions in Italy do allow him to do so at this moment.

Moreover, it remains to be seen to what extent the Italian working class would be inclined to give Mussolini its support, supposing Mussolini did, in fact, move to the Left.

I do not see the least possibility of such change in his policy taking place at present, or in the near future. Mussolini has erected an unsurmountable barrier—the barrier of the workers slain by the Fascisti—between him and the Italian workers.

Workers' Suspicions.

There were in 1921 three and a half million organized workers in Italy, of whom two and a half million belonged to the General Confederation of Labor (entirely under the influence of the Socialist Party), the other million belonging to Catholic, Republican, and Syndicalist unions.

Now only 900,000 workers belong, even according to their own statements, to the Fascist unions. What has become of the other 2,600,000 workers?

They are not in the Socialist unions, because these have been smashed, and also because the worker cannot be expected to risk his life and expose his family to persecution, for remaining faithful to a union which could not protect him in any way against the employer. But these 2,600,000 workers have remained outside all unions, and refused to join the Fascist unions.

This proves clearly that the Italian working class still remains, as a whole, hostile to the Fascist Government.

Nor could Mussolini possibly turn to a policy of sincere democracy, since he is a prisoner of the capitalist class, and since there is no possibility of his being able to hold power against the will of his present supporters.

If he tried to he would be immediately confronted with a strong dissident movement in the Fascist Party, armed, financed and ultimately hurled against him by the magnates of Italian finance and industry, without his being able to counterweigh the loss of the capitalist support with any support from the working class.

(London Daily Herald.)

Big Mass Meeting To Protest Anti-Alien Laws Planned For Friday

The local branch of the Council for the Protection of the Foreign Born will hold a mass meeting in the Douglas Park auditorium on Friday evening, May 9, at 8 p. m. Invitations have been extended to the Chicago Federation of Labor, the Socialist Party and the Workers Party to send speakers. Several local unions of the American Federation of Labor and independent unions are affiliated with the local council.

Australian Miners Defeat Bosses In Three Day Strike

SYDNEY, N. S. W., May 6.— At Broken Hill, a big mining center in New South Wales, where the workers are 100 per cent-unionized, municipal employes struck work for higher wages, shorter hours, and improved conditions. There was a general strike and after three days, the municipal authorities granted an increase in wages of 50 cents per week, five-day week, and a conference to deal with minor matters.

I. L. G. W. U. SEES CHANGE IN INDUSTRY

Boston Convention Is Told Of New Problems

BOSTON, Mass., May 6.—After building up in 25 years one of the strongest unions in the country and winning a large share of control in the industy, the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union is faced with a basic change in the industry.

This necessitates new tactics by the union unless it is to lose its power. This challenge is thrown out to the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union's biennial convention here by the executive board's report, which says:

Jobber Now In Control

"These two new developments are the transition in control in the industry from the manufacturer to the jobber, and the return on a wholesale scale to the smaller shop, the shop ostensibly owned by the sub-manufacturer or the contractor but virtually owned by the jobber. The jobbers are to all intents and purposes the manufacturers, but they carry no responsibility as far as work standards are concerned and practically have no obligations to the workers.

"The question of ascertaining definitely whether the jobber is sending his work to union or non-union shops is left largely to chance.

Small Shop is Sweat Shop

"Under such a system the jobber is bound to make huge profits, the workers, and in many instances the contractors, are the inevitable losers and suffers."

The report points out that the small shop means the sweat shop. In New York the union in negotiating a new agreement, is trying to reduce the number of shops from 3000 to 1000 or 500, and to make the jobber responsible for union conditions for the workers.

Membership Is 100,000

Membership in the union during the last two years has remained stable at about 100,000, says the report. But there are fewer members in the cloak and dress trade because the manufacturers of novelties—tucking, hemstitching, embroidery—has become a separate industry. This must be organized. Also the waist industry has about gone out of existence, and fur and knit coats are taking the place of some of the former cloak industry.

"There are still tens of thousands of women's garment workers in America unorganized. Entire branches of the industry have only been touched," the report confesses.

Markets Face Shrinkage

"In Philadelphia the market is shrinking, also in Baltimore and Cincinnati. Toledo is unorganized and St. Louis, except the small cloak trade. San Francisco is open-shop and Los Angeles largely so. The I. L. G. W. U. have no collective agreements in Toronto and Montreal.

Relatively the last two years have been peaceful," says the report. But Chicago is now in the midst of a dress strike, and negotiations for a New York contract have gone on for a month without results.

DRESS UNION BOOSTS FIGHT FOR VICTORY

(Continued from page 1)

arrests and went up and down the streets picking out their people. Several strikers were taken when they were ready to get the car to go home and were not on the picket line at all.

May Drop Hymen Cases

Many of the cases to come before "Dennie" Sullivan next week are under the Hymen Bros. injunction and quite a number of the workers involved are from the Hymen shops. It was anticipated that these cases would be dropped, but such action has not yet been taken by the company.

Sullivan would surely have nightmares if he took his job seriously. He looked much annoyed at the crowded court-room yesterday but was as unobliging as ever. The hopeful young faces before him have no effect in softening his gristly heart.

Ask Veto of Immigration Bill.

NEW YORK, May 6.—Presidential veto of the immigration bill, allowing only 2 per cent quotas on the basis of the 1890 census, is demanded in a letter to Coolidge by the executive committee, Fellowship of Reconciliation, New York. The bill "is a violation of the principle of brotherhood, and is both disingenuous and mischievous," says Bishop Paul Jones who signs the letter.

BILLS AGAINST FOREIGN-BORN ARE CONDEMNED

Detroit Workers Send Protest Resolutions

DETROIT, Mich., May 6.—Two resolutions against the Johnson bill and other legislative measures designed to discriminate against the foreign-born were passed recently by Americans of Polish extraction. These resolutions have been sent to the President of the United States and to Congress and to the press.

The resolutions are:

Resolution on Immigration Legislation

Whereas, the House of Representatives and the Senate of the United States have adopted the so-called Johnson Immigration Bill, which limits immigration to the United States to 2 per cent of the total number of residents of a given nationality at the time of the 1890 census, and

Whereas, this limits the immigration from Poland to scarcely a few hundred, and

Whereas, thousands of our brothers in Poland, as well as other countries of Europe, Africa, and Asia wish to emmigrate to this country and settle in it, as did the first settlers centuries ago, and to this they have an undeniable right.

Therefore, be it resolved, that we American citizens of Polish extraction, and factory workers, in mass meeting assembled on the 27th day of April, A. D. 1924, in the "Dom Polski" Hall on Forest avenue, E., at Detroit, Mich., petition the President of the United States to veto the so-called Johnson Immigration Bill, so as to enable those, whose brothers in this country have helped to build it up and to make it the power that it is, to come to this country, and

Be it further resolved, that we call upon all the workers of America to fight the limitation of immigration, and be it finally resolved, that copies of this resolution be sent to the President of the United States and to the press.

Second Resolution.

Whereas, the House of Representatives and the Senate of the United States have adopted the so-called Johnson Immigration Bill, which limits the immigration to this country and establishes, in fact, the registration of new immigrants, and

Whereas, several other bills directed against foreign-born workers have been introduced in Congress, said bills providing for the registration, fingerprinting, compulsory residence in certain industrial districts, and finally for contract and selective immigration, and

Whereas, the efforts to have these emergency immigration laws passed, laws which for severity are unknown in any other civilized country in the world, are being persistently made by organized capital and the chauvinists, who aim to establish industrial slavery, to destroy the organization of the working class, to install antagonism into its ranks, and to divide the workers into two categories, and thereby to lower their standard of living by cutting their wages and making worse the working conditions, and

Whereas, if capital succeeds, by means of these emergency immigration laws, to prevent the organization of the foreign-born workers in the basic industries, namely, the steel and coal industries, in which the foreign-born workers constitute the majority, then organized labor in general will be unable to carry on a successful struggle, even if it be only for a human existence.

Therefore, be it Resolved, that in view of the aforementioned facts, we, American citizens of Polish extraction and factory workers, in mass meeting assembled on the 27th day of April, A. D., 1924, in the "Dom Polski" Hall, on Forest Ave E., at Detroit, Michigan, call upon all the workers to unite in the conferences for the defense of the foreign-born workers, for the purpose of carrying on a successful struggle against the emergency legislation—which in reality places the foreign-born workers on par with criminals—and to unite this struggle with the whole American labor movement, and

Be it further resolved, that we address ourselves to the representatives and senators of the State of Michigan in the United States Congress with a demand that they vote and fight against the passing of any of the emergency laws against foreign-born workers, and

Be it finally resolved, that copies of this resolution be sent to the representatives and senators of the State of Michigan in the United States Congress and to the press.

(Signed) Presidium: Vincent Niemyjeski, Jno. B. Novak, Frank Kaflik, Secretary Richard K. Chervinski.

Dollar Professor of Quaker State Flays Gov'ment Ownership

PHILADELPHIA, May 6. — Attacking government ownership and operation of railroads, Dean Emory R. Johnson, Wharton School of Finance, University of Pennsylvania, urged voluntary consolidation of all roads under private ownership before the annual convention here of the American Philosophical Society.

CONNECTICUT WORKERS, NOT LIKE PULLMAN LABOR, TAKES WAGE CUT

THOMPSONVILLE, Conn., May 6.—Four thousand workers at the Thompsonville plant of the Bigelow Hartford Carpet Co. are taking wage cuts averaging from 10 per cent to 20 per cent since May 5.

2,800 PER CENT IS SOME DIVIDEND FOR POOR COAL COMPANY

Day by day in every way Island Creek Coal Company's profits grow larger and larger. Tens of thousands of miners are idle and without the means of supporting their families but the stockholders will not miss their dividend checks. Profits for the first quarter of 1924 amounted to $7.76 a share on the common stock of $1 par value. That is a profit of 776 per cent in three months. For the same quarter of 1923 the company's profit was equivalent to 558 per cent on the common stock and profits for the entire year meant a return of 2,039 per cent to common stockholders. If the increased rate of the first quarter is maintained thruout 1924, stockholders will get in a single year a return of more than 2,800 per cent on their investment.

FREE UNIONISTS CHARGED WITH KILLING STOOL

NEW ORLEANS, May 6.—Unexpected intervention by Judge Edrington saved the lives of four New Orleans unionists who were put on trial charged with the murder of a labor spy January 2, during the electrical workers' strike last winter.

The charges, which were a frameup between the prosecutor and the public service company to crush the union, rested on nothing but a forced confession of one of the defendants.

Two Weeks of Torture.

When the judge learned that the confession had been wrung from the man by over two weeks of steady torture it was thrown out of court. The prosecution collapsed, and an instructed verdict of not guilty was rendered by the jury. Union men believe the spy was murdered by company agents to throw the odium on the unions.

The strike, which was won by [illegible] union, was fought by the public utilities corporation in approved big business fashion. Sluggers and labor spies were hired to work against the union. Strikebreakers were brought in under armed guard. The newspapers were full of defamatory articles against the union members.

Try To Frame.

The finding of the body of Bentley, the undercover man who had been operating for the corporation in the electrical workers union, was the signal for a mass attack on the reputation of the strikers. Two member of the union and two others were selected to be framed through the murder charges. Describing the process by which the confessions were third-degreed out of one of the men, the judge said; "This man was hounded by detectives. His mind was in such a state and was affected to such an extent that his whole mental condition made it impossible to consider the confession a free confession under the law. The man was beset by detectivees night and day for a series of nights and days. The party was hardly in responsible physical or mental conditions.

Sher'iff Confesses Torture.

Sheriff Vial, who was called to the stand, naturally denied there had been any undue "persuasion," but gave the torture process away when cross-examined.

Had the frameup succeeded, the four men would probably have been put to death, thus adding legal murder to the unofficial murder of five union carpenters by an American legion mob in Bogalusa, La., five years ago.

Malthusian Hobby Douched With Cold Water At Convention

(By The Federated Press)

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 6.—Birth control is a subject too dangerous to discuss, it was brought out by prolonged discussions at the National League of Women Voters' convention in session in Buffalo. After voting down a resolution proposing birth control as a league study for the coming year, the convention as the result of hot debate refused to permit a committee to consider the matter. Support for the proposed constitutional amendment giving congress the right to legislate on marriage and divorce was voted down, tho uniform state laws were favored.

Students' Strike On.

DECATUR, Ill., May 6.—Students of James Milliken University met yesterday in mass meeting to consider whether to continue their strike or not. The board of managers refused to reconsider their decision not to offer contracts to Prof. W. C. Casey and Dr. Watson Selvage. The board explained that it could not alter the administration system. Dr. A. R. Taylor, president emeritus of the university, has accepted an invitation to act as president of the school for the remainder of the year.

"A TALE OF TWO REPUBLICS" WILL THRILL CHICAGO

Great Film Contrasts Russia And Germany

"A Tale of Two Republics" will bring a graphic story of ruin in Germany, and progress in Russia to the eyes of the fortunate workers who see it at Orchestra hall the one night it is to be shown in Chicago. The film will be projected Wednesday, May 14th, at 7 and at 9 p. m., under the auspices of the Friends of Soviet Russia and Workers Germany. Proceeds go to German relief work, and the picture will emphasize how great is the need for help in Germany.

The contrast between the two republics, Germany and Russia, is strikingly brought out in this new film. In Germany the betrayal of the workers by their false Social-Democrat leaders is shown. The overthrow of the people's governments of Saxony and of Thuringia makes some of the most dramatic moments of the film.

The misery of the starving mobs is no phrase when seen on the screen. It is not mere words when the mounted troops charge on the rioters with tanks. One even forgets that actually the scene is on a screen in the comparatively placid city of Chicago and not in turbulent Berlin.

It is refreshing to follow the photographer into Soviet Russia after seeing distraught Germany. There the sixty-five nationalities are shown carrying on their communistic life and quietly rebuilding their country into the most powerful force in the modern world. The picture takes us into their schools, industries, cities, and even into their homes.

Stirring scenes from the life of the late leader Lenin are portrayed, giving one more phase of immorality to one who will long live in his writings and in the influence he had on the peoples of the world.

"The Tale of Two Republics" does not paint two pictures, one all black and one all white. It shows that even in sorry Germany the spirit of rebellion is strong and will sooner or later bring the workers to the place of power.

Tickets for the single Chicago performance may be obtained at 166 W. Washington st. or later at Orchestra Hall, 220 S. Michigan blvd.

Mellon Overridden By Senate Ruling On Earned Incomes

WASHINGTON, May 6.—Overriding recommendations of Secretary of the Treasury Mellon, the Senate today decided that no incomes of over $10,000 can be considered earned incomes.

Secretary Mellon wanted an item in the tax bill providing that all earned incomes be given a 25 per cent reduction in tax. The house voted to define earned incomes as only those under $20,000. The Senate Finance Committee reduced the definition to $10,000.

If the Senate's provision stays in the bill, all wage earners who do not get more than $10,000 a year will get a cut of 25 per cent from their tax. Persons with incomes exceeding $10,000 a year will have to pay the full tax on income above this sum.

Pleasure Autos Taxed By Senate; Exempt Flivvers

WASHINGTON, May 6.— A new automobile tax schedule was adopted by the senate today.

Without a record vote the senate wrote into the tax bill a substitute for the house automobile section which will provide:

A five per cent levy on all pleasure automobile chassis, bodies and motorcycles.

A two and a half per cent tax on all pleasure auto accessories.

Exemption for auto truck chassis valued at less than $1,000 and truck accessories valued at less than $200. This exempts Ford cars.

A three per cent tax on trucks and truck accessories valued above the exemption.

Railroads Fight Nebraska Taxes To Supreme Court

WASHINGTON, May 6. — The suits of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, the Chicago & Northwestern, and the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha railroads, challenging the taxes assessed against them in Nebraska, were returned to Federal District Court for Nebraska for trial by the Supreme Court Monday.

In this decision the lower court, which previously had ruled it was not empowered to hear the railroad suits, was reversed and directed to hear them.

RAID ON SOVIET EMBASSY MAY BRING RUPTURE

German Police Violate International Law

BERLIN, May 6.—The German government is weak at the knees today with fear that the action of the Berlin police in violating international law by entering the Russian embassy and arresting several employes of the Soviet trade commission may result in an open break with Russia. Coinciding with the elections, the illegal raid is expected to have the effect of arousing the radical German workers still more against the Fascisti government.

The police entered the embassy ostensibly in search of an escaped prisoner, but really to search the place for evidence of an alleged anti-German conspiracy which the capitalist press has been sensationally featuring here for weeks.

The correspondent of the Chicago Tribune has been sending inspired dispatches to his paper recently and appears to be on the inside of all the anti-Soviet plotting taking place here.

While Foreign Minister Stresemann officially admitted the police committed a mistake in invading the house they are holding onto a quantity of literature which they brand, in William J. Burns style, as incendiary literature. The Berlin police have arrested more than 700 employes of the Russian commercial mission.

Great excitement prevails thruout the country today as the elections are taking place. The fate of the Dawes report rests on the result. The Socialist and heavy industrials are for the bankers' plan to place the German workers in peonage while the Communists are putting up a bitter fight against it. The latter are expected to return no less than 60 deputies to the Reichstag. There are no less than twenty-three different political parties in the field.

Czarist Refugee Asks Dixieland To Weep For Nicholas

NEW ORLEANS, May 6.—Escapes from Bolshevists and eye witnesses tales of the death of the czar are now making the rounds of the sub-tropical jungles in the southern states, after having been worn threadbare in the rest of the country.

After three years in Brazil, Alexander Braghin, "once a member of the czar's personal staff," has come to New Orleans for lectures on the end of the Romanov family, the Einstein theory of relativity, the Hindu theory of philosophy, to say nothing of the fourth dimension and Kerensky Bolshevist, including Brakhin's escape to South America.

Brakhin confides that he almost rescued Czar Nicholas but came to the Siberian village only just in time to rescue the czarina's priceless emerald from a bonfire where the clothing and other relics of the family were being consumed. He did not bring the emerald to New Orleans via Brazil to verify his tale but says it can be found in Paris.

Henry Ford, Ku Klux Millionaire, Gives Large "Y" Donation

NEW YORK, May 6.—The Y. W. C. A. will select its officers for the coming two years at the general convention today.

On the official ballot, Mrs. C. R. Wilson of Detroit has been nominated as the next President—which means practically the same as election.

Henry Ford has donated $75,000—$25,000 a year for three years—to the Y. W. C. A. to be used in developing the Association's work in the rural communities, it was announced. Another gift of $50,000 to the Association also has been announced. The gift was by a former committee member, who desired her identity to be kept concealed.

War Veteran Scales Skyscrapers To Help Scrape Up A Living

LOS ANGELES, Calif., May 6.—"Shipwreck" Kelly, a world war veteran, has found a way to help his fellow war veterans. The government appropriation for the veterans having been used up in the "graft splits," Kelly is now risking his life here climbing skyscrapers. While the gazers-on were thrilled today by the human spider, veterans passed around with hats collecting nickels and dimes for the veterans' home at Sawtelle, California. Several hundred dollars were thus collected. According to the Los Angeles Examiner, "the crowd got its money's worth in thrills."

Mars, bring on the next war for democracy!

Patternmakers See Light.

TOLEDO, O., May 6.—Patternmakers' Local of this town endorsed a Farmer-Labor Party at their last meeting. Two speakers supported the subject, telling of the oil-soaked condition of the two old parties, which have so long fooled the workers of factories, shops, and farms. The support of the union was unanimous.

AGGRESSIVE RAILWAY STRIKES RAGING IN SAXONY BUT OTHER WORKERS ACCEPT COMPROMISE

By LOUIS P. LOCHNER.

(Federated Press Staff Correspondent.)

BERLIN, May 4.—Germany has just escaped being tied up with a general railway strike. As these lines are written, there are strikes on in Hamburg, Mannheim, Elberfield, Magdeburg, and various sections of Saxony, the more radical railroaders having refused to accept the compromise agreement finally ratified by the various railway unions (excepting the Free Railwaymen's union, a Communist body).

On March 27 the railway workers of Stuttgart went out on strike, as the state railway administration refused them the raising of their hourly wages from 6 1-2—8 1-2 to 11 1-4 cents. This strike first called nation-wide attention to the fact that there was a deep spirit of unrest among the railway workers.

So deep was this unrest that not only the German Railwaymen's Union, affiliated with the General Federation of Labor, but also the Catholic and the Democratic unions marched solidly in a united front and plainly told the government that unless their demands for better wages, etc., were granted, they would all go out together.

The federal minister of communications engaged in long negotiations with the railwaymen, as a result of which the unions scaled down their demands to an increase of 20 per cent. This figure was agreed to because the railway officialdom had just been given a 20 per cent raise. Finally the increase suggested by the unions as a last compromise, 6 pfennigs, or 1½ cents, was so laughably small that the government claim that this might unbalance the budget was simply laughed at.

At this threatening moment the big industrialists, thru the Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung, owned by the late Hugo Stinnes, sounded a note of alarm and requested the government to consider what a general tieup of the railway system would mean. The government took the hint and agreed to the 6 pfennig raise for even the lowest paid workers.

Petty Increase Offered.

Thus the strike was averted at the last moment. But it cannot be said that the railwaymen are satisfied. They regard the compromise as one that can be tolerated only for a short time. The rank and file is also dissatisfied with the provision by which, while the eight-hour day is recognized "in principle," it may for the present be lengthened to nine hours without paying double for overtime, and to ten hours by paying double for the tenth hour of overtime.

In Saxony the state organization of the German Railwaymen's Union voted to turn down the compromise accepted by the national body.

Foreign Women Must Prove They Are 'Dumb' Or Else Remain Silent

CINCINNATI, May 6.—War declared on the Cincinnati league of women voters by the local American legion has bullied the women into cancelling the invitation for the appearance here of the foreign women delegates to the Washington women's peace conference. The women, who were enthusiastically received at a reception in the Hotel Pennsylvania in New York, are barred by the Cincinnati legion unless they will promise to speak only on Americanism.

A majority of the active spirits in the legion here saw their active service on the Ohio river front during the world war.

California Has Contracted Hoof And Mouth Disease

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif., May 6.—Plans for lifting some of the quarantine restrictions levied in California on account of the hoof and mouth disease were under way today.

State and federal officials expressed the belief that the epidemic was rapidly becoming controlled and largely confined to Merced and Los Angeles counties.

Reports that human beings can contract the disease have been circulated many places and are vigorously denied by all authorities here. They point out that one suspected case in California is the only one on record in the west.

Capitalist Ruler Was Sloppy Crook; Is Now But A Cypher

ATLANTA, Ga., May 6.—Warren T. McCray, former governor of Indiana, who arrived here yesterday to begin a ten-year term in the federal penitentiary, has given up his name for a number.

Today the man who 48 hours ago held the highest office in the power of Indiana citizens, is now merely federal prisoner number 17746.

Prison officials, when questioned about McCray, said he would be given a few days to get acclimated, then put into the regular routine of the prisoners.

Boost The DAILY WORKER. If you are a worker, it is your paper.

MINERS' LEADER TO USE DAILY HERALD FOR ALL UNION PRONOUNCEMENTS

LONDON, May 6.—A. J. Cook, newly elected secretary of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain to succeed Frank Hodges, now minister in MacDonald's cabinet, announced that he would use the DAILY HERALD, the only labor daily in England for all official statements and pronouncements of the miners' union.

Cook is a radical and carried on a fight inside the miners' union for a number of years against the reactionary policies of Hodges, who is now bossing His Majesty's navy. Labor leaders of the Hodges type never showed more than a platonic interest in the DAILY HERALD until the Labor Party was confronted with the possibility of being called to form a government. They now realize its value and are supporting it. Cook believes in giving it practical support and letting the workers understand that it is their paper by making it the official daily of the miners. His predecessor in office preferred to give his statements publicity thru the capitalist press.

While the DAILY HERALD is not a Communist paper, it is the only daily organ the British workers have and deserves their support. In fact, when the labor fakers had all their plans ready last year to kill it, it was largely due to the big campaign carried on by the Communist Party of Great Britain in its behalf that it was saved.

Peons Saved Obregon's Neck; He Now Obeys Dollars, Imprisons Peons

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, May 6. — Replying to the claim made in the Washington Post, owned by E. B. McLean, that wholesale seizures of land were being made by Mexican radicals, the Mexican News Bureau announces that President Obregon has dealt effectively with the attempt made by a few agrarians in Laguna to divide up among the workers the lands leased by foreigners in the cotton region of that state. The seizures were assumed by the participants to be within the terms of the agrarian land law Obregon telegraphed instructions to the military governor of Sinaloa to restore the property to its legal holders, and this was done. Several offenders are held in jail.

Boycott on U. S. Goods.

CHRISTIANIA, Norway.—Boycotts on American films shown in movies and on American clothing and canned goods are in effect in the harbor town of Mo, on the west coast of Norway. Agitation for similar boycotts is going on among the syndicalist unions in other towns. The reason for the boycott is the imprisonment of workers belonging to the I. W. W.

WORKERS KILL OBNOXIOUS LAW IN ARGENTINE

Injunctions Would Not Stand Down There

ARGENTINE, May 6.—The Argentine government succeeded in passing its old age pension law, but is incapable of enforcing it in face of the opposition of the entire workingclass of the country, who object to having the employers check off 5 per cent of their weekly wages each pay day in order to provide the government with the necessary funds to fulfill the terms of the law.

Already it is announced that President Alvear, a reactionary, has decided to postpone operation of the law for one year. Other sources of information close to the government say that the president intends to enforce the law with certain amendments. It is clear, however, that in view of the completeness of the nation-wide strike that the government is powerless to enforce this obnoxious law.

The "wheels of industry" are stopped with a vengeance. Every worker, whether unionized or not, is idle. There is no violence because there is no attempt made to resume business.

The capitalists are not satisfied with the law because it levies a five per cent tax on their profits and they have no desire to further antagonize the workers by acting as collectors for the government.

A food shortage is threatened. Marine transport is at a standstill and the government threatens to use marine conscripts.

Japanese Workers And Farmers Form Strong Movements

TOKIO, Japan, May 6.—Goose-ste[illegible] of Japanese organized labor and [illegible] suppression of Communist activities since earthquake has made two reactionary movements in the rank and file of the labor movement. One is Communistic, upholding the agricultural labor conference held in Osaka and the Suihesha conference in Kyoto. The other is a trade union movement of government factory labor.

The inauguration of Governmental Work Trade Union Teikoku Kaikokai, which has 18,000 members in Kure Naval Work, was held in Futakawa Park in Kure City, lately with many guests from other government works. The following inauguration speech was given by Kuno, secretary of Kaikokai:

"It is an immeasurable pleasure to have this inauguration which has been waited for earnestly during ten long years. We, thus organized, as a nuclus of various labor unions on the basis of solidarity, get a clear understanding of the rank and file of the labor movement under the chaotic conditions such as nowadays prevail, and uphold the significance of fact that the progress, welfare, and promotion of personality of factory labor in government work as a whole, is dependent on us."

Progressives to Confer.

BERLIN, MAY 6.—The German gov- Johnston, chairman, and Arthur E. Holder, secretary, of the conference for progressive policital action, are to meet New York progressives in conference at the Civic club, New York City, this week, to discuss ways and means for the presidential election.

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THEATRE BOSSES SPLIT FIGHTING ACTORS' EQUITY

Union Battle Won't End June First

(By The Federated Press)

NEW YORK, May 6.—The anticipated split in the Producing Managers Assn. has occurred and the bosses' hope for victory in the proposed June 1, lockout against the actors union has gone glimmering. The Shubert-Selwyn group, controlling 74 percent of current theatrical productions, have replied to the P. M. A. anti-union stand by forming the Managers' Protective Assn., pledged to sign the new contract with the Actors' Equity Association, American Federation of Labor.

The union haters, who control 18 theaters in New York against 45 controlled by the pro-union group, say they will stage the lockout on the issue of an Equity shop. They have not yet expelled the pro-union managers' group from the P. M. A. There is apt to be a fight between the two groups over $100,000 in the P. M. A. treasury, raised by weekly assessments on the managers to fight possible strikes.

"The members of the new organization who have favored the latest Equity proposal recently submitted to the P. M. A., voted to accept the agreement as now drafted and will put their signatures to the contract as soon as the association is incorporated," says a statement by the new organization. "The new peace pact protects the Fidelity League (a small company union), which has been covered in all the negotiations with Equity."

Equity has turned down the P. M. A. proposal for arbitration by the Society of American Dramatists of the Equity shop demand. John Emerson, president of the union, speaking before the Federation of Womens' clubs, stressed the following points in the new agreement: Equity will in no way interfere with salaries, except a $30 weekly minimum for chorus girls. It will not interfere with the type of play or casting, and will not go on sympathetic strikes.

THE 115 WHEELING MINERS WERE MURDERED; BOSSES COULD HAVE PREVENTED DEADLY EXPLOSION

By LELAND OLDS
(Federated Press Industrial Editor)

The cheap valuation placed by the employing class upon the lives of the human machines they employ is again emphasized by the disaster at the non-union Benwood mine of the Wheeling Steel Corporation in which 115 West Virginia miners lost their lives. Perfectly feasible methods of avoiding such explosions are known and have been recommended by the U. S. buseau of mines but have been adopted by less than a dozen mine owners of the country. They prefer to wait until forced by law to make these safety provisions.

Three Times British Death Rate.

As a direct result the accident death rate among coal miners in this country runs more than three times as high as among miners in Great Britain, where precautionary measures have been enforced by a strict law. During 1923 the number of miners killed in the United States by coal mine accidents totaled 2,452 exceeding by 30 the average of the last 14 years. This means 4.61 miners killed for every 1,000 (300 day workers) employed. In British coal mines the rate varies from 1 to 1.30 per 1000.

Rock Dusting Safety Method.

Prevention of such explosions as that in the Wheeling company mine by means of rock-dusting has been known for at least 12 years and has been compelled by law in all naturally dry mines since June 30, 1920. Since that time there have been no explosions in thoroughly dusted mines. Where gas is ignited from any cause, rock-dusting will prevent explosions from propagating through the fine coal dust which is suspended in the air.

This method has been strongly recommended by the bureau of mines. As its cost is little more expensive than watering, which has proved ineffective, the fact that only three mines in the United States are using it proves that the deaths of hundreds of miners are due to criminal negligence on the part of the owners.

Safety First Explosive.

Another vital recommendation of the bureau which has met with equally tardy acceptance is the use of so-called premissible explosives in place of black powder and dynamite. These permissibles are hard to ignite and consequently nearly proof against accidental explosions. They also burn with a shorter and cooler flame when exploded, thus being less likely to ignite gas or coal dust. Records of the bureau of mines covering 1908 to 1923 show that 71 coal mine explosions have been caused directly by the use of black powder and dynamite, killing 857 men, injuring 173 others and doing enormous damage to property.

Short flame explosives have been made in the United States since 1902 and have been designated permissible explosives since 1908. But down to 1923 only one-fifth of the explosives used in the mines were of this safety class.

Utah Leads The Way.

Coal operators of Utah have worked out a new safety code which makes compulsory the most up-to-date precautions for preventing major mine disasters. But they did it only when forced to by public opinion after the death of 171 miners in the explosion at Castlegate No. 2 mine of the Utah Fuel Company on March 8, 1924.

The report of the investigators showed that the company was to blame for that disaster. The explosion started in a gas pocket, which should have been discovered, and spread through coal dust, which had not been properly sprinkled. The company accepted the report as correct and Vice-president Cameron said that most of the recommendations had already been put into effect. Too late, it might be remarked, to save the 171 miners for their families.

The new code which was drawn up by the Utah industrial commission working with the coal operators of the state provides: (1) Permissible explosives only to be allowed in the coal mines of the state and only 1 1-2 pounds in any hole; (2) Shot firing to be by electricity only with all execpt shotfirers out of mine; (3) Approved electric headlights to be used; (4) Rock dusting of all main entries, slopes and intake air courses, and whenever by analysis the rock dust material in any part of a mine shows a total incombustible content lower than necessary to render coal dust inert, the section in question to be fenced off or mine closed until sufficient inert material has been added to allow of safe operation; (5) Installation of rockdust barriers at every point opening from one working panel or level to another to prevent explosions originating in one part of the mine from extending to other parts. (6) Mining machines and loaders producing fine coal dust to be watered; (7) Sprinkling at every face with daily reports on sprinkling; (8) Mines to be shut down during removal of gas accumulations; (9) Abandoned workings to be cleaned up.

Not Effective Until July.

This code is to be effective July 1, 1924 except that (6) is to be effective June 1 and extensions may be granted for the installation or rock-dusting to extend not later than September 30, 1924. The code shows what should be the minimum of safety provisions enforced by law in all coal mines of the country.

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Labor News - - Political and Industrial Activities of Workers and Farmers

PAINTERS SETTLE ST. LOUIS STRIKE AT $10.40 WAGE

Partial Victory Ends 2 Month Battle

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 6.—Gaining a partial victory as far as the wage scale is concerned, and a complete victory for the maintenance of the union, the strike of the painters here came to an end.

The bosses agreed to sign a new agreement calling for a scale of wages of $1.30 an hour. This agreement was affirmed by a two-thirds majority vote of the 2,300 members of the union at a meeting at Unity Hall. This new agreement also provides that all scabs who were imported during the strike shall either join the union or be discharged.

At $10.40 a Day.

The wage increase gained by the St. Louis painters amounts to $1.40 a day, making the present scale $10.40 a day.

The painters and paperhangers struck on March 15, demanding a scale of wages of $12 a day, with certain improvements of working conditions. The bosses immediately got busy importing scabs and succeeded in getting some 500 men, who were, as usaul, given ample protection by hired gunmen and city police. The local newspapers launched an avalanche of propaganda against the striking workers, charging them with vandalism, which, however, soon developed to be acts of disgruntled scabs and private detectives, who in this manner tried to show the need of their service to the bosses. Many newly painted buildings were in this manner splattered with tar and creosote.

Closed Union Shop.

Altho the agreement provides for the maintenance of the closed shop, with full union conditions, it can safely be assumed that if the other trades operating in the building industry would have followed the example of the tinners and steamfitters and rendered real assistance to the painters, this victory would have been much more speedily accomplished.

Miners March May Day.

BENTLEYVILLE, Pa., May 6.—Over 2,000 miners marched two abreast in the mile-long May Day parade from this town to Gibson and back, according to Adam Getto, who participated in the demonstration. Getto says that more than half of the men wore the red badge boosting for a workers and farmers' movement. Officers took away badges from four of the Italian workers. Ludwig Lore, editor of Volkszeitung, was the chief speaker at the meeting held here upon the conclusion of the march.

Mayor Barks But Does Not Bite At Workers May Day

By GEORGE E. POWERS.
(Special to The Daily Worker)

WILKES-BARRE, Pa., May 6.—"Hold a meeting here? Why this Workers' Party crowd ought to have their heads blowed off!" Thus exploded the Czar of Wilkes-Barre, Mayor Daniel Hart when told of the intention of the Workers' Party local branch, to hold a mass meeting in Wilkes-Barre.

"Test my right to stop them, will they?" snorted the corpulent mayor, his puffy features distorted with rage. "Why, I'm supreme here and nobody can interfere with my actions. You see those fellers out there?" pointing a fat finger out the window at a group of peaceful citizens standing on the sidewalk. "Well, I can arrest them on the spot if I want to, and nothing can prevent me!"

He raved on, "I have appointed a committee of the American Legion to handle all meetings in this city, and what they say goes! Anyone who wants to have a meeting in Wilkes-Barre must get permission from the Legion, and that settles it! No bunch of reds is going to preach Soviet principles in this city. If they try it, they will be lucky to get out alive!"

The representative of the Workers' Party then stated that his organization would under no circumstances have anything to do with the Legion, but would go ahead with the meeting as planned. With this the interview ended.

Despite the hectic ukase of the mayor, the meeting was held next day without interference, tho the "dicks" were present to note proceedings.

Children Slave In Field And Factory —Law Or No Law

(By Federated Press.)

NEW YORK, May 6.—Half of the child workers between 14 and 15 years of age in the United States are unprotected by law. Half of the factories of the country are working their employes longer than 48 hours a week. These are some of the points brought out by the report of the National Industrial Conference board, New York. The report states in part:

"Thirty-five states and the District of Columbia have fixed an 8-hour day as the maximum for children, while in Virginia 44 hours is their maximum work week. In 19 states the weekly period is shortened so that children may attend part-time school, and in a few such cases the working week for children under 16 is only 40 hours during the school year.

"The workday for women is held down to 8 hours by law in only 8 states. Fourteen permit a 9-hour day and in 18 states 10 hours or more are permitted. Although the customary legal limit of work for men is 10 hours a day, in special occupations it is set at 8 hours."

In agriculture, which has 46.6 per cent of all working children, according to the report, there is no legal protection. Nor are the many children in domestic service safeguarded by law.

Street Car Men Reject Wage Cuts In Three Cities

(By The Federated Press)

ROCHESTER, N. Y., May 6.—Only 10 men out of 1625 voted to accept the wage cut of the New York State railways for workers in Rochester, Syracuse and Utica. Representatives of the men, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Empolyes, are negotiating with the company regarding arbitration. The union demands joint arbitration, while the company wants to deal separately with each city.

The proposed reduction is 2 cents an hour or a scale of 49, 51 and 53 cents as a maximum after a year's service. The old contract expired May 1.

LANDLORD REFUSES TO RENT HALL TO ENGLEWOOD BRANCH OF YOUNG WORKERS LEAGUE; FIND BETTER ONE

Nothing daunted by their landlord's refusal to rent his hall to young Communists, the members of the Englewood Branch have already found a new and better place for their meetings.

The new hall which has been procured has three good features to recommend it, viz.: It is large enough to accommodate the great numbers that are expected to attend the meetings; it is moderately priced enough not to flatten the branch treasury, and it is accessible enough to assure occasional visitors from those famous stamping grounds for Reds, the North and West sides. The new meeting place is the lower hall in the Carpenters' Union building at 6414 Halsted st. The meeting night has been changed to Wednesday.

In this new location, the branch will continue its efforts to interest and organize the working-class youth. It is planned to divert the young workers who had become accustomed to coming to the old hall, to the new place of meeting. It is felt that those among them, who are really interested in the League, will not cease their attendance. An intensive educational program will be inaugurated, and each member will be expected to carry on active league work. Englewood is out to become the premier branch of the Chicago league, both in membership and activity. It is going to establish a flourishing Red oasis in the bourgeois desert of Englewood. This Wednesday night will see the first meeting in the new hall. Important matters will be taken up, for discussion and action.

Your Union Meeting

FIRST WEDNESDAY, MAY 7TH, 1924.

No.	Name of Local and Place of Meeting.
38	Amalgamated Clothing Workers, 1564 N. Robey St.
179	B. & S. I. W., Stone Derrick, 180 W. Washington St.
131	Belt Line Federation, 62nd and Halsted.
2	Brick and Clay, Village Hall, Lansing.
10	Carpenters, 12 Garfield Blvd.
21	Carpenters, Western and Lexington.
242	Carpenters, 5443 S. Ashland Ave.
250	Carpenters, Blacker's Hall, Lake Forest.
643	Carpenters, 180 W. Washington St.
1693	Carpenters, 505 S. State St.
1784	Carpenters, 1638 N. Halsted St. H. Fehling, Rec. Sec'y., 2253 Grace St. Irving 7597.
1922	Carpenters, 6414 S. Halsted St.
2289	Carpenters, 113 S. Ashland Blvd.
	Carvers (Wood), 1619 N. California.
293	Conductors (R. R.), 127 N. Francisco Ave., 7 p. m.
798	Electricians, 127 N. Francisco Ave.
85	Engineers, So. Chi., 11405 Michigan Avenue.
47	Firemen and Enginemen, 7429 S. Chicago Ave., 9:30 a. m.
275	Firemen and Enginemen, Lake and Francisco, 9:30 a. m.
	Hod Carriers District Council, 814 W. Harrison St.
10	Janitors (Mun.), Kedzie and Belmont.
5	Ladies' Garment Workers, 328 W. Van Buren St.
366	Machinists, 818 W. 55th St.
478	Machinists, 3802 W. Madison St.
830	Machinists, 1182 Milwaukee Ave.
515	Maintenance of Way, 5324 S. Halsted St.
	Marine Cooks, 357 N. Clark St.
23	Moulders, 2800 W. Madison St.
54	Painters, Sherman and Main Sts., Evanton, Ill.
624	Painters, 180 W. Washington St.
893	Painters, Moose Hall, La Grange.
972	Painters, Odd Fellows Hall, Blue Island.
5	Plasterers, 910 W. Monroe St.
16653	Poultry and Game, 200 Water St.
236	Railway Clerks, 549 W. Washington.
225	Railroad Trainmen, 812 W. 59th St.
900	Railroad Trainmen, 64th and University.
73	Sheet Metal, 714 W. Harrison St.
723	Teamsters (Soda), 220 S. Ashland Blvd.
733	Teamsters, 220 S. Ashland Blvd.
769	Teamsters, 6359 S. Ashland Ave.
247	Typographical, 5015 N. Clark St.
8	Wall Paper Crafts, Chicago and Western Aves.

(Note—Unless otherwise stated all meetings are at 8 p. m.)

Striking Painters Hold Strong Front In Open-Shop L. A.

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LOS ANGELES, Cal., May 6.—The original demand of the striking painters here was a small increase in wages. The smaller contractors granted their demand right in the beginning. Most of the strikers are working already under the new wage scale. It is the big fellows, the members of the association, that are stubborn.

Many of the big contractors are willing to settle with the union. They are refraining from doing it presently for fear of revenge from the Chamber of Commerce. They expect their credits to be cut off and delivery of material to be refused.

The strike as it stands now is against the open shop. The Chamber of Commerce allows to pay the higher wage scale, but insists on refusing to deal with the union. It is understood that they are paying the members of the association strike benefits, but benefits cannot do the work or pay the rents for the delayed and crippled contracts.

Dissatisfatcion has spread among the strike breakers. The association bosses cannot get real mechanics to break the strike. They are compelled to borrow them from each other. The strike breakers are those compelled to work every day for a different employer and on a different job. This condition worries and annoys them. Dissatisfatcion has spread rapidly among them. Instead of striking, they are getting careless on their jobs.

Contrary to this situation is the condition and the spirit of the strikers. Those working under the new wage scale are paying their strike assessments cheerfully. Those on strike are registering regularly and volunteering for strike duty. They have full confidence in the leadership and the outcome of the strike.

Hungry, Jumped In River.

NEW YORK, May 6. — Loretta Murphy, a telephone operator, may have been endowed with the right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, but the right to work and to eat was denied her. So she tried to commit suicide by jumping into the East river. At the hospital it was found that she was suffering from hunger.

TEST SUIT IN STRIKE CASE.

CLEVELAND.—Union liability to employers for contract losses during strikes will be sought by the American Plan Association, backed by the large open shop employers of the country, in a test case in the Cleveland courts.

The American planners have filed suit for $6800 damages against locals of the Brotherhood of Painters and Paperhangers on the ground that a Minneapolis contractor lost the job of painting a local apartment house because of a strike against him for employing nonunion help, which he refused to adjust by paying a fine to the union.

The American Plan Association, declares that if successful in this suit, it will establish the precedent for damages everywhere whenever employers find their profits cut by the activities of organized labor.

CALL TO BUILD FARMER-LABOR PARTY IN N. Y

State Convention T Meet in Buffalo

NEW YORK, May 6.—The Federated Farmer-Labor Party of New York City and the Buffalo Farmer-Labor Party have issued a call for th holding of a state convention for th purpose of forming a state Farme Labor Party, to be held in Schenectady on Sunday morning, May 18.

The statement exposes the capitalist government as the tool of the ma ter class, who own the means of production and distribution, and calls o the producers to unite against th capitalists in a class political party.

The statement follows:

"The privileged class, in order t maintain its privileges and to aid i its exploitation of the farmers and industrial workers, this privileged clas has fastened its grip upon the government. It uses the legislative, judicial and executive branches of th government alike as instruments i its service to secure greater an greater profits and to amass greate and greater wealth. The recent exposures of corruption in connectio with the Teapot Dome oil scandal i but one outstanding incident showin how the government power is use to loot the natural resources of th nation.

During the past few years million of farmers have been driven from th farms because unable to secure eve the means for a livelihood thru thei labor, as a result of their exploitatio by the ruling class. The industria workers, struggling to maintain thei organizations and a decent standar of living, have found that this privileged class has at its command th powers of the government wheneve the struggle over the right to organize and to secure better wages an working conditions, have resulted in strike.

The use of injunctions against th workers on strike is an every-day occurrence. The infamous Daugherty injunction against the railroad shopmen still stands, an injunction which at one stroke robbed the workers o every right supposed guaranteed by the constitution. The Republican an Democratic parties have proven themselves equally the instruments of th privileged class in using the governmental power against the farmers and industrial workers.

These conditions have developed a widespread movement of farmers and industrial workers to organize a political party which will fight their battles and challenge the continued rule of the privileged class in this country. The political organizations of farmers and industrial workers scattered over the country must be united for the coming presidential elections, so that they may represent a united front against the ruling class.

"A call has been issued by the Federated Farmer-Labor Party of New York and the Buffalo Labor Party for the formation of a state Farmer-Labor Party. This state convention is to be held at Schenectady on Sunday morning, May 18, and all organizations are invited to immediately elect their delegates to this convention. Names of the delegates are to be sent to Mr. Frank Herzog, 63 Leroy avenue, Buffalo, N. Y."

Picket's Victory Against Boss Sets Precedent

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 6.— The verdict of $1000 damages recently awarded Hyman Hollander, a garment worker, here, against Frank Yawitz, owner of a tailoring shop, is likely to establish a precedent that will help all union workers unjustly arrested for picketing.

Hollander was arrested at the instigation of Yawitz when the worker was picketing during the garment workers' strike of September 1921. The circuit court has now granted Hollander delayed justice.

If garment workers in the present Chicago strike follow Hollander's suit and attack the bosses who have pointed them out for arrest, the Dress Manufacturers of that city will not indulge in such wholesale arrests of peaceful pickets.

Ice Cream Drivers Settle Strike On Sundaeless Sunday

Ice cream drivers have settled their strike with the manufacturers. The men wanted a $7 a week raise in their weekly wage and an increase of 3 cents per gallon on all package goods delivered and 1 cent per gallon on bulk ice cream. The settlement gives them a $10 weekly wage in summer and $21 in winter, with 7 cents per gallon commission on all goods delivered.

WASHINGTON HAS SUCCESSFUL MAY DAY CELEBRATION

Many Speakers at Big Meeting in Capitol

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 6.—Headquarters hall of the Workers Party was filled with an appreciative audience that listened to many speeches in celebration of labor's international holiday. Addresses were made by Comrades Pearlman, Foley, rvine, Starr, Avant, Hindes, Jackerson and Powell. A piano solo was played by eight-year-old Comrade Newman, who won great applause at the conclusion of her splendid performance.

Comrade Kate W. Foley acted as chairman, and in her introductory remarks related instances of May Day celebrations in the British Isles, where she has been active in the Communist movement. Comrade Foley has attended sessions of the British Parliament and her reminiscences of the Communist attitude at those sessions, of Comrade J. T. W. Newbold, M. P., was heartily enjoyed.

Comrade Avant roused the audience to a high pitch of excitement with his forceful and eloquent descriptions of labor battles in which he has participated thruout the South and on the Pacific Coast. Comrade Avant is engaged at present in spreading Communistic propaganda amongst the street car employes of Washington, and his appreciation of these men, as compared with the degenerate officials who are conducting the proceedings in the various government departments in the interests of corruption, was earnestly applauded.

Comrade Hindes of Boston, Marxist student, delivered a compact and accurate history of the Communist movement and its relation to May 1.

The Young Workers League was represented by Comrade C. Jackerson, who explained what her organization is doing in preparing its members for the time when the farmers' and workers' government shall replace the present Wall Street regime.

Announcement was made of the completion of arrangements for a series of lectures to be delivered by Comrade Powell every Friday evening to the members of the Young Workers League.

Several application blanks were filled out by members of the audience who desire enlistment in the Workers Party, and many subscriptions to the DAILY WORKER were given to Dr. Pearlman, local agent for the DAILY WORKER.

ON MONDAY MAY 12TH, the German Branch will have its meeting, and Comrade J. Schaefer of the Englewood Branch will speak there on the subject of "Anti-Alien Laws. The Menace of Super Blacklist." Comrade Schaefer is an able speaker and has done important educational work for the party in the past. This meeting will be held at the Workers Dramatic Club 1665 Bissel Street.

SPRING IS HERE—SO SAYS Y. W. L.

Official Date Set—May 10th, 1924.

A spring dance will be given in honor of Spring, that most charming Goddess of the Seasons, on May 10th, the official date set by the Young Workers League of Chicago.

Music for this breezy and balmy evening will be poured forth by Pan's Pipers who have won fame by their enticing recitations of symphonic jazz poems, via the saxaphone, trombone and et ta la.

There will be no occasion for food riots. However should there be any manifestations of this, refreshments as only the delicate hands of youth can prepare, will be served in a way which will murder all ravishing appetites and renew any losses for those who come without them.

Preparations for this ball, which will be held at Roosevelt Hall, 3437 West Roosevelt Road, on Saturday night, May 10th, have shown promises to make this event the best that the youth of Chicago have undertaken. The admission, fifty cents, includes wardrobe.

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OUR POLICY IN THE FARMER-LABOR PARTY

A letter to a group of Finnish comrades. Authorized by the secretary of the Workers Party.

Dear Comrades: Your statement in regard to the policy which the CEC has instructed the Minnesota comrades to follow in relation to the Farmer-Labor Party, in which you state your criticisms of the policy outlined by the CEC has been considered by the CEC and I am instructed to send you the following reply:

In the first two paragraphs of your letter you state the fact that our Party has for some time now given the greater part of its strength to the work of building up the Farmer-Labor Party in the United States and contrast to the policy which the Party has followed the new policy which has ben laid down for the Party within the Farmer-Labor Party of Minnesota. From your letter it appears that you are under the impression that the Party has been following one policy up to the time of the Minnesota statement and has now suddenly adopted a new policy. For, you say in your letter "Then like a thunderbolt we received instructions that the Communists must put up their own candidates."

We are compelled to assume, from these statements, that you have not clearly understood the Party policy in relation to the FLP and are under some misapprehension as to our purpose in supporting the Farmer-Labor Party. From the viewpoint of the CEC there has been no change of policy at all. We have been supporting organization of a Farmer-Labor Party thru which masses of workers and farmers could be arrayed in opposition to and would enter into a struggle against the capitalist parties and the capitalist government. Our purpose in supporting the building of the FLP and arraying the workers and farmers in a struggle against capitalist parties was and is thru the experiences of their struggle to develop their revolutionary consciousness and develop class action against the capitalist class and the capitalist system. Now that in Minnesota a FLP exists, we are supporting that Party and endeavoring to develop revolutionary consciousness and class action by the workers and farmers.

The instructions of the CEC to the Minnesota DEC were that our Party must nominate its candidates in the FLP primaries and that these candidates must announce themselves as Communists and must propagate their Communist principles during the campaign. The instructions further stated that if our candidates are defeated in the FLP primaries, we shall then support in the election campaign the candidates selected by the FLP in the primaries.

We do not understand how anything more could be asked of us by the FLP and how we, as Communists, could do anything less than this.

From your letter we gain the impression that it is your view that we support the FLP, not as Communists, but as Farmer-Laborites, that is, that we should not, at any stage or at any time within the FLP, advoate more than the program which the FLP stands for. If we follow such a policy, how would we be different from the followers and supporters of the FLP, who are not Communists? What right would be have to call ourselves a Communist Party and distinguish ourseles from the mass of followers of the FLP?

We do not become Communists by merely calling ourselves by the name "Communists." In order to justify our calling our Party a Communist Party we must carry on work in support of Communist principles. The fundamental principles of a Communist Party are the struggle for a proletarian revolution, for Soviets, and the Dictatorship of the Proletariat. If we are a Communist Party, then we must carry on such a struggle. That is what the CEC directed the comrades in Minnesota to do. Our instructions were, in effect, that while we remain part of the FLP, while we loyally support the FLP in its struggle against the capitalist parties, within the FLP we carry on a struggle to win the workers and farmers for our program of a proletarian revolution, the Soviets, and the Dictatorship of the Proletariat.

The CEC well understands that the moment that we raise Communist issue in the FLP United Front, we will find ourselves in conflict with the so-called progressives. Naturally, these progressives want us to be only progressives and not Communists, but certainly you would not argue that we should be mere progressives and not Commuists. The policy which you suggest, however, would lead exactly to that result. Therefore, as Communists, in place of becoming frightened because we find ourselves in conflict with certain progressives, we should welcome this conflict as the best indication and proof that we are following a Communist policy.

You state in your letter that one of our comrades "has been treated like an enemy instead of a friend by those progressives whom we were expecting to get into the Party," as a result of the policy dictated by the CEC. If this is the case, comrades, then you have the best evidence that those progressives whom you expect to get into the Party are far from being ripe for membership in our Party. It is in the conflicts which arise in the United Front that the test is made whether any of the progressives are ready for membership in our Party. Those progressives who stand with us and work with us in spite of the fact that we show our Communist face and follow our Communist policies, are the ones who are ripe for Party membership, not those who desert us and become our enemies the moment we show in the least that we are Communists.

In closing your letter, you ask the question, "The question is what is really the policy of our Party in regard to the Labor Party. Have we meant anything by all our propaganda or not?" We answer that we have meant everything that we have said in regard to the FLP. We answer that it will be a great step forward for the American Labor movement if a mass party on a national scale is formed which will throw the workers and farmers into the struggle against the capitalist parties, but we answer also that we cannot be satisfied, we Communists, with the attainment of the goal of the formation of such a party. That is not the goal which we are striving for. Our aim is, for the formation of such a Party, and then to work within that Party and force it forward, step by step, as the lessons of experience make possible, into more revolutionary action against the capitalist government. That is our task as a Communist Party. We cannot fulfill that task unless we raise, in contrast to the FLP program, the Communist program—unless we point out to the worker and farmers, as the struggle goes on, that there is something more to be done than the FLP program calls for.

In Minnesota, we have taken the first step to perform this Communist duty, we have made the first move to differentiate ourselves as Communists from the Farmer-Laborites. The result, comrades, in place of bringing the calamity which you fear, has already been to greatly strengthen our Party.

For all of those reasons, the CEC has not concurred in your proposal that our candidates in the Eighth Congressional district withdrawn. It instructs the Party membership in that district to carry on a Communist campaign, to nominate our candidates as the candidates of the FLP in the FL primaries. If we are defeated in the primaries, then we shall pledge our support in the election campaign and will vote for, at the November elections, the candidate who is nominated by the FLP.

We trust that this statement of the Party policy will clarify the issue for you and that you will see the correctness of the policy which has ben authorized by the CEC.

Fraternally your,
(Signed) C. E. RUTHENBERG,
Executive Secretary.

THE PHILIPPINE INDEPENDENCE MISSION

By JAY LOVESTONE.

A new mission on which are represented some of the ablest and most fearless Filipino leaders, like Quezon and Osmena, has arrived in Washington to plead for the freedom of the Philippine Islands from the clutches of the Wall Street Washington government.

We are not particularly anxious to be harsh with these spokesmen for a cause which we indorse wholeheartedly and for which we have been fighting side by side with the Filipino laboring and farming masses. Yet there are a few little items to which we desire to draw the attention of the new Freedom mission. As friends of the brave Filipino people in general, and the poor tenant farmers and exploited workers of the Islands in particular, we feel we are fully justified in advising, and that our remarks will be welcomed by the newly-arrived representatives of the Philippines.

First of all, if the mission has come to Washington to seek freedom for their nation, they are bound to be disappointed. Today Washington is the last place on earth where national or working class freedom of any sort can be found. On the threshold of the steps leading to the rear of the White House is to be placed the blame for the most outrageous crimes that have been committed by the capitalist Military Governor General Leonard Wood in the archipelago.

Secondly, if the new mission expects to learn new lessons in the art of self-government for the masses, it is doomed to the severest disappointment. Washington is a nest of all the employing class agents that have been robbing the workers and farmers of the United States of the most elementary civil rights guaranteed them even by the Constitution. Washington is the capital of Teapot government. The Dohenys, Sinclairs, Falls and McLeans are the real rulers in Washington. More than that, Washington has been the headquarters from which operations were launched to destroy the first republic in the Orient, the Philippine Republic, and the Republic of Santo Domingo. Here the plot was hatched and the plans were laid for the destruction of more republics than in any other capital in the world today. For today Washington is the real headquarters of international capitalist imperialist reaction.

Finally, we feel sure that Washington is not the place where the Filipinos will find their genuine friends congregated. We are with the mission one hundred per cent in its demand on the Coolidge-Wall Street owned government for complete national freedom. But we fervently hope that these ardent champions of national Filipino freedom will not fool themselves into the untenable notion that Washington will ever give any oppressed nationality or class anything without a hard battle for it. We workers and farmers have had a good deal to do with our capitalist dictators, and we know their iron hand even when it is hidden in the silk gloves of sweet promises.

If the Filipino mission, if Quezon and Osmena, want to find their real friends, let them go to the working and farming classes of this country, who are opressed and exploited by the same coterie of financiers and industrial magnates as the Filipinos are. Towards this end we are ready to do everything in our power to unite the working and farming masses of the Philippines in one big fight against their one big and powerful enemy—the American imperialist capitalist ruling class.

Fewer Jobs in Detroit.

DETROIT, Mich., May 6.—Employment continues to decrease in Detroit. The Employers' Association announces a further reduction in a week of 1,618 men in the 79 member shops of the organization This brings the total force to 235,358, of whom 8,577 in 10 shops are working on reduced schedules averaging 40.1 hours a week. The Association employs about two-thirds of the total employes in the city.

Paid to Get Jobs.

BROCKTON, Mass., May 6.—After an investigation by District Attorney Harold P. Williams, William H. Pierce of this city was arrested and charged with accepting money from five Lithuanians. Pierce is a foreman at the Diamond Shoe Company of Brockton, and these men worked in his department.

In the complaint as filed, Pierce is charged with receiving $160 from these men as payment to him for the jobs he was giving them. When taken to the district court Pierce pleaded not guilty.

Milwaukee Workers Hold May Day Fest While S. P. Silent

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 6.—One of the largest May Day celebrations was arranged by the Workers Party in Milwaukee, Wis. Over seven hundred people attended the United Front May Day meeting.

In a masterful speech Browder outlined the success of the revolutionary movement for the past year. One of the greatest achievements of the International movement, he said is the creation of the Communist International and its sections thruout the world. The workingclass is no longer blindly groping about, but is marching forward under the intelligent leadership of the Communist Parties.

Peter Herd, member of the Young Workers League delivered a very enthusiastic appeal calling upon the youth to celebrate the May Day by joining the Young Workers League.

In honor of Comrade Lenin and other martyrs of revolutionary movement, the Russian chorus sang the Funeral March. A very fine musical program was given by two German singing societies. Several organizations have participated in this united front celebration including the entire Arbeiter-Ring organization.

In addition to this large demonstration arranged by the City Central Committe, language branches of the Workers Party had also organized May Day celebrations. Hungarians and Russians at Miller's hall, South Slavic at South Side Turner hall.

The Workers Party in Action

CENTRAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF WORKERS PARTY TAKES STAND FOR STRICT ENFORCEMENT OF DISCIPLINE

The Central Executive Committee of the Workers Party has rendered the following decision in the case of Edward Hirschler and Sam Dragoonsty charged with failure to carry out party policies in their work:

Dear Comrades:—The Central Executive Committee of the Workers Party has considered the charges made against you in the letter of the D. E. C. on April 5th and your reply thereto on April 20th and I am instructed to convey to you the following decision of the C. E. C.:

1. It is a basic principle of a Communist Party that every member of the party must be guided in his work by the decision of the authorized party committees. Whether a party member is in agreement with the policies adopted by the party or not, he cannot and must not allow his actions to be influenced by this. When the party adopts a certain line of policy on any question, each and every member is duty bound to strictly adhere to the policy laid down and to work with all his energy to carry out that policy. It is the right, of course, of members of the party to express their viewpoint to the guiding party commitee on any question of party policy. Once the policy is adopted, and as long as the policy is in effect, party members must conscientiously work in support of the policy adopted.

It apears from the statement of the D. E. C. and from the statement in your own letter that you have not, in the past, followed this underlying principle of our party. The documents in the case, we believe, establish this fact. This fact would, if there were no extemating circumstances, warrant immediate disciplinary action by the C. E. C.

It appears however, from your letter, that you did not clearly understand in some of these instances that the policies which you were asked to put into effect were the policies adopted by the party and in arriving at a decision the C. E. C. has taken this fact into consideration.

The decision of the C. E. C. made in the light of the foregoing is as follows:

1. That you must immediately sever any connections which exist between yourself and any other caucus or organization other than the regular party industrial caucus or the T. U. E. L. group.

2. You are placed on probation as a party member. While your full rights to function in the organization as members are not limited in any way, the C. E. C. considers that you must show by your conduct in the future that you are entitled to remain members of the Workers Party. The condition of such continued membership is that you promptly and fully carry into effect in your work in other organizations all decisions which are conveyed to you as the decisions of the governing party committee. Any future violation of this fundamental principle of Communist discipline will result in immediate reopening of the question by the C. E. C. and prompt disciplinary action.

The C. E. C. of the party further instructs that a copy of this communication shall be sent to the D. E. C. and that the D. E. C. invite you to appear before it to state your future intentions to carry our party policy as required by the decisions of the C. E. C.

Fraternally yours,
(Signed) C. E. Ruthenberg.
Executive Secretary.

POLICE ATTEND BUFFALO MAY DAY MEETING

Report Speeches But Do Not Interfere

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 6.—The United Front May Day celebration was a great success and included among the audience a squad of police. There was an inspector of police, acting captain of the precinct, two lieutenants, half a dozen uniformed bulls, four plain clothes dicks, and two police stenographers to take down the speeches.

The bull battalion must have been interested in the Teapot disclosures and predictions of future world revolutions, for, in spite of a few jibes directed at them by the speakers, they remained and permitted the meeting to proced with no disturbance.

The assemblage was in the Temple Theater and was held under the auspices of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers. Besides John Ballam, Boston organizer for the clothing workers, who spoke in English, there were speakers in Italian, Jewish and Polish. The program included several musical numbers and a collection which netted $72.40.

Trachtenberg Tour

List of Western Dates

The list of Trachtenberg's western dates follows. Addresses of halls and hours of meetings will be published later where they are not given here:

Friday, May 9, Oakland, Cal., Roof Garden, Pacific Building.
Saturday, May 10, Palo Alto, Unitarian Hall, Channing and Cooper streets.
Wednesday, May 14, Portland, Ore.
Friday, May 16, Tacoma, Wash.
Saturday, May 17, Seattle, Wash.
Sunday, May 18, Vancouver, B. C., Canada.
Monday, May 19, Spokane, Wash.
Tuesday, May 20, Butte, Mont.
Saturday, May 24, Superior, Wis.
Sunday, May 25, St. Paul, Minn.
Monday, May 26, Minneapolis, Minn.

Boost The DAILY WORKER. If you are a worker, it is your paper.

Great Relief Film, "Russia-Germany," Arouses Interest

In spite of the efforts of the Chamber of Commerce of Decatur, Illinois, to stop the film "Russia and Germany—A Tale of Two Republics," there was a successful showing there on Friday evening, May 2, at the Alhambra Theatre. A showing which had been arranged for a previous date and was to be given at the Decatur High School, had to be called off because the superintendent of schools refused the use of the school, at the request of the president of the local Chamber of Commerce.

This film, which shows the ascendancy of Soviet Russia under workers' rule and the ruination of Germany under capitalist misrule, aroused great interest in Decatur. Disappointment and indignation were caused when the picture was stopped, and this indignation was so much the greater because the proceeds of the showing were to go for the relief of the starving workers of Germany. And the workers of Decatur insisted on having their way, they insisted on a showing of the relief film.

The "Russia and Germany" film has been having much success all over the country. In Boston, $1,000 net profit was cleared at the showing in Symphony Hall, on April 22, which includes a donation of $500 made on that occasion by Mrs. Harriet G. Flagg for the suffering workers of Germany.

The picture will be seen in New York on Friday evening, May 9, at 8:30 p. m. at the Central Opera House, 205 East 67th Street. In addition to the picture the Uthmann German Workers' Chorus of 50 men will sing some excellent selections.

The Committee for International Workers' Aid will present the film "Russia and Germany" in Chicago, at the Orchestra Hall on Wednesday evening, May 14. This will give a chance to Chicago to see stirring scenes from actual life and doings in the two countries, scenes of pioneer work of reconstruction, of workers toiling happily to make Soviet Russia the greatest country in the world and of turmoil in Germany caused by capitalist incompetence.

Civic Opera Announces Plays.

Cyrena Van Gordon, contralto, and Forrest Lamont, tenor, have been re-engaged by the Chicago Civic Opera. Gladys Swarthout of Evanston, has also been engaged.

NEW YORK CITY Party Activities

NEW YORK CITY, May 6.—Despite the fact that a permit for a parade was refused at the last moment, the workers gathered on the streets to show their solidarity with the workers the world over, and to protest against the various laws now before Congress aimed to keep out the foreign born workers. The workers gathered to demonstrate for the formation of a Farmer-Labor Party and a workers' and farmers' government.

The May Day demonstrations this year were the most successful in the history of the radical workers of New York. During the afternoon a number of open air meetings were held, and in each a large and enthusiastic audience gathered to celebrate labor's international holiday.

Socialists Try to Steal Meeting.

On Rutgers Square the Socialist Party tried to hold a meeting on the same spot that the United Front May Day Conference advertised a meeting. The police at first tried to prohibit us from holding the meeting in favor of the S. P. When that failed we were informed that neither of us would be allowed to hold a meeting. However, after protracted negotiations, both with the inspector and the chief inspector, we were given permission to hold the meeting, all the protests of the Forward, notwithstanding. When we were finally permitted to hold the meeting the large crowd that had assembled sent up a mighty cheer. The meetings in Harlem and Brooklyn were also rousing successes.

During the evening a number of indoor demonstrations were held in New York and Brooklyn. At Central Opera House, 67th street and 3rd avenue, by 7 p. m., there was a crowd ready to enter. By 8:30 every inch of space was occupied, the balconies were jammed and a good number of people filled the aisles. Even before the meeting there were spontaneous outbursts of singing and cheering. The May Day spirit of international solidarity captured the crowd and lasted after the meeting, when a large number of comrades sang on the way to the subway station.

Juliet Stuart Poyntz, Harry Winitsky, Tom Lewis, Becker and Krumbein were all greeted with enthusiastic cheers. The Hungarian Singing Society opened up the meeting with the singing of the "Internationale." Among the other artists, Robert Imandt played several violin solos. Yaroslavsky sang the finale of Pagliacci.

In the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum another rousing meeting was held. Every nook and corner of the hall was occupied until there was no more standing room left. The speakers were Cosgrove, Lily Lore, Bimba and Nesin, chairman. An excellent musical program rounded out the evening. The Finnish, Czecho-Slovakian and Ukrainian comrades held their own meetings.

Hearst's Hiram and Doheny's McAdoo Win L. A. Labor Councils

By MAUD McCREERY.
(Special to The Daily Worker)

LOS ANGELES, May 6.—Organized labor here, at least that portion of it sitting as delegates in the Central Labor, Metal Trades, and Building Trades councils, is taking a lesson, it appears, from Sinclair, the oil king, and other capitalists who play both ends against the middle politically.

Beginning with the joint executive board of the councils of the various trades, a resolution was adopted here recently endorsing both Hiram Johnson and William G. McAdoo for president on the republican and democratic tickets respectively. From the joint board the resolution has been sent to the parent councils, and without much debate or opposition, has been adopted.

When asked how a body of delegates could endorse two candidates, running on opposition tickets, a labor leader (?) is reported as saying, "Why," the republicans will vote for Johnson and the democrats for McAdoo." He might have gone further and said, "It won't make any difference which one you vote for."

Do you want to help the DAILY WORKER? Then get a new subscriber.

UNCLE WIGGLY'S TRICKS A LAUGH FOR THE CHILDREN

"Have you 5 cents, Uncle Wiggily?"
"We'll do a trick for you, Uncle Wiggily!"
"Well, boys, what's the trick?"
"We changed 5 cents into lollypops!"

THE DAILY WORKER

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Let the Tribune Whine

Cowering before the colossal gains of Germany's Communists, in Sunday's elections, the Chicago Tribune tries to develop anti-red hysteria among its readers by pointing to the lesson it draws from the raid on the Soviet Trade Delegation in Berlin.

The thing that seems to trouble the Tribune most is that monarchists, czarists and other counter-revolutionary emigres from Russia, were not in control of the Soviet Embassy. The hundreds of Ebert-Socialist police, who raided the Soviet offices, found real Communists representing the First Workers' Republic, and to be sure, there was some Communist literature about. Russian Soviet rule has demanded an apology of the Berlin government, and will no doubt get it, just as the white terror governments of the Baltic states have bowed before Moscow, when they failed in their anti-Soviet plots.

This frantic Chicago Tribune, that skirts the fringe of lunacy every time it considers affairs Bolshevik, made no protest against the open attack of the United States government against Soviet Russia, when this country had declared no war on the Workers' Republic. Even now it closes its columns to the facts offered by Captain James V. Martin, as published in the DAILY WORKER, showing how the American Relief Administration under Herbert Hoover, aided Yudenitch in the west, and the confession of the anti-Soviet State Department, under Secretary Hughes, that the American government delivered 198,833 rifles and 13,594,026 rounds of ammunition to the Kolchakist white armies in the Far East.

The Tribune's propaganda of anti-Soviet hate will not go far when the workers and farmers learn these facts. Russian Communists are going to remain Communists even when placed on Soviet trade delegations, or assigned to Soviet diplomatic missions. And Communists do not need to spread propaganda in foreign lands. The local conditions, in each nation, developing out of the capitalist system, provide the lessons that will teach the workers and farmers that they must take over all power.

The capitalist class today holds power in all lands except in those nations under the banners of the Union of Soviet Republics. The Chicago Tribune is trying to safeguard that power, that has drenched the world in blood, that is fomenting new wars, that has plotted these past six years for the overthrow of the Russian Workers' Republic.

The Tribune has not been content to let conditions develop naturally in Soviet Russia. Neither has the capitalist government of the United States allowed the Russian workers and peasants to develop their own rule. Instead Washington has made use of every form of yellow propaganda, costing millions of dollars; it has sent its armies on an invasion of Soviet soil, it has furnished arms and ammunition to the white armies of the counter-revolutionaries.

The United States government has done all these things, and it has been applauded by the Tribune and by all the kept sheets of the bosses, because they know that all natural developments in Russia tend to the strengthening of Soviet Rule. They know that the Workers' and Farmers' Republic cannot be overthrown from within, so they must needs crush it from without, if they can. The Tribune confesses that this is also impossible thru its editorial whine over the fact that Communists are in control of, and that perhaps some Communist literature was found in the offices of the Russian Trade Delegation in Berlin. Let it whine.

South Dakota announces that it will send 100 delegates to the National Farmer-Labor Convention in St. Paul, June 17th. And they'll all be city and land workers who know why they are going to St. Paul. They all want a class party—an anti-capitalist party.

The International Ladies' Garment Workers' Convention is now in session in Boston. It has an opportunity to write history in the American labor movement by repudiating the expulsion policy of the Sigman administration in the union this past year.

Workers! Stay away from Pullman! There is a strike on there. Don't allow yourselves to be used as scabs. Better also stay away from every other strike zone. Be careful of the labor agents who come promising "good jobs" in distant cities.

There is only one way to civilize the Pullman Company. That way is to establish workers' and farmers' rule and take it out of the hands of the **profiteers, along with all other industries.**

The Argentine Strike

The labor movement in the Latin-American countries is going thru a very interesting and significant development. Because of the character of the industrial development achieved by these countries, their labor movement to date has been largely colored by anarcho-syndicalist tendencies. The great extent to which the industries of these countries are still in the small-scale, in places even in the handicraft stage, has proved fertile soil for individual, instead of mass reaction to the rule of the capitalist exploiters and landlord oppressors in those countries.

But recent years, particularly since the war, have seen an intensification of the tendency toward the development of large scale production and giant investments by foreign capitalists. Our American financiers have been especially active in such enterprises. With this development of industry there has come the natural rise of more highly centralized governments. Likewise the conditions for a highly political, working class revolutionary movement, are developing. This tendency has been evidenced in a recent strike wave that has hit practically every country of Latin-America. Of course, the mass unrest is intensified by the fact that the real power behind all the reactionary governments set up in Central and South America is the strong arm of a foreign group of capitalists—the Washington junta.

The present strike in the Argentine is only a phase of the great general unrest and discontent that is now brewing in South America. The industries of the country are paralyzed. The workers are bent upon preventing the government from forcing upon them a pension bill for which they have to pay 5 per cent of their wages, thru a check-off system, in which their bosses are the collectors for the government.

The deadly effectiveness of the general strike is causing the government great concern. Already there is talk of yielding to the workers. For the working class of the Argentine, and the other Latin-American countries, this strike will prove of considerable help in lending a new and firmer tone of class-consciousness to the labor movement. The out-and-out open conflicts with the government should serve to develop the political character of the class conflicts in the country. And we, the workers and poor farmers of the United States, have the right to welcome the increase of class power in the Latin-American countries as a most effective step in the direction of building a powerful revolutionary proletarian movement, a Communist movement, which alone can end the rule of the American imperialists on the North and South American continents.

Tailing Tammany Hall

It was not an accident that resulted in President Morris Sigman, of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, presenting Mayor James Curley, of Boston, to the delegates of the union's convention now in session in that city.

And it was not an accident that Mayor Curley urged Governor Al Smith, of New York, upon the delegates as available presidential timber.

Curley and Smith are two peas in the Tammany Hall pod that dominates the democratic party. And the Sigman-Hillquit-Forward-Socialist administration that rules by dictatorship in "The International" has always had longing eyes on Tammany Hall, in New York, city and state.

It was the Sigman-Hillquit-Socialist alliance that tried to form a coalition with the Tammany Hallites in the labor movement, for the creation of the New York American Labor Party, with its boycott against all things Communist. But it will be remembered that, in the affair at Albany, the Tammany Hall machine dumped the Socialists—Hillquit-Sigmanites and all—into the street.

The expulsion of militants from "The International" is purely a Tammany Hall strong-arm method in politics, introduced into the trade union movement. When Sigman presented the Tammany Hallite, Curley, to the convention delegates at Boston, it was inevitable that he should himself attack the left wingers in his own opening remarks.

But the delegates will have something to say later on. It is they who will have to decide whether "The International" is to resume its lost position as a part of labor's vanguard, or whether the union is to be made a tail to the democratic party Tammany Hall machine. If the delegates are given an opportunity to register their real sentiments, we feel that Tammany Hall, with all its corrupt and destructive methods, will be given the boot by "The International."

The far-flung iron range in Northern Minnesota has gone solid for the June 17th Farmer-Labor Convention at St. Paul. That is, the miners on "the range" are for June 17th. The iron mine owners have their longing eyes on the republican convention in New York City, and the democratic pow-wow at Cleveland, wondering if any workers and farmers will longer be deluded into supporting these fake punch and judy shows.

The labor unions in Chicago are coming across in good shape in contributing to the strike fund of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union. But they can do better. And they should.

Workers and farmers! Go to St. Paul, Minn., on June 17th, or get someone to speak for you there.

WHAT CAUSES THE PRESENT CHAOS IN NEEDLE INDUSTRY?

The First of a Series of Articles Relating to the Conventions This Month of the Needle Trades.

By PAUL JUDITZ.

THREE of our big unions hold their conventions. In the early part of May, the International, the Amalgamated, and the Furriers' Union assemble in Boston, Philadelphia, and Chicago, respectively.

Never in their entire history have these unions faced so grave a situaton as at present. The needle trades unions are on the verge of complete bankruptcy—the employer in the industry is all-powerful; the workers suffer miserably; the organizations are demoralized. In their present condition the unions are incapable of healing either their own wounds or those of the workers.

Had the present leadership of our movement any real kind of responsibility, our unions would now, on the eve of conventions, be seriously considering the causes for their present woeful, chaotic condition. And were it so desired, a way would be found to lead the organizations out of the swamp into which they have been drawn. Our unions, however, are conducted according to traditions, rather than according to present needs. We are accustomed, so to speak, to beating on drums. Hence we talk about insignificant trifles in our unions, instead of analyzing the basic reasons for our condition. We talk about decorating the building when the entire foundation is decayed. We talk about some old grandmother's medicine when we must cut the cancer out at the very roots.

Let us therefore consider the problems more truly. We shall speak first of the chaos in the industry.

On this question various "industrial experts" have already expressed their opinion. But whoever had the opportunity of following the different explanations offered for the present condition of the needly industry, could easily see that most of them were simply products of the imagination, without any real worth.

Several months ago the most talked-of explanation was this: that the chaos was the result of an industrial crisis. But what caused the crisis? On that, too, there were many different views, which showed that the analysis was entirely false. So-called experts, for example, actually wrote early in January that unemployment in the men's clothing trades was due to the fact that the big manufacturers had stopped producing stock. And the only reason why they already had creased production as far back as November and December of last year was because they expected to conclude an agreement with the union in July which would carry a decrease in wages.

That this sort of an explanation is not correct, hardly needs to be stated.

There have been other opinions as to the causes of the present unemployment. Some declared that manufacturers and jobbers had stopped producing stock because the textile mills would no longer sell goods on long term credit. Others thought that the crisis in the needle industry sprang from the general critical state of labor thruout the country.

These latter views, tho they may have a little more justification than the others, are not entirely correct either. It is at least certain that the industrial crisis, insofar as it is even a fact, is not the cause of the unchecked chaos in our trades. The truth is, that the existence of a general crisis during the last two years has not been of such sigficance to us as many would have us believe. We are of course far from prosperity in the needle industry. Compared with the war-years of 1917-1918, the situation today is quite different. But it is difficult to differentiate the present situation from that of the years immediately preceding the war.

During last year many big firms made enormous profits. As an example take the well-known mail order house, the National Cloak and Suit Company. According to the company's own reports its net profits rose from $1,790,000 in 1922, to $2,160,000 in 1923. Its sales during the year increased to 7,042,000.

A great number of manufacturers in the needle trades augmented their profits considerably in 1923. It is true that the same year many others went bankrupt. This, however, was not due to a cirsis, but also to the general chaos reigning in the industry. It resulted from the uncontrolled speculation brought into the industry at the expense of the workers because of the greed for more profits; a speculation taking advantage of the lack of control by the unions of the conditions of labor. It resulted from the fact that manufacturers gambled upon the chaos in our trades, to which many fell victims while others profited hugely.

The chaos in the industry was introduced by the bosses in an attempt to break the power of the workers' organizations.

After the revolt of the workers in the needle trades years ago, as soon as the organized power of the workers was firmly established, the manufacturers realized that they could not conquer the unions in an open, direct struggle with the workers. Hence they decided upon a flank attack. They began to develop a network of contracting shops. New schemes of "reorganization" were time and again introduced in their regular factories. In the so-called union agreements they made every effort to leave the door open for all kinds of attacks upon the hard-worn positions of the workers.

These tactics had but one purpose in mind — to intensify competition amongst the workers. Attempts were made to increase the opression of the workers by strategic tricks so that inch by inch they themselves would be forced to yield the positions they had so bitterly fought for.

The union diplomats had seen and understood the maneuvers of the manufacturers but had never resisted them. They concluded agreements and supplementary agreements; they permitted the employers to interpret the agreements as they pleased. They allowed "impartial" agents of the bosses to act as chairmen and decide questions which often affected the very foundation of the union. They offered no opposition when false "reorganizations" were put thru in the regular factories, and workers thrown without cause into the ranks of the unemployed. They always trusted in the promises of the manufacturers to send their work only to union-controlled shops. They let the manufacturers continue their game of deception with their sub-manufacturing business. Jobbers gave their own material to scab contractors and pretend the material was sold. Then they take back ready-made clothes from the same scab contractors and say that these were bought.

Masses of workers have been driven to a state of complete hopelessness by these maneuvers of the manufacturers. The network of corporation and scab shops has widely spread. Every big manufacturer becomes also a jobber. Because of this, competition constantly increases not only in the contracting shops but even in the regular factories. Workers are compelled to give up some of their conditions in the regular factories so as not to be driven into the army of the unemployed. But owing to the strong pressure of the competition of workers in the outside shops, they are none the less forced to leave the regular factories in ever greater numbers. For this reason demoralization steadily grows. Unemployment increases with the result that the number of sweatshops is multiplied. Union control becomes constantly weaker. The organizations crumble and the great masses of workers struggle helplessly in a terrible maze.

Because conditions of labor are not fixed and determined, speculation among manufacturers and so-called jobbers continues to advance. In their greed for still greater profits they try to take advantage of the wretched state of the workers. They therefore invest more money in stock now than in former years. All kinds of clothes are being made in scab shops in what is usually a slack period, not when the season is at its height. Hence the seasons in these trades are not what they once were; which alone makes the condition of the workers more intolerable.

These jobbers and regular manufacturers speculate still further. They sell orders to so-called "buyers" without a fixed charge. They engage in cut-throat competition amongst themselves. One market competes with the other. Competition is carried on in the hope of getting the second batch of orders produced at a lower labor cost than the first. Gambling at the expense of working conditions knows no bounds. This naturally leads to what we stated above—one manufacturer makes enormous profits, while another is driven to bankruptcy. In such a manner a panic has been created. Some manufacturers may perhaps lose in it, but the sufferings of the workers are limitless. The cancers are far more terrible for them; and the unions, according to their present leadership, are entirely helpless to protect the workers.

What causes this helplessness? We shall deal with that in another article.

THE RED FLAG.

(To Whom It May Concern)

(The writer of these verses is over eighty years old. Her father suffered for his abolitionist activities; she remembers the days of Whittier, Greeley, Phillips and Garrison—a period which produced expressions that are applicable today. Ed. note.)

Verboten is our banner brave
(You thus our way would bar)
No more our gallant flag will fling
Its blood-red folds afar.

Well, be it so; no outward sign
We need to hold us true;
'Tis you must ever wave a flag
To keep your craven crew.

For always, when the spirit wanes
The symbol waxes great:
The soul that first inspired your flag
Has fled your traitor state.

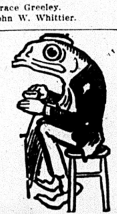
"The flag," whose worship you compel,
Is now "a flaunting lie,"*
"And despots smile and good men frown
When e'er it passes by."**

Good sirs: Your fears have played you false;
And hate has made you blind.
Your greed has choked the joy that comes
From service to mankind.

The Red Flag symbols only this:
"All nations of one blood,"
And still without a flag we'll work
For world-wide Brotherhood.

—CELIA BALDWIN.

*Horace Greeley.
**John W. Whittier.



The Poor Fish says: The Germans must be a lawless people when they cast 4,000,000 votes for Communists, whom they knew were in bad with the government.

OUR BOOK REVIEW SECTION

Samuel Adams, By Ralph Volney Harlowe: Henry Holt & Co., 1923.

I have had a desire to know more about Samuel Adams for over a year; that is, ever since an open letter appeared in the Outlook," advising the Communist Party of America to step out into the open and follow the shrewd example of Samuel Adams, "the chief incendiary of the American Revolution." Harlowe's volume has satisfied this desire.

The author is an Anglophile and Tory, out of sympathy with revolution past or present. Official history writing is rapidly passing into such hands. His bias, however, acts, if anything, as a dark background against which stand out more clearly the unvarnished tactics of the revolution. Harlowe's theses are up-to-the-minute. Adams was an incompetent tax collector who became a revolutionist to overcome an inferiority complex. The American Revolution was "materialistic," merely resolving itself into a fight by the colonists to continue their illicit commerce in molasses which they later distilled into rum for the slave trade. The revolution was not a spontaneous rising of the people, but simply the product of propaganda and agitation carried on by professional trouble-makers. Harlowe fails to prove these shallow propositions. But he unwittingly succeeds in showing that the American Revolution—in common with modern mass revolutions—required extensive preparation, organization and capable leadership to attain victory.

Samuel Adams was referred to by the Tories as "that disreputable leader of congregational and presbyterian republicans." He was the practical revolutionist, the organizer, the "manipulator," the agitator, the man who above all others prepared the ground for the outbreak of 1776. He made shrewd use of existing governmental machinery for his revolutionary purposes. He even turned his master's thesis at Harvard into a revolutionary instrument. It was he that formed and fostered the commitees of correspondence, the soviets, as it were, of the American Revolution. By tactful work he effected a united front of the thirteen colonies thru the medium of these committees. He directed the activity of the people step by step from the pasing of "resolves" to street demonstrations and armed action. He knew when to attack, but he also knew when to retreat, as shown by his evasion of an open conflict in the Gaspee affair. Adams thoroughly understood the need and method of preparation. In 1772 he already feared that the contest between the colonies and England "would end in rivers of blood." On a rumor of war between England and France in 1774, he began intensive preparations for a revolt, probably on the theory that "England's difficulty would be America's opportunity."

It is interesting to note that revolutionary tactics have not changed much in the last 150 years. Thus the American revolutionists put up demands for the annual election of legislators, the election of militia officers by the people, the boycott of disloyalist judges, extra-legal control committees to enforce the non-importation decrees. Tory merchants were denied freedom of assembly; disloyalists were disarmed by the committees of correspondence while the rebels were trained in the "art military." Power and victory were the essentials, and our revolutionary forefathers were prepared to use all means towards this end.

There is an interesting description of the rebellion of bankrupt farmers under Captain Shay in 1786. These farmers refused to pay taxes, burned the tax lists and dispersed the courts. Though put down, the revolt compelled the merchant government of Massachusetts to yield to the farmers a tax in kind, sale of public land and a temporary paper currency law.

Mr. Harlowe is very much put out by the identity in spirit between the American Revolution and the revolutionary movement of to-day. The Revolution, he declares, was inspired not so much thru hatred of England by the common people as by their hatred of the English creditor class. The spirit of 1776 was basically the levelling, the communistic spirit. What will the Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution, Inc., say now?—W. K.

AS WE SEE IT

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

Chancellor Wilhelm Marx of the so
called German republic in an inter
view to a correspondent of the Chi
cago Daily News, expressed the grati
tude of the Reich plunderbund to the
Socialist murderers who drowned in
blood the efforts of the revolutionary
German workers to establish a Sov
iet republic on the ruins of the top
pling structure of the Hohenzoller
throne. He thanked "the men wh
stayed the tide of Bolshevism; those
who kept to their posts in the heav
iest seas and helped to steer our wa
terlogged craft thru the countless
rocks on the passage." "You refer
to such men as Ebert, Von Seech
Noske?" asked the reporter. "Yes
replied the tool of big business, "
these and many others we owe grati
tude."

* * *

Here we have this representative
enemy of the working class placing
the laurel crown on the traitorou
brows of German social democracy
which hailed the victories of Kaiser
Wilhelm's armies and after that royal
nincompoop scooted to Holland at the
first sign of personal danger, his so
cialist subjects kindly took charge o
Germany and held it for the capital
ists, until such time as the revolution
ary wave would pass away and capi
talist "normalcy" returned. The cap
italists have come back, thanks to
their socialist lieutenants. The so
cialist Eberts and Noskes were handy
hangmen of the German revolution
They have since received the reward
of their treason, but they have not ye
stood trial before a revolutionary
working class jury. When they do
the verdict will not be a compliment

* * *

"Thank God for Gompers" was th
slogan at a recent meeting of the N
tional Civic Federation, as that o
labor renegade blinked like an ow
on the platform while praise wa
showered on him by the lieutenant
of capitalism who seek to render la
bor impotent, by purchasing its lead
ers. Gompers was thanked for pr
venting the radicals from getting co
trol of the labor unions. The sloga
must be a good one, as we now fin
the politically bankrupt Republica
Party picking it up in Washington
"Thank God for Cal" cry the G. O. P
leaders. It seems that God is no
doing as well as He might by the
master class these days. He coul
have made better selections tha
Gompers and Coolidge to save the
master class from defeat.

* * *

There are too many girls at North
western University, says Brig. Ge
eral Nathan William McChesne
president of the alumni associatio
and a trustee of the Evanston insti
tution. The number of women st
dents should be held down to 35 o
40 per cent of the undergraduate st
dent body. This has nothing to d
with the law of supply and demand b
the general feels that the dominatin
tone of the University must be ma
culine and he holds the numeric
strength of the female sex responsib
for the growth of pacifism recently i
evidence there. It must be man
college, said the General, "but wi
the added attraction and advanta
of co-education." This is in Eva
ston, of course, where Hell-an Ma
Dawes, the strikebreaking swiv
chair general comes from. It appea
that the function of the univers
girl students is to "brighten up t
corner" of the potential generals
the James Patten robot factory.

* * *

James Patten, the notorious whe
gambler, is one of the owners
Northwestern. It was origina
founded by the Methodists by Jud
Gary, the steel king, and Patten, t
futurist wheat king, stepped in a
took control. There is a "Patte
gymnasium attached to the unive
sity. Heralding the annual circus
the campus grounds recently, a p
ade was held. One float bore
tableau in which a pacifist was bei
hanged in effigy. Another represe
ed a pacifist guarded by soldiers' b
onets. The steel kings and whe
kings demand service from their p
fessors. They are not paying th
good money to instill advanced a
civilized ideas into the heads of
students. They are teaching them
kill the enemies of the capital
and to consider it "patriotism."

* * *

Cardinals Hayes and Mundel
will be entertained at dinner by
president of the United States St
Corporation in honor of their ele
tion to the highest rank in the Ca
olic Church, excepting pope. T
nominal head of the corporation
James Farrell, presumably a Ca
olic, but the real boss is Judge G
a non-Catholic. For centuries m
bers of the 57 varieties of Christia
ty have quarrelled with each oth
over the best way to get to heav
and spilled each other's blood
the glory of God and the profit
their masters, but today the rul
class, while maintaining churches
help keep the workers apart, are
the best of terms with each oth
and we find the great slave driv
corporation. The Steel Trust, fett
ing the heads of the Catholic Chur
principally for the purpose of keepi
the Catholic workers in its employ
a docile and servile mood. Relig
has its uses for the boss.

THE DAILY WORKER
RAISES THE STANDARD
FOR A WORKERS' AND
FARMERS' GOVERNMENT

THE DAILY WORKER

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Workers! Farmers! Demand:
The Labor Party
Amalgamation
Organization of Unorganized
The Land for the Users
The Industries for the Workers
Protection of the Foreign-Born
Recognition of Soviet Russia

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U. S. TO ARM MORGAN CUBAN REGIME

300,000 Ruhr Miners Strike To Save 8 Hour Day

Pullman Strike Ties Up Huge Car Contracts From Two Big Railroad Companies

Judge Clubs Strikers With Fines as Union Officials in Convention Hit at Militants

Foell Shows Same Bias As Sullivan

Judge Charles M. Foell has at last come out and shown his narrow-minded, puritanic, red-white-and-blue striped prejudice against workers and all those unfortunate enough to have been born under any but the American sun.

"The court has done all he felt it his duty to do and would be cowardly if he didn't do," announced Foell as the final word after sentencing the five men of the thirteen striking garment workers whose cases came before him yesterday afternoon.

Foell had just given four of the men: Morris Sudin, Sam Natesky, William Ellis and Fabian Tipschitz, fines of $25, Morris Scher he fined $50, characterizing this young man's behavior as "vicious disobedience."

Girls' Cases In Abeyance.

All of the thirteen strikers were found "technically guilty of violating the injunction," in spite of the fact that many of them had worked for shops not participating in the injunction. Judge Foell refused to excuse the workers on that account and issued a stay of sentence for the eight women involved.

All of these cases are held in obeyance and can be re-opened at the pleasure of the court. They are due for another hearing on May 21, when, if evidence is introduced showing that they have violated the injunction between now and then, all of the strikers may be given fines or jail sentences or both.

Foell is, stripe for stripe, of the same thing of "Dennie" Sullivan, except that he does not consider the offense of picketing such a severe crime as does Sullivan. At least his first sentences have not been as severe. But his prejudice is the same: that the strikers are guilty of violating the injunction, that the injunction is law and must be obeyed, that he will use his power to enforce it, and that the strikers are "the tools of some culprit who is responsible for their violations and is escaping punishment," as Foell put it yesterday.

The girls who came under Judge Foell's judgment yesterday, are Mary Gastina, Minnie Garshin, Mary Nathin, Ellen Weisen, Elizabeth Krusig, Mary Tschalkowski, Katherine O'Connor, and Ida Sulkoff. Over twenty other striking garment workers were

(Continued on Page 2.)

Try to Unseat Four New York Delegates

By REBECCA GRECHT.

BOSTON, Mass., May 7.—The battle for the rights of expelled members of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union swept onto the convention floor here today with the report of the credentials committee, that reported it had been busy for two weeks preparing its recommendations.

The committee reported 95 local unions, joint boards and district councils represented by 297 approved delegates.

Makes Hypocritical Appeal.

It was this committee that laid down the attitude of the Sigman administration toward expelled members. It made serious charges against local unions and individual members, at the same time recounting the great international achievements of the Sigman administration, winding up with the usual heated, appeal to the loyalty of the union's membership.

The report urged the taking of disciplinary action against the so-called union disrupters, giving warning that "The International" would not tolerate their demoralizing actions. In true Gompers' style, it declared that the Sigman dictatorship would fight enemies both within and without.

N. Y. Delegates Refused Seats.

The recommendation to seat the 297 delegates, plus three from the general executive board, was accepted. There was objection to four delegates of local No. 1, of New York City, on the ground that their names had been illegally placed upon the ballot, after they had refused to sign a statement of withdrawal from the Trade Union Educational League submitted to them by the investigating committee of the General Executive Board. It was claimed that they had thus disqualified themselves as candiates for election.

The recommendation was made that four substitutes be seated in their places. An amendment was presented that action be deferred until the appeal of Local No. 1, from the decision of the General Executive Board could be taken up.

Steam Roller at Work.

President Sigman then got his steam roller into use, refusing to recognize the amendment, claiming that there was no relation between the appeal of the local and the challenge of the credentials of the local's delegates.

There was an immediate discussion started by the delegates to whom objections had been made.

In the meanwhile elaborate plans

(Continued on Page 2.)

TRADE UNIONISTS FROM HARDING'S TOWN ENDORSE OHIO CALL FOR STATE FARMER-LABOR CONVENTION

(Special to The Daily Worker)

CLEVELAND, May 7.—Rallying to the standard of the class Farmer-Labor party a group of central labor bodies in Ohio's industrial centers have signed the following call for a state convention at Columbus, June 7, just ten days before the national Farmer-Labor convention. Enthusiasm for the class Farmer-Labor movement has received enormous impetus in this rail-and-steel state since the Teapot Dome revelations and the organizing work of the politically conscious members of the trade union movement here this year. One of the signers of the call is the central labor body of Marion, home of the late President Harding.

Since the call was signed the central labor body of the steel city of Massilon has endorsed it and similar endorsements are expected from Cleveland, and the other industrial centers.

To all Labor Unions, Central Labor Councils, Workers' Political Parties, Workers' Co-operative Associations, Fraternal Organizations and Farmers' Organizations in the State of Ohio.

Greetings:

Thruout the country the industrial workers and farmers are uniting their forces into State and Local Farmer-Labor Parties. The political domination of the employers, bankers and "open shoppers" is being challenged. Success has marked these first steps, in several instances, notably in the State of Minnesota, from which two United State Senators were elected on a Farmer-Labor Party ticket.

To link these Local and State parties together and unite the political organizations of farmers and indus-

(Continued on page 2.)

Revolution Stares Cuba In the Face as Strike Sets Starvation Stalking In the Offing

Harbor of Havana (above), where shipping is at a standstill because of strike; a Cuban marine (left) on guard at one of the wharves; and (right) some of the mounted police which are stationed at every street corner to prevent gatherings.

HAVANA, Cuba May 7.—This city is in the throes of a young revolution following the calling of a strike by stevedores, a strike that has spread thru the city like a prairie fire and threatens to sweep the entire island.

Martial law has been declared and everywhere marines and soldiers are patrolling the narrow streets, the water front, railroad yards, water mains and other public utilities.

At the same time trouble is on foot aimed at the security of Alfredo Zayas, president of the republic and representative of American banking interests. Prominent political figures are back of it.

On every street corner are stationed mounted police to prevent gatherings. What few trolley cars are in operation are manned by members of the police department.

Few vehicles are in the thoroughfares of what is a heavily trafficed city under normal conditions. There are few automobiles for the pavements are littered with nails, broken bottles and in many sections, barricaded with trees, rocks and rubbish.

Following the stevedore walk-out street car men quit work. Twelve hours later, Havana "fotingos," taxi drivers, did likewise. Then came drivers of beer wagons and their ranks were strengthened by drivers of "Hielo" (ice) wagons. The bakers' union joined in the general strike and now famine stalks in the offing of this favorite winter oasis for thousands of parched Americans.

When the seriousness of the strike dawned upon what few American tourists were left in Havana, a general exodus fellowed. The Governor Cobb, operated between here and Florida was filled to capacity on two runs made this week, the only American boat to leave. Tourists were forced to walk from their hotels to the docks in the broiling sun. Many had to carry their own baggage. Inability to obtain vehicles for the transportation of trunks caused many to leave theirs behind.

In the harbor are scores of barges heavily laden with sugar for consignment to the states and other countries. Freighters are laying idle, decks piled high with merchandise for delivery here.

Stevedores are asking for a 20 per cent wage increase and a guarantee of $4 a day for day workers and $19.50 a week for laborers paid by the week.

The situation is described as the most serious that has hit Cuba since the Spanish-American war.

VICTORY IN CAR SHOP STRIKE SEEN AS BALTIMORE & OHIO AND CHICAGO & ALTON ORDER THEIR CONTRACTS SUSPENDED

Contract work for the Baltimore and Ohio and the Chicago and Alton Railroads, which have large contracts for the construction of passenger cars placed with the Pullman Company, must be suspended until after the strike of the Pullman carbuilders is over, representatives of these railroads informed the Pullman Company yesterday.

Inspectors for these railroads have been notified by their companies that they are not to allow further butchering of cars by amateur riveters such as has been going on since the start of the strike. These two railroads threaten to withdraw their contracts unless the strike is speedily settled.

Oriental Limited Tied Up.

The new Oriental Limited, crack thru train of the Great Northern Railroad, which is due to be delivered by the Pullman Company, is at present tied up in the shipping yards of the Pullman Company, and work on it has been suspended, John Helmgren, vice-president of the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen, informed the DAILY WORKER.

Most of the rivets being driven on the contract jobs for these and other railroads, have been condemned by the railroad inspectors. So many have been burned out and re-driven that the Pullman Company has not been able to deliver a single passenger car to the railroads which passed the railroad inspectors. One car assembled for the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, had hundreds of chalk marks over the rivets, meaning that these rivets were not "tight" and must be punched out.

New Strikers At Meeting

More men hired by the Pullman Company turned up at yesterday's strike meeting, and many of them have empowered David Benthal, the strikers attorney, to collect their transportation money for them. Theodore Rafson of Harvey, Illinois, told

(Continued on page 2)

Valentine Leaves Executive Council; Returns To Frisco

SAN FRANCISCO, May 7.—Joseph F. Valentine, who resigned recently as president of the Intl. Molders' union after 40 years in the A. F. of L., will make his home here.

M. J. Kehoe, former vice-president, succeeds to the presidency of the Intl. Molders' union with headquarters in Cincinnati. He will hold office under the union's constitution until the next convention in 1926.

Valentine's place on the executive council of the American Federation of Labor will be filled temporarily by the council itself. His successor will serve until the 44th annual convention of the A. F. of L. to be held in El Paso Nov. 17, 1924

Government Allows Indian Timber Sale

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 7.—Authority for the advertisement and sale by public bidding of ripe timber on two logging units of land on the Santa Clara Indian reservation, in New Mexico, was given at the Department of the Interior recently.

One of these units, the Mesa-Pine Springs, has an estimated stand of 1,100,000 feet of tribal timber, mostly yellow pine, while the other, known as the lower Santa Clara Canyon, has an estimated stand of 1,500,000 feet of tribal timber, principally yellow pine.

No bid of less than $3 per thousand feet board measure for yellow pine and Douglas fir, and 50 cents per thousand board measure for all other species will be considered for the timber on either of the tracts.

U. S. War Department Is Rushing Arms to Cuba to Aid Wall Street's Cause

WASHINGTON, May 7.—Secretary of War Weeks has approved two $100,000 shipments of arms and war material to Cuba, he announced today.

No airplanes will be sold. While the law provides for sale of munitions to Cuba, it gives no authority for disposal of planes.

Even if special permission were given for sale of airships Weeks said that there is no surplus stock from which withdrawals could be made without impairing the war department's efficiency.

RUHR COMMUNISTS ISSUE CALL FOR GENERAL STRIKE TO COUNTERACT LOCKOUT OF 300,000 COAL MINERS

BERLIN, May 7.—A critical situation exists thruout the Ruhr and Rhineland where already 300,000 miners are locked out as a result of a dispute over working hours.

Communist miners called a general strike for this forenoon, while the more conservative "Old Miners' League" voted against accepting recent arbitration awards.

Slim piles of coal testify to an impending shortage. The Ruhr miners refused to recognize the award of the arbitrators which justified an increase in working hours. The owners announced that only miners agreeing to work eight hours underground would be accepted. Declaration of a lockout followed.

GERMAN FASCISTI IN SURRENDER TO MORGAN TO WIN NEW CABINET

BERLIN, May 7.—Deputy Hergt, nationalist Fascist leader, who, within a fortnight, will be invited by President Ebert to attempt formation of the next German cabinet, today pledged his party's support to the Dawes-Young plan "with some reservations."

Herr Hergt, a former Prussian minister of the interior, who recently rose to leadership of the powerful nationalist group, declared his followers would make only such concessions as it was "physically possible to meet." Certain reservations, he added, were "unrenounceable."

The sum and substance of Herr Hergt's statement was that the nationalists will not sabotage the experts' report.

Such a declaration was a pre-requisite to obtaining necessary centrist (Catholic) and People's party consent to co-operate in a cabinet headed by Hergt.

If the nationalist leader fails to form a cabinet, the old coalition will be tried.

NORRIS SLAMS FERTILIZER DEAL OF CAL AND HANK

WASHINGTON, May 7.—Senator Norris, Nebraska, with his vituperative attack on President Coolidge "for playing politics" with Muscle Shoals, has aroused administration leaders to high resentment.

More and more the Ford offer for Muscle Shoals is becoming an intra-party as well as a bi-partisan issue with the Republicans, with waning chances that there will be final action on it this session.

In a session lasting far into the night, debate on the Shoals question grew very bitter. Norris led the attack on the Shoals question, declaring that Mr. Coolidge, Senators Harrison, Mississippi, Heflin, Alabama, and Henry Ford had become partners to get congressional sanction for Ford's enterprise.

Norris described the conference between Ford and the president, and pointed out that Ford became a fast friend and supporter of Mr. Coolidge thereafter. He also referred to the telegram sent to Ford's secretary by James Martin Miller, a contributor to the Dearborn Independent, in which Miller said Coolidge told him he was trying to "deliver" Muscle Shoals to Ford.

GERMAN ELECTION RESULTS CAUSE OF BANKER BLUES

Note Of Pessimism In Wall Street

NEW YORK, May 7.—Despite the professed satisfaction in banking circles over the German elections, there is an undercurrent of pessimism. The early return of J. P. Morgan to the United States is anxiously awaited.

Several results of the German elections disturb financiers who will be called upon to underwrite the $100,000,000 American loan to Germany if the Dawes plan goes thru. Of immediate importance is the question whether the Dawes plan is going thru—at least in its vital clauses, such as that calling for the return to private ownership of their railroads and their mortgaging to foreign capital.

Secondly, the financiers are disatisfied with the character of the coalition forces. It is felt that right wing Nationalists, asuming that they join the coalition, will be perpetually in controversy with Socialists and People's partyites. The Socialists themselves are a broken reed, reduced to half their former strength. There is no dominating party on which the international bankers can depend.

Alarmed at Communist Power.

Another factor contributing powerfully to the moodiness of the leading spirits of the banking world is the amazing Communist sentiment shown by the 4,000,000 votes which put 61 Communists into the Reichstag. It is argued that Germany is a dubious field for investment in view of the strength of the revolutionary party. Experience of the bankers with Russia shows that properties nationalized in a revolution return to absentee owners about as rapidly as molasses runs up hill.

GERMAN COMMUNIST VOTE IS NINE TIMES LARGER THAN BEFORE

BERLIN, May 7.—Growth of the Communist movement in Germany is not properly shown by a comparison of the 61 Communists elected to the coming Reichstag with the 18 seated in the last Reichstag. The Communist growth is better shown by a comparison of the votes cast at the two election. Last Sunday about 4,000,000 citizens voted under the red banner. At the previous election there were only 441,000 Communist votes. This means nine times as many Sunday, as at the previous test.

REPEATS CAL PROMISED TO DELIVER SITE

Miller Sticks by His Muscle Shoal Story

WASHINGTON, May 7.—James Martin Miller, former employee of the Dearborn Independent, who quoted President Coolidge as saying he was "trying to deliver Muscle Shoals to Henry Ford," today told the Senate agriculture committee that he had "correctly stated the President's words."

"I had a conference with the President on October 12, 1923, at 10:30 a. m. and 25 minutes later I sent the telegram to E. G. Liebold, Ford's secretary," Miller said.

"The president himself brought up the Muscle Shoals question at our conference," Miller said, "and he cannot deny it. The denial he issued, was a crass political dissimulation."

TEACHERS FIGHT IMPORTED SUPT'S BAN ON COUNCILS

Instructor's Union Is Up In Arms

Elementary school teachers of Chicago are holding a mass meeting this afternoon at 4:15 in the Studebaker Theater, 418 South Michigan avenue, to discuss the serious situation that has arisen over their differences with Superintendent William McAndrew. McAndrew has refused to issue an order to elementary school principals for the calling of the semi-annual School Teachers' Councils meeting due to be held this week.

McAndrew is fighting the Teachers' Councils, which have been in existence since 1898. He deliberately sabotaged the calling of the meetings this week because the matters of junior high schools and the introduction of the platoon system were to come up for discussion. These matters are to be before the Board of Education this week and naturally would be discussed in the Teachers' Councils.

Wants To Slip Platoon Over?

According to the Chicago Teachers Federation, McAndrew does not want the teachers to influence the Board of Education in regard to the junior high schools and possible acceptance of the platoon plan. McAndrew has been fighting the Teachers' Councils, especially during the last month, charging that he was not required to call them for school hours, altho the rules and by-laws of their organization specifically provide that the superintendent must call these Councils for sessions twice a year during school hours.

Miss Margaret Haley, business agent of the Teachers' Federation, brought the whole controversy to light in the mass meeting of teachers in the Auditorium Theater Tuesday night, when she made a bitter attack on Superintendent McAndrew. The whole matter will be further discussed tonight.

Charges have ben filed with the Board of Education calling for the resignation of Superintendent McAndrew for his failure to abide by the approved laws of the Chicago Elementary Teachers' Councils. Miss Haley preferred the charges April 30.

The whole correspondence between the Elementary Teachers' Councils representatives and Superintendent McAndrew has been printed at the request of the General Council of the teachers and they are now printing the special commission's report on the junior high schools which the school board has neglected to make public.

"Certain taxpayers" may have an injunction issued to support McAndrew in his stand against the teachers. The injunction will prevent McAndrew from issuing an order to close schools for the time required for Teachers' Councils to meetfl z ^zg TAOao Councils to meet.

ATLANTA, Ga., May 7.—Workers who wish to leave this state are having considerable difficulty in getting officials to sign their papers. County and municipal authorities must give every worker who wishes to go to another state a signed statement that "this labor can be spared," according to the ruling of Commissioner of Labor Stanley. The statute requiring official consent for workers to leave the state places the workers in the position of serfs bound to the land.

Work or Jail Choice.

LAKE CHARLES, La., May 7.—Men picked up and charged with vagrancy here are given the alternative of a jail sentence or picking strawberries for local truckers. The workers don't find much choice, for their wages are almost obscure when they work in the strawberry fields, and conditions are terrible. In jail they don't have to work and come out with about as much in their pockets as if they had worked for the truckers.

JUDGE FOELL FINES STRIKERS AS I. L. G. U. CONVENTION IS MEETING IN BOSTON TOWN

(Continuped from Page 1).

forced to remain in court waiting for their cases to come up only to have them postponed again until this morning. None of these cases have had more than the first hearing yet, while the thirteen other cases had all been heard several weeks ago.

Following the lead given him by the bosses' lawyer, Hyde, Judge Foell directly charged the strikers with lying. He said that he would not sentence them for perjury, as Hyde attempted to influence him to do, but he remarked:

Court Says Strikers Lie.

"They lie, but they are put up to it."

Attorney Sissman objected to the court's remarks, but to no effect. Foell's mind is like a piece of cast-iron, once molded never changed.

Judge Foell also wrongly assumed that all of the strikers before him were not Americans but immigrants to this "hospitable" shore who are nonetheless bound by the law, whether they understand it or not. Foell took an active role in cross-examining Attorney Sissman, representing the strikers, and would not allow Sissman to proceed with his summary of the case.

On the other hand when prosecutor Hyde began his summary, Sissman had not yet arrived. But the court said "Proceed" and Hyde did proceed to make the most of his opportunity and attempted to show that the garment strikers not only violated the injunction but committed perjury, thus showing "not only contempt of court but contempt of the whole court system." He deliberately misconstrued the slight and easily accounted for discrepancies between the answers filed by the respondents and their testimony on stand.

In replying to Hyde, attorney Sissman showed that the testimony of witnesses for the bosses was quite susceptible to doubt but that he would not prefer perjury charges against Patrick Moran and Collins, who had been the chief witnesses for the prosecution.

Moran got very red-faced and nervous, flushed down his neck and finally went up to whisper something to Hyde. Sissman said that he couldn't possibly remember serving all thirteen of these strikers with writs on the same day he had admitted serving nearly two hundred writs in all and that there were hundreds of people passing constantly on Market street where he is supposed to have served them.

Foell pointed his finger at Sissman in a weak gesture and attempted to confuse the defense attorney.

"Never before in my history on the bench," he said, "has a court order been dragged in the dirt and an effort made to stampede the court by people not even American citizens. . . . An injunction was issued. It is the law. It must be obeyed. They might as well make up their minds now," he concluded in a tight-mouthed, Cal Coolidge fashion.

Foell Brother to Cal.

Foell bears a surprising resemblance to Coolidge, "careful Cal"; a rat-like appearance. And he sits under the crossed American flags and thinks himself a little Coolidge in his own domain of the court, when he pronounces:

"They can't think the court impotent to enforce its own orders," and lays on the sentences.

Whether Judge Foell will continue to follow Judge Sullivan's precedent and increase the severity of his sentences as the cases pile up on him and begin to bore him too greatly remains to be seen. He already has shown himself to be the tool of the bosses and willing to give them every advantage the court can. The law is his god, tho the bosses made it, and by it he lives.

Fitzpatrick Stumps for Strikers.

Anton Johannsen reports that the special committee of the Committee of Fifteen are continuing their canvass of the local unions in an effort to get more funds for the striking dressmakers.

When John Fitzpatrick, president of the Chicago Fed. of Labor, got on the job one night he succeeded in getting generous donations for the garment workers. The Ironworkers, Local No. 1, voted a 25 cent assessment on all their 1,600 members and the Hoisting Engineers voted an hour's pay, $1.25, from each of their 700 members.

The Jewish Painters local No. 521 assessed their membership for the garment workers. The report is that the assessment is $2 per member, but this is not confirmed yet. The Elevator Constructors voted an hour's pay apiece for their 800 members.

(Continued From Page 1.)

are being made for the reception and entertainment to be given Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, always a welcome guest of the administration forces of "The International," since Benjamin Schlesinger came asking favors of the Gompers' labor bureaucracy. Gompers has accepted an invitation to attend the convention. There is the usual flood of resolutions being introduced.

Five Capitalist Solons In The Dock Charged With Grafting In Booze

COVINGTON, Ky., May 7.—Taking of evidence was started today in the Federal Court trial of Congressman John W. Langley and four others, charged with conspiracy to defraud the government thru illegal removal of whisky from federal warehouses. A dozen or more prosecution witnesses were on hand ready to testify.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., May 7.—The northern and southern branches of the Methodist Church, divided since the Civil War, were united by an **overwhelming majority, today.**

FREE STATE TO HAVE MINISTER AT WASHINGTON

Increases Prestige Of Irish Government

LONDON, May 7.—The British government has consented to appointment of Professor Timothy Smiddy, as first minister of the Irish Free State to the United States, the Evening News reported today.

Smiddy, former faculty member of Cork University, now is in Washington, according to the newspaper. Formal announcement of his appointment awaits word from the State Department that he is persona grata to the United States government.

This action on the part of the British government is calculated to strengthen the position of the Free State government, which holds that acceptance of the 1921 treaty was a stepping stone to political separation from Great Britain. It is expected that it will correspondingly weaken the bourgeois republicans and compel the more radical followers of De Valera to line up with the Irish Labor Party, which has a Workers' Republic as its goal. While the Labor Party under the leadership of Thomas Johnson is very conservative in action, there is a strong tendency to rebel against his leadership.

Attorney General Fires $ A Year Millionaire Finks From D. of J.

WASHINGTON, May 7.—Attorney General Stone has dismissed all "dollar-a-year" special agents of the Department of Justice, William J. Burns, chief of the bureau of investigation, told the Senate Daugherty investigating committee today.

Burns gave no reason for Stone's action. He previously testified that only twelve such men were on the department's rolls, among them Edward B. McLean, millionaire Washington publisher, and Fred W. Upham, treasurer of the Republican national committee.

Burns told the committee that Gaston B. Means, former department agent and "star witness" of the committee, had been constantly followed recently by a department agent named Bonner.

Texas for McAdoo.

DALLAS, Tex., May 7.—Control of Texas Democratic convention at Waco May 27 will be in the hands of the forces of William G. McAdoo, it was definitely determined today on the strength of results from Tuesday's county conventions. Two-thirds of the delegates to the state convention will be instructed for McAdoo, almost complete returns from the county meets showed.

Californians Are Not Alarmed Over Anthrax, Only Dangerous to Man

SAN FRANCISCO, May 7.—Officials expressed no alarm over discovery of anthrax-infected herds on three ranches in Lassen county. The disease, altho dangerous to communicate to humans, is more easily controlled than the hoof and mouth disease, and is not as liable to heavy losses among cattle.

California authorities are notorious for their disregard for human life, except of course the lives of the wealthy. Superstitious people claim that the deadly disease among the cattle is divine retribution for the executions and imprisonments of workers in this state for trifling offenses. It is not likely, however, that the ruling class of California would even listen to the voice of their favorite Jehovah, even tho his views on their anti-labor activities were manifested ever so clearly.

Representation by Industry.

PORTLAND, Ore.—W. S. U'Ren, known as the father of Oregon's system of direct legislation, is sponsor for a vocational representation plan for electing the Oregon Legislature. Signatures are being procured to place the bill on the ballot as an initiative. Housekeepers, clerks, bankers, bakers and candlestick makers and all other crafts would have direct representation instead of the present geographical plan.

MOSCOW, May.—The Russian Chemical Society received a present from the British Chemical Society in the form of three boxes of scientific books.

MOONEY'S JAILER TURNED DOWN IN CALIFORNIA VOTE

Johnson Hated More Than Teapot Cal

(Special to The Daily Worker)

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., May 7.—President Calvin Coolidge led Senator Hiram W. Johnson by over 20,000 votes in the count of ballots of yesterday's California primaries with the count about 80 per cent complete.

Returns from 4,758 precincts out of approximately 5,500 in the state gave:

Coolidge 219,933.
Johnson 196,139.
Coolidge's majority 23,794.

It was predicted that Coolidge would carry the state by nearly 30,000.

In the democratic column, William G. McAdoo of Pasadena, Calif., was the overwhelming favorit.

The count early today stood:

McAdoo, 73,599; unpledged, 14,328; McAdoo's majority, 59,271.

• • •

Johnson Beaten in Indiana.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 7.—President Coolidge made a run-away race from Senator Hiram Johnson in the Indiana primaries yesterday, it was indicated today in returns from nearly half of the precincts. Coolidge is leading by about seven to one.

The Ku Klux Klan chalked up a victory thru the nomination of Ed. Jackson, Secretary of State, as the republican candidate for governor. Jackson is holding a good majority over the other five republican candidates. Mayor Shank of Indianapolis, anti-klan candidate, was running a poor second.

MASS PROTEST AGAINST JOHNSON BILL TOMORROW

Blacklist Law Arouses Chicago Workers

A monster mass protest demonstration will be held tomorrow at 8 p. m. in Douglas park auditorium, Ogden and S. Kedzie avenues, to denounce the Johnson bill and other measures now in congress which would work against the foreign-born workers. The meeting is sponsored by the Chicago Council For the Protection of Foreign Born Workers.

Speakers have been invited from the Chicago Federation of Labor, the Socialist Party, and the Workers Party. Max Bedacht will represent the latter and will explain how the proposed bills would grow into a super black-list for the employers.

Gompers Was Foolish.

Samuel Gompers and the American Federation of Labor have made the mistake of endorsing the Johnson bill although it will work against the majority of the trade union membership.

Most of the other bills before congress are equally bad or worse than the Johnson bill. All of them are prompted by the same insane "Americanism" which froths about "America for Americans" when many of these same 100 percenters are immigrants themselves or descended from immigrants. (Some have "descended" a long, long way, altho their parents may have been foreign-born).

Davis An Immigrant.

Secretary of Labor Davis, who is supporting the bills discriminating against the foreign-born could himself be barred from the United States if he attempted to enter under the regime the bills would establish. Gompers and many of his misguided followers would likewise find themselves singing a different tune if they were trying to get into the country under the proposed legislation.

The doors of the hall will be open at 7:30 p. m. so that the first to come will get the benefit. Admission is free.

Commerce President Whines About Tax Bill; Slaps Radicals

CLEVELAND, O., May 7.—Congress was scathingly denounced for the passage of the Simmons income tax provisions of the revenue bill by President Julius H. Barnes, of the United States Chamber of Commerce, in his annual address at the chamber convention here today. Barnes revised his speech at the last moment so as to include caustic comment on the Senate's action yesterday.

Barnes declared there has been a slowing up of business and industry, due to a lack of confidence in Congress and set out a clear threat of widespread unemployment unless Congress should reconsider its course.

"The action of the senate is discouraging but not final," Barnes said.

"We may not expect the radical group to be sobered by the responsibility of this action, but men who bear the label of republicanism and then join the radical group, must bear their full responsibility."

Boost The DAILY WORKER. If you are a worker, it is your paper.

VICTORY IN PULLMAN STRIKE SEEN AS TWO BIG RAILWAYS ORDER CONTRACTS SUSPENDED

(Continued from page 1)

the strikers that men are being hired by the Pullman Company in Harvey, and report to work at an employment bureau at 139 North Clark Street. The men are taken in trucks from this place and slipped into the gates at Pullman early in the morning or late at night. Some of these scabs are being boarded at Harvey, and are being given police protection.

Saw Strike In Daily Worker

Rafson declared he learned of the strike by reading about it in the DAILY WORKER. The strikers are going to spread word in Harvey, by selling DAILY WORKER, that there is a strike on at Pullman. S. W. Hill, W. Wright, E. Philabaum, H. B. Carter, Sam Hart, Elmer Mizlo and Steve Tuber, riveter from Bettendorf, Iowa, signed affidavits that they were hired by Jansen, of the Pullman Company, on condition that there was no labor trouble at Pullman. Raymond Brockhill, of Cape Firardian, Mo., also instructed Bentall to collect their money from the Pullman Company.

John Holmgren, at the strike meeting, pointed out to the strikers that they were fighting not only for themselves, but for the entire 110th Street shop. Altho many of the welders, cabinet men, vestibule men, and other men from departments were notified of a drastic wage reduction at the same time as the riveting department, after the strike of April 14th, the Company did not dare to attempt the enforcement of this cut on the other men.

Miners Are Watching

Barney Mass, who has just returned from a tour of the southern Illinois mine fields, declared that the miners, thru the DAILY WORKER, are watching the progress of the Pullman strike closely. "You are not only fighting against a wage reduction," Mass told the men, "You are fighting to take your place side by side with the miners and other organized union men who aim to wipe out the entire damnable system which makes you live like slaves."

Mass told how in St. Louis the painters in their struggle for union conditions, would rather win recognition of the union, than a mere wage increase. The bosses on the other hand, would rather lose money than see a strong union organized.

"I appeal to you men," Mass concluded, "In the name of the miners of this country, and in the name of all workers who are against the piece work system and against the domination of the bosses, to join the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen. You must not stop working for yourself until the Pullman Company recognizes your union."

Fight To The Last Ditch

Mass declared that "The miners of this country established their splendid organization with their sweat and blood and lives. The miners worship their organization. They will sacrifice everything to keep it alive and powerful, because they know that only thru organization can the workers rule themselves. These miners expect you to be as class conscious as they are, and to fight to the last ditch to unionize the Pullman Company."

Sam Hammersmark of the DAILY WORKER told the strikers that the army of the workers should "go over the top with one hundred per cent organization into the union. He urged the strikers to picket like an organized army, and to enforce army discipline in their fight on the Pullman Company.

Lithuanian Speaker

Justinos Battuses, of the Vilnis, the Workers' Party Lithuanian Paper, was introduced by one of the strikers, who told the strikers, in the Lithuanian language about the good write-ups which the Workers' party foreign papers are giving to the Pullman strike.

An exciting moment was caused at the meeting when the strikers heard someone roaming around back of the stage of Stancik's Hall. The men all made a rush for the stage, thinking they had unearthed a company spy, but he proved to be a striking heater boy and no damage was done.

Pullman Paper Lied

The Calumet Index, the local weekly paper, continues to side with the Pullman Company in their stories of the strike. The Index says the men "Average $12 to 14 dollars per day." The truth of the matter is that the men have a hard time averaging seven dollars per day.

Several of the men were injured yesterday when inexperienced riveters lost control of their riveting guns. The ambulance is being kept busy at the Pullman plant.

The jury trials of Nick Spynow, who was arrested and shot at a week ago by a drunken cop for selling the DAILY WORKER, and the case of Sam Green, arrested after he had sold out his papers, come up in the Municipal Court this morning. David Bentall, is defending the DAILY WORKER men. They are to appear at branch 38 of the municipal court, 8855 Exchange Avenue at 10 o'clock today.

Strike Picket Arrested.

Nick Leschner, of 113th street and Forest avenue, was the first strike picket arrested. He was taken into custody late yesterday while doing picket duty at 110th Place.

Leschner and other strike pickets had taken refuge in the automobile of a sympathizer during the pouring rain, when a police officer came along and threatened them with arrest for parking their car along the curb.

The men protested that there was no law against parking cars in that neighborhood, that many cars were left standing at the curb all day. When Leschner stated he would take the officer's number, he got the answer that he would be taken instead, and he was rushed off downtown.

Efforts were being made at a late hour to bail Leschner out. It is thought that his case will come up this morning in the South Chicago Court, at 98th street and Exchange Place, along with the cases of the two agents of the DAILY WORKER, arrested some time ago for selling their papers. Neither is there any law that can be turned against them, but they were arrested just the same.

HOOVER PRAISES BIG BUSINESS AT COMMERCE MEET

(Special to The Daily Worker)

CLEVELAND, May 7.—Let business regulate itself! This was the idea running thru the speech which Secretary of Commerce Herbert Hoover made tonight before the annual meeting of the United States Chamber of Commerce.

The business world, said Hoover, to the applause of his millionaire audience, is not an economic "dog eat dog." Taking a rap at "our home-made Bolshevist-minded critics," he declared that "our high general levels of comfort are dependent upon the maintenance and development of leadership in the world of industry and commerce." He said he believed the majority of these leaders were inspired by ethical ideals.

The three-year coal agreement was a shining example of self-regulation of an industry, asserted the commerce secretary. He admitted that it would result in some preliminary hardships, referring to the "stabilization" of the industry thru the closing down of numerous mines, with strikes forbidden.

Codfish State Provides Another Thorn For Republican Crown

(By The Federated Press)

WASHINGTON, May 7.—Frank Vanderlip anonunces that he has employed as his counsel in the research bureau he has established here, former Attorney General Allen of Massachusetts. Allen is reputed to be as unpopular with the Lodge-Weeks political and financial groups in New England as Francis J. Heney is with the Chicago meat packers. It will be his job to uncover evidence against Mellon and all other members of the cabinet if necessary, so long as they resist the inquiries of Congress.

Dawes Pipes Up For Bosses' Own Rail Labor Board

William R. Dawes, president of the Chicago Association of Commerce, came to the defense of the Rail Labor Board in a letter to the Illionis members of the house and senate. He declares that the board thru its machinery has prevented many strikes on the railroads which would prove demoralizing to industry. The present board, in Dawes' opinion, is quite satisfactory to the capitalists who only obey its decisions when it cuits them but whenever the board, whether by accident or design, rules in favor of the railroad workers the bosses ignore the ruling and claim its decision is not binding.

When the workers rebel against a decision of the Rail Labor Board, Daugherty or whatever capitalist mannikin is at the head of the Department of Justice, throws the workers into jail. What is sauce for the capitalistic gander is prison mush for the worker goose.

How many of your shop-mates read THE DAILY WORKER. Get one of them to subscribe today.

WORLD CONGRESS OF R. I. L. U. TO MEET JUNE 25TH

Many Problems to Come Before Big Gathering

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, May 7.—The executive bureau of the Red International of Labor Unions has decided to convoke the Third World Congress of Red International of Labor Unions here, June 25, immediately following the Fifth World Congress of the Communist International. The following provisional agenda has been drawn up:

1. Report of the Red International Unions.
2. Next Tasks of the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement.
3. International Struggle for the Eight Hour Working Day.
4. Trade Unions and Factory Councils.
5. Attitude of the Revolutionary Trade Unions Towards the Professional Internationals.
6. Strategy of Strikes.
7. Organizatory Structure (Forms of Organization of the Opposition, Mutual Relations between Independent Unions and Opposition Minorities, One Big Union, etc.).
8. Tasks of the Adherents of the RILU. in England.
9. Tasks of the RILU. in the Colonial and semi-Colonial Countries. (British West India, Egypt, Algeria, Dutch Indies China, Indochina, Corea, etc.).
10. Peasants International and Unions of Agricultural Laborers.
11. Trade Unionism and Cooperation.
12. Elections.

All affiliated organizations and the evolutionary minorities, in view of the importance of the questions placed on the agenda of the World Congress, are requested to deal with them as quickly and thoroughly as possible and to submit their proposals not later than the 1st of June. They are also requested to submit to the Executive Bureau their reports on the situation of the Trade Union Movement in their countries, and their reports on their activity for the period since the II. World Congress.

Having regard to the length of the agenda and the importance of the questions, it is desirable that all the problems in dispute within the International Revolutionary Trade Unions Movement be gone into thoroughly at the present time, so that by the time the Congress meets, the entire international experience may be brought together.

The conditions of representation are in accordance with the statutes confirmed at the II. World Congress of the RILU.

With revolutionary Trade Union greetings:

(Signed) A. Lozovsky
General Secretary.

KU KLUX KLAN ARE LINING UP BEHIND M'ADOO

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., May 7.—The Ku Klux Klan issue came to the front in the democratic state convention held here today to choose delegates to the national convention. One faction sought to have the delegation pledged to William G. McAdoo's candidacy for the presidential nomination, while the other demanded an uninstructed delegation.

For Klan Support.

As the convention got under way, the main fight revolved around selection of national committeeman. Ed Seamans, a McAdoo supporter, and Scott Ferris, former congressman, who favors an uninstructed delegation, were the chief candidates. Seamans came out in support of Henry Johnson Perry, for temporary chairman of the convention, a move which Ferris supporters declared was designed to obtain Klan backing for McAdoo.

Mac Will Get Texas.

DALLAS, Tex., May 6.—Early returns from state-wide county conventions in Texas indicated that the forces of Wm. G. McAdoo will control the state democratic convention at Waco, May 27.

COURT FREES MEN CONVICTED BY THIRD DEGREE "CONFESSIONS" FOR DEATH OF RAILROAD FINK

MADISON, Wis., May 7.—Confessions obtained by third degree methods when introduced by prosecuting attorneys as evidence are sufficient grounds for reversing a jury decision convicting the confessor, according to a ruling by the supreme court of Wisconsin.

The court reversed a decision sentencing Arville and Oliver Jones to 15 and 18 years respectively in prison for killing a railroad detective and in relation to their alleged confession said:

"When a defendant is in custody of the law he should be dealt with according to law. There is no sanction of law in this state and there will be none so long as the courts endure that tolerates the methods of the inquisition or the prize ring. Our criminal procedure is complete enough to protect society without resort to inhuman or barbaric methods."

MEXICAN WHO EXPOSED DOHENY NOW IN ATLANTA

Oil Thief Gave Rebels Double Cross

By CORA P. WILSON.

SAN JOSE, Cal., May 7.—The following is a copy of a letter sent to the following senators: LaFollette, Wheeler, Walsh, Ladd and Borah, in connection with the imprisonment of Nicholas Senn Zogg, a Mexican, who is now five years in Atlanta Federal Prison:

"Dear sir: A few facts gleaned from correspondence with Nicholas Senn Zogg, now a prisoner at the Atlanta Federal prison may be of interest to you as you are one of the few Congressmen whom the common people can trust to clean up the great American cesspool—Congress. In 1917, Ed Doheny the oil magnate, entered into an agreement with Villa and Zogg in their program to secure the land and the government of Mexico for the peons.

"The oil magnate double-crossed the Mexicans which so enraged Zogg that he notified the United States government of the deal. Doheny had purchased thousands of rifles in order to carry out the program and when he found out that the Mexicans had revealed the plans, he hurriedly made a present of several hundred rifles to the Occidental College of Pasadena and told the U. S. government officials that he intended the balance as a gift to the California National Guard.

"As these rifles were of the make of 1907, you can imagine just how true his story is. Anyone knows that army equipment must be up-to-date. Later on, Doheny placed the guns on board a vessel bound for a Lower California port but Villa and Zogg engaged the boat in combat and sunk it with all on board. Then Doheny started out to get Zogg with the result that he was instrumental in having him arrested under the Spinach Act and due to the employment of a pimp and a prostitute regularly employed by the officials for that purpose, he was convicted and has now languished in prison for 6 years where he has contracted tuberculosis. He is not guilty of any crime. What has become of our boasted American justice? Why is Morse, the rich banker pardoned and men like Zogg still retained in prison?

Ranks Of Union Labor Growing Steadily In Japan

YOKOHAMA, Japan, May 7.—From one end of Japan to the other public meetings are being held and resolutions passed demanding the immediate granting of universal manhood suffrage, to be followed by a general election. In Tokio alone meetings are held almost daily, often attended by as many as 20,000 people.

At these meetings attacks are made against the aristocracy and the present autocratic rulers of Japan. Particular emphasis is laid on the manner in which the press is forced to suppress facts and to distort news.

The ranks of organized labor are being steadily swelled. The Labor government in Great Britain is hailed with delight by the masses.

LOYAL WORKER DIES IN PHOENIX; BROKEN FIGHTING CAPITALISM

PHOENIX, Ariz., May 7.—John Crawford, one of the most active workers for Communism, died here recently, reports William O'Brien, his friend. Crawford had been ill for fifteen months, having suffered a mental breakdown. He was only 34 years old when he died.

Crawford had always been one one of the best workers for the Friends of Soviet Russia in Phoenix and was well liked by all who ever met him. His breakdown was partly due to overwork in the movement, to which he devoted most of his time.

He was a native of England and had been a victim of the class war in California, where he was sent up at about the same time Ford and Suhr were, in 1914. Since his incarceration, his health had been bad.

Many workers all over the country will grieve when they learn of the death of John Crawford, one who gave himself in the cause of all.

STEEL BARONS STEAL MILLION; KILL WORKERS

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BENWOOD, W. Va., May 7.— A triple funeral was held here Friday for miners burned in the explosion Monday morning. A great procession of friends of the dead workers came from all over the country to attend the last rites. It was a pitiful and sorrowful gathering, many of the participants still awaiting the finding of the bodies of their own relatives lost in the mine disaster.

Meanwhile President I. M. Scott remains unapprehended in his palatial million-dollar home in the Woodsdale section of Wheeling.

Million Profit in 3 Months.

The Wheeling Steel Corporation has just declared its quarterly dividend and announced a net profit of $941,901.59 for the first three months of this year. Nearly a million dollars net profit, after all possible deductions are made! And the net surplus of the company on March 31, 1924, was $7,836,249.61!

The stealing steel magnates get away with the swag and go free after murdering over 100 miners!

Fire Boss a Dick.

A detective named J. J. Doyle was employed as fire boss by the Wheeling Steel Corporation to spy on the union organizers and radicals who came to the Benwood men. This man was trying to get in with the radicals among the miners so that he could expose them. He had orders to make a house to house canvass of the miners' homes, posing as a radical himself. This he did.

On Sunday, April 27th, all the bosses were unroaroously drunk and had to be carried home. The fire boss slept until 6:30 in the morning and then marked the mine "safe" without ever examining it.

The men entered the mine in sections and some of these probably never left the car they went down in. The 36 bodies were found all together.

DAILY WORKER READERS RALLY IN SUPPORT OF JACOB DOLLA

In addition to the sums of money collected by readers of the DAILY WORKER for the relief of Jacob Dolla, who is lanquishing in a Pennsylvania penitentiary as a result of his activity in the great Steel Strike, a considerable additional amount of money has been collected.

Readers of the DAILY WORKER seem to appreciate that the support of Jacob Dolla in his case in Pennsylvania and the relief of his family who are suffering hardships is a major activity for working class militants.

The DAILY WORKER publishes a list of the recent donations for the Jacob Dolla fund and urges its other readers to donate and collect money for the same cause.

LIST OF DONATORS:

E. Holt, Chicago, Illinois	$ 2.00
Geo. Vital, Gary, Indiana	2.00
Wm. M. Davy, Cleveland, Ohio	1.00
A Comrade	2.00
L. A. Barnett, Bloomfield, N. J.	3.00
Wm. L. Miller, Chicago, Illinois	2.00
J. E. Engelbougr, New York, N. Y.	1.00
J. Burgen, Boston, Mass.	1.00
Dr. Jos. Neff, Philadelphia, Pa.	10.00
K. L. Larsen, Warren, Ore.	1.00
Douglas Park English Branch, Chicago	.50
M. W., Saranac, N. Y.	1.00
Edward Hillig, McKees Rocks, Pa.	1.00
John Tamasi, New Brighton, Pa.	1.00
Joseph Rifan, Chicago, Ill.	1.00
Y. Karlonas, Tuchochoe, N. Y.	7.00
Geo. Spero, Chicago, Ill.	1.50
Cora Meyer, Milwaukee, Wis.	10.00
V. R. [illegible], Minneapolis, Minn.	10.00
Mike Gergitch, Marianna, Pa.	1.00
Geo. Maich, Ambridge, Pa.	5.00
Jos. Margolis, Cleveland, Ohio	5.00
L. A. Roseland, Minneapolis, Minn.	8.00
J. Wincor, Chicago, Illinois	5.00
M. Stresow, Central Islip, N. Y.	2.00
Milton Harlan, San Francisco, Cal.	1.00
G. V. Sumner, McMurray, Wash.	1.00
M. Marintzan, Minneapolis, Minn.	18.15
W. M. Dreyer, Detroit, Mich.	2.50

REMOVAL NOTICE

Please be sure to address all Letters, Newspapers and other mail to our new address.

THE DAILY WORKER
1113 W. Washington Blvd. Chicago, Ill.

SEE U. S. RULE IN VENEZUELA AGAINST UNIONS

Labor Fights Aid To Dictator Gomez

(By The Federated Press)

WASHINGTON, May 7.—At last the revolution which has been due in Venezuela since the Castro dictatorship was supplanted by the Gomez dictatorship, is reported to have started.

A party of Venezuelan liberals has been in Washington during the past week, consulting other Latin-American liberals with regard to getting the truth concerning Venezuelan affairs to the American people.

The revolutionary forces feel that Secretary Hughes is about to apply the same crushing rule to the Venezuelans as to the Cubans—that the power of the United States will be thrown behind an oppressive government.

Juan Vicente Gomez was vice-president under Castro, and sixteen years ago became president. His brother was made vice-president. Some three years ago this brother was found murdered, and it was believed that the dictator's son, in order to get the vice-presidency at the hands of his own father, had causen his uncle to be assassinated. In any event the dictator's son is now vice-president. The Venezuelan minister to the United States, Senor Domenicci, resigned when the son ascended the vice-presidential "throne," saying that he could not identify himself with dynastic politics.

Recently the Mexican government has had trouble with Gomez, and two American citizens, residents of Porto Rico, have been expelled from Venezuela on the alleged accusation of Gomez' secret police that they were fomenting revolt. As a matter of fact they were trying to go into the drug business in Gomez' doman, and that line of business is monopolized by the dictator and his favorites.

Trade union organization is forbidden in Venezuela, under the most serious penalties. The Pan-American Federation of Labor is expected to issue a statement before Secretary Hughes commits the United States to support Gomez against the revolutionaries.

Bryan Wants Cuba To Hold Pine Isle For Sugar Trust

WASHINGTON, May 7. — When Cuba negotiated a treaty with her master, the United States, 20 years ago, giving to the United States two naval bases, she signed another treaty which acknowledged Cuban title to the Isle of Pines, 60 miles off the south coast of the main island. This Isle of Pines treaty has never been ratified, and now an effort is being made by Wm. Bryan and a committee of women who own sugar and fruit lands in the isle to have it disposed of. Bryan, who is said to be inspired by Florida truck-gardening and winter-resorting interests, wants the treaty approved. The women want it defeated, so the United States may assert ownership.

It appears that thousands of Americans bought land in the isle, long ago, under the assurance from politicians in Washington that the isle would remain a possession of the United States, since its disposition was reserved for separate action in the terms of the treaty of Paris in 1898. But Cuban political control was established in 1904, and has continued. These investors have paid taxes to Cuba, have paid export duties to Cuba and import duties to the United States when shipping their product here, and have survived. If they can become a part of the United States, however, they will make a great deal more from their crops, and will develop a winter resort which will rival Miami.

Old Elihu Root, who negotiated the treaty, is joining with Bryan in the present pro-treaty agitation. He is trying to help the sugar trust, which wants to please Cuban politicians in this matter, and which will receive handsome returns from said Cuban politicans. The sugar trust never boasts of its ownership of the Cuban government, because the more modest course pays better dividends. Root thinks the Latin Americans will be hurt if the isle is not definitely ceded to Cuba, Bryan agrees.

No action is likely at this session.

Students' Strike Going Strong On Milliken Campus

DECATUR, Ill., May 7.—More than four-fifths of the 525 enrolled students at James Millikin university are still on strike for academic freedom. An average of not more than five students attended each class. The strike started against the board of managers' refusal to re-employ W. G. Casey, professor of political science and Watson Selvage, professor of education, who had been dismissed.

Nine members of the faculty have signed a resolution endorsing the stand of Dean Wald who resigned in protest against the dismissals.

Every new subscriber increases the influence of the DAILY WORKER.

War Profiteers Incite Attacks On Peace, Say Women

(By The Federated Press)

WASHINGTON, May 7.—War prof- States and abroad are believed by pro- States and abroad are believed by promoters of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, in fourth general conference here, to be inciting the kept press of the country to traduce and ridicule the purpose and program of the women's world-peace organization.

Persecution and terror have been added by the corporation press and reactionary forces, including the notorious American Defense Society. In Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Cleveland, Chicago and St. Louis the women's organizations that undertook to sponsor meetings to be addressed by the more distinguished foreign delegates, have wholly or in part wthdrawn their sanction. Individual women are arranging for these meetings.

Active in the hostile agitation in each city have been found reserve officers of the army. The wife of the head of the chemical warfare section of the army is active in the suppression movement here.

CALL NOW OUT FOR F.-L. MEET IN OHIO STATE

(Continued From Page 1.)

trial workers for the 1924 Presidential campaign, a National Farmer-Labor Convention has been called at St. Paul, Minnesota for June 17th, 1924.

This call has been issued by the Committee of Arrangements in the name of the following organizations, Washington Farmer-Labor Party, South Dakota Farmer-Labor Party, Montana Farmer-Labor Party, Minnesota Farmer-Labor Party, Federated Farmer-Labor Party, Nebraska Farmer-Labor Party, and the Buffalo Farmer-Labor Party. Invitations to participate are based on endorsement of the following tentative program.

A. Public Ownership.
B. Government Banking.
C. Public Control of All Natural Resources.
D. Restoration of Civil Liberties Guaranteed by the Constitution.
E. Abolition of the use of Injunctions in Labor Disputes.

The forces of farmers and industrial workers of the State of Ohio must be united to be represented effectively at the June 17th convention. This is the only hope for success in the November elections.

In this State in many parts of which the farmers and industrial workers have shown their ability in the not distant past to defeat the political domination of employers, bankers, and "open shoppers," the unification of all workers and farmers' organizations on the basis of independent political action will assuredly result in much greater strides forward for the workers and farmers of this state than ever before.

Columbus Convention May 7th.

For this purpose the undersigned Provisional Arrangements Committee hereby issues the Call for a State Farmer-Labor Convention to be held at Columbus Federation Hall, 50½ W. Gay St., Columbus, Ohio, June 7th and 8th, 1924, to begin June 7th, 10 a. m.

Invited to send delegates to this convention are: All existing working class groups, political or industrial, central labor bodies, local unions, co-operatives, workers fraternal and farmers' organizations and others who endorse the principles as set forth. Also any group of ten farmers not otherwise represented thru an organization signing a statement endorsing the principles as set forth may send a delegate.

The purpose of this convention will be to create an organization in the State of Ohio which will be represented at the June 17th convention at St. Paul, Minnesota, to adopt a State platform, and to nominate a full ticket for the state election in November, 1924.

The convention will entail some financial expenditures. But it will be money well spent, and each organization sending delegates to these conventions are urged to contribute financially as liberally as possible to help defray the expenses.

United Action of the Ohio farmers and industrial workers is the need of the hour. We have already received word from many unions and other organizations from every part of the State that they have passed resolutions and motions in favor of a State Farmer-Labor Convention. This assures a highly successful gathering and the unification of the farmers and industrial workers of this State in this great move forward.

Provisional Arrangements Com.
SCOTT WILKINS,
GUY CAMPBELL,
For State Farmer-Labor Convention Committee. Lima Trades and Labor Council.
A. W. MEYERS,
M. J. BEERY,
For State Farmer-Labor Convention Committee. Mansfield Trades Council.
F. W. BUFFINGTON,
T. A. CLAWSON,
For State Farmer-Labor Convention Committee. Marion Central Labor Union.

The Massilon's Central body's endorsement arrived too late for the printed call.

RUSSIAN CO-OPS WIN FUNDS FROM NAT'L CITY BANK

Centrosoyus Now Same As Pre-revolutionary

By LUDWELL DENNY
(Staff Correspondent of the Fed. Press)

NEW YORK, May 7.—Almost two million dollars have been paid to the All-Russian Central Union of Consumers' Societies (Centrosoyus) by the National City bank, New York, as the result of the decision of Federal Judge Augustus N. Hand in the case brought against the bank by the United States government for the release of Centrosoyus deposits. The government receives $968,256.08, which had been assigned to it as collateral security for war supplies, such as textiles, food stuffs and machinery, purchased by Centrosoyus before the Russian revolution.

Centrosoyus claimed title to its National City bank deposits early in 1919. The bank, while not claiming the money for itself, questioned whether the present Controsoyus in view of the intervening revolution was legally the same organization which deposited the funds. The question of ownership and authority turned on the continuity of the legal existence of Centrosoyus as an independent corporation from the time of its incorporation under the czar in 1898 to the present time.

A committee consisting of Charles A. Marshall, Centrosoyus attorney, Major James A. Willis in behalf of the U. S. war department and department of justice, and Col. V. R. Ruehl for the N. Y. supreme court, was sent to Russia and other coutries to gather data. The documents recently brought back by the committee convinced the court of the identity and legal continuity of the organization.

Besides the payment to the government the court required the bank to pay Centrosoyus $1,946,774.50, and allowed the bank to retain $250,374.94 for an advance made by it to Centrosoyus.

WOMEN CONDEMN VIOLENCE AMID WAR RUMBLINGS

(By The Federated Press)

WASHINGTON, May 7.—"We condemn all violence in civil and class wars," says the manifesto adopted by the fourth congress of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom here, "but because they are most commonly the direct consequence of social injustice, and we cannot condemn the violence and not the causes. It is not enough to condemn, however. We must devote ourselves to abolishing these causes.

"The first step toward this end must be to bring about the organization of economic life, not for individual or class profit, but for the highest possible development of every human being."

International Government Longed For.

An international "organization," so constituted as to comprise all nations of the world on a basis of genuine equality, thereby making group-domination impossible, is proposed in the manifesto. It would organize international co-operation "to weld the scattered moral forces of the world into an effective political instrument," and would serve as a mediator in the settlement of disputes. It would protect minorities, raise the condition of labor, promote international education and health, guard the welfare of backward races, establish free trade, control the equitable distribution of food supplies and raw materials among the nations, and bring about the total disarmament of its members.

A desperate and bloody struggle in all countries between the economic classes was predicted as the next world war, by Frau Yella Hertska of Vienna, principal speaker at the Friday evening session of the congress.

She said this would be brought on by the exploitation of the working class by the profiteers and other capitalists, unless the pacifists bestirred themselves to prevent its outbreak by removing the menace of profit from the world. If the system of exploitation for profit, underlying all wars, is not peacefully removed, then the masses of men who refuse longer to be sent to death for others' profit, will take guns in their hands and remove it and the privileges of property. She said she did not mean that the right to own property would be taken away by this class war, but the workers would make it impossible for the holders of property to utilize it for oppression of humanity.

Kansas Miners Negotiate.

KANSAS CITY, May 7.—Negotiations are on between the southwestern operators and a committee of the miners' union in Kansas City. The mines in Kansas and Oklahoma were closed April 1 when the operators refused to accept the Jacksonville (Fla.) agreement as the basis for a new contract. That agreement covers Illinois, Indiana, Ohio and Western Pennsylvania. If the negotiations result in changes in working conditions, as is predicted, the new contract may have a hard time in the referendum vote to which it must be submitted.

DOHENY'S SATCHEL CARRIER TESTIFIES BEFORE COMMITTEE

WASHINGTON, May 7.—Edward Doheny, jr. of Los Angeles, son of E. L. Doheny, lessee of naval oil reserve number one in California, was a witness today before the Federal Grand Jury here, giving evidence concerning the leasing of the naval oil reserves.

Doheny spent only six minutes in the jury room, giving rise to the belief that he refused to testify.

According to testimony before the senate oil committee by his father, young Doheny brought the black satchel containing $100,000 in bills from New York to Albert B. Fall here on November 30, 1921, for which Fall is said to have given him a note.

Northwest Loggers Face Starvation As Camps Close Down

EVERETT, Wash., May 7.—All logging camps in this section have closed for an indefinite period due to an oversupply of logs. Mills here have been running only four days a week for over a month. Propaganda by insurance companies and makers of other roofings has hit the shingle industry and there is a falling off in both Japanese and domestic demand.

Forest fires are starting unusually early this year and have closed several camps in the Centralia and Portland regions. Camps remained idle most of the winter. Loggers have usually made a stake during the summer and while discontented have pulled thru the winter. This spring the slave markets of Portland, Seattle and other northwestern cities are crowded with angry idle men and jobs grow scarcer and scarcer. Thousands of acres of farmland in Eastern Washington have not been planted this year and the wheat harvest will find an oversupply instead of the usual shortage of labor. Unable to accumulate a stake during the summer, thousands will face starvation this winter. There is little organization among these men, but the revolutionary spirit of the I. W. W. is by no means dead among them.

FARMER-LABOR DRIVE IN N. Y. GETS MOMENTUM

Many Organizations Are Electing Delegates

NEW YORK CITY, N. Y., May 7.—The move for the formation of a State Farmer-Labor Party in New York, which has been called jointly by the Federated Farmer-Labor Party of New York and the Buffalo Labor Party is rapidly gaining momentum.

Many organizations have already elected their delegates to the state convention and the outlook is very promising for a successful convention at Schenectady on May 18th.

There are, however, many sympathetic organizations which have not as yet acted on this call and they are urged to immediately elect delegates at their next meeting in order that their organization will be represented at Schenectady on May 18th.

The expenses for a delegate are exceedingly small and every organization ought to be there.

As soon as you have elected your delegate, send your delegate's name to the state secretary, Mr. Frank Herzog, 63 Leroy Ave., Buffalo, N. Y. It is of the utmost importance that all organizations in addition to electing their delegates, also make a donation to carry on the work and help defray the expenses of the convention. All contributions should be sent to Mr. W. J. Kelly, local secretary at 81 East 10th Street, N. Y. C.

Eight Killed When "Twentieth Century" Strikes Automobile

AMSTERDAM, N. Y., May 7.—The Twentieth Century limited of the New York Central struck a motor car here last night, killing eight persons.

John M. S. Acee, Amsterdam clothing merchant, his wife, three children, Mrs. John Karan and daughter and David S. Pirano were killed.

The train was headed for Chicago and was delayed 30 minutes by the accident.

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See Birth and Death of Labor Governments in Saxony and Thuringia.
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ORCHESTRA HALL, MAY 14th, 1924
At 7:00 and 9:00 P. M.
One Night Only.
Tickets for sale at Room 307, 166 W. Washington St.
Main floor and balcony 75c. Gallery 50c. Boxes $6.00.

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fear
Are you self-conscious about the impression you make on people?
PERSONAL appearance has a lot to do with the way you feel. Clothes count, of course. But still there is one thing so many people overlook—something that at once brands them as either fastidious or careless—the teeth.
Notice today how you, yourself, watch another person's teeth when he or she is talking. If the teeth are not well kept they at once become a liability.
Listerine Tooth Paste cleans teeth a new way. At last our chemists have discovered a polishing ingredient that really cleans without scratching the enamel—a difficult problem finally solved.
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The World of Labor—Industry and Agriculture

LABOR FAKER ADMITS GUILT IN BOMB CASE

Senator Lacey, of N. Y., Admits Perjury

By H. M. WICKS.
(Special to The Daily Worker)

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 7.—State Senator Robert C. Lacey, arraigned before Federal Judge Hazel on a charge of perjury in connection with the dynamiting of the Niagara Falls high speed line of the International Railway Company during the street car strike of 1922, pleaded guilty and was sentenced to a fine of $500 and one day in jail.

According to competent legal authorities, Lacey loses his citizenship, and thereby his right to sit in the State Senate, tho this is denied at Albany.

The charge against Lacey grew out of the dynamiting of the high speed line during the car strike which started July 1, 1922. The bombing of the line occurred in August, and militant members of the labor movement in Buffalo openly charged that the labor fakirs in charge of the strike had conspired with the company to discredit the strikers, who were supported overwhelmingly by the population of this city.

Conroy Implicated.

Clarence Conroy, notorious reactionary, who was the business agent of the street car men's union, was soon implicated in the affair. So widespread was the rumor implicating Conroy that a United States grand jury was forced to return an indictment against him. This indictment was quickly followed by charges against Senator Lacey and various officials of the car men's union, charging conspiracy to transport dynamite. Four of those indicted on conspiracy charges have already pleaded guilty, and twelve more face trial.

To Testify for Government.

Lacey was permitted to plead guilty to the charge of perjury and received a light sentence. It is quite likely, in view of his record as a Tammanyite flunkey of capitalism, that the $500 was paid by his political masters, so his only inconvenience was his one-day jail sentence which he has received. Colonel William B. Donovan, United States attorney, said that Lacey had made a full confession to him. It is believed that Lacey will be used as a government witness against the other twelve still under charges of conspiracy.

Judge Praises Lacey.

Judge Hazel, in sentencing Lacey, praised him for his "manly" attitude in "making a clean breast of it." Altho his offense was a serious one, still there were extenuating circumstances that made it possible to let the culprit off easily.

There are rumors that Conroy is to go on trial for conspiracy. The street railway company used this traitor to labor as long as they could, and now that the strike is smashed and the union completely destroyed, they leave the miserable creatures they used against the workers to face the music.

"A Labor Senator."

When the Buffalo Labor Party was in the process of organization its bitterest opponents were Lacey and Conroy. Lacey at that time was senator, having been elected by the Democratic machine as a "friend of labor." Municipal elections were approaching and Lacey became a candidate for the City Council against the Labor Party candidates. An attempt of his supporters to secure his indorsement by the Central Labor Council failed to gain the needed support, so they refrained from presenting his name to the body.

Ignorant and vicious, Lacey typifies that gangster element of organized labor that is always ready to sell a strike to the employers or play the contemptible game of the bosses by indulging in dynamiting of struck property.

The significant thing about the August, 1922, dynamiting of the Niagara Falls line was the fact that a representative of the company had his car parked within a short distance of the scene. Dynamite was found in Senator Lacey's car, and after a few weeks indictments were returned against a number of active strikers.

Honest labor leaders in Buffalo claim that Lacey and Conroy are the real culprits, and that they will probably both be released and permitted to turn state's witnesses, while some of the workers implicated will be made the goats.

Now that the object for which the International Railway Company has long fought—destruction of the union—has been achieved, nothing remains but to dispose of the mess in the easiest way, with the least inconvenience to those involved.

Lacey was one of Gompers' local apostles, and his election was hailed by the Old Man of the Sea as a great victory for labor. Gompers has thus far been silent on the Lacey confession, but the Buffalo trade union movement and the Buffalo Labor Party has gained thereby.

FARMERS WILL STARVE FOR TEN MORE YEARS SAYS SEARS' REPORT, BRIGHTER PROSPECTS AFTER DECADE

Danger that the sacrifice of the American farmer to commercial profit will go too far is seen in the announcement of the department of agriculture that the net loss of farm population to the cities since 1920 has amounted to between 1,700,000 and 2,000,000. Experts fear that the agricultural system will be unduly run down and that land will go out of cultivation which will later have to be reclaimed at heavy expense.

The drift to the cities since 1920, the department says, has been at the annual rate of about 1,000,000, partly offset by a movement the other way and by the excess of human births over deaths on the farm. From 1900 to 1910 this excess was 16.96 for rural territory compared with 8.8 for the cities.

Sooner or later this drift will reduce the percapita production of food below the danger line or to a point where a bad season would result in serious food shortage approaching famine conditions.

The opening of the century marked a turning point at which population in this country began to increase more rapidly than farm production. Since that time the exportable surplus of grain and meat products has steadily declined. Crop area per person in the United States dropped in the first two decades of the 20th century from 3.50 acres to 3.18 acres, more than 9 per cent. It is dropping now at a more rapid rate.

This tendency will eventfully force a backward flow to the farms which can hardly be accomplished without some violent social convulsion at great economic waste.

• • •

The supply of farm labor on April 1, according to the department of agriculture, was estimated at 92 per cent of the demand. The shortage was less than a year ago when the supply was 88 per cent of the demand. The improvement this year is probably due in part to the economic pressure forcing farmers to reduce their demand and in part to demand unemployment in the industrial centers.

The steady migration of Negro labor from the south appears in the fact that south Atlantic states report the greatest shortage of farm labor with supply equal to only 84 per cent of the demand. In the west, northwest and Pacific states the supply exceeds the demand by from 2 per cent to 10 per cent.

• • •

Farmers were forced to pay higher wages for farm labor in 1923 than in 1922 but at that the wages were only 57 per cent above the 1914 average. The average rate with board for male farm labor in 1923, according to the department of agriculture, was $33.18 a month compared with $29.17 in 1922 and $21.05 in 1914. Day wages for harvest labor with board averaged $2.45 in 1923, $2.20 in 1922 and $1.55 in 1914. The increases from 1922 to 1923 are attributed to the industrial competition for labor especially in the northern states.

• • •

The average value of plow land decreased from $90 an acre in 1920 to $65 in 1923, according to the Sears, Roebuck Agricultural foundation. Crop values an acre fell from $36 in 1919 to $15 in 1921. Farm bankruptcy proceedings in the federal courts jumped from 1000 in 1920 to 6000 in 1923. The foundation expects farm values to continue downward for about ten years. Then when the demand for farm production exceeds the supply, prices will rise and with them the price of farm land.

This is a beautiful prospect for the farmer who borrowed money to put land under cultivation when the world needed more food, only to lose both land and investment when farm values collapsed. He will live to see a new farm boom, but not as an independent farmer. He will be a tenant or wage earner without interest in the land. His farm along with others will have been consolidated into some great capitalist enterprise farmed by an expert manager and the profits of the recovery will go to the capitalist lending-institutions which secured the land cheap under foreclosure proceedings.

More May Day Marchers

NEW YORK, N. Y.
Kost Diduch
Peter Darck
Louis Rosenthal
Goldie Barandess
Morris Kaso
Mat Scheinman
Jamie Simon
Willie Zweison
S. Ewyoman
Natlie Bronstein
Rose Bronstein
Frida Bernbaum
Sarah Kronenberg
Benny Sherman
Anna Sweiboss
Irving Shiller
Leah Herz
Celia Samorodin

SIOUX CITY, IOWA
Harry Ratner
Jenny White
Rebecca Tauby
Ben Kaplan
Paul Silver
Henry Chulilsky
Peter Stulba
Paul Kaplan
Liza Lozunsky
Mary Merlin

HEDGEWICK, ILL.
Nick Busich
George Roccov
Tony Masich
Steve Busich
Bob Groll
J. M. Gega

CLEVELAND, OHIO
C. Mauerur
Geo. Hovacic
Tony Mezulunos
John Robich
Fred J. Niol
J. H. Mehuhv
David Melrid
James Robich
Tvo Cvetko

BRONX, NEW YORK
Graneer Coope
August Morris
A. Goldkapp
Eraus R.
E. Chodow
Rosposoit
J. Mlobrobiz
Minnie Latker
Anna Turgelsky
Besse Tabia
Ja. Nullmen
Jack Yellin
M. Zimmerman
D. Zain
F. Seuun
Mildred Skurrik
Karasuk
Joseph Mannides
Florence Goldkoph
Sophie Knynik

McKEESPORT, PA.
H. Stomberg
A. Levchendo
I. Mozurs
H. Chotner
M. Sisakank
A. Pavloff
P. Halma
J. Berouguk
M. Smolak
S. Helmach
P. A. Burton

BROOKLYN, N. Y.
S. Coper
Brown
A. Wolinetz
Talealae
A. Subak
S. Wershitz
A. Kawun
A. Woytuk
W. Zenek
Woroutzoff
A. Nehay
N. Sheteh
Eva Gurwitz

HAMMOND, INDIANA
Steve Selyan
Frank Lovrich
S. Ban
Joy Novosel
M. Barilotz
Nick Meacak
John Lovinich
Mike Marincic
Vincent Loockskh
Sam Puskovich
Thos. Panyan
Steve Navsel

CHICAGO, ILL.
Ed. Peterson
R. A. Olson
Wm. Wolkowskv
Helen Wolkowsky
Walter Wolkowsky
C. Dritsas
C. Demitrakopoulos
S. E. Tsicouris
G. E. Kellas
A. Ghikas
N. Boubous
L. Fasanes
D. Plarinos
P. Sechas
A. Piffanis

MARIANA, PENNA.
Steve Pavich

LOS ANGELES, CAL.
J. Sambursky
Isaac Strier

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Axel Carlson

How many of your shop-mates read THE DAILY WORKER. Get one of them to subscribe today.

EXPECT ROOFERS TO JOIN WAR ON ST. LOUIS BOSSES

Painters Battling With Associated Builders

By MARTIN A. DILLMON
(Staff Correspondent of the Fed. Press)

ST. LOUIS, May 7.—The painters are still on strike for an increase of wages and improvements in working conditions, and a strike of composition roofers and pile drivers is an immediate prospect.

The painters voted a few days ago to reduce their $12 demand to $11 a day. While many contractors were willing to settle, the compromise offer of the strikers was turned down. The painters' present scale is $1.12 1-2 an hour.

Ask $1.37 An Hour.

Composition roofers demand 1.37 1-2 an hour instead of the present $1.25. Originally the union asked for $1.50. The roofers demand $1.37 1-2 an hour. Pile drivers want $1.50 an hour, at present receiving $1.25 an hour. The pile drivers are affiliated with the carpenters' district council.

The local building industry has been in a turmoil of industrial war since the inception of the Associated Building Interests. This group is made up of employers of every trade in construction. An employer who is a member of the A. B. I. is not permitted to sign an agreement with his employes without the approval and consent of the one big union of contractors.

Builders-Bankers-Real Estate.

"Fraternal membership" in the A. B. I. is allowed the bankers association, the architects' organization and the real estate board. According to the striking painters, the real estate board has sent circular letters to its members, warning that any member having painting done on the basis of $12 a day, the new union rate, will be penalized.

The striking painters have been contracting work direct and a large number have been kept busy in that way.

Small Ousts Park President; Puts In Lundin's Man

John C. Kruse enjoyed his job as president of the Chicago West Park Board for just about eight hours. He was sworn in yesterday afternoon and last night Governor Len Small displaced him, selecting Dr. Kohn Dill Robertson to the presidency.

The governor's action is regarded as a slap at William Hale Thompson, former mayor. Thompson's success in having Kruse and others placed on the board was haled as a victory over Fred Lundin. Small's action, in ousting Kruse and the other Thompson selections, is held as evidence that Lundin now is to be Small's chief lieutenant in Cook county.

Japanese And U. S. Labor Fakers Support Their Own Masters

(By The Federated Press)

SEATTLE, Wash., May 7.—Labor in America and Japan could settle the Japanese immigration problem in the United States without the friction and sensationalism which carry the threat of war, Bunzi Suzuki, president of the Japanese Federation of Labor declares in interviews published by the local Japanese language press.

Passing exclusion laws aimed at the Japanese laborers is an insult to the Oriental nation, he believes. Suzuki, who has visited America three times to study labor problems on the Pacific coast, declares the problem to Pacific coast, declares the problem to be purely economic. "If workers from our country really are undermining the position of organized labor in America, the Japanese Federation of Labor is perfectly willing to take measures to fix the matter up," Suzuki asserts. "We feel that there is good ground for complaint from the American side."

The Japanese government has prohibited the immigration of Chinese laborers into Japan to improve labor conditions in the island empire. The action has the support of the Federation of Labor.

Hoover's Fish Packers Threaten To Lock Out Union Members

SAN FRANCISCO. — Negotiations between the Alaska Fishermen's Union and the Alaska Packers' Association are still deadlocked. The packers want the men to accept a decrease of 1 cent, and the men are asking for the same amount increase. The union claims that the packers are preparing to lock them out, and certainly the employers are advertising for non-union help. If matters cannot be settled soon, a strike may be called.

COAL OPERATORS' GOVERNOR OF KENTUCKY LETS BOSSES BREAK LAWS, SENDS TROOPS TO MINES

To THE DAILY WORKER: While the socalled "mine war" in eastern Kentucky is attracting so much attention will you allow me speak a few words in the columns of the DAILY WORKER, by way of pointing out a few conditions which I know to exist in the eastern Kentucky coal fields—conditions which I am thoroly familiar with, as one who lived in that region from babyhood until only a few months ago.

Governor Fields is very responsive to the call of the coal operators. He is right on the job with troops galore to send into the mining zone, with instructions to work in conjunction with the two-legged degenerates, somewhat resembling human beings, otherwise known as "mine guards," whenever the coal companies see fit to call for them. Like all other political watch-dogs of privilege (with apologies, of course, to all decent dogs) he stands just outside his kennel, with both ears stuck up, listening for his master's whistle.

Blind to Miners.

But what about the miners? What is the attitude of Governor Felds toward them? What is the attitude of Kentucky's governor toward the working class of that state— toward the people without whose votes it would have been impossible for him to pile up that tremendous majority of more than 50,000 votes last November? Does he show the same tender and watchful regard for the welfare and safety of them and their families in times of peace that he does for the coal mine owners in times of war? Does he still remember the people whose votes made him governor of Kentucky, or has he entirely forgotten them in his zeal to repay his debt of gratitude to the interests that put up his campaign funds? Let us see.

There are mines in eastern Kentucky that have never been visited by a state mine inspector. In those mines accidents of the most shocking and fatal character are occurring almost constantly. The miner who goes into one of them is simply gambling with fate that he will live to see the light of day again at quitting time. Governor Fields has been in office several months now, yet he has made no move which indicates that any intention on his part to see that the laws relating to safety in the mining industry of Kentucky are enforced.

The camps in which the miners and their families live are in the most unsanitary condition imaginable. The odor coming from filthy outhouses and huge piles of garbage in hot weather is almost stifling. Typhoid and other diseases whose germs flourish only in filth are common epidemics every year in that region. Is it any wonder? I have not yet heard that Governor Fields has ever called the attention of the State Board of Health to these sickening conditions.

Operators Control Elections.

The coal barons of eastern Kentucky dominate politics to such a degree that a candidate for political office, no matter how worthy he may be, has no chance of election if his candidacy is not approved and endorsed by the coal operators. Not only do they own the buildings in which the elections are held; they pick the men who sit on the election boards, thus being in a position which enables them to stuff ballot boxes and put over all the other many stunts known to political thieves. In a speech at Barboursville, Ky., last summer, Congressman Barkely made the charge—and no attempt has yet been made by any one to deny or refute it—that the number of election ballots sent to Lynch, Ky., a mining camp on the Cumberland river, in the Harlan coal fields, exceeded, by nearly two thousand, the voting population of that precinct. Enough ballots, he humorously explained, to give the coal company a vote for every one of their employees and every one of their mules. And he added the following comment: "So far as I have been able to learn, Lynch, Kentucky, is the only place in the world where mules enjoy the right of suffrage.

"I don't know whether Governor Fields and the other officials of Kentucky's law-enforcing department have heard of these things or not. Maybe they don't know that there is a Corrupt Practices Act on the statute books of that state".

Operators Own Schools.

The public schools in eastern Kentucky mining camps are taught in buildings that belong to the coal operators, and it is no secret, but an openly admitted fact that a teacher receives, in addition to the regular salary paid him by the state, a regular stated compensation from the mining company in whose camp he happens to be teaching. In some camps this additional compensation is raised by deducting a "school tax" each month from the pay of the miners.

You will note that I have not mentioned any of the economic conditions of the miners in that section, nor have I mentioned any of the harsh, humiliating and outrageous treatment to which they are subjected at the hands of the coal hogs. I could fill a large volume with stories of unspeakable cruelty and crime, indescribable misery and squalor, unparallelled autocratic insolence and oppression, unequalled in hellishness—stories of the heartless eviction of women and little children in the dead of winter, of brutal assaults and blood-curdling murders committed by so-called "peace officers" at the command of eastern Kentucky autocracy—stories, some of which might sound unbelievable, but all of which would nevertheless, be true. I could cite numerous instances of the kind I have just mentioned, but such is not the purpose of this article. My purpose in writing this, is to point out, as briefly as possible, some of the wonderful things which Governor Fields could be doing which would be of immeasurable benefit to Kentucky's toiling masses, were it not for the fact that to do such things would be adverse to the interests and wishes of the pampered classes; and the governor, judging by his conduct, evidently knows which side of his bread is buttered.

One thing more. If the DAILY WORKER doubts the veracity or accuracy of any of the statements which I have made in the foregoing paragraphs, I shall be glad to furnish the names of scores of people in various parts of the eastern Kentucky coal fields who will verify every assertion I have made.

(Signed) ALONZO WALTERS.

Farker Urges Berry Or Davis To "Non-Partisan" Labor

HOAQIUM, Wash., May 7.—Support of George L. Berry, breaker of the New York pressmen's strike, on the Democratic ticket, and of James Davis Secretary of Labor, on the Republican ticket,—both for the office of Vice-president—was called for by William Short, President of the State Federation of Labor, at the annual dinner of the Carpenters' Union held here recently.

Short predicted that next fall's election would bring a more "liberal" administration than the country has had for years. Short repeated that organized labor had best remain "non-partisan" and work for the grafters and fakers he named.

This is the notorious yellow labor "leader" whose efforts to smash the Seattle Central Labor Council because he could not dominate it are notorious. His policy is that of Gompers, "the bi-partisan machine" as the Chicago Tribune used to call it in the Lorimer affair. His efforts to wreck the Tacoma Central Labor Council, which is mildly progressive, are less widely known, because more underhanded and sneaky. In neither case has he succeeded.

Short Would Be Gompers' Shadow.

Short's policy is that of Gompers. He, and his tools, have condemned the Central Labor Councils of Seattle and Tacoma for refusing to co-operate with the State Federation, in which his reactionary machine, backed by Spokane, Yakima, and Bellingham, and other less important locals, control. His idea of co-operation is for him to be boss and the others to do as he says.

Short recently praised the Spokane Central Labor Council as ideal. It is affiliated with the Chamber of Commerce, and some of its members are directors of that organization. According to Ryan's Weekly of Tacoma, C. Coates, president of the Spokane Central Labor Council, was selected as a delegate to the Republican National Convention by the state convention which recently met in Wenatchee.

The control of the Republican party in the state of Washington by the Power Trust is notorious. In Seattle and Tacoma there is municipal ownership of powerplants. The falls of the Spokane River have been given to a private corporation which is also back of the Columbia Basin Irrigation plan by which it expects to grab still more water power. In Bellingham, the labor paper fought municipal ownership and stood by the power trust. Doubtless Mr. Coates will help the interest of the workers by endorsing Hon. James Davis, Secretary of Labor in the Teapot Cabinet, for the vice-presidency.

NEW YORK, May 7.—Building operations exceeding the prewar period will continue for five years with an increase in wages and price of construction materials, according to a report by the Copper and Brass Research Association, New York. On the basis of a nation wide survey the association predicts that 1924 will be the banner year, with a gradual decrease thereafter.

SALMON TRUS ADMITS VICIOUS LABOR CONDITIONS

Companies Promise T Bring Reforms

SEATTLE, May 7. — Grand jur exposes at Ketchikan and Valde Alaska, of horrible labor conditions i the Alaska canneries have brought promise of reform by the big com panies. The fact that it was gettin harder to procure labor for th Alaska Summer hells was anothe factor in this promise to be good.

The Salmon Trust's statement i signed by George Warren of the Alas ka-Portland Packers' Associatio David Branch of Libby, McNeill Libby and A. K. Tichner of the Ala ka Packers' Association, and thre representing a committee on Orienta labor conditions appointed by the A sociation of Pacific Fisheries.

Admit Abuses Existed.

The committee's recommendation urge among other things that:

Sub-contractors be abolished; tha at least three meals a day be give all employees; that each employee b guaranteed a minimum amount o $75 in cash over any deductions upo his return to port; liberal supply o drinking water to each labor passen ger on the vessels to and from th canneries and payment of wages un der contract in the presence of th labor commissioner.

This is an admission of the gran jury findings that labor passenger were denied sufficient drinking wate were beaten out of their wages, we underfed and speeded up under a sy tem of sun-contracting.

French Flight From Europe to India Makes New Distance Record

PARIS, May 7.—Lieutenant Pelletier D'Oisy, French aviator who is attempting to establish a new long distance flight record, has arrived in Karachi, from Bender Abbas and is preparing to take off on the next leg of his long trip to Japan.

D'Oisy already has established a distance record for a flight from Europe to India, covering the long distance in an actual flying time of 38 and one-half hours.

D'Oisy flew from Bender Abbas to Karachi, 1,250 kilometers, in seven hours and 15 minutes. The landing at Karachi was made with some danger, as a tire on the landing wheel was blown out. The greatest difficulty on the trip was in crossing the Beluchistan Mountainous deserts. The aviator is resting today.

Standard Reaches Into Russian Oil Thru Germans

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BERLIN, May 7. — Standard Oil is putting its finger into the Russian pie indirectly by verbal agreements with the German Erdoel Company and the German Petroleum Company. These firms have just concluded arrangements with Russia which bring them $10,000,000 worth of lubricating oil and benzine from the Russian resources. Standard has whispered to these concerns its willingness to take most of this imported oil from their hands.

Pennsy Lays Off More Men As Gompers Warbles At Plute Meet

PHILADELPHIA.—The Pennsylvania railroad is again laying off men. During the week ending April 15, the number on the payroll was reduced by 1,271 making the total now employed 211,782. This is 6,765 ahead of the low mark in January when only 205,017 were employed. But it is 20,936 less than during the week ending April 15, 1923. Maintenance employes are chiefly involved.

While the great railroad corporation was throwing some thousands of workers out of employment, Samuel Gompers was telling the National Civic Federation that the relations between employers and employes were never better.

Scab Road Swings Ax.

DANVILLE, Ill., May 7.—Shakeups among the higher-ups in the Chicago & Eastern Illinois railroad shops here continue as the motive power and condition of rolling stock grows worse. The road still refuses to settle with its union shopmen, who went on strike in 1922, together with the rest of the shopmen in the country. The local shop superintendent is the latest official to get the ax from the company.

SICK & DEATH BENF. SOCIETY
MEETING TONIGHT.
German-Hungarian—634 Willow St.
John Freifogel, Sec'y, 3741 Seminary Ave.

SCOTLAND YARD DICKS NABBED BY COMMUNISTS

Caught Hiding Under Theatre Stage

LONDON, (By Mail).—The growing dissatisfaction of the left wing of the British Labor Party with the policy and actions of the MacDonald-Henderson leadership was aggravated when the Home Secretary, Mr. Henderson, defended the House of Commons, the spying activities of two members of the secret police, who were caught hiding under the stage of a theatre where the Communist Party of Great Britain wah holding a conference.

Much laughter was indulged in when George Lansbury asked in the House under whose orders the dicks were sent to spy on the Communist meeting or if the Communist Party is an illegal organization.

Mr. Henderson replied that the police received no specific order from him but that they were there in the course of their duty. In answer to the second question he stated that the Communist Party was not illegal but the declared policy of certain of its leaders, if carried out by the methods proposed, would involve breaches of the ordinary law of this country. This statement was greeted by the Tories with cheers and by the left wing laborites with boos.

It appears that when the Communist conference opened its session in the Rehearsal Theatre, one of the comrades heard what he thought sounded like a muffled sneeze under the stage. He went to investigate and found the two stool pigeons hiding. They tried to escape before being identified but failed. They were dragged forth and ignominiously booted out the door. In their hurry to avoid detection, the representatives of Scotland Yard so far lost their Sherlock Holmes' nerve that they left note books behind them.

A Tory member asked why any political party should object to having police present at its meetings. To this George Lansbury retorted that application was not made to those holding the meeting to allow the presence of police officers. He also inquired of the Tory member if Scotland Yard detectives are in the habit of hiding under the platform when the Tory Party holds its session. Loud Labor cheers, not from Henderson and the ministers, but from the left wing.

Mr. Jack Jones who sings the "Red Flag" occasionally and sometimes presents King George's daughter with a bouquet of pink roses, drew cheers when he asked if Communists were going to be allowed to interfere with industrial disputes.

Com. Kenworthy asked if the police were going to spend their time spying while there was so much crime going on. This aroused the wrath of Mr. Ormsby-Gore who assailed Kenworthy for branding the activities of the police as spying and praised Mr. Henderson, socialist, for his patriotic attitude. Lansbury upheld Kenworthy's position and the discussion ended.

LEONARD WOOD'S PRIVATE SECRETARY MUST HAVE READ "WHEN GOD LAUGHS"

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., May 7.—Another government crook, former private secretary to Leonard Wood, Governor General of the Philippines, caused Federal Judge Kerrigan to act the part of a doubting Thomas when MacDonald Burleigh, charged with transporting Freda Baldwin to the Philippines on an army transport as his wife, declared that tho they occupied the same stateroom on army transports their relations were purely platonic.

Burleigh might still be skating on the thin ice of platonicism, but for the discovery of Mrs. Burleigh the first, that her husband was playing a leading role in a bedroom farce not staged on the legitimate.

The government is trying to recover from Burleigh, the sum of $600 which they claim the luxury of being accompanied by Miss Baldwin on his platonic journeys was worth. The former army field clerk admitted having taken liberties with the government but not with Miss Baldwin.

Judge Kerrigan does not know whether to brand Burleigh a fool or a fraud. But as a liar he is running a close second to W. J. Burns.

Let May Day Be Annual "Labor Day" Say Australians

(Special to The Daily Worker)

SYDNEY, N. S. W., May 7.—A move is now under way to secure in Australia a universal Labor day. The general opinion is that this holiday should be May 1, in order that Australian workers may be in line with the workers of other countries. Under the present system, Labor day falls on various days, according to the particular state in which it is celebrated.

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KANSAS TO HOLD FARMER-LABOR CONVENTION

Will Name Delegates For St. Paul

SALINA, Kans., May 7.—A convention of all workers and farmers of the state of Kansas who are ready to support the June 17th Farmer-Labor Convention in St. Paul will be held here beginning Saturday, May 17th.

The call for this convention, which is signed by some 75 leaders in the Farmer-Labor movement of the state, was issued on May 1st. The call reads as follows:

"In view of the fact that there are thousands of voters, who feel they can no longer follow in the steps of either of the old parties nationally, that many of the national leaders of the two dominant parties have been proven unworthy of the support of the forward-looking and progressive voters of the state, and that many men who, when asked to serve their constituents in an official capacity are reluctant to do so, knowing that by receiving the support of the party machine they are expected to support its wishes:

"Therefore, in order to give the voters of Kansas an opportunity to vote for a candidate for President and Vice-President whose principles coincide with the great majority of the voters of Kansas, also elect delegates to the St. Paul Farmer-Labor Convention June 17, 1924, and to take such action in regard to naming state officers as the convention sees fit; the undersigned independent citizens and members of Labor and Farm organizations hereby resolve to call a state convention of all progressive and independent voters of the state of Kansas. This convention to be held in Salina, Kansas, on Saturday, May 17, 1924, 10 a. m.

"Call the attention of your progressive neighbors to this convention. Come and bring some of them with you, not just to protest against political corruption, but because you advocate a constructive political program that will give us "A government of the people, for the people, and by the people."

Cleveland Workers Hear Ruthenberg Speak At May Day Celebration

CLEVELAND, May 7.—The workers of Cleveland celebrated the 1st of May at the New Slovenian Hall, which was packed to capacity.

C. E. Ruthenberg was given a rising ovation when he was introduced by the Chairman of the meeting and the audience gave three cheers for the Workers Party and the Communist International, which shows that the workers of Cleveland are ready to accept and follow Communist leadership. Comrade Ruthenberg dwelt at length on the achievements of the revolutionary movement since the workers took power in Russia and concluded by pointing out the present awakening of class consciousness of the American workers and farmers not due to propaganda, but the economic developments. Mr. Daugherty and Company tried to destroy the Communist movement, but now the thieves and crooks have had a disagreement and are proving to the masses that the present government is an instrument for the capitalist class for the suppression of the workers.

A collection of $165.00 was taken and a great amount of literature sold.

And a celebration followed by entertainment and dance was held by the W. P. local in Akron. The meeting was addressed by Comrades Biedenkamp and Overgaard.

Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, Noted Fighter, Will Speak In Cleveland

CLEVELAND, May 7.— A public mass meeting has been arranged by the Cleveland Labor Defense Council in behalf of the steel workers now on trial for violation of the criminal syndicalist law in Farrell, Pa.

The six workers on trial are members of the South Slavic Federation of the Workers Party, and all foreign born workers, as well as American workers, are urged to attend this meeting to protest against one of the most outstanding violations of civil rights by the authorities in the state of Pennsylvania.

Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, who is well known to the labor movement for her fearless fights in the past in behalf of the workers, will speak on "The Great Anti-Labor Frameups."

Meeting takes place at the Royal Hall, 5217 Woodland avenue, Friday, May 9, 8 p. m.

OBITUARY.

Comrade Ragnar Carlson, eldest son of E. Conrad Carlson, veteran Communist now residing at Riverside, Ill., died as result of nervous breakdown brought on by over-study. Young Carlson, like his brothers, was active in the one-time Cicero Y. P. S. L., and carried on active agitation for the Cause in school. Funeral 3 p. m., Thursday, May 8th, from his home, 237 Olmstead Road, Riverside.

Police Raid Plan Foiled By Workers In Party Office

(Special to The Daily Worker)

ROCHESTER, Minn., May 7.—The police of this town had planned to raid the Workers Party headquarters here Sunday and capture all the active workers, but the news got ahead of them and they found only three people in the office. Three hardly makes a disturbing crowd and the police couldn't be bothered with so small a haul, especially when they knew these three workers as active party members.

The creamery concern from which the workers have been buying their cream, has acquired control of the building in which the party office is located and has deprived the local branch of their meeting hall.

Mayor Tries to Start Riot.

At a recent meeting where Norman Tallentire, district organizer for the Workers Party, spoke, the Mayor, Julius Reiter, attempted to create sufficient disturbance to warrant his sending out a riot call for police. The audience got wise to his plan and protected themselves by guarding the doors and refusing to be stirred up by the Mayor's annoying remarks. The Mayor and his lone escorting policeman were nearly beaten up by irate farmers and workers who attended the meeting, but wiser members made the more impetuous hearers restrain themselves.

Reiter was elected by labor but has done the usual thing and turned against his supporters. He is now bidding for a job in Congress.

Centralia Defender, Sends Greetings To Daily Worker

To The DAILY WORKER:—I hope you will pardon my delay in acknowledging receipt of your publication. It is a very good paper and I want to thank the person who put me on your mailing list. You are doing real service for the workers' cause by helping to break down the barriers of patriotism and religion. As long as the workers have those two blindfolds over their eyes, they will not organize. Every slave you disillusion in those two respects is a potential I. W. W., for a delegate has a chance to line up a man who doesn't think that the capitalist system (?) is the acme of perfection and who is not waiting for his reward in "heaven."

I am not kidding myself that the workers are going to get anything by political action. Experience has proved over and over that such a thought is a delusion. But I grant you and all others who have faith in that method, the right to try it. I am also willing to admit that there may be one or two things I don't know. Anyway, I'm willing to learn, even if it is heresy to read your paper. Wishing you a full measure of success, I remain as ever yours for the workers, EUGENE BARNETT.

Walla Walla Penitentiary, Wash.

Louisiana Co-op Colony Had Big May Celebration

By MILT WHITTINGTON

(Staff Correspondent of the Fed. Press)

NEW LLANO, Louisiana, May 7.—Celebrating its 10th anniversary with an all-day program attended by 300 colonists and many outsiders, Llano Co-operative colony presented a pageant, "Beyond the Gates," depicting the value of work as opposed to idleness. Following this came symbolic folk dancing and a Maypole dance. In the school buildings diversified exhibits of Colony-made products, such as furniture, baskets, printing, bookbinding, were arranged.

Founded May 1, 1914, Llano Co-operative colony has increased its material assets until it now owns 7000 acres of land and operates 35 industries, including a sawmill, bakery, brick mill, laundry and a publishing plant equipped to do everything from job printing to newspaper publishing and bookbinding.

Boost The DAILY WORKER. If you are a worker, it is your paper.

The Workers Party in Action

DRUMHELLER'S MAY DAY MERRY TOWN HOLIDAY

Canadians Celebrate All Day Long

DRUMHELLER, Alberta, May 7.—The Drumheller Valley on the morning of the first of May was as quiet as the burial of Sir John Moore at the battle of Corrunna. Not a sound was heard. The town council granted a civic holiday. Every man, woman, and child took part in the May Day festivities.

The celebration commenced in the morning at 10 o'clock, all taking part in the days' proceedings, gathering at the Miners' hall, where the parade was formed, with the band at the head. With banners flying, the marchers went thru the town, and then proceeded to the Elgin field. After a long program of different events, the gathering was addressed by four speakers: A. B. Claypool, Alderman Parkyn of Calgary, Alderman East of Edmonton, and A. G. Boulter of Calgary.

All stressed the need of cooperation of the worker on the farms and his brother in the city, their interests being identical, and both being exploited by the same force. The addresses of the various speakers were heard by an attentive and appreciative audience. When the last speaker was finished, the crowd responded with cheers and applause. Altogether the celebration was a great success. It was the first held in the Drumheller valley and will be the forerunner of more affairs of this kind in the district. After the sports were finished, the day was concluded with a dance in the Miners' hall.

Trachtenberg Tells Denver About Rise Of Soviet Power

(Special to The Daily Worker)

DENVER, Col., May 7.—In spite of the fact that several other affairs had been arranged the evening of the Trachtenberg meeting which detracted some of the crowd, several hundred showed up. Comrade Trachtenberg held the attention of the audience close to two hours and another hour was consumed in answering questions. This was in spite of the fact that Russia has been discussed so often by various speakers.

Trachtenberg laid great stress on the gradual improvement in the economic life in Russia and compared it with the gradual decline in the economic life of the German Workers.

No admission was charged to the meeting on account of the fact that tickets were circulating for several other affairs. There was a deficit and although Local Denver, had no contract to fulfil on account of circumstances, they made good the full amount to the national office in order to encourage the N. O. sending out such speakers.

May Day Special of the DAILY WORKER was sold and also distributed at the meeting. Several subs were also taken.

Harmony Concert Staged By Belgians; MacDonald Conductor

LONDON, May 7.—Premier Theunis and Foreign Minister Hymans of Belgium were here today to confer with Prime Minister MacDonald at the Prime Minister's country home, Chequers, in an effort to harmonize the British and French views on reparations so that the Dawes-Young reports will be approached in the same spirit by each nation. The Belgium statesmen were guests of honor today at a luncheon in the Belgian embassy, which was attended by Frank Kellogg, ambassador of the United States.

PHILADELPHIA Party Activities

An important party membership meeting is called for Monday, May 12, at 8 p. m., in the main auditorium at 521 York avenue.

Robert Minor, the famous labor cartoonist and speaker, editor of Liberator, is coming to Philadelphia to address a mass meeting at the Machinist Temple, at 13th and Spring Garden streets, Wednesday, May 14, at 8 p. m. "Do We Need a Labor Party in America?" a subject of supreme importance in the labor movement, will be the subject of Minor's lecture. Comrade Minor is a rare visitor to our city, and we are sure that the workers will take full advantage of this opportunity to hear him. The trade unionists, who have been discussing the Labor Party at their local meetings during the last few months, are expected to be there in full force.

The Freiheit Singing Society of Philadelphia has consented to sing for the spring concert and dance given by the City Central Committee of Philadelphia, at the beautiful Eagles' Temple, corner of Broad and Spring Garden streets, on Saturday, May 17, at 8 p. m.

The Freiheit Singing Society is the rare product of its talented and able director, Mr. Zalman Haber of this city.

Oscar Lyman, a promising young violinist, who has charmed the Philadelphia music lovers on many occasions, will play several numbers at the concert.

Miss L. Erbe, the well-known soprano, whose splendid voice has won the praise and admiration of our concert goers, has agreed to appear on the program.

The International Concert Orchestra, that has won its laurels at our famous Lenin Memorial, wil also take part in this remarkable program, with its capable and well-known director, Comrade John Lyman. The orchestra further assures us of first-class dancing music for the latter part of the evening.

Meeting in Warren, Ohio.

WARREN, Ohio, May 7.—Elizabeth Gurley Flynn of New York City, of the American Civil Liberties Union, will address a mass meeting in Warren, Ohio, on Saturday night at the Hippodrome Hall, and another meeting in Youngstown on Sunday night, at the Athletic Hall, 3381½ West Federal street.

Both meetings are under the auspices of the Labor Defense and Free Speech Council.

Society for Technical Aid

CHICAGO, May.—The Society for Technical Aid to U. S. S. R. is conducting an educational campaign among the Russian speaking population of this city arranging lectures, presenting plays, etc.

TOLEDO WORKERS HOLD SUCCESSFUL MAY DAY MEET

Black Faces Brighten Red Celebration

By JOSEPH MANLEY.

(Special to The Daily Worker)

TOLEDO, Ohio, May 7.—The feature that kept a large audience at the May Day celebration of the Workers Party in an almost continual gale of laughter was an old time blackface minstrel show. The minstrels were all members of the party; their darkie stories, songs and jokes while being interspersed with propaganda were real humorous in their flings at the system. The show was called, "Way Down Yonder in the Oilfield." The male and female quartettes that composed it in a short while could with advantage add to the good spirits of the party membership generally by going on tour if the respective wives and husbands did not object.

The audience was quite indulgent toward my speech which dealt with: May 1st, the Communists and the Farmer-Labor Movement. In the midst of this speech a bevy of good looking girls paraded across the stage and I was quick to inform the audience that: "Competition of that kind was too much for a mere man."

The Toledo Workers Party can be congratulated on the many live comrades of both sexes within its ranks. It was refreshing to have them say to me, "You can tell them at the DAILY WORKER office to wrap up that Pennant and address it to Toledo; we are going over our quota to get that Pennant."

Urge United Front June 17th--May Day Resolve Of Workers

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., May 7.—Strong resolutions supporting the Farmer-Labor movement thruout the country and condemning the discriminatory bills against the foreign born were unanimously passed yesterday at the May Day mass celebrations of workers and farmers of this vicinity.

The assembled crowd urged the various Farmer-Labor groups, third party groups and independents to get together at the June 17 convention in St. Paul, "so that we may in a unified and effective manner fight against the exploitation of the workers and farmers."

"The peoples of the Philippines, Haiti, India, China, Japan, Mexico, and of all other lands who are fighting for freedom," were greeted and commended by the meeting, and whole-hearted support was pledged to the foreign born in their fight against the passage of the enslaving bills now before Congress.

RETURNS ARE GOING UP

The returns on the Farmer-Labor Fund, which are reaching the National Office of the party, show that the party organization is at last alive to the importance of the campaign fund.

During the past week the largest number of branches thus far have sent in their contribution.

Branches reporting during the week were the following:

Monessen Finnish Branch	$30.00
Hewitt, Ill., So. Slavic	3.00
Chicago Mid-City English	1.00
Rochester, N. Y., English	5.00
Cleveland Hungarian	13.33
Boston Armenian	6.50
Pittsburg Jewish	15.00
Philadelphia English	4.00
Niagara Falls Russian	5.00
Hammond So. Slavic	8.00
Sturgeon Town Finnish	10.00
Chicago German	10.00
YWL Hungarian Propaganda Committee	5.00
New Brighton So. Slavic Branch	13.35
Cleveland Russian	15.40
San Francisco Finnish	13.00
Zeigler Russian	20.00
Auburn Ukrainian	5.00
Bayonne Ukrainian	2.00
Manville Russian	4.55
Milwaukee English	4.00
Milwaukee Russian	2.30
Tacoma So. Slavic	20.00
Worcester English	6.00
Revere English	4.00
Newton, Mass.	4.00
Boston German	3.00
Green, Mich. Finnish	13.00

All branches of the party during the next few days will receive a letter from the National Office in regard to the Farmer-Labor Party campaign fund and the June 17th convention, which will give them additional incentive to work to build up the campaign fund so that our party can do its full duty in relation to the Farmer-Labor United front.

Every party branch secretary should watch for this letter and bring it before the branch meeting immediately.

EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA PAINTERS ENDORSE ST. PAUL, JUNE 17TH, MEET

BETHELHEM, Pa.—A conference of Eastern Pennsylvania of Painters, Paperhangers and Decorators, representing the unions of that organization in the eastern part of the state, went on record as endorsing the June 17th convention and sent greetings to the convention, pledging their support.

The delegates were of the opinion that the June 17th convention represented the developing movement for independent political action and was the only hope of the workers and farmers being represented in the political struggle on a national scale this year.

T. U. E. L. PICNIC COMMITTEE NOTICE.

Members of the Y. W. L. picnic committee will meet tonight at 7 p. m. sharp with the committee of the local T. U. E. L. at the Folkets Hus, 2733 Hirsch Boulevard.

The following members of the T. U. E. L. are asked to be present: A. Girsch and Al Gavlin of the Needle Trades; J. Nelson and Hans Peterson of the Metal Trades; Mike Halter and Stewart of the Food Workers—and all others who may be interested in assisting the committee chosen to make the joint affair on May 30 a social and financial success.

UNCLE WIGGLY'S TRICKS A'LAUGH FOR THE CHILDREN

"I have something for you, Uncle Wiggily."
MAIL
"Hard going, Postdog!"
"Maybe some one has sent you money!"
"FLOWER SEEDS!"

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An Ill-Timed Raid

The old saying of being hoist with their own petard is distinctly applicable to what happened to the reactionary government of Germany when it raided the offices of the trade mission from Soviet Russia in Berlin the other day—just previous to the election that returned 62 Communists to the reichstag with a total of over 4,000,000 working class votes behind them.

The raid was made ostensibly as part of a search for a Communist who was evading the police, but the breaking open of desks and the rifling of files, in accordance with the best American police procedure, indicates that it was intended as a deliberate provocation as well as an attempt to intimidate the Communist supporters in the reichstag elections.

The Soviet government has protested and that protest will be voiced by the Communist delegation in the reichstag—a delegation that has surprised even the most sanguine Communists by its size and which includes many of the acknowledged leaders of the German Communist party.

More significant than the enormous vote polled by the Communists or the fighting ability of those elected is the fact that all the industrial centers of Germany—the heart, nerves and arteries of the whole nation—lined up solidly for the Communist program. In other words, the Communist strength is in places where it counts the most, particularly in a great industrial nation like Germany.

Faced with this condition of affairs the German tools of international capitalism who are now at the head of the German government are welcome to all the consolation they can derive from the raiding of the Soviet trade bureaus.

It might be well to say in passing that the House of Morgan whose plans for the enslavement of the German workers and peasants have received a severe setback by the election results, are also welcome to all the satisfaction they can secure from the insult to the workers' and peasants' government of Soviet Russia which they doubtless inspired by methods with which recent revelations in Washington are making the working class of this nation quite familiar.

It begins to look like the Dawes plan of subjugation by gold will fail so far as the German working class is concerned, just as disastrously as did the Hoover plan for the subjugation of Soviet Russia by steel and poison gas.

The Latest Confession

In an interview with one of the correspondents of a big capitalist daily recently, L. E. Sheppard, president of the Order of Railway Conductors, expresses perfectly the attitude of the standpat officialdom of the American labor movement towards independent political action.

"Our attitude," says President Sheppard, "will depend on what the two great parties do as to platform and candidates. The hope is that both parties will present liberal candidates and platforms that would make a third party unnecessary."

No fuller confession of bankruptcy has ever been made by any official of a labor organization. It is a plain statement of the fact that labor officialdom in America does not want to break with the bosses but will accept a few miserable concessions to unions—not the working class—rather than recognize the class differences that make a working class political party inevitable.

It will not take much "liberalism" expressed in words or candidates to satisfy the union bureaucrats. Anything appears better to them than surrendering the pleasant and profitable association with the capitalists in the parties of capitalism.

Expressions of this kind indicate that the Communists and the left wing of the labor and farmer movements made no mistake when they called the June 17th convention with the belief that any steps made toward a class party must be made by the workers and farmers themselves.

It is becoming more and more doubtful if the union officialdom which dominates the Conference for Progressive Political Action will even participate in the launching of a middle class third party at Cleveland and it is certain that if such a move is made it will result in the Conference splitting three ways—for LaFollette, for the democrats and for the republicans.

On to June 17th.

The DAILY WORKER goes with the workers into the thick of every fight.

A subscription secured for the DAILY WORKER is another smashing blow at the open shop bosses.

Berry Turns Prophet

Major-General George L. Berry, most often notorious for his strike-breaking activities, and sometimes known as the President of the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union, has just completed a democratic campaign tour across the continent.

"General" Berry stopped in Chicago long enough to let loose a flood of words over the bankruptcy that has hit hundreds of thousands of farmers and proclaimed that "This great element is demanding satisfaction. And that they are going to get it."

Pity the poor farmers! The lord and his almighty hosts deliver the rural masses from such deliverers and saviors. Strikebreaker Berry, who wants to be vice-president, has turned prophet; a false prophet to be sure. But why.

The reactionary democratic machine is planning to pull the wool over the eyes of the working and farming masses in the coming elections and snatch the control of the governmental administrative machinery away from their republican competitors now getting most of the pelf. In order to assure the success of this plan the big business interests that will invest their funds in the democratic party in this presidential election are planning to get some fake progressive or so-called friend of labor to have a prominent place on the national ticket and thus draw a huge labor and farm vote. Mr. Berry has been prominently mentioned as a probable vice-presidential nominee on the democratic ticket with this objective in view.

Strikebreaker Berry will not fool the workers or farmers by his crocodile tears over the economic depression in the rural areas. Berry, before he found the camp of the enemies of the working class more comfortable, advocated the formation of a national farmer-labor party. He cannot today halt the organization of such a powerful party on a country-wide scale. The laboring masses thruout the land know of the inestimable services "General" Berry has time and again rendered the bosses. The way in which Berry broke the last strike of pressmen in New York is still fresh in their memories. And the farming masses who have in recent days shown signs of great advance towards independent class political action will surely not be fooled. The rising tide of farmer-labor sentiment now sweeping the country will dispose of such "friends" of the discontented masses as their enemy "General" Berry.

They Still Break

Banks in the agricultural districts of the country have been failing with such rapidity and frequency in recent months that their collapse is being accepted as a matter of course.

Most of the banks that have failed in the rural areas are small banks; financial institutions carrying the accounts of the poorest farmers. The latter were the hardest hit by the severe agricultural depression. It was thus inevitable that the banks where they had their meagre deposits would be the first ones to go under the avalanche of economic hardships that has overwhelmed the farming masses.

But the failure of the Capital Trust and Savings Bank, of St. Paul, with deposits of more than $5,000,000, should tend to wake up even the most self-satisfied to the fact that agricultural conditions are growing worse. The failure of so big a bank at this time is indicative of the fact that the breakdown of agriculture is deep-going and fundamental. It belies decisively the fraudulent notions being peddled by the Coolidge clique that the farmers' lot is improving.

Particularly at this time it is significant that so strong a bank should shut down. This institution had been in business 25 years. Its connections with the sundry lowest and highest layers of big Eastern financial circles were manifold. An agricultural credit corporation dominated by the leading New York and Chicago bankers and organized to relieve the distress of the hard-hit bankers in the Northwest could not help it. The basic cause for the failure of the bank, the hopeless state of affairs that has overcome the farmer-depositors in Montana and North Dakota, was once more beyond the control of the financial manipulators of the New York Stock Exchange and the Chicago Board of Trade.

This failure should focus rather painfully in the minds of the farmers the unrestrained fraud of all the agricultural remedies being advertised by Coolidge and his agents. In the fiscal year 1922, the farmers of Iowa, North Dakota, South Dakota Montana, Nebraska, Kansas, Colorado, furnished from 32 to 78 per cent of all the bankrupts in this territory. The average mortgage debt of the country has doubled in the last year.

Evidently the condition of the rural masses has reached a stage far beyond the control and manipulation of the capitalist financiers and government lackeys. The farm crisis can be alleviated today solely by the dispossessed farmers and exploited workers taking political and economic matters fully into their own hands.

The republican party machine, in primaries just held in Indiana and California, has shown that it doesn't want Hiram Johnson. Perhaps the senator needs a few more kicks to become aware of the fact.

The German Communists did well in last Sunday's elections. Let the French Communists follow their excellent example in the approaching poll in that country.

A May-Day In Prison

JOSEPH M. COLDWELL.

Once more we celebrate the International Labor Day, May 1st, called May-Day by many. In some places we have parades, picnics, dances and almost in every town and hamlet where there are a group of radicals a meeting of some kind will be held. This is done to show our international solidarity, to show that labor of every land and language has agreed that May 1st shall be known as Labor Day, not by the grace of God, or by act of parliament, but by the power of class solidarity.

To the class conscious worker, whereever he may be, on land or on the seas, sick or well, imprisoned or at liberty, May 1st calls to him the memories of the struggles of the past and the hopes of the future, as does no other day of the year. The master class have tried in vain to stop this expression of international solidarity, but the more they oppress us the greater is our determination to celebrate, to show in some way that this day is different from other days.

In some countries public demonstrations are forbidden, but you may rest assured that the comrades will have some kind of a demonstration that will put their hearts in tune with the workers of the world. Even in prison they cannot stop this spirit from expressing itself. I have spent three May Days in prison and I know whereof I speak. One of those May Days I was alone, the only radical in that prison, but I put on a little bow of red ribbon and wore it proudly and explained to my fellow prisoners who asked me why I was wearing it, the meaning of May Day. The two other May Days I spent in prison was in the Federal prison at Atlanta, Ga., and I was not alone. There were many of us, paying the penalty of the law, prisoners of war, held by the enemy, in that bastile of American capitalism.

One year May Day happened to come on one of the days that we were allowed the privilege of going in the yard for the afternoon. We passed the word to the radicals to meet at a certain place, which was at the T. B. Camp, where the consumptives lived behind a barbed wire stockade. One of the group was a consumptive and was confined there. The three Russian boys, Abrams, Lippma and Litchoffsky, Spike Moore and Jack Randolph of the I. W. W., Gene Debs, Nick Zogg and several others whose names I cannot recall just now were there. Litchofisky brought his violin and furnished the music. We sang the International and the Red Flag.

Spike Moore, who was artistic, drew the words of a revolutionary motto in the sandy soil and that was our banner. Many prisoners passing by stopped to look at the words that were printed in the sand and then they would look at us and smile. That was our May Day celebration and we enjoyed it, perhaps more than you will enjoy your celebration in gaily decorated halls. It may seem simple to you who know nothing about life in a prison, but to us it meant much. For one thing, it meant going to "the Hole" if one of the 110 percent patriotic guards should feel like reporting us. You may be able to imagine how "terrible" our simple little celebration would sound when a 110 percenter reported that we were singing the Red Flag.

But we were not reported and we felt that we were one with our comrades outside who were celebrating International Labor Day. The group that sang the Red Flag that day are at liberty now, except Nick Zogg: he is still there doing a ten-year "bit."

I think of the other class war prisoners who are spending May Day behind the bars, Mooney and Billings, Sacco and Vanzetti, and the many victims of the "criminal syndicalism" laws. They are prisoners of war, held by the enemy. We must do something to get them out. Think of them when you sing

"With heads uncovered swear we
all
To bear it onward till we fall.
Come dungeons dark or gallows
grim,
This song shall be our parting
hymn."

THE VIEWS OF OUR READERS ON LIFE, LABOR, INDUSTRY, POLITICS

To the DAILY WORKER:—I worked about 16 years in the factories of Anderson, Ind. I have a family of six children and a wife. I never lost a day when I could be on the job. I never spent any money for booze, or picture-shows or any amusements. I spent about 25 cents for street car fare during the ten years. We bought the cheapest second-hand furniture and clothes we could find; we had only one fire in the house during the winter, had only 2 pairs of blankets, no sheets and such decencies as every citizen should have. I never rode in automobiles or taxi cabs.

Well, well, if I were to tell youu all the particulars of a struggle for existence, often going in rags. You may believe me when I say, I consider if I had been a criminal and in one of our jails that I should have today more money if I had just been released than I have now got.

Thank God I am out of it a while, but for how long I do not know. I am on a farm now; a friend of mine had 65 acres, but it's like a white elephant to me, for when I tell you I landed here on the farm with just 60 cents in my pocket, you may readily see the predicament I am in. I have to do all that is done on the farm by hand, as there is no team or one-horse wagon even.

It's a pretty industrial system that leaves a man with 60 cents in his pocket, with a $50 grocery bill owing after doing 10 years' hard labor. This is the reason I say if I had been in jail I now would be better off, for I shouldn't owe a grocery bill, and perhaps the prison authorities would have given me a decent suit of clothes, with at least $10 in my pocket, but I'm afraid I'll have to go back even though my health is bad, and I'm getting old, to end my days in some other sweat shop, where I shall be skinned a little more till I die.

It's a great wonder to me why so many workers are satisfied to work for some other guy, who rides around in his fine car and lives sumptuously every day.

So many workers buy a little home or shack at a fictitious price, and spend practically a life-time in paying for it. Perhaps when he thinks he is well off and accomplished a big thing, that I am mistaken when I say he or she is a fool. They think little of what they have produced and its equivalent in money, and how many thousands of dollars they have been fleeced of by the inhuman cruelty and injustice of the industrial system under the capitalist administration of affairs as represented by the man whom they worked for.

Well, I thought even with only 60 cents I'd take a shot at getting out of this kind of hell and I hope I shall be able to stay out.

Comrade, if you like being skinned all the days of your life, vote the Democratic or Republican ticket.—Percy Waterer, Box 86, R. R. No. 9, Kalamazoo, Mich.

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May Day in Gary.

To the DAILY WORKER: International Labor Day celebration at the steel city of Gary was a fine success, with several hundred workers crowded into Croatian Hall. There were 35 uniformed policemen — uninvited — ready to act for the steel lords, but the meeting was a success in spite of attempted police intimidation. It was a United Front meeting. There were speeches in Spanish by Comrade Lopez, in Russian by Swetlon. Giencolo, a member of the I. W. W., spoke, and E. Ettlinger of the Workers Party Branch in Chicago.

To the workers in Gary, the steel city, the message of the struggles of the workers of the world against capitalist dictatorship carried great significance, for they realized that, in spite of the dictatorship prevailing in Gary, that they are part of the great mass stream which all over the world is organizing and uniting for the final struggle. E. ETTLINGER.

"A Long Journey"

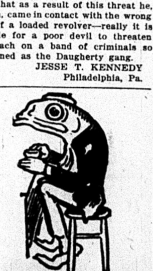
To THE DAILY WORKER: In the vernacular of the criminal world, "Send him on a long journey" means to murder him—"put him out of the way."

In the senate expose of the oil mess, there appeared in several telegrams something in regard to sending some one "away on a long journey." Whether these code telegrams had reference to sending Mannington away to Europe or sending Jess Smith to hell and out of the way has not as yet been disclosed by the evidence.

However, there has leaked out occasionally a little information to prove that Jess Smith was doubled-crossed in a stock market deal, failing to get his cut out of the transaction. In fact the former wife of Smith testified under oath that he had told her of a deal—a dirty deal—in which he and Daugherty were left out in the rain on a three million dollar winnings on the stock market.

But it is claimed by the wise ones down at Washington that Daugherty did get his cut and only Smith was left out in the rain; that Smith threatened to peach in an effort to get his cut; that as a result of this threat he, Smith, came in contact with the wrong end of a loaded revolver—really it is suicide for a poor devil to threaten to peach on a band of criminals so hardened as the Daugherty gang.

JESSE T. KENNEDY
Philadelphia, Pa.



The Poor Fish says: That between the make-up man and the editor, he is in water most of the time—hot-water.

Why People Visit Me

("When people come to stay with me, they are much more interested in my dogs than in me."—Lord Knutsford.)

When people come to visit me,
And stay a fortnight, or to tea,
I always tremble at the test
Of my own powers to interest,
But haven't got a dog, not one,
To fall securely back upon.

So I am careful to provide
Various interests (outside):
For instance, coffee in a tin,
Or saucepan to make coffee in,
With butter and a lot of nuts;
And colored paper that one cuts
Figures and mats out of; and books
With moving pictures that one looks
And laughs at; other books as well,
With songs to sing and tales to tell;
Big beads to thread on colored strings,
Paints, crayons, and all sorts of
things.

Then when the People go away,
Asking to come another day,
I wander round the room and pick
Up here a doll, and there a brick,
Relieved that it has come about
Those people haven't yet found out
What an unintersting sham,
What a dull dolt I really am.

But when I find that book and bail
And bricks, and even coffee, pail,
And, all these interests on the shelf,
I've nothing left except Myself—
Before the people come, I'll jog
To Bethnal Green and buy a Dog!

TOMFOOL.

MENTIONING THE MOVIES

"Drums of Jeopardy."

Some occasional flashes of good acting are utterly wasted in this unbelievably impossible strung-together movie hoakum. It has only one redeeming feature, a negative one, but the only one—it deals with a Russian episode without throwing mud at the Bolsheviks.

The fateful "jools" are stolen from the Russian Grand Duke, recovered by his handsome American secretary, carried across the ocean by his Italian court violinist and turned over to the American banker, who represents "His Highness" in Wall Street. The villain pursues the gems, kills the banker, casts suspicion on the handsome hero, which is dispelled only in a sensational raid on the "Little Russia Cafe," just in time for the final clinch.

If the picture were shown in Russia, especially the episodes purporting to deal with that country, they would cause no end of fun. The Czar's jewel chambers are represented as a cellar easily entered from a transome opening on an unguarded street. All the handsome American has to do is to ride up on horseback, dive thru the transome, overpower the single bewhiskered guard, grab the jewels, and ride off and out of Russia just like that. The Grand Duke is also very careless; all a gang of roughnecks have to do is to walk right in, wallop His Highness with a dog whip, whereupon the jewels are turned over to them. Any suburbanite would take more precautions in guarding his home brew than do these screen nobles in matters of crown jewels.

The least plausible combination of misinformation ever assembled, not even rotten enough to be good. Decidedly not worth wasting any time on.

OUR BOOK REVIEW SECTION

Accumulations of Capital.

Development of industry thru reduction of surtaxes on the rich, the steel trust and how Henry Ford gets his money are some of the subjects discussed in George Soule's new pamphlet, "The Accumulation of Capital," published by the League for Industrial Democracy, 70 Fifth avenue, New York. The pamphlet sells for 10 cents, twelve for $1.

"The Denial of Civil Liberties in the Coal Fields," by Winthrop Lane, has been published by George H. Doran for the L. I. D., the American Civil Liberties Union and other organizations. It pictures the czarist rule of company managers and gunmen in company-owned towns. Besides the results of Lane's investigations for the Chafee committee, reports of other investigations are given, including the official report of the Federal Coal Commission.

Die For Profit.

ALBANY, N. Y.—Menacing increases in industrial accidents in New York state is revealed in official statistics which show 166 deaths from such causes in March. This is a new high record. More deaths resulted in that month in the metal industry and public utilities than in six preceding months.

MOSCOW.—At the meeting of the Moscow Committee of the Russian Communist Party the following scale of party dues was adopted: Those receiving up to 75 rubles per month, pay ½ per cent; receiving from 75 to 120 rubles, pay 1 per cent; receiving over 120 rubles, pay 2 per cent. Fifty per cent of all dues goes to the mutual aid fund.

AS WE SEE IT

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

Judge Gary said that "public op ion" in abolishing the 12-hour day steel shops, is costing the Steel Tru $35,000,000 a year and is adding per cent to the cost of operatio However, the Judge is happy th they accomplished two things. Th satisfied President Harding and m public sentiment. This satisfacti does not seem to have a very ben ficial effect on the late presiden Gompers agrees with Gary that pu lic sentiment abolished the twelv hour day in steel, but the Steel Tru continues to steal the greater part the product of their labor from t steel slaves while Gompers gorge himself at Steel Trust banquets i stead of organizing the steel wor ers.

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The election of 62 Communist d puties to tne Reichstag, caused mo consternation in the ranks of intern tional capitalism than perhaps, a event since the Russian revolutio Behind these 62 deputies are at lea 15,000,000 German workers, who fav the establishment of a Soviet Repu lic. Such a prospect looks none t good to the plutes behind the Daw plan. Will the German workers agr to the longer work-day required to p the reparations demanded by the lies of Germany? Already we lea that practically all the coal miners the Ruhr are locked out because th refused to work longer hours. T capitalists ostensibly pay the repar tions, but every dollar of it will taken out of the bodies of the Germa working class unless they kick ov tne traces and take power into the own hands.

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"We have in office a Socialist go ernment, but the leaders of the go ernment are no more Socialistic tha you and I are," said Lord Birkenhea of England, addressing a Tory mee ing recently. "Galloping" Smit should know. He is well acquainte with them. Arthur Henderson, for mer secretary of the British Labo Party, now Home Secretary, justifie the spying of the secret police at recent meeting of the Communis Party of Great Britain. It should als be remembered that Mr. Henderso was in the Asquith cabinet whe James Connolly, one of the keenes minds in the international Socialis movement, was executed by a Britis firing squad in Dublin, without a pro test from Henderson, who posed as Socialist. Lord Birkenhead know what he is talking about in this in stance. But we can tell the nobl Lord that behind the fake socialist who are now leading British labo are millions of exploited worker These workers, like their comrades Germany, will have their eyes opene gradually to the futility of the Mac Donald-Henderson policy and will ral ly to the Communist banner as th German workers are doing toda Lord Birkenhead will then be sorr he did not entertain friendlier feel ings toward the yellow Socialists.

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There is no form of employmen safer for a man who is quick on th trigger in this city, than that of pro fessional gunman and holdup man, o a large scale. While the police an all the law enforcement authoritie are fast workers when it comes t putting striking workers behind th bars, a rum runner or gunman wh gets into the cell is considered suc an extraordinary event that the pa pers issue stop press editions. M Dion O'Bannion, the bootlegging flo ist, was arrested recently for makin the body of Davy Miller, a repositor for some lead, which Mr. O'Bannio squirted out of his revolver. Mr. Mil ler surrendered to the pavemen whereupon, Mr. O'Bannion looked a ter his business, but did not send hi clients any flowers. He might hav done so, but Mr. Miller recovere from the effects of the leaden hail.

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Mr. O'Bannion was arrested and hi defence was that he was of the opi ion that Mr. Miller was itching to se how many bullets he could deposit i the aforesaid Mr. Miller's anatom without causing joy in the heart of hi favorite undertaker. At the same tim Mr. O'Bannion and a labor officia supporter of Samuel Gompers, wer charged with holding up a beer truc They were arrested. The state clai ed to have a good case against the A gentleman by the name of Daug erty, was killed. The labor lead was under suspicion. Greatly woun ed in his tenderest feelings, the la ter walked into the state's attorney office and expressed his disappoin ment that such foul suspicions shou be cast on a law-abiding person, suc as he was. He had his picture take with the States Attorney's staff. Wha more can be said? Much more coul be said, but that is enough. When th cases of Messrs. O'Bannion and Com pany came up in there, there were n witnesses present and the gentleme went back to their business, free men.

WASHINGTON.—Stark Boshevism is the term applied to the Norris-Sinclair bill, by Aaron Sapiro, promote of conservative co-operative associations favored by the Farm Bureau Federation, in an article in the Northwestern Miller. The McNary-Hauges bill, which is likewise before the Senate as a measure for securing a fai price for the products of the America farm, is described as a monumental blunder. A vote on each of these bills is anticipated in the Senate within a few weeks.

THE DAILY WORKER
RAISES THE STANDARD
FOR A WORKERS' AND
FARMERS' GOVERNMENT

THE DAILY WORKER

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Workers! Farmers! Demand:
The Labor Party
Amalgamation
Organization of Unorganized
The Land for the Users
The Industries for the Workers
Protection of the Foreign-Born
Recognition of Soviet Russia

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CARBUILDERS SPURN PHONY SETTLEMENT OFFER

Sigman Machine Ousts Rose Wortis, Left Winger, at the Garment Union Convention

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BOSTON, Mass., May 8.—Rosa Wortis, delegate of Local 25, of the Dressmakers of New York City, was unseated here today by a vote of 185 to 40, after the Sigman administration steam roller had crushed all efforts to debate the program and principles of the Trade Union Educational League, and meet the charge that it is a dual organization.

Delegate Wortis has been prominent in the activities of the left wing of the trade union movement in New York City. She has been especially active in the Needle Trades' Section of the Trade Union Educational League.

Her seat was contested by the credentials committee in its report to the 17th convention of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union.

T. U. E. L. Not Dual.

The objection was raised by the credentials' committee that she had not obeyed the order of the General Executive Board requiring that she state her decision to withdraw from the Trade Union Educational League.

Delegate Wortis declared that she had never belonged to a dual union, as the T. U. E. L. is not, and cannot be considered a dual organization to the I. L. G. W. U.

Steam Roller Busy.

When she began to explain the principles of the T. U. E. L., the administration steam roller got down to work, and Vice-president Jacob Heller raised the point of order that the T. U. E. L. principles were not under discussion, but the delegate's failure to obey the decisions of the General Executive Board.

Heller's point of order was upheld by International Vice-president Meyer Perlstein, in the chair, in spite of protests from all sections of the convention hall.

An appeal was taken from Chairman Perlstein's decision on the ground that in the case of Local No. One, New York City, yesterday, and the unseating of its four delegates, International Vice-president Israel Feinberg, had attacked the T. U. E. L. as a dual union and the discussion had been allowed. It was contended that the delegates have the same rights in the convention as the union officials.

Discussion Choked Off.

Chairman Perlstein was sustained and Delegate Wortis was forced to take her seat. This would indicate that the Sigman administration machine is determined to choke off any discussion of the principle and program of the Trade Union Educational League, especially in the discussion of the Wortis case. Points of order were repeatedly raised when delegates defending the seating of Rose Wortis discussed "The League."

The demand of Delegate Wortis that the delegates objected to have the right to a defense of their position was not recognized. A motion calling for the previous question was entertained and the debate was closed in spite of the protest of the delegates and a general uproar thruout the convention hall.

Only four speakers had been allowed the privilege of the floor in the discussion of the Wortis case, with a large number of others on the list. Delegate Wortis was thereupon un-

PUBLISH UNION'S HISTORY

(By The Federated Press)

BOSTON. A history of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' union is announced for immediate

(Continued on Page 2.)

COURT HEARS INJUNCTIONS CANNOT SEW

Bosses' Lawyer Knows It and Raves

"Injunctions can't sew dresses!" and the bosses' lawyer, Attorney Charles Hyde, of Cohn and Hyde, admitted it yesterday in Judge Charles M. Foell's court, at the end of the hearing of eight cases of striking dressmakers.

"Unless this picketing is stopped, the injunction might better never have been issued," Mr. Hyde announced when he was attempting to persuade Judge Foell to make his sentences more severe.

The eight cases which were heard yesterday were so weak that even "his honor" wouldn't believe the testimony of one of the heretofore "star" witnesses for the dress manfacturers. The cases came under the injunction issued to the Francine Frock Company, of 206 West Adams street.

Two of the striking dressmakers involved, Sarah Zoll and Carrie Peck, were discharged, "not guilty" of contempt of court under the injunction. Five of the men were given $25 fines: John Gladys, Anthony Tropschul, David Rosenthal, W. C. Jannette and Stanley Jellenawicz. Anton Kropashko was fined $50, and Mattie Altmeyer $10.

Officer Repeats Catechism.

Police Officer J. D. Greer was the chief witness against the pickets in yesterday's cases. He took the stand too eagerly and recited his little catechism answers, rattling them off by note. That is, until he got to Carrie Peck. He had to confess that he had never seen her before that he could remember.

Greer said for each one of the other strikers that he had seen them from about March and thru April and he attempted to show that he had seen all of them picketing after the injunction writ had been served them by Paul Tiffey.

Judge Foell himself took an active part in the proceedings, cross-examining almost every witness to his own satisfaction. In replying to Attorney Hyde's demands for greater punishment, Foell stated his conception of the purpose of the proceedings:

"The object is to give the complainants the full advantage of the court order restraining picketing, not punishment as such. These are cases of

(Continued on page 2)

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE STOOL—LOANED TO STEEL TRUST—CHIEF WITNESS AGAINST FARRELL REBEL

By WALLACE T. METCALFE

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MERCER, Pa., May 8.—The prosecution rested its case against Tony Kovacovich, first of the six Farrell defendants to be put on trial under the sedition and criminal syndicalism law for organization activities in behalf of the steel workers.

The third day of the Steel Trust's prosecution found Department of Justice agent Lennon of Pittsburgh on the stand as an expert witness on radicalism. He recited how he attended a convention of the Communist Party in Chicago in 1919 and in childish glee informed the jury of his spying activities on radicals since 1917. Previous to this Lennon worked as a railroader and mill worker, but since being elevated to the rank of "radical expert" he has parted company with those that toil.

Nationalist Society Stools.

The members of the Serbian nationalist organization in Farrell who have testified against the defendant, were in court again today and several of

(Continued on page 2.)

TEACHERS GRAB 1ST ROUND FROM SUPT. M'ANDREW

Group Councils Meet Today After Fight

The elementary grade teachers of the Chicago Teachers' Federation won their fight with Superintendent William McAndrew, and the group Councils will meet this afternoon. Late yesterday Miss Margaret Haley, business agent of the Teachers' Federation, was busy issuing bulletins and counter-bulletins to keep up with the changing plans for today's meetings.

No one knew whether it would be the local Coucils, Group Councils, or General Councils which would meet today, but the teachers were sure that one of the Councils would meet. It was finally determined that the group Councils would meet.

Mass Meeting Held

Miss Haley did not call off her mass meeting of teachers in the Studebaker Theatre yesterday afternoon. She and other leaders of the Teachers' Federation were intent upon presenting the latest facts of the controversy with the school superintendent to the teachers.

The newly published pamphlet on the Junior High Schools was distributed yesterday and the one giving the details of the investigation of the Platoon system will be out soon. The teachers want to discuss these issues themselves before the Board of Education acts and the Board refused or neglected to print the reports so that it could act unembarassed by teach suggestions.

City Council Helps.

Late Wednesday afternoon the city council decided to stand by the elementary school teachers and urged **McAndrew to grant them their request and allow them to hold their** regularly provided for Teachers' Councils this week.

McAndrew took a hard-boiled attitude, just as he did to Mayor Dever's request, but later weakened and said that he would permit the meetings which are specifically provided for in laws approved by the Board of Education and the superintendent who preceded McAndrew.

The charges preferred by the Teachers' Federation, demanding McAndrews' resignation still lie before the Board of Education.

LODGE WANTS WORLD COURT SANS LEAGUE

WASHINGTON, May 8.—A substitute for the Harding world court plan was introduced in the senate today, by Senator Lodge, Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee.

It authorizes President Coolidge to call a world conference at the Hague to organize an international court of justice entirely divorced from the league of nations.

The resolution provides that a judge be elected by the electoral commission of each power, that each power shall have one vote and one judge and that the personnel of the court be limited to sixteen members representative of the 16 leading powers. The 16 members would be 12 judges and four deputy judges.

G. O. P. Chiefs Did Not Expect Charges Against Wheeler Would Stick

WASHINGTON, May 8.—The Republican national committee wanted to "smear" Senator Burton K. Wheeler and Senator Thomas F. Walsh, and discredit the investigations they were conducting, A. A. Grorud, former assistant attorney general of Montana, testified today before the Senate Daugherty investigating committee.

Grorud said Blair Coan, who investigated Senator Wheeler in Montana, admitted this, adding that Coan never expected the indictment of Wheeler to "stick."

Bricklayers Win Strike In Scranton

SCRANTON, Pa., May 8.—A victorious strike has won the Scranton bricklayers' union an increase of 15 cents an hour to $1.50. The men have been out since May 1.

STRIKE WAVE IS SWEEPING ALL GERMANY

Silesia and Saxony Follow the Ruhr

BERLIN, May 8.—German workers have quickly followed their recent triumph at the polls, by a tremendous show of strength, especially in the Ruhr against the effort to lengthen the work day. The number of strikers in the Ruhr coal fields, that yesterday reached 300,000, is continually growing.

The Upper Silesian miners have declared a sympathy strike, while the mine owners of Saxony have declared a lockout in an effort to put the eight-hour day in force.

All efforts of the "Socialist" officials to keep the non-Communist workers in the Ruhr from going on strike proved unavailing.

The developing situation that started with the Communist showing at the Reichstag elections, followed by the strike and lockouts in the Ruhr, Saxony and Silesia, is still further complicated by the departure of the Soviet Ambassador Krestinsky, chief of the Russian trade mission to Berlin, as a result of the recent raid. It is declared that Krestinsky will not return until Germany has apologized for the raid.

Trade relations between Germany and Soviet Russia are now at a complete standstill.

FOOD WORKERS STRIKE MORE GREEK PLACES

Organization Spreads Thru Mass Meeting

Four more Greek restaurants were being pulled on strike by the Amalgamated Food Workers as the DAILY WORKER was going to press last night, making twelve since the movement against the 84-hour week which began May Day.

Amalgamated headquarters at 214 N. State St. was packed to the doors late Wednesday night at an organization mass meeting at which representatives of scores of Greek restaurants were present. Speakers from the audience promised that the turning of the week would see their shops in line with the rest. A hundred copies of the DAILY WORKER were sold.

Secretary Albert E. Stewart of Chicago hammered their wretched conditions under which the unorganized Greek restaurant employes were working and declared that the strike weapon must be used to convince the bosses that the 12-14 hour day and the seven-day week can no longer be made to pay.

James Manus, lately of New York, gave an earnest organization speech showing the great advantages of organization for the food workers and Athen Daniels, Greek organizer for the Amalgamated gave an effective talk.

The Amalgamated Food Workers organizes cooks, waiters, dishwashers and all restaurant employes into one union in its restaurant branch.

Argentine Labor Kills Government Pensions; General Strike Is Off

BUENOS AIRES, Argentine, May 8.—The Argentine Federation of Labor instructed its members who were on strike against the Pension law to return to work. The decision to call off the strike was reached after the labor leaders came to the conclusion that the objects of the strike were attained and that the law was as dead as the dodo. The first collection was to be made on May 10th, but it was a total failure.

The workers will refuse to pay 5 per cent of their wages into the government fund. The employers are not over anxious to accept the job of collecting for the government. They fear antagonizing the workers every pay day.

The strike is expected to result in a stronger representation of workers in the congress. The Argentine workers do not depend very much on parliamentary action.

GUN DRAWN IN RESISTANCE TO CENTRALIA MOB

Speaker At Bay Against Lumber Gangsters

William Dunne, care the DAILY WORKER:

James Rowan and fellow-worker Brown, speaking under Centralia publicity committee, were denied the right to hold meeting at Montesano last night, were pursued by a mob, and Rowan defended himself with drawn revolver. Was arrested for carrying concealed weapons. Attorney Elmer Smith has gone to defense of Rowan.

ALEX MACKEL.

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By Defense News Service.

ABERDEEN, Wash., May 8.—Once more the mob spirit has asserted itself in this region, to block dissemination of the facts about the conviction of the Centralia I. W. W. members who defended themselves against an Armistice Day mob in 1919. James Rowan and F. W. Brown, who are touring the state in behalf of these defendants, were prevented from holding a protest meeting at Montesano on the night of May 7, and were pursued out of town by a hooting crowd, in automobiles and on foot.

Mob Pursues in Cars.

Montesano is sixteen miles east of here. Rowan and Brown headed for Aberdeen in an automobile driven by the latter. They were followed by several cars containing men who were on the side of the lumber trust when the Centralia defendants were tried in Montesano in 1920. About a mile west of town, the pursuers caught up with the I. W. W. speakers. Brown ran his automobile into a farmer's yard.

The mob seized Rowan as he was reaching for a revolver which he had in the automobile and took the weapon from him. Threats were voiced, and Rowan's captors warned him that I. W. W. "agitators" were not wanted in Montesano. Then a deputy sheriff who was a member of the mob stepped forward and placed Rowan under arrest, charging him with carrying concealed weapons. The deputy took his prisoner back to town, and locked him up.

Brown telephoned to Centralia, and Attorney Elmer Smith hastened to Montesano to arrange bail for Rowan. Smith, who was tried with the Centralia defendants and acquitted, has given up his law practice and is devoting all his energies to campaigning for the liberation of the eight loggers now in prison at Walla Walla.

Business men in Montesano have lately exhibited keen sensitiveness to the activities of the Centralia Publicity Committee in Grays Harbor county, of which Montesano is the seat. Rowan and Brown have been touring under the auspices of that committee, of which Attorney Smith is secretary. Leaflets being broadcasted throughout the county have aroused considerable ire among employing lumbermen; they contain copies of affidavits by six jurors who have admitted that they were terrorized into convicting the eight imprisoned unionists.

Rowan was released from Leavenworth penitentiary last Christmas after serving five years for anti-war opinions. Long an organizer for the I. W. W. Lumber Workers' Union, he was active in the 1916 free speech fight Everett, and was beaten near there by thugs serving the lumber interests.

Hosiery Workers In Newark, New Jersey, Resist Wage Slash

By CARL ROEDERMAN

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEWARK, N. J., May 8.—The Full Fashioned Hosiery Workers, members of the United Textile Workers, are on strike here against the Mutual Hosiery Company of Patterson. The company sought to cut their wages 20 per cent. They have been striking nine weeks.

Out of the 160 workers that went out on strike 100 are striking and doing strike duty and the others found employment in other places and are paying the strike assessments.

The Paterson police are maintaining neutrality as they are seeking higher wages themselves and appreciate the struggles of the mill workers to preserve their present standard of living.

The Chamber of Commerce instructed the capitalist papers not to run **any union advertisements or give the union side of the strike. The strikers are ready to fight it out to the bitter end. Carl Holderman, organizer for the United Textile Workers, is in charge of the strike.**

Pullman Strikers Reject Bosses' Efforts to Settle Thru the Company's Union

One Day's Development in Pullman Strike.

1. Picket captain and two other pickets herded to jail.
2. Sam Green, DAILY WORKER agent, found not guilty in jury trial, charged with disorderly conduct.
3. Strikers write President Carry refusing to negotiate with stoolpigeons, who ask conference in name of the Pullman Company union.
4. Strike Lawyer Bentall forces promise from Pullman officials that out of town men hired under false pretenses will be repaid transportation expense on Monday.
5. Labor speakers urge 100 per cent organization into Brotherhood of Railway Carmen at strike meeting.
6. Chicago, Burlington and Qunicy Railroad suspends contracts for cars until strike ends.

The Pullman Company admitted yesterday that it is licked to a standstill by the striking carbuilders, when it tried to effect a settlement thru the "Company Union."

The strikers instructed John Holmgren, leader of the strike, to notify President Carry that no conference will be held until accredited representatives of the Pullman Company negotiate with the strike committee directly, at Stancik's Hall, 205 East 115th Street.

In the face of the suspension of their outside contracts, the restlessness of the 15,000 employes of the plant, and the complete stoppage of production, the Pullman Company has sent out word that it is willing to confer with the men.

But the strikers yesterday declared that negotiations must be carried on, not with the old "Company Union Committee," but with the present strike committee.

Yesterday morning the riveters received typewritten letters from company stoolpigeons which stated, "Dear Sir: Please attend meeting at nine o'clock Thursday morning in Committee Room, eighth floor, water tower, Pullman Car Works, to discuss proposition of returning to work. Present this card at the gate. Employes' Committee."

Strikers Hear Offer

A few of the riveters attended this meeting and reported to the strikers at Stancik's Hall. They declared that the Pullman Company officials did not have any one at the meeting who was authorized to sign an agreement with the men. The minor hirelings of the Pullman Company, who were present, merely suggested that the men return to work and submit their grievances to the old "company union."

In answer to this proposition the men declared their intention of forcing President E. F. Carry to sign a written agreement directly with the strikers. They refuse to go back under the mercy of the Company union, where most of the representatives of the employes are in reality nothing but stool pigeons getting a rake-off from the Pullman Company for keeping the men in line.

"We are fighting for the establishment of a real union of our own," Holmgren told the strikers. "And now that we have the Pullman Company licked we are not going to throw our victory away by dickering with Company stool pigeons who did not have the nerve to strike with the men."

No Faith In Company's Union

Holmgren was instructed to write president Carry that:

"The employes of the Pullman Company have lost faith in the employes' committee affiliated with the company union. They do not believe this committee has enough influence with the men to bring to the management the point of view of the Pullman employes. The men want the Pullman president to deal directly with the original strikers committee, and invite the Pullman officials to visit them at Stancik's Hall and confer with them."

Strikers were indignant yesterday at the employes' committee, which has made fruitless efforts to divide the strikers and urge them to return to work. The strikers were also

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GERMAN HEAD MAY RESIGN PRESIDENCY

Socialist Defeat Is Talk Of Berlin

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BERLIN, May 8.—Friederick Ebert, the renegade Socialist president of the German Republic, may resign before his term has expired, as a result of the Social Democrat debacle in the recent general elections. The heavy Communist votes, drove fear into the hearts of the bourgeoisie, but none fear its meaning more than the yellow Socialist hangmen of the German working class. The murderers of Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg and the tens of thousands who were either killed or jailed for fighting for a Workers' Republic since the end of the world war, see the masses turning their backs to them and accepting the leadership of the Communists, who offer them the Proletarian Dictatorship as the only form of government that will enable them to begin the task of abolishing the evil conditions from which they now suffer, and emancipating themselves from all masters.

The Social Democrats have not the courage to form a government tho they polled the highest number of votes. Next come the Nationalists who are not so weak-kneed. They know what they want. By forming a coalition with other small reactionary groups, they would be the strongest single party and thus have the right to form a government. The reactionaries will not reject the Dawes plan, but after they get thru with it, even General Dawes may not be able to recognize it. It will probably resemble the original Dawes plan as closely as Woodrow Wilson's League of Nations after Senator Lodge got thru adding "reservations" to it.

SILENCE ON TEAPOT AND THIRD PARTY ISSUES MARKS GOMPERS' POLITICAL DECLARATION FOR 1924

WASHINGTON, May 8.—Extreme caution on the part of the officials of the American Federation of Labor in the presidential campaign, and willingness on the part of these officials to be content with a declaration for old-fashioned honesty, plus the familiar legislative demands of the federation officials for many years past, is seen in the declaration and program issued by Samuel Gompers, Frank Morrison and James O'Connell, constituting the so-called non-partisan political committee of the A. F. of L.

"The American labor movement asks no favors from the government" is the keynote of this declaration. And after commenting upon the "astounding revelations of the past few

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FREE STATE MAY FREE ALL IRISH REPUBLICANS

Frontier Dispute Brings Acute Crisis

(Special to The Daily Worker)

DUBLIN, Ireland, May 8.—The eight hundred Republican political prisoners still in Free State jails may be released shortly, according to reports emanating from government quarters. The Farmers Party had a bill ready for introduction, demanding the release of all political prisoners, but withdrew it on learning that a general jail delivery was planned by the government. It is not known whether Eamon DeValera and Austin Stack will be released with the others, tho nobody here sees any reason why a moderate with a genius for compromise like DeValera should be kept in confinement.

The prestige of the Free State government has been considerably strengthened among the nationalistic elements by the sanction of a Free State diplomatic representative in Washington by the British government. This takes the wind out of the sails of the bourgeois Republicans whose criticism of the treaty was, not because it did not tend to alleviate the conditons under which the workers labor, but for the reason that Ireland was not given a greater degree of independence. Those Irish Republicans who are serious about a republic must now turn to the labor movement for a realization of their aims.

The intransigeancy of Premier James Craig of Ulster on the boundary dispute may have the effect of bringing that emasculated province into the Free State, is the opinion in some quarters here. The treaty provides for a commission to delimit the boundaries of Ulster in the event of Ulster taking advantage of its right to vote itself out of the Free State and remain part of the United Kingdom. Ulster decided to drop out of the Free State, but it is held that it has not complied with the other provisions to appoint a member to the boundary commission of three.

The reactionaries of Belfast, who own the linen mills, distilleries and shipyards are not in favor of their slaves joining in with the rest of Ireland, so they fan the flames of religious bigotry and keep the workers divided.

The Loyalists of Ulster have been the pampered pets of the British Tory Party. Now that the latter are on the decline, it is thought that the MacDonald government may side in with the Free State and secure the allegiance of the big Irish vote in England, Scotland and Wales, but the Orangemen have an army of 45,000 men, while the Free State has only 20,000 soldiers. Britain usually is on the side of the heaviest artillery in cases like this.

Labor has made gains in Belfast recently. Unemployment is prevalent thruout the country, and the employers are carrying on a vicious wage cutting campaign. The powerful Irish Transport and General Workers' Union, with over 100,000 members, is prepared to contest every inch of the way with the employers. Not alone does this union fight for higher wages and better working conditions, but it organizes the workers politically and tells them that only when the wages system is abolished and the workers' republic established can labor begin to find a real and lasting solution of the pressing questions now confronting it, the most important of which is the means wherewith to live.

How many of your shop-mates read THE DAILY WORKER. Get one of them to subscribe today.

SILENCE ON TEAPOT AND THIRD PARTY ISSUES MARKS GOMPERS' POLITICAL DECLARATION FOR 1924

(Continued From Page One)

months," and asserting the need for a "revival of honesty, integrity and high-mindedness in public office," it outlines a legislative program which begins with a permanent policy of restriction of immigration and takes up, in order, child labor, soldier bonus, the right to organize, abuse of labor injunctions, the Barkley railroad labor bill, repeal of the Sherman anti-trust law, curbing of powers of the Supreme Court, aid for agriculture, taxation, light wines and beer, and international harmony thru the League of Nations.

On immigration the Gompers' committe says: "A policy of strict exclusion is imperative for many years to come. The more nearly the United States can come to absolute exclusion, the better shall we be able to maintain and improve American standards of living and of citizenship. * * * * America cannot remain the dwelling place of many races and many nationalisms and at the same time perpet-ate those ideals and institutions for hich America stands. Neither can merica develop a racial unity and a thoroughly American psychology if it is compelled to accept into its midst a constant stream of dilution, a constant stream of thought and purpose coming from all corners of the world, bearing down upon us with its babel of languages, customs, thoughts, idealism and lack of idealism, and with all its diversity of temperament, standards and modes of life."

Of the railroad situation the only statement of consequence is that the Barkley bill "is intended to supplant coercion and restriction with cooperation and encouragement in the development of better relations and consequent better railroad service for the whole country."

Against Anti-Trust Law.

Repeal of the Sherman act is asked, because anti-trust laws are used only to injure trade unions. Control of the judicial autocrats is proposed through the adoption of a constitutional amendment, approved by the convention of 1922, giving congress power of a two-thirds vote to override the veto of the Supreme Court on any law held unconstitutional.

The only possible hint that the committe may desert the democrats for the LaFollette ticket this year is contained in the final statement: "By these demands, platforms, parties and candidates, for whatever office they may seek, will be **measured by American Labor.**"

PULLMAN CONSPIACY AGAINST YOUNG WORKERS LEAGUE PICKET SHATTERED BY JURY VERDICT

A jury of twelve drawn from Pullman and South Chicago shattered the steel car company's conspiracy against Sam Green, of the Young Workers League and a DAILY WORKER agent, by an emphatic verdict of not guilty in the Municipal Court at 8875 Exchange avenue.

Green was arrested on the dawn of May Day as he was aiding the strike of car builders at the Pullman gates and asked for a jury trial at once.

Jury Fools Prosecutors.

Judge Edgar Jones denied him a continuance this morning and the case was rushed to trial before jurors hurriedly drawn. Prosecutor O'Malley smiled when he saw that there was only one union man in the box and that another juror belonged to the Industrial Relations' Committee or company union of the Armour Packing company but the prosecutor didn't know how much sympathy has arisen in unexpected places for the gallant fight against the big scab concern.

Detectives Mertz and O'Keefe, who slugged and arrested Sam Green just after the latter had finished selling his bundle of DAILY WORKERS, swore on the stand that Green had been telling strike-breakers not to scab.

A second offense was charged against the Y. W. L. man. He was charged with "snickering" at the detectives. Mertz admitted that he had replied to Green's demand to know why he was being arrested with the assertion, "We'll see if we can't dig up some charge against you."

DAILY WORKER the Issue.

Prosecutor O'Malley, a Pullman tool, ignored the legal aspects of the case and frothed about "foreigners," "disrupters," "radicals," and so forth. He tried to picture Green's efforts to assist the Pullman employes fight against the wage cut as an attempt to disturb the happy family relations that he asserted existed in Pullman. O'Malley laid special emphasis on the DAILY WORKER, whose influence he fears and insisted that no one had a right to sell it to Pullman employes.

Attorney David Benthal, for the defense, showed how absurd and irrelevant O'Malley's stuff was. The issue was simply whether Green's peaceful work in behalf of the strikers was within the law.

The jury stayed out 40 minutes. One of the jurors argued for the company standpoint but the majority overbore him and the verdict settled the issue. Peaceful persuasion and the sale of the DAILY WORKER is within the law.

Spynow-Lescher Cases Put Off.

Cases of Nick Spynow and Nick Lescher were put off until May 16. Officer Minton who fired two shots at Spynow when he arrested him selling the DAILY WORKER two weeks ago, begged Spynow not to demand a jury trial. Minton did not conceal the fact that he fears he will lose his job.

Lescher, arrested night before last, and taken to the downtown detective bureau, was gotten out on $400 bail thru the activities of Alderman Govier of his home ward. Lescher, a strike picket, was arrested as he was sitting out of the rain in an auto owned by a strike sympathizer. The auto was parked on 119th street across from the Pullman plant.

Plan To Force Bible On School Children As Part Of Mental Diet

ST. PAUL, May 8.—An appeal to make Bible reading a part of the daily program in public schools thruout the United States was made today to the National Congress om Mothers' and Parent Teachers' Associations. Mrs. Milton P. Higgins, Wooster, Mass., led the round table discussion on spiritual training.

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circulating many rumors, about "Seven Eights" so-called because he drives nothing but seven-eight rivets, and "John Pullman," so-called because he is such a willing slave of the Pullman Company. These men, some of the strikers inform the DAILY WORKER, have been congregating around the gates, bunching the strikers and pickets up, and trying to get them to listen to the bosses when they ask the men to return to work. There are a few others that the men are watching carefully.

Will Pay Transportation

David Bentall, attorney for the strikers, scored another victory against the Pullman Company, when assistant superintendent Munson, of the employing department of the Pullman Company after being threatened with a suit, finally agreed to pay the men their money. Bentall is to produce these men Monday morning and Munson has agreed to produce their money.

Strikers who went yesterday to the paymaster department to collect several days back pay that was due them, found the door shut against them. "You don't work here," said the doorkeeper, "Get to hell out." The men are considering taking the case to the strike lawyer.

Join Union, Say Speaker

Ida McCarthy, Barney Mass and Karl Reeve spoke to the strikers yesterday in addition to John Holmgren. Each speaker urged the strikers to make the organization in the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen complete. Most of those who had not previously joined handed in their applications.

Stops 2 More R. R. Contracts

Word was received last night from men inside the shops of the Pullman plant that the Chicago Burlington and Quincy railroad, in addition to the Baltimore and Ohio and Chicago and Alton have suspended their contracts with the Pullman plant until the present strike is over. The yards and shops are cluttered with the work meant for these three railroads, but none of the little work that has been accomplished by scabs has passed railroad inspection.

PENNSY LAYING OFF WORKERS IN PITTSBURGH DIST.

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PITTSBURGH, Pa., May 8.—Work in the Pittsburgh district is slowly, but surely, slowing up and the railroads in this district are commencing to feel the effects of it, especially the Pennsylvania system. On the Eastern Division, Pennsylvania Lines west, alone they have laid off their 250 men in train service, and that many more are on the extra list, making part time.

While the other divisions are even harder hit than this one, and they are making one man do the work of two on many jobs. On one job alone they only have two men, where in 1921, four or five men did this same work.

Texas Labor Badly Hit By Defeat Of Shopmen's Strike

By CARL BRANNIN
(For the Federated Press.)

PORT ARTHUR, Texas, May 8.—Loss of 18,000 members as a result of the shopmen's strike of 1922 was the outstanding report at the convention of the Texas State Federation of Labor, just closed at Port Arthur. With the exception of a few scattered locals, the shop crafts organization is disrupted, according to Robert McKinley, secretary-treasurer of the federation.

On account of retrenchment due to decreased revenues, the convention decided to have an executive secretary, who will perform the duties formerly carried on by the president and secretary-treasurer. George Slater, president of the federation, was elected to this position.

Resolutions were adopted favoring repeal of the "open port" law, which has been used to send troops into strike areas; for printing of free textbooks by the state, and for establishment of a state industrial accident insurance fund.

The Texas Allied Printing Trades Council, at its recent convention at Port Arthur, passed a resolution for a constitutional amendment that all taxes be levied on land values only. This convention also opposed sending an uninstructed delegation to the national Democratic convention at New York.

Women Win Equal Pay

ALBANY, N. Y., May 9.—Women teachers in the public schools of New York state will receive equal pay with men teachers as a result of a bill signed by Gov. Smith, which becomes effective September 1.

EXPELLED UNION MEMBER WINNING WAUKEGAN STRIKE

Injunction Denied Big Eisenberg Company

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WAUKEGAN, Ill., May 8.—Injunction plans of the Eisenberg Manufacturing Company at Waukegan were balked here when Judge Edwards refused to grant a writ against the International Ladies' Garment Workers.

Nathan Bosen, one of the union members expelled for his connection with the Trade Union Educational League, has been conducting an effective strike against this big dressmaking concern, which has been trying to get its scab work done in Waukegan when the big Chicago walkout foiled its plans there. Bosen was entrusted with the responsible Waukegan post by Vice President Perlstein.

The Eisenberg firm begged hard for the injunction, telling Judge Edwards that they would be ruined by the strike unless picketing was stopped. The legal firm of Dean & Field, selected by Bosen, met their arguments, and the motion for an injunction was quashed.

It is expected that the Eisenberg firm will be forced to settle now. They have only two scabs working in place of the 35 garment workers there before the strike.

SIGMAN STEAM ROLLER UNSEATS ROSE WORTIS

(Continued From Page 1.)

publication, it was learned by delegates to the union's convention in session in Boston. The book, which covers the 25 years of the organization's life, has been written by Louis Levine, former professor of economics University of Montana. The volume will be used entensively in the workers' education classes conducted by the union.

Il Veltro, the new bi-weekly publication of Italian Chamber of Labor (New York) and the Anti-Fascist alliance, has been voted a weekly $100 contribution by the I. L. G. W. executive board, it was also announced.

In explaining the failure of The New York Leader, successor to The Call, to which the union contributed $27,000, the board assigns "lack of a big reserve fund" and "lack of response from the English-speaking trade unionists," as the chief causes.

Besides its three weekly publications—Gerechtig keit, Justice and Giustizia—the board reports that it has given assistance to The Messenger, a Negro monthly, and Labor Age, a monthly.

Various books are being published by the union in connection with its workers' education classes. Among these are: Social and Political History of the United States by Carman; Outlines on Trade Union Policies by David Saposs; Economics and Labor by Sylvia Kopald, Social Institutions by Arthur Calhoun.

For Real Labor Party.

"We want an out-and-out Labor party, not a bourgeois third party," Secretary Abraham Baroff, says in explaining the position of the organization. "No," was his reply when asked by The Federated Press **whether he favored a so-called independent third** party led by Robert M. LaFollette. He opposes McAdoo as a would-be labor candidate on the Democratic ticket.

"We propose to fight for a straight Labor party open to all workers' organizations" said Baroff in reference to the Cleveland convention July 4 of the conference for progressive political action. The I. L. G. W. meeting is asked by the executive board report to give friendly consideration to the invitation to participate in the July 4 convention.

"The success scored by the workers and farmers in the northwest and the election of a group of congressmen and senators who are looked upon as a nucleus for the formation of a strong labor-farmer group in congress, has stimulated interest in independent political action in this country," the report says.

No McAdoo Flag On Engineers' Staff, Declares Stone

CLEVELAND, May 8.—"All kinds of rumors are afloat and all kinds of statements are being given out by the different press syndicates to the effect that the organization has indorsed this, that, and the other candidate for the presidency," declares Grand Chief Warren S. Stone, Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. "In fact it has been broadcasted on several occasions that the B. of L. E. as an organization has indorsed Mr. McAdoo, the Democratic candidate for the presidency. This statement is absolutely untrue.

"The B. of L. E. consistently refused to indorse anyone, and our reply has been to all such inquiries that we would await action of the two party conventions and see whom they nominate and what platforms they adopt, before even indicating any preference. We also want to await the action of the conference for progressive political action, which meets in the B. of L. E. Auditorium on July 4."

BELLEVILLE TRADES COUNCIL ENDORSES CALL FOR FARMER-LABOR CONVENTION IN PEORIA; VOTED TO SEND DELEGATE

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BELLEVILLE, Ill., May 8.—The Belleville Trades Council has endorsed the call for a State Farmer Labor Party convention sent out by the Provisional Committee of which Duncan MacDonald, former Secretary-Treasurer of the Illinois Miners Union is secretary. The convention will be held in Peoria, on May 19 and its object is to elect delegates to the National Farmer Labor Party convention which will be held in St. Paul on June 17.

The Belleville Trades Council elected a delegate to the Peoria convention but refuesd to act on the St. Paul, Cleveland or Ernest-Rodrigues conventions. Sentiment for a mass Farmer Labor party is growing tremendously thruout Illinois, particularly in the mining sections.

COURT HEARS WRIT ISSUED AGAINST GARMENT STRIKE

(Continued From Page 1.)

civil contempt, not criminal contempt." And Judge Charles M. Foell remained firm that he would not submit to the bosses' dictation thru their lawyer and give penal sentences where they were not warranted.

Three of the dress manufacturers, Kovler, Reinhardt, and Nat Ribback, all of whom have their business in the building at 307 S. Market Street, were present at the afternoon court session. Ribback attempted to come to the aid of prosecutor Hyde, by offering him suggestions from time to time.

Bosses' Witnesses Weak.

Officer Patrick Moran played chief assistant to Att'y. Hyde and coached up the prosecution's witnesses. He didn't do a thoro job because their testimony varied widely. In the failure of the regular witnesses to identify Carrie Peck, Moran called on his unfailing henchman, Michael Collins, to help him out. And then Foell wouldn't believe the "honorable" policeman from the states attorney's office.

Attorney Peter Sissman for the striking ladies' garment workers, made plainclothes Sergeant Kelly look so foolish by showing up the contradictions in his testimony that prosecuting attorney Hyde had to console Kelly in the corridor at recess.

Jonas S. Isenberg, who has a dress manufacturing business at the same address the Francine Frock has, beamed with self-importance as he testified. His chief statement was in regard to Anton Kropashko, who was formerly employed by him. Isenberg said that Kropashko on one occasion was seen to raise his hand and cry, "We'll get you" to one of the scabs. On this testimony, Judge Foell gave Kropashko a sentence twice as severe as he gave the other men involved, altho the evidence was exceedingly flimsy and Kropashko denied the charge completely.

Foell Takes a Hand.

Foell in cross-examining the officers who testified, questioned the accuracy of their memory for certain dates and faces when they admitted to seeing so many people on the streets, almost since the first day of the strike. Judge Foell does hold the injunction as law and therefore, to be enforced by the court without question. But unlike his fellow benchman, Judge "Dennie" Sullivan, Foell does not hold picketing a criminal offense. He hasn't been so easily bought out by the bosses led by lawyer Dudley Taylor of the Employers' Association and Attorney Hyde.

The bosses don't feel nearly so cocky as they did earlier in the strike. The long fight against the union has cut their bank accounts considerably. The cases they are bringing into court now are extremely weak and even the presiding Judge has to grant that the greatest charge against the pickets is "technical violation" in spite of all attorney Hyde's efforts to convince him of the contrary. Hyde argued for severe enough sentences to scare other strikers off the picket line, but Foell maintained that that was beyond the purpose of the injunction and that the cases must be tried on the evidence only.

More Cases Today.

About twenty-four more cases are due to come up before Judge Foell this morning. The strikers involved in these cases have been waiting with wearying patience as their cases have been put off from day to day. Judge Foell must think that part of their punishment should consist of their constant attendance in his court. He may want to help the detectives stationed about to get something out of the girls by mingling with them socially. But the striking garment workers have learned long before this that attaches of the courts and police are generally not to be trusted as far as they, the workers, are concerned.

Weavers Strike Against Speed-Up System In Maine

(By The Federated Press)

WATERVILLE, Me., May 8.—More than 400 weavers at the Wyandotte Worsted Mills, Waterville, have walked out in an effort to block the inhuman speeding-up system which the company is introducing. One worker is expected to operate four of the new automatic looms.

How many of your shop-mates read THE DAILY WORKER. Get one of them to subscribe today.

SENATOR NORRIS ANNOUNCES BOLT FROM G. O' PARTY

Could Not Stomach Calvin Coolidge

LINCOLN, Neb., May 8.—Senator George W. Morris practically cut loose from the Republican party today when he announced in a letter released here that he would not attempt to get friends to vote a straight ticket and wished to "abolish party responsibility and in its stead establish personal responsibility."

Morris' letter climaxed the two day fight in the Republican State Convention last week that closed with a hedged endorsement of Morris on the same platform on which President Calvin Coolidge was praised.

The letter, written to C. A. Sorensen, his primary campaign manager here, announced Morris' intention to cut loose from the regular ranks and refuse to campaign the state in favor of a straight ticket.

MELLON'S FRIEND THROWS HIM TO INVESTIGATORS

Watson Deserts Sinking Administration

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, May 8.—Sen. Jim Watson of Indiana, who some weeks ago sought to have the Senate abolish his own committee which had been selected to investigate the Bureau of Internal Revenue—because Sen. Couzens proposed the employment of Francis J. Heney to look into the whisky frauds and other corruptions in the prohibition unit of that bureau—suddenly announced, that he would no longer oppose the employing of a lawyer. He repeated his earlier attack on the oil investigation and the disclosures of the corruption of Daugherty's control of the department of justice, but he backed out of the position he had taken that Secretary Mellon must not be investigated.

Watson's retreat and flight came on the morning after the day—fatal to the Coolidge crowd—when the Senate adopted the Simmons' rates of income taxes after defeating the Mellon rates, and the Democrats and progressives in the House, on six roll-calls, had smashed the railroad lobby's hopes of preventing consideration of the Barkley railroad labor bill. The administration was "on the rocks;" Watson jumped and swam for shore.

But Watson charged in the senate that most of the investigation had been devoted to politics—to trying to get something to embarrass Coolidge. He shouted that the people today held the Senate in lower esteem than at any time in the past, while "that of the presidency has gone up higher than ever before."

"Did the senator say 'blown up?' asked Ashurst, and the crowd in the galleries laughed.

Tenants Petitioning Court For Protection Instead Of Striking

Two requests were made in Renters' Court to Judge Samuel Trude by J. Ritchie Patterson and Mrs. Mary Holland representing the Chicago Tenants' Protective league.

The first request was that ouster proceedings preferred by landlords against the tenants should take their regular place on the court docket and not be treated as "emergency" cases. The other request was that full benefit of the "six months' stay" law be given the tenant victims. This law gives the judge absolute power for up to six months to determine tenants' tenure after the expiration of the lease.

Judge Trude has over 1000 eviction cases to be cleared in his court within the next few weeks. Just what his stand on the petition of the Tenants' Protective Leaue will be is uncertain yet

SAMMY SMEARED WITH SCARLET BY MORRIS HILLQUIT

But Russell Puts Him In Rotarian Class

By LUDWELL DENNY
(Staff Correspondent of the Fed. Press)

NEW YORK, May 8.—You may not think that Samuel Gompers is a revolutionist. Gompers does not think so. But he is a revolutionist, tho he does not know it, according to Morris Hillquit in his New York debate with Bertrand Russell, British scientist and Socialist. The debate was supposed to be on the question: Is the British Labor Government Revolutionary? with Hillquit for the affirmative. But the argument was over, "What is a Revolutionist?" Russell applied the test of immediate action and method, Hillquit was interested in ultimate aims.

"Trade unionists and socialists are both essentially revolutionary. Even our own American Federation of Labor is inherently revolutionary much as its leadership would deny it. The trade union fight leads ultimately to the abolition of the whole profit system."

Sam Once Talked Red.

This was Hillquit's argument. He spoke of Gomper's testimony under cross-examination by himself before President Wilson's commission on industrial relations, in which Gompers said unionists would not stop until they got the full products of their labor.

If wanting more is the test, replied Russell, then not only the A. F. of L. but the Rotary Club and Chamber of Commerce are revolutionary.

"The aim of the British Labor government is thoroughly revolutionary and its method potentially so," Hillquit contented. Use of force, he said, was not the test, but the B. L. P. would, if necessary, use force to protect it lawful rights—stressing lawful.

Russell Points to British Fakers.

Both in its makeup and action the B. L. P. is non-revolutionary, argued Russell. He listed the five Lords in the cabinet and spoke of Halding as an imperialist. He showed that Thomas had prevented revolutionary action by the workers on Black Friday.

Recognition of Russia, the one big achievement was taken in the interest of British capitalism and trade and not out of sympathy with the Russian regime. Russell maintained. The general foreign policy of the B. L. P. so far is only a continuation of the preceding government's, conditioned by business interests. The British colonies have received no more freedom. The standard of living of British workers has not been improved.

A split in the B. L. P. after which the majority group would take the place of the present Liberal party, was predicted by Russell.

Solons Changed Minds To Save "Cal's" Face Says Angry Patriot

WASHINGTON, May 8.—Charging that President Coolidge used the immigration bill as "a political foot-ball," representative Sabath, Illinois Democrat, today announced his determination to fight adoption of the conference report on the bill in the house tomorrow.

Sabath declared "politics was played all thru the conference on the bill. He refused to sign the conference report. He will demand in the house the reason for the sudden change of front of house conferees, some of whom announced on Tuesday that they had no intention of granting the postponement of Japanese exclusion asked by President Coolidge and on Wednesday agreed to the postponement after talking with the President.

Heard About Town.

"I see where that God Damn wop went and committed suicide," remarked a burly citizen, who was purchasing some groceries in a neighborhod store. "That fellow that killed his wife," he explained to the Jewish lady who waited on him.

"You're going to kill your wife," she gasped failing to understand the American language.

"Hell no" he replied quite civilly, "I haven't got any. But the whole trouble today is that confounded prohibition. No booze. How can the people be good without liquor? Another thing is they don't hang enough people around here. California. Ha! That's the state. They have the best laws in the world there."

"Were you ever in California?" inquired the store lady. "Was I," he grunted, "I sure was. I was a cop out there. I was the law and I tell you they hanged more people there than any other state in the union."

"Perhaps that is why they have the foot and mouth disease there" remarked an ascetic looking man who came and ordered a string of frankfurters and a piece of cheese.

The California hangman was dumbfounded into silence.

WASHINGTON TO SEND 25 DELEGATES TO ST. PAUL CONVENTION, JUNE 17th

SEATTLE.—Washington expects to send 25 delegates to the St. Paul convention of Farmer-Labor forces June 17th, according to John C. Kennedy, state secretary Farmer-Labor party. The state is entitled to 33 votes.

BESSARABIA IS SHOWING SIGNS OF GOING SOVIET

Roumania Seeking To Hold Versailles Loot

(Special to The Daily Worker)

VIENNA, May 8.—Reports from along the Dniester River would indicate that the workers and farmers of Bessarabia may break with Roumania and declare for a workers' and farmers' government under the Union of Soviet Republics.

That the Russians will not permit the Roumanian tools of the Versailles Peace to drown this aspiration in blood is seen from the fact that considerable sections of the Russian Red Army are concentarting on the affected borders.

Communists Outlawed.

The Communist movement has been outlawed in Roumania and Bessarabia. But the sentiment of the workers and farmers was seen in the recent elections, when large numbers of ballots were turned in simply marked, "For a Workers' and Farmers' Government."

The Roumanian political police raided the underground Communist headquarters recently and confiscated the official party organ, "Lupta Communista.". The printers of the country have been warned not to get out any Communist literature under threat of court martial.

It is declared that the Roumanian dictatorship is denuding the Bulgarian, Jugo-Slav and Hungarian frontiers of troops, in order to mass them for the holding of Bessarabia, turned over to her by the French under the Versailles peace. There is a strict censorship imposed on all news coming out of Bucharest, the Roumanian capital.

Conflict Would Spread.

Under Roumania's treaties with France and the Little Entente, it might bring these nations into the conflict, if it is started.

The city population of Bessarabia is exclusively Russian, while the Moldovanian rural population considers itself as having no interests to identify it with Roumania. There has been a migration out of Bessarabia and Roumania into Soviet Russia, but none in the opposite direction as in the days of the czar.

ODESSA.— Refugees who escaped from Bessarabia, tell of the great unrest and fear among the rich landowners of Bessarabia. Many are selling out their properties and are moving into the interior of Roumania. There is a general belief among the population of Bessarabia that the territory will soon be liberated.

PROBE COOLIDGE SALE OF MUSCLE SHOALS TO FORD

Famous Telegram Will Be Unearthed

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, May 8. — Senator Norris will complete his fight this week before the Senate Agriculture Committee against the Ford offer for Muscle Shoals.

The Norris fight now revolves mainly around two witnesses—James Martin Miller, former employe of Ford's "Dearborn Independent" and W. G. Waldo, engineer and Secretary of the Tennessee Improvement Association.

Supplied with what he claims to be "documentary evidence" Miller will appear early this week, and "give facts of interest to all parties concerned," regarding the telegram in which he quoted President Coolidge as saying he was trying to deliver Muscle Shoals to Ford. Miller also expects to refute testimony by E. G. Liebold, Ford's secretary, that little attention was paid to information he sent to O. Liebold and W. G. Cameron, another employee of the Independent.

Meanwhile the Union Carbide Company, New York, submitted another bid to the Secretary of War for Muscle Shoals, offering to take over the entire properties for fifty years with a return to the government of $120,000,000.

How many of your shop-mates read THE DAILY WORKER. Get one of them to subscribe today.

FOR RENT
FURNISHED ROOM, suitable for one or two young men; good home with all conveniences; private family; no children. A. Kolodenko, 1801 S. Hamlin.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE STOOL—LOANED TO STEEL TRUST—CHIEF WITNESS AGAINST FARRELL REBEL

(Continued From Page 1.)

them were put on the witness stand by the prosecution to recite their little sing-song about the alleged seditious activity of the defendant. These nationalists have been willing stool pigeons for the prosecution, showing how the agents of the commonwealth have appealed to the stupid, ignorant, and prejudiced factions to come to their rescue. Its the old capitalist game of playing one section of the working class against the other section.

The prosecution used Mrs. Matuscak, an alleged Y. M. C. A. "social worker" from Pittsburgh, to act as court translator. It seems to the audience that the prosecution has plenty of experts coming from Pittsburgh.

Burns Dick The Big Noise.

But the Big Noise of the prosecution was Department of Justice Agent Lennon, obligingly loaned by William J. Burns to the Steel Trust.

The main point in the direct testimony of the dick was his statement that the Workers Party was the direct descendant of the Communist parties from 1919 to 1923. Lennon, however, confessed under cross examination, that the conventions and mass meetings of the party were open to the public and that the Workers Party had made no effort to conceal its activities. The defense also established the fact that the Workers Party is officially recognized as legal.

It seemed to the listeners that Lenin or the Soviet government of Russia never dotted an i or crossed a t unless some of his informants were there to see it. This wonderful expert represents the government of the United States.

The minutes of the Croation branch of the Workers Party in Farrell was read to the jury by prosecutor Myers. The county prosecutor L. A. Rickard has been compelled to remain in bed due to a high temperature; the presence of so many reds in the court room, no doubt, caused this.

"Reds" Were Steel Workers.

The Farrell branch certainly has a fine record of party activity—it would make most of our party branches sit up and take notice. The organization of study classes for citizenship, mobilization of the branch for Russian and German relief work. The jury discovered that these so-called dangerous reds, charged with sedition, were hard working makers of steel ever ready to take part towards the relief of other workers and to provide bread for the little ones across the sea. The jury also discovered that the Farrell branch rejected the application of one man because he was charged with being a trafficer in bootleg. How different was this from the Teapot Dome expose where it was discovered that the trafficer in bootleg rose to powerful positions in the two old parties.

Attorney Ferguson for the defense made Lennon admit under cross examination that the department of justice, with its system of espionage, has no evidence to show that the Workers Party of America advocates anything other than what is found in its publications and printed program. That its leaders are all well known thruout the United States, that its publications can be purchased openly, that its national and district headquarters are open and that the organization made no attempt to conceal its identity, or its aims and purposes. This admission came after three hours of trying cross examination with Lennon trying hard to prevent asserted admission of these facts.

Lennon Was Palmer Raider.

Reciting what he believed to be the tactics and program of the various radical organizations, Lennon caused a ripple of laughter to be heard in the court room when he laughingly admitted that the Socialist Labor Party "exists," but "doesn't amount to anything." He cheerfully admitted that he took part in the Palmer raids and that he has studied the Commnnist movement for the past five years. Lennon availed himself of every opportunity to bring in that Communists advocate a "bloody" revolution, civil war and various other things that he had in his trick bag to influence the jury.

Upon cross examination by the defense, Lennon was compelled again to admit that the Workers Party of America has at no time advocated these things and that he had no evidence to back up his statements.

Sharon Herald—Steel Trust Sheet.

The Sharon Herald, mouthpiece of the steel barons, today carried scare headlines on the trial, and also an editorial demanding the deportation of the defendants for the welfare of the community. This yellow journal sheet demonstrates the necessity of the workers having a stanuch defender like the DAILY WORKER.

Expert Lennon alleged that the Labor Defense Council is another Communist organization organized to defend workers arrested by the state or government. It seemed to grieve this expert to find that workers resent the iron heel of the coal and steel barons and band themselves together to defend their right to organize.

Says "Reds" Only Mourned Lenin.

The Lenin memorial meetings, held under the auspices of the Workers Party thruout the United States, came in for severe denunciation, and the expert for the prosecution asserted that 50 or more large mass meetings were held by the party in honor of Lenin. Upon cross-examination, Lennon admitted that he had no way of knowing whether or not other than "Reds" mourned the death of Lenin, but he was "positive" that no Methodists or Catholics held memorial meetings. His "expert" mind could not conceive of any one outside of the Workers Party honoring the memory of N. Lenin.

Masses of alleged Communist literature confiscated by the police during the raids in Farrell, and literature possessed by Lennon, was piled up on the prosecutor's desk. The "expert" stumbled around this mass of literature and fondled it as a mother cat would her kittens.

Judge McLaughry, by request of the defense, ruled that the Blankenstein case has nothing to do with the case now before the court. Time and time again Captain Myers, prosecutor for the commonwealth, attempted to use the rulings made by the court in the Blankenstein case to build up the prosecution in this case, and the defense scored a victory by the court's ruling.

Farmers Hear Party Program.

The defense opened its case Tuesday afternoon by reading to the court and jury the program of the Workers Party—the program that the prosecution would not produce. The jury paid rapt attention to every word uttered, and some of the exploited farmers on the jury looked hard and long at the programs furnished them by the defense to be read.

Character witnesses for the defense testified that they have known Tony Kovacovich, steel worker, for the past five or ten years, and that they have found him to be an honest, hard-working young man of excellent character.

As the trial progresses it becomes more apparent that the Workers Party of America is the defendant, and that the steel and coal barons are determined to drive the party out of existence and jail its leaders. Petty flunkies of the coal and steel barons flock in and out of the courtroom.

Judge McLaughry excused the jurors until Thursday on account of the necessity of holding naturalization court. The defense expects that the first case will be completed by Friday.

G. O. P. FILIBUSTER MAY SAVE RAIL LABOR BOARD

WASHINGTON, May 8.—Republican obstruction of the Barkley bill abolishing the railroad labor board which kept the house in session by filibustering until last midnight, has threatened to reopen the rules revision fight.

When Representative Barkley attempted to bring up the bill again today, points of order were raised that it could not again be considered until Monday, May 19, the next day for considering bills under suspension of the rules.

May Change Rules.

In the argument over the rules, Representative Nelson, Wisconsin progressive republican leader and Representative Moore, Virginia, democrat, served notice that if the new supposedly liberal discharge rule became a vehicle for unexpected postponement of the very bills it was drafted to assist, the rules should again be revised.

Further consideration by the house of the bill was finally postponed for two weeks by a ruling of Speaker Gillett who sustained those who contended that it could not be considered again until Monday, May 19. Its defeat, therefore, in spite of the majority in its favor, was seen today as a probable result of the filibuster and the speaker's ruling.

The Relay.

WELLESLEY, Mass., May 8.—The first number of The Relay, a monthly edited by Professor Ellen Hayes, appears as a small four-page gathering of "news from far neighbors, occasional science items, editorial comments, reviews and educational doctrine." "Its attitude on education may be rated as revolutionary or reactionary—according to the reader's point of view," Miss Hayes announces. The Relay is published at Wellesley, Mass., at 50 cents a year.

SOVIET HITS GERMAN TRADE HEAVY WALLOP

Teutonic Business Knees Are Wobbling

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, May 8.—The Soviet Government in reprisal for the illegal raiding of its Berlin embassy by the German political police, slammed the trade door in the face of that nation and closed its commercial office in Berlin until ample satisfaction is given the Russian government.

Branches of the Soviet commercial office all over Germany have been closed and the one planned for Koenigsburg is indefinitely postponed. German trade is heavily hit and already business men are bringing pressure to bear on the Prussian Minister of the Interior responsible for the outrage.

The Teutonic pocket is not so well filled these days that it can afford to be too cocky and Soviet Russia knows quite well how sensitive a nerve runs from the bourgeois' pocket to his brain. The tramp of the Red Army on its way to Berlin does not hold any more terror for German business than does the prospect of a slump in profits.

Despite the extreme provocation, Soviet Russia is not inclined to take extreme measures. Tho in the opinion of students of international law, the breaking into an embassy by armed forces and the arrest of its staff together with the rifling of its desks and the seizure of documents, is considered grounds for breaking off of diplomatic relations, the desire of the Soviet government for peace outweighs its resentment. It is rather more than a coincidence that the raid took place simultaneously with the German elections and with a new wave of anti-Soviet propaganda, which is flooding European capitals.

Soviet officials claim the incident was timed to kill the Anglo-Russian conference and to convince Poincare that he had no reason to fear a Russian-German agreement. The success of the Communists in the German elections, however, somewhat dampened the spirits of the bourgeoisie of that country and the tremendous gains made by that party, has caused consternation, in financial circles from Berlin to New York.

The editor of the Soviet Organ Izvestia, declares that the raid was not alone a breach of the laws of neutrality, but an insult to the Soviet government. "The great mass of our workers and peasants who are attentively following our foreign policy," says Litvinov, "will certainly ask themselves what is the meaning of this unexpected provocative act by the German authorities. They will ask if it means that the German government is changing its line of conduct or desires to end the friendship begun by the signing of the treaty of Rapallo.

"Without doubt, such a question can be answered in the negative. The community of political and economic interests which called the treaty of Rapallo into being remains and will continue for a long time. Not for a moment will I entertain the thought that Germany has any intention of changing its relations with this country."

Litvinov suspects a Franco-German conspiracy to upset the London conference to be back of the raid. Germans fear that the peak of Russian trade will be shifted to England and Poincare does not want either British or Russian influence strengthened in Europe.

Soviet Russia is by no means satisfied with its dealings with German capitalists. The latter have failed to live up to their promises. They have not granted the necessary credits, During this year the Soviet government has not granted any concessions to German business men, even the Wolff concession being cancelled.

Meanwhile, N. Krestinsky, Soviet ambassador to Berlin, has postponed his departure for Moscow pending the arrival of M. Stomaniakow, chief of the Russian commercial delegation to London.

Mal Daughterty.

WASHINGTON COURT HOUSE, O., May 8.—Attorney for Mal Daugherty, president of the Midland National Bank and brother of the former attorney general, indicated that they will institute proceedings to prevent Daugherty from being taken to Washington.

The time set for Daugherty's arrest, ordered by the United States Senate because he refused to testify before the committee investigating the department of justice, was fixed for noon but in the meantime John McGrain, deputy sergeant-at-arms, sent here to arrest him, wired Washington for further instructions.

WIFE DEFEATS NAVAL COMMANDER IN TWO HOTLY-CONTESTED ENCOUNTERS

(By The Federated Press.)

NEW YORK.—"To hell with the United States flag: I would not have it in my house," said Mrs. Roland M. Comfort. "To hell you won't, we'll see," replied hubbie, who happens to be lieutenant commander at the Brooklyn navy yard, and who is accustomed to being obeyed.

But Supreme Court Justice Carswell decided against the lieutenant commander's petition for annulment of marriage on the ground of his wife's disloyalty. The court dismissed this charge, tho divorce may be granted on other grounds.

REMOVAL NOTICE
Please be sure to address all Letters, Newspapers and other mail to our new address.
THE DAILY WORKER
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THE POWER COLUMN

First City Reaches Its Quota

AMBRIDGE, a small mining town in Pennsylvania, is the first to reach the quota assigned to it in the great drive for 10,000 new readers. It is the first to achieve in a true Communist fashion the task assigned to it. A small branch of nine members, all of them foreign-speaking, it has, practically before half of the drive was over, reached the goal set before it early in March. Nor will it stop here. Before the drive is over, this militant body of red-blooded workers will have doubled its quota!

Hats off to Ambridge!

The first town to reach 100 per cent of its quota in the great drive for 10,000 new readers by June 15th!

The town to set the fine example for others to follow!

The town to throw a challenge to the big cities with their thousands of militants to fullfil their task!

Come on Boston, Chicago, Milwaukee, Detroit, St. Louis, St. Paul, the most talked of town in the country? It's Ambridge now. WHO WILL BE NEXT????

• • • •

JUST as Power Column goes to press, a Special Delivery comes from Toledo with five more new subs, raising their quota to 88 per cent and here's what they say:

Here's to Toledo Daily Worker Booster Club
Now I'll tell you that they're no dubs
The Toledo bunch have got the pep
And this club has made a rep.
They jumped from the bottom to—almost the top
The locals they passed in this handicap race,
Threw up their hands and went down with a flop,
They had to make way—Toledo couldn't stop
So on goes this fightin' militant bunch.
And now if you listen I'll give you a hunch
Better move mighty fast or get out of the way,
'Cause we'll be at the top of the column next Friday.

• • • •

CITY	Quota	Subs turned in up to last week	Subs turned in to date	Percent of Quota reached
AMBRIDGE, PA.	15	13	15	100
South Bend, Ind.	25	18	23	92
Miles City, Mont.	25	21	22	88
Toledo, Ohio	125	79	110	88
Superior, Wis.	50	43	43	86
Warren, Ohio	50	39	39	78
Kansas City, Mo.	50	29	37	74
Duluth, Minn.	50	30	36	72
Oakland, Calif.	30	16	21	70
Newark, N. J.	25	17	17	68
Cannonsburg, Pa.	30	14	16	67
Revere, Mass.	15	10	10	66
Portland, Ore.	30	17	20	67
Brooklyn, N. Y.	200	110	123	61.5
Monessen, Pa.	15	9	9	60
Springfield, Ill.	25	15	15	60
W. Concord, N. H.	15	9	9	60
Pittsburgh, Pa.	150	79	91	60
Denver, Colo.	25	12	15	60
Reading, Pa.	15	7	8	53 1-3
Worcester, Mass.	75	38	39	52
Rochester, N. Y.	50	26	26	52
Philadelphia, Pa.	200	95	103	51.5
Providence, R. I.	25	9	12	48
Rockford, Ill.	15	5	7	46 2-3
Galloway, W. Va.	25	10	11	44
Turtle Creek, Pa.	25	10	11	44
Neffs, Ohio	25	8	10	40
Erie, Pa.	15	6	6	40
New York City	500	161	189	37.8
McKeesport, Pa.	30	5	10	33 1-3
Elizabeth, N. J.	15	5	5	33 1-3
Youngstown, O.	30	2	10	33 1-3
Milwaukee, Wis.	100	28	31	31
Cleveland, O.	250	64	78	31.2
Johnson City, Ill.	25	7	7	28
Grand Rapids, Mich.	25	7	7	28
Christopher, Ill.	25	6	7	28
Hammond, Ind.	25	5	7	28
W. Frankfort, Ill.	15	4	4	26 2-3
Menanga, Wis.	15	4	4	26
Astoria, L. I., N. Y.	25	1	7	28
Detroit, Mich.	400	85	107	26 3-4
Ely, Minn.	25	6	6	24
Chicago, Ill.	1000	233	247	24.7
Boston, Mass.	200	42	49	24.5
Minneapolis, Minn.	200	39	44	22
Paterson, N. J.	25	5	5	20
Bessemer, Pa.	15	3	3	20
Marshfield, Ore.	15	2	2	20
Baltimore, Md.	30	6	6	20
Seattle, Wash.	50	10	10	20
St. Louis, Mo.	125	21	26	20 4-5
Los Angeles, Cal.	100	12	18	18
Canton, Ohio	50	8	8	16
Daisytown, Pa.	15	2	2	13 2-3
Buffalo, N. Y.	150	16	20	13 1-3
San Bernardino	15	2	2	12 2-3
St. Paul, Minn.	100	7	12	12
Waukegan, Ill.	50	5	5	10
McKees Rocks, Pa.	30	3	3	9.9
New Haven, Conn.	25	2	2	8
Zeigler, Ill.	75	6	6	8
San Francisco	100	6	8	8
Cincinnati, Ohio	25	1	2	8
Int'l Falls, Minn.	15	1	1	6.6
Waterbury, Conn.	25	1	1	4
Akron, Ohio	30	1	1	3 1-3
Moline, Ill.	50	1	1	2

* * * *

HONOR ROLL

Workers who turned in new subs since last Power Column was published:

NEW YORK CITY—Ukranian Daily News, 2; M. Weinzweig, 1; Max Kitzes, 1; L. Rosenthal, 2; Elmer T. Allison, 1; Fred Cammer, 4; I. Amir, 1; Max Haldsky, 1; Paul Fabro, 2; V. Fodor, 1; E. Meyer, 2; Elsa Kakela, 2; J. Brahdy, 2; Ben Greenberg, 1; Ed. Tabban, 1; B. Cogan, 1; J. Lustig, 1; L. B. Scott, 1.

DETROIT, MICH.—J. Mazeika, 1; W. Reynolds, 5; Bert Vanderveer, 4; Michael Hitt, 2; Christ George, 1; J. Mazeika, 1; A. Darbinian, 1; J. Daley, 2; Albert Stoll, 1; Chas. Buzich, 1; Luke Sulmonette, 2; J. Lupul.

TOLEDO, OHIO—Bruce T. Smith, 5; E. Merrit, 2; C. Peterson, 1; R. E. Cook, 1; J. F. Chapman, 1; N. Beck, 1; Chas. Stephenson, 1; D. Freniere, 3; A. W. Harvitt, 5; W. Harris, 1; A. Schwarzenfeld, 1; A. W. Harvitt, 1; Fred Davey, 1; G. Amadon, 1.

CHICAGO, ILL.—Helen Pratt Judd, 1; Edith Carlson, 1; C. Rubenstein, 2; Gus. Bartlett, 1; A. Israelson, 1; Val Kosak, 3; Sam Korita, 1; Karel Kratochvil, 2; Mac H. Tulchin, 1; Karel Tichey, 1.

CLEVELAND, OHIO—N. G. Neder, 1; G. Novacic, 2; Johnson, 2; A. Weissberg, 1; A. Malnar, 1; John Foley, 2; J. W. Meder, 1; Wm. Davey, 3; M. Misetich, 1.

PITTSBURGH, PA.—Bill Scarville, 7; Clara Pensick, 2; L. Rosenthal, 1; Walter Bell, 1; Aug. Nennonen, 1.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—J. Lapidus, 1; M. Kurinsky, 1; P. Emus, 1; M. Stockove, 2; J. Vondros, 1; C. A. Peterson, 1; S. K. Laurenaitis, 1; Richard Schraml, 1.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Dora Perez, 1; Samuel Fox, 6; A. Jakira, 1.

KANSAS CITY, MO.—S. Kassen, 1; Geo. Meyler, 1; N. Sorenson, 4; A. A. Buehler, 1; J. Mihelic, 1.

BOSTON, MASS.—D. Kritzer, 2; J. Lacey, 1; Wm. Simons, 2; Frank Carlson, 2.

DULUTH, MINN.—Chris Zitterlund, 1; Robt. Shapiro, 1; Geo. Fredson, 1; Carl Lund, 1; R. Harju, 2.

ASTORIA, L. I., N. Y.—John Hedbovny, 6; Frank Pavelka, 1.

CANNONSBURG, PA.—J. Sumartins, 1; John Latvala, 5.

TRENTON, N. J.—John Brunn, 8.

ST. LOUIS, MO.—T. R. Sullivan, 3; J. Morvell, 1; H. Goldberg, 1.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—Herman Seklund, 4; A. Fineman, 1.

ST. PAUL, MINN.—J. Schlosser, 2; J. J. Hajicek, 3.

OAKLAND, CAL.—J. C. Taylor, 2; Mrs. Gertrude Warwick, 1; P. B. Cowdery, 2.

ORANGE, N. J.—R. Kanervo, 5.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—W. P. Local, Buffalo, 3; Jos. Vodicka, 1.

NEW YORK MILLS, MINN.—K. E. Heikkinen, 3.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.—St. Korode, 2; Sorenson, 1.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—W. Wilde, 1; W. F. Murdoch, 2.

DENVER, COLO.—W. Dietrich, 3.

DILLONVALE, OHIO—Joe Kobylak, 3.

SOUTH BEND, IND.—W. Wlasovitz, 2; C. H. Blodgett, 1; John Tezla, 2.

BELOIT, WISS.—Gust Phillips, 3.

LOS ANGELES, CAL.—L. P. Rindal, 4; L. Syrier, 2.

YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO—D. Colletee, 2.

DUQUESNE, PA.—F. Hoffer, 3.

SAN JOSE, CAL.—L. Nierman, 2.

AMBRIDGE, PA.—Geo. Maich, 2.

ROCKFORD, ILL.—Wm. Emoth, 2.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.—Miss M. Silverman, 1; W. E. Jones, 1.

EVANSVILLE, IND.—E. E. Klein, 2.

HAMMOND, IND.—L. F. Carver, 2.

SOLDIERS' HOME, CAL.—G. W. Harris, 2.

CONWAY, PA.—M. Pontarich, 2.

NORWALK, OHIO—A. Kratofil, 2.

WILLOUGHBY, OHIO—J. H. Seik, 2.

GREAT FALLS, MONT.—J. M. Rector, 2.

PORT ARTHUR, ONT., CAN.—W. Checkley, 2.

ROSEBURG, ORE.—William Finlong, 2.

PORTLAND, ORE.—H. Harju, 1; J. F. Shovec, 2.

CHESTER, PA.—Nester Lind, 1.

JOLIET, ILL.—M. Morrissey, 2.

VERONA, PA.—Emmerick Yurkovich, 1.

STAMFORD, CONN.—I. Wofsy, 1.

MILES CITY, MONT.—J. H. Wilson, 1.

TURTLE CREEK, PA.—O. Yeager, 1.

AKRON, OHIO—J. Ban, 1.

EAST PITTSBURGH, PA.—Sam Klickovich, 1.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—A. Onward, 1.

MITCHELL, S. DAK.—Alfred Kuntson, 1.

UNION HIL, N. J.—Wm. Skripek, 1.

COLLINSVILLE, CONN.—W. Jardstrom, 1.

CARSON LAKE, MINN.—J. F. Pavelic, 1.

FAIROAKS, PA.—E. Kastushek, 1.

LANSFORD, PA.—J. B. Dymovich, 1.

VANCOUVER, B. C.—E. A. Damon, 1.

MT. AIRY, MD.—Benj. Renznick, 1.

SUDAN, TEXAS—L. N. Tull, 1.

MINERSVILLE, PA.—Carl Herman, 1.

PITTSFIELD, MASS.—Mrs. Ida Simonson, 1.

TUCUMCARI, N. MEX.—Geo. Hoffman, 1.

HARTFORD, CONN.—John Johnson, 1.

JAMAICA, L. I., N. Y.—A. Moller, 1.

READING, PA.—Henry Gundrum, 1.

PASSAIC, N. J.—Herman Hasse, 1.

CINCINNATI, OHIO—A. W. Lasinksas, 1.

WORCESTER, MASS.—M. Zieper, 1.

WESTVILLE, OHIO—J. Breske, 1.

CLINTON, IND.—M. Morefish, 1.

TOLEDO, WASH.—Geo. Kangas, 1.

MORENOI, ARIZ.—W. F. Lovett, 1.

ADENA, OHIO—B. Pophil, 1.

GALLOWAY, W. VA.—Pete Zarich, 1.

CHISHOLM, MINN.—John Wuollet, 1.

SMITHTON, PA.—John Indoff, 1.

SOINTULA, B. C.—Urho M. Tynjala, 1.

WANWATOSA, WIS.—S. Selendick, 1.

EVANSTON, ILL.—Wm. Jansen, 1.

TOLUCA, ILL.—G. Gasharre, 1.

STRABANA, PA.—J. Harper, 1.

CAMDEN, N. J.—H. Richman, 1.

SHUSHAN, N. Y.—H. Pelkonen, 1.

NEW LONDON, CONN.—H. Ilvonen, 1.

KEARNEY, N. J.—Harvey Peacock, 1.

BRANTWOOD, WIS.—Willie Jakela, 1.

GLOVERSVILLE, N. Y.—Gustav Walter, 1.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—B. J. Leib, 1.

HOUSTON, PA.—Roger Guirrand, 1.

CHRISTOPHER, ILL.—Arley Staples, 1.

MENNO, S. DAK.—H. Parson, 1.

NILES, OHIO—W. Mikolich, 1.

JARDINE, MONT.—A. J. Bright, 1.

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The World of Labor—Industry and Agriculture

FEWER JOBS IN N.Y. LAST MONTH, FIGURES SHOW

Metal Industries In A Marked Decline

NEW YORK, May 8.—April reports from the manufacturers in New York State show a drop in factory employment. This statement was made by Industrial Commissioner Bernard L. Shientag of the State Department of Labor. There has been very little spring rise this year, the Commissioner said, so that the present movement indicates a real decline in the demand for factory labor. The reductions at this time extended to most of the industries and to all of the important manufacturing districts in the state.

The important group of metal industries almost without exception, showed a decline in employment in April. Brick yards took on a good many workers this month and production in these plants is almost in full swing. An increase is also evident in the production of interior woodwork, but the cement mills, altho still active, curtailed production somewhat at this time.

Glassware production fell off sharply in April and up-State plants making silk gloves and other textile products dropped a number of operatives. Some of the rug manufacturers also reported reduced working forces. Dullness is the rule in the leather industry. Among the paper manufacturers, altho most of the mills are taking advantage of favorable water conditions, a few of the plants reported sharp reductions and a net decline in the index resulted.

Reports from New York City in April indicate that nearly 55,000 factory employes have been released there since last year.

Strangling Of 48 Hour Law Told By Consumers' League

(By The Federated Press)

NEW YORK, May 8.—"The evils of our present legislative system are strikingly illustrated in this defeat," says the annual report, Consumers' League of New York, in discussing the defeat by the New York Legislature of the 48-hour week for women bill. "A measure which would have received more than enough votes to insure its passage if brought out on the floor of the House, was stifled in committee by the action of a few men, who were, undoubtedly, influenced by Mark Daly and the Associated Industries." The last phrase refers to the chief lobbying organization of the anti-labor employers of the state.

Four Hours Enough, Bertrand Russell Tells New Yorkers

(By The Federated Press)

NEW YORK, May 8.—A four-hour day for workers is sufficient to support the world with the present labor-saving machines and electrification of industry, Bertrand Russell told a Rand School audience in New York. But the machine age has forced people to do more work rather than less, he pointed out in his address on "Mechanism and Life."

"The whole white civilization will perish from the earth, unless capitalism can be prevented from plunging the nations into recurrent capitalist wars," said Russell.

Farmers and Congress.

WASHINGTON.—Jackson H. Ralston, veteran counsel for the American Federation of Labor and member of the joint amnesty committee which secured the release of the political prisoners, has been retained by the Farmers' National Council and the People's Reconstruction League, to prevent the meat packing combine from repudiating the terms of its compromise with the anti-trust prosecution begun by the government four years ago.

Scab Music for Workers.

MINNEAPOLIS.—Only the rich district of Minneapolis will have first-class union music at the park concerts this summer. A three-to-one decision of the anti-labor park board has so ordered. Non-union music is good enough for the working class wards, the board decided. Pleas by labor members, in a minority on the board, were unsuccessful even when Commissioner Youngdahl presented a bid for union music at a lower rate than the non-union band.

NEW YORK.—"The greatest need of the navy is a large number of sailors," says Curtis D. Wilbur, Denby's successor as secretary of the navy, confessing that the navy, despite fewer ships and renewed recruiting drives, is unable to lure enough young men to "see the world from a porthole." "Our battleships are undermanned," he lamented to the Young Women's Christian Association convention, New York.

Mooney And Billings Freedom Demanded By Idaho Workers

POCATELLO, Idaho, May 8.—Keeping the issue of Tom Mooney and Warren K. Billings alive, the Pocatello workers have sent similar letters to this one to Senator Borah and to all other Idaho representatives in Congress:

"The Pocatello Building Trades Council of this city protests in the holding of Mooney and Billings, when it is a known fact the press has stated that the evidence that convicted these men was perjury, and also the judge that sentenced Mooney has recommended that he be given a new trial, and the attorney general has concurred in his recommendation.

"We kindly request you to do all in your power in getting these men granted a new trial or a pardon.

"Yours very truly,
"HUGO JAMES,
"Secretary."

LUMBER COMPANY UNION PUTS O. K. ON WAGE SLASH

"Four Ls" Say Amen To Bosses' Greed

By W. R. CLARK.

(Special to The Daily Worker)

TACOMA, Wash., May 8.—Logging camps and sawmills are running on short time this year. Forest fires are starting unusually early and closing some camps. Few camps have run during the winter. Loggers can get out enough timber in eight months to run the mills a year, and mills are not running full time. All lumber camps in Snohomish County (the Everett-Monroe region) closed indefinitely. All mills in Everett are running only four days a week and have an overstock of raw material. British Columbia faces the same condition. Tacoma mills have cut wages forty cents a day and altho the minimum wage of $3.40 a day still stands it is hinted that it may soon be dropped. The cut is by permission of the "Four L" wage board which says that it is necessary because of the decline in the demand for lumber and the fall in the price of lumber. Profits can not be kept up if wages are not cut. Propaganda against shingle roofs by fire insurance companies and by makers of composition roofings have cut heavily into the shingle trade in the northwest.

There is no real organization among the workers. The A. F. of L. Timber Workers Union has passed out of existence. The I. W. W. never did organize the mills and with the camps closed down it is helpless. The "Four Ls" (Loyal Legion of Loggers and Lumbermen) is a patriotic union organized by the Spruce Production Division during the war with the idea of making the loggers and workers more patriotic, attacking the I. W. W., drawing members from the Timber Workers, and holding the workers in subjection. Its main function is reducing wages and giving dances.

Cal Wants Little Brown Brothers Barred From U. S.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—President Coolidge today authorized an explanation of his recent statement on Japanese exclusion which was interpreted in some quarters to mean that he had come out for exclusion by law of all Japanese immigration to the United States.

It should be kept in mind, it was emphasized on behalf of the president, that there has been exclusion of Japanese for years under the gentleman's agreement. So far as the president knows there has been no suggestion that this should be changed, it was added.

Sacco And Vanzetti Starring In Film, "The New Calvary"

(By The Federated Press)

NEW YORK, May 8.—Four years of imprisonment and other events in the lives of the frameup victims, Sacco and Vanizetti, are shown in the film, "The New Calvary," released by the Sacco-Vanzetti Defense Committee. The film is being shown in New York city.

Lead Poisoning Among Miners.

SYDNEY, N. S. W.—After study of the silver-lead mining industry at Broken Hill, New South Wales, medical men state that every man working in the mines shows traces of lead poisoning. Traces of poisoning are alleged to be found in the children of the lead mine workers. Of 6,921 babies born at Broken Hill during the last seven years, 736 died before they were 12 months old, which was an infant mortality rate of 106.34 per 1,000 born. The rate in Sydney, the capital city of New South Wales, was 68 per 1,000.

IMMIGRATION BILL ASSAILED TONIGHT BY CHICAGO LABOR

Mass Meeting Will Flay 'Selective' Scab Plan

In an effort to bring the true character of the Johnson Bill to the attention of the workers of Chicago, both native and foreign-born, the Local Council for Protection of Foreign-born Workers has arranged for a mass protest meeting to be held Friday, May 9th, 8 p. m., at the Douglas Park Auditorium, Ogden and Kedzie Avenues. Speakers for this meeting have been invited from the Chicago Federation of Labor, The Socialist Party and the Workers Party.

The Conference Committee of the United States Congress has reached an agreement on the Johnson Immigration Bill as passed by both branches of the Legislative Department. It has thus put its stamp of approval of the efforts of the employers to enslave labor and lower the standard of life of the American workers.

In a circular issued by the local council, the following points contained in the Johnson Immigration Bill are particularly emphasized:

Registered Like Criminals.

The Johnson bill varries the stipulation that immigrants coming into this country shall furnish all military records and prison records if any. It seeks to obtain information as to the public records kept by the government to which the immigrant owes allegiance, and demands a photograph of the immigrant, to be permanently attached to the Immigration Certificate.

In practice this means to consult the various lists of the European capitalists, before the immigrant is granted admission to this country. It aims to establish a system of selective immigration, threatening the prospective immigrant to accept a status of submission so they may be used by the employers as strikebreakers in their efforts to smash the existing labor organizations and lower the conditions of life of the workers in this country both native and foreign.

Many other bills of more vicious character were introduced, but owing to the impending presidential election, they were sidetracked for the while, but any time in the future they will again be brought forward, with the danger that they will become laws, unless the workers voice a most determined opposition.

Serf Labor Plan.

Some of these bills carry the slogan "America for the Americans" and "Keep out Cheap Foreign Labor" but on the contrary they are constructed to better let in cheap foreign labor on a contract basis under compulsion to remain in a certain locality and in certain industries, particularly at a time when the American workers will be on strike.

Both the Johnson bill and the other bills proposed show most clearly the class character of the present system of government. The government is constantly being used by the capitalist class as an instrument to defeat the aims of labor.

The Johnson bill is a dagger blow at the heart of unionism in this country. The workers must be alert to this danger. The workers must unite politically and industrially to defeat any such bills in the future.

Build Farmer-Labor Party.

With the exploited farmers, the workers in the industries must march forward together to build up a great Farmer-Labor Party which will be able to settle accounts with the politicians who serve the employers.

The farmers and industrial workers must use their instrument: a class Farmer-Labor Party, to put their own representatives into power and take control of their own affairs.

Come to the Mass Meeting and hear these bills discussed. Come and add your protest to that of the many hundreds of thousands of workers against these blacklist laws!

Frisco Garment Workers Fight Prison Products

SAN FRANCISCO, May 8.— Garment Workers' Local 131 is leading a drive against prison made goods, especially clothing, made in connection with free workers and sold in the open market. Shirts made by prison contract labor are said to be flooding the market here at prices with which union labor cannot complete.

The laws of California forbid contract labor in prisons, but the sacks made in the jute mill at San Quentin, largely by criminal syndicalism victims, are sold to farmers throughout the country. These sacks, piled for weeks in bales in the open air, are said to accumulate the germs of hoof and mouth disease, carried in the air, which is unusually dry because of the long drought in California this winter.

LEON TROTZKY, SOVIET MINISTER OF WAR, SPEAKS TO GREAT THRONG; SOVIET WILL NOT PAY CZAR'S DEBTS

MOSCOW, April 30.—Leon Trotsky, Soviet Minister of War, has returned to his official duties and is in excellent health after his stay in the Caucausus for the benefit of his health. He addressed a monster mass meeting of Communist Party members and officials of the Soviet government and his appearance on the platform was greeted with tumultuous applause.

The recent controversy in the party over the question of party policies and form of organization is settled and both sides have settled down to the task of putting into effect the organizational reforms decided on and vigorously pushing forward the task of Soviet reconstruction and bringing nearer the day when Communism will completely supplant the capitalist system.

Flays MacDonald.

Trotsky was in excellent speaking form. For over two hours he spoke on world affairs. He attacked Premier Ramsay MacDonald and the conservative leadership of the British Labor Party for their subserviency to the bankers and capitalists of that country. He attacked Poincare for his plots against Soviet Russia, charging the French premier with setting Poland, Turkey and Roumania against the Soviet Republic, and while doing this, send an impudent telegram to Moscow appealing for clemency for the assassins on trial at Kiev.

"Russia is charged with being crafty," declared Trotsky, "but our craftiness consists in freeing nations, while the policy of our opponents is just the reverse. We want to remake the map of Europe and it will be remade as a result of the victorious revolution of the European and world proletariat. We shall not go into lesser ventures for the enlargement of our boundaries. Our policy strikes deeper and goes further."

Freeing Small Nations.

Russia would never pay the Czarist debts, he declared amidst deafening applause and had no intention of attacking Poland. Soviet Russia would help the eastern peoples to throw off the yoke of foreign domination. He said Japan was on the eve of a revolution similar to the one Russia went thru in 1905 and it was quite possible that in order to create a diversion the Japanese militarists would rush into a war against Russia. In that event the War Minister said, the Red Army would have something to say.

Applying the rod of castigation to the political exterior of Ramsay MacDonald, the eloquent Soviet chief figuratively tore the hide of the yellow socialist who is now running the British Empire for the pirate crew that owns that big piece of stolen real estate. "Prime Minister MacDonald's government is full of fear before its master, the bourgeoisie," he said. "If the British government were braver it would sign a treaty with us and that treaty might change the course of history. Our country is rich in natural resources and that appeals to the technical skill of the British workers. Their working classes would have food supplies and raw materials and Great Britain would become wealthier. The union of working Britain with Soviet Russia would create a great world power and we should be able to dictate to Europe. We tell the British working class, 'You have not a government worthy of you.'"

Marx and Lenin.

Platforms are being erected all over Moscow for Communist orators and photographers of Lenin and Karl Marx can be seen everywhere.

Speaking of the May Day celebration, Trotsky said: "The principal purpose of May Day should be an unremitting struggle against militarism but the question of safeguarding the Soviet republic is the vital one of the hour. We must therefore regard this day as the great holiday for the army and navy."

The Franco-Roumanian agreement is considered here as another link in the bloc against Russia which France is trying to create in Southeastern Europe. While the Soviet government has no intention of going to war over Bessarabia, it nevertheless considers recognition of that territory as part of Roumania by other foreign powers as an unfriendly act. Russia offers as a solution of the Bessarabian question a free plebiscite, giving the population the right to decide which country, Russia or Roumania, they should affiliate with.

There Is No Peace.

A state of war exists between Poland and Lithuania over Vilna but hostilities are not likely to break out for an indefinite period. The League of Nations granted Vilna to Poland, but that decision only satisfied Poland. Rumors that there is a secret agreement between Lithuania, Russia and Germany, are denied in Lithuania but given considerable credence in Warsaw.

Radio dispatches from the Orient tell of preparations for monster May Day parades in China and Japan. In the latter country a mammoth parade is planned in Tokyo and Osaka. Koreans are to take part in the parades and the police are planning arrests on the slightest excuse. A ban has been placed on radical songs and the display of red flag.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Support for the equal rights for women amendment to the federal constitution has been turned down by the executive council, National League of Women Voters, at its first session following the annual convention of the league in Buffalo

KANSAS CALLS FARMER-LABOR CONVENTION, TOO

Delegates For June 17 To Be Chosen May 17

(Special to The Daily Worker)

SALINA, Kans., May 8.—Farmers and labor leaders from all over the state have sent out a call for a state convention of independent political groups. The meeting is scheduled for May 17 in this town, and at it delegates to the June 17 St. Paul convention will be elected. Sixty prominent men have signed the call, which reads as follows:

Text of Call.

"In view of the fact that there are thousands of voters who feel they can no longer follow in the steps of either of the old parties nationally, that many of the national leaders of the two dominant parties have been proven unworthy of the support of the forward looking and progressive voters of the state, and that many men who, when asked to serve their constituents in an official capacity are reluctant to do so, knowing that by receiving the support of the party machine they are expected to support its wishes:

"Therefore, in order to give the voters of Kansas an opportunity to vote for a candidate for president and vice president whose principles coincide with the great majority of the voters of Kansas, also elect delegates to the St. Paul Farmer-Labor convention, June 17, 1924, and to take such action in regard to naming state officers as the convention sees fit, the undersigned independent citizens and members of labor and farm organizations hereby resolves to call a state convention of all progressive and independent voters of the state of Kansas. This convention to be held in Salina, Kans., on Saturday, May 17, 1924, at 10 a. m."

Bosses Wage War On New Theater Treasurers' Union

NEW YORK, May 8.—The newly formed Theater Treasurers' union, American Federation of Labor, has been challenged by the New York theater managers in the second month of its existence. Six box-office employes have been discharged for union membership by the B. F. Keith Company and the Shuberts.

No demands had been made by the union, but Hugh Frayne, local A. F. of L. organizer, threatens reprisals against the theater managers. The new local is the only one of its kind in the country, and is not affiliated with any of the other theatrical labor organizations.

Famous Chorus At Service Of German Famine Relief Work

NEW YORK, May 8.—The Uthmann Singing Chorus, well-known among the German organizations, and which has whole heartedly placed itself at the service of the International Workers' Aid in its campagn for the relief of the German working class, will participate in the film showing of "Russia-Germany" which will be held May 9th, Friday evening, at the Central Opera House, 305 E. 67th street.

The Uthmann Singing Chorus was formed in 1922 and is composed of progressive minded workers who recognize the class struggle and the need of building up a powerful labor movement in this country. Through their songs, they aim to bring greater class consciousness and greater revolutionary spirit among the workers.

Membership in this organization is open to all workers recognizing these aims. They meet every Tuesday at 8:30 p. m. in the Labor Temple, 243 E. 34th street, room 18. Their secretary is Paul Riehn.

New Tacoma Labor Headquarters.

TACOMA, Wash., May 8.—The Central Labor Council has moved into larger quarters in the City Hall Annex, the old N. P. Ry. office building. The main assembly hall is larger, better arranged, not bothered by the constant clangor of cable car bells, which were a constant nuisance to speakers, and equally well located.

Short Items From Russia

MOSCOW.—The workers all over Russia are arranging "farewell parties" for the demobilized soldiers of the Red Army. Books and presents are being distributed to the soldiers by the nearby factories and shops. In many cases agricultural implements, such as ploughs, etc., are being donated to the soldiers, who are returning to the village.

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KIEFF, Ukraina.—The trial of the counter-revolutionary organization, "The Kieff District Center of Action" came to a close. Four of the accused received death sentences, the others—jail sentences ranging from one to ten years. All of the accused admitted participation in the organization. The organization attempted to start a new counter revolution against the Soviet Government. The central committee had its headquarters in Kieff, and its spies in the Kieff district.

The convicted have been permitted to appeal.

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MOSCOW.—Up to March 31, the C. E. C. of the Russian Communist Party received 245,874 applications for membership in the party. 89,705 have already been accepted by the party. Applications are still coming in.

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Soviet Helping Farmers

UFA, May—Agricultural machinery for the sum of 91,889 gold rubles is being distributed by the committee for the liquidation of the results of the hunger to the peasants of the district. Only 10 per cent of the cost is paid by the peasants at the time when they get the mashinery. The rest is paid in a period of from 2 to 5 years. Instead of cash, grain is accepted to cover the easy payments.

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More Machinery

MOSCOW, May.—The main office of the metal industry reports the following production program of agricultural machinery for the year 1923-24:

"It is expected to produce 267,000 agricultural machines of different kinds, against the 120,000 produced last year. The plain calls for 3,440,000 puds of machinery, which is 35 per cent of the pre-war production and double the amount produced last year. 19,000 workers are now busy in this industry against the 8,872 of last year."

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CHARKOFF, May.—Collective farming in Ukraina is growing continually. According to official reports in 1920 the Ukraina had only 700 peasants' collective farms, communes and artels. In 1921 the amount has grown to 1,200, in 1922 to 3,100 and in 1923 to 5,100.

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VLADIVOSTOK.— Pavel Shipicyn, the leader of a band of white guard bandits, was turned over by the Chinese to the Soviet authorities, together with twenty of his followers. They have been arrested by the Chinese for robbing villages on Chinese territory.

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Soviets Please Vienna

MOSCOW, May 8. — The Vienna correspondent of the **Rosta News Agency** reports that the official inauguration of the Soviet pavilion at the Vienna Fair was the occasion of a big demonstration friendly to the Union of Soviet Republics. Among those present were representatives of the Austrian Government, leading businessmen and numerous press correspondents. The visitors greatly admired the Soviet pavilion and exhibits.

The Russo-Austrian mixed company "Ratao" has become a shareholder of the "Kojsyrie," which is the Soviet trust engaged in the purchases in Russia of raw hide materials.

3 Workers Killed When Shoddy Brick Wall Crashes Down

WORCESTER, Mass.—Three young Scandinavian workmen, Nils Johnson, Carl Hjulstrom and Thure Nordberg, were crushed to death here when a 20-foot brick wall of the old Casino Building in Burnside court suddenly crashed to the ground. Johnson and Hjulstrom died immediately, while Nordberg died on the way to the hospital in a police ambulance.

All three workers were young men—Johnson 20, Nordberg 23 and Hjulstrom about 30 years old.

The wall, which crashed to the ground, killing these workers, was about 30 feet long, 20 feet high and 12 inches thick. All the men were employed by S. I. Howard Co., building wreckers. The workers killed were employed picking up bricks.

William Boberg, foreman of the gang of men, in charge of the work, said that the wall was not properly erected when the building was originally built, and that moreover it was "rotten."

The wall was the last which the workmen had to take down before the entire building would have been razed.

Johnson had been out of work for some time and had just got the job on which he was killed.

BRITISH LABOR ANSWERS BIG BANKERS' THREAT

Say Soviet Claims Are Very Moderate

(Special Correspondence.)

LONDON.—When the Soviet envoys arrived in London to open the Anglo-Russian conference now on, British financiers issued a statement calculated to produce a hostile atmosphere on the opening of negotiations. In reply five labor leaders charged the British capitalist class with responsibility for famine and suffering in Russia and stated that the Soviet claims were just. The statement is as follows:

"We observe the London bankers' memorandum on the question of the establishment of peace with Russia, and are of the opinion this is a deliberate attempt to influence the attitude of His Majesty's Government in the negotiations now taking place.

"The London bankers are trying to bring about by economic intervention what has proved to be impossible by military intervention, namely, to dictate to the Russian people what form of government and what form of economic administration the Russian people and their leaders should adopt.

Bankers' Demands.

"The London bankers' memorandum states:

"'(1) That a recognition of debts, public and private, should be agreed upon, acceptable to both countries;

"'(5) That bankers, industrialists, and traders of this country should be able to deal freely, without interference by Government authorities, with similar private institutions in Russia controlled by men of whom they have personal knowledge, and in whose character, word, and resources they have confidence.'"

"It may be well to advise the Association of London Bankers, who are responsible for this unwarrantable intrusion into high diplomatic matters, that the bankers of this country, thru their monopoly of finance and their withholding of credit, are responsible in no small degree for the industrial stagnation which has confronted us since 1920, and is with us to such a marked degree today.

Just Russian Claim.

"We, the undersigned, were present with the first authoritative and official delegation which went to Russia in 1920, and we can testify that Russia's counter-claims upon the British Government are as justifiable as the claims made by British and other investors against the Soviet Government.

"We have seen for ourselves how railways, bridges, mines, factories and agricultural areas have been laid waste in consequence of the marauding expeditions of Tcheko-Slovaks, and the counter-revolutionary forces of Koltchak, Wrangel, Denikin and Yudenitch in various parts of Russia. We have seen how the means of transport have been destroyed by these counter-revolutionary forces, which his Britannic Majesty's Government in 1919 and the early part of 1920 maintained in existence.

"In fact, much of the death and devastation which was the outcome of the famine in 1921 may be directly attributed to the action of the British Government in its support of the counter-revolutionaries because of the destruction of the means of transport. Had transport been uninterrupted, food could have been brought from the regions unaffected by the drought to the regions so adversely affected.

British Responsible.

"Added to this aggravation of the famine, a serious effect of the blockade of the British Navy was the cutting off of the supplies of medical requirements, antiseptics, soap, etc., etc., which, had they been available in sufficient quatities, would have prevented the epidemics of typhus and other fevers which swept the country at recurring periods.

"We are prepared to declare unhesitatingly that millons of men in 1920 and 1921 were recruited into the Red Armies whose services could have been more fittingly employed in restoring Russia's economic integrity than in fighting, on the various fronts, the mercaneries instigated by British financiers, militarists, and reactionaries who were in charge of our country's affairs from the Coalition onwords.

A. A. Purcell, M. P.
Ben Turner, M. P.
R. C. Wallhead, M. P.
George Lansbury, M. P.
Robert Williams
(Transport Workers)."

Labor's Park Prospers.

SEATTLE, Wash., May 8.—Established for six years, the People's Park, co-operatively owned by Seattle unionists, is entering its biggest year with every Sunday booked for picnics by workers' organizations. The park, outside the city limits, was established during Ole Hanson's reactionary reign to protect free speech and assemblage rights for the workers.

BARKLEY-HOWELL BILL DEFEATING OLD GUARD FOES

Railroad Corporation Lobby Loses Round

By LAURENCE TODD.
(Staff Correspondent of the Fed. Press)

WASHINGTON, May 8.—Progressive forces won a victory here when the house tried out for the first time the use of the new rule won last January by the progressives' battle against the old guard—the rule under which a majority of the membership of the house can take a bill from committee and proceed to legislate. The Barkley-Howell railroad labor bill was taken from the custody of the committee on interstate and foreign commerce, by a rollcall, 194 to 181, when every corporation lobby in the capital was working tooth and nail to prevent that action.

Minority leader Garrett, with Blanton, Bland, Black of Texas, Browne of New Jersey and other Democrats, lined up with Longworth and the railroad lobby, but still the progressives carried the day.

Longworth, the old guard floor leader, confessed the issue when he said that Huddleston of Alabama, in a speech in the house, had "offered you peace on the one hand and war on the other." He insisted, however, that there was no need for the legislation now, and that the salary list in the various proposed boards was too high, and that a million railroad workers "who are opposed to this bill" should be heard.

Barkley of Kentucky, replied in a fiery speech that not even 100,000 railroad employes in the entire nation are honestly opposed to the bill; that it represents the wishes, carefully worked out, of millions of railway wage earners, and that it has been deliberately and systematically pigeonholed by Chairman Winslow and the majority of the house committee on interstate commerce.

LITTLE CALVIN COOLIDGE SEEMS TO BE LIKE A GULLIVER AMONG GIANTS

WASHINGTON, May 8.—President Coolidge today called congressional leaders into conference with him at the White House, in an effort to assert administration control of the situation in Congress.

Following a breakfast attended by Speaker Gillett, Republican Leader Longworth and Chairman Snell of the rules committee, Mr. Coolidge called in Senator Lodge, floor leader in the Senate, and Senator Smoot, chairman of the finance committee in charge of the tax bill. While this conference was in progress, the president telephoned Senator Borah to hurry to the White House to join the parley.

Mr. Coolidge was understood to be preparing to take command in an effort to prevent a jam at the Capitol over immigration, tax and farm relief legislation, which now threatens to prevent congressional adjournment. In addition, he discussed efforts to save the Mellon tax plan.

Tacoma Building Tradesmen Strike On Laborers' Behalf

TACOMA, Wash., May 8.—A strike against work by Bonnell & Co., contractors, has been called by the Building Trades Council. No question of wages or hours is involved. The demand is for recognition of all unions including the building laborers, which the contractors have refused to recognize. Other unions have had their scale demands met and most of the workers employed were union altho Bonnell's were all open shop jobs. Threats are made of importing scabs from Los Angeles but are not taken seriously. Jobs tied up are an apartment house, a hotel remodeling, and the new college buildings of Wright Seminary (Episcopal).

The new million and a half dollar community hotel, The Winthrop, is a union job thruout so far. It will be run by the Linnard interests.

Young Workers League of Chicago Holds Second Anniversary Dance Saturday

The Young Workers League of America was organized at its first national convention which was held in New York on May 13th, 1923.

At this convention the Chicago League sent four delegates who were very instrumental in having the Young Workers League affiliate to the Workers Party.

A dance will be given in the honor of the League which is the only organization that the youth of America can ever look forward to for its emancipation.

The dance which is called a YOUTH SPRING DANCE will take place in Roosevelt Hall, 3437 West Roosevelt Road, Saturday evening, May 10th, at 8 p. m. The admission, fifty cents, includes wardrobe.

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FAR SOUTH WILL SEND DELEGATES TO ST. PAUL MEET

Louisiana And Texas Get In Credentials

ST. PAUL, May 8.—Louisiana and Texas are the first of the Southern states to send in credentials for the national nominating convention of the Farmer-Labor movement, which meets in St. Paul June 17 at the call of the Minnesota Farmer-Labor Party and almost a score of other state and national third party organizations.

In addition to Louisiana and Texas, credentials are in from New York, Rhode Island, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Nebraska and Montana. Other states are awaiting the results of their convention before nominating delegations. Additional delegates are also expected from the states named. While the voting strength of each state at the convention is fixed by its progressive vote in 1922, the number of delegates among whom the quota is to be divided is not limited except by the number and strength of local unions, central bodies, groups of farmers and progressives, etc., that subscribe to the St. Paul platform and wish to send delegates.

The platform, on which LaFollette is expected to be nominated for president June 17, demands public ownership, government banking, public control of natural resources, restoration of civil liberties, abolition of government by injunction.

"LaFollette," Says Mahoney.

Regarding doubts by enemies of the June 17 gathering as to whether LaFollette will head the ticket, William Mahoney of the committee on arrangements says: "Everything indicates conclusively that LaFollette will be nominated without a question and will accept the leadership of the third party 1924 campaign. He will be the unanimous choice of all the conventions, and he will have electors in every state. It is probable he will run on Farmer-Labor tickets where such have official standing, and in states where no progressive group has attained official standing, petitions will have to be used."

GLOUCESTER, Mass., May 8.—The entire fire company of the Annisquam section of this city has been retired on account of old age and younger men have been appointed. Some of the company have been in service more than half a century. The senior hoseman took up his duties five years after the civil war and the superior officer had a period of service correspondingly long

Party Activities Of Local Chicago

REGULAR BRANCH MEETINGS.

Friday, May 9th.

Czecho-Slovak, Hanson Park, Bohemian Freethought School, Mansfield near Grand Avenue.

Scandinavian Englewood, at I. O. G. T. Hall, 641 E. 61st St.

Sunday, May 11.

Lettish Branch, at Smith Hall, 3800 W. Madison, corner Hamlin. 2 p. m.

Greek Branch, at Hull House, 800 S. Halsted, 3 p. m.

Monday, May 12.

German Branch, at Workers' Dramatic Club, 1665 Bissel St., downstairs.

Comrade J. Schaefer will speak on the Anti-Alien Laws, the menace of a super-blacklist. Comrade Schaefer is well-equipped to handle the subject and a most interesting talk can be expected. Meetings are open to the general public.

Hungarian Branch, at 1500 North Sedgewick St., second floor.

Italian 19th Ward (W. S. No. 1) at 1103 S. Loomis St.

Tuesday, May 13.

Ukranian Branch No. 1, at Ukranian Club, 1532 W. Chicago, third floor.

Irving Park English, at 4021 N. Drake Ave.

Comrade Ernest Ettlinger will speak at the open meeting that night on the subject: "The Need of a Farmer-Labor Party."

Northwest English Branch, at 2733 Hirsh Blvd., Workers' Lyceum. All meetings start at 8 p. m., unless specified otherwise. (Note: Please keep all dates set up until expired.)

Meetings.

On Saturday evening, May 10, the Y. W. L. of Chicago will give its first dance and entertainment at Roosevelt Hall, 3437 West Roosevelt Road. Excellent music, novelties and refreshments have been provided. Admission is 50 cents, including wardrobe.

On Friday evening, May 9, there will be a meeting of the Branch Industrial Organizers of the party at the Amalgamated Food Workers' Hall, 214 N. State St. Our industrial work must be increased greatly, and meetings of the branch industrial organizers will be held regularly hereafter in order to co-ordinate and increase our work in the unions.

On Friday, May 9, the Council for the Protection of Foreign-Born Workers will hold a monster mass meeting at Douglas Auditorium, Ogden and Kedzie Aves. Speakers have been invited from the Chicago Federation of Labor, Workers Party and Socialist Party. The purpose of the meeting is to protest and demonstrate against the recently-passed Johnson Immigration Bill, which is nothing more than a super-blacklist against the class-conscious immigrant workers. On Tuesday, May 13, there will be a meeting of the Enlarged City Executive Committee at 166 West Washington St., room 303. Federation problems among other important business, will be taken up. Language C. C. C.'s shall make certain to send a representative.

On Saturday, May 10, at 2 p. m., there will be a meeting of the District Executive Committee at 166 West Washington St., room 303.

There will be a membership meeting of Pullman Party members on Monday, May 12. The purpose of the meeting will be to get the party members more active in the Pullman strike and to find ways and means for the Pullman Section of the W. P. to utilize more advantageously the opportunities afforded the Workers Party thru the strike.

The Third Annual Picnic of the Workers Party, Local Chicago, will be held on Friday, July 4, at Stickney's Grove. Speakers, dancing, games, refreshments, etc., are being provided. Sympathetic organizations are requested not to arrange any other affair, but to give all possible support to the July 4th picnic.

All local members should watch this column for news of all routine and special Party meetings.—Martin Abern, City Secretary.

Propose Cabinet Education Office.

(By The Federated Press)

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., May 8.—Establishment of a new federal department of education with a secretary of education in the president's cabinet was proposed by Miss Olive M. Jones, president National Education Assn., at the annual convention of Winchester County Teachers' Assn., White Plains. She replied to the attack made on the proposal by Dr. Henry S. Pritchett, president, Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching.

Every new subscriber increases the influence of the DAILY WORKER.

The Workers Party in Action

MIKE PETCOFF DIES; FOUL PLAY IS SUSPECTED

Toledo Comrade Aided Soviet Russia

(Special to The Daily Worker)

TOLEDO, Ohio, May 8.—We buried Comrade Mike Petcoff Monday at 1:30 p. m. The funeral services were held at 1517 Albert street.

As this was a Red funeral, no preacher was present. Comrade William Patterson officiated. He spoke of the comrade's noble deeds in the class struggle, helping to bring light to the masses and liberate them from wage slavery, and of the intense interest and activity shown by Comrade Petcoff when Soviet Russia was in the midst of the terrible famine.

Comrade Petcoff donated the use of his shoe repair shop and his own services in repairing and half-soleing all shoes the Toledo comrades collected in a house-to-house canvass. We collected and repaired several cases of shoes in this campaign.

Peculiar circumstances surrounded the death of Comrade Petcoff. He was found dead in his shoe shop, which is located at 1357 East Broadway. He lived in the rear of the shop.

When found he had a wound in the back of his head, which the coroner claimed was caused from falling when he had a heat attack. Comrade Petcoff was not subject to heat attacks.

Comrade Petcoff was known to have many enemies in the neighborhood because of advocating his theories, and distributing Communist propaganda from his shop to customers who called there.

There is a strong doubt in the minds of his comrades and close friends that he died a natural death, as threats were made many times against him, and that he would be roughly handled if he continued to disseminate his ideas and theories in the shop. Toledo comrades will not forget Comrade Petcoff.—A. W. Harvitt.

Trachtenberg Tour

List of Western Dates.

The list of Trachtenberg's western dates follows. Addresses of halls and hours of meetings will be published later where they are not given here:

Saturday, May 10, Palo Alto, Unitarian Hall, Channing and Cooper streets.
Wednesday, May 14, Portland, Ore.
Friday, May 16, Tacoma, Wash.
Saturday, May 17, Seattle, Wash.
Sunday, May 18, Vancouver, B. C., Canada.
Monday, May 19, Spokane, Wash.
Tuesday, May 20, Butte, Mont.
Saturday, May 24, Superior, Wis.
Sunday, May 25, St. Paul, Minn.
Monday, May 26, Minneapolis, Minn.

Meeting in Douglas Park.

After a short discussion by the members of Douglas Park English Branch, meeting at 3322 Douglas boulevard, on the formation of the Illinois Farmer-Labor Party, a conference for which will be held in Peoria, May 18, Harrison George gave a very interesting lecture on "Communists in the Labor Unions." He made a clear analysis of the tendencies of the trade union movements in the world, pointing out the differences between the pure and simple trade unionist movement, as in England, with the anarcho-syndicalist trade union movement, as in France, Italy and Spain, and the Socialist unionism in Germany, and the growing out of these three divergencies of the Communist trade unionism, taking with them the best, the most militant and the best fitted elements for the class struggle.

Long discussion followed his lecture on the tactics pursued by expelled Communists in trade unions.

A number of non-party members interested in the subject were present at the meeting and stayed until the discussion was over late at night.

Douglas Park English Branch holds its educational meetings every first Monday of the month at the address given above, on various phases of the revolutionary movement. Visitors are always invited for these lectures. On May 18 a business meeting will be held at which plans for work during the coming month will be laid down.

PAID PARTY WORKERS MUST DONATE ALL MAY DAY WAGES

By decision of the Central Executive Committee, all paid workers in Party institutions including subsidiary and fraternal institutions of the Party are to donate the wages paid to them for May Day, to the DAILY WORKER. This decision was made by the Central Executive Committee as an extension of the previous decision to the effect that all Party members who worked on May Day donate their day's wages to the DAILY WORKER.

Manley Talks On F-L Movement To Toledo Workers

TOLEDO, O., May 8.—The Toledo Local Workers Party had a very successful entertainment with a large attendance.

Everybody enjoyed the minstrel show, which was put on by local talent from the Workers Party.

We know those who missed this will not miss another minstrel show that the Toledo Comrades put on, when they hear about this one from the ones who attended.

Comrade Manley was with us, and gave us a very interesting lecture on the work and tactics of the Communist Party, which was enjoyed by all present.

Comrade Manley did much to clarify the issue of the Farmer-Labor Party and the tactics pursued by the Workers Party.

Cuban Revolt More Serious Than Coolidge Cabinet Will Admit

WASHINGTON, May 8.—War department approval of the request of the Cuban government for arms and war supplies was expected today.

The communication from President Zayas has been in the hands of Secretary of War Weeks, since Saturday. It was transmitted to him thru the State Department. No special legislation will be required for sale of munitions to Cuba. General provision for such emergencies was made in a law passed in 1916.

The embryo revolt in Cuba, in the meantime, continued to monopolize attention in diplomatic circles here. Many observers believe the state department is entirely too optimistic of speedy settlement by the Yayas forces.

BIG DONATIONS FROM MAY DAY PARADE'S DANCE

Dillonvale Raises $210 Celebrating

DILLONVILLE, Ohio, May 8.—Over $210 was cleared at the May Day festivities in this town and distributed in various donations. The Young Workers' League co-operated with locals of the United Mine Workers in making the day one of the most successful ever celebrated.

A parade of 3,000 men, women, and children of the Junior group, marched thru the town. They passed the school just as the older children were out at recess.

At noon the assemblage lunched in the Bohemian Hall and then listened to speakers in various languages. Fred Merrick, district organizer for the Workers Party in Pittsburgh, spoke in English and others spoke in Italian, Slavic and Hungarian.

Generous Donations.

The evening was given over to an international dance, for which the girls of the Young Workers' League served. The town baker made a fancy cake with the Y. W. L. initials sugared on it. This and an embroidered dresser scarf, donated by Antonia Hauner, were raffled off.

Sixty-five dollars was cleared from the parade alone and this sum, it was agreed, should be sent to the starving children of Germany. The other money raised was distributed as follows: Young Workers' League office, $20; DAILY WORKER, $20; Sub-district organization, $20; Labor Defense Council, for Ruthenberg appeal, $20; California Defense, $20. The rest of the money was put into the local Y. W. L. treasury, to help carry on the work.

At 11 p. m. the Ku Klux Klan came out and fired three loud shots and then burned the cross, but the merrymakers paid no attention to them, according to Joe Kobylak, junior, who reported the May Day events to the DAILY WORKER.

Peace in the Schools.

NEW YORK.—Can public school teachers directly combat war by developing methods and materials "for the effective teaching of peace"? The New York High School Teachers' Association has voted to try the experiment. President William Asher of the association is to get together a general conference of teachers and interest them in the peace plan of the high school teachers.

WITH THE YOUNG WORKERS

CONDUCTED - BY THE YOUNG WORKERS LEAGUE

Organize New Y. W. L. at May Day Meet.

A splendid May Day celebration, the proceeds of which are to be donated to the German Workers Relief, was held at Springfield, Ill., last Sunday afternoon and evening. The program began with a speech by Barney Mass, organizer for the Young Workers League, in which he outlined the problems confronting the American youth under capitalism and the remedies offered thru organization in the Y. W. L. After his speech an organization meeting was held in an ante-room, during which the work of the new organization and the duties of members and officers were fully outlined. The officers chosen have almost all had some experience in trade union or political organization work, so the new league's prospects of success are of the brightest.

The foundation was also laid for the speedy formation of a Y. W. L. Junior group. About a dozen Lithuanian girls of school age contributed songs and recitations to the program, and these splendid youngsters will serve as the backbone of the Junior group when it is organized. The older comrade in charge of this little group is also a charter member of the new Y. W. L., and she was instructed to complete the Junior organization just as soon as the Seniors are well started and the Organization Manual is mastered.

William F. Kruse spoke in the evening on the history and significance of May Day. Freeman Thompson, president of the miners' union sub-district, was chairman. Dancing concluded the program. An Italian organizer was present and raised a handsome sum toward the starting of the Italian workers' daily, "Il Lavaratori."

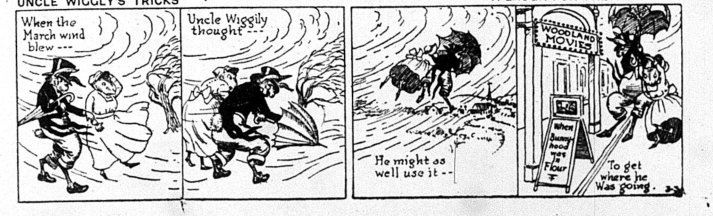
* * *

Ex-Yipsels in Reunion.

A group of one-time prominents of the one-time Young People's Socialist League has sent out a call for a social get-together at Workers' Lyceum, 2733 West Hirsch boulevard, on Saturday night, May 17. There is no thought of reorganizing the Y. P. S. L. Many of the members are now active in the Workers Party, Trade Union Educational League and other phases of the labor movement; many others are satisfied to rest on their laurels won in days of youth. But this call for an old-fashioned reunion, with cabaret dances, a mock trial and other stunts to enliven the proceedings will certainly win a large turnout. Sarah Smith, Harry Willson, Bill Kruse, Al Rofsky and other old-timers are on the arrangements committee. A special checkroom has been provided for hitherto unlisted members of Yipsel families.

The members of the Young Workers League will be out in full force to meet those who were the youth movement of older days, while many active Workers Party members, especially of the Northwest Side, will come out to meet friends long since dropped out of sight. Emma Blechsmith, Elsie Newman and other Y. W. L. dancers will entertain.

UNCLE WIGGLY'S TRICKS — A LAUGH FOR THE CHILDREN


When the March wind blew ---
Uncle Wiggily thought ---
He might as well use it --
WOODLAND MOVIES
When Bunnyhood was in Flour
To get where he Was going.

THE DAILY WORKER

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Then and Now.

Ten years ago, in the days of "peace time" Socialism, before the great war swept over the world, an election in Germany received only passing notice abroad. Not even when the German Socialists reached their pre-war strength of 110 reichstag members, did the foreign press show any signs of getting excited.

But times have changed. Now Communism is making over the map of the world. And the election of 62 Communists to the German reichstag forces the elections in Germany onto the first pages of the daily press for many days in succession. "The terrifying growth of the Communists" becomes a subject of immediate concern in all imperialist capitals. Shudderings are felt in Paris, London, Rome, Tokio, as well as in Washington.

Thus the German elections contrast the respective dangers to capitalism of "peace time" Socialism and the struggle of Communism in the present days of the developing class war. It was not for nothing that four million workers voted for Communist candidates in Germany, while millions deserted the standards of the German Socialism of Ebert, Noske and Scheidemann.

Just as the Russian workers and farmers flocked to the Bolshevik standards and pressed on to victory, just so the German masses are rallying under the banners of the German Communist Party, Section of the Communist International. And to the increasing extent that the Germans turn to Communism, just so rapidly will they approach the victory for their own class.

World capitalism fears the growth of Communism, because it recognizes in Communist leadership the conquering power that will envelop it in defeat. That world capitalism, in "peace time," correctly estimated the role of the "Socialists" is shown by the fact that the German social-democracy is now seeking to impose the slavery chains of the House of Morgan upon the limbs of German labor thru the so-called Dawes plan. But the German workers have spoken. They are turning to Communism in Germany as everywhere. They are turning against capitalism and all its lackeys. The seed of the martyrs, Liebknecht, Luxembourg and thousands of others, is beginning to bear fruit. New millions in Germany rally to the Red Flag of the workers' and farmers' victory and the thunder of their marching footsteps is heard around the world.

The Teachers' Councils

Chicago's school teachers have always fought for an increasing say in the conduct of the city's public school system. They have waged a tireless war for the right of organization. They have exposed tax dodging that robbed the children of school taxes that ought to be paid by the rich. They have carried on the best struggle they knew how to build for better public education for the children, which means the boys and girls of the working class.

The present struggle between the school teachers and Superintendent of Schools William McAndrew, therefore, is more than a battle over the right of the Teachers' Councils to take 45 minutes each month of their teaching time to discuss, among themselves, the various problems that arise.

It is inevitable that the discussions in the Teachers' Councils should be for the welfare of the children. They certainly take up vital problems of education, on which the big business appointees on the school board hold views vitally different than those of the teachers.

Superintendent McAndrew isn't so much worried about the 45 minutes. But if he can wipe out this right, he can proceed to eliminate the Teachers' Councils, and all other forms of organization that the teachers have built up. Instead of developing ideas of their own, Superintendent McAndrew would like the teachers to get all their ideas from him, to accept his dictatorship from the top. This is an intolerable situation. It is one that must be fought by all workers. We join the school teachers of Chicago in demanding that Superintendent McAndrew "Get Out!"

The New Age, of Buffalo, N. Y., one of the few surviving weekly publications drawing inspiration from the Socialist Party, breathed its last on May Day, May 1st. Its last days were occupied, as is usual with Socialist publications, in attacking the Russian Soviet Republic. Patrick Quinlan, one of its recent editors, showed himself a master hand at this form of billingsgate. Well, let them pass.

From 400,000 to 4,000,000 is a big leap, but the German Communists made it, from one reichstag election to the next, in counting their votes.

Plute Class Piffle

Policemen and firemen of Cleveland, Ohio, are being told what valuable members they are to modern capitalist society. The occasion is the effort of the yellow press and the open shop employers to smash all semblance of organization among these municipal workers.

These workers are told that they have the privilege, just like a soldier, to "face death on occasion," that their work is similar to that of soldiers, that they are the "first line of defense against destruction by criminal violence and fire."

In Cleveland, the head of the Firemen's Union has been expelled by Director of Public Safety Barry. This union official was driven out of the fire department for the sole reason that he sought to protect the human rights of the workers.

There is no reason why there should not be three eight-hour shifts in the police and fire departments of any city, except the one that big employers are opposed on principle to an eight-hour day. And that is about the only issue raised by a Firemen's Union, where it is not compelled to fight for the double-platoon, or 12-hour day, as against the 24-hour shift.

Only the big property holders oppose the three-shift, or even the two-shift system for firemen, altho it is their property that the fireman must protect, that the fireman must risk his life to save. The fireman needs a union to put up a fight for him. If he is good enough to sacrifice comfort, health and life itself, to safeguard property, he is good enough to have a union to see that he gets the right hours and wages. All the plute press piffle, about the dangers of unionism, is on a par with all promises made to the conscripted soldiers sent across the Atlantic to fight the battles of J. Pierpont Morgan in Europe. The returned soldiers are now making a fight for a bonus from congress in spite of all the "pay-triotism" and flag-waving of the American Bankers' Association and the Wall Street Journal.

Let the firemen of Cleveland stand by their expelled comrade against the attack of the Employers' Association and the Chamber of Commerce. Let the firemen in all cities organize their unions. Only thru their unions will they be able to win living conditions for themselves and their families.

God and Cahan

The convention of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, at Boston, Mass., did not open with prayer. But President Morris Sigman took the first opportunity that presented itself to thank God for the intelligence given the General Executive Board of the Union in fighting the militants in the union.

At about the same time we can imagine Abraham Cahan, editor of the Jewish Daily (Socialist) Forward, throwing out his chest and accepting Sigman's thanks, with his usual gusto.

For Sigman's Jehovah is a living god, with offices at 175 E. Broadway, New York City, whose sole purpose in seeking domination over the Jewish unions, is to use them as a weapon in making war upon the Communists. Cahan's stronghold is in "The International," and his main policy is that put into effect by the Sigman administration, "expel the members of the Trade Union Educational League."

The hand of this God got in its work in the effort to unseat the four regularly elected delegates of Local One, New York City. Sigman tried to railroad the unseating thru without debate, but the delegates forced the discussion. They have shown that they have something to say. This will become more apparent as the convention proceeds. If the delegates take control of the convention away from the officials, then there is hope for the immediate future of the union. If the dead hand of "God" Cahan continues to have its withering effect upon the organization, then there are dark days indeed ahead. The control of "The International" must be taken out of the hands of God and placed in the hands of the whole membership of the union, embracing all needle workers who seek their rightful place in the organization.

Under the Fascisti Thumb

Three delegates to the convention of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, will not be received by Mrs. "Cal" Coolidge at the White House, in Washington, today. Why these women should wish to go to the White House, we do not know, but the reason that three of them are denied admission is interesting.

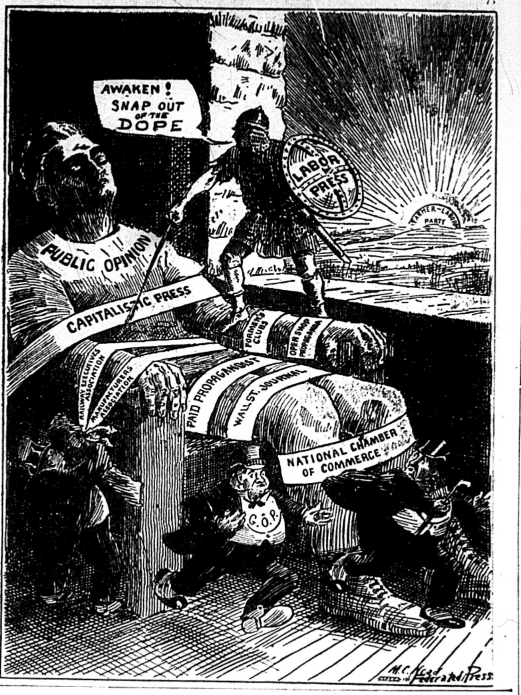
When the peace delegates drop around to the White House, the undesirable ones will be Mme. Rosika Schwimmer, Miss Wilma Gluchlich and Mrs. Meller, all of Hungary. The excuse is offered that they have not received the "O. K." of the Hungarian ambassador, Count Laszio Szechenyi.

Hungary today is under the Fascisti rule of the Dictator Horthy. The Communist movement and all radical sections of the political and industrial movement of labor are outlawed. Even all forms of liberalism are frowned upon. It is the bloody thumb of this Hungarian Fascisti dictatorship that brought pressure upon the White House at Washington, D. C., so that the three peace delegates from Hungary had the doors closed in their faces. It is well that all the workers and farmers should know where "Cautious Cal" gets his inspiration; from among the most reactionary of capitalist rulers.

Morris Hillquit, Abe Cahan and Sam Gompers are no doubt now convinced that there is a Communist movement in Germany.

Communism goes marching on. Read the election returns from Germany and be convinced.

It Needs More Support.



ORGANIZATIONAL SUPPORT OF NATIONAL FARMER-LABOR PARTY GROWING

By C. E. RUTHENBERG.

Reports from St. Paul indicate a nation-wide interest on the part of the workers and farmers of this country in the June 17th Farmer-Labor Party Convention. Unquestionably several thousand delegates representing at least a million organized workers and farmers will gather in the convention June 17th.

What is more important than this, however, is the fact that the work of building a solid organizational structure for the national organization which will be formed as a result of the June 17th Convention is under way in many states.

A great national convention at St. Paul would be a splendid thing from an agitational standpoint, but unless this convention was supported by state and local organizations thruout the whole United States, it would not be able to accomplish a great deal in carrying on the fight of the workers and farmers politically. The effect of such a convention, if not followed by concrete organizational work, would soon disappear. The significance about the June 17th Convention is not only that it is arousing a nation-wide interest and delegates are being selected to attend this convention from all parts of the country, but that in many states organizations are being built to serve as the permanent foundation for the national organization which will be formed at St. Paul.

Six State Parties Behind St. Paul.

The St. Paul Convention was called in the name of six existing state Farmer-Labor parties. These are the state Farmer-labor parties in Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Montana and Washington. All of these parties have been in existence for some considerable time. They are not entirely new growths. In Minnesota, Washington, Nebraska and South Dakota, the Farmer-Labor Party, or in Nebraska, the Progressive Party, have been in existence thru several political campaigns and have polled large votes in these campaigns. The parties in North Dakota and Montana are of later oirgin but they have a substantial backing and are firmly rooted in the political life of those states. The St. Paul Convention and the national organization which will grow out of it, therefore, begins with these six strong organizations as the basis for a nation-wide organization.

New State Parties Building.

The six state parties referred to above were in existence at the time the St. Paul Convention was called. Since the call for the convention was issued, movements have begun in a dozen other states to build state organizations all of which are pledged to the St. Paul Convention.

In Massachusetts, a call for a state convention is being issued by a group of local trade unions in that state and an organization will be created the latter part of the month of May which will be pledged to the June 17th Convention. In New York State, the Buffalo Labor Party and the Federated Farmer-Labor Party of New York City have joined hands to call a state convention at Schenectady for May 18th, at which a state organization will be formed to send delegates to the June 17th Convention. A state convention is being held in Ohio on June 7th and 8th for the purpose of creating the state Farmer-Labor Party pledged to St. Paul. In Michigan a movement is under foot in Detroit for the formation of the first unit of what will be the state Farmer-Labor Party of Michigan. In Illinois, a large group of progressive trade unionists have issued a call for a convention on May 18th which will affiliate with the June 17th St. Paul Convention. Oklahoma will hold its state convention on May 9th and 10th. The Oklahoma call specifically pledges the party to be formed to June 17th. In Kansas a group of some 75 individuals well known in the farmer and labor movements have called a state convention for Salina, Kans., on May 17th in order to organize the state party in support of the June 17th Convention. In California a state convention will be held on May 31st and June 1st for the purpose of organizing the state Farmer-labor Party and sending delegates to the June 17th Convention.

In these seven states, state Farmer-Labor parties, all of them supporting the June 17th Convention, will be in existence before the date of the National Convention.

Other Parties Building.

While in the states mentioned above the movement for state organizations has taken concrete form, there are many other states in which the work to form state organizations supporting the National Farmer-Labor Convention has not advanced to this stage, but in which efforts are under These states are: Missouri, Iowa, way to create state organizations. Oregon and Wisconsin. The fact that there is a movement developing in the State of Wisconsin, the home of Republican LaFollette progressivism, is most significant. Evidently the workers and farmers of Wisconsin are not satisfied with the band of political action that they are getting from the LaFollette Republican Party in Wisconsin and are ready for the formation of a Farmer-Labor Party to fight their political battles.

In the State of Colorado, the Farmer-Labor Party formerly affiliated with the Farmer-Labor Party of Fitzpatrick and Brown, has broken away from the parent organization and pledged itself to send delegates to the June 17th Convention. A similar movement exists within the Farmer-Labor Party of Indiana which is still functioning as a part of the old Farmer-Labor Party. In West Virginia there is a strong group in the Farmer-Labor Party which is urging affiliation with the National Farmer-Labor Party St. Paul group.

Permanent Crystallization.

The fact that in some twenty states Farmer-Labor parties are already in existence or in the process of building, indicates the sweep of the movement for independent political action, and gives promise of permanent crystallization of the Farmer-Labor movement in a strongly knit, well organized Farmer-Labor Party.

It is not sufficient that there should be a loose coalition of all kinds of groups who are opposed to the old political parties in the St. Paul Convention. What is needed in the United States today is a political party representing the class interests of the farmers and industrial workers which shall not only fight their battles in the election campaign but which will function all the year 'round as a political organization carrying on a continuous struggle in the interests of the exploited farmers and the industrial workers.

The organizations already built and those in the process of building give promise of the formation of such a party at the St. Paul Convention. Such a closely knit fighting organization of workers and farmers will be a real achievement for the American labor movement.

The Poor Fish says that the Japs are probably disgusted with Congress, but that they have nothing on the American people in that respect.

Views of Our Readers

Suggestion for Serial.

Youngstown, Ohio.

To the DAILY WORKER: I consider "The Ragged Trousered Philanthropist," by Robert Tressall, one of the best stories the DAILY WORKER could publish. It contains a wealth of humor, while at the same time portraying the darker side of the worker's life; its simple lessons in economics are so easily understood and at the same time amusing.

I am sure it would gain many friends for the paper, and it will appeal to all workers whether they are class conscious or not, and may bring many young workers into closer relations with the party or young league.

The book is printed in Great Britain by W. H. Smith & Son, the Arden Press, London.—D. McCormick

AS WE SEE IT

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

During the course of a strike in a Donegal, Ireland asylum, a Miss Hegarty, one of the female attendants, refused to walk out with her comrades. She stayed and scabbed. The committee in charge of the institution recruited help to take the place of those who struck. While Miss Hegarty was sitting in a chair in front of a stove, four of these "strikebreakers" seized and gagged her and gave her the "bum's rush" to the sidewalk, giving her a good trouncing, at the same time, impressing on her mind and on her body their conviction that a "scab" was hardly fit to touch except with a very long pole. The "strikebreakers" did not return to the asylum, neither did Miss Hegarty. She was taken to a hospital.

• • •

The Chicago Tribune combining business with patriotism, has ventured into the weekly magazine field. The first issue of the new periodical is now on the stands and one would never think that the Tribune would pay $20,000 to the person who discovered the most appropriate title for a publication issued by the most notorious reactionary outfit in America. "Liberty" it is, and the Chicago Tribune, with thrills of pride running up and down its spinal column says, "and we are proud of the title."

• • •

The winner of the prize is from Youngstown, Ohio, a favorite haunt of the Ku Klux Klan. It is true, he made over three thousand attempts before it occurred to him that the Medill Patterson-McCormack imperialists would give a nickel for such a title. No doubt "Liberty" will soon be in a United Front with its daily step-mother carrying on a campaign for intervention in Mexico. "Oh, Liberty, how many crimes are committed in they name?"

• • •

Morris Hillquit delivered a series of lectures recently to select audiences of East Side pawn brokers, shopkeepers, and a few labor leaders. His object was to prove that the policy of the Socialist Party was correct and that the tactics of the Communists were dead wrong and that Communism was on the downgrade in Europe. After the great German landside for Communism in the recent elections, Morris will have to revise his estimates even tho he is not likely to change his opinions. Communists activities do not begin and end with elections. That is only a small part of the business. Since the elections the Ruhr workers have indulged in a very effective form of political action. A general strike is much more political than the mere dropping of a ballot in a box. Dropping ballots is merely a counting of noses. Unfortunately many radicals do not differentiate between political action and parliamentary action. The latter is included in the former. The greater contains the less. Anyhow, there is very little consolation in the German elections for Morris Hillquit.

• • •

A writer in the New York Nation compains that Calvin Coolidge proved himself incapable of effective indignation over the disclosures of thievery on the part of his cabinet. Speaking at an Associated Press dinner, the president glossed over the Teapot Dome and other scandals by blaming the world war for the slight crack in the liberty bell of official morality. However, the Nation is grateful for one silver lining in the black cloud of threatened war that hangs over the world—the Dawes plan. Poor liberals are always bound to be disillusioned. We more than imagine that 4,000,000 Communist votes backed by perhaps 15,000,000 German workers will drive a long spike in the coffin of the Dawes plan for keeping the German workers in a state of industrial feudalism.

• • •

"Back to honesty" is the slogan of the Gompers part of the election machinery of the American Federation of Labor. Of course, Samuel is non-partisan, that is, he will consistently vote the democrat ticket. Non-partisanship means that the workers must not have a political party of their own. Gompers allows them the privilege of voting for either of the two capitalist parties reserving for himself the right to inveigle as many as he can to the democrat side. One set of labor fakers are rooting for LaFollette, another for McAdoo, still another for Coolidge and the so-called radicals, the Socialist Party, or what is left of it don't know the devil where they are at. They are just like Mr. Micawber in the Dicken's novel, waiting for something to turn up.

• • •

It is rumored that "Hell-and-Maria" Dawes is Coolidge's choice for a running mate in the presidential marathon. This is even a better combination than Coolidge and John L. Lewis. It is true that the Coolidge-Lewis duo have a common bond; they are both strikebreakers. But Dawes is a banker and a military man even tho most of his military exploits were executed in the swivel chair. He is also a good strikebreaker. Calvin Coolidge, strikebreaker president, and General Dawes, Commander in Chief of the Strikebreaking Minute Men of the Constitution would give the next election the proper capitalist flavor. Any worker who would cast a ballot for either of these gentlemen would thank a highwayman for robbing him of his last nickel.

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BURNS, HEAD LABOR SPY, FORCED TO QUIT IN DISGRACE

Germany Trembles to the Tramp of Revolting Workingclass

GOMPERS AIDS SIGMAN WAR ON LEFT WING IN BOSTON MEETING OF INTERNATIONAL

By REBECCA GRECHT.
(Special to The Daily Worker)

BOSTON, Mass., May 9.—Another "red raid" against all things Communist was carried out here by Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, with the usual accompaniments, when he addressed the convention of the International Ladies' Garment Workers Union.

Morris Sigman, president of "The International," whose steam roller had been busy for days eliminating left wingers from the convention, presented Gompers to the convention as "Our Chief."

Applause Carefully Staged.

Carefully staged applause had greeted the Anti-Sovietist upon his entrance to the convention hall. He came in while the delegates were discussing the unseating of four delegates of Local No. 1, of New York City. The same claquers who had upheld the vindictive attacks of Vice-Presidents Israel Feinberg, Meyer Perlstein and the rest of the official crew, against the militants, again exerted themselves for "Sammy."

But the militants had been busy, and when Gompers entered all delegates had in their hands leaflets stating Gompers' opposition to immigration and in favor of the notorious anti-labor Johnson bill.

Take Up Case of Local 9.

The climax in the contest growing out of the report of the credentials committee was reached with the case of Local No. 9, of New York city. In this case charges were made against both the local and its delegates.

The credentials committee recommended the unseating of eight of the 11 delegates, charging that a secret meeting, held with outsiders, nominated the elected delegates.

The committee also recommended that Local No. 9 be placed under the dictatorship of the General Executive Board for some time, because it had disobeyed the decision of the G. E. B., in that it had taken no action against the league members, and because, as it was alleged, it had received orders from outsiders.

Progressives Control Local.

Local No. 9 is now under the control of progressives and is opposing certain policies of the Sigman officialdom. The administration forces aim to seize control of the local and to destroy every vestige of opposition.

Delegate Louis Hyman, manager of Local No. 9, defended the seating of the delegates, charging that the case was a frameup, based on the flimsy evidence offered by one indvidual. There was no corroborative evidence offered and no investigation. Hyman charged that the objections against the delegates border on the tactics familiar to martial and lynch law. He charged that the officialdom holds caucuses and uses its power to prevent the election to the convention of well-known union members disagreeing with the international policies of the regime in power. Instead they secure the election of unknown members in order to solidify the control of the machine.

All Left Wing Hit.

Other delegates, defending the accused, charged that the Sigman administration seeks to destroy the local. They stated that preparations had been made three weeks ago to unseat the delegates.

Thru the unseating of these delegates the Sigman administration directed its aim, not only against the Workers party, the Trade Union Educational league, but against the program and principles of the entire left wing.

The secretary of the credentials committee bitterly attacked the Freiheit, the Jewish Communist daily. The eight delegates whose seats were contested were unseated on a roll call by a vote of 225 to 47. The local was placed under the supervision of the General Executive Board by a vote of 214 to 33.

New Yorkers Unseated.

It was after the Sigman machine had rolled out a vote of 207 to 51 in favor of the unseating of the New York delegates that Gompers was given the floor and, with his usual bitter invective, launched into an attack on the Workers Party, the Trade Union Educational League and all things and persons Communist.

(Continued on page 3)

STRIKERS DRAW PENALTIES FROM BIASED JUDGE

Foell Frees One; Fines Four $25 Each

A change has come over the court of equity where Judge Charles M. Foell is hearing injunction cases against garment strikers.

The judge yesterday discharged Mrs. Caroline Heim, one of the strikers whom two bosses had just been testifying against and fined four others $25 each, in place of the $50 fines he had given before and in contrast to the big fines and long prison sentences to which "Dennie" Sullivan is addicted.

Furthermore, Foell refrained from caustic comments against foreign born workers which he indulged in several days ago. And even Prosecutor Coleman, who is substituting for Hyde, of the Chicago Association of Dress Manufacturers, went thru the form of addressing the strik-

Streets Not Free.

Foell still insists, however, that the strikers have no right to walk the public streets. The persons he fined yesterday, according to the admission of Henry Reinhart, a dress manufacturer, were "well behaved" and "peaceful" as they walked the streets. The

(Continued on Page 2.)

FARMER-LABOR SEC'Y ROUSES OMAHA WORKERS

OMAHA, Neb., May 9.— Joseph Manley, national secretary of the Federated Farmer-Labor Party, spoke to a highly enthusiastic and attentive crowd at the Omaha May Day meeting, held under the auspices of the local Workers Party organization.

Manley said in part:

"As we meet on this May Day we revolutionists have much to be thankful for. We have a right to feel sincerely proud of the movement which we have built.

"Our Workers Party is only a young organization, yet today we are publishing our own daily paper and entering upon undertakings which we could not have dreamed of a few years ago. Our party is practically solely responsible, in an organizational way, for the existence of the great Farmer-Labor movement which is firing the imagination of the workers and farmers in these Northwestern states.

"We also have reason to be thankful that Soviet Russia, after years of war and famine, is today teaching the capitalist nations lessons in the building of industry and agriculture. Russia is today a united nation under Communist leadership, a stronghold for the workers and farmers thruout the world.

"It is our duty to the farmers and workers thruout the country, our duty to the party, our duty to the valiant pioneers who are carrying the revolution thru to success in Russia, it is our duty between now and the next May Day to build an even more powerful movement in America."

David Coutts presided as chairman, and a program of music and dancing entertained the audience.

PULLMAN PACT IS REFUSED BY ANGRY STRIKERS

Will Not Buy Jobs By Blacklist

The striking carbuilders of the Pullman Company shop again unanimously decided to strike until their strike committee is recognized, instead of the "company union" stool pigeons appointed by the Pullman officials to represent them, and decided not to go back to work until their demands are met.

At a conference earlier in the day with Francis Gunn, and other Company officials, some of the strikers found that the only offer made thru the employes' committee of the Company union was no offer at all. The Pullman Company tried to trick the men into returning to work and settling the wage differences afterwards. They had the insolence to make the proposal that the strikers desert their leaders like a pack of whipped curs. In return for allowing the Pullman Company to fire and blacklist the ten men who have successfully guided their strike this far, the Company made hazy and definite promises of "later on adjusting the wage scale."

Less Pay, More Speed.

Boiled down, the best proposition

(Continued on Page 2.)

FIVE RESTAURANT BOSSES GRANTED HOT INJUNCTION

But Strike Goes Merrily On Nevertheless

Rushing to the aid of the Greek restaurant bosses and their 12-14-hour day, Judge Hugo Freund of Circuit Court issued an injunction forbidding picketing in front of five of the dozen restaurants affected by the strike of the Amalgamated Food Workers.

At a late hour last night, strikers were keeping the scabs away in good shape and the only effect of Freund's unfriendliness was to put more pep into the fight for civilized conditions.

The two restaurants just struck, are the La Salle, 4957 Sheridan Road, and the Peterson, 1107 Lawrence Ave.

The enjoined shops are the Pomeroy, 1120 Argyle Ave.; the Elroy, Lawrence Ave. and the "L" station; Carvell's, 1149 Wilson Ave.; the Presto, 4774 Lincoln Ave., and the Elite, at 1037 Wilson Ave.

Gillett Is Out For Walsh's Senate Seat From Massachusetts

WASHINGTON, May 9.—In a brief statement, Speaker Frederick H. Gillett of the House of Representatives today announced himself a candidate for the senatorial seat now held by Senator Walsh, a democrat.

Gillett's statement revealed that he agreed to run for the senate only after Governor Channing Cox, of Massachusetts, had declined to become a candidate.

President Coolidge personally urged Gillett to run and the speaker will have the administration's warmest support.

Jugo-Slavs Active.

ATHENS, May 9.—Jugo-Slavia is secretly concentrating troops in readiness to invade Albania and take advantage of the chaotic internal situation in that country, according to reports from Tirana, which are quite unconfirmed and taken with considerable reserve.

Greek reports also tell of two rival columns of revolutionists, 1,000 strong each, moving on Tirana. One of these armies is Serbophil, the other Italophil, it is claimed.

MUSCLE POWER, NOT BRAIN POWER, IS POPULAR AT YALE UNIVERSITY

NEW HAVEN, Conn., May 9.—Yale prefers brawn to brain. In the annual college balloting, 127 voted their preference for an athletic "Y" against 95 voting for a phi betta kappa key. Bill Mallory, football captain, was voted the school's best man.

Ruhr Strike and Threatened Extention To Saxony Bring Grave Political Crisis

BERLIN, May 9.—The strikes and lockouts continue in the Ruhr with increasing prospects of a sympathy strike in Saxony. The German government is willing to try to settle the Ruhr economic questions but shies at intervention, due to the political aspects of the lockouts. The strikes are now under Communist direction.

A separatist plot was unearthed today which provided for formation of the "Ruhr Economic State."

Documents revealing the plot showed that the separatist plan embodied occupation of the mines, the products of which could then be devoted to reparations.

It was proposed to start negotations with France, Belgium and Great Britain in the name of the Ruhr state once the occupation was effected.

The workers would also have the eight hour day upon which they have insisted.

RECHT FINDS SOVIET FORGING RAPIDLY AHEAD

Moscow Interested In Washington Scandals

(By The Federated Press)

NEW YORK, May 9.—Conditions in Russia are rapidly improving, is the report brought back from Moscow by Charles Recht, legal adviser of the Russian government in New York. Recht, who has returned from a three months' trip to various European countries, found the progress in Russia in strange contrast to the disintegration and economic chaos in the other countries, he said.

An invitation to Dr. John Dewey, formerly of Columbia university, from Lenin's widow, inviting him to come to Russia as educational adviser to the government, was brought by Recht. Mme. Lenin, who is a teacher by profession and now in charge of extending Russia's educational system, told Recht that she considers Dewey the world's greatest educator. For two years Dewey has been advising with her by letter, and she now hopes that he will come in person.

"All you read in the papers about a reversal of the Nep (new economic policy) is bunk," Recht told the Federated Press in describing Russian conditons. He went on to say that there had been popular protest against the high life of certain nepmen, or profiteers, and as a result the government has sent many of them to Siberia. The cabarets are closed and Moscow is as tight as a drum after 10 o'clock at night. Moscow is still the safest capital in Europe and has little crime, he said.

"Moscow is much interested in the revelations of wholesale graft in the Washington government which is going unpunished. They point out that there are fewer grafters in Russia, but these are immediately punished, even tho they are officials or Communists," Recht explained. Speaking of the recent breakdown of Bessarabian negotiations, he said he did not anticipate war between Russia and Roumania, as Russia is very anxious for peace.

Rykov, Lenin's successor, is described by Recht as an able organizer, who has won the confidence of the people and of his fellow party members. Without wishing to initiate policies of his own, he is determined to lead Russia along the lines laid down by Lenin.

Wheeler Denies Charge That He Promised To Get Oil Permits

WASHINGTON, May 9.—Senator Burton K. Wheeler of Montana took the stand in his own defense before the senate committee investigating his indictment today and declared he had never negotiated for oil land permits with the interior department on behalf of Gordon Campbell, Montana oil man, as charged in his indictment.

"I never promised to get permits, I never got permits, I never discussed permits," he said.

Premiers Will Meet

PARIS, May 9.—Premier Poincare will go to London May 20th to confer with Premier MacDonald regarding the experts report, it was announced today.

BURNS GIVES FINAL WHINE AGAINST REDS AND "SOVIET GROUP"

WASHINGTON, May 9.— Burns' resignation had been expected since former attorney general Daugherty retired from the cabinet, because of his close association with Daugherty.

"I have been planning to resign for some time," Burns said, "even before Mr. Daugherty left the department, but Daugherty would not let me.

"I shall continue to take the same interest in good government that I have always taken and I shall oppose, as I have always opposed, this Soviet and radical group."

In severing his connections with the department, Burns terminates an intermittent service with the government begun 25 years ago.

DETROIT CARMEN IN FIGHT TO SAVE UNION

Capitalist City Solons Fire Union Officers

By SHERMAN BOWMAN.
(Staff Correspondent of the Fed. Press)

DETROIT.—The street railway commission and the managers of the city owned and operated street railway system have at last committed themselves to a wide-open effort to smash the carmen's union in Detroit.

The union led off with a demand for a 14 per cent wage increase and improved working conditions, calling attention to the fact that in spite of promises a large proportion of the platform men have to put in from 12 to 15 hours a day to get eight hours' pay owing to split runs.

The street railway commission refused to deal with the union. Instead it attempted to arbitrate with a large commitee of platform men selected by itself on a seniority basis. The commission then announced that it was prepared to offer death, sickness and benefit insurance to the 3,500 platform workers at a low rate, dues to be taken from the weekly pay envelopes. It was believed this offer would be a wedge in the men's solidarity.

Next, the department of street railways, thru the general manager, ordered the business agent and the secretary of the local to go back to work on the street cars, at one day's notice. At a workers' mass meeting, attended by a third of the platform men, all who were not at work, a resolution was unanimously passed authorizing the two officers and the president to remain on their jobs as officials of the union. The managers of the system struck the names of the secretary and business agent from the payroll when they did not report for work at the barns the following day. The president was not on the payroll.

The private company from which the city bought the lines had recognized the union and paid the wages of the two officials. The street railway commission has paid them since the purchase two years ago.

The next step of the union will be to go over the heads of the commission and managers and see the mayor and council. Recognition of the union, increased wages and better conditions will be demanded.

Hitch It To Tax Bill.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—Plunging along toward an almost certain vote on the tax bill today, the senate struck a snag when Senator Norbeck, South Dakota, announced he would offer the McNary-Haugen farm relief bill as an amendment to the measure.

BURNS LOSES JOB AS CHIEF U. S. SLEUTH

Crook Follows Denby And Daugherty

WASHINGTON, May 9.—William J. Burns has joined the noble army of Has Beens with Denby and Daugherty. The chief of the Bureau of Investigation of the Department of Justice turned in his resignation yesterday afternoon to President Coolidge and will now devote his entire time to his discredited private detective agency.

Burns' resignation under fire was announced after he had spent all morning in denouncing reports that he was quitting. The chief of the federal stool pigeon service kept insisting that he still had the confidence of the president.

Too Heavy A Load.

It became known in white house circles earlier in the day that the resignation was coming. Mr. Coolidge felt that the odium attached to Burns was becoming too heavy for a campaign horse to carry.

The last straw that broke the camel's back, was the information that the senate investigating committee was preparing to open up the darkest chapter in the Burns' cabinet. The probing solons were about to turn the light on Burns' activities as a director of labor spying.

It became known that the committee had indisputable evidence showing that Burns was using his official position as head of the Bureau of Investigation to assist his private enterprise, the William J. Burns International Detective Agency in industrial espionage, for which the agency was being paid by private interests.

Follows I. W. W. Expose.

The committee's evidence includes 200 letters from the files of the Los Angeles branch of the Burns agency. Some of them over Burns' own signature, showing how Department of Justice operatives were dispatched to Arizona to assist his agency operatives in espionage work for the copper interests. The espionage was directed against the Industrial Workers of the World and the American Federation of Labor and the original evidence was obtained by the I. W. W.

Further evidence relates to Burns' illegal use of Department of Justice men in breaking the shopmen's strike.

His resignation follows close on the heels of his failure to get a huge special appropriation for his labor spy bureau.

Jailed in Hunger Strike

PARIS, May 9.—A protest against the white terror in Poland has been published here under the signatures of many well known writers and eminent citizens. The protest states that there are over three thousand political prisoners in the jails of Poland, and that the regime in the jails is so terrible that hundreds of the prisoners are at present protesting with hunger strikes.

GOVERNMENT FEARS LABOR WILL RULE

500,000 Idle As Strike Strike Ranks Grow

BERLIN, May 9.—Every hour registers new additions to the spreading Communist strikes in the Ruhr, Saxony and Silesia. It is estimated that 500,000 men are now idle, mostly coal miners.

Government officials express the fear that the Communists will take over the reins of government in the localities where the strikes prevail.

Rote Fahne, "The Red Flag," official organ of the German Communist Party, calls the strike the "beginning of a new struggle in Germany."

Ninety-two per cent of the Ruhr coal mines are idle.

Moscow Holds Firm.

MOSCOW, May 9.—German Foreign Secretary Stresemann's note explaining the police raid upon Russian trade hearquarters in Berlin is not satisfactory, the soviet press declared today.

Official newspapers make the following demands upon Germany:

An apology, punishment of police who conducted the raid, compensation for workers.

Mass meetings are being held thru-

(Continued on Page 2.)

47,000 GERMAN SHIPBUILDERS IN HARD STRIKE

Workers Undaunted After 10 Weeks

By LOUIS P. LOCHNER,
Federated Press Staff Correspondent.

HAMBURG, Germany, May 9.—Over 47,000 German workers engaged in the shipbuilding industry are making a heroic fight for the maintenance of the eight-hour day, for recognition of their union (they are almost all members of the Metal Workers' union of Germany), and for better wages. Tho the fight has lasted now for 10 weeks, and the men must live on strike benefits of only $1.25 to $1.50 per week, their spirit is undaunted.

The Hamburg workers number 18,000 with 9,000 at Kiel, 7,000 at Bremen, 5,000 at Stettin, 3,000 at Rostock, 2,000 at Bremerhaven.

The National Association of German Metal Industrials is throwing its organization into this fight, because if they can win over the radical workers on the water front, they will have an easier time in the interior.

On the other hand, the local population in every place affected is solidly behind the strikers. This extends so far that certain directors of the shipbuilding concerns have taken children of the strikers to their tables to atone in a measure for the sins of the stockholders. The small business men are freely advancing credit to the strikers.

In January the employers, in the face of an arbitration award which had been declared binding upon both parties, made arbitrary regulations regarding hours. The unions instructed their men to work eight hours and drop tools. The ship owners then declared a lockout.

YOUNG WORKERS LEAGUE CELEBRATES ITS SECOND ANNIVERSARY TONIGHT

Tonight at the Roosevelt Hall, 3437 West Roosevelt road, the Young Workers League of Chicago will hold a Youth Spring Dance which will also be an anniversary dance celebrating the entrance of the third year of the Young Workers League in the struggles for the young working masses.

This spring dance will be given in the honor of Spring, that most charming Goddess of the Seasons, on May 10th, the official date set by the Young Workers' League of Chicago.

Music for this breezy and balmy evening will be poured forth by Mitchell's Pan Pipers, who have won fame by their enticing recitations of symphonic jazz poems, via the saxophone, trombone, blue bells, etc.

There will be no occasion for food riots. However, should there be any manifestations of this, refreshments as only the delicate hands of youth can prepare, will be served in a way which will murder all ravishing appetites and renew any losses for those who come without them.

Preparations for this ball have shown promises to make this event the best the youth of Chicago have ever undertaken. The admission, fifty cents, includes wardrobe. The affair will be held tonight.

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But the militants had been busy, and when Gompers entered all delegates had in their hands leaflets stating Gompers' opposition to immigration and in favor of the notorious anti-labor Johnson bill.

Take Up Case of Local 9.

The climax in the contest growing out of the report of the credentials committee was reached with the case of Local No. 9, of New York city. In this case charges were made against both the local and its delegates.

The credentials committee recommended the unseating of eight of the 11 delegates, charging that a secret meeting, held with outsiders, nominated the elected delegates.

The committee also recommended that Local No. 9 be placed under the dictatorship of the General Executive Board for some time, because it had disobeyed the decision of the G. E. B. in that it had taken no action against the league members, and because, as it was alleged, it had received orders from outsiders.

Progressives Control Local.

Local No. 9 is now under the control of progressives and is opposing certain policies of the Sigman officialdom. The administration forces aim to seize control of the local and to destroy every vestige of opposition.

Delegate Louis Hyman, manager of Local No. 9, defended the seating of the delegates, charging that the case was a frameup, based on the flimsy evidence offered by one individual. There was no corroborative evidence offered and no investigation. Hyman charged that the objections against the delegates border on the tactics familiar to martial and lynch law. He charged that the officialdom holds caucuses and uses its power to prevent the election to the convention of well-known union members disagreeing with the international policies of the regime in power. Instead they secure the election of unknown members in order to solidify the control of the machine.

All Left Wing Hit.

Other delegates, defending the accused, charged that the Sigman administration seeks to destroy the local. They stated that preparations had been made three weeks ago to unseat the delegates.

Thru the unseating of these delegates the Sigman administration directed its aim, not only against the Workers party, the Trade Union Educational league, but against the program and principles of the entire left wing.

The secretary of the credentials committee bitterly attacked the Freiheit, the Jewish Communist daily. The eight delegates whose seats were contested were unseated on a roll call by a vote of 225 to 47. The local was placed under the supervision of the General Executive Board by a vote of 214 to 33.

New Yorkers Unseated.

It was after the Sigman machine had rolled out a vote of 207 to 51 in favor of the unseating of the New York delegates that Gompers was given the floor and, with his usual bitter invective, launched into an attack on the Workers Party, the Trade Union Educational League and all things and persons Communist.

(Continued on page 3)

STRIKERS DRAW PENALTIES FROM BIASED JUDGE

Foell Frees One; Fines Four $25 Each

A change has come over the court of equity where Judge Charles M. Foell is hearing injunction cases against garment strikers.

The judge yesterday discharged Mrs. Caroline Heim, one of the strikers whom two bosses had just been testifying against and fined four others $25 each, in place of the $50 fines he had given before and in contrast to the big fines and long prison sentences to which "Dennie" Sullivan is addicted.

Furthermore, Foell refrained from caustic comments against foreign born workers which he indulged in several days ago. And even Prosecutor Coleman, who is substituting for Hyde, of the Chicago Association of Dress Manufacturers, went thru the form of addressing the strik-

Streets Not Free.

Foell still insists, however, that the strikers have no right to walk the public streets. The persons he fined yesterday, according to the admission of Henry Reinhart, a dress manufacturer, were "well behaved" and "peaceful" as they walked the streets. The

(Continued on Page 2.)

FARMER-LABOR SEC'Y ROUSES OMAHA WORKERS

OMAHA, Neb., May 9.— Joseph Manley, national secretary of the Federated Farmer-Labor Party, spoke to a highly enthusiastic and attentive crowd at the Omaha May Day meeting, held under the auspices of the local Workers Party organization.

Manley said in part:

"As we meet on this May Day we revolutionists have much to be thankful for. We have a right to feel sincerely proud of the movement which we have built.

"Our Workers Party is only a young organization, yet today we are publishing our own daily paper and entering upon undertakings which we could not have dreamed of a few years ago. Our party is practically solely responsible, in an organizational way, for the existence of the great Farmer-Labor movement which is firing the imagination of the workers and farmers in these Northwestern states.

"We also have reason to be thankful that Soviet Russia, after years of war and famine, is today teaching the capitalist nations lessons in the building of industry and agriculture. Russia is today a united nation under Communist leadership, a stronghold for the workers and farmers thruout the world.

"It is our duty to the farmers and workers thruout the country, our duty to the party, our duty to the valiant pioneers who are carrying the revolution thru to success in Russia, it is our duty between now and the next May Day to build an even more powerful movement in America."

David Coutts presided as chairman, and a program of music and dancing entertained the audience.

PULLMAN PACT IS REFUSED BY ANGRY STRIKERS

Will Not Buy Jobs By Blacklist

The striking carbuilders of the Pullman Company shop again unanimously decided to strike until their strike committee is recognized, instead of the "company union" stool pigeons appointed by the Pullman officials to represent them, and decided not to go back to work until their demands are met.

At a conference earlier in the day with Francis Gunn, and other Co[illegible] pany officials, some of the stri[illegible] found that the only offer made [illegible] the employes' committee of th[illegible] pany union was no offer at a[illegible] Pullman Company tried to tr[illegible] men into returning to wo[illegible] settling the wage difference[illegible] wards. They had the insole[illegible] make the proposal that the s[illegible] desert their leaders like a pa[illegible] whipped curs. In return for allow[illegible] the Pullman Company to fire an[illegible] blacklist the ten men who have successfully guided their strike this far, the Company made hazy and definite promises of "later on adjusting the wage scale."

Less Pay, More Speed.

Boiled down, the best proposition

(Continued on Page 2.)

FIVE RESTAURANT BOSSES GRANTED HOT INJUNCTION

But Strike Goes Merrily On Nevertheless

Rushing to the aid of the Greek restaurant bosses and their 12-14-hour day, Judge Hugo Freund of Circuit Court issued an injunction forbidding picketing in front of five of the dozen restaurants affected by the strike of the Amalgamated Food Workers.

At a late hour last night, strikers were keeping the scabs away in good shape and the only effect of Freund's unfriendliness was to put more pep into the fight for civilized conditions.

The two restaurants just struck, are the La Salle, 4957 Sheridan Road, and the Peterson, 1107 Lawrence Ave.

The enjoined shops are the Pomeroy, 1120 Argyle Ave.; the Elroy, Lawrence Ave. and the "L" station; Carvell's, 1149 Wilson Ave.; the Presto, 4774 Lincoln Ave., and the Elite, at 1037 Wilson Ave.

Gillett Is Out For Walsh's Senate Seat From Massachusetts

WASHINGTON, May 9.—In a brief statement, Speaker Frederick H. Gillett of the House of Representatives today announced himself a candidate for the senatorial seat now held by Senator Walsh, a democrat.

Gillett's statement revealed that he agreed to run for the senate only after Governor Channing Cox, of Massachusetts, had declined to become a candidate.

President Coolidge personally urged Gillett to run and the speaker will have the administration's warmest support.

Jugo-Slavs Active.

ATHENS, May 9.—Jugo-Slavia is secretly concentrating troops in readiness to invade Albania and take advantage of the chaotic internal situation in that country, according to reports from Tirana, which are quite unconfirmed and taken with considerable reserve.

Greek reports also tell of two rival columns of revolutionists, 1,000 strong each, moving on Tirana. One of these armies is Serbophil, the other Italophil, it is claimed.

Ruhr Strike and Threatened Extention To Saxony Bring Grave Political Crisis

BERLIN, May 9.—The strikes and lockouts continue in the Ruhr with increasing prospects of a sympathy strike in Saxony. The German government is willing to try to settle the Ruhr economic questions but shies at intervention, due to the political aspects of the lockouts. The strikes are now under Communist direction.

A separatist plot was unearthed today which provided for formation of the "Ruhr Economic State."

Documents revealing the plot showed that the separatist plan embodied occupation of the mines, the products of which could then be devoted to reparations.

It was proposed to start negotations with France, Belgium and Great Britain in the name of the Ruhr state once the occupation was effected.

The workers would also have the eight hour day upon which they have insisted.

RECHT FINDS SOVIET FORGING [illegible]LY AHEAD

[illegible]ted In [illegible]dals

[illegible]as in [illegible]s the [illegible]scow by [illegible]adviser of the [illegible]nt in New York. Recht, w[illegible]as returned from a three months' trip to various European countries, found the progress in Russia in strange contrast to the disintegration and economic chaos in the other countries, he said.

An invitation to Dr. John Dewey, formerly of Columbia university, from Lenin's widow, inviting him to come to Russia as educational adviser to the government, was brought by Recht. Mme. Lenin, who is a teacher by profession and now in charge of extending Russia's educational system, told Recht that she considers Dewey the world's greatest educator. For two years Dewey has been advising with her by letter, and she now hopes that he will come in person.

"All you read in the papers about a reversal of the Nep (new economic policy) is bunk," Recht told the Federated Press in describing Russian conditons. He went on to say that there had been popular protest against the high life of certain nepmen, or profiteers, and as a result the government has sent many of them to Siberia. The cabarets are closed and Moscow is as tight as a drum after 10 o'clock at night. Moscow is still the safest capital in Europe and has little crime, he said.

"Moscow is much interested in the revelations of wholesale graft in the Washington government which is going unpunished. They point out that there are fewer grafters in Russia, but these are immediately punished, even tho they are officials or Communists," Recht explained. Speaking of the recent breakdown of Bessarabian negotiations, he said he did not anticipate war between Russia and Roumania, as Russia is very anxious for peace.

Rykov, Lenin's successor, is described by Recht as an able organizer, who has won the confidence of the people and of his fellow party members. Without wishing to initiate policies of his own, he is determined to lead Russia along the lines laid down by Lenin.

Wheeler Denies Charge That He Promised To Get Oil Permits

WASHINGTON, May 9.—Senator Burton K. Wheeler of Montana took the stand in his own defense before the senate committee investigating his indictment today and declared he had never negotiated for oil land permits with the interior department on behalf of Gordon Campbell, Montana oil man, as charged in his indictment.

"I never promised to get permits, I never got permits, I never discussed permits," he said.

Premiers Will Meet

PARIS, May 9.—Premier Poincare will go to London May 20th to confer with Premier MacDonald regarding the experts report, it was announced today.

MUSCLE POWER, NOT BRAIN POWER, IS POPULAR AT YALE UNIVERSITY

NEW HAVEN, Conn., May 9.—Yale prefers brawn to brain. In the annual college balloting, 127 voted their preference for an athletic "Y" against 95 voting for a phi betta kappa key. Bill Mallory, football captain, was voted the school's best man.

BURNS GIVES FINAL WHINE AGAINST REDS AND "SOVIET GROUP"

WASHINGTON, May 9.— Burns' resignation had been expected since former attorney general Daugherty retired from the cabinet, because of his close association with Daugherty.

"I have been planning to resign for some time," Burns said, "even before Mr. Daugherty left the department, but Daugherty would not let me.

"I shall continue to take the same interest in good government that I have always taken and I shall oppose, as I have always opposed, this Soviet and radical groups."

In severing his connections with the department, Burns terminates an intermittent service with the government begun 25 years ago.

DETROIT CARMEN IN FIGHT TO SAVE UNION

Capitalist City Solons Fire Union Officers

By SHERMAN BOWMAN.
(Staff Correspondent of the Fed. Press)

DETROIT.—The street railway commission and the managers of the city owned and operated street railway system have at last committed themselves to a wide-open effort to smash the carmen's union in Detroit.

The union led off with a demand for a 14 per cent wage increase and improved working conditions, calling attention to the fact that in spite of promises a large proportion of the platform men have to put in from 12 to 15 hours a day to get eight hours' pay owing to split runs.

The street railway commission refused to deal with the union. Instead it attempted to arbitrate with a large commitee of platform men selected by itself on a seniority basis. The commission then announced that it was prepared to offer death, sickness and benefit insurance to the 3,500 platform workers at a low rate, dues to be taken from the weekly pay envelopes. It was believed this offer would be a wedge in the men's solidarity.

Next, the department of street railways, thru the general manager, ordered the business agent and the secretary of the local to go back to work on the street cars, at one day's notice. At a workers' mass meeting, attended by a third of the platform men, all who were not at work, a resolution was unanimously passed authorizing the two officers and the president to remain on their jobs as officials of the union. The managers of the system struck the names of the secretary and business agent from the payroll when they did not report for work at the barns the following day. The president was not on the payroll.

The private company from which the city bought the lines had recognized the union and paid the wages of the two officials. The street railway commission has paid them since the purchase two years ago.

The next step of the union will be to go over the heads of the commission and managers and see the mayor and council. Recognition of the union, increased wages and better conditions will be demanded.

Hitch It To Tax Bill.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—Plunging along toward an almost certain vote on the tax bill today, the senate struck a snag when Senator Norbeck, South Dakota, announced he would offer the McNary-Haugen farm relief bill as an amendment to the measure.

BURNS LOSES JOB AS CHIEF U. S. SLEUTH

Crook Follows Denby And Daugherty

WASHINGTON, May 9.—William J. Burns has joined the noble army of Has Beens with Denby and Daugherty. The chief of the Bureau of Investigation of the Department of Justice turned in his resignation yesterday afternoon to President Coolidge and will now devote his entire time to his discredited private detective agency.

Burns' resignation under fire was announced after he had spent all morning in denouncing reports that he was quitting. The chief of the federal stool pigeon service kept insisting that he still had the confidence of the president.

Too Heavy A Load.

It became known in white house circles earlier in the day that the resignation was coming. Mr. Coolidge felt that the odium attached to Burns was becoming too heavy for a campaign horse to carry.

The last straw that broke the camel's back, was the information that the senate investigating committee was preparing to open up the darkest chapter in the Burns' cabinet. The probing solons were about to turn the light on Burns' activities as a director of labor spying.

It became known that the committee had indisputable evidence showing that Burns was using his official position as head of the Bureau of Investigation to assist his private enterprise, the William J. Burns International Detective Agency in industrial espionage, for which the agency was being paid by private interests.

Follows I. W. W. Expose.

The committee's evidence includes 200 letters from the files of the Los Angeles branch of the Burns agency. Some of them over Burns' own signature, showing how Department of Justice operatives were dispatched to Arizona to assist his agency operatives in espionage work for the copper interests. The espionage was directed against the Industrial Workers of the World and the American Federation of Labor and the original evidence was obtained by the I. W. W.

Further evidence relates to Burns' illegal use of Department of Justice men in breaking the shopmen's strike.

His resignation follows close on the heels of his failure to get a huge special appropriation for his labor spy bureau.

Jailed in Hunger Strike

PARIS, May 9.—A protest against the white terror in Poland has been published here under the signatures of many well known writers and eminent citizens. The protest states that there are over three thousand political prisoners in the jails of Poland, and that the regime in the jails is so terrible that hundreds of the prisoners are at present protesting with hunger strikes.

YOUNG WORKERS LEAGUE CELEBRATES ITS SECOND ANNIVERSARY TONIGHT

Tonight at the Roosevelt Hall, 3437 West Roosevelt road, the Young Workers League of Chicago will hold a Youth Spring Dance which will also be an anniversary dance celebrating the entrance of the third year of the Young Workers League in the struggles for the young working masses.

This spring dance will be given in the honor of Spring, that most charming Goddess of the Seasons, on May 10th, the official date set by the Young Workers' League of Chicago.

Music for this breezy and balmy evening will be poured forth by Mitchell's Pan Pipers, who have won fame by their enticing recitations of symphonic jazz poems, via the saxophone, trombone, blue bells, etc.

There will be no occasion for food riots. However, should there be any manifestations of this, refreshments as only the delicate hands of youth can prepare, will be served in a way which will murder all ravishing appetites and renew any losses for those who come without them.

Preparations for this ball have shown promises to make this event the best the youth of Chicago have ever undertaken. The admission, fifty cents, includes wardrobe. The affair will be held tonight.

GOVERNMENT FEARS LABOR WILL RULE

500,000 Idle As Strike Strike Ranks Grow

BERLIN, May 9.—Every hour registers new additions to the spreading Communist strikes in the Ruhr, Saxony and Silesia. It is estimated that 500,000 men are now idle, mostly coal miners.

Government officials express the fear that the Communists will take over the reins of government in the localities where the strikes prevail.

Rote Fahne, "The Red Flag," official organ of the German Communist Party, calls the strike the "beginning of a new struggle in Germany."

Ninety-two per cent of the Ruhr coal mines are idle.

Moscow Holds Firm.

MOSCOW, May 9.—German Foreign Secretary Stresemann's note explaining the police raid upon Russian trade hearquarters in Berlin is not satisfactory, the soviet press declared today.

Official newspapers make the following demands upon Germany:

An apology, punishment of police who conducted the raid, compensation for workers.

Mass meetings are being held thru-

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47,000 GERMAN SHIPBUILDERS IN HARD STRIKE

Workers Undaunted After 10 Weeks

By LOUIS P. LOCHNER,
Federated Press Staff Correspondent.

HAMBURG, Germany, May 9.—Over 47,000 German workers engaged in the shipbuilding industry are making a heroic fight for the maintenance of the eight-hour day, for recognition of their union (they are almost all members of the Metal Workers' union of Germany), and for better wages. Tho the fight has lasted now for 10 weeks, and the men must live on strike benefits of only $1.25 to $1.50 per week, their spirit is undaunted.

The Hamburg workers number 18,000 with 9,000 at Kiel, 7,000 at Bremen, 5,000 at Stettin, 3,000 at Rostock, 2,000 at Bremerhaven.

The National Association of German Metal Industrials is throwing its organization into this fight, because if they can win over the radical workers on the water front, they will have an easier time in the interior.

On the other hand, the local population in every place affected is solidly behind the strikers. This extends so far that certain directors of the shipbuilding concerns have taken children of the strikers to their tables to atone in a measure for the sins of the stockholders. The small business men are freely advancing credit to the strikers.

In January the employers, in the face of an arbitration award which had been declared binding upon both parties, made arbitrary regulations regarding hours. The unions instructed their men to work eight hours and drop tools. The ship owners then declared a lockout.

PULLMAN PACT IS REJECTED BY ANGRY STRIKERS

(Continuped from Page 1).

for settlement to be obtained thru the company union stool pigeons is the promise of plenty of work, BUT AT THE REDUCED PIECE WORK SCALE. The company union "employes' representatives," who are generally understood to get a rakeoff from the Pullman company for their dirty work, are trying to get the men back to work on the company's terms by offering to supply plenty of work, and nice, new stop watches to make the men work faster.

A Company Trick.

In answer to this proposal that the men return to work on the company's terms, after tying up the plant completely for four weeks and having victory within their grasp, the strikers held an enthusiastic mass meeting early yesterday afternoon at Stancik's hall. The strikers who had gone into conference with the officials to find out what was going on, reported. After finding that the conference was just a trick of the company to get the men to accept the wage reduction, the strikers unanimously passed the following resolution and sent it to President Carry:

Denounces Company Union.

In addressing the afternoon strike meeting John Holmgren, vice-president of the Brotherhood of Railway Carbuilders, declared that if the men go back to work under the domination of the company union, the Employe Plan of Representation of E. F. Carry would be their bible. "Christ was a working man," Holmgren told the strikers, "and because he said, 'the poor shall inherit the earth,' he was nailed to a cross. Christ was trying to do what the organized workers are trying to do today. He fought the rich just as you strikers are fighting the Pullman Company. Of course, not all ministers preach the word of God. Some of them in times like this betray the workers by advising them to scab.

Tells Vileness of Scabs.

"A man who returns to work and lets his leaders be blacklisted and fired when he could save them by sticking to the strike, is not fit to worship a man who went to his death fighting against the rich in the interests of the workers."

Holmgren declared that no matter what the outcome of the present strike, he hopes the strikers will always fight against a system which is run by rich capitalists entirely for profit. He declared the Pullman Company among the worst capitalistic corporations in the country, because it grinds down the workers and prevents them from earning a decent wage.

Holmgren characterized the Company Union plan, which, if the strikers lose, they will be forced to live under, as an added yoke to the men and their families. He showed how in the present strike the Pullman Company is using the employe representatives who didn't have the guts to strike with the employes they are supposed to represent, to try to divide the strikers. He showed how they are continually conferring with the Pullman officials.

Pete Herd Addresses Strikers.

Pete Herd, of the Machinists' Union and the Young Workers League, complimented the men on the fact that they had not been fooled by the efforts of the company union men to break the strike. "You men have tied up the railroad contracts of the Pullman Company; you have completely stopped production, and your decision not to basely betray your leaders by allowing them to be fired is fine. If the men had decided to go back to work Monday morning, as the stool pigeons in the company union wanted them to do, they would have been the disgrace of the entire working class of this country. There is only one thing that is more bitterly disliked by the workers than a scab, and that is a traitor who allows his leaders to be fired. The strike leaders have been battling for you men, and I am glad you are standing by them."

Francis Gunn, the "efficiency expert" of the Pullman Company who instituted the drastic and unfair wage cut which brought on the strike, has been buying the DAILY WORKER regularly from Nick Spynow, it was learned yesterday.

Hired Under False Pretenses.

Men from Oklahoma, California and Indiana turned up at the strike meeting yesterday. They were hired under false pretenses, the representatives of the Pullman telling them there was no strike on at Pullman. An Indianapolis riveter, who was turned away from the employment gate by the DAILY WORKER reporters, said he had been hired by a Mr. Starr, who said he came to Pullman from Indianapolis to hire riveters.

The cases of the pickets arrested Wednesday were put off until May 16. No further arrests have been made.

How many of your shop-mates read THE DAILY WORKER. Get one of them to subscribe today.

LOS ANGELES PAINTERS SEE VICTORY NEAR

New Shops Are Daily Lined Up

LOS ANGELES, May 9.—The striking painters and paperhangers of Los Angeles are making great headway in their struggle against their employers. Day by day new shops are being unionized, and more and more men are going back to work. The strike situation is rapidly improving and the outlook is encouraging.

Even the most notorious pessimists have to concede now that the original demand, the $9 day, is already won; that the new wage scale is established already. Even the employers themselves are not fighting the new wage scale now.

Union or Non-Union.

The center of the struggle as it stands now is the open-shop question or the so-called, American plan. It is the same unlawful method of open slavery that proved to be disastrous even to the big interests and especially to the smaller builder and contractor. It is the greedy attempt of the bigger contractor to enlist the cooperation of their smaller competitors to ruin themselves by a prolonged struggle with organized labor.

Billionaire Auto King Defies Senate Order To Tell Of Shoals

DETROIT, Mich., May 9.—Henry Ford has defied the foes of his Muscle Shoals offer.

Again refusing to appear before a congressional committee or to send a representative, the automobile manufacturer sharply rebuked Senator George W. Norris, chairman of the Senate agriculture committee, for attempting to reflect on President Coolidge's integrity in connection with the Ford offer for the Alabama power and nitrate project.

Ford sent a letter to Norris last night, declining the Nebraska senator's invitation to come to Washington.

WIFE OF JACOB DOLLA, STEEL TRUST VICTIM, THANKS DAILY WORKER

To the DAILY WORKER: Just a few lines to let you know that I received your welcome letter and a check for $63 and I wish to thank you and all the workers who help. It sure is a big help to me. I thank you again.

I was to see my husband last week. I guess by this time you have heard about my husband's case. He was turned down but they are not giving up. The ladies from the Pittsburgh Welfare Workers helped me and sent me the fare both ways. My husband is in the best of health.

Now I must come to a close and thank you again. I remain Mrs. BARBARA DOLLA, 332 E. Weidman Street, Lebanon, Pa.

Jacob Dolla, veteran of the great steel strike, is lying in Easton Penitentiary on a framed-up dynamiting charge. Support for him is solicited from all class-conscious workers.—Editor's Note.

STRIKERS DRAW PENALTIES FROM BIASED JUDGE

(Continued From Page 1.)

crime they committed, in the eyes of Foell, was simply that they walked the streets after his colleague, "Dennie" Sullivan, told them not to in response to an appeal from the manufacturers.

The usual array of strike-breaking stools was in evidence. Patrick Moran and Patrick Collins, the first that loathsome species known as the industrial detective, in the pay of the association, and the second the leading actor in State's Attorney Crowe's strike-breaking cast. These two creatures were the star performers for the prosecution on the witness stand.

Injunction in Gutter.

Moran complained that one of the girls threw "Dennie's" injunction in the gutter, and both he and Collins insisted that they continued to picket after seeing the writ. Moran told of seeing thirty girls out "last night," and Collins asserted that he had seen as many as 150 out at one time earlier in the strike. During the busy season, when the manufacturers needed scabs, arrests of pickets were more frequent.

Lied About Mrs. Heim.

The two stool pigeons and two manufacturers—Reinhart and Nat Ribback—failed to convince Judge Foell that they were telling the truth in regard to Mrs. Heim. All four insisted that Mrs. Heim had been on the picket line right along since February 28. But when the striker testified that she had been sick and under a doctor's care from March 5 to May 2, the day she was served with an injunction notice, Foell threw the case out.

An amusing moment came in her examination when Prosecutor Coleman said:

"You admit you were walking up and down May 2. Why did you walk back and forth?"

"Because the police told us to keep moving," retorted Mrs. Heim.

Prosecutor Talks "Anarchy."

Prosecutor Coleman begged Judge Foell not to let the strikers off easily, and urged, like a Gilbert and Sullivan character, that the punishment fit the crime. His appeal for heavy sentences was brimful of phrases like "anarchy" and "disrespect for law."

The four strikers sentenced to $25 payments are Dora Samuelson, Esther Pogroff, Anna Sachs and Bessie Bellefield.

Unions Contributing.

Anton Johannsen, chairman of the "committee of 15," said Chicago unions were responding well to the appeals for funds, and he was hopeful of a total contribution that could be measured in five figures.

Some more unions are considering laying an assessment on every member for their fellow-workers in the garment industry similar to the 25-cent assessment recently voted by the iron workers and the $1.25 gift from each of the hoisting engineers, in response to John Fitzpatrick's appeal.

No Sound Basis For Coolidge Victories Says LaFollette

MADISON, Wis., May 9.—Triumph expressed by Coolidge supporters in results of spring primaries in various states can be shown to have no sound basis, Senator Robert M. LaFollette, Wisconsin, leader of the progressives in congress, said in LaFollette's Magazine, published here today.

RUSSIAN TRADE WITH U. S. MAKES RAPID PROGRESS

Banking Credits Show Confidence

(By The Federated Press)

NEW YORK, May 9.—Increasing trade between Russia and the United States is revealed by recent reports of Russian companies doing business in this country. Not only is the volume of trade growing, but the Russian concerns indicate that the best credit facilities are extended to them by the New York banks. Arcos, Ltd., for instance, says that it "is obtaining credits from the banks not only on security, but also straight, unsecured credits."

Not only the customary 50 to 65 per cent advance on merchandise shipped, but credit up to the full 100 per cent is being obtained by the All-Russian Central Union of Consumers' societies (Centrosoyus), it reports. Interest rates are "very reasonable," it says. In the first few months of this year Centrosoyus has shipped about $600,000 worth of agricultural implements to Russia. This compares with its total of purchases of $400,000 for the year 1923. Last year it sold about $5,000,000 worth of furs, bristles, hides, feathers, fibres, fish products, drugs and dried vegetables on the American market.

Arcos in January and February bought $650,000 worth of machinery, cotton, chemicals, etc., and sold $850,000 worth of furs, carbonate of potash and caviar.

Furs and bristles amounting to $1,800,000 were sold by the Products Exchange company in the first three months and a half of this year. In the same time it bought machinery and chemicals costing $200,000.

A $10,000,000 turnover by July, the end of its first year, is the expectation of the Allied American corporation on the basis of present business.

The All-Russian Textile syndicate, formed by Nogin on his recent trip, is already reported to be the largest foreign buyer on the American cotton market. It has a paid up capital of $1,000,000.

RUTHENBERG'S CASE WILL BE HEARD MAY 10

ST. JOSEPH, Mich., May 9.—Assuring both sides that this will be the final postponement in the Ruthenberg case, Judge Charles E. White has just granted a delay until May 10 for the filing of briefs in Ruthenberg's appeal before the Michigan Supreme Court. The attorneys for the defense, as well as those of the prosecution, announce that they will be ready on that date.

It appears certain now that the Ruthenberg appeal will be heard by the Michigan high tribunal during the present term. Previous extensions have been granted for two months, in order that the prosecutors might have plenty of time to prepare the record for presentation to the court. Judge White began some weeks ago to insist that the lawyers speed up action in the case. On the decision of the Supreme Court will determine whether any of the 31 other indicted Communists will be tried, including W. Z. Foster, in whose initial trial the jury disagreed.

Berrien county attorneys appear to consider it essential that the case be heard by the Supreme Court before Sheriff G. C. Brigman, who acted as aide-de-camp to the Burns-Daugherty stool pigeons in the raid on the Communist Party convention, retires from office at the close of the year.

GOVERNMENT MUST TAKE BACK ITS LICE OR ELSE PAY GEO. SHANKS $6,999

CHICAGO, May 9.—George H. Shanks, owner of two warehouses here, went into the courts today to compel the government to take back its cooties or pay $6,999 damages.

In June of 1919, Shanks leased his warehouses to the government, the agreement calling on the government to keep the property in good repair. The lease expired in 1921 and since then Shanks charges he has been fighting a losing battle against cooties.

Said cooties, Shanks charges, were planted when the government stored cootie-infested clothing from France in the buildings.

Lumber-Camp Tie-Up In Pacific West Is Worrying the Bosses

By ROBERT L. MORRISON.
(Defense News Service.)

SEATTLE, Wash., May 9.—Possible tieup of the lumber camps of the Northwest by the I. W. W. this summer is worrying John H. McIntosh, manager for the Federated Industries of Washington and for the Northwest Logging Operators' Association. His anxiety is expressed in two confidential bulletins recently sent from his office to employing lumbermen in Washington and Oregon.

Bulletin No. 692 says: "Watch closely the I. W. W. situation in and around your camps during the next ten days. Despite the fact that there is considerable unemployment, the Industrial Workers of the World are quite active. The largest meeting of I. W. W.'s held in the Puget Sound region for years took place in Seattle recently, and more than 3,000 radicals cheered the address made by one Thompson, recently released from Leavenworth penitentiary.

"The lumber workers' union has added ten organizers to its staff in the past two weeks. The I. W. W.'s are boasting that they will pull a successful strike this summer. This strike may not materialize, but it is well worth while to scrutinize closely those coming and going about the camps, and particularly to guard against incendiary fires and other forms of sabotage."

McIntosh's Bulletin No. 695 says: "More than 7,000 I. W. W.'s and I. W. W. sympathizers met at the I. W. W. picnic grounds near Renton, King county, on May 1, and heard radical speeches by the ex-convict, Thompson, and other radical speakers. . . . It was common talk in the crowd, and even urged by the leaders, that the annual strike this year would be pulled on July 1, 1924. The organizers made a report showing considerable progress in recruiting new members, and it was determined to make every possible effort to call an effective strike against the logging and lumber industry on the West Coast on July 1."

There has been no official announcement of any intention of the I. W. W. to effect a general strike in the lumber woods this year, but there is widespread discontent among the loggers and sawmill workers because of the continued imprisonment of the eight Centralia industrialists who defended their lives against an Armistice Day mob in 1919.

James P. Thompson, who served five years in Leavenworth prison for opposition to the war, was an outstanding organizer in the Northwest woods during the 1917 strike, which compelled the employers to institute the eight-hour day. Since leaving prison, Thompson has been touring Washington for the Centralia defense.

• • •

Sawmill Workers Strike.

By Defense News Service.

RAYMOND, Wash., May 9.—Seven hundred sawmill workers are on strike here. They are largely I. W. W. members, and walked out in protest against a cut of 60 cents from their daily wage. Five mills are affected, and 90 per cent of the employes in those plants are out. Strong picket lines are being maintained.

Raymond is on Willapa Bay, and is an important center for the making of lumber, shingles, laths, and fruit and berry boxes and shipbuilding. Sympathies of the townspeople are obviously with the strikers.

GERMANY FEARS WORKERS' RISE

(Continued From Page 1.)

out Russia demanding that the government insist upon an apology.

Turks Fight the French.

LONDON, May 9—Fighting between French and Turks along the Syrian frontier was reported in dispatches to the Daily Express today.

The French artillery was ambushed and said to have sustained heavy casualties.

Angora is massing Turkish troops along the Syrian border facing the French gendarmerie.

Spaniards Lose in Africa.

MELILLA, Morocco, May 9.— Five thousand Spanish infantry and artillerymen have been engaged in a two-day offensive against concentrations of rebel Riff tribesmen in the Besaud sector, said dispatches from the battle front today.

Riff losses were estimated at 300.

Spanish losses were claimed to be slight.

S. P. Wants Plebiscite

BERLIN, May 9.—The National Committee of the Socialist Party today voted unanimously in favor of a National Plebiscite to determine the German people's approval of the experts' plan for settlement of the reparations problem.

PATIENCE AND FIRMNESS WINS FOR-ENGLEWOOD YOUNG WORKER

Over one hundred young American workers came to t meeting held by the Englewood Branch of the Young Worke League Thursday evening. This is one of a series of meetin being held every two weeks. At the previous meeting attemp had been made to disrupt the meeting. Eggs had been fired speakers and the meeting was interfered with in many oth ways.

When Thursday's meeting was called to order, the hall was crowded with young people, all of whom came more out of curiosity than because of their interest in the organizati Here, too, an attempt was first ma to disrupt the meeting by a few of t gangsters. However, they were ge ly but firmly informed that they h to keep order or they would be p out. Comrade Mass spoke to the young workers and pointed out them the conditions under which you labor was compelled to work in t United States, and told of the millio of children who were employed in t industries of the United States a asked the audience if they thoug this was the much boasted America democracy that they believed in.

Thruout the talk attempts we made to disturb the meeting, but to n avail. After Comrade Mass ha spoken, Comrade William F. Dunn editor of the DAILY WORKER, to the floor and told these young peop of the victims of the war who nev saw the battle front. The miners wh lost their lives in mining explosion young children who wore their finge to the bone working in the cott mills of the United States. He to of the numerous accidents in indust and showed that it was the result the fact that the capitalist cla owned the industries of the Unit States.

Despite the many attempts to di rupt the meeting, this was the be of all the meetings that the Engl wood branch has held so far. Mo of the young people present listene very attentively while they were to of the conditons of youth and chi labor in the United States.

These meetings are held every tw weeks. The next one will be hel Thursday, May 22, at 6357 Ashlan avenue. All young workers are invi ed to attend.

SOUTHWESTERN COAL DIGGERS SETTLE STRIKE

Jacksonville Pact Is Settlement Basis

KANSAS CITY.—Coal miners in the southwestern field have won their strike for a three-year contract continuing the 1922 wage scale. The basis of settlement is said to depart from the Jacksonville agreement only by providing for arbitration to settle disputes.

The demand of the Southwestern Interstate Coal Operators' Association had involved a reduction from $7.50 to $6 in the daily pay. They urged the necessity of reducing costs in order to compete with mines in other fields. Their surrender appears due in part to the Interstate Commerce Commission's order reducing the majority of foreign rates on shipments out of Kansas, Missouri, Oklahoma and Arkansas. These reductions range as high as $1.72 a ton.

Central Illinois operators expect the settlement to have an adverse effect upon their market. During the shutdown in the southwest field, central Illinois coal has been shipped to consumers normally buying from that field. The return of southwest coal to the market, aided in some instances by more favorable freight rates, will probably result in curtailment in Illinois.

Nebraska Workers And Farmers Vote Thumbs Down On Capitalists

OMAHA.—No old party candidates are wanted on the Progressive party ticket of Nebraska. At the state convention in Omaha of the Progressives, who constitute the chief organized Farmer-Labor movement in Nebraska, the executive committee was authorized to remove all professed democrats and "fusionists" from the party ballot and replace them with known farmer and worker third party believers. The convention indorsed the St. Paul June 17th national Farmer-Labor nominating convention. The name of the state party will be changed, if necessary to conform with the name for the national movement to be adopted at St. Paul.

Jobs Of Crooked Labo Skates In West Virgini Hang By Slender Threa

By J. HAMILTON.
(Special to The Daily Worker)

CHARLESTON, W. Va., May 9.— President "Expense Bill" Harris, vic president "Chamber of Commerce," Boyles, and other members of the E ecutive Board of the West Virgini Federation of Labor are getting i hotter and hotter water all the tim for their efforts to turn the West Vi ginia Farmer-Labor Party into a no partisan affair, as well as appare efforts to "bust" the federation's trea ury by high expense bills for taxicab etc.

So many local unions have deman ed their removal that it is said O ganizer Conboy, sent here by Sa Gompers to investigate the situatio has recommended to Gompers that special State Federation Conventio be called to elect a new set of officer

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GOMPERS AIDS SIGMAN IN WAR ON LEFT WING AT BOSTON CONVENTION OF GARMENT WORKERS

(Continued From Page 1.)

With his usual gusto he claimed the American labor movement to be the foremost in all the world, probably remembering that ex-President Benjamin Schlesinger had hailed him as the "greatest labor leader in the world." When the back rubbers get busy in conventions, the sky is the limit.

Gompers added his eulogy and approval of the unseating of the New York delegates. He painted the black horrors that menace the labor movement because, as he said, the Workers party controls "the league" and the general activities of all militants.

The leaflet on "Gompers' Stand on Immigration" was very disturbing to the Sigman reactionaries. One of the girls was thrown out of the hall for distributing it. The leaflet stated:

Gompers for Johnson Bill.

"Our membership is vitally interested in unrestricted immigration. What does Gompers say about it?

"In the American Federationist for April Gompers says:

"'If it were possible to replace the 3 per cent quota law with a law absolutely forbidding immigration into the United States for the next five years, that would be the most advantageous thing that could be done.

"'A great many employers, formerly hostile to restrictive legislation, see the error of their way and have changed their position entirely as a result of the war.

"'The Johnson bill is by no means all that could be desired, but it is obviously all that can be had.

"'It appears to be the assumption of the foreign-born groups in the United States that the people of the world have the right to come to the Unted States at will.'

"This is where Gompers stands on immigration. What do YOU think about it?"

A bitter battle over the recommendation of the credentials committee that four members of Local 1, New York City, be not seated as delegates and that four substitutes be called to take their place was the outstanding feature of the third day of the convention of the international session here. This marked the first round in a fight over contested delegates which is expected to bring to a head in the convention the conflict between the militant elements in the union and the officialdom, with their reactionary supporters, that resulted in the expulsion of active members of the international.

The report of the credentials committee had been awaited with much impatience. The expulsion issue, of which the contesting of duly elected delegates is a part, is the foremost question before the convention. When the delegates assembled this morning the atmosphere was charged with tenseness and expectancy.

The chairman of the credentials committee reported that 95 local unions joint boards and district councils were represented by 297 delegates. Its report that these be seated was accepted. Before beginning the report on the objected delegates, an effort was made to create an atmosphere conducive to acceptance of all recommendations. After dwelling on the achievements of the international, the chairman of the credentials committee made a heated appeal to the loyalty of delegates, calling upon them to place the welfare of the union above all else, and to take disciplinary action against all disrupters of the union.

Action Against Four.

The chairman then recommended that four members of Local 1, New York City, should not be seated, as they had been illegally placed on the ballot by their union. By refusing to sign a statement submitted to them by an investigating committee of the General Executive Board of the international, which demanded that they discontinue all relationship with the Trade Union Educational League and agree not to attend any meetings called by it, they had automatically disqualified themselves as candidates for election to the convention. They therefore could not be recognized as duly elected delegates, he said.

An amendment was made by a delegate from the floor that action on these four members be deferred until the appeal of Local 1 from the decision of the General Executive Board be taken up by the convention. This appeal is directly bound up with the case of the four members in question, but Morris Sigman, as chairman, refused to entertain the amendment on the ground that the two questions were entirely unrelated.

Militants Fight Well.

A splendid fight was put up by the challenged delegates. They claimed that two months before the investigating committee of the General Executive Board had been appointed they had signed a statement accepted by the grievance committee of Local 1 agreeing to withdraw from the league. They were no longer members of the league and could not be challenged on grounds of their membership. They called upon the convention to maintain the unity of the organization at a time when the international is faced with pressing problems and stands before a general strike in the industry. They pointed to their long years of service in the movement, and urged that differences in points of view must be tolerated within the organization. The keynote of their appeal was that under no circumstances would they cease their trade union activities; that unseating them as delegates or other action taken against them could not destroy their determination to work for a strong and effective union, and to participate in the struggles of all other members of the international side by side with them.

Support Challenged Delegates.

The appeal of the challenged delegates was taken up by many other militant representatives. It was pointed out that these delegates had been guilty of no destructive action against the union. They had been guilty only of holding different views on the labor movement and the tactics and policies of the international. Of the challenged delegates, one had been an organizer of the local for 15 months, another was vice chairman of the executive board of the local. All could be counted amongst the most active and sincere members of the international. Speakers appealed for harmony in the organization and a cessation of the persecution by the General Executive Board of militants in the union.

Israel Feinberg then launched into a bitter attack upon the challenged delegates, William Z. Foster, the Trade Union Educational League and the Workers Party. The Trade Union Educational League was charged with being a dual union, which sought to undermine the international. The question of differences of opinion, he declared, was not involved, as this had always been permitted. The question at issue was one of discipline. These four delegates had refused to obey the decision of the General Executive Board, had refused to accept the discipline of the international, and as such were not qualified to run as delegates to the convention.

Perlstein Raves.

How true these allegations of Feinberg were could be seen from the speech of Meyer Perlstein, vice president of the international, and one of the investigating committee of the challenged members of Local 1. Perlstein repeated Feinberg's charges that the Trade Union Educational League was a dual union. That, he insisted, was the reason why members of the union had been asked to withdraw. Only the failure to do so, which was a breach of discipline, and not any difference in belief, motivated them in challenging the members in question.

Immediately after that Perlstein launched a scurrilous attack upon the Trade Union Educational League and the Workers Party, denouncing bitterly the policy of amalgamation, which he termed the greatest fake, and sneering at the policy of independent political action. He roundly denounced the activities of the militants in the international in having influenced local unions in Chicago to send observers to the July 3rd conference called last year to organize a Labor Party, and which resulted in the forming of the Federated Farmer-Labor Party.

While he insisted that freedom of opinion was allowed, his entire speech was an attack upon the principles advocated by members of the league. While in one breath he declared that the breaking of discipline caused them to challenge the four delegates of Local 1, in the other he attacked the political and economic views of these delegates and all associated with them.

TASMANIA JUDGE DECLARES HUMAN RIGHTS SUPREME

Propertarians Call Him Red Judge

By W. FRANCIS AHERN.

HOBART, Tasmania.—Judge Ewing, lieutenant-governor of the Labor state of Tasmania, has thrown a bombshell into the judicial world in Australia by publishing a volume in which criminal law is based on "the rights of the person and not rights of property."

Recently he put his theory into practice by sentencing a policeman to three years in jail for making a widow by recklessly shooting a man who was illegally fishing. Private property rights were horrified and launched a campaign against the judge.

Judge Ewing, who is also head of the Supreme Court of Tasmania, is known as the Red judge because he appears in court in vivid scarlet robes. Property rights coined the phrase, hoping to make him appear as a radical in the eyes of the people. The workers also call him the Red judge on the grounds that he is broadminded enough to see the workers' side of justice.

He is best known for his action in New South Wales in 1919 in ordering the release of 12 I. W. W. who had been sent to jail during the war for terms ranging up to 15 years. Naturally, this decision staggered the upholders of private property rights.

Judge Ewing is able and courageous, a good orator, a skilled tactician and respected. His law is sound.

McLean's Teapot Dome Policy Probed By Newspaper Editors

(By The Federated Press)

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., May 9.—Investigation of unethical conduct of certain editors in connection with the Senate Teapot Dome inquiry has been ordered by the annual convention of the American Society of Newspaper Editors, in session at Atlantic City. Tho the mover of the resolution refused to mention names, it was assumed that, among others, the person aimed at was ex-Secretary Fall's fellow-conspirator and intimate friend of Daugherty, Harding and Coolidge, Ned McLean, proprietor-editor of the Washington Post. Action yas taken after heated debate and over the protest of the chairman of the committee on ethical standards, P. B. Williams, Utica.

UNEMPLOYMENT WIDESPREAD IN CENTRAL N. Y.

Thousands Idle; Others On Part Time

By H. M. WICKS.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., May 9.—Unemployment is ravaging the entire Capitol District of New York. Thousands upon thousands of workers have been forced from their homes to tramp the highways of the country, looking for an oportunity to sell their labor power. But the wave of unemployment that holds the country in its grip is still rising, and labor power is the most plentiful commodity on the market.

This district, comprising the central part of New York state, owes its existence to miscellaneous industries. There are a number of railroad centers here, but aside from this the General Electric Company of Schenectady is the largest industry. Here workers are on part time, with a reduced force.

In Albany, the state capital, there is a pronounced decline in building, with the result that all building trades workers are forced to seek other fields. Being also a railroad center, there are thousands of railroad workers idle as the result of the nationwide unemployment on the transportation systems.

Small Localities Hard Hit.

It is the smaller localities that are hardest hit thus far. In Amsterdam, center of carpet manufacturing, the large Sanford carpet works has closed down, throwing 3,000 workers onto the streets. Those few mills that are running are on half time, affecting approximately 10,000 more workers.

In Johnstown and Gloversville, centers of the glove industry, part time work is the rule, with vicious wage slashes reducing the workers' standard of living to an appalling degree. The piece work scale has also been cut in this district, so that workers getting an average of $6 per day before Christmas now get an average of $3.38.

As the glove industry in this section is one of the few survivals of the handicraft period, and much of the work is done in individual homes of workers under sweatshop conditions, a survey of the industry is next to impossible. Thruout all the hills and valleys within a radius of 25 miles women and children toil long hours at glove making for a pittance, just as their ancestors for four generations toiled before them. With the decline in industry here the misery and poverty is past description.

May Have Political Effect.

The wave of industrial depression is still rising and will soon reach the boiling point; that is, the point where the economic chaos will register definite political upheavals.

It is fortunate that this district has been chosen as the place to hold a state Labor Party convention, as the vigorous launching of a state party at this time would have a favorable effect upon the development of the class consciousness of the unemployed and underpaid masses of the Capitol District.

Not so long ago this section was one of the most favorable spots in the nation for independent political action, but the maladministration of the yellow Socialist tribe that one time ruled Schenectady destroyed the movement until today there is not a remnant anywhere of class action on the political field.

While the task of reaching the industrial workers in the larger centers will be an ordinary one, the task of reaching the handicraft workers in the glove making industry will be difficult and will require careful and intensive organization work.

The economic situation of the home workers in this industry renders their organization into labor unions impossible, and also makes difficult their awakening to political consciousness. Economically they belong to the slum proletariat. They are so low in the scale of human existence that most of them haven't sufficient vitality to defend their class interests in any sort of struggle.

With the factory workers it is different. Tho miserably underpaid, they can be impelled into action by intelligent organization in the larger centers, which will aid its extension to the smaller places.

The unemployment in the Capitol District furnishes the basis for an effective campaign this year.

Wives Of Soldiers Who Saw Service In France Carry Anti-War Banners

VANCOUVER, B. C.—Women with peace banners are not wanted when war memorials are unveiled in Vancouver. The wife of a soldier who had seen service in France was standing silently with three other women near the world war monument during the dedication. Each woman had had a man in service during the conflict. Each woman held a banner.

One banner had a quotation from Robert Burns reading:

Ye hypocrites; are these your pranks,
To murder men and give God thanks,
Desist for shame; proceed no further,
God won't accept your thanks for
murder.

A female war shouter strode up to the women and ordered them to cut it out. When they continued to stand in silence she called a policeman who put the pickets out of business.

Elevated Death Traps

NEW YORK, May 9.—Lack of safety devices and obsolete wooden cars characterize the equipment of the Brooklyn-Manhattan Transit Corp. elevated lines, according to the city board of estimate. An investigation was ordered by the board following a wreck on the line last June when many persons were killed.

BERRY CANDIDACY A HUGE JOKE TO OKLAHOMA LABOR

Ambitious Labor Faker Gets The Laugh

(From the Unionist Journal, Tulsa, Oklahoma.)

TULSA, Okla., May 9.—George L. Berry's candidacy for vice-president gets a loud He! Ha! from the Unionist-Journal, organ of the Tulsa Trades and Labor Council. Here is what they say about the strike-breaking czar of the pressmen's union.

George L. Berry, president of the International Printing Pressmen and Assistant's Union, of North America, on February 29, filed his application with Secretary of State Brown of Ohio as a candidate for the office of vice-president of the United States on the democratic ticket. Berry's declaration of candidacy was filed by William Green, secretary of the United Mine Workers of America, and was signed by George H. H. Pratt and M. G. Berry.

The above appeared in the country's newspapers and was given general publicity. Berry's middle name is publicity—or should be.

Candidacy a Joke.

But his announcement for the vice-presidency of the United States brought only derisive smiles and sarcastic remarks. And, in truth, it is a joke. But it may prove a sorry joke for the pressmen's executive before the campaign even gets on its running legs.

In the opinion of nine-tenths of the membership of the Allied Printing Trades Council, Berry's reputation is well known. The only reason he is president of the pressmen's union is because of the fact that he has formed an organization to perpetuate himself in office. And it is some organization. In fact, so strong is it that while the majority of the pressmen do not want him, he has engineered laws by which a handful can keep him in office.

Embezzling Union Funds.

Berry has been accused by the pressmen of embezzling a quarter of a million dollars from their treasury and using the pressmen's home at Pressmen's Home, Tenn., as a vehicle to further his selfish interests and wants. The case was called before a Chicago court about a year ago and Berry was ordered by the court to pay to the organization of which he was head the sum of something like $62,000. Whether he has maneuvered out of the payment of this sum is unknown.

And for a man with a past of this caliber to seek second highest office in the United States shows just how much nerve he has. Of course, he will not get to first base. It would be a calamity if the people of the country would elect a man of this caliber.

Even the pressmen will not vote for him.

AUSTRALIA PLANS BIG BATTLESHIPS IN SPITE OF PACT

(Staff Correspondent of the Fed. Press)

By W. FRANCIS AHERN.

MELBOURNE, Australia, May 9.—The Australian federal government apparently does not intend to respect the provisions of the Washington arms conference any more than the other powers.

It is true that the battle-cruiser Australia of 18,000 tons, is being sunk. But this can hardly be called a sacrifice. The Australia would have passed into the hands of the wreckers even if the Washington conference had not been held.

Concurrent with the decision to sink the Australia, the following semi-official statement has been issued:

"In view of the large number of 10,000 ton cruisers, with relatively heavy armaments and an extensive radius of action, that are now under construction by two of the powers that participated in the Washington conference, it is probable that vessels of the same class will be recommended to the Australian parliament as the most suitable for construction to replace existing cruisers of the Melbourne, Sydney and Adelaide class as they become obsolete."

This means that four old cruisers of this class, vessels of 5400 tons each are to be replaced by vessels of 10,000 tons each. That is to say, the Australian government is going to replace 21,600 tons of junk by an up-to-date naval construction of 40,000.

Why Not Organize Asiatics Into Unions Mr. Andy Furuseth?

WASHINGTON:—Water-tight exclusion of Asiatics pretending to be seamen, from immigration into this country, without impairing the seamen's act, has been proposed in an amendment offered the immigration bill conferees by Andrew Furuseth. He proposes that each ship be compelled to carry seamen of its own national citizenship only, and that it be forced to carry away as many men as it brings to our ports.

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Real Fighters

What can be done by determined workers and fighting leadership in defense of living standards against the attacks of even such a powerful organization of capital as the Pullman company is shown by the brilliant strike now in progress in the little empire owned by that corporation.

The workers engaged in the struggle were unorganized previous to the walkout; those who came out at first were small in numbers, but were not discouraged because of that fact, and have extended the strike and strike activities until the giant industrial concern whose heads at first denied even knowledge of the strike is now seriously hampered and in a mood to negotiate with its former employes.

The spirit of the strikers is such as to shame the timid and reactionary officials of the American trade union movement who always raise the cry that they can do nothing because workers will not fight. This spirit is an infallible refutation of that statement and proof that the Communist left wing is right when it says that, given encouragement and inspiration by the officials instead of defeatism, the American labor movement can be built into a powerful unit by the same millions who are now unorganized.

The DAILY WORKER takes credit for a good deal of the activity displayed by the strikers and it knows that without the publicity it has furnished the strike would have been a purely local issue. As it is, it is of national importance when the capitalists are about to launch another wage-cutting campaign showing that in one huge industry the workers are not going to take reductions lying down.

Another feature of the strike is the refreshing militancy of John Holmgren, one of the vice-presidents of the Railway Carmen. This official seems to be one of the few who are not afraid of what the standpat element might think of his accepting support from the left wing and his attitude in this strike is one of uncompromising hostility towards the company as long as it refuses to meet the demands of the men as well as a disposition to fight it out in a militant manner. A trade union movement with a few officials as close to the actual struggle as Holmgren is would amount to something. We do not wish to be understood as sponsoring his political beliefs—as a matter of fact we do not know what they are—but certainly if one labor official in this decadent period of the trade union movement has the courage to challenge the might of a corporation like the Pullman company and the ability to build an organization in the face of its bitter opposition, he deserves some credit if only for the sake of contrast with the great majority of officialdom.

If the whole labor movement would rally to the support of the Pullman strikers—raise the slogan of 100 per cent organization in that plant—such an organization could be built.

Unfortunately the American labor movement has not yet reached that state of development and until it does the Communist left wing and DAILY WORKER will give the best it has in it to labor organizers and those unions who show that they know how to fight and will fight.

The Pullman strikers and John Holmgren, isolated from the rest of the American labor movement, waging a singlehanded struggle against a gigantic industrial monopoly, present a picture that is food for thought for those who realise the necessity, if further progress is to be made, of a labor movement that is something more than a name.

Bessarabia Is Russian

It did not matter to the framers of the Versailles peace that Bessarabia was Russian. The rights of self-determination were ground underfoot here, as everywhere else, by the Paris treaty makers.

Nearly six years after the war ended, however, the rumblings of a new war are heard along the Dniester River. At least Russia stands ready to defend the rights of the Bessarabian population against the Roumanian oppressors.

The city workers and farmers of Bessarabia have shown, in many ways, that it is their desire to become a part of the Union of Soviet Republics. Against them, however, is raised the bloody fist of Roumanian fascisti rule, backed by France and the Little Entente. The flames of war again threaten the Balkans. But not in local, nationalistic wars. It is a test of strength between the Soviet Rule of Moscow, the friend of oppressed peoples everywhere, and World Imperialism, that seeks to enslave all nations under its profit rule.

Let the workers of all nations, the United States in particular, watch the developments around Bessarabia. They may closely affect them in the very near future.

A Startling Contrast

In the same day's news came the stories of the unseating of Rose Wortis, left winger, at the convention of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Convention, in Boston, and of the successful efforts of another left winger, Nathan Rosen, in waging an organization drive for the same union at Waukegan, Illinois.

This must appear as a startling contrast to the members of "The International." A left winger is good enough to face injunction writs, get beaten up on the picket line, thrown into foul police station cells, to do all the important and necessary work of a strike. Rosen's efforts have prevented scab work being done in that city against the Chicago strike, just as the Chicago left wingers have shouldered the burden of the Chicago struggle.

But a left winger is not good enough, in the eyes of the Sigman dictatorship in the union, to sit on joint boards, executive councils, and act as delegates in international conventions, where the work of the organization is done, where policies are determined and provisions made for carrying them out.

There is only one conclusion that can be drawn. It isn't the loyalty to the union, the ability, the union activities that the Sigman reaction fears. It is the ideas of the left wingers, to which the Sigman officialdom is opposed. Amalagamation, shop councils, the all-inclusive class Farmer-Labor Party,—these ideas challenge the rule of reaction thruout the entire labor movement. They paralyze Sigman as well as Gompers. It is because they are faithful to these ideas that the left wingers feel the heel of persecution and ostracism.

Rose Wortis was unseated at the Boston convention because her voice and vote would strengthen the support of these vital issues. The immediate excuse for robbing her of her convention privileges was that she had refused to file a declaration with the General Executive Board that she was not a member of the Trade Union Educational League. But the Sigman dictatorship was so fearful of its rule that it gagged all discussion of the real isses at stake. The verdict was born of hysteria and prejudice.

In the meantime, the left wingers continue their work on the organization's frontiers. The membership will, in time, learn the important lesson of this startling contrast of Rose Wortis, at Boston, and Nathan Rosen, at Waukegan. And they will throw their full weight on the side of progress, supporting the ideas that their present dictators fear.

The Fear of Communism

The German Fascisti parties, that made their campaigns on an anti-Dawes plan platform, have suddenly changed their minds since the votes were counted, and it became known that more than four million ballots were cast for Communism.

The Nationalist Party, especially, that captured the largest number of reichstag seats, and will be called on to form the new cabinet, toppled over in surrender to the Dawes-Morgan plan, in order to win the necessary support of the Center (Catholic) and the People's (Stinnes) parties.

This means that the Communists stand alone in opposition to the plan to bring the German workers under the lash of the House of Morgan. The German Fascisti have shown, like their counterparts in other countries, that they love Morgan-Wall Street rule most when the danger of Communist supremacy threatens. Stinnes made his deals with the French industrialist, Loucheur, to keep the workers in the Ruhr in submission. But Ruhr labor showed its stand Sunday by voting Communist almost unanimously. Since all the anti-Communist parties in Germany are now showing such affection for the American billionaire, it is taken for granted that the tremendous Communist showing last Sunday is only the beginning; that new masses will continually rally to the leadership of the German Communist Party.

German capitalism, as well as the money power that sits enthroned in Paris, London and Wall Street, is the enemy of the German workers and farmers. German capitalism, in fear of Communism, will betray the German masses into the grip of foreign reaction. This is daily becoming clearer to all German labor. Hence the rapidly approaching and complete triumph of Communism in Germany.

Australia's Real Problem

The combined war and domestic debt of the commonwealth of Australia amounts to over $900 per capita. This means that every man, woman and child in Australia in addition to subsistence must be exploited for at least enough to pay interest on a debt that has been saddled upon the masses by the British and Australian capitalists. The workingclass of Australia works for the finance-capitalists and compared with this problem that of keeping Australia white, sinks into significance.

The bugaboo of the "yellow peril" is doubtless of great assistance to the imperialists in keeping the more important matter of who owns Australia from becoming of too much interest to the Australian workingclass. It works rather well in California at any rate.

"The European Commercial," that announces itself as "an organ of world-wide commerce," with its home in Washington, D. C., calls for the organization of a "Capitalist International" to offset international organization of the workers and farmers. Can it be that this sheet has never heard of the House of Morgan, just about all the international organization that world capitalism needs. Someone had better call up "J. P." and put him wise to this heresy.

Senator Wheeler—The Montana Meteor

By WILLIAM F. DUNNE.

THE speed with which Senator Burton K. Wheeler of Montana has flashed across the political firmament has been equaled only once in American history—by William Jennings Bryan.

Like Wheeler, Bryan's meteoric rise was the result of a political crisis affecting millions of the workers and farmers of the United States; he was the personification of the resentment and revolt caused by an industrial and financial crisis and like Wheeler, Bryan was and is middle class in thought and action.

This is not to say that Wheeler does not speak for thousands of exploited farmers and workers in Montana, but it does mean that he does so because of their political backwardness and for lack of more revolutionary leadership.

To understand the social forces that have brought this wealthy young lawyer into the public eye with a rapidity that is almost without parallel in American politics, to understand why he is able to throw so much discredit upon the governmental machinery and still retain his respectability, to understand why he and Walsh, both from Montana—the private property of Anaconda Mining Company—have led investigations into corruption without raising any other than conventional issues of "good government" and "honesty in office," is to understand the cause and mechanism of the widespread revolt that is gaining headway in America.

The Background.

In Montana, one of the richest states in the union, where the Standard Oil Company thru its subsidiaries, the Montana Power Company and the Anaconda Mining Company, has had a free hand for years, people fall into two classifications—those who are "for" and those who are "against" the "company"—the company being the A. C. M., owning mines, railways, banks, forests, water-power and newspapers.

Until the farmers' revolt which began in 1918, the power of the company had never been seriously challenged. After the defeat of Augustus Heinze in 1907 and the rise of the Amalgamated—later the Anaconda Copper Mining Company—competition in the copper industry was practically wiped out in Montana with the Clark properties remaining the only independent producers—independent in the sense that Clark had to depend for his power transportation and water upon the A. C. M.

The entire Montana labor movement up until 1917 was controlled by the company with the labor officials openly and shamelessly supporting the company's political and industrial program. If the middle class elements which supported the company were corrupt, the labor officialdom was a thousand times more so and it was natural that the leadership of the scattered insurgent movement should fall into the hands of lawyers whose personal injury practice brought them into conflict with the company.

Air-Tight Company Control.

There was, however, a revolt in Butte in 1911 and a socialist administration was elected in that city only to be thrown out of office in 1914, when the militia was brought in during a strike and general upheaval in the miners' union caused largely by the corruption of the union officialdom. From then until 1917—up to the time of the great strike of the miners and metal tradesmen—the company had its own way in the mines, in the legislature and in the courts.

Wheeler is a personal injury lawyer and a very successful one. He was also counsel for a number of the more progressive unions and inevitably incurred the enmity, if not of the company itself, at least of the legal and political staff which handled its affairs.

Some idea of the power of the Anaconda Mining Company in Butte, and thruout the state can be gained from a consideration of the fact that in Silver Bow county—where Butte, the largest metal mining camp in the world, is located—not one single decision has ever been rendered against the company in a personal injury case—no court has ever decided against the company in all of the thousands of cases of loss of life and limb that have occurred in the mines. It was the custom of the company up to a few years to pay a monthly retainer to every lawyer in Silver Bow county the moment he passed the bar examination—if he would accept it and most of them did. Those who did not and who ventured to oppose the company in the courts acquired a reputation for radicalism automatically and without any inquiry being made into their political and economic beliefs.

The War Period.

Wheeler was one of this small group and it was with the reputation of being "against the company" that he entered the war period as United States District Attorney. War was declared in April and early in June, following the smothering to death of 164 men in the Speculation disaster, the general strike began that tied up copper production for six months when it was selling at the highest price in the history of the industry.

The company officials immediately demanded that Wheeler turn his office over to them. The demand was not couched in diplomatic terms, but was a command such as the copper monarchs were accustomed to delivering and having obeyed without question. It was really not an unusual demand because with one other exception—the office of the federal Judge for the Montana district—every other office in the state was theirs.

Wheeler refused. He likewise refused to prosecute the strikers and the strike leaders unless actual law violation could be shown and the federal Judge—George Boruquin—stood behind him.

Judge Bourquin is a character that deserves more than passing mention if the environment that produced Wheeler is to be understood. Bourquin is a lineal descendant of the French Hugeonots; he is an aristocrat in the full meaning of the term and altho I have never spoken to him I have the impression that he has a good deal of contempt for the working class. He also hates the coarse and uncultivated millionaire class and in particular he hates the tactics and policies of the Anaconda Mining Company.

His attitude all thru the war can be explained only on this basis for he was appointed to the position he now holds because he was thought to be a "company" man and while a district judge he gave plenty of grounds for that belief if the stories of the oldtimers are to be believed.

Since his appointment as federal Judge, however, he has invariably—always within the law because he has never been reversed by a higher court—given the company the worst of it. He fined one of the chief attorneys of the Anaconda $500 after Wheeler had prosecuted him for tampering with a federal jury and in Montana at that time this was nothing less than blasphemy and sacrilege combined.

Two Incidents.

When a deportation case growing out of an illegal raid on the I. W. W. hall was brought before Bourquin he dismissed it and in his written decision included the following obvious and sound advice to the defendants:

> "The evidence shows that no resistance, oral or otherwise, was offered by the defendants altho the provocation justified resistance to the last dread extremity."

When by some process or other, another member of the Industrial Workers of the World was brought before him for evading the "work or fight" law after he had been farmed out by the sheriff of Cascade county, the judge dismissed the case, told the defendant that it was his duty as an American citizen to sue the sheriff for damages and further advised him as to the approximate amount of damages he could collect.

The copper press conducted a campaign against Wheeler and Bourquin that is without parallel in American life unless it is equalled by the bitterness of the abolitionist period. Wheeler was thought to be more vulnerable than Bourquin and the attack was concentrated upon him. It was not confined to attacks upon his personal integrity but took every conceivable form until it became an open demand for his life appearing simultaneously in every daily in the state—in editorials and news stories—until the Butte Daily Bulletin was established.

Added Frenzy.

This served to increase the fury of the local capitalists and their tools in and out of the labor movement. All of this time the strike was going on. Butte was filled with gunmen and militiamen who knew that a quick rise to fame and a surfeit of gratitude from the patriots could be had by murdering Wheeler and a few individuals like myself. Emergency measures taken following the murder of Frank Little were all that prevented an extension of the terror.

The Bulletin staff and Wheeler were haled before the state council of defense composed of the governor—a copper tool—and 10 other copper lackeys. Wheeler was censored and the basis laid for the prosecution of myself and other members of the Bulletin staff. I was arrested and then kidnapped from Butte, finally brought to trial in a hostile county for sedition and Wheeler defended me. I was convicted and he was then forced to resign.

The Political Struggle.

After the war he ran for governor and was defeated following a campaign marked by such incidents as his being besieged in a small railway depot by American legionaires and rescued by armed members of the World War Veterans. Two years later he was elected to the United States senate and has attained the highest pinnacle of fame measured by newspaper standards—his name is published without explanation as to who or what he is.

Wheeler was elected by the workers and farmers of Montana and I have not the slightest doubt but that the majority are pleased with their choice and that if he had to run for election this year he would be returned by a larger majority than he received a year and a half ago. Yet Wheeler has nothing in common with the workers and farmers of Montana except his hatred of the Anaconda Mining Company and it is not hard to understand how the keen edge of his enmity has been blunted by political expediency, association and class interest, for after all Wheeler is middle class thru and thru. He has no confidence in the working class—the typical middle-class attitude.

His Class Interests.

His interests are those of the property-owning class; he is worth at least $100,000 and probably $200,000. He was raised in poverty but his early hardships have not made him hate the capitalist system; they have only made him fear poverty and created in him a passion for wealth and the security that wealth gives.

That he is honest—outside of his profession—I have no reason to doubt any more than I have reason to doubt that in a struggle where the issue was capitalism or communism, Wheeler would be with the capitalists. He pledged himself to discredit individuals like Palmer and Daugherty who, by their raids on the halls and homes of workingmen, violated the constitution and he has done so to the best of his ability; he has not brought forward the class issues which were and are the basis of all the campaigns of governmental terrorisation and I do not believe that he could if he wanted to; he looks upon such measures as unconstitutional and is against them for that reason. He is a Jeffersonian democrat and sees as the cause for the evils of which the masses complain the abrogation by unscrupulous individuals of the principles embodied in the declaration of independence. His rebellion against the big Montana capitalist interests has no theoretical foundation beyond those I have cited because Wheeler is not a student; if I remember correctly, Alf Budden and I introduced him to The Nation and the New Republic, and he was much surprised to discover that such "radical" journals were published in the effete east.

Wheeler's Viewpoint.

In talking over Wheeler's qualifications and limitations with others I have said many times that his best asset from the workingclass point of view was his hatred of the practices of the Anaconda Mining Company and reviewing, as I write, his activities in Washington, I see no reason to revise this statement.

Wheeler does not dislike the A. C. M. because it is a capitalist institution and part of American capitalism. If it adopted a welfare system or allowed its employes to organize and dealt with the committees of the union—"recognized the union" in labor parlance—if it discontinued its policy of freezing out small mining operators and bribing legislators—in other words, if it made concessions to the idea of competitive capitalism that Wheeler holds in common with other Jeffersonian democrats and LaFollette progressives, he would have no quarrel with the company any more than he has a quarrel with the Kevin-Campbell oil concern, for which he is counsel.

In a recent number of the Labor Age—the official organ of the League for Indusrial Democracy—Wheeler has set forth his views of workingclass parliamentary tactics; very frankly he states his belief that better results can be obtained by non-partisan political action—supporting "friends of labor" on the two capitalist party tickets. I said he spoke frankly but I think that this is not quite correct; actually he prefers that the "friends of labor" should be members of the democrat party for the very obvious reason that victory for the democrat party opens out a political vista for Wheeler that he could never have visualized when he was being hounded like a common criminal by the press of a section of the most powerful group of industrial capitalists in the world. Wheeler is ambitious and from the pinnacle to which he has been raised by force of circumstances—circumstances which are the result of the clash of social forces that he will be one of the last to understand—he has seen the very beautiful world that belongs to those who enjoy great political power in the republic. He will stay with his class and with the party of his class and he will be wrecked with that party and that class by the same forces that, vaguely understood by the workers and farmers of Montana in blind revolt against intolerable oppression, when they made him their spokesman, are now clearer to them and are driving them first to class political organization and then onward to a goal far beyond that to which the Wheelers, Brookharts, LaFollettes and other middle class elements are willing to travel.

In a word, Senator Burton K. Wheeler, the Montana meteor, is a product of the instability of American capitalism, a period marked by the dissolution of the American capitalist two-party system of parliamentary government, consequent upon the widening breach between the interests of the working class and the capitalists.

He is the product of a transition period in which the workers and farmers have rallied to middle-class progressives because they were unready as yet to accept a revolutionary program and leadership.

The Poor Fish says: That it is a sad day for America when the forced resignation of William J. Burns allows the radicals to have the laugh on all his patriotic boosters.

AS WE SEE IT

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

We are informed by the business leaders of America that 1924 will be a year of unexampled prosperity for American business. These predictions are indulged in at the twelfth annual convention of the United States Chamber of Commerce. It would be a Chamber of Labor. However, that is scanty consolation for the millions of "dirt farmers" who are bankrupt under capitalist rule in the great Northwest. It would be a funny thing if the farmers got a little sense all of a sudden and vented it on the plutocracy.

• • •

Another banker said that the growth of bank deposits was golden testimony to the prosperity under which the capitalists are enjoying happiness and the workers poverty. A Chicago statistician blamed the farmer for most of our cares. "When the farmer stops producing the flapper on Broadway stops eating." The capitalists don't stop eating so soon tho. Another banker said the Dawes plan would bring the United States more foreign trade than it had in years and that would in turn stimulate domestic exchange. Thus we can feel the hairy hand of Esau despite the altruistic voice of the liberal Jacob. If the capitalist class could turn the workers and farmers of America into Robots, physically as well as mentally, a heavy load would be taken off their chests. Instead, the "dirt farmers" and the industrial workers are getting ready to pile dirt on the coffin of capitalism.

• • •

Hiram Johnson is not howling as loudly as he used to over the danger threatening this blessed nation, the danger of getting mixed up in the internal affairs of the God-darned bankrupt, imperialistic, Godless, moneyless, old nations of Europe. The Dawes plan, which normally could be counted on to produce at least half a dozen Johnsonian fits, on the contrary did not bring forth a squawk from the political "Wild Bull of the Californian Pampas." Johnson started out to lick Coolidge. He posed as a progressive. Unfortunately he was not able to prove that he was sufficiently different from Coolidge to warrant anybody getting excited over it. Wrigley, of chewing gum fame, was his original backer. The DAILY WORKER labelled Johnson the "Chewing Gum candidate" and his bandwagon got stuck. In other words, the works got gummed up. Wrigley withdrew his dough and from then on Johnson's oratory did not seem to avail him any. Money is more eloquent than speech. He was badly beaten by Coolidge in the California primaries. A silent man with dough can beat the most eloquent but penniless orator that ever lived, in a primary election. I should be remembered that Johnson is mainly responsible for keeping Tom Mooney in jail.

• • •

Secretary of the Treasury Mellon, one of the wealthiest men in the United States asks a veto on the soldiers' bonus bill which was passed by the Senate. He claims the measure would be a menace to American industry. The president is expected to veto the bill, but it may be passed over his veto. And it may not. Capitalist politicians like to please the "common people" who like bonuses. They also like to please the money classes who can afford to give them the luxuries of life. Retaining the confidence of the voters and the dough of the employers is the aim of Democrat and Republican politicians.

• • •

American workers went to France and braved German bullets, trench lice, and the Y. M. C. A. for $30 a month to save the investments of the American bankers. Since the end of the war they have been rewarded with eulogies and decorations, but no cash. While they were at the front the millionaires were some three thosand miles in the rear making new fortunes. Yet we find many of the returned soldiers aiding these same capitalists that sent them to stop German bullets, and making war on radical organizations that would prevent another capitalist war. It is safe to say however, that the great majority of the ex-soldiers are thoroly disillusioned and are not in sympathy with the strike-breaking American Legion.

• • •

The Polish cabinet may pass a law limiting the freedom of speech of the President of Poland. President Wojciechowski recently made two speeches which could be interpreted as recommending an imperialistic policy. We suggest that the cabinet follow the traditional policy of the British cabinet in handling the utterances of the king. One of the prime minister's office boys writes the speech, and the king obediently delivers it. To a certain extent, the same is true of some American presidents. In lieu of that we suggest that Poland exchange presidents with the United States. Calvin would not cause the Polish cabinet any trouble and we would have a lot of fun trying to get our tongue around the new president's name.

SOCIALIST LOVE FEAST BEGINS FURRIERS' MEET

Left Wing Will Press Amalgamation

Opening session of the Furriers' convention at the Morrison hotel in Chicago, yesterday, turned out to be more of a socialist party picnic than anything else.

This opening session which consisted of a program of speaking under the direction of President Morris Kaufman, opened with Morris himself and followed with Mayor Daniel Hoan of Milwaukee, John Fitzpatrick, president of the Chicago Federation of Labor and George Kirkpatrick.

Kaufman declared that the union, which had suffered in the post-war period, had recovered its original strength; Hoan praised himself and the socialist government of his city, which he said, never cracked strikers on the heads as did other administrations; Fitzpatrick welcomed the delegates in the name of Chicago labor and Kirkpatrick talked of the solidarity of labor.

Following this love feast, the real business of the convention will come, —probably beginning today.

Left Wing Program.

The left wing, which represents the vast majority of the strikers, is represented in the convention in spite of the strong-arm election methods of the administration. It will work at the convention for its program.

Amalgamation is vitally needed by the furriers. Their membership of only 10,000 needs the support of the hundreds of thousands of workers in the other needle trades.

The class Farmer-Labor Party is vital to its well being also. Its members have been beaten and slugged during strikes.

Recognition of Soviet Russia and other left wing issues will also be pressed.

Count Sore Because He Missed Balance Of Millicent's Cash

VIENNA, May 12.—Count Ludwig Salm, husband of Millicent Rogers, sulked here today and refused to talk about his separation from his heiress bride.

"I've been talking to reporters ever since we arrived in Europe," the count shouted angrily as he alighted from the Orient express and was met by no one save a delegation of newspapermen who wanted to hear what he had to say about the action of Col. H. M. Rogers in taking Millicent home on the liner France Saturday.

Do you want to help the DAILY WORKER? Then get a new subscriber.

Reverend Gent Plays Stool-Pigeon Role In Longshore Strike

By Defense News Service.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., May 12.—Fred R. Wedge, clergyman, prize fighter and member of the University of California's department of education, entered the ranks of the I. W. W. in 1922 as a spy, according to his own admissions. In an address recently to the Berkeley Rotary club, he said: "I wanted to know the causes which lead men into this revolutionary organization. So I joined the I. W. W., with the knowledge and consent of the federal authorities."

Wedge interpolated himself into the free speech fight on the San Pedro docks last year, making emotional speeches, and finally getting into jail for a few hours. He is writing a book about it all.

PICKETING LEGAL, SAYS WAUKEGAN JUDGE TO BOSS

Dress Manufacturer Is Denied Injunction

WAUKEGAN, Ill., May 12.—Peaceful picketing is within the law, declared Judge Edwards of the circuit court at Waukegan yesterday, refusing to grant an injunction to Julius Eisenberg, Chicago dress manufacturer, who is trying to run a scab factory in Waukegan during the present strike.

Boss Weeps.

Eisenberg broke down in court and cried like a baby, saying that as a free born American citizen he had a right to run his business "open shop."

Judge Edwards replied that the union had a right to peacefully picket his shop. This was Eisenberg's third attempt to get an injunction from Edwards during the present strike.

Police Tell the Truth.

Policeman Gillis testified and declared their business was to enforce order and tell the truth. Eisenberg was greatly nettled at his stand.

Nathan Bosen, Waukegan organizer, selected for the post from the ranks of the members expelled from the I. L. G. W. U. for their affiliation with the Trade Union Educational league, is in charge of the strike and of the fight against the injunction conspiracy.

Sawmills Tied Up by Strike.

By Defense News Service.

RAYMOND, Wash., May 12.—Seven hundred sawmill workers are on strike here. They are largely I. W. W. members, and walked out in protest against a cut of 60 cents from their daily wage. Five mills are affected, and 90 per cent of the employes in those mills are out. Strong picket lines are being maintained.

PEORIA CONVENTION OF UNITED MINE WORKERS OF AMERICA WILL DISCUSS LIVE PROBLEMS

(Continued From Page 1.)

under fire from the headquarters of their international union in Indianapolis with John L. Lewis acting the role of a Benedict Arnold.

In those days Frank Farrington, president of District 12, was lined up with Howat against Lewis. There was no name in his, the most up-to-date dictionary of Billingsgate, that Farrington did not hurl at his foe. In speeches bristling with charges, any one of which, if proven, were enough, not alone to have Lewis expelled from the union, but to send him to the penitentiary, Farrington ripped Lewis to tatters. He pledged his devotion to the cause of Alexander Howat and promised to carry on the fight until he was reinstated.

Then something happened. There was a closer bond between Farrington and Lewis than between Howat and Farrington. Howat is an honest, conscientious rebel, while both Farrington and Lewis are crooks—on their own admission. Both had good reasons to bury the hatchet, not in each other's necks, but in the necks of the progressives in the union. So they joined forces shortly before the Indianapolis convention, where the Howat case was to come up.

There Farrington showed himself in his true colors as a traitor and renegade.

The backbone of the fight for every progressive measure brought up at that convention was the Illinois delegation. There were about three hundred delegates there representing nearly 100,000 miners—a mighty force, and led by Freeman Thompson, John Watt, Joseph Tumulty, John Hindmarsh and others, they put up a splendid fight. With the exception of the Farrington payrollers, the entire delegation voted against Lewis on every issue. Once or twice they almost tipped over his machine. Farrington stood by his bargain with Lewis, and received the honor of being appointed chairman of the Scale Committee.

Farrington Against Six Hours.

In making his report, Farrington attacked those who favored the six-hour work day in the mines, regardless of the fact that he circularized the district in favor of the same measure several years ago. This was brought to his attention by members of his own delegation, but the taunt did not pierce his thick political hide. Farrington was the only president at the convention who could not control his own delegation. In electing representatives on the Scale Committee, the Illinois delegation took the meeting entirely out of the hands of Farrington's henchmen, elected their own tellers and ran things pretty much as if Mr. Farrington were not in existence.

When the Lewis gunmen refused Howat to speak after getting to the platform and over 1,100 delegates voted for a roll call vote on the question of his reinstatement, it was the Illinois delegation that gave the leadership and the greatest numerical strength to the meeting held after Lewis walked away without adjourning the convention. The meeting made plans to carry on the fight for the reinstatement of Howat and for progressivism rather than reaction in the United Mine Workers of America.

Thus the convention that opens today in Peoria, is of particular interest, not alone to the miners thruout the country, but to every class-conscious worker in the United States. The miners' union, once the shock troops of the army of labor in America, has lost much of its effectiveness thru the treachery of Lewis and his lieutenants in the district offices. Of these lieutenants, none is more despised than Farrington. A reactionary of the worst type, he shamelessly sold himself to his arch foe and swallowed his hate for John L. Lewis when confronted with the still greater danger to himself and his capitalist masters, the coming to power in the union of the progressive elements.

The delegates of the miners of Illinois at the Peoria convention are expected to follow the lead given by the veterans of Kansas and deal another blow to reaction and autocracy in the United Mine Workers of America by taking the appointive power away from the president, voting to back up the reinstatement of Howat and the calling of a special international convention to try John L. Lewis for his many crimes against the miners in particular and the American labor movement in general.

GENERAL STRIKE GREEK'S THREAT TO GOVERNMENT

Demand Release Of 250 Communists

(Special to The Daily Worker)

ATHENS, Greece, May 12.—The Greek Federation of Labor has demanded that the government release unconditionally the 250 Communists and unionists who were arrested in the May day celebrations. The federation threatens that a general strike will be proclaimed thruout Greece if the "democratic" government does not let the workers out of prison.

The military clique which controls the government forbade the workers' May day meetings and broke them up by force when the workers disregarded their orders. A company of "engineers" first turned a fire hose stream of water on the various workers' assemblages, and when that tactic failed to intimidate the workers, a company of militia fired. Seventeen caspalties were the result, besides the 250 arrests.

Communist ideas are spreading rapidly in Greece. The party blames the government for the May day disturbances and calls upon the workers and farmers to close their ranks and march together toward their own class government.

PULLMAN BOSSES AGREE TO MEET WITH STRIKERS

(Continued from page 1)

consent to take all the strikers back but one. Further backdown of the company to avert continuation of the walkout is expected.

The men have again and again signified their loyalty to these strike leaders who are their fellow Pullman workers. One of them, Louis Nelson, has worked 14 years for the company.

Marshman Urges "Conservatives."

Marshman, who represents James A. Davis, secretary of labor under the Coolidge administration, advised the strikers to choose "conservatives" to the strike committee and to elect no radicals. Strikers decided that the issues of "conservative" and "radical" were not involved. The thing was to choose men they could trust.

Day of Best Solidarity.

The best mass picketing and the best mass meetings in the history of the strike was the answer of Pullman strikers yesterday morning to the stool pigeon propaganda that the "strike is over" and that the "company has settled it."

Strikers and Workers Party members were selling the DAILY WORKER at every entrance of the great Pullman plant, which stretches along Michigan avenue for half a mile.

Meeting a Big Victory.

Holding such a big mass meeting—the biggest yet held by the strikers—was in itself a victory. Company stool pigeons had visited every striker's home, telling each striker that all the others had gone back and that the company was settling the issues involved thru the company union.

The strikers showed an understanding and class consciousness that they did not possess before the experience and education of the last four weeks of struggle together.

Conciliator Amazed.

"Manager McLaren of the Pullman company telephoned me this morning that the strike had been settled," said Marshman after he was introduced. "This doesn't look like it. When I see 350 men in this hall so early in the morning it looks as tho there still were a strike in Pullman."

Marshman went on to say that he was satisfied the men had something to strike about or they would not be there.

Did Pullman Manager Lie?

As to the big issue of discrimination against strike leaders, Marshman said McLaren promised him that there would be no discrimination except of men who had "committed acts of violence."

Since no one has been convicted for any act of violence, it was apparent to the strikers that McLaren was simply seeking an excuse for blacklisting active strikers.

"Fixing Up."

McLaren promised Marshman that the wage grievances would be "fixed up." But the mediator advised the men that they knew best just what this "fixing up" meant.

Marshman said he waited until Monday to see whether the men really were standing pat. Finding that they were, he was going ahead in the effort to settle the strike.

He promised to see the company officials at once and would report again to the strikers.

Houses to Cure Slaves.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 12.—Solution of the farm labor problem in Massachusetts lies in providing better housing conditions for farm hands and their families, steady employment, and wages on the basis of skill, declares the United States Department of Agriculture.

Do you want to help the DAILY WORKER? Then get a new subscriber.

New York Stationary Engineers May Offer Battle To Bosses

NEW YORK, May 12.—Unless the New York refrigeration plant owners come to terms by May 15, their 3000 engineers may strike for a $9 day. Eight dollars a day for a 48-hour week is the present wage of the men who are members of locals 20, 56, and 670, International Union of Steam and Operating Engineers, American Federation of Labor.

The contract expired May 1. Employers are negotiating but refuse to meet the demands.

A. C. W. MEET FACES MANY BIG LABOR QUESTIONS

PHILADELPHIA, May 12.—The Russian American Industrial corporation, R. A. I. C. formed by the A. C. W., now in convention here, is a distinct achievement in the field of international solidarity. Facts showing the improvement in the Russian textile industry which has come with the aid of the class conscious workers in the American needle trades industry will be presented to the convention and there is no doubt that the convention will unanimously continue to support this big international industrial concern.

Amalgamation will continue to be a big issue. The Amalgamated Clothing Workers has already gone on record in favor of concentrating the great needle trades industry both in the men's and women's branches and others into one union which can more effectively organize the entire industry.

Big men's clothing firms, such as Hart, Schaffner & Marx, are now turning out hundreds of ladies' garments a day. The absurdity of making union divisions where industrial divisions are ceasing will give impetus to the demand for one big union in the clothing industry.

Endorsement of the great Farmer-Labor convention coming at St. Paul on June 17th is one of the big issues before the conventions. Thousands of delegates from trade unions and farmers organizations will be present at this convention.

In New York in Local 2, while the administration looked the other way, the right wingers stole the election and in New York a reactionary, David Wolf, was appointed manager of the Joint Board.

SOLONS SEEK TO AVOID AN EXTRA SESSION

Statesmen Flopping In Legislative Puddle

WASHINGTON, May 12.—With adjournment of congress arranged for four weeks from today, capital leaders are groping for a way out of their legislative dilemma in the hope of avoiding an extra session of congress.

Talk of coming back after the convention has again been revived, but party leaders still hold hopes of cleaning the legislative slate. This week will decide. If President Coolidge vetoes the bonus, immigration or tax bills, which are not to the liking of his masters, then an extra session is considered inevitable.

Here are how the prospects shape up now:

Tax Reduction.

House and senate bills got action today with prospects that the bill finally decided upon cannot be placed before the president for two weeks. The plan is to pass a flat 25 per cent tax reduction all along the line for this year and go to the country in the next campaign if Coolidge vetoes the bill.

Farm Relief.

The McNary-Haugen and Sinclair-Norris price stabilization bills to be taken up by both senate and house this week with a spirited and perhaps lengthy fight in prospect.

Railroads.

Senate interstate commerce committee is preparing to report out the Smith resolution declaring agriculture a basic industry and instructing the government rate-making commission to lower freight rates on farm products. May be put thru both houses at last minute but final outcome is still in doubt.

World Court.

Seems lodged between the legislative jam in the foreign relations committee. Democratic leaders, however, are planning to bring it arbitrarily to the floor and some kind of a vote on the issue will be forced before adjournment.

Immigration.

Conferees report will be passed on by both houses this week and the bill sent to the president.

Bonus.

Leaders making arrangements to adopt the bill speedily if Coolidge vetoes it today or tomorrow.

ATTACK OF SIGMAN MACHINE ON MILITANTS CULMINATES IN UNSEATING OF 8 DELEGATES FROM LOCAL NO. 9

(Continued From Page 1.)

This member had himself viciously slandered the highest officials of the union and had urged members of the league to take out an injunction restraining the union from taking action against them, showing himself to be entirely opposed to the interests of the international.

Official Secrets.

Hyman accused the officials themselves of participating in secret conferences, citing several instances. One of the vice-presidents of the international, he claimed, had organized a caucus in Toronto whereby he had been elected as delegate to the convention. This statement aroused heated protest from officials, but it quickly subsided when a delegate cried out that he had written proof of the fact. Eva Pasha, a very active member of the union and one of the challenged delegates, took the floor after Sigman. The case against the local was a frame-up intended to cover the present policy of the international of suppressing by any and all means differences of opinion on the labor movement.

Eva Pascha typifies the worker who has given the best of her energy and enthusiasm to the labor organization to which she belongs; she is a personification of the fearless militant who has that indomitable courage that comes from faith and determination. Her plea carried with the weight of earnest conviction and sincerity.

"You want to throw dust in our eyes by the charges of secret meetings," she said to the officials. "But you know and we know that you are after us because of principles in which we believe, but you do not. I have never been a member of the Workers Party or the Trade Union Educational league, but after seeing your tactics, I can promise you that I will be in the future."

The previous question was called for. Points of order were raised from all sides. Demands rang out that the challenged delegates be all given an opportunity of self-defense. President Sigman, following out the policy of cutting off discussion begun the day before by Perlstein, ruled the previous question in order. It was put to a vote and carried.

The case of Local No. 9 marked the climax in the contesting of delegates, which was part of the expulsion policy adopted by the Sigman administration against league members or sympathizers.

A significant fact revealed in the discussion was that the accused delegates from Local No. 9 had never been tried, nor had the charge of a caucus ever been investigated.

For almost three years Local No. 9 has been controlled by the progressives, who oppose certain policies of the administration, and for almost three years the officials of the international have striven their utmost to bring the local under their own domination. Threats of reorganization have been repeatedly made in an effort to intimidate the local, but these could never be carried out. The present convention gave the administration the opportunity it had long sought. The convention, it was alleged by many delegates, was packed with representatives from small town locals which had been artificially created prior to the convention, only for the purpose of getting more votes for the official machine.

Freiheit Is Target.

A vicious attack upon the Freiheit, official organ of the Jewish federation of the Workers party, was made by leaders of the international. The Freiheit, which exerts a tremendous influence in the Jewish labor movement, advocates and agitates for amalgamation, an all-inclusive labor party, recognition of Soviet Russia, and a trade union policy based upon the class struggle.

For this reason one of the strongest counts in the indictments against Local No. 9 was the fact that it advertised in the Freiheit and in other ways gave it financial and moral assistance.

It was furthermore charged that the local showed its disloyalty to the organization by inviting as speaker to its May day celebration a well-known, active Communist—Juliet Stuart Poyntz.

Miss Poyntz was at one time educational director of the international, and very popular amongst the membership. It was noticed that the reporter for the credentials committee avoided using her name because of this popularity.

Sidney Hillman, president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, was present at the convention to extend the greeting of his organization to the international. He made a mild plea for unity in the union, stating that the present differences were merely an incident in the labor movement. In conclusion he pledged the fullest support of the Amalgamated to the workers of the international.

Milwaukee Railway Lays Off Many Of Its Workers in Miles City

MILES CITY, Mont., May 12.— A large number of employes have been laid off by the Milwaukee Railroad, especially in the store department, where 17 men were dropped.

Little Banks Close; Big German Banks Grab Morgan Coin

BERLIN, May 12.—While the Social-Democratic reichstag is selling Germany out to Morgan, a slower but more bitter process is going on, ruining the small industrialists and consequently bleeding the German workers.

One after another small banks, speculating in francs, close their doors, at the rate of about one a day.

In April alone twenty-eight banks failed, and of them eight "broke" in the last week of the month. In the train of these failures over 125 industrial failures followed in the same month, as compared with only twenty-five in February.

DENY HALPERIN SEAT IN MEET OF I. L. G. W. U.

(Continued From Page 1.)

charge that the left wing movement in this country started in Local 66, after Halperin's return to this country from Soviet Russia.

The credentials committee also recommended the unseating of Mary Rodowell, of Local 100, Chicago. Vice-president Meyer Perlstein stated that Delegate Rodowell had been active in the Chicago dressmakers' strike, proving her devotion to the union, and should be seated. President Morris Sigman came to the front with a denial that "The International" was seeking to suppress difference of opinion in "The International." He charged that all the trouble began with the agitation for amalgamation and the united front. He claimed that the unions are economic and not political organizations. He claimed that the left wingers want to make the unions an industrial arm of a political party; but in the unions there is no place for politics.

The convention sent a cablegram of congratulation to J. Ramsay MacDonald, premier of the British labor government.

Pankin Praises C. P. P. A.

In the effort to head off the class Farmer-Labor Party, which the labor fakers fear, the convention leaders introduced Judge Jacob Pankan of New York.

This loyal member of the right wing machine sounds a patriotic call for July 4, day of the signing of the Declaration of Independence and the conference for progressive political action.

Panken, the socialist, spoke with feeling of the great day on which we were supposed to have gotten our liberties and begged the delegates to endorse the C. P. P. A. that would meet on that sacred day.

Hillquit on Discipline.

Morris Hillquit, another C. P. P. A. bellwether, followed Panken.

Hillquit lauded the labor fakers who are running the convention, and advised the delegates to submit to their discipline. All this in the name of "unity."

The convention committees—all of them—are appointed. Even the appeals committee is appointed, not elected. This means that the committee which hears the cases of the expelled members from Chicago, Philadelphia and the 19 members of Local 22, New York, who were removed by official orders, is a Sigman committee.

Three members from Local 22 have come to plead their comrades' cause.

Leaflets explaining the T. U. E. L. stand on workers' united front, the class farmer-labor party, and giving the text of the call for the St. Paul June 17 convention were distributed.

Producing Theatre Managers Break Up Their Scab Union

(By The Federated Press)

NEW YORK, May 12.—The minority group of theatrical managers who planned to break the Actors' Equity Association, American Federation of Labor, by a June 1 lockout are out of luck. When the managers who control over 70 per cent of the productions, broke away from the antiunion crowd planning to sign with the union, the diehards marched out their company union, Actors' Fidelity League. Now even the company union is breaking up.

William Faversham was so indignant at the unauthorized use of his signature to a statement by Fidelity members attacking the A. F. of L. that he immediately joined Equity in protest. The statement attacked the union for "affiliating with men guilty of the butcheries of Los Angeles and Herrin."

David Warfield and Margaret Anglin have also notified Equity that their names were put on the statement without their knowledge. As Fidelity only has 30 or 40 members, against 10,000 Equity members, the action of Faversham, Warfield and Anglin is a serious blow to the company union. It was formed by the managers to break the 1924 strike.

Boost The DAILY WORKER. If you are a worker, it is your paper.

MUNDELEIN IS GREETED BY BIG BUSINESS MEN

Papal Titles Given To Corporation Heads

The exploiters of the American working class and their lackeys are vieing with each other to honor Bishop Mundelein of Chicago, now a Prince of the Church. His return from Rome where he received the Red Hat from the Pope was made the occasion for receptions and fetes equalling in display and pomp the pageantry attendant on the return of a proud monarch. Rodman Wanamaker, owner of a chain of department stores, fitted out a royal room on the pier at which the prelate landed. The Cardinal had his picture taken in the throne chair, which dates back to the sixteenth century and came from Florence, Italy.

Big business without regard for creed or race joined in welcoming the new Prince of the Catholic church. James Farrell, president of the Steel Trust, gave a dinner "in honor of the services rendered by Bishop Mundelein in the Chicago steel district."

Among the Chicago laymen to be given a Knight of the Order of St. Gregory, are E. F. Carry, president of the Pullman company; F. J. Lewis, Chicago manufacturer; Robert M. Sweitzer, Democrat politician and County Clerk; Joseph W. McCarthy, architect of the Area, Ill., project, and Anthony Czarnecki, member of the board of election commissioners.

The elevation of Bishop Mundelein will be the signal for a great fund raising campaign among the Catholics under his jurisdiction. The Vatican needs money badly and the United States is the only country that can supply the Papal needs.

While passing thru Cowentown, Md., on a fast B. & O. express, the Cardinal's train killed a horse at a crossing, causing a jolt that sent his Eminence sprawling into a couch with the committee that was presenting him with a $25,000 check on top of him. Nothing daunted, he accepted the check and thanked the donors.

It is reoprted that several Klokards and Goblins of the Ku Klux Klan have died of Dementia Catholix as a result of the number of Nordic protestants who have kissed the Cardinal's Catholic toe since his return from Rome.

Howat Prosecutor Knocked To Kansas Governor In Letter

KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 12.—Protest has just been sent to Governor Davis of Kansas by T. L. O'Neil, president of the O'Neil Implement Manufacturing company, for the "personal aggrandizement" of Attorney General Charles B. Griffith. Griffith has succeeded in adding another "victory" where no one thought he could. He has had Ellison White convicted for wife murder by the flimsiest of circumstantial evidence.

Griffith is the same man who is responsible for the unwarranted conviction of Alexander Howat, former president of the miners' union, for violation of the Kansas industrial court law.

O'Neil writes to the Kansas governor:

"I don't know Scott or any of his friends. I never met Howat. . . . I have had experience with unjust injunctions, given and used for unjust causes. . . .

"The original intent of justice, as I see it, is: That it would be better for 99 criminals to escape justice than to convict and persecute one innocent man. On any other base life and liberty of the poor and the average man has become a cheap commodity."

COMMUNISTS ARE CHASING POINCARE IN PARIS POLL

(Continuped from Page 1).

ture of its defeat was surprising.

The avalanche of votes that swept into office a majority from the left, seems to have given the greatest strength to the so-called radical socialists, making this party the strongest in the forthcoming parliament.

The radical socialists have never been considered a part even of the socialist movement. One of its leading members is Edouard Herriott, leader of the opposition in the French chamber of deputies, who recently made a trip to Soviet Russia, and upon his return urged recognition by France of the Workers' Republic. It is purely a middle class party, also being known as the democratic party.

The socialists of the unified socialist party are more or less in league with the radical socialists, its middle class elements drifting in that direction, while the workers and farmers in ranks are going over to the Communist Party.

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THE DAILY WORKER
RAISES THE STANDARD
FOR A WORKERS' AND
FARMERS' GOVERNMENT

THE DAILY WORKER

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The Labor Party
Amalgamation
Organization of Unorganized
The Land for the Users
The Industries for the Workers
Protection of the Foreign-Born
Recognition of Soviet Russia

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POINCARE BURIED BY THE VOTES OF LEFT PARTIES

DENY HALPERIN SEAT IN MEET OF THE I. L. G. W.

Hits Expulsions As Repetitions of 1919

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BOSTON, Mass., May 12.—The ax of the Sigman administration in the International Ladies' Garment Workers' union fell again in the convention here when George Halperin, delegate of Local 66, of New York, was unseated by a vote of 192 to 35, with 15 unseated delegates not voting. The charges against Halperin were the usual ones of membership in the Trade Union Educational league, to which was added that of slandering the officials of the Sigman regime.

He was also attacked as a member of the Workers party, and for not protesting against the criticism of the Freiheit, the Jewish Communist daily, leveled against Sigman rule.

Halperin Replies.

In his reply to the attacks made upon him, Halperin charged that the Sigman dictatorship considered it criminal if a union member urged his local to pass resolutions requesting the general executive board to rescind the decree outlawing the T. U. E. L. and instructing its convention delegate to vote against the Sigman expulsion policy, tho the constitution of the union declares the convention to which all matters of disagreement may be brought.

Halperin charged that the whole crusade growing out of the expulsion policy was a campaign against the political movement of the workers, represented by the Workers party. He therefore charged it was an attack on the union's members because of their political views.

Halperin charged that the officialdom of the international were following the same tactics pursued by the Socialist party, in 1919, when the reaction within the party expelled more than half the membership in order to maintain its leadership. He charged that the 1919 expulsions in the Socialist Party was the first shot fired against the left wing movement in this country.

One delegate had the temerity to

(Continued on Page 2.)

POINCARE RETURNS TO PARIS, COUNTS VOTES, DECIDES TO RESIGN

PARIS, May 12.—Premier Poincare has decided that he must resign as a result of the defeat of the national bloc in the parliamentary elections.

The premier returned hurriedly to Paris this afternoon from a week-end in the country, and consulted with some of his ministers, at which time his decision to resign was reached.

Edouard Herriot, leader of the Radical Socialists, is believed likely to succeed Poincare, and Aristide Briand, former premier, may become foreign minister.

Practically complete returns from Sunday's elections showed that the national bloc, which has been in power in France since 1919, has lost its majority in the chamber of deputies.

Millerand himself may resign the presidency, but cannot do so until the chamber meets.

PITTSBURGH'S CAR STRIKE IS STILL SCABLESS

Workers' Power Brings Arbitration Talk

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PITTSBURGH, Pa., May 12.—Pittsburgh's street car strike ended this afternoon. By a vote of 1,073 to 920, the striking motormen and conductors voted to return to work once. The carmen accepted a proposal presented by mediators which provided that the present wage scale, which carries a maximum of 67 cents an hour, be continued for the next two years; that there shall be no change in working conditions and that the company pay one-half the cost of one uniform for each employe every year.

PITTSBURGH, May 12.—The Pittsburgh Railways company's announcement that it would run cars Monday morning with strikebreakers turned out to be a monster bluff.

STRIKE STRONG WHILE PERLSTEIN STAYS IN BOSTON

"Dennie" And Taylor Whet Teeth For 52

The lull in the garment strike here does not require that vice-president Meyer Perlstein leave the exhilirating scene of the convention of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, in Boston, according to Miss Romer, Perlstein's secretary. The vice-president had expected to come back about the middle of this week if the situation here demanded, but his plan now is to return at the end of the following week.

No court cases come up today, but tomorrow will find Judge Charles M. Foell running a hot race with Judge "Dennie" Sullivan in adjoining court rooms. Some fifty-two cases are slated for Sullivan's annoyance and about twenty for Judge Foell.

Taylor Keeps Dennie in Trim.

"Dennie" will undoubtedly win for the amount of fines imposed, even if the sum is averaged by the number of pickets tried. Sullivan was in a mean mood when he last sentenced the garment strikers and dosed them out jail sentences as well as fines of $250 or more apiece. He may be in better humor tomorrow and satisfy the bosses a little less, tho Dudley Taylor, attorney for the dress manufacturers, keep Sullivan toeing the mark of severe sentences pretty closely.

One of the cases to come before Sullivan is that of Meyer Barkan, who spent another night in the lousy county jail when he was arrested for contempt. This is the second time Barkan has been treated to the inhospitable quarters of the jail.

Fifty Cases Up.

The other cases coming before Sullivan tomorrow are those of: Gertrude Hansen, Mary Shinska, Dora Rubin, Ida Borkan, Sarah Orlove, Rebecca Shore, Rose Pester, Ida Kaufmann, Pauline Bernhardt, Martha Rybicka, Anna Doleschek, Ada Abrams, Tillie Green, Ida Geffin, Rose Katz, Josephine Leone, Martha Wenfor, Frieda Forbahn, Lena Stanish, Yettie Katz, Clara Krasnowsky, Fanny Batt, Sara Shapiro, Leah Katofsky, Libby Shenkman, Ester Gittelman, Haddie Grenberg, Frieda Nitchberg, Fanny Jacoby, Rose Cohen, Sofia Rosen, Sara Wood, Mary Armoto, Angel Matusisiak, Rose Weiner, Gussie Abramowitz, Nanna Peterson, Fannie Kramer, Sylvia Krause, Dora Hoffman, Marian Brosteck, Etella Spaczeck, Jacob Hoffman, Bessie Beffield, Dora Samuelson, Caroline Heiner, Anna Sax, Esther Pegnoff and Saddie Beikoff.

Bosses Dicker.

Several bosses are negotiating with the union for terms but they are unwilling to accept the demands made by the garment workers when they went out on strike, February 27th. It is possible when vice-president Perlstein returns that the bosses and the union officials may reach some settlement, but the commitee in charge of the strike in Perlstein's absence have no authority to compromise the strike demands to gain a settlement with any boss.

The summer dress season should be well on in the shops by now but this season has been slack and to some extent the dullness of trade worked against the striking dressmakers. The regular work should pick up within a few weeks and make the bosses more eager to come to terms.

The strikers are determined to hold their lines intact until they can go back to work on the conditions they themselves have set. If they can survive this critical short period as well as they have the long weeks past of the strike, they surely should gain the victory they are hoping for.

Pullman Bosses Agree To Meet With Strikers

Brave Carmen's Fight Forces Conference

For the first time in its 59 years of labor fighting the Pullman company yesterday agreed to meet with a duly elected strikers committee.

First refusing to recognize that a strike existed, next refusing to deal with a strikers' committee, the steel car company was finally forced by the loss of valuable contracts to get down to realities.

Twelve Strikers Elected.

The strikers chose a body of twelve men to represent them before the conference in the Palace Building late that afternoon. The committee was instructed to give its report to the strikers that same evening so that action could be taken.

Full reports of the workers' decisions will be given in the next issue of the DAILY WORKER.

The conference was arranged by Ben Marshman, official mediator of the department of labor who has been drawn into the strike, which is proving so costly for the rich steel car company.

Three Parties At Conference.

But the conference which the company consented to, is not a pure and simple conference of workers and employers. There is a third element present: the so-called "conciliating committees" from the departments of the plant not on strike. Most of the members of these departmental committees are company men. Their jobs depend on acquiesence in the company's decisions.

Three parties are represented at this conference: the twelve elected strikers, twelve company men not on strike and McLaren, general manager of the Pullman plant.

Company Wants Pullman Terms.

Marshman admitted that Manager McLaren was eager to settle the strike and was willing to make some concessions, but he said the Pullman boss asserted the reduced wage would stand.

"Doesn't that mean that he wants to settle the strike on the Pullman company's own terms?" asked a reporter for the DAILY WORKER.

"Yes, that's about it," said the department of labor conciliator.

Conference Result Reported.

In his speech to the strikers at the noon meeting, the second big mass meeting of the day in Stancik's hall, Marshman reported the result of his confab with the Pullman boss that morning, McLaren's final decision to meet with the union committee.

Company Wants to Blacklist.

He said that McLaren tried to insist on blacklisting six leading spirits among the strikers and would not sit on a committee with these men. Finally McLaren and "efficiency expert" Francis Gunn said they might

(Continued on Page 2.)

FRENCH COMMUNISTS ARE CLOSE BEHIND POINCARE'S NATIONAL BLOC IN PARIS AS ELECTIONS SHOW BIG LABOR PROGRESS

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PARIS, May 12.—Communists scored heavily in Sunday's elections. Altho no figures have been received, of the total vote, or the number of party members elected to the chamber of deputies, it is reported that the Communist Party ran second only to the Poincare National Bloc in Paris, that carried the metropolis by only a slight majority.

The Communists swept Bourges, an industrial and railway center in Central France. In fact, labor everywhere thruout the big French industrial centers showed a big revolutionary drift, just as in the recent German elections.

The latest returns indicated that the anti-Poincare parties, including the Communists, secured 229 seats, as against 153 for the National Bloc, with 202 results yet to be announced. The extent to which the voters were aroused by the issues at stake is shown by the fact that 80 per cent of the voters, an unusually high number for France, with strong syndicalist tendencies among her workers, went to the polls on Sunday.

Victory for the lefts was achieved by overwhelming majorities in the provinces. When Poincare piled up a small majority in Paris, the residents of the capital went to their beds believing him to have won.

Leaders of the left claim the result is an overwhelming repudiation of Poincare's foreign policies, including occupation of the Ruhr and insistence upon reservations to the experts' report.

The premier's supporters, however, claim the overthrow was due to dissatisfaction with the cost of living, recent raising of the tax rate and other domestic matters.

The new chamber, despite what Poincare's followers say, will undoubtedly affect modification of France's foreign policies.

The group which will control the chamber of deputies, favors moderation towards Germany. Many of Poincare's foreign policies are certain to be replaced by others of a conciliatory nature.

The premier may resign at once and it is possible that President Millerand, who created the national bloc, which has met its first defeat, may resign as well.

Premier Poincare and the national bloc have been in power in France for five years, and the overwhelming na-

(Continued on Page 2.)

HEAVY DECREASE IN STEEL ORDERS ANNOUNCED BY TRUST

NEW YORK, May 12.—The U. S. Steel corporation figures announced at noon yesterday show a decrease in the unfilled tonnage of 574,360 tons during April. On April 30 the unfilled tonnage stood 4,208,447 tons against 4,728,807 on March 31, 4,912,901 on February 29, 1924, and 7,288,509 on April 30, 1923.

WALL STREET JOURNAL "BLACKSHIRT" EDITORIAL READ IN THE SENATE

(By The Federated Press)

WASHINGTON, May 12.—Sen. Shipstead, during debate on the Lockwood matter, in a ringing voice, read to the Senate the "Blackshirts, On To Washington," article published by the Wall Street Journal of March 17th, and the later editorial in the paper declaring that 48 Mussolinis are needed —one in each state—as a sample of reactionary lawlessness in America.

GERMAN WORKERS MURDERED BY FASCISTI ARMY

Kaiserists Reviewed By Ludendorff

(Special to The Daily Worker)

HALLE, Germany, May 12.—Without a murmur of protest from the Socialist president of Germany, 70,000 Fascisti followers of the kaiser and bitter foes of the German republic, helmeted and armed to the teeth, marched in parade past Generals Ludendorff, Hindenburg and other monarchists, who were gathered here to unveil a statute to General Moltke, to replace one destroyed by the Communists after the Hohenzollern head fled into Holland.

The Fascisti came from all parts of Germany in special trains. They were out for the blood of the workers, and wherever they saw a group of workers gathered they fired upon them. It is estimated that ten workers were killed, hundreds injured and over 500 jailed. Workers marching along the highways were fired upon from behind fences by Fascisti assassins. Armored cars were used by the monarchists to storm a brewery in which the workers sought protection.

Monarchist speakers, advocating the overthrow of the republic, shouted for the kaiser's return. "We will never rest until we have a kaiser again," was a usual phrase. The reactionary mob in arms was called "the Defensive Alliance of Overland Young German Order." Ludendorff reviewed the Fascisti, dressed in his gold braid, red trousers and spiked helmet. He did not look like the same general who threw himself in the gutter when the barroom Fascisti rebellion in Munich fizzled.

While this monarchist carnival was going on in Halle, the Ruhr miners were on strike and had succeeded in paralyzing industry completely.

FRENCH FRANC DROPS AS POINCARE'S BLOC GOES DOWN TO DEFEAT

PARIS, May 12.—The French franc dropped sharply today to 17.40 to the dollar when it became apparent the government had been defeated in the national elections. Saturday's closing was at 16.75. The victory of the parties of the left over Poincare is considered as making certain a settlement of the reparations problem on the basis of the experts' report.

PEORIA CONVENTION OF UNITED MINE WORKERS OF AMERICA WILL DISCUSS LIVE PROBLEMS

The convention of the United Mine Workers of Illinois which opens today in Peoria promises to be the hottest of the many hot conventions held by the miners of District 12.

The issues before the convention that will be most hotly contested and bitterly fought are the appointive power of the president and the reinstatement of Alexander Howat, former president of the Kansas miners. Approximately 800 delegates will be present.

Other questions to be taken up will be a demand for a special convention to consider charges against John L. Lewis, action against the Ku Klux Klan, which is attempting to gain control of the miners' union in the interests of the coal barons; the abolition of eleven sub-districts; inauguration of an old age pension fund; and demands that employes on miners' union payrolls now appointed shall in the future be elected.

There is no doubt where the Illinois miners stand on the question of the reinstatement of Alexander Howat. During the early days of the successful effort on the part of the bully Lewis to drive his rival out of the organization, District 12 poured their money like water into Kansas to support the miners who were on strike there against the Kansas Industrial Slave Law. Not alone were the miners assailed by the entire power of the state, but they were treacherously

(Continued on Page 2.)

Modern Industry Cause Of Divorce, Drives Women From Home

JACKSON, Mich., May 12.—Divorces are increasing because the American woman "has been driven out of the home" by economic and social forces, Miss Marion Leonard, dean of women at the University of Illinois, told the Michigan Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs here.

Dean Leonard pointed out that women are becoming socially and economically independent. Over 8,500 American women are employed in gainful occupations, she told her hearers.

The American woman, she said, "has been driven out of the home by the high cost of living, by the invention of labor-saving devices which give her more leisure; by the public schools, where her children are taken off her hands during the day, and by motor cars, country clubs and other outside entertainments."

ATTACK OF SIGMAN MACHINE ON MILITANTS CULMINATES IN UNSEATING OF 8 DELEGATES FROM LOCAL NO. 9

BOSTON, May 12.—Charges that the case against Local No. 9, New York, was a deliberate frame-up by the International officialdom, and that lynch law was replacing justice in the organization were made to-day at the convention of the International. The question at issue was the recommendation of the Credentials Committee to unseat 8 out of the 10 delegates from Local No. 9, and to place the local under the direct supervision of the General Executive Board of the union.

Louis Hyman, manager of Local No. 9, stated in a bitter and eloquent attack upon the International administration, that flimsy evidence from an unreliable source was being used by the officials to blackmail regularly elected delegates in a determined effort to wrest control of the local out of the hands of the progressive elements and place it under the dictatorship of the official machine.

He accused the officials of having used their power to prevent the election to the convention of well-known, active trade unionists who disagreed with the policies of the administration in order to pack the convention with representatives of their own choosing who would assure them a majority.

This attack came after the report of Dubinsky, secretary of the credentials committee. Dubinsky charged eight of the delegates with having attended a meeting where delegates to the convention were nominated.

Delegate Hyman then took the floor and in a scathing denunciation of the international policy of suppression and coercion pointed out that no evidence of the secret nominating caucus existed other than the word of an irresponsible member of the local

(Continued on Page 2.)

Iron Workers Force New York Bosses To Sign New Contract

NEW YORK, May 12.—Despite the powerful openshop combine in the steel and iron trade, the Architectural Iron, Bronze and Structural Workers' union, has signed new contracts protecting 1500 of the 2600 inside or shop iron workers in Greater New York. The Allied Metal Building Industries, branch of the Iron league openshop organization, still controls a group of small employers by threatening to shut off raw materials if they sign with the union.

To strike these small shops one at a time is now the policy of the union, which has called out the men at the Stolz Iron Works. The Mercury Iron Works has just signed without a strike, and negotiations are in process with the Prudential shop.

BURNS CHASED RADICALS WHILE U. S. KILLERS HUNG UP RECORD THAT WILL MAKE BRITONS STEP LIVELY

(By the Federated Press)

NEW YORK, May 12.—While the U. S. department of justice and its detectives under William Burns were chasing red bomb throwers which did not exist, 10,000 murders were committed in the United States in 1923 and many went unpunished. These figures are given out by Dr. Frederick L. Hoffman, crime expert for the Prudential Insurance Co. The increase he says is from 9 per 100,000 in 1922 to 10.2 in 1923.

Fifty times as many persons were murdered in this country as in England and Wales, and twenty-five times as many on the basis of comparative population.

Champion Military Glutton Assails The Women Peace Workers

(By The Federated Press)

WASHINGTON, May 12.—General Barnett, former head of the Marine corps, has told the Republican Women's Campaign Training school, in session here, that the recent congress of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, headed by Jane Addams, was a "treasonable society," made up chiefly of foreigners who came here to "corrupt our people with false ideas of national peace."

Barnett is one of the capital's ablest diners, dancers and medal carriers, and for years has appeared weekly in the society columns.

PULLMAN STRIKE HEAD TELLS WORKERS ABOUT BASIS OF STRUGGLE

John Holmgren, vice-president of the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen, told the workers at the mass meeting that they had struck a blow at the wage cutting policy of the Pullman company that would be long remembered; he urged them whatever else they did, to unite in the labor organization that would make their next battle still more effective.

He painted an inspiring picture of the class struggle and the world labor movement, which is fighting in Germany against the Morgan plan to enslave the workers of Europe.

Asking for support of the DAILY WORKER, he showed how this newspaper, which gave the strikers their only publicity support, would keep them informed on the great world issues of labor.

As a climax to his speech, he pointed out the necessity of class conscious political action. He showed how United States senators and congressmen cared nothing for the workers and bound the chains around the necks of the child slaves of this country. He urged the workers to fill the posts of government with the members of their own class.

War Mad Senator Now Shows Concern For Poor Farmers

(By The Federated Press)

WASHINGTON, May 12.—Senator Norbeck of South Dakota, who was made governor of his state, during the war hysteria, on the issue of jailing or otherwise suppressing the Nonpartisan League organizers, has changed his mind. The man who saw only pro-Germanism, bolshevism and red ruin in the Nonpartisan League doctrine that the farmer must be given the aid of the government in his struggle to get a free market for his products, told the Senate, in A. C. Townley's own words, that "the farmer must buy in a controlled market and sell in a competitive one, and then you tell him to solve all his own troubles by organizing co-operative stores when what he wants is a day's wage by which he can live."

STEEL COMPANIES PLANNING TO BESTOW WAGE SLASH ON SLAVES; WILL PAY FOR MUNDELEIN FEED

(By the Federated Press)

NEW YORK, May 12.—Wall Street is full of reports received from Pennsylvania that the independent steel companies are on the point of cutting the already low wages. Some of the companies are now working only 50 per cent capacity due to the recent slump in orders. Judge Gary denies knowledge of the proposed cut but has stated that the policy of the U. S. Steel Corporation, would be to follow the independents in the matter of wage reductions. Republic Iron and Steel and Youngstown Sheet and Tube are among the big independents said to be planning a cu

Aid For the German Seamen

By GEORGE HARDY.

The recent strike of German seamen in the British Isles was a new attempt at striking. Its importance was the international aspect. But the end was a tragedy. The determination of the strikers was the only bright spot in the strike itself. And after the ships had got away with skeleton crews we got the announcement of 600 strikers being shipped to home ports, only to be arrested and severe sentences inflicted upon many of them.

We search for the causes of defeat, which are many. The treachery of the Deutsche Vohrkesbund (German Transport Union) was unsurpassed. Their members were about two-fifths of the organized strikers. The other three-fifths belong to the Deutsche Shiffarhtsbund (German Seamen's Union), affiliated to the R. I. L. U. Many were unorganized. The D. S. B. showed a willingness to fight on and would have co-operated whole heartedly, but the executives of the D. V. B. refused to endorse the strike, and as usual did what their Social-Democratic compatriots have been doing the world over, and particularly in Germany.

No United Action.

It mattered not that the struggle had a partial backing in Britain, and that the strike must be won to save the seamen from prison under the nautical law in Germany, or that the strikers chose Britain to escape the bullets of "Comrade" Hense, the Social-Democratic chief of police at Hamburg, and his colleagues at other German ports. They refused to aid in any way to achieve victory. They only discouraged and divided.

The division of the German seamen into two unions again helped to defeat them. Confusion thru lack of preparation was also a contributing cause. And even the lack of policy of the D. S. B. was to be regretted. Also arising out of the strike amalgamation of the two unions and the negotiations had progressed far, have received a severe setback due to the spineless conduct of the D. V. B. officials.

Notwithstanding the support of the Transport Workers at the Surrey and Commercial Docks, at London, the strikers were sent home defeated largely because the dockers discharged, loaded and bunkered ships. Thus allowing the skippers to ship and get away. It is said there was an arrangement that upon the call for assistance from Havelock Wilson the Transport Workers' Union officials would take strike action against the ships involved. Did Wilson call for help or was he more concerned with ulterior motives, both of aiding British shipping and making international publicity for himself with a view to resurrecting the defunct "International Seafarers' Federation"? He certainly did not encourage any outside help, nor was the necessary international publicity to the strike given publicly, which was calculated to win the strike by extending it to other countries.

Political Ambitions.

Failure to set up a joint strike committee composed of representatives of the two German unions involved, the Seamen's Union of Britain and the Transport Workers' Union, together with full co-operation of the seamen's section of the Revolutionary Transport Workers of the R. I. L. U. and the seamen's section of the International Transport Workers' Federation, led to defeat. The money of the N. S. and F. U. was not enough. The whole weight of the British unions should have been behind the strike. A call for international action going out with the signatures of the R. I. L. U. and the I. T. F. attached would have proved "international" was not a mere word nor pretense. It would have stirred all port labor and seafarers' unions to declare themselves, and a victory might have been the result instead of defeat.

Now we must prepare. The German seamen will continue to strike in other countries. The enormous amount of seamen unorganized and unemployed adds to the difficulties to seamen striking successfully at home. Besides the ruthless suppression of a dictator, the D. S. B. is an illegal organization by the decrees of Von Seeckt. These features make it very hard for the German seamen to win at home.

If German seamen's wages are not to remain an influence for low wages in British ships then we must be up and doing. There is no question of the German seamen repudiating the officials who really betrayed them, and determining their own policy. Already last week at Barrow-in-Furness another crew struck. But the N. S. and F. U. refused aid.

As there is no common understanding as to what we will do if such trade unionists and transport workers strikes continue we propose to all in particular, both ashore and afloat, that we discuss helping the German seamen and declaring an international boycott against all German ships which do not pay the full demands of the German seamen. The German wage of £2 18s 0d is slavery and threatens every seaman's home with starvation. Compared with world prices, Germany is as high as any, and the shipowners can pay equally as well as all other countries.

Action!—More Action!

If the German seamen can get the General Council of the Trade Union Congress and the Transport Union of Britain to agree to support them financially and declare a boycott against German ships, then the German seamen will make a definitely organized fight.

And with such machinery created as indicated above we could surely win. Between the two internationals over three million transport workers could be effectively used to support the German seamen. And by creating machinery as indicated above we could show for once what real international action means to the workers. Get your branches to demand action and remove the danger of low wages and destitution.

The following telegram was received from the German Seamen's Union by the secretary of the International Seamen's Section of the Red International Transport Workers:

"Wire at once Australian union to hold German ships until all claims granted by owners. Severe punishments inflicted on German seamen owing to strike in England. Wire answer whether this received. Letter follows."

We appeal to the General Council of the British Trade Union Congress to take this question up, and in conjunction with the Transport Workers, and in accordance with resolutions passed at the I. S. F. Congress, make a fight for international wage standards and conditions.

To send money to help the German trade union bureaucracy is impotent. Support the Germans who are struggling for their very existence.

Let's have international action!

Literature -- Music -- Drama

Foes of Conscription.

Federated Press Review.

While most people were opposed to conscription before the big business interests threw the shadow of world war across America, only 500 men of draft age carried the opposition to the extreme limit in the brave days when every bayonet dripped with gory democracy.

These 500 war objectors and the 4,500 who went part of the way with them in defying the Wilson war machine, get their day in the court of the reading public thru Norman Thomas' book, "The Conscientious Objector in America."

The American is not a bad kicker, and he will therefore find much to interest him in the account of the government's troubles with these rebels against military authority. He will pass over the accounts of inhuman torture in American camps of some of the objectors, knowing that soldiers in battle suffered just as much and more, tho not perhaps in the name of liberty and justice, coldly administered by safety-first captains and colonels. He will linger a bit over the 57 varieties of religious objection and then will come down to the honest-to-god objector that every doughboy could understand.

This was the objector who handed it out to the officers as his view that it was a rich man's war and a poor man's fight. This objector had no objection to the army and to the fighting men as such. In fact, he rather favored a good scrap like the Russian revolution or the American revolution, and wouldn't mind putting on a uniform and shouldering a gun to fight against the Wall Street war profiteers and the bosses generally. The dollar-a-day Yank who has now been refused his cash bonus will appreciate such fighting doctrine.

Right here the more belligerent reader will conclude that the book falls down a bit. The author is evidently allied with the groups opposed to all war and develops a comprehensive anarchist theory of the state. The good point about this is that he knocks those easy-going objectors who were willing to take noncombatant service. They were unwilling to feed the gun, but jumped at the chance to feed the gunner. Thomas shows them up.

The book has a foreword by LaFollette, who picturesquely points out that "a conscience against war brought objectors to prison! A lack of conscience against stealing brought profiteers to palaces."—C. H.

"The Conscientious Objector in America," by Norman Thomas; B. W. Huebsch, Inc., New York, $2.

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Labor Pamphlets.

"The Denial of Civil Liberties in the Coal Fields," by Winthrop Lane, has been published by George H. Doran for the L. I. D., the American Civil Liberties Union and other organizations. It pictures the czarist rule of company managers and gunmen in company-owned towns. Besides the results of other investigations are given, including the official report of the federal coal commission

More Books Given Away

"Through the Russian Revolution"
By Albert Rhys Williams

"Industrial Revival in Soviet Russia"
By A. A. Heller

"The Great Steel Strike"
By W. Z. Foster

"A Week"
By Iury Libedensky

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General Secretary of the Red International of Labor Unions

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A special edition of this book has also been published for the Workers Party. Branches and members of the party are expected to place their orders with the literature department at the same address.

> "The idea becomes power when it penetrates the masses."
> —Karl Marx.

SPECIAL MAGAZINE SUPPLEMENT
THE DAILY WORKER

SECOND SECTION
This magazine supplement will appear every Saturday in The Daily Worker.

May 10, 1924.

The Fifth Congress of the C. I.

By GREGORY ZINOVIEV,
Chairman, Communist International.

The opening of the Fifth Congress of the Communist International has been fixed for the 5th of June, 1924. More than 18 months have passed since the Fourth Congress, and a number of questions are waiting for settlement.

Program. The Fifth Congress has to finally confirm the program of the Communist International. The first draft of the program was published at the time of the Fourth Congress. During the five years of its existence a number of documents of a fundamental character have accumulated in the archives of the Comintern, such as Lenin's thesis on dictatorship and democracy, the resolutions of the Second Congress and the rôle of the Communist Party in revolution, the resolution on the national and agrarian questions, etc., which represent the chief component parts of the program. We have, as it were, the bricks; the task ahead is to build a symmetrical structure out of these bricks.

To draw up a document like the program of the Comintern, especially now when our chief architect, Lenin, is no more, is a difficult task, but further postponement is impossible. The Fifth Congress must carry it out. The Congress will have to indorse the programs of the largest of the sections of the Comintern, who should hasten to finish their preparatory work.

The Further Tactics of the Comintern. This question will undoubtedly be discussed in close connection with another point on the agenda. **The World Economic Situation.** The Fifth Congress must sum up the application of the tactics of the United Front during the preceding years. It is quite clear now that these tactics will again be subject to considerable criticism. We must close our eyes to the fact that in the practical application of these tactics they have been more than once distorted in the direction of opportunism. Nevertheless, when the summary is made, the balance will be in our favor. The tactics of the united front remain the correct tactics for the whole epoch. It is necessary only that measures of precaution be taken to prevent their distortion and we must learn to give them the concrete form demanded by the conditions prevailing in any given country. Opportunist dangers to the right, as before, are the chief dangers that threaten the Comintern, but it will be possible to conduct these dangers only if we resolutely repel "Left Wing Infantilism." The Comintern is living and acting in the trough of two waves of world proletarian revolution. One wave has passed; the other wave has not yet arisen. Countries like Germany are living thru a period between two revolutions. In such a period, Communists are inevitably called upon to fight simultaneously against liquidatorism from the right and "left" phrasemongering, which frequently is tantamount to liquidatorism from the "left."

Important Controversial Problems in Various Sections. The most important of the work of the forthcoming Congress will be to investigate controversial questions and fundamental problems which at the present moment are engaging the various sections of the Comintern. In this the chief parties of the Comintern will become closely acquainted with each other, and in this way a single International Communist Party will be forged. There have been many sharp discussions and controversial questions among our principal parties in the interval between the Fourth and Fifth Congresses. Sometimes these questions have been regarded as a "crisis in the Comintern." As a matter of fact there has never been any crisis. Communist parties are built up with tremendous difficulties. One might say that the most powerful section of the Comintern—the Russian Communist Party—in the course of its 25 years of existence, has been in a state of one long continual crisis. As a matter of fact this "crisis" indicates the gradual hammering out of a real steel-like Communist Party. Who imagines that the building up of the Communist Party can proceed as easily as taking a drive along the broad asphalted streets of a European city? Any one who does so shows that he completely fails to understand what a Communist Party is. In the main, during this period the principal sections of the Comintern have become strengthened and now represent a more homogeneous vanguard of the proletariat than was the case at the time of the Fourth Congress. The Executive Committee of the Comintern is now putting forward seven sections to be dealt with: Russia, Germany, Italy, Bulgaria, England, United States and Japan.

Russia. The Congress will here report on the present economic position of the Soviet Union and will again summarize the experiences of NEP. The Congress wil also deal with the results of the discussion within the Russian Communist Party and give its decisive opinion on it.

Germany. The Congress will give its estimation on the controversies within the German Communist Party connected with the October action of the German proletariat. The Congress will undoubtedly estimate the opportunist deviations of the German Communist Party as was given by the Executive Committee of the Comintern, and will also as resolutely oppose the ultra "left" wing in the party which, as a matter of fact, is of a non-Bolshevist tendency, and repel the tactical excesses from which the majority of the German Communist Party are by no means free.

Italy. The Congress will undoubtedly resolve in favor of the immediate fusion of the Communists with the Third Internationalists (Fusionists), and help the Italian Communist Party to commence a more determined fight against Fascism and Social-Democracy.

Bulgaria. The Congress will have to give its estimation of the great events with which the Bulgarian Communist Party has had to deal. The errors committed by the majority of the Bulgarian Communist Party in June, 1923, have now been admitted by that majority. The Congress will have to assist the Bulgarian Communist Party in making good its losses, and carry out the historical mission imposed upon it by the progress of revolutionary events as speedily as possible.

Great Britain. For the first time in the history of the British labor movement the conditions have been created for the establishment of a mass Communist Party in Great Britain. In this sense, what is taking place in the British labor movement at the present time, is of even greater importance than the events in Germany. The Congress will have to do all it can to help to realize the existing possibilities and to convert the present Communist Party of Great Britain into a real mass party.

United States. The American Workers Party is becoming a mass party. The question is confronting it now of its attitude towards the rising petty-bourgeois Third Party and its attitude towards the farmers. The Congress will give full attention to the new problems of the American labor movement, and help the American party to handle the great historical tasks which confront it.

Japan. The Japanese labor movement is only just coming to the front. The cruel persecution to which the Japanese Communists have been subjected hitherto has prevented them from forming a mass Communist Party in Japan. With the participation of the Japanese Communists, a mass workers' and peasants' party is being formed. The Congress will have to deal in detail with the question of the Japanese labor movement.

The question of the **Trade Unions** once again occupies an important place in the work of the Fifth Congress. The more the influence of the Communists in the trade union movement grows, the more furious do the

(Continued on Page 7.)

SOVIET DELEGATES IN LONDON AT THE ANGLO-RUSSIAN PARLEY--BIGGEST OF YEAR

Delegates to the Anglo-Russian conference in front of the foreign office in London. Left to right (in front): Preobrozhensky, Tomsky, Rakovsky, Khidgr-Alieff, Koututoff and Radchinko, and, below, Mlle. Ostronmova (left) and Mme. Malstoff.

Two Women In Delegation

The biggest treaty conference of the year was convened when representatives of Soviet Russia and of the English government met in London to negotiate a trade treaty and in the words of Premier MacDonald of Britain, "to liquidate the past and bring about peaceful relations in the future."

The delegates of Russia were Christian Rakovsky, charge d'affaires in London and chief negotiator; Preobrozhensky, assistant commissar of finance; Tomsky, chairman of the Soviet Trade Union; Khidgr Alieff, the Turkestan delegate and Koutotoff of Textile Workers' Union, and Radchinko.

Women were in the Russian party, and two of them loaned valuable aid to the parley. They were Mlle. Ostronmova and Mme. Malstoff, secretaries to the delegation.

A PICTURE OF TRADE UNIONISM

By Earl R. Browder

NOTE—The following article by comrade Browder was originally written and published as a preface to the English edition of a recent book by A. Losovsky.

THIS book is the stenographic report of a series of lectures, delivered by A. Losovsky, General Secretary of the Red International of Labor Unions, before the school of the Russian Communist Party in Moscow, during July and August, 1923. It was published in pamphlet form in the Russian language early this year, and is herewith presented in English.

PROBABLY the most important characteristic of Losovsky's lectures is that, for the first time, there is available a comprehensive picture of the trade union movement from the world viewpoint, which deals not so much with the statics (the unilluminating details of organization and the million variations of program and problems) but rather with the vital living influences at work within the labor movement, the tendencies, the relation of forces and, especially, with the tremendous struggle developing throughout the world since the war by the forces of revolutionary struggle, crystallized in the Red International of Labor Unions, against the class collaboration policies of the old bureaucracy, organized in the Amsterdam International (International Federation of Trade Unions).

It is this world-wide viewpoint upon which the lectures are based that gives the book its greatest value. Such a comprehensive outlook is especially needed in the American labor movement. The trade union movement in this country, originally among the most militant and international in its attitude, has for forty years been stifled by the narrow nationalism, as well as by the jealous craft spirit within the limits of the nation, of the reactionary officialdom headed by Samuel Gompers. To see and to understand that the fundamental problems of the trade unions throughout the world are essentially the same as our own, an understanding which a study of Losovsky's book will certainly give, is to lay the firmest possible foundation—the only possible one—for a broad and powerful revolutionary organization in America.

American Trade Unionism Before The War.

If we were to attempt an adequate review of developments within the American labor movement, as complete and comprehensive as that given by Losovsky for the International, it would require another book of almost equal dimensions. In this brief introduction it is the purpose only to suggest some of the main points of comparison.

In the pre-war period of American trade unionism, three main tendencies may be distinguished; they may be classified as trade unionism, syndicalism, and socialism. Each of these tendencies, although corresponding in a general way to their analogous forces in the European movement, varied in many respects from their counterparts in other countries.

Trade unionism, as a distinct philosophy of the labor movement which concerns itself exclusively with the immediate economic struggle, is adequately characterized by Losovsky in dealing with the world situation. In the International movement this tendency is largely represented by the British and American unions. One important difference in the pre-war development of the two Anglo-Saxon movements, however necessary to an understanding of many present problems, is that while in Britain the trade unions (and trade unionism as a system of ideas) had entered a period of change and development even before the war, in America this process had started much later and under different world conditions. Thus while the British labor movement, reformist to the core though it was, yet was developing independent political action in the British Labor Party and embarked upon projects of amalgamation that broke up the hard and fast concepts of craft unionism, in this same period the American Federation of Labor stood solidly against the slightest deviation from its classical policies—collaboration in the capitalist parties and strict craft autonomy.

The syndicalist tendency in the world movement has its counterpart in America in the Industrial Workers of the World (I. W. W.) Arising as a protest against the antiquated structure and class collaboration policies of the A. F. of L., on the one hand, and against the parliamentary cretinism of the Socialist Party on the other, this organization played a considerable role in the ideological development of American revolutionists, though a much smaller one in the class struggle itself. Dominated at its birth by a leadership imbued with Marxism, yet early it adopted the anti-political theories of syndicalism. Although the form of this syndicalist doctrine was largely molded by the syndicalist schools of Europe, it was actually based in the social and economic conditions of the western migratory worker of America, the only element of labor that has been permanently in the I. W. W. On its positive side the I. W. W. developed a complete theory of industrial unionism, an ideal plan for reorganizing the labor movement from top to bottom. It is this concept of industrial unionism, necessarily applying centralized organization, which is the chief difference between the I. W. W. and European syndicalism. During the pre-war period the I. W. W. undoubtedly represented the most militant and class conscious section of the American proletariat.

PRODUCTIVITY OF LABOR IN RUSSIA DURING THE YEARS 1922-23

During 1922-23 productivity of labor has steadily grown from month to month, and while 1921-22 the growth of labor productivity lagged behind the increase in wages, during this year the situation was reversed.

Taking the daily productivity of one worker, for October 1922 as 100, its growth will be expressed as follows:

October, 1922	100
November, 1922	104.5
December, 1922	113
January, 1923	116.8
February, 1923	118.1
March, 1923	124
April, 1923	122.8
May, 1923	132.3
June, 1923	139.1

Thus during eight months the productivity of labor increased by 39 per cent.

The Socialist Party as a force in the trade union movement, has played no dominating role in America. When it came upon the scene it found the trade unions already established, with a crystallized leadership that was hostile to Socialism. The impatience of the Socialist with this reactionary trade unionism led not only to the dual unionism which culminated in the I. W. W., but also divided the socialists themselves on the trade union field. The split which divided the Socialist Party from the Socialist Labor Party, one of the issues of which was the latter's policy of dual unionism, did not leave the Socialist Party free to develop as a power in the trade union movement. The socialist left-wing became militant advocates of the I. W. W., while the right-wing, which stood for working within the trade unions, was incapable of developing a real opposition to Gomperism. While the Socialist Party remained, "His Majesty's opposition" in the court of Samuel Gompers during the pre-war period, its opposition was at almost all times very ineffective, it had no trade union program, and was entirely incapable, even when its members gained control of large unions, of effecting the general course of American trade unionism.

Effects of the World War.

The entry of America into the world war brought profound changes in all these groups and tendencies in the American labor movement. The trade unions, during the war and the years immediately following, made great strides forward in membership. The officialdom was largely incorporated into the governmental machinery and occupied a semi-privileged status. "War prosperity" delivered an enormous power into their hands. The bureaucracy was able to become an instrument for the conscription of the working class for war and industry, a vehicle for floating war loans among the workers, a machine for delivering rebellious workers to the Department of Justice—in short, to take its place as an open section of the ruling class—without losing its control over the masses, or creating any considerable organized opposition.

Upon the I. W. W., the war had a shattering effect. Permeated by militant rebels who actively fought against participation in the world slaughter, it brought down upon itself all the wrath of American capitalism. But because it was dominated by syndicalist prejudices it was completely unable to form such a well-knit body of men and ideas as could survive such a period of suppression and emerge stronger than ever on account of it. After hundreds of its leading militants had been sent to prison, the I. W. W. rapidly developed into a pacifist, non-resistant organization. It lost not only the bulk of its membership but, more important, it surrendered its position held up until the war, of the most militant section of the American working class.

When America was thrown into the war, the Socialist Party was again torn by its inner contradictions. The St. Louis convention in 1917 was dominated by the anti-war elements. But the right-wing was still in almost complete control of the Party, with the result that its practical activity brought the S. P. few of the benefits of a fighting anti-militarist stand. On the other hand, the St. Louis resolution, after causing the split away of an insignificant group of socialist jingoes, (Spargo, Walling, et al.) brought the S. P. up against the solid wall of Gompers' ironclad control of the trade unions. The socialist leaders in the labor movement quickly made their peace with Gompers. The ideological and organizational struggle within the S. P., between the rank and file militants who stood for active anti-militarism, and the right-wing leadership that wished to accommodate itself to "reality," prepared the ground for the later disintegration of the Socialist Party.

Effects of The Russian Revolution.

The Russian revolution crashed into this situation, upsetting all the old inertias and balances. The masses in the unions responded to it with the most widespread and effective forward movement yet seen. Great strike after strike shook the country. Hitherto-unorganized millions flooded into the unions. For the first time militant leadership upon a large scale was able to appear above the stifling Gompers bureaucracy, as in the steel strike. The masses in the trade unions had been profoundly stirred.

In the I. W. W. the Russian revolution had been greeted with great acclaim. With the development of civil war and the accompanying struggle against anarchist and Menshevik ideology in Russia, a division took place in the I. W. W. The anarcho-syndicalist tendency which, combined with a bastard pacifism, was in control, became definitely antagonistic to the revolution; at the same time a large number of the clearer elements definitely began to shed their anti-political dogmas and to assimilate the lessons of the Russian revolution. The development of this Communist wing in the I. W. W. was retarded by the imprisonment of many of its best leaders. This allowed some misunderstanding to occur, so that the confusionist leadership continued to dominate the organization. The result was that thousands of the best rank and file militants left the I. W. W. in disgust at its propaganda against Soviet Russia. The full effects of the favorable reaction towards the Russia revolution on the part of the I. W. W. membership thus failed to obtain expression in the organization as such.

Most profound was the effect upon the Socialist Party of the Bolshevik upheaval. The split which took place in 1919, the formation of the various Communist Parties and groups, and their later integration under the influence of the Communist International, brought a profound change into the left-wing conception of trade union strategy and tactics. At the same time this split eliminated the Socialist Party as even the shadow of an independent factor. Since 1919 the S. P. has steadily and consistently gone to the right, abandoned all pretense even of opposition to Gompersism, and today suffer silently from the insults which "the Grand Old Man" heaps upon them the while he orders them about.

The Birth of the American Left-Wing Movement.

Within the trade unions there had for years been a small group of revolutionists attempting to develop a revolutionary wing therein. In 1912 this group organized the Syndicalist League of North America, which expressed the general tendency of syndicalism but in flat opposition to dual organization, opposing thereto the idea of revolutionary nuclei in the mass unions. This movement after a short but active life, subsided, to appear again in 1916 as the International Trade Union Educational League, which, however, soon expired in the war atmosphere of the time. In 1920 the Trade Union Educational League was formed, marking time for the most part, while it endeavored to bring about unity of program among all the left-wing elements.

It was at this time that the full effects of the Russian revolution upon the American labor movement generally began to show themselves. Under the leadership of the Communist International and later also of the Red International of Labor Unions, the revolutionists of America were freeing themselves from the peculiarly American dogma of dual unionism which had rendered their efforts sterile for a generation. The result was the coming together in a great campaign of left-wing organization and the clarification of program in the Trade Union Educational League. From the mass trade unions came hundreds of militants hitherto unattached to any revolutionary body on account of the old dual union notions. From the I. W. W. came a group of workers who embodied all the fine traditions of the best revolutionary days of that organization. From the Communist groups that split away from the Socialist Party and were later unified in the Workers Party of America, came the full current of American revolutionary experience and ideology. In the Trade Union Educational League all these elements, comprising every healthy American left-wing tendency, were fused together into the first effective left-wing trade union movement in this country, the American section of the Red International of Labor Unions.

The Red International in America.

In the brief years of its work the Trade Union Educational League has wrought a profound clarification in the entire labor movement. Starting out with a great campaign from coast to coast and in every labor union, for amalgamation and a labor party—slogans expressing the two deepest and most fundamental needs of the American labor movement—the T. U. E. L. has reached the minds of hundreds of thousands of trade unionists and influenced the decisions of at least 2,000,000. From the broad slogans that stir the masses, it has intensively developed the issue of revolutionary unionism until today it represents the

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On the Eve of the French Elections

By Charles Rappoport

At present, we are only at the beginning. The electoral exchange of compliments is to be continued in the same tone between the hostile brethren of the bourgeois block, who, at bottom, have the same ideas, the same hate of revolution and of Communism, but who possess divergent electoral appetites and interests.

For the Communist Party the task is not only to take note of these blows and to derive profit from them. It must, in the first place, unmask all the bourgeois parties and their conceptions, setting out with full details a faithful record of their stupidities and of their crimes.

First let us cast a general glance over the political chessboard and the large parties engaged in the fight. For the moment we will pass over the parties "standing outside" and all kinds of malcontents of the latest fashion, seeking for social position and parliamentary seats.

There then remain three large parties, representing three large social classes, striving with their utmost means to attain power.

1. The Party of the Bloc National, representing a nondescript coalition of capitalist greed and interests.

2. The Democratic Party (Radical-Socialists) represents the middle and petty bourgeoisie (non-socialist peasants, small annuitants, small shopkeepers, all kinds of brokers, and those members of the liberal professions who have not abandoned themselves to the reaction.) This middle and petty bourgeoisie is menaced with irreparable ruin. And during critical moments flies to the opposition in the full hope of re-establishing itself with the aid of parliamentary power and of credits.

3. The Party of the Working and Peasant Class. While waiting for the full deevlopment of class consciousness, we are—unfortunately—obliged to consider as one of the parties of the working class, the Socialist "Party" (S. F. I. O.), which still has in its ranks misled proletarians, credulous peasants and exasperated petty bourgeois. Tomorrow it will confound itself with the Radical-Socialist Party, which is neither radical nor Socialist. The day after tomorrow all the elements of the left will assume the Socialist label, omitting the prefix "radical," which, since it extends from Perchot to the editors of the "Lanterne" and of the "Rappel," has lost all serious significance. At such time, the Socialist Party, section of the "International of the Royal Ministers," as stated by the citizen Barthelemy Mayeras, one of the distinguished members of this same quasi-international, will lay all its cards on the table, will throw off its mask and proclaim itself a party of the counter-revolutionary order.

The situation will become clear and definite. The workers and peasants' class will be represented solely by the Communist Party, section of the Communist International.

The three parties (Bloc National, Radical Party, Socialist Party), whatever they may be saying and doing, have common features, common interests and even a common mentality.

First of all, they have a common foe: the Revolution, and its Party, Communism. Beginning with M. Poincare, including M. Herriot, right up to Blum-Paul Faure, they have a horror of the revolution, not of the word, but of the thing itself. For these three parties, the revolution is an accomplished fact, or, according to the classic formula of reformism, is accomplishing itself every day by means of reforms. For these three parties the question is how to seize power by means of the parliamentary, of the legal method.

The Socialist Party, having once attained power in France, will repeat the same acts, the same gestures, as were performed by its "brother parties" of Germany with Ebert-Noske-Scheidemann, of Sweden with Branting, of Belgium with Vandervelde, of England with Ramsay MacDonald. This is not a hypothesis, a supposition, a polemical slogan. These are facts which strike the eye. The Hamburg Socialists have been governing, are governing and will be governing the capitalist society on behalf of and for the profit of the capitalist order.

The bourgeoisie, particularly the stupid, ignorant and terrified French bourgeoisie, will need a bit of time before it can grasp the fact that it is to its interest to clear out the Bloc National, which is ruining and rendering ridiculous the capitalist regime in itself, and that the radical party in itself is without backbone. As instinct of self-preservation opens the eyes of the blindest, so even that great baby, the French bourgeoisie, will realize in time that its best gamekeeper is the party which calls itself Socialist, which at one time played the role of poacher in the struggle between the propertied and non-propertied classes.

There is still another fact welding together these three parties and making of them a block of capitalist conservation, in spite of temporary divisions. This is the so-called national interest, so-called national defense. Any one listening to Paul Boncour or Varenne when speaking on vital questions, would think he was hearing an oration by M. Poincare. One must not give heed to Blum, or to Longuet, because these citizens, being the mouthpieces of another phraseology, will speak of other things, while voting in wartime for war credits.

Organized Communism must therefore fight to the bitter end against these three parties of different origin, but of identical counter-revolutionary import. This is not altered by the fact that each of these three parties has its own particular character, its political apparatus, its own methods. We must thoroly understand their real nature in order the better to fight against them.

The Fifth Congress of the C. I.

(Continued from Page 1.)

leaders of the social-democracy become in their efforts to hasten the split in the trade unions. The provocative tactics of the Social-Democratic leaders in certain places are very successful. Among the German left wing there is developing a wrong and extremely dangerous attitude towards the question of the future work in the reactionary trade unions. The Fifth Congress will have to speak with all its authority and determination against the policy of leaving the Social-Democratic unions, and at the same time it will have to find a practical solution to the problem of how to organize those workers whom the Social-Democratic leaders have succeeded in expelling from the trade unions.

As hitherto, the **National Question** will be discussed with extreme attention at the forthcoming Congress. The theoretical basis of the solution of this question are contained in the reports and resolutions introduced at previous congresses by Comrade Lenin. The task of the Fifth Congress will consist in working out more concretely the application of the national policy of the Comintern in various countries. And especially in the countries of the East and in the colonies, where the struggle for national independence is developing more and more into a revolutionary movement directed against the domination of international capitalism. The proper solution of the national question will help all parties to win over the masses to their side. It is the national and agrarian questions that most of all distinguish the Comintern from its predecessors, the Second International and even the First International, which, owing to historical conditions, raised these questions only in an abstract manner. Without solving the national and agrarian questions in the spirit of Leninism, the Comintern cannot win over the majority of the toilers and without doing the latter, we cannot enter the decisive battle.

The question of **Relation to the Peasantry** will be presented to the Fifth Congress in the form of a report from the Peasant International, which is in the process of being organized (conference in Moscow, 1923). The correct solution of the national question to a large extent implies also the correct solution of the peasant problem. The young organization which began to be organized in Moscow under the name of the Peasant International undoubtedly has a great future. The European Communist Parties have not yet done one-hundredth part of what is necessary in order to win over to their side those sections of the peasantry which can be attracted to the working class. The Fifth Congress must exert all effort and determination to deal with this problem.

A new question is placed on the agenda of the Fifth Congress, viz: The Attitude of Communists towards Intelligentzia. The term intelligentzia is used in the broad sense of the word, and includes also the technical intelligentzia. In a number of countries, the intelligentzia as a consequence of the prevailing economic conditions are in more or less sharp opposition to the existing regime. In various parts of the world—Germany, Japan, Bulgaria, France, etc.—considerable sections of the intelligentzia, oppressed by poverty and feeling the effects of predatory imperialist policy, are now at the cross-roads and are not without sympathy towards the revolutionary labor movement. In this sphere the Comintern must take the initiative in its own hands. It must show in which way live, revolutionary Marxism differs from the ancient lifeless presentation of the question of the intelligentzia.

The Question of Organization will be raised at the Fifth Congress more concretely than hitherto, and on the basis of a greater accumulation of experience. The majority of the Communist parties of the West to this very day have failed to organize on the basis of the factory nucleus. To solve this problem, not merely on paper, but in actual practice, will signify a great step forward along the path towards real preparation for the proletarian revolution.

The Fifth Congress will also deal in great detail with questions of propaganda. It will give the required attention to the Youth Movement, which is developing so well and which has so great a future before it in the work of preparing for the world revolution. The Fifth Congress will also give proper attention to the Women's Movement, to the Cooperative Question, to the Red Relief, etc.

The agenda is long and varied. During the two months remaining, the parties must thoroughly prepare themselves for these questions.

The near future will give us the possibility of testing the strength of the Communists at the parliamentary elections in Italy, in Germany, in France. Communists, of course, do not attach vital importance to parliamentary elections, but as a means of testing our influence among the masses, these elections are of no little importance. The recent elections in such a remote corner of Europe as Carpathian Ruthenia have shown that, when Communists take up a proper attitude towards the peasantry, the proletarian party may win over a conerable section of the peasantry to its side.

The events in Germany have acquired tremendous importance for the activities of the Comintern. In the Autumn of 1923, events in that country developed so stormily that everyone expected a stormy revolutionary rise and a decisive rebellion. Instead of that, we suffered defeat. The German working class has been flung back for some little time. However, the question of preparing for the proletarian revolution in Germany remains as hitherto one of the most important problems confronting the Comintern as a whole, and its most important section in Europe in particular.

To win over the Majority among the most important sections of the working class—this is the legacy left to us by the founder of the Comintern, Lenin, as the task of tasks of the present period. That task has not yet been fulfilled. The Fifth Congress will have to devote its greatest attention to its fulfillment.

The slogan of the Fifth Congress will be "without Lenin in the spirit of Leninism." The great leader of the Comintern is dead, but his cause lives, above all in the Comintern. The Fifth Congress will undoubtedly solve all the questions that will confront it in the spirit of genuine Leninism. The teachings of Lenin will remain the guiding star for all the sections of the Comintern.

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THE OFFENSIVE IS ON -

By Alexander Bittelman

THE offensive against June 17th, is in full swing. All forces of reaction, every sworn enemy of labor and of the exploited farmers: capitalists, labor fakers and enemies of progress in general—everything is being mobilized and set at work to defeat the convention of June 17th. The reason? Simple enough. To prevent the organization of a class-party of workers and farmers.

THEY hate it. They fear the mere sign of it. They simply refuse to believe that such a "monstrocity" as a class-party of workers and farmers is at all possible. But at the same time, they take no chances. They are hard-boiled and practical. Experience to them is not a dead letter. They have learned from the past six or seven years that things seemingly impossible are of a sudden become a reality. Hence, the redoubled attacks, the enormous denunciations, and the whole renewed offensive against the June 17th convention—the event which promises to open a new chapter in the history of the class-struggle in America.

THE attack comes from three quarters. First, in the line of attack stand the reactionary officials of the trades unions. Secure in its black armor of trickery, wire-pulling and terrorism, Gompersism incarnate is stepping heavily along the warpath of reaction desperately trying to ward off the day of political liberation of the American working class. This gang of betrayers and double-crossers knows too well on which side its bread is buttered. They have realized none too soon what the success of a Farmer-Labor Party will mean for their domination in the American labor movement. Hence, their unbounded hatred, the unscrupulous and treacherous maneuvering of Gompers and his kind against anything and everything that may lead to independent political action by the workers and poor farmers.

NEXT comes the crowd of July 4th. It's a motley crowd, this C. P. P. A. Based upon one of the most powerful sections of the American labor movement, and driven to action by the crying needs of tens of thousands of workers organized in the railroad industry of the country, yet the policies and practices of the C. P. P. A. are being created and shaped by a group of leaders which is as foreign and hostile to the class interests of labor as are the capitalists themselves.

AND really, here is a chance that may not repeat itself in years. The working masses are restless. The poor farmers, large numbers of them, are definitely opposed to the continued domination of capital in the governmental affairs of the country. The political parties controlled by the capitalists are discredited and demoralized to a very large extent. In addition to this, there is already on foot a strong movement to pull out of the two old parties and to make in the direction of a new party. There is also in existence—and this is the most gratifying and promising feature of the whole situation—a movement toward a class-party of workers and poor farmers.

AS if history had predetermined that this be the year of the great event, all objective forces that are operating within the frame-work of our social life at this moment, are bent in the direction of a class party of workers and farmers.

Under these conditions, what other duty have leaders of labor than to take firm hold of the situation and to push developments consciously and persistently in the direction of such a party? Clearly, this is the supreme duty of the hour. But the leaders of the C. P. P. A. think otherwise. Inasmuch as there is any common thought at all between them, they seem to be determined at all costs, to prevent or at least cripple the June 17th convention. Their official organ "Labor" has launched an attack against June 17th, which not even the capitalist press would be able to surpass. The call has been issued to ignore and boycott the June 17th convention. Why?

WELL, this brings us to the mainspring, fountain-head and real spiritual leadership of this renewed offensive against June 17th. We refer to the capitalists and their press. Need we say here again that the capitalists do not want a Farmer-Labor Party? Must we take new pains to prove it? Of course, they don't. Capitalism in America is quite well satisfied with the present two-party system. This show democracy of ours has been functioning pretty effectively as an organ of capitalist class oppression, partly because of this two-party system. If this is so, then why should our masters desire a change? And should a change become inevitable, least of all, will our masters then permit the formation of a class-party of workers and farmers. Not on your life, if they can prevent it.

HENCE, the renewed vigorous offensive against June 17th. And what is the excuse? Well, the old thing, the Communists. At all the cross roads leading to the convention of June 17th, the capitalist press has put up the danger-signal: "Stop! Look! Listen! The Communists are out to dominate the convention of June 17th." The capitalist press knows better, of course. It knows very well that the large mass-movement of workers and farmers which is headed toward a class-party is by far not a Communist proposition. The kept press also knows that if this movement were now ripe for Communist "domination" (read: permeated with Communist spirit and ideology), its immediate aim might have been not a Farmer-Labor Party, but a workers' and farmers' government, or, still better, the Dictatorship of the Proletariat.

THE capitalists and their servants know all this very well. But the cry of "Communist domination" is being raised and propagated just the same in the hope that someone might take the thing seriously and keep away from the 17th. However, it does not look as if this trick is going to succeed. The June 17th convention has already captured the imagination of large masses of workers and poor farmers. These masses know that the Communists are in it and yet they don't get nervous over the fact. Most of them accept the Communists into the partnerships of political struggle against capital not because they already accept the Communist program and principles, sorry to say, but because the Communists are the most sincere and determined fighters for independent political action and for a close alliance between the workers and poor farmers, e. i., a Farmer-Labor Party. That's the main reason why the capitalist-Gompers-C. P. P. A. bunk about Communist domination will have no effect upon those whose very existence depends upon the successful consummation of June 17th.

MEANWHILE, the movement is proceeding ahead. Within the last few weeks steps have been taken in a number of states to bring about the formation of state Farmer-Labor parties, which will participate as such in the June 17th convention. Such parties are now in the process of organization in New York, Ohio, Michigan and Illinois. The existing state Farmer-Labor parties in the northwest and in the west have either already become part of the June 17th Convention thru representation on the Arrangements Committee or else have endorsed the call to the convention and will send delegates to it. As far as the organized Farmer-Labor Party movement is concerned, the situation is as bright and hopeful as one could desire.

THE energies of those who favor June 17th, must now be concentrated on local unions; labor fraternal organizations and other organizations of workers and poor farmers. As we see it, the work of securing endorsement of and participation in the June 17th convention is primarily a job of political education, which means that success depends to a large extent, if not wholly, upon the way in which the issue is presented.

How should the issue be presented? Precisely as it has been shaped and presented to us by the actual development of the class-struggle in the United States up-to-date, that is, as June 17th versus July 4th.

JUNE 17th cannot be understood separate and apart from July 4th. Moreover, one's estimation of and attitude toward June 17th is contingent upon a proper analysis and understanding of July 4th. It is therefore, absolutely imperative that the campaign in favor of June 17th be conducted and fought out in this manner.

Independent political action. A working and fighting alliance between the workers and poor farmers. A class political party to fight the battles of the oppressed classes against the domination of capital. That's what June 17th stands for.

ON the other hand, July 4th. What does it stand for?

If the day is won by some of the presidents of the railroad unions, it will be McAdoo on the ticket of the Democratic party. If the decision goes to another section of the C. P. P. A., it may mean LaFollette as an independent or as the head of a middle-class liberal party. There is also the possibility of one part of the C. P. P. A. endorsing a regular republican. If the forces are divided more or less evenly, there may be no decision at all as far as the presidential elections are concerned, and locally the continuation of the old C. P. P. A. policy of supporting "good men" on the tickets of the capitalist parties. That's what the C. P. P. A. and July 4th stand for.

IF you happen to want and strive for a new day in the American labor movement, don't waste your energy on July 4th. You wouldn't get it there. Better turn your eyes, and mind, and devotion to June 17th, and by active participation in the movement help along in the struggle for a Workers' and Farmers' Government.

A PICTURE OF TRADE UNIONISM

(Continued from Page 2.)

organized struggle within the unions against every phase of capitalistic influence and bourgeois ideology. While it battles for the formation of an all-embracing farmer-labor party, to express the broad political struggle of the toiling masses at the present moment of development, it is at the same time rallying the smaller groups of conscious revolutionary workers to the more bitter and intense struggle against the subtler forms of class collaboration. It is no accident that the T. U. E. L. is at once a leading factor thruout the labor movement in the struggle for a labor party, in which millions are enlisted, and at the same time is organizing the resistance to the nefarious "B. & O." class collaboration scheme of the railroad union bureaucrats, to the poisonous effects of which the workers are only beginning to be aroused.

Of course the tremendous progress made by the Trade Union Educational League, in establishing the left-wing as a power in the trade unions, has not been unopposed. Long before the bureaucrats generally realized what menace the T. U. E. L. was to their comfortable swivelchair life, the old fox Gompers had sounded the alarm. As the left-wing campaigns shook the labor movement and registered success after success in almost every legislative gathering of the working class, the officialdom took alarm and rallied every force of the union machinery, the capitalist press, and the State. The Federal Government was used in an attempt to railroad Foster to prison, along with 70 other trade union militants and Communists. The capitalist press has teemed with organized and inspired propaganda against the left-wing. The union journals have been full to overflowing with denunciation and provocation against the T. U. E. L. militants. And, direct from the Amsterdam International, headquarters of reaction in the world's labor movement, has been imported the policy of expulsions and splits against the left-wing.

Space will not permit even the briefest review of the development of the American left-wing movement in the trade unions. Those who have missed reading "The Labor Herald," monthly organ of the Trade Union Educational League since March, 1922, can find the rich experiences of these few years embodied therein. Back numbers and bound volumes can be obtained from the League office. Just as this book of Losovsky's is necessary to everyone who would understand the world's labor movement today, so is "The Labor Herald" necessary to every left-wing unionist who wishes to be an effective participant in the great revolutionary struggle now going on for the leadership of the American labor movement.

Altho the American class struggle has so far developed the most primitive trade unionism, in ideology and organizational form, yet the struggle itself, in the direct clashes with the employing class, its private armed forces and the State, has been more bitter and violent than in perhaps any other country previous to the revolutionary period. The reactionary leadership and antiquated program and structure of the American labor movement could not prevent the giant forces generated by American capitalism from coming to expression in great struggles. It is enough to cite Homestead, Pullman, Ludlow, McKees Rocks, Lawrence, Mesaba, the Steel Strike, Herrin, West Virginia, and, the whole history of the coal miners, to understand that the American working class contains within itself the forces of proletarian revolution corresponding to the productive forces of American Capitalism, the greatest in the world. Delayed in coming to expression by the peculiar conditions of American social development, the forces of revolution in the American trade union movement will be all the more sweeping and rapid in their development, all the more decisive and relentless, when the chains of capitalist ideology, of reformism, of Gomperism, are finally broken.

"HAIL, HAIL THE GANG'S ALL HERE" BUT ELEPHANT DUCHESS IS DEAD

GREENWICH, Conn.—Masons and Knights of Columbus sat down together at a banquet in the Masonic Temple here and joined in singing "Hail, Hail, the Gang's All Here." The Knights were guests of the Masons.

* * *

Fred W. Upham, member of the Republican National Committee, was offered the remains of Duchess, Chicago elephant, who died suddenly. "The G. O. P. wants live elephants, not dead ones," Upham declared.

* * *

NEW YORK.—Working as a conductor on a suburban train here, Daniel Horton has travelled a distance equal to eighty trips around the world. His fellow workers announced today Horton has passed the two million mile mark.

The C. P. P. A.---A Tower of Babel

By Tom O'Flaherty

MR. Warren S. Stone, president of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, in an interview in the Christian Science Monitor on April 21, denied the authenticity of press reports that the four railroad brotherhoods would throw their support to Robert M. LaFollette, on a third party ticket. Mr. Stone denied giving out any statement on LaFollette and expressed doubts as to the possibility of any third party coalition. The Brotherhood, Mr. Stone declared, will back no candidate for the presidency until after the party nominations have been made.

WHILE Mr. Stone is speaking thusly, officials of the Railway Employes' Department of the American Federation of Labor were more positive in their statements. They chuckled audibly on learning that the Brotherhood chief had disavowed his endorsement of the Wisconsin senator. "We had a disagreement with them inasmuch as they did not get behind Mr. McAdoo. We took the stand that Mr. McAdoo was the man we could all support. Mr. LaFollette appeared to be their choice. They doubted whether Mr. MacAdoo could get the nomination. They had nothing against McAdoo but felt they owed something to Mr. LaFollette.

"THE Railway Employes' Department has felt that McAdoo was the man and as far as any propaganda has gone out from individual unions it has been in support of Mr. McAdoo. None needed any prompting on that. We knew our position a long time ago."

THAT Mr. Stone's disavowal of his LaFollette endorsement cannot be taken any more seriously than the sickness of a diplomat nobody will doubt for a moment. Stone is for LaFollette. Should he get the Republican nomination, the Brotherhoods will support the Republican ticket regardless of what the C. P. P. A. decides on July 4. Should LaFollette head a third party ticket, Stone will also support him. Is LaFollette really willing to leave the pastures where he now browses comfortably to head a primitive expedition into the jungles against standpat Republicanism? That is the question. Stone appears to be in doubt.

THE big chief of the Locomotive Engineers changes his mind, but instead of admitting a change of mind he "disavows" his previous decision. Immediately prior to the St. Louis meeting of the Conference for Progressive Political Action, Mr. Stone had decided that he would have no more to do with it. The DAILY WORKER was informed on excellent authority that the Brotherhood chief delivered himself as follows on the C. P. P. A.: "The C. P. P. A. has shot its bolt. I will have nothing more to do with it. It has reached the limit of its usefulness. One of the causes of its failure is the inability of William H. Johnston to prove himself heavy enough for the position of leader in the movement."

MR. Stone had decided that he would not attend the St. Louis conference and that his organization would not be represented. The DAILY WORKER published a news dispatch to that effect. But the Brotherhood was represented there. Why did Mr. Stone change his mind?

FOR one thing, the Doheny $50,000 oil retainer hit William Gibbs McAdoo, the darling of the Johnston faction, squarely in the eyes immediately before the St. Louis meeting. His supporters in the C. P. P. A. could not very well endorse an oil can, so Stone saw a chance to put LaFollette over. Shortly after the conference however McAdoo suporters gathered from all parts of the country to de-oil Wilson's son-in-law, and among those present were seventeen officials of the 16 standard railroad labor organizations.

HERE is a regular political Tower of Babel. The railroad leaders are divided in their allegiance. They speak in divers' tongues. Two sets of capitalist politicians are bidding for their support. The McAdooites are determined to stand by their friend(?) He allowed them to organize the railroad employes during the war and even tho the unions are now shattered by the government, several labor banks' strong treasuries stand as mute testimony to the value of the McAdoo friendship. To parody the lines of a poem: "The banks are still there, tho the unions are gone."

THE labor fakers who dominate the C. P. P. A. are lined up in different camps. They have used the C. P. P. A. as a club over the heads of the capitalist parties. The club was the threat of a third party. But they have no intention of taking on any more political parties. Their historical mission is to be the labor lieutenants of capitalism for a price. The C. P. P. A. so far has enabled them to haggle successfully for a good bargain price for the labor vote. At this time, however, the masses thruout the country are not satisfied to play the role of voting cattle, for the glory and profit of capitalism as well as the profit of the labor fakers. They want a class party that will stand on its own feet and refuse to dicker with capitalist politicans whether labelled Republican, Democrat or Progressive.

THE July 4th conference of the Conference for Progressive Political Action is doomed beforehand. The strongest elements composing it are the railroad organizations and the United Mine Workers of America. The former are divided in their allegiance between LaFollette and McAdoo. The latter, represented by their officials, are for the Republican Party and John L. Lewis aspires to be a running mate with Strikebreaker Coolidge. He does not care a fig for the C. P. P. A. The American Federation of Labor, officially thru the Gompers machine, will be for the Democratic Party right or wrong. Gompers has an equity in the Democrat Party. George L. Berry is the Gompers candidate for vice-president on the Democrat ticket. The officialdom of the American Federation of Labor is not crazy about a third party. They think as seriously about it as they would of starting a revolution. They are as well satisfied with the present two party system as the capitalists are.

WHEN the C. P. P. A. meets on July 4th, there will be many self-interested groups represented as there are political parties in Germany. Only radicals will be absent. If the dominating groups succeed in getting their demands—or even a small part of them—from the capitalist parties they will probably issue a bulletin on the condition of Mr. LaFollette's political health something like this: "Owing to the condition of Senator LaFollette's health he finds himself unavailable to head a third party movement. His political temperature is around 107. His condition is satisfactory."

THERE will be nothing left for Oswald Garrison Villard to do but go home and suck his pacifist thumb. The Socialist Party may unfurl its yellow flag and go forth to collect all the votes that have not been cornered by the Ku Klux Klan. The Chicago (Loop) Farmer-Labor Party having nothing else to vote for, may vote for the Democratic candidate as, according to editor Buck of the New Majority only a Democrat has the slightest chance of getting elected this year, and good politicians never "throw away their votes." John Fitzpatrick will say: "It's a perfectly logical but unhappy situation."

THE Conference for Progressive Political Action instead of writing a declaration of independence for Labor on July 4, will probably write its own obituary. The workers of America will not weep over its bier. It has been a harlot on the cross-roads, offering its political charms to the capitalist parties since its foundation. The death of another prostitute will not be a Black Friday for American labor.

WHILE bedlam reigns in the ranks of the C. P. P. A., the great mass convention of the rank and file of the American workers and farmers to be held in St. Paul on June 17, assumes added importance every day. While the July 4 conference of the C. P. P. A. is practically ignored by the capitalist press, the St. Paul convention is given columns of space and the journalistic lackeys of Big Business are daily emptying the vials of their wrath on this menace to the "American constution." The more our enemies attack it the better. The timid time servers and political trimmers who attend conferences to threaten the capitalist system with pillows will keep away, fearing their presence might put their names on the index expurgatoris of the American Defense Society. The workers and exploited farmers who are determined that labor shall sever all connections with the political parties of capitalism, will be in St. Paul on June 17th. They are convinced that the organization of a Farmer-Labor Party in the U. S. must be the work of the rank and file. The labor business men who sell the labor vote for a living will be in Cleveland on July 4th to add another chapter to their career of treason against the interests of the American workers. June 17th will prove a red letter day in the history of American labor.

Man Is Going Over the Earth

By OSCAR KANEHL.

Put chains on our hands.
Our mouth will sing.
Imprison us.
We shall be free.
Kill us.
We rise from the death.
Man is going over the Earth.
Before whom kings are fleeing.
Thrones are falling.
Motley uniforms and blank stars are getting bleached in masks.
Burghers are bursting.
Priests are stealing away from the pulpits.
Generals are shooting themselves.
Soldiers are throwing away their arms.
Tattlers become dumb. Boundary-posts fall down.
States are breaking.
Power is budging.
Man is going over the Earth.
Bare. Young.
Good. Loving. Embracing.
Sun rises. Blessing flourishes.
Follow him. Create with him. Joyous like him.
Work begins. Earth becomes fruitful. Sown with love
All is ours. Without possession.
Divide with me,
Brother man.

Translated by Paul Acel.

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Scott Nearing on Party Policy

THE article on this page, containing a criticism of the policy and tactics of the Workers' (Communist) Party of America, made by Scott Nearing in a letter to William Z. Foster, is published so that party members and others interested may have a complete knowledge of the viewpoint of the tendency in the revolutionary movement of America represented by the writer of the letter.

IN the next issue of the magazine will be published the reply to Scott Nearing by William Z. Foster in which the arguments of Nearing are refuted and the official position of the party on the questions raised by Nearing set forth in detail.—Editor.

DEAR COMRADE FOSTER: You have asked me to state my position regarding the policies of the Trade Union Educational League, and I am very glad to have an opportunity to do so, because I am convinced that the tactics followed by the left wing of the American labor movement during the next few years will have an important effect on the future of the class struggle in the United States.

• • •

YOUR article in the November Liberator, entitled "The A. F. of L. Convention"; your article in the January Labor Herald, called "An Open Letter to John Fitzpatrick," and your "Industrial Report" to the Workers Party convention all are based on certain assumptions, which I would summarize as follows:

1. That the decision of the Portland convention to expel Dunne, and the refusal of the convention to indorse a labor party and to indorse Russian recognition represented the sentiment of the labor autocracy and not the sentiment of the rank and file;

2. That the rank and file would have acted differently had they had an opportunity to register their opinions on these issues;

3. That there is a revolutionary ferment among the masses of American workers.

• • •

ON the basis of these assumptions, how would you explain certain outstanding events in the American labor movement during the past few years? Such events as:

1. The presence of Tom Mooney in jail after it has been demonstrated and asserted by representatives of the Federal Government that he was convicted on faked testimony, and after the repeated protests of the more progressive groups in the American labor movement?

2. The presence of Sacco and Vanzetti in a Massachusetts jail under circumstances almost as disgraceful to American labor as those surrounding Mooney's continued imprisonment?

3. The indictment, prosecution and conviction of members of the Workers Party in western Pennsylvania; of members of the I. W. W. in California; of members of the U. M. W. of A. in West Virginia; of the Michigan Communists? The latest reports show 114 political prisoners in state prisons, "serving sentences solely for the expression of opinion or for membership in radical organizations."

4. The discrediting of Alex Howat in the national convention of the United Mine Workers; the overwhelming defeat of the T. U. E. L. policies in the conventions at Scranton and at Decatur, after the questions had been threshed out in the local unions?

5. The ease with which the Pressmen's Union, the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union and other organizations have been able to throw out the left wing elements without any considerable protests from the membership at large?

6. The very heavy losses in the membership of such unions as the machinists, in which there had been no considerable internal friction?

7. The apathy and indifference with which the rank and file of American workers have regarded the "open shop" drive; their eagerness to be 100 per centers along with Judge Gary and John Rockefeller, and their unwillingness to make a stand against the exploitation and imperialism in which the American rulers are so deeply involved?

• • •

WHILE I do not for a moment pretend that I know the answers to all of these questions, I should like to present an explanation which I think fits many of them. My assumptions concerning the present situation in the United States are quite different from yours. Let me begin my answer to these questions by stating the situation in the United States as I see it.

1. There is no parallel anywhere in modern labor history to the present situation in the United States, because in no other country (with the possible exception of Germany during the war) was a large and important labor movement so completely taken into camp by the opposition as the American labor movement has been taken into camp by the chambers of commerce.

a. This has been done, first of all, by getting hold of the labor leaders—giving them tips on the stock market; offering them government jobs; "getting together" with them in various community activities; giving them important posts inside the political organizations of the two old parties.

b. It has been done, in the second place, by lining up the rank and file throughout the most complete system of propaganda, lies, diversions, amusements, excitements and thrills that the world has ever produced. The whole machinery of education is in the hands of the business interests and they do not hesitate to use the newspaper or the movie to put their interpretation on events, to suppress information or to deliberately misrepresent the facts. Take Russia as an instance; or take the I. W. W. They have been shamelessly and deliberately lied about until the rank and file of the American workers and farmers have come to believe what they are told.

c. It is for this reason that the rank and file of the A. F. of L. would have supported their representatives in the Portland convention. In fact, I am of the opinion that if there were any way to measure the situation exactly, Gompers would be found on the left, and not on the right of the A. F. L. rank and file. I am well aware that this is not the accepted opinion of the left, but I am basing the judgment on a very considerable contact with members of the organization.

d. If I am at all correct in this assumption, it will go far toward explaining the apparent apathy in the American labor movement—it is not apathy at all, but tacit consent. Remember that most American workers have gone to the public school; that they read the papers and magazines published almost exclusively by big business interests; that they quite generally belong to the churches, and that they almost universally vote the old party tickets. (In the last presidential election 96 percent of the total vote was cast for Harding and Cox, and 0 percent for Debs and Christianson).

e. According to this interpretation, not only the officials of the unions, but also the rank and file are committed to the present economic order. They believe in it, and in any crisis they will support it.

2. DOES this mean that there is no revolutionary sentiment in the United States? Not at all. It does mean, however, that it is not typically American. The native born American who believes in fundamental change is the exception and not the rule.

a. American opinion is still founded on the life of the village and on the farm. Even those who have moved into the cities have hopes that some day they will be able to own a little place in the country and retire to it.

b. The migratory workers have pretty well given up the idea, and they constitute the largest single revolutionary nucleus in the United States today. Unfortunately, however, the very nature of their work makes it trebly difficult to organize them, and the 40,000 members reported by the I. W. W. probably does not represent more than two or three percent of the total number of migratory workers.

c. The average skilled craftsman still looks forward to home ownship under the present system. He even believes that if he does not succeed in getting out of the ranks of labor, his son may, so he sends him off to college, and trains his daughter to teach school.

d. The revolutionary sentiment in the United States is strong among certain foreign-born workers—particularly among those of Slavic origin, who have been most emotionally aroused by events in Russia. The new immigration laws will be so adjusted, however, that the supply of these North Europeans will be heavily cut down, and those that are admitted will be watched with hawk-like care.

e. Revolutionary sentiment is strong in certain districts, such as Butte, Seattle, and in parts of New York and Chicago. In most of these cases, however, the strength is in the foreign-born districts, and the sons and daughters of such foreign-born revolutionists usually become ultra-respectable American patriots.

f. Revolutionary sentiment is strong in certain needle trades, railroads, machinists and miners' locals. Again, however, it centers in the Slavic and other foreign-born elements.

g. I am assuming, as you see, that there is no considerable revolutionary sentiment among the masses of American born workers and farmers. I realize that they are discontented, but they assume that "times will pick up" under the present system. There are, of course, many exceptions—readers and thinkers who have kept up with the world and who have not been fooled by the propaganda. But they are relatively few. In my judgment, whatever revolutionary sentiment there is in the country today can not be described as in any sense "American mass-sentiment."

• • •

3. THOSE of us who believe that there must be radical changes in the economic and social life of the United States therefore find ourselves in a position where the radical sentiment must be created. Hence our task involves first, education and second, organization, third activity. I believe the farmers of the United States are as much in need of economic education as were the workers and farmers of Russia when Lenin began his work with them around 1885.

THIS line of argument, as you see, places us in quite opposite camps when it comes to the tactics that should be pursued. Let us suppose, first of all, that you are right in your assumptions. In that case:

1. The sentiment is here. All that is needed is an organization that will take possession of it. The line of procedure is not from education, thru organization to action; but from organization, direct to action.

2. This organization can be spread very rapidly; can be mobilized quickly; and can strike, almost immediately, for specific results.

3. The American revolutionary movement should therefore extend its front with the idea of gaining immediate and practical successes, among which might be named the splitting of the old parties at the coming election (say by the nomination of LaFollette); the winning of the labor movement to a revolutionary program; and the establishment of a very large and effective political organization representing both the farmers and the workers.

4. It was on that assumption that you proceeded with the organization of the 1919 Steel Strike. What happened? You answer ("Labor Herald," Jan. 1924, Pg. 6) "We lost the big steel fight. This was a tremendous disaster; not only because it wrecked

(Continued on Page 5.)

"THE FLIVVER HAS SAVED THIS COUNTRY REAL TROUBLE."

President Vauclair of the Baldwin Locomotive Works. Reported in The Daily Worker April 21, 1924

By ERNEST BRADY

The humble harmless little Ford,
The poor man's willing hoss
Is now a social favorite
For the service it gives the boss.

When a worker takes the country air
O'er many a road and river,
He's safe and sane as he can be
Within his jolly flivver.

Altho he drives with noise and crash
In a way to cause comment,
His trusty Ford portects him
From the sparks of discontent.

At summer picnics prone he lies.
His belly filled with grub,
The bosses watchdog by his side
Shepherding Henry Dubb.

Altho his little engine
Will play him many pranks,
His bumpers they will shield him
From Communstic cranks.

When on the trail he stops to eat
And give his car a drink,
He stops for air, he stops for gas,
But never stops to think.

The boss he hopes with fervour
That's not to be despised
That soon the proletariat
Will all be flivverized.

'Tho Revolution stalks the earth
And rebels agitate,
The worker in his flivver
Is the bulwark of the State.

But when the worker wisdom gets
And seizes all machines,
'Tween you and me, his choice will be
Not Fords, but limousines.

EVERY PARTY MEMBER MUST DO HIS DUTY

By A. BIMBA.

EVERY member of the Workers Party should realize that the Communist movement of the United States is on the eve of great and important developments. We are in the midst of a campaign for a class Farmer-Labor Party. We hope that our energies in this great work will not be wasted and that the great Farmer-Labor convention of June 17th, will be the second great step forward in the formation of a class Farmer-Labor Party, the first step having been made at the convention of last July, at which the Federated Farmer-Labor Party was organized.

I met quite a few comrades who seem to be discouraged with the whole Farmer-Labor movement. They say: "Look here, haven't we been told last year that the July convention would create a real mass Labor Party? And now we have to work for another convention and hear the same phrases repeated again. Where will be the end of it? When will your prophesy come true?"

THESE comrades are disillusioned. And the reason is that they had started from an entirely wrong viewpoint; they failed to understand, at the very beginning, the real process of the social revolution in America. They thought that it will come about in a very simple way. This year we have a convention and organize a Labor Party and next year we will be busy setting up the soviets. But instead of that, we have to speak and prepare for another convention with the same view in our minds, that is, with the view of organizing a mass Farmer-Labor Party. Isn't that enough to be disillusioned?

IT is an absolutely mistaken idea to think that the Farmer-Labor Party will be organized in such an easy and simple way. It will be quite a long and painful process. It may take years of gradual development, The last July convention made the first step in this direction. The convention of June 17th, will be another great step toward the same goal. And we may be sure in advance that it will take a third and fourth convention till we will be able to say: "At last the workers and exploited farmers are organized politically as a class and are effectively resisting the onslaught of their masters on the political field."

THE process of the development of a mass Farmer-Labor Party in this country will be protracted also because of the fact that the enemies of this movement are very strong and numerous. The employing class is directly and openly fighting it. It is natural and we cannot expect anything else from them. But this movement is also opposed by the trade union bureaucracy. Mr. Gompers and his gang manage to keep away the industrial workers from independent political action much more effectively than the master class itself. They hold the organized workers in their clutches and are keeping them there very tightly. None of the great international unions of the American Federation of Labor are as yet ready to get rid of Mr. Gompers' political policy and put their faith with the Farmer-Labor management for independent political action on the part of the working masses. The Railroad Brotherhoods are being kept in the tail of the capitalist parties thru the so-called "Conference for Progressive Political Action," just as effectively as the internationals in the A. F. of L.

SO far, the Farmer-Labor Party movement is entirely a rank and file movement. The official leaders of the workers are fighting it tooth and nail. And if for no other reason, this fact alone is sufficient to prove the importance of the Communists in the movement. We are directly connected with the rank and file, nay, we are part and parcel of the rank and file. We are organized on a national scale. We are the most active element in the labor movement. We have certain influence among the masses. Therefore, we are in a good position to render the Farmer-Labor movement great service. Hence we have great responsibilities.

EVERY member of the Workers Party must realize that. He (or she) must understand that the success or failure of the movement will, to a very great extent, depend upon our activities. Therefore, we must spare no energy or time in the campaign for the June 17th Convention, to make it a success.

NO comrade can remain indifferent to this campaign of our party and continue to call himself a Communist. The success of the Farmer-Labor Party movement means so much to the Communist movement and to the labor movement of the United States in general that no class-conscious worker can say that he is sincerely working for the emancipation of the working class if he, in one form or another, does not actively participate in the present campaign of the Workers' Party. Those comrades who are members of the trade unions or other workers' organizations, should energetically work there in order to get them behind the June convention. Even if we do not succeed in obtaining their formal approval of the Farmer-Labor movement, still we will have done our duty because we have raised the question at their meetings and defended the idea of a Farmer-Labor Party. Today we failed, tomorrow we will succeed. The conditions are working for our final success. They are pushing forward the working class.

Only a few weeks are left till June 17th. It will be a historical day for the labor movement of this country. The enemies of the working class are working day and night to make it a failure, we Communists and all class-conscious workers and exploited farmers must work with still greater enthusiasm for its success.

International Acclamation Given Anatole France On 80th Birthday

Anatole France (left) with a friend at the public celebration of his birthday.

Public acclaim of proportions rarely accorded a living writer was given Anatole France, critic, novelist and satirist, who is recognized as one of the greatest literati of the age, on his eightieth birthday. Congratulatory messages poured in from all over the world, while in Paris befitting ceremonies in his honor were arranged with representatives of all nations participating. The dean of French writers was born Jacques Anatole Thibault and took the name of Anatole France after he began writing.

Wants Good Articles To Combat Religion

BROOKLYN, N. Y.

To the Daily Worker: Enclosed please find money order for 1 years subscription.

I am glad that the editor of the paper, would like to get views of the readers of this great revolutionary labor paper. I would like to give my view. It seems to me that this paper does not, or fails possibly to expose religion which is the opium of the masses. I would like to read an article once in awhile, showing how religion was shattered by men like Ingersoll, etc.

Long live the First Workers' government.

ISRAEL JOSEPHSON.

SCOTT NEARING ON PARTY POLICY

(Continued from Page 4.)

the steel unions, but, what was infinitely more important, it destroyed a much greater plan." That is exactly the point! An organization cannot stand too many defeats. Napoleon marched only once into Russia, but that once was enough to wreck his fortunes. The radical movement in the United States, following your policies, is marching toward its Moscow. When your front is sufficiently extended, and you are well cut off from your reserves, the enemy will annihilate, you, as they annihilated your Steel Strike Organization five years ago.

NOW let us suppose that my assumptions concerning the American situation are correct. Then the revolutionary movement must:

1. Realize that its available clientele together is small, no thought of leadership of masses and highly localized, and rendered in part ineffective by its foreign admixtures.

2. Aim to hold this clientele together at all hazards; to preserve its morale and efficiency; to train it in effective and co-operative activities; to teach it to trust itself; to try it and discipline it until it becomes a really effective working force; and during all of this time to avoid decisive struggle which will almost surely wreck the organization.

3. Husband the resources of the organization carefully; admit members only after long probation and after careful scrutiny; making each move with the idea that the struggle is being waged against immense odds, in a hostile territory, and against skilled generalship.

Take in Worker—Assail

4. Expand the organization and its work slowly; taking no step that will unnecessarily expose it to destruction; making no move that will enable the enemy to deal a crushng blow.

5. It is not "radical" to build rapidly. It is radical to build fundamentally, and it is fundamental building that the movement needs in the United States.

THE most serious blunder of the radical movement in the United States during recent years is that it has assumed a following that does not exist. Consequently, you have tried to do, in a few months, what it will take years, and perhaps decades to accomplish. The radical movement has taken on the nature of a mass meeting, when the times call for a careful course of elementary, high school, and university training. Rome was not built in a night.

JOHN Pepper writes in his labor party pamphlet, as though he had behind him a trained, disciplined body of militants, a hundred thousand strong. At a pinch, he might rally ten thousand, but I doubt whether he has five thousand that he can rely upon.

THE Theses published in the "Worker" of Dec. 1, 1923 would be sound if the Workers Party had 250,000 militant and disciplined English-speaking American citizens upon whom it might depend to carry through the program. But the "Worker" for Jan. 12, 1924 reports the total membership of the Party as 15,233, of whom "at least 50 percent is an English speaking membership." If all of these members could be counted upon—and of course they cannot—the total working strength behind the program would be somewhere between seven and eight thousand. On this basis, if the Workers Party enters the May 30th convention (now set for June 17th—Ed. Note), nominates a man like LaFollette, and campaigns for him, its position will be misunderstood by its own membership; its militance will be dissipated; its members will be discredited with the labor movement; its candidates will be crushingly defeated, and the Party will lose itself in the maze of American politics.

Our difficulty to balance our program so stated, viz., still compliment each other.

EVEN supposing that LaFollette should get a heavy vote, as Roosevelt did in 1912, with the aid of many good Socialists, who were out to split the old parties and to spread the "faith," the same thing would happen in 1928 that happened in 1916. The workers who broke away in 1912 were back voting for the old parties in 1916, because they were not intelligent voters but protest voters, who ceased to protest as soon as their immediate cause of complaint was removed. The same result followed the heavy Hillquit vote of 1917 in New York City.

A HIGHLY intelligent and disciplined body of workers should be able to support a stalwart upholder of the established order like LaFollette and then come back to the Workers Party without having their faith and their enthusiasm shattered. Since you have no such body of workers at your disposal, by such tactics you would be simply squandering and dissipating the small group that you do now control.

WHERE a revolutionary movement faces a vast wall of ignorance and opposition like that which now exists in the United States, it must preserve stern integrity, strict discipline and live revolutionary ideals. Otherwise it will not last for a decade.

Isolation.

LET me sum the matter up in this way:

1. As a matter of economics, I agree with you and with Pepper.

2. I am just as anxious as you are to see a real left-wing movement develop in America.

3. As a matter of tactics, you and he are following a policy based on Russian experience, which is quite unfitted to cope with the situation you confront in the United States, and which will drive your party to ruin if you pursue it.

(Signed) SCOTT NEARING.

THE DAILY WORKER
RAISES THE STANDARD
FOR A WORKERS' AND
FARMERS' GOVERNMENT

THE DAILY WORKER

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The Labor Party
Amalgamation
Organization of Unorganized
The Land for the Users
The Industries for the Workers
Protection of the Foreign-Born
Recognition of Soviet Russia

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CAR UNION WALKOUT STOPS ALL PITTSBURGH TRAFFIC

I. L. G. W. U. MACHINE ABANDONS ALL PROGRESSIVE PRETENSES IN ITS WAR ON MILITANTS

By JACK JOHNSTONE.

The Ladies' Garment Workers' convention, entering its fifth day, promises to be the most ruthless, undemocratic and reactionary convention that this once progressive organization has ever had. The yellow Amsterdam disruptive tactics are the rules of order governing the proceedings and the sinister figure of Abe Cahan hovers in the background of the conventiton.

Nothing of a constructive nature has even peeped into the convention hall as yet. Nothing in four days except bitter denunciations of the militants, the T. U. E. L. and the Workers Party.

Speeches, nothing but speeches, everyone of them except Giovinitti's, either of the democratic republican election year variety or of a bombastic appeal for unity, mingled with a bitter denunciation of all militants and a condemnation of progressive action.

The petty bourgoisė leadership comes out in broad relief against the frank class conscious arguments put up by those workers who are being thrown out one by one from the convention. So far six have been unseated, five from New York and one from Chicago. There are still about twenty more objections. It is only thru this violent method that the present reactionary leaders can hold control of the organization. Their purpose is to remove from the convention the leading spokesmen of the left wing and then after making the left wing inarticulate, to push thru their reactionary and disruptive policy.

Expel Oldest Members.

The six that have been unseated are members of long years standing, from five to fifteen years in the I. L. G. W. U. They have held, and four of them are still holding, official position in the union. The reactionaries have not yet found ways and means to stop the rank and file from electing them to office, or electing them to represent them at the convention, but they have been able thru their ruthless expulsion policy and arbitrarily removing leftwingers from the convention election ballot, and by objecting, to those who managed to pass this barrier, being seated at the convention, to get the majority of the delegates to the convention in lieu of support of the majority of the membership.

One can have respect for Gompers, at least he is a frank open enemy of everything progressive or revolutionary. He hates amalgamation, Independent Working Class Political Action, Soviet Russia, the T. U. E. L. and the Workers Party. He is for

(Continued on Page 2.)

COMMITTEE ON APPEALS TO HEAR ARGUMENTS OF THE EXPELLED MEMBERS

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BOSTON, May 11.—A committee on appeals has been appointed here at the convention of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, to hear the cases of the expelled members in Chicago and Philadelphia, and of the 19 members of Local No. 22, of New York City, removed from the ballot in the election of convention delegates.

The cases of two more contested delegates are yet to come before the convention. The speech making before the convention was just about completed on Saturday, when Jacob Panken, the Socialist judge in New York City, appealed for support of the July 4 gathering at Cleveland.

APPOINTEES OF FARRINGTON IN FEAR OF JOBS

Myerscough Writes Of "Coal Mine Blues"

By THOMAS MYERSCOUGH.

BELLEVILLE, Ill., May 11.—Appointees of President Frank Farrington in the Illinois mine workers seem to have "interpreted the handwrting on the wall," if the efforts of some of these men can be taken as a criterion.

The determination of the rank and file miners to do away with the appointive power is so strong that the men who now hold jobs by virtue of such power in the hands of Farrington are getting afflicted with "the coal mine blues."

Many of the men holding these jobs, by appointment, are strenuously opposing the rank and file efforts to put an end to this method of "machine" building, and are proposing a referendum vote of the membership to settle the question. They are claiming that this is a democratic procedure, but the men hereabouts say that they do this because a check up of the delegates elected has showed that the miners are overwhelmingly opposed to appointments.

The working miners have for too long seen the use of this power work hardships on the men who are forced to pay the bills. For instance, men who once held elective positions, if they have served the machine well while holding same, thereby winning for themselves the enmity of the men who elected them, with the result that they were defeated in a subsequent election, are put on the pay roll and the rank and file have no say in the matter. They see their only hope in the referendum, because they know how to "put it over" on a state-wide basis. If the appointive power is taken away and they are forced to submit their candidacies to sectional elections, these men know, in many instances, that they cannot be elected. Hence this display of "meal ticket philosophy" under the guise of democracy.

However, this is not going to stop the rank and file delegates from fighting at Peoria next week to do away with Farrington's appointive power, for they intend to follow the lead of Kansas.

As one miner expressed it, "We are quite willing to have some of those birds join us **in our job of looking for a job.** We want them to have a bird's-eye view of their own plan of stabilization in operation." And the fight will be staged in Peoria, starting Tuesday.

Workers See Forbidden Film.

DECATUR, Ill.—Workers and many other residents of Decatur turned out to the Alhambra theater to see the film, "Russia and Germany—A Tale of Two Republics." Interest had been stimulated by the action of the Chamber of Commerce in preventing the use of the Decatur high school for the **film a week previous.**

FURRIERS HOLD CONVENTION IN MORRISON HOTEL

Expulsion of Radicals Big Issue

The International Furriers' union will open its annual convention this morning in the Morrison hotel. The union has approximately 12,000 members, the great bulk of the membership being in New York.

The Furriers' union is under the control of the New York Daily Forward leadership. Abie Cahan's agent is Morris Kaufman, who is international president. While the great majority of the members in New York support the left wing position, not alone have they no delegate to the convention, but radicals are not allowed to hold office in the union or have their names placed on the ballot.

Tenth Vice President Surof was expelled from the union because of his progressive stand in the organization. In a recent issue of the Furrier, an editorial declared there should be a constitutional provision giving the officials the right to expel all left wingers. As a matter of fact the officials are doing this without any such provision. "What is the constitution between friends?"

Local Toronto which has three delegates at the convention, passed the following resolutions, among others to be presented for consideration:

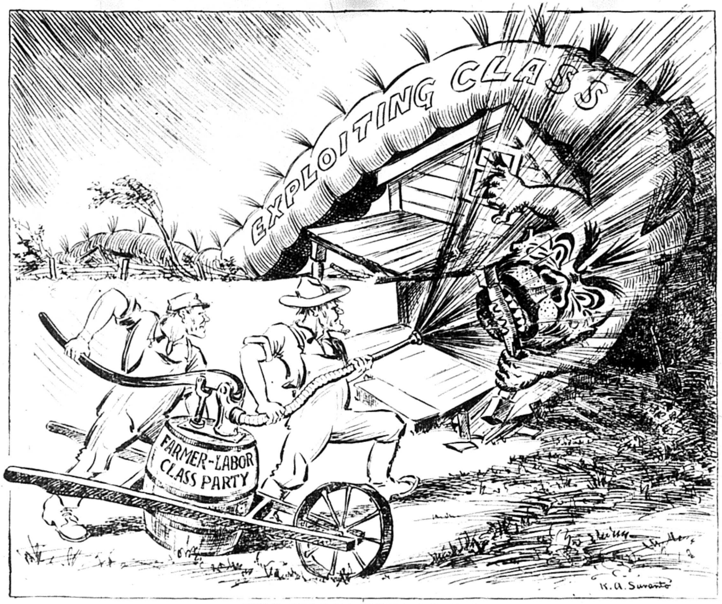
Civic Federation.

"Whereas, The National Civic federation is an organization tending to perpetuate the slavery of the working class, and its spirit is, therefore, contrary to that of the international union and all progressive labor unions; and

"Whereas, Some of the worst enemies of labor in the United States are members of the said National Civic

(Continued on Page 2.)

SPRING SPRAYING—1924 FASHION



THE WORST PEST OF ALL

PULLMAN STRIKERS ARE HOLDING MONSTER MASS MEETING THIS MORNING TO MAKE STAND CLEAR

The striking Pullman car builders at a rousing strike meeting, unanimously agreed to hold a mass meeting at 8 o'clock this morning in their strike hall at 205 East 115th street, to present their side of the wage controversy to Benjamin Marshman, strike conciliator for the U. S. department of labor.

The reason for the lies being spread by company union stool pigeons that half of the men had returned to work was learned Saturday. It is reported to the DAILY WORKER by well informed Pullman employes that Marshman has already conferred with the Pullman President, E. F. Carry, and asked for a conference among the men, the company and himself.

Marshman was informed by the Pullman Company, the DAILY WORKER learns, that the strike was broken, and that the men had all promised to come back to work today. It was finally agreed that if the men did not return to work by this morning, Marshman was to hear the strikers' side of the case, and do his best to effect a just settlement.

He Won't Go Back.

The Pullman Company evidently, was afraid to put its case before a fair judge, for it has left no stone unturned during the last few days to get the men to return to work by hook or crook.

"Seven-eighths," a company stool pigeon, who has been wandering in and out of the Pullman offices ever since the strike started, was again on the job for the Pullman Company Saturday. When the vote was taken to refuse to go to work today, and to meet Marshman in an effort at a just settlement, "Seven-eighths" tried to sneak out the door so he would not have to put himself on record. He was caught, however, and was jeered by the men until he had to get up and say he had no intention of going to work today.

The following resolution was sent off to the Pullman officials Saturday, by the strikers' committee, stating the strikers' position on the meeting of stool pigeons with the Pullman Company, where the stool pigeons pretended they represented the strikers.

Men Hit Misrepresentation.

"Be it resolved that any individuals who may attend this meeting or other similarly called meetings in

(Continued on Page 2.)

FRENCH COMMUNISTS CALL ON WORKERS AND PEASANTS TO FIGHT THE BOURGEOISIE

PARIS, May 11.—As the campaign for the parliamentary elections closed last night the indications were that the left would win easily over Poincare and the bloc national. The Communist party, which occupies the extreme left and must not be confused with the bourgeois-socialist bloc, which calls itself "left," issued a manifesto thru its paper Humanite, urging the "proletarian bloc of workers and peasants to vote against the bourgeois bloc." It is predicted that the Communists will make large gains.

Successor To Ousted Stoolpigeon Will Be Selected Without Delay

WASHINGTON, May 11.—Inspector Faurot, noted criminologist of the New York police force, today was the man most prominently mentioned as probable successor to Wm. J. Burns, who resigned as head of the bureau of investigation, department of justice. Faurot is understood to have the support of Senator Wadsworth and his name has been suggested already to President Coolidge and Attorney General Stone.

W. H. Moran, head of the secret service, also is mentioned as Burns' successor.

Labor Against Lash.

MONTREAL, May 11.—The Trades and Labor Council of Montreal is on record against capital punishment and the use of the lash, both legal Canadian punishments.

STRIKE OF DETROIT STREET CAR WORKERS LOOMS TOMORROW AS CITY TURNS DOWN ARBITRATION

(Special to The Daily Worker)

DETROIT, May 11.—Fighting to save their union from destruction at the hands of the Detroit Street Railways the street car men are preparing to walk out Tuesday. Full support has been pledged by the Detroit Federation of Labor.

So united are the union motormen, conductors and car barn workers in their stand that not a car will be moving Tuesday morning unless the officials of this city owned company consent to arbitration of the grievances of the workers.

Union Men Discharged.

Discharge of union officials by the company, withdrawal of the right to collect union dues at car barns, low wages and other grievances forced the workers to fight for self-preservation.

This latest move, of forbidding collection of union dues at the barns, has awakened the most conservative workers to the open shop plans of the present city administration and the policies of Ross Schram, assistant general manager of the lines and tool of the big open shop industrial concerns in Detroit, who have determined to wipe out the example of unionism in every industry of the city lest their own employes become aroused to the need of organization.

Workers Double Crossed.

The Detroit street car workers are aroused at the double crossing of the railway management. When the lines were taken over by the city Mayor Couzens assured the workers that the department of street railways would do business with the chosen representatives of the men. In those days the union officers were granted leave of absence from their jobs while on duty representing the men.

Times have changed. Big business in Detroit has notified the city administration that the street car men's union must be destroyed. So the obedient corporation flunkies in charge of the municipally owned lines have begun their attacks.

The list of attacks on the union is tersely given by William Fitzgerald, first vice president of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes, as follows:

Broken Promises.

"It has been quite evident that the street railway commission has been seeking an opportunity to destroy our organization. They have constantly sought to embroil us in

(Continued on Page 2.)

PITTSBURGH STRIKE FORCED WHEN BOSSES REFUSED ARBITRATION

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PITTSBURGH, May 11.—The strike which the Pittsburgh street car men will carry thru to victory was forced by the company's hard boiled refusal to consent to the formation of a local board of arbitration by John H. Reardon, representative of the international executive board of the carmen's union. The mayor is equally blamed with the company in the statement which follows:

"In all the conferences which have taken place between the mayor, officials of the company and the representatives of the men, the officials of the company refused to concede anything, while the representatives of the men offered, to concede several of their demands and settle the controversy for a 3-cents-an-hour increase.

"Regarding arbitration, the representatives of the men offered the following proposition:

"Let the officials of the company select a man as the representative of the company, the men to select a man as their representative, and these two men thus selected to select a third man to act as umpire. These three men to investigate and hear all of the facts in the case, and whatever decision was arrived at by a majority of these three men should be binding on both the company and the men.

"This would have avoided the strike, but the mayor and the officials of the company wanted to tell these three men how they should decide the matter before they heard the case, while the representatives of the men insisted that the three men should hear all the facts in the case first and then render a decision.

BUY GUNS AND GAS TO CRUSH CAR STRIKE

Mayor Declares War On Pittsburgh Workers

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PITTSBURGH, May 11.— First rounds of strike ammunition were served out to the police yesterday when scores of modern riot guns, more than 10,000 rounds of ammunition and hundreds of revolvers arrived at detective headquarters. More riot guns, tanks and gas grenades are being rushed in

* * *

PITTSBURGH, Pa., May 11—Tear gas grenades, riot guns and tanks are the weapons with which Mayor McGee and the Pittsburgh Railways company intends to fight the strike of 3,200 motormen and conductors which has paralyzed street car service in this city.

The strike for better working conditions which began Saturday morning has thrown business interests into a state of panic and resulted in the immediate passage by the city council of an appropriations bill for the death dealing weapons against labor.

Twenty-five thousand dollars is the amount provided, at McGee's request, by the "emergency" ordinance which will be used in purchasing the gas, guns and tanks to protect scabs and to attack the strikers.

Demands Just, Mayor Admitted.

Mayor McGee's declaration of war on the strikers, before they have been even accused of any acts of violence, comes just two days after his admission that there was much justice to their demands.

The demands of the strikers are the slightest possible. They demand that the company pay half the cost of their $28 company uniforms; they demand that they be given "thirty minutes instead of fifteen for making out accident reports. A demand for a small wage increase followed.

Plan to Crush Union.

The company's purpose is to crush the street carmen's union. Their program is part of the great open shop drive in the Pittsburgh district, long noted for the greed of its employing class.

John N. Nelson, business agent of the street carmen, has notified the public that the workers are going to insist on their rights in spite of opposition.

Scabs Endanger Life.

Warning the public of the danger from reckless and untrained scabs—as well as from the riot guns—he says in part:

"It may conserve human life from accidents if the public which uses street cars going to and from their homes would bear in mind that the men to be put in charge of the street cars by the Pittsburgh Railways Co. are men of little or no experience in managing cars.

"Pittsburgh grades are steep and many short turns are experienced by motormen on every line running thru, into and out of the city. Only trained men, used to these dangers, have been in charge of the cars. Regretful and very great accidents are liable to occur.

40 Overcome In Gasy Tunnel.

Danger to human life from automobiles carrying passengers, came in an unexpected way Saturday when nearly 40 automobile passengers were overcome with gas in the new Liberty tunnel running from Brownsville to Carson streets.

Mayor McGee's police, in their eagerness to break the carmen's strike, allowed the autos to crowd into the tunnel recklessly with total disregard of traffic laws.

What was worse no inspection of gas conditions had been made.

Fearful Auto Jam.

Gas was seeping into the tunnel. Had there been no traffic jam no one might have been injured, but as the cars caught into each other and the line of scores of machines became blocked, men and women began to fall unconscious.

Police Responsible for Injuries.

Twenty-four persons were more or less seriously injured and about 40 in all were overcome by the gas.

These first injuries indirectly traced to the strike are directly at the door of Mayor McGee's poli-

FARMER-LABOR PARTY BUILDING IN PHILADELPHIA

Unions Issue Call For A May 27 Conference

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 11.—A call for a Farmer-Labor party conference, to be held May 27, 8 p. m., at Machinists' temple, was issued last night to all working class organizations of this city.

The call was issued in the name of several local labor unions affiliated with the A. F. of L., by an arrangements committee consisting of representatives of these unions.

Brother Adolph B. Gersch of Painters' Local No. 1083 was elected chairman of the arrangements committee, and Brother H. O. McLurg of Paperhangers' Local No. 587 is the secretary.

The fact that the initiative for the organization of a Labor party in Philadelphia comes from the rank and file of labor unions is a guaranty in itself that the new Farmer-Labor party which will be organized at the May 27 conference will become a real power in the hands of organized labor of this city. Attempts to organize labor parties in this city have failed in the past mainly because of the fact that it was a movement of individuals rather than of the masses of the unions.

The arrangements committee expects to make the May 27 conference the biggest gathering ever held by organized labor in this city.

The call follows:

PHILADELPHIA F.-L. CALL

"Greetings: There never was a time in the history of the labor movement when the possibilities were so apparent for the formation of a Labor party.

"The cost of living is rising. An intense campaign is being carried on everywhere for the destruction of our organizations and for the establishment of the open shop system. Millions of farmers are bankrupt. The Teapot Dome exposures have shown conclusively that the government is completely subjected to Wall street and the big business interests. When a strike takes place the governmental machine is used to protect the bosses and against the workers.

"The money powers in control of both the old parties are able to rule both in the political and economic world because of lack of co-operation among the toiling masses.

"The success of the British Labor party is an outstanding achievement of first order. It comes at a time when the need for united action for our common defense is most pressing. It is an alluring precedent to follow.

Millions of Farmers Bankrupt

"The success of the Farmer-Labor party of Minnesota is another striking example of the wisdom of the united efforts of the exploited farmers and industrial workers. The farmers and the workers have a common cause. Those who work for the destruction of our organizations are also responsible for the appalling conditions prevailing among the farmers. More than five and a half million farmers are bankrupt and are at the point of starvation.

"All over the country the workers and the farmers are getting together and forming Farmer-Labor parties with the end in view of consolidating all these local Farmer-Labor parties in state and a national party, which will nominate candidates for president and vice-president on a Farmer-Labor ticket.

"A number of Philadelphia labor unions adopted resolutions for the immediate formation of a local labor party. Delegates were elected by these locals to a committee to call a conference for the formation of such a party. The committee met on May 8, at the Paperhangers' hall, 1534 Ridge avenue.

Machinists' Temple, May 27.

"In the name of these local unions the arrangements committee calls upon all labor and farmer organizations, working class fraternal and working class political organizations to come to a conference to be held in the Machinists' temple, 13th and Spring Garden streets, on Tuesday, May 27, 8 p. m., for the purpose of organizing a local Farmer-Labor party in Philadelphia.

"Representation to the conference will be as follows: Three delegates for each local labor union or working class political party; one delegate for each central labor body or working class fraternal organization.

"We call upon your organization to elect delegates to this conference and to forward their credentials to the arrangements committee, whose secretary is H. O. McClurg, 1549 North 13th street.

"Thanking you in anticipation of your co-operation in this most important matter, and with best wishes for a united front, we beg to remain,

"Fraternally yours,
"PAINTERS' L. U. No. 1083,
Adolph B. Gersch, Chairman.
"PAPERHANGERS' L. U. No. 587,
H. O. McClurg, Secretary."

Boost The DAILY WORKER. If you are a worker, it is your paper.

I. L. G. W. U. MACHINE ABANDONS ALL PROGRESSIVE PRETENSES IN ITS WAR ON MILITANTS

(Continued from page 1)

class collaboration and he makes no bones about it. He is the natural leader of the petty bourgeoise labor officialdom that controls the American labor movement.

Hypocricy.

The officials of the I. L. G. W. U., on the other hand, open the convention to the tune of the International, then proceeds to condemn everything that hymn implies. They condemn fascism but their actions can be symbolized more correctly in the Fascisti hymn of hate than in the International.

Almost the entire delegation of Local 9, the largest local in the International, is being objected, too, but they are not ready to bring it before the convention. The objections in this case brings out the rawness of the administration dealings and their crude effort to keep control of thte union.

The regular procedure is to take up the locals by numbers but in the case of Number 9 they want to compromise. They are quite willing to seat the delegates of Number 9 irrespective of their league membership, providing that they will promise to put administration men in control of the joint board. The end of the fourth day indicates how desperate they are, and how well they understand that control of the convention by their methods weakens rather than gains the support of the membership.

Spend Money Like Water.

Fifty thousand dollars spent and the business for which the convention was called not even touched. Not one-half of the contested delegates disposed of, the expelled members' cases still to come before the convention. "Every time Sigman speaks it costs the organization $500," is the jocular remark of the convention which will be taken in a different light by the membership who have to foot the bill.

The Sigman-Perlstein-Fineberg machine works well when it comes to a ruthless, violent method of enforcing their policy, but when they begin to explain it, they get terribly mixed up. I overheard one of their staunch supporters remark to another of the same breed, "Why don't they bring it to a vote without gumming the game by talking; the longer they talk the worse they make it look. Let the others do the talking, we have the votes."

The first objections to the militants were made on technical ground, but the arguments why they should not be seated in the convention was that they were members of the league. Perlstein spoke for an hour condemning the league, the Workers Party, sneering at amalgamation and independent political action. Fineberg took up as much time in the same manner and on this type of argument asked that these delegates be unseated.

Rose Wortis Gives Battle.

Rose Wortis of New York, was objected to upon these same grounds, but when she tried to explain the policy of the league she was not only ruled out of order but was removed from the floor by the sergeant-at-arms on two occasions.

Metrich of Chicago was unseated on objection made by a former scab. Zer, another Chicago delegate, made this declaration on the floor of the convention, yet the man who made the objection and takes Metrich's place in the convention did not even have the nerve to deny it.

The flimsy excuse for removing Metrich shows to what extremes they have gone to remove the left wing spokesmen from the floor. He was charged for being responsible, sometime between the last convention and this one, for a stoppage of work in his shop. He had nothing to do with the stoppage, but that is not the point. He was chairman of the shop when the stoppage occurred; the grievance was settled; nobody thought of blaming him at the time, he went back with the workers as chairman, no charges were brought against him or even thought about. He ran for delegate and defeated an administration candidate, the man that is accused of being a scab, and the only thing that they could trump up was this stoppage of work that everybody had completely forgot about except Perlstein and his lackeys.

Against All Progress.

This is the method pursued in all the objections. The chairman of the credentials committee let the cat out of the bag, when on concluding his report on one of the contested delegates, produced a leaflet to prove why this delegate should be unseated. It was the platform on which the delegates was running for delegate. He said, "here is the proof; yesterday we unseated delegates because they beleaged to the league, here is a program that is almost identical as that of the league, so why waste any more time on this man?"

One minute they say you can advocate anything you want, but you must not belong to the league, the next minute they admit that it is amalgamation, etc., that they are apposed to.

Similar Tactics.

As in the case of Wortis, so also in that against Chasanov, Local 35 New York, proof was given that the question at issue was not one of disobedience to a decision of the union, but of fundamental differences in viewpoint on the labor movement.

Chasanov was charged with being affiliated with the League and with having been elected as a member of the Executive Board of his union on a program advocating the shop delegates League and freedom of opinion in the organizations.

During the discussion it was definitely proven that in issuing the order against the leagues the General Executive Board did not care about league connections but aimed to eliminate all elements in the union who opposed the policies of the present administration and advocated policies which are against the interests of the officialdom. This was clearly demonstrated in the closing remarks of the chairman.

More Machine Work.

After reading a leaflet which contained the platform under which Chasanov was elected as delegate to the convention which in brief called upon members of the local to elect only progressive candidates who advocated amalgamation, Labor Party, shop delegate system, an all-inclusive labor party, the merging of locals, and pledged themselves to fight against the order of the General Executive Board that members of the International must withdraw from the league, he concluded that since four delegates had been unseated on the previous day for advocating a similar program, and since this was the program of the league, the convention should also unseat Brother Chasanov. The recommendation was accepted by 183 for to 41 against.

FURRIERS HOLD CONVENTION IN MORRISON HOTEL

(Continued From Page 1)

federation and have great influence in its deliberations; and

"Whereas, We consider it inconsistent for labor men to belong to said organization and to give thereby prestige to our enemies, be it therefore

"Resolved, That we instruct our delegates to all future annual conventions of the A. F. of L. to vote at such conventions against all candidates for the office of president, vice president, secretary or member of the executive council in the N. C. F."

2. Contracting Shops.

"Whereas, The process of manufacturing in our industry has been split up among numerous contractors, every one of whom has a little sweatshop where a certain part of the garment is produced, and

"Whereas, The tendency of the manufacturers to encourage an ever stronger entrenchment of the contracting system in our industry, has enabled them to forge a very powerful and successful weapon in their struggle with the union; therefore be it

"Resolved, That the incoming G. E. B. be instructed immediately after the convention to begin an energetic struggle against this division in our industry, and use all the power of our union to the end of re-establishing the inside shop, where all tasks on a garment such as fluting, knailing, ironing, squaring and complete finishing will be performed in the same shop."

Shop Delegate System.

"Whereas, The structure of our present form of organization is such as to centralize the entire control of the organization in the hands of few, thereby bringing about a state of affairs in which the majority of the membership is uninformed and indifferent to union matters and do not participate in the shaping of the policies, tactics and activities of our union; and

"Whereas, Such conditions delay and obstruct the growth and progress of our organization; and

"Whereas, Our unions are still based on narrow craft divisions, which give rise to petty craft interests, narrow selfishness, misunderstanding, much unnecessary friction and is detrimental to the unity and solidarity of the workers which is so essential to defend the interests of the workers against the employers; therefore be it

"Resolved, That this sixth biennial convention of the Furriers' union instructs the incoming general executive board immediately towards reorganizing our union on the basis of the shop delegate system.

Chicago School Teacher Opposes Turning Over Muscle Shoals To Ford

WASHINGTON, May 11.—Government operation of Muscle Shoals by a commission was urged on the Senate Agriculture Committee today by Miss Evangeline Hursen, a teacher in the Chicago public schools, the first woman witness to testify in the Muscle Shoals hearings.

Miss Hursen appeared for the Illinois Public Ownership League and the Professional Business Women's Association.

"I am not coming here with statistical information," Miss Hursen said. "I come to tell you that the people of Illinois don't want you to sell Muscle Shoals. The people's money built that plant and the people should get the benefit. It would be absolutely criminal to lease that valuable resource."

CARMEN IN ROCHESTER REJECT COMPANY OFFER ALMOST UNANIMOUSLY

ROCHESTER, N. Y., May 11.—Only 10 men out of 1,625 voted to accept the wage cut of the New York state railways for workers in Rochester, Syracuse and Utica. Representatives of the men, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes, are negotiating with the company regarding arbitration. The union demands joint arbitration, while the company wants to deal separately with each city.

The proposed reduction is two cents an hour or a scale of 49, 51 and 53 cents as a maximum after a year's service. The old contract expired May 1.

PULLMAN STRIKE MASS MEETING THIS MORNING

(Continued From Page 1.)

the future, unless they be the regularly constituted committee and meet with officials authorized by the Pullman Company to act, are doing so as individuals and are not representative of the men on strike, and

"Be it further resolved that we herewith extend an invitation to President Carry, Vice-President Hungerford or others whom they may designate as their authorized spokesmen to attend our meeting at 11 o'clock in Stanciks Hall and openly discuss the questions at issue, on any day or date favorable, and

"Be it further resolved that any communication addressed to us by the above mentioned "Employes' Committee" responsible for the attempt to discredit our original committee by calling meetings inside the shop or elsewhere, is hereby declared misrepresentative and we refuse to deal with or thru them.

"The above resolution was unanimously adopted after thoro discussion and the Committee authorized to sign by the employes directly involved in the suspension of work owing to the wage cut."

"Yours truly,
(Signed by the Strikers' Committee.)

Strike As Effective as Ever.

At the Saturday strike meeting, the men each gave in their names and occupations to the secretary, and it was found by accurate count, that the strike is as effective as when it started. The men thus learned definitely that all rumors that there had been a decision to return to work were spread by unreliable men like "Pullman John" and "Seven-eighths."

A man from the tinshop who has been attending the strike meetings regularly, reported that he has learned that there is absolutely no production in the plant. The few scabs have made only a bare pretense of working. He declared that the men have been sleeping inside the shop, afraid to show their faces to the strikers. The strikers have instructed their lawyer to notify the board of health, as they believe the Pullman Company to be violating the sanitary code.

David Bentall, the strike lawyer, today sent President Carry a letter asking for the return of transportation money for his clients, who now number over half a hundred. These men were done out of several days' pay and transportation money by the lies of the Pullman Company.

Business Men Show Colors.

Strikers yesterday informed the DAILY WORKER that the Cut-rate Army Store, 11363 South Michigan Ave., has been aiding the Pullman Company and siding against the strikers. The carbuilders are asking all the Pullman employes to boycott this store.

A wife of one of the strikers told the DAILY WORKER that she overheard the store owner say, "The Pullman Company was justified in reducing the wages of the men. The men ought to go back to work."

Some of the strikers are highly incensed at this statement, as they have been liberally patronizing this army store. They declare they will go elsewhere in the future.

Another prominent business firm which has been talking against the strikers, is John M. Gibbons and Company, mortgage bankers, at 11415 So. Michigan Ave.

Decatur Students To Vote On Compromise Offered By Managers

DECATUR, Ill., May 11.— Tired of having their affairs manhandled by the moneybag trustees, students of James Millikin university, went out on strike last week and tomorrow are triumphantly going to vote on conciliation offers made by an alumni committee.

Trouble arose over the constant interference with the board of managers by the trustees of the estate of the late James Millikin, who founded and endowed the university.

Four hundred students took part in the strike which stopped the wheels of the university completely.

Boost The DAILY WORKER. If you are a worker, it is your paper.

"CAUTIOUS CAL" DOUBLE CROSSES CALIFORNIA ON THE JAP ISSUE TO BEAT "CLAY-FOOT IDOL" JOHNSON

By LAURENCE TODD

(Staff Correspondent of the Federated Press)

WASHINGTON, May 11.—Coolidge has done to the Californians in 1924 what Hughes did to them in 1916—he has doublecrossed them in the most stupid manner possible, when the first principles of politics required that he keep faith.

As an immediate consequence, the endorsement of Coolidge in the Republican primary has become a mockery to the winner. Coolidge has lost the electoral votes of the three states on the Pacific coast, if he ever had a chance to get them.

A week before the California primary was held, the President astonished the press correspondents by telling them that he favored "exclusion" and not "regulation" of Asiatic immigration.

The word "exclusion" is enthusiasm among the race-emotional element on the Pacific slope. Coolidge was as radically anti-Japanese as Hiram himself! And the voters went to the Republican primary and gave the President a majority over Hiram, their clay-footed idol.

But on the day after the Coolidge victory in California was assured, the White House politician reversed himself and forced the House and Senate conferees to discard a report on the immigration bill which they had already agreed upon and made public, and substitute for it a plea to Coolidge himself to negotiate a treaty with Japan, dealing with immigration into America. Sen. Robinson, minority leader, denouncing this surrender of the principle that immigration control is a purely domestic legislative function, did not fail to point out that Coolidge had prefaced the trick by betrayal of the trust of the voters of California.

Sam Shortridge, the hard-boiled senator from the Golden state, was outraged. He is the loudest champion of exclusion and he served notice that he would raise a point of order against the treaty phase of the immigration bill unless the conferees should meantime cut it out of the measure. Half a dozen democrats, assisted by Borah, took occasion to point out that the House and Senate's instructions to the conferees on this Japanese business had been directly violated by the Coolidge scheme; that it was a defiance by the executive of the acknowledged legislative right of Congress; that if we let Japan force us to negotiate a treaty dealing with an immigration issue, then we must expect Italy to threaten us until we yielded to her also. American independence was involved and Congress must refuse to accept foreign dictation, even if Coolidge gave orders and Secretary Hughes threatened to resign, just before the presidential campaign, in protest.

"Let Hughes get out," was Shortridge's challenge.

Elections In Japan Wind Up With Heavy Rioting Thruout Country

TOKIO, May 11.—Rioting broke out in several parts of the country as political parties wound up a heated campaign for the parliamentary elections to be held today.

One man was killed and ten wounded in an election riot at Kure.

Electioneers in Fukushima requested the governor to call out gendarmes to protect them; but he refused and disorders followed. Rioting also was reported in the town of Morioka, prefecture of Iwate.

The campaign was closing peaceably in Tokio, with many speakers in evidence and socialists working hard to gain a greater representation. Police put only the usual precautions in effect.

The weather was bright and sunny and a heavy vote was forecast.

Worcester Bosses Hear Johnson But W. P. Gets Workers

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WORCESTER, Mass., May 11.—In spite of over 500 invitations sent to leading employers here, only 50, including the mayor and the key to the city, showed up at a meeting arranged by the conservative Central Labor union. William H. Johnston, president of the International Association of Machinists, spoke on "Labor's Rights and Responsibilities," and included a generous mouthful of thanks for the key.

That was last Thursday.

But the Sunday evening before the Workers party held a May day celebration and didn't send out invitations to all the money bigwigs, either. Over 450 people jammed the hall.

The contrast showed how much better than the official labor movement here can organize the employers, the Workers party could organize the workers.

Mayor Of Indianapolis To Reward His Friends And Punish Enemies

INDIANAPOLIS, May 11.—Mayor Shank today was compiling a "black list" of city employes who are said to have worked against him for the Republican nomination for governor in the primaries.

Shank said he was going to discharge those on the black list and hire loyal workers in their places.

STRIKE OF STREET CAR MEN LOOMS ON DETROIT LINES

(Continued From Page 1.)

a fight. They have broken their word and refused to give our officers leave of absence while engaged representing the men. They have fired Brothers McClellan and Nugent for following the instructions of the organization and refusing to report for work. They refused to permit us to circulate petitions authorizing the officers of the union to represent the men.

3,700 Men in Union.

"In spite of this we have secured nearly 3,300 signatures out of the 3,800 platform employes, 3,700 of whom belong to our organization. Their latest move has been to deny us the right to collect dues from the men at the barns. We have had this right for the last thirty-five years in this city.

"Thousand-Dollar Luncheon."

"In addition to this Schram has been spending the car riders' money in an effort to break up our union. His 'thousand-dollar luncheon' is an example. It was an old trick which has been tried by labor-hating employers for the last 50 or 100 years. The men invited to the luncheon were given their day's pay, cigars and nice food. They enjoyed it. But the trick didn't work. The men knew what the union had done for them and stood pat. The move was a blunder upon the part of the management, as it merely showed that the men were loyal to their organization.

15 to 16-Hour Day.

"I cannot believe that the people of the city of Detroit will back up the administration in its unfair attitude toward the platform men. The citizens of this community will not deny the men the fundamental right to organize and choose their own representatives. This has been the real issue in the controversy. The matter of wages and hours has become secondary. The fact that some of our men have to work 15 or 16 hours to get in an eight-hour day has taken second place. The real issue is the question of the right of the men to organize and select their own spokesmen.

"We intend to insist upon the right. Mr. Joe Martin (acting mayor) will find that he is not dealing with a few garbage workers. It is intolerable and unthinkable that such conditions should be permitted to exist without a struggle."

AMALGAMATED OPENS BIENNIAL CONFAB TODAY

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PHILADELPHIA, May 11.—The June 17 Farmer-Labor party convention will be one of the issues in the sixth biennial convention of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, which opens tomorrow morning in Witherspoon hall, Walnut and Juniper streets, at 10 o'clock.

Delegates from Chicago, New York, Cleveland, Rochester, Philadelphia, Baltimore and other centers of the men's clothing industry will represent the 200,000 members of this big needle trades union.

Unionizing of Philadelphia.

Philadelphia has been aptly chosen as the convention city. Campaign plans of the union call for a 100 per cent organization here by next year. In the language of the huge signs which welcome the delegates to Witherspoon hall: "PHILADELPHIA, AN AMALGAMATED MARKET BY 1925."

Leading spirits of the union are confident that the convention city will be as effectively organized then as are Chicago and New York.

Several big achievements can be pointed to as the delegates open their sessions:

Wage Reductions Prevented.

The union has held its forces together well during the last year. In spite of the fact that the industry is not flourishing as well as last year, wage reductions have been prevented. This was notably illustrated this spring in Chicago, where the big employers tried to insist on reductions. Union negotiators, backed by the economic strength of their organization, refused to consider any reductions, pointing to the unusually high profits made last year.

The putting into effect of the employment insurance plan by which unemployed workers get 40 per cent of their wages, is another achievement pointed to by the union.

GERMAN GENERALS ARM FASCISTI AS THE RUHR STRIKE STOPS INDUSTRY

HALLE, Germany, May 11.—Forty thousand armed Fascisti were expected to be in Halle today on the occasion of the dedication of a monument to General Von Moltke.

The workers are furious because of the refusal of the government to allow them to even hold mass meetings, while the Fascisti had complete liberty.

The proposal of the Socialist Party for a referendum vote on the Dawes plan is not liable to be adopted a the International bankers will probably give the German government an ultimatum within the limits of which it must reject or accept the plan.

In the meantime the industrial war in the Ruhr is growing in intensity. The General Labor Federation and the League of Clerical employes are back of the miners. Everything in the Ruhr is shutting down, even the French being obliged to cancel trains.

HUGHES FEARS JAP REVOLT IS LOOMING LARGE

Dictates U. S. Stand On Oriental Exclusion

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, May 11.—Authorities will differ as to the motives behind Hughes' insistence that Japanese politicians must not be offended by the exclusion law.

Some will say that in this case Hughes stands for world peace and is opposed to stirring up racial sensibilities—especially when America and France and Japan have so smoothly-working an arrangement in the Far East, to prevent China from falling under radical Russian influence.

Others will say that Hughes is not moved so much by a love of peace as by calculation that a Japanese revolution is threatened, and any sacrifice of the privileges of Congress is better than a liberation of an infuriated working class upon the militarist imperialism now ruling Nippon.

Still others will say that Hughes is naturally submissive to ambassadors and financiers who know exactly what they want. In any case, Hughes has joined with Coolidge in concealing from the voters of California the fact that the exclusion program was to be delayed pending the negotiation of special treaty which would recogniz the right of Japan to a voice in American immigration control. An Hughes, who lost California and th presidency in 1916 by betraying a affronting the progressives, now see his chief headed in the same direction.

The conference report on the immigration bill does not contain the King amendment which would safeguard the Seamen's Act. It is reported to be in substantially the same form as approved by the House—giving the Secretary of Labor the power to put oppressive restrictions upon the coming ashore in American ports of alien seamen who quit their own ships in order to gain the American scale of wages and to force their late masters to pay that scale to anyone employed to take the ship home again.

On the issue of protecting foreign seamen in the equalizing of wage costs between American and foreign ports, the progressives in both houses will wage a new fight when the report comes up for action.

FARRELL MAN CONVICTED BY STEEL TRUST

MERCER, Pa., May 11.—First of the Farrell defendants in the famous "sedition and criminal syndicalism" indictments has just been convicted on all counts by a steel trust court at Mercer. Five other trials are coming.

Tony Kovacovich, who has just been convicted, is a steel worker. His crime was not making steel, but attending a Workers party meeting in Farrell, Pa., shortly after the death of Nicolai Lenin.

Burns Conspiracy.

Department of Justice agent Lennon, was the chief witness for the prosecution, having been assigned to the case by William J. Burns, late head of the U. S. Bureau of Investigation. Lennon, it was, who represented both Burns and the steel interests.

Elizabeth Gurley Flynn Speaking In Pittsburgh Tuesday

PITTSBURGH, Pa., May 11.—Elizabeth Gurley Flynn known for many years to Pittsburgh as an active strike leader and a great labor orator, prominent in the Lawrence Strike, will pay a visit after a long absence to this city. She will speak on Tuesday night May 13, at the Labor Lyceum, 35 Miller st., on the subject of "War on the Reds."

DEFENSE COUNCIL BULLETIN SHOWS DEBT OF $5000

Date of Ruthenberg Hearing Set

The Labor Defense Council has issued the following letter to the members of the national committee accompanying the financial statement, which is published herewith:

To L. D. C. Officers and Committee,

Dear Friend:

Enclosed is the financial statement for the first four months of 1924, showing $13,626.69 raised. This is considered very good in the face of the conditions and difficulties. We have a little over $2,000 in the bank, which, with what we can raise over the summer, will be needed in connection with the Ruthenberg Appeal. We are in debt $5,000, but see no prospects of being able to pay it off, unless we get some large donations. This is because the workers, from whom the bulk of the money has come during the last year and a half, have given over and over again and cannot be expected to respond to calls this summer, in the face of the delay in the Ruthenberg hearing, the natural summer apathy, competitive appeals for other worthy causes, and unemployment.

The delay in the Ruthenberg Appeal is no fault of the defense attorneys, who have been ready for the last six months. Each month the prosecution has asked for a delay.

Now, however, it seems that things will be speeded up. Judge White has set May 16th as the final date for filing the Bill of Exceptions. In all likelihood, then, the date for the hearing of Ruthenberg's Appeal before the Michigan Supreme Court will be set for early fall.

Fraternally yours, Labor Defense Council.

(Signed) GEORGE MAURER,
Secretary.

Financial Statement.

Receipts	First Quarter 1924	April 1924	Total
Sub. Lists	$2,867.12	$ 499.63	
Appeal Coupons less cost of premiums	3,632.83	1,698.34	
Unions and Fraternal organizations	916.58	495.25	
Local L. D. Coucils	2,011.74	45.88	
Individuals	335.20	224.21	
Miscellaneous	45.70	18.00	
Interest	16.81	4.30	
"Radnick" So. Slavic bureau	814.10 (other entries)		
Totals	$10,641.08	$2,985.61	$13,626.69
Balance Dec. 31, 1923 including $250 in bail fund			1,022.15
			$14,648.84
Disbursements			
Collection of funds			
Printing and Postage	$1,385.64	364.96	
Adv. Publicity and Speakers Expense	641.46	245.13	
Miscellaneous	204.49	14.60	$2,856.28
Administration Expense			
Wages	1,319.00	267.00	
Rent, light, phone	353.43	65.83	
Supplies	152.39	18.70	
Interest & exchange	31.23	4.50	
Miscellaneous	50.00	6.93	$2,290.01
Legal Expenses			
Attorneys' Fees	5,000.00	500.00	
Other Legal expenses	180.00	1,000.00	$6,680.00
Depos. on Lease	150.00		
Bail Refunded	250.00		
Furniture Bought	9.50		409.50
Totals	$9,748.14	$2,487.65	$12,235.79
Balance April 30, 1924			2,413.05
			$14,648.84

Parade Impair Profits.

ST. LOUIS, May 11.— If anybody wants to parade at night or on Sunday in downtown St. Louis, he will be permitted, providing big business does not exercise its undisputed pull at the city hall. Otherwise, "good night."

Director of Streets and Sewers Fiske has yielded to the protests of downtown merchants against parades with their accompanying brass bands, floats and decorated automobiles. The merchants complained that these attractions during business hours have a tendency to attract employes to the windows and away from their work, "to the detriment of efficiency." No more parade permits will be issued in the restricted district until the invisible municipal government lifts the ban.

CROOKS, THIEVES AND STOOLPIGEONS POISON THE WASHINGTON OZONE AS GRAFT CESSPOOL IS PROBED DEEPER

By LAURENCE TODD
(Federated Press Staff Correspondent)

WASHINGTON, May 11—Harry Daugherty, as attorney general of the United States, put a government secret agent on the trail of Senator Wheeler, with orders to "get" Wheeler if evidence of any wrongdoing could be discovered. That was the substance of William J. Burns' testimony before the committee investigating the department of justice, when the head of the detective bureau of that department was recalled to the stand on May 7.

Burns was in one of his worst-humored moods when Wheeler drew this admission from him. His attempts to browbeat the Montanian failed, however, to break down the smiling persistence with which Wheeler uncovered the conspiracy against himself that led up to his indictment by one of Daugherty's federal grand juries.

Burns Lies Again.

Ralph Hately, who died at about the time of the indictment, was the Burns man who was sent out to "get" Wheeler. Burns said Hately was ordered to go first to Washington Court House, Ohio, Daugherty's home town, to see a man who was supposed to know something of Wheeler's past. Arriving there, he reported that the man had gone to Nashville, and he was ordered to Nashville. Burns indignantly denied that his own private detective agency had been involved in the matter, or in the combing of Montana for bits of evidence that Wheeler had ever broken any law. He insisted that Hately was a purely government detective, travelling on government mileage and with a government expense account.

Hately failed to get anything "on" Sen. Wheeler from the Nashville trip. The man he met was an old friend of the senator, as Wheeler has testified, and he reported to Wheeler that Hately had asked him whether there were not something somewhere in Wheeler's career "that he would not like to have known." He was answered in the negative.

Fink Trails Fink.

Burns added to the evidence of cynical intrigue in the department by saying that a detective has been shadowing Gaston V. Means, one of Burns' former pals who now is aiding the Senate committee. He denied that this man stole the records which Means has lost. Howard Manningtou, who lived in the Little Green House on K. Street, and who denies that he received money for his "pull" with Daugherty in the matter of whisky removal permits and other evasions of law, is another of Burns' confessed "old friends from Columbus." Burns knew of his close association with Daugherty. He knew, also, that Jess Smith was an intimate associate of Daugherty. Burns has talked with Lockwood of the republican national committee, too, during the period of Lockwood's most violent attacks on Wheeler and the other progressives who have probed the corruption of the Coolidge administration. And Burns' confidential secretary, afterward a special agent, was the wife of the private secretary to Ned McLean of the Washington Post and Cincinnati Enquirer—the McLean who falsely declared that he lent the $100,000 to Fall.

Burns on Vermin.

Attorney General Stone has made no move, so far as is known, to rid the department of Burns. He has, according to Burns, ordered that the list of dollar-a-year special agents, which included McLean, Fred Upham and other big politicians in the Daugherty gang, be cancelled. Yet Burns seems extremely anxious that his private detective business shall not get involved in the scandal which he as a public official, has waded in. He denied, over and over, in a loud voice, any connection between the Burns agency and the attacks on senators or the defense of the administration.

"A lot of these lice around here have been trying to make you believe those things, but they are false," he shouted.

Ladies Demand "Bucket of Blood."

WASHINGTON, May 11.—Patriotic ladies of the vintage of 1812 led by the valiant Mr. Noble Newton Potts, have raised the standard of Americanism against the insidious advances of pacifism, which under cloak of christianity is permeating the life of this country with the red flag of Bolshevism tucked away in its inside pocket.

The venerable ladies held a protest meeting here and selected for the target of their wrath the very innocuous aggregation of females listed under the general heading of the "Womens' International League, of Peace and Freedom." After listening to bloodthirsty advocates of bigger, better and bloodier wars, wade metaphorically in gore, the patriots summed up enough energy to howl down two speakers who tried to insinuate that the organization above mentioned was not entirely unconcerned with national efforts culminating in bloodletting; that they would help to bandage the wounded and serve doughnuts to the heroes on the way to their graves.

Resolutions were passed urging Congress to stop investigating such patriotic citizens as Harry Sinclair, Harry M. Daugherty and Col. Charles Forbes but to run down the source of revenue that finances these pacifist movements. A committee was appointed to go on a handshaking expedition to Pres. Coolidge.

KU KLUX KLAN BIG POWER IN INDIANA POLL

Old Party Politicians Planning Accordingly

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 11.—Out of the wreckage left in the path of Tuesday's primary election, Indiana political leaders today were starting to rebuild their campaign plans and trying to measure the strength of a new power in state politics—the Ku Klux Klan.

From the governorship race down to the contest over local offices, the primary was marked by surprises and upsets. Election returns did not come in the way politicians figured they were going to. The klan had been to the polls.

Jackson Is Klan Candidate.

The klan nominated Ed. Jackson as the republican candidate for governor by a majority of 35,000 over five other candidates when politicians had agreed that a majority was impossible. It left Mayor Shank of Indianapolis, the anti-klan candidate, trailing 130,000 votes behind in second place.

Anti-klan strength in the democratic party lifted Mayor Durgan of Lafayette from the obscurity to which the old guard leaders had consigned him and put him second in a field of eight running for the nomination for governor.

Neutral Candidate Defeated.

The split of strength among the candidates prevented the nomination of Dr. Carleton McCulloch, backed by Tom Taggart, democratic boss of Indiana. McCulloch had a substantial plurality, but not the necessary majority and the nomination will be made in convention. McCulloch was neutral on the klan issue.

Some Child Slavery Facts Admitted In Bosses' Conference

NEW YORK, May 11.—Half of the child workers between 14 and 15 years of age in the United States are unprotected by law. Half of the factories of the country are working their employes longer than 48 hours a week. These are some of the points brought out by a report of the employers' National Industrial Conference Board, New York. The report states in part:

"Thirty-five states and the District of Columbia have fixed an 8-hour day as the maximum for children, while in Virginia 44 hours is their maximum work week. In 19 states the weekly period is shortened so that children may attend parttime school, and in a few such cases the working week for children under 16 is only 40 hours during the school year.

"The workday for women is held down to 8 hours by law in only 8 states. Fourteen permit a 9-hour day and in 18 states 10 hours or more are permitted. Altho the customary legal limit of work for men is 10 hours a day, in special occupations it is set at 8 hours."

In agriculture which has 46.6 per cent of all working children, according to the report, there is no legal protection. Nor are the many children in domestic service safeguarded by law.

Woman Teachers Draw Equal Pay.

ALBANY, N. Y.— Women teachers in the public schools of New York state will receive equal pay with men teachers as a result of a bill signed by Gov. Smith, effective Sept. 1.

Russia and Germany
A TALE OF TWO REPUBLICS
Eight Reel wonder Film shows stirring scenes from the life of Russia's Late Premier—Lenin.
See Birth and Death of Labor Governments In Saxony and Thuringia
COMING TO
ORCHESTRA HALL, MAY 14th
At 7:00 and 9:00 P. M.
Only Night Only
Tickets for sale at Room 307, 166 W. Washington St.
Main Floor and Balcony 75c. Gallery 50c. Boxes $6.00.

TICKETS FOR SALE AT—Radical Book Shop, 824 N. Clark St.; Horsley's Book Shop, 1638 W. Madison St.; Walden Book Shop, 307 Plymouth Ct.; Brady's Book Shop, 3145 Broadway; Ceshinsky's Book Store, 2720 W. Division St.; Benson's Cigar Store, 1151 Belmont Ave.; Biondi's Candy Store, 4937 W. 14th St.; Daily Worker, 1113 W. Washington Blvd.; Liberator, 1009 N. State St., Room 214; Spravedlnost, 1825 S. Loomis St.; Vilnis, 2413 S. Halsted St.; Technical School, 1902, W. Division St.; Freiheit, 1145 Blue Island Ave.; Box Office: Room 307, 166 W. Washington St.

FILIPINOS FIGHT TO REFUTE TIES OF U. S. PLUTES

Imperialist Poison In Washington

WASHINGTON, May 11.—The Philippine Press Bureau, which is in constant touch with every detail of the campaign for special funds for independence in the Philippines made necessary by the suspension of the regular independence fund by the American insular auditor with the support of the governor general, denounces as an attempt to defame the Filipino people for the purpose of defeating their just aspirations to become a free and independent nation, the special dispatch of Walter J. Robb appearing in various newspapers in the United States charging that a scandal of large proportions has developed in connection with the sending of a third parliamentary mission to the United States to work for the independence of the Philippines.

To provide for fund for propaganda in this direction all of the 50,000 civil service employes have been asked to contribute annually one-fifth of their monthly salaries. If all contribute it is estimated that the fund thus raised will amount to about $2,000,000, and that secret pledges written on white sheets intended to be destroyed as soon as read, are made by the employes.

To prove that this dispatch is a mere fabrication, out of the total of 270,000 pesos (in dollars half that amount) already subscribed and paid up to April 25, the proportion coming from government officials and employes is less than 5 percent.

Robb May Have Been Dick.

Walter J. Robb was formerly an employes of the Philippine Press bureau and in the past tried to win the favor of Senate President Quezon and other Filipino leaders and is now paid by the American Chamber of Commerce, well known as opposing with all its might the political aspirations of the Filipinos. Personally and as secretary of that body he is conducting, as he has always done in the past, a campaign of defamation and misrepresentation in the United States papers together with other American correspondents such as Norbert Lyons and Russell Zeininger. Walter Robb has published many articles in American magazines here illustrating them with photographs of practically naked non-Christian tribes of the islands for the purpose of giving the impression that the majority of the Filipinos are uncivilized. We denounce Walter Robb as a man paid by interested parties to poison the hearts of the American people against the Filipinos.

Filipino Bill Before Congress.

An offer of a constitutional republican government to be known as the "Commonwealth of the Philippines" is the latest proposal of the United States Congress as settlement of the troublous Philippine affairs. The United States would retain complete control, however, for thirty-four years which provision will undoubtedly make the Filipinos skeptical of this latest suggestion of their American exploiters.

The Bill.

The bill providing for the republican government was proposed in the House of Representatives by Chairman Fairfield of the committee on insular affairs. It provides for the holding a constitutional convention, "the members of which shall be elected by the qualified electors for the purpose of drafting a constitution for the commonwealth. The convention shall provide for the submission of a constitution to the qualified electors for their ratification or rejection at a referendum to be held within three months or not more than five months after the adoption of the constitution by the convention."

"The constitution shall provide for a republican form of government with the executive power vested in the governor, the legislative power vested in the legislature, composed of a Senate and a House of Representatives, and the judicial power vested in one supreme court and such inferior courts as from time to time may be established."

A bill of rights including the following provisions revocable only by the United States Congress is provided:

How Much Freedom?

"All citizens of the commonwealth shall declare allegiance to the United States. Citizens of the United States shall have the same civil and political rights as citizens of the commonwealth. Every officer of the commonwealth shall, before entering upon the discharge of his duties, declare, among other things, that he recognizes and accepts the supreme authority of the United States and will support and defend the constitution of the United States and that of the commonwealth."

The bill of rights is to allow absolute religious toleration and tax exemption to all church property.

At the end of the thirty-four year period the Filipinos are to decide by referendum whether the commonwealth should continue or complete independence should be theirs.

So far, there has been no announcement of more important details of the Fairfield bill. Filipinos are wondering how much authority will still be left in the hands of the Governor?

NON-MAGNETIC LABORATODY BUILT BY YOUNG SCIENTIST AT ALPINE, N. J., ON THE PALLISADE HEIGHTS

ALPINE, N. J., May 11.—Where the sheer palisades rise 500 feet above the glistening Hudson at Alpine, a strange, red, mushroom-like monstrosity of architecture struggles in a tangle of young trees and underbrush.

The "Mystery Castle" is a non-magnetic research laboratory. The builder is Dr. John Clawson Burnett, a youthful, sandy-haired, dynamic idealist who haw-hawed heartily as he showed the correspondent about the place.

Not a Commercial Enterprise.

"Nothing in life is so constant as change," he said, in explanation of his theory that all life is moving in cycles and that thru his elaborate instruments for stimulation of that change he can prolong and make happier existence for every one.

The laboratory and the little cluster of wierdly built buildings about it, are not part of a commercial enterprise, Dr. Burnett insisted. The doctor, who is 38, is a man of independent means. His wife, a former New Jersey heiress, Cora Timken, designed the unusual group of houses.

The most important discovery which the doctor had to announce from among a maze of elaborate and expensive machinery with which he had equipped his laboratory, was proof that the oscilloclast, a device invented by the late Dr. Albert Abrams, of California, actually gives off energy.

"I am not yet making any claims as to the effect of this treatment by the oscilloclast upon the human body," Dr. Burnett said. "But we have proved beyond doubt that the machine gives off regulated energy, in direct contravention of what Henry Ford's scientists said."

The non-magnetic laboratory is the only one of its kind in the world. There is a non-magnetic laboratory at Washington, D. C., constructed upon somewhat different lines.

Even Paint Non-Metal.

There is not a scrap of magnetic metal within 200 feet of the ungainly red building. Huge beams of long leafs pine, covered with fire-proof lathes and plaster, are the foundation of construction. Where nails and screws were necessary, they are of copper and brass. The radiators are brass; even the tiny screws in electric light fixtures have been changed. The very paint on the walls is non-metal.

A sunken platform within the main room of the laboratory goes down to the bedrock of the Palisade Cliffs, so that only an earthquake can shake it. In every way, the doctor has designed his plant by and for the most delicate instruments known to science.

Dr. Burnett and Hallberg demonstrated an elaborate device that throws a motion picture of your heart beats on a scene, while another machine measures the amount of air you breathe and what comes out of what goes in. They showed how a little pith ball proved the earth a positive conductor; how a live twig, when crushed, gave off electrical energy; and how two lights counter-act one another and produce darkness.

Daugherty Will Be Compelled To Take The Witness Stand

WASHINGTON, May 11.—Hearings on the petition of former attorney general Daugherty's suit for injunctions to prevent the senate Daugherty committee and the local telegraph companies from obtaining and making public his personal and official telegrams, was deferred until May 9, when the case came up in court today.

Counsel for Daugherty will be given opportunity to cross-examine Gaston B. Means, declared Senator Burton K. Wheeler, prosecutor for the D. of J. investigating committee. The hearings will continue thruout the month.

The ex-attorney general will also be given opoprtunity to testify and if he does not come willingly he will be dragged into the witness chair by force, said Senator Wheeler. "Daugherty is the man we want to get on the witness stand," said Wheeler. "The hearings would not come to an end without giving the big grafter an opportunity to make his speech.

It is expected that senator Wheeler will get a clean bill of health from the Borah committee investigating the charges made against him by the Republican National Committee. That outfit is now pretty well discredited and their statements are no longer given any credence.

Frank A. Vanderlip has organized a posse of investigators and prominent lawyers to run down crooks who are defrauding the government. His organization is called "The Citizens Federal Research Bureau." He has engaged J. Weston Allen, former Attorney General of Boston, Edward J. Abbot Jr. and Albert Hurwitz to prosecute the culprits when caught. Mr. Allen made a reputation in Boston for convicting District Attorney Pelletier, Supreme Advocate of the Knights of Columbus and several prominent attorneys of blackmail. He also convicted Ponzi and Thomas Lawson.

The fact that so many Massachusetts men are on the job in Washington bodes ill for Coolidge in the opinion of press reporters here. Efforts to sidetrack the investigations are still going on, but the powers that be, dare not come out too openly fearing an explosion and the creating of more suspicion.

AUSTRALIAN BANKERS PROFIT ON WORLD WAR

Country's Debt $900 Per Head

By W. Francis Ahern.
(By The Federated Press)

MELBOURNE, Australia.— The money power in Australia is raising the interest rates on loans. The first shot was fired in March when the money trust forced the Australian government to convert a 5 1-4 percent bond issue into 6 percents free of income tax.

The loan was to meet war bonus bonds issued to the soldiers in 1920, to the amount of approximately $100,000,000, now falling due. The government has no money to meet them.

All appeals to "patriotism" fell on deaf ears. To the money trust this loan is equivalent to a net return up to 8 percent.

The bankers were able to squeeze the government because since 1920, when the bonds were issued, the financiers have been quietly buying them from the war veterans. Having got the equivalent of 8 percent for government bonds, the trust is not likely to lend money for any other purpose at less.

Farmers whose mortgages are awaiting renewals will, many of them, be unable to pay increased interest. Manufacturers and other industrial concerns are likewise penalized.

Australia has also issued its first inflated currency and though the issue of inflated money is small—$21,000,000—it is a start in the direction that has sent other nations towards bankruptcy.

Australia is carrying a combined war and domestic debt equal to $900 per head of population. Taxation has reached the limit and cheap loans are a thing of the past.

BRITISH LABOR BACKS RUSSIAN DAMAGE BILL

Rap Bankers' Move Against Parley

LONDON, May 11.—The Anglo-Russian conference is proceeding normally, despite inspired reports to the contrary. An international conspiracy to sabotage the relations between Britain and Russia exists and it never worked harder than at present. The Daily Herald is exposing the enemies of the Soviet government and publishing articles from progressive labor leaders who declare that the bill for damages presented as a counter claim to Britain is thoroly justifiable and moderate.

The Soviet government, thru, its representatives, demands, according to reports, the sum of $20,000,000,000, for damages caused by its armies and other hirelings in Russia during the period of activo intervention. The British claims against the Soviet amount to about one-quarter this sum.

The heaviest single item in the Soviet claim against England, is $12,213,000,000, for British support to Admiral Kolchak. London bankers pretend to laugh off the Soviet claims, but "he who laughs last laughs best," and it is conceded that tho the bankers may have laughed without restrictions up until now, the hour is approaching when they may be more inclined to pray to their Sterling God than to laugh.

While British governments not excepting the present one, have made loud cries about Bolshevik tyranny, it is a well-known fact that England is inciting rebellions among the Moslems against the Soviet Republics. While the success of the uprisings are greatly exaggerated with the alleged instability of the Soviet power during the Anglo-Russian conference, much loss of life is caused thru the plotting of the British imperial government. That MacDonald has not called a halt on this devilish work shows what a dyed-in-the-wool imperialist he is.

The Communist Party of Great Britain in a statement demands the withdrawals of all claims against Soviet Russia. Immediate appointment of a Trade Unionist ambassador to Moscow, who shall be nominated by the General Council, conclusion of an economic treaty and the granting of credits to the Soviet government.

FAMOUS DEFENDER OF CAMERON DAM WHO KILLED SHERIFF DIED OF DROPSY IN MILWAUKEE, WIS.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 11.—Scores of morbidly curious people today swarmed thru the home of John Dietz, 63, for a last look at the "Defender of Cameron Dam," one of the most picturesque characters in the history of Wisconsin.

With members of his family at his bedside — those who had helped in the five-year battle against the state and the lumber interests—the famous pioneer Badger died in a hospital last night from dropsy.

Twenty years ago Dietz started farming a piece of land beside the Thornapple River, near Cameron dam. He managed to wrest a bare living from the farm, when lumber interests decided to tear down the dam on the Dietz property for the purpose of floating logs over the farm. Then a five-year battle started. When the sheriff and his deputies came with a writ ordering him to move, Dietz and his family locked themselves in their cabin and with rifle and revolver fought back the invaders.

For five years Dietz and his family held off all attempts to evict them. On October 8, 1910, Dietz and his family were captured after a fight in which Deputy Oscar Harp was killed. Dietz was found guilty of murder in the first degree, while his wife and son Leslie, also charged with murder, were freed. Dietz was sentenced to life, but on May 13, 1921, he was pardoned.

Weavers Walk Out.

WATERVILLE, Me.—More than 400 weavers at the Wyandotte Worsted Mills, Waterville, walked out in an effort to block the speeding up system. One worker is expected to operate four of the new automatic looms.

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The World of Labor—Industry and Agriculture

IMPORTED COTTON CLOTH AND SOUTHERN NON-UNION LABOR HIT NORTHERN TEXTILE WORKERS

By LELAND OLDS
(Federated Press Industrial Editor)

Importation of cotton cloth into the United States while tens of thousands of American textile workers lack the opportunity to earn a living, was condemned by the emergency committee of the American Federation of Textile Workers at a special meeting in Fall River, Mass., April 29. Similar action was taken a week earlier by the council of New Bedford textile workers.

The critical situation is shown in reports of curtailment in Fall River reaching 80 per cent while in New Bedford operation thruout April averaged little more than 50 percent of normal. In New England activity averaged only 129 hours per spindle during March.

These northern textile operatives are being told by agents of big business that their meager working standards prevent their securing employment in competition with the still cheaper labor preserves which textile capital owns in the south and in other countries. They are vainly hoping for protective legislation to forestall wage cuts.

• • •

Department of commerce figures show the extent of the depression. Orders for cotton goods during March aggregated only 80,300,000 yards as against 120,441,000 yards during the same month in 1923. Production amounted to 85,110,000 yards as against 115,456,000 yards a year ago. In other words, with production cut by more than 25 per cent it was still running ahead of demand.

Here is the situation. Foreign textile workers have had their living standards reduced to the point where they can undersell American textile workers. And southern textile workers in America, because of their lower standards, are underselling those in the north. So the pressure of competition in an over-expanded industry comes squarely on the workers who have achieved some sort of living conditions and is acting to force them to give up those conditions.

Only Way To Make Industry Safe For Labor Is Abolish Capitalism

(By The Federated Press)

NEW YORK, May 11.—Labor officials and physicians who are working to make industry safe for the life and limbs of workers will gather in New York city May 17-18 for the second annual conference of the Workers Health bureau. The entire country will be represented by delegates and a national campaign will be launched to combat industrial diseases and poisons. Fifty labor organizations will participate. Among the experts who will take part in the conference are Dr. Joseph Aub, Harvard university; Dr. Emery R. Hayhurst, Ohio university; Dr. James P. Warbasse, Co-operative League of America, and Dr. Bradley Kirschberg, consulting chemist Workers' Health bureau.

Special attention will be paid to poisoning by lead, benzol, and mercury, and to silicosis, described by the bureau as "a dangerous lung disease affecting thousands of workers in many trades." Legislative experts will consider laws aimed to reduce the number of industrial accidents. The equally important matter of law enforcement will be studied.

Motion pictures have been made to show the effects of industrial diseases. A program will be drawn up for the use of trade unions that desire to start co-operative health centers for their members.

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STARVATION WAGE IN GERMANY HITS BRITISH MINERS

Causes Unemployment In America Also

(Special to The Daily Worker)

An illuminating statement on the cause of the wage reduction drives in the British mining industry is given out by the American office of the International Workers Aid (F. S. R.) which is in intimate touch with industrial conditions in Germany. The committee's statement, which follows, tells how starvation German wages are affecting the working class in every industrial country.

"In the negotiations at present being conducted to settle the dispute between the bosses and workers in the British coal mining industry," says the committee, "the whole basis of settlement proposed by the owners is calculated to allow them to cut prices to meet competition from Germany, where the workers are receiving starvation wages, thus enabling German big business to underbid all competitors. This cut in prices by the British owners would reduce wages in proportion. The coal miner's family is made to carry the burden of this competition by accepting a depreciated standard of living which approaches slow starvation.

U. S. Workers Unemployed.

"The same thing is happening in many other industries. The bosses want to compete with German products which are glutting the market because the German products are being sold more cheaply. This the German owners are enabled to do because of the low wages in Germany.

"In this country, also, wages are being cut and unemployment is increasing constantly. Cheap German labor is throwing American workers out of employment. In Massachusetts alone there are 90,000 unemployed with little hope of early improvement in the industrial situation. In the coal mining industry there is general unemployment. Even the steel industry is being hard hit—observers predict a drop soon in production of 75 per cent of capacity, the rate last autumn.

"If American workers do not help the workers of Germany the present situation will only become aggravated.

Russian Trade Necessary.

"Another cause for unemployment in this country as well as other countries is the loss of the Russian market. Recognition of Soviet Russia and the restoration of credit to Russia would be followed by an enormous trade between the two countries, and this would give employment to hundreds of thousands of workers, as Russia needs an immense amount of every conceivable kind of product.

"The Committee for International Workers' Aid is carrying on a campaign for aid of German workers and for recognition of Soviet Russia. Not because it believes in doling out charity to needy workers. But because it believes in the class conscious solidarity of the workers of the world. Because it believes that only by helping each other can the workers of the world be saved. Because it believes that a defeated working class of Germany would mean a defeated working class of America and the world.

"By contributing to the fund being raised by the Committee for International Workers' Aid the workers of America will help the first workers' republic, the workers of Germany helped in their present plight, and will also help themselves by helping others.

"Note new address: Committee for International Workers' Aid, 19 S. Lincoln St., Chicago."

"Train More Farmers."

"The average tenure on the farm of a state in which there are 506,614 workers in agriculture is two to four years," admits the Bureau of Education of the United States department of interior in its latest Rural Schools News Letter. "Farming has become commercialized and highly complex. New Problems are continually arising with changing conditions in the social order. Unless we do a better job of reaching the farm boys with training related to their occupation, can we hope to have a self-sustaining agriculture in the United States?" questions the report. But the solution offered is to train 506,614 farm workers during every four years to **take the places of the departing tenants!**

$7 PAY FOR TWO WEEKS' WORK IN THE STEEL MILLS

Too Poor to Enjoy the 8-Hour Day

By J. A. HAMILTON.

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, May 11.—A steel worker at the McDonald mill of the Carnegie Steel Co., (subsidiary of the U. S. Steel Corporation) near here recently drew $7.00 in cash for his two weeks' labor.

This was what remained after the company had deducted rent, gas, water, coal, and electricity for use of the company-owned house in the company-owned town of McDonald, Ohio.

The poor devil was so much put out at this evidence of lack of appreciation for his services that he rebelled and demanded — a cheaper house.

Expense Figures Juggled.

A favorite accounting trick of the corporation, is to juggle the expense figures to show that wages consume a very high percentage of the corporate income, so high in fact, that the workers are really getting as much as possible. But when the wage costs of certain processes are examined by themselves, one wonders how the total wage costs can possibly come to more than a small fraction of the selling price.

Operation of Steel Mill.

The McDonald mill is a so-called "strip mill" which rolls comparatively narrow and thin strips of steel, such as are used in the manufacture of automobiles. It is thoroly modern, using electric motors and with practically all the handling of the steel done by mechanical power. One of the "mills" in the plant consists of a heating furnace and three trains of rolls.

Steel Manufactured Practically Free.

A typical "run" will start with steel "slabs" of about 1800 pounds in weight and 10 feet by 18 inches by 2½ inches in dimensions, and result in strips perhaps 20 feet by 18 inches by 1-16 inch. To get the steel from the incoming railroad car in the billet yard to the outgoing car in the stock yard, passing thru the furnaces, thru three trains containing 11 pairs of rolls, over the "hot bed" to be cooled, past the "shears" to be cut to the desired length, requires 27 workers. On a "straight run" producing strips the same width and thickness, one mill can handle over 500 tons of steel in an 8-hour shift. On a run where considerable adjustments of the rolls must be made for varying widths or thicknesses, at least 250 tons can be put thru. The wages of these 27 men amounts to $150.24 at current rates, or from about 30 cents to about 60 cents per ton, according to output. (All figures of course, obtained from workmen, not from the company.)

Outrageous Exploitation.

Current quotations show a difference of over $20.00 per ton (2000 pounds) between pig iron and finished bars. Part of the manufacturing process is done in the rolling of the slabs before they reach McDonald mill. The Carnegie company may sell the McDonald product much below the quotations referred to. Nevertheless, when they can get a large part of the manufacturing process done for 30c per ton in direct labor cost, a condition of tremendous exploitation is revealed.

Joys of the Skidman's Job.

The daily wage for the 8-hour shift of these 27 men varies from $4.00 for laborers to $12.00 for the roller, according to statements of the workmen. One of the choicest jobs (the boss chooses it for the greenhorn) is that of "skidman." The furnace bed is inclined to facilitate the row of some 60 slabs lying crosswise of the furnace, one in front of another, being pushed thru from the upper to the lower end. The skidmen must perch on the upper edge of the furnace roof and by means of long bars and hooks, replace any slabs which may happen to get piled on top of the others.

For this pleasant occupation, in which he can observe the beautiful hell of heat in the furnace and entertain himself by smelling the variety of escaping gases, the skidman receives the extra emolument of 1 cent per hour over the 50 cents received by the ordinary laborer. The company does not provide him with a gas mask, but so far as is known, every skidman having been "gassed," as often happens, has thus far been carried away by someone; proving that the company is most solicitous for its employes' welfare.

Soviet Auto Factory

MOSCOW, May 11.—Beginning with the First of May, the Automobile Factory "Amo" will produce trucks for the general use of the government. The factory is under the direction of American workers. It was organized about two years ago by a group of members of the Chicago and New York Society for Technical Aid to Soviet Russia. The mass production of trucks is being greeted by the Russian press and **is offered as an example to the other workers of Russia.**

Prison Tuberculosis Takes the Life of Another Wobbly

(By Defense News Service.)

TUCSON, Arizona, May 11.—Tuberculosis, contracted in prison, has claimed one more I. W. W. member who was convicted of opposition to the United States entering the war in Europe. James Mulroney, sailor and shipbuilder, is dead here after a desperate struggle of two years to regain health. Only a few weeks ago William Weyh, another I. W. W. also convicted in the war case, died here under similar circumstances.

Mulroney was arrested in California in 1917. He was one of 53 men who were confined for 64 days and nights in a cell 20 by 30 feet in the Sacramento city jail. All of them could not lie down at once. It was winter. Each man had but a cotton blanket. They slept in relays on a damp concrete floor. Food was bad and inadequate. Five of those men died, of tuberculosis and influenza, in the months while the group awaited trial under war indictments.

Thomas Martinez, a Mexican I. W. W., imprisoned in the Chicago war trial in 1918, also died of tuberculosis after being let out of Leavenworth two years ago. Ricardo Flores Magon, Mexican editor of a periodical in Los Angeles, nearly blind, was permitted to die in his cell at Leavenworth in December, 1922, for lack of medical attention. He was likewise imprisoned for war opinions.

Arrangements for funeral services over Mulroney's body are being made by the General Defense Committee of Chicago.

NEGRO TENANTS WILL HIT RENT HOGS TONIGHT

Hold Mass Meeting At Community Center

With the slogan "Tenants, Organize Against the Rent Hogs," the Negro Tenants Protective League is completing arrangements for a big mass meeting at Community Centre, 3201 S. Wabash Ave., tonight.

Otto E. Huiswoud, Lovett Fort-Whiteman and Gordon Owens are among the speakers who will put the League's program of action before the hard-wrung tenants of the South Side.

All these speakers took a leading part in the recent All-Race Congress or Sanhedrin. Thruout that assembly they emphasized that the housing problem is one of the biggest issues before the Race. The Negro housing problem is far more serious than the white's. Negroes are crowded into segregated districts where they pay higher rents for poorer accommodations than the whites pay elsewhere.

The League seeks to build up a powerful mass movement of Negro tenants in the segregated district which can take effective action against greedy landlords of either color.

Marsh Wants Collections.

(By The Federated Press)

WASHINGTON, May 11.—Benj. C. Marsh, for the People's Reconstruction League, has called upon the democrats in the senate to join the progressives in recovering nearly a billion dollars a year from the rich by restoring the excess profit tax as outlined in the Brookhart amendment.

ARMY OF RAIL WORKERS FIRED SINCE AUGUST

Discharge Of Shopmen Hurts Equipment

A total of 220,216 railroad workers joined the ranks of the unemployed between August, 1923, and February 1924 according to the monthly wage statistics of the Interstate Commerce Commission. The number on railroad payrolls is now 30,266 below that in February 1923. This means that tens of thousands of railroad employes are without an opportunity to earn a living for their families because the profits of absentee owners get first shot at the revenues of the industry. Children may go hungry but these profits must not fall short of a billion.

Shopmen Hit Hardest.

Shop forces have suffered the heaviest casualties since a year ago. The number on the payrolls in February was 34,213 below February 1923. Since August the railroads have laid off 55,936 shopmen including 21,424 car repairmen, 4,200 machinists, about 1,000 each of blacksmiths and boilermakers, 17,437 mechanics helpers and 8,430 shop laborers. The executives talk of saving $100,000,000 for stockholders this year at the expense of equipment repair work.

Cars and Engines on Sick List.

As a result the proportion of cars and locoomotives in bad order is steadily increasing. The report for April 15 shows 176,698 freight cars and 12,144 locomotives on the sick list. This means 7,8 percent of the cars and 18.8 percent of the locomotives out of commission for lack of repairs. But the rail executives appear to welcome the traffic recession as an excuse for this condition.

The slump in employment makes the railroad wages which averaged $136 for the month of February insecure. The average represents a gain of $5 or approximately 4 percent as compared with February 1923 but this gain is probably almost wholly due to the extra pay added by leap year. And rail executives are already quoted in financial papers as quite satisfied with a moderate traffic recession at this time hinting broadly that it affords an opportunity to push down costs, particularly labor costs.

Slight Wage Gain.

The small gains in the wages of typical occupations affected by the upward tendency of wages in 1923 are shown in the following table straight time hourly earnings:

Hourly Earn's	Feb. 1924	Feb. 1923
Boilermakers	$0.754	$0.725
Machinists	.750	.720
Carmen (frt)	.669	.644
Clerks B	.615	.605
Mechanics' helpers	.512	.487
Section labor	.349	.333
Telleg's and Tower'n..	.617	.609
Freight handlers	.441	.422
Yard brakemen	.735	.731

During February 1924 machinists averaged $138 exclusive of overtime, boilermakers $139, freight carmen $124, helpers $95, section labor $63, clerks $115, telegraphers and towermen $133, freight handlers $84 and yard brakemen $142.

Such wages are inadequate for a decent living standard. But in view of the tendency of unemployment to increase the vital question is whether even these can be maintained. The general situation has sufficient resemblance to 1921 to put railroad workers on their guard.

HOOVER'S UNEMPLOYMENT FIGURES ARE FAKED, SAYS ECONOMIST

Was Secretary Hoover conspiring with Wall street to give the people a false sense of prosperity when he announced thru the president's cabinet that there was little or no unemployment in the country? U. S. bureau of labor statistic figures to which he must have had access seem to answer in the affirmative. This is the second instance in which the executive branch of the government appears as the publicity tool of business interests.

The downward tendency of employment in manufacturing industry, according to the bureau for March, is approaching a real industrial depression and business is beginning to recognize it. The bureau's general employment index for March stands nearly 6 percent below a year ago, more than 18 percent below the peak of 1920 and just on a par with July 1914.

Only Three-quarters Capacity.

During March 3 per cent of the country's manufacturing establishments were idle and the remainder reported production at about 77 per cent of capacity. This means that the concerns operating had only 82 per cent of their full working forces and in addition were averaging 6 per cent under full-time operation.

In spite of industry as a whole operating a little more than three-quarters capacity, production was running ahead of consumption and a further slowing down during April is indicated.

Jobs Growing Slimmer.

Decreased employment as compared with a year ago was reported by the major groups of industries as follows: textiles 8½ per cent, iron and steel 5 per cent, leather and its finished products 7½ per cent, chemicals and allied 2 per cent, metal products othe than iron and steel 5 per cent, tobacco manufactures 8 per cent, vehicles 4 per cent, miscellaneous including agricutural implements, electrical manufactures and auto tires 11 per cent. Only four industrial groups stood against this general decline. Lumber held its own, paper and printing gained 1 per cent, food products gained 1 per cent and stone, clay and glass products gained 3 per cent.

Textiles Hit Hardest.

Individual industries reporting large decreases in number on payrolls are cotton goods with a drop of 15 per cent, dying and finishing of textiles 17 per cent, millinery and lace 15 per cent, foundries and machine shops 13 per cent, car building and repair 14 per cent, agricultural implements 16 per cent, automobile tires with a decline of 20 per cent.

The major groups of industries make the following reports as to capacity operation: Food products are averaging 87 per cent of full-time with 77 per cent of a full working force, textiles 92 per cent full-time with 82 per cent full working force, iron and steel 95 per cent and 75 per cent, lumber and its manufactures 96 per cent and 90 per cent, leather 93 per cen and 77 per cent, paper and printing 9 per cent and 91 per cent, chemicals 94 per cent and 82 per cent, stone, clay and glass 91 per cent and 82 pe cent, tobacco 87 per cent and 71 pe cent, vehicles 97 per cent and 89 pe cent, while the miscellaneous grou of industries reports 96 per cent o full time and 77 per cent of full working force.

Thus the industries of the countr during March were averaging from low of less than 70 per cent of capacity in the case of the food and tobacco groups up to a high of 98 pe cent of capacity in the paper and printing trades. This may appear t the president's cabinet as uninterrupted prosperity but an authoritative statement, as to how the countr is to dispose of its surplus productiv capacity would be a more valuabl contribution.

Boost The DAILY WORKER. I you are a worker, it is your paper.

SCAB KENTUCKY FIRM ABSORBS BIG UNION MINES

Trustification And Open Shops Go Together

By LELAND OLDS
(Federated Press Industrial Editor.)

The largest coal operation in the west Kentucky field is being thrown into the non-union column as the result of a $4,000,000 deal by which the North American Co. adds the St. Bernard Co. to its coal properties. The resulting consolidation will control approximately 30 per cent of the annual production in this field. The North American is a public utility holding company corporation dominated by eastern financiers.

The change of ownership will also result in an increase in the capitalization on which coal profits will be demanded as the owners of the St. Bernard company are to get $200 in cash and $66.67 worth of West Kentucky Coal Co. proferred stock for every share they hold in the old concern. The $200 cash bonus will be provided out of a $5,000,000 bond issue. Such inflation is a regular accompaniment of consolidations engineered by bankers and gives them a heavier mortgage on the productivity of the workers.

Has Company Union.

The mines of the St. Bernard company have been union mines for a number of years. But these mines will now be consolidated with the West Kentucky Coal Co. which is nonunion, controlling its miners thru a mutual benefit association or company union similar to Atterbury's on the Pennsylvania railroad. To prepare for its jump into the nonunion column the St. Bernard company withdrew from the West Virginia Coal Operators' Assn. so as not to be bound by any contract made with the union.

Employes of the St. Bernard mines are now on strike along with the other union miners of the district and the company has made plain its stand in a statement which says: "The St. Bernard Mining Co. will not sign the so-called Jacksonville agreement providing for the present scale of wages for a period of 3 years." It points to the suffering which the men and their families are undergoing because of their refusal to accept a lower wage.

22 Mines In Scab Combine.

The combined companies will operate 22 mines with a capacity of 3,250,000 to 5,000,000 tons a year. In 1923 they produced 2,861,449 of the 9,800,000 tons produced in western Kentucky. They will control over 75,000 acres of coal lands with reserves in excess of 400,000,000 tons. Included on the property are more than 1,100 company-owned miners' houses and 12 large commissary stores.

Profits of the two companies for the last 6 years averaged $1,762,438 a year which would have meant an average of 14 per cent a year to common stockholders on the basis of the present capitalization. The profits of the parent North American company for 1923 amounted to $27,176,069 after all possible deductions, or at the rate of $31 on each $100 invested.

FRIENDS OF STRIKEBREAKERS SHOULD NOT HOLD EDITORIAL POSITION IN THE AMALGAMATED

By J. S. BAKURAS.

The strike of International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union in Chicago is well known to all members of Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America and workers in general. The bosses organized a great force of police to protect the strikebreakers and to crush the strike. The strikers resolved to fight the bosses' assault to the finish.

The strike assumed the form of a bitter war between the masters and the slaves of the clothing industry. The Amalgamated supported the strikers morally and financially. The Chicago Joint Board of A. C. W. contributed money for the support of the strikers. All members of the Amalgamated should be on the side of their fighting brothers and sisters of the I. L. G. W. U.

On whose side is Mr. V. Poshka, the editor of the Darbas, the Amalgamated bi-weekly in the Lithuanian language?

Tho he, as an editor of the Amalgamated organ, hypocritically shows little support for the strikers in the paper, because of the position he holds, nevertheless he is a loyal friend of strikebreakers. He is not only a friend, but humble servant of the bosses of the Chicago Lithuanian Daily News (Naujienos). That vicious yellow sheet is the organ of strikebreakers. On March 29, 31st, and April 1st, it published the following advertisement for the strikebreakers:

"Wanted: Experienced operators on power machines to sew dresses; steady work, good pay. An excellent opportunity to learn a trade and receive a good wage.

Graceline Dress Co., 302 S. Market St. 4th fl."

Of course, Grigaitis and Jurgelionis, the owners of the paper, received a good piece of gold from the bosses of the company for such an "ad" when the company was in very great need of strikebreakers, because of the strike of ladies' garment workers. As yellow type socialists they gladly received money in their mammonic pockets. Nothing curious about those socialists. Not the first time they showed their strikebreaking teeth.

On August 30, 1919, without a bit of shame they published the following "ad":

"Wanted: Laborers to do work outside of city to take place of the strikers. Good wages, steady work, free board, room and fare. Open all day and Sundays, 630 N. Sagamon St."

During various strikes in Chicago (butchers strike in 1920, ladies' garment workers in 1921, the Amalgamated in 1922) the Naujienos published ads for strikebreakers.

After all, Grigaitis and Jurgelionis are strikebreakers themselves. In February, 1921, they used strikebreakers to crush the strike of their workers (the workers of Naujienos) who demanded recognition of their union and better conditions in the shop.

Mr. V. Poska, the editor of the Darbas, is in friendly relation with the bosses of the Naujienos. More than that. He is one of the contributors of articles to that strikebreaker's paper. This year, under his name, appeared in the Naujienos a series of articles on February 12, 14, 15, 21, 22. In those articles he viciously slandered the militant members of various unions. Many articles he wrote in Naujienos under pseudonym attacking Soviet Russia and the Russian-American Industrial Corporation, organized by the Amalgamated Union.

In my opinion such an open friend of strikebreakers should immediately be ousted from the position of the union. Mr. Poska draws pay from the union and at the same time works for the bosses of strikebreakers. Is it not ridiculous? Is it not dangerous for the union?

It must be mentioned that all the Lithuanian locals of the A. C. W. of A. are very displeased with the present editor of the Darbas. They have been dissatisfied since he got the paper into his hands. Hence they constantly demanded the General Executive Board of the union to oust Poska and put in his place a competent man, loyal to the union principles. The board paid very little attention. The locals are dissatisfied with his reactionary position toward Soviet Russia and the Russian-American Industrial Corporation. They want the editor of the Darbas to be active and a loyal worker in the

Recently the Lithuanian locals 5 (Brooklyn) and 269 (Chicago) adop ed resolutions demanding the Gener Executive Board to release M Poska from the editorship of th Darbas. It is believed that the Boar will not turn a deaf ear now.

BIG WAGE CUT TO FORCE GENERAL STRIKE IN THE SHOE INDUSTR

HAVERHILL, Mass., May 11—Rumor has it that if the workers are force to take the 25 per cent reduction in wages that the manufacturers of this cit are trying to give them thru the local arbitration board, there will be general strike in the shoe industry. The wage reduction is in line with th reductions in wages that are being given to the shoe workers all over New England states.

"WHAT IS TREASON," QUERY OF CAPTAIN MARTIN, AIR EXPERT, IN TALE OF GIGANTIC FRAUDS

(Special to the Daily Worker.)

WASHINGTON, May 11.—What is treason to one's country, under the rules of modern capitalist society?

Is it treason, for instance, to seize control of the essential weapon needed in a war already in progress, and bleed the public treasury to the bottom in return for false promises of quantity production of this weapon?

Is it treason to make a billion dollars in profit from thus defrauding a nation at war? Or is it, indeed, the mere logical application of the ordinary rules of the game of profits, that plays bandit against one's own government while that government is supposed to be defending the life of the nation?

Captain James V. Martin wants to know. He is a pioneer airman, and he is trying to interest the congress of the United States in the fact that the wholesale frauds, thefts and criminal conspiracies of the aircraft ring, whose friends now dominate the air policy and air force of the government, have gone unpunished, laden down with gold.

"A particular group of men knew, and we have it over their own signatures, that they knew, that the airplane was the most important weapon possessed by the United States when it entered the world war," he told the DAILY WORKER, in a special interview. "These men were E. A. Deeds and H. E. Talbot, of Dayton, Howard Coffin, Sidney W. Waldron, J. G. Vincent of the Packard Motor Co., and others. Deeds had been convicted under the Sherman act of the crime of conspiracy, and sentenced to a year in jail, at Miami, Ohio, but never served. Charles E. Hughes, when he investigated the aircraft frauds for President Wilson, recommended that Deeds be courtmartialed, but he wasn't.

"Here is the story that never has been published:

"1. The pioneers of airplane work had the fighter plane, the bomber plane and the training plane already developed and flying at the beginning of American participation in the world war. They offered these types free of expense to the government.

"2. This particular group of men, who had never successfully built nor flown planes, proceeded to destroy these weapons already offered to the government. I charge that they bribed public officials, forged minutes of the meeting of the Council of National Defense, and usurped themselves into the Aircraft Board.

"They bought the fighter plane, dismantled it and stored it.

"They got rid of the trainer plane by direct suppression of the plane itself and by depriving its projectors of motors for the planes, under the powers of the emergency act for the Aircraft Board.

"They destroyed the bomber by delaying and suppressing its introduction and finally by shooting incendiary darts into its gasoline tank.

"3. They then received one billion dollars, and in spite of having destroyed something already in existence, which they knew to be the essential weapon of the United States in the war, they did not even make an effort to supply a substitute. Not even one fighting plane made by them was in commission when the war ended."

Martin sketched the early years of flying in this country, and the coming upon the scene of Coffin, Waldron and others interested only in making a huge profit from control of the invention. Russell A. Alger, Jr., son of "Canned Beef" Alger, who was secretary of war during the McKinley administration, was one of the group. They saw American participation in the war coming, and they organized to make the most of the opportunity. By talking a great deal, and forming companies of big capitalization—on paper—they captured the limelight just before 1917. When the war declaration was signed they were ready to form the Aircraft Board which lobbied its way triumphantly to the public treasury and grabbed an initial appropriation of $640,000,000 for its advertised program of "winning the war" in the air.

"There were at that time in this country," said Martin, "eight pioneer fliers who had designed, built and flown airplanes with success. These men were ready, as I have said, and they proceeded to enlist financial backing and to propose to the government that they be given the chance to build planes of the types they had proven. But Deeds, Coffin and their group simply eliminated all of these pioneers from the situation. Deeds was made a colonel and placed in charge of the air service. He then dictated to whom the contracts for airplanes should go. Not only were the pioneers shut out, but they were banned from any post where they might advise the government as to its aircraft policy. Coffin and Waldron, with Deeds, made up the Aircraft Board. When the Council of National Defense refused to give them power to direct the air program, they illegally assumed that power within 24 hours, and retained it until the close of the war. They put J. G. Vincent, of the Packard concern, in charge of all motor and airplane design work, and various other co-conspirators or lieutenants into the other positions of authority.

"Their ban against experienced constructors and fliers was carried to the point where experienced fliers had to pretend to learn over again, in order to get a chance in the service organization. The fearless pioneer type that went in for flying before any money could be had or safety known were unwilling to doublecross the government, but they hadn't a chance against the Deeds-Coffin crowd, which had allied itself with Stettinius of Morgon & Co. Stettinius was put in charge of aircraft work in the war department, and the Morgan interests helped the rest of the ring to get government jobs. Then it shared in the big clean-up. The treasury paid all the bills.

"The Dayton Wright Co. was organized by Deeds, and was first owned by the Dayton Metal Products Co., in which Deeds and one Kettering were chief stockholders. Deeds passed his stock over to his wife, took his job in the government, and handed to this company some millions of dollars of public money as advances on the manufacture of planes. There wasn't a man in the whole Dayton Wright concern who had even been responsible for building a successful plane. Orville Wright had nothing to do with it in any way. It simply stole his name.

"The Wright-Martin case was of the same sort. Neither Wright nor Gleen Martin was in it all all. The overpayments made to these mushroom companies without responsible technical men ran into many millions. There was the Lincoln Motors Corporation, the airplane division of the Fisher Body Co., and the airplane division of the Packard Motor Co. Vincent, Waldron, Deeds, and their friends held stock. The Guaranty Trust Co. extended aid to them in launching their plans. The game was so good that they soon came back to Congress and reported that their first $640,000,000 was not enough. They finally absorbed $1,600,000,000.

"When the pioneers saw Deeds, Coffin and Waldron in control, they got together financial backing, on the basis of their years of scientific achievement, and went to the Board, saying, "We will build you thousands of planes on our own responsibility, on our own money. We guaranty performance of our planes. We ask only contracts on that basis, and we will put up bond."

"The scoundrels who refused these offers turned around and gave the millions to their own confederates who never delivered a plane in all that 18 months of war.

"Benedict Crowell, assistant secretary of war, side-tracked two separate investigations which President Wilson ordered made after I had talked with him. Deeds, instead of being courtmartialed, was given a banquet here in Washington by his crowd, and then they pinned a gold medal on him."

Martin's inventions chiefly valuable during the war period were a form of lateral control and an aerodynamic control—devices which removed much of the danger of accidents and gave the flier more freedom of action in battle. His patents stood in the way of the Deeds-Coffin crowd. When they took power as the Aircraft Board they stopped all tests of his devices, which had been placed on army planes in 1916. Records in the war department relating to these devices disappeared. The inventor was then advised that he had better stop experimenting along those lines.

Martin protested, but to no effect. He asked for credentials for flying, but was refused, altho a month earlier he had been refused on the ground that his services in a scientific capacity were indispensable to the government. Discouraged, he went to England, where years earlier he had taught the first British army men to fly. He was welcomed, and the French government also sought his help. His aerodynamic control was at once adopted by the British war planes.

But the Aircraft Board profiteers followed him. An order was sent to London, to an American agent, who notified the British government that Martin was discredited at home and "no good." He was told by the British that they had faith in him, and needed only permission of the Washington government to continue him as their adviser. He went to Chipps Drexel, one of the Philadelphia Drexels, who had been his pupil and who now represented the Aircraft Board in London. Drexel begged him not to ask questions; he could not give the inventor the credentials or character that would allow the British to keep him in their service. Seven of his inventions, then under trial by the British, were dropped.

Details of the persecution of his fellow pioneers he does not claim to know. The Deeds-Coffin group, with Morgan & Co. and the Guaranty Trust Co. as their allies and many of the ruling clique in the war department organization as their friends, went boldly on with the looting of the aircraft funds and the piling up of excuses for non-delivery of airplanes. How many hundreds of thousands of men on both sides died, because the war was thereby prolonged to the degree it was, nobody will ever know. The airplane companies were stowing away their billion dollars in profits.

Martin finally came home and got command of a ship, and in 1919 made a voyage to Reval with supplies sent by Hoover to Yudenitch—but that is a story familiar to readers of the DAILY WORKER. He is now trying to break thru the barricade of indifference and of organized loot in Washington, to get the aircraft scandal so aired that the crowd which has clung to control in the army and navy air services on the one hand, and in the manufacturing plants on the other, will be forced to give away to men who seek development of the science of flying.

Coolidge And Cox, Ohio's Selections For The Presidency

COLUMBUS, Ohio, May 11.—President Calvin Coolidge and former Governor James M. Cox are Ohio's selections for the republican democratic nominations for president.

Voters of Ohio, in the recent presidential primaries, gave decisive majorities for Coolidge and Cox in the preferential vote, and gave to each, the state's delegations to their respective national party conventions.

Coolidge's victory over Senator Hiram Johnson was overwhelming. Incomplete returns indicate the president won by a majority of more than six to one.

Cox apparently defeated William G. McAdoo by nearly three to one.

Bandits Rob Baker

NEW YORK, May 11.—Four bandits, only two of whom were armed, held up Henry S. Levy in front of his bakery in Brooklyn today and robbed him of $5,000.

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The Workers Party in Action

Party Activities Of Local Chicago

REGULAR BRANCH MEETINGS.

Monday, May 12.

German Branch, at Workers' Dramatic Club, 1665 Bissel St., downstairs.

Comrade J. Schaefer will speak on the Anti-Alien Laws, the menace of a super-blacklist. Comrade Schaefer is well-equipped to handle the subject and a most interesting talk can be expected. Meetings are open to the general public.

Hungarian Branch, at 1500 North Sedgewick St., second floor.

Italian 19th Ward (W. S. No. 1) at 1103 S. Loomis St.

Tuesday, May 13.

Ukranian Branch No. 1, at Ukranian Club, 1532 W. Chicago, third floor.

Irving Park English, at 4021 N. Drake Ave.

The Third Annual Picnic of the Workers Party, Local Chicago, will be held on Friday, July 4, at Stickney's Grove. Speakers, dancing, games, refreshments, etc., are being provided. Sympathetic organizations are requested not to arrange any other affair, but to give all possible support to the July 4th picnic.

Trachtenberg Tour

List of Western Dates.

The list of Trachtenberg's western dates follows. Addresses of halls and hours of meetings will be published later where they are not given here.

Wednesday, May 14, Portland, Ore.
Friday, May 16, Tacoma, Wash.
Saturday, May 17, Seattle, Wash.
Sunday, May 18, Vancouver, B. C., Canada
Monday, May 19, Spokane, Wash.
Tuesday, May 20, Butte, Mont.
Saturday, May 24, Superior, Wis.
Sunday, May 25, St. Paul, Minn.
Monday, May 26, Minneapolis, Minn.

NEW YORK CITY ORGANIZATIONS, ATTENTION!

District No. 2, Workers Party, has arranged a grand excursion and moonlight dance on the Hudson river for Saturday, June 28th. The commodious steamer Clermont, having a capacity of 3,000, has been chartered for this occasion.

Friendly organizations are urged to keep this date in mind and not arrange for any affairs that week.

Czarists Tumble Out Of The Sky; Russia Is Safe

(By The Federated Press)

NEW YORK, May 11.—The Russian Communist government is safe—at least for awhile longer—because of the collapse of certain monarchist plans. The collapse consists in the wreck of the lone biplane of the Sikorsky Aero Engineering company, New York. The company consists of sundry czarist generals and counts who live in New York and support themselves by providing swank for swell parties of the rich, or at worst, by peddling papers and waiting on table.

One of them is Igo Sikorsky, former captain in the czar's army, aviation section. Gen. Theodore Lodijensky, who runs a restaurant, put up a little money, Sikorsky furnished the design, and the rank and file of the monarchist colony gave their odd time—result, one airplane. It was to break all records for weight, distance, endurance, speed, cheapness, and safety. The company would get rich and proceed to drive the wicked Bolshevists out of Russia.

Eight of them got into the machine with Sikorsky for the test flight at Roosevelt Field, Long Island. They woke up a few minutes later on the Salisbury golf links. Nobody was killed. But the czarists were so badly bruised that amused spectators had to call in a near-by Dobbin and shay to cart home the pieces.

How many of your shop-mates read THE DAILY WORKER. Get one of them to subscribe today.

WORKERS PARTY MAKES STATEMENT ON THE PULLMAN STRIKE DRAWING ATTENTION TO THE ISSUES INVOLVED

(Statement Issued by the Workers Party, Local Chicago.)

TO THE WORKERS AND STRIKERS OF PULLMAN!

Dear Sirs and Brothers:—

The Pullman strikers are now engaged in a life and death struggle with the Pullman corporation to maintain a human standard of living. On April 14, the riveters, buckers, fitters, heaters, reamers, vestibule and steel shop car building forces of the Pullman corporation struck. The profit-greedy Pullman attempted to put over a 10 to 40 per cent cut on the employes. On top of that, the Pullman Company was enforcing the terrific and murderous Taylor or speed up system and thus sucking the last ounce of energy out of the bodies of the workers. The cost of living has gone up and yet the Pullman Company attempts to cut wages.

The company has refused to deal with the carmen. Instead, the company has put over what it calls the "Pullman Plan of Employee Representation," a fake union game in which the EMPLOYERS have their own representatives on the so-called General Employes' Committee, and the WORKERS HAVE NO REPRESENTATION WHATEVER on the Company's committee. The steel carmen struck.

Carry On Militant Struggle.

You must understand that the action of the Pullman corporation is but the beginning of another systematic wage-cutting and longer hour campaign. What the Pullman corporation is trying to sneak over on the carmen, it will, if it succeeds now, attempt on all the workers employed by it. But the Pullman Company will not succeed if YOU WORKERS are organized and carry on a militant struggle to prevent it.

In 1894, in the great Pullman strike, the workers put up a remarkable fight which frightened the bosses and nearly brought them to terms. During the next strike, the men organized in the Railway Employees Department of the American Federation of Labor. They forced the Pullman corporation to an agreement which brought also union recognition and representation. Even thru this small organization the workers brought about the abolition of piece-work, established the 8-hour day, time and a half for overtime, and secured proper classification of employes, besides improving tremendously the working conditions.

In the present strike, the striking carmen have been putting up a fine and courageous battle against the Pullman bosses. The picketing of the strikers has been great stuff and inspiring to workers everywhere and already is causing the powerful Pullman corporation to want to talk "agreements" with the Strikers' Committee.

The Workers Party of Chicago and its Pullman Section are with the strikers 100 per cent and stand ready to help in every way they are called upon. Your battle is our battle, is the struggle of all workers against oppression and exploitation by the capitalist robber system.

Organize the Union.

In this strike, the striking workmen are making some headway in organizing into the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen. At all costs you must endeavor to hold this nucleus of a union organization together after this strike is over and continually to bring in more and more of the workers for future inevitable attacks. Unions are the economic organizations by which the workers can defend themselves from the attacks of the bosses. Bosses fear organized workers and their unions; they are not disturbed a bit if you are not organized. But the organized strength of the workers makes them talk "turkey" to you.

Because workers have struck in some shops in Pullman, other workmen have also had to lay down their tools. We say, this is the time to bring all these workers together, to make common cause with them. Unite your forces. The Pullman Company of bosses is organized 100 per cent against the workers. The workers must organize 100 per cent against the Pullman bosses and then you will be able to lick them and prevent 40 per cent wage cuts, the Taylor speed-up system and even worse slave conditions.

During this strike, the workers of Pullman have had an opportunity to see how the Workers Party is ready to give the strikers all possible assistance. The DAILY WORKER, official organ of the Workers (Communist) Party, is the only daily paper that has told the facts and the workers' side, the only true side, of the strike. The DAILY WORKER and the Workers Party are always at the command of the workers in their struggles.

No Language or Race Division—Workers United.

In this strike, foreign-born workers of many lands are out with American workers. The Workers Party of Chicago is glad to see the unity of interest that prevails among the striking workmen, and that they are not divided, as the Pullman capitalists would like to have them, along race and language lines. The Workers Party of America, a political party of the exploited masses has no color line, no race line. All workers accepting its program are welcome into its ranks.

The Workers Party, supporting the striking workmen in all ways, points out at the same time, that the struggle of the workers is a wider and bigger one than that of the Pullman workers against the Pullman bosses. This is only a skirmish of the world's working class against the capitalist class.

Government Protects the Bosses.

In this struggle between the workers and employers in Pullman and elsewhere in America, you will note that the bosses depend also upon protection from the Government, the State forces, the police, militia, etc. You have seen how well and easily the Wall Street interests control the Republican and Democratic parties. You are beginning to realize that the Government and the Republican and Democratic parties are but tools of the American capitalist class. You have seen how powerfully the privileged capitalist class uses the Government it owns body and soul against the workers in many strikes, thru injunctions, etc. Your pickets, too, have been arrested and thus again you see that the government protection is only protection of the bosses, in this instance the owners of the Pullman plant.

Workers Must Own and Manage Industries and Government.

The Workers Party of Chicago declares that the only real remedy against capitalist oppression, wage cuts, long hours of toil, speed-up system and many other ills, is a united struggle of the exploited workers to do away with Capitalist society and Captalist government. The Workers Party, Local Chicago, declares that the workers must organize into their unions and other economic organizations of the working class against the bosses. But they must also join the political party of the working masses and then engage in a struggle to displace the capitalist class and its protector, capitalist government, with political rule and power by the workers, in order that the workers who produce all, may take over, own, operate and manage the factories, mills, fields, shops, etc.

The Workers Party of America is organized to do away with capitalist Tea Pot Dome Government and to replace it by a government of Workers' councils, Soviets. The Workers Party is the only political party of the working class which actively participates in the struggles of the workers at any and all times, and thus proves its right to be the acknowledged representative of the interests of the workers. As before, so in the future, we stand ready to work with you in closest harmony and co-operation. We are with you 100 per cent on the struggle against the Pullman corporation. We will work with you to effect a strong union organization for the future and to win the strike today.

Fight the attacks of the Pullman Corporation!

Hail the Pullman Strikers!

Hail the Solidarity of the Workers!

WORKERS PARTY OF CHICAGO,
Martin Abern, City Secretary.
Sec'y Pullman Section, A. Yuris.

How many of your shop-mates read THE DAILY WORKER. Get one of them to subscribe today.

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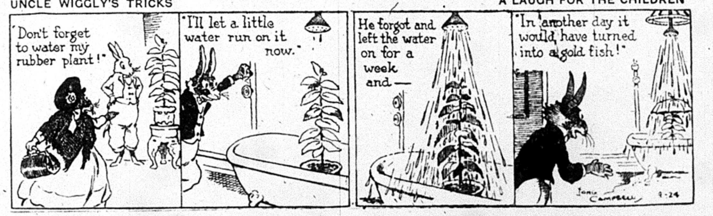
A LAUGH FOR THE CHILDREN


"Don't forget to water my rubber plant!"
"I'll let a little water run on it now."
He forgot and left the water on for a week and—
"In another day it would have turned into a gold fish!"
Jorie Campbell
4-24

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290 Advertising rates on application.

Get the Difference.

One round-the-world aviator is lost along the icy coasts of Alaska and every resource is drafted in the effort to save him from death. The daily press dramatizes the possible danger that beset him and all the nation is expected to hang on the fringe of nervous hysteria.

But when the department of interior issues its "memorandum for the press," at Washington, D. C., giving the latest statistics of the slaughter of workers in the coal mines, no mention is made of it. The yellow press is mum.

When Major Frederick Martin started on his globe girdling flight he knew the dangers he faced. He accepted them. He knew that he was engaged in a jingo venture, planned to lure the youth of the nation, thru an appeal to its spirit of adventure, into the military service of the capitalist U. S. government. So we have no worry for the major. He and his will be well taken care of.

But where are the widows and orphans of the 2,452 coal miners who lost their lives at their work place last year? Somewhere, trying to earn some sort of a livelihood, under a government that never troubled itself about their well-being.

A million miners in the United States go to their work places facing death. They know it. The government knows it. The bosses know it. The worker cannot help himself. He must live. He must provide for those dependent upon him. The government cares little if he is killed. The boss cares less.

Little attention is paid to the fact that 339 coal miners were killed in March. Some months the figures go higher. Other months they may drop a little lower. But always the toll goes on. The life of the miner is cheap. There are always live, healthy, strong coal miners to take the places of the dead ones, carried from the smoking pit, scene of the latest explosion. There is plenty of new fodder for the capitalist industrial machine.

But capitalist war and militarism must be glorified. For it is the military arm of the bosses' dictatorship at Washington that lets the worker know his place in the coal mine, and at every other work place that he is needed. It is the most powerful weapon of the employer to make the worker take wage cuts, and toil thru the long workday. Only when capitalism has been abolished will the life of the worker be valued above all else. That will be the day of Communism.

Burns Is Out

One by one the leaves continue to fall from the Coolidge administration tree at Washington. It ought to be stripped bare.

William J. Burns, the creator of anti-revolutionary hysteria, the self-proclaimed supporter of the Sam Gompers' policies in the labor movement, has sneaked out of the department of justice at Washington, following his corrupt, labor-baiting chief, Harry M. Daugherty. The knock-out record now stands—Denby, Daugherty, Burns.

But Coolidge is still surrounded by as choice a gang of grafters as ever gathered where spoils were to be had.

There is Secretary of War Weeks, who joined General Leonard Wood, in plundering the Filipinos, and has a record of aiding Wall Street bankers and big utility corporations in other subjudgated colonies under the control of the United States.

Hoover is the office boy of the fish trust; Wallace is the enemy of the farmers, altho secretary of agriculture; Hughes is the pet of Standard Oil; Davis, the banker-secretary of labor, has a fascisti, anti-labor immigration policy; New, the postmaster general, is the foe of the postal workers; this is as exclusive a nursery of Wall Street babies as was ever brought to life under any old party administration at the nation's capital.

The DAILY WORKER has waged its war against them all. We have not tried to get any single individual. We feel, however, that with Denby, Daugherty and Burns out, the fight can be centered on the rest; the attack on the whole Coolidge administration can be strengthened. And the crimes of the republicans are also the crimes of the democrats. And when the workers and farmers learn the real nature of the two old political parties, then they will turn en masse to the class Farmer-Labor Party.

Burns has been fighting the "reds" and "radicals" with the full power of the United States government behind him. He is out! The revolution goes marching on! And there will be more casualties in Washington.

The New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad has given ex-attorney general Daugherty a clean bill of health. That made help him with Wall Street. But the endorsement of this "open shop" railroad will not go at all with the workers.

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It is inconceivable that a single worker should remain on a street car in Pittsburgh under these conditions. A 100 per cent strike would tie up the traction system, so that Mayor Magee would have to run his own cars. And he'll find that tear gas, riot guns and armed tanks can't run street cars, any more than court injunctions.

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The garment strikers have learned, as we pointed out they would learn, that there is no difference between "Dennie" Sullivan and "Charley" Foell, that they are both creatures of the same employers' judicial system, that crucifies labor in the name of the protection of private property.

Labor cannot blame Sullivan and Foell. They are loyal to their class, the employing class that put them in power. They do not bear the brand of traitor. But the charge of treason may well be brought against the officials of labor, who so far forgot loyalty to their class interests, as to throw their support to a judicial lackey of the enemy.

Let the workers follow more closely the actions of labor officials, of the stripe of Fitzpatrick, Nockels and Olander, in future elections.

THE PIED PIPER OF TAMMANY HALL

By J. Louis Engdahl.

THERE will be no change, in this important presidential year, in the political policies of the American Federation of Labor.

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THESE are conclusions easily drawn from the political declaration just issued from the A. F. of L. headquarters in Washington, D. C.

But another conclusion can be just as easily drawn, and that is that Sam Gompers will always remain loyal to his first love, the democratic party, and that he is even now pulling all the strings he can to secure the nomination of Al Smith, Tammany Hall governor of New York State, on the national democratic ticket.

Gompers has always been close to the Tammany Hall machine in New York City. The dominating officials in the New York labor movement are part and parcel of Tammany Hall. And Al Smith has always been their little hero, since he was pushed into the limelight by the late "Boss" Murphy.

Gompers and his executive council will have nothing to do with a third party movement, let alone the drive for the National Farmer-Labor class party. The coming months will show whether Gompers can win any masses for his donkey procession. We predict that few will be cured by the discordant music of this Pied Piper of Tammany Hall.

• • •

JUST how Gompers is seeking to win over the officials of labor to his moth-eaten program is shown by the fact that President Morris Sigman, of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, joined in the hip-hip-hooray demonstration for Al Smith at the convention now in session in Boston.

None other than Mayor Curley broke the ice for Gompers' program, and it was announced that "Al" himself would appear before the convention later on.

Thus Gompers not only has the Irish labor leaders in New York City under his thumb, but is even trying to make inroads among the Jewish workers by winning the leaders of this needle trades union. What Sigman's price will be, we do not know. It will be remembered that Gompers bought Sigman's predecessor, Benjamin Schlesinger, with a delegateship to the British Trade Union Congress.

• • •

THAT Gompers' campaign for Al Smith is well under way is shown by the statement just issued by Franklin D. Roosevelt, chairman of the New York State Committee for the nomination of Governor Alfred E. Smith, to which are appended the names of practically all labor leaders of note in New York City.

There are included a large number of officials who met with the N. Y. Socialist leaders, about a year ago, at Albany, and with the spokesmen of the railroad brotherhoods, to talk politics as it is played in the nation's largest state. There are the Hollands and Sullivans, the Coughlins and O'Hanlons, the Ryans and Fitzgibbons, the Doyles and the Bradys, the Conboys and Murphys, all cogs in the Tammany machine. The boom for "Al" is on. And Gompers is one of the chief boomers.

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SINCE the A. F. of L. officialdom thus develops its alliances, it can be taken for granted that it is not troubled much with program and principles. The slogans advanced for Wilson, in 1912 and 1916, and for Cox in 1920, are good enough for "Al" Smith in 1924. No bother about the fact that the world has gone thru a great war, that great strikes have hit and dismembered some of America's largest unions, while the working class is now face to face with a new industrial depression.

Gompers meets universal wage cuts with a plea for the "revival of the spirit of honesty, integrity and high-mindedness in public office." In the stern exigencies of the class war, he makes use of the empty phrases of the employers' chloroforming propagandists.

Gompers' greatest attack is levelled against the Volstead act, with 2.75 per cent beer urged as the salvation of the human race. So how could Gompers have the vitality to discuss greater issues.

• • •

IN THE A. F. of L. election program we find no mention of the unemployment problem, daily growing more acute, nor of the housing problem that confronts all city workers.

Instead Gompers polishes up his time worn policies on the immigration question, child labor, the bonus, injunctions, the railroad labor board, the Sherman anti-trust law, income and inheritance taxes and other issues.

But he shows his real position when he urges that the United States should get into the League of Nations, of the international bankers, and join the World Court, of the capitalist rulers everywhere.

In discussing international relations, Gompers conveniently sidesteps the Morgan-Dawes plan for the enslavement of the workers of Germany. But Morgan is for "The League" and "The Court," and in this he shakes hands with Gompers and the A. F. of L. officialdom.

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IT IS also significant that the Gompers—A. F. of L. statement does not take up the war against the Recognition of Soviet Russia. This has been one of Gompers' pet themes, violently stressed at all A. F. of L. conventions since Soviet Rule came into power in Russia.

Under the high sounding declaration that "labor favors peace, opposes militarism and frowns upon pacifism," phrases worthy of the late Woodrow Wilson himself, Gompers plays the game of Hughes, Hoover and other anti-Sovietists in the Coolidge cabinet, who now openly admit that arms and munitions of war were furnished the counter-revolutionary generals, Yudenitch, Kolchak and others, in their attacks on the First Workers' Republic. This is the kind of "peace" that Gompers favors.

And since the furnishing of munitions to the white terror against Soviet Russia, is made the precedent for supplying the friends of J. Pierpont Morgan, in Cuba, Venezuela and other Latin-American countries, with similar aid, it is significant that Gompers has nothing to say in this national campaign about the depredations of American imperialism in many helpless lands. But Tammany Hall never did trouble itself with anything outside the immediate problem of getting the votes and the jobs.

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GOMPERS and the A. F. of L. officialdom have not offered the working class of this country a program on which it can wage an effective fight. The program as announced is just as sterile as the document will be, that comes out of the July 4th gathering at Cleveland.

The class program upon which the workers and farmers of this country can unite this year will be drawn up and adopted at the St. Paul National Farmer-Labor convention, June 17th. It is in that direction that the latest proclamation of Mr. Gompers should turn new masses of America's workers and farmers.

THE VIEWS OF OUR READERS ON LIFE, LABOR, INDUSTRY, POLITICS

A Common Problem.

To the DAILY WORKER: I am writing this on the chance that there may be many other comrades in the Workers Party who have been confronted with the same problem, and therefore the citing of my experience and conclusions may possibly be of some use.

Previous to joining the Workers Party, some six or seven months ago, I was a member of the Socialist Party. My experience in the Socialist Party was, to say the least, very discouraging.

The English local to which I belonged consisted of a motley crowd of individuals, the largest part of whom did not understand the least thing about the class character of society, had no definite conception or opinion on the inevitable struggle looming ahead for the workers, and possessed in general a petty bourgeois ideology. They seemed to me the Peter Pans of the radical movement—who never grew up.

Needless to say, there was no discipline nor well formulated national policy, let alone international discipline and centralized authority.

For example: A member would hand the secretary one or more nomination cards, with the dollar entrance fee for each applicant; the name would be called out—not present. One would say, "Move the applicant be accepted." Seconded, passed, and, by presto, a brand new rebel registered. Time after time the same happened without any one except the proposer ever having seen the person before enrollment, or after; a mere farce.

Another example: A committee tried to look up registered Socialist voters. They found, and so reported, that the majority of those visited got their Socialist education and inspiration by reading a capitalist-liberal sheet of ordinary yellow variety.

Therefore I felt that for such a party to join a liberal-labor or third party would be a very dangerous experiment indeed. I felt that should such a third party make some headway that it would swallow the Socialist Party bag and baggage, and therefore, as a member of the S. P., I opposed all and every alliance or commingling with other non-Socialistic bodies.

I thought that the only way to preserve our existence and continue to function as Socialists we must first educate our members to a clear understanding of Socialism, so that they may be able to withstand the pressure and temptation of the disintegrating forces, that an alliance with non-Socialists would undoubtedly develop.

Since, however, I joined the Workers Party I have changed my attitude to so-called labor politics, and am heartily in accord with the view of the Central Executive Council on the policy with regard to the third party race.

My experience in the Workers Party is contrary to those in the Socialist Party. In the first place I found that the average member of the W. P. is far and away ahead in the understanding of the class nature of capitalist society; understands better the Marxian analysis of capitalism; has consequently a better and more definite idea of the ultimate issue of the class struggle and is in general of a proletarian ideology, being largely composed of workers.

Secondly, a very brave attempt is made at creating a strong discipline, and tho not universally successful as yet, has nevertheless attained a considerable degree of efficiency. The Workers Party in comparison to the Socialist Party is militancy itself.

And, last but not least, the Workers Party, being under the jurisdiction of the Communist International, is thereby assured an even and universal tenor and an unyielding revolutionary level that is of the greatest importance and incalculable strength to us.

Taking all the above agencies into account—first, the membership, then the local and national organizations, with its growing discipline and knowledge; third, the tremendous guiding, restraining or encouraging influence exerted by the watchful Communist International—one feels that such an organization need not be afraid of being misled or tempted away from its path.

The W. P. can boldly enter into any political venture it may think is going to further its interest, for, at any moment, it can, when the necessity rises, cut adrift with organization undamaged and principle unsullied.

Therefore I am for the policy of the C. E. C., because we go in with our eyes wide open; we have no illusions as to the morality, integrity, honesty or any other nice and honeyed attribute of a third or any other, except a real class conscious mass party as by the W. P. We do not trust them further than we can see; they will not be able to fool us individually or collectively, and if we can benefit by any such movement, if especially the benefits accruing to us will be greater than to our enemies, we go in—and when it will suit our purposes we will go out. A definite policy that only a well organized, well disciplined party, such as the W. P., is fast becoming, will be able to cary out with confidence and profit.—Fraternally yours, A. J. Lipshitz, Los Angeles, California.

He Wants the Pictures.

To the Editor of the DAILY WORKER: Your paper is doing good work in its reports on the I. L. G., Pullman, and the West Virginia strikes. Its articles coming from the front line trenches of action are well written, vivid and well edited, and are a pleasure to read. But the paper lacks actual pictures of the battle.

You speak of armed guards, of skirmishes between these hired thugs and the strikers on picket duty, but you are letting an opportunity go by when you fail to try and get actual pictures of them in print. Tom Tippet speaks of the miserable conditions in the tent colonies of struck mines in West Virginia. Why the hell doesn't he also tell it to us in pictures? Others tell about the heart-rending scenes of weeping women and children before the mines in Brentwood that engulfed their loved ones. But where are the pictures to sear the scene home in our brains? You tell 'em!

Your cartoons are good, and we should have many more of them. BUT THEY CANNOT TAKE THE PLACE OF THESE PICTURES!

Well do I remember some of the old skirmishes that are ten and fifteen years old now. Well do I remember the pictures of the workers' struggles that I gained thru the old International Socialist Review. Remember their pictures of the Ludlow massacre, the Everett and the Wheatland outrages? Remember the pictures of the cold bodies of mine victims in its pages? Remember their expose of working conditons and strike battles thru pictures? The old International Socialist Review got many of those pictures in spite of all the capitalist class could do to keep them away from it. And their work will never be forgotten. Ask any of the old readers of that magazine.

Pictures increase circulation. That is no theory, for every capitalist paper makes a special effort to illustrate its news. And now notice the rise of the illustrated dailies. Our paper should take heed and have its reporters get a good pocket camera to clinch their stories. Onward the DAILY WORKER.—J. G. Reed.

Klux Kompetitors.

SACRAMENTO, Cal.—The Knights of the Christian Crusaders, an organization vowed to "white supremacy," has filed articles of incorporation here. The organizers deny that the association is connected with the Ku Klux Klan.

AS WE SEE IT

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

President Coolidge has cut the La Follette faction of the Republican pa ty off from G. O. P. patronage. Se ator Lenroot, regular Republican sen ator from Wisconsin will handle th jobs for the faithful from now o "Patronage" is the glue which enable senators to stick to their seats s long, but it is doubtful if LaFollett can be jarred loose by even libera use of the pork barrel. By the wa this incident throws a searching ligh on the purity of capitalist politics.

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One Chicago mule has more spir than thousands of Chicago worker He kicks when he is insulted. street cleaner, seeing a rathe scrawny mule in a stable who ap peared to be getting thinner day b day offered him some potatoes. Th mule squinted at the proffered food but not seeing any gravy got awfu mad, and made his hoofs indicat that he would not go back to a raw potato diet if he had to remain food less for a wek. When he got thru with the argument, there was no stall the stable manager was not all there and the street cleaner was extricating himself out a manure heap in which the angry mule deposited him Charges were preferred against the animal at the police station but when it was learned that the mule hauled potatoes for eight years the charge were dismissed. If the worker learned to kick like that mule the would be considerably better off.

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The British Tory Party threaten t make war on the Labor Party—an drive it from office. They will selec the abolition of taxes on foreign mo tor cars, glassware and fabric glove as the target for attack. While th Ramsay MacDonald government is re actionary enough to suit most of the British business men the die hard Tories led by the Morning Post do not like the idea of seeing any kind of a Labor Party in office. It irritates them and makes them see visions of the day when the Communists will take over the government and make the bourgeoisie work or starve as the Bolsheviks did in Russia.

Our Little Rows

(In Australian Worker.)

Some members of the Labor Movement are deeply concerned about the fighting that is going on within its ranks.

I must confess I do not feel like that. In such a cause as ours, internal dissension cannot be avoided, and need not be feared when it comes.

We can quarrel, and still preserve our unity. We can be convulsed with fratricidal passions, and nevertheles be ready, at the first intimation of common danger, to stand together in unbroken and unbreakable solidarity.

I don't worry in the least when Comrade Smith declares that Comrade Brown is an unmitigated scoundrel, and Comrade Brown retorts that Comrade Smith is a rascal of the deepest dye.

Each comrade gathers a faction round him, and the air is clamorous with the sounds of their contention.

Never mind. Don't grieve about it. Don't think that all is lost because of this domestic turmoil.

It has its uses, brother. It shows that Labor possesses within itself that spirit of conflict without which the world would never press forward.

It shows that the fury of criticism which smashes old evils, and the energy of discontent which creates new systems, are both existent within our camp.

They are difficult to manage and control; sometimes they appear t overpower us, and we criticize each other savagely, and discontent expresses itself in internecine wrangling.

It's alright. A crisis will consolidate us. And is it not evident, brother, that we need not dread stagnation when Capitalism is destroyed—when the myriad incentives of the class struggle no longer diversify existence, and supply it with that impulsive force which is the guarantee of progress?

Conflict as well as co-operation is essential to the higher evolution of human society.

But when Labor is universally triumphant, and has no foe to fight it won't decline for lack of combative exercise, for it can always be depended upon to have a devil of a row with itself.

Do you see the point, brother?

The Poor Fish Says: He would be in favor of a Farmer-Labor Party if it would take in the captains of industry and the bankers who are really the best friends that the workers and farmers have, because they give the workers jobs and loan the farmers money.

THE DAILY WORKER

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Get the Difference.

One round-the-world aviator is lost along the icy coasts of Alaska and every resource is drafted in the effort to save him from death. The daily press dramatizes the possible danger that beset him and all the nation is expected to hang on the fringe of nervous hysteria.

But when the department of interior issues its "memorandum for the press," at Washington, D. C., giving the latest statistics of the slaughter of workers in the coal mines, no mention is made of it. The yellow press is mum.

When Major Frederick Martin started on his globe girdling flight he knew the dangers he faced. He accepted them. He knew that he was engaged in a jingo venture, planned to lure the youth of the nation, thru an appeal to its spirit of adventure, into the military service of the capitalist U. S. government. So we have no worry for the major. He and his will be well taken care of.

But where are the widows and orphans of the 2,452 coal miners who lost their lives at their work place last year? Somewhere, trying to earn some sort of a livelihood, under a government that never troubled itself about their well-being.

A million miners in the United States go to their work places facing death. They know it. The government knows it. The bosses know it. The worker cannot help himself. He must live. He must provide for those dependent upon him. The government cares little if he is killed. The boss cares less.

Little attention is paid to the fact that 339 coal miners were killed in March. Some months the figures go higher. Other months they may drop a little lower. But always the toll goes on. The life of the miner is cheap. There are always live, healthy, strong coal miners to take the places of the dead ones, carried from the smoking pit, scene of the latest explosion. There is plenty of new fodder for the capitalist industrial machine.

But capitalist war and militarism must be glorified. For it is the military arm of the bosses' dictatorship at Washington that lets the worker know his place in the coal mine, and at every other work place that he is needed. It is the most powerful weapon of the employer to make the worker take wage cuts, and toil thru the long workday. Only when capitalism has been abolished will the life of the worker be valued above all else. That will be the day of Communism.

Burns Is Out

One by one the leaves continue to fall from the Coolidge administration tree at Washington. It ought to be stripped bare.

William J. Burns, the creator of anti-revolutionary hysteria, the self-proclaimed supporter of the Sam Gompers' policies in the labor movement, has sneaked out of the department of justice at Washington, following his corrupt, labor-baiting chief, Harry M. Daugherty. The knock-out record now stands—Denby, Daugherty, Burns.

But Coolidge is still surrounded by as choice a gang of grafters as ever gathered where spoils were to be had.

There is Secretary of War Weeks, who joined General Leonard Wood, in plundering the Filipinos, and has a record of aiding Wall Street bankers and big utility corporations in other subjudgated colonies under the control of the United States.

Hoover is the office boy of the fish trust; Wallace is the enemy of the farmers, altho secretary of agriculture; Hughes is the pet of Standard Oil; Davis, the banker-secretary of labor, has a fascisti, anti-labor immigration policy; New, the postmaster-general, is the foe of the postal workers; this is as exclusive a nursery of Wall Street babies as was ever brought to life under any old party administration at the nation's capital.

The DAILY WORKER has waged its war against them all. We have not tried to get any single individual. We feel, however, that with Denby, Daugherty and Burns out, the fight can be centered on the rest; the attack on the whole Coolidge administration can be strengthened. And the crimes of the republicans are also the crimes of the democrats. And when the workers and farmers learn the real nature of the two old political parties, then they will turn en masse to the class Farmer-Labor Party.

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That will be something else for the strike pickets at the gates of the Pullman Company to think about this morning. The Polish, the Italian, the Lithuanian and other Catholic-enslaved foreign-language workers among the strikers will understand better why the Catholic Church has not leaped to their defense in the present struggle. Instead of pledging aid to the workers, in their righteous cause, the Catholic Church makes new alliances with the unholy trinity—Rent, Interest and Profit—the pillars of capitalism.

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The Pittsburgh plutocracy has armed itself with the latest weapons of war—tear gas, riot guns, armed tanks.

It is inconceivable that a single worker should remain on a street car in Pittsburgh under these conditions. A 100 per cent strike would tie up the traction system, so that Mayor Magee would have to run his own cars. And he'll find that tear gas, riot guns and armed tanks can't run street cars, any more than court injunctions.

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THESE are conclusions easily drawn from the political declaration just issued from the A. F. of L. headquarters in Washington, D. C.

But another conclusion can be just as easily drawn, and that is that Sam Gompers will always remain loyal to his first love, the democratic party, and that he is even now pulling all the strings he can to secure the nomination of Al Smith, Tammany Hall governor of New York State, on the national democratic ticket.

Gompers has always been close to the Tammany Hall machine in New York City. The dominating officials in the New York labor movement are part and parcel of Tammany Hall. And Al Smith has always been their little hero, since he was pushed into the limelight by the late "Boss" Murphy.

Gompers and his executive council will have nothing to do with a third party movement, let alone the drive for the National Farmer-Labor class party. The coming months will show whether Gompers can win any masses for his donkey procession. We predict that few will be cured by the discordant music of this Pied Piper of Tammany Hall.

* * *

JUST how Gompers is seeking to win over the officials of labor to his moth-eaten program is shown by the fact that President Morris Sigman, of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, joined in the hip-hip-hooray demonstration for Al Smith at the convention now in session in Boston.

None other than Mayor Curley broke the ice for Gompers' program, and it was announced that "Al" himself would appear before the convention later on.

Thus Gompers not only has the Irish labor leaders in New York City under his thumb, but is even trying to make inroads among the Jewish workers by winning the leaders of this needle trades union. What Sigman's price will be, we do not know. It will be remembered that Gompers bought Sigman's predecessor, Benjamin Schlesinger, with a delegateship to the British Trade Union Congress.

* * *

THAT Gompers' campaign for Al Smith is well under way is shown by the statement just issued by Franklin D. Roosevelt, chairman of the New York State Committee for the nomination of Governor Alfred E. Smith, to which are appended the names of practically all labor leaders of note in New York City.

There are included a large number of officials who met with the N. Y. Socialist leaders, about a year ago, at Albany, and with the spokesmen of the railroad brotherhoods, to talk politics as it is played in the nation's largest state. There are the Hollands and Sullivans, the Coughlins and O'Hanlons, the Ryans and Fitzgibbons, the Doyles and the Bradys, the Conboys and Murphys, all cogs in the Tammany machine. The boom for "Al" is on. And Gompers is one of the chief boomers.

* * *

SINCE the A. F. of L. officialdom thus develops its alliances, it can be taken for granted that it is not troubled much with program and principles. The slogans advanced for Wilson, in 1912 and 1916, and for Cox in 1920, are good enough for "Al" Smith in 1924. No bother about the fact that the world has gone thru a great war, that great strikes have hit and dismembered some of America's largest unions, while the working class is now face to face with a new industrial depression.

Gompers meets universal wage cuts with a plea for the "revival of the spirit of honesty, integrity and high-mindedness in public office." In the stern exigencies of the class war, he makes use of the empty phrases of the employers' chloroforming propagandists.

Gompers' greatest attack is levelled against the Volstead act, with 2.75 per cent beer urged as the salvation of the human race. So how could Gompers have the vitality to discuss greater issues.

* * *

IN THE A. F. of L. election program we find no mention of the unemployment problem, daily growing more acute, nor of the housing problem that confronts all city workers.

Instead Gompers polishes up his time worn policies on the immigration question, child labor, the bonus, injunctions, the railroad labor board, the Sherman anti-trust law, income and inheritance taxes and other issues.

But he shows his real position when he urges that the United States should get into the League of Nations, of the international bankers, and join the World Court, of the capitalist rulers everywhere.

In discussing international relations, Gompers conveniently sidesteps the Morgan-Dawes plan for the enslavement of the workers of Germany. But Morgan is for "The League" and "The Court," and in this he shakes hands with Gompers and the A. F. of L. officialdom.

* * *

IT IS also significant that the Gompers—A. F. of L. statement does not take up the war against the Recognition of Soviet Russia. This has been one of Gompers' pet themes, violently stressed at all A. F. of L. conventions since Soviet Rule came into power in Russia.

Under the high sounding declaration that "labor favors peace, opposes militarism and frowns upon pacifism," phrases worthy of the late Woodrow Wilson himself, Gompers plays the game of Hughes, Hoover and other anti-Sovietists in the Coolidge cabinet, who now openly admit that arms and munitions of war were furnished the counter-revolutionary generals, Yudenitch, Kolchak and others, in their attacks on the First Workers' Republic. This is the kind of "peace" that Gompers favors.

And since the furnishing of munitions to the white terror against Soviet Russia, is made the precedent for supplying the friends of J. Pierpont Morgan, in Cuba, Venezuela and other Latin-American countries, with similar aid, it is significant that Gompers has nothing to say in this national campaign about the depredations of American imperialism in many helpless lands. But Tammany Hall never did trouble itself with anything outside the immediate problem of getting the votes and the jobs.

* * *

GOMPERS and the A. F. of L. officialdom have not offered the working class of this country a program on which it can wage an effective fight. The program as announced is just as sterile as the document will be, that comes out of the July 4th gathering at Cleveland.

The class program upon which the workers and farmers of this country can unite this year will be drawn up and adopted at the St. Paul National Farmer-Labor convention, June 17th. It is in that direction that the latest proclamation of Mr. Gompers should turn new masses of America's workers and farmers.

THE VIEWS OF OUR READERS ON LIFE, LABOR, INDUSTRY, POLITICS

A Common Problem.

To the DAILY WORKER: I am writing this on the chance that there may be many other comrades in the Workers Party who have been confronted with the same problem, and therefore the citing of my experience and conclusions may possibly be of some use.

Previous to joining the Workers Party, some six or seven months ago, I was a member of the Socialist Party. My experience in the Socialist Party was, to say the least, very discouraging.

The English local to which I belonged consisted of a motley crowd of individuals, the largest part of whom did not understand the least thing about the class character of society; had no definite conception or opinion on the inevitable struggle looming ahead for the workers, and possessed in general a petty bourgeois ideology. They seemed to me the Peter Pans of the radical movement—who never grew up.

Needless to say, there was no discipline nor well formulated national policy, let alone international discipline and centralized authority.

For example: A member would hand the secretary one or more nomination cards, with the dollar entrance fee for each applicant: the name would be called out—not present. One would say, "Move the applicant be accepted." Seconded, passed, and, by presto, a brand new rebel registered. Time after time the same happened without any one except the proposer ever having seen the person before enrollment, or after; a mere farce.

Another example: A committee tried to look up registered Socialist voters. They found, and so reported, that the majority of those visited got their Socialist education and inspiration by reading a capitalist-liberal sheet of ordinary yellow variety.

Therefore I felt that for such a party to join a liberal-labor or third party would be a very dangerous experiment indeed. I felt that should such a third party make some headway that it would swallow the Socialist Party bag and baggage, and therefore, as a member of the S. P., I opposed all and every alliance or commingling with other non-Socialistic bodies.

I thought that the only way to preserve our existence and continue to function as Socialists we must first educate our members to a clear understanding of Socialism, so that they may be able to withstand the pressure and temptation of the disintegrating forces, that an alliance with non-Socialists would undoubtedly develop.

Since, however, I joined the Workers Party I have changed my attitude to so-called labor politics, and am heartily in accord with the view of the Central Executive Council on the policy with regard to the third party race.

My experience in the Workers Party is contrary to those in the Socialist Party. In the first place I found that the average member of the W. P. is far and away ahead in the understanding of the class nature of capitalist society; understands better the Marxian analysis of capitalism; has consequently a better and more definite idea of the ultimate issue of the class struggle and is in general of a proletarian ideology, being largely composed of workers.

Secondly, a very brave attempt is made at creating a strong discipline, and tho not universally successful as yet, has nevertheless attained a considerable degree of efficiency. The Workers Party in comparison to the Socialist Party is militancy itself.

And, last but not least, the Workers Party, being under the jurisdiction of the Communist International, is thereby assured an even and universal tenor and an unyielding revolutionary level that is of the greatest importance and incalculable strength to us.

Taking all the above agencies into account—first, the membership, then the local and national organizations, with its growing discipline and knowledge; third, the tremendous guiding, restraining or encouraging influence exerted by the watchful Communist International—one feels that such an organization need not be afraid of being misled or tempted away from its path.

The W. P. can boldly enter into any political venture it may think is going to further its interest, for, at any moment, it can, when the necessity rises, cut adrift with organization undamaged and principle unsullied.

Therefore I am for the policy of the C. E. C., because we go in with our eyes wide open; we have no illusions as to the morality, integrity, honesty or any other nice and honeyed attribute of a third or any other, except a real class conscious mass party as by the W. P. We do not trust them further than we can see; they will not be able to fool us individually or collectively, and if we can benefit by any such movement, if especially the benefits accruing to us will be greater than to our enemies, we go in—and when it will suit our purposes we will go out. A definite policy that only a well organized, well disciplined party, such as the W. P., is fast becoming, will be able to cary out with confidence and profit.—Fraternally yours, A. J. Lipshitz, Los Angeles, California.

He Wants the Pictures.

To the Editor of the DAILY WORKER: Your paper is doing good work in its reports on the I. L. G., Pullman, and the West Virginia strikes. Its articles coming from the front line trenches of action are well written, vivid and well edited, and are a pleasure to read. But the paper lacks actual pictures of the battle.

You speak of armed guards, of skirmishes between these hired thugs and the strikers on picket duty, but you are letting an opportunity go by when you fail to try and get actual pictures of them in print. Tom Tippet speaks of the miserable conditions in the tent colonies of struck mines in West Virginia. Why the hell doesn't he also tell it to us in pictures? Others tell about the heart-rending scenes of weeping women and children before the mines in Brentwood that engulfed their loved ones. But where are the pictures to sear the scene home in our brains? You tell 'em!

Your cartoons are good, and we should have many more of them. BUT THEY CANNOT TAKE THE PLACE OF THESE PICTURES!

Well do I remember some of the old skirmishes that are ten and fifteen years old now. Well do I remember the pictures of the workers' struggles that I gained thru the old International Socialist Review. Remember their pictures of the Ludlow massacre, the Everett and the Wheatland outrages? Remember the pictures of the cold bodies of mine victims in its pages? Remember their expose of working conditons and strike battles thru pictures? The old International Socialist Review got many of those pictures in spite of all the capitalist class could do to keep them away from it. And their work will never be forgotten. Ask any of the old readers of that magazine.

Pictures increase circulation. That is no theory, for every capitalist paper makes a special effort to illustrate its news. And now notice the rise of the illustrated dailies. Our paper should take heed and have its reporters get a good pocket camera to clinch their stories. Onward the DAILY WORKER.—J. G. Reed.

Klux Kompetitors.

SACRAMENTO, Cal.—The Knights of the Christian Crusaders, an organization vowed to "white supremacy," has filed articles of incorporation here. The organizers deny that the association is connected with the Ku Klux Klan.

AS WE SEE IT

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

President Coolidge has cut the L Follette faction of the Republican pa ty off from G. O. P. patronage. Se ator Lenroot, regular Republican se ator from Wisconsin will handle th jobs for the faithful from now o "Patronage" is the glue which enabl senators to stick to their seats s long, but it is doubtful if LaFollett can be jarred loose by even liber use of the pork barrel. By the wa this incident throws a searching ligh on the purity of capitalist politics.

* * *

One Chicago mule has more spir than thousands of Chicago worker He kicks when he is insulted. street cleaner, seeing a rathe scrawny mule in a stable who a peared to be getting thinner day b day offered him some potatoes. Th mule squinted at the proffered foo but not seeing any gravy got awfu mad, and made his hoofs indicat that he would not go back to a ra potato diet if he had to remain food less for a wek. When he got thr with the argument, there was no stall the stable manager was not all ther and the street cleaner was extricatin himself out a manure heap in which the angry mule deposited him Charges were preferred against th animal at the police station but whe it was learned that the mule haule potatoes for eight years the charge were dismissed. If the worker learned to kick like that mule the would be considerably better off.

* * *

The British Tory Party threaten t make war on the Labor Party—an drive it from office. They will selec the abolition of taxes on foreign m tor cars, glassware and fabric glove as the target for attack. While th Ramsay MacDonald government is r actionary enough to suit most of th British business men the die har Tories led by the Morning Post d not like the idea of seeing any kind of a Labor Party in office. It irritate them and makes them see visions o the day when the Communists wil take over the government and mak the bourgeoisie work or starve as th Bolsheviks did in Russia.

Our Little Rows

(In Australian Worker.)

Some members of the Labor Movement are deeply concerned about th fighting that is going on within it ranks.

I must confess I do not feel lik that. In such a cause as ours, interna dissension cannot be avoided, an need not be feared when it comes.

We can quarrel, and still preserv our unity. We can be convulsed wit fratricidal passions, and neverthele be ready, at the first intimation of common danger, to stand together i unbroken and unbreakable solidarity

I don't worry in the least whe Comrade Smith declares that Com rade Brown is an unmitigated scoun drel, and Comrade Brown retort that Comrade Smith is a rascal of th deepest dye.

Each comrade gathers a faction round him, and the air is clamorou with the sounds of their contention

Never mind. Don't grieve abou it. Don't think that all is lost be cause of this domestic turmoil.

It has its uses, brother. It show that Labor possesses within itsel that spirit of conflict without which the world would never press forward

It shows that the fury of criticism which smashes old evils, and the en ergy of discontent which creates ne systems, are both existent within ou camp.

They are difficult to manage an control; sometimes they appear t overpower us, and we criticize eac other savagely, and discontent ex presses itself in internecine wrang ling.

It's alright. A crisis will consoli date us. And is it not evident, bro ther, that we need not dread stagna tion when Capitalism is destroyed— when the myriad incentives of th class struggle no longer diversify ex istence, and supply it with that im pulsive force which is the guarante of progress?

Conflict as well as co-operation i essential to the higher evolution o human society.

But when Labor is universall triumphant, and has no foe to figh it won't decline for lack of combativ exercise, for it can always be depend ed upon to have a devil of a row wit itself.

Do you see the point, brother?

The Poor Fish Says: He would b in favor of a Farmer-Labor Party i it would take in the captains of in dustry and the bankers who are reall the best friends that the workers an farmers have, because they give th workers jobs and loan the farmer money.

THE DAILY WORKER
RAISES THE STANDARD
FOR A WORKERS' AND
FARMERS' GOVERNMENT

THE DAILY WORKER

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The Labor Party
Amalgamation
Organization of Unorganized
The Land for the Users
The Industries for the Workers
Protection of the Foreign-Born
Recognition of Soviet Russia

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POINCARE BURIED BY THE VOTES OF LEFT PARTIES

DENY HALPERIN SEAT IN MEET OF THE I. L. G. W.

Hits Expulsions As Repetitions of 1919

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BOSTON, Mass., May 12.—The ax of the Sigman administration in the International Ladies' Garment Workers' union fell again in the convention here when George Halperin, delegate of Local 66, of New York, was unseated by a vote of 192 to 35, with 15 unseated delegates not voting. The charges against Halperin were the usual ones of membership in the Trade Union Educational league, to which was added that of slandering the officials of the Sigman regime.

He was also attacked as a member of the Workers party, and for not protesting against the criticism of the Freiheit, the Jewish Communist daily, leveled against Sigman rule.

Halperin Replies.

In his reply to the attacks made upon him, Halperin charged that the Sigman dictatorship considered it criminal if a union member urged his local to pass resolutions requesting the general executive board to rescind the decree outlawing the T. U. E. L., and instructing its convention delegate to vote against the Sigman expulsion policy, tho the constitution of the union declares the convention to which all matters of disagreement may be brought.

Halperin charged that the whole crusade growing out of the expulsion policy was a campaign against the political movement of the workers, represented by the Workers party. He therefore charged it was an attack on the union's members because of their political views.

Halperin charged that the officialdom of the international were following the same tactics pursued by the Socialist party, in 1919, when the reaction within the party expelled more than half the membership in order to maintain its leadership. He charged that the 1919 expulsions in the Socialist Party was the first shot fired against the left wing movement in this country.

One delegate had the temerity to

(Continued on Page 2.)

POINCARE RETURNS TO PARIS, COUNTS VOTES, DECIDES TO RESIGN

PARIS, May 12.—Premier Poincare has decided that he must resign as a result of the defeat of the national bloc in the parliamentary elections.

The premier returned hurriedly to Paris this afternoon from a week-end in the country, and consulted with some of his ministers, at which time his decision to resign was reached.

Edouard Herriot, leader of the Radical Socialists, is believed likely to succeed Poincare, and Aristide Briand, former premier, may become foreign minister.

Practically complete returns from Sunday's elections showed that the national bloc, which has been in power in France since 1919, has lost its majority in the chamber of deputies.

Millerand himself may resign the presidency, but cannot do so until the chamber meets.

PITTSBURGH'S CAR STRIKE IS STILL SCABLESS

Workers' Power Brings Arbitration Talk

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PITTSBURGH, Pa., May 12.—Pittsburgh's street car strike ended this afternoon. By a vote of 1,073 to 920, the striking motormen and conductors voted to return to work at once. The carmen accepted a proposal presented by mediators which provided that the present wage scale, which carries a maximum of 67 cents an hour, be continued for the next two years; that there shall be no change in working conditions and that the company pay one-half the cost of one uniform for each employe every year.

PITTSBURGH, May 12.—The Pittsburgh Railways company's announcement that it would run cars Monday morning with strikebreakers turned out to be a monster bluff.

ATTACK OF SIGMAN MACHINE ON MILITANTS CULMINATES IN UNSEATING OF 8 DELEGATES FROM LOCAL NO. 9

BOSTON, May 12.—Charges that the case against Local No. 9, New York, was a deliberate frame-up by the International officialdom, and that lynch law was replacing justice in the organization were made to-day at the convention of the International. The question at issue was the recommendation of the Credentials Committee to unseat 8 out of the 10 delegates from Local No. 9, and to place the local under the direct supervision of the General Executive Board of the union.

Louis Hyman, manager of Local No. 9, stated in a bitter and eloquent attack upon the International administration, that flimsy evidence from an unreliable source was being used by the officials to blackmail regularly elected delegates in a determined effort to wrest control of the local out of the hands of the progressive elements and place it under the dictatorship of the official machine.

He accused the officials of having used their power to prevent the election to the convention of well-known, active trade unionists who disagreed with the policies of the administration in order to pack the convention with representatives of their own choosing who would assure them a majority.

This attack came after the report of Dubinsky, secretary of the credentials committee. Dubinsky charged eight of the delegates with having attended a meeting where delegates to the convention were nominated.

Delegate Hyman then took the floor and in a scathing denunciation of the international policy of suppression and coercion pointed out that no evidence of the secret nominating caucus existed other than the word of an irresponsible member of the local.

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Iron Workers Force New York Bosses To Sign New Contract

NEW YORK, May 12.—Despite the powerful openshop combine in the steel and iron trade, the Architectural Iron, Bronze and Structural Workers' union, has signed new contracts protecting 1500 of the 2600 inside or shop iron workers in Greater New York. The Allied Metal Building Industries, branch of the Iron league openshop organization, still controls a group of small employers by threatening to shut off raw materials if they sign with the union.

To strike these small shops one at a time is now the policy of the union, which has called out the men at the Stolz Iron Works. The Mercury Iron Works has just signed without a strike, and negotiations are in process with the Prudential shop.

BURNS CHASED RADICALS WHILE U. S. KILLERS HUNG UP RECORD THAT WILL MAKE BRITONS STEP LIVELY

(By the Federated Press)

NEW YORK, May 12.—While the U. S. department of justice and its detectives under William Burns were chasing red bomb throwers which did not exist, 10,000 murders were committed in the United States in 1923 and many went unpunished. These figures are given out by Dr. Frederick L. Hoffman, crime expert for the Prudential Insurance Co. The increase he says is from 9 per 100,000 in 1922 to 10.2 in 1923.

Fifty times as many persons were murdered in this country as in England and Wales, and twenty-five times as many on the basis of comparative population.

STRIKE STRONG WHILE PERLSTEIN STAYS IN BOSTON

"Dennie" And Taylor Whet Teeth For 52

The lull in the garment strike here does not require that vice-president Meyer Perlstein leave the exhilirating scene of the convention of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, in Boston, according to Miss Romer, Perlstein's secretary. The vice-president had expected to come back about the middle of this week if the situation here demanded, but his plan now is to return at the end of the following week.

No court cases come up today, but tomorrow will find Judge Charles M. Foell running a hot race with Judge "Dennie" Sullivan in adjoining court rooms. Some fifty-two cases are slated for Sullivan's annoyance and about twenty for Judge Foell.

Taylor Keeps Dennie in Trim.

"Dennie" will undoubtedly win for the amount of fines imposed, even if the sum is averaged by the number of pickets tried. Sullivan was in a mean mood when he last sentenced the garment strikers and dosed them out jail sentences as well as fines of $250 or more apiece. He may be in better humor tomorrow and satisfy the bosses a little less, tho Dudley Taylor, attorney for the dress manufacturers, keep Sullivan toeing the mark of severe sentences pretty closely.

One of the cases to come before Sullivan is that of Meyer Barkan, who spent another night in the lousy county jail when he was arrested for contempt. This is the second time Barkan has been treated to the inhospitable quarters of the jail.

Fifty Cases Up.

The other cases coming before Sullivan tomorrow are those of: Gertrude Hansen, Mary Shinska, Dora Rubin, Ida Borkan, Sarah Orlove, Rebecca Shore, Rose Pester, Ida Kaufmann, Pauline Bernhardt, Martha Rybicka, Anna Doleschek, Ada Abrams, Tillie Green, Ida Geffin, Rose Katz, Josephine Leone, Martha Wentor, Frieda Forbahn, Lena Stanish, Yettie Katz, Clara Krasnowsky, Fanny Batt, Sara Shapiro, Leah Katofsky, Libby Shenkman, Ester Gittelman, Haddie Grenberg, Frieda Nitchberg, Fanny Jacoby, Rose Cohen, Sofia Rosen, Sara Wood, Mary Armoto, Angel Matusisiak, Rose Weiner, Gussie Abramowitz, Nanna Peterson, Fannie Kramer, Sylvia Krause, Dora Hoffman, Marian Brosteck, Etella Spaczeck, Jacob Hoffman, Bessie Beffield, Dora Samuelson, Caroline Reiner, Anna Sax, Esther Pegnoff and Saddie Beikoff.

Bosses Dicker.

Several bosses are negotiating with the union for terms but they are unwilling to accept the demands made by the garment workers when they went out on strike, February 27th. It is possible when vice-president Perlstein returns that the bosses and the union officials may reach some settlement, but the commitee in charge of the strike in Perlstein's absence have no authority to compromise the strike demands to gain a settlement with any boss.

The summer dress season should be well on in the shops by now but this season has been slack and to some extent the dullness of trade worked against the striking dressmakers. The regular work should pick up within a few weeks and make the bosses more eager to come to terms.

The strikers are determined to hold their lines intact until they can go back to work on the conditions they themselves have set. If they can survive this critical short period as well as they have the long weeks past of the strike, they surely should gain the victory they are hoping for.

Champion Military Glutton Assails The Women Peace Workers

(By The Federated Press)

WASHINGTON, May 12.—General Barnett, former head of the Marine corps, has told the Republican Women's Campaign Training school, in session here, that the recent congress of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, headed by Jane Addams, was a "treasonable society," made up chiefly of foreigners who came here to "corrupt our people with false ideas of national peace."

Barnett is one of the capital's ablest diners, dancers and medal carriers, and for years has appeared weekly in the society columns.

Pullman Bosses Agree To Meet With Strikers

Brave Carmen's Fight Forces Conference

For the first time in its 59 years of labor fighting the Pullman company yesterday agreed to meet with a duly elected strikers committee.

First refusing to recognize that a strike existed, next refusing to deal with a strikers' committee, the steel car company was finally forced by the loss of valuable contracts to get down to realities.

Twelve Strikers Elected.

The strikers chose a body of twelve men to represent them before the conference in the Palace Building late that afternoon. The committee was instructed to give its report to the strikers that same evening so that action could be taken.

Full reports of the workers' decisions will be given in the next issue of the DAILY WORKER.

The conference was arranged by Ben Marshman, official mediator of the department of labor who has been drawn into the strike, which is proving so costly for the rich steel car company.

Three Parties At Conference.

But the conference which the company consented to, is not a pure and simple conference of workers and employers. There is a third element present—the so-called "conciliating committees" from the departments of the plant not on strike. Most of the members of these departmental committees are company men. Their jobs depend on acquiesence in the company's decisions.

Three parties are represented at this conference: the twelve elected strikers, twelve company men not on strike and McLaren, general manager of the Pullman plant.

Company Wants Pullman Terms

Marshman admitted that manager McLaren was eager to settle the strike and was willing to make some concessions, but he said the Pullman boss asserted the reduced wage would stand.

"Doesn't that mean that he wants to settle the strike on the Pullman company's own terms?" asked a reporter for the DAILY WORKER.

"Yes, that's about it," said the department of labor conciliator.

Conference Result Reported.

In his speech to the strikers at the noon meeting, the second big mass meeting of the day in Stancik's hall, Marshman reported the result of his confab with the Pullman boss that morning, McLaren's final decision to meet with the union committee.

Company Wants to Blacklist.

He said that McLaren tried to insist on blacklisting six leading spirits among the strikers and would not sit on a committee with these men. Finally McLaren and "efficiency expert" Francis Gunn said they might

(Continued on Page 2.)

PULLMAN STRIKE HEAD TELLS WORKERS ABOUT BASIS OF STRUGGLE

John Holmgren, vice-president of the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen, told the workers at the mass meeting that they had struck a blow at the wage cutting policy of the Pullman company that would be long remembered; he urged them whatever else they did, to unite in the labor organization that would make their next battle still more effective.

He painted an inspiring picture of the class struggle and the world labor movement, which is fighting in Germany against the Morgan plan to enslave the workers of Europe.

Asking for support of the DAILY WORKER, he showed how this newspaper, which gave the strikers their only publicity support, would keep them informed on the great world issues of labor.

As a climax to his speech, he pointed out the necessity of class conscious political action. He showed how United States senators and congressmen cared nothing for the workers and bound the chains around the necks of the child slaves of this country. He urged the workers to fill the posts of government with the members of their own class.

FRENCH COMMUNISTS ARE CLOSE BEHIND POINCARE'S NATIONAL BLOC IN PARIS AS ELECTIONS SHOW BIG LABOR PROGRESS

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PARIS, May 12.—Communists scored heavily in Sunday's elections. Altho no figures have been received, of the total vote, or the number of party members elected to the chamber of deputies, it is reported that the Communist Party ran second only to the Poincare National Bloc in Paris, that carried the metropolis by only a slight majority.

The Communists swept Bourges, an industrial and railway center in Central France. In fact, labor everywhere thruout the big French industrial centers showed a big revolutionary drift, just as in the recent German elections.

The latest returns indicated that the anti-Poincare parties, including the Communists, secured 229 seats, as against 153 for the National Bloc, with 202 results yet to be announced. The extent to which the voters were aroused by the issues at stake is shown by the fact that 80 per cent of the voters, an unusually high number for France, with strong syndicalist tendencies among her workers, went to the polls on Sunday.

Victory for the lefts was achieved by overwhelming majorities in the provinces. When Poincare piled up a small majority in Paris, the residents of the capital went to their beds believing him to have won.

Leaders of the left claim the result is an overwhelming repudiation of Poincare's foreign policies, including occupation of the Ruhr and insistence upon reservations to the experts' report.

The premier's supporters, however, claim the overthrow was due to dissatisfaction with the cost of living, recent raising of the tax rate and other domestic matters.

The new chamber, despite what Poincare's followers say, will undoubtedly affect modification of France's foreign policies.

The group which will control the chamber of deputies, favors moderation towards Germany. Many of Poincare's foreign policies are certain to be replaced by others of a conciliatory nature.

The premier may resign at once and it is possible that President Millerand, who created the national bloc, which has met its first defeat, may resign as well.

Premier Poincare and the national bloc have been in power in France for five years, and the overwhelming na-

(Continued on Page 2.)

HEAVY DECREASE IN STEEL ORDERS ANNOUNCED BY TRUST

NEW YORK, May 12.—The U. S. Steel corporation figures announced at noon yesterday show a decrease in the unfilled tonnage of 574,360 tons during April. On April 30 the unfilled tonnage stood 4,208,447 tons against 4,728,807 on March 31, 4,912,901 on February 29, 1924, and 7,288,509 on April 30, 1923.

WALL STREET JOURNAL "BLACKSHIRT" EDITORIAL READ IN THE SENATE

(By The Federated Press)

WASHINGTON, May 12.—Sen. Shipstead, during debate on the Lockwood matter, in a ringing voice, read to the Senate the "Blackshirts, On To Washington," article published by the Wall Street Journal of March 17th, and the later editorial in the paper declaring that 48 Mussolinis are needed—one in each state—as a sample of reactionary lawlessness in America.

GERMAN WORKERS MURDERED BY FASCISTI ARMY

Kaiserists Reviewed By Ludendorff

(Special to The Daily Worker)

HALLE, Germany, May 12.—Without a murmur of protest from the Socialist president of Germany, 70,000 Fascisti followers of the kaiser and bitter foes of the German republic, helmeted and armed to the teeth, marched in parade past Generals Ludendorff, Hindenburg and other monarchists, who were gathered here to unveil a statute to General Moltke, to replace one destroyed by the Communists after the Hohenzollern head fled into Holland.

The Fascisti came from all parts of Germany in special trains. They were out for the blood of the workers, and wherever they saw a group of workers gathered they fired upon them. It is estimated that ten workers were killed, hundreds injured and over 500 jailed. Workers marching along the highways were fired upon from behind fences by Fascisti assassins. Armored cars were used by the monarchists to storm a brewery in which the workers sought protection.

Monarchist speakers, advocating the overthrow of the republic, shouted for the kaiser's return. "We will never rest until we have a kaiser again," was a usual phrase. The reactionary mob in arms was called "the Defensive Alliance of Overland Young German Order." Ludendorff reviewed the Fascisti, dressed in his gold braid, red trousers and spiked helmet. He did not look like the same general who threw himself in the gutter when the barroom Fascisti rebellion in Munich fizzled.

While this monarchist carnival was going on in Halle, the Ruhr miners were on strike and had succeeded in paralyzing industry completely.

FRENCH FRANC DROPS AS POINCARE'S BLOC GOES DOWN TO DEFEAT

PARIS, May 12.—The French franc dropped sharply today to 17.40 to the dollar when it became apparent the government had been defeated in the national elections. Saturday's closing was at 16.75. The victory of the parties of the left over Poincare is considered as making certain a settlement of the reparations problem on the basis of the experts' report.

War Mad Senator Now Shows Concern For Poor Farmers

(By The Federated Press)

WASHINGTON, May 12.— Senator Norbeck of South Dakota, who was made governor of his state, during the war hysteria, on the issue of jailing or otherwise suppressing the Nonpartisan League organizers, has changed his mind. The man who saw only pro-Germanism, bolshevism and red ruin in the Nonpartisan League doctrine that the farmer must be given the aid of the government in his struggle to get a free market for his products, told the Senate, in A. C. Townley's own words, that "the farmer must buy in a controlled market and sell in a competitive one, and then you tell him to solve all his own troubles by organizing co-operative stores when what he wants is a day's wage by which he can live."

PEORIA CONVENTION OF UNITED MINE WORKERS OF AMERICA WILL DISCUSS LIVE PROBLEMS

The convention of the United Mine Workers of Illinois which opens today in Peoria promises to be the hottest of the many hot conventions held by the miners of District 12.

The issues before the convention that will be most hotly contested and bitterly fought are the appointive power of the president and the reinstatement of Alexander Howat, former president of the Kansas miners. Approximately 800 delegates will be present.

Other questions to be taken up will be a demand for a special convention to consider charges against John L. Lewis, action against the Ku Klux Klan, which is attempting to gain control of the miners' union in the interests of the coal barons; the abolition of eleven sub-districts; inauguration of an old age pension fund; and demands that employes on miners' union payrolls now appointed shall in the future be elected.

There is no doubt where the Illinois miners stand on the question of the reinstatement of Alexander Howat. During the early days of the successful effort on the part of the bully Lewis to drive his rival out of the organization, District 12 poured their money like water into Kansas to support the miners who were on strike there against the Kansas Industrial Slave Law. Not alone were the miners assailed by the entire power of the state, but they were treacherously

(Continued on Page 2.)

Modern Industry Cause Of Divorce, Drives Women From Home

JACKSON, Mich., May 12.—Divorces are increasing because the American woman "has been driven out of the home" by economic and social forces, Miss Marion Leonard, dean of women at the University of Illinois, told the Michigan Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs here.

Dean Leonard pointed out that women are becoming socially and economically independent. Over 8,500 American women are employed in gainful occupations, she told her hearers.

The American woman, she said, "has been driven out of the home by the high cost of living, by the invention of labor-saving devices which give her more leisure; by the public schools, where her children are taken off her hands during the day, and by motor cars, country clubs and other outside entertainments."

STEEL COMPANIES PLANNING TO BESTOW WAGE SLASH ON SLAVES; WILL PAY FOR MUNDELEIN FEED

(By the Federated Press)

NEW YORK, May 12.—Wall Street is full of reports received from Pennsylvania that the independent steel companies are on the point of cutting the already low wages. Some of the companies are now working only 50 per cent capacity due to the recent slump in orders. Judge Gary denies knowledge of the proposed cut but has stated that the policy of the U. S. Steel Corporation, would be to follow the independents in the matter of wage reductions. Republic Iron and Steel and Youngstown Sheet and Tube are among the big independents said to be planning a cut

SOCIALIST LOVE FEAST BEGINS FURRIERS' MEET

Left Wing Will Press Amalgamation

Opening session of the Furriers' convention at the Morrison hotel in Chicago, yesterday, turned out to be more of a socialist party picnic than anything else.

This opening session which consisted of a program of speaking under the direction of President Morris Kaufman, opened with Morris himself and followed with Mayor Daniel Hoan of Milwaukee, John Fitzpatrick, president of the Chicago Federation of Labor and George Kirkpatrick.

Kaufman declared that the union, which had suffered in the post-war period, had recovered its original strength; Hoan praised himself and the socialist government of his city, which he said, never cracked strikers on the heads as did other administrations; Fitzpatrick welcomed the delegates in the name of Chicago labor and Kirkpatrick talked of the solidarity of labor.

Following this love feast, the real business of the convention will come, —probably beginning today.

Left Wing Program.

The left wing, which represents the vast majority of the strikers, is represented in the convention in spite of the strong-arm election methods of the administration. It will work at the convention for its program.

Amalgamation is vitally needed by the furriers. Their membership of only 10,000 needs the support of the hundreds of thousands of workers in the other needle trades.

The class Farmer-Labor Party is vital to its well being also. Its members have been beaten and slugged during strikes.

Recognition of Soviet Russia and other left wing issues will also be pressed.

Count Sore Because He Missed Balance Of Millicent's Cash

VIENNA, May 12.—Count Ludwig Salm, husband of Millicent Rogers, sulked here today and refused to talk about his separation from his heiress bride.

"I've been talking to reporters ever since we arrived in Europe," the count shouted angrily as he alighted from the Orient express and was met by no one save a delegation of newspapermen who wanted to hear what he had to say about the action of Col. H. M. Rogers in taking Millicent home on the liner France Saturday.

Do you want to help the DAILY WORKER? Then get a new subscriber.

Reverend Gent Plays Stool-Pigeon Role In Longshore Strike

By Defense News Service.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., May 12.—Fred R. Wedge, clergyman, prize fighter and member of the University of California's department of education, entered the ranks of the I. W. W. in 1922 as a spy, according to his own admissions. In an address recently to the Berkeley Rotary club, he said: "I wanted to know the causes which lead men into this revolutionary organization. So I joined the I. W. W., with the knowledge and consent of the federal authorities."

Wedge interpolated himself into the free speech fight on the San Pedro docks last year, making emotional speeches, and finally getting into jail for a few hours. He is writing a book about it all.

PICKETING LEGAL, SAYS WAUKEGAN JUDGE TO BOSS

Dress Manufacturer Is Denied Injunction

WAUKEGAN, Ill., May 12.—Peaceful picketing is within the law, declared Judge Edwards of the circuit court at Waukegan yesterday, refusing to grant an injunction to Julius Eisenberg, Chicago dress manufacturer, who is trying to run a scab factory in Waukegan during the present strike.

Boss Weeps.

Eisenberg broke down in court and cried like a baby, saying that as a free born American citizen he had a right to run his business "open shop."

Judge Edwards replied that the union had a right to peacefully picket his shop. This was Eisenberg's third attempt to get an injunction from Edwards during the present strike.

Police Tell the Truth.

Policeman Gillis testified and declared their business was to enforce order and tell the truth. Eisenberg was greatly nettled at his stand.

Nathan Bosen, Waukegan organizer, selected for the post from the ranks of the members expelled from the I. L. G. W. U. for their affiliation with the Trade Union Educational league, is in charge of the strike and of the fight against the injunction conspiracy.

Sawmills Tied Up by Strike.

By Defense News Service.

RAYMOND, Wash., May 12.—Seven hundred sawmill workers are on strike here. They are largely I. W. W. members, and walked out in protest against a cut of 60 cents from their daily wage. Five mills are affected, and 90 per cent of the employes in those mills are out. Strong picket lines are being maintained.

PEORIA CONVENTION OF UNITED MINE WORKERS OF AMERICA WILL DISCUSS LIVE PROBLEMS

(Continued From Page 1.)

under fire from the headquarters of their international union in Indianapolis with John L. Lewis acting the role of a Benedict Arnold.

In those days Frank Farrington, president of District 12, was lined up with Howat against Lewis. There was no name in his, the most up-to-date dictionary of Billingsgate, that Farrington did not hurl at his foe. In speeches bristling with charges, any one of which, if proven, were enough, not alone to have Lewis expelled from the union, but to send him to the penitentiary, Farrington ripped Lewis to tatters. He pledged his devotion to the cause of Alexander Howat and promised to carry on the fight until he was reinstated.

Then something happened. There was a closer bond between Farrington and Lewis than between Howat and Farrington. Howat is an honest, conscientious rebel, while both Farrington and Lewis are crooks—on their own admission. Both had good reasons to bury the hatchet, not in each other's necks, but in the necks of the progressives in the union. So they joined forces shortly before the Indianapolis convention, where the Howat case was to come up.

There Farrington showed himself in his true colors as a traitor and renegade.

The backbone of the fight for every progressive measure brought up at that convention was the Illinois delegation. There were about three hundred delegates there representing nearly 100,000 miners—a mighty force, and led by Freeman Thompson, John Watt, Joseph Tumulty, John Hindmarsh and others, they put up a splendid fight. With the exception of the Farrington payrollers, the entire delegation voted against Lewis on every issue. Once or twice they almost tipped over his machine. Farrington stood by his bargain with Lewis, and received the honor of being appointed chairman of the Scale Committee.

Farrington Against Six Hours.

In making his report, Farrington attacked those who favored the six-hour work day in the mines, regardless of the fact that he circularized the district in favor of the same measure several years ago. This was brought to his attention by members of his own delegation, but the taunt did not pierce his thick political hide. Farrington was the only president at the convention who could not control his own delegation. In electing representatives on the Scale Committee, the Illinois delegation took the meeting entirely out of the hands of Farrington's henchmen, elected their own tellers and ran things pretty much as if Mr. Farrington were not in existence.

When the Lewis gunmen refused Howat to speak after getting to the platform and over 1,100 delegates voted for a roll call vote on the question of his reinstatement, it was the Illinois delegation that gave the leadership and the greatest numerical strength to the meeting held after Lewis walked away without adjourning the convention. The meeting made plans to carry on the fight for the reinstatement of Howat and for progressivism rather than reaction in the United Mine Workers of America.

Thus the convention that opens today in Peoria, is of particular interest, not alone to the miners thruout the country, but to every class-conscious worker in the United States. The miners' union, once the shock troops of the army of labor in America, has lost much of its effectiveness thru the treachery of Lewis and his lieutenants in the district offices. Of these lieutenants, none is more despised than Farrington. A reactionary of the worst type, he shamelessly sold himself to his arch foe and swallowed his hate for John L. Lewis when confronted with the still greater danger to himself and his capitalist masters, the coming to power in the union of the progressive elements.

The delegates of the miners of Illinois at the Peoria convention are expected to follow the lead given by the veterans of Kansas and deal another blow to reaction and autocracy in the United Mine Workers of America by taking the appointive power away from the president, voting to back up the reinstatement of Howat and the calling of a special international convention to try John L. Lewis for his many crimes against the miners in particular and the American labor movement in gener-'

GENERAL STRIKE GREEK'S THREAT TO GOVERNMENT

Demand Release Of 250 Communists

(Special to The Daily Worker)

ATHENS, Greece, May 12.—The Greek Federation of Labor has demanded that the government release unconditionally the 250 Communists and unionists who were arrested in the May day celebrations. The federation threatens that a general strike will be proclaimed thruout Greece if the "democratic" government does not let the workers out of prison.

The military clique which controls the government forbade the workers' May day meetings and broke them up by force when the workers disregarded their orders. A company of "engineers" first turned a fire hose stream of water on the various workers' assemblages, and when that tactic failed to intimidate the workers, a company of militia fired. Seventeen casualties were the result, besides the 250 arrests.

Communist ideas are spreading rapidly in Greece. The party blames the government for the May day disturbances and calls upon the workers and farmers to close their ranks and march together toward their own class government.

PULLMAN BOSSES AGREE TO MEET WITH STRIKERS

(Continued from page 1)

consent to take all the strikers back but one. Further backdown of the company to avert continuation of the walkout is expected.

The men have again and again signified their loyalty to these strike leaders who are their fellow Pullman workers. One of them, Louis Nelson, has worked 14 years for the company.

Marshman Urges "Conservatives."

Marshman, who represents James A. Davis, secretary of labor under the Coolidge administration, advised the strikers to choose "conservatives" to the strike committee and to elect no radicals. Strikers decided that the issues of "conservative" and "radical" were not involved. The thing was to choose men they could trust.

Day of Best Solidarity.

The best mass picketing and the best mass meetings in the history of the strike was the answer of Pullman strikers yesterday morning to the stool pigeon propaganda that the "strike is over" and that the "company has settled it."

Strikers and Workers Party members were selling the DAILY WORKER at every entrance of the great Pullman plant, which stretches along Michigan avenue for half a mile.

Meeting a Big Victory.

Holding such a big mass meeting—the biggest yet held by the strikers—was in itself a victory. Company stool pigeons had visited every striker's home, telling each striker that all the others had gone back and that the company was settling the issues involved thru the company union.

The strikers showed an understanding and class consciousness that they did not possess before the experience and education of the last four weeks of struggle together.

Conciliator Amazed.

"Manager McLaren of the Pullman company telephoned me this morning that the strike had been settled," said Marshman after he was introduced. "This doesn't look like it. When I see 350 men in this hall so early in the morning it looks as tho there still were a strike in Pullman."

Marshman went on to say that he was satisfied the men had something to strike about or they would not be there.

Did Pullman Manager Lie?

As to the big issue of discrimination against strike leaders, Marshman said McLaren promised him that there would be no discrimination except of men who had "committed acts of violence."

Since no one has been convicted for any act of violence, it was apparent to the strikers that McLaren was simply seeking an excuse for blacklisting active strikers.

"Fixing Up."

McLaren promised Marshman that the wage grievances would be "fixed up." But the mediator advised the men that they knew best just what this "fixing up" meant.

Marshman said he waited until Monday to see whether the men really were standing pat. Finding that they were, he was going ahead in the effort to settle the strike.

He promised to see the company officials at once and would report again to the strikers.

Houses to Cure Slaves.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 12.—Solution of the farm labor problem in Massachusetts lies in providing better housing conditions for farm hands and their families, steady employment, and wages on the basis of skill, declares the United States Department of Agriculture.

Do you want to help the DAILY WORKER? Then get a new subscriber.

New York Stationary Engineers May Offer Battle To Bosses

NEW YORK, May 12.—Unless the New York refrigeration plant owners come to terms by May 15, their 3000 engineers may strike for a $9 day. Eight dollars a day for a 48-hour week is the present wage of the men who are members of locals 20, 56, and 670, International Union of Steam and Operating Engineers, American Federation of Labor.

The contract expired May 1. Employers are negotiating but refuse to meet the demands.

A. C. W. MEET FACES MANY BIG LABOR QUESTIONS

PHILADELPHIA, May 12.—The Russian American Industrial corporation, R. A. I. C. formed by the A. C. W., now in convention here, is a distinct achievement in the field of international solidarity. Facts showing the improvement in the Russian textile industry which has come with the aid of the class conscious workers in the American needle trades industry will be presented to the convention and there is no doubt that the convention will unanimously continue to support this big international industrial concern.

Amalgamation will continue to be a big issue. The Amalgamated Clothing Workers has already gone on record in favor of concentrating the great needle trades industry both in the men's and women's branches and others into one union which can more effectively organize the entire industry.

Big men's clothing firms, such as Hart, Schaffner & Marx, are now turning out hundreds of ladies' garments a day. The absurdity of making union divisions where industrial divisions are ceasing will give impetus to the demand for one big union in the clothing industry.

Endorsement of the great Farmer-Labor convention coming at St. Paul on June 17th is one of the big issues before the conventions. Thousands of delegates from trade unions and farmers organizations will be present at this convention.

In New York in Local 2, while the administration looked the other way, the right wingers stole the election and in New York a reactionary, David Wolf, was appointed manager of the Joint Board.

SOLONS SEEK TO AVOID AN EXTRA SESSION

Statesmen Flopping In Legislative Puddle

WASHINGTON, May 12.—With adjournment of congress arranged for four weeks from today, capital leaders are groping for a way out of their legislative dilemma in the hope of avoiding an extra session of congress.

Talk of coming back after the convention has again been revived, but party leaders still hold hopes of cleaning the legislative slate. This week will decide. If President Coolidge vetoes the bonus, immigration or tax bills, which are not to the liking of his masters, then an extra session is considered inevitable.

Here are how the prospects shape up now:

Tax Reduction.

House and senate bills got action today with prospects that the bill finally decided upon cannot be placed before the president for two weeks. The plan is to pass a flat 25 per cent tax reduction all along the line for this year and go to the country in the next campaign if Coolidge vetoes the bill.

Farm Relief.

The McNary-Haugen and Sinclair-Norris price stabilization bills to be taken up by both senate and house this week with a spirited and perhaps lengthy fight in prospect.

Railroads.

Senate interstate commerce committee is preparing to report out the Smith resolution declaring agriculture a basic industry and instructing the government rate-making commission to lower freight rates on farm products. May be put thru both houses at last minute but final outcome is still in doubt.

World Court.

Seems lodged between the legislative jam in the foreign relations committee. Democratic leaders, however, are planning to bring it arbitrarily to the floor and some kind of a vote on the issue will be forced before adjournment.

Immigration.

Conferees report will be passed on by both houses this week and the bill sent to the president.

Bonus.

Leaders making arrangements to adopt the bill speedily if Coolidge vetoes it today or tomorrow.

ATTACK OF SIGMAN MACHINE ON MILITANTS CULMINATES IN UNSEATING OF 8 DELEGATES FROM LOCAL NO. 9

(Continued From Page 1.)

This member had himself viciously slandered the highest officials of the union and had urged members of the league to take out an injunction restraining the union from taking action against them, showing himself to be entirely opposed to the interests of the international.

Official Secrets.

Hyman accused the officials themselves of participating in secret conferences, citing several instances. One of the vice-presidents of the international, he claimed, had organized a caucus in Toronto whereby he had been elected as delegate to the convention. This statement aroused heated protest from officials, but it quickly subsided when a delegate cried out that he had written proof of the fact. Eva Pasha, a very active member of the union and one of the challenged delegates, took the floor after Sigman. The case against the local was a frame-up intended to cover the present policy of the international of suppressing by any and all means differences of opinion on the labor movement.

Eva Pascha typifies the worker who has given the best of her energy and enthusiasm to the labor organization to which she belongs; she is a personification of the fearless militant who has that indomitable courage that comes from faith and determination. Her plea carried with the weight of earnest conviction and sincerity.

"You want to throw dust in our eyes by the charges of secret meetings," she said to the officials. "But you know and we know that you are after us because of principles in which we believe, but you do not. I have never been a member of the Workers Party or the Trade Union Educational league, but after seeing your tactics, I can promise you that I will be in the future."

The previous question was called for. Points of order were raised from all sides. Demands rang out that the challenged delegates be all given an opportunity of self-defense. President Sigman, following out the policy of cutting off discussion begun the day before by Perlstein, ruled the previous question in order. It was put to a vote and carried.

The case of Local No. 9 marked the climax in the contasting of delegates, which was part of the expulsion policy adopted by the Sigman administration against league members or sympathizers.

A significant fact revealed in the discussion was that the accused delegates from Local No. 9 had never been tried, nor had the charge of a caucus ever been investigated.

For almost three years Local No. 9 has been controlled by the progressives, who oppose certain policies of the administration, and for almost three years the officials of the international have striven their utmost to bring the local under their own domination. Threats of reorganization have been repeatedly made in an effort to intimidate the local, but these could never be carried out. The present convention gave the administration the opportunity it had long sought. The convention, it was alleged by many delegates, was packed with representatives from small town locals which had been artificially created prior to the convention, only for the purpose of getting more votes for the official machine.

Freiheit Is Target.

A vicious attack upon the Freiheit, official organ of the Jewish federation of the Workers party, was made by leaders of the international. The Freiheit, which exerts a tremendous influence in the Jewish labor movement, advocates and agitates for amalgamation, an all-inclusive labor party, recognition of Soviet Russia, and a trade union policy based upon the class struggle.

For this reason one of the strongest counts in the indictments against Local No. 9 was the fact that it advertised in the Freiheit and in other ways gave it financial and moral assistance.

It was furthermore charged that the local showed its disloyalty to the organization by inviting as speaker to its May day celebration a well-known, active Communist—Juliet Stuart Poyntz.

Miss Poyntz was at one time educational director of the international, and very popular amongst the membership. It was noticed that the reporter for the credentials committee avoided using her name because of this popularity.

Sidney Hillman, president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, was present at the convention to extend the greeting of his organization to the international. He made a mild plea for unity in the union, stating that the present differences were merely an incident in the labor movement. In conclusion he pledged the fullest support of the Amalgamated to the workers of the international.

Milwaukee Railway Lays Off Many Of Its Workers in Miles City

MILES CITY, Mont., May 12.— A large number of employes have been laid off by the Milwaukee Railroad, especially in the store department, where 17 men were dropped.

Little Banks Close; Big German Banks Grab Morgan Coin

BERLIN, May 12.—While the Social-Democratic reichstag is selling Germany out to Morgan, a slower but more bitter process is going on, ruining the small industrialists and consequently bleeding the German workers.'

One after another small banks, speculating in francs, close their doors, at the rate of about one a day.

In April alone twenty-eight banks failed, and of them eight "broke" in the last week of the month. In the train of these failures over 125 industrial failures followed in the same month, as compared with only twenty-five in February.

DENY HALPERIN SEAT IN MEET OF I. L. G. W. U.

(Continued From Page 1.)

charge that the left wing movement in this country started in Local 66, after Halperin's return to this country from Soviet Russia.

The credentials committee also recommended the unseating of Mary Rodowell, of Local 100, Chicago. Vice-president Meyer Perlstein stated that Delegate Rodowell had been active in the Chicago dressmakers' strike, proving her devotion to the union, and should be seated. President Morris Sigman came to the front with a denial that "The International" was seeking to suppress difference of opinion in "The International." He charged that all the trouble began with the agitation for amalgamation and the united front. He claimed that the unions are economic and not political organizations. He claimed that the left wingers want to make the unions an industrial arm of a political party; but in the unions there is no place for politics.

The convention sent a cablegram of congratulation to J. Ramsay MacDonald, premier of the British labor government.

Pankin Praises C. P. P. A.

In the effort to head off the class Farmer-Labor Party, which the labor fakers fear, the convention leaders introduced Judge Jacob Pankan of New York.

This loyal member of the right wing machine sounds a patriotic call for July 4, day of the signing of the Declaration of Independence and the conference for progressive political action.

Panken, the socialist, spoke with feeling of the great day on which we were supposed to have gotten our liberties and begged the delegates to endorse the C. P. P. A. that would meet on that sacred day.

Hillquit on Discipline.

Morris Hillquit, another C. P. P. A. bellwether, followed Panken.

Hillquit lauded the labor fakers who are running the convention, and advised the delegates to submit to their discipline. All this in the name of "unity."

The convention committees—all of them—are appointed. Even the appeals committee is appointed, not elected. This means that the committee which hears the cases of the expelled members from Chicago, Philadelphia and the 19 members of Local 22, New York, who were removed by official orders, is a Sigman committee.

Three members from Local 22 have come to plead their comrades' cause.

Leaflets explaining the T. U. E. L. stand on workers' united front, the class farmer-labor party, and giving the text of the call for the St. Paul June 17 convention were distributed.

Producing Theatre Managers Break Up Their Scab Union

(By The Federated Press)

NEW YORK, May 12.—The minority group of theatrical managers who planned to break the Actors' Equity Association, American Federation of Labor, by a June 1 lockout are out of luck. When the managers who control over 70 per cent of the productions, broke away from the antiunion crowd planning to sign with the union, the diehards marched out their company union, Actors' Fidelity League. Now even the company union is breaking up.

William Faversham was so indignant at the unauthorized use of his signature to a statement by Fidelity members attacking the A. F. of L. that he immediately joined Equity in protest. The statement attacked the union for "affiliating with men guilty of the butcheries of Los Angeles and Herrin."

David Warfield and Margaret Anglin have also notified Equity that their names were put on the statement without their knowledge. As Fidelity only has 30 or 40 members, against 10,000 Equity members, the action of Faversham, Warfield and Anglin is a serious blow to the company union. It was formed by the managers to break the 1924 strike.

Boost The DAILY WORKER. If you are a worker, it is your paper.

MUNDELEIN IS GREETED BY BIG BUSINESS MEN

Papal Titles Given To Corporation Heads

The exploiters of the American working class and their lackeys are vieing with each other to honor Bishop Mundelein of Chicago, now a Prince of the Church. His return from Rome where he received the Red Hat from the Pope was made the occasion for receptions and fetes equalling in display and pomp the pageantry attendant on the return of a proud monarch. Rodman Wanamaker, owner of a chain of department stores, fitted out a royal room on the pier at which the prelate landed. The Cardinal had his picture taken in the throne chair, which dates back to the sixteenth century and came from Florence, Italy.

Big business without regard for creed or race joined in welcoming the new Prince of the Catholic church. James Farrell, president of the Steel Trust, gave a dinner "in honor of the services rendered by Bishop Mundelein in the Chicago steel district."

Among the Chicago laymen to be given a Knight of the Order of St. Gregory, are E. F. Carry, president of the Pullman company; F. J. Lewis, Chicago manufacturer; Robert M. Sweitzer, Democrat politician and County Clerk; Joseph W. McCarthy, architect of the Area, Ill., project, and Anthony Czarnecki, member of the board of election commissioners.

The elevation of Bishop Mundelein will be the signal for a great fund raising campaign among the Catholics under his jurisdiction. The Vatican needs money badly and the United States is the only country that can supply the Papal needs.

While passing thru Cowentown, Md., on a fast B. & O. express, the Cardinal's train killed a horse at a crossing, causing a jolt that sent his Eminence sprawling into a couch with the committee that was presenting him with a $25,000 check on top of him. Nothing daunted, he accepted the check and thanked the donors.

It is reoprted that several Klokards and Goblins of the Ku Klux Klan have died of Dementia Catholix as a result of the number of Nordic protestants who have kissed the Cardinal's Catholic toe since his return from Rome.

Howat Prosecutor Knocked To Kansas Governor In Letter

KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 12.—Protest has just been sent to Governor Davis of Kansas by T. L. O'Neil, president of the O'Neil Implement Manufacturing company, for the "personal aggrandizement" of Attorney General Charles B. Griffith. Griffith has succeeded in adding another "victory" where no one thought he could. He has had Ellison White convicted for wife murder by the flimsiest of circumstantial evidence.

Griffith is the same man who is responsible for the unwarranted conviction of Alexander Howat, former president of the miners' union, for violation of the Kansas industrial court law.

O'Neil writes to the Kansas governor:

"I don't know Scott or any of his friends. I never met Howat. . . . I have had experience with unjust injunctions, given and used for unjust causes. . . .

"The original intent of justice, as I see it, is: That it would be better for 99 criminals to escape justice than to convict and persecute one innocent man. On any other base life and liberty of the poor and the average man has become a cheap commodity."

COMMUNISTS ARE CHASING POINCARE IN PARIS POLL

(Continued from Page 1).

ture of its defeat was surprising.

The avalanche of votes that swept into office a majority from the left, seems to have given the greatest strength to the so-called radical socialists, making this party the strongest in the forthcoming parliament.

The radical socialists have never been considered a part even of the socialist movement. One of its leading members is Edouard Herriott, leader of the opposition in the French chamber of deputies, who recently made a trip to Soviet Russia, and upon his return urged recognition by France of the Workers' Republic. It is purely a middle class party, also being known as the democratic party.

The socialists of the unified socialist party are more or less in league with the radical socialists, its middle class elements drifting in that direction, while the workers and farmers in ranks are going over to the Communist Party.

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ABOR DEFENSE COUNCIL OFFERS LIBRARY PLAN

plendid Books Are Offered As Premiums

Fraternal organizations and party ranches have hit upon a method of orming libraries and helping the de-nse in the Michigan cases at the ame time. A number of them are aking advantage of the Labor De-nse Council's offer of free books in eturn for the sale of Ruthenberg Ap-eal Coupons.

It was the recent expansion of the abor Defense Council's offer which urned the attention of party mem-rs and sympathizers to this unique ay of establishing a library. Inter-st in the sale of Ruthenberg Appeal oupons is greatly stimulated by the ct that whereas formerly the Labor efense Council was only offering pies of "A Week" to those who sold full sheet of coupons, it is now of-ring a choice of 4 different volumes, ncluding Albert Rhys William's fam-us work, entitled "Thru the Russian evolution," a A. A. Heller's "Indus-rial Revival in Soviet Russia," and Villiam Z. Foster's own story of the reatest industrial upheaval the Unit-d States has ever known, "The Great teel Strike."

All four books are classics in their elds. "Thru the Russian Revolution" as won praise from everyone with ven the faintest appreciation of what as been going on in Soviet Russia. is a familiar narrative, interspersed ith facsimile posters and hand bills rinted during the revolution. There re also a number of remarkable hotographs as well as brilliant color-lates.

Any one of the four books offered the Labor Defense Council can be ecured by selling a full $6 sheet of uthenberg Appeal Coupons and send-ng the money to the Labor Defense ouncil office, 166 W. Washington treet, No. 307, Chicago, Illinois, to-ther with the name of the book de-red and the address to which it hould be sent.

Slams His Assistants.

BOSTON, May 12.—Declaring that 5 out of the 21 transit men employed the street laying-out department re incapable, unambitious, and poor- educated, Street Commissioner John oyes made the City Council sit up and ake notice of the budget report on e floor at the time. A wage increase as proposed for the men and Noyes pposed it; claiming that the men ade no efforts to advance. The men et $1,760 a year and were to be increased to $1,800.

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DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE STOOL, POSING AS FIRE BOSS, BLAMED FOR DEATHS OF BENWOOD MINERS

How the use of a department of justice stool as a fire boss cost the lives of 115 miners employed by the Benwood mine of the Wheeling Steel Corporation is told in this communication from a workingman at the scene.—Editor's note.

* * *

By DANIEL SPEHAR.

BENWOOD, W. Va., May 12.—Readers of the DAILY WORKER will be surprised when they read this communication from the neighborhood where the Wheeling Steel Corporation's scab mine swallowed up 115 workers lives April 28, leaving eighty widows with three hundred small children in misery.

President Isaac M. Scott, the strike-breaking head of the scab corporation said in the Wheeling News that the Benwood mine "is an old one" but "we have no idea how the gas developed which caused the present explosion."

In the Wheeling Register he says: "Fire boss J. J. Boyle made his usual inspection of the mine before the men started on their ill-fated journey to their working place."

The bulletin board at the millyard entrance of the slope reads: "Safe, April 28, 1924," J. J. Boyle.

Information secured April 30th by Wheeling Intelligencer reporters tends to confirm rumors and statements, by competent mine authorities, that the Benwood mine explosion, which cost the lives of more than 100 men Monday morning, was caused by lack of mine inspection on the morning of the disaster.

It is known positively, that the supposed J. J. Boyle fire boss and one of the victims, who is officially credited with having inspected the mine on last Monday morning and marked it safe for working, was actually Mathew V. Herron, and was employed by the company as fire boss at the Benwood mine without having had any previous experience which could qualify him to pass on such a matter of safety.

His brother-in-law, Mathew L. Craig, 236 Sycamore street, Pittsburgh, Pa., who claimed the body of the Cooey-Bentz morgue last night, is authority as to the identity of Herron, alias Boyle.

Craig told Intelligencer reporters last night Herron was in the employ of Department of Justice of the U. S. Government and that he had been in the employ of the government for the past eight years in the capacity of a special investigator.

Made No Inspection

By a careful check up of the actions of Herron on the morning of the fatal explosion, he did not make any inspection of the mine, that he did not leave his rooming house, 723 Main street, Benwood, operated by Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Galb, until between 6:30 and 7 o'clock, and did not have time to make any inspection of the interior of the mine, previous to the time he rode into the mine on the trip with the foreman, George Holliday, Sr.

This theory confirms the statement made to The Intelligencer by Jerome Watson, chief of the Division of Mines of the State of Ohio, and in Benwood at the present time as the official representative of the Ohio governor.

Watson said at that time that no accident of the kind would have happened had a proper inspection of the mine been made prior to the men entering the mine.

Herron left his home, Ninth and Chess, Monongahela, Pa., Sunday, April 20, and came to Benwood, according to Craig and confirmed by his landlady, who stated he engaged a room there Monday, April 21. He was employed as fire boss as shown by the officials list, furnished by the company entering the mine Monday morning.

No Qualification For Job

Credentials furnished the company by Herron were obviously such, as to warrant his employment by the company. His brother-in-law, however, claims that he had no qualifications for this job and that he was here on a secret mission, Federal Secret Service.

Friday night Matthew received a telephone call from Pittsburgh to meet certain operatives of the Secret Service Department on business which was naturally unknown to me, said Mr. Craig. "He spent Saturday and Sunday in Pittsburgh, but failed to meet his party. Late Sunday afternoon Herron came out to our house and gave me all the information I am now giving to you. The responsibility of his mission in Benwood must have weighed heavily on his mind, as he tried several times to tell me of it, but each time was interrupted by the entrance of members of the family."

Didn't Want to Return

"He left Pittsburgh on the last train Sunday night, after remarking that he did not wish to return," said Craig. His absence from Benwood over the week-end was borne out by Herron's landlady, who said he returned to his room late Sunday night. He had left all jewelry and credentials with his brother-in-law.

Craig showed several of these credentials to Intelligencer reporters.

Isaac M. Scott, you are guilty of murder.

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Why U. S. Thinks Filipinos Need Ruling—Rubber

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 12.—Vast tracts of land in which the soil is suitable for the establishment of rubber plantations have been located on territory within the possessions of the United States government by a party of investigators sent to the orient by the department of commerce, according to Mark Baldwin of the United States department of agriculture, who has just returned with the expedition, which he accompanied in the capacity of soil expert. These lands, now growing native grasses and timber, are located on the island of Mindanao, in the southernmost large island of the Philippines, and adjacent smaller islands.

Nearly 80 per cent of the rubber produced in the world is consumed in the United States, and, so far as known, practically all is grown within 15 degrees latitude of the equator. The possession of this territory within the climatic range of possible rubber production offers an opportunity for United States capital to engage in one of the most important industries in territory within the restrictions of the big bosses' government.

Mellon Tax Bill Is Murdered By Congress; "Cal" May Use Veto

WASHINGTON, May 12.—The senate has passed the tax bill and sent it to conference with the house.

As passed, the measure has virtually no resemblance to the bill as reported by the senate finance committee three weeks ago.

All the important rate schedules in the Mellon plan were wiped out by the Democratic-Progressive coalition and the Democratic rates substituted for them.

Silk Workers Idle

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., May 12.—The National Spun Silk Company closed its plant recently, shutting out 1500 workers from employment. General Manager Leonard J. Frieder said that the company might work on a four day week schedule.

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FILIPINO LEADERS THANK LOVESTONE FOR AID OF W. P.

Express Appreciation Of His Activities

By JAY LOVESTONE.

WASHINGTON, May 12—(By Mail).—"We certainly appreciate the help and publicity that the Workers party of America has given to our independence campaign," said Manuel Quezon and Osmena, two of the leading members of the new Philippine independence mission, to the writer.

The present situation in the Philippines and the conditions leading up to the proposal of the house committee on insular affairs for a continuation of American sovereignty for 20 years longer were discussed at length in my conference with the Hon. Quezon, president of the Philippine house; the Hon. Osmena, speaker of the Philippine senate, and Filipino Resident Commissioner Guevara.

Oppose Compromise.

"We are opposed to the Fairfield measure with its twenty-year provision. We are just as much in favor of genuine national independence now as we ever were and we do not believe that it can be fairly said that it would take anywhere near this time to arrange for a transfer of sovereignty to the Filipino people. This is the only measure which we will accept. Such a transfer of sovereignty and an arrangement to have our people take over their own government would take at most only two years."

It was a reply to my question as to the attitude of the new freedom mission towards the Fairfield proposal, that the Honorable Quezon, who along with Osmena, Bnevara, Roxas, and Gabaldon constitute the leading political spirits of the Island today, declared the official position of the Filipino people in the above clear words.

Workers Party Greetings.

Speaking in behalf of the Workers Party I assured the Filipino representatives that we would do all in our power to unite the working and farming classes of the United States and the Philippines for the achievement of our common goal of complete freedom from all exploitation and oppression. In extending the greetings of welcome to the new Freedom Mission, the writer declared in part:

"Allow me as the representative of the Workers Party of America which has been pursuing a vigorous campaign in behalf of complete genuine national freedom to greet you officially in the name of my organization.

"I take this occasion to transmit to you our welcome and lay before you the attitude and policy of the Workers Party towards the heroic struggle for freedom that your brave people have been waging for many years.

"The Workers (Communist) Party of America conducts its aggressive Filipino Freedom Campaign not as a matter of charity to your nation, but as a matter of duty to our own working and farming classes to whose political leadership we aspire and by whose welfare alone we are animated.

"As followers of the Communist International, we believe that oppression and exploitation of the masses anywhere is a menace to the freedom of the city and rural masses everywhere.

"It is in this spirit that the Workers Communist Party is prepared to go all the way down the line, pursuing the most effective steps provided for in our special Filipino independence program, steps which will hasten the success of our common good, the freedom of your people, and which will develop the solidarity of the working and poor farming classes of both countries for their joint victory over their common enemy, the imperialist capitalist ruling class."

Mission Representative.

Not only is the new mission directed by such able statesmen, experienced fighters for national freedom and determined opponents to American capitalist imperialist aggrandizement as Quezon and Osmena, but it is representative of all political parties and groups in the Island. One of the members of the mission is the Honorable Senator Ricco representing the Democratic Party, which is the opposition political party in the Philippines. No matter what differences the various parties and groups may have, they are all united in their demand for complete national freedom.

Able Moro Spokesman.

Another member of the mission is H. Gulamer Rasul. He is the son of Senator Hadji Butu whom General Wood appointed to represent Mindanao in the Philippine Senate. He is the adopted son of the President Sultan of Sulu and strikes one as very able and energetic.

Rasul is an ardent advocate of immediate Filipino freedom from the American capitalist government. He voices the great demand of the Moros for national freedom. The enthusiasm with which Mr. Rasul made his plea for national freedom belied decisively the repeated allegations of the American employing class government and the kept press that the Moros are opposed to the relinquishing of American souvereignty. Rasul declared: "The Moros want independence. We are not for a continuation of American control. We hate oppression and tyranny. For centuries we have held back the Spanish conquerors who have never been able to overpower our archipelago. We have not dropped our love for freedom.

The newspapers are reporting falsely and misrepresenting the attitude and conduct of the Moros, the non-Christian population of the Islands. Most of the little difficulty that has ever occurred has been instigated by the outsiders having special interests in giving the wrong impression of the situation to the American masses."

U. S. Capitalists Seek Rubber.

The territory for whose inhabitants Rasul speaks is that section of the Philippine archipelago especially suited to the cultivation of rubber. General Leonard Wood has recently been making suspiciously frequent visits to this territory, ostensibly with the objective of keeping the Moros in order. However, many people take General Wood's declaration with a grain of salt, particularly in view of the repeated strong efforts being made by the Firestone Rubber Company, (assisted by Wood), cajole the native Filipino government into granting it a concession involving a huge tract of land so that the American capitalist concern might raise a large quantity of rubber.

In this dispute, in the unwillingness of the Filipino people to surrender their natural resources to the American capitalists, lies the crux of the whole Philippine conflict.

BURNS LOSES IN BATTLE WITH WHEELER BUT COOLIDGE WILL "TAKE CARE OF HIM," SAYS TODD

By LAWRENCE TODD.

(Federated Press Staff Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, May 12.—Burns' resignation was announced, on the very day that the documents gathered by Burns' gunman of industry and head of the detective bureau in the department of justice, for the indictment of Wheeler in Montana were turned over to Senator Borah's committee, and when Wheeler had taken the stand and categorically denied every one of the technical charges made against him by the Montana grand jury on Burns' "evidence." Burns quit, or was dismissed, before Senator Borah had had a chance to report to the Senate and the country the frame-up character of the attack on Wheeler and to publicly demand the dismissal of the braggart detective.

It is assumed in Washington, on the face of the record thus far, that President Coolidge will see that his friend Burns is taken care of, in a business way, during the presidential campaign. While government secret service men will guard the life and luggage of the chief executive, the republican national committee will provide funds for detectives for various political services, including the running down of clues to stories reflecting on prominent democrats and progressives. This employment will balm the wounded pride of Burns, and prepare the way for a return to his normal activity as a strikebreaking expert.

Large Order.

It has been known to Wheeler's friends that before he came to Washington he had seen so much of the Daugherty-Burns interference on the side of big employers against labor—particularly in the instance of the railroad shop strike—that he determined to do three things in the senate at the earliest possible moment. First, to break the reactionary control of the committee on interstate commerce. He did this by objecting to unanimous consent to the election of Cummins as chairman of that committee and by forcing a long series of roll-calls that led to the choice of Smith, a democrat, by the combined votes of democrats and progressives.

Second, to drive Harry Daugherty from his control of the department of justice, where law had been made a mockery. This he accomplished thru the investigation of the department, made possible by a long fight on the floor in which democrats and progressives again joined forces.

Third, to kick Burns, the gunman spy, out of the department, thereby serving notice to American labor and American farmers, that by control of the senate they could free themselves of individual tyrants or crooks in administrative offices.

Wheeler Not Radical.

Nobody should assume that the underlying business control of the United States has dropped its determination to destroy the junior senator from Montana. He will be attacked in proportion to the further damage he may do to the financial group that dominates railroads, banks, coal, steel, power and other closely organized industries. He is in no sense a radical, any more than is La Follette. He is trying only to make the profit system in America work within a few rules which itself has announced. But so strong at present are the profiteers and so weak the masses of producers and consumers, as to political and social control, that the rules have tacitly been declared off; corruption and defiance of law in the amassing and extorting of money have become nationwide. Wheeler thinks that he can drive the old parties back within the lines of law. He finds that he can at least win a few immediate objectives when he points out individuals as big offenders. His appetite for fighting has grown as he has gone ahead. It is because he has set an example which men more radical in their economic views may adopt, that big business has, in a way, set a price upon his head.

For the moment, however, the democrats and progressives are patting Wheeler on the back for his triumph over Cummins, Daugherty and Burns.

Hot Dogs Yelp As They Flee Before Detroit Rent Hogs

DETROIT, Mich., May 12.—Many small business establishments have been driven to move out or quit business altogether by the general exorbitant rent increase here this spring. Even hot dog stands have been forced to close up. Some of the cases are pathetic.

One sign on the Coney Island hot-dog stand on Laffalote near Michigan avenue, pathetically demonstrates how the greedy rent hogs are forcing the small businesses into failure by the score. It says:

"The End. Driven Out. We regret to announce that the landlord forces us out of business. We can renew our lease for 700 dollars per month. This is a 500 dollar a month boost, or 350 per cent. We will not lower our quality by buying much cheaper material. WE ARE THRU. We are quitting May 1st, 1924. We bid you all good-by, thanking our many customers and friends for their patronage which made our small measure of success possible, a success which the landlord seems to enjoy."

As rents increase, unemployment and strikes are on the increase here, foretelling an acute industrial depression in the near future.

Can't Scab on the Lord.

HAVERSHILL, Mass., 12.—Everett Martin discovered that he couldn't scab on the ministers by using the Lord's Day for himself, even to build his own house, without becoming susceptible to a $50 fine.

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2,000 IDLE AS FIGHT IS MADE ON STREET BIDS

Brick Monopoly Is Threatened

While war rages between John J. Sloan, president of the Chicago board of local improvements, and Peter S. Shaughnessy, president of the Bricklayers' union and a large shareholder in the Washington Construction company, 2,000 men are idle in the city, and the street improvement work involving $7,000,000 expenditures is held up.

Sloan claims that he wants to break the Washington company's monopoly on city street work and he has given the Mansfield avenue work to the Union Contracting Company. Arthur Wallace, a business agent of the painters' union, is one of the officials of this concern.

Say It With Bricks?

The particular job involved is the construction of catch-basins and manholes. Sloan promised that the new company, using concrete, would save the city considerable expense. Engineers and the bricklayers deny the possibility of saving this way, and the fight fares merrily.

The bricklayers and excavators are prevented from working on the Union Construction job by union orders. In retaliation Sloan stopped the men from working on all other street jobs, including those on which the Washington Company had the contracts.

The 2,000 workers involved protest in vain to their union and to Sloan. They were just ready to make their days count after the idleness of the winter season.

Coolidge Tells the Ladies.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—President Coolidge told the students of the "political campaign school," conducted by the League of Republican Women of the District of Columbia to give up looking for "ideal" candidates. Coolidge did not deny to the ladies that he was the "perfect president." No one questioned him.

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The World of Labor—Industry and Agriculture

ARRESTS CAUSE TAXICAB STRIKE TO FLARE ANEW

Anti-Union Bosses In N. Y. Tammany Friends

By LUDWELL DENNY.
(Staff Correspondent of the Fed. Press)

NEW YORK, May 12.—New York's taxi war has broken out again. After a speedy settlement on the first day of the strike, one group of employers had the union officials arrested and the largest anti-union company was shown to have special connections with Tammany, the city administration and police. So the strike is on again, with about 3500 drivers out, according to the Brotherhood of Taxi Chauffeurs of Greater New York.

The Amalgamated Taxi Chauffeurs, 1400 drivers who own their cars, support the strikers. The Amalgamated and the union have revived charges that the Yellow thru Carroll Sinnott, a Yellow official and brother of Mayor Hylan's secretary and son-in-law, gets special privileges and police strikebreaking service. Yellow taxis are allowed to pass police lines closed to other cars at the theatres and baseball parks, are allowed to keep cars on park property for $2 while other companies have offered $200 for the privilege and been refused. A long list of privileges are charged, which Yellow officials and the city administration cannot explain.

Since the union succeeded in getting 900 Yellow drivers to walk out, Yellow officials and the police have co-operated in slugging and strikebreaking. "The cops have told us 'We will be right with you, but you have got to keep away from the Yellows,' " the pickets say.

Meanwhile the union has struck the various fleet companies again following the alleged frameup by the Mogul Checker Company. President Jules Martin and another were arrested and the next morning the others gave themselves up. All are out on bail, and the case is to be heard May 12.

"They framed our leaders to break our union, but it won't break," read the banners carried by the 1000 strikers who marched to the court house hearing. The police searched all the strikers in the court room until they came to the Millionaire Taxi Driver "Freddie" French—and let him go. French, who is a striker, is the son of banker, Amos T. French and a cousin of William H. Vanderbilt.

INDEPENDENT LABOR PARTY, POLITICAL APPLE OF BRITISH WORKERS' EYE, CRUMBLING

By EVELYN PRESTON,
Federated Press Staff Correspondent.

YORK, England.—A general agreement not to embarrass the British Labor government marked the annual spring conference of the Independent Labor party at York. Prime Minister Ramsay MacDonald and five other cabinet members belong to the I. L. P., as do over half of the Labor members of parliament.

An instance of this desire not to embarrass was the decision to abandon the historic practice of preceding conferences of instructing the party members in parliament to vote against army and navy appropriations. This time they were left to vote as they please, while the party confined its anti-militaristic action to urging the government to start a disarmament conference.

Another instance was the toleration extended to MacDonald when he casually referred to Socialism as a "bookish term." Only a few Scottish members expressed a hushed dismay.

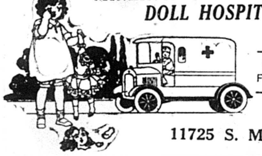
The proceedings as a whole were marked by expert knowledge and concise talks rather than by vague repetition of formulas. Education from kindergarten to college, agriculture, health and finance were the chief topics.

Premier MacDonald claimed as achievements of the Labor government the recognition of Russia, with the conference over trade and credits now going on in London "between representatives of two great Labor governments of Europe," the abandonment of the Singapore naval base which would have been a menace to other powers in the far east, better relations with the powers of western Europe and first steps in meeting the housing problem in Great Britain.

Clifford Allen, chairman of the party, struck the keynote with his assertion that the business of the delegates was to confer on how to construct Socialism rather than destroy capitalism.

The I. L. P. was organized 33 years ago by Keir Hardie as an organization for spreading Socialist ideas. It was then a small courageous group of pioneers. Today it numbers 70,000 members and is the driving core of the heterogeneous British Labor party.

SCRANTON, Pa. — A victorious strike has won the Scranton bricklayers union an increase of 15 cents giving them $1.50 an hour. The men have been out since May 1.



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Greek Workers In Huge May Day Mass Demonstration

(Special to The Daily Worker)

Seventeen killed and injured. Wholesale arrests. Water drenched ranks of marching workers. That was the May Day toll in Greece.

Workers of Greece celebrated May Day in spite of orders from the "democratic" militaristic clique now in control of the government forbidding the workers to assemble or to make any demonstrations. Gathering in hordes in the many squares of Athens, and led by Communists, the workers defied the government-sent "regiment of engineers," instructed to extinguish the revolutionary fire by turning on the water hose.

The celebrating masses really got a shower. But not a bit daunted they kept on marching in unbroken file. The militia was then called and blood began to flow.

Communist papers have laid the blame squarely on the shoulders of the government, and are calling on the proletariat to close ranks for a general strike, which may be called any day to free the political prisoners.

Farmers Hammer Plot To Deliver Shoals To Ford

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MT. VERNON, Wash., May 12.—Denunciation of the politicians who plan to pay a political debt to Henry Ford by turning over to him the immensely valuable public water power resources at Muscle Shoals is contained in a resolution passed by Bakers' Heights Local No. 13 of the Western Progressive Farmers, Skagit county.

The resolution demands that these public water power resources be publicly developed for the benefit of the people and not for the benefit of capitalists. The resolution is signed by Mrs. Fred D. Wood, secretary.

Skagit county is the scene of gigantic power developments of its own, and the Washington workers and farmers have had disastrous experiences of private exploitation of their resources in the past.

The Western Progressive Farmers' organization is enrolling the intelligent dirt farmers of Washington state, and is working hand in hand with the Federated Farmer-Labor party and other forces behind the June 17 convention at St. Paul.

AID UNEMPLOYED, ASKS FALL RIVER LABOR COUNCIL

FALL RIVER, Mass., May 12.—Relief for the unemployed is sought by the Textile Council and the Central Labor Union. An appeal was issued soliciting funds to aid the hundreds of idle workers. It states that organized labor has aided 429 individuals in two weeks. Of those, 106 were adults and 323 were children. Food has been provided for 160 families, 260 pairs of shoes given away, and 80 families given articles of clothing.

Any contributions should be sent to the Central Labor Union Relief Committee, Martin J. Walsh, treasurer, 58 Pleasant street, Fall River, Mass.

Unemployed Beg Aid

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., May 12.—Unemployment here is so acute that the city's Poor Department is swamped with applications for relief. Hundreds of Portugese workers with large families have asked aid. The labor co-operative bakery offered to supply about 30 unemployed families with free bread and received scores of applications. The manager of the bakery, Benjamin Levine, was forced to remark, that he had not seen a more pitiful sight in years.

Venezuela Where Unions Are Banned.

WASHINGTON.—At last the revolution which has been due in Venezuela since the Castro dictatorship was supplanted by the Gomez dictatorship, is reported to have started. A party of Venezuelan liberals has been in Washington to get the truth to the American people. The revolutionary forces feel that Secretary Hughes is about to apply the same crushing rule to the Venezuelans as to the Cubans—that the power of the United States will be thrown behind an oppressive government which makes trade unions illegal.

Labor Woman to Europe.

SAN FRANCISCO. — Caroline Schleff, member, committee on education, California State Federation of Labor, has been awarded a scholarship by the American-Scandinavian foundation to study housing conditions in Sweden. Miss Schleff will start for Europe immediately for a year's study.

PEORIA WHERE MINERS MEET IS OPEN SHOP TOWN

Workers And Farmers Are Disorganized

By J. A. HAMILTON.

If the Illinois miners, in selecting Peoria as their 1924 convention city, where they will convene May 13, had in mind the doing of some missionary work for the general labor movement, they could hardly have chosen a better meeting place.

There are thousands of unorganized workers in the manufacturing plants of Peoria and vicinity, and they have been among the worst exploited in the country. For some years Peoria had the reputation of being the second city in the United States in respect to the amount and value per worker added in the process of manufacture. This was largely because of being one of the leading cities in the manufacture of agricultural implements, ranking first in diversity of output, and third in aggregate value of product. The implement business for a time was one of the most profitable, the workers being paid exceptionally low wages at one end, and the farmer being charged excessive prices at the other.

However, the financial pirates of Wall Street, who, of course, have an interest indirect or direct in the implement business, overreached themselves in their efforts to exploit the farmers, and have seriously injured the golden egg laying ability of the farm implement goose. So many farmers have gone bankrupt, or nearly so, that they cannot stand any further cash or credit burden for machinery. They have seen that merely to increase the product by machinery often puts them in a worse position by putting so much foodstuff on the market that the price drops and they are worse off with big crops than small ones. Hence the number of farm implements and machines bought by the farmers in 1922 are shown by reports to have been only about half of the number bought in 1914.

This conditon of poor business resulted in the bankruptcy recently of the Avery company, one of the leading farm machinery manufacturers in Peoria, and of course the workers in the implement factories will suffer from low wages and unemployment.

Peoria is pretty much an open shop city. The street car employes are said to have an open shop agreement, which gives them from 47 cents to 52 cents per hour, the combined conductor-motorman on the one-man cars getting 55 cents per hour, according to reports. The factories and mills are unorganized. An employee of the Keystone Steel and Wire company reported that in a seven-day week, working 12 hours night turn, he was able to "earn" the large sum of $36.

Peoria has in the past seen stirring events in the labor movement. In 1919 the employes of the Keystone Steel and Wire company and other plants in Peoria and nearby cities conducted a strike involving some 3,000 men, and lasting for months. The strikers were blacklisted when they tried to get work in plants not included in the strike, and as a result a general strike was called which brought out a very large percentage of all the workers in Peoria, and culminated in a monster parade on the day before Labor day. Even the street car service stopped, it is said, all day.

One thing which handicaps the labor movement in Peoria is the extent of the commercial business, both in the hog trade, of which this is a great center, and in general wholesale lines. Some $30,000,000 wholesale business is said to be done annually, and about 3,500 traveling salesmen to have their homes in Peoria. The workers in the industry of trade are notoriously backward toward organization to better their conditon.

Gompers May Lose His Love For Atlantic City If Beauty Shows Stop

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., May 12.—"Unscrupulous exploitation of young womanhood in beauty shows, pageants and revues" was declared in a resolution adopted by the thirtieth annual convention of the New Jersey State Federation of Women's Clubs here.

"These unspoiled flowers are attracted as butterflies to the light," Mrs. Sophie Irene Loeb, chairman of the National Child Labor association, said, in speaking of girls who participate in such competitions.

The resolution described the beauty contests as a "menace to the highest ideals of the nation."

Old Scale Adopted.

ALLIANCE, Ohio, May 12.—Stark electric street car strike here ended last night, when the old wage scale was adopted for another year. The men suspended operations May 1, refusing to accept a four-cent-an-hour pay slash.

The company was given the right to operate one-man cars and to use two men on freight trains in the yard limits here.

DELIBERATE OVERPRODUCTION HAS INTENSIFIED TRADE SLUMP, PRELUDE TO MASSED ATTACK ON WAGE SCALES

Over-production deliberately fostered by the masters of American finance has intensified the present trade slump and opened the way for a general wage reduction movement. At least 2,500,000 wage earners are out of a job with every indication that more will join their ranks. The surplus which workers produced during recent months will enable employers to sit tight until conditions which they consider essential to success in world competition are accepted.

The artificial expansion of business which preceded this situation was recently exposed by a well known investors' service which held that during the Autumn industrial leaders made a deliberate effort to manufacture prosperity. The resulting collapse was termed an illustration of the fact that without a solid foundation no prosperity could be produced. According to the New York Times, "to many minds it was quite clear that an artificial stimulant was being administered to business last autumn and early winter."

U. S. Steel.

With unfilled orders running far behind 1923 the captains of industry speeded up production in basic industries until it exceeded the high mark of a year ago. In March the U. S. Steel corporation maintained the highest rate of production on record, altho its output was running more than 10 per cent ahead of orders. As a result its unfilled orders fell off 130,094 tons to 4,782,807 tons as compared with 7,403,332 tons on the books a year ago and production in April was sharply curtailed.

The widespread unemployment which has developed tends to curtail consumption and to prolong the depression. Since a year ago the number of workers employed in mining, manufacture and transportation has fallen 720,000 according to the conservative index of the department of labor. But to absorb the increased number of productive workers due to the normal growth of population the number on the payrolls should have increased by at least 700,000. The steady drift from the farms to the cities means that this entire number can be added to the number of city workers looking for jobs. This means 1,420,000 looking for work in addition to the "normal" margin of about 1,000,000 unemployed present even in times of prosperity.

Wage Cuts Threaten

As a result a wage reduction movement is being anticipated by financial editors in paragraphs which might have been clipped from their sheets in late 1920. The N. Y. Times sets July 1 as the probable date for the start.

"Altho revisions of wage schedules," writes one, "are not a general thing as yet, it is evident that industrial leaders have some plans along this line under consideration." Another writes "It would not surprise shrewd trade observers if this year showed the turn of the tide from the constantly increasing labor costs which are now gravely affecting production and distribution. The entering wedge so far as wage reduction is concerned seems likely to appear in the textile trades. They are in a comparatively weak condition, etc." In the steel industry, says the Journal of Commerce, "the lead in reduction of wages is expected to be taken by the Republic Iron and Steel Co. and the Youngstown Sheet & Tube Co."

The industries in this country have been expanded to the point where huge foreign markets are required to maintain full industrial activity and the United States cannot hope to capture these markets in the face of British, French, Italian and German competition, (to quote Vice-pres. Fred. I. Kent, Bankers Trust Co. of New York), on the basis of the present cost of production. He wants lower wages.

Miner's Rogues Gallery

MIDDLEGROVE, Ill.—For taking mine cars intended for his fellow union miners and for loading cars with dirt and putting coal on top—to the detriment of his fellows—Joe Gasjarovich has been expelled from the miners' union for 99 years. Local 2840, United Mine Workers, which expelled him, describes him as 28 years old, 5 ft. 10 in. high, 165 lbs., brown hair and blue eyes, Croatian who can talk good English.

Barbers and Carmen Win Raise

EAST ST. LOUIS, Ill.—Union barbers here have won their strike, called a week ago, for an increase of wages. Thirteen shops were affected. The union won its demands in full, and hereafter the men will receive 70 percent of receipts instead of the former 65 percent. Efforts to replace the strikers failed.

• • •

Union streetcarmen employed by East St. Louis — Suburban Railways and subsidiary lines, have voted to accept a wage increase of 2 1-2 cents and 3 cents an hour offered by the company. The new scale is 47 1-2c an hour for men in service 21 months or less and 59 cents an hour thereafter.

How many of your shop-mates read THE DAILY WORKER. Get one of them to subscribe today.

Producing Theatre Managers Scrap Over Equity Recognition

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK.—The anticipated split in the Producing Managers' association has occurred, and the bosses' hope for victory in a proposed June 1 lockout against the actors' union has gone glimmering. The Shubert-Selwyn group, controlling 74 per cent of current theatrical productions, have replied to the P. M. A. anti-union stand by forming the Managers' Protective association, pledged to sign the new contract with the Actors' Equity association, American Federation of Labor.

The union haters, who control 18 theaters in New York, against 45 controlled by the pro-union group, say they will stage the lockout on the issue of an Equity shop. There is apt to be a fight between the two groups for the $100,000 in the P. M. A. treasury, raised by weekly assessments on the managers to fight possible strikes.

The new peace pact protects the Fidelity league (a small company union), which has been covered in all the negotiations with Equity.

Teachers' Union Making Drive In Eastern States

NEW YORK, May 12.—According to a statement issued by the secretary of the Eastern States Federation of Teachers, an educational campaign is now under way among non-union teachers' organizations thruout the east. Literature from the national office of the American Federation of Teachers, as well as illustrative material from active teachers' union locals, has been sent out. It is expected that there will be a considerable revival of interest in the teachers' union movement thruout the eastern states as a result of this campaign.

Local unions, as well as individual members of the American Federation of Teachers, can help in this campaign, by getting in touch with adjacent teachers' organizations, sending them union literature and, if possible, union speakers. Literature may be obtained from the office of the American Federation of Teachers, 327 South LaSalle street, Chicago, or the Eastern States federation, 70 Fifth avenue, New York city.

NEEDLESSLY KILL 339 COAL MINERS DURING MARC

750 Slaughtered In Months In U. S.

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, May 12.—Preside which are largely preventable caus the death of 339 coal miners duri March, according to the monthly r port of the U. S. bureau of mines. Th brings the total killed for the fi quarter of the year to 750 in contra with 692 killed during the same peri of 1923.

Coal dust explosions accounted f 196 out of the total killed in Mar and 286 of the total during the fir three months of the year. During th same period a year ago 164 mine were killed by such explosions.

The death rate per million to mined rose sharply from 4.19 duri the first quarter of 1923 to 4.68 duri the same period of 1924. The numb of miners killed by gas and coal du explosions per million tons near doubled, rising from .994 in 1923 1.786 in 1924.

Action to lower the present hi death rate in the coal mines of th country was urged in the house representatives by Robinson of Ke tucky, chairman of the House commi tee on mines and mining. He calle attention to the major disasters in th last 9 months. Of the eight which o curred in that period, he said, all b one were due to coal dust explosio He referred to the recommendatio of the U. S. bureau of mines that a dusty mines should be "stone duste and suggested that Congress provid more funds for the bureau.

Capitalist Reporter Admits 'Citizens' Drive From Moscow Thieve

NEW YORK.—The New Yo Times publishes the following fro Walter Duranty, its Moscow corre pondent: "It is true that many a parently prosperous citizens hav been expelled from the capital (Mo cow) in the past two months, but i vestigation shows that, with extreme ly rare exceptions the said citize were either frankly parasites, ga blers, bootleggers and worse, or mi dlemen and agents of government tru who made illicit profits but couldn be convicted of definite crimes. I the case of foreigners one generall finds that either the aggrieved firm were not really reputable, were tryin to obtain advantages not specified i their agreements or that their agent here acted in a tactless or unscru lous manner."

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A Live Young Militant (Man or Woman) to fill an important position in a radical organization. Must be an experienced Stenographer.

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A CALL TO ACTION

SEND IN FUNDS FOR THE COMMUNIST CAMPAIGN IN MINNESOTA

To All Workers Party Branches in District No. 9:

In line with instructions from the C. E. C., the District Executive Committee has filed candidates for the following offices on the Farmer-Labor primaries in Minnesota:

U. S. Senator—Hjalmar Dantes, of Orr.
Congress, 4th District—J. F. Emmi, St. Paul.
Congress, 5th District—J. O. Johnson, Minneapolis.
Congress, 8th District—J. O. Bentall, Duluth.
State Legislature—Oscar Coover and Emil S. Youngdahl, Minneapolis.

Subscription lists for this campaign have been mailed you under separate cover.

Comrades, we expect everyone to get busy immediately. The primaries are practically only one month away. Funds are needed. Get busy and send them in. Do not delay. Do it now. Every Party member is expected to fill one list with subscriptions.

The Workers Party has won a definite position in the Minnesota Farmer-Labor movement. Help us to carry on the work for our Party and for Communism. Let everyone respond to this call.

EVERY BRANCH OF THE WORKERS PARTY IN DISTRICT NINE SHOULD MAKE A DONATION FROM THE BRANCH FUNDS TO THIS DRIVE.

Send in your money and lists before June 1st, 1924, to Room Six, 225 South Fifth St., Minneapolis, Minn.

COMMUNISTS CAMPAIGN MINNESOTA WORKERS PARTY MEMBERS FILE IN THE FARMER-LABOR PRIMARIES

By NORMAN TALLENTIRE.

The Executive Committee of the Workers Party of America in District Nine acting under instructions of the Central Executive Committee of the Party, has taken action to place the principles and programs of Communism before the electorate of the State of Minnesota in the coming elections by filing six members of the Workers Party in the Farmer-Labor primaries, one for United States Senator, three for United States Congress and two for the Minnesota legislature.

A real political campaign will be conducted for Communist principles and the message of working class solidarity and of the United Front will be voiced in hundreds of meetings in this state during the next six weeks.

The district executive committee, together with our candidates, after they had filed on Wednesday, laid down the policy for the campaign. Local committees are already in action in Duluth, St. Paul and Minneapolis, and special speakers' classes are already organized under the direction of city central committees, where members are receiving instructions as speakers for the coming campaign.

Party Has Won Its Spurs.

The Workers party has already won a definite place in the Farmer-Labor movement of Minnesota. Its delegates have been seated in various district and county conventions of the Farmer-Labor federation, and two of our candidates have received the indorsement of the Hennepin county committee of the federation. Members of the party fully realize the significance of this movement and the responsibility that rests upon them to carry on a clean-cut campaign for Communism, and they are responding to the demands made upon them by the district committee.

In the Eighth congressional district (Duluth and Mesaba Iron Range district) two conventions have already been held, on April 20 and May 4, where record delegations turned out to lay plans for the work of the coming month. At the Farmer-Labor conference held in Hibbing on Sunday May 4, 34 Communists participated, and Comrade Bentall, our standard bearer in that district, was received with great enthusiasm when he addressed the 200 assembled delegates.

A great opportunity presents itself to our party in this campaign to bring the organization into closer touch with the farmers and workers than ever before, and the Workers party mebers in Minnesota may be depended upon to take full advantage of the campaign in order to spread the influence of the Communist movement into ever section of this state.

GOMPERS—1924

(Gompers addressed the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union Convention on the afternoon of May 7, 1924 and assailed the progressive element within the union.)

The aged leader speaks to crowded room—
A white-haired, shrunken shell with voice like death—
A phantom of the fire that glowed of old.
Life's oft repeated joke is played once more—
The one who led, now stands in progress' door.
Youth's voice from out the mob mocks at the shell.
It shakes its shrivelled fist in helpless wrath;
Cries squeaking insults blindly into air.
While youth, all conscious of its vigorous blood,
Hears not the menace of that weary voice
And fails to sense the tragedy therein,
Nor sees its own doom waiting at the door.

(A Progressive Worker.)

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THE POWER COLUMN

Who Will Be Next?

When the little town of Ambridge, Pa. went over the top last week the question naturally arose; "Who will be next?" While we will have to wait until Friday for the printed answer, a look at today's Honor Roll compared to the quota standing of last Friday will make easy an answer. Superior which was on vacation for a few days, by turning in a roster of 11 new subscriptions has indicated what may be the order when the standing of the cities is printed in next Friday's issue.

Eastern cities led by Philadelphia and New York are showing a burst of speed this week. The former after a steady grind which has always kept it in the running is threatening to cover itself with glory by a whirlwind finish. The comrades from Philadelphia have not said much and have made no claims to greatness but some "have greatness thrust upon them." Chesty New York which was forced to hang its head in the early stages of the campaign is beginning to live up in part to its self admitted reputation as being the center of left wing activity. A few more strings in the manner of this week's will place it ahead of Chicago even in the number of subs turned in, to say nothing of the percentage of its quota.

Chicago comrades need to get a move on. It is true that THE DAILY WORKER circulation in Chicago has enjoyed a tremendous increase by reason of newsboy and news stand sales. But that is all the more reason why the militants can profit from the increased prestige of the paper in Chicago and make the results show in subscriptions. Let's see what you can do in the next weeks, Chicago. This week little Nanticoke, Pa., sister city to the now famed Ambridge, put it all over you by selling 16 subs to your 13 and it was the members of the Lithuanian branch of the Workers Party which turned the trick. Let some of the American-born workers of Chicago try to explain that away!

* * * *

HONOR ROLL

NEW YORK CITY:—H. Samuelian 1, Pete Vakamis 2, A. Savo 5, J. Lahti 1, J. Brahdy 9, A. Gordon 2, G. Smolich 2, Ethel Pincus 1, T. Erman 1, B. Chuckow 1.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.:—B. Blomgren 2, C. Zoobock 1, A. Gersh 1, J. Spolfrick 4, Gertrude Fox 3, A. Ball 2, M. Zevin 1, Lena Rosenberg, 1.

NANTICOKE, PENNA.:—Lithuanian Branch 16.

CHICAGO, ILL.:—Walter Schuth 1, A. Militant 9, Novak 1, G. Neder 1, F. Boesma 1.

SUPERIOR, WIS.:—Arnold Rohn 10, J. Droglich 1.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.:—F. Cammer 3, W. Heiny 1, Carl Lampi 1, M. Kurinsky 2, C. O. Peterson 1.

TURTLE CREEK, PA.:—Thos. Davidson 2, Jos. Raynovich 4, R. R. Whisner 1.

PORTLAND, ORE.:—Mary Yunger 2, J. F. Shovec 2, M. E. Olson 2.

DETROIT, MICH.:—John Negohosian 1, Wm. Dreyer 1, E. Kuka 3.

PITTSBURG, PA.:—Bill Scarville 3, L. Rosenthal 1.

TORONTO, ONT., CAN.:—E. Nyron 4.

FARRELL, PA.:—W. Suominen 5.

BOSTON, MASS.:—H. Parechanian 2, Wm. Simons 1.

SEATTLE, WASH.:—Wm. Clough 3.

DENVER, COLO.:—W. Dietrich 3.

CINCINNATI, O.:—G. Block 3.

NAPOLEON, OHIO:—Wm. G. Schultz 3.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y.:—P. Twomey 2.

CLEVELAND, O.:—Peter S. Senyk 2.

ROCKFORD, ILL.:—M. Lundquist 2.

WARREN, O.:—Chas. Williams 2.

NEFFS, O.:—Adolph Rattay 2.

MARSHFIELD, ORE.:—Carl Wallin 2.

ZEIGLER, ILL.:—Henry Cortdshley 2.

WOODLAWN, PA.:—M. Resetar 2.

MENNO, S. DAK.:—Hans Larson 2.

PASSAIC, N. J.:—A. J. Kranik 2.

McKEESPORT, PA.:—Wm. Mikodes 2.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.:—N. H. Talentire 1, Ed. Magnuson 1.

YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO:—Ph. Taub 1.

TOLEDO, O.:—Bruce T. Smith 1.

DORCHESTER, MASS.:—L. Marks 1.

CONCORD, N. H.:—Walter Paananen 1.

SPRINFIELD, ILL.:—C. J. Ratchuer 1.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.:—Z. Laine 1.

DULUTH, MINN.:—J. Kobe 1.

WORCESTER, MASS.:—H. S. Bloomfield 1.

MILES CITY, MONT.:—W. H. Wilson 1.

HARTFORD, CONN.:—Jacob Rosenblatt 1.

BALTIMORE, MD.:—J. Kaminsky 1.

RACINE, WIS.:—Chas Kiselis 1.

PUEBLO, COLO.:—Andrew Akecich 1.

STROBANE, PA.:—J. Hofner 1.

MANCHESTER, N. H.:—D. Kellman 1.

WASHINGTON, D. C.:—S. R. Pearlman 1.

PLENTYWOOD, MONT.:—L. S. Olson 1.

MASPETH, N. Y.:—A. Stanelis 1.

CLEBOURN, TEXAS:—D. A. Gentry 1.

BAKER, ORE.:—Franks Litts 1.

AUBURN, R. I.:—Wm. Kleinfelder 1.

NASHWAUK, MINN.:—Matt F. Lehto 1.

YORK, NEB.:—J. Lankin 1.

BETHLEHEM, PA.:—Wm. E. Beier 1.

INDIANA HARBOR, IND.:—W. S. 1.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.:—S. N. Calendar 1.

MYSTIC, IOWA:—Tony Stanfl 1.

May Day Marchers Still Coming In

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS
M. Makert
John Harag
VALIER, ILL.
Dick Swift
Ger. Tuskan
Mike Tvashevich
Steve Macihaga
James Parelas

SCOTIA, N. Y.
R. J. Verhagen
A. Verhagen
J. Schmeiss
H. Parker
C. Hildebrand
A. Gudzin
P. Ramonas
A. Verbelis
I. Stremil
D. Yomish
J. Smith
J. Gedmin

CINCINNATI, OHIO
P. Kronburger
Wm. Shka
M. Brookes
G. Bloch

CLEVELAND, OHIO
Peter Sunyk

Like Bloody Wilson, Bishops Believe In War For "Humanity"

SPRINGFIELD, May 12.—War ain't so worse when it is waged in self-defense or for some other good cause, according to the bishops of the Methodist Episcopal church in their quadrennial address to the general conference in session in Springfield. The bishops used more elegant verbiage, but that is what they meant. Speaking for the rest, Bishop Joseph F. Berry, the senior bishop, said:

"Our position must be that international warfare, unless indisputably in self-defense or in defense of humanity, is a monstrosity of the pagan past which has absolutely no proper place in the program of the modern world."

After reviewing domestic and international problems and reaffirming the social creed adopted eight years ago the bishops presented to the conference as their general formula:

"What America needs and the world needs is now to turn to God."

The Poor Fish says that Poincare's defeat is proof that the masses never appreciate a great statesman who loves his country.

COMMUNISTS ON TRIAL IN ITALY DEFY SPY GANG

FLORENCE, Italy, May 12—A storm raged behind the bars of the courtroom here a few days ago when the Communists arrested in the 1921 raids were brought to trial. A small group was separated from the main group of 138 defendants, and when the crowd was to betray them by giving state's evidence, a bombardment of oaths and protests shook the building.

These nine stools are charged with deliberately murdering and robbing nine marines and carabiniers and injuring others in the 1921 riots at Empoli. It is expected that the trial will last at least four months, with 500 witnesses for defense and 200 for the prosecution, which is conducted by the King's prosecutor.

Liberals Beat the Air.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—Government ownership of railroads and public control of the nation's money and credit thru government owned banks were two of the principles advocated by the Woman's Committee for Political Action today at the second session of its national conference, called for the purpose of organizing women for direct political action on a liberal platform during the coming campaign.

Philadelphia, Notice!

ROBERT MINOR

OF CHICAGO

Famous Labor Cartoonist and Speaker. Editor "Liberator" will lecture on the most vital question in the labor movement:

"Do we need a Labor Party in America"

MACHINISTS' TEMPLE,
13th and Spring Garden Sts.
Wednesday, May 14, '24
at 8 P. M.
ADMISSION, 10 CENTS
Auspices, Workers Party, Local Philadelphia.

The Workers Party in Action

N. Y. Young Workers League Begins First Convention May 17

NEW YORK CITY, May 12.—The first district convention of the Y. W. L., District No. 2, will open with a banquet Saturday, May 17, at 8 p. m., held at the Young Workers league hall, 105 Eldridge street. The banquet is arranged for the purpose of celebrating the first convention of the newly formed district, as well as to welcome the out-of-town delegates. There will be delegates from the states of New York, New Jersey and Connecticut, as well as fraternal delegates from Philadelphia and other nearby cities.

The business of the convention will begin promptly Sunday, May 18, at 9 a. m. This being the first convention, it will have the task of laying the basis for all future work in the district.

The agenda includes, among other things, a discussion on shop nuclei, education, junior work, press and the general activity of the members.

A district executive committee will be selected at this convention.

Members of the Workers party and the Young Workers league are invited to attend the convention.

New York Harlem Meeting.

The Harlem section membership meeting is called for Friday, May 16, Madison hall, 1666 Madison avenue, where a member of the C. E. C. will report on the question of the F. F.-L. P. policy, and after the report a discussion will be followed by the members.—M. Nemser, Section Organizer.

Party Activities Of Local Chicago

REGULAR BRANCH MEETINGS.

Tuesday, May 13.

Ukranian Branch No. 1, at Ukranian Club, 1532 W. Chicago, third floor.

Irving Park English, at 4021 N. Drake Ave.

The Third Annual Picnic of the Workers Party, Local Chicago, will be held on Friday, July 4, at Stickney's Grove. Speakers, dancing, games, refreshments, etc., are being provided. Sympathetic organizations are requested not to arrange any other affair, but to give all possible support to the July 4th picnic.

Trachtenberg Tour

List of Western Dates.

The list of Trachtenberg's western dates follows. Addresses of halls and hours of meetings will be published later where they are not given here:

Wednesday, May 14, Portland, Ore.
Friday, May 16, Tacoma, Wash.
Saturday, May 17, Seattle, Wash.
Sunday, May 18, Vancouver, B. C., Canada.
Monday, May 19, Spokane, Wash.
Tuesday, May 20, Butte, Mont.
Saturday, May 24, Superior, Wis.
Sunday, May 25, St. Paul, Minn.
Monday, May 26, Minneapolis, Minn.

NEW YORK CITY ORGANIZATIONS, ATTENTION!

District No. 2, Workers Party, has arranged a grand excursion and moonlight dance on the Hudson river for Saturday, June 28th. The commodious steamer Clermont, having a capacity of 3,000, has been chartered for this occasion.

Friendly organizations are urged to keep this date in mind and not arrange for any affairs that week.

ONWARD IS RIGHT.

"I did not sell all the May Day DAILY WORKERS which you sent me," writes Comrade James Onward, of Rochester, "and I gave many away at the May Day parade, but I am paying you for all you sent.

And this isn't the only way that Comrade Onward shows that his name means something. "We have got for the DAILY WORKER fifteen more subs. And when the warm weather comes and we can begin our street meetings we will sell still more.

"Yours in the fight!" he says.

NEW YORK CITY Party Activities

The state of New York, the empire industrial and commercial state in the nation, is still without a political party of the workers and exploited farmers. To organize such a party a call for a convention was issued by the Buffalo Labor party and the Federated Farmer-Labor party of New York city. This convention will take place on Sunday morning, May 18, 10 a. m., at the Labor temple, 269 State street, Schenectady, N. Y.

We extend to all organizations a hearty invitation to join with the workers of other organizations in this state in uniting the labor forces of New York for the political struggle against their oppressors and exploiters, by sending delegates to this state convention. Every local organization of workers and farmers in this state may send one delegate to the conference.

Labor in New York state must organize for a political struggle. Send your delegates to the May 18 convention and let us build a powerful party of workers of New York to fight side by side with the workers of other sections of this country.

Our slogan is "On to Schenectady on May 18, and then on to St. Paul on June 17."

New York Membership Meeting.

A general membership meeting of Local New York, Workers party, will be held Tuesday evening, May 20, at Stuyvesant Casino, 9th street and Second avenue. Comrade James P. Cannon, member of the C. E. C., will lead the discussion on the Labor party policy and the June 17 conference at St. Paul.

Please note that on communication sent to branches a mistake was made in dating the meeting for May 18.

Admission will be by membership card only.

Young Workers, Attention!

FURNISHED ROOM—Pleasant, steam heated; outside room, for rent to a couple of young workers. Good home with comrades; very reasonable; good transportation to Party offices. 3659 W. Lexington. 2nd.

Ruthenberg Reports On Workers Party Policy To Milwaukee Members

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 12.— A large number of sympathisers and militant unionists filled the hall at which comrade Ruthenberg was announced to speak on our policy in regard to the Farmer-Labor Party movement and the historic significance of June 17th convention.

In concluding his extensive report on the subject comrade Ruthenberg said:—

The test of our policies must be whether they lead toward this goal. The task of our Party is to create in the minds of the majority of workers the will to take power. The method of pure theoretical propaganda can never win the support of the majority of the workers for our principles. We, as Communists, have adopted the method of the United Front, of allying ourselves with workers for our principles, of allying ourselves with the workers in their immediate struggles, and in the process of these struggles developing their revolutionary conscious and class action.

The Farmer-Labor Party United Front is a movement which develops class consciousness and class action, as it brings masses of workers into the political struggles against the capitalist parties. While supporting La Follette as the candidate of the Farmer Labor Party, we must at the same time criticize his shortcomings and compromises, to destroy the illusions of the workers.

Comrade Ruthenberg's report met with a unanimous approval of the entire membership of Milwaukee and the policy of the C. E. C. of the Workers Party will be carried out.

The hall in which comrade Ruthenberg spoke was packed and many sympathisers had to be turned away.

There was a large number of members of local trade unions who have fully approved the June 17th convention of the Farmer Labor party and also are in full accord with the United Front policy of the Workers Party of America.

How many of your shop-mates read THE DAILY WORKER. Get one of them to subscribe today.

ITALIAN COMMUNIST DAILY SOON

The Italian section of the Workers Party is preparing to transform its weekly paper, "Alba Nuova", into a daily Italian workers' paper. The first issue of the new daily, which will appear under the name "Il Lavoratore", is to appear on May 18th. The Italian daily will cover the news of the labor movement the world over, giving first attention to the struggles of the Italian workers in the United States, at the same time dealing with the main developments of the struggle in Italy.

The subscription rates for the paper are the following:

City of Chicago	$8.00 per year	6 months $4.50	3 months $2.50
Other cities	5.00 per year	6 months 3.50	3 months 2.00
Canada	8.00 per year	6 months 4.50	3 months 2.50

Subscriptions should be sent to Il Lavoratore, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

REMOVAL NOTICE

Please be sure to address all Letters, Newspapers and other mail to our new address.

THE DAILY WORKER
1113 W. Washington Blvd. Chicago, Ill.

Russia and Germany

A TALE OF TWO REPUBLICS

Eight Reel wonder Film shows stirring scenes from the life of Russia's Late Premier—Lenin.

See Birth and Death of Labor Governments In Saxony and Thuringia

COMING TO

ORCHESTRA HALL, MAY 14th

At 7:00 and 9:00 P. M.

Only Night Only

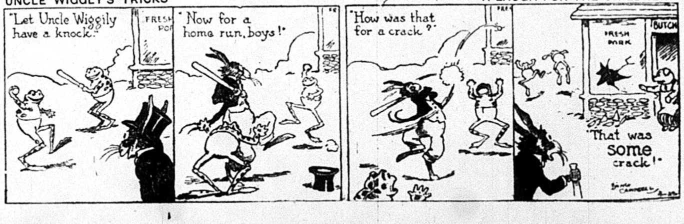
Tickets for sale at Room 307, 166 W. Washington St.

Main Floor and Balcony 75c. Gallery 50c. Boxes $6.00.

TICKETS FOR SALE AT—Radical Book Shop, 824 N. Clark St.; Horsley's Book Shop, 1638 W. Madison St.; Walden Book Shop, 307 Plymouth Ct.; Brady's Book Shop, 3145 Broadway; Ceshinsky's Book Store, 2720 W. Division St.; Benson's Cigar Store, 1151 Belmont Ave.; Biondi's Candy Store, 4937 W. 14th St.; Daily Worker, 1113 W. Washington Blvd.; Liberator, 1009 N. State St., Room 214; Spravedlnost, 1825 S. Loomis St.; Vilnis, 2413 S. Halsted St.; Technical School, 1902 W. Division St.; Freiheit, 1145 Blue Island Ave.; Box Office; Room 307, 166 W. Washington St.

UNCLE WIGGLY'S TRICKS

A LAUGH FOR THE CHILDREN



"Let Uncle Wiggily have a knock."
FRESH POR
"Now for a home run, boys!"
"How was that for a crack?"
FRESH PORK
BUTCH
"That was some crack!"

THE DAILY WORKER

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J. LOUIS ENGDAHL)
WILLIAM F. DUNNE) ....Editors
MORITZ J. LOEB........................Business Manager

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290 Advertising rates on application.

"The Amalgamated" Meets

It is not exaggerating to say that every convention of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America turns some new page in the history of the American labor movement. And every new page has had some new, inspiriting story written upon its surface.

Last year the Russian-American Industrial Corporation was launched, thru which "The Amalgamated" organized its aid to the needle industry in Soviet Russia. The achievements of the "R. A. I. C." during the past year, has been one of the big inspirations, not only to the workers in the needle trades, but to the whole advance section of the American labor movement.

It is to be hoped that such another new page and such another encouraging story will be the outcome of the present convention of "The Amalgamated," now meeting in Philadelphia.

It can be done thru the convention taking an uncompromising and undivided stand for the National Farmer-Labor Party Convention to be held at St. Paul, Minn., June 17th. The value of sending delegates to St. Paul would be greatly lessened by also flirting with the nondescript gathering of July 4th, at Cleveland, Ohio.

It was in a recent issue of "The Advance," the official organ of "The Amalgamated," that an editorial appeared headed, "A Labor Party—Not a Third Party." The spirit of that editorial expression demands that "The Amalgamated" go to St. Paul and not to Cleveland.

It may be that "The Amalgamated" would be the only large international union to go to St. Paul. If this develops, then "The Amalgamated" can only be proud of the pioneering work it is doing. Its delegates were at the July 3rd Conference in Chicago, last year, and the delegates to the convention of "The Amalgamated," at Philadelphia, must know that it is the forces, organized at Chicago last year, that are shouldering the big struggle for a class political party of the workers and farmers of the United States.

St. Paul will see the gathering of the labor party forces. The third party elements will go to Cleveland. "The Amalgamated" is a class organization. Its delegates must go to St. Paul.

A Worthy Task

There is only one German publication, a weekly, the Arbeiter-Zeitung of Chicago, left in the land that displays any sympathies for the Socialist Party in this country, and for the Social-Democracy in Germany. And that sympathy seems to have undergone considerable change since the recent elections in Germany.

"If the loss of nearly half of the Socialist seats is to be regretted," says the publication, "there is cause, on the other hand, for rejoicing in the fact that the loss benefitted the Communists."

These are words of confession, indeed, from a source that has gained its inspiration these past years from the Hilquits, Bergers and other bitter anti-Communist socialists. The Arbeiter Zeitung admits a long trail of German socialist failure, from the day the Kaiser was overthrown, in the following words:

"One thing the election should teach the German workers and that is, not to repeat the mistakes made since the November revolution of 1918; the mistake of compromise with the capitalist class. We repeat what we have been teaching for decades, 'The liberation of the working class can be achieved only by the working class itself.'"

Since even this socialist organ now admits, what Communists have always contended during the whole struggle of the German workers for power, then there is no excuse for the thinking among the German workers of this country to remain outside the ranks of organized Communists. They should immediately get into the Workers Party.

The best way for America's German speaking workers to prevent the mistakes of the German social-democracy being repeated in this country is to completely repudiate the American Socialist Party. The Arbeiter-Zeitung, if it believes in its editorial expression, should join in the effort to accomplish this worthy task. And the same reasoning applies to the outlook before the workers of all other nationalities.

Mayor Curley, the Tammany Hall mayor of Boston, handed a golden key to the city to President Morris Sigman, of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Convention in session there. But this kind of a key will give the workers no aid in unlocking their problems. That will only come thru intelligent action of the union's members, irrespective of the reactionary and disruptive policies of the union's officials.

The Illinois Miners Meet

The DAILY WORKER warmly greets the Peoria Convention of the Illinois Mine Workers, and thru it the 100,000 organized coal miners of the entire state. The gathering that assembles today has problems before it, just as large in scope as those that confront many international unions. In fact, the number of organized mine workers in Illinois outstrips by far the total membership of the majority of international unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

The United Mine Workers of Illinois constitutes the largest district unit within the miners' international union. What the Illinois miners decide, therefore, has a tremendous influence on the activities of the whole international.

Big issues are up for decision this week. The appointive power of the Farrington administration will be under fire. The rank and file wants to elect its spokesmen. Illinois miners will again be called upon to take action on the reinstatement of Alex Howat, expelled president of the Kansas District. The coal miners of this state can be depended on to stand 100 per cent with Alex Howat against the boss rule of International President John L. Lewis. In fact, Lewis himself, will be on trial for his refusal to give Howat a hearing at this year's convention of the international at Indianapolis. And the alliance of President Frank Farrington with the Lewis machine against Howat will also go on the grill. In fact, the Peoria gathering ought to be such another rank and file demonstration as the Kansas coal miners staged recently in their state, at Pittsburgh, at their district convention, when the Lewis spokesmen, repeatedly defeated, left in disgust, allowing "the men from the picks" to carry on their own business. And they did.

Action will also be taken against the Ku Klux Klan. It is hoped that this will be decisive, a resounding repudiation of the flirtation with the Klan carried on by International President Lewis.

There is unemployment rampant, not only in the coal industry of Illinois, but thruout the nation. This is another problem, out of which grows the wage cutting efforts of the bosses.

Unemployment and wage cutting are two issues that link up the coal miners with the workers in all other industries. But the Illinois miners should, and to a very great extent they do, consider all their problems from the standpoint of the welfare of the whole labor movement.

It is, therefore, to be expected that the Illinois miners will take definite action, not only on the gathering at Peoria, next Sunday, of the class Farmer-Labor forces of the state, but also on the mass National Farmer-Labor Convention to be held in St. Paul, Minn., June 17th.

We greet the delegates to the Peoria Miners' Convention as militant warriors of the workers against the whole capitalist class. The decisions of the convention will show how well they have learned to fight.

After Five Years

Five years ago the convention of the International Furriers' Union met in Chicago, a united organization, militant in spirit, proud of its achievements, and with enthusiasm for the future.

This week another convention of the Furriers' Union is being held in Chicago. Unity has been mutilated under the blows of the fascist club of the yellow socialist regime that maintains with force its seat in the administration saddle. The militant spirit has been put in a straight jacket, insofar as this has been possible, while the outlook for the future is marred by the prospect of new struggles with the reactionary officialdom, instead of a united assault against the bosses.

The International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, at Boston, has its Sigman, and the Furriers' Union has its Kaufman. Both of these are a blight upon progressive action of the workers in the needle trades.

In spite of all the efforts of Kaufman's dictatorship, to exclude all semblance of opposition in this year's convention, there will be dissenters to face reaction and sound the appeal of progress.

It is time that Mussolini rule in the Furriers' Union, as in the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, came to an end. Let the delegates to the convention realize that this year is a good time to end it.

One By One They Fall

The British government is planning to turn the old imperial Russian embassy in London over to the Soviet Delegation. Vladimir Sablin, czarist diplomat, has been allowed to maintain possession for the seven years since the czar fell, but the changing order has now dispossessed him. He must get out.

Thus the tentacles of the old czarist regime are clipped, one by one. Russian Soviet rule has secured possession of similar embassies in Rome, Berlin and other European capitols. One by one the citadels of the czarist reaction fall into the hands of the Soviets. Where the agents of Nicholas plotted foreign alliances with capitalist powers, the Soviet representatives will now keep open house for the workers and farmers, in the nations of the oppressed.

Judge E. H. Gary, chairman of the United States Steel Corporation, announces that the steel trust is not contemplating cutting wages. No doubt he has been reading about the stubborn fight of the car builders of the Pullman Company, who objected to having their wages slashed by this powerful corporation, that gets its inspiration from the steel profiteers.

"Liberty" is the name of a new weekly issued by the Chicago Tribune. We should say "Liberty" to think as the Tribune tells you to think.

Some Allies Against Communism

By J. Louis Engdal

VERY few workers are aware of the fact that there is a socialist congressman in Washington. If we are any judge, the voice of Victor L. Berger is not heard far beyond the neighborhood of his own desk in the House of Representatives' office building. Which in some ways is a pity. Because if a larger number of workers could hear the voice of the Milwaukee socialist, we are very sure there would be many more Communists.

If the workers know "Vic" Berger is in congress, fewer still know that the editor of the Milwaukee Leader, this lone surviving socialist daily, delivered a speech the other day to his fellow congressmen. It appears in the Congressional Record under the high sounding title, "A Survey of Our Political and Economic Conditions." And we have received a copy of it.

• • •

GEORGE Washington, surveying Virginia and Pennsylvania in the early days of the colonies, in an effort to steal as much land as possible from the Indians, didn't allow himself more latitude and longtitude than "Vic" Berger in his speech, as he dipped into all the problems confronting the human race. It was only after he had waded thru some 8,000 words that his impatient fellow-congressman from Wisconsin, Mr. Nelson, rose to inquire:

"Will the genleman please tell us what the Socialist Party really stands for—give us something of an outline of the party's principles."

It was only then that Berger condescended to use up about 200 words in an effort to tell what the Socialist Party stood for. This was in effect that, "The Socialist Party stands for the collective ownership and democratic management of all the social means of production and distribution."

• •

THIS reply is typical of Berger's whole speech, which is really a study in pathos. Berger could have made pretty much the same reply, and probably did, when someone asked him what the People's Party stood for, when he attended its convention as a delegate in St. Louis, Mo., in 1896, before he helped organize the Social-Democratic and then the Socialist Parties.

Berger's speech in congress stands with Gompers' political proclamation for the American Federation of Labor, in showing that neither man has advanced in thought, let alone in action, in spite of the great upheavals that have taken place over the world these past ten years. And they both join in an opposition duet to the effect that:

"I am absolutely opposed to Communism."

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BERGER'S speech was a pathetic one. He announced that he is not bothering much what is going to happen after the socialist party has accomplished the taking over of a few trusts, "because that is a pretty large program."

And then this confession:

"I gave Lenin six months for his experiment when he took control in November, 1917, but it has lasted six years, and it may last another sixty."

These are words that fall from the lips of a man more than 64 years old. On the brink of the grave he shows he has no faith in the onward march of his own cause, and with palsied hand, he vents his wrath upon the thing he hates—COMMUNISM.

His whole speech is a warning to capitalism against Communism. If the U. S. autocracy will not repeat the mistakes of the czarist autocracy, he argues, then it will be safe from Communism.

"I am not a Communist and have never agreed with Lenin," declared Berger in congress. "Moreover, I would rather use a hundred years to bring about a new world, a better world by evolution, with all the blessings of civilization, than bring it about by the bloody revolution." Which would indicate that the ex-school teacher Berger needs a few elementary lessons in the definition of the two words "evolution" and "revolution."

But instead, Berger continues with the usual broadside against hhe Soviet regime, concluding with, "In America also we shall soon have to decide the question whether the English or the Russian method is to be followed. What is it to be—a MacDonald or a MacLenin?"

Berger made his speech before the recent elections in Germany. Otherwise he would have had the answer of the workers of Germany, who have had half a century's trial of Berger's brand of socialism in all its phases. In connection with his speech Berger published in the Congressional Record a table showing the parliamentary representation of the socialists in the various countries. Germany he lists with 173 seats in the reichstag. But the workers revised that a week ago by cutting the socialist representation in half and turning it over to the Communists. The German workers will give Berger a lot of this "peaceful evolution." And they'll give him real revolution, too.

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THE German workers set the pace for labor in other lands outside Russia. The British workers will follow their example. They will in time put their stamp of disapproval on the MacDonald regime, that urges increasing the British navy to defend British imperialism, that threatens force against the restless and oppressed masses of India, Egypt and other colonial dependencies, that seeks to arouse the backward peoples of Afghanistan in Asia against Soviet Rule in Russia, and that is an instrument for breaking strikes at home.

Just as socialists in all parliaments are an ally of capitalism against Communism, so Berger in congress warns his fellow republican and democratic spokesmen of Wall Street, that:

"Poverty is the mother of misery and the grandmother of revolutions. Again I say, then, gentlemen, our main fight ought to be to combat poverty. Poverty is a curse. Poverty is the mother of ignorance, of crime and disease. Poverty is dangerous to every body, but it is especially dangerous to the ruling class."

• • •

BERGER is like the bird in the jungle that warns the hippopotamus, uncouth monster of primeval places, of the approach of his enemies. Berger tries to warn capitalism of its enemy—Communism. But there is a big difference. The hippopotamus, lumbering along, has a chance of escape. But the capitalist system is here and it can't get away, it cannot escape, except thru its complete extermination.

All the dangers that Berger warns capitalism against are inherent in it—graft, corruption, war, militarism, child labor and all the rest. Capitalism cannot escape from them, any more than pre-war socialism can escape from the treason to the working class inherent in it, and that is working daily for its complete elimination from the field of the class struggle.

• • •

BUT Berger rattles on. Corruption must be eradicated, in his own words, in the name of "the beautiful scenery of Wisconsin," and of his "admiration for the First District of Wisconsin that sent him to Congress." Berger hit the Mellon tax bill, the housing shortage, child labor, the coming unemployment, the Teapot grafters in both parties, the world war, the bi-partisanship of Wall Street, and then offered this advice to the old party representatives of Big Business:

"If you want to defend property and make sure of property rights—and that, gentlemen, seems to be your aim—see to it that everybody in our country gets property."

A plea that the big profiteers divide a little of their swag with the workers and farmers—a flivver and a free pass to the movies for the city workers, perhaps, with a few acres of unmortgaged ground, and an extra Sears-Roebuck catalog for farmers. Berger cites the "6,000,000 peasant owners in France now," but somehow fails to show how French capitalism is immune from Communism as he claims under his scheme. The big capitalists would laugh at Berger's "dividing up" scheme. No doubt some of them are laughing at it now.

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BERGER'S speech is a confession that the socialist party is not a class party, that he does not pretend to speak for the robbed and exploited workers and farmers. He was most blunt about this when he said:

"There is so little difference between the socialists and the progressives, and the so-called radicals of every description, that I cannot understand why they do not get together."

And again:

"There is not much difference between honest progressives and the socialists. . . . . There is virtually no reason why honest progressives should stay out of the socialist party."

• • •

ALL of which has put the Bergers and the Hillquits, with their socialist party in a dilemma. While they flirt around with the alleged progressives, these remain in the old parties, while the thinking workers and farmers are demanding a class Farmer-Labor Party. It is thus that the memberless socialist party goes to the progressive convention at Cleveland, July 4th, while all class conscious elements turn to St. Paul, for the June 17th Farmer-Labor gathering.

• • •

MOST pathetic of all is the fact that Berger, in his speech, and elsewhere, tries to traffic with the 20-year prison sentence imposed upon him for alleged violation of the espionage act.

His declaration sounds like the outbursts of Edwin Denby, deposed secretary of the navy, the other day, that if he had to choose between being shot and repudiating his part in the Teapot Scandal, he would rather be shot. But there is no danger of that.

So with the Milwaukee socialist. Referring to his trial and conviction, he confesess, "If I had to do it over again, I would do it all over again, as sure as my name is Victor Berger."

But capitalism will not trouble Berger again. He is safe, for them.

• • •

EVENTS during the past five years, since Berger joined with others in expelling the Communists from the socialist party, have shown that Berger was inspired by pro-Germanism during the war, and since, rather than by anti-capitalism.

During the war Berger wanted to save German supremacy from Wall Street. Now he wants to save Wall Street from Communism. He lost during the war because world imperialism is more powerful than narrow nationalism. And he will lose again, no matter how many rambling speeches may be permitted to make in congre because there is no power on ea that can stop the growing masses workers and farmers from marchi to world victory under the standa of Communism.

Capitalism has had its day! So Berger! They will pass together, lies to the last—AGAINST CO MUNISM.

Literature - - Music - - Drama

By ALFRED V. FRANKENSTEIN.

The annual prize contest of the Chicago Musical College was held at Orchestra Hall last Saturday night. There were two prizes for pianists, one for violinists and one for singers. Joe Harding won the violin prize, Harold Strong and Dorothy Kendrick the piano prizes, and Arlene Durkee the vocal award. It is noteworthy that of the nine contestants only two were men, and also noteworthy that both men won first prizes.

The violinists each played the first movement of the Spanish symphony by Edward Lalo. It is called a Spanish symphony probably because it is so distinctly and unmistakably French in character. Like so many French works for instrumental solos, it contains bits of music here and there, and the rest is tuneless and foolish technical display.

The Grieg piano concerto which followed is quite different. It is a big and powerful work, conceived not as a solo with orchestra accompaniment, but as an integrated composition, in which orchestra and piano play equally important parts.

The second piano prize was awarded for the best performance of a concerto by Xaver Scharwenka. The two movements played by each contestant contain in them the same sort of brilliant tunes that made Scharwenka popular with his "La Paloma."

Each singer sang a different operatic aria. Miss Durkee, the winner, sang the familiar "Kennst Du das Land" in Thomas "Mignon." The other arias were from "The Prophet" by Meyerbeer, and Verdi's "The Favorite."

Judging a contest of this kind is no easy job. So much weeding out has occurred beforehand that the final contestants are pretty evenly matched. The violinists and singers present differences in tone quality, which the pianists do not, and all have differences in interpretation. There is generally little difference in technical ability shown. Judgment must be on the basis of tone, for violinists and vocalists, interpretation, and that scarcely defineable quality known as musicianship. The judges were Frederick Stock, Leopold Auer, Rudolph Ganz, and Herbert Witherspoon.

THE VIEWS OF OUR READERS ON LIFE, LABOR, INDUSTRY, POLITICS

Sad State, West Virginia.

To the DAILY WORKER: I have done my very best to get subscribers for the DAILY WORKER, but have made no success. The people here are in very bad shape. There has been no work for some time.

I have showed my friends the paper. Everybody says it is a fine paper. And so long as I can get a dollar I will never be without the DAILY WORKER, as my wife and I know it is one of the best papers ever printed. It sure does give the straight news. The first DAILY WORKER I read was given me by my friend Martin Alapic. He is a reader of the DAILY WORKER.

Will close wishing you much success. Your faithful DAILY WORKER readers, Mr. and Mrs. George Gurkovich, Box 76, Handley, W. Va.

Canadian Farmers Broke

To the DAILY WORKER: I am sorry to return the enclosed list. It is not possible to get subs for anything here. There are no wages paid here, and the farmers are hopelessly in debt. I pass my own copy around always but I cannot get a sub. Yours truly, W. TRUSCOTT, Blackfoot, Alberta.

Morgan Passes the Buck.

NEW YORK, May 12.—J. P. Morgan found it more agreeable and safe to discuss how he and his wife got back without their passports than to explain what part he had in the proposed allied loan to Germany under the Dawes plan of reparations. After he had arrived on the Homeric, he intimated that since the United States government was not to participate in floating half of the proposed German loan, J. P. Morgan & Co. was the private firm most likely to take over the issue for disposal.

AS WE SEE IT

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

Count Salm Von Hoogstraeten m not be an early riser and according the early-bird-early-worm philosop of Benjamin Franklin, the Count a a hearty breakfast would not on ve intimate terms, as a general rule. B Von Hoogstraeten, hereafter know as the Count, never heard of Benjam so he kept on staying in bed un two o'clock in the afternoon a spending the rest of his time getti married to ladies of charm and p chritude plus wealth. When the pl turned into a minus so did the Coun As a result he had hardly finge enough to count his wives on.

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He was very ambitious and decid to make his mark in the world. did not join a Rotary Club or Assoc tion and decided to use his feet stead of his head. Armed with t slippery hoofs he finally glided h way into the affections of Millice Rogers, daughter of Col. H. H. Roge of New York, Standard Oil Compan millionaire.

• • •

In the meantime thousands of Ame ican slaves, some of them membe of the Ku Klux Klan, American Legio and the Masonic Order were sweatin out thousands of dollars for the co fers of the Standard Oil Company Millicent Rogers and her Count wer tossing these dollars across Frenc barns-in return for snappy cocktail With their dainty feet on the ra and inspired by the spiritual pabulum the pair mated and presented old mi lionaire Rogers with a fait accompl The Colonel did not like it worth darn, but the Count was on the in side track.

• • •

American workers were slaving fo a few dollars a day for Standard Oi Princess, but the Count using modern technique, was making more pe hour than any New York Times brick layer flying to work in the morning i his modish airplane ever dreamed o The Count was deeply in love. Wh would not under the circumstances Old man Rogers tried to frighten hi away from his feminine teapot Dom but the Count had his leases in goo condition and furthermore claime squatter's rights. Denby and Arch Roosevelt with a squad of marine could not drive him off his reserva tion.

• • •

Finding that force was of no avai realizing that unless he got rid of th Count, he probably would have to su port half the population of Austri in a few years who might claim rel tionship with his son-in-law, the O King finally decided to talk mone The Count figured the time he spen on Miss Rogers and presented th Colonel with a bill for $400,000. Thi the Colonel gladly paid and left fo America carrying his more or les damaged princess with him. After a a man who wants to get along in th world can do so provided he is am bitious. Here is an excellent lesso for American workers. Any goo American worker may become pres dent or marry his boss's daughter.

• • •

Promises of adventure more allu ing than those held out to would-b world travelers, in the well-know navy recruiting poster, "Join the nav and see the world," are suggested i the plans to enlarge the United State coastguard service in conformity wit the president's crusade for the e forcement of the Prohibition amend ment. The men will be specially dril ed to man the "dry navy." Old salt object to this appellation but as mos of Uncle Sam's ships are now in th business of collecting bills for Wa Street bankers, whose clients in Sout America fail to cough up on the do there is no reason why the pride o a respectable sailor should be hu by serving on a rum fleet. He will b in a position to drown his grief at an rate.

• • •

In order to cut down expenses th London Zoo authorities are puttin geese and llamas to trim the lawn The geese are kept from straying b wire fencing and the llamas are tether ed by a long rope which gives them twenty-foot grazing circle. Huma beings used to do the work, now b ing done by the Zoo guests. But th human beings insist on eating thre times a day, sleeping in beds and d ing other little things that cost mone whereas the geese and llamas hav to be fed anyhow. Thus the Zo authorities kill two birds with on shot so to speak by having them wor and eat at the same time. If the cap talists keep on economizing at th present rate the workers may be ob liged to come back and outbid thei competitors in the grass-eating con test. Either that or they must make the capitalists provide fertilizer for the grass which is about the only function they could decently perform at this period in world history.

THE DAILY WORKER
RAISES THE STANDARD
FOR A WORKERS' AND
FARMERS' GOVERNMENT

THE DAILY WORKER

Entered as Second-class matter September 21, 1923, at the Post Office at Chicago, Illinois under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Workers! Farmers! Demand:
The Labor Party
Amalgamation
Organization of Unorganized
The Land for the Users
The Industries for the Workers
Protection of the Foreign-Born
Recognition of Soviet Russia

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DAILY WORKER STORM CENTER AMONG FURRIERS

Delegates Sure Do Read Our Paper Closely

Twice yesterday the issue of the DAILY WORKER interrupted the regular order of business in the Furriers' Union convention, which is now in session at the Morrison hotel. The first time the matter was brought up by Delegate B. Golden, who took exception to the editorials in the paper, referring to President Morris Kaufman.

President Kaufman, who was in the chair, questioned whether the editorials had attacked the union or only the president. When the speaker replied that the affront was made upon the president, Kaufman replied that he could stand criticism and suggested that in place of the motion to exclude the DAILY WORKER reporter, he, the chairman be allowed to rule that all reporters could remain until the accounts printed in their papers showed a twisted version of the proceedings of the convention. Kaufman was unanimously sustained.

Toronto Delegates Wake Up.

Just before the adjournment of the morning session, the DAILY WORKER again became a subject of discussion, one in which all of the members evinced interest.

Delegate Holsworth of local No. 35, Toronto, introduced a clipping from the Monday issue of the paper, in which three resolutions are given as "passed" by Local Toronto. Both Delegate Holsworth and Delegate Curry, of the Toronto Joint Board and business agent of the union, denied knowledge of these resolutions.

Delegate Steinberg, of Local No. 40, Toronto, then explained that the resolutions were drawn up by him from recommendations given him by his local. The resolutions are (1) against the election of National Civic Federation officials in the American Federation of Labor conventions; (2) that the incoming G. E. B. of the union work for the re-establishment of the inside shop, where most of the tasks on a garment be done in one shop; (3) that the Furriers' Union be recognized on a shop delegate system.

Further heated debate on the matter of excluding DAILY WORKER reporters was evoked by Delegate Minor, of St. Paul, but President Kaufman from the chair suggested that Minor's exclusion motion be withdrawn and that the statements of Delegates Holsworth and Curry regarding their non-participation in the printed resolutions be accepted.

The regular business of the morning was the secretary's reading of the executive board's report. Much of the report was concerned with "left wing" activities, especially in New York.

The "Freiheit," Communist Jewish daily, was repeatedly mentioned and condemned for taking the part of the left wing in the Suroff instance and in the fight over the elections in certain New York locals, especially No. 15. The battle in this local was recounted in detail and the machine officials congratulated themselves that they had the membership of the union behind them as their re-election in the last elections showed.

From the indications at the convention's opening, the "red" issue is likely to consume a good deal of the time in discussion. The policy of the "machine" delegates is "treat them with ignorance," meaning ignore the Communists and the members of the Trade Union Educational League. But judging from the space in the Executive Board's report, devoted to the activities of the militants, the "machine" officialdom guided by its "Daily Forward" inspiration, is considerably concerned over their lack of rank and file support.

Every delegate had his free copy of the Jewish Daily Forward.

Sun Yat Sen, Rebel Leader in China, Is Reported to Have Died

HONG KONG, May 13.—General Sun Yat Sen, who for several years has waged incessant warfare against the Pekin government, styling himself President of South China, died today at Canton of brain fever, according to unconfirmed reports here.

JUDGE SHOWERS INJUNCTIONS ON FOOD PICKETS

Freund Rushes To Aid Of Greek Friends

Judge Hugo Freund again stepped to the aid of his friends, the Greek restaurant bosses, by granting an injunction that attempts to restrain picketing of seven more restaurants.

The injunction is directed against the Amalgamated Food Workers' union, which is striking against the 12 to 14-hour day in the eating houses. Five writs had previously been issued.

"The fight will go on until victory," announced District Organizer Charles H. Keller, when he heard of the writ. A big mass meeting will be held in Ryan's hall, 6512 Cottage Grove avenue, tonight to spread the strike to more restaurants.

The joke of Freund's injunction is that four enjoined restaurants, the Armore, 1050 Argyle avenue; the two William Karras restaurants at 5012 Broadway and 1141 Bryn Marr, and the New Diana at 1063 Argyle avenue, are not yet on strike.

Other restaurants just granted injunctions are the Royal at 4404 Broadway, the Peterson at 1007 Lawrence avenue, and the Washington at 1007 Argyle avenue.

INDIANA KLUX DECLARES WAR ON ATLANTA

Pillow Case Nighties Faction Torn

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 13.—The Indiana realm of the Ku Klux Klan was in open revolt today against the national organization.

D. C. Stephenson, elected Grand Dragon by Klan representatives from ninety-one of the ninety-two counties in the state, announced that the Indiana Klansmen had thrown off all the outside control that was not in harmony with their purposes. He charged national officers of the Klan with prostituting the organization for political purposes and called for a general house cleaning within the invisible empire.

"Our action does not necessarily mean secession," Stephenson explained. "We are going to defy the despotism of those who have used the Klan for their own personal gain."

Another Capitalist Solon Sentenced For Violating Booze Law

COVINGTON, Ky., May 13.—Facing two years in prison, Congressman John W. Langley will appear before Federal Judge Cochran today for sentence, following conviction of charges of conspiracy in connection with illegal whiskey transactions in 1921.

The jury returned its verdict after deliberating three hours and 40 minutes.

* * *

STAVROPOL.—The Southeastern Agricultural bank made 266 loans to the peasants for the purpose of buying work animals. The total sum was 62,500 roubles.

MILLIONAIRE SLEUTHS LOOSE FEDERAL JOBS

Corny Vanderbilt And DuPont Fired

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, May 13.—Prominent men, who until Attorney General Stone dismissed them were carried on the rolls of the department of justice as "dollar-a-year" special agents of the bureau of investigation, were named before the senate Daugherty investigating committee today by Warren F. Grimes, a department attorney. They were:

Judge George A. Carpenter of Chicago.

Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., now a newspaper publisher in California.

General Coleman Du Pont, former senator from Delaware.

Charles D. Hilles, Republican national committeeman of New York.

Fred W. Upham, treasurer of the Republican national committee.

E. M. McLean, Washington publisher.

H. H. Votaw, superintendent of federal prisons and brother-in-law of the late President Harding.

John K. Tener, former governor of Pennsylvania.

Others who are still retained because they are government officials were:

Colonel Thomas W. Miller, alien property custodian.

Assistant Attorney General Holland.

BOSSES' SHYSTER BUNK PALLS ON JUDGE FOELL

Tells Taylor Stuff Getting Old

Judge Charles M. Foell got tired of listening to the same old testimony of the same old stool-pigeons and dicks and yesterday told Dudley Taylor, attorney for the Chicago Dress Manufacturers' Association, where to get off.

Foell had just heard the cases of three more striking garment workers and given them sentences of $15 each. Taylor, as usual, argued for heavier fines for his "to-teach-them-a-lesson" policy. Judge Foell was bored and said that Taylor needn't repeat the old stalls and arguments, that he would fine the rest of the respondents as they should be fined for first offenses and if any later charges of contempt should be brought against them, he would be more severe.

All Fined and Dismissed.

Twenty-five of the striking garment workers were given $15 fines apiece, and eight were given $25 each, for peaceful picketing. Most of the workers fined are women; not more than a third are men.

The fifty cases to come before Judge "Dennie" Sullivan were put off until this morning. Some of these cases are from Hyman Bros. and should have been discharged before this time since the shop has settled with the union.

One of the bosses, W. J. Reinhardt, refused to take the stand yesterday in Foell's court against his employes. He has been a regular attendant at the court.

Pat Collins, the chief reciter of the prosecution's witness' catechism, came into the court room late and grinned maliciously when he saw the pickets all arrayed before Judge Foell. When he found out what was going on and how little the judge cared to hear his lies, he changed color a bit and retired to a back seat.

The strikers held a dancing competition for prizes in their meeting yesterday afternoon. A lively crowd attended the dance.

DAILY WORKER'S SERVICES IN THE CHICAGO GARMENT STRIKE LAUDED IN RESOLUTIONS BEFORE CONVENTION

By REBECCA GRECHT.
(Special to The Daily Worker)

BOSTON, May 13.—Facing the Sigman red-baiting machine at the International Ladies' Garment Workers' convention is a resolution from the striking dressmakers' local of Chicago, Local 100, asking the convention to express its appreciation of the services rendered during the Chicago strike by the DAILY WORKER.

The resolution sent in by the striking I. L. G. W. U. members tells how the DAILY WORKER co-operation rallied the labor movement to the cause of the union men and women who were battling the open shop bosses of Chicago.

This testimony from the rank and file as to the splendid support given by the Communist paper shatters the Sigman propaganda that the Communists are "disruptive" forces in the labor movement.

Demand Reinstatement.

Telegrams have been coming into the convention from I. L. G. W. U. shops in New York and Boston protesting the unseating of duly elected delegates and demanding the full reinstatement of the members who were expelled so outrageously from the union by the international officials.

Nothing has been accomplished so far at this convention which the union treasury is financing. That is nothing except red-baiting, praise of offi-

(Continued on Page 2.)

Wisconsin Copper Quick On Trigger; Kills Young Student

MADISON, Wis., May 13.—Peter M. Posepny, 21, of Two Rivers, Wis., a student at the university of Wisconsin, was shot and killed here early today by Patrick Powers, a veteran Madison policeman. Posepny was slain near Power's residence. Powers said he thought Posepny was a prowler.

Eleven Starve in One Room.

ST. LOUIS, May 13.— President Coolidge's pre-campaign dope advertises a wave of prosperity in this country, but John Gonzales with his wife and nine children would not believe it if they read it. The family was found by the police in one bare room. They had gone for days without food, sleeping at night on the floor. They had come from San Antonio, Tex., after having been told that in St. Louis there was abundance of work at high wages.

COURT MARTIAL FOR COMMUNIST LEADERS IN REACTIONARY ROUMANIA

VIENNA.—Raids against Communists are going on in Bucharest, the capital of Roumania, according to information reaching here. Among the 34 arrested Communists are two members of the central executive committee of the Communist party—Christesku and Dobrojanu, the leader of the Young Communist movement, Helen Philipovich; the editors of the underground party organs, Vasilesku and Lesten. All those arrested will be court martialed.

CAL'S TAX RELIEF FOR RICH FACES TEST THIS WEEK

Against Bonus And For Mellon Plan

WASHINGTON, May 13.—President Coolidge's taxation program will face its crucial test this week. Three important developments affecting the tax reduction question are expected.

1. President Coolidge's expected veto of the bonus bill and congressional reaction to this.
2. Decision whether the tax bill, now in conference between senate and house, can be made more nearly to approximate the Mellon program, which the president favors.
3. The fate in congress of Mr. Coolidge's veto of the Bursum pension bill, which entails a further drain on the treasury.

Possibility of a veto of the tax bill, should it come to the White House in the shape it passed the senate, is intimated in quarters close to the president. If Mr. Coolidge disapproves the tax measure, he could at the same time ask congress to pass a resolution providing for the 25 per cent reduction in this year's income tax and make the Mellon program one of the campaign issues.

Mr. Coolidge has until midnight, May 16, to act on the bonus bill. If not approved or disapproved by that time, the measure automatically will become a law.

COMMUNISTS GIVE LIVES TO HALT MONARCHIST COUP

(Special to The Daily Worker)

HALLE, Germany, May 13.—Eleven German workers were murdered at Boellberg, and hundreds more injured, many fatally, when police in armored cars yesterday fired machine guns on a group of Communists. The Communists, who had been attacked by armed Fascisti, had sought protection in a brewery at Boellberg, a small town near Halle, where Fascisti monarchists were parading in honor of the restoration of the statue of Von Moltke, destroyed when the German republic was established. The police were the agents of the Socialist government, which not only gave permission for the kaiserist demonstration, but also sent a company of honor from the so-called Moltke regiment to participate.

While the workers in the Ruhr were striking against the conditions brought on them by the war, militarism was the order of the day at Halle. War veterans of the steel helmet organization marched side by side with boys of the Werewolf bands, carrying 3,600 red, white and black banners and black skull flags, symbols of imperialism. Timorous Halle tradesmen, encouraged by government protection, hung out the banners of reaction. Two admirals, twenty-five generals and the former kaiser's fifth son and General von Ludendorff, who reviewed the troops, added the royal touch needed to recall the days of blood and iron. A demand to bring all Germany into one empire under a kaiser was made by Lieutenant Duesterberg, trainer of the Fascisti and one of the most bitter opponents of the republic.

Communists who attempted to reach Halle on foot to witness the parade found the roads blocked. Only 3,000 persons, favorable to the Fascisti, were permitted to reach the monument. Blows from sabres and rifle shots of General von Ludendorff's Bavarian guards answered all attempts at protest. "This is according to the custom of that country," reports a Berlin newspaper correspondent.

The strength of the Communists in the elections reveals the insignificance of the manifestations as giving an index to the strength of monarchist sentiment among the masses.

* * *

MOSCOW.—According to information from the Turkestan Soviet republic, 280,000 desatin will be sown under cotton. Turkestan has the biggest cotton fields in Russia.

Russ Greet Amalgamated District 12 In Convention

COAL MINERS OF ILLINOIS IN SESSION

Radical Note Struck At Opening of Meeting

By JACK JOHNSTONE.
(Special to The Daily Worker)

PEORIA, Ill., May 13.—A radical note which was sounded early in the first session of the great Illinois miners' convention was displaced shortly after by the horn blast of reaction from Oscar Nelson, vice-president of the Chicago Federation of Labor.

A louded blast of reaction no doubt, will be sounded later in the convention when President John L. Lewis, Secretary William Green and Vice-President Phil Murray, of the international, take the platform with the new friend, Frank Farrington.

The convention opened with Joe Lynal welcoming the delegates in the name of the Peoria central labor council. Mayor Woodrow, who followed, invited the visiting miners to enjoy themselves while they were in Peoria.

Next Reverend Carpenter was given the platform and lost no time in telling the convention that he was proud of being called a radical. He said that the world had changed since the big war and that democracy was on trial today against the forces of reaction.

Carpenter went on to say that he could not see why workers in one country should go and shoot down workers in another country.

Great applause followed from the delegates who have come from towns where hundred percenters are denouncing every foreigner and trying to whip the people up into the temper for any murderous purpose their masters may desire.

The Rotary Club came in for a lashing at the hands of the speaker and he stated that what was needed in the world, was service, not profit.

Thomas O'Connor, ex-mayor and ex-president of the plumbers' union and now holding the post of manager of the only union cracker factory in the United States, was the first who took the floor in behalf of the union label. In the course of his speech, O'Connor paved the way for Nelson with a reference to people who come into an organization for the purpose of creating dissension.

But before the vice-president of the Chicago Federation got the floor, the convention sat thru the ceremony of Lynal presenting a union-made gavel to President Farrington. Then the call for the convention was read and Farrington announced that John M. Lewis, international president, William Green, Secretary and Phil Murray, vice-president, would later attend the sessions.

This news that Lewis, the long-established enemy of Illinois miners' policies, would speak from their platform, got no applause from the men who had supported the Kansas miners' brave fight while Lewis was sending scabs into Kansas.

At last Oscar Nelson was given the floor and he was soon into the midst of a laudation of the old party political game and an attack on the Trade Union Educational League.

The one thing remarkable about Nelson's speech was that he forgot to mention Moscow.

Beginning his talk with the story of the fight of the flat janitors and thanking the officials present for the aid they had given the janitors when they were sent to prison, he began praising the governor of Illinois.

Then he declared that labor had defeated the constabulary bill, prevented strikes from being declared illegal and stopped the attempt to incorporate unions.

But, said Nelson, the greatest victory labor has ever had was the defeat of Essington, Brundage and McCormick at the primaries. He said that the unity of labor at the primaries had "taken the punch" out of the employers' association. He attacked the conspiracy between the courts, State's Attorney Crowe and and the employers' association.

The attack on the Trade Union Educational League—which actually has been one of the greatest forces behind the garment strike—was made with Nelson's usual animosity. His particular count against the League was the charge that certain officials of the federation had suffered somewhat in reputation as the result of the criticisms of the League. This criticism of reactionary leaders, Nelson termed "spreading poison."

PITTSBURGH STRIKERS BACK TO WORK UNDER PRESSURE OF LEADERS

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PITTSBURGH, May 13.—The carmen's strike which paralyzed the Pittsburgh railways' system since Friday midnight, has been called off with a two-year contract at the old wage scale. The union waives its just demands for a wage increase and gets the meagre promise that half the cost of the men's uniforms shall be borne by the company.

In spite of the leaders' pressure, the return-to-work motion barely carried. The vote was 920 in favor of continuing the strike and only 1,073 against.

MORGAN AIDS LOSE OUT AT FRENCH POLLS

Communists Show Surprising Strength

PARIS, May 13.—Raymond Poincare, the House of Morgan's French lackey went down to defeat in an election landslide which swept himself and his government from power and with him, all his royalist supporters. Not a single royalist candidate escaped the tornado. Clemenceau's supporters failed to weather the storm. Caillaux, still in exile as a result of his conviction of high treason during the "Tiger's" regime, staged a comeback thru the election of the entire list that had his support.

The strength showed by the Communists was remarkable. According to the latest reports, they have elected 26 representatives. Their election slogan was "A Workers and Peasants' Government."

The French senate is composed of 314 members, and the chamber of deputies of 610.

The elections of 1920 divided the senate among Radicals 120, Republicans of the Left 58, Progressives 23, Conservatives 20, Liberal Republicans 14, Socialist Republicans 2, United Socialists 2. The chamber of deputies, as elected in 1919, consisted of Republicans of the Left 133, Progressives 130, Socialist Radicals 83, Action Liberale 72, United Socialists 68, Radicals 60, Conservatives 31, Republican Socialists 27, Dissident Socialists 6.

The present representation is: Communists 26, Socialists 91, Republican Socialists 39, Radical Socialists 124, Radicals 33, Left Republicans 82, Republicans 117, Conservatives 11.

This was the first time the Communist party of France participated in an election campaign. Five years ago, when the last national election took place, there was yet no Communist party.

American workers are warned against attaching too much importance to the imposing radical designations of the left groups in the French assembly. As a matter of fact, the term "Socialist" means practically nothing here. Even Poincare is a Socialist of some stripe or other. It may seem paradoxical, but the only real Socialists in France are the Communists, tho the party of Longuet is entitled to the doubtful honor of

(Continued on Page 2.)

RUSSIANS IN GREETINGS TO A. C. W. UNION

Labor Party Issue Also Up at Philadelphia

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 13.—Cabled greetings from the Russian clothing workers were greeted with prolonged applause at the opening session of the convention of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America here.

The message from the freed needle trades in Soviet Russia was as follows: "On behalf of 150,000 Russian clothing workers we greet the convention of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America. We urge the closest political and industrial unity, nationally and internationally."

It has become a custom, and an enjoyable one, for the conventions of "The Amalgamated" to receive greetings from the Russian needle workers, the closest possible co-operation existing between them.

Raise "Labor Party" Issue.

The Labor Party issue came before the convention in crystallized form when Arthur Holder, secretary of the Cleveland Conference for Progressive Political Action addressed the delegates.

He asked for financial assistance for the July 4th gathering at Cleveland, "to continue the great work begun in the last elections, in the sending of patriotic men to congress."

There was no indication in anything that he said that there was any intention, on the part of the Cleveland gathering to form a labor party. Among the many resolutions presented and referred to the committee, were included quite a number demanding participation in the St. Paul, June 17th, National Farmer-Labor Party convention, not only by the international but also by its subordinate bodies. The introduction of these resolutions was greeted with stirring applause.

Local 2 Cases Postponed.

Today's session was mainly devoted to organizing the convention. Most disputed credentials were settled this morning, but the biggest dispute of all, that relating to the case of Local 2 in New York, was postponed for further hearings.

Great sentiment exists against seating the right wing which stole the election there. This issue is fundamental.

Workers Party—Debs' Greetings.

A burst of applause followed the reading of the greetings from the Workers Party of Philadelphia and the message from Eugene V. Debs.

Working with little success against the spirit of solidarity at the convention is the propaganda of the right wing, which is trying to arouse racial feelings between the Jews and Italians.

This propaganda is appearing in the pages of the Jewish Daily Forward and asserts, in last Sunday's issue:

While the band played "The International," hundreds of workers from the shops invaded Witherspoon hall and interrupted Hillman's opening speech to the convention. Delegates cheered and rose to their feet when-

(Continued on Page 2.)

PULLMAN STRIKERS GET SLIGHT CONCESSIONS; RETURN TO WORK; FEDERAL CONCILIATOR THE BUNK

The striking Pullman carbuilders, who have been out for close to five weeks, by a vote of 108 to 74, many not voting, at a meeting Monday night voted to return to work.

A committee of twelve of the strikers had battled gamely for a complete victory set down in a binding written agreement. But the odds were against them, three to one. Benjamin Marshman, conciliator for the U. S. Department of Labor, was in reality trying to get the men to return to work on the company's terms. The employes' committee of twelve, representing the Pullman Company Union, dared not speak out for their fellow workers on strike.

Under these conditions the men were forced to take back to their waiting strikers at Stancik's Hall, a decision to accept a compromise. Superintendent McLaren, for the Pullman Company, refused to lift the wage cut, but agreed to a considerable number of definite improvements in the working conditions of the men. A basic wage scale of $1.10 per hour for the riveters was also proposed by McLaren. He declared that if working conditions made the men fall below this average, the company would give it to the men as a day work wage. McLaren refused to sign a written agreement with the Railway Carmen's Union.

No Discrimination.

The biggest fight came over the discrimination against six of the strike

(Continued on Page 2.)

FIGHT AGAINST DEPORTATIONS AT ACUTE STAGE

Aliens Have No Rights, Rules Masters' Court

By Defense News Service.

Amended deportation warrants were issued this week for four I. W. W. ex-political prisoners on the grounds that they are undesirable residents of this country, because they have served terms in prison. These men are Herbert Mahler, Canadian; Joseph Oates, English; William Moran, Australian, and Pietro Nigra, Italian.

In order that the fight against these proposed deportations may continue, the general defense committee has just issued an appeal to all branches and members of the I. W. W. for immediate cash contributions. Money is needed to pay attorneys' fees and for publicity concerning these cases. For several months the New York branch of the general defense committee, of which Richard Brazier is secretary, has been carrying the burden of this campaign. It has financed all of its own operations, but has reached the point where it is exceedingly difficult to raise more money in the east.

Ex-Post Facto Law.

"These deportation warrants are both unjust and illegal," said James Morris, secretary of the general defense committee today. "They are based on a section of the immigration law which was not enacted until after the convictions of the men involved in the war opinion cases. Thus the warrants are a clear violation of article 1 of the United States constitution, which expressly stipulates that: 'No ex-post facto (after the fact) law . . . shall be passed.' We have succeeded in getting numerous organizations and individuals on both sides of the Atlantic to protest to President Coolidge and Secretary of Labor Davis against exiling the four fellow-workers mentioned and ten others against whom similar warrants are pending.

"So far the only visible result of these protests is that the case of John Avila has been reopened and will be accorded an opportunity to explain why he should not be deported. Only by steady pressure upon the authorities can we hope to win this fight, and only by gathering in adequate money quickly can we exert that pressure."

Gives Aliens No Rights.

"Action against the alien born ex-politicals by the department of labor and the decisions of the courts in the cases of Mahler and the other four are based upon a strange conception of law. Federal Judge George T. Page of Chicago said, and the United States supreme court has lately upheld his ruling, that aliens residing in the United States have absolutely no rights under the constitution, altho they are subject to all the laws grounded upon that document.

"Judge Page took the position that aliens entering this country come in solely as licensees and are amenable to discipline by congress.

"The same judge was upheld by the supreme tribunal in his decison that the ex-post facto provision of the constitution applied only to citizens and did not in any way affect cases brought against aliens. But you will find nowhere in the constitution any evidence that its framers had any intention of limiting its application solely to citizens. It clearly states that no ex-post facto law shall be passed."

P. O. Clerks' Death Fund.

PHOENIX, Ariz.—The postal clerks and mail carriers of Phoenix have created a death benefit by the payment of $3 per member. The total amount collected is placed at interest and on the death of a member the sum is used to defray funeral expenses or paid to his survivors and a new fund is created by another assessment.

NEW ORLEANS, May 13.—The New Orleans longshoremen's strike has been definitely lost and men holding union cards will not be employed if the fact is known. The unions have decided to abolish the differentials between the longshoremen and the loading screwmen and accept a flat rate of 80 cents an hour. Vessel agents refuse to meet the unions. Conditions on the docks are bad, owing to incompetent help.

LENINGRAD.—At a great mass demonstration, with thousands of workers, soldiers and sailors present, the corner stone for a monument to Lenin was laid the 16th of April in front of the Finland railroad station. It was on this spot that Lenin, in 1917, the 16th of April, made his famous speech calling upon the workers to take the power into their own hands. The armored car from which Lenin was speaking in 1917 participated in the ceremony. G. Zinoviev, president of the Third International, was the main speaker. The whole front of the railroad station was covered with a great ribbon with the words, "Lenin died, but his work is marching on. Close your ranks around the R. C. P., which is carrying on his ideals."

* * *

MOSCOW.—The Soviet government honored Professor W. P. Williams by granting him a government pension as long as he will live. Professor Williams is rector of the Timirjaseff Academy of Agriculture. He has been active in scientific, pedagogical and public life for the past 35 years.

RIGHT WING SOCIALIST CLIQUE IN OKLAHOMA TRIES TO WIN FARMERS AND WORKERS AWAY FROM ST. PAUL

By JOSEPH MANLEY
(Special to The Daily Worker)

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., May 13.—Out here in this Southwestern state famous for many products such as cotton, oil, high-jack politicians, and corn-whiskey (the latter made by the pioneers in the mountains), and lately in the public eye both because of the Ku Klux Klan and the late Jake Hamon's relation to Teapot Dome, live a people that will fight at the drop of a hat, and who will in the near future loom large in the coming political struggle to be waged around the banner of the Farmer-Labor movement.

The workers and farmers of this state are in a sorely exploited condition. The Standard Oil Company has them in a strangle hold. In the past this state witnessed many spectacular political campaigns. In 1914 the Socialist Party cast over 50,000 votes for its candidate for governor.

Oklahoma City, among other things, houses the Oklahoma Leader, a so-called co-operative printing institution, organized and dominated by Oscar Ameringer, John Hagel and Dan Hogan, former leaders of the right wing of the Socialist Party, who, when the split came, went into real "practical politics," and with their paper, "The Leader," backed and helped to organize the Farmer-Labor Reconstruction League with its non-partisan policy and its candidate for Governor, Jack Walton. Like all groups having for its goal—immediate political spoils to be gained by the worst kind of opportunism, this group is now at daggers drawn. And the Leader crowd are looking for a new place to light.

In the heart of this welter of political confusion, treachery and "shake down," met a convention of exploited farmers and industrial workers, less than one hundred in all, mostly farmers, ostensibly to form a Farmer-Labor Party. It had been called by a committee organized largely thru the instrumentality of J. E. Snyder and D. Cobb, both of whom had been active in former years in the left wing of the state Socialist Party. The call reads for a State Farmer-Labor Party in support of the June 17 convention at St. Paul.

Hold Sessions in Church.

The convention went into session on Friday morning in the Auditorium of the Baptist Church, the pastor of which pronounced the benediction. J. W. Houchin, temporary chairman of the committee that called the convention, announced he was very sorry that the Mayor was too busy to address the convention.

It was plain from the outset that Dan Hogan, Ernest R. Chamberlain and George Wilson, all of whom are commonly referred to as the "Leader bunch," were in complete control of the convention. Following the opening of the convention George Wilson delivered an oration typical of democratic Fourth of July gatherings. He is, or was until recently, a progressive democrat. And his fulsome praise of La Follette appeared incongruous alongside of his glorification of James Madison and Thomas Jefferson.

Temporary chairman Houchin, in his keynote speech said: "There was no motive behind the Third Party organization but to allow us to cast our suffrage untrammelled." And that "the main purpose was to perfect an organization to put Bob La Follette in the White House."

A credentials committee was appointed by Houchin and its minute examination of all credentials caused much delay, and impatience of delegates at the loss of time that was exhibited. The committee finally reported at the afternoon session and it developed that their report refused to recommend seating J. E. Snyder, "Because he was not a resident of Oklahoma." This caused an uproar and charges of "Communism" and "Moscow" were hurled thick and fast. The temporary chairman Houchin refused to entertain an amendment to the report of the committee, "that Snyder be seated," and rammed thru in true steamroller style the report of the committee.

Says Hogan Looks Like Cop.

The dullness of the afternoon session was little enlivened by the election of Dan Hogan, editor of the Leader, as permanent chairman. Hogan looks like a disappointed policeman. He unwound himself of a long peroration which he said, was an explanation of the platform of La Follette. He concluded with the striking statement that: "We must strip capitalism of its power and give the right of expression to the people." In what manner this was to be accomplished he did not indicate or say, except to vaguely hint that something could be accomplished by making La Follette President.

Immediately following the adjournment of the evening session, I learned why the Leader crowd gave me such black looks as I sat in the convention. On seeing the front page of the newspapers, I learned that one "Joseph Manley, high in national Communist circles, was closely watching the convention." This news travelled fast and I at once became a center of both fear and curiosity, even on the streets.

The night session threatened to be a tame and perfunctory affair. But the report of Ernest Chamberlain, another editor of the Leader, as chairman of the policy committee spilled the beans. His proposal on policy carried a clause that provided for allowing of "the endorsement of other party candidates wherever it would be a benefit." As this proposition of nonpartisanship was about to be voted upon, delegate Cobb succeeded in getting the floor. He pointed out the similarity of this policy to that of the Farmer-Labor Progressive League and offered an amendment that action on the proposition be postponed until the following day's session. Chamberlain's attempt to explain away the non-partisan feature of his policy brought forth speeches and created a turmoil that scared him and the rest of the Leader crowd. At midnight the convention finally adjourned until the next day to reconsider the question of policy.

The few champions of a class Farmer-Labor Party and the St. Paul convention have but a slim chance against the Leader steamroller, with George Wilson, who is after the nomination for U. S. Senator, as the engineer. But the militant farmer-laborites are determined to give this gang of political burglars a run for their money at the closing day's session.

MORGAN'S TOOLS LOSE OUT IN FRENCH POLL

(Continued from Page 1).

representing the kind of Socialism that the orphans of the Second International inherited.

Immediately news of Poincare's defeat reached the bourse, the franc fell with a sickening thud. In financial circles it is predicted that the left victory, while making things look brighter from a political point of view for the Dawes plan, will have a tendency to make the house of Morgan disinclined to risk its good money to save a continent that appears to be on a liberal spree.

Morgan had based his calculations on a Poincare victory. He saved the premier before when the franc was sinking by pouring $100,000 into the French treasury. This time, however, the peasants who were being taxed to death in order to keep the troops in the Ruhr, rendered a "thumbs down" decision on the Poincare cabinet. The franc today before the bourse opened was being quoted at 18.30 to the dollar.

Poincare canceled his proposed conference with Premier MacDonald. The French premier and his cabinet will resign on June 1. It is expected Millerand, former Socialist, will resign from the presidency.

Edouard Herriot, Socialist mayor of Lyons and leader in the movement among French business men to recognize Soviet Russia, is picked as the most likely successor to Poincare. Herriot, despite his title, is not a Socialist, but of the LaFollette or Victor Berger type of liberal.

The left press is demanding the resignation of Millerand, who is, if possible, more reactionary than Poincare. The Comite des Forges—the French steel trust—recently planned to establish a Fascisti dictatorship, with Poincare at its head, but the growth of left sentiment prevented the carrying out of this plan. The latest figures give the lefts 307, with 264 for the right.

Chicago Commune Gets Land

MOSCOW.—The immigration committee of the committee of labor and defense has granted the Soviet economy "Krasnaya Dacha" in Odessa district to the Chicago Dairy and Poultry Commune "Herald." The delegates of the commune are at present in Moscow. The grant is subject to the approval by the Ukranian Soviet government.

Landlord Kind, But Poor.

A landlord who claims to be almost as poor as his tenants, appeared in renters' court before Judge Samuel Trude yesterday. Thomas Tobin is the man, who came to complain that since he was out of work he would have to put out his tenant, Mrs. Mary Kozlak, a young widow with four children, owing four months' rent.

The bailiff's heart was touched and he took up a collection in the court room, amounting to $64. Tobin generously allowed Mrs. Kozlak to keep the money, and said he would not charge her rent for the rest of the month.

ANTOFOGASTA, Chile, May 13.—One hundred houses and a railway station were destroyed today by explosion of two cart loads of powder in front of the offices of the Edward Nitrate Workers, the largest in Chile. Many casualties are reported. Half of the Edwards installations were destroyed by the blast.

Every new subscriber increases the influence of the DAILY WORKER.

GERMANY SHUT OFF FROM ALL RUSSIAN TRADE

Soviet Boycott Order Stuns Berlin

BERLIN, May 13.—Business circles in Germany were in a state of consternation yesterday, when it became known that the Soviet government had sent a telegram to its trade delegation in Riga instructing all foreign trade representatives of the Workers' Republic to immediately cease business with all German firms and cancel all contracts already made.

The message ordered that all goods usually shipped thru Germany must be diverted to other ports. The order was over the signature of M. Krassin, Commissar for Trade.

"What next?" is the question asked here by the capitalists as they consider the retaliatory measures adopted by Moscow for the illegal raiding of its embassy in Berlin by political police under the instructions of the Prussian minister of the Interior. The excuse for the raid was a fanciful tale of the escape of a Communist prisoner into the embassy and the consequent search, thru desks and files for the missing culprit.

The Workers' and Peasants' government resented this challenge to its independence and showed immediately that it would stand no nonsense from the German bourgeoisie. It promptly shut up its trade headquarters, called its ambassador to Moscow and along with cutting off trade relations with Germany, cancelled all German concessions in Russia.

Monster mass meetings are being held daily thruout Russia and at these meetings the Soviet government is urged to warn the capitalists of the world that the workers and peasants of that country stand ready for any emergency, to protect their revolution from the bourgeois wolves who cannot help showing their fangs every now and then.

That the German government committed a bad blunder in raiding the embassy is now conceded by all except the Ludendorf-Socialist forces. Their hatred for Communism and Communists outweighs whatever judgment they they might be able to exercise on ordinary occasions. The heavy vote of the Communists in the last elections and the swing toward the left wing in France making de jure recognition by that country of Russia almost a certainty, adds to the anxiety of the more sober-minded Germans whose pockets feel the results of the anti-Soviet saber-rattling of the militarists.

RUSSIAN NEEDLE WORKERS GREET AMALGAMATED

(Continued From Page 1.)

ever the strains of the workers' anthem reached them. Three hundred and fifty delegates and hundreds of visitors packed the convention hall.

Hillman recounted in his speech the establishment by the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of the Russian Industrial corporation. He said it was a practical demonstration of international workers' solidarity.

For the preservation of the Amalgamated, Hillman mentioned the need of a Farmer-Labor party, to which he pledged the co-operation of the union.

"It appears to be a possibility, and if it becomes a reality, the Amalgamated will put all its forces behind it to strike a new way in the political field," stated Hillman, with tremendous applause and cheers from the convention.

Resolutions supporting the June 17 convention, in St. Paul, of Farmer-Labor representatives are before the proper committee. Gossip in the convention hall intimates that the administration of the union favors sending delegates also to the July 4 convention of progressives. Struggle on this issue is expected.

Credentials Fight Coming.

A big fight is expected on Local No. 2, New York, when the credentials committee reports. In this local, right wing representatives stole the election with strong arm men.

Royal Meeker, Congressman LaGuardia and Jacob Schlossberg, secretary of the Amalgamated, were the other speakers of the opening of the convention. Schlossberg received a considerable ovation upon speaking.

The convention opening was marked with a magnificent floral display and with much fine music.

The Jewish Forward carries a story insinuating that there will be racial clashes in the union. The right wing seems to be looking for trouble, but may have trouble getting it, as the issues are between the left and the center factions.

"The great problem is national differences. Each nation has its own view of organization tasks. There are often separate interests—special economic interests. It is not a secret that there is a struggle on the subject of which race should have the bigger place in the shops. New York, formerly the Jewish center, is losing its Jewish color and Italian workers almost equal the Jewish now."

Few delegates fall for this propaganda.

American Committee For Relief Of Russ Kids To Liquidate

NEW YORK, May 13.—The American Committee for Relief of Russian Children, of which Captain Paxton Hibben is head, announces that it will liquidate its work for the destitute children of Russia on June 30.

"It is not that there is no longer need for such work," Capt. Hibben declared in making the announcement. "There is terrible and compelling need as a consequence of the war, the invasion of Russia by the white armies and the famine. But it is no longer possible to raise money to meet this need at the very low cost of raising funds that this Committee has set as the limit of its overhead. So we must stop. We are still $4,000 short of what we have promised to send over before June 30. I do not know whether we shall even be able to keep our pledge to send this amount, or not. If not, a lot of Russian babies will just have to die, and that's that."

PULLMAN STRIKE ENDS; WORKERS GET CONCESSIONS

(Continued From Page 1.)

leaders, whom the company had threatened to fire and blacklist. McLaren proposed that these men confer with him individually. He would not promise to take back all the strikers, but said he would take back whom he pleased.

The strikers voted to return to work in a body, and included in the motion to return to work, the provision that every single man would be taken back without discrimination, or no one would return.

Holmgren Fights to End.

John Holmgren declared before the vote that he hoped the strikers would not return to work. "I will not count the votes," said Holmgren. "I would not like to have the handling of one single vote to return to work on my conscience."

"You have completely tied up production in the Pullman plant for almost five weeks; you have forced the Pullman company to do what they have not been known to do before—to recognize the strikers' committee. If you return to work, go back with your heads up, knowing that you have given the Pullman company the worst battle they ever had. I will be out at the gate in the morning, and do my best for the men the company threatens to blacklist."

Many of the strikers spoke, declaring that they would carry thru the fight inside the shop that they had started outside. The men are laying plans to get everyone into the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen's Union, so that the next time the men walk out, every department will strike together.

Meaningless Concessions.

Some of the concessions made to the strikers were; From now on they will be paid for cutting out bad rivets; they will be supplied with newer tools, and each man is to permanently keep possession of these tools; scaffoldings will be rebuilt; preliminary preparation will be paid for.

However, it was evident from the reports of some of the committeemen representing the strikers, that the afternoon conference had been controlled by the company union committee of twelve, which the strikers know to be stool pigeons, by Benjamin Marshman, professional strike-breaker for the government, and by McLaren representing the Pullman company.

"Conditions will be the same as we had when we walked out, only with a little sweetening," one of the strikers committeemen reported. "If you boys think that I am going to go like a cringing cur to McLaren and ask him to please take me off the blacklist, you are much mistaken. If you boys go back to work, you won't have a damn thing to say about the setting of the prices you will work under, in spite of company promises."

Gunn Hardboiled.

It also came out in the report of the strikers' committee that Francis Gunn had told the strikers' committeemen that if they didn't show their faces in the shop yesterday morning, they would be fired. "I will leave the gates open three days," said Francis Gunn to the committee. "Then after that, those who have not come back to work, will be fired. We will hire who we please, and blacklist who we please."

Holmgren, in his last speech to the strikers, again thanked the Workers Party and the DAILY WORKER for the large and effective part they had played in the strike. He advised the men to keep in touch with the Workers Party and to read the DAILY WORKER.

The Workers Party will hold a mass meeting in Stancik's Hall on Tuesday, May 20th, to discuss the meaning of the strike and some of its probable after effects. Jack MacCarthy, who is well known to the Pullman workers thru his activities for the DAILY WORKER on behalf of the strikers will speak. Earl Browder, for many years one of America's keenest trade unionists, has been invited to attend the meeting.

Form W. P. Branch.

An English Branch of the Workers Party has been formed, which some of the strikers have already joined. The first meeting of the English branch of the Workers Party of Pullman will be held in Stancik's small hall this Friday. All the Pullman workers are invited to attend.

Daily Worker On Job.

The reporter for the DAILY WORKER took the floor just before the vote. He declared, "The DAILY WORKER does not want you to go back to work. If you do, do not go back joyously. Realize that you are beaten. But whether or not you go back to work, we want to assure you that the DAILY WORKER is supporting you. We will be on the job in the next Pullman strike, and we will be on the job to help you organize within the shop.

"Benjamin Marshman seems pleased that you are going back to work without guarantees. He says he represents the government. Sure, Marshman represents the government. He represents the government just as those cops who slugged you and dragged you off to jail represent the government. Marshman and the Pullman Company represent the government, because big business, including the Pullman Company, control and run the government.

"Marshman wants to see you go back to work on no matter what terms. It would be a feather in his cap if he could tell his masters that he had smashed this strike. He would be aiding big business well. Marshman, like the government he represents, is a professional strikebreaker."

[illegible]

Marshman had said in his speech that he hoped the men would go back to work. He had declared he thought McLaren and Gunn, the slave-driving and union-smashing lackeys of the Pullman Company, were "big men." "I believe if the men who are blacklisted go up and ask Gunn in a nice way, they will get their jobs back," said the mushy-mouthed Marshman.

The speech of the DAILY WORKER reporter seemed to get under Marshman's skin. After the DAILY WORKER reporter left the floor, Marshman rushed over to him and spoke in a very conciliatory manner. "Why do you knock me?" asked Marshman. "You know I am friendly to labor, I used to work with Oscar Nelson. I made a weak speech purposely tonight so that the men would vote not to return to work, I believe the men will reject the Company's proposition. I really believe that the blacklisted strike leaders will be taken back to work."

The DAILY WORKER reporter replied that Gunn and McLaren and Marshman himself, were not fit to wipe the shoes of the strike leaders. He said it was no victory to go crawling up to the Pullman officials like whipped logs and begging for their jobs. He declared Marshman an enemy of labor, practically in the employ of the large corporations, who should be discredited by labor.

Jack McCarthy, circulation manager of the DAILY WORKER, also spoke.

DAILY WORKER GETS PRAISE AT I. L. G. U. MEET

(Continued From Page 1.)

cialdom and the boosting of the policy of class collaboration.

The star booster for reaction today was Lucy Robbins, Gompers' unofficial mascot who was introduced by Morris Sigman as organizer of the amnesty movement for political prisoners—the same "amnesty" worker who thought that the amnesty issue was settled when Debs was out of prison tho Leavenworth penitentiary was still full of workingmen convicted for their opinions during the war.

Gompers-Cahan-Hillquit Unity.

Lucy Robbins attempted to flatter the organization for the cordial reception given Samuel Gompers. She praised the "understanding" which she said now existed between formerly antagonistic elements in the labor movement which this reception to Gompers indicated.

The "understanding" that exists is the one between Gompers, the old party politician, and Morris Hillquit and Abe Cahan, socialists—all united for self-preservation in a triple alliance against the "Reds."

President Sigman took the floor during the session and outlined the report of the annual general executive board. This report admits the growing small sweat-shop evil the union is confronted with.

Would Help the Boss.

The G. E. B. remedies for this small sweat shop evil which is so closely relation to the new jobber situation involves a program of class collaboration. This is shown by Sigman's exposition of the report which puts it up to the union to protect the interests of the manufacturer and jobber as well as the union.

Left wing delegates—the only convention force which is working for a strong, fighting union—are demanding that the convention get down to business and take up concrete proposals for building up the organization. The amalgamation issue will not down and it cannot be sidetracked.

Boost The DAILY WORKER. If you are a worker, it is your paper.

UNITED FRONT IS URGED BY PENNSY LABOR

Farmer-Labor Convention Calls For Unity

(Special to The Daily Worker)

ALLENTOWN, Pa., May 13.— The state convention of the Farmer-Labor Party of Pennsylvania opened its sessions yesterday in Eagle's Hall with fifty-two delegates present, the great majority of whom are also delegates to the convention of the State Federation of Labor now on here. Many more delegates are expected to arrive.

All speakers addressing the convention appealed for a united front of labor regardless of political views. The first clash occurred over the seating of delegates. All delegates were finally seated.

Delegate Fred Merrick of Pittsburgh moved that all delegates to the Federation of Labor convention be seated as delegates to the Farmer-Labor convention. After a lengthy debate, this motion was lost by a vote of 16 to 24, the radicals voting for the motion.

Secretary Fuller reported that possibilities for a Farmer-Labor Party thruout the state are very favorable and that in several places Farmer-Labor Parties succeeded in nominating candidates and even in capturing the primaries of the old capitalist parties.

Delegate Pat Toohey of Cannonsburg, pointed out that the Federation of Labor failed to do its duty in building up a real organization of the working class and expressed hope that the rank and file would insist on action in the future.

A big fight is expected on the report of the resolutions committee on the question of June 17 and July 4 conventions. The sentiment is strong for June 17. Officials of the party failed to make any recommendation on this subject.

The convention will meet every night after the Federation of Labor convention adjourns. The latter opened yesterday in the Lyric theatre. President Maurer is subjected to much criticism for inviting the steel trust secretary of Labor, James J. Davis to address the convention on new immigration laws.

STIR SENATE IN THREAT TO SCALP RAILROAD ACT

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, May 13.— Senate leaders were thrown into confusion today by threats of progressives to scalp the Esch-Cummins act.

Not content with promises of action on farm relief measures, the progressives, who have moved the senate to their bidding thruout this session, have quietly made plans to force immediate lowering of freight rates. The first hint of this purpose was given when Senator Pittman, of Nevada, acting from the democratic side, tacked the long and short haul bill upon the war department appropriation measure.

Trick to Bring It Up.

It is realized that rail legislation could not be acted upon if it was taken up in order, so the expedient of adding it to an appropriation bill has been used.

The band of progressives and democrats are determined to force a vote upon the amendment today if possible and leaders are seeking some means to stop them.

The "long and short haul" bill, reported out of the interstate commerce committee by its democratic chairman, Senator Smith, is vigorously opposed by the railroads. Briefly, it would prevent them from charging a lower rate for a long than for a short haul. It has previously been the custom of the roads, according to charges made by Pittman on the floor, to reduce their rates along the waterways where rates were cheap.

Railroads vs. Boats.

Pittman said that these low rates were merely given to chase steamboats out of business.

Now the charge is made that transcontinental rates have been lowered by the railroads to hurt shipping from coast to coast thru the Panama Canal. Pittman says if their plan was carried out as placed before the interstate commerce commission, half the shipping of the Panama Canal would be killed off within a short time.

The army appropriation measure contained an appropriation of $7,500,000 for the Panama Canal and hence the railroad issue was advanced by Pittman. The railroads now are protected by section four of the Esch-Cummins act, which the amendment would repeal.

Most of the leaders do not wish to vote on the issue at this time and thus another test of strength between the democratic-progressive coalition and the remainder of the senate is in prospect. The success of the coalition rests this time as on previous occasions, upon how many votes the democrats can furnish.

Do you want to help the DAILY WORKER? Then get a new subscriber.

COAL COMBINE UNDER FIRE IN FEDERAL PROBE

Midwest Assn. Wants Bosses' Closed Shop

By MARTIN A. DILMON,
Federated Press Staff Correspondent.

ST. LOUIS, May 13.—The Midwest Coal association, charged by the federal trade commission with being an unlawful combination in restraint of trade, is undergoing a hearing before the commission at St. Louis.

From the testimony, it appears that coal dealers not members of the combine are driven out of business or into the association. Pressure is brought on mining companies to refuse coal to independents, with the veiled threat that "established" dealers (association members) cannot purchase coal from mines which do.

E. J. Wallace, St. Louis coal dealer and commissioner of the association, admitted efforts against independents. He holds he was within his legal rights.

Mining Companies Approached.

The commission supports its complaint by letters written by Wallace to coal companies. The documents were admitted in evidence despite objections of counsel for Wallace, who contended they were taken from his files under duress. Most of these letters were written in 1921 and blacklisted two or three Chicago dealers, others in Iowa and St. Louis. In the letters Wallace contended that these dealers were not recognized by the combine and should not be recognized by mining companies, to whom the letters were written.

No one anticipates serious penalties in the case. The accused combine will fight to a finish in support of the boycott as a means of forcing a closed shop of organized business.

Coolidge Leads In G. O. P. Primaries But Not In Washington

(By The Federated Press)

WASHINGTON, May 13.—Accidents Coolidge failed to stop the employment of Francis J. Heney, America's greatest graft prosecutor, by Senator Couzens' committee which will probe the administration of Secretary Mellon in the bureau of internal revenue. A seven-hour battle in the Senate between the Old Guard Republicans on the one side and the Progressives and Democrats on the other settled that issue. He was severely beaten.

Next morning Coolidge called Lodge, Borah and Smoot to the White House, to warn them that he would veto all radical legislation, including the Japanese exclusion measure involved in the immigration bill. He intimated that he would veto the tax bill as it is being revised by the progressives and Democrats in the Senate and House. Only a week ago Coolidge said he was for "exclusion" of the Japanese. Now he is frightened at the public response to that declaration.

The two opposition parties laugh at his veto threats, and beg him to go ahead. They propose to keep congress in session and show the country that Coolidge is a plain fascist, lacking the Mussolini boldness.

Glick Thinks Of Your Paper So You Should Think of Glick

The Glick Music Stores are popular and successful because they are more anxious to please than to make big profits.

They deserve the support of every DAILY WORKER reader not only because they advertise in our paper, but because this growing firm employs many of our friends and personal acquaintances.

Going into either the store at 2100 W. Division street, or their branch store at 1655 W. 63rd street, is like going to the home of a friend.

Personality, punctuality and persistency has been the keynote of the splendid service and rapid growth of this music store where you can buy anything in the musical line and feel that you are getting your money's worth and that you are dealing with friends.

The success of any newspaper depends in a great measure on the revenue from advertising, and advertisers spend their money to get business. You can help the DAILY WORKER by saying, "I saw your advertisement in the DAILY WORKER," and by going out of your way if necessary, to patronize the friends of our paper.

When you think of anything in the music line, think of Glicks.

CITIZENSHIP PAPERS GRANTED TO SWORN ANTI-BOLSHEVIKS ONLY

MERCER, Pa., May 13.—The adjoining courtroom in Mercer, where Tony Kovadovich, steel worker, was being convicted for "sedition," was crowded with prospective American citizens being examined for final citizenship papers. A small but autocratic examiner from Pittsburgh was firing away questions. The prize question was: "ARE YOU A BOLSHEVIK, ANARCHIST OR I. W. W.? Do you believe in these things?" Out of several hundred examined no reds were discovered. All read the local town scandalizers, loved their family and boss, never were arrested and opposed the reds.

The one principal qualification required by the commonwealth of all future citizens is that they love their master and oppose his slaves daring to think out loud.

* * *

Mercer K. K. K. Holds Konklave.

Large white letters were painted on the roads surrounding the Mercer county courthouse, where the "sedition" trial was being held—all roads leading into Mercer were painted up with these large white letters. These three letters were K. K. K., announcing that an all-day county konklave would be held Saturday, May 10, the day Steel Worker Tony Kovacovich was found guilty of sedition.

Vital Mechanical Coal Loading Issue Ignored By Lewis

By J. A. HAMILTON.

The interest in the mechanical coal loader as a substitute for the miner with his shovel is reflected in the proposal of the Hillman Coal company, one of the largest operators in the Pittsburgh district, to bear part of the expense of an investigation by the United States bureau of mines, of the performance of mechanical loaders in actual use.

The proposed investigation would require ten months, cover all coal mining states, and would result in a report suggesting methods and mine layouts for loading coal from the Pittsburgh seam with machines.

Mechanical loading would affect the miners (1) by reducing the labor required, and hence the demand for miners; (2) reducing the skill and effort, and hence furnish an excuse for cutting wages and make it easier to secure miners from other industries.

One of the worst condemnations of the Lewis machine is that in its policy it entirely ignores the changes which will be brought about by mechanical loading, among other technical changes of the near future.

John Brown's Birth Remembered; Plan Memorial At Grave

LAKE PLACID, N. Y., May. 13.—Memorial services were held here Saturday, to commemorate the birth of the anti-slavery champion, John Brown, born 124 years ago, by the John Brown Memorial Association of Philadelphia.

In an address delivered during the memorial services, Mr. William Pickens, Field Secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, said:

"More than half a century afterward most sane men admit that John Brown was right; that slavery was an evil not to be compromised with but destroyed.

"It is familiar history today how John Brown's whole life, from his birth in New England to his death on a Virginia gallows, was a protest and a warfare against human slavery. It was not the Negro that he loved. It was slavery that he hated. And unlike many others, he would not compromise with brutal wrong on the shallow excuse of color. He planned and plotted and worked and fought and bled until he made Kansas free, and then from the mountains of what was then northwestern Virginia, he struck a mighty blow at the almost almighty slave power. In prison and on the scaffold he was as steadfast and unchangeable as the God in whom he believed. He died and his immortal soul inspired a million men to accomplish the work which he dared with a handful of men to attempt.

"If John Brown, of Connecticut, and New York, had done his magnificent deed in defense of the fortunate and the favorites of the powerful, the shaft to his memory today would tower up in rivalry to that erected to the honor of George Washington, who was one of the slaveholders of Virginia."

'SEDITION' TRIAL OF KOVACOVICH IS STEEL FARCE

Employers Out For Five More Convictions

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MERCER, Pa., May 13.—The trial of Tony Kovacovich, first of the Farrell defendants, came to its close today. After seven days of battling, considered by many the greatest labor trial in the history of America's Siberia, the state and defense rested and made their final speeches to the jury. Attorney I. E. Ferguson, for the defense, made the opening speech proclaiming the right of workers to organize and their right to be members of the Workers Party of America. The history of the human race and the evolution of society was explained so clearly that few left the court room without knowing that all thru the ages men like Tony Kovavich have suffered for their ideals. A rebel in Palestine who was charged with sedition, and executed, for advocating the Brotherhood of Man. High school students with their instructors, members of the legal profession and crowds of curiosity seekers were in the court room as for three solid hours the case made by the prosecution was riddled and torn to pieces. The only argument left for the prosecutor was to wave the flag, which he did to the best of his meager ability.

A 12-Hour Day Steel Slave.

Attorney Barker, for the defense, told the jury about the life of the defendant since coming to America; of his many long years in the steel mills of the Sharon Steel Hoop Co. as a 12-hour wage slave; that no evidence has been introduced by the prosecution showing that the defendant was other than a hard-working man of noble character. Six days before his arrest in February, Tony Kovacovich married and his honeymoon has been spent in his masters' jails and courts. Attorney Barker charged that the prosecution has used old world grudges to stir up hatred amongst the steel workers and used Serbian nationalists, under the influence of priests, as stoop-pigeons, against members of the Workers Party.

Prosecutor Myers made the final plea to the jury. Soviet Russia was pictured as a land of bloodshed and riot. The sedition law of Pennsylvania was defended as a "fine law" and one the Commonwealth was compelled to enact because L. A. K. Martens was alleged to have spent "millions" of dollars attempting to overthrow the U. S. government.

Wants Daily Worker Outlawed.

The prosecutor let the cat out of the bag when he, in a minute of passion, told the jury that if a verdict of guilty is returned that the DAILY WORKER and the Workers Party would be outlawed in the state of Pennsylvania. Classes are un-American and do not exist in America. The Farmer-Labor Party idea is all wrong shouted out the angered captain of militia who resigned his commission just BEFORE the World War broke out. Men like Tony Kovacovich were pictured as murderers and thieves out to turn loose fountains of blood and overthrow the glorious state of Pennsylvania—the most progressive state in the Union, the backbone of the nation, the keystone of the arch. There are NO wage slaves in America and Henry Ford is an example of what America does for its willing sons. Ford is a WORKER, yelled Myers, a sample of what can be done in America by those who are willing to live within the law and apply themselves.

Wild Flag Waving.

The last shot at the jury by Prosecutor Myers was the flag waving stunt. With tears running down his cheeks the ex-captain painted the boys in Flanders field, sleeping their last long sleep, all rising up to point the finger of scorn at the jury if they did not return a verdict of guilty. Those who died for alleged democracy were used as a witness by the Commonwealth against this humble steel worker. The jury was instructed by Judge McLaughry and retired to their jury room. The crowd filed out of the court house and gathering in groups discussed the outcome. All thru the night the light in the jury room shown thru the trees and lighted up the K. K. K. sign painted in large white letters on the pavement.

Guilty of Rebellion.

Along towards daybreak the jury reached its verdict. At nine o'clock Saturday morning they filed into their places and handed their sealed verdict over to Judge McLaughry. It read GIULTY as charged in the indictment, this jury of alleged peers, themselves slaves, found Steel Worker Tony Kovacovich guilty of being a rebel. Bail at $3,000 was immediately arranged and the verdict will be appealed.

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, homeland of the liberty-loving Quakers, has received its proud pound of flesh and vindicated the coal and steel barons.

The fight has just started and the defense with forces intact prepares for the trials of the other five steel workers to be tried in June, prepared to fight to the last ditch. The prosecution will launch its campaign against all worker organizations and Pennsylvania promises to become the battleground, picked by the capitalist class, to make a nation-wide drive against labor.

Let it be remembered that the labor movement of Pennsylvania is on trial and the iron heel will be pressed down hard upon all other labor organizations daring to organize or assemble as workers.

Unless the labor movement and supporters rally to the support of the remaining five steel workers, yet to be tried, the fight will be almost hopeless and in this forsaken spot tucked away in the hills, the curtain will be drawn down on the labor movement of Pennsylvania.

The defense committee who have placed their resources, funds contributed by labor, back of the first case, have a very difficult task ahead. Defense funds are urgently needed for the defense of the remaining five workers.

Verdict Against Working Class.

The Workers Party, and all other working class organizations, will cease to exist legally in Pennsylvania unless the battle waged by the defense is continued. The verdict against Steel Worker Tony Kovacovich is a verdict against the working class of not only Pennsylvania, but the entire country. Other states will apply their sedition and criminal syndicalist laws against labor, whether its organized or not, and the master class mad from victory will crush out of existence and jail all workers daring to raise their voice in protest. Are the workers of America ready to battle the coal and steel barons of Pennsylvania for the right of workers to organize and assemble peacefully as workers? The six Farrell steel workers await your answer.

"The conviction of Tony Kovacovich for 'sedition and criminal syndicalism' in the Mercer county court was not based on evidence, but sheer prejudice," said defense Attorney Isaac Ferguson, who has returned to Chicago to prepare the appeal.

"We are confident of obtaining Kovacovich's release," continued Ferguson to the DAILY WORKER. "In every case thruout the country higher courts have been discharging men convicted under these syndicalist laws.

K. K. K. Prejudice.

"The prosecution confessed the weakness of its case when it found that the Workers party program could not prejudice the jury sufficiently, and it laid emphasis on programs of earlier parties. The whole technique of the prosecution was an appeal to prejudice in a community where the Ku Klux Klan is influential. All the roads leading to Mercer were covered with K. K. K. signs.

"The indictment of the defendant was a matter of class persecution. Justice had nothing to do with it. Kovacovich is a steel worker who believes in organizing for a better society than the steel corporation can give his class."

Other defendants coming to trial in the June term of court are Andy Kovacovich, Andy Dugan, John Sarovich, John Radias and Tony Mirich.

Stool, Judge, Prosecutor.

Leading figures in the Farrell, Pa., prosecution which the Steel Trust organized for the purpose of heading off organization work among the steel mill workers are Lennon himself, Judge J. A. McDaughry, the judge who tried and sentenced Israel Blankenstein on a similar charge; Prosecutor Myers, an ex-army officer, and a bigoted upholder of Steel Trust rule.

Prominent among the spectators was the Rev. Medio, founder of the Croatian-American Protective Society, a would-be Fascisti organization. Prominent also in the audience were Steel Trust stool pigeons and ladies of leisure who came to look over the "reds" their husbands were framing up. Numerous and undeterred by the hostile gazes of the authorities were crowds of working men and women who are aroused by the czaristic repression now going on in this district.

Attorney Izaas E. Ferguson for the defense is filing an appeal against the conviction. The conduct of the court bristles with errors.

Labor Unions Back Unions.

Labor unions in the Pennsylvania and Eastern Ohio steel district are supporting the Farrell defense. The Cleveland central body was one of the last to join the movement. The issue effects all labor organizations because it involves the right to assemble, protest aganst the abuses of the Steel Trust and urge labor organization.

The Workers Party has been urging all steel workers to build up the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers and make it a weapon with which to subdue the tyrannical Steel combine, the same terroristic organization that it has been since it was organized in 1901.

Address all letters for the defense to WILLIAM J. WHITE, treasurer, Box 883, Youngstown, Ohio.

2 COMMUNISTS FREED IN PENNSYLVANIA AS ANOTHER IS CONVICTED

Israel Blankenstein was convicted on the charge of being the organizer of the Communist Party in the Pittsburgh territory in May, 1922, and sentenced to serve from two to four years in the Western Pennsylvania Penitentiary. On May 11th, Comrade Blankenstein was released, having served his two years' minimum sentence. He sends the following telegram to the National Office of the Party:

> **Feeling fine. Ready for work after short vacation. Will stay this week at Pittsburgh. Would like to spend week or two in St. Louis or New York. If you want me let me know where you place me. Address headquarters. Greetings all.**

Joseph Martinowich, who was sentenced to three to five years in the Western Pennsylvania Penitentiary on the same charge as Blankenstein, was released a few days earlier, having also served his entire minimum sentence. Both Blankenstein and Martinowich are held on deportation charges by the Federal authorities, Blankenstein being a citizen of Russia and cannot be deported, since permission cannot be secured from the Soviet authorities for his entering into Soviet Russia, by the United States government. Martinowich is to be deported to Jugo-Slavia after sixty days if the Federal authorities are successful in making their case.

The expiration of the two sentences comes just simultaneously with the conviction of Tony Kovacovich at Mercer, Pa., under the same vicious "sedition and criminal syndicalism law."

NEGRO PHYSICIAN SEVERELY LASHED, POLICE IGNORE IT

Victimized Race Is Quitting Alabama

(Special to The Daily Worker)

TALLADEGA, Ala., May 13.—Dr. W. H. Brummitt, president of the Alabama Medical Association of Negro doctors, is recovering slowly from a frightful beating administered by leading white citizens of this backward community.

The respectable gangsters pulled him out of his house, tied and blindfolded him, took him into a patch of woods where they beat him and then gave him ninety days to leave town.

Police refuse to entertain formal complaints lodged by Dr. Brummitt.

The reason for the assault is Dr. Brummitt's policy of giving medical treatment to anyone who called for it regardless of race or sex. Nothing else was alleged except that he had overstepped the color line in the practice of his profession—a color line that does not exist when it comes to white doctors treating colored women for pay.

Dr. Brummitt does not intend to leave this community—within the 90 days, at least. However, hundreds of Negro tenant farmers and workers have gone North to escape from the lash and noose. Deserted farm houses and vacant cotton fields and farm houses cover the countryside today.

Fight Negro Lad's Hanging.

NEW YORK, May 12.—The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People is fighting the electrocution of a 13-year-old colored boy, Elias Ridge, in Oklahoma, who would be the youngest person ever executed in that state, if sentence is carried out. The boy was accused of having killed the wife of a white farmer living near Pensacola, Okla., in 1922, was hastily tried and sentenced to death by electrocution. Dr. A. Baxter Whitby, president at that time of the Oklahoma City branch of the N. A. A. C. P., became interested in the case, retained a lawyer, who gave his services without charge, to obtain a commutation of the death sentence for the boy.

Do you want to help the DAILY WORKER? Then get a new subscriber.

LET RED FLAGS WAVE, COUNSELS CANADIAN LABOR ALDERMAN

MONTREAL, May 13.—"I say that the repeated seizure of red flags is only provocative and leads the people from whom they were taken to wonder if there is such liberty in Canada as they had been led to believe," declared Alderman Jos. Schubert, labor representative, in the city council, in protest against the seizure of red flags by the police in the Montreal May day parades.

Schubert stated that Premier Ramsey MacDonald of Britain had formerly participated in red flag demonstrations.

Illinois Natives Lead Foreigners In Illiteracy

Over 175,000 people in this state cannot write in any language, according to a recent report of the "Labor Bulletin" of the Illinois Department of Labor.

When this startling record is compared with others published by the same department, the result is even more astonishing. Figures show that 89,820 boys and 57,057 girls under 17 years of age are "gainfully employed" in the state. One-third of these are in manufactures; 40,000 in clerical work; 19,000 boys on the farms; 16,500 in transportation; 9,000 in domestic and personal service; 3,800 boys in the mines; 1,200 in professional service; and 1,100 in public service.

Immigration Not To Blame.

Over 36,000 of those employed are under 16 years of age and more than 3,600 are from 10 to 13 years old. A third of the boys under 14 are employed on home farms as laborers.

Immigration is not responsible for the high rate of illiteracy in the state because more than half the children of 10 to 14 who cannot write, are native born and of native born parents. Only 4 children out of every 1,000 of foreign parentage are unable to write, while 11 out of every 1,000 of native born cannot write.

Oil Promoter Runs Against Farmer-Labor Candidate

ROCHESTER, Minn., May 13.—Running against Julius J. Reiter, Farmer-Labor candidate for congress from this district, is an oil promoter, Oscar C. Ronkin. The oil candidate is also an attorney and Y. M. C. A. director.

Ronkin's bid for votes is his financial record as county attorney, an office he held until a year ago.

He brought $2,000 into the treasury in fines paid by bootleggers at $100 per. There are said to be 300 men and women following the bootlegging trade in the county at this time, so they got off easily.

House Suspects $20,000,000 Profit Of Shipping Board

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 13.—Where did the Shipping Board get that $20,000,000 net profit registered for the operations of the last four years, the House investigating committee is asking? The treasurer, T. L. Clear, didn't make clear why the grafters hadn't absorbed the huge profit, nor why the profit is at all when the Board has been claiming a loss in operation. His tesimony is to be continued under the prosecution of Representative Davis, Democrat from Tennessee.

LEGION STEALING I. W. W. THUNDER IN "WHIPPING BOSS"

Radicals First Exposed Florida Lashing

By KARL PRETSHOLD.

When the American Legion is forced to steal its thunder from such organizations as the Federated Press and the I. W. W., it must be pretty hard up to find something to its credit. The poor legion in need of money and prestige and publicity is showing a motion picture, "The Whipping Boss" in a Chicago theatre. The story of the picture is based on the tragedy of Martin Tabert, a North Dakota lad who was arrested as a vag and beaten to death while a leased convict in a Florida prison camp.

In order to help along with the publicity that will make the showing of the movie a financial success, the legion is letting it to be known that they had a great deal to do with exposing the conditions which lead to Tabert's death. They also claim they helped abolish the lash and the convict leasing system in Florida.

Appealed to Labor Press.

The truth is, C. H. Grimson, district attorney in Langdon, N. D., Tabert's home town, wrote to the Defense News Service of the I. W. W. asking that they give publicity to the Tabert case. The Defense News Bulletin for March 17, 1923, carried a story about Tabert's death. The Federated Press also carried a story about the same time. These were the first stories carried by national news organizations. The stories from both services were widely reprinted in labor papers all over the country.

On March 16, 1923, the Defense News Service sent a letter to the district attorney suggesting to him that he write the New York World about the case.

The World carried several stories about Tabert's death. When the legislature of North Dakota protested to the legislature of Florida about the treatment accorded Tabert, the World began claiming credit for all publicity given the case. The first story in the World was printed after many labor papers had told the story to their readers.

When the state legislature of Florida abolished the lash and the convict leasing system, the World sat back and did a little crowing. "See what a great paper we are. See what we did. We are the stuff. We are the defender of the under dog. We are the original cat's meow."

The story which had been a seven-day wonder, passed and was forgotten.

Legion Claims Credit.

Now, in Chicago, the American Legion comes along needing both publicity and jack and is running the movie, "The Whipping Boss." They claim and insist that they are the original and only defenders of the under dog. They and no one else abolished all evils in the prison system in Florida.

Up till now no one ever heard of the legion in connection with the Tabert case. But no one seemed to remember that the I. W. W. Defense News Service and Federated Press were the first national news agencies to carry the story to the World and that the labor papers of the country were the first to publish the story.

The Chicago Tribune review of the legion movie said: "The American Legion and other organizations started an investigation which resulted in the abolishment of the convict leasing system in Florida and a law against the lash."

Entirely just, that "and other organizations."

NEW TREATMENT FOR PNEUMONIA DISCOVERED BY HARVARD STUDENT IS FIFTY PER CENT EFFECTIVE

NEW YORK, May 13.—Medical circles here today were discussing with great interest announcement of a new treatment for pneumonia with the potential power of saving from 22,500 to 45,000 lives a year in the United States alone.

The treatment, according to a statement by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, which financed researches ending in its discovery, is effective in from 25 to 50 per cent of the cases where it is used. It was perfected by Dr. Lloyd B. Felton, a young physician of the department of preventive medicine and hygiene of Harvard Medical School.

Sixty cases have been treated successfully with the discovery in Boston and sixty in New York.

Substance forming the basis of the treatment is a white crystalline powder separated from the ordinary horse serum which has been used for some time with uncertain results in treatment of pneumonia. It is believed to be the protective substance or the "anti-body" against pneumonia, in a nearly pure state. Injected in human beings, it gives no unfavorable reaction.

Discovery of the treatment is the result of five years' work organized by the insurance company after the influenza epidemic of 1918.

The discoverer, Dr. Felton, is 32 years of age and was born in Pinegrove Mills, Pa., spent his youth in New Philadelphia, Ohio, and was educated at John Hopkins. He has been doing research work at Harvard since 1922.

TONIGHT
Eight Reel Wonder Film Shows Stirring Scenes from the Life of Russia's Late Premier—LENIN

RUSSIA AND GERMANY
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The World of Labor—Industry and Agriculture

OUST T. U. E. L. MEN FROM L. A. FAKERS' COUNCIL

Metal Trades Lead New Policy

By MAUD McCREERY,
Federated Press Staff Correspondent.

LOS ANGELES, May 13.—The Los Angeles Central Labor council, in its last meeting, unseated E. Russell, delegate from Machinists' union No. 311 because of his admitted membership in the Trade Union Educational league.

The action was based upon a resolution recently adopted in the Metal Trades council, which declared unfit for membership any person holding membership in the T. U. E. L.

The metal trades resolution followed a letter from James O'Connell, president of the metal trades department, American Federation of Labor, in which he stated that membership in a dual organization unfitted one for a seat in the council, and that, in his opinion, the T. U. E. L. was a dual organization.

J. Selvis, Molders' union No. 374, was previously unseated in the Central Labor council. Other delegates are to be removed as soon as their affiliation with the T. U. E. L. is established, according to John S. Horn, council secretary. The council refuses to permit members of local carpenters' unions who have been expelled for alleged membership in the league and for working for amalgamation, the Labor party and recognition of Russia, to sit as visitors in council meetings. The meetings are open to the public.

Cigarmakers' Union In Bethlehem, Pa., Fight Pay Reduction

By A. JAKIRA.

BETHLEHEM, Pa., May 13.—About one thousand cigar makers of three large cigar factories of this city are out on strike for the last six weeks. Most of the strikers are Hungarian girls and women.

The cigar workers have in the past been receiving 85 cents per 100 cigars. At this rate the girls had to work hard enough to make ends meet. But the cigar manufacturers decided that the price paid was too high for a worker and decided to effect a cut of five to eleven cents a hundred. This the employes could not accept and went on strike. The sixth week still finds the workers united and the factories closed.

Much credit for the good spirit shown by the strikers must be given to members of the Workers' Party and Young Workers League who are playing a most prominent part in the strike. Even the A. F. L. organizers had to admit that the Communists have done much good in educating the workers to the needs of forming a union and to be united against the bosses. Comrade Eber of the Elore is right on the job assisting the strikers in their struggle against their employers.

It is rumored that steel manufacturers are assisting the cigar manucturers in their attempt to break the strike. Many of the striking women's husbands are working in the steel mills.

Many of the workers are now compelled to take a rest one week out of every two. It has been noticed that most of those laid off are the husbands of the striking cigar makers.

Skypilots and Labor Fakers Will Discuss Their Business Affairs

(By The Federated Press)

WASHINGTON, May 13.—The second annual meeting of the Catholic Conference on Industrial Problems is announced to take place May 27 and 28 in Pittsburgh at the William Penn hotel. Wages of American labor will be discussed by Father Haas, professor at Marquette university; by J. Rogers Flannery of the Vanadium Company and by Lee E. Keller, statistician of the Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employes. Miss Sara Conboy of the United Textile Workers will talk on co-operative labor banks, while P. J. Conlon, vice-president of the International Association of Machinists will describe the Glenwood plan of industrial harmony in the B. & O. railroad shops. W. P. Clarke of the Flint Glass Workers' Union and F. F. DuBrul of the National Machine Tool Builders' Association will debate collective bargaining.

SUB-DISTRICT 4 SECRETARY WATT IN INCISIVE REPLY TO PHYSICAL PROBE PROJECT

Meeting in Springfield, Illinois, recently, the State Medical Association favored the passage of a law that should make compulsory the physical examination twice each year of all wage earners. The proposal of the medical fraternity was given much publicity by the Illinois State Journal, and John J. Watts, secretary-treasurer of Sub-District No. 4 of District 12, United Mine Workers of America, addressed the following open letter to the physicians and surgeons in reply to their expressions of approval for the measure mentioned:

Watt's Letter.

Sirs:

The problem of unemployment has been solved by the action taken yesterday by the Illinois Medical Society, who, it was reported, are contemplating activity along the line of having a Compulsory Physical Examination OF THE WORKERS enacted into law. "Hooray!" All that will have to be done is for the men who have been put out of the mining industry in this state and in the United States, will be to be examined by a M. D., and all the time he will be required to lose, will be 4½ days out of each year instead of hundreds of days each year.

Won't that be grand? The hundreds of mines in Illinois that now are closed down will be able to run almost full time; the 20 mines down in this vicinity, with thousands of miners now looking for work, will (just as soon as this law is passed) be employed all but 4½ days in each year. Hooray again, leave it to the doctors of Medical Science to cure the economic evils of the capitalist system. They deserve a ton of ton of bituminous coal for their discovery. We take it for granted that if in the event this law is passed, that the medicalists will, of course for the good of the workers and industry, charge no fee for their services (or will that be true?) You know it is hardly fair to presume that a M. D. would charge anything for services rendered to the workers, and besides this is for the benefit of all concerned; therefore, they of course could not think of charging for such services. You know they don't charge much now; what is it, $3.00 a call, $25.00 for confinement cases, etc. But be that as it may, just look at the benefit that the worker will derive, work guaranteed for every day in the year with the exception of 4½ days. Now, again we state that of course the M. D.'s will not charge for such medical examinations as contemplated by the law that they are requesting; but supposing the legislators who pass the bill, will provide for a $2.00 fee for the examination of each industrial worker twice a year, and there are approximately 30,000,000 wage workers in these United States. At $4.00 a head, it would make a nice little melon for the M. D.'s of about $120,000,000; that would be taken out of whose pocket, Mr. Doctor? Why, out of the wage earners' of course, because if the law would provide that the owner should pay for such services rendered, the owner derives his profits out of the production of the worker, and instead of it being a benefit as you declare, it would to the contrary be taking $120,000,000 out of the wages of the workers, according to your own argument.

We wonder why some of the great labor leaders did not get in touch with the M. D.'s before they sent work out to their constituents that industry was over-developed, that there were too many farms and too many farmers, that there were too many shoe factories and too many shoe makers; that there were too many mines and too many miners, etc., etc., etc., and the solutions for these grave problems was for the farmers to leave their farms (some hundreds of thousands have via the mortgage route) and go into the mines and factories; that the miners leave the mines and go to the farms (some have, but it has been to the POOR FARMS). Why, oh why was not the medical profession consulted first, and this valuable information secured that all that was required to cure the economic ills was to have a COMPULSORY PHYSICAL EXAMINATION OF THE WORKERS passed by law?

Now will these benefactors of the working class also have inserted in this law that they are contemplating that in every case where they examine a worker and find him physically fit to perform labor, that in case then he cannot be employed that he will be compensated? That should be, because you say that the workers are loosing millions by the lack of such legislation. Therefore, someone must be gaining what the worker loses; this someone can be no other than the "OWNER" of the industry, and it would be "illegal" gain, and should be paid to the worker from whom it must have been taken, as the "worker" is the creator of such.

Then coal miners' children in this state would not have to go hungry to school, bare-footed and ragged, while the M. D.'s are enjoying the hospitality provided by the Elks Club; then the wife might have a new dress and hat once in a while. Life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness will become again a reality. I move that the M. D.'s be given the addition of two more letters for their last more for the benefit of the working class, and that these two letters be B. S.

Yours,
JOHN J. WATT, Sec'y.-Treas.,
Sub-District No. 4.

P. S.—Dear Benevolent Doctors: If you want to do something for the industrial workers, provide some legislation to cure the economic ills, instead of some law curing the ills of the individual.

DECISION HITS SYNDICALISM PERSECUTION

Idaho Court Frees An I. W. W. Organizer

(Labor Defense Council Service.)

Criminal Syndicalist legislation, whose jealous guardians (Messrs. Burns and Daugherty) have recently been forced out of the Government in disgrace, is said to have been undermined by a decision just rendered by District Court Judge B. S. Varian in Idaho, dismissing the case of C. W. Hammond.

Hammond, an I. W. W. organizer, was arrested under the Idaho Criminal Syndicalist law, solely because he was a member of the I. W. W. The defense was based on the principle that membership in the I. W. W. does not constitute a violation of the Criminal Syndicalist Law.

Just what effect this Idaho decision will have on the other Criminal Syndicalist cases, now pending in the various states, notably the famous "Michigan Cases" involving Foster, Ruthenberg, Dunne and the 29 other Communist leaders—is difficult to determine. However, well-known labor attorneys and other legal authorities believe that the Idaho decision is symptomatic of the present trend in cases of this kind. When jury-fixer Burns' stool pigeons raided the convention of the Communist Party in Berrien County, Michigan, in the summer of 1922, the indictments were based principally on the charge of membership in the Communist Party. From Judge Varian's decision in Idaho it would appear that membership in a revolutionary working class organization does not constitute a violation of the law.

Only Chance Here To See Great Film "Russia-Germany"

In Germany armed clashes have broken out again between workers and reactionaries. The workers are fighting against the monarchists, the capitalists, the Fascisti and the government troops. Workers' blood is being spilled. Ludendorff, with the connivance of the Social-Democrats, is openly preparing a military coup, and the workers, led by the Communist party, are throwing their forces against him. The only way to get an idea of what is going on in Germany is to see the film, "Russia and Germany—A Tale of Two Republics," which will be shown in Chicago tomorrow (Wednesday) night, in two showings, one at 7 and the other at 9, at Orchestra hall, on South Michigan avenue. Germany on the verge of revolution, with both sides preparing for the decisive battle; Germany with its laboring population presenting a picture of suffering and revolt—all this will be seen on the screen tomorrow night.

And Russia in contrast to Germany, having achieved its proletarian revolution, is going forward with immense strides. This also is seen vividly in the picture. No one can afford to miss this tremendous motion picture of misery and revolt in Germany and the joyous thriving of a free workers' republic in Russia.

The proceeds of the showing go to the fund being gathered by the Committee for International Workers' Aid for the relief of the workers of Germany.

Do you want to help the DAILY WORKER? Then get a new subscriber.

50 SHOE FIRMS CLOSED IN LYNN IN LAST 18 MONTHS

LYNN, Mass., May 13.—Startling shrinkage of the shoe industry in Lynn is revealed by a report compiled by the Massachusetts Bureau of Labor Statistics. In the last 18 months Lynn has lost 50 shoe firms thru liquidation or removal. Capital invested in Lynn shoe factories in 1919 aggregated $42,728,162, and produced $66,457,349 worth of shoes annually, while three years later the 125 shoe shops remaining represented capital of only $15,748,129 and produced shoes valued at only $31,671,819.

"CAN" CANNED SALMON—OR GO AFTER HARDING

Flight Of Men Draws Notice To Foul Fleet

By HARVEY O'CONNOR
(Staff Correspondent of the Fed. Press)

SEATTLE, May 13.—When 15 Filipinos and a Hindu clambered over the side of the salmon ship Ben F. Packard, moored in Seattle harbor, and forced their way to a launch, they focussed the attention of Seattle on the unbelievable conditions on the Alaska cannery vessels, known as the "hell fleet."

Their dramatic escape from actual imprisonment on the hell ship caused radio flashes to fly from the Packard's master to the harbor radio. A police patrol boat picked up the 16 orientals and rushed them to jail at dawn.

Later in the day the Washington state department of labor and P. B. Gill of the sailors' union obtained their release. An arbitration board visited the ship and found:

1. One hundred Mexicans, Filipinos, Negroes and Chinese confined in a black hole in the vessel devoid of ventilation and natural light.

2. A store run by a Chinese boss where $1 is charged for cotton socks, 25 cents for soap and similar extortions.

3. The men held for an entire week and denied shore leave.

4. A number of men detained against their will in the frightful oriental quarters.

5. A Filipino kitchen galley, six feet square; on the upper deck from which the men take their food down into the hole to eat it while sitting on their bunks, there being no dining accommodations.

6. A Chinese galley where two vats for cooking rice constituted the sole cooking arrangements.

7. Lavatories next to the galleys. No washroom and no chance of keeping clean. Vermin infesting the orientals.

8. Men with venereal disease.

The Hindu who escaped from the "hell ship" was a graduate student at the University of Washington and holds a degree from the University of California.

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Crews for Salmon "Hell Fleets."

SAN FRANCISCO, May 13.—The Boilermakers' union has reported on behalf of two of its members a barefaced attempt to secure enforced labor for the "hell fleet" of Alaska salmon packing ships. Two union boilermakers looking for a job were accosted on the street by detectives, who, finding they were out of work, gave them their choice of enlisting on an Alaska boat or going to jail for vagrancy. The Alaska Fishermen's union reported a similar case with one of its locked out members, and the Central Labor council is investigating.

The deadlock over prices for piece work continues between the fishermen and the packers, and the union is conducting a passive resistance. No strike has been called, but union fishermen are refusing to take passage on the "hell fleet." The packers are recruiting crews by fair means or foul, half a dozen boats having sailed from this port so far. It is claimed that a number of workers so secured were caught by the methods used by the police department against the two boilermakers.

Three Labor Men Win Office Jobs In St. Paul Vote

ST. PAUL, May 13.—Tho defeated for the mayoralty, St. Paul labor put its candidate, William F. Scott, in office as city controller and elected Herman C. Wenzel and James M. Clancy to the city council. Both were city commissioners. George L. Siegel, Labor candidate for mayor, lost by about 5,000 out of 70,000 votes. The Labor platform fought domination of the city by big business thru Mayor A. E. Nelson, who was re-elected. Other Labor planks were municipal ownership of all public utilities, abolition of contract labor on city work and home rule.

Railway Men Lose Work When Tourists Shun California

PHOENIX, Ariz., May 13.—Approximately 150 railroad laborers, employed by the Arizona Eastern on the Phoenix and Globe division were laid off the last few days, according to C. M. Scott, general manager of the company. A number of shopmen and track men had been laid off here. Decrease in business, partly due to the foot and mouth disease in California, is said to be the reason.

KANSAS CITY. — Crate Owens, agent, Union Finance company, has been sentenced to 90 days in jail and fined $1,000 on a charge of usury, the maximum under the law. Owens was charged with collecting 10 per cent a week, or 520 per cent a year, on loans. This company specialized in loans to wage earners.

CIVIL LIBERTIES BUREAU DEMANDS INVESTIGATION OF BURNS' CRIMINAL ACTS, IN LETTER TO SEN. BROOKHART

(By the Federated Press)

NEW YORK, May 13.—"The resignation of William J. Burns as chief, bureau of investigation, federal department of justice, while it may minimize the connection between the detective agencies will not affect the system itself," the American Civil Liberties union, New York, states in a letter to Senator Smith W. Brookhart, chairman senate investigating committee, demanding an investigation of the bureau.

"William J. Burns should have been dismissed long ago," says a New York World editorial. "He resigned because he was compelled to get out. He had defied public opinion as long as he could. His leaving is the one decent step in a long dishonorable career in Washington."

Charges contained in the Liberties union letter follow:

"1) That the department of justice is now maintaining a system of political and industrial espionage thruout the country which has no relation whatever to the enforcement of the federal statutes or a relation so slight as not to justify it. Only a small portion of the cases examined or the reports received ever result in prosecution. The activities are much more analagous to those of the secret police of the old autocracies of Europe and are intended chiefly to curb certain types of radical and labor activities by means of intimidation and disruption.

"2. Half a million dollars or more of taxpayers money are being wasted in this fruitless type of work.

"3. The system is from public view by a screen of secrecy thrown up around it by representatives of the department of justice, who allege that its workings cannot be exposed to public view because they are of so confidential a nature. That has always been the argument advanced by the secret police system of history to protect its own privilege and power.

"4. The agents of the bureau of investigation are engaged in wholesale lawlessness as testified to in hearings before your committee, as evidenced in their connections with private detective agencies engaged in provocative acts among radical organizations and trade unions, in their unlawful searches and seizures, in tapping telephone wires and the like.

5. The pretenses of secrecy in regard to "confidential lists" and data are a mere cloak for propaganda of the bureau of investigation which constantly gives out confidential information to favored organizations and publications in order to spread propaganda favorable to its activities against radicals and labor. It seeks by so doing to justify its claim about alleged revolutionary outbreaks in order to justify continued high expenditures in the employment of five times as many detectives as ten years ago."

Harry F. Ward, chairman, signs the Civil Liberties union letter.

Call Oil Worker Overthrower Of Oil Government

CAMDEN, Ark., May 13.— H. D. Weber, a member of the I. W. W. Oil Workers' Union, was arrested recently at Louann, and was tried and convicted on a charge of attempting to overthrow the government. There was no proof of any such attempt, the only evidence introduced against Weber, being his I. W. W. card. He was fined $500 and sentenced to serve 30 days in jail. The case was rushed. Weber had no attorney. His case is being appealed.

In Louann the prosecutor receives no salary, but is paid a fee out of the assessed costs; and the justice of the peace is paid likewise.

New England Solon Competes With Banker For Votes Of The Rich

WASHINGTON, May 13.—Senator David I. Walsh of Massachusetts, who is running for re-election this year against a bankers' candidate yet to be selected, has offered in the senate an inheritance tax scheme which would permit a man to leave $2,000,000 to his heirs and friends without paying any inheritance tax to the government. The present exemption on estates is $50,000. This is arranged by providing exemptions up to $25,000 on gifts to relatives, and up to $10,000 on each gift to a friend or institution. The rich man or woman need only give away his property on the eve of his own death. If he wishes to do so he could give away these sums to each relative and friend each year, so long as he had anything to give. This bid for the support of "widows and orphans" and other dependents of the rich is based on the diverting of the tax from the whole estate to the individual parts of it. A gift tax should be based on the amount of the gift, regardless of exemption, and in relation to the total value of the holdings of the donor.

ACTORS' EQUITY DECLARES WAR ON SCAB HOUSES

Signs Up 70 Per cent Of Producers

NEW YORK, May 13.—The Actors' Equity Association ratified an agreement with the Managers' Protective Association by a vote of 1,099 to 1. The contract covers a period of ten years. The pact forces union conditions on 70 per cent of the theatres in New York city.

A small fraction of the theatre managers have refused to sign up with the Equity. In a statement issued by the Actors' Fidelity League, a Company Union, the American Federation of Labor was charged with everything from the Herrin riot to the foot and mouth disease in California. Gompers issues similar statements with the exception that he substitutes the Workers Party for the A. F. of L. Several prominent actors and actresses left the Fidelity because their names were used without their permission. In retaliation they applied for membership in the Actors' Equity Association.

The union thespians were not slow to take action against the open-shop producers. Members of ten companies whose owners refused to sign up, were instructed to notify their managers that their contracts terminated on May 31. The productions to be struck on May 31, are:

"Rain" and "The Nervous Wreck," produced by Sam H. Harris; "Lollipop," produced by Henry W. Savage; "The Swan," produced by Charles Frohman, Inc.; "The Outsider," produced by William Harris, Jr.; "Beggar on Horseback," produced by Winthrop Ames; "The Changelings," produced by Henry Miller; "Seventh Heaven," produced by John Golden; "Stepping Stones," produced by Charles Dillingham; "Kid Boots," produced by Florenz Ziegfeld, Jr."

The high spots in the agreement between the union actors and the bosses are: 80 per cent of the actors in any production must be members of the Equity; the other twenty per cent must pay into the union treasury dues and initiation fees equal to those paid in by members of the union; the Equity agrees to hold its membership rolls open for twenty-five years and not to raise its initiation fees; the probationary period for dramatic productions will be lowered from ten to seven days.

Your Union Meeting

SECOND WEDNESDAY, May 14, 1924.

	Blacksmiths' District Council, 119 S. Throop St.
1	Boiler Makers, Monroe and Racine
10	Carpenters, 12 Garfield Blvd.
21	Carpenters, Western and Lexington.
242	Carpenters, 5443 S. Ashland Ave.
1693	Carpenters, 505 S. State St.
1784	CARPENTERS, 1638 N. HALSTED ST., H. FEHLING, Rec. Sec'y., 2253 Grace St. Irving 7597
1922	Carpenters, 6414 S. Halsted St.
2507	Carpenters, 1581 Maple Ave., Evanston, Ill.
181	Coopers, 8901 Escanaba Ave.
3	Hod Carriers, 1352 W. Division St.
562	Hod Carriers, 810 W. Harrison St.
4	Jewelry Workers, 19 W. Adams St.
104	Ladies' Garment Workers, 328 W. Van Buren St.
	Marine Cooks, 357 N. Clark St.
126	Machinists, 113 N. Ashland Blvd.
524	Machinists, 735 N. Cicero Ave.
375	Maintenance of Way, 426 W. 63d St. Evanston, Ill.
54	Painters, Sherman and Main Sts., Evanston, Ill.
5	Plasterers, 910 W. Monroe St.
	Railway Carmen Dist. Council, 5445 S. Ashland Ave.
697	Railway Carmen, 5444 Wentworth Ave.
1340	Railway Carmen, 5445 Ashland Ave.
219	Railway Trainmen, 426 W. 63d St., 7:30 p. m.
11	Roofers, 777 W. Adams St.
73	Sheet Metal, 814 W. Harrison St.
485	Sheet Metal, 5324 S. Halsted St.
753	Teamsters, 175 W. Washington St.
759	Teamsters (Meat), 220 S. Ashland Blvd.
769	Teamsters (Bone), 6959 S. Halsted St.
13046	Tuckpointers, 810 W. Harrison St.
924	Tunnel and Subway Workers, 914 W. Harrison St.

(Note—Unless otherwise stated all meetings are at 8 p. m.)

Every new subscriber increases the influence of the DAILY WORKER.

ALARM CLOCK HELPS GET 90 DAYS IN COOLER FOR PRETTY SHOPLIFTER

Pretty Lillian Smith nearly made off with a string of pearls, a veil, four pairs of silk stockings, and expensive lingerie from a department store—but she attempted to add an alarm clock to her loot. The alarm went off. Lillian got 90 days.

CHINESE SLAVES MAN SHIPS OF BRITISH TRUS

Steel Trust Uses N Canadian Sailors

By JOHN ROBUR,
Federated Press Staff Corresponde

OTTAWA, Canada, May 13. "Worse than any form of peonag was the description J. S. Woodswor labor leader in the house of commo applied to the importation of Chin labor for the vessels operated by British Empire Steel corporati The charge was fully borne out Minister of Immigration J. A. Robb.

Robb stated that 76 Chinese now working on the ships under bo under authority of the dominion g ernment. These men have not be admitted as immigrants to Cana but are held as prisoners on the B co vessels. The Chinese are worki as cooks and stokers for the m part, but on one vessel their emplo ment is not limited in this way. Th have been brought out from Englan having come via the Suez.

The Asiatics are taking the pl of Canadian seamen. The minist said that in asking for permission import Chinese, the steel compa had alleged "the difficulty of getti Canadian crews to remain with th steamers after signing up."

This special privilege granted Besco is evidence of the growing fluence of that corporation with t government. A couple of years a the same company tried to get mission to bring in white labor fr Holland for its mines, but this w refused. Since that time E. M. Ma Donald, formerly attorney for one the Besco companies, has entered t dominion cabinet.

Scottish Trades Protest Plan To Deport Worke

(By Defense News Service.)

GLASGOW, Scotland, May 13. Protest against the proposed dep tation of seven British-born worke from the United States because th served prison terms for anti-war op ions has been sent to President Co idge by the general council of t Scottish Trades Union Congress. M Coolidge is reminded by the coun that the seven industrialists were leased by him and by President Har ing unconditionally. It feels that " view of the additional hardship whi deportation would undoubtedly cau the deportation orders should be ca celled."

Request was made by the coun that Mr. Coolidge also look into t case of William Rutherford, convic under the California criminal syn calism law and imprisoned for years solely because he admitted was an I. W. W. member while tes fying for the defense in a case whe other I. W. W. members were on tri The council states that "Rutherf was well-known in Glasgow as a go citizen who was not likely to act co trary to the laws of any count where he resided."

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Open Letter to National Executive Committee of the Socialist Party

To the National Executive Committee, Socialist Party:

There exists in the working class movement in the United States today an opportunity to crystalize in an organized form the movement for independent political action which has sprung out of the intensification of the class struggle in this country which followed the end of the war.

Thru their experiences with the government since the end of the war, millions of workers and farmers have begun to realize that the government of the Republican and Democratic administration is an instrument of the exploiters used to assist these exploiters in robbing the industrial workers and farmers and to maintain the system of exploitation as a whole.

The Railway Labor Board, the Daugherty Injunction, Coronado decision of the Supreme Court, the use of police and troops in strikes as never before, the wider use of injunctions against strikers, have all had their part in convincing the industrial workers that the existing government is their enemy. Similarly, the farmers, millions of whom have been bankrupted thru the deflation policy of the government, and who pay the high railroad freight rates, under the Esch-Cummins law, and are discriminated against by the character of the loan and banking legislation passed by congress, realize that the government is always on the side of their exploiters, and there is no hope that its actions will ,benefit them.

These conditions have developed the wide-spread movement for independent political action by the farmers and industrial workers thru a Farmer-Labor Party. This movement has expressed itself in the formation of many state Farmer-Labor Parties which have combined to call the June 17th National Farmer-Labor Party Convention. The call for the June 17th Farmer-Labor Party Convention specifically and decisively pledges those who will participate to independent political action, separate and distinct from the old parties thru a political organization representing the farmers and workers.

The movement which is represented in the June 17th Convention was the result of and gained its greatest impetus thru the failure of the Conference for Progressive Political Action to realize the hopes of the farmers and workers for a Party which would fight their political battles. It was not until the Conference for Progressive Political Action had shown at its first convention in February, 1922, and its second convention in Cleveland, 1922, that there was no hope of this group creating a political party or a party which would represent the exploited farmers and workers of this country; that the movement for a national convention of those groups who were in earnest in their desire to bring into existence a mass political party of farmers and workers took form. The movement had its first expression in the July 3rd Convention of last year at which the Federated Farmer-Labor Party was formed. Thru the efforts of the Federated Farmer-Labor Party in co-operation with the State Labor Party, the June 17th Convention which will bring about a greater crystallization of this movement and develop a mass party with the support of one or two million workers has been called.

In spite of the fact that the Conference for Progressive Political Action has repeatedly demonstrated that its leaders will not permit the formation of a political party, and its entering into the political fields as an independent political organization of this group, the Socialist Party still is part of the Conference for Progressive Action. The excuse of the Socialist Party for remaining in that organization of which the express policy is to vote for Republican and Democratic candidates because they are "good men" or favorable to labor, is that they still hope that the Conference for Progressive Political Action will form a Labor Party.

This hope, if it exists, is an illusion. The Conference for Progressive Political Action has shown by all of its actions that it will never form a Labor Party. Only a few days ago the latest manifestation of the policy of the Conference for Progressive Political Action came to light in the state of California where all of the progressive trade unionists, farmers and labor political groups have combined to call a convention for the formation of a Farmer-Labor Party and the Conference for Progressive Political Action has issued a manifesto denouncing this move and calling attention to the fact that the American Federation of Labor Convention at Portland voted against independent political action. In other words, the Conference for Progressive Political Action lined up with Samuel Gompers for "rewarding the friends and punishing the enemies of labor," and the Socialist Party, by its affiliation, endorses this policy.

It has already become apparent, too, that the hope that the July 4th Convention of the Conference for Progressive Political Action will follow a different course, is due to disappointment. It is quite apparent from the statements of the leaders of the Conference for Progressive Political Action that their purpose at the Cleveland Convention, even tho they may endorse the candidacy of Robert La-Follette on a national scale, is to enter into the state elections on the basis of the old policy of the C. P. P. A.; that is, while on a national scale they propose to support LaFollette as an independent candidate, on a state scale they will again call upon the workers and farmers to vote for "good" Republicans and Democrats.

By its continued affiliation and endorsement of the Conference for Progressive Political Action, the Socialist Party endorses this policy. In supporting the C. P. P. A. against the June 17th Convention, it takes its stand against independent political action.

Even tho the C. P. P. A. thru some miracle were to enter into the political arena as a political party standing for independent political action, what kind of party would come out of the C. P. P. A.? Certainly, the members of the Socialist Party will not deny that political parties stand for definite economic interests. Does the C. P. P. A. stand for the economic interests of the exploited farmers and industrial workers? Every one knows that it does not. Its leadership belongs to the aristocracy of labor. The LaFollette group in Congress which it supports is not the representative of workers and farmers but of small business men, professional groups—the petty bourgeoisie. Out of the C. P. P. A. there could only come a petty bourgois Third Party, never a Farmer-Labor Party standing for the class interests of the exploited workers and farmers.

The Central Executive Committee of the Workers Party calls these facts to the attention of the Socialist Party and demand in the name of hundreds of thousands of workers and farmers who are supporting the June 17th Convention that the Socialist Party immediately withdraw from the Conference for Progressive Political Action and support the mass movement of workers and farmers for independent political action thru a class Farmer-Labor Party.

If the Socialist Party wishes to retain any vestige of a right to call itself a workers' political organization it will give heed to this demand. Today it is an enemy of the movement for growing class action of farmers and workers thru its support of the C. P. P. A. which denies and opposes such class action and by its policy stands as an obstacle to the development of a great mass movement of workers and farmers which, for the first time in the history of this country, will develop a class party on a mass scale.

The Central Executive Committee of the Workers Party joins with the hundreds of thousands of workers and farmers who support the June 17th Convention in demanding that the Socialist Party immediately sever its connection with and repudiate the C. P. P. A. and the July 4th Convention and that it accept the invitation of the great movement of farmers and workers who are taking their first stride toward class consciousness, and send delegates to the June 17th Farmer-Labor Convention.

The Workers (Communist) Party is giving all its strength to building the Farmer-Labor United Front to attain this end. It urges the Socialist Party to sever its reactionary connections and to join in building the mass class party which will fight the battles of the exploited farmers and industrial workers.

Fraternally yours,
Central Executive Committee
Workers Party of America.
Wm. Z. Foster, Chairman,
C. E. Ruthenberg, Executive Sec'y.

LETTER SENT STRIKERS BY PITTSBURGH LOCAL OF WORKERS PARTY

The Workers party of Pittsburgh addressed the following letter to the union of the striking street carmen while they were still at outs with the bosses:

Pittsburgh, Pa., May 10, 1924.
Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employes of Pittsburgh,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Dear Brothers:

The Workers party of Pittsburgh extends to you their congratulations upon your courage in demanding some improvements in your working conditions. As workers you are entitled to the best society can provide for you.

At the present time the workers and producers eat the poorest food, wear the poorest clothes and fill the jails and penitentiaries whenever they try to better their conditions. The workers form one economic class and the capitalist class the other. Up to now the capitalist class have had undisputed control of all arms of the political government in Pittsburgh and Pennsylvania. At the same time they have made the workers believe that certain politicians in the old parties are their friends. By this means they prevent the workers from organizing a class farmer-labor party to fight the battles of the working class.

Every strike is class war, whether you like to admit it or not. Capitalism has reached the point where there can be no compromise. Either we are to have a brutal, ruthless dictatorship of the capitalist class, as in Italy, or the workers must gain control of the political government and administer it in the interest of the workers and farmers. While they preach democracy to you they are now preparing to kill you on the streets of old Pittsburgh with machine guns, tear gas and bayonets. You are weak because you only organized on the industrial field.

This coming week at Allentown, under the auspices of the Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor, the Farmer-Labor party of Pennsylvania will meet to discuss the matter of launching a real class farmer-labor party and stop the farce of supporting the Magees and the Leslies on the old party tickets. Nominate trade unionists, members of your own union, to the control of the police, militia and courts and take the government out of the capitalist class, who make a mockery out of democracy.

Wire to the State Federation of Labor, to the Pennsylvania Farmer-Labor party and demand the launching of a real farmer-labor party in this state. You sent a delegate to the Federated Farmer-Labor party convention in Chicago, July 3, 1923. Continue this policy toward independent political action by helping to organize the Farmer-Labor party of this state and endorse the national Farmer-Labor convention at St. Paul, June 17, where the workers and farmers of America will start the march toward emancipation from both international and class war by building an organization to take control of the government in the interest of all the workers.

DOWN WITH THE PARASITES! UP WITH A WORKERS AND FARMERS' GOVERNMENT!

DISTRICT 5 OF WORKERS PARTY.
By order of the District Executive Committee.

The Workers Party in Action

DECISIONS OF CENTRAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF WORKERS PARTY OF AMERICA MEETING, MAY 2-3

The Central Executive Committee held a full meeting on Friday and Saturday, May 2nd and 3rd, and made the following decisions in regard to Party policies and Party work:

Policy in the June 17th Convention

1. Should the June 17th convention be dominated by the delegates representing industrial workers and exploited farmers we shall endeavor to organize a Farmer-Labor Party on the basis of the constitution adopted by the convention at which the Federated Farmer-Labor Party was authorized. We shall intensify our propaganda for organization of such a party.

2. If such a Farmer-Labor Party is organized by the June 17th Convention we will merge the Federated Farmer-Labor Party in it, the Federated going out of existence as a separate organization.

3. Should the June 17th convention not be dominated by the class elements, but there be in the convention such a strong admixture of other than representatives of industrial workers and exploited farmers, so that the party if formed would not be a class party of industrial workers and farmers, then we shall not make a fight for the organization of a party, but accept a loose coalition for the election campaign.

4. If the conditions in point 3 prevail we shall maintain the Federated Farmer-Labor Party as the expression of the class party of industrial workers and farmers and seek to affiliate with it all such elements. The Federated under these conditions will form part of the coalition and during the election campaign seek to organize itself.

5. We shall submit to the June 17th convention a clear-cut class program and make a fight for its adoption. A committee of three shall be elected for the purpose of drafting this program.

6. The same commitee shall draft a statement on the question of the candidacy of LaFollette which shall be read to the convention after his nomination, if he is nominated, pledging our support but stating our Communist attitude toward LaFollette.

State Farmer-Labor Parties.

In Pennsylvania, the C. E. C. decided that our Party should send delegates to the State Farmer-Labor Party convention called in connection with the State Federation of Labor convention and make a fight there for endorsement of June 17th. Our policy in this case, should the convention not be a representative convention of the labor movement of the state, was left open for decision at the convention, with the exception of those delegates favoring the June 17th convention should be organized to a June 17th Propaganda Committee.

In Massachusetts, New York, Ohio and Illinois, the Central Executive Committee instructed the Party organization to endeavor to affiliate the state farmer-labor parties.

Socialist Party

The Committee authorized the issuance of an open letter to the Socialist Party demanding that it disassociate itself with the July 4th convention and join the June 17th convention group.

Broms Appeal

The Central Executive Committee refused to reopen the case of Allan S. Broms, expelled from the Party last year.

District 3 Statement

On the question of publication of a statement by District 3 of the Party in reply to the statement by the Central Executive Committee on the internal party situation, it was decided that Comrade Cannon should explain the matter at the membership meeting of district 3.

Daily Worker Management Committee

The Central Executive Committee appointed Comrades Dunne, Loeb, Ruthenberg, Tenhunen and Browder as the Management Committee of the Daily Worker. Comrade Burman will serve as a substitute for Comrade Tenhunen as the latter is unable to attend meetings.

May Day Assessment

The Central Executive Committee decided that Party workers in Party institutions who were paid for their services on May Day are to donate their day's wages to the DAILY WORKER.

Educational Work

The C. E. C. appointed a sub-committee consisting of Comrades Bedacht, Bittelman and Cannon on educational work to take the direction of educational work within the Party.

C. E. RUTHENBERG,
Executive Secretary.

Bakers Win $2.

ST. LOUIS, May 13.—Possibility of a citywide strike of 1400 St. Louis union bakers passed when the employers agreed to an increase of $2 a week. The union had demanded $3. The new scale is: Foremen $44 a week; Spongers $40; Bench hands $37; Helpers $29; Bread counters $30 and second-year apprentices $24.

Do you want to help the DAILY WORKER? Then get a new subscriber.

South Slavs Will Present The "Army Deserter" Sunday

The South Slavic branch of the Workers Party is holding its last ball of the season, this coming Sunday, May 18, at the C. S. P. S. Hall, 1126 W. 18 street, at 2:30 p. m., continuing thru the evening. Besides dancing to the tune of the branch's own Banjo Orchestra and other interesting items on the program, the branch's own Dramatic Club will present a very interesting play in three acts, called, "The Army Deserter." This play alone is worth more than the meager admission. Although it is only in three acts, there are seven different settings of the stage, and that includes some very beautiful scenes.

Some of the scenes are as follows: Morning in the village, the harvesters, singing folk songs, are leaving for the fields; hunting (dog-like for recruits for the king's army; in the army prison; with the army deserter and another convict awaiting execution; a dual; a society masquerade ball; in a Budapest gambling house; love scenes, etc. The play abounds with many folk songs and other pleasing melodies, and with its beautiful scenes it should prove of interest even to one who is not fortunate enough to know the language in which it is acted.

The players, altho not professional actors, are by no means amateurish, some of them having as much as ten years' experience on the stage.

The admission to the dance, including the play is only 50 cents. The place: C. S. P. S. Hall, 1126 W. 18th street, near S. Racine avenue. The time: Sunday afternoon and evening. The play starts 2:30 p. m.

Comrades of all languages are invited and assured of a good entertainment. Instead of going to a bourgeois theatre, come for once and enjoy some real proletarian acting.

Call Roumanian Royal Thief In "Daily Herald"

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON, May 13.—Roumanian royalty visiting Britain in search of loans has been severely criticized by the "Daily Herald." The King and Queen of Roumania have arrived from France where they were arranging the Franco-Roumanian alliance.

The "Daily Herald" reports that the King's theme in speech-making is "Freedom" but that he ought to be asked about freedom in Bessarabia, part of Roumania at present, but rightly Russian. Military forces occupy this territory at present. The British labor paper also asks why Roumanian newspapers opposed to absolutism are suppressed.

Party Activities Of Local Chicago

The Third Annual Picnic of the Workers Party, Local Chicago, will be held on Friday, July 4, at Stickney's Grove. Speakers, dancing, games, refreshments, etc., are being provided. Sympathetic organizations are requested not to arrange any other affair, but to give all possible support to the July 4th picnic.

Trachtenberg Tour

List of Western Dates.

The list of Trachtenberg's western dates follows. Addresses of halls and hours of meetings will be published later where they are not given here:

Friday, May 16, Tacoma, Wash.
Saturday, May 17, Seattle, Wash.
Sunday, May 18, Vancouver, B. C., Canada.
Monday, May 19, Spokane, Wash.
Tuesday, May 20, Butte, Mont.
Saturday, May 24, Superior, Wis.
Sunday, May 25, St. Paul, Minn.
Monday, May 26, Minneapolis, Minn.

NEW YORK CITY ORGANIZATIONS, ATTENTION!

District No. 2, Workers Party, has arranged a grand excursion and moonlight dance on the Hudson river for Saturday, June 28th. The commodious steamer Clermont, having a capacity of 3,000, has been chartered for this occasion.

Friendly organizations are urged to keep this date in mind and not arrange for any affairs that week.

ITALIAN COMMUNIST DAILY SOON

The Italian section of the Workers Party is preparing to transform its weekly paper, "Alba Nuova", into a daily Italian workers' paper. The first issue of the new daily, which will appear under the name "Il Lavoratore", is to appear on May 18th. The Italian daily will cover the news of the labor movement the world over, giving first attention to the struggles of the Italian workers in the United States, at the same time dealing with the main developments of the struggle in Italy.

The subscription rates for the paper are the following:

City of Chicago	$8.00 per year	6 months $4.50	3 months $2.50
Other cities	5.00 per year	6 months 3.50	3 months 2.00
Canada	8.00 per year	6 months 4.50	3 months 2.50

Subscriptions should be sent to Il Lavoratore, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

REMOVAL NOTICE

Please be sure to address all Letters, Newspapers and other mail to our new address.

THE DAILY WORKER
1113 W. Washington Blvd. Chicago, Ill.

PHILADELPHIA NOTICE

CONCERT AND BALL

Concert Begins 8:15 P. M. Dancing 10 P. M.

SATURDAY, MAY 17, 1924
Eagles' Temple, Broad and Spring Garden Sts.

CONCERT PROGRAM

International Concert Orchestra . . L. Erbe, Soprano
Freiheit Singing Society . . . Oscar Lyman, Violinist
Violet Laskey—Soprano
Refreshments and Music in Basement
Admission, 50 Cents Wardrobe, 15 Cents
Auspices, Local Philadelphia, Workers Party

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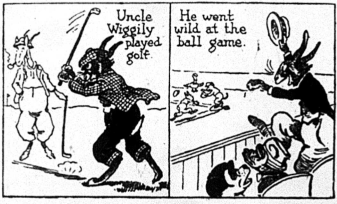
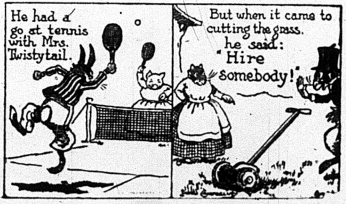

Uncle Wiggily played golf.
He went wild at the ball game.

A LAUGH FOR THE CHILDREN


He had a go at tennis with Mrs. Twistytail.
But when it came to cutting the grass, he said: "Hire somebody!"

THE DAILY WORKER

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Enemies of June 17th

Another name has been added to the list of enemies of the June 17th National Farmer-Labor Convention at St. Paul. It is the name of "The Chicago Tribune." This sheet has sent its political writer, Arthur Evans, into the northwest, and like all loyal and true scribblers for the Tribune, he discovers many and strange things. He has found, as he claims, growing sentiment for Coolidge in Minnesota, and a tendency toward a split in the Farmer-Labor movement.

Evans reports that it was all a mistake that Governor Preus was defeated for the United States senate by Magnus Johnson. Preus was Preus. Coolidge, is Coolidge, and will have better luck. This, he claims, will be considerably aided by "an ambition on the part of the Communists to kidnap the third party national convention, which is to meet in St. Paul, June 17th."

He does not say why the Communists should desire to kidnap the June 17th convention, or what the Communists would do with it, after they had kidnapped it. But The Tribune never did trouble about details. And it never will where it desires to deceive.

The Tribune is the organ of the biggest exploiters, the landlords, the bankers and the most powerful open shop industrialists. It would like to see Coolidgism and Preusism firmly enthroned in Minnesota, and thruout the northwest, ruling with an iron fist for the benefit of the steel trust, the railroads, the grain speculators, the banks and the landowners. It is against these robbers that the Communists, most of all, desire a united front of the workers and farmers. And the Communists, most of all, will be against any kind of a split in St. Paul, June 17th.

There is only one kind of splitting that Communists will advocate at St. Paul, and that is the splitting away of all workers and farmers from the old Wall Street parties, from the republican and democratic parties, into the ranks of the class Farmer-Labor party.

That is the kind of splitting that brings unity into the ranks of the workers and farmers, and victory to their standards.

The Klan an Issue

There is no disputing the fact that the Ku Klux Klan will be an issue in this year's presidential campaign. Even without the decisions of the republican and democratic national conventions having been made, it can safely be said that the Koo Koos will provide one of the big factors in the national, state and local political struggles.

It was the Klan that recently nominated the republican candidate for governor in Indiana with a 35,000 majority over five other candidates. It has won similar victories elsewhere.

The Klan therefore becomes a source of worry for the old parties. There will be republicans and democrats both for and against the Klan, at Madison Square Garden, in New York City, and at the Municipal Auditorium, in Cleveland. Underwood plans to get McAdoo's scalp on the Klan issue. Among the broad masses of the workers and farmers there should be found only opposition to the hooded night shirts.

Edwin J. Clark, former Grand Klug, Dragon and Titan of the Texas Klan, told a senate committee the other day why the Klan is in politics, and why it selects certain types of candidates. The committee was investigating the election of Senator Mayfield, democrat, of Texas, and was informed that H. W. Evans, Imperial Wizard of the Ku Klux Klan, wanted a senator elected from Texas, who could "get in touch with the big business interests, especially the railroads, and could even approach Standard Oil." That was the basis of support going to Mayfield. He was that kind of a candidate. He was already a member of the Texas Railroad Commission.

No one has ever heard of the hooded gentry giving militant support to the working class. Every worker and farmer recruited for the vile purpose of the cowardly Kluxers is a dividing and weakening of the ranks of labor.

There must be no division in the rising class Farmer-Labor movement on the Klan issue. Loyalty to class should be the only loyalty of city and land labor. Any other loyalty is disloyalty.

Let the Klan get support for its fascisti purposes from the oil, railroad and other big business profiteers. But let the Klan get no support from the working class. Without support from labor it must wither and die, because the employers will then have no use for it. Let it die.

Benito Mussolini, fascist dictator of Italy, will surely envy Sigman's dictatorship in the Boston Convention of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union. We wouldn't be surprised if Ben cabled to Morris, "How did you do it?" And Morris could cable in reply, "Ask Abe Cahan." And the anti-Communist alliance is established.

The Fight Has Just Begun

Extreme reaction has been kicked out in both Paris and Tokio. These developments in France and Japan are supplementary to recent events in Germany, that gave 4,000,000 votes and 62 reichstag members to the Communists, and the lifting of a labor government to power in Great Britain.

The Communists are credited with 26 members elected to the chamber of deputies of France. This was the first parliamentary struggle in which the French Communists engaged. The party had not yet been organized in 1919, when Poincare won power. The members it has had in the chamber of deputies were the few that came over after the break with the Socialist Party over the question of affiliation with the Communist International.

It is conceded that with their 26 votes the Communists will hold the balance of power between Poincare's "national bloc" and the so-called "socialist bloc," made up of a motley array of parties calling themselves radicals, radical socialists, republican socialists and socialists. Only the socialists, with 91 members elected, have any affiliation with the Second (Socialist) International. All the others are professedly bourgeois parties.

The whole tendency in the socialist movement, now as always, is to over-emphasize, if not actually misinterpret, the significance of parliamentary election results. The victory of the British labor party was hailed as the millenium, while "The Leader," official expression of American socialism, is satisfied with the recent results in Germany, where the reichstag strength of the social-democracy was cut in half.

The trend of political development in Europe, as elsewhere, since the war has been from reaction, thru mock democracy in some form, and then into fascism, the forerunner of the social revolution. Italy and Hungary are the classic examples of this development. Horthy and Mussolini rule on the ashes of bourgeois democracy. The Ludendorff demonstration at Halle, last Sunday, with the consent of the Berlin government, would indicate that Germany is rapidly drifting in the same direction.

Communism is the only power that can save France and England from a Mussolini or a Horthy. Under Communist standards the fight against capitalism in these two countries has only just begun. The "socialist bloc" in the Versailles, at Paris, can no more lift France out of the capitalist chaos, into which the war plunged it, than the MacDonald labor government can usher in a new social order thruout the British Empire.

What the French "socialist bloc" and labor rule in London can and may do, is to so disgust the workers and farmers with the "democracy" they had been lured into supporting, that they will unwittingly turn about and give their allegiance to a fascist dictatorship. Socialist leadership has not, and will not learn the lessons of the rise of fascism to power in half a dozen European countries. Only Communist leadership, teaching the masses the real functions and limits of parliamentary action, inspiring the workers and farmers with their own historic mission—to achieve their own emancipation—only such Communist leadership can save the oppressed under capitalism from the terrors of a fascist dictatorship in France and Great Britain, the dictatorship of the exploiters that has claimed the blood of tens of thousands in Hungary and Italy.

With this realization comes the conviction that the fight for liberation has only just begun. Against the paralyzing bosses' reaction march onward the forces of the social revolution. The French elections in France mark a step forward only if the workers and farmers of France rally in sufficient numbers to the Communist Party and principles, and the same holds true for every other country.

Under the Red Thumb

The red thumb of Moscow has gotten the edge on the white thumb of Paris, in exerting pressure upon the German government, and members of the Soviet Trade Mission arrested in the raid on the delegation's offices have been released.

It was certainly a spectacular manner in which the Berlin slaves of the Versailles Peace sought to rattle their chains to reassure their masters in Paris, that they loved them more than Workers' and Farmers' Rule in Soviet Russia. How willingly Ebert-Socialist rule lent itself to the purpose of French imperialism, in an effort to frame up evidence intended to shatter the Russo-British Conference in London.

But, as Pravda, official organ of the Russian Communist Party, pointed out, "They found nothing because there was nothing to find."

Under further pressure of Moscow's red thumb it may be expected that Berlin will surrender to other demands of the Soviet government: compensate all who have suffered and dismiss and punish not only all German officials who took part in the raid, but also those who organized it.

The attack on the Soviet offices has proved a boomerang in every way. In Germany the workers are given another look at the anti-labor character of their government. In Russia the workers and farmers again rally in huge demonstrations to the support of their government. And all the time there is nothing so unstable as capitalist rule in Paris and in London. The power of the red thumb grows.

In its issue of May 2nd, the Kern County, Cal., Union Leader publishes the Gompers' publicity attacking the Communists, at the same time, however, using its entire first page calling on the workers and farmers to boost Hiram Johnson and William Gibbs McAdoo in the republican and democratic primaries. We are of the opinion that we couldn't choose our enemies any better. Let that stand.

THE C. P. P. A. IN THE OPEN

By C. E. RUTHENBERG.

Those persons who still believe that the Conference for Progressive Political Action will at its July 4th Convention form a political party and carry on an independent political fight can learn a lesson from the action of the C. P. P. A. in the state of California.

The situation which exists in the state of California is the following. The old Farmer-Labor Party, the Non-Partisan League, the Socialist Party and the Workers Party have united in a call for a state convention to be held May 30th and June 1st for the formation of a state Farmer-Labor Party.

This call is having the support of all the workers and farmers of the state of California who are for independent political action by the workers and farmers. At the same time there exists in California a state committee of the Conference for Progressive Political Action, which has the backing of the conservatives and reactionaries in the California labor movement. This state committee of the Conference for Progressive Political Action has just issued a call to all the local unions of the state of California, urging them to organize local groups of the Conference for Progressive Political Action.

In this call there appears the following paragraph:

> **"Attention is called in this connection to a call recently issued for the formation of a new political party in California, to be known as the Farmer-Labor party. The last convention of the American Federation of Labor, by a record vote of 25,066 against 1,895, rejected a resolution favoring the formation of a new political party. The same American Federation of Labor convention urged the organized workers to be partisan to principles and not to be partisan to political parties. The last convention of the California State Federation of Labor also voted against the formation of a state Labor party, but approved the formation of the State Conference for Progressive Political Action. The state building trades convention, which met recently at Sacramento, resolved to do likewise."**

The California Conference for Progressive Political Action is frank. It plainly states in the paragraph quoted above its opposition to partisan political action by the workers and farmers. It is for the policy of Gompers, to reward the friends and punish the enemies of labor. It even goes so far as to quote the decision of the American Federation of Labor convention against the formation of a Farmer-Labor party in the state of California.

Same for the Nation.

What is true in the state of California will be true on a national scale for the Conference for Progressive Political Action. The Conference for Progressive Poltical Action on July 4 may indorse LaFollette for the presidency, but will form no party to support his candidacy. This policy in the state elections will be the policy advocated by its California units. It will support "good men" on the Republican and Democratic tickets. This is the brand of progressive political action which this organization will offer the workers and farmers of this country.

The reason why the Conference for Progressive Political Action cannot break away from the old parties is quite clear. The leaders of this group have too many intimate relations with Republican and Democratic politicians, so-called "progressives," who refuse to break with the old parties, for them to form a new party and to make a clear-cut fight against the Republican and Democratic parties. There are too many friends of the leaders of the Conference for Progressive Political Action still in the old parties for them to take this straight course and to organize even a third party which will make an independent political fight against the Republican and Democratic parties.

Will Not Break Clean.

While the third party will have its expression in the Conference for Progressive Political Action, it is not likely to be organized as a party and carry on a fight as a party. It is characteristic of the hesitation and vacillation which is part of the ideology of the petty bourgeoisie represented in the Conference for Progressive Political Action that it is unwilling and unable to make a clean break and make a clean fight even in its own interests. It will continue to vacillate and compromise with the old political parties.

This development in relation to the Conference for Progressive Political Action is but another proof that the June 17 convention, with a clear-cut program of independent political action in the interests of farmers and workers, is the only hope that the farmers and workers will be represented in the political struggle this presidential year. There is no question about what the June 17 convention will do. It will nominate candidates independent of the old political parties in the national election. It will advocate and support the formation of state Farmer-Labor parties in every state of the union to nominate candidates on the Farmer-Labor party ticket and to fight for their election. It represents a clean break with the old parties and an equally clean break with the Gompers and C. P. P. A. policy of rewarding friends and punishing enemies of labor on old party tickets.

Will Clear the Air.

The action of the California C. P. P. A. will help clear the atmosphere. It will help to prove to the farmers and workers of this country that their slogan must be "On to St. Paul!" and "For a class Farmer-Labor party to fight the political battles of the workers and farmers," and "For the workers and farmers' government."

SALUTE THE FLAG!

By KARL REEVE.

It is well known to the old time vaudeville actor that the use of the American flag at the end of an act is a sure sign that the act is a failure. It is as if the booking manager said, "Your act is rotten, but we will have a tableau at the end, showing a big American flag with colored light effects, and you two singing, 'Three Cheers for the Red, White and Blue.' Then the poor hicks will have to clap; if they don't they are unpatriotic."

"My country — right or wrong," is the tradition taught in the schoolrooms. Follow the flag at all times—show it respect no matter where it is or what it represents, even if displayed by a bunch of ham vaudeville actors. And we out in the audience have learned our lesson well. When a small group go down into Mexico to steal all the oil they can get their hands on, if their acts are done in the name of the American flag, out of patriotism, we must give them all the support possible, and be a party to the theft.

The American Legion is a small handful of cowardly rowdies, who, since the war, have endeavored to keep themselves before the American public at all cost. Their act has not been going lately—they have sunk to the level of the three a day. Today, therefore, the American Legion, degenerated to a bunch of ham actors, have taken up the old gag. The Legionaires are hiding behind the American flag. Relying on the phrase, "I pay allegiance to my flag," which has been stamped into the American youth since childhood, they have fashioned the American flag into pretty petticoats which at the same time make an attractive display, and protect their flabby virtue from any disconcerting attack.

The ruling of the Northwestern University officials, therefore, that the students were within their rights when they dared to hiss a corpulent and overheated Sunday school teacher while he was singing the "Star Spangled Banner" and frantically waving a huge American flag, was against all traditions, and formulates a new set of rules to govern sticklers for precise patriotic etiquette.

The American Legion rowdies, led by this Sunday school clown, from force of habit, tried to turn a brilliant and dignified address by Brent D. Allinson into a vaudeville show. They soon learned however, that the intelligent Northwestern University students present were not interested in an "amateur night." Both the singing of the "Star-Spangled Banner," and the Legion show as a whole seems to have fallen flat. The audience started leaving before the act was over.

The most hopeful sign of the controversy over allowing pacifist students to express their opinion is the fact that the college students are waking up. The writer, for brief periods, has attended four colleges and universities in this country. He recalls with no pride how the Harvard, Tufts, and Boston University students so willingly acted as strikebreakers in the Boston police strike; how college students tried to break the railroad and coal miner strikes. After listening to a flag-waving politician, called in for the purpose, practically every student body in the country voted overwhelmingly to support the war. All that was needed in this action was a little flag waving demonstration. "No matter what your intellect tells you, or what your personal belief may be, the flag is in danger, and now is the time to rally to its support," we were told. Afraid of doing anything that might be interpreted as "bad form," the students gave up their intellectual integrity to flock by the wholesale to the support of an unjust slaughter, "in the name of the flag."

The students of Russia, France and Germany, covered themselves with glory as the leaders of the new revolutionary movements. They were the first on the barricades, and were always willing to lend a hand to the revolutionary workers. This is only natural. The students worshipped scientific study. They arrived at the same conclusion from a scientific study of sociology that the workers arrived at from personal experience.

It is a hopeful sign in these days of empty-headed American youths, that at least some students have come to the conclusion that if they must follow the flag, at least they have the right to take a good, long look at the fellow who is carrying it.

Do you want to help the DAILY WORKER? Then get a new subscriber.

OUR BOOK REVIEW SECTION

A Great Adventure

By ESTHER LOWELL.

Since Leaving Home, by Albert Wehde. The Tremonia Publishing Company, Chicago.

Truly, this is the "story of a great adventure," as the sub-title reads; but rather of great adventures than of a single stirring experience. It is a volume from which could be drawn tales for a thousand-and-one nights entertainment. And yet all the incidents are hung on the life thread of one man, the author of this unique autobiography.

Ralph Chaplin, whom Wehde met in Leavenworth, characterizes Wehde well when he says: "In an age which has for its ideal the meaningless pursuit of meaningless wealth, Albert Wehde has seen fit to follow the shining road of adventure—lead where it might."

From the beginning, when the youngster in Germany valued most among the treasures of the family chest the reminders of three uncles who had met death far abroad in their romantic venturings, Wehde was a restless, eager seeker after the distant places of earth and from then on led a life of hazard and uncertainty, almost each day bringing startling events. Startling events to any but the dare-devil, care-free descendants of the spirits of the old explorers and buccaneers, soldiers-of-fortune in the better sense.

The more melodramatic parts of Wehde's life would make corking yarns for "Adventure" magazine. They are fascinating in the condensed form which the autobiography compels. But the most interesting incidents of the author's career to class-conscious readers are those which deal with his early life as an immigrant to this country.

The lad came with a cousin to St. Louis in the early eighties and fell prey to the many fakers of that rough-and-ready day. (The fakers are still with us, more suave, more glib, better-financed). The under side of the young industrial America was not the smooth, golden road to a high position that it is painted by others.

When his puritanic uncle cast him out, the young lad fell among thieves, some respectable on the surface and rotten beneath, some kindly inside and hardened only as life made them steal to live. The boy wandered down the Mississippi and found the life of a migratory worker in the south more precarious than ever, involving competition with the Negro.

Exotic Central American Exploits.

Wehde's Central American exploits were as exotic as the countries in which they took place. They reveal the ready interference of British imperialism in the affairs of the theatrical little republics. They are packed full of the jungle atmosphere, achieved by keen-sensed description. They range from prospecting for gold to participating in revolutions and to searching for ruins of ancient civilizations. All of them wonder-tales.

For fourteen years, in the middle of his life, Wehde lived quietly with his family in New York and later, Chicago, learning and working at jewelry designing. Then the 1914 war came and the long-latent German feeling combined with the lure of daring, the unknown made the man offer himself as a secret agent to the German government. His work in the Orient was nearly all made futile by the power of Britain over Japan, China, and the neutral Holland and United States.

This country's entrance into the war came while Wehde was returning, after China's severance of diplomatic relations had blocked the chances for him to continue his work. On his arrival in Honolulu, he was arrested and brought on to Chicago, where he was railroaded to Leavenworth before that eminently self-righteous old wolf-in-the-sheep's-garb, Judge Kenesaw Mountain Landis.

Finger Prints Can Be Forged.

Prison disgusted the man who had endured innumerable hardships imposed by adventuring, and the only alleviating circumstances were his friendly relations with some of the I. W. W. political prisoners, among them Ralph Chaplin. There, too, he and a political prisoner who was secretary to the head of the Bureau of Identification, wrote the now deposed William J. Burns that fingerprints could not be forged, altho Wehde had many times proven to himself that they could be. Prison officials would not allow them to admit the discovery Wehde had made for fear of losing prestige.

The outrageous practice of buying pardons became common knowledge to Wehde and he knew well the high-handed manner the Inspector of Prisons, Rev. Heber Votaw, brother-in-law of President Harding, disposed of cases, by "intuition." Of these evils, as of other injustices he met in his long career, Wehde writes always with fairness, with eyes open to those injured by official wrong-doing, by a wrong system of government.

In the end, after his release, when he remembers, "it is the dark hours that seem the sweetest now; the times when I was penniless; and cold rain was falling, and I knew not where to sleep; when I was lost and broken by panic in the forest; when death touched my sleeve or my cheek."

In the end comes most clearly the recognition of the evil or things
they are. There is not the deep ana
ysis of one who has long studied lif
but the keen seeing of the farce an
the perplexity of him who has live
hard and then suddenly asks, "Why

Wehde hears the working mass
asking for "Peace" and then: "
here or there an articulate voice rise
it is snuffed out like a candle distur
ing the work of robbers in the night

He has written a book rich wit
life, a personal record that pushes
person too much on the stage; a boo
to read, to remember; and a book
live: unpoisoned, unprejudiced,
square account of a full life.

AS WE SEE IT

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

The Ku Klux Klan has not mad
much of an inroad on the employes
the Pullman Company. Else his ow
ers would not allow Edward F. Carr
to accept the title of "Knight of S
Gregory" from the Pope. We are n
informed what privileges go with th
title, but a picture showed one of th
honored ones holding Cardinal Mund
lein's hat while some flunkey was kis
ing his ring. We hardly think th
Pope will "knight" John Holmgre
vice-president of the Brotherhood
Railway Carmen who is leading th
strike of the Pullman slaves for
little more of the good things of lif
It would be interesting to know ho
much the Pullman Company paid h
Holiness for the title.

• • •

The new Cardinal had much to sa
about everything but the workers.
had honors for the lieutenants of Bi
Business but not a word about th
"meek and lowly" that the meek an
lowly Nazarene liked to be with. W
are not so sure that Jesus of Nazaret
was such a pacifist at that. Our opi
ion is that he was a fighting he-ma
who got as mad as a hornet if he sa
the Prince of the Church parade wit
soldiers and military display thru th
streets of one of America's principa
slave cities. But Jesus, like man
other martyrs, is dead and cannot d
fend himself against those who clai
to be his followers.

• • •

William Dever, mayor of Chicag
humbly knelt and kissed the Card
nal's ring in token of submission. Bow
ing the knee to a Prince. This wi
get our Nordic Protestants boilin
mad. What is this republic of our
coming to? Well, the fact is whethe
our crazy Ku Kluxers know it or no
that Big Business knows, the Catholi
Church is the only religious institu
tion that can effectively supply a spir
itual police force to the capitalist cla
to keep their slaves in submission.
isn't for nothing that James Farrell
president of the Steel Trust honore
Mundelein with a banquet, for "hi
services in the Chicago steel district
The Pullman Company and the Ste
Trust and behind them both, J. P. Mo
gan who is the Vatican's financia
agent in the United States.

• • •

The tremendous power wielded b
the Catholic Church is not realized b
many radicals. Wise capitalist govern
ments no longer fight Rome. The
compromise with it. British govern
ments for a long time fought the Cath
olic Church in Ireland. But during th
premiership of Pitt, that wily state
man, granted a large sum of mone
to that Church to build Maynooth Co
lege, a Catholic seminary for trainin
priests. Richard Lalor Shiel, , co
gratulating the government in the o
casion of the Maynooth Grant of 184
said: "You are taking a step in th
right direction. You must not tak
the Catholic clergy into your pay, bu
you must take the Catholic clergy un
der your care. . . ." Is not a larg
standing army and a great constabu
atory force more expensive than th
moral police with which by the pries
hood of Ireland you can be thrift
and efficaciously supplied?" Well sai
and just as applicable now as then
Two red hats are a tremendous as
set to the American ruling class. The
increase the prestige of the Bishop
and their value to their masters, th
capitalists.

• • •

News dispatches tell us that soc
alists marched with the Fascisti an
the monarchists in the Halle parad
that wound up with the murder
several workers and the injury
scores. This is not surprising. Seve
ty-five per cent of the former mem
bership of the Socialist Party of In
diana joined the Ku Klux Klan an
the writer met a man in Ohio, wh
was a member of the Socialist Part
for nine years, who anonunced that h
considered joining the Klan as it stoo
for things he always believed in. Th
collapse of the Socialist Party in Ge
many and the rapid rise of the Com
munist Party is about the best new
for the workers of Europe that ha
broken for many months.

• • •

Raymond Poincare has decided
quit. Like William J. Burns and Harr
M. Daugherty he stuck as long as h
could. Poincare was certainly a wil
ing tool of French capitalism and th
international bankers. He had a nic
little engagement with Ramsey Ma
Donald but now somebody else w
take the trip. How ungrateful th
French people are? The man who sa
rificed himself for "French honor" b
sending troops into the Ruhr, thu
helping enslave the German worker
is now a tin can on the political dum
heap. The prospects of recognitio
by France of the Soviet Republic a
much brighter with Poincare's fall.

THE DAILY WORKER
RAISES THE STANDARD
FOR A WORKERS' AND
FARMERS' GOVERNMENT

THE DAILY WORKER

Entered as Second-class matter September 21, 1923, at the Post Office at Chicago, Illinois under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Workers! Farmers! Demand:
The Labor Party
Amalgamation
Organization of Unorganized
The Land for the Users
The Industries for the Workers
Protection of the Foreign-Born
Recognition of Soviet Russia

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SEC'Y DAVIS SPURNED BY PENN LABOR

Delegates In Uproar Deny Vote of Thanks

By ABRAM JAKIRA.
(Special to The Daily Worker)

ALLENTOWN, Pa., May 14. Organized labor of the state of Pennsylvania, assembled in the annual convention of the Pennsylvania Federation, gave Secretary of Labor James J. Davis the most sensational turn down that that capitalist tool has yet received from a body of workingmen.

The turn down came in the opening session of the convention when the motion was put to give Davis a rising vote of thanks for his speech to the delegates.

A thundering chorus of "nays" drowned out the feeble cry of the Davis boosters and the session was adjourned in a storm of excitement.

Maurer For Davis.

To the surprise of those who had known President Jim Maurer's earlier

(Continued on Page 5.)

KIDNAP GARMENT STRIKER KRAUSE GOING TO COURT

Held For Four Hours Without Charges

Just as he was going up to appear before Judge Charles M. Foell yesterday, David Krause, one of the striking ladies' garment workers, was accosted by two dicks from the state's attorney's office and rushed away from the hall of the City-County building.

Dudley Taylor, vicious Employers' Association lawyer, loaned to the dress manufacturers, pointed out Krause to Crowe's men, altho Taylor knew that Krause was on his way to court where Taylor was to prosecute him.

Charges Kept Secret.

Krause was held from ten o'clock to two o'clock without charges so that he could not be bailed out. At two he was released on bail but the nature of the charges against him were not made known. State's Attorney Crowe's office denied knowledge of the case, altho Krause had been held in their office "somewhere" for over four hours.

Krause's case before Judge Foell has been put off until May 23rd.

What Dudley Taylor expects to accomplish by his dirty tactics is far from clear. He is not succeeding in intimidating the workers striking for their rights in the ladies' garment industry. If he expected to get one of the union members to turn against his fellow workers, again he was fooled.

Taylor undoubtedly is disgruntled and sore because Judge Foell has refused to listen to his old bunk and soak heavy fines on the strikers. But if Taylor thinks he can get away with any "rough stuff" with these seasoned fighters in the ladies' garment workers ranks, he is sadly mistaken, they all agree.

The fifty cases before Judge "Dennie" Sullivan yesterday morning were put over till Friday, May 16th. It looks as tho "Dennie" just can't get up enough courage to face the crowd of strikers and hear their cases. This is the fourth postponement he has made.

Many of the strikers have been restrained from going on the picket line on Market street and many who could go are not, with the result that the battle front is left unguarded except by the bulls and dicks most of the time. Those who have not yet gone down on the line ought not to shirk just because their fellow workers have been picked up. The bosses need a lot of reminding that strikers have plenty of fight left.

Rosta Carries Story From Daily Worker To Far East, Europe

PEKING, May 14.—"Rosta," semi-official Russian news agency in the Far East, is carrying news stories based on facts published in the DAILY WORKER concerning the delivery of relief supplies by the American Relief Administration to the armies of ex-General Yudenitch, counter-revolutionist. The stories are being sent to all radical and liberal papers in both Europe and the Far East.

DEATH HOODOO BROKEN; MINERS FOUND ALIVE; IMPRISONED 78 HOURS

GILMAN, Colo., May 14.—Seventy-eight hours of imprisonment on the 1,900-foot level of the Empire Zinc company's black iron mine here came to an end for five miners when Elmer Anderson, 21, stuck a grimy, unshaven face thru the opening blown by a final blast, grinned at an almost exhausted member of the rescue party and said, "Hello, dad. Here we are."

None of the five was injured, and all reported that beyond some discomfort from cold they had not suffered in the least from their imprisonment. Food and air was supplied by a pipe driven thru to the prison room after a cave-in.

DEMOCRATS AND REPUBLICANS IN BIG KLAN TANGLE

Both Old Wall Street Parties Face Issue

WASHINGTON, May 14. — The hope, long cherished by leaders of both Republican and Democratic parties, that the Ku Klux Klan issue would not arise in this campaign to plague them, has been dashed, and in its place has come the certainty that the question somehow must be met.

The Republicans have been brought face to face with the issue by the Klan victory in the Indiana primary. Senator Underwood has raised it for the Democrats and intends to use it in reviving a presidential candidacy which seemed about expiring of inanimation.

Months ago, while the 1924 presidential election was in the dim future, certain Republican politicians got behind the fight to oust Senator Earle B. Mayfield from the senate. It was known at that time that any investigation of Mayfield would involve alleged Klan participation in his nomination and election, and that this would lead to a general investigation of reported Klan activities nationally. **The Mayfield inquiry now going on shows every evidence of becoming a Klan investigation, unless present lines of questioning are stopped summarily.**

Therefore, it would appear as tho the Klan issue had been made a certain factor in the campaign by those who saw in the Mayfield case an opportunity to get revenge for the ousting of Newberry.

Now all eyes are on President Coolidge, to see what position he will take with respect to Indiana's Klan controlled Republican organization. Senator Watson, ostensibly one of the Coolidge lieutenants, has been quoted as supporting Ed Jackson, the Klan nominee for governor.

Will the president indicate his approval of this or of the anti-Klan branch of the Republican party in the Hoosier state, is the question now being asked here. That he will be allowed to evade this choice no one here believes. Means will be found to place him on record, and naturally what he says will be construed as reflecting his attitude on the Klan not alone in Indiana, but all over the country.

Thus it becomes a definite factor in the campaign.

Underwood, by demanding that the Democratic party go on record against the Klan, appears to some observers here to be inviting an eventual coalition with the Al Smith forces.

PLAN NOT GUILTY VERDICT IN SEN. WHEELER PROBE

WASHINGTON, May 14.—"Not guilty" is the verdict that will be returned by a committee of his colleagues who "tried" Senator Wheeler of Montana on charges of misusing his office, it was learned today.

A report completely exonerating Wheeler was ready for submission to the committee for approval today and will be submitted to the senate before the end of the week. Action on the report by the senate is understood to be unnecessary in the event the charges against Wheeler were found to lack grounds for impeachment.

Senator Sterling, South Dakota, who assumed the role of "prosecutor" in the investigation, is expected to file a minority report. In addition to Chairman Borah, who is drafting the report, Senator McNary, Oregon, Republican, and Senators Swanson, Virginia, and Caraway, Arkansas, will sign the majority report, it was said.

After presenting the report, Senator Borah intends to deliver a speech and review the evidence on which Wheeler was indicted by a Montana grand jury

HOWAT GETS INVITATION TO PEORIA

Will Address District 12 Convention

PEORIA, May 14.—Alexander Howat was invited to address the convention of District 12, United Mine Workers of America, by an overwhelming vote this morning and against the opposition of the machine.

Howat is expected here tomorrow.

The speech of Victor Olander, who addressed the convention this morning, consisted almost exclusively of an attack upon the Communists. According to Olander, trade union officials and unions were one and the same thing and as the Communist attack union officials they, in the Olander denunciation, were against the labor movement.

Olander made no distinction between the one big union and the Communists, both being "disloyal" to the union officials, he said. He took up the cudgels for Andy Furuseth of the Seamen's Union, much to the surprise of the delegates who had some difficulty in getting the connection between seamen and miners.

By J. W. JOHNSTONE.

PEORIA, Ill., May 14 Frank Farrington, president of the Illinois mine district, is on the defensive against the rank and file foes of his administration who have come to the state U. M. W. of A. convention with the intention of taking the appointive power away from the administration and having organizers elected by the union as a whole.

This appointive power, which Farrington saved at the 1921 convention by a bare margin, will meet its real test later in the convention, but Farrington made it one of the issues in the report which he read to the delegates.

First Protest At Machine.

First protest against the machine's use of organizers as delegates came when Delegate Joseph Tumulty of Springfield, took the floor after the credentials' committee had made a partial report and a motion had followed to seat delegates. Tumulty countered with an amendment demanding that a complete list of delegates be furnished to the delegates eight hours before taking vote to seat.

When the amendment was ruled out of order, Tumulty took an appeal from the chair, pointing out that he had been told on good authority that some appointees were here as delegates who were not elected according to the constitution. He urged that the delegates who must decide the qualifications of those present, should have time to go over the lists and see who was who before voting. Tumulty pointed out that if ineligible delegates were now seated the chair would later rule that the protest should have been made before.

Farrington Dodges Issue.

Farrington's reply was an argument based on precedent. He said his procedure had been followed before. He dodged the issue about the right to protest later against delegates illegally seated by stating that any appeals now before the committee would be considered and that the constitution

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Not More Work But 4 to 6 Hour Day Solution Miners' Job Problem

President Frank Farrington has told the Illinois Miners' Convention, in session at Peoria, that what the miners want is more work, and he plans to get it for them thru the creation of hydro-electric plants that will absorb more coal.

We cannot consider this as anything but another Farrington fake maneuver to make the miners believe he is trying to get something for them in a hurry. Is Farrington trying to blind the Illinois miners to the practical repudiation of the six-hour workday by the international convention at Indianapolis, last January? It looks like it.

The late Charles P. Steinmetz, wizard of the General Electric Co., the electric power trust, knew more about hydro-electric power than any other man of his time. And his solution for the unemployment problem was the four-hour day. Not only in the mining industry, but in all industries. He knew, as all intelligent people must, that the use of oil and the harnessing of water power, will call for the use of less, not more coal.

Let the coal miners' delegates give ear to the wisdom of the greatest electrician, Steinmetz, and aim at the four-hour day at eight-hours' pay, as a weapon against unemployment, an evil that will continue as long as the bosses' social system lasts. That fight will get better results than doping up and going to sleep on Farrington's fakes.

FURRIERS ARGUE OVER EXECUTIVE BOARD'S REPORT

Labor Party Resolution Before Convention

Argument about the acceptance of the committee's report on the executive board's report took up almost the entire morning session of the Furriers' union convention in the Morrison hotel yesterday.

The committee on the executive board's report recommended acceptance with queries about the settlement of the jurisdictional dispute with the Amalgamated Clothing Workers in the St. Paul case, and **with the suggestion that hereafter the executive board's report be sent all delegates at least ten days previous to conventions.**

Delegate Steinberg of Local No. 40, Toronto, asked, in reference to the New York case, why it was reported that certain left wing candidates were elected after their names had been taken off the ballot. Steinberg also asked about the case of a Toronto member who had transferred to New York, and why the serious beating up of one of the left wing members was not reported.

Considerable dissatisfaction was evident among certain members of the convention because the report of the executive board was not taken up by items and because it had not been presented to delegates in printed form in sufficient time for them to study it before the report.

Numerous resolutions were presented for the amending of the constitution. One called for an emergency sick benefit fund to be raised by increasing dues. Another called for a vote in favor of the pernicious Johnson immigration bill.

A call for a third party was sent in by the Brooklyn joint board, and a labor party was recommended in a resolution introduced by Abraham Brownstein, Sam Cohen and David Mickhof.

Milwaukee has invited the furriers to visit that city for one of their meetings, and this matter will also come up later for discussion and settlement.

RAILROAD WAGE NEGOTIATIONS UP FOR 60,000 MEN

Rail Union Head Denies Deadlock in Chicago

The United States Railroad Labor Board was to meet in executive session here to discuss the wage controversy, involving engineers, firemen and the managers of 85 per cent of the western trunk line railroads. Negotiations for wage increases are deadlocked, and the question has been placed informally before the labor board.

W. M. Jeffers of the railway managers' committee, wrote chairman Ben W. Hopper of the board, that the discussions had been halted and asked the board to be prepared to take jurisdiction "should the dispute be likely to substantially interrupt commerce."

It was held unlikely that the board would take jurisdiction unless the employes are ordered to vote on the question of a strike or both sides formally ask for action by the board. Union officials made it known that they will hold out for the five per cent increase in wages.

The men demand what is known as the "New York Central increases" but the managers refuse to consider the proposal unless it is broadened to include certain rules and working conditions in effect on the New York Central.

Approximately 60,000 men and 90 railroads are involved in the dispute.

The break in the negotiations, which had been under way for several weeks came today, it was learned, when D. B. Robertson, head of the firemen and H. P. Daugherty, assistant to Warren S. Stone, grand chief of the locomotive engineers, failed to return to the conference room.

Landsscape Artist Thru at Sing Sing; Bars Still Remain

OSSINING, N. Y.—Sing Sing's two years of improvement is at an end. John Kodoshi, a landscape artist, who has made rustic bridges and the like at the prison, has been released.

Swing to Left in Europe Reflected Here In Drive Toward Peoria, May 18

The forecast of the smashing victories of the left parties in the German and French elections and the tremendous Communist gains recorded are resounding in this country. The movement for the formation of a Class Farmer-Labor Party is gaining in strength. To the Illinois State Farmer-Labor Convention, to be held at the Labor Temple, Peoria, Ill., Sunday, May 18th, many local unions, central bodies and other workers' organizations are electing delegates, particularly the miners' locals are preparing to be represented, according to announcements made by Duncan McDonald, Secretary pro tem of the provisional committee issuing the call.

As set forth in the call for this convention, it is completely in line with the call for the great Farmer-Labor gathering in St. Paul, Minn., June 17th. It is an attempt to solidify the one link in the chain composing the national movement for a broad party of the working class which is today represented by numerous state and local Farmer-Labor Parties. This convention will select a representative to the St. Paul Convention. It is an attempt to unite the many scattered progressive factions thruout the state for effective working class political action beginning with the state elections November, 1924.

The provisional committee plans to propose to the convention that all possible measures be taken to leave the way open for any further unity which may not be accomplished at that date. The nominations for the fall elections are to be made on a tentative basis which could be changed by authority of the delegates in case the work of the negotiation committee should obtain further results after the convention. In addition to the state platform the provisional committee proposes to suggest resolutions on all of the vital problems now facing the labor movement. It also proposes to present a basis for the future state organization with provisions for county and local units.

A booster meeting will be held in Peoria on Saturday, May 17th, at which speakers will acquaint the workers with the planned organization.

All indications point to a great successful convention which will crystallize into a revival of the farmer-labor movement in this state. The solid working class basis for this convention will insure its success.

DISRUPTION CLUB WINS STOLEN SEATS FOR RIGHT WING OF AMALGAMATED

By EARL R. BROWDER

PHILADELPHIA, May 14.—The first definite clash between the right and left wings at the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' convention came late Tuesday when the right wing, with the aid of administration forces, won out on the seating of the contested delegates from Local 2, New York.

It was the most bitterly fought contest seen in the Amalgamated up to the present and the right wing brought its full strength to bear even to the threat of breaking up the convention if they did not carry their point. The vote was 171 to 89.

President Sidney Hillman preserved neutrality on the question before the convention and other administration forces are explaining to delegates that they yielded to threats of the right wing in order to preserve unity of organization.

Left Hall as Threat.

The right wing's threat against the convention occurred when the delegates from the cutters' locals, which are the basis for the right wing strength, left the hall in the midst of the discussion. They left the hall with great ostentation for a caucus as a threat against the union.

President Hillman admonished them to return for the vote. The intimidating tactics were plain to the entire convention, but they worked.

Right Wing's Strategy.

In order to have a record of "impartial" decisions in relation to the left wing, contests had been placed by reactionaries against Local 5 delegates, all progressives. There was no basis whatever for such protest but it gave opportunity to give a decision to the left before delivering Local 2 to the right.

Delegate Catalonotti made a powerful speech pointing this out and also the forces behind Local 2 irregularities when he called attention to the fact that B. Charvey of the Jewish Forward, had shown in his speech earlier in the day that he was aware of the decision of the committee before the convention had it. He created a deep stir.

Appearance of Vladek had been carefully prepared for two days and strenuous attempts were made to return it into a demonstration, but altho considerable noise was produced, those who stood up to greet him were by actual count only 35. His flowery and poetical speech was received as good vaudeville should be with polite applause, but his hidden political thrusts against both left wing and Hillman forces did not register in this convention.

Danger To Amalgamated.

The attitude of the cutters in the convention taken in consideration with their participation in excluding members of Local 2 elections and their demands for special consideration in union negotiations in the past, indicates the development of danger to the Amalgamated that this union will doubtless awaken to.

It is equally a threat with that other attempt of the right wing to stir racial feelings and antagonisms. Unexpected strength of left wing and its militant fight in the convention give hopes that such tendencies will be overcome and that the sixth convention of the Amalgamated will consolidate still further that solidarity that has achieved such great things in the past for workers in the mens' garment industry.

COOLIDGE LAUNCHES NEW EFFORT TO MODIFY JAP EXCLUSION LEGISLATION

WASHINGTON, May 14.—President Coolidge today started another attempt to modify the Japanese exclusion provision in the new immigration bill.

The president called into conference at the White House Secretary of State Hughes, Representatives Johnson, Washington, chairman of the House Immigration Committee; Longworth, Ohio, republican floor leader; Snell, New York, chairman of the rules committee, all republicans; Garrett, Tennessee, democratic floor leader, and Garner, Texas, another democratic leader.

CONVENTION OF I. L. G. W. TAKES HALF HOLIDAY

Recognition of Russ Needle Workers

By REBECCA GRECHT.
(Special to The Daily Worker)

BOSTON, May 14.—The convention voted to go on an excursion this afternoon instead of remaining in session.

This is a good indication of the morale of the majority delegates to whom the pressing problems are not serious matters and the convention a pleasant vacation.

No committee has yet reported except on credentials and the speeches that have been made praising officials, have made no mention of conditions in the needle industry. The convention appears to be in a listless mood and most of the delegates are inattentive.

A resolution has been introduced instructing the delegates at the coming Copenhagen International Needle Workers' convention to vote to accept the affiliation of the All-Russian Needle Trade Workers.

80 SIGMAN MACHINE DELEGATES IN BOSTON CONVENTION SPEAK FOR ONLY 5000 MEMBERS

BOSTON, May 14.—Eighty delegates in the International Ladies' Garment Workers' convention here represent only 5,000 members. They are from small town locals and have supported the machine on every question. They are the backbone of the Sigman drive against the militants that has resulted in 16 left wing delegates being unseated.

The machine group itself admits that because of this fact the convention does not represent the membership.

In New York last night a mass meeting of members of the union held in Central Opera House which was as large as the total membership represented by these 80 delegates sent a telegram to the convention protesting against the expulsions.

It is believed that local unions thruout the country will not support the expulsion policy.

Tho the militants had the support only of a minority of the delegates at the convention, they have behind them the force of more than 50,000 members, which is at least half the membership of the International. Locals Nos. 1, 9, and 22, of New York, comprising a membership of 31,000, and many smaller locals, have voted at membership meetings against the expulsion decree of the General Executive Board.

Local No. 22, furthermore, at three section membership meetings did not recognize the delegates elected to the convention because they had been would be lived up to. The chair was sustained.

Farrington then put the motion to seat delegates to the vote without discussion over protest of some delegates.

On a point of information, Delegate Fritz said he thought he had heard officers' names read out as delegates from other than their own locals and protested against their being seated.

Delegate Thompson asked whether if it was found out that some delegates had been seated unconstitution-

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Soviet Bookmakers Receive Praise From Czech-Slav Teachers

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, May 14.—The Soviet book exhibition, organized by the state printing office at the recent Prague fair, was a great success. The entire Czecho-Slovakian press is full of praise, and the educational workers having visited the show unanimously declared it surpassed all their expectations.

TROTSKY SAYS MACDONALD IS TOO SENSITIVE

British Premier Has Unclean Record

MOSCOW.—Leon Trotsky—back at work, and fully restored to health—dealt with his recent speech about Mr. MacDonald.

"You ask," he said, "whether the English press justly views my speech at Tiflis as an attack against England, or, to be more exact, against MacDonald.

"I don't know just how you mean the word attack, but MacDonald has frequently attacked the Soviet system and the tactics of the Communist party, and recently, as one of the leaders of the Second International, he declared, that he was fighting against Moscow. We reserve the same right of criticism of MacDonald's policy.

"It is well known that MacDonald's party fiercely attacked us for our policy in Georgia. I have just returned from there, and am sorry that MacDonald cannot visit Georgia and learn the mood of the Georgian workmen and peasants. I doubt whether the mood of the Indian and Egyptian peasants can compare with the Georgians.

What About the Lords?

"MacDonald has frequently condemned us for violating the methods of formal democracy. It is true that we place the predominance of the working class above formal democracy, but we had the right to hope that MacDonald and his party would place democracy above all.

"To our minds the existence of a democracy with a house of lords conflicts with the idea of democracy. But if we regard the workers' rule above democracy, we also consider formal democracy an advance over the monarchy and the aristocracy. This I also pointed out in my speeches at Tiflis and Baku.

"Is that an unfriendly attitude toward England? Does MacDonald's criticism of the Soviet system and Communist policy signify an unfriendly attitude toward our country?

"I cannot see why our continuing any serious disagreements regarding the Soviet system and the revolutionary dictatorship and the English monarchy and the church must interfere with our efforts to establish broad economic ties equally useful to both sides."

Fordtown Workers Know Guilt—And Guilt Of Big Boss

(By The Federated Press)

DETROIT, May 14.—"Ford's labor policy is well known to all who are close to Detroit, declares the Detroit Labor News, organ of the Detroit Federation of Labor. "As one gets away from the city of the straits the admiration for his policy increases in geometric ratio. He doesn't object to paying 'high' wages. He sweats his employes to make up for it. What he dislikes is independence on the part of his workers. Ford is the personification of the industrial autocrat. He will not tolerate anything but servile obedience.

"His plants, therefore, have the atmosphere of the well regulated penitentiary.

"Not being able to tolerate independence and self-expression in his sweatshop Ford naturally can not tolerate the unions."

Injunction Against Picketing New York Dives Is Issued

NEW YORK, May 14.—An anti-picketing injunction against the Hotel and Restaurant Employes' union in its strike at the Broadway cabarets and jazz joints of John Salvin has been made permanent by Justice Delehanty, New York supreme court. The union, an independent organization formed on industrial lines, struck the cafes two months ago when the owner discriminated against the union.

Screams In Church, Police Are Called, Only Negro Baptism

Seven persons living near the Afro-Methodist church last night were prompted to call police when they heard blood-curdling screams from within the church. The police arrived and found, not a murder, but a Negro baptism.

Union Whips Alaska Packers, Friends Of Herbert Hoover

SAN FRANCISCO, May 14.—The Alaska Packers' Association has given in at last to the Alaska Fishermen's union. Brought to terms by their failure to recruit non-union crews for the salmon season, the packers have signed a compromise agreement effective for three years, granting ½c a fish over the 1923 scale. The men had asked for a 1c increase, and the packers for a 1c decrease. Union conditions and recognition are to be in force in all canneries in Alaska under the control of the association. The compromise was offered by the union.

HOWAT INVITED TO SPEAK TO PEORIA MEET

(Continued From Page 1.)

ally would the chair entertain a motion to unseat them.

Farrington stated that any protest would be entertained "in conformity with the laws" of the union.

Thompson then repeated his question in more direct fashion. He brought out the fact that two years ago he protested against the seating of Mercer, and Farrington ruled his protest out of order on the grounds that protest should have been made before the delegate had been seated.

Farrington's reply simply was that they would take care of that when the time came.

FARRINGTON'S REPORT

Farrington's defense of his appointive power; his praise of the Jacksonville three-year pact and his argument for cheapening the cost of production were the major points in his report to the convention.

Beginning with some ingenious juggling, he claimed that the miners were running their own union organization cheaply. Then he went on to tell of the 50 per cent of Illinois mines now idle with more than half of the rest on a less than half time basis. From this he drew the conclusion that things would get worse, unless they were able to cheapen production. Unless the miners cut coal costs, he argued, the work will go elsewhere.

Lauds Jacksonville Pact.

The Jacksonville agreement was lauded as a mighty achievement, but did not say how this three-year agreement, which is intended to prevent the union miners who endorse it, from taking action to force the unionization of the open shop fields which are now depressing their conditions.

Again, in dealing with the necessity of the convention considering unemployment benefits, he gave no suggestions as to ways and means.

Asking the convention to decide decisively whether those unemployed should get anything from the union or not, he said that thousands of miners' families were suffering from hunger and want.

After this reference to the present hardships of the miners, Farrington went on to say that great progress had been made, quoting the 1898 wage scale in contrast with the present one.

Pleads For Appointive Power.

Defense of his appointive power came when he attacked the foes of that scheme as insincere. He insisted that the methods used to instruct delegates against the appointive method lacked fairness, saying that they were more concerned in smashing the Farrington machine than anything else.

Attempting to justify himself, he held up the examples of the tens of thousands of employes in city, state and the national government who were appointed, not elected by the people. Then he instanced the employes of the Standard Oil, Steel Trust and other "successful" business institutions that were not elected by the stockholders. The Soviet government was even cited—Farrington saying it was said to be the most democratic government of all—as having thousands of appointees.

Wants Instructions Disregarded.

Like many another man in a similar position, he argued against delegates coming instructed "with their hands tied," saying such instruction prevented "merit from prevailing" and urging the delegates to "use their reason" and vote their opinion, no matter how they were instructed.

He was in favor of democracy, Farrington said, but thought that abolishing the appointive power was "going too far."

The miners' union, he urged, was a "business institution and its policies to be successful, should be along the lines of business practice."

No rules of order were adopted, tho that is always the first business before a convention. Farrington's report goes to the committee.

Preacher Springs Surprise.

Something startlingly new in the way of a speech of welcome was heard in an opening address at the convention. Nearly 600 coal digger delegates were slouching in their seats as the Rev. B. G. Carpenter from the Peoria Universalist church was introduced.

The expected prayer did not come forth. Instead the minister launched into an excellent description of the world's misery. He said new ideas and new ideals are being born in the world. He called it the birth pains of a new social order. "We cannot go back to the pre-war world," he said. "The old order is gone forever and we must make way for the new. The ideal of profit in business is wrong." Carpenter said he was a radical and wanted to be put down as one. He did not make the usual qualifications, but urged the coal diggers to go to the root of things, as a radical does. He urged them to assume responsibility in the coming society. New ideals will never come thru governments, colleges, or newspapers, but thru the mass of people, according to this preacher.

"For the life of me I cannot understand how workingmen of one country can be induced to go to war for the purpose of killing workingmen of other countries," he said. To do away with wars, substitute service and brotherhood for profits in industry is Carpenter's advice.

RADICAL SOCIALIST IS PLANNING FOR THE FINANCIAL STABILITY OF CAPITALISM'S REGIME IN FRANCE

PARIS, May 14.—"The first pre-occupation of a government of the left would be to assure financial stability with a regime of international entente and peace," Edouard Herriot, leader of the radical socialists and likely successor to Premier Poincare, declared today.

It is considered probable that Herriot will be the first invited to form a cabinet when the present government resigns June 1.

Poincare is planning to withdraw from public life for a while and may ask a vacation from the senate.

Andre Tardieu, who was defeated in Sunday's elections, intends to abandon politics and go to the United States to enter business. His newspaper, the Echo National, will suspend publication Friday.

TWO FORMER FRENCH PREMIERS AMONG POSSIBLE SUCCESSORS TO DOOMED POINCARE

Aristide Briand
Paul Painleve
Louis Barthou

Altho Edouard Herriot, radical socialist leader, is considered the most likely successor to Raymond Poincare as premier of France, three other men are mentioned as possibilities. Paul Painleve and Aristide Briand, both former premiers, and Louis Barthou.

Painleve and Briand have been allied with the Poincare opposition.

The Poincare government, unexpectedly defeated in general election, cannot be forced out until the new chamber of deputies meets on June 2nd.

BLOWS AT REACTION IN EUROPEAN ELECTIONS MAKES STANDPATTERS IN THIS COUNTRY TAKE NOTICE

WASHINGTON, May 14.—The victorious sweep of liberalism in Europe is not being overlooked by American politicians, trying to pierce the veil behind which is hidden the outcome of this year's campaign.

The most thoughtful of them, with the examples of England and France before them, foresee a mighty struggle in the United States this fall between the same forces which have battled in the English and French elections.

Great Britain deposed from power her conservatives and near-liberals for a Labor government, frankly socialistic.

France has just been swept by liberal sentiment. The American government, insofar as its legislative machine is concerned, is controlled today by the liberals, and in the country there is a powerful surge of sentiment toward them.

Competent observers here are inclined to believe that the United States will share in what appears to be a world-wide readjustment, one of a series which have followed the war.

Now comes another adjustment, a swing to liberalism, in some countries an extreme swing. It is evident in the United States, politicians find, and the most they hope to do is to limit it.

President Coolidge and his group are seeking to do this by standing with the utmost firmness as the apostles of conservatism. In the Democratic party there is evident a desire to meet the liberal wing, if possible, by nominating some one with progressive leanings. This, however, is a natural consequence of the Coolidge conservatism and is simply the logical effect for political contrast.

Both these parties are trying to appraise the real strength of the great third group, whose size and power nobody yet knows—a group as yet unorganized, for the most part, because of lack of leadership.

Every day brings added evidence to political headquarters here that if leadership is furnished—if LaFollette will take hold—the liberal movement this fall will be so powerful as to determine the election, even tho the liberal candidate is not elected.

The American liberals hold the balance of power today, and in the light of what is happening abroad, some old party leaders here fear that after next November the liberals may turn that balance into a position of real dominance.

GOVERNMENT RUSHES TO THE AID OF BIG SOUTH DAKOTA THIEVES

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., May 14.—(United Press.—A million dollars in cash was rushed into Sioux Falls by the Federal Reserve Bank today to save the city's three remaining banks, while the grand jury investigates the closing of five others within the past few months. The Dakota Trust and Savings Bank locked its doors yesterday.

JUDGE BARES HIDEOUS RECORD OF KU KLUX KLAN IN TESTIMONY BEFORE SENATORIAL COMMITTEE

WASHINGTON, May 14.—Testimony that shocked even the hard boiled solons of the world's political crime-capital, was brought out here yesterday when Judge Erwin Clark of Waco, Texas, former district judge and once general counsel for the Ku Klux Klan at a large salary, exposed the cruelties practiced by the Invisible Empire to the senate committee investigating the contested election of Senator Mayfield, of Texas, whose unseating is demanded by a large element of Texas people.

Gross Degeneracy.

Unmentionable crimes were committed by the Klan, declared Clark. So atrocious were some of those crimes and so gross was the language necessary to describe them that all the women in the audience were requested to leave the room while the former judge was recounting the acts of those who were ostensibly organized to protect the purity of American womanhood.

The Klan, thru its secret service, was able to intercept telegrams, listen in on telephone messages and judging by the manner in which Clark answered a question about the sanctity of the United States mails, the newspapermen had no doubt but the post-office also was under the domination of the hooded knights.

Political Persecution.

Immense Ku Klux parades were held in order to "make the negroes more amenable at voting time." and woe unto the negro who did not vote as the local Klan official wanted him to. It was not an uncommon penalty for braving Klan wrath for a man to be castrated or banished or have both penalties inflicted for some alleged moral lapse. The truth is that ninety-nine per cent of the outrages committed by the Klan against persons were for political or commercial reasons.

Klan Packing Donkey Convention In Behalf Of William McAdoo

WASHINGTON, May 14.—That the Ku Klux Klan is planning to pack the democratic convention in New York in behalf of William Gibbs McAdoo was the charge made by Senator Underwood in a statement issued here yesterday. The Klan recently ousted Clark Howell in Georgia as national committeeman and elected in his place, John S. Cohen.

Nathan Bedford T. Forrest, grand dragon, realm of Georgia, in his instructions to the Klansmen who unseated Howell said, "It is the earnest desire of Mr. McAdoo that his friends elect Major John S. Cohen as national committeeman."

The Klan connections of McAdoo will not make his fight for the presidential nomination easier at the New York convention, where he will face the more "invisible" empire of the Catholic Church and the gats of the bootleggers.

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Klan Krooks Kuarrell.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 14.—When thieves fall out lawyers fall in. This is the situation in Indianapolis where D. S. Stephenson, grand dragon of the realm of Indiana Ku Klux Klan is suing D. H. W. Evans, imperial wizard and several other goblins, klokards, and cyclops for libel and slander. He claims it would take $200,000 to soothe his wounded feelings and compensate him for the injury done his reputation by the libelous and slanderous attacks made upon his honor by the aforesaid gentlemen.

MCNARY-HAUGEN BILL DEBATED BY EMPLOYERS

Illinois C. of C. Meet Is Scene of Clash

The pros and cons of the McNary-Haugen bill for farm relief, now pending in congress, were debated today, at a meeting of the Illinois Chamber of Commerce.

George N. Peek, president of the Moline Plow company, argued in favor of the bill. James E. Boyle, professor of rural economy at Cornell university, spoke against it.

Peek, who helped draft the bill, declared that he decided for it following a survey of the plow company to find out "what was wrong with its farm business."

Will "Relieve" Farmer.

"I am conviced the McNary-Haugen bill will relieve the farmer, because it will give him better and more stable prices," he said. "Providing as it does for a federal board to determine the prices of farm produce, it will protect him against the low rates he has had to suffer.

"Heretofore, the tariffs and laws of America have given more protection to industries than to farmers. It is time the farmer gets some protection, and the prosperity of all the nation depends on the prosperity of farm producers."

Boyle, arguing against the bill, attacked the fixing of prices, the "dumping farm produce abroad as provided for by the bill," and the expense the proposed board would require. He declared that the bill would harm both farmer and consumer.

Don't Like Price Fixing.

"Price fixing is bad economics," he said. "It is against the principles of American commerce. It restricts freedom of trade.

"The dumping of produce abroad would have two bad effects. It would raise prices for the American consumer. And, because, products would be exported at low prices—the losses to be sustained by the farmers—it would put an added burden on farming people."

Benjamin Hooper, Anti-Labor Lackey, Heads Rail Board

Chairman Ben W. Hooper of the United States Railroad Labor Board, has been re-elected to the chairmanship. While Hooper stated several months ago that he did not desire re-election, he said today he had accepted the action of the board.

Governor Edwin P. Morrow of Kentucky, member of the "public group," proposed Hooper's election. Belief was general that Morrow would seek the post for himself.

The so-called public is well represented by Governor Morrow. A notorious reactionary, he is now using the troops against the miners in his state.

SMALL LOCALS, 5,000 MEMBERS, BACK MACHINE

(Continued From Page 1.)

elected in an illegal manner contrary to the rule of the organization, tho with the sanction of the officialdom.

The unseating of George Halperin, Local 66, New York, at the International Convention, brought to a close the first battle in the war of Sigman dictatorship against the left wing militants in the organization.

Sixteen delegates regularly elected by overwhelming majorities in their local unions have been ejected from the convention charged with membership in the Trade Union Educational League. That is the net result of a full week's deliberations of an international union which counts itself a big factor in the American labor movement.

Most Active Expelled.

The coast is now clear for the officialdom. By driving out these 16 men and women, the administration has eliminated the strongest forces of the progressive opposition from the convention. The unseated delegates have without exception, been amongst the most active supporters of the principles of amalgamation, class labor party, a trade union policy based on the class struggle. They have fearlessly challenged the rule of a machine which has, by its policies and tactics, led the International organization into a condition of chaos and demoralization.

This morning's session began, as usual, with the reading of telegrams. The administration carefully avoided reading a telegram protesting against the unseating of delegates which is known to have been sent from a protest meeting held last week in Central Opera House, New York, by several thousand cloakmakers and dressmakers.

Case Against Halperin.

The credentials committee then recommended that Delegate Halperin be not seated on the grounds that he belonged to the League and had disturbed union meetings. An important point in the indictment was that, as a member of the Workers Party, he had not protested against the criticism of the International officials appearing in the Freiheit, one of the official organs of the party.

Delegate Halperin, in his reply, charged that a week had been spent in quibbling about technical charges while Sigman's steam roller had prevented discussion on the real issue involved. That issue, clearly demonstrated in his case, was the political view advocated by the militants in the union.

"I am a member of the Workers Party," Halperin stated, "and you oppose the program and policies of that organization. That is why you want to put me out of this convention. Your crusade against the left wing in the International is a crusade against a political party, the Workers Party, which is gaining in influence amongst the workers of the International."

Deny Right of Appeal.

Halperin charged further that the Sigman dictatorship was denying the membership their constitutional right of bringing their differences of view before the convention of the union. The convention, according to the constitution, is the highest tribunal of the organization to which members are privileged to bring any and all appeals. Yet Halperin is accused of being disloyal and disobedient because he urged his local to pass a resolution requesting the convention to reconsider the General Executive Board's decision outlawing the League. Tho the convention is supposed to express the will of the membership, Halperin committed a criminal act in making a motion in the Executive Board of his union, of which he is a member, that Local 66 delegation be instructed to vote against the expulsion policy.

S. P. Tactics.

"You are adopting now the tactics introduced by the Socialist Party in 1919, when, in expelling seven language federations, the first shot was fired in the campaign against the left wing movement in this country," Halperin concluded. "But the Socialist Party has dwindled down to nothing in the five years following. Your present expulsion policy will ruin your organization in the same way unless you reconsider it."

Halperin was finally unseated by a vote of 192 to 35.

When the vote had been taken, disposing of the last case against contested delegates, President Sigman rose to make a statement. He denied that differences of opinion were persecuted in the International, claiming that he had always been an industrial unionist and had never been hindered in propagating his doctrine.

Sigman Exposes Real Issue.

Sigman's brand of industrial unionism, however, is quite a harmless one that does not in any way threaten the power of the officialdom.

In the course of his statement, Sigman himself exposed the real issue involved in his attack upon the militants in the International. The union, he declared, is only an economic organization which cannot consider political questions. The so-called left wing groups are attempting to make the union adopt their political views. For that reason there is no room for them in the International.

This statement was the last bit of proof needed in the evidence which has been piling up during the debates showing the falseness of the official allegations that questions of principle were not involved in the contesting of delegates.

GERMAN FASCISTI PLANNING NEW DEMONSTRATION

Communists Alone Can Cope With Menace

BERLIN, May 14.— The defeat of Poincare has heartened the German monarchists and they are planning new demonstrations in the large cities. The only force to combat the monarchist organizations are the Communists. The social-democrats have completely bowed the knee in submission to the ruling class.

The workers are leaving the socialist party in masses. The surprising gains made by the Communists in the recent elections have enthused the exploited workers greatly.

The Fascisti have not gotten away scot free from their attacks on the workers of Halle last Sunday. Since then skirmishes have taken place between Red and White groups. The striking miners in the Ruhr demand the ownership and control of the mines by the workers.

In face of the rising Communist threat to the bourgeoisie, the reactionaries are seeking election alliances to put the Dawes plan into immediate operation. But tho bankers like to save civilization, provided they can make profit out of their altruistic labors they are not so anxious to drop their millions into the abyss which is yawning before European capitalism at the present time.

SUPT. M'ANDREW GOES TO TRIAL BEFORE BOARD

Teacher Union Demands Czar's Ousting

The Chicago Teachers Federation members were eagerly waiting yesterday afternoon to hear what action the board of education would take in its session on the charges preferred against Superintendent William McAndrew. The case was due to come before the board meeting yesterday.

It is understood that the teachers had sent in their lawyers' opinion to the board on the matter of the Elementary Teachers' Councils. The teachers' attorney's report maintains that the question of holding teachers' councils in school hours has already been finally settled, in accordance with the rules and by-laws of the councils and with the last decision of the superintendent.

The superintendent's supporters are expected to send in a report on the meetings of the Elementary Councils also, but whether they will take the stand the teachers' attorney has, is doubtful.

Miss Margaret Haley, business agent for the Teachers Federation, is determined to carry on the fight against McAndrew and his illegal methods until the superintendent is out. She is insisting that the charges she made against McAndrew on April 30th be acted on at once by the Board of Education.

Demand That All Burns Stools Be Dropped From D. of J.

NEW YORK, May 14.—A person outside the United States department of justice, and in no way connected with the Burns-Daugherty ring, should succeed William J. Burns as chief of the bureau of investigation, according to Senator Burton K. Wheeler in a New York interview. A similar demand made by the American Civil Liberties union, New York, in its campaign to oust the strike-breaking chief of government detectives.

"It is true that Daugherty and Burns are out, but the department is still filled with people appointed by Daugherty, and there is need for a thoro housecleaning before the machinery is clean," Frank A. Vanderlip, former president of the National City bank, New York, told a meeting of the Institute of Politics and Citizenship, Brooklyn.

SEE FARM-LABOR PARTY AS HOPE OF FOREIGN-BORN

Milwaukee Council For St. Paul Convention

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MILWAUKEE, May 14.—Enthusiastic indorsement of the June 17 convention at St. Paul has been given by the Milwaukee Council for the Protection of Foreign Born Workers, composed of labor unions and foreign language groups.

The council sees a strong political movement by the workers and farmers as the greatest weapon against the persecution of foreign born workers now being carried on thru immigration laws and by other methods.

Mass Meeting Coming.

At a mass protest meeting, May 28, at West Side Turner hall, 304 Fourth street, against such discriminatory legislation as the Johnson bill, speakers in German, Hungarian, Slavic and English will put the Farmer-Labor party case before the workers.

Tom O'Flaherty, editor of the Irish People and on the staff of the DAILY WORKER, will be one of the speakers.

The council's statement on the Farmer-Labor issue says in part:

Urges Farmer-Labor Unity.

The council further believes that the best way of combating legislation directed against the foreign born is for native and foreign born workers to organize their political and industrial power and to fight shoulder to shoulder against the bosses.

The executive committee of the Council for Protection of the Foreign Born Workers urges, as the first step in this direction, that all foreign born workers shall join the labor unions in the industry in which they are working, thus fighting with the workers who have organized their power against the bosses.

A strong organized labor movement, embracing native and foreign born workers alike, a strong Farmer-Labor party to fight the political battles of the workers and farmers—these are the weapons with which the native and foreign born workers must fight to secure better things for themselves.

The council urges the affiliated organizations to discuss this question at their meetings and to conduct a systematic campaign for every member joining the union of his industry and to support the developing movement for a Farmer-Labor party to fight the political battles of the workers.

EARL SORENSON,
Secretary.

Farmers' Insurance Tax-free In Spite Of Big Companies

(By The Federated Press)

WASHINGTON, May 14. — Two thousand mutual insurance companies in the farming communities of the country are relieved of a ruinous decision by the internal revenue bureau, by an amendment adopted by the senate in the revenue bill at the demand of Sen. Shipstead, Farmer-Labor. This amendment wipes out the phrase "of a purely local character" in the tax-exemption given to farmers' mutual insurance concerns.

The internal revenue bureau, by a ruling that these words meant only companies operating in a single neighborhood of a few square miles, had begun to collect some 8 years back taxes on the sums assessed by these mutual companies to pay for losses to their members thru fire, hail, tornado and other calamities. The private insurance companies were back of the ruling, since they expected to drive the mutuals out of business and write hundreds of millions of dollars' worth of insurance at increased rates.

In God's Own Country.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., May 14.—There were 343 murders in California in 1923, and 4,358 deaths by accident, many of them industrial; 1,001 persons committed suicide in California last year.

CARDINAL LOGUE OF IRELAND MAINTAINS PRECARIOUS TOEHOLD ON WRONG SIDE OF FREE STATE LINE

DUBLIN, May 14.—The struggle between the Free State and the northern government over the fixing of the boundary between the twenty-six counties under the southern government's jurisdiction and the six counties under Orange rule is growing in intensity. When Lloyd George divided Ireland into two parts and set both fighting each other, he performed a service to the British ruling class that they should not soon forget. No doubt Mr. George has long ago received material compensation, tho the fickle voters have consigned him to comparative oblivion.

The Irish question no longer is an international thorn in the British imperial foot. After the treaty was signed a factional struggle between rival groups of bourgeois nationalists culminated in civil war. When the Republicans were defeated, the question of the border boundary assumed importance. The British rulers simply say, "The Irish cannot agree among themselves."

The radical Irish workers are not shedding any tears over the fact that the Irish bourgeoisie are disunited. To them a united front means unity among the workers against the capitalists, to secure possession of their rightful heritage, the land of Ireland and its wealth-producing machinery. As the Voice of Labor said in a recent issue, there will never be a satisfactory solution of the boundary dispute until the workers and peasants on both sides of the border are in the saddle.

Capitalists Worried.

Since the British Labor party assumed office, the workers in Belfast have made considerable political gains. This has produced a nervous feeling among the big Belfast capitalists. Sir James Craig is more afraid of his own exploited wage slaves than he is of Cosgrave and the Catholic south. He could get along much better with capitalist adherents of the Roman church than with radical workers, who would hang his holiness on the nearest lamppost, provided the latter was without his Fascisti bodyguard.

It is not surprising therefore to have Craig suggest to President Cosgrave of the Free State that they both meet "as Irishmen," without "having any Englishmen butting in," afraid that some progressive British laborite might be appointed as the third member of the boundary commission. Since then Sir Robert Borden of Canada has been invited, and perhaps Craig's patriotic Irish heart may induce him to compromise on the Canadian.

A Reactionary Prelate.

The boundary dispute is aggravated by the position in which Cardinal Logue, the Catholic primate of Ireland, finds himself in. His palace is in Armagh (being a prince of the church, he must live in a palace, and republican America is learning a little about papal titles these days), right close to the Protestant cathedral, which once belonged to the Roman church, but was lost to it when the British rulers changed their religious clothes. The greater part of his flock is in the south of Ireland, but quite a number are in the six counties and are very much at the mercy of the Orange wolves, who not alone interfere with their spiritual rights, but even subject them to physical violence.

Cardinal Logue is one of the most reactionary dignitaries in the most reactionary political-religious institution in the world. He is a dyed-in-the-wool imperialist and was always against the movement for Irish independence. Today he sides with the Free State because the interests of his church demand it. No cardinal can be appointed in Ireland without the sanction of the British government, and since that government granted its first subsidy to Maynooth college, the Roman Catholic seminary, in 1845, the Catholic church has been a very efficient police force and information service to Downing street.

Plutes Like Him.

In a statement recently issued by the cardinal, he deplored religious strife and pointed to his three visits to America, where he was treated more generously by the Protestants than the Catholics. The cardinal has no reason to complain of his treatment by the ruling classes in any country. They know his value in keeping the eyes of their slaves on an imaginary heaven while both the clergy and the capitalists rob them and divide the swag between them.

The cardinal does not see any hope of a settlement of the boundary question, and neither do the workers—that is, until there is a workers and peasants' government in Ireland. With the exception of the small labor representation in the Free State parliament, the real producers in Ireland have nothing to say about boundaries or treaties. Even that representation, under the leadership of the reactionary imperialist, Thomas Johnson, has simply formed a tame opposition to the Free State government and bogged itself in the mire of compromise and class collaboration.

But, as the Voice of Labor points out, there must be a new forward move on the part of Irish labor to win back the position occupied by it a few years ago, drop its recently adopted attitude of political parochialism and join the world revolutionary movement for the conquest of power by the workers.

Such a labor movement would settle the boundary dispute and Cardinal Logue, Sir James Craig and all they stand for.

Textile Industry In New England Is In Desperate Condition

WASHINGTON, May 14.—Without objection the Senate adopted, within a few minutes, on May 12, the resolution by Sen. Walsh of Massachusetts, calling upon the Tariff Board for information as to the cause of wholesale unemployment in the New England textile industry, and the Smith resolution declaring for immediate drastic reduction in freight rates on farm products and supplies. Textiles in Massachusetts are in such desperate condition that even Lodge spoke for the Walsh measure, while Cummins joined Smith—spokesman for the anti-Cummins majority of the interstate commerce committee, in urging the freight rate reduction. The Smith resolution declares agriculture to be a fundamental industry, and asserts the policy of the government to be one of "fostering" agriculture by reducing freight rates for the revival of agricultural prosperity.

Magnus Johnson reported that the price of butter—which is the last resource of farmers in the northwest—is now tumbling, and more banks will close as a consequence.

Negro Moves Into Good Neighborhood; Is Nearly Lynched

OAKLAND, Cal., May 14.—It is all right for a Negro to live in West Oakland—in fact most of the Pullman porters on the transcontinental lines have their homes here. But when a Negro tries to buy a home in the fashionable Piedmont district of Oakland, that is another story. Sidney Bearing, a wealthy colored man, attempted to bring up his family away from slum influences, and had to face a mob of 500 white neighbors who threatened to lynch him. Rescued by the police, Bearing agreed to sell the house he had bought.

Small Children Are Exploited By Theatre And Movie Managers

NEWARK, N. J., May 14.—Theater managers and dancing teachers are exploiting small children by making them perform at vaudeville and movie shows, according to the Newark Children's Aid society and the Professional Women's club, which are trying to restrict the public dancing and singing of small children.

MYSTERY OF RUSSIAN GOLD THAT UNCLE SAM LET ALLIES STEAL IS PUZZLING WASHINGTON FOLKS

By LAURENCE TODD

WASHINGTON, May 14.—Among the items of "justice" dealt over the board at Versailles was a bag of gold taken from the Russian government by imperial Germany at Brest-Litovsk, Article 259, paragraphs 6 and 7, prescribing that all money and evidences of indebtedness given by Russia to Germany under this treaty were to be handed over to allied and associated powers to be held for disposal by them. This gold amounted to $59,000,000 and has since grown to $62,000,000.

The United States, Italy and Japan were trustees, along with Britain and France. But the other day, during debate in the chamber of deputies, Premier Poincare disclosed that the whole sum had been divided between France and Britain. And now it appears that the Washington government knew nothing about this distribution.

Stolen From Russia

This money belonged to Russia. So did $340,000,000 which was shipped from Russia to England during the war to bolster up exchange with America. The Russo-British negotiations in London are concerned with these deals among others. What Secretary Hughes will do, if the British actually repay this money to Moscow, is not forecast. He might protest against any settlement between those powers, on the ground that America's share of the gold has not been reserved to her.

* * *

Coolidge is staging one trick after another, but none of them seems likely to do him any good next November. His latest is the sanctioning of great military activity, and the assumption of total innocence of the violent attacks made on the peace organizations by army officers. His local organ has even denounced the Women's Conference for Political Action—a La Follette auxiliary—as being tainted with dangerous foreign pacifist influences. If public resentment at his tactics becomes as powerful as its repudiation of his Mellon tax evasion scheme, he will publicly indorse peace. Otherwise, he will plead for "patriotism on guard."

WORKER ARRESTED FOR STEALING BOTTLE OF MILK; HANGS HIMSELF

(By The Federated Press)

WEEHAWKEN, N. J., May 14.—Frank Okonsky was known as a good father and desirable citizen in Weehawken, where he worked for years as a longshoreman. He lost his job. He walked the streets but could not find work. His wife and four children were starving. On a doorstep he saw a bottle of milk and a loaf of bread and took them home to the hungry family. Before he got home, a policeman arrested him. In his cell he hanged himself.

BIG BUSINESS TELLS SPOKANE WHO IS MASTER

Vetoes High School Meet On Centralia Case

(Special to The Daily Worker)

SPOKANE, Wash., May 14.—After the local board of education had consented to allow a lecture on the Centralia case in the Lewis and Clark high school auditorium, the Associated Industries of the Inland Empire set up such a protest that the educational authorities were impelled to rescind their promise.

Another hall has been obtained for the Centralia lecture, and the change of location is being widely advertised.

Friends of the Centralia defense here see in the Associated Industries' action the hand of the lumber interests of this state, which largely dominate the employers' association. For four years these interests have been opposing all efforts to prevent dissemination of the facts about the Centralia case, in which eight I. W. W. members are serving from 25 to 40 years in prison for defending their lives and property against an Armistice Day mob in 1919. The conspiracy to raid the I. W. W. hall in Centralia, all evidence concerning which was suppressed by the trial judge, was instigated and directed by F. B. Hubbard, a lumber magnate.

Directors of the Associated Industries of the Inland Empire include J. P. McGoldrick of the McGoldrick Lumber Company of Spokane, and F. E. Peters, general contractor. Both of these men have had intimate opportunity to observe the power of the Industrial Workers of the World in organizing the workers in the lumber and construction fields for better wages and improved working conditions.

Hundreds of Spokane business men have lately received copies of a pamphlet entitled, "Eight Men Buried Alive," issued by the General Defense Committee of Chicago, which quotes affidavits from six jurors in the Centralia case admitting that they were terrorized into convicting the accused industrialists.

Auto Slaves Losing Work.

(By The Federated Press)

DETROIT, May 14.—Continued decline in industrial employment in Deroit substantiates the Federated Press prediction of March 15. During the last week the number employed by members of the Detroit Employers' association decreased by 3,741 to 231,617. This marks a total decline of 10,714 below the peak of the year. Part time is increasing with approximately 10,000 working a 40-hour instead of the normal 50-hour week.

The automobile industry reports a falling off in production during April of 12 per cent to 15 per cent as compared with March. The production rate is an eighth lower than a year ago. The estimated stocks of unsold cars increased, indicating production running ahead of demand.

'LAND FOR USERS,' WORLD FARMERS' MEET DECLARES

50 Nations Represented In Rome Confab

(By The Federated Press)

A living wage for the farmer, the possession of the land by those who actually till it and freedom to organize for economic, social and political ends are among the principles of the World Agriculture society now in conference in Rome. This organization, with representatives from more than 50 nations, emphasizes the importance of the farmer in world economy.

The World Agriculture society came into being as the result of a conference in France, in 1919, which met to consider voluntary co-operation by producers and consumers in the study of world problems of food supply and the welfare rural populations. It differs from David Lubin's International Institute of Agriculture, which is a governmental body for compiling and disseminating reports, in that it aims to represent voluntary organizations of farmers—to become in a sense a farmers' international.

The principles on which the organization rests as stated by Laurence H. Parker, its executive secretary, include:

1. An adequate supply of food for all people is essential to permanent world peace. A hungry world means chaos.
2. This food supply must be furnished by the farmers of the world.
3. The conservation and improvement of the soil should be one of the chief concerns of world statesmanship. But no government decree nor resolutions of conferences can insure proper use of the soil: that is up to each individual farmer.
4. The working farmer must have a living wage. A meager sustenance with a scant surplus to sell does not meet permanent social justice.
5. The land should be controlled by those who use it.
6. International co-operation in agriculture will gather and interpret facts, spread popular education in farming and country life, seek legislation in the interest of the farmer as a producer and to simplify and cheapen distribution of soil-grown products.
7. No co-operation on an international basis will suffice unless it encourages free organization of the farmers.

Factory Kills In 5 Years.

NEW YORK, May 14.—A girl entering a factory at 16 canont last beyond 21 without a breakdown in health, Sophia Reben, Evansville, (Ill.) cigarmaker, told the national industrial assembly, Y. W. C. A. convention, in New York.

Railroad Magnates' Lobby Wages War On Barkley Labor Bill

(By The Federated Press)

WASHINGTON, May 14.—When the Barkley railroad labor bill comes up again in the house, on May 19, for three hours' debate on the special calendar, its supporters will attempt to keep the house in continuous session until the opposition permits a final roll call. The bill can come up only on two days a month, and the railroad lobby is fighting it by continuous breaking of a quorum and forcing of quorum calls. The progressives will try to keep the legal quorum—100 members—present on the floor continuously all night and all next day, if necessary, to compel the old guard to face the decisive vote.

Short Items From Russia

MOSCOW.—The French premier, M. Poincare, wired the Soviet government "in the name of humanity," begging not to execute the four members of the Kieff counter-revolutionary organization, "the Center of Action," found guilty of espionage and counter-revolution. His telegram was printed in the Moscow press under the head, "The Insolence of Poincare."

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KIEFF.—The telegram of Poincare in connection with the trial of the counter-revolutionary organization, "the Center of Action," created a wave of indignation among the workers as well as among the educators. The professors of the local university, in an interview with the correspondent of the Rosta, stated that they consider his telegram as the lowest form of cinism. Others considered his telegram as an insult to Russia.

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ODESSA. — Great indignation is shown here by the professors of the local university and people active in public who are not party members, in connection with the telegram of M. Poincare, which is trying to save the lives of the convicted members of the "Center of Action."

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The Peasants and Lenin.

WELSK, Vologodsk Gub.—At the Volost conference of Welsk county the peasants decided to have a "Lenin desatin," which will be worked by public labor and the profit from which will go for the benefit of the homeless children, to liquidate illiteracy, etc. They recommended similar action to other Volost conferences, some of which took similar action.

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MOSCOW.—The Moscow Pravda, official organ of the Communist party, is organizing in all the big centers of Russia groups of labor correspondents, so-called "Rabcors." It is being done for the purpose of eliminating the waste of time of the correspondents and to instruct them in the proper way of writing labor news.

FOUR BILLION DOLLARS WORTH OF GOLD IN AMERICAN BANKING CHESTS SHOWS WHO WON WAR

By LELAND OLDS
(Federated Press Industrial Editor)

Who came out on top in the world war?

American finance and the American dollar.

If you don't believe it read the annual report of the federal reserve board, particularly the part dealing with the inflow of gold from abroad. The $2,000,000,000 in gold which American bankers got out of Europe, according to the report, has to an increasing extent made the dollar the world's standard of value and the United States the world's financial capital.

"Since the federal reserve banks began operations in November, 1914," says the report, "over two billions of gold have been added to the stock of the United States by importation. It is the gold which has been thus received that now constitutes the largest portion of the gold reserves of the 12 federal reserve banks.

"The first billion of this gold came prior to the entry of the United States into the world war. The second billion of gold has been received during the five years since the conclusion of the war. Net imports of gold during the year 1921 alone amounted to around two-thirds of a billion dollars. The gold reserves of the federal reserve system which stood at $2,063,000,000 at the end of the year 1920 increased to $2,875,000,000 at the end of the year 1921, to $3,047,000,000 at the end of the year 1922, and to $3,080,000,000 at the end of the year 1923."

$4,300,000,000 In Gold.

Of the world's total monetary gold stock of about $9,000,000,000 the United States now holds over $4,300,000,000 or more than twice the amount held in 1914. Europe's gold stock has decreased by nearly $2,000,000,000 during the same period. The gold holdings of the principal countries of the world in 1913 and 1923 are shown in the following table.

Gold Holdings	Dec. 31, 1913	Latest figures 1923
United States	$1,904,694,000	$4,247,201,000
United Kingdom	830,100,000	754,400,000
France	1,200,000,000	709,479,000
Japan	64,963,000	600,194,000
Spain	92,500,000	487,841,000
Argentina	292,600,000	451,293,000
Netherlands	60,900,000	233,876,000
Germany	915,700,000	111,247,000
Russia	1,011,500,000	45,043,000

"By virtue of its creditor position and its unprecedentedly strong gold position," says the reserve board "the United States has now become the world's gold center. As such it has assumed the high responsibility of so managing the vast gold supply domiciled here that it may be available for redistribution by export as occasion may arise without producing any untoward or disturbing effects in our own domestic, economic, and financial situation."

New York—Financial Capitol.

This means that New York is about to become the financial capital of the world, taking the place held by London down to 1914. The world's chief free gold market tends to command the greatest confidence and therefore to attract the largest volume of foreign financial accounts and business from every quarter of the world. American bankers dreamed of this during 1916 before we entered the war. And by entering the war to insure victory of the nations most heavily indebted to them they made sure that the ultimate victory would be theirs, a victory of American finance and the American dollar.

NOT A LYNCHER PUNISHED IN U. S. ALL LAST YEAR

The Law No Protection For Negroes

By LUDWELL DENNY
(Federated Press Staff Correspondent)

NEW YORK, May 14.—"Americans now realize that it is not the lives of Negroes that are concerned but the honor of America," says the 14th annual report of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, commenting on the decline of lynching. It credits public opinion with bringing the number of victims down from 61 in 1922 to 28 in 1923.

But there were no convictions of members of lynching mobs. One mob leader when brought to trial for first degree murder was acquitted.

Rebel Peons Still In Jail.

Eight of the 64 Negroes sentenced to life and long prison terms in connection with the Arkansas peonage riots of 1919 are still in prison. Of the 12 sentenced to death, 6 have been freed after a 4-year legal battle conducted by the association and 6 have been made eligible for parole.

The fight for racial rights at Tuskegee hospital for colored war veterans has been won with the appointment of 14 colored physicians and 37 colored nurses. Mob deportations of Negroes were stopped in Johnstown, Pa., and Spruce Pine, N. C. Exclusion of Negroes from freshman dormitories at Harvard university was prevented.

In its activity against the Ku Klux Klan the association helped to pass the New York anti-klan law, requiring public membership lists and prohibiting circulation of anonymous letters and unsigned printed matter. A klan rally was prevented in Denver and an order secured from Gov. Wm. E. Sweet that "the klan is neither needed nor wanted in Colorado."

Pressing Anti-Lynching Bill.

The Dyer anti-lynching bill, killed in the last congress by a filibuster of southern senators, is being pressed in the present session. The Capper-Fairfield bill for uniform regulation of marriage and divorce is opposed because it prohibits marriage between blacks and whites. Senator Capper has promised that the objectionable clause will be eliminated.

Opposition to the education (formerly Sterling-Towner) bill is advised on the ground that it would legalize the present discrimination against colored children in the south, and would back that discrimination with a federal law and $100,000,000 a year. In many southern states $10 is spent on the education of every white child to $1 or $2 for every colored child.

The Crisis, monthly organ of the association, has a net paid average circulation of 37,100, the report states.

Detroit Solon Would Ban Peace Movement; His Knowledge Scant

(By The Federated Press)

WASHINGTON, May 14.—Representative McLeod of Detroit, a member of the American Legion, who sent a letter to the department of justice, suggesting jail sentences and the breaking up of the organization of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, in case the charges of disloyalty and foreign intrigue which he had heard about it should be sustained, knows nothing about the W. I. L. P. F.

Questioned by the Federated Press, the youthful congressman admitted that he did not know that Jane Addams was the head of the organization; he did not know the character of the resolutions or of the general program of the league; he had heard none of the speeches, nor had he secured copies of any of them. He had acted on the information of a young woman employed in his office, and of one the Daughters of 1812, who tried to break up the sessions of the league congress here a week ago. One Legion post, he said, had since sent him a message of approval of his statement.

McLeod is innocent of any knowledge of the career of Jane Addams or of any of the scores of other world-famous women for whom he proposed jail sentences, "if." He now says that he has not sought to prejudge them, but thinks the department of justice can establish the truth.

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NEW YORK READERS, ATTENTION!
DEMONSTRATION
SATURDAY, MAY 17th, 1924
MARCH WITH US
TO
CITY HALL
Demand that the City Build Houses and Rent them to Workers at Cost
We will gather at Rutgers Square at 1:30 P. M.
Come with your local unit or individually.
In case of Rain, demonstration will take place the following Saturday
Auspices: UNITED COUNCIL OF WORKINGCLASS WOMEN

The World of Labor—Industry and Agriculture

WOMEN ORGANIZE MAY 17 MARCH ON N. Y. CITY HALL

Workingclass Women Want Better Homes

To the DAILY WORKER:-- We have been asked why we call our organization "the United Council of Working Class Women"—why not just plain "working women"? The argument is made that the latter is simpler and more commonly in use.

Yes, it is simpler in that one word less is used. But, the fact is, the two terms are not the same; don't mean the same thing.

The "working woman" is the woman who works in industry. If she is organizable she soon finds herself in the union of her trade. If her industry is not organized and she is interested in organization, she is in the shop, the store or the factory where she can talk to her fellow workers. Her economic problems are direct industrial problems. She comes in direct conflict with the boss and all the conditions of either large or small scale production. Her problems as a woman of her class, by very nature of the fact that she is a "working woman" are centered in industry where she works in conjunction with other workers. Her interest in organization as a member of the working class, is outside the four walls she happens to call "home."

The "working class woman," on the other hand, has been left behind in the development of capitalist production. She is the woman in the "home," the woman in the kitchen; buried away from social labor with a thousand individual tasks to perform daily for husband, sons and daughters, or little children in the isolation of loneliness and futility. Here then is no strong urge to organization, no easy road to an understanding of what the working class struggle is all about. Yet it is she, the working class woman, who feels most the pressure of the pay envelope that does not cover the needs of her family.

While the male member of the family has his struggle in the shop against the boss, it is she who must gather enough, at the end of a month's tussle with the cost of food and clothing, to meet the impossible rents for a miserable shelter. It is she who must face the landlord when the money is not all there, to ask for an extension of time; it is she who bears the brunt in strike-time, when the children tug at her skirts begging for bread she cannot give them. And the less she is enlightened on the problems of the strikers, the worse for her and her husband, the worse for her family, the worse for the working class!

Yes, it is the working class woman who is now begining to awaken! Yes, husbands and brothers and sons! Yes, working women! It is we—the women who have hitherto been poked away in the kitchen spiritually as well as physically who are arousing ourselves and each other to the necessity of getting together, to take our part in the struggle that our class is waging against the unbearable conditions that oppress us! We are learning that our problems and the problems of our men in the shops, are but one problem, that our common problem is but the problem of the entire working class. We are building a powerful organization—the United Council of Working class woman, join us. If you know ready at all times to protect the workers' interests. If you are a working class woman join us. If you know a working class woman, urge her to join us.

Yours Fraternally

The United Council of Working Class Women.

(EDITOR'S NOTE: On May 17th, the United Council of Working Class Women of Greater New York will go out in demonstration to demand of the city that it build houses and rent them to the workers at cost. All women should join this demonstration and take their children with them if they can.)

NEW YORK, May 14.—The United Council of Working Class Women, organized for the protection of workers' interests, boasts the livest bunch of women in Greater New York. These women realize the necessity first of building a powerful organization, and have taken as their immediate task that of drawing as many conscious working class women as they can reach into the existing Local Councils, and organizing new councils where none exist.

They work thru outdoor rallies, indoor meetings and by house-to-house visits in which they interest the women by personal talks and by distribution of literature setting forth the aims and purposes of the organization.

Push Baby and Pamphlets.

The women work with extraordinary zeal and enthusiasm. Mothers with infants at home, bundle their babies into the baby carriages and get right out on the job, so determined are they to have their part in interesting their sisters. A woman who will push the baby carriage with a two or three months' old baby in it to carry leaflets to the women in the neighborhood is a member of which any workers' organization might well be proud.

At present, they are putting all their energies into the work of creating organizational strength and in preparing for the May 17th Demonstration Parade to the City Hall on Saturday. Working class women and their children will come out that day to demand that the city build houses and rent them to the workers at cost.

The U. C. W. W. has its headquarters at 125 Fourth Avenue, New York City, where information may be obtained.

SOCIALIST TACTICS DISGUST THE OKLAHOMA WORKERS AND FARMERS; BALK AT THIRD PARTY PLATFORM

By JOSEPH MANLEY

(Special to The Daily Worker)

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., May 13 (By Mail).—The Saturday morning session of the sixty-five farmer-laborites, opened with tense expectancy of a battle that the newspapers had freely predicted, between the communists on one hand as the champions of the class Farmer-Labor Party and the St. Paul Convention; and on the other hand the Leader "steam roller" championing the idea of a loosely joined committee standing for La Follette and the Cleveland Conference for Progressive Political Action.

The matter coming before the convention had been left over for a decision from the night before. It was that the proposed Oklahoma Farmer-Labor Party "have a flexible policy of endorsing other party candidates."

Dan Hogan, who was in the chair, was forced to recognize a motion that "Joseph Manley be made a fraternal delegate to the convention." This motion was the signal for the fireworks.

Speaker after speaker under the influence of the Leader crowd tried to scare the farmer delegates by telling them of the dire things that would happen to them if they should "listen" to this Communist agent of the Moscow Communist International."

Manley Is Seated

Finally the vote was taken and Secretary Chamberlain not being able to steal all the votes said I was seated by the narrow margin of 31 to 30. Immediately I asked for the floor and after some hopeless opposition it was overwhelmingly granted. My speech in favor of the St. Paul Convention and a class Farmer-Labor Party caused a rising vote of thanks at the conclusion, much to the discomfiture of the Leader crowd, and especially of Mr. Edwin Spurr, who was hurriedly brought to the rescue as "the state secretary of the old Farmer-Labor party" that never existed except in his own doting imagination.

Mr. Spurr created much confusion by his claim that he was a member of the "national committee of the Farmer-Labor party." It will be remembered that he is a member of the Farmer-Labor party of Oklahoma that bolted the July 3 convention.

Ernest Chamberlain, editor of the Leader, launched out in a bitter attack and malicious attempt to misrepresent the policy of the Workers party toward LaFollette. He quoted Comrade Ruthenberg's article in part from our old friend, the New Majority (whose editor, by the way, does not believe in attacking the Communists).

Chamberlain, Houchin and a person named Hicks—a political jackal the like of which Oklahoma is cursed with—each in their turn sought to terrorize the delegates. When the vote was taken, these enemies of the St. Paul convention and a class Farmer-Labor party succeeded in getting a narrow majority for their nonpartisan indorsing of old party candidates policy.

Delegates Get Disgusted.

This so disgusted a large number of delegates, who had never heard of the name of Communism before, that they left the hall in disgust, several of them saying to me: "If your farmer's program is Communism, we're for it."

This exodus took all the punch out of the gathering, and it was a very tame affair until the credentials committee started to "explain," almost at the close of the session, why it had not seated J. E. Snyder. Their "explanation" was not accepted, and Snyder was granted the floor. He made a speech, in the course of which he explained how he and Delegate Cobb, while both members of the Workers party, had worked ceaselessly to build up the convention, going out thru the state and sending out letters to hundreds of farmers. He told the convention how Chamberlain had "edited the call" so as to make it possible to shut him out thru not being a resident of Oklahoma for a year, tho his people were all farmers in the state. At the conclusion of Snyder's speech, Spurr tried to make a motion that "the other Communists be excluded from the convention." This was too raw even for the Leader crowd, and the whole matter was dropped.

Chamberlain, for the "policy committee," tried to ram thru quickly a motion to send a single delegate to the St. Paul convention. It was so scandalous that I was forced to take the floor and point out the utter unfairness of tying up the rank and file in the person of a single delegate. Chamberlain's motion was defeated, and delegates are to be elected, one from each county, 70 in all. Hogan tried to have the picking of the delegates, and in true steam roller style, referred it to the executive board. The writer predicts that there will be a delegation at St. Paul representative of the workers and farmers of Oklahoma beyond the control of Dan Hogan. Chamberlain, for his "good" work, was rewarded by being selected as the delegate to the Cleveland C. P. P. A. gathering.

"God Help LaFollette."

The few delegates that were left listlessly adopted a program that Chamberlain said was "Bob LaFollette's." If it is so, God help LaFollette. It is a mixture of meaningless phrases about the suffering people—much less radical than Mayor Hylan's talk about the "interests."

George Wilson was nominated for United States senator, and L. L. Libby for corporation commissioner. The great event was when LaFollette was nominated for president. Then the whole game became clear.

The hybrid monstrosity born under the name of the Oklahoma Farmer-Labor party, with a middle class third party platform, shaped around the personality of LaFollette and the prestige of the Farmer-Labor movement, has for its parents a gang of political high binders that the workers and farmers of Oklahoma have already had bitter political experience with.

But a new element has entered the struggle. A goodly portion of the delegates to this misnamed convention have now a clear conception of a class Farmer-Labor party. They are going back to their farms (that are owned by the bankers), determined to keep up the fight against capitalism and its "Greeks bearing gifts."

HOOVER DODGES MARTIN CHARGES OF ANTI-RED AID

"No Organization" In Bolshevik Districts

(By The Federated Press)

WASHINGTON, May 14.—Questioned by The Federated Press, Herbert Hoover has replied in a special interview to the statements made by Capt. J. V. Martin of the shipping board vessel, Lake Fray. Martin showed that Hoover sent him a cargo of food and motor trucks to the aid of Yudenitch, just before that counter-revolutionary invaded Russia from Esthonia in 1919.

Hoover denies that he intervened, while admitting that the food and trucks did go to Yudenitch. He claims they were used solely for the civilian population and not to assist the military expedition.

Paris Russian Group Responsible.

In the first place, he asserted, the $4,450,000 worth of food was sold to the "Provisional Russian government" in Paris. That is, there was in Paris a group or committee of former imperial ambassadors with whom the allies dealt, two years after the revolution in Russia. Yudenitch was operating with their sanction and support, as were Kolchak and others. The 60 motor trucks which he sent to Reval for delivery to Yudenitch's general supply committee were sold by the American war department to this Paris crowd, which gave its notes in payment. Hoover merely forwarded these, and he says he did so with the stipulation that they should be used only in distributing famine relief.

Alibi: No Relief Discrimination.

But Hoover's fundamental alibi is this: He says that there was no discrimination in this plan of famine relief, as against civilians within the lines of Russia.

Refusing to discuss the prospect of restoring normal relations between the United States and Russia, Hoover said that Russia's economic situation was steadily improving.

There is talk in Washington that Hoover is disturbed by the stubborn anti-Russian prejudice and policy of Secretary Hughes. But when Hoover is asked to talk about Russian recognition he hints that that ground has been staked out by the state department, and he must stay off.

Actors' Strike Called.

NEW YORK, May 14.—The Actors' Equity Association have decided to go on strike against the Producing Managers' Association on June first. The Equity also voted to accept the terms offered by the Managers' Protective Association, a Shubert off-shoot of the old managers' Association. The vote was 1099 to 1.

FILIPINO SUGAR SLAVES' STRIKE GROWS STRONGER

Workers Rebel Against Hawaiian Planters

HONOLULU, May 14.—(By mail)—Thousands of Filipino sugar cane workers from the Ewa plantation were expected today to join the fifteen thousand workers already out on strike for higher wages and a decent standard of living. These workers have been chafing all month to become active strikers. They have been doing all they could to assist the workers already out, by going on a "silent strike," slowing up on the job, and sending food to the strikers' camp.

A Dollar A Day?

Filipino plantation workers on the islands of Maui and Kauai are reported eager to join the ranks of their striking comrades. The slogan "Is A Dollar A Day Enough For You?" has caught the masses who have been mercilessly exploited by the barons of the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association, who control the territorial government.

The Filipinos are asking for $2 a day to enable them to approach a better standard of living. The present wage of $1 a day is pitifully insufficient for these workers and their large families even in a tropical country where some foodstuffs are more plentiful.

Attacks Labor Commissioner.

The Filipino Labor Union and the so-called "High Wages Movement," led by Pablo Manlapit, an attorney of Honolulu, are in charge of the strike. They have attacked the resident Labor Commissioner, Mr. Cayetano Ligot, charging him with dishonesty in the discharge of his duties, with accepting money from the sugar planters' association, with incompetence, and with failure to co-operate in the activities of the Filipino community.

Four Japanese newspapers of Honolulu have rallied to the aid of the strikers and are soliciting funds for their support. Editorially, the papers say that the bettering of conditions among the Filipinos is essential to the well-being of the community as a whole. The Japanese labor organizations are also supporting the strike, remembering their own battle in 1909.

Injunction Against Bosses.

A unique use of the injunction is threatened by strikers. They are considering applying for an injunction against the forcible and unlawful evictions which take place on each plantation as the workers strike.

In the first evictions of workers' families from the plantation houses, many sad scenes took place, with insular police and troops lending aid to the bosses, as usual. The striking workers were peaceful and did not provoke the violence of the police.

One death resulted from the evictions and is the cause of the suit against the plantation company. A baby only a few months old, was ill with pneumonia in the hospital, but when the evictions began the parents were forced to take away the baby, altho it was desperately in need of a physician's attention. In the long journey to the city the child grew worse and by the time it was brought to the attention of a doctor again, it was too late. The family was disrupted by the sad and unnecessary death.

New Workers Join Strikers.

Scabs brought in from the Philippines quit work as soon as they realize what they are doing. Many of these were hired before the strike broke, but join the ranks of the strikers as soon as they hear of the situation. Boys of the Industrial School refused to scab and went on "silent strike" when their masters forced them to go to the plantations.

The strikers have all been lodged in city dwellings and every precaution was taken to insure sanitary conditions in the main camp. Food for a long fight was saved, altho it limits the workers almost entirely to a rice diet. Donations of fruit, fish, and doughnuts have been made by various sympathetic firms and friends.

Whether the workers will be able to gain their demands from the hard-boiled sugar trust owners of Hawaii is doubtful, but they are putting up a significant fight. They have issued a regular strike paper, in English, called "And Bantay," besides bulletins in Filipino dialects. They are making a splendid demonstration of working class unity.

Progressives Worry Railroad Owners Says Nickle Plate Chief

The railroads are well able to solve their problems, and would do so with satisfaction to everybody, but for the interference of "the Magnus Johnsons, the LaFollettes, the Brookharts and Shipsteads," Col. W. A. Coiston, vice-president and general counsel of the Nickle Plate railroad, declared here at a meeting of railroad men under the auspices of the Traffic Club of Chicago

MASSACHUSETTS FALLS IN LINE WITH CALL FOR FARMER-LABOR CONVENTION PLEDGED TO JUNE 17

BOSTON, May 14.—Massachusetts has fallen in line with the whole series of states which are organizing state Farmer-Labor Parties in support of the June 17th Farmer-Labor Convention. The call for the Massachusetts convention, to be held on June 1st in Boston, has just been issued in the name of a number of local trade unions and labor fraternal organizations.

The call for the Massachusetts convention, as other state calls, pledges support of the June 17th convention. The call reads as follows:

CALL FOR STATE FARMER-LABOR CONVENTION IN MASSACHUSETTS.

To be held Sunday, June 1, 1924, at Boston, Mass.

To all Labor Unions, Central Labor Councils, Workers' Political Parties, Workers' Co-operative Associations and Fraternal Organizations, and Farmers' Organizations in the State of Massachusetts:

Greetings:

Thruout the country, the industrial workers and farmers are uniting their forces into State and Local Farmer-Labor parties. The political domination of the employers, bankers and "open shoppers" is being challenged. Success has marked these first steps, in several instances, notably in the State of Minnesota, from which two United States Senators were elected on a Farmer-Labor ticket.

To link these local and state parties together and unite the political organizations of farmers and industrial workers for the 1924 Presidential Campaign, a National Farmer-Labor Convention has been called to convene at St. Paul, Minn., June 17th, 1924.

This call has been issued by the Committee of Arrangements in the name of the following organizations: Washington Farmer-Labor Party, North Dakota Farmer-Labor Party, Montana Farmer-Labor Party, Nebraska Progressive Party, Federated Farmer-Labor Party, Minnesota Farmer-Labor Party and the Buffalo Labor Party. Invitations to participate are based on endorsement of the following tentative program:

A.—Public Ownership. B.—Governmental Banking. C.—Public Control of all Natural Resources. D.—Restoration of all Civil Liberties guaranteed by the Constitution. E.—Abolition of the Use of Injunctions in Labor Disputes.

The forces of farmer and labor in the State of Massachusetts are at present without any political expression of their own. They must be united to be represented effectively at the June 17th Convention. This is the only hope for success in the November elections.

For this purpose, the undersigned organizations and trade unionists hereby issue a call for a State Farmer-Labor Convention to be held at Franklin Union hall, 41 Berkeley street, Boston, Mass., on June 1st, 1924, at 10:00 a. m.

Invited to send delegates to this convention are: Local labor unions and central labor councils, workers' political parties, workers' co-operative associations and fraternal organizations, and farmers' organizations which indorse the principles set forth.

The basis of representation shall be one delegate for a membership of less than 200, and two delegates for a membership of two hundred or over.

The purpose of the June 1st Convention is to create an organization in the State of Massachusetts which will be represented at the June 17th Convention at St. Paul, Minn., to adopt a State platform, and to nominate a full ticket for the State elections in November, 1924.

United action of Massachusetts industrial workers and farmers is the need of the hour.

Machinists No. 694, Worcester; Journeymen Tailors, Local 12, Boston; Amalgamated Shoe Workers, Local 1, Chelsea; Amalgamated Shoe Workers, Local 43, Stitchers, Lynn; Brewery Workmen, No. 14, Boston; Workmen's Circle, Branch 715, Roxbury; A. K. Birch, Business Agent, Norwood Building Trades Council; James E. O'Malley, National Executive Board, U. L. W. I. U. of America; August Osterholm, Secretary Carpenters District Council, Norfolk County; Committee of Arrangements: T. J. Conroy, Chairman, 50 Benefit Street, Worcester, Mass.; Frank Deluca, Secretary, 148 Court Street, Boston, Mass.

EXPECT AMERICAN WORKERS TO LIVE ON $28 WEEKLY

That Means Little On A Part Time Basis

Wage earners in the industrial establishments of the country received an average of $26.80 a week during March, according to the report of the U. S. bureau of labor statistics. With full employment thruout the 52 weeks of the year this would mean annual compensation amounting to $1,390. This is approximately $1,000 short of the so-called health and decency standard.

Compared with a year ago these wages show an increase of 2.4 per cent, a neglible gain in purchasing power in the course of 12 months with the present wage tendency downward. Eight industries employing 1,200,000 workers, or more than one-eighth of the total factory workers of the country, are paying lower wages than a year ago with a consequent lowering of the standard of living they maintained in March, 1923. These include both men's and women's clothing, shirts and collars, cotton manufacture, boots and shoes and the manufacture of automobile tires. The decrease in purchasing power varies from 2 per cent in the shirt and collar industry to 8½ per cent in men's clothing.

Average earnings in typical industries during March were reported as follows: meat packing $24.37, baking $25.54, cotton manufacture $16.82, men's clothing $28.81, iron and steel $31.10, foundries and machine shops $29.18, saw mills $20.87, boots and shoes $22.50, printing $35.95, automobile $33.57, railway car building and repair $29, electrical equipment $28.32.

New Amalgamated Local Charges Law Violation For Women.

(By The Federated Press)

SAN FRANCISCO, May 14.—The Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, recently organized in this city, have filed charges with the commissioner of labor against eight San Francisco firms doing tailoring work under contract for local retailers. It is claimed these firms are violating the eight-hour law for women, in some cases working their women employes from 8 a. m. to 7 p. m. Others work late into the night, and sanitary conditions are bad in all of them.

Your Union Meeting

THIRD THURSDAY, May 15, 1924.

No.	Name of Local and Place of Meeting
	Allied Printing Trades Council, 59 E. Van Buren St., 6:30 p. m.
271	Amal. Clothing Workers, 409 S. Halsted St.
227	Boiler Makers, 2040 W. North Ave.
93	Boot and Shoe, 1939 Milwaukee Avenue.
14	Brick and Clay, Shermanville, Ill.
186	Brick and Clay, Glenview, Ill.
13	Carpenters, 113 S. Ashland Blvd.
62	Carpenters, 6416 S. Halsted St.
341	Carpenters, 1440 Emma St.
434	Carpenters, South Chicago 11037 Michigan Ave.
504	Carpenters, Ogden and Kedzie.
2103	Carpenters, 758 W. North Ave.
180	Drug Clerks, 431 S. Dearborn St., Room 1327.
134	Electricians, 1507 Ogden Ave.
795	Electricians, 7475 Dante Ave.
115	Engineers, 9223 Houston Ave.
429	Firemen and Enginemen, 38th and Campbell Sts., 7:45 p. m.
269	Hod Carriers, South Chicago, 3101 E. 92nd St.
60	Janitresses, City Hall, Hearing Room.
18	Ladies' Garment Workers, 328 W. Van Buren St.
54	Ladies' Garment Workers, 1214 N. Ashland Ave.
100	Ladies' Garment Workers, 328 W. Van Buren St.
12	Leather Workers, 810 W. Harrison Street.
233	Moulders, 119 S. Throop St.
	Painters District Council, 1446 W. Adams St.
371	Painters, Dutt's Hall, Chicago Hts.
2	Piano and Organ Workers, 180 W. Washington.
281	Plumbers (Railway), Monroe and Peoria.
724	Railway Carmen, 75th and Drexel Avenue.
378	Railway Clerks, 549 W. Washington.
504	Railway Clerks, 8138 Commercial Avenue.
14872	Sign Hangers, 810 W. Harrison St.
12	Slate, Tile Roofers, 1224 Milwaukee.
110	Stage Employes, Masonic Temple, 10:30 a. m.
—	Stone Cutters, 180 W. Washington Street.
742	Teamsters, 9206 Houston Ave.
754	Teamsters (Dairy), 220 S. Ashland.
110	Upholsterers, 180 W. Washington Street.

(Note—Unless otherwise stated all meetings are at 8 p. m.)

DETROIT BOSSES TO RUSTLE SCABS FOR CAR STRIKE

But Organized Labor Is Ready For Fight

By SHERMAN BOWMAN

Federated Press Staff Correspondent.

DETROIT, May 14.—The Employers' Association of Detroit, an organization of 79 firms employing two-thirds of the Detroit factory force, has offered to recruit strikebreakers for the street railway commission in the event the 3,500 platform employes of the municipally-owned lines here strike.

Chester M. Culver, manager of the association, said his organization would canvass member factories for volunteers to man the cars, explaining that about 6,000 former conductors and motormen are working in factories here.

Line-up of Forces.

This offer from the industrial capitalists' local "union" throws new light on the line-up of forces growing out of the platform-men's demands for a 14 per cent wage increase, a readjustment of working schedules to eliminate split runs and recognition of the union.

The efforts of the acting mayor and the street railway commission to wreck the local Amalgamated Assn. of Street and Electric Railway employes have been greater than before.

The men were successful in their previous attempt with respect to wages and working conditions and nominally successful with respect to union recognition by the city hall. It was agreed at that time, by a resolution spread on the commission records, that the commission would not officially recognize the union but would use the union machinery in arbitrations. Local executives of the union also were kept on the street railway payroll.

Fired Union Officials.

Now the commission has taken the union executives off the city payroll because they failed to report for work on the cars, as ordered by the general manager of the lines. And instead of agreeing to arbitrate thru the union officials the commission has posted notices that it will arbitrate only if the employes choose representatives at a special election this month, the commission dictating the electoral methods. This is in spite of a petition by 95 per cent of the platform men delegating the union officers to act for them.

The Detroit Federation of Labor is prepared to throw its resources into the balance if a break is inevitable.

Governor Kills Safety.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 14.—Following the recent scathing letter addressed to Governor Richardson by Will S. French, retiring commissioner of the California industrial accident commission, a report issued by Joseph J. Rosendale for the Industrial Association show 329 violations of safety regulations in building jobs in this city alone—a result of the crippling of the commission by the governor's "economy" budget.

!
fear
Are you self-conscious about the impression you make on people?
PERSONAL appearance has a lot to do with the way you feel. Clothes count, of course. But still there is one thing so many people overlook—something that at once brands them as either fastidious or careless—*the teeth.*
Notice today how you, yourself, watch another person's teeth when he or she is talking. If the teeth are not well kept they at once become a liability.
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FEAR ROUSED BY FRENCH GROWTH OF COMMUNISTS

Washington, Not Workers, Getting Frightened

By LAWRENCE TODD.
(Staff Correspondent of the Fed. Press)

WASHINGTON, May 14.—If there is one feature in the French returns that causes anxiety outside the state department here in Washington, it is the ominous growth of Communist power in Paris and other industrial cities of the republic. Election of Andre Marty, who ran up the red flag on the French warship he commanded when ordered to fire on the Soviet forces in a Russian Black Sea port, is significant of this drift.

Marty was tried and convicted of treason and mutiny, and was imprisoned. He was elected a score of times to municipal and other offices by the Communists of Paris, and finally was released, last summer, after he had polled nearly 60,000 votes in the district which includes St. Cloud and Versailles. Now he takes his seat in the chamber of deputies from this district, triumphant over Andre Tardieu, who was French high commissioner for loans in America during the war. Tardieu is an extreme reactionary.

Longuet Is Defeated.

Defeat of Jean Longuet, grandson of Karl Marx and spokesman of parliamentary socialism, is announced, while Marcel Cachin, editor of the Communist organ L'Humanite, is returned by a decisive majority. Cachin was last year charged with treason when he urged the Ruhr miners to resist French militarism. The French senate, mildly progressive, refused to try the case against the Communist leader, and Poincare threatened to resign, but did not make good his threat.

Defeat of the Poincare government in the French election appears to be satisfactory to almost every element in Washington except Secretary of State Hughes and the army-navy-diplomatic bloc.

Many of the most reactionary politicians in Congress are pleased, since they feel that Poincare had begun to hurt American business by his Ruhr policy.

It is taken for granted that the government at Paris will at least discuss the military occupation of industrial Germany, and will at least discuss with the United States the funding of the $4,000,000,000 war debt.

Hughes Is Not Pleased.

Secretary Hughes is not pleased, because his policy has been one of assisting Poincare. Morgan & Co. have been back of the reactionary regime in France, and recently have had to throw another $100,000,000 into the scale to save the franc. Hughes was appraised of this deal before it was made.

Senator Shipstead has demanded an investigation of Hughes' part in the affair, pointing to the record of the quick involvement of the United States in the world war after the British had overdrawn on Morgan & Co. ot the amount of $400,000,000.

Shipstead asked whether the Morgan loan to France is to involve the United States in a new war to save French credit. Hughes now faces the fact that the French people, who were claimed by the Morgan-controlled press to be solidly with Poincare, have repudiated him and gone far to the left.

one outcome of the German and French voting, politicians here concede, will be a great increase in the confidence of the progressive forces in the United States, in their ability to carry the election next November. The after-war spirit of pessimism and supine reaction is over, its last outposts in France and Japan have fallen. Reconstruction and reconciliation, as outlined by the British labor government and as voiced in America by Borah, LaFollette and the moderate radicals, are coming in.

RELEASE LAST "POLITICAL" IS WOMEN'S CALL

Zogg Imprisoned Under Repealed Act

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, May 14.—Release of the last war-time political prisoner, Nicholas S. Zogg, is demanded in a letter just received by Senator Burton K. Wheeler. The demand is made by a delegation of interested Pennsylvania women and is signed by Lavinia L. Dock of Fayetteville and Ellen Winsor of Haverford.

Bogg is the only "political" prisoner who escaped the executive eye in the December releases. He was sent up from California in 1918 and has served six of his twelve years' sentence in Atlanta prison. Zogg was given ten years under the now repealed Espionage Act and two years under the Draft Act for opposing enlistment and aiding "prisoners of conscience," the letter recounts.

Zogg Old and Sick.

The prisoner is now sixty years old and ill with tuberculosis. No reason appears for his further incarceration in a notoriously bad prison.

The Pennsylvania women further point out that their delegation interviewed James A. Finch, Pardon Attorney of the Department of Justice, who admitted that the D. of J. "agents provocateurs" had framed the case of Fritz W. Bischoff, a German who was recently granted communtation. The women protest the "repugnant" methods of the D. of J. and call attention to the fact "that Nicholas Zogg is still held in the Atlanta Federal Penitentiary under a repealed Espionage Act, while all other political prisoners, even suspected German spies, have been freed."

The Pennsylvania women have also sent out a plea that all other interested citizens write to President Coolidge urging the release of Nicholas Zogg.

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INVESTIGATION OF PAXTON HIBBEN, FRIEND OF SOVIET RUSSIA, IS DROPPED BY WAR DEPARTMENT

(By The Federated Press.)

NEW YORK, May 14.—When you are defeated the strategy of war is to retreat. On that principle the U. S. war department has called off its frameup investigation of Captain Paxton Hibben. Hibben, who has been active in Russian relief was recommended for promotion to major, reserve officers' corps. But Secretary of War Weeks last July ordered him investigated, on the charge of "holding beliefs favorable to enemies of the U. S. government." Hibben believes in Russian rcognition.

Hibben denied the charge at a hearing in October. When Hibben and his counsel in preparation for the suspended hearing examined the papers in the case they found that 41 documents had been removed from the file by the war department. It is believed that Hibben's effort to force the return of the missing papers caused Major General Bullard to hush up the whole matter and dissolve the investigating board of officers.

Both Old Parties Are Aided Financially By Big Meat Packers

(By The Federated Press)

WASHINGTON, May 14.—When the senate was considering his resolution calling upon the chairmen and treasurers of the Republican and Democratic national committees to tell the senate what contributions they received during and since the 1920 campaign from the Big Five meat packers, Senator Johnson of Minnesota declared that both of the old parties had contributed to the deflation and ruin of the farmer. He cited an investigation made by the Minnesota state senate, showing that campaigns in the interest of big business, and against the farmers and wage workers' political program had been heavily financed by business concerns. The meat packers, he believed, had been generous to the Republican party war chest, and the Republican administration had failed to enforce the packers and stockyards' law in the St. Paul market.

Senator Norbeck of South Dakota charged that the Nonpartisan league spent "more money in South Dakota in 1918 than Newberry ever spent in Michigan." Johnson replied that this was money subscribed by the farmers in self-defense against the business crowd.

The Johnson resolution was adopted.

Russian Daily Paper "Novy Mir" To Open Office In Chicago

The Russian Communist daily, Novy Mir, is opening a branch office in Chicago at 1113 West Washington boulevard. A branch of the editorial board, consisting of three labor journalists and a staff of about ten correspondents, will take care of the Chicago department in the paper and cover the northwestern states. According to the present plans, there will be a correspondent in every Russian labor organization in Chicago, and all phases of the life of the Russian workers and labor news in general will be covered.

There are at present over 30,000 Russians and over 100,000 Russian speaking and reading people in Chicago. Up to the time of the revolution most of these people did not care to boast about being Russians. Some of them were even ashamed of it and were calling themselves Poles, etc. Since the revolution this has been greatly changed. The Russians are no more ashamed of themselves. They are proud of being immigrants from Soviet Russia.

Organizations and persons who are interested in any business with the Novy Mir are invited to address the Chicago office, Novy Mir, 1113 West Washington boulevard, Chicago, Ill.

"Baby Banks" For Southern Labor Is O. K.ed By Council

By J. W. LEIGH
(Federated Press Correspondent.)

NEW ORLEANS, May 14.—"Baby banks" known as credit unions were indorsed by the central trades and labor body. The proposed bill would permit seven residents of Louisiana to apply for permission to organize a credit union by signing an act of incorporation.

Par value of the stock would be ten dollars. The unions would receive savings, make loans and invest to the extent of 10 per cent of the capital stock. The bill also provides that the credit unions shall be organized only within groups that have a common bond of occupation, association or residence within a well defined neighborhood, small community or rural district. The rate of interest on loans to the member would not exceed 1 per cent a month. Similar unions exist in 15 states and have existed in Europe for many years. In cities such extension, it is said, creates credit for wage workers at low interest, and in the country assist in farmers' short term loan problems.

Debs Still Ill.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., May 14.—As soon as his strength permits, Eugene V. Debs, now an invalid in his Terra Haute home, will go to a sanitarium for special treatments. Since the treatments will require several months, Debs will be unable to attend the national convention of the Socialist party to be held in Cleveland July 6.

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SECRETARY DAVIS GETS PANNED BY PENNSY LABOR

(Continued from page 1)

record, that official introduced Davis to the delegates as "one who worked himself up from the rank and file to an official in the cabinet" as a union man.

An icy atmosphere came over the convention as Davis took the floor and began to speak.

It was a speech that reeked with apologetics for the reactionary republican machine with which Davis is alligned—a speech that pleaded for harmony with the employers.

Attacks Foreign Born.

Davis tried to justify the new strike breaking immigration laws that he has helped to nurse thru both houses of congress. What is more, the former Welsh immigrant practically called on the delegates before him to act as spies on European working men who come here "illegally."

Silent as a clam about the brutal force his government uses towards workers who go on strike and ignoring the numerous injunctions his gang issues against organized labor, the strike breaking secretary of "Labor" begged the workers to have kindly feelings towards their employers—pleading for class collaboration.

"Money Is Not All."

"Money is not all in this world," weakly urged the representative of the multi-millionaires to the representatives of the men, who have to fight the bosses for each mouthful of food on their tables.

Davis concluded his Civic Federation speech and sat down. If he expected the working men present to respond to his palaver as Gompers and Alton B. Parker, are accustomed to do, he was mistaken.

Storm of Protest.

The delegates showed their resentment when a motion was made to give Davis a rising vote of thanks.

Working men rose to protest from different parts of the floor. Delegate Lever of Philadelphia, asked by what authority Davis was invited to speak.

Chairman Maurer tried in vain to close the incident and asked for yea and nay votes.

The hall reverberated with the thunder of "nays."

Davis begged for the privilege of making an explanation, which was granted.

Endorses Strike Breaking.

His explanation tried to explain Coolidge's activities in breaking the Boston police strike, saying he himself had endorsed the strike breaking telegram, and tried to defend the present administration's policies. Davis ended by challenging his opponents to debate.

It was a challenge that the outraged delegates took up quickly, but Davis didn't fight when the gage was accepted.

Scores of delegates rose to their feet, demanding the floor to answer Davis. The mover of the original motion insisted that the chairman had no right to call for a yea and nay vote when the motion called for a rising vote.

President Maurer adjourned the convention rather than let the rising vote against the labor secretary take place.

Merrick Accepts Challenge.

Delegate Fred Merrick of Pittsburgh, one of those who accepted Davis' challenge, has put his acceptance into the form of an official letter to Davis.

Important sessions of the state Farmer-Labor convention are taking place in the evenings, with the majority of the F. L. delegates also delegates to the State Federation of Labor convention.

Every new subscriber increases the influence of the DAILY WORKER.

The Workers Party in Action

New Immigration Bill Gives Britons Great Advantage

(By The Federated Press)

WASHINGTON, May 14.—British immigrants will get 91,000 out of the 150,000 chances of entering the United States which are to be offered to the world, after July 1, 1927, if the immigration bill now in conference becomes law. Representative Sabath of Chicago, discussing this clause in the house, has shown that the allotment of quotas, according to the ratio of national origin of the people of this country—except the descendants of slaves—means that German immigration will be limited to 22,000 per year, Scandinavian to 5,000 or so, and other desirable stocks to similar handfuls.

Progressive senators have only now discovered this absurdity in the conference bill, tho it was approved by both house and senate. It is section 11 of the conference report. Shipstead, Norris and others are going to try to have it eliminated by fighting the whole report.

Party Activities Of Local Chicago

Branch Meetings.

Friday, May 16—Russian branch, at the Soviet school, 1902 West Diviison street. Important discussion on the Novy Mir.

• • •

Russian Picnics.

The district committee of the Russian branches, Workers-party, has arranged a picnic for Sunday, June 1, at Bergman's Grove, Riverside, Ill.

• • •

The Society for Technical Aid to Soviet Russia has arranged picnics for Sunday, June 8, at Stickney Grove, and Sunday, August 24, at National Grove.

• • •

All friendly organizations are requested not to arrange other affairs on those dates.

• • •

The Third Annual Picnic of the Workers Party, Local Chicago, will be held on Friday, July 4, at Stickney's Grove. Speakers, dancing, games, refreshments, etc., are being provided. Sympathetic organizations are requested not to arrange any other affair, but to give all possible support to the July 4th picnic.

• • •

South Side Branch Symposium.

The Chicago South Side Branch of the Workers Party will hold a very important meeting this evening, Thursday, at eight p. m., at the Communist Center, 3201 South Wabash Avenue. There will be a symposium on methods of organizing the Negro workers, the discussion being opened by three comrades, Otto Huiswood, William Moore and Fort Lovett Whiteman. Sympathizers are invited to be present.

Trachtenberg Tour

List of Western Dates.

The list of Trachtenberg's western dates follows. Addresses of halls and hours of meetings will be published later where they are not given here:

Friday, May 16, Tacoma, Wash.
Saturday, May 17, Seattle, Wash.
Sunday, May 18, Vancouver, B. C., Canada.
Monday, May 19, Spokane, Wash.
Tuesday, May 20, Butte, Mont.
Saturday, May 24, Superior, Wis.
Sunday, May 25, St. Paul, Minn.
Monday, May 26, Minneapolis, Minn.

NEW YORK CITY ORGANIZATIONS, ATTENTION!

District No. 2, Workers Party, has arranged a grand excursion and moonlight dance on the Hudson river for Saturday, June 28th. The commodious steamer Clermont, having a capacity of 3,000, has been chartered for this occasion.

Friendly organizations are urged to keep this date in mind and not arrange for any affairs that week.

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THE SPIRIT THAT WINS

By C. E. Ruthenberg

The National Office of the Workers Party is in receipt of the following letter together with a contribution of $3 to the Farmer-Labor Party Campaign Fund:

> "Comrades: I have little to spare and am a poor beggar. I did however ask a nephew for a dollar or two for the campaign. He wrote me that I gave enough, and sent me $2 for my birthday. I did not ask it for that, so send it to you endorsed. I also send a money order for one dollar. I hope there will be a union of forces. This being disunited is the devil. I see the date is now June 17.—G. A.—Grand View, Calif."

The spirit of this letter is the spirit which has been behind the great movements in the interests of the down-trodden and oppressed. It is the spirit which has been shown by the Russian workers and peasants while fighting against overwhelming odds for their Workers and Peasants' Government. It is a spirit like this which will build a great mass movement in the United States to establish a Workers and Farmers' Government here.

BRITISH PACIFIST SAYS FORCE ONLY CAN BRING PEACE

(By The Federated Press)

NEW YORK, May 14.—"In all of the decisions of the League of Nations, I do not know of a single one that has been just," Bertrand Russell, British scientist told a New York audience. He added that the league would not have prevented the last war and will not prevent the next war.

"Idealistic motives will never prevent war, only selfish motives," he said. "And three or four more first class wars will be necessary before strong commercial nations for selfish motives, try to outlaw war." But he looked forward to the time when it would be to the interests of Wall Street, the master of Europe, to stop European wars. Then the European and American bloc under the United States will fight the Orient, which under Russian leadership will revolt against western capitalist exploitation, Russell predicted.

"What will the workers in the U. S. and other capitalist countries do when their governments increase the subjugation and force war upon the Orient?" he was asked. He pointed out that pacifism on the part of the eastern countries is useless, that armed rebellion is the only weapon in the last analysis which will stop even "civilized" oppressors like Britain and the U. S. Russell said that white missionaries did more harm than white traders because they are crusadors trying to impose a "superior" civilization and give an idealistic excuse to white countries to war against so-called backward peoples.

Cast-off Workers Must Buy Own Food Even In Poorhouse

(By The Federated Press)

SAN FRANCISCO, May 14.—"We get only one nourishing meal a week; the rest of the meals we get beef from which all the nourishment has been boiled for the employes' soup. It is then warmed up and served to us as 'roast beef.' You should taste it!" says a pathetic letter to a local newspaper from "Several Inmates" of the Relief Home (poorhouse). "Do you know that the prisoners in the county jail get better food than we? Inmates who have no money to buy food grow weak from lack of nourishment. We must buy even our own sugar or go without it."

Italian ex-Socialist Dictator Bans Workers May Day Meetings

(Special to The Daily Worker)

ROME, (By mail)—All May Day celebrations were banned by Mussolini. The Fascisti Party threatened with severe punishment all workers who joined any May Day demonstrations. Employers were given permission by Mussolini to fire workers who downed tools on labor's International holiday and in case of mass desertions from the factory, to lock them out.

The Italian Communist Party in an open letter to the Unitarian and Maximalist Socialists suggested that the three parties devise ways and means of bringing the workers out in a great demonstration thruout Italy. Both parties refused.

The Unitarians boasted that they favored democracy and taunted the Communists with being in favor of a dictatorship. No doubt, the Unitarians are opposed to the dictatorship of the workers, but they allow the Mussolini dictatorship to sit lightly on them.

One of their reasons for refusing the United Front appeal of the Communists was that a mass demonstration would be dangerous.

New Trial League For Sacco-Vanzetti, Class War Victims

(By The Federated Press)

BOSTON, May 14.—Greater efforts to save Sacco and Vanzetti, convicted in 1921 of murder on perjured evidence, from the electric chair are being made by the recently organized Sacco-Vanzetti New Trial league. The league is cooperating with the original defense committee which familiarized the labor circles of the world with the attempt by the U. S. department of justice to fasten a payroll murder on the two Italian-Americans whom it wished to get out of the way to conceal one of its own murders.

The league is publishing a bulletin at 43 Tremont St. Boston. The first issue appeared May 1. The executive committee of the league includes Mrs Elizabeth Glendower Evans, author of the 10c pamphlet, "Outstanding Features of the Sacco-Vanzetti Case," John S. Codman, J. H. Krauzer, J. Van Vaerenwyck and Selma Maximon, secretary.

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Soviet Russia's Ultimatum

Soviet Russia has discontinued trade relations with Germany as a result of the failure of the reactionary German government to make amends for the recent raid on the offices of the Soviet trade delegation in Berlin.

The capitalist press tries to minimise the importance of this action but quite outside of the economic dislocation that it will bring about in Germany it has a deep political significance that will not be lost upon the more intelligent supporters of capitalism and which should not escape the workers interested in the rise to power of the first workers' and peasants' government.

Soviet Russia, because of the backwardness of the revolutionary movement in other capitalist nations, has been forced to make certain compromises with the capitalist system but the ultimatum to Germany signifies that this period is nearing its end. Soviet Russia, in severing trade relations with Germany, serves notice upon the capitalist world that compromise and concessions are things of the past when the issue is one of protection of representatives of the revolutionary Russian working class.

In Europe the revolutionary wave is rising again tho it may sink once more under the attacks of fascism that seems to replace the spineless governments which keep a weak hold on capitalist state power in the interim between Poincare and collapse. Soviet Russia has successfully withstood the period of rampant reaction in Poland, Germany, Italy and France and if and when all vestage of capitalist democracy is again wiped out in western Europe, the working class of Russia will be in a position to do more for the European workers than extend its sympathy.

This is what the severing of trade relations with Germany means and in the stern attitude of the Soviet government, based as it is on a knowledge of its own strength and the strength of the European revolutionary movement, there is little consolation for capitalist governments of Europe, tho their apologists may whistle to keep up their courage.

The Lone Opposition

The one notable fact about the Ludendorff-Fascisti demonstration at Halle, Germany, Sunday, was that the Communists furnished the lone opposition. While the members of other parties may have proclaimed at times their hostility to the return of monarchism, it remained for the Communists alone, to carry that hostility into action.

It was the Communists who had destroyed the Moltke monument, at Halle, symbol of German militarism. It was the German government, with the Socialist Ebert, at its head, that gave the generals, princes, including the ex-kaiser's fifth son, and other riff-raff of the deposed kaiserdom, the right to hold their Halle demonstration, under government protection, and replace the destroyed memorial to a human butcher. A reputable correspondent cables that socialists joined the nationalists and fascisti in the demonstration, with its 50,000 participants, mostly youths, after the fashion of the Italian fascisti.

The Halle demonstration will again prove to the German workers that the struggle for their emancipation goes forward on the shoulders of the Communists. More than four millions, at the recent elections, by their votes, showed that they realized that fact. New millions will be continually won to this view until complete victory over monarchism and capitalism, in all its forms, is achieved.

Cachin and Longuet

One of the big lessons of the French elections is seen in the re-election of Marcel Cachin, Communist, and the crushing defeat of Jean Longuet, socialist, the discredited grandson of an illustrious ancestor, Karl Marx.

It was Cachin that faced a charge of treason when he urged the Ruhr coal miners to resist the aggressions of French imperialism. It was Cachin that was to be placed on trial before the French senate. It was Poincare himself who threatened to resign when the senate refused to go thru with the trial.

All this time Longuet was ever active preaching hatred against the Communist International. He went to England and then toured the United States with his doctrine of anti-Communist hate. To be sure, the British and American workers refused to listen. Now the French workers have completely repudiated Longuet, and with him all that he stands for. No doubt, Premier MacDonald, of Great Britain, will be able to read the handwriting on the wall, and draw the lesson. But he will plunge on to his own fate—defeat at the hands of Communist workers.

The Future in Pullman

The striking carbuilders have gone back to their jobs in Pullman. They fought a game fight. They got about all they could, against the big obstacles that confronted them. They are determined to do better next time.

While the Pullman carbuilders toil at their daily tasks under the lash of the speed-up system, let them remember that their greatest strength is in organization, political and industrial. You came out on strike this time without an organization. While on strike you organized some of your numbers into the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen. Let no day pass, Carbuilders of Pullman, without securing new adhesions to your union. When your industrial organization is strong and powerful, Mr. E. F. Carry, president of the Pullman Co., Knight of St. Gregory, of the Roman Catholic Church, will not be able to reject you. He will be compelled to listen to your demands, and grant them.

But industrial organization is not sufficient. You must also have your political party. In this strike many of you have had your first contact with the Workers (Communist) Party. You have heard its speakers. You have read its literature. Daily you have followed the developments of your struggle thru the columns of the DAILY WORKER, the daily spokesman in the English language of the American Communist movement. You will be doing yourself a service by joining the English-language branch, or one of the several foreign-language branches of the Workers Party in Pullman and by subscribing for the DAILY WORKER, or one of the many foreign-language Communist publications.

The big lesson of this strike is that the workers must be prepared for the next struggle. Now is the time to prepare.

He Didn't Get Enough

Victor Berger hasn't had enough of Woodrow Wilson. The Milwaukee socialist congressman wants to rattle the bones of the dead war president, persuade the "14 points" to do a post-mortem tango and, presto, save the Germans from the terrible French, British, Italian and Americans.

Berger wants to revise the Versailles Treaty in the now faded light of the Wilsonian program. He has introduced, seemingly in all seriousness, a resolution to that effect in congress. He wants surgery work on the treaty done by a conference to include representatives of all nations that are signatories to the Versailles treaty. This gathering like the fake disarmament conference is to be held in Washington, D. C., before the first Monday in December, this year, which is the day of the assembling of the next regular congressional session, and, so spread the smell oil, "Cautious Cal" Coolidge is supposed to call it.

Berger has been out of congress for six years. His joke resolution can only be looked on as an effort to make up for lost time. In discussing his resolution he immediately raises the question of "war guilt," a matter that is considered taboo even in the Second (Socialist) International, having been dropped years ago. When Berger tried to raise this question at the last Hamburg Conference of the Second and Two and One-Half Internationals he was promptly sat upon. But Berger is persistent, even if tainted with some forms of insanity, and seriously proclaims:

"If any nation can be held more responsible than others (for the war) Russia and France—and to a certain extent Great Britain—are to be regarded as by far the guiltier."

For the purpose of the resolution Berger seems to have discarded the theory that it was a capitalist war. But that does not now fit in with Berger's sympathies for Germany,—not the Germany of the workers and farmers, but the Germany of Scheidemann, Ebert, Noske and other hangman of Communists.

The Treaty of Versailles is a scrap of paper torn into so many shreds that not even Victor Berger can piece it together again. As a result of the Versailles pact Europe is drifting rapidly into another war that will be more widespread and more devastating than the last. This is so because the Bergers in Germany sabotaged the social revolution in that country, in 1918, making the writing of the Treaty of Versailles at Paris possible. But the ending of the next war will find the Bergers going into the discard with the capitalists they serve, and the treaty, that will need no revision, will be written by the spokesmen of workers and farmers in all countries, freed from the capitalist yoke everywhere.

Demonstrate!

The United Council of Working Class Women in New York City has called for a demonstration this Saturday against the city hall under the slogans of "Down with the Landlords! Down with the High Rents and Firetraps." The day will come when hundreds of thousands will march on New York's City Hall under those same slogans. It is absolutely necessary that the demonstration this Saturday be made as effective as possible. This is a case where numbers will count.

Every mother that feels the death grip of dark, filthy and unsanitary tenements upon the thin life thread of her children, should be in line. Every worker who resents the clutch of the profiteering landlord should add himself to the procession. The time to protest against the next firetrap horror is now; not after it has taken its huge toll of workers' lives. Join the demonstration, Saturday. Help sound the call to action, that will rouse, not only labor in New York City, but the whole working class thruout the entire land against the murderous housing conditions now prevailing under the profit-hungry capitalist social system.

OUR BOOK REVIEW SECTION

By GEORGE McLAUGHLIN.

Vocations, by Gerald O'Donovan, Boni and Liveright, New York City.

I started this book with acute misgivings, as I learned from the "blurb" that it is not flattering to the Holy Roman Tools. I expected an ignorant tirade. To my delight I found it a stark picture of the unnatural life of priests and nuns—well-written and sympathetic.

Two sisters enter a convent. One endures the petty convent politics, the idle chatter and the uselessness of her life for three years and then calmly leaves—to the chattering rage of all the "holy" men and women. The other upheld by a fat vanity and a series of liaisons with priests enjoys the life.

The characters are vivid—the village publican and his wife; the dreamy old Mother Superior; the business manager—an abrupt Robot; the priests—one a sensualist, one full of dry wisdom; one a brainless loon and wonderful evangelist by virtue of "soulful" eyes, a "sweet" voice—and a habit of stealing his sermons. An excellent book to read and a better one to give a girl, who has discovered a "vocation" in the convent.

* * *

Land and See Tales for Boys and Girls, by Rudyard Kipling, Doubleday, Page & Co., New York.

Kipling has written rattling good stories and much stirring verse for which he may be forgiven his "hate" stuff—"Mary Postgate," "Cleared" and "Ulster" (for which last "A. E." took him sternly to task). His last book is a bitter disappointment, dull and insipid. The theme is fit for Boy Scouts—"Be loyal to God, King and Boss"—and the yarns are mediocre; the following being typical: a hashed account of medal winning exploits, a blurb of his boyhood school and nineteen pages to prove that a man ignorant of rifle work, can't use a rifle.

* * *

"Americanization of Edward Bok," an autobiography by Chas. Scribners Sons, (New edition).

This is an excellent book to read with Woodward's "Bunk." I am unable to believe that my country Americanized Bok.—He is a hundred per center, who happened to be born in Holland. He combines business shrewdness, nauseating sentimentality and genuine American snobbishness, in a perfect blend.

When only thirteen years old, he practiced the fundamental capitalist theory that to make money, one hires a man to work for him and pays him less than he produces.

He describes minutely his observation of our aristocratic small fry—Grant, Hayes, Beecher, Lyman Abbott, Cleveland, Roosevelt, and other nonentities.

His American sentimentalism and "idealism" crop up, when he tells of his crusades. He improved American architecture and house furnishings—while Jacob Rus was fighting unsuccessfully and unaided to clean up the awful New York tenements. He campaigned against fake culture in women's clubs and against Paris styles in women's clothes—while Ogden Armour was using the Saturday Evening Post, (companion magazine to Bok's "Ladies Home Journal") to smoke screen Upton Sinclair's exposure of the filthy packing houses and their brutal labor conditions.

His mushiness gets full play on the World War. He tells with snug complacency of his share in propagandizing the war and raising money for it. Never once did he ask "For what purpose?" He sloshes maudlin sentiment over the troops, uses superlatives on the two wounded he met—but is willing to send 4,000,000 more into the same inferno. In conclusion he hopes that "Russia will prove a second U. S. A."

God—and the Communists—forbid!

Russ Envoy Quits Berlin As Rebuke For Embassy Raid

Nicolai Krestinski

MUSIC.

By ALFRED V. FRANKENSTEIN.

"So Long Susan"

"So Long Susan," a musical comedy in four parts, was given for the last time by the Blackfriars, a University of Chicago organization, at Mandel Hall on the university campus last Saturday. The Blackfriars is an order of university men, whose sole purpose is to give a musical comedy written and performed by themselves every spring.

"So Long Susan" was written by Jack Oppenheim and Robert Pollack. Balzac Bones, a student on the Midway, is in love with a coed named Susan Smith, who has jilted him for a football star. Sitting in despair in front of one of the women's dormitories, Balzac meets Herr Tonic, instructor in physics, who gives him a potion that will take him back centuries.

The second part, which is by far the best in the show, takes place in the Mermaid Tavern in London, in Queen Elizabeth's time. Marlowe, Fletcher and Ben Johnson are waiting for Shakespeare to appear when Balzac shows up. Balzac at once falls in love with the barmaid. (According to Blackfriars custom, the women's parts are taken by men. Jack Stambaugh, who played the heroine in every scene made an attractive girl, but a heroine who sings in a light baritone is a trifle disconcerting.) After a time Shakespeare arrives, and the house provides the playwrights with forbidden liquor.

With the arrival of Sir Walter Raleigh occurs the most beautiful scene in the show. Sir Walter has returned from Cathay, and shows the company what he has found there. In comes a mob of beautifully costumed mandarins each bearing a huge, three-foot mah jong tile. The dance of the chinamen and their song, "In the Temple of Mah Jong," is one of the finest things one can find in any musical show.

But soon the famous Rugby player, Sir Henry O'Hare enters, and the barmaid jilts Balzac for him. There is a duel between the L. of C. man and his rival, during which Queen Elizabeth herself appears with her prohibition squad. She exclaims in regal tones "the 'ouse is pinched," and has all but Balzac and Sir Walter "thrown in chines." She refuses to arrest the hero because, as she says, "we do not deal with minors in this precinct." Disgusted with it all, Balzac drinks another draught of his potion.

The third scene is in the lobby of the Hotel Parthenon during election night. Balzac is running for mayor of Athens against Paris. Paris has given away free garters to obtain support, but Balzac has the backing of Plato, manager of the hotel and stands the better chance. The hero falls in love again, this time with Helen of Troy, who throws him over for Paris when the election returns, received over the radio, shows that Balzac has won. Balzac drinks the last of his magic elixir, and reappears on the university campus.

Thruout the Greek scene are so many exceedingly funny episodes, that space will not permit description of them. Diogenes with his lantern, the little girl reporter from the Athenian Examiner, the chorus of weeping and laughing philosophers, dressed as the "joys" and "glooms" of the Hearst cartoons, and the Swedish cook of the hotel deserve more extended mention than can be given here. But the profusion of musical numbers thruout the scene is its one bad point.

Of course the play has its happy ending, and its finale of all the music of the show.

The acting was excellent. William Kerr as Balzac, Jack Stambaugh, the heroine, Robert Lanyon as Herr Tonic and Owen Nugent as Queen Elizabeth were especially good.

On the whole the music was not so good. Most of it was of the kind that any hack can reel off, three yards of score for a nickel. The song "My Vagabond" and the chorus "In the Temple of Mah Jong" were the best bits in the show.

But the entry of Queen Bess and the prohibition squad was worth sitting thru all the rest to see.

New York Women To March On City Hall To Hit High Rents

NEW YORK, May 14.—A demonstration staged by the United Council of Workingclass Women will march on city hall next Saturday afternoon to demand of the mayor that the city build houses and rent them to the workers at cost.

The marchers will gather at Rutgers Square at 1:30 p. m. In case of rain the demonstration will be held on the following Saturday.

In a statement issued by the office of the organization arranging the demonstration, the government is assailed for spending billions on war and nothing on the protection of the workers.

An appeal is made to working class women to join the Council, which has an office at 125 4th Avenue, New York City.

Liars' Mud-slinging Contest.

NEW YORK, May 14,—Lawyers and capitalist newspapers got the worst of it in a mutual mud-slinging contest before a New York Bar Association meeting. President Henry W. Taft charged newspapers with blocking justice, conniving with unethical lawyers, ruining the reputations of innocent people by false and sensational stories, and sabotaging legal reform. Don C. Seitz, business manager, New York World, denied that lawyers were interested in law reform, saying that the laws were generally drawn up in law offices for secret or private ends. Lawyers are more eager to smash laws than to defend them, said Seitz.

Straws of Alfalfa

By JOEL SHOMAKER

Ye Olde Hay Editor.

BUT, NOBODY KNOWS
HOW WET WE ARE.
I WAS invited
TO SIT IN a meeting
WHERE BIG MEN talked
WET AND DRY matters over
SOME WANTED to slap
OLD MAN Volstead
IN THE FACE, easy like,
AND MAKE him say
LIGHT BEER and wines
I STOOD UP on my feet
AND FOUGHT like a Turk,
TO SWAT Volstead a blow
BETWEEN THE EYES or somewhere
AND FORCE him to stop
THE BIG FARCE and say
WET OR DRY once for all.
IF WE ARE to be dry
LET US FORGET light wines
AND PUT some backbone
IN THOSE wiggling and wobbling
SKIMMILK POLITICIANS of the day
AFRAID OF their salaries
AND THE VOTERS with ballots.
IT WAS SAID by some one,
THAT BY JANUARY next,
THE BIG HEADS now in power
IN THE CAPITOL city,
WASHINGTON, D. C.
WOULD FRAME some policy
ON NATIONAL PROHIBITION.
BUT WHY have light drinks?
IF WE PLAN a change
TO MODIFY the Volstead law
WHY NOT have dark and heavy
WET GOODS true to name?
FIRST OF ALL let us
VOTE OUT the weaklings
IN PUBLIC OFFICES and places
AND SEND then back home
TO FEED ON brain foods;
WHILE MEN with mature minds,
ELECTED BY the people
EITHER REPEAL or enforce
THE LAWS of the country
AND QUIT passing the buck
ON THE PROHIBITION QUESTION.

Dinner Pail Epics
by Bill Lloyd
T. Linderas

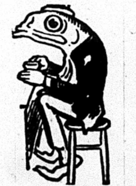
I see as how the actor folks is casting off the money yokes, and threatening to go on strike if they can't get the terms they like, and workers of the tragic muse is breaking into labor news.

Until the new societee makes art as free as it can be, I guess it ain't no scenic lies that actor folks is working guys, for in this money-grabbing age we have a coupon-clipping stage, where managers who love the mart control box offices and art.

It don't take makeup by the pound to give the footlight favorite ground for throwing in his mimic lot with those what union cards has got. He needn't step much out of part, for its real work to turn out art.

The girl who stuffs her legs in tights, the man who works the bright spotlights, the kid what plays the juveniles, the usher girls who walk sum miles, J. Caesar dying with a groan, the sport who plays the slide trombone, the stage mechanic with his crew, the young (perhaps not) ingenue, the guy what dies as Romeo, the chap that makes the curtain go, the folks what set up scenes so nice, Eliza crossing on the ice, the gink who guards the ticket box, old Rip Van Winkle with false locks, the wardrobe mistress with her thread, fair Desdemona choked in bed—all these who make up mimic life are victims of the bosses' knife.

I'll say they better unionize before the god Appolo dies.



THE POOR FISH says that Secretary of Labor Davis ought to go back where he came from.

AS WE SEE IT

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

For the first time in history William (Billy) Sunday fell down on a schedule to deliver two sermons. The evangelist was ill with an attack of food poisoning following a banquet which was given in his honor by local bankers. It was rumored that the liquor was not what it ought to be, but this report may be concocted by the Communists, who were responsible for the investigations now going on in Washington resulting in the removal of Denby, Daugherty, Burns—three patriots. Sunday was delirious, and when approached by friends made a collection speech. "He is getting to be himself again," said the doctors, and all fears over his condition were allayed.

* * *

"Spike" O'Donnell, a Chicago business man who does not conduct his affairs according to the rules and regulations of the Chamber of Commerce, was standing on a street corner with young "Spike" on his shoulder, just to give his heir an opportunity to see Cardinal Mundelein, who had arrived with a red hat from the pope. "Spike" had something like $9,000 in his pocket, perhaps the price of a few barrels of moonshine. However, when Mr O'Donnell put his hand in his pocket, preparatory to inviting his son into a drug store for an ice cream soda, he found the pocket still there, but it was as empty of cash as a capitalist politician's head is of ideas. "Damn the crooks!" growled "Spike." "An honest man cannot take a walk these days without a bodyguard. Even the holy cardinal's blessing does not seem to have had a beneficial effect on the hardened sinners." But "Spike" is so crooked that there is a suspicion he picked his own pocket unconsciously while waiting to see his shepherd, Cardinal Mundelein, in his scarlet robes.

* * *

"The New Leader," one of the few survivors from the flock of socialist weeklies that flourished in this country a few years ago, has entered the lists against the Weekly People for the funny-sheet championship of America. It has an editorial staff large enough to man a big metropolitan daily and its foreign dispatches conceived and written in the editorial room of the weekly are very amusing if not instructive or accurate. In its issue of May 10, it presents an array of figures that would baffle Leland Olds of the Federated Press, to prove that the Socialist Party of Germany gained a great victory by losing 5,000,000,000 votes since the 1919 elections. This means a smaller party but a happier little socialist family as the Weekly People apologized when it expelled another live member—in the days when it had somebody to expel.

* * *

In the same paper we find a report of Morris Hillquit's debate with Bertrand Russell. Hillquit holds that the British Labor Party is revolutionary while Russell is of the opposite opinion. Russell's intellectual foot slipped when he admitted that the MacDonald government was composed of honest men. Quick as a flash Hillquit pounced on him with, "In these days that is revolutionary." The debate suddenly took on a Teapot Dome flavor. Hillquit also explains that the term "revolutionary" has no connection with barricades or bloodshed. Let the capitalists glut their thirst for the blood of the workers, if they will. Socialists must remain calm and decent except when it is necessary to spill some Communist blood ala Noske, Scheidemann and Company.

* * *

James O'Neal uses up one column of space repeating that the labor fakers, the Jewish unions and the East Side pawnbrokers will have nothing to do with Communists, therefore the St. Paul convention must be a failure. John Fitzpatrick at the July 3 conference declared that the Communists could not make themselves felt in the American labor movement in the next twenty years. Today John's political influence does not extend far beyond the Loop. The Catholic Church once said it would never recognize the heliocentric theory and burned Bruno at the stake because he held that the sun was the centre of our planetary system. But the church lived to change its view tho Bruno died. The German labor leaders told General Hell-and-Maria Dawes one month ago that the German workers had no use for Communism. We do not know how much the good news cost Dawes but the elections tell us that the German faker was a darned liar. Prediction is a dangerous form of diversion, as Fitzpatrick, the Catholic Church and the German labor fakers know by now. James O'Neal and his mythical 1,000,000 votes will be wiser tho sadder after June 17.

Rail Lawyers Fight Bill.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—Railroad lawyers who have been pouring into Washington are hopeful of delaying action on the Barkley railroad labor bill until the end of the session, if adjournment is not beaten.

On the other hand, they are alarmed because Rep. Shallenberger of Nebraska has started a petition to discharge from the interstate commerce committee the course that was taken with the Barkley bill—the measure for repeal of the guaranty clause—Sec. 16a—in the Esch-Cummins law.

THE DAILY WORKER
RAISES THE STANDARD
FOR A WORKERS' AND
FARMERS' GOVERNMENT

THE DAILY WORKER

Entered as Second-class matter September 21, 1923, at the Post Office at Chicago, Illinois under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Workers! Farmers! Demand:
The Labor Party
Amalgamation
Organization of Unorganized
The Land for the Users
The Industries for the Workers
Protection of the Foreign-Born
Recognition of Soviet Russia

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NAB COOLIDGE AID IN SHIP GRAFT

New Letter Unmasks War on Soviet Russia

FRENCH TO RECOGNIZE SOVIET RULE

Catholic Church Suffers Severe Defeat

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PARIS, May 15.—Confusion reigns in the ranks of the left bloc that defeated Poincare in the recent elections. It was much easier to defeat Poincare than agree on the spoils of office.

The socialist party is running arround as usual with its head in a sack not knowing what to do. A combination of left parties is necessary to form a government. No one party has within one hundred seats of having sufficient strength to hold power for one day.

Parliamentarism in Decay.

The French election again reveals the rapid decay of parliamentary government. The prediction is freely made here that the big battle in the near future will be between the Communists, who stand for the dictatorship of the proletariat and the big capitalists whose interests can no longer be served by a debating society and therefore, want a Fascisti dictatorship. This so-called democracy is

(Continued on Page 2.)

CALL WALKER TO PINCH HIT FOR REACTIONARIES

Renegade Socialist In Anti-Communist Talk

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PEORIA, Ill., May 15. John H. Walker, president of the state federation of labor and renegade socialist and labor partyist is another pinch hitter against Communism who was scheduled to follow Victor Olander on the floor of the Illinois miners' convention.

Walker, the Farrington henchmen are saying, will attack the Farmer-Labor convention coming on the 18th in Peoria. The former socialist will also praise the policies of rewarding labor's "friends" on the old party tickets, especially, Len Small, who is keeping Kattorfeld, a Communist, tightly imprisoned in Joliet.

Walker, The Lobbyist.

As Walker interpreted it in a speech at the Portland convention of the A. F. of L. the function of a state federation president consists largely in his legislative activities, helping to elect "good" men to office and then lobbying efficiently with these "good" men so that they will do something after they were elected.

The Farmer-Labor movement which permits the rank and file to do something for themselves, is one of Walker's pet aversions.

McCarty Kids Delegates.

Pinning all their hope on labor legislation via the capitalist route, the leaders of the convention have just one fear that they kid the workers any longer. In order to make them think that they actually are getting some results, they brot in Dennis McCarty of the Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen to brag up the success of the non-partisan system in Illinois.

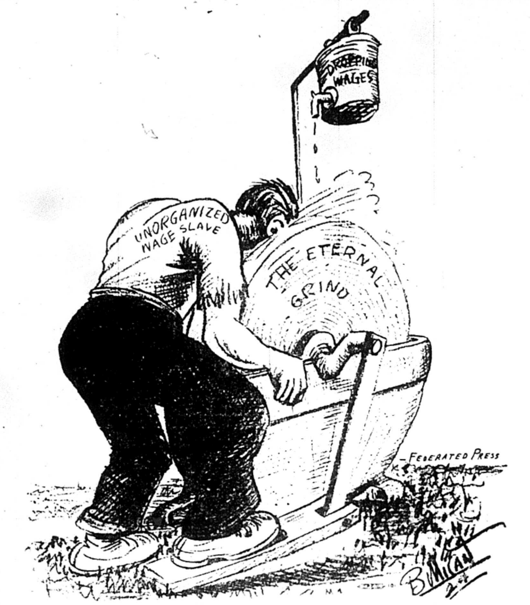
McCarty boasted that out of 95 candidates recommended by the labor officialdom in the Illinois primaries last April, 81 were nominated and he assured the delegates that the outlook for legislation favorable to labor at the next state assembly is highly promising. All that is wanted, he said, is for the workers to support the candidates at the polls in November.

Mine Union's Insurance.

Among the direct benefits of membership in the United Mine Workers, is the $350 death benefit which is worth $14.66 per year, in fact no insurance company would insure miners of all ages for that sum at that rate, said Secretary-treasurer Walter Nesbit in his report. Nesbit recommended amending the district constitution so that district officers be required to

(Continued on Page 2.)

JOIN THE UNION



Drawn by Wilfred Canan for The Federated Press and The Daily Worker.

Vote Garment Chiefs Czarist Power

RIGHT TO REVOKE CHARTERS GIVEN SIGMAN MACHINE

I. L. G. W. Officials Jam Amendment Thru

By REBECCA GRECHT.
(Special to The Daily Worker)

BOSTON, May 15.—By an amendment to the constitution of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' union, adopted yesterday, 153 to 50, an iron heel dictatorship of the officials is clamped upon the membership. The administration, which is riding roughshod over the convention, with the aid of the delegates from the small locals, jammed the amendment thru.

The general executive board of the union is given the right to suspend or revoke the charter of a local union if the local is "guilty of improper conduct," the G. E. B. to be the judge. Protest as to the definition of the loose term "improper conduct" was offered by delegates, who charged that the elasticity of the term made possible the abuse of power by a few

(Continued on Page 2.)

DAUGHERTY BROTHERS BAG ALIEN FUNDS IN MAL'S OHIO BANK

WASHINGTON, May 15.—Colonel Thomas W. Miller, alien property custodian, today told the senate Daugherty investigating committee that he deposited $50,000 of alien funds in Mal Daugherty's Washington court house, Ohio bank at the request of the former attorney general and Jesse Smith.

Miller said, Jesse Smith first came and asked him to deposit the money in Mal Daugherty's bank and then he (Miller) went to see the attorney general, to ask him if it was his wish that he do so, and was told that it was.

Communist International Endorses Party Policy

The question whether the Workers Party was following the correct Communist policy in supporting with all its strength the formation of a Farmer-Labor Party in the United States has been raised by members of the organization in this country.

In order to settle the question of whether the Farmer-Labor United Front was a policy for a Communist Party such as the Workers Party should put into effect and in support of which it should throw all its strength, the Central Executive Committee of the Workers Party submitted this question to the Communist International, with which it is affiliated as a fraternal organization.

The view of the Communist International on this question is expressed in the following cablegram:

> "Communist International considers June 17th Convention momentous importance for Workers Party. Urges C. E. C. not to slacken activities preparation June 17th. Utilize every available force to make St. Paul Convention great representative gathering labor and left wing.
>
> Executive Committee, Communist International.

The fact that the Communist International supports the policy which the Workers Party has been following in relation to the June 17th Convention should inspire every Party member to more earnest support of the June 17th Convention.

The Party must throw all of its energy into familiarizing the workers and farmers of this country with the purpose of the June 17th Convention. It must endeavor to have delegates elected from all labor and farmer organizations so that the June 17th Convention will be a great mass demonstration of workers and farmers in support of independent political action in the interests of these classes and against the domination of the government by the capitalists.

The June 17th Convention is the first step toward realizing the slogan of a Workers' and Farmers' Government.

In supporting the June 17th Convention, our Party is rendering the greatest service to the movement of the workers and farmers in this country.

Forward to a mass Farmer-Labor Party!
Forward to the Workers' and Farmers' Government!

Central Executive Committee,
Workers Party of America.
William Z. Foster, Chairman.
C. E. Ruthenberg, Executive Secretary.

SECRETARIES OF STATE AND WAR ARE HIT

Involved in Delivery of Arms to Kolchak

(By The Federated Press)

WASHINGTON, May 15.—In connection with the sale of $5,552,000 worth of rifles and ammunition to Kolchak by the American government in July, 1919, disclosed in Secretary of War Weeks' report on his sales of arms to Mexico, another letter has turned up.

This is one from Secretary Lansing to Secretary of War Baker, dated July 25, 1919, just after the return of Lansing and President Wilson from Paris. A letter previously published by The Federated Press and the DAILY WORKER, from Acting Secretary Frank Polk to Baker, dated July 11, stated that President Wilson had authorized Polk and Baker to sell war supplies to Kolchak on a basis of 10 per cent cash payment.

Wilson specified that no formal recognition should, however, be given Kolchak's government, then located at Omsk. Polk urged Baker that whatever was to be done, should be done quickly.

Says Lansing, on July 25:

"My Dear Mr. Secretary (Baker): Referring to previous correspondence, and more especially to an oral inquiry made today by Colonel Pierson on behalf of the director of sales, I am writing to say that the department of state recognizes Mr. Boris Bakhmeteff as ambassador of Russia and was informed by Mr. Bakhmeteff that during his absence at Paris the Russian embassy here would be in charge of Mr. Serge Ughet, who would act as charge d'affaires ad interim of Russia.

"This department has not ceased to regard Russia legally as a co-belligerent. Moreover, as you are already aware, this department has favored making aavilable to Russia such supplies as it may prove possible to ship. Consequently I trust there may be no difficulty in coming to some arrangement with Mr. Serge Ughet, charge d'affiares ad interim of Russia, or with such other agencies as may seem to you proper, for selling or otherwise disposing of such surplus war materials as may prove available.

"I am, my dear Mr. Baker, very sincerely yours,

"ROBERT LANSING."

Five days later the contract for delivery of 268,000 rifles to Kolchak in Siberia, for his war against the Soviet republic, was signed.

QUITMAN, Ga., May 15.—Time held no handicap for justice when Gene Soster, 82, a Negro, was sentenced to 99 years' imprisonment for the murder of R. W. Wilkerson, 42 years ago.

Can't See Pope Pius.

ROME, May 15.—Pope Pius is still denying himself to his subjects. His holiness is suffering from uric-acidemia.

DIAGNOSIS OF COOLIDGE CABINET SHOWS IT IS IN VERY BAD HEALTH

Diagnosis of the political health of Calvin Coolidge's cabinet shows the patient's case is hopeless.

Exposure of Secretary of State Charles Evans Hughes' connection with the Martha Washington shipping scandal and Secretary of Commerce Herbert Hoover's activities in delivering the Alaskan salman industry to the Fish Trust, is having a fatal effect. The political standing of Coolidge's aides, past and present, is as follows:

POLITICALLY DEAD.

Edwin Denby, former secretary of navy, who turned over the navy's oil reserves to the oil robbers.

Harry M. Daugherty, all-around crook and underworld shyster lawyer.

William J. Burns, arch labor framer and overpress-agented detective.

POLITICALLY DYING.

Charles Evans Hughes, agent of the Standard Oil company, in plot with Samuel Gompers to prevent recognition of Russia and to grab oil fields in the near east. Now exposed as using his office to put money in the hands of his former clients.

Andrew W. Mellon, secretary of the treasury, star actor in the million-dollar booze scandal. He is a big whisky distiller and chief prohibition enforcement officer. Arch aid to multi-millionaire tax dodgers.

John W. Weeks, secretary of war and banker, who grafted three millions in Bosch Magneto stock, a German company. Now caught in $5,000,000 airplane scandal.

POLITICALLY SICK.

Herbert Hoover, secretary of commerce, who diverted one million dollars of American relief funds to aid czarist war on Soviet rule. Now uncovered as assisting $60,000,000 salmon steal. The Hoover case is about hopeless.

Henry C. Wallace, secretary of agriculture, Wall street tool and enemy of farmers, whose only claim to health is his newspaper decision over Magnus Johnson in a milking contest.

Hubert Work, secretary of the interior, who succeeded Albert B. Fall, and aid the criminal acts of his predecessor.

James J. Davis, secretary of labor, also Pittsburgh banker, author of the scheme of finger-printing the foreign born workers. Repudiated at this week's session of Pennsylvania Federation of Labor.

Calvin Coolidge, president, champion strikebreaker of America and ringleader of the cabinet of crooks. Just exposed in telegrams as trying to "deliver" Muscle Shoals to Henry Ford, great open shop capitalist.

June 17th Cheered By Washington Co. Farmer-Labor Party

McMURRAY, Wash., May 15.—The Farmer-Labor party of Skagit county, Wash., held its initiatory campaign meeting in Yeoman hall, Saturday night. John C. Kennedy, state secretary of the party, as speaker of the evening, pointed out that the discredited condition of the old parties made the movement spontaneous thruout the country toward an honest government for producers in support of a real platform to be promulgated at St. Paul, June 17. Much enthusiasm was shown. A good number joined the game by taking out party cards.

FARMER-LABOR MASS MEETING WILL BE HELD IN PEORIA MAY 17 WHILE MINERS CONVENTION IS IN SESSION

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PEORIA, Ill., May 15.—The Farmer-Labor Party of Illinois of which Duncan MacDonald, former secretary-treasurer of the Illinois Mine Workers Union is secretary pro-tem, will stage a mass meeting here on Saturday night, May 17, to discuss the June 17 farmer-labor convention in St. Paul and the sensational exposures of capitalist crookedness and graft made in Washington recently.

Delegates attending the miners' convention, now in session here, will have an opportunity to hear why they should support a political party of their own and not allow themselves to be dragged along at the tail of Governor Small's political chariot merely because it suits Frank Farrington and the betrayers of the work-votes for ther own selfish interests.

The speakers will be Duncan MacDonald, former president of the Illinois State Federation of Labor; Arne Swabeck, delegate to the Chicago Federation of Labor; Freeman Thompson, president of Sub-district No. 4, and Jack Johnston, assistant secretary of the Trade Union Educational league. The meeting will be held at the Labor temple.

The eyes of the workers and farmers of America are now turned on St. Paul as it becomes clearer every day that the July 4 conference of the C. P. P. A. has no intention of organizing a working class party or any kind of a party. "On to St. Paul" will be the slogan of the meeting on Saturday evening.

SALE OF BOAT PUTS HUGHES IN BAD HOLE

Used Office In Clients' Behalf, Say Probers

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, May 15.—Secretary of State Charles Evans Hughes is busy hunting affidavits to support his plea that he didn't know his subordinates in the department of state were urging shipping board officials to authorize the transfer of the transport Martha Washington to an Italian firm for a price far below that offered by an American firm.

The scandal arises from the fact that Hughes acted as special counsel for the interests that his department later sought to favor and that he has said to have received payment from his clients. Hughes' assistants assert that the secretary had severed all connections with his clients before he entered the cabinet but the House Committee investigating the United States shipping board is sceptical of that assertion.

The scandal is further aggravated by the fact that the shipping board has no legal right to make the transfer of a transport to a foreign concern. At least such is an opinion once officially rendered by Hughes himself.

To Quiz Hughes.

Hughes' statement that he was innocently ignorant of the activities of William Phillips, then undersecretary of state, will be probed by the house committee, it is expected. The secretary himself is slated for an early appearance before the committee, it was learned.

Phillips, who has been promoted to the post of ambassador to Belgium, is also scheduled for a quizzing by the committee, it was stated. Foes of the administration on the committee say that Phillips' place in Belgium, where he is said to be assisting in the putting thru of a Morgan loan, can be taken by under-diplomats while he testifies.

"For the Secretary."

The committee has copies of correspondence from the shipping board files showing that on September 22, 1922, Phillips wrote Chairman Lasker, on the subject of the Martha Washington transfer "for the secretary of state." Another letter "for the secretary of state" is written to the board and dated July 10, 1922.

A. A. Adee, second assistant secretary of state, wrote to the board on the subject of the Martha Washington on November 27, 1922, and signed himself "Your obedient servant, for the secretary of state, Alvey A. Adee."

A Weak Excuse.

The secretary of state's excuse that he knew nothing of this correspondence carried on in his name is a weak excuse. First of all, this excuse is made in a public statement and is not made to the committee that prepared the charges. Secondly, it is not regarded as credible that Hughes would be uninformed about a matter that he had been connected with so intimately as special attorney.

Exposing Hughes.

The matter of the Martha Washington transfer for a low price to favored foreign interests is being seized on by foes of the administration. Trifling as it is, compared with Hughes' larger activities as a Standard Oil Secretary of State, it is considered as an entering wedge to bigger exposes.

French elections, defeating the political interests that Hughes favors and leading towards French recognition of Russia, have weakened still further the prestige of the arch foe of Soviet recognition in America outside of Samuel Gompers.

Methodist Delegate Suicide.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., May 15.—Roger Rahn, 28, a Chinese delegate to the Methodist Episcopal general conference, committed suicide today by drinking cyanide of potassium in a hotel room.

Train Dispatchers in New Home.

CHICAGO—Purchase of a new home is announced by the American Train Dispatchers' association. A three-story building at 10 East Huron street, Chicago, has been bought for $55,000.

RIGHT WING DARLING GETS HOT RAZZING

Amalgamated Workers Protest At Feinberg

By EARL R. BROWDER

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, May 15.—Rank and file indignation against the expulsion policy in the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union flamed out in Carnegie hall when thousands of needle trades workers booed and hissed Israel Feinberg, vice-president of the I. L. G. W. U. and a leading sponsor of the expulsion policy.

The demonstration occurred at the one New York day session of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers convention which was attended by working men and women from both needle trades organizations. It came when right wing elements at the Amalgamated convention attempted to stage a welcome to the visiting I. L. G. W. U. official.

Lefts Help Restore Order.

An uproar of protest filled the hall. For a quarter of an hour the folks from the workshops expressed their sense of outrage at Feinberg. President Sidney Hillman had great difficulty in restoring order, succeeding finally with the assistance of left wing elements and the band playing "The Internationale."

It was a message of protest hot from the hearts of the workers, and will not soon be forgotten. Reactionaries were white with fear and chagrin.

Stop Fascisti Music.

Italian members of the rank and file took a hand in the proceedings at another stage in the proceedings when the band began to play the Italian Royal March. The band just got a dozen notes when Italian delegates were on the platform. The music was stopped. No Fascisti stuff went with the workers. The royal march was absent from the program thereafter.

David Wolff, the reactionary appointee to the New York joint board, did not attempt to address the convention. When announcement came that Wolff had been instructed to speak before the delegates they sat in dead silence. But Wolff did not appear, and it was then explained that he was busy.

Stone Not for Third Party.

Warren Stone, chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, took the platform as an invited guest and touched on the question of labor in politics, saying:

"I have never favored a third party ticket. I believe that you may see an independent candiate, perhaps LaFollette. Further than that I would not care to go."

The convention's day in New York was a day of riotous greetings, with music, flowers and demonstrations. The convention returned to Philadelphia this morning. It is expected that serious business now begins.

House Won't Budge For Coolidge On Jap Exclusion Bill

WASHINGTON, May 15.—President Coolidge has accepted defeat of his efforts to modify the Japanese exclusion clause in the new immigration bill by negotiations with congressional leaders and a veto of the whole measure is seriously being considered, it was indicated at the White House today.

Word was said to have reached the president that his conference with house leaders yesterday, when Secretary Hughes explained to them the serious diplomatic consequences of passing the exclusion provision in its present form, had not swerved them from support of the July 1 effective date.

Rich Beer Runners Feel Pretty Safe In Chicago Courts

The jury trying Frankie Lake, alleged millionaire beer runner, and three other officials of the Illinois Beverage company for liquor violations, failed to agree and reported back in court today. The case was given to the jury late yesterday. One of the defendants was William Reargon of Ottawa, president of the brewery. No date for a new trial has been set.

Illinois Coal Miners Must Stand With Alex Howat

ALEXANDER HOWAT, fighting leader of the Kansas miners, who licked the notorious Industrial Slave Law of that state and caused the political defeat of Governor Allen, was expelled from the United Mine Workers of America thru the treachery of President John L. Lewis, who put up a united front with the coal baron controlled government of Kansas against Howat, the fearless champion of the Kansas coal diggers.

Lewis' action was resented and bitterly resented by the rank and file of the United Mnie Workers. They have demonstrated their opposition to the action of Lewis by supporting Howat in his fight to get back into the union, by resolutions and by funds to carry on the fight.

No section of the International Union did so much in this respect as the Illinois miners. They poured their money into Kansas and they backed Howat at every district and national convention where the question of his reinstatement came up.

At Indianapolis, the Illinois delegation was practically unanimous in supporting Howat, despite the treachery of Frank Farrington, formerly a Howat supporter, but now an ally of John Lewis and therefore the enemy of every progressive in the miners' union.

Frank Farrington, in a speech delivered at a special convention of District 21, United Mine Workers of America, held in Muskogee, Oklahoma, on May 15, 1922, defended Alex Howat and flayed John L. Lewis for his illegal action in deposing Howat and the other district officials. Today Farrington is silent because he made his peace with his arch foe, Lewis, and between them they intend to crucify Howat, the outstanding battler in the miners' union.

The working class of America is watching this convention of the Illinois miners. The capitalists are watching it. The latter hope that the Lewis-Farrington machine will be able to prevent the convention from going on record for the reinstatement of Alex Howat. But we have confidence that the miners of District 12, the leading battalion in the greatest industrial army in America, will challenge the autocracy and treachery of the Farrington-Lewis combination, and follow the lead of the Kansas miners in demanding the reinstatement of Howat to the United Mine Workers, with full rights and privileges. This will serve notice on the coal barons that the rank and file of the miners will not stand idly by and see their foremost defender crucified by leaders who have more in common with the coal operators than they have with the men who pay them their salaries.

GIVE GARMENT CHIEFS BIG POWERS

(Continued From Page 1.)

individuals despotically interpreting their authority.

The amendment gives full final control over local unions and their members' acts and views into the hands of the general executive board, and destroys the autonomous expression of the affiliated units of the union. It assures the international officialdom the tyrannical control of the minority over the majority of the membership.

Other amendments offered and being reported on by the committee on law are aimed at the left wing militants. The officialdom is making every possible effort to stop up any loopholes thru which the active opposition can climb thru and disturb the official equilibrium.

Amendments Against Expelled.

The convention adopted an amendment yesterday which provides that expelled or suspended members shall not be eligible as delegates to the convention, but made no qualification as to the possible reinstatement of these members affecting their eligibility.

The president of the international is given power, in another amendment which passed, to call meetings of local unions at his pleasure, take over the chair, and otherwise conduct the meeting. This gives the president the constitutional right to determine, by his authority as chairman, the character and actions of local unions' membership meetings.

Little discussion is permitted on any of these amendments, and all criticism is overridden by the administration machine. More amendments of vital significance to the union members are yet to be taken up.

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Show Socialist Banruptcy.

BOSTON, Mass.—(By Mail).—The bankruptcy of the Socialist movement was forcibly demonstrated at yesterday's session of the international convention by Meyer London, Socialist ex-congressman. In a shallow, emotional address, London tried to stir the delegates' enthusiasm for a vague sort of progress and a vaguer better world. But not once during his half hour's talk did London concern himself with the tremendous problems confronting the labor movement; not once did he bring forth a class issue or make a class appeal.

Silent on the enemies of labor, the open shoppers and oil-smeared government. London sneeringly attacked the militant left wing elements in the international. That was the message brought by a prominent Socialist leader to the convention of an international union once regarded as one of the most revolutionary organizations in the country.

Orgy of Gompersism.

This was quite in line with a speech made earlier in the session by Lucy Robbins, self-styled organizer of a fake amnesty movement and booster of Gompersism. Miss Robbins greeted the convention with a smile of joy. She was enthusiastic over the wonderful ovation the convention had given Samuel Gompers, and by the friendly spirit manifested toward him by all the officials of the international. She was delighted to see that old antagonisms within the labor movement were being overcome. For now Hillquit and Cahan, chief representatives of Socialism, were ready to take Gompers into their midst, and with the ousting of all "disrupters" from the organization all was tranquil in the happy family.

Here was a signal indication of the state to which the Socialist movement has degenerated. The significance of the international convention lies not only in the disclosures of the utter incompetency of the Sigman administration and its ruthlessness in crushing oppsition to its policies, but also in its striking demonstration of the complete collapse of Socialism.

No Message of Solidarity.

All the high priests of the Socialist party have addressed the convention—Hillquit, Cahan, Panken, London, etc. With little exception their speeches have been mere outpourings of shallow oratory, bearing no relation to the bitter struggles of the working masses in this and other countries. They have brought no message of solidarity, have issued no call for a militant, aggressive struggle against capitalist oppression. Instead, they have made the convention platform their rostrum for attacks upon the "lefts." Appealing to the delegates in beautiful words for greater idealism, they have applauded the action of the same convention in ousting from its midst earnest militants who have proven their idealism by innumerable acts of devotion to their union and by their courageous battle for the class interests of the workers in their industry.

Ignore Vital Problems.

The convention of the international has been in session nine days, and as yet none of the pressing problems confronting the workers in the ladies' garment industry has been taken up. The order of business thus far has consisted in speeches and the unseating of delegates, rounded out with banquets, dances and concerts. Tho the international stands before a general strike, tho the next year will be a crucial test for the organization, no question of any consequence to the workers in the industry has yet been considered.

That this procedure will still further destroy the confidence of the membership of the international in their leadership cannot be doubted. Already there are indications to show that the workers in the shops who are concerned with the struggle against the bosses which confronts them daily in increasingly bitter form, are aroused over the acts of the Sigman dictatorship.

Ovation to Militant.

The attitude of the rank and file of the union was well expressed at a banquet tendered here by Local 56 of Boston to all the operators delegated to the convention. Joseph Borohovitch, one of the ousted delegates from Local 9, was asked to speak. He received a tremendous ovation, the applause which greeted him when he arose to address his fellow-members lasting almost five minutes. The attentiveness with which all listened to his explanation of the situation within the interntional, the enthusiastic burst of applause when he concluded were a significant demonstration of the feeling of the rank and file.

Significant also were the lack of interest displayed in the addresses of the international officials present at the gathering.

From New York as well comes the news that when seven unseated delegates from Local No. 9 arrived in the Grand Central terminal they were met by several hundred workers from their local, who greeted them with flowers as victors, not as the conquered. These workers expressed their fullest faith in the delegates, and assured them they were determined to carry on a struggle to win back the international for the membership, and make of it a weapon in the class struggle of the workers, not a tool for the political ambitions of the bureaucrats.

REPORT OF DR. SUN YAT SEN'S DEATH EXAGGERATED SAYS CANTON DISPATCH

LONDON, May 15.—Canton officials ridicule reports that Dr. Sun Yat Sen, head of the "South China Republic," is dead, the Hong Kong correspondent of the Central News telegraphed today, and attribute the report of his death to the fact he has been incommunicado by a fortnight's illness.

The foreign office in Pekin announced Sun Yat Sen's death officially yesterday, but it never has been confirmed from Canton. Reports of the death have been circulated for the last three days.

RAILROAD LABOR BOARD ANSWERS CALL OF BOSSES

Need Scab Government Gang Against Workers

The U. S. Railroad Labor Board has decided to "intervene" in the dispute between the engineers and firemen on one side and the managers of 90 western trunk line railroads on the other, following the request of W. M. Jeffers, representing the general managers' committee.

Jeffers said in a letter to the Labor Board, that the dispute is "likely to interrupt commerce." In announcing that they would take charge of the matter, the Board said, "They had reason to believe that a dispute exists, which is likely to interrupt commerce."

Harry P. Daugherty, representing the engineers, and D. B. Robertson, representing the firemen, say that no such likelihood exists. They say that the roads were willing to grant the increase of five per cent, but wanted the modification of certain working rules, which have existed for years. This the representatives of the men were unwilling to agree to. The modification of the working rules would more than offset the increase, Daugherty said.

The decision of the rail board was reached despite the fact that a bill is pending in congress which would abolish the board and its functions. This bill has the backing of all the rail unions.

Representatives of both the workers and the managers were ordered to appear before the Labor Board on June 3rd, when the board will begin hearings, unless a settlement is reached before then.

The order of the board follows in part:

"In view of these circumstances, the board has reason to believe that a dispute exists which is likely to substantially interrupt commerce. The board therefore, exercises its authority and hereby orders the parties directly involved, to attend a hearing which will be set for June 3, unless in the meantime a settlement is reached. Pending hearing and decision thereon, both parties are directed to maintain status quo by order of the board.

NEW YORK WOMEN MARCH ON CITY HALL TOMORROW

NEW YORK, May 15.—"On to the City Hall," is the cry the marching members of the United Council of Working class women will raise Saturday, when they parade from Rutgers' Square downtown to demand of the City Council city-built houses for workers' families.

The women have expected to be cheered on their way thru the city. They have been discussing the fearful situation that has developed in this congested city that makes thousands of workers crowd together with their families in cramped and insanitary dwellings. They have formed local district councils of their organization and have made every effort to reach all working class women in the city so that their demonstration and their fight will be effective.

Trade Union Support.

The trade unions have been appealed to by the women and information concerning the dreadful conditions, has been sent out. Support for the council's demand for city-built houses to be rented to workers at cost, has been sought from the unions.

The women will carry banners proclaiming their demands and possibly some of them will push their baby carriages as they go, but hundreds of them are determined to go "on to the city hall" and make their complaints against landlords and bosses known thruout the city.

Headquarters of the United Council of Working Class Women at 125 4th avenue, is directing the mass demonstration and parade Saturday and has been active in sending out speakers during the last weeks to inform the workers' wives of their plans.

Exploding Olander's Lies

VICTOR OLANDER, secretary of the Illinois Federation of Labor and member of the Seamen's Union, having formerly been its secretary, made a lie out of whole cloth, Wednesday, at the Peoria convention of the United Mine Workers of Illinois, when he said that the Communists had wrecked the International Seamen's Union.

Olander's lie is just a parody of the excuse that President Andrew Furuseth is continually reciting for the failure of his administration of the seamen's union. Only Furuseth lays the disruption to the Industrial Workers of the World and Olander to the Communists. The real cause was the rottenness of the seamen's administration.

The causes of the appalling slump in the Seamen's Union which took place since 1921 are two-fold: first the weakness that followed the long drawn out and unsuccessful strike of that year; secondly, the administration's folly in destroying what was left of the seamen's solidarity by a campaign against radicals and a war on all progressive proposals.

The campaign against radicals took the form of expulsions and illegal removal from office. This was illustrated in the ousting of Editor Thompson, from the Seamen's Journal,—an act which alienated the progressives thruout the union and cut off an inspiration to that class fighting spirit without which a union is hamstrung. Thompson was ousted as an "I. W. W.,"' tho he was not a member of that organization. The charge of "Communist" was not raised then nor has it since been raised by President Andrew Furuseth, the leading anti-red in the Seamen's Union.

Another union wrecking policy of the seamen's administration was the opposition to amalgamation and all working agreements with the longshoremen which the progressives desired. Never were the seamen in greater need of an alliance with other marine workers than after the lost strike of 1921. Yet Furuseth and such supporters as Paddy Flynn and Victor Olander fought this proposal bitterly. George West, of the Nation, met Furuseth last fall just before the latter was to go into a conference with President Clopek, of the International Longshoremen's association for the purpose of discussing an alliance. The conference was called by the longshoremen's leader and Furuseth's attitude was plainly expressed when he told West that the conference would come to nothing.

The mushroom growth of the Marine Transport Workers' Union of the Industrial Workers of the World which took place on both coasts in 1922 can be attributed to the seamen's hope of finding in another organization the solidarity which Furuseth's tactics were making it hard for them to secure in the older movement. Communists from the beginning argued against dualism but after the wobbly organization leaped to a temporary membership of some 27,000 and a year later still had several thousand members, more in fact, that Furuseth's union, they did their best to bring the two organizations together and they are still carrying out this policy.

If Victor Olander will read the Communist literature, instead of manufacturing Communist myths, he will find that the Communists have been a genuine influence towards overcoming the caste bars of dualism. The propaganda of the transport section of the Red International of Trade Unions is going out in the forecastles and stokeholes of America's ships urging unity and an end of dualistic separation. The Communists are flatly and uncompromisingly opposed to the deadening spirit of the Furuseths, Olanders and Paddy Flynns just as they are opposed to the withdrawal of the radical elements from the conservative unions. They stand in the marine industry as in all industries for a regenerated unionism, an industrial unionism, a fighting unionism that brings the wage-earners together to win their rights from the bosses with whom the Furuseths, Flynns and Olanders prefer to fraternize.

WITH THE COAL MINERS

(Continued From Page 1.)

turn into the treasury all interest collected from deposits and investments. He said that he had turned in $362,000 of such money since he began his duties, April 1, 1917.

Death claims paid members of the Illinois district from July 1, 1921, to March 31, 1924, numbered 2,881 and amounted to $957,550, Nesbit reported.

Machine Sabotages Howat.

PEORIA, Ill., May 15.—The clash between the rights and lefts began with a substitute offered by the Resolution Committee covering fifteen resolutions condemning the tactics and dictatorship used by the international officers at the last international convention in the Howat case and asking for a special convention to give Howat a fair trial.

The substitute condemned the Kansas court law, declared the right of trial by jury of every labor man for any alleged offense, but it ignored all other points. A motion was made to have substitute printed and placed in the hands of the delegates before action. Farrington said that that procedure had never been followed and on account of expense, should not be followed now. None of the sponsors of the substitute even mentioned Howat's name, altho if adopted, it would have denied him the right to appeal his case to a special convention.

Thompson Protests.

All of them suddenly became economical. Those in favor of having the substitute printed, and there were many, pointed out its misleading nature and that it failed to touch the subject matter of the various resolutions. Delegate Thompson summed up the case of those apposed to the committees' report. He stated that the convention had invited Howat to speak and now the resolutions committee wanted to dispose of his appeal for a special convention before Howat had a chance to state his case.

The only way the machine could stave off defeat was to offer a substitute motion that the convention take up all resolutions where the committee offered no substitute until the substitutes could be printed. This is what was wanted and was unanimously adopted. The resolutions were distributed to the delegates on the request of John Hindmarsh just a few minutes before the committee started its report.

Hit Use of Enemy Press.

A heated argument came on resolution number 5, condemning the tactics of international organizers for printing malicious and false statements in the capitalists' press about sub-district number five's special convention. This attack narrowed down to one Ben Williams, an international organizer. The committee moved that it be referred to the sub-district; this was hurriedly carried thru without discussion, Farrington stating that when he put out the motion that he did not see any one on the floor.

Watts moved a reconsideration, which was carried by 190 to 185, after a heated discussion in which Williams was severely condemned with only one delegate, himself an organizer, defending Williams. The matter was then referred to the sub-district convention for action. Resolution number eight demanding more stringent safety laws, was adopted.

Rap Jacksonville Pact.

The discussion brought out by Watts the fact that during the life of the present three-year agreement the miners could not advocate a change in the mining laws that would increase the cost of production without first getting the consent of the coal operators.

The resolution showed that explosions occur, men are killed, and that the mine inspectors report that the company had complied with the mining law, but that the miners had been killed by the gas law. Farrington absolved himself from all blame for the present agreement, saying that type of agreement had been in effect before he had become the district president. He failed to show any effort of his part to have it altered.

Farrington's Dismal Facts

By TOM TIPPETT.

(Staff Correspondent of the Fed. Press)

PEORIA, Ill., May 15.—In Farrington's report, read by him to the convention at the opening session, a dismal picture of the Illinois coal industry is presented. It reveals that there are 374 shipping mines in the state which employed last year an average of 99,081 men, all members of the U. M. W. A. The mines worked on an average of 146 days or less than half time and produced a total of 73,410,837 tons of coal. This means that Illinois mines have a potential producing capacity of 150,000,000 tons annually.

Nonunion Competition.

During approximately the same period West Virginia, with about the same number of men employed, mined 103,000,000 tons, or nearly 30,000,000 tons more than Illinois. The great bulk of the West Virginia coal was mined under nonunion conditions at 1917 wage rates or lower. In Mingo, Logan and McDowell counties in southern West Virginia, where most of the nonunion tonnage was produced, the miners are paid 90 cents for loading a four-ton mine car, and the highest inside day rate is $4 per day. In Alabama, Kentucky, and Tennessee the situation is relatively the same as in West Virginia.

150 Mines Closed.

There are at present 150 Illinois mines completely closed, many of them for months with no immediate prospect of resuming and with every indication that more mines will suspend. The 150 closed mines have thrown out of employment 30,000 Illinois miners. Very few mines are working more than half time and the great majority not that much.

Every new subscriber increases the influence of the DAILY WORKER.

CHURCH REFUSES TO INTERFERE IN LIBERTIES' WORK

Wards' Activities For Free Speech Upheld

(Special to The Daily Worker)

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., May 15.—Harry F. Ward, chairman of the American Civil Liberties Union, and Methodist minister, can continue to advocate free speech without interference from the Methodist general committee on the state of the church.

Rev. John C. Willetts of St. Joseph. Mich., launched an attack on Ward for his part in helping W. Z. Foster during his trial for violating the Michigan criminal syndicalism law. He asked that the conference bawl Ward out and get the church straight in the eyes of the world.

Helped Unseat Christ?

Willetts said that by helping Foster, Ward was aiding the Third (Communist) International, which was attempting to unseat Christ from his heavenly throne on the right hand of God.

The conference voted that Ward's activities as chairman of the Liberties Union did not come within the jurisdiction of the conference.

The conference also adopted a resolution calling on the general conference of the Methodist church to oppose war.

Chaplain for War.

The resolution on war was adopted only after a hard fight lead by an ex-army chaplain. The resolution merely expresses the opposition of the Methodist church as "the organized expression of Christ's way of life," to war, and leaves to each individual the decision as to what stand he will take in the event of war.

Elmer Kidney, of Pittsburgh, opposed the resolution saying that the church would be branded as an organization of slackers if it was adopted. After the resolution was passed Kidney said that it was only an "academic question, anyway. If war comes theories will vanish."

FRENCH GIVING IN

(Continued From Page 1.)

fast becoming a laughing stock. It has outlived its usefulness and must go.

In the meantime, French politicians are quietly arranging the necessary compromises in the interval before Premier Poincare resigns. Edouard Herriot, millionaire socialist mayor of Lyons, and one of France's leading business men, is the likeliest successor to Poincare. He has gone to the south of France, the Palm Beach of French politicians.

The socialists are fanning the air with doubts as to whether they shall enter a coalition cabinet or not. This is only a bluff in order to make a good bargain. As a matter of fact, they are itching for office and will surrender anything except their salaries in order to get there.

Foreign Policy to Suffer.

The foreign and domestic policy of the new regime promises to differ radically from that of Poincare in certain important features. The evacuation of the Ruhr hinges on Germany's acceptance of the Dawes plan and also perhaps, on the willingness of the bankers to grant the necessary loans in the face of Poincare's defeat who was the White Hope of the House of Morgan.

The recognition of Soviet Russia is practically assured when the new government takes office. The procedure followed will be recognition first, and business afterwards. In other words, MacDonald's policy toward the Soviet Republic will be taken as a model.

One of the most important results of the recent elections was the stunning defeats received by the Catholic church in France. It is reported on good authority that the French embassy at the Vatican will be abolished and the bonds between the church and the state resumed under the Poincare regime will be broken. Poincare and many of the big chiefs of the war period were Catholics and the willing tools of the heavy industrialists.

Small Nations Hard Hit.

The small nations that were supported in their ambitious plans for aggrandisement and imperialist expansion, are hard hit by the new turn of affairs. Poland had already seen the handwriting on the wall and was feeling out Moscow for better relations between the two countries. But Roumania was caught more or less off its guard and will now be left holding the bag. The presence of heavy Red troop formations on the Bessarabian frontier does not add to the peace of mind of the Roumanian reactionaries.

The Poincare disaster removes Soviet Russia's most bitter enemy in Europe from the political stage.

SANE AND DECENT DICKS HOPE OF CIVIL LIBERTIES CAMPAIGNERS

(By The Federated Press)

WASHINGTON, May 15.—A vigorous campaign to "restore to sanity and decency" the bureau of investigations, or spy bureau, in the department of justice, has been launched here by the American Civil Liberties Union. Progressives and many Democrats in House and Senate sympathize with the view that these spying activities, which have been uniformly turned against the labor and radical movements, should be curbed this year, by house-cleaning in the department and by cutting the appropriation.

RUSSIA REFUSES TO RESTORE PRIVATE PROPERTY

SOVIET ENVOY IN LONDON WARNS BRITISH BANKERS TO KEEP HANDS OFF REVOLUTIONARY INSTITUTIONS

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON. (By Mail).—M. Rakovsky, the Soviet Charge d'Affaires, delivered a stinging reply to the city bankers who presumed to dictate the terms on which a commercial arrangement between the British government and the Soviet republic would be arrived at. Comrade Rakovsky was backed up in his stand by the great mass of British labor.

Russia needed money, he said, because of the demand for payment of pre-war debts. Soviet Russia would not tolerate any suggestion that loans would be purchased by the surrender of one tittle of the freedom gained by the Russian workers and peasants thru their revolution.

Mr. Rakovsky stated that he was well satisfied with the progress of the negotiations. To come to an agreement both sides must make concessions, and there was no time so favorable for them as the present.

He proceeded to deal with the bankers' memorandum, which, he said, was "obviously aimed at breaking off the negotiations."

The memorandum, he observed, had two parts. The first was an important statement of facts about the British money market. The second "is an absolutely inadmissible attempt to interfere in our internal politics." Altho the memorandum demanded non-interference in each other's home affairs, in paragraphs 3 to 5 it made an attempt on the very foundations of the Soviet Socialist state.

"The memorandum demands the re-establishment of private property. The memorandum demands the abolition of the monopoly of foreign trade. The memorandum demands a change of our code. Our answer to such an attempt is a categorical 'Never!'

"Intervention has failed, altho it was backed by a coalition of 14 states. The same fate inevitably awaits every attempt at intervention in a new form—and that is the end for which the memorandum is actually making propaganda."

Russia's Resources.

An attempt at such intervention would deeply harm Russia, and could not benefit Britain. Intervention in the past had only increased British taxes and unemployment and reduced British trade.

The intention of the memorandum was to destroy the chances of a loan to Russia. "I must state in all frankness that, should we not be required to pay off certain liabilities, we would not ask for a loan." Russia by herself had been able to restore 70 per cent of her pre-war agriculture and 35 per cent of her pre-war industry. But if they are faced with the payment of pre-war debts, then they must say in advance:

"You must help us to do it.

"We cannot act like certain other states which have formally recognized their debts but never paid off a penny."

Britain herself had no reason to consider the present volume of Russian trade sufficient.

"Let me just point to one example: You intend to carry out an enormous program of housing for the working class. Is it not quite plain that most of the timber needed for the purpose could not be obtained on profitable terms from anywhere but our country?"

Capital Is Safe.

It was the intention of the Russian government to leave the larger portion of the loan in England. "We have a detailed plan made of orders referring to different branches of British industry.

"Our loan will be used, in fact, for the increase of Anglo-Soviet trade. I also want to add that the amount of the loan we are asking for is much smaller than what had been mentioned in the house of lords from private conjectures."

The bankers should consider whether they were prepared to help the small investor and enable him to get back part of his money invested in pre-war loans.

"It is not true that the loan invested in Soviet Russia runs any risks. I am able to say that these loans, far from having less, will offer more guarantees than other loans contracted here on the English market."

The Soviet would not restore property to former owners. The suggestion was disposed of at the Genoa conference. But practical business offers would be made, one of which might be to lease owners their former businesses as concessions.

"The reported view that the Soviet government is not in favor of attracting foreign capital is absolutely false. I can categorically state that at the present time more than ever before the Soviet government will consider with the greatest favor any serious offer in this direction.

"Coming back once more to the question of the liquidation of pre-war debts, I must say that this question could be solved satisfactorily only subject to a consideration for our counter-claim—that is to say, on condition of real help being extended to us and interested circles, taking into account the ruin brought upon us by intervention and which we are now warding off with so much pains."

The War Cloud.

Turning to the question of disarmament, Mr. Rakovsky said that Russia's pacifist policy was the best evidence that the loan would be used for productive purposes. Every small investor was interested in seeing that his money was not used to aid militarism.

"Since the nations prepare for war, it means that there will be war—if not tomorrow, then the day after tomorrow. And, in raising the question of disarmament we do not serve the will of the working masses of the Soviet union alone, but firmly believe that we meet the wishes of all nations. And more particularly we are convinced to meet the desire of the working masses in Britain.

"An agreement between Britain and the Soviet to that purpose, an agreement which will be certainly joined by many other states, will become the starting point of an active and decisive policy of disarmament.

"There are certainly many conditions which must be taken into consideration in the question of disarmament, such as the territorial extent of the country, the volume of population, etc. But these are questions of detail, to be dealt with at a future conference. Here we have only to set forth the principle."

Bare Real Estate Stealing by "Best" Washington Folks

(By The Federated Press)

WASHINGTON, May 15.—Back of the "best families" who try to dominate official society and work the social lobby in Washington, always in the interest of special privilege, is the real estate ring. Just now the city is much disturbed by revelations of the crooked financing of real estate companies, resulting in extortionate rents. Senator Ball, chairman of the Senate committee on the District of Columbia, has reported some of the facts.

He finds that there are mortgages amounting to $9,000,000 more than the last sale price of 32 of the largest apartment houses in the city; that many of these houses are mortgaged for more than $1,000,000 above their actual cost. This has been done by making fake sales, transferring the buildings from one dummy to another. Ball named apartment after apartment with the figures of cost and debts, proving this statement.

These disclosures came out during a struggle to renew the rent law, under which a rent commission regulates the charges which may be made for housing. The real estate ring is against its renewal.

Aged 80 But Plans To Lead Procession And Has Hair Bobbed

SYRACUSE, N. Y., May 15.—"I don't propose to be a tail-ender," Mrs. Catherine Nichols, 80, said when having her hair shingled and curled in the latest fashion.

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N. Y. FARM-LABOR PARTY ENDORSED BY MORE UNIONS

State Convention Comes Next Sunday

NEW YORK, May 15.—The latest group of organizations to send in their credentials to the state secretary of the Buffalo Labor Party which are sending delegates to the state convention of the Farmer-Labor Party of New York state which is to be held at Schenectady on Sunday morning, May 18, are as follows:

Branch 585 of the Workmens Circle, Branch 24 of the Workmens Circle, The Glove Workers Union, Electricians Local 2, District 1 of the of the Amalgamated Metal Workers, Cuttters Local 10 of the Amalgamated Shoe Workers, Local 1 Bakers Section of the Amalgamated Food Workers, Brooklyn Local of the Barbers Union and the Buffalo Central Trades Council.

There are many local unions and other organizations which have elected their delegates but have failed to send in the names and the credentials of their delegates, while there are other organizations sympathetic to the Farmer Labor movement which have not as yet elected their delegates even tho they have been represented at the City convention. The time is very short for action and what is needed is that every organization immediately elect their delegate.

This convention for the formation of a state Farmer Labor Party will be a success, if each organization interested in a Farmer Labor Party in the state of New York act on this call immediately and elect its delegate. All credentials should be sent to the state secretary, Mr. Frank Herzog, 63 Leroy Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.

All contributions to carry on the work and help defray the expenses of the convention and organization work, should be made payable to W. J. KELLY, 81 East 10th Street, N. Y. C.

FOLEY FOLLOWS MURPHY AS TAMMANY SACHEM IN 14TH STREET WIGWAM

NEW YORK, May 15.—James A. Foley, son-in-law of the late Charles F. Murphy, is the new chief of Tammany Hall.

The surrogate finally acceded to the demand of the organization that he accept the mantle of the fallen leader and assumes his duties at once. His resignation from his surrogateship is expected today.

Foley was virtually drafted, Tammany leaders admitted, and only accepted the leadership after Gov. Alfred E. Smith had visited him personally and asked him to accept.

Schenectady Ready For N. Y. Farm-Labor Convention Sunday

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., May 15.—Preparations for Sunday's state convention of Farmer-Labor groups are well under way. Hundreds of delegates from labor unions, farm organizations and independent political party crowds are expected to assemble here.

The local trades assembly held a convention of hopeful groups on May 11 to help pave the way for the coming Sunday's meeting, which was called by the Buffalo Trades and Labor assembly and the New York Federated Farmer-Labor party. A state Farmer-Labor party will undoubtedly be launched at Sunday's convention.

Know of No Break.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 15.—National headquarters of the brotherhood of locomotive engineers here said today no word had been received by officials that negotiations of engineers and firemen of western lines for "the New York Central increases' had been deadlocked.

Chairman of workers' committees of the western lines have the brotherhood's approval to negotiate and will report to officials here whatever action they take finally, it was said

ROOKY IN SOVIET RED ARMY TALKS INTERNATIONALISM TO FOREIGNERS; HE LIKES HIS JOB

By GERTRUDE HAESSLER
(Federated Press Staff Correspondent)

MOSCOW, May 15.—Americans and English in Moscow got a good idea recently of how a rooky feels when he joins the Red Army. The Anglo-Saxon section, Political Emigrant Club, had a mixer where the English-speaking foreigners in Moscow mixed thoroly with Red Army soldiers.

Three speeches brought out the contrast between the treatment received by raw recruits in the Red Army and in capitalist armies. One speaker was a political commissar of the Red Army, who cares for the political education of the new soldiers. The second was Stewart, delegate from Great Britain to the Communist International. The third was a rooky (himself in person).

And from all the speeches the following impression comes: In the good old czarist days, the raw recruits were taken far from their home environment, beaten into disciplined soldiers, taught nothing but blind obedience, and kept ignorant.

Red Army Like a School.

The Red army, on the contrary, is run like a school. The soldiers are trained, but also taught why the training is necessary. They are taught by friendly teachers, who have supplanted the tyrannical officer of the army of autocracy. The soldiers mingle with the civil population and are kept in touch with their homes. They are given a careful political training, which makes them realize what they are being trained to defend.

Naturally, coming almost entirely from peasant or proletarian stock, the spirit of the Red soldier, conscripted to fight for his own interests, is different from the soldier in the capitalist armies, conscripted to fight for the wealthy under the guise of national patriotism and often driven into the army by starvation.

Rookie Talks Internationalism.

The recruit at the mixer spoke on international affairs from the class conscious proletarian point of view. He hoped that the MacDonald government in England will show the workers that only by having their own army can they gain release from capitalist rule. He told how last October it seemed that Germany would soon be free, but that afterward they realized it was a miscalculation.

Then came the lighter part of the program, rollicking tunes played by a string orchestra, the members of which were the workers and soldiers of the Kremlin; plaintive folk songs and brisk army marches, sung by student soldiers; comic recitations which made even those people laugh who couldn't understand Russian.

And after it all came the dancing—Russian formal steps, mixing with the American fox-trot. It certainly turned out to be a mixer—American and English girls trying out Russian folk dances, with the burly Russian soldiers, in their uniforms, trying to fox-trot and one-step.

NEGRO BOURGEOIS LEADER QUIZZED ON SANHEDRIN

Miller Challenged By Ignored Workers

RICHMOND, Va., May 15.—Dean Kelly Miller, chairman of the recent All-Race Sanhedrin held in Chicago, spoke here on "The Meaning of the Sanhedrin Movement," in Reformers' hall, and made no mention whatsoever of the vast mass of Negro workers and farmers who were scarcely recognized at Miller's Sanhedrin.

The Negro "leader" lauded the late President Wilson as a statesman, and Gandhi as "the greatest spiritual leader since Jesus Christ." He suggested that a lesser Sanhedrin be held in Richmond, and showed by the basis of representation for the regular 1925 Sanhedrin that it would be packed with his well-favored bourgeois elements.

Why No Workers' Delegate?

When Miller concluded his soft talk, Thomas J. Stone took the floor, with permission to speak three minutes, and briefly stated his great interest in the Sanhedrin as he read of it from day to day in the DAILY WORKER. He asked Miller two questions: Why no representation of the Negro farmers and workers was on the provisional executive committee of the Sanhedrin, when 90 per cent of the Race were of these classes, and why the Sanhedrin had not recognized the unqualified support given to the Negro liberation movement by the Communist International.

Miller failed to answer Stone's first question, and to the second he replied that he was in favor of "Socialist" ideals, but his Race was too weak to co-operate with unpopular foreign movements, and that the Negro must unqualifiedly support "standard American institutions."

Syndicalism Terms To End

SAN QUENTIN, Cal. May 15.—Two criminal syndicalism prisoners who have served their terms will be released in May. They are John Golden and Harry Williams.

Boost The DAILY WORKER. If you are a worker, it is your paper.

KLAN ATTACKS U.S. SEAMAN IN FULL UNIFORM

Disliked Their Parade, Say Moron Kluxers

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NILES, Ohio, May 15.—Members of the Ohio State Police, organized and directed by the Ku Klux Klan, arrested a seaman from the U. S. Navy here last Friday night during a Klan parade for alleged interference with their parade and took him to their klan meeting and compelled him to kiss the flag. The seaman was in uniform and was escorted by state policemen.

Organized labor in Ohio for years has been opposing passage of the state police law and here comes along the nightshirt boys, after digging up an old law allowing farmers to organize for the purpose of protecting themselves against horse and cattle thieves and organize the Ohio State Police.

In the steel towns hundreds, if not thousands, of state police—men tote a tin badge, gun and handcuffs. Klan organizers are raking in easy money making State Policemen at several dollars per head.

Col. E. A. Watkins, Baptist preacher of Youngstown, editor of the Klan organ, called the "Citizen and Colonel" in the British Army during the World War, which was attached to the British Spy Service is reported organizer of the State Police.

The DAILY WORKER, in the near future, will expose the new White Terror in Ohio and lay bare the giant conspiracy against labor being hatched up by the Ku Klux Klan. Organized labor in Ohio must demand an investigation of this armed menace and have the law repealed. The Farmer-Labor Party in Ohio at its coming convention, must make this one of the issues of the campaign. A complete investigation must be made or robed and armed Klan policemen will confront labor when they strike against their masters.

ANOTHER CROWE STRIKE BOMB IS MERELY A DUD

When David Krause, one of the striking garment workers, was arraigned in S. Clark St. police court yesterday, he was charged with assault and battery. The charge was placed against him after the states attorney's office had held him for more than four hours Wednesday and then released him without letting him know the charge against him.

Crowe's men acted in such a serious and secret fashion that everybody who had heard about the case thought that Krause was going to be charged with murder, at least. When the clerk of the court yesterday read the charge against Krause, R. J. Ricker, his attorney, burst out with: "Good God! is that the charge? I thought that he was going to be charged with train robbery, at least. The states attorney's office labors and brings forth a misdemeanor charge. We will take a jury trial."

Sixty strikers will be brought before the Honorable, the Solemn, the Dignified Judge "Dennie" Sullivan today to answer to contempt charges.

It has been some time since Judge "Dennie" has tried any strikers for contempt and it is felt that he will be in his usual ugly form today. But the strikers are not worrying. They see that no one has yet lost a leg for being in contempt of "Dennie."

Labor Lines Up For Peoria Meet On This Sunday

Chicago labor unions will be well represented at the Illinois Farmer-Labor convention, which will open Sunday at the Labor Temple in Peoria, Ill. Three locals of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers have elected delegates and forwarded credentials to the organization committee at Peoria.

Carpenters, moulders, boilermakers, and other local unions have sent in credentials for their delegates. Scores of miners attending the convention of the Illinois mine workers will attend the convention representing their locals from all over the state. The Belleville Central Labor Council and the Winnona Labor legion have elected delegates and forwarded credentials.

Many co-operative and fraternal bodies have responded to the call.

It is hoped that immediately following the convention, the newly organized Farmer-Labor political group will start a campaign all over the state boosting the June 17 convention at St. Paul.

The best efforts of the reactionary labor leaders in attempting to sabotage the convention have proved unavailing. The workers want a real class party in the coming election and are eager to take part in any move that promises to help build one.

Sunday Not Yet In Heaven; Don't Want To Meet Jesus Now

ROCHESTER, Minn., May 15.—Still strong enough to bellow, "The Lord is my shepard, I should worry," "Billy" Sunday arrived here to go into a sanitarium. Threatened with immediate entrance into heaven early this week in Memphis, Tenn., Sunday hired a special train and rushed off to the best doctors he knew of to prevent his meeting his friend, Jesus, before he was darn good and ready to meet him. Sunday's doctors said that his condition was better and more than they had hoped for, but not more than he deserved. Sunday thanked God for that.

COOLIDGE HITS SOLDIERS BONUS WITH VETO AX

Says Country Owes Nothing To Vets

WASHINGTON, May 15.—Enactment of the bonus would delay tax relief, the foremost need of the nation, President Coolidge told congress today in a special message returning the bonus bill without his approval.

"We have now reached a financial position where we may lighten the tax burden," said the president, "but if we now confer upon a class such a gratuity as is involved in this bill, we delay tax relief indefinitely."

The president said the provisions of the bill were not in harmony with any recognized principles of national finance.

Consideration for the whole country outweighed in his mind consideration for a class.

Veterans themselves, he said, would be better off if not burdened by the taxes involved in the bonus bill.

"Certainly the country would," the message read.

"We have hardly an ill day that cannot be laid directly or indirectly to high taxes."

The president said he could not recede from his purpose to do what he could to bring about tax reduction.

The expenditures in this bill are against the interests of business, Mr Coolidge declared. We owe no bonus to the able-bodied soldiers of the world war. Patriotism cannot be bought or sold.

Service to our country means sacrifice. This bill would condemn people who are rich to turn over money to those who are poor.

On a division, the house late today voted 112 to 109 to vote immediately upon the proposal to override the president's bonus veto. Majority leader Longworth demanded a formal roll call.

Germany To Sign Booze Pact With U. S. Next Week

WASHINGTON, May 15.—The United States and Germany next week will sign a liquor treaty identical with that which has been negotiated between this country and Great Britain, it was learned here today. Negotiations over the pact have been brought to an end and secretary Hughes and ambassador Wiedfeldt are expected to sign the document formally as soon as it is put in shape.

Double-faced Parsons Denounced.

NEY YORK, May 15.—Hardly a day has passed in New York in the last two months without an inflammatory speech against pacifists and radicals by generals of the United States army and officers of militarist organizations. Rear Admiral Charles P. Plunkett, commandant third naval district, has shifted the attack to the churches, which are for peace in times of peace and for war when war is declared.

Of "concealed pacifist" parsons he says: "There is hardly one of these men who are condemning war who did not stand in their pulpits during the war and egg us on. What can they do during peace? They can keep their mouths shut if they can't do anything else."

LABOR FIGHTING TAX ON WORKERS IN YOUNGSTOWN

K. K. K. City Heads Put Occupational Levy

YOUNGSTOWN, O., May 15.—The United Labor Congress went on record tonight opposing the occupational tax passed by city council calling for a tax ranging from $3.00 to $15.00 per year to be placed on workers in the different industries. The purpose of this tax is to fill up the coffers of the city treasury and keep the pork barrel politicians on Easy street. Labor will fight the Ku Klux Klan administration now ruling Youngstown and contest the legality of the tax in court.

A month ago the pork barrel brigade tried to put this tax on the employers who raised such a howl that the administration devised the present tax of shaking down the workers.

City council passed the ordinance as an "emergency measure" and the mayor signed it immediately, so it's now a law.

The steel barons are having a merry time jailing steel workers in Farrell and passing laws compelling them to pay for the right of working in "their" towns.

The big question now confronting the politicans is HOW to collect the tax. Labor leaders hotly scored the Kluxer adminstration and favored another Boston Tea Party.

Steel workers now pay a Garbage Tax of $4.00 yearly to have their garbage collected (if they have any), this coupled with the Occupational Tax, makes their lot a hard one that is mighty near the breaking point.

The workers announce that they will go to jail before they pay the tax. A storm is brewing in the Empire of Steel.

Telephone Trust Probe Demanded By Gouged Consumers

(By The Federated Press)

NEW YORK, May 15.—Congressional investigation of telephone rates and service in the United States including a probe of the American Telephone and Telegraph company and the subsidiaries of that trust, is demanded in a petition sent to congress and President Coolidge by the City Parliament of Community Councils of the City of New York. The petition points out that states and localities have not been able to cope with the domination of the A. T. and T. and its twin trust, the Western Electric company. New York City is contesting in the courts the latest 10 per cent rate increase by the local subsidiary.

Coolidge Will Take Parting Shot At Jap Exclusion Bill

WASHINGTON, May 15.—A Japanese exclusion, effective July 1, this year, was scheduled to come up in the house today, for a final vote. After its adoption by the house, it will go to the senate and then the completed bill goes to the president.

Yesterday the president called to the white house leaders of both parties in the house in what was understood to be a last and futile attempt to secure postponement of the exclusion dates.

Ten Hours by Request.

OCEAN FALLS, B. C.—The lumber bosses are taking advantage of the present slump in the lumber industry of this province and are attempting to re-introduce the ten-hour day in the logging camps.

The Pacific Mills, Ltd., of this place has a clause in the employment contract which reads: "I agree to work ten (10) hours per day, if required by the company." This clause would perhaps protect the company if the proposed eight-hour act passes.

NEW YORK, May 15.—"Nice, ripe eggs!" shouted a truckman who delivered two dozen dinosaur pellets, more than 1,000,000 years old, to the Museum of Natural History.

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The World of Labor—Industry and Agriculture

BORAH TO FORCE RECOGNITION OF SOVIET RUSSIA

Republican Plank To Follow French Lead

WASHINGTON, May 15.—An influential group of leading republicans, including some senators, will seek a plank in the republican party platform at Cleveland looking towards American recognition of Russia, if, as is expected here, France accords recognition of the Soviet regime.

Senator Borah, long an advocate of a broader Russian policy, probably will lead the movement. Borah is slated for membership on the resolutions committee which will report the platform.

Foreign relations generally, and Russian recognition in particular, are to be emphasized in the campaign by Borah and other speakers, who hold that the United States cannot legislate prosperity for its farmers or business men, but must seek it by establishing relations abroad that will reopen to the fullest degree all world markets.

The uncompromising stand of Secretary of State Hughes against Russian recognition has had its effect on American public opinion and in addition there is a disposition not to regard this as an important question, so far as the bulk of the people are concerned.

But to Borah and others who have studied it in the light of America's world economic position, the question is paramount. They intend to convey to the people this summer reasons why it is important.

Same Situation as Mexico.

They plan to do this by raising the question at the Cleveland convention when the discussions will be assured wide publicity. They will follow by submission, in public addresses, of a concrete proposal for intelligent handling of the Russian question, in much the same way as the Mexican problem was solved—thru appointment of a commission to meet with a similar Russian body for discussion and formulation of a basis upon which relations can be renewed.

Great Populator Dies.

FREEPORT, Ill., May 15.—Aaron Peter Lattig, 91, died here last night on the seventieth birthday anniversary of the oldest of his eleven children. He was a civil war veteran, having fought at Antietam and the battle of the Wilderness. Eight of his eleven children survive, and there are thirty-one grandchildren and forty-one great-grandchildren.

How many of your shop-mates read THE DAILY WORKER. Get one of them to subscribe today.

WIDOW OF MORGAN'S WAR VICTIM RETURNS BONUS TO MICHIGAN AS PROTEST AGAINST KILLING

By STANLEY BOWMAN
(Special to the Daily Worker)

LANSING, Mich., May 15.—There are many angles to the soldier bonus question. Workers or their dependents or survivors need money daily in no matter what form it comes. But the buncombe of professional political oratory, thru which state and national senators have sought to buy votes with bonus appropriations, appears clearly in the light of the following letter, written to the Michigan State Senate by the only one of tens of thousands who refused to accept a share in Michigan's $30,000,000 voted bonus. She is Mrs. Jean Piper, a writer on the Brooklyn, N. Y., Daily Eagle, widow of Elmer Piper, who died in France. State records show she was clearly entitled to the bonus which she received and now returns. Sent privately to a friend, her letter would seem unimportant. Mailed into the Michigan Senate and read there, it is illuminating.

Her letter follows:

Editorial Department,
Brooklyn, N. Y., April 17, 1924.

President of the Senate, Michigan
State Legislature, Lansing, Mich.

Dear Mr. President: Enclosed herewith you will please find Postoffice order in the amount of $400. This money, Mr. President, is the Soldiers' Bonus money given me by the State of Michigan.

Last summer I wandered thru the senate chamber. It was empty. I sat in one of the seats and wondered what it must be like to be a lawmaker.

I am returning this bonus money because I believe we have all been mistaken,—the State of Michigan in passing a Soldiers' Bonus in the first place, and we, who are entitled to receive it, in taking it. We have capitalized war. We have established a wrong precedent for the coming generations. There must be found some way to honorably settle differences between nations, and the rulers of nations, other then plunging a whole civilization into warfare, which if it comes again, will exterminate the greater share of mankind. Are wrongs righted by violently thrusting a million or more men from one plane of existence to another?

General Sherman was right when he made his famous statement concerning war. AND, it does not end when the Armistice is signed.

In the long, long days that have gone since that morning when I watched my husband striding across the brown prairies of Texas to join his regiment, the whole realization of what war really means has borne itself in upon my heart. It would have been too awful if it had come all at once. It would have crushed me. If I had this vision two years ago, I would never have applied for the bonus. Now I see; and because I must "carry on," I return the money to my State; and trust that it will divert it into channels where it will do good to someone. I wish it might be used for the education of some child, made orphan by the war.

The insurance money is a different matter. Each man earned it. It is what any man would leave to his wife. The bonus is a moral issue.

I could dispose of this bonus money myself in ways which are known to me to be needy; but I feel that I must register with the lawmakers of my State; and I know of no other way than by returning this money. After all, it is only money. The spirit which prompted Elmer Piper to enlist, and all the other sons of Michigan, and the noble sacrifice they made has no price. The long days, that have merged themselves into years, when we who wait have longed for the touch of a vanished hand and the sound of a voice that is still, and the smile that made life all sunshine, have no monetary value. And, gentlemen, I can not look into the faces of little children until I, too, have done my full part in seeing that this thing shall not be again.

Please read this letter before the assembled Legislature.

Respectfully yours,
MRS JEAN PIPER

Careful Cal May Lose Caution In Muddle Of Bills

WASHINGTON, May 15. With the revenue bill in conference, and absolutely certain to be adopted in a form satisfactory to the Democratic-progressive coalition in the senate and house, President Coolidge faces the choice of a fight or a surrender. If he vetoes the tax measure, with its high surtaxes on big incomes, its publicity of income tax returns and of tax refunds, and its inheritance tax provisions, he will have made one of the big issues of the presidential campaign. If he fails to veto it, thereby abandoning his Mellon plan, he will cut a ridiculous figure.

Other bills which have been enacted in face of the frantic protest of the white house are the soldier insurance bill and the Japanese exclusion measure. He is opposed to the Norris-Sinclair and the McNary-Haugen relief bills, one or both of which is likely to pass. He is backed into a corner.

His own supporters do not know whether he will fight.

NEWARK, N. J., May 15.—"Dr. Percy D. Stanley, physician and lawyer," is the latest unique sign. He is unable to determine which profession he likes best, so is trying both.

IOWA CALL TO JOIN ST. PAUL JUNE CARAVAN

Farmer-Labor League Asks For Delegates

(Special to The Daily Worker)

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Iowa, May 15.—The call to join the caravan to St. Paul on June 17 for the formation of a national Farmer-Labor party and nomination of candidates for president and vice president has been sent out thru the state by the Farmer-Labor league of Iowa. The call states:

"The farmers and workers of Minnesota and the other northwest states who issue this call have already united into powerful Farmer-Labor parties. They realize, however, that exploitation by the financial interests can only be stopped when national unity of these groups is attained. The success of the farmers and workers in the northwestern states is a guarantee that the June 17 convention will be the largest representative gathering of workers and farmers ever held in America.

"All progressive groups of workers, farmers and professional people are invited to elect delegates. Real national political unity is the need of the hour. Full co-operation will be given any and all groups who wish to support independent candidates, regardless of whether or not they attend the St. Paul convention. The workers and farmers want immediate action, and the only way to assure them action is by sending delegates to the June 17 convention, which is definitely committed to the formation of a new independent national political movement."

Auto Caravan to St. Paul.

The note added to the call mentions the "auto caravan" of delegates that is being arranged and will start with the farthest south delegates, in Texas. All delegates going to St. Paul overland by their own cars are urged to get in touch with the state secretary of the Farmer-Labor league and arrange for a common meeting point to join the caravan.

A. P. Kramer is the state secretary, with offices at 155 West Graham avenue, Council Bluffs, Iowa.

The head of the call sent by the Farmer-Labor league reads:

"Let's say it at St. Paul on June 17."

Scientific Lecture Offered Detroit By Russian Professor

DETROIT, Mich., May 15.—On Monday evening, May 19, Prof. P. Tutyshkin of the Pedological Institute of Moscow will lecture in English, at the House of the Masses, corner Gratiot and St. Aubin avenues, on "Heredity, Degeneration and Regeneration."

Those who heard Prof. Tutyshkin lecture when he was in Detroit a few months ago will want to hear him again. We urge those who have not heard him not to miss this lecture. Prof. Tutyshkin has first-hand knowledge of conditions in Russia today, especially in relation to education, and his lecture will prove of absorbing interest. Admission is 25 cents.

FIGHT AGAINST MILITANTS WEAKENS TOLEDO TRADE UNION MOVEMENT

By S. DITTER

The recent suspensions of seven members of the Machinists' Union in Toledo for membership in the Workers Party and the T. U. E. L. is having a demoralizing effect both on the local of the machinists and the trade union movement in the city, due to the fact that these militants were active in general organization work both in the local union and the Central Labor Union.

The members of the machinists' local are taking the attitude that it is of no use going to the meetings now since the men they elected were suspended by the International officers and the action later upheld by the president, W. H. Johnston, who is learning fast from the tactics used by I. L. G. W. U. officials and determined to rather destroy the organization than give up his power, even to the extent of protecting common crooks in office. It is rumored that the Business Agent Harry Ebright and the Financial Secretary Conrad both had a considerable shortage of the local's funds and therefore the militants would have to be prevented from taking office. It is said that both of these fellows made good the shortage, one thru immediate payment, the other paying off with monthly notes.

These two "loyal members" have, however, resigned from their positions whether under pressure or otherwise, and International Organizer Griffith has been elected Business Agent. He is having a hard time convincing the membership that the I. A. of M. is a democratic organization where every member has a right to express himself. This same Mr. Ebright has been given his reward by his masters in an appointment as city mechanic by the Ku Klux city administration.

It is significant that this same individual is President of the Central Labor Union of Toledo which recently carried on a campaign to raise funds thru voluntary assessment in order to build up its treasury and then spent the money to buy a 1,000 dollar hupmobile for the business agent.

The militants were the driving force in that campaign as their plan was to propose to use the money for organization purposes. However, they are now out of there and the C. L. U. has taken up its usual interest in baseball and stag parties, etc., and as a result nothing is being accomplished. Toledo becoming an open shop town and politically falling into the hands of the K. K. K.

The Toledo Union Leader, the official organ of the C. L. U., which is read by nobody and is more reactionary than some of the capitalist sheets, is carrying on a vicious campaign against the June 17 Conference, and hoping for the speedy downfall of the Soviet government in Russia. The usual stories that the capitalist press were publishing after the Bolshevik Revolution are being copied now by this yellow fake sheet. The members of organized labor in Toledo are not falling for this old bunk and are beginning to interest themselves in the DAILY WORKER and in another six months a thousand subscribers, no doubt, will be added to its readers.

The suspended members are carrying on their fight for their rights to the General Executive Board of the I. A. of M. and will appeal to the coming convention to be held in Detroit September 15th if the G. E. B. decides against them.

At the time the metal industry is facing a crisis and shops are laying off men by the thousands, and the need of organizing workers in the industry is generally admitted, our international officials are actively engaged in throwing out the best workers in the union instead of being active fighting the attack of the bosses.

This damnable policy must be repudiated by the coming convention of the I. A. of M. and these petty bureaucrats shown their place so that we can rightfully say that we are a fighting militant organization founded on the principles of the class struggle as stated in the preamble of the constition.

Cleveland Public Safety Head Bows To Union Firemen

CLEVELAND, May 15.—Membership in a union is now a recognized right of Cleveland city employes. The anti-union director of public safety, who threatened to discharge any city fireman daring to join the Fire Fighters' union, has been compelled to come to an agreement with union officials that membership in a union is an inherent right of city employes. The director had discharged from service the president of the Fire Fighters' union and forbidden any fireman to hold union membership.

The wave of public protest frightened the politicians. Calling a hurried last-minute conference with labor, the local politicians guaranteed the right of city employes to join whatever unions they please, and requested the agreement be kept confidential.

Ohio Going Strong For Farmer-Labor Convention June 17

(By The Federated Press)

NEW YORK, May 15.—Central labor bodies in many Ohio cities have indorsed a state convention in Columbus, June 7, to pick delegates for the national Farmer-Labor party convention, St. Paul, June 17, according to the Committee of Forty-eight, New York. Lima, Massillon, Marion and Mansfield are listed as Ohio towns which have taken action. "Our conference at Columbus has been called to swing Ohio progressives into line for the great November drive against the old parties, both of which have betrayed the people into the hands of Wall street," it is explained. Fifty thousand copies of the St. Paul convention call have been sent out by the New York office, and there has already been a large response, according to J. A. H. Hopkins, national committeeman.

FUR DELEGATES PURR SOCIABLY IN MILWAUKEE

Picnic Convention In Socialist City

The Fur Workers' union convention went off on a Socialist Sunday school picnic yesterday to Milwaukee, the geat "Socialist commonwealth," as they fondly termed it in their discussions. Mayor Daniel Hoan, Socialist Mayor of the Socialist town, met the happy furriers at the train and escorted them about his little domain.

Hoan had personally invited the International convention to visit his fair city when he greeted them on the first day of their sessions in this city. The delegates showed great eagerness to "see their dreams fulfilled" in the great beer city to the north.

Part-Time Work Decided.

The fur workers decided to act on the question of unemployment late Wednesday afternoon before suspending work for the Milwaukee trip. The agreement, signed five months ago, provides the machinery by which the union representatives confer with manufacturers' association representatives to deal with unemployment. The convention, in special consideration, passed a resolution that instructs the General Executive Board of the union to call upon the conference committee (union and association representatives) to introduce part-time work to help solve the very serious unemployment which now prevails in the industry. The convention's resolution also provides that employed members shall contribute a sum to help their unemployed fellow workers.

When the agreement was being considered five months ago, the left-wing militants of New York were most active in demanding some sort of part-time system or division of work to allow more of the workers a chance. It was then pointed out that over half of the fur workers are out of jobs six months or more in a year. Now the administration sees the wisdom and necessity of the measure the militants fought for and is attempting to inject it into the agreement half a year late.

Left Winger May Come.

The credentials committee reported that one delegate from Local No. 1, New York, was sick and absent. This is William Cherniak. His substitute is one of the ablest of the opposition's fighters, S. Leibovitz. Altho the convention is supposed to end Saturday, Leibovitz will be in time for today's proceedings if he was promptly notified and able to leave New York at once. His arrival should cause some disturbance to the machine of the International which had planned its convention's work knowing there would be almost no voice of serious dissent raised among their handpicked delegates.

The convention was expected to hold a short session in Milwaukee but it is altogether doubtful whether any sort of serious business could be attempted on such a Socialist holiday.

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WITH THE YOUNG WORKERS
CONDUCTED - BY THE YOUNG WORKERS LEAGUE

International Communist Youth to Meet.

By HARRY GANNES.

Following the Fifth Congress of the Communist International, the Young Communist International will hold its international gathering in Moscow in the latter part of June.

Among the many important problems that will face the representatives of the international working class youth at the Fourth Congress of the Y. C. I. will be the complete transformation and organization on the shop nuclei basis. Recent events have, also, put the war danger at the top of the list as a problem to be met and discussed and acted upon.

In the United States especially has the war danger become a paramount issue. In the letter written to the Workers Party convention of last year, the C. I. stressed the war danger and urged preparations to meet it.

Close co-operation will be required between the American Communist Youth and the organizations of the Young Communist International in those countries which might be plunged into war, and hence this will be an important question before the congress.

With the experience of the German and Scandinavian leagues in shop nuclei activity will come about a clarification of this issue on a world scale. In the United States the preliminary requirements for shop nuclei work have more than been covered. Practical application of the shop nuclei has been stressed, particularly by the National Executive Committee, but that speed that was expected has not been realized. The main difficulty is the actual local work that is needed in the establishment of the nuclei which the local comrades lack. That an organizer will be necessary to tour the country for the sole purpose of aiding in the establishment of nuclei everywhere is the opinion of all the comrades who have surveyed the problem of directly transforming the entire Young Workers League on the shop nuclei plan.

Tho a youth organization, the Young Communist International is more than interested in the world political situation. In every country in which Young Communist Leagues are organized they take an active part in determining the political policies of the various Communist parties; of course, subordinating themselves to the political directives of the party once a decision is reached. In the United States, the Young Workers League has not lagged behind in taking a stand on the political issues facing the party. The Y. W. L. as an organization has acted in harmony with the C. E. C. of the party in advancing the Farmer-Labor party campaign.

There will be, no doubt, a special commission at the Fourth Congress of the Y. C. I. that will deal with the problems of the American section. The rapid growth and development of the Young Communist movement in this country, as well as the increase in the work carried out, have brought to the fore many new and difficult problems. There has been a tremendous change within the league since its organization two years ago.

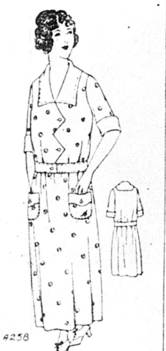
There will be two delegates at the Fourth Congress representing the Y. W. L., with full rights as a regular section. Tho only a fraternal organization in name, the Y. W. L. is considered one of the best disciplined sections of the Y. C. I., and has diligently endeavored to carry out the world program as it applied to the United States.

An interesting point to be taken up at the congress is the adoption of a program. This program has been in the making for two years now and has had the attention of all affiliated sections. At the last bureau session the questions of religion, the agrarian youth, and several others, were added for discussion and for inclusion in the program.

The Fourth Congress of the Y. C. I. will be an outstanding gathering, not so much for its fundamental decision, but for the steps it will take for the practical application of its program and policies.

OUR DAILY PATTERN

A PRETTY HOUSE OR PORCH FROCK.



4258. Figured percale and pique are here combined. Gingham, linen, lawn and crepe are also attractive for this style.

The pattern is cut in seven sizes: 34, 26, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. A 38-inch size requires 3 yards of 32-inch material. The width at the foot is 2½ yards. To trim as illustrated requires 1 yard 36 inches wide.

Pattern mailed to any address on receipt of 10 cents in silver or stamps. DAILY WORKER, 1113 West Washington boulevard, Chicago, Ill.

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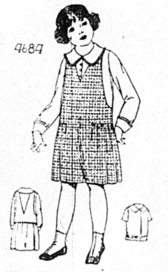

4684. Ths becoming little model may be of gingham, pongee, sateen or printed voile. It is also good for linen, serge or wool crepe. The guimpe may be of lawn or batiste.

The pattern is cut in four sizes: 4, 6, 8 and 10 years. A 6-year size requires 1½ yards of material for the dress, and 1½ for guimpe, 36 inches wide. With short sleeves, the guimpe will require 1 yard.

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Send 12 cents in silver or stamps for our UP-TO-DATE SPRING AND SUMMER 1924 BOOK OF FASHIONS.

Making History

"One advantage possessed by the strikers is that they have an energetic and fearless daily newspaper devoting extensive space to the conflict---THE DAILY WORKER"
—From "The Nation," May 14th.

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CONGRESSMAN FREE DISCUSSES MOONEY CASE

"Ought To Have Hung", Yelps Dumbbell

By LAURENCE TODD.
(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, May 15.—A press correspondent walked into the office of Representative Free of California, and asked him to discuss the possibility of getting a new trial for Tom Mooney. Free, who was district attorney of Santa Clara county, just south of San Francisco, from 1907 until 1919, said that he knew all about the legal situation in the Mooney case, and did not see that it had anything to do with Congress.

The correspondent agreed that only Governor Richardson could bring about a new trial, by pardoning the famous labor prisoner and permitting the new trial to be had on indictments that are still pending. He pointed out what Free already knew—that the trial judge, district attorney and members of the jury have been convinced, due to confessions of perjury by the chief witnesses, that the trial given Mooney and Billings was unfair, and his conviction a reproach to the law.

He Knows It All.

Free, in a rising voice, repeated that he knew all about the case, and wouldn't discuss it.

"Aren't you interested in getting a fair trial?"

"That has nothing to do with me as a congressman."

"Do you think Mooney got justice?"

"No. He ought to have hung."

"Then why not vindicate the law by giving him another trial?"

"I say I won't talk about it. There's the door!"

His caller, rising, remarked that there was no occasion for his being in that mood.

"And I don't want you in here again," continued the man of firmness, shrinking back in his chair.

"Your temper would not encourage anyone to come in," he was told, and the interview stopped.

A Great Joiner.

In the Congressional Director, where the vanity of come-and-go politicians is paraded in lengthy autobiographies, Free devotes 24 lines of fine type to his own career. He has been a member of the regular republican machine organization, village attorney and county attorney, and is in his second term in the House. "He is a 32nd degree Mason, a Knight Templar, past exalted ruler of San Jose lodge, B. P. O. E., a member of the San Jose Rotary club, I. O. O. F., and an active member of the Chamber of Commerce of San Jose."

He wears the emblems of as many as possible of these, and votes with Longworth and Gillett.

No salvage.

American Legion In War on Peace Meet at Chicago University

The American Legion is all het up again. The Women's International League for Peace and Freedom Summer School is scheduled to open Saturday and they are going to use one of the buildings of the University of Chicago. So the legion is rushing on to the "U. of C." authorities and telling them that the League is a pacifist outfit and should be kicked out of the university.

The legion says that the university has been imposed on by the league and that the university authorities "don't know nothing about them" and they will tell all.

Mayor Dever had promised to speak at the opening of the league summer school but since the legion got on the job opposing it the mayor has decided to take a vacation beginning the evening before the school opens.

An excited congressman in Washington has introduced a bill which he announces is aimed against Jane Addams and the Peace League. The worthy congressman drafted his bill after finding from the attorney general that there were no laws against Jane Addams.

Under the law, advocating opposition to a war of defense would be a crime. Since all wars are of defense the new bill will make everything a joke.

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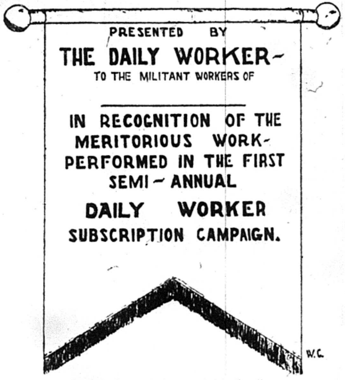
THE POWER COLUMN

Who Will Get Them?

On the walls of the headquarters of two local militant labor movements there will hang after June 15th a banner presented to the revolutionary workers of two cities which made the best record in the first semi-annual subscription campaign for THE DAILY WORKER.

Two-thirds of the big campaign is over and already militants in numerous cities are exerting their greatest efforts for the last part of the campaign which will determine who the winners will be.


PRESENTED BY
THE DAILY WORKER—
TO THE MILITANT WORKERS OF
IN RECOGNITION OF THE MERITORIOUS WORK—PERFORMED IN THE FIRST SEMI—ANNUAL
DAILY WORKER
SUBSCRIPTION CAMPAIGN.
W.C.

simile of the banner to be presented to the cities ing the highest percentage of their quota in the DAILY WORKER campaign.

Will your city's name be on one of the banners?

The banners are already prepared. All that remains to be done is for the names of the victorious cities to be inscribed. One banner will be given to the city of the first class, that is the city whose quota has been set for 100 or more; the other banner to the city among those whose quota is less than 100.

For those who have been actually participating in the campaign the next month will be one of strenuous work and excitement. It is no small honor to win a campaign of this kind, historic in the full sense of the word and of such vital importance to the future of the revolutionary movement in America. Will those who have been allowing others to bear their share of the DAILY WORKER actively resolve before it is too late to take up their share of the campaign to help bring to their city, the banner and the honor which goes with it?

Last week when Ambridge, Penn. went over the top, we asked the question who will be next and the answer was not long in coming. Superior, Wis. always a leader in the campaign turned in a brave week's work and brought their percentage to 110 per cent. Not quite enough to catch up to the busy workers of Ambridge, who brought their fine record of last week up another notch to a mark of 113 per cent.

REVERE, MASS. which has been making claims that it will lead the procession has also gone over the top and now is the proud possessor of an even 100 per cent record. Toledo, O. is within one jump of a perfect score and on the basis of their past performances, will surely surpass their quota long before the campaign is over.

Just as we go to press Toledo comes thru with another bunch of subs putting it over the top with one to spare.

Many other cities are rapidly approaching the goal and there is little ground for excuse on the part of those who have made little headway so far. In the month which is yet remaining there is still plenty of time for those who have not yet produced their share of the results.

There is one suggestion which can be offered to organizations in cities which have so far reached the lower end of the list. Sometimes with a new publication like THE DAILY WORKER, it is difficult to produce results thru lack of organization. Workers Party branches, city central committees and other labor organizations are urged to set aside a DAILY WORKER fund out of which trial subscriptions are to be purchased for workers whom it is thought can be interested in THE DAILY WORKER. Many cities in which there are Workers Party branches may use this method as a legitimate means of bringing up their standing in the DAILY WORKER quota list, and in preparing the way for a growing DAILY WORKER circulation in their city.

CITY	Quota	Subs turned in up to last week	Subs turned in to date	Percentage of quota reached
AMBRIDGE, PA.	15	15	17	113
SUPERIOR, WIS.	50	43	55	110
REVERE, MASS.	15	10	15	100
TOLEDO, O.	125	100	126	100.4.5
MILES CITY, MONT.	25	22	23	92
SO. BEND, IND.	25	23	23	92
PORTLAND, ORE.	30	26	27	90
WARREN, O.	50	44	44	88
PITTSBURGH, PA.	150	91	117	78
DENVER, COLO.	25	15	19	78
OAKLAND, CALIF.	30	21	23	76.2.3
DULUTH, MINN.	50	36	38	76
KANSAS CITY, MO.	50	37	37	74
W. CONCORD, N. H.	15	9	11	73.1.3
TURTLE CREEK, PA.	25	11	18	72
SPRINGFIELD, ILL.	25	15	18	72
NEWARK, N. J.	25	17	17	68
CANONSBURG, PA.	30	16	16	67
BROOKLYN, N. Y.	200	123	134	67
PHILADELPHIA, PA.	200	103	122	61
MONESSEN, PA.	15	9	9	60
ROCKFORD, ILL.	15	7	9	60
WORCESTER, MASS.	75	39	41	54.2.3
READING, PA.	15	8	8	53.1.3
ERIE, PA.	15	6	8	53.1.3
ROCHESTER, N. Y.	50	26	26	52
PROVIDENCE, R. I.	25	12	13	52
NEFFS, O.	15	10	12	48
GALLOWAY, W. VA.	25	11	11	44
NEW YORK CITY	500	189	235	47
McKEESPORT, PA.	30	10	13	43.1.3
CLEVELAND, O.	250	78	100	40
YOUNGSTOWN, O.	30	10	11	36.2.3
ELIZABETH, N. J.	15	5	5	33.1.3
MILWAUKEE, WIS.	100	31	33	33
HAMMOND, IND.	25	7	8	32
CHRISTOPHER, ILL.	25	7	8	32
BOSTON, MASS.	200	49	61	31.5
MARSHFIELD, ORE.	15	2	5	33.1.3
SEATTLE, WASH.	50	10	15	30
ASTORIA, L. I., N. Y.	25	7	7	28
JOHNSTON CITY, ILL.	25	7	7	28
GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.	25	7	7	28
DETROIT, MICH.	400	107	115	28.3.4
PATERSON, N. J.	25	5	7	28
CHICAGO, ILL.	1000	247	270	27
W. FRANKFORT, ILL.	15	4	4	26.2.3
MENANGA, WIS.	15	4	4	26
ELY, MINN.	25	6	6	24
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.	200	44	48	24
BALTIMORE, MD.	30	6	7	23.1.3
LOS ANGELES, CALIF.	100	18	24	24
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.	100	8	18	18
BESSEMER, PA.	15	3	3	20
CINCINNATI, O.	25	2	5	20
CANTON, O.	50	8	9	18
BUFFALO, N. Y.	150	20	21	14
DAISYTOWN, PA.	15	2	2	13.2.3
ST. PAUL, MINN.	100	12	13	13
SAN BERNARDINO, CALIF.	15	2	2	12.2.3
WAUKEGAN, ILL.	50	5	5	10
ZEIGLER, ILL.	75	6	8	10.2.3

* * * *

HONOR ROLL

Workers who turned in new subs since last Power Column was published:

NEW YORK CITY: H. Crossman, 1; M. Rosenberger, 1; M. Nemisen, 1; Geo. Williams, 1; C. Draqen, 1; Waino Selkes, 1; Jos. Brandy, 35; C. Chris, 1; C. Marler, 4; Harris & Anadon, 6; A. Schwarzfeld, 6; A. E. Heder, 1; Vossberg, 3; H. tins, 1; P. Valsamis, 1; J. G. Sesgorich, 1; Clara Fox, 1; S. Sallai, 1.

TOLEDO, OHIO: Vossberg, 4; E. Mil-Peterson, 1.

CLEVELAND, OHIO: Geo. Marlawe, 1; P. Janson, 1, M. Lerner, 1, N. Shafer, 13; A. Malnar, 1, G. Zebrauska, 2; Tony Ujcich, 1.

PITTSBURGH, Pa.: D. E. Shetron, 1; Bill Scarville, 8, Paul Hanos, 2; L. Rosenthal, 1.

CHICAGO, ILL.: A. Israelson, 1; Chas Erdman, 1; Nick Pappas, 2; Sam Korita, 1; S. T. Hammersmark, 1; John Huculah, 1; Kitty Harris, 2; N. Gomez, 2.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.: J. Nipapa, 6; Chas Wurre, 1; Milton Harlan, 2; F. J. Kratofil, 1.

BOSTON, MASS.: Michael M. Slepus, 7.

FRESNO, CAL.: Chas Mensky, 5.

LOS ANGELES, CAL.: Anna Cornblath, 3; Dan Jerak, 2.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.: Celia Zoobock, 1; J. Lyman, 2; A. Shapin, 1.

ROCHESTER, MINN.: J. S. Reed, 5.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.: G. E. Kellas, 4; H. Samuelian, 2.

DETROIT, MICH.: H. W. Mikke, 1; Geo. Decker, 1; L. Christoff, 1.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.: W. M. Frank, 1; L. A. Roseland, 1; N. H. Tallentire, 1.

REVERE, MASS.: Chas. Schwartz, 5.

WARREN, OHIO: Pompil Metea, 3.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH: Geo. Rupert, 1; M. P. Bales, 2.

LIVINGSTON, ILL.: Thos. Otzwirk, 3.

SEATTLE, WASH.: J. L. Davidson, 2.

ST. LOUIS, MO.: Joe Norvell, 1; T. R. Sullivan, 1; John B. Scheiper, 2.

ERIE, PA.: Ed Laurila, 2.

PATERSON, N. J.: W. Glanz, 2.

SUPERIOR, WIS.: Jos. Patens, 1; J. Miller, 1.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.: Cora Meyer, 1; J. Futach, 1.

OAKLAND, CAL.: J. C. Taylor, 2.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL.: Fr. Bauer, 2.

AMBRIDGE, PA.: Geo. Maich, 2.

HOBOKEN, N. J.: J. Shawchuk, 2.

MYSTIC, IOWA: Tony Stanfl, 2.

PT. RICHMOND, CAL.: Mike Ujdus, 2.

MADISON, ILL.: M. A. Strayoff, 2.

ST. PAUL, MINN.: Frank Rabe, 1.

HAMMOND, IND.: Joe. Corem, 1.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.: B. J. Leib, 1.

DULUTH, MINN.: A. Olson, 1.

CANTON, OHIO: Geo. Leomaich, 1.

McKEESPORT, PA.: Wm. Mikades, 1.

BUFFALO, N. Y.: Carl Johnson, 1.

WORCESTER, MASS.: G. Brink, 1.

OMAHA, NEB.: L. Worzel, 2.

CONCORD, N. H.: Richard Bjorhacka, 1.

ROXBURY, MASS.: O. Ch. Rosenberg, 1.

PORTLAND, ORE.: M. B. Engelfeldt, 1.

CHRISTOPHER, ILL.: Arley Staples, 1.

ASTORIA, ORE.: A. Maki, 1.

GRAYLAND, WASH.: F. Johnson, 1.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y.: Fred Olson, 1.

ASHLAND, WIS.: Chas. Johnson, 1.

MAPLE VALLEY, WASH.: Wm. Wilson, 1.

ABERDEEN, WASH.: Wm. Ketala, 1.

DILLONVALE, OHIO: Jos. Kabylak, 1; Carl Wallin, 1.

ZANESVILLE, OHIO: Wilbert Paterson, 1.

LITTLE FALLS, MONT.: Bror Akerson, 1.

ADENA, OHIO: Bolik Popic, 1.

ANANDALE, L. I., N. Y.: Senja Tikkonen, 1.

MASON, N. H.: Pekka Nenonen, 1.

CANTERBURY, CONN.: Waino Numminen, 1.

FITCHBURG, MASS.: A. Luoko, 1.

BATTLEVIEW, N. DAK.: John Strid, 1.

GRANITE CITY, ILL.: Ray Holshauser, 1.

EXPORT, PA.: Anton Luketich, 1.

VERONA, PA.: M. Majan, 1.

LAKE WORTH, FLA.: Waino Paasonen, 1.

BAY CITY, MICH.: H. Burman, 1.

KOOSKIA, IDAHO: A. E. Lycan, 1.

FARRELL, PA.: J. Kaletich, 1.

BROWNSVILLE, PA.: Steve A. Ballinit, Jr., 1.

CHAMPAIGN, ILL.: K. J. Malmstorm, 1.

METHUEN, MASS.: J. Seredeik, 1.

REPRESS, CAL.: Louis Allen, 1.

NILES, OHIO: M. Mikolich, 1.

TERRE HAUTE, IND.: I. E. Hall, 1.

NEW CASTLE, PA.: A. N. Beldean, 1.

YORK, NEB.: J. W. Lankin, 1.

UTICA, N. Y.: Jas. J. Bouzan, 1.

World Authors Ask Nobel Prize For Thomas Hardy

THOMAS HARDY.

Thomas Hardy, considered the greatest living English writer, has been recommended by the P. E. N. club, international organization of men of letters, for the Nobel prize for literature this year. Hardy is the author of "Jude the Obscure," "Tess of the d'Ubervilles," "The Mayor of Casterbridge," and many other novels, poems, essays and a play, "The Dynasts." William Butler Yeats, Irish poet and dramatist, was winner of the Nobel literary prize in 1923.

FURNISHED ROOM, suitable for one or two young men; good home with all conveniences; private family; no children. A. Kolodenko, 1801 S. Hamlin.

The Workers Party in Action

Party Activities Of Local Chicago

BRANCH MEETINGS.

FRIDAY, MAY 16th.

Ukrainian No. 2, Pullman, Ukrainian Educational Society, 10701 Stephenson Ave., Pullman.

Russian Branch (Soviet School). Important discussion on the Novy Mir will take place., 1902 W. Division St.

SATURDAY, MAY 17th.

South Slav No. 1, 1126 W. 18th Street.

SUNDAY, MAY 18th.

Polish Branch No. 2, N. S. Russian Club, 10 a. m., 1902 W. Division.

Bulgarian Branch, 842 W. Adams Street, 7 p. m.

Armenian Branch, 955 W. Grand, Chicago Commons, 2 p. m.

Cicero English Branch, Liberty Hall, West 14th and 49th Court, 2 p. m.

MONDAY, MAY 19th.

N. S. English Branch, 2409 N. Halsted, Imperial Hall. Open educational meeting at which Comrade Max Schactman, editor of the "Young Worker," will speak on "Communists in the Trade Unions." Outsiders welcome.

Italian Cicero, 1402 S. 50th Court, Cicero.

Douglas Park English, 3322 Douglas Blvd.

Italian 19th Ward, 1103 S. Loomis Street.

TUESDAY, MAY 20th.

Ukrainian No. 1, 1532 W. Chicago, 3rd floor, Ukrainian Club.

Russian Pullman Branch, 11453 S. Park Avenue, Pullman.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 21st.

Mid-City English, Emmet Memorial Hall, Taylor and Ogden.

Douglas Park Jewish, 3420 W. Roosevelt, Liberty House.

Englewood English, 6414 S. Halsted.

Checko Slovak, No. 51, 2548 S. Homan Avenue.

Czecho Slovak, Women's Cicero, Masaryki School, 57th Avenue and 22nd Place, Cicero.

Czecho Slovak Women's No. 1, 1825 S. Loomis St., 2nd floor.

THURSDAY, MAY 22nd.

Italian 19th Ward, 1103 S. Loomis.

Scandinavian W. S. Zeich's Hall, corner Cicero and Superior West.

Italian 11th Ward W. S. No. 2, 2439 S. Oakley Street, downstairs.

Scandinavian Karl Marx, 2733 Hirsch Blvd.

Finnish Branch, 2409 N. Halsted, Imperial Hall.

GENERAL MEETINGS.

There will be the first regular meeting of the Pullman English Branch, which was formed recently as a result of the Pullman shopmen's strike Friday, May 16th, at 205 E. 115th Street, Stancik's Hall, Pullman. Comrades Jack McCarthy, Gomez and others will speak and there will be a very lively meeting.

SUNDAY, MAY 18th.

J. L. Engdahl, editor of DAILY WORKER, will speak at the picnic of the Finnish Branch at Byayers Park, Sunday, May 18th. Take car to north end of California car line.

* * *

On Wednesday, May 21st, Comrade Ernest Ettlinger will speak before the North Side English Branch of the Young Workers League at Imperial Hall, 2409 N. Halsted Street on the subject, "The Need for a Labor Party."

CITY CENTRAL COMMITTEE MEETING.

The next meeting of the City Central Committee will be held on Tuesday, May 20th, at 2733 Hirsch Blvd., Workers Lyceum. There will be a very lively meeting and special reports on the Illinois Miners' convention, the State Farmer-Labor convention, and the Needle Trades' convention will be given by Comrade J. W. Johnstone, A. Swaback, Martin Abern, and others. In addition there will be important business to discuss. The attendance at the City Central Committee has steadily increased and the delegates are awake to the fact that the City central Committee is the real political body of Local Chicago, Workers Party. Outsiders are also invited to attend these meetings.

Russian Picnics.

The district committee of the Russian branches, Workers party, has arranged a picnic for Sunday, June 1, at Bergman's Grove, Riverside, Ill.

The Society for Technical Aid to Soviet Russia has arranged picnics for Sunday, June 8, at Stickney Grove, and Sunday, August 24, at National Grove.

All friendly organizations are requested not to arrange other affairs on those dates.

Trachtenberg Tour

List of Western Dates.

The list of Trachtenberg's western dates follows. Addresses of halls and hours of meetings will be published later where they are not given here:

Sunday, May 18, Vancouver, B. C., Canada.
Monday, May 19, Spokane, Wash.
Tuesday, May 20, Butte, Mont.
Saturday, May 24, Superior, Wis.
Sunday, May 25, St. Paul, Minn.
Monday, May 26, Minneapolis, Minn.

NEW YORK CITY. ORGANIZATIONS, ATTENTION!

District No. 2, Workers Party, has arranged a grand excursion and moonlight dance on the Hudson river for Saturday, June 28th. The commodious steamer Clermont, having a capacity of 3,000, has been chartered for this occasion.

Friendly organizations are urged to keep this date in mind and not arrange for any affairs that week.

ITALIAN COMMUNIST DAILY SOON

The Italian section of the Workers Party is preparing to transform its weekly paper, "Alba Nuova", into a daily Italian workers' paper. The first issue of the new daily, which will appear under the name "Il Lavoratore", is to appear on May 18th. The Italian daily will cover the news of the labor movement the world over, giving first attention to the struggles of the Italian workers in the United States, at the same time dealing with the main developments of the struggle in Italy.

The subscription rates for the paper are the following:

City of Chicago	$8.00 per year	6 months $4.50	3 months $2.50
Other cities	5.00 per year	6 months 3.50	3 months 2.00
Canada	8.00 per year	6 months 4.50	3 months 2.50

Subscriptions should be sent to Il Lavoratore, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

MEMBERSHIP, ATTENTION!

Continuing the work of familiarizing the party membership with the united front policy of the party in relation to the Farmer-Labor party, the central executive committee has arranged a series of meetings at which Comrade James P. Cannon will speak on the question of the party labor party policy. The meetings arranged will be held in the following cities:

May 20—New York, N. Y., Stuyvesant Casino, 142 Second avenue, 8 p. m.
May 21—Philadelphia, Pa.
May 23—Buffalo, N. Y.
May 24—Pittsburg, Pa.
May 25—Cleveland, Ohio; mass meeting, Labor temple, 2536 Euclid avenue, at 3 p. m.
May 26—Detroit, Mich.; House of the Masses, 2646 St. Aubin, corner Gratiot, at 8 p. m.

Every party member is urged to attend these meetings and branches to see to it that at least some members of the branch attend so that a further report can be made at the branches.

No More Strike Breakers Wanted.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., May 15.—Strike Breaker George L. Berry of the pressmen's union, and now attempting to drum up enough political notoriety to win the Democratic vice presidential nomination, suffered defeat at the hands of Schenectady workers. The local labor organizations turned the pleading legionnaire down flat, considering that one strike breaker at the head of the government is more than enough. Berry's army record won't carry him far in this town. He joined the day after the armistice was signed, and promptly made himself noisy in the ranks of the American Legion.

DISABLED SOLDIERS ARE ROTTEN-EGGED AT BASE HOSPITALS IN PALO ALTO

PALO ALTO, Cal.—Decayed eggs is the piece de resistance in the diet of the disabled war veterans in the base hospital here, according to complaints made to the veterans' bureau. For desert the wounded heroes are given cast off scrapings of ice cream. Many of the wounded veterans regret that they did not die in France during a German gas attack rather than run the gauntlet of odors in American hospitals, where they are not even protected by gas masks. The veterans' bureau is notified that up-to-date nose protectors must be provided at meal time or else the decayed offer must be withdrawn.

Do you want to help the DAILY WORKER? Then get a new subscriber.

MERRICK CALLS DEBATE BLUFF OF SEC'Y DAVIS

Demands Showdown In Convention City

(Special to The Daily Worker)

ALLENTOWN, Pa., May 15.—Secretary of Labor James J. Davis, challenge before the convention of the State Federation of Labor that he would debate with "any one, anywhere," on President Coolidge's stand on labor has been accepted by one of the delegates to the state federation, Fred Merrick of Pittsburgh.

Merrick, who is a member of the executive committee of the Western Pennsylvania Council for the Protection of the Foreign Born, has written to Davis:

"I respectfully challenge you to a public debate in Allentown at some time during the present week, so that the delegates in attendance at the convention may have an opportunity to hear the discussion."

Asks State Series of Talks.

Merrick further challenges Davis to "a series of discussions in different parts of the state of Pennsylvania, and particularly in the city of Pittsburgh." Merrick, disagreeing with Davis' stand on the immigration question, and particularly on the Johnson bill, has challenged the labor secretary to debate or discuss the matter with him before the public.

Secretary Davis made a plea for rigid immigration laws when he addressed the convention of the State Federation of Labor, and his debate challenge was given when Coolidge's friendship to labor was questioned from the floor.

Delegates Want Debate.

Davis' defense of the administration and willingness to challenge the world for the chief executive created quite a stir among the delegates to the convention, and Merrick's acceptance of the cry has aroused further interest, not only in the possibility of a debate on Coolidge, but more in the possibility of hearing a lively and intelligent discussion of the difficult immigration subject.

Whether Davis will dodge the debate on some stall or another remains to be seen. He threw down the gauntlet to all comers, and a real champion has picked it up.

The Third Annual Picnic of the Workers Party, Local Chicago, will be held on Friday, July 4, at Stickney's Grove. Speakers, dancing, games, refreshments, etc., are being provided. Sympathetic organizations are requested not to arrange any other affair, but to give all possible support to the July 4th picnic.

REMOVAL NOTICE

Please be sure to address all Letters, Newspapers and other mail to our new address.

THE DAILY WORKER
1113 W. Washington Blvd. Chicago, Ill.

PHILADELPHIA NOTICE

CONCERT AND BALL

Concert Begins 8:15 P. M. Dancing 10 P. M.

SATURDAY, MAY 17, 1924
Eagles' Temple, Broad and Spring Garden Sts.

CONCERT PROGRAM

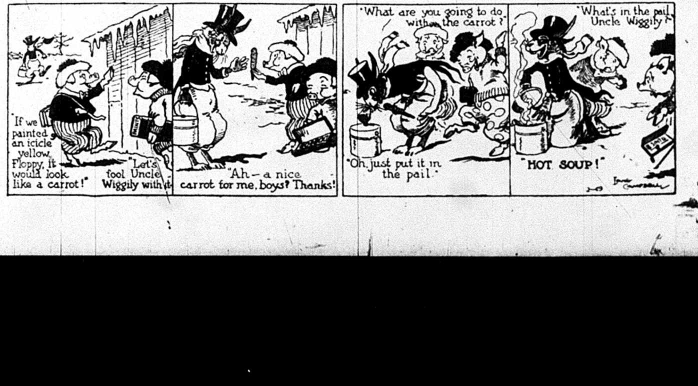
International Concert Orchestra . . L. Erbe, Soprano
Freiheit Singing Society . . Oscar Lyman, Violinist
Violet Laskey—Soprano

Refreshments and Music in Basement

Admission, 50 Cents Wardrobe, 15 Cents

Auspices, Local Philadelphia, Workers Party

UNCLE WIGGLY'S TRICKS A LAUGH FOR THE CHILDREN


"If we painted an icicle yellow, Floppy, it would look like a carrot!"
"Let's fool Uncle Wiggily with it"
"Ah—a nice carrot for me, boys? Thanks!"
"What are you going to do with the carrot?"
"Oh, just put it in the pail."
"What's in the pail, Uncle Wiggily?"
"HOT SOUP!"

THE DAILY WORKER

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J. LOUIS ENGDAHL)
WILLIAM F. DUNNE) ....Editors
MORITZ J. LOEB....................Business Manager

Entered as second-class mail Sept. 21, 1923 at the Post-Office at Chicago, Ill., under the act of March 3, 1879.

290 Advertising rates on application.

Russia and France

It is declared that one of the first acts of the new government, that is soon coming into power in France, will be to recognize the Russian Soviet Republic. This means that all the great powers in the world war now have their eyes on Moscow.

Italy and Germany have granted Soviet recognition. Great Britain has declared her intention. Now France is beginning to take actual steps in this direction. These developments result in many complications, most of which seem to play into the hands of the Russian Workers and Farmers' Republic.

The ill-fated raid of the Berlin reaction on the Soviet Trade Delegation comes crashing down upon the heads of the German government. The Soviet traders turn their eyes instead to London and Paris, and the rulers of Germany are left to do their own worrying.

But it is not believed that the Soviet representatives will give in to the French government, any more than they have to the British diplomats, on the question of the czar's debts. Instead, the Russian Soviet government has bills of its own to present,-and the largest of these will no doubt go to France, since the biggest inspiration for war on Soviet Rule has come from Paris. The French imperialists have financed most of the counter-revolutionary efforts directed against Soviet Russia. These subsidies have resulted in great part, in the heavy taxes imposed upon the workers and farmers of France by the Poincare government. But the French are now faced with the damages wrought upon Soviet territory by these subsidized attacks.

The question, therefore, is not whether Soviet Russia will make good on the czar's debts to France, Great Britain and other countries. It is one whether the workers and farmers of these capitalist countries will force the payment of damages inflicted upon the First Workers and Farmers' Republic. This question will be one that will test the real nature of the governments that have come to power in London and Paris.

Killing the Pension Bill

President Coolidge has vetoed the Bursum Bill, providing for the increase of the old soldiers' pensions by approximately $48,000,000 a year. The Chief Executive swung the axe in the name of "economy." This veto is looked upon as the first of a series of presidential vetoes upon a similar excuse.

It is enlightening to note how Coolidge and his masters are animated by a desire to save the country money when the funds to be spent by the government do not go into the pockets of those who own and control the industries of the country—the employing class. To the veterans and soldiers' widows of the Civil and Spanish-American wars, the sum saved the government by the Coolidge veto is quite substantial. But to the government of the United States, a government which squanders hundreds of millions in gifts and bonuses to the bosses, a government which in the 67th congress alone gave away more than fourteen billion dollars to the bosses, this is an insignificant sum. Yet, this government, being a government of, by and for the exploiting class, shrinks at paying a little more to its war victims.

According to the last annual report of the Commissioner of Pensions, there are today in the United States more than a half a million pensioners. These include the soldiers who bled in the wars and the widows of those who gave their lives away to win these wars for the capitalist crew wrecking the country today. These men gave their all to fight in wars in which their masters were the beneficiaries. These men were killed and slaughtered to maintain the present system of private capitalist property relationships maintained by the government of the United States. Still, it is this very government, as the defender of the very system responsible for the wars that robbed the unfortunate masses of their limbs and lives, that now refuses to make allowance for the welfare of the survivors or their descendants. At the same time those who have not shed a drop of blood in the imperialist Spanish-American War, those who sold the government poisoned meat for the soldiers facing the deadly fire of their adversaries and the perils of tropical disease, are today being granted huge railway bonuses, shipping premiums, and sundry forms of gifts at the expense of the great mass of the country. Whose government is this? Coolidge has answered.

Henry Ford refuses to testify in the Muscle Shoals hearings before the senate agricultural committee. Some more information might be worried out of him, showing how "Cal" Coolidge planned to "deliver" to the Detroit billionaire the valuable Alabama water power site. And that would be bad for Henry

An Advantage

"One advantage possessed by the strikers is that they have an energetic and fearless daily newspaper, devoting extensive space to the conflict—the DAILY WORKER, established here in January by the Workers Party."

• • •

This tribute to the DAILY WORKER is found in the current issue of "The Nation," in an excellent article by John Nicholas Beffel on the Chicago garment strike under the title of "Injunctions Don't Sew Dresses."

Beffel has become known nationally for his faithful interpretations of labor's struggles on many fronts. But he has done an extra good job in word-picturing the brilliant battles fought by the Chicago ladies' garment workers. "The Nation" is to be complimented on the publication of such an article.

Beffel gives special attention to the courageous picketing, in the face of police brutality and court persecution, that has faced the strikers in their efforts to organize their jobs.

He also draws the lesson of the failure of the workers to organize for the election of their own judges, pointing out that labor's officials "contented themselves with calling for the defeat of 'enemies' and the rewarding of 'friends' on the old party tickets."

We would suggest to the editor of "Justice," official organ of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, that he republish the article in full. The members of the union should call upon him to do this. It would give them an insight into the Chicago strike that they have not yet received thru their own publication.

The Klan in Action

One of the side investigations at Washington that is not attracting the attention it should from the masses, is the examination of witnesses now going on before the Senate Committee on elections and privileges looking into the election of Senator Mayfield, in Texas.

The testimony of District Judge Clark, of Waco, Texas, once a leading figure in the Lone Star State Klan organization, has revealed a series of outrages committed by the hooded champions of capitalist American democracy.

Since Texas is said to be afflicted with the second or third largest coterie of Kleagles, being outstripped only by Indiana and Ohio, it is safe to assume that the conduct of the Kluxers in this state is not only typical of the behavior of the Klansmen, in other sections of the country, but is even to be emulated by the "dragons" and various other shrouded holligans in other states. It has already been disclosed that Mr. Mayfield was sent to the senate from that Southern citadel of democracy, Texas, only thru his having the support of the Klan which terrorized the state thru the maintenance of a private espionage system, special flogging squads, and an especially picked clique of gangmen. Of course, all of these wanton crimes were committed under the guise of being "essential to the welfare of the country" and some of "the best people of the community participated in them."

This testimony is of tremendous import to the workers and farmers of the country. Again it is shown by incontestable evidence that those who do the loudest yelling in defense of our much-vaunted democracy are the very ones who are hiding the blackest outrages behind the most abstract vagaries. At this moment especially should these disclosures make the working masses think and act. We are on the eve of a national election. Mr. McAdoo, who is still parading the country as a liberal and a friend of labor, is an ardent Ku Kluxer. When Mayfield was elected, Mr. McAdoo congratulated him. McAdoo is intimately connected with the Klan organization, which is now being only partially unmasked. He is responsible for every act and move which sent Mayfield to the Senate.

We are not astonished at the gall displayed by the counsel of Doheny. Just as it is natural that those who talk loudest about the sacredness of pure democracy of capitalism should be perpetrating the worst outrages against the masses, so is it logical for the gentleman who has been doing most posing as a friend of labor, McAdoo, to be the national spokesman of the blackest enemy of the working and poor farming classes—the Klan.

The Klan revelations in Washington should evoke amongst the masses not a spirit of moral revulsion but a determination to get rid of the enemies of labor regardless of the mask they wear or the phrases they mouth.

"Cal" Coolidge has gone into training for the forthcoming circus at the republican convention in Cleveland, by attending a real circus in Washington. But the Cleveland show should be the more side-splitting in its efforts to delude the workers and farmers of the nation. Very funny because the masses are getting hep to all the tricks in this Wall Street trained animal.

By their votes at the recent elections in France and Germany, the workers and farmers of these two countries have shown, in greater numbers than ever, that they want peace. They want peace thru the abolition of the whole capitalist system thru the ascendancy of Communism.

These are blue days in Kentucky when a congressman can be found guilty of bootlegging. Whisky hasn't got the free rein that it once had in this commonwealth of the "Southern Gentlemen," of scab coal mines and non-union steel mills.

Even the Negroes of the South are turning against their traditional emancipator, the republican party. They will soon be found where they belong, in the National Farmer-Labor movement.

Cardinals and Capitalism, Red Hats and Revolution

By WILLIAM F. DUNNE.

SPLENDID honors are falling in a shower on the heads of American Catholics and, by a process of diffusion of which the Catholic hiearchy are past masters, upon the rest of the American populace.

TWO American cardinals where but one grew before; red hats, red robes, papal blessings and papal knighthoods; stately ceremonials and parades, high masses and incense, children with flowers singing songs of praise—each child, incidentally, displaying a badge on which is a picture of one or both of the new church dignitaries and which sells for ten cents. The church does not forget the pennies of the poor even when it pulls off a well-staged program with a marked political angle.

Religion and Politics.

RELIGION and politics are never very far apart in the Catholic church at any time but with the creation of two American cardinals in the persons of Hayes and Mundelein, the two questions are so close together that a Communion wafer could not be thrust between them.

IT is all rather obvious—as obvious as the reasons for the publicity given the whole process of cardinal creation by the Hearst papers in a country in which there are some 18,000,000 Catholics.

DURING the war and the period of intense revolutionary activity that followed it, the vatican fell upon evil days. The faithful wanted bread and peace and land and the church could not give them these things and remain a ruling power. The Catholic empire of Austria-Hungary crumbled; Poland, despite her new-found independence, was in the throes of revolt; the Italian workers were driving towards revolution and in no spot in Europe could the vatican see any hope for the establishment of that temporal power which it has never ceased to claim and enforce at the slightest opportunity.

When Revolt Was Checked.

THE tidal wave of revolution ceased for a while to rock the foundations of European capitalism and there set in a period of apathy and hopelessness which the vatican was not slow to take advantage of. It made peace with the French government and for the first time since the expulsion of the monks, there is a French ambassador at the vatican: Cardinal Ratti—now pope—went to Poland as an emissary of the French government and helped to organize the offensive against the workers' and peasants' government of Russia; came the Fascist counter-revolution in Italy and once more the vatican had a friend at court in the person of Mussolini; in Germany the Catholic party, particularly in Bavaria, dreams with inspiration from the vatican, of a new Catholic empire in Europe. Perhaps Poland and Bavaria, they say, can unite under the banner of the papacy with Czecho-Slovakia and the remnants of Austria to give once more political backing to the ambitious keeper of Peter's keys.

BUT bankrupt nations need money first and the House of Morgan from which the money has come and by which more is promised—loans to France, to Czecho-Slovakia, to Poland and the proposed loan to Germany, the loan to the Fascist government of Italy—is the fiscal agent of the vatican in the United States.

"America First."

THE Catholic church has decided to pay some attention to the United States for the reasons implied above; it is today the only stable capitalist nation where there are any large number of Roman Catholics; the creation of princess of the church among the clergy and knights of St. This and That among the laity is a good method of bringing into line many Americans who, as a nation are among the worst trucklers to titles at large, despite their boasted love for democracy.

THE proposed Morgan loan to Germany has received the endorsement of the vatican, Morgan himself has made a pilgrimage to Rome, but there are several millions of people in the United States who look askance at the project and who fear that the same result that followed similar loans to the allied governments during the war, will now accrue from this one. The backing of the House of Morgan in this new imperialistic adventure by the American government is a matter on which the American masses have not expressed themselves as yet, but which will soon be a burning issue in the coming presidential campaign.

Where Religion Comes In.

WHAT better method could be devised to secure sanction of this slave scheme by the dupes of the vatican than to make it a religious issue with the vatican expressing the wishes of the deity in the matter by its endorsement of the house of Morgan, followed by the elevation to the second highest office in the church of the American clergymen who will make clear its stand on the question?

The big capitalists have come to see that of all the Christian religions the Catholic church is the only one that has any real influence and organization; it is a powerful machine and its edicts admit of no argument; they must be accepted without question by the faithful and they are backed, according to Catholic dogma, by God himself. Superstition and its companion, fear, together with a tremendous economic power, are the weapons wielded by the Catholic church over the millions who subscribe to its creed. It is no mean ally for a desperate capitalist class to have and the House of Morgan is using it to the limit.

Natural Unity.

IT is not hard for the finance-capitalists to form a united front with the vatican—the most reactionary force in modern society. The catholic religion is a slave religion and it fits in well with the Morgan plan of enslaving the whole working class of Europe. The catholic church is ruled from the top; there are no referendum votes. It has never even resigned itself to capitalism but looks ever backward to the dear dead days of feudalism when its lightest word was law to both prince and peasant. It has adapted itself to capitalism very efficiently but it dreams of a world of toiling millions, whose rulers it chooses, and whose miserable ignorance and physical suffering will wipe out all thought except that of a happy life in the hereafter to which the church will hold the key.

THE Catholic church is not only a great religious institution; it is a tremendously powerful financial institution as well; in the United States it has millions of dollars invested in great industrial enterprises and in Europe its properties are of incalculable value. It has a vested interest in the capitalist system.

Germans, Irish and Poles.

IT is not surprising therefore that the vatican should give its wholehearted approval to the Morgan plan for enslaving the German workers. Cardinal Mundelein is of German descent and thru him it is believed that the large group of German catholics in the United States can be rallied to support the Morgan-Dawes scheme. Cardinal Hayes is Irish and there are millions of Catholics of Irish birth and descent in this country and the influence of the church among this politically active nationality will be exerted for the House of Morgan. The Poles, another numerous national group, have not been neglected. Anthony Czarnecki, editor of an influential Polish newspaper, has been made a knight of St. Gregory. That the Lithuanians may not feel slighted one of their priests has been made a monsignor.

So much for the masses.

The Cardinal Capitalists.

THE entente cordiale between the big capitalists and the catholic church was never more in evidence than upon the return of the new cardinals to America. They were welcomed and photographed, immediately upon their arrival, in a room on the New York pier on which they landed, furnished especially by Rodman Wanamaker. Cardinal Mundelein was banquetted by the head officials of the United States Steel corporation and "his services in the Chicago district" were referred to in glowing terms. He made the trip from the east in a private car furnished by the vice-president of the Baltimore and Ohio and in Chicago a banquet was given him at the Drake hotel—one of Chicago's most high-priced and exclusive hostelries.

E. F. CARRY, head of the Pullman company, employing thousands of underpaid catholic workers, many of whom were on strike at the time, was brought the order of St. Gregory by Cardinal Mundelein; it was presented in "recognition of his philanthropic work."

THE attitude of the capitalist press—always a good indication of the trend of capitalist opinion—has been one of actual sycophancy. Such words as "prince," "enthroned," "glorious," "multitude of his flock," "regal robes," "impressive spectacle," "symbol of his rank," "His Eminence," "blessing on whole city," "hail return in splendor," "trumpets sound fanfare," "in full regalia," "benign visage thrills crowd," "Chicago's prince of the church ascends to his crimson throne," etc., ad nauseam, have made up the head-lines upon which the eyes of the newspaper reading public has feasted.

Evidence of Influence.

It has been a splendid tribute to the power of the catholic church that will make the Ku Klux Klan gnash its teeth in impotent fury for the klan does not know how to meet the power of the vatican.

DOUBTLESS the rank and file of catholics—those who bought the badges with the cardinal's pictures—believe that all this pageantry was the reply of the Holy Roman Catholic Apostolic Church to the assaults of the klansmen and the hiearchy will encourage that belief; it is one of the best established dogmas of the church that its followers are persecuted for their faith and the klan has been a godsend to it.

The catholic church however is not worrying about the klan. It is worrying about the breakdown of capitalism and the rise of social revolution. It wisely picks America and the American capitalist class together with the backward sections of the working class to save capitalism and the church from defeat.

Basis For War.

EVERY day's dispatches from Europe indicate that no European capitalist nation, nor any combination of European nations, can save capitalism in Europe. Only the United States has the financial resources to halt the breakdown and enough backward workers to do the bidding of the capitalist class if it becomes necessary to suppress social revolution in Europe by force of arms.

IT is another holy war that the Catholic church is preparing for—a war on behalf of capitalism and catholic christianity and it hopes to use its tremendous power in the United States, linked with the power of the finance-capitalists, for a war of conquest that if successful would again make the catholic church the only religious power worth mentioning in Christendom.

In all America only the Communists raise their voices in protest against this monstrous scheme of church and counting-house, as in the world at large only the Communist International stands four-square against the House of Morgan's plan for enslaving the German working class as a first step to a more rigid enslavement of the working class of all capitalist nations.

THE creation of two cardinals, the pomp and ceremony consequent thereon, were not religious incidents except in the narrow sense. The House of Morgan and the catholic church, representing together the blackest reaction on the globe, united under the red hat, have merely been conducting a political maneuver which if successful will drench the world with blood while it resounds to the groans of the workers—groans which will mingle with the rattle of their chains to make the most horrid music ever heard in a world to which misery is not new.

THE VIEWS OF OUR READERS ON LIFE, LABOR, INDUSTRY, POLITICS

Likes Our "Center Shot."

My Dear Brother Engdahl—That was quite a center shot you gave the Seattle Union Record on Tuesday, May 6, under the editorial head, "Getting the News."

I have quite a time with our Farmer-Labor people trying to explain that we will get publicity for the party when we go out and make it do something, say something, write something or put in motion something that will bring publicity and cause the newspapers to print stories.

Many of them think the Union Record is not toting fair in casting about for the mess of pottage and neglecting the great questions of the day—things of vital importance to farmers and laborers—but the Union Record will probably warm up to the occasion later in the campaign.

I am sending you copy of a declaration of my candidacy for governorship, that I believe is so far different from anything of the kind ever written that you will be tempted to print it.

In the election of 1920 the Farmer-Labor party became the second party of the state of Washington, Robert Bridges, candidate for governor on the Farmer-Labor ticket, receiving 55,292 more votes than W. W. Black, the Democratic candidate for governor.

A big meeting of all candidates for governor is being held in Tacoma at this writing. The promoters have advertised that all candidates for governor have been invited.

I was not invited. Just why the state chairman of the Farmer-Labor party and candidate for governor on the Farmer-Labor ticket, the acknowledged leader of the second party of the state, was not invited to participate in a meeting of all candidates for governor I am not able at present to tell.

But I have written a statement for the newspapers, a copy of which is inclosed.

If any person has any doubts as to why my name was left out, the answer may come after reading the statement.

I stand by the people, am not afraid to say so and talk right out in meeting.

I know the situation in different farming sections of this state and stand ready to demand that the legislature do something for the people now running away from the land to the refuges of nowhere.

If you want to use the story, all well and good. It is yours. Its publication might help all of us in getting together for June 17.

Yours in the fight for humanity,

JACK SHOMAKER,
State Chairman, Farmer-Labor Party of Washington.

"When a burglar gets so he can't tell glass from diamonds, he ought to retire," Paul Winters, 45, told Judge Lewis in confessing to a petty robbery. Lewis was "retired" for from one to 14 years.

AS WE SEE IT

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

At a meeting of the executive committee of the American Federation of Labor now in session at Montreal, Samuel Gompers declared that the American labor movement must get rid of its "unclean" elements. "We must drive the rascals out," he said. We do not remember being in such hearty accord with Gompers since—well, we don't remember ever being in accord with him. However, on the matter of putting this resolution into operation we suggest that Gompers set a good example to the others and step out. He is the chief rascal.

• • •

While Gompers was threatening to disconnect the crooks with the A. F. of L. treasury another labor faker was unloading himself of some trite piffle at the triennial convention of the Switchmen's Union of North America, held in Denver, Colorado. J. B. Connors, assistant international president of that organization predicted that "the radical element would never gain control of the unions so long as capital treats labor with intelligence." Which means if you read between the lines, "so long as capitalists allow some of the crumbs from their table to fall into the maws of the hungry labor fakers."

• • •

Coolidge killed the Bursum pension increase bill with a veto. He had a narrow escape tho. It was the first victory in a long time, except the easy ones over Hiram Johnson in the Republican primaries. The vote was 53 to 28, just one short of the necessary two-thirds majority necessary to override his veto. Spanish and civil war veterans will not thank the president. Harding vetoed the same bill last year. Bursum plans to bring it up again but by the time he is liable to get it thru, the veterans may be in a position to debate its provisions with Wilson, Harding and Jess Smith on the River Styx. It is interesting to note that 16 Democrats voted to sustain the veto and only 12 Republicans. It looks bad for the soldiers' bonus bill.

• • •

James H. Maurer, socialist and President of the Pennsylvania Federation of Labor, took a leaf out of the black book of John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America, in inviting James J. Davis, secretary of Labor in the Coolidge cabinet to address the convention, now in session at Allentown, Pa. Davis is one of the archfoes of the foreign-born workers. Like Samuel Gompers he is an alien. Davis was born in Wales and Gompers hails from Whitechapel, London. The secretary of labor delivered his usual tirade against the foreign-born but soft pedalled his finger-printing and deportation plans. Perhaps the labor leaders are not properly "psychologized" yet. Or perhaps he feared that he could not be as bold before a delegate convention of workers as he could at a Republican Party conference.

Maurer did not have plain sailing at the convention. A delegate asked who invited the Coolidge tool to the convention. Maurer brazenly admitted he did. Those who thought a few years ago that the Socialist Party of America would not fall so low as the Socialist party of Germany in its subservience to the ruling class can now clearly see they are mistaken. Unfortunately for the workers in Germany and in the rest of Europe the Socialist Parties there had a mass following and were capable of rendering real service to the capitalists. Here the Socialist party is used as a press service by Samuel Gompers, who is the chief labor lieutenant of the capitalists. James Maurer, once the Socialist war horse of Pennsylvania, has given up the fight against the capitalists. He has made peace with the enemies of the workers. Peace unto his dead radical soul.

• • •

Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., is running two daily papers on the West coast. Unless he looks out, Samuel Gompers will have him down as an agent of the Communist International. In one of his recent issues he published the following paragraph about Russia:

"How different are the facts concerning Soviet Russia that occasionally seep thru from those furnished by the Better American Federation. By the paid propagandists we are told of the reign of terror that reaches from border to border of Russia. Then comes a dispatch stating that the most northerly weather and radio station maintained by any nation is that at Karsh, on the Kara sea. This station is conducted by the Academy of Sciences at Leningrad, a branch of the Soviet government. Two men are at the post and it is possible to send them supplies but once a year. I am more and more convinced that Russia is truly a civilized country."

We are inclined to reach the same conclusion. Soviet Russia is the only country in the world that is consistently trying to raise the level of culture of the masses that will enable them to build up a real civilization under a social system where knowledge will be used to lighten the burden of human beings and make the machines do the heavy work, in contrast to this system where labor saving machinery increases the wealth of its owner and tends to throw thousands of workers out of employment.

THE DAILY WORKER
RAISES THE STANDARD
FOR A WORKERS' AND
FARMERS' GOVERNMENT

THE DAILY WORKER

Entered as Second-class matter September 21, 1923, at the Post Office at Chicago, Illinois under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Workers! Farmers! Demand:
The Labor Party
Amalgamation
Organization of Unorganized
The Land for the Users
The Industries for the Workers
Protection of the Foreign-Born
Recognition of Soviet Russia

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RUSSIA DEMANDS GERMAN APOLOGY

LATEST MOSCOW TO BERLIN NOTE CAREFULLY GUARDED; RUHR COMMUNISTS ACTIVE

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BERLIN, May 16.—A new note from Soviet Russia, the text of which was carefully guarded, today demanded full apology from Germany for the incident the week before last when a building occupied by a Soviet commercial mission was raided by police who claimed they were in search of an escaped prisoner who had taken refuge there, but who utilized the opportunity to go thru all the mission's records.

The Russian note is understood to have demanded complete recognition of the extra-territoriality of the commercial mission's property.

COMMUNISTS ACTIVE IN THE RUHR

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BERLIN, May 16.—New Communist activities developed in occupied and unoccupied Germany today.

Communists increased their demands for seizure by workers of all the mines of the Ruhr. At the same time opposition was promised to a forthcoming fascisti demonstration at Fuerstenwalde next Sunday.

In the occupied areas, Communist workers began a new campaign to prevent miners from acquiescing in French demands for operation of a group of pits under the Micum agreements among French and German industrialists.

Strike negotiations in the Ruhr may be closed today with an arbitration award.

Illinois Miners Endorse Soviet Recognition

MINERS ASK FOR SPECIAL CONVENTION

Demand Square Deal For Alexander Howat

The immediate calling of a Special International Convention to give Alexander Howat and the other expelled Kansas miners a fair trial which so far has been refused to them by President John L. Lewis is demanded in a resolution from the Centralia local of the United Mine Workers of America and presented to the District 12 convention now in session.

Following is the resolution with its signatories:

Resolution No. 3.

To the Officers and Delegates assembled at the Thirtieth Consecutive and Fifth Biennial Convention of District No. 12, U. M. W. of A.:

Whereas, Alex Howat has been refused the floor of our last International Convention, and by such refusal the demands of the many local unions that the Kansas issue be brought out on the floor on the International Convention and settled once and for all time have also been refused, and

Whereas, Repeated demands have been made upon the International Executive Board the last two years past, that the Kansas Issue be settled and this has not been granted the rank and file, therefore we believe that the only way this issue can be rightfully settled is by the calling of a Special International Convention to give Alex Howat and all other Kansas Mine Workers who have been expelled from our union a fair and impartial trial and a decision rendered that shall be final and binding by the delegates present; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the members of Local Union No. 52, located at Centralia, Illinois, do hereby demand that the District Convention of District No. 12, instruct its officers to immediately demand a Special International Convention for the above specific purpose.

Endorsed by

Local Union No. 52, Centralia, Hendrix Laughlin, pres.; Hugh Kennedy, secretary.

Local Union No. 2619, Beckemeyer, Illinois, Harry Gibson, Sr., president, Ben Kauling, secretary; H. B. Lanter Fred W. Beckemeyer, Walter Beckemeyer.

Local Union No. 1421, Buckner, Illinois, Wm. K. Cox, president; Wm. M. Welshhaus, secretary; Chas. Petit, financial secretary.

Local Union No. 1475, Panama, Illinois, Andy Wostatek, president; Myo Vigliocco, secretary.

Local Union No. 4752, Cutler, Illinois, John McCaffry, president; Ezra Cooper, secretary.

Local Union No. 3192, Johnston City, Harry Morgan, president; John R. Wood, secretary.

Local Union No. 5522, Pickneyville, Christ Presswood, president; I. C. Reidelberger, secretary.

Local Union No. 3473, Langley, Ewald Sandner, J. O. Trapp, J. Wm. Hargigs, John Richards, president; Joe Price, recording secretary.

Local Union No. 1663, Marissa, Fred Laumbatters, president; Elmer Titter, secretary.

Local Union No. 492, Springfield, Jos. Demoncourt, president, John Carmichael, secretary.

Local Union No. 125, Mt. Olive, D. Aimone, president; Edward Leichensing, secretary.

Local Union No. 621, Sandoval, Tom Snodgrass, president; M. C. Joyce, secretary.

Local Union No. 4049, Standard City, Joseph Gaddo, president; Harry Gaddo, secretary.

Local Union No. 2706, South Wilmington, Arthur H. Purdy, president; Albert Daglio, secretary.

Local Union No. 2703, Dowell, Carl Dilibert, president; Mike Skarupa, secretary.

Local Union No. 4, Carson City, J. O. Travelstad, president; Jesse Malone, secretary.

Local Union No. 949, West Frankfort, M. D. Allen, president; John Murphy, secretary.

Local Union No. 1807, Kincaid, Mose Fennell, Chester Daugherty, John Wy-

(Continued on Page 2.)

SHORT WORK-DAY LAW IS F. L. DEMAND

Peoria Political Meet Takes Up Miners' Issues

On the eve of the state Farmer-Labor convention which opens in Peoria tomorrow the district office of the Workers Party issues a statement on the industrial crisis facing the miners and other workers.

The statement, which follows, is of especial interest in view of Frank Farrington's attempt to sidetrack the short-hour work day solution of unemployment in favor of an operators' program of cheapening production.

• • •

Workers Party Statement

"Support the mine owners to reduce the price of coal and create bigger market."

This is the message of Frank Farrington to the Illinois miners, many of whom have looked unemployment and starvation in the face for a number of months. Of course, the mine owners would never think of foregoing part of their profit to reduce prices and therefore they send their lackeys to the workers, asking them to reduce wages.

Other apostles of the class collaboration millenium are out attempting to trick the workers into Farrington's illusions of co-operation with the bosses as a solution to all the present needs of the masses. Johnston, the international president of the Machinists Association, has advanced his scheme. High leaders in the building trades have time and again urged co-operation with the bosses. The bosses never co-operate except on the basis of workers the whole sacrifice, and the schemes advanced by those worthy leaders are nothing but disguised attempts to serve the bosses in the efforts to lengthen hours and reduce wages.

This message to the Illinois coal miners is adding insult to injury. Today, the note to be sounded by real labor leaders should be a demand upon the mine owners to adjust hours and conditions of work to correspond with the stage of affairs of the industry. That will be to demand shorter hours without any reduction in the daily wage so as to offer employment for all and to demand the unqualified nationalization of coal mines with steadily increasing control of the management by the miners thru their economic organization. However, to effectively carry on a struggle for these demands, will also necessitate that the workers organize for independent political action.

Gurley Flynn Speaks For Labor Defense In Detroit Sunday

DETROIT, Mich., May 16.—The Detroit section of the Labor Defense Council has arranged a meeting for Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, one of the best known women speakers in the militant labor movement. McCollester Hall, Forest at Cass avenues has been engaged for Sunday evening, May 18, for this purpose.

The Ruthenberg appeal is now before the Supreme Court of Michigan. Results in the Ruthenberg case will largely determine the disposition of the other 31 Michigan criminal-syndicalism cases. Funds are needed to carry this appeal to a successful conclusion.

Several of the 31 are Detroiters, and the Detroit section must do its share in helping to win our case. We can assure all who have never heard Gurley Flynn speak, of a very profitable and enjoyable evening. Those who have heard her need no further assurance. The admission will be 25 cents.

Do you want to help the DAILY WORKER? Then get a new subscriber.

"DENNIE" SULLIVAN SEES PICKETS SMILE; CASES ARE POSTPONED

After seeing the smiling faces of more than 50 garment strikers who were in court to answer to charges of contempt, Judge "Dennie" Sullivan set their cases to be heard next Wednesday. He indicated a ready willingness to postpone the apparently useless ordeal of trying to stop the strikers from walking the streets when defense counsel requested a delay.

The "Committee of 15" of the Chicago Federation of Labor, is receiving a very good response to its appeal to the unions of the Federation for assistance for the strikers.

They have printed a leaflet for distribution among the members of the various unions. The leaflet embodies the letter which they sent to the local organizations and other facts about the strike. This leaflet was published in the DAILY WORKER.

SIGMAN DODGING 'EXPELLED' ISSUE AT CONVENTION

Union Ratifies Ruling On Jobbers

By REBECCA GRECHT.

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BOSTON, May 16.—The convention of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union is drawing near its end and the report of the Appeals Committee on the cases of the expelled members has not yet been given. The Sigman administration machine is making an attempt to relegate the matter to the background.

The committee on officers reported, giving unstinted praise to the officials for their "able and unselfish leadership" of the union.

The committee's report emphasizes the deplorable, evil conditions in the cloak industry and fully approves the changes in the new agreement with the manufacturers. The changes were proposed by the General Executive Board. These changes propose making the jobbers assume the responsibilities for the production of merchandize thru the system of contractors in the same way as if the goods were manufactured on their own premises.

Make Jobbers Guarantee.

The jobber is to guarantee payment of wages and the observance of union conditions just as if the workers were employed by his directly. The number of contractors a jobber can employ is to be limited to check the unnecessary competition in trade. A three party machinery is proposed for collective bargaining. The organization would include the union, jobbers and contractors.

This is part of the general policy of the Sigman administration to fight sweatshops by organizing the employers (when they consent), while the militants demand that the union organize the workers for the struggle against their employers. Sigman's policy is causing demoralization.

"Don't Waste Money Unseating."

The committee's proposal to increase the per capita five cents weekly was carried. It aroused much opposition. Delegates pointed out that the bad industrial conditions make the workers' payment difficult and demanded that the organization use the money for better purposes than spending $50,000 unseating delegates.

The Sigman machine permits very long discussion on the relatively unimportant matters. Questions on policy, particularly on action against the militants, are railroaded with little or no discussion.

Prohibition Liquor On Upgrade; Deaths From Alcoholism Drop

NEW YORK, May 16.—Deaths from alcoholism among 15,000,000 industrial policyholders of the Metropolitan Life Insurance company decreased 17.5 per cent during the first quarter of 1924 as compared to the same period in 1923, the company announced today.

BARE BOOZE GRAFT

Millionaire Bootlegger Tells Of Big Bribes

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, May 16.—George Remus, millionaire "bootleg king" of Cincinnati, now serving in Atlanta penitentiary, told the senate investigating committee today that he paid Jess Smith $250,000 for liquor permits and "protection" from prosecution.

In addition to the $250,000 paid to Smith, Remus said they had an agreement whereby each was to get "about $1.50 to $2.50 a case" on all liquor released. The amount of the "commission," he said, depended upon the number of cases released.

The first payment to Smith, Remus said, was $50,000 in $1,000 bills which he handed him in the Commodore Hotel in New York July or August, 1921."

Pull With Daugherty.

After he was convicted for violation of the Volstead act in 1922, Remus said that Smith assured him that he could have the decision reversed because of his influence with Attorney General Daugherty. This assurance was given him in Washington, Remus said, when he paid with $20,000.

Before he was convicted, Remus said, he had owned seven distilleries in Indiana, Ohio and Kentucky, but that they had been confiscated. He said he paid from $50,000 to $325,000 for them originally. Remus said he entered the liquor business immediately after the Volstead act went into effect, January, 1919.

Chain of Drug Companies.

Explaining his method of operating, Remus said that he organized a chain of drug companies and wholesale liquor companies. He would then get permits to sell legally under the provisions of the Volstead act permitting sale for medicinal purposes.

Remus said James M. Linton, special assistant to the attorney general, defended him in his prosecution.

Remus said that he first met Jess Smith in 1921, in New York.

Remus said that the demand for liquor was greater than the supply, and he met Smith to increase the supply by getting permits for "a consideration."

"What did he say about prosecution?"

Promised Protection.

"Smith said that I might be prosecuted, but I would never be convicted, but I'm in Atlanta now. I first paid him $50,000. I have canceled checks paid to different people for these transactions, including the distilleries for about $1,500,000."

"How much did you pay to Jess Smith in the aggregate?"

"Between $225,000 and $250,000, to the best of my recollection."

Remus said he paid Smith money every time he met him.

He estimated that about 700,000 or 800,000 gallons of liquor were released from bond by him.

FUR CONVENTION ELECTS SUROFF JUDGE AND JURY

The convention of the Fur Workers' union, which is meeting in the Hotel Morrison, will elect officers at its closing session today. Yesterday's sessions were taken up in making changes in the constitution and by-laws of the organization.

Thes echanges were for the most part unimportant. One change provided that local unions could make donations only to organizations endorsed by the International Union.

Suroff Trial Arranged.

A judge and jury to hear the appeal of Max Suroff, impeached left wing vice-president, was elected and held executive sessions last night.

The election took place after a long and hot discussion as to whether it should be more properly appointed by the president. Finally a motion to elect was made and carried. Max Schulberg was elected judge and the following delegates as jurors: Durinsky, Kalinokof, Weinar, Swartz, Fishoff, Stetsky Begun Saffar, Mickel, Rubenstein, Komover and Varofsky.

Meyer London, ex-congressman, was a visitor to the convention. His entrance was well staged.

HOT FIGHT ON FARRINGTON COAL TREATY

Let Bosses Cheat Men Out Of Their Pay

By KARL REEVE.

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PEORIA, Ill., May 16.—The thirtieth convention of the United Mine Workers of Illinois passed a modified resolution favoring recognition of Soviet Russia, with the slight condition that Russia must concur in the right of other nations to self government—a right that the Soviets have always upheld.

The convention also unanimously passed resolutions declaring that the "convention stands for free speech and assemblage," and a resolution that it be compulsory to have shot firers employed in all mines in the state of Illinois.

The hottest debate of the day came on resolve number 2 of resolution seven, which was taken up section by section. The resolution "resolves that it shall become a part of our agreement after April 1, 1924, that all operators must be bonded for all payrolls, and also compensation bills where they are not protected by some reliable insurance company."

Men Beaten Out of Wages.

It was evident from the number of those who took the floor in favor of this resolution that the delegates are dissatisfied with the ineffectiveness of the District 12 officers to secure the men their pay. It was brought out that all over the state operators have worked the men overtime every day for weeks, and then gone into bankruptcy, causing the men to lose their money.

Frank Farrington over and over again, in favoring the motion of the resolutions committee that the resolution be referred to the scale committee, admitted shamelessly that he could do nothing to secure justice for the union.

Farrington Gives No Hope.

With a majority of the delegates clamoring for immediate action, Farrington blandly pointed out that the contract for the next three years made with the Illinois operators cannot be changed, and that, in fact, the scale committee will not meet until three years hence. "I can do nothing for you," Farrington said time after time. "I confess my inability to do anything besides what already has been done."

Delegate Andrew Minor of Jamestown said: "I would like to see some immediate action on the resolution. I have $600 coming to me from a mine that did not have the pay roll bonded." Other delegates cited the Chicago Fuel company and the Southern Gem Coal company as corporations which had beat the miners out of the pay roll. Minor declared that the inability of the union officials to protect the members of the union, "when our families are suffering for food and crying for relief, is a disgrace to this organization."

J. C. O'Heren of Edinborough, speaking in favor of immediate ac-

(Continued on Page 2.)

DUNCAN M'DONALD AND SWABECK SPEAKING AT MASS MEETING TONIGHT

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PEORIA, Ill., May 16.—Duncan McDonald and Arne Swaeck will be the principal speakers at a mass meeting in the Labor Temple Saturday, at 8 p. m.

The glaring Teapot Dome scandal and other graft issues will be discussed at the meeting, which is under the auspices of the Farmer-Labor Party. Jack Johnstone will be chairman.

Miners' convention delegates and Peoria workers in general, have signified their intention of coming to the mass meeting which will give a different political picture than that presented by the old party boosters at the early days of the miners' convention.

ST. PAUL SPEAKERS CHEERED AT AMALGAMATED MEET; LEFTS WIN ON PROPORTIONAL REPRESENTATION

By EARL BROWDER.

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 16.—Victory for proportional representation on Joint Boards, which is part of the left-wing program, designed to overcome the gerrymandering tactics of the right wing, was won in the Amalgamated Clothing Workers convention here. The delegates voted 176 to 70 to instruct the General Executive Board to refer the matter to the membership with a recommendation for adoption.

William Mahoney, editor of the Minnesota "Labor Advocate," addressed the convention on behalf of the June 17th convention of Farmer-Labor party advocates in St. Paul. Mahoney's forceful talk received a splendid reception from the clothing workers' delegates. Mahoney speaks with the backing of the St. Paul Trades and Labor Assembly and the Minnesota Farmer-Labor Party.

Minor Speaks for St. Paul.

Robert Minor, internationally famous speaker, writer, cartoonist, and editor of the "Liberator," addressed the convention, also stressing the importance of the June 17th convention in St. Paul. He gave the delegates excellent arguments for joining the great body of workers and farmers who will break with the old worn-out political parties of capitalism in the coming political meet. His speech was enthusiastically received.

Freedom for Sacco and Vanzetti, Tom Mooney, Warren K. Billings, and other class war prisoners was demanded in resolutions passed.

Many trade and organization issues are occupying the attention of the convention at this time.

Bank Where Missouri Packers Did Business Compelled To Close

EAST ST. LOUIS, May 16.—The Drovers National Bank closed its doors here today following a run which resulted in large withdrawals.

The Drovers National was a member of the Federal Reserve System and was capitalized at $200,000. It had deposits of $626,310 and resources of $1,052,009.

Unexpected loses were incurred thru the failure of two state banks of Missouri. The Drovers National was established many years ago and has been the banking place of many of the packing, mule and horse dealing interests.

Earthquake in Turkey.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 16.—One hundred and seventy persons were killed and several villages completely destroyed during a series of severe earthquakes at Erezerum, Bassankale and Kars, it was learned today, when reports from the stricken area came in.

Bath Employes Organized.

Women employes in the bathrooms at Chicago public schools are now organized as Local 19, Building Service Employes International union. Isabelle Desmond is secretary.

FARMERS AND WORKERS OF N. Y. MEET TOMORROW

Convention Will Be Held In Schenectady

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, May 16.—On Sunday morning, May 18, 1924, the state convention of the Farmer-Labor party will open. This convention will be held at the Labor temple, 269 State street, Schenectady, N. Y.

It is the duty of every progressive and radical local union, fraternal and other organization to see to it that their organization is represented by a delegate at this state convention.

The workers of this state have decided that the time is now ripe for the formation of a Farmer-Labor party in New York to represent the interests of the exploited farmers and industrial workers. The workers of New York have had their fill of the cheap politics of both the old reactionary parties and have decided to form their own class party to represent their interests in the government bodies.

Many organizations have already responded to the joint call of the Buffalo Labor party and the Federated Farmer-Labor party of New York city for the state convention and have elected their delegates. However, there are many sympathetic organizations which were represented at the last city convention of the F. F.-L. P. which have not as yet elected their delegates to the state convention. These organizations are urged to immediately act on this call and send the name and address of their delegate to the state secretary of the Buffalo Labor party, Mr. Frank Herzog, 63 Leroy avenue, Buffalo, N. Y.

The New York city delegates will leave here on Saturday evening, May 17, on the Albany night boat, which leaves the foot of Canal street and the North river at 6 o'clock sharp. Those delegates who wish to leave for the Schenectady convention with the rest are urged to get in touch with the Albany night boat immediately, telephone Canal 9000, and make immediate arrangements for accommodations. Or they can communicate with Harry M. Winitsky, state organizer for the Farmer-Labor party of New York, to make arrangements for the boat.

How many of your shop-mates read THE DAILY WORKER. Get one of them to subscribe today.

TEACHERS WANT SHARE DIRECTING OF EDUCATION

Want To Know Junior Highs Before Adopt

TEACHERS of Chicago refused to be considered robots of the superintendent, according to Miss Margaret Haley, business agent for the Teachers' federation.

"Are the teachers intelligent cooperators in a great public service—the education of the city's youth—or are they Fordized factory hands whose sole task is to adjust a nut as a machine comes by and without voice in the conduct or destiny of the product?" asks Miss Haley.

Board Opinion Sustains Councils.

The elementary teachers have been sustained by the board of education in their contention that the rules of the elementary teachers' councils permitted councils meeting during school hours. Attorney Frank Righeimer gave the opinion for the board.

Miss Haley reports interest, not opposition necessarily, to the proposed establishment of junior highs in Chicago schools. She claims that the teachers object to the methods used by Superintendent McAndrew and the board in preventing the teachers from learning about junior high schools and the platoon system from the special committees' reports. The board failed to publish the reports for the benefit of the teachers; so the federation was forced to see to publication.

Superintendent McAndrew refuses to co-operate with the teachers by offering them any share even in the information concerning the direction of the public schools. The charges preferred against him by the Teachers' federation have not yet been acted upon by the board of education.

CALVIN'S BACKERS REFUSE TO TOTE ANY MORE TAXES

Bankers Instruct Him To Swing Veto Ax

WASHINGTON, May 16.—President Coolidge today is expected to veto the insurance soldier bonus bill. The president has been working on his veto message for a day or two and now is understood virtually to have completed it.

The message returning the bonus measure to congress, will be based on the argument that the nation's finances cannot stand the drain involved in the proposed law. It is stated here that the financing interests backing Coolidge have instructed the president to use his veto.

While the expectation is that the president will act on the bill today, he has until Friday midnight before the measure automatically would become a law without his signature. There is believed, however, to be no reason for postponing action when Mr. Coolidge has completed his message.

Tammany's New Chief Quits After Sixteen Hours Term

NEWARK, N. J., May 16.—Tammany Hall, after a brief 16 hours during which it considered surrogate, James A. Foley, its chieftain, was leaderless again today.

The nominating committee prepared for another series of conferences in the wigwam, beginning at 4 p. m. in an effort to find a man to take over the post made vacant by the death of Charles F. Murphy.

Foley wrote a letter to the executive committee late yesterday declining the leadership on advice of his physician, who pronounced his condition such that his life might be endangered by assuming the chieftaincy of the New York democratic organization.

Dirt Washed Off One.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 16.—The House Committee investigating charges against congressmen today, recommended to the House that representative Zihlman be considered cleared of charges against him and that further consideration of the case of Representative Langley, Kentucky, be deferred pending the result of his appeal from conviction at Covington, Ky., for conspiracy to violate the prohibition laws.

HOT FIGHT ON FARRINGTON DEAL

(Continued From Page 1.)

tion, instead of delaying for three years, said: "When the coal company does not pay the men it violates the contract, and the operators' association itself should be called on to pay. When the pay roll is jumped after a man works every day for a month, it is a deliberate steal. When a mine is running on part time, the men are generally paid."

Tumulty Challenges Farrington.

Delegate Joe Tumulty of Springfield suggested to Farrington, when the president admitted his helplessness, that, previous to the drawing up of any wage scale, he call a district convention and let the delegates give him instructions so he would not be so helpless in the future. "Let the miners and not the district officials decide on what they want."

Farrington asked Tumulty why he didn't present a resolution to that effect. "Will you consider such a resolution if I present it in the morning?" asked Tumulty.

"No," replied Farrington. "It's too late." The delegates roared with laughter at Farrington's expense.

Altho the resolution was referred to the scale committee, because the miners saw the hopelessness of forcing action from Farrington, the debate brought out clearly how weak the mine union officials have been in representing the men, and what poor contracts they have been making on behalf of the men.

Trouble All Over State.

The discussion brought out that the miners all over the state are having difficulty in collecting compensation due, and that the mine officials have been extremely lax in looking out for the interests of the men. "The operators refused to agree to a clause in the last contract that the pay roll be bonded, and the mine workers abandoned their position," Farrington admitted. "Don't get the idea I sympathize with the coal operators. I don't, but the district board did everything that could be done. Some of the delegates fear this condition will get worse. So do I. But I have done all I could."

Weak Point In Contract.

It was further brought out that several hundred resolutions were brought before the last international convention bearing on this very question, and yet the officials blocked definite action on it. Another weak point which Farrington was forced to try to explain was the clause in the last contract with the Illinois mine operators that

"The right to hire and discharge employes is vested exclusively with the operators.

"The representatives of the mine workers agreed to this," was [illegible]rington's weak defense." Thinking that the contract meant the operators would not employ any but members of the United Mine Workers. But the operators refused to agree to this and insisted on their right to hire men outside the union, whom we were then forced to take into the union as new members."

A delegate pointed out that John L. Lewis in a recent issue of the United Mine Workers Journal, in an article which bears his signature, stated that the operators had a right to hire whom they pleased and the union was forced to admit them as members.

Letting Bosses Pick Members.

Farrington admitted that under this part of the contract, many local unions have been forced to admit bosses and relatives of mine owners into the union.

Another rap was taken at Farrington's visionary scheme for solving the unemployment problem by electrifying the state of Illinois when Freeman Thompson declared that "Increase in electrification and the use of gas and oil are eating into the employment of the miners. Over forty thousand miners are now out of work in the state of Illinois. We should do away with visionary schemes, and the attempt to divide us with quibbling, and unite to fight the common enemy—the employing classes." Thompson also made a plea for more action in organizing the non-union mine fields.

Modify Russian Resolution.

In its original form the resolution favoring recognition of Soviet Russia stated, "Whereas Soviet Russia has the only workers' government in the world today, be it therefore resolved that we go on record for the unconditional recognition of Soviet Russia." This resolution had been adopted by local unions number 2705, 3473, 1507; 2513, 517.

The resolutions committee reported on this resolution, "We non-concur in unconditional recognition of Soviet Russia, but we do believe that every people should have the unhampered right of self-government. We favor the recognition of Soviet Russia if they concur in the right of self-government of other nations as we do for them."

A Workers' Government.

After an extended debate the resolution was finally adopted in the altered form. Delegates Gus Fritz of Bellville declared the original resolution should be adopted.

"If the report of the resolution committee came from the Chamber of Commerce I could understand it," said Fritz. "But when we consider that this is a workingmen's convention and that Russia is a government of workers, I can't see how unconditional recognition is going too far.

"The insertion of the condition that Russia concur in the right of other nations to self-government is nonsense. Does anyone claim that Russia has refused to recognize the United States? We have recognized a government which sent Jim McLaughlin to jail; we have recognized Italy, with its murderer, Mussolini, at the head; we have recognized France. France owes the United States five billion dollars which she will never pay, and yet we recognize the capitalistic Poincare government. Is there any reason why a body of workers should not extend unconditional recognition to Soviet Rssia, a workers' government?"

The DAILY WORKER has become a daily necessity at the convention. Over two-thirds of the delegates have bought the paper every day from Kitty Harris and Natalie Gomez. The entire supply of Labor Heralds was sold out today.

Mussolini Sold Out Italy's Oil Wells To Harry F. Sinclair

ROME, May 16.—Harry F. Sinclair has been granted a concession to work Italy's oil fields and the cabinet council has approved the leases, an official communique announced today. The concession is effective as of May 1st.

Despite a storm of protest against Italy's oil reserves being leased to Sinclair, the government maintains that its action was justified. Provisions, however, are made for "national initiative," which at present is somewhat hampered by lack of capital.

KANSAS CITY. Books with such titles as "What Every Young Man Should Know," have become most popular with young girls, who have obtained all the thrills out of other literature, according to book salesmen here.

Boost The DAILY WORKER. If you are a worker, it is your paper.

GOMPERS LAUDS INSTITUTION OF PRIVATE PROPERTY

But Fears Overthrow Of System

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MONTREAL, Que., May 16.—Samuel Gompers' eulogy of the institution of private property, contained in a public statement at the close of the sessions of the A. F. of L. executive council here, has aroused much protest from Canadian unionists.

The protest is coming from the so-called "moderates," who resent his wholesale repudiation of all movements leading toward a collective social system. Communism, Socialism and Anarchism were condemned alike by the vice president of the Civic federation.

Gompers' defense of private property closed with a warning to employers that the system was imperiled.

Fears Labor Rebellion.

"Destroy the hope of a better life and a fairer division of the rewards of labor thru autocratic use of power that comes by virtue of title in private property vested by the state in the individual and protected by government, and you will compel the working class to rebel against the institution of private property.

"Darken the outlook of a brighter day and a fairer and more just treatment of labor thru a repressive manifestation of state power, and you will force them to resort to an effort to establish a class government following the attributes of caste government.

"It is to avoid just that sort of human misunderstanding and conflict that sets out the American Federation of Labor as the greatest and most constructive force in modern society."

House Turns Down Coolidge Plea For Time On Jap Ban

WASHINGTON, May 16.—By a vote of 308 to 58 the House today approved the immigration bill conference report making Japanese exclusion effective July 1 and restricting general immigration to approximately 150,000.

Administration leaders in the House who opposed the July 1 date last week when the report was sent back to conference, supported it today after announcing that a vote for the report was not to be regarded as a vote against the President.

The conference report now goes to the senate which is expected to accept it tomorrow, whereupon the measure will go to the President for action.

Miners Ask For Special Convention

(Continued From Page 1.)

att, resolution committee.

Local Union No. 843, Harrisburg, John Grable, president; Arthur Turton, secretary.

Local Union No. 1115, Cora, Gust Bordan, president; Roben Hedrick, secretary.

Local Union No. 517, Tavey, David Williams, president; Herman W. Smith, secretary.

Local Union No. 1776, Freemanspur, M. M. Mann, president; George Tregoning, secretary.

Local Union No. 2654, Auburn, Bert Vaughn, president; Wm. A. Flynn, recording secretary.

Local Union No. 2656, Livingston, Walster Koch, president; B. H. Prosser, secretary; Louis Gori, Jacob Koroschetz.

Local Union No. 755, Staunton, Tilden Bozarth, president; Geo. F. Geiger, secretary.

Local Union No. 705, O'Tollin, Thos. Germmell, president; Chris. Memhoth, secretary.

Local Union No. 4650, Belleville, John Cochran, president; Jacob Gabel, secretary.

Local Union No. 1802, Maryville, Gus Kesser, president; John W. Kettle, acting secretary.

Local Union No. 2513, Taylorville, Chas. Peppard, Edw. R. Hemmer, Sam Prichard, resolution committee.

Local Union No. 4741, Harrisburg, D. C. Wilson, president; Thos. J. Cain, secretary; Jno. T. Morris, delegate.

Local Union No. 3160, Sesser, Edw. Tate, president; Robt. E. Allen, secretary.

Local Union No. 1051, Ladd, Don Pron, president; Mike Campeggio, secretary.

Local Union No. 4638, Belleville, Sid Tattrie, president; Chas. Gregory, vice president; Fred Sager, recording secretary; A. C. Schoenebeck, financial secretry; Al Welker, W. J. Whitten, committee.

Local Union No. 493, Nokomis, Joe Jaros, president; Paul Tosetti, secretary.

Local Union No. 2376, Christopher, Arley Staples, Ed. Johnson, secretary.

Local Union No. 1910, Harrisburg, Chas. Laxton, president; Jos McIntosh, secretary.

Local Union No. 232, Christopher, Chris. Conri, president; George Collier, secretary.

Local Union No. 1484, Nokomis, D. B. Lockard, president; Hugh McChrystal, secretary.

Local Union No. 859, Belleville, Frank Bechtel, president; Walter Sheets, secretary.

Local Union No. 528, Springfield, Joe Chalmers, president; Wm. Ingram, secretary.

Local Union No. 4639, Belleville, Jacob Petri, president; Joseph Petri, secretary.

Local Union No. 2703, Edgemont Station, George Le Pere, president; Wm. Keck, secretary.

Local Union No. 1471, Springfield, Carl Hauser, president; Wm. Guymon, secretary.

Local Union No. 494, Springfield, Max Herber, president; James M. Gaffigan, secretary.

Local Union No. 517, Tavey, David Williams, Joe Rodden, financial secretary; Pat Kain, Matt Hutchinson, Herman W. Smith, recording secretary local 517.

Local Union No. 2705, Stonington, H. Rhodes, J. Burke, A. Reid.

Local Union No. 224, Lincoln, John Donath, president; Eugene Kennedy, secretary.

Local Union No. 754, Riverton, John W. Hindmarsh, president; Jos. B. Becker, secretary.

Local Union No. 4126, Harrisburg, Dave Bell, president; James McNabb, secretary.

Local Union No. 1606, Carrier Mills, W. B. Harigo, president; Omar Brown, secretary.

The Illinois miners' union in convention assembled, is expected to go on record for a special international convention to right the wrong committed against the brave Kansas miners who fought a long battle against the tyranny of the coal operators and their government, which finally resulted in a victory for the workers of the entire country in killing the Industrial Slave Law of Kansas, which was accepted as a model for introduction in every state in the union but for its death at the hands of Howat and his followers. The delegates to the Peoria convention owe it to themselves and the workers of America, to see that this wrong is righted.

Boston Democratic Mayor Feigns Anger At G. O. P. Scheme

(By The Federated Press)

BOSTON, May 16.—Investigation of the Massachusetts Calvin Coolidge finance committee by the senate committee probing political corruption is demanded in a letter sent by Mayor Curley of Boston to Senator Walsh.

"Large contributions will be so divided as to give full observance to the requirements of the statutes," says a circular letter signed by George F. Elliott for the committee and appealing for "funds to make sure of the nomination and election of Calvin Coolidge." "There is no limit to the amount an individual may give to this committee," the appeal states, adding that it will be "so divided" as to come within the law.

NEW YORK, May 16.—Wall street frowns on gambling. Members of the exchange have been barred from handling bets on the election. However, most of the betting companies are not affiliated with the exchange. But stock gambling will go on as usual.

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SEND FIRE-TRAP SCHOOLS AFTER FIRE HAZARDS

School Board Removes Little Risks Only

Fire hazards but not fire-traps are to be removed from Chicago city schools, according to the latest report from Business Manager Byrne of the school board. The hazards were not even noticed until after the Dunning Insane Hospital disaster, when Assistant Fire Marshal McDonald of the city fire prevention bureau, made a casual inspection of schools. The DAILY WORKER pointed out months ago the fire hazards and fire traps among city schools.

Begin On 37 Schools.

Thirty-seven schools will be visited at once and a fund of $37,000 is available for the removing of refuse under wooden stairways, tearing out wooden partitions, putting in assembly hall "exit" signs, building iron fire escapes, etc.

Several schools were closed when the startling fire hazards were discovered. Inspector McDonald was amazed that the dangerous conditions had not been discovered earlier, as the fire-breeding conditions have been in existence a long time.

In domestic science rooms the tables under the gas plates have not been covered with metal. Refuse has been allowed to accumulate under stairways and in basement storerooms. Lumber has been stored under school buildings. Inflammable scenery has been stored in attics. School room seats are not always fastened to the floor and shades or obscuring hangings have been placed over "exit" signs.

Not Even Enough Alarm Bells.

In some cases obstruction such as statuary have been placed in front of fire escapes. Fire ladders are not all secure. Fire alarm gongs have not been placed in all halls and rooms. Steps are frequently found missing from fire escapes.

Even after the clean-up and repair campaign, the fire-trap buildings will remain just as menacing as ever. Removing fire hazards is like ploughing the ground with a sharp stick, assert fire prevention authorities. The real need is for new sanitary, fire-proof buildings.

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Trachtenberg Gives Great Lecture On The Pacific Coast

Alexander Trachtenberg's great lecture on "What I saw in Russia and Germany" will be heard in the radical atmosphere of Puget Sound today when he speaks in Seattle, Wash. His next dates run as follows:

Vancouver, B. C., Sunday, May 18.

Butte, Mont., Carpenters' Hall, West Granite St., Wednesday, May 21, 8 p. m.

St. Paul, Minn., Labor Temple, 416 Franklin, Sunday, May 25, 8 p. m.

Minneapolis, Minn., First Unitarian Church, Eight St. and La Salle Ave., Monday, May 26, 8 p. m.

Superior, Wis., Workers Hall, Tower Ave. and North Fifth St., Tuesday, May 27, 8 p. m.

REVIEW PULLMAN STRIKE ISSUES IN MASS MEETING

Point Need Of Class Political Action

The Pullman strike is to be reviewed before a mass meeting in Stancik's Hall, 205 East 115th street, Pullman, on Tuesday, May 20th, at 8 p. m., under the auspices of the Workers Party. The struggle of the exploited Pullman company workers against their dictatorial bosses is not to be allowed to die with the concluding of the last strike.

J. Louis Engdahl, editor of the DAILY WORKER, and Jack McCarthy, circulation manager of the paper, and Manuel Gomez, well-known speaker of the Labor Defense Council staff, will bring clearly before the workers of Pullman and their families the issues of the late strike and show how that fight merely pointed the way to future action.

Polish and Slavic Speakers.

Speakers in Polish and South Slavic will also help to give the workers an understanding of their true situation and relation to the industrial lords of the country and of their particular community. The course of the strike will be explained and the reasons for the workers' inability to make a more effective showing against the powerful Pullman company.

It will be shown that the workers' fight in this small field indicates the need for greater class consciousness and for a mass class organization to gain political power for the workers of the country.

Smith And McAdoo Boosters Fight For Michigan Support

FLINT, Mich., May 16.—Neither supporters of William G. McAdoo or Governor Al Smith appeared able today to claim a complete victory in the Michigan democratic convention, which adjourned yesterday.

An attempt to put Michigan's 30 delegates to the national convention under the unit rule, was abandoned when serious opposition developed.

Henry Ford, who defeated Ferris by about six thousand majority in the preferential primary, was read out of the party in a resolution which passed without opposition.

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RUSSIAN FILM SEEN BY GREAT CHICAGO CROWD

Enthusiasts Fill Every Seat in Huge Hall

A great crowd attended two performances of the motion picture "Russia and Germany" Wednesday night at Orchestra Hall. Long before the doors opened many people gathered for the show and within fifteen minutes time all seats were taken for the first show. Not the least feature of the program was the musical accompaniment, played on the great organ by one of the leading professional motion-picture organists of the city. "The International" and many other Russian army tunes roared thru the great house—and not a pipe cracked. The audience was tremendously responsive and all thru the picture there were punctuations of applause and laughter.

Some In Wrong Church

There was in attendance a very small contingent of German Fascist sympathizers who started to applaud when a steel-helmetted apostle of "democracy" stood guard over the crushed labor government of Saxony. A roar of whistles and cat-calls left no room for doubt as to the sympathies of the great mass in attendance.

In showing the international labor response to the German workers' appeal for help the applause was unanimous, especially when the International Workers Aid World Congress in the Prussian Senate was shown to have in attendance delegates from practically every country in Europe and from practically every faction of the labor movement. The spectacle of Edo Fimmen, of the Amsterdam International of Trade Unions, and Mathilde Worm, Social - Democratic Reichstag member, speaking from the same platform with the noted Communist Willie Muenzenberg, and the French Communist deputy Baptiste, certainly proved the I. W. A. German Relief activity a united front supported by all except the blackest bureaucrats.

William F. Kruse, who photographed most of the scenes shown in the film, spoke briefly of his experiences abroad, and a collection of over $500 was taken up.

John Brown's Body Moldering, So Is American Democracy

LAKE PLACID, N. Y., May 16.—Sixty representatives of the Negro race joined with the John Brown Memorial association in a pilgrimage to the grave of John Brown at North Elba, near here, on the one hundred and twenty-fourth anniversary of the birth of the celebrated opponent of slavery.

A suitable monument to Brown, to be erected by public subscription, is planned by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, Field Secretary William Pickens announced. "During the civil war," said Pickens, "the northern armies marched to the song, 'John Brown's Body Lies a Molding in the Grave,' and it is in an obscure spot that his body still lies."

Canadian Russians Moving Back.

MOSCOW, May 16.—Representatives of a group of more than 3,000 Dokoboras from Canada have arrived in Moscow to negotiate terms for settling as an agricultural commune in southern Russia. The Dokoboras have a fine outfit of the most modern farm machinery and several million dollars in capital.

During the time of the czar these people left Russia to settle in Canada. They are leaving Canada because the business men of that country are intent on exploiting them to the limit.

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Congress Defies Coolidge, Passes Jap Exclusion Bill

WASHINGTON, May 16.—The immigration bill containing the Japanese exclusion provision was sent to the White House today for final action.

Action by congress was completed when the house adopted the conference report, 308 to 58 and the senate took the same action, 69 to 9.

All efforts by the president to delay the date of exclusion so that a treaty might be drawn with Japan, was futile. He has since given indications to congressmen and senators that he might not veto the measure even tho it did not conform to his exact desires.

COMPROMISERS CONTROL PENNSY F.-L. CONVENTION

Vote To Send Delegates To Cleveland Meet

By ABRAM JAKIRA.

(Special to The Daily Worker)

ALLENTOWN, Pa., May 16.—The Farmer-Labor convention closed here after a terrific seven-hour battle which resulted in the defeat by the official machine of the resolution calling for delegates to the June 17th convention in St. Paul, altho the temper of the convention was markedly in favor of the June convention rather than the July 4th at Cleveland, and four of the seven state Executive Committee elected were for June 17th.

The DAILY WORKER was exhibited and the "red" cry was raised by the official machine, led by Chairman Kutz, who succeeded in clouding the issue and getting over the officials' program of endorsement for July 4th.

Resolutions Committee Leads Offensive.

The resolutions committee appointed by Chairman Kutz, a member of the Fitzpatrick Farmer-Labor party, would not accept the resolutions for St. Paul and condemned the July 4th convention. The committee submitted a substitute resolution to send delegates to Cleveland and not to affiliate with a national body without action from the state convention.

Delegate Kushnie, of the resolutions committee, submitted a minority report in favor of June 17th and against the July 4th convention. Practically every delegate spoke on the question during the succeeding debate.

Pat Toohey, a miner, opened the fight for St. Paul. It was really a magnificent sight to see the 18 year old miner standing in the center of the large, luxurious convention hall, giving the old-timers an excellent lesson in politics. His speech was met with general applause.

He was followed by Delegate Mark, vice-president of District 2, United Mine Workers, who spoke for the majority report. Not a single delegate dared applaud him, so strong was the sentiment for June 17th. He had to admit he had nothing against St. Paul.

Fred Merrick, in an eloquent speech, made it clear that the leaders of the July 4th group are against independent political action and that the convention is called to sabotage rather than to form a Labor Party.

Speaker after speaker spoke in favor of June 17th, with the exception of a few union officials who defended July 4th.

Resort to Red Tricks.

The official machine saw its defeat, when Lever, of the Machinists' union, and a half-baked progressive, came to the rescue by proposing a compromise to send delegates to both conventions. Up to that time Lever opposed June 17th.

The radicals refused to compromise. Then the officials began a campaign against Communism, exhibiting the DAILY WORKER as proof of their foul contentions. Chairman Kutz refused to recognize numerous objections against the attempt to obscure the issue by dragging Communism into the debate.

Before closing the discussion, the chairman decided to resort to a tactic usually applied by union officials in critical moments, by making a most vicious and false report of what happened at the July 3rd convention and pointing out that, as part of the national Farmer-Labor Party, this convention must send delegates to the July 4th convention.

Roll Call Impossible.

Chairman Kutz would not allow Fred Merrick and other delegates to make corrections to his misstatements, and succeeded in putting over his trick.

The Lever group joined hands with the reactionaries and jointly defeated the June 17th proposition by vote of 32 to 21. Roll call was impossible as no list of the delegates was available.

The same delegates who voted for July 4th, turned down a resolution condemning Pinchot for failing to keep his promise to pardon political prisoners. The so-called "progressive" Lever of Philadelphia politely refrained from voting on this resolution.

A resolution proposed by Fred Merrick, on the Pittsburgh car strike, was unanimously adopted.

The same officers were re-elected and a state executive committee of seven. Four of these had stood solidly for June 17th, which illustrates the sentiment of the convention.

NEGROES WILL SMOKE OUT THE KU KLUX KLAN

Hooded Terrorists Get Own Medicine

(By The Federated Press)

NEW YORK, May 16.—In an effort to smoke out pussyfooting politicians on Ku Klux Klan lawlessness and make the klan an issue in the political campaign, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, New York, calls upon Indiana Negro voters to defeat the Republican nominee for governor, indorsed by the klan.

"The klan should be made a direct and paramount issue by colored voters in Indiana, and the N. A. A. C. P. is urging Negroes to defeat any candidate or party failing to make their position in this matter clearly and unequivocally understood," says the statement.

"The N. A. A. C. P. went definitely on record at its conference last year in Kansas City in favor of the political emancipation of the Negro from allegiance to any party on historical grounds. Not what parties have done in the past, but what they are doing today concerns the Negro voter. In a number of states Negro votes have retired congressmen who voted against the Dyer anti-lynching bill, one of them being Dr. Caleb R. Layton, Dupont's candidate in Delaware. There is every reason for Negro votes to be cast against candidates for office, of whatever party, who accept klan support or indorse and represent the klan point of view, with its religious bigotry, its racial intolerance, and its appeal to crude mob sentiment."

• • •

BALLSTON SPA, N. Y., May 16.—Ku Klux Klan members who have been trying to make trouble in Saratoga county, New York, got the worst of it in a free-for-all fight, when several hundred anti-klansmen broke up a klan meeting here. Local police were unable to protect the klansmen.

Ex-Gary Officials Try To Dodge Jail In Booze Appeal

Attorneys for former mayor Roswell O. Johnson, of Gary, Ind., the former chief of police of Gary, and 38 others convicted with them in Indianapolis in 1922 in connection with violation of the Federal Dry Act are scheduled to appear in federal court this afternoon in an effort to secure an appeal from the decision of the Indianapolis court. All the defendants were convicted in the United States district court in Indianapolis.

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"Can a Man of Modern Culture Be a Christian?"
Dr. Summerbell: "Yes." Mr. Ward: "No."
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ITALIAN COMMUNIST DAILY SOON

The Italian section of the Workers Party is preparing to transform its weekly paper, "Alba Nuova", into a daily Italian workers' paper. The first issue of the new daily, which will appear under the name "Il Lavoratore", is to appear on May 18th. The Italian daily will cover the news of the labor movement the world over, giving first attention to the struggles of the Italian workers in the United States, at the same time dealing with the main developments of the struggle in Italy.

The subscription rates for the paper are the following:

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A Crowning Infamy

Coolidge's veto of the even inadequate soldiers' adjusted compensation measure comes as a fitting climax to a series of outrages committed against the great number of workers and poor farmers constituting the overwhelming majority of the expeditionary forces that were rushed to Europe in the last war.

First of all, these sons of the working class, these sons of the farming masses were forced to desert the mills and fields for the trenches to fight to save the profit system under which their bosses, the financial and industrial monarchs, exploit and oppress them.

Once on Flanders Field and at Verdun, these soldier masses were mained and slaughtered without the slightest regard for the value of their lives, but simply for the enhancement of the military prowess buttressing the capitalist class and government in Wall Street and Washington. At the same time the capitalists for whom they were fighting were coining fabulous profits out of the blood that these poor workers and farmers were losing in the war.

After these soldiers bought the victory for their employers at the price of their own limbs and lives, they were shipped back to the "land of the free and the home of the brave" to walk the streets of the big industrial centers, out of work and out of hope. At the same time the very government which they saved was handing out billions of dollars of bonuses to the railway, shipping, mining and manufacturing overlords dominating the economic life of the country.

Soon the soldiers sought at least a pittance of economic relief. An effort was made to secure some legislation granting the ex-soldiers only an infinitessimal fraction of what the employing class had been getting all the time. While the capitalist government lackeys were feverishly at work handing out huge bonuses to their masters, they bitterly and determinedly resisted the advancement of a single cent to any group that was in the slightest way composed of members of the working and farming classes. All attempts to secure a so-called bonus for the ex-soldiers failed disastrously.

Coolidge's veto was long expected. The frankness with which "Cautious Cal" has denounced and fought even the present mangled bonus measure shows very plainly the big business interests must have given Coolidge a mighty substantial guarantee to atone for the loss of votes that his enmity to the bill will surely entail him. Obviously the ruling class is bent on maintaining the inviolability of the principle that this is a government of, by, and for the capitalist interests.

If the conditions making possible for such conduct of the Coolidges and their agents and masters are to be eradicated, this veto must be looked upon as merely the logical, natural next step in a series of crimes committed against all workers and poor farmers by the exploiting class, as the crowning infamy of the outrageous treatment accorded the ex-soldier masses that gave their all to make the world safe for capitalist democracy.

Stone Reforms

Many liberals will greet with joy the announcement of reform soon to be instituted by the department of justice. All the extra-legal and political work that has characterized the activities of the department of justice in the last few years is to be discontinued, according to the promises of Daugherty's successor.

We are in no hurry to celebrate. We know that the leopard cannot change his spots. The department of justice is today, as it was yesterday, the tool, the weapon, of the big capitalist interests owning and controlling the industries and government.

Mr. Stone, it is true, when compared with the unlettered William J. Burns, and the crude, boorish Daugherty, is somewhat of a scholar. Mr. Stone is realist enough to face facts squarely. The rise of Mr. Stone to the office he now holds was occasioned and forced by the menace of a serious mass protest threatening to make changes of the first magnitude in the balance of class political power in the country. The new attorney general's methods are simply the adjustment of a reactionary Coolidge spokesman to the new conditions at hand.

With all the revelations concerning the workings of the extra-legal machinery of the Palmer-Burns-Daugherty gang, the sinister machinations of a system forced upon the country at a time when the working and farming masses had surrendered practically all political initiative and were completely submerged, it would have been the height of folly to continue the use of such instruments at a time when these very masses are growing ever more conscious of the real character of the department of justice and the class which it serves.

Mr. Stone, taking his cue and inspiration from the practical politician, Coolidge, is realist enough to adopt new methods of running the department of justice in the interest of the employing class. When the same service can be rendered to the big financial and industrial groups by legal methods there is no point in maintaining a cumbersome extra-legal machinery, particularly when it is seriously discredited. As a matter of fact, it is much more effective to have the department of justice run by a professor than by a professional detective. The taking over of the functions formerly exercised by the private detectives of Mr. Burns by formally and legally recognized subdivisions of the department of justice is no boon to the working class. The operation and management of the department of justice in accordance with the provisions of capitalist law for the capitalist class is as much a menace to the welfare of the working and farming masses as the use of the hired thugs and gangsters in an extra-legal, or temporarily illegal, fashion against the laboring class.

The changed methods of oppressing the working and farming classes announced by the department of justice are by themselves no victory for the workers. But the fact that the industrial and agricultural classes were able to force the enemy to attempt a change of weapon should inspire these masses to decisive class action which will take the entire governmental machinery out of the hands of the bosses whom the Stones, the Coolidges, the Daughertys, the Burnses, and the Palmers have been and are serving alike.

Let Us Go Ahead

The fire directed against the convention of workers and poor farmers to be opened in St. Paul, Minnesota, June 17, is the best evidence of its prowess, the best proof of its being a grave menace to the organized clique of capitalist exploiters.

The very fact that the charge of communist is being hurled at this giant political gathering of the exploited workers and expropriated farmers by the bitterest enemies of the rural and city masses, is the hopeful sign of its inevitable success. To the employing class, to the grain gamblers, to the financial sharks of lower Broadway, New York, the word communist is synonimous with the most effective challenge to their right to exploit ruthlessly the great masses of the country.

Just now the greatest danger to the maximum success of the June 17th convention is not the vicious attack launched against it by Gompers, Keating, the National Republican, and the Wall Street Journal. A real danger to the development of all the possibilities open to the delegates at St. Paul is the tendency to waver, the inclination to hesitate at this time, as to the organization of a permanent all-inclusive national working and farming class political party to lock horns with the employers.

The tendency to limit the coming monster convention merely to the setting up of an election machinery and then, if voting results warrant, perhaps build a permanent political party of the working and farming classes, must be fought. Today, more than ever before, is the time ripe and the need great for the organization of a class farmer labor party totally distinct from and opposed to the parties of the bosses and the "good men" and "independents" serving as the fig leaves hiding the ugliness of these parties. The Communists have been the lightning rod, the dynamic force, in promoting amongst the workers and poor farmers the country over, the consciousness for the need of the organization of a powerful political party committed solely to the interests of these masses. Since the last national strikes of the miners, the railway workers, the textile workers, when great numbers of workingmen and farmers were given a painful lesson in the capitalist character of American democracy, the conditions making for the building of a party of the laboring and farming classes have become more pressing.

We can realize why it is that men who have spent their lives in playing politics in the reactionary republican party, why it is that half-baked liberals whose height of contact with the organized working class movement was achieved in their working for "good men" and "progressivism" within the decrepit democratic party, should waver again and be hesitant about launching a class party of the workers and farmers. But no member of the working class, no spokesman of the farmers who have lately been "getting" it harder than ever from the capitalists, can soundly advocate delay in such urgent political organization. To postpone the organization of the class party of the city and rural masses, to make the building of such a party contingent upon the whims of any individual, whether he be LaFollette or who not, or upon the numerical trend of the votes, a trend which can only be big if a real class party is organized, is to throw away the best chance to strike effective blows against the exploiting class that has offered itself to the workers and poor farmers since the close of the Civil War.

The Communists have always stood for striking the most damaging blows against the enemies of the working and farming classes. Consequently the Communists stand for the organization of a mighty, national class party of the workingmen and dispossessed farmers by the St. Paul Convention. Let us go ahead.

"Billy" Sunday, the hell-roaring revivalist, is on his way to a sanitarium in Minnesota. A lunatic asylum would be a more fitting destination. He might meet some of the victims of his blood-and-thunder harrangues.

Billy Sunday says that he and the Lord have been partners for 38 years. If the partnership has been on a fifty-fifty basis the Lord has accumulated a neat bankroll.

Communism will end all wars, including the class war, thru the abolition of all class divisions.

Greetings to The Amalgamated

Editor's Note. — The following greeting to the Philadelphia convention of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America appeared in the Freiheit, the Jewish Communist daily of New York city. A great share of the attack on the Forward-Socialist reaction in the Jewish needle trades unions is directed against the Freiheit. This is especially true of the officials of the Furriers' union, which is now holding its convention in Chicago. The Freiheit greeting to the Amalgamated follows:

• • •

The Amalgamated is a child of revolt; it was born in the struggle against the Gompers reign in the American labor movement. This is what determined from the beginning the path of its development, fixes the character of its activity among the American unions, and even among the radical Jewish unions it has always been an exception. From the beginning our so-called Socialists, have looked askance at the Amalgamated. It was even combatted, in the first place, because at the head of the union there weren't any men of the Forward machine. Besides, the so-called Socialists did not believe in the staying powers of the new tailor organization. They were convinced that the union which has not Gompers' blessing could not survive any length of time, and is condemned to go out of existence.

The time is still fresh in our memory when Max Pine stood with Gompers' adjutant, Rickert, who betrayed the tailors for years, when the Forward used every means to silence or to set at naught the revolution of the tailors. Even the broken windows during the great tailor strike of 1913 taught the Forward very little.

But it became evident that a union can exist without the blessing of Gompers, without the Forward boom, without Max Pine's "refined" speeches. On the contrary, the first years of the history of the Amalgamated are the best proof that only when the workers free themselves from Gompers, and do not allow themselves to be a victim of the Forward terror, can a labor union develop all its powers and serve as a model of class consciousness.

Therefore, in spite of Gompers and the "Forward" machine, the growth of the "Amalgamated," both in members and in fighting strength, developed with such rapid steps that the "Forward" people against their own will, had to change their attitude toward the Amalgamated; not only they, but the old fox Gompers also, had to restrain his grimaces against the evil "splitters."

"The Amalgamated" became the mirror, not only of the Jewish unions, but also of the American unions. It was always the first with fine, new undertakings, with its ready help for other labor organizations, with its warm response to all important happenings in the international workers' world. As the best example, we may cite its concrete, constructive aid for Soviet Russia; it is in fact almost the only labor union in all countries which extended its hand so warmly to the only workers' republic of the world, paying no attention to all the slanders and incitement against Soviet Russia.

Actually, the attitude of "the Amalgamated" toward the Soviet Republic has not changed to this day. At a time when others of our unions utilize the slanders and incitement against Soviet Russia as a means of fighting against all opposition in their own ranks, the "Amalgamated" continues its work as before.

Naturally, the constantly growing strength of the "Amalgamated" gives the "Forward" no repose; the "Forward" wants to rule this union too, with an iron fist, to transform it into a private possession. Therefore, this paper is using every means to reach its goal; it does not hesitate to use any means, and, unfortunately, the "Forward" succeeds to a large degree.

It is an old generality that when one becomes old, one becomes more settled. But when this good behavior takes on the form of conservatism, of constantly entering into compromises, of restricting the militancy of the members, of going along with those who want to utilize every fight of the workers for their own selfish ends, it becomes seriously harmful, a real danger.

This last kind of conservatism has begun to make itself evident in the "Amalgamated": in its methods of work, in its policy with the bosses, it is going more and more upon the old out and out Gompersian roads. It has come to such a pass that it is already hard to differentiate between the radical Amalgamated and the Gompers' unions; the same principles, the same tactics. That holds true not only of strikes, of agreements with higher ups, but also of the internal leadership. No stand is taken on any questions, there is nothing but sitting on two stools and listening to those who rule with terror in the labor movement. On the quiet, there is plenty of mouth-radicalism, but publicly, they are afraid to raise their tone, they are as "still as water, and lower than grass." If it is a question of labor affairs in other countries, they don't dare to take another stand than that of the yellows; but as regards to internal matters, the line of least resistance is chosen in order not to break with the official powers that be.

This situation must lead often to very sad happenings, in case the right machine takes to ruling in the "Amalgamated" also, and rules in such a way as to besmirch the fair name of the union.

That which took place in Local 2, where the "famous" methods are used against the membership, shows what a neutral, two-faced attitude leads to. The fight against the lefts is in fact, going on in the "Amalgamated" also, and if the present game will be continued of not wanting to break with the "Forward"-machine, things might get to such a point that the entire difference will be wiped out between the "Amalgamated" and the other unions in which the fight has taken on the most disgusting forms.

This must not be permitted, and the convention of the "Amalgamated" in Philadelphia, will have to place the "Amalgamated" in the position which it occupied in the year of revolutionary brilliance; the Gompers methods must be rejected, the "Forward" machine must be put in its place, this machine which is trying to dominate the "Amalgamated" also.

The convention has many important problems and it is to be hoped that the delegates will see all these problems so as to solve them in the spirit of the new time, as befits a radical labor organization which does not go backward, but goes forward. Our greeting to the convention and our wishes for successful work.

Lodge As Peacemaker

By JAY LOVESTONE.

SENATOR LODGE'S proposal for another world peace conference and for the entry of the United States into an international world court, separate and distinct from the League of Nations, comes so late in the session of congress that one wonders as to the cause of the eleventh-hour peace bow of the chairman of the foreign relations committee.

Coming on the heels of the "peace" resolution of Senator Pepper, and with only about three legislative weeks before congress, this move of the Massachusetts senator is simply a political maneuver of the Old Guard. All talk that it will embarrass the Coolidge administration is unfounded. Coolidge and Lodge have had their heads close together too long to permit a situation developing whereby the reactionary senate leader would take any steps inimical to the G. O. P. —the party of graft, oil and pelf.

The Lodge resolution is simply a straw showing which way the wind will blow in the Republican camp on the question of capitalist foreign policy, especially European policy. It has been thrown out merely to test the reaction of the mass of voters to be fooled in the coming campaign. Essentially the Lodge resolution offers nothing new in the way of fraudulent capitalist peace proposals. The reversion to The Hague system of impotent conferences, the plan to have a machinery of "justice" apart from the mechanism of the practically defunct League of Nations, and the proposal to avoid domestic questions have all been put forward at some time or other in the same or slightly different form.

There is one phase of the Lodge measure which is of tangible significance at this time, in view of the official support tendered to the Dawes plan by Wall street and its government. The plan to have the international judges chosen regardless of their nationality from "among persons of high moral character," is worthy of the most serious consideration. It shows that the American capitalists feel that with the strategic hold they will have in Europe under the Dawes plan, they can safely entrust more of their European affairs to such a court. This removes the old objection to the League of Nations' court plan on the score of insufficient American representation by superficially avoiding the issue, but in reality enabling the Yankee imperialists to dictate the personnel of the new court. The American capitalist government would be glad to put its faith in an international court where men of "high moral character," hailing from such satrapies of Yankee finance as Colombia, Peru, Chile, the Argentine, and Brazil are "adequately" represented. Thru this Lodge method the honor and faces of the British and French imperialist ruling classes would be saved and the unchallenged supremacy of the American dollar would be secured.

In short, the Lodge peace proposal, the measure just introduced by the Massachusetts senator, who has for years been vitally interested in munitions works, is simply another step in the direction of American capitalism evolving the effective plan they have long sought for establishing their world hegemony hidden behind the mask of a world "peace" organization.

Calles Turns the Corner

General Calles who is about to be elected president of Mexico has, according to recent press dispatches, announced his intention of surrendering completely to the dictation of foreign capitalist interests.

General Calles was the symbol of the progressive forces allied with the militant agrarian party, the labor party, and the communist forces in beating back the Fascist attack of de la Huerta. The reported abject retreat of the Mexican president —to be—affords an object lesson of great importance to the workers and exploited farmers of every country. This lesson is particularly timely to our working and farming classes about to enter the most important political campaign in the last fifty years.

When de la Huerta in league with the native reactionary elements organized the Fascist rebellion against the Obregon government, the Communists of Mexico were the first working class group to call for a defense of the Obregon government. The Communists did this not because Obregon or Calles were followers of the Third International, but simply because they felt that to permit a de la Huerta Fascist victory over even the miserable compromising government, at best only afflicted with tendencies that might, in a spirit of charity, be construed as sympathetic with yellow aristocratic labor, would enable the exploiters to rob the workers and farmers of whatever gains they had managed to win thru years of the most dificult and costly struggle.

De la Huerta is crushed. Calles was saved by the masses. Now the same Calles is preparing to launch a regime to crush the very masses that have saved him and the class he represents. This is not a new phenomenon in the history of class conflicts. Thru this obvious right-about-face, open betrayal, great masses of Mexican workers and farmers will now see Calles in his real role, in the light that the Communists have always seen him— not as a friend of the working and poor farming masses but as a less dangerous enemy of the proletariat and the agrarian masses at a particular historical moment. Experience may be a very stern and costly schoolmaster, but experience is still the best teacher for great masses.

One can appreciate the difficulties in the path of any Mexican government. Ambassador Warren speaking for the Wall Street interests is bringing to bear great pressure on the poverty-stricken country. We can understand how Calles might be compelled to yield something to this pressure of the financial Shylocks. Yet, when he makes the demand that the peasants disarm, Calles is shamefacedly betraying the most vital interests of the Mexican workers and farmers. By this move Calles is attempting to enable his regime to force upon the country the harshest terms of foreign capitalist control. Once the peasants are disarmed, the death warrant to all the promises made by Obregon to distribute the land amongst the poor farmers will have been signed. Once the peasants and workers are disarmed, the most virulent germs for a successful Fascist revolt will be implanted in the Mexican soil—a Fascist movement which might very likely be led by Calles himself the next time.

There is only one way out for the workers and farmers of Mexico. The Communists of Mexico have shown the way. The Mexican workers and farmers can save themselves only by fighting to the bitter end for the Communist demand of "Arms and Land" for the peasants and workers.

The workers and farmers of France and Germany must raise the alarm against the peace between their capitalists that means new wars against the Russian Workers and Farmers' Republic.

Socialist Congressman Victor L. Berger sent cabled greetings to Jean Longuet on the results of the recent French elections. But Longuet was defeated by the workers of his district. That is what **we would call adding insult to injury**

AS WE SEE IT

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY.

The German government sent the police chief who raided the Soviet trade delegation's headquarters in Berlin on a long vacation. It is predicted that his political career is finished. He is made a scapegoat for a crime committed under the orders of the German government. Chief Weiss was unfortunate. Had he a strong military power behind him and had Russia been an anaemic country without a powerful Red army to make its demands for satisfaction heard, the subordinate official who carried out the orders of his superiors would be promoted instead of sent to a sanitarium. As told in the Berlin dispatches to the DAILY WORKER, Germany business realized that the raid was a blunder, and business rules Germany. Late dispatches indicate that a critical situation faces industry in that country, as many as thirty bankruptcies being reported in one day. While Soviet Russia is making the nations of Europe crawl before her mighty power, we have the spectacle here in America of labor fakers passing resolutions opposing Soviet recognition. As well try keep back the waves of the ocean.

• • •

Trying to guess whether LaFollette will run on a third party ticket, as an independent, or whether he will run at all in the presidential Marathon, is becoming almost as popular a diversion as mah jongg. Nobody seems to know whose banner he will carry. The senator is adopting a policy of watchful waiting. Like Barkis in the Dickens novel, he "is willin'" to bask in the political sunlight. But not unconditionally. Various labor leaders express the joy that would be theirs could they have the pleasure of voting for him as head of the Republican ticket, or any old ticket. But perhaps his health will not allow him to run. In which case the labor leaders have the trusty "nonpartisan policy" of Sam Gompers. They will urge labor to cast their votes for the capitalist friends of the labor fakers.

• • •

So long as the workers and farmers of the United States are depending on some Moses like LaFollette to lead them out of the wilderness in which they are now, into the promised land, so long will the capitalists laugh up their sleeves at them. To depend on LaFollette or any other liberal capitalist supporter is to build on quicksand. The workers of England for years were tied up to the Liberal party, and they got nothing but injunctions and other anti-labor laws. After considerable lessons in the hard school of experience they organized their own party, and today, while the workers are far from being the ruling class in England, as the Russian workers are in their own country, British labor is a power to be reckoned with. In the United States the workers are placed on the market by their leaders at every election, voting like cattle to be sold to the highest bidder. And like thousands of southern slaves during the civil war, who fought in the ranks of the Confederate army, millions of American workers are yet satisfied to be placed on the auction block and in return for a glittering promise they vote for their enemies, the capitalists, and scorn the advice of the Communists, who urge them to stand on their own feet and use their mass power in order to free themselves from wage slavery and all its evil consequences.

• • •

The war veterans would not even have an insurance policy if Calvin Coolidge could help it. And Calvin was carrying out the orders of the bankers, for whom the veterans fought in the louse-infested trenches of France. It would cost the country too much money to give the ex-soldiers an insurance policy on which they could borrow a few dollars after two years "on reasonable rates of interest." There was no objection, however, from the same government to give the railroads billions of dollars for the use of the roads after guaranteeing them a fixed profit during the war. The owners of the railroads did not go over to France. They had plenty of slaves to send there, who worked for $30 a month, saving democracy. A grateful country would take care of them! But now we are told that "you cannot put a price on patriotism." The president's veto will be overridden because an election is approaching and congressmen and senators want to get elected.

Boost The DAILY WORKER. If you are a worker, it is your paper.

The Poor Fish says that June 17th sounds better to him than July 4th, because it comes first.

Boost The DAILY WORKER. If you are a worker, it is your paper.

THE MAKING OF LENIN

(Continued from page 1)

a difference in approach in decisiveness, in readiness to go to the end. It can be said, returning to the relations of Lenin and Martov, that even before the split and the convention, Lenin was known as "hard" and Martov as "soft." And both of them knew it.

• • •

ONE Sunday I went with Lenin and Madame Lenin to the Socialist church in London, where a Social-Democratic meeting was intermingled with the singing of revolutionary-pious psalms. The speaker was a typesetter who returned home from Australia. Lenin translated to us in whispers his speech, which sounded quite revolutionary—at least for those days. Then all rose and sang: "Almighty God, make that there be no kings and no rich people," or something like that.

"There is a multitude of revolutionary and Socialist elements scattered in the English proletariat," Lenin said on that occasion when we left the church, "but it is all combined with conservatism, religion, superstition, and absolutely cannot break thru and spread."

It is interesting to observe that Zasulich and Martov both lived apart from the English labor movement, entirely absorbed in the spark and in their environment. Lenin, on the other hand, undertook from time to time independent investigations in the field of the English labor movement

• • •

IT is unnecessary to say that Lenin, Mme. Lenin and her mother lived more than modesty. Returning from the London Social Democratic church, we dined in the little kitchen-dining room in their two-room flat. I remember, as if it just happened, the tiny slices of fried meat served in the small pan. We drank tea. We jested, as usual, on the subject whether I would find my way home alone. I was poor at getting my bearings in the streets, and being inclined to systematize. I called this quality of mine "topographical imbecility."

• • •

THE date fixed for the second convention was approaching and it was finally decided to move the "Sparkist" center to Geneva, Switzerland. There living was incomparably cheaper and connection with Russia easier. Lenin grudgingly agreed to this. I was sent to Paris with the understanding that I come to Geneva from there together with Martov. Intense preparations were going on for the convention.

• • •

AFTER a short time Lenin also arrived in Paris. He was to read three lectures on the agrarian question in the so-called High Institute, organized in Paris by professors exiled from Russia. I remember how Lenin was very agitated before his first lecture, but upon reaching the stage he at once mastered himself—at least externally. Professor Gambarov, who came to hear him, expressed his impression to Deutsch in these words: "A real professor." The kindly fellow thot that he was expressing the highest praise in that way.

• • •

LENIN was given to such agitation at public appearances much later, too, and the less his audience was of his own followers, the more formal the occasion for speech, the stronger his agitation grew. Externally Lenin always spoke impetuously and rapidly, so that his speeches were a cruel test for the stenographers.

When ill at ease, his voice sounded unnatural, had a reverberating and impersonal sound resembling an echo. But when Lenin felt that the particular audience which he was addressing strongly needed that which he had to say, his voice acquired extraordinary vivaciousness and elastic persuasiveness, not oratorical in the proper sense, but conversational, except that it was increased to stage proportions.

THIS was not oratorical art, but something greater than oratory.

At the conclusion of the third lecture in Paris, Lenin made a political speech on the agrarian question. I think in Rue Choisy 110, organized not by the High Institute, but by the Paris group of "Sparkists." The hall was packed. After the speech the "Sparkists" went with the lecturer, according to custom, to a cafe. Everybody was extremely satisfied and the lecturer himself was joyfully excited. The treasurer spoke with satisfaction of the receipts netted from the lecture of the treasury of the Spark. It was in all probability something like 75 to 100 francs—a sum not to be jeered at! All this happened in the beginning of 1903.

• • •

IT was during that sojourn of Lenin that it was decided to show him an opera. N. I. Sedova, a member of the "Sparkist" group, was commissioned to arrange it. Lenin went to and from the Opera Comique carrying the same brief case which he took with him to the lectures in the High Institute. Charpentier's opera "Louise" was presented—very democratic in theme. Our group sat in the gallery. In addition to Lenin, Sedova and myself, I think Martov was present.

A SMALL, absolutely unmusical event was connected with this visit to the opera which, however, I firmly retain in my memory. Lenin had bought himself in Paris a pair of shoes. They turned out too tight for him. After several hours of torment he decided to get rid of them. As if for spite, my shoes loudly demanded a change. I received his shoes, and at first they seemed to be just the right size.

(Continued next Saturday.)

Challenge to Strike.

By OSKAR KANEHL.

Let rest the hammers.
Let stop the wheels.
Let burn down the fires.
Put out the light.
Disturb the idlers' comfort.
Shut off the supplies of their larders.
Harvest, which doesn't nourish you, may rot.
Cool, which doesn't warm you, may vanish underground.
Chimney that doesn't smoke for you, may collapse.
Look here.
The bourgeois builds upon your labor's ground.
His house is rich. His bed is soft.
By your labor's favor he feeds his belly.
By your labor's favor his wife dresses.
By your labor's favor his children grow up.
Industrious, brought up to master over you.
Poisoned to hate you.
By your labor's favor.
And you? Prolets?—labor-creatures?
And your hired barracks?—Hunger-towers?
And your wives?—Bearing-machines?
And your children?—Misery-brats?
Curse upon every slag for bourgeois-pack.
Curse upon every step into their slavery.
Curse upon their thanks. Curse upon their traitor's wages.
Yours is the Earth.
Out of the workshops!
On the street!

Transl. Paul Acel.

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FOSTER'S REPLY TO NEARING

(Continued from Page 4.)

greater in the United Stated than in almost any other country. Here the masses are utterly bankrupt of leadership. The Socialists have nothing whatever to offer them. Likewise, the "progressives," who with unexamples, cowardice and weakness, have trotted back to Gompers' camp in the face of the bitter struggle, now going on to revolutionize the labor movement. The left wing must take the lead. There is no one else to do so. To the extent of its power it must wrest the control of the masses from their misleaders and throw them into the struggle against the exploiters. This is exactly what it is doing in the great campaigns for the labor party, amalgamation, recognition of Soviet Russia, organization of the unorganized, etc. Such campaigns, instead of being a weakness to us, are our greatest strength. They give us control over great masses of workers who can thus be gradually prepared for more important revolutionary tasks. If properly exploited, they offer the best possible means for education and organization.

AS the struggle goes on, the revolutionary organizations must assemble all the proletarian elements made sympathetic. It must aim to build a mass party. And in doing this care must be taken not so much with the workers themselves but as with their erstwhile leaders. Of course, the left wing must avoid a decisive struggle with capitalism at this time. That goes without saying. Likewise, it must not extend its battle line over too long a line. But I fail to see the point of the steel strike illustration, as it has no bearing.

THE left wing must have a balanced program with education, organization and action going hand in hand complementing and vitalizing each other. The heart of the whole movement must be militant action. This is the program of the W. P. and T. U. E. L. You say it is based upon Russian experience, but this is an error. It is in line with Communist tactics and experience all over the world. Your program of peaceful education and organization will not do. It would make of the left wing a scholastic, sectarian, non-militant group. The program of the W. P. and the T. U. E. L. would make of it a genuine fighting organization, able to lead the workers in their struggles now and bearing with it the promise of eventually heading them in their final clash with the capitalist system. Fraternally yours, WM. Z. FOSTER

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—Karl Marx.

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THE DAILY WORKER

SECOND SECTION
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May 17, 1924.

THE MAKING OF LENIN

REMINISCENCES OF LENIN BY L. TROTZKY.

IT IS unquestionable that to the future big biographer of Lenin the period of 1900-03, of the old "Spark," will be of exceptional psychological interest and will at the same time present great difficulties. For it was just in those short years that Lenin became Lenin. This does not mean that he did not grow further. Quite the contrary; he grew—and by what leaps!—both before and after the November revolution. But that was already a more organic growth.

• • •

GREAT was the bound from "underground" to power on November 7, 1917. But this was, so to speak, the material leap of a man who had measured and weighed all that one could measure and weigh. The growth, however, which preceded the split at the second party convention was unnoticeable to the outside onlooker. It was the more resolute inner leap.

The present reminiscences aim to furnish the future biographer some material relating to this unusually significant and important period in the spiritual development of Lenin.

• • •

I ARRIVED in London in the autumn of 1902—it must have been in October. It was early in the morning. A cab brought me to the flat of Nikolai Lenin. The door was opened, as far as I remember, by Madame Lenin. Lenin was still in bed and his face bore an expression of welcome mixed with legitimate perplexity. Such were the circumstances in which our first meeting and our first conversation took place. Both Lenin and his wife already knew of me thru a letter from Clare (Krjijanovsky), who formally introduced me in Samara into the "Spark" organization under the nickname of "Pen." And I was received as such: "The 'Pen' arrived!"

• • •

I WAS filled with tea in the kitchen-dining room while Lenin dressed. I told about my escape from Siberia and complained against the poor "Sparkist" organization at the frontier. The smugglers had mercilessly fleeced me in excess of all tariff and standards. I delivered to Madame Lenin a modest package of addresses and passes, or more probably information about the necessity of discarding several unfit mailing places. At the instance of the Samara group I had visited Kharkov, Poltava and Kiev, and almost everywhere, at least in Kharkov and Poltava, I was able to discover but a very weak system of communication.

• • •

LATER I took a long walk with Lenin about London. He showed me Westminster (from the outside), and some other notable buildings. I do not remember how he said it, but the nuance of the meaning was such: "It is they who possess the famous Westminster."

"They" signified, of course, not the English, but our capitalistic enemies. Lenin always had this slight shade, not at all emphasized and profoundly organic, in the timbre of his voice which expressed itself whenever he talked about some cultural treasures or new achievements, about the organization of the British Museum, the wealth of information of the London Times, or, many years later, about German artillery or French aviation: "THEY are capable or THEY possess, THEY have done or THEY have achieved—but what enemies THEY are!" The invisible shadow of "they"—the exploiting class—enveloped all human civilization, in his view, and he was always aware of this shadow as unmistakably as of daylight.

LENIN took me on this long walk to get acquainted and examine me. And it was really an examination thru the "entire cirriculum." In answer to his questions, I told about the members of the Lena colony of exiles, about the internal groups there, how we collectively studied in the Moscow Transient prison his book, "The Development of Capitalism in Russia," and in exile we labored over "Capital" (Marx), but stopped at the second volume. Apparently it was pleasant to him that the young comrades devoted attention to his most important economic work.

Lenin in Childhood.

I WAS quartered by Madame Lenin several blocks away in a house where Vera Ivanova, Zasulich, Martov and Blumenfield, the manager of the "Spark" printing shop, lived. The lodgers occupied rooms one on top of the other. There was another large common room, which Plekhanov christened, after his first visit, "The Dive." In this room there always reigned great disorder. Here coffee was taken and people dropped in for a talk and smoke. Hence, the name. Thus the short London period of my life commenced.

• • •

DURING the London sojourn, as well as later in the Geneva period, I met Zasulich and Martov much more frequently than Lenin. Living in London in the same flat, and in Geneva usually dining and supping in the same little restaurants, Martov, Zasulich and I met several times a day, whereas each meeting with Lenin, who lived with his family, was in the nature of a small event.

• • •

VERA IVANOVNA was an individual person and peculiarly fascinating. She wrote very slowly, living thru genuine pains of creation. "There is a great deal in Vera Ivanovna which has a moral, an emotional foundation," Lenin said to me once.

It is not difficult to imagine what a contrast Vera Ivanovna, with her vague radicalism and subjectivity, with her slovenliness, made in comparison to Lenin. It is not that there was no sympathy between them, but there was a sense of difference, of natural incompatibility. But she, as a fine psychologist, felt the power of Lenin, not without a certain subtle hostility, even in those days. It was this that she expressed in her phrase about his "deadly grip."

I began to perceive, but gradually and not without difficulty, the intricate relations which existed among the members of the "Spark" staff. I arrived in London, as already said, being very provincial in every respect. Up to that time I had never been not only abroad, but even in Petrograd. In Moscow as well as in Kiev I lived only in the Transient prison. The Marxian writers I knew only thru their articles.

• • •

I REMEMBER my atention was attracted by several leading articles and sketches in "The Spark," which, altho unsigned, were written with the pronoun "I," as, for instance, "In such an issue I said," "I already wrote about it on such a date," etc. I inquired whose articles they were. It appeared they were all by Lenin. One day I remarked to him that it was in my opinion literally inconvenient to employ the pronoun "I" in unsigned articles.

"Why inconvenient?" he asked with interest.

"Somehow, it is so," I replied vaguely, for I had no definite ideas on the subject.

"I do not find it so," Lenin said and laughed a little enigmatically. At that time one might have discovered in such a literary method a bit of "ego-centricity," but in reality the emphasis in his articles, even those that were not signed, was a way of fixing his own line of thinking, because of his uncertainty about a line taken by his close collaborators.

• • •

HERE there is before us on a small scale that steady, persistent tension towards a goal which breaks down all conditions, which stops before no formalities, and which is the fundamental characteristic of Lenin, the leader.

• • •

THE political pilot of the "Spark" was Lenin, but the main publicist strength was Martov. He wrote easily and endlessly in the same way as he talked. Lenin, on the other hand, spent much time in the library of the British Museum where he pursued theoretical studies.

• • •

SEVERAL months later, already in the weeks preceding the second convention, there burst forth an editorial difference between Lenin and Martov on the question of the tactics of street demonstrations, more accurately about conflicts with the police. Lenin said:

"It is necessary to form small armed groups, and it is necessary to teach fighting workmen to combat the police."

But Martov was against this. The controversy was taken up by the editorial staff. "Will not something like group terror grow out of this?" I said about Lenin's proposal. It should be recalled that at that period the struggle against the terrorist tactics of the Socialist-Revolutionists played a big part in our work.

• • •

I SELDOM came across Lenin and Martov engaged in a private conversation, outside of meetings and conference. Lenin disliked even then long arguments, vague conversations which always turned into gossip and twaddle. This greatest engineer of revolution, not only in politics, but also in his theoretical labors, and of foreign languages, as well as in his conversation with people, was unfailingly possessed of the same idea—his nature was perhaps the most utilitarian which the laboratory of history ever produced.

Alongside of Lenin, his nearest coworker at that time, Martov, already felt himself ill at ease. They were still addressing each other as "thou," but in their relations a coolness was clearly manifesting itself. Martov was more vitally interested in the current day and its sensations, in current literary work, in public and polemical activities, in news and conversations.

• • •

LENIN, allowing today to pass beneath him, penetrated tomorrow with his thought. Martov made innumerable and frequently brilliant hypotheses, suggestions which he frequently forgot himself. Lenin took that which he wanted when he wanted it. The embellished fragility of Martov's ideas caused Lenin more than once to shake his head anxiously. Not only were there at that time no different political lines in existence, but they were not even in sight. Only now, looking backward, can one trace them.

• • •

LATER, before the split in the second convention, the "Sparkists" divided into "hard" and "soft." This appellation was at first much used, testifying that if there was no clear dividing line as yet, there was already

(Continued on Page [illegible])

JAMES CONNOLLY - By J. T. MURPHY

SOMEDAY a Marxist must write the life of James Connolly. We shall never get a true appreciation of Connolly's place in Irish History and the revolutionary Socialist movement of Britain and America until someone, armed with the guiding philosophy of his life, has turned it upon his work and appraised his thoughts and actions accordingly. Desmond Ryan has brought together "a record of facts, opinions, and recollections of James Connolly" which will be exceedingly helpful to whoever undertakes the work, but insofar as he attempts to place Connolly, he enters into the same partisan claims which he condemns in others. "One inclines upon the whole" he says, "to define his probable attitude as that of the official Irish Labor Party," begins an argument to justify his claim, and suddenly drops it as, "perhaps, a profitless conjecture." I doubt this. The controversy and speculation have a significance, which, if properly appreciated, would do much to indicate the right line of approach to an understanding of Connolly.

Why the rival claims for the soul of Connolly? Why the quotation and counter quotation to justify the support or non-support of action? Why still move Connolly's own dying exclamation, "The Socialists will never understand why I am here. Does not the answer lie in the fact that Connolly is among the few great figures of the international working class movement which belong to the transition from the epoch of imperialist expansion to the epoch of social revolution, that he felt himself surrounded by reformism, narrow nationalism, doctrinaire Socialism, none of which had been brought face to face with the task of revolution? I think McManus struck the key to the situation when he observed that Connolly was "the one Socialist that he had ever met who judged every public situation or political crisis with an eye upon revolutionary possibilities." Where were the others to be found at that time? Certainly we do not find them in the British Isles, nor America. We are compelled to turn our eyes eastwards and bring him into alignment with the small Bolshevik group led by Lenin. Desmond Ryan says, "Broadly speaking, James Connolly must be classified as a Workers' Republican and Communist. The doctrines and methods that the Russian Revolution has since familiarized, were his. He would certainly have been at one with Lenin in destruction and construction alike." Ryan is right in this, but the trouble is that Ryan himself does not understand Leninism and consequently, cannot apply it to the understanding of Connolly. He does not understand the great changes that were coming in the ranks of Marxists, the cleavage that was imminent when those who had been transforming Marxism into an apology for reformism were to be separated from those who grasped Marxism as the philosophy of revolution. Nor does he understand the difference between those who marched with Lenin under the banner of Communism and those who under the leadership of De Leon, most of whom at least kept much of their revolutionary powdering and saved themselves in the hour of International Crisis from becoming the abject creatures of imperialism, such as Kautzky, Vandervelde, and reformists of the Second International. He writes with a mind which seems to be a long way back amidst the old controversies between nationalism and internationalism, industrial unionism and the ballot box, talking about peaceful periods and war periods. And yet these are only incidentals to an appreciation of Connolly's position. Connolly's place in history is among the heralds of a new epoch and he must be placed and understood accordingly.

Ryan vividly sketches his struggles. Born in Ulster in the same year as Lenin, "Connolly was 'dragged up' like most proletarian boys . . . Of his parents we know little beyond the fact that the father was a laborer . . . In 1880 Connolly's family became exiles and arrived in Edinburgh where his father obtained work as a corporation dustman. James became a printer's devil in the office of the local "Evening News." He was then under legal age, but his employer for a year defeated the law . . ." Then the sack. "But he was lucky enough to find work soon afterwards in a bakery . . . later . . . two years in a mosaic tiling factory. . . . The company of his uncle, an old Fenian, kept vivid in his memory the glamour and agony of the national struggle. Mitchell too, he read, and much Irish history. Brooding, intense, silent, outwardly cold and inwardly aflame, a spirit of adventure called him to new scenes. Leaving Edinburgh at eighteen Connolly was in turn tramp, navvy and peddler, spending a roving and eventful life in different parts of Brittain. He was married in Perth at the age of twenty-one. An accident to his father recalled him to Edinburgh. His parent was permanently disabled and James Connolly took up his work as dustman in the cleansing department of the corporation . . . But many tomes of ancient and modern history had he handled, the revolutionary phases of Irish history in particular. . . Marx, Engels . . . Association with British Socialists, Morris, Hyndman, Leslie . . . Then to Dublin in 1896 as Socialist agiator and to start the Irish Socialist Republican Party and edit its organ, "The Workers' Republic." Revolt against the Boer war, Anti-Jubilee Empire Demonstration . . . writing "Labor in Irish History" . . . representative of the Irish S. P. at the International Social Congress, in 1900. In at the split of the S. D. F. in 1903, the formation of the Socialist Labor Party in line with De Leon, later in the year he departed for America. Back again in 1910. The organization of the I. T. W. U. . . . The great industrial revolt of 1913. The final martyrdom after Easter Week, 1916."

Here was no complacent trade union leader, but a working class warrior with heart aflame. What could be the use of talking about the philosophy of gradualism to this man steeped in revolutionary lore and compelled to do battle at every step. Once the goal of social revolution becomes his consuming aim and he has grasped the Marxist method of readng history, his evolution towards Leninism becomes a certainty as the years sweep us onward towards the great crisis of 1914. His divergence from the Kautskys in the revolutionary purpose. They had no revolutionary purpose but turned Marxism into a fatalism which saw Socialism emerging thru the gradual transformation of capitalism. What to them was a paralysing blow was to Connolly the great opportunity. Ryan's account of the effect of the Imperialist War on Connolly reads like Zinoviev's account of its effect upon Lenin. "His whole being cried out against it and where Lenin called for the transformation of the Imperial War into the Civil War of the Classes, Connolly called the subject nation of Ireland to war upon the Empire.

"We shall continue in season and out of season to teach that 'the far-flung battle line of England is weakest at the point nearest its heart, that Ireland is in that position of tactical advantage that a defeat of England in India, Egypt, the Balkans, or Flanders, would not be so dangerous to the British Empire as conflict of armed forces in Ireland, that the time for Ireland's battle is now, the place for Ireland's Battle is Here."

Both watchwords were fundamentally sound in relation to the war on imperialism. Both men with tireless energy pursued their tasks, but there is a difference in the means of operation. Both agreed in that they must call into operation the sum total of the forces they could muster against the imperialist, but one had a highly developed party as an instrument to gather the forces and maintain the proletarian hegemony, the other had no such revolutionary party understanding the role of the proletariat in a predominantly agricultural country. Lenin was farther ahead than Connolly and with the Bolshevik Party not only led the workers as the vanguard of the mighty revolutionary movement of workers and peasants, but crystalized and expressed the experience that the world should see and hear and read and understand. Connolly had not such a party. He appealed to the I. T. W. U., the citizen army. He led his recruits to the very forefront of the national struggle and by these acts stamped upon the pages of Irish history the role of the proletariat of Ireland in its war of liberation. But, altho he created the impression that he would not hesitate to turn against some of his colleagues in the national war if they would not proceed to carry out the socialist measures for which he fought, I do not find any clear defining of the role of the proletariat or his aims as that of the dictatorship of the proletariat or what part a revolutionary party must take in relation thereto. His deeds proclaim the answer and one feels convinced that had Connolly not been murdered by the Asquith-Henderson combination and had he lived to see the Russian Revolution and the emergence of the Communist International, he would have completed his writings in full accord with the declarations of the Communist International.

It is this incompleteness which gives rise to the claims of partisans. Ryan speaks of his departure from "his original Marxism" when in reality he was manifesting a firmer grip of its esentials in contrast to the formal expression passing in the name of Marxism whether via Kautsky or De Leon. This was the case on more than the struggle of subject nations. He grasped the essentials of working with the peasantry, and of using the co-operatives whilst the followers of De Leon were concentrating on industrial unionism and the ballot box. He learned his industrial unionism in the industrialized countries of England and America, but he had to apply his philosophy in an essentially agricultural country dominated by a powerful nationalist spirit because of its subjection to England. Fearlessly he faced these problems which did not press upon the De Leonists of Britain and America and as he grappled with them he felt the big differences that lay between him and his old associates. That is why he exclaimed, "The socialists will not understand why I am here." Could he have seen the succeeding years welcomed the Russian Revolution and felt the quaking foundations of capitalism, he would also have heard an answering cry. The revolutionary Socialists do understand and greet James Connolly as one of the valiant few who by their deeds rescued Marxism from sterility and led the way into the epoch of social revolution. J. T. Murphy.

THE WORKERS' FLAG

Unfurl our banner to the breeze
On mountain heights and distant seas;
Where the poor are trodden down
In the country and the town;
Where the children toil all day,
Robbed of sunshine and of play;
Where our sisters earn their bread
In work from which all joy has fled;
Where our brothers give their life
For masters' gain, in bloody strife.

It shall challenge tyrant wrong;
It shall make the weak, the strong;
It shall clasp in brotherhood
Men of every race and blood.

'Tis the flag whose gleaming red
Strikes the workers' foes with dread;
'Tis our flag, we workers, here;
Rise and greet it with a cheer.

James H. Dolsen.

An Italian Communist Daily

By Antonio Presi.

THE battle initiated by the Italian Federation for an Italian Communist daily in America is near its triumph. It was a hard, formidable battle.

We were like a little group of sailors fighting in a terrible storm at sea. A desperate fight.

We possessed only the indomitable determination to arrive at the goal, to give to the glorious and immortal Communist International a new fighting flag, a new impregnable trench defended by a few ardent Communist soldiers.

Only a few months ago our "Alba Nuova" started to come out every week. The atmosphere which surrounded us was full of antagonism, hatred, aversion. But we never cared. The Communist soldiers cannot fear ts enemies; we know them very well. Oportunists, reformists so-called, libertarians of the Makhno type, in- be the center of the anti-Fascist strug- dustrialists, all of them with their publications, launched a relentless offensive against the principle which we stood for. But we never shrank before the rattle snake. We remained immovable, like a rock of granite. We followed our course.

Today the sympathies of the Italian workers are with us, the victory of establishing a daily paper shows that we were right. Those who assail us belong to the category of the impotent, the pusillanimous, good only to fight against the workers' cause rather than the capitalist regime. For more than a quarter of a century that element, because of its sectarian and narrow mind in the class struggle, has continuously divided the workers into various factions. Not in the name of a party, an ideal, a principle, but for their own personal ambition. And for this only reason the Italian working class in America, numerous as it is, is not yet one of the main factors in the organized labor movement of this country today.

And when we look over this great army of more than 3,500,000 workers speaking our language, without a daily paper, without any labor institution, we know how great was the damage done by this gang of demagogues dressed up in the regalia of "proletarian saviors." It is for this reason that our Federation decided to concentrate its main forces to achieve the realization of a daily paper, a paper which can reach the toiling masses and teach them the Communist principles, give them an ideal to defend, to propagate, to realize.

Tomorrow we know what will be the result of the propaganda for the daily paper. We know that thousands of working men and working-women will understand their duty in the great field of the class struggle.

Our paper will be a great weapon against the Fascist movement, it will gle in this country among the Italian working class. And besides that it will be a great help to the American workers because it will fight to dissipate racial and national hatred between the workers of the world, so as to eliminate the ignominous nationalistic teachings so dangerous to the working class interests. Only the enemies of the workers, Americans or Italians, can tremble before this new step made by the workers toward their emancipation; but the working class all over the world can sing the hymn of joy in this movement, because it shows that Fascism cannot succeed in crushing the hope for a new day of the workers of Italy.

Yes, the publication of "Il Lavoratore" is the beginning of the new and triumphant resurrection of the Italian proletariat. The day will come when we will celebrate the downfall of Mussolini and his pretorian army to give birth to the Italian Soviet Republic. It is inevitable. The Italian proletariat is still marching.

FASCISM A MENACE - - By Daniel Horsley

THE need of sounding a warning to the workers who have participated in the revolt in Ireland, was never more acute than the present moment. The issue of 1916 has been clearly forgotten, if we are to assume the last reports on education are true. There is a strong tendency toward the program of Mussolini in the boosting of his educational program. Perhaps traditions of heroic feats crowds out the memories of the basis of the revolt of 1916. It would be mor appropriate if they would read the educational program of Connolly and compare it with that of this military butcher who has only autocracy as the basis of his campaign.

All thru the struggle for Irish freedom has been written indelibly, "Land and industries for the people." And the nationalist freedom of the workers, even in a political sense, this must be insecure and incomplete until they wrest from the governing classes the possession of the land and the instruments of wealth production. Labor must then fashion its weapon of attack or else submit to the will of the capitalist state.

Fascism.

Fascism first raised its head in March, 1919. The Fascisti were ex-service men, elements that remained hostile to the Labor movement. The State was impoverished by the war and the proletarian element, due to unemployment, became a danger to its existence. Mussolini's cry of "Restoration of the Authority of the State" was raised. Co-operating with the State, they succeeded in smashing the trades unions and without mercy crushing out the lives of the revolutionary workers. It was the crucible which molded together the reactionary elements, and with that power controlled the STATE. They abolished the political apparatus and set up a Dictatorship. Everything was subjected to this discipline, except the bourgeois, who still maintained the rights of private ownership of the industries. The Fascisti organized into flying squadrons, began their work of suppression.

An article published in the Avanti on the 2th of November, entitled, "From Tuscana" excellently describes the situation. This article says that the activity of the Fascisti in the towns has quieted down but continues in the rural districts. From the 1st of December, the position tends to become worse and acts of Fascisti violence increase in number. Fascisti again seize municipal and trades union premises, break up and disperse the management bodies (as in Lezzias) raid, burn and destroy (Tore, Annunziato, Collari, Pola, etc.), attack the workers, beat them to death and even kill them. (The worse case that of Turin).

Communists are seized in their places of employment, taken in automobiles and killed on the outskirts of the town. Others are killed in their homes. Recently, however, not only have the Communists, Anarchists and Socialists become objects of the attack. In many places the Fascisti attacked Republicans and workers belonging to the Populist Party. In Naples they raided and broke up the editorial offices of two Populist papers etc., violence against the workers for the benefit of the capitalist class, to maintain the rights of private ownership and control of the state.

Restoration.

Mussolini was faced with the problem of restoration. While the declaration of the Irish programme calls for the ownership and equal rights to all, Mussolini's object was the building up of the industries and turning them over to private owners. In his speech at the First Fascist Congress, Mussolini made it quite plain whom Fascism was to serve. We will quote a few extracts from his speech: "We are proud of the fact that we and no others in 1915 were the first to raise the serious problem—War or a Republic. The fact that Italy, in conjunction with a few other states is today taking part in the Washington Conference, where the fate of the world is being discussed is due to the services of the interventionists of 1915."

"On the economic question we are liberal in the class sense of the word. If it were possible, I would return the railways, the postal system, telegraph, etc., to private hands. Fascism is the fighting army of the Italian industrial capitalism. Its task is not only to combat the "Bolshevik Menace" but to solve the restoration of the bourgeois economic system."

When the late Laurence Ginnell was in Washington and explained what kind of a Republic they wanted in Ireland, a co-operative republic, did they accept the delegates from Ireland around the conference table at the time they invited the Fascists to take part? They made it known very plainly that they did not believe in a cooperative republic, but were willing to have anyone who could be used to prop up this tottering system of anarchy and violence.

Where do we find in any of the speeches of the leaders of the 1916 revolt that it was fought to wrest Ireland from English imperialist robbers only to hand it over to other capitalists?

Fascism is the antithesis of republican principles.

Why Fascism Triumphed.

Fascism was not a lone victory of arms. The passivity of the workers and the treacherous policy of the so-called revolutionary elements led the workers in general into the yoke of industrial slavery. The movement in Ireland seems to be moving toward this same condition. At present there is no effort to cement the forces of labor with the large mass of peasants. That is a very necessary thing. The submerging of labor demands to the upbuilding of the capitalist state has created a docile movement. Parliamentarism is in its embryonic stage but thanks to the chaotic condition of the capitalist system, it will soon be obsolete. When this does occur, it will be the advent of a new power, either Fascism or a workers' and peasants' control. "Less philosophizing and more fighting along the lines of the class war." Internal dissensions of personal character have clouded the issue of class solidarity. The political forces tend more and more to solidify their position. There is on the surface a split but when the class position becomes more clear, the workers will see their organizations subjected to the will of the Fascist state. We must realize that social laws for the benefit of the workers can only be applied by men who understand, and such leaders are not found outside of the revolutionary ranks. Traditions long enough cherished will be swept into the ash can of history, to be replaced by the Octopus of Force to retain their ill-gotten gains.

A Comparison.

There have been many examples in the countries of Europe, to show what depths the capitalist will stoop to defend their power.

Mussolini is their chief representive, and embodies all of the qualities as an example for others to follow. Beware of those who boost his program, their democracy is a sham, whether they carry the name of republican or sinn fein.

Connolly in the cold dark days of his poverty, planned the lighting of the torch in the glow of which so many aleged Irish revolutionists saw their way to fame and power and many alleged Irish revolutionists saw the republic into the hands of Ireland's historic foe. Connolly, too, made the supreme sacrifice. He sealed his sincerity and abolished the stigma they sought to fasten onto the labor movement.

There appears to be a widespread and marked disposition to deny James Connolly his proper place in the historic Irish struggle, but the time will prove that he was the most capable and brilliant spokesman for Ireland and her cause. No heirarchy was needed to bolster up his words and deeds.

Mussolini defends only those who have made the world a sething hell, and blesses it with the prayers of vultures.

Labor in Ireland must organize to fight this propaganda wherever it raises its head. Down with Fascism!

Up with Communism, the hope of the Irish workers and the world's working class.

Playthings of Fashionable Society

By H. Sidney Bloomfield

A big brick building that stands on a hill in one of the principal cities of the Eastern part of the country, houses many little boys and girls that have no fathers or mothers—some of them have neither. A group of prominent business men—with much fuss and ceremony—raise money with which to pay for the upkeep of the building and for the food, clothes and general welfare of the children.

THESE rich men own factories and stores wherein men and women and boys and girls toil long hours at hard and dreary work for which they get little pay and lots of abuse . . . . while the business men reap the profits from the labor of their slaves.

AT a meeting one night, these business men decided to raise more money as the funds were getting low. They decided to stage a Fashion show, to which many people would come. Most of these business men were manufacturers of women's cloaks, suits, dresses and so forth—some of them were retail storekeepers in the same line.

AGREEMENT upon a fashion show was unanimous. For, as each one reasoned to himself, "I have an opportunity to display the products of my shop and create a demand for my goods, I'll have an advertisement inserted in the program which will also boost my business." The retail shopkeepers reasoned likewise.

THE ball-room of the most exclusive hotel in the city was secured for three days and nights, and was filled to capacity at every exhibition to which many hundreds of women, young and old flocked. There were all sorts of women present. Some wore gowns that rivaled those on display. Other women and young ladies wore gowns of mediocre style and quality.

Many ladies that were present bought their gowns on the instalment plan; some spent every cent they could get together, while some bought their gowns without any intention of ever paying for them. Still other ladies induced their gentlemen admirers to foot the bill for the privilege of being allowed to keep their company.

ALMOST every lady had her face decorated with rouge, paint, powder, etc., which ranged from mild soft-brown, copper, flesh and brunette colors to the exciting, bold carmines, reds and vermillions. An Indian, in full war dress and colors would feel cheap at this gathering. These women are "Society Ladies." Millions of dollars are spent by these women on just such gatherings, balls, card games, tea-parties, operas, etc., and millions of dollars are spent by shopkeepers and manufacturers on colored and alluring advertising in the society sections of the Sunday newspapers, magazines, etc. The newspapers devote many pages and entire sections in their daily and Sunday issues and have staffs that cater to these "select people."

THE stage setting was in black, with Japanese jars and antique chairs, and gilded pedestals upon which were vases with flowers. Mellow lights illuminated the stage, and glaring spotlight played upon it. The sight was overwhelming. Six Mannikins, clothed in the most exquisite gowns strolled leisurely up and down the stage. It is hard to describe the beautiful garments that were displayed—silks, satins and brocades; evening gowns and street dresses, opera cloaks and wraps and bridal gowns of shimmering silks and pointed lace—such extravagance in the line of clothes I never saw before.

THE women craned their necks to view the material and the style—a gorgeous, glittering spectacle of artistic creations that cost thousands and thousands of dollars. These society ladies, vanity seekers, these small social moths—insects that eat cloth, were not interesting to me as were the six models who paraded upon the stage, and walked along the aisles, to the accompaniment of slow, dreamy music, gliding and turning, with elegance and dignity, displaying every line of the gowns and suits that gave evidence of the highest skill—the workers that made them were artists.

THESE models are daughters of poor parents and got the jobs as "display racks" because they were chosen from among several hundred girls that applied in answer to the "help wanted" advertisement in the great metropolitan newspaper. They are poor working girls that spend every cent they get hold of to keep looking "beautiful." They were weighed, measured and judged by "beauty experts" just as are dogs and horses before entering the show. These working girls, with beautiful faces and delicate bodies do not own the gowns and dresses that fit them so charmingly.

THESE Mannikins display the wares that were made by the exploited shop girls in some sweat-shop so that the fashionable society women may be attracted and induced to purchase them at the department stores and the cloak and suit shops. These girls have been trained to wear such artistic creations, to walk correctly, to carry their bodies to the accompaniment of the music, and to twist and turn so as to give the gowns the best effect.

SUCH mannikins are genuine tragedians playing a drama with a fatal ending. They are not mere "characters" of the play, but genuine victims of the hypocrisy of capitalist society. For a few dollars a day, these models are the center of attraction wearing the marvelous creations of their sisters, whose sweat and blood, aye, whose very lives are embodied within them . . . . . only to have to take them off at the end of the show and put on their graceful bodies their customary every-day clothes. Only the rich can afford to clothe their wives and daughters in the same attire as is worn by the mannikin on the stage. Only by selling herself to a wealthy man can the model expect to continue wearing such expensive gowns uninterruptedly. Such is the mockery of capitalist society.

HUMAN flesh and blood is the center of attraction and made sport of in order to collect money for the care of orphans. And who knows but what these very mannikins are themselves the remnants of what was once a home and family. Oh! how oppressive and corrupt is the atmosphere at the charity fashion show. Children, innocent victims of capitalist charity. Working girls, the playthings of "fashionable society"—for the sake of charity.

CAPITALIST society is a fake—it is false, rotten and cruel. Charity is the plaything of capitalists at the expense of destitute and suffering children and exploited wage-earners. To abolish charity means the abolition of the conditions that kill the fathers and mothers and leave their children in the hands of the murderers that have their hands stained with blood. Charity is the effect of this diseased capitalist system. It is the result of brutal exploitation. The capitalists, like blood-suckers delight in giving as one delights in feeding a puppy from the hand. The capitalist delights in seeing his vassals cringe and crawl and bow before him in grateful thanks for the crumbs he so charitably gives them.

Unite! Young Workers, for the abolition of capitalism, the curse of humanity.

Pacifism In The Universities

By ELSA BLOCK.

A SENSATION is sweeping the land—or sweeping the newspaper presses. Bolshevism is entering the schools! The Star-spangled Banner is being dragged in the mud of systematic slackerism! Pacifism is eating at the heart of the nation.

SO says the press of America.

THE phenomenon of pacifism is, in fact, to be found in the American universities. It is not what the newspapers say it is. It is not Bolshevism—God save the mark! But it is a serious phenomenon, and whatever weak and watery futility there may be in the pacifism theory, the phenomenon of a wide-spread pacifist movement, as a revolt against the great military caste system which is now the dream of the American imperialist, cannot escape the serious consideration of American Communists.

PACIFISM, in all of its pitiful futility and at the same time in all its significance as a social phenomenon of the time and place, is well shown in the findings of the student conference of Northwestern university, held on February 5 and 6. The report of the findings of the conference is worth publishing as a whole:

THE Northwestern Student Conference was composed of 147 representative students of the University.

The findings were voted on at the last meeting of the conference.

WAR.

CONSENSUS OF OPINION: We should abolish in ourselves the attitudes that make for war; such as hatred, fear, suspicion, race prejudice and rivalry.

Propositions voted on:

1. We believe that the United States should join the League of Nations. Passed by 80 votes.

2. We believe that the United States should enter the World Court. Passed by 96 votes.

3. We believe education which will develop international thinking should be encouraged. Passed unanimously.

4. A. That a policy of preparedness should be supported. Voted down by 94.

B. That we as individuals, refuse to participate in another war. Voted down by 58. 38 students in favor.

THE ECONOMIC ORDER.

CONCENSUS OF OPINION: The standard by which the social order is to be judged is whether or not it provides a means for every man to be reasonably happy in his work. The present order does not provide happiness or even the barest necessities for many. The evils of such a system would perhaps, be remedied by an adjustment to include these suggestions:

1. Production and natural resources for use and not for profit.

2. Workers should do work attractive to them; an additional remuneration should be given for those tasks that are unattractive.

3. Human values should be recognized above efficiency in production.

4. Every able-bodied worker should be employed.

5. There should be a fair division of profits and an equality of opportunity.

Propositions voted on:

1. The student should realize his social obligation to all his fellowmen who have made possible his education. Adopted by a unanimous vote.

a. This realization should be evidenced in application to his work at school.

b. It should also be evidenced in preparation to help those who by their labor for wages, have made possible profit enough for other men to endow a University.

2. The student should make an effort to get information that will enable him to appreciate his social responsibility. Adopted by a unanimous vote.

a. By insisting in the class-room on a fair presentation of both sides of controversial questions; such as History, Economics, and Social Sciences.

b. By making an attempt to get all the information available on both sides of such question.

3. Some students believe that their inability to get both sides of a controversial question is due to three things, and that they therefore have a responsibility to protest against those things, which are:

a. (Protest against) Trustee control that says what a student may and may not study. Adopted by a vote of 82.

b. (Protest against) Endowment by great accumulations of capital when such accumulations result from exploitation of the workers. Adopted by a vote of 56.

c. (Protest against) Control which prevents a faculty member from expressing his own opinions. Adopted unanimously.

RACE RELATIONS

CONCENSUS OF QUESTION: All races should have equality of opportunity. At present ,equality of opportunity does not exist as is evidenced in some cases by

a. Unequal per capita public expenditure of education.

b. Unequal representation in student affairs.

c. Discrimination against certain races in athletic oportunity. The situation should be changed to allow all races equality of opportunity.

Proposition voted on: What does equality of opportunity mean?

1. There should be parallel development of the races, each race keeping to itself, yet each assisting the other in its development. Voted down by 70.

2. There should be complete intermingling of the races, including social intermingling. Adopted by 72 votes.

3. There should be intermingling in a casual and limited way, but not complete intermingling (no social intermingling). Voted down by 63.

If the position taken by these "pacifist" students could be regarded as reflecting a static condition, the American Teapot Dome oligarchy need not be worried. For the students, with all their emotionalism, have here given a one hundred per cent endorsement of the greatest and most ambitious scheme that the two-fisted militarists have ever tried—the League of Nations. Their rebellion against such evils as unemployment and racial inequalities is as helpless and unconstructive as it is obviously sincere.

THE publicity given this comic-opera bolshevism is a perfect example of how the telescope of modern journalism change details into stupendous events. By means of forced draft news stories and strained editorials, careless remarks have been turned into utterances pregnant with impending catastrophe to the respectable proprietor class of the world. Irritated youngsters have become the generals of a world revolution.

UNTIL policy dictated a need for news of this kind, the phenomenon of pacifism went unnoticed. Then, by a process of artificial inflation, it was made to assume an importance and a character entirely different from its real significance.

PACIFIST feeling among the students of our middle-western universities is not a sudden growth. Had the American newspapers been genuinely interested in the state of public opinion, they would have found in the student activities of the past year ample excuse for a display of patriotic indignation. But such matter as the attendance of members of the Young Workers League at the student conference at Waukegan last June, or the forcible injection of pacifist discussion into the program of the student conference at Indianapolis during Christmas week or the bitter attacks of Sherwood Eddy, before a body of students, on the Ku Klux Klan, the American Legion, and militarism—all these events the metropolitan press passed over without comment, or else dismissed with a brief summary. And yet these matters were certainly as "treasonable" as those which later provoked such heated discussion.

THEN came the conference of February 5 and 6, out of which the "pacifist-bolshevik revolution" has been made with printer's ink. The event received little attention from the press. The declaration of thirty-eight of the students that they would "refuse to participate in another war" was treated, it is true, with indignation, but it was the amused indignation that is usually felt for a cause conceded to be hopeless.

SO it happened that when the meeting occurred which first aroused alarm—the meeting at which John R. Fletcher, conscientious objector and political prisoner of three different countries—was to address the Liberal League of Northwestern, not a single reporter from the big metropolitan newspapers was present. The newspapers simply did not have their eyes on the situation. The meeting received notice only accidentally, thru the interest of a student reporter of the militarist camp. The story was given the Chicago Herald-Examiner in garbled form, and from then on no pacifist uterance was too innocuous to receive first place in the news.

THE reason for this sudden reversal of news values is not far to seek. The pacifist demonstration added just that touch of dramatic relief so badly needed by the newspapers in the middle of February. The investigation into the Teapot Dome scandal was becoming a matter of concern to political leaders. It was assuming the aspect of something more serious than a public melodrama, graphic enough to supply material for clever cartoons and vivid enough to command a strained attention. People were beginning to grasp the tremendous implications of the thing. Radical newspapers were making capital of it. And election time was drawing near.

WHILE pacifism was making a dramatic entrance, the Senate investigations were being stealthily bundled out of the back door. The newspapers, have gradually relegated them from the right to the left-hand columns, from the first to the inside pages. At this rate, it is probable that within a few weeks we shall begin to wonder mildly what became of the whole affair.

AND would it be rash to suggest that another, and a more insidious motive actuated the press? Mexican politics has of late been turning rapid somersaults. Subsidized revolutions and counter-revolutions, tending to weaken the Mexican government to an extent that would "justify" the "intervention" of the United States; the establishment of claims in Mexico by capitalists whose business methods have received too much unsavory notice to need description; the nullification of Mexican laws inimical to American interests—these and other factors point to Mexico as the next victim of American imperialism.

IN such a crisis, a favorable state of public opinion is a factor of no mean importance. Once the newspapers had attracted the proper attention to the pacifist movement, they took care to bracket it with other activities against which they wished to arouse popular indignation. Pacifists became the "tools of the Third International," entrusted with the disarming of capitalist nations so that the Soviet government of Russia might be in a position to help the proletariat take over state power unhampered!

BECAUSE pacifism is not a definite economic remedy for the evils of capitalism, but simply a primitive reaction to an immediate phase of capitalist life, the union of pacifism and communism is a marriage of incompatibles. The action of these students shows, certainly, a groping in the direction of revolt which, however blind, is still encouraging. But pacifist activity, no matter how sincere, is hardly revolutionary. It is really an exasperated rebellion against an obvious evil—a perfect example of emotionalism untroubled by intelligent analysis. What pacifists seem alone to have grasped is the single fact that economic rivalry is the cause of war. In such a cause they refuse to fight. Of what will come after disarmament—of this they know nothing. Question them as to present methods and ultimate results, and you will find an utter lack of comprehension. These students have been sacrificing themselves to uphold, not a definite economic policy, but the right to a state of normal indignation.

BEYOND a state of precarious peace, the pacifist hope for nothing. The mere cessation of war is to him the final goal. To the Communist, the destruction of the means whereby capitalism exists is merely a method with a further end in view. Communism is more than a negation of capitalism. It is a definite economic plan proposing a definite economic system to be adopted in place of the present one.

CARRIED to its logical conclusion, pacifism means a policy of nonresistance in the class struggle as well as in international wars. The Communists, so bitter an opponent of wars in which the proletariat of one nation fights the proletariat of another nation so that their masters may obtain more power, is an equally militant partisan in a war that transcends national boundries. It is all very well for the pacifist to argue that social and economic equality should be attained by peaceful means. The fact remains that social and economic equality cannot be so attained. Where pacifism would hold water in a sieve by attempting the cure of economic ills with sentiment, the Communist realizes that the only cure for economic ills is militant economic. . . .

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Revival of Alien Sedition Laws

By J. RAMIREZ.

APPARENTLY "Silent Cal" Coolidge does not know his American history very well. And it is perhaps best for his peace of mind. Otherwise he might see what happened 74 years ago to John Adams, the second President of the United States, of what is going to happen to him.

Adams was like Coolidge in many ways, altho a far bigger man from whatever angle you look at him. Like Coolidge, he was a tool of the moneyed interests. He was almost as taciturn as "Silent Cal," and he had the same mean-looking mouth.

In the year 1798, the reactionary Adams Administration forced thru Congress a series of laws known as **the Alien Sedition Acts.** These measures looked so much like our present-day "Criminal Syndicalist laws" and "Anti-Alien bills" that it is clear they belong to the same family tree. Two years later, the Adams Administration fell with a crash, dragging down the whole bloated structure of "Federalism" with it. Thomas Jefferson and the "Democratis-Republicans" were swept into power on the crest of what has become famous in American history as **"the great Democratic revolution of 1800."** Jefferson's principal slogan was: **"Down with the Alien and Sedition Acts!"** and the American people rallied to this slogan en masse, notwithstanding the lying propaganda of the kept press of the day. There were other important, and perhaps more fundamental, conditions in Jefferson's victory over the Federalists, but the Alien and Sedition Acts were certainly a potent factor.

The Federalists were the Sinclairs and Denbys and Senator Falls of President Adams' day. They represented (and practiced) "high finance." They stood for what Adams described as government by "the educated and propertied few." They had no faith in the common people. The Federalist Party ruled the country from the establishment of the Constitution to the so-called Jeffersonian revolution of 1800.

"The predominance of the Federalists in Congress, and in the country," says the noted historian J. S. Bassett, "suggested to the leaders of the Party that they might do what they pleased. 'It was a temptation of power to which the wisest of them yielded.' Their idea that government should be in the hands of the capable classes might now, for the first time in the history of the new government, be put into operation."

They planned a concerted attack against the farming and poorer urban classes and, naturally, they did not fail to make use of the bogeyman of "un-Americanism" to further their ~~dark~~, aristocratic, un-American, purposes.

Restrictive laws against the workers and farmers ~~always~~ seem to go hand in hand with special legislation against the foreign-born. The association is not accidental. A measure which might be too unpopular if labelled frankly "anti-labor" may win a certain degree of acceptance when fixed up as "anti-alien." **No "anti-alien laws" have ever been passed which applied to Wall Street manipulators or the agents of capitalism in general.**

First the Federalists took up the question of naturalization. Previous laws had given this privilege to aliens resident in the country 5 years. It was now enacted that foreigners who wanted to become citizens would have to prove they had been in the country 14 years, and would have to make a declaration of intention 5 years before sending in their final application.

By means of the vicious Alien Acts, the foreign-born masses were discriminated against in many ways. "Selective immigration" was proclaimed, as well as other similar schemes that are being revived now.

There was also the Sedition Act. "The Sedition Act," says Bassett, "was intended to deal with citizens or aliens who, too severely criticized the government." Like the Alien Acts, it originated in the Senate, where Federalism was rampant.

In reading over John Adams' **Sedition Act,** one is struck by the startling resemblance to the Michigan "Criminal Syndicalist" Law, under which W. Z. Foster and Charles E. Ruthenberg have been persecuted—and, indeed, to many other State Criminal Syndicalism Laws thruout the country. In its final shape, it made it a high misdemeanor "unlawfully to combine and conspire" or "to commit, advise, or attempt to procure any insurrection and riot, or unlawful assembly, or combination."

Under such a law, the powers that be could jail a class-conscious worker for almost anything—which is also the case under our contemporary assortment of Criminal Syndicalist laws. Ten persons, all of whom of course, belonged to an opposition party, were tried and convicted under the Sedition Act. Many others were indicted but not tried. The political effect of these cases, was to make popular martyrs of those whom the government was persecuting. The state legislators of Kentucky and Virginia passed strong resolutions of protests, the Kentucky Legislature declaring that it would refuse to recognize the law. On all sides, the abhorrent Alien and Sedition Acts were denounced as un-constitutional and as a violation of the elementary rights of free speech and free assembly. Indignation among the enraged people ran high.

The Federalist Party tried to destroy the effect of the Kentucky and Virginia resolutions by insinuating that they were all part of a French plot—the French plot theory being an expedient which the adroit Federalists could employ on any occasion. But, Bassett tells us, "The imputation of a French plot could not be sustained by the Federalists. The public realized that the issue was the Alien and Sedition Laws and back of them was the consolidating tendency of Federalism."

The results were seen in the outcome of the election of 1800.

"Silent Cal" Coolidge is in high favor in the Republican Party today. He is without peer, as a servant of Wall Street and consequently, he is without peer as candidate for the Republican presidential nomination. He has given his approval to Mr. Johnson's "Alien Bill" and has expressed himself as decidedly pleased with Mr. Sterling's "Sedition Bill." It was as a leading member of his Cabinet that the underworld character, Harry M. Daugherty planned his brutal raid on the convention of the Communist Party in Berrien County, Michigan, indicting Foster, Ruthenberg, Dunne and 29 associates. Ruthenberg's appeal, which is being financed by the Labor Defense Council, will soon be heard.

For precisely the same reasons that the leaders of the Republican Party are so unanimously back of Coolidge for President, the workers and poor farmers are solidly against him. The toiling masses of today are no less determined to fight for the elementary rights of free speech and free assembly than their ancestors were in 1800; they will refuse to allow their unions to be weakened by a "selective immigration" which would "select" those docile workers making good scabs, and exclude all those who might add to the fighting power of the American labor movement.

There may well be a "revolution of 1924" comparable to "the great democratic revolution" which put an end to Federalism. I do not, of course, refer to a thorogoing revolution, in the sense of a complete overturn of society; Jefferson's triumph in 1800 was not that either. Nor do I wish to draw any serious parallel between 1800 and 1924, except the obvious one of the Alien and Sedition Acts—altho other points of similarity might well be urged.

The anti-alien (Johnson) and anti-labor (Sterling) bills before Congress typify the present period of Wall Street rule. They are not specifically Coolidge's, for they follow on the heels of the Espionage and Criminal Syndicalist Laws of Woodrow Wilson's term. Opposition to the resurrected Alien and Sedition Acts heralds the downfall of Republicans and Democrats alike. Already the Farmer-Labor forces are forming everywhere.

MAY DAY, 1924 - -

By ERNST ETTLINGER.

ONCE more May day is here. Once more the earth will tremble with the sound of the march of the working masses all over the world. May Day is here. The Workers' Day of Freedom has come. May Day, what hope it brings forth, how great is its significance. The day of the revolutionary working class the world over. From China to Russia, from America to the farthermost corner of Europe, May Day will see the proletariat marching with its slogan, "Down with International Capitalism," "Up with the rule of the Workers."

The working masses of Europe, Asia and America are completely under the heel of international capitalism which is grinding them down to lower levels. The capitalist structure has collapsed economically and is only able to exist by the naked suppression of the workers, and forcing them to accept living conditions which means for them a life of starvation and misery.

Capitalism which slaughtered ten millions of workers in the last world war, which made of European civilization a holecust of misery and which **has released all the forces of violence against the masses, is now endeavoring to saddle the cost of the war upon the back of the workers. By increasing hours and cutting wages in all directions, it hopes to increase the exploitation of the workers and wring from them profits in ever greater volume. In order to do this it is trying to smash the unions, the organizations of the workers which have been built up by so much struggle and sacrifice.**

Alll of the illusions of democracy are now gone. Democracy which could be used to delude the workers during the days of the peaceful development of capitalism now no longer functions as the working masses are becoming ever more conscious of their destiny. Gone is all the talk of peace, democracy, freedom. The capitalist classes have only one message for the workers and that is armed force to break any resistance to their program.

Under the banner of fascism an orgy of violence and terrorism is directed against the masses in every country with the object of breaking all resistance and completely subjugate them to the capitalist program. That is the meaning of the Dawes report, which is so heartily supported by the copitalist press. **This report which has so readily been approved by the liberals and the yellow socialists the world over, the traitors who have so long deceived the workers is nothing but a program to force the German workers to greater exploitation so that they will provide not only profit for German capitalism but also pay reparations to the Allies.** If the German working class can be smashed politically and their organizations annihilated, a great step towards the enslavement of the world working class will have been achieved.

The White Terror is triumphant and reigns supreme over the fallen body of the proletariat. In Germany, Finland, Roumania, Poland, Italy, Spain, Hungary, Greece, and other European countries, the naked dictatorship of the capitalist class is openly exercised crushing every attempt of the workers to maintain their conditions. The social democrats, the heroes of the Second International, as well as the trade union bureaucrats, have openly sold out to the capitalist class. In spite of the misery of the masses, in spite of their poverty and wretchedness, they openly preach submission to the capitalist regime, and crush any attempt to organize resistance.

Yes, the White Terror is supreme at least on the surface, but the workers are stirring everywhere and are again beginning to fight the capitalist class openly. A new wave of militancy is sweeping the world, and the working class is once more preparing its forces for battle.

In Great Britain mass strikes swept the country, which have been partially successful and which were prevented from realizing their full demand by the action of the trade union leaders and the Labor Party. In Europe and America the ferment is at work, and the masses are desperately trying to unite forces against the common enemy.

With the approach of May Day, the workers are once more showing their militancy and their determination to overthrow capitalism. May Day 1924 in spite of the White Terror and reaction raging spells hope to the workers and death to the capitalist dictatorship.

In one country, however, there will be a May Day different from that of onv other country, a day of rejoicing, a day of real celebration. In Russia there will be a May Day which will symbolize all the hopes of the workers the world over. May Day this year will find Russia well on the road of economic reconstruction. When the Russian workers and peasants celebrate this year, they will, with pride be able to point out to the world their achievements, and how in spite of suffering and sacrifice they are laying down the foundation for the Communist society. Russia having smashed capitalism is now turning all her energy to build up her economic system and raise the material well being of the masses. In spite of having no aid from the outside, Russia is today the most stable country in Europe, and the only one where the position of the workers is constantly becoming better. Yes, there will be great demonstrations in Russia this year, demonstrations symbolizing the achievements of the past year as well as embodying the hopes of the future. Great meetings will take place in that country pledging the energy and strength of the Russian workers to aid the revolutionary workers the world over in their struggle against capitalism.

HERALD COMMUNE
Dairy and Poultry Enterprise on a Collective Basis to be established in Soviet Russia.
Our delegates are in Russia now to arrange for a suitable farm for this Commune.
Competent workers of the various trades may join us now, as the first group is expected to leave soon.
We meet every second and fourth Sunday at 3 P. M. at the Society for Technical Aid to Soviet Russia, 1902 W. Division St., 2nd floor, Chicago.
For further information call or write to our
Secretary, S. Miller
1243 N. Claremont Ave. Chicago, Illinois

Foster's Reply To Nearing

IN this article Comrade William Z. Foster takes issue with Scott Nearing on the question of policies and tactics to be pursued by the Workers Party. It is a reply to an article by Nearing published in this magazine Saturday, May 10th, 1924.

Our readers will do well to carefully examine and study the two points of view expressed by Nearing and Foster respectively, because the matter dealt with in these articles are of supreme importance to the revolutionary movement of the American workers.—Editor.

DEAR COMRADE NEARING:—I must take issue flatly and fundamentally with practically all the points developed by you in your letter of Jan. 28th relative to the policies of the Workers Party and the Trade Union Educational League. As I understand the situation, your analysis of social conditions is faulty, your facts are inaccurate, and your conclusions are wrong. The four main points you would establish, and which I shall consider one by one, seem to be about as follows:

1. There is no revolutionary sentiment among the working masses of this country, save in a few localities and among the foreign-born workers.

2. The reactionary state of the labor movement, especially as it is expressed in trade union conventions, is a true reflection of the state of mind of the broad rank and file of labor.

3. The militant program of the W. P. and T. U. E. L., carrying with it an active participation in all the struggles of the workers, is not only wrong in principle and futile in operation, but also actually harmful to the left-wing movement in general.

4. The program of the left-wing should not be to plunge into the workers' struggles but to carry on a careful and systematic campaign of educating and organizing the scanty revolutionary forces in preparation for the struggles of the future.

1. The weakness of your whole conception is that it is based upon the false assumption that there is no considerable mass revolutionary sentiment in this country. Thruout your letter, and as the very heart of your tactical considerations, you estimate the body of revolutionary sentiment as being expressed solely by the small number of conscious, clear-sighted, revolutionaries. You overlook completely the revolutionary significance of the prevailing discontent among the working masses. And by ignoring this tremendous factor you naturally draw conclusions which are valueless for our movement.

UNDENIABLY there is a great volume of discontent among the masses of American workers and farmers. This arises inevitably out of the clash of class interests within the frame of capitalism. This discontent, it is true, is mostly unconscious, blind, stupid, timid, and easily misled. But it is essentially revolutionary, nevertheless. It is the raw stuff of which revolutions are made. Revolutions are not brought about by the type of clear-sighted revolutionists that you have in mind, but by stupid masses who are goaded to desperate revolt by the pressure of social conditions, and who are led by straight-thinking revolutionaries who are able to direct the storm intelligently against capitalism. Never mind how stupid the mass discontent now is in America; never mind if the workers think, as you say they do, that "times will pick up again under the present system." The unrest is basically revolutionary, notwithstanding. Capitalism cannot allay this discontent by granting the demands of the exploited. It must increase in volume, intensity, and intelligence until finally it culminates in the revolution. You make a fundamental error when you conclude that the only revolutionarw discontent is that of the handful of class conscious militants, and when you ignore the far greater factor, the general discontent of the masses.

THE W. P. and the T. U. E. L. do not assume that there exists a large body of consciously revolutionary sentiment. On the contrary they merely "assume" the unquestionable, deep (even if vague) discontent of the masses. They know that the real function of the conscious left-wing is to educate, organize, intensify, discipline, and direct this discontent until it develops sufficient clarity, volume, and militancy to precipitate the final struggle with capitalism. You say that radical sentiment must be created by education, while we add to this that above all it must be developed out of the existing mass discontent. Your conception that the conscious elements are the only revolutionary force leads straight to the isolation of our movement and to its degeneration into a studious, sterile, cloistered Communist sect. The W. P. and T. U. E. L. conception, in direct contradiction to yours, makes inevitably for a broad mass movement of revolt and for an increasing participation in the ever-widening, ever-deepening class struggle; it makes for a real fighting Communist movement.

2. In your letter, as part of your general case that there is no real mass revolutionary discontent in this country, you make the rash assertion that the rank and file of the unions are as reactionary as their leaders. You even go so far as to say that Gompers is probably to the left of the general mass of unionists. Then, to support this broad contention, you cite the indifference of the organized masses at the expulsion of Wm. F. Dunne, the rejection of amalgamation and a labor party, and the repudiation of Soviet Russia at the A. F. of L. convention, as well as the continued imprisonment of Mooney, Sacco and Vanzetti, the discrediting of Alex Howat, the expulsion of left-wing militants in the needle trades, and various other outrages by trade union officials and capitalists. You claim that the views of the leaders on these matters are shared by the rank and file because both have gone to the capitalist schools, they read the capitalist papers, belong to the churches, vote the old party tickets—in short, the rank and file have been "taken into the camp by the enemy" just as much as their leaders have.

SUCH a contention, especially coming from one undertaking to use the Marxian method of analysis, is inexcusably erroneous. It runs counter to the truth on every side. The fact is the rank and file of the unions are far and away more radical than their leaders. And naturally so, for their economic position compels them to be. The trade union leaders are actually and ideologically part of the petty bourgeoisie. They draw large salaries; they live the life of the middle class; they are tied by a thousand and one filaments to the employers themselves; They have only a secondary interest in the struggle between the workers and exploiters; they feel no urgent and immediate interest in the building and militant utilization of the workers' organizations; they are content to let well enough alone, so long as their own economic position, as expressed thru the regular receipt of their salaries, is assured. Like the rest of the petty bourgeoisie, they are active defenders of capitalism.

ON the other hand, the workers are engaged in a direct struggle against the employers. For them the most vital consequences depend upon a successful prosecution. Despite their capitalistic training thru the newspapers, churches, political parties, etc. (which it would be idle to deny) they almost instinctively rally to the support of practical movements making for the strengthening—numerically, structurally, ideologically—of their political and industrial organizations. The tremendous spread of the amalgamation movement is proof of that. Between the petty bourgeoisie leaders and the working class rank and file, a struggle goes on constantly over the revolutionizing of the labor movement, with the leaders desperately resisting, by every means at their command, all attempts at fundamental improvement, which attempts almost always disturb the leaders friendly relations with the employers or their control over the unions.

THIS struggle between the rank and file and the leaders of the trade unions is now at a most critical stage. Innumerable instances of it might be cited, taken from every union in the country. Whoever does not perceive it knows nothing of the real forces at work in the labor movement.

STRANGELY enough, practically all the incidents cited by you to show the "consent" of the rank and file to the acts of their leaders are, when **viewed properly, striking illustrations of the greater degree of radicalism among the actual workers in the shops. Consider the Portland convention of the A. F. of L.—what expression did the rank and file get there? Practically none. That was almost entirely a gathering of officials. Fully 150 of them violated their instructions when they voted against amalgamation, the labor party, and recognition of Soviet Russia—a flagrant but typical case of official suppression of rank and file radicalism. Or consider the case of Tom Mooney—have not the rank and file surged again and again, with their limited means of expression, in his behalf. And have not the leaders always broken up their movements of protest? The same is true of the Sacco-Vanzetti case. And in the case of the International Ladies' Garment Workers; if the left-wing had demanded such support the rank and file would have split that organization in two.**

BUT let us conclude with the Howat case. How you can get any comfort out of that for your theory is a mystery. It is one of the most flagrant cases on record of violent rank and file suppression by a reactionary officialdom controlling the organization machinery. At the recent Miners' Convention, Lewis did not dare to give the rank and file a chance to express themselves on the matter, so, like trade union leaders generally, in handling radical movements, he used the full power of the organization to crush the Howat movement, arbitrarily adjourning the convention to prevent a fair vote being taken. Fully two-thirds of the delegates were in open protest but could do nothing. Then, because the rank and file have no effective means to counteract such outrages by their officials, you conclude that they acquiesce in them. Such conclusions, which are typical of many in your letter, completely invalidate your analysis of the situation.

3. Following logically upon your contentions that there is no mass revolutionary sentiment in America and that the rank and file of the labor movement are as deeply reactionary as their leaders, you condemn the W. P. and T. U. E. L. policy of maneuvering the masses on a large scale as is expressed in our various campaigns. Your objections would seem to fall under two general heads: (a) that we waste our strength because the non-revolutionary masses are unprepared to accept our program, and, (b) that we demoralize our own forces by carrying on maneuvers too complicated for them to follow. Now let us see what there is to these contentions.

THE mistake you make in this matter is to tacitly assume that the left-wing movement is going to the masses with a program so advanced that they cannot understand or accept it, and that therefore we cannot enlist them under our leadership. This would be true if we were to confine ourselves simply to the advocacy of the dictatorship of the proletariat and other revolutionary Communist concepts. But such is not the case. In addition to the ultimate revolutionary program, the W. P. and the T. U. E. L. have a program of every-day work, attuned to the prevailing discontent and the backward state of the working class. The latter can and do understand the need for amalgamation and the labor party, and they are following the left-wing lead in the campaign for these and other measures. With such a program of practical work, coupled to our general revolutionary teaching, we can say, yes, the sentiment is here, what we have to do is to organize and lead it. The proof of the pudding is in the eating thereof. The fact that hundreds of thousands of workers are following the lead of the W. P. and the T. U. E. L. on the political and industrial fields is the best possible proof that they are ready for our program and leadership.

AS for your second objection, that our rank and file cannot keep pace with us, your fears are groundless. If a third party is formed with LaFollette or some similar at its head, and the Workers Party has to support it, the latter will not demoralize itself thereby. Quite the contrary would be the case. The best proof of this is our practice at present. Look at Minnesota. There the W. P. is deeply involved in the Farmer-Labor Party, which is a third party, as we understand the term. But, is it weakened or demoralized by this fact? Not at all. The W. P. has more real power and influence in Minnesota than in any state in the Union, and its members are intelligently following the struggle. Altho supporting the third party, they are pointing out its weaknesses and limitations. The same will be done in the coming national campaign if the W. P. co-operates with the third party thru an alliance. The tactic is not complicated. The time was when revolutionists held the notion that they could not participate in the mass unions and still maintain their revolutionary purity, but that has been thoroughly exploded. The same fate awaits the idea that they cannot safely take part in the mass movements of the workers on the political field. If the W. P. and the T. U. E. L. cannot function and prosper in the every-day political and industrial struggles of the masses, then they have no right to life.

4. As a natural consequence of your conception that the only available revolutionary force in the American labor movement is the small body of conscious revolutionists, you outline a plan for the careful education, organization and development of this precious little nucleus. You say, "our task involves first, education and second, organization." You say almost nothing about utilizing the organization in the struggle. This is because you can conceive it fundamentally as an educational group, standing apart from the great masses and dealing largely with the theoretical aspects of the struggle. You would build it up slowly and cautiously. You would make of it, if your program were followed, simply a Communist sect.

NOW, with such a conception, the modern Communist movement has nothing to do. Above all, the left wing is a fighting organization. We are soldiers in the class struggle, not merely students of it. The left wing is the vanguard of the proletariat, not simply in a theoretical, but also in an actual sense. It must not stand aside performing mental drill stunts and awaiting the great day, but it must participate increasingly in all the struggles of the workers. Education we must have; likewise organization; but both are futile without action. The struggle is the breath of life to every Communist organization.

IT is the function of the W. P. and T. U. E. L. to plunge into the struggles of the workers and by the example of practical leadership to secure control over the masses. The necessity for the left wing to do this, is

(Continued on Page 8.)

Two Elections That Tell a Story

By ALEXANDER BITTELMAN.

WITHIN the past two weeks Germany and France held elections to their respective national legislative bodies. Each of these elections has a story to tell, which is pregnant with meaning and promise for the future. A story of decay among the ruling classes. A story of the millions who are oppressed, rising in anger against things as they are. A story of a splendid spirit of rebellion that is once again taking hold of the working masses of the world, steeling their determination for the fast-approaching day of reckoning.

YES, that day is coming despite all the efforts of Morgan, Dawes, Poincare, Ludendorf, Ebert, Gompers, etc., etc. The end of capitalist misrule is coming on much faster than even the optimistically inclined could believe. Is not that apparent from the elections in Germany? In France? And even in Japan tho it still finds itself in the clutches of a feudal-militaristic oligarchy?

THE Communist International did not always calculate right, particularly where dates were involved. But there is one Communist assumption which today stands as fast and impregnable as on the day it was made, an assumption which is the very soul of the international Communist movement. And it is this: That the time we happen to live in, also happens to be capitalism's last phase of development. That since the last war, the world has entered a period of social revolution, and that the end of this period will see the triumph of working class power in most of the capitalist countries of the world.

Germany—The Crucial Point.

IN the development of the proletarian struggle for power, Germany plays the most important role. Events in Germany have a determining effect upon events the world over. It is really the crucial point for ourselves just as well as for international capitalism.

When capitalist statesmen speak of saving Germany by a proper solution of the reparations problem, they really mean saving capitalism. They wouldn't admit that in so many words. They prefer speaking in terms of industry, commerce, peace, international unity and what not? But it all comes down to the same thing, which is to save capitalism all over the world.

GERMANY is the problem. If you can work out a proposition whereby German industry and commerce can begin functioning normally and freely, without at the same time hurting and crippling the industry and commerce of France, England and America, if you have got that, you have gotten hold of something which nobody has been able to devise as yet.

MANY had tried their hands at it. Just to mention a few: Woodrow Wilson, Lloyd George, Clemenceau, Orlando, Briand, Poincare, and all of them went down in defeat. The job was beyond their powers, beyond the powers of capitalist statesmanship in general.

Now Morgan is making an attempt. Backed by the enormous resources and wealth of American capitalism, the House of Morgan is trying to impose upon European capitalism a new life-saving scheme, the Dawes plan. What is this plan? Nothing more than a new variation of the old theme. An attempt to enable German capitalism to live without injuring the capitalist foundations of France and England. An impossible task, to be sure. But the intentions of Morgan and Co. are good, the theory behind these intentions being, let's try, anyway. And having power enough to impose their will the American bankers may succeed in putting their scheme over. But what of it?

IF they succeed in reestablishing the economics of Germany, they will thereby ruin England and France. If, on the other hand, the Dawes plan will be made to work in the interests of England and France, then German capitalism is doomed, its final end being only a matter of months.

The Elections in Germany.

BEFORE we proceed to drawing conclusions from the elections in Germany, let us analyze the figures of the vote. We shall first compare the results of the election to the old Reichstag with those to the new one and see what we can learn from that.

In the elections to the old Reichstag the following vote was cast:

Deutsche Nationale	3,740,000
Deutsche-Folkische	1,200,000
Folkspartei	3,610.000
Centrum	4,779,000
Democratic	2,202,000
Social Democratic	10,512,000
Communist	441,000
Various	800,000

The new elections produced the following result:

Deutsche Nationale	4,500,000
Deutsche Folkische	2,000,000
Folkspartei	2,000,000
Centrum	7,500,000
Democratic	1,600,000
Social Democratic	5,000,000
Communists	4,000,000
Various	760,000

WHO were the losers? First comes the Social Democratic party with a loss of 5 million votes, or nearly one-half of what it secured in the elections to the old Reichstag. Second comes the Folkspartei with a loss of over a million and a half, or nearly 40 per cent. Third and last, comes the Democratic party with a loss of over half a million, or nearly 25 per cent.

In other words, more than seven million voters, about one-fourth of the electionate, have changed allegiance. What sort of people are they? What social classes do they belong to? It can be safely assumed that these people consist of two social elements: working class and petty bourgeois, the proposition between the two being much more difficult to arrive at. We might, however, reach an approximate figure by finding out where these more than seven million votes went to, and here we find: That the Communists secured about one-half, that is, 3,500,000; the Centrum, over 2 million; the Deutsche Nationale and the Deutsch-Folkische, about 800,000 each.

Now, it stands to reason that the three and one-half million votes gained by the Communist Party of Germany are working class votes. It is also reasonable to assume that very few, if any, working class votes were cast in this election for the Catholic Centrum or for the monarchist-reactionary Deutsche Nationale and Deutsch-Foelkische. If this is so, then a further assumption can be advanced that of the five million votes lost by the Social-Democratic party, about 3½ million were working class and the rest (1½) petty bourgeois.

AND here, let's stop for a while to realize the signficance of these figures. Three million and a half of German workers, who have voted for the Social-Democrats to the old Reichstag, have refused to do so this time. They have decided to give their allegiance to the Communist party, the Party of the social revolution. All in all the Communist Party received 4 million votes.

NOTE also the significance of the fact that most of this vote came from the industrial centers of Germany; the Ruhr, the industrial Rhineland generally, Silesia, Saxony, etc. In other words, the workers of the heavy industries and of the concentrated industrial regions, the strategic points which are most decisive in the proletarian struggle for power, have in their mass accepted the leadership of the Communist Party.

THUS is the German Social-Democracy paying for its betrayals to the working class. Of the 5,600,000 votes secured by the Social-Democrats in this election, the bulk belongs to the well-paid and corrupted labor-aristocracy and to the poorer sections of the middle classes. The proletariat, the real working class is leaving the betrayers in disgust. This is one of the main lessons of the elections to the new Reichstag.

Middle Classes Turning to the Right.

THE second large social group that shifted positions in the recent elections are the middle classes. One million and a half of this group broke with the Social-Democrats. About the same number parted company with the Folkspartei, the party of the heavy and concentrated industry. And over ½ million left the Democratic party, the party of merchants and manufacturers. What's become of them? More then one-half (over 2 million) went to the Centrum, the party of the well-to-do farmers and the Catholic middle classes generally. The remainder divided itself almost equally between the Deutsche Nationale and the Deutsch-Folkische, the two parties which represent the great land-owners, the reactionary junkers and the old military caste.

THESE facts are full of significance. They show that a large portion of the poor middle classes is totally disgusted with the present republican regime and with the so-called parties of the Republic which include the Social-Democrats, the Democrats, and the Folkspartei. That is why so many of the middle class voters have now cast their votes for the monarchist parties of the reactionary junkers and the military, and for the nominally-republican Centrum. The middle class elements of Germany have lost faith both in the parties of capital and in what they believed to be the party of Labor (Social-Democracy). Instead they have turned to the parties of the rich farmers and large land-owners. Clearly, a turn to the right. It remains now for the working class of Germany, under the leadership of the Communist Party, by deeds and action to convince the oppressed middle classes that their salvation lies not with the monarchist reaction but with the successful struggle for the proletarian dictatorship.

THE result of the elections in Germany can be summarized as follows: The working masses have moved to the Left. The middle classes—to the Right. The Social-Democratic party is beginning to decay and will soon be relegated to a position of very small importance. The leading role in the proletarian class-struggle is being assumed by the Communist Party.

A dictatorship of the Right (big industrialists, junkers and military) or the dictatorship of the proletariat—this is the line-up in the class-struggle of present day Germany. The recent elections and the still more recent events in Halle are proof sufficient.

Big Capital Repudiated in France.

THE defeat of Poincare means the repudiation of the rule of Big Capital—the heavy industrialists and large bankers. Poincare ruled in the name of these two capitalist groups. He ruled openly and brutally in their interests.

HIS entire German policy was nothing more than an attempt to put into effect the will of the industrial and financial magnates of France to get possession and control of the wealth of Germany and Europe generally. This, Poincare and his Black National did their best to accomplish. And they have failed, mainly because of the jealousies and intrigues of the capitalists of England and America.

Furthermore, in his attempt to achieve what turned out to be the impossible, Poincare has brought France to the verge of bankruptcy. His financial policies, dictated by Big Business and designed to make the poor classes carry the entire burden of war, rehabilitation, have antagonized against Poincare and his government all classes and groups except the small clique of big financiers and industrialists. The result is the electoral defeat of Poincare.

WHICH, however, does not mean the defeat of Big Business. The heavy industrialists and international bankers of France are still in power just as much as their brethren in England are still in power, altho Britain is supposed to be ruled by a labor government. Nothing has changed in France as far as actual power is concerned. Let's have a glance at the figures:

Composition of New Parliament.

Conservatists	19
Block National	208
Radical Socialists	186
Republican Socialists	20
Unified Socialists	111
Communists	24

WE hope our readers will not be deceived by the label "Socialist" which appears so frequently in connection with French parties. Over there everybody is a Socialist. The truth is that the "Radical Socialists" and the "Republican Socialists," which together have secured 206 seats in the chamber of deputies, are not Socialists at all, not even in the sense in which the parties of the second international are. These two parties are the political spokesmen of the merchants, manufacturers, part of the peasantry and the petty bourgeoisie generally. The party of the second international in France are the "Unified Socialists" which secured 111 seats.

WHAT do the above figures signify as far as the state of mind of the masses are concerned? These figures show that the bulk of the working class and of the poorer middle classes no longer believe in the leadership of Big Capital (which is represented by Poincare's Block National) and have now placed their faith in the parties of petty bourgeois liberalism and socialist opportunism represented by the Radical Socialists, Republican Socialists and the Unified Socialists. These three parties have together 317 seats in the new chamber of deputies, as against 208 of Poincare's Block National. It is very probable that these three parties, which are spoken of as the Left Block, will form a coalition government, and then we shall have in France almost a duplication of the political situation that prevailed in Germany on the morrow after the election to the old Reichstag. Or we may have a coalition between the left wing of the Block National and the parties led by Herriot, which again would duplicate a phase in the development of Germany between the old and new Reichstags.

France Is One Step Behind Germany.

THE old German Reichstag was practically in the hands of the Socialists and middle class liberals with the Catholic Centrum wavering between these and the monarchist reaction. Practically the same combination will rule the new chamber of deputies in France.

NOW, the Socialists and Liberals of Germany, have had their chance and failed. Why? Because they could not and would not break and destroy the power of Big Capital. In fact, they were doing the very thing that Big Capital wanted them to do. The boss of the old Reichstag was Stinnes. With the result that the masses lost faith in these parties, the workers moving over to the Communists, and a large section of the petty bourgeoisie having gone to the monarchists.

THE oppressed masses of France are now passing thru a period of liberal reformist illusions the same as the English masses are. The same as the German masses were at the time of the elections to the old Reichstag.

BUT the masses of Germany have by now partly learned their lesson. The same will happen with the masses in England. The same will happen with the masses in France. The new Liberal-Socialist coalition in France, if such is formed, will in practice serve the same master that Poincare did, i. e., Big Capital. This new coalition will bear another name, will use a different language and will, perhaps, apply different tactics, but in matters that are really vital for capitalism in France, it will differ not one iota from the old government of Poincare. The masses of France are headed toward a great dissappointment and also toward a great awakening.

Politically, France is just one step behind Germany.

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FOR A WORKERS' AND
FARMERS' GOVERNMENT

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Amalgamation
Organization of Unorganized
The Land for the Users
The Industries for the Workers
Protection of the Foreign-Born
Recognition of Soviet Russia

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LEWIS AND HOWAT BEFORE MINERS

Garment Convention Orders Big Strikes

FARRINGTON FIGHTING TO HOLD POWER

Delegates In Revolt At Packing Of Convention

BULLETIN.

PEORIA, Ill., May 18.—The Farmer-Labor party convention, in session here, listened to addresses by Alexander Howat, Kate Richards O'Hare and Duncan MacDonald. All urged independent political action and unity of workers and farmers. Committees elected and will report this afternoon. Many miners are delegates.

By KARL REEVE.
(Special to The Daily Worker)

PEORIA, Ill., May 18.—The Illinois miners' convention reaches its most acute phase this week when the test on Farrington's appointive power comes to a vote. Alexander Howat's speech to the convention and the fight for a special international convention to enforce the reinstatement of the deposed Kansas militant is eagerly awaited. Howat is here now.

John L. Lewis' speech attacking Howat is also awaited,—with ironical wonder as to whether the International president has forgotten the graft charges he once hurled at Frank Farrington, his new ally against the radicals.

Indignation at President Farrington's policy of packing the Illinois Miners' district convention with his own henchmen, illegally elected, reached high tide at yesterday's sessions when the report of the credentials committee came up for adoption.

Decided Against Machine Men.

The credentials committee had decided against a group of Farrington appointees and machine men, and Farrington had ruled that portion of their report out of order.

Vehement protest by the progressive delegates brought out the facts, showing that this group of Farrington men had no right to credentials as voting delegates, and struck a blow at the prestige of the district president.

Farrington's ruling came on a point of order raised by Dave Wilson of Collinsville in favor of the machine delegates, two of whom had been packed in from his own local. The point of order was that article 12, section 5, of the mine workers' constitution "provides that all contests must be in the hands of the credentials committee six days prior to the convention."

List of Illegal Delegates.

The ruling of Farrington that this part of the credentials committee report was out of order, cut off the discussion of the committee's decision on John (Joker) Young, elected district board member from the Springfield sub-district, who is declared to have presented credentials from a local not having paid dues for months; William Wall of Springfield, appointed legal investigator by Farrington; James Box, appointed auditor by Farrington; Herbert Hall of Westville, elected district board member: all four of whom had been contested by Delegates Watts, Tumulty and Johnson.

"I want the delegates to know that there are two delegates, in addition

(Continued on Page 2)

OVER 200,000 NEW LAWS MANUFACTURED IN U. S. IN 1923! LAWYERS SMILE

NEW YORK.—It is estimated that during 1923, 43 states enacted 15,000 new laws. During the same period, according to Nassau in The Wall Street Journal, congress enacted 300 new measures while towns, cities, and counties added 200,000 more laws and ordinances. He states that the interpretation of these laws by federal and state supreme courts in a single year required 650 volumes of law reports. The passion for mass production seems to have infected all sides of the capitalist state.

CLEAR THIS UP!

John L. Lewis, whom Frank Farrington's men used to call the "Steel Trust" President of the United Mine Workers is coming to Peoria to talk against the "Reds."

This is the first time Lewis has attempted to address an Illinois miners' meeting since Frank Farrington made his sensational charges that Lewis and his associates were paid by the mine owners for expelling Howat and received sums of $100,000 and $650,000 respectively from Kentucky operators and Pennsylvania non-union operators for betraying the workers during the 1922 strike.

Lewis has never answered these charges. Instead he made peace with Farrington against their common enemy, the rank and file.

Nor has Farrington answered the charge made by Lewis that W. J. Lester made a deal with him for the operation of the famous Lester strip mine at Herrin.

These charges are contained in a resolution presented by Delegates Freeman Thompson and John J. Watt incorporating the Lewis-Farrington correspondence.

LEWIS AND FARRINGTON ARE BEFORE THE BAR OF LABOR. LET THEM ANSWER.

FITZPATRICK GOES BACK TO GOMPERS' POLITICAL CAMP

Gets Federation To Quit Farmer-Labor Party

"Politically, we cast our lot with the American Federation of Labor," concluded President John Fitzpatrick to the Chicago Federation of Labor in its meeting yesterday, when the labor leaders decided to abandon independent political action in favor of the Gompers non-partisan political program."

Fitzpatrick recommended to the Federation that it cease all activities for Farmer-Labor movements and return to the A. F. of L. policy of rewarding friends and punishing enemies. His recommendation was adopted after a fight in which J. W. Johnstone, delegate from a painters' local union, and one of the leaders of the Trade Union Educational League, led the opposition to Fitzpatrick's plan.

Johnstone Hammers Betrayal.

Johnstone charged that the president's recommendation was but a prelude to the endorsement of the campaign of Governor Len Small for reelection. He condemned the idea of the Federation's ceasing to back independent political action at a time twenty-one major political scandals involving the two old parties were arousing the workers and farmers to a pitch where they were sore and disgusted. Johnstone pointed out that the old line politicians have been caught red-handed in the act of stealing the nation's resources. He showed that the time was never more favorable, or the need greater, than now for the formation of a real political party of workers and farmers, and that the Chicago federation would make a great mistake in withdrawing its support at this time.

Fitzpatrick had claimed that the "only bona fide Farmer-Labor party was that formed in 1919 by the Chicago Federation of Labor." He said that since that time many parties have sprung up until the air is thick with them, and that the groups are irresponsible and unreliable and do not represent the farmers and workers they claim to.

Fitzpatrick answered Johnstone's demand for continued support of the Farmer-Labor movement with a personal attack.

Some misguided labor faker shouted "Get out!" to Johnstone when he got up to get a drink of water in the corner of the room.

"Like hell I'll get out," Johnstone retorted, and stood his ground.

Johannsen Praises Militants.

Anton Johannsen, active member of the committee of fifteen which investigated State's Attorney Crowe, corrected Fitzpatrick's statement that the Johnstone group had been disruptive in the garment workers' strike. Johannsen pointed out that the militants had been among the most active directors and participants in the ladies' garment workers' strike and had in no way gone against the policy of the union officials in charge.

Treasurer Kennedy reported that $200 had been collected from local unions for the upholsters' union appeal and $1,062.75 for the garment workers' strike.

HUNGRY, STEALS ROTTEN POTATOES; MURDERED BY "DICK"

The theft of a few rotting potatoes, to which he was driven by hunger, cost John Bigol, 44 years old, his life. Bigol was shot thru the heart and killed by Dewey Norman, detective, when he attempted to pick up the culls which truckmen unloading cars in the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul yards at Morgan and Fulton streets had discarded as unfit for human consumption. Only police intervention saved Norman from lynching by an infuriated mob of railroad workers.

Bigol, who lived at 826 North Racine avenue, had been out of employment for some time. He was married and the father of two children, for whom he was unable to provide.

By special grace of the railroad authorities, poor people of the yards district are permitted to pick up the discarded vegetables.

Norman is said to have held a long-standing grudge against Bigol. The evidence of all bystanders refutes Norman's statement that Bigol ran after he had been ordered to halt. Norman was taken to the Des Plaines street police station, where he is being held. Murder may be charged against him.

The inquest will be held today at 1313 West Chicago avenue.

FOOD WORKERS' ORGANIZATION SPREADS TO S. S.

Bosses' Association Gets Union Demands

The strike of the Amalgamated Food workers against the 12-hour restaurants of the North Side, is attracting many workers to the organization. Meetings of restaurant workers have been held on the South Side and the workers have expressed a willingness to strike as soon as possible. The union has advised them to wait till the workers of the North Side have achieved a victory. The officers point out that if the South Side workers wait, they will be able to point to a real victory achieved by their organization and so shorten the period of their own fight.

The fight for decent hours and conditions in the North Side restaurants is going merrily on despite the excited efforts of the bosses to chase the pickets and call in the police. The 17 injunctions issued by Judge Hugo Friend do not seem to have any effect on the strike.

The Amalgamated has placed its demands before the Restaurant Association of Chicago, and the officers of the association have promised to call the attention of the members to the demands and see if there is a possibility of securing a settlement.

The owner of the Virginia Grill, at 26th and Indiana avenue, seeing that the union spirit was spreading among the South Side workers, came to the union and signed an agreement.

NEW YORK AND PHILADELPHIA FIGHTS VOTED

Machine Makes Vicious Attack On Radicals

By REBECCA GRECHT
(Special to The Daily Worker)

BOSTON, May 18.—The next battle front of the needle trades industry will be in New York City, if the General Executive Board of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, carries out the instructions of the convention delegates.

With burst after burst of cheers the delegates authorized a general strike call to the 30,000 cloakmakers of the empire city and pledged the united support of the organization to the coming battle.

Strike of the dressmakers of Philadelphia was also authorized when time is opportune and the delegates from the numerous locals of the union likewise pledged their support to the coming battle.

The clash with the Philadelphia employers is deemed practically inevitable if conditions in the organized shops are to be improved and the large number of sweatshops are to be cleaned out.

Deny Hearing to Expelled.

An issue closely related to the coming strikes in the metropolitan cities came before the convention when the appeals committee made its report on the Chicago expelled members who have been leading the struggle in the Windy City. The recommendation of the appeals committee, which was controlled by the machine, was that the expelled members must apply individually for reinstatement as new members and must be approved by the General Executive Board.

President Sigman refused to grant the expelled militants a hearing before their fellow unionists for whom they have been battling on the picket line of S. Market street.

Perlstein Seconds His Boss.

Vice-president Meyer Perlstein, seconding his boss, took the floor and threatened that the Chicago job was not yet finished. Perlstein, who has leaned heavily on the expelled members all thru the strike, appointing one to the most responsible post in the strike committee, in charge of picketing, and another to the post of Waukegan organizer, cried out that their strike activity had nothing to do with their right to enjoy the benefits of union membership.

Many delegates militantly defended the expelled and demanded that the convention rectify the injustices committed by the international executives but the report calling for individual application in place of mass reinstatement, carried.

DAILY WORKER-Freiheit Issue.

A tense moment came when the striking dressmakers' local of Chicago presented their resolution asking the convention to express its appreciation of the splendid services which the DAILY WORKER has given in their fight against the organized boss-

(Continued on Page 2)

Studebaker Shut Down Expected June 1, South Bend

SOUTH BEND, Ind., May 18.—The Studebaker plant here has not yet shut down, but has laid off a number of men and is laying off more from time to time. Complete shutdown is expected June 1, according too Milton Baker, a worker.

The new model Studebaker requires certain changes in tools and jigs and the shifting of machinery, necessitating a partial shutdown. The company is installing a "progressive track" system of production. It is all piece work. The shop is arranged so that one man operates a number of machines and never has a chance to rest. The company demands production at the rate of the fastest man, the pace-setter.

The Wilson shirt factory is running four days a week now, instead of three.

Business men are worrying about the prospective shutdown, as it means the loss of $40,000 business in a month.

ADMIT FEDERATION IS POOR SUBSTITUTE FOR AMALGAMATION

BOSTON, May 18.—Federation as an alternative to amalgamation has not worked, admits the report of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' executives to the convention delegates.

The report goes on to assert that the Needle Trades Alliance, federating the International with the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, United Cloth, Hat and Capmakers' union, the International Fur Workers' union and the Journeymen Tailors' union has accomplished "nothing practical."

Insincerity of the officials' attitude is shown by the fact that while condemning federation they have resisted the superior policy of amalgamation. Instead, they are standing pat on the policy of expelling members of the Trade Union Educational League, an educational organization whose program of amalgamation has brought it into conflict with the officials who fear they will lose their craft union jobs if the needle trades internation united into one big industrial union.

FUR WORKERS' MEETING ENDS; REACTION RULES

Will Send Delegates To July Convention

The fur workers' union convention ended its sessions at the Hotel Morrison, Saturday after having made but one move that could in any way be called progressive—a resolution against the Johnson anti-immigration bill.

The convention re-elected all its old officers, Morris Kaufman, president; Andrew Vannes, secretary-treasurer, and Morris Silverman, first vice-president. It also voted to send three delegates to the Cleveland convention of the C. P. P. A., after defeating a motion to send delegates to the June 17th St. Paul convention and adopting a resolution in advocating the formation of a labor party. The convention voted to give $300 to the striking garment workers of Chicago after an appeal had been made by Anton Johannsen of the Committee of 15.

The delegates got very excited when they were told about the wrongs suffered by the political prisoners in Russia and forgot all about the political prisoners in this country.

The General Executive Board was instructed to work out an unemployment insurance scheme for the joint board of New York City. The New York joint board has an agreement with the employers for unemployment insurance which has not been put into effect yet.

"VET" GRAFTER YELPS ILLEGAL AT INDICTMENT

Col. Forbes Able To Hire Best Lawyers

Charles A. Forbes indicted for graft in connection with the affairs of the Veterans' Bureau of which he was formerly the head, will attack the indictment which was returned against him recently. The attack will be on the ground that the indictment was not legally drawn.

Argument on the motions will be heard before Federal Judge Carpenter this morning in Federal court here.

English Want Russian Patents.

MOSCOW, May 18.—In connection with the interest shown on the part of English business circles for the winning of the Russian market, a number of English inventors have applied to the Russian patent bureau for patents to safeguard their inventors, mostly in the technical line.

LISBON, Portugal, May 18.—Threats of a general strike and labor unrest was given as the cause of the declaration of martial law, in Oporto and Lisbon.

AMALGAMATED LINES UP FOR CLASS FARM-LABOR PARTY; DELEGATES GO TO JUNE 17

By EARL BROWDER
(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK CITY, May 18.—The Amalgamated Clothing Workers convention ended here with a victory for progress at a time when unions generally are in the grip of reaction.

The convention voted to send delegates to both the June 17th and the July 4th conventions and instructed their representatives to demand and work for the formation of a class party of Farmers and Workers. The action came after a hot fight by the left wing for June 17th alone and for dealing with July 4th thru the action at St. Paul.

Hillman Pleads for Labor Party.

President Hillman made a strong speech for the Labor party. His arguments really proved the contentions of the left wing.

The majority report carried about 2 to 1, after a short and sharp debate, in which only Delegate Cattalanotti, for the minority of the committee, and Delegate Aronberg, for the floor, were the speakers for June 17.

Promise to Fight at St. Paul.

Aronberg struck home when he pointed out the absurdity of the Amalgamated, a pioneer in labor advancement, waiting to see what came of the conventions, instead of going in determined to bring results, not wait for them. Hillman, in answering, practically promised the convention that the executive would participate in a responsible manner in St. Paul.

Like all other issues, this was fought between the left and center. The right wing had no position, but followed the administration. Even Delegate Beckerman, Socialist leader, bowed to the spirit of the convention by stating that the Workers party should be included in any Labor party formed.

The Local No. 2 situation was acted on by instructing the executive board to investigate violations of procedure and remedy them. This means much or little, according to the temper and balance of forces in the executive board. Feeling in the convention is that right wing abuses will be corrected.

Left Wingers Nominated.

Nominations for officers to be elected by referendum were made before adjournment late Saturday. Hillman, for president, and Schlossberg, for secretary, are unopposed. Among many candidates for the executive board are leading left wingers: Aronberg, Lipsin, Cattalanotti, Capraro, Deluca, Jenkins.

No startling advances or new ventures were made at this convention. It was essentially conservative in tone. Yet not one step backward was taken at a time when most unions are in a state of bitter reaction. The convention of the Amalgamated must be considered a forward-looking boost in the way of progress; a real victory.

LEGION WILL "OBSERVE" PAX LEAGUE SCHOOL

Promise Not To Create Any Trouble

The American Legion will send unofficial observers to the sessions of the Women's League for Peace and Freedom summer school at the University of Chicago. This action follows the polite "razz" the Legion got from President Burton of the University of Chicago. The Legion told Burton that they didn't approve of the Peace League and Burton told them they didn't know what they were talking about and suggested that they roll their hoops.

The Legion has announced that they will not try to make any trouble at the League sessions.

The Peace League officials have announced that they are a respectable group of harmless women who believe in peace but are not "militant Pacifists."

The sessions of the school will last for two weeks and will be attended by women from some twenty-six countries.

RUSS SOVIET ENDORSED BY PENN LABOR

State Federation Also For Amalgamation

(Special to The Daily Worker)

ALLENTOWN, Pa., May 18.—Recognition of Soviet Russia and amalgamation were indorsed in resolutions passed at the closing sessions of the Pennsylvania state Federation of Labor.

The resolution endorsing amalgamation instructs the officers of the federation to report to the next convention what steps they have taken to bring amalgamation into effect.

The resolution on Russia calls the Soviet government "the most stable government in Europe."

Condemn Sedition Law.

The convention also condemned the Pennsylvania sedition laws, which are still in operation and sending workers to prison.

A resolution indorsing Major Berry of the pressmen's union for vice president was tabled after a vigorous fight, led by militants.

Resolutions to send delegates to the June 17 St. Paul convention and indorse a state Farmer-Labor party and to affiliate with it were bitterly fought by President James Maurer.

Fascist Chief Yells "Graft" at Oil Deal; Party Gives Him Gate

ROME, Italy, May 18.—Becau[illegible] tried to expose the corruption w[illegible] led to the signing of a contract [illegible]tween the Italian government and [illegible] Standard Oil company, Massimo Ro[illegible]ca was expelled from the Fascist [illegible]ganization.

Rocca said that he had been approached by the Standard people, who tried to get him to use his influence to swing the contract.

The expulsion of Rocca is undoubtedly the first sign of internal trouble in the Fascist organization.

OLD PARTIES DROWNING IN OIL, WARREN STONE TELLS AMALGAMATED

NEW YORK, May 18.—That Senator Robert M. La Follette will make the race for president as an independent candidate is the expectation of Grand Chief Warren S. Stone, Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. Stone expressed this hope in his speech to the sixth biennial convention, Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, which came from Philadelphia for a one-day session in New York.

"It seems that both old parties are going to be drowned in oil," said Stone. "Tho 72 per cent of the votes cast are by the producing class, only 27 union men are in congress—and labor is to blame because of its indifference to the political weapon." He added that all we got out of the war was "a heritage of hate, and 23,000 new millionaires in 18 months."

How many of your shop-mates read THE DAILY WORKER. Get one of them to subscribe today.

COAL OPERATORS CHEER TALK ON WAGE 'NORMALCY'

Associated Man Also His Public Ownership

(Special to The Daily Worker)

CINCINNATI, May 18.—"Normalcy" should be the objective of the workers in the coal industry, said Melville Stone, former head of the Associated Press, in an address to the National Coal Association's convention.

Stone quoted Harding's phrase with great approval. The phrase was coined by Harding when he was assisting the wage cutting plans of the big employers.

Praising the co-operation shown by the heads of the United Mine Workers with the plans of the operators and the government at a recent conference in New York City, Stone went on to declare his opposition to any policies of ownership of the coal fields by the government. Applaused followed.

Some time ago Senator LaFollette exposed the assistance Stone had given the gouge plans of the National Coal Association, thru Associated Press despatches. Stone sent out a statement, on the authority of the A. P., declaring that coal prices were going to rise—at a time when there was no market reason why prices should rise—and urging consumers to buy promptly and buy heavily.

Directors of Bosses' Union.

The convention elected the following directors at large: P. J. Quealy, Wyoming; Phil H. Penna, Indiana; W. H. Cunningham, West Virginia; E. D. Douglas, Eastern Kentucky.

These district directors were chosen:

W. E. Tytus, Ohio; L. C. Madleria, III. Pennsylvania; George B. Harrington, Illinois; Walter Barnum, Washington; C. E. Bockus, Virginia; Ira Clemens, Kansas; M. L. Gould, Indiana; W. H. Huff, Colorado and New Mexico; W. F. Mageath, Montana and Northern Wyoming; T. F. Farrell, West Virginia; J. G. Puterbaugh, Oklahoma, Arkansas and Texas; C. W. Taylor, Western Kentucky; S. L. Yerkes, Alabama and T. W. Guthrie, Pennsylvania.

100,000 UNION MINERS.

By TOM TIPPETT.

(Staff Correspondent of the Fed. Press)

PEORIA, Ill., May 18.—The membership of District 12 has reached the 100,000 mark, according to a report to the convention by Walter Nesbit, secretary of the Illinois Mine Workers. This is the largest membership the district has ever claimed and constitutes about one-fifth of the international organization. This number is double any other U. M. W. A. district.

There are 560 delegates attending this convention representing 351 local unions in Illinois. Twenty-three delegates attended the first district convention at Springfield in 1896. There were but a few hundred members in the union at that date. The state is 100 per cent organized today, the union having jurisdiction over 374 shipping mines.

$1,449,057.79 In District Treasury.

Nesbit's report shows there was paid into the district treasury last year $1,449,057.79. The average dues paying membership during that period was 98,865. The average amount paid per member for the 12 months was $14.66 or $1.22 per month. Out of this the running expenses of the district were paid, including officers' salaries and expenses, field workers' salaries and expenses, relief and aid, death benefits, strike benefits, printing, postage, telephone and telegraph, delegates' wages and expenses to state conventions, legal department and the district paper.

The district publishes an official paper, "The Illinois Miner," an eight page weekly devoted to topics of general interest, edited by Oscar Ameringer. Its subscription list numbers 63,000 (one paper to each miner's home). The cost of publishing and distributing this paper is $1,586.70 per week. This includes all expense of the paper, including editor's salary. The contract for printing "The Illinois Miner" has been given to the Oklahoma Leader Publishing Co. The "Illinois Miner" is a member of The Federated Press.

Coolidge Name Is Sacred Cow in U. S. Printing Offices

WASHINGTON, May 18.—Just as the czar of Russia's picture never appeared on postage stamps, to prevent mutilation of his sacred image by cancelation, so President Coolidge's name must be devoutly handled in the government printing office. When the word Coolidge comes at the end of a long line the printer is not allowed to separate it into Cool-idge and put the second syllable on the next line. "Orders have been given at the government printing office to avoid in all cases the breaking of the name," announces E. Y. Clark, secretary at the white house.

NEW YORK.—Max Wilson, apartment owner, had a private graft besides hiking rents. He sold the ice concession in his apartment building to one iceman for $150. That's business.

Minor Speaks to Amalgamated Convention

Robert Minor, Editor of The Liberator, the official monthly publication of the Workers Party, was given an enthusiastic reception at the convention of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America in Philadelphia. The remarks of President Sidney Hillman, in presenting Minor to the convention, and the address of Minor, were as follows:

PRESIDENT SIDNEY HILLMAN: The Chair takes pleasure in introducing to the convention one whom I regard as a real friend of our organization. Our organization takes pride in having drawn to it the interest of people outside of our own industry and in receiving the co-operation of institutions and individuals. During many years it has been our custom to hear from them at conventions. While our time is limited, I still feel that the convention will surely appreciate a message from one of our good friends, Brother Robert Minor. (Prolonged applause.)

BROTHER ROBERT MINOR: Brother Chairman, Brother and Sister Delegates: When any one receives an invitation from your union to be a guest at one of its biennial conventions, one cannot but feel a tremendous thrill of joy and pride. There is something about the spirit of the Amalgamated Union which is associated in the minds of workers thruout the world as connected in some manner with the great ultimate destiny of the labor movement.

When we hear the name "Amalgamated," we think immediately of what I believe to be now the incontrovertible fact that the destiny of the labor movement is to rule the world. There is a certain breadth of solidarity about the way in which the Amalgamated does things. Just the other day I was being told about a great tragedy out in Western Pennsylvania. One of your speakers here had just told about how free speech is not always to be found in this supposedly free land, and the subject was brought up of certain workers in Western Pennsylvania who are now about to be sent to the penitentiary for exercising their right of free speech and political organization. I felt very much depressed, and someone mentioned that it was the Steel Trust that was bringing about this persecution. And immediately my mind flew back to that great event which is mentioned on this poster, that great gesture of solidarity when the Amalgamated Clothing Workers came so nobly to the rescue of the steel workers in 1919 and '20 against the Steel Trust. And then when I thought of this same enemy attacking the right of free speech and political organization for workers in Western Pennsylvania, I said to myself, "The Amalgamated's old enemy, the Steel Trust, is behind this attack and I think the Amalgamated is going to strike a blow again for the benefit of those workers." (Applause.)

There are many things the Amalgamated does that are associated irrevocably with its name, showing its broad spirit and the militant way in which it acts. Recall to mind the 44-hour week. Recall to mind the fact that the 44-hour week is a beginning, not an ending—there is better coming. Some of us are very much touched by the singular fact that the Amalgamated Union manages to have a 100 per cent celebration of that great International Labor day, May Day, every year. The mere fact that the Amalgamated is able to get away with that, making May Day a holiday in actuality and a day of celebration of International Labor solidarity is a thing which somehow typifies the spirit of the Amalgamated everywhere where the name is known; and we all know it is known in every country in the world.

In another thing we have to pay our homage to the Amalgamated. I remember at your last biennial convention in 1922, the Amalgamated committed itself to independent political action. That was a great pioneer step. Political action is the great issue of the present time and the Amalgamated is looked upon by the workers everywhere as being necessarily obligated by its own high reputation to take a pioneer step in that direction.

It is hardly necessary to say that the singular activity and initiative of the Amalgamated in stepping to the fore and going to the rescue of the first workers' Republic on earth, Soviet Russia, (Applause) is an act which is written forever upon the roll of honor of the world's labor movement. It is singularly happy we can be here, in 1924, to look back at the results of your noble act of solidarity at a time when the first workers' republic of Russia was in a terrible plight and the Amalgamated came to the rescue. In 1924 we can say with pride that the Soviet Republic of Russia is absolutely established as the most permanent, the most solidly grounded government in all of Europe and Asia. (Applause) Over one-sixth of the surface of the earth flies the banner of the Soviet Republic of revolutionary Russia. It has reached a condition where we may say that out of the chaos of Europe now there is one place of comparative prosperity on the continent of Europe and that is Soviet Russia ruled by workers. (Applause). We notice that even the enemies of Soviet Russia are beginning unwillingly to recognize, not a friendly willingness for Soviet Russia to live, but an unfriendly willingness to give up the struggle to crush Soviet Russia. The great capitalist reactionary power of France is typified by Poincare. It has been forced, after changing its administration, the directing personnel of that government, has been forced to come to the conclusion that it must recognize the permanent rule of Russia by the present rulers, the working class. (Applause). England, Italy, France, Germany and then—the United States? We trust, Brothers and Sisters, that you are going to do something about that.

While we see over there the tremendous fact that the rule of the earth by labor is beginning, clarifying our view of the future, we must also look closer home. What do we see in America? Brothers and Sisters, within the last few days I have been looking over some statistics and we find great labor unions in America slowly crumbling to pieces. We see many of our unions actually going down in membership to a mere fraction of what they were. We find that the very right to organize is slowly being taken away from many of the workers. We find injunctions issued which deny the inherent right of labor organization. We find that they go so far as to forbid union officials to transact the business of unions, or union members to meet to consider questions of economic action.

Everywhere it is the governmental power that is used against labor. There are many of us who are firmly convinced, and your union is officially committed to the belief, that the things which will revitalize the labor movement, will save it from this crumbling process, will protect it from the club of capitalistic government action for destroying economic organizations, that the means by which the labor movement can be given a new rebirth, a new hope, a new vision and a new courage to fight, is to enter the struggle as an independent political factor contending with the employing class for the right to exercise governmental power over the land. (Applause).

Political action. What is political action? Political action is action which looks toward this taking of the power to control a community, to say who shall feel the blow, the heavy blow of the community's legal arm.

In this question of political power there are various views. There are some who think that the same representatives in political office can speak for both workers and employers. That is like a view which we find in the economic field, like the view of company unions, the idea that the same union official in a company union organized by the employers can act both for the workers and for the employers.

We find that the Congress of the United States is giving a large portion of its time directly to controlling the struggle between capital and labor, always in the interest of capital. Then there are those who tell us, "Send good men to Congress," and I answer, a good Congressman is like a good employer—there are none. Unless the Congressman is solely the spokesman of labor he cannot speak for labor at all. You can no more have a Congressman who represents both capital and labor than you can have an arbitration board where the arbitrators are representatives of both capital and labor in the same representative.

Brothers, I must not take much of your time. I must let the Chairman get to business. It is necessary before I give way and sit down to mention the great convention which is to occur on the 17th day of June in the City of St. Paul. The convention of the 17th day of June in St. Paul is going to be a step toward not merely "progressive" political action for putting nonedescript "good" Congressman into office, but the convention of June 17th in St. Paul is a step toward a labor party. (Prolonged applause).

June 17th is a convention which is going to give July 4th something to do. June 17th is a convention which is going to perform the only acts that are going to be performed for the definite crystalization of independent political action by the only means that is possible, the foundation of a broad mass labor party, representing workers and farmers, and workers and farmers only. A class that is without a mass party to speak for it in politics is a class without a vote. A labor party, a Farmer-Labor Party independent of all capitalist parties is the thing which today must be the next step of organized labor to revitalize itself and to save even its economic organizations, and the only event in the immediate future which can bring it about is that convention of June 17th. That convention is a united front convention open to all who are of labor and of the farm. That convention is the convention which represents the movement for clear-cut independent political action, and Brothers and Sisters, the more definite that we and you can be in going to that convention, with absolutely definite fixed plans, that we will not leave it without independent political action thru a Farmer-Labor Party on the united front basis with all within it, the more definite we can be, the more we can be assured that the campaign of 1924 shall not pass without being utilized at last for the hearing of the great voice of labor roaring thruout the land—"We want power, we workers!" (Prolonged applause).

Farrington Fighting To Hold Power

(Continued From Page 1.)

to John Young and Herbert Hall, who are now seated in this convention when they should not be allowed to be seated," shouted out Freeman Thompson, while Farrington continually rapped the gavel, calling Thompson out of order. "You're seating men you've no right to seat," Thompson added.

"What kind of stuff are you trying to put over here," called delegate Hindmarsh. "If the delegates to this convention know there is a direct violation of the rules of seating delegates, is the convention to sit idly by and see the constitution violated."

Chosen Contrary to Law.

Delegate Gus Fritz pointed out, "It is true, according to the ruling of the chair that the constitution provides that contests of delegates' seats must be filed six days before the convention and for that reason, perhaps the ruling of the chairman that discussion of these contests is out of order is a correct one. But, however, it seems the local unions have elected delegates who have been illegally seated in the convention. Chairman Farrington says that if the local union elects these delegates, the convention should be satisfied. But if the local unions overlook the law, it is the duty of the convention to set that thing right."

How Machine Tricked Them.

The fact was brought out by Joe Tumulty of Springfield, that the delegates had little opportunity to file protests on delegates six days before the convention, because they didn't know who the delegates were until the convention started. "The first day of the convention, I asked for the report of the make-up of the delegates be presented 8 hours before the seating of the delegates. It is not fair for the delegates to be kept in the dark on these matters. I would like to ask the credentials committee if it is their intention to allow William Wall and James Box of Collinsville, to be seated?"

The credentials committee answered that they had decided against Wall and Fox.

Hindmarsh brought out the fact that the "delegates have no means of finding out the legal or illegal status of the delegates six days before the convention, not in fact, until the convention meets and looks over the report of the credentials committee.

After a vote to close debate had carried, the report of the credentials committee was adopted.

John Walker on Defensive.

John Walker attempted a defense of the charges in the DAILY WORKER that he is a renegade socialist and ex-champion of independent political action of labor. Walker's speech to the convention was an attempted justification of his desertion of the Farmer-Labor movement in favor of the republican "good roads" governor, Len Small. Walker was asked by a delegate if he would use his influence against a socialist who is a union member of the United Mine Workers in favor of an old party politician. He declared he would if the old line politician had a chance for election and could be used in the interests of labor. The delegates were not overly enthusiastic over Walker's antilabor party address.

The convention adjourned at noon today to convene again Monday morning.

Farrington on Defensive.

Frank Farrington was forced on the defensive thruout last week's sessions.

Unanimously Illinois miners' delegates passed a resolution demanding that the union use all its power at the next state federation convention to bring industrial unionism into being, with one union for each industry.

The resolution flayed the craft union system, which divides the workers and weakens their resistence to the employers.

Applause For Howat.

Applause rocked the convention hall when Alexander Howat's telegram was read announcing he would be in their midst.

The charge that the militant Kansan leader had been deliberately and cowardly deserted by Frank Farrington and his machine at the Indianapolis convention, was made by Delegate John Hindmarsh of Riverton.

Hindmarsh told how Lewis and Farrington had buried the hatchet in the last two years.

Farrington on Defensive.

Farrington, in his reply, declared: "A paper is being distributed to the delegates here that is not telling the truth. It assumed the authority to brand me as the most despised man at the convention. It prints scandalous and infamous falsehoods."

Bill Deach, Taylorsville, said: "Farrington is always getting out of order." Applause followed.

Hindmarsh took the floor and made a protest against the chairman making speeches without yielding the chair to the vice-chairman.

About That Strike Time Pay.

Resolution No. 20, instructing the district to pay expenses of delegates to local unions was adopted. A resolution saying officers must pay into the treasury the five months' pay they received during the 1922 strike was voted unconstitutional, but in debate Walter Nesbit, district secretary, admitted a letter had been sent to the sub districts telling of the decision of the executive board not to draw salaries. Many sub-district officials took no pay, later finding that many district officials drew pay despite the executive board's decision.

A Weak Defense.

Farrington put up a weak defense that after the decision not to take salary during the strike he found the decision unconstitutional, so many officials drew their pay.

The facts are that notice of the decision not to draw pay appeared in the capitalist press and the Illinois Miner, but no publicity was given to the fact that some later drew back pay.

Boost The DAILY WORKER. If you are a worker, it is your paper."

COOLIDGE VETO OF BONUS BRINGS ANGER IN HOUSE

"Hand Of Mellon" Seen By Insurgent

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, May 18.—With little debate, the House passed the Soldiers' Bonus bill over the President's veto. A number of members who voted for the bill originally, switched on the vote to over-ride, but they did not affect the result which was a foregone conclusion. The vote was 313 to 78, or 53 more than the necessary two-thirds of those present and voting.

The senate will act either Monday or Tuesday and will very likely follow the house in disregarding the veto of Coolidge.

The Hand of Mellon.

The strong language of the president's disapproval awakened no noticeable response in the house among members who voted originally for the soldiers' bonus.

"The voice was the voice of Coolidge, but the hand was that of Mellon," commented Representative Nelson, leader of the insurgent Republicans.

Money for Graft, Not Bonus.

Very few here would take the responsibility for convincing their constituencies of the soundness of the Coolidge veto. The president's argument of government poverty will be accepted by very few, especially because the recent scandal revelations have made it clear that huge sums of money are of practically no concern to the government when the same has to be turned over to big business groups.

Nor do many congressmen feel that they can get their voters to accept the obviously hollow noise made by Coolidge in behalf of pure patriotism. The records of the war profiteers, closely allied with the administration, are too well known to too many people to permit any appreciable acceptance of the white house idealistic eruption.

The representatives are plainly anxious to get home and repair their political fences. Many regular Republicans view the Coolidge attitude, which is even harsher toward the bonus than was Harding's, as distinctly detrimental to their chances of reelection.

Quinn Confident.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 18.—John R. Quinn, national commander of the American Legion, this afternoon issued a statement expressing confidence that congress will pass the soldier insurance bonus bill over President Coolidge's veto.

Senate Probes K. K. K. Records.

WASHINGTON, May 18.—The senate investigation of the election of Senator Mayfield, Texas, adjourned after a brief session today until Tuesday. Opposing counsel proposed the recess to give them additional time to examine the financial records of the Ku Klux Klan brought here from Atlanta.

GARMENT UNION ORDERS STRIKES

(Continued From Page 1.)

es, the police and the injunction judges.

In spite of the hatred of the Jewish Daily Forward-Sigman machine for the Communist paper, it looked doubtful if the machine would dare to thwart the wishes of the Chicago workers who were the best judges of the services of the DAILY WORKER.

It was known by many of the delegates also, that vice-president Meyer Perlstein, one of the arch supporters of the machine welcomed the support of the DAILY WORKER to the strikers during the darkest days of the struggle, when the workers could not get no other newspaper's aid in Chicago. Perlstein was not backward at the time of the Sullivan injunction against the picketing in asking the Communist paper to "put in big headlines" in behalf of picketing.

Will Continue Fight.

In spite of these facts, the convention leaders jammed thru a counter-resolution attacking the DAILY WORKER and the Freiheit as misleading the workers.

Undisturbed by the machine's hostility, the representatives of the two papers who were present, declared that the Communist papers would continue to fight shoulder to shoulder with the needle trades workers against the employers.

Endorse Russian Recognition.

Recognition of Soviet Russia could not be prevented by the machine tho the chairman of the resolutions committee took occasion to attack the Russian government. It was significant that only the militants applauded the passage of the resolution. The administration, however, succeeded in preventing a resolution instructing delegates to the Copenhagen International Federation to vote for affiliation with the all Russian needle trades' workers on the grounds that it was affiliated with the Red Trade Union International.

Counter revolution in Russia was endorsed when $200 was voted to the Russian anarchist Red Cross and $1,000 relief to the anti-Soviet prisoners in Russia.

Hatred of Soviet Russia.

Hatred of the machine for the workers and peasants' government of Russia flamed out in a lengthy speech by President Morris Sigman in which he said it was "not worth while" to communicate officially with the Soviet Republic.

Sigman's attack on Russia was patterned after the speeches that Samuel Gompers makes before Civic Federation and other employers' groups. It came in connection with a resolution fathered by Socialist party cliques asking Russia to release the prisoners held there for opposing the Soviet system. The resolution passed.

Delegates favoring Russia were not permitted to speak. The suppression of the pro-Russian forces was even more outrageous than at the Portland convention of the American Federation of Labor, where five speakers in behalf of Soviet recognition succeeded in getting the floor before Matthew Woll and Gompers cut off debate and began their lengthy harangues. The I. L. G. W. U. action—bearing the hall mark of the Forward and Samuel Gompers, is in striking contrast to that taken by the Amalgamated Clothing Workers in session in Philadelphia.

Morris Sigman was re-elected president of the I. L. G. W. A.

William F. Dunne came up for Sigman's abuse in connection with his attack on the expelled members. He assailed Dunne for opposing the Gompers' forces at Portland and praised the Portland convention for unseating him. This attack threw the convention into turmoil.

The rest of the Sigman machine was re-elected. The convention adjourned.

K. K. K'S ROBBED OF ROBES IN NOTRE DAME; FEAR RIOT

Catholics Deny They Committed Outrage

(Special to The Daily Worker)

SOUTH BEND, Ind., May 18.—Eight Ku Klux Klansmen who were shorn of their nightshirts and masks here yesterday are still hunting those valuable garments. The K. K. K.'s were doing sentry duty on downtown streets here when a gang who didn't realize or didn't care that Klan robes cost a lot of jack, came up and tore the nightshirts from the sentries. There is to be a Klan konklave here, therefore the sentries.

The Klan officials charged that the disrobing act was done by students of Notre Dame university (Catholic). This the worthy fathers of Notre Dame deny, saying that their students were all in bed when the K. K. K.'s were disrobed.

The Klan also charges that the police refused to give them protection after the attack. The klan want to hold a parade, but the police refused a permit. The klansmen say they will parade anyway. The police fear a general riot, they say. They say that the boys who attend Notre Dame are a bunch of hard-boiled micks and are likely to give the klan "what for."

Thousands of the nightshirt mob were gathering here yesterday and today from northern Indiana, southern Michigan and eastern Illinois.

H. W. Evans, imperial wizard of the klan, is here from Atlanta, Ga., to lead the festivities.

To Fly Across Siberia.

MOSCOW, May 18.—The Russian aviator Rossinvky contemplates to undertake the fight between Moscow and Vladivostok on a Junkers machine. If his experiment proves successful, this air-route will be regularly established.

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MACDONALD HITS THE FAKERS FOR LABOR TREASON

Miners' Ex-Secretary Hits Walker, Farrington

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PEORIA, Ill., May 18.—Duncan MacDonald, former secretary-treasurer of the Illinois miners' union, flayed Governor Small and the labor fakers who sold themselves to the Republican party at the opening meeting of the state convention of the Farmer-Labor party of Illinois to an audience that packed the Labor temple to the doors.

He lashed Frank Farrington and John H. Walker for their treason to the workers and farmers of Illinois in lining up with the crooked politician who is now governor of the state. He was particularly bitter against Walker, who was once held in high esteem by the miners, but is now in the same category as Samuel Gompers and his crafty henchmen, like Victor Olander, the dry land sailor, and Oscar Nelson, the half-baked lawyer from Chicago, who is tickled to death whenever Mayor Dever allows him to act as mayor for five minutes to represent the city at some labor gathering.

These lackeys of the capitalist class, or "labor lieutenants," as old Mark Hanna used to call them, were shown up in their true colors by MacDonald. They appeared at the miners' convention to block the movement for a labor party. Whether they are getting paid for this work out of the treasury of the Illinois Chamber of Commerce, or whether they are merely scabbing on the open hirelings of the capitalists, the fact remains that this tribe of labor leeches are not alone sucking large salaries out of the bodies of the workers, but also destroying the workers' power to resist the encroachments of their masters and preventing them from uniting politically for the purpose of ultimately organizing a government of workers and exploited farmers.

MacDonald denounced Farrington's plan for cheaper production thru electrification. This plan would mean more profits for the capitalists but not more pay for the workers. Any labor saving device under capitalism can only help those who own the means of production and distribution. The capitalists are interested only in making profits and evidently that is what Frank Farrington is also interested in—making profits for the coal operators.

Arne Swabeck, district organizer of the Workers Party, declared that the Workers Party stood for the immediate organization of the workers and farmers politically in a national Farmer-Labor party. The labor fakers were frantically trying to stop the tide flowing in the direction of St. Paul on June 17th. The reactionaries were marshalling their spellbinders to confuse the workers and try to convince them that more could be gained by making deals with the old parties than by the workers organizing their own political party. This may be true in the case of the leaders who were given good fat jobs for selling the labor vote, but the condition of the rank and file today was worse off than even after years of non-partisan political activity.

Alexander Howat, deposed president of the Kansas miners, who is here on the invitation of the miners' convention, will address the Farmer-Labor convention tomorrow

Your Union Meeting

THIRD MONDAY, MAY 19

89	Bartenders, 123 N. Clark St., 8:30 P. M.
1	Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, 910 W. Monroe St.
94	Boot and Shoe, 1939 Milwaukee Av
598	Butchers, Hebrew, 3420 W. Roosevelt Rd.
638	Butchers, Bohemian, 1870 Blue Island Ave.
17742	Cleaners & Dyers, 113 S. Ashland
4	Glove Workers, 1710 N. Winchester
1307	Carpenters, 1850 Sherman Ave. Evanston.
2505	Carpenters, 180 W. Washington St
	Cap Makers, 4003 Roosevelt Rd.
70	Carpenters, 2705 W. 38th St.
80	Carpenters, 4039 W. Madison St.
181	Carpenters, 2040 W. North Ave.
199	Carpenters, S. C. 9139 Commercial Ave.
416	Carpenters, S. C., 505 S. State St.
419	Carpenters, S. C., 1457 Clybourn
448	Carpenters, 222 N. West St., Waukegan.
1367	Carpenters, 2040 W. North Ave.
14	Cigar Makers Executive Board, 166 W. Washington St., 7:30 p. m.
51	Coppersmiths, 1638 N. Halsted. Charles J. Swansen, Sec'y.
713	Electricians, 119 S. Throop St.
394	Engineers (Locomotive) 7832 S. Union Ave., 7:30 p. m.
400	Engineers, 4643 S. Halsted Street
401	Engineers, 311 S. Ashland Ave.
569	Engineers, 180 W. Washington St.
196	Firemen and Enginemen, 2431 Roosevelt Rd., 9:30 a. m. Last meeting 7:30 p. m.
331	Firemen and Enginemen, 64th and Ashland Ave.
698	Firemen and Enginemen, Madison and Sacramento.
18	Glove Operators, 1710 N. Winchester Ave.
76	Hod Carriers, 814 W. Harrison St.
59	Ladies' Garment, 328 W. Van Buren St.
74	Lathers, 725 S. Western Ave.
374	Longshoremen, Tug, 355 N. Clark
265	Machinists, 75th St. and Dobson Blvd.
337	Machinists, 1638 N. Halsted St.
378	Maintenance of Way, 1543 W. 103d Street
723	Maintenance of Way, 202 W. 47th Street
27	Painters, 175 W. Washington St.
823	Plumbers, 535 N. Cicero Ave.
101	Painters, 3316 W. North Ave.
194	Painters, Madison and 5th Ave.
265	Painters, 111th Michigan Ave.
273	Painters 2432 S. Kedzie Ave.
2064	Railway Clerks, 159 N. State St.
51	Sheet Metal Workers, 1638 N. Halsted St.
	Sailors' Union of Great Lakes, 355 N. Clark Street
5	Tailors, 180 W. Washington St., 7:30 p. m.
721	Teamsters, 11526 Michigan Ave.
758	Teamsters, 220 S. Ashland Blvd., 3 p. m.
772	Teamsters, 220 S. Ashland Blvd.

COURTS SUPREME OVER PRESIDENT, JUDGES' RULING

Cal's Bootlegger Friend Must Go To Jail

When Judge Landis appeared before the Wheeler senatorial committee in Washington a sort time ago he was as sore as a boil at the president for pardoning a bootlegger who held the worthy Landis in contempt.

D. of J. "Seen."

The judge said that he thought he knew more about the case than the president did, and that undoubtedly Grossman's friends had been up to some dirty work or he would not have been pardoned. It developed before the committee that the facts as they were presented to Presidents Harding and Coolidge differed very greatly in important details. This seemed to Landis to indicate that Grossman's friends had "seen" some one in the department of justice.

Taken to the Can.

Judge Carpenter and Judge Wilkerson discussed the request of Grossman's attorney for extension of time or an appeal, and then denied it. Grossman was taken to the house of correction to begin his year's sentence.

The ruling of the court established a precedent, as it is the first time in the history of the judiciary that such a decision has been handed down.

Federal Judges Wilkerson and Carpenter told President Coolidge that when he pardoned Phillip Grossman he overstepped his powers. No one has the right to pardon a man sentenced for contempt of court. The decision means that the court's dignity is above the president's power. If you kill someone you can be pardoned but not if you step on the dignity of the courts.

Grossman was sentenced to one year in jail in February of 1921 by former Federal Judge Landis on a charge of contempt of court for violating an injunction to close his saloon. Efforts to secure a pardon for Grossman were started and the case was brought before President Harding. Harding's death put a temporary halt to the proceedings.

Judges Check President.

Several Carpenter and Wilkerson, declared the president could not interfere in contempt cases, for to do so would rob the judiciary of its power.

Judges Check President.

Several months ago, President Coolidge announced the pardon, and it then developed that Grossman had never served any of his jail sentence.

Judges Carpenter and Wilkerson declared the president could not interfere in contempt cases, for to do so would rob the judiciary of its power.

* * *

WASHINGTON, May 18.—Officials of the department of justice today differed with Federal Judges Wilkerson and Carpenter, who held President Coolidge had no right to pardon Philip Grossman, saloonkeeper, sentenced to prison for contempt of court.

They said the president had an undeniable right, and should have it, to exercise clemency in such cases.

MORE THAN HALF ILLINOIS COAL MINES SHUT DOWN THROWING OVER 25,000 DIGGERS OUT OF WORK

By LELAND OLDS.
(Federated Press Industrial Editor).

The fact that union coal miners cannot protect their standards unless they share actively in the control of finances and management is revealed in a report prepared for the Illinois Coal Operators' association by its vice-president, L. H. Smith.

Smith's investigation found universal recognition among operators of the fact that only well financed and efficiently managed mines will be able to carry on at all during a period variously estimated at from one to five years.

This, in Smith's opinion, means that a minimum of 60 per cent of the mines cannot and will not operate competitive conditions continue. while the present wage scale and competitive conditions continue. Clearly a union miner's job will depend upon his employment in a well-managed mine and enormous pressure will be brought to bear upon those employed in ill-managed properties to accept lower wages to enable the owners to succeed in the fight for markets.

Half Mines Idle.

The report shows that more than half the mines in Illinois are now idle and that approximately 25,000 union miners are out of a job. Out of 397 mines in the state only 197 are working. Of the 200 idle mines 18 are closed temporarily, 27 are idle with policy undetermined. 112 are closed indefinitely and 26 are wholly abandoned. The 138 abandoned or closed down indefinitely represent 21 per cent of last year's production and employ 25 per cent of the miners in the state.

The report continues in part:

"The 197 mines now working produced during the last full coal year approximately 51,000,000 tons. These mines have a potential capacity at 75 per cent work time for the ready production of 75,000,000 tons a year. These mines during April, 1924, operated at fewer than two days a week.

"Adding the 18 mines to be held idle only temporarily and some additional mines whose owners will undoubtedly feel disposed to take a chance on an improved demand during the fall and winter we shall, regardless of extreme curtailment of production as a result of the large number of mines closed, have an ample capacity to produce 80,000,000 to 85,000,000 tons of coal which is substantially in excess of any probable requirements.

Big Ones Survive.

"Among the large number of operators from whom information was sought there is apparent universal recognition of the fact that only those companies that are excellently financed, that have coal of representative character for their districts, whose management is alert and efficient, whose coal preparation is constantly maintained at a high standard and who finally enjoy a large and dependable clientele earned by many years of high class merchandising methods, can expect to carry on at all during an indefinite period variously estimated at from one to five years."

The report calls attention to the fact that in the previous most extreme depression in the coal industry at the end of the period 1911 to 1915, 110 Illinois mines closed down or were abandoned leaving 280 in a position to operate.

BLANKENSTEIN RELEASED FROM PRISON OFFERS TO WORK FOR THE PARTY

Israel Blankenstein was convicted on the charge of being the organizer of the Communist Party in the Pittsburgh territory in May, 1922, and sentenced to serve from two to four years in the Western Pennsylvania Penitentiary. On May 11th, Comrade Blankenstein was released, having served his two years' minimum sentence. He sends the following telegram to the National Office of the Party:

> **Feeling fine. Ready for work after a short vacation. Will stay this week in Pittsburgh. Would like to spend week or two in St. Louis or New York. If you want me let me know where you would place me and I will arrange vacation opposite end. Address headquarters. Greetings all.**

Joseph Martinovich, who was sentenced to three to five years in the Western Pennsylvania Penitentiary on the same charge as Blankenstein, was released a few days earlier, having also served his entire minimum sentence. Both Blankenstein and Martinovich are held on deportation charges by the Federal authorities. Blankenstein being a citizen of Russia cannot be deported, since permission cannot be secured from the Soviet authorities for his entering into Soviet Russia by the United States government. Martinovich is to be deported to Jugo-Slavia after sixty days if the Federal authorities are successful in making their case.

BRITISH RADICALS CONDEMN PHILIP SNOWDEN'S BUDGET WHILE LIBERALS AND TORIES PRAISE IT HIGHLY

LONDON.—Conservatives, liberals and right wing Socialists greet the first Labor government budget, prepared by Philip Snowden, chancelor of the exchequer, as a satisfactory tax measure.

"It is not a Socialist budget," declares George Lansbury who represents Poplar, a radical London slum area.

Bob Smillie of the miners wished Snowden had been more advanced on the land tax question.

The president of the London chamber of commerce is glad that the "Labor government is as determined as either of the older parties to maintain the financial stability of the country."

Austen Chamberlain, former conservative chancellor, assured the Imperial Commercial association that "the chancellor is eminently conservative."

The liberals approve of the budget in every detail. They congratulate themselves on having allowed Labor to take office.

The budget is not revolutionary. It is for the most part a logical successor of former budgets. But it furthers free trade by abolishing, August 1, the tariff duties on autos and other commodities imposed as a war measure in 1915.

The tax on inhabited houses is abolished. It had hit the poor much harder than the rich, since the poor spend a far larger part of their earnings on housing than the rich.

The discussion among members of parliament after Snowden had made his speech turned chiefly on whether the government would have money enough for its social reform policy. With over $130,000,000 slashed from government revenue, there will be less than $20,000,000 surplus to spend on housing, greater unemployment relief, widows' pensions, etc.

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Doheny, Jr., Excused From Testifying On Order Of Court

WASHINGTON, May 18.—Edward L. Doheny, Jr., son of the lessee of naval oil reserve No. 1, today was excused from testifying before the special oil grand jury here, by a court order.

When young Doheny refused to testify last week, the jury sought an order to compel him to doso. Doheny, Jr., yesterday filed an answer declaring he believed the government was attacking his transactions with Albert B. Fall and claimed his testimony might incriminate him.

Despite the argument of Atlee Pomerene, government counsel, that he would be given immunity, Justice Hitz ruled that he need not testify.

Hoover's Russian Relief Testimonal Hangs Prominently

(By The Federated Press)

WASHINGTON, May 18. Secretary Hoover's testimonial from the Russian government, which he proudly displays, framed, on his office wall, bears in richly illuminated and embellished Russian text this message:

Mr. Herbert Hoover, Chairman American Relief Administration, Washington, D. C.

Sir: Whereas, in the period of a disastrous national catastrophe, the people of the United States, represented by the American Relief Administration, readily responded to the needs of the population, already emaciated by foreign intervention and blockade, in famine stricken parts of Russia and confederated republics;

Whereas, the A. R. A. did organize, on a most extensive scale, the supply and distribution of food products and other articles of prime necessity;

Whereas, due to the boundless and entirely unselfish efforts of the A. R. A. millions of people of all ages were saved from death, and entire localities, including many towns, escaped a threatened fearful calamity;

Whereas, at this time, with the cessation of the famine, the magnificent relief work of the A. R. A. is being concluded;

Be It Resolved by the Council of the People's Commissars in the name of the millions of people who have been saved, as well as in the name of the whole working people of Soviet Russia and of the Confederated Republics and before the whole world, to this organization and to its leader, Mr. Herbert Hoover, to its representative in Russia, Col. Haskell, and to all the workers of the organization, to express the most deeply felt sentiments of gratitude, and to state that all the people inhabiting the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics never will forget the aid rendered to them by the American People, thru the agency of the A. R. A., holding it to be a pledge of the future friendship of the two nations.

Acting President of the Council of the People's Commissars, Kaminev.

Chief of the Administrative Department of the Council of People's Commissars, N. Grburov.

Secretary of the Council of People's Commissars, L. Fotiev.

Soviet Exhibits Please Vienna.

MOSCOW, May 18.—In connection with the Vienna exhibition, important deals in petroleum, turpentine, galoshes and home manufactured articles have been concluded for a total amount of over 15,000,000 gold roubles.

The Austrian press is unanimous in stating that the Soviet exhibits constituted the most interesting section of the Vienna fair

LOVE FOR FASCISM, FEAR OF RUSSIA, IS U. S. POLICY

Hughes Likes 'Minority' Rule Of Mussolini

(By Intl. Workers Aid Service.)

Cordial relations between the United States and the Italian Fascist government have been undisturbed by the recent pronunciamento against bourgeois democracy made by Benito Mussolini, Fascist dictator of Italy, who in a speech at Palmero on May 6th said, "You cannot lead nations without the mailed fist." This is in line with other utterances of his in the past, notably his statement: "In Italy it has been demonstrated that it is possible to govern outside, above and against all liberal ideas. We, the Fascisti, are a minority, but we know what is best for the majority; and impose our will upon them."

There was never a moment's hesitation on the part of the United States to recognize the bloody dictatorship of Mussolini, while on the matter of recognition of Soviet Russia, Mr. Hughes, the secretary of state, declares he will not consider recognition of Soviet Russia because it is ruled by "a minority."

Russia's Claims for Damages.

A drive against recognition of Russia, or at least against the granting of credit to Soviet Russia, was launched in every country by groups of financiers who are insisting on the payment of old Russian debts. For instance, the Association of British creditors, which is most directly interested in the outcome of the present negotiations between Russia and England for the establishment of credit for Russia, did its utmost to cause the Anglo-Russian conference to collapse. But Russia had counter claims against the claims of the British. Russia put in claims for damages for the British participation in the Denikin, Kolchak, Wrangel and other white Russian attempts at counter-revolution which were in fact instigated by the British government. And already the British creditors of Russia are backing down. They have abandoned the demand for the return of confiscated and ruined property and are willing to accept compensation in the shape of concessions.

Recognition Inevitable.

Russia must have foreign credit in order to be able to purchase necessary products abroad. But all kinds of hardships are put in the way. It was easy for Kolchak to obtain credit with the American government. Recent revelations shows that 198,833 rifle and 13,594,026 rounds of ammunition were sold by the American government to Kolchak, the counter-revolutionists, July 30, 1919, "for delivery to Siberia." These arms were supplied to Kolchak on easy credit. Only greed of capitalists for foreign markets can overcome the hatred for the Russian workers' republic. American exporters and investment interests are growing restive because of the United States Department of State policy, especially since the recognition of Soviet Russia by our next-door neighbor, Canada. The greed of the capitalists and the pressure of the laboring masses from below will force the capitalist governments to come to terms with Soviet Russia.

Soviet Agent Warns Against Fakers Who Issue Fake Passports

(By The Federated Press)

MONTREAL, May 18.—Warning against unauthorized persons in the United States and Canada claiming to represent Russia is issued by Yasikoff, official agent of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Montreal. His official statement follows:

"In view of the information I have received that various parties in Canada and the United States calling themselves Russian and Ukrainian representatives are deceiving uninformed persons by issuing to them various documents and visas for the entry within the boundaries of the union which are not accepted by the representatives of the union abroad, I wish to announce that all questions regarding the rights of Soviet citizenship and entry within the boundaries of the union must be addressed to the official agent of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, 212 Drummond street, Montreal, Que., Canada."

Communist Attacks Czech Government For Carpathians

MOSCOW, May 18.—Mr. Gatty, a member of the Mohekho-Slovakian Parliament and Communist deputy for the Carpathian Russians, bitterly attacked the government, in his speech in Parliament, for not having up to the present granted the region he represents the autonomy provided by the Treaty of St. Germains. Mr. Szmeral, leader of the Parliamentary Communist faction, proposed that the administration of the Carpathian Russians be handed over to the Councils of Workers and Peasants' Deputres.

Fearful of the Communist succeses in the elections in Carpathian Russias, and in an attempt to prevent Communist propaganda from penetrating into Roumania, the authorities have closed the Roumanian frontier.

FOREIGN BANKERS LOOK SMALL IN THE EYES OF SOVIET CHIEFS TODAY AS PROSPERITY GROWS IN RUSSIA

LONDON, May 18.—Soviet Russia is not so darned sure whether it wants a loan or not, according to statements made to a Daily Herald reporter by Litvinov, assistant Commissar for Foreign Affairs, and Sokolnikov, Commissar of Finance. The bankers who thought they could strangle Soviet Russia by choking off credits are now waking up to the fact that they were barking up the wrong tree. Russia is progressing and doesn't care who knows it. The Daily Herald story follows:

"There is only a danger of arriving too early in Russia, one can certainly never be too late," seemed to have been the comfortable theory on which the policy of the West in dealing with Moscow was based. A theory like this is too trifling and unreal to be true at any time, but if the incessant efforts of the Soviet Government in the past few years to attract the co-operation of the West lent the maxim of "Never too late," a resemblance of plausibility, realities today disclose the absurdity of the fallacious attitude of comfortable waiting. The impression one gets in Moscow today reveals that the optimists who predicted the possibility of a Russian revival without the help of the West were essentially justified.

The most striking indication of a change in the situation is the remarkable turn of public opinion towards a foreign loan. Only a few months ago the problem of a loan loomed large, and seemed to be the sole hope of salvation for internal reconstruction. Very soon recognition appeared but a stepping-stone towards obtaining a loan. All eyes were turned to Lombard street, for without its intervention the revival of Russian industry, transport, and agriculture seemed to be impossible. Then came a change, and there is now not only an incomprehensible feeling of difference, but a practically negative attitude towards a foreign loan.

A Loan Unnecessary.

Replying to my question as to what terms would be required for the impending loan, Litvinov surprised me by saying, "We are considering whether we would accept any loan at all. The situation is no longer what it was at Genoa or The Hague. A big loan certainly we are unable economically to digest, and a small one we hardly need." And Tchitcherin said, "We don't contemplate a big loan; we can use a loan only for productive purposes such as would be commercially profitable and would pay interest and sinking fund." This unexpected and surprising attitude among statesmen I found reflected in numerous talks with business men and private citizens everywhere. People who were most set upon the hope of getting a loan are now so struck with the progress that the country has made that many are loudly protesting that loan is unnecessary and dangerous to sound progress.

Sokolnikov, Commissar of Finance, one of the most prominent of Soviet statesmen, in a long interview today, made clear the reasons for this surprising change of attitude.

"Two years ago," he said, "we had the choice of two courses. Theoretically we could have secured a speedier recovery of the country by the influx of foreign capital. But the unfriendliness of the West compelled us to take an alternative course, the slower, but steadier and surer development of our resources. The results of two years' efforts is evident in the soundness of our finances, which has been so strikingly demonstrated that it is unnecessary to dwell upon them; while the revival of industry and trade is obvious to every unprejudiced person. Our Budget is still only two-thirds of the pre-war Budget, but we can proudly point out that it is the only purely productive Budget in Europe today.

A Pacifist Budget.

"Our pacific policy, and the repudiation of militarism, navalism, and imperialism are already having financial results. Our entire expenditure under these headings is trifling in comparison not only with the Tsarist, but with most European Budgets. In addition there is a saving of a hundred million gold rubles (£10,000,000) a year in expenditure on the Church Synod and the Imperial Court. Poor tho we are, we have spent in the last few years two hundred million rubles on the development of industry, and we are certain to increase the amount next year to 500 million.

"To understand our careful and 'timid' attitude to a foreign loan you must realize that foreign loans are usually given not for productive, but for military and strategical purposes. We could absorb practically unlimited resources for new strategical railways and for restoring the armament industries and enlarging the army, navy, and air fleet, but we refuse to contemplate, and we don't expect our new friends abroad to contemplate, any such things. For productive purposes alone the use of borrowed money is strictly limited. Industrial revival is a slow process, and must remain slow to be sound.

"I for one shall certainly refuse any attempt to undermine the steady growth of our financal and industrial revival by the influx of foreign gold. Our Budget is assured. This is undoubtedly a slow process, but since it reflects exactly the growth of the productive forces of industry and the increase of the area under tillage it constitutes an assurance of national and economic health."

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PEASANTS PLEAD SOVIET ACTION FOR UKRAINIANS

(By Rosta News Agency.)

MOSCOW, May 18.—At the session of the All-Russian Central Executive Committee of Soviets at Kharkov, an interpolation was made by a group of peasant deputies as to what steps have been adopted by the Soviet Government to protect the Ukrainians oppressed in Galicia and Bessarabia, reference being made, in particular, to the obligations undertaken by Poland with regard to the Ukrainians in the Riga Treaty.

Following the explanations given by Mr. Schlichter, Commissioner of the People's Commissariat of Foreign Affairs, a debate ensued, in which many peasant deputies took part and which resulted in the adoption without a dissention vote of a resolution urging the Government to "find ways and means to alleviate the conditions of our ultra-frontier brethren, as would be up to the interests and national dignity of the Republic."

Workers' Aid Meet In New York Sunday For German Relief Work

NEW YORK, May 18.—The second conference of the International Workers' Aid of New York has been called for Sunday afternoon, May 25, at 2:30, at the Labor temple, 243 East 84th street. The conference is to hear the report of the activities to date in the $100,000 campaign and to plan further activities on behalf of the German workers. Delegates have been invited from all labor organizations.

The New York section of the International Workers' Aid has been highly praised by the national committee as being the leading section in the country in raising funds for the German workers. To date it has realized $33,000.

The International Workers' Aid in Berlin has written the New York committee that its funds have been of great service in the strike on the Hamburg waterfront, as well as the chemical workers' strike in Ludwigshafen.

The conference will plan further activities and approve the plans for the summer months and early fall and for the fall and winter campaign. All organizations are urged to participate and elect delegates to the conference.

All organizations that have not settled for their subscription lists and tickets to affairs are asked to settle at once before the conference begins.

Norway Fascists Copy Our K. K. K. Grafting Methods

(Special to The Daily Worker)

CHRISTIANIA, Norway, May 18.—The Norwegian Fascists are using the methods of the American K. K. K. in order to build up a strong treasury. In circular letters they send out they stress the fact that they are against Communism, for Militarism, and request contributions in order to buy colors, flags, and banners. Like the K. K. K., regular Fascists must buy the regulation uniforms from the regular fellows who help the organization along. Then they ask another contribution in order to send the circular letter to other people. They miss no bets.

Soviet Ice Breaker Rescues Norwegian Sailors In White Sea

CHRISTIANA, May 18.—The Soviet ice breaker Sobbotnik arrived at a Norwegian fishing port with thirty Norwegian fishermen rescued from small fishing vessels wrecked in a White sea ice jam. Sudden storms of great ferocity almost wiped out the entire Norwegian and Russian fishing fleets. The ice breaker Sobbotnik is so named because it was built by Petrograd shipbuilders voluntarily on the unpaid "Communist Saturdays" in force two years ago.

Boost The DAILY WORKER. If you are a worker, it is your paper.

MAC DONALD KILLS NATIONALIZATION OF COAL MINES

Betrays Interests Of British Miners

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON, May 18.—The house of commons today rejected a private member's bill for nationalization of mines by a vote of 264 to 168.

The MacDonald government took care to announce before the vote was taken that it was not back of the bill.

The left wing of the British Labor party is exceedingly angry over the latest exhibition of duplicity on the part of the so-called Socialist government. They are now more firmly convinced than ever that the price paid by MacDonald for the premiership was an agreement with the Liberals that he would oppose the nationalization of mines and kill the capital levy, the two main links in the Labor party program.

The British Miners' federation, with over 1,000,000 members, is pledged to the nationalization of the mines. Its new secretary is A. J. Cook, a left winger. In a statement issued exclusively to the Workers Weekly, Communist organ, he stated that he was in favor of everything he stood for before his election—which is not usual—and among the things he stood for was the bill repudiated by the MacDonald government. While MacDonald is carrying out his agreement with the Liberals and the business elements who are supporting his government, he is violating his own pre-election stand and betraying the interests of the workers who made it possible for him to live in 16 Downing street.

Mr. Frank Hodges, former secretary of the miners' federation, now first lord of his majesty's navy, while an official of the union urged the miners to rely on the house of commons and not on their industrial power for the solution of their troubles. Now that he is a member of the government, he advises the miners that they can gain nothing the house of commons, but must pin their hopes on the power of their union.

While MacDonald and the right wing Socialists leap from one betrayal to another the influence of the Communists is growing. The best evidence of this is the increase in circulation of their official organ, the Workers Weekly.

Young Brazilian Is Out For Title Of Father Of Country

JUIZ DE FORA, Brazil, May 18.—A young fellow, eighteen years and one century, and the father of 48 children, has just announced his betrothal to a lady 95 years his junior.

Vincente Henrique Ferreira, the happy bridegroom, is happy to be the survivor of four such adventures as the one he is now about to embark on. Malthus never had a more dangerous and persistent enemy than Vincent. His last partner in the attempt to carry out Noah's order to the cargo of his ark, presented him with two healthy Brazilians only a few years ago and unless he runs up a record of 50 before he reports to St. Peter, he will consider his life's ambition unfulfilled.

The man who is almost entitled to the title of "The Father of His Country," is as black as the ace of spades and served three masters before slavery was abolished. Only six of his children are girls. His male descendants are prevented from carrying arms for fear they might take it into their head to overthrow the government. When asked how many grand-children he had, he referred the reporter to the Bureau of Vital Statistics and the bible. Vincent's latest female acquistion is pretty and is fond of children. Which, taken in connection with Vincent's record, speaks louder than words.

Dollars For Dolls Needed By Wife Of Steel Strike Victim

The wife of the steel strike victim, Jacob Dolla, who is still serving out his unjust term in prison, is appealing for aid from friends among the readers of the DAILY WORKER. Mrs. Barbara Dolla has written again to express her thanks for the donations she has already received and informs us that she is in need, "for here the work is so slack and getting from bad to worse; three days a week and six hours a day."

"A Dollar for Dolla" is a slogan we used some time ago to solicit help for the unfortunate worker who was imprisoned by steel trust operatives for his participation in the strike of 1919. It is a good one to keep alive, so that his widow may not suffer thru neglect.

Contributions may be sent in care of the DAILY WORKER, or directly to Mrs. Barbara Dolla, Lebanon, Pa.

MOUNT VESUVIUS IS GIVING ITALY A PEACEFUL DEMONSTRATION

NAPLES, May 18.—Mount Vesuvius burst into activity during the night, flames which were visible for miles reddening the sky over the crater of the great volcano. It is believed the eruption will continue for several days, but no danger is anticipated.

GARY GETS MOST PROFITS EVER FROM 8 HOUR DAY

Over $50,000,000 In First Three Months

By LELAND OLDS.
(Staff Correspondent of the Fed. Press)

Announcement that U. S. Steel corporation profits for the first 3 months of the year exceeded those of any peacetime quarter in the history of the corporation proves that Judge E. H. Gary is a prophet grown senile—if he ever was more than a propagandist. The complete refutation which it gives to his gloomy predictions about the abolition of the 12-hour shift should cause his future utterances to be taken for the propaganda of big business.

Scarcely a year ago Gary predicted that the abolition of the 12-hour shift would necessitate a 15 per cent increase in the price of steel products. But the 12-hour shift has been abolished and without raising prices the steel corporation has made a profit of $50,075,445 in three months. It exceeds by more than 90 per cent the average quarterly profits of the five years preceding the war.

Depression Doesn't Dent Gary.

Gary's remarks after the directors' meeting give the impression of a man so cushioned by wealth and the huge surplus profits of his concern that he has grown callous to difficulties and worries of the ordinary citizen. He said in part:

"At the present time there is no good reason for the depression. The fundamental conditions of the country were never better. There are inequalities, injustices, as between different lines of economic activity. (Wage earners will agree to this, also farmers). But this country has prospered and is prospering in spite of those things and it is only a question of time when the man of courage and patience will find that he never had a reason to fear as to the final solution of the problems which circumstances presented. (Easy for the multimillionaire but how about the man to whom loss of a job means the abrupt stoppage of a bare subsistence wage). Our country is rich, the cash in circulation very large and the ability to pay is slowly tho not regularly increasing."

No Cheer for Workers.

This little message of hope from the dictator of the steel industry is recommended to the families of the hundreds of thousands of unemployed workers and to the millions threatened with wage reductions.

Prosperity in the steel industry during the first quarter was not limited to the dominating corporation. The seven leading companies including Bethlehem, Republic Iron & Steel, Youngstown Sheet & Tube, Gulf States, Colorado Fuel & Iron and Inland Steel reported combined profits of $74,347,963 as compared with $50,499,699 during the same period a year ago, an increase of nearly 50 per cent.

But there is good ground for the suspicion that the steel industry has been deliberately crowding a large portion of the year's production and profits into the first quarter in order to make possible a short, sharp depression in which to deflate labor.

DAWES REPORT LOOKED UPON AS PLOT TO MAKE GERMANY ECONOMIC VASSAL OF THE UNITED STATES

By LOUIS LOCHNER
(Staff Correspondent of The Federated Press)

BERLIN.—Despite the May 4 election in which the monarchists failed to gain as expected, tho the Communists surpassed their own hopes, opinion in labor and radical circles is growing that the Dawes reparations report is an attempt to make Germany an economic and financial colony of the United States.

As one radical economist puts it: "American capitalism needs no longer fight with American labor over importing cheap alien labor, and it can in fact join in the nationalistic cry, America for the Americans.

The Dawes report provides a means to take over German industry. The only country that can take over this industry is the United States, America will use cheap German skilled labor for increasing the profits of American investors—and without having to import these laborers to the United States."

* * *

The first step toward undoing what socialization there has been in Germany thus far has just been taken, by reorganizing the state-owned railways as a separate concern, independent of the ministry of communications, under whose direction they were thus far operated. The minister of communications has been made general director of the German railways. But the principle has been put into practice that the railways are a distinct undertaking.

* * *

Ludendorff, who "captured" Halle, almost addressed a mass meeting of the extreme nationalists and antisemitists in Berlin. Almost—but at the decisive moment, when it became apparent that the Communists would break up the meeting, the hero preferred not to come. He had been advertised to speak as Kurt Erich—which to the initiated meant Erich Ludendorff. But the Communists got wind of this and mobilized their forces. Instead of a Ludendorff speech there was a merry street fight, in which both sides used clubs and billies until the police interfered.

Political arguments of this kind are a common occurrence.

* * *

A reversal to conditions under the imperial regime was brought about with reference to May day, labor's international holiday, by the conservative minister of the interior, Jarres. He forbade all open-air demonstrations of the workers. It is characteristic of the impotence of organized German labor that the ukase was accepted and that only the Communists called out their men and women and organized demonstrations nevertheless.

To which the Socialists as usual replied that the real reason why an excuse was given the minister of the interior was that the Communists proclaimed they wish to remove the government by force.

Over 8,000 farm hands are on strike in eastern Prussia, the stronghold of the German junkers. The districts especially involved are Koenigsberg and Fischhausen.

The strike is so complete there that even the ordinary emergency services such as feeding the live stock are refused by the farm hands.

* * *

The police report that during one day of the past week 20 suicides took place in Berlin has once again called attention to the fact that stabilization of the rentenmark has not brought a solution of economic distress. Practically every suicide was due to economic worries.

Potomac's Flood Sweeps Capitol's Squatters To Sea

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 18.—Rich loafers leaned over the rails of the two million-dollar concrete Key bridge here and watched the bodies and homes of poverty stricken "squatters" sweep down the Potomac river after the Baltimore and Ohio canal bank broke. About twenty houses of these poor rebels against landlords were swept away in the flood.

Where an earlier pedestrian saw an old woman in cheap calico trying to bail out her little house, later passers saw the small building leap in the air, then plunge and dive from sight in the raging waters.

"The rich live high and dry," commented Edward J. Irvine, who saw the flood sweeping away the poor squatters, "but even the elements of nature are against the poor until they learn to organize and strike their masters."

LEAD POISONED PAINTER CURES SELF BY FAST

Same Method Good For Other Ills

To the DAILY WORKER: What doctors and medicine could not do was accomplished by a strong power of will.

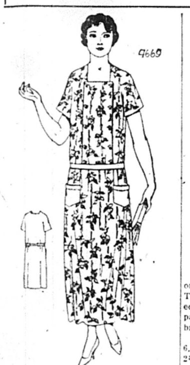
Benjamin Rifkin, who is a member of Painters Union, Local 144, Chicago, had been suffering from lead colic for a number of years and cured himself by fasting for five weeks. During the course of this fast, he encountered and overcame many difficulties. In the first week he found it was necessary for him to take cold baths several times during the day and drink water mixed with acid juice. The second week it was necessary to use compresses as the knees became weak. In order to prevent the gums from bleeding he chewed gum. The third and fourth weeks, encouraged by the success of his experiment, he forced himself to take long walks each day, in the cold January outdoors, and massaging the body with snow as it came in thru the open window of his room.

The crisis of the whole experiment came during the fifth week when he felt no pain, but the body had become weakened to such an extent that he fainted, was feverish and sleepless. However, he overcame all this and after the fifth week began eating gradually, confining his diet to raw fruits and vegetables.

During the time of his fast he lost 32 pounds. He has, however, regained all he lost in weight and six pounds in addition. Now he is back to work and says, "I feel fine and if I should ever again be troubled by lead colic I shall try my own 'nature cure.'"

It is interesting to note that during the five weeks of the fast, Mr. Rifkin had no assistance of any kind, either from doctors, friends or family. In fact, his wife knew nothing about it, as he told her he was going away to take a cure offered by some hospital in Milwaukee. Instead, he rented a room at the Metropole Hotel, Milwaukee, and proceeded with determination to cure himself. He succeeded.
—A Reader.

OUR DAILY PATTERN



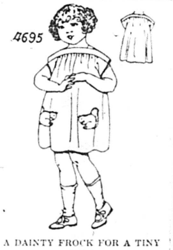
A DAINTY "MORNING" FROCK

4669. This is attractive for gingham, linen, chambrey, repp or crepe. Striped seersucker and linene in combination would be pleasing. In black sateen with pipings or bindings of cretonne, this style would be very effective.

The Pattern is cut in 4 Sizes: Small, 34-36; Medium, 38-40; Large, 42-44; Extra Large, 46-48 inches bust measure. A Medium size requires 4⅜ yards of 36 inch material. To trim with contrasting material as illustrated requires ⅝ yard.

Pattern mailed to any address on receipt of 10c in silver or stamps, DAILY WORKER, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

Send 12c in silver or stamps for our UP-TO-DATE SPRING & SUMMER 1924 BOOK OF FASHIONS.



A DAINTY FROCK FOR A TINY MISS

4695. Crepe, gingham, printed voile or linen could be used for this style. The pockets may be finished at the edges with fancy stitchery, and the paws, eyes and tail worked out in embroidery, or stitchery.

The pattern is cut in 4 sizes: 2, 4, 6, and 8 years. A 6 year size requires 2⅜ yards of 27 inch material.

Pattern mailed to any address on receipt of 10c in silver or stamps, DAILY WORKER, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

Send 12c in silver or stamps for our UP-TO-DATE SPRING & SUMMER 1924 BOOK OF FASHIONS.

Shipworkers Refuse 9 Hour Day.

HAMBURG, Germany.—The 45,000 workers engaged in the German shipbuilding industry who have been locked out since January because they adhered to the eight-hour day guaranteed by the official arbitrator, have almost without exception, turned down the suggestion of the employers to work on a nine-hour basis. In Hamburg, of the 18,000 involved, only 500 showed up for work.

Yipsel Re-Union Big Success.

The reunion of former active members of the Young Peoples Socialist league, held at Workers Lyceum, 2733 Hirsch boulevard, last Saturday night, certainly attracted a big crowd. Not only those former Yipsels who joined the ranks of "tired radicals" have showed their great interest, but also those who consistently kept up their activity thru the channels of the Young Workers League and Workers party were in full attendance. A liberal representation from the present Y. W. L. worthies made of the occasion a real gathering of the clans.

Boost The DAILY WORKER. If you are a worker, it is your paper.

ACTORS' UNION BINDS SELF WITH 10-YR. CONTRACT

Agrees Not To Engage In Sympathy Strikes

By LUDWELL DENNY.
(Staff Correspondent of the Fed. Press)

NEW YORK, May 18.—Ten years of peace on the American stage is forecast by the contract signed between the Actors' Equity Association, American Federation of Labor, and the new Managers' Protective Association, which controls 75 per cent of the New York productions. An anti-union managers' group with 11 New York shows and a few on tour are holding out, but it is expected that they will be forced to sign with the union before June 1, when the old contract expires. Besides the new M. P. A. contract, Equity has agreements with the remaining or independent managers and with practically all road and tent shows. The union has about 10,000 members.

Tho the contract with the M. P. A. nominally permits companies consisting of 20 per cent non-Equity members, it provides that non-members must pay into the union treasury a sum equal to initiation dues and fees and continue to pay amounts equal to membership dues. Most of the Broadway shows are already 95 per cent Equity casts. The managers agree to employ no expelled Equity member and no member delinquent in dues. The advantage of the contract to Equity is that no actor hereafter will have a good excuse to stay out of the union, for financial or other reasons.

Equity agrees not to engage in sympathetic strikes, not to close its membership rolls or raise initiation fees for 25 years. It agrees not to interfere with the subject matter, text, or casting of plays, nor to dictate salaries except of chorus girls (now $30 a week in New York and $35 on tour).

A joint board of arbitration with an umpire shall decide all disputes under the contract, which runs for 10 years.

At a union ratification meeting which voted 1,200 to 1 for the agreement, President John Emerson said:

"Aside from a few die-hard Fidelity leaguers (and their number seems to be decreasing daily), there won't be five actors in the whole of America playing the class of engagements covered by this agreement who will remain outside the Equity Association, for every possible motive for staying out has been taken away from them and every possible motive for the managers' trying to keep them out has been taken away from him, as in the future there will be allowed no non-Equity casts into which the manager might put the actor who leaves the Equity, and thus try to form a group to oppose the Equity and its aims."

Three Meetings Of Rail Labor Men Take Up Vital Issues

Three railroad labor organizations are holding their triennial conventions this week. They are the Order of Railroad Telegraphers, who are meeting in Cleveland; Switchmen's Union of North America, which is meeting in Denver, and the International Brotherhood of Firemen and Oilers, which is meeting at Newark, N. J.

These three organizations represent hundreds of thousands of workers in all parts of North America. The most important problem that will be discussed at these conventions will be the abolition of the railroad labor board thru the passing of the Howell-Barkley railway labor act, which is now before congress.

Since the last convention of the telegraphers they have started a bank in St. Louis which has deposits of more than $4,000,000.

Oppose C. P. P. A.

Politics will play an important part in the discussion at the convention of the switchmen. There has developed a strong opposition to further participation in the Conference for Progressive Political Action within the union.

The oilers will be faced with the problem of how to raise the pay of their members who are in the government employ, which is a fair section. The government is both a slave driver and a darn poor payer of wages, the oilers declare.

A lover of decorations who swiped $15,000 of trophies from Masonic temple at 912 North LaSalle street, is still at large, police say.

MEMBERSHIP, ATTENTION!

Continuing the work of familiarizing the party membership with the united front policy of the party in relation to the Farmer-Labor party, the central executive committee has arranged a series of meetings at which Comrade James P. Cannon will speak on the question of the party labor party policy. The meetings arranged will be held in the following cities:

May 21—Philadelphia, Pa.
May 23—Buffalo, N. Y.
May 24—Pittsburg, Pa.
May 25—Cleveland, Ohio; mass meeting, Labor temple, 2536 Euclid avenue, at 3 p. m.
May 26—Detroit, Mich.; House of the Masses, 2646 St. Aubin, corner Gratiot, at 8 p. m.

Every party member is urged to attend these meetings and branches to see to it that at least some members of the branch attend so that a further report can be made at the branches.

Trachtenberg Tour

List of Western Dates.

The list of Trachtenberg's western dates follows. Addresses of halls and hours of meetings will be published later where they are not given here:

Tuesday, May 20, Butte, Mont.
Saturday, May 24, Superior, Wis.
Sunday, May 25, St. Paul, Minn.
Monday, May 26, Minneapolis, Minn.

"Two Republics" To Be Exhibited In Newark Friday Night

NEWARK, N. J., May 18.—The new Soviet film, "Russia and Germany," which was shown so successfully for the first time in New York City at the Central Opera House, will be shown for the first time in New York, N. J., on Friday evening, May 23rd at 8 p. m. at the Newark Labor Lyceum, 704 So. 14th St.

In Germany, scenes were taken at great risk to the camera man because of the Fascists at work wrecking the young labor government at Saxony, and the great political Communist demonstrations where hundreds of thousands parade the streets, with the leaders, Remmelle, Heckert, Clare Zetkin and others agitating among the masses.

In Russia, the work of the Soviets is now quite different, building up the industries in the most efficient and modern methods available. There are complete scenes of the Moscow international agricultural exposition showing Russia years ago, the meagre huts in which the peasants lived and the modern, sanitary houses being built by the Soviet government for the workers.

Then the problem of taking care of the millions of orphans left in Russia after the great famine, seems to be solved by the excellent work of the Commune Homes. There are complete scenes showing these children at work and at play, especially is it interesting to see them at play in the John Reed Home where a drama written by the children is being played.

This is the best film released by the Friends of Soviet Russia, both in photograph, in titling and dramatic interest. The film is being shown for the relief of the struggling German workers.

Boost The DAILY WORKER. If you are a worker, it is your paper.

NEW YORK CITY Party Activities

The Workers Party "Labor Party Policy" will be discussed at a general membership meeting to be held on Tuesday evening, May 20th, at Stuyvesant Casino, 142 Second avenue, near 9th street. James P. Cannon, member of the C. E. C., of the Workers Party, will speak. Members are uged to attend this meeting.

Admission is by membership card only.

NEW YORK CITY ORGANIZATIONS, ATTENTION!

District No. 2, Workers Party, has arranged a grand excursion and moonlight dance on the Hudson river for Saturday, June 28th. The commodious steamer Clermont, having a capacity of 3,000, has been chartered for this occasion.

Friendly organizations are urged to keep this date in mind and not arrange for any affairs that week.

Every new subscriber increases the influence of the DAILY WORKER. you are a worker, it is your paper.

SOVIETS WIPING ANNUAL DEFICITS OFF THE SLATE

1923-24 Budget Shows Healthy Condition

MOSCOW, May 18.—The budget of the Union of Socialist Republics for the year 1923-24 amounts to 1,750,000,000 gold roubles. In 1922-23 the deficit constituted 37.9 per cent, and, according to plans for 1923-24, it will be 21.5 per cent of all the expenditures, thus amounting to 356,800,000 gold roubles. It will be covered partly by credit operations and partly by currency issues.

The currency issues in 1922-23 amounted to 399,020,000 gold roubles (29.4 per cent of all federal revenues), and in 1923-24 they are expected to amount to not more than 180,000,000 gold roubles (10 per cent of all the expected revenues).

Less Tax in Kind.

The tax in kind (grain tax) will not exceed 3.2 per cent of the revenues of the budget of 1923-24, while in 1922-23 it amounted to 10 per cent. A characteristic feature of the federal budget of 1923-24 is the fact that it is expressed in gold currency and that it is to be carried out partly in chervontzy and partly in Soviet roubles, according to the rate of exchange of the chervontz.

In 1923-24 the part played by the revenues not derived from taxes (such as revenues from government properties and enterprises) has increased. During the year which has come to a close the revenues not derived from taxes have yielded 476,810,000 gold roubles (49.8 per cent of all federal revenues), and in 1923-24 the sum is expected to be doubled, i. e., to amount to over 803,000,000 gold roubles (52.9 per cent of all federal revenues). For the year 1922-23, not less than 400,000,000 gold roubles were granted as subsidy to the nationalized industries, and in 1923-24 it is proposed to appropriate for that purpose 69,000,000 gold roubles out of the budget resources.

Transport Subsidy Lessens.

In 1922-23 the transport system, together with the postal and telegraph, received from the federal budget a subsidy of 151,000,000 gold roubles. In 1923-24 it is expected that the expenditures for the transport and the postal and teelgraph system will amount to 693,000,000 gold roubles, thus reducing the subsidies to 34,000,000 gold roubles.

Considerable assistance will be given to agriculture, namely, 72,000,000 gold roubles. Altogether it is intended to spend out of the budget resources of 1923-24, 184,000,000 gold roubles for the financing of all branches of national economy.

Party Activities Of Local Chicago

BRANCH MEETINGS.

MONDAY, MAY 19th.

N. S. English Branch, 2409 N. Halsted, Imperial Hall. Open educational meeting at which Comrade Max Schactman, editor of the "Young Worker," will speak on "Communists in the Trade Unions." Outsiders welcome.

Italian Cicero, 1402 S. 50th Court, Cicero.

Douglas Park English, 3322 Douglas Blvd.

Italian 19th Ward, 1103 S. Loomis Street.

TUESDAY, MAY 20th.

Ukrainian No. 1, 1532 W. Chicago, 3rd floor, Ukrainian Club.

Russian Pullman Branch, 11453 S. Park Avenue, Pullman.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 21st.

Mid-City English, Emmet Memorial Hall, Taylor and Ogden.

Douglas Park Jewish, 3420 W. Roosevelt, Liberty House.

Englewood English, 6414 S. Halsted.

Checko Slovak, No. 51, 2548 S. Homan Avenue.

Czecho Slovak, Women's Cicero, Masaryki School, 57th Avenue and 22nd Place, Cicero.

Czecho Slovak Women's No. 1, 1825 S. Loomis St., 2nd floor.

THURSDAY, MAY 22nd.

Italian 19th Ward, 1103 S. Loomis.

Scandinavian W. S. Zeich's Hall, corner Cicero and Superior West.

Italian 11th Ward W. S. No. 2, 2439 S. Oakley Street, downstairs.

Scandinavian Karl Marx, 2733 Hirsch Blvd.

Finnish Branch, 2409 N. Halsted, Imperial Hall.

On Wednesday, May 21st, Comrade Ernest Ettlinger will speak before the North Side English Branch of the Young Workers League at Imperial Hall, 2409 N. Halsted Street on the subject, "The Need for a Labor Party."

CITY CENTRAL COMMITTEE MEETING.

The next meeting of the City Central Committee will be held on Tuesday, May 20th, at 2733 Hirsch Blvd., Workers Lyceum. There will be a very lively meeting and special reports on the Illinois Miners' convention, the State Farmer-Labor convention, and the Needle Trades' convention will be given by Comrade J. W. Johnstone, A. Swaback, Martin Abern, and others. In addition there will be important business to discuss. The attendance at the City Central Committee has steadily increased and the delegates are awake to the fact that the City central Committee is the real political body of Local Chicago, Workers Party. Outsiders are also invited to attend these meetings.

FASCISTI RUIN ONCE RADICAL GARMENT LOCAL

Amalgamated Italians Fight Russia

"Fascisti" officials of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers Local No. 270, managed to manipulate their clique into giving the Executive Board of the union full power to act in support of the "political prisoners" of Soviet Russia. This action was at the last meeting of the local that two years ago was called the "most revolutionary" in the Amalgamated.

O. Cesaroni is president of Local 270 and was elected by the left-wing element to which he claimed to belong at the time. Power went to his head and now Cesaroni pretends that he is an Anarchist. He directs the local in the most reactionary channels possible.

Frank Pellegrino attempted to get the floor on the question of the Russian "political prisoners" but Cesaroni cut him short and delivered a long, slimy tirade against the Communists and Russia and forced the resolution thru without the amendment which would have given the local members a chance to consider their action.

Yellow and Black.

A Socialist business agent of the union, L. Chiostra, joined the president and O. DeFelices, another business agent and alleged "Anarchist," in railroading the motion thru the protests of various members.

Pellegrino says that Local 270 has no resolutions this year at the Amalgamated convention, whereas two years ago they had many advanced proposals, such as the shop committee system, affiliation of the Amalgamated with the Red Trades International, week work, and a 40-hour week.

"These local 'Fascisti' forget there are political prsoners in this country and in Italy and many other countries, but they must go to Russia to defend the counter-revolutionaries, who well enough deserve to be where they are," Pellegrino remarked on the foul betrayal of his local union by their officials.

Oregon Petitions For Farmer-Labor Place On Ballot

PORTLAND, Ore., May 18.—The Oregon Farmer-Labor party has filed a sample petition with the Secretary of State of the State of Oregon. This petition is for the purpose of putting the Farmer-Labor Party ticket on the ballot this fall. They must have 10,000 signatures of qualified electors before the party ticket can be placed on the ballot.

The party has opened up their headquarters at 515 Worcester Bldg., Portland, Oregon, and are going to carry on an active campaign and put a full ticket in the field this fall. They will immediately begin an active organization campaign all over the state. They will send delegates to the National convention in St. Paul June 17th.

Otto Newman is chairman and Franklin L. Rusmisel, Secretary-Treasurer of the State Central Committee.

Best People Get Jolt From Police; House Scofflaws

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 18.—As the second step in their drive on bootlegging in Illinois' capital city, the booze squad of the local police force has served ultimatums on owners of buildings housing bootleggers to get new tenants.

Owners failing to heed this warning will be served with injunctions vacating the buildings for a year.

The owners, many of them of Springfield's "best" families, were "surprised" when advised their properties housed bootleggers.

Another Bank Busted.

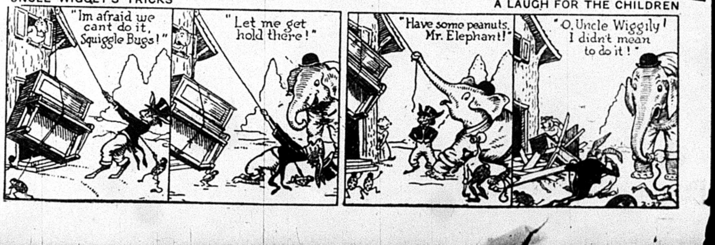
SIOUX FALLS, S. D., May 18.—Another state bank has fooled the workers and farmers who had deposits in its keeping. The Dakota Trust and Savings Bank of this city suspended business and was placed in the hands of the state superintendent of banking.

No definite reason for failure was made public, altho it is intimated by officials, that withdrawals during the last six weeks had depleted reserves.

Boost The DAILY WORKER. If you are a worker, it is your paper.

UNCLE WIGGLY'S TRICKS

A LAUGH FOR THE CHILDREN


"Im afraid we cant do it, Squiggle Bugs!"
"Let me get hold there!"
"Have some peanuts, Mr. Elephant!"
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CLASS PARTY ORGANIZED AT PEORIA MEET

Duncan McDonald Is Named For Governor

By KARL REEVE.
(Special to The Daily Worker)

PEORIA, Ill., May 19—Ninety-seven delegates mostly representing trade unions, formed the Illinois Labor Party here, adopted a platform, named a state ticket to run at the coming election, and elected Duncan MacDonald as delegate to the June 17th Conference of Farmer-Labor Parties at St. Paul.

The convention, which was marked by harmony of opinion for independent political action of the working class, after adopting the platform and passing resolutions unanimously passed a motion to instruct delegate MacDonald to work for the formation of a class labor party at St. Paul, and if one is formed, the Illinois Labor Party unanimously voted to become a part of it.

The state executive committee of the Illinois Labor Party was also instructed to try to secure the co-operation of other

(Continued on page 3)

Progressive Metal Workers Resisting N. Y. Wage Slashing

NEW YORK, May 19.—On Wednesday evening, May 21st, there will be a meeting of Progressive Metal Workers at the Hungarian Workers' Hall, 350 East 81st street.

The bosses in the industry have entered upon a campaign of wage slashing and union busting which has been going on without a show of resistance on the part of the yellow union leaders. Today a first-class mechanic receives 60 cents an hour or less.

Progressive Metal Workers are awake. They feel that it is time to put a stop to the bosses' holiday.

They have therefore, arranged the mass meeting on Wednesday to which have been invited all rank and file who want to improve conditions in the metal industry and halt the wage slashing campaign of the bosses. Many fine speakers will address the meeting, among them A. Overgaard of Chicago, National Chairman of the International Committee for Amalgamation in the Metal Industry. Admission is free.

PULLMAN WORKERS TO MEET TONIGHT FOR REVIEW OF STRIKE

A review of the recent Pullman strike is promised for tonight in Stancik's Hall, 205 East 115th street, Pullman, at 8 o'clock. A mass meeting of workers has been called by the Workers Party and able speakers will go over the strike events with the workers, showing how the weakness of inadequate organization prevented the strikers from gaining full benefit of their demands.

J. Louis Engdahl, editor of the DAILY WORKER, Jack McCarthy, circulation manager of the paper, and M. Gomez, active on the Labor Defense Council, will discuss the strike with the workers.

All of the men who went out in a spontaneous strike against the Pullman Company and all other workers of the plant or town will be particularly interested in this evening's meeting. The issues and difficulties of the strike will be intelligently taken up and the need for greater organization proved by specific reference. The Workers Party position for a mass class Farmer-Labor Party will be clearly set forth with a demonstration to the workers of the necessity for uniting in independent political action to fight the boss with his own weapon: POWER.

Speakers in Polish and South Slavic will also address the mass meeting tonight at Stancik's Hall, Pullman.

Worker Seriously Hurt When Tank Car In Oil Plant Exploded

ST. PAUL, Minn., May 19.—Fire caused by an explosion in a tank car swept the Craig Oil and Refining Co. plant here today.

At least one man was seriously injured. Police were unable to determine whether others were within the range of the flames.

A great cloud of smoke went up after the explosion, enveloping the plant. Flames shot 250 feet into the air.

All available fire fighting apparatus was hurried to the scene. Police established a safety zone two blocks from the plant.

Thousands of gallons of oil and gasoline are stored at the plant and police feared new explosions.

Higher Rents, Say Sharks.

Chicago real estate sharks promise higher rents. Officials of the Cook Coouty Real Estate Board characterized the report that they are pledged to reduce the present high rents as "bunk."

DETROIT, Mich., May 19.—Two bandits held up a branch of the Bank of Detroit here and escaped with $30,000.

DAILY WORKER'S EXPOSE OF ILLINOIS MINE REACTIONARIES GETS UNDER FARRINGTON'S SKIN

PEORIA, Ill., May 19.—President Frank Farrington and his associates have denounced the DAILY WORKER in the last three sessions of the convention. In addition, the DAILY WORKER reporter heard Farrington threaten the representative of another Chicago paper that he would have to stop printing stuff matter that knocked Farrington or he will have to leave the convention. The reporter got in bad by stating that "Farrington had climbed aboard the Lewis bandwagon," and by ridiculing Farrington's alliance with Governor Small.

Farrington has been buying the DAILY WORKER every day from Kitty Harris, as have two-thirds of the other delegates. When one delegate heard Farrington's attack on the DAILY WORKER he said, "If the DAILY WORKER representatives get thrown out of the convention, there will be a lot of other delegates thrown out with them. I am not a Communist, but I like your paper."

At the Friday morning session of the convention, Farrington declared, "We have a paper being distributed to the delegates that is not telling the truth. It has assumed the authority of branding me as the most despised man at the convention. It prints scandal and infamous falsehood, and nobody says nay."

George Mercer Complains.

George Mercer, chairman of the resolutions committee, on Friday afternoon, holding a copy of the DAILY WORKER in his hand, denounced it and blamed the Workers Party for the poor showing made by Walker in the Labor Party campaign. He forgot that the Workers Party was not in existence at that time. "I have been reading two or three of the numbers of this paper," said Mercer. "They call Farrington a traitor, Walker and McCarthy, they say, are just kidding you and they tell you Olander is a liar, and that the Socialist party is bankrupt in intelligence."

Saturday morning, Walker again objected to being called a renegade Socialist by the DAILY WORKER, and then admitted he was just that. He objected to the DAILY WORKER declaring Walker begged on his knees for favors from the old party politicians, and then said: "If he thought it would get the trade union movement favorable legislation he might get down on his knees to the politicians."

However, the DAILY WORKER has too long a record as a friend of the rank and file miner to be discredited by cheap attacks of thin-skinned labor

I. L. G. W. LEFT WING'S FIGHT TO CONTINUE

Staff Writer Tells How Sigman Won In Boston

By REBECCA GRECHT
(Special to The Daily Worker)

BOSTON.—(By Mail).—The expulsion policy of the Sigman dictatorship triumphed for the time being when the convention of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union defeated resolutions demanding the unconditional reinstatement of all expelled members and the cessation of persecution of the militants. The vote was taken after the official steam roller cut short all discussion of the issues involved, refusing delegates the right to explain the principles of the Trade Union Educational League which was under fire. Nevertheless the fight for more efficient unionism and more revolutionary conduct of the class struggle which the T. U. E. L. is organizing will go on.

The approval of Sigman's red-baiting policy came at the close of the report of the Committee on Officers' Reports on the so-called "left hysteria in our union." This report charged the progressives with deliberately disorganizing the locals, with carrying on malicious campaigns of slander against the officials, and with belonging to a dual union, the Trade Union Educational League, which was viciously attacked as an outside agency seeking to disrupt the International.

Resolutions from numerous local unions were read demanding in no uncertain terms that expelled members be reinstated, and that freedom of belief be tolerated in the organization. The committee recommended that these resolutions be not concurred in, and that the report be accepted.

Saroff Defends Expelled.

Delegate Saroff was then given the floor in defense of the militants. Attacking the policies of the International officialdom as responsible for the present chaos in the industry, he charged that the Sigman machine was driving out of the union all the elements who had a truly constructive program for building up and strengthening the organization.

Saroff denied that the league was a dual union as it had never usurped the functions of a union. He explained the principle of amalgamation for which the militants were battling, claiming that this had aroused the bitter opposition of the officials only because it threatened their well-paid jobs. The International, he emphasized, did not object to politics in the union for it permitted Abe Cahan, an outsider representing the socialist party, to dictate its policies. The real objection was against those who propagated principles in any way opposed to those sanctioned by the International.

When he demanded whether agitation for independent political action could be regarded as disrupting the union, sneering comments were heard from all those who had been loudest in applauding the administration's policy, and first in calling previous question to choke off discussion of the progressives' position.

Floor Denial to Others.

Delegate Saroff was the only one permitted to speak. No sooner had

(Continued on Page 2.)

URGE FOREIGN BORN TO PROTEST DAVIS' STAND HERE TOMORROW

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PITTSBURGH, Pa., May 19.—All foreign-born residents of this vicinity have been urged to come out and demonstrate their opposition to the bill for the registration of aliens, which will be advocated here at Carnegie Library, on May 21, by Secretary of Labor Davis. The secretary will speak at 8 p. m., at the library, corner of Ohio and Federal streets.

MINERS HEAR HOWAT GIVE CLARION CALL

Urges Farmer-Labor Party On Convention

By KARL REEVE.
(Special to The Daily Worker)

PEORIA, Ill., May 19.—Declaring that the time had come for the workers to assert themselves in a "real live Farmer-Labor Party," Alex Howat, expelled Kansas mine workers' president, won the enthusiastic support of the miners' convention.

Howat spoke for several hours, sharply criticising the government of the two old parties and the use of the injunction in strike-breaking, condemning the Kansas Industrial Court Law, and urging the United Mine Workers' union to organize the unorganized mine fields of this country.

Refers to 1919 Strike.

Referring to the strike of 1919, Howat said that the government had stepped in with an injunction just when he believed the miners had the coal operators licked to a finish. Howat stated that at that time the strike was called off, implying that the International union officials had sold out.

The deposed mine president urged the miners to "elect men to represent us, the rank and file, in the legislative halls of this country." He said: "We'll always be in the same shape as long as we go along with the old parties.

"Let us refuse to be hood-winked any longer," cried Howat, "and deceived by a few screaming politicians. We can only judge by the past, and we have learned by the past that there is no hope for the workers in the class of people who are in the old parties.

For F.-L. Despite Walker.

"I am for a Farmer-Labor Party even tho Brother Walker is discouraged by the few votes he received, and I haven't changed my position in the least.

"There must be a start sometime and the time has come for the workers to make that start on a party of their own."

The former mine union president then continued that if the capitalists want laws to be respected they should make laws the people could respect. He declared that the time had come when the people should let the lawmakers know they want their rights and are ready to fight for them.

Told of Allen's Folly.

He told how Governor Allen of Kansas had the idea he could ride into the presidential seat at the White House on the backs of the workers by putting an end to strikes with his Industrial Court Law.

Howat related how Governor Allen had had fond hopes of passing industrial Court Laws all over the country.

"We must be aggressive in going on with the fight," Howat called to the convention. "Let there be no surrender to the employers of labor. Some move must be made by the International organization to see that the unorganized miners of this country are brot into the field of the miners' union."

Victim of Farrington Deal.

Howat was brought dramatically before the attention of the delegates in the morning session when the resolution demanding Farrington explain the famous graft charges, was before the delegates.

"The victim of the Lewis-Farrington deal is sitting in this hall right now—Alex Howat!" cried John Watts, one of the movers of the resolution.

Tremendous applause greeted the mention of the honest Kansas fighter.

Check Graft Probe.

The Lewis-Farrington correspond-

(Continued on Page 2.)

JUDGE VICTIM OF PHOBIA WHEN ALIENS APPEAR FOR CITIZENSHIP

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BROOKLYN, N. Y., May 19.—Joseph Aspinall, New York State Supreme Court Justice, who makes a practice of denying citizenship to persons who exercised their legal right in claiming draft exemption as aliens during the war, is on a rampage again. Within the last few days he has denied citizenship to 118 applicants on that ground without even giving them a hearing.

Think This Over

Here is something for Chicago workers to think about.

John Bajur, a friendless laboring man was shot dead as he was coming out of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad yards with his hands full of a few rotten potatoes which he had taken to keep his family from starving.

Bajur was shot Sunday by a railroad gunman named Dewey Norman. The killing was peculiarly atrocious. Witnesses say no warning was given the starving man before the gat barked.

Yesterday an inquest into the cause of Bajur's death was halted—at the request of a certain Lawrence Packman who said the American Legion wanted to testify.

Can a corporation gunman shoot a starving worker without warning and then escape investigation thru the aid of the American Legion?

Is membership in the American Legion a license to commit murder with impunity—so long as the victim is a friendless worker? What about it, workers of Chicago?

DORIOT, FRENCH Y. C. L. LEADER, FREED AFTER ELECTION AS DEPUTY

PARIS, May 19.—Jacques Doriot, recently elected a Communist deputy from a Paris suburb, was granted amnesty today by the President of France. The President was forced to free Doriot after his election; it was not any sudden rush of generosity to the President's head that freed Doriot.

Doriot was sentenced to prison for two years because of anti-militaristic activities in the Ruhr. He will take his seat in the Chamber of Deputies June 1. Doriot's activities in the Ruhr district were in connection with work of the Young Communist League of France. The French government got very excited in trying to discover a plot between the Young Communist and the German government. The Communist Leaguers made no bones about their working with the Young Communist movement of Germany but denied that they were trying to help the German government.

JACQUES DORIOT

Scores of other young Communists were also arrested and sentenced to from 15 days to 18 months in prison. Doriot will work for the release of his comrades who are still in prison from his seat in the Chamber of Deputies.

Threat Of Methodist Church To Follow Christ, Raising Hell

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., May 19.—Interest in impending action by the Methodist Episcopal General conference on a resolution "outlawing" war as far as the church is concerned, today overshadowed that manifested in the election of four new bishops.

Election of bishops for vacant Episcopal seats at Buffalo, Omaha, Chattanooga and Singapore was first on the day's order of business, however.

The conference appeared divided over the resolution against war. The committee on the state of church adopted by a considerable majority a resolution calling for the church to take a decisive stand in opposition to war while leaving it to an individual's own conscience whether he participates.

Telegrams opposing adoption of the "anti-war" resolution have poured in during the past few days.

Boost The DAILY WORKER. If you are a worker, it is your paper.

WORKERS PARTY NATIONAL OFFICE IN NEW BUILDING

Ruthenberg Saws Bars Off Windows

The DAILY WORKER has new neighbors. The National Offices of the Workers' Party and the Liberator have moved to the new DAILY WORKER building. The National Office and the various language federation offices had all their furniture, books and papers sent over from 1009 N. State street Saturday afternoon and yesterday morning they came into the new quarters ready to straighten out their stuff and proceed to work.

When C. E. Ruthenberg, national secretary, arrived at the new address the first things that struck his eye were the iron bars on the rear windows of his new office. Calling the attention of all and sundry to this insultingly counter-revolutionary condition he called for a hack saw. Nick Dozenberg, head of the literature department, produced the saw and the two men began the removal of the obnoxious bars.

Bob Minor, editor of the Liberator, returning from his trip in the east, arrived in time to see the wielders of the saws attacking the bars on his windows. "Here, here, that will never do," snapped Bob. "If the revolutionary workers are to achieve freedom it will be only thru their own efforts. If bars are to be sawed I will saw my own bars. Gimme the saw." So saying Bob got to work.

The new telephone number of the national office will be the same as that of the DAILY WORKER—Monroe 4712 and 4713. The address you know—1113 W. Washington street.

Female Fink Kills Man Who Shared Love With Others

COLUMBUS, Ohio, May 19.—Mrs. Grace Dolby, 35, was arrested in a rooming house here today and held on charge of murder in the death of George B. Hackney, a widower, and father of four children.

Jealous of his attentions to other women, Mrs. Dolby, who has a husband and four sons, threw carbolic acid in Hackney's face in a motion picture theatre last night, causing burns and shock from which he died on the way to a hospital.

DISCOVERY OF BURNS FRAME-UP PLOT CAUSE OF NOTORIOUS FINK'S SUDDEN EXIT FROM DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

WASHINGTON, May 19.—The reason for William J. Burns' sudden decision to disconnect himself from the payroll of the Department of Justice was revealed when the Brookhart committee investigating Harry M. Daugherty and the D. of J. while under his direction unearthed proof that the Mexican revolution of 1921 in Lower California, was financed by the oil thief Doheny, with Albert B. Fall as disbursing agent.

William J. Burns tried to frame the D. of J. agent who furnished the department with the information. News of the forthcoming expose reached Burns and he decided to quit. It is doubtful however if his hurried exit will save him from being placed in the dock.

An agent by the name of Gershon was dismissed from the D. of J. in 1921 for interfering with the shipment of arms to Mexico. Fall called Gershon to his private car and told him to lay off. Daugherty and Burns knew of Fall's activities.

Gershon wanted to get this information before the investigation committee and Burns was warned in a telegram on February 1st, this year. It was this telegram, the Brookhart committee was after, when it asked Daugherty for the D. of J. files, and were met with a refusal. Immediately Burns learned that Gershon was on the war path he proceeded to frame him. He wrote a letter to L. C. Wheeler, his agent in Los Angeles, suggesting that arrangements be made to "get" Gershon. He said it could be "fixed up" with the District Attorney. But Burns was gotten first. It looks as if this notorious crook's career is nearing a close.

INQUEST OVER FINK'S VICTIM IS POSTPONED

Murdered Man Stole Handful of Potatoes

The American Legion is holding up the inquest over the body of John Bajur, 44, who was shot and killed Saturday by Detective Dewey Norman, of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad, for the theft of a handful of rotten potatoes.

The inquest, which was to be held yesterday morning, was postponed until Friday on receipt of a letter from Lawrence Packwood, 6226 Stony Island ave., asking that the Legion be permitted to appear in defense of Norman.

The letter attempts no justification for its action, and no reason for its stand can be found excepting that Norman is apparently a Legionaire.

Evidence of eye-witnesses indicates that the shooting of Bajur was a cold-blooded murder. Martin Nalas, 610 May street, was present when the shots were fired.

"I was just passing by the yards," Nalas told a DAILY WORKER reporter, "when I noticed a man who was carrying a few potatoes in his hands. As he was passing the doorway of the yards' office, a detective sprang out. Without a word he fired three shots at the man with the potatoes. I am sure that he gave signal and no command."

Stole Potatoes to Live.

Bajur, who is Polish by birth, had been employed irregularly as sawyer at the Chicago Mill and Lumber Co. His wages seldom amounted to more than $24 a week, and his family, consisting of a wife and two children, found it impossible to live in their three tiny rooms at 836 N. Racine avenue, without taking in a number of boarders. For some time Bajur has been working only a few hours a day; he has been unable to protect himself thru union action, since the Chicago Mill and Lumber Co. makes it a point of honor to fire any employee affiliated with a labor organization.

A son of 18, Adam, has been out of work for many weeks. Bajur's other child is a girl of 15, of stunted growth, with the drawn cheeks and compressed lips that tell of years of hunger and cold. She said that neighbors had often come in with stories of the vegetables that could be picked up in the yards.

Norman is being held at the Desplaines street police station, pending the inquest.

Strike Urged As Weapon For Sunday School Teachers

BURLINGTON, N. J., May 19.—A strike of Sunday school teachers is the novel suggestion of Walter S. Athern, Boston University. In an address to the New Jersey Sunday Schol Association's annual convention, he said this was apparently the only method whereby teachers could get "tools."

GOMPERS IS FOR AID FOR LABOR FOES

Labor Fakers Cogs In Capitalist Machine

(June 17 Press Service.)

ST. PAUL, Minn., May 19.—The differences between the leadership of the American Federation of Labor and the Conference for Progressive Political Action as compared to the desires of the rank and file as represented in the National Farmer-Labor-Progressive Convention to be held in St. Paul, on June 17th are clearly shown by an examination of the three groups in action.

Mr. Frank Morrison, secretary of the American Federation of Labor, has issued a letter to all of the local unions in Minnesota in which he states that Congressman Schall has a "100 per cent labor record" and is worthy of the support of organized labor in his campaign for the Republican nomination for United States senator. Mr. Schall is one of the Republican opponents of Magnus Johnson, who was elected by the farmers and workers of Minnesota on the Farmer-Labor ticket. This appears to be a direct slap at the Farmer-Labor Party of Minnesota which has succeeded in electing two United States senators and will without doubt elect its entire state ticket this fall. At the time of the election of Senator Shipstead in 1922, the C. P. P. A. tried to persuade the workers and farmers that they ought to support the Democratic candidate.

Non-Partisan Break.

The Conference for Progressive Political Action has recently issued an appeal for the purpose of inaugurating "a nation-wide campaign for the election of true representatives of the people to Congress and to state and local offices." Thruout the entire document they talk only of individuals, nothing of building a great political party of the farmers and workers.

In California, the old Farmer-Labor Party, the Non-Partisan League, the Socialist Party, and the Workers Party have united in calling a state convention to be held in San Francisco on May 31 and June 1 for the formation of a state Farmer-Labor Party. This call is having the support [illegible] all the workers and farmers who are for independent political action by the workers and farmers. There also exists in California a state committee of the Conference for Progressive Political Action which has the backing of those conservative elements opposed to a new party. This latter group has recently issued an appeal to local unions in the state asking them to organize local groups of the C. P. P. A. In this call there appears the following paragraph:

Oppose Farmer-Labor Unity.

"Attention is called in this connection to a call recently issued for the formation of a new political party in California, to be known as the Farmer-Labor Party. The last convention of the American Federation of Labor, by a record vote of 25,066 against 1,895, rejected a resolution favoring the formation of a new political party. The same American Federation of Labor convention urged the organized workers to be partisan to principles and not to be partisan to political parties. The last convention of the California State Federation of Labor also voted against the formation of a state Conference for Progressive Political Action. The State Building Trades Council, which met at Sacramento, resolved to do likewise."

These three documents plainly show that the workers and farmers have nothing to hope for from the leaders of the American Federation of Labor. It is still the time worn policy of "rewarding your friends and punishing your enemies," dressed in another suit of clothes. They do not even practice consistency in carrying out their avowed policy. Their action in supporting a candidate in the Republican primaries in Minnesota, where the Farmer-Labor Party is a full grown party, would indicate that the tie to the two old parties is greater than their tie to their friends, as represented by the choice of the rank and file of the farmers and workers. Actions of this kind cause those who are for political action independent of the two old parties, to believe that the Washington environment has thrown the labor officialdom into close contact with the political machines of the financial interests.

Learned From Experience.

Contrasted with this, the workers and farmers of Minnesota, North and South Dakota, Nebraska, Montana and Washington have learned from bitter experience that they have nothing to expect, except oppression, from either the Republican or Democratic Parties. Years of struggle against the political machines of these groups, which they found to be dominated by the lumber trust, the railroads, the bankers, the wheat gamblers, the mining interests, the power trust, etc., has convinced them that although it may take a little longer, the only solution of the economic problems confronting them is to build a political party controlled by the workers and farmers and organized in such a way that it can aggressively fight for control of the governmental power and use it in the interest of the useful members of society.

In the northwest states, these Farmer-Labor Parties have become a reality. The convention to be held in St. Paul on June 17, frankly states that it is thru with the parties of Wall Street. It will endeavor to lay the foundation for a new party, that will ultimately be able to establish a workers and farmers government in the United States. The arrangements committee urges all local unions, co-operatives, farmers' groups as well as other groups of progressives who are definitely thru with the two old parties, to elect delegates to the St. Paul Convention. June 17 is destined to mark the building of a party representing the interests of the producing masses.

Every new subscriber increases the influence of the DAILY WORKER.

PLAGUE OF BANKRUPTCIES BREAKS OUT IN BERLIN AS BUSINESS DROPS

BERLIN, May 19.—German business is in a critical condition. Many business houses particularly in the shoe and foodstuff industries are asking moratoria. The commercial boycott by the Soviet government hit German business a solar plexus blow. Doubt that the Dawes plan will be accepted has increased the nervous tension.

The gigantic strike in the Ruhr is having its effect thruout the country. Thirty-five bankruptcies were reported in the last two days.

While the demoralization of Germany is becoming more complete, Soviet Russia is progressing rapidly. Compared to the conditions in the rest of Europe, with the possible exception of France, Russia is enjoying prosperity.

The German Nationalists are demanding that the Marx-Stresseman government refrain from committing the country to the Dawes plan. It has the backing of the industrialists.

How Sigman Won In Boston

(Continued From Page 1.)

he finished, then the well-trained machine shouted previous question; and tho other delegates had demanded the floor, discussion was closed, amidst heated protest. The recommendation of the committee was accepted by a vote of 204 to 36.

This was the most flagrant example of machine steam-rollering that the convention has yet seen. From the very first day of the report of the credentials committee it was evident that the question of the League and the Sigman expulsion policy were the most important problems before the convention. When in the course of the debate on the unseating of delegates Sigman called speakers to order, who touched upon the League principles, he stated that an opportunity to discuss the question would be given when the report of the General Executive Board on the left wing came before the convention. Now that the matter had finally been brought up for consideration, no debate was permitted, no reply to the violent attacks upon the League was tolerated, and the officialdom had an easy victory.

The report on the "left wing hysteria" immediately followed the report on the case of Local No. 15, Philadelphia, which had been reorganized after the expulsion of the most active workers in the union, because it had refused to accept the order of the G. E. B. outlawing the League.

Protest Philadelphia Expulsions.

This report aroused much discussion. Delegates declared that while the administration preached the necessity of organization campaigns, in practice it used its power to disorganize the unions. The reorganization of Local No. 15 has given a weapon into the hands of the G. E. B. to coerce any local which permits differences of view, and has established a precedent which threatens the ruin of the International. It was pointed out that the expelled members of Philadelphia had demonstrated their loyalty to the union by advising all their sympathizers to apply for admission to the reorganized local, insisting that the union must be preserved under any circumstances. The report was finally accepted by a vote of 204 to 26.

The action of the convention on the question of the expulsion policy was quite in accord with decisions made the previous day which established a czarist dictatorship in the International and made heresy-hunting the prime object of the organization.

Despotic Authority of G. E. B.

A series of constitutional amendments adopted at the convention have practically placed the entire membership and all the local unions under the receivership of the General Executive Board, which has been given despotic authority over the functions, acts, opinions of every unit and every individual in the International.

The amendments to the constitution were offered by the Committee on Law with whose report the convention on the 11th day of its sessions finally began to consider the actual work before it. This committee had been busy for several months under the direction, it is alleged, of Morris Hillquit, framing a new constitution which should legalize and perpetuate the ruthless policy of suppression and persecution carried out by the Sigman red-baiting machine. The result shows that the committee understood its task well, and whatever other criticism may be made against it, lack of thoroness is not one of them.

The chairman of the committee, in introducing his report, stated that the amended constitution differed in no essentials from the old one, simply clarifying certain points so that "there may be no misinterpretation possible in case some matters are brought to court." With the reading of the first amendment, however, there could be no doubt in the minds of anyone as to the significance of the proposed changes.

Revoking Charters at Will.

This was demonstrated in the immediate opposition aroused against the first attempt of the officialdom to bring its iron heel down upon the local unions. An amendment was offered giving the G. E. B. the right to suspend or revoke the charter of any subordinate labor union for "improper conduct." A murmer of protest was heard at once, and demands for the privilege of discussion rang out from all sections of the hall.

Delegates insisted that the term "improper conduct," be clearly defined. They pointed out that by its vagueness it gave the G. E. B. bureaucratic power to control the acts of units of the International, allowing each member of the G. E. B. to determine for himself what constitutes improper conduct. The abuse authority made possible by this amendment was pointedly illustrated by Delegate Hyman, manager of Local No. 1. He called the attention of Sigman to the fact that the provision in the present agreement with the manufacturers, which allows the manufacturer to discharge a worker for "improper conduct" has been so misused that the administration has resolved to eliminate that clause from the new agreement. The machine worked well, however, and the amendment carried by a vote of 173 to 50.

Makes Sigman Dictator.

This was only one of the proposals directed specifically against local unions. Another amendment gives the president of the International power "in cases of emergency to call meetings of local unions, joint boards or other subordinate bodies and preside over them." The president, of course, decides when cases of emergency exist. In other words, he has dictatorial powers to decide how unions shall conduct themselves, to break up union meetings at pleasure, etc. Resolutions introduced giving local unions some measure of local authority, such as the power to establish the recall, were defeated.

International Espionage Act.

The most vicious amendment, termed by many delegates, the International Espionage Act, was Article 11, Section 13, which states that a member may be suspended or expelled for "holding membership or office in a dual union or in any other organization now constituted or functioning within the framework of this constitution and attempting to shape the policies, determine the choice of officers or influence the actions of the I. L. G. W. U. or any subordinate body of the same, or otherwise to usurp or interfere with the legitimate functions and rights of the I. L. G. W. U., its subordinate bodies and its officers, or for active support of such an organization."

The significance of this section was stated by Sigman himself, who declared, replying to a question whether this was not directed against a political party, that any organization, political or educational, comes under this provision.

Dodges "Dual Union" Issue.

When a delegate demanded that Sigman explain the meaning of dual union, he evaded a reply, declaring that he was at the convention on business of the International and would not waste time on organizations not related to the union.

The reading of this amendment created a turmoil in the hall. The machine had been all prepared and called previous question before a single delegate could take the floor. Amidst indignant protests from the militants, and requests for points of information from all sides, the amendment was railroaded thru by a vote of 172 to 31.

System of Inquisition.

The passage of this amendment establishes a system of inquisition in the International. The entire progressive movement in the union is shackled. Every member is now responsible for all his words and acts to the General Executive Board. Charges of disloyalty may be preferred against him for criticising the officials, for discussing union problems outside the union headquarters, for holding any economic or political views not sanctioned by Sigman, or Feinberg, or Perlstein, or any one of the fifteen vice-presidents in the G. E. B. A member may even be suspended or expelled for belonging to a political party that advocates industrial policies not in conformity with those practiced by the International.

The entire constitution, as amended, is the work of a very skillful lawyer. It is full of elastic phrases open to any interpretation. The final authority to interpret them is the General Executive Board.

In addition to approving the expulsion policy and establishing an inquisition, the convention also heard reports from the committees on Education, Insurance, Organization, Union Labels. It adopted recommendations for unemployment insurance, sick benefits, and family protective insurance, all of which were left to the incoming G. E. B. to elaborate and apply.

Publicity In Scab Sheets.

The report of the committee on union labels was given prominence by the administration. In order to combat the growing sweat-shop evil, the union plans to educate the consumer to demand union-made products. For this reason the committee recommended the establishment of a union label department and the appropriation of $200,000 within a period of two years for purposes of publicity in such magazines as the Ladies' Home Journal, Saturday Evening Post, etc. The two papers are under the official ban of the typographical union as scab sheets. Members caught reading them are fined.

The appropriation of such a huge sum of money for union label was severely criticized by progressive delegates. It demonstrates the absolute incompetence of an administration that is ready to spend $200,000 for such a purpose when the crying need is an intensive organization campaign involving hundreds of thousands of dollars.

How little interest the administration really has in the organization of the workers in the industry was shown by the amount of time devoted to the problem at the convention. The committee on organization reported at 10 p. m. In thirty minutes, while delegates were half asleep and scarcely listened, the recommendations for starting an organization campaign were completed, and the incoming General Executive Board was instructed to put them into effect.

MOSCOW ART PLAYERS TELL OF SYMPATHY WITH SOVIET RUSSIA

NEW YORK, May 19.—The Moscow Art Players denied rumors spread by counter revolutionary organizations that they are against the Soviet government, and that they are not returning any more to Russia. In a letter to a local Russian labor paper, K. Stanislavsky, head of the Russian Art organization, states among other things:

"The slanderous rumors about us have been denied numerous times in the Moscow press as well as abroad. As to the latest rumor that we are not returning to Russia, it needs no denial, as we are leaving for Russia the 17th of May."

DULUTH GARMENT STRIKERS' LINE HOLDS UNBROKEN

Amalgamated Fight Now In Third Month

(Special to The Daily Worker)

DULUTH, Minn., May 19.—The Amalgamated Colthing Workers, who are on strike for the third month at the F. A. Patrick & Co. factory in this city, are just as determined to stick to the end as they were when they were forced to go on strike to protect their organization from the unscrupulous attempt of the F. A. Patrick & Co. to break the union by discharging eight of its officers.

The membership of the union signified their spirit of solidarity by standing back of discharged officers of their union. They realized the fact that if such actions of the bosses of the Patrick firm went unchallenged it would not be very long before they would all be subject to the same treatment as their officers were.

The strikers are holding daily meetings where speeches are made by able speakers who are interested in the welfare of the working class. The strikers maintain a strong picket line in front of the factory to show the bosses the unity in the ranks of the strikers.

Jack Kroll of Chicago, general organizer, has arrived in the city to assist Bloomberg in the struggle of the Patrick workers. Both organizers Kroll and Bloomberg expressed their satisfaction of the strike situation as it is at the present, saying that in the ranks there is the same enthusiasm and determination and morale they had the first week of the strike.

Lose In Rail Fight.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—The Progressive-Democratic coalition in the senate lost its first fight for restrictive rail legislation when the Gooding long and short haul bill was thrown out of the army appropriation bill on a point of order by a vote of 49 to 25.

MINER'S HEAR HOWAT'S MESSAGE

(Continued From Page 1.)

ence was bitterly discussed by both sides and the machine had all it could do to martial the votes necessary for the quashing of the case.

Frank Farrington, himself, pleaded that the graft charges be dropped and the resolutions' committee begged for peace and tranquility.

John Watt demanded action on the call for an investigation into the charges that Farrington and Lewis made against each other—that Farrington had a deal with W. J. Lester for the operation of the notorious strip mine at Herrin and that Lewis and his associates were paid by the operators for throwing Howat out of the union and got $100,000 and $650,000 respectively, from Kentucky and Pennsylvania operators for betraying the miners during the 1922 strike.

"Truth In Charges."

"I believe there is some truth in the charges brought in these letters," cried Watt. "Why didn't Farrington get up in the national convention and make statements he made here if he says he isn't afraid of Lewis?"

Watts referred to the statement of Farrington that in spite of Lewis's later denial Farrington still believes Lewis charged Farrington in an international board meeting with being corrupt and with dickering with Lester strip mine owner and allowing it to operate during the strike.

"It is true Lewis and Farrington got together but not for good of the organization. They got together and Farrington had to get down on his knees before Lewis and said, 'God's sakes, let's get together.' If they hadn't they would have destroyed each other. The victim of the Lewis-Farrington deal is sitting in this hall right now.'

Let Lewis Answer Charges.

Before the vote to quash the demand for an investigation was taken Delegate Joe Tumulty moved to defer action until Lewis arrived to defend his position, but Farrington arbitrarily ruled him out of order.

Freeman Thompson, another signer to the probe-resoluton, was denied the floor contrary to all parliamentary procedure. A motion to close debate came next and the vote was taken, 349 to 151, to hush up the miners' Teapot Dome scandals.

$1,000 to Garment Strike.

One thousand dollars was contributed to the Chicago garment strike. Charles Wills, of the Chicago Federation of Labor, told of the girl dressmakers' gallant fight against policemen clubs, arrests by plainclothesmen who rode them to jail in yellow taxis and the "Dennie" Sullivan injunction. He declared that the strikers' difficulties came from the fact that only one-sixth of labor is organized, whereas the bosses are 100 per cent organized.

Delegate Hindmarsh, president of the local Riverton union, declared that the miners could lose nothing whatever by sending delegates to St. Paul. "By so doing you will solidify the forces of labor on the political field," he said. "The workers elected Small in the last primaries. Can president Farrington point to one substantial measure Small has favored in the past which meant progress to the workers? Rather than align himself with the corrupt Democratic or Republican parties, altho I am not a Communist, I would rather support the Communists."

"The employers of labor are the men that manipulate the old parties. The workers can never gain their ends thru the parties of the Teapot Dome oil scandal and the 100 per cent patriots. The labor parties in the past have failed because of the inaction and antagonism of the labor leaders. Some of the labor leaders are still antagonistic."

Farrington launched into another attack on the DAILY WORKER. He defended his support of Governor Small in a long speech and lined up with the Gompers' policy of keeping away from independent political action of labor. Farrington declared his intention of supporting Small in the coming election.

On the vote 385 voted against sending delegates to St. Paul and 105 voted in favor of the independent labor party resolution, and against the non-concurring recommendation of the resolution committee.

The resolution of recomemnding that it be made compulsory to install dust shelves in the mine entry to minimize the force of explosions, to place concrete stoppings before all openings to all old workings, and to examine the workings every eight hours was adopted.

Hits Professional.

The resolution condemning appointed auditors "For making a permanent job out of it by keeping them in the office in Springfield, auditing the books of the secretary-treasurer, and resolving that the president of District 12 exercise his power in seeing that these auditors and other appointed field workers do their work in a practical manner and in a reasonable time, whereby it would curtail a certain amount of overhead expense for the state organization," was declared to be concurred with in spirit by the resolutions commitee. The committee recommended, however, that definite charges should be brought if there was any complaint on any auditor, and declared the resolution covered by the constitution. Res. No. 62.

Prison Goods Condemned.

A resolution which was unanimously carried directed the officers of the union to see that as far as possible the miners bought union label goods. An amendment to this resolution, brought before the convention by the resolutions commitee, further declared "prison made goods one of the most detrimental influences to organized labor." Kate Richards O'Hare, who has been sitting at the press table representing the Vanguard, was largely responsible for this amendment.

Local papers have headlined "Convention wars on klan," but this is a distortion of the fact. Resolution No. 17, altho it does not mention the klan, attacks "certain un-American organizations thruout the country which have unlawfully delegated themselves the power to keep the peace and administer justice." Even this resolution, however, seemed to be too offensive to the Klan, for as finally brought in by the resolutions committee and adopted by the convention, the resolution was a statement of the rights of free speech and assemblage.

BONUS PASSED OVER CAL'S VETO; BECOMES LAW

Vets Get Paltry Bone After Six Years

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, May 19.—The "Graveyard" bonus bill became a law today. The Senate over-rode President Coolidge's veto by the two-thirds majority necessary, a 59 to 26 vote. The house over-rode it Saturday.

Crowds of house members thronged into the chamber and crowded around the walls. The galleries were filled.

The bill provides life insurance policies for veterans on the basis of adjusted compensation at the rate of $1 a day for home service and $1.25 a day for overseas service.

Basic compensation of not to exceed $500, for home veterans and $625 for overseas men, is multiplied by an arbitrary figure to arrive at the face value of the insurance policies, roughly two and one-half times the basic compensation.

Hawaiian Volcano Runs Wild.

HILO, T. H., May 19.—To the accompaniment of violent rain and lightning storms, the crater of Kilaeua, which started erupting last week, today continued one of the most spectacular outbursts in recent history. One person has been injured and two soldiers are missing. All roads leading to Kilaeua have been ordered closed.

Police Strike Leader Dies.

BOSTON, Mass., May 19.—The man who made Coolidge president, is dead. He was John F. McInnes, leader of the Boston police strike in 1919. During the police strike, Coolidge managed to bluff the country into believing he stopped a revolution and was nominated for the vice-presidency on his record.

World Flyers Hit Jap Islands.

TOKIO, May 19.—The three American round-the-world flight planes arrived today at Hittokapu Bay on the Island of Yetoforu. The flyers, Lieutenants Smith, Nelson and Wade, took off from Paramsiru at 7:30 a. m. and landed safely at Hittokapu Bay at 2:05 p. m.

Henry On The Shoals.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—Supporters of Henry Ford's offer for Muscle Shoals scored their first senate victory today when Chairman Norris of the agriculture committee announced he would join them in opposing adjournment of congress until the Muscle Shoals question is settled.

Election Delays War Resolution.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., May 19.—The General Conference of the Methodist church delayed consideration of anti-war resolution in order to discuss the election of five bishops. The resolution on war will be considered Monday.

More Dogs For Police Force.

NEW YORK, May 19.—The Bremen of the North German Lloyd line arrived today with 87 passengers and 27 German police dogs. One of the dogs, "Bismarck," is said by its owner, Wilhelm Thormalen, to be worth $10,000.

Will Stick to Dirty Shirts.

TRENTON, N. J., May 19.—Altho Raymond Honeyman, a laundry driver, has inherited $50,000, he will continue collecting dirty shirts and will not purchase a motor car. His wife doesn't care for automobiles.

Making Fifth Avenue Safe.

NEW YORK, May 19.—No longer will Fifth Avenue promenaders have to dodge taxicabs speeding to pick up passengers. By a police order only taxis with passengers will be allowed on the famous thorofare.

Calls Off Thaw Fight.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 19.—The appeal of Evelyn Nesbit for a new trial for Harry Thaw, recently declared sane, was formally withdrawn here today.

STRIKING RUHR MINERS REFUSE OWNERS' TERMS

Scabs Treated Roughly By Women

BERLIN, May 19.—The striking miners in the Ruhr refused to accept an arbitration award which lengthens their hours and shortens their pay. The owners accepted the arbitration board's decision. The government declared the award binding, thus serving notice that its bayonets were back of the one-sided agreement.

Tremendous bitterness, suffering and hunger among the strikers and their families makes it doubtful that the government's declaration will have any effect.

An attempt to work the mines with scabs was met with stern resistance by the miners and their wives. In Gelsenkirchen, angry women stormed the city hall, demanding issuance of rations. Police, with drawn bayonets, attacked a demonstration led by women in the town of Rotthausen.

In the mines of Hattingen, women rolled up their sleeves, seized rakes and picks and hauled fires from the pump furnaces, so that the mines are in great danger of being flooded. They brandished heated rakes in the face of men scabs, driving the latter from the mines.

Signs of an epidemic of the dread Asiatic typhus, or something closely resembling that deadly disease, have appeared and are spreading simultaneously in different parts of Germany.

A heat wave is aiding the spread of the paratyphus epidemics.

Two have died and scores are seriously ill at Bamberg, in Bavaria, while at Hemeln the epidemic attacked the troops, 166 members of the Reichswehr being in hospitals.

Newark Can Tour Russia, Germany, By Film Friday

NEWARK, N. J., May 19.—The new film recently received from Soviet Russia, which deals with the tale of two republics, Russia and Germany, will be shown for the first time in Newark, Friday evening, May 23rd, at 7 and 9 p. m., at the Newark Labor Lyceum, 704 S. 14th St.

The film was taken by an American photographer who traveled at great risk over 15,000 miles of Russian and German territory to get pictures of the advancing German revolution. There are scenes showing the soldiers crushing the young labor government at Saxony, and the Fascists drilling and plundering to break the ranks of the German workers. In addition there are pictures of the German Communist leaders, Remple, Heckert and others, agitating among the German workers.

The streets are black with the masses of workers who have turned out for political demonstrations and hunger demonstrations and the masses are surging forward with the leaders addressing them. Then the streets are filled with beggars and the workers counting their worthless marks, millions of them which are necessary to buy one loaf of bread.

In Russia, on the other hand, there is no such turmoil and unrest. There are complete scenes of the famous Moscow International Agricultural Exposition, where the hundreds of different nationalities living in vast Russia are gathered in their native costume and Russia is shown in its economic life 1,000 years ago and now. From the huts to the sanitary homes built by the Soviet government for the workers.

This is the best of the series of films released in this country by the Friends of Soviet Russia. The photography, titling and dramatic interest is superior to any of the other films yet shown.

Committees for May 30 Picnic to Meet

The joint committees of the Y. W. L. and the T. U. E. L. will meet tonight at 8 p. m. in the Folkets Hus (Workers Lyceum), 2733 Hirsch Blvd. Important work for the various committees has been outlined and all members and those willing to help are urged to attend promptly.

The following members are asked to be there without fail: J. Winsburg, Harry Anderson, Steve Rubicky, Henry Berglund, Hans Peterson, Paul Simonson.

Members of the Y. W. L. or the T. U. E. L. not mentioned or already on committees but who are willing to give a helping hand are welcome.

Missionaries Graft on Heathen.

LOS ANGELES, Calif., May 19.—The missionaires in the Dutch East Indies get a pretty penny for their grafting, reports William F. Adler of a movie film company that has just returned from Java.

"It was not the natives we had to fear when we took our cameras and equipment into the kampongs of the Kia-Kias; it was the missionaries who resent the appearance of any white persons to interfere with their exceedingly highly developed graft," said Mr. Adler, who is also well known as a writer.

"They are very powerful and stand well with the Dutch government. They sell a pair of white cotton trousers for the equivalent of $60 or $70 of cocoanuts."

MASSACHUSETTS FARMER-LABOR CALL SENT OUT

State Convention June First In Boston

BOSTON, May 19.—Massachusetts has fallen in line with the whole series of states which are organizing state Farmer-Labor parties in support of the June 17 Farmer-Labor convention. The call for the Massachusetts convention, to be held on June 1 in Boston, has just been issued in the name of a number of local trade unions and labor fraternal organizations.

The call for the Massachusetts convention, as other state calls, pledges support to the June 17 convention. The call is to all labor unions, central labor councils, workers' political parties, workers' co-operative associations and fraternal organizations and farmers' organizations in the state of Massachusetts. It reads in part:

Call for State and National Action.

"The forces of farmer and labor in the state of Massachusetts are at present without any political expression of their own. They must be united to be represented effectively at the June 17 convention. This is the only hope for success in the November elections.

"For this purpose the undersigned organizations and trade unionists hereby issue a call for a state Farmer-Labor convention to be held at Franklin Union hall, 41 Berkeley street, Boston, Mass., on June 1, 1924, at 10 a. m.

"The basis of representation shall be one delegate for a membership of less than 200, and two delegates for a membership of 200 or over.

"The purpose of the June 1 convention is to create an organization in the state of Massachusetts which will be represented at the June 17 convention at St. Paul, Minn., to adopt a state platform and to nominate a full ticket for the state elections in November, 1924.

"United action of Massachusetts industrial workers and farmers is the need of the hour.

"Fraternaly yours,

"Machinists, No. 694, Worcester.
"Journeymen Tailors, Local 12, Boston.
"Amalgamated Shoe Workers, Local 1, Chelsea.
"Amalgamated Shoe Workers, Local 43, Lynn.
"Brewery Workmen, No. 14, Boston.
"Workmen's Circle, Branch 715, Brockton.
"Workmen's Circle, Branch 718, Roxbury.
"A. F. Birch, Business Agent, Norwood Building Trades oCuncil.
"James E. O'Malley, National Executive Board, U. L. W. I. U. of America.
"August Osterholm, Secretary, Carpenters' District Council, Norfolk county."

The committee of arrangements is composed of T. J. Conroy, chairman, 50 Benefit street, Worcester, Mass., and Frank Deluca, secretary, 148 Court street, Boston, Mass.

Chinese Streetcar Demands.

SHANGHAI.—Chinese operators of tramways have organized a union and are placing their demands before their employers. They are asking a 30 per cent wage increase, overtime pay, eight hour day, full pay during sickness, company responsibility for accidents and payment of a yearly bonus based on profits.

! fear

Are you self-conscious about the impression you make on people?

PERSONAL appearance has a lot to do with the way you feel. Clothes count, of course. But still there is one thing so many people overlook—something that at once brands them as either fastidious or careless—*the teeth*.

Notice today how you, yourself, watch another person's teeth when he or she is talking. If the teeth are not well kept they at once become a liability.

Listerine Tooth Paste cleans teeth a new way. At last our chemists have discovered a polishing ingredient that really cleans without scratching the enamel—a difficult problem finally solved.

A large tube of Listerine Tooth Paste is only 25 cents, at your druggist's.—*Lambert Pharmacal Co., Saint Louis, U. S. A.*

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CAPITALISTS DISCOVER NEW WAY OF SEPARATING FARMER FROM HIS LAND, SAYS WISCONSIN PROFESSOR

By LELAND OLDS
(Federated Press Industrial Editor)

Confiscation of the farmers' lands by taxation is revealed as a probability of the near future by Richard T. Ely, of the University of Wisconsin, in an address before the Tri-State Development Congress. This shows a new route by which the farmer is being made tributary to the industrial state.

Figures gathered by the U. S. bureau of agricultural economics, he said, show that if tax tendencies continue the time will come when the whole annual net return of America's farm lands will be absorbed in tax payments.

Statistical charts were used to show that in Ohio and Kansas the upcurving line representing tax increases is gaining so rapidly on the line representing the increase in land values that it will not take long for the lines to cross. When they cross the government by taking the entire income of the land will have taken the value of the land.

Ely pointed out that this tendency had been accelerated during the last three years because farm lands had been falling sharply while taxes continued to increase. If, he said, land values are absorbed by the state the utilizers of land are tenants and if the drift continues land owners will become state tenants.

* * *

Government figures refute recent statements by bankers that the cost of farm labor and its low efficiency are important contributing causes to the plight of the farmers. In spite of the steady rise in the wages of farm labor since 1921 they stand today only 53 per cent above the prewar level. And for these increased wages the worker is giving increased efficiency. According to the official figures there has been an increase of 18 per cent in productive capacity of labor on the farm since the war began.

The long hours put in on the farms must also be considered in any attempt to appraise farm wages. According to the report of the National Bureau of Economic Research on employment, hours and earnings in the U. S., the average farm laborer works over 55 hours a week in winter and 60 hours in summer. In northern states the average week in summer meant 62 to 66 hours of work. For this the average monthly wage without board was $46.91 or with board $33.18. In other words the exorbitant wages referred to among others by the federal reserve agent of the Minneapolis district meant something like 18 cents an hour without board or 13 cents an hour with board.

The cause of the farmer's difficulties is not to be found in the meager wages of labor but in the increasing tribute in the form of rent, mortgage interest, distribution charges and taxes to support capitalism and its governing bureaucracy.

PREACHER MAY SUE REDS FOR BUM BUSINESS

Says They Put Jesus Back 19,000 Bucks

By A. L. CARPENTER.

LYNN, Mass., May 19.—Radicals in the shoe unions of Lynn have done $19,000 damage to the business of Chester J. Underhill in the past four years. Underhill's business is running a church in this shoe center and he is urging a business revival on all other ministers, priests and rabbis in the city by "a roundup and driving out of the radicals, bolsheviks, members of the I. W. W. and thugs" from the unions and the town.

In announcing his $19,000 loss to his church he blamed the radicals for bringing unemployment to the shoe business. Government figures about the situation shows that the onward sweep of the machine process has something to do with the unemployment in Lynn. In 1909, the value of the products was $34,620,874, and the number of workers employed 14,595; in year 1923, the value of the products was $20,000,000, while the number of persons employed was 5,500. In other words, in 1909, each man produced to the value of $2,372, while in the past year, 1923, each produced $3,636. This is a net gain per man of 65 per cent.

Wages have not followed the paces set by the manufacturers in their struggle for profits, which is the answer to a large part of the unemployment, according to union officials in this district.

Underhill said, "There is a deliberate attempt being made to destroy the shoe industry in Lynn. Not only the shoe industry, but to destroy all industry in Lynn. The General Electric Co. has been wise enough to shut its gates against all attempts to disorganize its plant."

By "disorganize" Underhill means "unionize" the General Electric plant.

Japan Works Against Russia in China.

TOKIO, May 19.—Japan is trying to bring under her influence all of Northern Manchuria, China, and is especially trying to gain control of the Chinese Eastern Railway, which belongs to the Soviet Union of Russia. Japan consistently scores Peking government officials and supports the Chinese reactionaries who broke up the diplomatic negotiations between China and Russia.

Japan hopes to force greater concessions for herself from Soviet Russia by her policy. Her own position is not strong and requires the hands of France and the United States to direct its short-sighted ambition.

Exile Resolution Upsets Authors.

NEW YORK, May 19.—A resolution condemning the exiling of Miguel Unamuno, former professor of Salamana university, Spain, was introduced by Hendrik Van Loon at the annual gathering of the P. E. N. society, and nearly upset the non-political equilibrium of the international authors' organization. Unamuno is exiled to the Canary islands and is not permitted to leave, altho several South American countries have invited his residence. He was sent to the islands because of his criticisms of Spanish government and the church.

Half Million in Oil.

BAKERSFIELD, Cal., May 19.—The refinery plant of the Richfield Oil company here was burned today with a loss estimated at $500,000.

HUGHES STAND ON CHINA R. R. BACKS BUTCHERS

Opposes Returning It To Soviet Russia

(By The Federated Press)

WASHINGTON, May 19.—Secretary of State Hughes says that his intervention at Peking, in the form of a warning against handing back the Chinese Eastern Railroad to Soviet Russia except under conditions to be first approved by the Powers, is in strict accordance with the resolutions adopted by the Washington Conference of two years ago.

The official records of that conference, which assumed to "settle" the problems of the Far East without the participation and against the protest of Russia, show that the Chinese spoke vigorously, but helplessly, against these resolutions. The conference, acting for the American, Japanese, French and British bankers and militarists, were compelling China to leave this railroad in the hands of Russian reactionaries of the butcher type. Wellington Koo, now foreign minister at Peking, declared that Gen. Horvath, as director of the railroad under Allied auspices, had declared himself dictator of the whole territory thru which the railroad ran, and had violated Chinese sovereignty at will.

Yet the powers, unanimously, adopted on Feb. 4, 1922, resolutions declaring for better policing of the road, and added this "reservation."

"The powers, other than China, in agreeing to the resolution regarding the Chinese Eastern Railway, reserve the right to insist hereafter upon the responsibility of China for the performance of the obligations toward the foreign stockholders, bondholders and creditors of the Chinese Eastern Railway Company which the powers deem to result from the contracts under which the rialroad was built and the action of China thereunder and the obligation which they deem to be in the nature of a trust resulting from the exercise of power by the Chinese government over the possession and administration of the railroad."

The Chinese Eastern, built by a company which was in fact the imperial Russian government, is a direct line southeastward across Manchuria, thru Harbin, to Vladivostok. China wants to improve commerce by letting the Trans-Siberian road use it again. Hughes says the foreign stockholders and bondholders' interests—especially those of Russian—must be first guaranteed, on terms which may please him.

Mexican Oil Revolt Was Purpose of Fall; Shown in Doheny Loan

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, May 19.—An attempt was made in the Daugherty investigation to show that the $100,000 loaned to Albert B. Fall by E. L. Doheny, lessee of naval oil reserve No. 1 was used to finance an oil revolution in Mexico.

Examining Warren H. Grimes, department of justice attorney, Senator Wheeler demanded to know if the department's files did not show that "the alleged oil bribe of a cabinet officer went to buy arms for a revolution in Mexico."

"They may; I am not sure about that," Grimes replied.

PERSHING WILL TALK BLOOD ON SEPT. TWELVE

Trying To Pep Robots For Next War

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 19.—Regimentation of the American robots for the war which will be the next step in the development of American imperialism is the purpose of the preparedness demonstration arranged for Sept. 12 by the military aristocracy of the United States, headed by General Pershing. The date was selected as being the anniversary of the slaughter of St. Mihiel; it is hoped that this memory will revive the war hysteria so painstakingly created six years ago by the capitalist press and the schools.

That military strategists of the army have worked on the plan for the new national defense system since the moment the last war ended is admitted by Pershing. The far-reaching nature of imperialist hopes was revealed by the black-jacker when he said: "The demonstration will certainly have a most beneficial effect on national sentiment, thru which we hope to establish this system as a permanent policy."

Hushingly Pershing admits his efficiency as a servant of capitalist interests. "Nobody sat on the lid longer or harder than I did during the war under very adverse circumstances," he says. "Only those near me could really appreciate it."

British Columbia Workers In United Front For Elections

By SYDNEY WARREN
(Staff Correspondent of the Fed. Press)

VANCOUVER, B. C.—British Columbia workers will close their ranks for a united political front in the coming elections thruout this province. Delegates from 35 organizations, including the carpenters, street railwaymen, switchmen and engineers, as well as delegates from the Federated Labor Party and the Communist Party of Canada, decided to form a British Columbia section of the Canadian Labor party.

The meeting April 29 called a formal convention for May 29 and adopted provisionally the constitution of the Ontario section of the Canadian Labor party. The organization will be formed as a loose federation of the labor groups of this province along the lines of the British Labor party.

W. H. Cottrell, chairman British Columbia provincial committee of the Trades Congress of Canada is president and Frank Hunt, buisness agent Steam and Operating Engineers is secretary-treasurer of the new party.

The convention invited the Alberta section of the Canadian Labor party to send fraternal delegates.

Farmers Get Corns Chasing Vanishing $; Now Pretty Sick

(By The Federated Press)

A farmer's dollar is today worth only 74c when compared with the dollar big business gets for its products. Of course this does not mean that the farmer actually gets a different kind of greenback when he sells his bushel of grain or fattened porker. It's just the department of agriculture's way of showing how much more the farmer has been deflated than the industrial world. The average price of farm products has fallen so much nearer the pre-war level than has the average price of the goods and services furnished the farm by organized business that the farmer can get only three-quarters as much in exchange for his product as he did before the war.

And at that there has been a small gain compared with last year when the department reported the farm dollar worth only 70c. At the lowest point in the farmer's deflation his dollar was worth only 67c when compared with the dollar of organized industry. The fact that during the 3 years since that time the farmer's dollar has gained only 10 per cent contradicts the propaganda which emphasizes the farmer's alleged recovery.

Russia Does Well With Persia.

MOSCOW, May 19.—The Russo-Persian commerce has lately increased by 50 per cent, according to Mr. Shumiatzky, Plenipotentiary Representative of the Union of S. S. R. at Teheran. A number of mixed Russo-Persian companies have been established in Persia, the share of soviet capital therein aggregating some 7 million gold rubles. The Russo-Persian Bank has been rapidly developing its activities and has opened branches in a number of Persian towns during the last few months. The chervonetz (10 gold-ruble bank note) is quoted higher in Persia than the pound sterling and even the American dollar.

McNary-Haugen Bill.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—The McNary-Haugen farm relief bill will be taken up by the house on May 20, under a special rule reported by the house rules committee. Fifteen hours of general debate will be allowed and night sessions held until the measure is disposed of.

Duncan McDonald Is Named For Governor

(Continued From Page 1.)

labor parties now already formed in working for a unified political expression of the workers and farmers on a national scale, thru the June 17th convention if possible.

Recognize Russia—8-Hour Day.

Resolutions were passed demanding unqualified recognition of Soviet Russia, declaring for nationalization of the mines, declaring for a universal eight-hour day, for a revision of the state compensation laws, for the release of all class war prisoners, for the granting of absolute equality to the negroes, advocating organization of the unorganized workers by the launching of an organization drive, relief of the unemployed, elimination of landlordism among the farmers and other farm relief.

Delegates represented the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' unions, the food workers, carpenters, electrical workers, boilermakers, office workers, retail clerks, farmers' organizations, and United Mine Workers of America. There were three delegates representing the workers' party, one delegate from the negro tenants' league, delegates from the Workmen's Circle, and three from Lithuanian fraternal organizations. Many of the miners who are in Peoria attending the miners' convention, visited the Labor Party convention. The miners had the largest representation at the convention.

Illinois Labor Ticket.

The state ticket, nominated to run at the coming election, is in part as follows:

Governor—Duncan McDonald, former president Illinois Federation of Labor, editor of the Illinois Industrial Reveiw.

Lieut. Governor—Martin L. Johnson, electrical workers' union, Chicago.

United States Senator—J. Louis Engdahl, editor of the DAILY WORKER.

Congressman at Large—R. E. Beatty, U. M. W. of A., West Frankfort, Ill.

The state ticket will be completed with the co-operation of organizations which are expected to affiliate later.

State Executive Committee.

The state executive committee of the Illinois Labor Party elected today is E. M. Hewlett, from West Frankfort, mine workers; Ed. Johnson, mine worker from Christopher; Henry Corbishley, mine worker from Ziegler; Martin L. Johnson, Chicago, Illinois; Joe Grant, carpenter from Peoria, Ill.; Arne Swabeck, painter, Chicago; Duncan McDonald, mine worker of Springfield, M. P. Morrissey railroad railway clerk, of Joliet; J. F. Burman, carpenter, Waukegan.

The platform and rules, as finally adopted by the convention is given below. The platform committee reported that there was a thoro discussion of some points in the program but in the final form here given the approval was unanimous.

Text of Labor Platform.

This is the purpose of the Labor Party of Illinois. It calls upon all workers and farmers and their organizations in the state to unite together to put the following platform into effect, the realization of which our candidates are pledged to fight for:

1. Public ownership of public utilities, natural resources, industries and all social means of communication and transportation, with steadily increasing control of the management by the workers and farmers thru their economic, political and co-operative organizations.
2. Government Banking.
3. Enactment of a law providing for a maximum workday of eight hours of labor in all industries, with further provision of adjusting the hours of work so as to afford employment to all workers.
4. Enactment of a law prohibiting the employment in industry of children under the age of 16.
5. Enactment of a law providing for adequate insurance for all industrial and rural workers in case of sickness, accident and deaths, and for the compensation during unemployment at regular union wages for all city and rural workers. Funds for same to be secured thru the taxation of all excess profits, inherited wealth and unearned income.
6. Unqualified and complete abolition of the power to issue injunctions in labor disputes and other judicial abuses.
7. Restoration of civil rights as guaranteed by the Constitution.
8. Compulsory education for all up to the age of 16, with better school facilities and prohibition of the platoon system of education.
9. Equal wages for equal work for all workers, regardless of race, color, creed, nationality or sex.
10. Abolition of the contract system on Road Building and all Public Works. Construction to be undertaken directly by the state, (only union labor to be employed), at union rate of wages and under union conditions of labor.
11. A moratorium for all working farmers on their farm debts for a period of five years.
12. Immediate steps to curb the gambling in grain, (by doing away with the right to trade in "Futures" on the Chicago Board of Trade and other Grain Exchanges.)
13. Elimination of landlordism and tenantry and securing of the land to the users of the land.

Howat Addresses Convention.

Alexander Howat addressed the Illinois Labor Party convention as follows: "I want you to understand that I am with you in this fight," said Howat. "The workers must understand that the time is gone by when they can be satisfied with a few crumbs dropped from the rich man's table. They must all get together in a solid labor party of their own. Then, instead of accepting a few crumbs that the old party politicians care to throw them, they can demand their rights as the producers of all wealth."

"I want it understood here and now," Howat emphasized, "that it is time the workers cleaned house in many places, and got rid of those elements which are catering to the rich men and the employers. This applies particularly to the American Federation of Labor conventions."

Over $300 cash was pledged by the various delegates in attendance, including a donation of $100 from District 8, of the Workers' Party.

Shirt Ironers Win Cold Victory From New York Bosses

NEW YORK, May 19.—The Shirt Ironers' Union, Local No. 280, held a conference last week with the bosses' association of the Columbia Heights section, to renew their agreement. The outlook is that the association of the bosses of this section will peacefully accept the new agreement of the workers.

The Shirt Ironers' Union had section meetings all over the city. The workers turned out in great numbers and with enthusiasm greeted the new agreement and pledged to do everything possible to put same into effect. Especially was the East Side section meeting well attended, the result of which will undoubtedly be 100 per cent organization in this section.

A general meeting held last Saturday, the report of the Strike Committee was received and the membership voted to stand solidly by their demands.

Methodists Fight On Pacifism; Bible Institute Anti-War

Only the sister of an American Legion leader opposed the resolution passed by the students and faculty of Garrett Biblical Institute of Northwestern University, approving the extreme anti-war attitude taken by a committee of the Methodist general conference at Springfield, Mass. The girl saw a yellow cloud of Japanese hovering on the horizon and challenged the 124 other voters to "pray them away."

Rev. W. R. Wedderspoon of Chicago, is leading an attack on the anti-war group in the Springfield conference and will try to have the church support wars of self-defense or "in the cause of humanity" (like the last one?).

Emigrants To Russia Must Communicate With Canada Office

WASHINGTON, May 19.—All questions regarding the rights of Soviet citizenship and entry within the boundaries of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics from persons in the United States and Canada must be addressed to the official agent of the U. S. S. R. at 212 Drummond street, Montreal, Canada, according to a statement issued by Agent Yasikoff at Montreal and forwarded to the Russian Information Bureau here.

It appears that bogus representatives of Russia and Ukraine have been issuing false visas and other documents of entry, in this country and Canada, to persons wishing to enter the territories under the Union government.

BAPTISTS ASKED TO SWALLOW A BIG MOUTHFUL

Virgin Birth Theory On Spiritual Menu

ATLANTA, Ga., May 19.—A resolution, which will bring into the open the fundamentalist-modernist dispute, was introduced in the southern Baptist convention today, by Dr. C. P. Stealey, editor of the Baptist Messenger, Oklahoma City.

The resolution proposed that "trustees, officers and members of faculties of institutions owned, fostered or supported by the southern Baptist convention be required to sign a statement of belief," confirming to eight points of the fundamentalist doctrines. The resolution would require an absolute acceptance of the basic and literal meaning of the script.

These eight points include the bible, the unity and equality of the three persons of the godhead, the literal acceptance of the creation story as accounted in the book of Genesis, the Virgin birth of Christ, the atonement of sin only thru belief in Christ, the new creation or rebirth in Christ, the actual bodily resurrection and return of Christ from the grave and the spiritual conception of the word church.

Strained Relations Between Poland And Ukraine Grow Worse

MOSCOW, May 19.—The arbitrary and oppressive action of the Polish authorities in the frontier regions near Ukraine are creating an ever more serious situation there. Refugees from Eastern Galicia report that hatred is growing among Ukrainian circles there against everything Polish. All the Ukrainian papers and printing offices have been closed, and Polish prisons are filled with Ukrainian editors, journalists, teachers and students, workers and peasants. The Ukrainian parties have been dissolved.

Recently police made a number of searches, trying to uncover the Ukrainian delegation, due to leave for London, where they wish to consult with Mr. MacDonald's Government and explain the real conditions prevailing in the Polish border areas.

Polish opposition papers are publishing appeals for the relief of former Petlura men and officers, who are in a terrible plight in Poland. Part of this "army" have been enlisted by the French Enlisting Bureau and sent to work in Africa, where they are perishing from the bad climate and fever.

Brickworkers In Chicago District Sign New Scale

Average earnings of $60 a week for three years more are guaranteed to skilled piece workers and a minimum wage of 80c an hour to the lowest paid brick and clayworkers in the Chicago district by the new agreement signed by the union and employers effective since May 1.

The United Brick and Clay workers is an industrial union covering every man from the clay digger to the trucker who unloads the bricks and clay products from the railroad freight car onto the motortruck for delivery to the scene of building operations. "The Chicago district council which signed the agreement is 100 per cent organized," says Secretary William Roulo. "Our district goes north as far as Deerfield, east to Hammond, south to Mankeno and west to the city limits, with 2600 members."

The three year contract stabilizes the higher paid unionists and gives the lowest paid an increase of 2c to 4c an hour. The 48-hour week is recognized thruout by the employers, who will pay time and a half for overtime. A few points about working conditions will go to arbitration.

SAN FRANCISCO READERS, ATTENTION!

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ADMISSION 50 CENTS
Including Hat Check

TRACHTENBERG IS POLITICAL MAGNET—CARNEY

Warring Radicals Unite To Hear Him

By JACK CARNEY.

SAN FRANCISCO.—No lecturer within recent times has created such a widespread interest in Soviet Russia and Germany as Alexander Trachtenberg, in his recent visit to this district. His lectures were attended by every section of the radical movement. Socialists, Anarchists, Wobblies and Communists packed his meeting, bombarding him with questions and displaying an interest rarely witnessed in this land of orange groves and criminal syndicalist laws.

His masterly analysis of the situation in Germany, together with his graphic description of the situation in Russia, left a deep impression on his auditors. At his last lecture he was over one hour answering questions. His answer to the question, “Why do the Russian workers submit to the dictatorship of the Communist party?” created a wonderful sentiment. He pointed out the transitory nature of the dictatorship. He showed how the Russians had died for the revolution and those who remained did not view the dictatorship in the light of an autocratic institution, rather a means with which to achieve their ultimate freedom.

The Rotary club of Palo Alto called a special meeting and invited Trachtenberg to address them on the possibilities of trade with Soviet Russia. Due to the lack of time, Trachtenberg was unable to accept their invitation.

Trachtenberg visited San Quentin and delivered greetings from the Moscow Soviet to Tom Mooney. He also spoke with Matt Schmidt. “It is gratifying to note how these men are so familiar with what is going on outside,” said Trachtenberg. “They showed an intimate knowledge with what was going on and were highly pleased with the contact established by the Workers party with the labor movement.”

Local comrades are highly enthused with the work of Comrade Trachtenberg and feel that many such speakers should be routed along the Pacific coast, so that the comrades will not feel that they are living in a world of their own.

The local press was sympathetic. Frequent requests for interviews with Trachtenberg were made.

Trachtenberg Tour

List of Western Dates.

The list of Trachtenberg's western dates follows. Addresses of halls and hours of meetings will be published later where they are not given here:

Tuesday, May 20, Butte, Mont.
Saturday, May 24, Superior, Wis.
Sunday, May 25, St. Paul, Minn.
Monday, May 26, Minneapolis, Minn.

Baptists to Swallow Hell.

ATLANTA, Ga., May 19—The Southern Baptist convention in session here is expected to go on record as unalterably opposed to the modernist trend of the church in the world. The convention plans to state clearly its position as that of the “Fundamentalists,” believing in the literal truth of the bible.

THE VIEWS OF OUR READERS ON LIFE, LABOR, INDUSTRY, POLITICS

To the Editor of the DAILY WORKER: It's no more a secret that the social democratic misleader Anthony Nomec of Czecho-Slovakia will tour this country the coming fall, also Dr. Edward Benes, the minister of foreign affairs in Czecho-Slovakia, will tour this country. Both birds are bitter enemies of Soviet Russia, but enthusiastic supporters of Russian counter-revolution and of the Eastern Democracies, or world imperialism.

After the split in the Social Democratic party of Czecho-Slovakia the overwhelming majority joined the Communists. With the bourgeois Social Democracy remained small business men, lawyers, policemen, and a handful of lackeys of the capitalist system. These lackeys claimed to be the rightful owners of the Workers' Home (Lidovy Dum) and of the leading official Party Organ, People's Right (Pravo Lidvu) in Prague.

The Communists tried to capture said Home and Organ by force and this movement led to the attempt to establish a Soviet System in Czecho-Slovakia. Of course, the Social Democratic Fascist fought desperately side by side with the police, gendarmerie, and troops against the Working Class of Czecho-Slovakia. Anthony Nemec's capitalism triumphed. Thousands of Communists were persecuted and thrown in prison and the Social Democratic bourgeois became ministers and statesmen of capitalist Czecho-Slovakia.

Trouble Breeding Alliance.

The brother of Dr. Edward Benes, a former grammar school teacher, Vojta Benes, now **General School Inspector** in Czecho-Slovakia, was the chief organizer and ruler of the Bohemian National Alliance in U. S., which exploited the poorest Bohemian workers without mercy, ruled them with an iron fist. Officials of the alliance drew senseless high salaries, toured around the whole world for a good time, aroused bitter war spirit and national hate among Bohemian workers to add more millions to the war profiteers. Because Vojta Benes, once loved, now hated in this country, does fear to come over here, his brother Edward, will visit us, altho he has done the same destructive work in France as Vojta has done over here.

During the Russian revolution the Bohemian National Alliance has done all possible dirty work to help to overthrow the Soviet system and to reestablish the old tyrannical czarist

Sickly Socialist Warrior.

Josef Martinek, the editor of the Delnicke Listy, (Workers' News), the Menshevik and White Guardist counter-revolutionary Cleveland weekly in Bohemia, went several times for the National Alliance to Russia to incite the Bohemian Legionaires against the Bolsheviki and to save them for counter-revolution. But the legionaires revolted against the Kolchak-Martinek crew and openly joined the Russian revolution.

The above mentioned editor was expelled from the Socialist party for his bloody war spirit. Today the party membership is glad to have him in its line.

Czech Communists Strong.

The Communist party is the strongest party of Czecho-Slovakia, despite Emma Goldman, grandmamma Breskovskaja, Kerensky and thousands of Russian White Guardists and counter-revolutionary Russian so-called “students,” who live in Prague, draw big pensions for doing nothing else but praise the capitalist order of society and denouncing the working class. Martinek makes his adherents believe that the Communists in Czecho-Slovakia are wiped out and that the social democratic party is the strongest party.

Now the elections in Russian Carpathia (a province of Czecho-Slovakia) proved again that the working class, despite persecution, breaking up Communist meetings, etc., is not willing to vote for capitalism any more. Two-thirds of all votes were given for Communism. The Communists elected six representatives into the senate, the social democrats only one. All the millions of Czecho-Slovak crowns donated by the government for social democratic propaganda are thrown away. The social democracy has lost the last inch of ground at home, therefore, the government must send its saviors to the United States to save the last social democratic stronghold, the “White Island” around the Delnicke Listy in Cleveland, Ohio.

The social democracy is business. Otto Bergler was a good business man in the Bohemian National Alliance and at the same time a social democrat, therefore, he became the ambassador of Czecho-Slovakia in Japan. But in the embassy was such corruption that Dr. Benes was forced to discharge his former National Brother from the Bohemian National Alliance and from the embassy.

Spravedinost Sued for Truth.

The Communist daily **Spravedinost** in Chicago, published Dr. Benes information, why Otto Pergler was discharged from the embassy, and this social democrat has sued said Bohemian daily for $100,000 indemnity for his lost honor and reputation.

The leaders of the Delnicke Listy (Workers' News) in Cleveland, own stores, businesses, houses and automobiles. The social democratic ministers and statesmen in Czecho-Slovakia own palaces, factories, automobiles. Their watchword is: “Get rich quick; to hell with the working class.”

Mr. Pergler's dirtiest part is, that he wants the hundred thousand dollars for nothing, not from a rich paper at home, (all papers brought Dr. Benes information about Pergler's discharge) but from the sweat and blood of uncounted Bohemian American workers, who have built up and keep up the Communist daily, **Spravedinost** in Chicago, Illinois. He did not yet collect the money and it's a question if he will return a social democratic capitalist as his friend, Voska and others did.

The Cleveland Bohemian bourgeois daily, “Svet” brought the news, that investigation is pending against the editor of **Spravedinost**, Dr. Vajtauer, for deportation. This news is originated from the “Svorvorst,” a bourgeois Bohemian daily in Chicago.

Dr. Vojtauer is active at said daily since last December. He took part at the conference of the Third International in Moscow, later he was active at the Communist daily (Rude Pravo) “Red Right.” He is spreading a Communist propaganda and therefore he is dangerous to the social democratic capitalist system.

Gompers' watchword: “Reward your friends—punish your enemies” must work. Deport honest Communists—reward the famous ring leaders of the oil scandal. I don't know if the last news is not only a bluff—but we are free to starve, to go to jail—to be deported and to lose our citizenship any time if we are not satisfied with capitalist exploitation. Yours for freedom,

ANTHONY HALAMEK.
Cleveland, Ohio.

HUB READER LIKES WORKER.

The DAILY WORKER:

I enclose check for six dollars for a year's subscription to the DAILY WORKER.

Please send it to this same address until June 1, and then to Lisbon, New Hampshire.

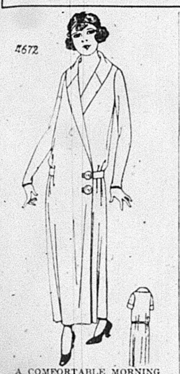
The paper has become indispensable to me. I think it is a wonderful achievement to have created such a paper in so short a time. I hope the day is not far distant when it will be published in Boston, New York and other cities, as well as in Chicago.

The magazine supplement I consider an especially excellent feature, and it is convenient to have the articles of that character on a separate sheet, so that one can put them aside for reference.

With all good wishes to the paper,

Katherine Rand Stevens.

OUR DAILY PATTERNS

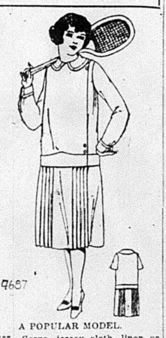


A COMFORTABLE MORNING OR DAY DRESS

4672. Linen, repp., gingham, serge or chambrey would be good for this model. The closing is reversible, so that the dress may be worn buttoned from right to left or left to right side.

The Pattern is cut in 7 Sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. A 38 inch size requires 4⅝ yards of 36-inch material. The width at the foot is 1⅞ yard.

Pattern mailed to any address on receipt of 10c in silver or stamps, DAILY WORKER, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.



A POPULAR MODEL.

4687. Serge, jersey cloth, linen or poplin could be used for this style. The sleeve may be in wrist or elbow length.

The Pattern is cut in 4 Sizes: 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. A 10 year size requires 4 yards of 36 inch material.

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JAVA WORKERS, PEASANTS WITH COMMUNISTS

Proletarian Leaders Win Strong Support

(Special to The Daily Worker)

ROTTERDAM, Holland, April 22.—(By mail.)—An unusual tribute to Communist organization ability is paid in a recent issue of the capitalist daily, “Nieuwe Rotterdamsche Courant.” Writing from Java, the special correspondent of that paper speaks as follows of the Communist movement in the Dutch East Indies:

Communists Lead Java's Workers.

“The real people's movement in Java is to be found since the beginning of last year more and more in the Communist party of Indonesia (P. K. I.). More than any other group, the P. K. I. his secured the real interest and support of thousands of the people, where other groups have failed. Many causes can be given, among others, those of a personal character. Sarakat Islam (nationalist) lost the greatest part of its following to the P. K. I.; Buddhi Utome continues to be a class union, and the new Javanese union is still further removed from the real masses. But the P. K. I. is mostly composed of workers. There are thousands of workers on the railways, the workers of the machine factories, the people who are connected with the process of industrialisation, who are led mostly by non-intellectuals and very rarely by leaders of high social standing, into a movement which, owing to the simple and uninvolved character of its slogans, can be easily understood by the uneducated masses.

Peasants Join Workers.

“In the Preanger province, more and more frequent meetings are held in small villages, and the peasant, whose burden has become heavier by the imposing of new forms of taxation, who sees the opportunities for work decreasing, who is suffering also from recent bad seasons, comes to these meetings and listens attentively to speakers from the town. So in a remote village in the heart of the province, hundreds of peasants could be seen at a meeting where above the tribune floated the emblem of the Hammer and the Sickle. This meeting was only one of many.

“Tho openly anti-Dutch and demanding absolute independence as its aim, nevertheless, the P. K. I. puts forward demands which are directed towards immediate improvements, and the 'Communist' character of its doctrine is put far enough into the background to win the sympathy of the crowd.”

Sec. Davis Ignores Debate Acceptance On Immigration

ALLENTOWN, Pa., May 19.—Secretary of Labor Davis has not seen fit to answer the acceptance of his challenge to debate that was sent him by Fred Merrick, delegate to the State Federation of Labor convention, which has just ended here. Merrick is also a member of the executive committee of the Western Pennsylvania Council for the Protection of the Foreign Born, and wished particularly to debate the immigration question with Davis.

Davis defended the administration's immigration policy and offered to debate any one on President Coolidge's friendship to labor. Merrick took up the defy and suggested debating here while the state labor conventio. was in session, or any other meeting to which the secretary of labor would agree.

250 Greek May Day Prisoners Released When “Reds” Demand

ATHENS, May 5.—(By mail)—The 250 Communists who were imprisoned on May Day for their participation in the labor celebrations contrary to government orders, were unconditionally freed yesterday upon the protestation of the Communist Party. A general strike had been threatened if the workers were not released at once. The Communists have been developing their power here until the ruling class of Greece is forced to accede to their demands when they have the backing of the mass of labor.

How many of your shop-mates read THE DAILY WORKER. Get one of them to subscribe today.

PIRATES ARE AS NUMEROUS IN CHINESE WATERS AS OIL THIEVES IN U. S.; NO LONGER INTRIGUE CHINKS

By JACK ARMITAGE

HONGKONG, April 15.—(By Mail.)—Piracy in China waters, particularly in the immediate vicinity of the British colony of Hongkong, has reached a pitch unparalleled since the days of the Caribbean buccaneers.

For months past Hongkong newspapers have retailed stories of pirates, until the public, except when the exploit has been more than usually daring have almost lost interest.

The latest attack on the S. S. Tai Lee—the second within three months—is more in the nature of a challenge to the government of the British Colony than an ordinary piracy.

On each occasion the raid on the “Tai Lee” has been particularly audacious. In the first attack—which was minently successful—the pirates shot, and mortally wounded the British captain, besides placing a number of Indian guards hors de combat.

The last attack on the “Tai Lee” was even more daring than the first, as on this occasion the Tai Lee was acting as armed “mother ship” to a convoy of large river steamers.

There has been much dissatisfaction, and many suspicions expressed regarding the Hongkong Government's action—or rather, lack of action—in piracy suppression. The latest outrage but serves to show how utterly puerile the piracy prevention regulations are.

Everyone—outside of the official clique and the shipowners—has been in agreement that the regulations are ineffective, for vessels carrying six and seven hundred passengers are not even provided with wireless. The Officers' and Engineers' Guilds—on whose members the brunt of the fray has fallen—have been persistent in their demand that a Naval escort be provided on pirate infested runs, and that the system of locked grilles, which merely act as death traps in case of accident, should be replaced by wireless.

The latest piratical exploit has spurred the Guilds to direct action and, as the result of a lightning strike the somnolent authorities have “been pleased” to provide an armer Naval escort.

Considering that many lives have been lost, dozens of people wounded, and some hundreds kidnapped and held to ransom, this modicum of protection was long overdue.

Fierce Battle on Armed “Mother Ship”

Leaving Kongomoon for Hongkong at her usual time on Friday, April 11, all went well with the “Tai Lee” till she had proceeded down river to within some nine miles of Kongmoon.

Without warning, the vessel was greeted with a fusillade of bullets from the river bank on the port side, and a few seconds later firing commenced on the lower decks. Some thirty pirates who had boarded the vessel as passengers first gave their attention to the engine-room staff, and the second engineer (Mr. Lewis) who was on duty at the time, found the muzzle of an automatic pressed against his chest.

The Ship Disabled.

The engineer was ordered to remove certain parts of the machinery, but instead of obeying he jumped to one side. The pirate fired at point blank range, but, fortunately he missed. Two other pirates who had entered the engine room opened fire and the second engineer dived for the shafting tunnel. One of the freebooters took up a position at the tunnel door and emptied the contents of his revolver in Mr. Lewis' direction. Miraculously, he was not struck, but he kept quiet until his would-be murderer, evidently satisfied that he could not have escaped, moved off.

The next thing the hunted man heard was the voice of a European police sergeant shouting, “Mr. Lewis, Mr. Lewis!” He came out of the tunnel and more shots were fired in his direction. Presently the shooting in the engine room died down and he made his way to the stokehold, where he found that all the fires had been drawn.

On the Upper Deck.

Realizing that the lower decks had been attacked, the officers on the top deck at once prepared to resist. After the second vessel in the convoy had been signalled in Morse code and Verey lights discharged, the guards were placed behind the iron grilles with guns trained on the sides of the vessel; the police on the port side and the ship's Indian guards on the starboard. The Captain, Chief Officer and the Pilot remained at the helm, doing their utmost to prevent the vessel drifting ashore, from which hundreds of pirates maintained a steady rifle fire.

A Streak of Luck.

By sheer good luck the vessel drifted past the point where the pirates had intended to beach her. In this the robbers made their only miscalculation, for the tide, which is very tricky, was still on the ebb; not on the flood as the pirates had calculated.

Those aboard firmly contend that this was the only thing which prevented the vessel falling into the hands of the attackers. By this time the San Ning (the second vessel in the convoy) had managed to turn back, and the bandits realized that the game was up, for both vessels had negotiated the most dangerous part of the river.

Those pirates who were aboard plunged headlong into the river, where they were a mark for rifles and the machine gun on the ship. At least nine were killed outright, their bodies floating down the river, while it is asserted that many more were wounded.

The desperados from the ship having reached the shore, a terrific fire was opened by their companions on the bank. One lady passenger on the San Ning, who had taken refuge in her cabin, was shot thru the head and killed instantly, while, in spite of the fact that everyone on the vessels had sought covor, seven others were wounded.

Steam was again raised on the “Tai Lee,” and both vessels made their way to Hongkong, where a rigorous search was conducted without anything incriminating being discovered on any of the “Tai Lee's” 600 passengers.

Where the Blame Lies.

Many individual stories are related of hair's breadth escapes, but the foregoing is, in brief, the story of the latest piracy near Hongkong. Even tho the pirates were on this occasion repulsed they robbed a number of passengers before plunging overboard.

For such outrages as this, which is only one among dozens, those engaged in the arms traffic must be held to blame.

That much of this nefarious trade is conducted from America is certain, for the seizures of arms on American ships in Hongkong have been numerous and large.

Get into conversation with any Chinese Seamen's Union official, and he will tell you that Chinese seafarers pay huge sums in cumshaw for the privilege of working on the China-America run. That the venture proves profitable is shown by the number who retire after a few years.

But what of those who supply the arms in America, and of those others who, in cases bearing general merchandise marks, export huge consignments of arms and munitions to China? There is an arms embargo agreement, but in spite of that official statistics indicate that there are over 1,000,000 armed men in China. In this huge number no account is taken of the tens of thousands of pirates and bandits who make a comfortable living by preying on the populace. Who, then, supplies them? Certainly not Chinese arsenals!

The fact of the matter is that huge fortunes are being made out of this illicit traffic, and there is a decided suspicion that “reputable” firms, thru their Chinese compradores, are making immense profits by supplying anyone who has the ready cash to pay.

When we have a repetition of the Boxer outrages—of which there seems a distinct possibility—the blame must rest on those who supply the arms.

Pelf For Blood.

The debt of blood will no doubt again be collected in pelf, affording but another opportunity for the exploitation of the people who, as a nation, are entirely innocent.

Were the foreign governments but honest in their protestations a stop would be soon put to the whole business; and, did they so desire, the Powers, without much trouble, could lay by the heels those in the game. But the capitalist is playing a hand which is centuries old—he gets his cut both ways.

Baltic Steamship Service Revived.

MOSCOW, May 18.—After an interval of 10 years, the Volunteer fleet is inaugurating a service again between Odessa and Hamburg. The ships plying between these points will call at all important Mediterranean ports.

FRENCH TO MEET TO COMMEMORATE “BLOODY WEEK”

Remember Martyrs Of Paris Commune

NEW YORK, May 19.—Commemorating the “bloody week” of May 2 to 28, 1871, “in which 36,000 French workers were shot by the reactionary government of Thiers,” the French branch of the Workers party, Local New York, will hold a concert and mass meeting in Bryant hall, Sixth avenue, between 41st and 42nd streets, at 8 p. m., Saturday, May 24.

M. J. LeGoff will be chairman, and the speakers will be J. S. Poyntz (in English), Leon Mabille (in French), Ettore Frisina (in Italian), and Harry Winitzky. An excellent musical program will complete the evening's celebration.

“The working class must commemorate their martyrs,” reads the circular sent out by the French branch to advertise their demonstration, and lists to be remembered: the Paris Commune, March 18 to May 28, 1871; the May, 1886, tragedy of Chicago; the October, 1917, Russian revolution; the 1918-1919 Spartacus movement in Germany; the autumn, 1920, occupation of the factories by the workers of Italy.”

Tickets for the Saturday meeting are 25 cents and may be procured at 208 East 12th street, or at 127 University place, or at 133 West 51st street, New York.

Legion Would Stop Fight.

NEW YORK.—The New York state board of the American Legion wil try to stop the Gibbons-Carpentier fight in Michigan City on May 31, Billy Gibson announced. The Legion officials want to put on the Tunney-Carpentier match, which Gibson ha made, he said.

MEMBERSHIP, ATTENTION!

Continuing the work of familiarizing the party membership with the united front policy of the party in relation to the Farmer-Labor party, the central executive committee has arranged a series of meetings at which Comrade James P. Cannon will speak on the question of the party labor party policy. The meetings arranged will be held in the following cities:

May 21—Philadelphia, Pa.
May 23—Buffalo, N. Y.
May 24—Pittsburg, Pa.
May 25—Cleveland, Ohio; mass meeting, Labor temple, 2536 Euclid avenue, at 3 p. m.
May 26—Detroit, Mich.; House of the Masses, 2646 St. Aubin, corner Gratiot, at 8 p. m.

Every party member is urged to attend these meetings and branches to see to it that at least some members of the branch attend so that a further report can be made at the branches.

Party Activities Of Local Chicago

BRANCH MEETINGS.

TUESDAY, MAY 20th.

Ukrainian No. 1, 1532 W. Chicago, 3rd floor, Ukrainian Club.
Russian Pullman Branch, 11453 S. Park Avenue, Pullman.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 21st.

Mid-City English, Emmet Memorial Hall, Taylor and Ogden.
Douglas Park Jewish, 3420 W. Roosevelt, Liberty House.
Englewood English, 6414 S. Halsted.
Checko Slovak, No. 51, 2548 S. Homan Avenue.
Czecho Slovak, Women's Cicero, Masaryki School, 57th Avenue and 22nd Place, Cicero.
Czecho Slovak Women's No. 1, 1825 S. Loomis St., 2nd floor.

THURSDAY, MAY 22nd.

Italian 19th Ward, 1102 S. Loomis.
Scandinavian W. S. Zeich's Hall, corner Cicero and Superior West.
Italian 11th Ward W. S. No. 2, 2439 S. Oakley Street, downstairs.
Scandinavian Karl Marx, 2733 Hirsch Blvd.
Finnish Branch, 2409 N. Halsted, Imperial Hall.

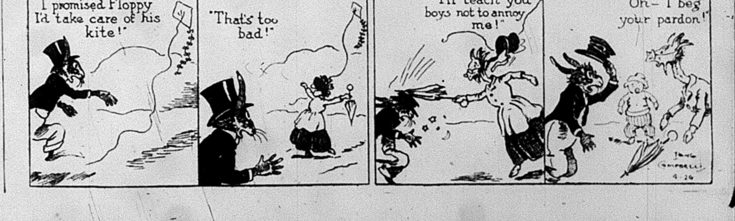
On Wednesday, May 21st, Comrade Ernest Ettlinger will speak before the North Side English Branch of the Young Workers League at Imperial Hall, 2409 N. Halsted Street on the subject, “The Need for a Labor Party.”

CITY CENTRAL COMMITTEE MEETING.

The next meeting of the City Central Committee will be held on Tuesday, May 20th, at 2733 Hirsch Blvd., Workers Lyceum. There will be a very lively meeting and special reports on the Illinois Miners' convention, the State Farmer-Labor convention, and the Needle Trades' convention will be given by Comrade J. W. Johnstone, A. Swaback, Martin Abern, and others. In addition there will be important business to discuss. The attendance at the City Central Committee has steadily increased and the delegates are awake to the fact that the City Central Committee is the real political body of Local Chicago, Workers Party. Outsiders are also invited to attend these meetings.

UNCLE WIGGLY'S TRICKS

A LAUGH FOR THE CHILDREN


"I promised Floppy I'd take care of his kite!"
"That's too bad!"
"I'll teach you boys not to annoy me!"
"Oh- I beg your pardon!"

CLEVELAND FAILS TO CONSIDER NEW LABOR PARTY

Federation Machine Wrecks Conference

By J. A. HAMILTON.
(Special to The Daily Worker)

CLEVELAND, O., May 19.—A conference of delegates from Cleveland Local Union and other workers' organizations held May 14, on the call of the Cleveland Federation of Labor, to consider the advancement of labor's interests in politics, was steam-rolled to death by the federation machine when it became evident that the sentiment was 2 to 1 for independent political action.

The conference was packed with reactionaries not elected as delegates, but who, with the help of President McLaughlin of the Cleveland Federation, who presided, carried their point that as standing delegates to the Federation or the Building Trades Council, they were entitled to seats. Smith, Business Agent of the Building Trades Council, finally moved a recess which, altho overwhelmingly voted down, was declared carried by McLaughlin, who then adjourned the meeting.

Nothing definite had been accomplished, not even arrangements for a future meeting.

Confusion as to procedure and points at issue prevailed thruout. This was partly due to the centrist attitude of "Progressives," such as Max Hayes and Albert F. Coyle, editor of the Locomotive Engineers' Journal.

The "pure and simple" A. F. of L. policy, good enough for the reactionary delegates, is not quite good enough for Hayes and Coyle, who supported the hybrid proposition to organize a non-partisan political movement independent of all political parties, which would organize Cleveland by ward committees and in case the old parties fail to nominate "Labor" men for any office, would put up "good" men for such office. This vague proposal, because of its possibilities of developing into independent political action, was opposed by the "Old Guard," and because of its close resemblance to the regular Gompers' program, was unacceptible to the more class-conscious elements.

Labor Party Sentiment.

However, the early discussion showed a strong sentiment in favor of a Labor Party, so when the question of adoption of a policy came up, the machine feared to allow a definite vote.

Max Lerner's motion to organize a Labor Party was ruled out of order. Smith, the gang's floor leader, moved to adopt the Hayes proposal and continue to follow the A. F. of L. policy. Severino, of the Bricklayers, pointed out that this motion stood for two contradicting propositions, and made a plea for a Labor Party. N. Shaffer also made a strong speech for a Labor Party which was enthusiastically received. The contradictory Smith motion was voted down; but the machine feared to press an out and out endorsement of the Gompers' policy.

The machine steam-rolled a proposal to reconvene the conference for further discussion and action, and the motion to recess left the calling of a future conference to Chairman McLaughlin, which, in effect, killed the conference.

The advocates of the Labor Party have already taken steps to continue all the more aggressively the fight for a real class political expression for the Cleveland workers.

PICKETING PROVED EFFECTIVE; BOSSES FEAR GOOD FIGHTERS

"Thruout the entire history of labor strikes, the picket has played a prominent part. To him or her is committed the task of keeping the strike alive. The picket's job is to patrol outside the premises of those against whom the strike is directed and, insofar as he can, see to it that no persons engage in work vacated by the strikers."

Sounds like a union definition of the importance of picketing, but it's the "Employers' News," organ of the Chicago Employers' Association getting off a little editorial on picketing. The article continues with misstatements of the activities of pickets and legal opinion on that great "right" of anybody to work anywhere whenever he pleases. It fails to add, "if the boss also pleases," which always conditions the workers' "rights."

The editorial concludes with the threat that "Those who are thus at fault (i. e., guilty of contempt for picketing enjoined places of business), tho their cases be appealed, must eventually suffer the consequence of their acts."

The reference is clearly made in regard to the ladies' garment workers' strike now in its twelfth week here. The Chicago Employers' Association took the dress manufacturers to its bosom and trusted its pet labor-hater Dudley Taylor, to clean up the strikers in short order with the aid of Judge "Dennie" Sullivan's injunctions, State's Attorney Crowe's special thugs, private sluggers, and ordinary police assistance.

The combined opposition thus offered has failed to accomplish its purpose and the Employers' Association is sore. Their words in the "News" are wasted, for there are some legal authorities who disagree on that holy right of injunction. The garment strike is effective, in spite of the Employers' statements that the manufacturers are operating 85 per cent of normal, or the Employers' Association wouldn't be belly-aching about pickets on the front page of its "News."

Ask $30,000 For Miner's Death.

PHOENIX, Ariz.—Alleging that the passageway in the mine of the United Verde Copper Co. at Jerome was so narrow that Albert J. Cady, an employee, could not get out of the path of approaching cars and as a result, was crushed to death Dec. 23, 1923, E. G. Monoghan, administrator of the estate of Cady, has filed suit against the company for damages in amount of $30,000.

DETROIT BOSSES OUT TO SMASH CARMEN'S UNION

Look On Organization As Bad Example

By SHERMAN BOWMAN.
(Staff Correspondent of the Fed. Press)

DETROIT, May 19.—Local 26, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway employes has forestalled a lockout or strike on the Detroit municipally owned street railway lines, by petitioning the circuit court for a writ of mandamus compelling the commission to recognize the arbitrator the union has named and to name another to negotiate with him.

The 3,600 platform employes are demanding a 14 per cent wage increase, readjustment of working schedules to reduce 12 hour split runs and recognition of the union.

The attitude of the commission toward organized labor has become public knowledge thru a telegram from one of the members, G. Ogden Ellis, now in California, in which he urges a showdown on his contention that the union must be destroyed.

Attempt to Smash Unions.

No more flagrant union-smashing methods have been used by private corporations than by the working executives of the city's railway lines and and the commission. These gentlemen have been told by industrial employers here that the solidarity of the street railway men's union is a dangerous example to unorganized factory workers. Consequently, union officers have been forbidden the right of collecting dues at car barns, forbidden leave of absence as platform employes to carry out their union duties and refused permission at the barns to circulate a petition declaring that the local and international union executives were the accredited representatives of the men.

Owing to intimidation carried on against the workers, it is regarded as a triumph for the union that only 32 per cent of the workers voted at a primary election staged by the commission May 13 for creating a dual "democratically elected" organization.

Welcome Strikebreakers.

The commission has acknowledged the offer of the Employers' Association of Detroit to act as a strikebreaking agency in a strike or lockout. The manager of this employers' "union" pointed out to the commissioners that between 6,000 and 7,000 former platform men were working in Detroit shops. And the manager said the member firms would be asked to call volunteers from their own plants to man the idle street cars, the volunteers being granted leaves of absence while their services as strike breakers were required.

Propose New Waterway.

ST. PAUL, Minn., May 19.—A new Mississippi river waterway to the Great Lakes thru Wisconsin was proposed today to the Mississippi Valley conference by O. J. Eters, Portage.

THE POWER COLUMN

ANOTHER SPECIAL OFFER FOR CAMPAIGN IS ANNOUNCED.

Subscriptions to Farmer-Labor Voice Free to Those Who Sell Yearly Subs.

ON account of unusual interest during the coming months over the tremendous Farmer-Labor Party campaigns being waged in all parts of the country, particularly attractive is the new special offer which the DAILY WORKER is making. Hundreds of DAILY WORKER boosters have availed themselves of the opportunity of securing free subscriptions to the Labor Herald, Soviet Russia Pictorial and the Liberator by selling a yearly sub to the DAILY WORKER. A full year's subscription to the Farmer-Labor Voice is now offered to any reader of the DAILY WORKER who secures a new yearly subscription. This offer is good until June 15 only and those who would avail themselves of securing free the official organ of the Farmer-Labor Party movement in America should hasten to sell that new sub before the big campaign is terminated. Look for the advertisement of the special offer printed elsewhere in this issue.

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NEW cities are rushing pellmell to put themselves over the top before the bell rings at the close of the campaign. South Bend, Ind., has reached the goal in its returns for the first part of the week and is again pushing forward toward a leading position. Brooklyn is stepping out again and is threatening to overcome the lead which Toledo has secured on it in the contest between cities of the first class.

Read the list of those who have put themselves on the honor roll this week and resolve that your honor and the honor of the city in which you live will be maintained before the campaign is over.

NEW YORK CITY: Emil Liedtoge, 1; Morris Jond, 1; Jas. Brahdy, 10; Enrest Ellwald, 1; G. E. Kelly, 7; Halen Rosen, 1; W. Koehler, 5; A. R. Gold, 1.
BROOKLYN, N. Y.: M. Kurinsky, 3, Jos. Papides, 1; Sam. Butlein, 3; H. J. Schrer, 2; I. G. B. U., 2.
DETROIT, MICH.: Ferris, 1; Snellman, 2; Wirta, 1; H. Kaplan, 1.
CLEVELAND, OHIO: J. Stimet, 3; R. Leach, 1.
CHICAGO: Louis Falich, 1; J. B. Adams, 1; Nick Pappas, 1; John Wiederkahn, 1.
PEORIA, ILL.: N. Gomez, 3; K. Harris, 1.
CANONSBURG, PA.: John Latavala, 3.
ANANDALE, MINN.: Jacob Thompson, 3.
WOODLAWN, PA.: M. Resetar, 5.
SO. BEND, IND.: J. Bivo, 2.
ROCHESTER, N. Y.: H. Davis, 2.
KANSAS CITY, MO.: W. F. McCoy, 1; R. Long, 1.
ST. LOUIS, MO.: G. Buneta, 1; Harry Stolz, 1.
MILWAUKEE, WIS.: V. E. Wandrus, 2.
PITTSBURGH, PA.: S. A. Kalesar, 1.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.: M. Silverman, 2.
BOSTON, MASS.: Wm. Simons, 1; A. Oddie, 1.
NEWBERRY, MICH.: Andrew Jackson, 2.
GARY, IND.: P. Sawonchik, 1.
TOLEDO, OHIO: E. R. Ishler, 1.
PHILADELPHIA, PA.: D. Meyerson, 1.
ST. PAUL, MINN.: E. Marks, 1.
BUFFALO, N. Y.: W. J. Dodge, 1.
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.: C. Skoglund, 1.
NEWARK, N. J.: P. Koupa, 1.
TRENTON, N. J.: Anton Leiter, 1.
MILLIGAN, NEB.: Frank Kasik, 1.
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH: M. P. Balies, 1.
LIMA, OHIO: Scott Wilkins, 1.
INDIANAOLA, PA.: Pete Davancick, 1.
LEESVILLE, MICH.: Geo. Deckeff, 1.
CAMDEN, N. J.: Rose Teitelman, 1.
WILMINGTON, DEL.: Esther Markizon, 1.
BARCLAY, KANS.: A. E. Booth, 1.
DORCHESTER, MASS.: F. Carlson, 1.
LAKE PRESTON, S. DAK.: O. L. Johnson, 1.
ASTORIA, ORE.: Annie Maki, 1.
KNAPPA, ORE.: John Turja, 1.
ABERDEEN, WASH.: Wm. Kelah, 1.

BOSSES CAN'T SMELL OWN STINK BOMBS: SNIFF AT WORKERS

A stench bomb syndicate operating thruout the nation is the latest "labor conspiracy" discovered by the bosses.

The Employers' News of the Chicago association has made the discovery known:

"According to reports coming out of Milwaukee, a case is pretty well established against a national stench bomb syndicate. A motion picture theater owner of that city, experiencing difficulty with the local musicians' union, was the victim of several stench bombing outrages. The perpetrator of these drastic measures, to force capitulation to the union's demands, was found to be from Indianapolis. Investigation developed the fact that he had been sent from that point to Milwaukee with a full complement of "bombs." When apprehended and imprisoned, the attorney for the motion picture operators' union came from New York city and furnished bail for his release. Subsequent facts tend to indicate that the theatrical unions, on a national scale, are in conspiracy to intimidate the theatrical field and the public by illegal methods."

There is nothing illegal about stench bombs—yet, we beg to correct the News, and certainly not as much deplorable in their use as in the foul-smelling fulminations bosses usually deliver against workers who try to organize and get some sort of decent living for themselves at the cost of the bosses profits.

Prove British Aided "White Guard."

(By Rosta News Agency.)

MOSCOW, May 19.—The Krasnaya Gazete, a leading Leningrad organ, publishes a document over the signature of General Holman, Chief of the British military mission at ex-General Denikin's headquarters, in 1920, addressed to the Don and Kuban Cossacks. This appeal reads in part:

"Cossacks! I have been dispatched here by His Majesty the King of England to help you win in your fight against the enemies of Christianity. . . . I have reported to His Majesty that you have all decided at any price to abolish those people. I am fully aware that this war is a hard one and I know gallantly you have fought at all times and wherever you were. . . . I know that in your struggle you have been lacking many necessaries, but now I can and will help you in all this, as soon as I shall be able to, with equipment and munitions. . . ."

The Leningrad paper remarks that such a document will be useful to support the counter-claims of U.S.S.R. which the Union will have to put forth against any British claims of compensation for losses sustained by British subjects in Soviet Russia.

NEW YORK, May 19.—Art triumphed over prejudice in Greenwich Village last night.

Eugene O'Neill's new drama of miscegenation had its premier at the Provincetown Playhouse and Mary Blair, white actress, kissed the hand of her negro leading man, Paul Robeson, in the final scene of "All God's Chillun Got Wings," without causing a riot.

The only ban on the performance was that of Mayor Hylan, who wouldn't let eight of "God's Chillun" have licenses to play in the first scene, which had to be read.

Boost The DAILY WORKER. If you are a worker, it is your paper.

World Enviously Eyes Kursk Iron Deposit Of Russia

(Rosta News Agency.)

MOSCOW, May 19.—The latest researches made in the field of the Kursk (Central Russia) magnetic anomaly have revealed that the ore-containing layer lies very deep and its volume is over 8,900,000 cubic "sajens" (1 cubic sajen is equal to 343 cubic feet) in one verst (about ⅝ mile); as the weight of one cubic "sajen" is estimated at about 2,000 poods, or 32.3 tons, the layer of ore must weigh at least 287 million tons in each verst of surface. Taking at about 35 per cent the contents of pure iron in the ore, it will be found that something like 100 million tons of iron can be expected to be uncovered per verst of surface.

A special laboratory has been organized at the Mining Academy in order to find the technical qualities of the mineral to be found and determine the economic value of the results achieved.

It should be noted that much interest is being evinced abroad—in Europe and, particularly, in America—for this discovery, among the scientific as well as the trade and business circles. This was eventually evidenced by the interest displayed for the lectures delivered abroad on this matter by the Russian Academician, Professor Lazonoff, who dwelt on the scientific and practical importance of the Kursk anomaly.

The Labor Statesman, New Weekly.

VANCOUVER, B. C.—The Labor Statesman, a new weekly owned by the Vancouver, New Westminister and District Trades & Labor council, is now serving the British Columbia labor movement "as the first new step for the further unity of the labor movement on the industrial and political field." The old British Columbia Federationist, which had passed out of control of the trades council, is now privately owned. The Labor Statesman is a 16 page tabloid with Federated Press service. It is published at $3 a year ($2.50 in Canada) at 816 Holden Bldg., Vancouver, B. C.

Your Union Meeting

Third Tuesday, May 20, 1924.

No.	Name of Local and Place of Meeting.
21	Bricklayers, 912 W. Monroe St.
58	Carpenters, Diversey and Sheffield.
141	Carpenters, 1023 E. 75th St.
272	Carpenters, Moose Hall, Chicago Heights.
1786	Carpenters, Springfield and 26th.
402	Engineers, 180 W. Washington St.
535	Firemen and Enginemen, 5438 S. Halsted St.
542	Federal Employes, Great Northern Hotel.
	Glove Workers' Joint Council, 1710 N. Winchester Ave., 5:30 p. m.
5	Hod Carriers, 225 E. 15th St., Chicago Heights, Ill.
6	Hod Carriers, 814 W. Harrison St.
81	Ladies' Garment Workers, 328 W. Van Buren St.
	Marine Fire and Oilers, 357 N. N. Clark.
147	Painters, 20 W. Randolph St.
180	Painters, N. E. cor. California and Madison.
184	Painters, 6414 S. Halsted St.
191	Painters, N. W. cor. State and 55th.
274	Painters, 220 W. Oak St.
521	Painters, Trumbull and Ogden Ave.
502	Plasterers, Monroe and Peoria Sts.
4	Printers and Die Stampers, 19 W. Adams St.
724	Railway Carmen, 75th and Drexel Ave.
1047	Railway Clerks, 9 S. Clinton St.
2219	Railway Clerks, 509 W. Washington.
703	Teamsters, 159 N. State St.
7	Waiters, 234 W. Randolph St.
111	Upholsterers Union, 180, W. Washington St.
39	Amalgamated Clothing Workers, Kedzie and Ogden.
152	Amalgamated Clothing Workers, 1534 N. Robey St.

(Note: Unless otherwise stated, all meetings are at 8 p. m.)

DAUGHERTY SPENT MILLIONS TO BREAK SHOPMEN'S STRIKE

"Incalculable" is the word used to value the "loss to business and industry" and the "loss to the general public" from the railway shopmen's strike of 1922, according to the recently published report of the attorney general of the United States.

A regular bill was sent the Railway Employes' Department, American Federation of Labor, with "The American Public, Dr.," at its head. It includes losses (excepting damages to property and loss of business) to the extent of $96,501,376, plus "expense incurred by the department of justice, serving for our protection," amounting to $1,922,639. The report claims that 53,831 "necessary additional guards and police officers" were required.

The shopmen lost their strike, but the big bosses of this country, who like to call themselves "the public" when they have a howl, paid heavy tribute to Burns and other stool pigeons and sluggers. Then these bosses have the nerve to charge up the workers with the damages of their own dirty work!

DEATH PREVENTS FRAME-UP OF THREE WORKERS

S. P. Railroad Can't Charge Corpses

By MIRIAM ALLEN DeFORD.
(Staff Correspondent of the Fed. Press)

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., May 19.—This item is dated San Francisco, because it is in this city that the ferry boats and railroad stations have been placarded for months with pictures of the three d'Atremont brothers, will Ray in his prison clothes and his prison number prominently displayed, and with lurid notices of $4,800 reward for their arrest and conviction. It was these three boys against whom indictments were issued following an attempted train holdup in northern California last October, resulting in the death of several trainmen.

At the time it appeared that the chief reason for naming these brothers was that all had been active in the I. W. W., and that Ray, one of the 23-year-old twins, had served time under the draft law in Washington during the war. The boys had been out of work, largely because of their radical affiliations, and had gone on a long camping trip shortly before the holdup.

One Boy's Body Found.

Their father had always maintained that the real train robbers (the case was obviously a professional job) had stolen his son's clothes and probably made away with the boys themselves.

Last December a message was sent the father by an unknown tramp to "tell old man d'Atremont that two of his sons will be found under the bridge with their hands tied and their bodies weighted down; the third boy was blown up."

Now the body of Hugh, the 20-year-old boy, has been found in the Rogue river in Oregon and search is being made for the bodies of the twins.

What was intended by the police and Southern Pacific officials to be a Pacific Coast version of the Sacco-Vanzetti case has fallen thru because of this discovery; and the signs offering a reward for the apprehension of these "three dangerous criminals" are being removed from ferry waiting-rooms and cabins.

Modern Lazarus Gets Crumbs From Corporation Dives

TOLEDO, Ohio, May 19.—Charity crumbs are abundant this month, announces the May issue of the Toledo Chamber of Commerce Journal. The Community Chest, seed box for the victims of corporation birds of prey, is full to the brim, and is at the service of farmers and workers who have been exploited to an extent that makes them forced recipients of public aid. The consciences of the parasites are eased, and they can now start profit mongering again with a Christian spirit, and that feeling of social superiority which is the reward of the dealer in charities.

ANDY FURUSETH SAVING SEAMEN IN WASHINGTON

Red-baiting Labor Faker Begging of Solons

By LAURENCE TODD,
Federated Press Staff Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—Before the house and senate adopted the conference report on the immigration bill, the conferees were compelled to explain that the vague language they had adopted with regard to the landing of alien seamen in this country did not in any way interfere with the fundamental principle of the seamen's act, under which foreign seamen may freely quit their vessels in American ports and re-ship on other vessels at the American rate of wages. Andrew Furuseth of the seamen's union had sent a printed appeal to every senator and congressman to refuse to vote for the report until sections 19 and 21 of this measure had been stricken out. He held that these sections of the bill would repeal the "emancipation" clause of the seamen's act.

Some Jokers.

The progressive group in the house met and voted to support the motion of Representative Sabath of Chicago to recommit the bill to conference in order that this and three other jokers in the bill should be cut out. The vote to recommit was not even enough to secure a roll call. On the final vote in the house the progressives split. Beck, Schneider, Schafer, Sinclair and others voted against the adoption of the report. Browne, who had spoken for the motion to recommit, voted for final adoption, as did Nelson and Cooper of Wisconsin. Browne stated to the Federated Press afterward that if the bill became law, and it was construed to interfere with the quitting of their ships by foreign seamen in our ports, his group would try to have the law amended.

In the senate, an hour later, the report was attacked by Senator Shipstead, who asked of Senator Reed of Pennsylvania, in charge of the bill, a series of questions showing that the conferees had at least put the seamen's act in jeopardy. They had empowered a hostile secretary of labor to place endless difficulties in the way of the quitting of their jobs by alien seamen coming to American ports. At the same time, Shipstead forced Reed to admit, nothing had been done to compel shipmasters to carry away as many seamen as they brought.

Stands by Bosses.

"That would be an unreasonable requirement," Reed asserted. "The master is compelled to explain the absence of any member of his crew who quits or deserts or otherwise disappears, but we know that great numbers of alien seamen desert every spring and go to work on the Great Lakes. Besides, we do not want to make it possible for half a dozen waiters, by striking just before a liner leaves her dock, to delay her sailing.

"As for the seamen's act, the conferees have all tried to explain to Mr. Furuseth that this report seeks to avoid any interference with that law, and we believe it will not in any degree limit the freedom that alien seamen now enjoy in our ports. He does not see it, but I think that is due to his extreme anxiety and caution."

Nevertheless, Reed was unwilling to have the bill sent back to committee and so changed as to leave no doubt in the minds of trade union officials as to its effect on the liberation of seamen. His reference to the advantage of having a lot of alien seamen go to work each spring on the Great Lakes merely reflected the steel trust background of his rise in politics.

Senator Fletcher, Senator Robinson and Senator Jones of Washington also took part in the questioning of Reed with reference to the alien seamen clause. Fletcher did not appear any better satisfied than was Shipstead.

Firemen Suicide-Savers.

BERLIN, May 19.—Firemen have been equipped with oxygen gas tanks for use in rescuing would-be gas suicides. Since the number of gas suicides has been steadily increasing and since the firemen respond to calls faster than the emergency hospital ambulances, they have been given the oxygen tanks. The public has been urged to call on the firemen whenever a suicide case is discovered.

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The Dead And The Living

John Fitzpatrick, president of the Chicago Federation of Labor, has at last taken his place along side of Samuel Gompers. Since Fitzpatrick discarded his policy of independent political action by fighting the organization of the Federated Farmer-Labor Party, on July 3rd, of last year, he has been traveling very rapidly to the right, swiftly and surely into the camp and arms of the most reactionary labor bureaucrats strangling the trade union movement.

At Sunday's meeting of the Chicago Federation of Labor, Fitzpatrick threw the last spadeful of earth on the grave of whatever little progressivism that he might have been accused of. Fitzpatrick told the central labor body to drop all notions of independent working class political action and to go back to the staid old bankrupt policy of "reward your friends and punish your enemies." In practice this policy of Mr. Gompers has proved to the workers and farmers of the country one of rewarding their enemies and punishing themselves. It was the inevitable step for Fitzpatrick to take, once he fought the organization of a genuine national farmer-labor party. Sad as this truth may be, it is precisely what the Communists said would happen to Fitzpatrick. The course of development of the class conflict, a war which has its battles inside the labor movement as well as in the ranks of the capitalist class and between the workers and farmers, inevitably drives the wavering, hesitating elements to the right or to the left. Having betrayed the farmer-labor political movement last July 3rd, having chosen Gompers in preference to the great mass of workers and farmers and their Communist spokesmen, it was obvious that Fitzpatrick would swing to the extreme right.

But there is a certain measure of bitter historical justice and atonement in another event of far greater importance to the workers and farmers of Illinois and the rest of the country that occurred on the same day at Peoria. While Fitzpatrick was signing on the dotted line of the death warrant for his feintest pretense at progressivism, there was being organized the first genuine mass farmer-labor party in Illinois. The disappearance of all the farmer-labor paper groups and puppets of sundry labor fakers and so-called progressives and the rise of a living organization, a virile political party, of the workers and expropriated farmers in one of the key states of the country is an event of paramount importance. It bids fair to lend considerable impetus to the farmer-labor movement sweeping the land for the St. Paul convention. The simultaneous announcement of the collapse of the last remnant of progressivism of Fitzpatrick and Fitzpatrickism with the declaration of principles of the new fighting party of the workers and farmers only dramatizes this welcome move in the direction of the achievement of complete working and farming class victory.

Pullman, Boston, Peoria

The DAILY WORKER admires the courage and the spirit of the delegates of Local No. 100, of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, in presenting resolutions to the Boston convention, asking it to express its appreciation of the splendid services rendered during the Chicago strike.

This is the striking local of the Chicago dressmakers. Its members know the brilliant support they have received from the DAILY WORKER. They wanted to place the convention of their "International" on record in favor of their views.

The officials of the union knew the facts to be straight. The whole of the DAILY WORKER'S staff, from proofreaders to editors, had spoken at strike meetings, or served on the picket lines. The DAILY WORKER was practically the official expression of the strike, circulated at all strike meetings, denounced by courts and prosecutors, upheld by the workers, but the DAILY WORKER does more than support strikers in their daily struggles. It has a program of its own, the program of the Workers (Communist) Party. It fights for that program, and the officialdom of "The International" is opposed to that program, and so they object to any credit being given the DAILY WORKER, for any service it may render, no matter how meritorious.

The DAILY WORKER fights for amalgamation, for the class Farmer-Labor Party, for the protection of the foreign-born, for the organization of the unorganized, for the recognition of Soviet Russia, for a Workers' and Farmers' government, for all power to labor. The officialdom of "The International" opposes these measures. It is, therefore, easily understood why the resolutions of Local No. 100, failed, and we feel that their failure is the greatest possible tribute that could be given the DAILY WORKER.

How different during the rank and file strike of the workers in the Pullman carshops, where the workers themselves, on picket duty, sold the DAILY WORKER, by the thousands of copies to those who still blindly stuck to their jobs. No international officials, to safeguard their reaction, to wet blanket their enthusiasm.

A great comparison this—*Boston and Pullman.* It is this comparison that again makes it easy to understand the attacks of President Frank Farrington, of the Illinois Mine Workers, on the DAILY WORKER at the Peoria convention.

Farrington is even more reactionary than the officialdom of "The International." He is out for the republican governor, Len Small, for re-election. We have already pointed out the serious charges that International President John L. Lewis has made against him, and the charges that he has made against Lewis. These are facts that these labor officials would like to keep hidden. But the job of the DAILY WORKER is to throw light into the dark places. And it will continue with that task.

The coal miners are reading the DAILY WORKER, at Peoria, just as it was read by the delegates to the convention at Indianapolis. They like it. They appreciate it. That will bring us their enthusiastic support. Which is all the support that we need to keep up the fight. When the masses move, there is nothing on earth that can stop them.

Meet the Issue

The action of the United Mine Workers of Illinois in adopting a modified, limited, resolution urging the recognition of the Soviet Republic of Russia, brings to the fore a phase of this question that needs particular emphasis at this moment.

Today, with countries falling in line rapidly in resuming peaceful relations with and according complete de jure recognition to the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, it is only a ruse of self-defense on the part of the reactionaries that drives them to resort to miserable compromise resolutions on this problem. When Soviet Russia was blocked, when the Soviet power had not yet succeeded in breaking the iron ring of death thrown around the Workers' and Farmers' Republic by the capitalist imperialists, the enemies of Soviet Russia openly fought American recognition. The times have changed. Therefore, these enemies of Soviet Russia are no longer making frank, frontal attacks on the Soviet Republic, but are resorting to devious, labyrinthian methods having the same objective of preventing the complete recognition of the only Workers' and Farmers' Republic.

These dishonest methods of fighting Soviet Russia must be fought with as much determination by the genuine friends of the Workers' Government as they fought the enemies of the Soviets when the attack was made in the open. There can be no hedging on the question of recognizing Soviet Russia. All conditions and limitations attached to the resumption of peaceful, normal relations with the Russian republic are only steps calculated to thwart their announced purpose. When Farrington and his ilk, or when Lewis and his gangmen, attempt to palm off on their convention delegates a modified indorsement of Russian recognition, they are treacherously fighting the Workers' and Farmers' Republic as much as Gompers is when he openly denounces recognition. In some respects Gompers is a less dangerous enemy of the Soviet Republic because he fights it openly.

The friends of the Soviet government, those who are animated solely by the welfare of the working and farming masses, those who owe allegiance only to the working class and are not subject to the beck and call of the reactionary capitalist interests, should fight more resolutely than ever for unconditional recognition of Soviet Russia. The enemies of the Soviet Republic should be smoked out in the open and shown up in all their naked ugliness. They should not be allowed to dodge. It is time to meet the issue openly and squarely and to fight it out in the same fashion.

Mr. James J. Hill is valiantly battling to save $200,000 from the hands of a 24 year old divorcee who claims that the son of the railroad king made violent love to her, which she just as violently reciprocated. The fire burnt out quickly as far as Hill was concerned, so notified the girl that her attentions were no longer desired. Thus the suit. It is hard enough for hardworking millionaires to fight the workers but the girls must also make life miserable for them. Love, unlike patriotism (the Coolidge brand) seems to have a price.

They say "Cautious Cal" is suffering from "rose fever." The specialists are trying to find out whether the roses were red, yellow or blue. It is bad the great sleuth, "Bill" Burns had to be fired at this historical moment.

Join the Workers Party and subscribe for the DAILY WORKER.

Communism leads the way to the final victory of the workers and farmers.

Communism is the hope of the last oppressed class.

Communism leads the way to the abolition of all class lines.

Communism will lift all humanity to a new and higher civilization.

Communism is constructive; capitalism is destructive.

Communism will usher in the next stage of civilization.

Communism liberates; capitalism enslaves.

Double the Party Membership!

By C. E. RUTHENBERG,
Executive Secretary, Workers Party.

IT would be a great achievement for our party if we could double the strength of the party organization during the next two months. Every party member would hail that as a great victory for the Communist movement in the United States.

It is possible for us to do that. While we may not be able to double the membership of the party in two months' time, we can double the strength of our party in efficiency of working power during the next two months.

At the present time the party organization is working on about one-fourth of its potential strength. Thru an aggressive and energetic campaign to increase our organizational efficiency and to increase the number of members who actually participate in the work of the party organization, we can at least double the amount of work which we are doing.

An illustration of the way the party is working as an organization is given in the figures which the national office has received from the district organizers covering the branch reports for the month of March. The following table contains these figures:

District	Total Branch	Total Reporting	New Members	Total Members	Members Paid to Date
1	84	54	38	1,506	985
2	127	58	96	2,825	1,757
3	59	29	21	515	326
6	56	44	15	1,170	758
7	39	21	65	662	404
10	63	46	28	646	468
13	16	14	11	511	323
Agri.	13	5	2	91	33
	457	271	276	7,926	5,054

Look at this table and see what it shows! First, out of 15 Party Districts, seven districts have reported the tabulation of branch reports for the month of March. That means that we have eight District Organizers who are not efficient enough to even carry out a little routine work which has been assigned to them. Then look at the picture of the way the branches of the Party function. In the districts which reported there were 457 branches. Out of these, about one-half were interested enough in the Party work to fill out a report card requiring about fifteen minutes' work and send it to the District Organizer.

Then take a step further and come down to the membership. In the branches reporting to the seven districts which sent in their reports there were 7,926 Party members. Of these Party members, 5,054 had paid their dues to date, and close to 3,000 were from one to three months' in arrears in making dues payments. It that the best we can do as a Party? Can we find only eight District Organizers out of fifteen who will send in their reports monthly and one-fifth of the Party branches who will send their report cards to the District office, and only an eighth over half of the membership who will pay their dues regularly?

These facts show that our Party is not paying enough attention to the organizational efficiency. Efficiency within our organization means a more efficient organization in conducting the work among the masses of this country. We may be assured that if we are only one-fourth efficient in our organizational work, then we are even less efficient in our organizational work outside of the Party.

First Step Toward Remedy.

The first step toward remedying this condition is to create an organ in every Party unit which will be charged with the duty of developing organizational efficiency. This organ of the Party is the Membership Committee.

The Central Executive Commitee at a recent meeting approved the recommendation that every branch, City Central Committee, and District Committee at once create a Membership Committee.

This Membership Committee must consist of Party members who take their duty as Communists seriously and who are ready to give their time and energy, even at some sacrifice, to the work of improving the efficiency of the Party organization.

This work of the Membership Committee cannot be left in the hands of comrades who have not proven by their past work that they can be trusted to carry out earnestly any duties given them. Every Party unit should at once canvass the membership of its unit of the organization and pick out the three members of the Party unit who nearest fulfill the description above.

Duties of Membership Committee.

The duties of the Membership Committee are threefold. One: the Membership Committee must take the necessary action to see that every Party member regularly pays dues to the organization. Second: It must organize a persistent campaign to obtain new Party members. Third: it shall assign work to every member of the branch so as to draw all the potential strength of the Party into the work we are carrying on.

A Membership Committee which sets to work to carry out these three tasks energetically can, in a single month's time double the working efficiency in a Party branch. It can improve the dues payments so that we will not have a picture such as the table above shows. It can organize so that new members are regularly brought into the organization. It can give some work to every member of the branch, thus increasing the amount of work which the branch does.

Collection of Dues.

The Membership Committee should, at the end of the month, examine the branch records to see whether all members have paid their dues. It should see that the financial secretary notifies those members in arrears and carries on a persistent campaign to collect back dues and to induce all members to pay their dues regularly monthly.

Toward this end, the Membership Committee must conduct a campaign to see that every member who has not a good excuse, shall attend his branch meetings regularly, and that those who neglect to pay their dues are called before the branch for explanation in case of persistent neglect in this respect.

If members are out of work, they are entitled to exempt stamps and should secure the stamps as evidence of their good standing in the Party. With a properly functioning Membership Committee, we will have 25,000 Party members paying dues regularly by July 1st.

Campaign for New Members.

The second task of the Membership Committee, of equal importance, is to conduct a systematic campaign for new members. In carrying out this campaign, it should adopt the following plans:

1. It should secure a list of the readers of all Party papers in the territory which the branch covers and assign Party members to visit these readers who are not Party members and endeavor to induce them to join the Party. (Subscription lists of Party papers have recently been sent to District Organizers who in turn were instructed to furnish lists to the respective Party units.)

2. The Membership Committee should, periodically, ask each member of the branch to come before it and should secure from such members the names and addresses of sympathizers for the purpose of bringing them into the Party organization.

3. The Membership Committee should see to it that at every open Party meeting where non-members are invited, an invitation is extended to those present to join the Party.

4. The Membership Committee should maintain a mailing list of sympathizers to be built up by securing names from Party members, and by using the mailing list of the Party branch and other means, send literature to these sympathizers from time to time and should invite them to come to the branch meetings and attempt to get them to join the Party when the ground is sufficiently prepared.

5. The Membership Committee should see to it that every Party member who is working in a non-Party organization such as a trade union, co-operative, or fraternal organization, makes an effort to draw into the Party those members of such organization who are sympathetic to our Party.

It is not sufficient that we should carry on general propaganda for individuals along the lines outlined above and the Membership Committee should be charged with the duty of seeing that these appeals and invitations are made.

Assignment to Party Work.

The third task of the Membership Committee is the assignment of all Party members to work for the Party organization. For this purpose, the Membership Committee should create a file of the Party members thru building up a card file in which there shall be noted the organizations to which members belong, such as trade unions, co-operatives, fraternal organizations, and other facts in regard to their relationship with masses of workers such as the place of their employment. The National Office will shortly print cards for this purpose so that these can be in a standardized form. The work of the branch should be divided as follows:

1. Work in other organizations.
2. Literature distribution, including DAILY WORKER.
3. Defense work.
4. Propaganda meetings.

Work in other organizations: Those Party members who are members of other organizations such as trade unions, cooperatives and fraternal organizations, must be assigned as their first task the work in these organizations. **By having a list of all such members, the Membership Committee can quickly mobilize all the members of the branch when the Party initiates a campaign. For instance, in relation to the June 17th Farmer-Labor campaign, it would give immediate instructions to these members, take up the questions of the organization of a state Farmer-Labor Party or sending delegates to the National Organization. The Membership Committee would receive reports from all the members of the branch on what they have done along this line from time to time, and give such instructions as are needed. The same would be true in regard to outside organizations. These members, too, could be instructed, when the Party holds mass meetings, to advertise such meetings in the organizations in which they are members, to sell literature in these meetings, circulate Party defense and other contribution lists there, and generally to secure support of the Party work.**

Literature distribution: Not all members of our branches are members of other organizations, and the remainder of the members should be organized in committees for the specific task of carrying on some other form of activity. One such is the distribution of Party literature. Every Party branch should have a group of workers whose first duty is to devote themselves to the distribution of Party leaflets and the sale of Party pamphlets and books. These members should not only work in their own branch and at public meetings but should be charged with systematic work in other organizations by canvassing to sell the Party literature.

Propaganda meetings: Similarly, a group should be formed in each branch for the purpose of building up interest and bringing sympathizers to the open propaganda meetings which the branch holds from time to time, and to support the general mass meetings which the Party organization as a whole in any city holds from time to time. By having a special group of this character to do the advertising, meetings can be greatly improved in attendance and in the results for the Party.

Defense Campaign: Another group of Party members should be organized for the purpose of supporting the defense work of the Party organization. It should be their first duty to support the campaign to raise funds for this part of the Party activities.

Other divisions of party work will arise from time to time as the party develops its campaigns. Whenever a campaign is initiated by the party, such as the Protection of the Foreign-born Campaign, and similar campaigns, the Membership Committee should assign the specific task of supporting these campaigns by all the means at the command of the party branch to a specific group of the members of the branch.

If the Membership Committee does its work conscientiously, if it seeks to organize the whole membership of the branch and bring all the potential strength of the party branch into its work, the party strength would be doubled within the next two months' time.

This is indeed an achievement worth our struggling for. Let every branch appoint its Membership Committee at once. Let us show by the efficiency of our work that we are Communists, that we are capable of directing our affairs and training the workers for the direction of the affairs of society as a whole.

On to St. Paul!

By HENRY GEORGE WEISS

Ye workers in fields and in orchards,
Ye toilers in factory and mill,
Ye makers of wealth, piling fortunes
With your brain and your brawn and your skill,—
Do you love so the shackles that bind ye,
That ye kiss the fetters that bind?
Do you hate so the sunlight of freedom,
That ye'd rather wear blinkers, walk blind?

Now by the gods that grind slowly
The grinding has ground up the meal,
The sacks are filled to o'erflowing—
And yet you still sweat at the wheel.
For what? That your masters may rule you.
For what? That they tread you in scorn.
For what? That your children may hunger
And curse the dark day they were born.

For God's sake awake and arouse ye!
A Moses is walking the land
With the scythe of the field and the hammer
Of labor aloft in his hand.
They day and the hour approaches
For the slaves to arise in their might:
Farmers and workers, join forces,
On to St. Paul—and the fight!

Brookwood Labor Graduates To Go "Back To Unions"

(Special to The Daily Worker)

KATONA, New York, May 19.—"Back to the union" is the slogan of the machinists, miners, seamen, men's and ladies' clothing, millinery and laundry workers who will graduate from Brookwood Labor College on May 30th. Every one of the second class to graduate from Brookwood is a union member and expects to go back to the industry from which he or she came better fitted to serve the labor movement.

Brookwood has now been in existense for three years, and the members of the first class, which graduated in 1923, are back in industry working in the labor movement whether in an official capacity or as active union members. Several of the graduates have already been instrumental in starting workers' classes in Philadelphia, Baltimore, Worcester and Cincinnati.

The 1924 graduating class includes a former manager of the New York Waist and Dress Makers' Joint Board of the I. L. G. W. U., a former President of the Salem (Mass.) Central Labor Union and others who have held minor positions in their unions. The organizations represented include the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, the International Seamen's Union, the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, the United Cloth Hat and Cap Workers, and the International Association of Machinists.

Preparations are under way at Brookwood for the Commencement exercises on May 30th. The speakers who have been invited to address the graduating class on this occasion are all prominent labor leaders and men and women active in the Workers' Education movement.

AS WE SEE IT

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

The local American Legion, mostly composed of swivel chair warriors who never heard any noise more closely resembling the boom of a cannon than one of the frequent bomb explosions which bootleggers in Chicago indulge in, to give the police something to get excited about, are all het up over the announced opening next Saturday of an international summer school. Aiding the American Legion is an aggregation of mentally fozzilized females representing various antique societies, such as the Daughters of 1812. These bloodthirsty Legionnaires have no objection to the internationalism of Hell-and-Maria Dawes and the international bankers but they fear a spread of knowledge of the economic causes of war would bring the military business into disrepute. But behind the puppets who protest against peace propaganda, are the capitalists who fear their supply of cannon fodder may be polluted, so the brave heroes who fought in Washington during the war are trotted out to do their stuff.

• • •

Even "Labor," leading organ in boosting Senator LaFollette for the presidency, is not certain that the Wisconsin progressive will run even if nominated by the Cleveland conference of the C. P. P. A. If there are any who are not yet fully convinced of the futility of expecting action from the C. P. P. A. for a Farmer-Labor Party, the leading editorial in the May 10 issue of the above paper should complete their disillusionment. In order to help "Labor" convince the workers and farmers that the C. P. P. A. is a delusion and fraud we are reproducing its leading editorial on this page. Read it carefully and then forget July 4, and get ready for St. Paul, where the largest auditorium in the Twin Cities is engaged for the biggest Farmer-Labor convention ever held in the United States. That convention is going to act.

• • •

John L. Walker does not like to be referred to as a "renegade Socialist." The definition of "renegade" given in "Funk and Wagnall's New Standard Dictionary of the English Language," is "one who selfishly or wickedly deserts his party and joins another: a deserter." Walker was a member of the Socialist Party and quit it for the Farmer-Labor Party. He left the Farmer-Labor Party and lined up with the Small wing of the Republican Party of Illinois. He has left a party that stood for the interests of the working-class and joined a party that represents the interests of the capitalists. Walker will not get away with his treason to the workers by a flood of crocodile tears and outbursts of moral indignation.

• • •

Had Walker changed his allegiance from one working class political party to another, his explanations that he changed his ideas on tactics could be accepted in good faith provided his actions squared with his words. But he did not do that. He has lined up with the party which speaks for the Chamber of Commerce that Walker pretends to be so much opposed to. That Walker protests against being called a renegade shows that the masses are beginning to call him to book and that the workers, particularly the miners of Illinois, no longer refer to him as "Honest John" but as the man who sold out his political convictions to the bosses.

• • •

Delegate Mercer, chairman of the resolutions committee at the Illinois Miners' convention, proved how ignorant a payroll patriot can be when he explained the insulting resolution on the recognition of Soviet Russia he managed to sneak over on the convention. Soviet Russia should be recognized of course, Mercer argued, provided the Soviet government is willing to recognize other countries. If Mercer had knowledge instead of cunning he would know that Russia was the only country in the world to recognize the right of self-determination, one of Wilson's Fourteen Points. Russia freed several small countries long held in bondage by the Czars. The other capitalist nations, instead of freeing the subject peoples under the rule added more to their list. And the United States is not lagging behind. Soviet Russia is no longer begging for recognition from capitalist nations. European governments are falling by the wayside because of their non-recognition policy and Senator Borah is writing a Soviet recognition plank for the next convention of the Republican Party. The labor fakers are as usual behind the times.

The Poor Fish says: I hear that Calvin Coolidge has a bad cold in his throat. That is what a fellow gets **for talking so much to himself.**

THE DAILY WORKER
RAISES THE STANDARD
FOR A WORKERS' AND
FARMERS' GOVERNMENT

THE DAILY WORKER

Entered as Second-class matter September 21, 1923, at the Post Office at Chicago, Illinois under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Workers! Farmers! Demand:
The Labor Party
Amalgamation
Organization of Unorganized
The Land for the Users
The Industries for the Workers
Protection of the Foreign-Born
Recognition of Soviet Russia

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ILLINOIS MINERS ICY TO LEWIS

HOWAT WINS VICTORY AT PEORIA MEET

Miners Endorse Fight For Progressives

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PEORIA, Ill., May 20.—Alex Howat receiving the most rousing reception so far accorded anyone who has addressed the Illinois Mine Workers' convention, crushed the cheap insinuations by which Farrington attempted to stampede the convention away from Howat, and made a stirring defense of the Progressive Miners' Conference of the United Mine Workers of America. The convention ordered the speech printed in pamphlet form and distributed to the mine workers.

President Farrington admitted in his attempted excuse of his desertion of Howat, following the latters speech, that "there is no law in the constitution of the miners' union that would sustain Lewis in doing what he did to Howat and the Kansas miners."

"If the time ever comes," declared Howat, "when I have to crucify a member of the miners' union in order to keep in with the international officials and to keep on the payroll, then I hope some one will blow my head off."

A Coal Digger Again.

"I am again a member of the United Mine Workers of America," Howat announced amid great applause. "I joined a union in Kansas, and have job mining coal. But I am going o continue to fight for reinstatement with my full rights and privileges as an old member."

"Farrington made a good fight for the Kansas miners when we were in jail for 17 months—I'll say that for him. But in a letter he wrote me almost a year ago, stating his reason for not keeping on with the fight, I don't think he gave sufficient reason for quitting the fight. I'll admit I was disappointed to hear from Farrington that he couldn't go along with

(Continued on page 3)

Co-operation Enables Arizona Farmers To Secure Higher Prices

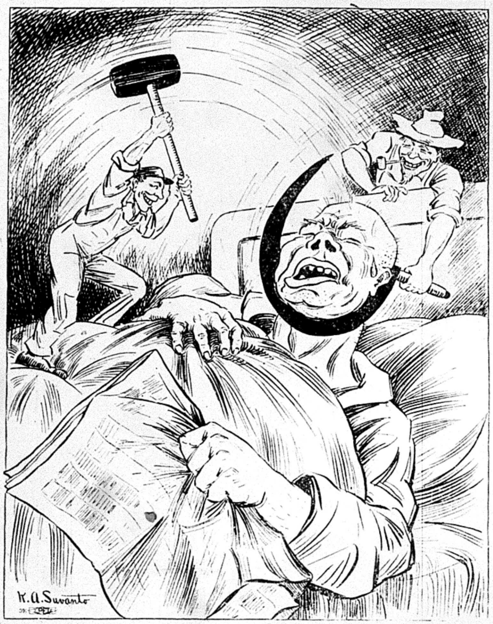
PHOENIX, Ariz., May 20—The value of co-operative marketing has been demonstrated to the 300 members of the Roosevelt Hay Growers' Association in the two years of its existence thru saving $20,000 to the members in 1923. They received about $3 per ton more for their hay than the average market price.

The association is a non-profitmaking co-operative which furnishes baling wire at cost to members, helps secure labor for harvesting and baling, grades and markets the hay at not exceeding $1.25 per ton. When the hay is delivered to the association the grower is given advances of from 60 to 70 per cent of the market value and during the year further advances are made. If the market price at delivery is less than $15 per ton the hay is stored in the warehouse of the association awaiting a higher price.

Socks or Bombs?

A special bomb squad of the police department of Chicago will be organized, Chief Collins announced yesterday. Part of their job will be to distinguish between socks and stink bombs.

THE BANKER'S NIGHTMARE



Drawn for the DAILY WORKER by K. A. Suvanto.

ADVICE TO THE ROBBERS OF THE WORKERS AND FARMERS:—Better be careful what you read just before falling asleep. The above shows a terrible nightmare of a banker, after reading in his newspaper that Communists are running the farmer-labor movement.

TRADE UNIONS OF LIMA, OHIO TO JOIN F.-L. P.

Call Convention For May 23rd

LIMA, Ohio, May 20.—A provisional committee elected by the Lima Trades and Labor Council has called a convention of all trade unions and central labor bodies, workers political parties, co-operatives, etc., to meet in Lima, Ohio, on May 23rd for the purpose of forming a county branch of the state Farmer-Labor Party.

The convention is called as part of the organization plan for that formation of the state Farmer-Labor Party which will be organized at a convention held in Columbus on June 7th and 8th.

The call for the Lima Convention states: "The County and State Conventions above referred to are in conjunction and harmony with the national Farmer-Labor Party movement, which convention will be held in St. Paul, Minnesota, June 17th, 1924."

The state of Ohio at one time had a strong radical movement and all signs point to the fact that the Farmer-Labor Party in that state will quickly become a powerful organization.

NIGHTSHIRT BOYS SPENDING $4,000,000 YEARLY FOR KLANNISH PROPAGANDA, SENATORS FIND

WASHINGTON, May 20.—Over $4,000,000 a year is spent by the "nightshirt naughties" of the Ku Klux Klan to carry on their propaganda and work in the United States, according to the admissions of Klan officers before the senate investigating committee. The committee is hearing evidence on the contested seat of Earle B. Mayfield, for whose election the Klan of Dallas is supposed to have spent $13,000.

J. E. MacQuinn, editor of the Klan, corroborated the statement of the tremendous expenses of the Klan and asked to be allowed to return to the imperial palace at Atlanta to sign the checks for his week-end payroll. MacQuinn said that he was the only man who could sign the checks for nearly $80,000 total.

George E. B. Peddy is contesting Mayfield's senate seat and precipitated the senate investigation.

WORKERS PARTY MAIN OFFICE NOW IN DAILY WORKER BUILDING

On and after May 20th the address of the National Office of the Workers' Party of America will be Room 301, 1113 Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

From that date on, the National Office will be located in the building purchased by the DAILY WORKER Publishing Company as the home of the printing plant, and the DAILY WORKER.

The housing of the National Office, the DAILY WORKER, the the federation secretaries, in one building is expected to greatly promote efficient conduct of the Party business.

Methodists May Be Allowed To Sin Openly Henceforth

(Special to The Daily Worker)

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., May 20.—Modification of the ban on dancing, attendance at theatres, participation in harmless games of chance, and other amusements were expected to be ratified by the general conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, following a vote by the committee on the state of the church.

Further reduction of the number of Episcopal residences in the United States and possible elimination of the residence in Paris, France, was anticipated as a result of the situation created by yesterday's vote on the matter of electing new bishops.

Bail For Released Millionaire Nut Set At Ten Thousand $

NEW YORK, May 20.—Bail for Harry K. Thaw, who came to New York this afternoon to answer an indictment in connection with his whipping of Frederick Gump, Jr., in the McAlpin hotel, seven years ago, was fixed at $10,000.

The case will cme up before Judge Olvaney in general sessions.

WALL STREET GAMBLERS LOSE ON VET BONUS

Caught Short When Veto Was Overridden

NEW YORK, May 20.—The sharpest declines in months were registered on the Stock Exchange this morning—the aftermath of news that the Senate had overridden President Coolidge's veto of the bonus bill.

Great numbers of selling orders, rushed in after the market closed strong yesterday, pushed issues down at the opening today from ⅛ to 6 points.

Passage of the bonus spelled one thing to Wall Street—the hope of a reduction in taxes gone glimmering.

Up to the very last minute yesterday the financiers hoped for sustaining of the president's veto by the Senate. This was clearly portrayed in the rally just at the close yesterday when stocks mounted fractionally higher for the day.

It has been assumed that many of the larger operators had fully discounted the passage of the bonus, but opening prices indicated many did not.

One of the phases of the overnight news of the bonus, so to speak, was the hurry up call for margins sent out to every margin trader in Wall Street. Clients who were unable to put up the heavy margin asked for were sold out this morning, as the initial quotations mutely testify.

Borah Demands Senate Wash Burton Wheeler Of G. O. P. Oil Charge

WASHINGTON, May 20.—The Senate was asked today by Senator Borah, Idaho, to go on record as exonerating Senator Burton K. Wheeler, of Montana, from charges that he misused his office, made in an indictment by a Montana grand jury. Borah demanded that the majority report of his committee, which recommended the exoneration be adopted as the sentiment of the Senate.

DUD TAYLOR LOST GOAT TO GIRL STRIKER

Bosses' Lawyer Razzed Out of Court

When Wanda Kolletta appears before Judge Sullivan to "show cause why she should not be punished for contempt of court," this morning she will be the proudest girl among the 50 garment strikers who will also be in court.

For Wanda was the cause of Dudley Taylor, the "brains" of the dress manufacturers' association, getting the razzberry in the S. Clark St. police court yesterday. Wanda was arrested Monday evening and charged with assault.

Yesterday when she appeared in the S. Clark street court to answer the charge Dudley Taylor was there to see that she got the brand of justice that his tool "Dennie" Sullivan hands out.

Taylor had come to represent the girl who claimed she had been assaulted. When Wanda's case was called Dudley marched up to the bench and asked that he be granted a continuance for a few days. "Who are you," asked Judge Eberhard?

The Great I Am.

"I am here for the complainant. I am Dudley Taylor," said Dudley. He told who he was as if he thot the court would drop dead of respect.

"This fellow apparently doesn't know much about the law,' said R. J. Ricker, lawyer for the union, who represented Wanda. "The defendant wants a jury trial. He will get all the time he wants. The case will not be heard here, Mr. Taylor."

"Tell your troubles to a jury," sighed the judge, and that was that.

When Wanda and her lawyer went to the rear of the court room Taylor followed them and tried to serve a notice "to show cause" on Wanda before she had left the court room.

"You Poor Fish."

Ricker gave poor Dud one look. "You poor fish, do you want to get soaked for contempt of court? Don't you know you can't serve a defendant in a court room? Take that notice back or I'll have you before the judge. Where do you think you are, in a bar room? Or maybe you think you are in Sullivan's court. Beat it!"

Dud had never been treated like that before and he was sore. He took the notice and attempting to recapture his lost goat marched from the room. In the outer hall he tried to disguise himself to look like a telephone booth and waited for Wanda.

Still Has His Goat.

When Wanda left the court room her quick eye penetrated Dud's disguise and she marched up to him and took the notice out of his hand. "Beat it," she whispered to Dud "before the squirrels get you."

That is why Wanda Kolletta is a proud girl this morning; she still has Dud's goat.

SUN NEVER SETS ON DAILY WORKER; THEY BUY IT IN AUSTRALIA

SYDNEY, Australia, May 20.—The DAILY WORKER is sold even this far from Chicago, by McNamara's Bookshop, 7 Clark street. Like the British Empire, the sun never sets on the DAILY WORKER, says a constant reader of the peppy American Communist paper.

CHICAGO WILL NOT GET RELIEF FROM UNSAFE SCHOOLS FOR 5 YEARS

The schools of Chicago will continue in their present overcrowded and unsafe condition for at least five years it became known yesterday when the board of education announced its building program.

The business manager of the board says that relief at once is impossible. Children must attend school in shifts and in unsafe buildings and in portables.

Many school teachers believe that this declaration is all the bunk. They declare that the school authorities are trying to continue the present condition so as to be able to force the platoon system down the throats of the people of Chicago.

SCABS LOST SIGHT OF IN RUHR STRIKE

Missing Strikebreakers Sought By Cops

BERLIN, May 20.—Scabs or "emergency" workers as they are called in the capitalist and socialist press are trying to operate the mines struck by the coal diggers who refused to accept the terms of the bosses, backed up by the capitalist government.

The disappearance of several scabs is made the pretext for the use of violence on the part of the police against the strikers. "Emergency" workers unacquainted with mining, are liable to meet with accidents, but instead of conducting more investigations the authorities are making wholesale arrests of Communist leaders.

Communists Lead Miners.

The Communists and the syndicalists, because of their championship of the shorter work day and their opposition to acceptance of the boss' terms, have secured the leadership of the miners. The Socialist and the Catholic leaders are urging the men to return to work.

Several leaders of the miners' union were arrested and the union headquarters searched.

In Gelsenkirchen 600 miners' wives entered the Koenigsgrube mine and drove off the scabs. The situation is pregnant with possibilities.

Farmers' Foes Plan To Disfigure Soil Teller's Relief Bill

WASHINGTON, May 20.—The McNary-Haugen Farm Relief bill today set out on its legislative career in the House.

With debate limited to 15 hours, and night sessions planned, its friends hoped to push it to a final vote by the end of the week. Opponents of the bill threaten to bury it under drastic amendments which would so change its nature that its authors could not recognize it. Advocates of the McNary-Haugen plan have agreed to resist all amendments.

John Brown's Body.

LAKE PLACID, N. Y.—Sixty representatives of the negro race, joined with the John Brown Memorial Association, in a pilgrimage to the grave of John Brown at North Elba near here on the 124th anniversary of the birth of the direct action opponent of slavery.

A monument to Brown is planned by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

"HANDS ACROSS THE SEA," UNITED STATES COMMUNISTS GREET BRITISH

Chicago, Ill., May 15, 1924

The Communist Party of Great Britain,
16 King Street, Covent Garden,
London, W. C. 2, England.

Workers Party of America extends fraternal greetings and hearty good wishes for success of your work in exposing hypocrisy of labor government and building mass Communist movement.

C. E. RUTHENBERG, Executive Secretary.

This is the cablegram sent to greet the Communist Party of England upon the opening of their annual congress. The American party is in entire sympathy with the British Communist party in disillusioning the masses of their trust in "progressive" or "liberal" or Socialist "labor" parties. Both parties realize the absolute necessity for mass class political action, independent of half-way thinkers.

DEPOSER OF HOWAT HITS 6-HOUR DAY

Makes Foolish Attack On British Union

By KARL REEVE.

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PEORIA, Ill., May 20.—John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers' Union of America, addressed the District 12 convention of the Illinois miners for the first time today at the request of the district president, Frank Farrington.

In contrast to the enthusiastic reception given Alex Howat, expelled president of the Kansas miners, there was the cool, dissatisfied attitude of the same miners' delegates today when their international president was trying to "sell" himself to them. Howat had been invited to speak by the unanimous vote of the rank and file, while Lewis appeared by official grace.

On Defensive for Two Hours.

Lewis spoke to the convention for two hours, trying to explain what he has not done. He did not mention the Progressive Miners' committee, but he spent most of his speech discussing their demands for the six-hour day and the organization of the non-union fields.

"It is true that the miners have a six-hour day in Great Britain," declared Lewis, "but they have it at the sacrifice of the double and triple shifts, which makes the working conditions bad for them."

Lewis Knocks British Miners.

Lewis contrasted the miners' organizations of Great Britain and America for some time. He tried to show that the American coal miners are better organized and should be satisfied with their eight-hour day. He said that the British union was a loose organization, that locals did not meet, and that there was only a loose affiliation between the locals and the International.

British miners in the convention objected strenuously to Lewis' remarks on English conditions. John Hindmarsh, one of the delegates, asked the International mine president if he had ever been in these counties: Durham, Northumberland, Yorkshire, Lancashire.

Lewis replied that these were the four principal mining counties of Great Britain and that in these counties the miners have strong local organizations which hold meetings.

Another English delegate, a 60-year-old miner, asked Lewis if he had ever seen a company store in England. In his pompous way Lewis answered, "No," and the convention hall rang with the delegates' laughter.

Fears to Face Watts.

John Watts, a progressive delegate, tried to get Lewis' attention to ask another question but was completely ignored.

Lewis launched into a tirade against the press, charging that sensational stories against mine union officials prejudice non-union miners from joining the organization. He said that the non-union men reading the lurid press accounts would be afraid to join the miners' union.

The president gave a weak verbal plea for peace in the organization.

Lewis made a statement utterly contrary to that of Farrington in his report when he said that the price of coal had nothing to do with the people buying what coal they needed. Farrington's report says that unemployment has decreased among the miners due to cheapening the price of coal. Lewis said that people bought coal as they needed, regardless of price.

Murray Reviles Progressives.

Vice-President Philip Murray followed Lewis in speaking to the convention. He denounced the Progressive Miners' committee and their organization meeting in Pittsburgh. Murray stressed the fact that Howat represented a dual organization.

Howat rose and answered Murray that he represented the Progressives, and that they were not in a dual organization.

Delegates Angry.

Delegates were grumbling and dissatisfied after Lewis' and Murray's speeches and showed their discontent in group conversations. The English miners were particularly disturbed by the false statements and shoddy self-selling of John L. Lewis.

JESS SMITH WAS BOSS OF SPY BUREAU

Daugherty's Graft Pard Could Hire and Fire

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, May 20.—How Jess Smith virtually "ran" the bureau of investigation of the department of justice was told to the senate Daugherty investigating committee today by L. J. Bailey, formerly chief of the bureau.

"Smith was recognized as the most powerful man in the department of justice outside the attorney general himself," Bailey said.

Agents of the bureau were "hired and fired" by Smith with Daugherty's knowledge, the witness said in relating specific instances of dismissals at Smith's direction.

Pierce Miller, former newspaper correspondent "covering" the department, related how A. Mitchell Palmer, formerly attorney general, had "been sent for" by Daugherty in connection with the Bosch magneto case. After Palmer left the office Daugherty told him in answer to a direct question, Miller said, that he (Daugherty) "would not indict Palmer unless he was forced to."

Daugherty said Palmer had had a lot of trouble and he did not wish to indict him, Miller testified.

Bailey told him Smith "took an interest in almost everything in the bureau" and came into his office for daily conferences.

When Daugherty became attorney general, Bailey said that he sought his views on the policies of his bureau. Daugherty told him, he said, that he was "a very busy man" and said that Smith would give directions of what he wanted done in the bureau of investigation.

When Smith wanted an agent discharged, Bailey said, he would tell him that "the attorney general wants this man dismissed." Bailey said the attorney general would approve it.

Asked if Smith had access to the confidential files of the department of justice, Bailey said "he got anything he wanted in the department."

"Were Smith's orders carried out by other employes of the department?" Senator Wheeler asked.

"He was recognized as second in command; they knew that they could look for other employment if they didn't obey his orders," Bailey said.

COOLIDGE HAS VETOES ENOUGH FOR PRESENT

WASHINGTON, May 20.—President Coolidge will not veto the tax bill, despite passage of the $4,000,000,000 soldiers' bonus bill over his veto, according to word reaching the capital today.

With the bonus actually a law, administration leaders showed a tendency to drop talk of a veto of the tax measure because of the added drain imposed on the treasury by the measure. Their view is that Mr. Coolidge should approve any tax bill that Congress sends him and get the tax question out of the way as a campaign issue.

If more revenues are needed later to meet the added annual charge of about $152,000,000 imposed on the treasury by the bonus, special taxes can be levied, rather than to try to revamp the present tax measure, leaders say.

The bill, however, must be made acceptable to Mr. Coolidge by elimination of the tax return publicity provision and modification of the gradual corporation levy, leaders say. This, according to word leaking from conferees, is about to be done, thru "trading" between Republicans and Democrats, the latter to get their surtax schedules approved in return for elimination of the publicity provision.

PROGRESSIVES STOP FARRINGTON'S INCITATION TO VIOLENCE AGAINST DAILY WORKER REPRESENTATIVES

By KARL REEVE.

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PEORIA, Ill., May 20—Frank Farrington was prevented from inciting his pay-roll hangers-on and adherents of his machine to incite the convention to do violence to the representatives of the DAILY WORKER in the miners' convention by the determined insistance of the progressive element at the Illinois miners' convention that order be restored.

Farrington's prestige was materially damaged at today's session by Howat's speech urging the rank and file to organize and fight the corrupt officials of the union. Farrington, in a cheap attempt to stampede the delegates away from Howat and the progressives, tried to incite a riot and have the press representatives of the DAILY WORKER thrown out of the convention.

"Reds" Farrington's Excuse.

After Howat was thru speaking, Farrington declared that he had written to Howat almost a year ago, telling Howat that he could no longer fight for the Kansas miners because Howat had contaminated himself by entering the Pittsburgh progressive conference and by association with Foster, the reds and the communists. Then Farrington, to show how vicious the reds were, cited the DAILY WORKER.

"We have their agents at this convention. They are circulated thru the hall, voting as delegates. They are trying to influence delegates against me. They have no business here. Their representative sits at the press table and each day he is misrepresenting the news of the convention." Cries of "Throw him out" from the Farrington machine delegates.

Some of Farrington's pay-roll experts, following the policy of the Lewis-Farrington strong arm advocates, started the cry, "Throw them out," "Where are they?"

"If this was any place but a miner's convention said Farrington, trying to increase the turmoil, "and they did what these reporters are saying they would be thrown out of the convention."

"More cries of throw him out," from the Farrington supporters.

One old grandpa, waving a cane in one hand and a DAILY WORKER in the other, called out, "Is this the paper?" Farrington said "Yes," and the old machine delegate yelled, "Then let's throw them to hell out."

Delegate Sanders placed the responsibility for the turmoil by taking the floor and calling out, "If there [illegible] a riot here today, it will be your fault."

When Farrington saw the responsibility for the violence of his henchmen was being placed where it belonged, he immediately called the convention to order and Howat began his reply to Farrington's false insinuations.

"Deserter!" Cries Hindmarsh.

The delegates showed their resentment for Farrington's attitude on Howat. When Howat had completed his first speech, Farrington tried to say that he had not deserted Howat. He tried to show that Delegate John Hindmarsh again charged from cause he ran against Farrington for president of district twelve when Farrington was supporting Howat.

Hindmarsh again charged from the the floor that Farrington was a traitor to Howat.

"Hindmarsh not only ran against Farrington," called out Joe Tumulty, "But he was elected, too."

"You deserted all right," one delegate called. "The army is still here fighting for the Kansas miners, but the leader has gone. He is a deserter."

Will Distribute Speeches.

A motion was unanimously passed to print the two speeches of Alex Howat and the statements of Farrington on the Howat case in pamphlet form and distribute them to the membership of the mine workers.

The sale of the DAILY WORKER is exceptionally good. The girls who are selling it declare they will continue their work.

Bandit Knocks Low Wages.

BAKERSFIELD, Cal.—"Low wages turn girls to easy money. It is impossible to live on $15 per. Give girls an equal chance with men and they will go higher." This is the conclusion of Eleanore Walling, 19 who has confessed to armed robbery of a bank at Taft, Cal.

CARNEY WARNS INVISIBLE EMPIRE TO QUIT WHILE QUITTING IS GOOD

SAN FRANCISCO—Jack Carney, fighting editor of Labor Unity (a Federated Press member paper) has locked horns with the Ku Klux Klan. In a recent issue Carney ran a big headline, Smash the Klan! detailing beneath it some of the klan activities against the I. W. W. and the Workers Party in San Pedro, Los Angeles and elsewhere in California.

The next day the editor got the following letter, which is given verbatim: **If you knew what was good for you, you'd let up on attacking the Government of this here country! If you don't like it get the hell out of it and go back where you belong—to Mexico, or some other one of them foreign countries. If they won't allow you in Mexico go to Ireland, but what I want to emphasize is that you go somewhere, and the sooner you start going, the sooner you'll arrive at whereever you intend to go. I hope you get what I mean, because if you don't go, you're going to stay—now get that right, YOU'RE GOING TO STAY. Verbum sap apienti—look that up in your dictionary—you Bolsheviki, so now get wise and go. —Dominus Vobiscum, KKK.**

Carney learned how to handle anonymous threatening letters in a good school for fighters—as editor successively of Truth, The Butte Bulletin and The Voice of Labor. His reply to this threat is an editorial invitation to the klan to "go where snowballs have an unusually short stay."

FARCE OF 'BOYS' WEEK' BARED BY YOUNG WORKERS

Name Capitalists Who Control Institution

By AL SCHAAP.

Today is Boys' Day in entertainment and athletics. For 364 days in the year the children of Chicago must play in the dirty lots and today they must do the same. They are forced to play in the gutters and the filthy dumping grounds while the children of the rich play tennis, baseball and other sports on grounds which are well laid out.

Boys' Week is another means of making slaves of the young masses by making them feel important.

Among the founders of Boys' Week there is not one representative of the working class. All the directors of this movement are either brankers, old party politicians or big industrialists, who only care for the development of their own children and do not give a ripple of worry for the children of the class that works. The capitalists make it necessary for even the child to go to the factory in order to have a mere right to exist.

Here are some of the founders and their connections:

George W. Dixon—President Arthur Dixon Transfer Co., director Grand Trunk Western Ry. System, Central Trust Co. of Ill., Security Life Ins. Co. of America, Chicago Morris Plan Bank, B. & Q. Chicago & Conn. Ry., Mem. Ill. Senate, staff of Gov. Yates, rank of colonel, member Army and Navy Club.

Melvin A. Traylor: Vice pres. First National Bank, Ballinger, Tex., vice pres. Stock Yards National Bank, vice pres. Live Stock Exchange Bank, Pres. Chicago Cattle Loan Co., pres. First Trust & Savings Bank, vice pres. and dir. First National Bank, Chicago, dir. Industrial Ban. N. Y. etc.

William Grant Bierd—Railway official, president C. & A. R. R. since 1914; gen. supt. and gen. mgr. Panama R. R. & Steamship Co., Colon, Panama.

Lewis E. Myers—Trustee Allandale Farm for Boys; Pres. Central Ill. Utilities Co., Mich. Gas & Electric Co., Southern Wis. Electric, Big Falls Power Co., Gogebic & Iron Counties Ry. & Light Co., Ashland Power Co., Ironwood & Bessemer Ry. & Lt. Co.; chairman State Council of Defense for Cook Co.

W. Rufus Abbott:—Dir. Union Trust Co., Beardslee Chandelier Mfg. Co., Richardson Sand Co., Ill. Bell Tel. Co., Chicago Assn. Comm.

Benjamin Franklin Affleck. Pres. Portland Cement Co., pres. Calumet Supply Co.; dir. First Nat. Bank.; member Union League.

Harry E. Byram:—Railway president; pres. C. M. & St. P. Ry., formerly executive of various railroads.

Eaton Marquis:—Lawyer; official attorney for city treasurer, Chicago; dir. Chicago Trust Co., University State Bank; chairman Chicago Chapter Red Cross; Decorated Commendatore Italian Crown for war services.

C. W. Folds:—Banker, First National Bank, Lake Forest, Ill.; Commercial Acceptance Trust, Federal Securities Corp.

D. R. Froagan:—Banker; pres. Union National Bank; pres. National City Bank, Chicago.

W. F. Hypes:—Gen. sales manager Marshall Field Co., dir. Towle & Hypes Co., Continental Audit Co. & Account Co.; first pres. Chicago North Shore Music Festival; pres. Chicago Y. M. C. A.

Samuel Insull:—Pres. Edison Gen. Elec.; controls entire electric lighting business in Chicago; pres. Public Service Co. of Northern Ill., Midwest Utilities Co., Peoples Gas & Light Co., etc.

Nathan Wm. MacChesney:—Lawyer; commd. lt. col., U. S. A.; Nat. Com. on prisons and prison labor; past comdr. American Legion.

C. H. Markham:—Railway president, Ill. Central.

C. S. Peterson:—Pres. Peterson Linotyping Co., Regan Printing House & Co.

H. A. Revell:—Merchant, member Legion of Honor, France.

John Smulski:—Banker, lawyer, pres. N. W. Trust & Savings Co.; pres. Pulaski Lumber Co.; city atty.; state treas., Chicago.

R. W. Stewart:—Lawyer, chairman bd. of directors Standard Oil Co.; Ind.; dir. Continental & Commercial Bank, Chicago; Nat. City Bank, N. Y.; Maj. U. S. Vol. Cav., 1898.

B. E. Sunny:—Telephone official; pres. Chicago Telephone Co., Nat. Bank, Chicago.

Upham, Fred W:—business man; S. A. R. N. W. Soc. Loyal Legion, Chicago alderman.

Wilson, Thomas E:—packer; Wilson & Co., dir. Guaranty Trust Co. N. W.

Wrigley, Wm. Jr.:—p. Wm. Wrigley, Jr. Co., dir. First Nat. Bank, First Trust & Savings Bank, Boulevard Bridge Bank, etc.

These bankers and big industrialists want to fool the children, that they are getting freedom out of their capitalist system.

The only freedom that the children of the working class will get is when the workers themselves will rule and govern this country. Every boy a member of the Young Workers League and its Junior section!

Child Labor Law Blocked In Senate By King Of Utah

WASHINGTON, May 20.—Action on the proposed child labor amendment was again blockedwas again blocked in the Senate today.

When Senator Walsh, Montana, Democrat, asked unanimous consent to consider the amendment on May 27, objection was made by Senator King, Democrat, Utah.

Walsh announced he would move again to take up the amendment within a few days.

FRENCH FRANC AGAIN HITS THE CHUTES

Financial Kings Fear For the Future

PARIS, May 20.—The franc sold today on the opening of the exchange at 18.50 to the dollar and 80.55 to the pound sterling.

Nervousness on the part of the financial magnates over the fall of their pet Poincare and the probability that J. P. Morgan would not open his purse any wider after the debacle that overtook the reactionary elements which supported the government about to pass out in a few weeks.

Reports that Poincare used the Morgan millions to fix the elections, were made by the official organ of the Herriot group, but denied by both Poincare and Morgan.

The charge was that Poincare used several million dollars to beat down the dollar and pound sterling and only halted when called by Morgan.

The American banker denies that he was in on the plot. He does not deny, however, that his French friend was innocent of the charge.

FOOD WORKERS TO PUT STRIKE ON WIDE FRONT

Meet Tonight To Plan City Wide Fight

The restaurant and lunch room workers organized in the Amalgamated Food Workers' Union will hold a mass meeting tonight at their headquarters, 14 N. State street, to plan an organization campaign to reach all the workers in all the restaurants of the city.

That will be their answer to the message of the Chicago Restaurant Association, representing the Greek restaurant owners who have just notified the union they will not meet with the union representatives to discuss a collective agreement.

Strike Worries Association.

The association had approached the union to see if they could not end the strike of the union against the restaurants of the North Side. The union informed them of their demands and indicated their willingness to talk settlement. Then the association sent back a reply they would not settle or negotiate for a collective agreement.

The International office of the Food Workers' Union has notified the Chicago strikers that they will render them all the aid in their power.

Tonight's meeting will hear reports from Organizer Norman on the strike situation and also on his organizing work on the South Side.

12-Hour Day Must Go.

"This campaign means the beginning of the end of the 12-hour day in the Greek restaurants of Chicago." Norman told the DAILY WORKER yesterday. "The bosses are going to learn that the workers no longer consider themselves slaves. To the demands of the union and the workers for decent conditions the bosses reply with injunctions. They are going to learn that injunctions don't win arguments or strikes."

"Hundreds of new members are coming into the union and we are going to win. The active workers in the union know that now is the time to go forward to victory and they are on the way."

Chamber Of Commerce Agent Failed To Scare Kansas Workers

KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 20.—A group of rank and file workers endorsed the call for a State Farmer-Labor convention, to meet June 8th. The local Communists have done yeomen service in getting the ball started. They invite the local socialist party and all class conscious workers to attend the next meeting, May 25, at 8 p. m. Delegates to the convention will then be elected.

Errol D. Leniton, a fat, slow-witted spy of the local chamber of commerce, remarked that he proposed to "stamp out" the organization. He seemed abashed when courteously reminded that such bad manners are out of place except in bootleg circles. The local thug groups have been unruly since a drunken score of the Murray Davis Post of the Legion created a disturbance at a Workmen's Circle meeting in the new building of the Carpenters' Local.

A colored delegate spoke on the persecution of his race and called on the F. L. P. to draft a platform for its relief.

Railroad Workers Industrial union 520, is beginning publication of a monthly Bulletin, edited by John Grady, former general secretary-treasurer of the I. W. W. It is a 16 page tabloid, published at 1001 W. Madison street, Chicago.

Shorten the Workday!

By ARNE SWABECK.

"I hold no brief for the Illinois operators, but I do for the Illinois miners and my only desire is to help the miners. but nl order to do that I must help the operators find a wider market for their coal."

This is the solution offered by President Farrington to the present heavy unemployment in the Illinois coal fields, as contained in his report to the Thirtieth consecutive and Ffth Biennial convention of District No. 12, United Min eWorkers of America, and he explains his solution in the following manner:

"There is only one way whereby we can get more work for Illinois and that is to cheapen the cost of production to the degree that will enable the Illinois operators to sell their coal in competition with coal mined in non-union and sparsely organized districts where the cost of production is much less than in Illinois."

A Sham Solution.

Indeed, a poor solution. Cheapening the cost of production of any article has never been known to extend the markets. It has on the other hand, served to increase profits of those who own the tools of production, and perhaps this is what Mr. Farrington desires.

Alexander Howat, in his address to that convention, stated very clearly and definitely that no gains could be made by the working class in general and by the coal miners in particular except what they were ready to fight for and could bring sufficient pressure to bear to obtain. In no instance does the interest of the operators correspond with that of the coal miners. Co-operation with them will help swell their coffers, but bring no additional work to the miners.

Non-Union Conditions.

Farrington's report draws a comparison between the output of the organized mines in Illinois and that of the unorganized mines in West Virginia, Kentucky and Alabama, stating that during the last fiscal years with an average of 146 days work the former show a total output of 73,410,857 tons, while West Virginia during approximately the same period and about the same number of men employed mined 103,000,000 tons. In the West Virginia field wages are much lower than in Illinois. In Alabama miners work 10 hours per day and the operators pay whatever they feel disposed to pay, and "the situation is almost identical with what it was in Illinois prior to 1897."

Would Stop Strikes.

Farrington's report proposes to the Illinois miners, "Respect for contract, elimination of strikes in violation of contract, work when the operator has work to do, careful workmanship, load clean coal, reduce the amount of slack by careful shooting, give an honest day's work, co-operate with the management in doing the things that are right." In other words, do away with strikes, speed up production, make it possible for the Illinois operators to compete with those of the unorganized miners; accept their conditions of work; go back to the conditions which obtained in Illinois prior to 1897.

Fatal to Miners' Union.

This will mean nothing but the ultimate destruction of the miners union. Grant the operators the speed-up system, limit your right to strike, and the next thing which will follow inevitably is a wage reduction. Acceptance by the miners of the proposals made in Farrington's report, will mean an immediate weakening of the miners' union and an invitation to the operators to demand greater concessions. The coal miners' unions of Germany, with the beginning of the occupation of the Ruhr, granted several concessions to the operators, under the general plea of supporting the nation. Today 600,000 of these coal miners in the Ruhr are out on strike against the threat of the operators to take away the prevailing seven-hour day for work below the surface and the eight-hour workday on the surface.

Super Power Pill.

To detract the attention of the rank and file mine workers from the burning issues within their organization and the need of practical steps to relieve the present situation of unemployment and destitution. Farrington's report advances some alluring schemes for the establishment of one or more giant power plants on the Ohio and Mississippi river for the manufacture of electricity. Even this is put up as a means to extend the market and create more work, when as a matter of fact it would rather reduce the need of coal.

In any event the coal operators of the nation are today so completely consolidated into great trusts with interlocking directorates that any temporary gain made along these lines by the miners in one state could only be on the cost of the miners in other states. just as much as the lowering of the conditions of work in one state would react to the same degree on the workers in other states.

Eenemy Press Likes It.

It is rather illuminating that the Chicago Tribune, so bitterly condemned by Frank Farrington during this convention, a few ago, carried an editorial lauding Farrington's scheme for co-operation with the operators as a sane and sensible plan. When the capitalist-controlled dailies praise proposals made by labor leaders there is reason for the rank and file workers to viewing these proposals with suspicion, because these papers voice no other interests than those of the bosses.

Would Be Disastrous.

Acceptance of Farrington's proposals for the cheapening of production of coal in order to "extend the market and create more work for the coal miners" would be disastrous for the miners' union and be the beginning of its complete annihilation. The unemployment situation, however, is a real problem which demands a concrete solution. On the first day of this month, according to Farrington's report, 150 Illinois mines were completely closed, leaving fully 30,000 mine workers out of jobs, with very few of the mines now in operation working more than half time and the great majority of them not even that much.

Shorten the Work-Day.

Yet, what is needed is an adjustment of the hours of worker with no reduction of the day's wages so as to afford employment for all, with compensation at regular union rates for any eventual unemployment and actual steps toward the nationalization of the coal mines. That, however, would mean a real fight with the bosses, for which the rank and file mine workers are ready, but which is feared by Frank Farrington.

POLICEWOMEN IGNORE HUNGRY POLISH GRANNY

Matrons Talk Of Nifty London Policewoman

Police matrons of the West Chicago station were more interested in discussing the proposed visit of Commandant Mary S. Allen, London Women Police, than in providing lunch for a poor old Polish woman who had been brought in friendless at 11:30 at night.

The thin, wrinkled old woman shuffled about the women's quarters of the police station, munching a thick slice of bread she had picked from some one's lunch remains. Over her white-haired head a cheap blue handkerchief was tied. A coarse white knit waist, part of an under garment, covered her lean body and a trailing black shirt hung on the old frame somehow. Her shoes were too large and run over at the sides.

Prisoners Don't Feed.

The matrons claimed they had fed her well, that she hadn't even drank all the coffee with real cream and sugar that they had offered her for breakfast. The policewomen were jollying one another over their lunch and couldn't be bothered with the prisoners.

A Polish reporter approached the old woman as she wandered in and out of the open cell rooms, opening a bundle on the desk without eagerness but as tho she might find something for herself within. The old woman waved him off, chewed again on her crust of bread, and wouldn't answer.

"Granny," the reporter spoke in Polish, "where do you come from?"

A bread-muffled answer at length: "My son lives near Hoyne and Webster. Stanley Bednarek." She continued her slow shuffle about the rooms.

"Granny," the reporter tried again, but she wouldn't reply nor would she be coaxed into a room with a younger, defiant Polish woman. Granny wouldn't go in and sit down until some one came for her.

Everyone Has a Friend.

"She must have some friend," the police matron in charge remarked. "We can keep her until they find some one to take her; a few days, you know. We're pretty crowded here. Mostly 'sporting women' and drunks."

The wizened old Polish woman kept on wandering about, unemotionally. To be left alone seemed as much as she wished. Her persistence with the dry bread indicated that she hadn't had enough food for a long time, even if the police matrons had given her breakfast. One meal won't fill a stomach that has been nearly empty for weeks.

In the hall the police matron joked with the officer in charge of the men's ward, both speaking in good Irish brogue.

British Can't Tell Irish.

"They say she has her hair short and brushes it back pompadour," the officer said of the British police woman.

"They needn't think they can come over so smart and tell us anything," retorted the rotund matron.

"She wears a uniform, slick. O, she'll come around here. Any place interestin' like this," the officer added.

"Fancy us going to England and getting the royal reception she's getting!"

The old Polish woman shuffled up to the door.

"No, granny, you go back!" The police matron returned to her charges.

OHIO ORGANIZING FARM-LABOR FOR NATIONAL ACTION

Convention Planned To Precede June 17

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LIMA, Ohio, May 20.—A provisional committee elected by the Lima Trades and Labor Council has called a convention of all trade unions and central bodies, workers political parties, cooperatives, etc., to meet in Lima, O., on June 3rd for the purpose of forming a county branch of the state Farmer-Labor Party.

The convention is called as part of the organization plan for the formation of the state Farmer-Labor Party which will be organized at a convention held in Columbus on June 7th and 8th.

The call for the Lima Convention states: "The County and State Conventions above referred to are in conjunction and harmony with the n tional Farmer-Labor Party movement which convention will be held in S Paul, Minn., June 17th, 1924."

The state of Ohio at one time had a strong radical movement and all signs point to the fact that the Farmer-Labor Party in that state will quickly become a powerful organization.

Hoover Opposed To Publishing Secrets Of Corporations

(By The Federated Press)

WASHINGTON, May 20.—Herbert Hoover, defender of the Chicago meat packers during and after the war, is now trying to head off the adoption of income tax returns in the conference report on the revenue bill. The Senate voted overwhelmingly for publicity, because it realized that La Follette would make that an issue in the presidential campaign. The House conferees were expected to agree to this Senate amendment to the House bill.

Hoover argues that big business corporations will learn the financial secrets of theirsmall competitors, and will be able to crush them by the use of that information. On the other hand, he fears that fake concerns, desiring to fleece the public into buying their stock, will make inflated returns and pay taxes not really d in order to put up a convinci "front."

He claims that publicity of tax returns was required from 1867 to 1872, and that it added to the industrial and financial chaos of the time.

However, Congress is not muc frightened; it is familiar with the co poration twist in Hoover's brain.

Chicago Federation Labor Party Ditches National Convention

The Farmer-Labor Party of the United States has abandoned plans for holding a national convention in Cleveland July 4th, Jay G. Brown, national secretary announced yesterday, coincident with the holding of the conference for Progressive Political Action.

This decision follows and is the result of the action of the Chicago Federation of Labor abandoning the Farm Labor Party at their meeting Sunday. The reason given is that the national committee of the Party does not feel justified in incurring the expense necessary to a national convention without better support than has thus far materialized.

It is believed that "The New Majority" which has been the national organ of the party, will no longer be used for that purpose because it is owned by the Chicago Federation of Labor.

Young Workers To Hold Mass Meeting Tomorrow Night

Believing that there is something in a name, the Englewood Branch of the Young Workers' League has selected Prospect Hall, 64th street and Ashland avenue, for its bi-weekly "mass" meeting Thursday night.

The Englewood branch is grappling at close range with the difficult task of organizing the American youth into Communist groups. This effort is deserving of all possible help.

Talks on problems now confronting the League will be given by Comrades Barney Mass and Max Shachtman. Dancing will follow, the music being furnished by the Young Workers' League's own orchestra.

And If It Should Pass Supreme Court Would Down Thumbs

WASHINGTON, May 20.—The Barkley-Howell railroad labor bill has been favorably reported to the senate interstate commerce committee by its subcommittee, with an amendment under which a strike would automatically result in suits by the government to throw the roads into a receivership. The government would then seek to adjust the industrial dispute in order to restore operati

Every new subscriber increases the influence of the DAILY WORKER.

STONE PROMISES TO OUST FINKS FROM BUREAU

However We Are From Missouri

By LAURENCE TODD.

(Staff Correspondent of the Fed. Press)

WASHINGTON, May 20.—An end has come temporarily to the dream of the boss detectives to create a secret political police, or political spy system, serving the employing and banking interests thru both the big capitalist parties.

The hint given by Attorney General Stone appears to be confirmed by the statement to the Wheeler-Brookhart committee by John E. Hoover, master red-catcher now in charge of the bureau of investigation. Hoover said Stone had issued orders that none but lawyers should henceforth be employed in the bureau, and that the work of the bureau should be limited to the assistance of federal attorneys in the preparation of cases already in their hands. The personnel, now 607 in all, is to be weeded out, and much of the work undertaken under Palmer and Daugherty has been stopped.

* * *

What has been indicated in recent weeks is:

That spies are abhorrent to Stone as a lawyer, and are not contemplated by law as part of the government machinery. Spying is to end.

That the "dossier" or irresponsible secret report system established by Palmer as a means of terrorizing the country into making him president is abolished. Burns and Daugherty found these jackets in the files of the bureau—jackets filled with charges and gossip from cowardly enemies of great numbers of citizens, whose whole tendency was toward government by blackmail and frame-up. Burns enlarged this dossier library paying large sums of public money, illegally, for secret "evidence" against the political critics and opponents of Daugherty.

That the system of exchange of finger-prints and other identification between police offices thruout the country and with foreign police, as built up Burns, will be dropped. Burns is supposed to have been permitted by himself to gather records for the Burns agency in this way at public expense.

* * *

Whether Stone is sincere will be tested by the fate of this John E. Hoover and of Rush Holland, who still draw salaries as assistants. It was J. E. Hoover who caused the issuance of 10,000 warrants of arrest of labor radicals and caused the violations of law known as the red raids of January, 1920. He is temporarily the head of the bureau of investigations, while Stone is finding a suitable lawyer for that job.

Rush Holland, equally rabid in his attacks upon liberals, was Daugherty's representative in attendance on the Teapot Dome oil scandal hearings.

Then there is Grimes, who has represented the department before the Wheeler-Brookhart committee, and who has admitted on the stand that the records of his bureau may show that Albert Fall used part of the $100,000 he got in the suitcase from Doheney to finance the Cantu revolt in Mexico. Senator Wheeler charged that the evidence of that crime was in the department's files, and Grimes did not deny it.

* * *

President Coolidge, then, must rely upon the privately financed gunmen and spies for the service rendered in national politics for the past six years by the bureau of investigation and its affiliates. The appropriation of $2,250,000 a year for the bureau will be sadly shrunk, and the hopes of the "convention of 62 patriotic societies," which has just met here to restore prosperity for the anti-Russian spying industry will be dashed—if Stone does what he promises.

Predict Bitter Debate.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., May 20.—Bitter debate was forecast as pacifists and anti-pacifists in the 4th quadrennial convention of the Methodist Episcopal church prepared for a vote today on the anti-war resolution reported to the convention by its committee on state of church.

"The rank and file of Methodism thruout the United States would not tolerate such a resolution for a single minute," William Van Benschoten, New York attorney, said. "If adopted, it would cast the country's flag out of the church."

Russia to Exhibit In England.

MOSCOW, May 20.—The question of the participation of the U. S. S. R. in the London Exhibition of 1925 has been settled. Ten branches of the economic life of the U. S. S. R. will be represented in the Soviet pavilion, the principal place being assigned to raw materials.

WORKERS PARTY CANDIDATES ENTER MINNESOTA PRIMARIES; CAMPAIGN WITH STRONG TICKET

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., May 20.—The Workers Party is entering the political field of this state on June 16 with almost a full ticket of candidates bound to the support of the workers' and farmers' interests in office. The Farmer-Labor candidates are provisionally recommended to voters where the Workers Party has not entered.

"Free Yourselves from the Dictatorship of Wall Street! Establish a Workers' and Farmers' Government!" These are the party cries raised for the voters of Minnesota in the forthcoming primary elections.

The official statement of the District 9 organization follows:

During the past few months much has been said of the activities of the Workers Party by both the capitalist newspapers and the more conservative supporters of the Farmer-Labor Party. We, therefore, take this opportunity of telling the workers and farmers of Minnesota exactly what the aims of the Communist movement are.

WORKERS AND FARMERS EXPLOITED.

The financial interests of this country are ruthlessly exploiting both the farmers and the industrial workers. During the past few years millions of farmers have been driven from the land because they were not able to secure from their labor enough to supply their families with the necessities of life. Millions of other farmers will be forced to follow the same course unless they take a militant stand against this exploitation by the privileged capitalist class. Instead of the present government taking steps to relieve the farmers, those in control are using their political power further to fatten the pockets of their masters, the grain gamblers, the bankers and the railroad magnates.

During the same period of time, this same capitalist class, working under the guise of "open shop associations," has launched a bitter attack against the workers in the cities. Taking advantage of the industrial depression, it has cut wages, lengthened hours of labor, and seriously weakened the labor unions by its attacks. In every strike, the government has allied itself with the financial interests. It has used the police, the militia, and the courts to force the workers back into the workshops and mines. Injunctions against the workers are an every day occurance. The infamous Daugherty Injunction against the railroad workers still stands an injunction which at one stroke robbed the workers of every right supposedly guaranteed by the constitution.

The Republican and Democratic Parties have proven themselves equally the tools of the financial interests of Wall Street. They have both contributed their share toward maintaining the dictatorship of organized capital over the lives of the producing masses.

THE WORKERS AND FARMERS MUST RULE.

The first task confronting the farmers and workers is to establish themselves as the ruling power in government. The control of the financial interests must be broken. A workers' and farmers' government must be established.

The greatest enemy of the farmers and workers is the group of financial parasites who live off their labor. The Workers' Party is an organization made up entirely of farmers and workers, pledged to the abolition of the capitalist system of society and the establishment of a workers' and farmers' government. It carries on its activities entirely in the open. It has no interests; it adopts no policies that are not in the interests of the producing masses of the world.

The Workers' Party is for the Farmer-Labor Party. We will do our utmost to build and strengthen the party in every state in the union. We do this because we recognize that the Farmer-Labor Party can gather the masses of the workers and farmers inside its ranks and that by necessity it must carry on a struggle against the capitalist class. The aim of the Communist Movement is more far-reaching than the platform and program of the Farmer-Labor Party. The Farmer-Labor Party contents itself with demanding temporary remedial reforms. The Workers' Party and its candidates will fight aggressively for every measure which affords relief from capitalist exploitation. They will use every effort to bring about the adoption of the measures proposed in the platform of the Farmer-Labor Federation of Minnesota. They will strive to build up and strengthen the Farmer-Labor Federation in an effort to develop it into a real fighting machine against the financial interests.

REFORMS NOT A SOLUTION.

The platform of the Farmer-Labor Federation does not offer a permanent solution for the problems confronting the workers and farmers. The present bankruptcy of the farmers and the chronic unemployment developing among the workers are world-wide symptoms of the cancer eating at the heart of society. The cancer is capitalism. The workers and farmers of England, France, Germany, thruout the world in fact, are waging the same struggle as are the producers of this country. Recent elections in these countries indicate that the producing classes are making great gains in their battle for control. The workers and farmers of Russia have forced the government out of the hands of their exploiters and have established a workers and farmers' dictatorship in its place. The next logical step the workers and farmers of Minnesota must take to improve their conditions is to unite their forces nationally into a class farmer-labor movement; wage a relentless struggle against the capitalist system itself; and at the first opportunity set up a government of workers and farmers in this country. The Workers' Party pledges itself to blaze the way in this struggle. Our organization, our money, our energy will be used to bring about a dictatorship of workers and farmers as opposed to the present dictatorship of capital.

DOWN WITH THE DICTATORSHIP OF CAPITALISM.

FORWARD TO A WORKERS' AND FARMERS' GOVERNMENT.

VOTE FOR THE WORKERS' PARTY CANDIDATES JUNE 16.

For U. S. Senator, Hjalmar Dantes, Orr.

For Representative in Congress, Fourth District, J. F. Emme, St. Paul. Fifth District, J. O. Johnson, Minneapolis. Eighth District, J. O. Bentall, Duluth.

Representative in State Legislature, Twenty-ninth District, Oscar Coover. Thirty-fifth District, Emil S. Youngdahl.

Signed.

WORKERS' PARTY OR AMERICA,
District Executive Committee,
District Nine.
By NORMAN H. TALLENTIRE,
District Organizer, No. 9.

SUPPORT THESE CANDIDATES JUNE 16.

The Workers' Party has not filed candidates for all offices. With the large number of candidates filed on the Farmer-Labor ticket the nomination of candidates by the Workers' Party for all state offices might cause the election of men who were opposed to the Farmer-Labor Federation and the building of a great national Farmer-Labor Party at the St. Paul convention on June 17. The District Executive Committee of the Workers' Party, therefore, recommends the following candidates to the workers and farmers, and urges that you support them on June 16. **These men are not Communists, (except those who are listed as such in this leaflet). They will not carry out our program.** Support them, not because we think they will go as far in waging a struggle against capitalism as they should go, but because we feel that out of all the candidates filed, they are the staunchest supporters of the Farmer-Labor Federation, and we believe they will give the best administration for the workers and farmers.

MINNESOTA! VOTE FOR THESE MEN JUNE 16! FORGET OLD PARTIES!

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., May 20.—Here are the men the Workers Party members of District nine are urged to support in the primary elections, June 16, in accordance with the instructions of the accompanying proclamation:

For U. S. Senator—Hjalmar Dantos, Orr.

For Governor—Dr. Wm. A. Schaper, Minneapolis.

For Lieutenant Governor—Emil E. Holmes, Hopkins.

For Secretary of State—Susie W. Stageberg, Red Wing.

For State Treasurer—Carl Berg, Erskine.

For Attorney General—Thos. V. Sullivan, St. Paul.

For Railroad and Warehouse Commissioner—A. E. Smith, St. Paul.

Representatives for Congress.
1st District—Otto Baudler.
2nd District—O. F. Swanjord.
3rd District—J. B. Lokkesmos.
4th District—J. F. Emme, St. Paul.
5th District—J. O. Johnson, Minneapolis.
6th District—Halver S. Halverson.
7th District—O. J. Kvale.
8th District—J. O. Bentall, Duluth.
9th District—Knute Wefald.
10th District—Irving G. Scott.

Public Has Friends.

PHOENIX, Ariz.—Taking its cue from C. M. Scott, vice-president and general manager Arizona Eastern, branch of the Southern Pacific railway, the Phoenix chamber of commerce is sponsoring the cause of the "public" in a resolution opposing the Howell-Barkley railway labor bill.

Every new subscriber increases the influence of the DAILY WORKER.

RAILROADS' SECRET AGENTS PLOT AGAINST BARKLEY-HOWELL BILL

WASHINGTON, May 20.—Secret agents of the railroads using secret code telegrams have attempted to coerce and mislead members of congress in order to defeat the Barkley bill abolishing the railroad labor board, Representative Nelson, Wisconsin progressive, republican leader, charged in the House today when debate on the bill was resumed.

SENATOR SHIES AT RED REMARKS OF INTERVIEWER

Brookhart Denies His Speech Communistic

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, May 20.—One of the Workers Party members here took up the challenge of his group to go to see just what Senator Brookhart of Iowa meant in his recent speech in the senate. The Senator's remarks sounded suspiciously communistic to the friends and they wanted to "get the guy right."

The interview with the Senator, who was in a non-committal mood, follows:

Balks at Daily Worker.

"Senator," I began, "there is considerable comment going the rounds of the Communists with reference to certain remarks that you made in the Senate recently."

"To what remarks do you refer?" interrupted the Senator.

"In referring to Henry Ford's industrial machine you stated that you believe it is not a good thing for the country to accumulate wealth thru the sweat and work of other men. Some of our members say that this is only another way of saying that you are opposed to the exploitation of labor. The Communists would appreciate your interpretation.

"I am not," replied Senator Brookhart, "with the Communists. I believe in co-operatives."

"I am aware of that, Senator. Would you care to elaborate upon your other statement that you belong to the economic theory that never makes a millionaire and never makes a pauper. It is quite possible to interpret that remark as a belief in Communism. The Chicago DAILY WORKER would be glad to print your interpretation."

"The WORKER will make its own interpretation anyway. I have nothing to add to what I said in the Senate."

TEAPOT DOME SPECIAL BREAKS IN POLAND AS EX-MINISTERS BEGIN TO CASH IN ON THEIR PATRIOTISM

By ANISE

(Staff Correspondent of The Federated Press)

WARSAW.—It will be a long time, I realize now, before the big imperialists and international capitalists of the world will be much interested in concessions in Russia. Why? Because they can get such juicy profits out of the little states in eastern Europe which have been created and maintained for that purpose.

A scandal, like our own Teapot Dome, is just starting in Warsaw. The Polish senate is to investigate Kukharski, former minister of trade and industry, and before that of finance. It seems he lent millions of public money to start stock companies in the big industries that Polish and French capital had grabbed from the old Russian or German states. Later he allowed these millions to be repaid in depreciated Polish marks, worth only a few thousand.

Still later he was director of one of these companies which had been presented with millions from the Polish treasury.

Mortgaged to Bankers.

But this is only one little sample. The real profits are made, not in small stock companies, but in great international loans. Italy has just issued a loan of 400 million lire to Poland, at 10 per cent. One condition is that 40 per cent of all tobacco bought from abroad for the Polish state tobacco monopoly shall be purchased of two designated firms in Italy. Those firms appear to have a stand-in with either Mussolini or the Bank of Italy, for they will be repaid three times or more by the workers of Poland to the firms that have the proper connections in Italy and they will still owe the principal.

Must Guzzle French Booze.

Of course, the French are the real beneficiaries of Polish natural resources. They have concessions in oil which they are exploiting ruthlessly, taking the crude oil out of the country in order to build up refineries in France over the protests of the Poles, who would like to develop a little industry themselves. France also has a tariff treaty whereby she gets 40 per cent lower duty than Germany. German merchants are shipping to Warsaw by way of France to escape the high tariffs. And France has forbidden Poland to set up any barrier against French wines, silks or perfumes, altho all these little countries much desired to cut down on imported luxuries. Incidentally, no wines but French can be brot into Poland at all.

There has been a great fury of national speculation on the basis of patriotism. Generals or former prime ministers give their names to stock companies, which then proceed to get concessions and loans from the government, and sell stock in America or elsewhere abroad where loyal Poles, led by the famous name, subscribe to "help build up the industries of Poland." Some of these materialize, others don't.

United Front.

Meantime the Polish workers are just beginning to act together. The Poles and Jews are in separate trade unions, but they have formed a joint central committee. It is strong enough so that recently when the textile workers had failed to get together on account of the anti-Semitism of the Poles, the offending Polish union was expelled from the Central organization of trade unions. In textiles, leather and bakeries, the workers of both groups now act on joint agreements, but in the metal industries there is no recognition of Jewish workers by the Poles unions.

Strong nationalist feeling and old habits of division are still the curse of the Polish working class movement.

Alex Howat Repels Attack At Peoria

(Continued From Page 1)

us. I feel that he was misled, that somebody was telling him lies."

Refused to Betray Miners.

"I was expelled and deposed as president of the Kansas miners because I refused to go down the line with Lewis and refused to do some of the things he wanted me to do. I suppose if I'd gone down the line with Lewis I would still be president of the Kansas miners. But I am not going to surrender my principles as a man for anyone. I always went the limit for the Kansas miners and I would rather go to jail for the members of the miners' union and keep my principles than stay out of jail and continue as the president of the Kansas miners' organization and betray the men and my principles.

"I suppose I could have gotten along easier if I had permitted the mine operators to impose on the Kansas miners."

In answering Farrington's misstatements that the progressive Miners' Conference believes in a dual union, and that he had deserted Howat because he was associated with Foster in this conference, Howat said:

Against Dual Unionism.

"No man on earth can show that I have ever tried to do anything against the United Mine Workers of America or that I ever advocated a dual union. I have always advised the miners to stay inside the union and fight corruption from the inside, no matter how dissatisfied they may be with the officials of the miners' union."

"I have always tried to do my part in making the miners' union stronger and I always will, no matter what the disposition of any individual case may be. Farrington says he quit the fight for the Kansas miners because I attended the Pittsburgh progressive conference. I am not going to let Lewis tell me where I can go and where I can't go.

Best Men In Conference.

"The Progressive Miners' convention was composed of coal miners. Some of the best men you have in the miners' organization were at that convention. The meeting was composed of union men, and because I was not a member of the miners' union I had no right to participate as a delegate. I addressed the meeting for half an hour. Regardless of whether or not the International officials condemn the progressive miners as a dual organization, the men there had no more thought of breaking up the mine workers or forming a dual organization than have you men sitting here today. They are the same loyal men who went thru the bitter fight with me in the old days to form the United Mine Workers of America. I would have been a delegate to that conference had I been a member of the mine workers' union.

Building Stronger Unionism.

"The conference of progressive miners was called to find means of making the mine workers union stronger for the rank and file members, and aimed to do more for them than the international officials are doing for them. If I had been president of the District 14, no doubt I would have been there—I would have been there for the same reason that the other miner delegates were there—to get the miners better organized among themselves.

"A platform was drawn up at the Progressive Miners' convention which demanded things which I am sure the rank and file members of the U. M. W. of A. want, and which, if put to a referendum vote, 95 per cent of the miners of this country would have voted for. The convention had one thing in mind—to get the miners to go into the international convention and fight for those things which were for the best interests of the miners' organizations. Their platform demanded a six hour work day, the nationalization of the mines, and the reinstatement of the Kansas miners' officials. In all my travels among the miners of this country, I have not heard one word of condemnation from the miners of this country of this platform.

"True, Walter Nesbit and Farrington complained about it, but if the international officials thought it a dual union, why didn't they say so before the Pittsburgh conference. It was well advertised for two months, and yet the officials let these poor devils attend the conference and after it was over, condemned them as dual unionists.

Fight On Industrial Court.

Howat told the delegates of his early struggles to build up the miners' organization in this country, and told them of his fight against the industrial court law. He told how he smashed it after spending 17 months in jail. Howat declared that Lewis deposed Dorsey and himself while they were in jail, without notice and without cause, and in direct violation of the constitution of the miners' union, which gives everyone the right to a fair trial.

Howat expressed the sincere appreciation of the Kansas miners for the aid Illinois miners gave in fighting for the reinstatement of the Kansas leaders. "I voice the sentiment of at least 95 per cent of the Kansas miners when I say that we appreciate your help. And I would feel that I had lost almost my last friend if the Illinois miners deserted this fight. I call on the rank and file of the miners of Illinois to stand by us now as in the past even tho the district officials of district 12 do not."

Illinois The Backbone.

"The miners of Illinois are the backbone of the American Labor movement and I don't believe they will allow any set of men to crucify a man in the miners' union because they do not like him." The fight would have been won before this if the union officials of district twelve hadn't layed down on us."

Some of Farrington's statements were challenged from the floor of the convention when Howat spoke for the independent political action of labor as against the Gompers policy of dealing with the politicians of the old parties. Howat is a delegate to the St. Paul conference on June 17th, elected from the Pittsburgh-Kansas central labor council.

Lewis arrived in Peoria today from Springfield accompanied by the present secretary of the Kansas Mine Workers, Harry Burr.

Not "Dual," Farrington Admitted.

The wind was taken out of Farrington's sails, when Freeman Thompson, in spite of excessive use of the gavel on Farrington's part, shouted out to the convention that he had a letter signed by Frank Farrington, in which Farrington stated specifically that he did not think the progressive miners' organization was a dual union. Farrington had stated to the convention that he had stopped fighting Howat's case because the international executive board had ruled the progressive miners' organization a dual union. But Freeman's letter shows that Farrington admitted that he did not think so.

American Legion Stoolpigeons Spy On Labor For D. Of J.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 20.—Activities of radical groups here have been subject to the constant spying of the American Legion Intelligence service, according to this organization's recent report to the Department of Justice. The alleged Communist leanings at Central High School were particularly subject to the Legion's investigation.

Members of the American Legion Intelligence service, led here by Major Charles Edwards and R. B. Boyle, attend meetings held by Socialist, Communist, or I. W. W. groups and make reports on what is said; particularly when derogatory remarks are made concerning the flag, the United States Constitution, the military organization, the klan, or any of the special privileged groups. Most of the members of the service work like ordinary dicks, without disclosing their identity or purpose.

RAILWAY BROTHERHOODS OF WISCONSIN SPURN C. P. P. A. CLEVELAND CONFERENCE

MADISON, Wis., May 20.—Rail brotherhoods and powerful LaFollette republicans in Wisconsin have declined to participate in the national Conference for Progressive Political Action, on which many third party advocates pin their hopes.

At the "organization" meeting of the Wisconsin conference here yesterday, the railroad brotherhoods, altho supporting Senator Robert M. LaFollette, withdrew after the conference got under way, saying its promoters were "too radically inclined."

Republican progressives who are partisans of Governor John J. Blaine, and who also favor LaFollette, were sparsely represented at the meet, and former promoters of the Non-Partisan League controlled the convention.

The Wisconsin conference elected three delegates to the Cleveland national progressive convention July 4 and also chose a representative for the St. Paul Farmer-Labor Convention, June 17.

N. Y. COMMUNISTS HAIL VICTORIES; GERMAN, FRENCH

Point American Need Of Farm-Labor Party

NEW YORK, May 20.—The revolutionary workers of New York celebrated the great Communist victories in the recent French and German elections recently at Yorkville Casino.

William Weinstone, chairman, made a few brief remarks, illustrating how the German workers were rapidly casting off the yoke of the social traitors, and were joining the ranks of the revolutionary proletariat. The Communist Party in Germany has gained the adherence of the revolutionary workers thruout the country.

Jack Stachel, organizer of the Young Workers League, spoke on the role of the young Communists in the revolutionary movement. Thousands of the young workers were killed in the Spartacan days of 1918, fighting side by side with their older comrades. In every important struggle the youth can be found in the front ranks fighting the master class.

Ring of Steel Breaks.

Arnold Roller, who spoke in German, showed how the ring of steel that was forged by the Curzons and Poincare, aimed to crush the Russian and German workers was rapidly crumbling. The French workers have gone to the polls and registered the vote of condemnation against the imperialism of the arch-reactionary Poincare, and the Socialist renegade Millerand.

Earl Browder, editor of the "Labor Herald," spoke on the June 17 conference at St. Paul, and pointed out the importance of workers' organizations sending delegates to the conference for the formation of a class Farmer-Labor Party. He appealed to all those present to help the Workers' Party carry on the work for a revolutionary class party in this country that will fight for the abolition of capitalism and for a workers' and farmers' government.

James P. Cannon, member of the Central Executive Committee of the Workers' Party, delivered the main speech of the evening. He pointed out that the only way to help the revolutionary workers in Europe is to join the Workers' Party, the American section of the Communist International. It is the duty of the revolutionary workers in this country to strengthen their organization, and only this way can they emulate their European comrades. The German workers have shown by this election that they have finally forsaken the yellow banner of special patriotism for the red flag of communism. The meeting adjourned with the singing of the Internationale.

Remember Political Prisoners' Birthdays Coming During June

Birthdays in June of political prisoners, confined in the American Prisons, are announced by the Workers' National Prison Comfort Club, 1923 Chestnut street, Milwaukee, Wis., as follows:

At Massachusetts State Prison, Charleston, Mass.

June 11, Bartholomeo Vanzetti.

At Folsom Prison, Represa, Cal.

June 16, Herman O. Suhr, No. 9266; June 22, Louis Allen, No. 12026.

At Leavenworth, Kan., Box No. 7.

June 10, Jos. Baltrusaitis.

At Blue Ridge State Farm, Hobby, Tex.

June 29, Pedro Paroles.

At Senior Farm, Dewalt, Brazoria Co., Texas.

June 30, Jesus Gonzales, No. 36458; June 30, Leonard Vasquez.

Cora Meyer, National Secretary, invites friends and sympathizers to send birthday cards and letters (money is advisable for gifts) to these political prisoners. Books and publications must be sent directly from the publishers.

J. Baltrusaitus, who recently was made a political prisoner, writes: "It is indeed a cheer—yes—more than that, a pleasure appreciated very highly to receive letters of comfort.

Missouri Federation of Labor.

MOBERLY, Mo.—The 31st convention, Missouri State Federation of Labor, opened in the Moberly high school auditorium with almost 200 delegates. Workmen's compensation legislation, still absent from Missouri statute books, is a principal topic before the convention. Other matters dealt with by the federation's legislative committee are a miner's washhouse bill, child labor and the defeated industrial court bill modeled on the Kansas measure that has proved a farce.

Hiram Tosses Sponge.

PIERRE, S. D., May 20.—Hiram Johnson will release South Dakota's delegation to the republican national convention and they will go to Cleveland uninstructed, John Sutherland, state manager for the Johnson campaign, said today.

Meetings Forbidden.

BERLIN.—Demonstrations of the workers on May First, the international labor day, were forbidden in Italy, Hungary, Spain, Bulgaria, Roumania, Jugo-Slavia, and Germany.

How many of your shop-mates read THE DAILY WORKER. Get one of them to subscribe today.

COMMUNISTS OF ROUMANIA FACE REIGN OF TERROR

Labor Press Stopped; Union Offices Shut

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BUCHAREST, Roumania, April 15.—(By mail)—While "patriotic" demonstrations were staged in Bessarabia and in other parts of occupied territory, at the same time the rich landowners' government of Bratianu proclaimed a state of seige in Bucharest, Chernovitz, Kluye, and Jassy. After mass raids the political police discovered that the Communist Party of Roumania is in close contact with Soviet Russia and is therefore, guilty of "treason." The editors of the Communist paper of Bucharest and the paper of the Madjar workers of Semigrad, "Munkach," will be court-martialed. The party attempted to issue another paper, but the editors as well as the compositors have been arrested.

At first the government prohibited the use of mails to the Communist press and the sale of the papers in the streets, but with the declaration of a state of seige the government decided to destroy the labor press altogether. At the same time the military prosecutor closed up the offices of the trade unions.

All Suspected Deported.

The terrorism of the government takes on different forms. In Semigrad, Temeshware, and Brassove mass arrests are going on among the civilian population as well as among the soldiers. The usual accusation is "espionage." The capitalist press of Bucharest is accusing every "foreigner" of being a spy, and is demanding that all "foreigners"—i. e., all those who are not Roumanians by birth, and there are at present 6,000,000 of such out of the 15,000,000 population within the borders of the "Greater Roumania," shall be expelled from government and civil offices, and shall be denied such rights that are still enjoyed by the Roumanians. Many such "foreigners" who have been born and lived all their lives in the territory now occupied by the Roumanians, are being arrested and deported abroad. Not only workers are the victims of these deportations, but also small business people, intellectuals, etc. Everyone who is suspected of being unfriendly to the conquerors is liable to be arrested and deported.

At the same time the government press agents are widely advertising abroad the "patriotic" manifestations carefully staged with the aid of stool pigeons, the political policy and small bands of Fascisti.

Bessarabian Terror Reign Protested By Refugee Thousands

MOSCOW, May 20.—A big demonstration was held in Vienna with the participation of thousands of refugees from Eastern Galicia and Bessarabia, to protest against the Polish and Roumanian terror and the occupation of Bessarabia by Roumania.

A delegation of Vienna Bessarabians called on Mr. Krestinsky, the Chief Delegate of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and presented documentary evidence of the reign of terror now prevailing in Bessarabia, demanding the withdrawal of Roumanian troops, a general referendum and the release of all political prisoners now in jail in Bessarabia.

Pat Harrison to Talk.

NEW YORK, May 20.—Senator Pat Harrison of Mississippi will be the temporary chairman and deliver the party keynote address at the Democratic national convention here.

SOCIALISTS LEARN ABOUT ST. PAUL -

By C. E. Ruthenberg

IN reply to the open letter addressed to the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Party by the Central Executive Committee of the Workers Party, demanding that the Socialist Party sever its connection with the Conference for Progressive Political Action which is still in the business of endorsing old Party candidates and affiliate with the June 17th Farmer-Labor Convention, the following letter has been received from Bertha Hale White, Executive Secretary of the Socialist Party:

Workers Party of America,
C. E. Ruthenberg, Executive Sec'y.
1009 N. State St., Chicago, Ill.
Dear Comrades:

This will acknowledge receipt of your communication of May 10, addressed to the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Party, in which you demand the immediate withdrawal of the Socialist Party from the Conference for Progressive Political Action, to which the Socialist Party is affiliated, and its participation in a convention which has been called to meet in St. Paul, Minn., on June 17th, for the announced purpose of forming an alignment of farmers and workers for the coming campaign.

While the National Office of the Socialist Party has had indirect information of the St. Paul convention, it has had no official communication whatever respecting it.

In order to decide fairly whether the convention at St. Paul offers more to a truly revolutionary, class conscious political party of the working class than the Conference for Progressive Political Action, will you kindly send this office copies of the platform and program upon which the call was issued for submission to our executive?

For the information of our committee, may we ask if you have the authority to invite our participation, and, if so, is the letter which you have submitted to be considered as a formal invitation? It has been our understanding that the invitations to the St. Paul convention were issued some time ago, and it is hardly possible that the time yet remaining before June 17th will permit the election of delegates should the National Executive Committee obey your rather imperious command.

Fraternally yours,
Bertha Hale White,
Executive Secretary.

To this letter, the Workers Party has replied as follows:

Bertha Hale White, Executive Sec'y.,
Socialist Party,
2653 Washington Blvd.,
Chicago, Ill.
Dear Comrades:

Official invitations to the St. Paul Farmer-Labor Convention are being sent out by the National Arrangements Committee of which William Mahoney is chairman and C. A. Hathaway, secretary. The address of the Committee is, Labor Temple, St. Paul., Minn.

If your organization has not received an invitation from this committee, it is undoubtedly due to an oversight. If you will communicate with the Committee I am sure that such an invitation will be sent at once.

For your further information, I am enclosing a copy of the call for the Convention. You will note that this call reads:

"We extend an invitation to send delegates to this convention to all farmer organizations, local unions, central labor bodies, state federations of labor, international unions, co-operative organizations, labor fraternal organizations and all farmer and labor political organizations . . ."

The call further provides that "each national organization shall be entitled to five votes."

This invitation which has been broadcasted thru the labor press of the country, I am sure, is broad enough to include the Socialist Party.

Fraternally yours,
C. E. Ruthenberg,
Executive Secretary.

We are very happy, indeed, that the Central Executive Committee of the Workers Party was inspired to send the open letter to the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Party. It seems if it were not for this inspiration on the part of the Central Executive Committee of our Party, the Socialist Party would have remained in complete ignorance of the class movement of farmers and workers which is expressing itself in the June 17th Convention, altho the call for the June 17th Convention has been printed in labor papers all over the country and has been commented upon by even most of the capitalist newspapers.

It is curious, indeed, that under these circumstances a Party such as the Socialist Party which claims to be a party of the working class should have remained in complete ignorance of the character of the June 17th mass movement of farmers and workers.

It should not be difficult for the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Party to decide whether the June 17th "convention at St. Paul offers more to a truly revolutionary, class conscious political party of the working class than the Conference for Progressive Political Action." To us this seems a very simple question. It can be answered by contrasting the attitude of the groups behind the June 17th Convention and the Conference for Progressive Political Action on one point only, and on this point the Socialist Party should have as much information as any one else in the United States.

The Socialist Party knows that the Conference for Progressive Political Action does not stand for independent political action of the workers and farmers. It knows that the Conference for Progressive Political Action has met three times and three times refused to go on record for independent political action by the workers and farmers. It knows that even now the Conference for Progressive Political Action is supporting candidates on the old party tickets. We cite as evidence the action of the C. P. P. A. in the state of California, which is fighting against independent political action and even goes so far as to bring the prestige of the American Federation of Labor decision to bear as a means of preventing the workers and farmers of California from supporting a movement for independent political action of which, contrary to the position of the national organization of the Socialist Party, the state organization of the Socialist Party of California is a part.

In contrast to the position of the Conference for Progressive Political Action asking the voters to support candidates on the old party tickets, the June 17th Convention is a call for independent political action. The June 17th Convention will not endorse any old party candidates. The June 17th Convention and the state organizations affiliated with it will support candidates on the Farmer-Labor ticket only. The June 17th Convention group has forever cut its relationship with the capitalist political parties.

This is the answer to the question in the letter from the Executive Secretary of the Socialist Party. The facts are so plain that even the Socialist Party cannot deny them. Will the Socialist Party, in the face of these facts, continue its affiliation with the Conference for Progressive Political Action or will it break away from this group which still plays old party politics and align itself with the mass movement of workers and farmers which is going forward to the formation of the class Farmer-Labor Party in this country.

Let the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Party answer that question.

No member of the Socialist Party who has even the slightest conception of the class basis of political struggles will have any doubt as to what the answer should be. Various local and state groups of the Socialist Party are already supporting the June 17th Convention contrary to the policy of the National Executive Committee. They should demand that the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Party do likewise and cut its affiliation with the betrayers of the movement for independent political action organized in the C. P. P. A.

SAN FRANCISCO BENEFIT BAZAAR COMES SATURDAY

German Children To Profit By Program

(Special to The Daily Worker)

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., May 20.—The grand international concert, bazaar and ball for the benefit of the starving children of Germany, promised for Saturday evening, May 24, at 8 p. m. in California Hall, Turk and Polk streets, will be one of the most interesting events held here for some time.

The evening's entertainment will be of the highest order, including numbers by the Freundschafs Saenger Band; the Gesang Verein "Alpenroesli;" the San Francisco Spartan Club, the Maennerchor; and Damenchor "Lyra;" Bittner brothers at the violin and piano; Mrs. Johnson, soprano; R. Bamattre, cellist; Miss Alice Kagan, international dances. W. Heidelmann is stage director.

German delicacies will be offered to appease the lower appetites of the audience. Gabler and C. G. Blickle, Moorgarten Lodge, Druids, are in charge of the food, and Otto Santer in charge of the bar.

Donations of money and goods for the bazaar have been pouring into the office of the committee in charge. All indications point to a most successful and delightful evening with tangible results for the needy German children.

But He Went to the Races.

WASHINGTON, May 20.—President Coolidge cancelled all his engagements and remained in his rooms in the White House suffering from a cold.

C. Bascom Slemp, the president's secretary, said the indisposition was not serious and that Mr. Coolidge expected to attend the horse show here

FARMER-LABOR FUND CONTRIBUTIONS

Returns received by the National Office of the Workers Party, during the past week, show contributions to the Farmer-Labor fund from the following branches:

Esthonian, San Francisco	$ 5.00	Finnish, Ashburnham, Mass.	10.00
North West English, Chicago	8.50	So. Slav, Cleveland	23.00
Greek, New York City	25.00	Hungarian, Chicago	14.00
Hungarian, Los Angeles	10.00	So. Slav No. 17, Detroit	18.00
English, St. Louis	7.00	Finnish, Gardner, Mass.	9.00
Mid-City, English, Chicago	12.00	Russian, Elizabeth, N. J.	10.00
Finnish, Fort Bragg, Cal.	14.50	New Brighton, Pa.	30.35
Lith. Workers' Soc. Br., Grand Rapids, Mich.	10.00	C. C. C. Washington, D. C.	5.00
Lettish, New York, N. Y.	15.00	Finnish, Racine, Wis.	10.00
Czecho-Slovak, Buffalo	2.00	Anonymous, Riverside, Cal.	5.00
Boston, English	1.00	Czecho-Slovak, Binghampton, N. Y.	25.00
Finnish, Mass, Mich.	10.00	Jewish, Newark	6.50
L. M. P. S. A. 37 Br. Grand Rapids Mich.	5.00	Finnish, Brantwood, Wis.	10.00
Russian, Wheeling, W. Va.	8.00	Russian, Haverhill, Mass.	9.00
Russian, Pullman, Ill.	2.00	Minneapolis, Minn., Russian	4.00
Branch W. P., East Liverpool, O.	5.00	Russian, Davenport, Iowa	1.00
Russian, Detroit	15.00	So. Slavic, Harmarville, Pa.	24.50
W. P. Branch, Brooklyn, N. Y.	5.00	English, Detroit	10.00
Finnish, Quincy, Mass.	3.00	Rual Ridge, Pa. W. P.	6.00
		English, Berkeley, Cal.	8.00

These branches are showing the right spirit in giving support to the campaign the party is carrying on at the present time. They represent, however, only a small proportion of the total number of branches of our party, not more than one-fifth of the branches having responded thus far. That is not a good showing. It indicates that our party membership does not yet realize the importance of the Farmer-Labor United Front campaign. Those branches which have not yet made their report, are urged to send in their contributions.

OUR BOOK REVIEW SECTION

Mexico.

"Where the outsider has seen nothing but tumult, revolt, restlessness, lack of discipline, bloodshed, there has really been a consistent striving for a single end—to give the enslaved, oppressed and humiliated masses of Mexico a status of full economic, political and social equality."

Thus writes Plutarco Elias Calles, associate of Obregon and probably next president of Mexico, in the May issue of The Survey Graphic. Writers in the magazine agree that the government south of the Rio Grande has a sweeping program of social and economic reform, but that the program has not been put into operation for the most part.

"No government in Mexico can last unless it recognizes the age-long cry of the Indian for land," says Calles. But the government is "proceeding cautiously," secretary of agriculture Ramon P. de Negri admits: "So far only about 3,000 villages (out of a stated 15,000) have been given provisional possession of their lands."

The power of the organized labor movement which has taken the place of the military class as the dominating force in Mexican life is described by Frank Tannenbaum, who shows that Obregon defeated the recent militarist rebellion by arming and sending into battle under their own leaders the peasants' and workers' organizations.

Mexico is not a workers' state. "Obregon obviously placed more faith in his Yaqui Indians than in his volunteer workers and peasant brigades which might subsequently be tempted to inaugurate industrial revolution," says Carleton Beals.

Artists such as the Communist Diego Rivera and educators like Jose Vasconcelos show by their articles and pictures in The Survey not only that Mexicon Indians, the vast bulk of the population, have a rich esthetic and communal heritage but that a revolutionary rebirth is taking place. That this is having a profound effect on all Latin America, is the testimony by V. R. Haya de la Torre, president, Students' Federation of Peru.

U. S. oil diplomacy is not discussed in The Survey.

More Balkan Barking.

MOSCOW, May 20.—The Yugo-Slavian press is indignant at the fact that the Roumanians pillaged two small towns which were to be handed over to Yugo-Slavia prior to evacuating them. The press advances that the government take strong measures and do not turn over to Roumania those localities which should be turned over according to the treaty, before Roumania compensates for the losses and settles the frontier questions.

It is reported that the Yugo-Slavian government will address a strong note of protest to the Roumanian government.

Try to Bluff With "Siege."

MOSCOW, May 20.—Vienna reports that, in connection with the student and Fascist troubles, the Roumanian government has decided to declare a state of siege at Bukharest.

The Rosta correspondent at Vienna learns, however, that the reason given above for the declaration of the state of siege is but a pretext, the true object being to terrorize the labor movement and eradicate any move in favor of the realization of the plebiscite as demanded by the Soviet government. Even the official Vittorul avows that the state of siege is a measure to fight "White and Red Bolshevism" alike.

Russian Platinum Found.

MOSCOW, May 20.—Platinum has been uncovered in quite a considerable amount in the bed of the Belaya river, an affluent of the Anadyr river (Siberia).

Kruse Lectures At Lewis Institute On Russia And Germany

On invitation of the "Liberal Club" of Lewis Institute, a leading technical college in the Middle West with an enrollment of 2500 students, William E. Kruse lectured in the school auditorium on the subject of his recent visit in Russia and Germany. An excellent attendance was assured when upon request of the students, several teachers dismissed evening classes to permit them to attend.

Two reels of pictures were shown in connection with the talk. Unfortunately, the short version of the regular "Russia and Germany" film which was shown by the speaker at the University of Chicago, was going the rounds of eastern colleges, showings having already been made at Yale and Swarthmore. On short notice the two opening reels of the full length picture were used at Lewis. These showed the Youth Day demonstration in Moscow and the great Moscow International Agricultural Exposition. Conditions in Germany were then described by the speaker, and several interesting questions on Russian education were answered.

Russian Delegation Touring Turk Land With Trade Exhibits

(By Rosta News Agency).

MOSCOW, May 20.—Before leaving for Turkey, the trade delegation of the Russo-Oriental Chamber of Commerce, visited the Turkish Ambassador, Akhmet Mukhtar Bey, who remarked that he was confident the delegation would meet with a warm reception on the part of the Turkish government and the business and public circles in Turkey.

The delegation also visited Mr. Chitcherin, the People's Commissary of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Krassin, the People's Commissary of Foreign Trade and Mr. Lejava, the Chairman of the Commission for Internal Trade.

The delegation is taking to Turkey about 500 poods of different samples of the Russian industry, including the textile industry, chemical-sugar, electro-technic, leather, metallurgic, glass and china, timber, cement, butter and also samples of flour and grain exported from Russia.

The delegation intends to leave from Constantinople for Angora, where it will be introduced to the Turkey government and come into contact with the economic institutions. Afterwards it will visit Smyrna and other big ports of Asia Minor. The part of the delegation intends to establish connections with the eastern districts of Turkey. Altogether the delegation will stay in Turkey about four to six weeks.

Every new subscriber increases the influence of the DAILY WORKER.

LABOR CRUCIFIED BETWEEN 2 OLD BOSS PARTIES

But Labor Fakers Have Lots Of Patience

(By The Federated Press)

NEW YORK, May 20.—How is labor in picking one of the old political parties to reward its friends and punish its enemies when both republicans and democrats turn out to be enemies? This riddle presented itself to persons listening to the report on the New York state legislature given by Secretary-Treasurer John M. O'Hanlon, state federation of labor, to the New York City Central Trades and Labor council.

The republican assembly defeated four of labor's bills and helped kill a fifth, while the democratic senate defeated the measure prohibiting use of injunctions in labor disputes prior to jury trial, O'Hanlon explained. The republican speaker of the assembly promised support for the eight-hour bill for women, and then called a caucus to kill the bill. The anti-injunction measure was endorsed by the democratic state platform and the democratic governor, but the democrats defeated it.

Other planks in labor's program as enumerated by O'Hanlon are legalization of light wines and beer, restoration of direct primaries for state officers and U. S. senators, repeal of movie censorship, opposition to enforced incorporation of unions, insurance fund for workmen's compensation, state and municipal development of light, heat and power, restoration of original penalty stopping payments on contracts if eight-hour law is violated, and inclusion in anti-monopoly law of declaration that labor is not a commodity.

Retraction from Mayor Hylan was demanded by the meeting for his statement that labor officials asking a union scale for city employes are highwaymen. The recent 10 per cent increase in rates by the New York Telephone company was condemned in another resolution.

NEW YORK CITY Party Activities

The new North Hudson English branch has been given authority to arrange street meetings for the campaign of the Farmer-Labor Party and for the conference being called for June 5 at Eintrachts Casino, Union Hill.

A branch of the Young Workers' League is soon to be organized in the North Hudson district.

DETROIT CALLS FARMER-LABOR CITY CONVENTION

May 25th Meet Will Vote For St. Paul

DETROIT, Mich., May 20.—A call has been issued by a representative group of trade unionists of Detroit for a city convention to be held on May 25th for the purpose of organizing a branch of the Farmer-Labor Party in this city.

The opening sentence of the call endorses the June 17th convention in the following terms: "The enclosed call for the Farmer-Labor Progressive Convention to be held in St. Paul, Minn., June 17th, presents an opportunity for the workers to register their profound disapproval of the misrule of the two old political parties which the recent Washington exposures have shown to be equally the tools of the privileged class."

The call for the convention is signed by Wm. Reynolds, Carpenters' Union No. 2140; Robert Funk, Tailors' Union No. 229; Herman Richter, Carpenters' Union No. 420; Edgar Owens, for the Workers' Party; Anna Krakaitis, Federated Working Women's Organizations, Detroit; and George Tries, Member Executive Board of the Federated Farmer-Labor Party.

The convention will be held in the Bricklayers' Hall, 4325 Cass avenue, beginning at 10 a. m. There has been a strong movement for independent political action in Detroit for some time and it is expected that the call will bring a big response from the trade union movement as well as from other organizations of workers in this city.

Remaining Dates, Places, Announced For Trachtenberg

The remaining dates and places for the Trachtenberg tour are as follows:

Wednesday, May 21—Butte, Mont., Carpenters Hall, West Granite St., at 8 p. m.

Sunday, May 25—St. Paul, Labor Temple, 416 Franklin St., at 8 p. m.

Monday, May 26—Minneapolis, First Unitarian Church, 8th St. and La Salle Ave., at 8 p. m.

Tuesday, May 27—Superior, Workers' Hall, cor. Tower Ave. and North 5th St., at 8. p. m.

Previous meetings have been enthusiastically attended. Trachtenberg's discussion of the present German situation has never failed to hold his audiences.

MEMBERSHIP, ATTENTION!

Continuing the work of familiarizing the party membership with the united front policy of the party in relation to the Farmer-Labor party, the central executive committee has arranged a series of meetings at which Comrade James P. Cannon will speak on the question of the party labor party policy. The meetings arranged will be held in the following cities:

Buffalo, N. Y.—Friday, May 23, 159 Grider street, 8 p. m.

Pittsburgh, Penna.—Saturday, May 24, Labor Lyceum, 35 Miller street, at 8 p. m.

May 25—Cleveland, Ohio; mass meeting, Labor temple, 2536 Euclid avenue, at 3 p. m.

May 26—Detroit, Mich.; House of the Masses, 2646 St. Aubin, corner Gratiot, at 8 p. m.

Every party member is urged to attend these meetings and branches to see to it that at least some members of the branch attend so that a further report can be made at the branches.

Party Activities Of Local Chicago

BRANCH MEETINGS.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 21st.

Mid-City English, Emmet Memorial Hall, Taylor and Ogden.
Douglas Park Jewish, 3420 W. Roosevelt, Liberty House.
Englewood English, 6414 S. Halsted.
Checko Slovak, No. 51, 2548 S. Homan Avenue.
Czecho Slovak, Women's Cicero, Masaryki School, 57th Avenue and 22nd Place, Cicero.
Czecho Slovak Women's No. 1, 1825 S. Loomis St., 2nd floor.

THURSDAY, MAY 22nd.

Italian 19th Ward, 1103 S. Loomis.
Scandinavian W. S. Zeich's Hall, corner Cicero and Superior West.
Italian 11th Ward W. S. No. 2, 2439 S. Oakley Street, downstairs.
Scandinavian Karl Marx, 2733 Hirsch Blvd.
Finnish Branch, 2409 N. Halsted, Imperial Hall.

On Wednesday, May 21st, Comrade Ernest Ettlinger will speak before the North Side English Branch of the Young Workers League at Imperial Hall, 2409 N. Halsted Street on the subject, "The Need for a Labor Party."

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UNCLE WIGGLY'S TRICKS

A LAUGH FOR THE CHILDREN

"Aw guk!"
"Ga zoo!"
"Ka wah!"
"Good night!"
Lang Campbell
5-28

RHODE ISLAND CALLING LABOR PARTY ASSEMBLY

State Meet Settles Nat'l Action Sunday

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 20.—The state convention of the Labor Party will be held next Sunday, May 25, at 3 p. m. in American Co-operative Association Hall, 1735 Westminster street, according to a call just sent out to all members of labor unions, of workers fraternal organizations and of co-operatives in Rhode Island.

The circular letter call states in part:

"Two years ago a group of workers in Rhode Island got together and organized the Rhode Island Labor Party. Later on they affiliated with the Federated Farmer-Labor Party. This Federated Farmer-Labor Party has succeeded in grouping together various independent political parties into a federation, hence the name Federated Farmer-Labor Party. . . .

"A call has been issued for a national convention of delegates from all these groups. The Rhode Island Labor Party can take part in that convention by sending delegates. But we do not want to take any part unless we have a mass state convention. We want you to come to the state convention, either as a representative of your organization, or as an individual member. Read the enclosed call for a National Convention. Read the tentative program. If you agree to that you are welcome, in fact WE WANT YOU.

"If you think your organization will send delegates to our state convention, then bring this matter before it. If you cannot get such action, then show this call to some of your fellow members and ask them to attend. We do not ask what your political faith is, we only ask if you belong to a labor group and if you are willing to help build a Labor Party in Rhode Island, and in the nation. Don't be misled by the sham battles that are now being staged by the politicians of both old parties. Organize a Labor Party and we can make our own laws."

Watchmakers' Union Protests Company's Cheap Labor Plans

The Watch and Clock Makers' Union of Chicago, is following the protest of the Cincinnati union against the petition of the Gruen Watch Company for permission to bring fifty more watchmakers to this country.

The Gruen Company of Cincinnati, has applied to government authorities to allow them to import more European workmen when the unions claim that there are already more watchmakers here than jobs for them. The Cincinnati Watch and Clock Makers' Union passed a resolution of protest explaining this situation and sent it to the United States Department of Labor.

The union sees in the move of the Gruen concern only another effort to import cheap labor and break down the standards so painstakingly developed here by union organization. The local watchmakers say that it is only another phase of the open-shop drive and the Chicago union approves the action of Cincinnati workers.

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ANTI-RED DRIVEL USED BY GOMPERS AGAINST RADICALS IS USED BY GARY AGAINST UNIONS

(By The Federated Press)

WASHINGTON, May 20.—Wm. J. Burns, now retired from the department of justice by the dismissal route, denies that Herbert Little worked for the bureau of investigations. J. F. Hoover, temporarily in charge of the bureau, denies that any agent of the department ever was sent to Russia to get evidence of the connection between the Third International and American labor.

That is the reply of the administration to testimony by H. J. Burton, detective formerly under Burns but now employed by the Randall agency in Cleveland, that one Herbert Little gave him a lot of valuable material on this Third International connection with radical labor in America.

Burton's testimony, given before the Brookhart committee as a supplement to his story of the failure of the department to prosecute a series of big whisky-fraud cases in Ohio, was that Little introduced himself as an agent of Burns' bureau, and showed a badge and identification card. Little wanted Burton to introduce him to some labor leaders in the Cleveland district. A few days afterward, Burton met Little in the latter's office in Pittsburgh—at a location he could not describe, as they went there at midnight in a closed taxi. The information he received as to Russian intrigues with dangerous labor agitators in this country from Little, Burton said, was so valuable that he made a pamphlet of it and sent it to rubber and pottery manufacturers in Ohio. The A. F. of L. was at that time trying to organize their unskilled labor. This data helped to break that effort by the unions.

Little told Burton that he was paid $4,000 by the government, but got $11,000 a year from the U. S. Steel Corporation, which was interested in having him take a trip to Russia and bring back material. It was a case of stopping an organization movement in the steel industry, last year, and the steel people were not stingy. Burton reported to the department at the same time that he reported to steel. Afterward, Burton noticed that Secretary Hughes was publishing the same charges as to the Third International and its American propaganda as Little had recited to him in Pittsburgh last October.

On this information, Burton testified the manufacturers had been able to cause the arrest of two men at Youngstown for circulating "anarchistic" labor literature.

When Burton made an attempt to get further data, recently, from Little, the latter told him that the staff in Pittsburgh had been sent into the field for a few days, when the Daugherty investigation by the Senate committee began, and that during their absence the records were all removed and had not reappeared.

Norwegian D. Of J. Stops City Relief Of Striking Workers

KRISTIANIA, May 20.—The strike and lockout situation is unchanged. The students' society, which has been under Communist management, elected a conservative chairman for the next semester. He got 82 votes, the communist candidate 75.

The Department of Justice, relying upon paragraph 26 of the law for city administrations, has declared void actions by different city councils. The paragraph states: "City Council may not take actions that especially benefit political organizations or purposes." The actions have been to provide medical attention to locked out workers and free milk for their children.

Three thousand tons of barley have been ordered from Russia. This is the first purchase for a long time, Russia lately having sold no grain.

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MOTHERS PICKET UNSAFE SCHOOL IN HAVERHILL

Strike Declared On Condemned Firetrap

By BETTY CONNELLY CARPENTER

HAVERHILL, Mass., May 20.—As I came to Currier square, I saw a large crowd of women with their banners bearing the inscription, "Currier School Unsafe," "Currier School Unsanitary," "Don't Send Your Children to Currier School." These women marched up and down in front of the building, some knitting, others reading, while still others pushed baby carriages. There was a parking place for the carriages, whose accupants had fallen asleep, which was under guard of a special committee of mothers.

The ground around the building was littered with rubbish, low, and was crowded with children of all nationalities. The children of the mothers in the picket line, were explaining to those still in school why, they, too, should take a vacation until the school board made the building safe for them to occupy.

Building Condemned 20 Years Ago.

The building, which was constructed fifty-two years ago, is in keeping with the general architectural design and construction that was common in those days. Twenty years ago, after the building had been declared unsafe, a tower was built at each end of it, in which was placed a fire escape. This has since drawn away from the main part of the building, on one end so far that it has been torn down since the protest has been going on. The other tower is about three inches from the main part of the building.

I went into the school. In the basement, on the girls' side of the building and not twenty feet away from the toilets is a stove. The toilets, stove and a small play room are all in the same room. It is on this stove that noon-day meals, for those who do not go home to lunch, are cooked. The ventilation is in keeping with the building itself. Old and unsanitary appliances are a constant menace to the health of the children.

At the other end of the basement is the kindergarten. Its white-washed windows form the partition between, the room and the girls' toilet.

Light Match to See Way.

Its rickety old stairs, narrow, with a turn half way up, and placed in dark corners of the building make them very dangerous in case of fire. They are so dark that we had to light a match so that we could see our way.

Some of these same mothers who formed the picket line of from seventy-five to one hundred people told me that they were also present at a meeting held three years ago which was addressed by State Senator Charles H. Morrill. It was at that time that the school board and the city council promised relief. Nothing in the way of anything permanent was done. More or less agitation has been going on since the meeting held three years ago.

This time the women have resolved to stick to their task until they succeed in getting the place made safe for their children. Although the police have ordered them away on several occasions they are determined to gain their demands. Even the threats of the truant officer to the effect that he would put them in jail if they did not send their children to school have not shaken their determination.

"We would rather be in jail than to have our children in this school," is the answer of the women.

Councilmen who have feared for the safety of the building, which has been declared unfit by state authorities have placed a special guard around the building.

The council rooms have been the scene of many sharp criticisms from the mothers who are in daily attendance to voice their protest. The women have employed an attorney to represent them to see if they can get any relief in the civil courts. The school board has been swamped by communications and committees who have demanded that immediate action be taken. This time the committee says they will continue their agitation until they get relief.

They will not send their children to the school in its present state, and the attendance is getting smaller each day so it is fast coming to a point where the board will probably decide to act upon the kindly suggestion of the good and welfare committees and rent a temporary building until such time as the old one is either repaired or replaced.

Every new subscriber increases the influence of the DAILY WORKER.

Drumheller Miners Strike Goes Strong Despite Relief Need

By JOHN GIFFORD.

(Special to The Daily Worker)

DRUMHELLER, Alberta, May 20.—The struggle in District 18, between miners and operators, has become intense, after almost two months of the strike and with both sides still showing determination that they will win in the end.

To date, the miners have not received any relief in any way from the District or International organization, but have been distributing whatever small funds are in the local treasuries, and only then to needy cases. However the fact that the miners in the southwestern states have settled up, is of good omen to the striking miners in this district, as it will release all the available funds necessary to the successful conclusion of the strike in this district.

President William Sherman is at present in Indianapolis, negotiating with John L. Lewis regarding the possibilities of relief for District 18, miners. Immediate relief is urgently needed as there are some non-union fields out with the union miners, and to hold these miners, and to make a successful conclusion to the present strike, immediate distribution of relief is desirable. The miners are determined to stick to the strike, relief or not.

Such is the stand of the miners of Alberta and British Columbia, realizing that not only is their future determined by the stand in this strike, but also the future of the rest of the industrial slaves in this western country. The miners to date have been the main defense, in the attacks of the capitalist class, in their wage reduction offensive.

It is the duty of every member of the working class, to assist the miners of District 18 in their adversity, and help to make this strike a victory, thereby paving the way to greater success for all workers, and the final abolition of this system of exploitation, which permits a small group of men to stand and dictate to over 20,000 men, women and children, the conditions under which they must exist. Canadian and American workers, the miners of Alberta are depending on you, to come to their aid in saving them from degradation and misery.

N. Y. Taxi Drivers Win Fight Against Mogul Checker Cab

(By The Federated Press)

NEW YORK, May 20.—Victory on the industrial and legal front has been won by the union in the New York taxi war. Union recognition, 40 per cent of receipts for day men and 35 per cent for night drivers with half the receipts above $90 a week, are terms of the new contract with the Mogul Checker Cab Corp., which runs until Nov. 1.

Fleet owners of the Mogul Corp., have withdrawn charges of extortion against officials of the union, the Brotherhood of Taxi Chauffeurs of Greater New York, an independent organization. At the same time the judge exonerated the men.

Tho the contract covers only Mogul Checker employes, about 4000, the union claims that about 600 of its members working for the Premier and Luxor companies are receiving the union scale following the strike. The American Yellow concern, which has the patronage of the city administration and the police, continues to pay its drivers only 33 1-3 per cent.

Painters' Strike Wins Victories In Open Shop L. A.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., May 20.—The last week of the painters' strike shows a big gain. A few more members of the bosses' association settled with the union and are employing union men. A good number of them are conferring with the representatives of the strike committee, with very good prospects for a satisfactory settlement.

The stand taken by the association from the start was a flat refusal even to meet any representative of the union. As the strike was progressing they had to change their attitude. Conferences are now being held daily with individual members of the association. The only issue in the controversy is the "open shop" question.

A vigorous organization campaign is being conducted. Many new members are joining the union every day.

A conference of 19 Jewish organizations was organized in Boyle Heights to organize and control public opinion in support of the striking painters. This conference is now very active in raising funds for the strikers.

The striking machinery is in good order and works harmoniously. The confidence of the membership shown to their strike committee is wonderful. The fighting spirit of the strikers is splendid.

Methodists Dodge on War.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., May 20.—The "anti-war" resolution of the committee on state of church of the Methodist Episcopal General conference, has been cast aside and a special committee authorized to deal with the question, it was announced this afternoon.

The resolution, adopted by the state church, was to have been presented to the general conference today.

NEW YORK ORGANIZES UNITED FARMER-LABOR PARTY; JOINS IN NATIONAL MOVEMENT, JUNE 17

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., May 20.—The United Farmer-Labor Party of New York was organized here yesterday at the state convention called by the Federated Farmer-Labor Party of New York and the Buffalo Labor Party. The platform and program of the national Farmer-Labor Party was endorsed, including the convention at St. Paul to be held June 17th.

Representatives of organized labor, workers' fraternal organizations and farmers' granges participated in the convention and enthusiastically rallied to the cry for independent political action.

FIRST PICNIC OF SEASON TO BE HELD MAY 30TH

Plan To Visit Graves Of Labor Martyrs

The coming joint picnic on May 30th of the T. U. E. L. and the Y. W. L. at Altenheim Grove, Forest Park, holds a double attraction for the militants and youth who will gather at this first major social affair of the year.

Besides the opportunity presented for sport and diversion, the militant workers and youth can make this a revolutionary pilgrimage to the graves of the pioneers of the movement for the eight-hour day in the United States. In the cemetery across the road from the picnic grove lie the bodies of Spies, Parsons and other victims of the Haymarket Riot's gallant fighters in the class struggle to whom the militants and youth of the T. U. E. L. are the logical successors.

Many of those coming to this yearly re-union of Chicago's radicals will be pleased to take advantage of this double reason for attendance.

But besides revolutionary inspiration, the picnic promises further advantages. The grove includes a merry-go-round, swings, shelter and shade for rain or shine. An elaborate program beginning with noted speakers and including sports and games, besides many novelty features new to Chicago's social activities of trade unionists, has been drawn up by the committee in charge.

A group of the Amalgamated Food Workers will be in charge of the food arrangements and mean to prove their reasons for an increase in wages.

Branches of the Young Workers' League each are to have charge of separate booths promising new features and novelties while the T. U. E. L. groups of the various trades promise a co-operation that bespeaks success for the affair.

Your Union Meeting

Third Wednesday, May 21, 1924.

No.	Name of Local and place of Meeting
38	Amalgamated Clothing Workers, 1564 N. Robey St.
179	B. & S. I. W., Stone Derrick, 180 W. Washington St.
131	Belt Line Federation, 62nd and Halsted.
2	Brick and Clay, Village Hall, Lansing.
10	Carpenters, Western and Lexington.
242	Carpenters, 5443 S. Ashland Ave.
250	Carpenters, Blacker's Hall, Lake Forest.
643	Carpenters, 180 W. Washington St.
1693	Carpenters, 505 S. State St.
1784	Carpenters, 1638 Halsted St. H. Fehling, Rec. Sec'y., 2253 Grace St. Irving 7597.
1922	Carpenters, 6414 S. Halsted St.
2289	Carpenters, 113 S. Ashland Blvd.
	Carvers (Wood), 1619 N. California Avenue.
14	Cigar Makers, 215 S. Ashland Blvd., 7:30 p. m.
798	Electricians, 127 N. Francisco Ave.
85	Engineers, So. Chicago, 11405 Michigan.
2	Firemen's Assn., 159 N. State St., 2 p. m.
451	Firemen and Enginemen, 9118 Commercial Ave.
	Hod Carriers, District Council, 814 W. Harrison St.
10	Janitors (Mun.), Kedzie and Belmont.
5	Ladies' Garment Workers, 328 W. Van Buren St.
366	Machinists, 818 W. 55th St.
478	Machinists, 3802 W. Madison St.
830	Machinists, 1182 Milwaukee Ave.
515	Maintenance of Way, 5324 S. Halsted St.
	Marine Cooks, 357 N. Clark St.
23	Moulders, 2800 W. Madison St.
54	Painters, Sherman and Main Sts., Evanston, Ill.
624	Painters, 180 W. Washington St.
893	Painters, Moose Hall, La Grange.
972	Painters, Odd Fellows Hall, Blue Island.
5	Plasterers, 910 W. Monroe St.
18653	Poultry and Game, 200 Water St.
346	Railway Clerks, 165 W. Washington St.
225	Railroad Trainmen, 812 W. 59th St.
900	Railroad Trainmen, 64th and University.
931	Railroad Trainmen, 159 N. State Street, 1:30 p. m.
73	Sheet Metal, 714 W. Harrison St.
723	Teamsters (Soda), 220 S. Ashland Blvd.
733	Teamsters, 220 S. Ashland Ave.
769	Teamsters, 6359 S. Ashland Ave.
8	Wall Paper Crafts, Chicago and Western Aves.

(Note: Unless otherwise stated, all meetings are at 8 p. m.)

"Dennie" Helps Bootlegger.

"Injunction" Judge "Dennie" Sullivan, who has been especially vicious against the striking garment workers of the city, doesn't mind issuing injunctions to the owners of suspicious restaurants and hotels. His latest is an injunction against the police interfering with the business of Roy Rush's restaurant at 115 North Wells street.

This "feed house" has been the hang-out of gangsters and the more "elite" bootleggers, but Rush claims that he has reformed it now and wants the police to get over their bad habits of raiding his place. Judge Sullivan was glad to assist.

Killer Escapes Joliet.

JOLIET, Ill., May 20.—Posses scoured the country surrounding Joliet for Harrison King, murderer, who escaped from state's prison here.

Make Better City Slaves Hope Of U. C. Investigators

Grievances of City Hall employes are to be investigated by an expert committee from the University of Chicago, according to a statement by Francis X. Busch, Corporation Counsel. Mayor Dever has sanctioned the inquiry and seemed quite impressed with the suggestions offered by Prof. Charles E. Merriam.

"The investigation is to be undertaken purely from the employee's point of view," Busch stated, but added that the result of the university researchers may be a new efficiency system. The new system would take the giving of efficiency marks from the hands of department heads and make the rating according to "scientific" civil service records of the employee's work for the city.

The City Hall investigation is similar to inquiries made in various private firms, resulting in better business for the boss. The city may be hoping to get overtime grievances and pay adjustments of its employes overshadowed by interest in ratings.

Workers' Health Bureau Holding N. Y. Conference

NEW YORK, May 20.—Plans for eliminating the danger of carbon monoxide poisoning in the new vehicular tunnel now being driven under the Hudson river were presented in New York city on Saturday by Professor Yandell Henderson, whose experiments with carbon monoxide gas have been widely discussed in connection with the accident in the Liberty tunnel, near Pittsburgh. Professor Henderson's work has been considered the standard in the field.

Professor Henderson will discuss his work at the health conference of the Workers' Heauth bureau, at which over fifty labor organizations thruout the country will be represented. The conference, which takes place May 17 and 18, at 7 East Fifteenth street, has been called by the bureau to consider safeguards in industry.

Cop Kills Cop.

NEW YORK, May 20.—Patrick Ryan, finger print expert for the New York police department, is in the Tombs, charged with the murder of Ferdinand Downs, another policeman, as the result of an attempt on the part of Downs to stop Ryan when he was running an auto load of bootleg booze from his home in Astoria. Ryan has been engaged in booze running for some time, he admitted. At the same time he was employed as a finger print expert by the police department.

AMALGAMATED FLAYS ENEMIES OF FOREIGN BORN

Exposes Scab Purpose Of Immigration Laws

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, May 20.—In striking contrast to conventions which allow Secretary James J. Davis to speak from a labor platform, the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America—at the convention just ended—made the following declaration against the finger-printing and strike-breaking conspiracies now being carried thru under the guise of "selective immigration." The resolution reads:

Whereas, America has been traditionally an asylum for the oppressed and persecuted in their countries;

Whereas, the immigrant workers in this country have helped make America what it is and have, thru their great labor organizations, raised the standards of living for the workers in this country:

Registration of Workers.

Whereas, there is proposed legislation, providing for the registration, photographing and finger-printing of non-citizens, which violates every cherished ideal upon which this government was founded.

Whereas, such proposed legislation, if enacted into law, will impose upon this country a system more disgraceful than the Prussia of the Hohenzollerns ever knew, and will compel non-citizen-workers to act as strike-breakers against citizen-workers, be it

Emphatic Protest.

Resolved, that the Sixth Biennial Convention of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, representing 150,000 workers, protests emphatically against all immigration restriction legislation and denounces the attempt to place the non-citizen workers in a status of criminals as a denial of the elementary principles of decency and justice, an insult to the intelligence of the American people, and a menace to the welfare of American labor, and be it further

Resolved, that we authorize the General Executive Board to cooperate in all efforts to liberalize the immigration laws and prevent the shameful alien registration legislation from being inflicted upon this country.

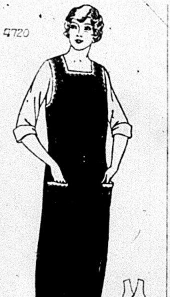
Burns Will Go to Europe.

Raymond J. Burns, crown prince of stool pigeons and "framers," will take charge of the destinies of the Burns detective agency when the "king"—W. J. himself—goes to Europe for a vacation, he announced yesterday. Officially the "king" has not been running his agency while in charge of the bureau of investigation of the D. of J., but the I. W. W. has proven that he was really directing it in spite of his loud denials.

The "crown prince" was loud in his praise of his father's work as head of the bureau of investigation of the D. of J. That makes two friends Burns has—his son and Daugherty.

Boost The DAILY WORKER. If you are a worker, it is your paper.

OUR DAILY PATTERNS



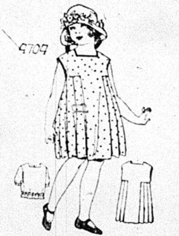
A Practical, Comfortable Apron Model

4720. Figured percale was used for this design. Armseye, neck and pockets are faced with contrasting material edged with rick rack braid. This is a good model for gingham or unbleached muslin. The back is cut with strap extensions that are crossed at the centre and fastened in front, where they form a belt, which holds the fullness in place.

The pattern is cut in four sizes: Small, 34-36; medium, 38-40; large, 42-44; extra large, 46-48 inches bust measure. A medium size requires 5¼ yards of 27 inches material.

Pattern mailed to any address on receipt of 12c in silver or stamps.

Address: The DAILY WORKER, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.



A Cool and Comfortable Frock With or Without Guimpe.

4704. Dotted voile in blue and white, with bindings of blue is here depicted. The Guimpe may be of batiste, lawn, crepe or voile. This is a pretty style for pongee or gingham.

The pattern is cut in four sizes: 2, 4, 6 and 8 years. A 4-year size requires 3 yards of 36-inch material for dress and guimpe. For the guimpe alone ⅞ yard is required.

Pattern mailed to any address on receipt of 12c in silver or stamps.

Address: The DAILY WORKER, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

Russian Crops Gaining.

MOSCOW, May 20.—The representative of the People's Commissariat of Agriculture has officially reported to the State Planning Commission that the area under winter crops has increased nearly by six per cent, while the sown area of spring crops—by nine per cent, as compared with last year's. This will make the total sown area in Russia proper about eighty per cent of the pre-war dimensions. The harvest forecast for the whole of the Union of Soviet Republics, is fairly favorable.

THE DAILY WORKER

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290 Advertising rates on application.

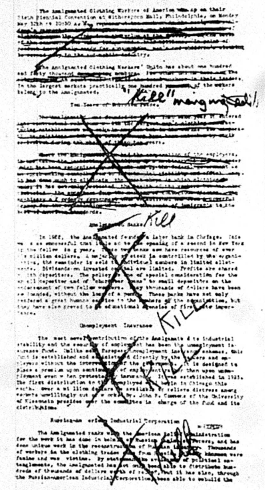
Under the Kept Pencil

If workers only knew just how the news of labor's activities is treated by the kept pencils of the copy readers in capitalist newspaper offices, they would turn in disgust from the yellow press. But few workers are really acquainted with what really goes on in the editorial rooms of the subsidized dailies.

The DAILY WORKER, therefore, takes considerable pleasure in reproducing an excellent insight into the practices of the yellow press as it appeared in "The Week," a convention publication that appeared during the recent gathering of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, at Philadelphia. Here is exposed the treatment of a convention story by one of the local dailies, said to be the Philadelphia Enquirer.

The convention reporter evidently worked up a fairly good story, for a capitalist sheet. But then the slaughtering began. "Kill" is the newspaper term for striking out. Stuff marked "kill" is not wanted. It is to be discarded. And the news of the "Amalgamated" convention certainly fell under the copy reader's pencil, like other labor news. It looks as if the managing editor had even had a shot at it. The accompanying reproduction shows how much was "killed" of the original story, leaving only one small paragraph. Here is the evidence:

HOW LABOR NEWS IS KILLED



"Kill" mang. ed.
Kill
Kill
Kill
Kill

In contrast to the above, the readers of the DAILY WORKER will certainly appreciate the thoro manner in which their paper has reported the conventions of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union and the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, at Boston and Philadelphia, and now the meeting of the Illinois coal miners, at Peoria.

Our increasing army of readers is convinced of the fact that in order to get the labor news from labor's viewpoint they must rely on the DAILY WORKER.

The "Buyers" Strike

The Chicago Tribune is conducting an investigation of the economic conditions prevailing in the middle and northwestern states. Its investigator has found that the farming masses inhabiting this section of the country are face to face with a serious economic crisis.

We welcome this discovery by "the world's greatest newspaper." We have seen this sad plight of the farmers in evidence for some time, while this same capitalist sheet was befuddling the minds of its excessive number of readers with the unfounded yarns and glowing tales of prosperity in the rural areas.

Yet, even now that the state of affairs amongst the farmers is so desperate that "prosperity" bunk can no longer be peddled, the Tribune takes it upon itself to resort to the most ingenious devices and tricks to give its readers, principally the city readers, the workers, a dangerously erroneous impression of the situation. The Tribune would have the world believe that there is a "buyers" strike among the farming masses of the section of the country, that the poor farmers constituting the overwhelming majority of the rural population, are simply refusing to buy and that this "strike" is having its disastrous effect on factory employment and wages.

This analysis, if we may call it such in spirit of generosity, is wrong from beginning to end. The farmers are ceasing to buy, not out of their own desires, but out of cruel necessity. For years the agricultural industry of the country has been going from bad to worse. Slowly but surely the savings of the farmers, the small savings earned during the war-prosperity, have been disappearing. At the same time the promised and hoped for relief failed to materialize. The farmers, like all other human beings, would like to get as many of the good things of life, as much of the comfort that can be secured, as possible. The wherewithal, the economic capacity, to secure these good things of life, has been deserting the farming masses with unbroken regularity in the last five years. Today, these dispossessed farmers can no longer buy, they can no longer meet even some of their most elementary demands. The ghastly spectre of economic bankruptcy is making itself felt amongst increasing numbers of farmers.

When the Tribune speaks of the inability of the farmers to buy back even as much of their produce as they did yesterday it is misleading the workers. This is simply another attempt on the part of this loyal servant of the big capitalist interests to pit the workers and farmers against each other and to prevent their uniting against their common capitalist enemy. The Tribune will not get very far in making the working masses believe that their wages are being slashed, that the factories are shutting down, that steel and coal production are going to the dogs, because the farmers are on a "buyers" strike. The basic cause for the poverty of the workers and the bankruptcy of the farmers is the same. Both take root and grow out of the capitalist private ownership and control of the means of production and exchange and the government.

Lessons In Democracy

We acknowledge our thanks to the National Security League. For once this organization of watchdogs of the capitalist class has rendered service potentially useful to the workers. Of course, the achievement was unpremediated and has a totally different object than the lessons that can be drawn from it.

The National Security League has just published the findings of an investigation captioned "Government By Default." This survey is primarily a statistical statement based on the election results of 1922.

We gather from these findings that democracy, capitalist democracy in practice, is completely devoid of one of its most advertised blessings. The proponents and champions of pure democracy, as we know it today, under capitalism, have always maintained that this institution accurately reflects the desires and opinions of the entire population. The findings of the National Security League blast this contention into smithereens.

First of all, we are told that most of the thirty-three states investigated show considerably less than 60 per cent of the possible voters participating. In Pennsylvania, dominated by the steel and coal trusts, Senators Reed and Pepper were elected by about 18 per cent of these eligible to vote. In Massachusetts, Lodge was elected by only 22 per cent of the possible voters. In Mississippi, Senator Stephens was elected by only 7 per cent. It is particularly enlightening to note that in this banner state of the Democratic Party only 8 per cent of the possible voters participated in the last Senatorial elections.

The bankruptcy of capitalist democracy as an organ for the expression of the wants of the working and farming classes becomes even more painfully clear when one considers some additional features of this system. The fact that the rural and city masses are compelled to vote away from the places of their employment and as an amorphous mass only aggravates the confusion of the issues and makes it impossible for them to view the situation as it really is, on a class basis.

The control of the press, the moving pictures, the theatre, the schools, the church, and sundry other organs of information and misinformation by the employing class, tends to blight the efficacy of the present system of suffrage still more. Add to that the fact of the government machinery, the financial and industrial power, the legal capacity to restrict and limit suffrage and the ownership of the workers' jobs being all in the hands of the capitalist class and you have a picture of the utter inadequacy of the capitalist democratic system as an organ of working and farming class expression in their conflict with the exploiters.

The findings of the National Security League afford excellent propaganda material for the class conscious workers. They present indisputable, authorative evidence of the hollowness of the principal claims made for the preservation of capitalist democracy and its superiority over the Soviet system based on the mass organizations of the workers and farmers which enables every worker and farmer to vote as a functioning, useful, economic unit in his industry and through his employment.

Communism will abolish all wars thru eliminating the cause of war; capitalism perpetuates war because it carries within itself the seeds of new wars

Ralph Chaplin's Book of Heroes

By ART SHIELDS.

Ralph Chaplin, whose battle songs of the West Virginia miners furnished inspiration to the readers of the old International Socialist Review ten years ago, deals with another dramatic story of the class war in the Centralia Conspiracy, just reissued in greatly amplified form by the Defense Committee.

The armed defense of the loggers' union hall against the Lumber Trust's white guard is a theme that Chaplin does justice to as probably no one else could. The author was one of the first investigators on the scene after the battle and by revolutionary temperament and artistic insight he was qualified to tell the story with color and power.

There is a magnificent militancy running thru the 144 pages of Chaplin's book, without any straining after effect. The story tells itself. It would have been easy for another writer, seeking to avoid the sickly apologetics of liberalism, to have veered over into a penny-dreadful style. Not so with Chaplin. The battle of Centralia and the class war background behind it had been stamped into his heart and mind in the weeks that he spent going over the ground, while the White Terror was still rampant.

Chaplin is a poet and artist but he is also one of the boys. In fact he is first of all one of the boys. And he tells the story of the Centralia fellow workers in this book just as tho he were talking to an audience of lumber workers—which in fact he is doing, for the book will have its largest sale in the logging camps of the northwest.

* * *

Wesley Everest's Last Stand.

We hear the wobblies discussing the coming raid.

"I hope to Jesus nothing happens," said the secretary.

"Wesley Everest laid down his few unsold papers, rolled a brown paper cigarette and smiled enigmatically over the empty seats in the general direction of the new One Big Union label on the front window. His closest friends say he was never afraid of anything in his life."

* * *

"Torn and defiant as a wind lashed
reed,
"Wounded, he faced you as he
stood at bay."

begins Chaplin's great sonnet to Wesley Everest.

It was a hero's death that is described in the prose narrative—Everett's last stand on the banks of the Chehalis River. The hall had been raided. Three Legionaires bit the dust. The mass of invaders broke thru bent on lynching the union men inside. Everest who ran outside, drew the fire on himself and saved the lives of his comrades.

"Having kept off his pursuers thus far the boy started boldly for the comparative security of the opposite shore, splashing the water violently as he waded out into the stream . . . Suddenly Everest seemed to change his mind and began to retrace his steps to the shore. Here he stood dripping wet in the tangled grasses to await the arrival of the mob bent on his destruction. Everest had lost his hat and his wet hair stuck to his forehead. His ammunition was nearly gone. Eye witnesses declare his face still wore a quizzical half-bantering smile when the mob overtook him. With his pistol held loosely in his rough hand Everest stood at bay, ready to make a last stand for his life."

Dale Hubbard, nephew of the lumber king who organized the mob, falls dead. Bullets gone, Everest battles with fists. The mob's fury vents itself on him. A gun barrel knocks his teeth out. A rope is thrown over him.

"You fellows haven't got guts enough to lynch a man in the daytime," ejaculates Everest "torn and defiant."

The night of torture and terror in the jail; the emasculation and lynching from Chehalis Bridge is told as only a strong man, wrung with the outrage of it, could tell it. This is the chapter of the Centralia story that must be told and retold, lest we forget.

* * *

A White Guard Leader.

"Tell the boys I died for my class," were Everest's last words as he was dragged out to mutilation and death.

Likewise the four white guard leaders who were shot down in the raid against the workers' hall died for their class—the employing class. This was recognized last summer by the late President Harding in one of his last official acts when he laid a wreath on the memorial to the four slain Legionaires, near Centralia.

Chaplin's picture of the commander of the Centralia post of the Legion, for whose death Wesley Everest's comrades were convicted, would fit many a young White Guard leader:

"Warren O. Grimm came from a good family and was a small town aristocrat. Grimm was a lawyer, a college athlete and social lion. He had been with the American forces in Siberia and his chief bid for distinction was a noisy dislike for the Workers' and Peasants' Republic of Russia, and the I. W. W. which he termed the "American Bolsheviki." During the 1918 raid on the Centralia hall Grimm is said to have been dancing around "like a whirling dervish" and waving the American flag while the work of destruction was going on. Afterwards he became prominent in the American Legion and was the chief cat's paw for the lumber interests who were capitalizing the uniform to gain their own unholy ends. Personally he was a clean-cut modern young man."

* * *

Chaplin sketches the social background to Armistice Day, 1919, in clear cut strokes: The millions of fir and cedar trees "straight and majestic, with green and foam flecked streams purling here and there at their feet;" the lumber monopoly that stole this magnficent domain from the people; the lumberjacks who toiled 10 and 12 hours daily until their rebellious unionism won them some few of the good things of life and the hatred of their masters, with its culmination at Centralia.

"The lumberjack," says Chaplin, ". . . . is the perfect proletarian type—possessionless, homeless, rebellious. . . But as wage earners go, he is not the common but the uncommon type both as regards physical strength and cleanliness and mental alertness. He is generous to a fault and has all the qualities Lincoln and Whitman loved in men."

* * *

A Rebel Portrait Gallery.

So Ralph Chaplin says in the opening pages but he is too accurate an artist to see the individual I. W. W. loggers with whom this Centralia drama deals as "types." Each is reflected in his individual contour and light and shade. There is old Mike Sheehan, 64 at the time of the raid, born in Ireland and a stoker in the navy during the Spanish-American war who became a woodsman only in his latter years; Eugene Barnett and his sweetheart wife, who had gone into the timber game just to get some money to prove up his Idaho claim; Ray Becker, educated for the ministry; having "the zeal of a prophet and the courage of a lion;" O. C. "Commodore" Bland, the father of seven children and John Lamb, the father of five; James McInerny, whose neck was stretched all night by a rope while the inquisitors tried to make him turn stool pigeon; Britt Smith, hall secretary, 20 years a logger, who slept in the hall and watched it night and day; Bert Bland, one of the men who was posted on Seminary Hill during the fight; Loren Roberts, the unfortunate youth whose mind flew away during the night of torture and Bert Faulkner who was involved in the affair by accident; Tom Morgan, moral weakling who succumbed to the terror and turned stool pigeon as Rad Ike Brewer, one of the defenders of Matewan with Sid Hatfield.

Elmer Smith.

Elmer Smith stands in a still more individual light. Not that he is not heart and soul for their cause now as he was when he visited their hall and gave them the legal advise that they had a constitutional right to defend themselves. But because Elmer Smith is a revolutionist without the wage slave background. He is a lawyer—still a member of the Washington bar in spite of the conspiracy by lumber interests to disbar him—but so genuine a comrade of the boys in jumpers that not one of them would think of calling him anything but "Elmer." And physically he is a powerful giant who could give almost any lumberjack a tussle tho he insists he would not like to go up against tough old Mike Sheehan.

The legal analysis of the case is explained with more convincing detail than it has been explained before but this side of the case is of more importance to the outsider than it is to the rebel who is for the Centralia boys because they had the guts to fight back against the employers' gangsters and to inflict such a signal lesson that such raiding has ceased in the northwest.

After all, as Walt Whitman says:

"How futile are all arguments before a defiant deed!"

The Centralia Conspiracy, published by the General Defense Committee, 1001 W. Madison street, Chicago, Ill. Price, 50 cents.

Repulse Attack on International Workers' Aid

INFORMATION has reached the Committee for International Workers' Aid here that the Social Democratic leaders of Germany are planning a general attack on the International Workers' Relief Committee, of which the Committee for International Workers' Aid is the American branch. The coming of this attack was indicated as far back as two months ago at the congress of the Executive Committee of the Second International held in Luxemburg on February 15 to 17, when a veritable assault was made upon the International Workers' Relief Committee by the German Social Democratic leader, Adolph Brauns.

A circular letter has been sent out by the General Federation of German Trade Unions, which is controlled by the Social Democrats to all its local branch organizations stating that the International Workers' Relief Committee is a Communist organization and that "authentic" material about this organization is being gathered.

150 Committees at Work.

The real reason for the hostility of the Social Democratic leaders is the phenomenal sudden growth of the International Workers' Relief Committee, which has succeeded in establishing 150 new committees all over Germany, uniting a considerable group of trade unions and other workers' organizations. This development, the Social Democratic leaders consider a menace against their own position and they are preparing all kinds of plots against the International Workers' Relief Committee, including misstatements, garbled police reports a year old, "documents" which have been unsuccessfully used before.

The International Workers' Relief Committee has been giving medical relief to workers, has been constantly opening new soup kitchens, has been feeding the hungry, has provided milk for infants, has opened more and more nurseries, has cared for needy children, has provided for invalids, widows and orphans, has supplied aid for unemployed and striking workers. Thru this immense relief work the International Workers' Relief Committee has been keeping up the stamina of the working class of Germany in its resistance against the onslaughts of the capitalist class. The Social Democrats who are the lackeys of the capitalist class want to break the power of resistance of the working class and one means for doing this is to fight the International Workers' Relief Committee. The Social Democrats do not want to be behind the extreme reactionaries of Germany such as the monarchist government of Bavaria, which has been arresting relief workers and seizing money collected by the International Workers Relief Committee.

French Workers Pledge Aid.

The Social Democrats are especially incensed over the tremendous success of the congress of the German section of the International Relief Committee in Berlin on March 16, where, besides the delegates from all over Germany, there were representatives of many countries, including Camille Salles from Paris, who brought the assurance of solidarity from the French workers in spite of the imperialist Poincare government.

The Committee for International Workers' Aid, the American branch of the International Workers' Relief Committee is making every effort to speed up its part of the world-wide campaign for the relief of the suffering and battling working class of Germany.

RUSSIAN-JAPANESE TREATY IS EXPECTED SOON AS RESULT OF OFFICIAL PEKING CONVERSATIONS

(Special to The Daily Worker)

TOKIO, Japan, May 20.—Russia and Japan seem to be nearing diplomatic negotiations thru the conversations carried on between L. M. Karakhan and Ambassador Yoshizawa, the official representatives of their respective nations at Peking, China. Both men have been given power to frame a treaty between the two nations if they can agree upon an adjustment of the points of difference between their respective governments.

Recognition of Soviet Russia is the chief obstacle to immediate formal treaty negotiations. The Vladivostok imprisonment incident, the Nokolaievsk massacre, and the Japanese interference in the island of Sakhalin are matters that are being carefully considered by the Japanese and Russian representatives.

Japan at present controls the northern half of Sakhalin island on which there is considerable oil. Russia has given the concession to this oil to Harry Sinclair, notorious American.

Job Sharks Convene.

A convention of officials of government and free employment agencies will meet at the Hotel Congress beginning tomorrow.

The Poor Fish says: The country will feel terribly unprotected now that Daugherty and Burns are out. The only people who will be glad are the reds and these common people who have nothing that is worth stealing.

AS WE SEE IT

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

A nice little civil war is raging within the ranks of the Italian Fascisti. There are two main divisions, one called the "Savages" and the other "Legalists." The head of the "Legalists" is an old friend of Mussolini and one of the 52 original founders of the Black Shirts. It seems that he is getting tired of the bloodthirsty organization and editorially criticized the acts of violence perpetrated by the Mussolini heroes. For this his life was threatened by the "Savages" and Mussolini who was away on a political fence-building mission was compelled to return and settle the dispute. He did that by having the "Legalists" expelled from the Fascisti. It would not be surprising to see the two factions resort to arms in defense of their respective ambitions.

* * *

John Fitzpatrick has released all members of his Farmer-Labor Party from all obligations to cast their ballots for its candidates in the coming elections. While this looks at first sight like an act of generosity, we learn that there are no candidates running on this party's ticket and still more important, the party is placed in storage for the summer months. Whether it is ever destined to be separated from the moth balls again is a matter for profitless conjecture, but experience proves that political parties, unlike good wine do not improve in splendid isolation away from the maddening hustle and bustle of this topsy-turvy and complicated world, particularly when not even exercised occasionally.

* * *

Billy Sunday raves against sinners who refuse to come to Jesus but persist in living on this wicked earth, yet when fortune rapped at his door in the form of a rambunctious kidney, instead of letting the said kidney send him on his upward journey to see his heavenly meal ticket, the Rev. Sunday took a special train to Rochester to bring the offending organ back to normalcy. Rather remarkable what an aversion our preachers have to going to heaven when they are given a sporting chance. "Nearer my God to Thee" means nothing to them except a hymn chanted for the benefit of their pocketbooks.

* * *

Among the organizations listed in the All-American Conference to combat radical propaganda we find the American Federation of Labor, The American Defense Society, Hebrew Sheltering Immigrant Society, Knights of Columbus, National Catholic Welfare Council, etc. Rabbis, priests, labor fakers, capitalists and stool pigeons are joined together in an unholy alliance against the working class. This outfit claims to represent 20,000,000 Americans. But outside of a letterhead and Mr. Whitney of the American Defense Society the heterogenous collection of mental fossils who compose most of those organizations have as much influence on the course of human events as the Three Tailors of Tooley Street had on the history of England.

* * *

It is rumored in Washington that the impetus for the "united front" of these organizations comes from the "Ohio Gang" of grafters who attached themselves to the Harding administration and clung to Coolidge after Harding's death. While Daugherty was at his post Mr. Whitney and his stool pigeons had easy pickings but what with publicity and the need for political maneuvering Coolidge was obliged to dump the finks along with Daugherty and Burns. This compelled Whitney to do some real panhandling. The result is the calling together of a fake conference. The National Security League, The American Defense Society and other such organizations are in the business of jacking up the patriotism of the people of this country simply for the "jack" they can scare out of the bosses. Lately the latter have been tightening up their wallets and after the exposures in Washington it is not unlikely that a patriotic panhandler may have to show some real results before he succeeds in attaching some of the bankers' dough to himself.

* * *

This is a splendid labor movement we have, is it not? The American Federation of Labor in league with the most contemptible gang of scoundrels in existence. Gompers works hand in hand with the Department of Justice. Whitney, Gompers, Burns, Daugherty, Fred Marvin of the New York Commercial, the Socialist Party and the Jewish Daily Forward worked hand in hand against the radicals among the American labor organizations. What one of them missed the others provided. If Burns failed to pick up some story about Soviet Russia, Gompers or the Socialist Party supplied it. But they have fallen on evil days. In spite of their worst, Soviet Russia is forging ahead and the nations of Europe who were so impudent a few years ago are today practically begging Russia to do business with them. This is sad news for the American stool pigeons, but the worst is yet to come.

Attempt to Revive "Review."

SPRINGFIELD, Ill.—Attempts to revive The Illinois Industrial Review which suspended four weeks ago for lack of adequate support are unsuccessful so far. The paper, which was edited by Duncan McDonald, supported the opposition to the administration group in the Illinois Mine Workers' union.

THE DAILY WORKER
RAISES THE STANDARD
FOR A WORKERS' AND
FARMERS' GOVERNMENT

THE DAILY WORKER

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Amalgamation
Organization of Unorganized
The Land for the Users
The Industries for the Workers
Protection of the Foreign-Born
Recognition of Soviet Russia

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ILLINOIS MINERS BACK HOWAT

170 GREEK BOSSES GET COURT AID

Judge Friend Issues New Injunction

When the 17 injunctions issued by Judge Hugo Friend failed to stop the picketing of the Northside Greek Restaurants by the striking members of the Amalgamated Food Workers, the Greek bosses decided to band together and have just one association and one injunction try to stop the organization of the food workers.

Judge Friend has once more proved himself friend only to the Greek bosses by giving them another injunction.

170 Bosses Scared.

The injunction was given on May 19 to the "American Association of Greek Restaurant Keepers against the Amalgamated Food Workers (an independent labor union), Hotel and Restaurant Branch, Chicago." Union officials have just been served with the new injunction which is intended to prevent them from acting in over 170 Greek restaurants situated all over the city.

A. Askounis is president of the new association of the Greek bosses. He has a restaurant at the corner of N. Clark and Division streets and runs an extremely profitable real estate business on the side. John Papas is treasurer for the Greek bosses. He has three restaurants on the further north side.

Political Lawyers Lead Bosses.

According to the union officials, most of the restaurants included in the new injunction have never been approached with a union contract and some of the places are quite unqnown to them. Forty-four had contracts with the union. The Greek bosses, led by their counsel, Paul Demos and Felix J. Streyckmans, hope, the Amalgamated Food Workers say, to put an end to the union's fight for the six-day week and eight-hour day in the Greek restaurants of Chicago.

Fight Boosts Union.

Instead of stopping the work of the labor organization, the new injunction has actually stimulated interest in the union and many new members are coming in to join the fight for decent conditions in the Greek restaurants. Most of the workers in these restaurants are Greeks themselves and strongly resent their exploitation by their countrymen. They have to work seven days a week and 12 to 14 hours a day now.

The Amalgamated Food Workers held a big mass meeting last night at their headquarters, 214 N. State street, to consider what tactics to develop for the carrying on of their work and for the defeat of the Greek bosses' newest injunction.

Paul Demos one of the lawyers representing the Greek restaurant bosses told the DAILY WORKER that the main objection of the association he represented against the union is that the Amalgamated Food Workers' Union is not a "regular" labor organization. He said that they were only "pretending to be a labor organization."

"They have no connection with the Federation of Labor and never did have," he said. "Their whole plan is a conspiracy against the Greeks of this city."

Representatives of the union in answering the statements of Demos, said that their union is an independent industrial organization which admits to membership all workers in the lunch rooms and restaurants from the dish washers to the cashiers and the chefs. The reason attention has been paid especially to the Greek restaurants is because they pay very poor wages and work their help long hours and give them the poorest sort of food. The union is organizing the workers in the Greek restaurants because they are rebelling against the conditions imposed by their bosses not because the union has any feeling against the members of any nationality, union leaders say.

Norwegian City Takes Street Cars.

KRISTIANIA, Norway, May 21.—The street car system of Kristiania consisting of two companies, has been brought under city control thru the formation of one new communal-private company. Of its fifteen directors 10 are named by the city, 5 by private stockholders.

Morgan Dictates to France

A Great Victory!

The Illinois coal miners have spoken. They have declared for Alexander Howat and against the John L. Lewis-Frank Farrington reactionary regime in the United Mine Workers of America.

It was an historic moment in the Peoria Convention when the resolution went thru, practically unanimously, demanding "a fair and impartial trial for Howat" at a special convention.

* * * *

That is all that Howat demanded at Indianapolis at the international convention in February.

But when Alex Howat tried to mount the stage at Tomlinson Hall, to tell his story to the delegates, he was pushed off the platform by the gunmen and thugs of the Lewis dictatorship in the union.

Lewis was all-powerful at Indianapolis, behind the guns of his own thugs, just as he was at the Scranton convention, in the anthracite fields, and at the Pittsburgh convention of western Pennsylvania miners.

But the district conventions of Kansas and Michigan, and now Illinois, the largest in the miners' jurisdiction, has taken its stand with Howat, in the fight for the special convention to see that justice is done to the bravest fighters in the organization.

* * * *

Howat was in jail in Kansas when he was expelled by Lewis without trial. Howat was in jail in his fight on the tyrannical Kansas industrial court, fostered by Governor Allen.

Since Howat went to jail and came out again, Governor Allen has been defeated for re-election in Kansas, the industrial court, weapon of the open shop bosses against the labor unions, has been put on the shelf, and now Lewis, with Farrington, is before the bar of the miners' union, to answer for their crimes, the biggest crime being the building of an alliance with the mine owners against the most courageous elements in the miners' union.

* * * *

At first Frank Farrington, president of the Illinois coal miners, stood with Howat against Lewis. But Lewis took Farrington up on the mountain, showed him the cross of gold, secured his pledge to forget their differences, and since then Lewis and Farrington have been as twin brothers against all progress in the fight of the miners against the mine owners.

* * * *

Farrington said he had to quit Howat because Howat met with the Progressive Miners in Pittsburgh now almost a year ago. This was a crime in Farrington's eyes.

Farrington, in order to bolster up his tottering position, has used all the arguments against Howat and the Progressive Miners, that Gompers uses against the militants in the American Federation of Labor, that Sigman, in the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, and Kauffman in the Furriers' Union, uses against the vanguard in these two organizations; that reaction in all labor unions uses to make war upon all progress.

* * * *

Howat is for the class farmer-labor party.

Farrington is for the republican party of Wall Street, and for the re-election of the republican governor of Illinois, Len Small.

Howat is for the workers. Farrington is for the political agents of the bosses and the big capitalists.

* * * *

The coal miners' delegates at Peoria knew all these things. All the soft and hard words of International President Lewis, in a two hour speech, couldn't move them against the facts they knew. All cajoling of Farrington, and his agent Mercer, could not budge them. They had learned their lesson well, the lesson that the strength of the union is built upon the intelligence and the will to act of the broad masses of the membership, and not upon the hesitating, standpat policies of a vascillating leadership, that seeks to curry favor with the employers at the expense of the interests of the rank and file.

* * * *

It was a great day when the United Mine Workers of Illinois, a district with 100,000 members, stood with Howat and progress, and against Lewis, Farrington and reaction.

It was a great day not only for Illinois, but for the coal miners thruout the whole nation. The fight for the new day will now be carried forward everywhere that coal is mined with a greater enthusiasm than ever before. Howat is up in the front with the union's standards, helping carry the colors of workingclass emancipation in the right direction. Lewis and Farrington are being pushed to the rear and into the discard.

Thus does organized labor make progress. Thus does the Miners' Union march on to greater victories, to more magnificent triumphs, both against the enemies without, and against the enemies within.

MINNESOTA BROTHERHOOD OF LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEERS VOTES TO BACK UP JUNE 17TH MEET

ST. PAUL, May 21.—Endorsement and participation in the June 17th national convention of the farmer-labor movement is recommended to all of the 26 divisions in Minnesota of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers by the brotherhood's state legislative board. Chairman W. W. Royster of the board is a candidate for governor in the Farmer-Labor primaries.

A delegation from the engineers then called on William Mahoney of the June 17th committee on arrangements and pointed out that "Labor," the national publication of the standard railway unions, had make a mistake in attacking the St. Paul convention in its columns. They asked that the matter be dropped and that harmony and success for June 17th be the watchword from now on.

NEW CABINET GETS ORDERS FROM "J. P."

"Socialist" Herriot Is Told What's What

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PARIS, May 21.—J. Pierpont Morgan, head of the international banking house of Morgan, will dictate the policies of the new French government.

The first step towards formation of a cabinet to succeed that of Premier Poincare was taken at the Elysee palace today.

Herriott Gets the Dope.

President Millerand informed Edouard Herriot concerning engagements France made to J. P. Morgan in exchange for the loan that saved the franc from collapse a few months ago.

Before Herriot, leader of the radical socialists, is formally invited to form a cabinet, Millerand wants to know the attitude of his party towards the agreement with Morgan. It is also necessary for the next premier of France to understand what France has promised the American banker.

The socialist statesman who probably will succeed Poincare, went on foot to the president's palace. Premier Poincare drove up and a moment later ex-Premier Painleve, peace maker of the left arrived.

The three were closeted with the president, who had spent the morning consulting with his financial advisors regarding the exchange situation and with M. Doumergue, president of the senate.

Chief interest centered in the arrival of M. Herriot for his conference.

"My line of conduct is clear," the socialist leader said upon reaching Paris, the first time he has come to the capital since the elections. "I wish to follow out the logical conclusions of the elections and constitute a cabinet from the bloc of the left.

"My policy will be open. There will be no secret communications. I will examine the situation tonight with my party's committee. France has clearly indicated her political leanings and I will respect them."

When Money Talks.

After the conference at the Elysee, it was officially announced that Herriot and ex-Premier Painleve had given their pledge that rigorous equilibrium of the budget would be considered an absolute necessity, no matter what government succeeded that of M. Poincare.

Leaving the palace, Herriot said: "We spoke only of France."

This was taken to mean that the composition of the new cabinet was not discussed at this time and that the convention had been confined to Millerand's expose of the financial situation.

The Franc Is Skidding.

The condition of her exchange is the most vital thing to France right now and already the franc has shown signs of skidding. The financial decrees and the increased taxes—plus a very important loan of some $40,000,000 from Morgan—arrested a recent downward plunge of the franc. With a new government, socialist in character, coming into office, the financial stability achieved temporarily by Premier Poincare, may be lost.

According to the Matin, J. P. Morgan and the financial syndicates which aided France during the recent crisis of the franc, wish to know just what the policy of the next government will be. These bankers, says the Matin, had counted upon France pursuing a policy of strict equilibrium of the budget and now want to know if the new regime will renew assurances on this point.

President Millerand was requested to inform Herriot and Painleve, in the presence of Poincare, how matters stood.

The premier called a cabinet council for today and the president summoned a ministerial council for tomorrow, all part of the elaborate machinery of a change of regime in France.

Every new subscriber increases the influence of the DAILY WORKER.

HERE IS RESOLUTION THAT WRECKED LEWIS-FARRINGTON ALLIANCE

Here is the resolution which the Illinois Miners' convention passed with only half a dozen dissenting votes, rebuking the Lewis-Farrington machine for their unfairness to Howat, and demanding a special international convention for the purpose of giving Howat a fair trial.

The issues were clearly put before the delegates. Lewis made excuses to the delegates as to why he had not succeeded in putting into effect the rank and file platform of the progressive miners.

Howat stood squarely with the rank and file for the organization of the non-union coal fields, for the six-hour day, for an independent working class labor party, and for the complete progressive miners platform. The cheers and enthusiasm and votes of the Illinois miners went to Howat. Here is the resolution:

The Howat Resolution.

Belleville, Ill., February 20, 1924.

To the Thirtieth Consecutive and Fifth Biennial Convention of District No. 12, United Mine Workers of America:

WHEREAS, The right of all members to a fair and impartial trial when charges are filed against them is a fundamental principle of trades unionism which must be jealously guarded if labor organizations are to prosper and avoid serious and disastrous internal dissention, and

WHEREAS, It is a well known fact that when the officials of District No. 14 were removed from office in October, 1921, and their charter was revoked, that no charges were preferred against Howat and his associate officers in accordance with the Constitution, nor have such been filed since and it is also well known that Howat and his associates have never been accorded a fair trial, despite the fact that overwhelming numbers of the membership desire that this measure of justice be accorded them, and

WHEREAS, When John L. Lewis arbitrarily adjourned the 29th Consecutive and 6th Biennial Convention on February 2, 1924, before the Howat case could be properly considered, not only was a great injustice done to the loyal fighters involved but also the seeds of discontent and division were sown broadcast in our organization to such an extent as to threaten to disorganize and disrupt it, and

WHEREAS, The only way this great controversy which threatens the life and health of our organization, can be settled, is to thresh it out before a convention; therefore be it,

RESOLVED, That District No. 12 of U. M. W. of A. demand that a Special Convention of the United Mine Workers of America be called in accordance with Article 13, Section 1, same to be called within three months for special purpose of giving a fair and impartial trial to Alexander Howat and his associates; and be it further

RESOLVED, That in as much as it requires that five districts must request a Special Convention before it can be called, that copies of this resolution be sent immediately to all the District Organizations with a request that they join with us in this demand for a special convention.

Signed,
JACOB PETRI, President
JOSEPH PETRI, Secretary.

Garment Workers' Delegates Return From Conventions

The Chicago delegates from the two conventions of the clothing workers which just closed in Boston and Philadelphia are expected to begin returning to town today. Many of the delegates to the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union convention in Boston, went from there to New York to confer with officers of the International about the strike situation here. Meyer Perlstein who is in charge of the Chicago strike of dressmakers is expected to return to Chicago this morning.

The delegates to the Amalgamated Clothing Workers convention have remained in New York and Philadelphia to finish post convention business.

LEWIS-FARRINGTON CLIQUE GETS CRUSHING DEFEAT AT HANDS OF RANK AND FILE

By KARL REEVE.
(Special to The Daily Worker)

PEORIA, Ill., May 21.—The Illinois Miners' Convention here almost unanimously passed a resolution demanding a special convention of the United Mine Workers of America, to be called within three months, for the special purpose of giving Alexander Howat, of Kansas, a fair trial and rebuking President John L. Lewis for arbitrarily adjourning the last national convention in Indianapolis, Ind.

After listening for almost two hours to President Lewis defend himself and the international officers of the Mine Workers' Union, the convention, with few dissenting votes went on record in favor of Howat, and administered the first severe defeat since the start of the convention to the Lewis-Farrington machine.

Demand Impartial Trial.

The resolution, "Resolves, that District Twelve, of the United Mine Workers of America, demand that a special convention of the U. M. W. A. be called in accordance with article 13, section 1, same to be called within three months for the special purpose of giving Alexander Howat and his associates a fair and impartial trial."

It declares that, "It is a well known fact that when the officials of District 14 were removed from office in October, 1921, and their charter revoked, that no charges were preferred against Howat and his associate officers in accord with the constitution, nor have such charges been filed since.

It is also well known that Howat and his associates have never been accorded a fair trial, despite the fact that overwhelming numbers of the membership desire that this measure of justice be accorded them.

The resolution further declares that, **"When John L. Lewis arbitrarily adjourned the 29th consecutive and biennial convention on February 2, 1924, before the Howat case could be properly considered, not only was a great injustice done the loyal fighters involved, but also the seeds of discontent and division were sown broadcast in our organization."**

Howat's Enemies Are Timid.

In presenting a substitute motion, the resolutions committee did not dare to declare themselves against Howat in the face of the overwhelming rank and file sentiment for him. Delegate George Mercer, in presenting the substitute, declared that "altho Howat made mistakes, the entire resolutions committee is in sympathy with him."

The substitute gave the impression that the Kansas matter was ended with the smashing of the Kansas industrial court law, and declared in the belief that every union member had a right to a fair and impartial trial.

Mercer, in defending the weak and meaningless substitute, which was finally defeated by a vote of 185 to 261, took the typical Farrington position, behind well sounding phrases which the machine has now worn threadbare. Mercer pleaded for "peace" and "tranquillity," "good-feeling" and "solidarity." He told the delegates they would appear "ridiculous" before the nation if they voted down his substitute. He said, "Wait until the Howat case is decided by the international executive board. Don't be hasty or premature."

Thompson Wrecks Machine.

The Farrington machine was blasted, however, when Delegate Freeman Thompson, Springfield sub-district president, told the convention, "Mercer pleads for the law of our organization. He pleads that the constitution of the mine workers be upheld. But John L. Lewis did not uphold the constitution when he deposed Alex Howat as president of the Kansas

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FARRINGTON HAS WORKING CLASS REPORTER BARRED

Lets Capitalist Scribes Scribble For Operators

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PEORIA, Ill., May 21.—Enraged by the stinging defeat and severe drubbing it suffered yesterday at the hands of the delegates on the question of calling a special international convention of the United Mine Workers to reconsider its action on the Howat case, the Farrington machine today launched a vicious counter-attack against the left wing and progressive delegates by forcing thru a motion to request the correspondent of the DAILY WORKER to leave the sessions.

Thruout the convention the DAILY WORKER has proved a steel rod to the militant delegates determined to make the convention respond to the needs and demands of the rank and file of the United Mine Workers of Illinois.

The move to bar the correspondent of the DAILY WORKER, the only labor daily represented at the convention press table, was carried, after a stormy debate, by a vote of 234-169.

Farrington and his agents blamed the DAILY WORKER, which has been carrying complete stories of the sessions and which has been widely read by the delegates attending the convention, for the one-sided defeat his machine and Lewis suffered yesterday on the Howat question.

Farrington Begins Attack.

The attack on the working class paper was introduced by a sham attack on the Associated Press. Farrington opened the afternoon session by reading a letter from the "A. P." correspondent insisting that the district president was wrong in an earlier criticism he had made against the "A. P." despatches.

Farrington explained to the convention that he had no desire to do the Associated Press correspondent any injustice but that he was goin to complain if the news of the con-

(Continued on Page 2.)

RUHR MINERS REFUSE TO ALLOW SCABS TO COME NEAR THE MINES; STRIKE SITUATION DESPERATE

BERLIN, May 21.—The tension owing to the increasing violence accompanying the Ruhr strike is increasing. Communist patrols are picketing the mines in many sections. Miners are using force where necessary to prevent scabs from entering the mines. More than 600,000 coal diggers are now idle.

The Berlin government is helpless to cope with the situation. Coming on the heels of the break with Russia—only a commercial break it is true—the Ruhr strike is one of those straws that may be the last the German capitalist camel's back can withstand without breaking.

Police are lining up everywhere against the strikers. The agents of the capitalists cannot make much headway in the Ruhr where the workers are solid against the long workday which the fake boss arbitration board handed to them.

Young Communists are taking an active part in the strike. Their pickets are everywhere and prevent scabs from entering the mines on any pretext even for the purpose of keeping the pumps going.

McLEAN AID EXPOSES BIG BURNS PLOT

Organized Frame-up of Daugherty Committee

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, May 21.—Details of a plot engineered by the Department of Justice to frame up on the members of the Daugherty investigating committee were made public today by W. O. Duckstein, private secretary to Edward B. McLean, editor and publisher of the Washington Post and right hand man of the Calvin Coolidge administration.

The orders sent out by Daugherty and Burns, when the investigation began was "get something on every hostile member of the committee."

Wheeler Is Feared.

Wheeler was considered the most dangerous, so he was tackled first. Inkling of approaching breaks on the part of the underlings in the Daugherty-Burns conspiracy was mainly responsible for the decision of Burns to quit. While Burns was in charge of the Investigation Bureau of the D. of J. it was impossible to get to the bottom of the conspiracy.

There was another condition to be eckoned with and that was the ability of the notorious frame-up artist to make it unhealthy for anyone who made a clean breast. Now that he is out minor cogs in the "Ohio Ring" are squealing.

Duckstein knows as much about the secret doings of Daugherty and Company as any man in Washington. His wife was Burns' private secretary and had access to the secret code. As is usual in such cases the famous "defective" confided to Mrs. Duckstein, intimate details of the crooked game, that were considered too sacred for the ears of outsiders. And, as is also usually the case, when Burns fell from grace into disgrace and was no longer surrounded with the glamor of office, the female spy is reported to have considered herself under no further obligation to hold Burns' confidences inviolate.

Probe to Go On.

According to Duckstein, who took the witness stand today, the agents of the D. of J. who had charge of the plot to frame the senators, were P. J. O'Brien and Walter Petit. In reply to a query of Wheeler's, Duckstein admitted that O'Brien informed him they were investigating the committee. They had a crew with them he said, including wire tappers, second story workers, shadows, confidence men and professional safe crackers. "They were investigating you, Senator Wheeler and Senator Brookhart."

While it was reported here recently, that the Daugherty committee would terminate its work at an early date, it is now doubtful, as every day brings new revelations, surpassing in interest anything that was unearthed since the Fall-fruit telegrams were made public involving Coolidge in the oil scandal.

HOLLAND URGED TO RECOGNIZE SOVIET RUSSIA

Resume Negotiations, Demands Communist

(Special to The Daily Worker)

AMSTERDAM, Holland, May 21.—Van Ravensteyn, a Communist member of the second chamber, severely criticized the foreign minister, Van Karnebeek, for his part in breaking off the Berlin negotiations between Holland and Soviet Russia. The Communist member questioned the government to determine what state the relations of the governments were in at present.

"Greedy Merchant."

Van Ravensteyn pointed out that Holland could not do without her trade with Russia, especially if France recognizes the Soviet government. He showed that Holland could not afford isolation. The United States, he declared, could exist without Russia, but Holland needed the Russian republic.

The Communist charged that the foreign minister had acted like a greedy merchant at the Berlin proceedings and had not been willing to make the least concession to the Soviet government, which had shown willingness to meet Holland half way.

Pirate Heir Discovered.

LIMA, Ohio, May 21.—One of our heirs of Sir Francis Drake, British pirate, was discovered here. His name is Henry Smith who so far forgot his ancestral dignity that he degenerated into a patternmaker. The other heirs of the famous thief are in business. Besides $18,000,000 in cash, the thirteen known heirs will share castles, crown jewels and much valuable real estate between them. The stock of honest progenitors has gone down like a plummet in Lima, since Smith's good fortune became known.

Lewis-Farrington Clique Meets Crushing Defeat

(Continued on Page 2.)

miners when Howat was in jail, and expelled him.

"The constitution provides that charges shall first be filed with the district where the accused is a member and this was not done. If we do not call a special convention, Alex will continue to remain outside the miners' union, where he has been for the last two and one-half years. Alexander Howat is outside the union, not because he committed any crime, but because he had the guts to run for international president—and he polled a large vote, too.

"Mercer tells you his substitute will do Howat the most good, but Howat has just told me the passing of this substitute will mean nothing to him—it will do him no good. The resolutions committee knows that the overwhelming majority of our membership wants the reinstatement of Alexander Howat. If the international officials have kept Howat lingering outside the union for two and one-half years, they will do nothing at this time to put him back in the union. I am convinced that unless you call this special convention, which you have a perfect right to do, Alex Howat will remain outside the miners union. If the substitute passes it will mean nothing—except that we have carried out the wishes of these same men who have kept him out of the union for so long.

"Lewis told you this morning of the dirty, rotten ruthlessness of the coal operators. As he was speaking I sat back and wondered if you boys remembered what Lewis had done to Alexander Howat."

In answering the plea of the resolutions committee that no decisive action be taken until the decision of the international executive board, Delegate John Hindmarsh said that, "The statement made by Farrington some time ago that nothing would satisfy Lewis but Howat's blood, is a correct one. Howat never will receive a fair and impartial trial at the hands of the international executive board. If they intended to give it to him, they would have done it long ago. We must force the international executive board to realize that we, the rank and file membership, are still determined that Alexander Howat shall have a fair trial. The only way to get that trial is by the calling of a special international convention.

"Alex has shown us that he is still not afraid to dig coal. He has shouldered a pick and again works at the coal face because he wants to get back into the union. Remember who Alexander Howat is. He is a stalwart warrior of the best type in the miners' organization. His record proves that there is no man more sincere and determined, and honored by the membership then Howat. No man has sacrificed more for the coal miners than has Howat."

Delegate Joe Tumulty declared that, "A crime has been committed by John L. Lewis in expelling Howat when he was behind the bars in the interests of the Kansas miners."

The overwhelming victory of the rank and file membership is all the more significant in the face of the fact that Farrington had set the stage for the defeat of the Howat resolutions. With Howat's speech disposed of on Monday, Farrington put Lewis up to talk Tuesday morning. But Lewis fell down on the job.

Many of the delegates declared that Lewis made gross mis-statements, especially about the English miners, but Lewis talked up until the time for adjournment and only a few questions were permitted by Farrington, who then adjourned the convention until 2 o'clock. After dinner the delegates attempted to correct some of the statements of Lewis, but Farrington denied them the floor.

Howat With Rank and File.

Lewis was not able to hold the attention of the delegates. Many were reading newspapers while he spoke. There was almost no applause for Lewis in direct contrast to the loud cheers for Howat. Lewis had made a speech of excuses as to why he did not carry out the progressive miners' program of a six-hour day, and organization of the unorganized. Lewis had attacked the newspaper reporters.

Howat, on the other hand, stood squarely with the rank and file on the progressive miners' platform. Howat had stood against the international and district twelve officials for the formation of a working class farmer-labor movement. And the convention, with the issues clearly placed before them for the first time, gave their overwhelming support to Howat and repudiated John L. Lewis.

Farrington, true to his daily practice, again tried to incite the delegates to violence against the press representatives. This time the target for Farrington's attack was the Peoria local papers. Farrington has been extremely active in trying to get the press to send out news which he wants sent out. He again elicited cries from his henchmen on the floor of "Throw them out," and before adjourning he declared if there is one more press report that does not please him he will make the offending reporter leave the convention.

It is generally understood that Farrington is soon going to attempt to have the DAILY WORKER representatives put out of the convention.

Urge Beer Referendum.

The convention voted to put the question of the amendment of the Volstead law so as to allow light wines and beers to a referendum vote of the membership. A resolution was passed urging all local unions to send delegates to the next convention of the State Federation of Labor. A resolution to operate a labor bank was voted down by the convention.

A resolution instructing the district executive board to demand the abolition of questionaires and the abolition of discrimination in hiring was referred to the district executive board. It was brot out in the debate on this resolution that all thru Illinois the coal operators have tried to use the unemployment among the miners to weed out the older men in the industry and those who are most active organizers.

Farrington explained that this matter had already been ruled on by the district executive board which decided that the only questions which the men must answer when seeking employment are those directly concerned with the compensation laws. Farrington instructed the miners that they do not have to submit to physical examination when seeking employment.

FARRINGTON HAS WORKING CLASS REPORTER BARRED

Lets Capitalist Scribes Stay To Boost Him

(Continued from page 1.)

vention was not properly reported. He objected to the statement that Howat had defeated Farrington.

The case against the representative of the Associated Press, was then promptly dropped. No motion was made to unseat him. It had served its purpose. The drive on the DAILY WORKER then started.

Delegate Sage, a Farrington man, got the floor and made a motion that the representative of the DAILY WORKER withdraw from the convention.

Admits He Is Payroller.

Delegate Freeman Thompson interrupted and said: "Is not Delegate Sags the very man who is complained of in the DAILY WORKER as an appointee of President Farrington?

"Were you not appointed a member of the scale committee by Farrington?" continued Thompson.

"Yes," admitted Sage.

Crooked Count Suspected.

When Farrington announced that the vote was 234 to 169 there was demand for a roll call from delegates who felt that Farrington had miscounted the votes.

The motion to ask the DAILY WORKER reporter to withdraw was not in order because the question for discussion on the floor was a resolution asking for change in compensation laws.

The DAILY WORKER reporter withdrew. Capitalist reporters were allowed to stay and continue scribbling for the operators.

Green Discusses Unemployment.

In the morning session, William Green, international secretary-treasurer of the mine workers, said he stood appalled at the specter of unemployment among the coal fields. He mentioned as one solution the inauguration of a six hour work day basis, but he admitted there is no practical solution for this depressing period of unemployment.

He said he hates to stand by and see stern economic laws, over whose working we have no control, make many Illinois mining communities deserted and poverty stricken.

"The situation," he said, "is in part due to the over expansion of the coal industry during and after the war. We will have to suffer until our organization can think of and work out a solution, as the unemployment problem must be solved. Our ills are not due to the mine workers, but due to the lack of organization in the non-union coal fields."

Wage Reduction Won't Help.

Green spoke of the past accomplishments of the union, but admitted the impossibility of further organizing non-union fields and solving unemployment. He said he is committed to the belief that a reduction in wages of the miners will not bring about a solution of the unemployment problem.

A substitute of the resolutions committee for the resolutions presented by local unions on a new Illinois compensation law to be like the Ohio compensation law is now before the House. The substitute ignores the good Ohio law and merely urges the legislative department to try for the enactment of better compensation and state insurance law and commends them for securing the rotten Illinois compensation law.

Farrington again denounced all the newspapermen and threatened their expulsion. Green, like Lewis, Murray, Walker and the others, admitted their bankruptcy. They dwelt on past achievements and pleaded for peace and harmony. They said in effect: "Be satisfied with what's already accomplished," but were pessimistic about the future.

UNITED FRUIT COMPANY LOSES IN LATEST HONDURAN REVOLUTION

(By The Federated-Press)

WASHINGTON, May 21.—Honduran revolutionists having failed to run away when American marines were sent inland to the capital to guard foreign residents and interests, Secretary Hughes has arranged for early recognition of the Tosta provisional government at Tegucigalpa. He has authorized the American minister, together with the ministers from the four remaining states of Central America, to pledge to the provisional government their "moral support" toward the restoration of constitutional stability."

This revolution threw out of Honduras one group of United Fruit Company politicans, and disturbed the loans which had been settled on the necks of the peons. No report is available as to whether Tosta will be amenable to the bankers and United Fruit, in exchange for recognition.

BADGER STATE SENATOR CLEARS AIR "A LITTLE"

Robert LaFollette Now Senator of Doubt

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, May 21.—Senator LaFollette has just returned to the Capitol after a brief sojourn at Atlantic City in an effort to regain his health.

The Wisconsin senator, as usual, is not talking much for the press. But judging from the talk of his closest lieutenants the atmosphere of mystery and doubt as to his plans is clearing.

According to one intimately associated with LaFollette for some time, the senator from Wisconsin has about made up his mind that he will not head a new third party before the elections and will rather run as an independent.

The DAILY WORKER learns from reliable sources that LaFollette plans to move for the organization of a third party only if the election results secured by him as an independent warrant it in his judgment. "Fighting Bob" feels that he would not gain much in the way of votes if he would organize definitely into a new party before the elections.

On the other hand, it is his opinion that he can poll a much bigger vote for the presidency as an independent and then utilize the election support accorded him for the launching of a new party.

This policy of postponing definite action has brought dissatisfaction amongst some of LaFollette's supporters. While the senator was in Atlantic City some of his friends and political allies conferred with him, about his plans. LaFollette's decision to run only as an independent has temporarily, at least, lost him some of his supporters often classed as independent democrats.

An outstanding figure in the latter group has recently declared himself for Al Smith because of his conviction that the Wisconsin senator would not make a clear fight in the coming presidential race.

Needless Precautions.

NEW YORK, May 21.—The most reliable detectives on duty in the "Roaring Forties" section of New York, will be detailed to protect delegates and visitors to the Democratic convention from a horde of prostitutes who are reported to be concentrating on the American metropolis from all parts of the world, prepared to make an honest dollar even at the cost of Democratic virtue. It is more likely, however, that the police will be more often called to protect the prostitutes from the Demo-

KLAN FACTIONS SPLIT INDIANA G. O. P. MEET

Convention Scraps On National Delegates

(Special to The Daily Worker)

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 21.—Republicans of Indiana opened their state convention today with every prospect of a strenuous fight between delegates representing the discordant elements of the Ku Klux Klan. Every effort is being made to restore harmony." State Chairman Walb acted the role of peacemaker.

The first tilt between the rival groups came in caucusing over the election of delegates-at-large to the national convention. A report leaked out of a caucus of old guard leaders that only friends of Senator Watson, who would back him for the nomination for vice-president, would find a berth on the delegation to Cleveland.

Imperial Wizard Whizzes In.

The arrangement met the approval of the Klan element, headed by H. W. Evans, imperial wizard, who journeyed here from Atalnta to be on hand for the state convention, and Walter Bossert, imperial representative.

In the camp of the Stephenson faction of the Klan, however, bitter resentment was aroused by the move to bring the Watson and Bossert elements into an alliance.

The principal battle ground between the Klansmen will be on delegates-at-large to the national convention and on selection of nominees for a few of the state offices.

Gifford Ernest Postpones Meet Of Sham Part

Gifford Ernest's Incorporated Farmer-Labor Party has postponed the convention-conference which it had called to meet in Springfield, May 24-25. The Illinois LaFollette-for-President Club, which was to hold a meeting at the same time and place, has also called off its meeting.

No date for the holding of the postponed convention-conference has been decided on. In a statement to the newspapers announcing the calling off of the convention, Gifford Ernest says it was done in order to permit more unions and organizations to send delegates. The statement also praises the action of the Chicago Federation of Labor for going back to the A. F. of L.'s political policy. Ernest's statement says that action leaves his party as the only Farmer-Labor party in Illinois. That statement completely ignores the Farmer-Labor Party, which was organized in Peoria Sunday and which represents tens of thousands of organized workers and farmers of the state.

The LaFollette-for-President Club gives the same reason for delaying its meeting as does Ernest's party.

Goose-step Tramples Art Radical.

BERKELEY, Cal.—The Goose Step has triumphed once more at the University of California. After several years of conflict, Samuel J. Hume, famous all over the country for the artistic standards of the plays he produced at the university's Greek theatre, has been forced to resign and his position as professor of dramatic art and literature has been abolished. Hume didn't care for the Main Street type of play, and the university Babbitts were frequently shocked by the advanced views of the dramas he put on.

Ludendorf Is Right.

BERLIN, May 21.—General Ludendorf felt highly insulted when, according to the rules of the Reichstag, he was placed to the right of the social-democrats. He protested, saying the socialists should be at his right. He was right.

COOLIDGE CHANGED MIND SO OFTEN THAT HE GOT A SORE NECK

(By The Federated Press)

WASHINGTON, May 21.—A wild yell of derision for Coolidge went up from the floor of the House, Saturday afternoon, when the presidential veto of the soldier bonus bill was overruled by 4 to 1. It was recognized as the most crushing defeat the president had yet suffered, and as a portent of more defeats to come.

White House spokesmen at once set afloat a report that Coolidge had no intention of vetoing the immigration bill. Instead, he would fail to sign it, and let it become law by default. This would square him with both sides.

From Japanese quarters came the report that Ambassador Hanihara suspects Secretary Hughes of having tricked him, in asking for a letter giving frankly the views of Japan as to exclusion, and then making that letter public at a moment when it would do the most damage to Japanese friendship. There seems no doubt that Hughes initiated the Hanihara letter, that it was cabled to Tokio for approval and was accepted as being confidential, and that it then became public without Hanihara's consent. President Coolidge then went to the California primary as an "exclusion" advocate, and after he won the primary he tried to please the Japanese. He has pleased neither side, on his present record.

His stand has been similarly unfortunate, since he advocated the bonus in Massachusetts and fought it here.

LEGIONAIRE KEEN ON SAVING SLAYER OF STARVING MAN

Packwood At Inquest Next Friday

The American Legion and every other militaristic organization in the country is honored by the membership of Lawrence Packwood, the Chicagoan responsible for holding up of the inquest over the body of John Bajur, who, on the evidence of reliable witnesses was last Saturday shot to death without warning by Dewey Norman, Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad detective, for the crime of taking a few rotten potatoes to keep his family alive. Packwood's connections with sword-rattling bodies was announced with due pride by his wife at their office at 6426 Stony Island avenue.

Packwood's letter to the coroner in charge of the inquest, asking the postponement of the inquest until he could be present to defend Norman, was written upon the request of a Legion member who notified him that a member of the organization, Dewey Norman, was in trouble.

Packwood is undertaking the defense of Norman as a constructive, educational supplement to his goose-stepping activities at Midland college, where he is studying law. He will appear at the Desplaines street police station on Friday morning at 10 o'clock to defend his club-fellow.

Dewey has been charged with manslaughter and his case will be continued until May 27.

Garment Bosses Convene.

The International Garment Manufacturers' Association in convention at the Hotel La Salle, protested against the use of prison-made garments. One of the bosses said that the association advocated the government using prison-made clothes for the prisoners. Chicago manufacturers involved in the ladies' garment strike, are attending the big bosses' convention.

EFFICIENT LEFT WINGER TAKEN OFF STRIKE POST

Nathan Bosin Removed By Perlstein

The International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union officials in Chicago may or may not change their attitude toward the expelled members who cooperated with them to carry on the strike of garment workers. Meyer Perlstein, who is in charge of the strike and who is the recognized spokesman for the union officials, said yesterday to the DAILY WORKER that he was not prepared to make a statement about it.

But, Monday when Perlstein got back to Chicago, he wired Nathan Bosin, one of the expelled members who has been organizing the workers in the Isenberg garment shops in Waukegan, to return to Chicago at once. Bosin returned and Perlstein told him he wanted him to return to work in a garment shop here in Chicago. In place of Bosin, Perlstein sent Sam Letterman to Waukegan to take charge of the organization Bosin had built up.

Bosin's Fine Work.

In Waukegan Bosin managed to get the workers of the Isenberg shop to go on strike and stop making garments sent from struck shops in Chicago. He organized and lead the picketing. When the bosses went into court and asked for an injunction Bosin managed to have the issuance of the injunction refused. Again the bosses asked for an injunction and again they were defeated. The same thing happened when they asked for an injunction the third time. Now Bosin has been recalled from his work and a "safe" right winger put in his place.

The expelled members of the union were asked by the strike committee to come back and help the union just the day before the strike was called. As a result of the activities of the expelled members in behalf of the strike most of the delegates from the Chicago locals were instructed to vote for reinstatement.

What attitude will be taken by the union officials to the expelled members and their co-operation in the strike will probably not become known till those who went to the Boston convention return to the city and try to take up their strike work.

WOMEN DENIED PARADE PERMIT; DEMONSTRATE

Police Halt New York Workingclass Council

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, May 21.—The United Council of Workingclass Women held a great demonstration in Rutgers Square Saturday, when their parade to the City Hall was prevented by the lack of a permit.

Thousands of workers listened to the ten speakers who addressed them from a truck.

Slogans were carried by the local councils such as, "Will the workers on Allen St. have to pay real estate sharks for Sunshine?" "Do away with fire-trap tenements," "More playgrounds—less accidents," "The only way to be safe is to Organize!" "Demand City-built houses to be rented to workers at cost."

Police Forbid Collection.

The police were very hostile. They were out in full force and Captain McKensey himself, was in control continuously. He forbade the selling of 5-cent stamps to help defray the expenses, and the taking up of a collection. He even forbade a donation for the Council. When the secretary informed the crowd that they have a full right to donate their hard-earned money to whom they pleased, a patrol wagon appeared on the Square, as tho dropped from the sky.

The women were not a bit frightened and a number of them brought donations to the committee voluntarily. They are determined to continue their good work, regardless of the obstacles.

The women were very dissappointed when they learned that the parade to City Hall would not take place. It had been planned by the United Council of Workingclass Women about four months ago.

The secretary of the council applied for a permit which was not denied until the day of the demonstration. She was told that the Chief Inspector refused to sign the permit. When asked why the permit was denied, "No reasons," was the cold reply. The secretary then asked to see the Chief, and the answer again cold, "You can't see him."

Women Still After Mayor.

A letter was sent to the mayor, asking him to receive a committee of the marchers on Saturday afternoon at 3:30 p. m., but there wasn't even an answer. The women are still determined to see the mayor to present to him their demand for city-bu[illegible] houses to be rented to **workers** at cost.

The United Council of Workingclass Women asks the workers' aid to go on with the work. Show your protests! Send as much as you can. Get your neighbors to contribute.

All checks, money orders, etc., should be sent to Kate Gitlow, secretary-treasurer, 127 University Place, New York City.

Die Hards Will Sign With Equity; Fall To Fighting About Jack

NEW YORK, May 21.—Now that the Producing Managers' Association has agreed to sign up with the Equity on a four to one basis, the two managers' groups have fallen to scraping among themselves about the division of the treasury of the Producing Managers.

The Producing Managers were the hard boiled guys who said they would not settle with the Equity. A group of managers withdrew from that organization and formed the Managers' Protective Association and signed with the union. The fellows who withdrew from the older outfit want to split up the money in the treasury and the old fellows don't want to split.

TO PROTECT THE LANDLORDS AND FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS AGAINST RENT DROP, BUILDING BOOM HALTED

By LELAND OLDS
(Federated Press Industrial Editor)

Halt of the building boom in order to protect big financial institutions against a fall in rents and collapse of inflated real estate values,can be predicted from facts reported by the National Association of Real Estate boards

The association states that rents have been stabilized for houses and apartments in three-quarters of the principal cities of the country and that a downward trend has appeared in 16 per cent of the cities.

The high level at which this stabilization has occurred is revealed in the association's statement. The least desirable living quarters in the least desirable locations, it says, can still be obtained in any sized city as low as $4 a room per month. But the average for accommodations which are barely desirable is $10 a room. The average monthly rental of first class living quarters ranges from $15 to $25 a room, according to the size of the city.

This means that a worker desiring a decent home in which to raise his family must pay an average of $40 a month if a 4-room flat is sufficiently large to meet his requirements. Rent will thus take nearly 33 per cent of the average wage paid in industry today. To permit necessary expenditures for food and clothing rent should absorb not more than 15 per cent of the family income.

* * *

Rents in American homes have increased on an average 85 per cent in the last 10 years, according to the National Industrial Conference board, an employer's organization. The report shows that in spite of decreases in some items of the family budget the nation's rent bill has continued to increase. In the 12 months ended March 15, 1924, rents showed an average advance of 9 per cent.

The east and middle west lead in both number and size of rent increases during the four months ended March 15. In the east 31 cities reported increased rents and of these 7 reported increases of from 11 to 20 per cent. In the cities showing rents up from 11 to 20 per cent and 3 cities increases of from 21 to 30 per-cent.

N. Y. FARM-LABOR RAISING $100,000 FOR BIG CAMPAIGN

Send Charles Krumbein To St. Paul Meet

SCHENNECTADY, N. Y., May 21.—Support of the June 17 St. Paul convention to launch a class farmer-labor party on a national scale, was voted by the United Farmer-Labor Party of New York state, organized at a convention in Schenectady. Charles Krumbein, New York, was chosen as delegate to the St. Paul meeting. A fund of $100,000 will be raised for the 1924 campaign if the intention of the convention is carried out.

Resolutions demanding recognition by the United States government of Russia, organization and protection of foreign born workers, release of political prisoners were passed. The menace of American imperialism was the subject of another resolution.

The new party is to be in charge of an executive committee of 17.

The movement which came to such was fathered by the Federated Farmer-Labor Party and the Labor Party of Buffalo. Trade union locals, farmers' co-operative organizations and fraternal bodies joined in the formation of the new combined party.

The convention was attended by 92 delegates representing 82 organizations in New York City, Buffalo, Rochester, Binghamton, Syracuse, Schenectady, Albany, Peekskill, Schuylerville and Gloversville. Representatives were present also from the Federated Labor Party, Workers' Party, Paole Zion and the Committee of Forty-eight.

Delegates came to the convention from New York City, Buffalo, Syracuse, Rochester, Binghamton, Schenectady, Albany and many smaller towns, making the convention a representative gathering of workers from practically every part of the state. Six delegates from the Committee of 48 attended the convention.

Ballam's Key-Note Speech.

The convention was opened with a key-note speech from John J. Ballam, who emphasized the need of a class Farmer-Labor Party to represent the exploited farmers and industrial workers against the all-inclusive so-called "Third Party." Ballam showed in his opening speech that the June 17 convention represented the movement for a class party as against the July 4 convention representing the Third Party generally.

Joseph Kucher, representing the Amalgamated Metal Workers' Union of New York City, was elected chairman of the convention. A program committee was elected with representatives of all the various groups in the convention, which brought in a unanimous report for the platform of the state Farmer-Labor Party.

Unanimous for F.-L. Name

J. A. H. Hopkins, of the Committee of Forty-eight, desired to have the party called the Progressive Party, whereas the majority of the delegates were for Farmer-Labor Party or United Farmer-Labor Party. The name of the Farmer-Labor Party was finally adopted by a unanimous vote, with the alternative of United Farmer-Labor Party, should the first name be pre-empted by the fact that in the past an organization calling itself a Farmer-Labor Party had existed in the state.

The biggest fight of the convention came on a resolution proposing affiliation of the New York party with the Federated Farmer-Labor Party. This proposal was opposed by the delegates from the Committee of Forty-eight organization in the state. After considerable negotiations on the question the resolution was withdrawn with the understanding, however, that a substitute resolution calling for the formation of a national Farmer-Labor Party in the June 17 Convention would be introduced. This resolution, calling for organization of a party at St. Paul, was adopted unanimously.

The New York Farmer-Labor Party is therefore on record against a coalition such as advocated by some groups, and for definite party organization at St. Paul.

An executive committee of 17 members was elected, the various cities represented in the convention being given representation on this executive committee. Out of the total of 17 members, nine were designated as members of an executive council located in the headquarters city of the party which will be New York City.

The members of this executive council were Ludwig Lore, William W. Weinstone, Benjamin Lifshitz, Jack Jampolsky, Juliet Stuart Poyntz, Harry Winitsky and J. A. H. Hopkins.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., May 21.—Harvard students with radical and liberal sympathies will form a "Left Wing Club" to combat the spread of iron bound conservative and scissor-bill ideas.

PHOTOGRAPHS CAN NOW BE SENT OVER WIRES A FEW MINUTES AFTER PICTURES OF INCIDENTS ARE TAKEN

NEW YORK, May 21.—This year, for the first time in the history of national political conventions, people far from the scene of action may be able to see and hear the proceedings practically as soon as they occur, as well as read about them.

As a result of successful tests in the transmission of news photographs by wire, the American Telephone & Telegraph company announced today that pictures of the big conventions next month can be sent to newspapers for printing within a comparatively few minutes after the incident photographed occurs.

Arrangements already have been made for broadcasting the proceedings of both conventions by radio.

Successful Tests.

The experiments conducted by the A. T. and T. resulted in 15 photographs being transmitted from Cleveland to New York within two hours. The success of the tests led to the general conclusion that the work of sending news photos by wire has now reached such an advanced stage of development that it can now be placed on a commercial basis.

Different kinds of pictures were used for the experiment first, several studies of President Coolidge were transmitted, coming out with amazing clearness and permitting first-class reproduction in the morning New York newspapers. Following these was a picture of the high level bridge at Cleveland, bringing out clearly not only the structure, but surroundings, a tug boat and smoke from the boat funnel. Pictures of E. C. Hopwood, editor of the Cleveland Plain Dealer, and H. B. R. Briggs, editor of the Cleveland Press followed, each strikingly clear in detail.

Invention Practical.

All were reproduced in New York papers without finishing touches and demonstrated clearly the practicability of the invention.

The sending machine for the experiment was set up in Cleveland and its operator was under the direction of A. T. and T. engineers. The experiment was witnessed by numerous newspaper publishers and reporters. The general principles of the process are simple, altho there is an infinite amount of complex detail. The basis is a photo-electric cell which translates every variation of a beam of light into a variation of electric current, which in turn, is translated into a variation of light at the receiving end.

The source of light in the sending machine is the same as an ordinary automobile lamp. The spot of light from the lamp passes thru a lens upon a photographic film which, in turn, is transmitted. The film is in the form of a cylinder, and as this cylinder revolves, the point of light passes thru the transparent film and falls upon a potassium pencil, which runs thru the center of the cylinder.

This piece of potassium forms a high sensitive photo-electric cell. When the light falls on it, the electrons fly from the surface of the potassium, forming an electric current, varying in intensity in accordance with the shades of the picture reproduced.

The fluctuations of the current from the photo-electric cell are then imposed upon the direct current, which flows thru the telephone wires. This current is several billion times as powerful as that caused directly by the light, but the strong current is made to reproduce every variation in intensity.

The telephone people believe that the development of their invention in this field surpasses that of other experiments by the Radio Corporation and C. Francis Jenkins, a Washington inventor, who for several years has been attempting the transmission of pictures by radio. Telephone officials explain that radio transmission of photos, while possible, is less practical because of the disturbances it would cause and be subjected to in the ether.

Use of telephone wires instead of the air for such transmission eliminates this difficulty, they point out.

MOSCOW, May 21.—The magneto-meteorological observatory at Irkutsk (Siberia) reports that a volcano has become active in the Sayan mountains near the Monda village, not far from the Mongolian frontier.

BRITISH BIRD STARS IN UNIQUE RADIO CONCERT

Over Million Fans Hear Nightingale

LONDON, May 21.—A nightingale sang in a moonlit surrey thicket last night and all England heard the song.

More than a million radio fans in all parts of the country "listened in" as the clear notes of the feathered songster, entirely unaware of its share in the most remarkable radio concert ever held, were caught in a microphone and carried by land line to London, whence they were broadcasted.

It is planned to repeat the concert next week, if the nightingale will sing and it is hoped that radio fans of the United States may hear.

The scene at Oxted, near which the experiment took place was remarkable. Several nightingales had been coaxed to a thicket, where they were accustomed to nest. A microphone had been concealed in a bush.

Tiptoeing softly about the garden near where the little songsters were nesting, Miss Beatrice Harrison played several soft notes on a cello.

Suddenly the nightingale's clear song burst on the moonlight air. The cello accompanied it for a few minutes, then ceased and the nightingale sang on alone.

Jazz bands were stilled thruout the county and all other broadcasting stations ceased operating while everyone tuned in to catch the song.

U. S. Ambassador In Leaving Japan Blames His Mother-in-Law

TOKIO, May 21.—Japan is bidding a fond farewell to American Ambassador Woods, convinced he is leaving as a result of the Senate's immigration legislation.

The Japanese Foreign minister and other high officials lauded Woods, declaring few Americans had so endeared themselves to the hearts of the Japanese. They recalled his services during the earthquake.

To the United States, Ambassador Woods declared:

"I regret the necessity of leaving my post and retiring, but the health of my mother-in-law, Mrs. Marchand, requires that she return to the United States and I feel I should be with her.

"The excitement of the earthquake produced a serious effect upon her health, which had been failing and caused a case of aggravated heart trouble."

Roosevelt Opened Way For Communism L. A. Doctor Charges

LOS ANGELES, Calif., May 21.—Roosevelt was given a new role by Dr. Granville MacGowan, newly elected president of the California Medical Association. The doctor said, in addressing the annual state convention here, "that Roosevelt and his followers opened the way for a slow and persistent attack upon our constitutional growth by the pestilent, destructive, radical insects of socialism, communism, and sovietism, which threaten to destroy it."

Bryan and Wilson also shared in the doctor's denunciation. He called them the quacks, chiropractors, naturopaths of the body politic. He objected to the gland operations on the constitution and electronic treatment of social ills.

SWISS SOCIALISTS DEMANDING RECOGNITION OF SOVIET RUSSIA

(Rosta News Agency.)

MOSCOW, May 21.—Berlin reports that the Swiss Socialist Party wishes to interpellate the Federal Council and demand the restoration of diplomatic and economic relations with the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

The Neue Zuricher Zeitung writes that it would be most desirable to put an end to the Russo-Swiss conflict arisen out of the Conradi affair.

Russian Cotton Thriving.

MOSCOW, May 21.—The Russian cotton industry is expected to yield a profit of eighty-five million roubles for the working year, in spite of the prices having reached a lower level, according to an official report made to the bureau of the State Planning Commission.

YOUNG WORKERS EXPLAIN BOYS' WEEK IN MEETS

Outdoor Rallies Show Up Capitalist Gush

By AL SCHAAP.

The following "press agent" material is being sent to all papers in Chicago in order to "arouse" interest in Boys' Week.

"Purpose—1. To interest fathers and mothers in their own boys. 2. To emphasize the home as the greatest institution for character building and good citizenship. 3. To emphasize family responsibility toward the boy. (It is not in any sense a father and son night, but a night in which the state of the mother and the rest of the family is equally emphasized with that of Dad.)

"Suggestions—Arrange radio programs when prominent speakers will make short talks on the general subject, 'The Boy and his Home.' On that evening, mothers will serve a special dinner of the good things she knows her boy likes. Father will plan to give the entire evening to his boy; tell him stories of his own boyhood, games he played, and some of his experiences; he will be a boy again himself and make his boy feel that he is really and truly a pal of his; he may make this an occasion to present him with a game, a baseball, a glove, or something that he knows will please him. Find a homeless boy and add him to the circle. If there is a radio in the house, tune in to the splendid broadcasting stations where programs especially interesting to boys will be given."

The chairman for Boys' Day at Home is the infamous ex-Judge Kenesaw Mountain Landis, who won an inglorious name thruout the country for the so-called "Landis Award," which attempted to cut the wages of union labor and then finally destroy their union organizations. This same Landis has been responsible for imposing long term sentences upon radical labor leaders. J. Louis Engdahl, the editor of the DAILY WORKER, together with other Communists, has been sentenced by the notorious judge to life imprisonment because they dared to tell the workers to keep out of a capitalist war.

Along with the Czar of Baseballdom we find many czars of industry and the educational system who are aiding in an effort to see that Boys' Week be "put across" by having the children feel "important."

Fathers are asked by the Boys' Week founders to take an interest in their own boys. This can very well be done by the rich and middle class fathers, but cannot be done by the workers. In an average working class family today the sons of the workers usually have to work as newsboys or at some other occupation in order to keep alive. With the father working late hours and the mother engaged in household duties and the boy arriving late after work, how is it humanly possible for the working class fathers and mothers of America to give the necessary attention to their children? And even if time permitted, the parents of the working class children have had no real opportunity to learn to take a real interest in their children.

The reason for this is very obvious since the ones that rule this country only care that the future slaves be brought up so that they can work at a machine all day. How can these homes, most of which are filthy and not fit for human beings to live in, become the greatest institution for character building and good citizenship? They are great institutions for revolution.

Is it possible for the workers to establish a family responsibility toward the boy, when all the limits of such responsibility lie in the hands of the capitalists who employ the boy's parents, seeking only to give them a meagre wage. These wages do not allow them even to assume full economic responsibility, let alone any other responsibility.

Mothers are being asked to serve good dinners to their children on this day. Fathers should buy their sons a baseball glove or a game. Find a homeless boy and add him to the circle, the statement says.

Are homeless boys not given proper attention by the administration, that parents are requested to find them and "add them to the circle?" Haven't the working class parents enough to take care of at present? Why can't boys have good meals every day, both at home and in the schools?

Tune in your radio is some more advice of this benevolent committee on Boys' Week. One would think they were giving away free radios to the working class children so that they can get the hot "air" that will be transmitted over the broadcasting stations today.

MILLIONAIRE BOOTLEGGER DELIVERED THE DOUGH BUT DAUGHERTY AND CO. DID NOT DELIVER THE GOODS

By LAURENCE TODD

(Staff Correspondent of The Federated Press)

WASHINGTON, May 21.—George Remus, millionaire wholesale bootlegger of Cincinnati, reported by the prison schoolmaster as being treated as a privileged guest in Atlanta penitentiary, takes the stand before Senator Wheeler's committee investigating the Daugherty regime in the department of justice.

Remus is 47 and a chemist and lawyer by training. He says he handled between 600,000 and 800,000 gallons of whisky in violation of the federal law, but under the paid protection of Daugherty's friend, Jess Smith, in a year and a half. He testifies, in a convincing way, that when he bought his string of distilleries in Kentucky, Ohio and Indiana, he was soon introduced to Jess Smith in the Hotel Commodore, in New York, by Attorney Zoline, partner to Thos. Felder, Daugherty's aid in the notorious Morse pardon affair. He reached a "gentlemen's agreement" with Jess Smith.

To Keep Out of Can.

Wheeler, Brookhart, Moses and Jones took turns in questioning this amazing witness while he recited the story of his payment of between $250,000 and $300,000 to Daugherty's pal, for "permits and protection" in defiance of the law. He said he never inquired whether Smith split the money with the attorney general, but he made the payments under the distinct understanding that Smith was "close to the attorney general," and would furnish him permits for removal of his whisky for distribution to the bootleggers of the middle west. Moreover, Smith was under agreement to keep him and his gang out of jail. Indeed, they were to be saved from any prosecutions by the prohibition unit.

Smith Went Underground.

His first payment to Jess Smith, said Remus, was $50,000, in $1,000 bills. All payments were in cash. He offered to give the committee his cancelled checks and stubs, showing that he had cashed checks and had marked "J. S." on many of them as a record of the use to which the cash was put.

He was double-crossed or unfortunate—he was not sure which—when Smith died after getting $30,000 from him to secure a pardon after his protection had failed and Remus had been sentenced to prison. Even when his conviction had been appealed, Smith assured him that Daugherty would cause a pardon to be signed by the president, and he would never see the prison doors. Zoline, Felder's associate, became Remus' chief counsel, and he counted upon freedom from any interference by the law.

"What did you pay Jess Smith for?" was the question repeatedly asked by Senator Wheeler.

"To keep me out of the penitentiary—to keep the boys out—to use his influence with the attorney general. . . The money I paid him was all covered by our contract. He was to render all possible assistance in the department, where I had not the least doubt of his influence. He told me the attorney general would do everything he could in the premises, when finally I was convicted."

So many were the points on which Remus withheld detailed data, that Wheeler finally asked him if it were not a fact that he was afraid to testify freely, for fear of further prosecutions.

Remus answered that anyone in his position would be afraid. He complained that—far from having had a gentleman's treatment in prison, he was locked up alongside a group of negroes, and that he had lost 23 pounds of his generous weight.

What Remus' testimony indicated was what the earlier testimony of more than a score of witnesses had shown—that around Harry Daugherty were a group including Zoline, Felder, Bill Orr, Jess Smith, Howard Mannington and others—who grew rich by taking "protection and permit" money from the millionaires of the whisky ring. The enforcement of the dry law had been stopped in Daugherty's office. Prohibition had never been enforced because the government had not tried to enforce it. And on the vast profits of this corruption the political machinery back of the Harding-Coolidge administration had been reinforced.

Tobacco Workers Attack American Warehouse, Greece

ATHENS, Greece, May 20.—Locked out tobacco workers at Saloniki and police fought today with the result that ten persons were injured. Cavalry were called out to quell the disturbances when 30,000 people marched thru the streets. The American consul, Leland B. Morris, was forced to appeal to the governor general to protect the American tobacco warehouse.

MAY CALL TROOPS TO QUELL KLAN FIGHT FESTIVAL

Notre Dame Police Break Heads of Klaners

SOUTH BEND, Ind., May 21.—State troops may be called out to keep order here where Ku Klux Klaners and anti-klaners have been fighting since Saturday when the Klan forces began arriving for a "May festival." The festivities have been confined almost entirely to battles.

Last night the Klan headquarters were raided by the "anti" forces and a fiery cross was destroyed. Mounted police backed by the entire city force battled everybody. The mounted men rode into the crowd and used their clubs with force and gusto. Several people were sent to the hospital as a result of the mounted police brutality.

The Klan has gathered itself in Island Park and no one is permitted there except thru the good graces of Klan officials. Newspaper men were closely followed when they finally managed to get permission to inspect the Klan camp.

One young man who managed to get past the guards stationed at the entrances of the Klan camp, was shot at several times and escaped only by running.

More trouble is expected from the Klan who have not given up their intention of holding a night parade.

Thousands Join Norway's Red May Day Festivities

(Special to The Daily Worker)

KRISTIANIA, May 2. (By Mail.)—The 1st of May celebration this year all over Norway was greater than ever before. In Kristiania 10,000 participants paraded in the afternoon. The red boy scouts led the procession and sang their parade song: "We swear the oath of faithfulness in circle around the red banner and fight like heroes for liberty and bread. Our banner waves proud and red. Forward to victory or death. On guard, you red scouts of the proletariat!"

Ole O. Lian, the president of the Federation of Labor spoke. He said that the labor organization formed the large and strong united front of the workers, that they were fighting a three-headed monster, the government, the banks and the employers' association. He explained the evolution of the present conflict, the greatest the Norwegian labor movement had ever experienced.

Tryggve Aakervik recalled the bloody May 1st in Chicago 38 years ago, and urged the workers to stand behind the military strikers.

MYSTERY CLOUDS HUGHES' LATEST CHINESE PUZZLE

Secretary May Soon Wake Up

(By The Federated Press)

WASHINGTON, May 21.—Mystery still shrouds the meaning of Secretary Hughes' latest note to the Chinese government, reminding Peking that China is held by the powers, under Resolution XII, of the Washington Conference of 1922, to be responsible to the powers—which did not, of course, include Russia—for her disposal of control of the Chinese Eastern Railway. This mystery centers upon the meaning of Hughes' statement that Russian interests are among those which China must account for, in any dealing she may have with Moscow regarding the road.

The Chinese Eastern was built by the Russian imperial government, some 25 years ago, as the result of a treaty with China under which the Chinese were to subsidize a Russo-Asiatic Bank which, when established, was to own the stock of the proposed railroad. Stock in the bank was divided between the Russian and Chinese governments, and Russia advanced the funds with which to build, maintain and operate the line. It was agreed that China should be privileged to buy back the stock of the road from the bank, at the end of a period of years, by paying off the costs of construction and any deficits in maintenance and operation that may have been borne by the Russians. Count Witte, then premier, proceeded to lavish money on the enterprise, to a degree which soon made it unlikely that China could ever buy Russia off.

During the Allied and American intervention in Siberia in aid of Kolchak, and for some time afterward, the Allied Technical Board was in actual control of the Chinese Eastern's finances, altho the remnants of Kolchak's reactionary forces continued, and are reported to still continue, to operate the line and keep both the railroad and the bank from coming back into possession of the government of Russia. It is over these investments of the Russian government, withheld by diplomatic chicanery, that the Russo-Chinese negotiations, involving recognition of Moscow, have been delayed.

Inquiry here as to whether Mr. Hughes proposes to indefinitely maintain a "Russia" in the offices of the Russo-Asiatic Bank and the Chinese Eastern Railway which is at war with the Russian government recognized by Britain, Italy and other powers, remains unanswered. He blandly asserts that he is safeguarding the interests of all outside nations in China's stewardship of the road since the Allied board gave it up. The new French government may force him to guess again, as France was his ally.

Hearst Gobbles Up Another Daily; Watch For Villard's Wail

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., May 21.—The San Antonio News today printed the following:

"The San Antonio Light, an afternoon newspaper here, has been purchased by William Randolph Hearst, according to advices from New York. Colonel Diehl of the Light, refused to make a statement, either denying or corroborating the report. Hearst is reported to have paid $600,000 for the paper.

Amalgamated Food Workers

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
81 East 10th Street, New York, N. Y.

An Industrial Organization For
All Workers in the Food Industry

THIS IS OUR

CENTRAL UNION EX. BOARD AFW EMBLEM

EMBLEM

HAWTHORNE PARK
Cicero Ave. and 22nd St.
Sunday, May 25
Admission tickets 35c

GREAT
ITALIAN PICNIC
For the Worker's Party Daily, "IL LAVORATORE"

This picnic is organized by the Italian Branches of Chicago to secure funds for the Italian Daily

All comrades of Chicago should come to this anti-Fascisti picnic. Music will be furnished by the celebrated orchestra, Giuseppe Verdi

The Workers Party in Action

"IL LAVORATORE" BEGINS ITS DAILY LIFE ON MAY 31

Italians Picnic Sunday For Communist Paper

May 31 is the date set for the first issue of the new Italian Communist daily, "Il Lavoratore." It's birthday will be heralded with a grand concert held under the auspices of the Italian Federation of the Workers' Party.

The next big meeting for the benefit of "Il Lavoratore" will be a monster picnic on Sunday, May 25th, at Hawthorne Park, Cicero avenue and 22nd street.

Whole Country Waits Birth.

The Federation has arranged numerous meetings thruout the country among the Italian workers to celebrate the victory of their organization as it will be expressed in the new paper.

Philadelphia, New York, Boston, Rochester, Cleveland, Detroit, and many lesser cities where the Italian workers are strong, will help to make the new organ of the Italian Communists a potent weapon in the class fight in this country, as well as abroad in the "land of the black shirts."

Hail "Il Lavoratore."

Italian workers are hailing the new "Il Lavoratore" as a sturdy guardian of their interests and expect the paper to eliminate many of the fascisti newspapers, which have been poisoning the minds of Italians here and abroad.

Further announcement of the plans for the great concert marking the first publication of "Il Lavoratore" on May 31 will be given later. Some of the best singers in the city, among them Italian opera stars, will donate their services to the musical program.

WORKERS PARTY MAIN OFFICE NOW IN DAILY WORKER BUILDING

On and after May 20th the address of the National Office of the Workers' Party of America will be Room 301, 1113 Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

From that date on, the National Office will be located in the building purchased by the DAILY WORKER Publishing Company as the home of the printing plant, and the DAILY WORKER.

The housing of the National Office, the DAILY WORKER, the the federation secretaries, in one building is expected to greatly promote efficient conduct of the Party business.

Russian Picnics.

The district committee of the Russian branches, Workers party, has arranged a picnic for Sunday, June 1, at Bergman's Grove, Riverside, Ill.

The Society for Technical Aid to Soviet Russia has arranged picnics for Sunday, June 8, at Stickney Grove, and Sunday, August 24, at National Grove.

All friendly organizations are requested not to arrange other affairs on those dates.

BUTTON MICHIGAN DEFENSE THRU YOUR BUTTONHOLE

Button, button, who's got the button.

You can buy one for 10 cents and wear the picture of Foster and Ruthenberg on your coat lapel. The Labor Defense Council has just had made 50,000 of these attractive buttons—not (as will soon be the fashion in the campaign year) to advertise candidates for president and vice-president, but to symbolize the great issue of the Michigan defense.

Buttons are to be sold thru all branches of the Labor Defense Council; they will be on sale everywhere and will be used for tagging purposes at picnics. The idea is to impress the Michigan Defense upon the minds of everyone; to make it so widely known that it will be a tangible reality to every worker who hears the issue raised.

Remaining Dates, Places, Announced For Trachtenberg

The remaining dates and places for the Trachtenberg tour are as follows:

Sunday, May 25—St. Paul, Labor Temple, 416 Franklin St., at 8 p. m.

Monday, May 26—Minneapolis, First Unitarian Church, 8th St. and La Salle Ave., at 8 p. m.

Tuesday, May 27—Superior, Workers' Hall, cor. Tower Ave. and North 5th St., at 8. p. m.

Previous meetings have been enthusiastically attended. Trachtenberg's discussion of the present German situation has never failed to hold his audiences.

MEMBERSHIP, ATTENTION!

Continuing the work of familiarizing the party membership with the united front policy of the party in relation to the Farmer-Labor party, the central executive committee has arranged a series of meetings at which Comrade James P. Cannon will speak on the question of the party labor party policy. The meetings arranged will be held in the following cities:

Buffalo, N. Y.—Friday, May 23, 159 Grider street, 8 p. m.

Pittsburgh, Penna.—Saturday, May 24, Labor Lyceum, 35 Miller street, at 8 p. m.

May 25—Cleveland, Ohio: mass meeting, Labor temple, 2536 Euclid avenue, at 3 p. m.

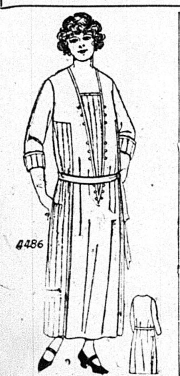
May 26—Detroit, Mich.: House of the Masses, 2646 St. Aubin, corner Gratiot, at 8 p. m.

Every party member is urged to attend these meetings and branches to see to it that at least some members of the branch attend so that a further report can be made at the branches.

The Third Annual Picnic of the Workers Party, Local Chicago, will be held on Friday, July 4, at Stickney's Grove. Speakers, dancing, games, refreshments, etc., are being provided. Sympathetic organizations are requested not to arrange any other affair, but to give all possible support to the July 4th picnic.

How many of your shop-mates read THE DAILY WORKER. Get one of them to subscribe today.

OUR DAILY PATTERNS



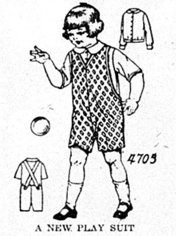
A Good Model For Mature Figures.

4486. The combination of plain and striped material here portrayed is very appropriate for this style. The long lines and "V" shaped vest, are especially becoming to woman of mature figure. Ratine and linen or gingham and chambrey could be used for this model.

The Pattern is cut in 7 Sizes: 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46 and 48 inches bust measure. A 38 inch size requires 5⅜ yards of one material 36 inches wide. To make as illustrated requires 2 yards of plain material and 3⅜ yards of striped material. The width at the foot is 2¼ yards.

Pattern mailed to any address on receipt of 12c in silver or stamps. Address: The DAILY WORKER, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

Send 12c in silver or stamps for our UP-TO-DATE SPRING & SUMMER 1924 BOOK OF FASHIONS.



A NEW PLAY SUIT

4705. This is a good model for percale, seersucker, drill, linen or linene. The blouse may be of the same material as the Overalls, and may be finished with the sleeves in wrist or elbow length.

The Pattern is cut in 4 Sizes: 2, 3, 4 and 6 years. A 3 year size requires 2¼ yards of 36 inch material. The Blouse alone requires 1 yard. The Overalls may be worn over any blouse or shirt waist.

Pattern mailed to any address on receipt of 12c in silver or stamps.

Send 12c in silver or stamps for our UP-TO-DATE SPRING & SUMMER 1924 BOOK OF FASHIONS.

Address: The DAILY WORKER, 113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

YOUNG WORKERS DEDICATE BANNER TO INTERNATIONAL

Youth Hold Festival At Forest Preserve

Sunday a banner was dedicated by the Young Workers League of Chicago to the Young Communist International, at a picnic given by the league in the Forest Preserve as a symbol of international solidarity of the communist youth.

The banner was designed by Nat Kaplan, member of the National Executive Committee of the Young Workers League and was sewed by hand by comrades Emma Blechschmidt and Elsie Newman, members of the Chicago League. The letter was of gold thread embroidered on a flaming red background and bears the hammer and sickle of the Communist International.

"This in a small measure indicates the close bond which holds the communist youth of the world firmly together," said Harry Gannes in making the dedicatory speech. "The international of socialist youth was a losely formed body with but little more than sentiment holding it together. The war shattered it asunder. In 1915 the revolutionary remnants of the socialist youth of the world met in Berne to realign those willing to fight against imperialism and war as a class issue. The groundwork of the young communist international of which we are so proud to be part, was formed there. The Young Communist International is a unified organization; the national sections are as much a part of the central body of the international as are the local branches integral sections of the city central committee.

"I attended the presentation of a banner similar to this given by the communist youth of Berlin to the Moscow league. Everywhere we find this spirit of tangible comradeship and cooperation. But we shall fail of our high task if we do not back up this expression of fervor and solidarity with the actual work of putting into effect the program of the Young Communist International.

"Let us hope that the time is not far distant when we can by our acts and our deeds show our tangible relationship to the Y. C. I."

The banner will be sent on its way as soon as possible and there is no doubt a celebration will be arranged by the Y. C. I. to receive it in the name of the executive committee.

Other sections of the Young Workers League are expected to follow the example of the Chicago organization. The future plan is to present banners from shop nuclei of a particular industry to a like shop organization of communist youth in some other country.

Advancing German Revolt Picture In N. Y. Next Week

NEW YORK, May 21.—The new Soviet film "Russia-Germany" which was shown for the first time in New York City at the Central Opera House, was received with prolonged cheering as the advance pictures of the German revolution and the Red Army were flashed on the screen. This film will now be shown for the first time downtown at the Labor Temple, 14th street and Second avenue, for three days only, Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, May 26, 27 and 28.

The scenes of Russia change sharply in contrast to that of Germany. Russia is shown at peace, building up its industries. There are complete scenes of the famous Moscow international exposition showing Russia one thousand years ago, and Russia today. The exposition shows the meager huts that the peasants lived in and the new model cottages built for the workers today by the Soviet government. All the hundreds of nationalities living in vast Russia today are shown at the fair in their picturesque native costumes.

The film gives pictures of a drama given at the John Reed Commune Home, where Russia is sheltering the millions of orphans left during the great famine. The children have written the play themselves, and are acting it to suit their own fancies and one sees that the Russian children are natural born dancers and players.

This new film is superior in photography, dramatic interest and titling to any of the other films which have been shown in America by the Friends of Soviet Russia.

In addition to Russia-Germany, the funeral pictures of Lenin will also be shown.

Party Activities Of Local Chicago

BRANCH MEETINGS.
THURSDAY, MAY 22nd.

Italian 19th Ward, 1103 S. Loomis.

Scandinavian W. S. Zeich's Hall, corner Cicero and Superior West.

Italian 11th Ward W. S. No. 2, 2439 S. Oakley Street, downstairs.

Scandinavian Karl Marx, 2733 Hirsch Blvd.

Finnish Branch, 2409 N. Halsted, Imperial Hall.

Every new subscriber increases the influence of the DAILY WORKER.

MINNESOTA! VOTE FOR THESE MEN JUNE 16! FORGET OLD PARTIES!

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., May 21.—Here are the men the Workers Party members of District nine are urged to support in the primary elections, June 16, in accordance with the instructions of the accompanying proclamation:

For U. S. Senator—Hjalmar Dantos, Orr.

For Governor—Dr. Wm. A. Schaper, Minneapolis.

For Lieutenant Governor—Emil E. Holmes, Hopkins.

For Secretary of State—Susie W. Stageberg, Red Wing.

For State Treasurer—Carl Berg, Erskine.

For Attorney General—Thos. V. Sullivan, St. Paul.

For Railroad and Warehouse Commissioner—A. E. Smith, St. Paul.

Representatives for Congress.

1st District—Otto Baudler.
2nd District—O. F. Swanjord.
3rd District—J. B. Lokkesmos.
4th District—J. F. Emme, St. Paul.
5th District—J. O. Johnson, Minneapolis.
6th District—Halver S. Halverson.
7th District—O. J. Kvale.
8th District—J. O. Bentall, Duluth.
9th District—Knute Wefald.
10th District—Irving G. Scott.

SENATE INVITED TO N. Y. RUSSELL-NEARING DEBATE

Hear Arguments For Soviets Sunday

NEW YORK, May 21.—The United States Senate has been invited to attend en masse the forthcoming debate on the Soviets between Bertrand Russell and Scott Nearing which is to take place on Sunday, May 25th, at 3 p. m. It is rumored that many will be there incognito.

The subject of this significant debate is: "Resolved: That the Soviet ideas of government are applicable to Western civilization." Mr. Russell, who supports the negative, is in an authoritative position to uphold his position by virtue of the fact that he spent a considerable period of time in Russia during the Communistic regime. He feels that Sovietism has nothing to offer to America, England or France, and that it will never be applied to these countries.

Scott Nearing, the foremost radical lecturer, whose sympathies are with Soviet Russia and who subscribes to the Communist philosophy of government will try to prove that the Soviet principles can be applied to this country.

Samuel Untermyer, the well-known attorney, will act as chairman.

The League for Public Discussion, 500 Fifth avenue, under whose auspices this debate has been arranged, reports an unprecedented demand for tickets.

Maplewood Branch In Meeting With Englewood Thursday

The regular meeting of the Maplewood branch on Thursday evening, May 22nd, will not take place as scheduled. Instead we are to attend the meeting of the Englewood branch. This meeting will take place at 6357 South Ashland Avenue at 7:30 p. m. We must give our support to the comrades of the Englewood branch and help them make their meeting a success.

On Friday, May 23rd, at 7:30 p. m. sharp, the Maplewood, Hirsch Lekett, Rykoff and Lenin branches will hold an outdoor meeting on the corner Division and Washtenaw. This is where you can show your Communist discipline by being there and being on time. Bring outsiders along. The purpose of this meeting is a counter demonstration of the patriotic celebration of Boy's Week.

MOSCOW, May 21.—It is reported from Constantinople that the Russian raw materials exhibition, arranged there by the Russo-Oriental Chamber of Commerce, has met with a great success.

tA joint sessions of this Chamber with the Turkish Chamber of Commerce, important and fundamental decisions were taken by representatives of the latter organization with regard to Russo-Turkish economic rapprochement.

Halt Sabotage of German Relief

THE newest general attack of the Social-Democratic and yellow trade union leaders against the International Workers' Relief met with its first repulse in this country when the United Workmen's Singers and United German Trades of Philadelphia decided recently to disregard the circular letter sent them by the General Federation of German Trade Unions denouncing the International Workers' Relief as a Communist organization whose real object is to spread Communist propaganda. Both these Philadelphia organizations participate in the Philadelphia Conference for German Workers' Relief, which is affiliated with the Committee for International Workers' Aid, the American branch of the International Workers' Relief. The United German Singers and the United German Trades, both of which contain Socialist elements, decided to redouble their efforts in support of the International Workers' Relief and to proceed with the work on the international bazaar for German workers' aid, which was held in Philadelphia on May 1, 2 and 3, under the auspices of the Committee for International Workers' Aid. The two organizations were represented at the meeting of the Philadelphia Conference for German Workers' Relief on April 16, which was a rousing demonstration for the International Workers' Relief and at which over 100 delegates were present.

The circular letter of the General Federation of German Trade Unions has been followed by a press service statement of the Amsterdam International Federation of Trade Unions, a statement full of slander and misinformation concerning the International Workers' Relief, which recently has had a phenomenal growth and is enlisting the sympathy and aid of the rank and file trade union organizations everywhere. This press service statement talks of money spent purely on Communist propaganda and is a repetition practically of the circular letter sent out by the General Federation of German Trade Unions.

No mention is made of the 50 soup kitchens established by the International Workers' Relief in Berlin alone, of the 1,715,000 warm meals distributed in Germany up to March 15, of the special dairy kitchens established in the Rhine provinces for the children of striking workers, of the nurseries maintained by the International Workers' Relief. Nothing is said of the 1,000 children sent from Germany to be cared for abroad, of the clothing repair rooms opened, of the medical assistance departments opened.

The fact is that the International Workers' Relief is a non-partisan organization whose proletarian work of solidarity enlists the collaboration of artists, men of science and workers belonging to the most varied organizations and parties. The International Workers' Relief unites all persons who honestly desire to co-operate in this great international, genuine and practical solidarity and mutual aid.

But the Social-Democratic and yellow trade union leaders are afraid that relief for the German workers would bolster up the fighting strength of these workers in the struggle against the German capitalist class and the capitalists of the world. The Socialist and yellow trade union leaders are doing their utmost to help the capitalist class break the resistance of the German workers.

The workers of Germany are giving a clear answer to this treacherous attack. With the aid of the workers of the world they are continuing the battle against enslavement by the capitalist class, against the 12-hour day, against the scourge of unemployment, against starvation brought on by capitalist misrule.

The Committee for International Workers' Aid, the American branch of the International Workers' Relief, is carrying on the fight here against the machinations of the enemies of the suffering and struggling workers of Germany.

German Children Given $5,500 From New York Tag Sales

NEW YORK, May 21.—The tag day held in New York City for the relief of the German working class children, which was run jointly with the International Workers Aid, New York Section, and the Jewish Workers' Relief recently, brought in the sum of $5,500.

The appeal sent out by the two organizations brought out over 500 volunteers, members of the Workers Party, Young Workers League, Junior Young Workers League, the Left Paole Zion, Junior Left Paole Zion, Independent Circles and Krankenkasse branches as well as trade unionists and sympathizers with the international working class labor movement; all came out and fully gave their services for this work.

The Jewish Workers' Relief and the International Workers' Aid warmly thank the many workers who so devotedly gave of their time for this cause.

The stations reported the following receipts, $3,100 of which was turned in to the Jewish Workers' Relief from the stations which they supervised:

Bronx, 1347 Boston Road, $1,180; Brownsville, 1844 Pitkin Ave., $880.72; Harlem, 143 E. 103rd St., $656.06; Yorkville Labor Temple and Hungarian W. H., $556.91; Downtown, 208 E. 12th St., $434.55; Downtown, 153 E. Broadway, $346.50; May First collection, $190.58; Left Paole Zion station, $182.48; Williamsburg station, $307.85; Coney Island, $203.13; Queens Ct. Labor Lyceum, $119.05; Boro Park, $86.91; Bakers Local Bronx, Wondraks Hall, $52.07; Bath Beach, $60.00; Lower Bronx, $141.59; Freiheit Club, $71.72; Staten Island Finnish, $29.18.

Total, $5,500.

Women's Part Told.

WASHINGTON, D. C. May 21.—The Young Workers' League of Washington held an interesting meeting lately at which Miss Jane Smith delivered an instructive address on the part women have played in industry. Discussion by members of the Y. W. L. followed.

PITTSBURGH, PA.
DR. RASNICK
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1627 CENTER AVE., Cor. Arthur St.

FASCISTS SCRAP, ALL YELL GRAFT; PARTY SPLITTING

Mussolini Worrying And Working For Harmony

(Special to The Daily Worker)

ROME, Italy, May 21.—Since Massino Rocco launched his attack on the minister of finance last week, charging there was shady work connected with the leasing of certain property to the Standard Oil Co., there has been a general fight on in the ranks of the Fascists. All Fascists have enemies within the party and all took the attack launched by Rocco, as the signal to take a swing at their pet foes. Rocco was kicked out of the Fascist organization, but that has not stopped the internal fights among the black shirts.

All the little local black shirt chiefs are yelling their heads off trying to get their rivals fired from the party. The two great rival banks of the country, the Commerciale and the Credito Italiano, have their backers attacking each other. Harry F. Sinclair has an oil lease he is trying to get across and that furnishes more material for the scrappers. Charges of graft among the Fascist higher ups are flying thick and fast.

Indications are that the Fascists will be split into twenty or more sections by the merry wrangle. Mussolini is having fits at the prospect. His entire time and energy are being put into repairing the damage and attempts to bring back harmony. Rocco who was once an anarchist, threatens to "tell all." Interesting developments are sure.

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Nearing Speaks In Philadelphia Friday On Russia, Britain

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 21.—Scott Nearing, internationally known speaker on radical subjects, will address an audience on Soviet Russia and the British Labor Party on Friday evening, May 23, at 435 Girard avenue, the Progressive Library, West Philadelphia. In view of Nearing's coming debate with the British philosopher, Bertrant Russell, on the applicability of the Soviet system to Western nations, this meeting ought to particularly interest Philadelphia people who will miss the New York debate.

! fear
Are you self-conscious about the impression you make on people?
PERSONAL appearance has a lot to do with the way you feel. Clothes count, of course. But still there is one thing so many people overlook—something that at once brands them as either fastidious or careless—the teeth.
Notice today how you, yourself, watch another person's teeth when he or she is talking. If the teeth are not well kept they at once become a liability.
Listerine Tooth Paste cleans teeth a new way. At last our chemists have discovered a polishing ingredient that really cleans without scratching the enamel—a difficult problem finally solved.
A large tube of Listerine Tooth Paste is only 25 cents; at your druggist's.—Lambert Pharmacal Co., Saint Louis, U. S. A.

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"RUSSIA-GERMANY"
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Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, May 26-27-28
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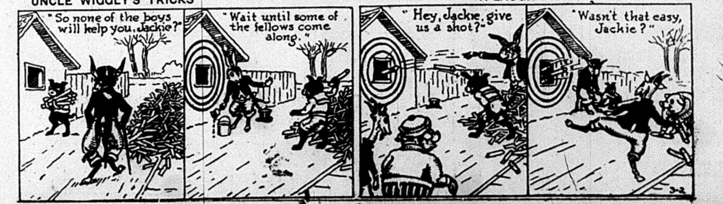
LABOR TEMPLE, 14th St. and Second Ave.
ADMISSION 35 CENTS
Auspices: International Workers' Aid, 208 E. 12th Street

UNCLE WIGGLY'S TRICKS A LAUGH FOR THE CHILDREN


"So none of the boys will help you, Jackie?"
"Wait until some of the fellows come along."
"Hey, Jackie, give us a shot?"
"Wasn't that easy, Jackie?"
3-3

SACCO-VANZETTI RE-TRY MOTIONS COME TO JUDGE

Five Motions Made In Frame-up Case

(By The Federated Press)

BOSTON, May 21.—Judge Webster Thayer, whose conduct of the trial which resulted in the conviction of Nicola Sacco and Bartholomeo Vanzetti has been criticized all over the world as prejudicial, is about to file a decision on five pending motions for a new trial in the case.

Whatever its character, the decision will start a new battle for the lives of these Italian workers. If favorable, preparations will begin for a new trial. If adverse, the case will be taken to the higher courts and further testimony impeaching the prosecution's case will be presented to the court.

Rumors in Massachusetts legal circles say that Judge Thayer will deny all five of the motions for retrial. These motions include confessions of perjury by state's witnesses, exposes of so-called identification witnesses as crooks and prostitutes, and other testimony that in ordinary cases would assure a new trial. How Thayer will manage to brush aside evidence that on the face of it seems incontrovertible is not known.

Prejudice Not Proof.

"An adverse decision on the mass of new evidence seems like a monstrous reversal of common sense," a member of the defense committee told the Federated Press. "The identification evidence in the trial has been completely exploded. By their own confession the witnesses lied, usually under duress. The state's contention that the mortal bullet came from a gun belonging to Sacco, likewise, has been eliminated. The state's own gun expert has filed an affidavit accusing the district attorney of misinterpreting his words and of refusing to ask a question to elicit a direct answer. All that remains is the general prejudice against the two men as "reds" and as "dagos."

One of the five motions was filed soon after the trial, two years ago. It has not yet been ruled upon by the court. It proves by means of jurors' affidavits that the jury foreman brot into the jury room cartridges which had not been admitted as exhibits and that he used them as a basis for comparison with other cartridges involved in the case.

The federal and Massachusetts constitutions provide that a defendant must be confronted with all the evidence against him. The violation of this guarantee may be the basis for an appeal to the U. S. supreme court as a last resort if Judge Thayer rules against a new trial.

In preparation for the next and most important phase of the fight, the Sacco-Vanzetti New Trial League has been formed, with Vice-President J. Van Vaerenwyck, Massachusetts Federation of Labor, an active member of the executive committee.

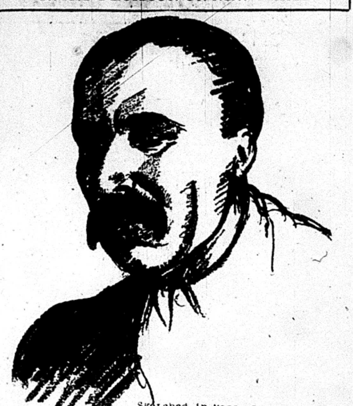
President Morris Sigman and a committee sent by the biennial convention, International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, in Boston, visited Sacco and Vanzetti in prison, assuring them of the garment workers' financial and moral support in their fight for life.

The Amalgamated Clothing Workers' convention also voted financial and moral support to these unjustly imprisoned men.

Norwegian Workers Have Sport Sheet.

KRISTIANIA, May 21.—The Norwegian workers some time ago formed their own sport organization, "The Workers' Sport Opposition." This has had a colossal growth and been forced to publish its own paper, "Workers' Sport," a six-page paper.

AWAIT DECISION ON NEW TRIAL



Sketched in Mass. State Prison May 1, 1924, by Lydia Gibson.

BARTHOLOMEO VANZETTI

Irish Labor Magazine Urges Workers To Look To St. Paul

The May number of The Irish People, in an article entitled "The Coming Elections," by T. J. O'Flaherty, urges its readers to get behind the movement for the organization of a national Farmer-Labor Party at the great convention that will meet in St. Paul on June 17th. The Irish workers in the United States are very much under the influence of the Irish labor leaders, the majority of whom are cogs in the wheel of the Democrat Party in the United States.

One of the most interesting contributions in the May number is a reprint from the New York Commercial of an article by Fred Marvin, independent stool pigeon exposing The Irish People as a Communist sheet. William F. Dunne, one of the contributing editors and T. J. O'Flaherty the editor, are attacked as enemies of christianity, etc. Marvin gets his facts considerably mixed as usual but the Irish People does not deny that it is a Communist publication. It is rather proud of the fact.

Donagh O'Dwyer, reviews the year's work of the magazine which is now about to start its second year, in an article, "The First Year." There are three pages of snappy review of the situation in Ireland. The magazine is published at 2540 West Adams St., Chicago, Illinois. Subscription price is $1.00 a year.

Russian Peasants Buy More Machines For Agriculture

(Rosta News Agency.)

MOSCOW, May 21.—The demand for agricultural machinery on the part of the peasants is very brisk, most of the machines being sold on the local markets. The goods are usually sold on a long-term credit basis at a price but slightly higher than the net cost. A large quantity of plows received from Tchekho-Slovakia and scythes from Austria have been sold by the State Commercial Department at prices lower than last year's.

When Restaurants Sell Booze They Should Dodge Strikes

(By The Federated Press)

NEW YORK, May 21.—A union and the United States government have succeeded in putting an open shop combination out of business. Of course, the government has nothing against open shop concerns—likes them rather than otherwise, but this was a case of law enforcement. To be sure, the government is not long on law enforcement. There is oil for instance. Or booze. Governor Pinchot of Pennsylvania, who ought to know, says his fellow Pennsylvanian, Secretary of the Treasury Mellon, is still making money in the whisky business while winking at law enforcement.

But when the prohibitionists raise too much of a howl, it is good politics to sacrifice some of the little fellows. Which, perhaps, partly explains the closing of Broadway's nine most notorious jazz and hootch joints, owned by the Thompson-Salvin gang.

For two months these places had been hit by the strike of 500 waiters, cooks, etc., members of the Amalgamated Food Workers, Hotel and Restaurant Workers' branch, an independent industrial union. But with the help of injunction judges and strike-breaking sluggers the cafes had managed to run after a fashion.

Finally the testimony of the striking waiters regarding prohibition evasion forced the federal authorities to close the places for a year on an injunction.

Opponents Halt Bill Which Would Abolish Railroad Labor Board

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 21.—Opponents of the Barkley-Howell Bill, which would abolish the Railroad Labor Board, managed to stop its progress toward enactment last night by carrying on a well organized filibuster against it in the House.

The House was considering the bill as a committee of the whole, and the opponents of the bill by a series of parliamentary moves managed to hold things up. After hours devoted to parliamentary moves and counter moves the House adjourned.

Representative Nelson continued to deliver speeches against the railroad bosses for propaganda against the bill.

Representative Barkley declared that the opposition to the bill was powerful and had decreed that the bill should not pass or even, receive decent consideration.

Only Pity for John Walker

JOHN H. Walker is one of the most pathetic figures in the labor movement; to hear him down at the Peoria convention of the United Mine Workers of Illinois, flaccidly complaining about the Communists, to have heard him at the Portland convention of the American Federation of Labor last October going thru the same motions, arouses a feeling of pity rather than of vigorous hate.

For the truth is, that Walker is not one of the strong forces of the reactionary camp; his abuse of the radicals and his plea for old party politicians carry little conviction. The feeling comes over the auditor that "Honest" Jack is playing his part with no joy in the performance.

At the state convention of the Illinois federation at Decatur last summer, Walker's eyes were moist as he made recantation of his professed beliefs in independent political action by the working class. There are those who saw this lacrymose dew as of the crocodile variety, but our opinion is that they were tears of shame.

Long ago John H. Walker did some rather vigorous organization work in the new miners' union. "Mother" Jones still tells of tramping the ties of West Virginia with him when John was young. But that was long ago. His socialist beliefs he wore more and more lightly. But they gave him some comfort—he still stood before the world as a progressive.

Came the war—that Pizarro sword line that made public men stand in one camp or the other. The opportunistic habits of the professional labor faker carried the day and we shortly found John rooting behind the lines with might and main for the bloody fray which buried millions of workmen in the mud of Europe for capitalist profits. The profit lords rewarded him and used him by giving him a "mediator's" job in the northwest woods where the capitalists were trying to trick the lumberworkers out of the fruits of their 1917 strike. And John gave his employers full meed of service by denouncing I. W. W. and other political prisoners at labor conventions during the war.

The war over, John stoutly denied that he was a reactionary. The labor parties that sprung up then found him in their fold and he stayed with them until the class conscious workers began to take control of the movement for independent political action.

Again the line was drawn and "Honest" Jack, cherishing his state federation presidency—a post where he is a mere tool for more rugged labor lieutenants of capitalism—crawfished backward all the way into the ranks of the pure white reactionaries.

The latter end of this dead progressive is a sad one. There is not even peace to his ashes.

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For clean, wholesome, well-cooked food, try our restaurants at the following places::
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TEACHERS SHOULD KNOW HOW TO USE KNIFE AND FORK

Must Acquire Social Polish, Says Speaker

By SHERMAN BOWMAN.

DETROIT.—The lack of social polish in public school teachers was said by Pres. Charles F. McKenny, Michigan State Normal College, at Ypsilanti, to be "the biggest social, educational and moral problem facing normal schools today," in an address that astonished the National Congress of Mothers and Parent-Teacher Associations in Detroit.

"It is not fair to the children of Michigan to have to sit under the guidance of teachers being turned out by normal schools here and elsewhere," he said. "The girls who go to Ypsilanti normal and other normal schools in the state do not come from the best families. They come from the families of workingmen and others in which it is necessary for the children to earn their own way. Therefore, altho they are nice and intelligent girls they lack a certain social culture, a certain presence which is necessary if they are to stand before their classes and represent themselves as proper men and women in the cultural sense of the term."

Spy Leader.

McKenny is one of the leaders in the development of modern campus espionage systems, in which deans are hired as specialists in organized spying. Under this system the dismissal of men and women students resembles the deportation of aliens by an unscrupulous and autocratic bureau of immigration, fostered by the department of labor. In making this speech, bristling with phrases and pronouncements characteristic of a rotting class-civilization, McKenny stood before an audience of 2,000 educators and parents as the state-appointed head of one of the two largest normal schools in the United States.

"This condition will continue to obtain as long as students are forced to room as they are in Ypsilanti in 400 different rooming houses and eat around in boarding houses. They can never acquire social polish in this way," he continued. "I think the solution lies in building dormitories at the schools by the state. Splendid women could be placed in charge of these dormitories and inspire the girls placed in thei rcare. Then, teachers would learn to use their knife, fork and spoon properly and would learn not to leave the dining room with a toothpick in their mouth."

Toothpick Professor.

The function of the proposed dormitories in "this man's school" could readily be guessed by the wives of McKenny's workingmen who were in his audience. Dormitories, these wives and mothers later said, would make spying easier, would standardize behavior, foster snobbery and give a dessert spoon and salad fork the prestige of a philosophy.

These women did not believe that McKenny had succeeded in stating the "biggest social, educational and moral problem facing normal schools today." They believed, however, that his speech made plain what the problem really is,—for the workers.

I. A. M., 337, On Record To Help Boost June 17; Protest Expulsions

Local No. 337 of the International Association of Machinists, at their last meeting went on record as favoring the June 17th St. Paul convention of Farmer-Labor Party groups and elected Ben Schlessinger, president of the local as delegate to the convention. The same meeting also passed a resolution protesting against the suspension of certain members from the Machinists' union in Toledo, because they were members of the T. U. E. L.

Business agents Buck and Olander reported to the meeting on the steps which are being taken to get a new wage scale for Chicago machinists.

Every new subscriber increases the influence of the DAILY WORKER.

"Work and Pray": Live on--$17

THERE is a type of employer who is doing more real harm to the working class than any of the oil, steel and coal barons with their rough-neck methods, who help, rather than hinder the progress of the workers.

We need to be more alertly concerned about this type of employer, who lulls us into a lotus-like sleep and whose methods when fully realized, are disgusting, to say the least. One of the classic examples of this kind, is George F. Johnson of the Endicott-Johnson shoe works in the towns of Endicott and Johnson City, near Binghampton, New York.

In the last published report of the company, there were 16,131 in his employ and his company is said to be the largest shoe works in the world.

Boss Won't Have Union.

Johnson City and Endicott have a false appearance of smug prosperity, when one realizes how dependent the population is upon their employers, the E. J. Corporation. Johnson has been heard to say "that if the workers form a union, he will lock the doors of the factories and throw the keys in the river." He is an excellent advertiser and allows no one to forget that the company runs a maternity hospital and clinic, a swimming pool, dance hall, race track and recreation park for its workers. He issues booklets about it and publishes the "E. J. Workers Magazine," of which I will say more later.

No "Square Deal" to Workers.

At the entrance to Johnson City is a large unattractive stone arch reaching across the road. On it is inscribed, "Gateway to the Square Deal Towns." "Erected by the E. J. Workers." On the right of this arch is a bronze tablet with a relief of Johnson's smug bourgeoise face, and on the left a bronze tablet with this Bible verse. "As ye would that men should do unto you, do ye also to them likewise."

The money to erect this monument to hypocrisy was raised by the foremen collecting it from the workers, taking their names down in a book. The foremen threatened loss of job to any refusing to pay the two to three dollars required, as more than one worker can testify.

He is sentimental, is Johnson. He calls the situation of the towns the Valley of Fair Play, and there is your Home Library and Ideal Park, and one of the factories is called "The Fair Play Factory." Can you beat it? Sounds kind and homey hey? This Fair Play Factory, like the others, is on the piece work basis and you can begin at 5 o'clock in the morning and work until 6. He loves his dear workers if they are good, and says that he works 18 hours a day planning good things for them.

Workers Won't Own Factory Soon.

Let us leave this twaddle and get sensible. Johnson boasts that 25 per cent of the stockholders are E. J. workers, but the outstanding stock is $33,454,000, and only $1,400,000 of this stock is owned by the E. J. workers, or 4 per cent of the stock is owned by the workers.

In reckoning the average wage, they lump all the workers together, high salaried clerks and all, and from this deduct the average wage as $1,600 per year. This brings me around to the main part of my story, which is all in an E. J. Workers' Magazine, whose motto on the back page is, "Much good work is spoiled by the lack of a little more."

I could tell you a lot more, but I think the following letters printed in the E. J. magazine for February, 1924, tell their own story. Johnson is so proud of his methods of dealing with the workers that he also had the woman's letter and his reply printed in the Binghamton Morning Sun, a daily paper.

How Support Seven on $17.

Binghamton, N. Y., Jan. 25, 1924.

To the Editor of E. J. Workers Magazine:

Would like to ask you to have Mr. Johnson in the next issue of this magazine publish a formula for supporting a family of five on an average wage of $17 a week and not go in debt.

I am sure it would be appreciated not only by myself but hundreds of others.

Am not writing this letter for publication but would like to ask Mr. Johnson how he would live on $17 a week and not be in debt when you have rent, coal, light, groceries and other incidental expenses. I don't think you will find any French pastry on the bill of fare.

AN E-J WORKER'S WIFE.

Johnson Likes Child Labor.

Answering the poor worker's wife, George F. Johnson (or his press agent) says in part:

"The first thot crosses my mind: What good is it to go in debt, if you can't live on $17 a week; because how do you expect to pay it?

"The second thought crosses my mind: Why doesn't this family earn more than $17 a week? **Our average wage, man, woman and child, thruout the whole industry, must amount to nearly $30 a week, even this past year.**"

(Emphasis ours: he doesn't declare what the wages is).

"Some people at the same wage or piece price, earn double what others earn . . . .

"I want to be courteous and considerate, and I also wish to be very patient, because I quite realize the desperate frame of mind of a woman who has to support a family of five on $17 a week, with living costs the way they are now. But it is perfectly fair to say: there is no wage basis that can be worked out, that will guarantee a living to every worker. So much depends on the worker himself.

"I should say right off, that $17 a week to support a family, would be very close work; and still, if the woman was a good thrifty manager, and if the husband was careful and prudent, and possibly one or two of the children might be able to work and help—such a family might indeed get along, particularly where there are no doctor bills to pay—where there are benefits provided in sickness—where any accident that may happen to a worker is carefully cared for—where the stores furnish groceries and meats for about two-thirds market value. . . .

" . . . men do not get bigger wages because they have large families. . . . . While I am sure you must sacrifice and live very prudently, while the children are young, there is great compensation coming to you—first, in the joy of the children—then in the helpfulness of the children a little later, when they, too, are able to work and bring something into the family.

The Boss Teaches Birth Control.

"We have in our employ, families where the father—sometimes the mother—but very frequently the father and four, five or six children, are able to earn good big wages—all drawing a bonus—all enjoying the priviliges which the company provide for their workers. . . . .

"Our piece prices are liberal. . . . .

"There are so many questions I would like to ask, but not having the man's name, I have no way to do so.

"Don't you see how foolish it is to figure that because you have a large family—perchance because you are a poor manager—that you should expect to be paid more money than those who have smaller families, and perhaps are better managers?"

George F. Johnson's formula for the poor slaves' families that have to live on $17 a week is: "Just be yourself. Live your own life. Make it wholesome, and make it successful and happy." A lot of blathering meaningless rot!

IS YOUR NAME ON THE HONOR ROLL?

Of militants who have given their support to "their paper" by securing a new sub for THE DAILY WORKER

If we were to reprint all the names of those who have brought honor to themselves and strength to the labor movement thru support of their daily, "THE HONOR ROLL" would require an entire issue. Many have sold doens of new subs. Hundreds have sold several.

Have You Sold One?

We are asking every reader of THE DAILY WORKER to give evidence of his support by selling at least one new sub before June 15th. The special rates of $1.00 for two months will be withdrawn then.

Has Your Name Been on the Honor Roll

IF SO, PUT IT ON AGAIN! IF NOT, ACT NOW!

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MORITZ J. LOEB.............................Business Manager

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290 Advertising rates on application.

The Bonus "Victory"

After two years of political dickering and log-rolling there has been enacted a sham bonus law. The measure which the senate and house passed over the president's veto has been appropriately called a "tombstone" bonus. The provisions of this law enable millions of ex-soldiers to borrow money and pay heavy interest on insurance policies granted them by the government.

The real significance of the outcome of the bonus controversy is not to be found in any advantages accruing to the ex-soldier masses. The basic importance of the senate and house overriding the president's veto is rather to be looked for in its being an index to the status of the republican party on the eve of the coming elections. There is no question but that Coolidge, as president, is the only logical leader for the republican machine in the coming campaign. Supported by the maximum financial aid that Wall Street could muster and backed by an almost unanimous press Coolidge fought all bonus measures tooth and nail. He even organized breakfast-table lobbies.

The senators and congressmen voting for the very limited adjusted compensation bill did not do so out of regard for the welfare of the ex-soldiers but were animated simply by a desire to get back to the capital after November. Here we have a basis of conflict between the only logical leader of the republican party and his lieutenants. Coolidge will be unable to change his front on the bonus issue which now will become more of a cash proposition than ever before. The senators having taken cognizance of the mass demand, by voting to over-ride the president's veto, will be compelled to lend more attentive ear then ever to the new bonus demands of the ex-soldiers. To-day, the republican party stands only one chance of coming out of the fight intact. It must have strong centralized leadership and unity on fundamental issues. The outcome of the bonus dispute will prove a source of deep dissension in the republican fold during the coming campaign.

It may be true as C. W. Barron of the Wall Street Journal said that Coolidge and Mussolini are the "two greatest economic minds in the world." Yet, billions can't be juggled even by "Silent Cal" at a time when the expenses of maintaining the strike-breaking government are mounting so rapidly. The leadership of Coolidge has been substantially impaired by the decisive defeat administered him by the Senate and House on this question.

We do not accept the law enacted by the senate as giving the ex-soldier masses even a fraction of what the capitalists owe them. We believe the time is at hand for forcing the employing class government to recognize that the masses have some interests and that for once an end should be put to the employers' receiving huge bonuses from the governmental authorities. We hope that the defeat of Coolidge will prove only an entering wedge for a series of real mass demands on the government by the workers and farmers in behalf of themselves.

Stone at Work

The first serious jolt which many of our hopeful, democratically inspired liberals have received at the hands of the new law-abiding Attorney General Stone is rather harsh. We confess that in our most sanguine estimate of the lack of difference between the policies of Stone and his predecessor Daugherty we did not venture to expect so severe a disappointment to the innocents at home at so early a date.

Attorney General Stone has flatly refused to allow Remus to get the papers giving the details of the transaction in which he paid from $250,000 to $300,000 as "protection money" to Jess Smith, Daugherty's go-between. In accordance with his declaration of policy, Mr. Stone hides his refusal to help the Brookhart committee investigating the Department of Justice, by an emphatic declaration "to adhere strictly to the statutes." Mr. Stone is ready to help the committee in the courts but not at this juncture when it is busy getting evidence.

Herein lies the sole difference of approach and tactics between the former attorney general and his successor. Mr. Daugherty was pretty blunt and took little heed of legal pretenses in his administering the office in behalf of the big business interests. Mr. Stone, reputed to be afflicted with a judicial mind and dedicated to the preservation of law and order, runs his office much more in accordance with the law but at least as effectively in behalf of the employers as Daugherty did.

The refusal of Attorney General Stone to permit Remus, the uncrowned king of America's bootleg empire, to supply valuable evidence to the committee, is a most damaging blow struck at the Brookhart committee. It shows very plainly that beneath the skin Stone and Daugherty have all in common and practically nothing in difference.

Facts and Fancies

Propaganda is one of the most effective weapons in all wars. Just now the country is being treated to an example of its use in the class war, in the present political conflict.

The last six weeks have seen the inauguration of a powerful propaganda campaign to psychologize if not convince, the masses to the effect that the oil investigation disclosures have had no fundamental effect on the politics of the country. We are now told that there has been no change in the political divisions. Toward this end the press is harping on the following illusions and spending considerable energy in posing them as facts: First of all, we are asked to believe that the Republican Party is as sound and intact as ever and that Coolidge is already elected to succeed himself. Secondly, we are asked to accept as a fact that McAdoo has succeeded in ridding his system of Doheny oil and that he is once more the only serious Democratic presidential aspirant. Thirdly, great stress is being placed by the kept press on the impossibility of a Third Party being organized in 1924. These editors would have us believe that for some mysterious reason or other, the conditions at hand, though admittedly more favorable then ever for the organization of a Third Party, still will not produce one.

An examination of the facts betrays the unfounded character of these contentions. The success of the Coolidge forces in the primaries only shows that within the rank of the active Administration agents what is left of the Republican machine, Coolidge money, because of its abundance and strategic location, is still spreme. The success of Coolidge in the primaries does not, in the least, indicate popular sentiment towards the chief executive. Nor do "Cautious Cal's" victories over the discredited Hiram Johnson obliterate the truth that the Republican party is in the throes of disintegration. When so many Republican Senators and Congressmen, on the eve of a national election, so handily repudiate their only possible leader, the President, as they did in the Bonus and Japanese exclusion votes, it is clear to all that the Republican party is not unified and is face to face with numerous serious difficulties of disorganization. Out of 32 Senators that are to be elected in November, the Old Guard is sure of only three seats. Not a single one of the insurgents is in danger of losing his place in the Senate.

As to LaFollette heading a Third party we need but cite the fact that so reactionary an individual as James R. Howard, formerly president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, is convinced after touring the country, that the Wisconsin Senator will lead a new party campaign against Coolidge next November and will lead it in so well organized a fashion as to insure the loss of Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Idaho, Montana, Nebraska, Iowa, and Washington to the President.

We need not delve into these questions at any greater length. The gap between facts as they are and fancies as they are advanced by the employing class press, is too great for the overwhelming mass of the workers and farmes to overlook.

A Black United Front

Sixty-two organizations have united to form a permanent body to fight and exterminate "revolutionary and destructive radicalism." The leader in this move is the American Legion. The new self-appointed guardian of Americanism was baptised at the recent sessions of a gathering of nondescript organizations advertised as the All-American Conference.

This new trust, dedicated to red-baiting, is committed to wage campaigns extraordinary against all forms of Soviet propaganda, the recognition of Soviet Russia by the United States, and unrestricted immigration. The giant red-scare corporation blazons forth its demand for "unadulterated and undiluted American history in American schools, as opposed to the emasculated history which has been introduced so generally, robbing Americanism of much of its elemental significance and robbing democracy of its precious heritage."

A rather auspicious program in the way of hypocritical ranting in patriotism! The program is as hackneyed as the purpose. However there is one phase of this development in the extra-legal auxiliary organizations of the capitalist class that deserves the most serious and immediate attention of all the workers and farmers. It is the personnel of the black outfit that is interesting as well as important.

Among the leading bodies affiliated with the new synod of reactionary bishops are the American Legion, the American Defense Society, the Association of Newspaper Executives, the American Women's Legion, the National Civic Federation, the National Grange, the United States Chamber of Commerce, and the American Federation of Labor. Truly, a better collection of the spokesmen of employing class reaction could not be marshalled.

What is the American Federation of Labor doing in company with the United states Chamber of Commerce, an organization which refused to employ a single union man on its big building in Washington? Why its warm embrace of the strike-breaking, labor-hating National Civic Federation on the very day that the International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen voted unanimously to withdraw from it because of its being controlled by the capitalists?

Gompers does not dare answer this hobnobbing with the vilest enemies of the labor movement. There is no possible excuse, there is not even the slightest organizational pretense, behind which the grand old menace to the welfare of the working class can hide this organic connection with the blackest united front that the country has seen for years.

FUTURE BELONGS TO UNION MILITANTS

By Rebecca Grecht

Does the Convention of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union Represent the Rank and File?

This question will challenge the attention of every impartial observer who has followed the bitter internal struggles in that union and has noticed the seemingly solid support of the overwhelming majority of the delegates for the administration and its policies.

In order to give a definite answer to this question it is necessary to review the life and activities of the organization for the past few years. Two years ago, when the Cleveland convention convened, the administration found itself in a peculiar position. It found, to its astonishment, a left block at the convention which was not only representative of the majority of the membership but came very near controlling the majority of the votes at the convention.

Abe Cohen at Cleveland.

The large vote of the opposition threw the machine into a panic, and immediately machinery was set in motion towards reaching a compromise. Abe Cahan (an "insider"), who was present at the convention undertook the task of bringing about an understanding between the two groups in the organization.

This attempt to break the left block by offering eight concessions was continued after the adjournment of the convention. These tactics, which at first appeared to bring good results, were soon proven to be a complete failure, as the left wing became more crystalized. It is quite true that some of the leaders of the militants fell a prey to the promises of the administration; but the rank and file, whose opposition was based upon real differences of policy and tactics that touched the most vital problems of the organization, persisted in their activities even after some of the leaders deserted their ranks.

Faced with a movement which was daily gaining new adherents, and would not compromise its principles, the administration recognized in this movement a real menace and was compelled to adopt more drastic measures so as to assure a majority at the next convention. The most convenient weapon was to stigmatize the militants as duel unionists and proceed to expel them from the organization.

EXPULSIONS BROUGHT CRISIS

The expulsion order was the first step in preparation for the convention. Never in the history of the union has any action of the leaders given rise to such bitter opposition. From the largest centers to the remotest towns, the membership protested against the order of the G. E. B. This great storm of protest more than anything else convinced the administration that the operation must be made at all costs. "If we cannot control the union we will break it," was their slogan.

It was only the great devotion and revolutionary restraint of the militants that prevented the complete destruction of the union. There was one single thought, one single desire that motivated all the actions of the officialdom, and that was the coming convention.

Locals For Convention Use.

The various organization departments which had remained a dead letter were equipped with staffs of organizers and sent out to the suburbs to organize, not the workers in the shops, whose standards are much lower than those in the large centers, but to get together a few workers here and there who at one time or another belonged to the union, organize a local, and elect delegates to the convention. Thousands of dollars were spent, not to organize the workers, a task for which the militants have been agitating for many years, but to send eighty delegates to the convention.

These activities, together with the elimination of active members as a result of the expulsion policy prepared the ground for the present farce in Boston.

Opportunity For Solidarity.

The convention of the International Ladies' Garment Workers, which marked 25 years of proletarian struggle, might have been a great event in the history of the union. On such an occasion true proletarian leaders come together not only to paint in glowing colors the struggles and achievements of the past but also to review the cause of many defeats, examine the structure and policies of the organization in order to devise new methods of struggle and shape new tools to suit the constantly changing conditions.

Not so with this convention. The opening was a real holiday for the workers of Boston to lay down their tools and join the parade of welcome to the delegates. The flying red banners and the genuine spirit of joy gladdened the hearts of every worker who is dreaming of the day when those who toil will become the masters of the world.

Militants Inspired.

Even the committees of expelled who had come from various parts of the country to appeal against their expulsion, forgot for a while the bitter persecution that was the reward for their long years of service in the union. They forgot that they who are ready to give their all to strengthen and build the union have been expelled, black-listed and subjected to great suffering, not by the employers but by the leaders of their own union. All this was lost sight of and they joined in the general celebration.

It seemed as though the smoke of the battle that had been raging for the past few months disappeared, and all, even those who had come to regard the union as a means of assuring for themselves a comfortable living as union officials, fondly looked back when, urged on by an irresistible feeling of revolt, they came together to lay the foundation of a dream that was to come true in the distant future.

Amid all the celebration, there lurked in the subconsciousness of every worker and rank and file delegate, the questions: Will the administration use this convention to continue its ruthless policy of expulsions, which has brought chaos and demoralization in the ranks of the workers? Will it unseat the delegates who have come with mandates from some of the most important local unions to participate in the deliberations of this convention, or will it openly give lie to their own statement, made in the opening address of the president, that nothing but another demonstration like the strike of 1910 can bring real results in the present negotiations with the employers in New York?

Is there still a spark of the old idealism in the hearts of those who at one time were part of the revolutionary movement in this country, or have they gone over body and soul to Gompers and will they emulate his example at Portland by converting the convention into a slaughter house of all those who dared challenge their incompetent leadership?

MACHINE BEGINS ATTACK

The credentials committee definitely settled all doubts. The first attack was launched against the delegates of Local No. 1, four of whom were recommended to be unseated.

Local No. 1 is one of the largest units in the organization with a membership of 11,000, and has for many years been the corner stone of the International. It is largely composed of young and more militant elements, and has always been a thorn in the side of the officialdom. The local had once before been reorganized but, due to the persistent efforts of the workers in the shops, the expelled members soon found themselves at the head of the organization again.

Membership Defied.

The report of the credentials committee was received in intense silence. When the chairman had concluded it seemed as tho even the stand-patters were shocked at this open defiance of the expressed will of the membership. For a few moments no one stirred. When the discussion finally started it was a battle royal. The technical charge of violating the order of the G. E. B. sunk to the background. The real issue was the advocacy of revolutionary methods of struggle displeasing to the powers that be.

Right and Left Line-up.

The discussion clearly marked the division in the union. On the side of the administration were well-fed officials who had long forgotten the woes of the worker at the machine. The revengeful tone of their speeches indicated a spirit of retaliation for all the defeats they had suffered at the hands of the membership. On the side of the militants, were workers who, tho not trained in the arts of oratory, expressed the class conscious spirit of the worker and the conviction of the true idealist.

Youth's Impassioned Cry.

One of the contested delegates cried out in an impassioned voice: "I am a young man eager to give my youth and enthusiasm to the service of the organization. You may unseat me as a delegate but I shall still remain at the machine, and it is there amid the workers that I shall continue my work and receive appreciation."

Another speaker openly boldly stated that he considers the action of the G. E. B. detrimental to the organization. He contended that grouping of members along lines of policy was healthy and essential for the organization, and challenged the officials to prove that the League was a dual union.

Artificially Prepared Majority.

The discussion was to no account. The artificially prepared majority, many of whom were newcomers, were unmindful of the long years of service rendered by the delegates in question. They were little concerned about the effect that suppression of opinion and ideas would have upon the future life of the organization. To them, the revision of the old methods of struggle which had proven so fatal and the insistence of the militants for a radical change, were of no account. The machine had worked for their election. They were sent here to vote against the lefts and religiously obeyed.

In spite of the campaign of terrorism started months before the convention, in spite of the expulsion and disfranchisement of many active members, reorganization of locals, removal from the ballot and arbitrary and illegal elections, the opposition lined up 51 votes which, together with the 20 contested delegates numbered 70, one-fourth of the convention, representing about 40 per cent of the membership. It required real men and women to raise their voice against the administration in a carefully staged atmosphere of prejudice and the lynching spirit.

MAD STEAM ROLLER TACTICS

The unseating of Local No. 1 delegates was followed by others. Whatever the technical charge may have been it became more clear as the convention went on that a mad terror had seized the present rulers of the International, and the charge of dual unionism was merely used as a cover under which the administration hoped to eliminate all revolutionary elements opposed to their ruinous policies.

In the case of Chasanow, Local No. 38, New York, the chairman of the credentials committee read a leaflet which endorsed his candidacy. The leaflet outlined the program of the progressive element, such as the shop delegate system, amalgamation, all-inclusive labor party, etc.

Like the League Program.

Chasanow was not a League member, but the chairman stated that since this program is similar to that advocated by the League, the convention will declare him unfit to take part in its deliberations.

While the machine showed great liberality in discussing the technical charges, they carefully shut off all discussion on the principles of the League, when this was attempted by the contested delegates.

Unseating of Local 9 Delegates.

Another dramatic incident was the unseating of eight delegates of Local No. 9 which had freed itself from the domination of the reactionaries three years ago. The recommendation also carried with it a clause placing the local under the supervision of the G. E. B.

In a stirring address Louis Hyman, manager of the local, hurled serious indictments against the machine, charging a frame-up against the local which the machine had attempted to capture on many different occasions but had failed to seize because of the opposition of the rank and file. He accused them of taking advantage of this artificial majority to accomplish what they had failed to do in the elections of the local.

In the case of George Halpern, they came out clearly with their intention to administer a blow to the Workers Party which at present is the spokesman of the revolutionary workers in this country.

A Wasted $100,000.

It is difficult to believe that this convention, which involves the expense of more than $100,000 collected out of the meager earnings of the workers, bears any relationship to the difficulties facing the workers in the industry.

It is hard to reconcile oneself to the fact that this is a convention of a trade union meeting during a critical period of its existence, when union control, the fruit of many years' struggles, is fast slipping out of its hands, and the sweat-shop system is fast returning to the industry, reducing to nought the higher wages and sanitary conditions of the workers.

Not Like a Trade Union.

Any observer who sat thru the long days at the convention is more likely to receive the impression that this is more of a tribunal of the masters of the world calling to account all those who refused to bow their heads in submission rather than a convention of a trade union.

The workers of the International have vainly looked to this convention to lay down plans for curbing the ravenous appetites of the employers for greater profits and to alleviate the hardships of the workers. The leaders have a far more important task to perform. It is the rebels, the disobedient in their own ranks that must be put down first, and then all will run smooth and easy.

Militant's Work Begins.

The leaders of the International may have an artificial majority at a packed convention. They may attempt to stifle every form of opposition, but so long as they cannot answer the crying needs of the workers in the industry, so long as they cannot and dare not face the pressing problems that confront every worker in his daily struggles, they are doomed. They may gloat over their empty victories, but their desperate policy proves conclusively that they fear the revolt of the masses in their union who consider them the direct cause of their misery.

Militants! The convention is over, but our work has just begun. It is idealism, courage, foresight and determination that will finally win. You have all that on your side. The future belongs to you.

The Poor Fish says: Billy Sunday has given religion a bad jolt. He is always advising people to go to Jesus, but when he got a pain in the belly that was liable to send him there, instead of going in the general direction of Christ he went to Rochester to have his kidneys treated.

Russia's Production Increasing.

LENINGRAD, May 21.—The production of the Leningrad industries for last February had considerably increased as compared with January, 1924. The productivity of work in the Leningrad metal branch has grown 20 per cent. The output of the tobacco works has increased 25 per cent. The paper mills produced over 40,000 poods more of paper.

AS WE SEE IT

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

The Committee on Union Label of the International Ladies Garment Workers' Union recommend that the sum of $200,000 be appropriated by the convention for advertising union label goods in such widely read magazines as the Saturday Evening Post and the Ladies' Home Journal. This would make an Egyptian mummy laugh. It happens that both magazines are non-union publications, owned by Curtis, the notorious scab herder and open shopper. The fakers who control the I. L. G. W. U. are continually howling against the radicals in their ranks and accusing them of trying to break up the union. Yet we have the yellow socialists union leaders recommending that $200,000 be dumped into the coffers of open shop publishers. Labor fakers patronize scab taxis, scab hotels and scab on each other. It is well they are shedding whatever shred of decency that clung to them so that the workers may be thoroughly disillusioned.

• • •

McAdoo looks considerably more like a candidate now than he did the day after it was learned he accepted a retainer of $50,000 from Doheny, the oil king. Since then his managers have gone over him several times with soap and water, and tho oil and water don't mix, anything is liable to happen in politics. It speaks volumes for the Democratic Party that a damaged oil can is the best it can offer the imperial American voting king—king for one day.

• • •

Calvin Coolidge may apply for his share of the Soldiers' bonus which he tried to kill by veto. Being a practical fellow, he probably reasons that he is entitled to some compensation for the hundreds of thousands of votes, the little patriotic speech will cost him. The press informs us that the president was "gassed" forty-five minutes by Brigadier General Sawyer, as a treatment for a sore throat. Now, if Calvin can dig up a second-hand gas mask, he can claim his share of the price of patriotism with as good a right as many of the members of the American Legion. He, at least served on the Massachusetts water front.

• • •

James Brown, socialist member of the British parliament, is a nice, moderate sort of a fellow who would not hurt a hair on the head of a member of the ruling class even tho it be a King. "Comrade" Brown knows what the wicked Communists of Russia failed to realize that the workers can emancipate themselves, not by tearing down what has already been built up, but by exchanging places with those who are already in the places that are built up. For instance: when the Russian workers came into power, the czar lost his head and went underground. When the British socialists assumed office, James Brown became king of Scotland. Everybody was satisfied—but the workers. The confoundedly stupid wage slaves found themselves no better off than before and went on strikes to get a little more salt herring for their wives and children.

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James Brown is a former miner. He is now chancellor of the Church of Scotland. The nobility call him King. They hail his wife as Queen. Isn't that more pleasant for "Comrade" Brown, than going to the trouble of overthrowing the capitalists system and establishing a Soviet Republic, abolishing titles, and royal robes and maids-in-waiting, etc. Of course! Nobody would think otherwise but a revolutionist. When "Comrade" Brown arrived in Edinburgh, 21 of His Majesty's guns fired a royal salute for him. So the king is not such a bad fellow after all! If the workers only knew their masters—if they could only get close enough to them—how different things would be.

• • •

At Holyrood palace the Queen's (Mrs. "Fellow Worker" Brown) Seventh Hussars mounted guard as the royal flag was hoisted over the palace. Comrade Brown wore the uniform of Lord Lieutenant of Ayrshire. After the royal pair were properly rigged out they proceeded to St. Giles cathedral and opened the general assembly of the church. They were hauled to the religious edifice in a gold state coach. After the religious ceremonies were over a series of levees and banquets were initiated that will last for ten days. They are still going full blast. So you see, how the British Socialists, the prototypes of our Hillquits and Bergers are freeing the British working class. They will free them one by one, somewhat after the fashion of our American labor bankers.

THE DAILY WORKER RAISES THE STANDARD FOR A WORKERS' AND FARMERS' GOVERNMENT

THE DAILY WORKER

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Workers! Farmers! Demand:
The Labor Party
Amalgamation
Organization of Unorganized
The Land for the Users
The Industries for the Workers
Protection of the Foreign-Born
Recognition of Soviet Russia

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MINERS FIGHT FARRINGTON POLICIES

COMMUNISTS CONVENE IN RED MOSCOW

Russian Party Congress Begins Today

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, Russia, May 22.—The opening session of the Enlarged Executive Committee of the Communist International has been postponed until the 10th of June. The Executive Committee of the Communist International also postponed the opening of the fifth World Congress of the Communist International until June 15.

* * *

MOSCOW, Russia, May 22.—The congress of the Russian Communist Party opens here today to consider the national policy and elect the party committees which supervise the administration of the government.

The problems of commerce and industry will occupy the center of attention at this year's congress.

The party is expected to vote further encouragement to the present campaign against the bourgeoisie and private enterprise. Undoubtedly more drastic action against the retail traders will be planned by the Communist congress in its sessions.

Attack Petty Bourgeois.

The program at present calls for attack on the petty business men by special assistance given to the co-operatives. The government now allows co-operatives to choose their own locations for business, reduces taxes and rents for them, and in other ways gives direct support. The co-operatives are permitted to offer workers credit terms on purchases of clothes and other necessities.

Private traders are not given the right to offer credit, are taxed to the limit, are charged high rents on their stores and homes, and must pay high rates for the education of their children.

Boost Manufacturing.

The question of stimulating the manufacturing industry of Russia will be the cause of much lively debate, it is anticipated. The authorities have been continuing their support of the manufacturing work even at considerable loss, because of the militancy of the city workers. They have attempted to pay for the losses here by gains in agriculture and raw material production.

F. G. Dzerzshinsky's work as head of the supreme council of national economy will be scrutinized carefully by the Communist congress. Dzerzhinsky has attempted to put thru a program of strict business methods since his coming to office at the first of the year. He has met a good deal of opposition. He closed non-paying factories and tried to reduce the overhead expenses of large official staffs.

Who Shall Lead?

The leadership of the party will be of great moment to the congress. Leon Trotzky, Commissar of War and the Red Army, and G. E. Zinoviev, president of the Leningrad Soviet and chairman of the Communist International, are the two most outstanding figures of the party in Russia. Zinoviev has had the longer association with the dead leader, Lenin, which many of the Communists consider a great advantage to him in the bid for leadership.

Another matter that will receive important consideration by the Communist congress is the "spring housecleaning" of the party. All doubtful elements will be subject to investigation and a thoro purging process will be used to rid the Communist Party of Russia of unsafe elements.

The Communist International and the Red International Labor Union meetings will follow the Russian Communist Party congress here.

SOVIETS FOR WESTERN NATIONS: NEARING VS. RUSSELL NEXT MONDAY

NEW YORK, May 22.—The great debate of the season has all New York on its toes with expectancy. Next Monday, May 25, at 3 p. m. in Carnegie Hall, Bertrand Russell, noted English philosopher, and Scott Nearing, well known American professor, clash on opposite sides of the subject: "Resolved, that the Soviet form of government is applicable to western civilization. Nearing takes the affirmative; Russell, the negative. Samuel Untermeyer, the lawyer, will act as chairman.

Bertrand Russell has travelled in Russia and China extensively and holds that the Soviets are not applicable to western nations. He is a great admirer of the Chinese culture. Among his many books is a late one: "The Prospects of Industrial Civilization," which was written after his Russian experiences.

Scott Nearing is widely known for his classes at the Rand School and for his writings in the Liberator, monthly magazine of the Workers' Party.

The debate has been arranged by the League For Public Discussion.

HARVEY TO SPIT FIRE AT HUGHES IN EDITORIALS

McLean Hires Knee Pants Boy On "Post"

WASHINGTON, May 22.—Anouncement by F. B. McLean, of the Washington Post, heretofore the mouthpiece of the administration, that he has engaged Col. George Harvey as editorial director of the paper, beginning June 1, has sent a chill thru the state department, and has raised the eyebrows of the entire administration.

Harvey Visits Cal.

Harvey resigned as ambassador to Great Britain after Coolidge came into the presidency, and it was at first understood that he was to manage the 1924 campaign. He came here and stayed a week as a guest of the White House. Then he vanished, and soon afterward his personal representative here ceased to pick up hopeful business magnates and other notables and escort them to private interviews with Cautious Cal.

At that time it was noised abroad that Harvey had urged Coolidge to begin negotiations with Russia. Sen. Borah and Harvey had met and talked. Sen. Ladd and other travelers thru Russia had given Harvey their views. Coolidge made an equivocal statement in his December message, and then permitted Hughes to slap the Russian government in the face when it interpreted this declaration as a hint to offer a conference on Russo-American questions. Harvey had never loved Hughes; now it was thought that he esteemed the Secretary of State even less.

Harvey Tough Reactionary.

While Harvey is a reactionary of the most outspoken, even vindictive type, he is likewise incapable of forgetting personal differences. His control of the editorial policy of the Washington Post means that drops of vitriol will be deposited on the blushing countenance of Hughes at critical moments, if Hughes remains in the cabinet.

United States Navy Needs More Cruisers To Fight For Peace

WASHINGTON, May 22.—A naval construction program involving $150,000,000 is necessary to bring the United States navy up to the 5-5-3 treaty ratio, Chairman Butler of the House naval affairs committee, declared in the House today. A bill providing for this program will be called up in the House next week.

EDOUARD HERRIOT, PROSPECTIVE FRENCH PREMIER ASSURES BANKERS THEY NEED NOT FEAR HIS POLICY

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PARIS, May 22.—Edouard Herriot, slated to be the next premier of France, assured President Millerand today that the radicals and socialists who will assume office, intend to pursue a sound financial policy.

The assurance had an immediate effect on the exchange, the franc rising to 18.05 to the dollar. It is understood that what Herriot told the president, will enable him to reassure J. P. Morgan and the syndicate, which loaned France money when the franc was tumbling.

The entire political situation is brighter as a result of the conference, which took place at the Elysee, with Premier Poincare and ex-Premier Painleve present.

GARY STEEL TOILERS HOLD BIG MEETING

Speakers Talk Unionism To Large Audience

The exploited slaves of the Steel Trust in the city of Gary, Indiana, are recovering from the psychological effects of the defeat suffered by them in 1919 and are showing an interest in organization that is a decided relief from the apathy that prevailed there until recently.

This was indicated when Roumanian Hall was packed with workers of all nationalities on Wednesday evening where an organization meeting under the auspices of the Executive Council of Organizations in the Steel Industry was held.

The steel workers listened attentively to the speakers and at the conclusion of the meeting many of them signified their willingness to join and help organize the workers in the steel industry thruout the country in one united body, in order to be in a position to win more of the product of their toil from the greedy robbers who own the steel industry.

E. Johnson, chairman of the Lake County organization committee, presided. William Hannon, secretary-treasurer of the Executive Council of Organization in the Steel Industry, spoke on the necessity of organization and invited the steel workers to sign application blanks for membership.

Other speakers were A. Wilson, of the Broommakers' Union, W. N. Tucker, Electrical Workers; E. Wermer, Electrical Workers, and T. J. O'Flaherty.

The organizers of the meeting were pleased at the numbers that turned out. Many of the leaders in the great 1919 steel strike were present. Some of them frankly expressed their view to the DAILY WORKER reporter that only a union comprising all of the workers in the steel industry, would challenge the enthusiasm of Gary's slaves.

They held that the workers who saw their strength frittered away in 1919, between rival international unions, who quarreled for the per capita would not care to go thru the same experience again. They wanted to organize along the lines of industry and ignore craft divisions.

This is also the position of the more progressive and farsighted organizers that the DAILY WORKER representative came in contact with. One could not but feel optimistic after seeing the splendid enthusiasm at the Gary meeting on last Wednesday evening that sentiment for organization is now growing so fast among the steel workers that only a rigid adherence to an antique form of organization can halt the forward march of the mill slaves.

All the speakers made a very good impression on the audience with the exception of an interruption from the floor, which caused a little irritation and annoyance. It was understood, of course, that a goodly number of Steel Trust spies were present with the object of attempting to break up the meeting, but there was too much unanimity to give any such attempts even a slight hope of success.

Those in charge of the organization work in Gary and vicinity announced that another meeting would be held at an early date.

DAILY WORKER ARMY IS PASSING IT ON; MAKES NEW FRIENDS QUICKLY

It does give the staff of the DAILY WORKER a great deal of satisfaction to get letters like the following from its readers. Everybody likes to know that their work is being appreciated and Communists are no different in that respect. We will try to make every paper a little better than the one the day before. Let us know what you think of it.

"To the DAILY WORKER: Will this make you happy? They are the words of one who did not escape the cross during war days. The DAILY WORKER is simply great, and destined to have a very large influence. We read it and pass it on to others, who pass it on in turn. I trust,—how far that little candle throws its beams.

"Cordially yours, "A FRIEND."

The Truth Hurts

We would like to put this question up to President Frank Farrington presiding at the Illinois Miners' Convention at Peoria:

"What do you hope to accomplish by forcing the withdrawal of the DAILY WORKER reporter from the Miners' Convention?"

There can be only one answer. By some far stretch of the imagination, Farrington hopes to intimidate the DAILY WORKER. He thinks he has the power to stop the DAILY WORKER telling the truth about the crimes of the reaction within the Miners' Union. He thinks he can play the role of censor.

* * * *

But the DAILY WORKER will not be intimidated. It will not be bludgeoned into hiding the truth. Our reporter on the outside of the convention hall at Peoria, Illinois, is more powerful than ever. The DAILY WORKER attacked by Farrington, the enemy of progress, will become stronger than ever among the wide masses of the miners' union membership.

* * * *

It was Albert Sidney Burleson, as postmaster general during the late war, who tried to crush the labor press that was opposed to the war.

Burleson thought he could make the workers of the nation back the Wilson war regime if he could wipe out labor's publications.

So he barred them from the mails, while the department of justice brought indictments against labor's editors and sent some of them to prison. But the truth persisted. All the nation now knows it was a capitalist war. The Wilson regime has fallen. Burleson has been forgotten. J. Mitchell Palmer and Harry M. Daugherty, the war and post-war attorney generals, have been swept into the discard.

Instead of a compromising, timid socialist movement of the pre-war and war days, there is now a fighting, courageous Communist movement in the United States.

* * * *

One of the biggest issues at Peoria was the Howat issue. That is the issue on which the backbone of Farrington's power was broken. That is the issue that the DAILY WORKER stressed at the Indianapolis Convention, last winter. It is the issue the DAILY WORKER has raised continuously since the convention of the Illinois Miners' Convention at Peoria. And it was this issue that was settled in a brilliant victory for the rank and file.

* * * *

If the Howat fight had failed Farrington would have rested on his laurels. If Howat had been sent back to Kansas, repudiated by the Illinois miners, Farrington would have been satisfied, and the chances are that the DAILY WORKER would not have been molested.

But the Howat fight won. The DAILY WORKER played a great part in winning that fight. The crushing defeat of the whole Lewis-Farrington alliance, drove Mr. Farrington stark mad. He went the way of all despots. In desperation he turned on the DAILY WORKER, and in his wild rage, forced the DAILY WORKER reporter out of the convention hall.

* * * *

We accept the attack of Mr. Farrington as the greatest tribute he could possibly pay the DAILY WORKER. We have but to remind the miners' delegates, and the membership of the miners' union, that the kept scribblers of the worst capitalist sheets, and the yellowest of the subsidized news agencies, are allowed to remain in the convention hall. Those who fawn on this cheap edition of a Caesar are tolerated.

* * * *

The fight of the DAILY WORKER for the rank and file of the Miners' Union will continue. Our reports of the present historic convention of the Illinois Miners' Union will continue to be as exhaustive as ever. Let Farrington know that the truth cannot be silenced by a Czarist decree. No matter how much the truth may hurt Mr. Farrington, and his ally, Mr. Lewis, it will be told in the columns of the DAILY WORKER.

And it is the truth about all the varied phases of the tremendous struggle in which they are engaged that will help solve the problems confronting the membership of the United Mine Workers of America. It will help free them from the capitalist system that now holds them enslaved.

Nobody Claims Poor Granny Dead From Street Car's Blow

For six days a wrinkled little old lady lay unconscious on a cot in one of the county hospital wards. No one ever called up to find out about her. No one ever came to see her. She lay there fluttering between life and death ever since she had been brought in after a street car struck her. Then she died.

Perhaps somewhere in the city the little old lady has left a distraught family, a daughter or son who doesn't realize that the government sometimes knows what happens to lost children and wandering grannies. Perhaps there was a sick old grandfather at home waiting the pathetic old lady's return.

Anyway, the worn old body of the little granny will be laid in the Patters' field, unless someone claims it for other services. Some one from the hospital may remember to send a few flowers for the funeral and then earth will claim its own.

NEW YORK—Roy Meyers, an actor first and only person arrested for buying liquor in New York since the prohibition laws became effective, was fined $50.

Indiana Senator Endorsed For Cal's Running Partner

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 22.—A resolution endorsing Senator James E. Watson for the Republican nomination for vice-president was unanimously adopted early today by the platform committee of the Indiana Republican convention.

The platform approved does not mention the Ku Klux Klan but declares that the laws must be enforced upon the "high and low alike," without prejudice to race, creed or color. This plank, coupled with Senator Watson's declaration in his keynote address that quetsions of religion or membership in secret organization are not within the province of political patries, was found acceptable by the Klan.

Three hundred delegates said to be members of the Ku Klux Klan bolted district caucuses last night to attend a meeting at which a slate for state offices of the Klan was agreed on.

ALBANY, N. Y.—Herbert Fuller fell three tsories down an airshaft, shattering the glass canopy. He was arrested, charged with malicious destructino of property.

CLASS COLLABORATION AND APPOINTIVE POWER HIT BY RANK AND FILE DELEGATES

By KARL REEVE.

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PEORIA, Ill., May 22.—Not one delegate supported District President Frank Farrington's report, in that part which recommended a "class collaboration" policy, in the discussion at the District 12 Miners' Convention today.

The delegates are bitterly protesting against the appointive power, and are fighting the report of the committee on officers' reports, which has recommended to them that they disregard their local union instructions urging the abolition of the appointive power. The fight over this issue is likely to continue for several days.

Unanimous Opposition.

There was almost two hours discussion on that part of the president's report, pages 42 and 43, which not one delegate from the floor supported.

Delegate after delegate disagreed with this but felt that their hands were tied because of the Jacksonville contract.

Delegates showed that the union had not kept pace with the development of industry. They showed that what was offered by Farrington was also offered by the coal barons and that we should organize as a class; that it had been wrong for the miners to stay at work when the railroad workers were on strike, and vice versa.

Boost Non-Union Coal.

Delegate John Watt pointed out that the Federated Press had showed that there was a movement on foot to buy non-union coal, no matter whether it cost more than union coal, in order to destroy the United Mine Workers of America.

He showed that it cost in Illinois $1.65 per ton to mine coal and $2.70 per ton for freight, while in West Virginia it cost $3.25 per ton to mine and the freight rate was $3.17.

He showed by statistics that it cost more to mine and ship coal in non-union fields than it did in union, and that Farrington's proposition was not a solution, but only aggravated the situation.

Exposes Farrington's Bunk.

He pointed out that to cheapen production was bunk. He showed that to live up to the present agreement was going to bring the greatest hardship to the organization. Not one single delegate supported that part of the report. None of them seemed to know what should be done about it.

Farrington Gets Pessimistic.

Farrington, talking in support of his class collaboration scheme, painted a pessimistic picture of the conditions in the mining industry. He stated that his report was only an emphasis of the contract and that no part of his report was out of line with that contract.

He stated that there were grave doubts in the minds of the international officers, as well as in his own mind, as to whether the miners would get much work under the present contract. He said that he had many letters from Illinois coal operators, stating that there would have to be a modification of the contract and that no one could tell what the future held for the miners unless the Kentucky coal operators were forced to accept the contract.

Delegates, hearing this, remembered that part of the published letters between Farrington and Lewis which was concerned with the keeping of

(Continued on Page 2.)

6-HOUR DAY IS HAILED BY COAL DIGGERS

Farrington Makes Plea For Mine Owners

By KARL REEVE.

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PEORIA, Ill., May 22.—Dissatisfaction over the three year wage agreement was expressed by delegates to the Illinois mine workers convention, in a spirited attack on the section of President Farrington's report dealing with the wage scale. The progressive delegates declared that it was "a fine accomplishment"—yes, a fine accomplishment for the coal operators.

The report of the committee on officers' reports designated the three year agreement signed between the officers of the mine workers of America and the coal operators at Jacksonville, Fla., last February as a "splendid accomplishment," and "appreciation is extended to our scale committee." But delegate Tumulty pointed out that if the miners, in their referendum vote, had been allowed to vote on the wage scale first and then on the three year agreement, that the contract would have been voted down by the miners.

Operators Like it.

"We are told by our officers that this is a great achievement," said Delegate Tumulty, "and that they made the best contract they could under the circumstances." But we are also told by the coal operators that "this is the best contract that they have ever signed with the miners union."

Delegate Lawrence Lamb demanded that the committee on officers' reports tell the convention just where this splendid accomplishment came in, and the chairman of the committee replied by hinting at mysterious circumstances which prevented a better contract. He declared that the contract was made under difficult circumstances and that it was the best contract that could be made, considering all circumstances.

"Your answer is a splendid evasion of my question," called out Delegate Lamb amid laughter.

"Under the present agreement the men are working eight hours a day and producing 50 per cent more coal than the supply demands," said Delegate John Watts. "How many of you delegates are now earning more than $4 per day? In my sub-district 20 out of 36 coal mines are closed down, and that is true of all our sub-districts.

Officials "Powerless."

"All the officers of our union, one after the other, have stated that they did not know of a way out of our troubles. They have admitted they are

(Continued on Page 2.)

GERMAN COMMUNISTS ARE READY TO STAGE BIG AMNESTY DEMONSTRATION

BERLIN, May 22.—Communists are mustering wives of their imprisoned comrades for demonstration in and around the Reichstag at the opening sessions. While a clamor is raised in the corridors and outside the parliament buildings, Communist members plan to demand amnesty for all political prisoners.

SOCIETY PARASITES THREATEN TO DIE FOR COUNTRY; SPLENDID IDEA

MOLINE, May 22.—The Illinois Federation of Women's Clubs pledged itself to "stand side by side" with the manhood of the country in defense of the flag. No doubt the fighting Amazons will stand where they always stood, several thousand miles behind the firing line, with that portion of the countrys' manhood that clips coupons and lives on the fruits of the workers' toil.

These society ladies hate the very thot of pacifism, and so do we. There cannot be any pacifism in society as long as these female parasites can live without labor, while millions of workingclass women are eking out a miserable existence on the pittance that the husbands and keepers of these female hypocrites give their slaves.

MYERSCOUGH NAILS LIES OF PHIL MURRAY

Denounces His Slanders Against Coke Strikers

Vice-President Phil Murray, of the United Mine Workers of America, used the platform at the Illinois Miners' District Convention, now in session, to make false statements against the gallant strikers in the non-union coke fields of Western Pennsylvania who were so basely deserted by the International Union in the 1922 strike. In the following article he is answered by Thomas Myerscough, secretary of the Progressive Miners' Committee, and one of the leaders of the rank and file strike activities in 1922.

* * *

By THOMAS MYERSCOUGH.

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PEORIA, Ill., May 22.—All miners agree, that the chestnuts were pulled out of the fire in the strike of 1922, because the non-union miners of the country came to our assistance by laying down their tools when we did on April 1st of that year. This is particularly true of the Somerset, Westmoreland and Fayette Counties of Western Pennsylvania.

Yet, in spite of this fact, Philip Murray, international vice-president of the U. M. W. of A., himself a product of a non-union field, undertook to place the blame for the loss of the strike in those fields, on the strikers themselves.

When he did this, Murray knew he was not telling the truth, but he thot he could get away with it because the Illinois miners were far removed from the scene of conflict and would not be familiar with the facts in the case.

Contradicting Murray's Lies.

Being an active member of the U. M. W. of A. in District No. 5 at that time, and being familiar with the entire situation because of such close proximity, I will try to correct the false statements of Murray by giving you the facts.

The coke region miners, who were specifically mentioned in the attack, were, without question, as good a bunch of strikers as any who participated in that memorable struggle. They had actively taken part in the preparatory work, and when April 1st rolled around they dropped their tools, thereby giving hope to the none-too-confident men of the old organized fields. During the progress of the strike and up to the time when the Cleveland Agreement was signed, there was no semblance of a break in the ranks in the coke region.

Union's Promise to Coke Men.

Representatives of our union at meeting after meeting were telling those men that, because of the manner in which they had rallied to our support, the U. M. W. of A. would never forget them, that there would be no contracts signed in any field unless the coke region was signed up. In spite of these promises the International Union signed contracts and settled the strike elsewhere. The coke region miners then began to feel that they were being betrayed and so notified the officials in charge. However, they were pacified with the promise of relief and with positive ultimate victory, only to find that this also was only a promise to be broken. It should be mentioned here that very few men returned to work, even after the Cleveland agreement was signed, and those that did, were mostly men who had union cards from the adjoining union field, according to their own statements to the men of the region who were doing the picketing.

Doubled Crossed By International.

Many things enter into the loss of the strike in the coke region and the adjoining counties of Pennsylvania, and the strikers cannot in any sense be blamed. For instance, at a certain meeting in one of the principal camps in the strike zone, one of the miners asked this question of one of the organizers who was engaged with the task of pacifying these men after the old union territory had returned all its men to work: "Will the United Mine Workers sign contracts with the coal companies who own both union and non-union mines, if such contracts fail to include all the mines owned by any given company?"

"Under no circumstances," answered the organizer, will the U. M. W. of A. sign contracts with any company, unless that contract covers all the mines owned by the company in question."

This answer was so definite that it was believed by every one who heard it, but a few days were suffice to inform the miners who had made our victory possible, that the promises of organizers were like the proverbial pie-crust, easily broken.

Signing Hillman Contract.

The words of these organizers had scarcely stopped ringing in the ears of those who heard them, when information reached them that the officials of District No. 5 had signed up with the Hillman Coal & Coke Company for their mines in the union territory, but that nothing had been done for their mines in Fayette county (coke region). Fact is, the ink was scarcely dry on the contract for the mines in the union territory when this same Hillman concern began throwing furniture and families out on the street at its non-union holdings.

Thus began the misery of the men who had in no small way made possible the victory in our struggle of 1922 and had made the "No Backward Step" slogan of Lewis, a seeming reality. Immediately after the signing of the Hillman contract, many other coal companies signed up in like manner, much to the chagrin of the men who had hoped to escape the miseries of non-unionism.

Lewis Signed Despite Protest.

One notable case of this kind was the signing of a contract in District No. 2 (central Pennsylvania) at Nanty Glo, where John L. Lewis signed a contract himself over the head of John Brophy. It appears that this company had a non-union mine in Somerset county, Pa., and they were desirous of starting the mine at Nanta Glo, but Brophy told the coal company that the only way they could start this mine was by signing for the other one in Somerset county. This they refused to do, saying that Lewis had told them that it was unnecessary and that Brophy would have to sign up. To make it brief, I will merely say that after Brophy, his executive board and even the miners in local union meeting, had decided that the company must sign up for both mines before any could work, President Lewis signed up with the operator himself, with the result that the mine in Somerset county is still a non-union mine.

Strike Refused to Collapse.

It is well known that the miners had been working for some time before the International Executive board levied an assessment on the membership, and its appears from things that followed that Lewis thought that the strike would come to an abrupt end and that the blame would fall on the men of the coke region themselves. However, things did not turn out that way, and in the month of December, 1922, Lewis sent a committee of National Board members into the coke region, to conduct an investigation. This committee, accompanied by the National Board member of District 5, and also by Wm. Feeney, the organizer in charge of that field, made an extensive survey of the conditions in that field and recommended that the strike be continued. This information was conveyed to a responsible officer of the United Mine Workers, by one of the members of the committee, who no doubt thought that the report being submitted by them would be accepted.

Strike Called Off.

Such was not to be, for when the board met in Indianapolis early in January, 1923, at the end of the first day's session, Lewis called the committee to his private chamber and when the report was submitted to the board it was to the effect that the strike should be called off. On January 18, 1923, the coke region miners were hurriedly called into convention at New Salem, Pa., and by the use of threats of cutting off relief, well-known machine tactics and innuendo, the strike was brought to an end. Then the storm broke loose, the strikers, who, with their families, had fought a valiant battle, were practically deserted and the best opportunity in thirty years to organize that field had been lost.

When Miners Got Relief.

The Pittsburgh Miners' Relief, referred to by Murray, was the only medium thru which relief could be secured during the strike, and was distributing relief where it was needed most before either the coke region relief committee, headed by Board Member O'Leary, or the officials of District No. 5 made any effort to secure relief. If there were any dual relief movements there in the coke region, the two last named groups were the ones. These two factions, battling for official supremacy, staged an open war on October 1, 1922, in the city of Pittsburgh, over this matter, but failed to reach a satisfactory settlement. Only the then approaching 1922 election brought peace between them, and that after the writer refused to enter into a political arrangement with Feeney, against the Lewis-Murray-Fagan machine of District 5.

Westmoreland-Somerset Later.

In this brief manner, I believe I have shown that the officials in charge of the affairs there and the National Executive Board are responsible for the loss of the strike in the coke region. Thru these columns I will give the details later, also the contributing causes. I will also cover the Westmoreland and Somerset County fields in like manner.

OF COURSE LABOR REACTION FEARS TO HAVE THE RANK AND FILE READ

Selling "The Daily."

Reading "The Daily."

This is why the reactionaries get sore. The DAILY WORKER not only prints the truth about them, but it also gets on the job and sees that it is circulated among the workers and the militants at all conventions. The above pictures show Kitty Harris and Natalie Gomez selling the DAILY WORKER at the Peoria convention of the Illinois Mine Workers, and a militant worker anxiously scanning the copy he has just bought. The reactionaries wouldn't mind if the DAILY WORKER printed the truth if it never got any circulation. What gets under their hides is that people actually read it and believe in it.

EUROPEAN COMMUNISTS REJECT DAWES REPORT IN CONVENTION

BERLIN, May 22.—The sharp difference that separates the two great factions in the German working class movement from each other finds expression in the attitude toward the Dawes reparations report.

The Communists held a convention of delegates from France, Germany, Italy and Belgium in Berlin, at which it was unanimously agreed that the Dawes report and its recommendations are unacceptable from a Communist point of view and even worse than the treaty of Versailles. The Communists will oppose acceptance.

The Socialists, on the other hand, have taken the lead among the German political parties in the agitation for acceptance. The Socialists state that they are not unmindful of the heavy loads the plan lays upon the German workers, but they welcome it as a positive way out of the present impasse. They take comfort in the fact that France is struggling against its acceptance, while their Socialist comrade, Ramsay MacDonald, over in England is in favor of it.

Secretary Of Whisky In Coolidge Cabinet Not To Quit Just Yet

(By The Federated Press)

WASHINGTON, May 22.—Passage of the soldier bonus bill by the Senate, over the veto of the president, will not lead to the resignation of Secretary Mellon or any other member of the cabinet. Before the final vote was taken it became evident that the stock market and banking lobbies were doing their utmost to secure votes to sustain the veto, and Mellon would be considered merely their agent rather than the responsible leader of the anti-bonus campaign.

Mellon's resignation will come later—and for quite another reason—after Francis H. Heney and Senator Couzens have started the official investigation into his administration of the Internal Revenue Bureau.

Russian Clerics Tour Europe.

MOSCOW, May 22.—A delegation of the Synod (central organ of the Russian Orthodox Church) is leaving for Germany, England and France, with a view to acquaint the foreign clerical circles with the church life in the Union of Soviet Republics.

Dark Horse In Dem. Derby.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—McAdoo supporters have revived the discussion of Sen. Thomas J. Walsh of Montana, director of the Teapot Dome inquiry, as a dark horse candidate for the Democratic presidential nomination.

GARY MILLS RUN AT THREE-FIFTHS FULL CAPACITY

Lack Of Orders Shuts Out Workers

By H. W. GARNER.

HAMMOND, Ind., May 22.—From what one hears from the numerous workers who are walking the streets of Hammond, East Chicago, Indiana Harbor and nearby towns in search of jobs, there can be no doubt that business is slowing up all over the country. Many coal miners are here now, having come to Lake county after the closing down of the mines.

Depression has not yet affected the Standard Steel Car Company here to any extent, but the smaller plant of the Keith Railway Equipment Company, which manufactures and repairs coal cars, is practically closed down.

Car Makers Slow Up.

As for East Chicago, I am informed that the General American Company, manufacturers of freight and tank cars, laid off a considerable number of men some weeks back. The Sinclair Oil Refining Company's plant is operating on a large scale, altho decidedly less than a year ago.

It is very difficult to get information concerning the output of the Inland Steel Company and the Marx Steel Mills of Indiana Harbor, but one of the best barometers I know is the L. C. L. Transfer, of the Indiana Harbor Belt Railway. This is a large freight transfer house, located at Gibson, just out of Hammond, where the Belt Railway transfers practically all incoming and outgoing freight between Indiana Harbor and all parts of the United States. I am informed by a checker, who is a close friend of mine, that transfer of freight has fallen about 35 per cent.

The decline in steel shipment is exceptionally large. A car which formerly carried from three to five orders now contains as many as 20 orders, indicating that producers of steel products are operating on small orders. As small orders are seldom placed for future delivery, it would appear that advance bookings are small indeed. While considerable steel is being moved, the outlook for the future is bad.

In the building trades there is still plenty of work, but here, too, the prospect for the future is not encouraging. The local building boom has been entirely a question of putting up rental residences and small cheap homes (on the partial payment plan) to take care of the great number of workers from southern and central Illinois and other parts of Indiana who have flocked to Lake county. Owing to the extreme scarcity of dwellings, many of these men were literally forced to build a home on the payment plan or stay on the streets. With the collapse of the steel and equipment industries, it is probable that the bottom will fall out of the building boom.

SOUTH CHICAGO DISTRICTS FEEL BUSINESS LAPSE

Unemployment Grows In Steel Towns

By J. RAMIREZ.

(Special to The Daily Worker)

GARY, Ind., May 22.—Conditions here have changed materially since last year. No longer do carloads of negroes and Mexicans swarm into the town with every train. The brief, shabby "prosperity" which Gary knew, is at an end. Unemployment is the big issue of the moment.

A few weeks ago, the United States Steel Corporation, which owns Gary body and soul, and dominates the lives of many thousands of workers here, began to curtail operations because no new orders were being booked. At present, the company's plants are working at less than 60 per cent of capacity and the situation of the Gary workers is becoming worse every day.

Open Hearth On Part Time.

The Open Hearth section, employing some 3,000 men, is working only four days a week. The "Merchant's Mills" including the biggest steel trust plant manufacturing finished steel products, is on a three-day schedule. This effects about 6,000 workers.

In the sheet and tin mills, only four mills out of 24 are running. The Plate Mill is almost entirely shut down. Both the electric shop and the big machine shop laid off one-third of their working force Monday.

On all sides one hears talk of a wage cut. Nothing definite has been announced along this line, but the various straw bosses are hinting that the company will take advantage of the severe depression to force down the wages of the workers to as low a level as possible.

Canadian Miners Evicted.

CALGARY, Can., May 22.—Evictions of coal miners in the Edmonton field where the union is fighting a wage cut are setting public opinion against the Western Canada Coal Operators Assn. The co-operators claim that the use of fuel oil has injured the Canadian coal market. The strike includes camps in Alberta and eastern British Columbia, organized as District 18, U. M. W. A.

MINER'S HAIL 6-HOUR DAY

(Continued From Page 1.)

powerless to lead us in this difficulty. Instead they dwell on past accomplishments, and tell us how much better off we are than we were years ago when there was no union."

"Our international officers tell us that the coal industry must be stabilized. They tell us that there are 50 per cent too many mines and 50 per cent too many miners. They tell us that 50 per cent of us must find some new occupation. We are told to go to the farms, but we find the farmers are bankrupt and they are being told to go into the mines. Some of the miners are going to the farm, but the only farm they go to is the poor farm.

Nationalization and Six Hours.

"The only immediate solution of the problems of the coal miner is the nationalization of the mines, the establishment of the six-hour day, and the demand that the industry be compelled to take care of its employes, and the organization of the non-union coal fields."

In defending the report of the committee on officers' reports, President Farrington pessimistically stated that the six-hour day is not a solution of the problems. Farrington said, "It is popular to talk of a shorter work day. It tickles the ears but it is not possible at this time."

Talks For Operators.

Farrington showed his consideration for the coal operators by saying that "It would be impossible for the Illinois mine operators to go on a six-hour day and compete with the non-union coal fields. The non-union fields are working ten hours a day and for lower wages and the central competitive fields would have to close down if they had to accept a six-hour day. The six-hour day is not a solution to our problem."

Some of the delegates pointed out to the DAILY WORKER reporter that if the miners had taken Farrington's view in the past, it would have been impossible to secure the eight-hour day, as they secured it under the same circumstances as now prevail in the fight for the six-hour day.

That "Non-Union" Excuse.

"In order for a shorter work day to succeed we would have to have all or the major portion of the miners on a shorter work day basis, and the non-union fields must be organized," Farrigton said.

"An aggressive bunch of mine officials! They tell the miners they can't have a six-hour day until the non-union fields are organized, and then they say, as Lewis, Green and Murray said, that it is impossible to organize the non-union fields. Every demand that means something to the miners is, 'imposible at this time.'"

The report of the committee on officers' report with regard to the wage scale was adopted.

In the discussion of the section of Farrington's report, devoted to the Illinois Miners. Delegate Pritchard of Herrin accused the Illinois Miner of doing Herrin and Williamson county an injustice by accusing the Conservative Party in that place of being a Ku Klux Klan Party. He, Pritchard, practically admitted he is a member of the Klan. He stated the Ku Klux Klan has made Herrin the cleanest town in the county and "If I lived in Peoria I would clean this town up too."

DAILY WORKER DEFENDED.

Delegate Miller from Panama suggested that now that the Illinois Miner had been attacked, every paper at the press table had been accused of lieing and he suggested that the DAILY WORKER reporter be brot back and re-seated at the press table.

Upon request of Vice-President Fishwick, who took the chair during the action on Farrington's report, Pritchard withdrew his remarks from the minutes of the convention. Fishwick gave as his reason that "I do not want to bring on the floor of this convention such controversial matter as that mentioned by Delegate Pritchard. We do not want to discuss whether one faction in Herrin is right and another wrong."

In plain words Fishwick's request was an admission that the officers of District 12 are afraid of offending the Ku Klux Klan.

MINERS FIGHT FARRINGTON POLICIES

(Continued From Page 1.)

the Kentucky fields unorganized.

Farrington stated that at present there was no demand for coal either from non-union or union fields and when the demand came, those who could sell cheapest would get the market. He assured the delegates that they would fight against any reduction of wages or lowering of the standard of living. He stated that West Virginia, "one of the fields we have to compete with," had mined 30 million more tons of coal than Illinois with approximately the same number of miners.

Draws Dismal Picture.

Farrington expressed the hope that some day the workers would wake up and close their ranks. He repeated that the agreement was there and had to be lived up to and that his report only reiterated that. He drew a dismal and hopeless picture.

Many delegates showed the inability of the coal operators to run the mining industry, pointed out the terrific waste and said that the contract forced the miners to work in unsafe mines. Delegates seemed saturated with the pessimism of Farrington and could not see how class action would materially help them now. The picture drawn by Carry and others seem far away to them.

Not one delegate supported this part of the report altho they accepted it as the inevitable.

In the discussion on the appointive power a hot fight began. The committee on the officers' report recommended the retaining of the appointive power of the president of the district, altho over 70 resolutions had been introduced for the doing away with this tyrannical usage.

Committee Member Rebels.

The surprise of the convention came when Matt Pickford, a member of the committee on officers' report, opposed the committee's report. He did not send in a minority report but spoke from the floor.

"Men sell their souls to the appointive power," cried Pickford. "Its power is unlimited. Thru this appointive power the International has taken everything away from us."

Pickford claimed that he was one of the pioneers in the building of the organization and that for the interests of the union organization the appointive power should be abolished.

Delegate Corbishley, of Zeigler, stated that Farrington had no right to ask delegates to disregard their instructions. He said that he came there instructed to oppose the appointive power and that his local of 1,100 members had discussed the matter thoroly, as had every other local in the district. He maintained that his local of 1,100 members had a right to tell him how to vote on this or any other question.

Corbishley pointed out cases of grievances which the Tit committee and sub-district officials had taken and said they were lost because of some appointee. He showed that at the last election for the district president and the executive board, he had been elected along with two other members at Teller. He said that on the day of the election he was subpoenaed to appear before the grand Jury at Benton.

Corbishley called up the judge and told him that he had an important union function to perform and wanted to be excused. The judge told him that if he did not come, the judge would send for him. When Corbishley went, he told the convention, he found out that the grand jury was not to meet and the judge laughed at him, saying:

Tried to Steal Election.

"You must be against Farrington. He wants you out of town."

Corbishley attributed this action to appointees and charged them with being part of the Farrington political machine.

Delegate Tony Schragel of Johnston City, showed that appointees had tried to steal the election for Farrington. He said that he caught them stealing 65 votes cast for Hindmarsh out of 160 votes and giving them to Farrington. These men were fined by the local and not allowed to hold office for three years. They appealed their case to the district executive board, and one of its members heard the evidence which plainly showed their guilt but he found them "not guilty" and let them be restored to full membership.

Vice-president Fishwick says that this issue of the abolition of the appointive power is the paramount issue of the convention.

Manufacturers' Head Attacks Child Labor And Rail Bills

NEW YORK, May 22.—The closed shop, and child labor legislation aroused the ire of John Edgerton, president of the National Manufacturer's Association. In a speech before that body, which is meeting here in convention, he denounced every sign of progress as the work of "reds."

The Howell-Barkley bill, which would abolish the railroad labor board was also denounced. Americanism of the 100 per cent variety and the G. O. P. were the only things that didn't get Edgerton's goat.

Mellon Urges Cal To Swing Veto Ax On Taxation Bill

WASHINGTON, May 22.—Secretary of the Treasury Mellon will recommend to President Coolidge that he veto the tax bill, it was said on his behalf at the treasury department today.

The bill as it stands, is highly unsatisfactory to Mellon, and his opinion is that it will have a depressing rather than stimulating effect on business in general, it was said.

Magazine for Blind Children.

LONDON, May 22.—A Braille magazine for blind children has just been started here. It is called the "School Magazine" and reports itself as the first magazine with Braille raised letters for the blind little readers. Essays, poetry, humor and a competition page are included in the new publication.

STRIKING GIRLS APPEAL FOELL'S LAST SENTENCE

Judge Gets Tough To Garment Workers

Three striking garment workers were sentenced to pay fines of $250 each and serve 60 days in the county jail yesterday by Judge Foell. The judge in passing sentence pulled the ancient gag, "If you don't like this country why don't you leave?" He did not give the girls a chance to tell him that a garment workers' wages do not permit of travel. After asking why the girls didn't leave the country he asked if they were citizens. They all said they were.

Bosses Don't Tell Them to Go.

"Our bosses never asked us why we don't leave this country," one of the girls said after court. "They are willing to have us work for them if they can dictate the wages and conditions. When you ask for American wages and conditions then you are asked why you don't leave."

The girls fined and sentenced were Kate Miller, Albino Cag and Eleanor Sadlowska. They were all released on bonds pending the decision on the appeals that will be made on their cases.

In Judge Sullivan's court Meyer Barkan was tried for contempt. The judge reserved decision in his case. Barkan was charged with having directed the strikers to go to the picket line.

Rat-faced Stool Pigeon.

The chief witness against him was a little rat-faced stool pigeon named Dave Cohn. Cohn worked for the firm of Applebaum and Stern during the strike and apparently in slack times went around to the strike headquarters, at 180 W. Washington street, to spy on the strikers. He said that when he went to the Washington-street headquarters he heard Barkan give direction to strikers on how and where to picket. On the stand Barkan denied this, saying that he knew the strikers had brains enough to know the necessity of picketing and where to picket.

On cross-examination by Peter Sissman, Cohn was asked if he considered himself a member of the union. Cohn said he didn't know. Then Sissman asked him if he thot he was scabbing. Sullivan rushed to the assistance of Cohn by objecting to Sissman's use of the word "scab."

Legal Gents Can't See "Scab."

Sissman said that he was trying to get at the state of mind of the witness and not trying to intimidate him. He said that the word "scab" was well recognized and good English. Sullivan said that it was not recognized as good English among "legal gentlemen."

After Cohn left the stand, Pat Moran was called. He said that he had seen Barkan busy among the girls who were in court in the corridors of the court. He said that Barkan was instructing them on how to testify. He also said that Barkan had given Peter Sissman's son money to pay the fines of strikers who had been fined in Judge Foell's court.

Under cross examination, Moran admitted that he had not heard what Barkan had told the girls he had been talking to. "In other words, you don't know what he was doing. You don't know if he was instructing them," he was asked. Moran had to admit that this was true.

When Barkan took the stand he said that he had not given young Sissman the money with which to pay the fines. He also denied that he had instructed the girls how to testify.

Lying Skunk Moran.

When court had adjourned for noon recess, Moran had the gall to go up to Barkan and try to tell him that he had lied on the stand. Barkan refused to talk with him.

Later, when young Sissman was in Judge Foell's court waiting to have the three girls who were sentenced, released, Moran, came up to him and started to talk to him about the money Barkan had given him. Sissman told him that he was a liar and a damned liar at that. Moran grabbed at Sissman's glasses and tried to take a rap at him. Sissman countered with a push that made Moran realize he had picked on the wrong man. Moran walked out muttering to himself.

Moran's activities around the court since the injunction hearings began have been to try to make friends with strikers and then lead them into making statements that he could use against them when their cases were heard. He has tried to appear very pleasant and more or less in sympathy with the strikers, but all of them have managed to smell the skunk on him.

The cases of the other strikers who were not heard, will come up today.

East Side New York Grows Hairy While 2000 Barbers Strike

(By The Federated Press)

NEW YORK, May 22.—Most of the barber shops on the East Side in New York city are hit by the strike of 2000 barbers. **The men, who have been getting $30 a week or less, are demanding $35 with 30 per cent of receipts over $45 a week. They wish the extra hour on Saturdays—8 a. m. to 9 p. m.—eliminated. The union, Journeyman Barbers' International Union of America, local 752, represents the men in the negotiations.**

CALL MILWAUKEE LABOR TO ELECT F.-L. DELEGATES

Meet June 5; Support St. Paul Convention

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 22.—The labor movement of this city has been invited to join in a conference on June 5th, at 8 p. m., Freie Gemeinde Hall, for the election of a delegate to the St. Paul convention, June 17th, of the national Farmer-Labor party.

The Madison conference for progressive political action demonstrated the futility of the proposed Cleveland convention on July 4th, according to the workers who have issued the call for Milwaukee labor men and women to join hands June 5th.

The call is signed by C. T. Donovan, secretary of the "Provisional Committee," member Cigarmakers Union, Local No. 26; Earl Sovenson, Local No. 15, International Union of Elevator Constructors; Robert Sprague, Building Laborers' Union, World War Veterans; Henry Kaplan, Workmen's Circle, No. 166; Chas. Kuzdas, Painters' Union; Sam Papovich, International Association of Machinists, Local No. 66; John Schlitt, Carpenters' Union, Local No. 1053.

Philadelphia Acts May 27 For St. Paul Farm-Labor Meeting

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 22.—The Farmer-Labor Party Conference called for May 27 in Machinists Temple is expected to be a big success. Five local unions are represented on the arrangement committee. In addition delegates to the conference were so far elected by Machinists Local No. 159 and by District Council No. 21 of Painters, Paper Hangers and Decorators.

Several branches of the Workmen's Circle of this city held a conference, and after a long discussion elected S. Glusman as delegate to the St. Paul Convention. A committee of nine was elected to secure the necessary funds for the delegate's expenses. Nine branches, with a membership of over 1,000, were represented. Several more branches are expected to join and help finance the trip of the delegate.

More than 500 copies of the call were mailed to the various labor organizations of this city.

New York Taxi Union Wins Recognition And New Wage Increases

NEW YORK, May 22.—Victory on the industrial and legal front has been won by the union in the New York taxi war. Union recognition, 40 per cent of receipts for day men and 35 per cent for night drivers with half the receipts above $90 a week, are terms of the new contract with the Mogul Checker Cab Corp., which runs until Nov. 1.

Fleet owners of Mogul have withdrawn charges of extortion against officials of the union, the Brotherhood of Taxi Chauffeurs of Greater New York, an independent organization. At the same time the judge exonerated the men.

Tho the contract covers only Mogul Checker employes, about 4,000, the union claims that about 600 of its members working for the Premier and Luxor companies are receiving the union scale following the strike. The American Yellow concern, which has the patronage of the city administration and the police, continues to pay its drivers 33 1-3 per cent.

Sick Workers Lose Millions, Commons Tells Officials

American workers lose $750,000 a year for sickness, asserted John B. Andrews, secretary of the American Association for Labor Legislation, at the convention of the Government Officials Association in the Hotel Congress yesterday.

Andrews said that $200,000,000 of this sum could be saved by extending workmen's compensation laws to make them cover occupational diseases. Accident compensation has tended to prevent accidents, said Andrews, by the introduction of safety devices, and disease compensation would spread hygiene measures in industry.

Attention

Daily Worker Agents!

A meeting of all Daily Worker Agents will be held this Saturday, May the 24th, at the Daily Worker office, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., 3 p. m.

Matters to be taken up:

(1) Soliciting subs.
(2) Sale of Dailies at shops, etc.
(3) Securing of renewals.

All Branch Agents must attend this meeting and officers of branches which have not yet elected their agents should come to the meeting themselves or see to it that their branch is duly represented.

RAILROAD LOBBYISTS USE CODE AND UNDERGROUND TACTICS TO KILL THE HOWELL-BARKLEY LABOR BILL

By LAURENCE TODD

(Staff Correspondent of The Federated Press)

WASHINGTON, May 22.—Passage of the Howell-Barkley railroad labor bill was assured, and the most daring tactics to obstruct and cheat legislation known in the House in many years were doomed to failure, when the first rollcall in the second discussion of that measure on the floor of the House resulted in 203 in favor, 180 against.

This vote showed that two weeks of nationwide intrigue, wire-pulling and lavish expenditure of money openly and in secret by the railroad companies and the anti-labor forces of big business had not succeeded in driving a majority of the representatives to commit political suicide. The House voted to go into committee of the whole for the formal debate on the bill and amendments.

Johnson of South Dakota made the first tricky move in opposition, by raising a parliamentary question and permitting the railroad crowd to consume half an hour in a quorum call. Then Longworth and Sanders of Indiana—the same Sanders whom certain officers of the United Mine Workers have endorsed for the federal judgeship at Indianapolis—began new obstruction. When the House voted to take up the bill in committee of the whole, this pair loudly announced that there could be no agreement as to division of the time of debate. The meanness of their attitude was so evident, however, that Longworth presently yielded, and the debate began.

Winslow, chairman of the interstate commerce committee, opened with a general denunciation of the bill and of the methods used by organized labor to call to the attention of the country the votes cast by the individual members of the House, on May 5th, for or against the cause of the railroad workers. Reading a letter which was issued by the federated shop crafts on the Pennsylvania lines—the strikers who have been out for two years because the Railroad Labor Board betrayed them—Winslow bellowed the opinion that "That letter means 'Hands up!' That's all."

Representative Nelson of Wisconsin, chairman of the progressive group, took the floor immediately after Winslow, and presented documentary proof that while the labor elements have openly and sincerely been pleading with Congress to pass this remedial bill, the railroad companies have been using underground influences and secret plotters to coerce Congress to save the rail magnates once more at the expense of the workers.

More Fall Fruit.

He offered first, in code, a telegram sent by M. L. Countryman, general counsel for the Great Northern railway, on April 23, to H. E. Judge at Sioux Falls, S. Dak.: "House bill introduced by Barkley abolishes labor board and puts national labor unions in very powerful position as against railroads. Under new rules, bill has been called out of committee for consideration by House and comes up on or about May 5th. Please confer with other railroad counsel in your state and see whether thru cooly plaster and mattings in your stroll abide by leach craft cars drunk time rebuke chide. . . . At conference of railroad counsel today all agreed if any useful results are possible they will be obtained thru remit stoles thinly by sex flich."

A week later, April 30, the Sioux Falls Press reported that Mr. Judge had addressed the local Traffic Bureau on the previous day, denouncing the Barkley bill, and charging that it would add $1,000,000 a year to the taxpayers' burden. Resolutions were unanimously adopted, to telegraph the South Dakota congressmen urging them to work and vote against the measure. Individual members of the bureau were likewise pledged to send telegrams to Washington. On May 5th, all three South Dakota members voted with the railroads, and one of them, Royal Johnson, opened the fight with a filibuster game.

Nelson offered in evidence a circular issued to all local surgeons of the Santa Fe system, by W. P. Waggener, general attorney for the road, dated March 7th, notifying them "to proceed at once and secure letters from business men, farmers and others, directed to the congressmen from your districts," opposing the Barkley measure. A list of suggestions for the text of these protest letters was included, with a promise to refund necessary canvassing expenses.

Then there was the telegram sent May 6th by A. H. Mulliken, chairman of the legislative committee, Railway Business Association (which is the combine of railway supply companies that "milked" the railroads of vast sums in inflated prices on contract work), to the head of their membership committee, saying that 100 new member firms must be enrolled at once, to impress Congress with the opposition of business to this bill. "In House or Senate or White House," he said, "this bill must be beaten if possible."

California Cattle Men Profit By Hoof And Mouth Hysteria

LOS ANGELES, Cal., May 22.—No state in the union surpasses California in silliness whenever hysteria of one kind or another is on. At present tourists have to have camping outfits fumigated, must walk over medicated sawdust, and drive their cars thru medicated slop; very much as they had to keep a piece of cheesecloth tied over their nose during the flu epidemic. Back of these things there is the psychology of officialdom rampant and back of this there is a more or less carefully concealed graft.

Whatever the origin of the epidemic, it is well known in Los Angeles that it is being used by the big cattlemen to get rid of stock which they cannot afford to carry over the dry season and to kill off their competitors, the independent cattle men. Beyond question, the public authorities are paying for a lot of cattle ruthlessly sacrificed to the scare and the cattle monopoly in California suggests large possibilities in the use of such a scare for the benefit of certain well-known monopolists.

Idea of Hearing Old Story Makes "Dennie" Real Sore at Strikers

Smiling faces make "Dennie" Sullivan sore. Yesterday when fifty girl garment strikers faced him in their usual smiling good humored way he looked fierce and put their cases over till today. Quite apparently he doesn't relish the prospect of hearing the same witnesses for the garment bosses tell the same story he has heard scores of times.

The girls were walking on the streets and the poor judge must sit and listen to a half dozen witnesses say that over and over again fifty times. Yesterday's postponement of the contempt hearings was about the tenth postponement of their cases and the prospects are that the hearing will be set over again today.

Foell's Feet Also Cold.

Judge Foell, altho not faced with as hard a job as Sullivan, was no more willing to go thru with it.

He set the cases of the two girls who came before him yesterday to be heard Friday with the prospect that he would then delay the hearings further.

Cops Seize Opportunity.

Bernice Nawrocki, a striker, was arraigned in S. Clark street police court yesterday to answer to disorderly conduct because she talked to a scab who was on her way home. The coppers, who are still doing strike duty and having a soft time of it, seized the opportunity to make an arrest. For weeks now they have not had the chance to do anything against the strikers and for their friends the bosses and they were glad to see opportunity walking down the street. Bernice took a jury trial.

New York Dress Bosses Break From Peace Talk With Union; Strike Sure

NEW YORK, May 22.—Negotiations between the International Ladies' Garment Workers' officials and the Cloak Suit and Dress Manufacturers' association were broken off here yesterday.

Sigman, president of the I. L. G. W. U. has set all machinery for calling and handling a strike June 1st, in motion. The strike will involve 60,000 workers. The bosses refused to debate the demands of the union for a raise in wages and the forty-hour week, guaranteed employment periods and the use of the union label and unemployment insurance.

The union is still in negotiation with bosses not represented by the association. The association bosses are the biggest in the city manufacturing the garments from start to finish in their own shops without the aid of contractors.

The recent convention of the I. L. G. W. U. in Boston authorized the calling of a strike in New York and Philadelphia.

WAR LORD BURNT CITY THRICE IN AERIAL LECTURE

Audience Howled For More Gore

By C. A. MOSELY.

Federated Press Staff Correspondent.

In the opinion of the Illinois Manufacturers' Association as voiced by C. A. Livingston, assistant to the president, there will be another war. He spoke in the La Salle Hotel to the National Aeronautic Association. "We have," he added, "some pacifists here in Cook county, but of course there will be war." The peace school of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom is in session here.

The chief speaker of the aerial militarists was Rear Admiral W. F. Fullam. The admiral was pessimistic of getting adequate preparedness for the next war out of a pacifist congress. He hopes to build up a large fleet of commercial aircraft, which can be mobilized when needed for defense.

The admiral's talk was illustrated by several reels of motion pictures, in which commercial uses of aircraft were alternated with Barling bombers, dropping of bombs and torpedoes, and spreading of poison gases. The admiral's pictures showed the metropolis successively destroyed three times by explosion, flame, and poison gas, reminding one of the verdict of the coroner's jury, that the deceased came to death by a blow on board ship, was thrown overboard and washed ashore and froze to death.

Admitting the squandering of vast sums on airplanes which never reached France (he put the figure at $300,000,000, cutting the actual amount in half), Fullam laid the blame on the people who had prevented preparedness, evidently believing that it was too much to expect honesty of profiteers during national danger.

"Every red-blooded American," he said, "should wish to see America supreme in the air." His sentiments were shared by an audience composed mostly of young men,—a few aviators, many textbook flyers, and beardless youths with aspirations to be lords of the air.

No one suggested resolutions indorsing the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom. And by some oversight the national anthem was not heard. The aeronautic association sells life membership at $500.

Congress Considers Farm Relief Bills Before Adjourning

WASHINGTON, May 22. — Congressional leaders today saw but one obstacle to adjournment on June 7, and that was enactment of a farm relief measure satisfactory to middle western progressives.

Confident that the tax bill as revised by the conferees, will be signed by the president, the dictators of policy of all factions agreed to disregard the clamor for other legislation and get away for the summer. Progressives will aid in this move by dropping their fight for repeal of the rate-making section of the present railroad law.

The demands of the Ford Muscle Shoals group; the world court group's announced intention of forcing a vote upon that issue; and declarations by numerous senators that they intend to call up their special bills, are disregarded by various group leaders in their plans to adjourn.

OLE HANSON, RED-BAITER, REAL ESTATE SHARK, IS NOW A HORSE THIEF

LOS ANGELES, Cal., May 22.—Every radical from the Mexican border to Seattle was laughing his head off today, after reading in the papers the cheering news that Ole Hanson, the grafting real estate shark and patriotic faker was at last arrested for horse stealing. He was released on $1,000 bonds.

Unfortunately, the old California law, making horse stealing punishable by death, was changed so that Ole may get away with his life and perhaps, without any punishment, as all the capitalists and panhandling patriotic societies will be back of him.

Ole distinguished himself after the big Seattle strike in 1919, by claiming to have blocked the movement to establish a Soviet Republic in the United States. He toured the country under the auspices of Rotary Clubs and Chambers of Commerce and made violent attacks on the radicals for their indifference to the laws governing the rights of property, but after he was found guilty of selling mountain peaks instead of fertile valleys to poor workingmen, his stocks fell considerably and he was driven out of Seattle to the orange groves of California, where half a dozen suckers arrive every minute. Ole was out to catch them.

The role of horse thief may be his last turn on the public stage before he dons the striped uniform.

Every new subscriber increases the influence of the DAILY WORKER.

THE POWER COLUMN

LAST WEEK OF DRIVE PROVING GRUELLING CONTEST FOR LEADERSHIP

Toledo, after Brilliant Showing Gains Undisputed Hold At the Top.

Only three short weeks remain to the first big subscription drive and any one of a score of cities has more than a fighting chance to be at the head of the column before the last bell rings. DAILY WORKER boosters are finding this campaign tremendously more exciting and interesting than any they have ever before entered into. Their interest is evidenced by their strenuous activity and is recorded twice each week in the Honor Roll for those who read THE DAILY WORKER to become acquainted with those who are making the paper a success.

Toledo Gains Well Earned Honors.

There is one city, or more exactly one group of militants who deserve more than passing mention. A small group, captained by Comrade A. W. Harvitt has put Toledo on the map as far as the labor movement is concerned. To be sure these young militants have been mentioned before in this column, but their achievements can well be noted again so that others may have a mark to strive for. With no left wing movement of any size in Toledo on January 13 when THE DAILY WORKER was born, with practically no readers of any radical journal, in a few short months these hustlers have been able to secure hundreds of readers for THE DAILY WORKER. There is much to be expected from Toledo in the future not only for THE DAILY WORKER but for every activity in the revolutionary movement.

Toledo has worked hard and consistently and it is no wonder that it has at last gained the envious position from which it can look downward at the rest of the country.

Others Are Coming!

South Bend, Ind. another little city of which little or nothing has been heard has also covered itself with glory. The comrades there claim they have no intentions of remaining at even figures and expect to reach at least the 150 per cent mark before June 15th. Pittsburgh, Pa., and Kansas City, Mo., are still among the climbers and the comers, the former threatening to give Toledo a run for a banner and the latter still making its claim for cities with less than 100 quotas. Miles City is still waiting at the brink. Portland, Ore. another bright spot in the far west is also slowly but surely pulling up. Warren, Ohio gained another notch but seems to be waiting a while for the pack to pull up before taking another spurt.

There Is Still Time for the Rest.

Three weeks!! That is not a very long time, but Elinor Glyn made lots of things happen within its span. If a word slinger can do it, there ought to be a few thousand militants who deal with deeds instead of words who can do as well or better. There is still time for every city on the list to wipe off some of the low figures and replace them with more respectable ones. There is still time for the rest. Let each militant make it his personal business to use each day for the benefit of THE DAILY WORKER and the working class, for his own honor and that of the labor movement of his city.

TOLEDO, O.	125	140	162	129.6
AMBRIDGE, PA.	15	17	19	126.2.3
SUPERIOR, WIS.	50	55	63	126
REVERE, MASS.	15	10	15	100
SO. BEND, IND.	25	23	25	100
PORTLAND, ORE.	30	27	28	93.1.3
MILES CITY, Mont.	25	23	23	92
WARREN, O.	50	44	45	90
PITTSBURGH, PA.	150	117	131	88.8
KANSAS CITY, MO.	50	37	47	84
W. CONCORD, N. H.	15	11	12	80
TURTLE CREEK, PA.	25	18	20	80
DENVER, COLO.	25	19	19	78
OAKLAND, CALIF.	30	23	23	76.2.3
DULUTH, MINN.	50	38	38	76
NEWARK, N. J.	25	17	19	76
SPRINGFIELD, ILL.	25	18	18	72
BROOKLYN, N. Y.	200	134	145	72.5
CANONSBURG, PA.	30	16	20	66.2.3
McKEESPORT, PA.	30	13	14	66.2.3
PHILADELPHIA, PA.	200	122	125	62.5
MONESSEN, PA.	15	9	9	60
ROCHESTER, N. Y.	50	25	28	56
WORCESTER, MASS.	75	41	41	54.2.3
READING, PA.	15	8	8	53.1.3
ERIE, PA.	15	8	8	53.1.3
NEW YORK CITY	500	235	265	53
PROVIDENCE, R. I.	25	13	13	52
NEFFS, O.	25	12	12	48
GALLOWAY, W. VA.	25	11	11	44
CLEVELAND, O.	250	100	110	44
YOUNGSTOWN, O.	30	11	12	40
CHRISTOPHER, ILL.	25	8	10	40
MILWAUKEE, WIS.	100	33	36	36
SEATTLE, WASH.	50	15	18	36
ELIZABETH, N. J.	15	5	5	33.1.3
MARSHFIELD, ORE.	15	5	5	33.1.3
BALTIMORE, MD.	30	7	10	33.1.3
BOSTON, MASS.	200	51	66	33
HAMMOND, IND.	25	8	8	32
DETROIT, MICH.	400	114	127	31.3.4
CHICAGO, ILL.	1000	270	292	29.2
ASTORIA, L. I., N. Y.	25	7	7	28
JOHNSTON CITY, ILL.	25	7	7	28
GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.	25	7	7	28
PATERSON, N. J.	25	7	7	28
W. FRANKFORT, ILL.	15	4	4	26.2.3
MENANGA, WIS.	15	4	4	26
LOS ANGELES, CAL.	100	24	25	25
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.	200	48	49	24.5
ELY, MINN.	25	6	6	24
ST. LOUIS, MO.	125	26	30	24
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.	100	18	21	21
BESSEMER, PA.	15	3	3	20
CINCINNATI, O.	25	5	5	20
CANTON, O.	50	9	9	18
BUFFALO, N. Y.	150	21	25	16.2.3
ST. PAUL, MINN.	100	13	15	15
DAISYTOWN, PA.	15	2	2	13.2.3
ST. BERNARDINO, CALIF.	15	2	2	12.2.3
WAUKEGAN, ILL.	15	5	5	10
ZEIGLER, ILL	75	8	8	10.2.3

NEW YORK CITY:—S. A. Pollokl, Otis Exner 1, P. Rosenber 1, J. Amis, 1, Nina Presman 1, M. Weiner 2, Geo. Ticitler 1, Jos. Brahdy 1.
CHICAGO, ILL.:—C. Lieberman 2, W. Joffe 1, G. Christopherson 2, H. P. Clausen 1, Gus Barilett 1, G. Kovacs 1, J. Jurinics 7, M. Bull 3.
ST. PAUL, MINN.:—F. Ralic 1.
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.:—Jas. H. Dolsen 1.
DETROIT, MICH.:—H. W. Mikko 1, W. Mollenhauer 6.
PITTSBURGH, PA.:—L. Rosenthal 10, A. Nenonen 2.
SEATTLE, WASH.:—J. M. Boan 1, Marius Hamsen 2.
PORTLAND, ORE.:—J. H. Shovec 1.
BUFFALO, N. Y.:—C. Johnson 2.
ST. LOUIS, MO.:—C. Gensberg 1, Pete Buneta 1.
TOLEDO, OHIO:—A. W. Harvit, 5; Stepphenson, 3; G. Amadon, 3; W. Harris, 2; D. Fremere, 2; H. P. Brucken, 3; G. Vossborg, 2; J. Willnecker, 1.
W. CONCORD, N. H.:—R. Bjorkbacka, 1.
BALTIMORE, MD.:—P. Caplam, 3.
CHRISTOPHER, ILL.: S. Zivoder, 2.
LOS ANGELES, CAL.:—A. Cornblatt, 1.
AKRON, OHIO:—D. Hajnal, 1.
NEWARK, N. J.:—R. Holtzman, 1.
PORTSMOUTH, PA.:—D. Scheletz, 2.
NANTICOKE, PA.:—Bft ZALISHAS, 2.
SHINNSTON, W. VA.:—Rocko Ansulov, 1.
IRWIN, PA.:—Jos. Crobok, 1.
CANNONSBURG, PA.:—John Lalvala, 1.
CLEVELAND, OHIO:—Wm. Davy, 2; Urno Wirta, 2; J. Rancken, 2.
MILWAUKEE, WIS.:—Jos. Pinter, 1.
TWILIGHT, S. D.:—J. H. Karen, 1.
CAMBRIDGE, MASS.:—C. J. Carlson, 1.
BOSTON, MASS.:—P. Kaminsky, 2; R. Zelms, 1.
McKEES ROCKS, PA.:—Aug. Bartsch, 1.
HARTFORD, CONN.:—Jacob Rosenblatt, 2.
WARREN, OHIO:—J. Hramilovch, 1.
WASHINGTON, D. C.:—S. R. Pearlman, 2.
JACOBSON, MINN.:—P. M. Lundin, 1.
MADISON, ILL.:—Geo. Sodoroff, 1.
COUNCIL BLUFF, IOWA:—A. P. Kramer, 1.
KANSAS CITY, MO.:—A. D. Burhler, 3; Geo. Meyer, 2; E. Massey, 2; N. Sorensen, 1.
VIRGINIA, MINN.:—H. V. Nurmis, 1.
SUPERIOR, WIS.:—J. Poin, 2; Tyomies Society, 5.
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.:—Wm. Schubert, 2.
CAMDEN, N. J.:—J. Spolarck, 1.
ASHTABULA, OHIO:—A. Korpi, 1.
SAN DIEGO, CAL.:—Fred Helm, 2.
JAMESTOWN, N. Y.:—John Turnquist, 2.
WILKES-BARRE, PA.:—I. Isaacs, 1.

MINOT, N. D.:—W. A. Beardsley, 5.
MEADOWLANDS, PA.:—M. Loncar, 1.
YONKERS, N. Y.:—B. F. Johnson, 1.
COMERSET, COLO.:—Fr. Ercul, 1.
LIVINGSTON, ILL.:—W. Hoffman, 1.
LIBERTY CENTER, OHIO:—D. Lertner, 1.
HOUSTON, PA.:—L. Dusie, 1.
SUNCOOK, N. H.:—Oscar Ohlson, 4.
ROCHESTER, MINN.:—Geo. F. Partridge, 5.
CAPE BRETON, CAN.:—Jas. Nearing, 1.
DOWELL, ILL.:—P. Allen, 1.
SCOTIA, N. Y.:—A. Granville, 1.
CHESTER, MASS.:—Geo. J. C. Lindale, 1.
SCHENECTADAY, N. Y.:—W. Nummi, 1.
INWOOD, L. I., N. Y.:—Emil Purstinen, 1.
GARDNER, MASS.:—A. Koski, 1.
LA CROSSE, WIS.:—John Shiftar, 1.
SPRINGDALE, PA.:—W. Skrtich, 1.
MANCHESTER, WASH.:—H. Daniels, 5.
DORCHESTER, WASH.:—F. Altshuler, 1.
AMBBRIDGE, PA.:—Geo. Malch, 2.
YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO:—Wallace Metcalf, 1.
CLE ELUM, WASH.:—John Lekse, 1.
GREAT FALLS, MONT.:—C. Jensen, 3.
TURTLE CREEK, PA.:—Joseph Raynovic, 2.
PHILADELPHIA, PA.:—Thos. J. Davis, 1; Abe Shapin, 1.
SYRACUSE, N. Y.:—B. Vodneff, 1.
ELMWOOD, PA.:—J. Buckett, 1.
McKEESPORT, PA.:—Wm. Mikades, 1.

Nightingale Sings for Radio.

LONDON, May 22.—The sweet song of a nightingale was broadcast over the radio last night, enabling many people who had never heard the bird to listen to its song. The birds were tempted to sing at the right moment by the soft notes of a cello played by a musician in Surrey wood. A microphone and amplifier were used to transmit the song to the London broadcasting station.

Joe Rasky is converted to the gasoline engine. While Joe was giving his two horses a rest, police arrived and discovered many barrels of beer in his truck.

SENATOR NORRIS OFFERS PRIMARY DUEL TO G.O.P.

Would Race Old Guard In Special Vote

By LAURENCE TODD.

Federated Press Staff Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—Senator Norris of Nebraska, renominated by an overwhelming majority in the recent primary in his state, in the face of a violent and vituperative campaign, made against him by the Coolidge-Daugherty-Lockwood organization of the old guard, has challenged them to a political duel. He has replied to a demand made by the reactionary Republican organization chiefs in Nebraska, that he get off the ticket, by offering to enter a recall primary with every candidate and every member of the state committee who is seeking his withdrawal. Norris' name alone will go on the primary recall ballot. If he loses, he will resign; if he wins, all of his enemies will resign. He does not anticipate that they will take up the challenge.

Shows Up "Cal."

This act on the part of Norris throws into high relief the critical situation which the Republican party has reached, due to Coolidge's ceaseless warfare against the progressive elements within the party. In every quarter of the country his emissaries and job-holders are controlling conventions or conferences which ignore or attack the progressive and semi-progressive members of the House and Senate, while adopting resolutions endorsing the hard-boiled who surround the White House. Endorsement of Denby and denunciation of Couzens in Michigan is a fair sample of this war of extermination which Coolidge is waging. In Iowa it is an almost hysterical feud against Senator Brookhart; in Nebraska Norris is its target. Bankers, railroad attorneys, chambers of commerce, reserve officers of the army, all of the special privileged groups that join in mobbing labor radicals and political heretics, are enlisted just now in "purging" the Republican ranks of the men who have repudiated Taft, Hughes, Harding, Coolidge, Fall, Denby, Daugherty and their associates.

Norris specified that the primary be held 30 days after the adjournment of Congress, since he would not return home until his work here was done.

At the same time he presented to the Senate a 20-page list of business firms acknowledged by the National Republican to have bought quantities of "subscriptions" to that fascist propaganda publication in the 1920 campaign. Harry F. Sinclair, for his oil company, paid $1,096 on January 26, 1920, while hundreds of lesser concerns, covering most of the manufacturing industries in Massachusetts, Wisconsin, West Virginia and other states, paid less sums. The Republican national committee bought about $10,000 worth of the papers, up to September 23, 1920, the last date included in the report.

Norris said that this publication was "reading out of the party most of its good men."

Young Workers Hold Popular Open Air Meet At Irving Park

What has the American worker to do with the worker of Germany, France, England, or any other country? Isn't the American worker better off than the European worker? Do you see workers in Germany riding to work in automobiles? Why should an unskilled worker get the same pay as the skilled worker? Is there a country that has a better educational system than the United States? These and many other questions were flung at members of the Irving Park branch of the Young Workers' League, Tuesday night, after Peter Hurd gave a talk at an open air meeting at the corners of Irving Park and Elston avenue.

After making clear that Boys' Week is another attempt on the part of the capitalist class to keep the youth of today in ignorance, the speaker reviewed the events of the late war and pointed out that the only way to overcome the system of wage slavery, injustice and inequality under which we are living, is for the workers of the world to unite against their common foe—capitalism. He also stressed the fact that the Workers Party and Young Workers' League are the only organizations in the United States which are working towards that goal.

The big crowd which encircled the speaker and members of the league, was loath to disperse. Many promised to attend the meeting of the league next Tuesday evening, at 4021 No. Drake avenue and continue the discussion there. Several prospective members were signed up and a goodly number of the Young Worker were sold.

S. P. Resents Taft's Income.

CHICAGO, May 22.—Chief Justice Taft's annual $10,000 income on the side from steel trust securities given him by Andrew Carnegie is branded as a disgrace to the supreme court bench by the Socialist party national office, which demands an investigation. The Socialists assert that Taft's $15,000 a year from the federal treasury for his life job as justice ought to be enough to live on.

The Workers Party in Action

DECISIONS OF CENTRAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE WORKERS PARTY

At a meeting of the Central Executive Committee, May 14th, the following decisions were made:

Farmer-Labor Assessment.

It was decided in view of the lack of funds to carry on the party work effectively at the present time and the failure of the Farmer-Labor Campaign Fund to bring in the necessary money to carry on the present party work, to levy an assessment of 50c per member in order to meet the expenses of the campaign in connection with the June 17th convention.

Italian Daily.

The question of publication of the Italian Daily "Il Lavoratore" was discussed with the Committee of the Italian Section, and the Italian Bureau was authorized to proceed with the publication of the Daily when a certain sum was on hand.

American Imperialism.

The Committee discussed the question of Pan-American Imperialism and the organization of a Pan-American Communist Bureau and Congress in the light of a report made by Comrade Jay Lovestone, who attended the convention of the Mexican Communist Party as the representative of the Workers Party. Decisions were made covering the work of organizing an immediate temporary bureau and a later Congress of all Pan-American Parties.

Philippine Independence.

Committee discussed the progress of our campaign in support of independence of the Philippine Islands and adopted a program of party work in support of the struggle of the workers and farmers of the Philippines against the American capitalists as well as the Philippine exploiters. The program will be published in the party press.

Greeting to British Communist Party.

Committee authorized the Executive Secretary to send greetings to the convention of the Communist Party of Great Britain which began on May 18th.

Small Businessmen as Party Members.

Following motion to govern the acceptance of small business men as Party members was adopted by the Committee: "That all small businessmen as such must be excluded from the party, but great care must be exercised in passing upon such applications. While we can accept workers as members of the party who are not yet thoroly grounded in Communist principles, non-workers can only be accepted as members if they have a fundamental grasp of Communist principles and show in their attitude a desire to work and a readiness to make sacrifices for those principles even at the expense of their economic interest.

"Under no circumstances can we accept as members of our party, employers who are in conflict or who have the reputation of engaging in conflicts with workers whom they employ.

"Small businessmen who are accepted as party members shall only under special circumstances be permitted to hold party offices."

St. Paul Committee of Arrangements Publicity.

The Committee instructed the Editorial Staff of the DAILY WORKER and the editors of other party papers to carefully examine the material received from the Committee of arrangements at St. Paul and when this material contains statements contrary to the established party policy, our party editors are instructed while publishing this material in the press to publish in the same number of the paper, editorial comment on the point with which we disagree, stating the party position in relation thereto.

Russian Section.

The committee approved of the cooperation of Comrade Borisoff as a member of the Bureau of the Russian Section.

Research Department Bulletin.

The Committee authorized the Research Department to issue a bulletin from time to time on economic and political facts and also a bulletin for party speakers.

Bedacht Explains St. Paul Program To Douglas Park

By S. USPRICH.

Members of the Douglas Park English branch of the Workers' Party, being rather enthusiastic with the report of the financial secretary, were delighted to hear Max Bedacht, who spoke to this branch upon the necessity to get behind the June 17 convention and making it a success.

Bedacht outlined very clearly the difference between the Opportunists and the Communists, the misconceptions of one, and the clear and definite stand of the other. He showed how it is the duty of every Communist to participate in all struggles, no matter how small, consequently when the party enters into this campaign it is not with the contention that our goal has been reached, but rather, as one of the demonstrations of a party of action.

Every comrade in the Douglas Park English branch understands the necessity of such a move, and will bend every effort to make the convention of June 17 a great success, and one that will voice the attitude of the Workers in America.

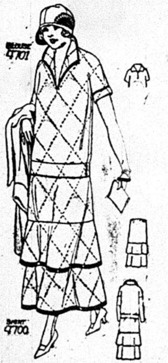
Russian Picnics.

The district committee of the Russian branches, Workers party, has arranged a picnic for Sunday, June 1, at Bergman's Grove, Riverside, Ill.

The Society for Technical Aid to Soviet Russia has arranged picnics for Sunday, June 8, at Stickney Grove, and Sunday, August 24, at National Grove.

All friendly organizations are requested not to arrange other affairs on those dates.

OUR DAILY PATTERNS



A VERY ATTRACTIVE STYLE.

4701-4700. This Costume will be nice in the new "plaid" materials or in mohair or linen suiting. Braid or stitching or banding in a contrasting color would be pleasing for trimming.

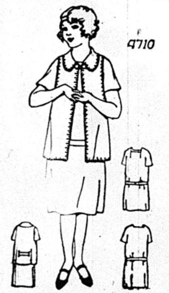
The Blouse 4701, has a convertible collar, and may be finished with wrist length or short sleeve portions.

The Skirt 4700 shows the new flounce style. It is cut in 7 Sizes: 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35 and 37 inches waist measure, with corresponding hip measure, 35, 37, 39, 41, 43, 45 and 47 inches. The Blouse 4701 is cut in 6 sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. To make this Costume as illustrated in the large view, for a medium size, will require 4 yards of 40 inch material. If made with long sleeves 5⅝ yards is required.

TWO separate patterns mailed to any address on receipt of 12c FOR EACH pattern in silver or stamps.

Send 12c in silver or stamps for our UP-TO-DATE SPRING & SUMMER 1924 BOOK OF FASHIONS.

Address: The DAILY WORKER, 113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.



A JAUNTY MODEL

4710. This "costume" is quite up-to-date, and attractive for any of the material now in vogue. The jacket may be omitted, or it may be made of contrasting material.

The Pattern is cut in 4 sizes: 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. A 10 year size requires 2⅛ yards for the dress, and 1 yard for the jacket of 40 inch material. Mustard color linen with stitching in brown floss would be nice for this model or pongee in a natural shade with pipings or bindings of white or green.

Pattern mailed to any address on receipt of 12c in silver or stamps.

Send 12c in silver or stamps for our UP-TO-DATE SPRING & SUMMER 1924 BOOK OF FASHIONS.

Address: The DAILY WORKER, 113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

RUTHENBERG APPEAL LAWYER SEES JUDGE ABOUT PROCEEDINGS

Developments in the Ruthenberg Appeal are proceeding rapidly. Briefs were filed on May 10. I. E. Ferguson, one of the defense attorneys, is going to St. Joseph tonight to confer with Judge White relative to the details of the Appeal proceedings before the Michigan Supreme Court. He will also confer with the prosecuting attorneys. The actual hearing of the Appeal will take place in June or July, it is understood.

Pullman Workers Make New Plans For New Battles

Workers in the Pullman shops, recently on strike, and workers in other industries on Chicago's far south side resolved to "carry on" against the big industrial corporations that have their open shop plants in this section of the city, at a spirited mass meeting held at Stancik's Hall, East 115th street.

Nick Leschner, the first strike picket arrested, was chairman of the meeting, that was also addressed by J. Louis Engdahl, editor of the DAILY WORKER, and J. P. McCarthy, its circulation manager.

The men are determined to stick together. If all the strikers are not taken back, without discrimination, a new strike will, no doubt, be called.

"Join your union and get into your political party, the Workers (Communist) Party," urged Engdahl.

"You must get ready for the next struggle," said McCarthy.

Plans were made for building the circulation in Pullman, of the DAILY WORKER, and for winning new members for the Workers Party.

Organizer Fails; Socialists Turn To Communists

DENVER, Colo., May 22.—Socialists who were disappointed in the failure of their national organizer, William H. Henry, to speak on the Farmer-Labor Party issue and the June 17th St. Paul convention have asked permission to attend meetings of the Workers Party for information on these vital subjects.

Henry spoke here to a small audience on the same evening Trachtenberg addressed a crowd of several hundred interested listeners. Henry cut his meeting short at the conclusion of his speech, giving no opportunity for questions. When approached later by some of the Socialists, Henry angrily told them that the Socialist party could not associate with Communists who believed in "the dictatorship" and refused to join the June 17th convention for a mass class party of the farmers and workers.

Remaining Dates, Places, Announced For Trachtenberg

The remaining dates and places for the Trachtenberg tour are as follows:

Sunday, May 25—St. Paul, Labor Temple, 416 Franklin St., at 8 p. m.

Monday, May 26—Minneapolis, First Unitarian Church, 8th St. and La Salle Ave., at 8 p. m.

Tuesday, May 27—Superior, Workers' Hall, cor. Tower Ave. and North 5th St., at 8. p. m.

Previous meetings have been enthusiastically attended. Trachtenberg's discussion of the present German situation has never failed to hold his audiences.

NEW YORK CITY Party Activities

Coney Island Forms English Branch.

NEW YORK, May 22.—Coney Island's English branch of the Workers Party is the newest in the city. It was organized recently with promising prospects.

The next meeting of the branch will be Tuesday evening, May 27, in the attractive meeting rooms of the Workmen's Circle, 3109 Surf avenue, Coney Island.

Jeanette D. Pearl is the branch organizer and is urging all English-speaking sympathizers to join the activities of the lusty new branch.

United Workers Sunday Schools of Chicago

Every Sunday Morning from 10-12.

Gabor's Hall, 634 Willow St.
Feinen Hall, 3838 W. Grand Ave.
I. O. G. T. Hall, 1041 Newport Ave.
National Institute, 1041 Douglas Blvd.
Vorwaerts Turner Hall, Roosevelt Road and Western Ave.
Workers' Lyceum, 2733 Hirsch Blvd.
4021 N. Drake Ave.
Social Turner Hall, Belmont Ave. and Paulina St.

TROTSKY TALKS ON JAPAN, U. S. AND CAPITALISM

Europe Rotting Under Capitalist Rule

(By The Federated Press)

MOSCOW.—So long as the ruling class in the United States is unfriendly or contemptuous in its dealings with the yellow races, it tremendously heightens the dangers to world peace, according to Leon Trotsky who has returned to Moscow after nursing his health for many months.

"War between the United States and Japan is not impossible," says Trotsky, "but it can be avoided if the anti-imperialist groups in both countries assert themselves. "It must be admitted, however, that both these mighty capitalistic states are separated by many hostile interests."

In the opinion of Trotsky, the 1923 earthquake has by no means put an end to Japanese imperialism. "Imperialism depends upon the social structure of a state," observed Trotsky, "and not upon its geological formation."

"As long as the question is one of fighting the despicable and shameful attempt to treat the Japanese people as an inferior race, the Japanese may expect always to find in Russia a true, steadfast and unselfish friend. The concept of 'superior and inferior races' reflects the conceit of the ruling classes of old Europe, which dates back to a time when Asia was still fast asleep. Asia has now awakened. And if Europe continues much longer to rot under the conditions brought about by the peace of Versailles, the center of historical development will definitely be shifted to America and Asia.

"Normal and lasting relations between the Union of Soviet Republics and Japan can and will, sooner or later, be established on the basis of equality and, of course, not at the cost of a third party like China."

The Third Annual Picnic of the Workers Party, Local Chicago, will be held on Friday, July 4, at Stickney's Grove. Speakers, dancing, games, refreshments, etc., are being provided. Sympathetic organizations are requested not to arrange any other affair, but to give all possible support to the July 4th picnic.

"Friend of Labor" Employs Scabs To Save City Money

(Special to The Daily Worker)

TACOMA, Wash., May 22.—A committee from the Building Trades Council has visited the Cushman dam and power plant being built to enlarge the municipal electric system, to see what can be done in getting the standard wage scale paid. The contractors refuse to pay the Tacoma scale, preferring the scale used by lumber camps and logging roads in the vicinity, which is much lower.

The city commissioner in charge of the work frequently has another announcement of how he has saved some more money for the tax payers.

Among other things, he gets all the city printing done by scabs. Yet this same commissioner is supposed to be friendly to the workers and was recently re-elected by a three to one majority at the primaries.

The Building Trades Council and Central Labor Council placed a working class candidate in the field, who fought it out for the other commissionship (there are four, only two elected this year), with a man considered to be a mere rubber stamp for the mayor, an eighty-year-old hot-air artist, who has spent about sixty years in politics. He is a "progressive" old cuss, very fond of mud-slinging, and very popular.

The campaign was marked by an unprecedented amount of slander and lies, mostly whispered. The labor candidate was variously accused of belonging to the K. K. K., to the K. of C. (he is neither) and of helping dynamite the Los Angeles Times (he was never in California). The workers failed to support their candidate, and the business man's friend got in.

Capitol Branch Active.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 22.—At the regular meeting of the English Branch of the Workers' Party here Dr. S. R. Pearlman was elected Secretary-Organizer; Dr. Leon Brodsky was elected recording secretary and H. O. Watt was elected as press agent.

Five new members were admitted to the branch and one member proposed.

Addresses were made by Comrades L. F. Shea; J. H. Brasher and J. Powel. At the next regular meeting on May 29 Comrade Brasher will deliver an address on the mining industry in this country.

How many of your shop-mates read THE DAILY WORKER. Get one of them to subscribe today.

THE VIEWS OF OUR READERS ON LIFE, LABOR, INDUSTRY, POLITICS

The La Follette Movement.

To the DAILY WORKER: I am opposed to the La Follette movement. Not because I do not admire and respect the great senator, but because I realize that a political movement must not be based upon great men and leaders, but must be based upon broad fundamental principles and issues.

The able senator from Wisconsin has shown his mettle and caliber during the trying days of the war and since the war. He has stood steadfastly and consistently for the truth and justice; he has fought the battle of the enslaved and the oppressed; he has opposed unflinchingly and intelligently the profiteers and chauvinists, and he has fought for the rights which the constitution of the United States guarantees to all the citizens of this republic. And I greatly admire and respect and revere this noble man for these qualities.

But if there is to be a political movement built around the senator, there will be cliques of men whose interests are not entirely unselfish and altruistic. Some of these men will be extremely wealthy, and some millionaires will join in the movement. A large number of rich people will financially support such a movement. They will do so not because they dominantly believe that the government should be operated for all the people and that justice and equality should be administered to all, but they will support such a movement because some of them desire power and privilege.

It is our duty to form and establish a political party which will be for and in the interest of the great masses, and such a party should be supported, managed and controlled by the working people.

We have seen in our own generation the formation and establishment of progressive and reform political parties, and in every instance such parties were formed around so-called great men and were not based upon fundamental, radical principles, without which no movement can truly represent the great masses of the working people.

We need no great leader; we need no Messiah to lead us out of the wilderness of slavery and exploitation and oppression. We need only ourselves to become active members of a political party which shall have as its basis and platform the complete eradication of all injustice, slavery and oppression of the capitalist system. The workers must learn to unite for their own interests; they must be their own leaders; they must be their own deliverers of the slavery, starvation and abominable evils which flow from the capitalist system.

A great man such as La Follette cannot accomplish the complete change of government and the reform of the industrial system under which we live, but the great mass of wage slaves of whatever description must co-ordinate all their energies, must co-operate together in one political group to battle with the opposing forces. This political party shall have as its platform the elemental principles of a new industrial order and a just government, and then only will we accomplish that happy end, the establishment of the co-operative commonwealth.—SAMUEL RAPPAPORT, Los Angeles, Calif.

Wants "Iron Heel" Serial.

To the DAILY WORKER: Just a line to let you know I am still in the land of the living and am completely recovered from the attack of pleurisy and grippe which seized me in Chicago the latter part of February. I could not get in the County Hospital there. I was "not sick enough," they said, altho I was not able to walk a block... In asking for suggestions for a serial story, why not run Jack London's "Iron Heel." In that story many prophecies are being consummated; many things are occurring now which he describes, as tho he were still alive, watching capitalism rushing to its destruction. Comrade Louis Grass, Gary Ind.

BRITISH COMMUNISTS DENOUNCE BETRAYING 'LABOR' GOVERNMENT

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MANCHESTER, Eng., May 22.—The British Communist party now holding its annual congress here, has passed a resolution denouncing the labor government of England. MacDonald and his cohorts were called "handrags" to the king for their vicious reactionary slavishness to the rule of things as they are. The "labor" government was called "the willing tool and accomplice of the capitalist exploiters," and was denounced for its "faithlessness and treachery to the working class."

Russian Imports Won't Unbalance Trade Advantage

(Rosta News Service.)

MOSCOW, May 22.— The active balance of Russian external trade, which insures a successful reform, is to be kept up as firmly as the foreign trade monopoly, according to a statement made at an important party meeting by Mr. Kameneff, Acting President of the Council of People's Commissaries.

At the same time the speaker explained there was a certain possibility of imports being increased, tho in the limits of an active balance, with a view, in particular, to assuring the stabilization of prices in the internal market. This question, Mr. Kameneff stated, was presently under discussion.

Steel Trust Wanted Pittsburgh Bishop's Diocese Eliminated

(Special to The Daily Worker)

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., May 22.—Changes that the steel trust had attempted to get rid of Bishop Francis J. McConnell from the Pittsburgh diocese of the Methodist church were made by Rev. William F. Conner in the Methodist general conference progressing here.

"Bishop McConnell was the chairman of the committee that investigated the steel trust and its treatment of employes," said Dr. Conner (referring to the inter-church world movement's investigation of the steel industry about four years ago.) "If we eliminate the Pittsburg residence it will be said that the church has bowed to the capitalists and the money power. I don't charge that, but that will be the result."

The Pittsburg motion was defeated, so that the number of bishops remains intact.

For Labor Regent.

SAN FRANCISCO.—Once more the San Francisco Labor council heads a move to secure a labor regent for the University of California. The board of regents almost exclusively represents the power interests, bankers and their allies, with Mortimer Fleishhacker, owner of the "hell fleet" of the salmon industry, as its grand duke.

Dancer Hurt in Russia.

LENINGRAD, May 22.— Isadora Duncan, internationally famous dancer, was injured in an auto accident on the road from Pskoff when the machine overturned in a ditch. The dancer left America, her native country, when it offered her young Russian husband no hospitality.

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FROST FREEZES WASHINGTON'S FRUIT HOPES

Farmer-Labor Party Thrives On Blight

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WALLA WALLA, Wash., May 22.—The Farmer-Labor Party in this district is pushing its fight on behalf of the stricken farmers of this state, since the late heavy frost killed from 50 to 80 per cent of the fruit crop, from which so much had been expected.

Population Departs.

Southeastern Washington has seen high costs and low prices for three years now. Some fruit was canned but much could not be, nor could it be sold for enough to pay transportation charges. Wheat costs more to raise than it sold for and thousands of acres of wheat lands have not been planted this year.

Walla Walla had 19,000 population by the 1910 census, only 13,000 in 1920, and since then conditions have grown steadily worse.

"Eight Men Buried Alive."

The leading business of the town is the State Penitentiary, one of the worst prison hells in America, where the victims of the Centralia frameup are held. The state politicians who are running the place are anxious to put in a contract labor system which will increase their loot. The labor movement has so far prevented it. A start was made and then abandoned.

The prisoners are held idle in their cells most of the time, and fed on rotten food. The prison administration has changed four times in four years, and as each new set of officials have been getting their share of what was coming to them, conditions have grown steadily worse. Another riot is not improbable if conditions get much worse and the food much viler. Such a riot occurred some years ago and after three days of it the townspeople interferred. It was caused by rotten conditions, which were then bettered a little.

In this town members of the American Legion prevented a radical member of the grange from speaking in 1920, while a farm worker who advocated higher wages at the time, was tarred and feathered.

Methodist Merger Fight Looms.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., May 22.—Five cities today were bidding for the special conference of the Methodist church South, called by the College of bishops for July second to act on the proposal to merge with the northern branch. That the fight against the merger will be bitter, was indicated when the College of bishops vote on the merger, was announced as evenly divided, 7 and 7.

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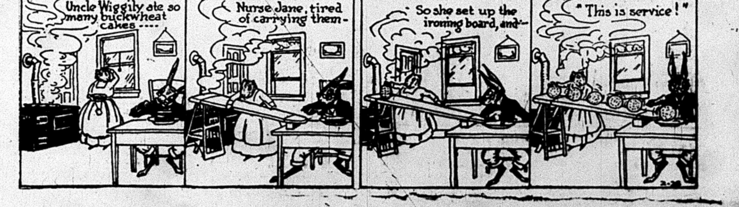
UNCLE WIGGLY'S TRICKS

A LAUGH FOR THE CHILDREN


Uncle Wiggily ate so many buckwheat cakes ----
Nurse Jane, tired of carrying them -
So she set up the ironing board, and --
"This is service!"

CALL MILWAUKEE LABOR TO ELECT F.-L. DELEGATES

Meet June 5; Support St. Paul Convention

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 22.—The labor movement of this city has been invited to join in a conference on June 5th, at 8 p. m., Freie Gemeinde Hall, for the election of a delegate to the St. Paul convention, June 17th, of the national Farmer-Labor party.

The Madison conference for progressive political action demonstrated the futility of the proposed Cleveland convention on July 4th, according to the workers who have issued the call for Milwaukee labor men and women to join hands June 5th.

The call is signed by C. T. Donovan, secretary of the "Provisional Committee," member Cigarmakers Union, Local No. 26; Earl Sovenson, Local No. 15, International Union of Elevator Constructors; Robert Sprague, Building Laborers' Union, World War Veterans; Henry Kaplan, Workmen's Circle, No. 166; Chas. Kuzdas, Painters' Union; Sam Papovich, International Association of Machinists, Local No. 66; John Schlitt, Carpenters' Union, Local No. 1053.

Philadelphia Acts May 27 For St. Paul Farm-Labor Meeting

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 22.—The Farmer-Labor Party Conference called for May 27 in Machinists Temple is expected to be a big success. Five local unions are represented on the arrangement committee. In addition delegates to the conference were so far elected by Machinists Local No. 159 and by District Council No. 21 of Painters, Paper Hangers and Decorators.

Several branches of the Workmen's Circle of this city held a conference, and after a long discussion elected S. Glusman as delegate to the St. Paul Convention. A committee of nine was elected to secure the necessary funds for the delegate's expenses. Nine branches, with a membership of over 1,000, were represented. Several more branches are expected to join and help finance the trip of the delegate.

More than 500 copies of the call were mailed to the various labor organizations of this city.

New York Taxi Union Wins Recognition And New Wage Increases

NEW YORK, May 22.—Victory on the industrial and legal front has been won by the union in the New York taxi war. Union recognition, 40 per cent of receipts for day men and 35 per cent for night drivers with half the receipts above $90 a week, are terms of the new contract with the Mogul Checker Cab Corp., which runs until Nov. 1.

Fleet owners of Mogul have withdrawn charges of extortion against officials of the union, the Brotherhood of Taxi Chauffeurs of Greater New York, an independent organization. At the same time the judge exonerated the men.

Tho the contract covers only Mogul Checker employes, about 4,000, the union claims that about 600 of its members working for the Premier and Luxor companies are receiving the union scale following the strike. The American Yellow concern, which has the patronage of the city administration and the police, continues to pay its drivers 33 1-3 per cent.

Sick Workers Lose Millions, Commons Tells Officials

American workers lose $750,000 a year for sickness, asserted John B. Andrews, secretary of the American Association for Labor Legislation, at the convention of the Government Officials Association in the Hotel Congress yesterday.

Andrews said that $200,000,000 of this sum could be saved by extending workmen's compensation laws to make them cover occupational diseases. Accident compensation has tended to prevent accidents, said Andrews, by the introduction of safety devices, and disease compensation would spread hygiene measures in industry.

RAILROAD LOBBYISTS USE CODE AND UNDERGROUND TACTICS TO KILL THE HOWELL-BARKLEY LABOR BILL

By LAURENCE TODD

(Staff Correspondent of The Federated Press)

WASHINGTON, May 22.—Passage of the Howell-Barkley railroad labor bill was assured, and the most daring tactics to obstruct and cheat legislation known in the House in many years were doomed to failure, when the first rollcall in the second discussion of that measure on the floor of the House resulted in 203 in favor, 180 against.

This vote showed that two weeks of nationwide intrigue, wire-pulling and lavish expenditure of money openly and in secret by the railroad companies and the anti-labor forces of big business had not succeeded in driving a majority of the representatives to commit political suicide. The House voted to go into committee of the whole for the formal debate on the bill and amendments.

Johnson of South Dakota made the first tricky move in opposition, by raising a parliamentary question and permitting the railroad crowd to consume half an hour in a quorum call. Then Longworth and Sanders of Indiana—the same Sanders whom certain officers of the United Mine Workers have endorsed for the federal judgeship at Indianapolis—began new obstruction. When the House voted to take up the bill in committee of the whole, this pair loudly announced that there could be no agreement as to division of the time of debate. The meanness of their attitude was so evident, however, that Longworth presently yielded, and the debate began.

Winslow, chairman of the interstate commerce committee, opened with a general denunciation of the bill and of the methods used by organized labor to call to the attention of the country the votes cast by the individual members of the House, on May 5th, for or against the cause of the railroad workers. Reading a letter which was issued by the federated shop crafts on the Pennsylvania lines—the strikers who have been out for two years because the Railroad Labor Board betrayed them—Winslow bellowed the opinion that "That letter means 'Hands up!' That's all."

Representative Nelson of Wisconsin, chairman of the progressive group, took the floor immediately after Winslow, and presented documentary proof that while the labor elements have openly and sincerely been pleading with Congress to pass this remedial bill, the railroad companies have been using underground influences and secret plotters to coerce Congress to save the rail magnates once more at the expense of the workers.

More Fall Fruit.

He offered first, in code, a telegram sent by M. L. Countryman, general counsel for the Great Northern railway, on April 23, to H. E. Judge at Sioux Falls, S. Dak.: "House bill introduced by Barkley abolishes labor board and puts national labor unions in very powerful position as against railroads. Under new rules, bill has been called out of committee for consideration by House and comes up on or about May 5th. Please confer with other railroad counsel in your state and see whether thru cooly plaster and mattings in your stroll abide by leach craft cars drunk time rebuke chide. . . . At conference of railroad counsel today all agreed if any useful results are possible they will be obtained thru remit stoles thinly by sex flich."

A week later, April 30, the Sioux Falls Press reported that Mr. Judge had addressed the local Traffic Bureau on the previous day, denouncing the Barkley bill, and charging that it would add $1,000,000 a year to the taxpayers' burden. Resolutions were unanimously adopted to telegraph the South Dakota congressmen urging them to work and vote against the measure. Individual members of the bureau were likewise pledged to send telegrams to Washington. On May 5th, all three South Dakota members voted with the railroads, and one of them, Royal Johnson, opened the fight with a filibuster game.

Nelson offered in evidence a circular issued to all local surgeons of the Santa Fe system, by W. P. Waggener, general attorney for the road, dated March 7th, notifying them 'to proceed at once and secure letters from business men, farmers and others, directed to the congressmen from your districts," opposing the Barkley measure. A list of suggestions for the text of these protest letters was included, with a promise to refund necessary canvassing expenses.

Then there was the telegram sent May 6th by A. H. Mulliken, chairman of the legislative committee, Railway Business Association (which is the combine of railway supply companies that "milked" the railroads of vast sums in inflated prices on contract work), to the head of their membership committee, saying that 100 new member firms must be enrolled at once, to impress Congress with the opposition of business to this bill. "In House or Senate or White House," he said, "this bill must be beaten if possible."

California Cattle Men Profit By Hoof And Mouth Hysteria

LOS ANGELES, Cal., May 22.—No state in the union surpasses California in silliness whenever hysteria of one kind or another is on. At present tourists have to have camping outfits fumigated, must walk over medicated sawdust, and drive their cars thru medicated slop; very much as they had to keep a piece of cheesecloth tied over their nose during the flu epidemic. Back of these things there is the psychology of officialdom rampant and back of this there is a more or less carefully concealed graft.

Whatever the origin of the epidemic, it is well known in Los Angeles that it is being used by the big cattlemen to get rid of stock which they cannot afford to carry over the dry season and to kill off their competitors, the independent cattle men. Beyond question, the public authorities are paying for a lot of cattle ruthlessly sacrificed to the scare and the cattle monopoly in California suggests large possibilities in the use of such a scare for the benefit of certain well-known monopolists.

Idea of Hearing Old Story Makes "Dennie" Real Sore at Strikers

Smiling faces make "Dennie" Sullivan sore. Yesterday when fifty girl garment strikers faced him in their usual smiling good humored way he looked fierce and put their cases over till today. Quite apparently he doesn't relish the prospect of hearing the same witnesses for the garment bosses tell the same story he has heard scores of times.

The girls were walking on the streets and the poor judge must sit and listen to a half dozen witnesses say that over and over again fifty times. Yesterday's postponement of the contempt hearings was about the tenth postponement of their cases and the prospects are that the hearing will be set over again today.

Foell's Feet Also Cold.

Judge Foell, altho not faced with as hard a job as Sullivan, was no more willing to go thru with it.

He set the cases of the two girls who came before him yesterday to be heard Friday with the prospect that he would then delay the hearings further.

Cops Seize Opportunity.

Bernice Nawrocki, a striker, was arraigned in S. Clark street police court yesterday to answer to disorderly conduct because she talked to a scab who was on her way home. The coppers, who are still doing strike duty and having a soft time of it, seized the opportunity to make an arrest. For weeks now they have not had the chance to do anything against the strikers and for their friends the bosses and they were glad to see opportunity walking down the street. Bernice took a jury trial.

New York Dress Bosses Break From Peace Talk With Union; Strike Sure

NEW YORK, May 22.—Negotiations between the International Ladies' Garment Workers' officials and the Cloak Suit and Dress Manufacturers' association were broken off here yesterday.

Sigman, president of the I. L. G. W. U. has set all machinery for calling and handling a strike June 1st, in motion. The strike will involve 60,000 workers. The bosses refused to debate the demands of the union for a raise in wages and the forty-hour week, guaranteed employment periods and the use of the union label and unemployment insurance.

The union is still in negotiation with bosses not represented by the association. The association bosses are the biggest in the city manufacturing the garments from start to finish in their own shops without the aid of contractors.

The recent convention of the I. L. G. W. U. in Boston authorized the calling of a strike in New York and Philadelphia.

Attention

Daily Worker Agents!

A meeting of all Daily Worker Agents will be held this Saturday, May the 24th, at the Daily Worker office, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., 3 p. m.

Matters to be taken up:

(1) Soliciting subs.
(2) Sale of Dailies at shops, etc.
(3) Securing of renewals.

All Branch Agents must attend this meeting and officers of branches which have not yet elected their agents should come to the meeting themselves or see to it that their branch is duly represented.

WAR LORD BURNT CITY THRICE IN AERIAL LECTURE

Audience Howled For More Gore

By C. A. MOSELY.

Federated Press Staff Correspondent.

In the opinion of the Illinois Manufacturers' Association as voiced by C. A. Livingston, assistant to the president, there will be another war. He spoke in the La Salle Hotel to the National Aeronautic Association. "We have," he added, "some pacifists here in Cook county, but of course there will be war." The peace school of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom is in session here.

The chief speaker of the aerial militarists was Rear Admiral W. F. Fullam. The admiral was pessimistic of getting adequate preparedness for the next war out of a pacifist congress. He hopes to build up a large fleet of commercial aircraft, which can be mobilized when needed for defense.

The admiral's talk was illustrated by several reels of motion pictures, in which commercial uses of aircraft were alternated with Barling bombers, dropping of bombs and torpedoes, and spreading of poison gases. The admiral's pictures showed the metropolis successively destroyed three times by explosion, flame, and poison gas, reminding one of the verdict of the coroner's jury, that the deceased came to death by a blow on board ship, was thrown overboard and washed ashore and froze to death.

Admitting the squandering of vast sums on airplanes which never reached France (he put the figure at $300,000,000, cutting the actual amount in half), Fullam laid the blame on the people who had prevented preparedness, evidently believing that it was too much to expect honesty of profiteers during national danger.

"Every red-blooded American," he said, "should wish to see America supreme in the air." His sentiments were shared by an audience composed mostly of young men,—a few aviators, many textbook flyers, and beardless youths with aspirations to be lords of the air.

No one suggested resolutions indorsing the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom. And by some oversight the national anthem was not heard. The aeronautic association sells life membership at $500.

Congress Considers Farm Relief Bills Before Adjourning

WASHINGTON, May 22. — Congressional leaders today saw but one obstacle to adjournment on June 7, and that was enactment of a farm relief measure satisfactory to middle western progressives.

Confident that the tax bill as revised by the conferees, will be signed by the president, the dictators of policy of all factions agreed to disregard the clamor for other legislation and get away for the summer. Progressives will aid in this move by dropping their fight for repeal of the rate-making section of the present railroad law.

The demands of the Ford Muscle Shoals group; the world court group's announced intention of forcing a vote upon that issue; and declarations by numerous senators that they intend to call up their special bills, are disregarded by various group leaders in their plans to adjourn.

OLE HANSON, RED-BAITER, REAL ESTATE SHARK, IS NOW A HORSE THIEF

LOS ANGELES, Cal., May 22.—Every radical from the Mexican border to Seattle was laughing his head off today, after reading in the papers the cheering news that Ole Hanson, the grafting real estate shark and patriotic faker was at last arrested for horse stealing. He was released on $1,000 bonds.

Unfortunately, the old California law, making horse stealing punishable by death, was changed so that Ole may get away with his life and perhaps, without any punishment, as all the capitalists and panhandling patriotic societies will be back of him.

Ole distinguished himself after the big Seattle strike in 1919, by claiming to have blocked the movement to establish a Soviet Republic in the United States. He toured the country under the auspices of Rotary Clubs and Chambers of Commerce and made violent attacks on the radicals for their indifference to the laws governing the rights of property, but after he was found guilty of selling mountain peaks instead of fertile valleys to poor workingmen, his stocks fell considerably and he was driven out of Seattle to the orange groves of California, where half a dozen suckers arrive every minute. Ole was out to catch them.

The role of horse thief may be his last turn on the public stage before he dons the striped uniform.

Every new subscriber increases the influence of the DAILY WORKER.

THE POWER COLUMN

LAST WEEK OF DRIVE PROVING GRUELLING CONTEST FOR LEADERSHIP

Toledo, after Brilliant Showing Gains Undisputed Hold At the Top.

Only three short weeks remain to the first big subscription drive and any one of a score of cities has more than a fighting chance to be at the head of the column before the last bell rings. DAILY WORKER boosters are finding this campaign tremendously more exciting and interesting than any they have ever before entered into. Their interest is evidenced by their strenuous activity and is recorded twice each week in the Honor Roll for those who read THE DAILY WORKER to become acquainted with those who are making the paper a success.

Toledo Gains Well Earned Honors.

There is one city, or more exactly one group of militants who deserve more than passing mention. A small group, captained by Comrade A. W. Harvitt has put Toledo on the map as far as the labor movement is concerned. To be sure these young militants have been mentioned before in this column, but their achievements can well be noted again so that others may have a mark to strive for. With no left wing movement of any size in Toledo on January 13 when THE DAILY WORKER was born, with practically no readers of any radical journal, in a few short months these hustlers have been able to secure hundreds of readers for THE DAILY WORKER. There is much to be expected from Toledo in the future not only for THE DAILY WORKER but for every activity in the revolutionary movement.

Toledo has worked hard and consistently and it is no wonder that it has at last gained the envious position from which it can look downward at the rest of the country.

Others Are Coming!

South Bend, Ind. another little city of which little or nothing has been heard has also covered itself with glory. The comrades there claim they have no intentions of remaining at even figures and expect to reach at least the 150 per cent mark before June 15th. Pittsburgh, Pa., and Kansas City, Mo., are still among the climbers and the comers, the former threatening to give Toledo a run for a banner and the latter still making its claim for cities with less than 100 quotas. Miles City is still waiting at the brink. Portland, Ore. another bright spot in the far west is also slowly but surely pulling up. Warren, Ohio gained another notch but seems to be waiting a while for the pack to pull up before taking another spurt.

There Is Still Time for the Rest.

Three weeks!! That is not a very long time, but Elinor Glyn made lots of things happen within its span. If a word slinger can do it, there ought to be a few thousand militants who deal with deeds instead of words who can do as well or better. There is still time for every city on the list to wipe off some of the low figures and replace them with more respectable ones. There is still time for the rest. Let each militant make it his personal business to use each day for the benefit of THE DAILY WORKER and the working class, for his own honor and that of the labor movement of his city.

TOLEDO, O.	125	140	162	129.6
AMBRIDGE, PA.	15	17	19	126.2.3
SUPERIOR, WIS.	50	55	63	126
REVERE, MASS.	15	10	15	100
SO. BEND, IND.	25	23	25	100
PORTLAND, ORE.	30	27	28	93.1.3
MILES CITY, Mont.	25	23	23	92
WARREN, O.	50	44	45	90
PITTSBURGH, PA.	150	117	131	88.8
KANSAS CITY, MO.	50	37	47	84
W. CONCORD, N. H.	15	11	12	80
TURTLE CREEK, PA.	25	18	20	80
DENVER, COLO.	25	19	19	78
OAKLAND, CALIF.	30	23	23	76.2.3
DULUTH, MINN.	50	38	38	76
NEWARK, N. J.	25	17	19	76
SPRINGFIELD, ILL.	25	18	18	72
BROOKLYN, N. Y.	200	134	145	72.5
CANONSBURG, PA.	30	16	20	66.2.3
McKEESPORT, PA.	30	13	14	66.2.3
PHILADELPHIA, PA.	200	122	125	62.5
MONESSEN, PA.	15	9	9	60
ROCHESTER, N. Y.	50	25	28	56
WORCESTER, MASS.	75	41	41	54.2.3
READING, PA.	15	8	8	53.1.3
ERIE, PA.	15	8	8	53.1.3
NEW YORK CITY	500	235	265	53
PROVIDENCE, R. I.	25	13	13	52
NEFFS, O.	25	12	12	48
GALLOWAY, W. VA.	25	11	11	44
CLEVELAND, O.	250	100	110	44
YOUNGSTOWN, O.	30	11	12	40
CHRISTOPHER, ILL.	25	8	10	40
MILWAUKEE, WIS.	100	33	36	36
SEATTLE, WASH.	50	15	18	36
ELIZABETH, N. J.	15	5	5	33.1.3
MARSHFIELD, ORE.	15	5	5	33.1.3
BALTIMORE, MD.	30	7	10	33.1.3
BOSTON, MASS.	200	51	66	33
HAMMOND, IND.	25	8	8	32
DETROIT, MICH.	400	114	127	31.3.4
CHICAGO, ILL.	1000	270	292	29.2
ASTORIA, L. I., N. Y.	25	7	7	28
JOHNSTON CITY, ILL.	25	7	7	28
GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.	25	7	7	28
PATERSON, N. J.	25	7	7	28
W. FRANKFORT, ILL.	15	4	4	26.2.3
MENANGA, WIS.	15	4	4	26
LOS ANGELES, CAL.	100	24	25	25
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.	200	48	49	24.5
ELY, MINN.	25	6	6	24
ST. LOUIS, MO.	125	26	30	24
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.	100	18	21	21
BESSEMER, PA.	15	3	3	20
CINCINNATI, O.	25	5	5	20
CANTON, O.	50	9	9	18
BUFFALO, N. Y.	150	21	25	16.2.3
ST. PAUL, MINN.	100	13	15	15
DAISYTOWN, PA.	15	2	2	13.2.3
ST. BERNARDINO, CALIF.	15	2	2	12.2.3
WAUKEGAN, ILL.	15	5	5	10
ZEIGLER, ILL.	75	8	8	10.2.3

NEW YORK CITY:—S. A. Pollokl, Otis Exner 1, P. Rosenber 1, J. Amis, 1, Nina Presman 1, M. Weiner 2, Geo. Ticitier 1, Jos. Brahdy 1.
CHICAGO, ILL.:—C. Lieberman 2, W. Joffe 1, G. Christopherson 2, H. P. Clausen 1, Gus Barilett 1, G. Kovacs 1, J. Jurinics 7, M. Bull 3.
ST. PAUL, MINN.:—F. Ralic 1.
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.:—Jas. H. Dolsen 1.
DETROIT, MICH.:—H. W. Mikko 1, W. Mollenhauer 6.
PITTSBURGH, PA.:—L. Rosenthal 10, A. Nenonen 2.
SEATTLE, WASH.:—J. M. Boan 1, Marius Hamsen 2.
PORTLAND, ORE.:—J. H. Shovec 1.
BUFFALO, N. Y.:—C. Johnson 2.
ST. LOUIS, MO.:—C. Gensberg 1, Pete Buneta 1.
TOLEDO, OHIO:—A. W. Harvit, 5; Stepphenson, 3; G. Amadon, 3; W. Harris, 2; D. Fremere, 2; H. P. Brucken, 3; G. Vossborg, 2; J. Willnecker, 1.
W. CONCORD, N. H.:—R. Bjorkbacka, 1.
BALTIMORE, MD.:—P. Caplam, 3.
CHRISTOPHER, ILL.: S. Zivoder, 2.
LOS ANGELES, CAL.:—A. Cornblatt, 1.
AKRON, OHIO:—D. Hajnal, 1.
NEWARK, N. J.:—R. Holtzman, 1.
PORTSMOUTH, PA.:—D. Scheletz, 2.
NANTICOKE, PA.:—Bf ZALISHAS, 3.
SHINNSTON, W. VA.:—Rocko Ansulov, 1.
IRWIN, PA.:—Jos. Crobok, 1.
CANNONSBURG, PA.:—John Lalvala, 1.
CLEVELAND, OHIO:—Wm. Davy, 2; Urno Wirta, 2; J. Rancken, 2.
MILWAUKEE, WIS.:—Jos. Pinter, 1.
TWILIGHT, S. D.:—J. H. Karen, 1.
CAMBRIDGE, MASS.:—C. J. Carlson, 1.
BOSTON, MASS.:—P. Kaminsky, 2; R. Zelms, 1.
McKEES ROCKS, PA.:—Aug. Bartsch, 1.
HARTFORD, CONN.:—Jacob Rosenblatt, 2.
WARREN, OHIO:—J. Hramilovch, 1.
WASHINGTON, D. C.:—S. R. Pearlman, 2.
JACOBSON, MINN.:—P. M. Lundin, 1.
MADISON, ILL.:—Geo. Sodoroff, 1.
COUNCIL BLUFF, IOWA:—A. P. Kramer, 1.
KANSAS CITY, MO.:—A. D. Burhler, 3; Geo. Meyer, 2; E. Massey, 2; N. Sorensen, 1.
VIRGINIA, MINN.:—H. V. Nurmis, 1.
SUPERIOR, WIS.:—J. Poin, 2; Tyomies Society, 5.
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.:—Wm. Schubert, 2.
CAMDEN, N. J.:—J. Spolarck, 1.
ASHTABULA, OHIO:—A. Korpi, 1.
SAN DIEGO, CAL.:—Fred Helm, 2.
JAMESTOWN, N. Y.:—John Turnquist, 2.
WILKES-BARRE, PA.:—I. Isaacs, 1.
MINOT, N. D.:—W. A. Beardsley, 5.
MEADOWLANDS, PA.:—M. Loncar, 1.
YONKERS, N. Y.:—B. F. Johnson, 1.
COMERSET, COLO.:—Fr. Ercul, 1.
LIVINGSTON, ILL.:—W. Hoffman, 1.
LIBERTY CENTER, OHIO:—D. Lertner, 1.
HOUSTON, PA.:—L. Dusle, 1.
SUNCOOK, N. H.:—Oscar Ohlson, 4.
ROCHESTER, MINN.:—Geo. F. Partridge, 5.
CAPE BRETON, CAN.:—Jas. Nearing, 1.
DOWELL, ILL.:—P. Allen, 1.
SCOTIA, N. Y.:—A. Granville, 1.
CHESTER, MASS.:—Geo. J. C. Lindale, 1.
SCHENECTADAY, N. Y.:—W. Nummi, 1.
INWOOD, L. I., N. Y.:—Emil Purstinen, 1.
GARDNER, MASS.:—A. Koski, 1.
LA CROSSE, WIS.:—John Shiftar, 1.
SPRINGDALE, PA.:—W. Skrtich, 1.
MANCHESTER, WASH.:—H. Daniels, 5.
DORCHESTER, WASH.:—F. Altshuler, 1.
AMBBRIDGE, PA.:—Geo. Malch, 2.
YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO:—Wallace Metcalf, 1.
CLE ELUM, WASH.:—John Lekse, 1.
GREAT FALLS, MONT.:—C. Jensen, 3.
TURTLE CREEK, PA.:—Joseph Raynovic, 2.
PHILADELPHIA, PA.:—Thos. J. Davis, 1; Abe Shapin, 1.
SYRACUSE, N. Y.:—B. Vodneff, 1.
ELMWOOD, PA.:—J. Buckett, 1.
McKEESPORT, PA.:—Wm Mikades, 1.

Nightingale Sings for Radio.

LONDON, May 22.—The sweet song of a nightingale was broadcast over the radio last night, enabling many people who had never heard the bird to listen to its song. The birds were tempted to sing at the right moment by the soft notes of a cello played by a musician in Surrey wood. A microphone and amplifier were used to transmit the song to the London broadcasting station.

Joe Rasky is converted to the gasoline engine. While Joe was giving his two horses a rest, police arrived and discovered many barrels of beer in his truck.

SENATOR NORRIS OFFERS PRIMARY DUEL TO G. O. P.

Would Race Old Guard In Special Vote

By LAURENCE TODD.

Federated Press Staff Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—Senator Norris of Nebraska, renominated by an overwhelming majority in the recent primary in his state, in the face of a violent and vituperative campaign, made against him by the Coolidge-Daugherty-Lockwood organization of the old guard, has challenged them to a political duel. He has replied to a demand made by the reactionary Republican organization chiefs in Nebraska, that he get off the ticket, by offering to enter a recall primary with every candidate and every member of the state committee who is seeking his withdrawal. Norris' name alone will go on the primary recall ballot. If he loses, he will resign; if he wins, all of his enemies will resign. He does not anticipate that they will take up the challenge.

Shows Up "Cal."

This act on the part of Norris throws into high relief the critical situation which the Republican party has reached, due to Coolidge's ceaseless warfare against the progressive elements within the party. In every quarter of the country his emissaries and job-holders are controlling conventions or conferences which ignore or attack the progressive and semi-progressive members of the House and Senate, while adopting resolutions endorsing the hard-boiled who surround the White House. Endorsement of Denby and denunciation of Couzens in Michigan is a fair sample of this war of extermination which Coolidge is waging. In Iowa it is an almost hysterical feud against Senator Brookhart; in Nebraska Norris is its target. Bankers, railroad attorneys, chambers of commerce, reserve officers of the army, all of the special privileged groups that join in mobbing labor radicals and political heretics, are enlisted just now in "purging" the Republican ranks of the men who have repudiated Taft, Hughes, Harding, Coolidge, Fall, Denby, Daugherty and their associates.

Norris specified that the primary be held 30 days after the adjournment of Congress, since he would not return home until his work here was done.

At the same time he presented to the Senate a 20-page list of business firms acknowledged by the National Republican to have bought quantities of "subscriptions" to that fascist propaganda publication in the 1920 campaign. Harry F. Sinclair, for his oil company, paid $1,096 on January 26, 1920, while hundreds of lesser concerns, covering most of the manufacturing industries in Massachusetts, Wisconsin, West Virginia and other states, paid less sums. The Republican national committee bought about $10,000 worth of the papers, up to September 23, 1920, the last date included in the report.

Norris said that this publication was "reading out of the party most of its good men."

Young Workers Hold Popular Open Air Meet At Irving Park

What has the American worker to do with the worker of Germany, France, England, or any other country? Isn't the American worker better off than the European worker? Do you see workers in Germany riding to work in automobiles? Why should an unskilled worker get the same pay as the skilled worker? Is there a country that has a better educational system than the United States? These and many other questions were flung at members of the Irving Park branch of the Young Workers' League, Tuesday night, after Peter Hurd gave a talk at an open air meeting at the corners of Irving Park and Elston avenue.

After making clear that Boys' Week is another attempt on the part of the capitalist class to keep the youth of today in ignorance, the speaker reviewed the events of the late war and pointed out that the only way to overcome the system of wage slavery, injustice and inequality under which we are living, is for the workers of the world to unite against their common foe—capitalism. He also stressed the fact that the Workers Party and Young Workers' League are the only organizations in the United States which are working towards that goal.

The big crowd which encircled the speaker and members of the league, was loath to disperse. Many promised to attend the meeting of the league next Tuesday evening, at 4021 No. Drake avenue and continue the discussion there. Several prospective members were signed up and a goodly number of the Young Worker were sold.

S. P. Resents Taft's Income.

CHICAGO, May 22.—Chief Justice Taft's annual $10,000 income on the side from steel trust securities given him by Andrew Carnegie is branded as a disgrace to the supreme court bench by the Socialist party national office, which demands an investigation. The Socialists assert that Taft's $15,000 a year from the federal treasury for his life job as justice ought to be enough to live on.

The Workers Party in Action

DECISIONS OF CENTRAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE WORKERS PARTY

At a meeting of the Central Executive Committee, May 14th, the following decisions were made:

Farmer-Labor Assessment.

It was decided in view of the lack of funds to carry on the party work effectively at the present time and the failure of the Farmer-Labor Campaign Fund to bring in the necessary money to carry on the present party work, to levy an assessment of 50c per member in order to meet the expenses of the campaign in connection with the June 17th convention.

Italian Daily.

The question of publication of the Italian Daily "Il Lavoratore" was discussed with the Committee of the Italian Section, and the Italian Bureau was authorized to proceed with the publication of the Daily when a certain sum was on hand.

American Imperialism.

The Committee discussed the question of Pan-American Imperialism and the organization of a Pan-American Communist Bureau and Congress in the light of a report made by Comrade Jay Lovestone, who attended the convention of the Mexican Communist Party as the representative of the Workers Party. Decisions were made covering the work of organizing an immediate temporary bureau and a later Congress of all Pan-American Parties.

Philippine Independence.

Committee discussed the progress of our campaign in support of independence of the Philippine Islands and adopted a program of party work in support of the struggle of the workers and farmers of the Philippines against the American capitalists as well as the Philippine exploiters. The program will be published in the party press.

Greeting to British Communist Party.

Committee authorized the Executive Secretary to send greetings to the convention of the Communist Party of Great Britain which began on May 18th.

Small Businessmen as Party Members.

Following motion to govern the acceptance of small business men as Party members was adopted by the Committee: "That all small businessmen as such must be excluded from the party, but great care must be exercised in passing upon such applications. While we can accept workers as members of the party who are not yet thoroly grounded in Communist principles, non-workers can only be accepted as members if they have a fundamental grasp of Communist principles and show in their attitude a desire to work and a readiness to make sacrifices for those principles even at the expense of their economic interest.

"Under no circumstances can we accept as members of our party, employers who are in conflict or who have the reputation of engaging in conflicts with workers whom they employ.

"Small businessmen who are accepted as party members shall only under special circumstances be permitted to hold party offices."

St. Paul Committee of Arrangements Publicity.

The Committee instructed the Editorial Staff of the DAILY WORKER and the editors of othes party papers to carefully examine the material received from the Committee of arrangements at St. Paul and when this material contains statements contrary to the established party policy, our party editors are instructed while publishing this material in the press to publish in the same number of the paper, editorial comment on the point with which we disagree, stating the party position in relation thereto.

Russian Section.

The committee approved of the cooperation of Comrade Borisoff as a member of the Bureau of the Russian Section.

Research Department Bulletin.

The Committee authorized the Research Department to issue a bulletin from time to time on economic and political facts and also a bulletin for party speakers.

Bedacht Explains St. Paul Program To Douglas Park

By S. USPRICH.

Members of the Douglas Park English branch of the Workers' Party, being rather enthusiastic with the report of the financial secretary, were delighted to hear Max Bedacht, who spoke to this branch upon the necessity to get behind the June 17 convention and making it a success.

Bedacht outlined very clearly the difference between the Opportunists and the Communists, the misconceptions of one, and the clear and definite stand of the other. He showed how it is the duty of every Communist to participate in all struggles, no matter how small, consequently when the party enters into this campaign it is not with the contention that our goal has been reached, but rather, as one of the demonstrations of a party of action.

Every comrade in the Douglas Park English branch understands the necessity of such a move, and will bend every effort to make the convention of June 17 a great success, and one that will voice the attitude of the Workers in America.

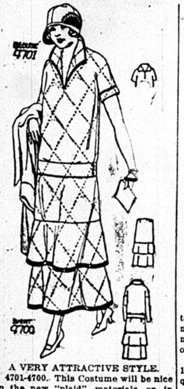
Russian Picnics.

The district committee of the Russian branches, Workers party, has arranged a picnic for Sunday, June 1, at Bergman's Grove, Riverside, Ill.

The Society for Technical Aid to Soviet Russia has arranged picnics for Sunday, June 8, at Stickney Grove, and Sunday, August 24, at National Grove.

All friendly organizations are requested not to arrange other affairs on those dates.

OUR DAILY PATTERNS



A VERY ATTRACTIVE STYLE.

4701-4700. This Costume will be nice in the new "plaid" materials or in mohair or linen suiting. Braid or stitching or banding in a contrasting color would be pleasing for trimming.

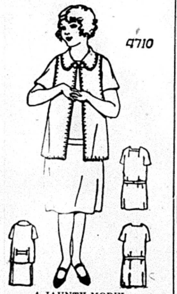
The Blouse 4701, has a convertible collar, and may be finished with wrist length or short sleeve portions.

The Skirt 4700 shows the new flounce style. It is cut in 7 Sizes: 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35 and 37 inches waist measure, with corresponding hip measure, 35, 37, 39, 41, 43, 45 and 47 inches. The Blouse 4701 is cut in 6 sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. To make this Costume as illustrated in the large view, for a medium size, will require 4 yards of 40 inch material. If made with long sleeves 5⅛ yards is required.

TWO separate patterns mailed to any address on receipt of 12c FOR EACH pattern in silver or stamps.

Send 12c in silver or stamps for our UP-TO-DATE SPRING & SUMMER 1924 BOOK OF FASHIONS.

Address: The DAILY WORKER, 113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.



A JAUNTY MODEL

4710. This "costume" is quite up-to-date, and attractive for any of the material now in vogue. The jacket may be omitted, or it may be made of contrasting material.

The Pattern is cut in 4 sizes: 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. A 10 year size requires 2⅛ yards for the dress, and 1 yard for the jacket of 40 inch material. Mustard color linen with stitching in brown floss would be nice for this model or pongee in a natural shade with pipings or bindings of white or green.

Pattern mailed to any address on receipt of 12c in silver or stamps.

Send 12c in silver or stamps for our UP-TO-DATE, SPRING & SUMMER 1924 BOOK OF FASHIONS.

Address: The DAILY WORKER, 113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

RUTHENBERG APPEAL LAWYER SEES JUDGE ABOUT PROCEEDINGS

Developments in the Ruthenberg Appeal are proceeding rapidly. Briefs were filed on May 10. I. E. Ferguson, one of the defense attorneys, is going to St. Joseph tonight to confer with Judge White relative to the details of the Appeal proceedings before the Michigan Supreme Court. He will also confer with the prosecuting attorneys. The actual hearing of the Appeal will take place in June or July, it is understood.

Pullman Workers Make New Plans For New Battles

Workers in the Pullman shops, recently on strike, and workers in other industries on Chicago's far south side resolved to "carry on" against the big industrial corporations that have their open shop plants in this section of the city, at a spirited mass meeting held at Stancik's Hall, East 115th street.

Nick Leschner, the first strike picket arrested, was chairman of the meeting, that was also addressed by J. Louis Engdahl, editor of the DAILY WORKER, and J. P. McCarthy, its circulation manager.

The men are determined to stick together. If all the strikers are not taken back, without discrimination, a new strike will, no doubt, be called.

"Join your union and get into your political party, the Workers (Communist) Party," urged Engdahl.

"You must get ready for the next struggle," said McCarthy.

Plans were made for building the circulation in Pullman, of the DAILY WORKER, and for winning new members for the Workers Party.

Organizer Fails; Socialists Turn To Communists

DENVER, Colo., May 22.—Socialists who were disappointed in the failure of their national organizer, William H. Henry, to speak on the Farmer-Labor Party issue and the June 17th St. Paul convention have asked permission to attend meetings of the Workers Party for information on these vital subjects.

Henry spoke here to a small audience on the same evening Trachtenberg addressed a crowd of several hundred interested listeners. Henry cut his meeting short at the conclusion of his speech, giving no opportunity for questions. When approached later by some of the Socialists, Henry angrily told them that the Socialist party could not associate with Communists who believed in "the dictatorship" and refused to join the June 17th convention for a mass class party of the farmers and workers.

Remaining Dates, Places, Announced For Trachtenberg

The remaining dates and places for the Trachtenberg tour are as follows:

Sunday, May 25—St. Paul, Labor Temple, 416 Franklin St., at 8 p. m.

Monday, May 26—Minneapolis, First Unitarian Church, 8th St. and La Salle Ave., at 8 p. m.

Tuesday, May 27—Superior, Workers' Hall, cor. Tower Ave. and North 5th St., at 8. p. m.

Previous meetings have been enthusiastically attended. Trachtenberg's discussion of the present German situation has never failed to hold his audiences.

NEW YORK CITY Party Activities

Coney Island Forms English Branch.

NEW YORK, May 22.—Coney Island's English branch of the Workers Party is the newest in the city. It was organized recently with promising prospects.

The next meeting of the branch will be Tuesday evening, May 27, in the attractive meeting rooms of the Workmen's Circle, 3109 Surf avenue, Coney Island.

Jeanette D. Pearl is the branch organizer and is urging all English-speaking sympathizers to join the activities of the lusty new branch.

United Workers Sunday Schools of Chicago

Every Sunday Morning from 10-12.

Gabor's Hall, 634 Willow St.
Feinen Hall, 3838 W. Grand Ave.
I. O. G. T. Hall, 1041 Newport Ave.
National Institute, 1041 Douglas Blvd.
Vorwaerts Turner Hall, Roosevelt Road and Western Ave.
Workers' Lyceum, 2733 Hirsch Blvd.
4021 N. Drake Ave.
Social Turner Hall, Belmont Ave. and Paulina St.

TROTSKY TALKS ON JAPAN, U. S. AND CAPITALISM

Europe Rotting Under Capitalist Rule

(By The Federated Press)

MOSCOW.—So long as the ruling class in the United States is unfriendly or contemptuous in its dealings with the yellow races, it tremendously heightens the dangers to world peace, according to Leon Trotsky who has returned to Moscow after nursing his health for many months.

"War between the United States and Japan is not impossible," says Trotsky, "but it can be avoided if the anti-imperialist groups in both countries assert themselves. "It must be admitted, however, that both these mighty capitalistic states are separated by many hostile interests."

In the opinion of Trotsky, the 1923 earthquake has by no means put an end to Japanese imperialism. "Imperialism depends upon the social structure of a state," observed Trotsky, "and not upon its geological formation."

"As long as the question is one of fighting the despicable and shameful attempt to treat the Japanese people as an inferior race, the Japanese may expect always to find in Russia a true, steadfast and unselfish friend. The concept of 'superior and inferior races' reflects the conceit of the ruling classes of old Europe, which dates back to a time when Asia was still fast asleep. Asia has now awakened. And if Europe continues much longer to rot under the conditions brought about by the peace of Versailles, the center of historical development will definitely be shifted to America and Asia.

"Normal and lasting relations between the Union of Soviet Republics and Japan can and will, sooner or later, be established on the basis of equality and, of course, not at the cost of a third party like China."

The Third Annual Picnic of the Workers Party, Local Chicago, will be held on Friday, July 4, at Stickney's Grove. Speakers, dancing, games, refreshments, etc., are being provided. Sympathetic organizations are requested not to arrange any other affair, but to give all possible support to the July 4th picnic.

"Friend of Labor" Employs Scabs To Save City Money

(Special to The Daily Worker)

TACOMA, Wash., May 22.—A committee from the Building Trades Council has visited the Cushman dam and power plant being built to enlarge the municipal electric system, to see what can be done in getting the standard wage scale paid. The contractors refuse to pay the Tacoma scale, preferring the scale used by lumber camps and logging roads in the vicinity, which is much lower.

The city commissioner in charge of the work frequently has another announcement of how he has saved some more money for the tax payers.

Among other things, he gets all the city printing done by scabs. Yet this same commissioner is supposed to be friendly to the workers and was recently re-elected by a three to one majority at the primaries.

The Building Trades Council and Central Labor Council placed a working class candidate in the field, who fought it out for the other commissionship (there are four, only two elected this year), with a man considered to be a mere rubber stamp for the mayor, an eighty-year-old hot-air artist, who has spent about sixty years in politics. He is a "progressive" old cuss, very fond of mud-slinging, and very popular.

The campaign was marked by an unprecedented amount of slander and lies, mostly whispered. The labor candidate was variously accused of belonging to the K. K. K., to the K. of C. (he is neither) and of helping dynamite the Los Angeles Times (he was never in California). The workers failed to support their candidate, and the business man's friend got in.

Capitol Branch Active.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 22.—At the regular meeting of the English Branch of the Workers' Party here Dr. S. R. Pearlman was elected Secretary-Organizer; Dr. Leon Brodsky was elected recording secretary and H. O. Watt was elected as press agent.

Five new members were admitted to the branch and one member proposed.

Addresses were made by Comrades L. F. Shea; J. H. Brasher and J. Powel. At the next regular meeting on May 29 Comrade Brasher will deliver an address on the mining industry in this country.

How many of your shop-mates read THE DAILY WORKER. Get one of them to subscribe today.

THE VIEWS OF OUR READERS ON LIFE, LABOR, INDUSTRY, POLITICS

The La Follette Movement.

To the DAILY WORKER: I am opposed to the La Follette movement. Not because I do not admire and respect the great senator, but because I realize that a political movement must not be based upon great men and leaders, but must be based upon broad fundamental principles and issues.

The able senator from Wisconsin has shown his mettle and caliber during the trying days of the war and since the war. He has stood steadfastly and consistently for the truth and justice; he has fought the battle of the enslaved and the oppressed; he has opposed unflinchingly and intelligently the profiteers and chauvinists, and he has fought for the rights which the constitution of the United States guarantees to all the citizens of this republic. And I greatly admire and respect and revere this noble man for these qualities.

But if there is to be a political movement built around the senator, there will be cliques of men whose interests are not entirely unselfish and altruistic. Some of these men will be extremely wealthy, and some millionaires will join in the movement. A large number of rich people will financially support such a movement. They will do so not because they dominantly believe that the government should be operated for all the people and that justice and equality should be administered to all, but they will support such a movement because some of them desire power and privilege.

It is our duty to form and establish a political party which will be for and in the interest of the great masses, and such a party should be supported, managed and controlled by the working people.

We have seen in our own generation the formation and establishment of progressive and reform political parties, and in every instance such parties were formed around so-called great men and were not based upon fundamental, radical principles, without which no movement can truly represent the great masses of the working people.

We need no great leader; we need no Messiah to lead us out of the wilderness of slavery and exploitation and oppression. We need only ourselves to become active members of a political party which shall have as its basis and platform the complete eradication of all injustice, slavery and oppression of the capitalist system. The workers must learn to unite for their own interests; they must be their own leaders; they must be their own deliverers of the slavery, starvation and abominable evils which flow from the capitalist system.

A great man such as La Follette cannot accomplish the complete change of government and the reform of the industrial system under which we live, but the great mass of wage slaves of whatever description must co-ordinate all their energies, must co-operate together in one political group to battle with the opposing forces. This political party shall have as its platform the elemental principles of a new industrial order and a just government, and then only will we accomplish that happy end, the establishment of the co-operative commonwealth.—SAMUEL RAPPAPORT, Los Angeles, Calif.

Wants "Iron Heel" Serial.

To the DAILY WORKER: Just a line to let you know I am still in the land of the living and am completely recovered from the attack of pleurisy and grippe which seized me in Chicago the latter part of February. I could not get in the County Hospital there. I was "not sick enough," they said, altho I was not able to walk a block... In asking for suggestions for a serial story, why not run Jack London's "Iron Heel." In that story many prophecies are being consummated; many things are occurring now which he describes, as tho he were still alive, watching capitalism rushing to its destruction. Comrade Louis Grass, Gary Ind.

BRITISH COMMUNISTS DENOUNCE BETRAYING 'LABOR' GOVERNMENT

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MANCHESTER, Eng., May 22.—The British Communist party now holding its annual congress here, has passed a resolution denouncing the labor government of England. MacDonald and his cohorts were called "handrags" to the king for their vicious reactionary slavishness to the rule of things as they are. The "labor" government was called "the willing tool and accomplice of the capitalist exploiters," and was denounced for its "faithlessness and treachery to the working class."

Russian Imports Won't Unbalance Trade Advantage

(Rosta News Service.)

MOSCOW, May 22.—The active balance of Russian external trade, which insures a successful reform, is to be kept up as firmly as the foreign trade monopoly, according to a statement made at an important party meeting by Mr. Kameneff, Acting President of the Council of People's Commissaries.

At the same time the speaker explained there was a certain possibility of imports being increased, tho in the limits of an active balance, with a view, in particular, to assuring the stabilization of prices in the internal market. This question, Mr. Kameneff stated, was presently under discussion.

Steel Trust Wanted Pittsburgh Bishop's Diocese Eliminated

(Special to The Daily Worker)

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., May 22.—Charges that the steel trust had attempted to get rid of Bishop Francis J. McConnell from the Pittsburgh diocese of the Methodist church were made by Rev. William F. Conner in the Methodist general conference progressing here.

"Bishop McConnell was the chairman of the committee that investigated the steel trust and its treatment of employes," said Dr. Conner (referring to the inter-church world movement's investigation of the steel industry about four years ago.) "If we eliminate the Pittsburg residence it will be said that the church has bowed to the capitalists and the money power. I don't charge that, but that will be the result."

The Pittsburg motion was defeated, so that the number of bishops remains intact.

For Labor Regent.

SAN FRANCISCO.—Once more the San Francisco Labor council heads a move to secure a labor regent for the University of California. The board of regents almost exclusively represents the power interests, bankers and their allies, with Mortimer Fleishhacker, owner of the "hell fleet" of the salmon industry, as its grand duke.

Dancer Hurt in Russia.

LENINGRAD, May 22.— Isadora Duncan, internationally famous dancer, was injured in an auto accident on the road from Pskoff when the machine overturned in a ditch. The dancer left America, her native country, when it offered her young Russian husband no hospitality.

FROST FREEZES WASHINGTON'S FRUIT HOPES

Farmer-Labor Party Thrives On Blight

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WALLA WALLA, Wash., May 22.—The Farmer-Labor Party in this district is pushing its fight on behalf of the stricken farmers of this state, since the late heavy frost killed from 50 to 80 per cent of the fruit crop, from which so much had been expected.

Population Departs.

Southeastern Washington has seen high costs and low prices for three years now. Some fruit was canned but much could not be, nor could it be sold for enough to pay transportation charges. Wheat costs more to raise than it sold for and thousands of acres of wheat lands have not been planted this year.

Walla Walla had 19,000 population by the 1910 census, only 13,000 in 1920, and since then conditions have grown steadily worse.

"Eight Men Buried Alive."

The leading business of the town is the State Penitentiary, one of the worst prison hells in America, where the victims of the Centralia frameup are held. The state politicians who are running the place are anxious to put in a contract labor system which will increase their loot. The labor movement has so far prevented it. A start was made and then abandoned.

The prisoners are held idle in their cells most of the time, and fed on rotten food. The prison administration has changed four times in four years, and as each new set of officials have been getting their share of what was coming to them, conditions have grown steadily worse. Another riot is not improbable if conditions get much worse and the food much viler. Such a riot occurred some years ago and after three days of it the townspeople interferred. It was caused by rotten conditions, which were then bettered a little.

In this town members of the American Legion prevented a radical member of the grange from speaking in 1920, while a farm worker who advocated higher wages at the time, was tarred and feathered.

Methodist Merger Fight Looms.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., May 22.—Five cities today were bidding for the special conference of the Methodist church South, called by the College of bishops for July second to act on the proposal to merge with the northern branch. That the fight against the merger will be bitter, was indicated when the College of bishops vote on the merger, was announced as evenly divided, 7 and 7.

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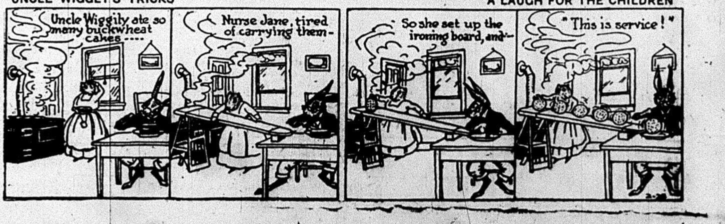
UNCLE WIGGLY'S TRICKS

A LAUGH FOR THE CHILDREN


Uncle Wiggily ate so many buckwheat cakes ----
Nurse Jane, tired of carrying them -
So she set up the ironing board, and --
"This is service!"

WISCONSIN TO START FARMER-LABOR PARTY

Will Send Delegates To St. Paul

MADISON, Wis., May 22.—Almost unanimous support was given to the movement for the formation of a state Farmer-Labor Party and for the sending of delegates to the national convention in St. Paul June 17 at the state conference for progressive political action held here Sunday. The resolution adopted is being sent out to labor and farmers' organizations thruout the state.

Socialists Want "Detective."

Socialist delegates and other conservatives attempted to put thru a motion to send an "observer" only to St. Paul. F. H. Shoemaker of Green Bay replied in a stirring speech, ridiculing the fears of the Socialists. He called upon the delegates to support the efforts of the farmers and workers to build a real party of their own class and send a bona fide representative to St. Paul, not merely a "detective."

The railway brotherhoods withdrew from the Madison state conference with the clumsy excuse that not all of the railroad organizations had been notified.

Students Fight for Russia.

Wisconsin University students led a splendid fight for the recognition of Soviet Russia, but the reactionaries of the conference defeated the resolution on the flimsy pretext that this meeting had nothing to do with international politics.

John Works, of the Milwaukee "Leader," Socialist paper, was the chief proponent of the motion to send a disruptor to the St. Paul convention.

G. S. Shklar, sub-district organizer of the Workers' Party, answered Works and called upon the delegates to repudiate the Socialist tactics. Shklar urged the conference to send to St. Paul "delegates who are sincere in their desire to build a united front of workers and farmers and who actually want to build a party of workers and farmers on a national scale."

Resolutions Passed.

The resolves of the resolution for the formation of state and national Farmer-Labor Parties are as follows:

"Resolved, that this conference now in session this May 18, 1924, at Madison, Wis., go on record calling upon all branches of the labor movement economic, political, co-operative and fraternal, within the state of Wisconsin, to unite their forces for independent political action thru the formation of a state Farmer-Labor Party, and be it further

"Resolved, that we go on record to give the utmost possible support to the movement for the National Farmer-Labor Convention at St. Paul, Minn., June 17, and that we select one delegate to represent the groups being represented here at this conference."

Much Misery Due To Anti-Soviet Policy, Says Senator Borah

NEW YORK, May 22.—"The unrest of the world, the lack of prosperity in all lands—the many symptoms of uneasiness—all these things are due to a large extent to the refusal of many nations, the United States among them, to recognize Russia as a sister in the family of nations," Senator William E. Borah writes in the New York World.

"The proposition is not a sentimental one. It is a simple economic problem. Something like 150,000,000 human beings dwell in Russia. They need food, clothing, materials, raw stuffs, machinery. In turn they have things to sell which we need. But propaganda, fanatical intolerance and bigotry have said nay to the proposition to accept Russia's promise to remain stable."

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Left Wing Only Hope of Needle Trades

By REBECCA GRECHT.

THE 17th bi-annual convention of the International Ladies' Garment Workers Union which came to a close last Saturday, was a clear exhibition of the degeneration of an international union which at one time stood at the very forefront of American labor. At the same time, it was a significant demonstration of the rising tide of progressivism and militancy within the organization which no amount of suppression can stem.

This convention was most unusual in character, unlike any ever held by the International. It was not assembled as might have been expected, to hear reports of past activities and deliberate upon future policies. It was brought together, on the contrary, simply for the purpose of waging a decisive battle against the "lefts" in the union and giving a "democratic" sanction, by a majority vote of the convention, to the policy of coercion and expulsion which the Sigman regime has been pursuing against the militants.

Just a Heresy Trial.

The spirit of the convention, from the very start, was that of preparation for a fight. Battle was in the air. Questions of a constructive nature which came up for consideration were regarded merely as so many unimportant interludes. It was hardly conceivable that this was a trade union convention. The entire proceedings took on the character of a trial for heresy rather than of deliberations upon the problems of a labor body.

When we consider the conditions confronting the workers in the ladies' garment industry at the time the convention met, the absolute incompetency of the present officialdom of the International, their failure as leaders of a working class movement, becomes all the more evident.

Jobbing System Perilous.

The International today is faced with a very critical situation. Thru the development of jobbing a profound change is being wrought in cloak production amounting almost to a revolution. Jobbers, who do not themselves own factories, but supply material and styles to contractors, are rapidly taking the place of the former big manufacturers and are fast becoming the controlling factors in the industry. In their wake has followed a return on a wholesale scale of the sweatshop. Jobbers send their goods to small out-of-town contractors' shops where union control is totally lacking and workers are unorganized.

The result of this extension of the sweat-shop system has been to threaten every labor standard gained by the workers thru bitter sacrifice. Control over the industry is fast slipping out of the union's hands. Unemployment is making alarming headway. Gradually the workers are being forced to yield their hard-won positions in face of the competition rife in the industry.

FACED WITH GENERAL STRIKE

When the convention assembled, it was therefore confronted with problems of vital significance to the organization. The International was on the eve of a general strike in New York. The entire strength of the union had to be mobilized for the struggle. It was necessary to adopt an entirely different program of industrial tactics. Plans for an intensive organization campaign had to be outlined. In short, had the present leadership of the International the interests of the workers really at heart, then the convention in Boston would have been the occasion for a critical analysis of the past tactics and policies of the organization and a careful deliberation over future activity.

The outcome of the convention, however, is proof enough that the present chaos and demoralization in the industry will not be overcome so long as the present leadership rules the organization.

T. U. E. L. Organized Left.

For several years past there has been developing in the International a strong opposition to the methods of struggle pursued by the administration which have been held largely responsible for the condition of the industry. Since the organization of the Trade Union Educational League more than two years ago the opposition has become crystalized and has adopted a definite program which is gaining ground in the union. This has led to bitter persecution of the militants reaching its climax in the expulsion of the most active members of the International. The decision of the convention approving Sigman's expulsion policy marked the culmination of the attempt to drive progressivism out of the union.

9 Days of Machine Hysteria.

For fully seven days the credentials committee reported on objections to regularly elected delegates based on charges of membership in the League and criticism of the officialdom. At least two more days were taken up with the officers' reports on the "left hysteria" and the cases of the expelled members from Chicago and Philadelphia. Thruout that time the convention was the scene of an orgy of persecution by an officialdom drunk with power.

SOME EXPELLED MILITANTS

HYMAN FOGEL, Local 5, Chicago, member of executive board.
DORA LIPSHITZ, Local 100, Chicago, member of executive and joint board.
N. GROSS, Local 26, Cleveland.

NATHAN BOSIN, Local 18, Chicago, Waukegan organizer during strike.
CLARA GABIN, Local 100, Chicago, delegate to Chicago Fed. of Labor.
J. LITWINSKY, Local 18, Chicago, member of joint board. Union member for 15 years.

A. L. DAVIDSON, recording secretary of Chicago joint board.
ANNA LITVAKOFF, known as the "Mother" of Local 15, chairlady of Philadelphia waist makers' union, 17 years a union member.
SAM COHEN, Local 104, Chicago, local chairman and member of joint board.

The convention was under their control—they had planned for that before it met. By expulsions from the union, illegal removal from ballots, and other acts of discrimination, they had eliminated from the convention the leaders, the fighting militants of the opposition. They had brought at least 80 delegates from country locals artificially created for that purpose, to offset the votes of any progressives who had not been kept out. By their propaganda and scurrilous attacks before and during the convention they had created a spirit akin to the mob psychology of lynching.

Eject 16—Choke Discussion.

The machine had been well-prepared. Sixteen delegates were ejected from the convention while Sigman's steam roller choked off discussion of the issues involved in their cases. Full leeway was given the officials of the union for the most violent attacks upon them and the principles they advocate, but no answer was permitted. When the case of the Chicago expelled came up, Sigman refused to grant any of the individuals involved a hearing before the convention; and vice president Perlstein went so far as to threaten with similar punishment those delegates that dared defend them. On the question of the League, the center of all attacks, no debate was tolerated. Constitutional amendments practically making illegal any manifestation of progressivism were jammed thru.

IGNORING TRADE PROBLEMS.

This spectacle lasted almost thruout the convention. The trade problems facing the workers in the industry were not taken up until the eleventh day of the sessions, and then, the strongest oppositional elements having been removed, it was all simply a matter of accepting reports of committees with little, if any, discussion.

The convention adopted plans for educational work, for unemployment, sick, and family protective insurance. It enthusiastically authorized the General Executive Board to call a general strike of cloakmakers in New York. It approved the report of the organization committee, which took exactly half an hour, recommending that an intensive campaign of organization be started immediately after the convention. No basis, however, was laid for putting even these measures into effect. On the contrary, the convention decisions have made it impossible for the International to cope with its present industrial problems.

Needed Unity Against Sweatshops.

One of the greatest needs of the organization at this juncture is unity of all factions within it, based upon cessation of persecution of the militants, so that the maximum effort of all members may be directed towards overcoming the dangers which threaten the union thru the return of the sweat-shop system. The convention's approval of Sigman's expulsion policy, however, and the amended constitution have established an inquisition in the International which makes heresy hunting its chief object, thus intensifying the discontent of the membership, and further weakening the union. In addition, the officialdom by driving out the most active members of the union, or eliminating them from participation in the direction of the organization, has greatly diminshed the fighting force of the union.

"LEFTS" THE VANGUARD.

The "lefts" in the International against whom the administration directs its attack are the vanguard of the organization, the shock troops in any battle with the enemy. Each of the members expelled from the union in Philadelphia, and Chicago or unseated at the convention, can point to a long record of achievements for the International, of self-sacrificing devotion to the interests of the workers in their industry. Without these militant elements the union cannot hope to strengthen itself and offer resistance to the onslaught of the employers.

The International stands at a turning point in its history. The proceedings of the convention have given sufficient evidence of the incompetence of the administration. More than that, however, they have proven the failure of the ideology which governs that leadership.

Right Wing Socialist Bankruptcy.

The convention was in reality a test of strength between the "left" militants within the union and the bureaucratic administration with its reactionary following. Tho individuals were involved on both sides, it was in reality a battle of principles. In the final analysis the great significance of the convention lies in this—that it demonstrated the bankruptcy of the socialist ideology and methods of struggle which rule the International and against which the revolutionary elements are battling.

The International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union differs from other international unions in that it has revolutionary traditions, and was regarded as one of the main props in the socialist movement in this country. It was founded by workers imbued with the spirit of class consciousness. It gained strength thru the efforts of men and women whose eyes were turned to the distant goal of a free workers' commonwealth. The preamble to the old constitution stated explicitly that the purpose in organizing the union was "to bring about a system of society wherein the workers shall receive the full value of their product" thru the "abolition of the capitalist system."

Drop Revolutionary Preamble.

Under its social-democratic leadership, however, the International has gradually abandoned the revolutionary principles of class struggle in favor of a policy of class collaboration. The most striking proof of the International's swing to the right is the elimination of the revolutionary preamble from the new constitution adopted by the convention. The object of the organization, as stated in Article I, is now to obtain just and reasonable conditions of work thru collective agreements with the employers. There is no mention of the class struggle, of any aim for a co-operative commonwealth.

"A Fair Day's Wage."

The International has adopted Gompers' goal for trade unionists—a fair day's wage for a fair day's work. It goes Gompers even one better, for the constitution does not even speak of "industrial democracy."

This repudiation of its position as a revolutionary labor organization and its definite alignment with Gompers, this absolute return to the comfortable shelter of safe and sane unionism which was the keynote of the convention, has aroused the opposition of the revolutionary elements within the union. The battle in the International is but a reflection, in a trade union dominated by social democrats, of the bigger struggle going on everywhere between social-democracy with its policy of class collaboration on the one hand and, on the other, the revolutionary forces with the policy of class struggle.

LEFT WING'S GROWING STRENGTH.

The convention of the International has exposed the incompetency of its bureaucratic officialdom, their ruthlessness in crushing opposition, their failure as leaders of a militant trade union. But on the other hand, it has demonstrated the growing strength and power of the left wing in the union. True, the machine had a big majority at the convention, but this gathering was in no way representative of the membership.

It is indeed the fact that the constructive program advocated by the militants is gaining more and more adherents and that their influence among the membership is rapidly increasing which caused their persecution in the organization. The tactics of the International administration, before and during the convention, indicate a policy of despair on the part of those who see their hold upon the organization gradually slipping, and use all means of suppression in a last desperate effort to maintain their power.

Left Wing's Program.

The future belongs to the militants in the International. Theirs is the only constructive program which can lead the union out of the morass into which its leadership has thrown it. The only constructive note sounded at the convention was that contained in a leaflet outlining the program of the left wing distributed among the delegates. This emphasized, among others, (1) consolidation of locals in each branch of the industry, (2) the shop delegate system, (3) economy in the administration of the Union; (4) employment bureaus controlled by the union, (5) the labor party, (6) amalgamation of all needle unions into one powerful organization.

In a courageous struggle for these and other demands the militants will lay the basis for the building of an organization that can become an effective weapon in the battle of the workers for a full, free life in a workers republic

EXPELLED PHILADELPHIA LEFT WING

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Group of expelled left wing members of Philadelphia waist makers union. (1) Rose Sadit, (2) Celia Hammer, (3) Esther Weiss, (4) Eva Sotzky, (5) Ida Miller, (6) Lilian Cohen, (7) Anna Rabinowitz, (8) Ida Davidiff, (9) Ida Helfand, (10) R. Solkin, (11) Beckie Leibowitz, (12) L. Levy, (13) L. Jampolsky. (14) Rose Goodman, (15) Anna Kress, (16) Many Hornstein, (17) Mollie Schenkeroff.

EDITOR OF VOLKSZEITUNG HAILS MEET OF UNITED FARMER-LABOR PARTY OF N. Y. AS HISTORIC EVENT

By LUDWIG LORE
(Editor of Volkszeitung)

NEW YORK.—On Sunday, May 18th, in the Labor Temple of the City of Schenectady, the United Farmer-Labor Party of New York state, which will go into the coming campaign as the spokesman and leader of the workers and farmers of the empire state, was born.

The convention, which had been called by the Farmer-Labor Party of Buffalo, and the Federated Farmer-Labor Party of N. Y. C., for the purpose of bringing into existence in the most wealthy and most powerful state of the union a working class party that will take a determined stand against capitalist reaction and exploitation, as represented by the old parties of the capitalist class, surpassed all expectations.

It was attended by almost one hundred delegates from more than eighty organizations, representing labor unions, local central bodies, fraternal, educational and political organizations of the working class, representing every shade of progressive working class opinion, local Farmer-Labor Party organizations, Workers Party, Left Paole Zion, and the Progressive Party, more commonly known under the name of the Committee of 48 under the leadership of its chairman, J. A. Hopkins, of N. Y. C.

After Comrade Ballam, Buffalo, had opened the convention with a brief address, emphasizing the need of a working class unity for political action, a credential committee was elected, which later reported that there were delegates present from practically every important industrial center in the state, Buffalo, Schenectady, Syracuse, Gloversville, Schuylerville, Peekskill, Binghampton, Albany and Rochester, representing an aggregate membership of more than one hundred thousand.

Comrade Kucher, Amalgamated Metal Workers, N. Y., was then elected permanent chairman, Viatic of the Buffalo Moulders' Union, vice-chairman; Verhagen, Schenectady, and Sand Horowitz, secretaries. The following committees were then elected: Committees on Program and Resolutions (7 members); Constitution and Organization (5); Ways and Means (5); Press-Committee (3).

Greetings from Organizations.

At the beginning of the afternoon session a number of telegrams from various workingmen's organizations were read to the convention. Particularly hearty applause followed the reading of a telegram from Comrade Manley, announcing that a State Farmer-Labor Party has been founded in Kansas. Coming down to actual business, the organization of the United Farmer-Labor Party was decided upon, which shall conduct an active working class campaign, not only in the state of New York, but shall join its efforts with those of the workers of every other part of the country, to achieve the organization of an active and successful workingclass party of the U. S. for the coming campaign.

A recommendation to proceed immediately to the collection of a fund of $100,000 was unanimously adopted. Upon report of the committees on organization and constitution, an organization-plan was decided upon providing for an executive committee, consisting of delegates from all the most important centers, and membership by organization affiliation. The calling of a nominating convention as soon as possible after June 17th was also provided for.

The same harmony and willingness to come to an understanding on the part of all the various elements that made up this convention, characterized the discussion of the proposals made by the Committee on Platform and Resolutions. The platform, consisting of a statement of the position, industrially and socially, of the working class in the U. S., declares itself, in a series of brief, definitely formulated statements, for the nationalization of all public utilities, against child labor, against the use of injunctions in labor struggles, for a system of land tenure based upon working ownership, for a more sensible money and credit system, adapted to the needs of the laboring masses.

It is a working class document from the first to the last line. The resolutions, which were also unanimously adopted, after brief and intelligent discussion, breathed the same uncompromising spirit of the class-conscious determination. A resolution demanding the recognition of Soviet Russia was received with enthusiastic applause, while others demanding the repeal of the espionage act, condemning the imperialist tendencies of America in the South American Republics, in Cuba and in the Philippines and others were adopted without a dissenting vote.

Class Party the First Aim.

Every delegate in the hall looked forward eagerly to the nomination and election of the executive committee that was to close the work of the convention. Out of a large number of nominations, the following delegates were elected to function as the State Executive Committee of the new party. From New York City: Krumbein, Lore, Poyntz, Hopkins, Winestone, Lifshitz, London, Jampolsky and Winitzki; from Buffalo: Campbell, Herzog and Ballam; from Albany: Jones; from Binghampton: Klekunas; from Schenectady: Verhagen; from Rochester: Sussman and Hoesteroy. Comrade Krumbein was unanimously elected as delegate to represent the United Farmer-Labor Party of the state of New York at the June 17th convention in St. Paul and he promised in an enthusiastically received address to do everything in his power to further, there, the organization of a class party of the workers and working farmers of America.

At the same time he explained in a pointed speech the reasons, which prompt the Communists to work with all elements of the producing classes for the formation of national Farmer-Labor Party, tho their final aim is the overthrow of capitalist society and the establishment of a Workers' and Farmers' Republic.

If the firm determination to do something worthwhile, if the readiness of the delegates of the various bodies to meet each other in a spirit of mutual understanding, if the crying need for a party in New York state and in the nation to protect the workers against the betrayal and the industrial and political oppression of the rulers of the country—if these things count for anything, then the United Farmer and Labor Party, that was founded in Schenectady last Sunday, will enter in a few weeks upon an active, strenuous campaign, that will aim to carry with it every labor union, every working class and farmer organization in the state.

Canadian Mine Districts.

MONTREAL, Can. — District 26, United Mine Workers of America, in Nova Scotia, is likely to have its autonomy restored within the present year, according to William Green, secretary of the U. M. W. of A., who is here to attend the executive council of the American Federation of Labor now in session in this city.

Green stated that the U. M. W. A. is behind the strike in District 18, British Columbia and Alberta, and supports the effort to maintain old rates and conditions.

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Taking Morgan's Orders

The victors of the "Socialist bloc," who won the recent elections in France, have been notified by the defeated Poincare that the French people do not rule their own country. With the elections over, Herriot and Painleve, leaders of the new majority, have been summoned to the Elysees Palace and told that the real ruler of France is none other than J. Pierpont Morgan, of Wall Street, U. S. A.

The readers of the DAILY WORKER have known this right along. The high sounding phrases uttered by the spokesmen of the French "Socialist bloc" would indicate that they were at least trying to hide this fact, just as the "Socialist" Ebert, in Germany, and the "labor" premier, MacDonald, in England, try to hide the fact that capitalism still rules in these two countries.

The monarchy may have disappeared in France, but the republic that now exists is a capitalist republic of bankers, landlords and big capitalists, not a republic of workers and farmers. And as such it is ruled by the Almighty American Dollar that holds its sway over the enslaved peoples of the world.

The government of the "Socialist bloc" in France will not be able to achieve anything lasting for the workers and farmers of that country. All it can do is to teach the French masses that their only hope lies in their own workers' and farmers' rule. That lesson will drive the millions toward Communism and a labor triumph, the victory that is rapidly approaching in Germany, that has already been won in Soviet Russia. Then Morgan's orders will fall on deaf ears.

An Epoch-making Convention

The thirteenth Congress of the Communist Party of Soviet Russia starts Friday. Numerous momentous questions confront the delegates to this congress of the greatest political party in the world.

This is the first convention of the Russian Communists without Lenin. This is the first time that the strongest party of the Communist International is gathering without the presence of its teacher, theoretician and leader. But despite the fact that Lenin will no longer be present in person at this gathering, the spirit and heritage of the leader of the world proletarian revolution will unquestionably be impressively left thruout the sessions.

It was under Lenin's leadership that the Russian Communist Party grew to its present strength and international influence. It was the pursuit of the Lenin policies that enabled the Russian Communist Party to win political power in a country inhabited by 130 million people and covering the largest contiguous area within the realms of one nation in the world.

The working masses of the world, the exploited and dispossessed farmers of every country, have a vital interest in this convention and its decisions. Not only does the Russian Communist Party shape the policies and destinies of the first Workers' and Farmers' Soviet Republic but it is also the leading section of the Communist International in which are found the most aggressive, class-conscious proletarian and peasant masses of every land.

As Communists, as those who have no interests other than those of the working class, we are especially concerned with the deliberations and actions of this Party of the Russian masses.

We have every reason on earth to look forward to this convention proving of as great service to the workers of the world as have all its previous gatherings. Everywhere the class lines are becoming more distinct, everywhere the conflict between the employing class and the working class is taking on increasing intensity, and everywhere the workers and poor farmers will draw inspiring lessons from the congress of the Russian Communist Party which has proved its mettle, weathered the fiercest of storms, and vanquished its enemies on the political, military and economic battlefields.

Harmless Radicals

The overthrow of Poincare in the recent French elections and the probable ascendency of Herriot have occasioned a flood of talk about a swing to the left in European politics. We do not deny that the outcome of the French and German elections indicate a swing to the left. But in so far as there has been any genuine swing to the left it is to be measured solely by the increased strength of the Communists in both countries.

The experience of the working masses of every country with every stripe of capitalist or middle class progressive has brought out one truth that is unchallengeable. Whether these "radicals" be English, French, German, American or Japanese, once they are charged with the state powers they desert their radicalism, they forget about their progressive promises and they loyally do the bidding of the big capitalist interests on all important questions.

Thus the reputed "radical" Socialist leader, Herriot, after a conference with the militarist Poincare has promised to behave. The Morgan-French finance combine now feels relieved because of the assurance it has received from the Herriot-Painleve group that the new government will not disturb the supremacy of the banking interests in France. Even the oft repeated promise of Herriot to work for the recognition of Soviet Russia, an issue which has enabled him to win considerable support among the working masses of France, is now being shoved into the back-ground.

The situation in England is fundamentally similar. The budget proposed by the Socialist, Snowden, has met with extensive approval in the circles of British high finance. It was this budget in particular and the moderate behavior of the Labor government in general that has inspired Sir Guy Granet, senior London partner, of the American banking firm, Lee Higginson & Co., and one of the most powerful rail magnates in England, to praise the Labor government officials for "following the right ideals" and manifesting "firmness and decision" in the treatment of India. This banker accorded special praise to the MacDonald government for having abolished the corporation profit tax. The preceeding two reactionary governments which were openly hostile to labor did not dare take this step.

The moral to be drawn from the above experience of the French and English workers is that the working and farming classes should never put any faith in the numerous capitalist "progressives" who seek political leadership of the laboring masses thru mouthing so-called radical phrases.

Strategy or Stratagem?

The reply of the executive secretary of the Socialist Party to the request addressed it by the Workers Party for its severing all relations with the Cleveland Conference for Progressive Political Action and joining hands with the Farmer-Labor Minnesota Convention of June 17th, purports to inform the reader that "while the National Office of the Socialist Party has had indirect information of the St. Paul convention, it has had no official communication whatever respecting it."

"Then the answer goes on to ask whether the Workers Party has "the authority to invite our participation, and, if so, is the letter which you have submitted to be considered as a formal invitation?"

The above points indicate the use of the poorest sort of strategy or the resort to unvarnished stratagem by the Socialist Party in negotiations over a question which involves the cardinal interests of millions of workers and farmers. The call of the committee charged with organizing the June 17th farmer-labor convention, a call addressed to every labor and farmer organization in the country, was given the widest possible publicity in the general press. In attempting to misrepresent the St. Paul convention and its objectives, the enemies of the working and farming masses gave it some of the publicity it needs.

The Socialist Party cannot seriously ask us to believe that the call which was sent to many hundreds of labor and farmers' organizations thruout the country did not reach it. Certainly the Socialist Party has had ample opportunity to get the Farmer-Labor Minnesota convention call. Surely the Socialist Party does not expect the workers and farmers of the country to accept that as the reason for its having failed to act up to this moment on this momentous question put to the working and farming classes by the conditions at hand.

The fact of the matter is that the Socialist Party has kept a watchful eye on and has been in strict touch with all the developments culminating in the issuance of the St. Paul call.

But from here we go to an even worse attempt on the part of the Socialist Party. The question as to the Workers Party having a right to issue invitations to the farmer labor convention is either wretched strategy or that type of stratagem so oft employed by the high-priced corporation lawyers in expensive court litigation.

The Socialist Party has always known that the Workers Party never had and does not have the power to issue such invitations. The Socialist Party has always known that a special committee consisting of the delegated representatives of various labor-farmer groups having a mass following considerably in excess of the its own was the only body authorized to extend such invitations. This inference on the part of the Socialist Party appears to carry with it a rebuke to the St. Paul convention because of the fact that the Workers (Communist) Party will be represented there. It is precisely such arguments that the open-shoppers, the sworn enemies of the working class are making today against the Minnesota Farmer-Labor Movement and against the discontented agrarian masses of the Northwest.

Indeed, the task of Communist-hunting, red-baiting, is not the best task that an organization announcing its working class character, can assume for itself, particularly at this hour when every ounce of energy and effort should be invested in uniting the workingmen and poor farmers into a virile national class farmer-labor party.

Lewis had his laugh last winter in Indianapolis. Howat came back this week with his laugh at Peoria, Illinois. "He who laughs last, laughs best," is an old saying that is very apropos.

Join the Workers Party and subscribe for the DAILY WORKER.

Join the ranks of the liberators in the American Communist movement.

Where Does La Follette Stand?

By ISRAEL AMTER.

"America faces a revolution," declared Magnus Johnson when campaigning for election to the United States Senate. The propaganda was effective among the farmers and workers of Minnesota and Magnus Johnson was elected.

Johnson assured his electors that he would make a great noise at Washington, and that he would roar with the loudest of the progressives. But Johnson's roaring has all been of milk: smooth and sweet, as it comes from the cow. Johnson does not think of the revolution any more—although the situation of the farmers has become worse, with no prospect of betterment.

La Follette, on the other hand, has been roaring in the Senate for many years. He struck a brilliant note when the Teapot Dome scandal was brought on the scene. Here he was able to shine; the republican party was being completely discredited and La Follette could begin to hope that the fragments of the party would be gathered up in a new party with himself as the leader and spokesman. But history is not made up of scandals; it is the product of sterner forces, the scandals merely showing the rottenness of the prevailing system. La Follette has pricked the surface of the powerful forces that run the government and has made attempts to uncover them. Is it because he cannot go any further or that he dare not go too far, for fear that the workers and farmers will learn TOO much of the system and its methods?

Both hypotheses are possible. La Follette has had to deal with the present rulers of society; he has been compelled to take a stand many a time. His refusal to approve the war, his militant defiance of the war mania showed that, at least, he had the backbone of a man with convictions. That was glory enough to carry him along for a long time. His fight against the railway trust was a good one, and perhaps he believed and still believes that he will be able peacefully to conquer that trust and the many others that govern the United States. That is his illusion and the illusion of the many millions of workers and farmers of the United States who understand little of the political forces fighting for control.

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The workers of the country have awakened somewhat to the nature of the power that confronts them on every side. Although they may not be able to make a synthesis of events under a democratic (capitalist) regime and succeeding events under a republican (capitalist) regime and thus arrive at the conclusion that something generally is wrong with the whole capitalist regime and system, still for the past five years at least they have begun to believe that the employers, manufacturers and financial magnates have entirely too much control of government. Hence they have begun to think in terms of political action by the workers. Needless to enumerate the trade unions that have gone on record in favor of a labor party—even though such expressions of opinion have been systematically sabotaged by the trade union officialdom. Needless to mention the trade union locals which responded to the referendum of the Trade Union Educational League on the question of a Labor Party, and the great number which never received the referendum because of the opposition of the local secretary of the union. Though the movement for a Labor Party is not universal among the American working class, the more awake, virile sections favor it—despite their knowing that it cannot succeed at the first election, and their wish to have voted for the winning party at each single election.

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The farmer, on the other hand, is up against the capitalist on all sides. He is literally crushed by the trusts and the banks, and every attempt to get legislation in his favor has met with a rebuff both from the Democratic and the Republican government. As a consequence, he has naturally turned to politcal action and the many movements in the past thirty years indicate his determination to do some things for himself. Hence we find in the movement throughout the middle and far west that the farmers are going into the movement by the tens of thousands.

But an even more significant phenomenon is manifest today. Whereas in former times, the farmers had their distinct movements and were little inclined to cooperate with the workers, the attacks of the trust and the feeling of common suffering, are uniting them with the workers. Movements like the Non-partisan League are doomed in America. Their place is being taken by the farmer-labor movement—a movement of revolt against the trusts—the enslavers of the workers and the farmers. It is a groping revolt, not the product of consciousness—and surely bereft of all understanding that behind the trust and big capital is the GOVERNMENT, representative of wealth and power. The making and unmaking of laws, the issuing of injunctions, the ignoring of the sufferings of the farmers deliberately and savagely by the government, have fastened the eyes of the workers and farmers on Washington. Senators and representatives have been sent to Congress and presumably have put up a militant fight particularly in behalf of the farmers. They are few in number, and only a fortuitous situation has placed them in the position of power; the balance that they wield thay have exercised with great shrewdness and acumen. The movement, however, that has placed them in Congress, and the sufferings and the movement that they ostensibly represent are far stronger than the group itself. The revolt of the farmer is clear, for it is based on the economic condition of the farmer. The revolt of the worker is more vague, for economically he has not yet felt a great pinch and he feels only the pressure of the law—particularly of the injunction, which he tries to evade.

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The movement is just taking form; it is impelled by economic motives and by the fact that this is an election year. At least four million workers and farmers have openly expressed their will to undertake independent political action. These workers and farmers are more or less clear on the proposition. The more militant and nearly class-conscious of them are for the immediate formation of a farmer-labor party; the others express it in a less distinct form.

The petty-bourgeoisie, professionals and liberals, who suffered during the war and have not recovered, are seeking redress in some form or other. They are totally unorganized and filled with the same democratic illusion that a "good" government will give proper attention to their situation.

The Progressive group in Congress are well aware of this situation. They have been the expression of it and have helped to crystallize it. The power they have wielded in Congress has helped to organize it. The politically unconscious and semi-conscious groups have been encouraged in their organization plans and are beginning to seek power. The organized workers have looked to the Progressives to take the lead of the movement; the organized and unorganized farmers have regarded the Progressives as their spokesmen. La Follette knows it; Brookhart knows it; Shipstead and Norris know it. Why have they not acted?

They have not acted because they are too weak, too cowardly to take a definite stand on these burning questions. They are waiting to see what the Republican convention will do; they wish to see what forces they will have behind them before they split. They do not regard themselves as PART of the movement, but merely as its leaders. But they are wary leaders not venturing the fight till the army demonstrates its strength.

This stand is plausible; LaFollette, Johnson, Shipstead, Brookhart, and the others ARE NOT PART OF THE MOVEMENT. Their interests are not bound up with it. They do not share the sufferings of the workers and exploited farmers. They are plain politicians attempting to capitalize these sufferings and build a movement for themselves.

It is highest time to talk to these gentlemen. The workers and exploited farmers must demand to know where these people stand. Are they willing to line up with the workers and poor farmers IRREVOCABLY against the big capitalists? Are they willing to throw in their lot against the government of the capitalists? Are they willing to become a part of the coming Farmer Labor Party, submitting to its control?

They have already clearly demonstrated their stand: THEY REFUSE TO LEAVE THE REPUBLICAN PARTY. They are dickering with the Republican generals about candidates and platform; either a "liberal," "progressive" program to fool the masses, or a "progressive" candidate. This will keep the Republican party intact and ensure victory at the polls.

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Is this what the workers and exploited farmers want? Are they not aiming at the formation of a Farmer Labor Party? Can the Republican Party of Wall Street be made an instrument of the workers and poor farmers? THE ANSWER IS CLEARLY AND EMPHATICALLY NO! A farmer Labor Party must be formed, and these would-be leaders must be told to remain where their interests place them, viz., in the ranks of the capitalists. They are betraying the movement now when it is seeking leadership; they will betray it later when it is moving to power. Have the workers and farmers not been sufficiently betrayed in the land of "democracy" for them to have learned that this new movement dare not be trifled with? Or must they pass through one treason after the other before they will wake up?

The answer must be given to the Progressive group—to LaFollette, Shipstead, Brookhart and all others—not after the Republican convention, but NOW. Too much time has already been lost. The workers and poor farmers can organize, build and run their party themselves.

AS WE SEE IT

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

An English artist painted a portrait of His Majesty King George, which is not at all flattering to the head of the British Empire. The worst of it is that the portrait can be seen by anybody curious enough to visit the Royal Academy in London, where it is on exhibition. The British Fascisti and the Tories believe it should not be viewed by any loyal subject from the Dominions, tho native Britons could perhaps, look upon it without danger to His Majesty's interests. The trouble is that the painting puts the head of a weakling on the shoulders of the king.

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Other admirers of the royal family even go farther and describe the painted head in more severe terms. In justice to the king, it should be stated that George did not sit for the picture, and Sims, the artist, is alleged to have drawn somewhat freely on his imagination while doing the job. What the Tories fear most is, that the rather unnecessary look on His Majesty's face as represented or misrepresented by the artist cannot make a very favorable impression on the thousands of colonials who are in London for the British Empire Exposition. They may get the idea that His Majesty's head is full of emptiness if not worse.

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William Gibbs McAdoo is recognized as the favorite son of the Ku Kluz Klan for the presidency on the Democratic ticket. This secret endorsement is not liable to bring Wilson's heir any enthusiastic support from the hard boiled Catholics from New York to San Pedro, Calif. McAdoo, like a good politician, does not want to lose Klan support, neither does he wish to antagonize the Catholic vote which will be cast for him provided he gets out of Madison Square Garden with the nomination. His campaign manager issued a statement on the Klan issue which is a marvel of evasion. He simply declares that he favors free speech, freedom of religious worship and the right of free assembly. Even the Klan claims to believe in the first amendment to the Constitution of the United States, but practice—ah, that's another matter.

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When McAdoo had almost entirely recovered from the effects of Doheny's oil treatment, his progress was seriously impaired by the discovery that the secretary to his Illinois campaign manager was one of those arrested in the raid on the Sieben Brewery with Dean O'Bannion, John Torrio and the other alleged leaders of Chicago's beer ring. It is true, however, that so far as the majority of Chicago's voters are concerned, violators of the Volstead Act are liable to be benefitted by an indictment. But the moonshine membership of the Ku Klux Klan away in the fastnesses of Kentucky will not care to support their competitors here in the Windy City.

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An Italian paper, by the name of "Ill Sole," commenting on the expulsion of John Giglio, correspondent of the London Daily Herald and the DAILY WORKER, said that the news sent out of Italy by Giglio was injurious to Italian interests. The paper also said that the relations of the correspondent with Italian radicals and Free Masons were calculated to disturb the peace of Italy. English gold was suggested as the motive behind Signor Giglio's activities. We are indebted to a so-called representative of DeValera's Royal Irish Republic for this information. He quotes the above approvingly and hails Mussolini as a great patriot. Ugh!

MUSIC • LITERATURE • DRAMA

By ALFRED V. FRANKENSTEIN.

Bush Conservatory orchestral concerts concluded for this season at Orchestra Hall last Tuesday night. The concert opened with two excerpts from the opera "Der Freischuetz," (The Freeshooter) by Weber. The overture, with its romantic horn solo and its mysterious, magical passages, was followed by an aria that was brilliant and colorful, and excellently sung by Helen Smith of the conservatory.

Olga Eitner, a pupil of Richard Czerwonky, director of the orchestra, played the first movement of the Mendelssohn violin concerto. The tempo direction of the movement, allegro molto appassionato, (fast, and much impassioned) describes the character of the music well. Miss Eitner's first appearance at Orchestra Hall was also with the Buch orchestra, when she played the Chaykovski concerto, a year and a half ago, and she has improved much since then. She has won the most important prize offered violin students in Chicago, the contest of the Society of American Musicians, which brought her a solo appearance with the Chicago Symphony. A beautiful tone, interpretation and technic are hers.

Following the long and religious prelude to Lohengrin, Robert Sanders, a young student of composition at Bush, directed the first performance of two of his works for orchestra, a scherzo and a short tone poem called, "Carneval." Both his directing and his composition showed skill and ingenuity. The "Carneval" especially, in ultra-modern idiom and well orchestrated, won the approval of Sanders' hearers.

Harold Triggs, pianist and cymbal player, played the first movement of the Beethoven "Emperor" concerto for pianoforte. It is a typically classic work, and played with understanding of the classic spirit.

"1812" Overture.

The concert closed with Chaykovski's old warhorse, the overture, "1812," written to celebrate an anniversary of Napoleon's defeat at Moscow in 1812. It was originally written as an open air piece, for symphony orchestra, military band and cannon. When played as a symphonic work the band part is played on an organ, and, as last Tuesday evening, the cannon part is sometimes omitted. The work is a grandiose fabric of Russian folksongs, in which the first few bars of the Marseillaise are constantly repeated, but always drowned out. At the end the Tsarist Russian hymn is solemnly brought in. The work is a pure show-off piece, and not to be compared in musical value with the same composer's symphonies.

So the Bush orchestra season closed in a clamor of much sound.

Making Good a Horrible Threat--Almost

By J. O. BENTALL.

FOR some decades now the Duluth Tribune nas threatened practically the whole world that it would some day say something that had almost a rational idea in it. In this it is not much unlike the Chicago Tribune.

Only, our Duluth Trib has shinned up its threat and almost made good. It is an event in American history, almost epoch marking.

Great movements do not stir small brains, so it was up to George E. Leach, present mayor of Minneapolis, to file for governor of Minnesota and thus inspire the tiny cells in the Trib's cranium to rub their eyes and stretch their legs.

If Leach had kept still or said something worth while, all would have been well. But he comes out on the open prairies of the Mississippi Valley and declares that "It will be my sacred duty to see that every man and woman who works shall not only have a living wage but a saving wage—to that they are entitled."

Can you beat that?

Can you blame the Trib for going into hysterics?

It is almost rank Communism and smells it.

And this from a candidate on the republican ticket, supported by Gabrielic Van Lear who vouches for the orthodoxy of Leach-Van Lear who is one of the prettiest traitors of labor on exhibition in the western hemisphere.

Anybody but a hardened Bolshevik must sympathize with the Tribune. This wholly common and outworn pledge given to labor by every republican candidate since Jonah swallowed that whale of a fake seems to be the only exciting phenomenon in the life of our unworthy contemporary, as Brisbane would say!

Let us be fair, however. There was another stammer of Leach. He added that he would also provide "capital with a fair return."

The two pledges sounded to the ear of the Trib about like the twin howl of a new fog horn that belches forth a respectable opening blair and finishes with the course moaning of a caged lion. To help make things worse the Trib ends its superhuman effort to force posterity to give it a place among the philosophers of the ages, thus:

"... . Just how does he propose to carry out this wholly commendable aim of providing everyone who works with a saving wage, and capital with a fair return? If that could be done by a governor or a supreme dictator, it would end all humanity's economic problems."

Isn't that "almost a rational idea?"

Almost.

Now supposing the Trib continues along that line and finds that when those who work get a living and saving wage—and a living wage is nothing less than all that the worker produces—that there is nothing left for capital to get, leaving capital to starve to death, will the Trib help us bury the old corpse so it may not offend our sensitive smelling apparatus?

Leach may be honest about his endeavor to serve two opposing masters, but both the good communists and the bad book say it can't be done.

The republican party has always been true to its class. It has always promised to serve both the workers and the capitalists but the only way it has served the workers is with injunctions.

If it is fear that Leach might deviate from this time-honored custom that causes the knees of the Tribune to knock together, allow me to smoothe your bobbed hair and calm you. Leach is a good republican who will help capital to "a fair return" and let his other notion go hang.

And if Leach should by any chance get to wabbling, Gabrielic Van Lear will steady him.

THE DAILY WORKER RAISES THE STANDARD FOR A WORKERS' AND FARMERS' GOVERNMENT

THE DAILY WORKER

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MINERS SMASH MACHINE RULE

Parade Ends Boys' Week Today

50,000 N. Y. WORKERS TO STRIKE JUNE 1

Cloakmakers To Smash Scab Contract Evil

By LUDWELL DENNY
(Federated Press)

NEW YORK, May 23.—Strike machinery to tie up the New York women's clothing industry June 1 has been set in motion by officials of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' union following rejection of the union's major demands by the Cloak, Suit and Skirt Manufacturer's Protective Association. The strike was authorized by the recent national convention of the union in Boston.

Fifty thousand workers are affected. Though only one of the three employers' organization's have finally rejected the demands, two months' negotiations with the other two have been fruitless, and the proposed strike will by necessity affect the entire market.

40-Hour Week Issue.

Five union demands turned down follow: Forty-hour week instead of 44; guaranteed period of employment (38 weeks a year has been suggested); unemployment insurance; minimum wages; union label.

The Protective Association consists of the old time manufacturers, who are now both manufatcurers and jobbers. New developments in the industry have taken most of the work out of the hands of manufacturers, who now farm out the jobs to about 3,000 small contractors. The jobbers, who are still the real though indirect manufacturers, refuse responsibility for conditions in the contract shops. Most of the jobbers are in the Merchants Ladies' Garment Assoication. The contractors form the American Cloak and Suit Manufacturers' Association. At no time in the prolonged negotiations have these organizations accepted the union's demand for reforming the industry.

Jobber-Sweat Shops Must Go.

That "each jobber employ only such number of sub-manufacturers or contractors as he can provide with work to their full capacity" is at the heart of the union's demands. "No jobber should engage new contractors as long as those working for him are not fully provided with work." Instead of 3,000 contractors in 3,000 shops, some employing only one or two workers, the union believes that order in the industry and protection of the workers depends upon reducing the number of shops to a responsible 500 or 1,000. Fourteen operators would be the minimum force for a contractor." In slow seasons all available work shall be divided by the jobber equally among all his contractors and by each contractor equally among his workers.

Must Guarantee Union Wages.

"The payment of wages and observance of union conditions of work on the part of the contractor shall be guaranteed by the jobber in the same way as if such workers were employed by him directly," reads the union's demand.

Managerial waste and heavy overcapitalization block reform in the industry, union officials charge.

Nothing In a Name.

CHICAGO.—Martin Burns, saloonkeeper, has lost faith in the saving virtues of a safe. Today he reported to police that yeggs had carted off his big safe in which he had locked up $1,500.

Every new subscriber increases the influence of the DAILY WORKER.

BOSSES DEMOCRACY IS ALL THE APPLE SAUCE; FOR PETTY DUPES ONLY

The International Association of Garment Manufacturers wants the workers to worry about the problems of running the garment industry as well as worrying about running their families on low wages. So they invited some of their workers to attend the convention with them to learn about the higher "economics" of management. This is a radical step, according to M. F. Jamar Jr., president of the association.

The workers will learn much at these conventions. They will meet "big" men. They will hear "big" problems discussed. It will "broaden" them.

Then it all came out; the "guests" of the bosses were straw bosses and petty foremen, head cutters and shop major domos. The real workers are still in the shops working while their bosses, big and little, are in convention assembled.

EVIDENCE SHOWS BAJUR SLAYING WAS DELIBERATE

Slain Worker Was For Organized Labor

Evidence presented by eye-witnesses yesterday at the coroner's inquest over the body of John Bajur, shot to death last Saturday by Dewey Norman, detective of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railroad for carrying from the yards at Morgan and Carrol streets a few rotten potatoes, indicates that the slaying was a deliberate murder. In the absence of several witnesses, the inquest was again postponed.

Repeated efforts on the part of Charles R. Fritz, representing the railroad company, to establish by means of leading questions that Norman fired to the ground, were shattered against the wall of evidence built up by reliable witnesses. That three shots were fired from a pistol levelled straight at Bajur by Norman was the testimony of Stanley Pelczarski and John Chrobak, both of whom were on the spot when the killing occurred. Chrobak stated further that he heard Norman give no command and that he saw no sack in which Bajur could have been secreting potatoes.

"He had only a handful," said Chrobak.

Shot In the Back.

Bullet wounds in Bajur's back and

(Continued on Page 2.)

HAWAIIANS LOOK FOR FIRE GODDESS PELE TO FLAME FROM VOLCANO

(Special to The Daily Worker)

HILO, T. H., May 23.—All eyes were turned toward the snow-covered peak of Mauna Loa today with prevalence of a belief that the next demonstration of enraged Pele, the Hawaiin Fire Goddess may be staged there.

Kilauea, the volcano which has been in eruption for a week remained "sleeping" most of last night. Earthquakes and rumblings within the mountain continued and there was conviction everywhere that the outbreak was not over.

A lava flow from Mauna Loa is the greatest source of danger to the city of Hilo. The town is almost in a direct path for such a flow should it start on the Hilo side of the crater.

MANUFACTURER BRANDS THOSE WHO KEEP PRODUCTS OF WORKERS' TOIL THIEVES; RETURNS PART OF LOOT

CINCINNATI, O., May 23.—"Golden Rule" Nash saved himself from becoming a millionaire today and answered the question he had asked the world by distributing the 100 per cent dividend his clothing firm declared among the workers.

Thru newspapers and magazines he has asked the world, "What shall I do with my million?" Most of the answers, and there were hundreds of them, he says, advised him to leave at least a portion of the wealth to the writers.

"If I had done that or kept the money for myself," he told the four thousand assembled workers this morning, "I should have been worse than a thief. I should have stolen your work. You earned this money. I am giving it back to you."

COMMUNIST WORKERS OF AMERICA CABLE GREETINGS TO THE RUSSIAN PARTY CONGRESS IN MOSCOW NOW

In the Kremlin in Moscow today before the assembled delegates to the convention of the Russian Communist Party and the thousands of visitors from all over the world, the following cabled greetings from the Workers Party of America will be read:

Chicago, Ill., May 23, 1924.

COMMUNIST PARTY OF RUSSIA,
Kremlin, Moscow.

Workers Communist Party of America extends fraternal greetings. Your great achievements for world Proletarian revolution are our guide and inspiration. These achievements have been gained thru the principles of the old Bolsheviks lead by Lenin. Our Party supports the leadership of the old Bolsheviks and trusts they will continue to guide your work.

C. E. RUTHENBERG.

The great Russian Communist congress, which opened yesterday, is considering important problems which are facing the Soviet Government and the activities of the Communist Party in that government. The decisions reached will have great significance for class conscious workers everywhere who look to Russia as a practical experimental station in the movement for a proletarian government of the world.

ANDY MELLON IS SLATED TO QUIT HIS POST

Bootlegging Secretary Fears Expose

WASHINGTON, May 23.—Andrew Mellon, nicknamed "Whisky" Secretary of the Treasury because of his bootlegging deals is about to resign on the plea that he is "sick." It is quite likely he is. Things have happened recently in Washington that would have made anybody minus a cast iron stomach sick—that is anybody in the position of Andrew Mellon.

Unless all signs fail, the graft investigations which hopeful boodlehounds thought were about to take to the tomb, are only now beginning to produce the juicy scandal morsels that all good Christians like to revel in. The departure of Burns, from the Department of Justice acted like the opening of a particularly filthy sewer. Along with the escaping odor, Burns' sewer rats have come to the surface and, they are itching to squeal. The higher the official to be polluted the better they like it.

These All Getting Sick.

Mellon is a big gun. Not alone does he hold a big position, but he is a multimillionaire. He is rich pickings. His heart and soul were wrapped in his bonus bill. Both houses of congress ripped the belly out of it and Coolidge is afraid to veto it. Therefore, Mellon is going to quit.

There has been talk in the senate cloak rooms for ten days that Mellon is "sick" of politics and his position. Certainly senators who claim to know Mellon's feeling, say that he is anxious to return to his many business interests which have been neglected during his term of office.

The Last Straw.

If the president should choose to sign a bill or if congress should pass over his veto a bill, which departs so far from the Mellon theory of taxation, these senators believe it would be "the last straw" and open the way for Mellon's resignation.

Chairman Smoot of the finance committee, intends to get the conference report before the senate today. If it is adopted the house will pass upon it tomorrow or Monday.

Prince McAdoo Says Elect Those "Not Involved"!

NEW YORK, May 23.— That the crown prince lacks a sense of humor as well as other virtues is the serious charge brought against William Gibbs McAdoo by some persons who heard his make-me-president speech in New York. He asked the people to "put into office those not involved" in the Washington scandals. McAdoo was Doheny's lawyer. He ended his speech by declaring for a "restoration of the high purposes that characterized the Wilson administration," without specifically mentioning the graft under Secretary Baker and terror under Secretary Palmer.

BRITISH LABOR ORGAN SLAPS TORIES' WRIST

Does Not Like Russian Language

LONDON, May 23.—While Ramsay MacDonald makes pretty after-dinner speeches on the pleasant social atmosphere surrounding his relations with the Tories and Liberals, the New Leader, official organ of the Independent Labor Party, of which the premier is a member, in a recent issue attacked the Tory party for its campaign against the Anglo-Russian conference now taking place in London.

The Tory attack centers on the high indemnity demanded by the Russians for British counter-revolutionary activities and the deliberate breach of neutrality committed by England's rulers during the Russian Civil War. "The New Leader" cites the indemnity paid by England for her intervention in the American Civil War as a precedent for a like action in the present case.

"The New Leader" is considered the mouthpiece of the British Labor Party government. however, and with an insane plea of impartiality and liberality takes good care not to compromise itself by a definite stand one way or the other. Conciliatingly it whimpers about the necessity of a "calm and friendly atmosphere" and bemoans the tendency of the naughty rough Russians to use "a proletarian freedom of speech" and a "fury of language" quite foreign to the mild-voiced English intellectual.

These are the "representatives of labor" who coin meaningless phrases and kiss the king's dead hand, who boast of their determination to put thru a liberal measure like the nationalization of railroads, and then dare not even make it a government issue.

The policy of the English premier is to soothe his political allies without ruffling his political opponents too much, and so "The New Leader" enters a mild protest against the bogus Russian "news" with which the capitalist press conducts its anti-Bolshevik campaign.

"Trotsky," says the Labor Party organ, "has spoken in a perfectly friendly way of the British State; it is true, however, that he has carried on the standing controversy between the Bolshevik and our Menshevik reading of Socialist tactics. It was an unfortunate moment to choose for his exercise. Our own good will to Russia is, perhaps, sufficiently well known to justify a word of caution." . . . and so on, and on, and on.

"The New Leader" is conducting a bitter attack on the Tory party—but at its bitterest the British Labor Party is never tactless. It never forgets that the Tories are ladies and gentlemen.

Russian Dance for Strikers.

For the benefit of the striking garment workers, a Russian concert and dance will be given at the Division Ball Room, 2441 W. Division street, this evening at 8 o'clock by the Russian Circle—Zvuki Rodini. Admission is 50 cents.

Every new subscriber increases the influence of the DAILY WORKER.

Y. W. L. TO FLY FLAGS ALONG BOUL MICH

Big Mass Meeting In the Open Air

Boys' Week ends to-day with the flourish of a grand parade down Michigan Blvd. and thru the city.

The Young Workers League is participating in this procession with its banners flying for a Workers' and Farmers' government.

Teach New Civics.

After the march the Young Workers are holding a mass meeting at which their best speakers will tell the boys and girls of this city just who runs Boys' Week and every other week in the year under the present system of government.

The Young Workers have determined to teach their school fellows a new lesson in civics which the bosses never let them hear before.

Distribute Dodgers.

The Young Workers will distribute thousands of leaflets as they march and a special group of the league will give out the DAILY WORKER to bystanders. The Young Workers expect a great crowd at their meeting.

The leaflet reads as follows:

Who Runs Boys' Week?

What is boys' week?

Boys' week is a week that should be run by boys, for boys and especially in the interest of the boys!

BOYS' WEEK, 1924! Why is the week not run by the boys and in the interest of the boys?

Who is running Boys' Week, 1924, and what are their aims?

Every boy partaking in this year's program should feel responsible in answering these questions. If instead of helping the boys of Chicago, Boys' Week this year is working against their interests, the boys of Chicago must fight against this danger.

The majority of the boys in Chicago are children of workers—almost every boy taking part in the week's program will soon be working himself. But BOYS' WEEK, 1924, is being run by the bosses and in the interest of the bosses only!

BIG PROFITTERS AND LABOR HATERS—CHAIRMAN.

When we study the people running boys week this year, we find among them no representatives of labor; no representatives of any workers' organization.

Who are some of the Chairmen of various days thruout the week?

Superintendent Moderwell, the coal profiteer is Chairman of Boys' Day in the schools.

For Boys' Day in Industry, the chairman does not represent an organization of industrial workers, but is Thos. E. Wilson, the wealthy packinghouse boss.

(Continued on Page 2.)

Republican Toughs Leave As Blackmail Of Wheeler Exposed

WASHINGTON, May 23—Sen. Glass of Virginia, former secretary of the treasury, entering into the Borah-Sterling debate on the vindication of Sen. Wheeler, said that the department of justice had been "charged with undertaking to blackmail the Senate to cause it to terminate its investigation of rascality by involving one of its own members in a serious charge." He called attention to the fact that under these grave circumstances every reactionary Republican had left the senate chamber rather than hear Borah's discussion of evidence which proved Wheeler a victim of blackmail.

N. Y. JUDGE WANTS IMMIGRANTS WITHOUT U. S. PAPERS DEPORTED

(By The Federated Press)

NEW YORK, May 23.—Judge George W. Simpson, New York city, in fining Samuel Louis, a Greek, for a minor offense, said that immigrants living in this country for one year without taking out citizenship papers should be deported.

Victory! and Again Victory

The words "defeat" and "Farrington" have become synonymous at the Illinois Miners' Convention at Peoria. They mean exactly the same thing.

At the same time the words "Victory" and "Rank and File" become identical. They also mean the same thing.

• • •

Farrington was defeated in his effort to have Alex Howat repudiated by the Illinois miners.

Farrington showed he was a beaten and discredited man when he drove the reporter of the DAILY WORKER out of the convention, allowing the reporters of the yellow capitalist press to remain.

Farrington was completely routed when his appointive power was taken away from him; when his "plum tree" was cut down.

• • •

But that isn't all.

When Farrington goes down to defeat that means that reaction thruout the whole of the United Mine Workers' Union has suffered a mortal blow.

A defeat for Frank Farrington, president of the Illinois Coal Miners, is a defeat for International President John L. Lewis. It is a defeat for the crucifying yoke of standpatism thruout the entire organization. It is a smash at the mouldy policies of Sam Gompers in the American Federation of Labor.

• • •

The defeat of Farrington is the victory of the rank and file, the masses of the miners' union membership who bear the heavy burdens of the struggle in the mining industry.

The victory of the rank and file at Peoria, is a victory for the rank and file of the whole miners' union. It is also a triumph for the masses of organized workers thruout the nation, and an encouragement to the backward, unorganized workers to get into the trade union movement.

• • •

When the rank and file delegates at Peoria struck at the appointive power of President Farrington, they cut the roots of the most criminal practice in the American trade union movement.

Thru the appointive power, thru the shaking down of plums off the official plum tree, the reactionary regimes in the various international unions, not only the United Mine Workers of America, have been able to build up and perpetuate their official machines and maintain themselves in well-nigh perpetual power.

It is a practice that has held all progress in the American labor movement in a strangle grip.

It is a practice that the Illinois miners have valiantly decided to put to an end. They have decided to take power into their own hands. They have decided to rule in their own organization.

• • •

The Illinois miners have again smashed the plea of the reactionaries that they cannot move faster than the rank and file, that the masses are slow to act.

Farrington and Lewis have found out at Peoria, and Fitzpatrick, in Chicago, and Gompers, in Washington, will hear about it, that the Illinois miners are miles ahead of their officials.

Victory! And Again Victory! Perches on the standards of the Illinois miners. They are conquering the problems confronting them within their organization. They will conquer the big problems confronting them in their struggles with the mine owners. They will conquer the baffling problems arising thruout the whole mining industry.

Politics and Muscle Shoals.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—Politics forced the location of the government nitrate plant at Muscle Shoals "over the protest of army engineers." Chairman Norris charged today before the senate agriculture committee.

MINERS VOTE TO ELECT ALL ORGANIZERS

Strip Appointive Power From Illinois Machine

By KARL REEVE.
(Special to The Daily Worker)

PEORIA, Ill., May 23.—The rank and file of the Illinois miners, fresh from the great victory over the Farrington-Lewis machine on the Howat resolution, broke the backbone of the Farrington district machine by stripping it of the appointive power—the power to hand out jobs.

The wily Farrington, his futile substitute Vice-President Fishwick, his chairman of the resolution committee George Mercer, and his stolid Secretary of district 12 Walter Nesbit, who counts two for Farrington and one for the opposition, who for days have been sitting on the elevated platform vainly endeavoring to hold back the rank and file sentiment against them, were completely overwhelmed when the rank and file voted down the part of Farrington's report in which he pleads for the retention of his appointive power.

The victory is all the more significant in view of the fact that Farrington, realizing that at least 90 per cent of the membership were out to break his machine, had called in the international officials of the union and many others, using every trick and argument at his command to avert defeat. Farrington's tyrannical expulsion of the DAILY WORKER reporter has reacted to his undoing.

District Workers to Be Elected.

After half an hour of bickering an admission was finally forced from Vice-President Fishwick, in the chair, that if that section of Farrington's report dealing with "appointive power" was voted down it would mean that Farrington's right to appoint district workers would be taken from him, and the committee on constitution must have provision for the election of these workers.

Urged Violation of Instructions.

Farrington admitted in his report, that "many of you have come to this

(Continued on Page 2.)

FARRINGTON STILL BUYS INDEXED "DAILY", SO DO THE RANK AND FILERS

Natalie Gomez sells DAILY WORKERS to coal miners' delegates at Peoria.

• • •

The delegates at the miners' convention in Peoria still buy the DAILY WORKER. Natalie Gomez is still kept busy selling it. The militants want to know what we have to say even if the labor skates managed to bar our reporter from the press table. More copies of the DAILY WORKER are sold to the delegates in Peoria than of any other paper, labor or capitalist. Farrington is a regular (cash) customer of Natalie.

LAKE COUNTY LABOR VOTES FOR JUNE 17

Orphaned F.-L. P. May Follow Suit

At its last meeting the Central Labor Union of Lake County, Ind., decided to support the Farmer-Labor convention called by the arrangements committee for June 17th at St. Paul, Minn. By a resolution adopted, it went on record to urge the State Farmer-Labor Party of Indiana to be represented at this convention.

This state party was affiliated to the National Farmer-Labor Party, of which Jay Brown was the secretary, and which has now been dissolved and its scheduled convention for Cleveland, Ohio, July 4th, called off by official act of its executive committee. It is therefore, expected that the Indiana Farmer-Labor Party will line up for the June 17th convention, particularly in view of the fact that some of the active trade unionists of Lake County and leading elements of the Central Labor Union are also the leading elements in the State Farmer-Labor Party.

The resolution adopted reads as follows:

Whereas, Local and State Farmer-Labor Parties have been organized thruout the country and in several instances obtained some considerable success, notably in the state of Minnesota, and

Whereas, an effort is now being made to link all these local and State Farmer-Labor Parties together for a united presidential campaign in November, 1924, thru the Farmer-Labor Convention called to convene at St. Paul, Minn., June 17th, and

Whereas, the recent exposures of corruption within the old parties as exemplified by the Teapot Dome, Aircraft, and Veteran Bureau Scandals, points to the pressing need to unify all these local and State Farmer-Labor Party forces for independent political action on a national scale, in order to remedy conditions which now prevail, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Central Labor Council of Lake County, Indiana, go on record requesting the Farmer-Labor Party of the State of Indiana, to lend its assistance to this attempt for unity and select delegates to be represented at the June 17th convention at St. Paul, Minnesota.

HOLLYWOOD, Cal., May 22.—Harold Lloyd joined the ranks of happy fathers today. Mrs. Lloyd, known on the screen as Mildred Davis, gave birth to a daughter in a hospital.

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MINERS SMASH MACHINE RULE

(Continued From Page 1.)

convention under instructions from your local unions to vote in favor of so amending our constitution as to divest your president of the power to appoint the workers needed to carry on the work of our union." Farrington pleaded with the delegates to break faith with those who elected them delegates, and vote to keep his machine intact.

Farrington's Argument.

Farrington compared the United Mine Workers' Union to a business institution. "The miners' union is a business institution," Farrington said, "engaged in the sale of the labor power of its members," he declared. "The employes of the Standard Oil Company and of the Steel Trust and of thousands of other successful business institutions are not elected by stockholders. For years you have elected your executive board and vested the members thereof with the authority to direct the affairs of your union and you have held them accountable. That is as it should be.

Crash in Pork Barrel.

But the delegates, by a three to one majority, voted to take Farrington's power from him and dealt a death blow to his machine. True, the Farrington machine tellers tried their best to rob the vote, as they had done when they had the DAILY WORKER representative expelled from the hall. The vote to sustain President Farrington in his appointive power was announced at 229 to sustain and 265 not to sustain. Many observers told the DAILY WORKER reporter that the vote was at least three to one against Farrington.

One delegate belonging to the Farrington machine called a roll call, but Vice-President Fishwick evidently realized that the extent of the vote-stealing would be revealed, for he adjourned the convention without taking a vote on a roll call.

"Business" Unionism Hit.

The part of Farrington's report claiming the union to be a business institution came in for severe criticism from many of the delegates. "We are more than a business institution," said delegate John Hindmarsh, "we are much more. The purpose of the union is to win for the workers a wider and a fuller life. And we have to battle with the Standard Oil, the very organization Farrington holds up to us as a model, in order to do this."

Tells of Payroll Army.

Hindmarsh reminded the delegates that Farrington himself had talked against the appointive power when in the same hall, at the district 12 convention two years ago. Farrington said, "I would recommend that the appointive power be abolished in this district when it is abolished in the international union. Lewis has an army at his disposal thru his appointive power. Disarm Lewis and I will disarm." "I agree with Farrington," said Hindmarsh, "He does have an army, and no matter who the president may be, he will use this army to entrench himself.

"This army was used against me in my local union, when one of Farrington's appointees went among the young members and tried to keep me from being elected, while I was away in Florida attending to my duties as a member of the wage scale committee."

Hindmarsh Blasts Frame-up.

Excitement was added to the debate when Farrington accused Hindmarsh of going around the state two years ago, offering jobs in case he was elected president of the district, and one hireling of Farrington got up and said that Hindmarsh had offered him a job. Hindmarsh soon blasted this frame-up, when he challenged Farrington to give proof, and gave the lie to Farrington's henchman. Farrington could offer no evidence against Hindmarsh.

The delegates resented Farrington's open plea to them to disregard the instructions of their members. He lost many friends by his selfish disregard for the wishes of the membership.

Must Obey Instructions.

"As the sub-district 5 president, and as a delegate who was instructed to vote against Farrington's power of appointment, knowing that at least 90 per cent of the delegates want this done, even if I was against the abolition of the appointive power, I would feel it my duty to vote as I have been instructed," said delegate Deach, head of the Taylorsville sub-district.

"Farrington led the fight against the appointive power in the international convention two years ago, and if it was bad then, it is bad now. If the appointive power was necessary to the welfare of the union, surely, the international union needed it much more than the district. Farrington stated that he needed his army when he was fighting Lewis, but the records will show that in the last international convention Farrington voted to retain the appointive power for Lewis."

Payroll Gang Tamed.

As the convention has progressed, the section of delegates who vote for Farrington, no matter what the issue, because Farrington controls their payroll, have been less blatant and sneering toward the insurgents. The insurgents have been gathering strength. Farrington has gone the way of all tyrants, and he is a poor loser. Keeping his hold on the convention so far by talking at least three hours each day by excessive use of his gavel in calling the rank and file delegates out of order, by the loud-mouthed support of his payroll henchmen, and by his bare-faced statements, that "whether you like it or not, there is nothing you can do about it," Farrington is a changed man tonight.

One of the delegates was heard to say, by the DAILY WORKER reporter: "Farrington looks like a sick cat that has been ducked in a pail of icy water." Farrington is a poor loser. He has acted the tyrant once too often. He has expelled his last reporter from a convention—and he knows it.

Too Kind to Operators.

Farrington fell because he tried to play an impossible role. He has tried to be "kind and considerate" to the operators, he has spoken for cheapening of the production of coal. He has derided those who are fighting for the six-hour day and deserted Howat in his fight for re-instatement.

But tonight the rank and file have taught Frank a lesson. They have shown that his bunk about running the union on the same basis as the Standard Oil does not please them. They have shown Farrington that leadership does not consist in pessimistically lying down before the coal operators.

Delegate Hindmarsh expressed the sentiments of the insurgents when he said, "It is impossible to have worse politics in the union than we have now. It is an insult to the intelligence of our membership for Farrington to say that we have the intelligence to elect a president, a secretary, executive board, sub-district officials, and others, but that the membership has not enough intelligence to instruct their delegates to vote against the appointive power, or to elect field workers.

Hindmarsh Wouldn't "Cat-Fight"

Pursuing his former tactics, Farrington continually tried to goad the insurgent delegates to throw the convention into turmoil by hurling bitter personal attacks at them, especially at Delegate Hindmarsh. Hindmarsh, while answering these attacks to the satisfaction of the convention, refused to let Farrington make a "cat-fight" out of the convention.

Altho some of the delegates think Farrington will make one last effort to escape defeat by the use of his constitution committee, by inserting a joker in one of the resolutions yet to come up on the floor, it is hardly expected that he will try Lewis' stunt of speedily adjourning the convention.

WANDA'S SMILE RILES TAYLOR ALMOST TO FITS

Striker Tried For Contempt of Dudley

Wanda Kolletta had to answer to a charge of contempt of court yesterday morning. The charge was complicated because she was also on trial for contempt of Dudley Taylor.

The charge of contempt against Taylor did not appear in the court records, but was there nevertheless.

Early in the week, Wanda, was arrested for assault and when she appeared in court she had a little fun at the expense of Dud.

So yesterday, when she appeared before Judge Foell to answer the contempt charge, Dudley was in a mood uglier than is usual with him. That may seem impossible, but Dudley seems to have a store of rottenness that is inexhaustible.

Dudley was well supplied with affidavits against Wanda. He read them off in a monotonous voice. He even included one by himself. In his affidavit, he said that he had prosecuted dozens of strikers for contempt and had gotten convictions in all cases. He went on to say that in April his friend "Dennie" Sullivan had fined Wanda $350 and sentenced her to 15 days in jail. This seemed to interest Judge Foell. He asked that it be repeated and got the dates straight after several repetitions.

The basis of the charge of contempt in this case was the allegation that Wanda had assaulted a scab. This Wanda denied. Since courts cannot enjoin things which are in themselves crimes, it is difficult to see why Taylor attempted to have Wanda punished for contempt when she is already awaiting trial for assault. Unless the contempt charged in the attachment on which Wanda was being tried was contempt for Dudley himself.

If it had been contempt for Dud Taylor, she was charged with, Wanda said that there was only one thing she could do and that was plead guilty and ask that the sentence be very severe in order to be adequate for the amount of contempt she felt.

Wanda sat in the jury box by herself all during the hearing and smiled at Dud. This got Dud riled. When Dud saw the DAILY WORKER reporter in court, he tried to give him a hard stare. If there had been a looking glass around and Dud had seen himself, he would probably have frightened himself into fits. Luckily for the garment bosses, there was no mirror in court. The frightful face Dud made failed to affect the reporter who tried to grin at Dud.

Vinegar Face Sore.

Vinegar faced Taylor was not pleased when Judge Foell fined Wanda $150. If Dudley had had his way she would have been hung.

"Well, old monkey face," Wanda whispered to Taylor, "You thought you would have me sent to jail, didn't you?" Taylor stared and said nothing.

In Judge Sullivan's court the honorable took a look at the strikers and decided to delay the ordeal of hearing their cases till Tuseday at 10:00 a.-m. Some of the girls who are waiting to be tried have jobs and are anxious to get thru with the court. That seems to make no difference to "Dennie." In fact, he seems to relish the idea that he is bothering the girls. The fact that the girls want to get their cases over with has been called to the attention of the court, but "Dennie" still postpones them.

The Chinese have a culinary custom of keeping eggs wrapped in mud for ten or twenty years and then eating them raw. Yesterday, when "Dennie" saw the strikers, he looked exactly like an interpretive picture of one of those Chinese eggs with the mud wrapper still on.

Sullivan has not announced his decision in the case of Meyer Barkan, whose case was heard Thursday.

Harry Thaw Misses Saloons In N. Y. As Bail Is Arranged

NEW YORK, May 23.—Harry Thaw, after one fleeting look at the city that knew him a generation ago as a gay-hearted spendthrift from Pittsburgh, commented:

"There aren't as many saloons now as there used to be."

Then, after arranging $10,000 bail for two indictments that have been held against him for the seven years of his incarceration in a madhouse, Thaw left town.

Judge Olvaney, who admitted Thaw to bail, was to decide whether it would be necessary for the slayer of Stanford White, to return here today.

OLD PARTY "FRIENDS OF LABOR" CAN DO NOTHING FOR MINERS, IS ADMISSION AT CONVENTION

PEORIA, Ill., May 23.

The hopelessness of getting any results for the workers by electing "friends of labor" on a capitalist party ticket was forced on the attention of the miners' delegates during the discussion of the unemployment issue at Friday morning's session.

President Frank Farrington and his aides had been protesting that "nothing can be done" for the unemployed now. Progressives insisted that the state must be made to bear the expenses of unemployment relief.

How About Those "Friends"?

Delegate Freeman Thompson demanded to know why "nothing" could be done with all the "friends of labor" that Farrington, Walker and other had boasted were nominated in the last primaries. If these "friends of labor" can do nothing, Thompson asked, "what is the use of electing them."

Independent political action was defeated at the convention, continued Thompson on the administration's promise that the old party "friends of labor" would do something for the workers. Now that the administration has carried its political point it admits that they can do "nothing."

Pointing out that unemployment was getting worse and that soon 60 per cent of the Illinois miners would be idle, Thompson cried:

"Workers of World, Unite!"

"Why not raise the slogan: 'Workers of the world, unite industrially and politically?' "

A motion that the miners, along with other unionists, demand unemployment benefits from the state was resisted by the chair and a substitute eventually went thru, declaring that the miners' union was unable to give any employment benefits itself. The substitute resolution was silent on the matter of state aid.

For Workers' Government.

Delegate John Watts made some effective points against the administration's failure to offer any unemployment program while the discussion was on. He pointed out that a workers' government was the only final solution of the problem, but that state benefits would give temporary relief.

Vice-president Harry Fishwick, Farrington's side-arm, called Watts out of order. Watts rallied the administration for disliking to hear of any solution for the miners' ills.

Farrington Confesses Inability.

Farrington's plea that "We would like to help the unemployed, but it can't be done," was riddled by Watts. He showed the absurdity of Farrington demanding autocratic power and then admitting that he couldn't do anything for the workers.

The district president's confession that he could do nothing for the workers in the present crisis was the keynote of his talk during the unemployment discussion. That and his constant attacks on the progressives who insisted that something should be done.

DELEGATE MILLER OF LEWIS' LOCAL FLAYS REACTIONARY POLICIES

PEORIA, Ill., May 23.—That John L. Lewis, member of the Panama, Ill., local of the United Mine Workers of America does not reflect the sentiments of the workers there, was shown in a vigorous indictment of the Illinois district machine made by Delegate Miller of that local at the Peoria convention today. Miller assailed the Farrington machine's part in the—

1. **Failure fully to recognize the only working-class government (Soviet Russia) in the world.**
2. **Removal of the only reporter representing a working-class daily.**
3. **Failure to support a class labor party.**
4. **Failure to provide for unemployment relief.**

Miller's four points were loudly applauded by the delegates who in the last three days have defeated the administration's policies on Howat and the appointive power.

PARADE ENDS BOYS' WEEK TODAY

(Continued from page one)

And so it is with the other chairmen and the members of committees. Either they are big bosses or the obedient servants of the bosses. The list even includes the infamous labor-hating Judge Landis.

A small number of people in the country, the bosses, because they own all the natural resources, all the factories and machines are able to make the large majority of the population—the workers, slave for them at the lowest wages.

BOSSES AND TEAPOTS.

These same bosses because of their wealth control the schools, the Y. M. C. A., the Boy Scouts and all institutions that fight against the workers even up to the Teapot Government which they want you to believe is the only kind of government for the country.

When this tiny minority because they own all the property and wealth of the country, try to use Boys' Week for a huge propaganda drive to make better slaves and soldiers out of them, the boys of Chicago must not let them accomplish their aims without a fight for their own interests.

FIGHT FOR YOUR INTERESTS.

The interests of the boys of Chicago lie with the workers, not with the bosses, and the boys must organize by themselves to fight for their own interests; just as their fathers and brothers organize into unions to fight for theirs.

They must not themselves be led by the bosses into fighting against their own interests and those of their families. When instead of discussing any of the important issues before the boys of America today, such as the problems of millions of child slaves who works ten and twelve hours a day in factory and home—the bosses use Boys' Week to "make" obedient workers and future soldiers for the bosses' next war; the boys must fight against this vile propaganda and not let them have free sway.

ON THE REVERSE SIDE OF THIS LEAFLET YOU WILL NOTICE THAT THE YOUNG WORKERS' LEAGUE OF AMERICA IS HOLDING A MASS MEETING IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE LOYALTY PARADE.

The Young Workers League is an organization of boys and young workers. It is run by the boys and young workers themselves: not by the bosses. Come to our meeting and hear what we are doing to fight the propaganda of the bosses and to protect the interest of the boys of Chicago.

City Executive Committee,
Young Workers League of America
Local, Chicago.

Free State Ruler Dissolves Historic Dublin Political Body

DUBLIN, May 23.—Incensed because the Dublin corporation refused to bow down, roll over and kiss the imperial foot of the Free State government, President Cosgrove issued an edict dissolving that body and appointing three commissioners to perform the duties of the corporation.

The mayor of Dublin refused to obey the order of the president, declaring he had no legal right to dissolve the corporation. This body has long been a thorn in the side of the Free State government, but it is not likely that in the present state of political tension prevailing in Ireland Cosgrove will have an easy job in getting rid of the historic institution.

The continued imprisonment of Eamon DeValera and Austin Stack and other republican leaders is adding to the bitterness of the masses against the Free State government. From a military viewpoint all republican resistance has long since disappeared. There is no excuse for holding the political enemies of the Free State government any longer in confinement except on the ground that their freedom might endanger the continuance of the present autocracy.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 23.—Several more local unions have accepted the call for the local Farmer-Labor Party meet to be held May 27 in Machinist's Temple and elected delegates. Two delegates were elected by the American Express Employes local union No. 623. The Waiters and Bartenders' local union No. 279, and Painters' local No. 1039, elected three delegates each.

SACRAMENTO, Cal.—The criminal syndicalism law has claimed another victim. Joseph Coya, I. W. W. is dead of pneumonia, contracted from being forced to sleep on the concrete floor of the Sacramento county jail.

GERMAN RIGHT PARTIES BALK AT DAWES PLAN

Berlin Experts Working On Experts Scheme

BERLIN, May 23.—Leaders of the nationalist parties today refused to accept the Dawes plan as a basis for the party's participation in the new cabinet. They may experience a change of heart and again they may not. Party leaders will continue negotiations, however, until Saturday.

The optimistic hopes expressed when the Dawes plan was first made public are now admitted to have been premature. The conflicting interests of the capitalist groups is the obstacle to the scheme. The intense nationalism of the extreme reactionaries rebel against turning Germany over body and soul to J. P. Morgan. The industrialists are for it, but owing to the multiciplity of political parties which is sympathetic of the chaotic condition of capitalism, it is extremely difficult to get anything done.

Shutting Down Plants.

The big Ruhr strike is still causing nervousness thruout the country. Over 600,000 workers are now locked out or on strike and the number is increasingly daily. The Stinnes-Krupp works are closing and the Thyssen works have announced their intention to lay off 10,000 more men during the coming week.

The Catholic party of the Rhineland warned Berlin that unless the Dawes plan was accepted, the Rhineland would go to the extreme of seeking a separate agreement with France.

Meanwhile, so desperately are the industrialists committed to the Dawes scheme that two German government experts are already in Paris working up a plan to turn the German railways over to Morgan in return for his cash. cash.

Evidence Shows Bajur Slaying Was Deliberate

(Continued from page one)

in his neck give further proof that Norman's pistol was deliberately pointed at Bajur. The pistol, picked up a short while after the shooting by Richard Barry, detective bureau police officer, contained three empty shells.

While plans of the American Legion for the defense of Norman go merrily ahead, Bajur's widow and his two children are preparing to leave their three small, dark rooms at 836 N. Racine avenue and seek a single room—"probably in a basement somewhere," as Helen, Bajur's 15-year-old daughter, put it.

Victim's Family in Misery.

Over the weak tea and the bit of stale bread which made up her noon meal, Helen spoke, with tired resignation, of what the family was to do next. Questions about the source of their future income brought only a discouraged shake of the head and a muttered "don't know." "We got nothing from the Mill and Lumber Co., altho father worked there for eight years. Mother's too sick to work, and my brother has been hunting a job for weeks. I want to work—I'm old enough, but you have to weigh 90 pounds to get a working certificate."

"And you?"

"I weigh only 72."

Legionaire's Reason.

That he knows nothing about the case does not seem to worry Lawrence Packwood, the law-student and representative of the American Legion, who is undertaking to save Norman. "I am with him simply because he is an ex-service man," was his statement.

Altho Bajur was prevented from belonging to a union by the hawk-like watchfulness of labor-baiting officers in the American Mill and Lumber Co., where he sawed wood as a $24 a week slave, he was in sympathy with the struggles of union men of other branches of the company. The series of lay-offs from which he suffered began shortly after he had refused to work during the strike of the Chicago box-makers in the summer of 1921.

The American Legion willing, the inquest will be resumed Tuesday morning at the Racine avenue police station.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 23.—Harry Whitney, 4½ years old, holds the local velocipede record today. A police radio message was broadcast describing Harry as a missing child. A Tonawanda motorcycle cop picked the boy and his velocipede up, eight miles from the Whitney home.

600,000 Miners Locked-out In Germany

7,000 Workers In German Prisons

Shall the wives and children of these class-war victims be permitted to starve? Or shall we come to their rescue in the spirit of

SELF HELP AND INTERNATIONAL WORKERS' SOLIDARITY

Today It Is Germany. Tomorrow It May Be America.

Sign that German Relief Brigade List
THEY ARE CALLING!

Committee for International Workers' Aid,
19 So. Lincoln St., Chicago, Ill.

Enclosed please find $.............. for aid to Germany's class war victims and their families.

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Street: ....

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Committee for International Workers' Aid

HAWTHORNE PARK
Cicero Ave. and 26th St.
Sunday, May 25
Admission tickets 35c

GREAT
ITALIAN PICNIC
For the Worker's Party Daily, "IL LAVORATORE"

This picnic is organized by the Italian Branches of Chicago to secure funds for the Italian Daily

All comrades of Chicago should come to this anti-Fascisti picnic. Music will be furnished by the celebrated orchestra, Giuseppe Verdi

800,000 GERMAN MINERS LOCKED OUT; NEED HELP

N. Y. Confers Sunday For Workers Aid

NEW YORK, May 22.—Eight hundred thousand miners locked out in Germany, states a cable from the Berlin office of the International Workers' Relief just received by the Committee for International Workers' Aid. The cable contains an urgent appeal—aid is needed immediately, money must be rushed.

The first answer in this country to this call from the embattled workers of Germany is the calling of the New York Conference of the Committee for International Workers' Aid to take place Sunday, May 25th, at the Labor Temple, 243 East 84th street, at which about 300 delegates are expected, representing trade unions, fraternal organizations and workers' political organizations, principally the Workers' Party.

Bedacht Tells of Work.

Max Bedacht will come from Chicago to report for the national office of the Committee for International Workers' Aid on German relief activities. He will give detailed data on how many American soup kitchens have been contributed by the Committee, how many children have been cared for, what has been accomplished directly thru the relief work of the Committee for International Workers' Aid.

The Conference will take up the new situation developed in Germany as a result of the locking out of the miners, and the terrible plight of the working class of Germany fighting against the great host of enemies. Ways and means will be devised for carrying on the work so that it will not lag in the summer, for the workers of Germany must eat in summer, too.

Aid All Class War Prisoners.

The Committee for International Workers' Aid is about to broaden its activities to include Red Aid. Thousands of fighters in the class war are kept in dark prisons by the terrorist regime of capitalist dictatorships all over the world. Workers of all shades of political opinion are thrown into these dungeons the moment they show any sign of revolt against the tyranny and cruelty of the ruling class. The wives and children of these class war prisoners are in dire need, and the Committee for International Workers' Aid will exert itself in their behalf.

NOVA SCOTIA MINERS DEMAND PROBE OF MACHINE FINANCES; FIGHT FOR DISTRICT AUTONOMY

By TOM BELL.

NEW GLASGOW, N. S., May 23.—The rank and file convention of the miners of Nova Scotia which met here for three days carried the fight against the reactionary Lewis machine in the United Mine Workers of America a step further by unanimously demanding the restoration of the autonomy of the district, elections to be held immediately in the district, and the establishment of a Committee of Action composed of two miners from each sub-district.

It was also decided that the miners would insist upon an audit of the accounts for relief, given out during the last strike in January of this year, which was handled by the provisional officers.

While the miners are willing to pay the $111,000 owing for relief they insist upon a strict accounting for the money expended. The convention was unanimous in the decision to stay inside the United Mine Workers of America while at the same time, continuing the fight against the Lewis machine.

Lewis Betrayal.

This convention, convened by the rank and file of the miners' union, is the outcome of the traitorous actions of Lewis last July when he cancelled the district charter and deposed the district officers because the miners had struck as a protest against use of troops by the Canadian government against the striking steel workers of Sydney. Since last July the district had been under the dictatorship of Lewis appointees. Last February these appointees signed a new wage contract with the British Empire Steel Corporation which was rejected by the miners in a referendum vote because of the slavish terms with which the corporation sought to shackle them.

Time and again the miners of Nova Scotia have demanded the restoration of their autonomy with no result. At the convention of the United Mine Workers of America, held last January, Lewis was upheld in his policy toward District 26 after he had lied about the situation and slandered the leaders of the miners. The recent convention was called by the rank and file to discuss the situation.

12,000 Miners Represented.

Forty-seven delegates attended, representing the 12,000 miners in the district. The most important matter discussed was the question of autonomy for the district. Every delegate took part in the discussion, and the discussion showed how solid is the opposition to Lewis and his machine among the miners here. While denouncing Lewis and his actions against the district no one advocated breaking away from the United Mine Workers of America. The statement made by the former president of the district, Dan Livingstone, summed up the matter.

Stay and Fight Machine.

"I am not in favor of breaking away from the United Mine Workers, but I am in favor of breaking the damned administration which at present controls it." The following resolution was carried unanimously:

Whereas, the miners of District 26, United Mine Workers, have been without duly elected officers since last year, when the then officers were deposed, and

Whereas, the present appointees of John L. Lewis are men whom the rank and file have absolutely no confidence in whatever, and were put into the chief district offices at the suggestion of the officials of the British Empire Steel Corporation, and with the aid of the Provincial Police, and whereas the Lewis appointees went into the court, and were told by Mr. Justice Chrisholm that John L. Lewis had no right to make these appointments, and these appointees cling to office in contradiction to the judgment of the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia, and

Whereas, the old officers were deposed for their own sins and have made no attempt to get back into office and if John L. Lewis desires to be fair to the miners of Nova Scotia, he will no longer deny these miners the right to elect men to fill district offices of their own choice,

Therefore, be it Resolved, that this convention demand the restoration of complete district autonomy, so that they may carry thru a district election at once, otherwise this convention must conclude that John L. Lewis is staying in Nova Scotia for the special benefit of the foes of District 26, United Mine Workers of America.

False Financial Statement.

A discussion which consumed a lot of time of the convention took place on the question of the payment of the debts contracted during the strike last January by the provisional officers. Some delegates were opposed to the miners having to pay the debts, claiming that the International Union alone was responsible for them. Others advocated that the miners should pay but objected to the method of collecting it. But all of the delegates agreed that the store keepers who had extended the relief should not suffer, particularly the co-operative stores.

Finally a resolution was carried unanimously pointing out that the provisional officers had issued a false financial statement, and that an itemized statement of the debts contracted be secured before the levy be deducted from the wages of the miners.

The contract signed between the British Empire Steel Corporation and the Lewis appointees last February was condemned by the convention and a resolution passed placing the miners of Nova Scotia on record against the contract being enforced since it had been rejected by the miners in a referendum vote. The 1921 rates of wages were demanded as being the objective of the miners on the wage question.

Unity of Purpose Established.

Before adjourning, the convention appointed a Committee of Action, composed of two delegates from each sub-district, which is empowered to call another convention if it appears necessary. The convention has established unity of purpose among the miners of the district, and welded the rank and file closer together in their fight against the Lewis machine then ever before. That the miners of Nova Scotia are avoiding the mistakes of the past is shown in their determination not to break away from the United Mine Workers, but to remain inside and conduct the fight against Lewis and his reactionary clique. The Nova Scotia miners have given the workers of the rest of the country another object lesson on how to conduct the fight of the rank and file against the dictatorship of reactionary leaders.

Did Not Defend Flock From Monkey Charge; Bishops May Lose Pay

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif., May 23.—The book committee of the Methodist church has been sued for not defending the church against the spread of "strange and erroneous doctrines." The suit would prevent the payment by the book committee of salaries and traveling expenses of the bishops who are charged with permitting the devil to get a foothold. The people bringing the suit particularly object to H. G. Wells' "Outline of History," because it alleges that Methodists are descended from ground apes. This is "erroneous and strange and contrary to the word of God."

LABOR JOURNAL RIVALS C. OF C. IN SOUTH WEST

Militant Paper Loses Pep; Pays Debts

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PHOENIX, Ariz.—So completely has labor been ignored in the eleventh anniversary and the Arizona development edition of the Arizona Labor Journal that were the union label and the word "Labor" omitted it could easily pass for a publication of the Chamber of Commerce. From it the reader might imagine that labor played no part in the development of the state or its industries.

Among the leading contributors to this edition of the Labor Journal which is attractive both in make-up and material, is the president of the Arizona Industrial Congress, the big business organization which made an attack on the state constitution two years ago intending in the name of "economy" to strip it of every vestige of liberalism which had been written into it largely thru the efforts of organized labor.

Black Bisbee Gets Praise.

Bisbee, the black scar on labor's map, the town from which 1,200 men, mostly members of the A. F. of L., were herded together into cattle cars and deported into the desert in July, 1917, by a "vigilance committee" composed of business men. Of Bisbee we are told by the secretary of the Chamber of Commerce of that city, "One would have to look for a long time to find such a rare combination of living and working conditions as are found in the Bisbee district. . . Working conditions in the mines here are the envy of other districts. . . . Over 90 per cent of the workmen are American citizens."

What the writer does not tell us is that Bisbee is still a scar, that its wonderfully rich mines are operated by scab labor and that the working conditions which are the envy of other districts are envied most by mine owners.

So completely has the Chamber of Commerce and allied organizations of business men triumphed in Bisbee that efforts to reorganize the district have been unsuccessful.

Another contributor is the secretary of the Phoenix Chamber of Commerce, the organization which sponsored the open shop movement in Arizona. In a referendum recently the members of this organization voted to promote and sustain the open shop movement in Phoenix.

Nor are our friends, the bankers, overlooked in this issue. They are represented by the president of the Arizona Bankers' Association and others.

Sammy vs. Soviet.

In order that business may see just how safe the labor movement is, there are such articles as "Labor Hostile to Radicalism," by J. A. Sisson, and "Why Labor Opposes Soviet Recognition," by Samuel Gompers.

From a progressive labor paper supported by the labor unions and the Socialist party ten years ago, the Labor Journal has today become ultra-conservative and is supported only by the most conservative unions. The Journal supplies little news of interest to the labor movement, it condemns everything that Gompers condemns and it is gradually wiping out its debts thru advertising which it is able to secure from the business men on account of its conservative stand.

Party Branches Stage Popular Finnish Play

By J. MAATTA.

MARENGO, Wis., May 23.—A big crowd attended the combined program and social held here under the auspices of the Workers Party Branches of this city and of Ironwood, Mich.

The main feature of the program was a one-act Finnish show, "Puhalnen Kenraali," which was loudly applauded and brought tears to the eyes of many of the audience.

Ed. Jarvi talked for an hour explaining to the audience about the working class movement of the world.

The program went smoothly altho some young hoodlums tried to disturb.

Boost The DAILY WORKER.

Party Activities Of Local Chicago

Forward for June 17th!

On Monday, May 26, 8 p. m. at the Workers Lyceum, 2733 Hirsch Blvd. there will be a special meeting of all union members and Workmen's Circle members of the Party. The purpose of the meeting will be to intensity the drive in the Chicago unions and fraternal and other workers organizations to get delegates to the June 17th Farmer-Labor Convention at St. Paul. Further plans will be explained to co-ordinate this work and campaign.

The June 17th Convention will be a success chiefly if the local unions all over the country send delegates to St. Paul to aid in forming a class Farmer-Labor Party. Chicago Party members must be alert in their unions or wherever the Convention call comes up and try to get a delegate sent to June 17th.

Live Party comrades will get to this meeting on Monday, May 26.

Farmer-Labor Assessment.

A compulsory assessment of 50 cents has been levied upon all Party members by the Central Executive Committee. This assessment must be paid within a month. The assessment is a small one which can easily be paid. The National Office must have more funds if they are to carry on the campaign successfully for the June 17th Convention. The Party needs the money now—at once. Let every member show that he is behind the campaign to form a class Farmer-Labor Party in America or at least paying his assessment immediately.

Branches should not wait for the members to pay their assessment. Branches can take the money out of the treasury and can then get it from the members afterwards. Branch secretaries shall send in their quota at the earliest date to the City Secretary. Stamps have been forwarded to all branches.

T. U. E. L.—Y. W. L. May 30 Picnic

The Trade Union Educational League and the Young Workers League, Local Chicago, are holding a joint picnic on Decoration Day, Friday, May 30th, at Altenheim Grove, German Old People's Home, Forest Park. There will be excellent speakers, Sports, Games, Dancing, Refreshments, etc. Easy to reach: Take Forest Park "L" to the gates of the grove—or Madison Street Car and transfer to suburban line. Admission is 25 cents.

BRANCH MEETINGS.

Sunday, May 25.

Polish S. S. No. 23. University Settlement, 4630 So. Gross Ave. (Cor 47th) 2 P. M.

Greek Branch, Hull House, 800 So. Halsted St., 3 P. M.

Monday, May 26.

All Union and Workmen's Circle members of the Workers Party must be present at the special meeting mentioned in another column at 2733 Hirsch Blvd. Workers Lyceum to take up further plans to develop the June 17th campaign.

Pullman English—Stanciks Hall, Pullman.

Tuesday, May 27.

North West English Branch at 2733 Hirsch Blvd., Workers Lyceum. Jay Lovestone will speak on the "Significance of the recent elections in Germany and France."

Russian Pullman Branch, at 11453 So. Park Ave., Pullman.

Wednesday, May 28.

Czecho-Slovak No. 2, at Vojt Naprstek School, 2550 So. Homan Ave., Cor. 26th St.

Czecho-Slovak No. 1, at Spravdinost Hall, 1825 So. Loomis St.

Ex-War Prisoner Tours Country For Centralia Loggers

(By Defense News Service.)

CHICAGO, Ill., May 23.—James P. Thompson, ex-war-opinion prisoner, who is making a speaking tour to the Atlantic Coast under the auspices of the General Defense Committee of Chicago beginning May 30, is scheduled to deliver addresses as follows:

Butte, Mont.—May 30.
Boise, Idaho—June 1.
Salt Lake City—June 3.
Bingham Canyon, Utah—June 4.
Denver, Colo.—June 6.
Omaha, Neb.—June 8.
Minneapolis—June 14 and 15.
Iron River, Mich.—June 17.
Virginia, Minn.—June 22.
Duluth, Minn.—June 29.
Milwaukee, Wis.—July 1.
Chicago—July 4.

Thompson's subject will be, "The Prison Shadow on Labor." He will discuss both the Centralia Armistice Day tragedy for which eight lumber jacks are serving 25 to 40 years' time in Walla Walla and the long series of prosecutions of members of the Industrial Workers of the World under the California criminal syndicalism law. One hundred and seven union men are now serving one to fourteen year sentences in California under this law.

THOMPSONVILLE, Conn.—Approximately 4,000 employes are affected by the closing of all departments of the Bigelow-Hartford Carpet Co. for an indefinite period. The company contends poor business conditions forced this action. Recently wages were reduced 10 per cent.

New York Teachers' Union To Establish Experimental School

(By The Federated Press)

NEW YORK, May 23.—An opportunity for boys and girls to live their own natural lives thru initiating and executing their own purposes and evaluating their own endeavors according to their own standards, rather than according to the standards of adults." That is what a public school should be says the New York Teachers' Union. A plan for such an experimental school was submitted to the New York board of education by the eighth annual meeting, American Federation of Teachers, local 5, New York.

The school will be housed in an existing school building, and supported by the board for a five-year experiment subject to renewal, if the board accepts the union's plan. Classes are to be limited to 20 pupils with six classes the first year and ten the second. Only children from 4 to 6 years old are to be taken in at first.

Instead of supervision by a principal or district superintendent, a qualified board of visitors of the public school system is to observe and report upon the work, according to the proposal.

"Failure of the present traditional curriculum and method of education" is responsible for the proposal, the report states. "The individual is made a receptacle for information and an automaton by the artificial discipline of drill as an end in itself. . . the school itself discourages the growth of individual and social standards of sincerity and honesty." The report goes on to attack the speeding-up system, a rigid curriculum, and the emphasis on discipline and regimentalized procedure.

Teachers And Labor Unions Get Hearing On Junior Highs

Organized labor joined with the Chicago Teacher's Federation in demanding that both be given a hearing on the subject of junior high schools before the school administration committee of the board of education. June 3 has been set for the hearing.

Victor Olander, secretary of the Illinois Federation of Labor, appeared to protest for organized labor. His chief grievance was that the junior high system will bring children out of school at the age of 15 instead of 16, as at present. The objection to this is that the youngsters cannot go to work until 16 and would be unable to do anything in high school in one year.

The teachers' councils will send speakers to the committee of the board on June 3 to give their report on the adoption of the junior high system. The board of education has been seriously criticised for passing the measure establishing junior highs without discussion between board members and the teachers' councils.

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Attention Daily Worker Agents!

A meeting of all Daily Worker Agents will be held this Saturday, May the 24th, at the Daily Worker office, 1118 W. Washington Blvd., 3 p. m.

Matters to be taken up:

(1) Soliciting subs.
(2) Sale of Dailies at shops, etc.
(3) Securing of renewals.

All Branch Agents must attend this meeting and officers of branches which have not yet elected their agents should come to the meeting themselves or see to it that their branch is duly represented.

Milwaukee Readers, Attention!

Special Message TO COLORED WORKERS

HEAR
ROBERT MINOR
Brilliant Editor of the "Liberator"
and
Lovett Fort Whitman
Famous negro writer, speaker and organizer

Present vital facts regarding
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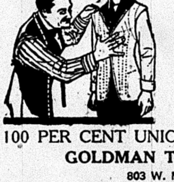

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GOOD NEWS!

T. U. E. L.
Trade Union Educational League

Y. W. L.
Young Workers League

Joint Picnic

ALTENHEIM GROVE,

May 30th

German Old Peoples Home, Forest Park
NOTED SPEAKERS
DANCING — GAMES — SPORTS — GOOD FOOD

And a Forest Park "L" will take you directly to the gates of the Grove

THE DAILY WORKER

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J. LOUIS ENGDAHL)
WILLIAM F. DUNNE) ....Editors
MORITZ J. LOEB..................Business Manager

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290 Advertising rates on application.

More About Progressives

In an attempt to explain the why and wherefore of the American Federation of Labor becoming more of a subsidiary of the American Defense Society than a trade union body fighting for the workers. "Public Affairs," a somewhat liberal Washington monthly. offers a clarification which has a most unclean covert thrust in it.

This "non-partisan" magazine attributes labor bureaucracy's fear of the Communists to the belief "that the Communist Party in this country is subsidized, promoted and maintained by Wall Street thru provocatory agents." In discussing the financing of 'Labor" and the DAILY WORKER, the editor tells the readers that union members support the first publication, it keeps mum on the source of the DAILY WORKER'S support, and then goes on to emit an impotent wail about the "undoubted sincerity of the Communist outfit and the frequently useful contributions of the paper itself." But—and here is the big "b" in nine of every ten so-called liberal lamentations—the fair-minded journal concludes with the statement that the effect of the DAILY WORKER "can only be to retard any progressive movement in America, or perhaps to destroy it utterly."

This is insolence with a vengance for a spokesman of the self-styled progressives who still hand out thrash about the magnanimous role that a Ralston can play in the life of the country, in the everyday events of the working and farming masses.

While Wall Street was banqueting Mr. Gompers, its government was hounding and persecuting the Communists. There has never been launched a campaign against the Communists of this country that has not been inspired and financed by Wall Street. While Mr. Gompers, who is a constructive progressive in the eyes of the excited liberal editor, was joining hands with the strike-breaking United States Chamber of Commerce, which is the recognized mouthpiece of finance capital in this country. The DAILY WORKER, brought into life by the contributions of the poor workingmen and farmers, was under fire from the Farringtons and the Leweses for its serving the demand that the United Mine Workers of Illinois be returned to the hundred thousand miners of the state.

The Communists and their press and propaganda are the most constructive forces in the labor movement today. In every recent big strike, in every bitter struggle of the workers against the exploiters, it has been the Communists who have been in the front ranks. The Communists are the dynamic force in the whole Farmer-Labor political movement. The DAILY WORKER, as the organ of the Communists, has never failed the workers. It would be useless to ask where "Public Affairs" and the so-called progressives were in the recent struggles of the workers. The answer to this question would tell us where this group stands today, where it will be found tomorrow, and would settle the dispute as to who is who in the class conflict between the exploiters and the working and farming masses.

In Wall Street's Grip

Slowly the whole truth is leaking out. J. Pierpont Morgan is now giving his orders openly to the proposed Herriot "socialist bloc" government in France. "Morgan Warns Paris Radicals to Cut no Taxes," is the outspoken headline in the Chicago Tribune over a London despatch from its British correspondent, John Steele, May 22.

One of the big promises of the "socialist bloc" during the recent campaign that put it in power, was the reduction of taxes, a bait that caught many workers and farmers. But the "socialist bloc" accepts the capitalist system as the basis of its rule, and its orders from Morgan are that it **must** continue the heavy taxes of the imperialist Poincare government, that rest most heavily upon the broad masses of the people.

It doesn't help the next premier, Herriot, to proclaim he has made no pledges to Morgan. He may try to blackmail the Wall Street financier by threatening an investigation of the recent smashing of the price of the franc, and its later spectacular rise, out of which Mr. Morgan is reputed to have reaped a golden harvest of about $100,000,000.

But the threats and blackmail do not bother Mr. Morgan. He knows that the "socialist bloc" has accepted his social system, the capitalist system, as its own. There is only one government that will not take orders from Morgan and his Wall Street pals. That will be the French Soviet government and that must rise on the abject failure of Herriot's "socialist bloc" to solve the problems of the French workers and farmers.

The injunction judges don't like us. Neither does Frank Farrington, the henchmen of the republican party, who still **hangs** on to the labor movement. There must be a **reason**. It shouldn't be difficult for an intelligent worker to find it.

Watch Your Wages!

It appears as if the expected business slump has arrived somewhat sooner than many high-priced economic experts prophesied it would. A perusal of the leading financial and industrial journals reveals unanimity about the sharp fall in business.

The Magazine of Wall Street in summing up the present dark economic outlook soundly declared: "The fact is that for several years we have been going along smoothly filling out the post-war demands for sundries, such as new housing, railroad equipment, automobiles to ride around in, and many other essentials and non-essentials. That demand has to an appreciable extent been satisfied." Of course, the disturbed world conditions and the increasing competition confronting the United States, particularly in the market for agricultural products, have only aggravated the tendency towards a decline in production and business.

As usual, it is the workers and poor farmers who suffer first and most in all economic crises. Not only is the air thick with plans to slash the workingmen's wages, but recent weeks have seen substantial wage cuts come with increasing frequency. Steel, cotton, shoe, and carpet manufacturers are cutting wages and reducing their operating forces.

New York rug and knitting mills have just reduced the wages of their workers by ten per cent. At Worcester, Massachusetts, the Whittall Mills, making carpets, have ordered a similar wage reduction to take immediate effect. In Lynn, Massachusetts, thirty-nine shoe factories have reduced wages by twenty per cent. In New Jersey and Pennsylvania wages have declined last month. The Woonsocket Rubber Company, as subsidiary of the United States Rubber Company, has just shut down. Leading locomotive and cap shops are going on a five day week. In the Birmingham district the Republic Iron and Steel Company is putting in force lower wages. Financial circles are expecting an early announcement of a general wage cut in the steel industry. Steel is the barometer of the wage trend in industry.

It is now obvious that the summer will see the tendency towards wage cuts become more pronounced. What are the workers going to do about it? Preparedness is the best policy in the class war. If the working class is to maintain even the meagre advantages it has won thru the bitterest of struggles over long years, it should forthwith take steps to put an end to the new wage-cutting campaign before it gets beyond control and visits untold difficulties and suffering amongst great masses.

Every trade union, every organization of the working class is vitally concerned with this new menace and cannot act too quickly to take effective steps to meet the danger to the workers' homes and lives.

The Filipino Strike

A serious revolt by a great mass of Filipino tenant farmers has broken out against the sugar barons. The present strike, declared to secure better payment for the sugar workers is of more deep-going significance than surface indications would tend to indicate.

The struggle of the Filipino tenants is primarily a fight against a vicious system of petty bossism, known as caciqueism. The strike is a mass protest against social and political oppression as well as against economic exploitation. The outcome of the conflict will have far-reaching effects on the political and economic life of the Philippine Islands. The vicious system of caciqueism under which the sub-lieutenants of the powerful sugar barons rule over the tenant farmers working the fields with an iron, ruthless hand is fighting for its very existence in this strike. Should these dauntless workers win, the victory would undoubtedly prove a signal for a general onslaught against the whole tyrannical order, an attack which could result only in a successful ending for the working and farming masses.

The American working and farming classes are interested in this strike especially at this time. The unrest among the tenant farmers is merely a phase of the general unrest and dissatisfaction that is gripping the entire Filipino people. The fight now being waged by the twenty thousand Filipino sugar workers in Hawaii against the inhumane working conditions and the starvation wages forced upon them by the sugar capitalists under the leadership of the American Governor General is more evidence of the rebellious temper of the Filipino people at this date. And the increasing demand being made by the Filipino masses for complete national freedom from the imperialist Washington government is, today, the dynamic force of the widespread discontent that has seized the Islands.

These events show the mood in which the Philippine nation in general, and the Filipino working and farming masses in particular, are at this moment. Since it is our capitalist government, our own exploiting class, that is today the principal oppressor of the Filipinos, the working and farming classes of the United States should take full heed of the developments in the Philippines. We should do everything in our power to hasten the evacuation of the Islands by the American military and naval officers and by the Yankee exploiters. The achievement of national freedom will be of tremendous aid to the Filipino working masses towards their establishment of complete working class freedom in the Islands, towards ridding the Philippines of all exploiters, native as well as foreign.

THE DAILY WORKER not only believes in the six-hour workday, but it believes, with the late Charles P. Steinmetz, that all the necessary work in the world could be done with a four-hour workday. Workers! Demand the shortening of the workday.

UNITE WORKERS TO SAFEGUARD HEALTH, LIFE

Conference Demands Preventive Action

By LUDWELL DENNY.
(By The Federated Press)

NEW YORK, May 23.—A 40-hour week in all dangerous trades is the demand of over 50 labor organizations in the Workers' Health bureau, which has completed its second national conference in New York. Painters and hatters who told how they had won the 40-hour week in parts of New York and Connecticut, inspired the conference to launch the new campaign.

Methods for combatting lead poisoning and other diseases were outlined by Prof. Yandell Henderson, Yale university, Emery Hayhurst, Ohio State university, and Joseph Renikoff, Harvard.

Direct Action for Health.

"Direct action by the workers in the field of health is more effective than anything legislation can do for them," said Dr. James P. Warbasse, Co-operative League of America, in describing the co-operative health organizations in Europe. "The death rate in Milan is 21 per 1000, but is only 9 per 1000 among members of the workers' health co-operative.

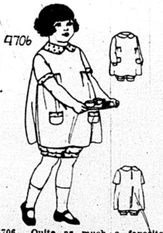
Plans adopted by the conference for reducing "sickness, disability and premature death" among workers, include the following: organize the unorganized on the health field, health safeguards in union contracts especially on state and municipal jobs, eliminate dangerous devices like paint spraying machines, better law enforcement and uniform and adequate compensation laws in all states, eliminate harmful materials like white lead wherever satisfactory substitutes have been found.

Forty per cent of the hatters are victims of mecury poisoning according to an investigation among Danbury workers made by Harvard doctors, delegates reported. "Lung diseases have increased 144 per cent in the granite stone industry due to siliceous dust," Director Harriet Silverman, Workers' Health bureau, told the conference.

A trade union advisory health council to the bureau was formed by labor delegates from New York, Pa., Conn., Mass., N. J., and Wis. The bureau, which co-operates with unions all over the country, is located at 799 Broadway, New York.

Our Daily Pattern

A Popular Play Suit.



4706. Quite as much a favorite with children as the "one-piece dress" with grown ups, is the Romper Dress. The style here portrayed may be finished with wrist length or elbow sleeves. As here shown brown wool repp was used, with collar, sleeve and leg bands, embroidered with dots in red worsted. This is a good style for pongee, gingham and chambrey.

The pattern is cut in 3 sizes: 2, 4, 6 and 8 years. A 4-year size requires 2¾ yards of 32-inch material.

Pattern mailed to any address on receipt of 12 cents in silver or stamps. The DAILY WORKER, 1113 W. Washington Blvd.

Examinations May 26 for Mine Jobs.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 23.—Frances M. Devlin, of West Frankfort, and Patrick Gillen, of this city, will represent the miners of the state on the state mining board which will conduct examinations here beginning May 26 for mine managers, hoisting engineers, steam or electrical, and mine examiners. Two representatives of the coal operators and Martin Bolt, director of the state department of mines, complete the board.

MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION BOOSTS SOVIET RUSSIA; MAY FORCE GOVERNMENT RECOGNITION

By LUDWELL DENNY
(Federated Press Staff Correspondent)

NEW YORK, May 23.—Despite Hughes' anti-Russian policy, Russia is recognized by the United States business men to the extent that the National Association of Manufacturers devoted an entire session of its annual convention, New York, to "The Truth About Russia."

There is a stable government in Russia and economic conditions are improving. These truths supported by facts and figures were brought out by the speakers, who refused to deal in discredited propaganda tales about nationalization of women, economic chaos, and the imminent fall of the government.

Isaac J. Sherman, president of Arcos-American Inc., Russian co-operative organization, was more enthusiastic than E. Dana Durand, U. S. department of commerce, who said Russia's trade importance is over-estimated, and Irving T. Bush, Bush Terminal Co., the remaining speaker. But all of them dealt with Soviet Russia as a reality that has to be reckoned with.

Soviets To Stay.

"There is no question but that the present government is going to last," said Bush. "I didn't find one person (in Russia) who thought it would fall." But he expects it to change its methods and enlarge the Communist party. Russia is destined in the end to be a conservative country like France because 85 per cent of its population is peasantry, owning land, he added. He "saw no disorder of any kind," "leaders of the revolution are sincere," "second strata of government officials are about like those in U. S. A." He praised Russia's educational system compared with the Czar's. He disagreed with Hughes' statements regarding Russian propaganda in this and other countries. Many things for the betterment of Russia and mankind have come out of the communist experiment, Bush admitted.

"The Soviet government has shown no disposition to abandon its fundamental policy of state operation of industry and trade," was the worst Hoover's assistant, Durand could report. His figures for Russia in 1923 showed crop acreage increase of 17 per cent over 1922, grain exports 1-5 of pre-war, and major manufacturing and mining production 1-3 of pre-war.

Bolsheviks Keep Their Word.

"Prejudice and lack of knowledge" only stand between the U. S. and Russia, said Sherman. "There does not exist in Russia any party or group of importance which would desire or pretend to desire to overthrow the government. First, the regime is too well intrenched; second, all factions pin their hopes on peaceful evolution and gradual adjustment. Still another bogey is the widespread belief that the Bolsheviki do not keep their word. I challenge anybody to present a single case where the soviet government disregarded its obligations, has not fulfilled its contracts or failed to keep its word."

"Russia's trade grows, her production increases, her political prestige steadily gains, and her economic strength begins to influence the world markets," he said. Measured in gold rubles her imports rose from 29,055,000 in 1920 to 144,059,000 in 1923, exports from 1,397,000 to 205,747,000, and total turnover from 30,452,000 to 349,804,000. Her present favorable trade balance is 10,000,000 a month. The currency has been stabilized and put on a gold basis. Agriculture is 75 per cent of pre-war average. Since 1920 coal industry has increased 59 per cent, oil 25 per cent, metal 186 per cent, textile 223 per cent.

"Four firms in New York during the first four months of this year did with the Soviet Union a business exceeding $20,000,000. If Russian trade has taken such a spontaneous development, in spite of many obstacles, what wonderful results could one not expect if the relations between these countries were placed on a normal basis." He said 20 countries had recognized Russia. "The Soviet Union is a fact whether you recognize it or ignore it. It is also a fact that it controls territory representing 1-6 of the earth, with 150,000,000 inhabitants, with enormous riches undeveloped and with wealth beyond estimation," Sherman concluded.

Russia Needed for World Health.

NEW YORK, May 23.—"The unrest of the world, the lack of prosperity in all lands—the many symptoms of uneasiness—all these things are due to a large extent to the refusal of many nations, the United States among them, to recognize Russia as a sister in the family of nations," Senator William E. Borah writes in the New York World.

GARMENT STRIKERS ENJOY CONCERT OF ITALIAN OPERA STARS

ENRICO CLAUSI

MARIO CARBONI

Mario Carboni, baritone, and Enrico Clausi, tenor, stars of the Italian Grand Opera, entertained the striking ladies' garment workers recently with a well-chosen program. Miss Reed accompanied the singers. Jack Pfeiffer was responsible for the splendid concert, which was the fifth one he has provided for the strikers' pleasure.

The music was much enjoyed by the strikers, as their applause indicated. The garment workers thanked the singers heartily for their generosity.

High Accident Rate Due To Employment Of Strikebreakers

(By The Federated Press)

NEW YORK, May 23.—One-third more industrial accidents in the country are reported by the American Association for Labor Legislation in its survey for the year. The increase ranged from 13.4 per cent in New York to 53.1 per cent and 52.2 per cent in Utah and Montana, where mine accidents were common. Employment of inexperienced workers as strikebreakers, is given as one of the chief reasons for the high accident rate.

Mellon Will Go.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—Passage of the soldier bonus bill by the senate, over the veto of the president, did not lead to the resignation of Secretary Mellon or any other member of the cabinet. Mellon's resignation will come later—and for quite another reason—after Francis Heney and Sen. Couzens start the official investigation into his administration of the internal revenue bureau.

AS WE SEE IT

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

Chicago Tribune scribblers, in Rig Berlin and London, are drawing liber ally on their imaginations to keep th Americans, who believe what they se in the World's Greatest Liar, poste on what is not happening in Sovie Russia. There are almost as man innocent bystanders murdered eac day in that country, according to th uninspired correspondents as the English used to wipe out in France i the early days of the world war, whe several German armies were annihilated weekly, by the British propagandists.

• • •

It is not surprising that the capitalist correspondents should wor overtime, now that the Communis International is about to go into session. We will surely hear of larg appropriations of Russian chervone to support the candidacy of Rober LaFollette for the presidency, an perhaps to help finance the Teapo Dome investigation. There will b plots to start another civil war i Ireland, another political party i Germany and dual Ku Klux Klan organizations in America.

• • •

The only possible excuse that could be offered for the appointment of William J. Burns to the position he held as chief of the investigation bureau o the Department of Justice, would b that "it takes a crook to catch a crook." Instead of catching crooks, however, Burns proved to be the greatest crook in America, with the possible exception of Harry Daugherty, who seems to hold the lead over them all. Since the graft investigations opened in Washington, it is reported the "forty thieves" have gone out of business.

• • •

Edouard Herriot, the so-called radical socialist and probably the next premier of France, is assuring the bankers and big business that they need not fear his "radicalism." They need not. He is quit esafe. So are the socialists who are a little more to the left than he is. The socialists protest that they will not accept portfolios in the new government. But we fear they protest too much. Some people are of the opinion that their protests serve the purpose of enabling them to strike a better bargain. They are itching for office and having no principles to lose, we cannot see how collaborating with the bourgeois left bloc in the government can pollute them.

• • •

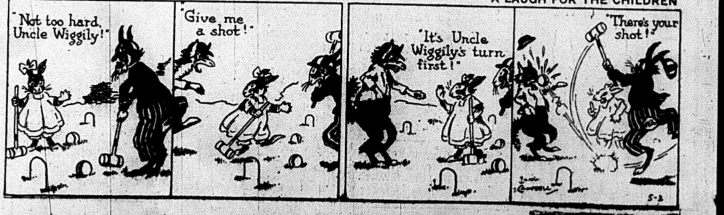
Ramsay MacDonald is assuring the Tories and Liberals in England tha if they have patience he will prov that big business has nothing to fea from the so-called Labor governmen At that he declares that the Tories are easier to get along with than the liberals. Yes. Sometime the liberals vote against war credits and larger navies. But the Tories never do. MacDonald fears only one element in England and that is the working class.

• • •

If all the patriotic ladies who profess a willingness to die for the country should jump into the lake, the pictorial supplements of the Sunday papers would be easier to look at. So far as we are aware nobody is offering any serious objection to the sacrifice of our patriots for what they think is patriotism with the least possible delay. What we object to is to have space which could be devoted to legimitate murders and bootlegging feuds taken up with the pictures and statements issued by maids of ancient vintage.

The Poor Fish Says: John D. Rockfeller gave over one million dollars to the Union Theological Seminary. This generosity shows the advantages of an economic system which places great wealth in the hands of those who know where to expend it. It is true that Rockfeller stole this money from the workers, but it is better it should be devoted to Godly work than be wasted buying food, clothing and amusement for the workers. The more miserable they are on this earth, the happier they'll be in the next.

UNCLE WIGGILY'S TRICKS A LAUGH FOR THE CHILDREN


"Not too hard, Uncle Wiggily!"
"Give me a shot!"
"It's Uncle Wiggily's turn first!"
"There's your shot!"
5-2

Unions In Czecho-Slovakia

(Continued from page 5.)

the Union of Chemical Workers, which subsequently became the organizational center of the revolutionary labor movement. Even before its expulsion from the General Federation of Labor, this union had grouped around itself the various minorities expelled by the reformists, and organized them into sections. Thus was laid the beginning of the future One Big Union. It is hardly necessary to mention that most of the trade unionists remained with the reformists, so that the young revolutionary labor movement was very short of both agitational and material resources.

This situation, which demanded the greatest economy and efficiency, was also largely instrumental in the adoption of the organizational form of the One Big Union, whose financial and other advantages are beyond any doubt. The October (1922) congress of the revolutionary minorities expelled by the reformists, therefore, approved by a considerable majority (only the above mentioned revolutionary unions being in opposition) the adoption of the One Big Union with 17 industrial sections, as the new form of organization.

The independent unions were given a years' time to call congresses for the purpose of deciding the question of their affiliation in the form of sections to the One Big Union. During 1923 the unions of land-workers, leather and shoe workers, clerical workers and miners affiliated, so that the O. B. U. has, at present, 300,000 members distributed among eleven industrial sections while the four independent unions have a membership not exceeding 60,000.

Structure.

Organizationally, the O. B. U. is built on the principle of "One enterprise, one union;" this principle, however, is not always applied, owing to the scatteredness of the movement so that it will be more correct to consider the local organization as the basic organizational nucleus of the O. B. U. The local organizations are united by joint district councils with a presidium of 12, elected at district conferences to which every 100 members of the union send one delegate.

The secretary of the district counoil is appointed by the presidium of the O. B. U. by agreement with the district council and is usually selected from among the workers of the largest industry of the district. In the vertical direction, the section conferences elect a presidium of the section consisting of nine members. The work of the section presidium consists largely of directing the economic struggle, negotiating collective agreements and carrying on propaganda and agitation in coordination with the presidium of the O. B. U.

General congresses as well as section conferences, are held once in three years. At these meetings one delegate represents two thousand good standing members. The congress elects the presidium of the O. B. U., each section being entitled to proportional representation in the presidium.

Financial Arrangement.

The central place of the organizational schemes of the O. B. U., belongs to the financial question. But membership dues collected by the local organizations go directly to the central treasury of the O. B. U., where the entire accountancy and allocation of the funds is centered. The presidium of the section, which has in this central treasury its current account, recording all the deposits and expenditures of the section, receives from the central treasury all the funds necessary for its activities.

This financial structure has the advantages of freeing the separate sections from all cares of a financial character, and in case of great stringency, as for instance, in case of long strikes which exhaust the funds of the section, the latter is enabled to borrow from the general treasury.

Equally centralized is the work of agitation and propaganda. All agitators and lecturers are paid by the central treasury of the O. B. U. and their engagement by the various sections is regulated by the O. B. U. presidium. The union press has also been decentralized, and the O. B. U. is publishing a general organ with sectional supplements.

The most serious criticism levelled against the O. B. U. and its leaders by their opponents, consists of the claim that the organizational centralism of the O. B. U. prevents the separate sections from showing sufficient initiative, and deprives them of the measure of independence necessary in Czecho-Slovakia, considering the general development of the labor movement.

Craft Spirit Still Strong.

Inasmuch as the craft spirit is still deeply rooted in the Czecho-Slovakian labor movement, and the principle of industrial unionism is still far from realization, the application of the strictly centralized form of the O. B. U. must be considered premature. This was approximately the stand taken by the second congress of the R. I. L. U. in its attitude towards the One Big Union of Czecho-Slovakia, the congress, howoever, decided to let the Czecho-Slovakian comrades become convinced in practice of the justice of its doubts.

We are convinced that with the further growth and consolidation of the One Big Union of Czecho-Slovakia, it will modify its organizational forms so as to satisfy both sides. At present the Presidium of the One Big Union of Czecho-Slovakia, together with representatives of the independent revolutionary unions mentioned above, are the provisional representatives of the Red International of labor unions in Czecho-Slovakia. This state of affairs cannot, however, be considered permanent. The next congress of the Czecho-Slovakian revolutionary unions will have to tackle this question and find the final forms for the settlement of the organizational question in Czecho-Slovakia.

Dinner Pail Epics
by Bill Lloyd

It ain't as easy as can be, a-making citizens to see that we should have a reign of peace and make all war and strife to cease.

Now in Chicago they is seating a lotta women in a meeting; to teach the ways of peace on earth and act as midwife at the birth of that forthcoming glorious day when pacifists will have their way. The child without a bit of pain, shall spring in peace from out the brain, of folks who have a kindly heart, without disturbing the world's mart.

But men who live to buy and sell have very different tales to tell. At the same time these women met, a navy man told us to get a fleet of aircraft for the sky as we could fight lots by and by. And business men who filled the hall let out a most unanimous call, to get behind the airplane guy till on the tip-top cloud we fly.

And Legion men, who otta know, some lies were told to make 'em go (to France to save democracy), now get a lotta rough-neck glee in slamming all the folks who'd make our Woodrow's promise less a fake—the promise that it was the last of wars in which our youth we'll cast.

Peace advocates may know some things, but financiers they pull the strings. They own the papers, radio, schools, the colleges are made their tools. Boy Scouts are trained to think their way, the editors are in their pay. In fact, they own all in the town, that radicals have not nailed down.

The clock will strike the peacetime hour when we have licked the money power. When we make things to use, not sell, then we can route Mars thru to hell. Until that time, this peacetalk stuff is mostly kind but harmles guff.

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THE DAILY WORKER

SECOND SECTION
This magazine supplement will appear every Saturday in The Daily Worker.

MAY 24, 1924

IN THE LAND OF GLOOM - -

By M. J. OLGIN

WHEN a man has spent in a foreign country a little over four days, one cannot expect him to have a clear view on every phase of its life. The press correspondent who says "he knows it all," is fooling himself or his readers. I would not claim to give here an adequate account of the German economic and political situation. I will only confine myself to a few indisputable facts which force themselves upon every observer as soon as he begins to orientate himself on German soil.

Low Wages, Unemployment, Starvation.

FACT number one is the miserable situation of the German working class. With the stabilization of the mark, prices in Germany, excepting rents, are on the same general level as are the prices in the United States. The average wage of a German working man is somewhere in the vicinity of twenty marks a week. Peak wages for the highest skilled workers (such as the members of the printers' union) do not exceed thirty-six marks; after deducting taxes, sick benefit dues and other obligatory payments, the highest paid worker brings home no more than thirty marks. The dollar buys now a little over four marks. Those of the German workers who are happy enough to have full-time continuous employment, earn as much as $5 to $7.50 a week. The number of such fortunates, however, is not very large. There are four million of unemployed in Germany today. There are twelve million who work part of the time.

"How can you make both ends meet?" I asked a cabinet maker in a suburb of Berlin.

The man looked at me with a smile of despondency.

"One must," was all he said.

I HAD soon a vivid illustration of how "one must." The man had come home after eight hours of work. He was a sturdy fellow of about thirty, tho of middle height. The meal his wife put before him on the table consisted of a soup-plate of mashed potatoes with gravy and a piece of bread. That was all. Later in the evening he would drink a pint of beer in his union hall, or maybe he would even abstain from this.

THE man lived in one small room with his wife and a three-year-old child. He could not allow himself the luxury of decent clothes. He could not allow himself the luxury of a theatre, or a concert. He could not allow himself the luxury of an "ausflug" (holiday trip) out of town on a Sunday. He could not allow himself anything. And he still belonged to the aristocracy of labor. His wife told me that, as a rule, the German worker eats meat only once a week. The life of the unskilled laborers is still worse. The life of the unemployed is hell. There is a movement afoot to change the eight-hour day for ten. In some cases it has been accomplished. That there must be dissatisfaction among the workers under conditions like these, is easy to imagine.

The Revolt of the Workers.

FACT number two is this bitter revolutionary dissatisfaction of the laboring masses. The wave of resentment is growing. The readiness to fight becomes more manifest every day. The masses have come to after the defeat of last October. In reality, the masses had never been subdued. It is true that long years of hopelessness under the treaty of Versailles, long years of underfeeding and actual starvation have sapped the vitality of the German working class as a whole and have thrown a portion of the workers into a state of nerveless stupor. But even among the most devitalized elements smoulders the fire of revolt. Under the ashes of despair there is so much hatred for the ruling classes and so much contempt for capitalist law and order that any shock is capable to provoke an explosion. "We have reached the end of the rope." "We have nothing to lose." Where this sentiment is widespread, a revolution is abroad.

THE first manifestation of the strengthening will to struggle among the working masses is the wave of strikes. When I arrived in Hamburg, baggage had to be carried by the passengers themselves (to the great and bitter resentment of the paunch-carrying German "buergers") because the porters had gone on strike. This was the first skirmish of an impending all-German railroad strike. The strike has been averted by the compromise of the union bureaucrats, but the workers are not content with the results. There has been a partial strike of the printers. There is a miners' strike impending. There is a strike fermentation among millions. This in spite of the A. D. G. B. (Allgemeiner Deutscher Gewerkschafts-Bund—the German A. F. of L.) which tries to smother the movement.

A second manifestation of the German workers' revolt is their switching over to the Left. The Communist movement is growing by leaps and bounds. A situation has been created where, when a worker says "fight," he must say "Communism." Just when I was in Berlin, the most amazing and most encouraging victory was won by our comrades in Bavaria at the election. This country, famous by its fascism, by the Hitler counter-revolution, by the shame of the Hitler-Ludendorff trial, by assaults on the Communist workers, by imprisonment of Communist leaders and shutting down of Communist papers, had, at the April landtag election, cast over 200,000 votes for the Communist ticket, four times as much as on the previous election. It should be noted that an open election campaign could not be carried on by our Bavarian comrades, and that literature could not be distributed freely. It should also be remembered that Bavaria is a predominently agricultural state and that the bulwarks of Communism are the central, northern and northwestern industrial regions.

THE Bavarian vote shows the trend of the revolutionary sentiment among the German workers. Other signs of the same revolutionary character are not lacking. The labor movement in Germany has reached a state where, either it is Communism, that is to say class-struggle and revolution, or it is nothing at all.

Social Democracy Is No More.

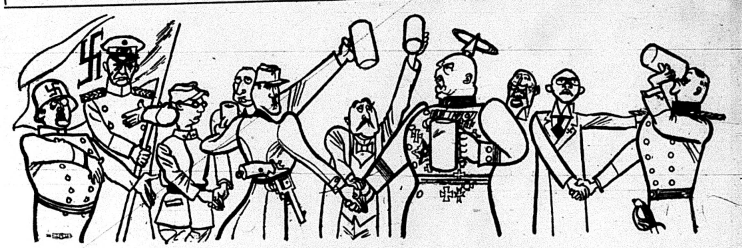
FACT number three is the collapse of the center. By the same token by which the workers rally to the extreme Left, the bourgeois elements rally to the extreme Right, i. e. to fascism. The pacifyers, the compromisers, the preachers of social collaboration the prophets of all-healing bourgeois democracy are simply melting away. The decay of the Social-Democracy is, perhaps, even a quicker process than the disintegration of purely bourgeois liberalism. The Social-Democracy, by becoming an appendix to the capitalist state and by defending private property against the revolutionary workers, has become historically useless. Comrade Trotzky, recently provoked great merriment all over Russia by the following remark: "The English worker," he said, "will ask himself: 'why should I scratch behind my right ear with my left hand? Why should I support McDonald who takes orders from the liberal bourgeoisie, when I can meet the same bourgeoisie myself face to face?'" This is still more true about the German Social-Democracy. Those of the American comrades who still remember the Bebel-Kautsky-Ledebur Social-Democracy of pre-war times and who have not seen it in action (for reaction) afterwards, should keep in mind that there is practically no difference between the German Social-Democracy of the present and a liberal bourgeois party of the pre-war epoch, such as, for instance, the Russian Kadets. The German Social-Democracy is not even using a socialist phraseology any longer. (It has substituted "social conscience" for class consciousness and class-struggle.) The German "Vorwaerts" is no more liberal than used to be the "Berliner Tageblatt" in 1912. I have personally read the following classic remark in the "Vorwaerts" of April 8: "The Russian Communists denounce bourgeois class justice in the capitalist countries, while they themselves practice proletarian class justice in the Russian Soviet states." Proletarian class justice is equally inacceptable to the German "Vorwaerts" as is capitalist justice. This illustration alone may suffice.

IN practice the German Social-Democracy offers nothing to the working class which could not be and is not being offered by the liberal portion of the bourgeoisie. Fighting against capitalism is criminal because it undermines the economic foundation of the fatherland. Demands presented to the bosses must be mild or else capitalism will not be able to get its due dividends. Reparation bills must be acknowledged and paid because the German army is not strong enough to fight the French. Communists must be downed and smashed because they voice the hatreds of the masses and lead in revolutionary fights, against the only order which is possible at present, namely the capitalist order. This is, roughly, the ideology of the once famous Social-Democratic party. This is the tone and the trend of everyday actions. When I was in Germany, the Dawes committee published its report. The Social-Democratic press was more docile and more crestfallen as regards the crazy bill than was the liberal press. In the strike wave, the Social-Democratic union bureaucrats try to compromise as quietly as is desirable for the bosses and on terms as mild as would only keep the workers from striking. When it comes, however, to persecuting the Communists in the "Gewerkschaften" (unions) or even outlawing entire red sections of the unions, the same Social-Democrats manifest unusual initiative and vigor.

The natural result is a catastrophal loss of Social-Democratic prestige among the mass of the workers, the collapse of Social-Democracy as a political factor, a rush of the workers of any degree of class-consciousness to the sphere of the revolutionary Communist influence and revolutionary action. "German Social-Democracy is no more;" this is a remark repeated in Germany with the same certainly as we, in America, speak of the disappearance of the S. P.

(Continued on page 3)

TO THE GOOD, OLD TIMES!



THE CAPITALIST-MONARCHIST UNITED FRONT IN GERMANY.

Rural Child Labor in the United States

By LOUIS ZOOBOCK

THE agricultural revolution which is spreading thru the rural regions of the United States has led to many unfortunate results. Large capitalistic corporations have invaded the country and are at present controlling huge estates operated by managers with hired labor on what may properly be called a "factory system." The farmers, under the pressure of the monopolists and other exploiters, are sinking to greater and greater poverty and are forced into the class of landless agricultural wage slaves; rural slums are developing, some of them under a tenancy system which does not allow graduation into ownership and holds thousands of families in a state of virtual serfdom; but the most tragic result of the agricultural revolution is the exploitation of the country child, who is chained hopelessly to the drudgery of the farm. Instead of children working side by side with the father and mother on the farm, we find them in many places in gangs of 25, 50 and 100, working under supervision of what is virtually a slave driver, whose chief interest is in the amount of money the children can earn for a financial corporation. It is the condition of these juvenile rural laborers that this article will attempt to ascertain.

Extent of Rural Child Labor.

The number of children engaged in agricultural pursuits has been steadily on the increase. Between the years 1880 and 1900 the number very nearly doubled, and between 1900 and 1910 it increased by approximately one-half. Of the total number of children 10 to 15 years of age reported by the 1910 census as bread winners, 1,431,254, or 71.9 per cent, were engaged in agriculture; of this number 260,195 were reported as "farm laborers working out," that is, on farms away from home. The 1920 census shows a great decrease in the number of rural child workers, but it should be noticed that the census was taken in January, when agricultural operations are practically at a standstill. Besides, it must be remembered that children under 10 years of age, who by the hundreds work in various agricultural operations, are not included in the census occupational returns. However, the findings of the children's bureau disclose the true facts of the extent of child labor on farms; not only was there a decrease in the number of children employed in agriculture, but, on the opposite, there was a considerable increase: at present 2,000,000 children are working on the farms to their injury.

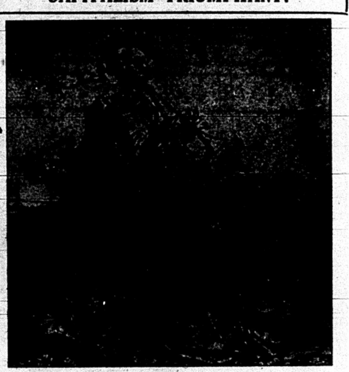
According to Edward N. Clopper, the enjoyment of the following rights is essential to a normal childhood:

1. The right to be born in honor and sound in body and mind; to protection from disease, and to the promotion of health.
2. The right to care, food, shelter, and clothing.
3. The right to education and training sufficient to develop fully his capacity for knowledge and achievement.
4. The right to play and recreation, and to the companionship of his fellows.
5. The right to be safeguarded from neglect, abuse, exploitation and other injustice.

All these fundamental rights are being denied to the child of the landless farmer. The exploitation of the farmers by the capitalists and absentee owners has led to a condition where the farmers must depend upon the work of their families in order to make ends meet on most farms. Even on the home farms operated by the family, a premium is put upon the labor of children. It often happens that the larger the farm the more work for the children. Likewise the larger the family, the larger the farm that is operated. This is particularly true of tenant farms, especially in one-crop sections, where the size of the farm granted to the tenant is based on the size of the family. Where families are hired for farm labor under contract—as in the beet fields of Colorado, Michigan, Nebraska, Kansas and Iowa, in the truck gardens all along the Atlantic coast, or in the great onion fields of Ohio—the acreage to be cultivated is allotted on the same basis. The landlords, employers and other exploiters of the agricultural wage earners devise such contractual conditions which mean a greater demand for tenants and laborers with larger families, and consequently greater exploitation of rural child laborers.

Many reformists and philanthropists, who interest themselves in child labor problems, have tried to show that the work of children in the open air is not injurious; that "the fact that farm children work does not make them child laborers; that the child with a home in the country, where he lives under the care of his parents, is ideally situated," etc. All these assumptions are false, baseless and do not stand any criticism. Poor housing conditions, lack of the simplest sanitary devices, failure to observe even elementary health precautions, lack of recreational life, wretched schooling facilities and poor quality of teachers, burdens prematurely placed upon children in farm and housework, these are the drawbacks of country life under the system of wage slavery. A description of specific facts will help to make this clearer.

CAPITALISM TRIUMPHANT!



PEACE.

Findings in Southern States.

In West Virginia, children are carrying burdens that properly belong to grown-ups. Walter W. Armentrout, who investigated conditions there, found the following examples:

A 12-year-old boy and his mother cultivated six acres of corn and raised and marketed 200 bushels of tomatoes.

Two boys, 12 and 14 years old, operated a 140-acre farm, while the father worked in a sand mine.

A boy, 15 years old, does all the work on a 150-acre farm, his father being away at the mines.

One boy, 12 years old, was found operating a tractor, disking a 20-acre field, unaided.

A girl, 15 years old, and her two brothers, 13 and 14 years old, hoed 15 acres of corn three times, cut corn one week, bound oats by hand 3 days, raked hay with a hand rake 18 days, picked up potatoes for three days, 25 bushels each, per day, etc.

The worst phases of rural child labor are found in the one-crop sections of the South, where cropper tenancy prevails. Here the greedy landlords have developed a system of peonage which guarantees the rent to the landlord and insures poverty to the tenant. The landlord furnishes the land, work, stock, implements, seed, half the fertilizer, etc. The tenant supplies nothing except his labor and that of his wife and children. When the crop is gathered he gets half, and with deductions made for the advances, the landlord gets the rest. The number of acres granted for cultivation depends upon the number of children of the tenant, and as the machinery provided by the landlord is usually old and outworn, the tenant needs a great amount of labor in order to be able to eke out a "living." As a result, thruout the south children of both sexes and all ages from 5 to 15 years are being employed as cotton pickers. The work is very fatiguing; there is exposure to the sun and heat in every part of the season; and because of the monotony of keeping the same position, the shoulders and arms ache from the muscular exertion, and the hands become cramped from holding the hoe. Besides, where the children are working out for some one else the pay is at piece rates, 50 cents for 100 pounds; this encourages speeding, and the pickers are under a nervous strain. It also encourages longer hours of work; in cotton picking the working day is from 7 or earlier until sundown, with almost no time off for dinner; many families take their dinners to the field and eat as they go up and down the rows.

On the truck farms of Maryland and Virginia, children as young as 5 years of age are being mercilessly exploited by the landlords. Here they work from 9 to 13 hours a day; Negro children working much longer hours. In addition to the time spent working on the field most of the children are compelled to do housework and tend to the chores, which makes their total "day's" work unusually long.

The earnings of the children are very small. On the Norfolk truck farms, the hourly rates range from less than 5 cents up to 40 cents and over. In Maryland, children usually get the prevailing rate for piecework by the basket or by the row, as, for example, 4 cents for a five-eighths bushel of tomatoes. In other cases they are paid by the hour, from 10 to 30 cents. One child of 5 was given 10 cents a day for dropping sweet potatoes.

Conditions in Other States.

In states other than the south the conditons are not any better. In North Dakota, investigations of the children's bureau revealed shocking conditions. Children between 6 and 17 years of age are performing every variety of work on the farms. Many heavy and more or less hazardous farm processes involving special physical strain, the handling of machinery or dangerous implements, or the driving of four-horse or five-horse teams are commonly performed by children from the ages of 10 and up. "Boys as young as 7 years of age and girls as young as 10 are commonly found driving stackers and hay forks, harrowing and raking hay, etc."

Of 845 children included in one study, 104 while engaged in farm work had had an accident resulting in some injury. Twelve of them had broken their arms or legs, or had broken bones in other parts of the body; others had dislocations, sprains or had been crushed or badly bruised, or had bad cuts or lacerations. Permanent injuries, such as loss of an arm or leg, and even deaths, are a common occurrence.

In the sugar beet fields of Colorado, Michigan, Kansas, etc., tens of thousands of children between the ages of 3 and 16 are being utilized in the work of taking care of the sugar beets. Some work in gangs under slave drivers, others merely as members of the laboring family, which often is a migratory family following the crops from locality to locality.

At least 50 per cent of the hired workers on the beet fields are children who work 14 hours a day under a speeding system. The work is very hard and exhaustive; the continued stooping in kneeling and crouching positions when "thinning," and the lifting and handling of heavy weights in "pulling" and "topping," affect the posture and outline of the growing child's body. Seventy per cent or more of the children employed in the sugar beet industry have postural deformities and malpositions apparently due to strain. "A total of 676 cases of winged scapulae were found among the 1,022 children, 661 of the entire group having this defect; hence two children in three were taxing the muscles of an undeveloped shoulder girdle in this period of growth."

Similar conditions exist in other places. In Ohio, several departments of the state government have been aroused over child labor conditions in the onion fields, one official declaring them to be "outrageous and unbelievable." He estimated that more than 4,000 children between the ages of 6 and 16 are working in the marshes weeding and topping onions. A Cleveland newspaper man reported them as working 10 hours a day, "crawling on hands and knees thru mucky soil," and that the children became completely exhausted by the work.

In the Imperial Valley of California children as young as 3 years of age pick cotton from sunrise to sunset in the extreme shadeless heat of the valley. The work is very hard and taxes the strength of the undeveloped children. The cotton pickers usually have a long, loose strap of material at the opening of the bag which is slipped over the child's head. The child picks the cotton, puts it in the bag, which he drags behind him. One boy stated to an investigator: "I sometimes pick till I have over 100 pounds. I pick as long as I can pull the bag, and until it gets so heavy that I can't walk straight." Another boy said: "Us kids most always drag from 40 to 50 pounds of cotton before we take it to be weighed. Three of us pick. I am 12 years old and my bag is 12 feet long. I can drag nearly 100 pounds."

This in brief describes the condition of the rural child laborers. They are forced to perform the hardest tasks on the farms; they are compelled to work long hours for the poorest pay; they are virtually denied an education, as they must work in order to supplement the meager earnings of the parents; they are deprived of proper amusements and social and intellectual opportunities to a most undesirable degree; they are forced to live in the cheapest and most unsanitary quarters; they are badly fed and undernourished, and as a result cases of malnutrition, pellagra, and tuberculosis are very common, etc. To put it in a single sentence, under the system of wage slavery, the children of the tenant farmers and agricultural laborers have no opportunities for education, health, recreation and the enjoyment of a normal childhood.

The Chase in the Night

By FRED. ANDERSON

(A Memory of John Reed "Underground")

JIM and I were sitting in an ordinary little room of a worker's dwelling on the outskirts of a small coast town. We were waiting for Bob, the third comrade of our trio, who had gone out in the winternight to meet an oversea steamer. There was always a job for us with the steamer. Always the mail—the red or "fist" mail, as we called it—and often a fellow stowaway.

Our little room, which we wished to look as ordinary and unnoticeable as possible, was a station on the only line of communication between two worlds. And what a line! Through the blockade of the Allies and the Border States, through White Armies and fronts, through barriers of police, customs and detectives massed up against Red Russia in 1918-20, thru all this our line was cut, known to few, used by many. White Terror reigned in the Border States and many a brave comrade was killed or tortured, or still sits in jail for the running of that line. Nevertheless, it never closed; men and mail kept going from Russia to the Western World and from the Western World to Russia.

BOB returned. He had the mail, mostly letters and reports from all over the world, forwarded from hand to hand and addressed to the leaders of the World Revolution. There were other things, too, and amongst them, in the back of a certain book, a thin slip, intelligible to Jim alone. Off he went to decipher it, and this was the result: "in same steamer american eastward pass wilson. American Wilson—a passenger, h'm, that was my part of the work so I put on my coat and went out.

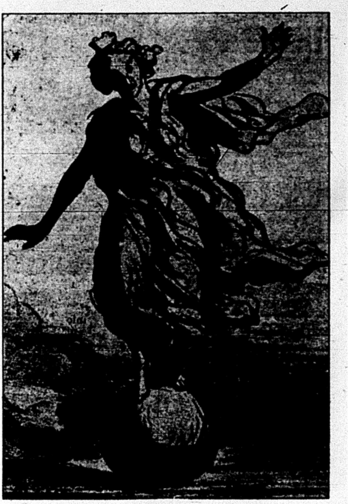
IT was about half-past ten when I came down to the deserted harbour. The quays, covered with streaks of thin snow, looked unpleasantly white and lit under the swinging arc lights. Down below the icy black water swished faintly against the concrete work. It was not a good night: too clear, too still—one could see and hear too far. At the end of the pier lay the steamer, sending down a smell of oil and fried potatoes with the wind. Slowly I approached, trying to look as much like a whisky smuggler as possible, for that was the most innocent and natural mask for a "political" in these days. The railing on the pier between the steamer and the customs' shanty was already removed and all officials had apparently gone, but some dog of a 'tec might still be nosing round. . . . Voices and the clatter of messtins could be heard from the forecastle but the rest of the ship seemed lifeless, except for the fizzing steam somewhere up round the funnel, and the regular tapping of a piece of loose rope against the mast. Presently a fellow in a stoker's shirt and trousers came scampering up. I hailed him from my observation point on the pier: "Gothenburgh-Bill aboard?" He stopped, stared at me for a second, then with "All right, wait a mo'" turned down again. Bill came up and ashore and we talked in the shadow of a magazine. Yes, there had been a fellow this trip; but Bill was astonished. Hadn't I been down once before, earlier—no—anyway, he had put his passenger on shore and told him to follow two fellows one of whom he had supposed to be me. I cursed him for his carelessness. "Well, anyway, what was he like?" "Tall, strong fellow, darkish in a big green ulster" "Well, I'm off to find him. Good night." Bill returned to the steamer.

UP town the streets were empty. I walked round and round on the lookout, but in vain. After one o'clock, I went home full of apprehension. Damn Bill! He had been nervous and wanted to get rid of his dangerous passenger too quickly. The American might have been caught already. But in that case there would be word waiting at home for me from the charwoman of a certain institution. However, Jim and Bob had no news for me, so we looked forward to the morning.

orning came. We had mobilised four comrades and sent each to his part of the town to watch for a green ulster on a swarthy, probably dirty fellow, who would harken to a casually uttered "Wilson," the password. Right enough, before long one of the boys returned with the green ulster trailling behind. He looked the things we were after, so I who was supposed to know a little English said: "How do!" He certainly looked tired, unshaven and black with coal dust in the wrinkles of his face and neck, but he smiled and said, "Hope I'n right this time!" . . . "Sure, as the fourteen points of . . . "Wilson" he echoed with a laugh.

WE seated him in a corner of our wooden sofa and gave him cigarettes. How he smoked! Must have been one hundred a day. We didn't ask him questions, for we were trained not to, but he told us his name was John Reed. "Oh, is that him," Jim said, and stopped the rocking chair in which he sat to show his deferance. Jim was a lover of literature and knew "Ten Days" in translation. Granny who kept house for us, and who never "knew" or asked anything—at any rate never told anything, even ultimately in court—good old red granny gave us breakfast of fresh herring and coffee. While Jack ate, he told us his story, then he went to sleep, while one of us went to buy him clean clothes, for Jack, like everybody "underground" traveled light; a toothbrush in the ulster pocket.

ON THE EVE OF THE REVOLUTION



EUROPE.

THIS was his story. On the other side, Jack had been put in charge of Gothenburgh-Bill and stowed away in the coal bunker where he remained for two days. Of course it was pitch dark, almost airless, with bare sharp coal lumps to lie upon. And it wasn't too safe either, a new trimmer had been taken on board who knew nothing about the stowaway and his work sometimes brought him quite near to where Jack lay. Jack could hear the clinking sound of glass bottles—smuggled whisky, hastily being buried by the trimmer. Twice Bill managed to sneak in and bring him some water and sandwiches, and report how the journey progressed. Then the steamer came to port. Customs officials and police began their search, so Jack crawled into the remotest corner of the coal bunker, jamming himself between the coal and the ceiling, until Bill came to his release. Taking him above, Bill pointed to two figures lolling under a lamp-post on the pier, and shoved him ashore. Jack understood he was to follow these two at some distance until he was spoken to. He stepped forward, rejoicing to breathe air again, and with a handful of cotton-waste rubbed the coal dust out of his eyes. Presently, the two fellows started moving. Jack followed 30 paces behind. The three sauntered up town and loafed round an open square. Now and then the two would glance back uneasily at Jack, but nothing was said, so he kept faithfully trotting after them. They turned right, turned left, walked on and on and finally entered a veritable labyrinth of lanes and alleyways between small, straggling houses and dingy back yards in the suburb of the town. In order not to lose his guides, Jack had come up much closer, and then the men after a moment's hesitation in front of a certain house, turned quickly on to the open highroad and set straight out to the country, with their pursuer in grim determination after them. Here street lamps ceased; Only snow and woods were visible. It was growing very late. The two ahead walked faster and faster. Jack was puzzled. He thought of hailing them but he knew the country was dangerous and unconditional discipline necessary. Clearly they were nervous and afraid of something. Thus on and on, until, suddenly, both fellows bolted at full speed off the road, up a wooded hill and disappeared . . . Jack stopped . . . wiped his brow. Two hours and a half—more—this chase had lasted and here he was in the middle of the night absolutely at a loss. Slowly he turned and tramped back to town.

THE only explanation I could offer was that the fellows had been smugglers, unarmed and frightened, thinking themselves shadowed by a detective. Jack laughed heartily at the funny chase, which, however, had cost him a whole winter night's terribly wearisome and risky watch in the streets. Goodness only knows how he kept on his feet, frozen, hungry and tired as he was, and afraid of attracting the attention of the patrolling police constables. But the longest night comes to an end. With the morning, people began moving in the streets. He had already decided to return to ship when he found himself being shyly observed by an idle fellow. Passing near he heard him mutter: "Vilson, Vilson" so he replied and was taken to our quarters.

IN the afternoon, when Jack had rested, we went to have a bath in one of the small steam baths which was kept by the widow of a worker, lying now with many other proletarians in the "doggraves" dug by themselves before execution, outside the town. She had a son, though, who was alive; he had escaped to Russia and was fighting with the reds. When we entered the bathhouse, I thought I had better give an explanation as to why my comrade didn't speak the local tongue. So I told her he was a Swedish sailor. She looked at him rather curiously, but said nothing. They have a wonderful scent on some matters, these widows and mothers, know. How she guessed I do not know, but she somehow felt I was not quite "straight"—had something to do with that "underground traffic." When, however, according to the custom of the place, she same in to wash us, and saw the scar on Jack's back (he had had an operation down in Salonika, he told me) she turned to me and said in my ear; "You dont need to fool me; he aint no Swede, a Russian he is, swarthy fellow, and wounded too—a red guard he is . . . But don't be 'fraid—I never tell. Our Charlie too, you know . . .

SO I let it pass, and when I saw the tenderness with which the old soul washed and massaged Jack—without her usual chatter, though—I realised that it was better to let it pass. A great honour had befallen Jack. "Russian" and "Red" in those days and in that land meant to the bourgeoisie, to the capitalists and to all respectable people the things most feared, detested, hated on earth and hell. It spelled death to the man charged with it. But to the workingclass—then bleeding and silent under the iron heel of White Terror—it meant hope in a hopeless night, it meant daring and revolt—something to love and cheer in the secret of your heart when everything else seemed lost. And so this old proletarian woman bathed and washed John Reed as thought he had been her own son, "The Russian Redguard."

NEXT morning then we saw Jack off eastward along the "line" and we heard soon after that he had arrived safely in Russia.

HERRIOT EXPECTING SOCIALISTS TO HELP HIM FORM CABINET

PARIS, May 22.—It is now definitely established that Edouard Herriot is to be the next Premier of France, provided he can form a cabinet.

The leader of the radical socialists today said he would offer ministerial portfolios to certain socialists, but that their acceptance depended largely upon whether the socialist congress voted in favor of participation in a coalition government.

Herriot expected to confer with Aristide Briand, former premier, today and to arrange to carry on with the formation of a cabinet single handed, if the socialists refused participation.

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A NEGLECTED FIELD

By MARTIN ABERN

THE Workers Party is today engaged in a campaign to form a class Farmer-Labor Party in the United States, an effort worthy of the full energies of every Party member. In noting the excellent development of our Party, it is well to state that the Workers Party really began to grow and assume influence when it started seriously and earnestly to work within the unions, and when it, at the same time, freed itself from the separatist or dual notions held by some members. It is imperative that we always call upon our membership to get more and more into the general work of the trade unions in order to carry on the work of transforming the existing trade unions into organizations of the class struggle and into revolutionary unions. Because of old dual union conceptions, not by any means yet entirely removed; because of strong opposition against those carrying out the T. U. E. L. program by the reactionary union leaders, lending false strength to dual union thought; and because of Party activity in other fields, we are always in danger of losing sight of or neglecting trade union work.

OUR Labor Party campaign is the Party's biggest campaign today. We are "in politics" with a vengeance. Anti-parliamentary notions are obviously removed as a whole from Party thought. One form of Leftism is evidently corrected. It cannot by any means be said that there is too much emphasis on parliamentary activity or general political activity, such as the Labor Party campaign. Yet it may be said that there is neglect on the part of many of our members in trade union fields. If our members are not opposed to trade union activity in theory, and we do not believe they are, they are opposed, some of them, in practice. They either do not attend their union meetings, or, when they do attend, they do nothing there. A Labor Party, unless made and supported by the trade unions, would have no permanent basis. It would be no real Labor Party. It would not be able to withstand the organizational or propagandistic opposition of the capitalist parties.

IN reference to the Labor Party question, Comrade Foster in his Party convention industrial report declared, "Inasmuch as the Labor Party, in so far as it represents the industrial workers, rests directly upon the trade unions and draws its conventions and other legislative bodies out of their ranks, the extent to which we will have power and influence in the growing Labor Party movement will depend entirely upon the strength and grip we have in the trade unions." As in the case of the Labor Party, so in the rest of the trade union work. Hence, in our campaign for a class Farmer-Labor Party, to insure its success, our members must take a far greater part in union work than even before.

THE economic problems, trade union agreements, strengthening of the unions, amalgamation, all these and more, must be taken up actively by the militant unionist and Party members, and explained in the unions. If we would win the leadership of the masses in the trade unions from the fake labor leaders, and those labelling themselves progressives, our members must be in the trade unions fighting on every issue affecting trade union work and development and thus proving our right to leadership of the trade union movement. In Minneapolis, for instance, the trade union movement is progressive or perhaps even radical. The normal leadership of the trade unions is regarded as progressive and radical. It is doubly necessary that there our Party members shall be active in the trade unions to make clear our stand and differences between the Communist and the progressive unionists. Yet the T. U. E. L. has no organization, unless perhaps it be a very small one and in this very city the T. U. E. L. logically should be strong.

OUR members must not only be for T. U. E. L. and Party union policy in words; they must not sit within the trade unions in theory, and outside of them in practice. If trade union activity means anything at all, it means, first, being present at all meetings. It means being alive to all wage and strike issues. It means combatting class collaboration policies being put over very cleverly by shyster labor leaders.

Leadership in the trade unions is not only won by political agitation; it is won by contesting every issue before the unions with the reactionary leadership. Trade union agreements are presented which are wrong and bad for the unionists. We must be in a position to expose the fakers proposing them. In his article on the 5th Congress of the Communist International, Comrade Zinoviev says:

"THE question of the Trade Unions once again occupies an important place in the work of the 5th Congress. The more the influence of the Communists in the Trade Union movement grows, the more furious do the leaders of the Social Democracy become in their effort to hasten the split in the Trade Unions. The provocative tactics of the Social Democratic leaders in certain places are very successful. Among the German Left Wing, there is developing a wrong and extremely dangerous attitude towards the question of the future work in the reactionary Trade Unions. The 5th Congress will have to speak with all its authority and determination against the policy of leaving the Social Democratic unions, and at the time it will have to find a practical solution of how to organize those workers whom the Social Democratic leaders have succeeded in expelling from the Trade Unions."

IF the Communist International speaks so strongly in the case of the German Trade unions, it can speak a thousand times more strongly in the case of America and demonstrate the need of greater trade union activity and against dual union ideas.

"Great masses have turned their backs on the trade unions. In the opinion of the Communist Party of Germany, neither abandoning the trade unions nor hastily founding new unions is the right way to overcome the yellow trade union bureaucracy," says the thesis of the Center Group in the German Party, "or to create a broad revolutionary trade union movement. Such modes of procedure only have the effect of aiding the yellow trade union bureaucracy in their purpose of converting the trade unions into blackleg (scab) organizations in the service of capital. In spite of the treachery of their leaders, the trade unions still contain great masses who would be delivered over defenseless into the hands of the yellow bureaucrats if the Communists left the unions. . . . . . The Communists must organize from below the resistance against the mass expulsion of the whole opposition on the broadest basis in the trade unions."

IT is as if this were being written especially for the American militants and Communists, so aptly does it fit the needs for our Party members and militants continuing and increasing trade union work and carrying on the battle against Gompers, Sigman, Lewis and the rest of the degenerate crew.

RESULTS more than justify the Party and T. U. E. L. industrial policy in the unions. In the recent Pullman strike, great strides were made by the Party because of the intense activity of the Party and the DAILY WORKER in the immediate issues of the strike. The Party established itself among the Pullman workers and strikers. At that, the Pullman Party members were far from taking full advantage of the situation.

THRU the activity of the militants in the trade unions, limited even as it was, there are now in many unions being waged struggles for a better leadership, especially so in the needle trades.

STRUGGLE against the reactionary opposition brings its fruits, however slow. Expulsions, etc., are the proof of the effectiveness of militant and revolutionary work within the unions. The future holds no doubt even worse than individual expulsions—perhaps whole union locals and International expulsions and yet the Party policy is proved thereby still proper. We are winning the masses in the unions.

IN his pamphlet, "Bankruptcy of the American Labor Movement," Comrade Foster declares, "A disastrous effect of the systematic demoralization and drawing away of the militants is that it has thrown the trade unions almost entirely into the control of the organized reactionaires. In all labor movements the unions can prosper and grow only if the progressive elements within them organize closely and wage a vigorous battle all along the line against the conservative bureaucracy. Militants must build machines to fight those of the reactionaries."

OUR Party must enforce the rule of every member joining a union. Union comrades shall be active in the Trade Union Educational League or they cannot be said to be fulfilling the Party requirements. Thru actual and continued systematic work in the trade unions, we can win over the majority of the trade unionists to Communism. Without doing that we cannot succeed to the revolution. The thesis of the 3rd C. I. Congress states:

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BUILD the Party by working as Communists should in the trade union movement. In the metal trades, needle trades, building trades, everywhere, get into the work of the T. U. E. L. which is the work of the Party. Our Party has got on the right basis by declaring for trade union work and we must not and can not tolerate for a moment any inactivity in industrial and trade union work. Not out of the unions, but into the unions; don't just accept the program of the T. U. E. L., but get into the unions, get into the work.

IT is to be seen that the problems of the Communist in the trade unions are fundamentally the same all over the world. To become the vanguard of the proletariat, the Communists must attain the leadership of the trade union movement. Despite expulsions and splits, whether engineered by Amsterdam, Gompers, Sigman, or anybody else, our task is to fight for unity in the trade union movement. If our comrades have not been as active as they ought to be in the unions in Chicago, New York, Minneapolis and the hundreds of other cities, let them get more firmly into the work. By fighting all along the line on every issue before the union from wage cuts, strikes, amalgamation, Fascism, Ku Klux Klan, shop delegate system, the Labor Party, to Communism, we can win the fight against the yellow union leadership. In Southern Illinois, for instance, we know that we have the problem of the Ku Klux Klan in the unions and the only way to meet it is for our comrades to be inside of the unions fighting the Klan on all issues.

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A Little May Day Experience

By ARNE SWABECK.

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LAST year the little city of Christopher, in Franklin County, put on a grand May Day Celebration. Under the auspices of the two mine workers' local unions a great parade thru the town was staged, winding up in a mass meeting over which the Mayor presided while Comrades Earl Browder and Mother Bloor spoke. Now matters have changed somewhat. The Ku Kluxers, the local operators, and I suppose, also the lieutenants of Frank Farrington, have had an opportunity to inform the Mayor that he made a mistake. This year nothing like that was going to happen.

ON Thursday morning, May First, after having been pulled thru the muddy road from Benton by a horse team, I arrived in Christopher for the scheduled May Day celebration. A mass meeting had been advertised at the tiny city park. Some of us boarded a Ford and came to the park at the appointed hour. Several hundred coal miners lined the streets. None had been permitted to enter the park. Immediately the Mayor stepped up and told us curtly that "no bolshevik speeches or May Day celebrations would be allowed anywhere in Christopher," and "no arguments about it," echoed the sheriffs and deputy sheriffs while a gang of the Ku Klu Klan sent us some rather hostile looks.

"What were you going to speak about," one little storekeeper asked me. "Well, give me a chance to get it off my chest," I replied, "and you may listen." But, nothing doing. We were pushed back into the Ford and compelled to leave.

WE next made for the miners' hall, followed by part of the audience, determined to use our "constitutional right" to free assemblage. Comrade Barney Mass, organizer of the Young Workers League, opened the meeting with a few appropriate remarks on the "rights and guarantees" set forth in the United States Constitution. However, the sheriffs, deputies and Ku Kluxers thought otherwise. No sooner had Comrade Mass started than in rushed a big organized gang of this tribe, again laying down the law: "No May Day celebration anywhere in Christopher." Arguments availed nothing. Comrade Mass was placed under arrest and the meeting broke up.

THE excitement became transferred to the streets; the crowd increased expecting something to happen. While we paced the walk on the one side, awaiting an opportunity to place bonds for Comrade Mass, the Ku Kluxers, growing in numbers, watched our moves from the other side.

I HAD a meeting scheduled at Ziegler, for that same afternoon, and the comrades reminded me that we had better start to reach it in time, leaving others to take care of Barney Mass. Of course, it could hardly be expected that I should be permitted to get away that easy, at least such were not the intentions of those watching us from the other side. When about ready to go, I was also placed under arrest and taken to a place they called the City Hall. "You dirty little rat, did you write that article?" I heard the captain of the Ku Klux Klan shout to Barney Mass, when I arrived there, as he tried to fit his fist to Barney's jaw. He referred to an article on the American Legion which he discovered in an old copy of the Young Worker, confiscated from our belongings. But no reply was needed, the sheriff intervened, saying that he could not stand for anyone taking the law into their own hands, as we were going to have a fair and "partial" trial (he meant impartial).

THIS particular part of the country has witnessed many bitter fights between the "upholders of the law" and those who want to administer speedy "justice" with the help of a gun or a piece of rope, in line with the traditions of the "good old days." So, while the city authorities, evidently moved by the fact that a couple of dangerous reds had been caught, decided that we were to be transferred to the county seat, Benton, Ill., the Ku Kluxers made ready for a "Necktie Party." They filled two big Buick cars with gun totters and set out at a speed of about 60 miles an hour determined to catch up with us while we were yet on the hard road to Benton and where they would have a better chance to overpower our sheriff guardians.

HEAVILY guarded by a total of eight sheriffs and deputy sheriffs, Comrade Mass and myself traveled along, our party divided into two Fords, with Benton as our goal. Just before the entrance to that city travelers were compelled to switch off from the hard road, which is not quite completed there, and take another road, muddy, about two feet deep. We got stuck and sheriffs had to pull the cars out. Just then the two cars loaded with Ku Kluxers arrived on the scene and got stuck too; they failed to reach us on the hard road. Up came the Klan captain, owner of a little hardware store in Christopher, armed with a gun in one hand and a nice slender rope in the other, ready to administer "justice." Furious that we had slipped away, he commanded, "stick 'em up," and continued, "these are my prisoners, I claim these men and we'll fix 'em." One deputy sheriff, daunted at the gall, stuck 'em up. A minute's hesitation, at which many thoughts ran rapidly thru our minds. Was this a frame-up? Were the sheriffs going to turn us over to that mob? But no—the fellow had overreached himself. The sheriff in command, noting that only one man had come forward while pointing his gun at him, retorted, "these are my prisoners, they are going to have a fair and "partial" trial (again meaning impartial) and if you make another move this gun is going to come off." One sheriff quickly snatched the gun out of the hand of the Klan leader. He turned around and found himself starring into the gaps of seven other guns. Like a whipped cur, the would-be hero waded back thru the mud to his followers, and we felt perfectly at ease in the care of our brave sheriffs, who stepped on the gas and we soon arrived at Benton.

WHEN brought to the States Attorney's office, the frozen attitude of the sheriffs melted away and they discussed the incident with us in a jolly, good humored manner. "One more move by that fellow and I would have let loose," said the head sheriff. "They have tried that stunt on me before but never succeeded. Once in a while, however, they have their necktie parties, that seems to be a sort of costume here."

THE States Attorney delved into our literature supply without finding anything of an incriminating nature. He informed us that we would be held until further notice, rather as a matter of protection against any possible snipers. When we asked what specific charges had been submitted, he replied: "Well, if all those guns you saw had been discharged you wouldn't have asked for any charges. He was quite a jovial fellow, did not know that this state had a criminal syndicalist law, he had heard some rumblings about a Third Party and a Labor Party, and wished them all kinds of success, but was rather keenly interested in local politics and the candidacy of Governor Small. He agreed that the attempts of the Klan to hold up the sheriffs was a "grave offense." A little later, in a phone conversation with the Mayor of Christopher, he informed him that it would be of no use trying to make a case against us unless he, the Mayor, had some specific evidence to the effect that we had been advocating the overthrow of the government by force and violence, and he added, "these fellows seem to be advocating a Labor Party."

At 6:30 the same evening we were released, and made our way to Ziegler, Ill. There we were informed that the Klan were organizing to get some speakers who had arrived in town. Twice they came to the hall where the miners had a dance. But it was late for any May Day celebration.

This incident with the Klan is helping to clear the class lines. It is gradually hammering the mine workers into one solid front against their enemies.

A Voice From Prison.

(Clip this out. When you feel like becoming a "Tired Radical" read it over and remember that Vanzetti was in prison four years when he wrote it. Then put it away till you need it again.)

• • • •

"Go, thought, upon the Golden wing."

Fly, my thought thru the living, flaming atmosphere of this spring morning. Fly to the hearts of my comrades, and voice to them my message which can be felt tho it cannot be said.

What if I have loved Freedom too much? What if the world has revolved four times around the Fatherly Sun since I was put behind prison bars, and deprived of all that makes the travail of life worth living? No reflection of blue sky nor heavenly flame reach the prison built for men, by men. The People are prostrate under the ferocious folly of the Tyrants, Lords of the Land, and the violence of their ruffian soldiers, children of the poor. Is then all in vain? Is all vanity?

No, not all is in vain, not all is vanity. The sacrifice of women is not in vain if they give birth to real men. And the real, the immense generosity of the universe is in us if the love of freedom still warms the human heart.

Spring approaches, Resurrection is at hand! All the living creatures freed from the yoke of the criminal authority, renew themselves, rejoice and sing. This is the force that will free the souls from darkness and cowardly captivity and lead the human family to the shores and summits of infinite freedom.

Resurrection! Vain were the chains and the gallows, vain the pyres, the crosses and the arenas where martyrs have been flung to wild beasts. Vain are the ukases of those who rule the earth. There is a cosmic virtue that transcends the power of all tyrants. For this I bear manly my cross, I know not to have suffered in vain, Oh, my friends.

BARTOLOMEO VANZETTI.

IN THE LAND OF GLOOM

(Continued from page one)

Fascisti.

FACT number four is the growing militancy and the growing number of the extreme Right which in Germany is called the "Voelkischer" and which we may name with the old familiar Fascisti. The program of the Right is very simple: abolition of the constitution, establishment of a monarchy, dissolution of all Socialist parties, annihilation of the Communists, a ten or twelve hour labor day, organization of a strong national army under a great national dictator, fight to the finish against the French. The Fascisti are militant not only in words but also in action. They make riots. They appear in workers' quarters and attack workers' gatherings. They do scab work in strikes. They organize anti-Jewish pogroms. For a radical or a person with an intellectual or a semitic appearance to come to a meeting of the Voelkische is to risk a couple of ribs. I was told by an eyewitness that at one of their meetings the younger members formed a line near the door asking the comers for donations and thereby singing a song which had the refrain:

"Give, give, give,
That we may kill off
The Messopotamian flatfoots.'

It is quite obvious that a movement of this kind, appealing to the patriotism of the German philistine, appealing to the class interests of the German industrialist, appealing to the group interests of the military caste, appealing to the consciousness of power and supremacy which is inherent in the German bourgeosie, appearing to offer a quick and glorious solution of the present crisis, must attract a great number of disgruntled elements in the unhappy German empire. The weakness of the movement is in its inability to offer any real solution. It is childish to imagine that the Germans could wage a successful war against the French in the near future.

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Among these forces the Communist party of Germany must steer its way and lead the masses towards a revolution. When I was in Berlin the Communist national congress was still in progress. It ended on the eve of my departure from Germany. The story of my meetings and conversations with the German comrades must be postponed to a later correspondence.

Moscow, April 29.

Walsh Wants Senate Consideration Of Child Labor Bill

(By The Federated Press)

WASHINGTON, May 23.—Senator Walsh of Montana, has served notice that he will move within a few days that the Senate take up the child-labor resolution already passed by the House. Unanimous consent that the resolution be considered on May 22 was blocked by Sen. King of Utah.

Sen. Norris served notice, at the same time, that he would take similar action to secure consideration of the McNary-Haugen and Norris-Sinclair farmer relief bills. He said he had waited long enough, and would not hesitate to seek to set aside current business in order that farmer relief might get a hearing before adjournment.

A NEGLECTED FIELD

By MARTIN ABERN

THE Workers Party is today engaged in a campaign to form a class Farmer-Labor Party in the United States, an effort worthy of the full energies of every Party member. In noting the excellent development of our Party, it is well to state that the Workers Party really began to grow and assume influence when it started seriously and earnestly to work within the unions, and when it, at the same time, freed itself from the separatist or dual notions held by some members. It is imperative that we always call upon our membership to get more and more into the general work of the trade unions in order to carry on the work of transforming the existing trade unions into organizations of the class struggle and into revolutionary unions. Because of old dual union conceptions, not by any means yet entirely removed; because of strong opposition against those carrying out the T. U. E. L. program by the reactionary union leaders, lending false strength to dual union thought; and because of Party activity in other fields, we are always in danger of losing sight of or neglecting trade union work.

OUR Labor Party campaign is the Party's biggest campaign today. We are "in politics" with a vengeance. Anti-parliamentary notions are obviously removed as a whole from Party thought. One form of Leftism is evidently corrected. It cannot by any means be said that there is too much emphasis on parliamentary activity or general political activity, such as the Labor Party campaign. Yet it may be said that there is neglect on the part of many of our members in trade union fields. If our members are not opposed to trade union activity in theory, and we do not believe they are, they are opposed, some of them, in practice. They either do not attend their union meetings, or, when they do attend, they do nothing there. A Labor Party, unless made and supported by the trade unions, would have no permanent basis. It would be no real Labor Party. It would not be able to withstand the organizational or propagandistic opposition of the capitalist parties.

IN reference to the Labor Party question, Comrade Foster in his Party convention industrial report declared, "Inasmuch as the Labor Party, in so far as it represents the industrial workers, rests directly upon the trade unions and draws its conventions and other legislative bodies out of their ranks, the extent to which we will have power and influence in the growing Labor Party movement will depend entirely upon the strength and grip we have in the trade unions." As in the case of the Labor Party, so in the rest of the trade union work. Hence, in our campaign for a class Farmer-Labor Party, to insure its success, our members must take a far greater part in union work than even before.

THE economic problems, trade union agreements, strengthening of the unions, amalgamation, all these and more, must be taken up actively by the militant unionist and Party members, and explained in the unions. If we would win the leadership of the masses in the trade unions from the fake labor leaders, and those labelling themselves progressives, our members must be in the trade unions fighting on every issue affecting trade union work and development and thus proving our right to leadership of the trade union movement. In Minneapolis, for instance, the trade union movement is progressive or perhaps even radical. The normal leadership of the trade unions is regarded as progressive and radical. It is doubly necessary that there our Party members shall be active in the trade unions to make clear our stand and differences between the Communist and the progressive unionists. Yet the T. U. E. L. has no organization, unless perhaps it be a very small one and in this very city the T. U. E. L. logically should be strong.

OUR members must not only be for T. U. E. L. and Party union policy in words; they must not sit within the trade unions in theory, and outside of them in practice. If trade union activity means anything at all, it means, first, being present at all meetings. It means being alive to all wage and strike issues. It means combatting class collaboration policies being put over very cleverly by shyster labor leaders.

Leadership in the trade unions is not only won by political agitation; it is won by contesting every issue before the unions with the reactionary leadership. Trade union agreements are presented which are wrong and bad for the unionists. We must be in a position to expose the fakers proposing them. In his article on the 5th Congress of the Communist International, Comrade Zinoviev says:

"THE question of the Trade Unions once again occupies an important place in the work of the 5th Congress. The more the influence of the Communists in the Trade Union movement grows, the more furious do the leaders of the Social Democracy become in their effort to hasten the split in the Trade Unions. The provocative tactics of the Social Democratic leaders in certain places are very successful. Among the German Left Wing, there is developing a wrong and extremely dangerous attitude towards the question of the future work in the reactionary Trade Unions. The 5th Congress will have to speak with all its authority and determination against the policy of leaving the Social Democratic unions, and at the time it will have to find a practical solution of how to organize those workers whom the Social Democratic leaders have succeeded in expelling from the Trade Unions."

IF the Communist International speaks so strongly in the case of the German Trade unions, it can speak a thousand times more strongly in the case of America and demonstrate the need of greater trade union activity and against dual union ideas.

"Great masses have turned their backs on the trade unions. In the opinion of the Communist Party of Germany, neither abandoning the trade unions nor hastily founding new unions is the right way to overcome the yellow trade union bureaucracy," says the thesis of the Center Group in the German Party, "or to create a broad revolutionary trade union movement. Such modes of procedure only have the effect of aiding the yellow trade union bureaucracy in their purpose of converting the trade unions into blackleg (scab) organizations in the service of capital. In spite of the treachery of their leaders, the trade unions still contain great masses who would be delivered over defenseless into the hands of the yellow bureaucrats if the Communists left the unions. . . . . . The Communists must organize from below the resistance against the mass expulsion of the whole opposition on the broadest basis in the trade unions."

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DOWN in Franklin County the Ku Klux Klan is flourishing like toad stools. The Invisible Empire has full sway. It is a league of petty bourgeois storekeepers, reinforced by the appointed henchmen of the coal operators and the well-known steam roller of the United Mine Workers Union. They are the servile tools of the masters. Of course, any expression of solidarity by the workers is both detested and feared by this gang.

THIS county is bordering on the south to Williamson County, made famous two years ago when the striking coal miners taught a bloody lesson to professional scabbing, and made notorious recently thru the hard boiled exploits of "Grand Kleagle" (or something like that) Glenn Young. It is located right in the heart of the Illinois coal fields. Thousands of miners have been compelled to accept a status of more or less permanent idleness. At present over half of the mines are shut down tight. However, most of these coal miners own a little shack, and the storekeepers, in the hope of some day taking over the deed to such property, are quite willing to grant credit for the most essential necessaries, while meanwhile nothing will be left over for clothing. It seems like the coal barons cherish the hope that some day these valiant miners will be starved into submission.

LAST year the little city of Christopher, in Franklin County, put on a grand May Day Celebration. Under the auspices of the two mine workers' local unions a great parade thru the town was staged, winding up in a mass meeting over which the Mayor presided while Comrades Earl Browder and Mother Bloor spoke. Now matters have changed somewhat. The Ku Kluxers, the local operators, and I suppose, also the lieutenants of Frank Farrington, have had an opportunity to inform the Mayor that he made a mistake. This year nothing like that was going to happen.

ON Thursday morning, May First, after having been pulled thru the muddy road from Benton by a horse team, I arrived in Christopher for the scheduled May Day celebration. A mass meeting had been advertised at the tiny city park. Some of us boarded a Ford and came to the park at the appointed hour. Several hundred coal miners lined the streets. None had been permitted to enter the park. Immediately the Mayor stepped up and told us curtly that "no bolshevik speeches or May Day celebrations would be allowed anywhere in Christopher," and "no arguments about it," echoed the sheriffs and deputy sheriffs while a gang of the Ku Klu Klan sent us some rather hostile looks.

"What were you going to speak about," one little storekeeper asked me. "Well, give me a chance to get it off my chest," I replied, "and you may listen." But, nothing doing. We were pushed back into the Ford and compelled to leave.

WE next made for the miners' hall, followed by part of the audience, determined to use our "constitutional right" to free assemblage. Comrade Barney Mass, organizer of the Young Workers League, opened the meeting with a few appropriate remarks on the "rights and guarantees" set forth in the United States Constitution. However, the sheriffs, deputies and Ku Kluxers thought otherwise. No sooner had Comrade Mass started than in rushed a big organized gang of this tribe, again laying down the law: "No May Day celebration anywhere in Christopher." Arguments availed nothing. Comrade Mass was placed under arrest and the meeting broke up.

THE excitement became transferred to the streets; the crowd increased expecting something to happen. While we paced the walk on the one side, awaiting an opportunity to place bonds for Comrade Mass, the Ku Kluxers, growing in numbers, watched our moves from the other side.

I HAD a meeting scheduled at Ziegler, for that same afternoon, and the comrades reminded me that we had better start to reach it in time, leaving others to take care of Barney Mass. Of course, it could hardly be expected that I should be permitted to get away that easy, at least such were not the intentions of those watching us from the other side. When about ready to go, I was also placed under arrest and taken to a place they called the City Hall. "You dirty little rat, did you write that article?" I heard the captain of the Ku Klux Klan shout to Barney Mass, when I arrived there, as he tried to fit his fist to Barney's jaw. He referred to an article on the American Legion which he discovered in an old copy of the Young Worker, confiscated from our belongings. But no reply was needed, the sheriff intervened, saying that he could not stand for anyone taking the law into their own hands, as we were going to have a fair and "partial" trial (he meant impartial).

THIS particular part of the country has witnessed many bitter fights between the "upholders of the law" and those who want to administer speedy "justice" with the help of a gun or a piece of rope, in line with the traditions of the "good old days." So, while the city authorities, evidently moved by the fact that a couple of dangerous reds had been caught, decided that we were to be transferred to the county seat, Benton, Ill., the Ku Kluxers made ready for a "Necktie Party." They filled two big Buick cars with gun totters and set out at a speed of about 60 miles an hour determined to catch up with us while we were yet on the hard road to Benton and where they would have a better chance to overpower our sheriff guardians.

HEAVILY guarded by a total of eight sheriffs and deputy sheriffs, Comrade Mass and myself traveled along, our party divided into two Fords, with Benton as our goal. Just before the entrance to that city travelers were compelled to switch off from the hard road, which is not quite completed there, and take another road, muddy, about two feet deep. We got stuck and sheriffs had to pull the cars out. Just then the two cars loaded with Ku Kluxers arrived on the scene and got stuck too; they failed to reach us on the hard road. Up came the Klan captain, owner of a little hardware store in Christopher, armed with a gun in one hand and a nice slender rope in the other, ready to administer "justice." Furious that we had slipped away, he commanded, "stick 'em up," and continued, "these are my prisoners, I claim these men and we'll fix 'em." One deputy sheriff, daunted at the gall, stuck 'em up. A minute's hesitation, at which many thoughts ran rapidly thru our minds. Was this a frame-up? Were the sheriffs going to turn us over to that mob? But no—the fellow had overreached himself. The sheriff in command, noting that only one man had come forward while pointing his gun at him, retorted, "these are my prisoners, they are going to have a fair and "partial" trial (again meaning impartial) and if you make another move this gun is going to come off." One sheriff quickly snatched the gun out of the hand of the Klan leader. He turned around and found himself starring into the gaps of seven other guns. Like a whipped cur, the would-be hero waded back thru the mud to his followers, and we felt perfectly at ease in the care of our brave sheriffs, who stepped on the gas and we soon arrived at Benton.

WHEN brought to the States Attorney's office, the frozen attitude of the sheriffs melted away and they discussed the incident with us in a jolly, good humored manner. "One more move by that fellow and I would have let loose," said the head sheriff. "They have tried that stunt on me before but never succeeded. Once in a while, however, they have their necktie parties, that seems to be a sort of costume here."

THE States Attorney delved into our literature supply without finding anything of an incriminating nature. He informed us that we would be held until further notice, rather as a matter of protection against any possible snipers. When we asked what specific charges had been submitted, he replied: "Well, if all those guns you saw had been discharged you wouldn't have asked for any charges. He was quite a jovial fellow, did not know that this state had a criminal syndicalist law, he had heard some rumblings about a Third Party and a Labor Party, and wished them all kinds of success, but was rather keenly interested in local politics and the candidacy of Governor Small. He agreed that the attempts of the Klan to hold up the sheriffs was a "grave offense." A little later, in a phone conversation with the Mayor of Christopher, he informed him that it would be of no use trying to make a case against us unless he, the Mayor, had some specific evidence to the effect that we had been advocating the overthrow of the government by force and violence, and he added, "these fellows seem to be advocating a Labor Party."

At 6:30 the same evening we were released, and made our way to Ziegler, Ill. There we were informed that the Klan were organizing to get some speakers who had arrived in town. Twice they came to the hall where the miners had a dance. But it was late for any May Day celebration.

This incident with the Klan is helping to clear the class lines. It is gradually hammering the mine workers into one solid front against their enemies.

A Voice From Prison.

(Clip this out. When you feel like becoming a "Tired Radical" read it over and remember that Vanzetti was in prison four years when he wrote it. Then put it away till you need it again.)

* * * *

"Go, thought, upon the Golden wing."

Fly, my thought thru the living, flaming atmosphere of this spring morning. Fly to the hearts of my comrades, and voice to them my message which can be felt tho it cannot be said.

What if I have loved Freedom too much? What if the world has revolved four times around the Fatherly Sun since I was put behind prison bars, and deprived of all that makes the travail of life worth living? No reflection of blue sky nor heavenly flame reach the prison built for men, by men. The People are prostrate under the ferocious folly of the Tyrants, Lords of the Land, and the violence of their ruffian soldiers, children of the poor. Is then all in vain? Is all vanity?

No, not all is in vain, not all is vanity. The sacrifice of women is not in vain if they give birth to real men. And the real, the immense generosity of the universe is in us if the love of freedom still warms the human heart.

Spring approaches, Resurrection is at hand! All the living creatures freed from the yoke of the criminal authority, renew themselves, rejoice and sing. This is the force that will free the souls from darkness and cowardly captivity and lead the human family to the shores and summits of infinite freedom.

Resurrection! Vain were the chains and the gallows, vain the pyres, the crosses and the arenas where martyrs have been flung to wild beasts. Vain are the ukases of those who rule the earth. There is a cosmic virtue that transcends the power of all tyrants. For this I bear manly my cross, I know not to have suffered in vain, Oh, my friends.

BARTOLOMEO VANZETTI.

IN THE LAND OF GLOOM

(Continued from page one)

Fascisti.

FACT number four is the growing militancy and the growing number of the extreme Right which in Germany is called the "Voelkischer" and which we may name with the old familiar Fascisti. The program of the Right is very simple: abolition of the constitution, establishment of a monarchy, dissolution of all Socialist parties, annihilation of the Communists, a ten or twelve hour labor day, organization of a strong national army under a great national dictator, fight to the finish against the French. The Fascisti are militant not only in words but also in action. They make riots. They appear in workers' quarters and attack workers' gatherings. They do scab work in strikes. They organize anti-Jewish pogroms. For a radical or a person with an intellectual or a semitic appearance to come to a meeting of the Voelkische is to risk a couple of ribs. I was told by an eyewitness that at one of their meetings the younger members formed a line near the door asking the comers for donations and thereby singing a song which had the refrain:

"Give, give, give,
That we may kill off
The Messopotamian flatfoots.'

It is quite obvious that a movement of this kind, appealing to the patriotism of the German philistine, appealing to the class interests of the German industrialist, appealing to the group interests of the military caste, appealing to the consciousness of power and supremacy which is inherent in the German bourgeosie, appearing to offer a quick and glorious solution of the present crisis, must attract a great number of disgruntled elements in the unhappy German empire. The weakness of the movement is in its inability to offer any real solution. It is childish to imagine that the Germans could wage a successful war against the French in the near future.

* * *

Among these forces the Communist party of Germany must steer its way and lead the masses towards a revolution. When I was in Berlin the Communist national congress was still in progress. It ended on the eve of my departure from Germany. The story of my meetings and conversations with the German comrades must be postponed to a later correspondence.

Moscow, April 29.

Walsh Wants Senate Consideration Of Child Labor Bill

(By The Federated Press)

WASHINGTON, May 23.—Senator Walsh of Montana, has served notice that he will move within a few days that the Senate take up the child-labor resolution already passed by the House. Unanimous consent that the resolution be considered on May 22 was blocked by Sen. King of Utah.

Sen. Norris served notice, at the same time, that he would take similar action to secure consideration of the McNary-Haugen and Norris-Sinclair farmer relief bills. He said he had waited long enough, and would not hesitate to seek to set aside current business in order that farmer relief might get a hearing before adjournment.

The Needle Trades Conventions

By Alexander Bittelman

BETWEEN the dates of May 5th and 17th, national conventions have been held by three unions in the needle trades. The International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union (I. L. G. W. U.) held its convention in Boston, May 5th to 17th. It was the seventeenth convention of the union coinciding with the 25th anniversary of that organization. The Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America (A. C. W. of A.) held its sixth biennial convention in Philadelphia, May 12th to 17th. And the International Fur Workers Union (I. F. W. U.) held its sixth convention in Chicago, May 12th to 17th.

Three national conventions of the three most important unions in the garment industry of the United States. An important event in the lives not only of the workers of that industry but of the American labor movement as a whole. For the result of these conventions mark an epoch in the development of the Left Wing in the needle trades section of our labor movement and opens up a new chapter in the struggle for revolutionary unionism in the United States.

From Abstract Propaganda to Leadership in the Struggle.

THE above describes the path of development of the Left Wing in the needle trades unions from its inception up to today. It started out some six or seven years ago in a small, unassuming and modest way. Here and there an individual or two were preaching industrial unionism to little groups of garment workers, creating converts to the idea and instilling a spirit of general restlessness among the more advanced workers of that industry. It was a slow process. It altogether escaped the masses.

Soon afterwards came the Russian Revolution, and immediately the whole thing became prevaded with a new spirit and a stronger vitality. The idea of Industrial Unionism preached to the garment workers so consistently and patiently by the few isolated left wingers—this idea took on new flesh and appeared in a more concrete and practical form. Larger groups of garment workers have begun to lend sympathetic ears to the left wing propaganda, this fact marking the beginning of a real broad movement against the old antiquated form of trade union organization.

But it was only after the formation of the Workers (Communist) Party of America and the Trade Union Educational League that the Left Wing in the needle trades unions began to function—at first, slowly and clumsily—as a living, creating force in the everyday lives of the garment workers. It was no longer abstract propaganda of the abstract ideal of industrial unionism, nor was it mere agitation in favor of the Shop Delegates System. These larger organizational aims of the Left Wing became linked up with the concrete, day-by-day affairs of the union. The very term Left-Winger has assumed a new meaning. A Left Winger is not merely an idealist or a dreamer of rosy dreams, but a practical active trade unionist who knows better than the Right Winger how to run a union in the interests of the rank and file.

During the last two years the Left Wing in the needle trades has definitely established itself as a positive, creative force in the class-struggle and in the unions of the industry. It not only raised the banner of revolutionary unionism and of the Red Labor Union International, but it has also challenged in a practical and immediate fashion the Right Wing leadership of the union. The three needle trades conventions just held offer sufficient proof that the Left Wing is well on its road toward final victory.

The Convention of the I. L. G. W. U.

PRACTICALLY and morally the Left Wing had scored at this convention a hundred per cent victory. It has established itself beyond the shadow of a doubt as the only force capable of saving the union from decay and demoralization. In comparison with this the organizational victories of the Right Wing fade away into total insignificance.

The Right Wing had control of the convention. The "Forward"-Sigman machine was in the majority. But what does this realy mean as far as the state of mind of the rank and file is concerned? Nothing, absolutely nothing. It was a machine-made majority, arrived at by previous expulsion of Left Wingers, their disfranchisement, by removing left wing candidates from the ballots, by unseating left wing delegates from the convention, by packing it with delegates of practically non-existing locals, and by every other dirty trick known in the game of capitalist politics. The majority that ruled the last convention of the I. L. G. W. U. is as much representative of the rank and file of the union as is the American Congress of the oppressed masses of the country.

What had this majority to offer to the union? What plans and proposals did this majority submit to the convention to strengthen the union, to make more effective its control of the industry, to combat unemployment, and in general to make the union a better instrument for the struggle against capitalist exploitation?

The answer is: Nothing. On all these matters the Right Wing, the controlling power of the convention had nothing to say. Why? Because this Right Wing in the needle trades, the same as the whole Gompers outfit, is politically and morally bankrupt. They have sold their souls (some of them their bodies too) to the devil of capitalism and can do nothing else but pretend and deceive. They are compelled to shift and blunder along from one crisis in the industry to another, pretending to lead the struggle of the workers while in reality selling them out to the bosses at every opportune moment.

On the other hand, the Left Wing. Continuing in the line of policy that was pursued by it during the last two years, the Left Wing came to the convention fully prepared to tackle every problem confronting the union and the industry. The Left Wing program to the convention is a deadly challenge for leadership thrown in the teeth of the Forward-Sigman machine. It is also a brilliant indication of the claim of the Left Wing that it and not the reactionaries are capable of building the union and leading the struggle of the workers.

Lessons for the Left Wing.

THE Right Wing in the I. G. W. U. is preparing for war. There can be no doubt about that. The only use the Right Wing made of the convention, which cost the rank and file tens of thousands of dollars, was to strengthen its machine and facilitate its fight against the Left Wing. The reactionaries seem to be determined to get rid of the Left Wing even at the price of breaking the union.

From this it follows: First, that the Left Wing in the I. L. G. W. U. must under no circumstances permit itself to be provoked into action which will isolate it from the rank and file by the union. The old tactical maxim still holds good: Stay within the union and fight for leadership in the name and in the interests of the revolutionary class struggle.

And secondly, continue the policy pf active, constructive participation in the everyday life of the organization. By your daily deeds let every member of the organization know that it is you, the Left Wing, and not the Forward-Sigman machine that is willing and capable of building a strong, powerful union to fight the battles of the masses.

And, thirdly, strengthen the Workers Party among the membership of the I. L. G. W. U. It should be clear by this time to every progressive trade unionist that the real backbone and only source of inspiration for every progressive move in the unions is the organized Communist movement of America. Hence, the best immediate answer to the attacks of Gompers and his crew in the I. L. G. W. U. is to double and triple the membership of the Workers Party from among the workers of the needle trades workers.

The Convention of the Furriers.

THE convention of the International Fur Workers' Union was held up Chicago, a city which has only one small local of the union. The center of the industry is in the East. But the Forward-Kaufman machine, whose bloody hand rules the Furriers' union, did not dare to hold the convention among the workers of the industry. It feared "excesses" and perhaps bodily harm. It removed itself, therefore, to Chicago.

In the Furriers' Union, fascism holds full sway. This union is ruled by a gang of renegades and betrayers whose bloody methods of suppression of the Left Wing were not surpassed even by Mussolini. It was by these methods that the machine managed completely to exclude the Left Wing from representation at the convention.

And as to the rank and file, why, Kaufman himself could tell us an interesting story. He could remind us of the famous Olgin-Kaufman incident when the membership of the Furriers' Union in New York City almost to a man stood up in support of Olgin (former editor of the "Freiheit") and the Left Wing and against Kaufman and the "Forward." Kaufman could tell us many more similar truth-revealing stories. But he wouldn't. For, if he did, his whole seemingly, powerful machine would instantly crumble to pieces. The Left Wing in the Furriers' union has the majority of the membersip behind it. It has also developed a strong and capab'e leadership. And were the Left Wing in the other needle trades unions somewhat more advanced, the Furriers' union would have been by this day already in the hands of a revolutionary leadership. The Fascist-rule in the Furriers' union merely indicates the fact that the Left Wing is already on the verge of securing control of the union.

Difficulties and Temptations of the Left Wing.

ONE cannot minimize the difficulties under which the Left Wing in the Furriers' union is working. It is common knowledge that merely to criticize actions of the machine is to take one's life into one's hands. Couple with this the fact that the Left Wing enjoys the confidence of the majority of the union, and you have a first class case for sending the reactionaries to H . . . . and forming a new union.

We are certain, however, that this will not be done. The leadership of the Left Wing in the Furriers' union is brave, courageous and capable. It realizes that it is holding a key-position in the general strategy of the Left Wing. It is merely a case of holding on until the rescuers will reach the field of battle. And, meanwhile, increase your ranks and strengthen the Workers Party.

The Convention of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers.

FOR the first time the Left Wing in the A. C. W. has come to a convention of the union, 89 strong, with a clear-cut, definite program of action. This program was of such a nature as to establish the Left Wing as a definite leading force in the organization which cannot be confused neither with the Right Wing nor with the Center. For there are in the A. C. W. three groupings: Right Wing (Forward machine), Center, (the administration) and the Left Wing. The last convention was dominated by the forces of the Center.

Because of the domination of the Center, generally in the union and also at the convention, the Left Wing in the A. C. W. had a complicated problem to solve. On the one hand, it had to support the Center as against the Right. It goes without saying that whenever it is a case of either Right or Center, the Left Wing will support the Center, at the same time criticizing all its defects and shortcomings.

On the other hand, because of the very nature of the Center (its wavering between Right and Left, its shiftiness and general unreliability, the Left and general unreliability, the Left Wing had the duty of establishing its own identity and independence of action. For, it must never be forgotten, that it is only by following consistently Left Wing policies, on the economic and political field, that the A. C. W. (the same as the other unions) will become a real effective instrument in the revolutionary class struggle.

In the past the Left Wing in the A. C. W. did not always manage, because of the difficult situation, to combine the support of the Center with the always necessary political independence, which at times militated very strongly against the successful establishment of the separate identity of the Left Wing.

We are glad to say, however, that in the months prior to and at the convention itself the Left Wing succeeded in solving its tactical problems beyond all expectations. And if these policies and tactics are consistently carried on in the future, the A. C. W. will very soon become a better, stronger and more revolutionary union than it has ever been before.

THE BATTLE CRY OF K STREET, N. W., VOTELESS WASHINGTON.

"Hip, hip, hooray!
For 'the little green house on K.'
For there the government comes
In a retinue of bums.

"And—bootleg booze flows free
As Hughes' morality,
Thank God, we're not like the Russian Red,
We're respectable and well fed.

And the best people of the land
Sit at the feet, and right hand
Of Doheny and Daugherty
To uphold the family's sanctity—
Shall reds disrupt the home?
Never! We swear by Teapot Dome!"

Chicago Party Members, Attention!

All Union members of party come to

SPECIAL MEETING MAY 26TH, 8 P.M.

WORKERS LYCEUM, 2733 Hirsch Blvd.

for the purpose of organizing to strenghten June 17th Farmer-Labor Convention.

Auspices—Local Chicago, Workers Party.

ABROAD WITH LENIN

REMINISCENCES BY L. TROTZKY

(Continued from last issue.)

I DECIDED to put the shoes on the first time that night for the opera. On the way there everything was all right. But in the theater I already began to feel that something was wrong. Perhaps this is the reason why I do not remember the impression which the opera made on Lenin and on myself. I remember only that he was in a very good mood, he jested and laughed. On the way back I suffered terribly and Lenin mercilessly mocked me all the way home. However, under his jests there was hidden a sympathy born of experience; he himself, he said, had suffered several hours from those same shoes.

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THE first delegates to the coming second convention were arriving in Geneva and ceaseless conferences with them were going on. In this preparatory work Lenin unquestionably was the leader, although it was not always noticeable. Altogether, three workingmen arrived for the convention. Lenin spoke at great length with each of them and won all the three over.

THE most acute question for Lenin was the organization later of a central organ, which was practically to play simultaneously the role of a central committee. Lenin considered it impossible to maintain further the old board of six. Zasulich and Axelrod unfailingly took the side of Plekhanov in every dispute. And then it was at best three against three. Neither the one nor the other side agreed to have one member leave the board.

• • •

THERE remained the opposite direction—enlargement. Lenin wanted to introduce me as the seventh member, so as to later form a narrower editorial group consisting of Lenin, Plekhanov and Martov. I was gradually drawn into this scheme by Lenin who, however, did not intimate even by a single word that he proposed to have me as the seventh member of the board, that this proposal was accepted by everybody but Plekhanov, who resolutely opposed the plan.

AT one of the conferences, which shortly afterwards took place with the newly-arrived delegates, Lenin, taking me aside, said: "Let Martov argue against Plekhanov on the subject of the popular organ. Martov oils and you hack away. It is better to let him oil." I clearly remember this expression "to hack and to oil."

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AND now I want to set down the reasons why, in my opinion, the decisive change in the political consciousness and self-estimation of Lenin must have taken place in the days of the old "Spark," and why this change became necessary and inevitable.

LENIN arrived abroad from Russia already a mature person of thirty. In Russia, in the student circles, in the first Social-Democratic groups and in exile, he had occupied the first place. He could not help feeling his power, for the reason that everybody whom he had met and worked with recognized it. He left for abroad with a load of theoretical knowledge, with a considerable supply of political experience and permeated thru and thru with that tension toward a goal which formed his spiritual nature.

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COLLABORATION with the "group of labor emancipation," and first of all with Plekhanov, the profound and brilliant exponent of Marx, a teacher of several generations—a theorist, statesman, publicist and orator of European connections—awaited Lenin abroad. With Plekhanov were two of the most authoritative names: Zusulich and Axelrod.

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DURING the second convention and immediately after it the indignation of Axelrod and the other members of the staff against Lenin's conduct was mixed with perplexity: "How did he dare to do it?" The perplexity increased soon after the convention, following the break between Lenin and Plekhanov, when Lenin nevertheless pursued the fight.

BACK TO WORK

TROTZKY ON A STEAMER

THE attitude of Axelrod and the others might have been expressed in these words: "What bit him? He but recently came abroad as a scholar and behaved like a scholar. Whence this sudden self-confidence? How could he have dared?" These were the judgments of the old leaders.

Then there was another puzzle. He had prepared his soil in Russia. It was not in vain that all communications were in the hands of Madame Lenin. Quietly there was being carried on a process of conversions of the comrades in Russia against the "Group of Labor Emancipation." Zasulich was not less indignant than the others, but she perhaps understood him better. It was not for nothing that she told Lenin, long before the split, that he, as distinguished from Plekhanov, had "a deadly grip."

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"Lenin always prepared for tomorrow, strengthening the current day. His creative tho never stopped, his watchfulness never rested. And when he convinced himself that the "Group of Labor Emancipation" was not fit to take in its hands the immediate leadership of a fighting organization of the proletarian vanguard, in preparation for an approaching revolution, he deduced for himself all the practical conclusions.

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THE old leaders were in error, and not only the old ones. He was no longer merely a young, promising revolutionary worker, he was a leader, thoroly pervaded with a tension toward a goal, and, I think, completely conscious of himself as the leader, after his collaboration with the older men, with the masters, and his perception that he was stronger and more needed than they.

• • •

LENIN arrived abroad not as a Marxian "generally," not for literary revolutionary activity "generally," not merely to continue the activity of the "Group of Labor Emancipation," which had been carried on for twenty years. No, he came as a potential leader—the leader of the revolution which was ripening, which he sensed and felt. He came to create in the briefest possible time the ideological rigging and the organized machine which the revolution demanded.

• • •

AND when I spoke of his furious and yet disciplined tension towards a goal, I did not mean that he, Lenin, strove to aid in the triumph of "the final goal." No, this is too generalized and empty. I meant it in a concrete, direct, immediate sense; that he put before himself a practical goal; to hasten the arrival of the revolution and to secure its victory.

Union Centralization In Czecho-Slovakia

By I. GRASHE

FOR nearly two years the problem of organizational centralism, which in Czecho-Slovakia is represented by a departmentalized One Big Union, has held the attention of the entire revolutionary labor movement of that country, causing various misunderstanding and preventing a more rapid development of the movement.

The point is that part of the revolutionary trade unions of Czecho-Slovakia—the greater part—are organized in the One Big Union known as the International General Workers' Union, while the minority, the revolutionary unions of building workers, woodworkers, railwaymen, transport workers, and commercial employes; and the German Section of the revolutinary textile workers is still definitely opposed to this form of organization and strives to retain its autonomy, advocating at the same time the principle of the federative form of organization of the revolutionary unions.

Objective Reasons.

While in other countries the creation of the One Big Union was a result of Anarcho-Syndicalist tendencies, in Czecho-Slovakia this form of organization arose in consequence of a number of special circumstances of an objective character.

Just as in other countries, when the post-war revolutionary wave subsided we saw in Czecho-Slovakia, spontaneous tendencies towards organization among the masses, anxious to resist the concentrated attack of capital. And it must be stated that Czecho-Slovakian capitalism, in spite of its national varieties, prosecuted this campaign against labor in an unusually organized, systematic manner, attacking with all its strength some of the most important sections of the labor front.

Thanks to this tactic, and even more to the scattered state of the Czecho-Slovakian labor movement, capitalism in Czecho-Slovakia has been marching for nearly three years from victory to victory. The disruption of Czecho-Slovakian labor is evident on every side, political, national and religious, and as a result, the 1,600,000 organized workers of Czecho-Slovakia, out of more than three million industrial workers are divided into 465 national unions of which about 340 are affiliated to 11 national federations, while the remaining 125 unions are altogether unaffiliated.

Weakness and Disruption.

This weakness of the Czecho-Slovakian labor movement was aggravated three years ago, during the rise and organization of the revolutionary labor movement, by the disruptive tactics of the Czecho-Slovakian reformists and by the general industrial stagnation which drove more than half a million workers into the camp of the unemployed. On the whole, the situation under which the Czecho-Slovakian revolutionary movement was born in the middle of 1922, was entirely unfavorable to it. The very fact of its birth was a result of the enforcement of the disruptive policy by the reformists, who had good grounds to fear the complete entrenchment of the Communists in their unions and therefore hastened, through splits, to save as far as possible their positions in the labor movement.

They were enabled to do so thanks to both the crisis and unemployment, and to their support by the capitalists, government machine which helped them capture all the material resources of the trade unions. They acted mainly through expulsions of the most militant revolutionary elements, including both individuals and organizations and they did not even hesitate to expel entire national unions when the latter were completely in the hands of the militants.

Mass Expulsion.

They thus expelled more than ten (out of 54) national unions. The largest and best organized of these was

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THE DAILY WORKER RAISES THE STANDARD FOR A WORKERS' AND FARMERS' GOVERNMENT

THE DAILY WORKER

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Workers! Farmers! Demand:
The Labor Party
Amalgamation
Organization of Unorganized
The Land for the Users
The Industries for the Workers
Protection of the Foreign-Born
Recognition of Soviet Russia

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RED PLOT BUNK EXPOSED

HUGHES AIDS GRAFTERS TO ROB RUSSIA

Wants Millions Given To Bakhmetiev Attache

By LUDWELL DENNY
(Federated Press)

NEW YORK, May 23—Several million dollars belonging to the Russian people may fall into the outstretched hands of the white counter-revolutionists, thanks to Secretary of State Hughes and his insistance that the brief Lyov-Kerensky regime which fell in 1917 still represents Russia.

The federal district court in New York on the basis of Hughes' policy has ruled that Serge Ughet, formerly financial attache to Boris Bakhmetiev, counter-revolutionary agent in Washington, is the proper person if any to receive compensation from the Lehigh Valley railroad for munitions lost in a 1916 explosion near New York.

The amount involved is between two and three million dollars or more than a million and a half with accrued interest. Since the court awarded full damages for other property loss in the same explosion, payment for the Russian munitions is assured. Indeed, the railroad does not contest that point.

Soviet Attorney Protests.

Whether Ughet represents Russia is the point raised by the Lehigh Valley. Charles Recht, attorney for the Soviet government in New York, while awaiting instructions from Moscow, is arranging conferences with the railroad attorneys. Delay of the final court decision until after the summer vacation is anticipated.

Not only the money involved in this case but perhaps other cases, over the issue of legal ownership of Russian claims in the United States, hang upon this decision, which will serve as a precedent.

Bought During Czar's Time.

Ughet first sued the road in the name of "The Russian Government," but later changed it to "The State of Russia." The munitions had been purchased by the czar's government, with money belonging to the Russian people. The Lehigh Valley applied to the U. S. supreme court to prohibit the lower court from acting on the ground that Ughet had no legal status and no Russian government was at present entitled to recover this property. The supreme court denied the plea. And the lower court (Jan. 9, 1924) ruled that "Serge Ughet has been recognized as financial attache to the Russian embassy in the United States by the government of the United States continuously from April 7, 1917, until the present date . . ." and that the Soviet regime has not been recognized. "The plaintiff, the State of Russia, still lives and is a continuing entity in the contemplation of the law and is the real party in interest in this action."

Hughes Aids White Forces

When congressional and press criticism forced out Bakhmetiev in the spring of 1922, Hughes arranged for the counter-revolutionists to continue their financial pickings. He wrote Bakhmetiev (April, 1922): "Mr. Ughet's diplomatic status with this government will not be altered by the termination of your duties and he will continue to enjoy the usual diplomatic privileges and immunities." Hughes later confirmed Ughet's status in a letter of February, 1923, to Wilson's secretary of war, Lindley M. Garrison, now Lehigh Valley attorney.

COMMUNISTS FORCE FEEDING OF RUHR WORKERS DURING LOCKOUT

BERLIN, May 25.—Communists today forced merchants of the Ruhr to grant food credits at their stores.

The militants are likewise forcing city councils in the occupied areas to give doles and community dinners and causing outbursts where these are denied them.

Over 1,200,000 workers and families are being fed daily at a cost of some $200,000 a day. The lockout which hitherto has cost $50,000,000 now threatens quickly to bankrupt the Ruhr unless negotiations for a settlement are successful immediately.

9 Suspended Union Locals to Fight

CONQUEST OF CANTON PLOTTED BY WESTERN IMPERIALIST POWERS

(By The Federated Press)

HONG-KONG, China., May 25.—Rumors are current here that the powers are planning to seize Canton from China and convert it into an international port like Shanghai. The powers are maintaing a fleet in the Canton river.

It seems Canton is beginning to be a menace to the powers, who do not like the idea of a radical government there.

Canton is a natural port for southern China, and were Sun Yat Sen's scheme for extensive harbor improvements brought to fruition, Hongkong would slide back to a port of secondary importance. This would not suit Great Britain.

The trade of Canton, which in 1900 was only a couple of million dollars, now, under Sun Yat Sen's government is $200,000,000. Canton is a prize worth snatching.

RADICAL ISSUE IN COMING CAMPAIGN SEEN BY BOSSES

Natl. Assn. Moves Like A Crab: Backwards

(By The Federated Press)

NEW YORK, May 25.—"Whether our nation shall continue its headlong plunge toward death over the precipice of experiments in radicalism, or whether like the Prodical Son, it will return to the house of its fathers," is the issue in the coming political campaign, "the most important that America ever faced." Thus spake President John E. Edgerton to the factory owners' one big union, the National Association of Manufacturers' annual convention in New York. "The only organization qualified to speak for the 290,000 manufacturers in the United States," is its claim.

God and Cal.

But take heart, brethren, he continued, "God's in his heaven and Calvin Coolidge" is in the White House. The difficulty is in keeping them there—at least in keeping Cal in his chair," said Edgerton.

The open shop committee reported that the closed shop is a menace to law and order. Strikes last year cost the public $580,000,000 and in the last eight years $10,303,000,000, the committee said.

No Changes Wanted.

A platform was adopted without discussion opposing high surtaxes, publicity of tax returns, unrestricted immigration, supreme court reform, membership of public employes in labor unions, government ownership, federal reserve bank reform. The child labor amendment to the constitution was attacked by President Edgerton.

"There are more coal mines and coal mining companies today on the verge of bankruptcy than there have been organizations on the verge of bankruptcy in any industry in this country," President John C. Bradley, West Virginia Coal Operators' Association, told the convention. He attacked the present hard coal contract between the union and operators and dubbed Governor Pinchot of Pennsylvania a "political coward" for helping to put it across.

For Public Ownership.

ST. LOUIS, May 25.—The St. Louis Trades and Labor union unanimously favors municipal ownership of street railways. "Municipal ownership has proved successful wherever it has ben fairly and honestly tried," the resolution declares.

MINERS HOLD VICTORY OVER FARRINGTON

Watch Tricks To Regain Appointive Power

By KARL REEVE.
(Special to The Daily Worker)

PEORIA, Illinois, May 25.—The progressive anti-Farrington delegates have tightened their lines in order to keep possession of the gains they made over the Farrington machine last week, by stripping President Frank Farrington of the appointive power, and demanding a special international convention to give Howat a fair trial.

Some of the delegates told the DAILY WORKER that much money has changed hands in the last three days in an effort to get the delegates instructed to take the appointive power away from Farrington to disobey their instructions.

One of the local newspaper men was heard by the DAILY WORKER reporter to offer a bet of ten dollars that when the committee on constitutional resolutions reports, an effort will be made by Farrington to regain the appointive power taken from him last week.

Progressives Watch For Trick.

There are sixty-three resolutions demanding the abolition of the appointive power, many of them indorsed by several local unions. Farrington is expected to try to insert a joker in one of these resolutions, which would enable him to at least retain power to appoint some of the field workers. The progressives are prepared to expose any such move on Farrington's part.

The entire 100,000 mine workers, members of the Illinois miners' union, will soon be given the opportunity to vote in referendum on the union's old age pension, which has created a longer discussion than any other subject before the convention. Today will mark the third day that provision for the care of aged and disabled members of the Illinois miners' union has been the exclusive topic of the convention.

The pensioning of the aged Illinois miners will be one of the most important matters to be decided on at the elections next December, when the referendum will be taken, as there are 4,301 men over 60 years old who have continuous membership in the Illinois miners' union for 15 years or over.

Amend Farrington Report.

After consideration of the report of the committee on old age pensions, appointed by President Frank Farrington two years ago, the delegates either struck out or amended almost everything suggested by the Farrington appointees, altho their investigations have cost the miners' union $30,000.

The section of the committee's report which stated, "The district president shall appoint a sufficient number of clerks to properly handle the clerical work of the pension department," was amended and the secretary-treasurer was empowered to hire the clerks.

$25 To Men Aged 65.

Another section of the committee's report which was stricken out was the section declaring that "The Pension department shall consist of a

(Continued on Page 2.)

GOVERNMENT FUNDS BROKE 1919 STRIKE OF SHIPPING WORKERS

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, May 25.— The United States Shipping Board gave the Pacific ship companies $175,000 to break the strike of the seamen and longshoremen in 1919, testified Thomas F. Rice, special assistant attorney general, before the house committee investigating shipping board activities. Rice has spent thirteen months investigating anti-trust cases.

NEW ZEALAND RAILWAY WORKERS IN GENERAL STRIKE FOR WAGE RAISE

(By The Federated Press)

WELLINGTON, New Zealand, May 25.—Railwaymen thruout the dominion of New Zealand are on strike because of the government's refusal to grant an increase in wages in accordance with the rise in the cost of living. The strike is 100 per cent solid.

Owing to the early warnings of the railwaymen's executive, there are plenty of foodstuffs, coal, and household supplies in the towns and at convenient points. The government has organized temporary motor transit and motor services to carry the mails.

FRENCH PLUTE PARTIES BARK WORSE THAN BITE

Poincare Shows Herriot How To Handle Ship

PARIS, May 25.—A new precedent in relations between outgoing and incoming French governments was established today when Edouard Herriot, at Premier Poincare's invitation, visited the Quai D'Orsay, and was informed in detail by the retiring premier regarding the status of this country's foreign relations.

Altho there is certainly no love lost between Poincare and the left wing, the Premier took the usual step of offering to inform his successor personally on such matters as the present stage of negotiations with Great Britain over the experts reports.

The Ere Nouvelle, an organ of the left, says today that Herriot has decided to accept the premiership and to occupy the berth of Foreign Minister as well.

Despite a pledge of financial stability by Eduard Herriot, the French franc was wobbly at the opening, dropping to 18.17, nearly one franc to the dollar lower than yesterday's official closing.

Sham "Anti-Trust" Battle Waging Over New York Central

(Special to The Daily Worker)

CLEVELAND, May 25.—Dissolution of the dominion of the N. Y. Central railway company, over the Big Four, Michigan Central, and all subsidiary lines covering half the United States was asked in a suit filed in Federal court here today.

The suit, which charged the combination, is a violation of the Sherman anti-trust act and also unconstitutional, asked that a receiver be named to take charge of the holdings of the New York Central and the Big Four.

Syndicalism Laws Increase Congestion At San Quentin Prison

SAN QUENTIN, Cal., May 25.—So crowded has San Quentin prison become that beds are being installed in hallways to accommodate newcomers. The prison population is 3,005. The buildings were constructed to hold 2,000 prisoners. About 100 of those in San Quentin are victims of the California criminal syndicalism law, and other industrial prisoners.

War Is Hell For The Workers So To Hell With War

SYDNEY, N. S. W., May 25.—The Australian Labor party intends to make disarmament a paramount policy. Labor's anti-militaristic attitude is the outcome of the Labor congresses held in 1921 and 1922, when it was laid down that Labor's policy must be "not one man, not one gun, not one penny" for foreign wars.

Every new subscriber increases the influence of the DAILY WORKER.

KICKED OUT CARPENTERS WILL APPEAL

Expelled Locals Go To The International

Representatives of the nine suspended local unions of the Carpenters' District Council of Chicago will appeal their case directly to the president of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, it was decided at a meeting of representatives of the suspended locals held yesterday in Machinists Hall, 113 S. Ashland Blvd.

The representatives of the expelled unionists were all of the opinion that their locals had been kicked from the District Council in order to make certain the re-election of Harry Jensen, the present president of the District Council.

Oust 8,000 Members.

The suspensions put more than 8,000 carpenters out of the Chicago Carpenters' District council and leaves the ticket of Harry Jensen almost unopposed. By a co-incidence all the candidates running against the Jensen slate are in the locals suspended.

The locals suspended are Nos. 13, 1, 80, 416, 250, 1128, 2200 and 1693. The excuse used by Jensen in suspending these locals was that they failed to pay their assessment for the District Council building fund. Some time ago the District Council decided to build a building in which the council and some locals could be housed. Every member was to be assessed $10.

A special committee was to be elected to handle the money which would amount to about $250,000.

Committee Never Elected.

The full committee which was to have consisted of one member from each local in the District Council has never met. Some locals refused to turn the money they had collected over to the District Council officials saying they were not bonded for a sufficient amount to cover the building fund.

All of the other locals have collected the assessment from their members and are holding it in their treasury pending proper meeting of the special building committee.

At Friday night's meeting of the District Council when the nominations for the various offices were read off, Jensen announced that most of the men who had been nominated by various locals to run against his administration were disqualified because their locals had been suspended. They were suspended, Jensen said, because they were in arrears in payment of the special building fund assessment.

Jensen's expulsions automatically ruled Frank Stahl of Local 13 out of the race as the progressive opponent of Jensen for the District Council presidency. The only opponent to the Jensen gang for an important office who was not ruled out was Pierce D. Anderson of Local 62, who is a candidate for business agent.

Roofers Win Strike.

ST. LOUIS, May 25.—Union roof workers here have secured an increase of 10 cents an hour. The new rate is 60 cents. The men went on strike March 25. The union has 300 members.

GOOD INVESTMENT FOR WORKERS; PAYS 900 PCT. ONLY, STOCK ALL GONE

NEW YORK, May 25.—Profits of $247.92 on each $100 share of stock are reported by the Duluth Missabe & Northern railway (U. S. Steel) for 1923. The profit of this 336 mile road was $10,195,983 on $4,112,500 outstanding capital stock. During the last five years the profit after all charges, taxes, etc., amounted to $37,329,029—more than 900 per cent return on the investment.

DAUGHERTY AID ADMITS WALL ST. BLAST MIGHT BE WORK OF DETECTIVES

By LAURENCE TODD.
(Federated Press Staff Correspondent)

WASHINGTON, May 25.—Confession that the "red plots" and "red peril" propaganda in which Attorneys General J. Mitchell Palmer and Harry M. Daugherty engaged, was all manufactured, and that there was not a bit of evidence against the radicals in the possession of the department of justice, was made before the Wheeler-Brookhart committee by John W. H. Crim of New York, who served Daugherty as his chief assistant until a few months ago. Crim was at Daugherty's right hand when Daugherty was issuing almost daily press proclamations of red activity in the railroad shop strike. Now he dismisses the whole thing as bunk.

NEVER GOT REAL EVIDENCE.

"Back in 1921," Crim testified, "there were some of these fellows interested in 'reds' who talked to me for a week or ten days. It would come up again every once a while, but in all the 'red' agitation they never brought me any evidence."

He explained that the complainants were societies and institutions of various kinds that "would bring me a report of some wild talk of individuals whom they wanted arrested."

Crim said the Bureau of Investigations ought to be abolished, except for a small group of lawyers. If detectives were wanted in any government case, they should come from the force employed by the department involved—the treasury, postoffice, war department or whatever interest was affected by the trial.

His Private Detectives.

Chairman Brookhart asked what Crim knew about the Wall Street "bomb" explosion of 1920—whether it were not an accident. Crim replied that it might have been, as Brookhart intimated, a case of private detectives wanting to scare the bankers into giving them jobs.

"Anyway," he added, "I was never ~~able to locate this "red" army, led by~~ Senator Borah and former Senator France, that was supposed to be marching on to Washington. So far as I know, the department never did anything about it."

He made no mention of the fact that during nearly three years he has refrained from letting the country know that the $2,250,000 a year consumed by Burns' bureau in harrassing labor unions and economic radicals has been obtained and wasted under false pretense of public necessity.

Radicals Were Persecuted.

The reason for Brookhart's questions concerning the Wall Street "bomb" explosion is that one of Burns' men has threatened to tell the story of that conspiracy—involving J. P. Morgan and Burns as chief plotters.

This detective's version of the affair is that Morgan, impatient at the delay of construction of the Stock Exchange addition building, telephoned an order that a large amount of high explosives for blasting for the foundations be brought to the spot, in violation of a city ordinance; that when the wagon was accidentally struck and the explosion took place Morgan and Burns agreed to make it appear as a "red" bomb outrage, in order that Morgan might avoid damage suits involving a million dollars or more; that Burns' men were then employed in large numbers, at high rates of pay, as guards for all the prominent bankers and business magnates in the east; that Burns caused a score of innocent men—radicals in most instances—to be arrested at different times, charged with having had a part in the "bomb plot." All were finally released.

This story has not been told on the stand, and without other proof than the word of a detective will not be presented to the Senate committee. It follows, however, the theory outlined, on evidence available at the time, by The Federated Press and the labor press in general.

"D. of J." Breaks Down.

Crim admitted that there had been a general breakdown of efficiency in the department of justice, and he had quit because he could not get things done; too many interests had to be considered. Smith had helped to pick the staff, and the staff was not of a quality of handling big cases in court. He urged that special assistant attorney generals and special agents be dropped, and the regular staff be given more encouragement in their work.

Senator Jones, of Washington, asked a series of questions tending to lead Crim to give a good character to Daugherty. However, when Jones asked whether Crim did not favor a consolidation of the secret service in government employ under one control, Crim answered emphatically "no."

RICH WOMAN'S REWARD WON'T HELP HONESTY

Worker Finds Pearls, Must Work Still

A $75 reward for the return of a $90,000 pearl necklace and no inquiry into the difficulties of his efforts to make a living made Mrs. R. M. McCormick appear quite ungrateful for honesty, Louis Post, finder of the necklace, claims.

Mrs. McCormick told Post that her husband was president of the Chicago "Tribune" company.

Post is employed on a meagre wage by a printing concern.

Diamond Catches Eye.

Post was attracted by a diamond sparkling in the gutter on Michigan boulevard in front of the University Club one day last week, and stooped to pick up the jewel. He found it was only the clasp of an exquisite pearl necklace with two other diamonds on either side of the clasp. He picked up the strand, put it in his pocket, and went on his way quietly, expecting to watch for ads for the gems.

Mrs. McCormick alleges that she saw him pick up the necklace and walk on. She followed him and asked him if he hadn't just picked up a pearl strand. He admitted he had, but would not accept the identification offered by the highly nervous woman, who would not tell who she was at that time.

The woman proposed that Post give the necklace to a policeman if she identified it before him. Post agreed and Officer Edward Redd was called over but would not accept the excited woman's identification.

The men were then taken by the woman to a French automobile and driven to the insurance firm of Rollins, Burdick, and Hunter, 175 West Jackson boulevard, where Burdick himself greeted Mrs. McCormick anxiously by name and asked what he could do for her.

Both Mrs. McCormick and Burdick promised Post "big rewards" for returning the necklace.

Honesty For Workers Only.

In a few days Post received a notice from the firm of Toplis and Harding, adjusters, at 172 West Jackson blvd., telling him to call for his reward. There he signed for $75 cash, which ended the interest of the other side in the matter.

Post wondered a little about the ungracious treatment he received and told the reporter that he considered $75 for a $90,000 necklace a poor enough stimulant to honesty. Mrs. McCormick would undoubtedly tell him "Honesty is its own reward."

You Said It!

Everything for the proletariat. That is what Russia calls equality.—Chicago Journal of Commerce editorial, May 23, 1924.

Amazing Story Exposes Final Plot of Burns-Daugherty Regime

LONG HOURS AND POOR PAY IS LOT OF FOOD SLAVES

Work From Sun To Sun And Then Some

Restaurant workers work "from sun to sun,—and then some." Their work is never done. When one rush is over the restaurant worker prepares for the next rush.

His hours are long, his pay poor and the conditions under which he works worse. That is why the workers in the Greek restaurants in Chicago are joining the Amalgamated Food workers Union. They want an organization that can negotiate with the bosses.

The bosses have an organization. They use it to fight the workers with. They went into court 170 strong and asked for an injunction. The injunction was an attempt to frighten the union into abandoning their plans for the benefit of the workers. So far it hasn't worked. The workers see the need of a strong labor union to deal with the union of the Greek bosses and are signing up with the union.

The prayer the Greek restaurant keepers submitted to the judge asking that the injunction be issued alledged that conditions in their places were ideal. The workers were happy and contented, said the bosses. Reading the prayer one would imagine that the workers spent considerable time every day in singing and dancing their thanks to the bosses for the fine conditions under which they work.

Unionists Know Truth

The members of the union however know the truth. They get it not from the bosses' lawyer's "prayers" but from the workers in the restaurants themselves.

Long hours are the first grievence the workers have. The bosses in the Greek restaurants usually work themselves. They work long irregular hours and expect their workers to do the same. The working day is supposed to be twelve hours. It is always longer. The boss asks his slaves to stay to help him over the supper rush if he is a day worker and asks his help over the breakfast rush if he is a night worker.

Greeks Overwork Slaves

The workers in Greek restaurants are always overworked. The bosses try to run with short crews and make up the lack of workers by slave driving methods.

The wages are poor. Always the bosses make a great point of the fact that workers in restaurants can work for less because they get their meals. But the restaurant workers must eat in such a rush that they soon feel the effects.

Working with the smell of food constantly in their noses the workers conceive a disgust at the mere sight or smell of it. All of them are victims of nausea.

Bootleggers Get Injunction

The injunction issued by Hugo Friend reminds Chicago workers of the fact that in New York Judge Delahanty issued an injunction forbidding the New York branch of the Amalgamated Food Workers from interfering with the "lawful business" of the Salvin-Thompson Corporation restaurants and cabarets. Just a few days after the injunction was issued the U. S. District Attorney had all this corporation's places closed for bootlegging.

The workers in Chicago point to the Delehanty injunction as proof of the fact that capitalist judges will issue injunctions as long as they protect property without caring if it belongs to bootleggers or princes.

But, "Injunctions don't cook soup."

Scab Manufacturer Brings Strikebreakers To Boss Convention

Prominent in the 30th anual meeting of the International Association of Garment Manufacturers in Chicago is its president, Mitchell F. Jamar, of the anti-labor clothing firm of F. Patrick & Co., Duluth. Jamar has a new plan for strikebreakers. The Amalgamated Clothing Workers are conducting a longdrawn out strike against him because of his dismissal of union workers without cause. He brings to the convention as his guests a number of employes who betrayed their fellow workers by remainin at work when the strike was called. "There is much that a worker may learn at a convention of this sort", Jamar says. "He will learn things about the intricacy of the business he would never learn in the shop."

One of the intricacies is perhaps the method of fighting against your employes when they go on strike. Jamar in his Duluth trouble tried to incite public opinion against the workers by stating they went on strike following instructions from Moscow. The entire city laughed and the Duluth central labor body indorsed the Amalgamated strike. Almost every striker is American born.

Every new subscriber increases the influence of the DAILY WORKER.

SECRET AGENTS CONFESS PLOT TO STRANGLE INVESTIGATION OF BURNS, DAUGHERTY AND McLEAN

(By The Federated Press)

WASHINGTON, May 25.—Amazing enough is the story of the final plot of Daugherty and Burns, frightened by the first sensational testimony secured by Senator Wheeler in his investigation of the corruption in the department of justice, to strike back at the Montana senator and to stop the work of his committee. This story has been told, at last, by two of the same persons who appeared before the oil scandals investigating committee, two months ago, in defense of F. B. McLean, of the Washington Post.

Either they have broken with McLean and Burns and Daugherty, or that precious trio have decided to "tell," now that they have been eliminated by Coolidge. For the fight against each of these investigating committees has been, essentially, a fight to save the political neck of Coolidge.

Spy On Probers.

W. O. Duckstein, confidential "secretary" to McLean, came before the Wheeler-Brookhart committee and testified that Hiram C. Todd, special assistant attorney general and close associate of Daugherty, organized and directed a big espionage campaign against Wheeler, Brookhart and Ashurst, the aggressive members of that committee, and against Gaston B. Means, the former Burns agent who testified to the payment of big sums of graft to Jesse Smith, Daugherty's personal guard.

Duckstein did not appear as a witness until, as he said, Means had secured evidence which drove him to admit what he knew. He said he and his wife, a special agent under Burns and formerly confidential secretary to Burns, had been shown the papers and diaries stolen from Means on March 30, by two of this espionage staff—Petitt and O'Brien. Three suitcases full of papers and books were shown them, in an automobile which was driven to a secluded spot in the park for the purpose. The papers have not been recovered.

Burns Uses Wiretappers.

Duckstein said these spies against the committee included wiretappers in the Senate office building, and even a woman placed in the women's rest room. An agent was sent to Montana to get data against Wheeler, and another went to Iowa to look up Brookhart's past. O'Brien and Petitt showed him a letter, signed by Todd, he said and addressed to Daugherty, outlining the plan to be followed in watching the committee and Means. His wife had a telephone message from the department, notifying her that "two men from New York" were to see her, and these were the men.

Women "Shadowers" Confess.

Mrs. Duckstein confirmed her husband's statements, while Mrs. Alaska P. Davidson, another agent of Burns, admitted that she was one of the "shadow group" who drove an automobile used in the trailing of the committeemen. R. P. Burrus, another detective in the bureau, said there were five men in the squad that followed Means. Every visitor to his home was followed. This espionage ceased on April 1, when it was known that Means had lost the records with which he was to help the committee.

Spies Watch Spy.

The chief of the bureau force for the District of Columbia, one Bohner, testified that on March 6—just after Wheeler began his exposure of Daugherty—Burns ordered him to watch Means "as to his health," because he had secured postponement of his trial on the ground of being under care of a physician. On March 18, Burns ordered him to see Clifford Burns, attached to Todd's office, and he was instructed to have men follow all persons who called on Means. On April 1 he was directed to stop this espionage. No reason was given for either action, except that Todd wanted the thing done. Bohner denied that anyone connected with the bureau had tapped any wires since he had been in the service—two years. He claimed that Mrs. Duckstein violated the rules, if she knew of the theft of Means' documents and failed to report the fact. She had never reported to him anything of the sort, and he was not convinced that the papers were ever stolen.

HOLD VICTORY OVER FARRINGTON

(Continued from page one)

board of five members who shall investigate and pass on all applications for pensions." All mention of the pension board was erased from the report. As submitted to the referendum, the pension will call for monthly payments of $25 per month to miners over 65 years old who have been in the miners' union for twenty years.

Says Industry Should Pay.

Delegate Freeman Thompson, the Springfield sub-district president, declared that the discussion on the committee's report showed how the hands of the miners are tied. "Of course, we must do something for the men when they get old," Thompson told the delegates. "Everyone is for an old age pension. But the distributing of old age pensions by the miners is not a cure. Something else should go along with the giving out of the old age pension. In the future we will have to consider unloading this burden on the coal mining industry where it belongs."

Referendum Forced.

The first amendment to the report of the committee on old age pensions provided for referring the report to a referendum. The committee opposed this, but after delegate Henry Corbishley pointed out that the rank and file, who must pay for the pension, do not, as yet, know anything about it, and that there was no known reason for the committee to be afraid of submitting it to the rank and file, the referendum amendment carried.

A motion by Delegate Gus Fritz that the report be amended to read that the miners over 65 years of age be paid not more than twenty-five dollars a month carried.

As the plan worked out by the convention goes to the rank and file referendum, it is not a complete pension plan, as only those miners above 65 who have been in the Illinois miners' union for twenty years, the last ten years being continuous membership, are entitled to a pension.

O'Connor Got $6,097.

It was disclosed Saturday that Thomas O'Connor of the old age pensions committee, and one of Farrington's appointees, has drawn since the last convention, salary and expenses amounting to $6,097.89. O'Connor, earlier in the convention, asserted that he was one of the men referred to when Farrington accused John Hindmarsh of offering jobs in return for support of his campaign for president when Hindmarsh was running against Farrington. After Hindmarsh gave O'Connor the lie and challenged Farrington for proof of his statements, Farrington could make no reply.

Parry Demands Resolutions.

Delegate Thomas Parry again made a vigorous complaint against the arbitrary manner in which the officials have been withholding the resolutions on constitutional changes from the delegates. "Jack Hunter, of one of the Peoria papers, has had these resolutions in his possession for the past week," said Parry. "There are sixty-three resolutions declaring for the abolition of the appointive power. There is also a resolution on the abolishment of sub-districts, and other important changes in the constitution."

Fishwick Doesn't Know.

Vice-President Harry Fishwick, who was substituting in the chair for Farrington, replied that he did not know what has become of these resolutions. They have been printed in pamphlet form for ten days, and a few of the favored Farrington men have obtained copies of them. But they have not yet been distributed to the delegates.

One of those most keenly interested in the disposition of Farrington's appointive power has been Oscar Ameringer, erstwhile humorist for the Socialists, and now a Farrington appointee and editor of the "Illinois Miner," official organ of District 12.

8-Hour Day in Sweden.

STOCKHOLM, Sweden.—Since the introduction of the eight hour day in Sweden, there has been a great increase in educational work among the workers. A government commission on social questions, which investigated educational work in 95 localities reports that in 1916-17, only 138 classes were held by the people's colleges. By 1920-21 this number had risen to 615, and by 1922-23 to 845.

FOUR LABORERS KILLED WHEN GREEDY BOSS' BUILDING FALLS

NEW YORK, May 25.—Four of the fifteen to twenty men buried in the collapse of a new building at 46th street are dead and at least ten of the others are seriously injured. The men were buried under a mass of rock, masonry and girders when the supports of the foundation of the building under construction gave way. Tons of debris fell upon the workers.

This is another instance of the expensive haste of the building contractors in pushing work faster than the strength of temporary foundation supports permit. The bosses risk the lives of their workmen in their reckless efforts to get up the building as quickly as possible and with as cheap material as they can get away with.

WORKER SLAIN IN REPRISAL FOR YOUNG SHOOTING

Skelcher Assassinated To Revenge Kleagle

HERRIN, Ill., May 25.—Following closely upon the shooting near Belleville of S. Glenn Young, ex-"Czar" of Williamson County, in the war upon the miners' union, and now Kleagle of the Ku Klux Klan in East St. Louis, members of Young's so-called constabulary shot and killed Jack Skelcher, who was riding in a car on the road between Marion and Herrin.

Skelcher, who was riding with Carl and Earl Shelton, was not quick enough in obeying an order to stop, according to the explanation of his slayers. A previous attempt to "get" Skelcher had been made by legal means, when he was indicted after Young's seizure of the Herrin government, which resulted in military rule in Williamson County for several weeks.

Klan Gunman Shot.

BELLEVILLE, Ill., May 25th.—S. Glenn Young, notorious leader in the war against Williamson County workers, fake prohibition officer, and Ku Klux Klan leader, was shot and injured while driving his big sedan car, a reward for his services to reaction, on a road about 30 miles east of here last evening.

Four men are reported to have driven alongside Young's car and opened fire, wounding him in the leg. Mrs. Young, who accompanied him, is reported slightly wounded. The Catholic hospital here, to which they were brought, refused to allow them to be seen, but reported that their condition was not serious.

Chicago Machinists Sign Agreements With Bosses; Get Wage Raise

District No. 8, of the International Association of Machinists of Chicago, has signed an agreement with the employing machinists association which fixes the wages of more than 2,000 machinists at 95 cents an hour. This is 2 cents an hour more than the old wage.

More important than the wage raise is the stipulation in the new agreement that men can be hired only thru the district office of the machinist's union. This does away with the hiring of men at the shop doors or thru employment offices.

Negotiations are still in progress with some bosses who are not members of the association. The new contract runs two years with the question of wages left open for sixty days after its expiration.

The machinists' union is the only metal trades organization that has secured an increase for its members. The machinists are a little behind other metal trades in wages but the new agreement gives them excellent protection as far as hours and working conditions are concerned.

Mine Operator Tries Evicting Union Head

By MARY WATKIVICH.

LOWSVILLE, W. Va., May 25.—Brady is a small mining town, which has not been working since the first of April, when Sam Brady wanted the men to go back to work on the 1917 scale. But so far, they have no scabs. Sam Brady has also given the men notice to move out, altho the notice is not due yet.

When the miners of Brady were not expecting any trouble, Sam Brady demanded them to move on a certain day and anywhere they wanted to go he would move them free. As the people were not ready to move out, he demanded that Mr. J. H. Morten, the secretary of local 4040 of District 17, get out. But as Mr. J. H. Morten had no place to go, he stayed in the house. He locked the door to keep out the gunmen.

When Sam Brady could not talk him out, he got one of the gunmen to break in and the gunman split the door and moved him to the Union Hall. That took them all day.

In the afternoon several of the board members from Fairmont came down and settled the dispute.

Corporation Profits, Tax Secrecy, Are Rescued By Senate

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 25.—Continued secrecy on income tax matters and elimination of the proposed tax on undistributed earnings of corporations, which takes away some of the loot from business organizations possessed of the lion's share of the spoils, are both provided for in the compromise tax reduction bill reported to the Senate. This dilution of the Mellon bill makes it acceptable to the Senate, which today approved it by an overwhelming majority.

That the bill in its present form is supposed to aid the farmers, seems to be a fact totally unappreciated by farmers' representatives in the Senate. Brookhart, Frazier, Norris and Magnus Johnson all voted against the bill

Illinois Coal Miners Want Sub-District Organization

With the Convention of District 12 almost over, one big question remains to be decided. That is the conflict between District Executive Board members and the sub-districts. The machine officials want to abolish the sub-districts, while the demand from the rank and file is, that the sub-districts be preserved and that the District Executive members be brought into organic relation with them.

Bitter experience has proved to the miners that the sub-district organizations are closest to their needs, most responsive to their current grievances, and the most to be relied upon to fight for a remedy. To abolish the sub-districts as some officials want to do, would weaken the entire District organization, and remove one of the best weapons of protection against discrimination.

The militant rank and file delegates are demanding that the sub-districts be retained and strengthened, and that the executive of the District shall work thru the sub-district machinery in adjusting local grievances.

Russia—Germany Film In New York Shows This Week

NEW YORK, May 25.—Those who did not have the privilege of seeing "Russia and Germany"—A Tale of Two Republics" when it was played at the Opera House will have the opportunity to see this wonder film downtown at the Labor Temple, 14th street and Second avenue, on Tuesday, Wednesday or Thursday of this week.

Everywhere this picture has been shown it has been well commented upon. In view of the critical events now transpiring in Germany the scenes of the proletarian demonstrations in that suffering country are particularly interesting.

Russia is shown as a contrast to Germany. Incidents of the reconstruction work going on in the Soviet Republic in schools and industries, and in the development of natural resources are flashed vividly before the audience.

The picture is released by the International Workers Aid, and proceed go to the benefit of the struggling German workers.

Wheeler Cleared By Senate Of William Burns' Oil Charge

WASHINGTON, May 25.—The senate today expressed its belief that Senator Wheeler of Montana, is not guilty of charges of misusing his office, made in an indictment by a Montana grand jury.

Adopting a motion of Senator Borah, Chairman of the Committee, that investigated Wheeler's indictment, the senate accepted the committee's report "wholly exonerating Wheeler as its own view of the case."

Senator Sterling's minority report, leaving the case entirely to the courts, was rejected 58 to 5.

Wheeler was indicted by a grand jury at Great Falls, Montana, for alleged acceptance of a retaining fee from Gordon Campbell, a Montana oil man, to appear for him before the interior department, in connection with issuance of oil land permits.

Wheeler charged that he was "framed" by agents of the Republican national committee.

Western Employers Meet In Conference For Open Shop Drive

PORTLAND, Ore., May 25.— The western openshop conference in Portland determined on renewed activity to enforce the open shop. One plan is not to give work to men from outside communities unless they have permission from open shop employers in the places the men come from. Another is a rule forbidding employment of union men as foremen.

A scheme of "education" and "labor information," with a clearing house at Salt Lake City, was also adopted by the Portland conference.

There was dissatisfaction among the employers with the trade schools opened by anti-union organizations, chiefly by the Industrial Association of San Francisco.

British Flyer Sore At Weather; May Quit Round World Flight

LONDON, May 25.—A Central News dispatch from Rangoon says that Major McClaren, British round-the-world flyer, may abandon his attempt unless favored with a spell of good weather. McClaren still is at Akyab, prevented from flying by terrific rain squalls and strong winds. At present, the dispatch says, there is no sign of the weather improving.

COFFEYVILLE, Kansas, May 25.—Kansas' biggest oil well, with estimated flow of 2,000 barrels a day, was brought in southwest of this city, by "Wildcat Wizard" Lamb. The well is just a short distance from the Oklahoma line and is the sixteenth brought in since January first, by "Lucky" Lamb.

ROOM FOR RENT.

A large steam-heated room for one or two, by comrades, near Humboldt Park. E. Winokur, 3538 Thomas St.

MUSIC.

By ALFRED V. FRANKENSTEIN.

The sixteenth annual North Shore music festival opens tonight at Patten gymnasium of Northwestern university, Evanston. The North Shore festival is the biggest thing of its kind in the west. For it soloists and directors of international fame are engaged, and several choruses and the Chicago Symphony orchestra take part. The festival is a week in duration.

Tonight the oratorio "Elijah" by Mendelssohn, will be given. The soloists are Monica Graham-Stults, soprano; Merle Alcock, contralto; Richard Crooks, tenor, and Louise Graveure, baritone. The chorus will be a thousand in number with the Chicago Symphony orchestra accompanying and Peter C. Lutkin, of the Northwestern faculty, conducting.

The program of Tuesday night is called a "Jenny Lind Concert," with Frieda Hempel impersonating the famous soprano. She will sing an aria from Mozart's "Marriage of Figaro," the "Shadow Song" from Meyerbeer's "Dinorah," and the waltz song, "The Kiss," by Arditi. Deems Taylor, music critic of the New York "World" will direct a performance of his suite, "Thru the Looking Glass," and Mr. Stock will round out the program with symphonic works by Brahms, Strauss, and Liszt. Further programs will be announced later.

Negroes May Turn To Third Party In Protest Over Klan

(By The Federated Press)

NEW YORK, May 25.—The slump tion in Indiana is such that officials of the National Association for Advancement of Colored People, New York, recognize that negroes are ready for a strong bid from La Follette or a third party. Reports indicate that otherwise they will vote the Democratic ticket, in protest against Ku Klux Klan domination of the Republican party in the persons of candidate for governor, Ed. Jackson, and Senator James E. Watson.

Your Union Meeting

FOURTH MONDAY, MAY 26, 1924.

No.	Name of Local and Place of Meeting.
14	Boot and Shoe Workers' Joint Council, 1939 Milwaukee Ave.
301	Brewery Workers, 1700 W. 21st St.
1	Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, 910 W. Monroe St.
598	Butchers, Hebrew, 3420 W. Roosevelt Road.
	Cap Makers, 4003 Roosevelt Road.
70	Carpenters, 2705 W. 38th St.
80	Carpenters, 4039 W. Madison St.
181	Carpenters, 2040 W. North Ave.
199	Carpenters, S. C., 9139 Commercial Avenue.
416	Carpenters, 505 S. State St.
419	Carpenters, 1457 Clybourn Ave.
448	Carpenters, 222 N. West St., Waukegan.
1367	Carpenters, 2040 W. North Ave.
2506	Carpenters, 6664 S. Halsted St.
14	Cigar Makers' Ex. Bd., 166 W. Washington St., 7:30 p. m.
	Coopers' Joint Ex. Bd., 2525 S. Halsted Street.
4	Engineers (Marine), 601 Capitol Building.
400	Engineers, 4643 S. Halsted St.
401	Engineers, 311 S. Ashland Ave.
569	Engineers, 180 W. Washington St.
629	Engineers, 180 W. Washington St.
645	Engineers (R. R.), 2433 W. Roosevelt.
790	Engineers (Loc.), 3900 W. North Ave., 7 p. m.
50	Firemen and Enginemen, 5058 Wentworth Ave.
7	Firemen and Oilers, 175 W. Wash.
	Hotel and Restaurant Empl.'s Joint E. Bd., 166 W. Washington St., 3 p. m.
59	Ladies' Garment, 328 Van Buren Street.
74	Lathers, 725 S. Western Ave.
	Machinists' Dis. Council, 113 S. Ashland.
	Moulders Conf. Bd., 119 S. Throop Street.
101	Painters, 3316 W. North Ave.
194	Painters, Madison and 5th Ave.
265	Painters, 111th and Michigan Ave.
830	Painters, 20 W. Randolph St.
273	Painters, 2432 S. Kedzie Ave.
227	Railway Carmen, Cicero and Superior.
453	Railway Carmen, 5252 S. Ashland.
1062	Railway Carmen, 88th and Commercial.
1162	Railway Carmen, 92nd and Baltimore.
	Railway Clerks' Dis. Council, 165 W. Madison St.
549	Railway Clerks, Madison and Sacramento.
695	Railway Clerks, 75th and Drexel.
781	Railway Clerks, 549 W. Washington.
877	Railway Trainmen, 2900 W. North Ave., 9:30 a. m.
195	Retail Clerks, Van Buren and Ashland.
	Sailors' Union of Great Lakes, 355 N. Clark St.
16986	Scientific Laboratory Workers, City Hall, Room 713.
706	Teamsters, 220 S. Ashland Blvd.
	Trade Union Label League, 166 W. Washington.
112	Upholsterers, 175 Washington St.

(Note—Unless otherwise stated all meetings are at 8 p. m.)

Milwaukee Readers, Attentio

MONSTER MASS PROTEST

DEMONSTRATION

WEDNESDAY, MAY 28, 8 P.

— AT —

West Side Turner Ha

304 Fourth Street

Against the passage of the laws directe against the foreign born work ers, and the selective immigra tion bills now before a confer ence committee of the Unite States congress.

Thomas O'Flaherty

Editor of Irish People

and other Prominent Speakers

representing trade unions, politic parties and fraternal organization

Door open 7:30—Admission fr

Auspices: Milwaukee Council f the Protection of Foreign Bor Workers.

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2. Rational Healing—The Age of Innocence, by S. D. Schmalhausen—Philosophy of the Hike, by W. H. Hull—The Center of Eyesight, by Mary Dudderidge—Labor and Health (Mining)—Child Care—Normal Sex Life—Vegetarianism—The Healers—40 cents.

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Shy At Strikebreaking Militia

CLINTON, Ia.—Frantic efforts t recruit the Clinton machine gun an artillery unit, Iowa national guard, t full peacetime strength are fallin down because nobody wants to b a uniformed strikebreaker. The ne unit has been enlarged to include tw machine guns, 12 caissons, four howit zers, five trucks and trailers, si motorcycles and 14 tractors to say nothing of bicycles and motorcars. The local press is whooping it up fo enlistments but admits that the young sters are not biting as good fi should.

POPE ANXIOUS OVER POLITICAL TREND IN EUROPE

Fears Possible Break With France

(Special to The Daily Worker)

ROME, May 25.—A dark cloud has uddenly appeared on the Vatican orizon. For the first time since the nd of the world war, the tide of political good fortune that steadily flowed in the direction of the Catholic temporal power, has suddenly begun o ebb.

Perhaps the most serious danger confronting the Papacy is the probability of a break with France over the avowed intention of the victorious lefts to withdraw the ambassador from the Vatican. The French left parties are bitterly anti-Catholic. Indeed, their principal claim to radicalism rests mainly on anti-clericalism which in France, means anti-Catholicism.

Poincare is a Catholic and his defeat is as much a setback to the grandiose plans of the Papacy as it was to the heavy industrialists. In fact, the latter two worked hand in hand.

Edouard Herriot is noted for his anti-clericalism. The Vatican hopes that the new French government will be so engrossed in its domestic problems that it will not have time to devote to its anti-Catholic difficulties.

The relations between Checko-Slovakia and the Pope are also strained. There is a movement in that country among the Catholics to permit the marriage of priests.

The German elections brought no solace to His Holiness, neither the extreme nationalists nor the communists being warm friends of the alleged successor of St. Peter.

Renew Industrial Activities In All Branches Of Party

At its last meeting the city Central Committee approved the City Industrial Committee chosen by the industrial organizers of the various branches at their last meeting and composed of Nels Kjar, E. Ettlinger, Walt Carmon, J. Maki, E. Girsch, A. Garrafolo and V. Zokaitis.

Meeting for the first time, the City Industrial Committee in preparation for its activities, decided to issue a letter to all branches (now being mailed) advising of the coming visit of a speaker to outline in a short talk the immediate necessity of stressing industrial work, the greater need of participation in the unions on the part of the party membership and our immediate problems on the industrial field.

Today when political activities of the party are absorbing the bulk of our time and energy the need for greater industrial activities becomes more apparent and all branches are urged to give not only a part of their meeting time to visiting speakers, as well as their co-operation, but also to give a part of each meeting to a discussion of industrial problems.

The success of the left wing groups in the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, Miners' and Peoria conventions, should prove an additional stimulant to further effort.

Every available speaker is being marshalled to cover in the shortest time possible all party branches as the first measure in the plan of work outlined by the City Industrial Committee.

Feeding Of Strikers Is Program Of The Australian Co-ops

SYDNEY, N. S. W., May 25.—Starving out of strikers in Australia will be impossible if the unions accept the proposal of the consumers' cooperative congress held in Sydney April 5. The unions are invited to invest their surplus funds in the New South Wales Wholesale Cooperative society. In addition to the usual interest the entire funds would become available in time of strike in the shape of credits for food and other supplies.

The purpose is to prevent the starving of the workers back to their jobs by the big supply corporations who refuse to supply retailers in the industrial fields where men are on strike. This cuts off the food supply but the huge cooperative wholesale cannot be affected in that way.

LETTER SHOWS FARRINGTON ONCE DAMNED AS SPY SUSPECT THE HENCHMAN HE USES AT PEORIA

Proof that the attacks which Frank Farrington, president of the Illinois miners, is making on the progressives are thoroly insincere is contained in the following letter he dispatched to James Mason, then secretary of Sub-District No. 6, of the Illinois District, Dec. 6, sometime before he split with Alex Howat and took up with John L. Lewis.

The Farrington letter, which the DAILY WORKER is making public, defends Tom Meyerscough of the Pittsburgh district of the slanders Lewis' men were heaping upon him and assails a certain Ed. Wieck as one who worked along the same lines as a labor spy. This Ed. Wieck—a Lewis man—worked hand in hand with Farrington at the Peoria convention in villifying the DAILY WORKER. Farrington said in this letter, that Wieck was unworthy of belief. What must have been his private opinion of Wieck's statement at Peoria that the DAILY WORKER was just a "mass of lies."

The letter follows:

"I am informed that at your last monthly meeting, Ed. Wieck introduced a letter alleged to have been signed by Thomas Myerscough and others in the Pittsburgh District and in which the mine workers in District No. 5 were urged to attend the meeting to be held in Bentley's Theatre, Monongahela City, December 4, 1921, to give consideration to the advisability of accepting the 1917 wage scale.

"Obviously, Wieck's purpose in introducing this letter at your meeting was to make it appear that the President of District No. 12 was consorting with men who favor a wage reduction, also to descredit Myerscough and Guilor who were responsible for giving publicity to certain documents exposing the fraud and corruption that took place in the Pittsburgh District during the last international election.

Calls Him "Blatherskite."

"I am also informed that Wieck stated to the meeting that he was honor bound not to reveal the name of the person from whom he secured said letter. This fact in itself would, among thoughtful men, brand Wieck as being one who is totally unworthy of the confidence of men. It is indeed a strange state of affairs when Wieck assumes to give publicity to the contents of a letter and yet declares that he cannot reveal the source from which he received the letter. Why the necessity for any secrecy about the letter if everything is open and above board? If Wieck is honest and is trying to protect the interests of the mine workers, why should there be any necessity for him concealing the names of those who are helping him in his work of protection? His act in reading the letter referred to and then declaring that he could not reveal the source from which he received it, thoroly indicates that there is something wrong and that Wieck is not acting in good faith and that he is no more than a blatherskite and an imposter who is resorting to deception in order to weedle his way back into the confidence of the mine workers in the Belleville district.

Has the Goods On Wieck.

"Unfortunately for Mr. Wieck's plan to discredit me, but fortunately for me, I happen to have some correspondence concerning the same letter read by Mr. Wieck at your meeting and for the information of your next meeting, I am enclosing herewith copies of correspondence marked Exhibits A, B, C, D, E, and F. Exhibit A is a copy of a letter which accompanied Indof's letter and which is a copy of the same letter that was read to your meeting by Wieck. Exhibit C is a copy of a letter I wrote to Frank J. Indof. Exhibit D is a copy of a letter I wrote to Myerscough. Exhibit E is a copy of Myerscough's answer to my letter and Exhibit F is a copy of a letter addressed to the President and Secretary of District No. 5, by Myerscough. All of these communications are self explanatory and go to prove that Wieck is a party to a conspiracy to discredit the enemies of John L. Lewis.

A Lewis Conspiracy.

"If you will examine the enclosed exhibits, you will notice that all of them are dated previous to the time Wieck brought the matter to the attention of your monthly meeting and they should prove to the satisfaction of any thoughtful man that Wieck's great revelation of the plan that is afoot to force a reduction in the miners' wages, is no more than a deliberate conspiracy to discredit those who are opposed to John L. Lewis and Wieck should be made to tell the delegates who attend your next meeting, the source from which he received the letter, which he read to your last meeting and refusing to do so, he should be banished from your meeting as one who is unworthy of the confidence of honest men.

Acts Like A Spy.

"I cannot prove that Wieck is a spy in the employ of some one of the many labor destroying agencies, but experience enables me to know that his activities in our union are exactly along the same lines that those who have investigated such matters, tell us labor destroying agencies employ when they plant spies in the ranks of labor to destroy the organized labor movement, but I personally know that Wieck is nothing more than a dishonest, lying, hypocritical blatherskite who does not hesitate to resort to falsehood and deception in order to try to work himself into the confidence of his fellow men.

Praise For Myerscough.

"Myerscough's letter to me clearly shows that instead of encouraging a reduction in wages, he was really acting to prevent the success of those who favor accepting a wage reduction and his letter to the President and Secretary of District No. 5, telling them of the meeting that was to be held on December 4th and notifying them, yes, urging them, to be present at this meeting proves that he was acting in good faith and that he was not consorting or conniving with anyone to bring about a reduction in wages.

"I most respectfully and earnestly request that you bring this subject matter to the attention of your next monthly meeting."

Convention Delegates to Report at T. U. E. L. Meeting

Delegates from the I. L. G. W. U., the Amalgamated, Peoria and the Miners' conventions will report to the T. U. E. L. membership at what will surely prove to be one of the most important meetings of the year, on Wednesday, May 28, at Northwest Hall, corner North and Western Aves.

The splendid fight put up in each convention by the left wing groups, the victories gained and the lessons of each should prove a most interesting story to every worker in Chicago.

The reports of Jack Johnstone, Arne Swabeck, J. L. Davidson and others will be supplemented by that of Earl Browder, whose monthly summary of the most important developments in the world of labor have become a feature of the league meetings.

LABOR MEN OF ALL SHADES INTERESTED IN DAILY WORKER

By A. JAKIRA

(Special to The Daily Worker)

ALLENTOWN, Pa., May 23.—Fifty copies of the DAILY WORKER were sold every day during the conventions of the State Farmer Labor Party and State Federation of Labor held here. The DAILY WORKER was read with great interest by both the followers and opponents of the Communist movement.' During one of the sessions the DAILY WORKER received a boost when one of delegates displayed a copy, to show that the communist movement is growing all over the world.

While the Convention of the State Federation of Labor was marking time listening to various speakers one of the delegates, a colored young worker, was soliciting the rest of the delegates for subs. Thirteen new subscription to the DAILY WORKER was the result of his efforts.

It is a good example to be followed by all militants who have an opportunity to be delegates to labor conventions.

Shoeworkers Elect Kruse Delegate To St. Paul Convention

At a record attendance joint meeting of Locals 22 and 23 of the Amalgamated Shoe Workers, the St. Paul Farmer-Labor Party convention was endorsed. William F. Kruse was elected delegate and J. Louis Engdahl, editor of the DAILY WORKER, alternate. Twenty-five dollars were voted toward expenses and another joint meeting will be called after the convention to hear a report on the proceedings. The combined locals have a membership of over 500 and are known thruout the industry as leaders in every fight for better conditions.

The action followed a lecture delivered by the delegate-elect on conditions in the labor movement the world over. During the slump in the industry interest in union matters fell off and the Joint Council, managing the affairs of both locals, tried many ways of getting the crowd to meetings. Even prize-fights failed to draw. The decision to go back to lectures, so successful several years ago, brought a response that was a surprise to the officers themselves.

The Chairman, Bert Thompson, called upon members who were known to be active in Republican and Democratic politics, to state their views before the vote was taken, but all expressed themselves in favor of independent working class action, and the motion, made by Business Agent, Richie O'Brien, carried unanimously.

Kilauea Still Busy.

HILO, T. H., May 25.—Kilauea, volcana on the island of Hawaii, 30 miles from Hilo, which has been in eruption for a week, broke out again today with two terrible explosions.

STINK OF GRAFT OVER MEMORIAL PERVADES COURT

Centralia Paytriots' Scandal Reopened

(Special to The Daily Worker)

CENTRALIA, Wash., May 25.—Some time after the attack on the Wobblies at Centralia by American Legion thugs, leading paytriots of Centralia proposed to erect a memorial to the thugs killed in the battles. For two or three years nothing has been heard of the matter, until now, when it has appeared before the courts.

Manager Wants His.

The Memorial Association raised about $16,500 from local paytriots, cockroach capitalists, legionaires, etc. Over $10,000 of this went to pay the salaries of the paytriots who organized the graft. The rest has disappeared. This is brot out in a state supreme court decision concerning the matter; dealing with a suit by Frank Jackson of Seattle, hired to manage the drive at $500 a week. He wants the rest of his share of the graft and the Centralia Memorial Association, Inc., can't pay it. It has spent every cent it raised on salaries.

Want to Forget Walla Walla.

The present attitude of business men of Centralia concerning the battle, the trial, the murder of Everest, the memorial, etc., is "shut up, we don't want anything about the matter even mentioned." They regard it as they might a cat dead for a week or so, the stench is too rank for them. They want to forget the eight men buried alive in Walla Walla penitentiary.

Attempts have been made to have Elmer Emith disbarred from the practice of law, nominally on technical grounds, but in reality because he might get elected district attorney of Lewis county on the Farmer-Labor Ticket this fall, as he nearly did in 1920. Should that happen he will try to bring the parties guilty of the murder of Everest and of starting the riot to trial.

Washington County Pushes Farm-Labor Work For June 17

SEDRO-WOOLLEY, Wash., May 25.—The Farmer-Labor party held its second preparatory meeting in Bingham Park, Sedro-Woolley, with a basket picnic and Mrs. Jessica B. Kastner of Tacoma, Farmer-Labor representative in the last legislature, made an address. She brought home the need of a third party and set forth the five cardinal points insisted on by the Farmer-Laborites: Public ownership of railroads; control of money and credit by the government; curbing the growing usurped power of the courts; restoration of civil liberties; and conservation of the remaining hydro-electric power for the people. The speaker was cheered repeatedly, many signed party cards. A final rally will be held at Bay View June 8, when Joel Shoemaker will make an address and a delegate will be elected to St. Paul for June 17.

Coolidge Thinks Up His Excuses For Insulting Japanese

WASHINGTON, May 25.—President Coolidge, instead of signing the immigration bill without comment, will take some final step designed to mitigate the affront to Japan in the proposed law.

Meanwhile, the two countries are facing a situation where neither may be represented by an ambassador in the other's capital. The resignation of Cyrus Woods, American ambassador to Tokio, having been accepted by the president, no official and diplomatic explanations seem able to down the impression that one of the causes of Woods' retirement is the proposed exclusion law.

Ambassador Hanihara, the Japanese envoy here, reported to be on the verge of resignation, said he could not comment on the subject.

The name of John Hays Hammond, noted mining engineer, and chairman of the coal commission during its brief life, is being mentioned as Woods' successor. Hammond at one time was offered the Tokio post by President Harding.

Gaily Attired Ethiopian Prince Feted For Favors

(Crusader Service)

PARIS, May 25.— The grandest collection of male clothing that ever struck gay Paris is being worn by Ras Taffari, Prince Regtn of Ethiopia and his suite, who are the royal guests of Republican France.

The Ras and his suite all wore dark green cloaks lined with pink, forming a vivid background for their tight, vividly embroidered vestsk, enormous white silk trousers, pale green socks and patent leather shoes. This represents the traditional court dress of Ethiopia.

In the Foreign Office the Ras Taffari occupies the suite recently vacated by the King and Queen of Roumania. Every attention is being shown them by the French Government, which has an eye on concessions in Ethiopia.

COAL MINERS' WAGES DISGRACE CIVILIZATION CLAIMS BRITISH MINERS' FEDERATION PRESIDENT

By LELAND OLDS

(Federated Press)

Wages paid thousands of British coal miners are characterized as a disgrace to a civilized community before the government's court of inquiry following the miners' rejection of the final offer of the mineowners. According to Herbert Smith, president British Miners' Federation, if the industry cannot pay a living wage under private ownership the alternative is nationalization of the entire industry. The British miners ballot May 29 on new proposals.

Thousands of adult workers, Smith said, receive only 5 to 6 shillings (less than $1,50) per day. At the same time profits on coal run as high as 2 shillings 6 pence (62 cents) a ton while the average profit for the entire country during 1923 was nearly 2 shillings (50 cents) a ton after paying millions to the owners of the land in royalties.

The miners contend that any national agreement which gives the owners such profits while the wages of miners are equivalent to less than the inadequate prewar earnings is unjust. Coal which miners produce for 87 cents a ton including all labor to the mouth of the mine is selling to consumers in London at $14.40 a ton.

British Barely Hold Market.

Competition of American coal is depressing the wages of British miners, according to David R. Llewellyn, a Welsh operator. He says the British are hanging on to their European market by a margin which has narrowed down to a few pennies. Any increase in cost of production will result in loss of foreign markets and resulting loss of working time in collieries on forsign trade. He points out that the American industry has reached a point where export is a necessity to the life of many companies.

The sharp international competition for coal markets is shown in a U. S. department of commerce statement on coal exports. American coal has lost the price advantage in the Italian market by further reduction in British prices. Between February and March U. S. monthly exports to Italy declined from 58,407 to 43,702 tons while British exports to Italy rose from 470,942 to 591,971 tons.

Americans Underbid British.

On the other hand American coal is underselling British in Brazil. American exports to Brazil increased from 38,568 tons in February to 43,113 in March while British exports declined from 80,023 to 73,009 tons. March total coal exports from the United States compared with February decreased while total exports from Great Britain increased slightly. The fact that nearly 25 per cent of the British production must find an export market to keep the mines busy shows the importance to that country of its ability to undersell the United States.

Meanwhile German reparations coal is steadily weakening the European market for the product of other nations. German shipments to Belgium are forcing unemployment on Belgium miners.

The question raised by this situation is, how long will the miners of these countries be content with a situation in which gain of employment to one group will mean loss of employment to another and in which the gains will be secured by sacrifice to living standards? The situation is like that of unorganized workers who undersell each other in an overstocked labor market. That always results in the slow depression of wages to the lowest level of subsistence.

Victim Of Boss' Law Violation Is Given Life Sentence

DEER LODGE, Mont., May 25.—Thomas J. Riley, victim of a law-breaking millionaire mine owner whom he shot and killed, is seeking aid in getting out of prison after 25 years behind the bars. Riley lost a leg and sustained other severe injuries when 20 tons of giant powder exploded at Butte in 1895, killing 59 persons and injuring 300 more.

Unable to get a job after his injury or to obtain damages, Riley killed P. A. Largey, the banking and mining magnate who had stored the powder in violation of both city and state law. Instead of being tried in Butte, Riley was spirited to Helena on the false pretence by the prosecution that Riley had himself asked a change of venue. A life sentence was imposed.

Riley now looks for purchasers to buy the bead necklaces he makes in prison. From the proceeds he hopes to hire an attorney to secure a pardon. The Largey interests had denied him work and had thrown him into jail when he sought to collect damages. His record had been without stain before his injuries and wrongs drove him to seek revenge on the lawless millionaire responsible for his condition. Riley's address is Box 7, Deer Lodge, Mont.

Public Soaked $100,000 For Coal Operators' Noise

CINCINNATI, May 25.—Coal consumers have had a bill of more than $100,000 for publicity work on behalf of the operators slipped over on them, according to a report to the annual convention of the National Coal Association. This represents the cost of a speakers bureau, a motion picture program and hundreds of thousands of pamphlets to swing public opinion in favor of the profiteering mine owners.

Publicity for the bituminous operators' case before the United States coal commission cost $80,000. Among other things 429,190 copies of 61 pamphlets and briefs were distributed.

Following the coal commission the work was continued on a more modest basis with $32,561 spent during the last fiscal year and 98,500 pamphlets distributed. The report adds that access to the daily press of the country spread the propaganda far mode widely than these figures would indicate.

Key Pounders Meet; 'Point With Pride' To Their National Bank

CLEVELAND.— Almost 700 delegates and officials of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers are attending the triennial convention at Cleveland. President E. J. Manion pointed with pride to the Telegraphers' Co-operative National bank which has over $5,000,000 in resources tho it is less than a year old. The bank is at St. Louis where the order headquarters are. Divisions from all parts of the United States, Canada and the Canal Zone are represented at the convention, which is the first since the Savannah convention of 1921 but the 24th since the founding of the union 38 years ago.

'GIVE LABOR GOV'T GATE' CRIES STAN BALDWIN IN HOUSE OF COMMONS

LONDON, May 22.—"We have got to break this government," ex-Premier Stanley Baldwin declared in a speech here today in which he severely criticised the Labor government's policies.

He admitted it was difficult to see how the breaking of the MacDonald regime was to be accomplished, but expressed belief that the Labor government's early popularity was waning.

"The government's position is impossible," Baldwin, one of the leaders of the Conservative party and premier of the Tory goverenment that met defeat in the last elections, declared. "The Laborites have made promises to their constituents which they cannot fulfill."

"No one knows," he continued, "whether the present government will come to an end thru defeat in the House of Commons or will fall asunder internally."

He advised his audience to "get ready," saying, "you may be certain the end will come."

Logging Company Must Fork Up For Burning Workers

VANCOUVER, B. C., May 25.—Negligence on the part of the Comox Logging and Railway Co., which caused a fire at Merville last summer in which 51 settlers were burned out has resulted in three verdicts against the company as a starter:

Francis Fenwick, who was forced to remain in a river all night while the fire was raging about him and had his hair burned off him as well as receiving severe burns upon his body was awarded $10,000 damages. John Clifford was given $25,000 for the loss of his son and Andrew Barr was paid $500 for injuries. The company had ignored all fire regulations and had subjected the Merville settlers to fire hazards for several years.

"LAFOLLETTE AND WHEELER" TALK GAINING GROUND

Oil Prober May Refuse To Play Second Fiddle

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, May 25.—"Robert M. La Follette (Republican) for president and Burton K. Wheeler (Democrat) for vice-president."

That bi-partisan ticket may enter the field in the political sweepstakes if a movement started by a group of insurgent old party politicians, is successful in persuading the Montana senator to take second place on the ticket, it was said by friends close to both senators.

The movement has been balked temporarily by the refusal of the Montana senator to accept the place picked for him, but those behind it have not abandoned hope of a final decision by Wheeler to run.

Senator La Follette has regained his health but if for any reason he decides not to take the race at the head of a ticket, Wheeler has been offered the place. La Follette is now in Atlantic City resting, after recuperating from a severe attack of pneumonia.

Wheeler's Watchful Waiting.

Wheeler today refused to discuss his possible candidacy in any way but close friends confirmed the offer made to the Montana senator. Explaining Wheeler's reticence, it was said that he was awaiting the outcome of the Democratic convention before making a final decision.

Should the Democrats nominate a man whom Wheeler regarded as a reactionary, his friends said that he would seriously consider running.

Senator Shipstead, Farmer-Laborite of Minnesota, has been mentioned as a vice-presidential running mate in the event La Follette finds himself unable to enter the presidential contest and Wheeler heads the ticket.

Negro Elevator Operator Saves Frenzied Whites

(Crusader Service)

NEW YORK, May 25.— Fourteen passengers, all of them white, were saved from death yesterday morning by the heroism of Ernest Noble, colored operator in the Loft building, No. 43 West 4th Street, who, when his car tore loose from its cables at the tenth floor, kept his head, labored frantically at a broken brake mechanism until he brought it into operation only a few feet from the bottom of the shaft.

Eight girls, a boy and four men, in addition to Noble, many of them crying hysterically and some suffering from strained backs and other injuries, were taken to St. Vincent's Hospital in a moving van commandeered by the police.

Noble accomplished his heroic act of life saving in the face of the hysteria of the girls and the frantic efforts of the men, completely demoralized by fear to get at the elevator lever. Noble shook them off and kept cooly at his brakes, spinning the lever, working another back and forth, while the velocity of the hurtling car swiftly increased. Just as it was passing the third floor, however, there was a grinding and screeching as the brakes at last took hold, ripping teeth from rails at the sides of the shaft.

Almost on a level with the first floor the steel car, twisted from the strain, was stopped.

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COMMUNISTS IN SO. AFRICA WORK AMONG NATIVES

Young Negro Workers Organize Groups

(Grusader Service)

RIGA, May 25.— Agents of the imperialist Powers are greatly alarmed at the spread of revolutionary propaganda among the colored races of the world, and regard the Communist International with bitter hatred and resentment for its work in this field.

Africans Come to Moscow.

Especially are they stirred up with the news that a conference has been held in Moscow at which many Africans and Asiatics were present, and at which the question of African activity was intensively discussed. Reports say that emphasis was laid on the importance of work among "Colored youths being exploited in Africa's mines and on plantations," etc., among whom agents of the Third International have distributed literature and placards in the native dialects, calling for a united front of all Labor, black and white.

Y. W. L. In South Africa

The International recently established two new organizations of young workers in South Africa. The South African Communists are in bad favor with the white bourgeoisie because of their friendly attitude towards the native workers.

The Communist International is also declared to have "considerably extended its activity in the U. S., especially, among youths employed in mines and factories." Communist manifestos stress the fact that the white workers can only conquer political power with the friendly co-operation of the colored workers of the home lands and colonies, and call upon the white workers to support the liberation struggles of the colonials.

Young Workers Need League In Hartford Town

By JOHN A. KLUCKEN.

(Special to The Daily Worker)

HARTFORD, Conn., May 25.—On Thursday eve., May 29, at 8 p. m., Sam Darcy will speak at the Labor Educational Alliance, 287 Windsor avenue. Subject: "The Labor Movement in America," under the auspices of the Young People's Educational League.

This group of young comrades have been active in the past, having arranged a few entertainments and educational classes, but being a local organization, work cannot be effective.

It would be advisable for these young comrades to organize a Young Workers' League and become a part of the international working' class youth.

CHICAGO, May 25.—Helmouth Mischel sought to open a school of fencing here, but because he never explained what he did with money collected for German war orphans, police have him studying the peculiar brand of fencing that encircles the private rooms in the city hall.

The Workers Party in Action

Party Activities Of Local Chicago

The C. C. C. Meeting

The C. C. C. meeting of May 20 was a most interesting one. Reports indicated excellent progress in the work of Chicago. The Peoria Convention on May 18 at which the Labor Party of Illinois was formed was reported upon by Comrade Arne Swabeck and Martin Abern who were delegates from the Workers Party to the Convention. They informed the C. C. C. that the Convention was an excellent one, much work accomplished and that a real basis had been laid for a strong class Labor Party in Illinois. The 95 delegates present at the Convention, a large number of them from Miners locals, were wide awake to the situation and participated in a lively way thruout the proceedings.

The work of the Workers Party of Chicago in the Pullman strike was reported by comrade Manuel Gomez. A strong English branch was formed from among the best elements of the striking Pullman carmen. The Workers Party has established itself strongly among the Pullman workers.

A Speakers' Class will be started soon in an attempt to develop more Party speakers. Branches are requested to send in at once recomendations from their branch to the City Secretary for the speakers class which will be acted upon by the City Executive Committee. The Class will probably consist of 15 members.

A class on Trade Union Conduct and Tactics will be conducted by Arne Swabeck. This will start at the earliest moment and is open to all interested. This class will be a way for union Party members to learn better how to carry on their industrial work and activity in the unions. The date of the opening class will be shortly announced.

The question of unemployment was brought up thru resolutions by Simon Felshin and J. Jesmer, calling for the immediate formation of Unemployed Councils. The matter was referred to the City Executive Committee and will be taken up at the next C. C. C. meeting, June 3rd.

Needle Trades members of the Young Workers League have been drawn more closely into the work of the T. U. E. L. Needle Trades Section when comrade Phil. Aronberg talked to a very well attended Y. W. L. meeting. A number of comrades were gotten to join the Cap Makers Union.

The work of Local Chicago is going on in very good fashion. Branches are being visited regularly by speakers discussing various problems of the Party, such as the Labor Party campaign, industrial work, etc. New members are being brought into the Party in greater number than ever, with the further encouraging sign that English-speaking members are coming in in greater proportion.

Max Salzman reported on the work of the Junior Section of the Young Workers League and asked for greater co-operation from Party members.

The Open Letter to the Socialist Party issued by the C. E. C. of the Party on June 17th Convention will be distributed to Socialist Party members.

Machinists are instructed to be on the job, in attendance at all union meetings, especially during the next couple of months during which time there will be election of delegates to the Machinists Convention in Detroit on Sept. 10. Metal Trades Party members are requested to get in touch with comrade Paul Simonson at 1113 West Washington Blvd.

MARTIN ABERN, Secretary.

BRANCH MEETINGS.

Monday, May 26.

All Union and Workmen's Circle members of the Workers Party must be present at the special meeting mentioned in another column at 2733 Hirsch Blvd. Workers Lyceum to take up further plans to develop the June 17th campaign.

Pullman English—Stanciks Hall, Pullman.

Tuesday, May 27.

North West English Branch at 2733 Hirsch Blvd., Workers Lyceum, Jay Lovestone will speak on the "Significance of the recent elections in Germany and France."

Russian Pullman Branch, at 11453 So. Park Ave., Pullman.

Wednesday, May 2[illegible]

Czecho-Slovak No. 2, at Vojt Naprstek School, 2550 So. Homan Ave., Cor. 26th St.

Czecho-Slovak No. 1, at Spravdinost Hall, 1825 So. Loomis St.

How many of your shop-mates read THE DAILY WORKER. Get one of them to subscribe today.

Do Your Part

TO ALL MEMBERS OF THE WORKERS PARTY:

During the past two months our Party has been trying to raise a Farmer-Labor Campaign Fund of $15,000. This was to be used for organizational work in support of the June 17th Convention.

The Central Executive Committee of the Party is of the opinion that the campaign in which our Party is involved at the present time represents a great and unusual opportunity to drive forward the workers and farmers of this country to class action against the capitalist government and the capitalist system. It is the view of the Central Executive Committee that if there can be built in the United States a mass movement of a million organized workers and farmers who sever their connections with the capitalist parties and enter into the political arena for a class political struggle in support of their own political demands, that the American labor movement will have made the greatest stride forward in the history of this country. If our Party deserves the name of the Advance Guard, of the leader of the revolutionary struggle against capitalism, then it cannot remain indifferent to such a movement. It must not only play a part, but it must play a leading part to achieve the end of mobilizing the workers and farmers for class political action.

FARMER-LABOR ASSESSMENT

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For two years our Party has persistently carried on a campaign for the formation of the class Farmer-Labor Party. A great mass movement such as the class Farmer-Labor Party must be, does not come into existence as a result of one bold stroke or one organizing effort. Rather, the movement grows in rising waves, each one of which reaches a little farther. Between these rising waves there are recessions. Such has been our experience in this campaign. Last year we made a great step forward in the formation of the Federated Farmer-Labor Party by the delegates who came to the Chicago convention. This year the wave promises to rise even higher and enable us to reach the end at which we are aiming, the formation of a mass class Farmer-Labor Party.

The Central Executive committee of the Paty felt that it was only necessary to call this situation to the attention of the membership in order to receive the fullest and most enthusiastic support for the campaign and that a voluntarily paid Farmer-Labor campaign fund would easily bring the necessary funds for this fight.

This view, however, has been disappointed. The response by the Party membership which was asked to raise $10 in each Party branch has been poor. As a result, the Party finds itself unable to mobilize all of its potential strength in the great struggle which we are fighting.

The Central Executive Committee of the Party feels that it would be derelict in its duty did it not act to meet this situation. It has, therefore, resorted to the authority given it by the Party and levied an assessment of 50 cents per member for the purpose of raising the Farmer-Labor Party fund.

Special stamps have been sent to each Party branch either thru their Federation or thru the District Office in the case of branches not affiliated with any Federation. Party branches must immediately collect from each member 50 cents for the Farmer-Labor Party assessment stamps. The assessment must be completed by June 10th. No member of the Party will be a member in good standing unless he pays this assessment.

Is a payment of 50 cents per member too much to expect from the members of a Communist Party toward a struggle of such great importance as that which we are fighting? We would indeed have a poor Party if that were true. It could hardly be called a Party with a Communist spirit.

The collection of the Farmer-Labor assessment will be carried out thru the official Party machinery. The purpose of making this statement to the membership is to secure the assistance of every member of the Party in making the collection quickly. Every branch has been instructed to elect a special committee which must visit every member at once and collect this assessment. The members of the Party can make it easy for the branch officials to collect this fund if they will go to their next branch meeting and call for the Farmer-Labor Party assessment stamp.

The Central Executive Committee has done its duty in an effort to meet the Party need in levying this assessment. It is now for every member of the Party to do his part quickly.

Go to your branch meeting, get your Farmer-Labor assessment stamps into your dues book. Help win the struggle for a mass class Farmer-Labor Party.

Fraternally yours,
C. E. RUTHENBERG, Executive Secretary.

NEW YORK CITY Party Activities

CONEY ISLAND CAMPAIGN.

Jeannette Pearl, well-known lecturer, will speak Tuesday evening, May 27 at 3109 Surf Avenue before the newly organized branch of the Coney Island English branch of the Workers Party.

Much propaganda work can be done in this section of Brooklyn. Its close proximity to New York makes it a famous summer resort for hundreds of thousands of workers.

All comrades and sympathizers living in Coney Island are urged to attend this meeting.

New York Reaffirms Support Of Party On Farm-Labor Work

NEW YORK, May 25.—At a well-attended membership meeting held at Stuyvesant Casino, James P. Cannon reported on the Labor Party policy. After his report, and the asking and answering of questions, a lively discussion took place, many comrades participating. During the discussion a resolution was introduced, supporting the C. E. C. in its policy, but criticising it on some details. Amendment was offered to the following effect: "That we reaffirm our approval of the Party's Labor Party policy, and pledge our whole hearted support for its furtherance." The vote, which was called for at about 12:30 was 181 for the above quoted amendment, and 21 for the resolution of criticism.

There is no doubt but that the report at this meeting, and the discussion that followed did much to clarify the Party's Labor Party policy in the minds of the membership and it is certain that as a result of the meeting, the campaign to apply the party's Labor Party policy will be greatly intensified by the membership of New York.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., May 23.—A silo on the Bill Oots ranch hprung a leak and the juice formed a pool from which goats and coyotes drank. The juice had fermented and the animals were barely able to stagger away after quenching their thirst.

Proletarian Pupils Favored As Soviets Restrict Schools

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LENINGRAD, May 25.—Proletarian students at the colleges, technical schools, and universities will be given first preference under the new decree issued by Rykov, Commissar of Education. Financial considerations make a reduction in the number of students at the institutions of higher learning an absolute necessity and it has been decided by the Soviet authorities that the bourgeois students must be restricted before all others.

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It is expected that 40,000 students will be prevented from registering, 8,000 in Leningrad alone, under the new decree. During the last year 34,265 students were sent to the highest schools from 72 special workers' faculties.

School equipment and books are scarce and classes are held under difficulties of unsufficient space and too few teachers.

House Of Masses Benefit Program May 31, Detroit

DETROIT, Mich., May 23.—On Saturday evening, May 31st, friends of the House of the Masses will stage a "get-together" in the form of a Concert and Dance, which will be held in the auditorium of the House.

An exceptional program of vocal and instrumental music has been arranged, and the committee in charge has let to be known aht they have a dramatic offering that they guarantee will please.

This affair is being given for the benefit of the House of Masses. There are some pressing financial obligations to meet June 1st, which a successful entertainment will assist materially in liquidating.

Frieds of the House are urged to give their full support to the May 31st Affair. Tickets are 50 cents.

OTTAWA, Can., May 25.—The employes of the Ottawa street railway have signed a two-year agreement with the company with wages at 49c to 50c an hour.

SOVIETS ALLOW TREASON CASES TO BE APPEALED

French Prompted Polish Spying In Ukraine

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, April 12 (By Mail).—The execution of the verdict passed in the Kiev espionage trial of the so-called "Regional Centre of Action," has been suspended and the case has been referred to the supreme court. The charge brought against the accused was that of high treason and espionage for the Polish general staff.

Allowed Amnesty Plea.

The accused Czebankoff, Yakovleff, Edinovsky, Vinogradova have been sentenced to capital punishment; Onistshenko, Smirnoff and Tolpyga, to ten years in prison; Anna Kapucinskaya. to seven years; Leonida and Vengeroff, to five years conditionally (the sentence has been suspended); Maria Kapusinskaya, to one year, also conditionally; Yaslovsky has been acquitted. The accused were allowed to appeal within forty-eight hours and ask the Central Ukrainian Central Committee for amnesty.

Interest Thruout Union.

The public thruout the Union of Soviet Republics have been closely following the case, which has amply evidenced that the activities of the Kiev "Centre" were directed from Paris, the espionage being organized in the interest of the Polish general staff. The spying activities of some of the professors now sentenced have aroused the greatest indignation among the intellectual circles.

Under such conditions, Mr. Poincare's telegram, addressed to— Mr. Chicherin and received before the sentence was passed, was most unexpected. The French Premier, on behalf of the French professors and in the name of civilization and humanity, requested that the Kiev professors—members of the said spying organization—be not liable to be punished.

Paincare Telegraphs.

Writing in the Izvestia, Mr. Stekloff calls this telegram of Mr. Poincare's an act of direct interference with Russian internal affairs, and a tactless step, revealing in its full light how greatly the French premier is concerned with supporting the White Guardist elements and espionage in the Soviet Republics. The author derides the "humanitarian" feelings iof the late interventionists.

It should further be noted that not a single one of the professors, members of the "Centre," has been sentenced to capital punishment—not even Smirnoff, who confessed that he transmitted espionage reports.

Condemned Deplore French Action.

A group of the condemned issued the following statement in the local press: "Whereas, we have learned of the telegram sent by Mr. Poincare, requesting that the sentence passed on some of us be commuted and whereas, we are depressed by the heavy sentence—we consider as quite inadmissible any interference of a foreign government with the internal affairs of the Republic. Looking upon our trial as a matter purely of the internal life of the Soviet Union—we are waiting for the supreme organs of our Republic to ultimately decide on our fate." This statement is signed by twelve of the accused.

One of the principal figures in the trial, the accused Onistehenke adds to the foregoing resolution: "The heavy sentence passed on us shall weigh on the conscience of those who drew us into a political work, directed against the workers and peasants and made us bad criminals in the eyes of all the toilers and in our own conscience."

Seattle Wants More Speakers Like Trachtenberg

(Special to The Daily Worker)

SEATTLE, Wash., May 23.—Altho the Labor Temple was closed to him because he was speaking under the auspices of the Workers' Party, Alexander Trachtenberg held a well attended meeting here and helped dispel many doubts as to the present policy of his party.

The audience asked questions eagerly and seemed especially interested in determining what position to take in the coming elections on the matter of the Farmer-Labor Party.

Members of the Industrial Workers of the World, who attended, seemed well impressed by Trachtenberg's method and fairness in answering queries. Many of the members of the audience, of various views, expressed the hope that more clear speakers like Trachtenberg would be sent to the Pacific coast for organization work.

The remaining dates and places for the Trachtenberg tour are as follows:

Monday, May 26—Minneapolis, First Unitarian Church, 8th St. and La Salle Ave., at 8 p. m.

Tuesday, May 27—Superior, Workers' Hall, cor. Tower Ave. and North 5th St., at 8. p. m.

Previous meetings have been enthusiastically attended. Trachtenberg's discussion of the present German situation has never failed to hold his audiences.

Every new subscriber increases the influence of the DAILY WORKER.

SCIENTIFIC STUDY OF STRIKE STRATEGY PLEA TO WORKERS BY RED INTERNATIONAL OF UNIO

**The difficult question of Strike Strategy has never been gi
adequate scientific study by the workers of the world, accord
to the Executive Bureau of the Red International of Labor Unio
Thru the guidance of this organization an effort is now be
made to collect the data upon this subject from year to year. T
Red International plans to develop a science of strike tact
which will rival the highly complex science of military tact
which the militarists and capitalists have evolved for their protection, maintenance, and aggression.**

Because of the great interest of the workers of this country and others where the DAILY WORKER is read. we are reprinting here the stimulating letter sent out by the Red International of Labor Unions to all its affiliated organizations on the subject of Strike Strategy.

To All the Organizations Affiliated to the R. I. L. U.

Moscow, April 1, 1924.

The Agenda of the Third Congress of the R. I. L. U. contains the question of strike strategy.

This question was considered by a Committee during the Third Session of the Central Council last summer. However, owing to the intricacy of the question and the insufficient clarity of the materials, the question of strike strategy was not decided at the Third Session. The Plenum of the Central Council of the R. I. L. U. decided to defer the final settlement of this question till the next congress of the R. I. L. U. This was agreed upon in order that sufficient material might be collected, thoroly discussed and systematized, and that during the coming R. I. L. U. Congress a decision covering the entire scope of the question might be adopted.

The Central Council made this quite clear in its circular letter of July 19th, addressed to all the R. I. L. U. organizations. In conformity with the above, the Executive Bureau of the R. I. L. U. has decided at its meeting of March 25. 1924, to ask you to speed up the compilation of the material which has been gathered by you since the Second Congress.

In addition to the questions already mentioned in the above circular letter, it is desired that the material also deal with the following aspects of the strike movement:

(1) The total number of strikes divided by industries and trades.

(2) The total number of strikers; their percentage to the total number of organized workers in the industry.

(3) Industrial conflicts (whether resulting in strikes or not).

(4) The number of work days lost (during each strike separately).

(5) Organized strike breaking (Technical Aid, etc.)

(6) The intensity of the strikes (were there any conflicts with the strike-breakers. did they take the form of workers' self-defense and of armed collision).

(7) The general causes of the strikes (economic: wage cuts, lengthening of working hours, violation or change of collective agreements, etc., etc.)

(8) Spontaneous strikes: their causes, provocation on the part of the employers, sabotage of the reformist leaders, etc.; initiative and leadership of spontaneous strikes; by the Reformists, Anarchists, or Communists; the part played by the spontaneous strikes in the general labor struggle: the break-up of the united front, strengthening of the revolutionary elements, etc.

(9) Were there any solidarity strikes; their volume, scale (national and international), character of the demands: economic or political, for instance. "Hands off Soviet Russia," against the occupation of the Ruhr, etc.

(10) Did the strikes cause lockouts or vice versa.

(11) The organization and development of union strikes (the industry, where and how many), was the strike restricted to its own trade or did it spread to other trades as well (territorial localisation of strikes); describe the forms of material aid given to the strikers.

(1) The role and influence of the Factory and Shop Committees in the outbreak, development and completion of strike struggles.

(1) The role of the unemployed in the strike movement (positive, support of the strikes; negative, strike breaking).

(14) The general results of the strike (what real economic advantages or losses were caused by them to the particular industry or country; did they strengthen or weaken the idea of the United Front both on a national or international scale).

Besides these questions, please give particular attention to the character, methods and forms of the strikes of seamen (in foreign ports) and of agricultural workers.

The above questions on the strike struggle are not intended in any way to limit the scope of your report, but merely to give a general outline of the materials desired.

We expect that upon the receipt of the above mentioned circular letter, you will take steps to gather and elaborate your materials in a most exhaustive manner.

Hoping that you will send in all your materials without delay,

Executive Bureau of the R. I. L. U.,
(Signed) A. Kalnin.

To All the Organizations Affiliated to the R. I. L. U.

At the Third Session of the Central
Council, a Special Committee on
Strategy of Strikes worked out a
responding resolution and submi
it to the Central Council. Taking
consideration the complexity of
question, and the lack of suffic
data, the Central Council decide
have the question discussed by all
R. I. L. U. organizations, and
after adequate data shall have b
collected, the question thoroly
cussed in the press and a number
proposals made, shall it be taken
by the next Congress of the R. I. L.

We are forwarding herewith all
available material and the draft r
lution of the Committee. The Ex
tive Bureau urges you to pay most
rious attention to this question.
know, of course, that the strike m
ment, in which millions of work
take part every year thruout
world, has been studied very lit

The weapons created by the w
ing class in its spontaneous strug
for emancipation, the methods w
frequently bring the workers vict
have not yet been made common
the entire international proletar
The great strike experiences have
yet been studied or utilized. The q
tions relating to strike strategy, h
never yet been on the Agenda of
national or international congres

In this, as well as in many ot
respects, the working class is far
hind the bourgeoisie. It will suf
to compare the comprehensive st
of the war and military conflicts m
by the bourgeoisie, with the stud
of the class battles. Hundreds of
vestigations have been devoted
each petty diplomatic conflict, to e
armed crash, to each battle. Ev
country has its own rich milit
schools and academies, where eve
thing that might in any way thr
some light on the forms, methods
conditions of military conflicts,
minutely studied.

What, on the other hand, have
in regard to the study of the str
movement? Practically nothing. S
tered articles, reporters' notes.
ternal descriptions of the strikes
the union organs, and a few books
pamphlets—that is all, and it is a
gether insufficient.

Yet is not the strike of 1,200,
British miners, which shook the gig
tic British Empire, as important fr
the point of view of historical devel
ment, as the battle of Sedan? Is
the strike wave which swept the
tire world in 1919-20, arousing tens
millions of toilers to the realities
life, worthy of study in every deta
and is it possible for the worki
class to win unless we account f
every bit of energy spent by it, ever
thing carried out in the struggle?

Strategy is a very complicat
thing, and our proletarian cla
strategy is immeasurably more
tricate than a war strategy. In w
we have clear cut lines of action,
definite front. Everyone knows whe
the enemy is. It is quite differe
in the class war, in which we have
arouse millions of workers to t
realization of the existence of t
class front. There are yet millio
of workers in the reformist organi
tions who follow the lead of th
general staffs, in spite of the fact th
these staffs are dominated by c
scious and unconscious agents of t
bourgeoisie.

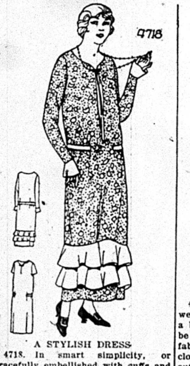
If the adherents of the R. I. L.
in each country will give greater
tention to strikes, if they will stu
the causes of the strikes, the chara
ter and form of negotiations, the
ganizations which aid the strikes d
ing the struggle, the conflicts with t
authorities, the methods of strug
against strike-breakers, the role of t
bourgeois press during the confli
the methods for the moral mobili
tion of the strikers, the role of t
family in weakening the intensity
the strike, the pickets, boycot
spontaneous sabotage, corruption,
the leaders, the organizations of t
employers and their resistance to t
workers, etc.—if adequate materi
should be collected on all these qu
tions, and if this material is thoro
studied and classified. It might ser
as an inexhaustable source for the
ternationalization of our tactics a
for making the experience of one t
knowledge of all.

You can thus see the importance
these questions raised by us and
feel confident that you will take
necessary steps in order to lay t
foundation for the serious study
the many-sided experiences of t
strike struggle and for the crysta
zation, by common effort, of a stri
strategy.

Fraternally yours,
Executive Bureau of t
Red International of Lab
Unions.
General Secretary,
(Signed) A. LOSOVSK
Moscow, July 19, 1923.

BOSTON.—The Boston & Mai
railroad is cutting its working for
on the ground that business is decli
ing. One of the first steps was a r
duction of 150 men at the Billeri
shops.

OUR DAILY PATTERNS



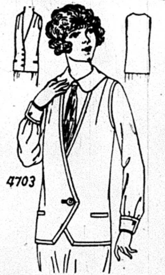
A STYLISH DRESS

4718. In smart simplicity, or gracefully embellished with cuffs and flounces—as one may wish to have this attractive style. As illustrated, figured and plain voile in matched shades are combined. The style is nice for linen, and for the new striped or plaid ginghams.

The Pattern is cut in 3 sizes: 16, 18 and 20 years. A 16 year size requires 1⅝ yard of plain material and 3⅝ yards of the figured material 32 inches wide if made as illustrated in the large view. With short sleeves and without, flounces 3⅜ yards of one material 32 inches wide is required. The width of the skirt at the fot is 1⅝ yard.

Pattern mailed to any address on receipt of 12c in silver or stamps.

Address: The Daily Worker, 1113



A POPULAR SEASONABLE GARMENT

4703. This is a god model for wear over a one piece dress or with a blouse and separate skirt. It may be made of sports silk, or wool fabrics, or of linen, alpaca or broad cloth. The fronts may be in shaped outline or straight as shown in the small front view.

This Pattern is cut in 6 Sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. A 38 inch size requires 1¾ yard of 40 inch material.

Pattern mailed to any address on receipt of 12c in silver or stamps.

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Send 12c in silver or stamps for our UP-TO-DATE SPRING & SUMMER 1924 BOOK OF FASHIONS.

W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

Send 12c in silver or stamps for our UP-TO-DATE SPRING & SUMMER 1924 BOOK OF FASHIONS.

The World of Labor • Industry & Agriculture

FITZPATRICK'S FARMER-LABOR PARTY QUITS

June 17 Convention Only Hope Of Workers

In a signed statement, issued at its offices in the Loop district, the John Fitzpatrick "Farmer-Labor Party of the United States" has officially declared it will hold no national convention this year and will take no organized part in the coming national campaign.

This statement, signed by John Fitzpatrick, member of the national committee; David A. McVey, secretary of the Illinois branch and chairman of the Cook county branch; Charles F. Wills, vice chairman, Illinois branch and Robert M. Buck, editor of the party's official organ, follows the Chicago Federation of Labor's decision to return to the nonpartisan political policy of the Gompers' officialdom.

June 17th the Only Hope.

The great June 17th convention at St. Paul, where thousands of delegates will gather from farmers' organizations labor political organizations and local unions, now remains the only possible machinery for organizing a political battle front of the expropriated workers and farmers of America.

Lack of response from the labor movement is given by the Fitzpatrick organization as the reason for calling off their own national convention, which had been scheduled for July 4th at Cleveland. Lack of funds followed the lack of response.

June 17th Attacked.

The usual attack on the Communists was utilized in order to assail the June 17th convention of workers and farmers. The abdicating political group complains that the Communists want to "kidnap" the St. Paul movement. A general attack on the June 17th movement is made. The C. P. P. A. is also attacked. It offers no "hope" they say.

Their own complete bankruptcy is shown in the apology that they are giving up their convention in order not to further "confuse the situation."

LaFollette, Perhaps.

They intend, they say, to "endorse the independent political policy of LaFollette, should that candidacy develop."

The "Farmer-Labor Party of the United States" will not disband, the statement adds, but will bide its time for the future.

A similar statement is made by the Cook county branch of the organization.

Want More Machines And Less Workers Says Senator Neely

WASHINGTON, May 25.—Sen. Neely of West Virginia, Democrat, in a speech on the immigration bill, declared that, "At the present moment there are at least 1,500,000 workingmen and women in the United States who are idle, for the sole reason that there is no demand for their labor. There have been times in the past 3 years when 5,000,000 of our toilers could find no employment, and when 2,000,000 of them in desperation were forced to beg or starve.

"In our steel industry, for example, with all mills modernized and running at capacity, it would be possible for two-thirds of those now on the payroll to produce all of the iron and steel for which we have a market. The iron and steel workers are under the constant apprehension of unemployment for approximately five months per year.

"The bituminous coal industry affords a most impressive example of overmanning and overdevelopment. As now equipped, our mines, working full time, can produce a billion tons of coal a year, while there is a demand for only half a billion tons. Four hundred thousand men, out of the 650,000 now engaged in mining coal, could produce all that it is possible for us to consume.

"The boot and shoe industry capable of producing 758,000,000 pairs of boots and shoes a year, has a demand for only 325,000,000 pair; it is more than 50 per cent overmanned. The brick making industry has 29,000 workers, when our annual demand could be supplied by 5,000 men, using modern machinery.

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KANSAS FARMERS AND WORKERS FORM INDEPENDENT PARTY; SEND TEN DELEGATES TO ST. PAUL MEET

By JOSEPH MANLEY.
(Special to The Daily Worker)

SALINA, Kansas, May 25.—This state in years gone by occupied a foremost position, in all popular political movements such as the old Peoples Party of the eighties and again the Union Labor Party of the nineties, and still later the Socialist Party of Kansas with the old "Appeal to Reason" published at Girard.

All these movements did their part to put Kansas, and especially its "grass roots" farmers, in the forefront of every major political revolt. The old Townley Nonpartisan League made great headway in Kansas, but of late, with its nonpartisan program, it has fallen by the wayside as a serious political factor.

It was the remains of this latter organization which met at Salina on May 17 and decided to abandon its non-partisan policy, and organize in place of the loosely formed league, a closely knit Farmer-Labor Party, in line with its sister grain growing states of the west and northwest.

150 Delegates.

The gathering at Salina convened with 150 delegates, the vast majority of whom were farmers. Some of them were among the worst exploited in the world, typical American peasants, renters from the 50,000-acre tract owned by Fred Scully, whose treatment of his tenants compares very well with that of former Czarist Russian landowners is.

The convention was given a distinct "labor" complexion by the fact that its permanent chairman was W. E. Freeman, president of the State Federation of Labor. At the outset I was called upon to address the convention. I advised the necessity of organizing a class Farmer-Labor Party, upon the basis of a genuine workers' and farmers' platform, and in support of the St. Paul convention. Judging from the favorable reception accorded my remarks on the banking crisis and the wheat situation, both of which indicate a basic breakdown of the capitalist sytsem of agriculture, this gathering of Kansas farmers are not so apt to be satisfied with the various nostrums being peddled by certain "progressive" republicans and Democrats, among the least of whom is the doughty Senator Capper.

Have to Use "Liberal" Name.

In the discussion on a possible name for the proposed party, it developed that Farmer-Labor would not get on the ballot, because of a state law limiting the use of words in the official name to two. Consequently the organization was formed as the Liberal Party of Kansas; this name is more or less tentative pending the name to be adopted by the St. Paul convention. The platform adopted was of a distinctly class character, in contradistinction to a LaFollette platform proposed by one of the delegates. The platform adopted contained among other measures a demand for a referendum on war; reduction of armaments; the abolition of the industrial court law; protection for farm tenants.

A state executive committee was elected, composed of sixteen members, men and women, two from each congressional district. Gus Eckwald was selected as chairman; Ulysses Regnier, vice-chairman, and M. L. Amos, secretary-treasurer. Fred J. Fraley, editor of the Kansas Leader, (the official organ of the Nonpartisian League, publlshed at Salina), was nominated for U. S. Senator, to run against Capper. Ten husky farmers were elected as delegates to the St. Paul convention on June 17.

Brotherhoods Endorse New Party.

On the following day at Wichita the trade unionists both of the A. F. of L. and the Brotherhoods who are organized in a state non-partisian political organization, met and after much discussion and debate endorsed by a majority vote the party organized at Salina.

The railroad Brotherhood made a bitter attack upon the newly organized party taking upon itself the right to endorse a presidential candidate. They upheld the possible selection of McAdoo and protested that it would be making a split and incurring a serious mistake to nominate a presidential candidate before seeing what the Republican or Democratic conventions would do.

A vote was taken on this proposition and it virtually amounted to a vote for or against McAdoo, it stood 12 for and 16 against. William Mahoney of St. Paul and J. E. Snyder from Oklahoma, were present at this conference and it was largely due to the arguments of Mahoney based upon his experience in Minnesota that a favorable result was brought on, tho the conference insisted on retaining its state nonpartisan policy for the coming campaign.

Old Timers.

From this it can be plainly seen that it is the farmers especially who in the light of their former experiences first as "Pops," then as Socialists and again as "Leaguers," who, in the West and Northwest are the backbone of the present trend toward a real party of workers and farmers.

There are few among the farming masses and especially the renters who exercise the bureaucratic control of Gompers and Stone, and as a consequence they are more susceptible to line up on basic economic grievances, which in a measure affect them more directly, and more flagrantly, than the aristocratic Brotherhoods.

The party born at Salina will have a large delegation at the St. Paul convention, it will enter the coming campaign in Kansas and attract large masses of both farmers and workers to its standard. Tho its name may belie its persent nature the following two resolutions which were unanimously adopted will indicate its sentiment both on matters industrial and international:

Resolution on Alexander Howat.

"WHEREAS, Kansas has been the scene of an attempt to force upon the farmers and workers, not alone of this state but of the nation, a system of modern economic slavery embodied in the so-called Kansas Industrial Court Law; and inasmuch as the United States Supreme Court has recently declared this Industrial Court Law to be unconstitutional; therefore, be it

"RESOLVED, that we greet with pleasure and recognition the services of Alexander Howat and his brave associates in the United Mine Workers of America, who fought against it—even to the length of submitting to confinement in jail—so that the rights of the workers and farmers of Kansas and the nation would not be restricted by the Industrial Court Law, which is now a dead issue."

Resolution on Soviet Russia.

"WHEREAS, the persent policy on the part of the Federal Government in refusing recognition to Soviet Russia, is not in accord with the true principles of human solidarity; and in addition is causing great injury to the interests of the farmers and workers of America; and the cotton growers of Texas could not complete large contracts for the exportation of cotton to Russia, because of the existing restrictions and difficulties; and

"WHEREAS, immense shipments of Russian wheat and other grains are now on the world market and are being purchased by fifteen European countries, thereby entering into competition with the wheat growers of America and the world; and because the present non-recognition of Soviet Rusia aggravates this planless, unsystematic competition; therefore, be it

"RESOLVED, that we, Kansas farmers and workers in convention assembled, call upon the so-called farm bloc in Congress to make renewed efforts to the end that the Government of Soviet Russia be recognized at the earliest possible moment, and that suitable negotiations by the respective governments be entered into that will accrue to the interests of the producing farmers and workers of both countries."

Union President Bounced When He Bags The Boodle

(Special to The Daily Worker)

CINCINNATI, Ohio, May 25.—The former president of the Theatrical Stage Employes and Moving Picture Machine Operators' alliance got the gate from the members of his union, when he failed to explain satisfactorily the absence of $79,000 of the organization's funds. Charles C. Shay is the lucky man.

He said that he had spent the money to prevent attacks on the organization, but insisted that the nature of the expenditures could not be made known.

Only 2 out of 700 votes in the convention of the organization were given for Shay, altho he has held his presidency for ten years.

Swiss Insure School Children.

BERNE, May 25.— Switzerland is the first country to inaugurate government insurance of school children. In some cantons it is voluntary and in some compulsory. The canton Vaud was first to insure its children. The government of the Canton Basel recently insured against sickness and accident all pupils in the public schools, from the kindergartens to the higher grades of the industrial schools. Other cantons and municipalities have taken steps in the same direction. In this, as in the other forms of government insurance, the premiums are paid jointly by the children and the government. It is reported that a bill for insurance of school children against sickness has been introduced in the Portuguese Senate.

Labor Wins Another Seat.

LIVERPOOL, May 25.—Joseph Gibbons, a labor candidate, has just won a seat in Parliament by 2000 votes over his Conservative opponent in the West Toxteth bye-election.

FOOD WORKERS SEND MORE MEN TO GREEK FRONT

Injunction Spurs Union To Hot Campaign

Two new organizers are at work this morning trying to organize the workers in the Greek restaurants of Chicago. They are James Manus and Nick Athens, both Greeks. They were elected organizers at the mass meeting of the members of Amalgamated Food Workers.

Wednesday Night.

This is the reply of the Food Workers to the injunction obtained by 170 Greek restaurant owners. At the meeting, the Greek workers were most insistent on carrying on the organization plans and meeting the injunction of the bosses with effective work.

First Greek Food Drive.

Until the organization campaign of the Food Workers was undertaken, it had been thought impossible to organize Greek workers. The cooks and waiters' union never attempted the job. So now, when an industrial union comes along and does the work they are met with the charge they are not a bona fide labor union.

At the membership mass meeting which elected the two new organizers more than $80 was contributed by the members to carry on the organization campaign.

Injunctions Can't Cook.

"Injunctions are not making dresses for the garment bosses," Manus said yesterday. "The restaurant bosses will learn that they can't cook meals, altho they might be used to wash wishes with."

Oregon F.-L. P. Petition.

PORTLAND, Oregon.—Ten thousand signatures are being collected for a petition to place the Oregon Farmer-Labor party on the official ballot for the general election in November. Party headquarters are at 515 Worcester bldg., Portland.

TIME FOR U. S. WORKERS TO BEGIN TIGHTENING BELT AND DRAWING ON PATRIOTISM FOR NOURISHMENT

By LELAND OLDS
(Federated Press Industrial Editor)

Recurrent unemployment will be the lot of workers in this country unless large foreign markets can be captured. But the ability of the United States to expand its markets sufficiently is doubtful in the face of competition from other nations in the same fix. By treating capital too generously and the workers too stingily the country has decreased its capacity to produce without a corresponding increase in the demand for production.

These are conclusions drawn from E. D. King's analysis of the present business depression published in The Magazine of Wall Street. He pictures the situation in the major industries briefly as follows:

Steel Declines.

Steel—output tending to decrease, demand less than a year ago, will continue to decline gradually. (Since this was written the drop in production from over 90 per cent to less than 65 per cent of capacity is regarded as the most rapid and spectacular in the history of the industry). Coal—output about 50 per cent of a year ago, demand poor but likely to increase. Other mining—output unchanged, demand slightly less, continued decline in demand expected. Rubber goods—slight decrease in production, demand considerably less, will decline further. Shoes—output unchanged, hand to mouth buying, should increase. Automobile—sharp decrease in output, slow buying, future demand below 1923. Textiles—sharp decrease in output, demand less, future unsatisfactory. Construction materials—output same, decrease in demand, likely to decrease further. Electrical equipment—output same, output same, demand slightly less, will decrease. Furniture — output same, demand same, will decrease. Typewriters—output slightly less, demand same, will decrease.

High Productivity.

Petroleum and sugar are the only products for which King predicts an increase in demand before autumn. Analyzing the way in which abnormal conditions blinded us to the situation, he says in part:

"The fact is that for several years we have been going along smoothly filling out the post-war demand for sundries such as new housing, railroad equipment, automobiles and many other essentials and non-essentials. That demand has to an appreciable extent been satisfied.

"The first point to consider is our manufacturing equipment. In this score there can be no question that in many lines we have too much capacity of production for the demand at hand. Ever since the war it has been a great problem to keep our plants fully and profitably occupied."

Lacking a large foreign market, he says, our highly geared plant productivity becomes at least temporarily a sort of incubus.

Under-Consumption.

This article reveals tardy recognition in the business world of a situation which The Federated Press has been emphasizing for more than a year. No analysis of industrial future is—worthy of serious attention which disregards the fact that we have expanded our productive capacity without a corresponding increase in the ability of consumers to absorb its products. As a result the point has been reached where prosperity in this country has no secure foundation without a larger foreign market than we have been able to secure during a period when the competing industrial nations were seriously handicapped.

The industrial system which turns over the entire increment in production resulting from modern technology to the absentee owners is evidently approaching a deadlock. There must be a big increase in consumption or a decrease in production either thru periodic shutdowns or reduction in working hours. If recurrent depressions are to be avoided there must be less emphasis on returns to capital and more on returns to the millions of producer consumers.

UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS SHOW INDUSTRIAL CRISIS NOT THE RESULT OF TEAPOT DOME SCANDAL PROBES

By LELAND OLDS
(Federated Press Industrial Editor)

Steady increase in the number of workers out of a job is indicated by news from various sections of the country. Altho April and May are reckoned months of business expansion, establishments in the majority of industries are laying off employes or closing down for an indefinite period. Others, as in the case of the U. S. Rubber subsidiary with plants at Woonsocket, R. I., and Millville, Mass., announce long vacations in the summer.

Such items as those below prove that the depression is more serious than would appear from financial publicists who attribute slack business either to the weather or congressional investigations.

Railroads Cut Staffs.

Railroads with shops in Chicago, have taken steps to cut either their forces or the work week of their shop employes. One railroad official estimates that fully 30,000 men have been effected either by the lay offs or the cutting of hours during the last week.

The eastern roads have nearly all cut the work week in preference to laying off workers. The Pennsylvania and the New York Central lines have put the five-day week in force. The Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul has cut its shop force 20 per cent.

Railroad officials blame the cuts on Washington.

PHILADELPHIA.—A drop in employment and wages in shown in the April report of the federal reserve bank of Philadelphia covering nearly 1,000 manufacturing establishments in Pennsylvania and New Jersey. Employment and total weekly wages fell about 1 per cent in Pennsylvania while in New Jersey employment fell nearly 2 per cent and total wages nearly 3 per cent.

In Pennsylvania industries making heavy cuts were reported as electrical machinery and apparatus, 8.9 per cent; iron and steel blast furnaces, 1.4; carpets and rugs, 1.9; clothing, 4.8; silk goods, 8.5; woolen and worsted goods, 8.8; knit goods and hosiery, 3.9; furniture, 10.4; leather products, 12.6, and rubber tires and goods, 8 per cent. Increases of importance were 3.9 per cent in automobiles, 3.6 in car construction and repair, 4 in iron and steel forgings, and increases of from 1½ to 6 per cent in building material industries.

In New Jersey the textile group, including clothing, reported a reduction of 3.3 per cent in number employed; metal manufacturers, 1.4; miscellaneous industries, including musical instruments, boots and shoes, paper, printing and rubber goods, 4 per cent. Outstanding gains appeared chiefly in the building material group.

SAN FRANCISCO.—Unemployment is prevalent in California as a result of the failure of the spring boom to materialize. Surplus labor is reported by practically every industry in the state. The lumber industry is curtailing activity and railroad shops are laying off workers. Shoe factories are reported on half time, while printing and paper plants and knitting mills are operating below normal. An excess of stevedores and longshoremen at Los Angeles is reported.

BALTIMORE. — An unemployment crisis in Baltimore is imminent, according to the director of the municipal bureau. His report to the supervisors of city charities urges expansion of the bureau and relief work to meet or stave off the unemployment threatened.

Newfoundland Union Fishermen Dropping Politics As Protest

ST. JOHNS, Newfoundland, May 23.—The Fishermen's Union party has withdrawn from Newfoundland politics, W. F. Coaker, leader of the party and president and leader of the whole political and economic movement centering around the Fishermen's Protective union, all of which 15 years ago he founded, retired in disgust from the legislature and took the 11 Fishermen's party members with him.

Henceforth Coaker will devote himself to the management of the gigantic industrial and commercial wing of the fishermen's enterpirse.

Union May Disappear.

No longer in the northern bays and harbors of the island where the Union party in former days swept the districts, will the battle-cry rally the the fishermen of the coasts to surge up to the polling booths. Even the union itself may in a short time disappear from the field, leaving the commercial and industrial wing as the only representative of what was the greatest old fire-eating workers' movement ever known in Newfoundland.

This withdrawal of the Union party from politics followed after the prime minister of the party with which the fishermen were in coalition had been found guilty of huge grafting. The man kept his seat in parliament just the same and the fishermen thought it time to clear out of the stinking corruption of Newfoundland politics.

But meanwhile the interests of the fishermen and the workers are unrepresented in the political arena, now that the Union party has dropped out. Last year the Union Trading company handled 16,000,000 lbs. of codfish. This year it will handle 30,000,000 lbs., an increase of nearly 100 per cent. The entire situation, on account of its great dependence on its founder, is in the hands of that one man.

FARRELL STEEL WORKERS' TRIALS RESUME JUNE 23

Organizers Face Steel Trust's Hirelings

MERCER, Pa., May 25.—The Farrell sedition trials will resume at the June term of court, starting June 23rd. The Commonwealth of Steel and Coal is making ready to satisfy the lust of the coal and steel barons for the scalps of more militant steel workers who have DARED tell the steel slaves to organize.

The next steel slave to be placed on the block will be Andy Kovacovich, a countryman of the convicted steel work, Tony Kovacovich.

Will Pinchot Speak?

Is the American labor movement prepared to see these steel workers sacrificed for believing that workers could organize in the Commonwealth of the U. S. Steel Corporation? Will Gov. Pinchot stand by with folded arms and let the constitutional rights of these hardworking steel workers be trampled in the dust by the barons who rule his state.

This is a LESSON for those in the American labor movement who believe in the quack remedy of Gompers of electing to office the "friends" of labor. The trials of the Farrell steel workers charged with sedition for wanting to organize the steel workers charged with sedition for wanting to organize the steel slaves demonstrates the weakness, politically speaking, of the Gompers' left hand squeeze to the "friends" of labor.

Defendants Blacklisted.

John Radias, Tony Mirich, Andy Dugan, John Sarich and Andy Kovacovich, the steel workers yet to be tried cannot secure employment in Farrell. Blacklisted, indicted and hounded by the police is the lot of these rebels and it's only the help coming in from the outside world that gives them the courage to wait their turn in the masters' court.

Serbian stool pigeons who testified against Tony Kovacovich spend their spare time trying to incite the defendant steel workers and their sympathizers into committing acts of violence against them. One of the stools boasts that he soon will be wearing a police uniform. It is alleged that only good bootleggers can apply for a position on the Farrell police force.

Chief Leyshock's unhorsed Cossacks invaded a dance held under the auspices of the National Croation Society recently in Farrell looking for "reds." Leyshock continues his methods of terrorizing the workers. This keeper of the "Red Trunk" where all the alleged "seditious" literature is stored is a half-baked individual who cannot be held entirely responsible for his many childish pranks. The steel workers view Leyshock with much amusement. Many patronized the jitney he drove before he was elevated to the office of the W. J. Burns of Farrell.

Publicity Forces Fine Of Ku Kluxer After Sedition Trial

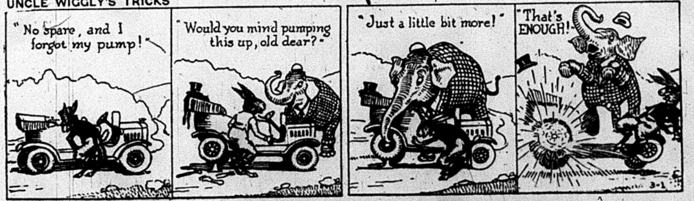
MERCER, Pa., May 25.—The jury who convicted Tony Kovacovich of Sedition for daring to talk organization of the steel slaves were deadlocked for six hours before arriving at their verdict and had it not been for community prejudice aroused by the Ku Klux Klan and the steel and coal barons Tony Kovacovich would have been acquited.

It is alleged by the steelworkers in Farrel that all but one of the seven Serbian stool pigeons who testified against Kovacovich have been arrested in the past for bootlegging and gambling. The Commonwealth certainly picks strange bedfellows when its 'honor' is at stake.

Due to the publicity given by the defense and thru the DAILY WORKER, the Kleagle of the K. K. K. in Mercer county, who decorated the roads leading into Mercer with large KKK letters when the Kovacovich trial was on, was arrested and fined $15.00 for violating the state highway law. The Kleagle was arrested AFTER the jury was thru its work. The signs were on the highway all during the trial yet the 'law and order' brigade made no effort to arrest this hooded patriot.

UNCLE WIGGLY'S TRICKS

A LAUGH FOR THE CHILDREN


"No spare, and I forgot my pump!"
"Would you mind pumping this up, old dear?"
"Just a little bit more!"
"That's ENOUGH!"

THE DAILY WORKER.

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WILLIAM F. DUNNE) ......Editors
MORITZ J. LOEB......Business Manager

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Crisis in Garment Industry

Why has it been possible for the officials of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union to get away with their disgraceful expulsion of rank and file leaders, which culminated in the Boston convention, while the great bulk of the membership stands unalterably opposed? One of the principal explanations is found in the news from New York on Saturday that a general strike is looming, due to the refusal of the Manufacturers' Association to consider the union's basic demands. The 40-hour week, guaranteed period of employment, unemployment insurance, and a minimum wage, are the outstanding demands formulated by the union. For several years the left wing has been agitating for these things; now they have finally been incorporated in the union program.

But it is no accident that this occurs at the very time when the left wingers are being expelled. The reactionary officials did not dare carry thru the expulsions and at the same time reject these demands. The rank and file will do well to watch their officials closely in this strike situation. The deliberate provocation of the membership, by the outrageous expulsions, was evidently intended to stir up a revolt against the union office-holders, that could be made an excuse for accepting defeat, and for bowing to the bosses' terms.

The militants in the I. L. G. W. U., however, are keeping their heads cool. This strike situation is in the hands of the reactionaries, and the responsibility for its successful issue is theirs. The left wing, under the leadership of the Trade Union Educational League, has already shown by its services in the Chicago and Boston strikes, that even when it is expelled and disfranchised, it is the only dependable fighting force in the I. L. G. W. U. It will continue to fight for the protection of the union and its demands, and will not allow the reactionaries to succeed with their disruption. If the strike facing the 50,000 New York garment workers is won, it will be by the fighting spirit and courageous self-sacrifice of the membership with the left wing in the front lines. If it is not won—and won fully—the responsibility will be on the heads of the mad men at the top, who have done their utmost to demoralize and defeat the union just before it goes into battle.

The militant garment workers will not allow their solidarity to be broken. They will defeat the autocratic officials and at the same time they will defeat the clothing bosses, winning the union demands.

"Cal" Coolidge Squirms

"Cautious Cal" Coolidge has been forced to come to the defense of the remaining political bandits that he harbors in his "cabinet of crooks." He announces that neither Secretary of State Hughes, nor Secretary of the Treasury Mellon is going to resign. And the president adds that he has no intention of quitting himself. These are brave words. But brave words are often spoken immediately before a downfall.

If Coolidge were head of any government in Europe, and reversed on any one of the many issues on which his administration has been repudiated, he would have been kicked out long ago. How different in the United States! In Europe, when a government loses the confidence of parliament, it sends in its resignation and a new election is ordered. Here the president just issues a statement that he has no intention of resigning.

But it is significant that "Silent Cal" has been forced into the open. Hughes was repudiated by congress on the question of Japanese exclusion. But this is only mild zephyr compared to the storm that has been howling about the head of the secretary of state, especially since it has been shown that he is only a spokesman of Standard Oil in governmental high places.

Coolidge also states that Mellon will remain even if he doesn't like the tax reduction bill. But how about Mellon's bootlegging activities, his aid in many forms to millionaire tax dodgers, and numerous other high crimes and misdemeanors?

But Coolidge was not in any great hurry to put either Denby or Daugherty out of his cabinet. But they had to go.

The fight will go on to drive Hughes, Mellon, Hoover, Davis, Wallace and the other Wall Street agents out of Coolidge's cabinet. The demand to "Impeach Coolidge" himself will gain in strength. Capitalist rule in Washington will be exposed, condemned and finally thrown into the discard by the nation's awakened workers and farmers.

Illinois has gone for Alex Howat. Which is the next district organization of the United Mine Workers Union to take its stand with the courageous fighter from the Kansas coal fields.

"We Were All Stealing"

The old Biblical saying that honest confession is good for the soul is today truer than ever. This truth is particularly timely in the present graft, corruption, and thievery crimes being revealed in the Klan investigation now proceeding in Washington.

One of the star witnesses before the Senate Committee looking into the election of Mayfield from Texas frankly confessed, as a Klan member of the innermost ring, that "we were all stealing." The witness declared under oath that the Imperial Wizard Evans had his little graft also. At least $25,000 were spent in "educating" the Texas voters to write in the name of Mayfield in the last Senatorial contest. Representative Upshau, one of the self-appointed guardians of the morals of the House, was shown to have been in the pay of the nation and one of the ardent prohibitionists of the Klan for Congressional services rendered.

We welcome the evidence adduced which substantiates the estimate we have been making of the Klan. The Communists have never for a moment seen in the Klan, as an organization, anything but an extra-legal agency of the reactionary interests, an integral part of the vast and complicated strike-breaking machinery of the capitalist class having its ramifications in the government, in the church, in the press, in the schools. All the noise made by the cyclopes, wizards, emperors, kleagles and ambassadors has never deceived. We have always viewed the excitement about honesty, pure Americanism, unadulterated womanhood, and other impotent abstractions and vagaries peddled by the masked gangman as merely smoke screen behind which the vilest of crimes against the best working class fighters were hidden, as an organized effort to mislead and divide the masses of this country in their struggle for better working and living conditions.

Yes, "we were all stealing," is a timely confession for the Klan authority to make when caught red-handed. When hooded honesty confesses about stealing a little it is as clear as broad daylight that only a fraction of the truth has been allowed to escape, and that stealing has been going on wholesale by the Klan the country over.

Especially instructive to the workers and farmers is the outright refusal of the Senatorial Committee to delve into the connections between the Klan and Congressman Upshaw. There is no mystery about the fact that no official body, no Congressional sub-committee has ever dared examine the relations between government officials and the Klan. Neither capitalist party dares make an honest, fearless investigation of the Klan, because the democratic and republican parties are both closely tied up with the Klan in many states. Is any better proof needed to show that the government secretly is aiding and abetting the Klan outrages while it pretends to oppose it?

The Cost of Profits

Millions of workers are crippled every year while at work grinding out profits for their employers. Thousands are killed producing dividends for the capitalist class. Recently a survey was made of the number of workers wounded and killed annually in the wealthiest state of the country, New York. It was then found that the totals were ghastly enough to compare with the casualties suffered in major military operations of big wars.

Capitalist industry not only robs the workers of a large portion of their product, but in its effort to pile up huge profits the employing class has very little regard for the life and limb of the workingman. The latest investigation made by the American Association for Labor Legislation of the extent of industrial accidents in the United States sheds illuminating information on the price paid by the working class in producing fabulous dividends for the ruling class.

During the last year industrial accidents have increased on the average at least 30 per cent. In more than half of the states having compensation laws the increase of industrial accidents ranged from six to fifty-three per cent.

We can account for some of the increase perhaps by the fact that industry has developed in the past year. Then there are also certain unavoidable accidents incurred in the operation of machinery. But it has never been denied that a great number of accidents can be prevented thru the installation of safety appliances, thru a more scientific organization of production, thru the abolition of speeding up systems, and other measures of this character. All of these measures are taboo to the bosses because they tend to lower the immediate profits, the garnering of which alone serve as the basis of capitalist production. Hence, the working class pays.

Another and even more significant phase of this problem is the fact that in a large measure the number of accidents is swelled thru the employment of inefficient, untrained workers during strikes. The hiring of strikebreakers not only tends to cripple and kill the misled workingmen but also makes for a deterioration of the machinery which has a disastrous effect on the normally employed workers. This practice of the masses takes root in the same profit system responsible for the losses of workers in many other ways.

The cost to the workers of piling up the gigantic profits for the bosses is terrific. The price the working class is paying for the maintenance of capitalism is increasing. It is time to stop paying.

A Senate investigating committee heard the other day that an Alabama miss tried to buy the support of Senator Norris, Nebraska, for the Muscle Shoals delivery to Henry Ford with a kiss. But the senator insisted that wasn't his price. Still it is an indication of the methods that are used to get some of the sedate solons on senate hill.

The World Trade Union Movement

By JAY LOVESTONE.

THE yellow Amsterdam International of Trade Unions has just issued a Year Book which contains a good deal of valuable information about various international workers' organizations.

One of the most instructive sections of this book is the part dealing with the present strength of the trade union movement in different countries. According to the findings of the Amsterdam International, there were organized in sundry trade unions thruout the world, at the end of 1922, approximately 41,000,000 workers.

In every country of the world, with the exception of Hungary, Germany, Poland and Soviet Russia, the tendency has been for a decrease in trade union membership. The greatest gain was made by the trade union movement in Soviet Russia.

On the basis of the findings of the Amsterdam International the strength of the national organizations at the close of 1922 were as fololws:

Austria—The tyear 1922 saw a loss of 29,828 members by the General Federation of Trade Unions, or a total number of 1,049,949 members. In the period 1919 to 1923 there was an intensification in the tendency towards amalgamatiog various crafts.

Belgium—The Trade Union oCmmittee of Belgium reported a membership of 618,871 on January 1, 1923. This was a decrease of 79,000 from the preceding year. The heaviest losers were the building trades, the miners, the metal workers, railway men and the textile workers. It is interesting to note that even the almost complete trade union centralization could not counteract the disastrous effects of the severe economic depression and the reactionary leadership on the Belgian trade union movement.

Canada—In Canada the number of affiliated organizations remained stationary. At the same time the membership of the Trades and Labor Congress declined from 164,333, in 1921 to 117,814 on the last day of December, 1922.

Czecho-Slovakia—On January 1, 1923, there were 388,294 members in the Federation of Czechoslovakian trade unions. In 1923 ten powerful trade unions totaling a membership of 167,078 iwthdrew from the Amsterdam Federation and affiliated themselves with the Red Labor International.

Denmark—At the close of 1922 the Federation of Trade Unions had a total membership of 232,574. This was 9,971 less than in the preceding year. There are 52 separate unions affiliated with the Danish Federation.

France—The membership of the General Confederation of Labor remained practically stationary during the year. On December 31, 1922, its membership was 757,847. In the same year there were several amalgamations. The General Confederation of Labor Unified, which is the Communist Federation, affiliated with the Profintern, showed increased strength, according to the last convention.

Germany—In 1922 the General Federation of Trade Unions increased its membership by 150,000, rising to a total of 7,908,516. In the same period the Federation of Unions of salaried employees increased its membership by 25,000 to a total of 667,898. In 1923 the Communists made marked advances in the German trade union movement, particularly amongst the metal workers and coal miners.

Great Britain—Compared with 1921 the membership of the Trade Union Congress dropped from 6,59,9-3 to 4,369,268. The economic crisis, the severe unemployment, made heavy inroads on the trade union membership. Strong efforts were made in this period to secure amalgamation of several organizations dealing with the same branches of industry. Towards this end, national federations were formed in industries dealing with printing and allied trades, textiles machinery and ship building, transport, building and also technical employees and unskilled workers. There is also a notable tendency towards standardization union dues and rules.

Hungary—At the close of 1922 the Council of Trade Unions had a total membership of 202,956. This was an increase of 50,000 and indicates the fact that the trade union movement is beginning to recover from the heavy assaults launched against it by the Horthy government. The union showing the greatest increases were those of the building trade, metal workers, tural workers.

Italy—The membership of the General Confederation of Labor fell from 1,200,000 in 1921 to 401,054 on December 31, 1922. This collapse was due to the ravages of the Fascisti. The latter now have their own organizations for labor, their own so-called unions which have an approximate membership of 2,000,000, according to Fascisti claims.

Latvia—The Latvian Federation of Trade Unions lost 10,000 members in 1922. On January 1, 1923, its total membership was only 12,350.

Luxemburg—Here the Trade Unions lost 8,000 members in 1922. On January 1, 1923, its total membership was 12,100.

Netherlands—The membership of the Netherlands Federation of Trade Unions declined from 223,718 on January 1, 1922, to 201,045 on January 1, 1923. Here unemployment was one of the principal causes making for the fall in membership. The clothing trades, the agricultural workers, the metal and transport workers were the principal sufferers in this respect.

Poland—The Central Trade Union Federation membership rose from 365,190 on January 1, 1922, to 411,056 on January 1, 1923. The Communists made considerable headway in the ranks of the trade unions during this period.

Serb-Croat-Slovene Kingdom—The membership of the General Federation of Labor remained practically stationary during the year. On January 1, 1923, its total was 66,166.

Spain—Despite the establishment of a Fascist government, the membership of the Federation of Trade Unions remained practically the same as in the preceding year. On December 31, 1922, the total members was 238,861.

Sweden—The Federation of Trade Unions showed a decline in its membership from 313,208 in 1921 to 292,917 at the close of December, 1922.

Switzerland—The Swiss Federation of Trade Unions lost almost 60,000 members in 1921. The total membership fell from 225,822 to 162,192 on January 1, 1923. The heaviest losers were the banking employes who lost 41 per cent of their total membership; the leather workers who lost 28 per cent; the textile workers with a loss of 25 per cent; the metal workers and clock makers with a loss of 24 per cent; the building workers, 17 per cent; employes of the postal telegraph and telephone service, 16 per cent, and the embroiderers, 15 per cent.

Soviet Russia—For the fiscal years 1922-1923 Soviet Russia shows the greatest increase in membership. This is especially noteworthy because the famine and the severe economic crisis of the preceding year made heavy inroads on the trade union organizations of Soviet Russia. According to the last census there were 5,541,000 members in Soviet Russia trade unions on October 1, 1923. This compares with 4,546,000 on October 1, 1922; a gain of nearly a million members in one year. The extremely favorable policy pursued by the Soviet Government is principally responsible for the great increase in membership.

Amongst the organizations showing the greatest gains the following may be mentioned: the sugar workers, the lumber workers, the food workers, the building trades, the transport workers, government employes, metal workers, mining and textile workers. In industry the average increase in membership was 34.3 per cent. The greatest increase occurred in North Russia, the Ukraine and the Ural district. The workers in Lenirgrad and in the Donetz Basin showed great increase in trade union membership.

The World Situation.

The Amsterdam International Federation admits heavy losses for the last-mentioned period. On January 1, 1922, it claimed a total affiliated membership of 20,290,182. One year later—its last official figures—it reported a membership of 18,174373. The greatest losses suffered by the yellow Amsterdam International were amongst the unskilled workers and factory workers. Nearly 25 per cent of the miners affiliated with the Amsterdam Federation in 1921 deserted it in 1922, mainly for the Red Labor Union International. Amongst the skilled workers of the building and printing industries, the Amsterdam International showed substantial increases for the period. These increases, however, were in most cases "due to fusions which took place in 1922."

Summing up, it is safe to conclude, on the basis of the data in the year book of the Amsterdam International, that the total membership of the trade unions of all descriptions thruout the world was 40,928,610 on January 1, 1923. This figure is inclusive of the strength of the American Federation of Labor.

The Poor Fish Says: It is no wonder our harassed president is taking to gas. I am surprised he has not taken nitroglycerine. After being handed the presidential nomination on the G. O. P. ticket, to have his vetos treated with no more respect than a poor rendering of "Yes, We Have No Bananas," would almost drive a man to moonshine. (Ed.—The Poor Fish has reference to Coolidge's chlorine gas treatments for sore throat.)

Food Workers' Great Fight

It was a great tribute to the Amalgamated Food Workers in Chicago, when Judge Hugo Friend issued an injunction covering 170 Greek restaurants, prohibiting that organization from organizing the exploited workers in those places. And it was not a score against this independent union, when the lawyers for the bosses pointed out that it is not connected with the American Federation of Labor. Rather should it make all members of the greater body of organized labor ask themselves, why should the relief of the Greek workers, among the most exploited in the city, have been left to a small, independent body, rather than having been undertaken by those who have the big treasuries and powerful connections. That the Amalgamated Food Workers should enter the struggle for the eight-hour day, and decent wages, in the Greek restaurants, throwing all their energies into the fight, is proof that it is animated by real working class consciousness.

When workers are in battle against the bosses, no real union man will quibble about technicalities of affiliations. Rather every union man in Chicago, American Federation of Labor or otherwise, will cheer on the campaign among the Greek restaurant workers, and will render every assistance possible. Organize the restaurants of Chicago, the Greeks now and then the others. Abolish the 10 and 12-hour day. Establish a decent wage. These are the immediate problems in the hotel and restaurant industry. The Amalgamated Food Workers are making a good start. More power to these efforts.

LaFollette Is Trimming

Persistent statements come from friends of Senator LaFollette to the effect that he is not going to make the break from the republican party. Perhaps, they say, he will run independently, asking for support from the republican party in some states, from democrats in others, from the Farmer-Labor Party in others, and pledging himself to no organized party as a whole. He will not, they predict, even go so far as did Roosevelt in 1912, characterizing such a break as a "great mistake."

This must give food for serious thought to all the LaFollette enthusiasts in the Farmer-Labor Party movement. Such clinging to "regularity" and respectability, such evasion and cowardice, is not the stuff upon which a Farmer-Labor Party can be built.

It is not the spirit that can go with the workers and oppressed farmers in their present struggle against the domination of the Wall Street bloodsuckers. It does not fit into the picture of a stern and earnest effort to establish the political power of the conscious workers and farmers. LaFollette seems to be allowing his "friends" to sever, as rapidly as they find it possible to do so, even those sentimental connections that have existed between him and the growing movement for a class party of the producers in the coming presidential election.

Preparing For Revolution

If the workers of Germany wish to struggle against slavery and starvation they must go side by side with the Communists. That is the great lesson that events teach, day by day, to the working masses of that unhappy country. Dispatches from Berlin on May 24th, tell of the Communists in the Ruhr forcing merchants to grant food credits for relief of the starving. The strike now going on is led by the Communists. In the elections of May 4th, the Communists carried the Ruhr district over all other parties combined, in addition to multiplying their vote ten-fold in the country at large. This enormous increase in power of the German Communist Party, its growing leadership of ever greater masses of workers, is the inevitable consequence of this fact—that the Communist Party is the only Party that is fighting against the crushing of Germany, against the enslavement of the German working class, against starvation and unemployment. The German workers, faced with the alternative which will soon present itself to the entire working class—the dictatorship of the proletariat or submission, starvation and death—is finally breaking the chains of the treacherous Social-Democracy completely. The German revolution cannot be much longer delayed.

Klan Wars Again

Jack Skelcher, anti-Klansman, was killed at Herrin, Ill., Saturday, "on suspicion" that he was implicated in the shooting of Glenn Young, Kleagle of the Ku Klux Klan, ex-prohibition agent, and the Mussolini of Williamson County, who took over the government there some months ago by force and violence. Thus does the struggle, which has been going on openly and secretly since the Illinois Chamber of Commerce began pouring money into Williamson County to revenge themselves for the loss of their scabs in 1922, again break out into open warfare.

When Young was attacked Friday night, the news reports say that he was riding in a big sedan car, presented to him for "cleaning up" Williamson County. This sufficiently characterizes the forces behind the gang of desperados who masquerade at one time as prohibition law enforcers (the Volstead Fascisti, as they have been well characterized), and at another as Ku Klux Klansmen. Their tools may be blindly ignorant and fanatical countryfolk, but their leadership and the money that pays for their wild adventures of murder and arson comes from the organized capitalists of the state.

The killing of Skelcher has all the appearance of another application of the notorious "fugitive law," long popular among bandit gangs like those of Glenn Young. He was "suspected," and did not stop quickly enough when ordered to do so, and therefore was shot down. Southern Illinois seems destined to have more bitter struggles consequent upon the declaration of war made by the Chamber of Commerce.

Another Injunction Judge

Let all workers know that one of the most sweeping injunctions ever issued against organized labor has just been handed down in the war on the Amalgamated Food Workers by Judge Hugo Freund.

The big significance of this event is not that Judge Freund has come to the aid of 170 Greek restaurant bosses. That was expected of him. He is an elected republican judge and that is what he was elected to do. He lived up to the bosses' expectations.

But the thing for the workers of Chicago to remember is that their officials, 15 of them, "The Labor Committee of 15 on Injunctions," openly and actively advocated the election of Judge Hugo Freund at the elections last fall.

The officials of labor, headed by John Fitzpatrick, president of the Chicago Federation of Labor, urged the workers to elect this judge who is now hitting them over the head with an injunction, after these same officials had righteously declared that, "Government by injunction has become a menace to free citizenship."

Fitzpatrick and the other members of the "Injunction Committee of 15," helped elect Judge Foell, the foe of the garment strikers. They helped elect Judge Freund, the foe of the food strikers. And any one of the other 19 judicial candidates endorsed by the "Committee of 15," at the Nov. 6, 1923, elections, will follow in the footsteps of Foell and Pam when they are called upon to serve their masters, the bosses in some labor struggle. Watch out for the leaders of labor who ask you, the workers, to vote for such old party, bosses' candidates on election day.

THE DAILY WORKER RAISES THE STANDARD FOR A WORKERS' AND FARMERS' GOVERNMENT

THE DAILY WORKER

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Workers! Farmers! Demand:
The Labor Party
Amalgamation
Organization of Unorganized
The Land for the Users
The Industries for the Workers
Protection of the Foreign-Born
Recognition of Soviet Russia

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SHOW UNCLE SAM STRIKEBREAKER

U.S. FINANCED SCAB HERDING ON THE SEAS

Marine Strikebreaking Fund Admitted

By LAURENCE TODD
(Federated Press)

WASHINGTON, May 26.—Uncle Sam, strikebreaker, was disclosed to the House committee investigating the waste of funds by the Shipping Board, on May 21, when Thomas J. Rice, special assistant attorney general, testified that $163,00 had been paid by the Shipping Board to the shipowners' strike fund during the 1919 maritime strike on the Pacific Coast.

As the outcome of this struggle, the "closed shop of the owners—closed against union labor," with its industrial passport and anti-union pledge system, was established in every port southward from Portland.

Representative Cooper of Wisconsin, presiding, and Representative Davis of Tennessee, in a series of questions to the witness brot out the fact that the policy of the shipping board had been to assist the private ship owners and the operators of government ships in their attempt to smash the unions. Admiral Renson had been chairman of the board at the time of this contribution of public money to the class war, but the defeat suffered by the seamen and longshoremen had never been retrieved, even to the present hour.

Scab $1,200,000 Fund.

Moreover, the companies operating government ships out of San Francisco and Los Angeles had contributed to the fund of $1,200,000 used by the Industrial Association in San Francisco to crush the building trades unions thru an illegal combination of contractors and building material concerns. This combination was dissolved by the federal court, last year, as being in violation of the anti-trust laws. The steamship combine, which went to the aid of the building combine in what was described by Rice as "a general assault upon all organized labor," is itself now under investigation as being equally in violation of the laws.

"This combination consists of the Shipowners' Association of the Pacific Coast and the Pacific-American Steamship Association," said Rice. "Complaint was made to the department of justice by labor leaders on the coast, that they have violated the Sherman law. I made the first of my reports to Attorney General Daugherty last January, and have made

(Continued on page 3)

Coolidge To Open Substitute For Green House On K. Street

(By The Federated Press)

WASHINGTON, May 26.—President Coolidge, cabinet members, lobbyists of all kinds and influential politicians, are to foregather at the opening of the million-dollar Congressional Country Club, ten miles out of town, to inaugurate the most palatial of golf-tea-political rallying places that the capital has yet produced. Memberships come at $1,000 each, and corporation lawyers, bankers, stockbrokers and industrial magnates have flocked in. The idea is that this club will afford discreet means of getting acquainted, in an innocent social way, with the leaders in Congress. When a quiet talk is needed, out to the Congressional Country Club!

How many of your shop-mates read THE DAILY WORKER. Get one of them to subscribe today.

600,000 Miners Are Locked Out In Germany

Six hundred thousand miners are locked out in Germany!

These miners have wives and children. The state refuses to give them any help. These miners have been locked out as a result of the fight they put up against the abolition of the seven hour day. They are waging a battle for the preservation of the seven hour day. The Coal Barons of Germany want to make big profits, and they want to take these big profits out of the German miners.

SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND GERMAN MINERS LOCKED OUT!

Wives and children without food.

These miners are fighting not merely for themselves. They are fighting in the interest of miners the world over. If the German miners are defeated, the miners of America are defeated. Coal barons are quick to learn from each other.

Miners of America! You have little yourselves. But you have more than the miners of Germany who have gone thru a period of starvation already. These Six Hundred Thousand miners in Germany are fighting your battle. They are fighting the battle of the miners the world over. Help them and you will help yourselves.

Help them win their battle and your next battle, here in America, will be that much easier to win. Let them lose their battle, and your battle, here in America will be that much easier to lose.

Miners of America! Come to the assistance of these German brothers. Help feed their wives and children so the workers may be better fit to continue their fight. The International Workers' Aid is the only agency which is feeding the striking and locked out workers. They are feeding fifty thousand workers daily.

Send in your contribution to-day to the American committee at 19 South Lincoln St., Chicago.

"He who helps quickly, helps doubly."

INTERNATIONAL WORKERS' AID,
Rose Karsner, National Secretary.

U. S. LABOR THRU INTERNATIONAL WORKERS' AID CABLES $4,000 TO THE STRIKING MINERS IN GERMAN RUHR

The International Workers' Aid yesterday cabled $4,000 to the striking miners of the Ruhr in response to the appeal sent to the workers of America for help to the starving wives and children of the heroic workers who are fighting against the atrocious conditions the coal barons and industrialists of Germany, aided by the International bankers, are trying to force upon them.

The American workers true to their traditions of answering the call for assistance from their fellow workers in distress, in no matter what country, along with the $4,000 sent, thru the International Workers' Aid, notified their embattled comrades of the Ruhr that this was only the first installment; that they would continue to support them in their fight as they did the workers and peasants of Soviet Russia when afflicted with the famine scourge and the results of the allied blockade.

The latest reports from Germany indicate that the conditions in the Ruhr are growing worse. The capitalists are hoping they may be able to starve the miners into surrender and their principal weapon is hunger.

The miners have appealed to the workers of the world for assistance, pointing out that a defeat for them in the Ruhr would be a defeat for the miners in every country.

CONDITION OF STRIKING RUHR MINERS GROWING MORE DESPERATE DAILY

BERLIN, May 26.—All efforts to compel the 600,000 striking Ruhr miners to go back to work under the terms imposed on them by the arbitration committee appointed by the capitalist government have failed. The men refuse to accept the longer work day.

Attempts to work the mines with scabs have proved abortive. The workers are in an angry mood and violence is rampant. The police, who were provocative in the early days of the struggle, are now fearful of the mighty masses of workers who are being rapidly driven to desperation.

Police in the city of Stoppenberg, who fired on the miners, had their station dynamited. The miners hurled hand grenades into the smoking ruins to complete the destruction.

The capitalist government is unable to cope with the Ruhr situation. Interest in the Dawes report no longer holds the center of the stage.

More Churches to Unite?

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., May 26.—That the Presbyterian and the Congregational churches of the nation will soon join was indicated today when the committee on organic union reported in favor of such a consolidation to the Presbyterian General Assembly in business session here.

Every new subscriber increases the influence of the DAILY WORKER.

Senator Walsh Will Defend Wheeler On Oil Graft Charge

WASHINGTON, May 26.—Defense of Senator Wheeler at his trial on the frameup charge in Montana will be conducted by Senator Walsh of Montana, probably assisted by Senator Borah, chairman of the Senate committee, which found him innocent. Borah is assailed by the National Republican, Coolidge organ.

DAILY WORKER STRIKE EDITION HITS BOSSES OF SCAB RESTAURANTS

A special "Food Workers' Strike Edition" of the DAILY WORKER, was distributed by the strikers in front of the struck restaurants yesterday. The Amalgamated Food Workers' Union handled thousands of copies of this special edition of the DAILY WORKER, letting the public know that there is a strike on among the Greek restaurant workers, giving the history of the Amalgamated Food Workers' Union, and describing the conditions under which the men have been forced to work.

The strike edition made the scab bosses wince and put more vigor into the cooks, waiters, dishwashers and other restaurant workers who are conducting this war against the 12-hour day.

No Daily Worker Saturday; Saturday Magazine Friday

Owing to the fact that Friday, May 30th, is a holiday, Memorial Day, recognized as such by the printing trades, there will be no Saturday issue of the DAILY WORKER this week.

The regular Saturday Magazine Section will appear, the same size as usual, in Friday's issue. Make your arrangements now with your newsstand dealer to see that you get your Friday's issue of the DAILY WORKER.

600,000 NOW MEMBERS OF RUSSIAN C. P.

Rapid Growth Is Aid To Soviet Russia

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, May 26.—Reporting for the Central Executive Committee to the Thirteenth Congress of the Russian Communist Party, Comrade Stalin declared that the membership of the organization had risen to over 600,000. This number is inclusive of the 125,000 workingmen admitted to the Communist Party in the drive for members inaugurated after the death of Nicolai Lenin.

About 50 per cent of the entire membership consists of industrial workers and 25 per cent of poor peasants. Women workers and peasants, clerks, and employes engaged in the service of the Soviet government make up the rest of the membership.

Of the membership of the Young Communist organization which has risen to more than 570,000, more than forty per cent are industrial workers. The pioneer organizations of the Red Youth, the young children, now have a total membership of between 150,000 and 200,000.

According to the last census, there are now in Soviet Russia 5,541,000 trade union members. This is a gain of almost a million over the preceding year and is especially significant in view of the fact that almost every national section of the Amsterdam International has shown a loss for the same period.

Zinoviev On Foreign Policy.

Comrade Gregori Zinoviev made a complete and thorogoing review of the present economic situation of Soviet Russia, particularly in the light of the foreign economic relations and policies of the Soviet Republic.

In discussing the conditions under which Soviet Russia might be ready to assume some of the obligations incurred by the preceding capitalist and czarist governments, Comrade Zinoviev emphatically declared: "One should never lose sight of the fact that while we refuse to pay the old czarist debts, we shall gladly meet and fully observe all obligations involved in our own debts."

Zinoviev indicated that Soviet Russia was planning to narrow and limit the concessions field. For instance, the Soviet Government will grant no more concessions aiming at the exploitation of the Baku and Grosnyi oil fields.

This is of international importance in the light of the recent declaration made by the Royal Dutch Shell interests in disposing of some of their American oil holdings that they were henceforth going to concentrate on Russian developments.

Today, fifty-five concessions have been granted by the Soviet Government to Dutch, German, Norwegian, British and mixed companies. In these concessions the Soviet Government and the private companies participate jointly.

The policy that the Communists propose for Soviet Russia on this field aims towards limiting the activities of the private capitalists to a minimum and towards rendering the maximum government help to the state and co-operative organizations. Zinoviev made it very clear that the Soviet Government would increase its vigilance over the bourgeois elements that might tend to develop thru the granting of certain concessions to private interests having large amounts of capital.

General Meeting T. U. E. L. Members Wednesday Night

Reports from the great conventions of the needle trades unions, in Boston and Philadelphia, of the Illinois miners and the Labor Party in Peoria, will feature the regular monthly meeting of the Trade Union Educational League, Chicago group, Wednesday evening at 8 p. m., Northwest Hall, corner of North and Western avenues. All members desiring to keep informed up-to-the-minute will be in attendance.

STUBBORN POINCARE CAN'T SEE ELECTION SMASHED HIS POLICY

BAR LE DUC., France, May 26.—In a speech to the General Council of the Meuse, Premier Poincare announced that he is not retiring from political life when he resigns the premiership next week.

Declaring he is convinced the recent national elections did not disavow his foreign policy, "and am convinced that policy cannot be changed," Poincare warned the incoming regime that he and his followers will "watch events with vigilant attention and defend whenever necessary" the ideas they always have professed.

"We will demand that the general lines of our foreign policy be conserved without alteration," the premier said, concluding:

"I will remain to the last breath a good republican and a fervent patriot."

GARY BOASTS STEEL TRUST DEFIED DRAFT

Resisted Nationalization Of Industry In Wartime

(By The Federated Press)

NEW YORK, May 26.—Open defiance of the government in war time put many workers in jail, but Judge Gary and the steel trust did this and got away with it, according to Gary's boastful account to the American Iron and Steel Institute convention, New York.

"You'll have to use force to take us," was the ultimatum of the munition makers in 1917 and 1918 when the government proposed to nationalize the iron and steel industry. Not willing to jail Gary for resisting the draft of industry, the Wilson administration pulled in its horns and the capitalists continued to run the basic industries and the country.

Tells About It.

Gary, in order to get the record straight, says this is the way the steel committee chairman answered the war industries board:

"If you think, under government management, better service will be rendered and you believe you can legally do it, you may undertake to forcibly secure the management of the steel business. You will never do it with the consent or approval of the owners of these properties and you will be held responsible, morally at least."

"Get Behind Coolidge."

Cal Coolidge has graduated from the Rock of Gibraltar, the title given him by Gary last month. Coolidge is no longer honored by being president. Cal is honoring the United States by being president, according to Gary. In calling upon the steel and iron barons to get behind the Coolidge boom, Gary spoke of him as "that great and good man who at the present time honors us by being president of the United States."

RICH, PRETTY DAMSEL CAN'T GO FREE; IRATE N. Y. PUBLIC PROTESTS

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, May 26.—Miss Abbey Rockefeller, granddaughter of John D., found herself in the center of a lively little muss involving a police judge, Mayor Hylan, taxi drivers and indignant representatives of equal rights for rich and poor.

Miss Rockefeller started something when she speeded her roadster down Tenth avenue and was served with her second ticket for the offense. And Magistrate Norman E. March completed it when he gave the oil king's granddaughter a suspended sentence.

Stirred by scores of letters demanding to know if New York has "one law for the rich and another for the poor," Mayor Hylan has ordered the papers in the case sent to his office.

CZAR FARRINGTON, BACK TO WALL, FIGHTS DESPERATELY TO SAVE TYRANNICAL RULE

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PEORIA, Ill., May 26.—The progressive delegates in the Illinois Mine Workers' Convention today resisted another tyrannical onslaught by President Frank Farrington who, evidently bent on following the lead of John L. Lewis, upset the order of business, and announced that the delegates must finish the convention by Tuesday night.

Farrington, with his back to the wall, hitting below the belt in last efforts to regain his lost appointive power, called for the report of the committee on appeals and grievances, instead of the report of the committee on constitutional resolutions, which, according to the order of business laid down by the committee on rules and order, should have been taken up today.

Nesbit Doesn't Know.

Another demand was made by the progressive delegates that the resolutions on constitutional changes, which have been printed in pamphlet form for ten days, be distributed to the delegates. Delegate Freman Thompson, pointed out that some of the favored reporters had been given these resolutions a week ago. There are 63 resolutions in the pamphlet demanding that the power to appoint the district employes of the union be taken away from Farrington and that they be elected instead. Walter Nesbit, who is in charge of the resolutions, said he doesn't know how the reporters got them.

Farrington Dies Hard.

Farrington lost the appointive power when that matter came on the floor of the convention under the discussion of Farrington's report.

The progressives see in the announcement of Farrington that the convention must adjourn by Tuesday night an attempt to get the appointive power before the delegates a second time.

Vice-President Fishwick ruled last week that the appointive power had definitely been stripped from Farrington, and the report of the committee on constitutional resolutions must report on the details of the election of state employes.

Appeals Committee Reports.

The committee on appeals and grievances reported on 47 resolutions relating to old and disabled men. The convention voted that 36 of these should be paid $25 apiece.

Eleven resolutions considered by the convention, dealt with the violations of the agreement by the coal operators, the men demanding strike benefits when locked out. The resolutions covered cases of individual members of the union who have appealed from the decision of the district executive board upon their grievance with the coal operators.

S. Berkowich appealed from the decision of the Illinois Joint Group Board No. 3. Berkowich, who is a well-known syndicalist, was blacklisted by the Southern Gem Coal Co., and this blacklist was carried by all the southern coal operators. At the international convention at Indianapolis, an unsuccessful attempt was made by the Lewis machine to unseat Berkowich.

Farrington Aids Blacklist.

Berkowich tried to get the case reopened before the convention today, but Farrington would not give Berkowich the floor.

In spite of the fact that the majority of the delegates wanted to give Berkowich the right to state his case, Farrington arbitrarily ruled against them.

The Illinois convention, under the constitution, is the highest body of appeal in the state, but Farrington who, when it suits his purpose, is anxious to abide by the constitution, played the tyrant once more and refused Berkowich his constitutional right.

Farrington Rebuked.

The convention administered a rebuke to Farrington by ruling that the case should be re-opened by the district board, with instructions that Berkowich is to be paid for the time he has lost because of the blacklist.

RUSSIA BUYS $25,000,000 U. S. COTTON

Congress Gets Facts Of Soviet Purchases

(By The Federated Press)

WASHINGTON, May 26.—Representative Frear of Wisconsin, discussing the McNary-Haugen bill in the House, called attention to the fact that $25,000,000 had been paid by the Russian government for American cotton during the present year, to supply the 400 mills of its textile industry.

He quoted Alexander Gomberg, representative in this country of the Russian textile industries, as saying that an equal amount of cotton would be bought in the south during the remainder of the year and shipped to Russia.

Mentioning the death in Moscow, on May 21, of Victor Nogin, president of the Russian cotton syndicate, who was here in January, Frear recalled that Nogan told him at that time that Russia would want to buy $40,000,000 worth of American cotton this year, and that when he repeated this in the House, many members doubted it. Yet 130,000 bales of cotton have already been shipped in accordance with Nogin's plans.

"If normal trade relations were possible," said Frear, "thereby extending means of business credit thru agencies in this country, and direct dealings with the Russian people, the cotton purchasing would be much larger and the purchases of agricultural machinery from the International Harvester Co. and other products of this country would be greatly increased. This trade is a life-saver at the present time for the cotton growers of the south, and it is a legitimate trade that comes direct from the Soviet government which finances these purchases."

Frear paid a tribute also to the Russian co-operatives—the Selskosoyus and the Centrosoyus, whose combined trade last year, he was informed, was $50,000,000.

CAN'T DO WITHOUT DAILY WORKER, SAYS FRIEND, RENEWING

One enthusiastic reader of the DAILY WORKER writes in renewing his subscription:

Dear Friend: I don't want to miss the paper. I can't get along without it. It is the best working class paper ever had in this country. I have been reading radical papers for the last 15 years, so I ought to know. Please keep on sending it. Your comrade, J. Hesselsohn, Duluth, Minn.

POISON GAS EXPERTS EAGER FOR WAR; PROMISE WHOLESALE DEATH

(By The Federated Press)

WASHINGTON, May 26.—Officers of the chemical warfare section here say that the United States has solved the problem of winning a war by poison, as has been intimated in European military circles. American chemical warfare preparations, conducted on a basis of wholesale experimentation for the past six years, they declare, justify the belief that an adversary can be wiped out within a few days or weeks.

Other and higher-salaried officers announce that the defense of the country requires an immediate appropriation of a billion dollars.

CHURCH REBEL, OPPOSES GOD, GOES TO TRIAL

Bishop Brown in Court; Wrote Communist Book

(Special to The Daily Worker)

CLEVELAND, O. May 26.—Bishop William Montgomery Brown will go on trial here tomorrow before a court of nine bishops of the Episcopal Church charged with heresy. This is the first heresy trial in the Episcopal Church since the days of the Reformation. The trial will take place in Trinity Cathedral here. All the 23 charges against Brown are based on utterances in his book, "Communism and Christianism," which he published in 1920 and which has had a circulation reaching well over a hundred thousand.

The trial, a "Modernist-Fundamentalist" case, has attracted the attention of the entire religious world. Hundreds of church leaders are expected to attend.

These are two passages from his book:

"The Divinity is at best a fiction and at worst a superstition."

"There is no rational doubt about the fictitious character of the Divine Jesus."

Trial procedure will ante-date modern law, and will be conducted according to the ancient canons of the Episcopal Church handed down since the Reformation.

"The prosecutor," or church advocate, is Attorney Charles Lemuel Dibble, Kalmazoo. Dibble said today the trial of Bishop Brown is an attempt to prove him guilty not only of heresy, but atheism.

Bishop Brown will defend himself with an attempt to prove none of the members of the House of Bishops accepts all of the Bible literal and are therefore each as guilty of heresy as himself.

A half dozen prominent "Modernists" will "testify" in Bishop Brown's behalf, Brown's counsel said today. Among them are: Dr. Percy Stickney Grant, Rev. Norman Guthrie, Rev. Dr. Leighton Parks; Rev. Dr. Karl Reiland, all of New York; Dr. Elwood Worcester, Boston, and Rev. Truman Heminway, Providence, R. I.

The nine bishops comprising the court are: John Gardner Murray, Maryland, presiding officer; Frederick Focke Reese, Georgia; Edwin Stevns Lines, New Jersey; John Newton McCormick, Michigan; Theodore Du Bose Bratton, Mississippi; Benjamin Brewster, Maine; William Frederick Faber. Montana; Edward Melville Parker, New Hampshire, and Herman Page, Washington.

Carpenters Out But Not Suspended Says Jensen, Head of D. C.

Harry Jenson, president of the Chicago District Council of the Carpenters' Union, denies that any locals affiliated with that body were either expelled or suspended by the District Council. Jensen told the DAILY WORKER yesterday that the locals which are in arrears on payments into the special building fund were not suspended but their delegates to the District Council would not have either a voice or a vote there till their locals paid up and again got in good standing with the District Council.

The locals which were in arrears would not have the right to submit nominations for officers which are to be elected soon, Jensen said. Neither would they have the right to vote in the District Council election.

Jensen did not make plain the difference between suspending locals from the District Council for non-payment of the building assessments and depriving them of their right to take part in the deliberations and elections of the District Council.

Jensen said that the locals involved had a right to appeal their case to the international officers and the general executive board of the carpenter's union in Indianapolis, but that he felt the international officers would sustain him in his stand.

Strikers Who Face Contempt Charges Are Angry At Delays

More than fifty striking garment workers will face Judges Sullivan and Foell this morning to answer to contempt charges. This makes the second week the strikers have been forced to go into court only to find that the judges were unwilling to hear their cases "yet." Delay after delay has been forced on the defendants, many of whom are workers in settled shops. These workers are anxious to be tried so that they can go back to work.

There is no reason to believe they will be tried today. The probabilities are they will be asked to come back later for their trials. The workers' patience has been worn to a frazzle loafing in the corridors of the courts waiting the judges' pleasure. They want the farce that will be their trial over and done with.

If there is any hurry about the trials this week it will be because Dudley Taylor and his helpers want to relieve the police and bosses' witnesses of the trouble of waiting and returning to court every day.

SIDELIGHTS ON THE CONVENTION WHERE MINERS MADE HISTORY

By NATALIA GOMEZ and KITTY HARRIS.

After the DAILY WORKER reporter was removed from the convention, the sales of the WORKER increased 50 per cent. Sympathizers wish we had another reporter who could be kicked out; it would increase our sales another 50 per cent.

• • •

We offer Farrington a rubber gavel for a prize if any of the delegates can solve the great mystery: how does the DAILY WORKER get its news after the reporter has been put out of the convention?????

• • •

The convention stenographer came over to the press table, to Jack Johnstone, reporter for the Farmer-Labor Voice, and said, "So you're reading the DAILY WORKER. Is that your favorite paper? It seems to be the favorite paper of most of the delegates."

• • •

Farrington holds the record for speaking in the convention. His time, according to a stop watch, up to date has been 20 hours, 39 minutes and 42 seconds. Most of this time was used in explaining that "I do not know"; "It is against the constitution"; "It is contrary to the three-year contract"; "I have great responsibility"; "Some people are trying to place this responsibility upon me, but I won't allow it"; "I want exceptional powers"; "I have not the power to do it"; "We can get anything we demand within reason at the next legislature"; "I don't expect very much from the next legislature"; "I don't expect anything from the next legislature"; "We must cheapen production in order for the operators to find markets"; "We must be able to compete with the non-union fields"; "There is no relief in sight as long as the non-union fields that Illinois has to compete with agrees to the Jacksonville contract"; "Don't antagonize the employers"; "Be on the square"; "Do an honest day's work"; "Co-operate with the boss"; "We cannot do anything that is not in the agreement"; "I am in favor of taking the appointive power away from Lewis"; "I am opposed to taking the appointive power away from myself"; "I have a machine and a good one, too"; "I do not have a machine," etc., etc., etc.

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Vice-president Arry Fishwick says that he is on the square with everybody, wants everybody to get fair play. The proof is that he admits it. That is to say, "Arry will go just as far in this direction as anybody as long as it won't take away Frank's power—and that would not be fair.

If the loss of the appointive power takes George Mercer's meal ticket away, he can start out as an evangelist. George is known as the statistician, but all the scribes at the press table had him doped out as a Presbyterian minister.

• • •

Delegate William Hartness of Bartonville, chairman of the committee on officers' reports, asked this question a few years ago, "Can Farrington endure?" He answered it in presenting Farrington's report to the convention by saying that neither Farrington nor Democracy would endure if the appointive power were destroyed.

"Where is the line of demarcation?" Hartness repeatedly asked. He found it between the S. L. P. and Farrington's sinking ship.

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Secretary Walter Nesbit, the official announcer and mail distributor, is getting some of the delegates sore. They say he only gives mail to his friends instead of distributing it equally among the delegates no matter what their political views may be. They also say Walter is an expert on figures; either he or the tellers told a whopper when they announced the vote against the appointive power and the vote on the expulsion of the DAILY WORKER reporter. He evidently goes on the basis of two for Frank and one for the other fellow.

McAdooites Worrying About Votes; Not About Principles

(By The Federated Press)

WASHINGTON, May 26.—McAdoo supporters have revived the discussion of Senator Thomas J. Walsh of Montana, director of the Teapot Dome inquiry, as a dark horse candidate for the Democratic presidential nomination.

They argue: That McAdoo will have half the delegates in the convention, but presumably will not get the necessary two-thirds; that he is very friendly to Walsh, and that Gov. Al Smith is equally friendly to the Montanan. McAdoo is a dry: Smith is wet and a Catholic: Walsh is dry and a Catholic, and has managed the Chicago headquarters for the Democrats in past campaigns. What more logical than that Walsh, who might break the LaFollette vote in some of the western states, should be the second choice of McAdoo and Smith?

When asked to forecast the platform which the Democratic bosses—Brennan, Taggart and Tammany's new leader—will give the candidate, the McAdoo-Walsh men admit that there is where the difficulty lies. They are not at all sure that the platform will be one which the west will approve.

MORE OIL MUCK COMING, SENATE PROBERS PROMISE

D. of J. In For Hotter Time Yet, They Say

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 26.—There will be a lot more dirt uncovered by the Brookhart committee investigating Daugherty's administration of the department of justice, Senator Brookhart announced when asked if there was any prospect of the committee's quitting.

"I will not quit," he said, "while we are under fire in the courts. There are things in prospect that may surpass in importance anything that has yet been heard in the way of evidence. We are going thru with this thing until we have accomplished a real reform."

Senator Wheeler says that the U. S. district attorney at Butte, Mont., is trying to delay his trial in order to have the indictment recently returned against him hanging over his head during the fall campaign.

The prosecution of Howard Mannington depends on how much time the Senator from Montana will have to prepare a partial report of the work of the committee. If he is tried as quickly as he wants to be on his own indictment he will have little time to try to send Mannington to the can.

Electricity To Bring Economic Revolution —Governor Pinchot

(By The Federated Press)

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., May 26.—"We stand at the beginning of an economic revolution that will be brought about by universal electric service, made possible by long-distance electric transmission. . . . No such profound changes in economic life are possible without profound changes in law and government," Governor Gifford Pinchot of Pennsylvania, told the National Electric Light Association convention in Atlantic City. "While the 19th century saw a centralization of industry on a vast scale, a decline in country life, the decay of many small communities and the weakening of family ties, the age of electricity may bring about the decentralization of industry, the restoration of country life."

Lovestone To Speak On Changes Wrought At European Polls

"The Significance of the Recent Elections in Germany and France," will be the subject of Jay Lovestone's lecture at the Workers' Lyceum, 2733 Hirsh boulevard, on Tuesday, May 27, at 8 p. m. Lovestone, well-known Communist leader, will give an analysis of what the recent change in the political leadership in Germany and France will mean to the workers of these two countries.

Poles Are Optimistic.

WARSAW, May 26.— The Polish bourgeoisie are slapping themselves on the back. They have stabilized the mark. You can now get one American dollar for 9,300,000 Polish marks. One of the measures proposed by Prime Minister Grabski, is to charge $100 for every passport issued to a Pole. Young men of military age are not eligible to passports. They must serve in the army.

FARRINGTON IN NEW FRONT AS TIMES DEMAND

Now It's Dual; Now It's Not Dual, He Says

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PEORIA, Ill., May 26.—In trying to discredit Alexander Howat, the day the fighting Kansan spoke before the Illinois Miners' convention, Farrington declared he drew out of the fight for Howat because Howat associated with the agitators for dual unionism. Farrington, as reported by the stenographic record, stated:

"We have a dual movement in the miners' organization now known as the Miners' National Progressive Committe. It is headed by William Z. Foster, who has openly declared he is going to destroy the trade union movement if he can. Alex went down there (to the Progressive Miners' Conference) against our advice and he identified himself with that gang. When he did that I wrote him a letter and told him I did not propose to align myself with Foster and a lot of other I. W. W.'s and Communists who were trying to destroy the United Mine Workers of America."

But in writing the letter printed in full below, Farrington declared he DID NOT think the progressive miners a dual organization. Farrington seems to form his opinions as they suit his political ambitions. Farrington in direct contradiction of his recent public statements, in his letter says that Howat is not identified with dual unionists. Take your choice.

Farrington's Tell-Tale Letter.

Springfield, Ill.

"Mr. Hugh Kennedy, Secretary,
"Local Union No. 52,
"Centralia, Ill.

"Dear Sir and Brother:

"I am returning herewith the circular letter which accompanied your letter of May 3. I do not think the men who are behind the so-called progressive movement have any intentions, whatever, of establishing a dual organization of mine workers, instead their activities, I think, are due entirely to their determination to clean up some of the corruption that is going on in our international union.

"I think they are making a mistake by terming themselves the progressive members of the United Mine Workers of America, but I am quite certain they have no intention of trying to establish a dual organization. Instead of trying to establish a dual organization I think they are trying to mobilize those who are opposed to the corruption in the U. M. W. A. so that an effective protest may be made.

"Alex Howat has repeatedly declared that he will have nothing to do with the establishment of a dual organization of mine workers and I am satisfied that he meant just what he said. I do think, however, that Howat has much reason for complaint and he will no doubt identify himself with this element in our union because he believes that this is the only way he can secure justice, for himself and the Kansas mine workers.

Yours truly,
(Signed). FRANK FARRINGTON,
President.

She-Woman Cleans Up On Pacifist From Milwaukee

NEW YORK, May 26.—Brooklyn police were after a new bobbed hair bandit today.

Louis Saxt, recently from Milwaukee, described her as a determined, two-gun girl who walked into his shop, jerked a pair of wicked blue automatic pistols from her handbag, backed him to the wall, and took $60 from his pockets.

"She gave me back $5," Saxt said, "when I pleaded I must have something to send my wife and babies in Russia."

The girl then walked leisurely from his shop, Saxt said, after warning him not to move for five minutes. She took the key and locked the door as she departed.

Every new subscriber increases the influence of the DAILY WORKER.

600 GIRLS' LIVES IN PERIL; INJUNCTION STOPS INSPECTION

Peril of immediate death confronts 600 telephone girls during every moment of the working day, because a gasoline company prevailed upon Circuit Judge Ira Ryner to issue an injunction relieving them of the necessity of complying with ordinary fire regulations in the construction of a a storage tank in the United Tailors' and Cleaners' Building at 3525 N. Clark street. Leakage of the gasoline into the Lake View Exchange of the Illinois Bell Telephone Company makes the possibility of explosion imminent.

Efforts to save the lives of these girls by an inspection of the new building and tank by the fire prevention bureau were stopped under the protection of Judge Ryner's injunction, by which city officials are barred from carrying out an ordinary public duty. The tank was constructed without the knowledge of the bureau.

Upon complaint of the telephone company of the seepage of gasoline into cellar catch-basins in their building, the tank was ordered drained.

Methodists Call World Conference To Cry About War

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., May 26.—A special anti-war resolution calling for a conference of all religious workers to fight the evils of war, was adopted unanimously by the Methodist General Conference today. The resolution adopted today urged America's entrance into a world court of international justice, favors President Coolidge's calling another disarmament conference and implies faith in the league of nations.

This resolution was drafted after a resolution condemning war had been defeated after bitter arguments on the floor of the convention.

TEXTILE WORKERS NEED JUST ENOUGH TO LIVE AND LABOR, IS ANNOUNCEMENT OF EMPLOYERS

By LELAND OLDS
(Federated Press Industrial Editor)

Wages should be no higher than necessary to maintain the wage earner as an efficient producing machine. Until the workers of the country allow wages to be shaken down to the point, where they give up comforts not necessary to keep them in a proper state of productivity, unemployment is likely to continue.

This is the capitalist theory of wages expressed without a quibble in the April issue of the Stone & Webster journal, the official organ of the huge public utility trust of that name.

It is their comment on the report from Lawrence, Mass., that "the textile industry is in such a state that thousands of people who depend upon that industry for a livelihood are now out of employment. Many families and persons are now in dire want and the outlook is not encouraging."

Live On Hay.

Lawrence textile workers, says the rich corporation, like millions of other persons, have consumed a gread deal more than was necessary to keep them in the highest stage of production. (These workers have an average wage of $20.53 a week.) These textile workers can't extricate themselves except by their willingness to forego that amount of consumption which is above the amount necessary to keep them in the highest efficiency as workers. (There once was a big French employer who put this more briefly by suggesting that the people eat hay. He ended his career swinging from a lamp post with a wisp of hay in his mouth.)

Just Labor Machines.

These employers hold that workers should share in the increased productivity of modern machine industry only to make them more efficient machines.

"Productive consumption ceases and unproductive consumption begins," they say "at a point beyond which things are consumed that are not necessary to keep a producer in the best condition to produce. Up to 1923 the 100,000,000 inhabitants of the United States paid for this overconsumption by the Lawrence textile operatives. In recent months the 100,000,000 have refused to pay the bill. They have stopped buying as much in the way of clothes as formerly. Consequently a great unemployment problem was raised at Lawrence. One is not necessarily heartless in saying that the Lawrence textile workers have no one to blame but themselves and the whole body of labor."

Stone & Webster feel that the country is approaching the end of the economic situation created by the war. It is hardly thinkable, they say, that we shall regain a fairly normal state of affairs without considerable hardship here and there. But the public utilities operated by Stone & Webster during 1923 made a profit of $17,155,956 on a gross business of $42,468,428.

Bosses' Cold-Blooded Viewpoint.

Labor faced with a new period of unemployment and wage-cutting recognize that this will be the viewpoint of employers as long as industry is operated for private profits, however much it is disguised by experiments in class collaboration. Management is bound to seek in one way or another to take for the absentee owners the largest possible share of production, leaving the workers the smallest possible share commensurate with their continued functioning as efficient machines.

STRIKEBREAKING PROVIDED FOR IN NEW RAIL BILL

Bad 'Emergency' Clause In Howell-Barkley Law

(By The Federated Press)

WASHINGTON, May 26.— Shall railroad strikes be settled by means of federal receiverships? If so, which way will the settlements go?

These questions are worrying railroad labor men as they study the amendment to the Howell-Barkley railroad labor bill, approved by their friends in the Senate interstate commerce committee. It reads:

"Sec. 8. Receivership in emergency: If, notwithstanding the provisions of this act, any lockout or strike or other dispute between a carrier and the employes should interrupt the operation of any carrier to such an extent as in the opinion of the President to constitute an emergency, involving a serious interference with or obstruction of interstate commerce and (or) the transportation of the mails, he is hereby authorized to direct the attorney general to apply for the appointment by a court of competent jurisdiction of a receiver to control and direct the operation of such a carrier and to manage its properties during the continuance of such an emergency. Any district court of the United States within whose jurisdiction is located the principal office of such a carrier shall be authorized in a suit so instituted by the attorney general, under the direction of the President, and in the name of the United States, to appoint a receiver as above provided, which receiver shall be a person or persons neither financially nor otherwise associated in interest with the management or employes of said carrier, but each such receiver shall be an impartially disinterested individual. The President is hereby authorized to make one or several recommendations of a person or persons whom he deems competent and suitable for such an appointment as such a receiver or receivers."

Desperate Boss Bakers Grasp At Injunction Weapon

NEW YORK, May 26.—Unable to defeat the union in any other way, six remaining bakery shops are using the injunction weapon against Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International union, New York locals. The employers refuse to renew the union agreement. A temporary injunction against the strikers has been secured. The legal fight is now over a permanent injunction.

YOUNG WORKERS START BIG PUSH FOR PAPER SUBS

Prizes To Young Worker "Go-Getters"

The Young Workers' League is inaugurating an energetic campaign for subs to their paper, the Young Worker. They have sent out the following message:

To All Young Workers.

The revolutionary youth movement is becoming more important every day. Thousands of young workers are realizing that they are being miserably exploited and oppressed, used as cannon fodder in capitalist wars, and compelled to do the dirtiest work in order to make a bare living. They are revolting against a system which permits such a state of affairs to exist—they are determined to change it.

The Young Workers' League is endeavoring to guide these young workers along Communist lines, to lead them out of the desert into the future society.

In this work our greatest aid is our newspaper, the Young Worker. It is only thru the Young Worker that we can reach all these thousands of exploited young workers with our message, give them our leadership. The Young Worker is an organ of which we, as well as every other young worker who ever read it, are proud. We must aid the Young Worker to reach these thousands of working class youth, to draw them into the fighting ranks.

Every member and sympathizer of the Young Workers' League should become a subscriber.

Every young worker should become a sub-getter.

Let us line up behind the Young Worker for the revolutionary working class movement.

Books for Subs.

To stimulate interest in the sub drive, the following prizes are offered:

1. Every subscriber, whether new or renewal, will receive his choice of one of the following books:

State and Revolution, by N. Lenin; Program of the Communists, by Bucharin; Life of Lenin, by Zinoviev; Communism and Christianism, by Bishop Brown.

2. Each comrade securing at least five subs from non-members of the Y. W. L. will receive the following set of books:

Program of the Communists, by Bucharin; Left Communists, by Lenin; State and Revolution, by Lenin; Life of Labor Party, by John Pepper; Communism and Christianism, by Bishop Brown.

3. The comrades who received the highest number of subs will receive a free pass to all league and worker's party affairs for one year.

A year's subscription is $1.00. Subs can be gotten at the office of the Y. W. L. at 208 E. Twelfth street, or at the office of this newspaper.

District Executive Committee,
Y. W. L.

Y. W. L. Dance at Kenosha.

KENOSHA, Wis., May 26.— The Young Workers' League of this city will give a dance at the Danish Brotherhood Hall, Howland avenue, Saturday night, May 31. Old and young are invited, however. One of the best orchestras in town will furnish both the old-time waltz music and the latest jazz hits.

Making History

"One advantage possessed by the strikers is that they have an energetic and fearless daily newspaper devoting extensive space to the conflict—THE DAILY WORKER"
—From "The Nation," May 14th.

Nothing that has happened in labor history in many years has meant so much to the workers everywhere as the establishment of

THE DAILY WORKER
America's Great Labor Daily

If you believe we are doing a big work help by getting the workers everywhere to read

The Daily Worker Every Day

Order a bundle of sample copies to give away in your shop, factory or office and among your friends.

Get a supply of Subscription Blanks

THE DAILY WORKER,
1113 Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

Enclosed please find $.................. for.................. months subscription to THE DAILY WORKER.

Name: ....
Street: .... Flat: ....
City: .... State: ....

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
By Mail—
1 year $6.00
6 months $3.50
3 months $2.00
IN CHICAGO
By Mail—
1 year $8.00
6 months $4.50
3 months $2.50

COOLIDGE DEALT BLOW BY CLEARING OF OIL PROBER

More Evidence Comes On Framing of Strikers

By LAURENCE TODD.
(Staff Correspondent of the Fed. Press)

WASHINGTON, May 26.—Adoption by the Senate, by a vote of 56 to 5, of the majority report of the Borah committee, holding Sen. Wheeler of Montana, to be innocent of any violation of the letter or the spirit of the law, in the technical frameup indictment brought against him in Montana by the Daugherty-Coolidge-Lockwood political organization, involves these consequences:

1. It deals a terrific blow to the Republican National Committee and to Coolidge, in whose interest the indictment was brought.

2. It smashes the drive of the administration to stop the investigation of its crooks and crookedness by the Senate and House.

3. It establishes a warning to federal judicial machinery, to keep hands off the work of legislative bodies in future.

Senators who ventured to vote with the administration on one or the other of the three rollcalls taken on this issue of the Wheeler plot were Curtis of Kansas, Moses of New Hampshire, Phipps of Colorado, Reed of Pennsylvania, Spencer of Missouri, Stanfield of Oregon, Wadsworth of New York, Warren of Wyoming and Willis of Ohio.

Framer of Strikers At Bay.

In the most tumultuous session of his investigating committee yet held, Wheeler had prefaced his own vindication by bringing to bay in the witness chair the man behind the recent shadowing of the committee and espionage upon Gaston Means, and his callers. This was Hiram Todd of New York, a hard-boiled, loud-voiced, sneering individual who boasted of his effectiveness in jailing railroad strikers at the direction of Daugherty.

He received $1,000 a month for that job, undertaken "when we found that public sentiment in the west was turning against the strike." Some months ago Daugherty assigned him to prosecute Gaston Means, and meanwhile, as Wheeler showed, Todd has been letting great numbers of bootleggers slip thru the hands of the law after their indictment in New York.

Never Prosecuted Bosses.

When Todd bragged of having convicted the railroad brotherhood men who stopped some trains, at the expectation of a strike, at Needles, Cal., Sen. Brookhart asked if he had ever convicted any railroad managers or business men—the DuPonts, for instance, or any of the other war fraud criminals. Todd replied that that had not been his job.

Wheeler suggested, after a series of clashes in which they ran a risk of blows, that Daugherty never put this go-getter on any case that he "didn't want to have prosecuted."

Then he produced a letter from one Gilchrist, clerk of the federal court in New York, to Judge Killits in Toledo, a notorious reactionary, notifying Killits that Todd wanted him assigned to New York to try Means.

Todd, when pinned down to declaring that Gilchrist had not told the truth, refused to deny that he had named Killits as the judge he wanted. Earlier in the day he had denounced Means as a "crook," thereby disqualifying himself as a fair public prosecutor of Means' case. The disclosure that he had tried to pick his judge merely rounded out the impression he had already made—as a typical Daugherty agent.

600,000 Miners Locked-out In Germany

7,000 Workers In German Prisons

Shall the wives and children of these class-war victims be permitted to starve? Or shall we come to their rescue in the spirit of

SELF HELP AND INTERNATIONAL WORKERS' SOLIDARITY

Today It Is Germany. Tomorrow It May Be America.

Sign that German Relief Brigade List

THEY ARE CALLING!

Committee for International Workers' Aid,
19 So. Lincoln St., Chicago, Ill.

Enclosed please find $.............. for aid to Germany's class war victims and their families.

Name: ....

Street: ....

City: .... State: ....D.

Committee for International Workers' Aid

HOWAT SOUNDS CALL FOR MILITANT UNIONISM

Extracts from Alex Howat's great speech to the convention of Illinois miners are given below from the official convention records. In contrast to the petty bickering with which Frank Farrington tried to discredit Howat, both Howat's original speech and his reply to the heckling of Farrington go straight to the heart of the rank and file miner. Howat's speech is a defense of the coal-digger against the pay-roll official. It opposes the obstructive attitude that nothing can be done and presents the constructive program of the Progressive Miners' Committee. Said Howat:

"I refused to go down the line on certain things and incurred the enmity of President Lewis. That is the reason I was kicked out of the miners union two years and seven months ago without a trial and without the least justification for it. When we were in jail President Lewis never sent a telegram or letter; he never sent a man down there to see if we had carried out the instructions of the convention. He never sent a telegram asking me if I had ordered the men back to work. No. When we were engaged in a fight against the Industrial Court Law, President Lewis got on our back with Governor Allen and kicked us out of the miners' union.

Farrington Misled.

"I concede the right of any man in this country to support any man he pleases; I take that right for myself, but I feel that President Farrington has been misled in some way and that he did not have a just cause for not going down the line with us.

"I suppose if I had told President Lewis that I would go down the line with him, right or wrong, that I would be with him, thru thick and thin, no matter what the fight was, and if some strong man ran against him for president at some time I would be with him, I suppose I might still be president of the Kansas miners. I did not do that, and I am not going to smother my principles for any man. I am not going to be a member of the miners' union by sacrificing my principles as a man.

Howat Goes the Limit.

"The Kansas miners will testify whether I have always gone the limit during the years I had the honor to represent them in standing for their rights. I would rather go to jail fighting for a principle than to surrender a principle in order to stay out of jail. I would rather go to jail fighting for the rights of the miners than to stay out of jail by giving away their rights. I would rather be put out of my official position and out of the miners' union for standing for the rights of the men than to give away their rights and stay on the job and stay in the organization as a member.

"Of course, I could have got along more easily if I had permitted the coal operators to impose upon the men, but when I was elected president of that district I said I was going to see that the men received justice at the hands of the operators. I have tried to carry out that policy in the many years I had the honor to represent the Kansas miners.

After Howat finished speaking, President Farrington, in an effort to counteract the tremendous effect produced upon the convention by Howat's speech, said in part:

"Since this convention has been in session one delegate has gone out of his way to say the president of the Illinois Mine Workers was guilty of an act of treachery towards Alexander Howat. Do you believe that, Alex?"

Why Did Farrington Quit.

Mr. Howat: Mr. Chairman, I could not say it in those words. During the sixteen months we were in jail President Farrington and the Illinois miners made a splendid fight in our behalf, and some time later on, after I got out of jail, President Farrington, for reasons of his own, wrote me and advised me that he could not go with me any longer. I realize that the fight he was leading had a tremendous effect, and when I received his letter I was sorry that he did not feel he could go along with us to the end of the fight.

"While you were in the fight, President Farrington, you made a good fight and I was sorry, of course, when you felt you could not go along with me. I felt it would have a bad effect upon some of the officials in other parts of the country who might be disposed to go with me. I felt that you had been misled in some way and did not have a just cause for quitting the fight before it was won."

Admits Lewis' Guilt.

Mr. Farrington: "The Chair wants to say this: I don't believe there is anyone in this convention who have said as many times as I have said it that there was no warrant under the laws of the miners' organization that would sustain President Lewis in doing the things he did to Alexander Howat. I have said that in season and out of season, by word of mouth and by pen, in the presence of President Lewis and in his absence, and I say it here and now again—there was no warrant in the laws of the miners' union that would sustain International President Lewis in doing the things that were done to Alexander Howat and the Kansas mine workers.

Tries to Explain.

"I suppose the convention is interested in knowing why I wrote Alexander Howat and told him I could not go any further with him.

"I had reasons for telling Alex I could not go any farther with him. We have a dual movement in the miners' organization now known as the Miners' National Progressive Committee, I think. It has been pronounced as being dual to the United Mine Workers of America by the International Executive Board of our union. It is headed by W. Z. Foster, who has openly declared that he is going to destroy the present trade union movement if he can. I haven't any fight with Foster but I am not going to associate myself with him.

"This so-called progressive committee had a meeting in Pittsburgh during the month of June last year. W. Z. Foster was one of the leaders in that movement. Alex went down there and participated in it. He will not deny that, I think. They made plans in that meeting to capture the miners' organization and run it in their way. And Foster, a man who is not a miner or a member of the organization at all, was one of the chief actors in that meeting.

Alex Refuses Machine's Command.

"Alex went down there against our advice and he identified himself with that gang. When he did that I wrote him a letter and told him that, so far as I was concerned, I was done, that I did not propose to align myself or identify myself with W. Z. Foster and a lot of other I. W. W. and Communists who were trying to destroy the United Mine Workers of America. Isn't that what I told you, Alex?"

Mr. Howat: "Yes."

Hindmarsh Boils Over.

Delegate Hindmarsh: "Will the chair submit to a question?"

President Farrington: "When I get thru, yes. We have their agents in this convention; they have been with us ever since we have been in session proselyting among the delegates. They have no business here. Some of them are voting on questions that come before this convention, even though they have no right to do it. Their paper is distributed here every morning, their representative sits at the press table, and each day he is misrepresenting the proceedings of this convention—everybody is a thief and a crook and a reactionary. Everything your president does has an ulterior motive behind it, according to their version of things. And I say to you that if they were in any place but a miners' convention and they would say the things about the presiding officer of that convention they have said about the presiding officer of this convention, they would be thrown out of the convention.

"I have publicly declared on numerous occasions, from the housetops, if you please, that, in my opinion, Alexander Howat had been done an outrageous injustice. But if W. Z. Foster and that gang are going to straighten out Alex's troubles, I am going to let them do the job and I don't propose to have anything more to do with it.

Always Apposed Dual Unionism.

In a masterful reply, Alexander Howat tells the meaning of the Pittsburgh convention of the Progressive Miners' Committee and refutes Farrington's statements that the progressive miners stand for dual unionism.

Mr. Howat: "Lest a wrong impression be left, I want to say I am not striking at the vitals of the United Mine Workers.

"I have advised the miners in all parts of the country that, no matter what grievances they had or how dissatisfied they might be with their officials or the way their organization was run, to stay in the United Mine Workers of America, and if they had any differences, to fight them out on the inside and not on the outside. I have advised the miners in my own district to do that. That is my advice now. If I was trying to disrupt the organization I would not expect President Farrington or any other man who had the welfare of the miners at heart to be with me, but I believe President Farrington and the miners of this country know I am not trying to disrupt the miners' union. I have always tried to do my part to make the miners' union stronger, and that will be my policy in the future, no matter what may become of my case. Whether or not I will be put out of the union again, I will always advise the miners to stay on the inside and fight out their differences.

Farrington A Quitter.

"President Farrington wrote the letter referred to nearly a year ago. It is true he told me he could not go along with me any longer. I felt that he did not have a just cause for quitting me in the fight. I had not done anything to justify his action and that President Farrington had been misinformed by somebody.

About Pittsburgh Conference.

"Some of the best men, in my opinion, we have in the miners' union were in that meeting. I was not a member of the United Mine Workers at that time and felt I had no right to take a part in their proceedings because the meeting was composed of members of the union. I knew that some of the men there had been thru the fight years ago to establish the miners' union in this country.

Progressives The Best Fighters.

"Regardless of what the International may say about that meeting, the men there had no more thought of establishing a dual movement in the miners' union than you men in this convention have today. I knew most of the men who were there, I had known many of them for years as some of the best fighters in the organization. I was not a delegate, I had no part in the meeting, and I have no hesitancy in saying here that if I had been a member of the miners' union, if I had been president of District 14 at that time, I expect I would have been a delegate to that convention, but not with any thought of disrupting the United Mine Workers of America, not with any thought of doing something that was detrimental in any way to the interests of the miners' union or to the interests of the coal miners of the country. I would have been there with the thought of making our organization better and stronger, better able to do more for the rank and file of the coal miners than the International Union is doing at the present time.

"One of the things the miners there had in mind was to draw up a platform demanding certain things the miners of the country wanted. If that platform had been referred to a referendum vote of the members of our union, I believe they would have voted 95 per cent to adopt it. There was no thought on my part or on the part of the men who attended that convention to do anything that would be detrimental to the best interests of the union. One of the things they had in mind was to try to get the coal miners of this country organized among themselves to go into the International convention and fight for some of the things they believed would be for the best interest of the miners.

Rank and File Agree.

"One of the things they wanted the miners to stand together for was the six-hour work-day, another was nationalization of the mines and another was reinstatement of the officials of District 14. I believe a majority of the delegates here read the platform adopted at that meeting, and I have not heard one word of condemnation here or on the part of any miner in the country of the platform adopted in the Pittsburgh meeting nearly a year ago.

Why Farrington Quit.

"I felt that President Farrington had been misled by some of my enemies who had told him things he did not mention in the letter.

"If President Farrington had gone along in the fight it might be over now. It is true, as he says, that I have never heard that he said anything against me, and I hope if he cannot see his way clear to go along with me in the fight until it is over after hearing my explanation, that he and none of the other officials will put anything in my way to make the fight harder. It has been a long, hard fight, but I have always had faith in the United Mine Workers of America, and I feel when they know the truth they will give me a square deal.

"Any time I can be of service to the miners here or any place else, whether I am a member of their union or not, you will always find my voice raised for the miners and the working class.

Not a Job Hunter.

"I appreciate as much as it is possible for any human being to appreciate anything, the way you have stood with me in this fight. I believe the rank and file of the miners are overwhelmingly in favor of seeing us reinstated in the miners' union.

"I am glad at least the rank and file stayed with me even tho nearly all the officials of the miners' union have been against me all the way thru the fight, with very few exceptions.

"If the time ever comes that I have to vote to crucify some poor devil to uphold the International President in order to stay on the pay-roll, I hope some one will blow my head off."

SHOW UNCLE SAM STRIKEBREAKER

(Continued From Page 1.)

further reports at intervals since then. No suit has yet been filed."

U. S. Strike Breaking Proved.

Representative Lineberger of Los Angeles, banker and former civil engineer, who entered the committee room after Rice had told of the strike-breaking contribution by the shipping board, vouched for the reliability of F. C. McDonald, general president of the California State Building Trades Council, whom Rice cited as his informant with regard to the shipowners' contributing to the building trades war in San Francisco. Lineberger said McDonald is "no firebrand," and Rice added that he is a close friend of Secretary of the Navy Wilbur.

Rice then testified that McDonald furnished him with a list of the contributors to this $1,200,000 fund in support of the illegal attempt to break up the building trades and all other unions in California.

Lineberger asked whether California business had "officially" taken part in this anti-union war. He asked concerning the part played "officially" by the Bankers' Association, the Chamber of Commerce, the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association, and the Better America Federation. Rice did not know about the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association of Los Angeles, but said that the officers and members of the other groups had helped in the drive to destroy union labor. Lineberger then asked that McDonald's list of contributors to that fund be produced for the record.

O'Connor Tells of Scab Pledge.

Chairman O'Connor of the shipping board testified that, at the time of the 1919 strike on the Pacific coast, he went out there as head of the Longshoremen's International Union, altho the strike was an unauthorized one. The shipping board had joined in paying into the shipowners' strike fund an assessment based on the dead-weight tonnage of their ships. About $500,000 was raised for the maintenance of "hiring halls" where the anti-union pledge was exacted of all applicants for jobs on ships. Rice testified that ex-service men were forced to take the same pledge as other job-seekers.

Expose O'Connor's Treason.

Answering questions by Representative Cooper, Rice testified that O'Connor, after he became chairman of the board, wrote a letter to District Director Simms, ordering him to disregard clause 3 in the contract made with operators of ships, thereby permitting the hiring of men thru these union-seeking agencies. O'Connor made no direct reply, but said that he had tried to see that the "hiring halls" did not exclusively furnish men for government ships; he could not say whether the anti-union rule still prevailed on government ships or not.

Rice stated that the fact of payment of the $163,000 to the scab-enlisting fund was certified by E. W. Relyea, district director for the board, in a report which Rice forwarded to the department of justice.

SEX SLAVERY ON PLANTATIONS UP TO BRITISH LABOR

Compulsory Prostitution On Islands Continue

By W. FRANCIS AHERN.

MELBOURNE, Australia, May 26.—Will the British Labor government tolerate the manner in which native labor is exploited by the French authorities in the New Hebrides islands (South Pacific ocean) and women are handed over by the French for common use of the male workers?

Independent investigations show that the position of women on French plantations in the islands in intolerable. The women are illegally taken, and illegally kept beyond their time. They are used by the planters to decoy men. They are married or divorced at the will of the planter, and are given over to the promiscuous use of men. In other words, enforced prostitution seems to be the order of the day.

The British government, which with the French government exercises joint control of the islands, has acknowledged that these conditions exist, but protests its inability to put a stop to the practices.

From what The Federated Press is able to gather from traders and missionaries joint control of the islands has failed to protect the natives or to settle a single land dispute.

Now that a labor government is in control in Great Britain, it is urged that steps be taken to secure complete control of the islands by the elimination of the French, whose ideas of colonization in the New Hebrides are not in line with civilized standards.

Profitable Disarmament

SYDNEY, N. S. W.—In conformity with the Washington peace pact, the battleship Australia, formerly flagship of the Australian navy, was sunk in the presence of the other vessels of the navy. On the evening following the sinking of the Australia, the prime minister announced building two new cruisers—the combined tonnage of which would more than equal that of the vessel sunk.

Every new subscriber increases the influence of the DAILY WORKER.

FORD PLANNING FIVE DAY WEEK AT HIGHER SPEED AND LESS PAY; WOULD SAVE $30,000,000 YEARLY

By LELAND OLDS.
(Federated Press Staff Correspondent)

To swell the profits of the Ford family by another $30,000,000 a year, workers in the Ford automobile plants may be asked to produce as much for 5 days pay as they now produce for six, according to the Detroit bureau of The Wall Street journal. Henry will recall his continual advocacy of the five day week on the ground that the extra day of rest would enable workmen to turn out as much in five days as he now turns out in six.

But in the industrial system, in which profit is all important, the entire gain from such increased productivity belongs to capital. Ford pays more only when it means greater profits.

$82,263,483 Not Enough.

Ford's profits of $82,263,483 for the year ended February 29, 1924, are not considered satisfactory particularly as they represent almost no profit on the 2,200,000 cars turned out during that period. Actual profits from car sales were only $4,113,483 or less than $2 a car. As remarked by The Wall Street Journal, Ford Motor Company is now selling automobiles practically at cost. In the previous year the sale of new cars netted $56,000,000 of the $119,000,000 profits realized.

This year's profits came almost entirely from sale of parts, from excessive freight charges collected on automobile shipments, from by-products and from interest on the cash resources of the concern.

Working 7,000,000 Ford Owners.

It is estimated that each of the 7,000,000 Ford owners buys about $40 worth of parts a year of which the Ford company's share is $28. The company's profit takes about $4.20 of this or $29,400,000 a year. The difference between the freight charged to the customer and the freight paid by the company to the railroads is estimated at $15 a car, adding $32,750,000 to the last year's profit column which is shown with that of the previous year in the following table:

Ford Profits	1923	1922
From parts	$29,400,000	$ 25,500,000
From interest	6,000,000	8,000,000
From freight	32,750,000	22,500,000
From by-prod.	10,000,000	7,432,000
From new cars	4,113,483	55,866,862
Total	$82,263,483	$119,298,862

If Ford should get the same production from a five-day week as he now gets from six days, profits on this year's basis would be swelled to approximately $112,000,000 on the invested capital totaling $435,000,000.

Workers Made It All.

If the workers are asked to sacrifice one-sixth of their wages, about $12 per car, to make up this satisfactory return the question whether this enormous investment is not in reality the investment of the employes during 20 years becomes pertinent. The original capital from which this huge concern developed was $28,000. Surplus profits provided the rest.

Surplus profits at the end of the year had accumulated to $442,041,081 or $2,560 per share of stock. This was produced by the most scientific exploitation of workers yet devised. This result of the worker's increased productivity exists as an excuse for larger profits rather than as a basis for shorter hours without reducing pay showing how small is the worker's stake in industrial progress so long as it is dominated by private interests.

JAP ENVOY MAY LEAVE AS BAN BILL PROTEST

Or Stay If Coolidge Vetoes Exclusion Act

WASHINGTON, May 26.—Masanao Hanihara, Japanese ambassador to Washington, will resign his post here if President Coolidge signs the immigration bill providing for Japanese exclusions, it was learned authoritively today. Action by the president on the bill is expected momentarily.

Should Hanihara quit, the two countries would be without ambassadors in their respective capitals at a time of somewhat strained relations. Cyrus E. Woods, American ambassador to Tokio already has resigned.

Hanihara, it is said, feels that his usefulness here would be over if the immigration bill is signed. He feels, however, that the situation would be different if the president vetoed the measure.

Oust All Traitors From Parliament, Australians Demand

By W. FRANCIS AHERN
(Staff Correspondent of the Fed. Press)

SYDNEY, N. S. W., May 26.—Recall of renegade labor representatives in parliament and the five day, 40 hour week for men and women workers with streetcar fares paid by the employer are the principal planks in the New South Wales Labor council program.

Other measures include socialization of industry beginning with transfer of state funds from private to government banks as soon as this Australian state goes Labor, united labor front, equal minimum wage for men and women with full support when ill, old or unemployed, no strikebreaking, full state maintenance for children up to 16, endowment of motherhood, abolition of white lead in painting, state cement works, stringent adminstration of the monopolies act, state housing, tax upon large holdings of land, a big public works policy inclusive of railways and hydro-electric.

Milwaukee Readers, Attention!

MONSTER MASS PROTEST DEMONSTRATION

WEDNESDAY, MAY 28, 8 P. M.

— AT —

West Side Turner Hall
304 Fourth Street

Against the passage of the laws directed against the foreign born workers, and the selective immigration bills now before a conference committee of the United States congress.

Thomas O'Flaherty
Editor of Irish People
and other Prominent Speakers
representing trade unions, political parties and fraternal organizations.

Door open 7:30—Admission free

Auspices: Milwaukee Council for the Protection of Foreign Born Workers.

You are invited to eat
at the
Mohawk Restaurant & Lunch Room
836 W. MADISON STREET
(near Green St.)
where you will get quality and service.
Prices reasonable
Sanitation our motto
FRED. SCHWAMB, Prop.

The Young Workers League Orchestra is much in need of several players. A 'cellist, a drummer, and a flute player are the most urgently needed, tho players of other instruments will be accepted. Comrades in either the Workers Party or the Y. W. L. who desire to join up with the orchestra should fill out the coupon below and send it to Alfred V. Frankenstein, 4501 Ellis Ave., Chicago.

Name ....

Address ....

Instrument ....

Telephone ....

Most convenient nights ....

UKRAINIANS IN BOSTON PROTEST POLISH TYRANNY

Workers Appeal For Friends At Home

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BOSTON, Mass., May 26.—The Ukrainian branch of the Workers' Party held in Credit Union hall a mass meeting protesting against the Polish occupation of western Ukrainia. M. Kniozevich was the chief speaker. T. Wanovcy was chairman.

Ask DAILY WORKER Aid.

Over 300 Ukrainian workers participated in the meeting and passed the following resolution with a request for publication in the DAILY WORKER:

RESOLUTION.

We, the Ukrainian workers and residents of Boston assembled in a mass meeting May 18, having discussed at that meeting the conditions of social political life of our brothers and countrymen in the territories, occupied by Polish imperialists, were convinced that

The Polish occupation authorities are subjecting some ten millions of the Ukrainian population to a cruel oppression in all branches of economical, political, national and cultural life, the results of this being that

Poles Refuse Ukraine Workers.

The Polish rulers have deprived the Ukrainian peasants and workers of their means of a decent living by settling Polish colonists on Ukrainian lands and by refusing to employ the Ukrainian workers in industries, private or national, and in civil service, and that

In political life the rights of Ukrainian population are totally overruled by lawless tactics of Polish bourgeois political parties, the Ukrainian voters being terrorized in time of local or national balloting or elections, and that

No Schools.

In cultural life Ukrainians are suffering from lack of Ukrainian schools and other educational institutions, those having been ruined and prohibited by Polish authorities, and also from lack of Ukrainian labor publications that have been recently suppressed by Polish censorship, and that

The Ukrainian population is being persecuted by Polish state and Polish Catholic church even on account of its racial attributes and its religious beliefs, and the prisons in Poland are filled today with thousands of Ukrainians, their only guilt being that they, in some manner, dared to give outward expression to their outraged feelings, or ventured to protest against the inhumane regime of their oppressors.

Arouse America.

Therefore, and because of such outrage and tyranny, we raise our voice of protest before the organized workers of the world and demand freedom and justice for those, our brothers in Western Ukraine, who are facing extermination from the leaders of Polish nobility.

We appeal chiefly to the working people of America and those countries, where the governments have to heed the just demands of the workers and can assist by virtue of their influence in international matters of rightfulness, in securing human rights for the peasants and workers of Western Ukrain.

Appeal to Russia.

We appeal also to the workers and peasants of Soviet Republics, and especially to the government of Soviet Ukraine, urging them to make adequate efforts in helping our unfortunate countrymen in Western Ukraine to shake off the yoke of Polish oppression and gain their liberty and right to self-determination.

Today, as in past centuries, the Ukrainian people are striving for liberty and independence, and having those lofty aspirations, justly deserve in their present struggle with Polish conquerors the assistance from the working people of all and every country.

(Signed.)

T. LANOVEY, Chairman.
W. CHABAN,
M. MELNYK,
Secretaries.

Business Men Agree That Industrial Slump Is With Us

NEW YORK, May 26.—The situation in business is here, according to the majority of 30,000 business men in all industries and states who answered the annual questionaire of the National Association of Manufacturers. May business is poor, 22 per cent report, while 34 per cent say it is only fair. A slight majority expect an improvement in the autumn. Figures of the survey were given to the annual meeting of the association in New York.

Industrial peace is reported by 95 per cent and 5 per cent believe they have eliminated all possibilities of strikes.

An oversupply of skilled and unskilled labor is reported. Compared with last spring 59 per cent report wage increases and 18 per cent record wage decreases.

Normal supply of stocks on hand is reported by 54 per cent, while 18 per cent say they are understocked, and the remainder are oversupplied.

The Workers Party in Action

Party or Coalition

By C. E. RUTHENBERG,
Executive Secretary, Workers' Party.

THE question whether the June 17th convention shall merely form a coalition of various groups for the 1924 election campaign or whether it shall form a Farmer-Labor Party with a definite organizational program, is one of the important issues which will have to be threshed out at the convention.

The Workers Party believes that the June 17th convention should definitely organize a Farmer-Labor Party, not only for the 1924 election campaign but for a continuous struggle in the interests of the farmers and workers against the capitalist parties and the capitalist system.

It believes that the overwhelming majority of delegates to the June 17th convention will make a similar demand.

An election coalition means that the convention will nominate candidates for president and vice-president and then elect a national campaign committee to carry on the campaign this year without endeavoring to create on a nation-wide basis a party organization which will continue to exist after the election is over, ready to serve the workers and farmers in their future struggles.

To accept such a proposal means that there will be the great possibility that all the work, energy and enthusiasm that has been put into the June 17th convention will be lost. The Farmer-Labor Party cannot be expected to rise to victory in its first campaign. Very few, if any, political parties have ever come into existence which in their first fight have gone thru to victory. It is the long, persistent political struggle that finally wins results, and such a struggle can only be carried on by a definite party organization which does not only fight during election campaigns but carries on a year 'round struggle in the interests of the class which it represents.

Those who hold the coalition viewpoint sometimes add that after the elections, another convention should be held at which the Farmer-Labor Party could be definitely organized. This would mean to sacrifice the best opportunity for organization and try to create an organization in the most difficult time. It is in the spirit of a fight that organizations are created. A party can organize itself only in the conduct of a struggle and the election campaign period will be the best period to create a nation-wide Farmer-Labor organization.

Fitzpatrick's Defunct Organization.

What happens to organizations which are merely election coalitions has just been demonstrated in the demise of the old Farmer-Labor Party of Fitzpatrick, Buck and Brown. This organization, while it called itself a political party, was merely an election coalition. It did nothing between campaigns. It had no continued political program and did not call upon workers and farmers from day to day and week to week to enter into certain actions in their own interests. Such an oganization could not permanently hold the allegiance of workers and farmers. It is only an organization which is continually stirring new interest, continually demonstrating that it is ever on the watch, guiding the interests of the class it represents, that will stand as a permanent body.

Any other kind of organization will be built upon sand and will soon disappear as the old Farmer-Labor Party is now disappearing from the scene.

What June 17th Should Do.

The June 17th convention should formulate a definite organizational plan for a permanent, solidly organized and closely-knit Farmer-Labor Party.

The Farmer-Labor Party, as it has developed in the United States, and as it exists in its English prototype, is not built up upon individual membership. Its organizational units are organizations of industrial workers and farmers representing them in the economic struggle, such as the trade unions, farmers' co-operatives, labor fraternal organizations. These organizations, together with farmer and labor political groups, federate in the Farmer-Labor Party, maintaining their autonomy of action outside of the Farmer-Labor Party.

The June 17th convention should adopt a definite plan for federation on a local, state and national scale of all organizations of industrial workers and farmers; it should create a Nation Executive Committee which will function all the year around. Election campaigns are not the only means of political action. Mass meetings, mass demonstrations should play a part in the Farmer-Labor program between the election campaigns. The Farmer-Labor Party should carry on educational work to familiarize even wider masses of workers and farmers with its aims and objects. It must have speakers and lecturers and papers for this work. The National Executive Committee must closely follow every development of the political life of this country and must issue slogans for the struggles against the capitalists in every situation affecting the lives of the workers and farmers.

A party organized on this basis of continuously functioning as a fighting organization of workers and farmers will not die and disappear as have the political organizations thrown up by the workers' struggles in the past. It will hold its place in the hearts of the masses of farmers and workers. It will show by its actions that it is entitled to their support.

It is now, on the present wave of enthusiasm, that such a party can be organized. If this opportunity is missed at the June 17th convention and only an election coalition organized, it will be gone for some years to come.

Every workers' and farmers' organization that desires a permanent Labor Party, every trade union, co-operative or fraternal organization which is ready to become part of such a permanent federation of the forces of farmers and workers should instruct its delegates to the St. Paul convention to stand firmly for the organization of a Farmer-Labor Party.

The election campaign this year will see great masses of farmers and workers mobolized for the struggle against the old Republican and Democratic parties. For the first time in the history of the labor movement of this country there will be a great mobilization of the political strength of the farmers and workers to fight for their class interests. Let us not only make this election campaign a great fight against the capitalist parties, but the preparation for greater struggles in the future—for the great struggle which will bring the Workers' and Farmers' Government.

The Farmer-Labor Party is the instrument thru which the Workers' and Farmers' Government will be achieved. Let us create that party on a national scale at the St. Paul convention.

WITH THE YOUNG WORKERS
CONDUCTED - BY THE YOUNG WORKERS LEAGUE

THE SIGNIFICANCE OF BOYS' WEEK

By PETER HERD

From May 18th to May the 24th, there was celebrated, thruout the United States, Boys' Week. During this week meetings were arranged in every city in the United States which had for their aims and purposes the moulding of the minds of the sons and daughters of this country along the lines which please, and insure the safety of those who own the wealth of this country.

Parades were arranged in every city, and these parades served the same end: the further enslavevent of the minds of the future workers of this country.

Thruout the whole of the United States the daily newspapers, with but few exceptions, proclaimed the purpose of Boys' Week to be the one week of the year during which the interests of the boys of this country are carefully considered and special stress laid upon the welfare and training of the "future citizens" of this "Land of Milk and Honey."

The vast majority of the population of the United States are workers; and by far the great majority of the boys and girls of this country are the sons and daughters of workers—boys and girls who, in the very near future, will be compelled to go to work to earn their livings.

The iron fist of Imperialism rules this country. Any attempt on the part of the workers to better their conditions is suppressed most ruthlessly. A small number of wealthy owners—heavy industrialists and financiers—rule the United States today; and this small group of men, albeit enriched by the sweat and blood of the workers, holds practically an undisputed sway over this land—the richest country on the face of the globe. And the workers of America are the most ruthlessly exploited class of workers in any country.

Within the boundaries of the United States today several millions of men and working women are jobless, and a very dark period of industrial depression, with its consequent unemployment and hardships for the workers, stare many millions more in the face. Millions of farmers have gone bankrupt and been forced to leave the land during the last year:—the coming depression promises little better for the present year.

Despite these conditions, the future workers of this country are steadily being doped with the opium of this rotten system. In the schools of this country, the boys and girls of the workers are being chloroformed with the lies upon which the structure of the present order rests. Wars, which kill millions of the world's workers, are glorified; the Stars and Stripes, symbolic of the ruling capitalist class of this country, are idolized; the wage system, resting upon the weary and toil-bent shoulders of the workers, is made immortal and worshipped; the Sunday schools and churches, the religious institutions of American capitalism, are revered because of the fact that they take the minds of the workers off the rotten conditions under which they are forced to live, and transfer the attention of the wistful eyes of these workers to some unknown and non-existent being beyond the skies; the Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, the Y. M. C. A., the Y. W. C. A., the American Legion, the Ku Klux Klan and other kindred institutions are praised and upheld by the capitalist class of America because they train the young workers and students of this country for their successful participation in world wars for profit, and for the suppression of the revolt of workers at home and abroad, whenever these workers rise against the unbearable conditions which gradually engulf them.

During this week and every other day of the year, the minds of the young boys of this country were poisoned by the capitalist interests of America. They spoke to us of Boys' Day in industry and conveniently overlooked the fact that between two and three million little tots from 4 to 12 years of age toil in the factories and homes of this country because their parents cannot support their families without such assistance. They spoke to us of the "Defense of Old Glory" and of "Our Country" and forgot to mention the World Blood Bath of 1914-18, in which nearly 10,000,000 workers were slaughtered because the wealth-owning classes of Germany and France and her allies, craved for world empire and universal domination. They spoke to us of honorable citizenship and honest government, and ignore the Tea Pot Domes and Veterans' Bureau scandals which take place every other day.

These things teach great lessons. The workers, the children of the workers of America and other lands are the oppressed and exploited class of the world—and will remain so until they are aroused and determine to establish the rule of the workers and farmers of the world, and in doing so overthrow the present autocratic government of international capitalism.

Alarmed Nations Caught Spying On Russian Soviets

(Special to The Daily Worker)

Moscow, April 8. (By mail)—It is reported that there is a revival of spying activities within the Union of Soviet Republics of the general staffs of certain neighbouring States. The most active in this respect are the agents of the Polish staff, who engage in espionage partly to carry out the plans of the French military mission at Warsaw.

Two trials of Polish spying organisations are pending in the Leningrad military tribunal. The first case deals with an organisation of the former Czarist officers Mioduszevsky, Zelinsky and others, who engaged in espionage activities under the directions of a Mr. Chekhovicz, formerly member of the Polish Repatriation Commission, who the former supplied with information concerning the organisation of the Red Army (where those officers were serving). As for Chekhovicz, he was also engaged in political and economic espionage.

The second case to be heard is that of an agent of the Second Department of the Polish General Staff Lucke, whose business was to enlist spies at Leningrad and supply secret military material to the Polish Staff and Major Dernasz, Chief of the French military mission at Warsaw.

Stinnes Ghost Still Rules Germany; Dead Hand Fleeces World

BERLIN, Germany.—Hugo Stinnes, the German Gary, is dead, but the Hugo Stinnes corporations go on just as before.

The Stinnes undertakings may be grouped under four headings: First, the Hugo Stinnes, Limited, Co., consisting of 59 German and 49 foreign concerns engaged in the steel business. Second, there is the Siemens-Rhein-Elbe-Schuckert-Union, the 72 German and 80 sub-companies of which are principally interested in machinery. Then there is the Stinnes Privat Konzern, consisting of 12 machinery works, 12 shipping and trading companies, 10 oil concerns, nine coal mines, nine companies having to do either with wood or newspapers, and seven miscellaneous undertakings. By countries these are grouped as follows:

Austria, 13; Hungary, 5; Roumania, 3; Sweden, 3; Switzerland, 3; Denmark, 2; Italy, 2; Netherlands, 2; Java, 2; Norway, 2; Russia, 2; Argentina, 1; Dutch Indies, 1; United States, 1.

SELL YOURSELF LIBERTY EDITOR TELLS STUDENTS

Tribune Opium-Maker Tells Truth

"Sell yourself if you want to be good reporters," Harvey Deuell, managing editor of the Tribune's latest big business propaganda sheet, the "Liberty" magazine, told the hopeful students at the Medill School of Journalism.

"Sell yourself to the persons from whom you want information," Deuell told the class, frankly admitting the base mercenary life of the capitalist reporters. "And then sell your news to the public," the outspoken editor declared.

Deuell further pointed out that reporters must be good salesmen rather than writers of good literature. He showed clearly that the newspaper "game" is pure and simple business.

Wealth Gives the Flavor.

According to the "Liberty" editor, age, wealth, education, and sex are the four factors determining a person's reading tastes. One of the students remarked that wealth ought to be first-named.

Another young literary hopeful ventured that some of the more intelligent writers about town ought to get together on a publication to be called "Death" in competition with the Tribune's low-brow "Liberty." Remembering Pat Henry's famous remark, the inspired young writer cried: "They gave us Liberty, but let's have death!"

Buying Straw Derby? — Look for Union Label

(By The Federated Press)

NEW YORK, May 26.—Before you buy a straw hat see that it has a union label inside the sweat band. This appeal has been sent out to unions all over the country by Secretary Martin Lawlor, United Hatters of North America.

Party Activities Of Local Chicago

BRANCH MEETINGS.

Tuesday, May 27.

North West English Branch at 2733 Hirsch Blvd., Workers Lyceum. Jay Lovestone will speak on the "Significance of the recent elections in Germany and France."

Russian Pullman Branch, at 11453 So. Park Ave., Pullman.

Wednesday, May 28.

Czecho-Slovak No. 2, at Vojt Napratek School, 2550 So. Homan Ave., Cor. 26th St.

Czecho-Slovak No. 1, at Spravdinost Hall, 1825 So. Loomis St.

T. U. E. L.—Y. W. L. May 30 Picnic

The Trade Union Educational League and the Young Workers League, Local Chicago, are holding a joint picnic on Decoration Day, Friday, May 30th, at Altenheim Grove, German Old People's Home, Forest Park. There will be excellent speakers, Sports, Games, Dancing, Refreshments, etc. Easy to reach: Take Forest Park "L" to the gates of the grove—or Madison Street Car and transfer to suburban line. Admission is 35 cents.

Farmer-Labor Assessment.

A compulsory assessment of 50 cents has been levied upon all Party members by the Central Executive Committee. This assessment must be paid within a month. The assessment is a small one which can easily be paid. The National Office must have more funds if they are to carry on the campaign successfully for the June 17th Convention. The Party needs the money now—at once. Let every member show that he is behind the campaign to form a class Farmer-Labor Party in America or at least paying his assessment immediately.

Branches should not wait for the members to pay their assessment. Branches can take the money out of the treasury and can then get it from the members afterwards. Branch secretaries shall send in their quota at the earliest date to the City Secretary. Stamps have been forwarded to all branches.

Reds Win Works Councils.

PRAGUE, Czecho-Slovakia, May 26.—Elections for works councils', delegates in 25 big plants of the metal industry gave the Communists, affiliated with the Red International of Labor Unions 87 seats; the Socialists affiliated with the International Federation of Trade Unions (Amsterdam), 65; the national Socialists (Fascisti) 30; the Christian-Socialists 3.

Every new subscriber increases the influence of the DAILY WORKER.

THE VIEWS OF OUR READERS ON LIFE, LABOR, INDUSTRY, POLITICS

To the DAILY WORKER:

Among the various forces which impel men to action—political, religious or organizational of any form—if some measuring rule could be found that would determine with accuracy an answer to the question: Is it good or is it bad? Would not its use eliminate much unnecessary conflict?

Undoubtedly, but where shall we look for such a rule? Is it possible to find a meter that will determine whether any particular organization in the following classes is right or wrong:

Any existing political party.

Any existing religion.

Any existing Labor or other organization.

I answer yes, such a measure exists for not only organizations but men; and men not only of the present but of all past generations—Socrates, Caesar, the Gracchi, Christ, Justinian, Washington, Lincoln, Mussolini, McDonald, Coolidge or the Grand Kleagle of the K. K. K.

To find such a rule, of course, we must look for some contention that has persisted thruout the ages.

There is but one—the Class Struggle.

All history is a record of class struggles. On the one side the struggle on the part of the producers of wealth to retain it; on the other side the struggle of the exploiters to appropriate it.

This struggle is of the highest importance, for wealth implies the possession of all the good things of life—food, clothing and shelter, education, recreation and of all the refinements of art.

The measure to apply, then, is this: On which side of the class struggle does a movement or a man react? If it (or he) is calculated to secure for the producers the wealth they create, such a movement (or man) is good. If to expropriate the producers of that wealth such a movement or man is bad.

For example, apply this rule to the Republican party—not that the Democratic party is any better. Under its administration the treasures of the nation (the people) have been looted and transferred to a few of the people. The land, the timber, the coal, the oil, that nature must have designed for the equal use of all, have been transferred to a mere handful. We should, then under the rules, have to decide that the Republican party is bad.

Take, also the Socialist party. In Germany under that regime its people have become impoverished and are starving. So, in spite of the fine philosophy of Socialism, we should also have to declare that the Socialist party (of Germany) was also bad.

Again, take Russia for measurement. This is the only country where the working class—the producers of wealth—is in complete power. The Soviet government has successfully defied the armies of the world and overcome a monster famine at the same time. There is now plenty of food for the people, universal education and homes for all. We must, then, under the rule, decide that the Bolshevik government is good.

The general application of this rule must be left to the reader. But by means of the formula given I affirm that all movements and men can be measured and properly catalogued.

MILTON HARLAN, 1723 Pine St
San Francisco.

A Breathing Spell.

To the DAILY WORKER: I never see anything in the DAILY WORKER from members of the company unions. I am a member of one of these things on the Southern Pacific and in "good standing." (Can't be otherwise, as they take it out of your check the first pay day.) Hence I am able to tell of conditions as they really exist, not as the company pictures them to the public.

The companies which organize and operate their own unions of shopmen have taken away from the employes about everything worth while that was left by the Railroad Labor Board. At least this is true in the S. P. shops. The board left us the six-day week, pay for deadwork and time and a half on Sunday. Now the company has made an agreement with its "union" for straight-time pay over eight hours and on Sunday.

The company has increased the pay of its company union "general chairman" and "system secretary," placing the former on the pay roll at $500 a month and the latter at $450, and expenses. Both are "loyal scabs."

The company union is a tragedy with the men in the shops and won't last any longer than the employes can reorganize their forces and become members of the regular federated shop craft unions. Then it will be necessary to fight for amalgamation if the unions are not to be broken again as they were in the 1922 shopmen's strike. I have never met a company union member who was not ashamed to acknowledge his slavery, and I am one of them.

Let Farrington Explain

To the DAILY WORKER:—Mr. Farrington in speaking to the convention of the Illinois miners of the apology between himself and Mr. Lewis might explain whether it was at the secret meeting arranged by Thomas Moses and his son, Harry in Springfield or Danville, Ill., on January the 2nd, 1922, that they made apologies to each other. Incidentally Tom Moses is superintendent of the Steel Trust Mines and Mr. Farrington might also explain some other secret communications and visits to the trust official.

Signed, A SUBSCRIBER.

P. S.—I beg to apologize for not being able to sign my name for the reason that it would hardly be safe in this location.

WEST FRANKFORT, ILL.

Pass It On

To The DAILY WORKER: My message to the workers is never to permit a DAILY WORKER to go to the ash can with one reading. Neither should it be handed to a revolutionist. Everyone knows someone of the other kind to whom the paper can be forwarded —— Jesse T. Kennedy.

LABOR PARTIES IN AUSTRALIA WIN VICTORIES

Only Two States Have Anti-Labor Cabinets

By W. FRANCIS AHERN.
Federated Press Staff Correspondent.

SYDNEY, N. S. W.—Both state and municipal elections in Australia reveal a political landslide for the Labor parties. The setback at the ballotbox during and after the world war, in which the reactionaries capitalized labor's opposition to conscription, has subsided.

Queensland, South Australia, Western Australia and Tasmania are now governed by Labor party cabinets. The entire capitol city of Brisbane and its suburbs in Queensland are under Labor municipal rule, as are many other towns. A Labor government for the commonwealth of Australia is not improbable in 1925.

Only two states are now anti-labor. Victoria is not expected to change, but the elections in New South Wales, tho still distant, will probably favor the Labor party.

The swing over to Labor is due in large part to the broken promises of the reactionaries in power. They promised "a new world for the workers" after the war. The new world came but it consisted of lower wages, longer hours, higher living costs, unchecked profiteering by bankers and employers, unrestricted floods of immigration and a militarist foreign policy.

Queensland has been a Labor state almost 10 years. Its workers are more loyally radical than elsewhere in Australia. The cost of living is lower and state protection of labor is greater. Tasmania went Labor the end of 1923. Western Australia came into the fold March 22 with 26 Labor seats as against 24 for all other parties. Previously Labor had 16 seats. South Australia turned out the reactionaries April 5, giving Labor 27 seats to 19 for all others. The previous South Australian total of Labor seats was 16.

The South Australian crash was similar to the others. The reactionaries in addition to their customary anti-labor practices had sent railway equipment and repair orders to foreign makers while the home shops were laying off men, had advocated importation of colored labor and had monkeyed dangerously with public finance.

Australia may now again become the undisputed leader of the world in improved conditions for labor.

!
fear
Are you self-conscious about the impression you make on people?

PERSONAL appearance has a lot to do with the way you feel. Clothes count, of course. But still there is one thing so many people overlook—something that at once brands them as either fastidious or careless—*the teeth.*

Notice today how you, yourself, watch another person's teeth when he or she is talking. If the teeth are not well kept they at once become a liability.

Listerine Tooth Paste cleans teeth a new way. At last our chemists have discovered a polishing ingredient that really cleans without scratching the enamel—a difficult problem finally solved.

A large tube of Listerine Tooth Paste is only 25 cents; at your druggist's.—*Lambert Pharmacal Co., Saint Louis, U. S. A.*

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The World of Labor • Industry & Agriculture

MOTHERS DENIED DOLES DONATE BABES TO CITY

German Government Shuts Off Aid

BERLIN, May 26.—The wives of unemployed workers in Nu Scharen, a small industrial town, took their babies to the town hall and left them there when it became known that the unemployment doles would be stopped. The biggest part of the population of this small town are unemployed, and the misery there is much greater than in large cities.

City Refuses Responsibility.

The wives of the employed declared that they had to leave their children to the care of the municipal administration because they themselves could not nourish them. The desperate mothers knew no other way out; they rebelled against their own mother-love. Only after hours of protracted negotiations was it possible to get the women to take their children back.

Law Deprives Neediest.

The new law passed regarding government support for unemployed, is that the unemployment dole is to be paid only to workers who have been unemployed for a period of not more than twelve months. But as many workers have been unemployed for a longer period than 12 months, this provision is causing very great hardship for thousands.

Even the wounded war veterans are not provided for. Of 1,537,000 wounded war veterans who were entitled to compensation after the war, 752,000 have already been taken off the books as settled cases altho they have not received the full settlement money to which they were entitled.

International Workers' Aid.

Child mortality in Germany is constantly on the increase, and little provision is made for the protection of child health. Hospital after hospital is closing down, and this in face of the wide-spread epidemic of tuberculosis among children. Sickness insurance is practically impossible for the worker because the charges are too high. The same is true of all other kinds of government insurance.

The committee for International Workers' Aid is the only organization in America helping the working class population of Germany in its present plight. American workers express their international working class solidarity by coming to the rescue of their destitute brothers and sisters in Germany before too late. The working class of Germany, abandoned by the government of Socialism and capitalism, oppressed by the employing class, enslaved by foreign imperialist powers, this mangled working class is turning to the workers of the world for aid in the fight which it is carrying on against tremendous odds.

LA FOLLETTE ADRIFT

By JAY LOVESTONE.

UNLESS all the press reports now being circulated by La Follette's associates are just that much smoke screen to hide the real plans of the Wisconsin Senator, one can safely assume, in analyzing the present political situation, that "Fighting Bob" has at last made up his mind to continue his fight against the big business interests with practically the same ineffective weapons he has been using in the last twenty years.

At no time were conditions more appropriate for organizing a powerful movement of political opposition to the controlling financial and industrial interests of the country. Only recently La Follette's closest co-worker declared that "all hell can't stop the organization of a third party now." Yet, at the moment of action, at the period of decision, La Follette tells the world, thru devious channels, it is true, that the best that one should expect from him under these circumstances making aggressive action against the enemies of the masses so urgent, is his running as an independent candidate.

It is evident, that La Follette is still adrift. He is floundering. La Follette has been in politics too long to take seriously what some of his agents would have the world believe, that entering the presidential lists in this fashion, will net more votes or be conducive to the welfare of the big movement against reaction. The Wisconsin Senator knows only too well the power and value of organization to base his policies on such untenable notions. There can be only one reason for La Follette's refusal to lead in the most effective manner a movement which will tend to smash the organized political machinery of the most powerful reactionary interests. La Follette in his long career in politics has never dared to make a definite and sharp break, has never taken a fundamentally radical step against the capitalist class. LaFollette, at his best, has been, and still is, only a spokesman for the middle class. Today, as yesterday, LaFollette symbolizes and personifies all the shortcomings, all the hesitating wavering, characteristics so inherent in the middle class.

No matter what LaFollette's final decision will be it is clearer than ever that the working and farming masses are confronted by a two-fold task. The city workers, in a closely-knit alliance, with the poor farmers must get together to line up for a gigantic battle against the big reactionary capitalist interests, the greatest masses possible. There is only one way of doing this and that is for these exploited and dispossessed masses to join in the organization of a Farmer-Labor Party genuinely independent from and unalterably opposed to the two big capitalist parties, a party organized on a national class basis. LaFollette's wavering at this critical moment only proves the Communist contention that the movement of revolt against the capitalist overlords stands the best chance of success only if it is actively led by the working and farming classes as classes. As a matter of fact, the LaFollettes, the Norrises, the Wheelers, and the other numerous lesser lights and satellites of "progressivism" will move forward and attack, even feebly, the powerful business interests only to the extent that they are forced to do so by the organized pressure of the masses.

Even a fifth class grammer school observer of politics knows that the time to crystalize the sentiment of opposition, the moment best suited for organizing an effective opposition to so skilled and well-disciplined an enemy as the one confronting the working masses of the country, is before the election. The election campaign itself affords an unexcelled means of uniting the masses and setting up a permanent political organization of the workers and farmers against the exploiters. To refuse to set up a machinery for the campaign is the best way of throwing away all the opportunities that the election struggle affords. It is unpardonable political stupidity and veritable political suicide to hold off organization until the enthusiasm has waned, until the energy of the struggle is dissipated, until the election of a reactionary capitalist champion as president is made sure by the employment of useless weapons against his class and his party.

LaFollette's hesitation, LaFollette's refusal to move forward, LaFollette's tendency to avoid giving open battle to the big capitalist class interests that he has threatened to declare war upon, only make more urgent than ever the need for the working and farming classes to unite their forces for definite, decisive action against the employing class, thru the organization of a mighty national Farmer-Labor Party, a class Farmer-Labor Party, at the St. Paul convention.

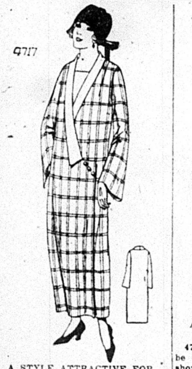
Gompers' Gang Seen Stalling Movement With Red-Baiting

WASHINGTON, May 26.— Public Affairs, a magazine edited here by Ira Nelson Morris, which supports the progressive group in Congress, says: "The American Federation of Labor, which seems to have become a subsidiary of the American Defense Society, and to be devoting more attention to anti-red propaganda than it is to the upbuilding of the labor movement in this country, has become violently exercised over the alleged communist control of the Farmer-Labor Party."

Strike-Fighting Sends Shoe Boss Into Bankruptcy

ROCHESTER, N. Y., May 26.— An anti-labor policy did not pay in the case of Dugan & Hudson, Rochester shoe manufacturers. The company recently fell into heavy debt fighting a long union strike. At the same time it lost trade to its rivals. Now that it is unable to meet its financial obligations, creditors have forced it into bankruptcy.

OUR DAILY PATTERNS



A STYLE ATTRACTIVE FOR SLENDER OR STOUT FIGURES

4717. Plain suiting in tan and brown tones is here portrayed. The collar and the vest are of tan wool crepe. This style is good also for alpaca, pongee and linen.

The Pattern is cut in 7 Sizes: 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46 and 48 inches bust measure. A 38 inch size will require 3½ yards of 54 inch material. For collar and vest of contrasting material ⅓ yard 54 inches wide is required. The width at the foot is 1½ yards.

Pattern mailed to any address on receipt of 12c in silver or stamps.

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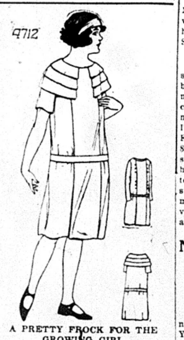
Send 12c in silver or stamps for our UP-TO-DATE SPRING & SUMMER 1924 BOOK OF FASHIONS



A PRETTY FROCK FOR THE GROWING GIRL

4712. Mohair, jersey or linen would be appropriate for this design. As shown in a small view of the "cape" collars may be omitted. The sleeve may be short or in wrist length.

The Pattern is cut in 4 Sizes: 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. A 12 year size requires 3¼ yards of 40 inch material. Without the collar ⅝ yard less is required.

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NEW YORK VOTES MORE DELEGATES TO JUNE 17 MEET

Federated Farmer-Labor Party Active

NEW YORK, May 26.—A drive has just been started by the Federated Farmer-Labor Party of New York City to have as many delegates as possible elected to the June 17th convention from local unions, fraternal and other organizations. Speakers are being sent to various organizations to address the gatherings on the necessity of attending this convention to form a national Farmer-Labor Party to represent the exploited farmers and industrial workers, on the political field.

Expect Thirty Delegates.

Bakers' local 1, and Bakers' local 164, of the Amalgamated Food Workers of America, and the Hungarian Benefit Society have already elected their delegates to the St. Paul convention. The prospects from New York are very bright and there is no doubt but that New York state will have about thirty delegates to the St. Paul convention on the 17th of June.

The United Farmer-Labor Party of New York which held its state convention at Schenectady on May 18th, has also elected a delegate to the St. Paul convention.

Speakers Furnished.

All local unions desiring to have speakers address their meetings on behalf of the formation of a class mass party at the coming St. Paul convention should communicate immediately with HARRY M. WINITSKY, organizer of the Federated Farmer-Labor Party of New York, at 81 East 10th street, or W. J. Kelly, secretary of the F. F. L. P. informing him when and where the meeting is to be held and in which language the speaker is to address the meeting. He must know at least one week in advance of the date of the meeting if a speaker is wanted.

N. Y. Subway Co. Union Bucks Wages Cut; Demands More

(By The Federated Press)

NEW YORK, May 26.—The company union worm has turned on its New York subway bosses, but what good that will do it remains to be seen. Representatives of the so-called Brotherhood of Interborough Transit Employes have refused to accept the company's polite request that the 15,000 workers reduce their own pay 5 per cent, effective July 1. Instead the employe representatives voted to demand a 20 per cent increase, improved working conditions and a partial 8-hour day.

That was several days ago and the company union has not yet mustered enough courage to present its demands to the corporation.

The proposed cut would wipe out last year's increase and put them back where they were two years ago. For an 84-hour week subway station agents get $34.44. Motormen get about 72 cents an hour, (a few up to 86 cents), and guards 47 cents an hour, (some higher). Time is so divided that it amounts to a 12-hour day.

HOOF AND MOUTH BAN A CIRCUS FOR BARNES' OUTFIT

Graft Greases Way For Elephants And Lions

By Defense News Service.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., May 26.—How did it happen that the quarantine designed to prevent the spread of the hoof-and-mouth disease was lifted for the express benefit of the Al G. Barnes circus? This question is being noised about widely in the vicinity of Los Angeles. It became known this week that the Barnes show was permitted to leave California on April 19. No publicity was given to its departure. There are persistent rumors here that a lot of money was paid to somebody to "fix things" for the move.

When the existence of the hoof-and-mouth epidemic became public news, the circus was playing Long Beach, 20 miles from here. Immediately it was ordered back to its winter quarters at Culver City, ten miles nearer to Los Angeles city hall. And shortly afterward reports began to spread that the Barnes management had "arranged" everything with the authorities, and that it would be possible to get the show out of the state as soon as "things quieted down."

Inquiry discloses that the officials in charge of the quarantine knew all about the move of the 28 cars of circus stock and equipment, and that permission for it was given "very quietly." It appears that they didn't want to alarm any sensitive persons unduly.

The Quarantine for Circus.

Getting away without trouble, the Barnes outfit showed in Kansas, and then jumped to Illinois. Then it played four Indiana cities—Connersville, Bluffton, Kokomo and Muncie; five Ohio towns—Lorain, Barberton, Massillon, Wooster and Lima; and its next date was at Fort Wayne, Ind.

Allotment of this special privilege to Barnes, which is declared to endanger the health of thousands of human beings and animals, has aroused everyday citizens who have had difficulty in obtaining a permit to move a canary from one street to another, and whose pet cats and dogs have been shot by the authorities.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—A pair of symetrical legs are worth $40,000 to any American girl, says Frances Orlando, 17 who was run down by a truck and her knees and ankles so marred that she fears their beauty is lost forever. She sued the truck owner at once.

FAMOUS GRAVE DIGGER TELLS OF FINDING KING TUT

Monarch Was Versatile As To Religion

By ALFRED FRANKENSTEIN

Howard Carter, discoverer and explorer of the tomb of the pharoah Tut-Ankh-Amen, (The Living Image of Amon) lectured on his discoveries at Orchestra Hall last Wednesday and Thursday. Carter said that the finding of a cup with the seal of King Tut on it led him to believe that the monarch's body was buried in the Valley of the Kings, the royal cemetery of ancient Egypt. After six years of fruitless investigation the tomb was discovered. The burial chamber of Rameses the sixth had been dug out of the rock above Tut's tomb, and all the rubbish of that construction, amounting to over 200 tons of rock, had been thrown over the entrance of the sepulchre of the earlier rulers. This accounts for the fact that Tut was not discovered before.

On November 4, 1922, the stairway to the tomb was discovered. Excavation of it revealed a door, sealed on the one part with the seal of Tut-Ankh-Amen and on the other with the seal of the royal necropolis. This, with other circumstances, among them the confusion of the relics found later, led Carter to believe that thieves had entered the tomb some ten or fifteen years after the burial of the king, and had been caught by the royal police force.

Like An Open House.

Further excavation led to the antechamber in which the king's personal effects were stored. Carter said the first glimpse of it looked like the property room of an opera house, and the pictures he exhibited of it showed this description to be perfect. Couches and beds, war chariots, chests, vases still containing perfumes and ointments, benches and chairs were stored in the room in the uttermost confusion.

Most of the first lecture was taken up with pictures and detailed description of these articles. Almost everything connected with the royal personage was either made of gold or covered with it. A couch in the form of a lion, made of wood covered with sheet gold, and couch in the form of the cow goddess Hathor were the bulkiest objects in the antechamber. The chests contained the kings's clothing and jewelry. The frequent-recurring inscriptions showed the monarch in triumph over the enemies of Egypt, always portrayed as an Asiatic with a long beard and a Negro. A chair showed the name Tut-Ankh-Aton (Living Image of Aton), proving that Tut had first professed the monotheistic Aton religion, but had reverted to the polytheism and sun worship of Amon.

A Lively Walking Cane

The idea that Egyptian art was always stereotyped and almost diagrammatic was refuted by a picture of the head of a walking-cane, on which was carved in exquisitely colored and realistic figures the heads of an Asiatic and a Negro, the ancient foes of Egypt.

The second lecture dealt with the discoveries of last year. A sealed door, guarded by two statues of the king, revealed what apparently was a wall of gold. It proved to be a huge shrine, in which were three other smaller shrines. Inside the fourth was a sandstone sarcophagus, inside that a golden casket, in the form of the mummy within. That was as far as Carter got. When the shrines were removed piece meal and reassembled, trouble with local authorities occurred, and further work was impossible.

One of the most curious finds of all was made in this chamber. It was a lamp which apparently was undecorated, but, when lighted, showed a picture of the king and the queen. It was made by the insertion of one alabaster cup within another.

Several chambers remain unopened. Some were opened, but closed again so that the temptation to enter them could be resisted.

Every new subscriber increases the influence of the DAILY WORKER.

Food "Cheaper;" Workers Alone Fail To See It

A drop of 2 per cent in the cost of your food budget in April as compared with March is indicated by the monthly retail food index of the U. S. department of labor. Dairy products and dried fruits were chiefly responsible for the decrease while meat went up. Compared with the previous year the cost of providing your family with food on April 15 should have been 1 per cent lower.

The cost of food is now about 41 per cent higher than in 1913. In many cities the increase during the 11-year period has been greater, among them: Chicago, 50 per cent; Richmond, 48 per cent; Baltimore, 45 per cent, and Pittsburgh, St. Louis and Scranton, 53 per cent. Kansas City, Minneapolis and Newark increased 39 per cent. Fall River and Seattle, 37 per cent and Portland, Ore., 30 per cent over 1923 food prices.

Wholesale prices are going down. The decrease between March and April amounting to slightly over 1 per cent, principally in foodstuffs and metals. Clothing and fuel prices also declined slightly, while building materials and housefurnishings remained unchanged. The wholesale average for all commodities is now 45 per cent above 1913.

NEW SCHOOL OF SOCIAL STUDIES OPENS IN CITY

Literature, Economics, Philosophy Classes

A new educational institution sprang up in our city recently. The founders christened it "The Chicago School of Social Philosophy."

The school aims to stimulate an active interest in vital problems as reflected in modern literary, economic and philosophic tendencies. It makes its appeal to both students and instructors, who are interested in, and willing to freely discuss, the principles governing modern society. The school aims also to develop an intellectual center which in its various activities such as lectures, debates, etc., will bring together those who are seeking for expression.

Regular Courses.

The school is now successfully completing the first term of its activities which consist of:

1. "Conflicts in Modern Philosophy," under Dr. Carl Haessler. Friday evenings at the City Club.
2. "Social Forces in English Literature" under Prof. Robert M. Lovett. Wednesday evenings at the City Club.
3. "Trends in Modern Economics" under Dr. Leland Olds. Tuesday evenings at 1100 N. Kedzie ave.

Special Lecture Coming.

A special lecture will be given by Prof. Ferdinand Schevill on "Our Civilization." The lecture will review the earlier phases of modern civilization and analyze the main forces and agencies which have determined the modern world. The place of science, technology and the industrial evolution will be taken up and an attempt made to evalue the significance of the period of which we are part.

The lecture will take place on Thursday evening, May 29, at the Athenaeum Hall, 59 E. Van Buren street, at 8:00 p. m., and will be preceeded by a musical program.

Dr. Haessler and Dr. Olds are managing editor and industrial editor, respectively, of the Federated Press and Dr. Lovett is well-known for his connections with the university of Chicago and the New Republic, weekly magazine.

S. F. Garment Bosses Unite.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 26.— The wearing apparel employers have formed an association here under the auspices of the chamber of commerce. This one big union of employers will take in all branches of the wearing apparel industry, comprising about 65 manufacturers. It is a counter-move to the Amalgamated Clothing Workers and other organized garment workers.

LUMBER WORKERS FACE WAGE CUTS; INDUSTRY SLACK

Many Unemployed In Pacific Northwest

(Special to The Daily Worker)

SEATTLE, Wash., May 26.—About 10,000 more workers in the lumber industry in Western Washington will have their wages cut now. Common labor will be cut to $3.40 a day. Skilled labor will be cut 10 percent. Rumors are current, but can not be verified, that many mills will soon close to reopen soon at still lower rates.

There are thousands of unemployed, thousands coming daily from California.

Scabbier Union Than Pullman's

One organization here the "4L's"—Loyal Legion of Loggers and Lumbermen—is an even scabbier company union than the Pullman company union concerning which the DAILY WORKER has had much to say.

Anacortes, Port Angeles, Bellingham, and Everett will be affected by this cut, also many smaller towns. Tacoma, Aberdeen, and other parts of Southwest Washington have already been cut, as has the Oregon region around Portland. Some of the mills in the Gray's Harbor did not cut wages, as they were already down to $3.20.

Scab Told To Shut Up

Even the scab union, the Four L's, is too much for the Dollar mill in Portland owned by Capt. Robert Dollar. When it cut below the $3.40 minimum of the L.L.L.L., the scab union protested, and was told to shut up. The policy of Capt. Dollar was expressed some years ago when he said that we needed plenty of ambulances to take union men to the hospitals after they had been properly beaten up.

Fight Spirit Revives

He is said to be the "Cappy Ricks" of Peter B. Kyne's stories, Kyne being a brass checker who never misses a chance to show his hatred of the workers. Dollar recently secured a number of ships from the shipping board at less than half a million each, this being about one fifth of what they cost the taxpayers.

In the Willapa Bay region, lying between Gray's Harbor (Aberdeen) and the Columbia the wage cut has brought about a strike. The L.L.L.L. is dead here now and there are signs that the 1917 spirit of the Industrial Workers of the World is reviving.

Company Union Uses Direct Action To Get Workers To Pay Dues

SALT LAKE, Utah.—Union organizers who find membership dropping off may take a hint from the following letter:

Mr. Lamb—Car-washer—Dear Sir.

It has come to our notice you have been automatically expelled from Shop Employes Association for non-payment of dues. Make arrangements to pay same at once or get off of the job. This is final.— NORTON, LEMON, STANCLIFFE, Committee.

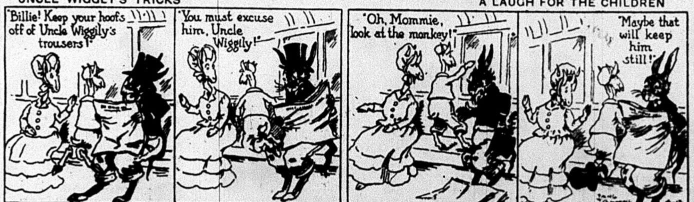
The letter is the final step taken by the Los Angeles & Salt Lake railway in keeping the men lined up in its company union. The men signing the notice are the committee at one of the company's shops of the Shop Employes Association. The object of the company is to show the U. S. rail labor board a large membership in the handfed union so that bonafide railroad unions cannot speak for the men.

Workers' Education Association To Hold London Conference

LONDON, May 26.—The second international conference of the Workers' Education Association will be held at Ruskin college, Oxford, August 15-17, under the auspices of the (Amsterdam) International Federation of Trades Unions. It will be attended largely by delegates from all over the British empire who are coming to London for the Commonwealth Labor conference, which opens August 18. Ruskin college is the oldest residential workers' college in England.

UNCLE WIGGLY'S TRICKS

A LAUGH FOR THE CHILDREN


"Billie! Keep your hoofs off of Uncle Wiggily's trousers!"
"You must excuse him, Uncle Wiggily!"
"Oh, Mommie, look at the monkey!"
"Maybe that will keep him still!"

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Burns, Manufacturer of Plots

Admission by John W. H. Crim, former chief assistant to Daugherty, before the Wheeler-Brookhart committee, that the "red plots" blazoned forth at intervals during the last several years by William J. Burns were all fakes, merely puts the official confirmation upon common knowledge. "In all the 'red' agitation," said Crim, "They never brought me any evidence."

How comes it that, at this late hour, the fraud and persecution by Burns against the labor and revolutionary movements is officially disclosed. Is it because the investigators wish to protect the workers? That would be nice, if it were true. But as the facts appear, we are forced to conclude that the honorable senators have exposed Burns' outrages against the "reds" only because Burns has been also framing up some of them. They need to discredit Burns to save their own skins.

All of which is grist of the mill of revolutionary workers. We can have no objection to the quarreling groups of exploiters showing up one another in their true colors. It is reminiscent of John L. Lewis and Frank Farrington, and their little correspondence of a couple years ago. When thieves fall out, it is said on good authority, the workers get a look at the real face of their rulers. When the class Farmer-Labor Party begins to make a real bid for power, we will doubtless see Daugherty and all his angels lined up in solidarity with most of those who are now busy exposing the frame-up machinery. Until that time, let us hope that the exposures will continue.

Strikebreakers All!

Time and again the Communists have told the workers and poor farmers that the United States government is today a strikebreaking agency from the top down and the bottom up. We have made this charge, not on the basis of our own fancies, but solely on the basis of the cruel everyday experiences of the working masses with the various government departments. As we go on, the evidence supporting our view of the present political machinery of the employing class piles up mountain high.

Only the other day, after almost five years of secrecy, it was disclosed that the United States Shipping Board has been playing the role of a tireless strikebreaker. At the congressional hearings on the operations of the Shipping Board, Special Department of justice Agent Thomas F. Rice, admitted that this government bureau was actively engaged in helping the Steamship Owners' Association of the Pacific Coast and the Pacific American Steamship Association in crushing a strike in 1919. While the government was supposed to be investigating this shipping combine for the purpose of prosecuting the association violating the Sherman Anti-Trust Law, the same government, thru its shipping board, was spending about $150,000 in defraying the expenses of the employment bureaus set up by the bosses to break the longshoremen's strike.

The present policy of the shipping board is to maintain the open shop. The board continues this closed shop policy against all union men and still stands for the upkeep of these private employment bureaus which blacklist union members.

Practically speaking, there is no exception to the rule that in the hands of the employing class every agency of the present government, every department, every official from the president down, is a strikebreaking weapon used to beat back the working and farming masses and to support the exploiting class. When the miners struck in 1922, the shipping board did its level best to fit out ships which would facilitate the importation of coal from England in order to cripple the effectiveness of the strike. When the coal diggers talked strike last year the same shipping board proudly boasted that it would do its bit in repeating the strikebreaking activities of the preceding year.

This incident should serve to disillusion many workers who were still blindly groping for aid and comfort at the hands of the government, the general staff of their enemy—the capitalist class. The terrific price paid shall not have been in vain if it serves to hasten the organization of a powerful class farmer-labor party as a step towards scrapping the entire strikebreaking machinery used by the bosses.

Reactionaries in Perplexity

What to do with the McNary-Haughen bill for agricultural relief is a major worry of reactionary politicians in Washington. They have the votes to defeat it (and they want to defeat it), just as they have the votes to nominate Coolidge at the republican convention (and they want to nominate him). But—and there's the rub—what will be the effect upon the voting millions thruout the country, particularly upon the bankrupt and suffering farmers of the North and Middle West? The reactionaries are in perplexity, wondering what to do with the power now in their hands, whether to boldly carry out their black desires, or to attempt to trim sails a bit to the winds of discontent.

The dilemma of free-booting politicians is the opportunity of the class-conscious elements of the farming and laboring masses. A clarion call for a class party of the toiling masses, a real Farmer-Labor Party, that will cut thru all the hesitation, muddle-headedness, cowardice and reaction that characterizes all the old-line politicians, that will break once and for all with every capitalist influence, that will put forward a clear-cut working class program—such a call will go far to smash the rotten and crumbling structure of the old parties, insofar as they still control the workers and farmers, and lay the foundation for real relief to the suffering agriculturalists as well as to the laboring masses in the industries. June 17th, at St. Paul, there will be the great opportunity to humanely end the mental distress of the reactionary politicians by telling them—to the devil with you, and all your works! We have our own Farmer-Labor Party!

Why the Scare?

The last few weeks have seen the development of an organized campaign in the press, in congress, and on the public platform by an apparently well-financed group for the purpose of making the United States Navy second to none in strength.

Editorial column after column, news dispatch piled upon new dispatch, and stories of tape-worm length all having as their objective the spreading of the notion that the American navy is in a deplorable state are now to be noticed in the metropolitan press and the leading rural journals. Why the sudden scare?

An examination of the methods and personnel involved in the new preparedness drive answers these questions. One of the leaders in the navalist revival movement is a man, Shearer, who calls himself an inventor and who is actually interested in torpedo boat manufacturing. We are being told that the United States has not lived up to the 5-5-3 naval ratio set down for England, America, and Japan by the Washington conference. We are being asked to believe that American submarines may be good enough at going down but are even better at staying down, at never coming up. Overnight, as it were, the naval personnel is said to have become depleted and the efficiency of the fighting ships and sailors to have sunk to unfathomable levels.

Facts speaker louder than liars when the truth is sought. The United States government is utilizing the four-years' naval holiday voted at the Washington conference for the purpose of extensive and intensive research into new methods of naval warfare instead of investing billions in archaic weapons whose inefficiency were revealed by the experiences of the world war. American imperialism has already invested over four billions in its navy. Within the last decade the value of the American navy has increased more than 250 per cent. Thus, the hesitancy on the part of the American government to sink more millions into heavy useless fighting ships cannot be attributed to a niggardliness on its part in squandering the money of the working and farming classes in behalf of the capitalists.

But new events of gigantic significance are developing. The Dawes plan to turn Germany into an American capitalist workshop, the increasing competition of Great Britain, particularly in the Latin-American markets, the none too pleasant relations between the Japanese and Yankee imperialist cliques all serves as an effective pretense for demanding an American navy of the first rank immediately. A group of our imperialists especially interested in the above spheres are therefore urging the government to continue the spending of millions on old-style ships and methods even while new and more hellish engines of destruction are being prepared.

The scare being so zealously spread by our navalists arises out of a desire to safeguard the new and increasing loot recently pilfered by our imperialist clique. Today patriotic scares and the greed for piling up huge profits are one and the same.

"LaFollette's Fool Friends"

Circulars are going out from a "LaFollette for President Committee" headquarters, Auditorium Hotel, Chicago. This committee must have, at least, encouragement from LaFollette, containing as it does the name of Donald Richberg, attorney for the railroad shop-craft unions. But if LaFollette or his fool friends were deliberately trying to slap the Farmer-Labor Party movement in the face, they could not have done a better job in picking this committee.

The committee has not a single worker, town or country, on it. Two manufacturers, two lawyers, a merchant, an author, a publisher and a banker—these are the men in charge of LaFollette's pre-convention campaign. Is this the kind of committee to represent the exploited masses of workers and farmers in revolt against the domination of capital? A more completely middle-class committee could hardly be imagined. There is not the slightest trace of working class influence upon it, outside of the tenuous one of a hired lawyer in the service of the unions.

It was a middle-class newspaper that, not long ago, deplored the activity of "LaFollette's fool friends." But if LaFollette really means to break with the old capitalist parties—which seems less likely every day—it is certainly a bunch of "fool friends" that could imagine launching a campaign committee for him that contains not a single labor man in the whole list. Is LaFollette intentionally ignoring the whole Farmer-Labor Party movement?

Why Alex Howat Is Popular

By JOSEPH MANLEY.

RECENTLY while in Pittsburgh, I learned at first hand the basic reason for the tremendous popularity of Alex Howat amongst the rank and file of the miners' union, particularly in the Kansas district—his home.

While walking on the streets of Pittsburgh with him I noticed that he was greeted on all sides by miners and their wives and children who invariably hollered, cheerily, "Hello, Alec!" And this familarity was not confined to Pittsburgh, because later in Kansas City I observed the same treatment towards him.

Always Fought for Radicals.

The basic reason for this popularity of the leader of the Kansas miners, is due to the fact that he has at all times fought to protect with the full weight of the miners' union, the militants amongst the miners (who are invariably radicals) who had the courage to act as spokesmen for their fellow workers in the various disputes arising out of the attempts of the coal companies to infringe on the working conditions won by the union.

This is the explanation, as to why Howat retains his following, and why, on the other hand, the name of John L. Lewis is reviled because he has betrayed the rank and file by driving out of the organization their leader, and then putting over an "employers' agreement" which provides for arbitration in place of the right to strike.

• • •

Taming the Missouri Pacific.

To bear out this contention it is well, at this moment, to recall the battles won by Howat and the Kansas miners nine years ago. At that time coal companies—who were becoming well organized—used to select a mine where militants were voicing the grievances of the miners; shut down the mine completely, starve out the men and blame the trouble on the "agitators."

Howat decided to take counter action against the biggest company in his district, the Missouri Pacific, which had just shut down a large mine throwing three hundred miners and their families out of work. Howat and the District Executive Board went to Kansas City and served notice on Mr. Jenkins, the head of the company. Said Howat to Jenkins:

"That mine was down six months last year; now it is down again, and our people get hungry in summer as well as in winter, and must have work. . . . We insist that all the mines owned by your company work at least part time so as to give an equal share of the work to all.

"Jenkins replied: "I want you to understand, Howat, that we own these mines, and we don't propose to let you dictate to us when we shall open them up or shut them down. . . . We cannot look out for the miners; they must look out for themselves, and stick together thruout Kansas."

Strike Was Howat's Answer.

Howat and the Executive Board returned to Pittsburgh and called 3,500 miners employed by the Missouri Pacific, out on a strike that lasted two months and ended by the company agreeing to open up all their mines, including the one in dispute. Since that time and until Howat was deposed by Lewis, no company has dared to shut down a mine with the purpose of terrorizing the workers or the radicals amongst them.

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Today in District 14, of Kansas, there are 10,000 miners, barely 3,000 of whom are at work—in spite of the fact that Lewis signed an agreement a few weeks ago which was supposed to put them all back to work.

An Unblushing Traitor.

District 14 went on strike April 1st. Three weeks ago John L. Lewis came to Kansas City to make an agreement with the operators. After having been closeted with the representatives of the operators for some time, Lewis appeared before the miners' wage conference. It is reported that he informed them that he hadn't given anything away, and that, "you still have a better contract than they have in other parts of the country. . . . I must congratulate myself on what I have accomplished; I got along better than I expected. . . . Arbitration ensures peace in the industry. . . . Three hundred and fifty thousand men are working under arbitration, and you are no better than they." Lewis' inanities, coupled with the support of his "tool," the district president who has superseded Alex Howat, influenced the wage conference into accepting the three-year "employers agreement." With the acceptance later by the district organization controlled by the machine, were sacrificed all the better working conditions that had been gained by years of struggle.

Lewis at His Worst.

This is one of the worst pieces of treachery that Lewis has yet been guilty of. And it is typical of the complete degeneration that is coming upon our trade union "leaders." Lewis seeks to exterminate the radicals from the organization, both locally and nationally, so that he can consummate "employers" agreements" that strip the organization of its militancy and the better working conditions it has striven for, and makes of it a co-operating instrument in the service of the coal operators for greater efficiency of "their" workers competing with the non-union fields. That is the real goal of Lewis and his kind to make of "their" organizations more efficient mediums for the exploitation of the workers than the present "company unions" which have sprung up in some of America's giant industries.

Canker of Employers' Agreements.

The canker of "employers' agreements," has for many years poisoned the labor unions—notably in the building trades. But today this malignant growth is spreading to the rest of the small proportion of the organized industries. And the poison of such agreements is now being used against the workers. The radicals and militants who built the unions are now often discriminated against thru expulsion and loss of their pobs thru some closed shop clause in an agreement, that the workers never could realize would be so used against them.

Like the Landis Award.

The Landis Award in the building trades, the B. and O. agreement on the railroads, the Brockton agreement in the shoe industry, are but a few of the whole series of "employers' agreement" that have led up to that last betrayal of real trade unionism, just consummated by John L. Lewis.

In his persecution of the militants and desire to co-operate with the employers to the detriment of the rank and file, Lewis first removed Howat, and now with the completion of this scandalous agreement and in order to make it thoroly effective Lewis brings with him to Kansas City, his henchman, John P. White (former president of the miners' union and "dollar a year" man during the war) whose "organizing campaign" in Kentucky and Tennessee, under the direction of Lewis, has been a miserable failure. And White, thru the influence of his friend, Lewis, has been appointed "Arbitrator" in the Kansas district for the three-year period of the "agreement" at a fat salary.

This is the same White who said in former years, when speaking of arbitration: "It puts too much power in the hands of one man." And now he has the power that goes with starving men into submission, to weed out the rebels in the Kansas fields, and to force upon the remaining miners conditions equaled only in the non-union fields which he so recently failed to organize—while drawing a salary from the miners' union of $5,000 per year and an expense account in proportion.

Howat Scrapped Industrial Court.

Is it any wonder that Alex Howat is the most popular man in the miners' union, on the basis of his record in the Kansas field? Howat fought to protect the working conditions of the miners, and with the aid of the militant union men—the kind whom Lewis afterwards expelled—built an organization that the entire power of the state failed to crush. This attempt, made thru the Allen Industrial Court Law, was not successful because Howat, Dorchy and the others on the District Board had the guts to defy the law and go to jail and suffer persecution. And that law is now a dead letter—not alone in Kansas, but nationally. The originator of this law former Governor Allen, is on the political scrap-heap.

Union Will Live Despite Lewis.

When the power of the state failed to crush the miners' union or Howat—now comes Lewis and his aide-de-camp, White, with an effort to tie up the Kansas organization with a three year "employers' agreement." In spite of Lewis' false promises and glib arguments about "stabilizing the industry," seven thousand Kansas miners are still out of work. And if there is still a union in existence in Kansas at the end of three years, it will be in spite of the efforts of Lewis and because of the confidence of the rank and file in the honest fighting character of Alex Howat.

"RED ROSA" - By Jessica Smith

LARGE, sun flooded rooms. On the looms the shuttles dart back and forth weaving bright colored cloth. In the air, the women's voices, singing, weave a bright clear thread thru the rhythmic whir and clack of the machines. In another room women move easily and freely about among the spindles, tying a broken thread here, adjusting a spool there. Old, toil lined faces, bent figures, gnarled hands. Young rosy faces, erect bodies, deft fingers. An atmosphere of light and freedom and joy.

Freedom and joy, cleanliness and light—when before have those words been connected with great factories where thousands of workers pour out their lives day after day into greedy machines? The word factory, since factories began, has been associated with ideas of smoke belching chimneys and dirt and noise and ugliness and strain and weariness. In the Red Rosa silk factory in Moscow I saw none of these things.

The skeptical friend whom I took with me laughed when I attributed all this to the revolution.

"The buildings and technical equipment were all there before," he told me. "The same air and light and sunshine came in. As a matter of fact, conditions are probably worse now—some of the machinery is out of use, some of it is in bad repair, which certainly must make the work more difficult. The wages are lower, which means the living conditions must be worse. The factory is only running at 50 per cent of capacity, because raw materials are so expensive. After all, what have they gained?"

The old woman weaver who has worked in the factory 26 years can answer that question better than I. She is the forewoman of a department now, and has just been explaining the intricacies of the machines in her section to us. I put the question to her as we move beyond the whir of machinery.

"Svoyou!" is the first word that comes to her lips, a Russian word that means "It is our own!"

"Didn't you notice the women at the machines in there," she continued, "how alert they are to watch every thread that breaks, to keep everything in perfect order? That never used to be the case. The work was slovenly and careless. Production was higher perhaps because we worked 10 to 12 hours a day, and now we work only 8, and there were more workers and machines going. But each individual is doing better work now. Why? Because the factory and its products are our own. Every month our director reports to us (our director is one of our own, a worker like the rest of us) and every worker knows all the details of what goes on in the factory—how much money we have spent for raw materials, for repairs, for wages, how much money has been taken in. If our wages are low, we know why they are low, because we know the financial condition of the factory. And we have seen our wages increase from month to month as the efficiency of our own work increased, and we know how much higher they will be in another year if we do our work still better. Good work is in our own interests. Did you hear the women singing? It never used to be like that. They used to beat us sometimes . . . . but now we are free!"

My skeptical friend was unconvinced. "O well, she's just a sentimentalist like you are, talking in vague terms of freedom—she talks like that because she has to, probably. And she herself admits that some of the machines aren't running, and that the wages are low. What I want to see are concrete proofs that the lives of the workers are better than they were before, and that at the same time the workers are able to turn out products equal in quantity and quality to what they should produce under a capitalist regime."

The young assistant director, Maislin, a mere youth in his early twenties, smiled when I translated this for him.

"Of course, as far as production is concerned, we are way below the pre-war level. Then this factory produced 14,000,000 yards of silk every day, and now we are producing 2,000,000—there were 5,500 workers, working in two shifts before,—there are now only 1,200. It is natural enough that under the soviet regime the silk industry should not have received great attention when the vital industries needed restoration. But now that our general conditions are improving there is no reason why the workers shouldn't wear silk clothes now and then as well as any one else, and within 3 or 4 years we expect to have the factory runing at pre-war capacity. Our production at that time will probably be even better than before, because individual production has already increased due to better methods of work which we have introduced. We have doubled our production during the past year while the actual number of workers has increased only 50 per cent. The comrade must remember that for a few years after the factory was nationalized, it hardly worked at all—during '18, '19, and '20. But all during that period the workers kept the machinery in good condition. Raw material is our greatest problem. During the years of war and hunger our native silk growing industry was almost completely destroyed, but now it is reviving in Turkestan, Bokhara and the Caucasus, and we are beginning to import raw materials from Italy, Japan and China again. . . ."

The young assistant director was a bottomless well of enthusiasm, pointing out improvements they were making in the factory, especially in the line of making things easier for the workers. They were building wooden shields for overhead machinery, to protect the workers in case of accident; they were installing a new ventilation system to make the air better. In every department the workers explained to us some special process or peculiarity of the machine they were working on with the pride of artists. The man in charge of a gas machine for glossing the satin set it running especially for us to see. The factory poet expatiated in glowing terms on the glories of his machine, and showed off the factory "wall" newspaper with great pride. Even my skeptical friend began to be impressed by the universal spirit of joy and comradeship we found among the workers of Red Rosa. The percentage of communists in this factory was quite high, even tho the workers were mostly women, who, as they are more illiterate, are usually more backward in joining than the men. There were 250 regular members of the party, 150 members of the Communist Youth organization, and 200 new applicants for membership since the death of Lenin.

"But we're all Communists together, whether we belong to the party or not," one old worker assured us.

In the office of the factory committee Comrades Tarasova and Philipiva, two fine types of women workers, were toiling indefatigably to see that the interests of the workers should never be neglected. At the present time they were carrying on an enthusiastic campaign to "liquidate illiteracy." The women were almost entirely illiterate before the revolution. Now they are all attending evening classes, and by 1925 there will not be one illiterate person left in the factory.

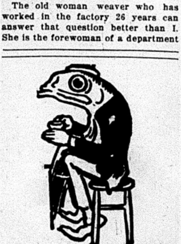
"But the living conditions?" My skeptical friend was still bound to find something to criticise. In answer the young director led us to the big white house on the factory grounds where "the Fat One," as they called the former manager, used to live. One part of it was a day nursery for the babies of the working mothers, where the babies were bathed and fed and sanitarily cared for every day, while their mothers were at work. Another part was a kindergarten for the older children, where they received excellent care in clean, pleasant surroundings, with trained people in charge. In other buildings were the quarters of the workers—the unmarried ones living in spacious, clean, sunny dormitories, the ones with families in "quarteera" of their own. Then there was the dispensary where all kinds of medical help was given, the hospital where the more serious cases were cared for, the club rooms, libraries, lecture hall, theater. And every one of these Bezplattne (free of charge) supported in part by the state, and in part by the factory. When these things were added to the wages they exceeded the pre-war level.

"But didn't these things exist before the revolution?" my skeptical friend ventured hesitatingly.

The young assistant director laughed.

"The manager of the factory lived in the house where the children are now being cared for. His son lived in the house where the hospital is now. The big building used for our club house was his private museum where he kept his hunting trophies. Our workers' gymnasium was his conservatory. . . . ."

My skeptical friend was silent.



The Poor Fish Says: I am afraid God does not always punish the wicked. The Bolsheviks are wicked enough to come within the meaning of any dictionary's definition of wickedness, yet we find the governments of Europe begging the Socialists for recognition, while the task of saving the capitalists from the Workers' Republics entirely desolves on poor Sam Gompers. And he is so old.

"Newt" Baker Gets In Trouble On New York Central Graft Probe

(Special to The Daily Worker)

CLEVELAND. — Politicians and business men in Cleveland are buzzing with rumors and hints of "more to come" since Newton D. Baker, Wilson's secretary of war and now head of the open shop interests in Cleveland, has had his name mentioned in the congressional debate on a resolution calling for investigation of the New York Central-Nickel Plate terminal deal. The two roads were refused permission for a phony-looking $60,000,000 proposition by the interstate commerce commission. Then Baker got on the job and the permission was granted, without any modification is the scheme, one month later.

Rep. George Huddleston, Democrat, who is pushing the investigation demand, said in the house. "I have not forgotten that soon after Newton D. Baker got out of the cabinet as secretary and when many Democratic appointees were still in office here in Washington, he became counsel for these interests and did what he could to get the necessary certificate from the interstate commerce commission."

THE DAILY WORKER
RAISES THE STANDARD
FOR A WORKERS' AND
FARMERS' GOVERNMENT

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The Labor Party
Amalgamation
Organization of Unorganized
The Land for the Users
The Industries for the Workers
Protection of the Foreign-Born
Recognition of Soviet Russia

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TROOPS GUARD NEW REICHSTAG

Farrington Loses Fight to Save Plumtree

21 STATES IN LINE FOR ST. PAUL, JUNE 17

Class Party Drive Is Growing Daily

(Special to The Daily Worker)

ST. PAUL, Minn., May 27.—Interest in the June 17th Farmer-Labor convention to be held in this city continues to grow according to the information given out by the National Arrangements Committee.

Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa and North Dakota have decided to follow the example set by the farmers and workers of South Dakota in organizing automobile parades to bring their delegates to St. Paul.

Credentials have now been received from twenty-one states. Every mail is bringing them in. Indications are that several thousand accredited delegates, as well as thousands of visitors, will flock to St. Paul for the convention.

Place for Campers.

The Hotel and Restaurant Owners' Association is making special plans to co-operate with the local committee in accommodating the delegates. The Commissioner of Parks has assured the committee that the tourist camp will be at the disposal of those delegates who come with cars and bring their camping equipment with them, and that if it becomes evident that more space is necessary that his department will help to secure it.

Hundreds of local unions have written in expressing regrets that they were unable to finance the sending of a delegate, but stated that their local had unanimously endorsed the St. Paul convention and the formation of a new party this year. Many of these locals have reported that they were taking an active part in building city or state parties pledged to support of a great new national party of workers and exploited farmers.

Must Have Firm Foundation.

A great national convention at St. Paul would be a splendid thing from an agitational point of view, but unless this convention was supported by state and local organizations thruout the United States, it would not be able to accomplish a great deal in carrying on the struggle of the workers and farmers politically.

The effect of such a convention, if not followed by concrete organizational work would soon disappear. The significance about the June 17th convention is not only that it is arousing a nation-wide interest and that delegates are being selected to attend this convention from all parts of the country, but that in many states organizations are being formed to serve as the permanent foundation for the national organization which will be formed at St. Paul.

At the outset, the June 17th convention had the support of five state parties that had already been thru the fire of several political campaigns and has polled votes that had definitely

(Continued on Page 2.)

MOTHER WANTS BABY BACK; CAN'T PROVE CHILD IS HER OWN

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 27.—Whether Fannie Lockwood, 18-year-old unwed mother, is to be given a foundling of six months as her own child, taken away from her five months ago, will rest with circuit judge Erwin Ossing.

Fannie's habeas corpus proceedings were resumed today. The girl was to attempt again to prove the blue-eyed boy, which she failed to identify positively last week, was her love child.

Thomas Poepping, handsome opera singer, confessed taking a child from her and leaving it on the steps of St. Joseph's orphanage. The children's board is opposing Fannie's suit to recover the child, claiming that she is unable to identify it as hers.

The La Follette Illusion

By C. E. RUTHENBERG.

The position taken by Senator Robert LaFollette is relation to the growing revolt against Wall Street domination of the government is one of the worst failures to grasp an opportunity which has appeared in the recent history of this country.

The more open use of the governmental power by the big capitalist group to increase their profits has developed a movement of protest among both the small business interests, which LaFollette represent, and among the industrial workers and farmers. The Teapot Dome exposures of bribery and corruption to secure control of the wealth of the country for the big capitalist group—bribery and corruption which reached into the cabinet itself—created a dramatic situation in which millions of those who opposed the domination of the government by Wall Street, could have been rallied for a struggle against the Big Capitalists.

This was LaFollette's opportunity to break with the Republican Party, which he so well knows is the instrument thru which the Big Capitalists put through their plans. A clarion call from LaFollette for a new party would have shaken the old parties to their foundation. But LaFollette remained silent.

Despite the fact that the man to whom great numbers of voters looked to lead the fight against domination of the government by special privilege said nothing, while the character of that government was being demonstrated to millions of voters in the spotlight of Teapot Dome, the movement away from the two old parties grew both among the elements LaFollette represents and among the industrial workers and exploited farmers. Because LaFollette in the past had made some attacks upon Big Business, this movement still looked to him to take the lead thru becoming its presidential nominee.

But LaFollette is still pussy-footing. He still refuses to lead. The only thing that has come from LaFollette is the suggestion of his friends that he will run as an independent candidate and graciously allow everybody who feels that way to support him in the election campaign. If LaFollette's plan goes thru their will be no Farmer-Labor Party representing the interests of the industrial workers and poorer farmers, there will not be even a "Third Party" made up of that economic group which LaFollette and his followers in the house and senate represent. There will be just LaFollette running for the presidency with a heterogeneous Republican, Democratic, Progressive and some Farmer-Labor support.

It is a nice plan for LaFollette. But where do the farmers and exploited workers who want a political party which represents their interests and fights their battles come in? If LaFollette is defeated, as he is likely to be, that will end the whole business. Nothing will remain, for according to LaFollette's plan everything will depend upon him personally.

If LaFollette by some miracle should be elected president, what then? He will be elected as an independent. He will have the right to go his own way. There is no Farmer-Labor program which he will be bound by. His program is the Wisconsin Republican program. There is nothing in it which means anything to the workers and poorer farmers. It will help little business against Big Business somewhat, but their is nothing to it which will help the industrial workers and farmers to get something more of what they produce so that they can improve their standard of living. The LaFollette program would make Big Business be good in relation to little business, but there is nothing in it which challenges the right of little and big business to rob the industrial workers and farmers of their product.

LaFollette as a leader of a party of farmers and workers is an illusion. He might be the leader of a party of little business but his recent actions raises a doubt as to whether he can lead any kind of a party.

His failure in the Teapot Dome exposure, his stand on the presidential nomination, his inoccuous Wisconsin Republican program, which he insists is the only program he will run on, his pussy-footing with the two old parties, raise the question whether it is not time for the workers and farmers to get rid of their illusions about LaFollette.

LaFollette has been hailed as the probable nominee of the June 17th Convention. The Workers Party has always said that it was opposed to the nomination of LaFollette. The question which is before the masses of workers and farmers who are supporting the Farmer-Labor Party movement, is whether LaFollette has not sufficiently demonstrated his unfitness to be the nominee of this movement, so that it will be possible to nominate a real Farmer-Labor candidate at St. Paul—a candidate who is for a class party of farmers and workers and who stands on a platform which represents the class interests of the farmers and workers.

The nomination of a Farmer-Labor candidate at St. Paul and the adoption of a platform which in every line and paragraph makes clear the interests of the exploited farmers and industrial workers—that would make the St. Paul Convention a historic milestone in the struggle of the producers of this country against their exploiters. That is a goal for which every supporter of the class Farmer-Labor movement should strive.

FIRE IN PHILANTHROPIST MILLS' SLEEPING PENS KILLS 6 WORKERS

NEWARK, N. J., May 27.—Six nameless, homeless wanderers burned to death today when fire roared thru the dormitories of the Mills hotel here, imperiling lives of 200 sleeping men.

The hotel, where men find lodging for a few pennies, burned like match wood and many inmates fled naked down fire escapes as the flames gained headway.

The six who lost their lives were burned beyond recognition.

ILLINOIS MINE CZAR'S COME-BACK FAILS

Can't Appoint Legal "Investigators"

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PEORIA, Ill., May 27.—A roll call vote of 496 to 443, by official count, this afternoon, defeated President Farrington's effort to regain appointive power over legal investigators. The investigators must be elected by the rank and file of District 12 of the United Mine Workers of America.

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PEORIA, Ill., May 27.—Frank Farrington's revolt against the Illinois Mine Workers' decision to strip him of the power to hand out jobs to his faithful henchmen came to a head today when the roll call vote was taken on the administration's amendment exempting the legal department from the rank and file mandate.

Unofficial count of the roll call vote shows 495 against Farrington and 435 for on this exemption provision.

This means that legal investigators as well as organizers, must be elected by the rank and file of the miners' union. The official count has not yet been given out, but there is little likelihood that a bare faced steal could be put thru.

Wanted To Keep Some Plums.

Farrington's attempt to keep some plums still hanging from his patronage tree provoked a bitter fight. The machine thot they could put their plan thru because some of the delegates, were not clear as to the importance of the exemption of the legal department from the convention's decision.

Delegate Tom Parry, of Divernon, put the issue before his fellow miners when he showed how Farrington used his legal "investigators" for political purposes.

Act As Sluggers.

He began to tell how these legal investigators, paid out of the union treasury, were used as sluggers to beat up members of a rank and file committee that came from Belleville to Springfield in 1919, to plead for a higher rate of wages. They were getting only $5.00 a day. The sluggers were "legal" department appointees of Farrington.

Parry's shot hurt and Farrington ruled him out of order. Fifty to sixty delegates were on their feet demanding the right to speak, but the chairman allowed none of them to speak.

Cold-bloodedly, Farrington then informed Parry that the committeemen never would have been beaten up had they stayed home in Belleville.

Shut Off Debate.

Debate on this vital issue was shut off by the district president after his own speech urging the convention to reverse its previous decision. During his own talk, Farrington viciously assailed John Hindmarsh, one of the leaders of the rank and file movement.

Crying out that he had never seen such a well organized opposition at any convention, Farrington attacked the militants for coming to Peoria with the intention of destroying his machine.

Would Mean Complete Defeat.

Loss of the appointive power, Farrington admitted, would mean his complete defeat. He urged the delegates to vote against their instructions.

Amazement reigned in the convention when tellers announced that the amendment to the committee's report, allowing legal investigators to be appointed, had carried by a 291 to 215 vote. Cries for a roll call vote came from all over the hall.

Thirty Minutes of Turmoil.

For thirty minutes there was turmoil while Farrington used all his trickery to prevent the roll call, but he was compelled to yield to the convention rules, which require a roll call if demanded by 125 delegates.

The roll call vote was taken with a majority of 60 against Farrington on the unofficial count.

"PIE IN THE SKY"—NO "PEACE ON EARTH" FOR FUNDAMENTALIST

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 27.—Denouncing modernists as materialists who seek to destroy the fundamentals of religious faith, Rev. John Roach Straton, New York, leader of the fundamentalists of the Baptist church, declared that modernism within the Baptist church is an offspring of German militarism and German rationalism, in an address before the Baptist Bible Union of North America. The Bible Union, composed of members known as "Insurgent Conservatives," is preparing to carry the battle against modernism to the floor of the Northern Baptist convention tomorrow.

Dr. Straton declared that the religion of revelation at home has been discarded to a great extent for a religion of "mere humanitarianism" with an over emphasis upon reform and social and economic betterment.

TAYLOR MAKES POOR WITNESS BEFORE FOELL

50 Workers Impatient at Many Delays

In order to get their cases over with and be able to return to their work, 49 garment workers pleaded guilty to contempt of court before "Dennie" Sullivan yesterday and were fined $25 each. The strikers were all impatient at the delays that had been forced on them for more than two weeks and, knowing they would only face further delays if they insisted on a trial, decided to plead guilty to the contempt charges.

The knowledge that they could not hope to get any sort of justice at the hands of Sullivan, and that their "trial" would only be a farce when it occurred, helped the workers to decide to plead guilty. Most of the workers had jobs and were anxious to get out of court in order to return to their work.

While pronouncing sentence "Dennie" sat on the bench and delivered a lot of blah at the strikers. The strikers looked at "Dennie" and wished he would hurry up his speech so they could get out of his hands once and for all.

Taylor's Story Canned.

Judge Foell fined David Krause, a striker, $100 for contempt. Dudley Taylor was prosecuting him. The whole case against Krause seemed to be that he had been fined by Sullivan for contempt before. Taylor swore himself as a witness and told a wild tale about Krause's beating up of a scab. The tale was so evidently apple sauce that Judge Foell ordered it struck from the record. But just the same Foell slapped a fine of $100 on Krause.

The fact that Dudley has not been having the easy success that first met his efforts to send strikers to jail is telling on him. He looks worried and is always out of patience. Labor men who have known Taylor for years declare that he never shows emotion. But lately he has begun to show the strain of defeat. For it is defeat for him if he is unable to send workers to jail. Yesterday he looked like the victim of an unsuccessful monkey gland operation. While making out the order which when signed by the judge would release Krause till after an appeal in the case had been taken he trembled violently.

Foell Gets Rough.

It is evident that Judge Foell is increasing the severity of his sentences as the busy season in the women's dress industry draws near, in an effort to stop picketing. So far he has not worked his courage up to the point of handing out stiff jail sentences to the strikers, as Sullivan does, but he is as severe as he thinks he can be.

Union Shows Up Fire Frauds.

SAN FRANCISCO. — The Sheet Metal Workers' union charges local contractors with violation of fire ordinances thru substituting cheaper materials than the law requires. Low gauge iron casing in chimneys, omission of asbestos lining in sheet metal lined garages, and placing of asbestos only at the edges (where it would show) are among the violations charged.

COMMUNISTS JEER VON TIRPITZ ASKING "WHERE ARE YOUR SUBMARINES?"

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BERLIN, May 27.—The new German Reichstag opened today, with files of armed troops guarding all the entrances and approaches. The Communists were searched for arms. Great masses of workers thronged the streets and cheered the Communists who arrived in a body.

It was the most heterogenous collection of legislators that ever gathered in Berlin. Among the most notorious of the war scoundrels were General Eric Von Ludendorff, who fled to Sweden in disguise after the signing of the armistice and Admiral Von Tirpitz, the blundering naval chief who was responsible for the submarine campaign.

The aged revolutionist Clara Zetkin was prominent in the Communist ranks.

Communists Jeer Kaiserite.

The session opened amidst turbulent scenes. The Communist deputies jeered when Admiral Von Tirpitz called the roll. "Where are your submarines?" they shouted at the whiskered Kaiserite.

"Mass murderer!" was the cry hurled at Von Ludendorff as he appeared dressed in civilian clothes. Before the general took his seat in the Reichstag he went to the bar and had a couple of stiff whiskies to bolster up his morale.

Fascisti Wear Iron Crosses.

The nationalist deputies and Fascisti wore war ribbons and iron crosses.

President Ebert commissioned Chancellor Marx of the Centrum (Catholic) party to form a new cabinet, replacing that which resigned last night. Marx is a Catholic and favors the Dawes plan.

Socialists Are Weak.

Besides losing in numbers, the socialist party has also lost whatever "steam" it possessed. There is hardly a squak out of its leading members. They are understood to be ready to support any party that promises to retain the capitalist system in Germany. The "Vorwaerts," official organ of the socialists, has come out with a big headline calling for the support of the Dawes plan.

The presence of Ludendorf and Von Tirpitz in the Reichstag is not expected to add to the serenity of the sessions. Many of the Fascisti are accustomed to posing as "bold, bad men" who like a scrap and don't particularly care where they fight.

Ludendorf is the recognized leader of the Hitlerites. The Communists have, however, in the person of the Hamburg sailor, Thomas Wendelin, a powerful scrapper who is only too willing to form the thin edge of the wedge should the Communists find it necessary to supplement their arguments to defend themselves against the Fascisti with other arguments than words.

Should Marx accept the invitation to form a government, he is expected

(Continued on Page 2.)

DEMOCRATS LEAVE PROGRESSIVES IN LEGISLATIVE LURCH

WASHINGTON, May 27.—Progressives who have swung the decisive votes to the democrats in every partisan tilt on important legislation to date found themselves deserted by their allies today.

Not only will the democrats vote with republicans to endorse the compromise tax bill, which contains the democratic income tax rates by virtue of progressive support, but minority leaders will aid the republicans in getting adjournment by June 7th.

The progressives thus find themselves with their ambitious program of farm relief and railroad legislation shunted into the background.

LEGION FAILS TO HELP SLAYER OF HUNGRY WORKER

Daily Worker Stories Scared Him?

An attack of cold feet kept Lawrence Packwood, American Legionnaire defending Dewey Norman, slayer of John Bajur, the starving workingman who tried to keep himself alive by taking a few rotten potatoes, from appearing at the coroner's inquest over Bajur's body yesterday morning. The yellow, weazened face of the super-patriot was missing from the Racine Ave. police station.

Tough Job Twisting Truth.

Whether Packwood feared to take responsibility for delaying the case until a frameup could be managed, or whether the presence of a DAILY WORKER was too much for him, is not known.

Norman, however, was left unaided in his attempt to show how a bullet fired to the ground can pierce the back and right lung of a man fifty feet away.

Widow Poverty Stricken.

In one corner of the bare room Bajur's wife, worn with long days and longer nights of sorrow, and with the even more terrible strain of trying to keep together the little family whose only support has been taken away, waited nervously until the inquest should be over. Near her was a small brown sack, half filled with rotting potatoes, which, Norman claims, Bajur was trying to steal from the yards of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad.

To defend this bit of private property a workingman has been killed and a family made destitute.

"You killa my countryman, you killa my countryman," was the bitter, constantly repeated exclamation of a friend of the dead man.

Norman's case will be continued in the Desplaines St. court on June 6.

Two Cents An Hour Gained By Chicago Union Machinists

CHICAGO, May 27.—Over 2000 union machinists in the Chicago area are enjoying an increase of 2c an hour by agreement of the International Association of Machinists district with the employers, retroactive to May 1. The new rate is 95c an hour. A considerable number more will get the raise after some shops that wanted to cut wages 10 per cent sign up. An important change in working conditions makes the union district office the exclusive agency for hiring men. With present unemployment this insures that union men will get first shot at available jobs.

No Daily Worker Saturday; Saturday Magazine Friday

Owing to the fact that Friday, May 30th, is a holiday, Memorial Day, recognized as such by the printing trades, there will be no Saturday issue of the DAILY WORKER this week.

The regular Saturday Magazine Section will appear, the same size as usual, in Friday's issue. Make your arrangements now with your newsstand dealer to see that you get your Friday's issue of the DAILY WORKER.

PULLMAN CZAR AFRAID TO SHOW FACE IN MEETING

Carry Took 'Sick' When Advertising Failed

President E. F. Carry, of the Pullman Car Works, deeply disappointed a few old fogies when he failed to show up at a scheduled meeting at the Public Auditorium in Pullman Park on Monday night.

Whether Carry was still weighted down with the Knighthood of St. Gregory, heaped on him by Cardinal Mundelein just after he had given his employes a drastic wage cut, or whether Carry was afraid there might, by some strange chance, be an honest-to-God workingman in the audience, has not been reported. However, Carry sent his regrets and the meeting broke up at 9 o'clock.

If Carry was afraid to face some of the workers who had struck against his slavish company union, and against a wage cut, he worried without cause. As one of the visitors was heard to remark, "Say, there's not a human being in the place."

Bum Show Well Advertised.

Carry had made great preparations for this "mass" meeting. The twenty thousand Pullman slaves had been exhorted to come. Leaflets were distributed broadcast thruout the shop, declaring that "All loyal employes are expected to be present to hear their president speak." Posters were put up on all the bulletin boards announcing the "treat" which the Pullman piece-workers were to have in feasting their eyes on the president. Announcements were made in the local papers, "Carry, the benefactor of Pullman, will speak under the auspices of the Pullman Twenty Year Service Club on Monday night."

Carry must have got wind of the fact that instead of a mass meeting of workers, there assembled only a handful of veterans who had worked in the Pullman shops for twenty years or over and looked it too. There was also a sprinkling of office workers and their wives.

"Lock Up Your Troubles."

There was a piano recital and a recitation by a worn-out society woman who continually sounded the refrain in her poem that the workers should not worry. "Lock your troubles up in a box, sit on the box and throw the key away," ran the theme. Considering that the audience was composed of veteran Pullman employes, this was asking a lot. The poem pleaded for reverance for God and the boss.

But everyone was waiting expectantly for the piece de resistance of the evening—the talk of St. Carry. Expectancy thrilled the audience as Mark Higgins, president of the Pullman Twenty Year Slavery Club, rose. He was to introduce Carry.

Higgins, however, regretfully announced that Carry was sick. "He is under the doctor's care and his family is worried about him," said G. Higgins. "I know that you will be sorry to hear that Carry has a sore throat."

The DAILY WORKER reporter didn't blame Carry for giving the twenty-year termers the run-around. What could Carry get out of these worn-out pieces of machinery. They had served their sentences.

Loyal Slave Praises Boss.

Mark Higgins spoke a little in eulogy of Carry. "Probably a good many of you have never seen Carry," said Higgins, "let alone talked to him. I worked as a furnace tender in the Pullman plant for 36 years, and I never saw Carry except once, a year and half ago. I didn't get close enough to touch him, but I did get real close to him and got a good look at him."

"It is too bad Carry didn't show up," Higgins continued. "I know you folks wanted to get a glimpse of the man you are working for. I know I always want to know who I am working for and want to know what kind of a man he is."

The DAILY WORKER could have suggested that Higgins go talk to one of the riveters or reamers who had their wages reduced as high as 50 per cent, and in the bargain, were speeded up under the Taylor piece work, stop watch system, if they wanted to get a real insight into what the Pullman employes think of the man they work for.

After Higgins had adjourned the meeting, he explained to the DAILY WORKER the meaning and purpose of the Pullman Twenty-Year Service Club.

"No, this club is not run by the Pullman company officials," said Higgins, "but only Pullman employes who have worked in the Pullman shops twenty years or over are eligible to join."

Only Benefit Is Button.

Higgins seemed surprised when asked what were the benefits of membership in the club. "Well, there are no particular benefits," he stammered out, "you just get this green button with the club initials on it, and everybody knows you are a twenty-year service man. You have to pay dues of 25 cents a month."

Higgins said the Pullman employes are permitted to have a Christmas entertainment every year under the auspices of the Twenty-Year Service Club. If the Knight of St. Gregory runs true to form, we'll wager he makes the employes pay twice for every candle on the Christmas tree.

One Machine Smashed

When in the closing hours of the Illinois Miners' Convention at Peoria, the Farrington forces were defeated in their twelfth-hour attempt to recover the appointive power, abolished during the last week's sessions, the downfall of one vicious machine that has hobbled Labor in Illinois was signed and sealed. Unofficial count of the roll-call vote showed that 496 delegates voted against Farrington while 443 were still under his control. Like all such artificial groupings, Farrington's hitherto well-oiled machine will quickly fall to pieces, now that it has received its walking papers as the official administration.

All of which shows that the rank and file revolt is something deep and fundamental. No amount of agitation and propaganda could have created the profound resentment against the old bureaucrats displayed by the delegates at District 12 Convention, and by the local unions that gave the delegates their instructions. The Illinois miners are taking determined steps forward.

DAILY WORKER SELLS FAST ON FOOD WAR FRONT

Scab Restaurant Men Get Strike Message

The Special Food Workers' Strike Edition of the DAILY WORKER was well distributed yesterday. Dozens of workers sold thousands of copies of the "Special" to both patrons and workers in Chicago restaurants. Unorganized workers were eager to buy the paper which told their story and carried the message of the union in spite of the injunction of Judge Hugo Friend.

Restaurant patrons were just as eager to know all about the strike. They bought the paper in large numbers and many after reading it came back to the strikers who sold it and gave them contributions to help the work of organizing the sweated workers.

Swells All Read It

Altho the sale of the paper was greatest in working class neighborhoods the "swell" districts were not overlooked by the union workers. Sheridan Road and the Wilson Ave. district were visited by the unionists who reported big sales.

"The most effective weapon we could have gotten under any circumstances," was the way one member of the organization committee of the Food Workers' Union described the "Special" of the DAILY WORKER.

"It enabled us to take the message of the union right to the workers and the public under the nose of the injunction. The bosses know how to use publicity and it is fine to see the workers use such a valuable weapon so well.

Good Job Well Done

"The DAILY WORKER talked in the language of the workers. The effectiveness of the "Special" was added to by the fact that it was so well done. The paper was there. We must hand it to the staff which turned out such a fine sheet for us. A good job well done, that's what it was."

THE CHICAGO SCHOOL OF SOCIAL PHILOSOPHY
Our Civilization
Determining forces and modern tendencies
a lecture by
PROF. FERDINAND SCHEVILL
(U. of C.)
Thursday, May 29th, 8 P. M.
Athenaeum Hall
59 E. VAN BUREN STREET
Admission 75c

BREED! BREED! BREED! FRENCH MILITARISTS CRY—AND CRY IN VAIN

PARIS, May 27.—Bear sons for the republic is the cry of placards all over Paris, posted by the National Alliance for the Increase of French Population. The posters show two babies, one large, blonde and blue-eyed, supposed to represent a German child, the other small, brunette and dark-eyed, representing the French baby. The text reads:

"France is in danger. The Boche mothers bear 1,145,000 children annually, our women only 760,000. This means revenge. French births decreased 27,000 per year since 1868. German births increased correspondingly. If things continue France is lost. Therefore, French patriots, produce children, the more the better. And you, French women, do your duty and bring children into the world. Vive la France!"

But the landlords and food profiteers are not patriotic.

Big Picnic On Decoration Day

The committee in charge of the joint picnic to be held on May 30, by the T. U. E. L., and the Y. W. L., announces further reasons for the attendance of every trade unionist, sympathizer and young worker, at the first major social affair of the summer season.

A program has been outlined that bespeaks not only an enjoyable time, but also a profitable one. Three splendid speakers in short, snappy talks are to add a valuable note to the gathering. Bob Minor, editor of the Liberator and the country's greatest cartoonist, will be at the festivities. J. W. Johnstone, district organizer for the T. U. E. L., who has just returned from the Miners' Convention where the militants have accounted for themselves so splendidly, brings a welcome note from the field of battle. And Max Schactman, editor of The Young Worker will speak for the young militants.

These three speakers, attraction enough for any affair, are only part of the program. Arrangements have been made to introduce novelties new to Chicago's gatherings. Games and sports of many kinds have been arranged. For the children the grove facilities provide swings and a merry-go-round and decorations will add a festive note to the occasion.

Last year's most successful affair will be duplicated if all advance notices of the ticket sale and the committees, preparations are to be taken as indications. The grounds are Altenheim Grove. Take Forest Park "L" to the gates; or Madison street car and transfer to suburban line.

Many Die In Storms.

Memphis, Tenn., May 27.—Nineteen known dead were reported in dispatches reaching here from sections of Alabama and Mississippi swept by a storm early today.

100 TRAPPED IN MEX MINE; HUMAN LIFE IS CHEAP TO U. S. OWNERS

MEXICO CITY, Mexico, May 27.—In a mine cave-in near Guadalajara more than 100 workers were killed. Many of the bodies have been recovered.

The Mexican mines are even more unsafe than those in the United States. They are mostly owned by "gringoes" who don't give a damn about the lives of "greasers."

FRENCH RADICAL SOCIALISTS WAR ON MILLERAND

Poincare Backers Hint at Dictatorship

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PARIS, May 27.—The drive to jimmy president Millerand from his office is now in full swing. It is believed the socialists will consent to accept portfolios in the Herriot government, provided the president is removed. This would be a good excuse for them to break their pledges against collaborating in the left bloc cabinet. The majority of the French socialists are undoubtedly against participation in the cabinet, but it is safe to say that this is not true of the leaders.

The socialist organ, Le Populaire, points out that there are two ways to force his withdrawal; one is by refusing to form a government and the other, to move a reduction of his salary.

In the meantime, Herriot is letting it be known that he is no enfant terrible. Like the American La Follette, he has a reputation for being a dangerous enemy of the big capitalists, but so far he has not inflicted any severe wounds on them. He is a supporter of the league of nations, yet he no less than Poincare, insists on "security" against Germany, and payment of reparatoins. His is in hearty accord with the views of Ramsay MacDonald on the question of the league of nations.

Herriot is for the Dawes report and will talk about the evacuation of the Ruhr only after the Dawes plan is put in operation. Poincare, in a speech declared, that his Ruhr policy would not be given a kick in the slats by the new government and that he would be back in power again after the left bloc failed to accomplish anything or make good its pre-election promises.

On the Russian question, Herriot declared himself as follows: "I do not confound the Russian people nor the Russian government with the Communist International. In trying to re-establish relations with the Soviet Republic, I shall not let myself he manouvered by agitation and shall not forget that small French investors have great interests in Russia."

Herriot also expressed thanks to Poincare for the frankness which his political opponent put him in touch with the foreign negotiations of the government. Meanwhile, Poincare is warning the country against secret German military preparations, and declaring that France would not withdraw her military forces from the Ruhr except in a measure equal to the Dawes reparations. He makes it quite clear that the Dawes plan does not insist on Ruhr evacuation.

In view of the fact that Poincare is about to quit office, the significance of his threats is increased by a statement in the Nationalist Fascisti newspaper, The Liberte, that the present situation in France is similar to that of Italy after the second Nitti government, before Mussolini seized power. This may be a hint that should the left bloc be unsuccessful in muddling thru, Poincare and the heavy industrialists, who are his backers, may pull off a Mussolini stunt, and establish a Fascisti dictatorship.

The financial situation is growing worse and worse. The lefts blame the rights and the rights blame the lefts. The Communists blame both and declare the only solution of the ills that afflict the sick social body of France, is a Workers' and Peasants' government as a step toward a dictatorship of the workers and peasants and the beginning of the work to social reconstruction on a Communist basis.

The illness of the franc is blamed on the Poincare financial backers by the lefts, while the reactionary press say that it is not surprising if French investors should prefer to withdraw their investments from French industries, feeling their wealth would be safer in some other country, not governed by radicals. The Poincare crowd now point to the huge French debt as the cause of the slump in the franc.

M. Painleve, the leader of 39 Republican Socialist deputies, is out for the presidency of the Chamber; a position which is regarded as a stepping stone to the presidency of the Republic.

Senator Anatole De Monzie, a convert to the program of recognizing Soviet Russia, is mentioned for finance minister.

BOSTON, Mass., May 27.—Marcus A. Garvey, president of the Universal Negro Improvement Association, talked to a big crowd in Boston, about his project for a huge African republic. Radical negroes insist the negro must win his rights in America as well as Africa.

FARRINGTON PLAYS HIS TRICKS

PEORIA, Ill., May 27.—Discarding the last vestige of loyalty to the Illinois miners who pay him his salary, President Frank Farrington yesterday told the convention that if their vote, taking from him the power to appoint union employes, were allowed to stand, it would mean that the legal investigators would have to be elected in the last minute of the convention.

Despite the fact that Vice President Harry Fishwick, acting as chairman, when Farrington's report was being discussed, ruled that the vote against the appointive power meant that the constitution committee would be honor bound to bring in a report along the lines voted by the convention, Farrington is making a last desperate effort to get the delegates to vote against their instructions and reverse their previous action.

Farrington called to his aid Chief Counsel Angus Kerr, of the legal staff, and was also backed up by the report brought in by his appointed committee on constitutional resolutions.

Rules Against Berkowich.

Farrington had ruled S. Berkowich out of order on the ground that Berkowich was not a delegate to the convention, when Berkowich tried to protest against the joint group board allowing him to be blacklisted without protest. Farrington decided against a point of order made for the same reason, and allowed Kerr to speak in Farrington's defense, altho Kerr is not a delegate.

The motion upon which Farrington tried to sneak back his appointive power was No. 76, of the resolutions on constitution, which would give Farrington the right to appoint legal investigators. It is with the legal investigators that Farrington has been able to saddle the Illinois miners with his tyrannical machine. Farrington has been able to control the elections, steal the votes, and use his legal investigators to good advantage to himself as committee members at the district conventions.

The legal investigators have been the real bone of contention, and Farrington is looking ahead to the elections next December. The delegates say that if Farrington's appointive power is kept from him, he will not even dare run for re-election, knowing that a fair vote at the next elections will depose him in favor of some progressive.

Finally Get Resolutions.

The stage was all set by Farrington and his committee to railroad thru the resolution allowing him to retain control of the legal investigators. The book of resolutions on constitution, altho printed two weeks ago, and in the hands of Farrington's pet reporters for over a week, were not given out to the delegates until now. The delegates have been asking for these resolutions daily, knowing that they contained some of the most important business before the convention. But Walter Nesbit, who was in charge of their distribution, had declared he did not know where they were.

Immediately after the distribution of the book of resolutions, Farrington's committee at once started in on the resolution relating to the appointive power. This was contrary to all proper procedure, as there are five resolutions in the book which should have been considered before the first resolution on appointive power came up. This was in line with Farrington's procedure the day before, when he defied all the laws of the convention and brought in the report of the committee on appeals and grievances instead of the report on resolutions. Farrington's game has been to save discussion of the appointive power until the last minute and then adjourn the convention with the matter still hanging in the air.

Create Much Confusion.

After Kerr spoke for his boss, Farrington, the committee's report was amended, to still further confuse the situation; then the amendment was rushed to a vote without any one getting the floor.

The amendment was carried by a vote of 224 to 168. The motion as amended was being put to a vote when the delegates began to wake up and find what was being put over on them. Delegate John Hindmarsh took the floor and pointed out to the delegates that they were confused by Farrington's trickery. "To continue to vote as you did on this amendment would be to undo what you did a few days ago," said Hindmarsh. "To allow Farrington to appoint the legal investigators means that you have returned to him his appointive power, which you so decisively took away a few days ago. I warn you that if you were instructed to vote against the appointive power to watch what you are doing on this motion."

Hindmarsh told the delegates that if they followed out their instructions they would have to vote down the committee's report as amended and take up one of the resolutions from amongst the 63 that pertain to the subject. The convention adjourned for the day after Hindmarsh had spoken, to take the matter up again at the morning's session.

Aid Mooney Defense Fund.

After a discussion, the convention voted, 269 to 101, for $500 to the Tom Mooney defense fund.

21 STATES IN LINE FOR ST. PAUL

(Continued from page one)

established them as permanent organizations. These were the Farmer-Labor parties of Minnesota, South Dakota, and Washington, and the Progressive parties of Idaho and Nebraska. In addition to these, the convention was supported by the Farmer Labor parties of Montana and North Dakota, which, altho they are new parties, are backed by some of the most influential men in the political life of the state.

New State Parties Building.

The organizations named above were all in existence at the time the June 17th convention was called. Since the call for the convention was broadcasted thruout the country the sentiment for independent political action by the workers and farmers has been greatly stimulated. The Farmer-Labor Party of Colorado, which has gone thru several campaigns has decided to line up in support of the June 17th convention. In many other states conventions have been or will be held for the purpose of organizing state parties and electing delegates to the St. Paul convention.

In Oklahoma, Kansas, Missouri, New York, and Illinois, conventions have been held in the last week, made up of delegates from workers and farmers' organizations, which in each case nominated a state ticket, took the necessary steps to get their party on the ballot, and elected delegates to the June 17th convention.

In Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Ohio, and California calls are now out for state conventions for the avowed purpose of supporting the national movement. In Iowa, Oregon, Michigan, and Wisconsin efforts are being exerted in an attempt to form state organizations in time to actively participate in the November campaign.

In the Farmer-Labor parties of West Virginia and Indiana, strong groups are working in an effort to line these parties up behind the St. Paul convention.

Permanent Party Assured.

The nation-wide agitation for a party representing the interests of the farmers and workers independent of the two old parties is stimulating interest everywhere. The building of parties in the states named shows conclusively that the new party is assured.

The decision of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers in their convention just closed in Philadelphia to send delegates to the June 17th convention with instructions to work for the formation of a crystallized organization in the American Labor movement, and their action is sure to have its effect on the other Internationals.

There are strong indications of a split in the C. P. P. A. over the question of supporting McAdoo on the Democratic ticket or La Follette on a ticket independent of the two old parties.

The events of the past few days affords good evidence that the support piling up behind the June 17th convention in St. Paul has aided in breaking many of them away from nonpartisan action and convinced them of the wonderful possibilities of building a new party this year.

With this split now evident, it is well to remember that the position of the St. Paul convention is that they will adopt a policy and program flexible and broad enough to include all elements who stand for independent political action by the workers and farmers. They have repeatedly declared for unity of action between all farmer-labor elements.

The organizations already built and in the process of building show conclusively that the foundation for the St. Paul convention is firm. At the St. Paul convention the real American Farmer-Labor Party will be built.

Escapes Arrest.

DANVILLE, Ill., May 27.—In order to escape arrest on a warrant charging embezzlement, J. W. Zuckweiler drank a bottle of metal polish and died.

Sleeping sickness is decimating French African colonies. German scientists refuse to supply their famous serum, while France is enslaving Germans.

STRIKING FOOD WORKERS TELL PUBLIC FACTS

Plan Mass Meeting On Thursday Night

The striking Greek restaurant workers will present the barbaric conditions under which they were forced to work before the strike, to the general public at a mass meeting to be held Thursday night at 722 Blue Island avenue.

The Chicago branch of the Amalgamated Food Workers' Union declares, that when the general public knows the evil effect of the 12-14 hour day and seven-day week on the men, that they will refuse to eat in the 170 scab restaurants which issued the injunction against the strikers.

Central Board Report.

Charles H. Keller, organizer of the Chicago branch of the Amalgamated Food Workers, will report today on the results of his conference in New York with the central executive board of the Amalgamated Food Workers' Union. The central executive board is expected to put all the power at their command back of the striking restaurant workers, in the fight on the injunction Judge Friend and the Greek restaurant owners who granted the blanket injunction restraining the strikers from picketing.

Flock Into Union.

Albert E. Stewart, secretary of the Chicago Amalgamated Food Workers' Union, said today that all over the city workers in the Greek restaurants are flocking into the union. "This is the first strike I ever heard of where an injunction was issued against picketing before the men went on strike," Stewart told the DAILY WORKER reporter. "But a general campaign to get the restaurant workers of the city into the union will more than counteract the attempted intimidation of the strikers by the issuance of the blanket injunction." Stewart said that no injunction can be issued which will prevent the men from joining the union. "It's getting so now that the men who are being fired for joining the Amalgamated, cannot be replaced by non-union men. They are all joining the union, and will soon be one hundred per cent organized."

Will Tell of Strike.

The mass meeting Thursday will be addressed by speakers in both Greek and English. The story of the strike will be told, and the public will have an opportunity to gain a true picture of the conditions under which the Greek restaurant workers are forced to live and work.

Communists Jeer Von Tirpitz, Asking, "Where Are Your Submarines?"

(Continued from page one)

to command the votes of the clerical, Peoples' Party, the Democratic and Bavarian People's Party and the United Socialist Party.

Troops Guard.

The Nationalists claim the right to elect the president of the Reichstag. Secretly the Nationalists are not unalterably opposed to the Dawes plan, but cannot admit this openly, as they were elected on an anti-Dawes platform.

Considerable pressure is being brot to bear on Germany by the Ramsay MacDonald government to bring about acceptance of the Dawes report. The British government is anxious to stabilize the capitalist system and holds a club over the head of German leaders who might be inclined to resent the mortgaging of Germany to the International bankers.

White today the Reichstag is the centre of interest, rumblings of industrial warfare come from the Ruhr where over half a million miners are still on strike. Mr. A. J. Cook, secretary of the British Miners' Federation and radical left winger who has not changed his mind immediately he assumed office, said that the British workers could not support their seven-hour day unless they support the German miners for the same principle.

O'Flaherty in Milwaukee Tonight.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 27.—Thomas J. O'Flaherty, editor of the Irish People, will attack the laws against foreign-born workers now before congress, at a mass meeting in West Side Turner hall, 304 Fourth St., at 8 p. m. Wednesday, called by the Milwaukee Council for the Protection of Foreign Born Workers.

T. U. E. L.
Trade Union Educational League
DANCING
GAMES
GOOD FOOD

JOINT PICNIC
In Chicago May 30

Y. W. L.
Young Workers League
NOTED SPEAKERS
SPORTS

Tickets 35 Cents
ALTENHEIM GROVE—GERMAN OLD PEOPLE'S HOME
FOREST PARK

The World of Labor • Industry & Agriculture

TELEGRAPHERS DODGE JUNE 17TH AND JULY FOURTH

"Nonpartisan" Attitude in Politics Taken

By J. A. HAMILTON.

(Special to "The Young Worker").

CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 27.—The Order of Railroad Telegraphers (O. R. T.) closed its tri-ennial convention here after a two-weeks' session. The old officers, E. J. Manion, president, and L. R. Ross, secretary-treasurer, were re-elected. The next convention will convene in 1927 in St. Louis, the headquarters city.

The convention endorsed the Howell-Barkley Bill, now under consideration by congress as a substitute for the Esch-Cummins Act, supported by the sixteen standard railroad unions, as a far more equitable measure than the present law. It was voted to subscribe for the entire membership of 67,000 to "Labor," the weekly, published in Washington by the railroad unions.

The policy of non-partisan political action was endorsed but no definite actions proposed, either as to representation at June 17th or July 4th, or as to supporting any presidential candidate. Amalgamation did not come up for discussion. Demands for wages and conditions do not come before the conventions but are taken care of by the various "System Divisions" or organizations of the telegraphers on each railroad system.

The Telegraphers' Union claims to have practically 100 per cent of the railroad telegraphers organized in the United States and Canada. There was a delegate from Newfoundland, and one from the Panama Canal Zone. The so-called "North Pole Division" has been organized to include the telegraphers on the Alaskan Railroad. The eight-hour day, six-day week, and time and one-half for overtime, have been secured. The telephone has been widely introduced as an auxiliary to the telegraph in controlling the movement of trains, but it is said that the telegraph is the main reliance, being less subject to bad weather, and allowing the transmission of orders with less opportunity of error. Telephone operation is provided for in the union schedules.

The telegraphers have at St. Louis, one of the Labor Banks, which has deposits of over five millions and resources of over six millions. The union does not supply insurance, but has a mutual benefit department which pays only death benefits to a maximum of $1,000. One of the chief general grievances of the men is against the Railroad Labor Board, because of its custom of settling disputes in favor of the companies.

The telegraphers are not organized in local unions but according to the railroad system for which they work. There is a local division with a local chairman to correspond with the section of the railroad under charge of a superintendent. For each railroad system there is a system division, with a general system secretary-treasurer, to whom are sent the dues of the members on this system. The whole organization is known as the "Grand Division." The supreme agency between conventions is the board of directors, which does not include the resident officers, whose duties are therefore more confined to administrative work than in dictatorships, such as the miners' union. The 655 delegates at the convention were elected by referendum of the members of the various system divisions; for example, the Pennsylvania System Division sent 41 delegates. The basis of representation was approximately one delegate to 100 members.

Milwaukee Readers, Attention!
MONSTER MASS PROTEST
DEMONSTRATION
WEDNESDAY, MAY 28, 8 P. M.
— AT —
West Side Turner Hall
304 Fourth Street
Against the passage of the laws directed against the foreign born workers, and the selective immigration bills now before a conference committee of the United States congress.
Thomas O'Flaherty
Editor of Irish People
and other Prominent Speakers
representing trade unions, political parties and fraternal organizations.
Door open 7:30—Admission free
Auspices: Milwaukee Council for the Protection of Foreign Born Workers.

WORLD PROTESTS UNJUST DEATH SENTENCE ON SPANISH WORKERS' REVOLUTIONARY ARTIST—ACHER

MADRID, Spain, May 27.—Telegrams and cablegrams from all over the world are pouring in demanding that the Spanish government release Juan Bautista Acher, known affectionately by the working masses as "El Poeta" or "Shum," the name he uses on his cartoons. Acher has been sentenced to death for crimes in which he had no part and his execution is expected at any time. No definite date was ever set by the authorities.

Not only do working class organizations of all countries protest the unjust imprisonment of "Shum" but prominent citizens have added their voices for the poet-and-artist's release. One of the most noted lawyers of Spain, Eduardo Barrio Harran y Bero, has spoken against the decision of the courts in "Shum's" case.

"Shum" is a thoro revolutionist first of all and an artist. His philosophy is more Communistic than anything. His poems and drawings are all directed against the oppressing master class. Many of his caricatures have appeared in the Anarcho-Syndicalist paper, "Solidarida Obrera," of Barcelona.

Bomb Wounds Artist

"Shum" was sentenced to death two years ago for alleged murder in connection with the bombing of a factory. Acher insists that he is innocent. He says that he was visiting some girls in a sweat shop when a bomb was exploded in which many were hurt and in which Acher himself lost both hands. The artist has to draw with a pencil held between his stumps and chin.

When brought to trial, Acher was sentenced on the basis of "second offence," altho he had never been convicted for the previous bombing incident which occurred in a private home. The Supreme Court reaffirmed the decision in spite of the opinions of prominent jurists that the trial was a tragic farce.

Communist Leaders In Prison.

Most of the leaders of the Communist movement in Spain have been incarcerated in the various dreadful old bastiles under the Directory which prevails in the country now. Juan Andrade, Corredora Alta 17, 3rd. Acha, Prison Modele de Madrid, has sent requests to all party publications in America for literature to be sent the Communists with him in prison. All the old Central Executive Committee of Spain's Communist Party are now in the vile prisons and the new committee uses the publications regularly sent.

The Directory places a government censor at every public meeting. The government representative can raise his voice against the proceedings of the meeting but he cannot break it up with clubs as the police do in America. Formerly anyone could say whatever he pleased in Spain except about the King and the army. The new military dictatorship is attempting strict censorship of speech and press. Morality is about the only thing not licensed by law.

Peasants Scorn Government

The Spanish workers and peasants have an inborn contempt for authority and government. Mass demonstrations occur whenever a petty official usufps too much power to himself. The workers invariably scorn police officers and take the side of the offender being nabbed by the officer.

Spanish workers labor long, whether in the fields or in the factories or on the docks. They are not imbued with the "manana" (tomorrow) spirit which has so long been mouthed as the characteristic of all Spanish people. The put-it-off people are the middle class bourgeoisie and the upper classes. The peasants particularly work long hours and find no "manana" of rest because modern agricultural methods have not been introduced. The soil is tilled in the same old way it has been scratched thru the centuries under the glaring sun of the south.

There are 5,000,000 agricultural laborers, 1,500,000 industrial workers, 160,000 miners, 140,000 fishermen; 3,700,000 tradesmen and office workers in Spain. The proportion of workers organized in unions has never been great. At their height the Sindicato Unico organizations claimed 1,000,000 members. The Catholic church has about the same membership, it declares, in its unions of agricultural workers.

Barcelona Strongly Syndicalist

The Sindicato Unico is not a single organization but rather a principle of "industrial unionism" which was used in organizing various industries. The syndicalist unions are autonomous but act with one another in spontaneous sympathy.

The syndicalist unions retain their hold in Barcelona in the great textile and printing plants. Cotton from the southern United States comes in great quantities to these Barcelona mills for cloth manufacturers and practically all the printing for Spain is done in this city. Much machinery is manufactured in Barcelona, which is one of the most modern cities of the country. The population of the city and its surrounding manufacturing town suburbs is about 700,000.

Strikes Affected Politics

The 3,000,000 Catalonians are close sympathizers with the syndicalist unions and support the strikes which occur in Barcelona. The syndicalists' direct action tactics have caused serious crises in politics at times.

The Socialists control the Central Union of Workers which has formed a "Labor Party". No more than seven Socialist deputies have ever been in a single session of the Spanish Parliament.

The Socialists are strongest among the miners of Asturias, who are almost perennially striking. The railway workers and building trades workers also incline towards Socialism. But the northern coal miners of Asturias, the Wales of Spain, are the backbone of the organization. (The crown prince of Spain is Prince of Asturias.)

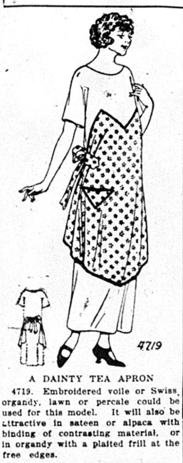
Communists Gaining

In Rio Tinto, the biggest copper mines of the country, the union used to be 100 per cent strong but British control broke the power of the organized workers. Bilbao is still under Socialist influence among the metal workers. It was in this city that Professor Unamuno of Salamanca University now exiled in the Canary Islands, used to edit a Socialist Paper.

Trotzky visited Spain in 1916 and expressed hope that the backwardness of the Spanish proletariat would help towards a real workers' revolution but so far the Communists have not made as much headway as might have been expected, due largely to the Directory established last year.

There is growing sympathy for the Communist program now in spite of the fact that the Communist leaders are clapped into prison as fast as they are discovered. The demand for Communist literature has greatly increased altho the local party papers have been suppressed again and again.

OUR DAILY PATTERNS



A DAINTY TEA APRON

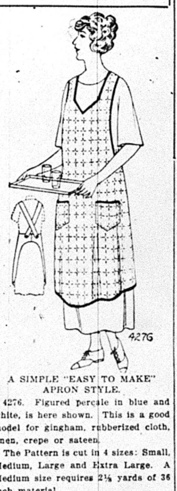
4719. Embroidered voile or Swiss organdy, lawn or percale could be used for this model. It will also be attractive in sateen or alpaca with binding of contrasting material, or in organdy with a plaited frill at the free edges.

The Pattern is cut in one size: Medium. It will require 1¼ yard of 36 inch material, cut lengthwise. If cut crosswise 1⅝ yard is required.

Pattern mailed to any address on receipt of 12c in silver or stamps.

Address: The Daily Worker, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

Send 12c in silver or stamps for our UP-TO-DATE SPRING & SUMMER 1924 BOOK OF FASHIONS.



A SIMPLE "EASY TO MAKE" APRON STYLE.

4276. Figured percale in blue and white, is here shown. This is a good model for gingham, rubberized cloth, linen, crepe or sateen.

The Pattern is cut in 4 sizes: Small, Medium, Large and Extra Large. A Medium size requires 2⅛ yards of 36 inch material.

Pattern mailed to any address on receipt of 12c in silver or stamps. Address: The DAILY WORKER, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

Send 12c in silver or stamps for our UP-TO-DATE SPRING & SUMMER 1924 BOOK OF FASHIONS.

WAR VET OFFICIALLY DEAD, VERY MUCH ALIVE; MAKES DOCTORS THINK

NIBRARA, Neb., May 27.—Physicians representing the United States Veterans Bureau today examined the remains of a world war veteran, buried as Arthur Frazier, in an effort to solve a puzzle created by the return of the real Arthur Frazier, an Indian.

Until the identity of the remains is cleared up the real Frazier will remain on the veterans' bureau list as "killed in action."

The body buried as that of Frazier was brought from the trenches in France in 1918. It was interred here and the local American Legion post was named the Arthur Frazier Post.

Some time ago a young man arrived at the lower Brule Indian Reservation near here. He said he was Arthur Frazier and is now living there with his parents. The young man is suffering from shell shock.

STEEL INDUSTRY HAS HIT BOTTOM SAY MAGNATES

Congress Interferes With Their Business

NEW YORK, May 27.—Steel executives, here to attend the meeting of the American Iron and Steel Institute, said today that the steel industry was dragging bottom, but that slight signs of betterment appeared.

Passage of the bonus bill and other legislation were attributed by the leaders as having a bad effect upon business.

"The Bethlehem Steel Corporation is operating at about 50 per cent. We have touched bottom," President Grace of the company, said.

"My company is operating at about 50 per cent. The situation is as low as it can get and business is bound to be better. I look for an improvement after the national conventions and the adjournment of congress." President Campbell of the Youngstown Sheet and Tube Company, said.

"Things are not as bad as made out in some quarters," officials of the Jones and Laughlin Company pointed out. "Business probably will turn for the better. It always has. I do not expect the change immediately."

Chairman Huston of the Lukens Steel Company said legislation was to blame for the poor business, but was convinced better business would be witnessed by mid-summer.

Every new subscriber increases the influence of the DAILY WORKER.

GOTHAM BUILDERS IN NEW ATTACK ON PLASTERERS

Try To Get Them On Conspiracy Charge

(By The Federated Press.)

NEW YORK, May 27.—Is a labor union illegal when it is strong enough to enforce its rights? This is the issue in the second legal fight which 36 New York plasterers are about to wage against conspiracy indictments. The first trial a year ago ended in a jury disagreement. Among the indicted men are President Michael J. Colleran, Palsterers' Local 60, and other executive board members of the union. The case is to be tried soon before the state supreme court judge, Jeremiah Mahoney.

The indictment is based on the contention that the union with an alleged 100 per cent organization forces its demands upon employers which constitutes a conspiracy. The union takes the position that the men indicted committed none of the alleged offenses for personal profit but solely upon the sanction of the union membership and for the rights of the union membership. The defense is expected to forward certain employers as witnesses to show that their business did not suffer during the period of alleged conspiracy.

A handicap has been placed on the defense by the court in allowing the prosecution to pick a special jury panel. The panel consists of business men, and includes no member of a trade union nor person known to be friendly to labor. Samuel Untermyer, a clever millionaire lawyer, who failed to get the union in the last trial, is again prosecuting the case.

MARINE UNIONS STRIKE TO SET DESERTERS FREE

Crew Wouldn't Sail In Sinking Ship

By W. FRANCIS AHERN.

SYDNEY, New South Wales, May 27.—A fine spirit of working class solidarity is shown in connection with the steamer Port Lyttleton which is laid up in Sydney harbor awaiting repairs.

Last January, the steamer struck a rock and temporary repairs were carried out. The captain ordered the vessel to sea but some of the crew refused to sail, fearing she would go down with them. They were arrested for desertion.

When the vessel got to Sydney, in a badly leaking condition, the 14 maritime unions comprising the transport workers' group of the Sydney Labor council refused to sanction the repairs unless the charges against the men were withdrawn. The owners refused whereupon the vessel was declared "black."

For three months the agents have tried in every way to get repairs but dock after dock has refused to do the work, as the dock-employes have notified their employers that any attempt to have the job done while the vessel is "black" will cause a general strike. An attempt to take the vessel to New Zealand to have her docked there has also failed.

The vessel is still laid up at Sydney and a crew is kept busy pumping to prevent it from sinking.

Iron Workers Strike When Boss Fires Foes of Overtime

SYDNEY, N. S. W., May 27.—About 700 iron workers are on strike at the ironworks near Sydney, owing to the management dismissing two workers who refused to work overtime on Sundays. The men's reason was that there were fellow workers out of employment and they didn't think it right to earn overtime while others were starving. The men refuse to resume until the two men are reinstated and overtime is given to men out of employment.

Labor Leaders Wage War Over Carcass Of Cleveland Meet

(By The Federated Press)

WASHINGTON, May 27.—LaFollette will be nominated by the Conference for Political Action, at Cleveland, on July 4th, regardless of whether McAdoo has been named as the democratic presidential candidate, in the opinion of LaFollette men in the union movement. Rejection of McAdoo will be urged on railroad labor men upon the ground that, in preparing himself financially for the presidential race, he undertook to serve the oil interests in imposing an imperialist policy upon Mexico. He agreed for a contingent fee of $1,000,000 to seek to nullify the fruits of the Mexican revolution, embodied in Article 27 of the Mexican constitution, under which Mexico claims title to the oil deposits.

There is new discussion of the possibility that Warren S. Stone of the Locomotive Engineers will be named for the vice-presidency with LaFollette.

LARKIN MAKES SECOND RAID ON LIBERTY HALL

Locks Out Transport Union Chiefs

DUBLIN, May 27.—Liberty Hall, the historic building in which the Easter Week rebellion, under the leadership of James Connolly, was planned, was temporarily occupied by Free State troops following the action of James Larkin and his followers in seizing the premises and ousting the officials of the Irish Transport and General Workers' Union, whose headquarters are located there.

Larkin is reported to have collected dues from members of the union who came to pay their subscriptions.

As an aftermath to the arrests the port of Dublin was idle; the men being more interested in the factional struggle between Larkin and his former associates than in going to work.

(This is the second time the offices of the Irish Transport and General Workers' Union have been seized by James Larkin since his return to Ireland from America, after an absence of eight and one-half years.

His first attack on the headquarters resulted in a crop of injunctions and long litigation. Larkin was defeated in the courts. The executive expelled him as general secretary of the I. T. and G. T. W. U. The fight between Larkin and the union executive promises to destroy what was once one of the most powerful and militant labor organizations in Europe. It has grown in membership from approximately 5,000 when Larkin left Ireland in 1914, to 100,000.

'How To Do It' Worries Labor Gov't Forced To Pay Workless Workers

LONDON, England, May 27.—Experts' reports prepared for the labor government, indicate that the unemployed army will not be reduced below 800,000 during the next four years.

To meet this situation the government is worrying its young head off. If they must hand out unemployment doles for 800,000 persons, they are wondering where the money will come from. Last winter over one hundred million pounds were spent for unemployment relief. Indications are that this amount will have to continue to be spent during the next two years.

The government intends increasing the number receiving "out of work doles" by paying unemployed girls and boys from 14 years old up.

The opponents of the labor government are accusing them of trying to bribe the voters with the unemployment relief.

DETROIT.—Edward McKenna, 27, fell to the ground from a six story window of an office building, demanded a cigarette shortly after his landing and protested vigorously when police took him to the hospital. He bruised a hand trying to grab something on his way down.

OIL STRIKERS IN CONFLICT WITH BRITISH TRUST

Mexican Workers Fight Royal Dutch Shell

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MEXICO CITY, May 27. — The strike of the 2,000 oil workers against the Mexican Eagle Oil Company is still going strong. The strike is entering its third month and has tied up refining at the Tampico plant of the British-owned concern. The Eagle is a subsidiary of the Royal Dutch Shell Company organized under Mexican law.

Negotiations between the workers and the representatives of the men were broken off when the oil company refusd to permit a representative of the Mexican Federation of Labor to sit in on the conferences. The oil company sprung the usual bunk about being willing to deal directly with the men but not wanting to have anything to do with outside unions.

The Mexican government is anxious to settle the strike as the taxes they collect from the Eagle have been cut from 2,500,000 pesos to 500,000 pesos. The Eagle is filling its orders for the South American market, which it practically controls, by buying from American concerns.

Fight Workers' Committee.

The strike began when the company refused to grant the demands of the workers that the company should not fire any workers without the consent of a workers' committee. The company replied that they would not stand for any interference with the running of their business.

Later they backed down enough to go into conference with the workers only to withdraw when the workers wanted a representative of the Mexican Federation of Labor to sit in with them. The workers expect the company to recede from its pig headed stand almost any day.

"Die-Hard" New York Theatre Managers Play Judicial Farce

(By The Federated Press)

NEW YORK, May 27.—A temporary injunction has been granted to the die-hard group of the Producing Managers' Association, restraining the Actors' Equity Association and the Managers' Protective Association from carrying out the recently signed 10-year contract. The latter organization which controls more than 75 per cent of the theatrical productions had agreed with the union, an American Federation of Labor organization with about 10,000 members, that all casts be 80 per cent Equity. Both the managers' organization and the union, as well as individual producers are named in the injunction.

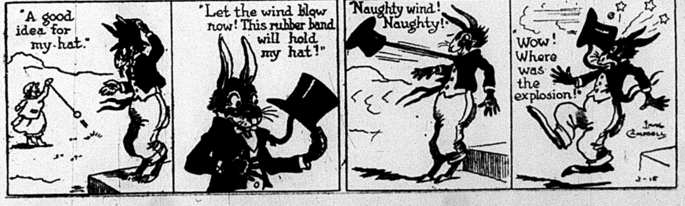
This is regarded as a death bed gesture on the part of the anti-union producers, who now control but 11 Broadway productions. It is pointed out that they have secured an injunction ten days before the expiration of the Equity contract in order to be able to sign with the union without closing their theaters June 1, provided they are not able to get a permanent injunction.

Figures Show That Unemployment Is Rapidly Increasing

WASHINGTON.—Out of every 100 workers who applied for jobs during March, 28 found no jobs open. But 40 more out of each 100 were unsuited to jobs that were open, according to reports from the state and municipal employment agencies received by the U. S. department of labor from 39 states. This marks a temporary improvement as compared with the winter months but shows a condition much worse than any month of 1923 prior to December. During May and June, 1923, the first months for which combined statistics from the various states are available, there were more jobs offered than workers available. Late reports of curtailed activity in many industries make it possible that returns for April and May of this year will be less favorable than those for March.

UNCLE WIGGLY'S TRICKS

A LAUGH FOR THE CHILDREN


"A good idea for my hat."
"Let the wind blow now! This rubber band will hold my hat!"
"Naughty wind! Naughty!"
"Wow! Where was the explosion!"
3-15

GREAT RUSSIAN TEXTILE LEADER DIES IN MOSCOW

V. Nogin Had Dramatic Revolutionary Career

NEW YORK, May 27.—Victor Pavlovitch Nogin, who established the All-Russian Textile Syndicate, Inc., in America last winter, died from an operation in Moscow, May 21, reports from Moscow state. Nogin, who had many friends in the United States, spent his entire life in the Russian revolutionary movement. He was born in Moscow, Feb. 2, 1878.

During his long revolutionary activities he was arrested by the czar's police and exiled eight times. Each time he escaped, once to England and once to Switzerland. Finally, in 1911, he was exiled to Verkhoyansk in north eastern Siberia, 2000 miles from the nearest railroad station. One year was required for him to reach the place of exile.

Held Many Leading Offices.

He held many leading offices in the Soviet government, having been an important member of the Bolshevik party in the second imperial Russian duma. In the first Soviet cabinet he was commissar of trade and industry. Later he was president of the Moscow Soviet, chairman of the supreme economic council, and vice-president, presidium of the central executive committee of soviets.

In his youth he was a textile worker. And in November, 1923, he came to the United States to organize the buying of cotton for the Russian mills and formed the All-Russian Textile Syndicate. The syndicate is now said to be the largest foreign buyer in the American cotton market.

Thrilling Revolutionary Career.

Nogin was arrested for the first time in St. Petersburg on December 16, 1898, and was exiled to the Province of Poltava for three years; he did not serve his time of exile, escaping on August 6, 1900, to England. Upon return to Russia, Nogin was arrested on October 1, 1901; for the second time, and was exiled to the Province of Yenissey (Eastern Siberia). He escaped from there on April 27, 1903, going to Geneva, Switzerland. On March 8, 1904, Nogin was arrested once more in Nikolayev (Black Sea Port), and was exiled to the Province Archangel (White Sea) from where he escaped on August 10, 1905. On October 1, 1905, Nogin was arrested again in Moscow and was imprisoned for three months.

Disguises and Escapes.

In August, 1908, Nogin came to Moscow disguised as a peasant Vladimir Feodorov Rodionov, in order to participate in and carry on Anti-Government propaganda at the convention of co-operative organizations. On August 17, 1908, Nogin was arrested and by order of the minister of the interior, was exiled for four years to the Northern Counties of the Province of Tobolsk. He escaped from there January, 1909, but while escaping, was captured at the station Belostrov of the Finnish Railway on February 14, 1909.

Exile in the Artic.

In the spring of 1910, Nogin had escaped once more, was arrested and exiled to the Province of Tobolsk from where he escaped on August 2, 1910. He came secretly in the winter of 1910-1911 to Tula, where he was arrested on March, 25, 1911, and exiled to VERKHOYANSK, YAKUT PROVINCE, NORTH EASTERN SIBERIA.

Verkhoyansk is located at 67 degrees 33 latitude, and is the northernmost of all Siberian cities, being located 2000 miles from the nearest railroad station. Mr. Nogin was enroute to exile to Verkhoyansk from Tula for one year. Later he wrote a book, "The Polar Belt."

Young Workers On Way To St. Paul Visit Washington

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 27.—At the regular meeting of the Washington Young Workers' League, May 23, Comrade J. Powell delivered the third lecture in his series of talks. His subject dealt with the development of mankind thru the feudal ages. An interesting discussion followed. Comrades J. Rubinstein and Milton Weichenberg of the Y. W. L. of New York City, attended as visiting members. These young workers are on their way to attend the convention of the Farmer-Labor Party at St. Paul on June 17.

The Workers' Party in Action

Trachtenberg Wins Canadian Communists In Vancouver Meet

(Special to The Daily Worker)

VANCOUVER, B. C., May 27.—"Build up your revolutionary movement that American capitalism, which is stretching its arms across the ocean in an effort to strangle the revolutionary workers of Germany, may be kept busy at home." This urgent request from Germany's toiling masses to the workers of North America was delivered by Alexander Trachtenberg to the wage earners of this city, at a crowded meeting held under the auspices of the Communist Party of Canada.

Trachtenberg, who spoke on "Russia and Germany in 1923," and gave a very vivid description of present conditions in both countries, is the first Communist speaker to address a public meeting in this city since the changing of the Workers' Party of Canada to the Communist Party of Canada.

At the close of the meeting, which was attended by over a thousand workers, innumerable questions were asked, and ably replied to by the speaker. A member of the Socialist Party of Canada took the platform, and endeavored to show the impossibility of a revolution, such as had taken place in Russia, occurring in Germany or Great Britain because of the highly industrialized state of those two countries. In closing, he stated, "We have brains in our movement; let us use them," the inference being that a surfeit of brains could accomplish a peaceful change.

These arguments were rapidly torn to pieces by Trachtenberg, who exposed the reactionary ideology which gave birth to such conclusions, and told the S. P. representative that persons holding such opinions should be in the Salvation Army.

It is the hope of Vancouver workers that Comrade Trachtenberg, or some other equally able exponent of Communism may soon visit this city again.

Keep June 14 For Philadelphia Picnic For "Daily Worker"

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 27.—The City Central Committee of the Workers' Party has decided to hold a huge picnic for the benefit of the DAILY WORKER and local Defense Committee, on Saturday, June 14, at the Shuetzen Park.

Comrades and sympathizers are requested to keep this date in mind and arrange no affairs that will conflict with it. The Arrangements Committee is laying out plans that will make this picnic an outstanding feature of Philadelphia summer activities.

Watch for further notices.

Tarentum To Vote At Picnic For Its St. Paul Delegate

TARENTUM, Pa., May 27.—Everybody in this vicinity has been invited to attend the great picnic at Cheswick on Decoration Day, May 30. The picnickers interested in politics for the workers' and farmers' own government will elect a delegate to the St. Paul convention. The proceeds of the holiday will go towards the financing of the delegates' trip.

Young Workers Push Milwaukee League

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 27.—With a constantly increasing membership and activity, the Young Workers' League in Milwaukee is rapidly forging to the front as one of the best leagues in the country. Comrade Cline of the N. E. C., addressed the last meeting. A very interesting discussion was held on the historical development of the working class and the role of the Young Workers' League. Many activities are being planned for the summer. A membership drive is under swing and has already been fruitful of results. A vigorous drive for subscriptions to the Young Worker and the DAILY WORKER is also being prosecuted.

ROOM FOR RENT.

A large steam-heated room for one or two, by comrades, near Humboldt Park. E. Winokur, 3538 Thomas St.

BOSTON READERS, ATTENTION!

GRAND PICNIC

under the auspices of
UNITED WORKINGMEN'S CLUBS OF BOSTON

FRIDAY, MAY 30, 1924

At CALEDONIAN GROVE, West Roxbury, Mass.

Scandinavian Apollo Singing Society—other chorus singing
Sports, Dancing, Etc.
Music Furnished by Finnish Brass Band

Picnic will not be postponed on account of rain. Ample accomodation under cover.

From Forest River Hills Elevated Station take Spring St. Car to Grove.

TICKET 50 CENTS

Party Activities Of Local Chicago

Special Meeting To Be Held Saturday For Picnic Plans

There will be a meeting Saturday, May 31, 2:30 p. m., at 166 West Washington street, room 303, to take up in detail the matter of the July 4 party picnic and the Press picnic on August 10. Every branch and City Central Committee should be represented at this meeting, in order that it may contribute its share towards the success of both the July 4th and August 10th affairs.

In addition to the matter of the July 4th picnic, we should also begin making extensive preparations on August 10th. We should decide just what arrangements are to be made, such as financial returns to the various papers, etc., in order that we can be certain of the fullest co-operation from every federation and every language and English paper. To this meeting, therefore, the representative from the respective papers should also appear. Branches that have failed to send in their monthly report cards promptly, are requested to send in these reports as quickly as possible, so that reports can be made correctly to the National Office.

BRANCH MEETINGS.

Wednesday, May 28.

Czecho-Slovak No. 2, at Vojt Naprstek School, 2550 So. Homan Ave., Cor. 26th St.

Czecho-Slovak No. 1, at Spravdlnost Hall, 1825 So. Loomis St.

Moscow Professor Speaks In Chicago For Society For Tech Aid

Professor Tutyshkin, of the Moscow Pedalogical institute, will deliver a few lectures in the Russian language at Chicago. The first lecture on "The Experimental Schools and Scientific Pedalogical Institute of Russia" will be given tonight at the Soviet school, 1902 W. Division St. The second lecture, on "The Home of the Free Child," will be given Thursday night, May 29, at the Hull House, 800 S. Halsted St. Saturday night, May 31, at the Soviet school, on "Professional Education in Russia."

Sunday afternoon, June 1, Professor Tutyshkin will speak at the picnic of the Russian district committee, W. P., at Bergman's grove, Riverside, Ill.

Admission to a lecture is 25 cents.

Kansas City Plans Picnics To Benefit Party Activities

KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 27.—The local branches of the Workers Party are arranging a monster picnic for June 29th to be held at Speedway Grove, 85th and Troost streets. All party members of this vicinity have been requested not to plan other engagements for the date.

The Farmer-Labor Party campaign is arousing great interest here and brings favorable comment to Workers Party members for their energy in utilizing every opportunity to achieve their ends.

A picnic for the benefit of the DAILY WORKER will be planned soon.

MILLION LOCKED OUT GERMAN WORKERS ARE FACING STARVATION; AMERICAN LABOR GETS APPEAL

In a cabled appeal to the American Branch of the International Workers' Aid, Clara Zetkin, veteran Communist, asks that the American workers send to Germany at once every penny they can to aid the workers of Germany, more than a million of whom are locked out and facing starvation.

The message is signed by Clara Zetkin as a member of the International Workers' Aid Executive Committee, and Willi Munzenberg, as as secretary.

The message says that more than one million workers in Germany have been locked out, half of them miners. Among the miners, suffering is great. The Russian workers have sent $25,000 to the International Workers' Aid for the German workers, according to the cable. The I. W. A. is now supporting daily more than 50,000 people, most of them strikers and children and is raising funds for relief on a wider scale.

"Mighty Defensive Movement."

The message describes the fight of the German workers as a "mighty defensive movement." "The whole burden of the European situation weighs on the German workers," the message declares. "The textile and metal workers who have been locked out for a long time are being joined by hundreds of other workers' groups.

"The miners of the Ruhr basin have been out of work during the long passive resistance period. During that time they were pauperized. Now they are faced with the job of defending the seven-hour day, which they won after long years of fighting."

"The bosses of Germany and France have utilized the condition of the Ruhr workers in order to beat down the living standard of the workers in other sections to a coolie level.

Will Extend Efforts.

"The International Workers' Aid is convinced that this fight means not only heroic effort, but also hunger and the most profound distress. The I. W. A. therefore decided to appeal to the workers of the world for their most energetic co-operation in this fight, which will introduce into Germany a new revolutionary epoch.

"It decided to open new soup kitchens at once for striking and locked out workers and to organize bread distribution and child relief.

Appeal to U. S. Miners.

"We ask you, as the American representative of the International Workers' Aid, to appeal especially to the miners of the United States to help their fellow workers in the Ruhr and other parts of Germany.

"Send every penny you can possibly raise at once."

Contributions for the German workers can be sent thru the American section of the International Workers' Aid, 19 South Lincoln avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Robbers of Crippled Veterans Due For More Investigation

(By The Federated Press)

ALBANY, N. Y., May 27.—Another and more thoro senate investigation of the United States Veterans' bureau is demanded by delegates to the New York state convention. Disabled American Veterans of the World War, meeting in Albany. Graft, red-tape and too much politics are charges laid against the bureau in a resolution before the convention.

Invited To Russia, Morris Winchevsky In 'Good-Bye' To Chicago

Morris Winchevsky, one of the oldest members of the Jewish section, Workers party, who was invited by the Soviet government to come to live in Russia on government pension as one of the old Russian revolutionists, came this week to Chicago to say good-by to the Chicago comrades.

Sunday afternoon a mass meeting was arranged at the Douglas Park auditorium. The big hall was overcrowded with Jewish workers, who came to say farewell to their beloved revolutionary poet and writer. In the evening a spontaneous banquet was held at Chesky's restaurant, where hundreds of workers crowded the place and sidewalks, being unable to get in for the lack of space. Speeches were made in Jewish, Russian and English by representatives of the Young Workers league, Freiheit Singing Society, Jewish Workers' Relief committee and other organizations whose representatives happened to be at the banquet. A big bouquet of red roses was given to Comrade Winchevsky by the Y. W. L. of Chicago. They also invited him to join their league, but it was a little too late, as he was already a member of the league, being initiated by the Detroit league.

Monday night, at Douglas Park auditorium, a meeting of volunteers of the Jewish Workers' Relief committee, of which Comrade Winchevsky is the national treasurer, was held. At this meeting a delegation of the junior groups of the Y. W. L., composed of members of the Vanguard group, Abe and Eva Stolar and Jessie Harris, presented Comrade Winchevsky with a bouquet of red roses and a membership card of the juniors, which he accepted with thanks and kissed the spokesman of the delegation, Comrade Jessie Harris.

ST. LOUIS, May 27.—Union art glass workers after a strike lasting nine weeks will have wages increased 2½c an hour. The new scale is 90c.

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RELEASED PRISON MATE OF DOLLA ASSISTS FAMILY

Steel Trust's Victim Has Wife In Need

J. Martinovich, who has just recently been released from the Pennsylvania state penitentiary, where he served a term as a political prisoner, knows what it is to be confined behind the walls of a cossack bastile. Immediately upon his release from prison he set about doing what he could for his erstwhile co-prisoner, Jacob Dolla.

The DAILY WORKER has received the following letter from Comrade Martinovich, which speaks for itself as an act of comradeship and as an example which may well be followed by those workers who have not yet felt to so severe an extent the iron heel of capitalism:

Dear Comrades:

I know Jack Dolla in the penitentiary, but I have never seen him outside and really I don't know his crime of opinion. Personally I spoke with him and I came to the conclusion that he fears nothing and conceals nothing, but he openly said that as long as the steel corporation remains in power and holds the influence over the board of pardons, he will have to stay eight more years in the penitentiary.

The readers of the DAILY WORKER are aware that this militant striker needs help for himself as well as for his wife and children and I hope that they will reply to his appeal for help.

I am sending to the DAILY WORKER a letter and $10 and I forecast that the others will do their duty.

J. MARTINOVICH.

Internatl. Athletic Carnival Planned For N. Y. Branches

NEW YORK, May 27.—An international athletic carnival and picnic is to be held on Sunday, August 10, at Pleasant Bay Park, under the auspices of the Workers' Party, District 2. All friendly organizations are cordially invited to join in the fun.

The park is a beautiful spot located at the east end of the Bronx in full view of Long Island Sound. There is plenty of woodland and a large athletic field.

A program of all kinds of sports is being arranged. There will be a great baseball game between the Young Workers' League and the Workers' Party members.

The place is easily accessible from every section of New York and Brooklyn.

June 17 Convention "Talk of the Town" In Baltimore Unions

By A. JAKIRA.

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BALTIMORE, Md., May 27.—There is hardly another city in the United States where the issue of June 17th Convention has created as much interest as in Baltimore. The local Farmer-Labor Party, which due to some legal technicalities, is compelled to call itself the Peoples Party, has for the last several months rooted itself deeply into the local labor movement. The Peoples Party has endorsed the June 17th Convention and is sending a delegate.

Several local unions have also acted favorably on the call for the June 17th Convention and some of them will send delegates.

The machinists of this city endorsed the St. Paul Convention despite of the fact that President Johnstone, of the Machinists' Union, has sent in a written request to the local to reconsider its action. His request was based on the fact that he is the chairman of the July 4th Convention.

The issue came up several days ago in the Central Labor Council. After a two hours' battle the reactionary machine was compelled to move that the question be deferred for action to the next meeting. This motion carried by a majority of one vote, 24 voting for and 23 voting against the motion to defer action.

Hancock, Michigan, C. P. P. A. Votes To Support June 17th

HANCOCK, Mich., May 27.—About a month ago a meeting was called here by the Conference for Progressive Political Action for the purpose of organizing a local branch of that organization.

At the first meeting, the issue of the June 17th convention as against the July 4th convention, was raised in the gathering which was representative of the labor movement of this city, and the workers present, representing largely the railroad unions, urged that the June 17th convention was the only bona fide movement for independent political action by the workers and farmers.

At the conference held a few days ago the organization voted to support the June 17th convention and to send a delegate to that convention. Charles Girard, a member of the railroad workers union, was elected as the delegate to St. Paul.

The organization formed is regarded as the beginning of what will be a strong unit of the Farmer-Labor Party of the state of Michigan when the latter is organized.

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The Young Workers League Orchestra is much in need of several players. A 'cellist, a drummer, and a flute player are the most urgently needed, tho players of other instruments will be accepted. Comrades in either the Workers Party or the Y. W. L. who desire to join up with the orchestra should fil' out the coupon below and send it to Alfred V. Frankenstein, 4501 Ellis Ave., Chicago.

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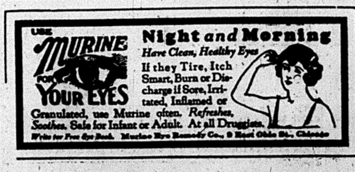
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COOLIDGE SIGNS BILL STRIKING AT FOREIGN BORN

New Immigration Law Registers Workers

WASHINGTON, May 27.—The immigration law calling for the photographing and registration of immigrants and providing for Japanese exclusion, effective July 1, received President Coolidge's signature today and becomes a law. Coolidge's surrender was expected.

Immigration from non-Asiatic countries is limited to quotas of two per cent of the foreign-born population in this country, according to the 1890 census. After July 1, 1927, immigration will be limited to 150,000, each country getting a quota in this figure according to national origins as shown by the 1920 census. Not more than 10 per cent of the annual quota from each country may receive visas in any month.

Wives and children of American citizens and citizens of Canada are exempted from the quota provision.

Blow At Unionism.

A blow at marine unionism is seen in the ruling that alien seamen on vessels touching at American ports may not land except for medical treatment. This means that these workers are forbidden to walk out on strike in American ports.

A nation-wide fight was made against the registration clauses of the bill, under which immigrants are compelled to register themselves so that the authorities may lay their hands on them at any time desired. The deportation deliriums of 1919-20, when striking mine and steel workers were sent to immigration detention pens, shows the use to which this provision will be put, say unionists who fought the measure.

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God and Coolidge

Every time Coolidge receives a defeat, every time Congress administers the President a drubbing the country is treated to a series of prayers and a flood of paeans in behalf of the "Cautious Cal," the silent employing class watchdog of the White House.

The other day Coolidge was repudiated by his own party leaders on the bonus question. The presidential veto was overriden more decisively than the Chief Executive could ever foresee in his worst nightmares. This was a severe loss to the prestige of the president as a party leader and to his chances of succeeding himself in the coming campaign. The extent of the blow struck at Coolidge can best be seen by the fewness of the presidential vetoes overriden by Congress in the history of the American government. Up to McKinley's administration only twenty-eight vetoes were discarded by Congress. Of these, sixteen were passed by Congress in the administration of President Johnson when the legislative and executive divisions of the government were at war with each other. Of all the bills passed by Congress over the presidents' vetoes, the one in which Coolidge was so soundly trounced was the most important.

No sooner had Coolidge met defeat than the biggest industrial magnates and financial kings joined in a mighty chorus of praise for the Chief Executive. From Gary down Coolidge was reassured that the most powerful of our powerful were behind him to the bitter end. Typical of this outburst is the song of praise sung for "Silent Cal" by Guy E. Tripp, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Westinghouse Electric Company. Said this capitalist solon: "Thank God we have Calvin Coolidge in the White House. When we amended the Constitution and decreed that senators were to be chosen by popular votes we throw away the safeguards with which our forefathers had sought to surround us. We are reaping the results of that ill-advised action."

This is a welcome clarification of the issue. Coolidge speaks for the upper crust of our ruling class. Though he is the supposed representative of the "people," he is interested in guarding the interests of the biggest exploiters only. The plea made for the abolition of the direct election of the senate and the thanks rendered the almighty invisible god blast all the talk of the capitalists about the danger democracy is in because of the discontent of the masses. The Junkers of America finance talk the same language that their prototypes spoke only yesterday in monarchist Germay. The German feudal Junkers talked of the Kaiser and God and denounced democracy openly. Our American capitalist Junkers today speak of Coolidge and God and dishonestly sneer at the very democracy they ask the workers and farmers to die for.

"For the Glory of Britain"

British workers are begining to understand that they have not yet conquered political power. The lesson is being driven home again, through the disclosures of the terrible conditions of labor existing at the great Empire Exhibition at Wembley. Waitresses at the Exhibition restaurants, putting in atrociously long hours for the "glory of the Empire," with total earnings of about $4 per week, including tips. Eating facilities are shown to totally inadequate, with exhorbitant prices. Washing and lavatory accomodations for the workers were absent. Union labor was not recognized. Conditions of labor generally were found to be rotten in the Exhibition, conducted by the Government supposedly in the hands of Labor.

Labor has been associated with the British Exhibition since its inception, but unless proper trade union conditions of employment are substituted for the present state of affairs, Labor will have to consider very seriously its withdrawal from any association with the Exhibition." These were the words of Fred Bramley, secretary of the Trades Union Congress, after the investigation conducted in response to deep discontent among the workers.

"The glory of Britain" today, under the Labor Government, is thus seen to rest, as it has always rested, upon the pitiless exploitation of the workers, not only in private industry but also in Government undertakings. British workers will have to learn the lesson that the real glory of the British workers will only come with the establishment of a real workers' government, the Soviet Government of Britain.

Marcus Garvey, "provisional president" of the projected Negro republic in Africa, is reported from Boston as swaying great meetings of his race to tears and cheers. Garvey's utopia of an African capitalism is, at one and the same time, the sign of a great awakening of the toiling Negroes to their exploitation and an opium to smother their class consciousness.

What's in a Name?

Much has been said about the "victory" of the left in the recent French elections. Herriot has been painted as a genuine radical. Briand has been labeled a sizzling red. Painleve's political picture has been put in a crimson frame.

Everybody knows that the Radical Socialist Party of France is neither radical nor socialist. This outfit of capitalist politicians merely assumed the name to fool the working masses into believing that there was something radically social about their policies. As a matter of fact the leaders of these parties have advanced on the ladder of French imperialist politics principally thru their waging an aggressive battle in behalf of the banking and manufacturing interests of France.

The keynote to the policies of the so-called new left government has just been struck by Paul Painleve, who is slated to be the coming president of the republic. In an authorized interview, printed in one of the metropolitan papers, Painleve announced his policy as follows: "In taking over power in France, as we shall shortly do, we liberal and democratic republicans wish to show we can make organized society as its stands work in the interest of all."

This declaration makes clear what the workers of the world in general and the working class of France in particular may expect from the "radical" government. The new cabinet will be an agency of the French imperialist capitalist class as much as the Poincare clique was. It will use different words; sweeter words undoubtedly, more camouflage to hide the mailed fist always in readiness for being swung against the masses. The admitted purpose of Painleve is to make capitalism work in the interest of all. That's an impossibility. The present system of production and exchange works very well for the owning class. How it has been working for the laboring and farming masses can be seen best from the conditions in which the working and farming classes find themselves today in the capitalist countries.

Finally, we feel certain no one will be fooled by the expectations from the present order of society working in the interest of all classes with renegades like Briand at the helm. The French "radical" Briand, like the American reactionary, Coolidge, was made by breaking a strike. When the French Confederation of Labor called a railway strike in 1909 he smashed it by forcing the railway workers into military service. Obviously there is nothing in a label. The workers of France know the poison despite the false label worn by the "left" and will treat it as such.

Aid the Ruhr Miners!

Initial remittance of $4,000 for relief of the locked-out German miners of the Ruhr, sent yesterday from Chicago by the International Workers' Aid in response to cable request for international assistance, shows that the American workers are alive to the necessity of world-wide solidarity. It is indeed a heartening thing to see this solidarity expressing itself in practical deeds. Financial assistance may be a small thing, but it is the beginning of larger deeds that will finally bring even backward American Labor into the revolutionary currents of the world struggle.

The stakes of the battle being waged in the Ruhr are such, that even conservative-minded miners must realize that the German struggle is their own. The coal barons of Germany, following the hint given them by Dawes and their own natural inclinations, have launched a drive to force the miners to work 8 hours underground, instead of 7, and 10 hours aboveground, instead of 8. If the German miners lose their conditions, what miner can doubt that it means another drive against the British miners, and even against the American?

Irresistably, the forces of decaying capitalism pull the American labor movement into battle against the whole rotten system. The coal miners of America must help the revolutionary miners of the Ruhr, or else see their own conditions of labor also reduced to the coolie level. The whole United Mine Workers should resound with the call for help to the embattled Ruhr miners.

"Prospects, Uncertain"

Current mill reports on conditions of employment in the steel industry, in the current issue of the *Amalgamated Journal*, organ of what is left of the steel workers' union, show the rapid downward trend of industry. From district after district, the reports are "prospects, worse," and "prospects, uncertain." The steel industry, after speeding up for a few weeks in the spring, is sagging in a most decided manner. Production is reported at 50 to 60 per cent of capacity.

For the workers this has quite a different meaning than for the owners of industry. The latter must adjust themselves to the difference between $25,000,000 dividends instead of $50,000,000. This may make a difference in the number of country homes they add to their household cares; it may make it necessary to put off buying that new yacht for another month or two; it may reduce the amount of alimony paid to the ex-wives by a few hundred thousands; it may even reduce the standard of living of the luxurious Fidos who may now have their paws manicured only once a day, instead of twice.

For the owners of industry, the ruling class, depression means an adjustment in their superfluities. But the working class is feeling the gradual slowing down of production in the pangs of hunger, in the lack of clothes, in the worry of unpaid bills, in the inability to obtain medical attention for loved ones, in all the misery of poverty, uncertainty, degradation. "Prospects, uncertain"—for the working class. But in the growth of revolutionary consciousness of the workers it also reads—"prospects, uncertain for capitalism."

Business Continues to Drop

By JAY LOVESTONE.

THE leading financial observers continue to see a steady drop in business. Employment is falling in many industries, prices are declining in some cases, and wage cuts are increasing in frequency.

The latest view of the situation according to Dun's is summed up as follows:

"A thirty per cent decline in steel output in about two months measures the sharp reaction that has occurre. in that quarter; coal mining has fallen off; some textile units are running at only 50 per cent of capacity, and in most other lines curtailment has been forced by the decrease in new orders. Nearly all reports tell of unusual caution among buyers, of their continued disinclination to purchase beyond their immediate needs, and of increasing competition among sellers that causes price concessions in both raw materials and manufactured products.

"No check to the curtailment of steel output has yet come, the industry now operating at about 65 per cent rate. This marks a reduction of 5 per cent during the week, and contrasts sharply with the average of around 90 per cent reached last March."

The situation is especially critical in the textile market where at Fall River, for instance, the sales of print cloth last week were only at 10 per cent of capacity.

Chronicle Takes Same Dark View.

The Commercial & Financial Chronicle sees the situation in the same dark light. Its latest review of the present economic conditions is as follows:

"The flour trade has been slow. As a rule shoe manufacturing business has been unsatisfactory, altho in parts of New England there are signs of improvement. Iron and steel has remained dull and prices have declined further. Output has also fallen off. Other metals have also declined. As the case stands, the output of steel mills is variously estimated at 55 to 62 per cent, as against 90 at the high point in March. Prices of carpets have recently declined. The bad weather this spring has also reacted on the petroleum trade, especially on gasoline, because of the restriction of travel. The lumber trade is less active, and the same is true of the demand for furniture. Building, tho still on a large scale, is not so active as recently. . . . One indication of the dullness in the big industries of the country is the fact that bituminous coal is the smallest for years past. It is a kind of barometer.

Wage Reductions Increase.

The lack of snap in business the country over is being seized upon by the employers for launching a wage cutting campaign. In Fall River an attempt is being made to slash wages 20 per cent. Carpet mills have tried to reduce the workers' pay by 20 per cent." Some railroads have already reduced wages. At the shoe factories in Haverhill, Mass., wages were reduced 20 per cent on May 21st. At Birmingham, Alabama, the Republic Iron & Steel Co. has cut wages 10 to 15 per cent. To date, five iron companies have cut wages in this state. Several independent coal companies, among whom are to be found the Pratt Consolidated and the De Hardeben, the largest in the field, have also cut wages.

Some railroads are reducing their force of employes as a preliminary to cutting wages. The executives of the principal railroads thruout the country are now considering a plan for instituting a five-day week amongst the shop crafts. The Reading Railway has already adopted a shorter week. The Baltimore & Ohio has instituted the shorter week amongst the twenty thousand men in its Montclair shop.

At this moment the textile industry seems to be the hardest hit. In Fall River, Mass., two-thirds of the spindles are idle. In New Bedford, the same state, the cotton spindles are running 50 per cent. In Lawrence and Lowell at about the same rate.

In New Hampshire, the Nashua Manufacturing Co. has been closed for some time. The Amoskeag, one of the largest textile corporations in the world, is running on a four-day schedule. All in all, a very small number of the 200,000 workers in New England cotton plants are employed full time.

The Taxation Compromise

The end of the powerful campaign launched by the biggest business interests under the captaincy of Secretary of the Treasury Mellon, for the reduction of their taxes, has come to a halt. By a vote of 60-6 and 376-9 the Senate and House respectively have adopted the measure which is a compromise of the porposals put forward by the self-styled insurgents and the standpat Democrats.

The tax bill as enacted saves the multimillionaires a good deal of money, throws a sop to the upper middle class and a bone to the skilled workers and lower middle class. The surtax on the big capitalists is lowered 10 per cent. Fundamentally the new law is of no significance in national tax legislation. As a matter of fact the provisions of the bill keep the country in the same position it was before the whole controversy, in so far as the shifting of the burden of taxation from the masses to the rich is concerned.

In view of the decisive manner in which the House and Senate voted on the measure, Coolidge will not fling himself against a stone wall. The president has already been overridden on the bonus question. He is not anxious to secure a further depreciation of the little prestige he may still have left in his party. Besides, it would be suicidal for a president to veto any bill which tends in the least to save any money from the tax bills—particularly on the eve of a national election.

All the horror-shrieking that we have been subjected to by the black press about the loss to the country in the failure of the Mellon scheme and the adoption of the dangerous Simmons measure were only clouds of poison gas to hide the real attitude of the big capitalists toward the tax bill as just passed. Today the best minds of the financial circles feel satisfied with the bill and are making it clear to Coolidge that they are not really anxious to have him veto it. Many of them feel that they have gotten more than they expected when they first put forward the Mellon plan. Besides, they fear that the effect of Coolidge being overridden twice in one session would be disastrous to them from the point of view of endangering his chance of being sent back to the White House. Just now this is the primary consideration of the capitalist leaders.

One phase of the taxation controversy must not be overlooked. Thruout the debates on this question the so-called progressives showed themselves to be a spineless pack. In the House the LaFollette group led by Frear of Wisconsin threw away its program at the first sign of battle. In the Senate the "progressives" were swallowed by the regular Democrats with little if any resistance.

If the workers and farmers are to blame anybody for the failure of Congress to make the rich, the capitalists, pay more for the upkeep of a government which does the bidding of the exploiters, then the LaFollette "progressive" group, more than any other, is to be adjudged guilty.

It was within the power of this group to stop the reactionary attempts. It failed and it failed miserably. The workers and farmers whose support these so-called insurgents are now seeking will remember this.

All Hail the Jolly Bishop!

Bishop William Montgomery Brown of Galion, Ohio, is brot to trial before the dread ecclesiastical court of the Protestant Episcopal Church on charge of heresy. Bishop Brown's crime was writing a book, called "Communism and Christianism," circulated in hundreds of thousands of copies, which sums up the results of a long life of thot and activity.

That no one may be in doubt as to the importance (to the church) of this trial, it may be recalled that the heretic is a Member of the House of Bishops, Protestant Episcopal Church; Fifth Bishop of Arkansas resigned; sometime Archdeacon of Ohio and Special Lecturer at Bexley Hall, the Theological Seminary of Kenyon College. And, as the Bishop adds, with a twinkle in his eye, he is now *"Episcopos in partibus Bolshevikium et Infidelium."*

Bishop Brown makes no bones of his rejection of the ancient hocus pocus upon which the church is based. But he is going to force his accusers to admit before the world that they also, in spite of all evidence to the contrary, are not completely brainless. He expects to make them admit some slight doubts of the strict accuracy of the miraculous dogmas they pretend to swallow. And above all, he expects to stir the minds of a few more hundreds of thousands who have not yet questioned these mouldy superstitions. The world, without question, has been made a livelier place by the good Bishop.

The Immigration "Solution"

After resorting to the lowest grade of precinct politics in order to beat Hiram Johnson in the California presidential primaries, Coolidge has finally made up his mind on the Japanese exclusion act and has signed the immigration bill.

The new law which is heralded as a great solution of the immigration problem is, briefly speaking, characterized by the following points: Immigrants who are Asiatics are ineligible to citizenship and are therefore excluded as settlers. The quotas permitted entry are to be based on the 1890 census instead of the 1910 figures and are to be reduced from 3 to 2 per cent. After 1925 there is to be put into effect a "national origin" clause which will limit the total annual immigration to 150,000 and each nationality a proportionate section thereof determined by the per cent of the total population the particular national group has at that time. All immigrant applicants are now to be certified by American consuls abroad.

We do not share the craft psychology, the narrow craft outlook with which the business unionism of Samuel Gompers is afflicted. We recognize no need for conflict or antithesis of interests between the workingmen of one country and those of another. We feel and know that the emigrant workingmen of Italy have an enemy in their own and in the American capitalist class, but have friends in the working class of the United States. We are unalterably opposed to enabling the exploiters of the workers and the oppressors of the poor farmers to play upon differences of nationality that are irrelevant and immaterial in the settlement of the basic points of conflict between the working class and the employing, in the points of conflict involving the masses.

Finally, we, as Communists, are unqualifiedly opposed to any measure which gives more power to the employing class and its government to limit the movements of any members of the working class regardless of the nationality or residence of the ones affected. We know from our bitter experiences in the every day struggles of the working class that the capitalist class and its government have already too much power over the lives and movements of the working and farming masses. We also know that the employing class exploits all workers alike, regardless of their nationality, and merely plays upon supposed national differences for the sake of dividing the workers and thus crushing them more easily.

We believe that only the international working class has the right to determine and guide the movements of the workers the world over.

The *Chicago Tribune* reproaches the senator from Montana for being exonerated of the charges that he improperly represented oil interests. It thinks that Wheeler, as an ex-attorney for oil interests, should be considerate of those who more crassly represented capitalist interests in combined public-private capacity. And at that, it does not seem that the investigation is slowing down. The soft pedal is getting in its work.

AS WE SEE IT

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

A Washington correspondent co pared Calvin Coolige's brain to scrapbook. One of the gems fro the scrapbook was dropped on memorial day when the president point out, while fishing for the Souther vote over the graves of the co federate soldiers that both sides i the civil war prayed to the sam God, therefore it was only a questio of time until they would see things i the same light. After several hundre thousands of soldiers from both side were killed, God let them see thing in the same light, but only when th Southerners had no more money o artillery.

• • •

Some God! The army of Genera Lee had more religion in its composition than any army since that o Oliver Cromwell, said the genial president. A favorite method of Cromwell's soldiers to express their lov for the Lord was to spit little Catholi infants on the points of their bayonets and looking toward heave murmur "nits will be lice." Cromwel could not satisfactorily murder an opponent unless he read at least on paragraph from the old testament. I is said that he was seized with religious hydraphobia after news wa brought him that his soldiers murdered several thousand women and children in the public square at Wexford Ireland. Coolidge would feel just a exhilirated in 1919 if the news was brought him that every member o the Boston Policemen's Union w boiled in oil.

• • •

Calvin Coolidge has made the remarkable discovery that unknown to themselves, the Federals and Confederates were not fighting over economic issues, but by some unequalled process of reasoning since Woodrow Wilson attributed an economic crisis to a perverse public psychology, the president came to the conclusion that God knew right along what he was doing in allowing the rival armies to slaughter each other. "To protect our American institutions, and our American ideals, beneath a common flag, under the blessing of Almighty God." That was it. The president in winding up this delightfully spicy piece of pifle says, "All about us sleep those of many different beliefs and many divergent actions. But America claims them all. Her flag floats over them. Her government protects them. They all rest in the same divine peace." A splendid government indeed that "protects" the dead by allowing suc tommyrot to be uttered over the graves. But then, what could be expected from a human scrapbook?

• • •

Chief Collin's threat to jail every moron in the city of Chicago, would i carried out, compel the police department to take over Cub's Park to house the catch. Considering the number of injunction judges and grafting capitalist politicians elected by the workers of this city, one cannot but feel like apologizing to the morons for putting them in the same category with the foolish workers who cast their ballots for their enemies on election day, while they are obligated to fight them on the industrial field the rest of the year.

• • •

Crime is on the increase, according to a report issued by the American Bankers' Association. Forgeries alterations and minor thefts show an increase of 48 per cent over last year. This must be one of the blessings accruing to the nation from the ennobling experience our young men had during the world war when they had the satisfaction of glutting their thirst for human sacrifice either i person or by proxy. The orators who glorify the war killed their Germans by proxy. The protective Department of the Bankers' Association blame the banks for undermanning their staffs. Rather than give their slaves better working conditions the greedy plutes prefer to take chances with those who are not much concerned with the paltry wage that a willing and loyal slave is satisfied with. When they are in Rome they do as Rome does.

• • •

Mrs. Marshall Field, one of the wives of one of the owners of the great Chicago department store, is creating a sensation in Paris. This means that the lady is disporting herself to the satisfaction of those Europeans who like to gaze on the female form divine when properly or—improperly, according to taste and geography—decorated with costly raiment, not necessarily generous. It must be costly. We learn that blase Paris is "stunned." A nude harem would not make a typical Parisian wriggle his eyebrows, so the kind of capers that Mrs. Field is cutting must be left to the imagination. We are not concerned with the lady's method of getting a kick out of life. What we want to get across is that her ability to knock Paris for a string of imported Japanese soupstones is due to the docility and hard work of the thousands of men and women who toil in the big slave pen in the Chicago loop. The overworked girls who help to pile up the millions that this parasite helps to spend in riotous living, are lucky if they can buy sufficient clothes to appear "respectable." Such is American democracy under the capitalist system.

THE DAILY WORKER RAISES THE STANDARD FOR A WORKERS' AND FARMERS' GOVERNMENT

THE DAILY WORKER

Workers! Farmers! Demand:
The Labor Party
Amalgamation
Organization of Unorganized
The Land for the Users
The Industries for the Workers
Protection of the Foreign-Born
Recognition of Soviet Russia

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LA FOLLETTE SLAPS AT WORKERS

June 17 to Go Ahead Without La Follette

(Special to The Daily Worker)

St. PAUL, Minn., May 28.—If LaFollette does not want the support of June 17th Convention, that gathering is prepared to go ahead without him. Such is the gist of a statement of William Mahoney, chairman of the Committee on Arrangements of the St. Paul Convention, when shown the letter of Senator Robert M. LaFollette denouncing that gathering. Opposition from the senator from Wisconsin will have no effect upon preparations which are going forward full speed.

"Senator LaFollette is evidently the victim of bad counsel," said Mahoney, "if this report is an expression of his attitude."

"Arrangements have all been made for the gathering on June 17th and delegates are expected from every section of the nation."

"The convention will be composed of delegates from diverse groups of progressives who are willing to join a coalition to place a single set of candidates in the field for president and vice-president of the United States on a platform calling for fundamental changes in the laws regarding the railroads, banking, natural resources and courts.

"Senator LaFollette is the unanimous choice of those who have expressed themselves, and will doubtless be endorsed unless he directly forbids the use of his name. In that event, some other will be named.

"Communists will constitute but a small fraction of the delegates at the convention, and as long as these are willing to submit to the terms of the coalition, their co-operation is acceptable.

"This convention is not based on doctrinaire theories, but on stern economic realities. Senator LaFollette is evidently the victim of bad counsel, if this report is an expression of his attitude."

Wisconsin Senator Raises Cry of "Red Menace" While Hitting June 17 Convention

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 28.—Camouflaged progressivism, that has been masquerading a fake militancy in an effort to win the support of the workers and farmers for this fall's elections, today turned loose its guns on the class Farmer-Labor Party Convention called for St. Paul, Minn., June 17th.

Not only Senator Robert Marion LaFollette, who has been in hiding during most of the Teapot Dome exposures, but the Conference for Progressive Political Action, that is daily growing more brazen in its flirtations with the old parties, issued statements attacking the promising gathering of workers and farmers at St. Paul.

Both statements carry the stamp of the reactionary Gompers regime in the American Federation of Labor.

They raise the bugaboo of the "red menace," a tune so often played by the Palmer and Daugherty regimes in the hysterical department of justice, under both democratic and republican rule.

The Blessing of Burns.

While the Conference for Progressive Political Action has already, on every occasion, raised the "red" bogey, Senator LaFollette now joins the pack, that received the blessing of the ousted Detective William J. Burns, who said: "Altho I do not sleep in the same bed with Mr. Gompers, I certainly support him in his stand against the Communists," or words to that effect.

It has been felt all along that Senator LaFollette would seize the first possible opportunity to desert and betray the growing class conscious farmer-labor movement in the United States. He has done this in his statement issued today, in which he uses the excuse of Communist participation in the St. Paul convention to withdraw from it.

At the same time LaFollette confessed his allegiance to the old parties of Wall street when he made clear that he still had his eyes on the national conventions to be held at Cleveland and New York city.

LaFollette's statement today took the form of a letter to Attorney General H. L. Ekern of Wisconsin, in full as follows:

LaFollette to Ekern.

"My dear Ekern:—

"I have your letter of May 17, saying that many of my friends in Wisconsin are anxious to know my attitude toward the 'Farmer-Labor-Progressive convention' called to meet at St. Paul June 17.

"I should not feel it incumbent upon me to declare my attitude except that my name is being used by the promoters of that convention in such a way as to convey the impression that it has my approval and, as a result, some of my friends in different parts of the country contemplate attending the St. Paul convention. Because of these facts, I feel it my duty to state my view frankly.

"I have no doubt that very many of those who have participated in bringing about the St. Paul convention have been actuated by the purest desire to promote genuine political and economic progress.

He Smells "Fatal Error."

"Nevertheless, in my judgment the June 17th convention will not command the support of farmers, the workers, or other progressives because those who have had charge of the arrangements for this convention have committed the fatal error of making the Communists an integral part of their organization.

"The Communists have admittedly entered into this political movement not for the purpose of curing, by means of the ballot, the evils which afflict the American people but only to divide and confuse the progressive movement and create a condition of chaos favorable to their ultimate aims. Their real purpose is to establish by revolutionary action a dictatorship of the proletariat, which is absolutely repugnant to democratic ideals and to all-American aspirations. The official declarations of the Workers Party show clearly that they are seeking to use the Farmer-Labor party of Minnesota and other progressive organizations that have lent their names to this convention as a means of advancing their own ends.

Quotes from "Daily Worker."

"This is shown by an official statement of the Central Executive Committee of the Workers Party of America, as follows:

"(Printed in the DAILY WORKER—the official organ of the Workers

(Continued on Page 2.)

Coal Diggers Hit Ku Klux Klan

JUNE 17 MEET FEELS STEAM OF ENGINEERS

Brotherhood's Backing Increases Party Speed

(Special to The Daily Worker)

ST. PAUL, Minn., May 28.—Sentiment towards the National Farmer-Labor-Progressive Convention to be held in this city on June 17th, was given a big push forward by the action of the Minnesota legislative committee of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers at their recent meeting here.

Representatives of the twenty-six divisions of the order in this state unanimously endorsed the June 17th convention and criticized "Labor," the organ of the railroad workers published in Washington, D. C., for attacking it.

Speaking for the committee, Chairman Ralph Davis said: "We regret that this matter has been injected into the campaign and we would like to have it dropped now. We admit that 'Labor' struck first, and we can't blame those who are working for the success of the June 17th convention in defending themselves from the attack. If the paper did not have anything good to say about the convention, then it should have said nothing. We want to show the Federation (meaning the Farmer-Labor Federation of Minnesota) and the Farmer-Labor movement that the Engineers are for it by our continued support."

C. P. P. A. Likes McAdoo.

The belief that the Conference for Progressive Political Action leaders have no intention of helping to build a new party representing the economic needs of the workers and exploited farmers is becoming more apparent each week. Each time the supporters of the Cleveland convention commit themselves, they make their real intentions more clear.

The current issue of the Railway Maintenance of Way Employers' Journal, speaking editorially on the differences between the C. P. P. A. and the National Farmer-Labor Convention to

(Continued on Page 2.)

SOVIET GOVERNMENT WOULD MOVE MARX'S REMAINS TO MOSCOW

LONDON, May 28.—The Soviet government, thru its delegates to the Anglo-Russian conference, has been carrying on negotiations with the British government with a view to transporting the remains of Karl Marx from Highgate cemetery to Moscow, where the Soviet republic planned to build a monument costing half a million dollars in honor of the founder of modern Communism.

Jean Longuet, grandson of Marx and leader of the French yellow Socialists, who have stabbed Marxian Socialism in the back, refused the request of the Soviet government for permission to transfer the body of his grandfather to the capital of the first workers' republic in the history of the world.

Stand Fast for the Farmer-Labor Party

Statement of the Central Executive Committee of the Workers Party

SENATOR Robert M. LaFollette has come out in the open as the enemy of the Farmer-Labor movement. In his statement on the June 17th Convention he shows clearly that he is opposed to the workers and exploited farmers organizing a permanent political party to fight for their class interests.

In order to kill the movement for such a party which is reaching over the country he raises the question of the Communist participation in the Farmer-Labor movement.

In other words he raises the issue of the "red menace" in the same manner that the reactionary Republican politicians are raising this issue against the Farmer-Labor movement. Coolidge, Lodge and LaFollette take their stand shoulder to shoulder against this "menace."

LaFollette's statement should raise in the mind of every exploited farmer and industrial worker the question why LaFollette is attacking the June 17th Convention. What is there about the June 17th Convention that LaFollette fears? The cry of Communist participation is merely a red herring and not the real ground for LaFollette's opposition.

* * * *

THE TRUTH of the matter is that LaFollette does not represent the exploited farmers and industrial workers. There is nothing in his program which stands for their interests. LaFollette is the representative of the small business men of this country in opposing the Farmer-Labor movement, is fighting in the interests of this class and against the exploited farmers and workers. His opposition to the June 17th Convention is really opposition to the formation of a class Farmer-Labor Party which will fight the battles of farmers and workers—even against LaFollette.

There is another reason why LaFollette fights the June 17th Convention. His statement shows that he still has hopes that one of the two old parties will "purge" itself of the evil influences which have long dominated it." The workers and farmers who support the June 17th Convention have broken their ties with the old parties. They have flung down the gauntlet and entered the political arena to fight their own battles. LaFollette is against such independent political action. He wants the workers and farmers to wait for him and possibly to be led back into the old parties by him.

* * * *

THE Workers Party has many times warned the workers and farmers of this country against putting their faith in any individual politician. It has told them over and over that their strength lies in their organizing a Party which will make an uncompromising fight in their interests. It pointed this out last spring when an attempt was made to call off the June 17th Convention in the interests of the Conference for Progressive Political Action. LaFollette's attack on the convention of farmers and workers shows that the warnings of the Communists were based upon a clear understanding of the situation.

LaFollette says that the Communists are in the Farmer-Labor movement for the purpose of disrupting it. The Workers Party challenges LaFollette or any other politician of his stripe to show any group in this country which has worked consistently and energetically to build up a great mass movement of farmers and workers as have the Communists. While LaFollette and his followers have remained in the Republican and Democratic parties, the Workers Party is fighting in every state of the nation to help the workers and farmers create their own mass Farmer-Labor Party.

The reason why the Communists support the formation of a Farmer-Labor Party was stated by Karl Marx in the Communist Manifesto which was written seven and a half decades ago. Marx wrote of the Communists, "They have no interest separate and apart from those of the proletariat as a whole."

In the same statement, the founder of the Communist movement wrote:

"The Communists fight for the attainment of the immediate aims for the momentary interests of the working class but in the movement of the present they also represent and take care of the future of the movement."

* * * *

THE Communists seek, in the present movement in this country, for the formation of a Farmer-Labor Party, the first great step forward by the workers and farmers to fight their battles against the old capitalist parties. The Com-

(Continued on Page 2.)

STRIKING FOOD WORKERS HOLD MANY MEETINGS

Revolt of Restaurant Employes Spreads

The restaurant workers' mass meeting at 214 North State St., at which one of the DAILY WORKER editorial staff will speak, is one of a series of meetings to be held in all parts of the city, the Amalgamated Food Workers' office announces. These meetings will lead up to a general mass demonstration of all the restaurant workers in Chicago.

Reports coming into the office of the union last night were that the sale of the special "Food Workers' Strike Edition" of the DAILY WORKER was a huge success. The food workers covered the North Side strike zone and West and South Side sections of the city.

Sold Like Hot Cakes.

On West Madison St. the sales of the DAILY WORKER were exceptionally good. In the section near the Crystal restaurant, on the corner of Madison and Kedzie, which is affected by the strike, the strike edition of the DAILY WORKER sold especially well. The union members who distributed the paper report that many men passersby, after reading about the conditions of the Greek restaurant workers, came back and promised their support.

One man said it was a shame the way the American Association of Greek Restaurant Keepers has been taking advantage of the Greek workers with their long hours and small pay.

Daily Worker Everywhere.

Other zones covered by the special Food Workers' edition of the DAILY WORKER were near the Askounis restaurant, 1166 North Clark St.; the Elite restaurant, 1035 Wilson avenue; Peterson's restaurant, 1007 Lawrence, and sections near 63rd St. and Cottage Grove, and Blue Island Ave., near Halsted St.

The food workers' headquarters reports that the New Day restaurant, 807 East 63rd St., told their employes that every union member must get out of the union or they would be discharged. In retaliation, the employes quit in a body during the evening meal rush hour, waitresses walking out with the male employes.

Greeks Worst Paid.

Secretary Albert E. Stewart of the Amalgamated Food Workers said yesterday: "The DAILY WORKER special edition telling about the strike has undoubtedly stirred up the people of Chicago who use restaurants. They have learned that the Greek restaurant workers are among the poorest paid and the hardest worked in the city. In a few days we will issue another special food workers' edition, and will distribute a larger number than the original two thousand.

Kilauae Lively.

MILO, T. H., May 28.—One explosion from the crater of Kilauae, volcano 30 miles from Hilo, on the island of Hawaii, enlivened last night.

MINERS BAR MEMBERS OF ENEMY ORDER

Convention Closes with Rank and File Victory

PEORIA, Ill., May 28.—The convention of the Illinois Mine Workers adjourned today after giving Frank Farrington two decisive defeats on the appointive power and administering a beating to Farrington on the question of the Ku Klux Klan.

The convention again went on record against admittance of miners into the union who belong to the Klan, in spite of Farrington's plea. Farrington pleaded with the delegates not to discuss such a delicate subject on the floor, claiming it would do no good.

The convention today decisively passed resolution No. 7, of the resolutions on constitutional changes, which again robs Farrington of his appointive power. This resolution passed with a substantial majority, over the vigorous opposition of the Farrington machine.

Delegate Joe Tumulty tried to expose to the convention how the present election laws allow elections to be stolen by the Farrington machine. Farrington ruled Tumulty out of order in an attempt to prevent exposure of his election methods.

ROYAL PANHANDLERS ARRIVE IN LONDON TO TOUCH BRITISH BANKERS

LONDON, May 28.—The King and Queen of Roumania were right royally welcomed by the royal family of England on their arrival in London yesterday. All the princes and princelings that the English workers are carrying on their backs were there together with sundry titled parasites from other countries, whose subjects got tired feeding them and presented them with the choice of two evils, either submit to having their heads removed or getting out of the country. They chose the lesser evil and are now living comfortably on the broad backs of the loyal Britons.

Hundreds of blackshirted Italian and British Fascisti crawled on their bellies before the Roumanian panhandlers, who are here openly and brazenly on a begging expedition. They were bounced out of Paris by the result of the elections and are playing London as their last European stand. If they cannot land any dough here, they may come to the United States. They need the money, but refuse to go to work.

DOCTOR PROVES CAPITALISM IS THIEF OF CHILD'S BIRTHRIGHT

KIRKSVILLE, Mo., May 28.—Effects of poverty on the equality of children under modern industrialism are brought home by the fact that out of every three school children in the United States, two are suffering from physical defects which will interfere with their development into normal men and women.

BAKERS STRIKE FOR WAGE BOOST AND UNION SHOP

Jewish Workers Walk Out at 1 A. M.

Two hundred members of the Jewish Bakery and Confectionery Union of America, Local 237, went on strike at 1 o'clock yesterday morning for an increase in wages and against the attempt of the bakery owners to break up their union.

The men immediately gathered at Liberty Hall, 3420 West Roosevelt Rd., and held an enthusiastic strike meeting which did not break up until 4 in the morning. Business Agent Lipkin told how the union had asked for an increase in wages and how the men had been locked out in an attempt of the bosses to break the union. The bakers unanimously pledged to stand solidly together until the strike is won.

The strike and lockout, which centers around the Douglas Park district, includes the White Palace bakery, which is one of the most reactionary establishments in town.

Daily Forward Had Scab Ad.

It was declared in a speech by one of the members at the strike meeting that the Jewish Daily Forward, yellow Socialist journal, carried a front page ad for men to work in the bakeshop at 1308 South Kedzie Ave. The union member said: "This bakeshop is supposed to be union, but is well known as a scab shop."

A strike committee of seven was elected, and the union will establish headquarters at 3420 West Roosevelt Rd., which will be kept open from 10 a. m. until 6 p. m.

Daily Worker Aid Pledged.

Hymie Harris of the Young Workers' league, who was asked to talk to the strikers, told them about the help the DAILY WORKER had given in the garment workers' and the Pullman car builders' strikes. He promised that the DAILY WORKER would support the striking bakers with both publicity and speakers.

Redskins Leaving Reservation To Live Like Wage Slaves

(By The Federated Press)

ALBANY, N. Y., May 28.—Whole families of Iroquois Indians are moving off the reservation in New York state to secure opportunity for work and to merge with white civilization, according to Albert C. Hill, chief special schools bureau, state department of education in his annual report. There are only 5,000 Indians left in the state. He predicts their gradual absorption and amalgamation with the whites.

NO DAILY WORKER ISSUED SATURDAY; MAGAZINE FRIDAY

Owing to the fact that Friday, May 30, is a holiday, Memorial Day, recognized as such by the printing trades, there will be no Saturday issue of the DAILY WORKER this week.

The regular Saturday Magazine Section will appear, the same size as usual, in Friday's issue. Make your arrangements now with your newsstand dealer to see that you get your Friday's issue of the DAILY WORKER.

ST. PAUL IS TOO RED FOR FAKERS OF THE C. P. P. A.

Against United Front with Workers-Farmers

(By The Federated Press)

WASHINGTON, May 28.—Rejection of overtures for a united front with the national Farmer-Labor-Progressive convention to be held June 17 in St. Paul was voted by the national committee of the Conference for Progressive Political Action, in session here, on the ground that the Communists had had too much to do with the St. Paul gathering, and that Communist influence was dictated from Moscow.

This open declaration by the official leaders of the movement which will hold its convention on July 4, at Cleveland, was made in response to a letter from J. A. Hopkins, founder of the Committee of 48 and member of the arrangements committee for the St. Paul meeting.

Yellow Leaders Sign Document.

It was signed by William H. Johnston of the Machinists' as chairman, but it represents the attitude, at this time, of the whole committee. There were present Johnston, D. R. Robertson, of the Locomotive Firemen, J. P. Noonan of the Electrical Workers, E. H. Fitzgerald of the Railway Clerks, Morris Hillquit and Vladeck of the Socialist party, Benjamin C. Marsh of the Farmers' National Council, Edward Keating, Basil Manly, and others.

"Our conference," says the reply to Hopkins, "is striving to organize all progressive forces in American politics for permanent, harmonious and concerted action. Our organization was formed in February, 1922, for this purpose, from which we have never departed. If at this critical time, when the political unity of all progressive forces is the crying need of the country, an attempt is made to split these forces and weaken our movement, the responsibility does not rest on us but on those who originated the separate convention on June 17.

Fear Workers-Farmers' Control.

"The convention which the C. P. P. A. is calling will represent at least five million voters. It will be generally representative of the political sentiments of the producing classes of America, and may be trusted to take such action on the nomination of presidential candidates and the formation of a new party as the situation will warrant. There is neither need nor justification for a separate convention of workers and farmers.

"However, our conference has no desire to waste time in the effort to fasten responsibility for past mistakes. It is ready and eager to cooperate with all bona fide bodies that will be represented in the St. Paul convention, provided that a solid basis for united action is created. A common political program is an important step in that direction, but it is not all that is required to insure lasting and fruitful co-operation. Our conference from the very first has taken an irrevocable stand on the principle of democracy in industry, government and politics. We are for majority rule and for home rule. We are opposed to all forms of dictatorship, whether exercised by capitalists, politicians or workers, by Fascisti or Communists.

Horrors, The Communists.

"It is common knowledge that the St. Paul convention has been largely organized and that its counsels will be influenced, if not dominated, by a political group that definitely rejects the principle of democracy.

"The Communist party, under different names and guises, is in the majority on the organization committee of the St. Paul convention, and, according to all indications, will be strongly represented in the convention. Our conference recognizes the right of every individual and group to hold such political opinions and social theories as they please. But our own political views and methods are so divergent from those of the Communist principle of dictatorship that we can find no common ground to work with them.

"Furthermore, all fruitful political co-operation must be based on an honest determination to work together. The Communist groups have no such intention. In their own press and over the signatures of their own leaders they have repeatedly avowed their plan to join the progressive political movement for the ultimate purpose of permeating a large part of it with Communistic doctrines and then 'split it off.'

Trot Out Moscow Bogey.

"Very recently, moreover, they have publicly admitted that their activities with respect to the St. Paul convention are directed by the Communist Internationale at Moscow. You will readily see how utterly impossible it is for any body of American citizens to submit to such foreign dictation.

"We sincerely hope that the true progressives in the St. Paul convention will find a way to place themselves squarely on the principle of democracy as opposed to dictatorship in any form. As to our own convention, we will welcome the co-operation of all bona fide progressives, to the end that the producing classes and progressive forces in this country may present a united and powerful front to the forces of political reaction in the coming presidential campaign.

The New Politics

By EARL R. BROWDER.

Old-timers in the game of politics in the United States profess to see in the June 17th convention at St. Paul, called to form a party of workers and farmers to battle the political domination of Wall Street, merely one of the adjuncts of LaFollette in his personal and independent drive for political power. They base their judgment on the fact that propaganda for an individual as presidential candidate at St. Paul has been confined to the name of LaFollette.

* * *

But such an opinion is entirely unsound. It ignores the essential feature of the June 17th convention. It makes the basic mistake of applying the same standards of judgment to June 17th as to the Republican or Democratic parties. In reality, the St. Paul convention represents such a new factor in American political life, that LaFollette or any other individual from the old scheme of things cuts little ice in the long run, no matter how much noise he may raise at present.

St. Paul is the focussing point of the political awakening of the masses; LaFollette does not embody that political awakening. St. Paul stands for the emergence of a new power in politics, the power of the classes hitherto politically submerged; LaFollette stands only for an old middle-class protest. St. Paul stands for the political struggles of the masses; LaFollette stands for the outworn individualism of small capitalism.

How comes it, then, with such fundamental cleavages between St. Paul and LaFollette (considered as political symbols) that this old-time Republican name is mentioned on every hand as a potential leader of the new Party? This question is especially remarkable in view of the fact that LaFollette has not yet made any direct statement that he is going to leave the Republican party.

* * *

The explanation of this paradox, so far from cancelling the statement that St. Paul represents the new class force in politics, throws new light upon the profound chasm between LaFollette and June 17th.

St. Paul represents a mass breakaway of the rank and file from the old parties. This mass exodus is of a class nature, and does not follow any individual. Personalities are but the chips on the waves. It has not crystallized sufficiently as yet to establish an authoritative leading group, accepted as such by all elements.

At the same time LaFollette, opposed as he is to the class basis of the new movement, has come to symbolize a revolt (that of the petty bourgeoisie) that in times past has threatened to split the old parties and is today stirring somewhat restlessly. In the absence of another peg to swing popular thought around, in the present process of re-orientation of the popular political mind, the name of LaFollette has been seized upon because of the superficial characteristic common to both political factors—i. e., both threaten to split large masses away from the traditional political lines.

* * *

This popular confusion of LaFollette with the farmer-labor party movement is destined to be quickly dissipated. LaFollette himself will do the dissipating. Already the issue is being cleared, as the farmers and workers see with astonishment that LaFollette gathers around himself only bankers, merchants, lawyers, publishers, etc., and carefully draws his skirts away from contact with the vulgar workers and poor farmers. LaFollette is as deathly afraid of, and hostile to, a real class movement to throw off the political domination of capitalism, as any other middle-class politician. And as the class forces take shape, as the workers begin making demands upon LaFollette which he ignores, this becomes more and more clear to the masses.

* * *

Already we are on the eve of the St. Paul convention, and the struggle between the old confusion of thought and the harsh realities of politics is becoming acute. Many workers and farmers are finding it difficult to use the new forms of thought necessary to adjust themselves to such a rapidly changing situation. But the silence of LaFollette and his kind, which has hitherto helped to continue the confusion, is now helping to clear it up. Because even the dullest mind can now see that HE WHO IS FOR EFFECTIVE POLITICAL ACTION OF THE WCRKING MASSES IN 1924 MUST SPEAK UP—FOR OR AGAINST THE ST. PAUL JUNE 17TH CONVENTION!

Entirely new politics are in the making. Those who still think in the old terms are finding themselves lost in the maze of rapid developments. Old leadership and prestige is being shattered. New leadership is in the making. The fragments of the past may be swept along with the great currents of events, but they will not determine its course.

June 17 Convention Feels the Steam of the Engineers

(Continued from page one)

be held in St. Paul on June 17th, says, "The Farmer-Labor Party of Minnesota is rather of a local nature, but is a distinct third party proposition. It **has not as a third party the endorsement of the Sixteen Standard Railway Labor Organizations,** altho they lent much support to them in their two last senatorial campaigns, which produced two splendid senators from the state of Minnesota."

Later in the same editorial they again state, "If William G. McAdoo should receive the democratic nomination it would, in our opinion, be folly not to support him, rather than to engage in a third party venture."

Workers for New Party.

This editorial, as well as the numerous other statements given out by the C. P. P. A. leaders, plainly shows that they have learned nothing from the economic struggles of the workers and farmers during the past few years, when in each case the employers have used their political control to force the workers to accept lower wages, longer hours, and scab shops. The leaders cannot break away from the corrupt political machines of the financial interests. By the method of voting that will prevail in the Cleveland these leaders will cost more votes than all other groups combined.

The workers and farmers of the Northwest, including the railroad workers have learned their lesson. Indications are that the rank and file of the workers thruout the country have also learned that a new party must be formed which will fight their battles. They have hoped that the leaders of the international unions were ready to show the way; but the backwardness of these leaders will not prevent the rank and file from launching a successful movement at St. Paul on June 17th.

Mayor's Slugger Costs $14,500.

SAN FRANCISCO.—The Rolph Navigation Company ,of which Mayor Rolph of San Francisco is chief owner, must pay $14,500 damages to four seamen injured by Frederick Hansen, mate of one of the Rolph steamers, and now serving time for beating another sailor to death. Of this $10,000 will go to Demetrius Kohilas, who has become totally blind as a result of the mate's beating; $3,500 will go to John Kapstein, nad $500 each to Alfred Seppinen and Arne Arnesen. The men shipped from New South Wales after the boat's original crew, recruited at Vancouver, had deserted because of the mate's brutality.

JUST "SUBNORMAL MORONS" THO ROBED IN MAJESTY OF THE LAW

(By The Federated Press)

NEW YORK, May 28.—The average judge is a "subnormal moron." This is not the opinion of a soap-boxer or civil liberties advocate. It is the considered judgement of George W. Alger, New York lawyer, speaking before the New York Bar Association. No member of the organization disputed Alger's contention.

BISHOP BROWN GOES ON TRIAL FOR ATHEISM

If Found Guilty Will Appeal to Scientists

CLEVELAND, May 28.—Bishop William Montgomery this afternoon pleaded not guilty to charges of heresy before the tribunal of eight bishops trying his case in Trinity Cathedral here. The plea came after Brown's counsel had lost every motion to have the case dismissed.

A sensational challenge was hurled at the tribunal of bishops by Joseph Sharts, attorney for Brown, when he demanded that the bishops take the stand and confess their faith in the doctrines of the church.

"There would be eight different opinions and you know it," he thundered at the bishops.

* * *

CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 28.—If Bishop William Montgomery Brown of Galion, Ohio, is found guilty of heresy by the tribunal of the Protestant Episcopal church here, he will appeal to noted scientists of the world to try his case.

Bishop Brown, charged with heresy for alleged heretic utterances in his book, "Communism and Christianism," published in 1920, went on trial here today before nine bishops of the Episcopal church.

Brown, a few hours before his trial, said he had wired several noted scientists, asking them to try his case and that several had accepted. He refused to make public their names.

"If the church throws me out, the scientists shall try me, and I will abide by their results," he said.

Brown's big hope of the trial is that he may put to the bishops who try him his celebrated list of questions on the virgin birth and miracles of Christ.

The rebel bishop hopes to get his trial judges furrowing their theological brows over the following questions:

That God made the world in six rays;

That He caused vegetation to grow on the earth before creating sun, moon or stars;

That He made Eve out of Adam's rib;

That the serpent tempted Eve to eat the forbidden fruit;

That God made coats of skins for the guilty pair;

That the sons of God married the daughters of men;

That God gave Noah instructions how to build an ark;

That Noah took into the ark pairs of all living creatures;

That the flood covered the earth and drowned all except those in the ark;

That God came down and confounded man's speech at Babel;

That God performed the wonders and sent the plagues on Egypt recorded in Exodus;

That Jesus was literally born of a virgin;

That He raised Lazarus literally from the dead;

That He literally performed such feats of magic as walking upon water, turning water to wine, and feeding 5,000 people upon five loaves and two small fishes and leaving twelve baskets of broken pieces.

That He literally descended into hell and then literally and bodily, in the sight of many who watched him going up, ascended into heaven.

The bishop, not satisfied with the prospect of seeing his former comrades in the army of the Lord writhing in agony over the above fifteen questions, wound up with this heavy wallop:

"The church, to survive, must adapt itself to human life. It must cast off bravely its antiquated and out-grown stuff—its bloodthirsty anthropomorphic gods made in man's barbarous image; its windowed heavens above the earth from which angels flit down to control our affairs; its fire-heated hells underfoot from which devils jump up as thru trapdoors to snatch sinners; its miracle mongers. It must tear off all these frowsy and threadbare old trappings of the dark ages. It must broaden its religious conceptions to conform to the advance of modern knowledge. It must formulate a satisfying answer to the present day's social and intellectual unrest."

NEW YORK CITY Party Activities

Local Open Air Meetings.

Section 4, Williamsburg—Saturday, May 31, 8 p. m., at Grand St. Extension. Speakers, Rebecca Grecht, Sam Nessin, Ben Levy.

Section 5, Brownsville—Saturday, May 31, 8 p. m., at Stone and Pitkin Aves. Speakers, H. M. Wicks, M. Rosenberger, Lena Chernenko.

West New York, N. J.—Thursday, May 29, 8 p. m., at 14 St. and Bergenline Ave. Speaker, Rose Pastor Stokes.

A very important meeting of the New York C. C. C. will be held Friday, June 6, 8 p. m., at 208 East 12th St., Room 2.

The city executive committee proposes a plan for the reorganization of the C. C. C. All delegates must be present at the meeting so that the recommendations may be thoroly discussed and a plan of future activity adopted.

Stand Fast for the Farmer-Labor Party

(Continued from page one)

munists are for the workers and farmers and against the capitalist parties. They see, in the present movement for independent political action by the workers and farmers the most hopeful developments in the American labor movement for several decades. If a million organized farmers and industrial workers join forces to create a class Farmer-Labor Party they will create a fighting organization that can win concessions for them from the present capitalist government and which will move onward for a fight against the whole system of exploitation and special privilege.

* * * *

IT IS because the Communists recognize in the Farmer-Labor Party movement this great step in advance that they have thrown themselves heart and soul into the work of building up this movement.

While fighting with the workers and farmers in their present struggle to win better things, the Communists have never concealed their principles. They believe that the ultimate solution of the class struggle between the capitalists and the workers and farmers can only come thru the establishment of a Soviet Government and a Dictatorship of the Proletariat. While fighting shoulder to shoulder with the workers and farmers in their struggles of today, the Communists know thru the lessons of experience that it is only thru a government as completely dominated by the workers as the present government is dominated by the capitalists that the existing system of exploitation can be abolished.

* * * *

THE attack by LaFollette on the Farmer-Labor Party should serve one purpose. It should arouse every worker and farmer to a consciousness that the producing group in capitalist society must rely upon its own strength. It cannot surrender itself to the leadership and possible betrayal by any individual politician. It must organize its strength in a class party and rely upon that party to make its fight and not upon individuals.

The answer to LaFollette should be a more energetic fight for the June 17th Convention. Every workers' and farmers' organization should send delegates there. The Workers Party will continue its efforts to make the June 17th Convention a great demonstration of workers and farmers and seek to realize there the hope of the workers and farmers for a party to fight their battles.

* * * *

FORWARD TO THE CLASS FARMER-LABOR PARTY!
FORWARD TO THE WORKERS' AND FARMERS' GOVERNMENT!

Central Executive Committee,
Workers Party of America,
William Z. Foster, Chairman.
C. E. Ruthenberg, Executive Secretary.

LAFOLLETTE SLAPS AT WORKERS

(Continued from page one)

Party—March 31, 1924.)

"'The policy which we adopt in Minnesota will be a precedent for the whole party in relation to the national Farmer-Labor party when that organization is finally crystallized. It is therefore important that we adopt the correct Communist policy in Minnesota as a guide to our whole party for its work inside of the Farmer-Labor party thruout the country.

"'The Workers Party prides itself in being a Communist party; that means, that it considers its work to build up and lead the forces which will bring about a proletarian revolution in the United States and establish a soviet form of government and the dictatorship of the proletariat.

"'Central Executive Committee,

"'C. E. Ruthenberg, Secy.'

"Progressives inclined to attend the June 17 convention should also consider the statement published in 'THE DAILY WORKER' on May 16, 1924, by the Central Executive Committee of the Workers Party of America, over the signatures of William Z. Foster, chairman, and C. E. Ruthenberg, executive secretary:

"'In order to settle the question of whether the Farmer-Labor United front was a policy that a Communist party such as the Workers Party should put into effect and in support of which it should throw all its strength, the Central Executive Committee of the Workers Party submitted this question to the Communist Internationale (Moscow) with which it is affiliated as a fraternal organization.

"'The view of the Communist Internationale on this question is expressed in the following cablegram:

"'Communist Internationale considers June 17 convention momentous importance for Workers Party. Urges C. E. C. not to slacken activities preparation June 17. Utilize every available force to make St. Paul convention great representative gathering labor and left wing.'

"'Executive Committee, Communist Internationale.'"

"The Communist organization in America thus acting under orders from the Communist Internationale at Moscow, will not only participate in the St. Paul convention on June 17, but has already secured a strategic position in the direction of that convention.

Fear Hathaway.

"C. A. Hathaway, the secretary-treasurer of the committee on arrangements for the St. Paul convention, is an avowed Communist and was a delegate to its Third National convention, held in Chicago, December 30, 1923. All credentials for the St. Paul convention are made returnable to Hathaway as secretary and as treasurer he controls its funds. Joseph Manley, son-in-law of William Z. Foster, and an avowed Communist, is also a member of the committee on arrangements.

"Altho the National Communist organization as such may be granted only five delegates in the St. Paul convention, the basis of representation adopted, is lending itself to their purpose to control. Reliable information shows that a very large number of Communist delegates will be present at St. Paul with only authorized credentials.

"Reposing complete confidence in the soundness of the deliberate judgment of the American people, I have no apprehension that the Communist party can ever command any considerable support in this country. I do not question their right under the constitution, to submit their issues to the people, but I most emphatically protest against their being admitted into the councils of any body of progressive voters.

Doesn't Like Soviets.

"The Communists stand for the substitution of the Soviet form of government for the one we now have and propose to accomplish this change thru a revolution, with a class dictatorship as their ultimate aim instead of a democracy. Their pretense that the Communists can work with the Progressives, who believe in democracy, is deliberately to deceive the public. The Communists are antagonistic to the Progressive cause and their only purpose in joining such a movement is to disrupt it.

"Not only are the Communists the mortal enemies of the Progressive movement and democratic ideals, but, under the cloak of such extremists, the reactionary interests find the best opportunity to plant their spies and provocatory agents for the purpose of confusing and destroying true Progressive movements.

All Hope in the Ballot.

"I have devoted many years of my life to an effort to solve the problems which confront the American people by the ballot and not by force. I believe that the people thru the ballot can completely control their government in every branch and compel it to serve them effectively. I have fought steadfastly to achieve this end and I shall not abandon this fight as long as I may live. I believe, therefore, that all progressives should refuse to participate in any movement which makes common cause with any Communist organization.

"There is no doubt that the people have come to understand that private monopolies control the official machinery of both the Democratic and Republican parties. Recent public scandals, such as the war frauds, the shipping board, Teapot, and other oil leases, the veterans' bureau, the alien property custodian, the degradation of the Department of Justice under both Democratic and Republican administrations and the endless frauds and corruption in connection with taxation and prohibition enforcement are but evidences of such control of party machinery by lawless and predatory interests.

Has Hopes in Old Parties.

"The approaching Democratic and Republican conventions will demonstrate to the people whether either of these parties can and will purge itself of the evil influences which have long dominated them. This cannot be accomplished by merely nominating some alleged Progressive and filling the platform with misleading promises. It demands the elimination of monopoly control, the downfall of the corrupt political bosses, the adoption of truly progressive principles and the repudiation of those great campaign contributors who have in the past bought up both parties.

"If this is not done, a long suffering and righteously indignant people will find in the coming campaign effective means independent of both these old parties, to take back control of their government and make it truly representative.

"Sincerely yours,
(Signed) "Robert M. LaFollette."

RUSSIA and GERMANY
Attention! Buffalo, N. Y.
New 8-Reel Film, showing Present Conditions in the Two Republics
Also Special International News Film showing
Funeral of Lenin in Moscow
BROADWAY THEATRE
Broadway near Jefferson
SATURDAY, May 31
Continuous Show from 7:30 to 11 P. M.
Auspices F. S. R. Committee for International Workers' Aid
Admission 50c, Including War Tax

Minnesota Bank Goes To The Wall With "Frozen" Assets

PINE ISLAND, Minn., May 28.—The State Bank of Pine Island, with deposits approximating $750,000 at the time of its last statement, was closed today because of "frozen" assets.

PUT IT HERE
For 3c a Word
Count 6 words to the line
No charge less than 35c

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

Announcements
Auction Sales
Automobiles—
  Wanted
  Accessories and Repairing
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Books Bought and Sold
Building Material
Business Chances
Business Chances Wanted
Business Personals
Cameras and Kodaks
Castoff Clothing
Clothing, Furs, etc.
Dancing Schools
Death Notices
Dogs, Birds, Poultry, etc.
Dressmaking and Millinery
Garages
Help Wanted—Male
Help Wanted—Female
Hotels
Household Goods
Household Goods Wanted
Instruction
Jewelry, Watches, etc.
Loans—Personal Property
Lost and Found
Machinery and Tools
Mortgages
Motorcycles and Bicycles
Musical and Dramatic
Musical Instruments
Patents, Patent Attorneys
Personal
Picnics
Plumbing, Heating, Fixtures
Printing, Engraving, Binding
Real Estate—
  Houses
  Vacant
  Suburban
  Acre Property
  Other Cities
  Resorts
  Farm Lands
  Wanted
  For Exchange
  Loans
Radios and Supplies
Roommates
Room and Board Wanted
Sewing Machines
Situations Wanted
To Rent—
  Rooms
  Houses
  Resorts
  Flats
  Stores
  Offices and Studios
  Other Cities
  Hotels
  Buildings
Tents, Awnings, etc.
To Lease and Wanted to Lease
Trade Schools
Typewriting and Translation
Undertakers

Telephone in your ads to
Monroe 4712
Special rates on display advertising.
If you are in business cut out this coupon and receive one of our new advertising rate cards.

The Daily Worker
1113 W. Washington Blvd.
Chicago, Ill.
Please mail me your latest advertising rate card.
Name ....
Address ....
BUSINESS ....
Telephone ....

FARMER-LABOR PARTY ANSWERS N. Y. SOCIALISTS

Show State Meeting Represented Labor

NEW YORK, May 28.—In response to the article "Communists Absorb Themselves," printed in the "New Leader" after the New York State Farmer-Labor convention at Schenectady, the United Farmer-Labor party sent the following letter to the Socialists backing the "New Leader:"

Many Labor Delegates.

Dear Sir:—In the last issue of the "New Leader" you carry a story on the front page pertaining to the state convention of the United Farmer-Labor Party, held at Schenectady on May 18th, in which article, to quote your own words, you say: "The convention so far as is known, did not have a single delegate from a bona fide Labor organization."

In order to clarify the situation and prove to you that your statements are untrue, we wish to point out to you that the following are some of the bona fide labor organizations which were represented at the state convention:

Journeymen Barbers, Local 141, Buffalo; Niagara Lodge No. 330, International Association of Machinists of Buffalo; Iron Moulders' Union, Local 84, of Buffalo; Progressive Lodge No. 17, Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers' Union, of Buffalo; Buffalo Central Trade and Labor Council; the Iron Moulders' Union Conference Board of Buffalo and vicinity; the Glove Workers' Union of Gloversville; International Hod Carriers, Building, and Common Laborers of Schenectady; Bakers and Confectionary Workers' International Union, Local 221, Schenectady; Electricians, Local 2, affiliated with the A. F. of L., New York City; Bakers' Local 1, and Bakers' Local 164, of the Amalgamated Food Workers of America; Cutters' Local 10, of the Amalgamated Shoe Workers of New York City; Fitters' Local 17, of the Amalgamated Shoe Workers of America, of New York City; Ind. Journeymen Barbers' Union, of Brooklyn; Window Cleaners' Protective Union No. 8; Paper Bag and Plate Markers' Union, Local 107; Carpenters' Local 2090, affiliated with the A. F. of L.; Carpenters' Local of Yonkers, and Bakers' Local of Yonkers.

We are merely sending you the names of some labor organizations that were at the state convention.

In addition to these labor organizations, the following political parties were represented. The Workers Party, the Progressive Party of New York, the Buffalo Labor Party, the Rochester Labor Party and the Committee of Forty-eight. In fact, the only organizations that were not represented at this convention were the 100 per cent reactionary organizations, controlled by the reactionary officialdom, and the socialist party and the organizations owned, controlled and bossed by the socialist machine.

In spite of the fact that the socialists were invited to attend this convention, they refused to do so, putting themselves therefore on record of standing by the old reactionary organizations in refusing to participate in a convention for the formation of a party for the exploited workers and farmers in this state.

Of course, we don't believe that you will correct your story or print this letter but we merely wish to call your attention to the fact that the United Farmer-Labor Party organized at Schenectady on May 18th, endorsed the call for the formation of a national farmer-labor convention to be held at St. Paul on June 17th, and elected only one delegate to that convention and not many as your article states.

Such attempts as these made by the "New Leader" will have absolutely no effect upon the workers of New York, who know the socialist machine for what it is, and will not allow them or anyone else to stand in the way of the formation of a real mass class Farmer-Labor Party in the United States. After all, what difference does it make which organizations were present, as long as they were truly representative of the working class, and knew what they wanted and how to achieve their aims. That is more than can be said about the groups behind the Cleveland conference.

Fraternally yours,
The United Farmer-Labor Party,
Harry M. Winitsky,

ST. PAUL, Minn., May 27.—Delegates to the Minnesota Democratic state convention, to be held here Saturday, were being selcted today in county conventions thruout the state.

Glimpses of the Illinois Miners' Convention

By KARL REEVES.

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PEORIA, Ill., May 28.—In the first few days of the convention of District 12 United Mine Workers of America, one man, Frank Farrington, dominated the proceedings. At least one hundred of the delegates were "pay-roll men," who, because of obligations to the president of District 12, voted for Farrington no matter what issue was involved.

Farrington, as chairman, wielding the gavel vigorously and often, in the early stages of the convention was able to keep the half-formed sentiment against him in check. Another group of delegates who contributed to Farrington's support were the old veterans of the union, some of them well past seventy years of age, such as old "Charlie," who looked to Farrington as the conservative leader. These men, remembering the earliest days of the miners' organization, felt that present day conditions are at least better than pre-union days. Many of the old-time delegates are now past the age of active work in the mines. They took no real interest in any of the proceedings except the old-age pension and the resolution relating to the hiring of miners over 45 years of age.

Instructed To Fight Farrington

The local unions instructed some of these men to vote against the appointive power and to vote for the Howat resolution, the two issues which most concerned the rank and file. They no doubt, said, "Old Pop needs a vacation. Let's give him a trip to the Peoria convention."

This indifferent "centrist" group, many of whom had never seen Frank Farrington, had looked up to him as the capable and much discussed leader of their union. They are the element which, before the lines between the Farrington machine and the rank and file were clearly drawn, defeated the resolution for the unqualified recognition of Soviet Russia and the resolution indorsing an independent political party of labor.

The "Machine" Worked Smoothly.

If the rank and file sentiment was not definitely crystalized at first against the Farrington machine, it can be said of Farrington that he was on the job from the start. George Mercer, chairman of the resolutions committee, while he endeavored to create the impression that he was a rank and filer, not once brought in a report on a resolution that went counter to the Farrington machine. Mercer spoke to the delegates in a soothing voice, using their first names but he endeavored to sidetrack every progressive, constructive measure that came before the convention. Mercer is a Farrington appointee, bearing the high sounding title of "statistician."

Vice President Fishwick is another district 12 official who tried to use the mask of "fairness" while he knifed the rank and file in the back to the advantage of the Illinois Coal Operators' association. Fishwick made himself entirely ridiculous before the convention ended. When Fishwick substituted as chairman, he tried to imitate the biting sarcasm and tyrannical gavel swinging of Farrington. Even the Farrington machine delegates, however, got a smile out of "Andsome Arry's' futile attempt to control the convention.

Another stalwart, who sat on the elevated stage, with the Farrington satellites, who attempted to cajole, incite, domineer, tyrannize, threaten and flatter the delegates into voting for the Farrington machine, was Secretary Walter Nesbit. After reading his report, which rumors says was written for him by the kindly legal department, Nesbit subsided to the role more suited to him, of making the announcements and distributing the delegates' mail. Nesbit came in handy to the Farrington machine, however, in so counting the votes as to have the DAILY WORKER reporter ousted from the convention, and making the vote on the appointive power close when in reality it went 3 to 1 against Farrington.

William Hartness, a former member of the Socialist-Labor Party, who came briefly into the limelight as chairman of the committee on officers' report, tried his best to convince the delegates that "in the interests of democracy" they should vote for the retention of the appointive power of Farrington. In his argument, Hartness drifted all the way from Moscow and London to Springfield, Ill. Hartness pointed to the Soviet government as the most extreme form of democracy, and he said, "Yet the Russian government appoints men to power with like ideas." He said "the labor party of England and the state government at Springfield—both democratic—use the power to appoint employes of similar belief." In the interests of "harmony and democracy," Farrington's appointee sought to retain his job by inflicting sophistries on the rank and file.

Attempt to Break Instructions.

The regulars, together with their tellers, and other "ward heelers," knew that a majority of the delegates were instructed by their local unions to vote against Farrington on the appointive power and the Howat issue. "I have been charged with packing this convention," said Farrington, "But it is packed against me with instructed delegates." The great victory on these two issues was a real victory for the rank and file.

Hard to Explain Smallism.

Farrington instituted a well organized campaign to induce the delegates to break faith with their membership and vote against their instructions. Farrington also went to great length to explain his alliance with Len Small in the primaries and the coming elections.

In his report, commenting on the appointive power, Farrington says, "The matter of amending our district constitution so as to divest your president of his power to appoint workers needed to carry on the work of our union is one that has been vigorously agitated by a certain element and to such an extent that many of you have come to this convention under instructions from your local unions. You should courageously vote your honest conviction regardless of instructions."

Squirms at "Renegade" Thrust.

John Walker, invited to the convention by Farrington, devoted practically his entire speech to an attempted justification of his desertion of the Socialist and Farmer-Labor Party. Walker attacked the DAILY WORKER for calling him a renegade Socialist, and then said, "I am a renegade not only from the Socialist Party, and the Farmer-Labor Party, but I am a renegade from the Knights of Laborers as well. Walker's speech was devoted to an attempt to counteract the influence of the DAILY WORKER on the mine delegates, and to put Farrington in a favorable light in spite of his desertion of independent political action of labor in favor of the corrupt Len Small camp.

Wants Membership Disobeyed.

Walker managed to add his voice to the general chorus which was trying to save Farrington's appointive power for him by counseling the delegates to disobey the instructions of their local unions. Walker's last words to the Illinois miners were, "I could not conscientiously cast my vote to injure our membership even if they expelled me for not carrying out their instructions;" the inference being that in the case of the appointive power the delegates should disregard their instructions and vote for the retention of Farrington's appointive power.

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Union "A Business Institution."

President Farrington's report declares the Illinois Miners' Union to be "A business institution engaged in the sale of labor power of its members and promoting and protecting their wages and conditions of employment." He held the Standard Oil Company up as a model. But thru Farrington's report can be noticed the strain, which was played on by all of his illustrious invited guests—that nothing much can be hoped for in the future.

When the delegates came to the convention they found that instead of furthering their interests, the District 12 officials had tied their hands for three years with what the coal operators declare to be the "best contract we have ever signed with a union." The delegates complained of scores of abuses to which Farrington bare-facedly answered, "nothing can be done about it."

Pass Buck on Vital Issue.

A resolution demanding that the practice of the coal operators, which has become general thruout the Illinois field, of stopping the payroll and making the men lose many weeks' pay, be ended, was referred to the next wage scale committee. The scale committee meets in three years, and Farrington coolly announced that nothing can be done about it until then. The resolution demanded that it be incorporated in the contract that mine operators bond the payroll of the men, and thus prevent this general practice of thieving.

"Nothing Can Be Done."

Other complaints made by the rank and file about the three-year contract were that men over 45 years of age are being discriminated against. Young non-union men are being hired, and join the union as new members, and old timers in the union suffer great distress.

Farrington calmly explained that under the three-year contract the union is forced to take in new members. Farrington declared that it states in the contract that the operator shall have the sole right to determine who he shall hire. Farrington declared he thot when the agreement was signed that only members of the union were to be hired, but he found out after that the operators interpreted it to mean that non-union men also, even bosses, can be hired, and must be taken into the union. He repeated his overworked phrase that nothing could be done about it for three years.

How About Compensation?

Still another general complaint from all sections of the rank and file is that the compensation laws are inadequate. Numerous resolutions were presented demanding that the convention go on record for the Ohio compensation law. It was pointed out that insurance companies in Illinois are making millions of dollars on mine injuries which rightfully belong to the miners. But George Mercer, chairman of the resolutions committee, presented a substitute commending the legal staff for the good work they have done in having the Illinois law, and Mercer himself declared that while the Illinois law was not perfect, it was a whole lot better than nothing.

The Farrington machine tried to block material constructive progress: To do this, they endeavored to show how much better off the miners are now than they used to be. Murray, Green, Lewis, Olander and Walker spoke so much in the same vein that by the time Lewis was put up to speak only a few of the delegates showed any interest in what he said. The same joke—that of a check-weighman falling thru one of the ineffective screens when the union was newly formed—was told by three different speakers.

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Real Issues Before Miners.

What were the big issues which face the Illinois coal diggers at this convention? Forty thousand miners in the state of Illinois are without employment. Coal is being bought at a cheaper rate from the non-union coal operators. The miners of America still work under the ten-hour day in the non-union fields and the eight-hour day in the union fields, altho the British miners have achieved the six-hour day.

Cheap Production for Bosses.

How has Farrington proposed to meet the unemployment crisis in the coal fields? In his recent report, Farrington tells us that "There is only one way to get more work for Illinois miners and that is to cheapen the cost of production to the degree that will enable the Illinois operators to sell their coal in competition with coal mined in non-union and sparsely organized districts where the cost of production is much cheaper than in Illinois. Respect for contract, elimination of strikes in violation of contract, work when the operator has work to do, careful workmanship, load clean coal, reduce the amount of slack by careful shooting, give an honest days work, co-operate with the management in doing the things that are right, do not antagonize, be on the square.". Close your eyes and it might be any 100 per cent chamber of commerce president talking instead of the leader of a powerful union.

It was noticeable that the illustrious array of talent brot in to defend Farrington, while they were excusing him and the international for their inaction, took plenty of time to knock the Progressive Miners' committee.

Progressives Versus Bureaucrats.

The Progressive miners' program, which formed the central theme of Howat's address to the convention, was the only aggressive, constructive and hopeful note struck at the miners' convention.

John L. Lewis spent two and one-half hours reviewing the past accomplishments of the miners' union, telling the Illinois miners how powerful they were, and telling them how impossible it is to organize the non-union coal fields. Lewis, in opposition to the Progressive demand for a six-hour day, told the miners to be satisfied with an eight-hour day.

William Green, secretary of the International Mine Workers' Union, instead of making the progressive demand that in times of unemployment the hours be shortened so that the industry can employ all its workers, advocated cheapening the cost of production and the doing of better work so that the mine operators would be better satisfied.

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Can't Organize, Cry Fakers.

Instead of proposing an aggressive drive for bringing the non-union coal fields into the union, Lewis and Green and Phillip Murray, the international vice-president, told how impossible they had found it to organize the non-union fields. Questions, however, brot out the fact that where aggressive campaigns have been put on, as in such parts of West Virginia, these fields have been successfully organized.

Each problem that came up for discussion revealed the only advocates of a practical solution to be the progressives. It was this group and a few others, who fought for progressive measures thruout the convention, and gave hope for greater forward moves by the Illinois miners in the future.

RESTAURANT BOSS, SLUGGERS AND POLICEMEN FRANTIC WHILE REBEL GIRL SELLS HER PAPERS

Two restaurant bosses, two policemen, and two sluggers gathered in mass formation and observing strict military discipline, couldn't stop the sale of the DAILY WORKER by one girl agent.

So code telegrams are being sent out from the headquarters of the police department, and secret service agents are getting on the job. Every policeman will be given an extra supply of cartridges, intensive drill practice among the force will begin, and martial law will be proclaimed in the region of the Sheridan restaurant, 3944 Sheridan Road, where yesterday a girl, suspected of being a special agent of the Soviet government, sold hundreds of copies of the Special Food Workers' Strike Edition of the DAILY WORKER.

Boss Notes With Alarm.

The first indication of something wrong dawned on the owner of the Sheridan restaurant when he noticed people looking in at the windows of the restaurant, and then turning away. That was bad. Further, among those who entered, some carried copies of the DAILY WORKER. That was still worse.

There emerged from the door of the Sheridan restaurant—first, the stomach, then the diamond stickpin, then the florid and rather flustered face, and last, the receding chin, of the prosperous owner of the Sheridan road restaurant. He glanced viciously at the girl agent of the DAILY WORKER. But he didn't stop. He wasn't going to tackle this job alone.

Five minutes passed. Thirty more copies of the DAILY WORKER had been sold. Six copies a minute. . . .

Bluecoats to the Rescue.

From around the corner swung a column of police. First in the line of march was the boss. It cannot be said that he ran. It was a thing that couldn't be done. But he led the assault gallantly, and with as much speed as his short fat legs could muster. Then came the police. They weren't mounted police, but that was the only military touch missing. In a nearby drug store two sluggers waited.

The police ordered the sale of the DAILY WORKER stopped. The owner produced a thick envelope stuffed with credentials—his guarantee of protection from the courts.

For answer the girl agent pointed to the near-by stand from which the Tribune was being peddled, and went on selling antidotes.

A Swearing Match.

The police argued, pleaded, and swore. The boss swore too. He called out his partner, and they matched vocabularies. It ended in a draw.

Fifteen minutes passed. It was time for the bosses to go back and count his diminishing profits.

The police scratched their heads, and went away to get recruits.

The paper sold on.

PLUTE PRIVATE SCHOOL NEST OF SEX PERVERSION

Harvard School Owner Makes Confession

Mott Kirk Mitchell, 52, instructor and part owner of the Harvard private school here, has admitted acts of perversion, the office of State's Attorney Robert E. Crowe, announced today, in connection with the investigation of the mysterious kidnaping and slaying of Robert Franks, 14-year-old son of a Chicago millionaire.

"Mitchell confessed he had been guilty of numerous acts of perversion, and that he had been a psychopathic case since the age of seven," an attache stated.

He said the statement has been authorized by Crowe.

Mitchell denied any connection with the Franks murder.

Mitchell, and Walter Wilson, another instructor, have been in custody, "for examination" since last Thursday.

Officers said that Wilson had told them Mitchell approached him with an immoral suggestion.

A pupil at the private school also accused Mitchell of attacking him, Crowe's office stated.

Following these accusations, Mitchell broke down and confessed to perversion, the office attache said.

How many of your shop-mates read THE DAILY WORKER. Get one of them to subscribe today.

SILENT LEADER IN WHITE HOUSE IS SILENT BECAUSE HE IS DUMB

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, May 28.—Seasoned Washington reporters smile cynically as they send stories over the wires extolling the leadership of the "silent man in the White House." G. O. P. voters who inherited their political convictions read the drivel approvingly and mutter "Thank God For 'Cal'."

Observers sent to the Capitol by big dailies tear the man of straw to pieces, the man who is supposed to be leading the country out of the political and economic wilderness. They find no such man in the flesh. He ain't there and that's all there's to it.

Calvin Coolidge is no myth of course. Please don't misunderstand me. He has being. He eats, drinks, sleeps and takes his stroll thru the business section of the city in the early days of the morning. His head is not set on his shoulders at a jaunty angle. His face is furrowed, particularly when he feels that he is being observed. He says nothing.

Even members of his own party, fear that his silence is due to chronic emptiness of the brain.

The politicians who run the G. O. P. machine blame Congress for the slump in business. They try to lift the blame off Calvin's shoulders. Things would be even worse, they say, "but for the genius in the White House." "But if this man is a leader," say the cynics, "why does not somebody heed his words or his desires?" Nobody, does, excepting perhaps, his butler.

It is freely admitted here, that there has not been so much confusion in Washington in the last twenty years. There is no firm hand at the helm. The man who claimed the credit for breaking the Boston Police Strike would not be trusted by hardened politicians with the destinies of a loaded baby carriage. They do not say this out loud of course, for publication, but they give expression to their innermost thots over the cigars and the moonshine.

Smoot and Lodge, Harrison and La Follette, famous leaders who are credited with possessing political intelligence, are neither here nor there. That is, metaphorically speaking. Lodge and Smoot are in the Senate. The former is used these days merely for an attraction. Visitors from Konkhonk or Oshkosh, when shown over the historic spots of the capitol, are not allowed to go back to the village drug store without getting a good look at the representative of the Sacred Codfish, the Seer of Nahant. But outside of that, Lodge does nothing but look wise and occasionally quote Shakespeare.

La Follette is becoming a blurred point of interrogation on the political map. Coolidge got so many kicks in the pants from Congress recently that he is thinking of wearing a coat of mail.

Leadership! There is no such animal in Washington. Coolidge may get by as long as he keeps his mouth shut. But even silence has its limit. The opinion is now growing that Coolidge's silence is not due to wisdom, but to mental bankruptcy.

KLEAGLE YOUNG DEFENDS SLAYERS OF JACK SKELCHER

Wants Cowardly Killers To Go Scot Free

HERRIN, Ill., May 28.—S. Glenn Young, Kleagle of the Ku Klux Klan and anti-labor gunmen, is trying to head off any prosecution of the K. K. K. who assassinated Jack Skelcher on a lonely road near hear.

Young's defense of the slayers is his unsupported assertion that Skelcher was in the party that fired at his car near Marion, Ill., several days ago, wounding him in the leg and his wife in the head. Whether Young's feudist argument is successful depends on the strength of the Klan in the southern Illinois district.

Cold-Blooded Murder.

Skelcher's friends deny that he had anything to do with the Young affair and charge that the assassination was a cold-blooded murder. They say that Young has been threatening to get Skelcher for a long time, because of the latter's resistence to Klan domination of Williamson county.

Young is now under $220,000 bond on 55 charges for his part in the Klan's raiding and shooting in the Herrin district. These raidings were advertised as "prohibition" raids, but in reality, they were intended to terrorize the organized miners.

Skelcher was murdered by Ku Klux Klan constabulary. A fusillade of shots was fired in Skelcher's car, piercing his body in three places.

King Tut May Be Good Husband But Was A Poor Lover

James A. Stillman had nothing on King Tut as a perfect lover, said Howard Carter, famous Tutologist, who is here to recuperate from the expenses incurred by him in helping to discover that ancient luminary's last resting place and throw light on his historic past.

Mr. Carter being in the presence of ladies, and the Windy City weather giving indications that spring was somewhere about a year off, the explorer's fancy turned lightly to thots of love. He picked on King Tut for his theme, tho he could have picked up hundreds of worthier subjects within the confines of the steel quadrangle which is the Loop.

However, there is something intriguing about Egypt so the explorer took his hearers in fancy to the pyramids. Tut was devoted to his wife, said Mr. Carter. "Tut, Tut" muttered the idle wives of tired business men, "what a perfect brute? How could he be so selfish?"

Mr. Carter waxed legalistic. "I think," he went on as if talking to a jury of his peers, "that the evidence will show King Tut caught in the act (by the painter) of caressing his wife's hand. Another picture shows him looking with longing eyes at her."

The wife was not behind the times, either. Mrs. Tut is shown whisking specks of dust off Tutty's robes. Mr. Carter did not specify whether she used a whisk broom or a rolling pin. "Those were the days when love was love," Mr. Carter raphsodied, "when man and wife lived together and died together." Most of Mr. Carter's fair audience thot it extremely unfair to compel people who lived together, to die together. It was too much. The verdict of the jury was that while King Tut may be alright in his day, his technique was too crude for modern times.

Bill Raising Wages Of Postal Workers Passes Lower House

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, May 28. — The Edge bill, increasing salaries of 300,000 postal service employes, was passed today by the senate by a vote of 73 to 3. It now goes to the house. Eestimates as to the cost of the increase range from $60,000,000 to $85,000,000. Clerks and carriers' salaries would be raised about $300 a year.

Farmer-Labor Office Open

KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 28.— A Farmer-Labor headquarters has been established here at 115 Missouri ave. A political library will be built up and data on conditions in the state filed. It will be open all day and in the evening and may be used for friendly discussions.

Every new subscriber increases the influence of the DAILY WORKER.

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Trade Union Educational League

JOINT PICNIC

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ALTENHEIM GROVE—GERMAN OLD PEOPLE'S HOME

FOREST PARK

MINOR HOLDS MANY MEETINGS IN MILWAUKEE

Workers Learn Tactics for Labor Movement

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 28.— Rebels of almost all shades of opinion had the opportunity to hear Robert Minor, editor of the LIBERATOR, and well-known revolutionary writer, speaker, and cartoonist, discuss the part the various workers' groups must play in the crisis of today and tomorrow.

Negro Workers Interested.

Lovett Fort Whiteman and Minor addressed a large meeting of negro and white workers on the subject of the American negro and his relation to the American labor movement. Minor emphasized that the workers of the two races must unite in the fight against the common enemy. He said that the negro is branded as proletarian by the very fact of his skin's color and that discrimination against the negro was chiefly due to his class position as a worker.

The negroes were urged to join organized labor and to fight for the right to belong to unions where discrimination against them exists. Minor reiterated that the Communists are fighting in the unions to do away with the intolerable division by race.

Join Workers' Party.

Whiteman urged the members of his race to join the Workers Party. He brilliantly outlined the necessity of such action by the negroes and gave a clear exposition of the Workers Party program which was well received.

Minor spoke to two Junior Schools of the Young Workers League, and then addressed the Hungarian branch of the Workers Party, urging them to send delegates to the Farmer-Labor convention in St. Paul, June 17. The organization promised to give moral and financial support to the Farmer-Labor movement and adopted plans to send a delegate to St. Paul.

S. L. P. and I. W. W. Hear.

At the Socialist Labor Party state convention, Minor called upon that group to adopt united front tactics. He asked the members to study the lessons of the Russian Revolution and pointed out that the revolutionist must work within the reactionary trade unions.

Minor spoke to the Industrial Workers of the world meeting on the role of the political party in relation to their organization. He analyzed the Russian Revolution carefully and pointed out the tactics of the revolutionary movement from that historic experience.

Mob Lynches Negros

FORT MEYERS, Fla., May 28.—Accused of having attacked two white girls two young Negroes were lynched here. They were riddled with bullets and then dragged thru the town.

Block Greek Smugglers

ANTWERP, May 28.— The local police arrested on board a Greek vessel 24 Greeks who were trying to get into the U. S. without passports. The captain was transporting them for 10,000 francs each.

!
fear
Are you self-conscious about the impression you make on people?

PERSONAL appearance has a lot to do with the way you feel. Clothes count, of course. But still there is one thing so many people overlook—something that at once brands them as either fastidious or careless—*the teeth.*

Notice today how you, yourself, watch another person's teeth when he or she is talking. If the teeth are not well kept they at once become a liability.

Listerine Tooth Paste cleans teeth a new way. At last our chemists have discovered a polishing ingredient that really cleans without scratching the enamel—a difficult problem finally solved.

A large tube of Listerine Tooth Paste is only 25 cents; at your druggist's.—*Lambert Pharmacal Co., Saint Louis, U. S. A.*

You are invited to eat
at the
Mohawk Restaurant & Lunch Room
836 W. MADISON STREET
(near Green St.)
where you will get quality and service.
Prices reasonable
Sanitation our motto
FRED. SCHWAMB, Prop.

RUSSIAN COMMUNIST PARTY RUTHLESSLY EXPELS MEMBERS WHO LIVE LIKE BOURGEOISIE

(Staff Correspondent Federated Press)

MOSCOW, May 28.—The housecleaning of the Russian Communist party, and the party conferences are the chief questions taking attention in Moscow at present. They put in the background the Anglo-Russian conference in London.

Since the standpat pronouncement of the English bankers there has been a loss of hope of good results from the conference with England. Russians rather doubt the ability of the English labor government, even with the best will, to put thru any substantial assistance to Russia against the will of the English bankers.

Building Without Foreign Help.

Such is the comment one hears, not from government officials, but from workers' letters to the press, which are copiously published, and from general discussions among lesser officials and in workers' groups. There is absolutely none of the glow of hope that preceded Genoa in 1922. There is rather a brief comment: "How wonderfully we could put things on their feet with half a billion dollars' worth of goods"—and then a turning to the harder ways and means of building from within.

Soft Livers Expelled.

The cleaning of the party is one of the methods of internal building. It is very drastic. A central commission takes up one factory group of Communists after another, investigates their manner of living and acting, hears complaints from all sources, and ruthlessly cleans out of the party those who are "living like bourgeoisie," "associating too much with profiteers," "acting in a dictatorial and uncomradely way in dealing with the workers under them," or doing any of the other things that may injure the morale of the Communist party in its program of building Russia towards a Communist state.

Many Expelled.

Many high and well-known Communists of long standing have been thus expelled and many more of the petty officials, who have been exalting themselves in red tape at the expense of efficiency. Some of the economic departments, connected with state industry, were announced to be especially bad in having Communists who were seeking personal advancement and luxuries.

In the party conference one of the main problems is the trade crisis. Industry is producing better, but the gap between price and purchasing power is still high. While the government has turned it main attention to production and wholesale exchange, the private traders have been capturing the retail trade. This is not so important, since it gives no control of basic resources, but it puts the price-fixing power partly in their hands. Hence sacrifices made by workers in industry for the sake of giving cheap goods to the peasants and thus building up agriculture, are thwarted by the high profits of these small middlemen.

Lithuanians Protest Polish Imperialism; Raid Frontier

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WARSAW, Poland, May 28.—Two hundred armed Lithuanians crossed the frontier to attack the Polish railway station at Agnaline, near Vilna, last night, while a second band raided the village of Wojslawice near by. The uprisings were spontaneous outbursts of protest on the part of the Lithuanians against Poland's imperialist policy in holding Vilna and other cities along the frontier, which are Lithuanian in speech and sympathies, as part of Polish territory by force of arms. Polish military invasion in 1922 ended in the conquest of this territory. Lithuania has never made formal cession of her land.

"Our Civilization"—Lecture Subject For Prof. Schevill

Ferdinand Schevill, University of Chicago, will lecture on "Our Civilization" under the auspices of the Chicago School of Social Philosophy Thursday, May 29, 8 p. m., in the Athenaeum hall, 59 E. Van Buren street. Tickets at 75c are obtainable from the secretary of the school, M. C. Winokur, 3236 Cortez avenue, Chicago, or at the door.

Schevill will analyze the factors in modern civilization, including science and technology that underlie its dominant industrial character.

What Yale Education Does

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—After four years at Yale the college boys graduating this spring show the following results of goose-step education: In the scientific school 111 of the 125 voting stated that they expect to belong to the Republican party. In the liberal arts division 221 out of the 270 voting made the same declaration. The Democrat party got 50 votes in both divisions combined. Asked who was the biggest world figure of the present time, the scientific students gave Coolidge 26 votes, leading the second highest man by 8. On the liberal arts side, Lenin got four votes, one more than Secretary of the Treasury Mellon. Coolidge got 28.

Democrats Desert Progressives At Rail Bill Crisis

WASHINGTON, May 28.— Because a large proportion of the 203 members of the House who voted to take up the Howell-Barkley railroad labor bill on May 19, failed to stay in the fight thru the evening session, the enemies of this labor measure were able to carry a motion to strike out its enacting clause. The friends of the bill then battled for hours to restore the enacting clause, which was accomplished, but they adjourned at 10:17 p. m. without bringing the bill near to passage.

The session was marked by hostile manuevers led by Mapes, Sanders, Graham of Illinois, Blanton, Williamson of South Dakota, Free of California, Newton of Minnesota, Sinnott of Oregon and Burtness of North Dakota. At the end, the railroad lawyers were jubilant, claiming that they could filibuster thru the next calendar discharge day, the first Monday in June, and that adjournment would then kill the bill until next winter.

There is now a demand by the progressives that the Democrats join them in refusing to permit adjournment of Congress until this filibuster has ended and the bill is put to a final rollcall. Failure of great numbers of Democratic members to stand by the railroad labor measure in the evening session of May 19 by remaining on the floor, has disclosed the insincere character of this support. When everything depended upon having 200 friends of the bill on the floor to prevent its being throttled by adverse action, just 134 were there to vote against striking out the enacting clause. The roll was called a few minutes later, and 211 voted against adjournment. But they ran out as soon as another hostile motion had been stopped.

Women Voters Lay Down Planks; Want U. S. In World Court

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, May 28.—Federal child labor laws; entrance of the United States into world court, increased appropriations for the women's bureau, children's bureau and bureau of home economics; enforcement of the merit system in office, and the equalization of educational opportunity thruout the country are a few of the biggest "planks" laid down by the National League of Women voters in the platform that they will present to the conventions of all parties in the forthcoming elections.

The women are making their main fight against war by urging the participation of this country in the world court and their plank includes an emphasis to the senate to take the action necessary for United States entrance into the court.

The elimination of legal discrimination against women is demanded by the Women's League in the plank urging "specific measures not prejudicial to women's labor laws or to special welfare legislation."

Noah Not Malthus Favorite Prophet Of U. S. Farmers

CHICAGO, May 28.—There is no race suicide on the farms, the Sears-Roebuck Agricultural Foundation stated today. But the only effect of this is to enrich the cities, the Foundation said.

"Comparing the entire farm population of 32,000,000 with the same number in cities, America's farm families have 4,000,000 more children under 21 than the city families," the report stated.

"Farm communities also have 4,000,000 fewer grown-ups than do the cities, so with 4,000,000 fewer producers, the farm families of the nation are carrying the burden of rearing, feeding, housing, clothing and educating 4,000,000 more children than their urban neighbors."

Steals Bread; Hangs Self in Cell

NEW YORK, May 28.—Frank Okonsky, a longshoreman unable to find work, stole a bottle of milk, some rolls and a loaf of bread and when he was arrested hung himself in cell.

BIG BUSINESS WILL HAVE PERFECT HOLD ON G O. P. CONCLAVE

WASHINGTON, May 28.— From the opening prayer to the final word, the convention of the Republican Party to be held in Cleveland, June 11, promises to be one of complete harmony and accord, with the machine in complete control. The program is all worked out. Present indications are that the convention will last about three days. Three days of perfect peace and harmony is the schedule.

According to the dope the first session will open by John T. Adams asking a reverend gent to offer a prayer. It will be done and then the delegates will sing and Adams will suggest that Theodore Burton be made temporary chairman. This will probably be done. Burton will spread the apple sauce and then the committees will be appointed. That will not amount to much and it will probably end the day. The delegates will then get down to the serious business of having a good time while they are away from home.

The second day the committees will report. Someone will be nominated for permanent chairman. It will, no doubt, be Burton.

The suggested platform will be read and adopted. Eminent leaders of the G. O. P. will arise to shoot the bunk and the delegates will adjourn to serious business.

The third day the convention will nominate Coolidge for President amid cheers and then nominate a candidate for vice-president and the show will be over. That is how the great conclave of G. O. P. harmony and good will looks as if it will arrange itself.

Big Business will rule the whole show without fuss or fumble. Nobody will deny it and nobody will do anything about it because that is as it should be.

Coolidge May Not Deliver Muscle Shoals To Flivver Kaiser

(By The Federated Press)

WASHINGTON, May 28.—Henry Ford's grab of Muscle Shoals power has been defeated in the Senate committee on agriculture by a vote of 10 to 6, and Chairman Norris is confident that he and Sen. Johnson of Minnesota will win their fight for straight public ownership of that resource.

Judson King, secretary of the National Popular Government League, urging the committee to vote for public ownership and operation, put in evidence receipted bills for residence and hotel rates, here and in Ontario, showing that for 334 kilowatts in Washington the charge was $23.18 for a month, while in Niagara Falls, Ont., it was only $3.55; for the Hotel La Fayette here the charge for 12,000 kilowatts was $425.00, and for the Hotel LaFayette in Niagara Falls, Ont., for 8,000 kilowatts it was $93.42.

The half of the Niagara Falls international bridge lighted by the publicly owned power system of Ontario paid $8.43 for a month's service, and the American half was lighted in exactly the same degree by privately owned power for $43.10.

Carl Vrooman of Illinois, former assistant secretary of agriculture, urged the committee to stand for government control as against private exploitation.

More Churchmen Want To Forget Civil War And Outlaw All War

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., May 28.—Steps toward mending the schism between the northern and southern branches of the Presbyterian church, existing since Civil war days, may be taken some time this week at the 136th general assembly of the Presbyterian church in the United States of America, (Northern).

The break between the northern and southern churches came at the general assembly of 1861 in Philadelphia, when a resolution declaring for union and loyalty to President Lincoln was adopted. In protest against the resolution, the southern churches withdrew and forced a separate body.

As the assembly got down to work today, it appeared that the first order of business would be discussion of a resolution to outlaw war.

Correction On Authorship.

"The Future Belongs to Union Militants," an article on the Boston convention of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, published in last Thursday's issue, was credited to Rebecca Grecht, thru an error. It was written by another careful student of the situation who took part in the convention.

DON'T WORK SO HARD IF YOU WOULD REACH A HUNDRED YEARS

KIRKSVILLE, Mo., May 28.—A million persons die unnecessarily every year, Dr. Eva Kate Coffey, Los Angeles, told the annual convention of the American Osteopathic Association here today.

"You can live to be 100 if you live right," she said.

People die not of "old age," but as the result of some definite ailment caused by incorrect living, she said.

"Old people don't play enough," she asserted. "Further, old age doesn't cause round shoulders. Round shoulders instead cause old age.

WARM PROTEST AGAINST DAVIS' PLOT TO DEPORT 15 RADICALS UNDER VICIOUS IMMIGRATION LAW

(By Defense News Service.)

So many protests have poured in upon President Coolidge opposing the threatened deportation of the 15 alien-born I. W. W. ex-political prisoners that the Department of Labor, to which these protests are passed along, has taken to using a multigraphed form-letter to reply to them.

This is made evident by the procedure of the federal labor department in answering a letter written to Secretary of Labor Davis recently by 28 residents of Hull house here.

These residents wrote at length, giving strong reasons why the defendants in question should not be banished. Each of the 28 protestants received a multigraphed reply from Robe Carl White, second assistant secretary of labor, beginning with the words: "Your letter addressed to the president . . . has been referred to this department for . . . attention."

Signers of the Hull House protest included: Ellen Gates Starr, one of the founders of that institution; Dr. Rachelle Yarros, Dr. R. W. Gerard, Clara P. Paige, Amelia Sears, George E. Hooker, Thomas Holland and William F. Byron.

"Undesirable" to Capitalism.

The 15 deefndants are facing deportation on the ground that they are "undesirable residents," because they have served prison terms under the espionage act. "It is our understanding," the Hull House residents wrote, "that your department has consented to reopen the cases of two of the defendants, and we urge that you give the other 13 the same opportunity."

"Aliens have played a great part in the upbuilding of this country." All of the 15 defendants were workers in the industries of this country before they went to prison; they did useful work; then were convicted amid hysteria and the prejudice attached to an unpopular labor organization, an organization which had been more aggressive than tactful in its criticism of working and living conditions in various fields of industry.

"As a matter of fair play, will you not agree to give all the 15 men mentioned a full opportunity to be heard?

"Those for whom we appeal are: Herbert Mahler, Joseph Oates, William Moran, Pietro Nigra, Richard Brazier, John Avila, Don Sheridan, James Slovick, Joseph Graber, Peter Green, James Mulroney, Morris Levine, James Phillips, Bert Lorton and Harry Lloyd."

Prison Treatment Caused Death.

Since the Hull House protest was dispatched, James Mulroney has died in Arizona of tuberculosis contracted while he was in the Sacramento, Cal., jail awaiting trial, and made worse by the conditions in Leavenworth penitentiary.

Second Assistant Secretary of Labor White said in his reply to the Hull House residents: "I cannot be unmindful that congress by the act of May 10, 1920, has directed that aliens convicted of violations of certain acts shall, if found by the secretary of labor, after hearing, to be 'undesirable residents.' Under our general immigration laws aliens who have committed or advocated acts amounting to opposition to organized government are subject to exclusion and deportation. . . . . The cases are being reviewed with those considerations in mind."

Ex-Post Facto Law.

But White said nothing about the fact that the exclusion amendment he mentions was enacted after the convictions of the I. W. W. defendants, and thus is a clear violation of article 1 of the constitution, which stipulates that "no ex-post facto (after the fact) law . . . . shall be passed."

Cruel Millionaire Allows Heart-Hungry Frau Lots Of Dough

BATTLE CREEK, Mich., May 28.—John L. Kellogg, son of W. K. Kellogg, millionaire breakfast food magnate, was divorced today by his wife, Mrs. Hannah Christine Peterson Kellogg, on charges of extreme cruelty.

Circuit Judge Walter H. North granted the decree, which was not contested.

Mrs. Kellogg was allowed $200,000 in cash, the Kellogg mansion with its furnishings, an automobile, and a monthly allowance of $200 for their two sons, Will, 16, and John, 12. The Kelloggs were married in 1901.

Kellogg is secretary of his father's company.

Flat Janitors' Head Given Diamonds By Belgian Admirers

William F. Quesse, on his reelection as head of the Building Service Employes' International Union, was presented with a gold watch studded with diamonds by Belgian members of the organization, who are employed as janitors in this city.

Quesse was recently pardoned after conviction on a charge of boycott in connection with a strike against the big real estate builders of Chicago.

Central Body Helps Debaters.

DETROIT. — The defenders of unions won in a debate in the Teachers' college, Northwestern high school, on the subject "Are Labor Organizations Necessary for the Promotion of Democracy in Industry?" The affirmative had gone to the Detroit Federation of Labor for information.

Gompers Asks Labor Voters To Give 'Cap' Partics Even Break

WASHINTON, May 28.— The American Federation of Labor will make a big drive to nominate members from its own ranks for the vice-presidency in the coming elections, according to a statement issued here by Samuel Gompers. Gompers did not say that it made any difference which capitalist ticket the labor aspirants should be hitched to. Labor in that worthy's opinion, should maintain the sacred principle of non-partisanship to the last ditch, and therefore, bestow its favors impartially on Republicans and Democrats alike.

Gompers hopes by using this tactic, a sufficient number of labor leaders, listed as progressives, will be bitten by by the vice-presidential bug, which may induce them to lay off even flirting with a Third Party and devote their energies to getting a job pushing either one or the other of the broken-down capitalist political bandwagons up the hill toward the summit of victory.

Already two notorious strikebreakers, George L. Berry, and John L. Lewis, have thrown their pocket books into the ring, one for the Democrats, the other for the Republicans. The rank and file, however, are looking toward St. Paul.

West Virginia Miners Vote On Abolition Of Four Sub-Districts

CHARLESTON, W. Va., May 28.—Abolition of the four subdistricts of District 17 (northwestern and central West Virginia) will be voted on by immediate referendum of the coal miners of the district. The proposal to concentrate administration of the union in the district officers and board was carried by the special Charleston convention of 500 delegates held in May. It is an economy measure to make relief of the starving unemployed miners possible.

In the Kanawha field 10,000 union miners and their families are hungry because the operators refuse to acknowledge the Jacksonville (Fla.) agreement that rules in the central competitive field. The convention voted that any miner unable to get two days a week work outside the industry shall be entitled if destitute to food from the district office for himself and family, consisting of flour, meal, bacon, lard, sugar, coffee, salt, baking powder, pepper, soda and also soap.

Carpet Workers Walk Out When Company Cuts Wage

(By The Federated Press)

AMSTERDAM, N. Y., May 28.—Workers in the Sanford Carpet Mills of Amsterdam have walked out following the company's attempt to double-cross them. When the mills opened this week, after a shutdown, the skilled workers were promised that wages would be cut only 10 per cent. But weavers have been cut 20 per cent, and setters 27½ per cent.

REBELS ACTIVE DESPITE SLUMP IN BUSINESS

Dist. 5, Workers Party, Boosts the Battle

By VINCENT KEMENOVICH.

SOUTH BROWNSVILLE, Pa., May 28.—Working conditions here are very poor. The H. C. Frick Coal and Coke Co. closed about ten of their mines in Fayette and Westmoreland counties.

Over 3000 men are out of jobs. Many of the small concerns are closed down and mines that are working are on a part time basis, working two or three days a week.

The Monongahela Railroad laid off over one hundred men in the South Brownsville shop and the Pennsylvania Railroad laid off the men in the West Brownsville shops.

Building Only Booms.

Building trades are sailing well under the present boom in the Brownsville towns. Laborers signed a contract at 62 cents an hour and with the closed shop.

Local No. 2086 of the United Mine Workers, subscribed $12 for the St. Paul convention. The Trades Council couldn't act because it had no funds.

Splendid Donations.

The local branch of the Workers Party collected $30 for the St. Paul convention; sent $50 to Comrade Martinovich just released from prison; $62 to the Defense of the Farrell cases; $10 to the Federated Farmer-Labor Party. The branch members assessed themselves $5 a month to build up the District 5, Workers Party, treasury.

The members of the South Brownsville branch are launching a vigorous campaign for the DAILY WORKER and other party organs altho the bad working conditions hinder their work considerably.

Pay More Wages Or We Strike, Declare New York Waiters

NEW YORK, May 28.—Demands for a 15 per cent wage increase, complete shop unionization, and union recognition and agreement guaranteed by cash security by employers, were voted by 3000 members, Waiters' and Waitresses' union, local 1, and handed to the New York Restaurant Keepers' Association. The old contract expires May 31. Unless the employers sign, the union will strike.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., May 28.—Dugan & Hudson, Rochester shoe manufacturers, recently fell into heavy debt fighting a long union strike. Creditors have now forced it into bankruptcy.

THE CHICAGO SCHOOL OF SOCIAL PHILOSOPHY
Our Civilization
Determining forces and modern tendencies
a lecture by
PROF. FERDINAND SCHEVILL
(U. of C.)
Thursday, May 29th, 8 P. M.
Athenaeum Hall
59 E. VAN BUREN STREET
Admission 75c

600,000 Miners Locked-out In Germany
7,000 Workers In German Prisons

Shall the wives and children of these class-war victims be permitted to starve? Or shall we come to their rescue in the spirit of

SELF HELP AND INTERNATIONAL WORKERS' SOLIDARITY

Today It Is Germany. Tomorrow It May Be America.

Sign that German Relief Brigade List
THEY ARE CALLING!

Committee for International Workers' Aid,
19 So. Lincoln St., Chicago, Ill.

Enclosed please find $.............. for aid to Germany's class war victims and their families.

Name: ....
Street: ....
City: .... State: ....D.

Committee for International Workers' Aid

The World of Labor • Industry & Agriculture

CENTRALIA WHITE GUARD "HONORED" BY GRAFT EXPOSE

Collectors Got All The Monument Money

By Defense News Service.

CENTRALIA, Wash., May 28.—Hundreds of persons who contributed money to the fund for an American Legion memorial to the four legionnaires killed in the Armistice day rioting here in 1919, have finally learned what became of the $16,500 collected by the Centralia Memorial association, Inc. It was all spent for salaries and expenses of those who promoted the project.

This was revealed in a law suit brought against the association by A. D. Tasker to recover judgment on an assigned claim for service. The assigned claim was that of Frank Jackson of Seattle, who was under contract with the association to conduct a subscription campaign at a salary of $500 a week and expenses. One-half of this salary was to be paid weekly and the balance when the proposed fund of $250,000 was raised.

Go-Getters Got It.

Jackson was advertised as a go-getter, and the drive started early in 1922 amid a blaze of glory. Big business in various parts of Washington nodded its approval. At the head of the memorial association's general committee as chairman was Col. C. B. Blethen, editor and publisher of the Seattle Daily Times, while Lieutenant Governor W. J. Coyle was vice chairman, and the head of the executive committee was C. D. Cunningham, then state commander of the American Legion.

Cunningham was one of the special prosecutors who sent eight I. W. W. members to prison for 40 years for defending their lives against a mob of legionnaires on the Armistice day in question. Four of the five incorporators of the memorial association were lawyers, one being Lloyd Dysart, who headed the man hunt in which the I. W. W. members were rounded up in the vicinity of Centralia after the riot.

Publicity material about the campaign was sent in Colonel Blethen's name to newspapers all over the country. This material included a sketch of the projected memorial building, which was to have been 135 feet wide and 130 feet deep. Toward the erection of this edifice the American Legion's national convention of 1921 appropriated $10,000. Of the money collected by Jackson, the first $500 was supposed to go for a site and other local expenses here.

Raiders No "Heroes."

Gathering in that $250,000 looked easy to the promoters at first. And for a little while the going was easy. But after a month or so they struck snags. Several Legion posts in the easter part of the state refused to contribute; it was said that the Yakima post would give nothing. And the collectors found that many citizens were skeptical about the slain legionnaires being heroes.

So the great memorial project hit the rocks. Jackson quit his job at the end of 11 weeks; the law suit was for the remaining half of his salary for that period. In defending the suit, the Centralia Memorial association pleaded that it was without funds, and when judgment was returned against it, the organization moved for a new trial. This motion was granted by the King county court in Seattle, and its decision has just been affirmed by the state supreme court.

INFLUENCE OF DAILY WORKER IS BIGGER THAN EVER AT PEORIA AFTER OUSTING OF ITS REPORTER

PEORIA, Ill., May 28.—The ousting of the DAILY WORKER reporter from the Illinois mine workers' convention, which was accomplished by means of a stolen vote, had a strong reaction in favor of the militants and the DAILY WORKER and against Farrington. The sales of the DAILY WORKER increased greatly since the expulsion. Over two-thirds of the delegates bought the DAILY WORKER every day, and 85 of them have it mailed to their homes as well. The DAILY WORKER sales were greater than all the rest of the other papers sold at the convention combined.

For almost a week prior to the excluding of the DAILY WORKER representative, either Farrington or one of the speakers invited by him, had bitterly attacked the DAILY WORKER. The reason for this was obvious. The DAILY WORKER was not only in favor of the progressive program of the rank and file delegates, but the delegates were regularly reading the paper.

Frank Farrington, stung by the severe whipping administered to him by the progressives on the Howat resolution, instituted a campaign to incite the delegates against the DAILY WORKER reporter. When this method failed, because the progressives solidly stuck by their paper, Farrington put up one of his appointees to vote for the expulsion of the DAILY WORKER.

Everybody Lies But Farrington.

Every newspaper representative at the press table, with the exception of a local Peoria paper, had been called a liar by Farrington. Farrington attempted to control the press table by his tyranny as he was attempting to control the delegates. He had no success in either direction. But Farrington's continual harping upon the newspapers was aimed at the DAILY WORKER from the first.

The delegate who made the motion to ask the DAILY WORKER to withdraw, William Sage, a Farrington appointee holding down a fat job on the scale committee, was obviously coached. The charge upon which Sage based his motion for expulsion, was the phrase, "Farrington machine," but Farrington himself admitted, "I have a machine, and it's a good one, too."

The Hickory Stick.

The only other thing which Sage interpreted as "an insult to the convention" was the statement, "An old grand-dad waving a hickory stick in one hand and a DAILY WORKER in the other, called out, 'Is this the paped?' Farrington said, 'Yes' and the machine delegate said, 'Then let's throw the reporter to hell out.'"

Sage was either entirely absent from this session, or else he was sitting where he could not observe what was going on. Sage called the story about the old grand-dad a lie.

But the absurdity of Sage's whole case against the DAILY WORKER was apparent when the delegate with the hickory stick himself got up and admitted to the convention that the DAILY WORKER story was true.

This veteran was a little mixed up and excited when he spoke, laboring under the impression that the DAILY WORKER wanted to throw him out. He walked up to the front of the platform and waved his cane aloft. "Yes, I'm that old grand-dad that the DAILY WORKER spoke of," he shouted, "and I say it's a shame to want to throw an old man out of the convention. Yes, I've got a hickory stick," he added, waving it menacingly at the press table, "and the DAILY WORKER reporter better get out of here or I'll use it, too."

Yes, It Was Hickory.

Examination afterward proved that the DAILY WORKER statement was accurate to the minute detail of the naming of the wood. The old grand-dad's cane was made of hickory.

When the vote was taken, the press representatives drew closer together and discussed the DAILY WORKER reporter's chances of staying. There was a common bond of sympathy. Practically every man had been attacked by the thin-skinned labor faker, Farrington. Less than a hundred stood up in favor of removing the DAILY WORKER reporter. He had taken up his hat and coat and papers but when approximately two hundred stood up opposed to asking the DAILY WORKER to withdraw, the press representatives all said, "You've won, you'll stay. Put down your hat."

Vote Larceny.

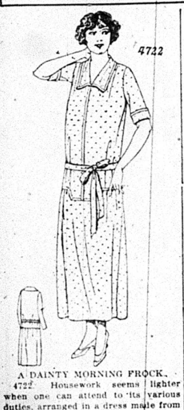
Then the vote was announced—234 in favor of withdrawal and 169 opposed, and shouts of protest went up from the progressive delegates. Twenty of them were on their feet at once, protesting a stolen vote and demanding a roll call, but when Farrington's tellers took the vote on a roll call, two hundred men were counted as 114 and the roll call was denied. It takes 125 votes to secure a roll call vote.

As the DAILY WORKER reporter was leaving the hall, Farrington ruled the still protesting progressives out of order. "The only thing that is before the convention at this time, is the resolution on compensation."

"Well, why didn't you rule Sage's motion out of order?" called Freeman Thompson. "Because you didn't ask me to," said Farrington, with his characteristic, satirical grin.

Then the DAILY WORKER sales began to boom.

OUR DAILY PATTERNS



A DAINTY MORNING FROCK.

4722. Housework seems lighter when one can attend to its various duties, arranged in a dress made from Pattern 4722. Percale in blue and white, or green and white plaid gingham would be an attractive development. This style is also good for linen, linene and sateen.

The Pattern is cut in 7 sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. A 38-inch size requires 5¾ yards of 32-inch material. The width at the foot is 2 yards.

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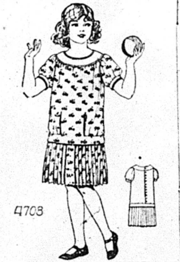

A PRETTY FROCK FOR MOTHER'S GIRL.

4708. This model is nice for the new prints, as well as for wool crepe, mohair, pongee or gingham.

The Pattern is cut in 4 Sizes: 4, 6, 8, and 10 years. A 6 year size requires 2¾ yards of 32 inch material. For yoke and sleevebands of contrasting material ¼ yard is required. Blue and tan figured crepe would be a pleasing development, with yoke and sleevebands of blue sateen.

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TEACHERS WANT FACTS ON NEW JUNIOR HI PLANS

Fight Education Board for Say in Adoption

The elementary teachers' councils are not showing as much wrath over the high-handed methods of the Board of Education in jamming thru the program for establishing junior high schools in Chicago as do the forces of organized labor and the members of the city council. The teachers, while not losing their fine fighting spirit, look forward to the open hearings to be held by the board of education June 3 with less expectancy than the other forces attacking the board's action.

Board Ignores Teachers.

According to Teachers' federation officials, the board has passed the report for the adoption of junior high schools, and all the talk allowed now will probably not budge them. Superintendent William McAndrew is supporting the board of education and the junior high program and both he and Charles M. Moderwell, president of the board, have taken a "go-to-hell" attitude toward their opponents, chiefly the members of the Teachers' federation.

The board of education ignored the request of 34 elementary teachers' councils for further information on the junior high proposals except for the invitation to attend the June 3 hearing. The board passed the resolution for the junior high plan at the same meeting at which the teachers' request came up.

Pass the Buck.

The board of education, with the exception of J. Lewis Coath, failed to appear before the city council's school committee and instead asked council members to attend the principals' meetings now being held at Lane Tech high. Teachers of the school were denied admittance to the meetings at which the junior highs were discussed.

Forces of organized labor, led by Victor Olander, are bitterly opposed to the adoption of the junior high plan, which they claim is practically the Gary plan under a new name. They maintain that the new system will break down their careful apprenticeship training in the unions by giving too many youngsters industrial training before they are 16, when such training should normally start.

Some Union-Busting Tricks Explained By Chicago Employer

"It's not always easy to keep union men out of your factory," says the owner of a large machine ship in Chicago. 'Blacklists and company spies help some, but card holders slip by just the same.

"The scheme we finally adopted after much experimenting by our employment department works almost 100 per cent. When we need men we interview each applicant carefully. We ask him whether he belongs to a union or belonged in the past. Of course the man thinks we are anti-union and he says 'No, I don't belong to a union.'

"We tell him that's too bad because what we want is union men. If he is a union man he'll usually tell you that he did belong once and can get his card renewed. Sometimes he will actually pull out his card. Then we take his name and address and promise to notify him when he is needed.

"But the fellow who walks out of the office when we say we want only union men is the man we are after. When he gets to the doorway we call him back and say maybe we can make room for him temporarily anyhow and we send him into the shop.

"The other fellow whose name and address we took down is S. O. L. We forgot all about him. This is the best scheme for weeding them out we've ever tried."

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FINGERPRINT FORGERY MAKES LABOR FRAME-UPS EASY IF ALIEN IDENTIFICATION BILL IS PASSED

In view of the proposed immigration measures which advocate taking the fingerprints of all aliens entering and living in this country, Albert Wehde's discovery that fingerprints can be forged becomes tremendously significant, especially when it is considered that identification "experts" will not profess recognition of the discovery.

The menace of fingerprint forgery is that once a man's fingerprints have been taken, whether he has been convicted of any crime or not, the prints may be duplicated, may be placed on an object at the scene of a crime, at any time the authorities want to frame-up the fellow for a new offense or merely for activities hostile to the status quo. If aliens were fingerprinted, the possibilities of charging them with baffling crimes or of railroading them to prison or out of the country for alleged participation in labor "offenses" would be enormously increased.

Burns' Pride Exposed.

When the king of stoolpigeons, William J. Burns, quit his job (by request) in Washington, he boasted that he left after having perfected the bureau of identification of the department of justice. He bragged that his bureau of identification had become recognized thruout the world by its work of identifying suspected criminals.

William J. Burns has an international reputation as a champion frame-up man. His record was made chiefly on the frame-up of men involved in labor cases. These are things well known.

A great aid to the framing-up of any individual would be the forging of his finger-prints. William J. Burns supposedly never knew that finger-prints can be forged. The head of his bureau of identification, A. V. Renoe, however, was aware that finger-prints can be forged. When Burns, asking a "candid opinion," wrote to Renoe who then conducted his bureau at the federal prison at Leavenworth, Kansas, Renoe had his secretary reply that finger-prints could not be forged.

At the time Burns wrote for information, Albert Wehde, an American citizen who had acted as a German agent and who had unfairly been railroaded to the Leavenworth prison under Judge Kenesaw Mountain Landis during the war hysteria, had proved conclusively by his experiments that finger-prints could be forged and he succeeded in baffling so-called finger-print experts with his purposely forged prints.

Simple Process.

Wehde, from his experience in engraving and photography, experimented in a laboratory of the bureau of investigation and worked out the method by which finger-prints can be forged. The process is generally speaking, Wehde says, identical with the making of line etchings. A sensitized metal plate is exposed to the light under a negative taken from the finger-prints to be forged. After development the plate is slightly etched. A paper transfer like jewelers use for transferring designs is made and a perfect replica of the original finger-print is put upon any object capable of holding a genuine impression.

Wehde, by the way, is the author of a most engaging autobiography entitled "Since Leaving Home," in which he sketches his prison experiences and the work he did on finger-print forgery experiments. He and John Beffel, a nationally known publicity man, have a book to be called "Finger-prints Can Be Forged," about to go on the presses. Wehde deals with finger-print identification and the ways of forging prints while Beffel gives the history and significance of the use of finger-prints.

Wehde says in "Since Leaving Home": "The process is so simple that there is no good reason to suppose that conterfeiters or other shady characters, or private detectives with a little knowledge of laboratory work, cannot and do not readily apply it."

Men Hung on Finger-Prints.

On the second anniversary of his release from Leavenworth the other day, Wehde asserted that men have been hung on finger-print evidence alone, which makes more necessary the correct public appraisal of his discovery of the possibility of forgery.

Thomas Jennings was hung for murder in Chicago on February 16, 1912, and one of the jurors in his trial stated that "it was the finger-print evidence and that alone which convinced us Jennings was guilty." William Y. Mills was hung April 16, 1920, for killing two men and the chief evidence saginst him was finger-prints.

According to Wehde, very few finger-prints taken from objects touched during a "job" are complete enough for really accurate identification. When a print is taken by police officials or by the bureau of identification, a firm pressure is insisted upon to give a clear impression of the whorls of the finger lines. The inadequate prints taken from the scene of crime can be touched up and worked over by engraving and photographing processes. Wehde saw an Oklahoma official do this very thing in the Leavenworth identification laboratory and later read of the conviction of the men on whose case the official had been working. This incident started him upon his experiments.

"Experts Cry Fraud."

Wehde addressed a letter to the Illinois Identification Association just prior to its convention in October, 1923, asking permission to explain the finger-print forgery discovery to the experts. Al Dunlap, president and also editor of the detectives' trade paper published in Chicago, made a telephonic request for a demonstration before Wehde be given the floor.

Wehde permitted Dunlap and six others to attend while he showed them the process. Only one of the six was a laboratory expert and after the demonstration, when the rest were holding a chilly private conference over the prints, he said to Wehde in the hearing of a witness: "I know it can be done, but for Christ's sake don't give me away." The other men were detectives.

Dunlap wrote Wehde afterwards that he was a fake and that he would not permit him to exploit his "fraudulent and preposterous claims" by addressing the identification "experts." The association went ahead with its convention at Champaign, Ill., congratulating themselves as most conventions do. They were afraid to admit Wehde's discovery. Finger-prints had always been taken as infallible evidence by the public and the dicks could not afford to lose the prestige their meagre knowledge of identification gave them.

Toledo To Save By Prisoners' Scabbing In City Park Work

(Special to The Daily Worker)

TOLEDO, Ohio, May 28.—Prisoners from Workhouse Farm, Whitehouse, are to take the places of the regular workers in the city parks, Welfare Director Newcomer announced. The move is made in the interests of economy, the city being too poor to continue paying labor for park unkeep, according to Newcomer, who also directs the park work.

The prisoners will be allowed to live at home in the city, if they accept the park work, Newcomer promised. The men will work unguarded. They will be paroled to the Welfare Department. If they fail to appear each day for work at the parks they are subjct to return to the Workhouse Farm to finish their sentences.

Norwegian Iron Workers End Long And Bitter Strike

CHRISTIANA, Norway, May 28.—After a bitter conflict lasting over a year, the strike and lockout of all sections of the iron workers' union in Norway ended yesterday when the men returned to work. The strikers had persistently refused to submit to the decisions of the "court of industrial arbitration." The terms upon which the men returned to work have not yet been learned.

GRAFTERS GET SHORT SHRIFT IN SOVIET RUSSIA

Robbing Workers' Republic Poor Indoor Sport

LENINGRAD, May 28.—Unless the executive committee of the United Soviet Republics commuted the sentences imposed on seventeen former high officials of the administration of the New Economic Policy, the latter will have paid with their lives for their faithlessness to the trust reposed in them.

The charges against the condemned seventeen and thirty-one others who received sentences of from ten years imprisonment to deportation, were: exploitation of the state organization in their own interests, plotting with others to combat state capitalism in favor of private enterprises and giving information secretly to former capitalists who are now abroad.

The prosecutor in summing up declared that the Soviet government must uphold the rights of the people won thru the revolution. The revolution demands that those who betr the trust reposed in them be merc lessly dealt with. It was a pity, he said, to waste a single red army bullet on such contemptible traitors.

Over one hundred Czarist officers and stool-pigeons are now on trial in the same court for espionage and counter-revolution. A majority of them are charged with complicity in anti-Soviet plots hatched by ex-Czarist War Minister Savinkoff and giving aid to Poland against Soviet Russia.

Two directors of the state textile trust were denied a new trial by the high court of appeals. They are condemned to death for corruption.

Quick Response to the Urgent Appeal of German Miners

The first response to the appeal for the 600,000 miners locked out in Germany was a ten-dollar bill handed yesterday to Rose Karsner, national secretary of the Committee for International Workers' Aid, by a young woman comrade who desired her contribution to remain anonymous.

What workers can do if they get together and make a combined effort is well illustrated by the following letter from Bessemer, Pa., dated May 21, received by the Committee for International Workers' Aid:

"Dear Comrades—Here is a bunch of young men willing to help the working people whenever possible. We read in the working class papers about the bad need of help for the German workingmen, women and children. We Jugoslavic workers got in contact with Finnish workers and had a good time together, and did something for our comrades across the ocean. We held a dance on May 10, and we raffled a lady's wrist watch, from which we cleared $38.50. Together with the admission, which was $44.85, this made $83.35, which was sent directly to the Friends of Soviet Russia and Workers' Germany. We appeal to all the rest of the workers to do their share and help till it hurts. Fraternally yours, A Worker."

Surely what these workers can do others can also. The locked out miners of Germany are fighting against longer hours and lower wages. It is the same fight which the workers all over the world are waging. A victory for the workers of Germany is a victory for all workers all over the world.

All contributions are to be sent to the Committee for International Workers' Aid, 19 South Lincoln St., Chicago, Ill.

Trotsky Talks to Unions.

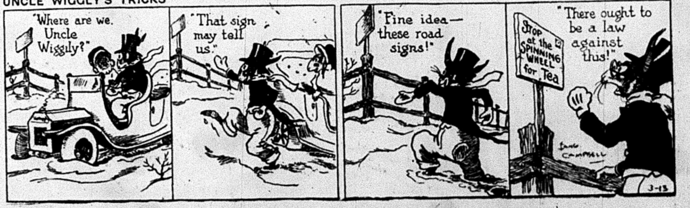
MOSCOW.—Trotsky, back in Moscow, is making many speeches before factory organizations, workers' meetings and party assemblies. He is easily the most popular man among the rank and file of Russia. His recent utterances show that those who ex pected him to lead in a split were en tirely wrong.

Light Reading in Russia.

MOSCOW—The recent thick vo ume of the new constitution of th Union of Soviet Republics, issued at cost of over four gold roubles ($2 has reached a sale of over 45,00 copies.

UNCLE WIGGLY'S TRICKS

A LAUGH FOR THE CHILDREN


"Where are we. Uncle Wiggily?"
"That sign may tell us."
"Fine idea— these road signs!"
Stop at the SPINNING WHEEL for Tea
"There ought to be a law against this!"
LANG CAMPBELL
3-13

THE DAILY WORKER

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MORITZ J. LOEB..........Business Manager

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290 Advertising rates on application.

Gompers, July 4th, and La Follette

Three groups with essentially the same ideas, Gompers, the C. P. P. A., and the LaFollette group, still go their own separate ways. They are united in their lack of definite program of action, and they split on the question of who shall lead the inaction.

The American Federation of Labor non-partisan campaign committee (which means Gompers) issued a statement a few days ago. It expresses a few pious wishes, which it hopes and trusts will come to the attention of the candidates of the Republican and Democratic parties. It promises that those candidates who tip their hats to the statement will be announced as "friends of labor." The C. P. P. A. has announced that it wants liberty and justice for all, and has shown that it intends to split its forces between Democratic and Republican parties in an effort to get it both places. LaFollette has slapped the organized Farmer-Labor movement in the face, is organizing his committees from middle-class elements, and announces that unless a "good man" is named by one of the old parties, the citizens of the United States will have an opportunity to vote for, not a party of their own, but an "independent" candidate. The one positive thing, common to all three groups, is their confusion.

All of which makes the June 17th, St. Paul convention stand out on the political horizon like a mountain on the desert. St. Paul has issued a clarion call for independent political action of the workers and farmers. At St. Paul has been laid the basis for a real class party of the toiling masses. At St. Paul the rank and file will find expression thru delegates selected by themselves. St. Paul gives a clear lead towards establishing political power for the hitherto disfranchised classes. St. Paul is the gateway from the present leaderless, chaotic, confusionist, futile, helplessness of the workers and farmers, into the field of struggle, of organized power, of the beginnings of achievement.

The Turn in the East

One outcome of the estrangement between the Japanese and American governments over the exclusion of Nipponese that will very soon outweigh all other considerations is a new turn in the relations between Soviet Russia and Japan.

Taking advantage of its present unassailable economic and political position the imperialist Washington government dared do against Japan what it has for years shrunk from doing. This compels Japan to seek new friends, if not to unmake old enemies, at least. A reproachment between Soviet Russia and Japan in the Pacific will do more than anything else to make the Yankee ruling class toe the mark and accord the Japanese the same treatment now accorded European immigrants. In view of the center of gravity of the economic development steadily veering toward the Pacific, such a realignment would be of inestimable significance in world politics.

Thus the reports of a settlement of the old difficulties between the Soviet republic and Japan are of paramount interest at this moment. From Peking it is reliably reported that Japan has agreed to recognize the Soviet Republic, to evacuate Saghalien, and to cancel the old czarist debts. In return the Soviet government will grant certain concessions to the Japanese in Eastern Siberia and Northern Saghalien.

In the history of Soviet Russia's foreign relations this is an event of international significance that is "not even exceeded by the British recognition of the Soviets," according to one of the ablest observers of world politics. The new American immigration policy and the swing to the liberals in the recent Japanese elections have undoubtedly played a decisive part in precipitating the change in attitude on the part of the government of Japan.

This resumption of friendly relations between Soviet Russia and Japan is bound to have its effect on the attitude of the American capitalist government towards the Workers and Farmers' republic. Judging by the way foreign affairs are developing in Europe today, one cannot blink the fact that the United States has dismally failed in its attempt to isolate Soviet Russia.

United Shoe Machinery Corp., announces net earnings for the year of 8,054,941. A surplus of over $21,000,000 shows on the corporation books. It was an "uneven and unsatisfactory" year, the president's report states. Reports from the shoe workers indicate that 90 per cent of them operated at a loss for the year. Wages were reduced, hours lengthened, unemployment was rampant. If the year was unsatisfactory for the capitalists, what would you call it for the workers?

Chasing Death Rays

The air in Washington is thick with peace rumors. There is loud talk of Coolidge calling a new naval and military disarmament conference. Senator Lodge, the historian of the reactionary republican party, is falling all over himself in an attempt to make history by putting forward a new peace plan whereby the United States can enter the League of Nations thru a back door. Senator Pepper of Pennsylvania, the reputed best legal mind of the Old Guard, is on his hind legs keeping pace with Sir Oracle Lodge in concocting peace schemes and is advertising his own quack remedy to secure world brotherhood.

Why all this fight for peace among our militarist capitalist peacemakers? On the basis of our experiences with our ruling class we are inclined to think that all of this noise is merely camouflage to hide the aggressive plans for new increased military and naval preparedness now being worked out by the general staff of the employing class. If the increased volume of the noise for a more powerful navy means anything at all this is already obviously true.

But there is another incident which turns the scorching searchlight on the fraudulent peace maneuvers of our capitalist clique. While Coolidge, Lodge, Pepper and a horde of other employing class agents are mouthing phrases about the earnest desires of the American government for peace, the same government is working overtime devising the most effective weapons of infernal destruction.

A certain English Professor Matthews is reported to have invented a death ray which can destroy whole cities at a distance of miles. This new messenger of imperialist peace is said to be of so deadly a character as to be able to decimate regiments of soldiers at a stroke. Disappointment with the lack of enthusiasm that first greeted his invention, Mr. Matthews turned to France for recognition. The French imperialists, of course, welcomed the inventor with open arms. Now, the United States, hearing of the mad scramble for this new agency of hellish destruction, has joined the race to secure control of the invention and is feverishly chasing the death rays. There is no doubt that the government paying the highest price will win a monopoly against England and France and the United States stands the best chance of winning the race.

Apparently, chasing death rays is the shortest and only road to peace that our employing class knows.

Another Friend of Labor

When workers first began to organize labor unions, the bosses passed laws, in their kept legislatures, making unions a conspiracy. Workers were hung, branded, mutilated, imprisoned and suffered all the tortures of bourgeois law for the crime of conspiracy, for organizing unions. It is popularly supposed that the old "conspiracy" laws had been dead and forgotten for a long time. It has remained for a well-known "friend of labor" to dig them up again.

Samuel Untermyer, millionaire lawyer, liberal and "friend of the working man, is prosecuting for the second time officials of the plasterers' union of New York City on the charge that, because the organization is powerful enough that the bosses are afraid to fight it, therefore the union is a conspiracy. The theory is that in order to be lawful, the union must be weak.

Untermyer is no exceptional instance of a "friend of labor." One and all they love labor most when labor is most helpless. They want to come to the "rescue" just when labor is about to be hung, drawn, and quartered. And if no one else will put labor in that desperate plight, they will do it themselves. Perhaps they will stage a last minute rescue, just in time to get labor back to work in good health and at a "reasonable" wage. Labor generally, however, is getting a belly full of such friends. Better be friendless and strong, than have a world full of friends like Untermyer, McAdoo et al, whose kindness is the sort that kills.

Recognition of Russia

Capitalist world politics continues to stagger from pillar to post. On the question of recognition of Russia, it is torn by the contradictions of class-interests demanding that Russia be crushed, sectional interests demanding the profits of trade, and the sympathies of the great masses of every country demanding full and complete recognition of Soviet Russia, as is. Out of the tangle comes, not a policy, but a drift of events, that shows that Soviet Russia is here to stay, and that politicians of realism are being forced to deal with the stubborn fact.

That American capitalism is the slowest in getting into this drift of history is explained by three facts. First, capitalism in this country is the strongest in the world, and the most able to follow its instinctive aversion to dealing with a workers' government. Second, trade connections with Russia before the war were weaker with America than with other capitalist countries, and the lure of present profits is therefore not quite so strong. Third, the masses in this country are not yet aroused to express their sympathies with Soviet Russia in a political way, as, for instance, is reported by Claire Sheridan, who says: "I have seen the proletarians both in Britain and France rise up in wrath whenever the subject (aggression against Soviet Russia) recurred for discusion." But slow though America may be, for these reasons, the same forces are at work. Recognition of Soviet Russia must come, and come soon.

Capitalist Agents in the Unions

Many years ago Austin Lewis wrote a little pamphlet about the deadening influence of the petty bourgeoisie in the revolutionary movement, but Lewis dealt with the question in the abstract and referred definitely to the role of the petty bourgeoisie in the old Socialist movement of pre-war days.

New conditons and the new Communist movement has devloped a new petty bourgeois influence, or rather has brought out in bold relief the petty bourgeois nature of that influence wielded over the working class by the bureaucrats of the trade unions. It is, therefore, intensely interesting to learn that so able an analyst as William Z. Foster has briefly but distinctly defined the character and tendencies of this class' influence on the organized labor movement.

In the Labor Herald for May Comrade Foster makes clear that the trade union bureaucracy has become a special section of the petty bourgeoisie. More definitely it has become that section of the bourgeoisie which is posted as its agents and sentinels in the headquarters of organized labor—as spies upon and traitors to the marshaled ranks of labor.

As petty bourgeois shopkeepers the union bureaucracy is interested in labor only insofar as labor is saleable. As Foster puts it, "They have the same interest in organizing and maintaining the union as has the shopkeeper in building shelves and filling them with saleable merchandise." The article elaborates how this interest inevitably conflicts with the interests of the rank and file workers. Here, also, Foster makes clear that the opposition to the program of the Communists and the measures advocated by the Trade Union Educational league is not derived from any "honest opinion" on the part of union officials. The solid wall of hostility confronting the militant workers in the unions is the united officialdom. These officials are famous mainly for their stupidity and ignorance, and Foster correctly points out that nothing on earth could unify such a piggish tribe but the threat against their material interests embodied in the T. U. E. L. program for amalgamation, a labor party and other measures. It is not a "difference of opinion."

Comrade Foster depicts how these bureaucrats trade off organizational power for personal favors, how they often become immensely wealthy, their intimate relations with politicians of the capitalist parties which keeps organized labor in leading strings in this manner.

Such a subject could be well expanded into a book, and it is notable that, according to the Labor Herald custom of condensing the most valuable matter into brief and readable form, Comrade Foster in the May issue has given the very essence of so important a work. By it he makes clear that the necessity of fighting reactionary labor bureaucracy is bound up with the fact that it is the outpost of capitalism in the camp of labor, and no attack can be made upon capitalism without making first contact with these petty bourgeois sentinels. No better and more vital article has appeared upon any labor union subject for many months.

MUSIC - LITERATURE - DRAMA

SIMON CALLED PETER

By ALFRED FRANKENSTEIN

After seeing "Simon Called Peter," now playing at the Great Northern, one has a strong and itching desire to go after Jules Eckert Goodman and Edward Knoblock, the dramatic butchers who ruined Robert Keable's novel to make the play, with a large bottle of some effective but torturesome poison in either hand. For Keable's story and what might have been a good play are both spoiled by one of the most asinine happy endings ever put on a stage.

The play deals with the effects of the war on a bourgeois minister. Peter Graham leaves his church and his rich congregation to serve in France as a British army chaplain. But when a small group attends his sermons, and only because of regard for him and not for what he has to say, he doubts the value of his preaching. A British officer explains that nobody wants his sort of religion, a religion of words and phrases. He advises the "padre," as they call him, to get down from his high horse and learn the unrestrained and lewd psychology of men at war.

The "padre" does so, and in the doing learns to doubt that religion has any value at all. There occurs an episode in a French cafe, in which is a startlingly vivid air raid. A friend of the preacher is killed in the raid, but dies without wanting the prayers of the church of England. There is also an adventure with a prostitute, which further destroys his belief.

Graham falls in love with an army nurse, and lives with her for a week in a London hotel when they are on leave. He declares his intention of quitting the church, and his intention of marrying her. But she refuses, because she says he is still too much of a preacher. She says he will go back to his sumptuous church and his rich congregation to preach again the same old stuff. And she is right.

So far so good. But in the final scene the play falls flat and far. It represents Peter Graham preaching in his robes of a priest of Jesus. Clack, clack goes the scissorbill. He winds up by telling his hearers he will quit the church because he has sinned according to the laws of the church. Thru the house comes Julie, the nurse, crying, "Peetah, Peetah, forgive me."

Acting, costumes and scenery are good. Noel Tearle makes a good preacher, and Frieda Enescort a good Julie. There is splendid work on the parts of Jetta Goudal as Madeleine, the prostitute, H. Tyrell Davis as the lieutenant killed in the air raid, and Harold de Becker, as the private who tells the preacher his reversed collar "is too damned nosy."

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ELIJAH

"Elijah," by Mendelssohn, opened this year's North Shore music festival, at Patten gymnasium, Northwestern university, last Monday night. The soloists were Louis Graveure, baritone; Richard Crooks, tenor. Merle Alcock, Contralto, and Monica Graham-Stults, soprano. There was a chorus of a thousand voices, flanking the huge bank of organ pipes in the center of the stage.

"Elijah" deals with the famine and misery of the Jews, the miracle working of the prophet to bring them back to the worship of the Jews, and his subsequent flight, ending with his resolution to devote his energies to a second reclammation of Israel. The music, unlike so much of Mendelssohn, is powerful, almost classic in spirit, and so dramatic that the oratorio might well make an opera.

It was Graveure's evening, as far as the solo work went. The words of the prophet were given to the baritone. Graveure's voice is a most unusual baritone, for, unlike the dark profundities of Russian, German and American singers of low voice, it is light and high in quality, yet low in range. His interpretations of the prophet taunting the priests of Baal to perform a miracle, and of the hopeless and tired Elijah cast out into the wilderness were especially fine.

Musically, the chorus is next in importance. It is no small task to train a thousand singers to the point where they can put over even a mediocre performance of such a work as "Elijah," and this was no mediocre performance. The work of a small cappella choir, singing the words of the angels of the Lord, gave a peculiarly beautiful and mystical effect.

The other soloists had little to do, but that little done with perfection. Richard Crooks has had his praise sung in these columns before. His rendition of the famous aria, "If With All Your Hearts Ye Truly Seek Me" demonstrated the high silken quality of his voice and his dramatic interpretative ability.

• • •

"Behold This Dreamer."

By FULTON OURSLER.
(The Macaulay Company, New York.)

By GEORGE McLAUGHLIN.

Charley is a dreamer, an inchoate artist married to a contented slave and chafed to fury by his slave ring, which is inscribed "Filing Clerk." He meets a girl of charm and plays awhile in Arcady. He chivies her away in disgust when he finds she uses a lipstick and—doubtless—garters. His in-laws railroad him to an asylum to save a divorce scandal. He escapes to New York, the modern sphinx, whose shibboleth and motto is: "Quick, quick; be quick." His cartoons make a big splash but he hotly refuses a fat job; he will not become a "dreamer, who has accepted harness and oats," he will draw only beauty, nothing so coarse, so ugly as cartoons.

So he meets his dream woman, his Aphrodite, lovely in mind and body and soul, and her uncle is a wise old craftsman, who makes a master painter of him. The world acclaims him and the book ends in a rosy Pollyanna mist.

A corking book but strangely myopic. The world is a cesspool but he still devoutly praises God. 'Tis a wild weird theory that the knights of Hearst and the Saturday Evening Post are self-aborted dreamers.

Picture the shy, stifled souls of Arthur Brisbane and Edna Ferber, of George Patullo and Mary Roberts Rinehart! These heroes are word-merchants, there's a streak of shoddy in them. Some of the dreamers manage to compromise enough to join Romain Rolland and Oursler in their safe retreat "above the battle." The gifts of those, who are not heard at once and who find no Fairy with an uncle-cornucopia are strangled at the daily task in coal-pit, steel mill or packing house. The best use their divine fire to heat the coals in Vulcan's brazier forging the rebel blade to hack out a world in which Promethean fire will not be stifled.

THE VIEWS OF OUR READERS ON LIFE, LABOR, INDUSTRY, POLITICS

Unholy City of Disgraced Angels.

To the DAILY WORKER: We are supposed to have an up-to-date chief of police in this city, but police brutalities are just as bad now as ever before, or worse. Even Deputy District Attorney Clark—suspected of being a bootlegger—was badly beaten up last year in the third degree chamber of the city jail. But this was a "mistake," of course, and therefore does not count, they say. On the other hand, former U. S. Senator Works, who, by the way, is rich enough not to work any more, comes out in Cornelius Vandervilt, Jr.'s newspaper saying that all third degree methods are illegal, and therefore, all brutality of this kind is a mistake and often criminal.

The question is: What is the reason for this hot-headed stuff? The climate, of course. So now they are fumigating the hot air of Southern California in general and this unholy city of disgraced angels in particular.

Arrest Little Children.

A prominent woman here invited some radicals from San Pedro to arrange for an entertainment in Pasadena—a city of millionaires—and a group of children, with their parents, went to their hall for practice last week. But the affair was broken up by six husky brutes who represented "law and order." A mother and father and several little children were sent to jail. The charge is criminal syndicalism and contributing to the delinquency of minors. The rottenness of such injustice smells to high heaven.

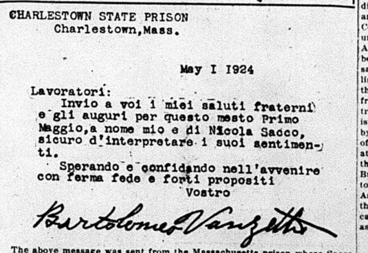
The American Civil Liberties Union is going good work here, but more publicity is necessary, for Chief Vollmer's "scientific police methods of today" are copied from the Spanish inquisition—with some devilish tricks added to it for good measure.

The painter's strike is still on—but good hopes are reported. Those articles in the DAILY WORKER about this struggle against the open shop did a lot of good, as the sale of the paper among painters increased 400 per cent. This put 100 percentism into the back seat in shame once more.—L. P. Rindal, Los Angeles, Cal.

Are Unemployed "Idlers"?

ATLANTA, Ga., May 28.— Leland Harvey started something when he told police his occupation was "poker playing." Chief of police Jett ordered an immediate round-up of idlers and 140 were arrested.

VANZETTI GREETS WORKERS FROM PRISON WRONGLY HOLDING HIM



CHARLESTOWN STATE PRISON
Charlestown,Mass.

May I 1924

Lavoratori:
Invio a voi i miei saluti fraterni e gli auguri per questo mesto Primo Maggio,a nome mio e di Nicola Sacco, sicuro d'interpretare i suoi sentimenti.
Sperando e confidando nell'avvenire con ferma fede e forti propositi
Vostro
Bartolomeo Vanzetti

The above message was sent from the Massachusetts prison where Sacco and Vanzetti are held while the fight for their re-trial is continued. It may be roughly transl ted: WORKERS:—I extend to you my fraternal greetings and best wishes for this sad first of May, in my name and in that of Nicola Sacco, whose sentiment I believe I interpret. With strong and firm faith in the future. Yours, Bartolomeo Vanzetti.

AS WE SEE IT

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

While the Communists in the Ge man Reichstag sang "The Internatio ale," the Socialists and the Fascis roared out "Deutschland Uber Alles The session which was to pave t way for the Dawes slave plan, end in an uproar. When the presidi officer—a Socialist—could not stop t noise, he put on his silk hat a walked out. Socialists in Germany li up with the Fascisti. That is, the S cialist leaders and the less class-co scious of their followers. In Engla ex-premier Asquith praises Phil Snowden's budget. A good lab budget that will satisfy capital a labor. The only worth while oppo tion to the capitalists everywhere now carried on by the Communist The Socialists in every country a the betrayers of the workers.

Morris Hillquit said there was n difference between the progressiv capitalists in congress and the Social ists. Now, there is less than eve La Follette took a hand at denoun ing the Communists because of the energy in pushing the June 17 conve tion in St. Paul, Minnesota, in the d rection of organizing a class part representative of the interests of th exploited farmers and workers and n merely a jumping-off board for som ambitious capitalist politician. Th Communists do not depend on indivi uals who wish to play the role o Moses leading the children of Isra out of the capitalist Egypt. They b lieve in organizing the workers to fre themselves.

The editor of the Locomotive En gineers' Journal arrives at the pro found conclusion that even if La Fol lette is not elected, the workers stil have a chance of "CHOOSING BE TWEEN THE REPUBLICAN AND DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATES thru their balance of power in the house." What a splendid opportunity? I seems they have had that opportunity for several decades and don't seem to be particularly satisfied. Mr. Warren S. Stone's employee also says that if the Magnus Johnson and Shipstead forces in Minnesota control the June 17 convention, the Cleveland and St. Paul conferences may serve as the twin pillars to La Follette's political arch of triumph. While the C. P. P. A. does not know what it wants, La Follette may be able to advise it, provided of course, the labor leaders who are watching it—not pushing it—will not make a satisfactory agreement with the capitalist parties.

Victor Berger published the editorial from the Locomotive Engineers' Journal in his paper and comes to the conclusion that only if the reactionary Communist and Gompers' machines are eliminated from both conferences will the situation be hopeful. Otherwise, the La Follette edition of the 1912 Bull Moose revolt would start out with the germs of an incurable disease in its system. Well, Berger is even more incurably sick than his worst enemies think. If, as La Follette says, the capitalist parties don't take a physic and purge themselves of the evil within them, Berger will have an opportunity to offer himself as a pill on the altar of patriotism. The capitalists are welcome to him.

The state of Texas is sending a strong Klan delegation to the Democratic convention pledged to vote for McAdoo for the Democratic nomination for president. In order to counterbalance the anti-Catholic Klan support Senator Phelan of California, a prominent Catholic and oil expert will place the name of McAdoo in nomination. This is expected to soothe the feelings of Catholic delegates that may be ruffled by the presence of the Kluxers. It is rather appropriate that Phelan should nominate the man who received a $50,000 retainer from Doheny. He nominated Doheny for the vice-presidential race at the 1920 Democratic convention. Senator Phelan is one of the most reactionary capitalists on the coast, yet McAdoo, the "friend of labor" is not too radical for him. Nice gentleman is McAdoo. Tries to please capital and labor.

Lady Astor, the American parasite who became a naturalized British subject because there was no title factory in the United States, ventured into Glasgow to oppose the labor candidate and assist her friend, an ex-army officer, who is running on the Conservative ticket. There is much unemployment in Glasgow and Lady Astor "feels" for the poor, but the best way out of their troubles, she says, is to forget them and refuse to listen to the pessimistic speeches of the Communists. She has many friends in The Highland Light Infantry, stationed in Glasgow. "Nancy" is one of the gay ladies who are used by the ruling class to tickle the fancy of the soldiers who may be needed at any moment to die for the safety of the aristocracy and the capitalists. But the Glasgow workers have listened to better propagandists than Lady Astor and her bunk will not impress them. The Highland Light Infantry can have her all to themselves as far as the workers are concerned.

Report On Muscle Shoals.

WASHINGTON, May 28.—The Senate Agriculture committee today favorably reported the Norris government ownership plan for the operation of the gigantic Muscle Shoals nitrate and powder project.

THE DAILY WORKER RAISES THE STANDARD FOR A WORKERS' AND FARMERS' GOVERNMENT

THE DAILY WORKER

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JUNE 17 DRIVE GROWS!

LaFollette's Attack Is Signal for Harder Work for Greater Convention at St. Paul

'COMMUNIST' CRY FAILS RENEGADE

Minneapolis Unionists Repudiate Hartwell

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MINNEAPOLIS, May 29.—Organized labor of this city emphatically repudiates the action of Lewis Hartwell, former Socialist chief of police under the Van Lear administration, in deserting the Farmer-Labor party and supporting George Leach, Republican party candidate for mayor.

Machinists' local No. 477 has adopted a resolution severely censuring the action of Hartwell who is a member of their lodge. The machinists are solidly behind the coming June 17 convention and they state that Hartwell is not speaking for organized labor in supporting the old party candidate.

Ridicule His "Communist" Phobia.

Hartwell's thin excuse that he is opposing the Farmer-Labor movement because of the presence of Communists in its ranks is severely castigated in the current issue of the Minneapolis Labor Review, official organ of the trade union movement of Minneapolis.

Hartwell's assertion that he wants the Farmer-Labor party beaten this election in order to make it "clean house" and get rid of the Communists is held up to scorn by the trade union paper, and his allegation that the Communists are "burglars" attempting to steal the Farmer-Labor party is held up to ridicule.

Hartwell for Labor's Foes.

"The Republican party," that Hartwell supports now, "is and has been the bitterest enemy of the organized workers and farmers," says the Labor Review.

"During the years when Hartwell was active in the labor movement, he always bitterly censured persons leaving a labor organization because of their grievances, fancied or real, against any portion of the officers or membership, and his present position is very inconsistent in view of his past statements.

Referring to Hartwell's statement in the capitalist press that the Farmer-Labor victories were not won by union labor and league farmers alone, but with the aid of about 100,000 progressive voters, the Labor Review replies:

F.-L. Party Is Only Hope.

"The 100,000 progressive voters who Hartwell says vote the Farmer-Labor ticket would have no Farmer-Labor ticket to vote if it had not been for the organized effort of the farmers and workers on the political field. Hartwell, if he carries his reasoning to a logical conclusion, would now have the entire membership leave the Farmer-Labor party and become Republicans to save the Farmer-Labor party from the Communists. He would have Farmer-Laborites become Republicans.

This is the old erroneous balance of power policy stated in a shrewd way. A policy that brought defeat after defeat to the organized workers and farmers of Minnesota as long as they pursued it.

SILVER MINERS STRIKE FOR LABOR PRISONERS AND SHORTER WORKDAY

By Defense News Service.

CARSON CITY, Nev., May 29.—All workers in the Comstock mine at Gold Hill have gone on strike to register a protest against imprisonment of their fellows in labor cases and to compel an improvement in wages and working conditions for themselves. Their first demand is for the release of the Centralia defendants in Washington and of all criminal syndicalism prisoners in California and other states.

Other demands are: Abolition of the bonus and contract system; a $6-a-day flat scale for all underground workers; a six-hour day; that the Gold Hill store and the company boarding house boycott all food products from California; that unsanitary and dangerous conditions in the mine be eliminated.

Join the Workers Party!

MORE BAKERIES SURRENDER TO STRIKING UNION

Jewish Workers Carry Fight to the Rest

Two more boss bakers settled with the Jewish bakers' union yesterday. The strike goes on with greater energy than ever in the fifty shops which are still resisting the union demands for the one year agreement and a five dollar increase in weekly wages.

Strike meetings are held every day at noon at the union headquarters, 3342 W. Roosevelt road. The strikers are confident of winning. Scabs are few and the market for Jewish bread cannot be filled elsewhere in Chicago.

A statement just issued by the strikers' local No. 273, tells of the 9 to 11 hour day they have been working and the lack of pay for overtime. The bosses' use of scab labels is vigorously denounced and the workers pledge themselves to fight on until victory comes.

The two shops just signing are Joseph Horowitz's at 659 W. 12th street and Joseph Gurewich's on Western avenue. Twenty others had previously signed.

Join the Workers Party!

RUHR INDUSTRY STOPS AS STRIKING MINERS CUT OFF FUEL SUPPLY

BERLIN, May 29.—All big industrial plants in the Ruhr district will be shut down completely by the end of the week for lack of fuel. The strike of the members of the Miners' Federation continues effectively.

Arbitration proposals, offering to continue the 8-hour day for underground work and the 9-hour day for work above ground, until October 1, were turned down by the miners. The strikers emphatically demand a reduction of one hour a day for all mine workers.

Miners are appealing to organized labor in France, England and America. The International Workers' Aid is a strong factor in the relief situation.

GERMAN WORKERS STILL REFUSE SHIP-BUILDING BOSSES' TERMS

(By Federated Press)

HAMBURG, Germany, May 29.—The lockout of the 45,000 workers in the ship building industry, which has been in progress ever since the middle of January in about a dozen coast towns, continues unabated. The workers simply will not return under the conditions outlined by the bosses, namely, a nine-hour day and no appreciable improvement in wages. The conflict is one of the most obstinately fought on both sides on record in Germany.

"Manage Your Own Affairs," Message to Nation's Workers and Farmers

(Special to The Daily Worker)

ST. PAUL, Minn., May 29.—Calling on all workers and farmers in the nation to rally more energetically than ever for "June 17th," the Committee on Arrangements has issued a statement in reply to the sinister attack of Senator LaFollette. The statement is in full as follows:

* * * *

TO ALL WORKERS AND FARMERS:

A GREAT Farmer-Labor-Progressive Convention will be held at St. Paul on June 17th, 1924. This convention was born out of the intent and purpose to give to the farmers and workers and other progressive voters of America an opportunity to vote for candidates for President and Vice-President in the campaign of 1924, who would be absolutely free from the vicious influence that dominates the old party organizations.

But the ultimate purpose of inaugurating an independent national political movement in the campaign of 1924 was to lay the foundation for a permanent independent political organization which would represent the wealth producing elements of the nation.

For this reason it must be evident that the movement cannot be built around any individual but rather must be founded on the economic interests of the great masses of the people who depend primarily on their labor for a living.

The sponsors for the June 17th convention were not oblivious to the strategic advantage of having prominent individuals of national character, who had the confidence of the people, lead in this movement. This is why Senator LaFollette has been, from the very inception, the choice of the active proponents of the convention.

At the same time, the danger of making Senator LaFollette the prime factor in the movement was not overlooked. From the very outset the point has been emphasized that this was to be an independent Farmer-Labor movement, and that if Senator La Follette failed or refused to meet the call of leadership the place would necessarily be filled by a less prominent person.

Senator LaFollette's published statement gives no absolute assurance that he will be a candidate for president on any ticket; and that even a third party ticket is contingent on what the old parties may do. The concluding part of his letter is exceedingly vague and certainly cannot satisfy the aspirations of the millions of men and women of this nation who are willing to break their affiliations with the corrupt old parties and join in launching a clean independent movement which will stand for the interests of the common people.

Senator LaFollette's letter subordinates the tremendous issue of rescuing the government from plutocratic control, and the necessity for all honest progressive voters uniting in this crisis, by engaging in petty factional contentions.

On the face of his statement there is manifest certainty that it is not the result of original investigation and calm deduction. It is obviously the unfortunate decision that comes from unfair and unjust counsel.

No direct inquiries have come to the local committee of arrangements regarding the nature of the June 17th convention. Mr. LaFollette or his representatives have made no inquiries and his attitude as expressed in his statement must have been reached from adverse, ex-parte reports.

As expressed in the beginning of this statement the National Farmer-Labor Progressive Convention is not a LaFollette, or a one-man movement. It has come into existence in response to the call of millions of voters whose experiences under the lash of special privilege have driven them to seek relief thru independent political action. It cannot be diverted or destroyed by anything Senator LaFollette may do or say. The need for it continues to exist and there is no alternative but for it to proceed.

Fifty thousand invitations have been sent out and thousands of responses from farmer-labor and progressive political organizations have been received, filled with eagerness and enthusiasm. The responses are manifestations of loyalty to a great principle and not to any great man. In justice to a great cause the June 17th Convention must be held.

In the first place it would be a betrayal of confidence to disappoint the vast numbers who have been looking forward to June 17th as the day of emancipation. It has not been looked upon as a LaFollette day, but a day of independence for those who toil.

In the second place, the charge that the Communists will dominate the convention is a gross misrepresentation. Every effort has been made to secure delegates from every group coming within the terms of the call and Senator LaFollette and his advisors must know that the Communists constitute only a small fraction of those who are interested in a National Farmer-Labor Party.

The Communists make no secret of their aims and frankly outline their method of procedure. They signify in their published statements that the program of the Farmer-Labor Party represents the next step in progressive political development and they are willing to co-operate in promoting every practical measure that will advance the interests of the wealth producing classes.

There is no more reason why sincere supporters of a National Farmer-Labor Party should doubt the Communists than they should question the sincerity of Senator La Follette. For many years he has maintained formal affiliations with the Republican Party, the most infamous political machine ever in control of the American government.

For the same reason that Senator LaFollette feels that the time has come for all right thinking people to join in a common cause to break the shackles imposed on the people by plutocracy, it is reasonable to give the communists credit for as much honesty and sincerity as Senator LaFollette claims for himself by giving the Communists an opportunity to unite their forces with other progressives in the first great national battle for freedom.

The Farmer-Labor party in Minnesota has been developed along constitutional lines and has always employed democratic methods in carrying out its program and principles. The persons who are largely instrumental in giving form and force to the movement in Minnesota are behind the June 17th convention. The Farmer-Labor conventions of Minnesota unanimously endorsed the proposed national Farmer-Labor Progressive convention after the question had been agitated for many months among the membership.

In Minnesota all progressive elements without regard to creed or philosophy have engaged in united political action and have built up a powerful Farmer-Labor party which has accomplished more in the few years of its existence than other states have done in a quarter of a century to prepare the way for a truly progressive movement in this country. It is by these people and by these methods the proposed national movement is projected.

It is the successful experience of Minnesota in uniting all progressive elements into an independent party which has employed the democratic methods provided by the United States constitution that has impelled the farmers, workers and other progressives to undertake the launching of a national movement that will provide an opportunity for the despoiled to employ peaceful constitutional methods in bringing about the great reforms that the masses of the American people demand.

The Minnesota Farmer-Labor movement has been and is a movement of the rank and file.

The national June 17th convention in accord with this successful, democratic policy will be a rank and file convention.

Senator LaFollette's statement should be a signal to all members of the Farmer-Labor movement to come to the June 17th convention and demonstrate their ability to manage their own affairs in building a great national movement in the same manner as they have already built their state movements.

Committee of Arrangements:
William Mahoney, Chairman.
C. A. Hathaway, Secretary.

"RED BOGEY" OF WISCONSIN SENATOR SHOT TO PIECES; HIS ALLIANCES QUESTIONED

(Special to The Daily Worker)

ST. PAUL, Minn., May 29—The giant labor—in the cities and on the farms—has brushed aside, without hesitation for a single moment, the silly and mendacious attack of Senator LaFollette on the June 17th Convention of the national Farmer-Labor forces.

The spirit of the rising class farmer-labor movement, in replying to the political trickery of the Wisconsin senator, in behalf of the old Wall Street parties, was interpreted today in a rousing statement issued by the Committee on Arrangements of the June 17th gathering, and signed by its chairman, William Mahoney, and its secretary, C. A. Hathaway. It sounds its call to the oppressed thruout the land in stirring words as follows:

"Senator LaFollette's statement should be a signal to all members of the farmer-labor movement to come to the June 17th Convention and demonstrate their ability to manage their own affairs in building a great national movement in the same manner they have already built their state movements."

Labor's Reply Comes Quickly.

The statement was drawn up immediately the news arrived from Washington that LaFollette, who is vacationing at the fashionable Atlantic City seaside resort, had severed all relations with the farmer-labor movement, that he had repudiated the workers and farmers for his old associates in the Wall Street Republican party.

The statement sets this forth quite clearly when it says that "LaFollette's published statement gives no absolute assurance that he will be a candidate for president on any ticket, and that even a third party ticket is contingent on what the old parties may do.

"The concluding part of his letter is exceedingly vague and certainly cannot satisfy the aspirations of the millions of men and women of this nation who are willing to break their affiliations with the corrupt old parties and join in launching a clean, independent movement which will stand for the interests of the common people."

Not "One-Man Movement."

The statement emphasizes again and again that the cause of the worst exploited farmers and workers is not a one-man movement.

It also replies, in no uncertain terms, to the "red" bogey that LaFollette, in common with Palmer, Daugherty and Burns and the worst reactionaries, seeks to raise at this late date, even after a high official of the department of justice at Washington has confessed before a senate committee that all the "red menace" propaganda sent out by government agencies was "mere bunk."

Concerning the Communists, the statement says:

Communists Have No Secrets.

"The Communists make no secret of their aims and frankly outline their method of procedure. They signify in their published statements that the program of the Farmer-Labor party represents the next step in progressive political development, and they are willing to co-operate in promoting every practical measure that will advance the interests of the wealth producing classes."

The statement then challenges the sincerity and purpose of the self-styled progressive senator from Wisconsin when it says:

"There is no more reason why sincere supporters of a national Farmer-Labor party should doubt the Communists than they should question the sincerity of Senator LaFollette.

Hits LaFollette's Allegiance.

"For many years he has maintained

(Continued on page 4.)

SAMMY CASTS GLOOMY GLANCE AT ST. PAUL AND FEELS UNHAPPY

WASHINGTON, May 29.—Samuel Gompers, taking his cue from Senator LaFollette, is attempting to halt the movement toward a great party of workers and farmers which is coming to a head at the St. Paul convention, June 17.

In a formal letter against the St. Paul convention, signed by Gompers and other members of the federation's "nonpartisan" political committee, the "red menace" is flaunted and the statement is made that a "plot has been made to trick you into injuring our labor movement and undermining our national institutions." Gompers adds that Moscow will direct the convention.

At the same time Gompers has addressed a communication to the capitalistic Republican [illegible] Democratic committees, asking them to give favorable consideration to labor candidates. In the case of the Democrats this means an appeal for support for George Berry—post-war major, legionnaire and strike-breaking president of the pressmen's union, who seeks the vice presidential nomination.

BLOW TO HOOVER FISH STEALING DEALT IN SENATE

Anti-Monopoly Bill For Alaska Passed

WASHINGTON, May 29.—Exposure of Secretary of Commerce Hoover's assistance to the Salmon Trust theft of the $60,000,000 a year fishing resources of Alaska, led to the passage of the Sutherland anti-monopoly bill in the senate.

Hoover was sharply rebuked. The bill instructs the commerce secretary never again to grant any exclusive rights of fishery to any corporation or favored interest. All American citizens are to have equal right to fish.

Senator King of Utah, charged Hoover with preaching conservation and then allowing corporations to monopolize and waste the fish resources.

The bill now goes to the house. Alaskans fear that the teeth of the bill will be drawn in conference. Publicity will be given to efforts of Hoover lobbyists to salvage their graft.

CAPITOL LABOR DENOUNCES BOSS U. S. PRINTER FOR HIS SLANDERS

(By The Federated Press)

WASHINGTON, May 29.—Resolutions denouncing Public Printer Carter for his charge that he had to clean out the printing office force, due to the existence of bootlegging, gambling and inefficiency, were adopted by the Central Labor Union here and sent to the White House.

JENSEN'S LOCAL IN CARPENTERS' UNION HITS BACK

Local Passes Resolution Opposing Suspension

A storm of protest by the eight thousand members of nine locals of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, who were suspended from the district council in order to keep opponents of Harry Jensen, president of the Carpenters' District Council, off the ballot in the June election, came to a head when Jensen's own local, No. 181, passed a resolution rebuking Jensen for the suspension.

In spite of the fact that Jensen was present at the meeting, and spoke in defense of the action of his machine, Local 181, at their last meeting, almost unanimously passed the resolution declaring that a grave error had been committed and demanding that Jensen and his co-workers immediately declare the nine suspended locals in good standing again.

Committee Comes Back.

The committee, representing Locals 13, 1, 80, 416, 250, 1118, 1727, 2200 and 1693, which went to Indianapolis Sunday, to appeal the case direct to President William L. Hutchison, has returned and it is learned that Hutchison told the suspended members that he will sustain their appeals on Locals 1 and 13.

Local 13 had mailed in the building assessment on Thursday, May 22, the day before they were suspended. Local 1 had paid the district council the greater part of the assessment. The excuse given for suspending those locals which had candidates up for election who opposed the Jensen slate was that the locals had not paid their building assessment.

Suspended Without Notice.

Members of the suspended locals, however, pointed out to the DAILY WORKER yesterday that the locals had not paid these assessments for many weeks, yet they were suspended Friday entirely without notice. One member of a suspended local told the DAILY WORKER yesterday that, "We have said from the first that the building assessment will be paid as soon as the proper committee is elected to take care of the funds.

This committee was to have consisted of one member from each local union in the district council, but it has never been formed. The committee was supposed to have been elected and bonded before the locals paid over the building assessment.

The membership has contributed the money, but the local unions are holding it until the building committee is elected."

Council Meets Tonight.

A special meeting of the district council has been called for tonight to consider the cases of the suspended locals, one member of the district council told the DAILY WORKER yesterday.

The membership is especially wrought up over the fact that, altho the elections are not to be held until the second week in June, Jensen is trying to keep the opponents of his slate off the ballots on the ground that they were nominated when the locals were under suspension.

This was confirmed when Charles Sand, secretary-treasurer of the district council, told the DAILY WORKER that he did not believe the opponents of Jensen would be allowed back on the ballots.

"It's too bad," said Sand, "But according to our law, the members of the suspended locals are not entitled to have their names on the ballot because they were under suspensions when nominated."

Sand said that there were no locals suspended who had nominees on the Jensen slate among their membership.

"I don't believe the Jensen slate is menaced by its opponents in the coming election," Sand told the DAILY WORKER. "They haven't enough standing to worry us. Take myself for instance. I was unopposed for nomination, and will run without any opposition."

Members of Local Union No. 80, however, violently disagreed with this statement of Sand.

Sand told the DAILY WORKER that in his opinion, the suspended membership will be allowed to vote in the June elections, but that Jensen will rule that the nominees opposed to him cannot go on the ballots. Sand declared he believes that President Hutchison will back up Jensen. He claimed the locals would be taken back into the union as soon as they pay the district council their building assessment.

Jensen's opponents, however, term the election trick pulled by Jensen as "the rawest deal ever pulled off in the carpenters' union."

SOVIET CHIEF LEAVING LONDON FOR CONFERENCE WITH FRENCH LEADERS

LONDON, May 29.—The Soviet delegates to the Anglo-Russian conference, despite inspired reports to the contrary in the Tory press are by no means disappointed with the progress made by the negotiations so far. The result of the French elections considerably strengthened the diplomatic position of the Soviet Republic and the passage of the Japanese Expulsion Bill in the American Congress, had a sobering effect on the anti-Russian saber-rattlers in the oriental empire.

It is reported that M. Rakovsky, chief of the Soviet delegation in London is leaving for Paris to take up preliminary discussions with responsible members of the incoming French government.

Report More Missionaries Dead.

PEKIN, May 29.— Two unnamed American missionaries are reported to have been killed at Kweilin Kwangsai, when northern troops beseiged that city May 8.

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Russia and Germany
A Tale of Two Republics
AN 8-REEL MOVIE
To be shown

City	Time	Place
CANTON, OHIO	May 30	City Auditorium
MORGANTOWN, W. VA.	May 31	Osage Theatre
BUFFALO, N. Y.	May 31	Broadway Theatre
AKRON, OHIO	June 1	Akron Armory
PITTSBURGH, PA.	June 2	Nixon Theatre
EAST PITTSBURGH, PA.	June 3	Loyal Theatre
DILLONVALE, OHIO	June 4	Palace Theatre
BELLAIRE, OHIO	June 5	Elk Grand
YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO	June 6	Moose Auditorium
CLEVELAND, OHIO	June 7 and 8	Engineers' Auditorium
ERIE, PA.	June 10	Maennerchor Hall
GARY, IND.	June 11	Plaza Theatre
LORAIN, OHIO	June 12	Pantheon Theatre
MONESSEN, PA.	June 13	Workers' Hall

Proceeds for the Benefit of German Workers who, though starving, are fighting to maintain the conditions they have won through long years of struggle.

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19 So. Lincoln St., Chicago, Ill.

MOSCOW JOYOUS AS COMMUNIST CONCLAVE SITS

1,000 Delegates There from Near and Far

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, May 29.—Moscow is decorated and a holiday spirit is noticeable everywhere as the Thirteenth Congress of the Russian Communist Party is considering the momentous questions confronting it.

More than one thousand delegates from every section of the Soviet Republic are on hand to participate in the sessions which are recognised by the Communists the world over and the capitalist governments of every country to be of extraordinary importance.

From East and West.

At yesterday's sessions the convention welcomed factory workmen coming from Vladivostock, the Donets Basin, Ekaterinaslov, Odessa and the other industrial centers of the republic. These workers brot wreaths to lay on the tomb of Lenin. They presented the delegates with new red banners as a mark of working class solidarity and purpose.

Kamenev roused the delegates and workingmen to a high pitch of enthusiasm in his opening address on the life and work of the departed leader of the international Communist movement and the world revolution. An air of extreme solemnity gripped the inspired audience which rose in memory of Comrade Lenin and stood motionless for nearly ten minutes in honor of their dead teacher and leader.

Workers in Shop Clothes.

The sessions of the Congress are being held in the famous Hall of St. Andrews. The many mirrored walls and ceilings and the sumptuous candelabra are all bedecked with black crepe to commemorate the death of Lenin. As the hundreds of workingmen in their shop clothes and the delegates clad in peasant costume filled this hall of splendor one could not but be deeply stirred by this symbol of the new day in which the working class and peasantry reign supreme over a land on whose territory the sun never sets.

The tremendous power of Communism as the liberating force of the city and rural masses is dramatized by the striking contrast.

A presidium of forty-two has been elected to facilitate the convention's work. A spirit of unity is manifest in the ranks of the delegates. There does not appear to be a trace of the effects of the recent controversy which was settled with the decisive victory for the old guard of Leninist co-workers and followers. Among the prominent members of the governing body of the convention are: Zinoviev, Trotsky, Rykov, Djerjinsky, Kamenov and Krupskaya, the widow of Comrade Lenin.

Many Important Problems.

The congress is confronted with numerous complex problems. Merely to mention a few of the most pressing questions one finds the following: The Communist party is determined to increase the proportion of its membership which consists of industrial workers. The executive committee is planning to launch a new drive for members in order to reach the million mark. Ninety per cent of this million is to come from the ranks of the city workers, according to the plan of the leaders of the party. This is merely part of an elaborate program mapped out by the central executive committee to strengthen the party organization.

Building Up Industry.

Another problem of serious import before the delegation is that of strengthening the Soviet system of national economy. Soviet Russia has a long road to travel yet before it will realize the complete Communist program for economic reconstruction and industrial reorganization along Communist lines.

The congress will deal especially with ways and means of counteracting the influence of the new bourgeoisie.

Great consideration will be given to the strengthening of the bonds between the workers and the peasant masses. The Communist party is striving to achieve complete unity of purpose and action between the working class and the poor peasantry.

Zinoviev on National Problems.

In his masterly address, lasting more than four hours, Comrade Zinoviev gave a detailed report of the remarkable progress made by the Soviet republic in the handling of its internal affairs. Particular stress was laid on the manner in which the many nationalities constituting the Union of Soviet Republics were being welded together into one powerful Soviet republic. The non-Russian speaking minority peoples are today receiving and enjoying full rights and are achieving their ambitions long restrained and crushed by the czarist capitalist clique formerly ruling Russia.

In his speech Zinoviev declared, amidst thunderous cheering of the delegates: "We can say with pride that such problems as the Armenian question, which has for years baffled the entire world, which has for generations proved unsolvable to the capitalists, has been solved by Soviet Russia. We have done as well in our relations with the Soviet republics of Georgia and the Ukraine."

Trotsky for Party Unity.

Comrade Trotsky, who in the recent party controversy was at variance with the central executive committee, made a strong plea for the unity of the party. The spirit and contents of his speech showed how the recent disputes have been completely liquidated.

In closing his address, which was a passionate appeal for the greatest possible unity and the building of an invincible Communist party, Comrade Trotsky said: "The Communist party is always correct in its fundamental general aims. I understand the duty of every disciplined Communist, of my duty as a party member at the present momement. I am ready to admit, as every other member is, mistakes, but these are not aimed against discipline and party unity."

MACDONALD CLAIMS HE WILL QUIT IF HOUSING BILL LOSES

LONDON, Eng., May 29.—The Labor Government may resign and appeal for the support of the country if it is defeated on the housing bill, according to the DAILY HERALD'S report of the MacDonald cabinet's decision.

The correspondent states that the Labor premier and his conferees will immediately leave office if they are not completely victorious in the debate on the bill for more adequate housing. Part of the bill is directed against profiteering in building materials.

Despondency From Facing Bosses' World Takes More Victims

An old lady committed suicide in her dingy room in a boarding house by covering her face with chloroform-soaked towels. "Despondency over ill-health," her landlady said.

A married man of middle age committed suicide at almost the same time by inhaling gas. "Despondency over ill health and unemployment," his wife said.

These cases are only two of many suicides because of "despondency over ill-health and unemployment" which the conditions of the profits-system society brings on young and old. The young, altho down and out, will yet cling to life a little longer. The young can work when there are jobs, but the old are scrapped by the greed of the bosses.

The old, worn-out workers, forgotten and weary, muster their courage to end the burden of life which no merciful god will remove.

Fight for Gold Coast.

"Ma" Streeter has started suit for $100,000,000 damages from the Chicago Title and Trust company and approximately 1,500 wealthy Chicagoans. This is a continuation of the fight by the late "Captain" Streeter, who claimed ownership of the "Gold Coast," now the home of the Potter Palmers, Cyrus H. McCormick and other millionaires.

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FITZPATRICK'S FORMER PARTY AT LAST GASP

Brown Resigns; Class Movement Gains

The dissolution of the Farmer-Labor party of the United States was practically completed with the confirmation by the DAILY WORKER yesterday that Jay G. Brown, national secretary of the party, has resigned. Brown told the DAILY WORKER that he is leaving town for the west coast and is severing connections in Chicago.

The resignation of Brown is seen as another preparation by those connected with the American Federation of Labor to throw their entire support behind Len Small, the Republican good roads governor, in the coming elections.

The Chicago Federation of Labor at its last meeting deserted its party of independent political action, and John Fitzpatrick withdrew from the Cook county and the national Farmer-Labor movement. Recently Jay Brown announced that all preparations had stopped for the convention at Cleveland, July 4, "because we did not get enough response."

Walker Began Retreat.

The Illinois State Federation of Labor, with John Walker, renegade Socialist at its head, had already deserted labor party action in favor of the corrupt Len Small at the primaries. Frank Farrington, president of the Illinois mine workers, also refused to indorse a labor party and threw the support of his machine to the Republican camp.

At the same time that Brown announced his resignation to the DAILY WORKER, it was declared in well informed circles that Robert Buck has also resigned. Buck, while he would not deny his resignation from the executive committee of the Farmer-Labor party of the United States, refused to make any statement.

Buck Quitting Chicago.

Friends of Buck told the DAILY WORKER that Buck will move to Washington, D. C., in about three weeks, and will resign from all activity in Chicago. Jay Brown will motor to Seattle and will reside there hereafter.

The Farmer-Labor party of the United States was a thorn in the side of Governor Small in his campaign for the nomination in the recent primary campaign. It declares in the national and Cook county constitutions of the Farmer-Labor party that no member may enter old party politics and calls for complete severance of all workers from the two old parties. While Small was able to draw Fitzpatrick, Wills, Clay and other members of the Farmer-Labor parties in line to his support, their positions as executives of the Farmer-Labor party laid them open to the charge of being double faced.

The New Majority, official organ of the Farmer-Labor party of the United States, is in danger of suspension of publication thru the complete collapse of the Farmer-Labor movement. It is thought that the policy and purpose of the New Majority may soon be drastically changed.

Tightening Small's Fences.

The withdrawal of Brown and Buck from Chicago is seen as a move of Small to tighten his fences for the coming elections. The Chicago Federation of Labor will probably try to pass the indorsement of Len Small at their next meeting.

At the same time that the leaders of the old Farmer-Labor movement were scrapping their Chicago Federation of Labor party, the Labor party of Illinois announced an intensive speaking campaign thruout the state on behalf of its candidates. The Labor party of Illinois elected Duncan MacDonald of Springfield to the St. Paul Farmer-Labor convention on June 17. The Labor party of Illinois has declared for an independent class labor party.

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A BIG BABY GIRL

BORN to Comrades A. B. Zailig and wife, of Suite 5, Ramona Court, Winnipeg, Man., Canada, on Friday, May the 23rd, at the General Hospital.

A. B. ZAILIG.

"WAR! WHAT FOR?"—HEAR IT TONIGHT; YOU YOUNG WORKERS

Every one who has to fight the battles of war when the government gives the high sign is invited to hear Max Shachtman, editor of the Young Worker, tell a few startling truths about war and war-makers. Shachtman speaks at the Workers' Lyceum, 2733 Hirsch Blvd., at 8:15 p. m. tonight.

"You ought to know why you fight," is the Young Workers league cry to all young men of the country. The girls can listen in, too, because they have brothers and friends whom they can tell what they should should know about war.

The meeting tonight is open to all and is held under the auspices of the Maplewood branch of the Young Workers league.

Brookwood Labor College Struts In New Scholarships

KATONAH, N. Y., May 29.— Five recent trade union conventions have promised financial assistance to Brookwood Labor College, and the second commencement day in its history on May 30 will find Brookwood accepted and approved as organized labor's own college. Conventions of the International Ladies' Garment Workers, District No. 2 of the United Mine Workers, which has already established two scholarships, Pennsylvania and Virginia State Federations of Labor, and the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America have all gone on record to establish scholarships or to make direct contributions of corrsponing value.

Labor leaders and prominent educators will be the only speakers at the commencement exercises. These include James P. Coughlin of the New York Trades and Labor Assembly, Joseph Schlossberg, Fannia M. Cohn, Rose Schneiderman, Dr. Henry Linville, Abraham Lefkowitz, Spencer Miller Jr., Workers Educational Bureau, H. W. L. Dana, A. Brownstein, Christian Madsen of the Chicago Painters, and Harry Elmer Barnes, the eminent sociologist, who has been recently making a searching analysis of historical methods and challenging the orthodox historians.

Dismiss Troops to Pay Employes.

MEXICO CITY.—In answer to a committee of the starving Mexican government employes asking for the suspension of payment of the debt to the United States, President Obregon said that he has begun to demobolize the troops which took part in the last revolution, and that the money saved would be used to pay the teachers and office workers. Obregon also said that by June he expected the teachers' salaries would be paid with regularity.

Labor Runs Factory.

MEXICO CITY.—During his absence in Europe Cesar F. de la Reguera, owner of the large textile mill Guadalupe will leave the administration of his mill to a committee from the Mexican Federation of Labor. Luis N. Marones is to be chief of the directing committee. In return for their service Reguera will give the Mexican federation 20 per cent of the profits for the year.

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Committee for International Workers' Aid

DAWES BOOMED AS COOLIDGE RUNNING MATE

Might Curse His Way to Victory

WASHINGTON, May 29.— While President Coolidge is not ready to shout "My kingdom for a horse," he is getting really anxious over a worthy running mate. Good vote getters refuse to play second fiddle to the little huddled figure in the White House and the "willin' Barkuss" are willing alright, but that is all that can be said in their favor.

There are several senators who might hazard their political fortunes on a throw of the vice-presidential dice, provided Coolidge was a heavy eater and looked at his friends occasionally thru glasses darkly, but there is nothing human about him, in the generally accepted sense of the word, and even if he does take a drink occasionally, he lets his pet dog taste it before consigning the beverage to the presidential palate. A man who does not even love his dog cannot be expected to make ambitious senators look forward with pleasant anticipations to occupying the White House via the vice-presidential route. People like Calvin Coolidge seldom die. They usually stop living.

There is one man, however in the United States so fitted by nature and environment to act a running mate for Calvin Coolidge that it is quite likely in spite of the abundance of his verbosity and the richness of his obscenity, the date of the Republican Party convention may find him up in the lead of the possible nominees for Cal's partner in the presidential marathon.

The man is General Hell-and-Maria Dawes, author of the Dawes plan and other well-known literary works, including a plan for breaking strikes.

The fact that Dawes never refuses an opportunity to swear, is considered by friends of the president, to be a strong reason for urging the candidacy of the arm-chair general. Coolidge neither speaks nor swears, except very seldom and the American voters like to have their leaders act like he-men once in a while. Of course, Coolidge is handicapped coming from cultured Boston but Dawes has no such liability. He is a native of Chicago where the odor from the stockyards blights every budding genius not protected by the impenetrable intellectual hide of a Ben Hecht.

Hence two strikebreakers, one from the Hub of civilization, who says nothing, having nothing to say and is at least wise enough to know it; the other also a strikebreaker, who says nothing because he knows nothing and does not give a damn who knows it, are possible team mates in the coming election.

Hail the leaders of the Republican Party, Calvin Coolidge, the Silent and the Dumb, with General Hell-and-Maria-Dawes, the Dumb, but not the Silent!

You said It! (No. 2)

The average judge is a subnormal moron. — Attorney George W. Alger before the New York Bar Association.

Jobless Man Takes Life.

Out of work and sick, Robert Parker, 2159 Flourney street, took gas and died. His wife found the body.

TRANSLATIONS
Italian to English and English to Italian. Circulars, letters, advertisements, etc. Advertising service. Work expertly done. Write or call Joseph Giganti, care of THE DAILY WORKER, 1113 Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

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THE POWER COLUMN

MORE CITIES GO OVER THE TOP

Kansas City, Portland, Miles City and Pittsburgh Making Serious Bids for Winner's Flag

With only two weeks remaining to the DAILY WORKER subscription campaign, the contests between the leading cities of the two divisions are still pretty well bunched. In spite of the fact that there is quite a number of points on the quota list between some of the leaders, uncertainty of the results of the next fortnight make it the toss of a coin to determine which city will finally pull down the banner.

Kansas City, Portland and Miles City are three cities which have brought glory to themselves during the week by passing the 100 percent mark on the quota list. All credits is due to Comrade J. H. Wilson of Miles City who brought his city across almost single handed. The comrades of Kansas City and Portland are not over many either and the work of a few loyal comrades is responsible for the splendid showings these cities have made.

Pittsburgh is making a strenous attempt to overcome the lead gained by Toledo in the contest between the larger cities. The City-of-the-Steel-Trust gained a few points during the week and is far from resigning a permanent hold on the top to the Ohio town. Fully a dozen more ambitious burgs are freely predicted taht they will show their heels to the rest of the pack before the drive is over and any one of them can do it if they make the best of the remaining time.

TOLEDO SLIDES A BUNCH UNDER THE WIRE AGAIN.

The live wires in Toledo think they know just when The Power Column goes to press. Each week for the past three special delivery letters arrive just in time to get reported in the Friday Power Column. This time a catch of 26 new subs comes to bring their week's total up to 29 and their grand total to 188 or 150.4 per cent of their quota. If the Toledo comrades keep up their good work they will necessitate the printing of a special Toledo edition of THE DAILY WORKER to fulfill the seemingly limitless demand for the paper.

From Syracuse, N. Y. comes a belated complaint that the comrades there feel slighted because they have not been assigned a suota. Comrade Wodneff writes that Syracuse can make a record of at least 15 and requests that the quota be set at that figure. You and your comrades will have to get a move on, Comrade Vodneff but there is no question but what it can be done before June 15.

IS CHICAGO WAKING UP?

Comrade Helen Lotoszynski of the Ukranian Branch says so and turns in 16 subs t oprove it. A few more like this young speed demon and Chicago would be out of its near cellar position. Comrade Lotoszynski says it's easy to sell subs but she never found out how easy it was until she tried it. There are a few thousands other readers of THE DAILY WORKER who also can be given a pleasant surprise if they will set themselves to the task of selling subscriptions to their friends shop mates and neighbors. Comrade Lotoszynski has demonstrated to the "It Can't be Done Club" the way it can and has been done.

STANDING OF THE CITIES

	Quota	Total to last week	Total to date	Percent of quota reached
TOLEDO, O.	125	162	165	132
AMBRIDGE, PA.	15	19	19	126.2.3
SUPERIOR, WIS.	50	63	63	126
KANSAS CITY, MO.	50	47	51	102
REVERE, MASS.	15	15	15	100
SO. BEND, IND.	25	25	25	100
PORTLAND, ORE.	30	28	30	100
MILES CITY, MONT.	25	23	25	100
PITTSBURGT, PA.	150	131	137	94.7
WARREN, O.	50	45	46	90
DENVER, COLO.	25	19	21	84
OAKLAND, CALIF.	30	23	25	83.3
BROOKLYN, N. Y.	200	145	153	76.5
DULUTH, MINN.	50	38	38	76
NEWARK, N. J.	25	19	19	76
SPRINGFIELD, ILL.	25	18	18	72
PROVIDENCE, R. I.	25	13	17	68
CANNONSBURG, PA.	30	20	21	70
PHILADELPHIA, PA.	200	125	134	67
MONESSEN, PA.	15	9	9	60
NEW YORK CITY	500	265	284	57.8
WORCESTER MASS.	75	41	43	57.3
ROCHESTER, N. Y.	50	28	28	56
READING, PA.	15	8	8	53.1.3
ERIE, PA.	15	8	8	53.1.3
CLEVELAND, O.	250	110	125	50
YOUNGSTOWN, O.	30	12	15	50
NEFFS, OHIO	25	12	12	48
CHRISTOPHER, ILL.	25	10	12	48
GALLOWAY, W. VA.	25	11	11	44
HAMMOND, IND.	25	8	11	44
MILWAUKEE, WIS.	100	36	43	43
BESSEMER, PA.	15	3	6	40
SEATTLE, WASH.	50	18	20	40
BOSTON, MASS.	200	66	76	38
DETROIT, MICH.	400	127	144	36
ELIZABETH, N. J.	15	5	5	33.1.3
MARSHFIELD, ORE.	15	5	5	33.1.3
BALTIMORE, MD.	30	10	10	33.1.3
CHICAGO, ILL.,	1000	292	325	32.5
ASTORIA, L. I., N. I.	25	7	7	28
JOHNSTON CITY, ILL.	25	7	7	28
GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.	25	7	7	28
PATERSON, N. J.	25	7	7	28
FRANKFORT, ILL.	15	4	4	26.2.3
MENANGA, WIS.	15	4	4	26
LOS ANGELES, CALIF.	100	25	26	26
ST. LOUIS, MO.	125	30	31	24.8
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.	200	49	49	24.5
ELY, MINN.	25	6	6	24
ST. PAUL MINN.	25	6	6	24
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.	100	21	21	21
CINCINNATI, O	25	5	5	20
CANTON, OHIO	50	9	10	20
BUFFALO, N. Y.	150	25	26	17.1
DAISYTOWN, PA.	15	2	2	13.2.3
SAN BERNARDINO, CALIF.	15	2	2	13.2.3
ZEIGLER, ILL.	75	8	8	10.2.3
WAUKEGAN, ILL.	50	5	5	10
SYRACUSE, N. Y.	15	—	1	06.0

HONOR ROLL

Militants who have sold subs during the past week:

NEW YORK, N. Y.: Jos. Brahdy, 7; Sawa Lukemuck, 1; S. A. Pollack, 1; E. F. A., 1; M. Rosenberger, 1; Steve Sallai, 1; A. Shaw, 1; F. Babier, 1.

CHICAGO, ILL.: Wm. Kern, 5; Geo. E. Pashas, 2; Frank Spector, 1; G. Christopherson, 1; G. Stenborg, 1; N. Katilus, 1; Clara Saffern, 1; S. T. Hammersmark, 1; H. Lotoszynski, 16.

CLEVELAND, OHIO: N. Shaffer, 6; M. Lerner, 2; A. Malnar, 1; N. Petnoff, 1; John Hirsch, 1; John Brosch, 1.

DETROIT, MICH.: J. Lawler, 4; B. J. Devos, 3; L. House, 2; Rose E. Dowd, 1; C. Lambkin, 1.

BOSTON, MASS.: Edith Rudquist, 2; Robert Zelms, 2; C. Bakunas, 2; H. Shaines, 1.

PITTSBURGH, PA.: Bill Scarville, 4; O. R. Shelton, 1; J. W. Brownlee, 1.

ST. PAUL, MINN.: M. Flushman, 2; F. Rabe, 1; C. B. Hayden, 1.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.: A. Bimba, 7; C. O. Peterson, 1.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.: J. Vidmar, 2; Cora Meyer, 1; G. S. Sklar, 1.

TOLEDO, OHIO: A. W. Harvitt, 5; Gust Vosberg, 2; Swrenfeld, 2; P. Layton, 4; Wm. Borer, 3; C. Beuhler, 1; Ray E. Cook, 1; H. Wright, 1; Joe Willnecker, 1; Mrs. Harris, 1; C. Peterson, 1; Wm. Gottshall, 1; E. R. Ishler, 2; E. Merritt, 1.

YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO: J. Sobar, 2; W. T. Metcalf, 1.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.: W. S. Murdoch, 3; W. Wilde, 1.

McKEESPORT, PA.: Wm. Mikades, 2; S. Mazus, 1.

ROCKFORD, ILL.: M. Lundquist, 3.

BESSEMER, PA.: H. Kantane, 3.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.: R. Baker, 1; J. Stemple, 1.

KANSAS CITY, MO.: M. Sarar, 1; Geo. Meyler, 1.

McMURRAY, WASH.: John H. Weppler, 2.

CARRY STATION, ILL.: John Slightam, 2.

WORCHESTER, MASS.: Evald Anderson, 1; M. Zieper, 1.

DILLONVALE, OHIO: Jos. J. Kolylak, 2.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA.: L. Berinhaut, 2.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.: Bessie Evevsky, 1.

HAMMOND, IND.: L. F. Carver, 1.

BENTON HARBOR, MICH.: Gus Glade, 1.

SYRACUSE, N. Y.: B. Vodneff, 1.

ST. LOUIS, MO.: F. R. Sullivan, 1.

BUFFALO, N. Y.: Carl Johnson, 1.

BAY CITY, MICH.: Walter Sundquist, 1.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.: B. J. Leit, 1.

MOLINE, ILL.: E. Winkstrom, 1.

FT. BRAGG, CAL.: Gus Daubeuck, 1.

CANTON, OHIO: H. Scott, 1.

COUNCIL BLUFF, IA.: A. P. Kramer, 1.

CENTERVILLE, IA.: P. Ozanich, 1.

ATLANTA, GA.: Julius Klarin, 1.

VERONA, PA.: Chas. Pazman, 1.

STROBONE, PA.: J. Hafner, 2.

WINNIPEG, Man., Can.: A. B. Zailig, 1.

DENVER, COLO.: Wm. Dietrich, 2.

PORTLAND, ORE.: C. J. Anderson, 1.

OMAHA, NEB.: D. Resnick, 1.

NEW HAVEN, CONN.: R. E. 38 Howe St., 1.

CHRISTOPHER, ILL.: Anton Mondani, 1.

SCOTIA, N. Y.: A. Gudzin, 1.

EATON, PA.: A. Hoffman, 1.

OAKLAND, CAL.: J. C. Taylor, 1.

MYSTIC, PA.: Tony Stanfle, 1.

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REVOLUTIONISTS WILL FROLIC AT ALTENHEIM PARK

Lots of Fun at Affair This Friday

Final arrangements have been made for the May 30 picnic to be held jointly by the Trade Union Educational league and the Young Workers league.

The grove, at Altenheim, Forest Park, will be decorated in a novel manner. Booths will be trimmed and every effort made to add a gay, festive spirit to the occasion.

The facilities of the grove are well suited for the affair. Plenty of tables and benches, all in a deep shade and under large trees, will give comfort to the crowd. A large part of the grove is grass covered for those wanting to get closer to earth.

Swings and a merry-go-round promise a day's fun for the children and a dance pavilion will take care of those with an interest in another movement. A splendid (and union) orchestra has been hired for the occasion.

Food will be dispensed in a generous and efficient manner by the Amalgamated Food Workers, who will receive help from the Hungarian group of militants and young workers . . . . as well as some waitresses mighty easy to look at.

Well-Known Rebels to Speak.

Short talks by Bob Minor, Jack Johnstone and Max Schachtman will alone be worth while coming to hear.

The grove is easy to get to. The Forest Park L (Metropolitan) will take you directly to the gates. Or one can take the Madison St. car and transfer to the suburban line.

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Passing the Test

It was a real trial of the quality of the men, pioneers in the Farmer-Labor party movement in Minnesota, who have joined in making the June 17th Convention in St. Paul, when they were faced with the outrageous statement of LaFollette against that gathering. These men had accepted LaFollette as the standard bearer of the new movement, not only because they shared the popular illusions about him, but principally because they wanted to unite the broadest possible masses in the revolt against big capital. When LaFollette tried to knife the great gathering, called to lay a solid foundation for the revolt of the workers and farmers, the leaders of the St. Paul Convention Committee had to make a fundamental decision.

They did not hesitate. With cheering unanimity and in unmistakable terms, they told LaFollette where to head in at. They served notice on him that he has been a "leader" by courtesy only, and that June 17th is not the property of any man, that the movement will determine its own destinies. If LaFollette does not like it, he knows what he can do. The statement issued by William Mahoney and C. A. Hathaway for the committee on arrangements is a historic document in the development of a class party of workers and farmers.

Mahoney's statement is not a Communist document. While it calls for a clean break with the capitalist parties, and for an all-inclusive combination of class elements for that purpose (things which have the unqualified support of all Communists in America) it is still permeated with the illusions of "democracy" and the expectation of achieving fundamental changes without serious social conflicts. Communists do not share these illusions. That is one of the reasons why the Workers Party maintains its separate organization. These illusions can only be shattered thru the workers and farmers, acting as a class, getting into the political struggle and thru a long process of experience in the political struggle. Therefore, the Workers Party supports the formation of a farmer-labor party. The capitalists of America will force the growing farmer-labor movement more and more to the Communist position. So we can afford to give our heartiest and most complete co-operation to the next step in the class struggle, for which Mahoney and his associates stand—June 17th and the class party.

The Minnesota movement has proved that it cannot be dominated by any vacillating politician of the middle-class type. It has resolutely asserted its independence. The test is passed in splendid fashion.

Kan the Klan

Condemnation of the Ku Klux Klan by the miners' convention of District 12, Illinois, again draws attention to this budding organ of Fascism in America. Like other Fascist bodies the world over, the Klan is attempting to permeate labor organizations, not to make them stronger fighting organizations against the employers, but to weaken them, break up their class lines, and serve the capitalist class.

The poor tools who make up the rank and file of the Ku Klux Klan do not, of course, understand what they are doing. They are stupid and ignorant, and elevate these qualities into the virtues of 100 per cent Americanism. Taught to believe that this makes them the natural rulers of the land, they become willing accomplices in the most atrocious crimes, at the direction of the sinister forces behind the scenes directing the affairs of the Klan.

Rumor has it that some of the rag-tag and bobtail of the Chicago labor movement is being lined up in the Ku Klux Klan. Certain it is that the organization is boring within the United Mine Workers of America, where, in a few backward villages, they control the locals. But the wizards and kleagles can never flourish in the soil of the labor movement. Union men will be on the watch to kan the Klan.

The anonymous "expert" who writes for the *Chicago Tribune* on economic subjects, under the name of Scrutator, continually wails about the evils of "tampering with natural economic processes." He has no confidence in the ability of human brains to manage society. The job must be left to "natural law." Considering the mess that his bosses have made of "managing" society, it must be admitted that he has some reason for his distrust.

An electric bricklayer that does the work of 20 masons, is the latest startling announcement. In Soviet Russia such an achievement would mean increasing welfare for the workers; in America under capitalism it spells starvation for the masons.

Decoration Day

Today the propaganda foxes of capitalist patriotism will congregate in packs to commemorate the heroism displayed by the fighting forces of the United States in all its wars. Wreaths will be placed on the graves of the Blue and the Gray of the Civil War. The tombstones of the fallen in the Spanish-American War will not be forgotten. Eulogies of the dead of the World War will be delivered from coast to coast.

The graves of the poor workers and farmers who gave their lives in these wars are monuments to a past that the working class of today should never again face. These lower-bedecked tombstones are stern warnings to the future of the city and rural masses of the ghastly lot that capitalism has ordained for them.

The workers, from the northern industrial centers, who fought to end chattel slavery, have died in vain. The hounding and lynching of Negroes and the ravages of the Ku Klux Klan in the south; the degrading working conditions and abject wage-slavery of the steel and textile workers of the north are a sad commentary on the tragic consequences of this struggle for the exploited masses. The ruthless imperialist policies pursued by our capitalist government since its victory in the Spanish war have been made possible only at the cost of the lives of thousands of workers and farmers who died on the battlefields in the tropics or who were killed by the poisoned beef sold the country by the profiteering packing trust. The present plan to turn Europe into a coolie colony of the American capitalists is the logical outcome of the workers and farmers being misled into fighting to make the world safe for fraudulent employing class democracy.

While the hired patrioteers and hundred per cent capitalist Americans are engaged in hypocritically lauding the workers and farmers of yesterday who gave their all that the present system might endure, the workingmen and poor farmers of today should resolve to make impossible the recurrence of such capitalist wars. Let us think of the graves of the thousands of workers who are killed annually while grinding out profits for the bosses, of the graves which are never decorated by the exploiters and their apologists. Let us think of the workingmen who have been slaughtered by the strikebreakers in and out of uniform, or of the hundreds of thousands of workers and farmers whose death was brought on prematurely by the misery and starvation visited upon them by the bosses who own our industry and the government. Above all let us resolve to end the vicious capitalist system that drives workers and farmers to murder their brothers of other countries, that shoots down striking laborers, that drives the farming masses into bankruptcy and ruin, and that permits the very class that murdered our comrades and brothers to desecrate their graves with the flowers of dishonest homage and hypocritical cant.

Woll Knocks Constitution

"We recognize that by our form of government . . . the difficulties of parliamentary action are almost inconceivable."

No, dear reader, these are not the words of a bold, bad Bolshevik, intent upon destroying the glorious constitution of the good U. S. A. It is Matthew Woll talking, the heir-apparent to the throne of Gompers, president of the Photo-Engravers Union, and staunch upholder of things-as-they-are. Even Woll, near-chief of the labor "red-baiters," acknowledges the existence of the dictatorship of the capitalist class in America. "The difficulties of parliamentary action" to accomplish working-class aims, says Woll, "are almost unconceivable."

But Woll draws the moral, not that this dictatorship of capital must be overthrown, but that Labor must submit unconditionally. Not even a mild Labor party can be allowed, according to Woll, because it would lead to something more drastic. "Those who are most zealous in promoting an independent labor party, while not avowedly communistic in character, nevertheless and ultimately in their mind, are for the destruction of the concept of private property and personal freedom as we know it in our industrial life. Principally for that reason the A. F. of L. has opposed a distinctive labor party . . . it would ultimately carry with it the adoption of the socialistic or communistic idea of society."

To question the unconditional rule of capitalism, leads to the adoption of the Communist program. True enough! But the fear of the red flag is not going to cause the labor movement to bow to strike-breaking governments, or the bankrupt farmers to kneel to mortgage-foreclosing sheriffs who are protecting the private property of the money-sharks by taking away the private property of the land tiller. And when the workers and farmers really learn the truth of Woll's statement that they must choose between ruthless, exploiting capitalism on the one hand, or communism on the other, at that time the red flag of Bolshevism will indeed begin to kiss the breezes of these great and glorious United States.

"Policy at Moscow adapts itself with dizzy speed to the needs of the moment," comments the *New York Times*, deploring what it calls the "reaction toward Communism" now taking place. It must make the capitalists envious of the Russian workers' leadership, when they have to contemplate the stupidity and confusion, the lack of all trace of clear-headed, decisive action, of the Coolidges, MacDonalds, Poincares, and others temporarily in charge of capitalist governments.

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Join the Workers Party!

TRACHTENBERG IN CHICAGO AFTER 12,000 MILE TOUR AND AMUSING EPISODES WITH D. OF J. DICKS

Alexander Trachtenberg stopped in the DAILY WORKER offices yesterday morning, very tired and very happy.

He has just finished one of the most successful tours ever made by a Communist speaker in the United States, covering 12,000 miles and addressing 54 packed meetings.

One of his last meetings was in Minneapolis where capitalist newspapers assailed him for urging the building of a powerful Farmer-Labor party movement at the St. Paul convention—the St. Paul Dispatch alone lavishing a half column editorial to the attack.

Trachtenberg's tour led him thru the wide open spaces where liberty is scarce and thru the eastern mill towns where it doesn't exist at all, but he left behind him an inspiring knowledge of the Soviet system of great Russia and the rising tide of revolution in Germany which give American workers hope in their own struggle for freedom.

Best Meeting in Vancouver.

"My best meeting," said Trachtenberg, "wasn't in the United States at all, but in Vancouver, British Columbia. There, one of the big theaters was jammed to the doors. I had just come from Seattle where the timid leaders of the labor movement denied us the Labor Temple. It was inspiring to find such enthusiasm for the international revolutionary movement.

Big meetings were held in California. In Los Angeles the Industrial Workers of the World turned over their hall to the Trachtenberg meeting when the owners of the hall that had been engaged, got cold feet. A second successful meeting was held there in the Workers' Party hall.

D. of J. and Labor Fakers.

Trachtenberg found a splendid feeling for the revolutionary movement among rank and file union men in the City of the Angels tho trade union leaders there have been working hand in hand with the department of justice. Names of Trade Union Educational League members seized in the raid on the T. U. E. L. hall, have been turned over to the labor fakers by the department of justice for expulsion purposes.

Department of Justice agents had a habit of shadowing the Communist lecturer, but they did their shadowing very obviously. Trachtenberg says they are just as foolish as the fellows who worked for the czar back in the 1905 days when he was in the old Russian revolutionary movement.

Dick Lennon Is Very Crude.

In Erie, Pa., Trachtenberg ran into that very crude federal operative, Mr. Lennon, who was loaned by Burns to the Steel Trust during the Farrell sedition trials. Lennon, posing as an innocent visitor, asked the lecturer a string of questions, ending with the query, how the revolution was coming in the U. S. He seemed very much disappointed when Trachtenberg merely answered that no class gave up without a struggle. Later at a resturant, Lennon moved over to Trachtenberg, "Say, you were wrong about Daugherty. It was a frame-up against him."

Thru the Ohio steel towns private industrial spies kept tab of the speaker. They were spotted at all meetings by Workers Party members.

Trachtenberg is on his way home to New York.

Trachtenberg to Write Story.

In a special article in an early issue of the DAILY WORKER magazine section, Trachtenberg will tell his own story of the "What I Saw in Russia and Germany" tour.

NEW YORK CITY Party Activities

Industrial Organizers to Meet.

The left wing movement in the needle trades and the results of the needle trades conventions will be discussed at the next meeting of Local New York, Industrial Organizers, on Monday, June 2, 8 p. m., at 208 East 12th St., Room 2. The eastern district industrial organizer will lead the discussion.

In addition the regular report of industrial activities will be given.

All industrial organizers should attend without fail. The situation in the needle trades is of extreme importance for our party, and every active comrade should be acquainted with it.

Class in Public Speaking.

A class in practical public speaking is being organized in Local New York to prepare comrades for active participating in our open air speaking campaign.

FRENCH COMMUNISTS WAR ON HERRIOT AND BANKER DAWES' PLAN

PARIS, May 29.— The Communist party of France, thru its daily organ Humanite, opened a vigorous campaign against Herriot and the left bloc for its acceptance of the Dawes plan, which, in the words of the Communist paper, would "seal the counter-revolutionary holy alliance of the bourgeois parties."

The Communists refused to join the pre-election anti-Poincare left bloc, in which the Socialist party joined, but instead formed a united front with the peasants under the slogan of a workers' and peasants' government.

The Communist challenge caused considerable nervousness in the ranks of Herriot's suporters, whose margin of safety is very slim. "German Social-Democracy," declared Humanite, "the English Socialists and our left bloc receive with enthusiasm the Dawes plan to reorganize the trembling capitalist system and to choke the proletarian revolution. All workers should fight it to the bitter end, for the peace of the Dawes plan means a workers' famine and the peace of the tomb."

The government press accuses the Communists of being in the pay of the German government. This charge brings a loud laugh from the French workers. The French Nationalists claim Germany could now place one million soldiers in the field and that the radical government will prove easy picking for the Berlin militarists. Herriot will not be allowed to go to sleep on his job.

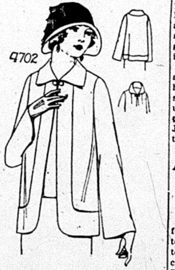
Irish Unemployed.

DUBLIN, May 29.— President Cosgrave, in a recent speech in the Dail, is quoted as saying that there were 80,000 unemployed persons in the Irish Free State, most of whom belonged to the agricultural labor class.

Wages Rise With Living Costs.

PARIS, May 29. — Leading Paris dressmakers have observed the agreement made with their employes last October, by raising the latter's wages in relativity to the increased cost of living.

Our Daily Pattern



A POPULAR MODEL

4702. This is a good style for a suit "coat" as well as for a "separate" garment. Wool mixtures, silk or wool alpaca, pongee and linen would be suitable for this design. The collar may be rolled high or low as illustrated.

This Pattern is cut in 6 sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. A 38-inch size requires 2¾ yards of 40-inch material.

Pattern mailed to any address on receipt of 12c in silver or stamps.

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CHICAGO FOOD STRIKERS HAVE N. Y. BACKING

Looks Like Defeat for Restaurant Bosses

The Central Executive Board of the Amalgamated Food Workers' Union of America, has gone on record to back up the Chicago branch of the union, morally and financially in conducting the strike of the Greek restaurant workers, Charles Kellar, Chicago district organizer, telegraphed from New York yesterday. Kellar will remain in New York for a few days, addressing local unions affiliated with the Amalgamated Food Workers, and other unions which are expected to give financial aid to the Chicago organization fight.

A general membership meeting of the Amalgamated Food Workers' Union was held at the Food Workers' Hall, 214 North State St., Wednesday night, at which it was decided to vigorously continue the organization of all the Greek restaurant workers in the city. Albert E. Stewart told the DAILY WORKER that new members are pouring rapidly into the union.

Thursday night's mass meeting at 722 Blue Island avenue, was well attended. Speakers in both English and Greek told the audience of the bad effects caused by the long hours under which the restaurant employes are forced to work.

Pittsburgh to See "Russia-Germany" on Monday Night

PITTSBURGH, Pa., May 29.—The great wonder film of "Russia and Germany—A Tale of Two Republics" will be shown here at the Nixon theatre, on Monday evening, June 2.

There are eight glorious reels of fine photography showing the coming revolution in Germany and the terrible conditions which are bringing it about, as well as the reconstruction work which is going on in Russia, now a country of peace.

As there will be only one performance in Pittsburgh, reserved tickets should be secured at one. They can be had at 722 Fifth avenue.

The picture is shown under the auspices of the American section of the International Workers' Aid, and all proceeds from the picture will be used for relief work among German workers and their families.

Y. W. L. Group Will Give Program in Concord, N. H.

By HILMA PAANANEN.

WEST CONCORD, N. H., May 29.—The Junior Group of West Concord, N. H., will hold an entertainment in Oak hall, West Concord, Saturday, May 31. The leading number of the program will be a speech given by Bloomfield of Worcester. There will also be poems, singing exercises and a show, "The School Struggle," all given by the Junior Group. Every one is invited to this entertainment.

On Sunday forenoon Bloomfield will attend the Junior Group meeting, and he will instruct them. All parents, in spite of nationality, are strongly urged to send their children, and all parents are invited to attend also this Junior Group meeting to find out what this group in reality is for.

Akron Calls City Conference for Farm-Labor Action

AKRON, Ohio, May 29.—A city conference for the election of delegates to the State Farmer-Labor convention to be held in Columbus, has been called for June 1, here, at the Enright Bldg., 313 S. High street, room 4, at 9:30 a. m. The city conference is called because many individual groups of workers and unions cannot afford to send representatives to the state convention on June 7 and 8.

The city call is signed by the Molders, Machinists, Bakers, and Rubber Workers' Unions, and by the Workers Party branch.

The state convention on June 7, and 8, will be held in Columbus Federation Hall, 50½ W. Gay St., Columbus.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 29.—Local Cleveland, Workers party, will hold a Decoration day picnic, May 30, at Russick's farm, end of West 25th St. car line. There will be games, prizes and dancing.

AS WE SEE IT

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

After LaFollette delivered his "crushing blow" to the American Communists as the Chicago Tribune had it, J. A. Hopkins, his stenographer and the handy man who mails his monthly bulletin, the three remaining survivors of the Committee of 48, ostentatiously announced their withdrawal from the June 17 convention. A middle-aged lady in Wisconsin admitted that she had sinned grievously in having promised to go to St. Paul without first getting the advice of the Badger political Solomon. This is the net result to date of the grand assault on the mass convention of the American workers and farmers. All will be well, unless Gompers declares war on the "reds."

We have often heard of people being obliged to eat their own words, but if Bishop William Montgomery Brown has his way, he will make the bishops who are trying him for heresy, swallow the whale that swallowed Jonah. Brown claims it would be much easier for Jonah to have swallowed the whale. There are other fish stories listed by the rebel bishop that should prove as obnoxious to the theological gullet as the whale story. There is the virgin birth theory, for instance. We wish the bishop good luck and bet ten to nothing that he will be found guilty.

The sum of $16,000 is offered as a reward for information leading to the arrest and conviction of the person or persons who took the life of the boy Franks, son of the millionaire pawnbroker. The Herald-Examiner and Chicago Tribune have put up ten thousand of it. Morons are suspected of being responsible for the crime, but any moron who would show such mental helplessness as the Chicago police have displayed since the outrage was committed, should be hanged on general principles. At first the crime was to be solved in the usual twenty-four hours, but after everybody who wore a pair of horn-rimmed spectacles, drove a gray automobile or used a portable typewriter, was arrested, the police department announced it was clueless, excepting a pair of glasses thru which it is looking for inspiration. The capitalist papers are offering rewards for the apprehension of the criminal in order to keep interest aroused in the murder and in circulation.

The House of Representatives passed a bill calling for an appropriation of $111,000,000, to repair battleships and build new cruisers. It is rumored in Washington that the noise created in the capitol over the Japanese exclusion law was fostered by the large navy boosters in order to create the necessary atmosphere for putting the bill across. There is considerable profit in building battleships and even tho they may not be used, before new inventions render them obsolete, they can be utilized in collecting Wall Street's bills in South America.

General Pershing has joined the New York police force. He was presented with the gold medallion and beribboned credential of the Traffic Association of the force. Pershing always appeared to us better fitted for a job on a busy street corner stopping traffic than digging his spurs into a desk. He has an excellent face for stopping a runaway horse.

Wisconsin Senator's "Red Bogey" Is all Shot to Smithereens

(Continued From Page 1.)

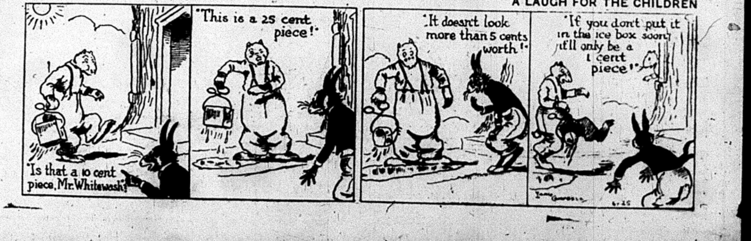
formal affiliations with the Republican party, the most infamous political machine ever in control of the American government."

The statement was drawn up at a conference attended by William A. Schaper, Farmer-Labor candidate for governor of Minnesota; Robert D. Cramer, editor of the Minneapolis Labor Review, the official organ of the Minneapolis Trades and Labor Assembly; William Mahoney, chairman of the committee on arrangements for "June 17" and editor of the Minnesota Labor Union Advocate, official organ of the Minnesota Federation of Labor and St. Paul Trades and Labor Assembly, and C. A. Hathaway, secretary of the committee on arrangements for "June 17."

Mahoney stated he believes Senator LaFollette's letter to Attorney General Ekern of Wisconsin was inspired by Basil Manley, Washington, who has opposed the St. Paul meeting from the start.

UNCLE WIGGLY'S TRICKS

A LAUGH FOR THE CHILDREN


"Is that a 10 cent piece, Mr. Whitewash?"
"This is a 25 cent piece!"
"It doesn't look more than 5 cents worth!"
"If you don't put it in the ice box soon it'll only be a 1 cent piece!"

REFLECTION ON BUSINESS SENTIMENTALITY

By ANALYST.

POPULAR belief has it that there is no sentiment in business. There is at any rate plenty of sentiment in business propaganda. It is pretty well all sentiment, of a peculiarly maudlin sort. Apparently the business mind, which has to be sober and realistic in dealing with the solid facts of industry and trade, functions in another way when it steps out of its own proper sphere. Otherwise its fantastic childishness in discussing such questions for example as the motives of Mr. Doheny in developing oil fields is inexplicable.

C. W. Barron, publisher of the Wall Street Journal and other financial papers, has a typical business mind. He is hard-headed and sober enough when analyzing economic conditions and profit prospects. Those are the qualities that have won for the Wall Street Journal "the richest circulation in the world." But when it comes to talking about business ethics, Barron is ludicrously and idiotically sentimental.

He has been writing articles painting Doheny not as a profiteer but as a philantropist. Doheny, according to Barron, is a pioneer of civilization. It was in that role that he went into Mexico. Some years ago Barron made a trip to Mexico with Doheny to see some of the latter's oil properties. When he asked Doheny what he might say in his papers about the situation, Doheny replied: "Nothing about me or my properties. We can take care of ourselves. But help the people of Mexico if you can."

Barron pictures Doheny, not as a profit monger yearning to exploit the material resources of Mexico, but as a humanitarian pining to "give the good people of Mexico right, justice, and freedom in a modern system of society." Barron says Doheny told him that to accomplish this end, he would "sink all his interest on this coast ten thousand feet deep in this sea."

After this effusion one is somewhat propared for Barron's remark that when he read the stenographic reports of Doheny's testimony at Washington in the oil steal investigation, he could hear "his rugged sincere voice in denial that his loan to a personal friend of 30 year's standing had anything to do with Doheny's leasing of the California naval reserve." Having swallowed a camel, Barron is not going to strain at a gnat. A man who can believe Doheny wants to raise the Mexican people more than he wants Mexican oil, can believe anything.

Of course Barron may not believe any of the nonsense he is writing about Doheny and his laudable motives. He may simply be trying to fool others. But that is not a necessary explanation. There is a cult, a religion of business, which glorifies all its processes. According to this religion, business is the architect of civilization, the source of all material and spiritual well being. It is the fountain of progress and the indispensable means of individual and social health. Barron is a high priest of this religion. It is conceivable that, like other priests, he accepts the prescribed articles of faith.

There has been nothing in the Wall Street Journal condemning the oil steals. The only crooks that the Wall Street Journal knows anything about are labor leaders who foment strikes, politicians who oppose reductions in income surtaxes, and agrarian agitators who tell the farmers that their troubles are due to something besides the normal working of economic law. Occasionally the paper mildly frowns on Democratic politicians who accept retainers from oil magnates. But bribing public officers to precure dishonest alienation of public resources does not apparently meet with its censure, provided the alienated properties get into the right hands. This attitude does not, however, prove conscious moral depravity. It may be only a result of excessive devotion to the business religion.

Consider what this devotion entails. It rests on the principle that private business is an absolute good. Consequently anything that promotes private business must be good, too. Getting valuable public resources into private hands has this effect. It is therefore not merely defensible but praiseworthy. One who thinks it a sin to keep oil and coal and timber where profits cannot be got out of them is not apt to boggle at any irregularities that may be necessary to correct the evil. The end justifies the means. A devotee of the religion of business need suffer no pangs of conscious for not reprebating the oil steals. They will probably yield a stream of profits that will wash away every stain.

Barron and his sort are probably not aware how ridiculous they look in trying to make business look like philanthropy. They have to be more or less under the influence of their own sentimentality in order to spread it with an air of conviction. Moreover, it has the advantage of fooling others as well as themselves, and that is an important consideration now that great numbers of people are geting suspicious about the truth of the theory that business is a beneficent force always and everywhere. There is consequently likely to be more rather than less illusioneering about business in the future. But it is worth while to puncture the pretty bubble that the aggrandisement of private business, however achieved, is necessarily a public benefit.

This myth springs from the assumption that business is synonymous with production. Secretary of State Hughes has stated the assumption in its classic form in giving his reasons for not recognizing Russia. Private production is not enthroned in Russia; therefore Russia is an economic vacuum, in which no production at all is possible. Since the facts refuted this naive assumption, Hughes has not repeated it; but it lies at the root of the whole religion of business. For the elevation of business into a religion, it must be represented as the sole efficient agency of production. It is a fact that production is the basis of civilization. If the Barrons and Hugheses and other apologists of capitalism are permitted unchallenged to make production synonymous with business, there is no escape from the conclusion that business interests should have the right of way over everything else.

Confounding business, which is merely one mode of production, with production itself, enables business leaders to claim as their work all the results of science, invention and labor. It is a highly ingenious trick that has never been sufficiently exposed. Under certain conditions, production is impossible except under the leadership of business men. But the world now has proof that under other conditions, production can be carried on without their help. This is the truth, now historically established, that is destined to shatter the whole fabric of business sentimentality. When it is more widely appreciated, attempts to show looters of the public domain in the guise of public benefactors will be less successful.

BURNS LOOTED D. OF J. FILES AND DESTROYED INCRIMINATING EVIDENCE BEFORE HE WAS BOUNCED

WASHINGTON, May 29.—Confidential Department of Justice data on alleged Mexican border gun-running plots were removed from the department's files by William J. Burns, former director of the bureau of investigation, Senator Wheeler, Montana, charged today before the senate Daugherty committee.

Wheeler said the committee had searched for several special delivery letters bearing on a "revolutionary plot," and was unable to locate them in department files.

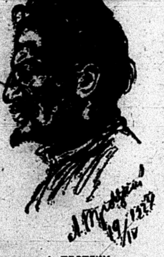
The committee learned, he said, that the documents were removed from the main file room and placed in the confidential files in Burns' office but could trace them no further.

Mainspring of International Communism

(Continued from page 1)

number of political and organizational steps to achieve this end.

An important step in this direction is the present membership-campaign, the so-called Lenin-Drive, carried on by the Russian Party. It was started immediately after Lenin's death, the party having decided to enroll 100,000 new members from among the factory workers.



L. TROTZKY

Up to April 22, new applications for membership have been made to the party to the number of 269,372. Of this number only 125.815 have been accepted thus far. All of those that have applied are factory workers actually engaged in the Russian industries.

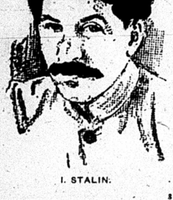
Democratization of Party Organization

The process of democratizing the party organization, i. e., drawing the rank and file of the party into active participation in party and Soviet work, is to be continued. At the same time close attention will be paid to the petty-bourgeois influences that are making themselves felt in the party.

Comrade Molotov's thesis takes cognizance of the fact that certain elements in the party, petty-bourgeois in nature and psychology, are interpreting this tendency for party-democracy to mean that the proletarian dictatorship is to be changed or modified. The thesis proposes to wage a relentless struggle against these elements to the point of completely eliminating them from the party, if this should become necessary. Comrade Molotov's thesis will in all probability be adopted by the Congress.

Conclusion

Great are the responsibilities of our Russian Comrades, but just as great are their opportunities for revolutionary service. We are certain that the Russian Party will successfully solve its problems and will continue in the future, as they did in the past, to guide and promote the efforts of the revolutionary workers the world over to destroy the rule of capitalism and establish the International Soviet Republic.

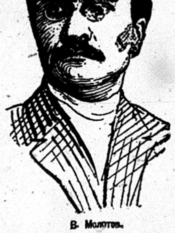


I. STALIN.

Bonus Bolsters Patriotism.

SAN FRANCISCO.—State Adj. Gen. Morgan Keating, American Legion, says, "the overruling of the president's veto means more than the winning of the rights of ex-service men—it marks the beginning of a revived national warfare against bolshevism in the United States. Confidence in the government is now restored to the veterans, and we can now stand up and tell the world that this government is going forward."

W. MOLOTOFF



В. Молотов.

In charge of membership campaign in Russian Party.

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—Karl Marx.

SPECIAL MAGAZINE SUPPLEMENT
THE DAILY WORKER

SECOND SECTION
This magazine supplement will appear every Saturday in The Daily Worker.

MAY 30, 1924.

The Mainspring of International Communism

By ALEXANDER BITTELMAN.

THE Russian Communist Party is at present in Convention assembled, in the city of Moscow, in the heart and stronghold of the proletarian world-revolution.

Let us turn for a while our minds to the East, to the place of courageous struggles and glorious conquests, to the spiritual center and fountainhead of revolutionary inspiration for the class-conscious workers the world over. Let's have a glance at the admirable workings of that powerful machine of working class energy and purposeful devotion which is known as the Russian Communist Party.

This is the 13th National Congress of the Party, but the first one to be held without Lenin. He will be no longer there to inspire, to direct and to instruct. The brave and proven leaders of the Russian Revolution, the men and women who set an example for the struggling proletariat in every country in the world,—this splendid body of working-class workers will for the first time in their glorious history assemble to transact the business of their party without the all-intrusting and magnetic presense of Nicolas Lenin.

But the business of the Russian Revolution will be carried on. The delegates to the 13th National Congress of the Russian Communist Party will continue the work started under the great leader with even more determination, loyalty and devotion. Their responsibilities as leaders of the working class will be felt by every one of them even more keenly than at the time when the immortal Lenin was still in their midst. Under the heavier strain of those new responsibilities, every member of the Russian Communist Party has grown bigger, wiser and stronger. The working class of Russia, and the revolutionary workers the world over, may rest assured, therefore, that the business of the Russian Party is in the right hands, and that in the future just as in the past our Russian comrades will continue to be the guiding spirit and driving force of the revolutionary movement all over the world.

Problems before the Russian Congress

Various problems are confronting at present the Russian party. Problems, economic, political, cultural, problems of internal party-structure as well as of the economic structure of the entire Soviet System, questions of internal policies of the Soviet government,—all these matters will come before the Congress of the Russian Communist Party. And they will be taken care of. We are certain, with only one thing in mind, and that is, the further development of the proletarian world revolution.

The Soviet Government and the Capitalist World

From public declarations so far made by the Comrades Zinoviev, Trotzky and other responsible leaders, it can be easily seen that no important changes will be made in the policies of the Soviet Government towards the governments of the capitalist countries.

The fundamentals of these policies can be summarized as follows: Russia desires peace. It needs it in the very interests of the ultimate success of the proletarian revolution in Russia. But at the same time Russia cannot forget for a single moment that it is still surrounded by a world of enemies. These enemies are constantly awake, always engaged in intriguing and plotting against the security of the Soviet power.

Poincare is gone, it is true, but French capitalism is still in the saddle. The new French government whether it be a Radical-Socialist coalition or a Briand-Poincare combination, will continue to fight the battles of French imperialism. Which means substantially, if not in detail and form, the old Poincare policy toward Soviet Russia. England is "ruled" by a Labor government which had recognized the Soviet government. This, too, is true. But it is also true that MacDonald's cabinet is just as much alive and awake to the vital interests of British Imperialism as were the cabinets of Lloyd George and Baldwin. Well, what of it? Nothing much but the following: that Soviet Russia is still exposed to the danger of capitalist attacks, military, economic and otherwise; that the question of protecting and defending the security of the Soviet State is still a problem of first importance; and that the present Congress of the Russian Communist Party will have to leave nothing undone to prepare the working masses of Russia for any possible capitalist aggression against the Soviet Republic.

There is yet another phase to this question of Russia's relations to the capitalist world, namely, the question of old debts, credits and concessions. On this score, too, there will hardly be any changes of policy. If anything, this present Congress will put some more steel, backbone and stiffness into the old policy, which was:

Lenin With a Group of Old Bolsheviks

We are not going to pay the debts of the Russian Czar and the Milukov-Kerensky outfit that followed him. Or, if we consider at all payment of these debts, we shall also demand restitution and compensation for all damage done to us by the counter-revolutionary bands of the Entente governments.

And, further, we need credits, and are willing to pay for them. We are willing, if need be, to pay a heavy price, but there is one thing we wouldn't do, namely, we will not surrender our control of the basic industries, banking and the foreign trade. This was the old policy, and it will most assuredly be continued.

Problems of Economic Reconstruction

There are three phases to these problems. One is the basic industries. For the last year mining, steel, textiles and railroads have shown continuous improvement. The number of workers employed in these industries has considerably increased, and so has the standard of production.

However, these industries have not yet reached the stage of self-sustenance. They have still got to be subsidized, which, of course, is not a new thing as far as Russia is concerned. Never as yet, not even under the old regime, could the heavy industries of Russia pay their way. The old Czarist government had been squeezing out of the peasants and workers millions upon millions of rubles to subsidize the "infant" capitalist industry.

The Soviet government inherited this problem from the old regime and is now attempting to solve it in accord with and in the interests of the new Soviet Economy, its main principle being at all costs to develop the heavy industries under the control and supervision of the Soviet Power.

Another phase of this economic problem is the attitude of the Soviet government to the developing private petty-bourgeois and capitalist economy. The "New Economic policy" (Nep), instituted in Russia some three years ago, resulted in the upbuilding of quite a strong and well developed system of private industry and commerce. To a large extent this system had benefited the Soviet power by enabling it to get hold of and utilize rich hidden resources of material wealth, and also by bringing into operation some medium of exchange for the products of the city and farm.

Now the situation has somewhat changed. While these new capitalists, merchants and speculators had been fulfilling their economic functions (at very great profits to themselves, this goes without saying), the Soviet Government was busily engaged in developing and strengthening the cooperative movement among the peasants and city workers. These cooperatives, which are intended to become an organic part of the Soviet State Economy as as distinguished from the private capitalist economy, have reached a stage, where they are in a position to successfully assume some of the functions of the "Nepmen". In competition between the cooperatives and the private merchants and speculators the former have been getting the best of it in quite a number of instances.

This fact raises before the Russian Communist Party the following problem: Inasmuch as the cooperatives are already competing successfully in many fields of industry and commerce with private business, is it not, therefore the duty of the Party at this time to throw the entire weight of its power behind the cooperatives and against private business?

It is a problem that has been occupying the minds of the Russian Party for quite some time, and will no doubt find its solution at this Congress. Judging by the opinions so far expressed, the Congress will most probably adopt the following policy. Private business will be permitted and even encouraged to continue only inasmuch as the cooperative system is not yet able to assume all the functions of this private business. On the other hand, the entire weight of the Soviet Power will be thrown behind all those endeavors of the cooperatives in which they can successfully compete with the efforts of the private merchants and speculators.

And yet a third phase of the same economic problem, which covers the special field of the peasant economy. This is also a political problem, more so than the other two phases, because it directly involves the class-relations between the rich and poor peasants.

On its economic side this question will be partly covered by a proper solution of the problem of the cooperatives. In a special thesis prepared by comrade Kalinin for the Congress and approved by the Central Executive Committee of the Russian Party, the following views are expressed. First, that the "New Economic Policy" resulted in the villages in a very effective class-differentiation between the rich, middle and poor peasant. Second, that the rich and middle peasant, by accumulating capital (in the shape of cattle, agricultural implements, etc), are reaching out after new and wider fields of exploitation. Third, that the poor peasants are turning in masses towards the cooperatives as a means of combating the village-exploiters. The economic problems of the village as seen by comrade Kalinin, is to utilize the Soviet power (its control of banking and foreign trade) to assist the cooperatives as against the "Kulak"—rich peasant.

Maintaining Unity Between Workers and Peasants

This is the political side of the peasant problem. As far as the theory of it is concerned, there will be nothing new in it at this Congress. The old bolshevist slogan of unity between workers and poor peasants ("Smitchka," as Lenin used to call it) still holds good. Only the present situation in the villages offers a better opportunity than before for the upbuilding of a strong Communist movement among the peasant youth and poor peasants, and consequently, the present Congress will have to see that this opportunity is properly utilized by the party.

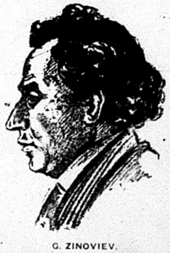
Internal Party Structure

This is a very important problem, of course, but most of the work preparatory to the solution of it has been done by the last party Conference and by the Central Executive Committee of the Party. The thesis on the "Internal Party Structure" to be submitted to the Congress was prepared by Comrade Molotow and approved by the Central Committee. This thesis incorporates the position of Comrade Zinoviev and the old Central Committee.

A Party of Factory Workers

Our comrades in Russia want their party to be primarily and substantially a party of factory workers. Comrade Molotov's thesis proposes a

(Continued on page 8)



G. ZINOVIEV.

The Defeat of U. S. Agriculture

By O. PREEDIN

SINCE the beginning of this century agriculture of the United States was in a period of decline on world's market, except only the years of war when its domination was there secured by temporary violent exclusion of some of its important competitors. This decline is expressed in the foreign trade of foodstuffs.

UP to the year 1900 growth of exports of foodstuffs (crude and manufactured) from the United States was on the increase. "Value" of these exports grew from 266 million dollars in average in 1875-1879 to 519 million dollars in average in 1900-1904. During all this time exports of foodstuffs constituted about 44 per cent cent of total "values" of domestic exports.

CONTRARY movement was started here from the first year of this century. The exports of foodstuffs started now to decrease absolutely and still more relatively in the total "values" of exports. During the first 15 years of this century they showed the following changes:

Years	Average Exports of Foodstuffs in Millions of dollars	Per Cent of Values of Exported Foodstuffs in Total Exports
1900-1904	519	37.0
1905-1909	479	28.1
1910-1914	416	19.7

ON the side of foreign trade, in imports, foodstuffs did not show any noticable change during all the time of glorious victories of agriculture of the United on world's market: "Values of these imports were in yearly averages during 1880-1884 about 232 million dollars and during 1900-1904 about 234 million dollars. But since that time they show a rapid increase to $299,000,000 in average during 1905-1909 and farther to $397,000,000 in 1910-1914.

THE excess of exports over imports of foodstuffs decreased from $285,000,000 in 1905-1909 and farther to about $20,000,000 in average during 1905-1914.

THE above figures show that from beginning of this century the United States were transformed from exporters of food to importers of foodstuffs. Agriculture of the United States, which played an immense role on world's market, was loosing its positions not only on foreign markets but on the domestic market as well.

THANKS to exceptional conditions on the world's market of foodstuffs during the war years excess of exports of foodstuffs increased here again in average to about $780,000,000 a year, during 1915-1919. But as soon as these special conditions were removed, when the sky-high food prices came nearer to the earth, the excess of food exports was decreased here again. In 1923, it was only about $120,000,000. That is still considerably higher than it was immediately before the war. But it is in further decrease and the pre-war level (about $20,000,000) is not the natural limit for this downfall.

IN the light of the pre-war developments on food markets, it is clear that war-time disturbances did not cause the fundamental difficulties of U. S. agriculture on the world market. What was "disturbed" in this respect is, not the growth, but the frustration. If there must be "adjustments" to the "pre-war standing" than this "adjustment" can lead not to improvements, to further decrease of the present "standing" of United States agriculture on the world's market.

PURCHASING power of masses of people in many industrial countries of Europe had decreased and the post-war market of foodstuffs has shrunk. In the case of the people of England, Germany, France and other food-importing countries could have sufficient means to satisfy their needs of food, then there would be instead of surplus, a great shortage of food. Competition on markets of foodstuffs could appear then in present forms only after many years of increased agricultural production. But we have to deal not with possibilities under unexisting circumstances, but with realities of present society. This reality shows fierce competition on every market of agricultural products. In this competition food products of U. S. agriculture are failing to find purchasers not only to the extent of decrease of purchasing power of masses of people here and in other countries, but from the decreased markets, bigger parts than before are taken by agricultural products of other countries.

TO foreign wheat markets, United States supplied from July, 1922, to January, 1923, about 162,000,000 million bushels, but from July, 1923, to January, 1924, only 111,000,000 million bushels. But during this same time when wheat exports from United States decreased by over 50,000,000 bushels, Canada increased wheat exports by over 20,000,000 bushels, British India and Australia more than doubled their exports. Wheat from Russia appeared on many European markets. On the domestic market of United States, disregarding high import tariff duties and great surplus of this product, imports of wheat increased during this period by about three million bushels.

THESE facts show that agriculture of United States appears at present in a similar position as was agriculture in European countries—in England, France, Germany—about 50 to 60 years ago when American and Russian competition commenced there widespread permanent agricultural crisis. Present agricultural crisis in United States appears similar to that European crisis not only in its expressions on market, but even in its reflections on mental processes of the "scientists." In Europe, some 50 to 60 years ago the "theory" of Malthus that increase of population is limited by means of existence, was suddenly taken out from its wide circulation and substituted by an "Agrarierjammer," which tried to convince that not only agriculture, but all the society in Europe must go down if the immense supplies of food will not be kept away from the people by violent means. This same at present here "farsighted" discussions about "natural limits of food supplies" are silenced by cries for limitation of agricultural production, restrictions of imports, subsidies for exports.

THE economic expressions of agricultural crisis in Europe, Fr. Engels summarized as follows:

"A part of the land in Europe came definitely out of competition in culture of crops, rents were in decrease all over—falling price and falling productivity of additional investments of capital was a rule for Europe." ("Das Kapital". K. Marx. III vol. II part, page 260.)

This is true for the present crisis of agriculture of the United States too, but only for the years after the war-time boom.

DURING the first 15 years of the decline of U. S. agriculture on the world's market some very essential features of the European crisis were absent here. Instead of depressive prices we had here just the contrary. This was a time of growing prices of agricultural products and of growing costs of living. The best blessings Europe had from her agricultural crisis were the decreased land rents and subsequent absolute and relative decrease of economic power and influence of the most reactionary class of landowners. Here was nothing of that kind: "land values" were rising here at tremendous speed.

THE indexes of "land values," as published by the U. S. Department of Agriculture ("Yearbook 1920," page 825), show that from 1899 to 1914 these "values" increased 2½ times (147 per cent).

The start of agricultural crisis in the United States had specific forms and expressions. Unusual growth of "land values" is the most characteristic and fundamental economic factor in the troubles during these years.

FINAL disappearance of suitable "free lands" about the end of last century made the rapid rise of "land values" possible. But this fact alone does not explain anything about dynamical forces which brought this rise into existence.

WE CAN find many parallels in history when similar sudden increases of "land values" occurred. In every country where that happened in large extent there was a class of large landowners whose united efforts on the base of their centralized land monopoly, as in Ireland from about 1940 to 1869, were necessary for creation of such rise.

• • •

BIG landholders were operating here, too. Once (in 1900) the United States census bureau made an investigation about ownership of all tenant farms. This investigation disclosed that "8.1 per cent of the owners of rented farms have holdings representing 43.8 per cent of the aggregate value of such land, thus showing a large relative concentration not only of values, but also of acreage in the hands of comparatively few individuals." ("Twelfth Census of U. S. 1900. Agriculture." Vol. V. Page XCIII.)

IT is very interesting to note from the complicated table on page XCII of this report with classification of owners according to the "value" of their holdings that the "value" of land per unit increased with the increase of the size of holdings. The group of smallest landowners had the "cheapest" lands but the biggest landowners had the "most expensive" lands; the first (owners of holdings worth $1,000 and less) had 13.5 per cent of acreage but only 4.4 per cent of total "value" of rented farms; the last group (owners of holdings worth $25,000 and over) had 13.1 per cent of acreage but 17.4 per cent of total "value" of rented farms.

IS this explainable by differences in soil, situation of farms or other "natural" causes? Here or there these causes may contribute something to the above differences, but the extent of centralization of holdings, the monopoly of land over whole districts is the main and may be the only cause in this increase of "value" of large holdings over that of small holdings. *

By the following census of 1910 and 1920 investigation of ownership of tenant farms was not continued or if it was continued the results were not published, as that is often done by every United States government bureau with information which can disclose too much "business secrets" of ruling exploiters. The enumerators of the census of 1910 and of 1920 were instructed to collect all material needed for investigation of ownership of rented farms in this same manner as that was done by the enumerators of the census of 1900. Therefore, withholding of this information for certain reasons is rather susceptable than entire neglect of this too interesting question.)

THIS proves that to the extent of their power the big landholders contributed to the increase of land "values." The creation and growth of land rent means here introduction of new divisions of produced surplus values.

HOW long existed here free access to land so long was there was possible such division of created values in agriculture, was described by K. Marx as follows:

"Under such circumstances (where ownership of land can not resist application of capital in agriculture) it is possible for a long time—except the lands in heavy populated districts, where the situation gives them a monopoly,—that surplus-value produced by farmers over acreage profits is not realized in the price of their products but that they (the farmers) must divide it with their brethren capitalists." ("Theorien liber den Mehrwert." II Vol. I part, Page 200.)

EXISTANCE of "surplus-value over average profits" was and still is in some semi-colonial countries the economic basis for large profitable operations of "parasitic speculative capital" and of "monopolies of the transportation system" which are marked by the instructions on the agrarian question of the Fourth Congress of C. I. as particular features in "the Anglo-Saxon countries." The limits in which this kind of exploitation does not disturb capitalistic development of agriculture and serves only for division of surplus-values among brethren capitalists, are given by the quantities of "surplus-value over average profits" produced in agriculture.

BUT these "surplus-values are available for such kind of exploitation only so long as they are not separated and exempted by land holders from the division among all the "brethren capitalists" in the form of landrent. Absolute land rent is nothing else but only this same "surplus-value over average profits." When and ownership is in fact established and can give sufficient resistance to the application of capital then landholders are able to take this surplus-value as land rent.

IN such case the "surplus-value over average profits" obligatory must be realized in the "farm prices" of agricultural products.

(Continued next Saturday.)

THE CARDINAL ARRIVES

With his red hat on his head
And his red cape outspread,
The Cardinal, the Cardinal comes home.
Stars and stripes mingle with the papal white and yellow;
The Cardinal rides before and the city fathers follow;
Hear the cannon and the bells; hear the bands blare and bellow:
"The Cardinal is back, back from Rome."

The banker-kings need, now the crowned kings are falling,
Some other hocus-pocus to hold the people awed;
For neither they themselves nor their puppet politicians
Have even fake credentials of authority from God.

They see the red flag standing firmer
And they hear the widening murmur
Against their rule over-seas and at home.
So a "prince of the church" is escorted by "old glory,"
And what the bells and the bands really tell is the story
Of a pact between the banker-kings and Rome.

"For a red hat and cape—they are very different things
From a red, red flag," say the crafty banker-kings.
"While the people bow and scrape, we will hide behind that cape,
And grind them here and crush them there and bring the bacon home.
Boost for the business-men's red international!
Come on now, you Americans,—Three cheers for Rome."

—RENA DEANE.

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The Position of the Parties in England

(Continued from preceding page.)

munist Party. Right into the autumn of 1923 it was undergoing structural transformation, making a first attempt to apply the Third Congress decisions of the Comintern. During the whole of this period it hardly managed to hold its own members. New members joined the Party but old ones left as quickly. The whole of this activity has been in the midst of tremendous depression in the ranks of the working class. Still further changes were made as a result of the conference of the party executive with the Comintern E. C. in the middle of last year. It was not until the beginning of 1924 that it was possible for the developments then agreed upon to get moving. The main lines agreed upon were sound but it will take time for them to show the results we are after.

During the last eighteen months the party has concentrated so much on organization and the development of the circulation of the party paper, tried so hard to transform itself in terms of a paper scheme that the membership became tired. It needed new inspiration and enthusiasm. It was complained that the Executive was out of contact with the members and there was good grounds for the complaint. There had been no party conference for months, more than a year. It had been put off time and again. Finally we held a conference. Snags were removed. Preparations made for a Party Congress were afoot. The whole political situation changed and brought new vitality in the fight. And the Party has begun to grow.

But we have still to face the characteristic failing of the British movement as a whole. We have got to get past the stage of the purely propagandist party, conducting general propaganda, and become a political party of struggle. For this we need also a toning up of the quality of the party, the development of its theoretical equipment, in order to be able to diagnose correctly the significance of the political events that are unfolding and to deal with them concretely and with revolutionary purpose. All this will take time and require patience and persistence. But one thing is certain: That the party was never in a better condition than it is today, and it was never faced with greater opportunities for development.

The position of the parties is such that the two capitalist parties, the Liberals and the Tories, are still in turmoil and unable to take decisive action, and the Labor Party has begun to reveal to the masses of the workers concretely the meaning of "gradualism," while the Communist Party has become the one center to which the workers can turn as their eyes are opened to the great illusion.

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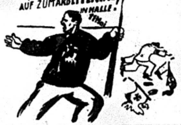
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The Position of the Parties in England

By J. T. MURPHY.

AFTER the defeat of the Baldwin government the stock of the Conservative party went very low. It did not improve matters for itself when it retained office and brought in a window dressing program consisting of items culled from the programs of the Liberals and the Labor party. All that it succeeded in doing was making clear to everybody that, apart from its protectionist policy, there was little to distinguish it from the National Liberals of the Lloyd George group. Especially was this emphasized when MacDonald proposed, on its one remaining plank of imperial preference, to leave all parties free to vote without the organized pressure of the party whips. There was nothing left for the Conservative party to do but to become the anti-Socialist propagandist body in the defense of property interests and to work for the discrediting of the Labor administration as a means of gathering the discontents of the Liberals who were class conscious and reorganize its forces pending an opportunity to take once again the lead on some patriotic issue.

During the first three months of Labor in the government it has failed to make much progress with its anti-Socialist propaganda, an it is a long way from having done much in the way of party reorganization. It has appointed a new organizer, who may have a good reputation for organising tramways and tube railways, but he has not yet made up for the want of a program sufficiently distinctive to make the party a real inspiring force even amongst the defenders of capitalism. Its anti-Socialist propaganda has done it more harm than good, because it is so perfectly obvious that the Labor government is indistinguishable from a Liberal government except for the fact that there are men in its ranks who have been drawn from the working class. That, as a matter of fact, adds to the popular favor. It is looked upon as more democratic, more broadly representative than if the Liberal party had formed the government. The attacks upon the Labor government are strengthening it. The class hatred of the ardent members of the Conservative party has made them indiscreet and caused them to forget the people with whom they are dealing. The masses of this country are far from being as politically alive as the masses on the continent. The effect of the attacks only rouses the cry, "Why, hang it all, they haven't had a chance"; "Give them fair play"; "You are jealous because you are not in office." But no discussion of politics would follow from such remarks. No attempt would be made to understand the whys and wherefores of attacks or defense. It would simply be a question of giving "fair play" to the new lot.

This attitude towards politics is difficult for Europeans to understand. I will illustrate it still further in order to show the tremendous psychological factors against which especially a revolutionary party has to work, and how cleverly the capitalist class for the best part of a century have supplemented their efforts to keep the workers out of politics by developing the sports.

I remember well the scene at a Labor party conference in London when Mr. Henderson introduced Kerensky and refused a hearing to Litvinoff. He received a tremendous ovation. Had the platform been given to Litvinoff instead of Kerensky, he would have received the same ovation and welcome. It would not matter about the contrast in the politics of the two individuals. They were visitors and should be treated accordingly, given fair play to express themselves, a good cheer as a sign of good sportsmanship and permitted to depart. If the leaders thought it advisable to move a resolution in favor of the speech delivered, it would be passed and probably forgotten by all except the very small minority interested for or against it. It is this sentiment which both the Tories and the Liberals have roused against themselves and which is helping the Labor party to increase its influence enormously.

The reactions from this development are growing steadily. The Tory party is driven to a policy of exaggerating the potentialities of the Labor party, and is busy raising the scare of Communism. And first one and then another of the Liberal party pass into its ranks, fearful of the drift of events. They see in the growing influence of the Labor party an awakening of the working class, which they dread. But nothing drastic may be expected from the Tory party as yet. The right wing is fostering its Fascisti movement, altho it has not discovered its Mussolini. The Morning Post has definitely become the organ of this section, but Baldwin has not discovered his successor, either, and so the moment is not ripe for a bold, aggressive lead from the Tories. It has to re-gather its forceful leaders.

It is for this reason that so much attention is being given to Winston Churchill. In spirit and purpose, in class consciousness and hatred of the working class movement, he is as intense as the Duke of Northumberland and his Fascisti battalions. But he is a more astute politician and more able in every way. He knows that the time is not yet for the scrapping of constitutionalism on behalf of the propertied interests. Constitutionalism is a big slogan for the rally of forces, and he has yet to get clear of the Liberal camp. He has accordingly taken up the same cries as the Tories, whilst playing with the language of the Liberals. The Tory party is playing up to him. In the recent election more than a hundred Here the leading party of the Labor Tory M. P.'s supported his campaign in Westminister, and now there is a proposal to find him a "safe" Tory seat in Liverpool. He can see quite clearly that the Labor party leaders have stolen all the thunder of the Liberal party and that he must find a new home.

The Liberal party is in a bad way, and Mr. Lloyd George sees this. So manifest is it that the Labor party has become the custodian of Liberalism that he is alternately pleading for an open Lib-Lab coalition and trouncing the Labor government for its departure from Socialist associations. He says that the Labor government has been rude to the Liberal party—in fact, insulting. It exists by virtue of the act of the Liberal party, and yet is attacking the Liberal party in the constituencies when the defeat of the Liberal candidate would mean only the substitution of another person and not another policy.

In his Llandudno speech this week he went frantic about the danger of losing the Liberal party. Time and again since the Labor government was established the Liberal party has been divided in its voting on the cruiser question, the Poplar question, on housing, and so on. It has really not functioned as a party. And frequently the smallest portion of the party has been with Lloyd George. He pleads then for the Liberal party to rally its forces as a party. Liberalism, he declares, as the representative of the middle classes, has saved Britain time and again from revolution. He says he cannot work with the Tories. The differences are so acute that it was made obvious to him in his experience with the coalition government that they were fundamental and prevented any rallying to the Tory party.

But he has forgotten, as the Liberal press seems also to forget, that it is the fact of the Labor government being a Liberal government, and its measures essentially the measures of the Liberal party, that, in order to disinguish itself and justify its existence, it has to vote and speak against Liberalism. The Liberal party is thus in process of dissolution, and every member of it is weighing his personal position. If he votes against Liberalism, how is he to justify his action to the electorate, especially when the opposition candidate comes forward with the same proposals which previously got him elected, with the additional advantage that he belongs to the party that is putting them into practice and has a wider popular appeal? Until the Labor party has gone thru a process of dividing its elements along class lines there is no rallying ground for the Liberal party. Its prospects become less and less, with the possibility of a slice of it going into the Labor party, as well as others moving over to Churchill and the Tory party.

At this time the Labor party is the one party among those defending the interests of capitalism that is growing in strength and influence. Of that there is not the slightest doubt. It is attracting the middle classes, who have had their minds set at rest so far as dangerous Socialist politics are concerned. MacDonald has given them every assurance that they have nothing to fear. Socialism is a growth, a spirit, an attitude of mind, any old damn thing that will give you comfort when you are tired, inspire you when you are sad and increase your capacity for saying sentimental, sloppy things that don't mean anything. You can take part in an armament race and talk of brotherly love. You can . . . . but there is no need to go on. The middle classes are feeling that the Labor Government is a jolly good thing.

The Labor Government is awakening a great interest in the working class. The abolition of the "gap" in unemployment pay and the other little items which I have mentioned previously have meant much to them. The handling of the industrial disputes and the settlements which have resulted in favor of the workers have given encouragement to the workers to forge ahead with their demands. The Labor Government has escaped from the bad situations it was developing, and any discontent which arose concerning its actions in the disputes has been laid to the account of the other parties, being in the majority in the Parliament. The blacklegging incidents have not been on sufficiently large a scale to create a general outcry. The traditional course of industrial disputes has accordingly been maintained without the masses seeing thru the policy that was being pursued by the Labor leaders. Prompt inquiries, spectacular debates, and then "practical compromse" and "fair play" have all done their share in giving a popular tone to the Labor Government in wide circles of the workers.

But there is a section which has had much cause for discontent and that is the section of the workers who have put all their hopes into the workers' movement. Those who have been active in the political party work are not so sure. They have grave misgivings that everything is not well. So many things have happened that they did not expect to happen. They feel discontented but are puzzled about this minority position and explain things away to themselves and others on the grounds of "giving the government a chance" and "not expecting them to do the same things as they would if they had a majority." But the discontent is there. Yet there is a strong loyalty. The trouble is that the whole movement is devoid of theoretical training and unable to explain its experiences even to itself.

The I. L. P. Conference at York this week shows the confusion in excelsis. Here the leading party of the Labor movement meets in conference. It isn't sure whether it is still a propaganda party or a party responsible for the political direction of the government. It has six cabinet ministers and 126 members of Parliament. The Premier is its leader. He feels no responsibility to the Party for the policy of the government. He gives a speech to the conference as if he were a fraternal guest and tells the conference that the government is doing its best, even goes to the extent of telling them to forget their socialist name, he prefers Labor in order to suppress all class distinctions. He gives them a lecture on moral uplift, on the spirit in which things have to be done, warns them against extremism, passes a joke or two, and is gone. There is great cheering, much patting on the back. There is no examination of policy, no question as to the significance of the actions of the Labor Government in relation to the fate of the working class, but a complete approval of the Labor Government and an adaptation of the Party to the demands of the government. Only once or twice was the questioning voice raised—on pacifism and on the experts' report. The propagandist section wanted to stand for pure pacifism and immediately a leader arose and said that they must remember that they are no longer simply a propaganda body but that what they said today they had tomorrow to stand for in the Parliament. That came as a shock. And immediately the I. L. P., built upon quaker money, adjusted its conscience to the political requirements of the government and surrendered its old position. On the question of the experts' report it was the same. The report was never analyzed. To significance of its terms in relation to the working class was never mentioned. The old resolutions of the I. L. P. against reparations and indemnities were swept on one side. The question was explained that if this report was accepted there was chance of "securing a settlment" in Europe. If it was not accepted then things continued as they are. The action of the government was approved. Altho prominent men like Maxton who had been taking a distinctly different attitude in the Parliament to that adopted by MacDonald, were present not one of them led any criticism of the policy pursued or challenged MacDonald to face the music on any issue. Whatever the feelings of the so-called left wing of the I. L. P., its capacity for courageously and critically subjecting the policy of their party to a theoretical examination and challenging MacDonald on the floor of their own conference was gravely lacking. Indeed, to see the general ineptitude of the discontented in the presence of MacDonald is to get a forceful reminder that we are a long way from the clear division of forces in the Labor Party in terms of those who are prepared to pursue a class war and those who have surrendered to Liberalism, MacDonald has nothing to fear within the ranks of the Parliamentary Labor Party so far as any class war elements are concerned. There is plenty of blether but little capacity for raising an alternative leadership. MacDonald knew what he was doing when he drew Wheatley into his camp. He took the sting out of his wasp.

The only challenging force within the ranks of the working class, in short the only representative body of working class interests, is the small Communist Party. Every other party is hopelessly compromised as the defender of capitalism. Since the advent of the Labor government it has gained considerably in influence and made some progress in numbers. It has gained thru its activities in the strikes more than from its criticism of the government. It wielded considerable influence in the railway strike, the dock strike, the tramway and bus strike and got a tremendous advertisement in the Southampton and Wembley strikes altho there were only two Communists in Wembley and not even a party group at Southampton. Its criticisms of the Labor Government have been growing stronger week by week. On special issues such as in the armament debates, the air estimates and Indian repressions, it has come out vigorously. But the effect of these must not be wrongly estimated. It must not be thought that as soon as the voice of criticism is raised there is an automatic leaning toward the Communist Party. The value of the criticism will come later when experience has played its part. At the moment only a few are receptive. The majority resent criticism and regard it as "unfair." Nevertheless, it is slowly making itself felt and the confidence that is being created by the loyalty to the men taking part in strikes is getting the party a bigger hearing than ever before.

The conditions for the development of the party are only now developing on a large scale, And the party itself has a considerable distance to go before it is capable of taking advantage of all the opportunities that surround it. At the Second Congress of the Comintern there was no Communist Party. At the Battersea Conference in 1922 began the first attempt to get away from old socialist party forms and transform the party into a Com-

(Continued on next page.)

White Terror In Saxony

By
Ehrenfried Wagner

AFTER the overthrow of the Socialist government in Saxony owing to the treachery and cowardice of the left social-democrats, a reign of white terror set in, in the country. Saxony is flooded with Reichswehr troops who have introduced a regime of terror in the towns and villages. Socialist and Communist workers are maltreated in the most abominable fashion.

Sanguinary conflicts took place in some parts of the country already at the entry of the Reichswehr troops. In PIRNA and in MEISSEN, towns with a predominantly working class population, the first casualties took place. In FREIBEURG, a mining town in the Erzgebirge, 32 workers were shot by the whites, in GROSSENHAIN, an agrarian city, machine guns were used against the workers with the result that 15 persons were seriously wounded. In LIMBACH and in CHEMNITZ, the renowned machine manufacturing town, one worker was killed and five were wounded. **Up-to-date 37 workers have been shot thruout Saxony by the Reichswehr and over 100 of more or less seriously wounded persons lie in hospitals.**

At present we will only publish some extracts from the voluminous material received by the Central Committee of the INTERNATIONAL RED AID on the white terror in Saxony. Wherever the white soldateska had occupied a village or a town, all comrades, who had become prominent in some way or other as working class leaders, were immediately arrested. The greatest animosity was of course displayed towards the leaders and members of the proletarian hundreds—the nuclei of the German Red Army. In OEDERAN, which is also a manufacturing town, 30 workers were arrested in one night by the Reichswehr, 16 of whom were removed to an unknown destination. All arrests were carried out without a legal warrant. A domiciliary search took place in the house of a hundred's leader. During this search most of the furniture was smashed with the butt ends of the rifles. The wife and daughters of the missing man were insulted in a most revoting manner. The social-democratic deputy LUDWIG was assaulted by a soldier with the butt end of the rifle. When he protested against such treatment, he was struck in the face until he broke down covered with blood. A non-party worker was also arrested in the night, and for two hours he was by continual blows compelled to go around and around with a wheel-barrow and sing "Heil Dir im Siegerkranz" (the monarchist National Anthem). When he refused to do this he was beaten (being stripped to the waist) with sword blades and rubber sticks until he fainted.

SIMILAR terrorist acts have been reported from many other districts in Saxony. In GABLENZ the village schoolmaster was compelled to stand all night with his hands raised above his head because he had practised shooting with the children in school. The white beasts have done their worst among the miners of the Erzgebirge. In LENGEFELD a large number of non-party workers were struck on the back of their heads until blood flowed from nose and mouth. Trade Union officials who had advocated a protest strike were packed into carts by the soldiery and were taken to an unknown destination. When some workers attempted to rescue one of these prisoners, the soldiers shot indiscriminately into the crowd. Officers make use of footpaths for riding and whoever does not make room for them is trampled down by their horses. In MUELAU an armored car drew up before the building of the communal council. Machine guns were made ready to fire, and all the social-democratic and Communist communal representatives were arrested.

THE greatest horrors were perpetrated by the whites in the small working class town of LIMBACH. When the troops entered this town all the workers went on strike, and thousands of them were crowding the streets and town squares. The Reichswehr drove their armoured cars like mad thru the crowds of excited workers. Mass arrests were made as a matter of course. The arrested were brutally maltreated. Almost every other prisoner was stretched on a table, he was gagged with a handkerchief, a soldier held his head while another held his feet and he was belabored with riding whips on his naked bottom. After the flogging they were made to perform genuflexion until the wales burst. One trade union official was tied hand and foot, he was made to kneel down and was flogged every two hours. These punitive commandoes, as they called themselves, consisted of monarchist officers, students and manufacturers' sons. Here too the fury of the persecutors was left loose against Party and trade union officials, as well as against intellectuals who had sided with the workers. Members of the bourgeoisie acted as informers and encouraged by special gifts the soldiers of the Reichswehr to be as beastly and brutal as possible. Whenever the punitive commandoes failed to arrest the accused persons, they arrested their wives. They endeavored to extort confessions from the wives of our comrades using disgusting immoral means. But our women comrades proved to be true revolutionaries, and even one of the white officers was compelled to say: "I have already come across iron men, but today I have seen for the first time iron women." In CHEMNITZ, the red capital of the workers, the troops arrived in full force. The premises of the "Arbeiterzeitung" were immediately occupied. Editors and party officials were arrested and insulted in the most abominable fashion. Windows had to be closed when the troops paraded the streets. Shots were fired into open windows. Shots were also fired into any assemblies in the streets. Working-class quarters were surrounded by troops and domiciliary searches and mass arrests took place. If the person wanted was not in his dwelling, they arrested whoever was on the premises. On premises where the workers are in the habit of holding meetings all the visitors were also arrested. In effecting arrests the Reichswehr 'gnored, of course, deputies' immunity. A committee which had met to discuss the question of assistance to prisoners was also arrested.

IN Saxony the prisons are full to overflowing. The wives and children of the imprisoned comrades are in a terrible plight. The widows and orphans of those who fell in the street fights are absolutely destitute. The Saxon workers are mostly unable to give any assistance to the victims of the recent struggles, as they themselves are in dire straits because of the terror exercised by troops and factory owners. Therefore we must make an urgent appeal to the solidarity of all workers to come to the assistance of the numerous victims of the street fights.

Masters Are Stifling Their Slaves

By BENJAMIN P. CHASS

THE iron and steel magnates of Farrel, Pennsylvania, shall not stifle the militant workers! The capitalists shall not succeed in imprisoning the class-conscious workers who dare to fight for the better day!

Down thru the ages the powers that were tried to put down the revolt of the slaves. And today the same is true of the powerful group of capitalists who hold sway over the millions of down-trodden workers. But more and more the workers are becoming conscious of their class; more and more join the revolt for the better day that is beginning to dawn upon the horizon for the workers and farmers of America.

And because of this fact, the rulers adopt special laws in order to meet this conscious uprising of the workers. It was just for this reason that the infamous Pennsylvania Sedition Law was hurried thru the State Legislature and placed upon the statue books. So today if a militant worker dares to uphold his class, he is at once caught in this vicious trap, called the Sedition Law. **This law was enacted but for one purpose—to stifle and imprison the leaders of the militant working class. At present in the State there are 21 under indictment charged with the violation of this law. A few are at present serving long prison sentences.** All these victims are members of the Workers Party; no other persons have ever been convicted under this act, except militant workers, and this reactionary law was enacted for this very purpose. And it might be said right here and now that if the workers do not join together to have this infamous law repealed, America will become a Czarist Russia. Russia of tyrannical despotism, sent her revolters to Siberia; America, the land of sham and hypocrisy, will deport her militant leaders to the Philippines or Haiti, or some other American imperialistic colony.

LAST May Day wholesale raids were made upon the Workers Party members in Pittsburgh, the stronghold of the Despot, Gary, and the crooked politician, Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury. Up until the present day, there are nine men indicted under this same vicious law, but former District Attorney Myer dare not bring the cases up for the simple reason that the unions and the liverty loving citizens of Pittsburgh have organized a powerful Defense Council. It is power that the workers must have, for without power the workers are mere crawling slaves, but with power they are the revolting proletariat. So in Pittsburgh they dare not attempt to convict the indicted workers. Hence the start has been made in the small steel town of Farrell. If successful here, Pittsburgh will be the next Hell.

Attorney Myer who was in charge of the Pittsburgh cases, recently resigned his position as district attorney to take care of his private affairs, but, as we see, he is never too busy to help railroad a few class-conscious workers. Myer is one those unconscious tin-soldiered 100 per cent Americans, and a typical ignorant, bigoted, narrow-minded American at that! When told that America was founded by revolution, he exclaimed that the American Revolution was not a revolution, but a REVOLT! And he goes on to say that it is a crime to advocate revolution. Surely he is not ignorant of the fact that the sixteenth president of the United States, Abraham Lincoln, in his first inaugural address, March 4, 1861, said: **"The country with its institutions belongs to the people who inhabit it. Whenever they shall grow weary of the existing government, they can exercise their constitutional right of amending it, or their revolutionary right to overthrow or dismember it."** If the six men and six women who make up the jury would have read this declaration of Lincoln, the militant workers of Farrell, whom the steel magnates of Pennsylvania are bent upon railroading to jail, would go scot free to continue their work for the emancipation of the workers and farmers.

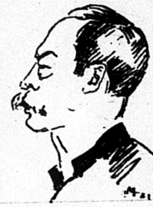
The workers have a constitutional right to praise and indorse the government of Soviet Russia, and it is their right, also, to express their hope for a workers' and farmers' government in America. The members of the Workers Party have the same right to urge the workers to revolt and set up a workers' and farmers' government as President Coolidge has the right to urge the people to vote for him. The workers have as much right to hand out propaganda advocating their cause, as the capitalists have of advertising their goods that the workers produce, but do not own.

But the workers are awakening to their position in society. Daily they are getting more class conscious of their place in present capitalist controlled society. Daily their organizations are growing stronger and more powerful. And in union there is strength! June 17 they shall meet to nominate their candidates who will represent the workers and farmers, not the master capitalists.

WORKERS of Farrel! Have courage! The workers and farmers of the mines, mills, factories, and farms are with you. The workers shall be behind you in this daring fight. The workers' moral and financial support are yours. Workers of Farrel! Do not go back one step in your fight for the entire working class. You are loyal to your class.

Workers of Farrel, you who are in the forefront, and who are therefore being grilled in court by your masters' tools, keep up your vim and courage! Others before you have faced the very same grim battle. **This has always been the fate of the leaders of a just cause. And what cause is more just than the fight for the emancipation of he workers and farmers?** What cause is more just than to work for a workers' and farmers' government? Workers of Farrel, have courage! Face the court bravely; speak out for your class. The court room is filled with workers and farmers who are anxious for your message. Here is your opportunity. Face the future with a determined class conscious attitude, whatever the consequences may be, for the future shall see America governed by the workers and farmers and for their interests.

Communist Deputy in French Parliament.



A. MARTY.

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The Debate of the Day!
BERTRAND RUSSELL
versus
SCOTT NEARING
Chairman SAMUEL UTERMYER
Can the SOVIET IDEA take hold of AMERICA ENGLAND and FRANCE?
SUBJECT:
RESOLVED: That the Soviet form of government is applicable to Western Civilization
Held at Carnegie Hall, New York City, May 25, 1924
before an audience of 3500 people.
PRICE $1.00 POSTPAID
THE LEAGUE FOR PUBLIC DISCUSSION
500 Fifth Avenue, Dept. D. New York

The Meaning of Experts' Report

By E. VARGA

AFTER a work of more than three months the Commission of Experts handed over its report to the Reparations Commission on April 9. This report, along with its supplements, makes a rather large pamphlet and space does not permit of our fully setting forth its contents. We assume that the essential contents are known to the reader from the columns of the daily press and we shall only give prominence to the principal features of the report.

Payment of Reparations Only When The Exchange is Stable.

In the past years the Reparations Commission demanded payment, both in foreign currencies and in goods, without any regard to the question whether the German rate of exchange could endure such a burden. Contrary to this the Expert Commission takes the standpoint that Germany can only afford reparation payments when the German rate of exchange is stable, because when the rate of exchange falls the state income automatically shrinks to such an extent that payments are impossible. Therefore, the stability of the German currency is to be preserved in spite of reparation payments.

Reparation Payments in Germany Currency.

As a consequence of this, and with the exception of payments in goods, Germany shall only pay in German currency. The prescribed payments shall be made in German money to the account of the Reparations Commission at the Note Bank (Reparations Bank) which is to be founded. With the depositing of the prescribed sum Germany has carried out her share of the bargain. It is the business of the Allies as to how they shall get out of the country the amount of the reparation payments which have been made in Germany money. For this purpose the report provides for a commission of five and a special agent who shall see to it that the sums deposited by Germany are sent abroad in suitable form. It is the old question: In which form of goods can Germany pay the reparations, that is, in which form of goods can the reparations be accepted by the Entente without causing serious damage to the industry of France, England, and the remainder of the capitalist world? Naturally, the report does not solve this question because it is insoluble. It decides that the German payments may be accumulated up to a sum of two milliard gold marks in money. All amounts beyond this shall be invested in German securities up to a maximum amount of five milliard gold marks. Should it prove that no method can be found for the acceptance of the reparation payments, Germany's payments will be reduced until such time when it will be possible for the Entente to carry out the transmission to foreign countries.

The report destroys all those plans which sought to solve the reparations question with one sweep by the taking up of an international loan running into milliards. (Proposal of the Cuno Government for a twenty milliard gold mark loan.) All the fairy tales of American help, the whole conception that by transferring the wealth that has been piled up in America, and which is partly unused (the huge gold reserve of the Federal Reserve Banks), an important cause of the crisis could be settled at the same time as the reparations question, has faded away into nothing. The report provides for a single loan of eight hundred million gold marks which shall be employed for the payments in the first year.

From the point of view of World Politics this solution, if it is carried out in deed as well as in word by the Entente, signifies the defeat of the French Policy of force and the victory of England. The lines of French policy, the final separation of the Rhine and Ruhr districts from Germany, separatism in Bavaria and the separation of southern Germany from northern Germany, the breaking up of Germany in this way into three or four parts can be considered as shattered. The report is expressly based upon the standpoint that Germany must form a united economic whole if she is to be able to pay reparations. The solution at the same time prevents the uniting, in French hands, of the continental deposits of coal and iron, which is of great importance for the economic and political power of France in relation to England.

Germany Becomes an International Colony.

The shattering of the French plans of power do not signify that Germany will now become a free state. On the contrary, the report provides for a severe, systematic control of Germany by the Entente. As a matter of fact, with the carrying out of the measures which are provided for, German economic life would find itself under the control of the Entente. This control will extend to the railways, the federal finances, and to the whole financial policy by means of the Central Note Bank which is to be created (in which all existing note banks are to be taken up) and to the German taxes, the amount of which is to be laid down by the Entente.

The Payments and Germany's Ability to Pay.

As is known, the report provides for the following payments:

First year	1000	million	gold	marks
Second year	..1220	"	"	"
Third year	1200	"	"	"
Fourth year	1750	"	"	"
Fifth year	2500	"	"	"
First 5 years	7670	"	"	"

Of this sum 800 millions are to be obtained by a loan, so that for the first five years, payments of less than seven milliard gold marks are provided for. The payments from the fifth year onwards shall amount to 2500 million gold marks annually and perhaps more. A prosperity index has been provided for which shall be made up out of various, rather unrelated, elements (railway traffic, population, foreign trade, tobacco consumption, budget expenditure, and coal consumption). If these factors, reckoned according to a certain system, give an increase in the later years over the level of 1926—1929, Germany's obligations will be correspondingly increased.

The report lays down from what sources the reparations are to be drawn, that is it confiscates certain kinds of income for reparation payments. We do not wish to go into details here, as we may assume that they are known. The principles pronounced in the report by the specifying of these sources were as follows:

1. The railways have got rid of all their debts by the depreciation of the currency. They represent a capital of 26 milliard gold marks. Before the war they had a net income of over 600 million gold marks, or at the present value of money of about 1000 million gold marks, whereby it is to be emphasized, that in the pre-war days the German railways were not treated as an enterprise for profit-making but in the first place as an instrument for the economic development of Germany. Under these circumstances it is easily possible to draw from the railways 660 million gold marks in the form of interest bearing bonds and amortisation of the same and in addition a railway traffic tax of 290 million yearly.

2. German industry has got rid of its debts by the depreciation of the currency. Therefore it can shoulder a reparations debt of five milliard gold marks, which at 5 per cent interest and 1 per cent amortisation shall yield 300 million gold marks yearly.

3. In the treaty of Versailles it is laid down that the rate of taxation in Germany may not be less than that of the entente countries. On this basis it is reckoned that until the year 1928-1929 Germany can afford from its budget a sum extending up to 1250 millions gold marks for reparation payments. In order to secure these payments the income from the taxes on tobacco, beer, alcohol, and sugar, as well as the customs receipts, are to be paid into the reparations account at the new note bank (Reparations bank). If these taxes and customs yield a higher sum than is provided for, the surplus will be released for the needs of the German state. Two questions arise here:

1. Can the sums provided for be taken out of the yield of the economic life of Germany, that is, out of the value produced by Germany as reduced to her present size?

As far as the first five years are concerned one can answer this question in the affirmative. By the saving which has been effected by the disappearance of the state debt and the reduction of the military expenditures, this amount can, in our opinion, be covered, assuming that the political rule of the bourgeoisie is firm and that the process of production is not disturbed by severe social struggles —an assumption that will hardly be realized. As regards the full payments after five years, we are compelled to doubt if the German economic system can bear the withdrawal of such great sums. In the meantime the extremely unstable balance of capitalism does not permit one to say very much as to how things will be in five years.

2. Can one find a form of goods in kind which will enable the German payments which are provided for to be brought out of the country?

For the first five years one can give an affirmative answer to this question, for when we deduct the deliveries of coal and coke, which are not only gladly accepted by France, but which are absolutely indispensable for her industrial life, there remains an insufficient yearly amount which has to be exported in currency or in goods; an amount which can be absorbed in the form of German goods in the world market if no acute economic crisis occurs. The matter stands quite differently if the payments are to be made in full after five years. Annual payments of 2500 million gold marks can only be rendered if the exports of Germany exceed the pre-war figure by many milliards. We say many milliards, because Germany cannot export only those wares for which all the raw materials and auxiliary materials are to hand in Germany, but naturally must also import such materials from abroad. At present the whole of western Europe cannot find a market for its full productive capacity and this state of affairs is, in our opinion, not a passing one and such a great export of German goods would lead, with the present reduced ability of absorption in the world market, to a severe disadvantage for French and English industry. We are therefore of the opinion that the whole payments can neither be made by Germany nor be accepted by the entente.

The Meaning of the Report.

The report was accepted unanimously by the experts. As we can assume that the experts acted in agreement with their governments, this signifies that the entente governments, that is, the entente bourgeoisie, considers the proposed solutions as right.

Now what is the economic significance of this report? In our opinion it is essentially the following:

The entente bourgeoisie now sees that it is impossible to obtain reparations from Germany on such a large scale as was provided for in the various ultimata. The entente bourgeoisie are faced with the alternative: Either to obtain reparations but at the price of the keen competition of Germany on the world market, and as a consequence, depreciation of the mark, social disorders, and a dictatorship of the right or of the proletariat in Germany; or to renounce the reparations for the amount that was provided for, to gain a deciding influence in German economic life and to make such use of it that Germany can be kept down as an industrial rival. In other words: Less reparations but no re-establishment of Germany as a dangerous competitor in the world. The report signifies that the entente bourgeoisie has decided on the latter solution. If we assume this to be the case the conclusions of the report, which in part are somewhat strange, become fairly clear.

The mortgage upon the railways and the control of the German railways will be settled by the entente, and in such a manner that German industry will not be able to give an artificial stimulus to its exports by means of preferential freights on goods destined for export, as was the case before the war.

The five milliard mortgage upon German industry signifies that the cost of production of German industry will be correspondingly increased.

The control of the Note bank signifies that the discount policy of the central note institute will be fixed by the entente bourgeoisie and the amount of the credits to industry, as well as the rate of interest, will be set in accordance with the needs of the English and French bourgeoisie, while the development of German industry can be hindered by limitation of credit and high rate of interest.

The investment of five milliard gold marks in German shares (this amount may be increased), signifies that the entente bourgeoisie, which, as it already holds considerable amounts of the shares in German industries, gets possession of the most important branches of German industry.

Taken altogether this signifies that Germany comes under the economic control of the entente bourgeoisie and that this control will be exercised before all with the idea of suppressing the ability of Germany to compete in the world market and to restrict the development of German economic life.

In our former reports we have often pointed out that the spokesman of the English and French bourgeosie are always emphasizing the following: England has a debt of about 150 milliard gold marks upon which she must pay interest, whereas Germany, owing to the depreciation of the currency, is free of debts. This signifies that the English manufacturer has to pay much higher taxes than the German and that wages in England are higher than in Germany. Consequently a reparations policy must be adopted which ensures the ability of England and France to compete in the world market. As this does not harmonize with the payment of reparations on the old system of the payment of currency without regard to the further fate of the German rate of exchange, since this would compel Germany to force her export of goods, the economic meaning of the report is: Less reparations, but the domination of the German economic system in order to prevent the dangerous development of a new competitor of the entente bourgeoisie, in the world market.

THEME.

From the tall mountains
Snow melts.
Laughingly, eager veins of a wet
clearness
Ripple over pebbles by the white
stone walk:
An avenue at the edge of wide fields
Undulating from the hills.
Immature fields
Await quickly
Contact with lips of the water.
An adolescent boy
Uncouthly faltering hungry expectancies
Lingers nearby.
A laughing moist-eyed girl
As wind chuckling nervously before
the thunder
Or piano fingered delicately before
the rush of tone
—A plant wafted by approaching
throb of storm. . . .
Eager veins of inspiration
Over yielding earth
Desire bursting forth of seed:
Snow melts.

HASKELL REIN.

Baptists To Fight For Whole God At Coming Convention

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 29.—A fight on the issue of modernism and fundamentalism by the Northern Baptist Convention here next week was forecast by delegates to the convention of the Baptist Bible Union of America.

The union will seek for a confession of faith by the Baptist convention, committing the body to fundamentalism.

A fight to cut adrift from the Federated Churches of Christ also will be staged by the union, according to present plans.

Lenin On God and Religion

(NOTE OF EDITOR:—Below we reproduce a letter by Nicholas Lenin to Maxim Gorky (Alexey Peshkov) dated Nov. 14, 1913. It reveals to the American worker an entirely new angle of Lenin's soul and general attitude towards life. The question of God and religion is what Lenin concerns himself with in this letter, which is one of a collection of 33 letters to Gorky shortly to be published in Russia.)

To understand the spirit of this letter, one must be familiar with the state of mind of the Russian Intelligentzia about the time the letter was written. The social group had been for over 50 years the main source of inspiration and leadership in the revolutionary movement of Russia. Certain sections of the Intelligentzia have very early attached themselves to the labor movement, making the cause of the workers their own.

And then came the big crash, the unsuccessful revolution against Czarism in 1905. The defeat of the revolution had a shattering effect upon the morale and revolutionary integrity of the Intelligentzia. A wave of black despondensy and passivity overtook and conquered the minds of that social group. It developed later a concerted movement away from the "brutalities" of the class-struggle and onward to the serene spheres of God and religion. It was a period of "searching after God" its participants being known as "God Searchers."

At the time leading writers of the Russian Social-Democratic Party have very effectively analyzed the economic background of this religious "wave," which was shown to be a petty-bourgeois revolt against the working-class nature of the Russian revolution. Looking backward one can now see that the transformation of the Russian Intelligentzia from a revolutionary into a counter-revolutionary force had begun as early as 1906.

The immediate cause of Lenin's letter were two articles by Gorky published at that time in the "Russkoye Slovo" of Moscow and the "Retch" of Petrograd, as a protest against the production by the Moscow Art theatre of a dramatization of Dostoyevsky's novel, "The Possessed." The letter follows:

* * *

"Dear A. M. (Alexey Maximovitch): What are you doing? It is simply dreadful, indeed!

"Yesterday I read in the Retch your answer to the 'howl' in defense of Dostoyevsky, and today arrived the 'liquidating' newspaper in which appears the paragraph which was not given in the Retch.

"This paragraph reads as follows:

"'And it is necessary to put off the 'searching after God' for a time (why for a time?) It is a useless occupation; there is nothing to search where it cannot be found. Without sowing there is nothing to reap. You have no God, you have not yet (not yet!) created Him. Gods are not sought; they are created; life is not invented, it is created.'

"It appears, then, that you are against 'searching after God' only 'for a time!' Consequently you are against the search after God only for the sake of substituting it by creating God!

"Well, is it not terrible that you give utterance to such a thought?

"The search after God differs from creating God, from deification, no more than a yellow devil differs from a blue devil. To speak of the searching after God not for the purpose of speaking against all sorts of devils and gods, against all sorts of spiritual decay (every little god is decay, it does not matter whether it is a clean, ideal, unsought-for little god or whether it is a created little god), but for the purpose of preferring the blue devil to the yellow devil is a hundredfold worse than not to say anything at all.

"In the freest countries, in such countries where appeals 'to the democracy, to the people, to public opinion and to science' are out of place, in such countries (America, Switzerland and so forth) the people, the working people, are assiduously stupefied by just this idea of a clean, spiritual, created little god. Just because every religious idea, every idea about all kinds of little gods, every coquetry even with a little goddess is a most inexpressible abomination, which is particularly tolerated (and often even welcomed) by the democratic bourgeoisie—and just because of this it is the most dangerous abomination, the most hideous 'pest.' A million sins, abominations, violences and physical infections are far more easily disclosed by the crowd and therefore less dangerous than the refined, spiritual idea of a little god, attired in most festive 'idealistic' garb.

"The priest who corrupts morality (of which I have just read in a German newspaper) is far less dangerous to this 'democracy' than the priest, without a crude religion, the spiritual democratic priest who advocates the creation of the little god. For the first priest can be easily exposed, convicted and driven out, while it is a thousand times harder to expose the other priest and not a single 'frail and pitifully weak' inhabitant would consent to it.

"And you, knowing 'the frailty and pitiful weakness' of (Russian—why Russian? Is the Italian better?) bourgeois residue, confounds its soul with poison, with the sweetest poison, covered with a sugar coating and wrapped with all sorts of particolored papers!

"Enough of self-despising, which is substituted among us for self-criticism.

"Is not god-building the worst form of spitting at one's self? Every person who occupies himself with god-building or who even admits such building is spitting at himself in the worst way. Instead of occupying himself with deeds, he is devoting himself to self-contemplation and self-admiration, in which case he contemplates the basest, the dullest, the most servile traits of his ego, deified by god-building.

"From the general, and not from the personal viewpoint, every form of god-building is just this amorous self-contemplation of the dull bourgeoisie, of the frail public, of the dreamy self-contempt of the Philistines, of the 'despairing and exhausted (as you correctly wrote of the soul—not the Russian soul, but the bourgeois soul, for Jewish, Italian, English—it is all the same devil, the nasty bourgeoisie is equally contemptible, and the 'democratic bourgeoisie,' occupied with decay, is especially contemptible).

"Reading your article, endeavoring to discover whence such a slip came, am perplexed. What is it? The remnants of your 'Confession,' which you yourself did not approve of? Or its echoes?

"Or is it something else—is it, for instance, an unsuccessful attempt at bending-down to the viewpoint of the democratic elements instead of that of the proletariat? Perhaps, in talking to the 'democratic elements in general' you wanted to lisp as people lisp when they talk to children. Perhaps, for the sake of 'popularization,' you wanted to admit to the people their prejudices for a moment?

"But that is a wrong method in every sense and every respect!

"I said before that in democratic countries it would be out of place for a proletarian writer to appeal 'to the democracy, to the people, to public opinion and to science.' Well, and in Russia? Such an appeal is not entirely adequate, for it also flatters the prejudices of the people. . . . . Why throw a democratic gauze before the reader instead of making a clear distinction between the bourgeoisie (frail, pitifully weak, tired, despairing, self-contemplating, god-building, self-despised, senselessly anarchistic—a wonderful word) and the proletariat (who can be brave not in words only, who can distinguish between the bourgeois 'science and public opinion' and their own)?

"Why do you do it?

"It is devilishly painful.

"Your
"B. L. (V. ULYANOV) LENIN."

In Defense of Our Government

By ROBIN ERNEST DUNBAR.

THERE are so many attacks on our government these days by irresponsible people, lunatics, cranks, harum-scarums, I. W. W.'s, socialists, bolsheviks, foreigners, communists, and anarchists and other ill-natured elements, including those opposed to the American Legion and Ku Klux Klan, American Fascisti, Black Shirts, etc., that I do as a 100 per cent American and husband of a D. A. R. and ex-Justice of the Peace and candidate to the Detective Service of Wm. H. Burns, that grand old man of Republicanism, Democracy and Junkerism, rise in my righteous indignation and come to the rescue of our sacred institutions, including the right to buy and sell oil on the market, to drink a medicinal quantity of liquor and to acquire wealth by supporting our hierups.

Let us take up some of the more offensive charges by these pro-Germans and pacifists, and sift them to the bottom:

1. That our president should not be quite so much in hoc or in particeps criminis as we say in the justice courts with those who do not wish our institutions well. I answer plainly and hotly to that charge that our president knows his own private business, and that we must distinguish, er . . . differentiate . . . er . . . draw a line between what he does as Chief Executive and what he does as a private citizen and operator on the stock market. There is no man from Grover Cleveland down so big but that he watches the ticker a part of his time, while fishing on Decoration Day, or yachting with his friend Benedict Arnold, or whatever his name was off the 4-mile limit. It now seems to be circulated by insidious poison propaganda that no president should enrich himself by standing in with the fight promoters, film distributors, rum-runners, oil operators, or others of our rich and highly respected citizenry. The question occurs, "What did we make the World Safe for Democracy for" if it wasn't that our president could choose his friends from Wall Street, where the money grows on derricks, or on fillums, or on cases of Scotch, or from whatever other place he sees fit, including Washington Court House, Ohio?

RIGHT here I want to say I defend that grand old man, Mr. Denby, as I do Albert Fall, Daugherty, Jess Smith, Col. House, Harry Sinclair, Henry Ford, Doheny, McAdoo, The Chicago Post and Albuquerque Press and Denver Rocky Mt. News and all them other members of the government. I say it is a shame to attack them, surreptiously and seditiously by all them charges before commissions illegally organized, and which have no power to force witnesses to answer questions. Roxie Stinson oughter to be in jail by rights, and I'd put her there, if I hadn't lost my constable badge to a poker sharp from Daugherty's shack last nite. I say Daugherty never shot Jess Smith; it was Silent Cal, who shot him on account of a woman, just as any Ku Kluxer has a right to do, to protect the honor of our wives, and darters, and school children, and old maid school teachers. With me it is liberty or dath; and I'll take mine straight, without any selzer, pleze.

The next charge is that Daugherty is a hi jacker, and beats his way on the freights between his shack 'in Washington Court House, and the House on K St., with the Green Shudders. Also that he and Burns carry theirs about in satchels, just like Albert Fall. I say it is all a democratic lie; if you don't believe me, ask Burns himself, or any other smart man in the employ of Wall St., Morgan, Rockfeller, Gaston Means, McLean, or The Nation Magazine. Ask the Smart Setters themselves; One Eyed Nathan, or Booze Nosed Mencken; they knows everything and then some. Or if you can't reach 'em, ask J. Bascom Slemp, that pure eyed son of a biscuit eater, who goes to Florida where the subpoenaes won't reach him, and takes his salt with his employers, Daugherty, Burns, and McLean, and then like a coward he is, runs back to his paw in Washington, D. C., and coughs it all up. Such fellers ought to be shot, and that's why we got the Koo Kluckers in this country, and their nite gowns at $4 each, half price to women and children. Morons? I'll say they are! All of 'em, who are agin wearing 'em, in bed or out! . . . It makes me tired. Sometimes I think I'll go out of politics entirely with all this complainin' going about our free institutions, and $4 nities. I'm agin unmasking too, you can put that down in your note book. How'd we hev hung Frank Little without masks? Or cut off the privates of Wesley Everest? Or broke up the strike at Herrin? Sum people is that unreasonable they would have this government run by infants and sissies.

BATTLESHIPS AT ANCHOR

By JAMES H. DOLSEN

The battleships rest quietly at anchor in the bay;
Their long guns gleaming in the sun,—
Sleek monsters of destruction,
Polished reminders of the butchery that is war.

The flaring-wide white-trousered sailor lads,
Scrubbing the decks and polishing the guns,
Laugh gaily at their tasks and sing
Ribald refrains from rag-time melodies.

No thought today of world-encircling wars
Thrusts its black shadow o'er their simple minds.

A seeming peace envelops land and sea.
Men go about their work with little heed
Or that thin cloud which gathers on the sky
And makes its way by imperceptible degrees
There to the waiting shops where it may tell
Portentious secrets to the guns, and rouse
The shells and powder from their restless sleep.

If those great guns should wake! If they should speak
In thunders crashing o'er the seas,
Would it be prelude to another war,—
White against Yellow for the mastery
Of wakening China's stores of hidden wealth?

* * * *

Above the battleships the seagulls fly
In restless, circling, hungry flocks;
Knowing no more than men and caring less
What hellish schemes the guns are brooding o'er.